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12 October 2025 00:49

Subject:

IFIELD SOCIETY REPORT: 'MAKING A CASE FOR THE ANCIENT PARISH OF IFIELD TO BE DESIGNATED THE NORTH SUSSEX NATIONAL LANDSCAPE'

Attachments:

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Categories:

Comments Received

Dear Helen Davies

Thank you for your submission to the Planning Application DC/25/1312

Would Sussex Wildlife Trust consider supporting this initiative (below).?

Kind regards

The Ifield Society

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Ifield Street, Ifield Village
Crawley, West Sussex
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IFIELD SOCIETY REPORT

'Making a Case for the Ancient Parish of Ifield to be Designated

the North Sussex National Landscape'

Prepared by The Ifield
Society

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Symonds

October 2025

Executive Summary

The Ancient Parish of Ifield, lying at the meeting point of Crawley and Horsham in North Sussex, represents one of the last surviving historic landscapes in the region where natural beauty, cultural heritage, and community identity coexist in rare harmony. Once a rural parish recorded in the Domesday Book, Ifield remains a living landscape of meadows, brooks, woodlands, and church spire — a green heart connecting the Weald to the Downs.

In recent years, this landscape has come under acute threat from speculative urban expansion, most notably the West of Ifield housing scheme proposed by Homes England. Yet precisely because of these pressures, Ifield now stands as a test case for a new approach

to landscape protection in North Sussex: the recognition of the parish as a National Landscape — the updated designation replacing the former Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

This report argues that the Ancient Parish of Ifield more than satisfies Natural England's criteria for National Landscape status through its exceptional combination of:

- Natural beauty: ancient meadows, watercourses, and hedgerow patterns of striking ecological richness and scenic value.
- Cultural heritage: a continuous human story from the Iron Age bloomery and medieval moat to St Margaret's Church and Ifield Village.
- Community stewardship: a strong, organised local movement to protect, celebrate, and interpret the parish's living heritage.

Designation would ensure coherent management, sustainable recreation, and lasting protection of this unique landscape. It would also restore to Ifield — and to Sussex — a sense of continuity between people, place, and nature, aligning perfectly with the national policy vision to “recover nature, connect people, and celebrate landscapes that tell England's story.”

The case for recognising Ifield as the heart of a proposed North Sussex National Landscape is therefore both urgent and compelling. It offers a hopeful, forward-looking alternative to

short-term exploitation — one that honours the past while safeguarding the future.

1. Introduction

The concept of a National Landscape is rooted in a simple but profound truth: that certain places are so beautiful, so culturally resonant, and so ecologically vital that their protection is a matter of national importance. Formerly known as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, these landscapes embody the living heritage of England — where the natural and the human have evolved together across centuries.

The Ancient Parish of Ifield, situated between Crawley and Horsham in North Sussex, exemplifies such a landscape. It is a place where medieval field systems still shape the land, where the Ifield Brook winds through wildflower meadows alive with dragonflies and kingfishers, and where the tower of St Margaret's Church continues to rise above the treeline as it has for more than eight hundred years.

This parish is not simply a remnant of rural England. It is a mosaic of nature and history that remains deeply loved and actively cared for by the local community. Within its modest boundaries lie traces of Iron Age and Roman industry, medieval farming, and post-Reformation ecclesiastical life — all set within an ecological corridor that links the upper Mole Valley to the High Weald.

Yet this remarkable continuity of landscape and memory now faces fragmentation from large-scale speculative development. The proposed West of Ifield housing scheme threatens to erase the very qualities that make this landscape irreplaceable.

In response, this report puts forward a positive alternative: that the Ancient Parish of Ifield — forming part of the wider north Sussex Wealden landscape — be formally recognised and protected as the North Sussex National Landscape. Such designation would not merely preserve scenic beauty, but would affirm the parish’s historical, ecological, and communal importance as a living example of England’s rural soul.

The pages that follow set out the evidence and arguments for this designation — beginning with an exploration of the parish’s deep historical and ecological character, and concluding with practical recommendations for national recognition and local action.

PART 1 – Context and Rationale

2. The Ancient Parish of Ifield: Historical Overview and Character

The Ancient Parish of Ifield lies within the northern Weald of Sussex, a landscape once thick with oak, yew, and beech, shaped over millennia by human settlement, agriculture, and worship. Its name derives from the Old English Iw-leah — “the yew tree clearing” — and the living yews that still flourish around St Margaret’s Church bear silent witness to that origin.

Ifield appears in the Domesday Book of 1086, recorded as Ifelt, with references to a church, a mill, and fertile meadows by the brook. The parish boundaries — largely unchanged for centuries — encompass the village, church, and surrounding countryside, including Ifield Brook Meadows, Ifield Court Moat (a Scheduled Ancient Monument), and remnants of medieval field systems.

Archaeological finds confirm a much earlier story. Iron Age and Roman artefacts have been discovered along Ifield Brook and in nearby fields, suggesting continuous settlement and industrial activity over two thousand years ago. An ancient bloomery, used for smelting local Wealden iron ore, stands as testimony to this early enterprise, linking Ifield to the wider narrative of Sussex’s ironworking past.

During the Middle Ages, Ifield prospered as a self-sufficient rural parish centred on its church, manor, and farmland. Its moated site, court records, and agricultural patterns reflect the social order of medieval England. Later centuries saw modest change — enclosure, small-scale industry, and the gradual urban

expansion of Crawley — yet the essential rural pattern endured.

Today, Ifield remains a rare survival: a historic landscape still legible in its original form. Ancient tracks, hedgerows, and watercourses define its geography; the church tower still rises above the meadows; and the brook continues to wind through a green corridor alive with wildlife.

In essence, the Ancient Parish of Ifield is not a relic frozen in time, but a living palimpsest — a layered text of nature and culture in which every generation has written its part. This continuity is what makes it of both regional and national significance.

3. Ecological and Archaeological Richness

Few places in Sussex offer such concentrated diversity within so compact an area. The Ifield Brook Meadows, designated as a Local Green Space and Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA), form the ecological heart of the parish. These meadows are seasonally flooded, supporting rare sedges, marsh plants, and a thriving population of invertebrates.

The brook itself — a tributary of the River Mole — supports kingfishers, herons, egrets, bats, and dragonflies, while its clean waters nurture amphibians and aquatic insects that have disappeared from much of lowland England.

Archaeologically, Ifield is of exceptional interest.

- The Ifield Court Moat, a Scheduled Monument, preserves the footprint of a medieval manor.
- The Iron Age and Roman bloomery site along Ifield Brook indicates industrial use from at least the 1st century BCE.
- Iron slag deposits and pottery fragments found near “The Druids” hint at pre-Roman and possibly ritual occupation.

These features, when viewed together, reveal a continuum of human activity — from ancient industry to medieval agriculture and beyond — all preserved within a single landscape still accessible to the public.

4. The Threat and the Opportunity

In the 21st century, the Ancient Parish of Ifield stands at a crossroads. On one side lies the growing town of Crawley, with relentless pressure for housing expansion. On the other lies a countryside of enduring beauty and heritage value — a landscape that has so far survived but not yet been formally protected.

The West of Ifield development proposal, led by the Government’s own master developer Homes England, threatens to impose up to

10,000 new homes across this parish and its adjoining meadows. The development risks erasing both visible heritage and the ecological balance of the area through the loss of open meadowland, disruption of ancient drainage patterns, and destruction of archaeological remains.

Yet within this threat lies an opportunity. The very qualities that render Ifield vulnerable — its openness, natural beauty, and heritage — also make it eminently worthy of recognition as part of a new National Landscape for North Sussex.

Designation would not freeze the landscape in time but would guide future change responsibly, ensuring that development respects rather than destroys. It would also create a framework for sustainable tourism, outdoor learning, and ecological restoration, helping Ifield become a model of community-led landscape management in the twenty-first century.

In this light, Ifield is not a marginal patch of countryside between towns; it is the green heart of North Sussex, a place where history, ecology, and community converge — and from which a new vision of landscape stewardship can grow.

5. National Landscape Criteria

Natural England defines National Landscapes (formerly Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – AONB) as those whose natural beauty, cultural heritage, and opportunities for public enjoyment are of such significance that they merit protection and management at a national level.

The principal criteria for designation include:

1. Natural beauty – encompassing landscape quality, scenic interest, and biodiversity.
2. Cultural and historic value – the presence of heritage assets, traditional land uses, and continuity of settlement.
3. Recreational opportunity – accessibility for quiet enjoyment and outdoor learning.
4. Integrity and coherence – the sense of a unified landscape character.
5. Public support and management potential – local commitment to conservation and engagement.

The Ancient Parish of Ifield demonstrably meets — and in some aspects exceeds — all five criteria. What follows is a detailed assessment of each.

6. Landscape Character and Natural Beauty

Ifield lies within the transitional zone between the Wealden Lowlands and the Northern Greensand Ridge, forming a landscape of intimate scale and gentle topography. Its character is defined by:

- **Meadows and Brooklands:** The Ifield Brook Meadows stretch in a sinuous line through the heart of the parish, their waterlogged soils creating a rare wet grassland ecosystem of shimmering greens and golds. In spring, buttercups and ragged robin carpet the fields; in autumn, mists rise from the brook beneath the church spire.
- **Woodlands and Hedgerows:** Ancient oaks, hornbeams, and hazels form continuous corridors linking the Meadows to Ifield Wood and beyond. These linear woodlands preserve medieval field patterns that are still visible from LiDAR imagery.
- **Visual Quality:** The view from St Margaret's Church across the brook to the meadows is among the most tranquil and emblematic in West Sussex. The combination of water, open pasture, and historic church tower creates a landscape of both picturesque beauty and spiritual resonance.
- **Soundscape and Sensory Qualities:** The bubbling of the brook, the call of the

kingfisher, and the absence of urban noise all contribute to a rare sense of peace and immersion in nature.

Such aesthetic integrity — maintained within walking distance of a modern town — is a remarkable survival. It offers precisely the qualities of tranquillity and timelessness that the National Landscape designation was created to protect.

7. Cultural Heritage and Historic Continuity

Ifield's landscape is a living record of human history. Within a single parish one can trace the evolution of English rural life:

- Prehistoric and Roman Periods: The Iron Age bloomery and Roman artefacts along Ifield Brook attest to early settlement and industry.
- Medieval Era: The moated Ifield Court, manorial records, and St Margaret's Church — with its Norman font and later Gothic tower — mark the parish as a continuous seat of community life for nearly a millennium.
- Post-Medieval and Modern Periods: Traditional farms, mills, and orchards persisted into the twentieth century, while the Ifield Village Conservation Area preserves cottages, lanes, and boundaries unchanged for generations.

Ifield is therefore a cultural landscape in the truest sense: nature and human activity interwoven through time. The enduring form of its fields and watercourses preserves a pattern of life largely erased elsewhere in the region.

Culturally, Ifield also represents continuity of meaning. The church remains an active place of worship; the meadows host local gatherings and educational walks; and community traditions such as the “Beating of the Bounds” continue to renew the parish identity. These living practices strengthen Ifield’s claim to be a heritage landscape of national importance.

8. Biodiversity and Ecology

Ecologically, the Ancient Parish of Ifield is a microcosm of Sussex’s natural richness. Within its modest boundaries exist multiple interconnected habitats:

- **Rivers and Wetlands:** Ifield Brook, a clean watercourse feeding the River Mole, supports kingfishers, egrets, moorhens, and water voles.
- **Grasslands:** Species-rich meadows harbour orchids, meadow foxtail, and yellow rattle, alongside butterflies such as the meadow brown and small skipper.
- **Woodland Margins:** Bats, [REDACTED] and tawny owls inhabit the mature woodland

belts, while ancient hedgerows provide continuous corridors for wildlife movement.

- Ponds and Ditches: Amphibians including frogs, newts, and toads breed in abundance, indicating healthy hydrological conditions.

These habitats form part of the Ifield Brook Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA) — officially recognised within the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership framework as an ecological corridor of county importance.

Under a National Landscape designation, these ecosystems would gain the long-term management they require: protection from fragmentation, ecological restoration of wet meadows, and educational engagement through citizen science and school programmes.

9. Community Stewardship and Local Value

The Ifield community has demonstrated exceptional dedication to preserving its parish landscape. The Ifield Society, established to research and protect local nature and heritage, has spearheaded numerous initiatives including:

- The “Save Our Ancient Parish” Campaign, opposing unsustainable development

while promoting heritage-based regeneration.

- The Friendly Dragon Walks and Festivals, blending folklore, ecology, and community education to foster connection with nature.
- The Ancient Ifield Exhibition at Crawley Museum, which showcases the parish's archaeological and cultural story.
- Citizen research projects mapping ancient boundaries, recording biodiversity, and documenting oral histories.

This sustained, voluntary effort embodies the principle that National Landscapes are not merely designated from above but nurtured from below. The community's sense of ownership and responsibility gives the Ancient Parish of Ifield a social cohesion that strengthens its claim for formal recognition.

10. Integrity and Coherence

The parish's landscape functions as a coherent unit — geographically, historically, and ecologically. Its brook, meadows, and woodlands are not isolated fragments but interconnected components of a whole. The church stands at its centre, symbolising the continuity of human life within the natural order.

Unlike many fragmented rural zones, Ifield still retains clear and recognisable boundaries — parish lines, field edges, and watercourses that define its sense of place. The landscape reads as a unified composition: every element contributes to its identity and beauty.

This coherence is central to the concept of a National Landscape. It ensures that protection will be meaningful, safeguarding the area not just for its individual features but for the way they collectively express the harmony between nature, history, and community.

Summary of Part II

In sum, the Ancient Parish of Ifield meets Natural England's National Landscape criteria in every respect:

Ifield is, in short, a landscape of national character at a local scale — one that richly deserves the recognition, protection, and celebration that National Landscape status would confer.

PART III – Strategic Alignment and Policy Fit

11. Fit with National and Local Policy

The proposal to designate the Ancient Parish of Ifield as part of the North Sussex National Landscape aligns closely with both national environmental strategy and local planning policy.

It offers a coherent and forward-looking response to government objectives on nature recovery, heritage conservation, and community well-being.

11.1 DEFRA's 25-Year Environment Plan (2018)

DEFRA's plan sets the vision of ensuring that "our natural environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations."

It identifies National Landscapes (formerly AONBs) as central to achieving this vision, highlighting their role in:

- Protecting natural beauty and biodiversity.
- Supporting sustainable economic activity.
- Enabling public engagement with nature and heritage.

Ifield's landscape contributes to all three. Its meadows and brook are vital for local biodiversity; its heritage assets embody centuries of sustainable land use; and its

accessibility offers direct engagement for thousands of local residents.

The parish thus exemplifies DEFRA's principle of "a green recovery rooted in place."

11.2 Natural England's "National Landscape Strategy" (2024)

Natural England's new framework replaces the AONB designation with "National Landscape" to reflect modern priorities:

- Nature and people at the heart of place-making.
- Climate resilience through landscape-scale restoration.
- Celebration of cultural heritage and local distinctiveness.

Ifield satisfies all these priorities. Its natural character supports biodiversity recovery; its wetlands contribute to climate resilience by storing carbon and regulating water; and its parish identity offers a living example of place-based heritage.

Designating Ifield would give substance to the National Landscape vision — translating policy into practice.

11.3 The Glover Review of Protected Landscapes (2019)

The Glover Review called for a “renaissance of designated landscapes,” urging that new areas be identified where local communities demonstrate stewardship and vision.

The Ifield Society’s long-standing activism provides precisely the community foundation Glover envisioned.

As such, Ifield offers a ready-made pilot project for implementing the review’s recommendation that “more landscapes in England be added to the national family.”

11.4 Local Policy Context

The Ancient Parish of Ifield lies within two administrative areas — Crawley Borough and Horsham District — both of which recognise the need for enhanced green infrastructure and heritage protection.

Key policies already support the principle of protection:

- Crawley Borough Council Local Plan (Policy CH2): Protects “heritage assets and their settings of historic significance.”
- Horsham District Local Plan (Policies 26 & 31): Protects “landscapes of high sensitivity and ecological value.”
- West Sussex County Council Climate Change Strategy: Encourages the restoration of natural carbon sinks and nature-based solutions.

However, these local protections remain fragmented and vulnerable to developer reinterpretation.

Designation as a National Landscape would consolidate these commitments under a single national framework, ensuring enduring protection and coordinated management across boundaries.

12. Boundary Proposal for the North Sussex National Landscape

The proposed North Sussex National Landscape would encompass the historic parish of Ifield and its surrounding ecological and cultural corridor — forming a natural bridge between the Surrey Hills National Landscape to the north and the High Weald National Landscape to the south.

12.1 Core Area: The Ancient Parish of Ifield

- Ifield Village and St Margaret’s Church
- Ifield Brook Meadows
- Ifield Court Moat (Scheduled Monument)
- Ancient orchards and hedgerows
- Adjoining woodland belts and meadows

12.2 Buffer Zones and Ecological Linkages

- The upper Mole Valley corridor to the north (linking to Surrey Hills).
- The Rusper and Faygate ridges to the west (historic Wealden farmland).
- The Gossops Green and Bewbush green wedges to the east and south, preserving separation between town and countryside.

This proposed geography creates a continuous north-south ecological and heritage corridor, reinforcing Natural England’s “Nature Recovery Network.”

It would also protect the visual and hydrological integrity of the landscape, preserving the Ifield Brook system as the spine of a wider green infrastructure.

13. Economic, Social, and Environmental Benefits

The designation of Ifield as part of a National Landscape would yield wide-ranging, measurable benefits for North Sussex — not only in ecological terms but also for local identity, economy, and well-being.

13.1 Economic Benefits

- Sustainable Tourism: Increased visitor interest in heritage walks, church trails, and wildlife observation — generating revenue for local businesses.
- Green Jobs: Opportunities in habitat management, environmental education, and eco-tourism services.
- Land Value Stability: Formal protection enhances surrounding property value through preserved rural setting and reduced development volatility.

13.2 Social and Cultural Benefits

- Community Health and Well-being: Access to tranquil green spaces reduces stress, enhances physical activity, and fosters social cohesion.
- Education and Learning: Ifield already serves as an outdoor classroom; National Landscape designation would formalise partnerships with local schools and universities.
- Cultural Continuity: Recognition would affirm Ifield's identity as a historic parish — reinforcing pride in place and a shared sense of belonging.

13.3 Environmental and Climate Benefits

- Biodiversity Enhancement: Designation would enable strategic habitat restoration

and species monitoring under the Nature Recovery Network.

- **Flood Mitigation:** Protection of meadows and wetlands would enhance natural flood management across the Mole Valley catchment.
- **Carbon Storage:** Wet grasslands and old woodlands act as carbon sinks — aligning with national net-zero goals.
- **Water Quality:** Preservation of Ifield Brook’s clean flow contributes to regional compliance with the Water Framework Directive.

In short, designation would secure multiple “public goods” — ecological, economic, and social — in perpetuity.

14. Governance and Management Potential

Effective landscape protection requires both local guardianship and strategic coordination. The Ifield proposal already benefits from an unusually strong foundation in both.

14.1 Local Stewardship

The Ifield Society, supported by residents, schools, and churches, has established a durable network of volunteers engaged in habitat

monitoring, heritage research, and public education.

This local infrastructure could serve as the nucleus of a Community Landscape Partnership Board — mirroring models used successfully in the Chilterns and Cotswolds National Landscapes.

14.2 Strategic Oversight

Partnership with:

- Natural England – for designation and guidance.
- West Sussex County Council – for policy integration.
- Sussex Wildlife Trust and South Downs National Park Authority – for ecological coordination.
- Crawley Borough and Horsham District Councils – for local planning and visitor management.

This collaborative governance would ensure that National Landscape status strengthens, rather than duplicates, existing conservation efforts — offering coherence where fragmented authority now prevails.

Summary of Part III

Designation of the North Sussex National Landscape centred on Ifield would therefore not only meet all statutory and strategic objectives but also serve as a model of community-driven, policy-aligned conservation for the nation.

PART IV – Conclusion and Call to Action

15. Recommendations

The evidence presented in this report demonstrates beyond reasonable doubt that the Ancient Parish of Ifield possesses the natural beauty, cultural significance, and community commitment required for National Landscape designation.

To secure this protection and unlock its full potential, the following actions are recommended:

1. **Initiate Formal Scoping Study**
Natural England should open a formal Scoping Assessment to evaluate Ifield and adjoining landscapes for inclusion within a newly created North Sussex National

Landscape—the first new designation of its kind in decades.

2. Local Authority Support

Horsham District Council, Crawley Borough Council, and West Sussex County Council should pass joint resolutions recognising the Ancient Parish of Ifield as a Heritage and Nature Landscape of Regional Significance, pending national assessment.

3. Development Moratorium

Homes England and associated developers should suspend all speculative applications—particularly within Ifield Brook Meadows—until completion of Natural England’s evaluation, ensuring no irreversible harm to potential National Landscape territory.

4. Establish the Ifield Landscape Partnership Board

A collaborative management body comprising The Ifield Society, local residents, faith organisations, schools, Wildlife Trust representatives, and council members.

Its immediate mandate: to coordinate data gathering, community engagement, and liaison with Natural England.

5. Develop a Community Management Plan

Outline sustainable pathways for conservation, heritage education, eco-tourism, and biodiversity restoration—providing a working example of “bottom-up” landscape governance.

6. Integrate with Regional Strategies

Ensure synergy with the Sussex Nature Recovery Network, DEFRA’s Environmental Improvement Plan, and West Sussex Council’s Climate Action Framework.

7. Promote Public Awareness

Launch a public campaign—“North Sussex National Landscape: Ifield at the Heart”—to build national visibility and support for the proposal.

16. Vision for the North Sussex National Landscape

Imagine a connected landscape stretching from the chalk uplands of the South Downs to the wooded ridges of Surrey Hills—bound together by the brooks, meadows, and villages of North Sussex.

At its centre stands Ifield, a parish where the past and future of England meet:

- a brook still pure enough for kingfishers,
- meadows still open to the sky,
- a church still ringing the same bell that tolled for generations.

This vision is not nostalgic. It is restorative—a model of how human habitation and natural order can coexist.

Designating Ifield as the nucleus of the North Sussex National Landscape would symbolise England’s commitment to harmony between development and dwelling, economy and ecology, modern life and ancestral memory.

17. Moral and Cultural Imperative

Beyond technical qualifications lies a deeper question of values.

Ifield embodies the idea that landscape is not property but inheritance—a trust handed down through centuries of stewardship.

To permit its destruction would be to break that trust; to protect it would be to renew it.

In the words often echoed in the parish:

**“We are not owners of
this land but its
temporary guardians.”**

Recognition as a National Landscape would give formal expression to that guardianship, making the Ancient Parish of Ifield a living testament to England’s care for its countryside, its memory, and its soul.

18. Conclusion

The Ancient Parish of Ifield meets every criterion of national importance:

- Ecologically, it sustains rare and connected habitats.
- Historically, it tells an unbroken story from the Iron Age to the present.
- Culturally, it unites a community in stewardship and belonging.
- Strategically, it bridges the South Downs and Surrey Hills, completing the mosaic of protected landscapes across the Weald.

To recognise Ifield is to acknowledge that national beauty does not lie only in distant moors or mountains but also in the nearby fields and brooks that shape our daily lives.

Designation as the North Sussex National Landscape would safeguard this unique parish and inspire communities across England to protect their own sacred places of nature and memory.

Ifield stands as the
green heart of North
Sussex —
a place where nature,
history, and
community breathe as
one.

Appendices (to follow)

A. Historical Timeline of the Ancient Parish of Ifield

B. Proposed Boundary Map for the North Sussex National Landscape

C. Photographs and Illustrations (St Margaret's Church, Ifield Brook, Meadows Wildlife)

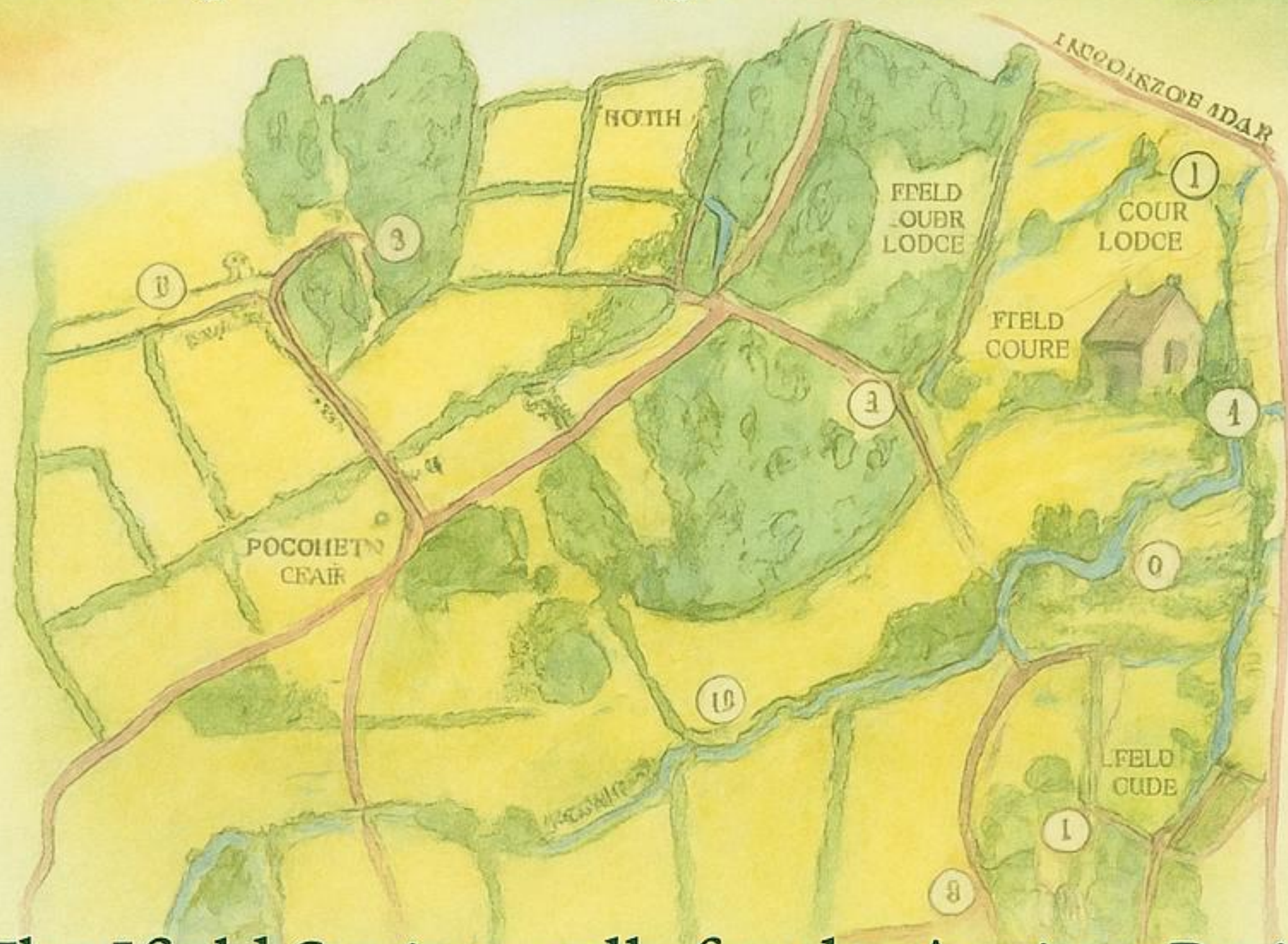
D. Reference Sources and Supporting Documents

IFIELD –



THE HEART *of the* NORTH SUSSEX NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

*Standing Up for Our Ancient Parish –
Protecting Nature, Heritage, and Community*



The Ifield Society calls for the Ancient Parish
of Ifield to be recognized as the heart of the
North Sussex National Landscape.

Download the full report: www.ifieldsociety.org

The Ifield Society

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ANCIENT PARISH OF IFIELD TO QUALIFY FOR CONSIDERATION AS A NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

(formerly AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY)



KINGFISHER
BROOK



OUTSTANDING
NATURAL
BEAUTY



CULTURAL &
HISTORIC
HERITAGE



WILDLIFE &
BIODIVERSITY

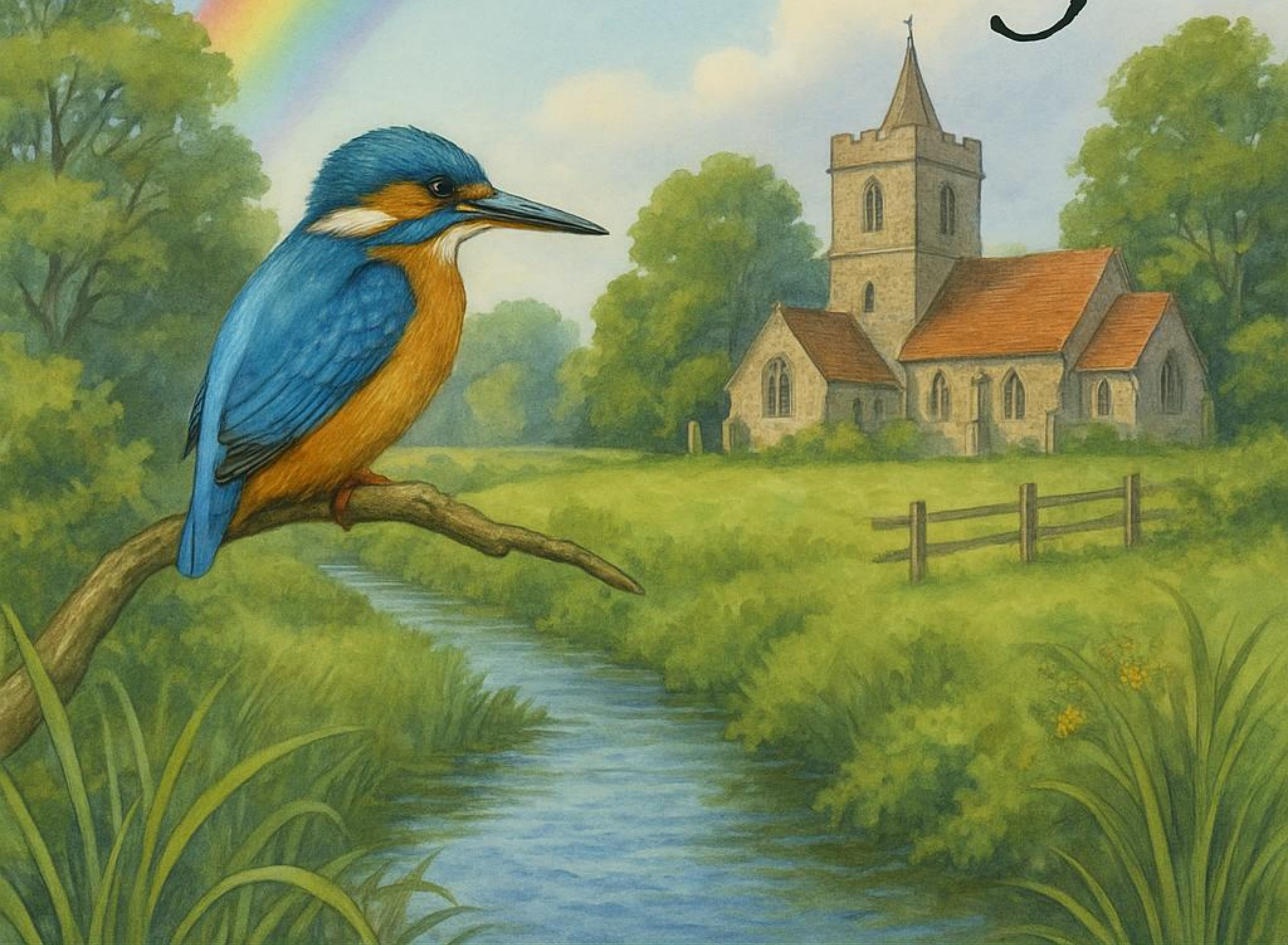


COMMUNITY
& RECREATION

COULD THIS AREA BE PROPOSED AS A CANDIDATE
NATIONAL LANDSCAPE OR HERITAGE LANDSCAPE?



The Ifield Society



**STANDING UP FOR
OUR ANCIENT
PARISH**



