

An aerial photograph of a village, likely Lodsworth, showing a large manor house with a grey roof and a white facade, surrounded by green fields and trees. The village below features numerous houses with red-tiled roofs and green lawns, with a winding road cutting through the scene. The overall scene is lush and green, with a mix of residential buildings and open spaces.

LODSWORTH PARISH DESIGN STATEMENT



LICKFOLD FROM THE EAST



**SELHAM &
HALFWAY BRIDGE
FROM THE NORTH
& EAST**



**IMAGES:
GOOGLE EARTH**

Contents

Synopsis

1. Introduction
2. Why is the Parish Design Statement required?
3. What is the Design Statement designed to achieve?
4. Who should use the Design Statement?
5. Historical background
6. The parish as it is today

Design guidelines:

7. Landscape setting
8. Pattern of the settlements
9. Building scales, character and materials

Appendices:

- A. Maps of the Parish
- B. Listed buildings in Lodsworth parish
- C. Other Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments & archaeological sites
- D. Other heritage assets
- E. The process used to create the Design Statement
- F. Documents referred to during the preparation of this Design Statement
- G. Acknowledgements



The Hollist Arms and village green

Synopsis

The Lodsworth Parish Design Statement sets out clear and simple guidance for the design of all building in the parish. It has been prepared by the parish community and is intended to influence the statutory planning system with the purpose of ensuring that new building is in harmony with the parish setting and distinctiveness and makes a positive contribution to the immediate environment. It identifies key features in the parish that need to be protected including important viewpoints, open spaces and characteristics of settlements, together with building materials and styles to be respected in new building. Having been adopted by the South Downs National Park Authority, it is now a Supplementary Planning Document.

1. Introduction

This revised Design Statement was commissioned by Lodsworth Parish Council in May 2014. It replaces the Village Design Statement that was included within the Lodsworth Parish Plan adopted by Chichester District Council in September 2004. As the parish comprises a number of separated communities, with South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) agreement, the document has been named a 'parish design statement'.

The requirement for a revised Design Statement has been driven by two factors:

- a) Lodsworth now sits within the South Downs National Park and SDNPA has taken over responsibility for planning matters from Chichester District Council. In order to enjoy the benefit of adoption by SDNPA, a new Design Statement is required.
- b) There is a general recognition that the 2004 plan requires updating.

The Working Group responsible for this revised edition is indebted to the Steering Group responsible for the 2004 plan. Much of the research material in that plan is as relevant today as it was then, and has significantly influenced the work herein.

Inevitably however in 2016, as in 2004, it has been the input of the residents and businesses of the parish that has been the driving force for the revised Design Statement. The Working Group has worked with parishioners to identify the principles, design features and quality standards that they value, and these have shaped the Design Statement.

Following approval by Lodsworth Parish Council, the Design Statement was submitted to SDNPA and adopted by the Authority on 13 October 2016. Accordingly it is now Supplementary Planning Guidance to be referred to and taken into account as a material consideration when planning applications are considered. It should also be used by those wishing to build, modify or extend property or the use of land.

The Design Statement is not to be considered as a tacit encouragement to local development. It does not seek and has no power to control the allocation of development in the parish. It identifies the key features that make Lodsworth what it is today, and is specifically directed at the way inevitable future changes should be undertaken so as to maintain Lodsworth's individuality.

The process whereby all members of the local community have had an opportunity to be involved in the production of the Design Statement is set out in Appendix E. A wide range of parishioners has diligently and painstakingly identified those features which provide the characteristics of the parish that they value. This document provides guidance for the whole of Lodsworth parish. This includes Lodsworth village, Leggatt Hill, Lickfold, part of Bexley Hill, Halfway Bridge and part of Selham. The map in section 6 shows the boundary.

The Working Group recommends that the Design Statement should in future be reviewed and updated every ten years to ensure it remains representative of parish opinion.



2. Why is a Parish Design Statement required?

A parish is a living breathing community, which must adapt to the evolving requirements of its parishioners. A key element of the preparation of this document has been to establish how views might have changed in relation to the structure of the parish and the design of its buildings. This includes not only the physical structure and style of its buildings, but also its landscape setting and how its environment is to be conserved.

The Parish of Lodsworth, being situated within the South Downs National Park, benefits from the over-

all protection provided by the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. National Parks are officially Protected Landscape Areas (PLAs), one of a series of categories of 'protected areas' set down by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). They are defined as 'A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values'.

3. What is the Design Statement designed to achieve?

The Design Statement should be used in formulating and considering Planning Applications, regardless of their scale, and in reviewing developments, which may have an impact on the local environment within the Parish.

This Design Statement illustrates the distinctive elements and characteristics of design that should be considered when plans are being prepared and reviewed.

4. Who should use the Design Statement?

This Design Statement has been written for:

- a) Parishioners and local businesses, providing guidance for keeping alterations and extensions in sympathy with the character that the community values, and providing comment on other issues, such as the environmental impact, that should be considered.
- b) Architects, designers and developers, to explain what the community wants to see in new and altered buildings and land uses.
- c) The Parish Council, to assist it in commenting on planning applications.
- d) The SDNPA, as the local planning authority, has adopted the Design Statement as Supplementary Planning Guidance, to be followed in considering and determining local planning applications and environmental issues in the parish.



Old Langham Farm c.1700



18th century Halfway Bridge Inn

5. Historical background

The name Lodsworth probably derives from the Saxon Lod (or Loda) who in the 5th century arrived in the area, taking over the existing Celtic settlement and naming it after himself. By the 13th century, what is now Sussex was divided into five Rapes, with Rapes subdivided into Hundreds. Lodsworth was in the Hundred of Easebourne. The Montgomerie family were Lords of the area around Lodsworth. In 1108, Richard de Belmas, a friend of the family, became Bishop of London and in 1119 by a charter of King Henry I he received the parish of Lodsworth as a 'Liberty' which gave the manor an unusual degree of self government. The Bishop's Sheriff lived in the Manor House, which is thought to date from the 13th century.

The attraction to pilgrims of St Peter's Well in Lodsworth probably led to the building of St Peter's Church in the mid-to-late 13th century.

From the latter part of the 16th century, what was to become the 'new village' was built. The 'old village' was bounded by Church Lane and Vicarage Lane, and included the Church, the Manor House and St Peter's Well. The 'new village' comprised The Street – extending from the top of Church Lane to just beyond the Hollist Arms. Habitations also developed on the slopes of Bexley Hill, Lickfold, Lodsworth Common, Halfway Bridge and Selham. In the 19th and 20th centuries the parish changed substantially from a largely agricultural community with most people employed locally, firstly to a centre for market gardening and subsequently to a much more mixed economy and dormitory area.

The population reached a peak of about 600 in the 17th century before gradually declining. The first census in 1801 shows a population of only 433 but by 2011 it had grown again to 672.

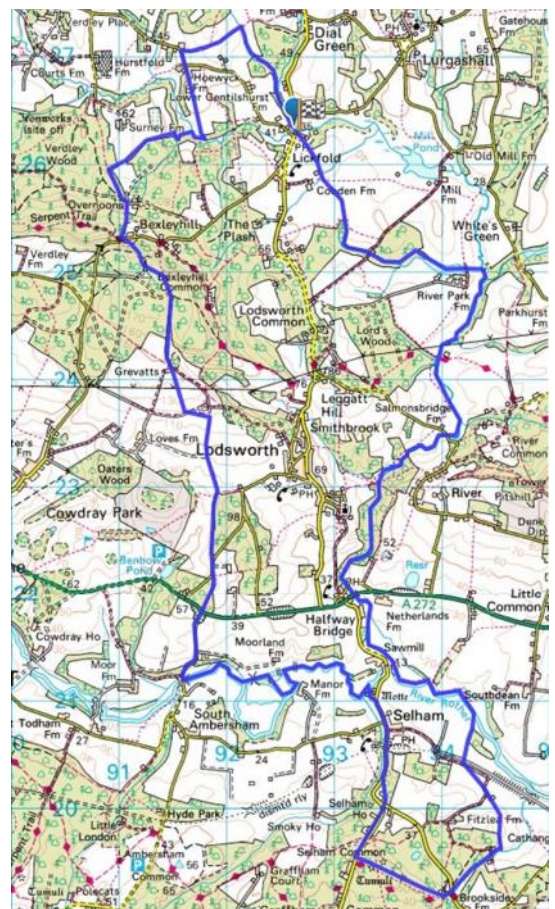
6. The parish as it is today

Geography

About 15 kms from north to south and varying in width from one to 5 kms, Lodsworth parish shows great variety in its landscape. Farmland is interspersed with old and new woodlands, including extensive bluebell woods. Ridges and river valleys emphasise the undulating character of the surrounding countryside, while heath and floodplains complete the picture of a diverse environment. The River Lod is the dominant feature – flowing west to east across the floodplain at Lickfold and then turning south to mark much of the eastern boundary before reaching the meadows of the Selham floodplains. The lowest part of the parish is found at the picturesque Lodsbridge in the south, at about 15m above sea level, where the Lod meets the river Rother. Northwards the undulating terrain rises to a maximum of 180m at the north-eastern boundary on the slopes of Bexley Hill.

The position of the parish, nestled between the two parkland estates of Cowdray and Leconfield, affords the most popular and spectacular views to the South Downs and northwards to Blackdown. The views to the west towards the wooded ridges of Bexley Hill and eastwards across the Lod valley are equally enchanting.

The local landscape has been aptly described as "a working tapestry of nature, ever changing".



Geology, hydrology and topography

The main geological components of the parish are Weald Clay, Greensand, Sandstone and Sandy Deposits (the Reading Formation). With the exception of occasional flooding at Lickfold Bridge and Lodsbridge, the parish is generally well drained and devoid of surface water because of the undulating nature of the terrain. At the confluence of the Lod and Rother rivers, the alluvial floodplain at Selham is historically managed for winter flooding.

Landscape Setting

The South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (SDILCA) sets out in detail the varying types of landscape within the region. Appendix A2 is a map of the surprisingly large number of Landscape Character Areas within the Parish. It shows the following types:

- F4 : Arun and Lower Rother Floodplain
- L2 : Rother Farmland and Heath Mosaic
- M1 : North Rother Valley Sandy Arable Farmland
- N1 : Blackdown to Petworth Greensand Hills
- O1 : Milland Basin
- O2 : Northchapel Basin

While Lickfold to the north lies within the Low Weald Milland basin, characterised by its more heavily wooded areas, fine views and smaller fields, the southern part of the parish, in which Selham and Lodsworth are situated, is within the North Rother Valley, which principally comprises sandy arable farmland.

Settlement pattern

In prehistoric times there were few routes breaching the South Downs. It is said, however, that there was a track running through the site of the present Manor House, and that this continued both north and south to link the Thames valley with the South Coast. This ancient track may even have pre-dated the Roman occupation. Certainly from very early times St Peter's Well would have provided a convenient watering hole for travellers and pilgrims, the latter probably leading to the building of St Peter's Church at much the same time as the Manor House.

Village of Lodsworth

1.2 kms north of the A272 from Halfway Bridge lies the village of Lodsworth. Approached by a gently ascending, winding lane with high banks, the village itself stretches northwards for 2.5 kms or so. Imme-

diately to the right a narrow lane with some delightful stone and timber framed cottages runs downhill to the Church and St Peter's Well before returning as Vicarage Lane, even narrower and more dramatic, steeply uphill, past the former Vicarage and back to the main street.

The main street, for some time now known as The Street, has changed relatively little in the last hundred years. It is narrow and closely flanked by garden walls, houses and more C17 and C18 (17th and 18th century) cottages which are almost entirely small in scale and again mostly built of local stone, although there are examples of brick with or without tile hanging and one timber framed cottage with brick infill. The centre of the parish is defined by the Hollist Arms public house, in front of which there is a tiny green and a splendid horse chestnut, planted at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

The area north-west of the Hollist, leading towards Smithbrook, is filled mostly with post-war houses, from small dwellings to quite large ones of varying styles and construction. The Street, meanwhile, continues with further old cottages and some newer ones looking across the valley to the village of River.

To the west of the Hollist, off Gills Lane, lies Lodsworth House, an imposing residence (C19) in spacious grounds with wonderful views to the south. Just above Lodsworth House, the Village Hall and Grounds are overlooked by Oakfield, an award-winning housing scheme.

In summary, Lodsworth Village has experienced three distinctive periods of development: the 'old village' around the church, the 'new village' along The Street and the 'modern village' to the north-west.

Lickfold

Continuing northwards out of the village the road winds through a wooded area past Leggatt Hill and Lodsworth Common, with a number of isolated houses, before opening out at Collyers Yard, a group of houses and a small industrial estate. We have now reached the hamlet of Lickfold and find diverse old and picturesque cottages and farmhouses, some of which are timber framed, fronting a triangular green. Beyond the green is the Lickfold Inn and the causeway at Lickfold Bridge.

Here the road continues northwards towards Blackdown, or west across the bridge towards Fernhurst, before reaching the parish boundary at Hoewyck Farm.

From the southwest corner of Lickfold Green the road climbs through magnificent woodland to the top of Bexley Hill, already noted to be the highest point in the parish.

Selham

Returning south through Lodsworth and to Halfway Bridge, we cross the A272 and follow the road to Selham, passing a row of houses on the left and, on the right, West's hardwood timber mills.

After the narrow, hump-backed Lodsbridge over the Rother, a pronounced mound, or motte, marks the beginning of Selham. From this point, the buildings on the left are in Lodsworth parish but those on the right are in Graffham parish. The first part in Lodsworth comprises a few houses around Hurlands Farm with its barns and outbuildings. Beyond this is the Three Moles public house, sheltering in the lee of the long-since dismantled Midhurst to Pulborough railway. After Fitzlea and South Heath Farm, the parish boundary cuts through Gallows Hill on Graffham Common.

Architectural heritage in the parish

Within the parish there are over 60 Grade II listed buildings (see Appendix B) as well as other buildings of particular or historic interest.

Some of the most notable buildings are St Peter's Church (nave and west tower C13, chancel C14), the neighbouring Manor House (C13 origins) and St Peter's Well house (C17 origins) to the north of the Church. At the top of Church Lane is the Old House (early C18) and next to it the Great House (C18), then opposite these is Woodmancote (early C19) and, further up the Street, the Hollist Arms (C18). Lodsworth House, lying to the west of the village, was built around 1840.

Although a number of buildings date from that period, the only style not represented in Lodsworth village since medieval times is Elizabethan. For that we must look to the Lickfold Inn, albeit much modified and rebuilt with herring-bone brick infilling to the timber frame.

The portfolio of fine buildings extends well beyond those listed above, but rather than catalogue them all, there follows what can only be called a representative selection.

Starting from the north in Lickfold we have Hoewyck Farmhouse at the boundary of the parish, Shotters Farm on the green and Gentils Farmhouse – all from the 17th century or earlier. There is also Lickfold

Cottage with a most unusual stone front (C18) to an earlier building. Continuing south, we have Snapelands and Leggatt Hill Farmhouse, then at Smithbrook, Cocksparrows and Broomhill Cottages. All these are also 17th century.

In Lodsworth village it is difficult to isolate particular examples. Weavers, Erickers and Old Well House with its mounting block are all 17th century or earlier. Further down the Street we find more from the same period with Rockery and May Cottages opposite Rose Cottage which is dated 1664.

At the A272 there is the Halfway Bridge Inn (C18) and, after crossing into Selham, is Lodsbridge Mill (now a house) and the Hurlands and Fitzlea farmhouses, all again 17th century.

Throughout the 600 or so years covering these periods, change was almost imperceptible and it is hard to believe that it was ever challenged – certainly not from an architectural point of view!



Award winning Oakfield housing scheme

Then, in 1979, the award winning Oakfield housing scheme, established a reference point for development of rural low-cost housing.

The key to any future building in our parish lies in evolution rather than revolution, with modern technology being embraced along the way, particularly with regard to aspects of energy saving and environmentally friendly materials.

DESIGN GUIDELINES 7. Landscape setting

Parishioners and other stakeholders have identified the key characteristics of the natural environment in which the parish is situated. Due regard should be taken of these. Accordingly, any new or re-development, should be governed by the following design guidelines:



View to the South West from the parish (see 7.1)

7.1 Respect the existing landscape and do not adversely impact views from publicly accessible areas or views to and from important landmarks



Lodsworth's QEII playing fields close to the village centre (see 7.2)

7.2 Conserve and enhance existing public open spaces that contribute to the local landscape setting

7.3 Conserve existing archaeological sites and other heritage assets (see Appendices C & D)

7.4 Avoid the use of impermeable hard surfaces such as concrete and some tarmac



Stone wall between highway and garden (see 7.5)

7.5 Garden and other boundary walls to the highway should be in stone or stone with brick dressings



Post & rail fencing (see 7.6)

7.6 Native species hedging or split post and rail fencing are appropriate.

7.7 Due regard should be given to the SDNPA's 'dark skies' policy in respect to lighting throughout the parish. Lighting should be limited to the minimum necessary for safety and security, be designed to be in keeping with the character of the surroundings, and minimise light spill by incorporating fixtures within building design.

DESIGN GUIDELINES 8. Pattern of the settlements

The evolution of the distribution and characteristics of the built element of the parish has been described in Sections 5 and 6.

The distinctiveness and identity of the parish in terms of layout and scale must be maintained. In particular, we wish to conserve and develop the parish as a rural community. However, it is recognised that some change is inevitable and may well be desirable. Adherence to the design guidelines listed below will help achieve these objectives.

The Conservation Area within the parish (see Appendix A1) should be considered to be particularly sensitive to change.

The SDNPA is preparing revisions to the Settlement Policy Area, which encloses the main built-up part of the village and much of the Conservation Area. These revisions may result in a slight reduction in the overall area. (See Appendix A1)

New developments should be restricted to this Settlement Policy Area and other developed areas of the parish, hence avoiding greenfield development.

Many parishioners recognise the need to maintain a mix of dwelling sizes and a stock of smaller and affordable properties within the parish.

Any new development or re-development should be governed by the following design guidelines:



Open countryside between Lodsworth village and Smithbrook (see 8.1)

8.1 Conserve and protect the open countryside between the settlements within the parish from inappropriate development



Old and new houses along The Street (see 8.2 & 8.3)

8.2 Site new buildings where they follow the grain of those in their vicinity

8.3 Reflect the existing layout, grouping and scale of buildings



Existing building density without overcrowding (see 8.4)

8.4 Avoid increasing the local density of buildings and/or a sense of overcrowding except within sites where there is no or little impact on the settlement pattern

DESIGN GUIDELINES 8 (cont.)



Agricultural buildings (see 8.5 & 8.6)

8.5 Limit the visual impact of agricultural, commercial and industrial development so as to preserve the rural characteristics of the parish

8.6 Site agricultural, commercial and industrial buildings where they can be absorbed into the landscape, taking particular care not to break the skyline

8.7 The design of infrastructure to support new or re-development should be unobtrusive and in keeping with the local setting and character

8.8 Make adequate provision for resident and visitor parking in accordance with SDNPA Development Management Policy SD44

DESIGN GUIDELINES 9. Building scales, design & materials

The design of the parish's buildings evolved over many centuries and this evolution should be allowed to continue.

Particular attention must be given to:

- the general shape and size of a building;
- items such as doors, windows, porches, lighting, flues and ventilation, gutters, pipes and other rain water details, ironmongery and decorative features; and
- materials which are practical, durable, attractive and affordable.

The following guidelines should apply to all residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial buildings:



New Lickfold house set in a row of older buildings (see 9.1)

9.1 Respect the scale of existing adjacent buildings



Modern extensions to 17th century cottage (see 9.2)

9.2 Contemporary architecture may be appropriate provided its scale, mass and materials are consistent with its context and siting



Roof of Lodsworth Larder (see 9.3)

9.3 The style and shape of the roof covering a new building should be appropriate to the mass and the scale of the building within its setting



Modern redevelopment (see 9.4)

9.4 Contemporary materials should be allowed as long as they match or complement the immediately surrounding architectural design and context

DESIGN GUIDELINES 9 (cont.)



Redeveloped farm buildings at Halfway Bridge (see 9.5)

9.5 Local sandstone and stock bricks are generally most fitting and may be complemented by areas of timber-cladding or clay tile hanging



20th century extension to 17th century cottage (see 9.8)

9.8 Complementary materials and detailing should be used when extending or amending existing buildings



Mix of tiles and slate on extensions to stone cottage and timber framed barn (see 9.6 and 9.7)

9.6 Plain clay tiles on steep pitch roofs are generally most harmonious, though natural slate can be acceptable, particularly on lower pitched roofs

9.7 Dormer windows, which should be used for the purpose of increasing natural lighting rather than increasing floor space, should be small with pitched roofs which do not overpower the existing roofscape



Existing very prominent overhead cables (see 9.9)

9.9 Place cabling and services for utilities underground wherever practicable

9.10 The use of energy-efficient design, processes and materials should be encouraged, providing their use conforms with the other design guidelines in this Design Statement

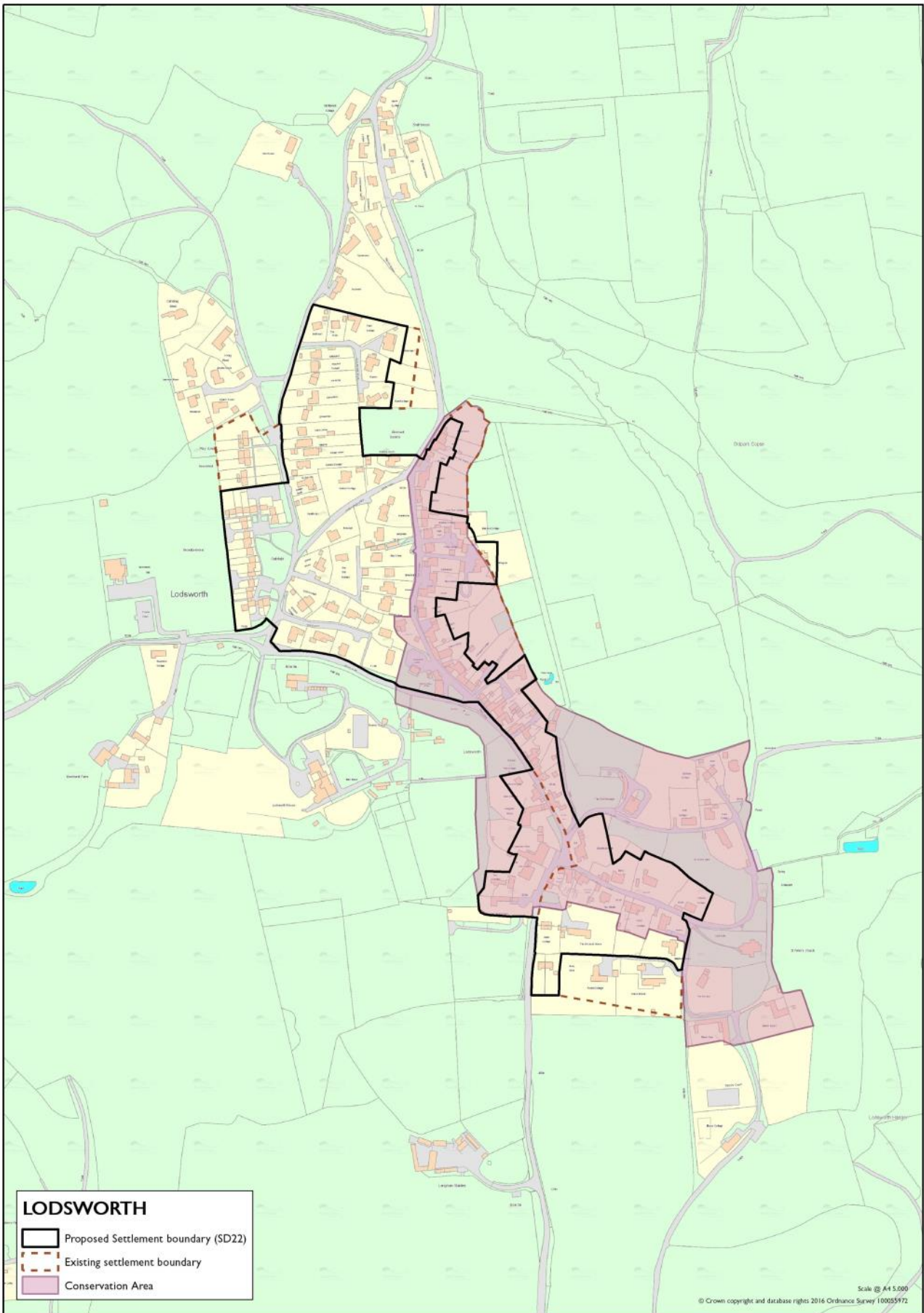
Appendices

- A. Maps of the Parish
 - A1– Map showing Lodsworth’s Conservation Area and Settlement Policy Area, with revisions proposed by SDNPA
 - A2– Map showing landscape character areas within the parish
- B. Listed buildings in Lodsworth parish
- C. Other Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments & archaeological sites
- D. Other heritage assets
- E. The process used to create the Village Design Statement
- F. Documents referred to during the preparation of this Design Statement
- G. Acknowledgements

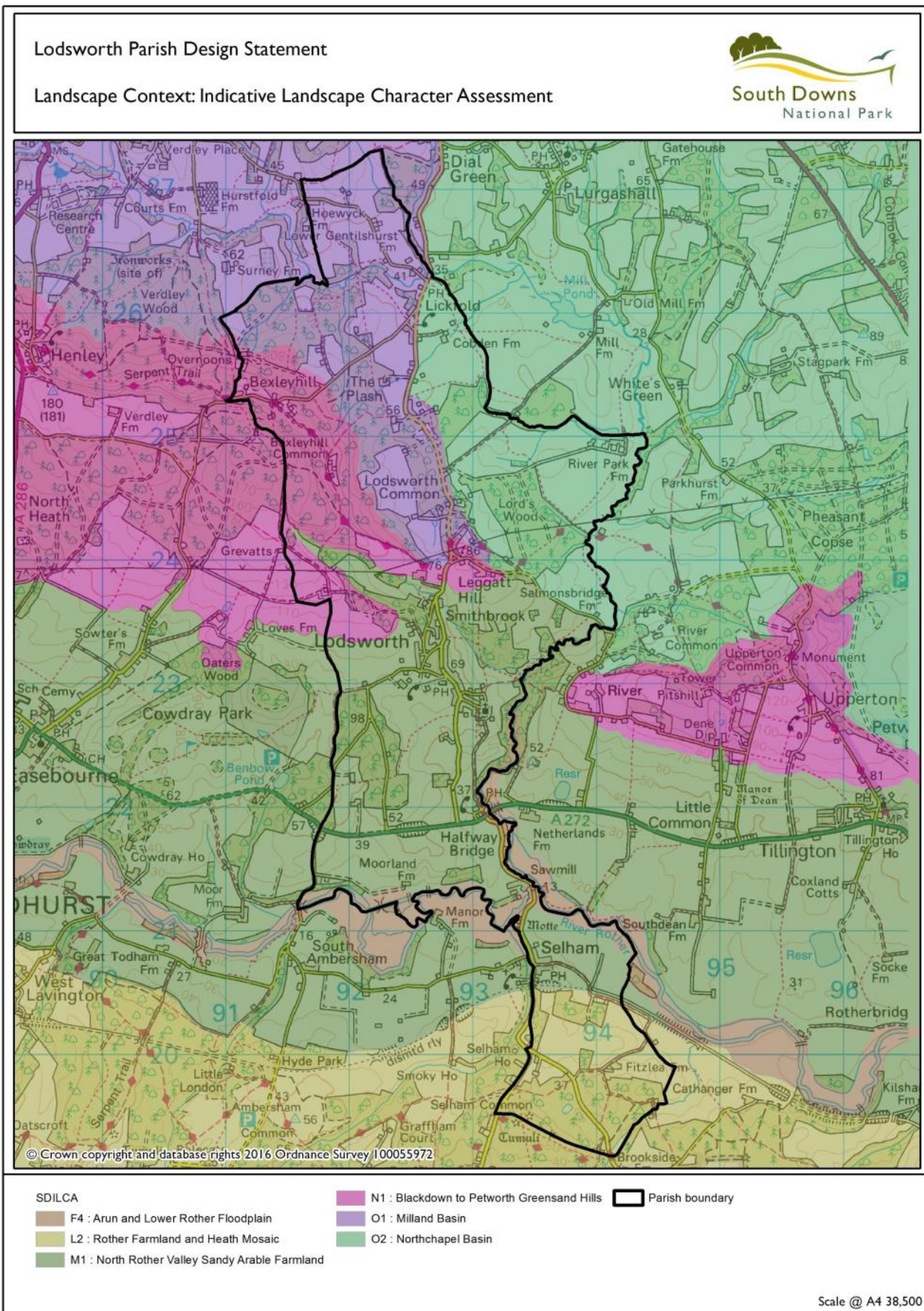


Lickfold Green

Appendix A1 – Map showing Lodsworth's Conservation Area and Settlement Policy Area



Appendix A2 — Map showing landscape character areas within the parish



Appendix B — Listed buildings in Lodsworth parish

Source: National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Historic England

Property names are as they appear in the National Heritage List

Lodsworth village & Gosdens Heath

II*	Parish Church of St Peter	Nave and tower C13, chancel C14, transepts and aisles C19
II*	The Manor House	C13/14 much restored with later alterations. Interior has massive C13 fireplace with stone hood
II	Court Cottage & Ivy Cottage	C16 timber framed building, the latter with C18 and C19 extensions and recent conservatory addition
II	Lannowes and Carpenter Cottages	C17. Originally one house later subdivided. Recent conversion of garage to studio
II	Tudor Cottage & Old Nursery	C17. Originally one house, now two cottages. Mounting block
II	Ewers	C18 or earlier
II	Church Cottage	C18. Old insurance mark
II	St Peter's Well & Garden Walls	C17. Once partly a malthouse, now wholly a dwelling
II	Well Cottage	C18 or earlier
II	The New House	East garden wall only
II	The Old House & Garden Wall	Large three-storey house dated 1728
II	The Great House & Railings	Large three-storey house dated 1728
II	Rose Cottage	Small house dated 1664
II	Woodmancote	Early C19 with late C19 extension
II	Lane House	C18 house, originally the vicarage. Now named 'The Old Vicarage'
II	Rockery & May Cottages	C17 or earlier couple of cottages in one building
II	The Cottage & Rushen	Two C18 cottages
II	K6 Telephone Kiosk, Gills Lane	Iconic C20 industrial design by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott
II	Woolhurst Farmhouse & Barn	C17
II	The Hollist Arms	Public house. C18 with C19 gabled porch
II	Primrose Cottage	C17 cottage
II	The Old Post Office	C18. Now restored as dwelling
II	Holly Cottage	Restored C18 house
II	Lodsworth Cottage	C17 cottage
II	Old Well House & well house in garden	C17 or earlier timber framed house with mounting block at south west corner
II	Erickers	C17 or earlier timber framed house with painted brick infilling
II	Weavers	Formerly two cottages now one house. C17 or earlier timber framed building
II	Arms	C17 house faced with rough plaster under slate roof
II	Upper Vining	C17 or earlier double-L-shaped building. West wing added in C18
II	Cocksparrows	C17 or earlier timber framed cottage
II	Broomhill Cottages	Restored C17 or earlier timber framed cottage
II	237, Gosden Heath Farm	C17 or earlier timber-framed building

Appendix B (cont.)

Leggatt Hill

II	Keets	C17 house with half hipped tiled roof
II	Leggatt Hill Farmhouse	T-shaped C17 or earlier timber framed building
II	Salmons Bridge Farmhouse	C17 farmhouse and barn
II	Salmon's Bridge	C18-19 bridge. build on a curve

Lodsworth Common

II	River Park Farmhouse	C18 farmhouse on an older, partly moated site
II	Snapelands	C17 or earlier house with hipped tiled roof
II	Hambledon Farmhouse	Restored C16 timber framed building

Lickfold & Bexley Hill

II	Tudor Cottage	C17 or earlier timber framed building with plaster infilling
II	Collyer's Farmhouse	Main wing C17 or earlier
II	Collyers Farm Cottage	One building, two cottages. C17 or earlier timber-framed
II	Forge Cottage	C17 or earlier timber framed cottage with plaster infilling
II	Sunrise and Rose Cottage	C18 or earlier. Two cottages in one building
II	Lickfold Cottage	House with unusual C18 pedimented front to older building
II	Monkston Barns	Restored C17 or earlier timber framed with painted brick infilling
II	Shotters Cottage	C16 timber framed building
II	The Lickfold Inn	Public house. Much restored C16 timber framed building with red brick infilling
II	Gentils Farmhouse & Barn	C17 or earlier farmhouse. Also two barns to the north east
II	Hoewyck Farmhouse	Farmhouse & barn
II	Gunters Farmhouse & Barn	C17 or earlier
II	The Old Cottage	C17 or earlier timber framed building
II	The Old Shop Cottage	C17 or earlier timber framed building
II	Gibbs Cottage	C17 or earlier timber framed building

Halfway Bridge

II	Halfway Bridge Inn	C18 public house
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Selham

II	Lods Bridge	Coursed stone bridge. Probably built in 1791
II	Lodsbridge Mill	Formally C18 mill converted to house
II	Lods Mill Cottage	Originally C17 mill house
II	Hurlands	L-shaped C17 timber framed house
II	Fitzlea Farmhouse	Early C17 house

Appendix C - Other Historic Environment Record (HER) monuments & archaeological sites

In addition to the listed buildings in Appendix B, the following monuments and archaeological sites are listed in the Historic Environment Record (HER) which provides a summary of known historic assets. The 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act' provides for the preservation of such monuments and sites.

HER No.	Description	OS map reference
CD1691	Possible fishpond at Eel Bridge	SU 9320 2310
CD1692	Parkscape around Lodsworth House	SU 9263 2295
CD1693	Medieval deer park on both sides of the stream N. of Salmons Bridge	SU 9384 2480
CD1723	Gallows Hill, the site of the manorial gallows of the Liberty of Lodsworth	SU 9345 1847
CD1740	Bowl barrow in Fitzlea Wood	SU 9395 1973
CD1742	Two Bronze Age barrows on Gallows Hill	SU 9347 1948
CD1794	Site of Barnett's watermill	SU 9448 1958
CD1813	Early Mesolithic site and prehistoric flint works in Fitzlea Wood	SU 9390 1970
CD1832	White sand quarry used for glass making	SU 9376 1957
CD2524	Motte near Lodsbridge Mill	SU 9336 2103
CD2531	Post-medieval bell-shaped mine pits on Leggatt Hill	SU 9310 2420
CD2532	Post-medieval limekiln S. of Redlands Farm	SU 9258 2380
CD2533	Post-medieval limekiln S. of Lods Bridge	SU 9353 2119
CD2534	Post-medieval limekiln near Ambersham Bridge	SU 9163 2128
CD2537	Stone quarries used for the production of Iron Age querns in Vining Copse	SU 9210 2350
CD2538	Site of brickworks on S. side of Lodsworth Common	SU 9279 2443
CD2539	Site of windmill south-west of Halfway Bridge	SU 9284 2172
CD2540	Site of watermill at Halfway Bridge	SU 9311 2201
CD2542	Glass making and sand pits on Lodsworth Common	SU 9259 2482
CD2545	Brick kiln on west bank of stream north-west of River	SU 9350 2320
CD2548	Possible motte and bailey castle in what was known as 'Smith's Croft' and/or 'Old Orchard'	SU 9269 2311
CD2549	Limekiln to the east of Collins Orchard	SU 9285 2215
CD2550	Limekiln N. of Fitzlea Farm	SU 9420 2000
CD3247	Site of a chapel by St Peter's church	SU 9310 2270
CD3253	Possible terracing in Heathland copse	SU 9205 2280
CD4044	St Peter's spring and well	SU 9309 2293
CD4434	Site of congregational chapel, School Lane	SU 9255 2338
CD4537	Moated site, River Park Farmhouse	SU 9419 2493
CD7460	Limekiln in Furze Field, east of River Park Farm	SU 9339 2477
CD7961	Possible mill site at River Park Farm	SU 9424 2500
CD8292	Lime kiln in Limekiln Rough	SU 9351 2387
CD8310	Old saw pit in garden of Hill House	SU 9264 2365
CD9965	Small former deer park to the north of the Manor House and church	SU 9309 2345

Appendix D - Other heritage assets

The following have also been identified as being of particular interest and should be conserved:

Other heritage assets	OS map reference
Stone monument marking site of former St Hilda's Chapel, Lickfold	SU 9257 2554
Farthing family graveyard beside track off School Lane	SU 9254 2340

Appendix E - The process used to create the Design Statement

The project consistently addressed the subject under three headings, which are reflected in this Design Statement:

- ◆ The landscape setting
- ◆ The shape of the settlements
- ◆ Building scales, details and materials

The project milestones were:

Village meeting 1 - Briefing on project	April 2015
Circulate questionnaire 1 to parishioners and other stakeholders	July/August 2015
Circulate working paper with results from questionnaire 1	October 2015
Village meeting 2 - To discuss results	October 2015
Circulate questionnaire 2	October 2015
Circulate working paper with results from questionnaire 2	November 2015
SDNPA planning team reviews final draft	February 2016
Revise draft to take aboard SDNPA comments	March/April 2016
Make final version of Design Statement available to parishioners	May 2016
Village meeting 3 - To review and approve final version	May 2016
Submit final version of Design Statement to SDNPA for adoption	June 2016
SDNPA adopted Design Statement	October 2016

Involvement of all parishioners

All possible steps have been taken to provide opportunities for all Lodsworth parishioners and other stakeholders to contribute to the planning process. All meetings and briefings were open to all parishioners and others. The questionnaires, questionnaire results and other consultative documents were made available to everyone through direct mailings, through Lodsworth's Outlook parish magazine and through emails.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires were considered to be a worthwhile way of seeking the views and ideas of parishioners. Two questionnaires have been used. The first sought views on wider questions about the landscape, on the settlements and on more detailed questions about the design of individual buildings. The second questionnaire sought views and priorities about a draft set of design guidelines extracted by the team from the results of questionnaire 1.

Appendix E (cont.)

Use of Outlook magazine

The Lodsworth, Lickfold and Selham parish magazine, Outlook, published articles about the progress of the project and briefed parishioners about the importance of attending meetings and completing questionnaires. Feedback was received as a result of this.

Public meetings

Parish meetings have been held to give everyone the opportunity to understand the process and contribute their knowledge and views. All parishioners and other stakeholders were invited.

The first parish meeting set out the purpose of the exercise and outlined the approach being followed. It also collected and collated initial inputs from those attending.

The second meeting resulted in a draft Design Statement for review by the SDNPA.

The third meeting agreed a revised Design Statement for approval by the parish council and formal submission to the SDNPA.

Liaison with parish council

A progress report was provided to all parish council meetings. Parish councillors were invited to attend project team meetings and contribute to the process.

Consultation with South Downs National Park Authority

Chris Paterson, Communities Lead, SDNPA provided considerable guidance throughout the exercise. He was invited to attend all project team meetings and was consulted on any planning issues that arose.

Appendix F - Documents referred to during the preparation of this Design Statement

Lodsworth Parish Plan (2004)

Community-led Planning Toolkit, South Downs National Park Authority (2015)

Planning Practice Guidance, Department of Communities & Local Government

<<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk>>

South Downs Local Plan: Preferred Options, South Downs National Park Authority (2015)

South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment

<<http://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ILCA-Appendix-O-Low-Weald.pdf>>

Dunsfold Village Design Statement (2001) < <http://www.dunsfold.org/designstatement.htm>>

Liss a Hidden Village, Village Design Statement (2014)

<<http://southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Liss-Village-Design-Statement.pdf>>

Worldham Village Design Statement (2014) <<http://worldham.org/2014/09/village-design-statement>>

Appendix G - Acknowledgements

The Working Group would like to acknowledge the assistance of:

- ◆ Chris Paterson, Communities Lead, South Downs National Park Authority and his colleagues
- ◆ James Kenny, Archaeology Officer, Conservation and Design, Chichester District Council
- ◆ Lodsworth Parish Council
- ◆ All those parishioners who participated in the surveys, attended village meetings or provided other input to the process

Photographs and maps

- ◆ The cover design is *Midhurst & Petworth Observer's* aerial photograph of the Lodsworth Settlement Policy Area and is similar to that used in the 2004 Parish Plan
- ◆ The other aerial photographs of the parish are from *Google Earth*
- ◆ The other photographs were taken from publicly accessible areas or, where appropriate, with the landowner's permission
- ◆ The map of the parish in section 6 contains OS data © Crown copyright
- ◆ Other maps were supplied by SDNPA

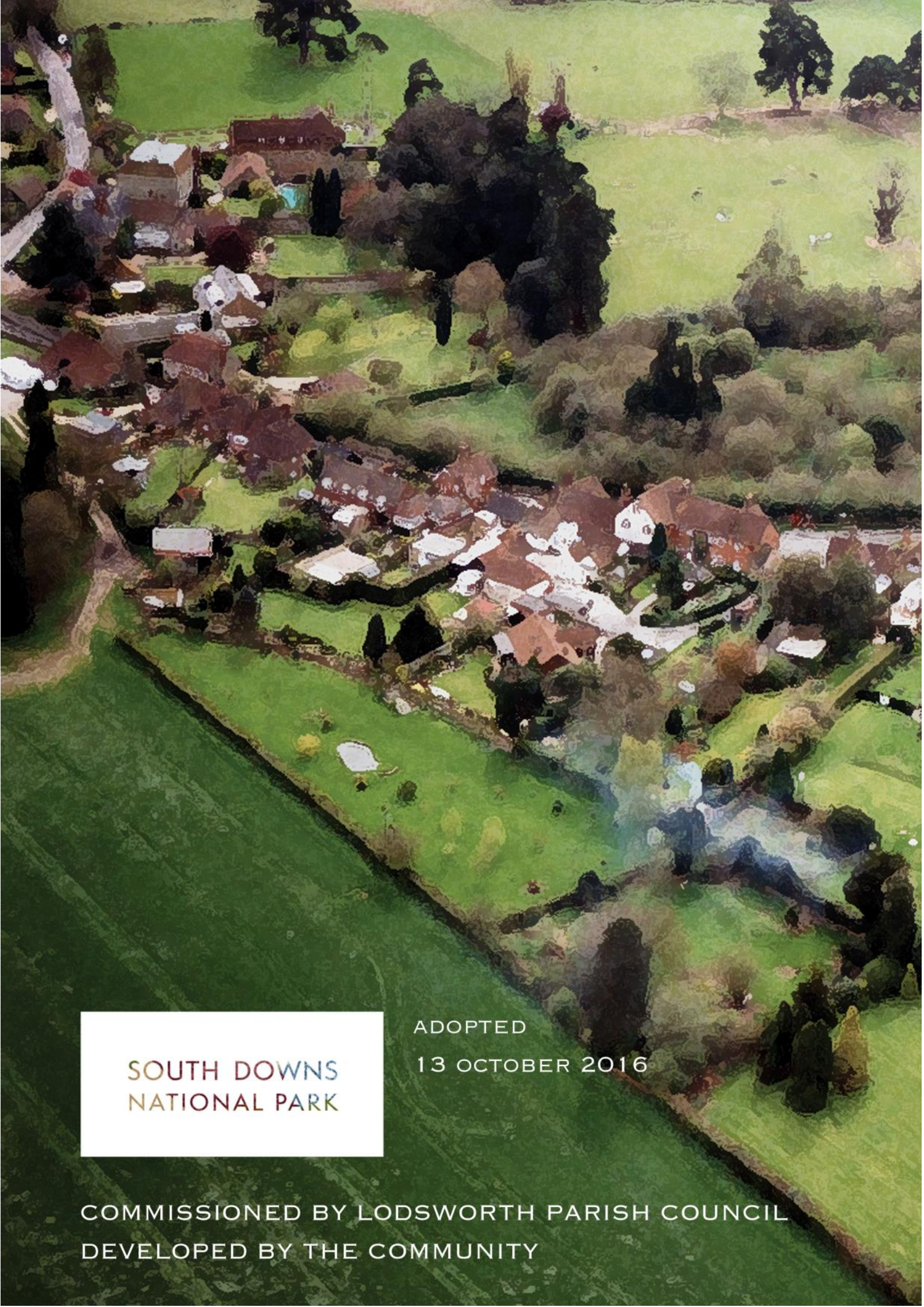
The Working Group's members were:

- ◆ Ian Buckingham
- ◆ Val Hinde
- ◆ Chris Scott
- ◆ James Tree (Project Leader)

LODSWORTH FROM THE EAST & FROM THE SOUTH WEST



IMAGES:
GOOGLE EARTH



SOUTH DOWNS
NATIONAL PARK

ADOPTED
13 OCTOBER 2016

COMMISSIONED BY LODSWORTH PARISH COUNCIL
DEVELOPED BY THE COMMUNITY