

Overall Character

This Character Area extends from Chichester in the west to the edge of the Arun Valley in the east, and around Bognor Regis to the south. Over time a large part of this area has been reclaimed from the sea, and remains below the current high spring tide level. It comprises a mainly flat, open landscape crossed by meandering rifes. Dominated by highly productive arable fields and modern farm buildings, it has a fragmented hedgerow and hedgerow tree pattern. The spire of Chichester Cathedral is a widely visible feature. Rows of large light reflecting glasshouses, equestrian facilities, horse paddocks and industrial buildings, for instance in the Ford and Tangmere areas, are strong suburban elements. Where these occur, they create visual confusion and poor definition between town and countryside, and erode distinctive landscape character. Major suburban settlements in the area are Tangmere, Barnham, Yapton, and Westergate. In contrast, there are areas of a smaller scale, more varied rural landscape with quiet hamlets and traditional villages enclosed by small pastures.

Key Characteristics

- Low lying flat open landscape.
- Meandering rifes and straight drainage ditch systems, with associated unimproved grassland and edged by reed beds.
- A low density of hedgerows and hedgerow trees with occasional shelterbelts.
- Large-scale arable farming and market gardening. Extensive farms with both traditional and modern farm buildings and silos.
- Clusters of glasshouses.
- Scattered, historically nucleated villages with mixed building materials of flint, brick, half timber and stone.
- Large farmsteads along roads, and on dead-end tracks.

- Long views to Arundel, the Downs and to the distinctive spire of Chichester Cathedral.
- The relatively open character of much of the area allows long views so that village church towers are important landmarks in views.
- Frequent urban fringe influences of horse paddocks, light industry and disused airfields, with busy minor and major roads.
- The urban fringes associated with Bognor are particularly obvious, with sporadic urban development in suburban settlements of Tangmere, Barnham, Yapton, and Westergate.
- Large gravel pit lakes around the edge of Chichester.
- Few trees or hedgerows, partly as a result of Dutch Elm Disease, from the 1970s and the Great Storm of 1987 and overall high quality agricultural land, although, where they do exist, they form prominent features.
- Light industry in the countryside at Ford and Tangmere.



Chichester to Yapton Coastal Plain

South Coast Plain

The area covered by the Sheet is derived from:

Chichester to Shoreham Coastal Plain (C1) Landscape Character Area as defined in the unpublished **West Sussex Landscape Character Assessment** (November 2003).



Historic Features

- Area settled and resources exploited from prehistoric times onwards. Few visible prehistoric monuments apart from crop marks.
- Distinctive medieval manor houses at Shripney and Barnham Court.
- Important medieval churches with spires which distinguish this otherwise flat landscape.
- Large regular fields, mostly the product of Parliamentary enclosure.
- Remains of the line of the Arundel to Chichester Canal. This formed part of an important late 18th century barge route.
- Excavations at Westhampnett, in advance of the bypass, demonstrated that Roman, iron age and earlier settlement evidence may lie just below plough soil level.
- At Aldingbourne, beside the Rife, lie the remains of a medieval castle. In those days Aldingbourne Rife was a navigable waterway.
- Disused airfields, such as at Tangmere and Yapton.

Biodiversity

- Semi-natural habitats are scarce due to intensive arable agriculture.
- Hedgerow pattern is fragmented with occasional isolated woods, for example, Hunston Copse (Site of Nature Conservation Importance, SNCI).
- Low lying species-rich grasslands adjacent to the rifes, artificial water bodies of Chichester canal (SNCI) and gravel pits together with remnant semi-natural broadleaved woodlands form pockets of high nature conservation importance.
- Occasional species-rich meadows along rifes, for example, Kingston Manor meadows, Runcton.
- Artificial lakes of the Chichester Gravel Pit complex are particularly important for wintering and breeding birds as the largest collection of inland water bodies in the county.
- Occasional village ponds and greens provide local havens for wildlife.
- Invasive floating pennywort in Pagham Rife.

Change - Key Issues

- Urban development pressures, especially in the gaps between settlements and on the edge of Chichester.
- Major road improvements.
- Loss of mature elm trees in the 1970's and 1980's due to Dutch Elm disease.
- Loss of floodplain and wet woodland due to changes in agricultural drainage practices.
- Loss of tree and hedgerow cover from agricultural intensification since World War II.
- Conversion of agricultural buildings to light industrial uses.
- Farm diversification and garden centres leading to introduction of signs and fencing.
- Introduction of large scale industrial buildings and glasshouses with distribution sheds.
- Derelict glasshouses.
- Climate change may increase the risk of storm surges associated with flooding. This will have consequences for inter-tidal habitats, increasing pressure for possibly insensitive coastal defences.
- Management and possible realignment of sea defences due to predicted sea level rises will have significant implications for landscape over the coming decades.

Landscape and Visual Sensitivities

Key sensitivities are:

- Key views to the South Downs, Chichester Cathedral and Arundel.
- Fragmentation and loss of hedgerows and connections between hedgerow and woodland.
- Replacement of mature treescape.
- Changes in drainage patterns.
- Industry in the countryside associated with horticulture and light industry, resulting in large clusters of glasshouses and industrial buildings.
- Loss of archaeological remains to ploughing.
- Development on settlement edges of Bognor and suburban settlements of Tangmere, Barnham, Yapton and Westergate.
- Loss of distinction between different settlements due to urban expansion.
- Changes in transport infrastructure due to urban development pressures.
- Managed retreat of the coastline may be particularly influential in the future, providing opportunities for the creation of new coastal and inter-tidal habitats, and could result in a more naturally functioning landscape.



Scattered villages - Merston



Gravel Pit Lakes - Chichester



Clusters of glasshouses - Barnham



Large scale arable farming on flat open landscape - Oving

Land Management Guidelines

Establish landscape management plans for urban edges to enhance the distinction between urban and rural landscape

Encourage landscape enhancements around villages and on their approaches



Encourage bold tree planting associated with large agricultural and industrial buildings

Encourage and promote land management schemes to increase grassland areas

Link up existing remnant hedgerows and tree lines to re-establish coherent field boundaries and wildlife corridors

Conserve the significant views to Chichester Cathedral and the South Downs.

- Create a new, large scale tree and hedgerow framework which complements the open intensively farmed landscape, whilst maintaining significant views of Chichester Cathedral, the South Downs and local features.
- Maintain and strengthen field boundaries such as hedgerows and shelterbelts.
- Link up existing remnant hedgerows and tree lines to re-establish coherent field boundaries and wildlife corridors.
- Encourage a full tree survey of the area with a view to conserving and managing existing feature tree groups and individuals.
- Encourage and promote land management schemes to increase species rich grassland areas.
- Promote management and establishment of grassland regimes of grazing, hay cutting and silage.
- Establish landscape management plans for urban edges, notably Bognor Regis, to enhance the distinction between the urban and rural landscape.
- Restore and strengthen the landscape of the gaps between settlements.
- Encourage landscape enhancements around villages and on their approaches.
- Establish new vegetation features by the planting of hedgerows and tree clumps in field corners and along roadsides, especially those approaching settlements.
- Encourage the planting of shelter belts around horse paddocks, using native species, to give visual and wildlife benefits.
- Promote sympathetic design of new road schemes, particularly associated with transport infrastructure for Bognor Regis.
- Encourage the production of a colour and design study for new and existing agricultural and industrial buildings.
- Encourage bold tree planting associated with large agricultural buildings, glasshouses and industrial buildings to attempt to assimilate them into the landscape more satisfactorily.
- Restrict extensive areas of tree planting to poorer quality agricultural land.
- Encourage the replacement or restoration of derelict glasshouses where these appear detrimental to the landscape.
- Maintain and enhance the landscape and biodiversity of rifes and other existing habitats. Reprofile banks and encourage more diverse flora by lengthening clearance cycles.
- Enhance the visual prominence of rifes through the establishment of waterside vegetation features.
- Maintain, restore and enhance floodplain woodland and associated species, including native black poplar, where appropriate.

The Guidelines should be read in conjunction with:

- County-wide Landscape Guidelines set out in *A Strategy for the West Sussex Landscape* (November 2005) published by West Sussex County Council.
- Climate Change Adaptation Management Plan, 2006.
- South Downs Shoreline Management Plan - Beachy Head to Selsey Bill (under review).
- Black Poplar Species Action Plan for Sussex, June 2005.