

**Bluebell Steam Railway**  
Enjoy a leisurely journey by steam train through the heart of the beautiful Sussex Weald. Travel from the Victorian age at Sheffield Park to the 1930s at Horsted Keynes and to the 1950s at Kingscote.



**THE TRIANGLE LEISURE CENTRE**  
State-of-the-art sport and leisure complex with swimming pool and flumes.



**West Park Nature Reserve**  
A pocket nature reserve and an informal recreation area.



**Hickstead**  
All-England show jumping ground and venue for international equestrian events.



**Green Circle**  
Open area allocated for informal recreation and nature conservation with footpath, bridleway and cycleway links.



**Washbrooks Farm**  
Part of a working family farm with animals, play and picnic areas, trailer rides, farm walks and tea rooms. A popular destination for a family day out.



Produced by: Burgess Hill Town Council

**Green Woodpecker**  
An 88-acre Local Nature Reserve with a wide variety of habitats and part of the 'Green Circle' that surrounds the town.

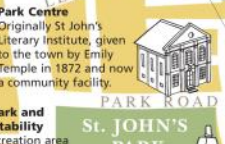


**Sheep Fair**  
Dating back to at least 1342 and last held in 1912. The fair was known as 'St John's Sheep and Lamb Fair' as it was held on St John the Baptist Day, which was also Midsummer Day. In its heyday, 10,000 animals were penned on the site.

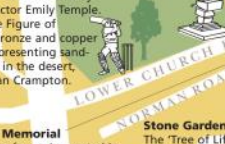


**St John's Common**  
The remaining western end of the original much larger common.

**St John's Park and Figure of Stability**  
Park and recreation area given to the town in 1872 by local benefactor Emily Temple. Home of the Figure of Stability, a bronze and copper sculpture representing sand-blown rocks in the desert, made by Sean Crampton.



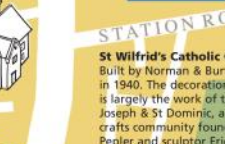
**Pigott Memorial**  
Drinking fountain erected in 1872 in remembrance of Burgess Hill resident, William Pigott, deputy master at Trinity House. It was moved to its present site in 1977 for the Queen's Silver Jubilee.



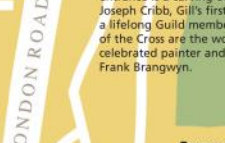
**Hammonds Place**  
One of the most imposing of the 30 houses built around St John's Common during the 16th and early 17th centuries. For many years the home of the Michelborne family, who were prominent in Mid Sussex.



**Mary Hare, 1865-1945**  
Educationalist who did pioneering work with deaf children. She opened Dene Hollow Oral School the first for the Deaf in London Road in 1916. The school was widely regarded as one of the best schools for deaf children in the UK and was designated the first National Grammar School for the Deaf. After her death it was renamed the Mary Hare Grammar School in her honour and still thrives today in Newbury Berkshire.



**Roman Road**  
Follows the route of the old Roman Road by tracing the commemorative plaques across Burgess Hill.



**Jack and Jill Windmills**  
Well-known South Downs landmark on nearby Clayton Hill. 'Jill' is a fully restored working mill open to the public on Sundays.



Design and artwork: Andy Gammon, Lewes © 2016

Historical advice: Frederic Avery & Burgess Hill Local History Society

Printed: Evox Print, West Sussex 2016

**BEDELANDS FARM NATURE RESERVE**  
An 88-acre Local Nature Reserve with a wide variety of habitats and part of the 'Green Circle' that surrounds the town.



**Burgess Hill Football Club**

**War Memorial**  
Unveiled and dedicated on Armistice Day 1923, the Memorial recorded 145 names of those who died in the service of their country 1914 - 1919. The bronze figure of St. George is by Mr Gough of London. Mr Walter Tower, of Lindfield, Sussex designed the original.

**Town Council's Help Point & Tourist Information Centre**  
One-stop shop for information on all Council and other public services as well as business and tourist information.

**Theatre**  
Home of Burgess Hill Theatre Club

**Market Place and Martlets Shopping Centres**  
Indoor and outdoor shopping complex in the heart of the town.

**St Wilfrid's Catholic Church**  
Built by Norman & Burt and completed in 1940. The decoration and furnishing is largely the work of the Guild of St Joseph & St Dominic, a local Catholic crafts community founded by Hilary Pepler and sculptor Eric Gill. Above the entrance is a carving of St Wilfrid by Joseph Cribb, Gill's first apprentice and a lifelong Guild member. The Stations of the Cross are the work of the celebrated painter and engraver Sir Frank Brangwyn.

**Simeon Norman, 1833-1890**  
Founder of the building firm Norman & Burt which specialised in ecclesiastical building and renovation and was renowned for its carved oak work and masonry. He was Chairman of the Local Board and a member of many local institutions as well as being a Fellow of the Society of Arts and the Photographic Society of Great Britain. A carved oak pulpit to his memory was unveiled at St John's Church in 1891.

**Jack and Jill Windmills**  
Well-known South Downs landmark on nearby Clayton Hill. 'Jill' is a fully restored working mill open to the public on Sundays.

Printed: Evox Print, West Sussex 2016

**Worlds End Sign**  
Installed in 2013 by the Worlds End Association, the sign incorporates suggestions by local residents and school-children and reflects the area's historic connection with the railway. Trains started to run in 1841.



**Wivelsfield Station**  
The original 1888 booking hall still stands today.

**Cinema**  
Replacing an older cinema, the present day cinema was built in 1928. It was designed by Ernest Shennan, a specialist in building cinemas in the Liverpool area, and made of local brick. It opened as the 'Scala' and despite changes of ownership and name still thrives today as the 'Orion'.

**Cyprus Hall**  
The original St John's Parish Hall, purchased by the Town Council and converted into a Community Centre in 1990.

**Lloyds Bank**  
Built in 1892 as a 'Constitutional Club' and later became the Urban District Council Town Hall. It now houses Lloyds Bank.

**Bank Buildings**  
A mock tudor terrace of shops built in about 1875 and known as 'Bank Buildings'. Notable for the unusual bird and flower motifs at first floor level.

**Burgess Hill Station**  
On the national railway network with frequent services to London, Gatwick and South Coast.

**Terracotta plaques**  
Made by William Meeds

**Batchelor's Farm**  
Purchased by the Town Council in 1993 to extend the 'Green Circle' that surrounds the town. Batchelor's Farm is a popular and scenic area with panoramic views across the Weald to the South Downs.

Printed: Evox Print, West Sussex 2016

**St Andrew's Church**  
Built in 1908 by Norman & Burt, the well-known Burgess Hill company associated with building and renovation of churches worldwide. Of note is a carving by the sculptor Eric Gill in the churchyard, also a stained glass window designed by Louis Ginnett, the official World War I artist and a resident of Burgess Hill.



**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Wyvern Terracotta**  
The heraldic 'Wyvern' was the emblem of Wessex, associated with King Alfred the Great who was Lord of the Manor of Ditchling in Saxon times.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

Printed: Evox Print, West Sussex 2016

**Sussex Border Path**  
A spur from the main Sussex Border Path, running from East Grinstead to the coast.



**Ditchling Common**  
A common since Saxon times or earlier and established as a country park in 1974. It covers an area of 188 acres and has a varied landscape supporting many species of wildlife.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

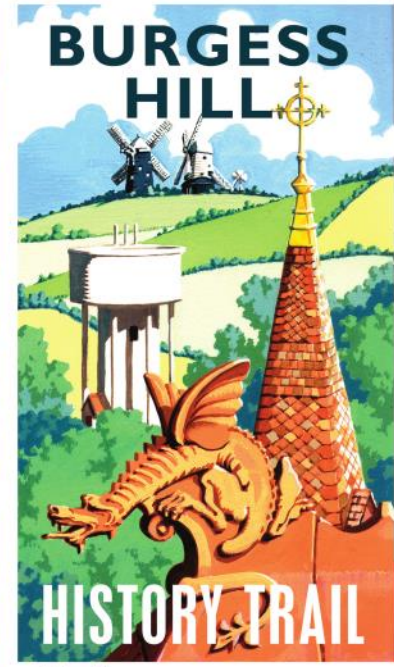
**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

**Site of the former Keymer Tile Works**  
The origins of Burgess Hill lie in the brick and tile making industry which developed in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Keymer Tileworks was the last remaining tileworks in Burgess Hill and dates back to 1875 with origins on Ditchling Common from 1740.

Printed: Evox Print, West Sussex 2016



**BURGESS HILL HISTORY TRAIL**

BAGS OF HELP TESSO Burgess Hill Town Council

