

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
KNOWLE PARK INITIATIVE, CRANLEIGH, SURREY**

NGR: TQ 04674 38752
Planning Reference: Pre-Planning
AAL Site Code: CRKP 14



Report prepared for Bespoke Property Consultants

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Executive Summary

- A desk-based assessment was carried out for Bespoke Property Consultants in order to assess the archaeological potential of land off Knowle Lane in Cranleigh, Surrey, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a residential development.
- Data was gathered from a range of primary and secondary sources including a search of the Surrey Historic Environment Record, historic maps and online resources.
- There is very little recorded evidence for earlier prehistoric activity, other than a single stone axe and a possible Mesolithic flint scatter, and the area is likely to have been dense woodland until the medieval period or later.
- There is no recorded evidence for Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area, and there is no mention of the settlement of Cranleigh in the Domesday Book of 1086, suggesting it developed later in the medieval period.
- Medieval settlement in the area is likely to have been focused on the historic cores of the village, around St. Nicholas Church at the eastern end of the village and around the Common to the west, linked by High Street, north of the site. There is no physical evidence of medieval activity in the study area, and at this time, the site is likely to have been located either in woodland or pasture which supported the settlement.
- The post-medieval and modern periods saw expansion of settlement in the village along High Street and the site was adapted for use as nurseries to the west, and the woodland was cleared for agriculture to the east.
- There are eleven listed buildings within the search area, ten nationally and one locally listed, none of which will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development. Although the Cranleigh Conservation Area lies to the north of the site, the site is heavily screened by vegetation, modern residential and industrial developments and Knowle Wood, offering restricted intervisibility with the village, and as such its character or significance should not be affected by the proposed development.
- Overall, the site has a **negligible** archaeological potential of **local** significance. As such, the proposed development is likely to have a negligible impact upon the archaeological resource.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Bespoke Property Consultants to undertake a desk-based assessment to assess the archaeological potential of land off Knowle Lane in Cranleigh, Surrey, in advance of the submission of a planning application for a large residential development.
- 1.2 The document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments*' (IfA 1994, revised 2001 and 2008).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Cranleigh is located 15km southeast of Guildford and 4.3km southwest of Ewhurst, in the administrative district of Waverley Borough Council. The proposed development site (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is 0.4km to the southwest of the traditional core of the settlement. The site currently comprises two main plots, one is currently a greenhouse nurseries with man-made lakes to the rear and the second is an agricultural field under crop. The site is centred at NGR TQ 04674 38752.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Weald Clays (mudstone), below River Terrace Bramley Wey (sand and gravel) superficial deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application is to be submitted for the construction of a residential development on either side of Alfold Lane and stretching to Knowle Lane. Although construction techniques have not yet been decided, it is likely to involve strip footings, with topsoil stripping for the access roads and landscaping. A desk-based assessment has been requested to accompany the planning application.
- 3.2 This assessment is the first stage of archaeological investigation, intended to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required prior to or following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.
- 3.3 The relevant planning policy which applies to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage is Chapter 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 3.4 NPPF Chapter 12, paragraph 128 states that '*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...*'.

3.5 Waverley Borough Council adopted its Local Plan in 2002 (Waverley Borough Council 2002), and, following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in 2013, it remains the enforcement on planning within the borough until the new Local Plan is adopted, a draft form of which is due to be published at the end of 2014. The current policies relating to heritage are HE2, HE3, HE8, HE9, HE10, HE12, HE13, HE14 and HE15 and state that:

Policy HE2: The council will identify buildings of local architectural or historic interest and safeguard the important contribution they make to the character of the Borough

Policy HE3: Where development is proposed that will affect a listed or a locally listed building or its setting, high design standards will be sought to ensure that the new development is appropriate and compatible

Policy HE8: The Council will seek to preserve or enhance the character of conservation areas

Policy HE9: The Council will seek to ensure that any proposed development within or conspicuous from a historic park or garden, including those identified in the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens as shown on the Proposals Map, does not detract from its setting, character, appearance, layout or structures.

Policy HE10: The Council will seek to protect and conserve heritage features by ensuring that new development will be located and designed so as to preserve the features [or] 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 HE12: The Council will seek to preserve the distinctive historic landscape character and archaeological features of the Areas of Special Historic Landscape Value, as identified on the Proposals Map by... seeking an initial assessment from any developer of the historic archaeological and landscape importance of the site [and] giving priority to the preservation of remains or features in situ. Where the Council is satisfied that this is not justified, a developer will be required to provide for the archaeological recording of the remains or features of the site to an appropriate level. The provisions in Policy HE14 will apply

Policy HE13: 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.

Policy HE14: 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: *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 HE14 (b) (c) and (d) will apply*

- 3.6 In 1988 English Heritage published a *Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England – Surrey* which includes seven parks and gardens in Waverley and is referred to in HE9 of the Local Plan 2002. Surrey County Council has also compiled a list of all the important gardens in the County, which include those in Waverley.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 A full range of primary and secondary archaeological and historical sources were consulted in the preparation of this document. The sources consulted were as follows:
- Surrey Historic Environment Record (SHER) – a database of archaeological sites and artefacts, listed buildings and Scheduled Monuments. A search of this resource was undertaken for a study area extending 1km from the centre of the site.
 - Surrey History Centre – holds a range of historic maps, for example enclosure maps, Tithe maps, estate plans, and former editions of Ordnance Survey maps of the development area. Online historic mapping sources were also consulted.
 - Allen Archaeology’s own reference library – secondary sources pertaining to the archaeology and history of the region.
 - Heritage Gateway Website – searchable online resource allowing access to the National Monuments Record (NMR) and Archaeology Data Service (ADS), online national databases of archaeological sites and artefacts. Also includes information pertaining to Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings, as well as data from the Defence of Britain project, which has mapped surviving monuments relating to 20th century military sites. A search was conducted of these resources to identify any significant buildings, sites or findspots not covered by the SHER search, and to highlight other major sites within a wider study area.
 - A site visit was carried out on Thursday 14th August 2014 in order to assess the present situation of the development area, to identify any areas where

the potential archaeological resource may be particularly well preserved or damaged by recent development, and to observe the site in its landscape context.

- 4.2 Each archaeological and historic site and Listed Building identified in the study area has been allocated a one or two digit 'Site' number and described in the Archaeological and Historical Background section (See Section 5.0 below). Further details are provided for each site in Appendix 2, and where applicable the sites are depicted on Figure 3.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 5.1 A search of the SHER and other sources has revealed evidence for activity dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, but dominated by activity of post-medieval and early modern date.
- 5.2 Prehistoric activity within and around Cranleigh is sparse and ephemeral with only a single find from this era recorded within the study area; a Neolithic basalt stone axe (Site 1), the exact provenance of which is unknown save from 'from Cranleigh'. There is an Area of High Archaeological Potential recorded c.200m to the southeast, pertaining to a Mesolithic flint scatter, but there is no associated SHER entry and the information pertaining to this site is very sparse. Within the wider landscape of the Weald, some Palaeolithic worked flints and a small handaxe have been recorded. Mesolithic activity is evidenced by some flint working sites, including one from the parish of Cranleigh. Neolithic activity is represented by possible standing stones at Albury and a long barrow near Farnham. The first definitive signs of sustained settlement in the Wealden landscape come in the Bronze Age, with settlement sites and a number of barrows, and this is continued into the Iron Age with the presence of Iron Age hillforts at Anstisbury, Handscombe and Holmbury (Budgen 1998).
- 5.3 There is no further evidence for archaeological activity in the study area until the post-medieval period. The lack of Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity may be due to the presence of extensive woodland across the site as Knowle Wood is designated as an Ancient Woodland and was doubtless much larger in the past than its present size, and may have made settlement undesirable around the south of Cranleigh. The paucity of Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites in the study area is reinforced by the fact that the settlement is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 and is likely not to have existed until the late medieval period at the earliest.
- 5.4 Medieval activity seems to have been focussed on the fertile lands and river valleys to the north of Cranleigh. The southern Wealden area was slowly colonised during the medieval period, beginning with the use of small clearings in the forests as common pasture for holdings; these pastures may have been scattered throughout the forests, which is attested to by the etymology of some of the local place names such as *-fold and -ley* (Budgen 2008). The pre-Early Modern spelling of the village was *Cranley*, the first part of which may come from "crane" or "heron" and the second "clearing" or "leath/ley" which would give a name of "crane or heron clearing" (Glover *et al* 1934).
- 5.5 The village of Cranleigh therefore is likely to have its origins in the medieval period, with two possible nuclei of settlement – one around Cranleigh Common to the west and the second to the east, around the junction of High Street and Ewhurst Road, and the manorial centre is likely to have been in one of these two areas. By the late 12th century the settlement had sufficient wealth and population to prompt the construction of a church (Listed Grade II*; 1044371), outside the study area at the eastern side of the modern village.

- 5.6 The proposed development site is over 500m southwest of the Cranleigh Conservation Area, which marks the known limit of the medieval and post-medieval urban settlement. The study area includes the Cranleigh Common settlement nucleus at the western end of the village, and at the western extent of the study area.
- 5.7 The settlement appears to have expanded slightly in the post-medieval period and the earliest houses surviving within the study area date from the 16th century (Sites 2-4). Spratts House (Site 2), a timber-framed house with 19th century extensions to the rear, and Mercers Cottage (Site 3), also timber-framed and altered in the 18th century, are located almost 700m north of the development site at the western side of the Common, along High Street. 180m to their west along High Street is the Old Mill House (Site 4) which may have utilised the watercourse running nearby. A large hall house, Utworth Manor (Site 5), was built 400m south of the proposed site, accessed via a long driveway off Alfold Road. The area surrounding the Common continued to be developed throughout the 16th century with a timber-framed house (Site 6) built at the turn of the 17th century 40m northwest of Spratts House (Site 2).
- 5.8 The woodland landscape saw some development at this time with two farmsteads being built – Ruffold Farm House (Site 8) 800m north of the proposed site, now a hotel, and Rye Farm House (Site 9) and an associated Barn (Site 10) 440m northwest of the proposed development site.
- 5.9 In the field directly north of the site, to the east of Knowle Wood, a geophysical survey (Cook 2014), and subsequent evaluation (Howe *et al* 2010) recorded small quantities of post-medieval material (Site 11).
- 5.10 Cranleigh continued to expand during the 19th century. A number of houses within the study area date from the early part of the century, including a row of cottages fronting the eastern side of the Common (Site 13) and The White House (Site 14) located off High Street. Industry also developed during this time with a brick kiln and clay mill (Site 15) recorded 220m north of the development site. This site was marked on the 1843 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map but is not shown on subsequent editions.
- 5.11 The larger population in the 19th century required better infrastructure, and the Wey and Arun Junction Canal was built along the western side of the site. It opened in 1816 and closed in 1870, and Elm Bridge Wharf (Site 16) was built on the summit of the canal. Settlement and industry was further prompted by the railway from Horsham to Guildford which opened in Cranleigh village in 1865, and the village was greatly enlarged at this time. The new ease of travel from the village to London attracted more residents, which is evidenced by the fact that the population more than doubled from 1,090 people recorded on the 1801 census to 2,709 by the end of the 19th century, and the number of buildings in the village rose from approximately 169 houses to approximately 406 (Budgen 2008). The larger population meant a larger volume of post and the postal service changed the spelling from the original “Cranley” to the modern “Cranleigh” to avoid confusion with Crawley (Glover *et al* 1934).
- 5.12 The Knowle Park Estate to the southeast of the site was originally part of Lord Onslow’s Manor and the present house is thought to date from 1823. The gardens (Site 17) were noted as “pretty grounds consisting of a well shrubbed lawn, terrace walk, flower garden and a well-stocked walled kitchen garden” and Gertrude Jekyll was recorded as working on these gardens in 1888 (SHER).
- 5.13 The SHER records one military site in the study area. During World War II aircraft AM184, a North American Mustang 1 of 400 Squadron RAF crashed on take off at Redhill (Site 19). The plane, with a crew of three, including a pilot and gunners crashed on the 18th June 1944,

however the precise location of the site is protected under the terms of the 1986 Protection of Military Remains Act and so only a general location, northwest of the proposed development site is given.

- 5.14 There is one undated SHER entry located approx. 250m southwest of the site (Site 20). The entry pertains to faint cropmarks, one circular and one square in shape, observed on aerial photographs, the date of which has not been tested by excavation.
- 5.15 The Historic Landscape Characterisation data (HLC) defines the study area as a mixture of commons, field patterns, horticulture, industry, parkland and designed landscape, recreation, settlement related, valley floor and water management and woodland. The proposed development site is within two zones, the western area of the site is in a zone defined as 'horticulture' (as it is the nurseries), formerly 'field patterns' and the eastern area of the site lies within 'field patterns', formerly 'parkland and designed landscape' as it was parkland converted to arable use.

6.0 Cartographic Information

- 6.1 The earliest map available for consultation was the John Rocque's Topographical Map of the County of Surrey from 1768 (Figure 4). The stylistic map shows the village of "Cranley" as being developed along the High Street and around Cranley Common. There is no development shown along the Alfold Road save for a single building at the junction with High Street. Based on the map key the eastern part of the site is represented as 'ploughland' and the western plot is shown as a mixture of arable 'ploughland' and pasture 'grafs'.
- 6.2 The Cranleigh Tithe Award Map was surveyed in 1842 (Figure 5), and at the time of surveying the western part of the site was situated in six arable fields with a single farmstead, labelled 'Under Sloughs' in the western part of the site. It is notable that the watercourse to the west of the site follows a slightly different route to its present course. Knowle Wood is now depicted on the map (plot 709) and the eastern half of the site mainly lies within this area of woodland. The field to the west of the wood (plot 733) is called "Gravel Pit Field" and may have been an area for gravel quarrying and extraction, although no gravel pits are shown on the map. The field at the eastern side of the site (plot 731) is recorded as meadow.
- 6.3 The 6" scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1872 (Figure 6) and shows the western half of the site to be three large fields and a public right-of-way is shown along the southern boundary of the site. The watercourse to the west has by now adopted its current course and another watercourse meanders along the northern site boundary. The majority of the eastern half of the site is covered by Knowle Wood with the western and eastern extremes within open fields. A trackway curves through the southern part of Knowle Wood.
- 6.4 The 1896 25" Ordnance Survey map (Figure 7) shows the western part of the site as two large fields, with a small building on the southern site boundary between the river and track. In the eastern half of the site, curving track has now been straightened and follows the southern boundary, along the southern edge of Knowle Wood.
- 6.5 The next Ordnance Survey map is the 1915 1:2,500 edition which shows few changes to the site (Figure 8). The building in the southwestern corner of the site is now gone and the area is shown as marshland. The two large fields in the western half of the site are divided by a thin belt of woodland plantation. To the east Knowle Wood has a new track shown across the

centre of the plot, which does not extend beyond the woodland and may be to facilitate woodland maintenance. A field boundary to the east of the wood has been removed.

- 6.6 The 1971 1:2,500 scale map (Figure 9) shows modern expansion of the farmsteads southwards along the Alfold Road. The western half of the site now houses the West Cranleigh Nurseries and there is a depot shown to the south of the site. Knowle Wood has been reduced to a small area north of the eastern half of the site, which has now been converted to arable fields.
- 6.7 Post-1971 Ordnance Survey mapping is not reproduced as it shows little change to the earlier maps beyond some additional expansion of the nurseries to the west, and the addition of a number of reservoirs.

7.0 Site Visit

- 7.1 The site was visited by the author on Thursday 14th August 2014. Selected photographic images are shown in Appendix 1, and their locations indicated on Figure 2.
- 7.2 The site comprises two main areas on either sides of the Alfold Road, comprising the West Cranleigh Nurseries west of the road and agricultural fields east of the road.
- 7.3 The area west of the road is the land of the West Cranleigh Nurseries, which is filled with greenhouses, tarmac access roads and an office depot (Plate 1). Although this is mainly a brownfield site, and has experienced some landscaping and levelling, the impact upon the potential archaeological resource is not clear. There is an area of rough ground to the west of the nurseries which contains a car parking area and a number of recently constructed reservoirs (Plate 2).
- 7.4 The field east of Alfold Road is an agricultural field in crop and is largely flat with a slight slope down to the northwest (Plate 3). It was accessed by a public right of way along the southern boundary of the field. The field boundaries consist of mature trees and hedges on all sides. Knowle Park House can be seen to the south of the site (Plate 4) although visibility is screened by the field boundary, and intervening topography.
- 7.5 Due to the crop within the site it was not possible to make detailed observations with regards to any microtopographic variations in the field, however a slight circular rise, 20m in diameter rising approx. 0.15m above ground level, was noted midway along the northern edge of the field (Plate 5). As the field is noted within the HLC as being "parkland converted to arable" and historical mapping places this field within Knowle Wood, it is possible that this may represent a former garden feature although natural variation in the topography seems more likely.

8.0 Constraints

- 8.1 There are no Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments or Designated Parks or Gardens within the study area.
- 8.2 The Cranleigh Conservation Area is partially contained within the study area; however the site itself is not within this conservation area. The council has a duty to pay special attention when determining development proposals to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. This applies not only to developments within a conservation area, but also to nearby developments which could affect their setting. However, in this instance, the proposed development would have no direct or indirect impact on the

setting of the conservation area as the site is separated from the area by modern developments, industrial estates and Knowle Wood.

8.3 There is a total of ten nationally Listed Buildings, all of which are Grade II Listed, and one Locally Listed Building within the search area. None of these buildings will be physically affected by the development, being too distant from the site and screened by intervening topography, buildings and vegetation for any indirect effects in terms of setting.

8.4 There is one Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) within the study area which relates to potential Mesolithic flint scatters in the ploughsoil; however this is located nearly 200m southeast of the east end of the site and therefore will not be physically affected by the proposed development. There is no evidence to suggest that this focus of activity would extend into the site.

9.0 Significance of Impacts

9.1 This section will be used to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development area on a period by period basis, and the likely impact of the proposed development on each aspect of the identified archaeological resource. The tool used for this purpose is the significance of impact table, which combines the receptor sensitivity and magnitude of impact, summarised in Tables 1 to 3. Table 4 summarises the results on a period-by-period basis.

Receptor sensitivity	Examples
High	<p>A legally protected site, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed Buildings (I, II* and II) • Scheduled Monuments • World Heritage Sites <p>Internationally and nationally significant sites that are not currently legally protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens • Registered Battlefields • Major Settlements (e.g. Villas, Deserted Medieval Villages) • Burial Grounds • Standing Historic Buildings (non-listed)
Moderate	<p>Regionally significant site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens • Some settlements • Find Scatters and find spots • Roman Roads • Sites of significant historic buildings
Low	<p>Locally significant site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field systems • Ridge and furrow earthworks • Trackways • Wells • Non-archaeological sites held by data source e.g. natural mound or palaeochannel
Negligible	<p>Site of limited significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finds or features of a type common or abundant in the local area • Locally important features significantly damaged or altered

Table 1: Receptor sensitivity

Magnitude	Examples
High	Total or near total destruction of the remains or sufficient change to result in a fundamental and irreparable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Moderate	Substantial destruction of the remains resulting in an appreciable reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Low	Small-scale destruction of the remains resulting in a slight reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.
Negligible	Very little or no substantive change to the remains with marginal reduction in the ability to understand the archaeological resource, its context and setting.

Table 2: Magnitude of impact

		Receptor sensitivity			
		Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
Magnitude of impact	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Moderate
	Moderate	Negligible	Low	Moderate	High
	High	Negligible	Moderate	High	High

Table 3: Significance of impact

Period	Description	Receptor sensitivity	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
Prehistoric (c.500,000 BC–AD 43)	There is very little recorded evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the search area, with only a single find of a stone axe.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Romano-British (AD 43–c.AD 410)	There is no evidence for Roman activity within the search area	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410–1066)	There is no evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the study area.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Medieval (1066–1485)	Settlement in the area is likely to have been focussed on the historic cores of the village at some distance from the site. The site is likely to have been either woodland or agricultural land at this time	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Post-medieval (1485–1800)	Settlement in the area developed as dispersed farmsteads in this period. The site itself is likely to have remained woodland and farm land	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Early modern (1801–2014)	The area changed from woodland to arable in the east and to industrial in the west.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Table 4: Summary of impacts

10.0 Conclusions

- 10.1 This desk-based assessment has revealed evidence within the study area from the prehistoric period to the present day, although none specifically from the site itself.
- 10.2 There is very little recorded evidence for prehistoric activity in the search area with only a single basalt stone axe recorded, the precise provenance of which is unclear.
- 10.3 There is no evidence for Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity in the study area, and Cranleigh does not appear in the Domesday Book. Medieval settlement in the area appears to have developed as a series of small woodland clearings, and Cranleigh was sufficiently developed to have had a church in the 12th century, which acted as a core of settlement activity, with a second settlement focus to the west around Cranleigh Common.
- 10.4 The site lies south of the historic cores of Cranleigh, however little physical evidence has been recovered of the medieval period within the study area. At this time the site is likely to have been either heavily wooded or agricultural land.
- 10.5 The post-medieval and early modern periods saw an expansion of farmsteads, settlements and industries, and the current site was converted from woodland and parkland to arable land in the east with the western portion of the site developed as nurseries in recent times.
- 10.6 Overall therefore, there is a negligible potential for features and deposits of archaeological interest to be present on the site, and the proposed development is likely to have a negligible impact upon the archaeological resource.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Bespoke Property Consultants for this commission. Laura Hampden, Historic Environment Officer at Surrey Historic Environment Record, is also thanked for her help.

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1842, Tithe Award Map of Cranleigh (Surrey History Centre)

1872 First Edition 6" scale Ordnance Survey map (Surrey History Centre)

1896 25" Scale Ordnance Survey map (Surrey History Centre)

1915 1:2,500 Scale Ordnance Survey map (Surrey History Centre)

1971 1:2,500 Scale Ordnance Survey map (www.promap.co.uk)

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: View of the greenhouses at the nurseries, looking east



Plate 2: View of the rough ground and reservoirs behind the nurseries, looking north



Plate 3: View of the site east of Alfold Road, looking northeast



Plate 4: View from the site towards Knowle Park estate looking southeast



Plate 5: View of possible rise (centre of picture) in eastern field looking east

Appendix 2: List of Surrey HER Entries within a 1km search area

Fig. 3 Site No.	SHER No.	Listed Building Grade and No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Date
1	2791		505000	138000	Basalt stone axe	Prehistoric
2	12173	Grade II, 1189613	505039	139520	Spratts, 16th century house with 18th and 20th century extensions	Post-medieval
3	12172	Grade II, 1189609	504924	139538	Mercers Cottage, 16th century timber-framed house altered in the 18th century	Post-medieval
4	11734	Grade II, 1044409	504745	139601	Old Mill House, timber-framed 16th century to rear, early 19th century at front	Post-medieval
5	11725	Grade II, 1044400	504316	138302	Utworth Manor, 16th century timber-framed house with 17th century extensions	Post-medieval
6	11729	Grade II, 1044404	505103	139530	Old Tokefield, late 16th-early 17th century house with 20th century extensions	Post-medieval
7	13257	Grade II, 1352759	504981	139502	The Old Bakery, 17th century building -former bakery now one house	Post-medieval
8	12179	Grade II, 1189654	504435	139715	Ruffold Farm House Hotel, 17th century house which is now a hotel	Post-medieval
9	13047	Grade II, 1294187	503886	139332	Rye Farm House, 17th century house refaced in 18th and 19th centuries	Post-medieval
10	11730	Grade II, 1044405	503859	139310	17th century timber-framed barn at Rye Farm	Post-medieval
11	19041		505300	139100	Negative Evidence: The Onslow Arms, Cranleigh	Post-medieval
12	16904		504300	138100	Horsham to Godalming Milestone at Pains Hill	Post-medieval
13	13258	Grade II, 1352760	505275	139516	Chapel Place, Little South Cottage and White Wicketts, Early 19th century cottage row	Early Modern
14	18281	Locally listed	505486	139270	The White House, early 19th century house	Early Modern
15	5669		504360	139140	Brick kiln and clay mill	Early Modern
16	3391		503900	139050	Elm Bridge Wharf	Early Modern
17	14805		505340	138490	Knowle Gardens, historic gardens part of the Knowle estate	Early Modern
18	16659		505361	139417	Robin Rag gardens, gardens to a house built in 1924 by architect Mr Wade	Early Modern
19	17206		504010	139100	World War II Aircraft crash site	Early Modern

Fig. 3 Site No.	SHER No.	Listed Building Grade and No.	Eastings	Northings	Description	Date
20	17104		503800	138600	Possible cropmarks observed on aerial photographs, one circular and one square	Undated

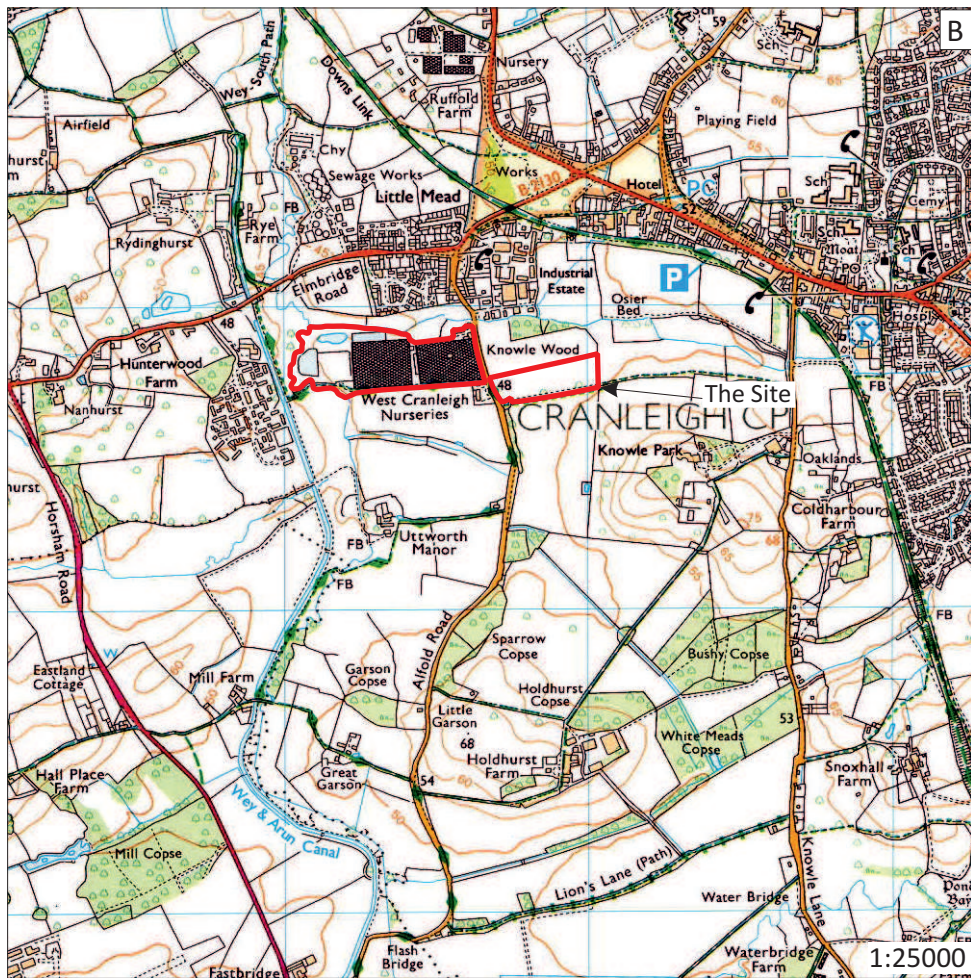
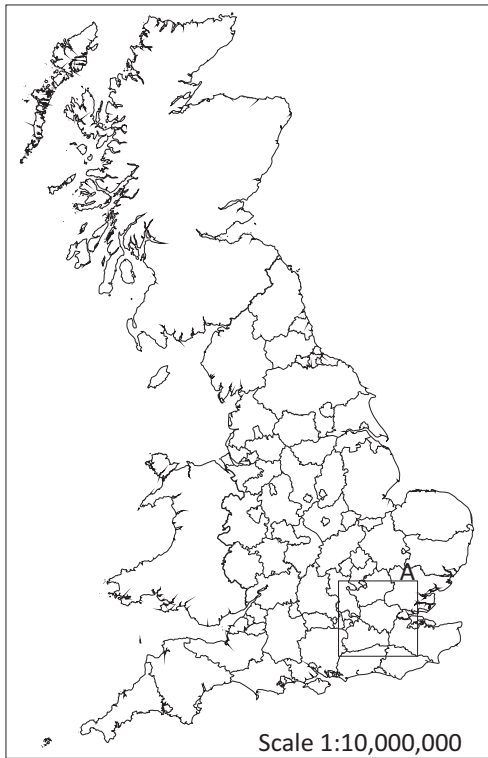


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	CRKP 14
Scales	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	A Mulcahy
Date	08/09/2014

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