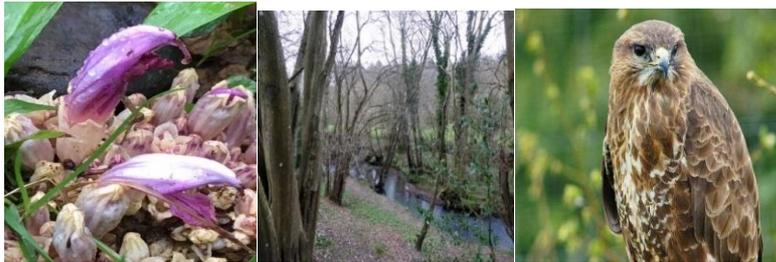




Burwash Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan

Environment Assessment (Environment, Landscape and Green Infrastructure)



April 2019

Contents

1 Introduction	3
2 Objectives	4
3 Planning Context	4
4 Landscape Assessment	6
5 Historic Environment	9
6 Green Infrastructure: Footpaths, Bridleways and Open Spaces	11
7 Dark Skies	12
8 Biodiversity: Flora and fauna	13
9 Community Initiatives	14
10 Conclusion	16
11 Appendices	17

1 Introduction

Our vision is for the Parish of Burwash to be a friendly, welcoming community of three villages. We will enhance and protect our rich area of outstanding natural beauty and heritage whilst being sympathetic to appropriate development which meets the needs of our community. To promote and support our existing and new businesses and encourage tourism, we will seek the appropriate infrastructure to ensure a sustainable future for Burwash.



1.1 The Burwash Neighbourhood Development Plan (BNDP) Steering Group set up focus groups to look at different aspects of the BNDP. The Environment focus group was given the task of identifying the important features of the countryside, the natural and historic setting of Burwash Parish, its ecosystem and bio-diversity.

1.2 This Assessment sets out the important Environment, Landscape and Green Infrastructure features of the Parish and how best to protect and enhance these features in the context of new development. These include:

- Landscape setting and features;
- Historic buildings and ancient sites;
- Green open spaces, footpaths and bridleways (the 'green infrastructure');
- Biodiversity – flora and fauna;
- Dark Skies and light pollution;
- Air, water and soil pollution.

1.3 The work undertaken by the Environment group overlaps with and complements the other focus groups to ensure consistency with the overall objectives of the BNDP.

1.4 The group has been meeting each month over the past two years with anything from 3 to 18 members and volunteers engaged in fact-finding, consulting and conducting surveys to produce this Assessment.

1.5 This document forms the conclusion of the work carried out and forms part of the evidence base to support and justify the policies proposed in the BDNP.

2 Objectives

2.1 The importance of protecting and improving the natural, built and historic environment is endorsed by national and local government policies which require that new developments are “sustainable”

2.2 For new developments to be ‘sustainable’ they must be able to demonstrate that they comply with environmental policies and protections. They must also contribute to a strong economy and a healthy and socially vibrant community. The three elements - environmental, economic and social - are the test for the principles of sustainable development.

2.3 The following objectives were identified to meet the environmental requirements of sustainable development:

- To protect and respect the setting and views into and out of the AONB landscape;
- To conserve and protect our distinctive landscape, including features such as hedges; rivers and ghylls, wildflower verges, ditches, trees and ancient woodland;
- To improve the safety and quality of footpaths and bridleways for residents and visitors;
- To conserve and enhance the ecosystem and biodiversity of the Parish;
- To protect our tradition of dark skies by minimising light pollution;
- To protect and conserve the environment by minimising air and water pollution;
- To protect and enhance our open and community green spaces including Swan Meadow and Burwash Common Playing Fields, Down Meadow and Hornbeam: and
- To support and encourage land stewardship schemes which protect nature, landscapes and the environment.

3 Planning Context

3.1 This Environment Assessment sets out the important and valued features of the natural and historic environment of the whole Parish and how best to protect and enhance these in the context of the National and Local Government planning framework.

3.2 The National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides a framework within which local people and their elected councils can produce their own distinctive neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

3.3 Chapters 11 and 12 of the NPPF highlight the principles by which the planning system should contribute to and even enhance both the natural and local environment and the historic environment.

3.4 Paragraph 172 of the NPPF (2018) states that:

‘Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty’.

3.5 In preparing plans to meet development needs, the framework also requires that the overriding aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should, where consistent with other policies in the NPPF, allocate land with the *lowest* environmental or amenity value. It is also a requirement to minimise the impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity.

3.6 Neighbourhood Plans also need to conform with the strategic policies of Rother District Council. Listed below are the Rother District Council policies which relate directly or indirectly to landscape and green infrastructure within the rural areas and which have been referred to by the group.

Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy – Adopted 29 September 2014

Chapter 7 – Overall Spatial Strategy

Policy OSS1 Overall Spatial Development Strategy
Policy OSS2 Use of Development Boundaries
Policy OSS3 Location of Development
Policy OSS4 General Development Considerations

Chapter 12 - Rural Areas

Policy RA1 Villages
Policy RA2 General Strategy for the Countryside
Policy RA3 Development in the Countryside
Policy RA4 Traditional Historic Farm Buildings

Chapter 17 - Environment

Policy EN1 Landscape Stewardship
Policy EN5 Biodiversity and Green Space
Policy EN6 Flood Risk Management
Policy RA4 Traditional Historic Farm Buildings

Development and Site Allocations Local Plan - Environment

Policy DEN1: Maintaining Landscape Character
Policy DEN2: The High Weald Area of outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Policy DEN3: Strategic Gaps
Policy DEN4: Biodiversity and Green Space
Policy DEN5: Sustainable Drainage
Policy DEN6: Land Stability
Policy DEN7: Environmental Pollution

3.7 The High Weald AONB Management Plan provides a tailored strategy to conserve and enhance the AONB designated landscape. This includes the protection of the historic patterns of settlement, ensuring the scale, design and building materials of new developments are appropriate to and respect the character of the protected landscape. Their Management Plan has been adopted by the 15 local authorities whose areas are covered by the AONB designation.

3.8 The Environment group has drawn on the recommendations of the High Weald AONB Management Plan in setting objectives and policies for assessing new development proposals within the Burwash Neighbourhood Development Plan.

4 Landscape Assessment

“The High Weald is something of a miraculous survival. While much of the rest of Britain has witnessed huge change in the past 700 years, this intricately folded landscape has kept its character astonishingly intact in so many ways”. The character of many of these (landscape) features was established by the 14th century and has survived to the present day.

“The High Weald is therefore considered to be one of the best surviving medieval landscapes in Northern Europe”.¹

4.1 The whole of Burwash Parish is positioned within the High Weald AONB. The landscape is dominated by the ridgetop along which the three villages have settled, straddling the two river valleys of the Rother and Dudwell.

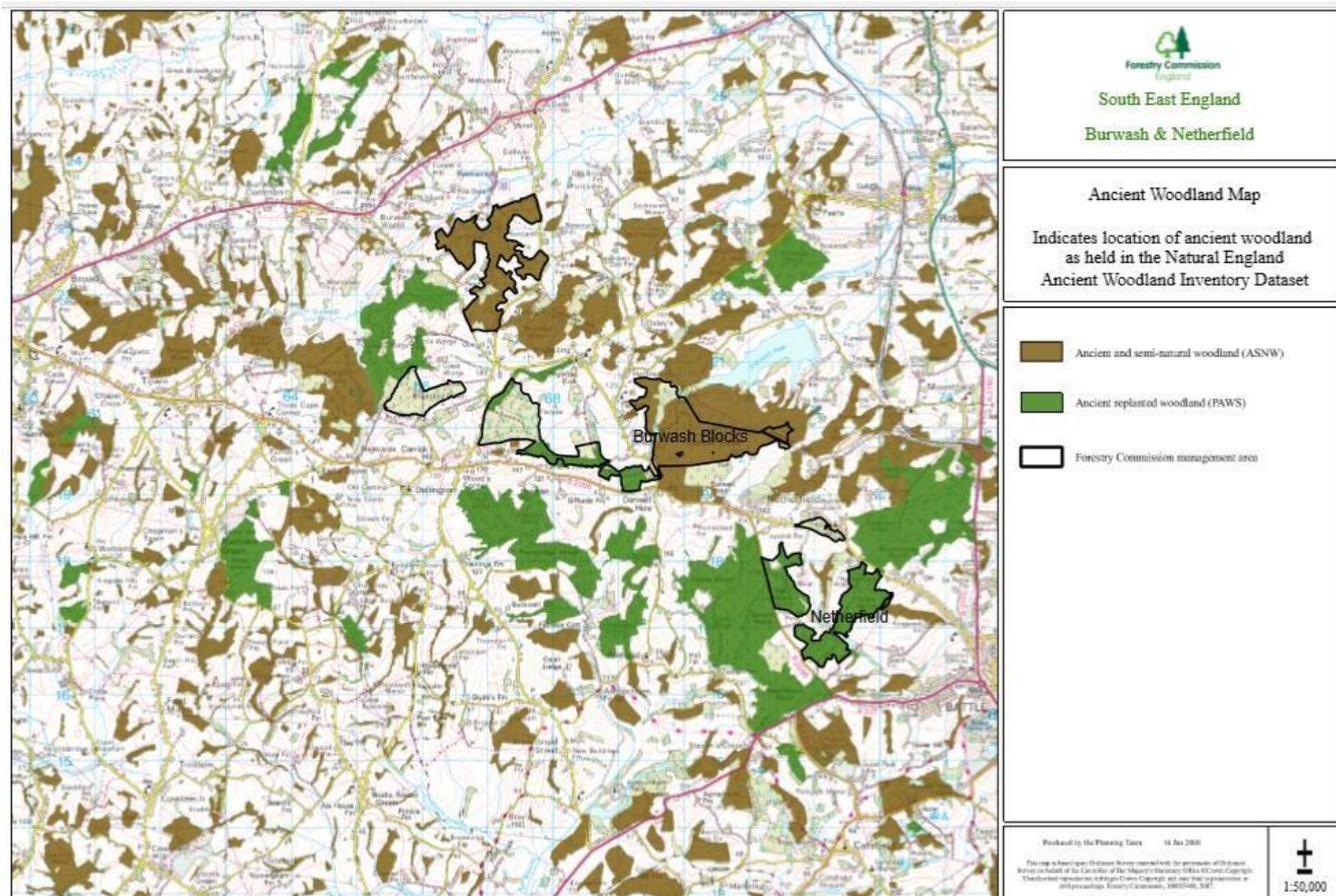
4.2 The geology comprises rocks of the Hastings Beds. In the northern half of the parish, Wadhurst Clay with Tunbridge Wells Sand are the main formations; south of the A265 these are the Ashdown Formation of sandstones, and siltstones. The valley of the River Dudwell has cut through to expose limestones and mudstones. River alluvium deposits occur in both the Dudwell and Rother valleys.

4.3 This is a special and evocative landscape. It has, as noted by the Royal Geographical Society above, “kept its character astonishingly intact in so many ways” through the passage of centuries and contains many areas of tranquil countryside and exceptional remoteness, especially in the valleys and larger woods.

4.4 The valley slopes and rolling hills are dissected by steep-side ghyll streams and an abundance of interconnected ancient woodland and hedges. The High Weald contains eight per cent of all of England’s ancient woodland resource; this small area has the highest coverage of ancient woodland in any protected landscape.

¹ Royal Geographical Society
<https://www.discoveringbritain.org>

Figure 1: Ancient woodland



4.5 As part of the interconnecting ancient woodland, the Parish countryside includes many shaws. These are linear strips or pockets of woodland between 15 and 50 feet wide, bigger than a hedgerow but smaller than a wood. Many have a bank and ditch around them or are located on either side of a ghyll.

4.6 Much of the farmland is characterised by small, irregular-shaped fields and open heath which create a patchwork effect on the valley sides.



4.7 The East Sussex County Council Landscape Assessment (2016) describes the characteristics of the natural, man-made and farming landscape of the Parish in detail, diving Burwash Parish into two areas- the Upper Rother Valley to the north of the A265

and the Dudwell Valley to the south. Their Assessment also highlights some of the negative changes to the landscape which have been considered in the context of the NDP and proposals for new development

“This is a largely unspoilt and tranquil rural landscape with few intrusive features. The landscape is in generally good condition and well managed as farmland with a strong historic structure. The lack of main roads and large settlements in the heart of the area means that it can be relatively remote in some places. Agricultural change and diversification have led to some fragmentation of farm steads.

There is evidence of creeping suburbanisation around the villages and on country estates which detracts from local distinctiveness.

As with most of the Wealden landscape the historic field patterns of small fields and significant hedgerows remain intact, apart from in the wider more fertile river valleys where farming is more intensive.

Woodlands have been affected by lack of traditional coppice management, rhododendron invasion and coniferisation”²

4.8 The ESCC Landscape Assessment summarises the many significant and rare features within Burwash Parish:

- Spectacular long-ranging views across the valleys from ridges to the north and south;
- Steep valley sides descending sharply from the ridge towards the Rother and Dudwell rivers;
- Rolling, richly wooded landscape with ancient woodland and shaws;
- Relatively open valley floors with small, winding, partly tree-lined rivers - the Rother often floods turning the valley bottom into a huge sheet of water;
- Ridgetop village settlements of Burwash, Burwash Common and Burwash Weald;
- Characterful, medieval and other historic buildings and a landmark church;
- Picturesque scattered farmsteads, oast houses, cottages and manor houses;
- Historic routeways, ancient droving routes and sunken lanes many with notable wildflower verges;
- Archaeological remains; pre-historic and notable from the iron industry, such as hammer ponds and iron bloomeries;
- Field and heath systems of unimproved grassland, heathland and historic field boundaries;
- Extensive areas of extreme remoteness.

4.7 Another important study, The Historic Landscape Characterisation project, was launched in 2005 as part of a national programme by English Heritage and other parties as a kind of modern “Domesday Survey”. Burwash Parish was selected for the High Weald having some of the greatest degree of historic landscape survival. Designed to help guide future management of the landscape, it was also intended to assist in “informing strategic and development control planning processes” and has been a useful source of evidence on the distinctive medieval field patterns.³

² East Sussex County Landscape Assessment 2016

<https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/landscape/>

³ https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/sussex_hlc_2014/

5 Historic Environment



5.1 The Environment group looked at the historic environment of Burwash Parish by researching the important periods of its history and pre-history; the buildings and notable landmarks, reports of significant archaeological findings, and the impact of human activity on the landscape.

5.2. There are 150 East Sussex Historic Environment Records (HER) for the parish of Burwash.

5.3 The National Heritage List for England includes 138 entries for the parish and includes nationally designated assets: Listed Buildings (e.g. St Anthony's Church, houses, cottages, farmhouses, barns, shops and pubs), Scheduled Monuments, (Burwash War Memorial) and Registered Parks and Gardens (Bateman's).

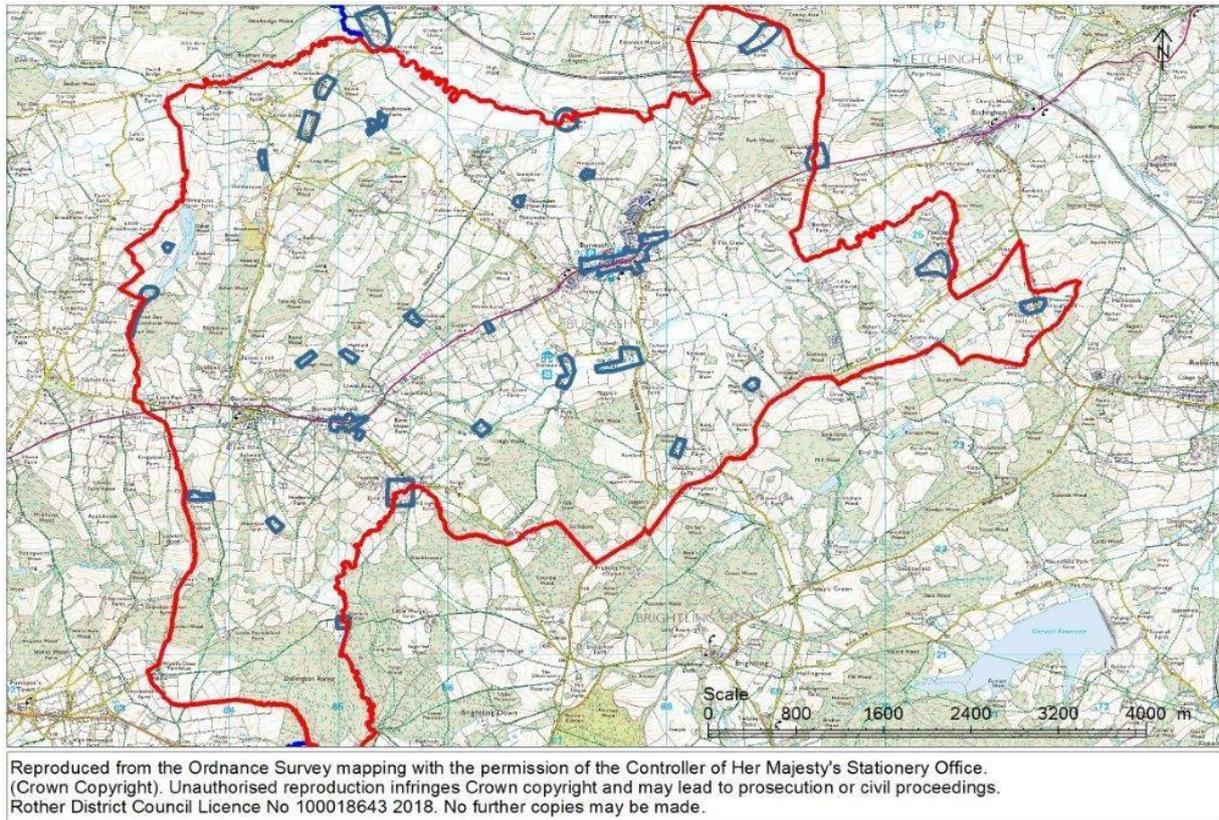
5.4 The Historic Milestone Society database reports 5 of the iconic white wooden Fingerposts.

5.5 Historic England records 111 results (there is some overlap with the HER records).

5.6 There are 11 records of archaeological excavations in the parish. There is evidence from the artefacts recovered from Willingford Bridge over the River Dudwell in Burwash Weald - two scrapers and seven blades - that the parish has been inhabited since the Middle Stone Age (9600-4000 BCE).

5.7 Other archaeological finds include an Early Bronze Age axe, a small straight-sided flat copper axe (exact location not known) and a flint axe from the Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age which was found at a property in Burwash High Street

Figure 2: Archaeological Notification Areas for Burwash Parish



5.8 The main A265 road, running along the ridgeway from Hurst Green to Heathfield along which the three villages of the Parish lie, is likely to have its origins as a pre-historic trackway, then a Roman road. Historic routeways such as Shrub Lane, Ham Lane and Willingford Lane lead down to the two rivers to the north and south from the ridge settlements. The wildflower and grass verges are indicators of the historic routeways used for common grazing as livestock was moved from field to field or to market.

5.9 There is much evidence of the importance of Burwash Parish in the iron industry from the medieval period. The Wealden geology of sands and clays provided the iron ore, as well as stone and brick with which to build furnaces. Woodland supplied the charcoal fuel and the numerous small streams and the two rivers provided water power for the bellows and hammers of the forges and furnaces. Of the examples of iron memorials in the Wealden churches, the example in St Bartholomew's Church in Burwash village is the oldest, dating from the 1530's.⁴

5.10 Many of the fine houses and estates date from this time, built from the great wealth generated by the iron industry. Best-known of these is the 17th century Jacobean house of Bateman's, which was also the home of the author Rudyard Kipling from 1902 to his death in

⁴ <https://www.wealdeniron.org.uk/hist.htm>

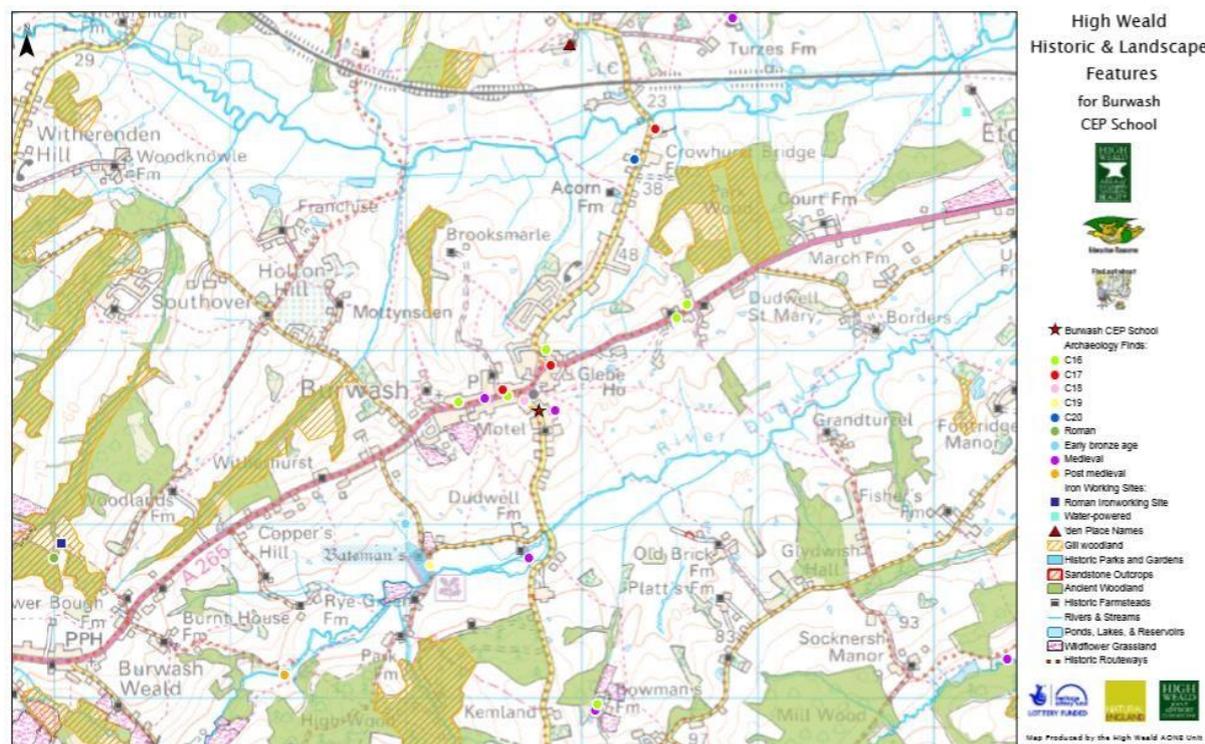
1936. This is now a National Trust property drawing around 129,00 visitors a year into the Parish to enjoy the house, gardens, water-mill and scenic footpath walks.

5.11 Burwash High street is one of Sussex's best-preserved village streets, and has a great variety of mostly 17th and 18th-century buildings, though some are medieval. Many are tile hung, timber framed, brick and weather-boarded, and display typical hipped gables. There is a wealth of Listed Buildings in the Parish and a Conservation Area in the centre of Burwash village.

5.12 Evidence of the iron industry survives in the form of place names (e.g. Furnace Field). There are pockets of landscape around the parish with boundary ditches and water filled pits – hammer ponds and furnace ponds - also signs of ancient bloomeries in some of the ancient woodland. Lumps of slag, the waste left over from the smelting process are often found in gardens and wooded areas.

5.13 The High Weald AONB office provided data for Burwash Parish using the Sussex Historical Landscape Characterisation maps to highlight these important landscape features. It includes Historic features which will be looked at in this section.

Fig 3: High Weald historic & landscape features for Burwash Parish



6 Green Infrastructure: Footpaths, Bridleways and Open Spaces

6.1 The Parish is fortunate to have an extensive network of footpaths and bridleways. These provide access across the landscape for connectivity to other areas, opportunities for exercise, horse-riding, dog-walking, enjoyment of the beautiful views deep within remote countryside and are a great tourist attraction.

6.2 The NDP recognises the need to protect these important green networks and will work with landowners, neighbouring parishes and East Sussex County Council where improvements are needed to signage or maintenance.

6.3 Walking routes include stretches of many of the country lanes, which, with their Notable Verges and prolific, often rare species of wildflowers, form important pollinating corridors. There is no walkway present on the majority of the lanes within the parish and increasing traffic, use of lanes as rat runs and the general pattern of driving, threaten the safety, exercise and enjoyment of residents and visitors.

6.4 Projects within the Parish – including the project to restore and protect areas along Willingford Lane (now designated a Wildflower Lane with Notable Verges), Ham Lane and Shrub Lane will be supported and encouraged by the NDP.

6.5 The Parish also has important community open green spaces at Burwash Common, Swan Meadow; both of these provide recreational, sporting and social facilities with a Pavilion and Sports Hall respectively. There is more open community space at Hornbeam, a nature reserve at Down Meadow and the churchyard behind St Bartholomew's, which is abundant in wild flowers and a place of peaceful reflection.

6.6 The Environment group does not propose to designate further open spaces within the NDP, but will protect and preserve the existing green infrastructure from development.

7 Dark Skies

7.1 The three villages of Burwash, Burwash Weald and Burwash Common, like many other rural villages in the area, maintain a tradition of being unlit. At night, the parish merges into “inky darkness” compared to the bright lights of much of the South East.

7.2 The Campaign for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE) indicates that darkness at night is one of the key characteristics of rural areas and represents a major difference between what is rural and what is urban.

7.3 The absence of street lighting allows the stars to be seen in the dark skies above, and also reduces the damaging impact of light pollution. Skyglow – the pinkish-orange glow that can be seen for miles around towns and cities, spreading deep into the countryside, is caused by a scattering of artificial light by airborne dusts and water droplets.⁵

7.4 There is increasing awareness of the impact that light pollution can have on wildlife, by interrupting natural rhythms including migration, reproduction and feeding patterns.

7.5 Volunteers from the three villages came forward to assist in taking dark sky readings in early spring 2018. The data was collected following a standard methodology developed by the High Weald AONB Partnership following Dark Sky Association guidance.

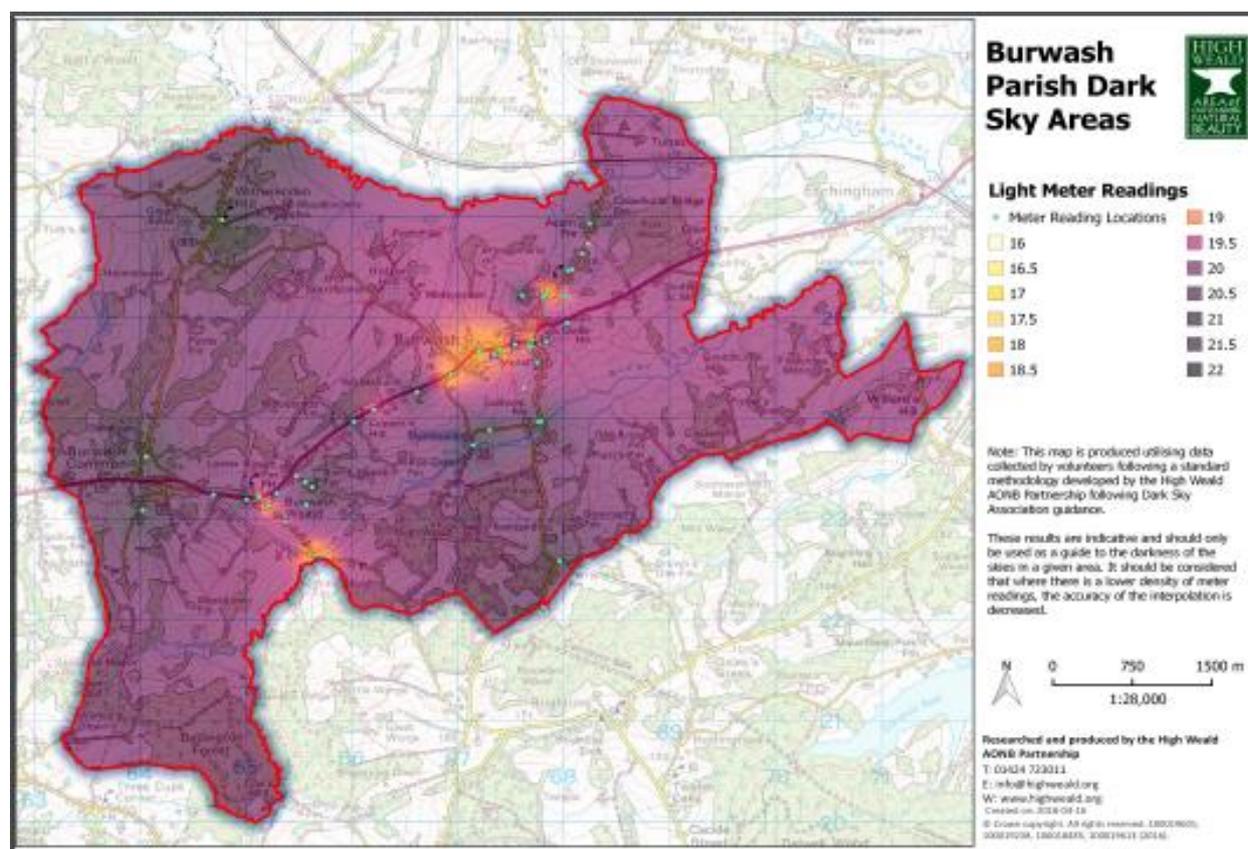
7.6 These results are indicative and should only be used as a guide to the darkness of the skies in a given area; where there is a lower density of meter readings, the accuracy of the interpolation is decreased. The sky quality meters (SQMs) provided for this study range from 16 – 22. High readings indicate a darker sky, however a reading of 22 is very rare.

⁵ CPRE : <https://www.nightblight.cpre.org.uk/what-is-light-pollution>

Measurements of 19 or above are indicative of dark skies, whereas those below 19 suggest an area of greater light pollution.

7.7 Burwash parish appears to be a particularly dark with the greatest number of readings ranging between 19.6 and 21. Only three of the meter reading locations showed very bright areas with readings below 18 – all of which are located along the main road running through Burwash. The darkest area in the parish received a meter reading of 21.33 and is located in a rural area out towards Burwash Weald. The lightest reading taken was 17.37 and is located in the middle of Burwash High Street. The average reading in Burwash Parish is 19.90, which suggests that this is a particularly dark area with only a few places presenting significant light pollution.

Fig 4: Light Meter readings for Burwash Parish



8 Biodiversity: Flora and fauna

8.1 A 100-page report was produced for Burwash Parish by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre in December 2018. Extracts and selected maps are included in Section 10; the report cannot be published in full for reasons of land ownership confidentiality and the presence of very rare and endangered species.

8.2 The results record that Burwash Parish is entirely within the AONB and has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) - Willingford Wildflower Meadow and the area of Dallington Forest which falls within the parish. These are all statutory sites of national importance.

8.3 There are also 9 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), one Local Geological Site (LGS) and examples of seven different habitats of which two are 'significant' habitat types i.e. Ancient woodlands and Ghyll woodlands.

8.4 The report indicates extensive areas of land within the parish are under management e.g. by the Forestry Commission, National Trust and Woodland Trust or operating land stewardship schemes with Defra and Natural England. The group is supportive of all landowners who work positively to manage their land and working farms with active programmes to protect and enhance the landscape and bio-diversity, including active soil and water quality management and addressing invasive species such as Himalayan balsam.

8.5 Not recorded within the report, but with a growing membership, the High Weald AONB Office actively promotes the Upper Rother Valley Cluster group of landowners within the parish and neighbouring areas. This group works together and meets regularly to share knowledge that will help protect and enhance the biodiversity of their land and the countryside in general.

8.6 An abundance of flora and fauna is recorded with more than 2000 individual records of 188 different types of nationally, internationally and other Protected and Designated species found within the Parish.

8.6 There is also evidence of 33 different types of invasive species.

8.7 Section 11 below provides more maps and data from the report.

9 Community Initiatives

9.1 As a follow-up to the Traffic and Transport Survey, a group of residents, a number of whom are adversely affected by the increasing pattern and frequency of heavy goods vehicles passing along the A265, joined the Environment focus group meetings in the summer of 2018 and volunteered to undertake air pollution monitoring at three areas within the parish.

9.2 The purpose of the exercise was to compare the air quality at areas that experienced high, medium and low traffic activity. These were the 'pinch-point' at the western end of Burwash High Street (high traffic), the entrance to Strand Meadow off Shrub Lane (medium traffic) and by Crowhurst Bridge in the north of the parish (low traffic).

9.3 An initial, one-off test kit supplied by Friends of the Earth did not record nationally high levels of air pollution. However, the project is being carried out in conjunction with Lambeth Scientific Services Ltd over a 12-month period from summer 2018 and the results will then be interpreted. They will provide a benchmark record against which future pollution levels can be measured.

9.4 At the Burwash Christmas Fair in December 2017, the Environment group launched the 'Wild About Burwash' initiative, handing out flyers and advertising in the local new-letters. The project hoped to encourage members of the community to report flora and fauna (rare or otherwise) seen within gardens or around the parish to the Sussex Wildlife Trust (SWT) who would then produce a Biodiversity Report for inclusion in the BNDP (see sections 8 and 10).

9.5 The response was encouraging and reports came from a wide range of age groups and locations within the Parish. Residents of Willingford Lane submitted extensive records from the wildflower verges and meadows and the Sussex Botanical Recording Society similarly provided numerous records from a survey at St Philip's churchyard. Others came from

gardens, sheds, fields, footpaths and woodlands, and the findings of local moth and bat experts.

9.6 Other activities planned by the group include working-parties to remove invasive species such as Himalayan Balsam, clearing and planting verges, nature reserve areas and other community green spaces. Projects to increase wildflowers throughout the village to restore natural beauty, preserve rare local species and increase pollinators, are underway throughout the parish with the hope that the villages will become a ‘flowered’ village area.

9.7 The first of a series of talks on the Environment run by Wild About Burwash took place in March 2019 with more than 70 attending.

9.8 The focus group invited those who had assisted with the dark skies and air pollution monitoring projects to draw up a list of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (S.W.O.T.) they felt affected the Parish in order to assist in preparing this Assessment and creating Environment policies for the BDNP.

Fig 5: SWOT Analysis

<u>STRENGTHS</u>	<u>WEAKNESSES</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AONB ● 2 valleys (good water quality) ● SSSI - Wildflower meadows ● Ridge-top villages ● Bateman’s + National Trust land ownership ● Forestry Commission plantations ● Historical landscape (ancient fields, hedgerows, drove-ways, footpaths) ● Conservation area ● Leisure & walking opportunities ● Dark skies (no street lights) ● Kipling ● Archaeology ● Listed buildings ● Food vans (no driving for take away) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Flooding ● Pollution from traffic/HGV’s ● Declining biodiversity ● Farming techniques ● Chemical use on fields ● Sewage leakage Shrub Lane ● Limited education on environment ● Invasive species e.g. Himalayan balsam, signal crayfish ● Limited organic farming ● Farm slurry / watercourse eutrophication ● Poor maintenance of footpaths ● Fly tipping ● Tree felling ● Lack of local food sourcing in shop ● Speeding traffic ● Dog waste and littering

<u>OPPORTUNITIES</u>	<u>THREATS</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post Brexit funding ● Local employment to reduce car journeys ● Development opportunities sympathetic to environment ● Improved public transport ● Better car parking (less pollution) ● School involvement in environment ● Better events – talks etc. ● Tree re-generation ● More dog waste bins ● Village sustainability schemes ● Opportunities for local sourcing of food ● Promotion of local produce ● Potential for local farmers'/produce market ● Environmentally friendly housing ● Expand countryside stewardship take up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased traffic (pollution) ● Post Brexit funding ● Sewage capacity ● Local planning and development policies ● Housing targets ● Deer numbers (threat to trees etc.) ● River siltation ● Tree felling ● Current facilities closing e.g. shops, pre-school ● Increased littering and fly-tipping

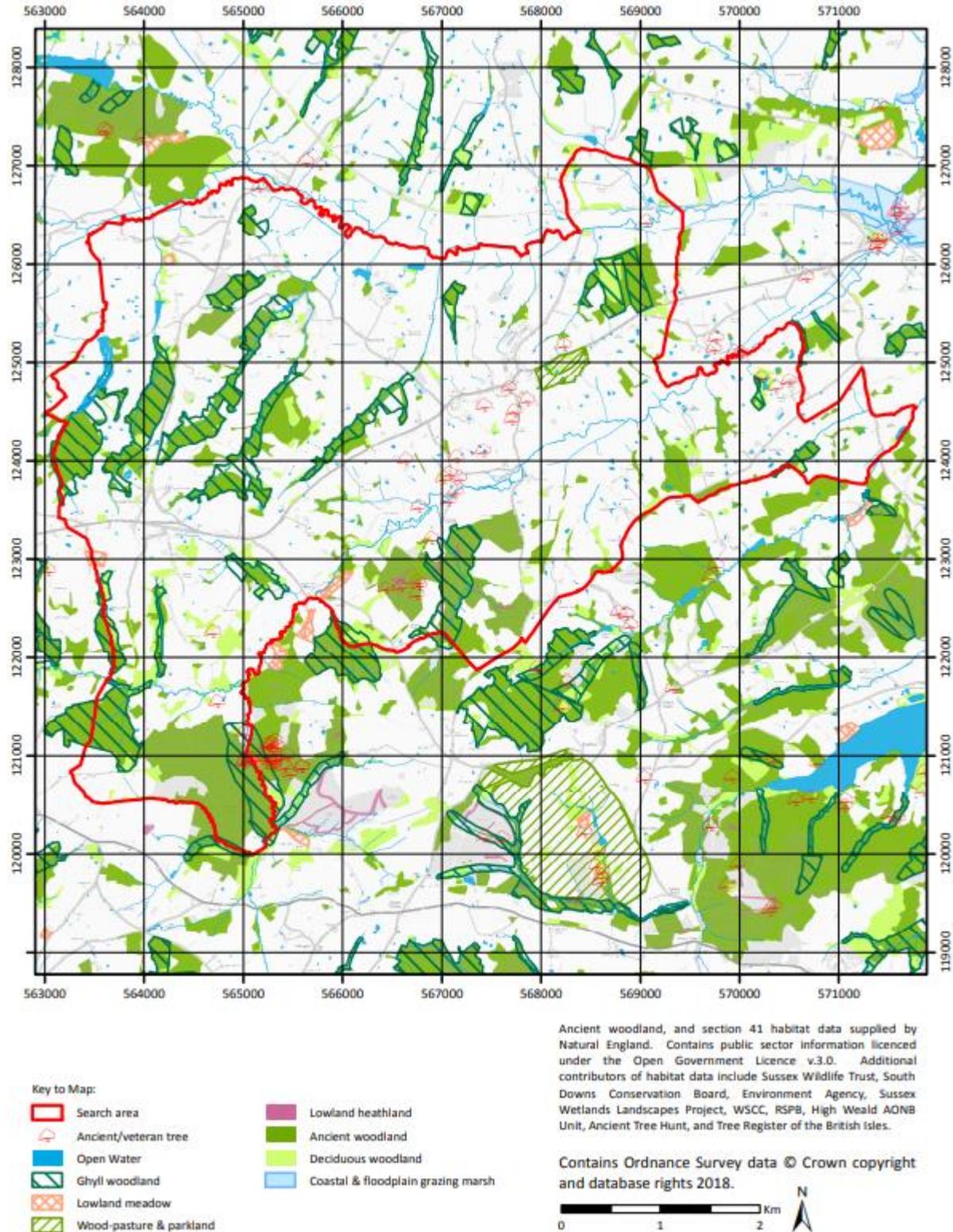
10 Conclusion

As evidenced by the research and consultation undertaken by the Environment focus group and members of the community who have contributed to this project, Burwash Parish has a wealth of rare characteristic landscape and historic features.

This special environment within the High Weald AONB demands careful and continued protection in the context of new development to ensure it complements and enhances the existing landscape, and contributes positively to the social, economic and environmental health of the three villages.

11 Appendices

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre Habitats Map of Burwash Parish



Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre: Burwash Parish Statutory and Non-Statutory List of Sites

Maps

Based on data currently held at the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, the following appear within the search radius:

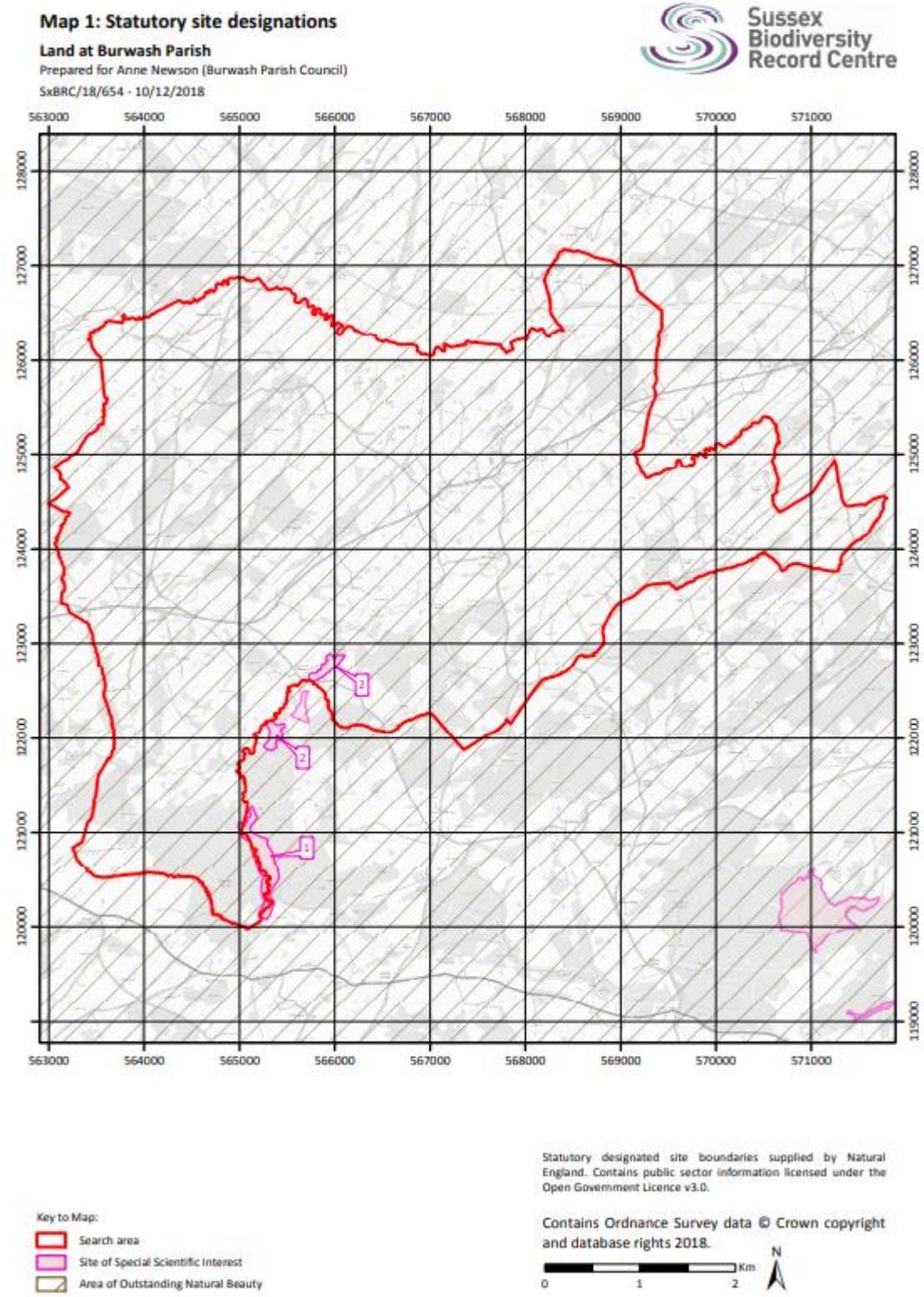
Statutory site designations	
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Dallington Forest Willingford Meadows
Area of Outstanding Natrual Beauty (AONB)	High Weald
Non-statutory site designations	
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	CR28 - Yokeing Close Wood CR31 - Pasture & Bough Woods CR42 - Park Wood CR43 - Blackbrooks CR46 - Glydwish Wood CR47 - Church Wood CR50 - Green Wood CR51 - Henhurst Farm Woodland & Meadows CW84 - Green Wood
Local Geological Site (LGS)	TQ62/45 - Dallington Forest, Brightling
Notable Road Verge	Shrub Lane Spring Lane, Burwash Willingford Lane, Burwash
Ownership/management	
Environmental Stewardship Agreement Forestry Commission National Trust Woodland Trust site	
Section 41 habitats & other	
Lowland meadow Deciduous woodland Ancient woodland Ghyll woodland Wood-pasture & parkland Tree Register of British Isles Ancient Tree Hunt	

Any citation sheets currently available can be found towards the back of this report.

Habitat data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) are created in-house or obtained from a variety of dataset providers. SxBRC continually strive to further improve and update these data wherever possible. However, this map should be treated as indicative rather than definitive. Data may be generated from a range of field survey and/or predictive methods, each of which may have its own inherent limitations. In some situations a recent ground survey may be required to establish definitively the current status of a particular habitat at a specific location.

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre must be acknowledged whenever data is cited from this report.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre: Burwash Parish Statutory Sites Map



Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre: Burwash Parish Non-Statutory Sites Map

