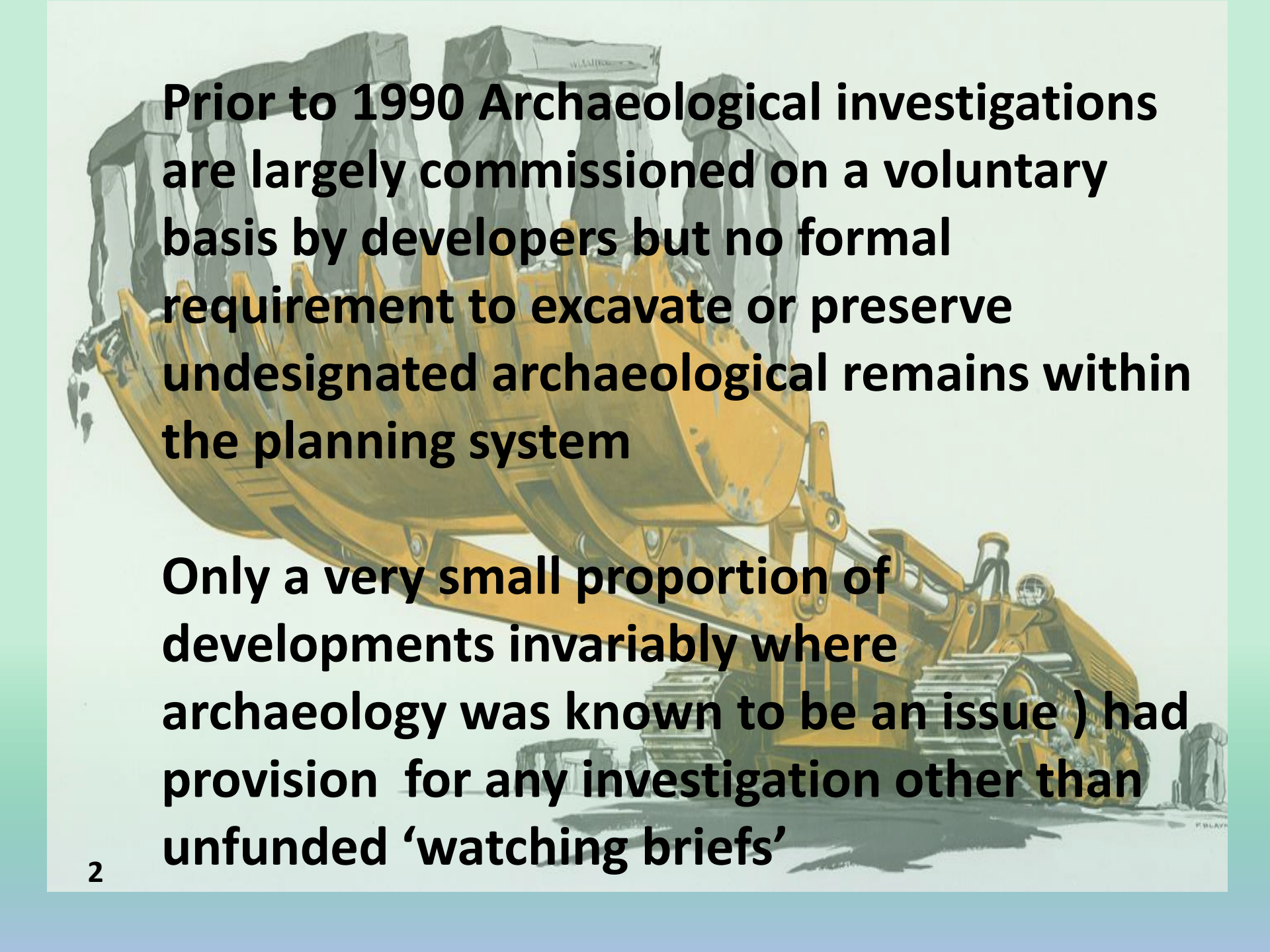


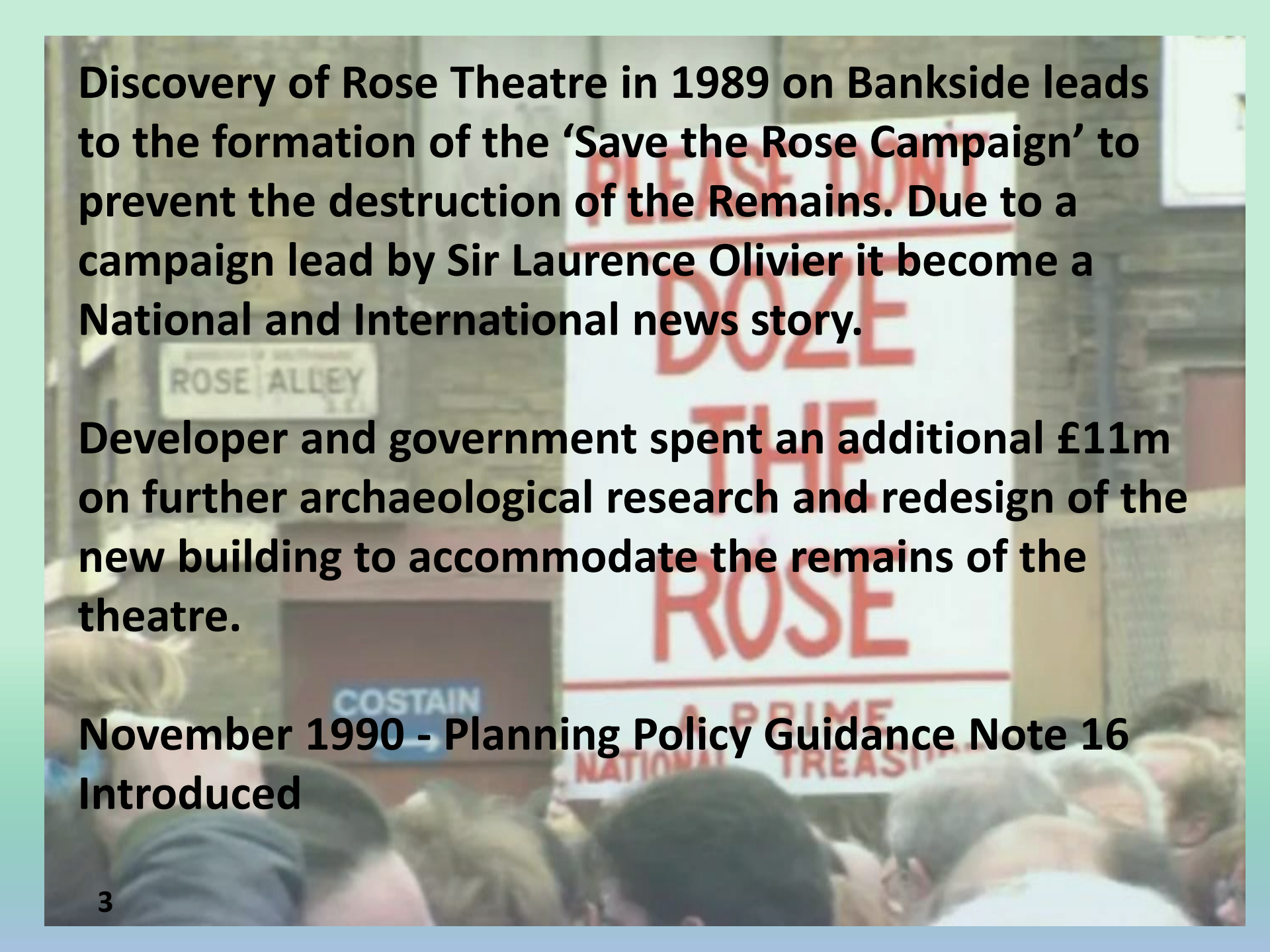
An archaeological excavation site showing several workers in high-visibility yellow vests. The site is marked with a white grid system and orange survey pins. A large rectangular pit has been dug into the ground. Several white buckets are scattered around the site. The background shows a dirt embankment.

Archaeology and the Planning Process



Prior to 1990 Archaeological investigations are largely commissioned on a voluntary basis by developers but no formal requirement to excavate or preserve undesignated archaeological remains within the planning system

Only a very small proportion of developments (invariably where archaeology was known to be an issue) had provision for any investigation other than unfunded 'watching briefs'



Discovery of Rose Theatre in 1989 on Bankside leads to the formation of the 'Save the Rose Campaign' to prevent the destruction of the Remains. Due to a campaign lead by Sir Laurence Olivier it become a National and International news story.

Developer and government spent an additional £11m on further archaeological research and redesign of the new building to accommodate the remains of the theatre.

November 1990 - Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 Introduced



National Planning Policy Framework

NPPF

- The **National Planning Policy Framework** was revised on 20 July 2021 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied
- **Chapter 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment**
- **Proposals affecting heritage assets**
- **Para 194.** In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. **Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation**

The Role of the Historic Environment Planning Team- Archaeology

The Hep Team have four dedicated archaeological officers who provide internal advice to SCC and who also advise the Districts and Boroughs on the archaeological implications of planning applications. Strategic advice is provided by the Team Manager Tony Howe
District responsibilities

Matt Saywood- Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Spelthorne, Woking, Surrey Heath

Nick Truckle- Guildford, Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Waverley

Nigel Randall- Mole Valley, Tandridge

Local Plan Development Management Policies

DM24: Archaeology

Archaeological remains can be either designated or non-designated heritage assets.

1. Where development involving ground disturbance is proposed on or near Scheduled Ancient Monuments, County Sites of Archaeological Importance and Areas of High Archaeological Importance (as identified on the Adopted Policies Map) or on any site exceeding 0.4 hectares, an initial assessment of the archaeological value will be required as part of the planning application. Where that initial assessment indicates that archaeological remains are or may be present, an archaeological field evaluation will be required. The evaluation should define:
 - a) The character, importance and condition of any archaeological deposits or structures within the site.
 - b) The likely impact of the proposed development of these features
 - c) The means of mitigating the impact of the proposed development.
2. Where important archaeological remains are found to exist, and can justifiably be left in situ, their protection will be required by planning condition or legal agreement.
3. Where such remains cannot reasonably be protected in situ, a full archaeological investigation of the site including archaeological recording, formal reporting and publication of the findings, and archiving of the recovered material in a suitable repository, will be required in accordance with a scheme of work to be agreed in writing with the Council prior to the commencement of any works.

In accordance with the NPPF, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

The consultation Process

- Two policies that 'trigger' a consultation with HEPT.
- Is the site within or close to an AHAP?CSAI?
- Is the site over0.4Ha in extent?
- Also sometimes consulted on Listed buildings and applications outside of the normal planning system such as utility providers, commons applications and large infrastructure projects
- Sites within or impacting on the setting of a Scheduled Monument are referred directly to Historic England
- Consultations sent by email to a central inbox where they are logged and entered onto a spreadsheet by District with the planning application number.
- The officer then accesses the detailed application information online using the relevant planning portal website.
- We aim to respond to all consultations within 21 working days

Assessment and investigation – a staged process

- The archaeological process can be split into four individual stages:
- **Assessment:** Looking at the site and surrounding area, to ascertain the potential.
- **Evaluation:** investigating the site in a small-scale and targeted way, causing as little physical disturbance as possible, to check for the absence, presence, condition, frequency and significance of any remains that might be present.
- **Mitigation:** excavation and recording of any remains on the site, and the removal/rescue of key material for further investigation prior to the site being developed.
- **Post-Excavation:** full specialist analyses of the material and artefacts removed, publication and archiving.



Desk Based Archaeological Assessments (dba)

Alfold Garden Centre, Horsham

Road, Surrey
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

January 2021
Client: Alfold Real Estate Limited

Issue No: 1
OA Reference No: ALFOLD01
NGR: 504236 53054



T V A S
SOUTH

Land at Oakland Farm, Green Lane,
West Horsley, Surrey

by Sean Wallis

Archaeology South-East

ASE

Howard of Effingham
Existing School Playing Fields,
Effingham

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: 512270 154883

Prepared for
Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd

Project No. 200676
Report No. 2020267

SHER Ref. No. 232
June 2020

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

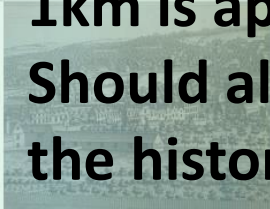
THE QUEEN'S TRUST
TADWORTH

Dervla Rooney BA PCIFA

L-P-ARCHAEOLOGY

Aim to provide a preliminary view on the archaeological potential of the site with reference to accessible sources. Must include a search of the records held by the Historic Environment Record – usually a search area of 1km is appropriate.

Should also include a map regression exercise looking at the historic development of the site, a review of aerial photographic evidence, LIDAR data where available, relevant documentary sources as held by the Local records Office, a site walkover



LAND AT NORTH STREET
Guildford
Archaeological desk-based assessment

January 2021



9




PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT
THE FLETON, STANTON AND
CHERTSEY, SURREY AND LAND WEST OF
WHEELERS GREEN
DESK BASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SURREY COUNTY
SCAU
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

The Old Grove
Hindhead
Surrey

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment




Document Ref.: 241990.01
August 2021

wessexarchaeology

rps

LAND OFF AINSLEY LANE, CRANLEIGH, SURREY -
PHASE 2

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



20773
Land off Ainsley Lane,
Cranleigh, Surrey - Phase 2
1.1
27 November 2020

rpsgroup.com

An aerial photograph of the Stonehenge archaeological site in England. The large, grey stone structures are arranged in their characteristic circular and rectangular patterns on a grassy plain. The background shows some trees and a road. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

Standard Archaeological Condition

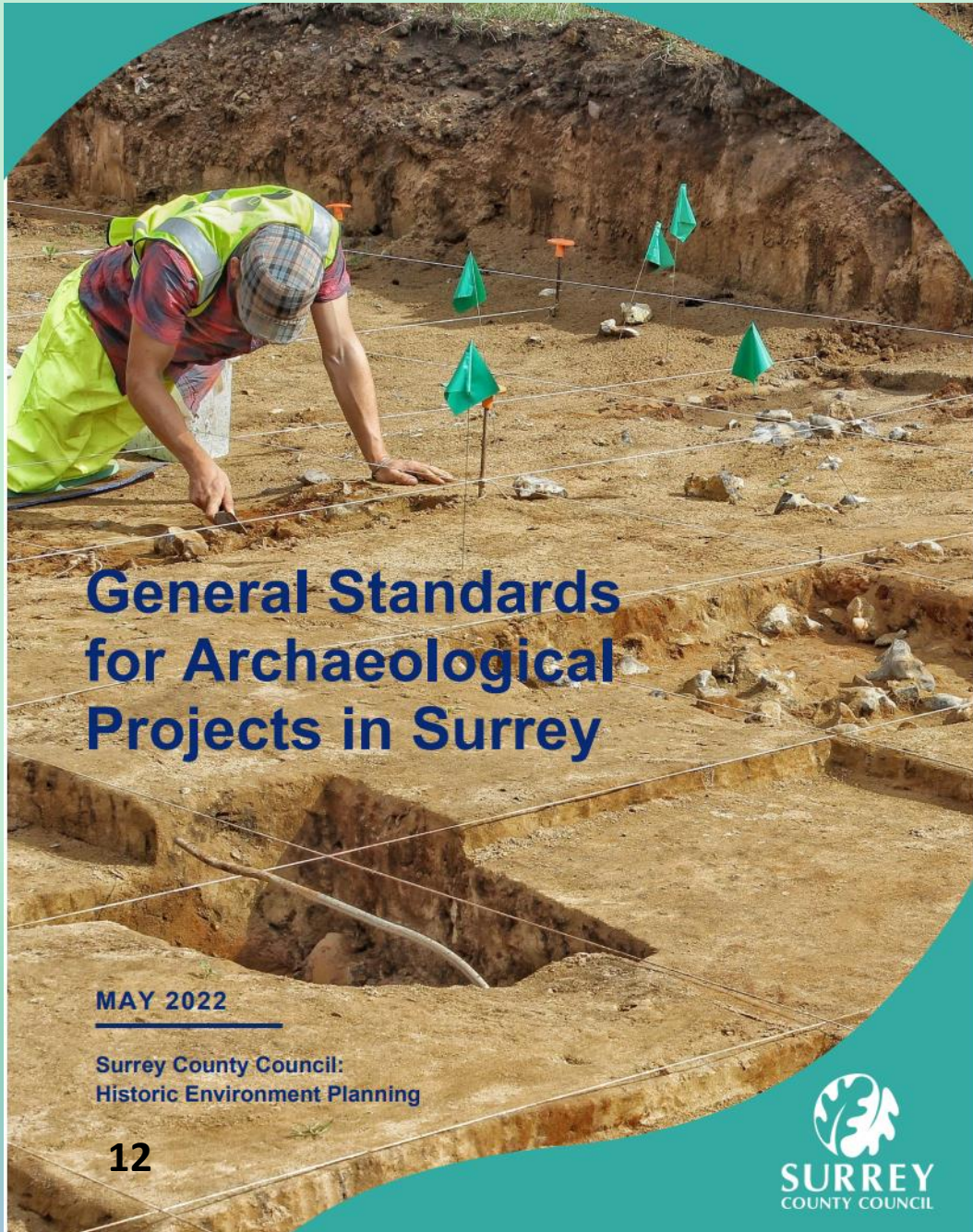
No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.”

Trial Trench
Evaluation: County
Standard 5% of
site area- can be
4% with prior
Geophysics



- Programme of work is agreed and set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation submitted to the LPA
- Geophysical survey usually detailed magnetometry survey- not suitable for all sites
- Trial trenches usually 30m x 1.8m in plan and excavated down to the natural geology or first archaeological horizon.
- Evaluations monitored by the archaeological Officer with site visit

Surrey County Standards Document



General Standards for Archaeological Projects in Surrey

MAY 2022

**Surrey County Council:
Historic Environment Planning**

12

Sets out the standards and requirements for archaeological contractors working within Surrey

Contactors are also expected to abide by the relevant standards and Guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

<https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

Mitigation Works

The background image shows an archaeological excavation site. Several workers wearing high-visibility yellow and green safety vests are engaged in various tasks. One worker in the foreground is kneeling and writing on a clipboard. Another worker in the middle ground is bent over, possibly examining the ground. A third worker is visible in the background, also working. The site is a large, flat, excavated area with some trenching and grid lines visible on the ground. Orange safety fencing is visible in the distance.

In the event that significant archaeological remains are revealed then it is necessary to mitigate the threat posed by the development

Preservation in situ.- Preferred mitigation for Nationally Significant Archaeology

Preservation by record- by detailed excavation/Strip Map and Record

Programme of archaeological monitoring (watching brief) usually only appropriate for dispersed or disturbed remains of local significance or very small sites with limited impact (extensions etc)


Preservation *in situ*

When ?

- Remains of national importance
- Financial considerations

How ?

- Sensitive foundation design - rafts, piling if impact less than 2% of total site
- Flexibility within development
- Areas of open space, etc



Excavation

What is it?

A programme of controlled fieldwork with defined objectives which records and interprets archaeological deposits and retrieves artefacts and other remains within a specified site. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design

Excavation and recording of archaeological remains that will be destroyed by development.

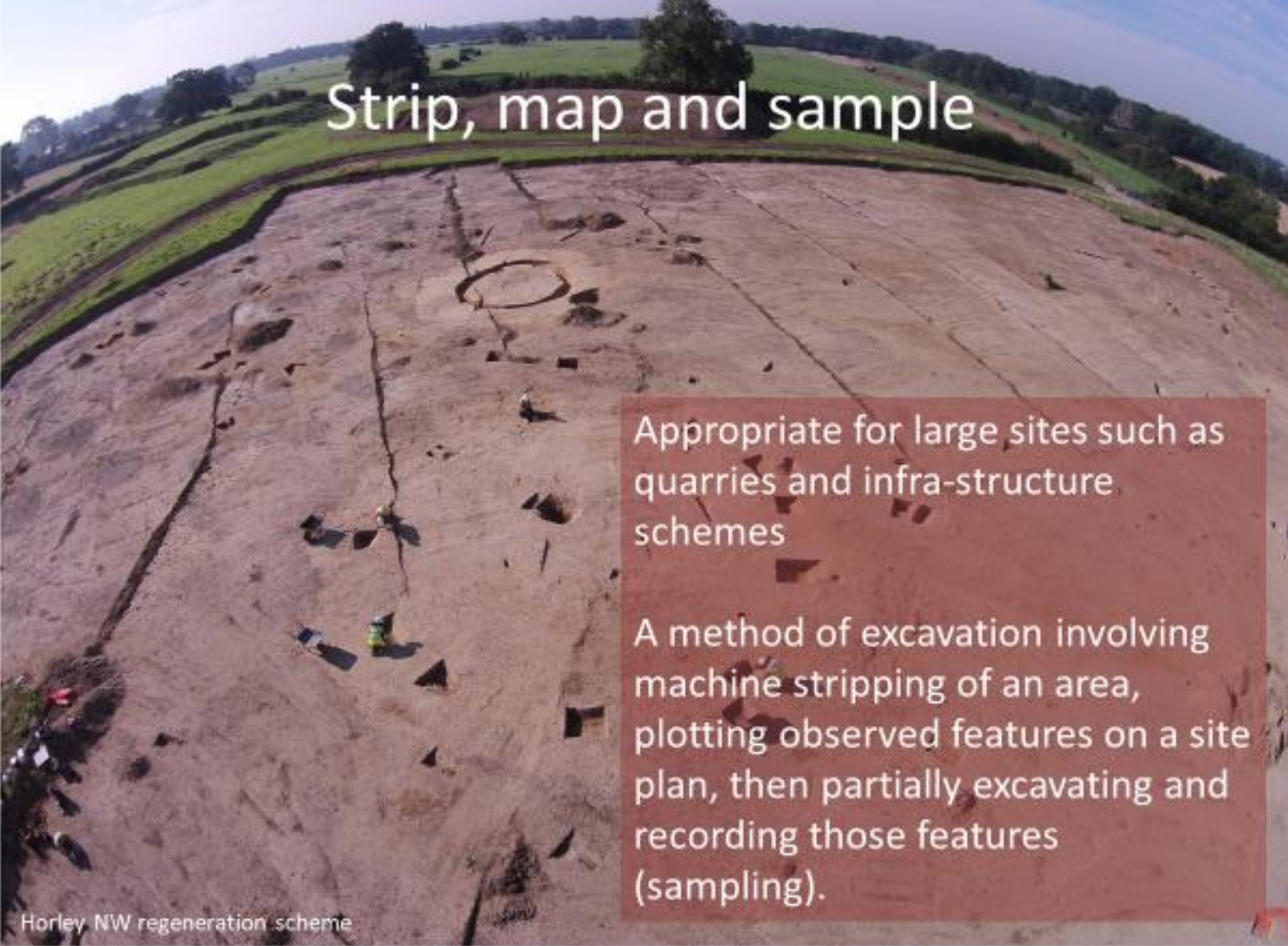


Area of excavation identified by evaluation

Excavation destroys the archaeological resource

Creates a site archive of drawn, written, photographic and artefactual records

Strip, map and sample

An aerial photograph of an archaeological excavation site. The site is a large, flat, brownish area, possibly a quarry or a large-scale excavation. The ground is marked with various features, including a prominent circular feature in the center, several long, narrow trenches, and numerous smaller pits and holes. Several workers in high-visibility clothing are visible on the site, some standing and others working. The site is surrounded by green fields and trees in the background. The sky is clear and blue.

Appropriate for large sites such as quarries and infra-structure schemes

A method of excavation involving machine stripping of an area, plotting observed features on a site plan, then partially excavating and recording those features (sampling).

Table 1: Table of minimum sampling strategy for evaluations, excavations and watching briefs

| Percentage Feature sampling | Evaluations | Mitigation (Excavations and Watching Briefs) |
|--|---|--|
| Intrusive features (pits/postholes) | 50% | 50% total number fully excavated remaining 50% sampled. Large amorphous features e.g. quarries and hollows not less than 20% sampled by area. |
| Linear feature exposed area + all terminals and intersections | 25% | 15 – 25% |
| Structural Features (Beamslots/ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) just require exposure, cleaning & preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances. | 50% - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) just require exposure, cleaning & preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances. | 75 - 100% - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) may vary on case by case basis. |
| Domestic/Industrial working features (e.g. hearths, ovens) – unless large and structural, in which case see above. | 50 - 100% | 100%. Such features are to be sampled for archaeomagnetic dating as standard if appropriate (this applies to any in situ burnt features unless agreed otherwise following on site discussion). |
| Additional excavation, up to complete removal, may be required of any feature should the excavated samples fail to provide the necessary information to enable their purpose or date to be ascertained. | | |



Programme of Archaeological Monitoring (Watching Brief)

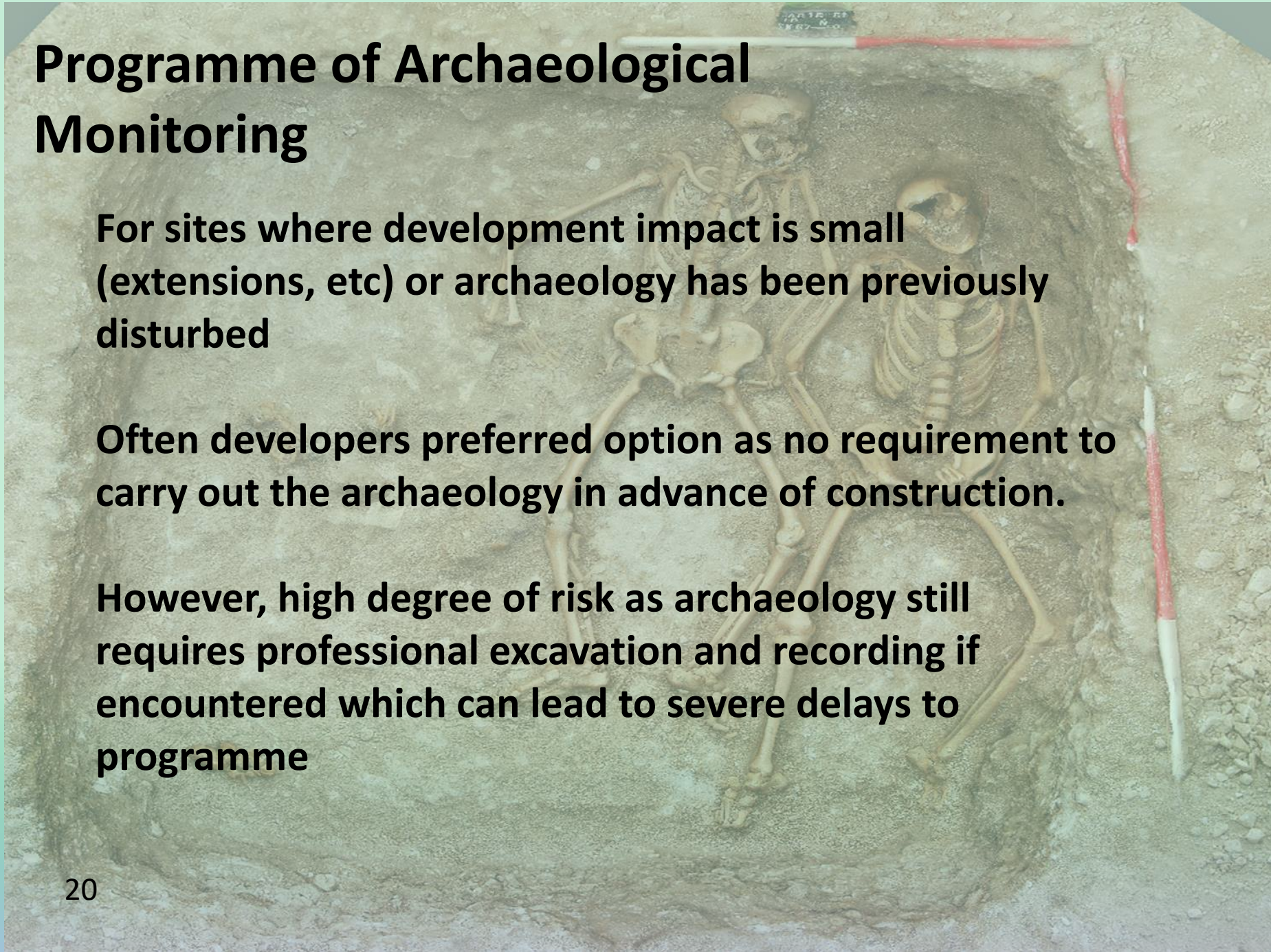
Archaeological monitoring
A formal programme of observation conducted during construction groundworks where it's possible archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed

Programme of Archaeological Monitoring

For sites where development impact is small (extensions, etc) or archaeology has been previously disturbed

Often developers preferred option as no requirement to carry out the archaeology in advance of construction.

However, high degree of risk as archaeology still requires professional excavation and recording if encountered which can lead to severe delays to programme



Post Excavation

The material remains from the fieldwork are subject to a preliminary assessment as part of a staged post excavation process that aims to direct resources at the most significant elements of the fieldwork.

The results of this initial assessment are then drawn together in a post excavation assessment and updated project design that provides an initial review of the evidence and makes recommendations for the level of specialist analysis that is appropriate and sets out the resources that are required to complete this element of the project.

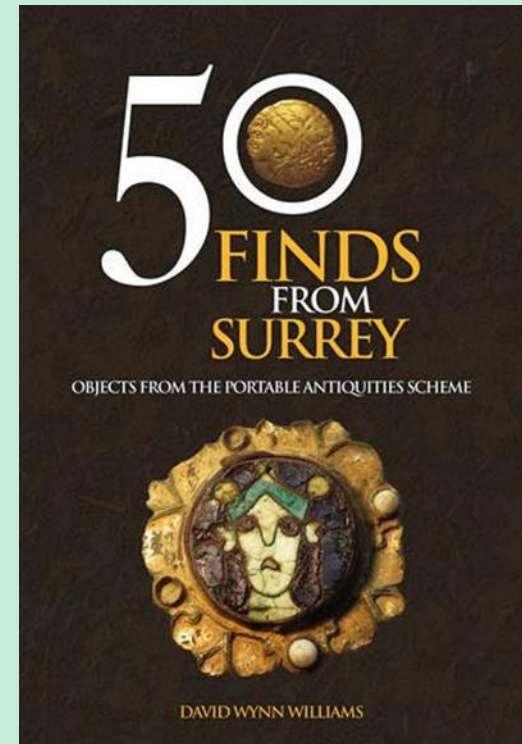
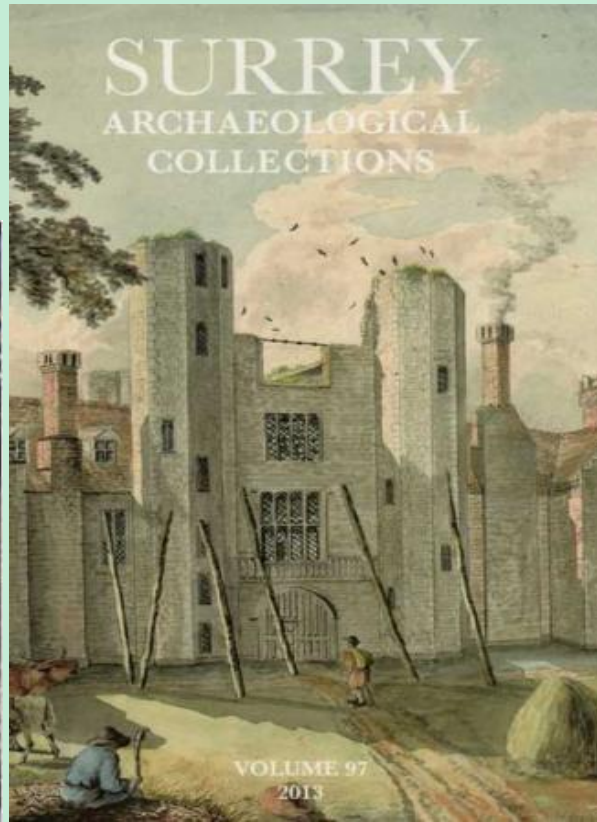
This document also identifies the appropriate venue for the final publication – County Journal, Specialist Journals, stand-a-lone Monograph Publication for larger sites or online publication (increasingly favoured by Historic England)

Publication of Results



THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER DEVELOPMENT OF REIGATE
EXCAVATIONS IN BELL ST AND HIGH ST, 1979-90

David Williams and Rob Poulton



A record of all Fieldwork events carried out in the calendar year is published in the appropriate volume of the Surrey Archaeological Collections, even if the results were negative

Archive deposition

All archaeological projects that include the recovery or generation of data and/or archaeological materials (finds) should result in a stable, ordered, and accessible archive. It is important that the archive is created and compiled to acceptable standards, and that they are stored to recognised standards for long-term preservation, remaining accessible for future research or consultation.

The archaeological archive comprises all parts of the archaeological record, including the finds samples, and digital records as well as the written, drawn and photographic documentation. The archive from an archaeological project is the key to understanding any published interpretations of the results.