

# Appendix

# Gazetteer of listed buildings




Image	Name	Grade	Description
	Parish Church of St Mary	Grade 1	Large C13 church, heavily restored by Teulon. Tall shingled spire to west tower. The Vestry, called the Lollards' Tower, at north-east corner, is C15.
	24 - 26 Causeway	Grade 2	Dated 1615. Originally one house, now 3 cottages. Timber-framed house with plastered front, the ground floor rebuilt in brick (plastered). The upper floor is partly tile-hung towards churchyard. The house consisted of a recessed centre and 2 projecting wings of which the 1st floor overhung on moulded bressumers, but the south wing has been underbuilt and the north wing altered to make a shed with doors on ground floor. The wings are gabled with scalloped bargeboards (renewed). In the centre is a 3rd small gable above a dormer window. Horsham slab roof. 2 storeys and attics in centre and north gable. 4 windows. All the windows are modern casements, with the exception of the attic window in the centre gable which is original. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.
	The Chantry	Grade 2	Early to mid C18. 2 storeys. 7 windows. Red brick. Moulded eaves cornice. Hipped roof of Horsham slabs. Sash windows, glazing bars missing. 6-panel moulded door in frame with pediment over. Wrought-iron gate between brick piers supporting spherical caps. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	28 The Causeway	Grade 2	<p>Late C18 or early c19. 3 storeys. 3 windows. Formerly stuccoed now refaced in modern brick. Eaves cornice. Windows with segmental heads. Sashes, glazing bars intact. Hood over door supported on brackets. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.</p>
	Minstrels, 30 Causeway	Grade 2	<p>This was previously timber-framed cottages, but in modern times has been converted into two houses and refronted with red brick on the ground floor and tiles above. The overhang of the 1st floor on curved brackets and the Horsham slab roof of the old house have been preserved. 2 gables. 2 storeys. 7 windows. All windows modern casements with diamond leaded lights. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street</p>
	31 Causeway	Grade 2	<p>C18. 2 storeys. 4 windows. Ground floor stuccoed, above tile-hung. The southernmost window bay is of painted brick. Moulded eaves cornice. Horsham slab roof. 2 bays on both floors. Sash windows, glazing bars missing. 6-panel moulded door in frame with flat hood over supported on carved brackets. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.</p>
	Former Stables to south of Manor House - Horsham Church Centre	Grade 2	<p>This stable building, adjoining No 31 The Causeway, has been converted into a chapel. Red brick with some grey headers. Projecting centre portion with pediment over. Most of the original windows have been blocked up and modern round-headed windows inserted. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.</p>




Image	Name	Grade	Description
	28 The Causeway	Grade 2	<p>Late C18 or early c19. 3 storeys. 3 windows. Formerly stuccoed now refaced in modern brick. Eaves cornice. Windows with segmental heads. Sashes, glazing bars intact. Hood over door supported on brackets. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.</p>
	The Manor House, Causeway	Grade 2*	<p>Large house to a design of 1704 by Nathaniel Tredgold. 3 storeys. 7 window. Red brick, at one time cemented. Centre portion of 3 windows projects slightly and has a pediment over. Long and short stuccoed quoins to outer ends of this centre portion and of the wings. Stuccoed stringcourses above ground and 1st floors, and keystones above windows. Modillion eaves cornice. Hipped roof of Horsham slabs. Glazing bars missing from lower half of ground and 1st floor windows. C19 brick porch. Large C19 addition to north and modern addition to south. The house has 2 contemporary stable buildings. The Manor House, Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec) form a group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with all the listed buildings in South Street.</p>
	34 South Street	Grade 2	<p>Now on the corner of Blackhorse Way and has group value with the north stables of Manor House (Nos 1, 3 and 5). C18. 2 storeys. Stuccoed. Eaves cornice. Pilasters at the ends of front, the south one rusticated and with a triglyph frieze. 2 windows. 3-light bay windows on both floors north of door. Sash windows, glazing bars intact. Moulded door in frame with flat hood over. All the listed buildings in South Street form an important group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with The Manor House, the stable to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec), Causeway.</p>



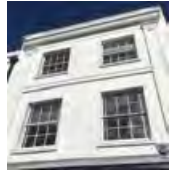

Image	Name	Grade	Description
	1- 7 Blackhorse Way	Grade 2	<p>Nos 1, 3 &amp; 5, 2 storeys. 8 windows. Red brick. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Hipped roof of Horsham slabs. The centre portion, with 2 windows on 1st floor and 2 coach-house below, projects slightly with pediment over having a clock in tympanum and a cupola on the roof above. Windows with segmental heads, those on the 1st floor of east wing enlarged. Doorway with pilasters and projecting cornice in centre of each wing. No 7 to the west of the former stables in Blackhorse Way is a block which was formerly the groom's quarters and, until recently, linked to the stables by a curved flanking wall. 2 storeys, 6 windows. Red brick and grey headers. Horsham slab roof. Windows with segmental heads. Sashes, glazing bars missing. Nos 1 to 7 (odd) form a group with all the listed buildings in South Street and with The Manor House. Stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec), Causeway.</p>
	21, 21A and 22 West Street	Grade 2	<p>Row of late C18 to early C19 cottages, now converted into shops. 2 storeys. Red brick. Horsham slab roofs. Wooden eaves cornice. 6 windows, one of 3 lights. Sashes, glazing bars intact. Modern shop fronts on ground floor. Nos 21, 21A and 22 form a group.</p>
	55 West Street	Grade 2	<p>Late C18 or early C19. 3 storeys and attic. Stuccoed. Pilasters with moulded panels flanking the front. Moulded string course. Hipped slate roof with red ridge tiles. Parapet with stone capping and deep cornice over second floor windows. 2 windows. Sashes glazing bars intact. Modern shop front on ground floor.</p>
	Churchyard and Vicarage Wall and Gate Piers	Grade 2	<p>At south end of Causeway are 2 large churchyard gate-piers (now without gates). The piers have moulded bases, rusticated panels and entablatures bearing 2 cast-iron lamps (that to west pier is now missing). Also 2 cast-iron columns, one fluted, guard the pedestrian entrance to the churchyard. From the east gate-pier of the churchyard a stone wall runs north-east enclosing the open spaces around the church, and providing continuity between the buildings in the Causeway and the church. The wall is of random stone with dressed stone cappings. Probably C19. 2 pairs of gatepiers remain with square stone cappings, some with gabled tops containing trefoils, and all with moulded plinths.</p>





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	19 and 20 Causeway	Grade 2	Originally one house, now divided into two. C16 timber-framed house now fronted with painted brick on ground floor and weather-boarding above. 2 storeys. 3 windows. The 1st floor was originally jettied but has been under-built. Gable in the centre of the front with moulded bargeboards and pendant. Some casement windows (one original). Some sash windows (glazing bars intact). The timber-framing is visible in the side walls which both have gables, the north one with scalloped bargeboards.
	18 Causeway	Grade 2	Timber-framed house with an entirely C19 brick front. The timber-framing is visible in the side walls. 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows. Small bay in front through both floors. Segmental heads to windows. Casements with small leaded panes. C18 6-panel moulded door. All the listed buildings in The Causeway form a very important group with all the listed buildings in Market Square and with South Street.
	17 Causeway	Grade 2	C18. 2 storeys and attic. 2 windows. Red brick. Moulded wooden cornice. Brick parapet. 2 bay windows on both floors, the ground floor ones containing casement windows, the 1st floor ones sashes with glazing bars intact. 6-panel moulded door with broken curved pediment over supported on brackets. Modern addition to south-east with original red brick wall with stone cappings in front. All the listed buildings in The Causeway form a very important group with all the listed buildings in Market Square and with South Street.
	16 Causeway	Grade 2	C18 front, but probably refaced like the last house, as it has a C17 brick chimney-stack. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Red brick. Eaves cornice. Horsham slab roof. Segmental-headed windows with sashes, glazing bars missing. 6-panel moulded door with hood over. All the listed buildings in The Causeway form a very important group with all the listed buildings in Market Square and with South Street.





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	15 Causeway	Grade 2	Timber-framed house refronted in early C18 but retaining 2 gables with moulded bargeboards from the old house. 2 storeys. 5 windows. Red brick on a stone plinth, the gables hung with tiles. Horsham slab roof. Moulded eaves cornice. Windows with segmental heads. Sashes, with wide glazing bars intact. Doorway in frame up 2 steps, with handrail and pediment over. 6-panel moulded door.
	14 Causeway	Grade 2	Early C18. 2 storeys and attic. 2 windows. 1 dormer. Red brick. Eaves cornice. Horsham slab roof. 1st floor windows with segmental heads. Sashes, glazing bars intact. Wide glazing bars to ground floor windows. Doorway in frame with flat hood over supported on brackets, and 5-panel moulded door with upper 3 panels cut away for glazing.
	13 Causeway	Grade 2	C18. 2 storeys. 5 windows. Plastered. Dentilled eaves cornice. Tiled roof. 2 bays of 3 lights each on both floors. Sashes, glazing bars intact. Doorway with Doric columns and pediment at the right-hand side of the house, probably moved from the centre. Another similar door to left side.
	Town Mill	Grade 2	By itself in a secluded part of Horsham and now out of use. Early to mid C19. The building runs transversely from north to south across the end of Mill Bay which is fed from the River Arun. Gable ends to north and south. West face. 2 storeys. 5 windows. Red brick with grey headers. Old tiled roof. Eaves cornice with modillions. All segmental-headed windows. To left (north) is elliptical brick archway for mill-stream. Low down on right is another brick segmental-headed archway.


Image	Name	Grade	Description
	11 and 12 Causeway	Grade 2	<p>Built as two separate houses, later united and currently two properties. The rear range ( part of no 11) is a 3 bay former open hall house of c1500 and the right hand part of the front range (no 12) a house of c1650 with crosswing and cellar combined with the rear range c1770,linked with an C18 framed building possibly a cloth store (part of no 11) and refurbished c1890 and c1968. The whole now forms an L-shape. Timber framed building with close-studding with jetty visible at the front of no 12, no 11 weatherboarded on the first floor and stuccoed on the ground floor. Rear elevation hung with two courses of alternate plain and pointed tiles. Horsham stone slab roof with C17 ribbed brick chimneystack to no 11 and C19 brick chimneystack to no 12. Two storeys and attics to south; 3 windows. Front has mostly C18 12-pane sashes with one tripartite sash and two storey canted bay to south. Three gables, south gable projecting, with moulded bargeboards. No 12 has half-glazed door and no 11 4-panelled door flanked by sidelights. C20 garage doors to no 11. Rear elevation has fretted bargeboards and late C19 windows with some square bays. Some original glass survives. Attached C19 brick wall to no 12 along Morth Gardens has at the top C19 decorative ironwork with elaborate intertwined foliage. No 11 has central open fireplace with bressumer of c1650, preserved wattle and daub panel, a fireplace to the rear of 1770 with smoke-blackened rafters above former open hall. Potting sheds and gazebos. Two linked summerhouses, the western one probably c1885 and the eastern c1780 in Picturesque Gothic style, originally linked by greenhouses and acting as combined gazebos and potting sheds. Western building of one storey and attics hung with alternate two courses of plain brown tiles and curved red tiles identical to rear of no 12. Tiled roof, also in alternate bands of plain and curved tiles with one brick chimneystack. Right side projecting gable with fretted bargeboards with finial and pendant, oculus to attic, three pointed arched windows and one pointed arched doorcase with half-glazed door. This linked by a brick wall to a taller narrower eastern building of red brick with some grey headers to the side elevation and polychrome brick dressings. Tiled roof with alternate courses of plain and curved tiles. Two storeys; 2 windows. Gable with fretted bargeboards, finial and pendant and blank oculus. Joined pivoting casements to first floor. Ground floor has lancets and central plank door. Unusually elaborate dual purpose garden buildings.</p>







Image	Name	Grade	Description
	Causeway Lodge, 10 Causeway	Grade 2	House. Probably built between 1665 and 1672 and refronted and altered internally c1720. Timberframed on random stone plinth with plastered front and Horsham slab roof with wide eaves and off central brick chimneystack set behind ridge. 2 storeys and attic. 5 windows and 1 dormer. Windows are 12-pane sashes in reveals with keystones over. Central doorcase with pilasters, flat hood over and 8-panel moulded door.
	Horsham Museum, 9 Causeway	Grade 2*	Formerly called Causeway House. C16 timber-framed house with plastered front and 1st and 2nd floors overhanging on moulded bressumers and carved brackets. Above the 2nd there is a further overhang of 2 gables with moulded bressumers, bargeboards, carved brackets and pendants. Tiled roof (once Horsham slabs). 3 storeys. 2 windows. Sash windows inserted in C18 (glazing bars intact) when 2 small bay windows of 5 and 3 lights were also added on ground floor and 1st floor, and lunette windows inserted in dormers. 6-panel door with moulded surround. C19 addition of 2 storeys and 2 windows to south.
	7 and 8 Causeway	Grade 2	Early C19, altered later. 2 storeys and attic. Red brick. Modillion eaves cornice. 3 dormers facing west and 1 facing north. 4 windows facing west and 1 to the north. Bay window on 1st floor of north wing, now supported on brick pillars. Windows mostly triplets having a centre light with segmental head. All sash windows, glazing bars intact. No 8 has a 6-panel door with rectangular fanlight.
	12 and 13 Market Square	Grade 2	Pair of early C18 houses. 2 storeys. 4 windows. Stuccoed. Modillion eaves cornice. Horsham slab roof. All sash windows, glazing bars intact. Mid C19 shop window to No 12.



Image	Name	Grade	Description
	11 Market Square	Grade 2	<p>C17 timber-framed house refronted with roughcast but with the timber-framing still visible on north side and retaining the overhang of its 1st floor. 3 storeys. 1 window. Gable with moulded bargeboards. Horsham slab roof. Originally casement window with old glass on 2nd floor. Small projecting early C19 shop window but with glazing bars removed.</p>
	6 and 10 Market Square	Grade 2	<p>Two timber-framed houses separated on the ground floor by a passage and both refronted in C18 with a uniform facade. 2 storeys and attic. 6 windows in all. Stuccoed. Eaves cornice with modillions. 2 windows to No 10 larger than the others. All sashes, glazing bars intact. Modern fronts on ground floor. Both these houses run back a considerable way into Talbot Lane or Court and the timber-framing with brick infilling of the original buildings is still visible in the side walls facing this Lane. In north wall at the corner of No 10 is a wooden shutter or cupboard with hinges which is marked "The Old Posting Box of Horsham".</p>
Buildings to the rear of 6 and 10 Market Square	Grade 2	<p>Building to rear of No 6 (formerly listed as No 7) - Buildings to rear of No 10 TQ 1730 1/22 II GV 2. Said to be the outbuildings of the former Anchor Hotel, forming a yard now called Talbot Lane. Single range runs south-east from the back of No 6. Probably C16 with later alterations. 2 storeys. Timber-framed with red brick and grey headers and some plaster infilling above. 1 curved brace on 1st floor. Tiled roof. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. 6 windows. All casements of varying sizes, glazing bars mostly intact. To the east and slightly set back from Talbot Lane is a further half-timbered building with red brick infilling. 2 storeys. 1 asymmetrically placed window. Further east still and projecting into the Lane is No 8 Market Square. Timber-framing can now be seen only in west gable at the side. The south front has been refaced with red brick and grey headers. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. A shorter range runs east on south side of Talbot Lane, from the back of No 10. Half-timbered building with painted brick infilling. 2 storeys. Tiled roof. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. 3 windows, a mixture of casements and sashes, glazing bars missing.</p>	


Image	Name	Grade	Description
	Old Town Hall	Grade 2	<p>Former town hall, c1812, rebuilt except for the north facade in 1888-9. Minor later alterations.</p> <p><b>EXTERIOR:</b> The building has two storeys plus a basement and is constructed of local stone with a slate roof, the latter concealed behind the crenellated parapets of the north and south crow-stepped gables. The principal façade is to the north and has octagonal corner turrets with crenellated parapets, the tops of the turrets slightly corbelled out and joined across the facade by a string-course. Between these, the ground floor has three Romanesque arcade arches with moulded soffits and cushion capitals, the central two with ivy leaf carving. The arcade is blind but for the central round-headed doorway. There are two cast-iron lamps in the spandrels of the arcade. Above, the blind second storey contains three panels, possibly in Coade stone, bearing heraldic devices, namely the Royal Arms, those of the Dukes of Norfolk and the town. In the apex of the central gable is a clock with two blank panels underneath.</p> <p>The returns to east and west have round-arched windows on the ground floor, with moulded impostes and hoods, and segmental arched windows above, identifying the two main chambers inside. Beyond this, a short projecting tower on the east side contains a ground floor camber-arched door with columns to each side, and a round-arched window above. The southern section of each elevation is stepped back and has dormer windows on the upper storey and segmental-arched windows below (three bays to the west including a doorway, two to the east). The southern elevation has two windows with flat stone lintels on the ground floor and a large oriel window above with stone corbelling and timber mullions and transoms.</p> <p><b>INTERIOR:</b> the majority of the fixtures and fittings date to the 1888-9 phases of works, with the staircase in the eastern tower section possibly retaining some earlier fabric. There are two main chambers, located on the ground and first floors in the northern section of the building. The lower hall has Victorian ventilation shafts but later panelling and vestibule. The upper hall has later panelling too but the timber trusses and iron ties of the roof are 1888-9. The main stone staircase has an iron balustrade and moulded timber handrail. There are panelled doors, architraves, skirting boards and other joinery in the well-proportioned smaller rooms, all Victorian. Housed in a timber structure on the northern side of the roof is the clock, made by WH Bailey of Manchester, and given to the town by the Duke of Norfolk in 1820. Three bells, two dating to 1889 and cast in Croydon and one of 1820 are to either side of the clock house. The latter bears the words: His grace the Duke of Norfolk presented the new Town Hall / clock Anno Domini 1820. R. Hurst Esq., and J. Torne, Bailiffs: / R. Steadman, gent., Town Clerk: Sir John Aubrey, Bart., and /Robert Hurst, Esq., Members of the Borough. // Whose praise and fame I'll speak and tell,/ As long as I remain a bell,/ And after death I hope and trust / They'll all be numbered with the just. //</p> <p><b>CELLS:</b> In the basement are two sets of timber cells, probably Edwardian or 1920s in date, each numbered 1-6 and originally intended for men and women. They have matchboard panelled sides, doors with wire grilles, benches, fold-out tables for eating, light fittings, handles and locks, all the originals. In the northern part of the basement the floor level is higher; the older cells from the 1812 building may have been located here.</p>




Image	Name	Grade	Description
	4 South Street	Grade 2	<p>Corner building, with roads on 3 sides. Southward continuation of Nos 2 and 3 South Street. Possibly C17 or later. West face has 2 storeys. Roughcast, Hipped tiled roof, eaves cornice. 3 windows, casements on first floor. C19 shop fronts with projecting window bays. All the listed buildings in South Street form an important group with Nos 1 to 7 (odd) Blackhorse Way and with The Manor House, the stables to the south and Nos 24 to 31 (consec), Causeway. Nos 1 to 4 (consec) form a group with Nos 5 and 5A Middle Street.</p>
	2 and 3 South Street	Grade 2	<p>C17, timber-framed. 2 storeys and attic. Stuccoed front with timber-framing and brick infilling to north. Tiled roofs. Dentilled eaves cornice. C19 dormers. 4 windows. Mostly sashes, glazing bars missing. C19 shop-fronts with 4 projecting window bays. Continuous plinth.</p>
	1 South Street	Grade 2	<p>A large warehouse with shops under, occupying a site on the corner of South Street and Middle Street. Mid C19. 3 storeys. Painted brick, stuccoed on ground-floor. Half-hipped slate roof with iron decorative railing on top, enclosing an octagonal lantern with oversailing eaves supported by small brackets. Spike on top. The main eaves oversail with a moulded cornice supported on curved brackets. 1 window facing west and 1 facing north. Both fronts also have 1 blocked window-space towards the north west corner of the building. All windows have segmental heads, those on north face being triplets. All sashes, glazing bars intact. Circular moulded braces on west side. In the centre of the west front are double loading-doors of 4 panels each, on second floor, with a hinged pulley on a decorative bracket to the left. Directly below are similar double doors with upper 2 panels removed for glazing. Both sets of doors have hinged ramps which are folded over the bottoms of the doors. Heavily moulded cornice above ground-floor, supported on pilasters whose bases merge with the plinth of the building. The ground-floor is curved to take the corner into Middle Street and a moulded ogee-shape occurs above the cornice. Original shop-fronts, the north one projecting, remain on both sides of the building. Recessed double doors in north front with upper parts removed for glazing.</p>


Image	Name	Grade	Description
	5 and 5A Middle Street	Grade 2	Probably early C19. 3 storeys. 4 windows. Painted brick. Tiled roof. Moulded brick chimney-stack. Modillioned eaves cornice. Rusticated quoins. Circular moulded braces between first and second floors. Sash windows facing north, some glazing bars missing. One triple sash window on second floor facing west, glazing bars intact. Venetian window with moulded surround, glazing bars missing, on first floor to west. Modern shop fronts. Nos 5 and 5A form a group with Nos 1 to 4 (consec) South Street.
	9, 9A and 9B Middle Street	Grade 2	C17 or possibly earlier. Stuccoed front but timber-framing visible on west side. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Tiled roof, half-hipped to east with louvred gable (blocked). Eaves cornice. Triple first-floor windows with leaded lights. Modern shop fronts. Nos 9, 9A, 9B and 10 form a group with Nos 4 to 7 (consec) and No 36, Carfax
	10 Middle Street	Grade 2	This house is mainly in Collett's Alley. Dated 1835. 3 storeys. 2 windows. Stuccoed Parapet with stone capping. Curved sash windows on curved corner of the house leading into Collett's Alley, glazing bars missing. Possibly contemporary shop-front, also curved round the corner, with floriated brackets, one fluted pilaster and moulded cornice over. In Collett's Alley. Segmental-headed windows, sashes, glazing bars intact. Cornice between first and ground floor. 4-panel door with rectangular fan light over. 2 further buildings to north in Collett's Alley, both forming part of No 10. First building. Early to mid C18 or possibly earlier. 3 storeys. 1 window. Stuccoed. Weather-boarded gable end towards Collett's Alley. Tiled roof. Triple window on second floor. Sash windows without reveals, glazing bars intact. Second building. Late C18 or early C19. 3 storeys with lower elevation than before. On west side, one second-floor and 2 first floor windows. On north side, one window. Hipped slate roof. Eaves cornice. one triple window on second floor to north. All sash windows, some glazing bars missing. Modern shop front. Nos 9, 9A, 9B and 10 form a group with Nos 4 to 7 (consec) and Nos 36. Carfax





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	4 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>Mid to late C19. 2 and 3 storeys. Asymmetrically placed gable-end facing North with 1 window. Painted brick. Slate roof. On 2nd floor paired square-headed lights divided by a colonnette with moulded base, annulet and capital. Chamfered lintels and sills. Similar triplet on 1st floor. 2-storey bow-fronted section to west with crenellated parapet and 3 pairs of windows treated as before. Modern office front on ground floor. Further 2-storey bow-fronted section in Colletts Alley with 3-storey and basement behind. Also painted brick with some windows as before and some single lights and one projecting dormer. Nos 4 to 7 (consec) and No 36 form a group with Nos 9, 9A, 9B and 10 Middle Street.</p>
	5 and 6 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>This house faces east on to Colletts Alley. C18. 2 storeys and attic. 5 windows. Weather-boarding above, ground floor painted brick. Tiled roof. Modern casement windows to attic and 1st floor. Sash windows below, glazing bars intact including a shop window (which is bent inwards). 2 moulded hoods supported by plain consoles over doors in Colletts Alley. C19 shop front to No 6, facing north with slender wooden shafts dividing the windows and curved glass. Nos 4 to 7 (consec) and No 36 form a group with Nos 9, 9A, qB and 10 Middle Street.</p>
	The Crown Inn	Grade 2	<p>Late C18 or early C19. L-shaped block of which the east wing, though contemporary, has a lower elevation. 2 storeys. 3 windows facing north-west and 3 facing north-east. Painted roughcast with plaster below ground floor stringcourse. Hipped slate roofs. Eaves cornice. 2 bays of 3 lights on both floors facing north-west and 3 facing north-east. All sash windows glazing bars intact. Doorway on each front with fluted half-columns and rusticated arch, semi-circular fanlight and 6-panel moulded door. The east wing has an additional rusticated doorway and one plain round-headed one. Late C19 wing added to south-west.</p>
	36 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>Probably C15 with late C18 or early C19 exterior. 2 storeys. 3 windows facing east and 2 facing south. Painted brick. Modern slate roof. Sash windows, most glazing bars intact. Modern shop front. Inside, a king-post roof with moulded capitals and moulded tie-beams. Said to be the only surviving medieval building in central Horsham.</p>





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	Bandstand	Grade 2	<p>1892. Octagonal. Raised on a painted stone plinth with rectangular moulded panels on each face. Low pyramidal lead roof in 8 triangular sections, topped by open scrolled ironwork in the shape of an onion dome. Spike on top. Over- hanging eaves with decorative friill and scrolled ironwork cresting above facing north, south, east and west. 8 cast-iron columns with Ionic capitals, annulets and octagonal bases. These carry an octagonal frame of horizontal girders under the eaves. In the angles are brackets of decorative ironwork with lyre motif. Most openwork iron balustrades with central floriated panels survive. On east side, ironwork stair with plain handrail and 2 twisted baluster shafts.</p>
	War Memorial	Grade 2	<p>SUMMARY War memorial to the fallen of the First World War, designed by local architect Claude Kay and erected in 1921. Moved in the early 1990s when names of the fallen from the Second World War were added.</p>
	42A and 42B Carfax	Grade 2	<p>C18 house with modern shop fronts. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Painted brick. Modillion eaves cornice. Half-hipped tiled roof. Segmental-headed windows in threes at the ends of house. All sashes, glazing bars missing.</p>
	The Lamb Inn, 42 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>Early C19. 2 windows. 3 storeys. Stuccoed. Cornice and parapet with stone capping. All sash windows, some glazing bars missing. Ground floor stringcourse. Square-headed doorway with narrow hood and moulded pilasters.</p>




Image	Name	Grade	Description
	The Kings Head Hotel, 1 East Street	Grade 2	<p>CARFAX 1. 1236 (East Side) No 35 (The King's Head Hotel) TQ 1730 1/33 II GV 2. With No 1 East Street. Date written on the front is 1401, but the facade is C18. Mostly stuccoed with some painted brick. 2 storeys. 4 windows. Horsham slab roof. Eaves cornice. 2 bay windows on both floors. Sash windows, glazing bars intact on 1st floor. Early C20 windows with Ipswich frames on ground floor. Wide rusticated doorway. High arched carriageway at north end and modern extension beyond it. The King's Head Hotel continues along East Street. This part is late C18 or early C19. 3 storeys. 5 windows. Red brick. Hipped Horsham slab roof, half-hipped to west. Eaves cornice. 1 bay window of 3 lights through upper 2 floors to west, another bay of 3 lights through all 3 floors in centre. Sash windows, glazing bars missing. Mid C19 ground floor front on corner with Carfax. No 1 East Street continues as C19 wing to east. 3 storeys. 4 windows. Red brick with some grey headers and stuccoed dressings. Cornice and parapet with moulded capping. Projecting bay on left with pediment and rusticated quoins. Cornice between 1st and 2nd floors continuing to right where it is broken by 3 round-headed windows rising through 1st and 2nd floors. All upper windows are sashes, glazing bars missing. Rusticated ground floor with cornice over. Nos 33 to 35 (consec) together with Nos 34A, 34C and with No 1 East Street form a group.</p>
	33, 34, 34A and 35C Carfax	Grade 2	<p>A timber-framed building altered in C18 and since. 2 storeys. 3 windows. Painted brick on ground floor, plastered above. 1st floor overhangs on curved brackets, though modern shop fronts have been partly built out beneath it. Tiled roof. Sash windows and 1 bay on 1st floor (glazing bars missing for the latter). Nos 33 to 35 (consec) together with Nos 34A, 34c and with No 1 East Street form a group.</p>
	26, 26A and 27 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>One block with a single roof span. C17 timber-framed building with plastered front with timber-framing visible in north wall in adjoining passage. 1st floor still overhangs on curved brackets, though modern shop fronts have been built out beneath it. Hipped roof of Horsham slabs. 2 storeys. 4 windows (3 of them casement windows, the 4th an enlarged sash window carried up through the eaves like a dormer). The Central Market and Nos 25A, 26, 26A and 27 form a group.</p>






Image	Name	Grade	Description
	25 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>Hall-house, C1400, now altered to shop and storage premises. Timber frame with brick nogging and tile roof, but rendered C19 facade to Carfax. 5 bays extending back along Piries Place, with small rear prolongation in brick. Two storeys. The facade on Carfax has a steep gable, solid parapet, and three bays of sash windows, single lights flanking a tripartite window, all without glazing bars. Large shop window to ground floor. The right-hand bay bridges Pirie's Place. The side to the lane has three main posts showing, and small framing to the first floor to these bays. Later openings to ground floor including glazing-bar sashes to the second bay.</p> <p>Inside, the first two bays were always floored and the communicating door was in the present position on the ground floor. Closed truss between had down braces from post heads, and from crown post which supports a full series of very long, heavy collars. The next truss is said to be nearly complete and similar. Beyond there is believed to have been a 2-bay open hall, with a later brick stack inserted in the short second bay. This stack has a small panelled chimney piece of the early C18 facing into the last bay; all bays are now floored. Windows dating from the period of flooring or not long after appear to survive on the yard side. This early house forms a group with No. 26 and the building behind, which together define the Medieval width of Piries Place.</p>
	14 Carfax	Grade 2	<p>Late C18 or early C19. 2 storeys and attic. 5 windows. 3 C19 dormers. Painted brick. Modillion eaves cornice. Half-hipped roof of Horsham slabs. 2 bays of 3 lights each on both floors. Sash windows, glazing bars intact. Doorway in frame with pediment over. 6-panel moulded door. No 14 forms a group with No 2 London Road.</p>
	Richmond House, 2 London Road	Grade 2	<p>Probably early C19. 3 storeys. 2 windows on both south and west sides. Stuccoed. Hipped slate roof with projecting eaves and cornice. 3 pilasters to each front and stringcourses between the storeys. All sash windows, glazing bars intact. Modern front on ground floor to south. To west on London Road, projecting porch supported by 2 Doric columns and 2 pilasters. Moulded hood cornice and round-headed archway. Round-headed doorway inside with semi-circular fanlight. Double doors with 2 moulded panels each, the upper 2 removed for glazing. Contemporary 2 storey 3 window extension to north. Stuccoed. Hipped slate roof. Parapet and moulded cornice. Plain pilasters between windows carried up into the parapet. Stringcourse. Mostly sash windows, glazing bars intact. No 2 forms a group with No 14 Carfax.</p>





Image	Name	Grade	Description
	19 - 25 East Street	Grade 2	<p>Two shops, originally house. C15 two bays of open hall with two bay crosswing, extended to rear and west in C17, altered and extended in early to mid C18, further extended and altered in late C18 and early C20 and renovated in late C20. Timberframed building, clad in weatherboarding, apart from no 25 which is stuccoed, and renewed tiled roof with gablet to no 23. Nos 19-21 are two storeys, no 25 one storey and attics; 4 windows. Nos 19 and 21 have early C19 six-pane sashes with horns, no 23 C20 casement and no 25 a C20 flat-roofed dormer and large 8-pane shopfront and door. Nos 19-23 have late C20 shopfront with cement rendered piers and large panes. The interior of no 25 retains two C15 bays of an open hall with curved and chamfered tie beam and curved braces. Sooted roof reported. No 23 has C15 crosswing, originally with 2 rooms on ground floor and single chamber above served by garderobe, but the garderobe was lost when the C17 kitchen wing was built to the rear. Blocked doorcase into no 25 with pintle hinges. First floor has passing braces, arch braces and plain crownpost with two way head brace to collar purlin. Wattle and daub panel with wall painting of geometrical white and red designs on one side and a black design on the other. Ground floor has deep chamfered beams with lambs tongue stops and groove evidence for a former stave partition.. C17 kitchen extension to rear has painted stone base and square framed panels above with brick infill. Nos 19-21 have clasped side purlin and collar construction roof, probably the original C17 roof heightened in the C18. Probably there was originally a service bay to the C15 hall-house on the east.</p>
	40 East Street, 1 and 3 Denne Road	Grade 2	<p>One building with equal projecting wings with gables at the ends of the front. Early C17, or possibly earlier. The north half (No 40 East Street) has been much altered. 2 storeys. Timber-framed. Gabled front of south wing has close-studded timbering with plaster infilling. The rest is partly stuccoed and the north end (No 40 East Street) is roughcast. Painted brick on the ground floor. Horsham slab roof to No 3, the rest tiled. Moulded and pierced barge- boards to both end gables. No 3 has 2 panels inset at 1st floor level, one with a Tudor rose, the other a history of the building. 4 windows. 1 3-light bay window on ground floor of No 3. Mainly sash windows, glazing bars missing for No 40 East Street. No 3 has a lean-to porch with 6-panel door under, the upper 2 panels removed and glazed. Modern shop front to No 40 East Street. Nos 1 and 3 form a group with Nos 40 to 50 (even) East Street.</p>




Image	Name	Grade	Description
	5 Morse Gardens	Grade 2	Similar to Nos 1, 3 and 5 in Brighton Road. Early to mid C19. 2 storeys. 2 windows. Painted brick. Very slightly curved front. Tiled roof. Dentilled eaves cornice. Segmental-headed windows. Sashes, glazing-bars intact. Segmental-headed doorway under canopy. 6-panel door.
	6 Morse Gardens	Grade 2	Late C18 or early C19. Painted brick with weather-boarded bay front. Tiled roof. Eaves cornice. 2 storeys. 2 windows. Modern casement windows - pairs on the corners of the weather-boarding. Large hood supported on Ionic pilasters. 6-panel door.
	12 - 18 Denne Road	Grade 2	Group of 4 cottages forming a T-shape in plan. Dated WLT 1836 on south front. Red brick with grey headers. East front towards Denne Road has 2 storeys. 3 windows. Tiled roof. Casement windows, glazing bars intact. Segmental brick relieving arches, now built up, on this and south front suggests original use as stables.
	Arun House	Grade 2	Late C18. 2 storeys and attic. 3 windows. 2 dormers. Stuccoed. Slate roof. 2 bays of 3 lights each on both floors. All sash windows, glazing bars intact, except on ground floor. Doorway with pilasters, rectangular fanlight and hood over. Shelley's grandfather, Sir Bysse Shelley, lived here while Castle Goring, Worthing, was being built.
	Arundale	Grade 2	This house is an extension to the west of Arun House but with a lower elevation. Stuccoed. 2 storeys. 1 window on 1st floor, 2 windows on ground floor. Segmental heads to ground floor windows. Sash and casement windows, glazing bars intact. Modern extension to west.

# Gazetteer of locally listed buildings

## What is a locally listed building?

It is a building identified by Horsham District Council as of local historic, architectural or townscape interest. Local listed buildings are non-designated heritage assets as defined within the National Planning Policy Framework. Many local authorities have lists of such buildings and structures. The National Planning Policy Guidance suggests it is helpful

for local planning authorities to keep a local list of non-designated heritage assets and that this list is publically accessible. Historic England advises that local lists play an essential role in building and reinforcing a sense of local character and distinctiveness in the historic environment.

Image	Name	Description
	2 - 4 East Street	A terrace of two and a half storey buildings situated in a corner location with a glazed shop front at ground floor. An eclectic architectural composition with an Italianate character. Mixture of classical and vernacular detailing including deep, overhanging eaves, Dutch gables with cartouche sculptures and a Horsham Stone roof.
	1 - 3 Market Square	An Inn was first recorded on the site of the Anchor Hotel in 1611. The Inn was then rebuilt in 1899. The three storey property is classically inspired with decorative pilasters and capital details. At roof level is a pediment with the name and date of the rebuilding.
	14 Market Square	Three storey dual fronted property. Decorative bargeboards with two gable projections fronting onto Market Square. Painted brick and stretcher bond, with exposed carved rafter feet and bay windows with decorated sections between the windows.

# Glossary of Terms

## A

**Arcade** - a row of arches supported by columns.

**Arch** - a section above a door or opening window with the structural function of dispersing the weight from above around the opening. Also referred to as a head above a door or window. The shape will determine its name; most common are segmental (semi-circular), lancet (pointed) and gauged (composed of shaped bricks).

**Architrave** - in Classical architecture, the lower part of a moulded cornice. Commonly used term for the moulded surround of a door or window.

**Arts and Crafts** - derived from an artistic movement of the late C19, based on the ideas of William Morris, which promoted traditional forms of design and the use of craft techniques in construction. Its architectural expression is seen in the use of traditional materials and restrained vernacular decoration.

**Art Nouveau** - an artistic movement of the turn of the century characterised by stylised forms of flowers and animals, prevalent in Edwardian buildings.

**Ashlar** - smoothed, even blocks of stone masonry.

## B

**Baluster** - the upright in a staircase or balustrade that supports the horizontal top rail or coping.

**Balustrade** - the upstanding part of a stair or balcony that supports a rail or coping. The individual uprights (balusters) may be decorated or ornate, for example in the shape of bottles, in which case it is termed a bottle balustrade.

**Bargeboard** - a timber piece fitted to the outer edge of a gable, sometimes carved for decorative effect.

**Baroque** - a style associated with late Classical architecture, that evolved during the C17 and C18 and is characterised by exuberant decoration overlaid on classical architectural details.

**Battered** - a feature, such as a chimney, with sloping faces or sides making it narrower at the top than at the bottom.

**Battlement** - the top part of a castle wall, often used to detail a parapet; also known as crenellation.

**Bay** - an extension to the main building line, termed canted or splayed when angled back at the sides, and squared when perpendicular (see also Window).

**Bow window** - a curved window extending from the front of a building.

**Bull nose** - the rounded end of a brick or tile.

**Burbage plot** - An area of land within a medieval town. Burbage plots are characteristically long and narrow, and can often be identified around marketplaces and main streets. The narrow shape of the plot was influenced by the competition for space fronting the street.

**Burr** - a rough, poor quality brick used as infill.

## C

**Canted** - angled at the sides, as in a bay window.

**Cap** - a stone piece on top of a pier to protect it from weathering.

**Cape** - extension to the footpath to narrow the road width.

**Capital** - the ornate top of a column, sometimes decorated with carvings of leaves and flowers.

**Cartouche** - a carved panel of stone or plaster.

**Casement window** - a window opening on side or top hinges.

**Chamfered** - an object with the edges of the front face angled back to give a sense of depth; e.g. on a door stile.

**Channelled** - stucco or render grooved to look like stone masonry.

**Character** - The main visual characteristics of an area resulting from the influence of geology, topography, urban layout, plot form, and predominant building ages, types, form and materials.

**Chinoiserie** - a decorative style, inspired by oriental art and design.

**Classical** - an architectural style based on Greek and Roman antiquities, characterised by the arrangement of the elements of a building according to a set of rules (i.e. Orders).

**Clerestorey** - a row of windows at high level lighting the ground or principal floor; very common in churches where they are positioned over the aisles.

**Colonnade** - a small, slim column, usually arranged in groups. Column - a structural or decorative vertical element, usually circular, supporting or framing the upper parts of a building.

**Coping** - a sloping or curved, overhanging section of stone on top of a wall or parapet designed to protect the masonry from rain water.

**Corbel** - a projecting piece of timber, stone or brick supporting an overhanging structure, such as an arch or balcony.

**Corinthian** - an ornate type of column with exuberant decoration of the capital.

**Cornice** - a decorative mould applied to parapets and pediments.

**Crenellation(s)** - a parapet that has been built in the form of castle battlement.

**Crow-stepped gable** - a gable with stepped sides like a stair case.

**Cupola** - a domed structure on the roof.

**Curtilage** - the area within the boundaries of a property surrounding the main building.

## D

**Dentil** - a square block, often used as a detail in a cornice, where it is alternated with a gap.

**Distinctive frontage** - a structure or series of buildings, such as a terrace, that has specific architectural quality, recognisable plot rhythm, consistent use of materials, or a combination of the above. A distinctive frontage will make a positive contribution to local character or even define the local character.

# Glossary of Terms continued

**Doorcase** - the surrounding frame of a door, usually timber.

**Doric** - a plain column with little decoration.

**Dormer window** - a window projecting from a roof.

**Dressings** - the decorative elements of building elevations used to define windows, doors, etc., and usually of a material contrasting with the main one; for instance, stone window surrounds on a brick facade.

**Dutch gable** - a gable with tiered and curved sides as evolved in the Low Countries.

## E

**Eaves** - the lower, overhanging section of a pitched roof, intended to throw rain water away from the wall below.

**Egg and Dart** - a moulding pattern of alternating eggshaped and arrowhead shaped pieces.

**Engineering brick** - an extremely hard brick used mainly in engineering structures such as bridges.

**Entablature** - the top part of a column or pediment comprising a number of elements; i.e. architrave, cornice, modillion, capital, etc.

## F

**Faience** - a glazed clay tile or block.

**Fenestration** - the pattern of windows.

**Fielded** - a flat, undecorated but raised part of a door panel.

**Fin** - a simple projection at right angles to the face of the building, repeated to give some relief to flat modernist facades.

**Finial** - a decorative device to finish off a building element with a flourish, most commonly seen on railings.

**Fleche** - a pointed spike or finial, common on church roofs.

**Frieze** - a band or decorative motif running along the upper part of the wall, sometimes carved.

**Fluted** - carved with long vertical depressions, as in many columns.

## G

**Gable** - a decorative finish to the upper part of a wall designed to obscure the roof structure. Termed Dutch if replicating the style common in Holland; crow-stepped if rising in stages like a staircase.

**Gablet roof** - roof with a small gable at the top of a hipped or half-hipped section.

**Galleting** - a technique in which small pieces of stone are pushed into wet mortar joints during the construction of a building. Has both a decorative and weathering function.

**Gardenesque** - of a style associated with the C18 English Romantic garden designs; naturalistic rather than formal.

**Gauged** - bricks shaped to fit together closely, as in an arch or head.

**Gault brick** - a light cream/yellow brick commonly made in East Anglia (hence Suffolk gaults).

**Gothic(k)** - term applied to Medieval architecture characterised by pointed arches and windows, fine decorative carving, tracery, etc. Revived in the later C19 by ecclesiastical architects who looked back to the Medieval cathedrals and churches for their main inspiration.

## H

**Ha ha** - a linear hollow or ditch defining a property or field boundary and primarily used to exclude livestock from the grounds of a house while maintaining a view of the landscape.

**Head** - the common term for the arch over an opening.

**Heritage asset** - Heritage assets are identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of their heritage interest. Designated heritage assets include Conservation Areas, listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens. A non-designated heritage asset are those identified by the Local Authority of local communities that are not of sufficient interest to be statutorily designated but still warrant consideration in planning decisions due to their local interest. Non-designated heritage assets can be identified at any time and within the context of Conservation Areas are those which contribute to local distinctiveness.

**Herringbone pattern** - a pattern created by laying rectangular blocks of wood or stone in an interlocking arrangement; e.g. some door panels and paving.

**Hipped roof** - a roof sloping at the ends as well as the sides.

**Hood** - a projecting moulded section over a door or window.

## I

**International** - a modern architectural style that eschews decoration and is based on designing buildings in simple cubist forms with no reference to local styles or materials. Characterised by modern building materials, such as concrete, steel and plate glass.

**Ionic** - a type of column.

**Italianate** - built in a style derived from Italy.

## J

**Jettied** - extended out over the floor below, usually on timber joists.

## K

**Knapped flint** - flint stones that have had one side broken off and flattened to present a smooth face.

## L

**Lancet** - a window or arch coming to a narrow point and much used in Gothic architecture.

**Leaded light** - a window pane subdivided into small squares or diamonds by lead strips (known as cames).

**Lesene** - a pilaster without a base or capital.

**Light** - a window with fixed glazing.

**Lintel** - a structural beam above an opening, such as a window or door, which may be expressed externally as an architectural feature.

**Loggia** - an open gallery, often in the form of an arcade.



# Glossary of Terms continued

## M

**Mansard roof** - a roof set back from the building frontage, usually behind a parapet, and rising in two pitches to form an attic space.

**Materials** - the predominant building materials used in an area for walling, windows, paving and roofing.

**Mathematical tile** - a building material used extensively in the southeastern counties of England—especially Sussex and Kent—in the C18 and early C19. They were laid on the exterior of timber-framed buildings as an alternative to brickwork, which their appearance closely resembled. Mathematical tiles had an extra price advantage during the time of the brick tax (1784–1850), although later there was a tax on tiles also. The tiles were laid in a partly overlapping pattern, akin to roof shingles. Their lower section - the part intended to be visible when the tiling was complete - was thicker; the upper section would slide under the overlapping tile above and would therefore be hidden. They would then be hung on a lath of wood, and the lower sections would be moulded together with an infill of lime mortar to form a flat surface. The interlocking visible surfaces would then resemble either header bond or stretcher bond brickwork. Mathematical tiles had several advantages over brick: they were cheaper, easier to lay than bricks (skilled workmen were not needed), and were more resistant to the weathering effects of wind, rain and sea-spray, making them particularly useful at seaside locations.

**Modillion** - part of a cornice comprising a series of small brackets.

**Morphology** - the study of the shape and layout of an area as defined by natural and man-made features; e.g. valleys, rivers, roads, boundaries.

**Mullion** - a vertical piece of stone or timber dividing a window into sections.

## N

**Nailhead** - a style of moulding in the form of a small pyramid shaped projection, which when laid horizontally in a band form a string course.

**Negative buildings** - buildings that due to their location, scale, material, form or detailed design, are a negative intrusion on the area and which offer the potential for beneficial change that would enhance the character of the Conservation Area.

**Neutral buildings** - buildings which make neither a positive nor negative contribution to the character and appearance of a Conservation Area.

## O

**Ogee** - a moulding shaped with a double curve.

**Oriel** - a window which is suspended from the face of the building.

**Ovolar (or Ovolo)** - a moulding section of a quarter circle.

## P

**Panel tracery** - a late Medieval form of tracery characterised by subdivision of the window by strong vertical and horizontal members.

**Pantile** - a clay roofing tile with an 'S'-shaped profile.

**Parapet** - the upper part of a wall, often used to hide roofs and decorated for architectural effect; e.g. crenellated or battlemented in the form of a castle wall.

**Party-line** - the dividing wall between properties.

**Paviors** - small brick-like paving units.

**Pediment** - a triangular feature of classical buildings surmounting a portico, but often used on a smaller scale over doors and windows, which are then referred to as pedimented. When the upper sloping sides are curved it is called segmental. It may termed be broken or open when either the bottom horizontal or angled upper sides do not meet.

**Pilaster** - a flattened column used to frame door and window cases and shopfronts.

**Planter** - a container for holding plants.

**Plat** - a string course without mouldings.

**Plinth** - the base of a column or wall.

**Polite** - in the context of heritage refers to a form of architecture that reflects classically inspired sensibilities that arose in the eighteenth century.

**Portico** - a grand entrance extending in front of the building line, usually defined by columns and surmounted by a pediment.

## Q

**Queen Anne Style** - an architectural style of the late C19 century, related to the Arts & Crafts movement, and reviving Dutch style buildings of the reign of William and Mary (late C17).

**Quoin** - a corner of a building defined by contrasting or exaggerated materials.

## R

**Range** - a line of buildings, often grouped around a courtyard.

**Reveal** - the area of masonry or frame visible between the outer face of a wall and a door or window which is set back from it.

**Roughcast** - a type of render of plaster or concrete with a rough surface finish.

**Rubble stone** - stonework left rough and unworked.

**Rustication** - stucco or stone blocks with large angled joints.

## S

**Salt glaze** - a method of glazing brick or clay to give a glassy finish.

**Sash window** - a window that slides vertically on a system of cords and balanced weights.

**Scale** - Building scale refers to building elements and details as they proportionally relate to each other and to humans. Aspects of scale include: size (2D measurement); bulk (visual perception of the composition of shape of a building's massing); and mass (determined by volume, shape and form, relationship to neighbouring structures, building plot and relationship to streets).

**Scorria block** - a hard, durable engineering brick, looking like granite; used in paving, especially in gutters.

**Scroll(work)** - a circular or spiral decorative piece, representing a curved leaf, such as a bracket or the top of a column. If included in a decorative panel, it would be referred to as a scroll leaf panel.

**Segmental** - a section of a circle and the term applied to a curved element, e.g. above an arch or pediment.

**Sett** - a small block of hard stone, such as granite, used for paving.

# Glossary of Terms continued

**Setting** - the setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character. Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

**Significance** - The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

**Soldier band** - a string course made up of bricks set with the long side vertical.

**Soffit** - the underside of eaves or other projection.

**Spandrel** - a blank area between arch supports or below a window.

**Splayed** - a bay window with angled sides.

**Sprocket** - a small supporting piece of stone or timber carrying a larger item such as a bracket.

**Stable block** - small square stone or clay pavior traditionally used as flooring in stables and similar buildings.

**Stack** - the part of the chimney breast visible above the roof.

**Stile** - the vertical sections of a door or window.

**Stippled** - the effect created by carving small depressions in the face of stone.

**Stock brick** - a traditional clay brick commonly used in house construction; often called London stocks because of the frequency of use locally. May be yellow or red in colour.

**String course** - a horizontal band in a wall, usually raised and often moulded.

**Stucco** - a lime based render applied to the exterior of a building. Often scored to imitate courses of masonry, then called channelled, and sometimes more deeply incised to give the appearance of roughly hewn stone, in which case it is rusticated.

**Swag** - a decorative carving representing a suspended cloth or curtain.

## T

**Tented** - a roof structure shaped to look like a tent.

**Tessellated tiles** - small clay tiles or mosaics, geometrically shaped, and fitted together to make intricate formal designs; commonly used for front paths to houses.

**Tetrastyle** - a portico with four columns.

**Toothed** - a brick detail like a dentil in which bricks are alternately recessed and projected.

**Topography** - The physical form of an area defined by natural features and geographic elements such as rivers.

**Tourelle** - a small tower-like structure suspended from the corner of a building (also called a turret).

**Tracery** - delicately carved stonework usually seen in the windows of Gothic churches and cathedrals; various forms exist, including panel type.

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**Transom** - a horizontal glazing bar in a window.

**Trefoil** - literally “three leaves”, thus relating to any decorative element with the appearance of a clover leaf.

**Tuscan** - a plain, unadorned column.

**Tympanum** - the space between a lintel and an arch above a door.

## U

### **Unlisted building making a positive contribution to the street scene**

- Buildings that are not designated assets but which, due to their local architectural or historic interest or forming part of a group, contribute to or enhance our appreciation of local character and historic development. These are buildings which make a positive contribution to the overall character and sense of place of the Conservation Area. They form a material consideration in planning meaning that their preservation and sensitive adaptation will be encouraged through the planning process.

## V

**Venetian** - a window composed of three openings or lights within the frame, the central light arched, the two flanking with flat heads.

**Vernacular** - based on local and traditional construction methods, materials and decorative styles.

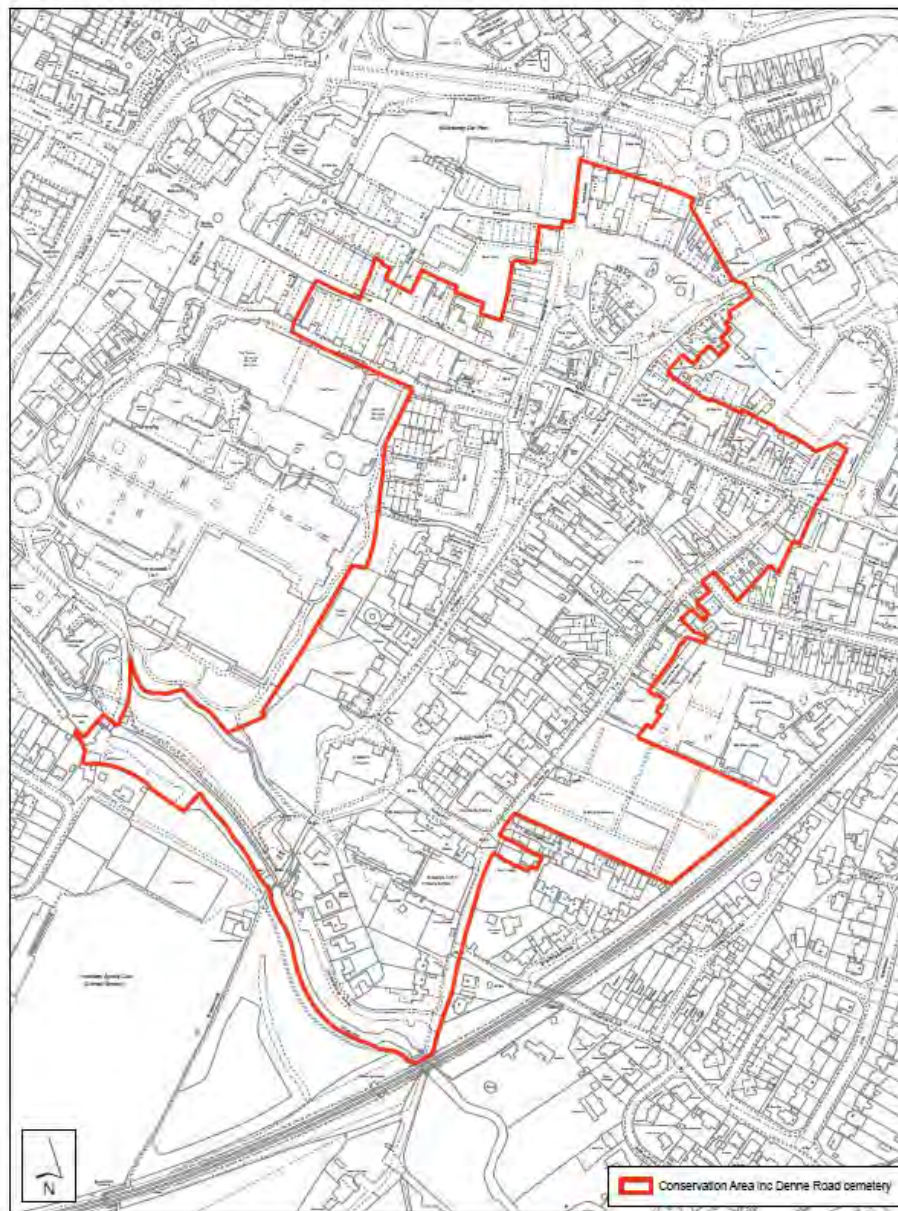
**Views** - Within the scope of Conservation Area appraisals, views are discussed in terms of location from a view to a specific landmark, or panorama incorporating a series of features (natural or built) is possible. For the view to have value and therefore merit consideration within planning, the features within the view should be worthy of conservation or contribute to our understanding of the place and its setting.

**Vousoir** - the shaped bricks or stones over a window forming a head or arch.

## W

**Weatherboarding** - overlapping timber boards cladding the outside of a building.

**Window** - an opening to allow light and air into a building which has developed into a significant element of architectural design; collectively referred to as fenestration. The form of opening determines the type of window; most common are sashes, which slide vertically, and casements, which are side hinged and open inwards or outwards. Those with a side light are said to have margins. A window may be projected from the building frontage, and termed a bay or bow (if curved), or oriel if suspended above ground. The top is usually defined by an arch. A dormer is one set into the roof slope.



<p><b>Horsham District Council</b>                  Peninsula, Clon Wyke, Horsham                  West Sussex BN12 1RS</p>		<p><b>Horsham Conservation Area</b>                  with the addition of the cemetery on Denne Road</p>	
<p><small>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey map on behalf of HMBC. © Crown copyright and database rights (2021). Ordnance Survey License 100023895.</small></p>		<p>Reference No: _____</p>	<p>Date: 23/08/2021</p>
		<p>Scale: 1: 2,500 (at A3)</p>	<p>Checked: _____</p>
		<p>Drawn: _____</p>	<p>Revisions: _____</p>



Horsham  
District  
Council