

Land south of St Stephens Church, Hamsland, Horsted Keynes
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
November 2020

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Report

Archaeological esk-Based Assessment

Site

Land south of St Stephens church, Hamsland, Horsted Keynes

Clients

Rydon Homes Ltd

Date

November 2020

Planning Authority

Mid Sussex District Council

Site Centred At

TQ 38424 27861

Prepared By

Ben Redclift BA MA PCIfA

Approved By

Rob Bourn BA MA MCIfA

Report Status

Final

Orion Ref

PN2521/2

Contents

Executive Summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Statutory and Planning Policy Framework
- 3.0 Archaeological Baseline
- 4.0 Designated Heritage Assets
- 5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets
- 6.0 Summary and Conclusions

Sources Consulted

List of Illustrations

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 HER Data Plot – Monuments data
- Figure 3 HER Data Plot – Event data
- Figure 4 Designated Heritage Assets
- Figure 5 Maresfield OSD 1792
- Figure 6 Tithe Map of Horsted Keynes
- Figure 7 1878-1879 OS Map 1:10,560
- Figure 8 1897-1899 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 9 1910 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 10 1956 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 11 1956-1982 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 12 1974 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 13 1993 OS Map 1:2,500
- Figure 14 Illustrative Site Layout

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 at Horsted Keynes, West Sussex, known as St Stephens Field, which is proposed for residential development.

A review of the available baseline evidence indicates that the study site was part of the rural hinterland surrounding Horsted Keynes in all periods and, although it is clear that the landscape was being utilised, no evidence of such activity is present within, or in the immediate vicinity, of the study site. Based on the available evidence, the site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains of any date. Should as yet unrecorded archaeological remains prove to be present, they are unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, such remains would not preclude the principal of development and would not be a design constraint.

Should archaeological remains prove to be present on the site, they will be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, it is considered that based in the available evidence, any archaeological investigations in support of a future planning application would be appropriate to be secured by an appropriately worded conditions attached to the planning consent.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Horsted Keynes, West Sussex, known as St Stephens Field (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Rydon Homes Ltd to support a planning application for a proposed residential development. The site (hereafter referred to as the 'study site') is located at grid reference TQ 38424 27861
- 1.2** In accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2017), 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 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, 3 & 4).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5** The study site is located at the south of Horsted Keynes, south of Hamsland Road and St Stephens Church. The study site occupies a slight south east facing slope with a height above ordnance datum (aOD) of 92m in the north west boundary of the study site, falling to 84m in the south east.
- 1.6** The solid geology of the study site comprises Sandstone and Siltstone of the Ashdown Formation in the north of the study site and Sandstone and Siltstone of Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand in the south of the study site. No superficial deposits are recorded (BSG Geology of Britain viewer 2019).

2.0 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

- 2.1 The Ancient Monuments and 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) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 2.2 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 12 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.

- 2.3 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.

- 2.4 Paragraph 189 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.

- 2.5 Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposed development on the significance of non-designated assets should be taken into account and where such an asset(s) is directly or indirectly affected, a balanced judgement is required that has regard the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset(s).

- 2.6 *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. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

- 2.7 *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.

- 2.8** *Designated Heritage Assets* comprise: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.
- 2.9** *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.
- 2.10** *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.
- 2.11** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 002 (002 Reference ID: 18a-002-20190723) states that:

"Where changes are proposed, the National Planning Policy Framework sets out a clear framework for both plan-making and decision-making in respect of applications for planning permission and listed building consent to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance and thereby achieving sustainable development. Heritage assets are either designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets."

Local Planning Policy

- 2.12** Planning policy for the study site is provided by the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2021 (adopted March 2018). This contains the following policy relevant to this assessment:

DP34: Listed Buildings and Other Heritage Assets

Strategic Objectives:

- 2) To promote well located and designed development that reflects the District's distinctive towns and villages, retains their separate identity and character and prevents coalescence;*
- 4) To protect valued characteristics of the built environment for their historical and visual qualities; and*
- 11) To support and enhance the attractiveness of Mid Sussex as a visitor destination.*

Evidence Base: West Sussex Historic Environment Record; Register of Listed Buildings.

Listed Buildings

Development will be required to protect listed buildings and their settings. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- *A thorough understanding of the significance of the listed building and its setting has been demonstrated. This will be proportionate to the importance of the building and potential impact of the proposal;*
- *Alterations or extensions to a listed building respect its historic form, scale, setting, significance and fabric. Proposals for the conversion or change of use of a listed building retain its significance and character whilst ensuring that the building remains in a viable use;*
- *Traditional building materials and construction techniques are normally used. The installation of uPVC windows and doors will not be acceptable;*
- *Satellite antennae, solar panels or other renewable energy installations are not sited in a prominent location, and where possible within the curtilage rather than on the building itself;*
- *Special regard is given to protecting the setting of a listed building;*
- *Where the historic fabric of a building may be affected by alterations or other proposals, the applicant is expected to fund the recording or exploratory opening up of historic fabric.*

Other Heritage Assets

Development that retains buildings which are not listed but are of architectural or historic merit, or which make a significant and positive contribution to the street scene will be permitted in preference to their demolition and redevelopment.

The Council will seek to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the character and quality of life of the District. Significance can be defined as the special interest of a heritage asset, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.

Proposals affecting such heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and current Government guidance.

DP35: Conservation Areas

Strategic Objectives:

2. *To promote well located and designed development that reflects the District's distinctive towns and villages, retains their separate identity and character and prevents coalescence;*
4. *To protect valued characteristics of the built environment for their historical and visual qualities; and*
11. *To support and enhance the attractiveness of Mid Sussex as a visitor destination.*

Evidence Base: Mid Sussex Conservation Area Appraisals; Sussex Extensive Urban Surveys; West Sussex Historic Environment Record.

Development in a conservation area will be required to conserve or enhance its special character, appearance and the range of activities which contribute to it. This will be achieved by ensuring that:

- *New buildings and extensions are sensitively designed to reflect the special characteristics of the area in terms of their scale, density, design and through the use of complementary materials;*
- *Open spaces, gardens, landscaping and boundary features that contribute to the special character of the area are protected. Any new landscaping or boundary features are designed to reflect that character;*
- *Traditional shop fronts that are a key feature of the conservation area are protected. Any alterations to shopfronts in a conservation area will only be permitted where they do not result in the loss of a traditional shopfront and the new design is sympathetic to the character of the existing building and street scene in which it is located;*
- *Existing buildings that contribute to the character of the conservation area are protected. Where demolition is permitted, the replacement buildings are of a design that reflects the special characteristics of the area;*
- *Activities such as markets, crafts or other activities which contribute to the special character and appearance of the conservation area are supported;*
- *New pavements, roads and other surfaces reflect the materials and scale of the existing streets and surfaces in the conservation area.*

Guidance

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

2.13 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.

3.0 Archaeological and Historic Baseline

Archaeological Heritage Assets

- 3.1** The heritage assets under consideration have been identified by means of a review of the following resources:
- Historic Environment Record (HER) Data held by West Sussex County Council;
 - 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.
- 3.2** 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.
- 3.3** Chapter 4 will assess the nature of any effects to those heritage assets by the proposed development.
- Previous archaeological investigations*
- 3.4** The study site is covered by a Historic Landscape Character polygon described as 'informal landscapes' (HWS8587).
- 3.5** An Archaeological Notification Area covers an area of archaeological potential around St Giles Church, c.670m to the north of the study site. The church itself dates to the 11th century and was remodelled in the 13th and 14th centuries. A medieval moated site was identified in 1973 and is now the School and schoolhouse (Mote Cottage). The east and north sides of the square moat are in good condition (DWS8639).
- 3.6** There are no records of archaeological investigations within the study site. Intrusive archaeological investigations in the study area include the following.
- EWS790/EWS791 – Archaeological watching briefs took place at St Giles School in 1993 and 2000 during construction works, c.740m to the north of the study site. No archaeological finds or features were observed.
 - EWS490 – Partial excavation of an area, c.720m to the north of the study site, took place in 1973. The remains of a medieval moat were uncovered (MWS5799). EWS603 – A watching brief in the same area in 1993 confirmed the presence of the moat.
 - EWS1715 – just to the south of these investigation, c.20m, a watching brief was conducted during ground reduction for a school path in the churchyard of St Giles Church. These uncovered made ground to a depth of 600m. A single sherd of 15th to 16th century floor tile, ceramic building material dating between 16th to 20th century and a quantity of blast furnace debris were the only archaeological finds recovered.

- EWS1572 – Two trenches were excavated following demolition of the Old Crown Garage building, which had evolved from the stables of the adjoining Grade II listed Crown Inn. The evaluation revealed no medieval or earlier features on the site, with most of the activity relating to construction in the 17th century and later. This suggested that the medieval settlement of Horsted Keynes did not extend this far. This site lies south of Station Road, 260m to the north of the study site.
- EWS1371/EWS1205 - Intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place approximately 900m to the south of the study site at Freshfield Lane Brickworks. The area had been identified as an area of potential archaeology but in 2008 excavation of 6 trenches uncovered no significant archaeological finds or features (EWS1371). In 2010 a watching brief (EWS1205) identified sixteen features ranging from natural deposits such as tree boles and buried soil horizons, through Mesolithic and Iron Age pits and post holes, to linear features of Iron Age and medieval date (MWS10602). The majority of these features were situated on the higher ground to the north of the site.

3.7 These investigations will be discussed as appropriate in the sections below.

Prehistoric

3.8 A chance find of a Neolithic polished stone axe has been recorded, c.570m to the north of the study site (MWS4647).

3.9 There is considered to be a low potential for recovering prehistoric archaeological material within the study site. There is an absence of stratified finds of a prehistoric date within the study area, potential prehistoric features lie some way to the south, and no potential occupation evidence of this date has been uncovered in the vicinity of the study site.

Roman

3.10 No archaeological finds or features dating to the Roman period have been identified in the study area. The absence of records of Romano-British occupation activity within the study area indicates a low potential for finding archaeological remains within the study site dating to the Roman period.

Saxon

3.11 No archaeological finds or features dating to the Saxon Period have been identified in the study area. The absence of records of Saxon activity within the study area indicates a low potential for finding archaeological remains within the study site dating to the Saxon period.

Medieval

3.12 Horsted Keynes is listed in Domesday as having 9 villagers and 3 smallholders. It had 8 ploughlands, 1 Lords plough teams and 3 men's plough teams along with one mill. Following the Norman conquest the village, then known as Horsted or place of Horses, was given to Guillaume de Cahaignes, a Knight who owned land in modern day Cahaignes in Normandy. The village then took

his name as a suffix and it became Horsted de Cahaignes. It is first recorded as such in 1086.

3.13 The school and schoolhouse at Horsted Keynes are inside a square moat that has been dated to the medieval period, excavations in 1973 to install a swimming pool recovered 13th and 14th century pottery from the fill. The enclosed area would have been 70 by 70 yards but it did not enclose the adjoining church itself (MWS5799). This feature lies c.720m to the north of the study site.

3.14 The study site appears to have been part of the rural hinterland surrounding settlement in the Medieval Period, the village centre of Horsted Keynes is at least 300m away to the north. There is therefore considered to be a low potential for Medieval archaeology to be present within the study site.

Post Medieval/Modern

3.15 The 'Historic Farmsteads and Landscape Character in West Sussex' Project aimed to represent all farmsteads shown on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" mapping of 1895. Farms of an early date are recorded at Ludwell Grange, which is a Medieval double-sided loose courtyard farmstead (MWS12260), c.470m to the north west of the study site. This building has however suffered significant loss of over 50% of the original. Horsted Mill Farmhouse is also medieval in date and lies c.820m to the north of the study site (MWS11802). Nearby Horsted Mill is regarded as one of the oldest watermill sites in Sussex and is shown on the OS map of 1874. It closed as a mill in 1948 and has since been restored. Rixons farm, originated in the 17th century, and lies c.300m north of the study site (MWS13433). Hole House dates at least from the 17th century but is probably earlier (MWS9013), c.680m to the south of the study site. Many other historic farms have been identified in the study area, most of 19th century origin.

3.16 Horsted Keynes school and schoolhouse was originally built in 1706 by Edward Lightmaker. It is referenced as a 'Charity School on the Tithe Map of 1839 and as a National School for boys and girls on the 1st edition OS map of 1869-1875. The building now adjoins the village school, known as St. Giles Church of England Primary School, which marked as a Church of England school on the map of 1956 and is still in use today (MWS14388).

3.17 Light anti-aircraft batteries were in place in the village during the Second World War, c.240m to the west and c.910m to the south west of the study site (MWS7152, MWS7151). These were elements of what became known as the Kentish Gun Belt. After D-Day this line of 375 heavy anti-aircraft guns and 576 Bofors guns stretched in a line from Faversham to Crawley as a defence against the new threat of V1 flying bombs.

Map regression

3.18 The 1792 Maresfield OSD plan shows the site as comprising oart of three rectangular fields located to the south of Horsted Keynes (Fig. 5).

- 3.19** The Horsted Keynes Conservation Area depicts the site essentially as it is now, with the exception of the 1970s housing along Hamsland (Fig. 6).
- 3.20** The earliest Ordnance Survey Map of the study site on a scale of 1:10,560 dates to 1878-1879 (Fig.7). It shows the study site as a rural undeveloped field to the south of the village of Horsted Keynes. A small strip of land directly to the north of the study site appears to contain a small building and a lane to the north of this leads to the east, past a small building to its north, to what is now Bonfire Lane and the junction with Chapel and Wyatts Lane. Two larger houses sit on opposite sides of the lane at the west of this junction There is no connecting road, only a footpath, to the west and Lewis Road.
- 3.21** The 1:2,500 OS map of 1897-1899 depicts the buildings at the junction with Chapel and Wyatts lane more clearly (Fig.8). Another building now lies just to the north of these, c.140m north east of the study site, in the position of today's Prospect Cottages. Detached or semi-detached buildings lie south of Bonfire Lane, c.210m to the north east of the study site, and four buildings have been constructed east of Lewis Road, c.190m to the north west of the study site.
- 3.22** By 1910 a building has been constructed at the junction of Sugar Lane and Lewis Road, c.230m to the west of the study site (Fig.9). Three semi-detached villas occupy the north side of Lewis Road, c.230m to the north west of the study site. Four semi-detached villas now lie just north of these on the south side of Station Road. A detached building has also been constructed north of Wyatts Lane, c.160m to the north east of the study site.
- 3.23** The OS map of 1956 demonstrates the significant development of Horsted Keynes in the intervening years (Fig.10). Housing now occupies the south side of Lewis Road and the east side of Treemans Road. The road named Jeffries, c.220m to the west of the study site, has been laid out and houses take up its northern side, with three large, detached houses to its south. Rows of houses also flank the south side of Station Road near its junction with Bonfire Lane. A detached building has been constructed c.40m to the east of the study site boundary in the position of present Milford Place and three buildings lie on the east side of Wyatts Lane, c.170m to the north east of the study site.
- 3.24** Between 1956 and 1982 the parcels of land between the junctions of the main roads have been infilled with housing, particularly around Boxers Lane, c.270m to the north west of the study site and around Rixons Orchard, c.280m to the north of the study site (Fig.11).
- 3.25** The OS map of 1975 (Fig.12) shows that the church of St Stephens has been built directly to the north of the study site and buildings take up the north and south sides of Hamslands and around the newly built Chaloners Road.
- 3.26** The OS map of 1993 shows these developments more clearly (Fig.13). By this time houses have been constructed directly to the north of the study site boundary, south of Hamsland and east of the Church of St Stephens. The study site itself remains undeveloped.

3.27 There is considered to be a low potential for Post-Medieval/Modern archaeology to be present within the study site. The map regression exercise indicates that the study site remained undeveloped throughout this period and that the site has been in use as agricultural fields until the present day.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

3.28 A review of the available baseline evidence indicates that the study site was part of the rural hinterland surrounding settlement in all periods and, although it is clear that the landscape was being utilised, no evidence of such activity is present within, or in the immediate vicinity, of the study site. There is therefore a low potential for uncovering archaeological features of any date within the study site.

3.29 Archaeological features, if present within the study site, are likely to be of no more than local significance. The study site location and history means that evidence of national significance requiring preservation in-situ is unlikely to remain.

4.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

The Proposed Development

- 4.1 The study site comprises an undeveloped field of open grassland of approximately 1.1ha (Fig. 1). The site lies within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and outside the Horsted Keynes Conservation Area, c.50m to its north east.
- 4.2 It is proposed development comprises 30 dwellings with public open space, drainage and green infrastructure (Fig. 14). Access will be from Hamsland.

Potential Archaeological Impacts

- 4.3 The assessment has established that, based on the available evidence, the study site is considered to have low potential for archaeological remains. It is acknowledged that the absence of archaeological remains recorded in the area may be a product of a lack of previous systematic archaeological survey. However, should any archaeological remains be present on site, they are considered unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, such remains would not preclude the principal of development and would not be a design constraint.
- 4.4 Should archaeological remains prove to be present on the site, they will be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, it is considered that based in the available evidence, any archaeological investigations in support of a future planning application would be appropriate to be secured by an appropriately worded conditions attached to the planning consent.

5.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Horsted Keynes, West Sussex, known as St Stephens Field, which is proposed for residential development.
- 5.2** A review of the available baseline evidence indicates that the study site was part of the rural hinterland surrounding Horsted Keynes in all periods and, although it is clear that the landscape was being utilised, no evidence of such activity is present within, or in the immediate vicinity, of the study site. Based on the available evidence, the site is considered to have a low potential for archaeological remains of any date. Should as yet unrecorded archaeological remains were to be present, they are unlikely to be of more than local significance. Consequently, such remains would not preclude the principal of development and would not be a design constraint.
- 5.3** Should archaeological remains prove to be present on the site, they will be impacted upon by the proposed development. However, it is considered that based in the available evidence, any archaeological investigations in support of a future planning application would be appropriate to be secured by an appropriately worded conditions attached to the planning consent.

Sources

General

British Library

West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER)

Historic England Archive

National Archives

National Heritage List for England (NHLE)

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

Open Domesday - <https://opendomesday.org/>

Pastscape - www.pastscape.org.uk

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Historic England. 2017. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets.

Cartographic

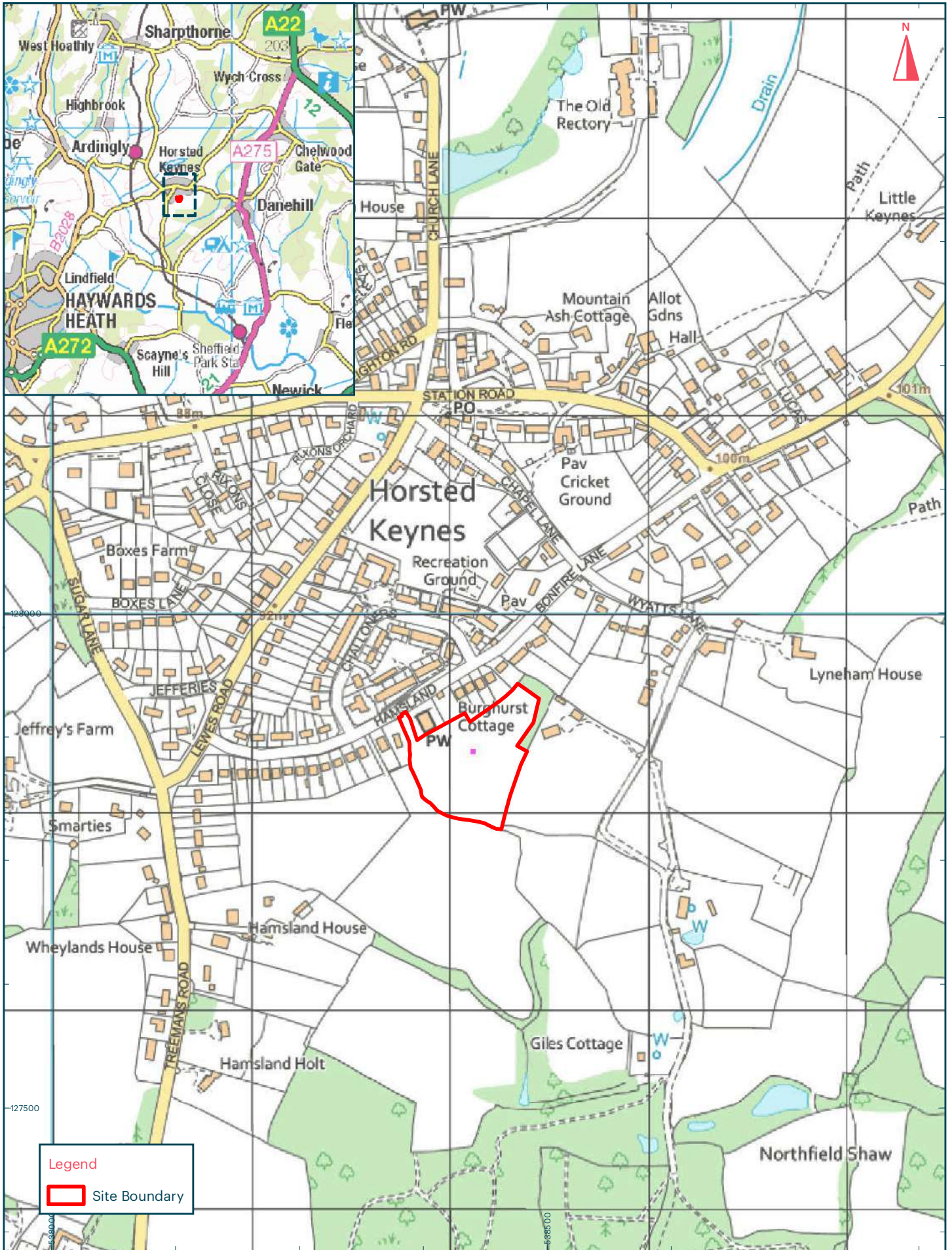
c.1724 Richard Budgen Map of Sussex

c1795 Sussex - c 1795 by William Gardner (Chief Surveying Draftsman to the Board of Ordnance) and Thomas Gream

1842 Tithe map of Horsted Keynes Ref:TNA IR 30/35/140 and 1839 apportionment
IR 29/35/140

OS 1:2,500 Scale Maps

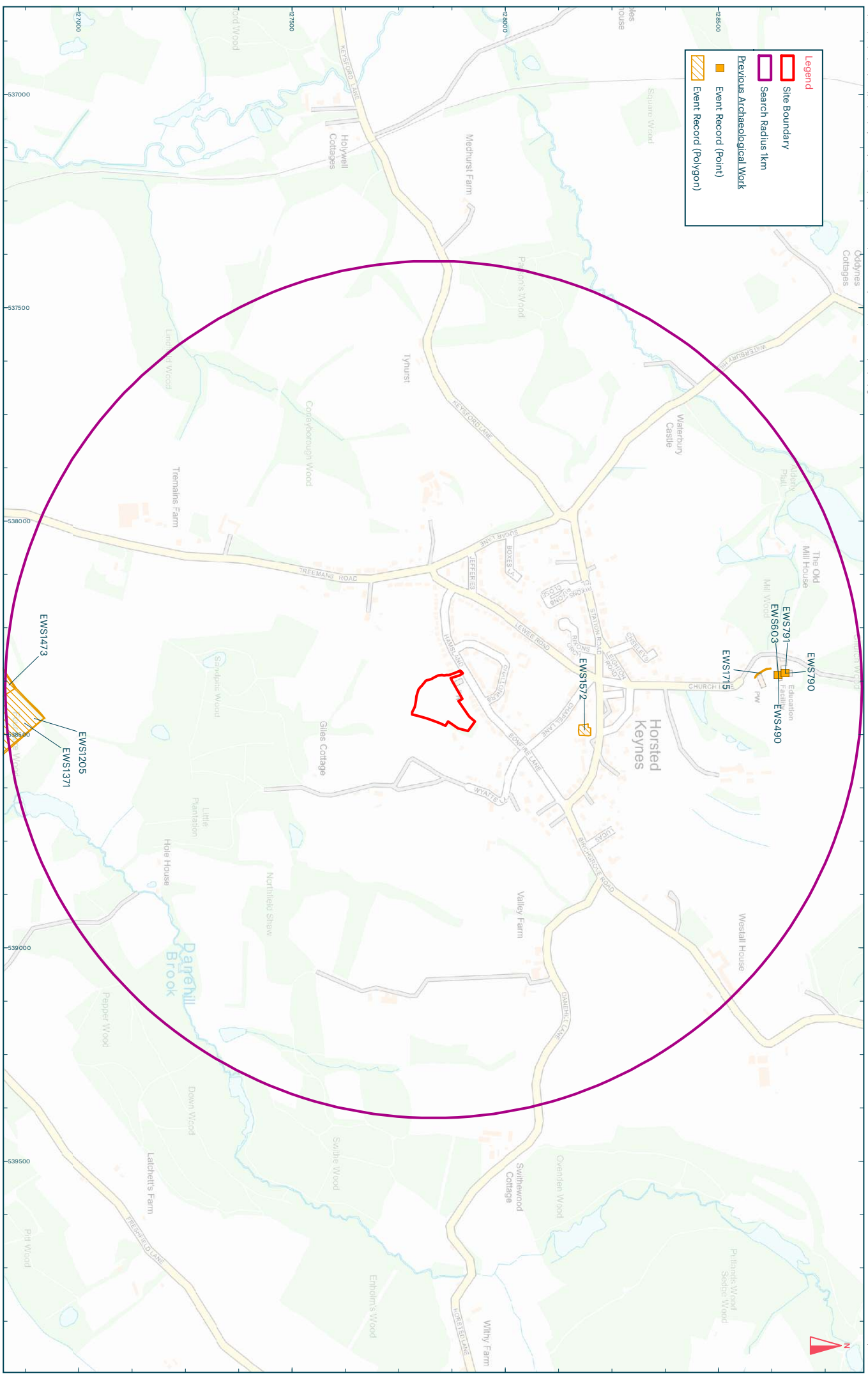
1875
1897 - 1899
1910
1938
1956
1956 - 1982
1975
1975
1977
1977
1984
1993



Title:
Figure 1: Site Location
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:5,000





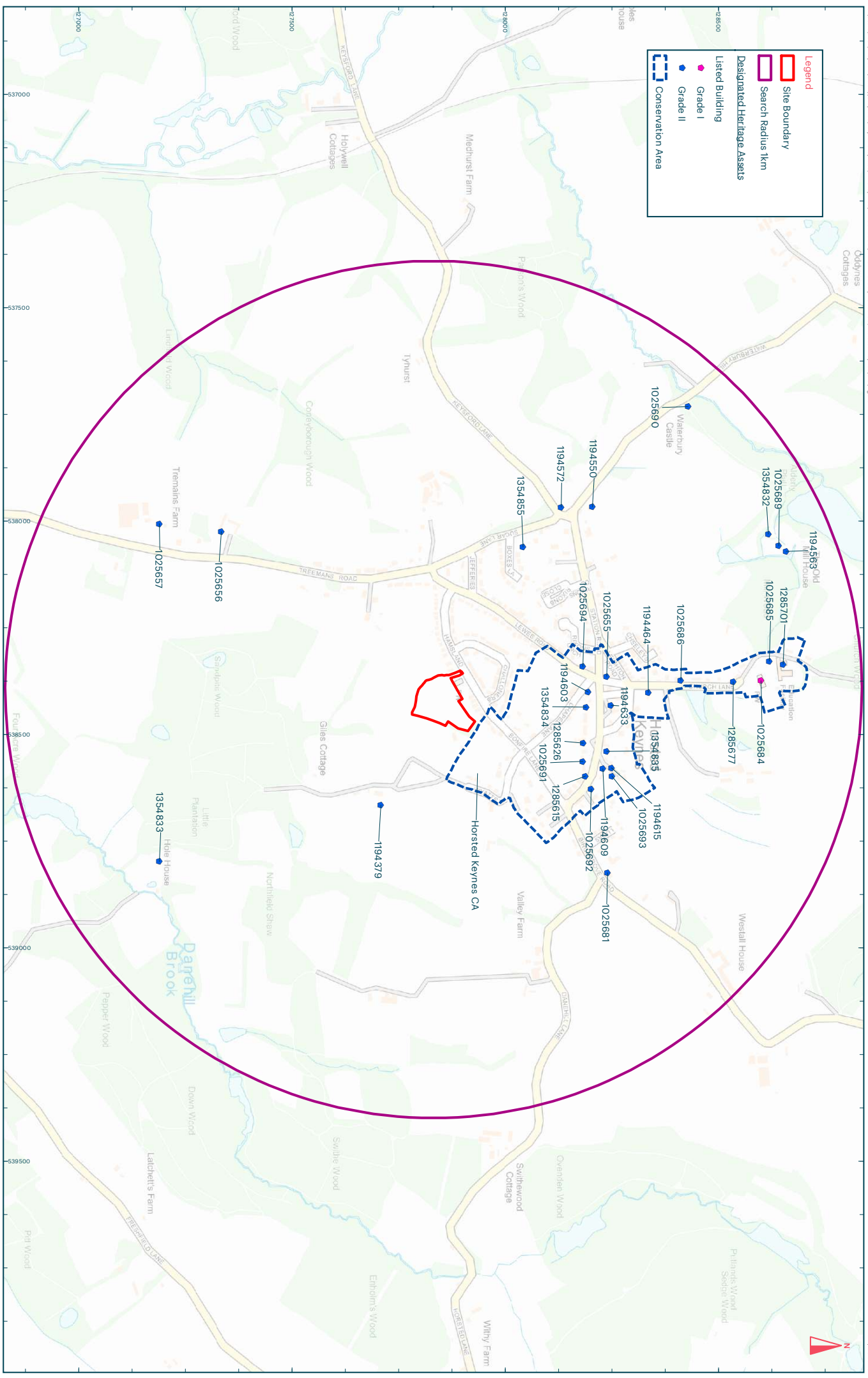
Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km
- Previous Archaeological Work
- Event Record (Point)
- Event Record (Polygon)

Title:
Figure 3: HER Data Plot – Event data
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes



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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 1km
- Designated Heritage Assets
- Listed Building

 - Grade I
 - Grade II

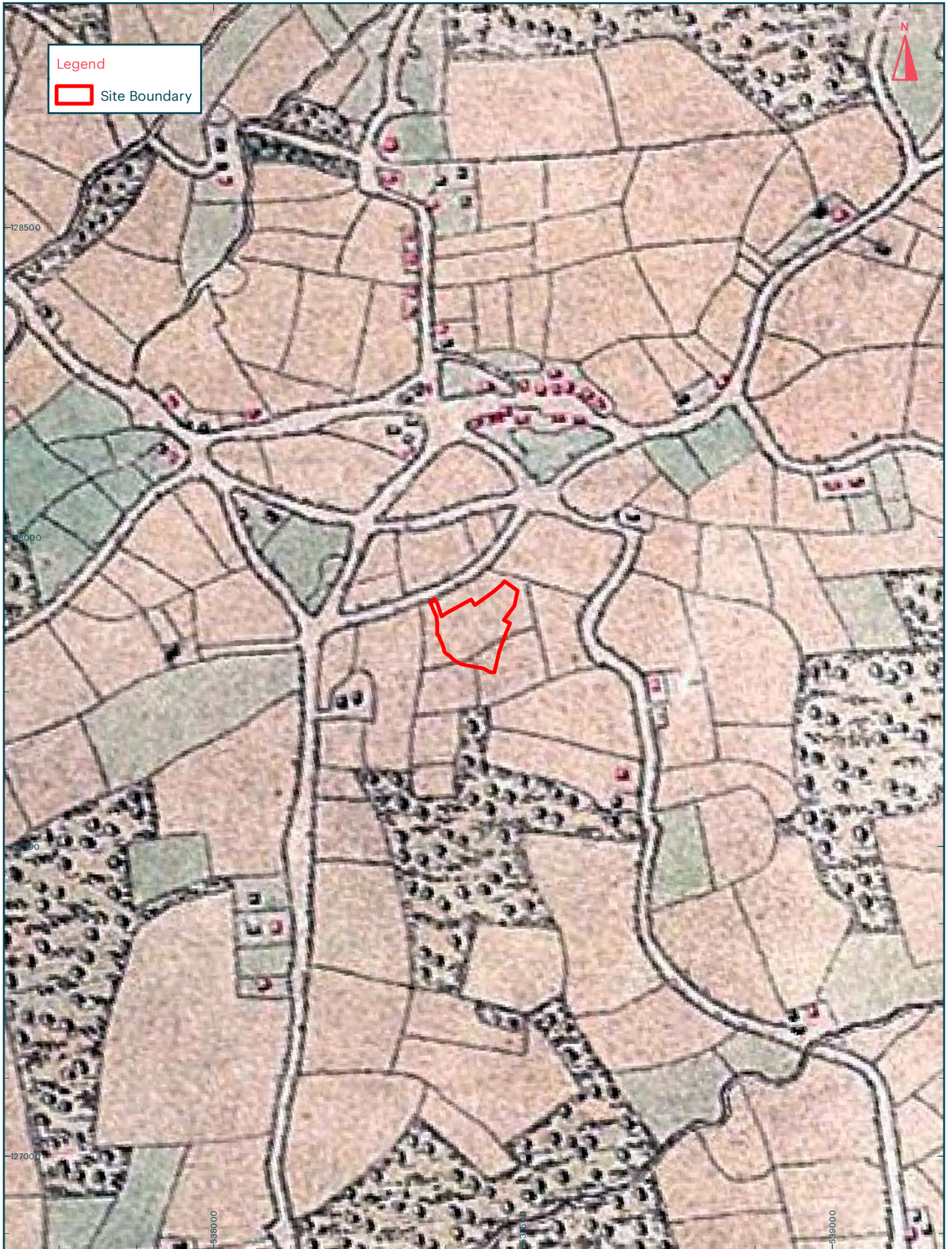
Conservation Area

Title:
Figure 4: Designated Heritage Assets
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A3: 1:8,000

0 250m





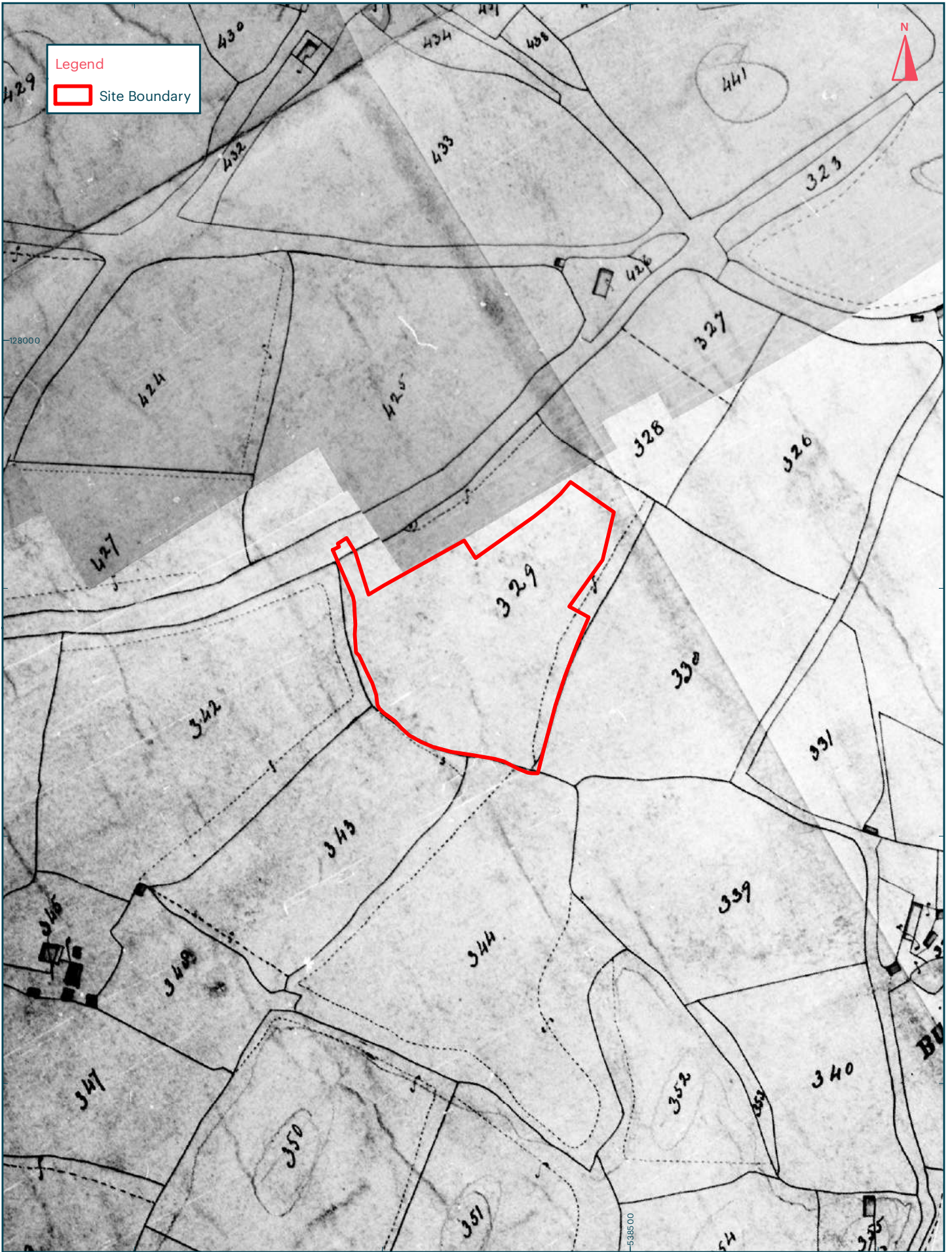
Title:
Figure 5: Maresfield OSD 1792

Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:8,000

0 250m





Title:
Figure 6: 1842 Tithe Map of Horsted Keynes
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500

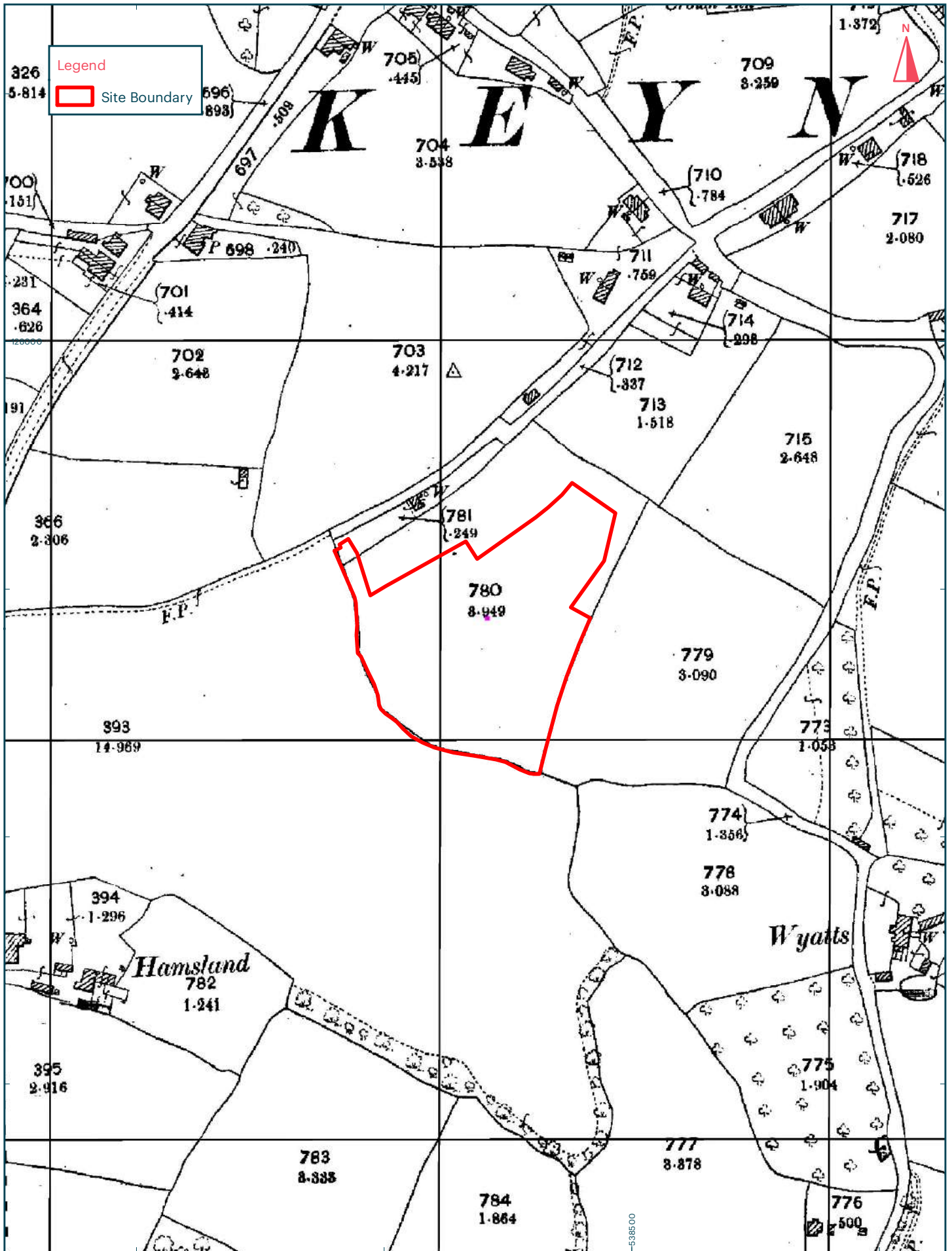






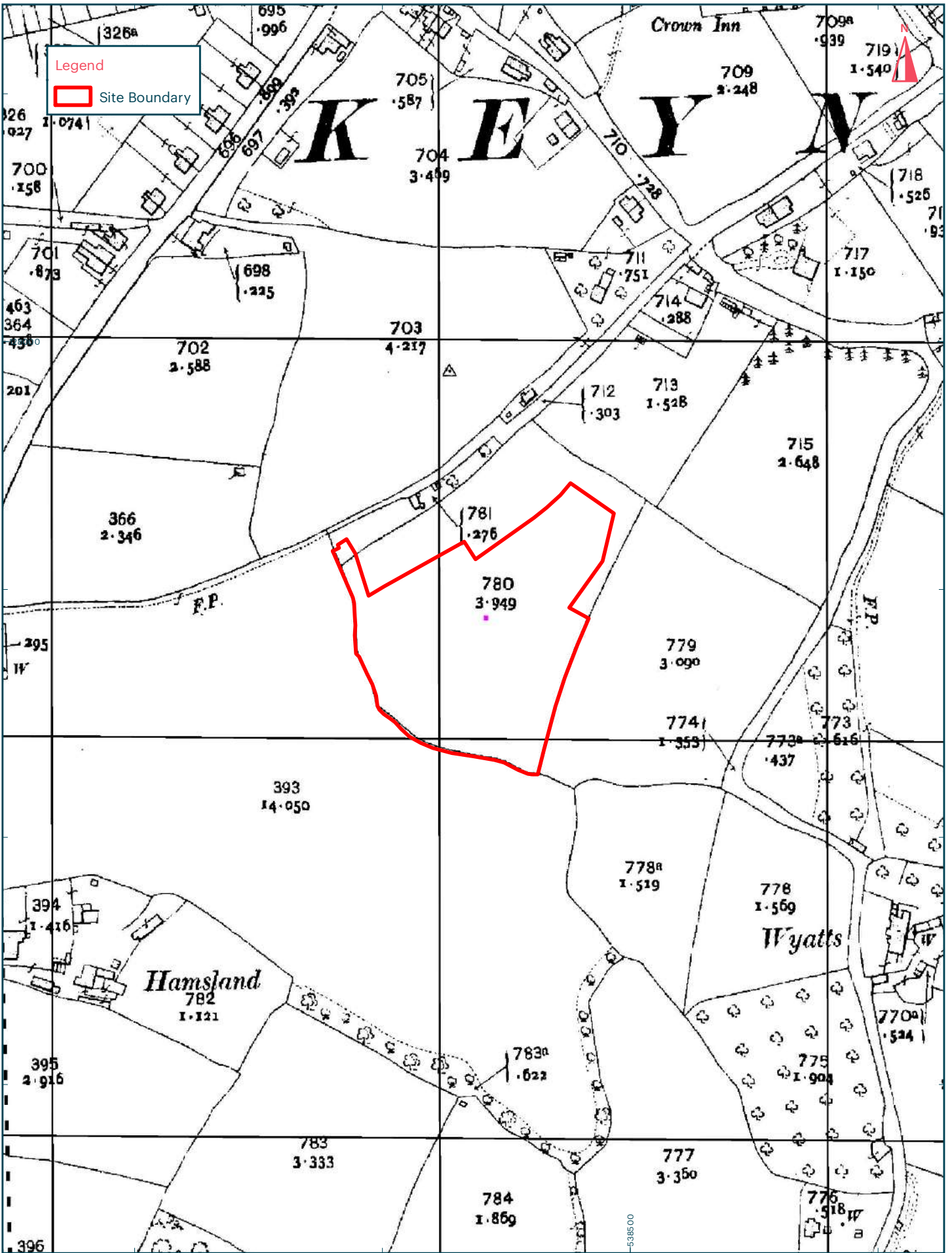
Title:
 Figure 7: 1878-1879 OS Map 1:10,560
Address:
 St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500
 0 80m





<p>Title: Figure 8: 1897-1899 OS Map 1:2,500</p> <p>Address: St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:2,500</p> 	
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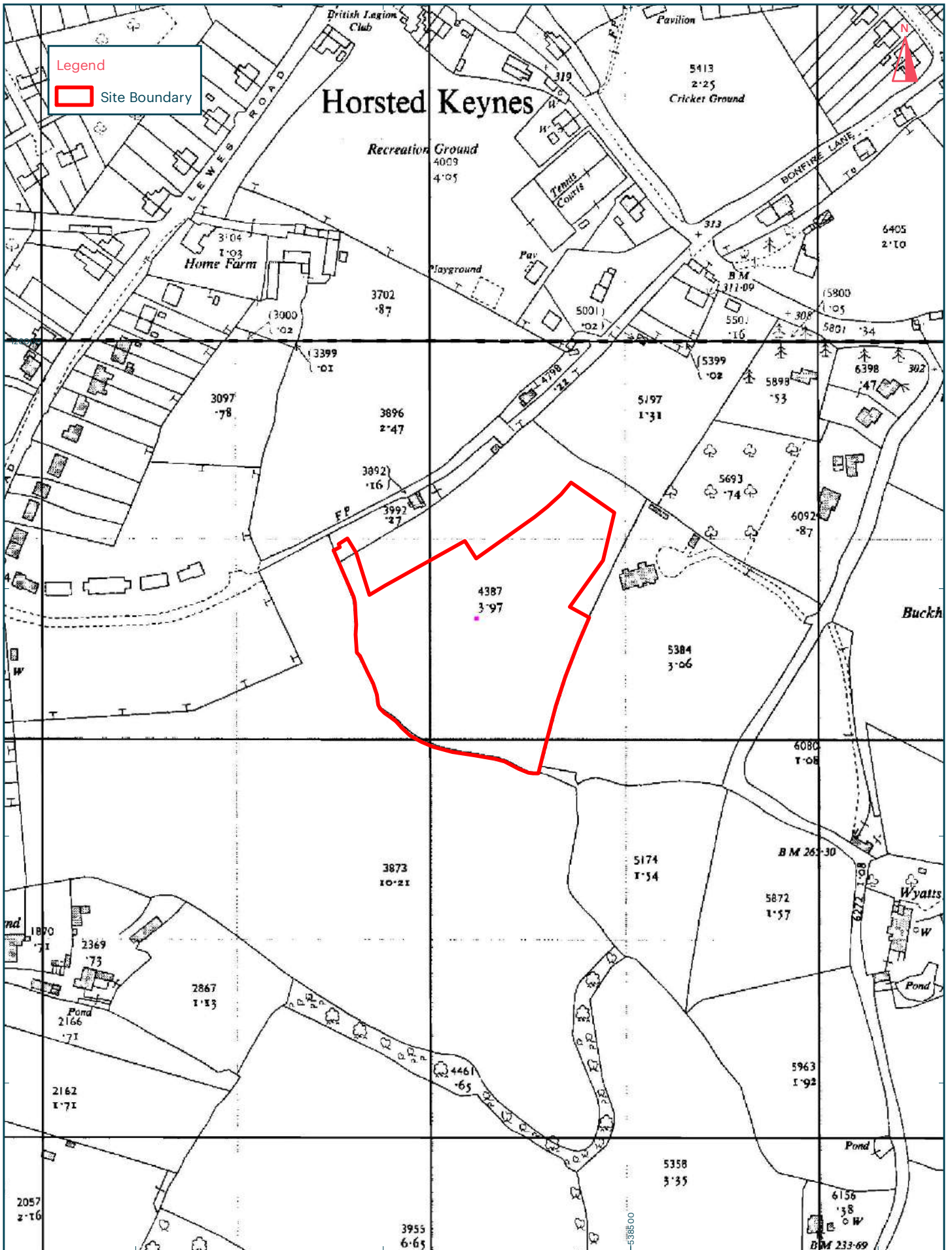


Title:
Figure 9: 1910 OS Map 1:2,500

Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500

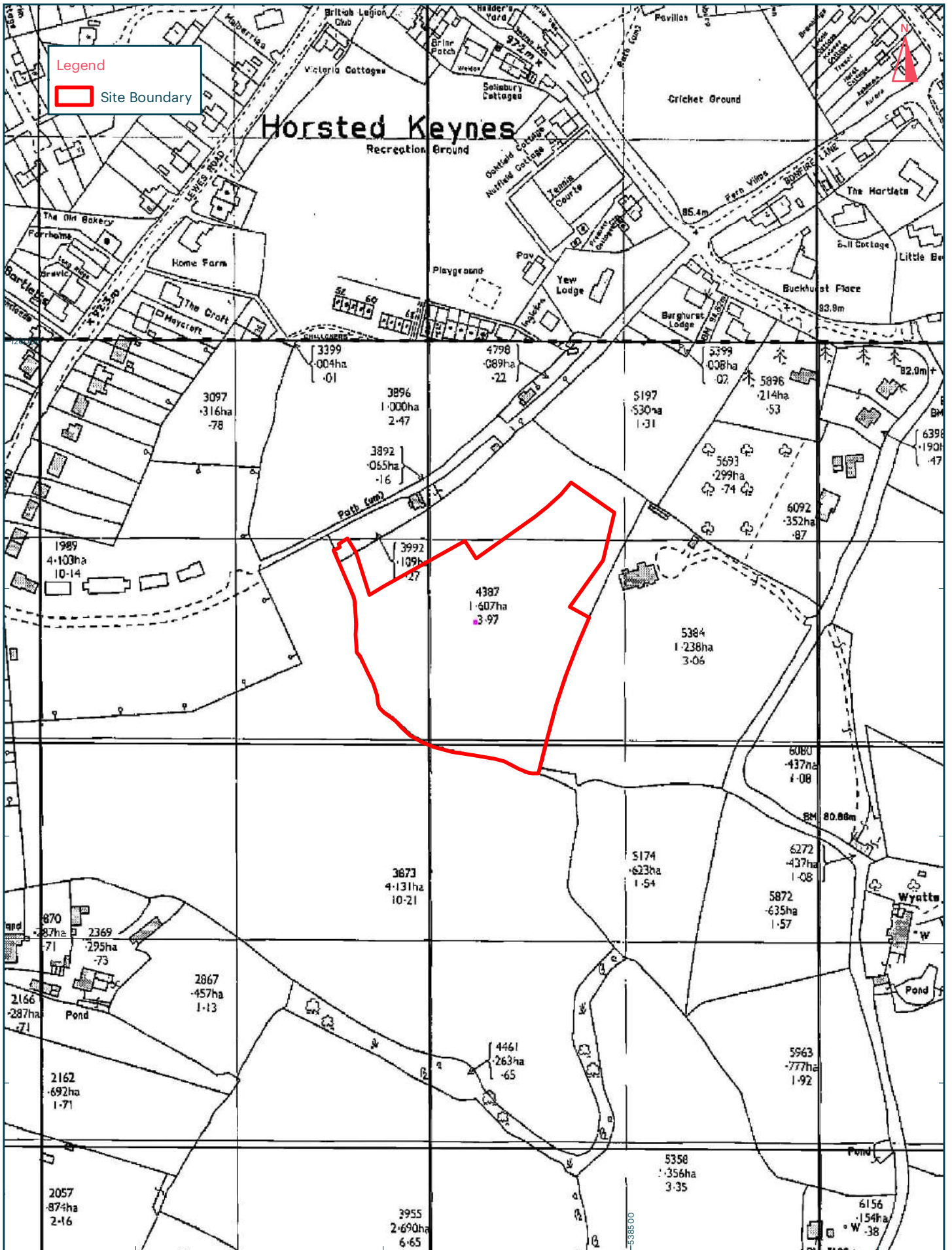




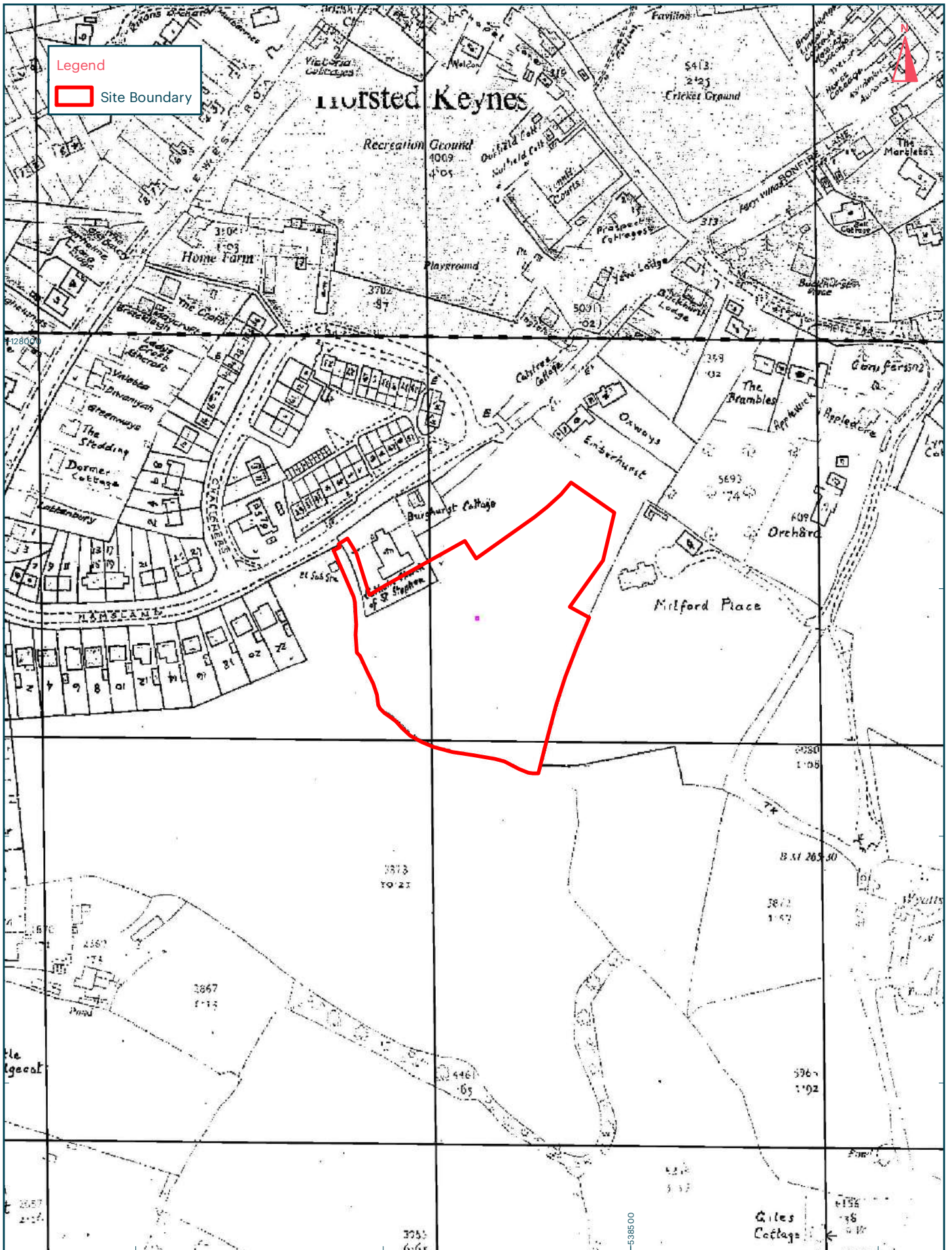
Title:
Figure 10: 1956 OS Map 1:2,500
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500





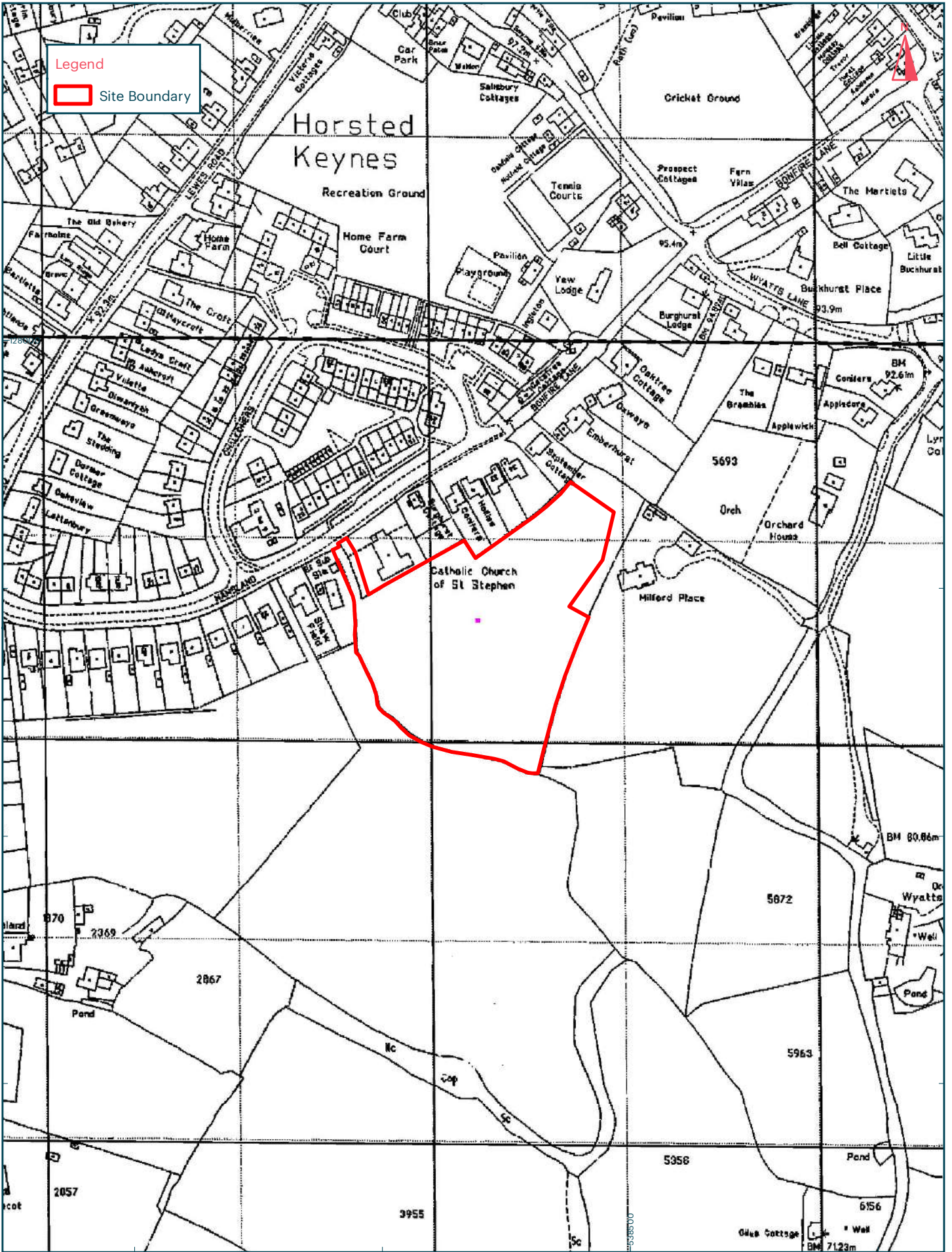
<p>Title: Figure 11: 1956-1982 OS Map 1:2,500</p> <p>Address: St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:2,500</p> <p>0 80m</p>	
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Title:
Figure 12: 1974 OS Map 1:2,500
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500






Title:
Figure 13: 1993 OS Map 1:2,500
Address:
St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes

Scale at A4: 1:2,500





538500

<p>Title: Figure 14: Illustrative Site Layout</p> <p>Address: St Stephens Field, Horsted Keynes</p>	<p>Scale at A4: 1:1,000</p> <p>0 30m</p>	
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