



Land East of Henfield Road, Cowfold

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

May 2026

Land east of Henfield Road (A281), Cowfold, Sussex
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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Land east of Henfield Road (A281), Cowfold, Sussex

Client

Landacre Developments Ltd

Date

May 2026

Planning Authority

Horsham District Council

Grid Reference

TQ 21391 22019

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Timescales Used in This Report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	450,000 -12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,200 BC
Bronze Age	2,200 - 700 BC
Iron Age	700 - AD 43

Historic

Roman	43 - 410AD
Saxon/Early Medieval	410 - 1066AD
Medieval	1066 - 1485AD
Post Medieval	1486 - 1901AD
Modern	1901 - Present Day

Executive Summary

This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land east of Henfield Road (A281), Cowfold, Sussex (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework 2024), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, historic, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

Based on the information within the West Sussex Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the study site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods.

It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains, should they survive within the study site, are likely to be of local significance.

Groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below ground impacts upon archaeological deposits which may survive within the study site. It is recommended that consultation is undertaken with the Local Planning Authority’s archaeological advisor to determine the necessity for, and scope of, any further archaeological work.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land east of Henfield Road (A281), Cowfold, Sussex (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Landacre Developments Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference TQ 21391 22019. It has been prepared in support of a planning application.
- 1.2 In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020), the assessment draws together available information on designated and non-designated heritage assets, topographic and land-use information so as to establish the potential for non-designated archaeological assets within the study site. The assessment includes the results of a site survey, an examination of published and unpublished records, and charts historic land-use through a map regression exercise. The assessment also considers the setting of heritage assets and provides an assessment of how their settings contribute to their significance.
- 1.3 The assessment enables relevant parties to assess the significance of heritage/archaeological assets on and close to the study site and considers the potential for hitherto undiscovered archaeological assets, thus enabling potential impacts on assets to be identified along with the need for design, civil engineering or archaeological solutions. It also provides an understanding of any constraints to development of the study site due to the presence of nearby heritage assets and provides an assessment of the potential impact development would have on the significance of heritage assets and also provides design responses that would serve to reduce that impact in line with local and national policy.
- 1.4 The study area used in this assessment is a 1km radius from the centre of the study site (Figures 2 and 3).
- 1.5 A site visit was undertaken on 7th May 2026, when the conditions were slightly overcast, but the visibility still good.

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.6 The study site is located at the southern extent of Cowfold, on the eastern side of Henfield Road. Residential properties are located to the north, and a water treatment works to the east. A small watercourse runs along the study site’s southern boundary with predominantly agricultural land beyond this.
- 1.7 The study site is located c. 13m – 17m above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.8 The solid geology of the study site comprises the mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. There are no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2026).

Site Visit

- 1.9 A site visit was undertaken on 7th May 2026. The site consists of two irregular shaped fields, separated by a line of trees and shrubs, that are both currently used for grazing horses. Access to the site is via a driveway on Henfield Road, which leads to a smaller fenced off area in the north-west corner of the site. A gate from this area provides access to the main western field. There are small stable buildings in both of the main fields, and there is also a pond in the eastern field. The site is relatively flat, although it does slope down towards the south. No earthworks that might relate to archaeological features were visible within the site.



Plate 1: General view of eastern field, looking south-west from the south-east corner of the site.



Plate 2: General view of eastern field looking west.



Plate 3: General view of western field looking west.

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment are to:

- Gain an understanding of the archaeological potential of the study site;
- Identify any archaeological constraints to the development of the study site; and to
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development.

2.2 The results of the archaeological desk-based assessment will inform an archaeological strategy for further on-site assessment and formulation of a mitigation strategy, as appropriate to the archaeological potential of the study site.

2.3 This desk-based assessment conforms to the requirements of current national and local planning policy (including National Planning Policy Framework 2024) and it has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice, and the appropriate national and local standards and guidelines, including:

- Management of Recording Projects in the Historic Environment: MORPHE (English Heritage 2006);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists [CIfA] [revised edition] 2014); and
- Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA January 2020).

2.4 It is noted that the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists defines desk-based assessment as:

“a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.”

2.5 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard for desk-based assessment states that:

“Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of CIfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so) and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.”

Methodology

2.6 The archaeological desk-based assessment will include:

- Map regression based on Ordnance Survey maps and tithe/enclosure maps and apportionments;
- Examination of material currently held in the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (search ref: 202627-002), including Historic Landscape Characterisation, for the study site and for a 1km search radius;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England; and
- Site inspection.

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of LiDAR and aerial photography for the study site. LiDAR provides topographic data and is particularly useful in the detection and identification of heritage assets that survive as earthworks. The Environment Agency (EA) regularly collects LiDAR data for England and makes this data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the ground surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect.

3.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 3.1 The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments but does not afford statutory protection to their settings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 3.2 Government policy in relation to the historic environment is outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment'. This provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development;
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
- Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our knowledge and understanding of the past.

- 3.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:

Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings in every day use and as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest.

- 3.4 Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.5 A key aspect of NPPF paragraphs 212-215 is whether a proposed development will result in substantial harm or less than substantial harm to a designated asset. However, substantial harm is not defined in the NPPF. Paragraph 18a-017 (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723) of the PPG provides additional guidance on substantial harm. The following quote refers to listed buildings but the same principles applies to archaeological designated heritage assets. It states:

"Proposed development affecting a heritage asset may have no impact on its significance or may enhance its significance and therefore cause no harm to the heritage asset. Where potential harm to designated heritage assets is identified, it needs to be categorised as either less than substantial harm or substantial harm (which includes total loss) in order to identify which policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 194-196 now para 212-215 in the 2024 NPPF) apply."

Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.

*Whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision-maker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. **It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed.** The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. (emphasis added).*

- 3.6 Paragraph 215 of the NPPF outlines that where a proposed development results in less than substantial harm to the significance of a heritage asset, the harm arising should be weighed against the public benefits accruing from the proposed development. Paragraph 18a-020 of the PPG (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723) outlines what is meant by public benefits:

“Public benefits may follow from many developments and could be anything that delivers economic, social or environmental objectives as described in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Public benefits should flow from the proposed development. They should be of a nature or scale to be of benefit to the public at large and not just be a private benefit. However, benefits do not always have to be visible or accessible to the public in order to be genuine public benefits, for example, works to a listed private dwelling which secure its future as a designated heritage asset could be a public benefit.”

- 3.7 No harm occurs where a proposed development will have no direct physical effects on heritage assets and/or where a proposed development is outside of the setting of a designated heritage asset. In such instances, there will be no adverse effects on the significance of designated heritage assets.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.8 Paragraph 216 requires the decision-maker to take into account the effect on the significance of non-designated heritage assets and to take a balanced judgement having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s) potentially affected.

NPPF Definitions

- 3.9 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 3.10 *Archaeological Interest* is defined as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 3.11 *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Parks and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
- 3.12 *Significance* is defined as the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 3.13 *Setting* is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Local Planning Policy

- 3.14 The Site is located within the local authority boundary of Horsham District Council, which adopted the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF) in 2015. The HDPF sets out the planning strategy for the years up to 2031 to deliver the social, economic and environmental needs for the district (outside the South Downs National Park). Within the HDPF, following policies relate to the historic environment:

Policy 34 Cultural and Heritage Assets

The Council recognises that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource, and as such the Council will sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. Applications for such development will be required to:

1. *Make reference to the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;*
2. *Reflect the current best practice guidance produced by English Heritage and Conservation Area Character Statements;*
3. *Reinforce the special character of the district's historic environment through appropriate siting, scale, form and design; including the use of traditional materials and techniques;*
4. *Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensuring that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;*
5. *Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their settings, features, fabric and materials;*
6. *Secure the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through continued preservation by uses that are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset;*
7. *Retain and improves the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees and landscape features, including historic public realm features; and*
8. *Ensure appropriate archaeological research, investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required, with any assessment provided as appropriate.*

Guidance

Historic Environment Good Practice Advice In Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015)

3.15 The purpose of this document is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and NPPG. It outlines a six-stage process to the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:

- Understand the significance of the affected assets;
- Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

4.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 4.1 The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:
- West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) Data;
 - The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) held by Historic England;
 - Historic England Archive;
 - Pastscape;
 - Local studies and record office research; and
 - Review of historic mapping.
- 4.2 This resource has been used to provide an understanding of the heritage assets which may be affected by the proposed development. This chapter will describe the heritage assets which may be affected and assess their significance.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.3 An archaeological evaluation undertaken c. 360m to the north-west of the study site recorded evidence of medieval to post-medieval activity (EWS2357), although an evaluation undertaken c. 685m to the north of the study site did not identify any archaeological remains (EWS1833).
- 4.4 The remaining records of previous archaeological investigations relate to a desk-based assessment (EWS2323) and a geophysical survey (EWS2279/MWS15677).

Archaeological Notification Areas

- 4.5 The study site is not located within an Archaeological Notification Area, although there are five located across the search area. These relate to the historic market village at Cowfold (DWS8548), an area associated with medieval pottery industry (DWS8547), and medieval to post-medieval agricultural complexes at Eastlands (DWS8952), Avery Farm (DWS8950) and Crateman's Farm (DWS8954).

Baseline

Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.6 There are no HER records of prehistoric or Roman date located within the study site.
- 4.7 There are no HER records of Palaeolithic to Neolithic or Iron Age date located within the search area and the only recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity is the find spot of a palstave and ring (MWS948), c. 610m to the north of the study site. The find spot of a Bronze Age chisel (SUSS-D93644) has been recorded within the search area on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database.
- 4.8 There are no HER records of Roman date located within the search area.
- 4.9 Although a possible reflection of the intrusive archaeological investigations undertaken across the search area, it is considered there is a generally low potential for archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date.

Saxon, Early Medieval and Medieval

- 4.10 There are no HER records of Saxon, early medieval or medieval date located within the study site.

- 4.11 The study site is located in the traditional parish of Cowfold, for which the name “Cowfold” comes from the Old English for “cow enclosure” (Place-Names 2025). Cowfold is not mentioned in Domesday. Cowfold parish, for the most part, was divided between larger external manors, with only a few centred within the parish. The scattered settlement pattern in Cowfold likely arose from the progressive establishment of outlying farms on what was previously woodland pasture, belonging to manors further south. The four main external manors controlling Cowfold were Beeding (Upper Beeding), Ewhurst, Shermanbury (both in Shermanbury), and Stretham (Henfield).
- 4.12 The village began as woodland pasture and hunting ground (known partially as the Bishop of Chichester’s Gosden chase by 1256) before scattered farmsteads gradually established themselves. The early economy centred on mixed agriculture, growing crops like oats and wheat, alongside dairying and livestock fattening. Minor industries included quarrying stone, operating brickworks, as well as ironworking (Victoria County History).
- 4.13 The study site is located to the south of the historic core of Cowfold. The parish church of St. Peter (MWS949), a Grade I Listed Building, has medieval origins and archaeological evaluation identified pits and a posthole (MWS16094), c. m 550m to the north-west of the study site. Some agricultural buildings have been identified within the search area (MWS10156 & MWS7217), and the possible location of mills (MWS6340 & MWS7819) and possible pottery kilns indicated by field names (MWS7816 - MWS7818) may indicate industrial activity. The find spots of coins dating to the medieval periods on the PAS database are also located within the search area.
- 4.14 Later historic mapping indicates that the study site likely formed part of the hinterland of Cowfold and it is considered that there is a low potential for non-agricultural archaeological remains of Saxon to medieval date.

Post Medieval to Modern

- 4.15 There are no HER records of post-medieval to modern date located within the study site.
- 4.16 The small village centre coalesced near the 13th century church, but substantial growth only began after the main north-south road was turnpiked in 1771, followed by the east-west route in 1825. Mercantile trade flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, notably through the Lintott and Steele families (Victoria County History).
- 4.17 The majority of post-medieval to modern HER records relate to the location of farmsteads (e.g. MWS10096, MWS10753, MWS10972, MWS12188 & MWS13345), although a brickfield (MWS4869) and the location of possible kilns (MMWS7815, MWS7820 & MWS7821) indicate some industrial activity across the search area. The find spot of coins and a musket (SUSS-CA7D65) recorded on the PAS database date to the post-medieval period.
- 4.18 The earliest map included in this assessment is a 1789 map of Ditchling (Figure 4) which indicates the study site is undeveloped land to the south of Cowfold. The 1839 Cowfold tithe map (Figure 5) shows the study site in more detail as two plots of land. There is little change shown on the 1878 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 6) or later OS maps, with the greatest change shown on later 20th century maps relating to the development of Cowfold extending southwards towards the study site (Figures 7-9).
- 4.19 The cartographic evidence demonstrates that the study site has been in agricultural use from at least the 18th century, if not earlier. The potential for non-agricultural remains of post-medieval to modern date is considered to be low.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.20 The historic landscape of the study site has been characterised as regular piecemeal enclosure (HWS2393).

Aerial Photography and LiDAR

- 4.21 The Historic England Aerial Photograph Explorer holds a copy of an aerial photograph dating to 1959 (raf_58_3012_f21_0322). Google Earth holds copies of aerial photographs and satellite images dating from 2001 to 2025 which show the study site is remaining as two grass fields.
- 4.22 The Historic England Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer and University of Cambridge Collection of Aerial Photographs do not hold data for the study site.
- 4.23 The Environment Agency collected data for the study site at a 1m resolution in 2019. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the LiDAR data.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.24 A review of the available evidence indicates that the study site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. Although the significance of archaeological deposits cannot be fully determined at the desk-based stage, available evidence suggests that any such deposits would be of local significance.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is currently grass fields.

The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The proposed development comprises the outline planning application for approximately 40 residential dwellings, vehicular access, car parking, landscaping, open space and other associated works and infrastructure. All matters reserved except for the main site access.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 A review of the available evidence indicates that the study site has a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods. It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains, should they survive within the study site, are likely to be of local significance.
- 5.4 The groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development, including the excavation of foundations, construction of new roads, provision of new services or associated landscaping, have the potential to impact upon any previously unrecorded archaeological deposits, should they survive within the study site.
- 5.5 Impacts upon archaeological deposits can be mitigated for in advance of, or during, construction works. This could include the undertaking of a geophysical survey in the first instance, which would contribute to the assessment of the study site's archaeological potential. Dependant on the results, there may be a requirement for evaluation trenching or other appropriate measures. It is recommended that consultation is undertaken with the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor to determine the necessity for, and scope of, any further archaeological work.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This archaeological environment desk-based assessment considers land east of Henfield Road (A281), Cowfold, Sussex which is proposed for residential development (Figure 1).
- 6.2 Based on the information within the West Sussex Historic Environment Record, supplemented by historic mapping and documentary research, the study site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains dating to all periods.
- 6.3 It is considered that any previously unrecorded archaeological remains, should they survive within the study site, are likely to be of local significance.
- 6.4 Groundworks associated with the construction of the proposed development have the potential to have below ground impacts upon archaeological deposits which may survive within the study site. It is recommended that consultation is undertaken with the Local Planning Authority's archaeological advisor to determine the necessity for, and scope of, any further archaeological work.

Sources

General

British Library

The National Archives

West Sussex Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1789 – Drawing of Ditchling

1839 – Tithe Map of Cowfold

1879 – Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale

1899 – Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale

1962 – Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale

1980 – Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale

Websites

Archaeological Data Service – www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

British Geological Society Geology of Britain Viewer -
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Historic England National Heritage List for England -
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Heritage Gateway - www.heritagegateway.org.uk

MAGIC - www.magic.gov.uk

Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

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Setting of Heritage Assets

GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, a study area of a 1km buffer of the site was adopted. The following gazetteer represents all of the entries from the West Sussex HER.

Abbreviations:**OHER:**

West Sussex Historic Environment Record

HER Number:

WSHER monument identification reference number

.PREFREF	.NAME	.PERIOD	.NGR
MWS14432	Land to the East of 14 & 15 Alley Groves, Cowfold - Evaluation	Unknown	TQ 21575 22808
MWS948	Bronze Age palstave and ring, Cowfold	Bronze Age	TQ 212 227
MWS15677	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore Geophysical Survey	Bronze Age to Post Medieval	TQ 1233 1178
MWS16094	Land South of Station Road, Cowfold - Evaluation	Medieval to Post Medieval	TQ 20997 22592
MWS10156	Eastlands Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Medieval to Post Medieval	TQ 21846 22131
MWS6340	Mill Pond Mead	Medieval to Post Medieval	TQ 21314 21405
MWS949	The Parish Church of St. Peter, Cowfold	Medieval to Modern	TQ 21252 22605
MWS7217	Eastlands Farm - Medieval Hall House/Barn	Medieval to Modern	TQ 21801 22110
MWS12455	Site of Cowfold Workhouse, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21282 22646
MWS4869	Brickfield Near Potters Farm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 208 225
MWS10096	Dragons Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21273 21328
MWS10753	Site of Gervaise Barn Historic Outfarm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20457 22121
MWS10972	Greatwick Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21138 20912
MWS12188	Lower Barn Farm (Lower Farm) Historic Outfarm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 22251 21486
MWS13354	Site of Potters Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20909 22543
MWS13553	Site of Singers Barn Historic Outfarm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20715 21686
MWS9308	Avery Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21945 22609
MWS9321	Site of Bakers Hovel Historic Outfarm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20829 22783
MWS9325	Baldwins Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21757 21586
MWS9563	Brownings Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20475 22846
MWS9630	Capon's Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 20606 22723
MWS9751	Site of Church Barn Historic Outfarm, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21043 22201

_PREFREF	_NAME	_PERIOD	_NGR
MWS9800	Church Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21301 22529
MWS9939	Crateman's Farm Historic Farmstead, Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21758 21042
MWS7218	Eastlands - Cowfold	Post Medieval	TQ 21855 22116
MWS7815	Field Name - 'Potters Field'	Post Medieval	TQ 2075 2270
MWS7816	Field Name - 'Potters Field'	Post Medieval	TQ 2095 2250
MWS7817	Field Name - 'Potters Mead'	Post Medieval	TQ 2095 2270
MWS7818	Field Name - 'Potters Barn'	Post Medieval	TQ 2089 2254
MWS7819	Field Name - 'Mill Pond Mead'	Post Medieval	TQ 2080 2190
MWS7820	Field Name - 'Lime Kiln Field'	Post Medieval	TQ 2124 2177
MWS7821	Field Name - 'Lime Kiln Field'	Post Medieval	TQ 2114 2169
MWS95	Parkscape - Brookhill House	Post Medieval	TQ 2162 2293

GAZETTEER OF PREVIOUS EVENTS

The following gazetteer represents all events recorded by the WSHR within the 1km study area.

Abbreviations:**Event ID:**

WSHER event identification reference number

_EVENT ID	_NAME	_NGR
EWS1833	Land to the East of 14 & 15 Alley Groves, Cowfold - Evaluation	TQ 21577 22807
EWS2279	Rampion 2 Wind Farm Onshore LiDAR and Geophysical Survey	TQ 1233 1178
EWS2323	Land south of Station Road, Cowfold - Desk Based Assessment	TQ 20996 22592
EWS2357	Land South of Station Road, Cowfold - Evaluation	TQ 20997 22592

GAZETTEER OF PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME DATA

The following gazetteer represents all known Portable Antiquities Scheme Data within the 1km study area.

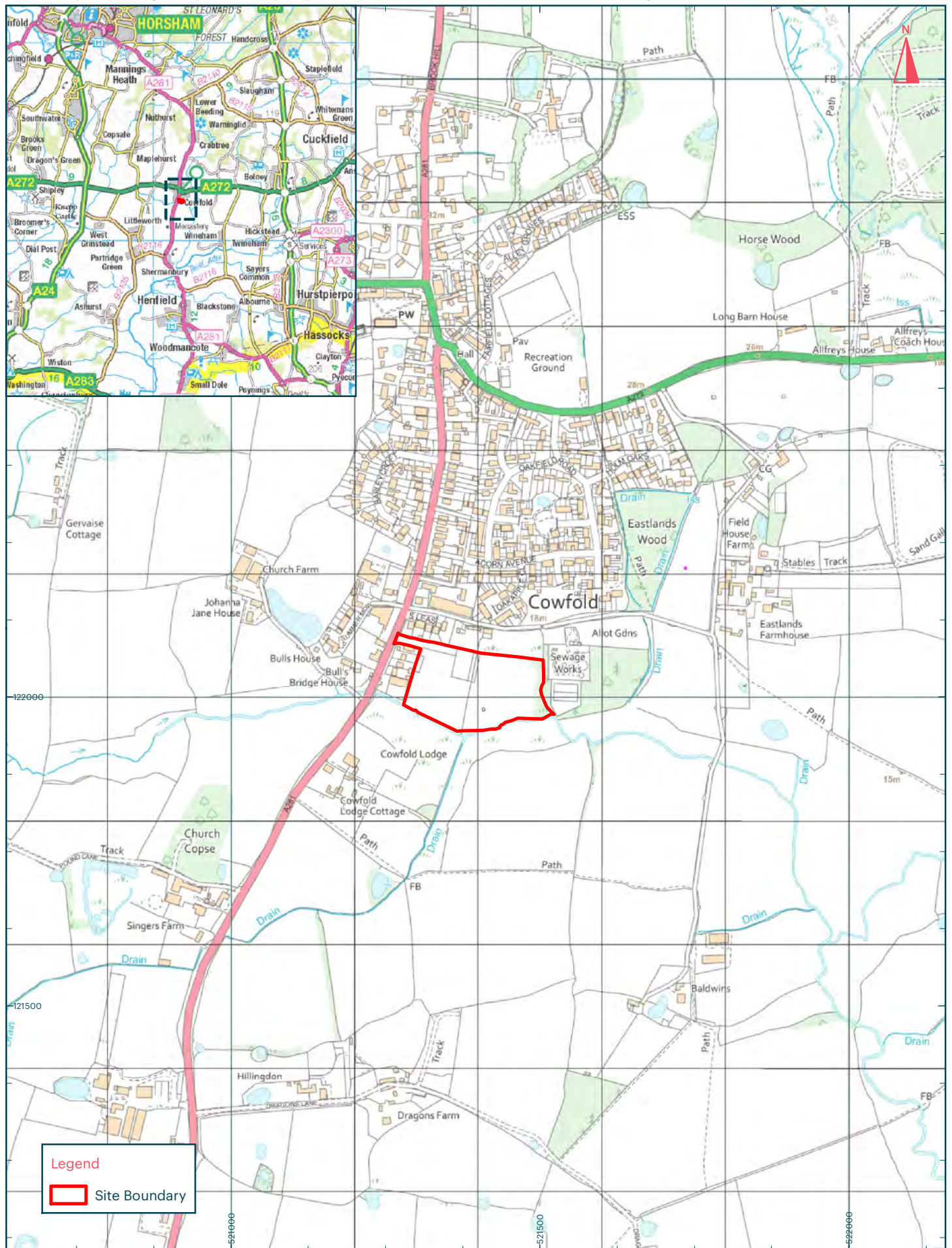
Abbreviations:**PAS:**

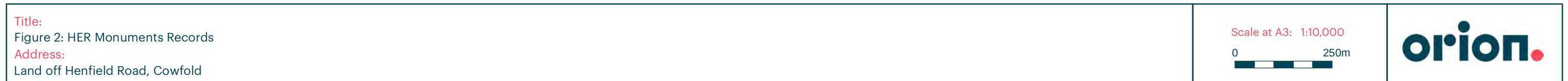
Portable Antiquities Scheme

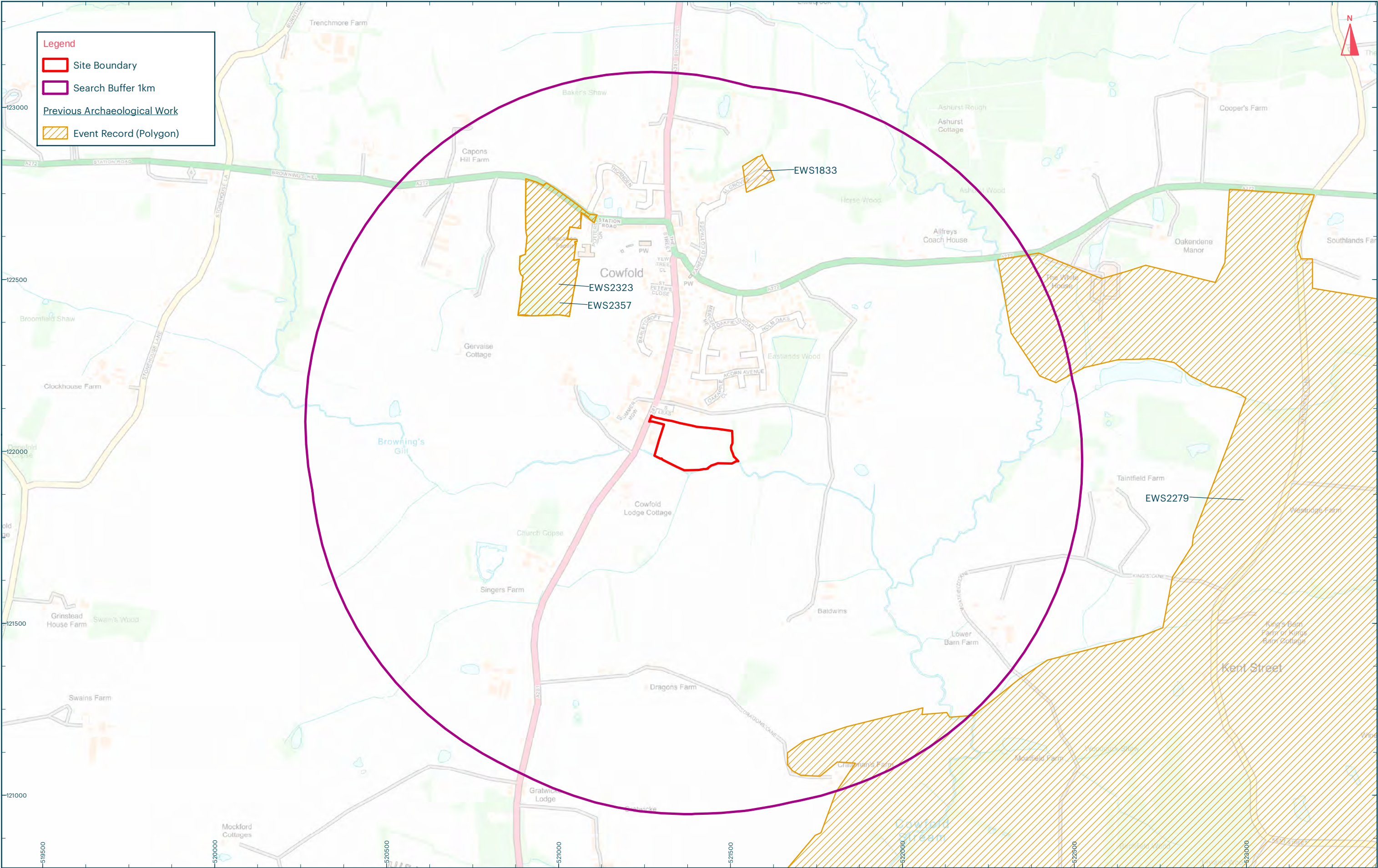
PAS ID:

PAS Identification Reference Number

PAS ID	Name	Period
SUSS-D93644	CHISEL	BRONZE AGE
SUSS-9CA1C6	COIN	MEDIEVAL
SUSS-A05612	COIN	MEDIEVAL
SUSS-0BE7AB	COIN	MEDIEVAL
SUSS-F10EF2	COIN	MEDIEVAL
SUR-CA0B8B	COIN	MEDIEVAL
SUSS-0A88A4	PURSE	MEDIEVAL TO POST MEDIEVAL
SUSS-CA7D65	MUSKET	POST MEDIEVAL
SUSS-B6F9EA	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL
SUR-F976A7	COIN	POST MEDIEVAL







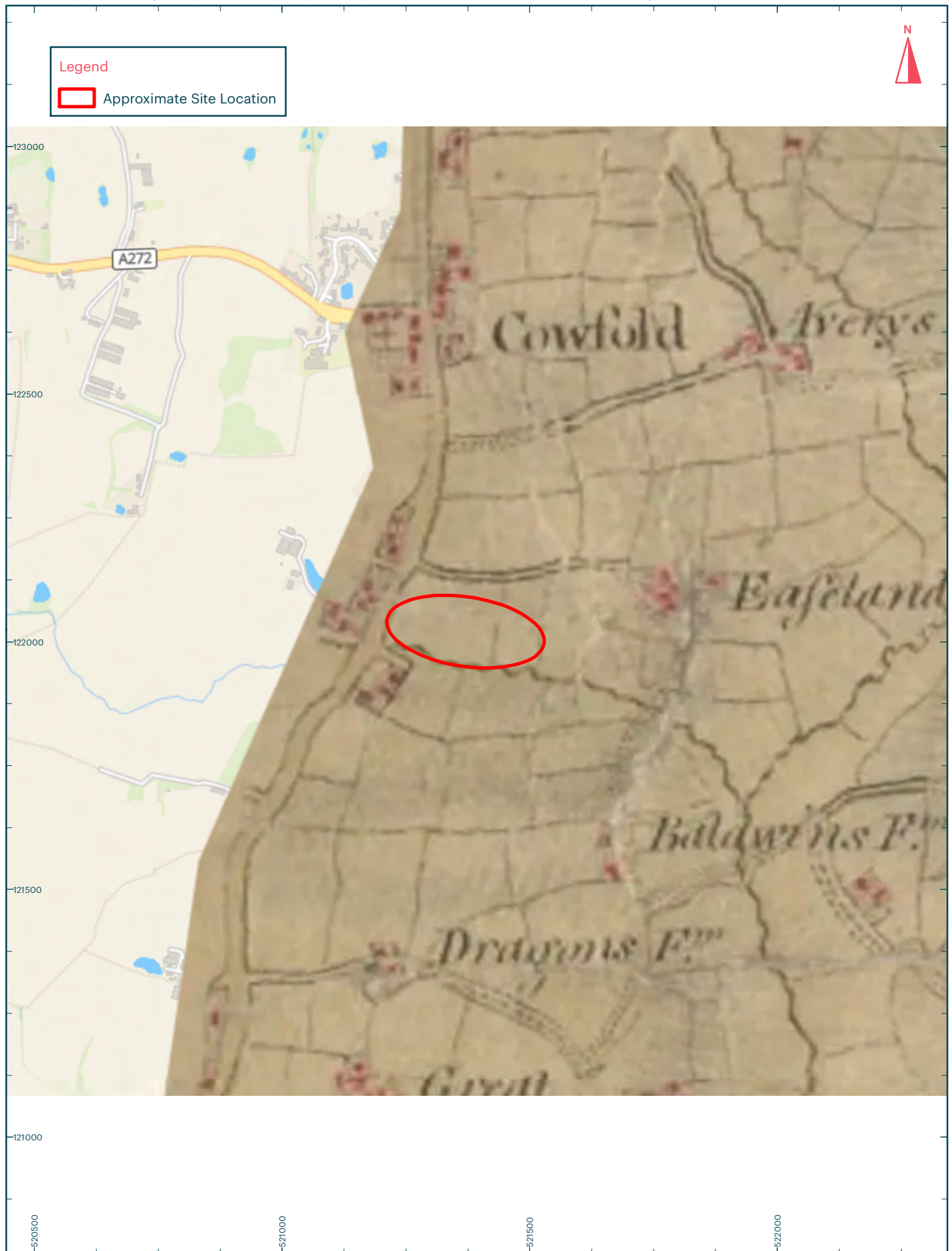
Title:
Figure 3: HER Events Records

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

0 250m





Title:
Figure 4: Extract from the 1789 Drawing of Ditchling

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:10,000

0 250m

orion.



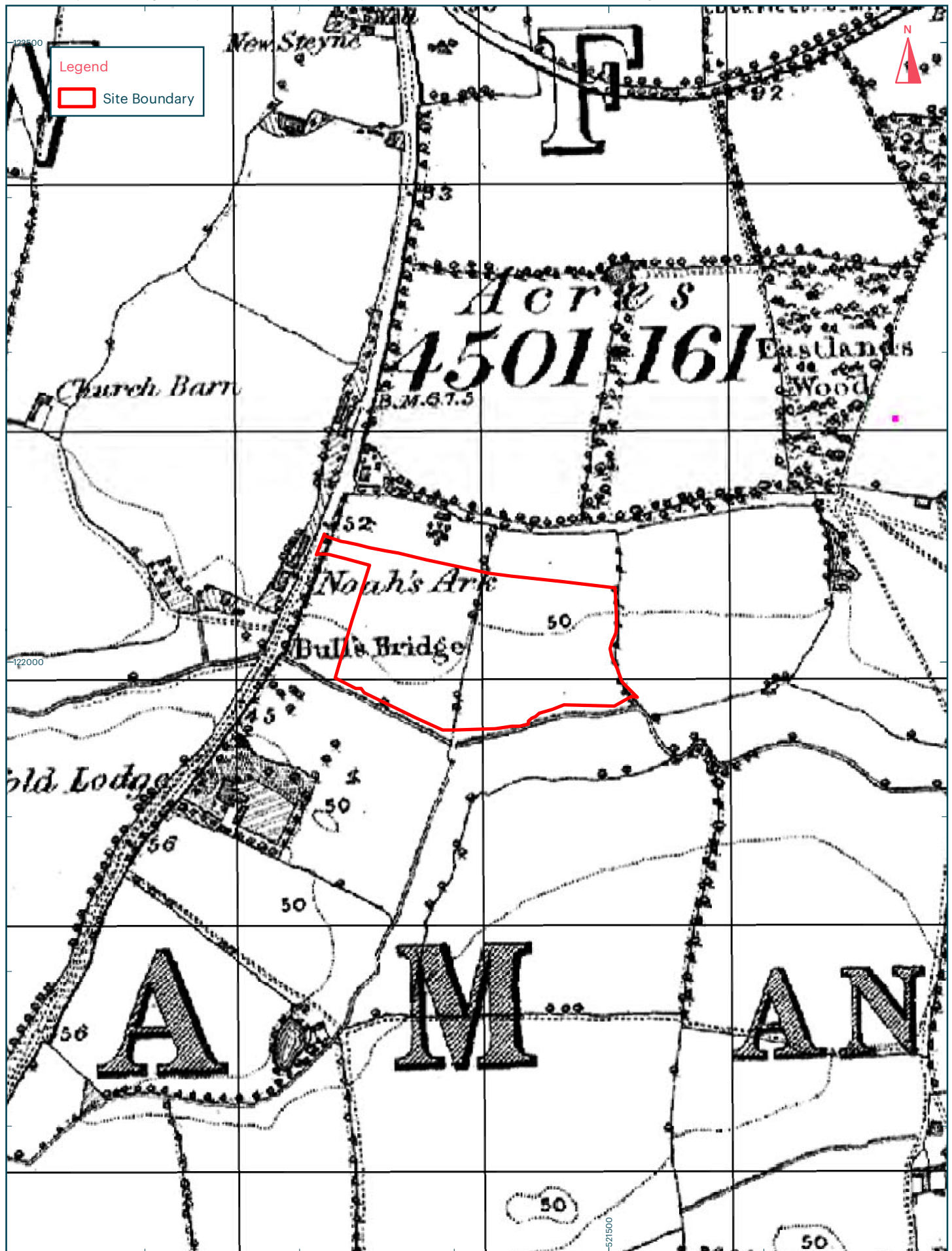
Title:
Figure 5: Extract from the 1839 Tithe Map of Cowfold

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100m

orion.



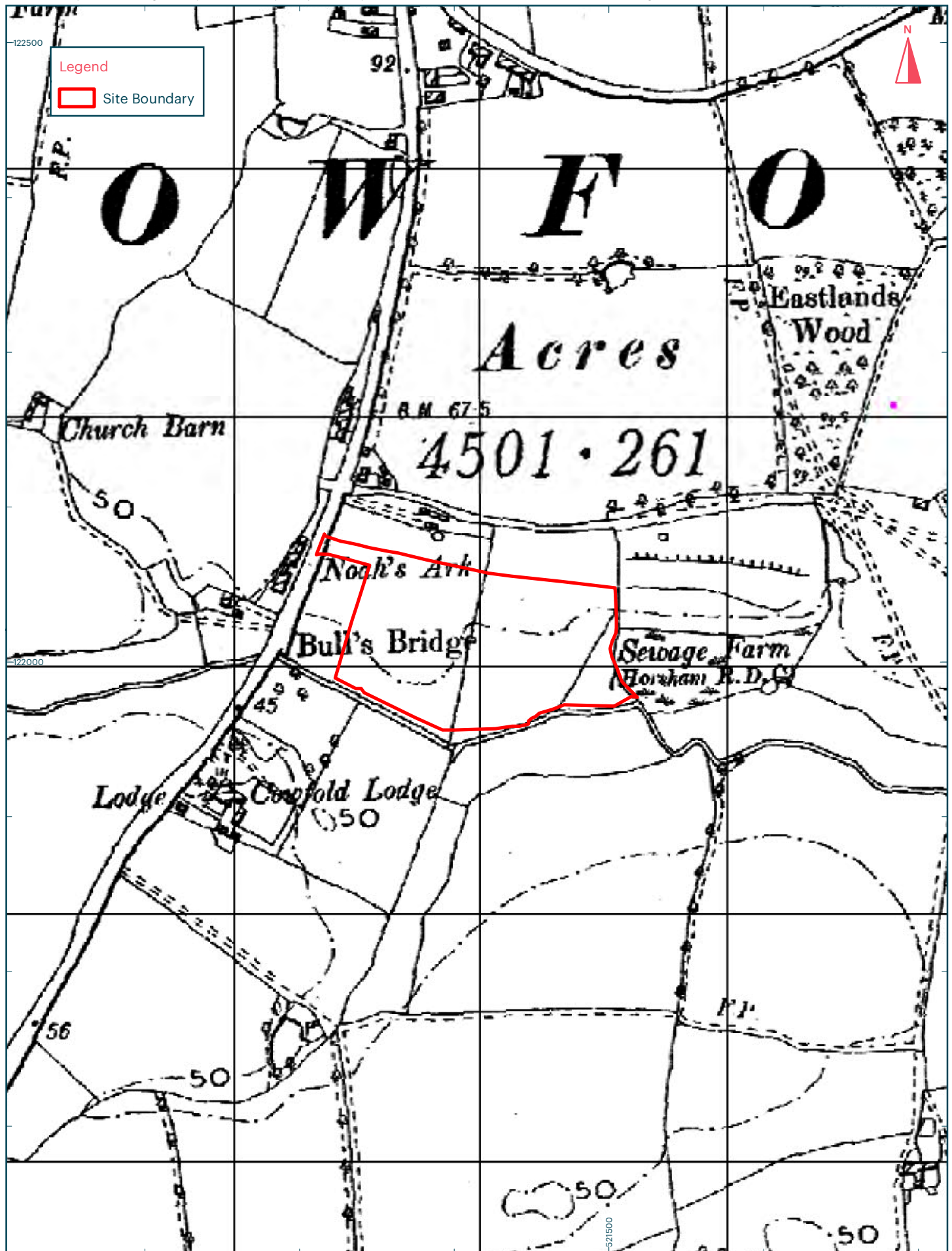
Title: Figure 6: Extract from the 1879 Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100m

orion.



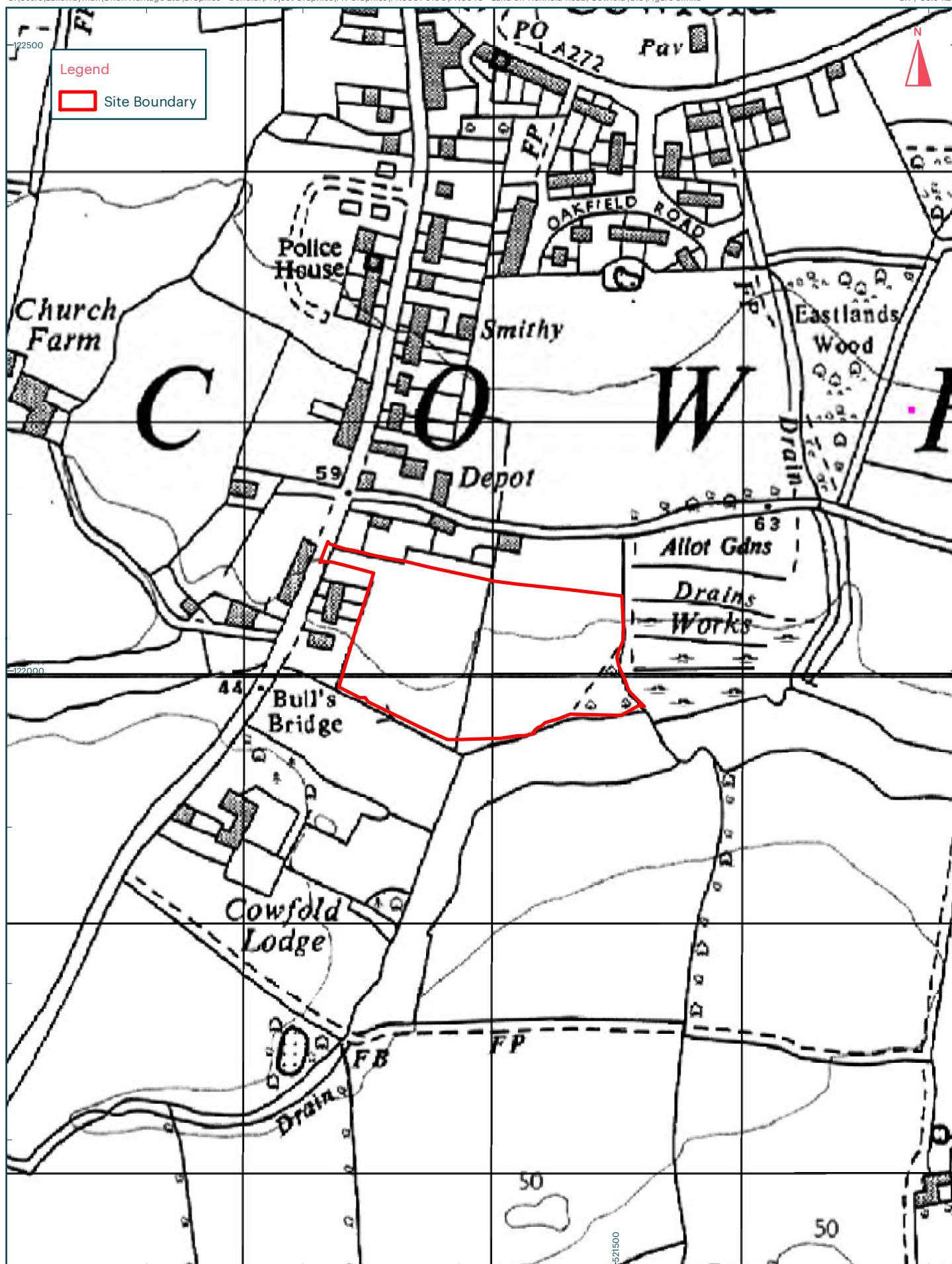
Title: Figure 7: Extract from the 1899 Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100m

orion.



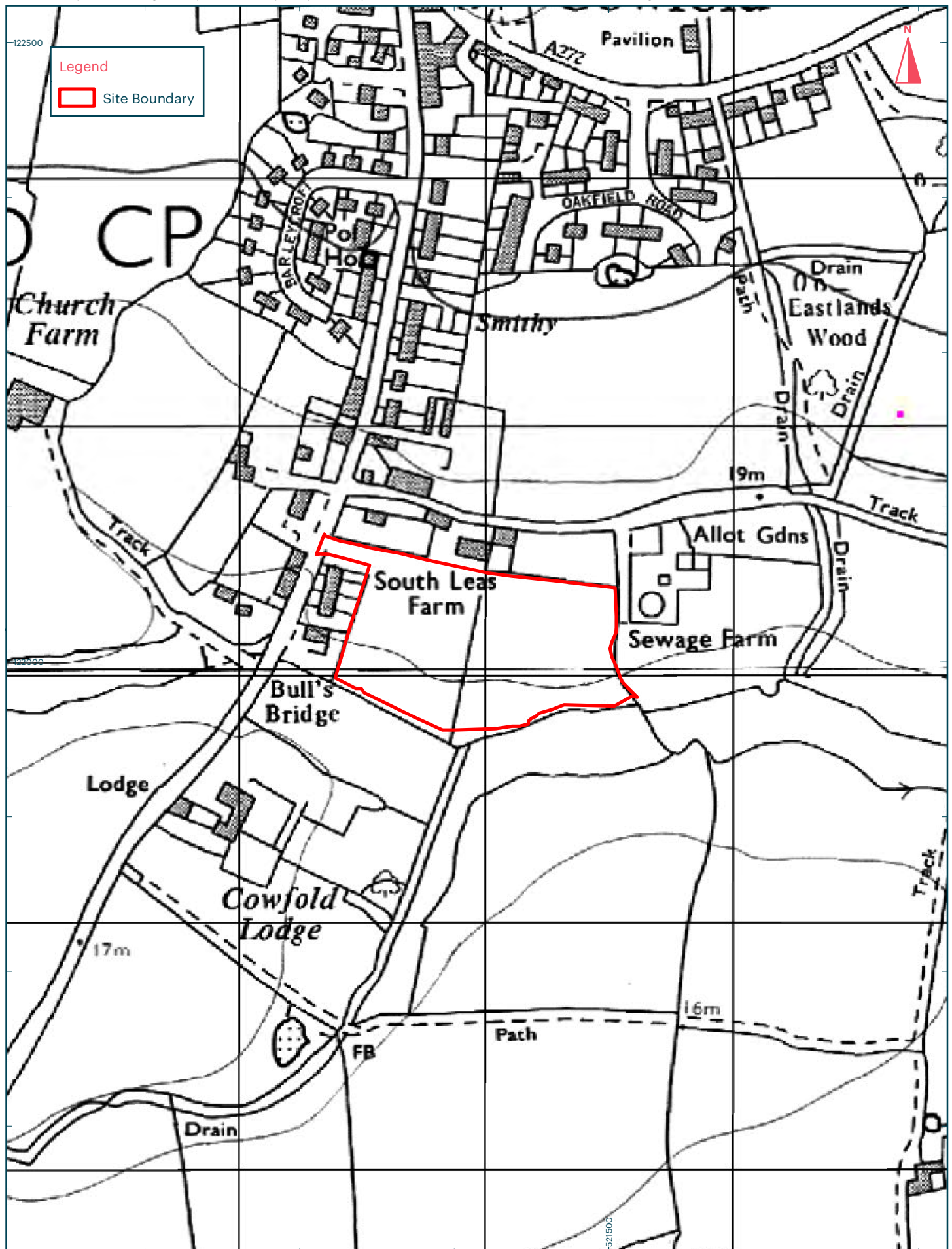
Title: Figure 8: Extract from the 1962 Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

A scale bar indicating a distance of 100 meters. The bar is divided into five equal segments, with the first segment labeled '0' and the last segment labeled '100m'.

orion.



Title: Figure 9: Extract from the 1980 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map

Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:4,000

0 100m

orion.

**Legend** Site Boundary

-521500

Title:
Figure 10: Satellite image of the study site
Address:
Land off Henfield Road, Cowfold

Scale at A4: 1:2,500

**orion.**