

Scotlands Park, Haslemere, Surrey
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
April 2022

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Report

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Site

Scotlands Park, Haslemere, Surrey

Client

Redwood Southwest Ltd

Date

April 2022

Planning Authority

Waverley Borough Council

Grid Reference

SU 90025 32008

Prepared By

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Report Status

FINAL

Orion Ref

PN2123_2

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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 at Scotlands Park, Haslemere, Surrey (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”). In accordance with government policy (National Planning Policy Framework), 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.

A review of the available evidence has not revealed any direct evidence of archaeological remains within the study site. The available evidence indicates that the study site has a moderate potential to contain artefactual remains from the prehistoric period, and a moderate/high potential for remains from the Saxon/early Medieval periods in the easternmost part of the study site.

Evidence of prehistoric artefacts would be of local interest and would further understanding of the extent of early prehistoric land use in the Haslemere area. Should remains of the early Medieval/Saxon settlement be present, these would be of at least local interest, and possibly of regional interest if well preserved. However, it is not thought that remains of higher significance will be present within the study site based on excavations in the vicinity.

The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, this assessment has shown that the study site is unlikely to contain remains of high or national archaeological significance. Therefore, the proposed development would not result in the loss of any archaeological remains of high significance. The only remains which may be lost would be buried remains of local to regional significance if present.

Should such remains be located within the developable areas of the site, the construction of the development will impact upon them. The loss of the potential archaeological interest of the study site could be fully mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation, which could be secured as a condition of planning permission.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** This archaeological desk-based assessment considers land at Scotland Park, Haslemere, Surrey (Figure 1). It has been researched and prepared by Orion Heritage on behalf of Redwood Southwest Ltd. The site (hereinafter referred to as the “study site”) is located at grid reference SU 90025 32008. 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 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/ 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 grid reference SU 90167 32230 (Figures 2 and 3).

Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.5** The study site is located to the south of Scotland Lane, approximately 0.5km to the south of the centre of Haslemere (Figure 1). It is on a slight north facing slope dropping from c. 195m AOD to c. 190m AOD 191m at the northern boundary.
- 1.6** The solid geology of the study site comprises sandstone of the Hythe Formation. No surface deposits were recorded at the time of writing (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer 2022).

2.0 Aims, Objectives & Methodology

2.1 The principal aims of the desk-based assessment is 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 2021*) 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 2017).

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 held at Surrey Record Office;
- Examination of material currently held in the Surrey Historic Environment Record and the Chichester District Historic Environment Record, for the study site and for a 1km search radius;
- Consultation of the National Heritage List for England;

2.7 The report will also include a consideration of LiDAR and aerial photography for the study site.

2.8 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 these data available for public use through their online portal. Digital Terrain Models (DTM) are routinely used for heritage purposes as this model shows the grounds surface with buildings and trees filtered out to create a 'bare earth' effect. The Environment Agency collected Lidar data that covers the study site at 1m resolution in 2011 and as part of the National LIDAR Programme at 1m resolution in 2020. The 1m 2020 NLP data covers the study site and the study area and was considered to provide the best resolution and most up-to-date coverage of the site. These data were processed using the Relief Visualisation Toolkit (RVT) version 1.2 and were reviewed using QGIS.

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.
- 3.4 Paragraph 194 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.
- 3.5 Paragraph 198 states that decisions regarding the removal or alteration of historic statues, plaques, memorials or monuments should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.
- 3.6 Paragraph 203 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.
- 3.7 *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).

- 3.8** *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.
- 3.9** *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.
- 3.10** *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.
- 3.11** *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.
- 3.12** The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). In relation to the historic environment, paragraph 18a-001 states that:
- “Protecting and enhancing the historic environment is an important component of the National Planning Policy Framework’s drive to achieve sustainable development (as defined in Paragraphs 7-10). The appropriate conservation of heritage assets forms one of the ‘Core Planning Principles’.”*

Local Planning Policy

- 3.13** Planning policy for the study site is provided by the adopted Local Plan Part 1 Policy, which was adopted in February 2018. Until the adoption of the new Local Plan Part 2, the following policies from the 2002 Local Plan remain in force and are relevant to this assessment:

POLICY HE10 - Heritage Features

The Council will seek to protect and conserve heritage features by ensuring that:

- a) new development will be located and designed so as to preserve the features. Where this is not possible, careful attention needs to be given to minimise damage or disturbance to a feature;*
- b) where disturbance is unavoidable or where the feature is to be lost, ensuring that it is properly recorded and where appropriate relocated and restored.*

POLICY HE13 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments and County Sites of Archaeological Importance

There will be a presumption in favour of preserving scheduled ancient monuments or county sites of archaeological importance or their setting. Development which adversely affects the archaeological value and interest of these sites will not be permitted. The Council will encourage the management and interpretation of such sites to develop their educational and recreational value.

POLICY HE14 - Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential

In considering proposals for development involving ground disturbance within Sites and Areas of High Archaeological Potential, as defined on the Proposals Map, the Council will :-

- a) where appropriate, require that an initial assessment of the archaeological value of the site be submitted as part of any planning application;*
- b) where, as a result of the initial assessment, archaeological remains are considered to exist, require the arrangement of an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out prior to the determination of any planning application;*
- c) where important remains are found to exist and can justifiably be left in situ, make provision by planning condition or agreement to minimise damage to the remains;*
- d) where important archaeological remains are found to exist but their preservation in situ is not justified, the Council will require a full archaeological investigation of the site in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the granting of planning permission.*

POLICY HE15 - Unidentified Archaeological Sites

Where proposals are made for large scale developments (over 0.4 hectares) not in an area already defined as of High Archaeological Potential, the Council will require that an archaeological assessment is provided as part of the planning application, and the same provisions as in Policy HE 14 (b) (c) and (d) will apply.

- 3.14** The above policies are material considerations in accordance with Annex 1 of the NPPF and are given weight according to their consistency with the NPPF.
- 3.15** The adopted Local Plan Part 1 (up to 2032) has the following policy relevant to this assessment;

Policy HA1 - Protection of Heritage Assets

The Council will ensure that the significance of the heritage assets within the Borough are conserved or enhanced to ensure the continued protection and enjoyment of the historic environment by:

1. *Safeguarding and managing Waverley's rich and diverse heritage. This includes all heritage assets, archaeological sites and historic landscapes, designated and non-designated assets, and their setting in accordance with legislation and national policy.*
2. *Understanding and respecting the significance of the assets.*
3. *Undertaking further Conservation Area Appraisals and producing and implementing related Management Plans.*
4. *Facilitating and supporting the identification and review of heritage assets of local historic, architectural and archaeological significance in accordance with the Council's agreed procedures.*
5. *Supporting appropriate interpretation and promotion of the heritage assets throughout the Borough.*
6. *Targeting for improvements, those heritage assets identified at risk or vulnerable to risk.*

Guidance

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

- 3.16** 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:
- Surrey Historic Environment Record Data (SHER);
 - Chichester District Council Historic Environment Record Data (CHER)
 - Lidar data held by the Environment Agency, and analysed using RVT software;
 - Aerial imagery held by Google Earth and Bing Maps;
 - 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** The HER contains no records or archaeological investigations within the study site, and few are known from the surrounding area. Only two investigations are recorded within 0.5km of the study site, both comprising limited archaeological watching briefs within the current recreation ground, which revealed no archaeological remains (SHER MSE5942/ESE193 and MSE21182/ESE3016).
- 4.4** These and other archaeological investigations will be discussed as appropriate below.

Prehistoric

- 4.5** The HER contains a number of records of prehistoric evidence within the study site, found as chance finds (SHER MSE1549, MSE1560, MSE1569, MSE1567 and MSE2203).
- 4.6** No evidence of prehistoric settlement is recorded in the wider study area, however a Neolithic lancehead is recorded as a chance find 400m to the north (SHER MSE1572), and Neolithic axes and a Mesolithic scraper are recorded as being found approximately 0.75km to the northwest (SHER MSE2712, MSE2713 and MSE1416 respectively).
- 4.7** Based on current evidence there is some potential for prehistoric remains, comprising artefactual remains, representing evidence for hunter-gatherer

activity in the early prehistoric period. However, there is no evidence for later prehistoric settlement evidence at present.

Roman

- 4.8 The HER contains no records of evidence from the Roman period within the study site, or within 1km of the study site boundary.
- 4.9 A Roman cemetery was excavated in 1908 on land approximately 1.3km north of the study site, at Beech Road (Holmes 1950). It comprised 26 cremation burials in two groups, dating to AD60- 120. To date no evidence of an associated settlement has been found (Robertson 2001, and no evidence is noted in the HER).
- 4.10 Based on current evidence there is a low potential for buried Roman remains to be present within the study site.

Saxon and Medieval

- 4.11 There is no archaeological evidence of Saxon or Early Medieval settlement at Haslemere nor is it listed in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2003). It is thought that the earliest settlement in the area was at Piperham, which was recorded in the Salisbury Registers as a chapelry and it has been suggested that settlement during this period was focussed in the area around the church of St Bartholomew, 1.5km to the north of the study site (Robertson 2001). However, an even earlier settlement is thought to have potentially been present near Haste Hill.
- 4.12 The SHER suggests that the original Early Medieval / Saxon settlement at Haslemere could be located on the current recreation grounds, in the east of the study site and the field to the south of Scotland Lane, opposite the recreation ground, which is the easternmost part of the study site (see SHER MSE19272, 19273 and MSE17421, see also Fig. 2). It is suggested that the field names for these fields recorded in the 1842 Tithe, "Church Lidden Field" and "Old Haslemere Field", are suggestive that earlier settlement and church remains may be present within them, and human bones were reported to have been found in Church Lidden Field in the 19th century (Robertson 2001). As such, both of these fields are recorded in the SHER as Areas of High Archaeological Potential (see Fig. 2). As is noted above, two archaeological watching briefs were undertaken within this area (SHER ESE3016 and ESE193), which found no archaeological remains. However both of these investigations were limited and therefore no firm conclusions can be drawn from them other than perhaps that any archaeological potential within this area is unlikely to extend across the whole of the areas.
- 4.13 By the 13th century, the Medieval settlement at Haslemere was focussed on the current historic core of Haslemere, c. 0.75km to the north of the study site (Robertson 2001). Evidence from the later Medieval period from the HER is also focussed in the historic core of Haslemere (SHER MSE5505), however a

possible Medieval farmstead is recorded c.300m to the south east of the study site (CHER 9112).

- 4.14** Present evidence suggests that by the later Medieval period settlement activity was focussed on the core of the present settlement at Haslemere, c. 0.75km to the north, and that the study site formed part of the rural hinterland surrounding that settlement during this period. Therefore, there is a low potential for the presence of significant remains from the later Medieval period within the study site. However, there is some evidence to suggest that an early Medieval settlement may have been present in the east of the study site, on the current recreation ground and in the field to the south of the ground, which includes the easternmost portion of the study site. If early Medieval remains are present here, then there is a moderate to high potential for some associated remains to be present in the easternmost part of the study site.

Post Medieval

- 4.15** During this period, data from the HER is augmented by the availability of historic maps and cartographic sources. The earliest map of the area to show the study site in any detail is the OS drawing dating to 1809 (Fig. 4). This does not show the study site in detail but it is clear that the study site was situated outside of any areas of settlement during this time. The 1842 Tithe Map (Fig. 5) shows the area of the study site occupying a number of fields, all of which are enclosed fields at this time, with no signs of settlement.
- 4.16** The 1899 OS Map (Fig. 8) is the earliest to show the buildings at Red Court (then known as Scotland Park, SHER MSE16700 and MSE12724), at the centre/easter boudnary of the study site. The study site itself occupies enclosed arable/pasture fields and some areas of coniferous trees. The study site remains unchanged throughout the 20th century, while development can be seen increasing to the north as well as the expansion of the buildings at Red Court to the west (see Figs. 8 - 10).
- 4.17** HER data from this period largely relates to the settlement at Haslemere, which contains a number of historic buildings of interest, as well as records for the recreation ground and Red Court as is noted above. In proximity to the study site, and therefore of interest, is the building known as Houndless Water which lies just outside the study site to its south west (MSE12780, CHER 5759). This has origins in the 17th century but has been altered and extended with a west wing added in the 19th century.
- 4.18** Based on the available evidence, it is clear that the study site comprised agricultural land during this period, and there is no evidence to suggest any remains of interest are present on the study site.
- 4.19** Google Earth provides readily available satellite imagery between 1999 and 2021. There are no significant changes to the site throughout this period and very few changes to land usage are evident, with trees taking up the south of

the site and the north consisting of a number of divided fields south of Scotland Court.

- 4.20** LiDAR assessment of the study site revealed no anomalies of likely archaeological significance, although the marks of what appear to be footpaths can be seen in a wooded area in the south west of the study site. A small sub-circular feature was present in the centre/east of the site. Linear marks of modern ploughing regimes were noted across the north of the site. The potential for below-ground features across the study site was considered to be low based on this evidence.

Summary of Archaeological Potential and Assessment of Significance

- 4.21** A review of the available evidence has not revealed any direct evidence of archaeological remains within the study site. The available evidence indicates that the study site has a moderate/medium potential to contain artefactual remains from the prehistoric period, and a moderate/high potential for remains from the Saxon/early Medieval periods in the easternmost part of the study site.
- 4.22** Although present evidence suggests that the core of the early Medieval/Saxon settlement near Haste Hill is likely to be focussed on the north side of Scotland Lane, settlement and church remains may survive in the east of the study site; with most of the site occupying the rural hinterland surrounding this settlement, if it is present.
- 4.23** Evidence of further prehistoric artefacts would be of local interest and would further understanding of the extent of early prehistoric landuse in the Haslemere area. Should remains of the early Medieval/Saxon settlement be present, these would be of at least local interest, and possibly of regional interest if well preserved. Therefore, if present, they would require a programme of archaeological works to determine their nature and extent, and also to mitigate any development effects and realise the research interest of the remains as appropriate. Such a programme of works could be secured by a suitably worded planning condition if consent is granted.

5.0 Proposed Development and Potential Impact on Heritage Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The site is currently arable fields and an area of woodland at the time of writing.

The Proposed Development

- 5.2 The proposed development comprises residential development with associated access and infrastructure. Further details are provided under a separate cover.

Potential Archaeological Impacts and Mitigation Measures

- 5.3 This assessment has identified no known archaeological heritage assets within or adjacent to the study site which would be adversely impacted by the proposed development.
- 5.4 The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, this assessment has shown that the study site is unlikely to contain remains of high or national archaeological significance. Therefore, the proposed development would not result in the loss of any archaeological remains of high significance. The only remains which may be lost would be buried remains of local to regional significance if present.
- 5.5 Should such remains be located within the developable areas of the site, the construction of the development will impact upon them. The loss of the potential archaeological interest of the study site could be fully mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation, which could be secured as a condition of planning permission.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1** This historic environment desk-based assessment considers land at Scotland Lane, Haslemere, Surrey (Fig. 1). This land is under consideration for residential development.
- 6.2** A review of the available evidence has not revealed any direct evidence of archaeological remains within the study site. The available evidence indicates that the study site has a moderate potential to contain artefactual remains from the prehistoric period, and a moderate/high potential for remains from the Saxon/early Medieval periods in the easternmost part of the study site.
- 6.3** Evidence of prehistoric artefacts would be of local interest and would further understanding of the extent of early prehistoric landuse in the Haslemere area. Should remains of the early Medieval/Saxon settlement be present, these would be of at least local interest, and possibly of regional interest if well preserved. However, it is not thought that remains of higher significance will be present within the study site based on excavations in the vicinity.
- 6.4** The construction of the proposed development would remove any archaeological remains which may be present. However, this assessment has shown that the study site is unlikely to contain remains of high or national archaeological significance. Therefore, the proposed development would not result in the loss of any archaeological remains of high significance. The only remains which may be lost would be buried remains of local to regional significance if present.
- 6.5** Should such remains be located within the developable areas of the site, the construction of the development will impact upon them. The loss of the potential archaeological interest of the study site could be fully mitigated by a programme of archaeological investigation, which could be secured as a condition of planning permission.

Sources

General

British Library
 The National Archives
 Parliamentary Archives
 Surrey Historic Environment Record
 Surrey History Centre
 Chichester District Historic Environment Record

Cartographic

1715 Hollar Map
 1777 Stoke Map
 1809 Ordnance Survey Drawing
 1842 Tithe Map
 1894-1896 Deed Plan
 OS mapping 1886 - 1994

Websites

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<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
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<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
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Lidar

Lidar data were downloaded from the Environment Agency website in April 2022 - <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

Tile Name	Year	Resolution (m)
SU 83 SE	2011	1
SU 93 SW	2011	1
SU 83 SE	2020 (NLP)	1
SU 93 SW	2020 (NLP)	1