

Horam Parish: Historic Overview, Character and Issues Statement

A background report to inform
the draft Neighbourhood Plan

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Introduction

What is a Village Character Statement and who is it for?

A Village Character Statement describes the qualities and characteristics of our village which are appreciated and valued by local people and visitors. In doing so it provides guidance for:

- the local planning authority
- the parish council
- developers and residents

People choose to live in villages for a wide range of reasons including the location and amenities, but most particularly the style and character. In doing so, they inevitably change and shape the village character themselves.

Although a Village & Settlement Character Statement draws on the past in order to explain how it has shaped the present character of the village, the focus of Character Statements is also to look forward to the future as part of the place-making agenda but also to ensure the quintessential positive characteristics and attributes of each settlement are respected in the process.

It lies within the Low Weald Countryside with a swathe to the north of Horam stretching up to Maynards Green, east and around Vines Cross and to the north west are within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a nationally designated landscape of importance.

The setting of the settlement of Horam and Vines Cross include both the High Weald and Low Weald landscape which is experienced in views to and from. Maynards Green is wholly within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is a key aspect of its character and identity.

The Horam Parish also comprises a number of smaller settlements that are found within the Low Weald, of a linear pattern and having strong ties with the rural landscape and agriculture. These include Marle Green, Burlow and Coggers Cross and although sporadic in terms of built form, remain a feature of the landscape.

Apart from the main settlements and in recognition of the importance of landscape setting and to control development, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) did not set down defined development boundaries. It is, however recognised that the settlements can accommodate a certain amount of development, at varying degrees and depending on the ability to accommodate change without detracting from their essence.

This set of Village Character Statements seek to define what makes each settlement special; what contributes to their character; what should be protected and preserved including designated heritage assets and their settings and what opportunities exist for enhancement, what needs to be improved and what kind of development would be appropriate – or inappropriate. Once adopted they will form part of the evidence base for the Horam Parish Neighbourhood Plan, that will establish the detailed planning policy basis to guide future development, to be read in conjunction with the Local Plan and National planning policy guidance.

What effect does a Village Character Statement have?

The planning context

The Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) changed the approach to planning and intended, through a local parish council or neighbourhood forum, to give communities more influence over what occurs in their areas, what they think about development and what it should look like.

Provided a Neighbourhood Development Plan is aligned with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Local Plan has been the subject of public consultation and an independent assessment to ensure conformity, and then approved, it becomes part of the Local Development Framework.

Under section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it must be taken into account in the assessment and determination of applications, unless material circumstances indicate otherwise.

Planning in the Horam Parish is influenced by:

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Wealden Local Plan (1998) (saved policies)
- The Wealden Core Strategy (2013)
- Wealden Design Guide SPD (2008)

Although Wealden District Council adopted the 'Wealden Design Guide' (2008) as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), it is a generic document that applies across the whole of the District. It identifies the key characteristics of the High Weald and the Low Weald and provides generic information on traditional materials and building types. It is not specific and was not intended to capture the identity of each settlement.

Apart from the general guidance provided by the Wealden Design Guide, there is little design guidance for planners based on local character and distinctiveness, unless the area has already been the subject of a Village Character Assessment, includes a conservation area where a Conservation Area Character Appraisal has been carried out or has been the subject of an

Extensive Urban Assessment by Historic England, East Sussex County Council and the District Council.

Therefore, and to have real influence, Village Character Statements would need to be approved as part of the statutory process for Neighbourhood Plans. This means the Neighbourhood Plan has to complement and not conflict with policies and guidelines set out in the Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It cannot change policies - there are other mechanisms for doing that – but it can elaborate on them and relate them to our own settlements and community.

The Village Character Statements have been written in the context of the aforementioned policy documents. Of particular relevance is the longstanding protection of the countryside that prevails, the duty to protect the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, to preserve and not harm listed buildings and their settings, and not allowing development unless it meets specific requirements in terms of need and compatibility with its surroundings and context.

Why is it important?

Where development is considered acceptable and provided it respects the character of the settlement, there would be less opposition to proposals. Our character statements help to build a better understanding between our community, the local planners, designers and developers.

For local people: The planning process and rules are often complex and can take a significant amount of time and effort to review if we wish to question or challenge a particular development. A Village Character Statement helps us with this by taking our views and representing them in a document, which can be used by the planning department to evaluate applications.

To ensure that this document accurately reflects the views of the community, it was subject to the statutory period of consultation. It was also assessed to ensure that it was aligned with the Development Plan and National Planning Policy Framework 2021.

For planners: A Village Character Statement is important because:

- It is a single source of reference which represents the view of the whole Parish;
- It complements the existing planning system and can help strengthen the planner's position when advising or negotiating on design and at appeal;
- It enables local people to make a positive contribution to the development debate, rather than having to rely on protest and a confrontational stance to make their views heard.

For designers and developers: A Village Character Statement describes what local people think is important and can, therefore, help reduce the amount of conflict over controversial proposals by giving clear guidelines about what will be acceptable to the community which can be followed in addition to Local Planning Policies in preparing development proposals.

As a Parish, we hope that in preparing Village Design Statements they will help the settlements in Horam develop in a positive manner, sustain and enhance their character for present and future generations and avoid the pitfalls of poorly conceived change. With that, a key factor is the consideration of those sites put forward by developers and landowners under the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)¹ which Horam Parish Council should evaluate and identify those sites it considers to be suitable and appropriate as well available, achievable and deliverable. Paragraph 14 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2021 (NPPF), supports communities engaging in neighbourhood planning and thus the inclusion of policies and allocations to meet the identified housing requirements of the Parish.

Once adopted the Village Character Statements aim to make all residents and developers aware of the assets that are unique to the settlements in the Parish and encourage the community to take responsibility for ensuring that future changes and developments will preserve and enhance these assets.

Horam Parish – An Overview

Horam is a village and a civil parish three miles to the south of Heathfield, in the county of East Sussex, within the administrative area of Wealden District Council. A large part of the Horam Parish covers an area of 10.38 square kilometres / 4.01 square miles.² The Parish comprises a number of settlements dispersed settlements, hamlets and villages with a unifying rural setting.

The Horam Parish lacks an authoritative historical study such as the Victoria County History which is not surprising as it appears to have been formed from parts of former ancient parishes. According to mapping the Parishes of Hellingly, Chiddingly, Waldron and Heathfield existed before 1894.³ The area was covered by the ancient forest of *Andredeswald* and was sparsely populated. There is evidence that suggests the existence of surrounding settlements in the Domesday Book of 1086 including what has now become the Parish of Horam. A number of other sources have been referred to collate this historic overview of the parish and its

¹ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 requires local planning authorities to produce a Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA). It is not an allocations document. It is a high level technical assessment which considers the availability, suitability and achievability of land in the District for possible development.

² Office for National Statistics, Open Geography Portal

³ Farrant, J 'Sussex Depicted - Views and Descriptions 1600 – 1880, Sussex Records Society, Vol 85 (2001)

settlements including records relating to agricultural, charcoal burning, the iron industry, brickmaking and pottery.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

There is a lack of past archaeological investigation in the Parish of Horam but as development comes forward, additional surveys are being carried out and produced. Also, with the identification of Areas of Archaeological Notification, more research, desktop studies and trial trenches are leading to additional information being discovered about the history of the area. Areas of Archaeological Notification are local designations (non-designated heritage assets)⁴ with policy protection only and are identified on the Heritage Environment Record⁵ and Wealden District Council's online web mapping system.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Online records indicate that there is one Scheduled Ancient Monument within the Parish of Horam, north of Vines Cross, south of Furnace Lane and west of Beckington Bridge and is described as an 'Iron Furnace Site'.⁶ It was designated in 1973 and is referred to as a *'significant site, which and despite the breach to the dam, survives well.'*⁷ The description also refers to the fact that the *'18th century gun-founding on the site it thought to be the best documented in Britain.'*⁸

Ancient Woodland

Ancient Woodland is defined as woodland known to have existed since 1600, and which may therefore, contain archaeological features relating to historic woodland management. Wealden has one of the greatest concentrations of ancient woodland in the country, with around 3% of England's ancient woodlands found in this district.⁹

Historic Landscape Character

The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) database, curated by ESHER, indicates that the landscape retains a pattern of post-medieval informal fieldscapes, many of which are recognisable today.

Statutory Listed Buildings

According to Historic England's records, the Parish of Horam contains 21 listed buildings, all of which are listed Grade II. These include:

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework> - Glossary, NPPF (2021)

⁵ <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/archaeology/her/>

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1002251>

⁷ Historic England, *ibid*

⁸ Historic England, *ibid*

⁹ Westaway, 2006

Ballsocks	Vine's Cross
Barn to Oasthouse at Moorings to North East of the house	Marle Green
Brookside	Horam
Diamonds Farm Barn	Vines Cross Road
Foord's Farmhouse	Vine's Cross
Funnell's Farmhouse	Maynard's Green
Furnace Farm House	Furnace Lane, Horam
Hilltop House	Vine's Cross
Hook's Farmhouse	Horam
Horam Manor Farmhouse and Stables	Horam
Horam War Memorial	Outside Christ Church Horebeech Lane, Horam
Huggett's Farmhouse	Marle Green
Hylands	Horam
Leather Bottel Cottage	Sicklehatch Lane, Maynards Green
Marle Green Farmhouse	Marle Green
Mephams Farmhouse	Horam
Mill Farmhouse	Horam
Thatched Cottage	Horam
The Furnace	Horam
Wells Croft	Tubwell Lane, Maynard's Green
West Street Farmhouse	Maynard's Green

Conservation Areas

There are no designated Conservation Areas in the Parish of Horam.

Locally Listed Buildings (non-designated heritage assets)

Wealden District Council has not prepared a list of building of local interest (non-designated heritage assets). To the present day, an assessment as to whether a building is of local interest is undertaken at the time that planning applications are under assessment. Guidance indicates that a building does not need to be on a 'list' to be classified as a non-designated heritage asset. Nevertheless, there is an opportunity for the Parish of Horam to identify buildings following the published Historic England Guidance.

To start with, the revised assessment of 'The Buildings of England' undertaken by Nicholas Antram and Nikolaus Pevsner for 'Sussex: East with Brighton and Hove' in addition to Horam Manor, identifies the following buildings of interest in the area:

'Christ Church, Horam: dating from 1890 by H.P Monkton, paid for by Walter, his father. A modest building, engulfed by extensions.'

'The Grange, Grange Close, formerly Horehamhurst, dated 1887 also by Monkton, for his father.'

Horam Inn, formerly the Railway Hotel, High Street, circa. 1930 being an eclectic mix with a large 17th century style hipped roof and a symmetrical frontispiece with mullioned windows.'

The NPPF, 2021¹⁰ contains policies that apply to heritage assets including statutory listed buildings (designated heritage assets) and locally listed buildings (non-designated heritage assets). However, the production of a local list provides a sound, consistent and accountable means of identifying local heritage assets to the benefit of good strategic planning for the area and to the benefit of owners and developers wishing to fully understand local development opportunities and constraints.

Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA's)

These are areas indicated by East Sussex County Council and are non-designated heritage assets Wealden District Council (2016) has described ANAs as:

'... defined areas of known archaeological interest based on surviving assets and/or past discoveries.'

The Parish of Horam contains the following ANAs:

- DES8912 Area around the Scheduled Ancient Monument, south of Furnace Lane, west of Beckington Bridge
- DES11150 Complex of Mephams Farm (medieval and post-medieval)
- DES13793 South of Maynards Green, north of the junction of Sicklehatch Lane/Tubwell Lane

The following are also considered to be of historic interest:

- Cindergill: Bloomery (TQ57451585) – medieval, post medieval
- Clappers Wood (TQ5940016800) – Roman Bloomery, excavation of a known Romano-British bloomery site recovered pottery of that date
- Coggers Farm: Historic Farm Site (TQ580131565)
- Fingerpost at junction of Ballsocks Lane with Foord's Lane (TQ59481775)
- Fingerpost at junction of Ballsocks Lane with Nettlesworth Lane (TQ59241760)
- Fingerpost at junction of Cowden Hall Lane with unnamed road (TQ59191592)
- Fingerpost at junction of Furnace Lane with A267 - Little London Road (Sharp's Corner), A267 (TQ57341778)
- Horam Manor medieval/post-medieval manor complex. WW2 remains
- Horeham Flat Farm, post medieval farmstead (TQ57041607) and associated field to north as well as ditches

The Heritage Environment Record is generally updated as and when land is proposed for development where the need for an assessment of a standing building or an archaeological desktop assessment of a site is required. On the one hand, more evidence assists in understanding the evolution of an area and its history but on the other, if developed, the appearance of the area above ground changes permanently and irreversibly.

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework> - NPPF, July 2021

Past Influences:

Prehistoric (800,000BP-AD43)

Prehistoric material within the Weald tends to be sparse. The region was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand. The small amount of prehistoric material that is known from the area tends to be of Mesolithic date and reflects activities associated with resource exploitation, often on a seasonal basis, and mainly comprises evidence for hunter gathering activity.

Some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the more tractable soils is suggested by pollen evidence from the Neolithic onwards. Neolithic finds in this area are usually restricted to individual findspots of flint axe heads and other tools.

Bronze Age activity in Sussex tends to focus on the South Downs and Coastal Plain. Activity in the area north of the Downs is very limited with a few isolated find spots of bronze axes perhaps indicating some utilisation of woodland resources, probably associated with woodland camps.¹¹ There is no evidence for Iron Age activity in the Study Area. It is likely that the area remained woodland throughout later prehistory, although there has been limited archaeological research undertaken in the area to confirm this.

Activity in Sussex during the Iron Age continues the focus on the South Downs and Coastal plains, towards more intense systems of agriculture and the emergence of defended sites, notably hillforts. Despite a few scattered hillforts found across The Weald, Iron Age sites are still relatively north of the Downs.

Romano-British (AD43 – AD410)

As one of the nearest parts of Britain to the Continent, Sussex experienced contact with Rome from an early date, first as trade and then as conquest. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the Downs and the fertile Coastal Plain, where settlements were mostly associated with farming and are characterised by evidence of continuity with the previous Iron Age¹². The Weald remained heavily wooded throughout the Romano-British period. Settlements also occur along principal routes such as Stane Street, which linked the major urban centre of Chichester with London.

The iron-industry took advantage of the favourable Wealden landscape during the Romano-British period, although the evidence is sparse and often destroyed or obscured by later working. In addition to the Scheduled Ancient Monument north east of Vines Cross, and according to the East Sussex Heritage Environment Record there is Romano-bloomery site to

¹¹ Drewett, Rudling and Gardiner 1988, p112

¹² Rudling, 1999, p24

the west of the Chiddingly Road and Horeham Flat Farm.¹³ Roman activity is known from further south in the Hailsham area, where there appears to have been a farmed landscape. Iron working was important in the wider landscape during the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – 1066) & Early Medieval

The demise of Roman authority in Britain saw a return to older ways of life, with a gradual decline in both the economy and administration of the colony, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea. This migration of Germanic peoples introduced a new language and material culture into southern and eastern Britain. However, knowledge of the period following the departure of the Romans is fragmentary, in part due to issues with dating evidence, as a result of the lack of official coinage and the decline of the big pottery industries.

During the early medieval period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of *Andredeswald*. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. What is known is that the Weald was an important area for seasonal swine pastures established as extraterritorial parcels of land associated with parent manors situated on better soils elsewhere in the region.

Medieval (AD1066 – 1540)

None of the settlements in the current Horam Parish are mentioned directly in the Domesday Book of 1086. The area is thought to have remained sparsely settled until 13th century.¹⁴ If there was any settlement in the area at the time it would have taken the form of small-scale development. The nearest medieval settlements mentioned in the Domesday book are Warbleton, approximately 3.3 km to the north-east of Horam, and Waldron, 3.8km to the west. Both are considered to be small settlements; Warbleton comprising eight households, and Waldron only two. Horam is located at the intersection between several country roads. There may also be references under entries for Heathfield as the parish boundaries changed over time.

It can, however, be ascertained that most of the current Parish fell within Parish of Waldron¹⁵ which also included Cross-in-Hand, being part of the East Grinstead division of Sussex, in the Hundreds of Shiplake and Dill, Rape of Pevensey and Laughton, the rural deanery of Dallington, Archdeaconry of Hastings and Diocese of Chichester. With boundary changes it fell within the Parish of Warbleton. Today's 'modern' Parish of Horam is largely within the ancient Hundred of Dill.

Although not specifically mentioned, there is a suggestion that the reference to *Waldron* in the Domesday Book also included the lands that are now within the Horam Parish:

¹³ Esher ref: MES6979

¹⁴ Gardiner, 2003, p158

¹⁵ Waldron is derived from *walda* the Saxon word for 'woody ground'

'Ansfrid holds one hide of the Earl in Waldrone, which is assessed as such quantity. Ælveva held it of King Edward by allodial tenure. The arable is three plough lands and a half. There is one plough with a villain in the demense. Twenty shillings have been the constant estimate.'

King Edward was known as '*Edward the Confessor*'. An allodial tenure refers to free land. The Lord in 1066 is listed as *Brictwy*, and then following the conquest, the Count of Mortain took over as Lord and Tenant in Chief of the settlement which was populated of one household and two ploughlands. Hendon and Chiddingly are also recorded within the Hundred of Dill and both comprised only three households with a maximum of three ploughlands. Woodland is also recorded as a resource within the general vicinity of these settlements suggesting that at this time the Site was located within an open landscape with small nearby settlements, agricultural land and woodland.

The Parish is located in a geological area that would have been favourable for iron production, which was a prolific industry within the Weald during the Roman occupation, Tudor and early Stuart periods. Hodgkinson (2008) notes two factors which make the Weald an appealing location for iron-working processes; its geology of clay and sandstone, which provide many of the structural needs for the industry (e.g. iron stone/ore), and its woodland, which was necessary for the production of charcoal, the fuel that kept the furnaces and forges alight.

The medieval period saw an increase in the size of settlements with incursions into the woodlands, leading to increased woodland clearance. Due to the poor quality and waterlogged nature of the soils, farming practices tended to be small scale, many pastoral with woodland related businesses including coppices. Swine farming was common providing peasant food. Cleared lands were used for cattle-rearing and the cultivation of hardy fodder crops such as oats.¹⁶

The invention of the blast furnace resulted in a resurgence of iron workings during the late 15th and early 16th century and saw the Weald becoming pre-eminent among the iron producing regions of England during the 16th and 17th centuries. This level of activity is reflected in the number of post-medieval iron working sites recorded in the High Weald and the areas skirting around it to the south in the Low Weald.

Other industries existed in the Weald during the Medieval and post-Medieval period including quarrying and charcoal production associated with the iron industry, pottery, brick and glass production as well as mills for grinding corn. There are two recorded medieval sites on the ESHR:

- Horam Manor Farm: partially extant medieval farmstead (1); and

¹⁶ P. Brandon and B. Short (eds.), *The South East from AD 1000* (London: Longman, 1990), p.321; Brandon and Short,

- Diamond's Farm: partially extant medieval farmstead (2).

Pre-urban archaeology

The paucity of known pre-urban archaeology is likely to reflect the lack of controlled excavations rather than an actual absence. Certainly, prehistoric finds should be anticipated in any excavation in the area. Usage of this area of the Weald between the Late Iron Age and the Norman Conquest means that finds and features from these periods may also occur in future excavations on sites that are being presented for development.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)

The post-medieval period has seen a gradual modification of the medieval and earlier landscape. The settlement of *Horham* (or '*Horeham*') originally developed around the Wealden iron industry. There was a manor in Horam as early as 1560. Iron production had a significant impact on the economy of the area with the beginning of the period coinciding with the development of the blast furnace as referred to above, expanding markets and rapid growth in the industry.

A number of ponds in the area were created in the post-medieval period as a result of the extraction of iron ore. And it is likely that during the post-medieval period that the woodland was largely cleared with numerous farms located in the surrounding landscape, some of which may have originated out of earlier medieval farmsteads.

The Historic Environment Record (ESHER) indicates that there are some sites of medieval and post medieval origins including the sites from the medieval period such as the post medieval Bloomery to the west side of Chiddingly Road, opposite the entrance to Horeham Flat Farm. This site is close to the Parish Boundary and the track leading to it also served outlier farm lands associated with Horeham Flat Farm. Possible further activities and features associated with the Bloomeries were identified during a geophysical survey of the Horeham Flat Farm lands¹⁷ including ditches and further areas of potential slag heaps, furnace locations and possible roasting¹⁸. A further Bloomery is noted at Cindergill site (TQ57451585)¹⁹ with evidence of slag heaps and ash and furnace ore roasting locations, referred to in past surveys.

Given the variable production from local furnace it is perhaps unlikely that it provided constant employment for half the population of the area but the impact on local employment was doubtless considerable. Iron-working has also left its legacy in the Weald and is recalled in a host of place names such as Minepit Wood and Forge Lane, by the hammer and furnace ponds which survive in the landscape, and by the cast-iron grave slabs and firebacks that can be seen,

¹⁷ HER Ref: MES33226 and HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd (2016) 'Horeham Flat Farm, Horam , East Sussex, Heritage Impact Assessment.

¹⁸ HER Ref: MES17444 and HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd (2016) *ibid*

¹⁹ ESHER ref: MES4464

respectively, in Wealden churches and farmhouses. And also famously noted by Rudyard Kipling:

*"Out of the Weald, the secret Weald,
Men sent in ancient years,
The horse-shoes red at Flodden Field
The arrows at Poitiers!"*

from Puck's Song, Rudyard Kipling²⁰

However, management of woodlands developed as the iron industry grew. Wealden woodlands were an essential source of livelihood to local communities as agriculture increased. Farms were, however, small and scattered with heavy, poorly drained clays, difficult to work, whilst high sandy content made rotations difficult to sustain. Arable produce was not easily conveyed to urban markets and it was hard to compete in the supply of grain and livestock to London. Coppicing was key to the profitable use of woodland and a renewable resource. After felling, it was used for different occupations and trades including builders, dockyards, carpenters, hurdle and pole makers, with smaller branches used for charcoal, in furnaces.

By 1779-83, the Yeakell and Gardner Map of Surrey shows a cluster of buildings to the west of the High Street at Horam (A267). These are likely comprising the manor house and associated farm buildings, some of which survive today, albeit altered.

Two Brickworks are noted to the west of Chiddingly Road, now a builder's yard set behind the terraced dwellings fronting the road. In addition, there are a number of ponds and former excavation pits for clay extraction. There is also a record of former brick/tile works at Marle Green which survived up to the 1960s.

In terms of houses and farms, the HER indicates that there are farms throughout the area, some having medieval and post-medieval origins, and others dating from 18th and 19th centuries with later developments in the late 20th century. This is a reflection of the fact that agriculture became more prolific in the economy of the Weald, including the fattening of livestock and poultry and thus the existence of livestock markets in local towns such as Hailsham, Heathfield and Lewes. The arrival of the railway stimulated growth and other trades supplying the industry and saw population growth.

The presence of either extant, partially surviving and recorded former farmsteads illustrate the importance of farming to the area but also their dispersed and small nature in comparison to those where rich soils prevailed.

²⁰ http://www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/poems_pucksong.htm

Historic Mapping

One of the earliest maps that shows *Horeham* within *Part of the Hundred of Dill* and presumably part of the Parish of *Waldron* is Budgen, Richard's map titled 'An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex' dated 1724 (Fig.1)²¹.



Figure 1 - Richard Budgen's 1724 Map 'An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex' 1" to 1 mile (Composite - Not shown to scale) (Source: BLS)

It clearly shows a manor of *Horeham* to the west side of the main route running in north westerly direction, which is 'North Street'. *Coggers Cross* is identified to the south and aside from *Heathfield* and *Warbleton*, no other settlements within the present-day settlement are mapped. A number of *Furnaces* are labelled in this part of the Hundred of Dill *New Furnace*, *Great Furnace* and *Stream Furnace*, signaling the influence of the iron industry in the area. Neither are within the modern-day Parish of *Horam*.

The Yeakell & Gardner's map of 1778 – 83 (Figure 2) shows more detail of the redolent swards of forests with a clear pattern of small fields having been cleared for cultivation. The main route through, shaded orange, is clearly identifiable with other routes converging from the south west, east and north east. It can clearly be seen in Yeakell and Gardner's map flowing through

²¹ The 'Explanation' that accompanies this map indicates the presence of market towns with a spikey circle, watermills appear as a circle with radiating lines, towns are shown with a group of buildings, churches are shown with a spire and cross, gentlemen's seats are depicted by large houses, smaller houses represent manorial farm houses. The dotted line running to the west of 'H' of 'Horeham' marks the boundary between the Part of Dill Hundred to the east and Hundred of Shiplake to the west. The route through 'Horeham' appears to be following the present-day Hanging Birch Lane, not Little London Road.

the landscape, following the undulating landscape of the Low Weald and entering the High Weald to the north.

It shows *Horeham* comprising of a few buildings to the west the main road. *Coggers Cross* and *Marl Green* are identified but not *BurLOW*, *Vine's Cross* or *Maynard's Green*. '*Coggers Cross*' can be identified on a defined, yet slightly staggered cross roads, the north east road terminating at farms such as *Coggers Farm*. To the east '*Marl Green*' has lost the 'e' and reads as comprising 3 to 4 dwellings. '*Horeham*' appears as a manor with formal gardens and presumably farm buildings. *Vine's Cross* can be identified by its triangular network of converging lanes. *Maynard's Green* is noted as sitting to one side of a staggered junction with what appears to be a 'green' to the west side.



Figure 2 - Extract from Yeakell & Gardner's 1778-83 Map of Sussex' (Not to Scale) (Source: BLS)

A general impression of the routes suggests old droveways where livestock were led to and from market by drovers. Where roads converge and / or widen out, this suggests an area where livestock may have gathered/rested.

Charles Budgen's 'Pen and Ink' Eridge Park map dated 1789 (Figure 3) shows the location of settlements and key elements such as manor houses. The location of wooded areas was of great importance in planning a military campaign. Woods could either hinder progress or provide cover for the movement of a regiment. Hence the painstaking detail with which

woodland is drawn. Single trees, and those in small orchards or lining avenues, are drawn with a thin trunk and shadow. More densely forested areas are represented by treetops alone.

The extract provided covers much of the modern 'Horam' parish. It shows *Horeham* and *Horeham Gate* with the forked junction being wider at its north eastern descent, leading northwards to *Maynard's Green*. The reference to *Horeham Gate* indicates that Toll Roads were in place at this time. Interestingly, Horeham Manor had two entrances/exist which allowed the occupants to avoid toll payments.

Maynard's Green is evident including its 'green'. It appears to straddle a crossroads with a central open area and sees sporadic linear development following the road to the east and to the north. *Vine's Cross*, as with previous mapping, is not labelled but is clearly recognised by the triangular network of lanes emanating from the road to Hale Hill. *Marle Green* is noted as being a small gathering of buildings to the west side of the road whilst *Cogger's Cross* appears to mark the cross roads. By the late 18th century, the settlement of Horeham is depicted on Budgen's map of 1789 (see Figure 3 below).

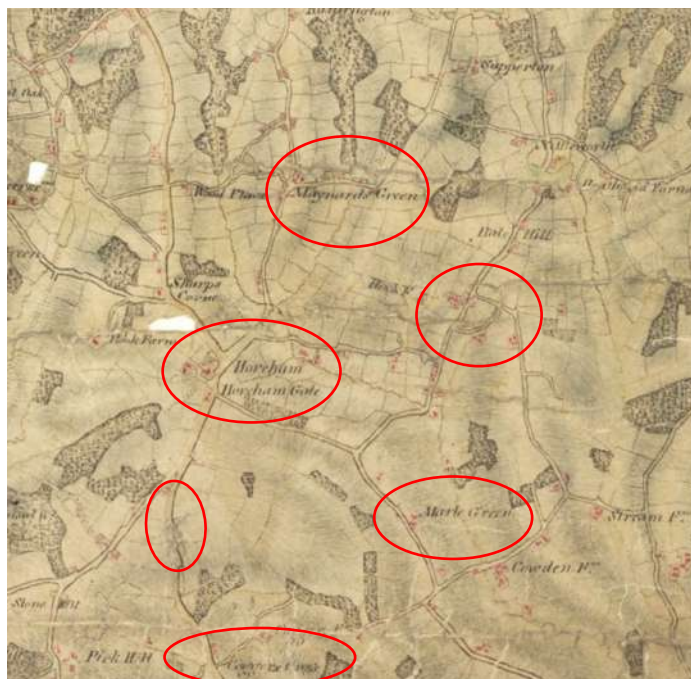


Figure 3 - Charles Budgen's 'Pen and Ink' Eridge Park map dated 1789 (Not to Scale) (Source: BLS)

Marle Green acquires an 'e' and is shown as having slightly more dwellings than the earlier 1778-83 map

Figure 3 Budgen's map of 1789

Neither *Vine's Cross*, nor *BurLOW* are identified. There is a clear grouping of buildings where the Chiddingly Road passes through Horeham Flat, joining the main north – south route. Horeham Flat Farm and its outlier farm to the west can be identified.

Cary's mapping of 1794 shown below (Figure 4), carefully shows all direct and principal cross roads, the course of rivers and canals, noting churches and towns as well as hachures. It is therefore not surprising that *Cogger's Cross* is identified. No key is provided to enable cross referencing with numbering along the main route.



Figure 4 - 1794 extract from Cary's Map. (Not to Scale) (Source: BLS)

As with many rural areas, historic mapping is limited. Other mapping is available including the First and Second OS Survey Maps with the second edition showing the route of the Eastbourne to Uckfield Railway line with its route being between Cogger's Cross and Marle Green, travelling northwards to its station at Horeham Road and onward running parallel with the road to Maynards Green (see Figure 5). It should be noted that Cogger's relates to Cogger's Farm with the crossroads to the east being the marker for Cogger's Cross. The *Smithy and Ford's Farm* are noted at Vine's Cross.





Figure 3 – 1895 OS Map Extract entitled 'Lewes Hills' (Not to Scale) (Source: BLS)



Figure 5 Second OS Survey Map

Additional mapping from 1929, published in 1931, 1932 and 1933 (Figure 6) can only be provided in composite form. Some map sections are missing but are sufficient to provide an overview during the survey and revised survey periods.

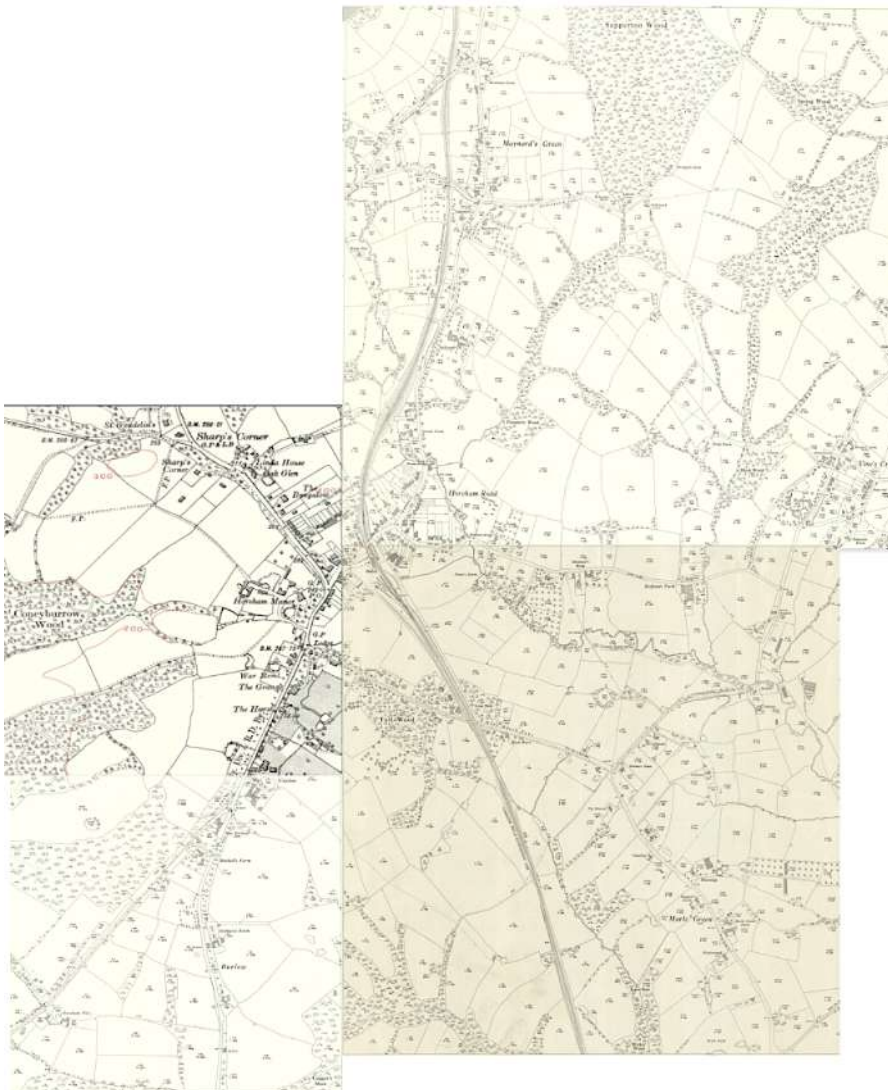


Figure 6 – Composite of OS mapping from 1929, revised 1931-33 (Not to Scale) (Source: BLS)

Physical Character

Terrain

The land in Horam rises from about 41 metres above sea level (on the stream at Horeham Bridge) to about 97 metres in two places, one on a public path near Vines Cross, the other to the north-west of Horam village on the main road. From the high land there are good views southwards to the distant South Downs (the hills some 8.7 miles/14 kilometres as measured on OS mapping towards the English Channel).

The geology of the Horam is on the southern limb of the Wealden Anticlinorium (folds) with oldest rocks at the surface in the north, youngest in the south. The complexity arises where faulting occurs. There are several different surface soils within the locality which includes occurrences of large nodules of clay ironstone which used to be dug for smelting.

The widespread deposits of Wadhurst Clay, formed when the lower lying land of the Weald was a shallow lake or lakes, about 140 - 130 million years ago, are predominant; they still influence the kind of farming which can be carried on locally today and have been exploited for brick manufacture at Marle Green, Horam – a local industry. Also, within the Parish of Horam, the older Ashdown Formation, and the outliers of the younger Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation, crop out from the surface. All these bedrock formations were deposited in lacustrine (lake) and deltaic settings. The present-day valley bottoms contain narrow, sinuous ribbons of superficial deposits such as alluvium, river terraces or solifluction²² deposits.

The Terrain Height map (Figure 7) shows the landscape carved by the river courses, feeder streams and tributaries, the former railway line and the main A267 which tends to travel along the ridge. Pitting/Ponds are visible. The contrast between greens and blues reveals the more gentle contours to the southern parts in contrast to the northern swathe which lies within the High Weald AONB. The blue colouring relates to the lower lying lands and valley bottoms whilst the green relates to higher grounds.

Figure 8 provides aerial surface mapping showing the presence of wooded areas, field boundaries and green networks that add to the landscape character of Horam. When overlaid onto historic mapping, there is evidence of historic field patterns and boundaries that have remained to the present-day.

²² Solifluction is the slow viscous downslope flow of waterlogged soil and other unsorted and unsaturated superficial deposits.

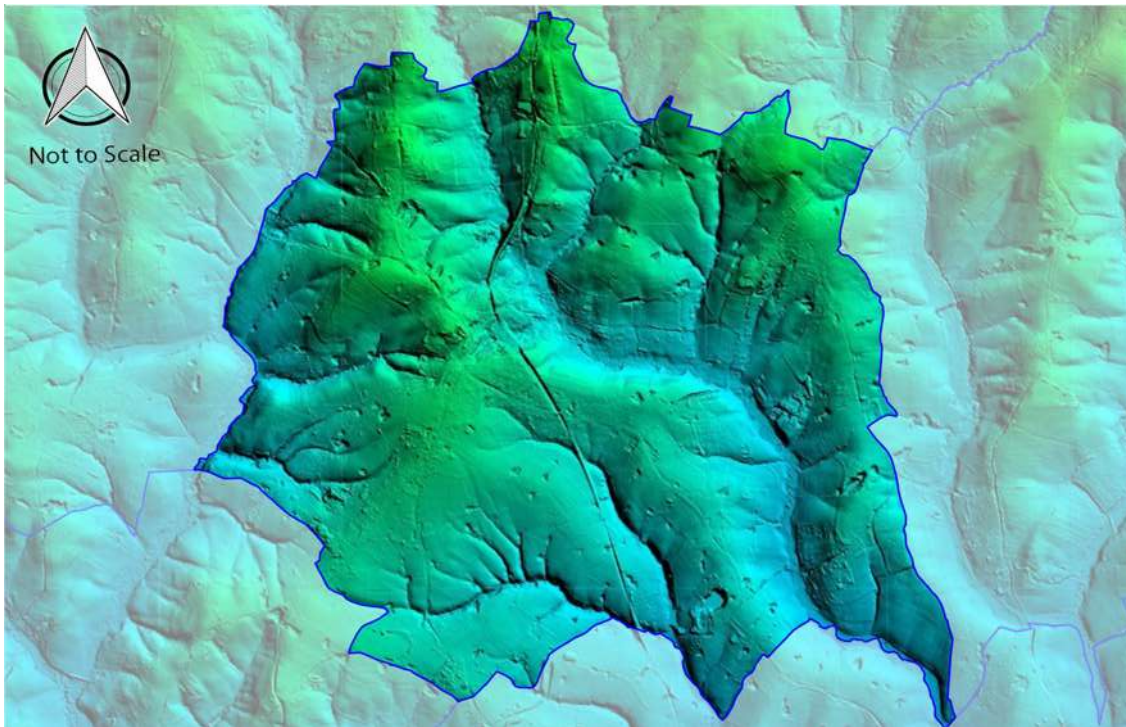


Figure 7 - Terrain Height (Source: Parish Maps)

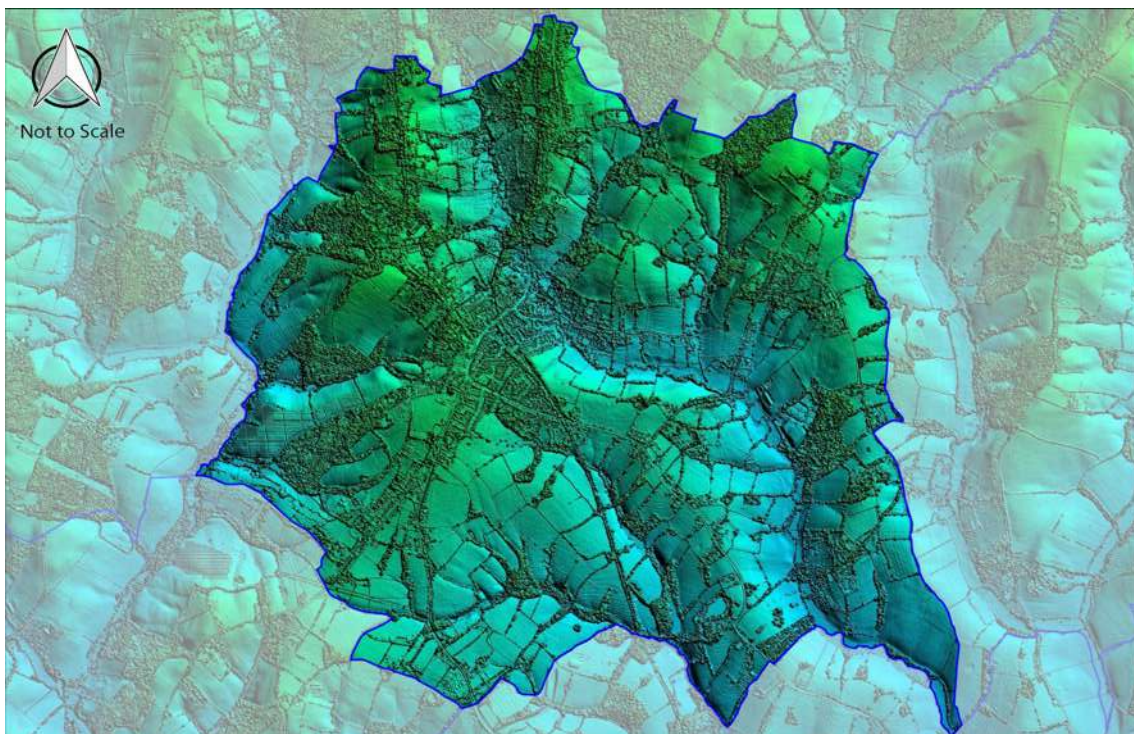


Figure 8 - Aerial Surface Model showing the very defined areas of woodland (Source: Parish Maps)

Hydrology

The presence of watercourses and the topographical variations have had an influence over the development of the area. Although most of the settlements are on higher ground, overtime the expansion has extended to lower levels and with that, can be affected by fluvial flooding as well as surface water flooding.

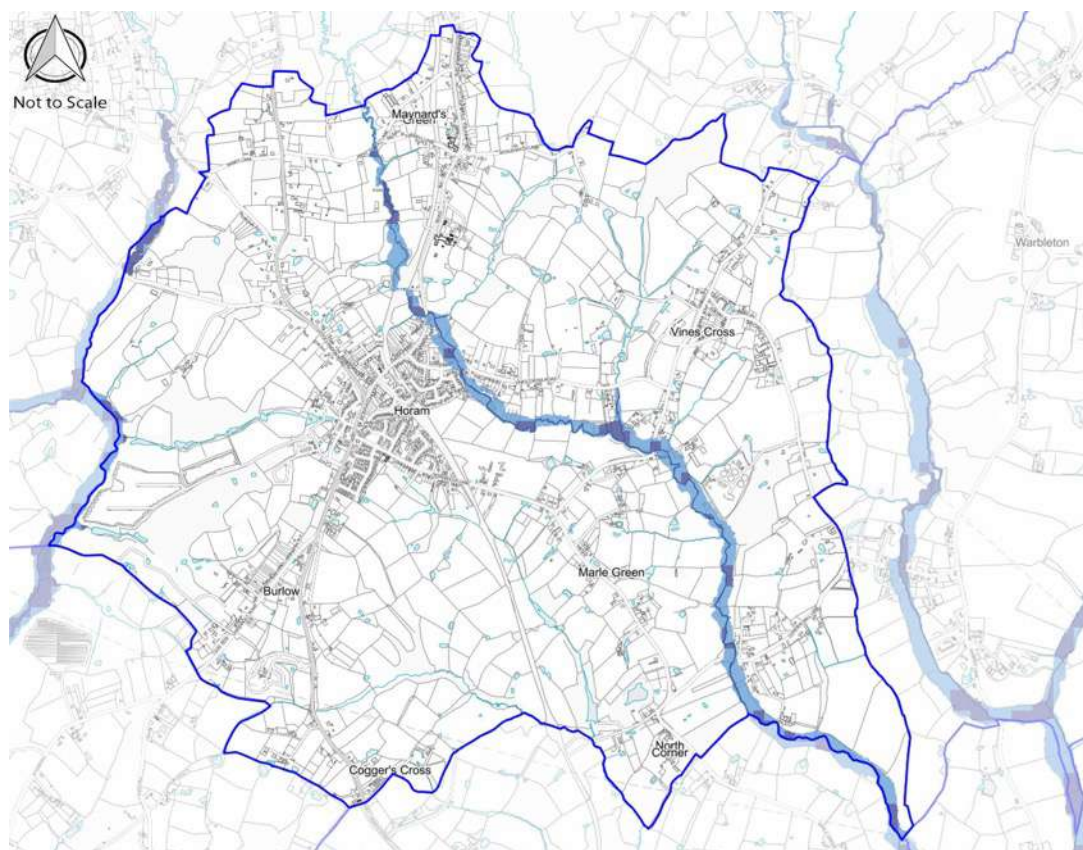


Figure 9 - Extent of Flooding from Rivers (Source: Parish Maps)

The area has a number of streams that feed into ponds of various sizes. Some ponds are former extraction pits and have filled naturally. Figure 9 provides an indication of the extend of flooding that has been recorded to arise from the main watercourses. In effect, the extent of river flooding and surface water flooding defines areas considered to fall within Flood Zones 2 and 3 which is generally wider than the actual watercourse. On inspection, it can be observed that the areas of most serious and/or persistent flooding (darker blue shading) are almost all at, or immediately upstream from where the watercourse is bridged by a road, a track or a footpath. There are locations where the natural flows of the watercourses, coupled with the topography and geology creates a natural area of flooding.

Nevertheless, consideration needs to be given to the hydrology, geology and sustainable urban drainage, particularly where development on higher ground can have an effect elsewhere. In some instances, ground conditions do not favour sustainable drainage and can lead to ground saturation and ponding, combining with surface water flooding.

The Settlements & Character Appraisals

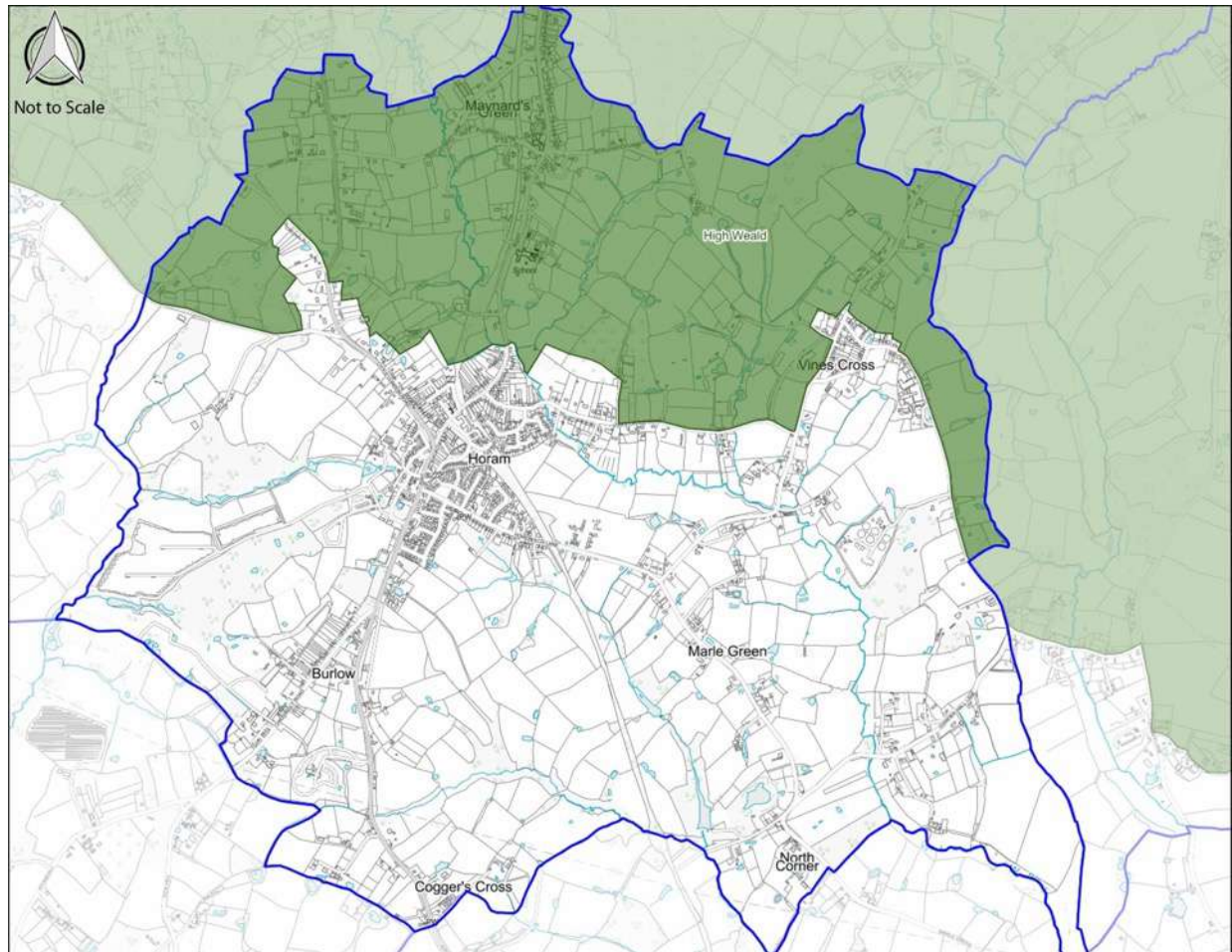


Figure 10 - Parish of Horam and its main settlements

The entirety of the Parish of Horam is shown in Figure 10 above with Horam reading as the main settlement. The following sections seek to provide a summary over of each settlement, where sufficient information permits.

Horam

The present-day Horam remains a relatively intact historic settlement and one of the larger villages in the District, with a population of approximately 1,800 people. Development is largely concentrated on the eastern side of the A267 Tunbridge Wells-Hailsham Road. Ribbon development has been limited to the north-east and north-west as it is enclosed by the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The former railway line, now the Cuckoo Trail, forms a cut in the landscape and would have largely contained the settlement to the east and west of the railway station. Horam's position on the side of a valley above Waldron Ghyll affords views out into the surrounding countryside.

Although it has seen the loss of Merrydown Wines, the settlement of Horam still provides an important service and employment function for the Parish.



Figure 4 – View from the former Merrydown site over the High Street to the High Weald

'Horeham' gave its name to the family of *De Horeham* in or around the 14th century.²³ Before Henry VIII, the Horeham estate had become the property of Thomas Walsh. It became the seat of the family of Dyke, Barts. Thomas Dyke, Esq. married the daughter of Thomas Walsh at the beginning of 17th century. She was the heiress of the Walsh family and inherited the mansion in 1616. His descendants created a baronet in 1676, Sir Thomas Dyke of Horeham²⁴ who was also MP for Sussex from 1685 to 1687. At this time it was part of the parish of Warbleton. After his short time in office for Sussex, in 1689-1698 he was elected as MP for East Grinstead.²⁵

It is presumed that Mr. Dyke built *Horeham*, a great manor²⁶ on the site of an older building. The ponds were created at this time as lands within the Estate were dug up for iron ore extraction. The estate continued in the hands of the Dyke family until the second baronet, Sir Thomas Dyke, married well and sold it to the Mannington family.

²³ Lower, Mark Anthony 'A Compendious History of Sussex - Volume II' (W. J Smith, Brighton, 1870), p224

²⁴ Lower, Mark Anthony, *ibid*

²⁵ www.orig.villagenet.co.uk

²⁶ A print of the former Manor can be seen in British Museum dating from the 18th century



Figure 5 - Horem Manor in the 18th Century

In 1929 'Old Horeham Manor' was in the ownership of a Mr and Mrs Lindsay who ran it as a residential hotel known as 'Manor House Hotel'. It appeared in the Sussex County Magazine, Vol. 3, 1929, p 661 which referred to *'the sweeping terraces as well as the bowling green in the grounds of the old mansion can still be traced, being now converted into a tennis court on one side of which runs the original wall.'*

As a local historic park of interest, it is noted as having a semi-circular avenue of trees making the drive which came in from the road and looped back again, allegedly designed to avoid the toll gate that lay between the two entrances.²⁷

The smaller Horeham Manor had been gutted by fire shortly after the end of the Second World War but its shell was intact and structurally sound.

At this time, Horem Manor Farm was a separate estate farmed by Lady Garbitt. During the Second World War it was taken over by the War Office to grow much needed produce for the war effort. It was bought in 1958 by the Goulden family who are still resident to the present day.²⁸

²⁷ <https://www.parksandgardens.org/places/horeham-manor>

²⁸ <https://horemmanorfarm.co.uk/history/>

The settlement of Horam grew up around the railway station and was formerly known as 'Horeham' or 'Horeham Road'. The railway station was opened by the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway on 5 April 1880 (closed in 1965 under the Beeching Axe) was originally named 'Horeham Road for Waldron'. In 1891 it became 'Horeham Road and Waldron' as it also served the village of Waldron 2.5 miles away and the nearby Horeham Manor.



Figure 6 - Horam Road as it was in the early 20th century.

In 1925 the village changed its name to Horam²⁹, although the station persevered with 'Waldron and Horeham Road' until 1935. By 21 September 1954 it was known as 'Horam Station'. It was the main depot for the Express Dairies with the main goods traffic on the line coming from the Depot.³⁰ Goods facilities were withdrawn in May 1963. Passenger trains last called at Horam on Sunday 13th June 1965, with the station closing under the Beeching Act. The last freight train up to Heathfield ran in April 1968. The line is now a National Trail for cyclists, walkers and horses as is known as the Cuckoo Trail.³¹

Although the majority of the station was cleared for a new housing estate in the early 1990's, about 1/3 of the southbound platform still survives alongside the Cuckoo Trail together with the large concrete supports for the station board and two concrete lamp standards with metal brackets for supporting the 'totem' station signs. A short length of the northbound platform can also be found in the undergrowth.

²⁹ Sussex Agricultural Express - 06 and 13 November 1925

³⁰ <http://disused-stations.org.uk/h/horam/index.shtml>

³¹ www.horam.com/about/history/

The Merrydown Winery / Cider Factory was founded in 1946 by Jack Wood and Ian Howie. One hundred and thirty people worked there at its peak. The press held eight tons of apples. The automatic bottling machine could produce about 35,000 bottles a day and new vats were added. The seven-acre site was empty from the time the factory closed in 2004 and has been redeveloped as a residential estate³² as well as some business units.

A level tract of land extends southwards to include Burlow to Horeham Flat where the parishes of Waldron, Chiddingly and Hellingly meet with the Parish of Horam. This area contains predominantly farmland but also a brickworks and housing associated with the former Merrydown Winery.



Figure 7 - The Merrydown Winery Cider Press

There a number of post medieval sites recorded in the East Sussex Heritage Environment Record including the station, farmsteads and outfarms, barns, a watermill, ponds and quarries, brickfields, brickworks and brick clamps as well as a WW2 memorial.

The approved development boundary for Horam is more contained in 1998. In 2019, Wealden District Council's new Local Plan proposed that the boundaries of the settlement be extended to cover a greater area, extending southwards to consume parts of Horeham Flat and Burlow. The two maps on the following page illustrate the contrast between the current (1998) development boundary and the proposed one (Figures 15 and 16). The proposed extended boundary, particularly to the south, south east and east does not read as a natural pattern of

³² *ibid*

evolution derived from social and historic influences, land uses, field boundaries and traditional patterns of development.

The village of Horam is regarded as a sustainable and accessible settlement with a good range of services and the potential to be improved with growth planned in a way that respects the historic core and characteristics of the settlement.

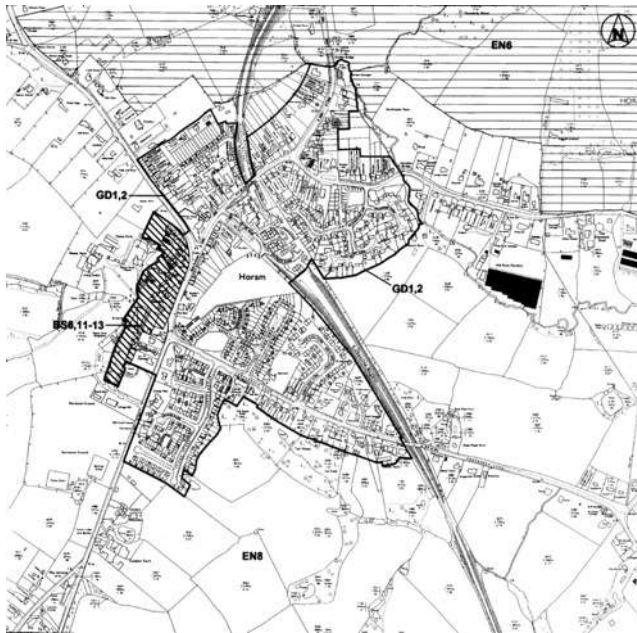


Figure 8 – Extract from the “saved” (current) Wealden Local Plan 1998 - Development Boundary for Horam

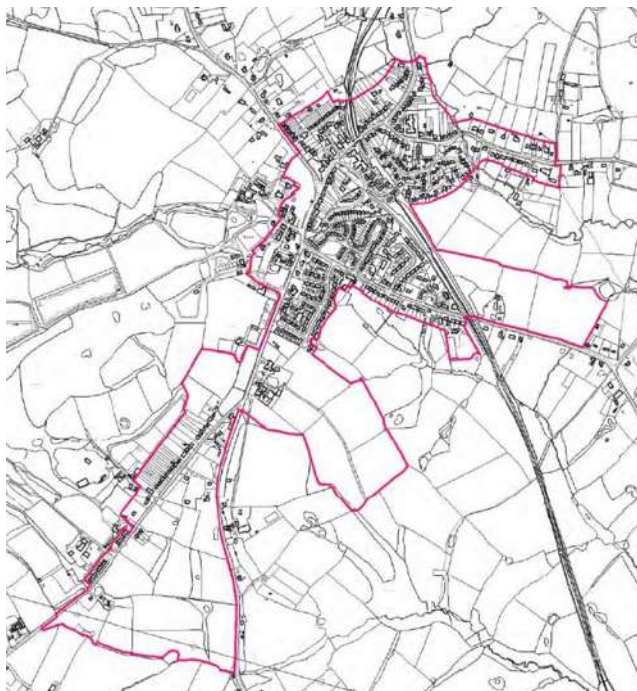


Figure 16 - The ‘extended’ boundary of Horam would include Part of Burlow and Horeham Flat as of 2019.

[PS This proposed extended boundary was contained in the draft Wealden Local Plan (2019), but that was withdrawn in February 2020 by Wealden District Council following its Stage One examination at which the independent Planning Inspector found that the submitted Local Plan failed one of the requirements for legal compliance, namely that of the duty to co-operate, as well as having some significant failings in respect of the soundness of the submitted plan.]

Pattern and grain of development

The commercial heart of the settlement has been traditionally focused at the junction of the High Street (B2203) and Little London Road (A267). The commercial centre remains active and the number of smaller independent retailers are evident alongside one larger convenience retailers. The retail core was developed predominantly in the Victorian period, the architectural style of the time is evident.

The former 'Merrydown Wines' site has been developed for a housing scheme with larger scale blocks of flat on the A267 frontage and an internal street of detached and semi-detached homes close to the core of the development. The scattered development to the rear of the Merrydown site includes the Horam Manor Farm, an area that is more rural in character and acts as a transitional zone between the urban form, the designated heritage assets and the ancient woodland of Coneyburrow Wood. The woodland is identified as comprising deciduous Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland.³³

³³ www.magic.gov.uk



Figure 9 - The Merrydown Development

The older, principally commercial and mixed-use frontage development within the village has been consolidated by the more recent post war estate developments off Toll Wood Road, Horam Park Close, Grange Close, Paynsbridge Way and Hillside Drive. More loose-knit ribbons extend along the rural fringes of Horam along Horbeech Lane, Chiddingly Road and Vine Cross Road. The development pattern and grain away from the commercial core quickly transitions from the tighter grain of Victorian and Edwardian terraces with sizable rear gardens to the slightly looser grain post-war era suburban style development of detached and semi-detached units with some bungalows on smaller plot sizes and off-street parking. The building line in these developments is varied with front gardens varying in depth that adds interest to the streetscene.

The more recent developments of Rosemead Place and Four Seasons are the next phase of the village's evolution, the grain of these developments follows that of the post-war era with more tightly grouped dwellings typically semi-detached and detached units on modest plot sizes. The larger detached units with garage blocks tend to be located on the edges of the sites providing a loose grain as this transitions into amenity space and the open countryside beyond. As with the Merrydown development, Rosemead Place also includes blocks of flats indicated for affordable housing.

Cherry Tree Court is a senior living development on Hillside Drive.

More recent developments such as 'Four Season' to the south of the recreation ground follows a similar pattern and grain of development of other suburban estates. It is a relatively dense development that is more semi-urban than semi-rural, despite its context.

The presence of built form at the junction and to the south west side of Chiddingly Road provided a cue to influence this development. In contrast, the new development along Horebeech Lane reads as being on a limb, severed from the development to the west by the wooded belt and the railway bridge.

Employment sites

Merrydown Wines Plc was one of the principal employers in the District, these former storage and industrial buildings have now been cleared to make way for the Merrydown residential development. The development included some retail and employment units to the rear of the site adjacent to Horam Village Hall which have been successful in take-up and are providing employment.

In addition, the wide range of local shops and services in the village centre is the main source of local employment. This is boosted by visitors to the various tourist and recreational attractions in and around the village including Woodland View and Horam Manor Country Park. These, together with other businesses in the village, provide valuable local opportunities.

An earlier Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) identifies the land at The Old Brickyard, Chiddingly Road as being suitable for employment land, the site is 2.9ha.

Building types (scale, mass, form)

The predominant residential buildings are two storeys, with a mix of terrace, semi-detached and detached units evident. There are some 2.5 storey dwellings with roof dormers. The new three storey blocks of flats in the Merrydown development that face onto the A267 are the tallest buildings within the village centre. Their scale and prominence is emphasised by the fact that they sit amongst buildings of a lower height but also given the topography of the area. The A267 sits at a substantially lower level than the north eastern part of the site. The flats are located beyond quite a tall brick retaining wall. In section these properties have a poor and over dominant relationship with the Victorian retail terraces opposite.

On Grange Close, Millbrook Close and Horam Park Close there are some chalet style bungalows from the 1970's evident. Some of the bungalows on Horebeech Lane now have larger front dormers.

The predominant roof form is pitch with gable ends, there are number of gable-fronted or part gable fronted properties that have clay tile hanging or rendered detailing that helps add interest to the street scene with vertical elements.

Some of the Victorian and Edwardian properties have box or canted bays at ground floor with some extending to first floors. These along with more traditional porch design with clay tile roofs add interest, texture and rhythm to the townscape.

Roofscape and skyline interest

In common with many East Sussex villages the predominant roof material is red clay tile, some of the Victorian and Edwardian properties have decorative ridge tiles that add interest. The post-war developments tend to have concrete roof tiles that mimic the clay tiles, the concrete tiles can discolour after some time and are darker in appearance.

The roofscape is also characterised by the chimneys of the properties, the Victorian and Edwardian properties have taller more ornate chimneys with decorative brick coping details and clay chimney pots. Some of the post war properties do have chimneys and these add interest and rhythm to the roofscape.



Figure 10 – The varied roofscape of buildings in High Street creating skyline interest

Approaching the village from the north on the A267 and B2203 from the High Weald the village is nestled in a rich landscape and the red tile roofs and distinctive gable forms add interest to this form.

The approach from the east along Horebeech Lane is changing with the construction of Rosemead Place adding a development to the landscape, the development includes a mix of red tile gabled and hipped roof forms. Some darker slate effect roof forms will also be evident that will add some variety and texture to the roofscape. Some units have chimneys.

The approach from the south along the A267 where at the junction of Chiddingly Road is along relatively flat terrain, the landscape frames the view with glimpses to the open countryside beyond. The red clay tile roof of The May Garland Inn as a gateway into the village and provides a cue to the architecture and richness of the villages roof forms.



Figure 19 - May Garland Inn, captured by Francis Frith, c.1960



Figure 20 - The May Garland Inn in more recent times

The new Four Seasons development has some variety in its roof form with a mix of red and black roof tiles with a slight variation in the roof pitch. There are no chimneys or ridge detailing to add to the richness of the roofscape. As you enter the village the roof form

remains predominantly machine-made plain tiles, the roof gables and dormers add to this texture.

Materials

The older Victorian and Edwardian properties are constructed of traditional red brick with some elements of clay tile hanging and white render (some with darker wood beams emulating the Tudor revival style) on the first floor and gable elements. Brick window and door dressings are evident and this adds texture and refinement to the buildings. The white wooden detailing of the sash or casement windows, fascia and porch details help articulate and brighten the facades. Traditional sash windows remain in some of the older properties but many have been changed to Upvc. There is a clear hierarchy of window details and size of the opening from the ground to the upper floors that helps define the order and proportion of the buildings. There are some exceptions evident such as Manor Road where the semi-detached gable fronted dwellings are yellow stock brick with red brick quoining to windows and doors.

With the post-war housing the building materials are varied depending on the road. For example, Grange Close has a mix of darker red brick facades with red clay tile panels to the first floor with concrete tile roofs on the two storey properties. The chalet bungalows tend to be a buff-coloured gault brick, some dwellings are turned to have the gable facing the road with the upper pediment rendered or in some instances pale board effect. The majority of the properties have white Upvc windows and doors.

In more recent streets such as Meadow Rise the larger detached dwellings have a mix and blend of elevation materials including dark red/brown brick, cream render, white, black or dark red wood paneling and clay tile elements. Some properties have garages at lower ground level, the mix of colours on the garage and front doors adds an element of personalisation to the dwellings and adds interest to the streetscene.



Figure 11 – A collage of images reflecting the richness of the village of Horam

Natural Environment

All of the main roads into Horam were heavily tree lined with traditional hedgerows and provided a very defining character on the approach to the village. The rich mix of horse chestnut, oak, beech and other broad leaf varieties provided an impressive tree canopy for the village.

The Village Hall and Playing Fields provide an important landscape break and a play and amenity space as you enter the village. The Green on Horebeech Lane is another amenity area and an important space. It is framed by mature trees and houses.

This sylvan character is slowly being eroded as a result of new developments which sees the removal of sections of hedging and tree loss.

The Cuckoo Trail, that uses the disused railway track runs through the village in an arc from the north to the south-east. The line is heavily tree-lined which also adds to the richness of the area's green landscape, green links and wildlife corridors.

Most of the houses in the village have front gardens that vary in size and the nature of the enclosure. Some also including parking areas to the front or garages. The tree cover in private gardens, where present, also contributes positively to the visual wider landscape framework in the village as well as having significant biodiversity benefits.

The open countryside on the edge of Horam is in a mix of arable and grazing land. Mature trees and hedgerows help define the field pattern/structures that have historic significance. Many of the present-day field boundaries shown in mapping dating from 1778 shown in Figure 2. The remnants of historic woodlands that survived centuries of clearance and farming practice are important in both landscape and ecological terms. Glimpses of the open

countryside from between houses and along the access routes into the village are important in helping to confirm the landscape setting of the village. As indicated in the main overview, historic routes, including droveways, that existed as indicated in mapping dating from the late 18th century, are still evident today.

The setting of the settlement of Horam is clearly rural but residential developments over the past few decades has had a more urbanising impact, eroding its rurality, quality, ecological and biodiversity value. At night the presence of development can affect the ambience of the settlement, particularly where the rural environs are more sensitive to change. Attention needs to be paid to preventing light pollution and adopting a Dark Skies approach, both on public highways and within developments.

Views

Due to its position on a ridge, and with the topography falling away to the north west, there are various locations where views are afforded over lands between the village and countryside beyond which includes the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which swathes the north and north eastern parts of the settlement.

Being on a promontory, the now developed Merrydown site provides views over the roofscapes of the settlement of Horam to the north east and the High Weald landscape. These are attractive views that form part of the historic tight-knit urban grain of the village and its interesting skyline and the important role of its hinterland.

On the approach along Maynards Green Road and the High Street, the Merrydown development has a commanding presence emphasised by the dramatic change in levels. The approach from the north west along Little London Road is sequential, revealing more elements of the townscape with the point of arrival being marked by the junction with the High Street and the terrace of building climbing uphill and continuing along Horam Road.

Traffic and Movement

The A267 Road is the primary route through the village running in a north-south direction with a convergence rising uphill from the north east. The B2203 High Street/Maynards Green Road is another major road route to the north connecting with Maynard's Green and Heathfield. The A267 Horam Road continues southward. Its junction with Chiddingly Road provides a link to the South West. Horebeech Lane provides a link to Marle Green and the south-east. Vines Cross Road provides access to Vines Cross to the East.

A new roundabout has been introduced at the junction with A267 and Horebeech lane in order to manage flows arising from the new developments to the east and within the village on the former Merrydown site.

Parking areas

Apart from on street parking the main parking area for the centre is located off the B2203 with access from Hillside Drive. There is a car park close to the Horam Village Hall and the adjoining commercial units.

Bus routes

The main bus routes in the village are the No.51 to Heathfield which operates once an hour from 6.30am to 6.30pm, and the No. 268 to Cade Street at 8.30am.

Cyclists

Cyclist movement is predominantly along the existing road network but there also is the opportunity for cyclists to access the nearby Cuckoo Trail, which is very popular with both pedestrians and cyclists.



Figure 22 - The Cuckoo Trail runs through the Parish

Pedestrians

As well as pedestrian pavements within the village an extensive network of pedestrian footpaths and bridleways exist that provide important connections. For example, the villages of Maynard's Green, Vines Cross and Marle Green are connected by a network of public footpaths and bridleways that in turn connect with the Cuckoo Trail and link back to Horam. These walks provide important informal recreational assets as well as connections for the community.

Heritage Assets

Horam village and its extended boundaries includes a limited a number of designated heritage assets (listed buildings). Local Lists complement national designations in building a sense of place and history for localities and communities. Local listing highlights heritage assets that are of local interest in order to ensure that they are given due consideration when change is being proposed.

With reference to the criteria for Locally Listed Buildings set out in Appendix A, there are some positive buildings that warrant consideration for local listing and should be the subject of assessment. Identification at an early stage can ensure that those buildings that meet the criteria can be considered in proposals for change.

Issues

Although post-dating other settlements, Horam has become a key settlement within the parish and occupies a generally central location. It has a setting that is rural swathed by the High Weald AONB, a landscape of national importance, to the northern boundaries and also within the Low Weald. Over time, urban and suburban development has pushed into its green and rural landscape.

It has recently seen a significant increase in the amount of residential development with limited growth and provision of new employment opportunities. With a limited rural bus service and no main line train station, movement is largely car dominated.

On the eastern side of the village, the development boundary is being redrawn to include the recently approved estate development on the north side of Horebeech Lane which extends into the open countryside beyond the previous urban edge. To the south of Horebeech Lane, the development boundary excludes the full depth of curtilages in places in order to prevent inappropriate in-depth development and an intrusion into Toll Wood.

To enable development around Coxlow Farm, it is proposed to be included within the extended development boundary. Also included is the ribbon south of the May Garland Public House. Both these areas are physically separated from the built-up area of the village and encroach into the surrounding countryside, with the area to the south being referred to as 'Burlow' and that to the south east forming part of 'Horeham Flat'.

The Parish has already seen development proposals for land to the north of Horeham Flat Farm and the Crematorium at Hedgerows for the provision of new houses.

The result is that Horam village is growing disproportionately to the south merging with Horeham Flat and encompassing part of Burlow, to the east with expansions extending along Horebeech Lane to the railway bridge toward Marle Green, and at Coxlow Farm.

Key considerations arising from further development pressures include:

- pattern of growth
- density including plot ratios, scale and mass of built form
- relationship with rural environment
- urbanisation of 'green' breaks between settlements
- loss of identity of settlements and their settings
- development that reflects and promotes local distinctiveness

- increased traffic movement and highway safety
- provision of suitable housing in suitable locations to meet the needs of the Parish and its settlements including type and tenure
- loss of habitats, trees, hedgerows, ecology and biodiversity networks
- dark skies
- pressure on local services and infrastructure

Adjoining Villages

Horam is the primary village settlement that is connected by a network of smaller adjoining villages that are generally contained settlements in their own right. A summary of the primary characteristics of each settlement is provided below.

Vine's Cross

Vine's Cross is a small compact village lying between Horam and Old Heathfield in a relatively sparsely populated part of the parish. It appears on early mapping and sits on the top of a hill within the gently undulating landscape of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Its rural character and setting is also emphasised by outward views toward Warbleton, across farmed countryside and by the gap provided by the field east of Ballssocks Lane.

This landscape context leaves it with sensitive rural fringes and this is reflected by the fact that the previously defined development boundary illustrated in the adopted Wealden Local Plan 1998 was removed by the Wealden Core Strategy, 2013.³⁴

It is believed to be named after John Vyne, who was a local vintner in 1595. However, there are also suggestions that it was after the growing of grapes and thus vines or the cross at the vines³⁵. Like many other settlements in the Weald, Horam was involved in the Wealden iron industry. It included the iron chapel dedicated to St James.

The valley to the north of the village was a major cannon manufacturing area, with the remnants of an old dam that provided power still visible to the east of Old Heathfield Road. Cannon balls were reputedly bored at Boring House, further downstream.

The convergence of the lanes including Nettlesworth Lane, Ballsock Lane and Foords Lane, creating a triangular arrangement is evident in earlier mapping. By 1841, the Heathfield Tithe Map³⁶ (Figure 23) reveals changes to the 'triangle' with a limited number of dwellings.

It was once a thriving village with its school, baker's, post office, church and grocers. It is recorded that it once had three churches. It retains its public house, the Brewers Arm noted as *BH* also indicated the presence of a brew house on 1873 (Figure 24) and 1897 OS Mapping (Figure 25). Its garage was once a blacksmith's – *Smithy*. It sits adjacent to Forge Cottage and the old Forge. It also had a wheelwrights, saddle shop and timber shed and a thriving tennis club.³⁷

³⁴ Wealden Core Strategy, 2013, Policy WCS6 'Rural Areas Strategy' p55

³⁵ www.horam.com 'About Vines Cross'

³⁶ Heathfield Tithe Map, 1841 by John Adams, ESRO TF/E16

³⁷ Sussex Agricultural Express, 03 April 1925



Figure 14 - OS Map extract 1873 (Not to Scale) (Source BLS)



Figure 15 - OS Map extract 1897 (Not to Scale) (Source BLS)

It is not known if the house named 'Redlands' had an association with the Redland brick and tiling company. The company Redland, brick and tile makers, owned a lot of land in the area. There is still evidence of the iron industry as illustrated by the names of road, houses and adjacent rural areas.³⁸

During the Second World War, Vine's Cross had the dubious honour of being the second village in the area to be hit by bombs and doodlebugs. Streeton Nursery and Riverdale Nurseries were both hit in the summer of 1944. It is alleged that it was bombed due to the presence of an Ack-Ack gun located on the high spot above Highland House. A V1/2 bomb landed in the river at the back of Boring House. Of the bombs dropped the only casualty was recorded as being a cow.

Today, the irregular central area contained by the lanes has been tightly developed, predominantly with housing. Development has also progressed to the west, along the north side of Foords Lane. The settlement remains focused on the triangle of Nettleworth Lane, Foords Lane and Ballsocks Lane where the residential properties are a mix of historic and some post war eras. They are a mix of detached units within generous plots. There is also a terrace of four Victorian cottages and some semi-detached dwellings.

³⁸ www.horam.com ibid

To the north of the village settlement is The Brewers Arms Public House and the garage opposite, Parker Motors, that provide a focus for the village.

The properties along Nettleworth Lane and Ballsocks Lane are a mix of two-storey being more of the traditional Sussex vernacular with red brick and some tile hung facades, white wooden sash windows, red clay tile roofs and decorative chimneys. The post war properties on Foords Lane are a mix of the more traditional design with red brick and tile hanging and some 1970's influenced properties with lighter red brick and some rendered elements. Some of the properties are 1.5 storeys with hipped dormers. A number of chalet bungalows are also evident. More recent houses have some painted board façades and slate roofs.

This landscape context leaves it with sensitive rural fringes and this is reflected by the fact that the previously defined development boundary illustrated in the adopted Wealden Local Plan 1998 was removed by the Wealden Core Strategy, 2013.

The sensitivity of the settlement and the High Weald AONB landscape, with no settlement boundary has generally protected the settlement. This is considered to be a positive position. Nevertheless, there is evidence of change that is causing a degree of degradation of the containment of the settlement and pressure for a greater density that is not characteristic of the prevailing patterns.



Figure 16 - Insert Map of Vine's Cross (Source: Parish Maps) (Not to Scale)



Figure 17 - Collage of images of Vines Cross

Maynard's Green

The settlement of Maynard's Green is located at the northern end of the parish of Horam, within the High Weald Area of Natural Beauty. It is afforded extensive views over the countryside to the west and east. The landscape setting of this hamlet is one of its defining features.

It is referred to as a hamlet or a small community village with its own primary school. Its local church was founded in 1863, reputedly with 15th century origins, now converted to a residential property.³⁹ The settlement has an exposed ridge top setting, straddling the Heathfield to Horam Road and being north of the settlement of Horam. The 1813 Ordnance Surveyors Draft Map is the earliest map to show the settlement of Maynards Green comprising mixed open and woodland nature of the landscape with scattered settlements and farms.

Post medieval industrial activity in the area is indicated by a Tithe map reference to Kiln Field⁴⁰ whilst a Brickfield existed at Hale Hill⁴¹ (related to Vine's Cross and a Brickyard operated between the 18th and 20th centuries to the north of Maynards Green⁴² which is outside of the Horam Parish.

Although there are no ironworking sites within the Maynard's Green area, Waldron Furnace operated between the 16th and 18th centuries and Heathfield Furnace operated in the 17th to 18th centuries⁴³ and are likely to have had an influence over early development and industry at the time.

The 1841 Tithe Map (Figure 28) indicates that the settlement was scattered with small groupings of buildings on either side of the Maynard's Green Road running through the landscape. Although the settlement has no development boundary, it is perceived that to start at its 'green' to the south and extends northwards to the point where West Street Lane merges into Maynard's Green Road/Hailsham Road. As with Vine's Cross there were very few dwellings at this time.

³⁹ <https://www.theheathfieldnews.co.uk/community/maynards-green/>

⁴⁰ ESRO/HER Record MES4350

⁴¹ ESRO/HER Record MES8284.

⁴² ESRO/HER Record MES25670

⁴³ <http://www.wirgdata.org/searchsites2.cgi>

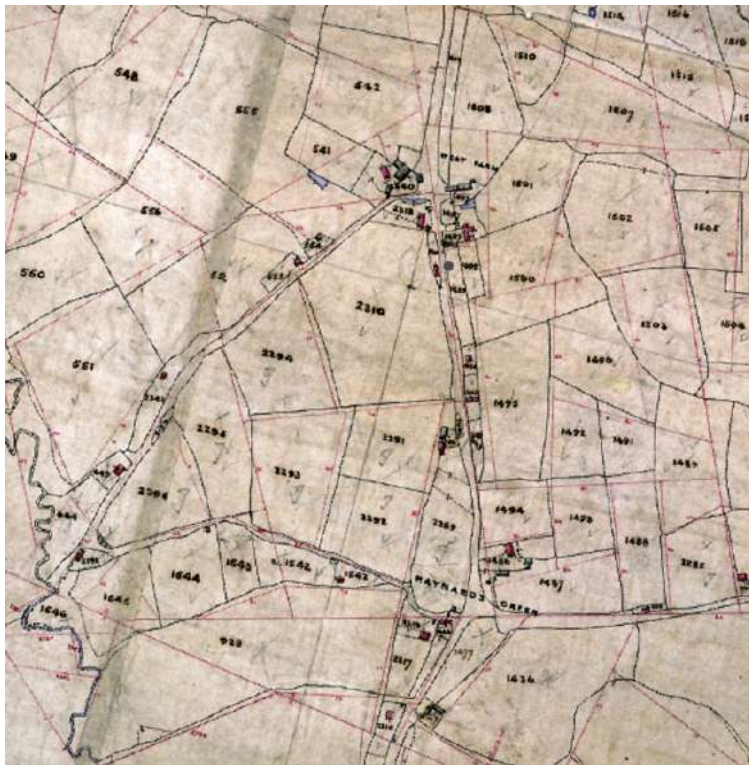


Figure 18 – Extract of Maynard's Green from the 1841 Heathfield Tithe Map
(Source: ESCC) (Not to Scale)

In 1875, Maynard's Green saw its Gospel Hall provided and paid for by local fund raising. It was known as 'Delves Chapel' and attracted people from as far as Brighton. It was replaced by a new, much larger hall a short distance away, capable of accommodating a larger congregation. By 1908 it was licensed later for weddings and later funerals with burials taking place at the Independent Chapel at Chapel Cross.

Maynard's Green continued to develop around the junction of Maynard's Green Road (B2033) with Tubwell Lane and Sicklehatch Lane with a well consolidated frontage development, principally linear with development becoming more limited and sporadic moving away from its core. At the southern end, larger dwellings tend to be set well-back from the road frontage within spacious grounds adding to its rural character.

The 1st Edition OS map of 1877-84 (Figure 29) shows a large field to the north of the Methodist Chapel and Stuckles Farm. The Polegate to Eridge Railway line is first shown on the 2nd Edition OS map of 1899. The arrival of the railway saw the function of the hamlet of Maynard's Green diminish in terms of services whilst the village of Horam grew.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Walker, N 'Horam & Vines Cross Village Diary' pp26 -27 (April 2019)



Figure 19 - 1st Edition OS Map extract (Source: BLS)

Despite Horam becoming more developed as a result of the railway, it is clear that Maynard's Green saw an increase in residential development, predominantly between the 'green' and northwards up to the junction with West Street. However, development also increased along West Street Lane and Tubwell Lane. The next sequence of maps shows the route of the railway line with Tubwell Lane passing beneath and West Street Lane bridging over. Farm lands were bisected and, in some cases, divorced from the 'parent' farmstead.

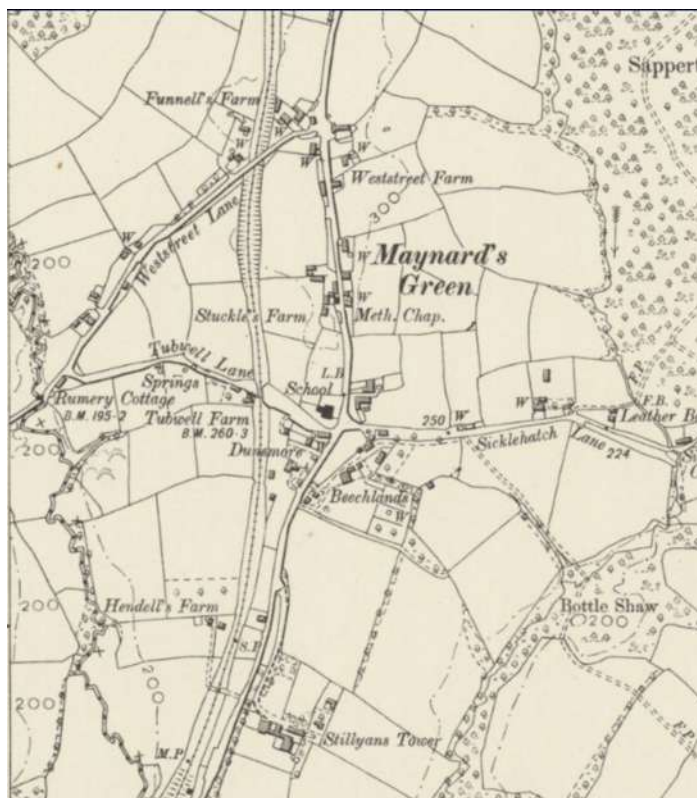


Figure 20 - 2nd Edition OS Map extract (Source: BLS)

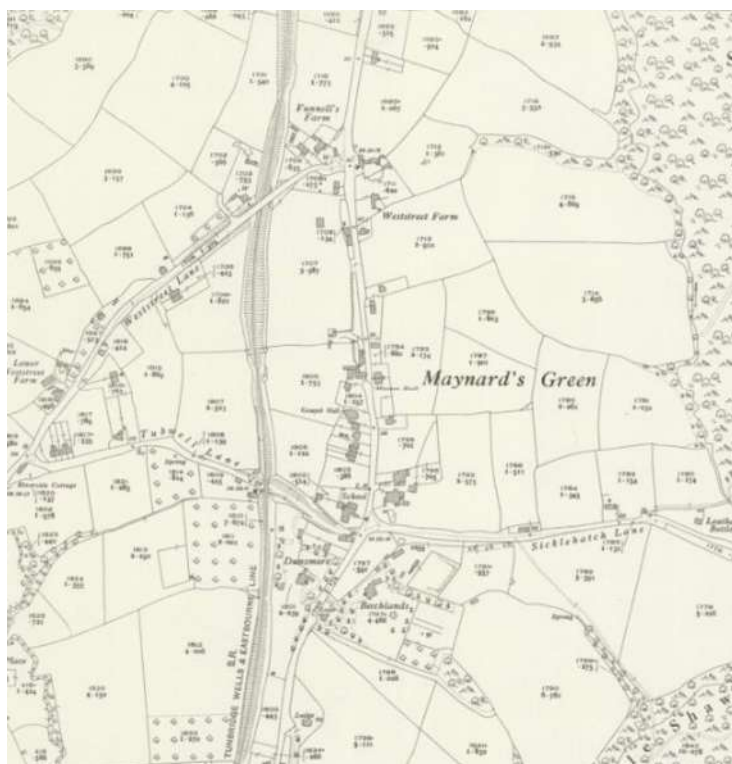


Figure 21 - OS Map Extract, 1929 published 1932 (Source: BLS)

Today, the settlement is predominantly linear in pattern, spread along the B2203 Horam Road (Figure 32). The residential properties are a mix of historic, inter and post-war, and late 20th century houses. Some have their origins in farming being former farmhouses or farm buildings. They are a mix of detached units within generous plots, there is also a terrace of four Victorian cottages and some semi-detached dwellings.

Properties are predominantly of two storeys but one and a half storeys with dormers to the roof are present. A number of single storey and chalet bungalows are also evident. However, the prevailing appearance is of the more traditional Sussex vernacular with red brick or part red brick and part tile hung facades, brick dressings to openings, wooden sash or casement windows, dual pitched, catslide and half hipped roofs covered with red/brown plain clay tile roofs, terracotta finials and decorative chimneys. The post-war properties are a mix of the more traditional design with red brick and tile hanging and some 1970's influenced properties with lighter red brick, some rendered elements and concrete interlocking tiles to roofs. More recent houses have some painted board façades, brown interlocking concrete tiles and slate (natural and man-made) roof coverings.

To the south of the hamlet is the St. Mary's School, a state special school that provides education for boys aged 9 to 16. The school is set back along a drive and within a mature

landscape setting but the main building is evident from the road. To the north, the Primary School is located on the corner of Maynard's Green Road and Tubwell Lane.

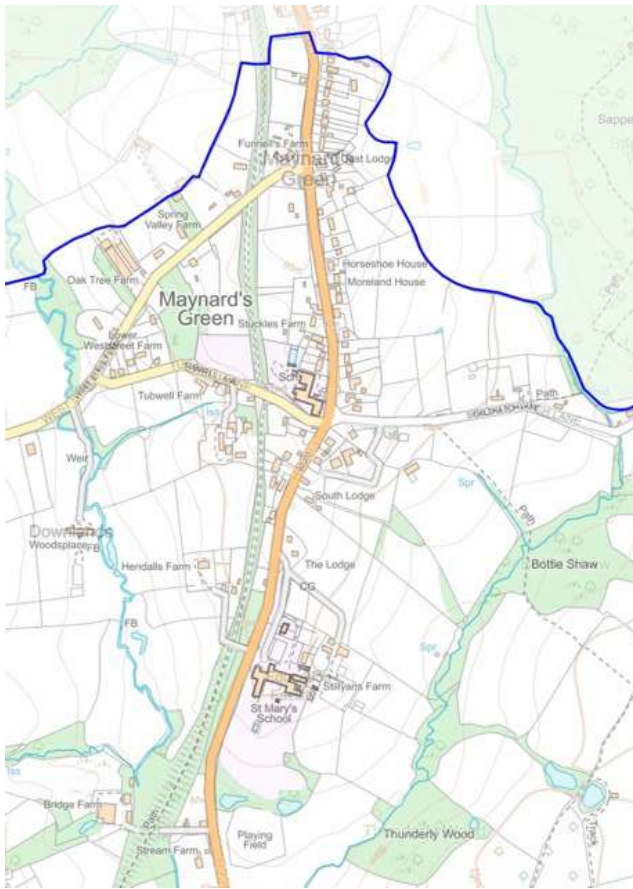


Figure 22 -Maynard's Green (Source: Parish Maps) (Not to Scale)



a positive contribution to the character and feel of the village.

Figure 33 - Collage of images of Maynard's Green

Being within the undulating landscape of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with ridges and valleys, it is afforded extensive views over the countryside to the west and east. To the west side the land steeply away steeply past the disused railway line now forming the Cuckoo Trail. The development boundary⁴⁵ as shown in the Wealden Local Plan 1998 was removed by the Core Strategy adopted in 2013, reflecting the sensitivity of the landscape in which the settlement sits.

Marle Green

Marle Green also known as *Marl Green* was formerly within the Parish of Heathfield. It referred to as a settlement but reads as a small hamlet of dwellings and farm buildings. Marle Green also known as *Marl Green* was formerly within the Parish of Hellingly. It appears to start at the junction of Laundry Lane with Horebeech Lane. It lies within the Low Weald countryside and does not have a defined development boundary.

The name '*Marl*' or '*Marle*' means '*clayey soil used for fertilizer, mixture of clay and carbonate of lime*' and is considered to have its origins in place names from the late 13th century. The geology of this part of the parish, saw the emergence of a brickworks with former extraction pits, either filled in or naturally acting as catchment ponds.

In 1841, the title map (Figure 34) shows that the lands were largely farmed with a limited number of buildings and few houses, presumably those shaded pink being farmhouses. Pink shading indicates a dwelling whereas those that are shaded grey are functional buildings. In addition to brick making, tiles were also made. Iron extraction and forges are noted in the area.

⁴⁵ Wealden Core Strategy, 2013, Policy WCS6 'Rural Areas Strategy' p55



Figure 24 - Extract of Maynard's Green from the 1841 Heathfield Tithe Map (Source: ESCC) (Not to Scale)



Figure 25 - 2nd Edition OS Map extract, 1899 (Source: NLS)



Figure 27 - Marle Green, present day (Source: Parish Maps)



Figure 26 – Collage of images of Marle Green

The railway line, now the Cuckoo Trail, ran to the west but the centre of activity remained at Horam and this area remained rural with some increase in development. Overall, the development pattern is linear, loose and sporadic with little in the way of physical form to clearly identify its core.

Although red/orange facing bricks with dressings and burnt headers can be seen on buildings and plain clay tiled roofs, the occasional coursed cobbled flint farm building is noted as well as flint boundary walls. Painted brickwork and white feather-edged boarding also makes an appearance in addition to rendered or painted ground floor elevations with tile-hanging to the first floor.

BurLOW

BurLOW is a linear settlement, the extent of which is not readily identifiable. It is set within the Low Weald countryside and incorporates lands around the junction of the Horam Road (A267) and Chiddingly Road, merging with an area commonly referred to as Horeham Flat. The A267 is a defining feature of this area as seen in historic mapping which was turnpiked and subject to tolls. It was a key driveway for farmers journeying with livestock from farms, to and from the markets at Hailsham and Heathfield.

Parts of BurLOW are now consumed within the extended development boundary for Horam which now includes the May Garland, a former coaching inn at the junction of the two roads which marks the approach to the village of Horam and southwards along the eastern boundary of the Horam Road (A267). Apart from the incursion where the development boundary now includes Cowlow Farm, it excludes the A267 and lands to the east.

The settlement has extended over time along Chiddingly Road in a linear form predominantly on the northern side of the road just beyond Horam Park Golf Club. To the east side of Chiddingly Road and along the A267, development is less dense and sporadic. It extends southwards to include the dwelling named 'Hedgerows' on the west side and 'Oakhurst House', 'Oakhurst Farm', 'BurLOW' and 'BurLOW Cottage' on the east side. 'BurLOW' and 'BurLOW Cottage' are sited opposite the recently constructed Crematorium. Unusually, Oakhurst House and Oakhurst Farm are served by a long access that runs parallel with the A267, emerging north of the junction with Chiddingly Road. At the southern end of this linear settlement, to the east side of the A267 a Chapel is present, north of BurLOW Cottages.

Historic field patterns and some denser wooded sections remain evident in the fields between Chiddingly Road and the A267. Wealden Crematorium is located to the south of these fields. The open fields provide an essential break in the built-up form and define the rural edges of the larger settlement of Horam. Over the recent years planning permission has been granted for the residential development on a number of the fields. Once built out, the rural character of the area and setting of Horam will be eroded.

In 1842, the Tithe Map (Figure 38) indicates that this part of the Parish of Horam was within the Parish of Hellingly. Of interest is the fact that the 1842 tithe maps shows a short lane crossing from the A267 to Chiddingly Road, south of the May Garland Inn carpark, north of Brickells Farmhouse and Brickells Cottage. This is identified on East Sussex County Council's Public Rights of Way map as a Bridleway – HOR/24/1⁴⁶ and although present on modern mapping, the fingerposts are not visible or are missing. It also appears to be inaccessible. It is still identifiable and is a today but no longer provides a cross route. Public Footpath HOR/25/1 provides a link between the A267 and Chiddingly Road, passing to the north of the

⁴⁶ <https://row.eastsussex.gov.uk/standardmap.aspx>

Crematorium and through Horeham Flat Farm and its field to the north, crossing the road as it continues toward the woodland and outlier farmlands as well as a former bloomery.



Figure 28 - Burlow, 1842 Tithe Map (Source: ESCC)

A lot of the lands were in the ownership of the Fuller family who were prolific in the iron industry in the area, having their home further to the west at Furnace Farm in the parish of Waldron. As well as iron and lime extraction, the area also saw agriculture, hop growing, brick making, lime and charcoal production.

The linear residential development in Burlow is a mix of residential types including detached, semi-detached and terraced properties. There are a number of surviving historic buildings that are reflective of the local vernacular including May Garland Inn. Albeit much altered, it is a notable building of two storeys. It would have originally have been brick built with clay tile roof with clay ridge detailing on the door, the porch being a distinctive feature. The A267 elevation has now been rendered in part and painted blue/green. The rear elevation retains its red brick façade. A number of barn-like structures have been erected to extend the function facility for the pub.



Figure 29 - present day mapping

Dwellings are predominantly two-storey with a number of single-storey dwellings and a number of dwellings with rooms within the roof space. The dwellings range from the terrace properties at Kingston Villas that are of postwar construction with red brick facades, Upvc windows and red clay tile roofs with chimneys on the party walls. Adjacent to this is 1-9 Fairview Terrace that is a recent development of two-storey housing with gable end elements framing smaller terraces in the style typical of Sussex, red brick base with tile hung upper floors and red tile roofs. The small front gardens allow the setback typical of the houses on the street.



Figure 30 – Collage of images of Burlow

The properties to the north are predominantly semi-detached dwellings of the postwar period constructed with red brick, white PVC windows and red tile roofs. The properties have generous front gardens and parking areas with a range of hedge and low brick wall boundaries. The planting in the front gardens adds to the overall amenity of the street scene.

With part of Burlow proposed to be brought into the development boundary for Horam, it has already been the subject of increasing pressure for residential development such as the application for dwellings on the site of Hedgerows to the west of the A267, north of the Crematorium. Its identity is diminishing as it is further consumed by the growth of Horam.

Cogger's Cross

Coggers Cross sits at the southern end of the current Parish of Horam, on either side of a crossroads formed by the A267, Cogger's Lane (private) and Swansbrook Lane (a long narrow lane that continues to Gun Hill). It is referred to as a Hamlet but as is more of a small grouping of dwellings centred on the junction. It lies within the Low Weald landscape and is not defined by an adopted development boundary.

Apart from an area of land to the west and to the north side of Swansbrook Lane, Cogger's Cross was once within the Parish of Hellingly. In 1842, the main A267 turnpike road (Eastbourne Road/North Street) was a key feature, including this junction. Its extent is not clear but it is presumed to have extended eastward and northward to include Cogger's Farm and Cogger's Shaw. The lane is a Bridleway (HOR/17/1 and 2) which continues toward Marle Green, connecting with the Cuckoo Trail. A Public Footpath (HOR/16/1) forks northwards, west of Cogger's Farm, passing through Cogger's Shaw, also connecting with the Cuckoo Trail and emerging on Horebeech Lane.

In 1842, the lands were predominantly farmed including the breeding of hogs which is synonymous with lands being wooded and foraged by hogs. The clearance of woodlands saw the introduction of cattle farming particularly southwards. Iron extraction did take place as the Cindergill Bloomery is noted as being to the south of the site of the Crematorium. There is also evidence of furnaces and other activities including sandrock, gravel and sand extraction, and hop growing. Where extractions took place, the pits have since become ponds.

In contrast to the 1842 tithe map (Figure 41), modern mapping shows that development has increased to the north side of both Coggers Lane and Swansbrook Lane. The south side of the crossroads is outside the Parish of Horam. The number of dwellings has increased with a distinct grouping to the north side of Cogger's Lane and a number of farms. Gamelands Methodist Church, opened in 1900 was a former Wesleyan Chapel, is located at the junction of Swansbrook Lane and the A267.

This, and other nearby dwellings are constructed of red/orange facing bricks dressings to the openings and plain clay tiled roof. The church has decorative terracotta ridge tiles to the porch and the main roof includes a terracotta finial. This suggests that they date from the same time as the church. The dwelling to the east side of the road is viewed across an open lawn. Its access runs adjacent to Cogger's Lane which is now a private road serving Cogger's Farm and

a number of other buildings. Bus stops are located to north to each side of the road for the Nos. 51 and 51X.



Figure 31 - 1842 Tithe Map showing the Cogger's Cross. (Source: ESCC) (Not to Scale)



Figure 32 - Cogger's Cross, present day (Not to Scale)



Figure 33 - Collage of images, Cogger's Cross

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- Wealden District Council *'Wealden Core Strategy, 2013'*
- Wealden District Council *'Wealden Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2018-2019'*

Online Resources

- <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleId=1085270>
- <http://disused-stations.org.uk/h/horam/index.shtml>
- <https://row.eastsussex.gov.uk/standardmap.aspx>
- www.britishgeologicalsurvey.com
- www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/archaeology/her
- www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework
- www.theheathfieldnews.co.uk/community/maynards-green/
- www.historicengland.org.uk
- www.horam.com/about/history/
- www.jstor.org
- www.kiplingsociety.co.uk/poems_pucksong.htm
- www.magic.gov.uk
- www.orig.villagenet.co.uk
- www.wealden.gov.uk

Other Sources of Information

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of Sussex

Appendix A – Criteria for identifying Locally Listed Buildings

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021) provides the overriding definition of what is a

Designated heritage asset:

‘A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation.’

By using the generic expression of ‘heritage asset’, the NPPF also allowed for the other buildings of local interest to be considered as ‘Locally Listed Buildings’ or non-designated heritage assets.

Heritage assets embrace all manner of features but not all potential heritage assets are of a quality to be worthy of designation and protection at the national level. However, there are likely to be historic features within the district/parish that have local heritage value, and are worthy of consideration in making planning decisions. The following criteria will assist in identifying and selecting such assets. Potential candidates are not required to meet all of the criteria. Some may be considered worthy of local listing for their Aesthetic Interest, Historical Association, Landmark Status as well as Social and Communal Value. Others may be due to Rarity and Group Value.

Age:	The age of an asset may be an important criterion taking account of distinctive local characteristics or building traditions.
Rarity:	Appropriate for all assets as judged against local characteristics
Aesthetic Interest:	The intrinsic design of an asset relating to local styles, materials or any other distinctive local characteristics.
Group Value:	Grouping of assets with a clear visual design or historic relationship.
Archaeological Interest:	The local heritage asset may provide evidence about past human activity in the locality, which may be archaeological, in the form of buried remains, in the structure of a building, or in a manmade landscape. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Archival Interest:	The significance of a local heritage asset of any kind may be enhanced by a significant contemporary or historic written record.
Historical Association:	The significance of a local heritage of any kind may be enhanced by a significant historical association of local or national note, including links to important local figures.
Designed Landscape Interest:	The interest attached to locally important historic designed landscapes, parks and gardens, which may relate to their design or social history. This may complement a local green space designation for green areas of particular importance to local communities for their current use.
Landmark Status:	An asset with strong communal or historical associations, or because it has especially striking aesthetic value, may be signaled out as a landmark within the local scene.
Social and Communal Value:	Relating to places perceived as a source of local identity, distinctiveness, social interaction and coherence, sometimes residing in intangible aspects of heritage, contributing to the 'collective memory' of a place.

Whilst local listing provides no additional planning controls, the fact that a building or site is on a local list means that its conservation as a heritage asset is an objective of the NPPF and a material consideration when determining the outcome of a planning application.

In deciding any relevant planning permissions that affects a locally listed heritage asset or its setting, the NPPF requires amongst other things that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. LPAs should take an of heritage assets and the desirability of putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation. They are also obliged to consider the positive contribution that conserving such heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality

Local listing does not affect the requirements for planning permission. Some buildings can be demolished without planning permission and local listing does not affect that, although an Article 4 Direction issued by the local planning authority can reinstate the requirement for planning permission for demolition of a locally listed building.

Appendix B – Outcome of Parish Survey

FEEDBACK FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE

There was a **36%** response to the questionnaire.

Where in Horam Parish do you live?

- Horam **77%**
- Vines Cross **9%,**
- Maynards Green **8%,**
- Marle Green **5%,**
- Burlow **1%**

How long have you lived in the Parish?

- 16+yrs **53%,**
- 1-5yrs **18%,**
- 6-10yrs **14%,**
- 11-15yrs **15%**

What you liked best about the Parish: *(Multiple choice question)*

- The countryside **83%**
- The village atmosphere **67%,**
- Close to family & friends **36%**
- Close to place of work **20%,**
- Always lived here **12%,**
- Other **22%**

Responses from;

- Homeowners **87%.**
- Other **13%**

In which age group do you belong?

- 65+ **54%**
- 45-65 **34%,**
- 25-44 **11%,**
- 18-24 **1%**

What is your work status

- Retired **51%**
- Employed **23%,**
- Self-employed **15%,**
- P/T employment **5%,**
- Student **1%,**
- Other **5%.**

Number of cars per household?

- 1 Car **38%**
- 2 Cars **44%**
- 3 Cars **11%**

- 4 Cars 3%
- 5+ Cars 1%
- None 3%

Number of parking spaces?

- 1 Space 26%
- 2 Spaces 25%
- 3 Spaces 14%
- 4 Spaces 13%
- 5+ Spaces 15%
- None 7%

Are there enough services in the village?

- No 82%
- Yes 18%

Services you thought could be improved/increased (*Multiple choice question*)

- Shops 58%,
- Doctors Surgery 55%,
- Schools 45%,
- Employment Space 17%,
- Dentist 14%

Additionally, 60% thought there was a need for a Post Office.

How important that new development should be sympathetic to: (*Multiple choice question*)

- The countryside around and in-between - very important 95%
- To the Character of the village - very important 85%
- The open space character of settlements in the parish – very important 91%
- The size of surrounding buildings - very important 79%
- The character of surrounding buildings - very important 78%
- The design of surrounding buildings - very important 73%
- The materials of surrounding buildings - very important 69%

Do you think there is a need for more: (*Multiple choice question*)

- No more housing 46%
- More Affordable housing to buy 47%
- More Affordable housing to rent 36%
- More Sheltered Accommodation 15%
- More Private homes 7%

Is there was a need for differing unit types?

- Yes 49%
- No 20%
- No opinion 30%

Which unit types are appropriate (*Multiple choice question*)

- Bungalows 61%.
- Houses 52%
- Flats 42%,
- Self-build 20%.

Which unit types are appropriate (*Multiple choice question*)

- 1/2 Bed 65%
- 2/3 Bed 55%
- 3/4 Bed 23%
- 5 Bed 6%

Do you think there should be provision for: (*Multiple choice question*)

- Starter homes 71%
- The elderly 52%,
- Key worker 41%

How concerned are you about exhaust fumes in congested areas of the Parish

- Very concerned 61%
- Slightly concerned 31%
- Not concerned 8%

How concerned are you about light pollution in this rural area?

- Very concerned 54%
- Slightly concerned 34%
- Not concerned 12%

How important to you is the preservation of environment and wildlife in the Parish?

- Maintaining ancient woodland - very important 92%
- Green Space - very important 92%
- Animal Pathways - very important 87%.
- Conserving rare species was - very important 85%.
- Encouraging dark skies was - very important 69%

What could be improved:

- Roads 30%,
- Transport 7%,
- Parking 47%,
- GP's 20%,
- A crossing by the Co-op 7%

Place Check Comments:

Things I like	Wine bar & tourist destination	Great to have so many local businesses available.
Things I don't like	Overdevelopment of the village	Too many houses being built in a village - unsustainable, poor quality, no infrastructure, loss of habitats and green space, increase in traffic, in traffic, decrease in air quality, goes against dark skies policy.

Things I don't like	Bins	More bins needed with tops so strong winds don't blow litter around the village and animals don't drag it out at night.
Things I like	Field	Perfect for dog walking and a quieter space away from the road to enjoy outside.
Things I don't like	Bushes alongside of road	Packed full of plastic rubbish, glass bottles and beer cans. A disheartening disappointing sight. Not maintained which is not acceptable. If Wealden is responsible, they need to be regularly chased until it is resolved.
Things I like	Football club	Great facility. Though it does need to be maintained and litter removed.
Things I like	Tennis courts	Great facility for all ages to enjoy.
Things we need to work on	The centre of Horam has a steep bend, on a junction.	The way the village has developed is just not suitable for the amount of building and thus traffic that it now has to cope with. Attempts are being made to prevent any further developments, and to supply a safe crossing for pedestrians. I do not think anyone has ever suggested this, but what the village really needs is a bypass.
Things I like	Park	More robust ground solution would be ideal so the area can be enjoyed more during winter months. Too much grassed area becoming slippery with mud. It is a shame it is so close to the busy, noisy road instead a quieter area of the field, but not much can be done about that.

Things I don't like	Car park area	Litter just left. If litter is just left, then others will follow suit as there is no standard being upheld. No suitable bin.
Things I don't like	Bench and gate area by tennis court/football club	Disgusting amount of plastic waste around the wooden bench and gate, bushes. This is not a good area to have a bench as it is out of sight and there isn't a nearby bin. Remove bench to stop irresponsible picnics.
Things I like	Field space	Good space for dog walking and good plans for pathway around so can be used during winter months. Dislike litter.
Things we need to work on	Horam has several pleasant footpaths, but most of the stiles need attention.	It is not clear who is responsible for their repair. awaiting advice.
Things I don't like	Mini Roundabout	Access to new estate badly designed.
Things I like	Play Park/Skate Park/3rd Age	Great addition for the community. The facilities cover a spectrum of ages.
Things I don't like	Block of Flats	Building too high and is dominating as you enter the village.
Things I like	The grass verges	They give a nice rural feel, but they need to be kept from encroaching over the path.
Things I don't like	pavement in Vines Cross Road	poor condition, so many puddles when wet, also a more permanent solution should be found for the wet area outside Daywens.

Appendix C – Statistics for the Horam Parish (National Statistics Office)

The last Census was carried out in 2021, the results of which are yet to be published. Therefore, the assessment of the needs of Wealden and the Horam Parish refer back to the 2011 Census and further studies/assessments carried out by Wealden District Council for its future Wealden Local Plan and Housing Needs Assessments which includes affordable housing, housing types and mixes as well as housing for specialist groups.

The Office for National Statistics indicates the following:

Horam Parish

Local Area Report

Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households in Horam Parish in Wealden (GSS code E04003851). Figures are sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics.

There were 2,642 usual residents as at Census day 2011. Of these, 97.5% lived in households and 2.5% lived in communal establishments. The average (mean) age of residents was 45.5 years.

In total there were 1,156 household spaces. Of these, 1,114 (96.4%) had at least one usual resident and 42 (3.6%) had no usual residents.

Contents

Who we are

Information about the personal characteristics of people who usually live in an area including: Resident population, Age, Marital status, Living arrangements, Ethnic group, National identity, Country of birth, Passports held, Household language, Religion and Unpaid care.

How we live

The characteristics of the households we live in including: Number of households and type of accommodation, Whether owned or rented, Number of rooms and central heating, Number of cars, Household composition, Households with no adults in employment, Lone parent households and Communal establishments.

What we do

This section covers work-related topics including: Number of people in employment and unemployed, Qualifications and students, Hours worked, and the Industries and Occupations we work in.

Who we area

Table 1: Usual Resident Population

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
Males	1,252	47.4
Females	1,390	52.6
Lives in a household	2,577	97.5
Lives in a communal establishment	65	2.5
Schoolchild or full-time student aged 4 and over at their non term-time address	43	-
Area (Hectares)	1,039.26	-
Density (number of persons per hectare)	2.5	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS101EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 2: Age Structure

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
Age 0 to 4	123	4.7
Age 5 to 7	79	3.0
Age 8 to 9	68	2.6
Age 10 to 14	147	5.6
Age 15	36	1.4
Age 16 to 17	67	2.5
Age 18 to 19	53	2.0
Age 20 to 24	97	3.7
Age 25 to 29	104	3.9
Age 30 to 44	413	15.6
Age 45 to 59	566	21.4
Age 60 to 64	235	8.9
Age 65 to 74	317	12.0
Age 75 to 84	221	8.4
Age 85 to 89	60	2.3
Age 90 and over	56	2.1
Mean Age	45.5	-
Median Age	47.5	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 3: Marital and Civil Partnerships

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16+	2,189	100.0
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	531	24.3
Married	1,180	53.9
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	0	0.0
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	50	2.3
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	218	10.0
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	210	9.6

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS103EW)

Table 4: Living Arrangements

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over in households	2,124	100.0
Living in a couple	1,372	64.6
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	1,140	53.7
Cohabiting	232	10.9
Not living in a couple	752	35.4
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	384	18.1
Married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership	21	1.0
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	35	1.6
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	141	6.6
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	171	8.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS104EW)

Table 5: Ethnic Group

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
White	2,589	98.0
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	2,526	95.6
Irish	17	0.6
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0
Other White	46	1.7
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	26	1.0
White and Black Caribbean	12	0.5
White and Black African	2	0.1
White and Asian	7	0.3
Other Mixed	5	0.2
Asian/Asian British	24	0.9
Indian	1	0.0
Pakistani	1	0.0
Bangladeshi	0	0.0
Chinese	4	0.2
Other Asian	18	0.7
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	3	0.1
African	1	0.0
Caribbean	1	0.0
Other Black	1	0.0
Other ethnic group	0	0.0
Arab	0	0.0
Any other ethnic group	0	0.0

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

Table 6: National Identity

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
English only identity	1,859	70.4
English and British only identity	259	9.8
Other English combined background identity	11	0.4
No English identity	513	19.4
Welsh only identity	10	0.4
Welsh and British only identity	3	0.1
Other Welsh combined background identity	7	0.3
No Welsh identity	2,622	99.2
Scottish only identity	10	0.4
Scottish and British only identity	3	0.1
Other Scottish combined background identity	2	0.1
No Scottish identity	2,627	99.4
Northern Irish only identity	2	0.1
Northern Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Other Northern Irish combined background identity	0	0.0
No Northern Irish identity	2,640	99.9
British only identity	412	15.6
British and any other identity	278	10.5
No British identity	1,952	73.9
Cornish only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and British only identity	0	0.0
Cornish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Cornish identity	2,642	100.0
Irish only identity	9	0.3
Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Irish and Northern Irish only identity	0	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and British only identity	0	0.0
Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	1	0.0
Irish, Northern Irish and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish identities (with or without British)	0	0.0
No Irish identity	2,632	99.6
Other identities only	67	2.5
Other identities and at least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British only	8	0.3
At least one of English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British identities only	2,567	97.2

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS202EW)

Table 8: Country of Birth

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
United Kingdom	2,496	94.5
England	2,443	92.5
Northern Ireland	5	0.2
Scotland	27	1.0
Wales	21	0.8
United Kingdom not otherwise specified	0	0.0
Ireland	15	0.6
Other EU	40	1.5
Member countries in March 2001	33	1.2
Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	7	0.3
Other countries	91	3.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS204EW)

Table 9: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents	2,642	100.0
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	257	9.7
Day-to-day activities limited a little	269	10.2
Day-to-day activities not limited	2,116	80.1
Day-to-day activities limited a lot: Age 16 to 64	78	3.0
Day-to-day activities limited a little: Age 16 to 64	105	4.0
Day-to-day activities not limited: Age 16 to 64	1,352	51.2
Very good health	1,176	44.5
Good health	942	35.7
Fair health	359	13.6
Bad health	118	4.5
Very bad health	47	1.8
Provides no unpaid care	2,326	88.0
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	219	8.3
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	37	1.4
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	60	2.3

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS301EW)

How we live:

Table 10: Dwellings, Households Spaces and Accommodation Type

Household spaces, Dwellings		
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All dwelling types	1,155	100.0
Unshared dwelling	1,154	99.9
Shared dwelling: Two household spaces	1	0.1
Shared dwelling: Three or more household spaces	0	0.0
All household spaces	1,156	100.0
Household spaces with at least one usual resident	1,114	96.4
Household spaces with no usual residents	42	3.6
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	485	42.0
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	393	34.0
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	129	11.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	95	8.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	25	2.2
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	25	2.2
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	4	0.3

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS401EW)

Table 11: Tenure

Households		
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,114	100.0
Owned	858	77.0
Owned outright	476	42.7
Owned with a mortgage or loan	382	34.3
Shared ownership (part owned and part rented)	19	1.7
Social rented	100	9.0
Rented from council (Local Authority)	73	6.6
Other	27	2.4
Private rented	121	10.9
Private landlord or letting agency	105	9.4
Other	16	1.4
Living rent free	16	1.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS402EW)

Table 12: Rooms, bedrooms and central heating

	Households	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,114	100.0
Does not have central heating	31	2.8
Does have central heating	1,083	97.2
Occupancy rating (rooms) of -1 or less	35	3.1
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	23	2.1
Average household size	2.3	-
Average number of rooms per household	6	-
Average number of bedrooms per household	2.9	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS403EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 13: Car or Van Availability

	Households	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,114	100.0
No cars or vans in household	122	11.0
1 car or van in household	417	37.4
2 cars or vans in household	391	35.1
3 cars or vans in household	116	10.4
4 or more cars or vans in household	68	6.1
sum of all cars or vans in the area	1,861	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS404EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 14: Household Composition

	Households	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All households	1,114	100.0
One person household	323	29.0
Aged 65 and over	193	17.3
Other	130	11.7
One family household	739	66.3
All aged 65 and over	118	10.6
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	425	38.2
No children	181	16.2
Dependent children	175	15.7
All children non-dependent	69	6.2
Cohabiting couple	100	9.0
No children	48	4.3
Dependent children	46	4.1
All children non-dependent	6	0.5
Lone parent	96	8.6
Dependent children	59	5.3
All children non-dependent	37	3.3
Other household types	52	4.7
With dependent children	19	1.7
All full-time students	0	0.0
All aged 65 and over	4	0.4
Other	29	2.6

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS105EW)

Table 15: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children

	Households	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All lone parent households with dependent children	59	100.0
Lone parent in part-time employment: Total	21	35.6
Lone parent in full-time employment: Total	18	30.5
Lone parent not in employment: Total	20	33.9
Male lone parent: Total	12	20.3
In part-time employment	1	1.7
In full-time employment	10	16.9
Not in employment	1	1.7
Female lone parent: Total	47	79.7
In part-time employment	20	33.9
In full-time employment	8	13.6
Not in employment	19	32.2

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS107EW)

Table 16: Communal Establishment Residents

Communal establishments, Persons		
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All communal establishments	4	-
All usual residents living in communal establishments	65	100.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: General hospital	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Mental health hospital/unit (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: NHS: Other hospital	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Children's home (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Local Authority: Care home or other home	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Registered Social Landlord/Housing Association	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home with nursing	45	69.2
Medical and care establishment: Other: Care home without nursing	20	30.8
Medical and care establishment: Other: Children's home (including secure units)	0	0.0
Medical and care establishment: Other	0	0.0
Other establishments	0	0.0
Establishment not stated	0	0.0

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS405EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 17: Economic Activity

Persons		
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74	1,852	100.0
Economically active	1,301	70.2
In employment	1,224	66.1
Employee: Part-time	269	14.5
Employee: Full-time	613	33.1
Self-employed	342	18.5
Unemployed	35	1.9
Full-time student	42	2.3
Economically Inactive	551	29.8
Retired	334	18.0
Student (including full-time students)	62	3.3
Looking after home or family	73	3.9
Long-term sick or disabled	56	3.0
Other	26	1.4
Unemployed: Age 16 to 24	10	0.5
Unemployed: Age 50 to 74	13	0.7
Unemployed: Never worked	2	0.1
Long-term unemployed	17	0.9

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS601EW)

Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Table 18: Industry

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,259	100.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	2.1
B Mining and quarrying	1	0.1
C Manufacturing	90	7.1
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	0.2
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10	0.8
F Construction	165	13.1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	200	15.9
H Transport and storage	43	3.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	57	4.5
J Information and communication	42	3.3
K Financial and insurance activities	58	4.6
L Real estate activities	16	1.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	79	6.3
N Administrative and support service activities	61	4.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	49	3.9
P Education	127	10.1
Q Human health and social work activities	173	13.7
R, S, T, U Other	59	4.7

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS605EW)

Table 19: Occupation

	Persons	
	Horam Parish	
	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census	1,259	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	187	14.9
2. Professional occupations	209	16.6
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	163	12.9
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	130	10.3
5. Skilled trades occupations	215	17.1
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	135	10.7
7. Sales and customer service occupations	75	6.0
8. Process plant and machine operatives	56	4.4
9. Elementary occupations	89	7.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS608EW)

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