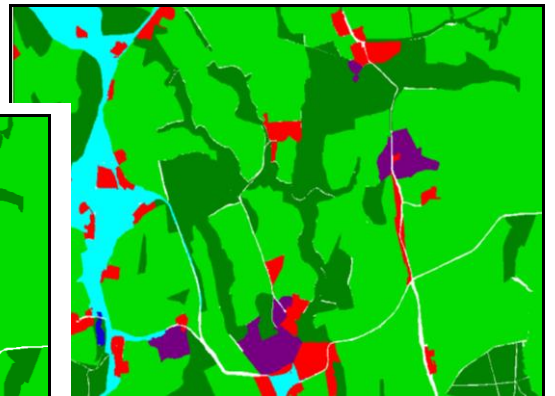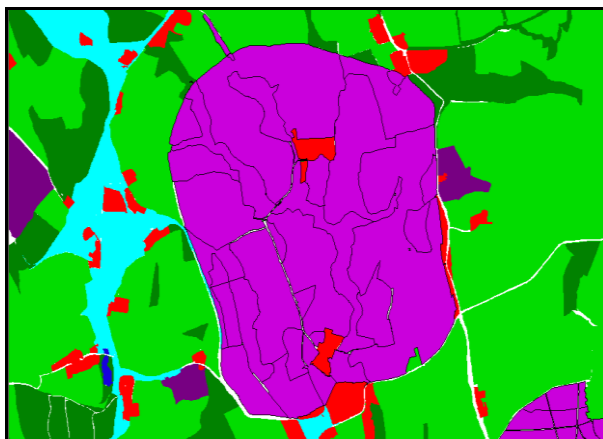# SUSSEX HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

VOLUME V - APPENDICES

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

West Sussex County Council

East Sussex County Council

Brighton & Hove Unitary Authority

English Heritage

AUGUST 2010

by

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

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CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

The reports in order of sequence are as follows;

Volume I.   Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – User Guide

Volume II.   Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Interpretation

Volume III.   Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Atlas of Maps

Volume IV.   Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Gazetteer of Typology

Volume V.   Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Appendices

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

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

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

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

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

For further information on the English Heritage Characterisation programme go to
http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-landscape-character

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

APPENDIX I

FULL BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES FOR SUSSEX HLC

The following bibliography is a full list of all the references used in the Sussex HLC Project. They consist of published sources such as key books on the history of the Sussex landscape as well as unpublished reports on historic landscape assessments of specific sites, together with references and publications on historic landscape characterisation in general. See the relevant Sussex Historic Landscape Character volumes for detailed references relating to the text.

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APPENDIX II

METHOD OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARATERISATION

The Appendices describe in detail the method for the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation. The development and the thinking behind the selection of attributes are given together with a review of the range of sources used in the characterisation process. Once a method and data base had been devised a pilot run was undertaken for five selected parishes across the historic county. An account of this exercise is also given.

1. REVIEW OF THE DATA SOURCES

1.1. Introduction

There are a wide range of sources available for the Sussex HLC Project which can be broadly grouped into landscape, ecological and historical. They comprised assessments, gazetteers, maps, digital data and written texts. However one of the 'rules' of characterisation is that the data sources used have to be as a far as possible consistent across the area being characterised so that the final map has an integrity to its assessment. This then narrows down the actual amount of sources which can directly be used in the characterisation process. Thus there are the primary sources which are used continually throughout the project and those sources which provide back ground information. Some sources are only relevant to particular areas for example enclosure maps, or urban data.

The following section provides a review of all the data and sources made available to the project with comments on its value and role in the characterisation process. The review begins with landscape, then ecology and then historical before discussing the primary and secondary sources. The last section discusses how the sources were used in the process of characterising the Sussex landscape.

Figure 1.
PROCESS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION IN WEST SUSSEX
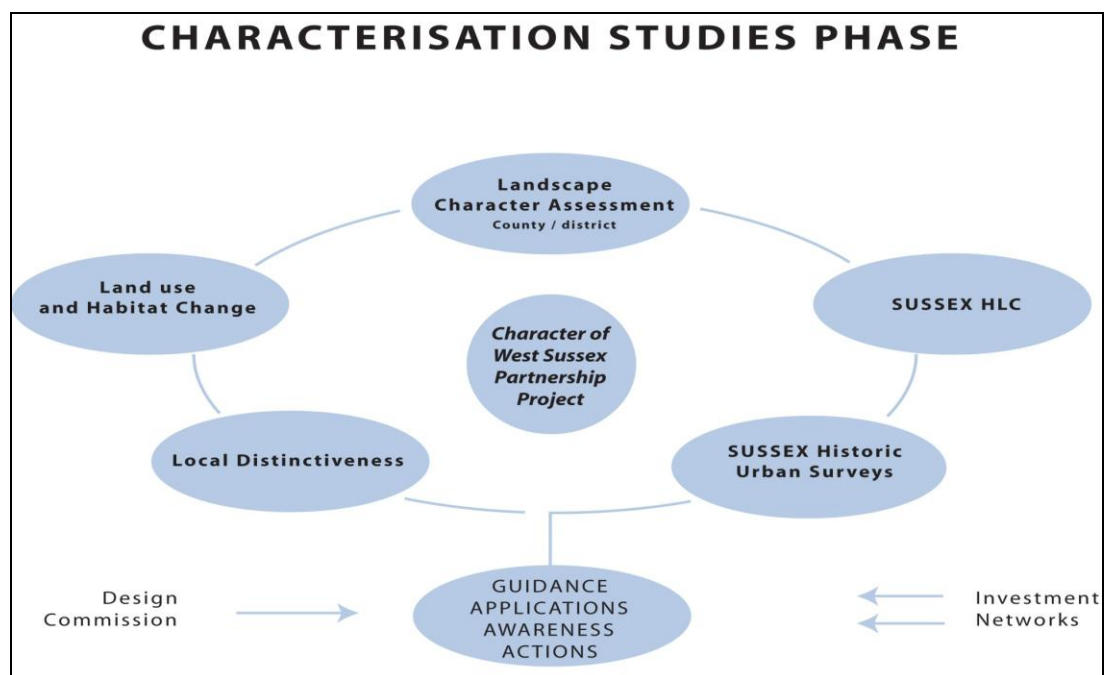
1.2. Landscape Assessments and Landscape Character

There have been a number of assessments and characterisations of the Sussex landscape. These mostly deal with West Sussex, the earliest dating from the 1970s with the most recent currently in progress – "The Character of West Sussex Landscape Partnership"[1] East Sussex has only an outline landscape assessment which is integral with its assessment of "Woodlands in the Landscape".[2] This was reviewed in 2001. A Landscape Assessment for East Sussex was produced in 2004.[3]

Apart from the National Character Areas (formerly the Joint Character Areas), all the remaining assessments were provided in hard copy only. The boundaries of the National Character Areas were provided to the Sussex HLC in digital format.

1.2.1. County Wide Landscape Assessments

The largest scale of landscape character assessment is the national Countryside Character Map originally produced by the Countryside Agency.[4] East and West Sussex lie within seven countryside character areas identified by the Countryside Agency. The areas are defined by landscape its wildlife and natural features using twelve national data sets. The National Character Areas which cover the Sussex landscape are as follows;

120 Wealden Greensand   121 Low Weald
122 High Weald   123 Romney Marshes
124 Pevensey Levels   125 South Downs
126 South Coast Plain.

Table 1.   Summary of National Character Areas for each of the boroughs and districts of East and West Sussex

District/Borough	County	Countryside Character Areas
Horsham	West Sussex	120 Wealden Greensand, 121 Low Weald, 122 High Weald, 125 South Downs
Crawley	West Sussex	121 Low Weald
Mid Sussex	West Sussex	121 Low Weald, 122 High Weald, 125 South Downs
Wealden	East Sussex	121 Low Weald, 122 High Weald, 125 South Downs
Lewes	East Sussex	121 Low Weald, 125 South Downs
Brighton & Hove		126 Coastal Plain
Adur	West Sussex	125 South Downs, 126 Coastal Plain
Eastbourne	East Sussex	125 South Downs
Rother	East Sussex	121 Low Weald, 122 High Weald, 123 Romney Marsh, 124 Pevensey Levels
Hastings	East Sussex	122 High Weald, 123 Romney Marsh
Worthing	West Sussex	126 Coastal Plain
Arun	West Sussex	125 South Downs, 126 Coastal Plain
Chichester	West Sussex	120 Wealden Greensand, 121 Low Weald, 125 South Downs, 126 Coastal Plain

The accompanying descriptions to the character areas provide a useful summary and an overview of each landscape for the Sussex HLC. Key cultural and historic trends are identified. The character area descriptions also correlate with the landscape character areas identified in the various AONB landscape assessments [See 1.1.2. below].

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[1] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation project. Project Design*.
[2] East Sussex County Council 1990. *East Sussex Trees and Woodland Strategy*. Woodland Forum. Revised 2001
[3] East Sussex Landscape Assessment 2004
[4] Countryside Agency 1999. *Countryside Character of England. Volume 7 South East and London* CA

There have been two previous landscape assessments for West Sussex which are summarised below. A further landscape assessment was commissioned in 2003 for the county and also several of the districts have undertaken assessments which the draft HLC has fed into. For East Sussex as part the Review of the *Trees and Woodlands Strategy*[5] a landscape assessment was also included.

The earliest available landscape assessment was for West Sussex, produced in 1972.[6] It used the Tandy method of evaluation based on character analysis. The county was divided into km grid squares and which were visited on the ground. For each square 7 landscape elements identified (surface cover; undulation; trees in mass; trees singly; water; artefacts; views out) and for each element a quantity (0= none to 2=all) and a quality factor were given (-2= intolerable to +2 highly desirable). These were multiplied for each element and then added to give an overall score for each km grid square.

In addition, a desk-based assessment of landscape character was undertaken. This used geology maps together with drainage, topography and built up areas. Appendix III of the assessment identified 17 areas of landscape character.
>   B Central Weald Plateau (North) [14.1, 14.2, 15.1][7]
>   C Central Weald Plateau (South) [14.1, 15.2, 16.1]
>   D Weald - Intermediate Zone [11.2, 12.1, 12.2, 15.2, 16.1, 16.2]
>   D1 Western Weald Intermediate Zone [10.2, 11.1]
>   E Weald - Clay Vale [11.2, 11.3, 12.1, 13.2]
>   E1 Weald - Downland Margin [8.3, 9.1]
>   E2 Milland Basin [10.2]
>   F South Downs - Eastern Section (east of Arun) [4.1.,5.3]
>   H Dissected Hill Area [10.1]
>   J Coastal Plain [2.1, 2.2., 2.3, 2.4, 3.2]
>   J1 Urbanised Coastal Plain [N/A]
>   J2 Chichester Harbour [[1.2]
>   K Western South Downs [3.1, 5.1.,5.2, 5.4]
>   L Flood Plains [6.1, 6.2, 7.1]
>   M Sandy Heathland Zone [8.1, 8.2]
>   N Sandstone Ridge [9.1]
>   N1 Petworth - Rother Valley Plain [9.1]

The 1972 Landscape Appraisal was updated in 1995.[8] It identified 5 regions, 16 landscape types each of which were further divided into 39 character areas as follows;
>   The Coastal Plain [75 South Coast Plain][9]
>   1. Coastal Margins   1.1. Shoreline [N/A]
>   1.2. Harbours [J2]
>   2. Lower Coastal Plain 2.1. Agricultural Plain [J]
>   2.2. Five Villages [J]
>   2.3. Suburban Fringes [J]
>   2.4. Arun Floodplain [J]
>   3. Upper Coastal Plain 3.1. Western Upper Margins [K]
>   3.2. Eastern Upper Margins [J]
>   Chalk Downs Region [74 South Downs]
>   4. Open Downs   4.1. Open Downland [F]

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[5] East Sussex County Council 1990. ibid
[6] West Sussex County Council 1974. *Landscape Appraisal of West Sussex*
[7] West Sussex County Council 1995 *The 1995 Landscape Assessment Areas*
[8] West Sussex County Council 1995. *Landscape Assessment of West Sussex.* West Sussex County Council.
[9] West Sussex County Council 1974; 1972 *Tandy Landscape Character Areas.*

5. Enclosed Downs	5.1. Dipslope valleys [K]
	5.2. Upper Ridge and Forests [K]
	5.3. Findon Way [F]
	5.4. Lower Parks and Forests [K]
6. River Valleys	6.1. Arun Valley [L]
	6.2. Adur Valley [L]

Wealden Fringe Region [70 Wealden Greensand]

7. Brooklands	7.1. Arun and Adur Brooklands [L]
8. Weald/Downland Margin	8.1. Western margins [M]
	8.2. Commons [M]
	8.3. Developed margins [N, E1]
	8.4. Eastern margins [E1]
9. Rother Valley	9.1. Central Vale [N, N1, E1]]
	9.2. Eastern Vale [N]
10. Milland Basin	10.1. Northern Plateau [H]
	10.2. Clay Vale [E2]

The Low Weald Region [73 Low Weald & Pevensey]

11. Undulating Weald	11.1. Western Weald [D1]
	11.2. Barns Green and Cowfold [D, E]
	11.3. Northern Weald [E]
12. Clay Ridges & Vales	12.1. Upper Arun [D, E]
	12.2. Southwater & Faygate Vale [D]
	12.3. Upper Mole Floodplain [E, D]
13. The Wealden Plain	13.1. Western Adur [E]
	13.2. Eastern Adur [E]

The High Weald Margin [72 High Weald]

14. The Forest Ridges	14.1. St Leonard's Forest [B, C]
	14.2. Eastern Forests [B]
15. The Central Ridges	15.1. Ridges & Valleys [B]
	15.2. Ouse Valley [C, D]
16. High Weald Margins	16.1. Western Margin [C, D]
	16.2. Southern Margin [D]
	16.3. Northern Margin. [E]

The impact of humans on the landscape is covered in Appendix II of the 1995 Assessment as an annex to the Landscape Assessment. The annex describes the processes in a summary form for the main periods from Post-Ice Age to the 20th century. Appendix III of the Assessment lists the artefacts and built features within the landscape. It also divides between landform (geology, topography and related processes) and land cover (Trees, Woods, hedgerows, grasslands, heathlands, coastlands, inland wetlands & artefacts and built features). The main section (Chapter 5) describes the landscape regions and landscape types, with a summary for each character area. T he assessment provides useful background information for each area.

Section 3. of the Landscape Assessment for West Sussex gives guidance on Landscape Management. This section describes each landscape types by its main landscape characteristics and provides a useful summary when looking at each area.

For East Sussex a landscape characterisation forms part of the *Trees and Woodland Strategy in East Sussex.[10]* The strategy comes from a premise that the character of the East Sussex

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[10] East Sussex County Council 1990. *East Sussex Trees and Woodland Strategy*. Woodland Forum. Revised 2001.

landscape is due to the nature of the tree cover. The strategy states that *the rich character diversity valued in the East Sussex landscape is largely attributable to the varying extent, pattern and types of trees and woodlands* (4.20). By assessing the tree cover a total of 40 different landscape areas are identified. It provides guidelines on all aspects of management of woodland and trees based on the 40 landscape areas. For each area there is a short paragraph on visual impact of the different types of trees and woodlands within that particular landscape. It provides statements on woodland and tree cover character for specific areas which are useful as a first reference point for the HLC. This assessment can also be grouped under the Ecology Section below.

Table 2. Trees & Woodland Strategy in East Sussex Areas

District/Borough	Countryside Character Area	Trees & Woodland Strategy in East Sussex
Wealden	121 Low Weald	3 Upper Ouse Valley 36 Uckfield 15 Eastern Low Weald 35 Hailsham
	122 High Weald	1. Upper Medway Valley 2 Ashdown Forest & Surrounds 37 Crowborough Central High Weald 38 Heathfield 6 Upper Rother Valley 7 Bewl Water Area 8 Dudwell Valley 5 South Slopes of High Weald 29 Eastbourne
	125 South Downs	25 Pevensey Levels
	124 Pevensey Levels	24 Eastbourne Levels
Lewes	121 Low Weald	3 Upper Ouse Valley 14 Western Low Weald 15 Eastern Low Weald 33 Lewes
	125 South Downs	17 Ditchling Mount Harry Downs 18 Falmer-Telscombe Downs 19 Lower Ouse Valley 20 Lewes Downs 21 Firle Bishops Downs
Brighton & Hove	126 Coastal Plain	16 Brighton & Hove Downland Fringe 27 Brighton & Hove 28 Rottingdean to Peacehaven
Rother	121 Low Weald	10 Combe Haven Basin
	122 High Weald	6 Upper Rother Valley 8 Dudwell Valley 9 Darwell & Gypsum mines 40 Batttle 13 Lower Rother Valley 11 Brede Valley
	123 Romney Marsh	39 Rye 26 Rye - Winchelsea Area
Hastings	122 High Weald	31 Hastings
	123 Romney Marsh	12 High Wealden Coast
Eastbourne	125 South Downs	29 Eastbourne

1.2.2. Landscape Assessments for Specific Areas

In addition to the county wide landscape character assessments there are several specific ones relating to the AONBs. Sussex has a high percentage of its land designated as such either in the High Weald, the South Downs or Chichester Harbour.[11]

a. Landscape Assessment of the Sussex Downs[12] (

Three landscape types divided into 11 landscape character areas.

     Chalk Landscapes {74 South Downs}[13]
          Chalk Uplands
               Open east chalk uplands
               Enclosed west chalk uplands [5.1, 5.4]
          Chalk Valleys
               Principal chalk valleys
               East chalk valley system
               West chalk valley system [5.1, 5.4]
          Chalk escarpment
               Open chalk escarpment
               Wooded chalk escarpment [5.2]
     Wealden Landscapes {70 Wealden Greensand}
          Scarp footslopes [8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4]
          Sandy arable farmland [8.1, 8.2, 9.1]
          Heathland mosaic [8.1, 8.2]
          North wooded ridges [10.1, 9.1]
          Low Weald [10.2, 11.1] {73 Low Weald and Pevensey}
     River floodplain landscapes {within 74 South Downs}
          Brooks pastures [7.1, 6.1]
          Principal river floodplains [7.1, 6.1]
          Minor river floodplains [7.1, 6.1]

The South Downs AONB landscape assessment was published by Countryside Commission as CCP 495 using the same definitions. Glossy photos and maps were added. There are descriptions of the historic elements within each area.

b. Exploring the landscape of the High Weald AONB[14]

This assessment covers the High Weald AONB which includes a section in Kent and a small incursion into Surrey, but is predominantly in East Sussex with small elements of West Sussex. The document summarises historical aspects, but this has been superseded by 'The Making of the High Weald'.[15] The assessment is divided into nine Landscape Character Areas which in turn are divided into further Local Landscape Character Areas. All lie in {72 High Weald}[16] Regional Character Area, except for the Brede which falls partly in 123 Romney Marsh character area.

          Western High Weald
               St Leonards
               Upper Ouse Valley
               Ardingly
          Upper Medway
               Kent Water
               Weirwood

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[11] This appendix was drafted before the designation of the South Downs as a National Park.
[12] Sussex Downs Conservation Board 1995. *A Landscape Assessment of the Sussex Downs.* AONB
[13] West Sussex Landscape Assessment 1996 ibid
[14] Countryside Commission 1994. The High Weald . Exploring the Landscape of the High Weald AONB
[15] R.B. Harris 2002. *Making of the High Weald;* Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004.
[16] West Sussex Landscape Assessment 1996 ibid

Hartfield
Ashdown
Central High Weald
    Penshurst [Kent]
    Pembury [Kent]
    Bayham [Kent]
    Eridge [East Sussex]
Kentish High Weald [All Kent]
    Kent Fruit Belt
    Bewl & Bedgebury
    Cranbrook
Upper Rother Valley
    Rother
    Dudwell
    Darwell
Lower Rother Valley
    Bodiam
    Oxney
Brede
    Upper Brede
    Brede Levels
    Battle
    Winchelsea Levels
    Fairlight Coast
Southern Slopes
    Hadlow Down
    Ashburnham

c.   **Chichester Harbour Landscape Assessment[17]**

An old style assessment, which defines eleven landscape types, all of which lie within the county Landscape type of 1.2 - harbour and the Regional Character Area of 75 South Coast Plain].

Peninsula landscape
Paddocks
Coastal grazing land
Woodland
Dunes
Open harboursides
Back lands
Thorney Island
Beaches
Open mudflat & salt marsh
Narrow inlets.

This assessment is not particularly detailed, but is included for completeness. This AONB is currently being re-assessed[18]

As already mentioned in the introduction a landscape character assessment for West Sussex was begun in 2002 and commenced with an Information Audit.[19] This is the preliminary study

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[17] Countryside Commission 1992. *Chichester Harbour Landscape.* Landscape Assessment.
[18] Chris Blandford Associates 2003.
[19] Chris Blandford Associates 2002 Phase One Information Audit. Proposal and Tender 2002

prior to the development of the landscape character assessment project for West Sussex. (Horsham being the first district to be undertaken). Identify, draw together and audit information on landscape character in West Sussex, in light of published guidance and good practice examples. This provides only background information only to HLC project.

1.3.   Ecological Sources

Although the historic landscape characterisation assessment draws essentially on historic sources and data, some ecological data is of importance when identifying semi-natural habitats. Essentially these habitats have evolved due to human manipulation over time of the natural environment combined with the influence of underlying geology and other environmental factors.

The first assessment is that of the Natural Area Profiles akin to the Countryside Character Areas described above and which are essentially similar in identification but in the case of the natural areas are based on ecological characteristics only.[20]

1.3.1.   Natural Area Profiles. English Nature

The whole of the historic counties of East & West Sussex lie within seven Natural Areas. Namely Folkestone to Selsey Bill, South Downs, High Weald, Low Weald and Pevensey, Wealden Greensand, Romney Marsh and the South Coast Plain. These provide useful summaries of landscape types from an ecological perspective read in conjunction with the county landscape assessments and the Countryside Regional Character Areas.

1.3.2.   East & West Sussex Sites of Special Scientific Interest - citations

The citiations are listed alphabetically, but organised within each district. There is very limited information on historic land use of the sites. Some archaeological features shown on base maps which are taken from OS 6" edition. As a date set they are useful for clarifying the location of semi-natural habitats, for example fragments of downland, heathland etc. A few comments are given on historical elements. The citations were provided in hard copy with a digital dataset of the boundaries of the sites.

1.3.3.   East & West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

The sites were listed by district with summaries at the beginning. The list comprised a site description with map together with some management recommendations. There was little historical information on past land use. Some archaeological features are shown on the OS base. The citations were provided in hard copy with a digital dataset of the boundaries of the sites. This was a useful document for clarifying the semi-natural habitats and fragments of downland, heath etc. The grouping by district made it easier to refer to.

1.3.4.   Sussex Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Interest 1996

A file listing the citations for the SNCI's covering the whole of the coastline of historic Sussex, was provided for the Sussex HLC. It was of limited use to the HLC as most of the sites given are below low tide level. However some descriptions if the inter-tidal zone were useful.

1.3.5.   East & West Sussex Inventory of Ancient Woodland 1984[21]

Ancient woodland as recorded on OS 1" 1st & 6" Editions. A baseline survey, but as detailed research work has and still is showing there are significant variations especially where a mosaic of ancient and secondary woods occur. Only looks at woodland over 2 ha and omits shaws and rews as well, including important some gill woods. It is a good starting point for

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[20] English Nature n.d.
[21] Nature Conservancy Council 1989. West Sussex Inventory of Ancient Woodland. This Appendix was written before the commencement of the Wealden Ancient Woodland Inventory update. See Sussex HLC Vol. I- User Guide 4.1.7.

the identification of ancient woods. The Survey provides an overview of ancient woodland in the county with summary figures and comprises 28 maps running west to east.

The key information source for identifying ancient woodlands in England is the Ancient Woodland Inventory, administered by Natural England. Ancient woodland inventories were originally complied in the late 1980s and early 1990s by the Nature Conservancy Council and English Nature, both predecessors of Natural England. They provided boundaries, by county, of ancient woodland sites greater than two hectares considered to have been continuously wooded since 1600 AD.   These inventories are now known collectively as the Ancient Woodland Inventory, and include both ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and ancient replanted woodland, also known as plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).[22]

The South East contains some 40% of the ancient woodland in England, and across the region a project is currently underway to completely revise the inventory and include, for the first time, ancient woodlands less than two hectares. The project, which started in Wealden district in 2004, has grown to become the Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Survey, covering Sussex and Kent, with a partner survey in Surrey, and further ones planned in the Chilterns and Hampshire. These projects are a partnership between Natural England, the Forestry Commission, local authorities, protected landscapes, wildlife trusts and biodiversity record centres.

Each survey seeks to work closely with local authorities, given the context of development pressure and the high density of ancient woodland in the South East. The information provided by the inventory revision also helps fulfil the requirements of PPS9, which states that 'Local planning authorities should identify any areas of ancient woodland in their areas that do not have statutory protection.'

At the start of the Sussex HLC, only the original inventories were available as sources. However Wealden District Revision was completed ahead of the characterisation and could be used.

1.3.6.   National Inventory of Woodland & Trees[23]
This is a digital data set of Interpreted Forest Types for East & West Sussex of polygons greater than 2 ha. *Woodland consists of areas of tree cover with a crown density of, or likely to achieve, at least 20%, a minimum width of 50 metres and a minimum area of 2 ha. Woodland also includes areas that may temporarily be without tree cover following forest operations such as felling*. The categories of woodland described are coniferous, Broadleaved, Mixed, (Mixed 2000), Shrub, Ground prepared for planting, Felled, Young Trees, Young trees (Grant Scheme), Young Trees (Grant Scheme 2000, 01, 02), Young Trees FC planting, Young Trees FC Planting (2000, 01, 02), Coppice, Coppice with standards. The data was provided by Forest Research and is updated every five years.

1.3.7.   Land use and Habitat Change in West Sussex 1971-1981
This assessment used Phase I Habitat Maps, Aerial Photographs and ground checking to produce County distribution maps.
Categories of land use identified were; Developed Area, Unimproved grassland, Woodland, Surface water, Coastal, Fresh water margin, Heath, Improved grassland, Transport, Arable, Plantations, Quarry, Salt marsh, Scrub, Orchard, Glasshouse. It also has maps showing what changes have occurred between the two dates, i.e. what heathland in 1971 had become in

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[22] Natural England. Guide to the Ancient Woodland Inventory 2009.
[23] Forestry Commission . Forest Research 31st March 2003.

1981. The assessment was provided in hard copy form and the information is also held on GIS

1.3.8. Land use and Habitat Change in West Sussex 1971-1981-1991

This assessment used Aerial Photographic interpretation and then 'captured' it on to GIS. See Appendix 4 Table 1c in the report for full list of habitat types. Selected maps showing change in heath, unimproved grasslands and where some change has taken place.

1.3.9. Flood Data

A GIS data set recording land liable to flooding from fluvial or tidal sources. This is in digital format for both East and West Sussex and dated 2001. A useful indication for the location of water meadows, former marshland, brooks and salt marsh etc.

1.3.10. Geology Map

In digital format for East and West Sussex both solid and drift geology (British Geological Survey). West Sussex is the raw data (uncorrected) and possible so is East Sussex. Based on the 1:50,000 scale.

1.4. Historical & Archaeological Sources

The main historical/archaeological sources are the Digital Epoch Maps of the OS 25" Editions, selected archive maps together with the two SMRs which will be interrogated for specific elements. These also include the list of scheduled monuments, and listed buildings. In addition there are numerous published sources and unpublished reports on specific elements of the landscape, for example the various level 3 historic landscape surveys undertaken for National Trust properties.

1.4.1. An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England.[24]

This Atlas describes landscape areas based on historic settlement patterns. Sussex lies primarily in the South Eastern province of the Weald. However the coastal margins from Hastings to the Solent lie within the South Eastern Province of East Wessex.

It describes the Weald as being characterised by old enclosures with areas of enclosed woodland, Yoke lands and enclosed formerly open townfield arable and meadow industrial sites hamlets with affix 'green' large isolated farmstead or manorial centre, moated sites on clay and in High Weald.

The East Wessex area is characterised by linear parishes, with villages enclosed formerly open townfields common waste enclosed and unenclosed woodland enclosed freeholds as in New Forest. Marsh earthwork sites, some isolated farmsteads, and concentrations of dispersed settlements. Pivotal with the harbours and links to London from Roman centres.

This is a good baseline study to compare with the more detailed work of the HLC. Provides an over view of the settlement pattern and associated fields.

1.4.2. Register of Parks & Gardens East & West Sussex[25]

An inventory of parks and gardens dating from 1939 or earlier of exceptional and special interest in East and West Sussex. The sites are listed on a district basis. The descriptions provide much useful information on features and land use change. This formed one of the key sources for the HLC. The boundary maps in digital form.

1.4.3. Historic Towns in Sussex.[26]

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[24] Roberts & Wrathmell 2000. *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England.* English Heritage
[25] English Heritage 1993 - Text only; areas on GIS with HER.

A useful document describing the origins of towns and their development together with maps and archaeological evidence for each site. It covers the whole of the historic county. It divides them into Feudal towns such as Lewes and Arundal, Ecclesiastical such as Battle, Estuary and Ports such as Hastings, Pevensey and Market Towns such as Chichester and Horsham. This document has now been superseded by the Extensive Urban Survey for Sussex.[27] These surveys were not available for the Sussex HLC but have now been completed and are available from the East and West Sussex HERs.

1.4.4. An Historical Atlas of Sussex.[28]
This was a very useful publication which covered the whole of the historic county. An extremely useful summary of the archaeology and history of Sussex, based on key themes and periods. The report provides maps together with a short textual explanation. Good back ground reading and for drawing up key questions to interrogate the HERs. However the maps are not in a digital format.

1.4.5. Other Sources
In addition to the above published sources and data sets, there were several other key references which were of importance to the Sussex historic characterisation process; namely the *English Place-Names* volume for Sussex[29] This lists place-names by Rape, Hundred and Parish, with their first recorded entries. It provided an overview of the historical context of place-names, though should be treated with caution. Another useful source was *The Iron Industry of the Weald* for locations of iron workings, which can be cross-referenced with HER entries.[30] The Sussex volume of the Buildings of England is another useful source regarding age of settlements based on the ages of churches etc.[31] For background information on the formation of villages Brian Roberts volume 'The making of the English Village' (1987) helped to explain patterns in historic village cores.

It was found during the pilot survey that some data sets were more useful than others and that with familiarisation only those data sets which were easy to use and provided the greatest amount of information were actually used during the characterisation process.

1.4.6. Detailed Historic Landscape Surveys
There have been a number of specific historic landscape surveys undertaken for various estates and properties over the past 20 years. Many of the surveys were for National Trust properties and were undertaken following fairly strict guidelines and standards.[32] These provided very detailed windows of information into landscape history across the two counties. A full list is given in the Bibliography but they are summarised by Countryside Character Area in the following table. The South Downs has the most detailed coverage followed by the Wealden Greensand, reflecting the concentration in distribution of National Trust properties across Sussex.

[26] Aldsworth , F.& Freake, D. 1976. *Historic Towns in Sussex: an archaeological survey.* Sussex Archaeological Field Unit.
[27] R.B. Harris 2002-2010.*Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.* Individual reports on the towns in Sussex.
[28] Leslie, K. & Short, B. 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex.* Phillimore
[29] Mawer, A & Stenton, F.M. 2001 reprint. *The Place-names of Sussex.* English Place-name Society
[30] Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 2nd ed. The Iron Industry of the Weald. Merton priory Press.
[31] Nairn, I. & Pevesner, N. 1970.*Sussex the Buildings of England.* Penguin Books.
[32] National Trust 2000 *Archaeology and the Historic Environment. Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines.* Level 3 archive and field work.

Table 3   *Level 3 Historic Landscape Surveys in East and West Sussex. (NT Information supplied by Caroline Thackray Territorial Archaeologist Southern Region).*

Countryside Character Area	Name of Survey/place	Type	
122 High Weald	Rolf's Farm Mayfield	Private	
	Park Wood, Etchingham	Private	
	Bateman's Burwash	NT (on-going)	
121 Low Weald	Bentley nr Ringmer	ESCC	
120 Wealden Greensand	Lavington Wood	NT	
	Lavington Common	NT	
	Sullington Warren	NT	
	Woolbeding Estate, Petworth	NT	
125 South Downs	Black Cap, Lewes	NT	
	Crowlink & Birling Gap	NT	
	Chyngton Farm	NT	
	Ditchling Beacon	NT	
	Harting Down and Beacon	NT	
	Dyke Estate (Woltsonbury Hill)	NT	
	Slindon Estate	NT	
	Drovers Estate ?	NT	
	Stanmer Park	B&HUA (DEFRA)	
123 Romney Marsh	Bodiam Castle, Robertsbridge	NT	

1.5. Review of Sources used by previous and current HLCs in other counties

Generally for each Historic Landscape Characterisation Project there is a core or primary set of sources used in the analysis process. These are the sources which are consulted for the majority of polygons digitised or captured for the HLC. This primary set usual comprises a modern OS base map, modern aerial photographs, at least one historic map and the OS 1st 6" map of circa 1870s.

There is usually then a secondary set of sources identified by each county/area HLCs. These are digitised data sets related to planning constraints, paper sources and surveys and other maps such as the Ordnance Survey Surveyors drawings for the 1". Examples being the county HER, Ancient woodland inventory, SSSIs SNCIs, urban surveys, Tithe maps, Enclosure maps and other county based surveys.

Table 4   Primary Sources for Sussex HLC

Source	Role	Format	Date
OS OS Master-Map	Primary Mapping Data for HLC	Digital	Current 2003 as a frozen layer.
OS 1:25,000 (Explorer)	General overview and additional mapping information	Paper 120,121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 133, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 147	Current published maps c.1997-2000
OS 1st Ed. 25"	Primary historical baseline map	Digital geo-referenced	c.1867-70
OS 3rd Edition 25"	Historical baseline map	Digital geo-referenced	c.1908-1910
Vertical aerial photographs	Additional cross-checking and analysis	Digital geo-referenced	2001
Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft Drawings for OS 1"	Historical baseline map of whole of historic Sussex	Digital -scanned ?	1797-1810
18th century maps Wm Gardner & Thomas Gream 1" to 1 mile	Historical baseline map of whole of historic Sussex	Paper	1795 (partly after Yeakell and Gardner)

The project design for Sussex (Chris Blandford Associates 2003) identified six sources, which will formed the core or primary sources for the Sussex HLC. In addition the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings have been added to the list as these were then also available in digital format.

Secondary sources for Sussex included those listed in Table 5. These are the main ones identified from the review of sources and background reading to the HLC project. Not all will be consulted for every HLC polygon, for example ancient woodland or SSSIs would not be used for mapping settlement.

Table 5   Secondary Sources for Sussex HLC

Source	Role	Format	Date
Geological Map & contour maps	Physical landscape attributes	GIS 1:50,000	
County SMRs includes Parks and Gardens Register and areas of Archaeological Potential	Key information on relict historic features which contribute to landscape development	GIS and CD- interrogated following structure and timetable submitted by HLC PO	
Ancient Woodland Inventory	Outline base for origins of woodland.	'Cleaned up' version from HW AONB Woodland Project otherwise versions from E & W Sx.	2003
National Inventory of Trees and Woodland	Different types of woodland	Digital GIS	2003
SSSIs & SNCIs	Semi-natural habitat information	GIS and paper base.	
Sussex Placenames	Continuity and context of settlement	Paper	2001
EUS Winchelsea & others	Urban development	Paper	
Other Data Sets ? Enclosure Maps Flood Areas	Land enclosed by act or private agreement Land liable to flooding from rivers and Sea	Paper copies Digital	18th & 19th century 2001

2. SELECTION OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTES FOR SUSSEX HLC

2.1. Methodology

As with many county HLCs the Sussex approach is independent of the county's Landscape Character Areas. The historic information from the draft HLC has in part been integrated with landscape assessments undertaken in West Sussex. The HLC is led by the attributes of discrete areas of the landscape and thus is considerably more detailed than the other South Eastern Counties. However it does still have its origins with previous Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessments of Surrey, Kent and Hampshire. This was an important part of the Sussex HLC, to look towards eventually integrating with the other county HLCs to produce a regional one [See Figure 3 & Section 2. in Vol II - Interpretation]. Already this process is taking place in the East of England with the HLCs of Essex, Cambridge, Suffolk and Hertfordshire being integrated with each other and with the county HERs.[33]

The outline of the methodology of the Sussex HLC is given in the Project Design Document[34]. The method was developed from the experiences of other level stage 2 HLCs in the South East (Hampshire[35], Kent[36] and Surrey[37]) together with current level/stage 4 projects such as Cumbria[38]. The south-eastern ancestry of the Sussex HLC is seen in the naming of a broad type category as the initial characterisation stage (Table 6). The Isle of Wight HLC also used Broad HLC type level having used the Surrey HLC as a key project in its design[39]. This level is called 'character groups' in Buckinghamshire[40], 'Attribute Groups' in Shropshire[41], 'Descriptive Groups' in Cheshire[42], and Cumbria[43] do not use a first entry level but link the GIS straight with their Map Info data-base. In their case the broad definition of types will be identified through the analysis of the data sets.

The approach to the Sussex HLC was to draw up an Access data-base input table for fieldscapes which would form the basis for the other broad historic landscape character type [See Appendix III for further details]. Once the data-base had been prepared and linked to ArcView, a number of pilot areas were selected and characterised in order to test both the method and the data-base. The pilot areas in the form of parishes were selected to represent the main landscape character areas identified for the Sussex taking account of the geology, landform and settlement history [See Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. V - Appendix III].

Once these were completed and any modifications to the data-base were undertaken the full characterisation followed working on a district by district basis, parish by parish, commencing with the District of Horsham and rolling out across the historic county. The assignment of

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[33] Wessex Archaeology 2009. *East of England Integrated Landscape Framework:* Stage 2a Phase 2. Further Historic Landscape Characterisation Work.

[34] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, South Downs Conservation Board

[35] Oxford Archaeological Unit and Scott Wilson Associates 1999. *Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment,* 2 vols.

[36] Croft, A., Munby, J. & Ridley, M. 2001. *Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation.* 3 vols. Kent County Council, English Heritage, Oxford Archaeological Unit.

[37] Bannister, N.R. & Wills, P.M. 2001.Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation. 2 vols. Final Report

[38] Johnson, M. 2003. *Draft Notes on Cumbria HLC Methodology.*

[39] Isle of Wight County Council 2008. Isle of Wight Historic Landscape Characterisation. 2 vols. Final Report

[40] Buckinghamshire County Council. 2006. *Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation.* Introduction and 10 appendices.

[41] Shropshire County Council 2005. *Shropshire Landscape Typology*.

[42] Edwards, R. 2007. *The Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation.* Cheshire County Council and English Heritage 4 vols.

[43] Johnson, M. 2003. *Draft Notes on Cumbria HLC Methodology.*

HLC attributes to individual HLC polygons comprises two parts; Firstly by Broad Types, Sub-types and interpretation of character. Secondly by selected historic attributes given in 'drop-down' menus in the data-base, [See Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. V Appendix V - Technical Data]. The selection of Broad Types was fairly straight forward as across the country these are generally equable. Table 6 shows how the broad types for Sussex equate with those for the counties adjacent.

TABLE 6.   HLC Broad Type categories for the South Eastern Counties (excluding the Isle of Wight).

SUSSEX	KENT	SURREY	HAMPSHIRE
Fieldscapes (Enclosures)	Field Patterns	Field Patterns/Systems	Field Patterns
Woodland (In all its forms)	Woodland	Woodland	Woodland
Horticulture	Horticulture	Horticulture	Horticulture
Unenclosed (common downs)	Commons	Commons	Commons
		Heathland	Heathland
	Downland	Downland	Downland
Settlement	Settlements	Settlement related	Settlements
Reclaimed Marsh (salt & fresh)	Reclaimed Marsh		
Coastal	Coastal		Coastal
Industry	Extractive & Other Industry	Extractive Industry	Extractive & Other Industry
		Other Industry	
Designed landscapes	Parkland & Designed Landscapes	Parkland & Designed Landscape	Parkland & Designed landscape
Military	Military & Defence	Military & Defence	Military & Defence
Communications infrastructure	Inland Communication Facilties	Communication Facilities	Inland Communication Facilities
Water (Bodies)			
	Valley floor & water management	Valley floor & water management	Valley floor & water management
Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation

2.2.   Selection of Attributes for Sub-types etc. for each of the HLC Broad Types

Essentially the lowland landscape of Southern England is a landscape of enclosure. This is especially so of the South East. South western counties contain large areas of unenclosed moor land such as Dartmoor, Exmoor etc. and to a certain extent Wiltshire with Salisbury Plain which have their own character definition issues. The South Eastern counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are enclosed landscapes of fields, woods and commons interspersed with towns, villages, hamlets and farmsteads. The Weald straddles the counties of Sussex, Kent and Surrey and is a region which has always been defined as different to the countryside around from the at least the Early-medieval period.

Therefore the main attributes are those which describe the enclosure processes and the resulting features. Unlike parts of the Cornish landscape which has much of its visible roots in prehistory, the structure of the landscape of the South East was generally laid out and defined in the Early Medieval period with the much of the finer detail laid out after the Norman Conquest. It is this medieval landscape which has been shaped by post-medieval high farming, industrialisation, gentrification and in the modern period - sub-urbanisation.

The main driving process in the development of landscape character in the South East is that of enclosure; the dividing and compartmentalising of the land for the allocation of resources amongst communities. In its simplistic form this enclosure was either at a community level for

say example the precursors of the manorial demesne or it was at the ad hoc individual (pioneering) level of winning land from marginal habitats.

Enclosure does not necessarily refer to the creation of fields but also to the enclosing of woods, commons, parkland and settlements. Enclosure means to put a fence or other type of boundary around a pre-defined area of land in order to manage that area of land in a particular way. Thus enclosure features are fields and groups of fields, woods (coppices, enclosed woods, shaws) greens, settlements, together with the intervening areas left out, commons, downs, heaths, woods (assart woods ghylls, linear shaws), marshes. Other features such as military, industrial etc. are superimposed on to or into the enclosure pattern and may respect it or overlie it.

One of the earliest studies on field systems in the British Isles was by Gray in 1915.[44] However he did not look at Sussex as a separate area but described it briefly as the south-eastern extremity of the Midlands (two and three field system) based on the parishes and townships in the South Downs and on the Coastal Plain.[45] This conclusion has been positively refuted with later detailed research.[46] Sussex and to some degree Surrey were overshadowed by the study of field patterns and systems in Kent together with its inheritance practices of gavelkind. Baker and Butlin in their *Studies of Fields Systems in the British Isles* follow this trend by concentrating on Kent again.[47] Basically the assumption being that processes experienced in Kent spilled over into Surrey and Sussex. However they do state that Kent, Surrey and Sussex as a region share some fundamental characteristics which are not obviously apparent in the historical record.[48] Namely the very strong influence of the variable underlying geology which gives rise to a wide range of soil types most of which are very poor in fertility. This in turn gives rise to contrasting landuses in juxtaposition with one another. Another factor is the proximity of the region to both the Continent and to the main centre of trade and commerce, London, both of which probably exerted a strong influence over the movement of people and goods.[49]

The earliest historical picture of agricultural development and settlement of landscape can be seen from the work by Darby and Campbell.[50] A plot of the density of the Domesday plough teams for the South East shows that for Sussex the highest concentration was along the South Downs, part of the Coastal Plain east of the Arun estuary and the region where the High Weald reaches the coast at Fairlight.[51] Here plough teams of 4.5 and over per square mile are given. This is a figure in line with that for the rest of cultivated country (e.g. Midlands). The High Weald with its generally poorer sandy soils had less than 0.5 plough teams per mile whilst the Weald with its intractable clay had between 1 and 2.5 plough teams.

Much of the archaeological evidence for the earliest prehistoric farmers in Sussex comes from the South Downs, where settlement sites, field systems, enclosures, burial sites, routeways

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[44] Gray, H.L. 1915. *English Field Systems.* Cambridge Mass

[45] Gray ibid

[46] Baker, A. R. H. 1973. Fields Systems of Southeast England. In *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles* ed. by A. R. H Baker and R. A. Butlin. CUP p377-429; Jolliffe, J.E.A. (1933) *Pre-Feudal England: The Jutes.* 82-3, Brandon, P. F. 1962. Arable farming in a Sussex Scarp-foot Parish during the Late Middle Ages *SAC* 100, 60-72; Brandon, P. F. 1963. *The Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex,* Ph. D. Thesis, University of London; Moore, J.S. 1965. *Laughton: a study in the Evolution of the Wealden landscape.* (Occasional Papers, Dept of Engl. Local History). University of Leicester XIX; Gardiner, M.F. 1995. *Medieval Settlement and Society in East Sussex Weald.* Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of London.

[47] Baker A.R.H. and Butlin, R.A. ed. 1973. *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles.* Cambridge University Press.

[48] Baker, 1973 ibid p377-429;

[49] ibid p378

[50] Darby, H.C. & Campbell, E. M.J. 1962. *The Domesday Geography of Southeast England* p589

[51] Baker ibid 379-380

and flint working areas abound as either extant earthworks or as crop marks.[52] The downs with their light, freely draining soils were obviously intensely used for farming and settlement. Further evidence for prehistoric activity comes from finds of flint tools deep in the Wealden hinterland especially on the edge of the Hastings Beds of the High Weald. However what is not clear is the extent of prehistoric settlement and farming within the hinterland and away from the downs. The distribution pattern may reflect differing intensities of fieldwork and research rather than an absence of prehistoric activity. Also the evidence may either not be there due to subsequent land use activities or it is in such a form which is not readily identified through the usual methods of landscape archaeology such as aerial photographs. The historic use of much of the downs as sheep walks preserved prehistoric features as intact relict landscapes well into modern times. Twentieth century arable intensification has subsequently destroyed much of this extant prehistoric evidence.

Another feature of the South Eastern settlement pattern is the high degree of cultural diffusion where Jolliffe suggested that after the collapse of the Roman organisation, it was the custom of the new settlers which dictated the transhumance system rather than the impregnable Weald itself.[53] Also leading on from this, widely dispersed estates and holdings often came under the same owner and management control. For example, the Archbishop's Sussex holdings between Tangmere and Pagham on the coast and the eastern slice of Weald from South Malling towards the Kent border.[54] In these situations the ploughing and marling duties of the manorial tenants were the same across the whole of the Estate regardless of soil conditions.

At a first glance a comparison of the different geological areas in the county shows that the patterns of enclosure and settlement vary markedly, and it was an objective of the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation to try and tease apart these differences. It attempted to do this through the identification and assigning of attributes to enclosure features and then analysing them by form and by period.

In a simplistic form, the process of enclosure in the historic period was essentially defining an area of land and putting a boundary around it. But the pattern and form of the boundary depended on a number of factors. Namely what the previous land use was, the reasons behind the enclosure, the use to which the enclosed land was to be put, the form of the boundary and the resources and man-power available to those doing the enclosing. The resulting pattern of fields would then either survive relatively intact into the modern period, or undergo further periods of reorganisation or rationalisation depending on changes in land owners, land use, economic pressures etc. In the historic period the fields of some farm holdings may have undergone two or even three periods of reorganisation, whereby the oldest surviving boundaries in the present landscape are those bounding lanes, access tracks, ownership boundaries or curtileges of the farmstead as for example at Bentley Farm near Ringmer.[55]

Although not well known for its open fields Sussex, especially the western half had a concentration of open fields along the Coastal Plain and downland strip.[56] Many of the open fields were enclosed in a piece meal fashion by AD 1500.[57] Enclosure of the open fields surviving in AD 1700 by Parliamentary Act took account of only a third of the area. The

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[52] Leslie & Short 1999, Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex.* Phillimore, Chichester: p16-22.

[53] Jolliffe, J.E.A. 1933 Pre-Fuedal England: The Jutes. 82-3.

[54] Baker & Butlin ibid p420.

[55] Bannister, N.R. 2002b *Bentley Historic Landscape Survey*, East Sussex County Council.

[56] Chapman, J. & Seeliger, S. 1995. Open fields and their disappearance in the 18th and 19th centuries: The evidence from Sussex. *Southern History* Vol.17 p88-97.

[57] Brandon, P.F. 1963 The Common Lands and Wastes of Sussex PhD. Thesis University of London.

remaining two-thirds were enclosed in a piece-meal fashion or by private agreement, depending on the number of landowners involved, the pressures for arable improvement and the ease of reorganising the allotted lands.[58] They cite some cases where the fields still remained unenclosed whilst the land was farmed as one or two units by a mutual agreement of the landowners and tenants.

Table 7. **A postulation of the main processes of enclosure of fields which are likely to have taken place in Sussex and the types of fields arising**

Description	Postulated Period	Postulated Field Shape
Enclosure from swine pastures (wood pasture)	Early Med	Irregular with sinuous boundaries
Enclosure from prehistoric landscapes fields	Early Med	
	Post-med	Regular /Straight
Assarting from woods	Medieval	Irregular with sinuous boundaries
Assarting from heaths & commons	Medieval	Irregular with sinuous boundaries
	Post-Med	irregular fields with straight boundaries
Assarting from Forests e.g. Ashdown	Medieval	Semi-regular
	Post-Med	Regular /straight
Informal Enclosure from Medieval open fields	Late-med	Sinuous/ reversed S
	Tudor	Sinuous
	Post-Med	Regular
Informal Enclosure from Commons	Late-med	irregular /straight
	Tudor	irregular / straight
	Post-Med	regular / straight
Informal Enclosure from Heaths	Late-med	irregular / sinuous
	Tudor	regular / sinuous
	Post-Med	regular / straight
Informal Enclosure from Marsh	Late-med	irregular / sinuous
	Tudor	regular / sinuous straight
	Post-Med	regular / straight
Informal Enclosure from deer parks	Late-med	regular / sinuous
	Tudor	irregular/straight sinuous
	Post-Med	regular / straight
Formal Enclosure by Act from Med open fields	Post-med	Regular/straight
Formal Enclosure by Act from Commons	Post-med	Regular/straight
Formal Enclosure by Act from Heaths	Post-med	Regular/straight
Formal Enclosure by Act from Marsh	Post-med	Regular/straight
Re-organisation of former medieval fields	Tudor	Semi-regular/sinuous
Removal of enclosures - prairie farming	Modern	Irregular/straight
<u>Main processes of emparking</u>		
Enclosure of heaths, Forests, waste	Medieval	sub-Circular
Enclosure from farmed land	Post-medieval	irregular

The earliest parliamentary enclosure at the time of the War with France c.1700 took place in parishes and manors on the Coastal Plain and the downs dip slope, where the benefits for improved corn production through reorganisation could easily be realised. The later enclosures of the late 19th century tended to be concentrated on the Wealden commons for

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[58] Chapman, J. & Seeliger, S. 1995. Open fields and their disappearance in the 18th and 19th centuries: The evidence from Sussex. *Southern History* Vol.17 p88-97.

example in the High Weald area of West Sussex. Chapman explains that this was probably due to the very impoverished soils and the marginal returns from enclosure[59]

2.2.1. Historical evidence for Enclosure for the National Character Areas

The main regional National Character Areas identified by the Countryside Agency are High Weald, Low Weald, Wealden Greensand, South Downs, South Coast Plain and Romney Marshes.

a.   High Weald

The clearance of woodland in the eastern part of Sussex (in the High Weald) has been researched by Brandon.[60] The original virgate of free and customary land (core of cultivated land with often a small hamlet attached) was established by 13th century. The areas in between were then left to assarters, anyone who could clear an area, and put up a dwelling within 24 hours. These then became absorbed into the manorial rent roll. It results in a pattern of scattered cottages between small virgate hamlets. Initially the assarters would clear the better soils in the wider valleys (Tunbridge Wells Sand and Hasting Beds), where meadows, and water power could be obtained and avoiding narrow valleys, the heavy clayey areas (which supported woodland and common) and the exposed windy ridges (heathland).[61] By end of 13th century the assarters were forced on to the poor soils and more extreme topography. This probably continued intil the Black Death and then occurred intermittently thereafter. The result is landscape with a very dispersed settlement pattern with irregular and semi-regular fields inter-dispersed with woods, commons and heaths and very wooded boundaries.

These processes have been researched in more detail by Gardiner.[62] For example in Ticehurst in the High Weald, he has identified tenements which were former manorial dens or swine pastures on either side of the wide valley of the River Rother. Such tenements are the first phase of settlement (up to 13th century) and farming in the Weald with often a small hamlet of farms associated with them. The tenements identified are Broadhurst (Mayfield), Holmshurst (Burwash), Hammerden, Barehurst and Collington (all in Ticehurst).[63]

The most common fields can be described as being of medium size with semi-regular with wavy or semi-regular boundaries. Small irregular shaped fields with wavy boundaries also occur – these are the typical small assarts. The tenement at Barehurst has long axial boundaries following the slope of the valley and the gills with short internal hedged divisions.

Second phase is that of the assarting by individuals of the less favourable soils and topography, in the narrower valleys characterised by single farmsteads often with personal names. An example of this in the same area is Rolf's Farm near Mayfield. The house is dated to 1580-1620 and may have originally formed a lodge for Hawksden Park c. 1337-8.[64] The fields to the east were enclosed from the park and generally have straight boundaries dividing the cleared ridges between the ghylls.[65]

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[59] Chapman, J. 1980. The parliamentary enclosures of West Sussex. *Southern History* Vol. 2 73-89.

[60] Brandon, P. F. 1969. Medieval Clearances in the East Sussex Weald. *Trans. Inst. Br. Geogr.* XLVIII p135-53.

[61] Baker A.R.H. and Butlin, R.A. ed. 1973. *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles.* Cambridge University Press.p 423.

[62] Gardiner, M.F. 1995. *Medieval Settlement and Society in East Sussex Weald.* Unpublished PhD. Thesis University of London.

[63] ibid p71

[64] ibid p111.

[65] Bannister, N.R. 2000b. *Rolf's Farm nr Mayfield, East Sussex.* An Archaeological and Historic Assessment (Private client)

At Withyham north of Crowborough Gardiner has identified customary virgate holdings. There is a strong elongated pattern in the field system aligned north east from the valley of a tributary of the Medway at Hendal Bridge south west towards the high ground of Crowborough Beacon. He suggests that the fields were formally organised i.e. cohesive rather than aggregate.[66] Today there is a strong co-axial pattern of square fields with sinuous boundaries broken by the wooded gills in the steeper valleys.

b.   Low Weald

Probably mostly cleared and settled by the mid-13th century with an equilibrium reached between field and woods. The assarters may have come from the foothills of the Downs and the Lower Greensand.[67]

An example enclosure pattern is Laughton near Ringmer. In summary, at end of 11th century there were two areas of nuclei settlement one in north (Laughton Manor ?) and one in south (Laughton Place - moated site) of the parish separated by a large area of common waste. The first part 13th century saw an expansion of cultivated area, with second part, an infilling of gaps in 'frontier of colonisation'. Moore suggests these older holdings of cultivation were arranged in a dispersed system. In late 13th century the old system of fields and holdings was abolished by a redistribution and rearrangement of holdings.[68] There is no village centre, and the church stands isolated from manorial centre.

Part of Laughton was emparked within Halland Park. On the south side of the park pale are the remnants of Laughton Common. The Manor of Laughton was enclosed in 1813 (including land in Laughton, East Hoathly, Chiddingly, Hellingly, Heathfield, Beddingham, Waldron, Chalvington, Ripe and West Firle).[69]

The present field pattern includes a range of field patterns such as small square fields with straight boundaries around New House Farm; medium to large rectangular fields with straight boundaries around Laughton Place itself; irregular fields with dog legs lying west of Church Farm; regular fields with sinuous boundary ditches in the Laughton Levels; small semi regular fields with sinuous boundaries around present village and irregular fields with straight boundaries dividing up former Halland Park.

From the place-names and map evidence Broomham (13th century) is possibly an early virgate assart as could be Chambers Court (13th century). Later 14th and 15th century assarts are located at Marchants, and Cleaver's named after individuals with later farmsteads occurring such as Church Farm[70]. Laughton Manor and Laughton Place are now surrounded by post-medieval enclosures; the latter with innings to the south in Laughton Level.

Another example is Ripe and Chalvington where Margery postulated that the road system here was Roman and the regular small square fields aligned along the roads were an

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[66]. Gardiner, M.F. 1995. *Medieval Settlement and Society in East Sussex Weald.* Unpublished PhD. Thesis University of London. 135.

[67] Baker, A. R.. H. 1973. Fields Systems of Southeast England. In *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles* ed. by A. R. H Baker and R. A. Butlin. CUP p424,

[68] Moore, J.S. 1965. *Laughton: a study in the Evolution of the Wealden landscape.* (Occasional Papers, Dept of Engl. Local History). University of Leicester XIX..

[69] Tate, W.E. 1949. *Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards.* Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. LXXXVIII, 115-156.; Steer, F.W. 1968. *A Catalogue of Sussex Maps.* Sussex Record Society. Volume LXVI. p46-65 West Sussex Enclosure Award Maps.

[70] Mawer, A & Stenton, F.M. 1930. *The Place Names of Sussex Pt I & II.* English Place Names Society Vol. VII. Cambridge University Press.

example of centuration.[71] However what other evidence for Roman occupation is there in this area ? The roads and tracks may be earlier (pre-Roman) but the fields may be formal assarting in the Early-medieval period. Could Ripe together with Chalvington preserve a medieval virgate assart of a former swine pasture aligned along its drove ways part of an organised clearance and enclosure to make use of differing soils. Ripe, Eckington and Chalvington are all Domesday settlements. The settlements themselves tend to be on the slightly higher ground. Deanland is a corruption from den.[72]

Here the fields comprise small, rectangular enclosures with straight boundaries aligned along tracks or along co-axial boundary for a long the parish boundary of Chalvington. Others are a mix of medium fields of regular shape with sinuous boundaries or a regular shape with dog-legs in the boundary indicating some boundary removal. More extensive boundary removal has occurred at Broomhill Farm where large amorphous fields occur.

To the west of Ripe and Laughton is the Archbishop of Canterbury's medieval Manor of South Malling which contained several extensive parks some of which retained common rights for example The Broyle and Plashett. These parks together with Mote Park which belonged to Lewes Priory and Bentley Park which belonged to the Gages form an enclosure landscape at the edge of the Low Weald.[73]

A large area of strong co-axial fields between West Chiltington and Slinfold together with an area from Marlpost Wood through Horsham to the county boundary have been study in detail.[74] This pattern of Wealden co-axial fields was also recorded in Surrey especially around Horley.[75]

These co-axial fields show a cohesive organisation with long axial boundaries of hedges, tracks, footpaths and streams, with short internal divisions of straight or wavy boundaries forming regular square fields. At West Chiltington there is a 'ghost' of a piece of woodland breaking the co-axial pattern with its irregular fields, whilst further to the north is a gentrified park.

c.   Wealden Greensand
Like the High Weald, the area of the Wealden Greensand in the western part of Sussex comprises a range of different field patterns from the irregular shaped assarts to the planned layout of enclosure from former commons and heaths. In part this reflects the very varied nature of soil conditions within a small area. On the better soils for example at Petworth open fields were present suggesting long periods of cultivation while in juxtaposition are areas of heathy common .[76]

d.   South Downs
For a researched example Baker and Butlin refer to Peter Brandon's work on the South Downs and in the Coastal Plain; in particular the Manor of Alciston. This is an example of a

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[71] Margery, I. D. 1940. Roman Centuration at Ripe. *SAC* 81 p31-42.

[72] Mawer, A & Stenton, F.M. 1930. *The Place Names of Sussex Pt I & II*. English Place Names Society Vol. VII. Cambridge University Press.

[73] Bannister, N.R. 2002b. *Bentley Farm, Ringmer, East Sussex*. An Archaeological and Land Use History Report. East Sussex County Council.; Kay, J. E. 2000. The Broyle Enclosure 1767-71 *SAC* 138, 165-89.

[74] Chatwin, D. & Gardiner, M. 2005. Rethinking the early medieval settlement of woodlands: evidence from the western Sussex Weald. *Landscape History* 27 p31-49.

[75] Bannister, N.R. & Wills, P.M. 2001. *Surrey Historic Landscape Characterisation*. 2 volumes. Final report. Volume 1 Main Report, Method and Analyses. Volume 2 Historic Landscape Character Types.

[76] Brandon, P.F. 1974. The Sussex Landscape. Hodder and Stoughton. Plate 38.

scarp foot zone settlement and its medieval field structure is thought to be replicated along the South Downs Scarp foot zone.[77]

Alciston had three common fields, West, Middle and East subdivided into 400 parcels in 32 furlongs covering only 190 acres. The desmesne of 30 acres were dispersed amongst tenants holdings alongside the common fields. Outfields (part of the demesne) lay to the north on the Upper Greensand and were occasionally cultivated. Other farms operated on the edge of the common fields.[78]

Generally the open fields were smaller than their Midland counterpart. In some parishes there may be more than one settlement which had its own three course open fields which were considerably smaller. Eastern part of South Downs open fields larger and unhedged compared with the coastal plain and western scarp foot which were smaller and hedged.[79]

e. Coastal Plain

Together with the dip slope of the South Downs, the field pattern of the coastal plain was dominated by an open field system in many of the manors and parishes.[80] There are two hand lists of enclosure maps and awards which provide a quick reference to those parishes were enclosure by parliamentary act took place, either by private act or under one of the general acts.[81] However only a third of open fields present in 1700 were enclosed in this way. The remaining two-thirds were enclosed by a number of means usually by private agreement or by an abandonment of the open field methods as the strips were gradually accumulated into one or two hands.[82]

Intensive use of the highly productive soils on the Coastal Plain has resulted in a fragmentation of the enclosed system with considerable amount of boundary loss, especially of internal field boundaries. Field enclosures lying towards the coast or along the valleys or rifes have boundaries formed by ditches rather than hedges thus not only dividing land but also acting as a complex drainage network as well.

f. Romney Marsh and Pevensey Levels

This landscape has a long history of cyclical reclamation and flooding and further reclamation. Settlement has been recorded from the Iron Age and Roman times followed by sea inundation and salt marsh creation.[83] The 11th and 12th centuries saw a marked increase in the enclosure and draining of the marsh followed by severe flooding in the 13th with the loss of Old Winchelsea.[84] Enclosure of the salt marsh often involved use of existing natural channels which were modified to drain water from the land into ditches. This created a mix of enclosures some with sinuous boundaries and others with straight ones.

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[77]Brandon, P. F. 1971. Demesne Arable Farming in Coastal Sussex During the later Middle Ages. *Agric Hist Rev.* XIX p113-34.

[78] Baker, A. R.. H. 1973. Fields Systems of Southeast England. In *Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles* ed. by A. R. H Baker and R. A. Butlin. CUP p427.

[79] Baker ibid

[80] Chapman, J. & Seeliger, S. 1995. Open fields and their disappearance in the 18th and 19th centuries: The evidence from Sussex. *Southern History* Vol.17 p88-97.fig 1.

[81] Tate, 1949; Steer, F.W. 1968. *A Catalogue of Sussex Maps.* Sussex Record Society. Volume LXVI. p46-65 West Sussex Enclosure Award Maps. p 46-65.

[82] Chapman & Seeliger 1995 ibid.

[83] Eddison, J. 2000. *Romney Marsh: Survival on a frontier.* Tempus Publishing

[84] ibid p77.

2.2.2. **Descriptions and definitions of the Attributes assigned to the Broad HLC types.**

As already discussed above, Sussex is essential a landscape of enclosure; it is parcelled up into areas defined by linear features such as ditches, hedges, fences, shaws, tracks etc. The density, form, shape and relationship of the linear features with each other and with topography gives rise to distinct patterns, and it is these which the HLC process attempts to tease out, analyse, and hopefully explain.

Settlements are also a process of enclosure. In particular the medieval dispersed settlements in the Wealden areas which are a function of farming and the need to enclose and manage land. The villages in the Downs and Coastal plain are another form of enclosure being a function to a certain extent of the open field system of farming. Industrial and military features are set within the enclosure pattern whilst woods, commons and heaths are the pieces left out from enclosure often on soils too poor for anything else or physically too difficult to cultivate.

The attributes in the data-base describing any particular area must reflect the physical appearance of the enclosure pattern, its morphology, size, type of boundary, process of enclosure (where possible), boundary change and associated features. The attributes used for fieldscapes can to some extent also be used for many of the other broad type categories.
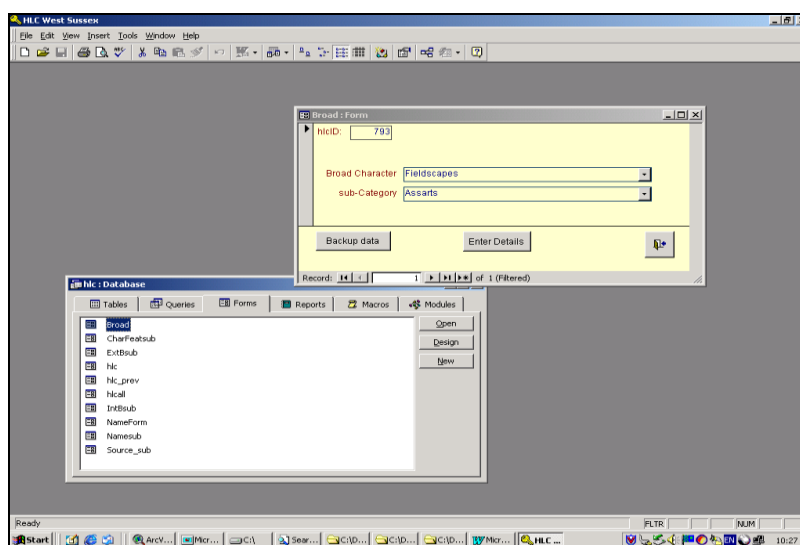
Example of the Broad Type menu in the Access data-base

The aim of these attributes is to look in a systematic manner at the actual morphology of the identified enclosure pattern. Whilst some enclosures patterns may be intact others, with significant boundary loss has occurred may retain only one or two boundaries from which an enclosure type can be interpreted.

a. FIELDSCAPES

Sub-category type   Describes the main forces for enclosure

Assarts or ancient enclosures - from woodland or unenclosed uncultivated land
Formal enclosure (planned/private) - of mainly formerly cultivated land
Other - any other form different from above

General pattern - This is the overall pattern or shape of the fields/enclosures within a given area.

Regular - are fields/enclosures which have a uniform repeating pattern more often the boundaries are straight and the fields are square or rectangular. However there are regular patterned fields with sinuous or mixed boundaries. (Parliamentary, Tudor).

Semi-regular - are fields/enclosures which have evidence of a uniform pattern but which is broken up by either sinuous boundaries or by fields of an irregular shape, (Tudor or cohesive assarts).

Irregular - fields/enclosures which show no uniform repeating pattern either in shape or in the form of their boundaries (aggregate assarts and piece-meal enclosures).

Sinuous - these are fields which have proportionally a longer axis than usual and snake across the landscape (Medieval enclosure of strip fields, common meadows, and some co-axial fields).

No pattern - assigned to areas were significant amounts of boundary loss (greater than 50% generally) has taken place to disrupt any pattern or organisation that may have taken place.

Parcel Size - this is the average size of the individual fields that make up a given area as identified through the HLC process.

Small - < than 2.5 ha (5 acres)

Medium - > than 2.5ha <5ha (10 acres)

Large - > than 5ha < than 15ha (25 acres)

Very Large - > than 15 ha (25 acres)

Mixed - range of different sized fields. These can result from piece meal enclosure or assarting, or from 20th century hedgerow loss and field rationalisation.

Dominant Boundary type - These are the linear features that define the fields and are identified from the aerial photographs with the OS Explorer maps.

Hedge - lines of shrubs with or without trees managed by trimming/layering or coppicing usually between 2-3m wide and up to 3m high. Most common form of boundary type more often planted but sometimes a remnant edge of woodland.

Wooded hedge - sometimes called a shaw or rew. Line of shrubs and trees over 5m wide managed by coppicing but usually now left un-managed. Found in the Weald and South Downs and usually the remnant of woodland. -

Fence - artificial boundary or 'dead hedge' of wood, wood and wire, iron railings etc.

Ditch - a narrow trench used for drainage and also for demarcating land divisions in areas of land liable to flooding or water-logging. Sometimes may have a hedge associated with it.

Balk - this is a wide grassy strip dividing fields. There may be evidence of isolated shrubs along it where a former hedge once occurred.

Dominant External Boundary Morphology - describes the main characteristic of the boundaries around the perimeter of the area being characterised. [Source: OS 25" 1st Edition].

Straight - i.e. as laid out with a ruler (indicative of Parliamentary or planned private enclosure)

Sinuous - wavy line as if drawn without a ruler, (indicative of Tudor and some cohesive assarts or ancient enclosures)

Curved - boundaries with a definite bend in any direction, (indicative of Tudor and some cohesive assarts or ancient enclosures. They may also be the remains of medieval park pales and possible farm 'outfield' boundaries).

'S'-Curve - very definite pattern which is indicative of medieval enclosure of strip fields, (not sure if there are any of these in Sussex).

Erratic - kink line as if drawn with a very shaky hand, the boundaries themselves may also have a definite curve to them as well (indicative of aggregate and cohesive assarts or ancient enclosures and also piece-meal enclosure).

Secondary External Boundary Morphology - describes the lesser characteristic (if there is one) of the boundaries around the perimeter of the area being characterised. The definitions are the same as the above). [Source: OS 25 1st Edition].

Dominant Internal Boundary Morphology - describes the main boundaries running within the area being characterised. The definitions are the same as the above). [Source: OS 25" 1st Edition].

Secondary Internal Boundary Morphology - describes the lesser characteristic of the boundaries within the area being characterised. The definitions are the same as the above). [Source: OS 25" 1st Edition].

Percentage % internal boundary change - gives an indication of amount of boundary loss today compared with the OS 25" 1st Edition. This was estimated by eye from these sources: OS 25" 1st Edition, OS Explorer Map and Aerial Photographs].

      0%   No change
      1-25%
      26-50%
      51-75%
      76-99%

100%   complete boundary removal

Where there has been 51% or more boundary loss then the interpretation of "modern field amalgamation" is used in the Fieldscapes – 'interpretation of character' – see below.

External Boundary Characteristics - gives a description of what is bounding the given area being characterised. Mostly they are self-explanatory. [Source: OS 6" 1st Edition].

> Coast
> Dogleg - where the boundaries have clearly defined 90º angles in them
> n/a
> other fields/hedges
> Railway
> Road
> Settlement edge
> Water course
> Woodland gill
> Woodland plantation
> Woodland shaw
> Woodland other

Internal boundary characteristics or (features) - these are landscape features which have been superimposed on a fieldscape area or are an integral part of it. The definitions are the same as the above). [Source: OS 25" 1st Edition].

Characteristic features - these are landscape features indicative of past land use processes or activities which may have occurred within the area being characterised. Many of the features are visible in the landscape to those with some knowledge of landscape archaeology. [Source: HERs; OS 25" 1st Edition].

19th & 20th century military remains - these include batteries, forts, slit trenches, coastguard stations; Anti-tank defences, anti-aircraft positions etc.
> industrial sites - gun powder manufacture other than kiln sites.
ironworkings (hammer ponds) - industrial activities relating to the management of water for the iron industry, includes ponds, leats etc.
isolated tree clumps - spinneys and shelter belts are often indicative of formal landscaping and parkland
kiln sites - industrial brick, lime, pottery, where minerals have been exploited and processed into manufactured goods, may also have extraction pits associated with them, sometimes flooded
manor site - medieval territorial centre to a defined area of land, may give clues to adjacent land use such as location of meadows, enclosed pasture and open fields.
> Mills - water-powered mostly
mine pits - industrial relating to iron industry
moat - settlement sometimes manor territorial centre, may also have stew ponds and leats linking it with a water course
Motte & bailey - medieval fortification which may become a manor site
N/A – not applicable
Ponds - mostly field ponds, natural ponds etc.
Prehistoric earthworks - ritual - barrows, burial mounds etc. isolated or grouped forming a cemetery
> Settlement - round houses, fields etc. complex of earthworks and crop marks
Roman Road -

Roman Settlements - from villas to farmsteads

Names - these are frequent or indicative place-names found within the area of the defined polygon. [Source: English Place-name Society. Place-names of Sussex].

Brooks - *broc* water meadows or land inclosed from river and stream side
Marshland - (common meadow or wet common pasture land[85]).
Cinder - where smelting took place indicative of iron production
Common - land where grazing or other rights held by manorial tenants were attached
Den - swine pasture
Fold - *falod* small enclosure
Forge/furnace - iron working site often associated with a hammer pond
Frith - woodland
Gate - entrance to a common, Forest or heath where common rights were held
Ghyll - gill, a narrow wooded valley,
Green - grassy open space associated with settlement
Ham - either farm or meadow depending on OE root
Hatch - another name for a gated entrance.
Hurst - enclosed woodland
Inga - of the 'people' a specific group
Kiln - an industrial site
Ley - clearing from wood
Mine - iron working or other form of mineral extraction
n/a - nothing applies
park - enclosure, or place for hunting, or landscaped area for deer
pit - extraction pits etc. minerals
riding - clearing from woodland
shaw - coppice wood
ton - tun meaning farmstead
worth - farmstead

Main Period - this is the main period from when the historic landscape characterisation attributes seen today probably date from;
Late 20th century (AD 1945 - Present)
Early 20th century (AD 1914 - AD 1945)
Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)
Late Post-Medieval (AD 1600 - 1799)
Early Post-Medieval (AD 1500 - 1599)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1499)
Early Medieval AD 410 - AD 1065)
Roman (AD 43 - AD 409)
Prehistoric (500,000 BC - AD 42)
Unknown
Not applicable

Interpretation [of Character] - this is an informed interpretation of the sub-historic landscape character type based on the information from the various sources.
[See Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. IV - Gazetteer for full details and examples of types]

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[85] Chapman and Seeliger 2001. p 89-110.

Aggregate Assart - assarts or ancient enclosures are fields enclosed from woodland and wooded commons where the boundaries show characteristics in their botanical composition of their woodland origin. The boundaries are often sinuous or wavy enclosing fields of irregular or semi-regular shape. Aggregate assarts are where the fields have been created without any apparent planning of field layout, but rather that 'bites' of enclosures have been taken out of woodland or 'waste' land, creating roughly rounded or irregular fields with sinuous field boundaries. Associated with these fields are small copses, narrow shaws and ghylls.

Brooks innings - drainage and enclosure of marshlands in river valley flood plains, creating water meadows bounded by ditches. The fields are contained within the valley and tend to have an elongated sinuous pattern to them where the valleys are narrow and more regular shapes where the flood plains are wider. Some of the ditches may have large banks associated with them as part of flood defence.

Co-axial fields - fields which have a ladder type pattern, their long axis extending for a considerable distance across the landscape in one direction. In some cases the long axes may also comprise roads, lanes, tracks and or footpaths as well as continuous hedge lines. The shorter dividing boundaries create fields of square or rectangular pattern. In some cases woods and settlements appear of overlay them.

Cohesive assart or ancient enclosures – These were probably created through the same same process as aggregate assarts but taking place in a more systematic manner. The field pattern has some regularity or pattern to it with fields of semi-rectangular shape but still with wavy boundaries.

Consolidated strip fields - are fields where former strips of land in an open or common field system have been enclosed to form small rectangular fields (long axis at least twice as long as the short one to fit with a furlong strip) following an organised pattern. The boundaries are mostly straight or slightly wavy, but the fields themselves appear to be of a similar size or multiples of the same size.

Irregular piece meal enclosures - these are enclosures which tend to have straight boundaries or intermixed with wavy ones but the resulting fields are irregular in shape with no coherent pattern.

Isolated enclosures - occur in areas of other land use such as heathland or woodland. The boundaries can be either straight or wavy but the resulting field pattern may appear to have a cohesiveness about it. Generally comprise only a few fields, surrounded by woodland, heath etc.

Modern field amalgamation - these fields are often large with straight, sinuous or wavy boundaries depending on the field pattern from which they have originated. Dog-leg boundaries can occur in this group indicating were former hedges have been removed.

Parliamentary enclosure - a distinct regular pattern of straight-sided square or rectangular fields laid out in an organised way often with roads or farm tracks aligned within the pattern. This type of enclosure took place either under a private act or one the later general acts for enclosure. The field pattern general pays little regard to the underlying topography. There is usually an award or map surviving recording the new allotments.

Planned private enclosure - similar to parliamentary enclosure with regular pattern of square or rectangular fields but the boundaries themselves may be wavy or less straight. These are fields which have been enclosed from open fields or commons etc. or more frequently a reorganisation of an older field system.

Reclaimed industrial - Fields and enclosures on former industrial, open cast sites, land fill sites etc. No recognisable pattern, but the boundaries are straight with regular or semi-regular fields. Usually identified by the past landuse.

Regular piece meal enclosures - fields where wavy and or straight boundaries enclose fields with a regular shape but there is no coherent pattern.

Salt marsh innings - These are similar to brooks innings, but lie along the coast at Pevensey, Rye and the coastal fringes at Chichester Harbour. The fields are semi-regular in shape and bounded by wavy, sinuous or straight drainage ditches. Sometimes flood defence barriers are associated with them.

Strip fields - enclosure of former open field strips where the inverted 's' shape is fossilised within the field boundary. There is a distinct parallel pattern of small curvy fields aligned next to each other.

Wastes/commons/greens - remnants of former open areas which have become enclosed by default as the surrounding landscape has become enclosed. Irregular shape but with straight internal boundaries

Confidence - This gives the level of confidence in assigning the attributes data based on the sources given;

Certain	[95-100%]
Probable	[50-94%]
Possible	[25-49%]
Speculative	[0-24%]

Sources - List of the main indicative key sources from which the attribute decision was made;

Air Photographs
Enclosure Maps
OS Epoch 1 [1867 1st Edition]
OS Epoch 2 [1898 2nd Edition]
OS Epoch 3 [1909 3rd Edition]
OS Epoch 4 [1930s revised edition]
OS Mastermap
OSDs
Yeakell and Gardner

Notes - Free text field to add any comments on interpretation, information from the sources and things to check, also name of area, place etc.
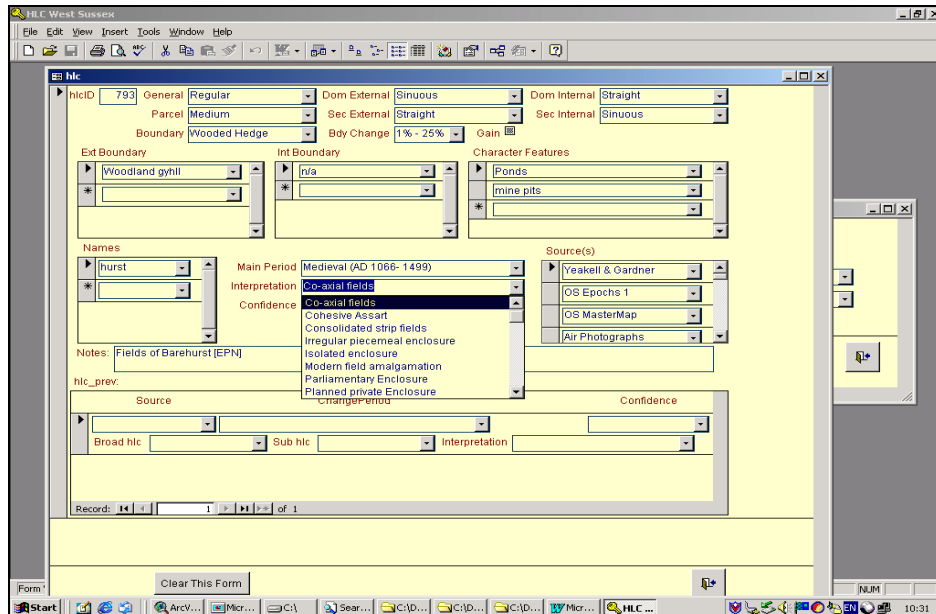
Figure ?   *Example of the main attribute menus in the Access data-base.*

Previous HLC - this section allows for interpretation of previous land use activities where a change has occurred. There can be any number of these for each polygon depending on how often the landuse has changed and if it can be identified from the key sources. So for example a early medieval coaxial field system would have no hlc-prev layer, whereas modern field amalgamation may have one, two or three hlc-prev layers depending on the origins of the field pattern.

Source

Air Photographs [1947]
Enclosure Maps
OS Epoch 1 [1867 1st Edition]
OS Epoch 2 [1898 2nd Edition]
OS Epoch 3 [1909 3rd Edition]
OS Epoch 4 [1930s revised edition]
OS Mastermap [Frozen 2001]
Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings
Yeakell and Gardner

Change Period - the time when the change in land use took place
Late 20th century (AD 1945 - Present)
Early 20th century (AD 1914 - AD 1945)
Early Modern (AD 1800 - AD 1913)
Late Post-Medieval (AD 1600 – AD 1799)
Early Post-Medieval (AD 1500 – AD 1599)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1499)
Early Medieval AD 410 - AD 1065)
Roman (AD 43 - AD 409)
Prehistoric (500,000 BC - AD 42)
Unknown
Not applicable

Confidence - gives indication on how confident the interpretation of this change is based on the sources.

Certain	[95-100%]
Probable	[50-94%]
Possible	[25-49%]
Speculative	[0-24%]

Broad hlc types - drop down list from above which depending on the selection leads into either a sub-hlc category or an interpretation category for the relevant broad hlc type.

Fieldscapes
Woodland
Horticulture
Unimproved
Settlement
Reclaimed marshland
Coastal
Industry
Designed landscapes
Military
Communications
Water
Recreation

In addition the previous character section can then be repeated a number of times depending on the sources and amount of land use change indicated. Most of the elements in the Fieldscapes broad type attributes are repeated for many of the other broad type categories.

The following section describes those sections in each of the broad type attribute input forms which vary from the Fieldscapes one. These broad types are either intimately associated with the enclosure pattern having been created as a part of it (Woodlands) or are features which have been added later, superimposed on top of or within the enclosure pattern (Industry).

b. WOODLAND
HLC Sub-type
Ancient-Semi-natural – AD 1600 to present.
Other - any other type.
Plantations - formal planted forests.
Regenerated - secondary woodland.
Replanted Ancient Semi-natural - formal planting on an ancient site.

Interpretation of character
Assart Wood - woodland from which small assart or ancient clearances have been made from, 'the woodland left behind' fall within the general definition of Ancient semi-natural woodlands.

Gill - narrow, sinuous woodland occupying narrow valleys often associated with assart woodlands and shaws.

Plantation broadleaved – Planted woodland either on former farmland or replanted ancient woodland sites where the dominant species is broadleaved.
Plantation coniferous -as above but where the dominant species is conifers, also found on former heaths and commons.

Plantation mixed - as above but where there is a mix of both broadleaved and conifers.

Regenerated - scrub - secondary scrub which has been allowed to regenerate on farmland, downland, commons, industrial sites etc.

Regenerated - wood - secondary woodland which has been allowed to regenerate on farmland, industrial sites, heaths commons etc.

Shaws - narrow strips of woods of former enclosed coppice woods

Unknown - woodland whose origin or land use is not known.

Parcel size as Fieldscapes Broad type

c.   HORTICULTURE
HLC Sub-type
Orchard - commercial and smaller orchards'
Market Garden/Allotments - with no commercial greenhouses'
Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s) - commercial, large scale productions'
Vineyards – commercial.
Platts (dubious) - nut copses (may be difficult to interpret form sources).

Interpretation
N/A
Parcel size as Fieldscapes Broad type

d.   UNIMPROVED/UNINCLOSED
HLC Sub-type
Common
Downland
Heath
Marsh -Fresh
Marsh - Salt
Green
Wooded over common
Interpretation
N/A

Only the external boundary characteristics are assigned to this broad type category.

e.   SETTLEMENT
HLC Sub-category
Historic Core – pre-19th century settlement (i.e. appears on OSDs)
Historic dispersed – pre-19th century settlement.
Expansion – other.
Expansion – suburbs.
Non-historic isolated.
Interpretation
        Caravan/chalet/camp
        Common edge settlement

Hamlet
Infill
Large farmstead
Market Town
Market village
Planned estate
Prisons
Ribbon development
Schools
Small farmstead / cottage

There are no boundary characteristics assigned to this broad type category.

Parcel size

Small - small terraced, semi or detached houses;

Medium - slightly larger semi or detached with gardens to front/rear or all round;

Large - detached properties with gardens;

Very large- large detached properties in own grounds;

f.   RECLAIMED MARSHLAND

       HLC Sub-type

           Salt Marsh - tidal influence

           Fresh Marsh - alongside rivers and streams

       Interpretation

           Medieval Enclosure

           Post-medieval Enclosure

           Recent Reclamation

There are boundary attributes assigned to this broad type [see Fieldscapes].

g.   COASTAL

       HLC Sub-category

           Coastal Wetlands.

           Salt Marsh - vegetated with creeks only covered at very high tides.

           Saltings - vegetated without creeks only covered at very high tides.

           Shingles & dunes - mixture of both.

           Mudflats - no vegetation covered at high tide.

           Dunes - sand only.

           Creeks and fleets - where the marsh lands have been enclosed.

           Cliffs & beaches - self-explanatory.

       Interpretation

       N/A

The external or the hinterland boundary is described for this broad type category [See Fieldscapes].

h.   INDUSTRY

       HLC Sub-type

           Extraction

           Processing

           Other industry

           Abandoned- brown field sites of known previous industrial use.

       Interpretation

Extraction Pits   Chalk - relates to underlying geology

        Sand - ditto
        Gravel - ditto
        Stone -ditto
        Clay -
Metal processing
Mineral / chemical manufacture
Factory (ies) - use undefined
Water treatment

External boundary characteristics described for this broad type category [See Fieldscapes].

i.   **DESIGNED LANDSCAPES**
    HLC Sub-type
    <u>Formal parkland</u> - planned
    <u>Informal parkland</u> - created by boundary removal

    Interpretation
        Arboretum - museum of living trees, national collections.
        Cemetery - not associated with a local church.
        Large landscape garden - extended gardens not formal parks.
        Medieval deer park - used for hunting and keeping deer.
        Post-medieval designed park - landscaped park.
        Post-medieval gentrification - of farmland etc.
        Urban park - urban open spaces.

All the boundary attributes are described for this broad type category. Parcel size as Fieldscapes Broad type

j.   **MILITARY**
    HLC Sub-type
        Dockyard
        Barracks
        Fort
        Ancient (hillfort)
    Interpretation
        N/A

Only the external boundary described for this broad type category [See Fieldscapes].

k.   **COMMUNICATIONS**
    HLC Sub-type
        Stations & Sidings - in use.
        Airfields - in use.
        Motorway Services (large areas of).
        Motorway Junctions (large areas of).
        Harbours.
    Interpretation
        N/A

l.   **WATER**
    HLC Sub-category
        Lakes

Reservoirs
Mills, Ponds, Leats
Flooded mineral workings

Interpretation

Extraction ponds
Fishponds
Hammer ponds
Mill ponds
Modern ponds
Natural water bodies
Watercress Beds

m. **RECREATION**

HLC Sub-category

Race courses
Golf courses
Sports fields
Marinas
Cricket grounds

Interpretation

N/A

External boundary characteristics are given for this broad type category. Parcel size as Fieldscapes Broad type

TABLE 8. **Summary of Historic Landscape Character Broad Types with the Attribute fields for the data-base [See main text for full details]**

Attributes	Options	Field scapes	Woodland	Horticulture	Unimproved/Unenclosed	Settlement	Reclaimed Marsh	Coastal	Industry	Designed	Military	Communications	Water	Recreation
1. UID	Sequential number	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. HLC Broad Type	[as column headings]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. HLC Sub-category	[see text]													
Morphology **4**. General Pattern - 1	Regular, Semi-regular, Irregular, Sinuous, no pattern	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5. Parcel Size - 1	Small, medium, large, very large, mixed	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
6. Boundary Type > 1	Hedge, Wooded hedge, fence, ditch, balk	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
7. Dominant External Boundary - 1	Straight, sinuous, curved, S-curve, erratic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
9. Secondary External Boundary - 1	Ditto	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
10. Dominant Internal Boundary - 1	Ditto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
11. Secondary Internal Boundary - 1	Ditto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

TABLE 8　　　continued

Attributes	Options	Field scapes	Woodland	Horticulture	Unenclosed	Settlement	Reclaimed Marsh	Coastal	Industry	Designed	Military	Communications	Water	Recreation
12. % Internal boundary change - 1	None, 0-25%, 26-50%, 51-75%, 76-99%, 100%l	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
13. External Boundary Characteristics > 1	Settlement edge, Road, railway, canal, water-course, woodland, dog-leg, coast	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14. Internal Boundary Characteristics > 1	Ditto	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
15. Active/inactive - 1	Active, Inactive, unknown	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
CHRONOLOGY **16.** Characteristic features of past and present processes > 1	[Extant features in landscape]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17. Place Names > 1	[See full list in text]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18. Date - 1	[See full list in text]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19. Interpretation of character type - 1	[list changes with each BHLC type]	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

TABLE 8   continued

Attributes	Options	Field scapes	Woodland	Horticulture	Unenclosed	Settlement	Reclaimed Marsh	Coastal	Industry	Designed	Military	Communications	Water	Recreation
20. Confidence - 1	Certain, probable, possible, speculative	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21. Sources > 1	OS Mastermap, OS 1st, 2nd 3rd Epoch, Yeakell, other	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22. Notes	Free text field	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23. Previous character	HLC Broad Type Interpretation of character type Date, Confidence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24. Previous character	HLC Broad Type Interpretation of character type Date, Confidence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25. Previous Character	HLC Broad Type Interpretation of character type Date, Confidence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

TABLE 8   continued

Attributes	Options	Field scapes	Woodland	Horticulture	Unenclosed	Settlement	Reclaimed Marsh	Coastal	Industry	Designed	Military	Communications	Water	Recreation
25. Repeated however many number of times that a landscape change has occurred in the key sources	HLC Broad Type Interpretation of character type Date, Confidence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

2.2.3. Relationship of Sussex Typology with adjacent county HLCs

a. Broad Types

The table below shows the relationship between the various broad type category names for each county. Obvious differences are the absence of reclaimed marsh for Surrey & Hampshire and the Coastal category for Surrey. For Surrey the extractive industry types were separated from other industry forms, whilst for Sussex, river valley features were not given a separate grouping. The main reason being that these will be identified through the subsequent analysis procedure for the Fieldscapes, the Woodland and the Reclaimed marsh broad type categories. However large-scale water-bodies are given a separate grouping in Sussex while these are placed with river valleys section in the other three counties.

TABLE 9.   HLC Broad Type categories for the South Eastern Counties.

SUSSEX	KENT	SURREY	HAMPSHIRE	ISLE OF WIGHT
Fieldscapes (Enclosures)	Field Patterns	Field Patterns/Systems	Field Patterns	Field Patterns
Woodland (In all its forms)	Woodland	Woodland	Woodland	Woodland
Horticulture	Horticulture	Horticulture	Horticulture	Horticulture
Unenclosed (common downs)	Commons	Commons	Commons	Open land
		Heathland	Heathland	Open Land
	Downland	Downland	Downland	Open Land
Settlement	Settlements	Settlement related	Settlements	Settlement
Reclaimed Marsh (salt & fresh)	Reclaimed Marsh			
Coastal	Coastal	n/a	Coastal	Coastal
Industry	Extractive & Other Industry	Extractive Industry	Extractive & Other Industry	Mineral Extraction
		Other Industry		Industry
Designed landscapes	Parkland & Designed Landscapes	Parkland & Designed Landscape	Parkland & Designed landscape	Parkland / Designed Landscapes
Military	Military & Defence	Military & Defence	Military & Defence	Military and Defence
Communications infrastructure	Inland Communication Facilties	Communication facilities	Inland Communication Facilities	Communications
Water (Bodies)				
	Valley floor & water management	Valley floor & water management	Valley floor & water management	Valley Floor
Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation	Recreation and Tourism

b.   HLC Sub-Types and interpretation of attributes

Table 10. HLC Sub-Types (Surrey, Hants and Kent) and interpretation of attributes (Sussex)

Sussex	Surrey	Hampshire	Kent
Fieldscapes	**Field pattern/systems**	**Field pattern/systems**	**Field pattern/systems**
Aggregate and Cohesive Assarts	101 Small irregular assarts intermixed with woodland	1.1. Small irregular assarted fields	1.1 Small irregular assarts intermixed with woodland
Aggregate and Cohesive assarts	102 Medium irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries	1.2. Medium irregular assarted fields	1.2. Medium irregular assarts and copses with wavy boundaries
Aggregate and Cohesive assarts	103 Large irregular assarts with wavy or mixed boundaries	1.3. Large irregular assarted fields	1.3. Large irregular assarts with wavy or mixed boundaries
Cohesive Assarts	104 Regular assarts with straight boundaries	1.4. Regular assarted fields	1.4. Regular assarts with straight boundaries
Strip fields	105 Enclosed strips and furlongs	1.5. Former strips and furlongs	1.5. N/A
Consolidated strip fields			
	106 Medium to large regular fields with wavy boundaries	1.6. Regular fields - wavy boundaries	1.6. Medium to large fields with wavy boundaries
	107 Small irregular rectilinear fields with straight boundaries	1.7. Irregular fields - straight boundaries	1.7. Irregular fields with straight boundaries
	108 Small rectilinear fields with wavy boundaries	1.16. Small regular fields - wavy boundaries	
Co-axial fields	109 Regular ladder fields	1.8. Regular 'ladder' fields	1.8. Regular ladder fields
Planned private enclosure	110 Small regular fields with straight boundaries	1.9. Small regular parliamentary fields	1.9. Small regular fields with straight boundaries
Parliamentary enclosure	111 Medium regular fields with straight boundaries	1.10. Medium regular parliamentary fields	1.10 Medium regular fields with straight boundaries
Ditto	112 Large regular fields with straight boundaries	1.11. Large regular parliamentary fields	1.11. Large regular fields with straight boundaries
Isolated enclosure	113 Variable size, semi-regular fields with straight boundaries	1.12. Variable regular parliamentary fields	1.12. Graded regular fields with straight boundaries
Modern field amalgamation	114 'Prairie type fields	1.14. 'Prairie' fields	1.13. 'Prairie' fields
	115 Fields bounded by roads tracks and paths	1.15. Irregular fields bounded by roads tracks and paths	1.1.4 Irregular fields bounded by roads, tracks and paths
	116 Previously hops and orchards		
	117 Parkland conversion to arable		
	118 Fields formerly ponds now dried up		
			1.15 Small fields with wavy boundaries
			1.16. Small wavy bounded fields with ponds
			1.17. Large wavy bounded fields with ponds
Reclaimed industrial land			
Unenclosed Common Heath	**Commons** 201 Common heathland	**Commons** 2.1. Heathland commons	**Commons** 2.1. Common Heathland
Downland	202 Common downland (not used)	2.2. Downland commons	2.2. Downland commons
Wastes commons and greens. Common	203 Other commons and greens	2.3. Other commons and greens	2.3. Other Commons and greens

Table 10. continued

Sussex	Surrey	Hampshire	Kent
Unenclosed Wooded over common	204 Wooded over commons	2.4. Wooded commons	2.4. Wooded over commons
			2.5. Rough Ground
Marsh - Fresh or salt			
Horticulture Orchard	**Horticulture** 301 Orchards	**Horticulture** 3.1. Orchards	**Horticulture** 3.1. Orchards
Nurseries with greenhouses	302 Nurseries with glasshouses	3.3. Nurseries with glass houses	3.2. Nurseries with glasshouses
Market gardens/allotments	303 Nurseries without glass houses		
Vineyards			3.5. Vineyards
Platts			3.6. Platts
Hops			
Woodland Assart Wood	**Woodland** 401 Assarted pre-1811 woodlamd	**Woodland** 4.1. Assarted pre 1810 woodland	**Woodland** 4.1. Assarted Pre-1810 woodland
Ditto	402 Replanted assarted pre-1811 woodland	4.2. Replanted assarted pre-1810 woodland	4.2. Replanted assarted pre-1810 woodland
Shaw ?	403 Other pre-1811 woodland	4.3. Other pre-1810 woodland	4.3. Other Pre-1801 woodland
	404 Replanted other pre-1811 woodland	4.4. Replanted other pre-1810 woodland	Replanted other pre-1810 woodland
Plantations Broadleaved Plantations Coniferous Plantations mixed	405 19th century plantations	4.5. 19th century plantations	4.5. 19th century and later plantations
Ghyll (gill)	406 Pre-1811 ghylls	4.6. Pre-1810 hangers	4.6. Pre-1801 scarp and steep valley sided woodland
Ditto	407 Post-1811 ghylls	4.7. 19th century hangers	4.7. Post 1801 scarp and steep sided valley woodland (not nec' gyhlls)
	408 Pre-1811 heathland common enclosed wood	4.8. Pre-1810 heathland enclosed woodland	
	409 Pre-1811 heathland common land regenerated woodland		
Plantations Broadleaved Plantations Coniferous Plantations mixed	410 19th century heathland plantations	4.9. 19th century heathland plantations	
Wood pasture	411 Pre-1811 wood pasture	4.10. Pre-1810 wood pasture	
Ditto	412 19th century or later wood pasture	4.11. 19th century wood pasture	4.11 post 1801 Wood pasture
	413 Alder Carr		
Shaw ?	414 Worked coppice		4.8. Post 1801 Coppices
			4.9. Pre-1801 coppices
Regenerated	415 Regenerated secondary woodland on farmland		
Reclaimed Marshland Brooks innings Salt marsh innings	**Marshland**	**Marshland**	**Marshland** 5.1. Reclaimed Marsh - small irregular enclosures
Brooks innings Salt marsh innings			5.2. Reclaimed Marsh- Irregular enclosures
Brooks innings Salt marsh innings			5.3. Reclaimed Marsh- small regular enclosures
Brooks innings Salt marsh innings			5.4. Reclaimed Marsh - regular enclosures

Table 10. continued

Sussex	Surrey	Hampshire	Kent
Unenclosed Heath	**Heathland** 501. Unenclosed heathland and scrub	**Heathland** 5.1. Unenclosed heath and scrub	**Heathland**
	502. Enclosed heathland and scrub	5.2. Enclosed heath and scrub	
	503. Purlieus and other enclosed heathland pasture	5.3. Purlieus	
Unenclosed Downland	**Downland** 601. Chalk grassland	**Downland** 6.1. Downland	**Downland** 6.1. Downland
	602. Chalk grassland and scrub		
Water	**Valley floor and water management** 701. Miscellaneous valley floor fields and pastures	**Valley floor and water management** 7.1. Miscellaneous valley floor enclosures	**Valley floor and water management** 7.1. Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures
	702. Valley floor woodlands	7.2. Valley floor woodlands	7.2. Valley floor woodlands
	703. Marsh and rough grazing	7.3. Marsh and rough grazing	7.3. Marsh and rough grazing
	704. Water meadows and common meadows	7.4. Water meadows	
	705. Unimproved hay meadows	7.5. Unimproved valley floor grassland	
Watercress Beds	706. Watercress beds	7.6. Watercress beds	7.6. Watercress beds
Lakes	707. Pre-1811 fishponds, natural ponds and lakes	7.7. Fishponds, natural ponds and lakes	7.7. Fishponds and natural ponds lakes
Lakes	708. Post-1811 fishponds etc.	ditto	
Mills, Ponds, Leats	709. Water mills, mill ponds, hammer ponds and leats	7.8. Water mill complexes	7.8. Mills, Mill Ponds and Leats
Flooded Mineral workings			
Sussex	**Surrey**	**Hampshire**	**Kent**
Settlement Expansion other/ large and small farms	**Settlement related** 801. scattered settlement with paddocks (pre-1811 extent)	**Settlement** 9.1. Scattered settlements 1810 extent	**Settlement** 9.1. Pre-1801 Scattered settlement
Expansion other/large and small farms	802. Scattered settlement with paddocks (post-1811 extent)	9.2. Scattered settlement post 1810 extent	9.2. Post 1801 Scattered settlement
Expansion other/common edge settlement	803. Common edge/ roadside waste settlement (pre-1811 extent)	9.3. Common edge settlement 1810 extent	9.3. Pre-1801 Common edge settlement
Expansion other/common edge settlement/ large and small farms/infill	804. ditto post-1811 and pre 1940	9.4. Common edge settlement post 1810 extent	9.4. Post-1801 Common edge settlement
Expansion other/common edge settlement/ large and small farms/infill	805. Post-1811 and Pre-1940 small scale settlement		
		9.6. Post 1810 settlement	9.6. Post 1801 settlement
Historic core - market village, hamlet, farmstead	806. Village or hamlet (pre-1811 extent)	9.7. Hamlet or village 1810 extent	9.7. Hamlet or village 1801 extent
Historic core - market town	807. Town (pre-1811)	9.9. Town and city 1810 extent	9.9. Town and city 1801 extent
Caravan/holiday camp/chalet	808. Caravan sites	9.11. Caravan sites	9.11. Caravan sites and holiday chalets
Prison			9.12. Prisons

Table 10. continued

Sussex	Surrey	Hampshire	Kent
(Designed Landscape) Cemeteries	809. Large cemeteries		
	810 Hospital complexes		
Expansion other/common edge settlement/ large and small farms/infill	811. Regular settlement with paddocks (post-1940)		
Expansion other - common edge	812. Common edge/roadside waste (post 1940)		
Expansion- suburbs/planned estates	813. Large scale estates (post -1811 & pre-1940)		
Expansion- suburbs/planned estates	814. Medium Estates (post 1811 & pre-1940)		
Expansion- suburbs/planned estates	815. Luxury estates (post-1940)		
Expansion- suburbs/planned estates	816. Small to medium estates (post-1940)		
Infill			
Ribbon development			
Parkland and designed landscapes Formal/Informal parkland - post-medieval designed park	**Parkland and designed landscapes** 901. Pre-1811 parkland	**Parkland and designed landscapes** 10.1 Pre-1810 parkland	**Parkland and designed landscapes** 10.1. Pre-1801 Parkland
Formal/Informal parkland - post-medieval gentrification	902. 19th century and later parkland plus larger designed gardens	10.2. Post-1810 parkland	10.2. Post 1801 Parkland
Deer park	903. Deer parks	10.3. Deer parks	10.3. Deer Parks
Arboretum	904. Arboreta		
Large landscape garden	905. Smaller designed landscapes		
Urban Park			
Recreation racecourses	**Recreation** 1001. Racecourses	**Recreation** 11.1. Racecourses	**Recreation** 11.1 Racecourses
	1002. Motor racing tracks and vehicle testing areas		
		11.2. Golf courses	11.2. Golf Courses
Golf course /previous character	1003. Golf courses - heathland origin		
Golf course / previous characyter	1004. Golf courses - parkland origin		
Golf course / previous character	1005. Golf courses - downland origin		
Golf course / previous character	1006. Golf courses - farmland origin		
Sports grounds	1007. Major sports centres and complexes	11.3. Major sports fields	11.3. Major sports fields and Recreational complexes
Marinas	1008. Marinas		
	1009. Studs and Equestrian centres		
Industry Extraction / chalk	**Extraction Industry** 1101. Active and disused chalk pits	**Industry** 12.1. Chalk quarries	**Industry** 12.1 Active and disused chalk & stone quarries
Extraction / gravel	1102. Active and disused gravel workings	12.2. Gravel working	12.2. Active and Disused gravel and clay workings
Extraction / clay	1103. Active and disused clay pits		ditto
Extraction /sand	1104. Active and disused sand pits		
Extraction / stone			

Table 10   continued

Sussex	Surrey	Hampshire	Kent
Industry Factory (ies)	**Other Industry** 1201. Industrial complexes and factories	12.3. Factories	12.3. Industrial complexes and factories
Mineral or metal processing	1202. Modern large scale industry	12.4. Large scale industry	12.4 Modern large scale industry
(Water) Reservoirs	1203. Reservoirs and water pumping	12.5. Reservoirs and water treatment	12.5 Reservoirs and water treatment
(Industry) water treatment	1204. Sewage and water treatment	ditto	ditto
(Military) Dockyard		12.6. Dockyards	12.6. Dockyards
Abandoned			12.7. Abandoned Industry
Metal/mine manufacture			
Other processing			
Mineral chemical manufacture			
Communications Infrastructure Stations and sidings	**Communication facilities** 1301. Railway stations and sidings	**Communication** 13.1. Railway stations and sidings	**Communication** 13.1 Stations and Sidings
Airfields	1302 Airfields	13.3. Airfields	13.3. Airfields
Motorway service areas - large	1303 Motorway service areas	13.4. Motor way service areas	13.4. Motorway service areas
Motorway junctions - large	1304 Motorway junctions		
Harbours			
Military & Defence Ancient	**Military & Defence** 1401. Prehistoric hillforts	**Military & Defence** 14.1. Prehistoric and Roman defence	**Military & Defence** 14.1. Prehistoric and Roman - military and Defence
Fort	1402. Medieval fortifications	14.2. Medieval defence	14.2. Medieval - military and defence
Fort		14.3. Post-medieval (1500-1830) defence	14.3. Post-medieval - military and defence
Barracks	1403. 19th century forts	14.4. 19th century (1830-1914) defence	14.4. 19th century - military & defence
Barracks	1404. 20th century military	14.5. 20th century (1914-) defence	14.5. 20th century military & defence
Coastal Coastal wetlands	**Coastal** **N/A**	**Coastal** 8.1. Coastal wetlands	**Coastal** 8.1. Coastal wetlands
Salt marsh		8.2. Salt marsh	8.2. Salt Marsh
Salterns		8.3. Salterns	8.3. Salterns
		8.4. Reclaimed land	8.4. Reclaimed Land
		8.5. Harbours and marinas	8.5. Harbours and Marinas
Shingle & dunes		8.6. Shingle and dunes	8.6. Shingle
Mudflats		8.7. Mudflats	8.7. Mudflats
Cliffs and beaches			8.8.Wave cut platforms
Dunes			8.9. Sand and Dunes
Creeks and Fleets			8.10. Creeks and Fleets

APPENDIX III

PILOT SURVEY OF METHOD

1.   SELECTION OF SAMPLE AREAS FOR THE SUSSEX HLC

1.1.   Introduction

In order to test the Sussex Historic Landscape Methodology a number of sample areas were chosen to reflect the range of landscape characteristics across the two counties. The outline to the selection is given in the Project Design document.[86] Initially seven 5km by 5km squares are identified to cover a broad representation sample of the key landscape character areas of Sussex, as defined on the Character Map of England. This process was used for the Surrey, Kent and Hampshire HLCs. The exact location of these areas is now determined from the background reading of the source material.

Consultation with HLC Project Officers in other counties has shown the increasing use being made of parishes as stages or units in the characterisation process. By understanding the historical processes in the development of a parish, the teasing out the historic character of say field patterns can be made easier. Thus it has been decided to select medium sized parishes in the key landscape character areas instead of 5km by 5km grid squares [see Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. V - Appendix II - Methodology].

1.2.   The Sample Areas.

The following sections looks at each of the pilot areas/parishes in turn, the reasons for their selection and a summary history based on the key sources. The results of the characterisation method is then presented.   Each of the parishes selected represents a typical landscape representative of its landscape character area. This selection also enables comparison to be made with the Kent Historic Landscape Character map as the parishes of Ticehurst, East Guldeford and Camber lie against the county boundary.

1.2.1.   The High Weald (1) - Ticehurst
The aim is to cover the diverse range of landscape types including settlement, shaws, river valleys, marl pits, field morphology types and linear communications, in order that the characterisation terminology is adequate to describe the HLC types.[87]

The parish of Ticehurst (Rother DC East Sussex OS Explorer 136 TQ 690300) has been selected because of its central position on one of the ridges in the High Weald. It is bounded by the valley of the River Rother to the south west a communication link into the High Weald. A certain amount of academic research has been undertaken in this area by Dr Gardiner.[88] An objective in this sample area will be to tease out the different periods of assarting. The clearance from the swine dens in the 10th and 11th centuries, and the assarting of remaining forest, commons etc. in the 13th century, followed by later enclosure of downs and commons on the highest ground.

Ticehurst lies in the heart of the early medieval swine pastures and also in the Wealden Iron area. It is a parish of undulating hills and valleys with the main valley of the River Limden running north west to south east through it.   The southern boundary of the parish is defined by the River Rother.

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[86] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. 4.2.4
[87] Chris Blandford Associates 2003 ibid 4.2.5.
[88] Gardiner, M.F. 1995. *Medieval Settlement and Society in East Sussex Weald.* Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis University of London.

Between these are ridges of high ground where former commons and greens once existed on the poorer soils. The parish is heavily wooded with copses, gills and wooded hedges. Ticehurst lies within the Rape of Hastings and in Shoyswell Hundred.

The southern part of the parish is dominated by Wadhurst Clay in the valleys with silty sandstones of the Ashdown formation forming the ridge between the Limden and the Rother. The ridge that Ticehurst lies on comprises Tunbridge Wells Sandstone, with mudstone outcropping on some of the hills. River alluvium occurs in valley of Rother.

Place-names indicate medieval settlement taking place from the 13th century onwards, with the formalising of dens (swine pastures) and the expanding of the manorial farmsteads into unclaimed lands. Suffixes of *den, hurst* and *ley* indicate the wooded nature of the land, together with the clearance and also preservation of enclosed woods.

Where the Wadhurst Clay outcrops, bands of ironstone are exposed and in the valleys iron furnaces occur, together with evidence of mine pits and hammer ponds. At Bardown is an extensive Roman settlement and iron works, the centre for this area of the Classis Britannica.[89] C onnected to this site were satellite works; Holbean Wood was one such site linked by a slag track. Chingley Forge 1574-1726 and Furnace 1558-1588 flooded by Bewl Water in operation, East Lymden furnace, Pashley furnace 1543-1614.

1.2.2. The Low Weald (2) - Billingshurst

As with the High Weald all aspects of settlement, woodland and enclosure needs to be covered in this sample area,.[90] The parish of Billingshurst (Horsham DC West Sussex OS Explorer 134 TQ 085260) was selected for the Low Weald as it contained a range of field patterns including stretches of co-axial ones. Research work undertaken by Dr Gardiner and Diana Chatwin in this area has shown these fields to be of Early-medieval origin.[91] Billingshurst also has the Roman Road of Stane Street running through it and is bounded on the west by the River Arun.

The parish of Billingshurst lies in the heart of the Low Weald in the District of Horsham and the Hundred of West Easewithe. Mudstones of the Weald Clay formation dominate the geology but with east-west bands of sandstones where streams draining towards the River Arun have cut through the mudstone. In places these have created gills or hangers as at Coppedhall (SSSI) and at Leyfold. At Coneyhurst (south east of Billingshurst village) is an outcrop of Palludina limestone (a cutting on the A272 is designated an SSSI for this formation). Drift deposits comprise river terrace gravels along the Arun valley with fluvial alluvium in the flood plain itself. Similar deposits occur in the head valley of the River Adur to the south east of the parish. The landscape is gently undulating and appears very wooded due to the woody nature of many of the field boundaries.

The Roman Road of Stane Street runs south west to north east through the parish and Billingshurst was a small village located on it. Much of the development here is post-1940 and since the publication of the Explorer map in 1997 a by-pass has been built to the west of the village.

The rest of the historic settlements comprise scattered farmsteads and manorial farms across the parish. There is a clear distinction in field patterns in this parish. On the eastern side and continuing into the adjacent parishes are extensive co-axial fields. These fields have long sinuous axes running NNE SSW with short sinuous or straight internal divisions creating a ladder effect. These are interrupted by discrete enclosures such as at Rowfold and Highfure which may be either deer parks or

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[89] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. p 302

[90] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. Ibid 4.2.5.

[91] Chatwin, D. & Gardiner, M. 2005. Rethinking the early medieval settlement of woodlands: evidence from the western Sussex Weald. *Landscape History* 27 p31-49.

possibly tracts of woods now cleared, or settlements which pre-date the co-axial system. To the west lie fields of either assart origins or piecemeal enclosure (re-organised fields).

The SMR records several prehistoric finds sites on the west side of the parish. Mesolithic camp sites appeared to be located on the high ground /bluffs/ overlooking the Arun valley. This location enabled both the river resources and the woodland behind to be in ease reach and to be exploited.

Place-names such as 'fold' indicating enclosures and 'hurst' indicating cleared land and enclosed wood, suggest that in the Early Medieval period inroads were being made in clearing much of the forest. For example Billingshurst itself, Coneyhurst and Okehurst. Tedfold, Hadfold and Grainingfold. Pevsner says of Okehurst - "*The Weald landscape near here is splendidly unspoilt, a continuously changing pattern of copses and small fields*".[92]

Nineteenth century gentrification of several manors took place in Billingshurst as at Highfure and Summer's Place. The parkscapes were created by removing hedgerows and grubbing out woodland leaving only the mature trees. Much of this parkland has now gone except perhaps at Summers and to a certain extent at Highfure.

1.2.3.   The Wealden Greensand - Petworth
The Sussex HLC Project Design recommended that a broad range of topographical features were included in this sample as well as that for the South Downs.[93] As this character area only occurs in West Sussex where the Lower Greensand sweeps round from Surrey a parish in the far west of the county is required.

The parish of Petworth (Chichester DC West Sussex OS Explorer 133, 121 SU975215) exhibits a range of character areas including historic parkland, wooded heaths and commons. There is also evidence of the former common fields around the settlement which were enclosed by the 17th century.[94] The present parish boundary runs through the park and some commons which will test the procedure for characterising across parishes.

The parish of Petworth stretches from the edge of the Low Weald southwards into the Lower Greensand Hills. The River Rother flows west to east through the southern part of the parish. The ground reaches over 78m OD to the east of the town of Petworth with Petworth Park occupying a corresponding spur of high ground to the west. The northern part of the parish comprises mudstones of the Wealden Clay with outcrops of sandstones along the valleys of the streams. A thin band of Atherfield clay coutcrops between the Weald Clay and the Hythe Formation sandstone to the south. The Lower Greensand formation in the south consists of bands of sandstones and mudstones. River alluvium and terrace gravels occur in the valley of the Rother and a band of gravels runs north towards Elkham. Undifferentiated head occurs to the south east of Petworth and also in the locality of Moor Farm. Fluvial flooding is confined to the valley of the river Rother which runs west to east in the southern part of the parish. Tributary streams flow in from catchment area to the north

Petworth is a medieval feudal town which developed alongside the fortified manor house belonging to the Percys who had licence to crenellate in 1309. It lies in the Rotherbridge Hundred and is recorded in Domesday. Traces of the former medieval open field system are preserved on the hill to the east called East Field. There were evidently three deer parks in the parish. Petworth owned by Henry Percy and mentioned in 1296. It straddles of the Petworth - Tillington parish Boundary. Flexham (or Flaxham) Park owned by William de Atta Rippa also recorded in 1296 and straddling the Petworth -

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[92] Nairn, I & Pevsner, N. 1965. *Sussex. The Buildings of England*. Penguin Books
[93]Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design*. West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. 4.2.6.
[94] Brandon, P.F. 1974. *The Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton. Plate 38.

Fittleworth parish boundary. Egdean Park recorded in 1335 owned by Edward de St John. It too lies close to the eastern parish boundary of Petworth. A further possible deer park may lie in the north east corner of the parish at Medhone as the field boundaries and woodland layout suggest a roughly circular enclosure.

Prehistoric evidence is confined to the southern part of the parish on the Lower Greensand where a cemetery of 10 round barrows of Bronze Age survives east of Duncton Common. The settlement names of 'worth', 'fold' and 'ham' suggest a farmed landscape from the early medieval period. These early farmsteads are scattered around Petworth itself indicating a carving out of the woods of discrete areas of land.   Hoad Common together with its roadside waste running south wards to Hamper Common just outside Petworth could be a drovers common. Whilst to the south and east of the parish are more heathy commons as at Brinkshole, Low Heath and Egdean Common. Attached to these commons are small enclosed coppice woods which may have been managed as part of the commoning system. The commons show the characteristic funnel entrances where drove ways enter and exit. Lime kilns and quarries for Petworth Marble occur in the east and north east of the parish.

1.2.4. The South Downs - Burpham

Valley floors, ridge tops, scarp faces as well as the extensive arable areas needs to be covered in this sample area. It should also include surviving chalk downland[95]. . The South Downs character area stretches across both counties. The parish located well within the South Downs area is Burpham (Arun DC West Sussex OS Explorer 121 TQ 040090) overlooking the River Arun, with deep dry combes stretching into the heart of the Downs.

Burpham lies on the east side of the River Arun NE of Arundel. Chalk dominates the parish with tidal alluvium in the valley of the River Arun and undifferentiated Head deposits in the main dry valleys stretching NE. Fluvial flood areas are confined to the River Arun. The land reaches a height of 138m at Barpham Hill from 1m in the valley of the River Arun.

The settlements comprise the hamlets of Burpham and Wepham and the shrunken farmstead of Peppering. Peppering is mentioned in a charter when meadow land was granted by Nunna, king of Sussex to Beorhtfrith.[96]

The settlements are located on the edge of the floodplain on tributary streams running into the Arun. Extensive meadows or brook inning s lie to the SW of Wepham and to the NW of Peppering; the course of the river sweeps in close to the edge of the chalk hills.   South of Burpham and west of Wepham is the earthwork enclosure or 'burgh' from which the place takes its name. This Anglo-Saxon fortified settlement is recorded in the Burghal hidage of AD 919[97] and probably defended this part of the Arun before Arundel was built.   High up on Perry Hill and the Burgh beyond are Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

Numerous burial mounds and cremations are recorded on the high ground of the downs indicating that much of this area was settled and farmed from the Bronze Age and into the Roman period. Extensive field systems survive as crop marks.   There are also prehistoric trackways and several cross dykes. The downs were extensively in use in the prehistoric period.

By the 18th century over half the parish was unenclosed downland and pasture which by 1867 was reverting to scrub. The extent of the downland can be seen by the location of dew ponds high up on Burgh and Wepham Down. Between 1867 and 1947 large areas were ploughed up and after 1947

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[95] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design*. West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. 4.2.6.
[96] Sawyer, P. 1968. *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an annotated list and bibliography.* Royal Historical Society. University of London.No. 44.
[97] West Sussex Historic Environment Record

much of Werpham Down had also been brought into cultivation. Today two strips of unimproved downland survive; a strip bordering the west side of Upper and Lower Wepham Woods and Tenantry Copse and another in the deep coombe running on the west side of Perry Hill. The woodland in the south east corner is broadleaved and is present in 1767. Tenantry Copse was planted to conifers, half of which have since been felled. During the period of high farming in the late 18th century the three high barns of Peppering, Home and Burpham were probably built; Barns with enclosed yards were where stock were overwintered. Peppering and Home are now farms whilst Burpham remains as a farm building ?

In the north east of the parish is Thornwick Plain a plateau high up in the chalk hills. Coombe Farm was located here set within its own fields (where there was also formerly and medieval and a Roman settlement). Coombe was reputed to be the site of a former leper settlement in the medieval period.

The greatest change in the landscape in recent times has been the conversion of downland to arable across much of the parish and the enlargement of existing fields. Within the villages themselves, there has been almost no infill or expansion in the modern period with the settlements retaining much of their medieval and early post-medieval character.

1.2.5. The Coastal Plain – Oving and North Mundham

The Sussex HLC Project Design recommended that this area had to include settlement edges, industrial areas and a broad range of field types.[98] This area has undergone considerable change throughout the historic period, with enclosure from open fields and commons, to field rationalisation in the 20th century. Industry and market gardening also dominate. The civil parishes on the coastal plain are fairly small and have undergone considerable rationalisation. Therefore two, Oving and North Mundham were seleced (Chichester DC West Sussex OS Explorer 120 SU 890030). Gravel workings, nurseries as well as remnant field patterns characterise these areas.

The geology comprises London Clay, Lambeth Clay covered by drift deposits of alluvial fans and Brick earth. The latter have been exploited by 19th century brick works as at Brick Kiln Farm at Runcton and the gravel workings in the latter part of the 20th century in North Mundham. The area is drained by the stream, Pagham Rife and its tributaries. These shallow valleys are vulnerable to flooding from the sea. The land is gently undulating with few woods and boundaries comprising a mixture of hedges and open ditches. There are no schedule monuments nor SSSIs etc. Enclosed regular-shaped coppice woods were present in the latter part of the 18th century but have been subsequently grubbed out; their outline only surviving as ghosts in the surviving field boundaries, for example, on the North Mundham-Donnington parish boundary. Oving and North Mundham comprise several manorial settlements with origins in the early-medieval period as shown by the place-name evidence. The name Oving ('land of the people of Ufe') has its origins in the *inga* group of settlement names of the 6th/7th century consolidation phase of settlement.[99] Mundham, Merston, Colworth and Runcton probably date from the Domesday or earlier, and all have meanings relating to farms and settlement. Places like Shopwicke recorded in the 12th century meaning sheep farm indicate the type of farming that was being undertaken in the medieval period. Salt production at Saltham perhaps ? Woodhorn indicates that woodland was present in a cleared, farmed landscape but not in great quantities if a wooded 'horn' of land in the bend of a river ? was identifiable as a landscape feature at that time. At North Mundham and at Tote Copse (now grubbed out) were two moated sites.

Fragments of common or unenclosed waste are identified at Merston, North Mundham and at Runcton at Peckham Copse, indicated by place-name and by linear strips of rough ground shown on the OS 25" 1st Edition.

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[98] Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board.
[99] Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex.* Phillimore, Chichester, p32

1.2.6. Romney Marsh - East Guldeford and Camber

The aim for this character area is to cover a the wide range of enclosure and innings areas as well as some of the coastal features.[100]   Both Pevensey and Romney were put forward as candidates but Romney with its research history was preferred.

In order to cover the range of coastal and enclosure areas two parishes of East Guldeford with Camber (formerly Broomhill) were selected (Rother DC East Sussex OS Explorer 125 TQ960200). East Guldeford was enclosed in the mid 15th century with Broomhill a century later. The colonisation of the Marsh has been researched in detail.[101]

East Guldeford and Camber are enclosed lands reclaimed from former salt marshes and sand dunes on the Romney Marsh peninsula. The underlying geology is dominated by tidal flats of clays, silts and shingles, with storm beach deposits along the beach line and the edge of the River Rother. The area has had a complex prehistoric and early medieval period described in detail elsewhere.[102]   East Guldeford was marsh land belonging to the Abbey at Robertsbridge and after the dissolution was purchased by the Guldeford family who had by AD 1600 reclaimed much of the salt marsh. The church of St Mary was consecrated in AD 1505. To the south was the fleet known as the Wainway and at the eastern end of Camber was the medieval village of Broomhill, now lost to the sea except for the foundations of the Church. Camber itself is a 20th century seaside resort, built up around the holiday camp and caravan park. The earliest buildings here were the coastguard station and a Weslyan Chapel.

1.2.7. Urban Area - Eastbourne

To quote from the Sussex HLC Project Design "The urban form of the coastal plain and inland towns will require consideration for the study. There is a need to take a finer grained analysis than that carried out for neighbouring counties to reflect the many keynote stages in the development of towns".[103]   The historic core, suburbs, planned estates and industrial estates was included. This sample area will concentrate on the urban area of this district (Eastbourne B, East Sussex OS Explorer 123 SU 610990).

The Borough of Eastbourne includes the hundred of Eastbourne, together with the parish of Willingdon to the north. The area encompasses nearly the full range of geology found within the Weald from the Chalk to the west where the South Downs reach the sea at Beachy Head, to the Weald Clay at East Langney and the Crumbles. However here in the east drift deposits of storm beach deposits at the Crumbles, silty clay and alluvium in the valleys of the Levels with undifferentiated head in the valleys of the Greensand. Deposits of clay with flints lie on top of the downs. There is a long history of settlement in this area. The geology and landform have strongly affected settlement patterns in the borough with the historic cores lying on the Greensand at the foot of the downs and also dispersed farms on the higher ground in the Levels, for example at Langney. Here the undifferentiated head has been exploited for brick making in the 19th century.

There are very few woodlands in the Borough, mostly concentrated along the crest of the chalk escarpment. Older semi-natural woods of Further Plantation, Beachy Brow and Babylon Plantation are linked by belts of regenerated broadleaved woods. Further areas of scrub have developed in the

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[100]Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. 4.2.8.
[101] Eddison, J. 2000. *Romney Marsh: Survival on a frontier.* Tempus.
[102]Eddison 2000 ibid.
[103]Chris Blandford Associates 2003. *Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Design.* West Sussex County Council, East Sussex County Council, Sussex Downs Conservation Board. 4.2.9.

19th and 20th century on the steep slopes of the dry valleys running across the downs and also on the escarpment.

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement high up on the downs with the Neolithic enclosure on Willingdon Hill, the multi-period site at Bullock Down, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon barrow cemeteries along the crest of the down escarpment and extensive ploughed outfield systems of the Iron Age across much of the area. Saxon cemeteries are also found at the foot of the downs evidence of the move to settle along the spring line on the Gault and Greensand where the soils are ameliorated by chalk hill wash.

Much of the chalk uplands were managed as extensive sheep walks in the post-medieval period with only small enclosures around the scattered farmsteads at Bullock, Cornish and East Dean. Enclosure and conversion to arable took place in the latter part of the 19th and the 20th centuries as evident from the OS maps.

Eastbourne takes its name from the stream which runs through the borough and the settlement of Southbourne lies towards the coast. The place-names indicate strong evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the form of farmsteads such as Beverington, Chollington, Puslingham, Yeverington, Hockington (all now lost) and Upperton, Ratton. Evidence of medieval settlement survives in the Old Town of Eastbourne. The church of St Mary has c.1200 details.

The coast line east of Beachy Head was actively depositing gravels and shingle accumulating in the area called The Crumbles, this large spit of shingle effectively blocked the drainage through the levels, causing heavy silting together with the demise of the 13th century Cinque port of Hydneye, now built over. Along the coast several Martello towers remain from the Napoleonic defences.

In AD 1574 the Manor of Eastbourne was split into three quasi-manors of which Eastbourne Gildredge survived into the 1800s. Gildredge Park still remains. Compton Place belonging to the Duke of Devonshire lies at the foot of the downs. It was the 7th Duke who initiated much of the development at Eastbourne after 1851 as a fashionable watering place. This suburban development can graphically be seen on the Ordnance Survey maps, which records the spread of planned estates across the plain at the foot of the downs and on to the levels. Brickworks, laundries, gasworks, mission halls, Victorian churches and chapels were also common features which have now been built over with subsequent development in fill.

2.   RESULTS OF THE PILOT METHOD OF SAMPLE AREAS

Table 1   *The Sample Areas*

Landscape Character Area	Parish	Historical Description
High Weald	Ticehurst	Ancient wooded landscape of old swine pastures, dispersed farmsteads, assart fields
Low Weald	Billingshurst	Ancient wooded landscape, assart and co-axial fields, parks
Wealden Greensand	Petworth	Medieval town with some open fields, ancient assarts and common land
South Downs	Burpham	Open landscape, Saxon Burgh, prehistoric remains, downland and few woods
Coastal Plain	Oving and North Mundham	Planned enclosure, intensive farmland, small villages, few woods and trees
Urban	Eastbourne	19th century expansion resort, military defence, downland with prehistoric remains
Marshlands	Camber and East Guldeford	Enclosed salt marsh, storm beaches and seaside resort.

2.1. Technical Details

Several technical problems were encountered when undertaking the characterisation of the sample areas, mainly the need for more disc space on the computer. Much of the data is stored on cds which took time to load into the projects when being referred to. This was eventually solved by attaching an external hard drive to the laptop on to which most the digital data sources was located.

Another problem encountered was the robustness of the Access Data-base and its links with ArcView. A number of teething problems had to be overcome in order to get the link to work smoothly. However there are still some problems with the running of the geo-processing wizard on the laptop which did prevent the editing and tidying up of the HLC sample areas master layer. When the data-base is running smoothly it works well, with the drop-down fields, and free text fields providing a wealth of data for each hyper-polygon. It is these data fields which were used in the analysis to identify the main historic landscape character areas across the county and to trace patterns in settlement, enclosure, and landscape change. The range and form of analysis of the HLC Master layer is infinite and variable with ArcView and with Access. For the sample areas only a few sample analyses where undertaken in order to see the type of results which could be obtained. What the initial results did show was the need to think clearly and constructively about the questions to be asked of the data and the form in which the results will be presented.

Initially the analysis of the sample areas presented the HLC map for each parish by HLC Broad Type, by HLC sub-type, by selected HLC Broad Type (Fieldscapes and Settlement) by selected attributes and by character interpretation.

It was also found from the pilot work that in order to build up a picture of the dispersed character of the settlement pattern in Sussex, individual farmsteads needed to be characterised so this was undertaken for the rest of the county.

2.2. Results for each parish

Keys to Figures 1 - 7 below

HLC Broad Types		Designed Landscapes		Industry
	Fieldscapes	Unenclosed/unimproved		Military
	Woodland	Reclaimed Marshland		Communications
	Settlement	Coastal		Horticulture
	Recreation	Water		

Fieldscapes - pattern					
	Regular		Irregular		No pattern
	Semi-regular		Sinuous		

Fieldscapes – Interpretation of Character		Co-axial		Modern fields
	Aggregate Assarts	Consolidated strips		Planned private enclosure
	Cohesive Assarts	Irregular piece-meal		Regular piece-meal

Settlement – Interpretation of Character					
	Common Edge		Market Village		Large Farm
	Planned Estate		Hamlet		Small Farm
	Market Town		Infill		Ribbon

2.2.1.   The High Weald - Ticehurst

The broad type character of Ticehurst reveals a complex landscape where the landform of ridges between the valleys is clearly seen by the distribution of gill woodland. Bewl Reservoir dominates the northern part of the parish.   Scattered copses and assarted woods intermix with fields and farmsteads. This diversity of landscape is further shown with the sub-types character, where different types of assart fields and woods are highlighted.

One objective of looking at Ticehurst was to see if the different assarting and enclosure processes could be identified. The pattern of the fieldscapes show irregular shaped fields in the north and in the south of the parish, with the middle ridge between Lymden and the Rother having semi-regular and regular fields with pockets of modern amalgamation. Aggregate assarts or ancient enclosures tend to occur to the north of the parish with a block in the south west corner.   The middle of the parish is dominated by co-axial fields following the physical topology of the land and cohesive assart fields. The settlement of Ticehurst is essentially one of a dispersed medieval character, with a small village located on one of the main ridges. Large farmsteads are common.

Figure 1.   *Ticehurst – Examples of analysis*[See Key on Page 62]
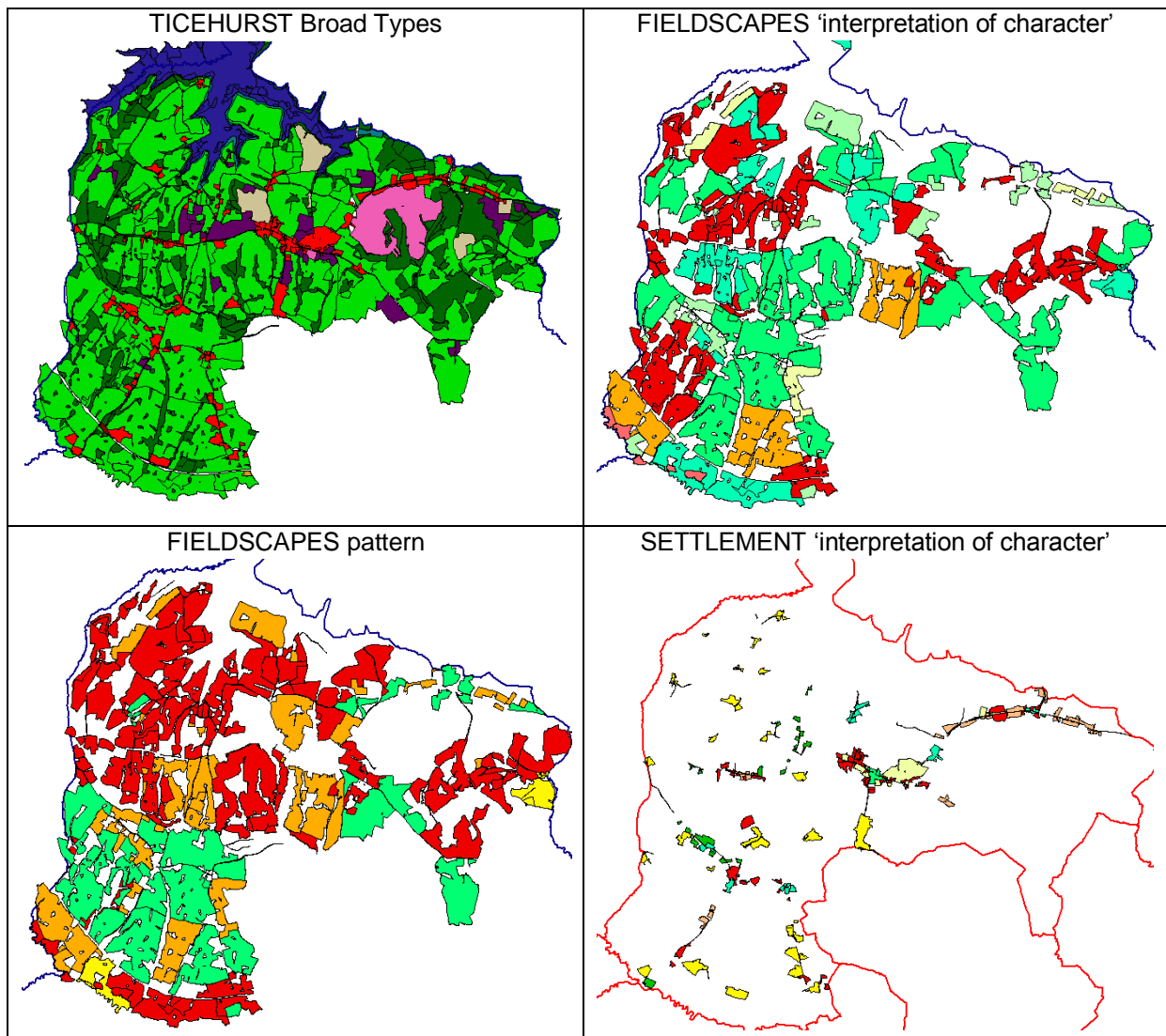
2.2.2. The Low Weald - Billingshurst

The HLC Broad Type character shows a large settlement contained within modern road boundaries surrounded by fields with scattered blocks of woodland. When broken down into sub-type the settlement has a small historic core with a large area of 20th century expansion. Plantation woods are common within fields of non-assart origin. The fieldscapes character shows the east of the parish dominated by sinuous fields of co-axial type whilst to the north west are irregular shaped fields of aggregate assarts or ancient enclosures, semi-regular fields lie along the valley of the Arun. Modern field amalgamation is breaking up the patterns. Apart from the main settlement of Billingshurst modern ribbon development has taken place along main roads while earlier farmsteads are scattered across the parish.

Figure 2   *Billingshurst – Examples of analysis* [See Key on page 62]
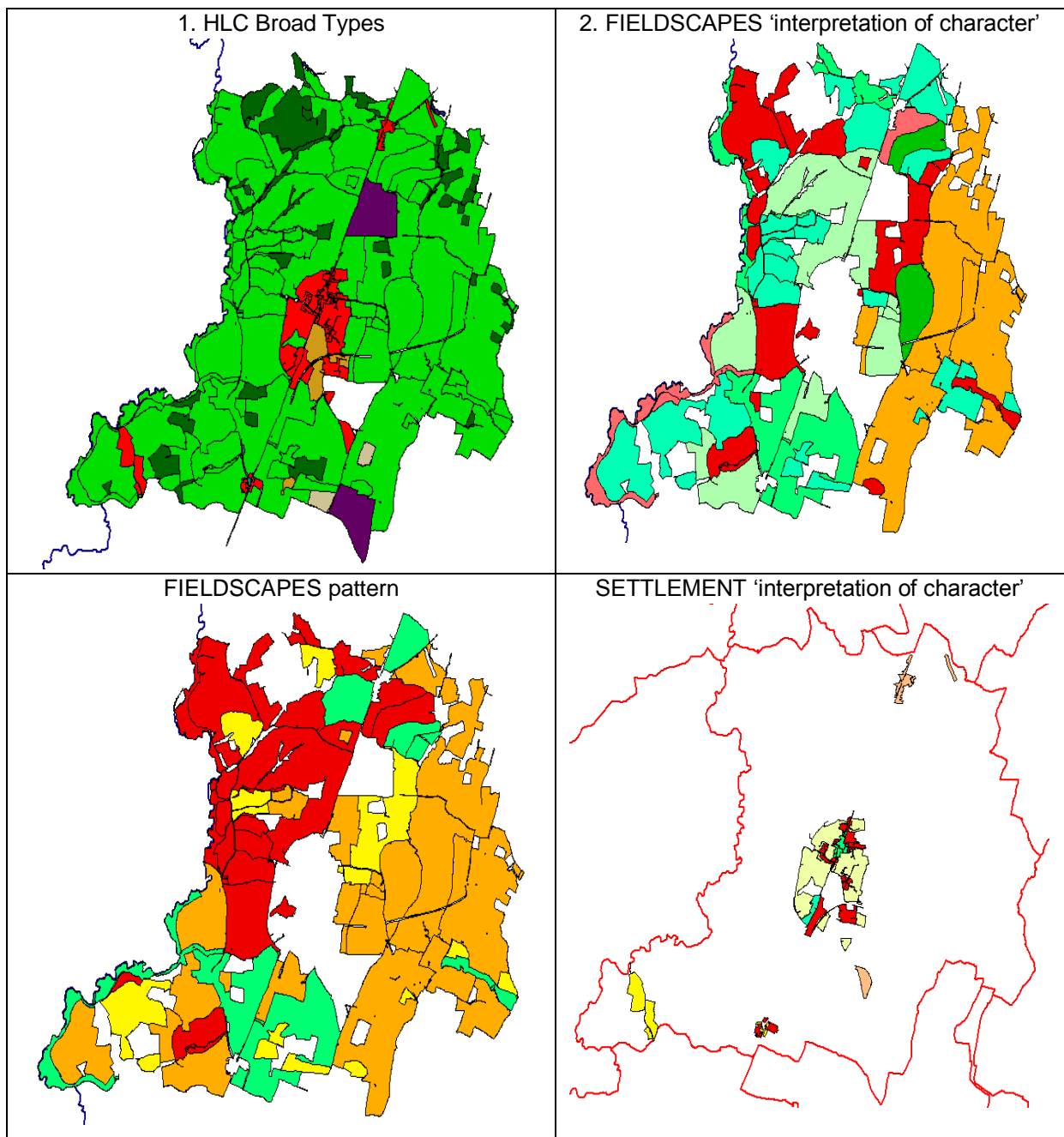
2.2.3.   The Wealden Greensand - Petworth

This sample area highlighted some of the problems with the OS Master-Map where several of its larger polygons needed re-editing and geo-processing, especially the larger areas of woodland. The HLC Broad type character shows Petworth Park and the adjacent town surrounded by fields with woodland concentrated around the edge of the parish. Assart or ancient enclosure fields occurred in the north of the parish with planned formal fields to the south. Sinuous fields occurred along the river. This was further highlighted in the fieldscapes by pattern. Planned fields lay to the east of Petworth town with some possible consolidated strip fields. Modern field amalgamation to the south and to the north probably associated with specific farms, whereas to the north west are ancient enclosures of assart fields. Settlement is centred on the medieval core of Petworth itself but with post-medieval dispersed settlement to the southeast. There is little 20th century settlement expansion in the parish.

Figure 3   *Petworth Examples of analysis* [See Keys on page 62]
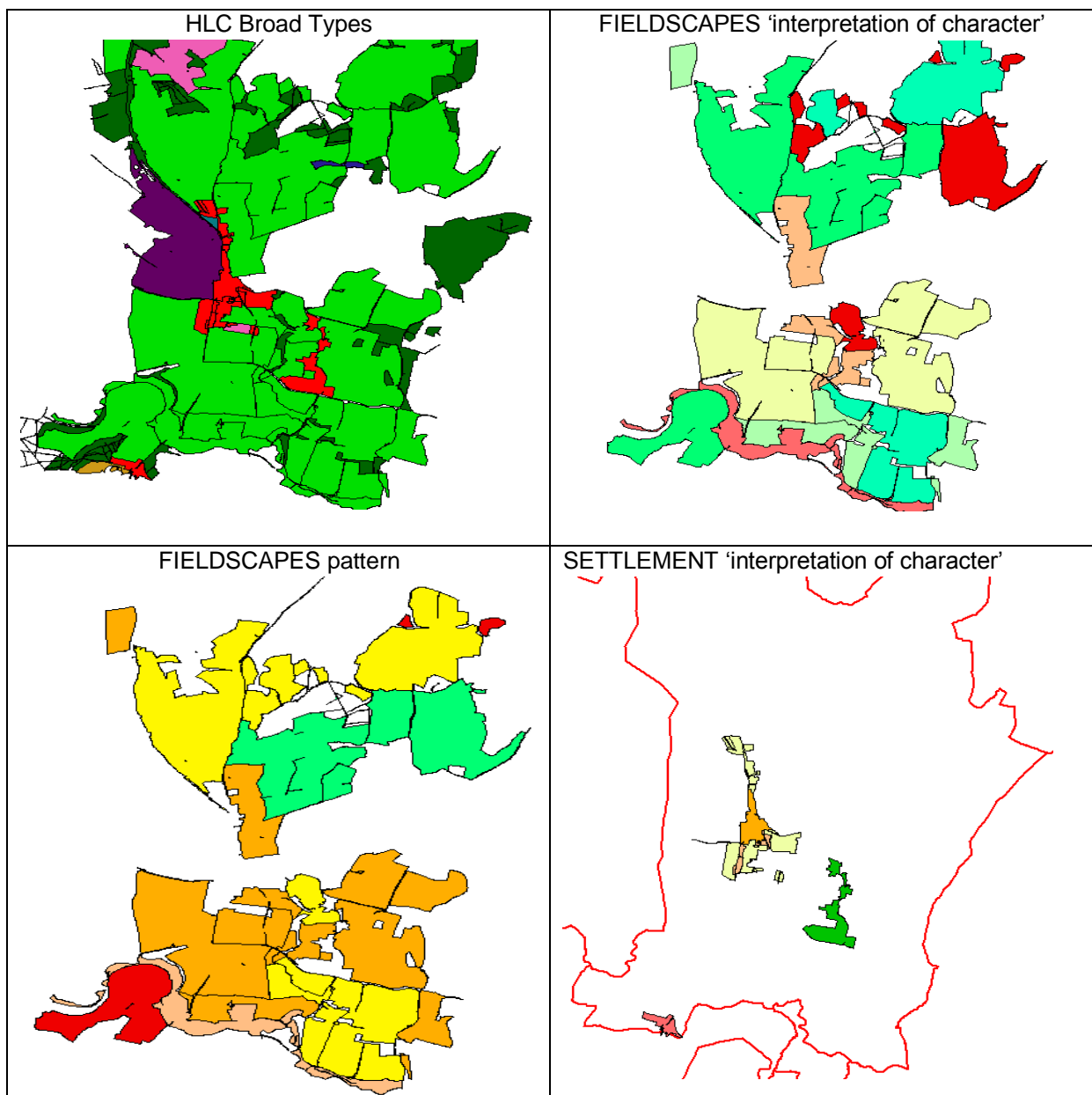
2.2.4. The South Downs- Burpham

The HLC broad type character of Burpham is essentially an agrarian landscape dominated by large fields. Settlement is small-scale and confined to the valley of the Arun.   Woodland occurs on the edge of the parish. Burpham is a formal enclosed landscape of regular large fields. Small irregular fields lie along the River Arun. Modern field amalgamation has taken place to the east. The hamlet of Burpham is medieval built on the site of a Saxon burgh.

Figure 4 *Burpham – examples of analysis* [See Keys on page 62]
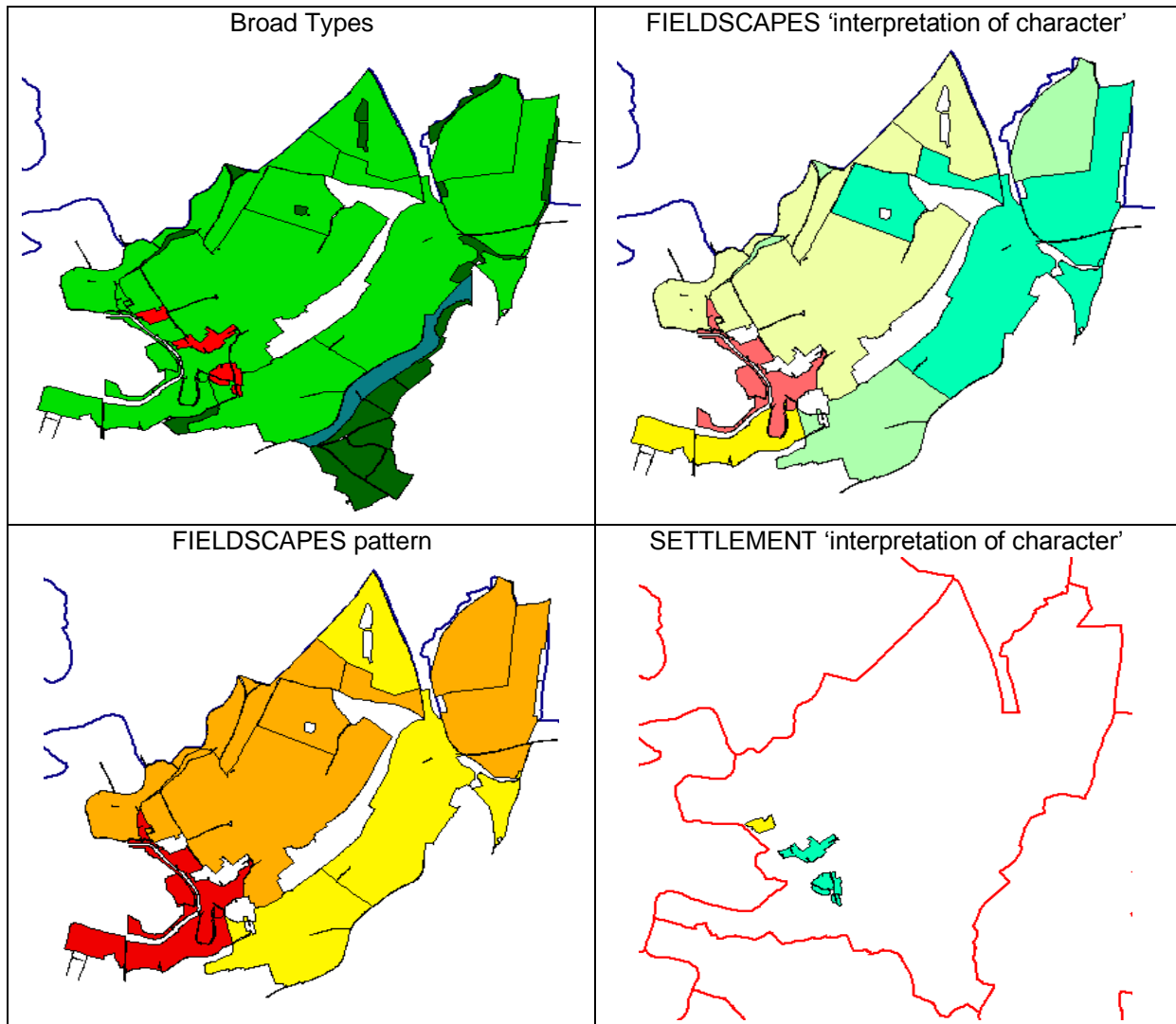
2.2.5. The Coastal Plain - Oving & North Mundham

From the HLC broad types it can be seen that nurseries and gravel workings are a strong feature in the north east of the two parishes. Settlement is more frequent in North Mundham. Fields occupy the rest of the landscape, which are dominated by formal planned enclosures as shown in the sub-type characterisation. Fields with no pattern dominate where modern field amalgamation has broken down the regular pattern of the formal enclosures. Irregular fields occur to the south where salt marsh innings have taken place. Settlement comprises scattered medieval farms and hamlets with the shrunken hamlet of South Mundham. There are few planned 20th century estates, with development confined to infill within the existing settlement.

Figure 5   *Oving and North Mundham – examples of analysis* [See Keys on page 62]
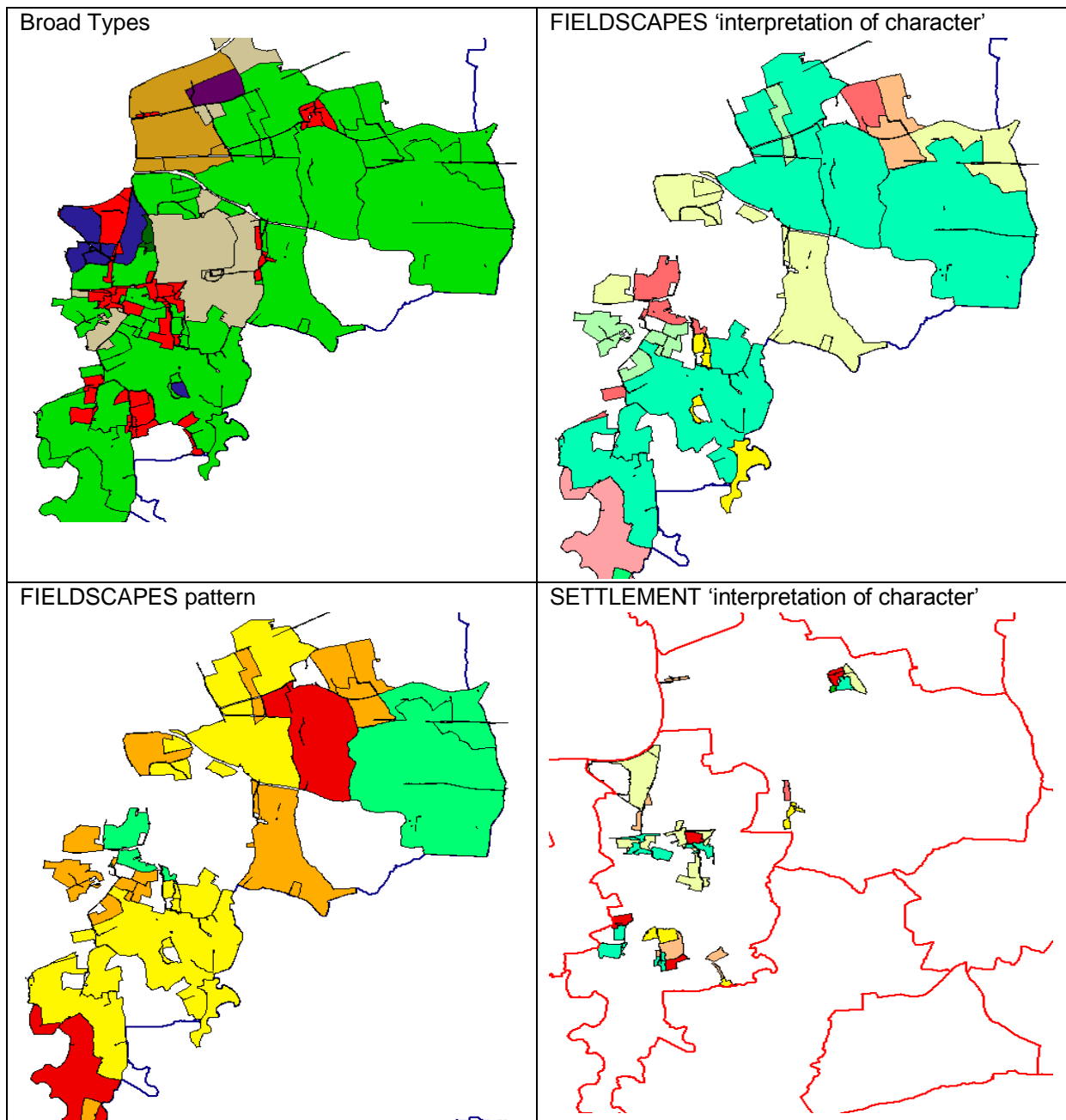
2.2.6. The Romney Marsh - East Guldeford and Camber

The HLC broad type shows the coast dominating the south of the parish with fields to the north. The dunes and beaches of Camber are clearly defined as is the golf course. The fieldscapes character is divided into three clear areas; regular to the north, irregular along the coast road and semi-regular by Camber. The regular co-axial fields characterise the late medieval enclosure of the salt marsh by the Guldeford family, with later regular piece-meal enclosure towards Camber. Salt marsh innings lie towards the coastal margin. Planned and ribbon development characterises the settlement pattern at Camber with the late medieval hamlet of East Guldeford to the north with no 20th century development evident.

Figure 6   *Romney Marsh – examples of analysis* [See Keys on page62]
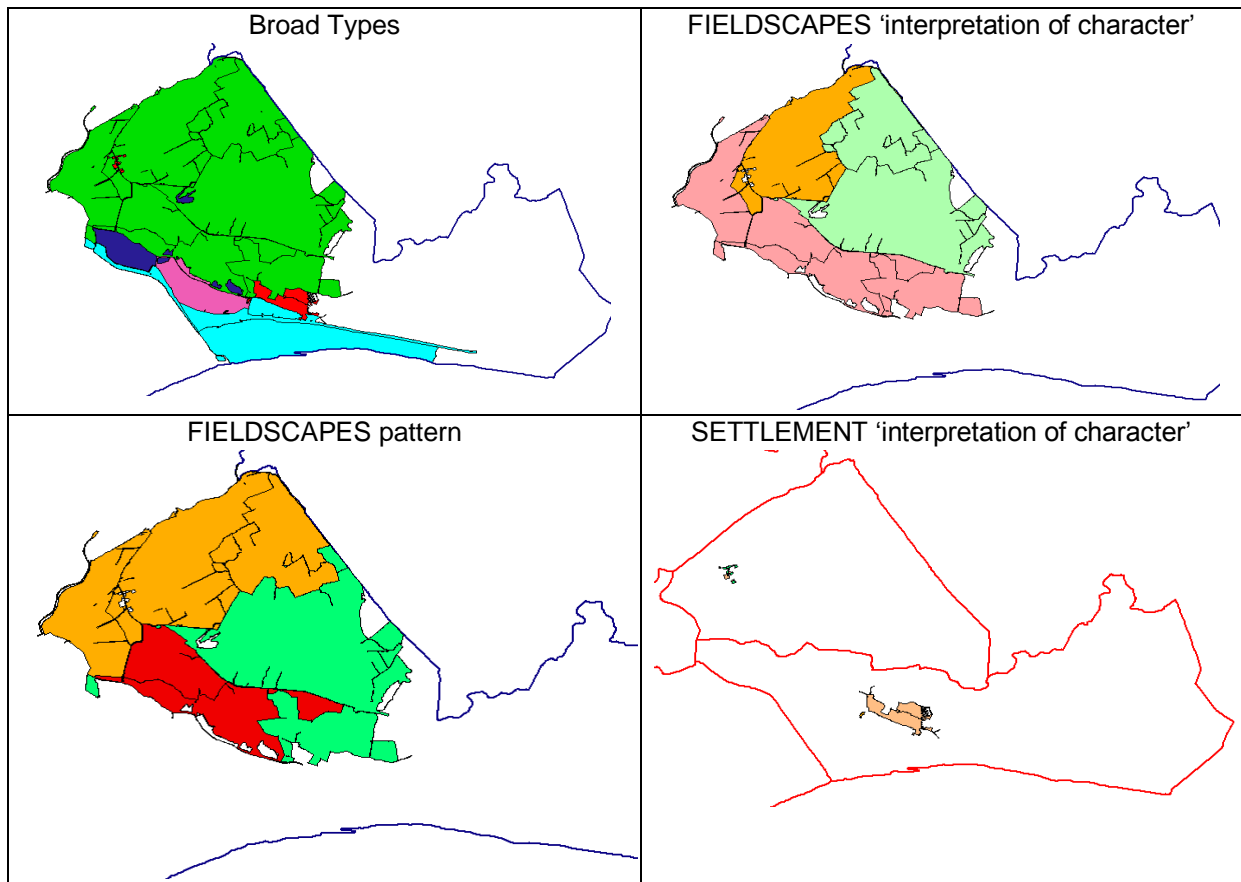
2.2.7. Urban area- Eastbourne

The HLC broad type character clearly shows the influence of landform on settlement with the western third of the parish comprising the edge of the South Downs, as fields, downland and woods, whilst the remainder is dominated by settlement with few fields remaining in the valley. The settlement pattern is further highlighted when the sub-types character reveals the 19th century expansion of the resort around Compton Place and the 20th century expanding into the hinterland behind and along the river valleys. Regular fields of planned enclosure type dominate the downs whilst irregular fields of the brooks innings occur in the valley flood plains. The settlement types reveal medieval hamlets which have become swallowed up in the 19th and 20th century expansion of large planned estates. Golf courses and urban parks are also a characteristic feature.

Figure 7   *Eastbourne – example of analysis* [See Keys on page 62]
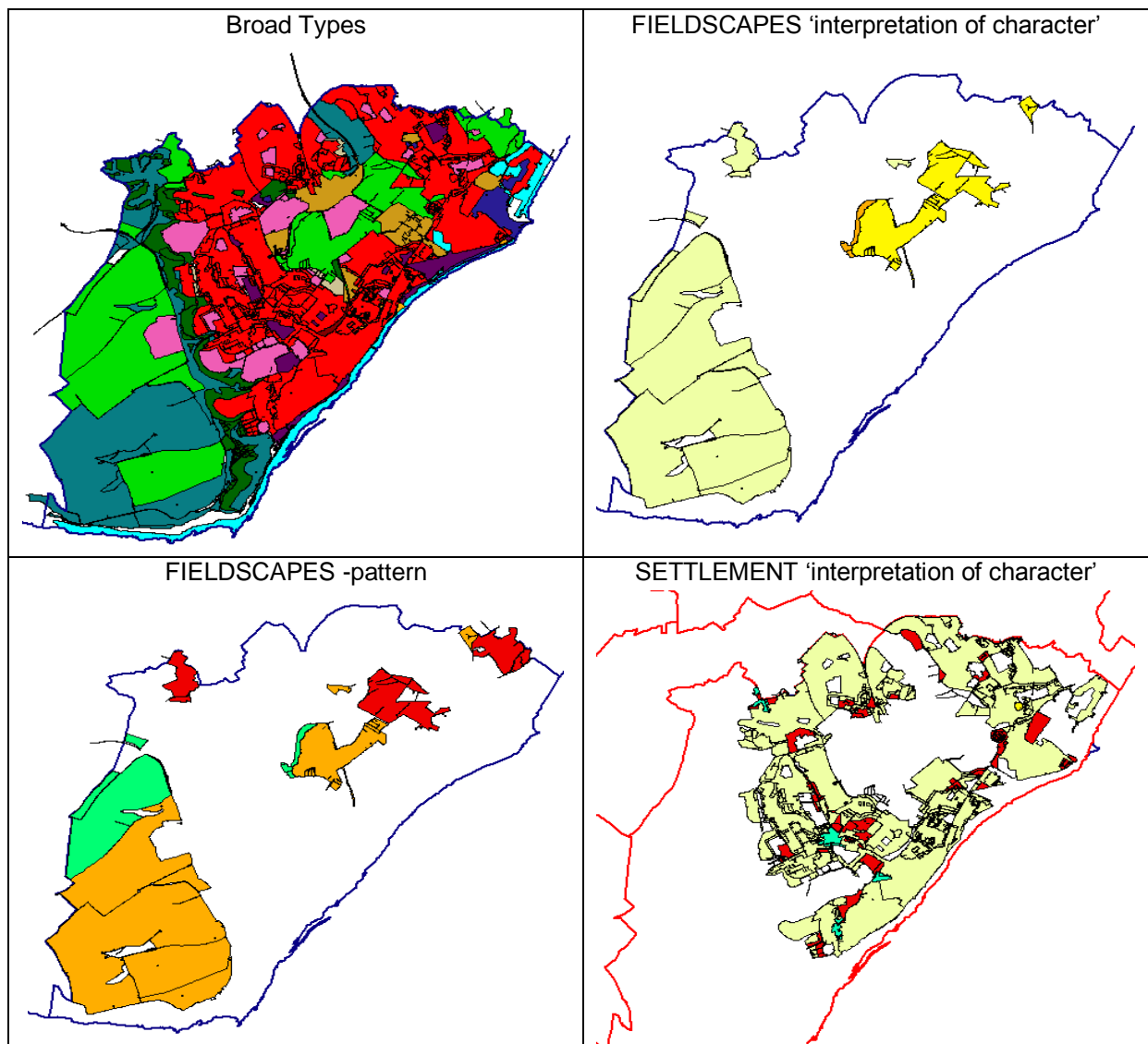
APPENDIX IV

STATISTICS

Table 1.   Sussex HLC Broad Type

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF POLYGONS [HLC ID]	Area of Broad Type [Ha]	% of total area characterised
Unassigned	40	175.17	0.05%
Coastal	109	5437.95	1.45%
Communications	124	1959.61	0.52%
Designed Landscapes	2693	17250.75	4.59%
Fieldscapes	10741	217669.50	57.97%
Horticulture	712	3561.88	0.95%
Industry	932	4017.67	1.07%
Military	51	323.50	0.09%
Reclaimed marshland	36	1183.40	0.32%
Recreation	759	6888.81	1.83%
Settlement	19644	40093.40	10.68%
Unimproved/unenclosed	595	12233.55	3.26%
Water	1067	2056.36	0.55%
Woodland	10944	62629.01	16.68%
		375480.60	100.00%

Table 2.   Sussex HLC Sub-types character

SUB-TYPE/CHAR	COUNT OF POLYGONS [HLC ID]	Area of Sub Type [Ha]	% of total area characterised
Unassigned	43	184.16	0.05%
Airfields	23	1427.23	0.38%
Ancient (hillfort)	18	131.86	0.04%
Ancient Semi-natural	3795	25732.28	6.85%
Assarts [ancient enclosures]	2789	52488.42	13.97%
Barracks	7	127.86	0.03%
Cliffs & beaches	33	1578.87	0.42%
Coastal wetlands	2	354.20	0.09%
Common	42	874.76	0.23%
Creeks & Fleets	2	38.43	0.01%
Cricket Grounds	74	188.41	0.05%
Downland	163	4868.97	1.29%
Dunes	3	66.44	0.02%
Expansion - other	9358	14982.21	3.99%
Expansion - suburbs	4324	17884.12	4.76%
Extraction	147	1026.74	0.27%
Factory (ies) [i o c]	1	0.99	0.00%
Flooded mineral workings	1	18.79	0.01%
Formal Enclosure (planned/private)	1675	54826.26	14.60%
Formal parkland	347	6760.99	1.80%
Fort	26	63.77	0.02%
Fresh Water	9	339.28	0.09%

SUB-TYPE/CHAR	COUNT OF POLYGONS [HLC ID]	Area of Sub Type [Ha]	% of total area characterised
Golf Courses	125	3768.91	1.00%
Green	72	108.29	0.03%
Harbours	5	32.22	0.01%
Heath	26	1688.25	0.45%
Historic Core	632	2450.32	0.65%
Historic dispersed	4258	3348.83	0.89%
Informal Fieldscapes	6277	110354.80	29.39%
Informal Parkland	2344	10483.34	2.79%
Lakes	62	392.42	0.11%
Marinas	16	162.67	0.04%
Market Gardens/Allotments	172	395.97	0.11%
Marsh Fresh	16	191.89	0.05%
Marsh Salt	9	120.82	0.03%
Motorway Services (large areas of)	7	27.90	0.00%
Motorway Junctions (large areas of)	29	257.29	0.01%
Mudflats	27	1665.54	0.44%
Non-historic isolated	1052	1424.04	0.38%
Nursery(s) with Greenhouse(s)	256	1877.03	0.50%
Orchard	270	1186.77	0.32%
Other Industry	577	2392.12	0.64%
Other Woodland	606	1690.43	0.45%
Plantations	2428	14416.08	3.84%
Ponds	903	919.47	0.24%
Processing	207	597.80	0.16%
Racecourses	19	372.17	0.10%
Regenerated	3421	9696.54	2.58%
Replanted Ancient Semi-natural	701	11093.67	2.96%
Reservoirs	98	677.22	0.18%
Salt Marsh	27	844.11	0.23%
Salt Marsh (i o c)	14	418.20	0.11%
Salterns	2	25.25	0.01%
Shingles and dunes	27	1290.97	0.34%
Sports Fields	527	2443.00	0.65%
Stations & sidings	60	214.95	0.06%
Urban Park	1	1.30	0.00%
Vineyards	14	102.10	0.03%
Watercress Beds	1	2.07	0.00%
Wooded over common	267	4380.58	1.17%
TOTAL		375480.60	100.00%

Sussex HLC Change & Time Depth

Table 3.   **Sussex HLC Broad Types of present landscape with origins in Late 20th century [AD 1945 – present]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	3	16.8245	0.01%
Communications	42	839.2563	0.67%
Designed Landscapes	1215	2723.6762	2.17%
Fieldscapes	3858	69454.2058	55.41%
Horticulture	366	2681.8751	2.14%
Industry	709	3348.9328	2.67%
Military	3	40.7864	0.03%
Reclaimed marshland	1	0.5053	0.00%
Recreation	560	4741.3267	3.78%
Settlement	9662	25687.1207	20.49%
Unimproved/unenclosed	135	2179.7316	1.74%
Water	439	1349.4359	1.08%
Woodland	2434	12279.3595	9.80%
		125343.037	100.00%

Table 4.   **Sussex HLC Broad Types of present landscape with origins in Early 20th century [AD 1914 – AD 1945]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	0	0	0
Communications	17	883.9873	3.78%
Designed Landscapes	225	848.7442	3.63%
Fieldscapes	240	5300.002	22.67%
Horticulture	160	592.7296	2.53%
Industry	63	255.2089	1.09%
Military	3	75.1093	0.32%
Reclaimed marshland	0	0	0
Recreation	106	890.1184	3.81%
Settlement	2155	4932.965	21.10%
Unimproved/unenclosed	83	1339.704	5.73%
Water	20	39.0118	0.17%
Woodland	920	8224.72	35.18%
		23382.3	100.00%

Table 5.   **Sussex HLC Broad Types of present landscape with origins in Early Modern 19th century [AD 1800 – AD 1913]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	4	34.2675	0.06%
Communications	62	231.0447	0.41%
Designed Landscapes	1068	7292.696	12.93%
Fieldscapes	1289	24775.17	43.93%
Horticulture	160	272.6788	0.48%
Industry	115	315.8859	0.56%
Military	10	28.3618	0.05%
Reclaimed marshland	25	881.7797	1.56%
Recreation	88	1162.604	2.06%
Settlement	2959	3680.267	6.53%
Unimproved/unenclosed	112	1452.711	2.58%
Water	266	182.9979	0.32%
Woodland	3753	16087.47	28.52%
		56397.94	100.00%

Table 6.   **Sussex HLC Broad Types of present landscape with origins in Late Post-medieval [[AD 1600 - AD 1799]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	10	798.604	2.38%
Communications	1	1.4489	0.00%
Designed Landscapes	164	5432.942	16.20%
Fieldscapes	875	23803.76	70.98%
Horticulture	26	14.5996	0.04%
Industry	41	96.1117	0.29%
Military	4	14.8495	0.04%
Reclaimed marshland	5	221.0971	0.66%
Recreation	4	92.9108	0.28%
Settlement	2906	2167.84	6.46%
Unimproved/unenclosed	8	61.6944	0.18%
Water	289	386.7182	1.15%
Woodland	81	444.7069	1.33%
		33537.29	100.00%

Table 7. **Sussex HLC Broad Types of present landscape with origins in Early Post-medieval Period [AD 1500 – AD 1599]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	5	204.1746	0.60%
Communications	0	0	0
Designed Landscapes	15	697.3936	2.04%
Fieldscapes	1354	31602.74	92.42%
Horticulture	0	0	0
Industry	2	0.4974	0.00%
Military	1	0.3045	0.00%
Reclaimed marshland	4	58.6376	0.17%
Recreation	0	0	0
Settlement	347	354.4414	1.04%
Unimproved/unenclosed	5	183.6937	0.54%
Water	35	78.0959	0.23%
Woodland	77	1012.747	2.96%
		34192.73	100.00%

Table 8. **Sussex HLC Broad Types with origins in Medieval Period [AD 1066 – AD 1499]**

BROAD TYPE	COUNT OF HLC ID [Polygons]	HA	%
Unassigned			
Coastal	0	0	0
Communications	0	0	0
Designed Landscapes	6	255.3007	0.29%
Fieldscapes	3077	60412.42	68.35%
Horticulture	0	0	0
Industry	2	1.0418	0.00%
Military	13	35.5654	0.04%
Reclaimed marshland	1	21.3802	0.02%
Recreation	1	1.8472	0.00%
Settlement	1484	2662.302	3.01%
Unimproved/unenclosed	232	5522.636	6.25%
Water	8	7.1382	0.01%
Woodland	2806	19366.17	21.91%
		88389.94	100.00%

APPENDIX V

GIS DATA AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Technical details

The HLC was originally undertaken on Dell Laptop 40 GB hard disc space with a further 120 GB external drive with firewire link. This was to accommodate the large amounts of digital data sources which are referred to throughout the characterisation process. The HLC project was backed up on the computer and digital copies are regularly sent to West Sussex for back-up on the network there.

However half way through the project a new lap top was needed when the Dell broke down. A Novatech 1.00 GB was used as a replacement with the external drive, Intel Pentium processor. The data was 'rescued' from the Dell and transferred to the new laptop, except for some of the earlier pilot work, which was lost.

Throughout the characterisation and mapping part of the project, regular back-ups of the HLC data were forwarded to West Sussex County Council for archiving. A back-up of the completed data is deposited with the HERs at East and West Sussex County Councils.

The Polygons

The Sussex HLC used the OS Master-Map as its base and 'captured' individual map polygons which share the same attributes. The OS Master-Map was a frozen layer from November 2002 at 1:1250 scale. The features were captured at 1:10,000 scale and the resulting HLC layers can be viewed at a range of scales. The polygons were unionised to form one HLC hyper-polygon to which the Access 97 data-base is attached. Essentially it freezes a layer of the OS Master-Map for the HLC. The GIS programme used was ArcView 3.2a. The advantage of using OS OS Master-Map is that the HLC was linked directly to the OS base without the need for hand digitising. However the map itself does have its own drawbacks. Some OS Master-Map polygons are not closed (i.e. they 'bleed'), some are inaccurately drawn, and some features have duplicate polygons overlying one another. So a certain amount of editing and tidying up has to be done. Stripping out linear features, buildings and other non-relevant features is an option. However for the Sussex HLC Sample Area mapping the main OS Master-Map was used and tidied up where possible. Further editing will be needed in the HLC layer where polygons run into linear features. Where a current OS polygon has undergone clear periods of landscape change in the past it is edited to reflect those changes. A good example is Bewl Reservoir near Ticehurst East Sussex, which today is all water but its past landscape change fields record areas of woodland, orchards and enclosures.

The Data Structure

The information on the attributes for each hyper-polygon 'captured' from OS Master-Map is systematically entered on to input forms in a specifically designed Access 97 Data-base, [See Appendix I]. The Access data-base is linked to the ArcView data-base behind each hyper-polygon by a unique identifier. There are two levels of entry form ArcView into the data-base. The first level gives the Unique identifier, the Broad Historic Landscape Character Type and where relevant a Sub-Historic Landscape Character Type. The second level of input is linked to Broad Type with a different form. This is the more detailed with drop down fields for all the different attributes.

The Sussex landscape is essentially one of enclosure, the division of farmed land from other land uses and the sub-division of the farmed land thus creating distinct field patterns. The main input form is that for Fieldscapes and the attribute fields reflects this enclosure character by listing attributes

which define enclosure, such as field size, shape, boundary morphology and type together with relationships with other land use activities. The Broad Historic Landscape Character types are identified from the OS Master-Map and 1:25,000 Explorer Maps.