

M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange TR010030

6.5 Environmental Statement: Appendix 11.1 Heritage gazetteer

Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange

The M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange Development Consent Order 202[x]

6.5 ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

APPENDIX 11.1 HERITAGE GAZETTEER

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Appendix 11.1 Heritage Gazetteer

11.1 Heritage gazetteer

Table 11.1.1: Designated heritage assets

Reference	Name	Description	Value
1005923	Late Roman bath house at Chatley Farm (Scheduled Monument)	Late Roman bath house, likely associated with the site of a Roman villa. Despite damage from river erosion, a large amount of the bath house survives in a good state of preservation, shown by excavation to contain important archaeological information.	High
1007905	Hengi-form monument at Red Hill (Scheduled Monument)	Middle to late Neolithic hengi-form monument, including oval enclosure bank and inner ditch, with possible graves inside the enclosure. The site includes a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered essential for the monument's support and preservation.	High
1012204	Bell barrow on Cockrow Hill (Scheduled Monument)	Early to middle Bronze Age bell barrow, situated on a slight rise in the Bagshot Sands. Despite partial excavation, the barrow survives well and contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and its landscape. The site includes a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered essential for the monument's support and preservation.	High
1012205	Bowl barrow west of Cockrow Hill (Scheduled Monument)	Late Neolithic to late Bronze Age bowl barrow, situated on a slight rise in the Bagshot Sands. The barrow survives well and contains archaeological remains and environmental evidence relating to the monument and its landscape. The site includes a 2m boundary around the archaeological features, considered essential for the monument's support and preservation.	High
1000125	Painshill Park (Grade I Registered Park and Garden)	Landscaped pleasure grounds and park laid out between 1738 and 1773 by the Hon Charles Hamilton. The park contains a further thirteen listed buildings.	High
1378241	Church of St Mary The Virgin (Grade I Listed Building)	Church C13 with south aisle of 1841, transept by H. Woodyer 1864 and vestry 1867. Flint and puddingstone rubble with stone dressings; plain tiled roof with wood shingled bell turret under broach spire to west end. Nave, north porch south aisle and transept, Chancel with vestry addition to the south east. Windows all 2 light except for 3 light east window with intersecting tracery; north porch gabled with arched north door.	High
1236613	Manor House and Manorside West (Grade II* Listed Building)	House. 1686 incorporating details of earlier house with restoration and extensions of 1905 by E.P. Warren. Red brick, plain tiled roofs, hipped over left hand extension with end stacks to centre block and stacks to outer ends of extensions.	High

Reference	Name	Description	Value
1030132	Painshill House (Grade II* Listed Building)	House, 1778, with 19th century alterations and 19th century wings, and associated gardens. Located within Painshill Park Registered Park and Garden.	High
1189110	Foxwarren Park (Grade II* Listed Building)	Victorian Gothic country house, 1860.	High
1191694	The Gothic Tower (Grade II* Listed Building)	Mid-19th century brick four stage tower. Located within Painshill Park Registered Park and Garden.	High
1286699	Chatley Semaphore Tower (Grade II* Listed Building)	Semaphore tower, 1822, restored 1989 after fire. An unusually fine example of an early 19 th century telegraph-signalling station and the only surviving tower type.	High
1000126	Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Wisley (Grade II* Registered Park and Garden)	Experimental wild gardens laid out 1870s to 1900s, acquired by RHS in 1903, being enlarged and further developed since then.	High
1029370	Foot Bridge House (Grade II Listed Building)	17 th century house with early 19 th century extensions.	Medium
1029402	Walls and Gates to Ockham Park (Grade II Listed Building)	Late 19 th century wall and gates. Brick wall with stone finials, wrought iron gates.	Medium
1029404	Bridgefoot Farmhouse (Grade II Listed Building)	Mid-17 th century house, extended in 19 th century and 20 th century.	Medium
1029405	Barn, 30m north east of Bridgefoot Farm House (Grade II Listed Building)	17 th century barn, altered and restored in 19 th century and 20 th century.	Medium
1030053	Foxwarren Cottage (Grade II Listed Building)	Estate cottage, c.1860 with late 20 th century additions on left.	Medium
1030125	The Mausoleum (Grade II Listed Building)	Mid-late 18 th century mausoleum.	Medium
1030126	The Water Wheel	Water wheel, c.1830, timber frame on brick plinth.	Medium

Reference	Name	Description	Value
	(Grade II Listed Building)		
1030133	Belfry House Stable Cottage (Grade II Listed Building)	Early 19 th century former stable block, now divided, with clock tower. 20 th century alterations.	Medium
1030140	Hatchford Park School (Grade II Listed Building)	House, now school. Original house of 1850, encased and remodelled in c.1890.	Medium
1030141	Entrance Wall, Pavilions and Gates to Hatchford Park School (Grade II Listed Building)	Entrance walls, gates and pavilions, c.1890. Rubblestone wall with dressed stone piers and iron gates, single storey pavilions.	Medium
1030254	Lodge, 15 yards east of Feltonfleet School (Grade II Listed Building)	Lodge, c.1860 with 20 th century extensions.	Medium
1188416	Millstream House Ockham Mill (Grade II Listed Building)	Mill house, with mill attached, four storey mill dated 1862.	Medium
1188497	Nos 1 and 2 Bridgefoot Farm Cottages (Grade II Listed Building)	17 th century house, now divided into two cottages.	Medium
1188506	Gate and gate piers/walls at Ockham Park (Grade II Listed Building)	Late 19 th century brick walls and iron gates.	Medium
1188574	Barn across rear of The Talbot (Grade II Listed Building)	17 th century rectangular barn, now store.	Medium
1189118	Royal Horticultural Society Offices, Wisley Gardens (Grade II Listed Building)	Offices, 1914, in picturesque Vernacular style.	Medium
1191776	The Old House Vine House	Late 18 th century office terrace.	Medium

Reference	Name	Description	Value
	(Grade II Listed Building)		
1191800	The Round House (Grade II Listed Building)	Early 19 th century former outbuilding, now house.	Medium
1191810	Westwood House (East) and West Lodge to Painshill House, including gate piers (Grade II Listed Building)	Lodges, dating c.1800. Gate piers attached and between lodges, and iron railings and gates in between.	Medium
1286910	Chatley Farm House (Grade II Listed Building)	16 th century house with 18 th century front, brick with timber framed core.	Medium
1286954	Remains of grotto and rockwork bridge on Grotto Island (Grade II Listed Building)	Late 18 th century grotto and bridge of brick and Derbyshire spa stone. Circular domed roof with tunnel leading to bridge over arm of lake. Located within Painshill Park Registered Park and Garden.	Medium
1294963	Feltonfleet School (Grade II Listed Building)	House, circa 1860, now school. 20 th century alterations and wing addition.	Medium
1365888	Service Courtyard to Hatchford Park School (Grade II Listed Building)	Stable court, 1890. Includes brick walls and pavilions.	Medium
1377488	Cobham Bridge (Grade II Listed Building)	Bridge, red brick with stone coping, 1792, parapets rebuilt in 1914.	Medium
1377829	Former service buildings to right of Ripley House and Little Ripley House (Grade II Listed Building)	House extended and divided. Early 18 th century to centre, with 19 th century extensions to ends, 20 th century extension to the left.	Medium
1377855	Water Tower in Foxwarren Park (Grade II Listed Building)	Brick water tower, c.20 feet high, c.1860.	Medium
1393787	Millwater	House, formerly farmhouse, built c.1600. 17 th century lobby entrance restored in 18 th century, with 19 th , 20 th and 21 st century additions.	Medium

Reference	Name	Description	Value
	(Grade II Listed Building)		
1236705	Entrance Walls and Gate Piers to Byfleet Manor House (Grade II Listed Building)	Early 17 th century red brick entrance walls and gate piers to Manor House.	Medium
1029335	Orchard Cottage (Grade II Listed Building)	House. 1860 in Foxwarren style possibly built by Charles Buxton or Frederick Barnes. Red and blue diaper pattern brickwork with terracotta mouldings and steep pitched, plain-tiled roofs. T-shaped plan.	Medium
1030127	The Chinese Bridge (Grade II Listed Building)	Bridge. mid-19 th century, or later.	Medium
1029399	Yarne (Grade II Listed Building)	House. 15 th century core, extended to ends and re-fronted in 20 th century. Timber framed, clad in red brick below, tile hung above with bottom courses swept out over ground floor. Original roof hipped with gablets, plain tiled mansard roof over extension.	Medium
1377805	Ockham Court (Grade II Listed Building)	House. Circa 1700, extended to left in 20 th century. Red and brown brick, some in chequerwork pattern to right half of front, under hipped, plain-tiled roofs, lower gabled roof over extensions. Double pile plan with extensions set back to left.	Medium
1189122	Old School House (Grade II Listed Building)	House. Mid-16 th century with 18 th century alterations, restored in 20 th century.	Medium
1030210	Village Pump (Grade II Listed Building)	Pump. 1858 erected by Harvey Combe. Cast iron panelled obelisk approximately 6 feet high with acorn finial, inscription plaque on side. Pump spout to side with stone trough below. Pump handle to rear.	Medium
1030060	Chilbrook Farmhouse (Grade II Listed Building)	House, formerly farmhouse. Early to mid C17 origin extensively rebuilt in early C18 and now appearing predominantly of the later period, refenestrated in C20.	Medium
1294555	The Cricketers Inn (Grade II Listed Building)	Public house. 17 th century much extended. Timber framed on rendered plinth, rendered cladding with plain tiled roof and rendered gables.	Medium
1030052	St Matthews Church of England First School (Grade II Listed Building)	School. Built in 1901 as a girls School by the firm of Treadwell and Martin for Mary Sophia Dawson a local benefactor. Art Nouveau style. Built of red brick in English bond battered to base front having timber-framed gables with plaster infill.	Medium

Reference	Name	Description	Value
1044723	Cooper Tomb 20 Yards West of Church of St Mary The Virgin (Grade II Listed Building)	Chest tomb. 1828 dedicated to Harriet M. Cooper. Stone c4 foot high with panelled sides, flat top. Remains of surrounding railings in stone plinth.	Medium
1264426	Hoodsfield (Grade II Listed Building)	House. 16 th century with late 19 th century and 20 th century extensions to ends. Timber frame with whitewashed brick infill below, rendered infill above; brick and rendered extensions to each end.	Medium
1392421	The Old Fire Station (Grade II Listed Building)	The Old Fire Station, Byfleet, is recommended for designation for the following principal reasons: It is a good example of a small late C19 fire station built to serve a privately established local volunteer fire brigade.	Medium
1236238	Shrapnell Tomb 20 yards north west of church of St Mary The Virgin (Grade II Listed Building)	Chest tomb. 1818, dedicated to Mrs. Elizabeth Shrapnell. Stone, panelled sides with fluted edge band and corner rosettes; gabled top. Remains of railed surround in stone plinth.	Medium
	Ockham Mill Conservation Area	Small Conservation Area around Ockham Mill and associated buildings, a number of which are Grade II listed. The area has a strong historic character with few additional buildings around original mill complex.	Medium
	Ripley Conservation Area	Conservation Area around the historic centre of the large village of Ripley, including a number of Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings. A number of buildings in the village date from the 17 th and 18 th century, and the High Street of the village maintains largely its historic character.	Medium

Table 11.1.2: Non-Designated heritage assets

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE236	Romano-British Pottery, Cobham	Romano-British Pottery, Cobham.
MSE487	Romano-British cremation	An urned cremation dating to the 1st century AD, found with empty accessory vessels and nearby four cremation pits. Excavated in 1911.
MSE488	Disputed Bowl Barrow, Foxwarren, Wisley	A probable bowl barrow was investigated in the 1970s, turning out to be a slight mound of modern origins. No evidence of a barrow was found during this archaeological investigation.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE494	Probable Natural Mound, Currie's Clump, Ockham Common	This mound could not positively be identified. Around the east side of Currie's Clump are several low mounds of varying size and height. By their very numbers and the fact that this is an area of sands and gravels, the features are without doubt natural. Numerous similar examples occur all over the commons of Wisley and Ockham.
MSE495	Probable tree Planting Earthbank, Ockham Common	Circular earth ring with outer ditch, cut by a boundary trench of later date. A parish boundary bank obliterates the ditch and merges with the bank on the west side. It is disputably a round barrow, but may also be a fairly recent tree planting earth bank.
MSE496	Mesolithic or Neolithic Quartzite Mace, Wisley Common	Mesolithic or Neolithic Quartzite Mace, Wisley Common.
MSE503	Mesolithic Site, Ockham Common and Chatley Heath	Mesolithic site astride a sandy path on borders of Ockham Common and Chatley Heath. Covering a 2 sq ft area, there was evidence of a primitive flint industry mostly worked from pebbles on the site. There is a resemblance to the Mesolithic material from Ripley.
MSE746	Two Palaeolithic handaxes, Walton-On-Thames	Two Palaeolithic handaxes, Walton-On-Thames.
MSE2109	Early Bronze Age Flanged Axe, Bolder Mere, Ockham	Early Bronze Age Flanged Axe, Bolder Mere, Ockham.
MSE2301	Undated Flakes	Undated Flakes.
MSE2451	Possible Late Bronze Age Pot	Possible Late Bronze Age Pot.
MSE2455	Flint Scraper	Flint Scraper.
MSE2456	Undated Flakes	Undated Flakes.
MSE2812	Possible medieval boundary bank, Wisley/Ockham parish boundary	Excavation on Wisley Common for Surrey Archaeological Society and Department of the Environment in 1977, sectioned the parish boundary bank. No finds were made. The site archive (plans and photos) were deposited in Guildford Museum.
MSE3182	Neolithic flint scraper, Cobham	Neolithic flint scraper, Cobham.
MSE3243	Possible field system or mineral extraction site of unknown date, Ockham/Wisley	An extensive system of large earth ridges or banks, often parallel to one another These are often of exceptional size, being, on average, between 1.5m and 2.7m high over large areas near the centre of these earthworks. The intervening 'ditches' or hollows, are about 10m across from top of bank to top of bank. The ridges appear to lead into a large sub-circular hollow up to 80m in diameter. This

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
		latter feature is clearly a quarry hollow, and the edges seem to radiate out from this quarry, often following well-defined alignments, but sometimes forming different alignments. In some cases, the 'ditches' take on the appearance of trackways leading into and out of the quarry. This is clearly marked, as described above, on the 1881 OS 25" map (sheet xvii.12). However, the extent of the earthworks is greater than that surveyed on to this map.
MSE3269	Prehistoric Pottery Sherds	Prehistoric Pottery Sherds.
MSE3270	Mesolithic Flints	Mesolithic Flints.
MSE3271	Roman Pottery Sherds	Roman Pottery Sherds.
MSE3272	Medieval Pottery Sherds	Medieval Pottery Sherds.
MSE3310	Possible Roman quarrying site	Quarrying at the Red Hill hengi-form monument (HER 3309), presumably for ironstone as this occurs in the sand bedrock locally. Suggested to be of Roman date, possibly connected with the occupation site at Chatley Farm.
MSE3463	Milestone, Ockham	Milestone, marked Portsmouth 48, Hyde Park Corner 21, Cobham 4 and Guildford 6 miles.
MSE3464	Parish boundary stone, between Ockham and Wisley	A much-weathered boundary stone between Ockham and Wisley parishes.
MSE3502	Mesolithic Flint Cores, Wisley	Mesolithic Flint Cores, Wisley.
MSE3575	Milestone	Milestone on the south side of the old A3. The top is illegible, the front marked Hyde Park Corner 17 and the sides Esher 3 and Ripley 4.
MSE3695	Worked flints, River Wey area	Worked flints, River Wey area.
MSE3696	Possible field system or quarrying earthworks, Ockham Common	Ridges and other features revealed in motorway construction. The features probably agricultural in origin.
MSE4133	Two Palaeolithic hand-axes	Two Palaeolithic hand-axes.
MSE4738	Medieval pottery	Medieval pottery.
MSE4739	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery.
MSE6886	Anti-aircraft gun emplacement	Defence site: anti-aircraft gun emplacement.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE13733	Ashtead and Epsom Commons landscape survey	Survey of the archaeological and historic landscape of the Commons by C Currie of CKC Archaeology for Surrey County Council and the Corporation of London undertaken with reference to them being proposed as Areas of Historic Landscape Value. In the north of Ashtead Common a number of earthworks and other features surround the site of a Roman villa. The villa is a rare type of corridor villa, with considerable evidence that it adjoined a large-scale tile manufactory. Extensive areas of quarries and spoil heaps demonstrate the extent of industrial activity on the site in the Roman period. Nearby are further earthworks associated with a large undated ditched enclosure, and a 17th century medicinal well. There are also a large number of ancient pollarded oaks on the common. They are a rare survival of an ancient land management type that was mainly superseded in other parts of England in the post-medieval period by overgrazing. Epsom Common has few surviving historic features. The site of Old Wells, a 17th century mineral spring for which Epsom is strongly associated, is covered in housing. Those features that do remain, such as the Stew Ponds, have been much altered, and the historic character of the farmland to the south-west of Ashtead Common has been affected by the evolution of temporary features associated with the pasturing of horses.
MSE13861	Bronze Age pottery and flintwork: Nutberry Farm, Wisley	Evaluation by SLR Archaeology prior to the construction of a composting facility. A single linear feature containing Bronze Age pottery and flintwork was revealed.
MSE14312	Aerial photograph cropmark features, Byfleet Park	An aerial photograph shows a small cluster of linear features south-west of Byfleet Manor House (NAR29). Two that are linear and parallel with a ditch further east could be of drains.
MSE14725	Cropmarks caused by aggregates work: non antiquities, Ockham	A prominent pair of parallel linear crop-marks seen in a 1988 set of photographs (TQ 0657/2: NMR 4228: frame 80 and others) of the Stratford Bridge area of Ockham (at TQ 061 575) are now thought from other aerial photographic evidence to be due to a road built to a temporary aggregates plant for the construction of the A3 Ripley by-pass in 1975 - and thus not evidence of any 'missing' Roman road in the area. The parallel crop-marks are not aligned with the expected course of a Roman road between London and Farnham.
MSE14766	Dam, Bolder Mere, Ockham Common	Dam bank for Bolder Mere, a large pond of about 6 hectares on Ockham Common. The bank is shown by a straight stretch of earthwork, at a slight angle to the A3, in the south-east corner of the pond. This bank is about 70m in length, and about 2m high at its maximum near where the present outfall sluice leaves the pond. A ditch approaching the pond from the south –west is channelled into the pond side of the dam, and is crossed by a small footbridge. The A3 has cut across the north-east end of the dam, destroying some of its original length. The back of the bank is heavily disturbed by drainage channels that seem to have been put in as a result of the upgrading of the A3. As at Frensham Great and Little Ponds, the siting of the dam has been carefully chosen to allow for a

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
		minimum length of bank to enclose the maximum water area, thus making as large a pond as possible from the minimum of effort.
MSE14767	Post-medieval pond, Bolder Mere, Ockham Common	A large pond of about 6 hectares on Ockham Common. The A3 runs along the north-west bank cutting across the north-east end of the dam bank. The pond is shown on Norden's county map of 1594, and other early county maps. Local tradition claims the pond was made to power an iron forge, but there is no evidence to support this. Seller's map of circa 1680 shows two 'iron mills' below Wisley Pond, but this should not be translated to Bolder Mere. Although not entirely discounting the iron mill theory, it is not impossible that the pond began its life as a simple fishpond. Previously known as Hut Pond, after the Hut Public House on the north side of the A3.
MSE14768	Remnant of Purple Pond, Ockham	A marshy pool, heavily overgrown, and much silted up. This pond was originally much larger, described by Bloxam (1963, 58-59) as the shape of a medieval boot. Marshy land to the south and south-east probably marks the original extent of the pond. At the north end of the pond, a car park has been made. This may have destroyed part of the pond. It looks as if the present road (Old Lane) may have been the dam to the pond, but it is not possible to be certain of this. On present evidence, it is not known if this was once a purpose-made pond, a former quarry hollow that has filled with water, or a natural depression into which local water drains.
MSE14769	Mound and bank, possible ornamental tree mound, Currie's Clump, Ockham	A large tree covered mound known as Currie's Clump. It stands about 8m above the surrounding landscape and has a diameter of about 80m. It is surmounted by conifers. About 30m from the base of the mound is a bank with an external ditch surrounding the clump. This has been eroded, and cut through by paths and A3 works in places, but it is shown as an encircling boundary on most historic maps. A cafe, toilet and car park seems to have been built across this boundary on the south side. This is probably a natural mound that was used to plant an eye-catching clump or plantation in the later 18th or early 19th century. Manning and Bray record that the 6th and 7th Lord Kings made a number of plantations on the Commons. It was fashionable to ornament such areas at this time. This clump seems to have been named after the banker, William Currie, who lived at East Horsley Place until he sold it to the 8th Lord King in 1840.
MSE14770	Medieval pond, Wemere	Pond mentioned on the 14th century bounds of Cobham. Partially silted up.
MSE14771	Pond site, Culverlake, Ockham	An old pond site, lying partly across the old Ockham/Cobham boundary. It was mentioned as Culverlake on the 14th –century bounds of Cobham, although this may refer only to the stream that later fed the pond. The dam was on the east and north sides, but this is now partly buried under the M25. According to OS maps, the site was largely dried up before work started on the motorway. A lease of 1740 deals with two ponds in "Redhill Bottom", that may refer to this pond site (SRO 181/15/47).

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE14772	Ore Lane Trackway	Old trackway mentioned on 14th-century bounds of Cobham as 'Holeweye'. It may have later been mentioned as a 'causeway' (Henn's Causeway) in an indenture of 1783-84 (GMR 53/40). This may refer to the section passing between the "old enclosure" known as Crook's Island and Wemere Pond, where the track crosses the dam of the pond. Once beyond Crook's Island the track follows what is possibly a more recent line across the common. This does not have a hollow appearance. It seems likely that the original track continued north towards the large quarry shown on the first edition OS 25" map of 1881.
MSE14773	Settlement site, Henn's Enclosure, Ockham	The original enclosure was about four acres, and is variously referred to as the "old enclosure", "Henn's Enclosure" and "Crock's Island". The last two names after former tenants in the 17th to early 19th century. In the south-east corner of the land there were four cottages by the early 19th century. A settlement or farmstead/ cottage is recorded on the site from the 17th century at least. However, it is possible that there may have been an assert here in the 14th century
MSE14774	Red Hill Road Holloway or ditch feature, Wisley	Ditch-like feature, possibly a holloway running alongside the former line of Red Hill Road. By the 18th-century, it may have formed the boundary of adjoining Painshill Park. It is shown as a ditch-like feature on early OS maps, and as a track on other early maps. The OS 25 map of 1870 shows the feature as a ditch alongside the road. The present feature varies in size, but is about 1.2-1.8m deep, and between 4-6m wide across the top. In places it is only as wide as a footpath. It ascends the hill from Chatley Farm. Before the Enclosure Act of 1793 for Cobham it probably served as a track to Weybridge from Chatley Farm along the edge of the heath. Probably of medieval origin.
MSE14775	Linear earthworks, Foxwarren Park, Wisley	Linear earthworks running approximately north-south across Wisley Common to boundary of Foxwarren Park. Where the park has been landscaped into gardens, some of the earthworks appear to have been reused as garden features. The hollows forming the ponds (now dry) surrounded by Pulamite stone appear to have reused these earthworks. Elsewhere, they continue north beyond the common. The earthworks on the far west side are low to begin with, being little over 1m high and about 5m across each hollow. However, they quickly become much larger. About 80m west of the first earthworks, there is a very large ridge over 4m high and many metres wide. It is possible its size is exaggerated because soil has been dumped on top of a natural ridge here. The ridges continue into a narrow valley between Foxwarren Park and Redhill Road, but do not extend beyond the steep east side of this valley. They are nearly all parallel to one another, and average 2-3m high in the centre of the earthworks.
MSE14776	Dam and pond site, Wisley Pond	Wisley Pond is first mentioned in the 1590s in both documents (GMR LM 348/232) and on Norden's County Map (SRO). On Seller's map of circa 1680, two iron mills are shown on the stream leaving the pond on the north side. Nothing else is known about the pond, its uses or management. In the

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
		first years of the 19th century Lord King drained it and turned it into farmland. The original extent of the pond was about 50 acres.
MSE14777	Bank and ditch feature, Wisley Common	Bank with ditch on east side. Known by local farm as Wisley Common Ditch. This feature runs parallel with the west edge of the former Wisley Pond, being about 100m further west from the former edge. The feature is not shown on the 1896 OS 25"map (sheet xvii.7), and so may be a relatively recent feature.
MSE14778	Pond site, Chatley Wood, Cobham	The pond is presently dry, and appears to have been for the last two or three years. The pond bed is now rough grassland, with some minor invasion by alder scrub. The stream bed that once fed the pond is traceable, but no longer running. There is evidence that this pond has been artificially created as there are clear traces of a dam at the eastern end. This is a bank about 1.6m high and between 10-15m broad. There is a large gap near the centre where the now dry stream channel leaves the pond.
MSE14779	Quarry, Chatley Wood	Quarry hollow, about 70m by 40m, on the west side of an enclosure bank thought to have been put up following the 1793 enclosure. The pit stands within the area designated for the poor cottagers of Cobham in 1793. The Court Book of 1805 states that this land was left to the cottagers so they could have rights to grazing, collecting fuel and dig 'sand and gravel'. (SRO 181/17/2). The position of the quarry, abutting a 1793 enclosure bank, suggests that this quarry may have been created after 1793.
MSE14780	Farmhouse, Pond Farm, Wisley	Brick farmhouse. Built as a 'cottage' by Lord King between circa 1800-1804. The original building can be seen on the east side of the present house. Extension has been added on from just west of a line through the back door and chimney stack on the ridge. This was probably added later in the 19th century.
MSE14781	Barn, Pond Farm, Wisley	Barn with lean-to on north side. Brick west and south sides, weather boarded on east with tile roof. Roof hipped at north end, half-hipped at south end. Central wagon door. Internal root, slanted queen post.
MSE14782	Boundary bank, Clearmount, Wisley	The bank itself is about 1m high, and about 2.5m wide. It has a slight ditch on the common side. In places, it has oak trees on the bank of some antiquity. As most of these are beginning to shed branches, and many are stag-headed, they are at least 200-250 years old thereby giving a minimum possible age for the bank. These trees are clearly shown on the 1870 OS 25" map. Clearmount was still farmland at this time.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE14783	Lord King's ditch, Pond Farm, Wisley	Deep ditch, up to 1.3m deep and about 2m wide with signs of regularly recutting. Local tradition ascribes it as the ditch cut by Lord King to drain Wisley Pond circa 1800.
MSE14784	Ockham sand pit, Red Hill, Ockham	Extensive and deep quarry, listed as over an acre in the 19th century. It is shown as a sand pit on the 19th century enclosure map of Ockham (SASRC M14/OCK/7). OS 25" map of 1870 shows it extending over the Cobham boundary. The access track from Pointers Road still visible as a footpath.
MSE14785	Enclosure bank, Chatley Wood, Cobham	Bank up to 1.2m high and 2.5m wide forming boundary between surviving portion of Chatley Heath and private enclosure created by Thomas Page in 1793. The private enclosure turned into plantations by Page and these have subsequently merged into the common, although a barbed wire fence on the bank still indicates its private nature. Traces of ditch on common (west) side.
MSE14786	Enclosure bank, Red Hill, Wisley	Boundary bank 1m high and up to 2.5m wide. It forms the boundary bank between Cobham and Wisley, possibly following the line of the 14th century Cobham bounds (...et inde usque Redehele et inde usque quondam quercum super cursum aquae de Emble...). On the Wisley tithe map it was the south-east boundary of field number 160, nine acres plus of woodland held in hand by Lord Lovelace. Until the enclosure of part of Chatley Heath in 1793, it adjoined the heath. Afterwards it adjoined a private plantation of Thomas Page.
MSE14787	Enclosure bank, Red Hill, Wisley	Bank running alongside of hill and prone to some hill slip on south-west side. Some old trees on the bank, and traces of a ditch on the south-west side. Bank up to 1m high in places and 3m wide. Some severe erosion noted in places. This was formerly an enclosure bank between a piece of private woodland (tithe plot 160) and an enclosed part of Wisley Heath (tithe plot 159)
MSE14788	Holloway, Hatchford Wood, Cobham	Traces of holloway between Mausoleum and Elm Cottage along southern edge of Hatchford Wood. The hollow is very considerable in places, with a bank up to 3m high on the south side. The hollow section is only about 50m in length. In 1774 a proposal was made to divert (both?) a highway and a footpath over Breach Hill Common from near Hatchford to Ockham (SRO 181/16/23a). In 1793 Hatchford Wood was detached from Chatley Heath as a private enclosure. It is possible these diversions were a prelude to this enclosure so that old ways over the heath did not continue to go over private lands. It is possible that one of these tracks could be the holloway here under discussion.
MSE14789	Enclosure bank, Ockham Village Green	Semi-circular bank and ditch surrounding "Ockham Village Green", The bank is low, about 0.5m high and about 1.5m across. The internal area has been deliberately planted up with firs to form a plantation. It is not thought that the designation "village green" has any great antiquity. The land was enclosed from the common circa 1869-76, probably at the time of the Ockham Enclosure Map (SASRC M14/OCK/7). On this map it is marked 'Recreation Ground' at 4-0-6 acres, with an empty

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
		plot of 0-1-6 alongside that now contains Fellside Cottage. It is not thought that the enclosure existed before 1869-76.
MSE14790	Site of Hut Public House, Wisley	Site of public house known as the Hut. New buildings were erected in 1884 and leased by Lord Lovelace to James Moscrop, hotel keeper. Prior to this it was thought the original public house was started up by George Bradshaw, a dispossessed royalist minister in 1655. A lease of adjoining Bolder Mere in 1784 refers to it as the "Alehouse called the Hut" (GMR 165/267/2/2). An unnamed building is shown on the site on Rocque's map of 1768 (Ravenhill 1974). The hotel and its adjoining buildings were all destroyed following the widening of the A3 circa 1980.
MSE14791	Road, Pointer's Road, Cobham and Ockham	This road is now a tarmaced road that terminates near the A3/M25 interchange. It once extended west of this point. There are no obviously historic features to this road now that it has been modernised, but it follows an earlier alignment. How old this alignment is cannot be said with certainty, as, in 1782, an application was made to divert it (SRO 181/16/24). It is possible that this was to ensure that it kept out of the proposed new enclosures that were made in part of Chatley Heath following the 1793 enclosure. Rocque's map of 1768 seems to suggest that the old route followed the line of Redhill Road (Ravenhill 1974), but this was abandoned as the thoroughfare from Weybridge to Poynters in 1793. This seems to suggest the current alignment dates from 1782 or alter.
MSE14792	Site of Oldpond House, Wisley	Site of house, now overgrown by nettles and scrub, and partly used as dumping site for farm manure. The house is shown on Rocque's map of 1768 (Ravenhill 1974). It was plot 130 on the Wisley Tithe Map, given as 0 -2-10 acres, a cottage, orchard and garden owned by Lord King, and m the tenure of James Woolger. The OS 25"map of 1870 refers to it as Oldpond House, showing a house and a large outbuilding. They had both gone before the M25 was built, the motorway just missing the site by about 50m.
MSE14793	Linear earthworks, Red Hill, Cobham and Wisley	A series of linear earthworks crossing the various parish boundaries, and surrounding conventional quarries in the area (HER 3310, 14779, 14785). They are similar to earthworks identified on Ockham Common (HER 3243) and south of Foxwarren Park (HER 14775). They are frequently parallel to one another, and cover a considerable area. The estimate of two hectares covers only those areas where the earthworks are clearly visible, and up to 2m in height. There are also other areas of less distinct earthworks on the fringes. The association of these earthworks with the adjoining quarries suggests they may be connected with this activity. Gardener (1911 115-16) reports a local oral tradition that they were dug as ironstone quarries to supply local iron mills, but this has been questioned by Potter (1982), who has suggested an Iron Age date.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE14794	Mound and linear earthworks, possible barrow, Ockham Heath	Large sub-circular mound, about 40m diameter and up to 3m high, on north of track on Ockham Heath. This feature has been exposed by clearance of area to regenerate heathland. It has some similarities to other "barrows" in the area, and is here included to pre-empt its later "discovery" as a genuine barrow. This is made all the more possible by what appears to be the remains of a ditch on the west and east sides.
MSE14795	Parish boundary bank, Ockham Heath	Old parish boundary between Ockham and Cobham. It may be related to the early Saxon boundary called Fullingdic (see HER 3195), to which this monument should be cross-referenced, as they may be one and the same). Its survival is intermittent particularly in the north where its line is much disturbed by quarry workings and other earthworks (see HER 3243). In fact it is difficult to find the line shown on the ground in places. However the Cobham/Ockham boundary is mentioned in a boundary document of the 14th century (SASRC 177/40), and the present alignment seems to follow the earlier line fairly closely.
MSE14796	Quarry pit, Chatley Wood Quarry, Cobham	Small quarry pit circa 40m by 30m, set in conifer woodland between Wisley/Cobham Boundary and Chatley Wood Pond. Within 80m of Redhill Quarry (HER 3310), and other quarry sites and linear earthworks (HER 14784, 14793). There are numerous explanations for quarrying in this area most favouring ironstone workings or sand pits. Different sources have suggested dates ranging from Iron Age (Potter 1982), Roman (HER 3310), and post-medieval (Gardner 1921). This pit is set in land that was enclosed from common for a private plantation in 1793. It is shown as a 'sand pit' in 1870 (OS 25" map, sheet XVII.8; 1870 ed.), with an access route leading up from Pointer's Road.
MSE14998	Negative Evidence: Chatley Farm Estate, Pointers Road, Cobham	Watching brief (and associated Historic Building Recording) by Wessex Archaeology during alterations and conversion to Chatley Farmhouse and associated farm buildings. No significant finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded during monitoring of the groundworks involved in the development (see HER 7369 for Historic Building recording).
MSE15844	Ring ditch cropmark	An irregular ring ditch with short lengths of linear ditches.
MSE16852	Claygate to Guildford Milestone	Milestone, Wisley Common near RHS Gardens, north-east of footbridge.
MSE16887	Claygate to Guildford Milestone	South of junction with M25 on slip road (old lane).
MSE17075	Cropmarks	A number of small circular and sub-circular cropmarks.
MSE17084	Cropmarks	Cropmarks.
MSE18141	Earthworth bank, Cobham	Earthworth bank of unknown date, at the edge of a copse with a slight ditch and adjacent pathway. Veteran Field Maple adjacent to path.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE18143	Post-medieval hollow, Cobham	Hollow about 40m across. May be associated with flood meadow management.
MSE18144	Woodland edge, Cobham	Woodland edge marked by Field Maple. May indicate edge of copse or walkway.
MSE18181	The Lodge and Lodge Wood, Cobham	This was the Lodge at the north entrance to Hatchford Park, which was severed from the rest of the estate by the construction of the M25. The woodland to the east of the Lodge appears to be secondary. The Lodge was not visited but is presumed to be 19th century.
MSE18182	The Bogs: semi-ornamental woodland, Cobham	This is a substantial area of semi-ornamental woodland, first labelled as such in 1876. The name on the OS map appears to apply only to the woodland northwest of Pointers Pond. The woodland to the southwest was called Breach Hill Wood. The Bogs appears to have been cultivated land in 1768 and 1793 and was perhaps developed as woodland as part of the landscaping associated with Poynters in the early 19th century. This is certainly almost the case for the woodland on the east side of Pointers Road. Today the woodland is characterised by an understorey of rhododendron, well-spaced Sweet Chestnut and Oak with frequent Ash and patches of Bracken. If there was wet ground here originally it is no longer evident from the vegetation.
MSE19515	Saucer brooch, Wisley	Saucer brooch, Wisley.
MSE20867	War Memorial, RHS Headquarters, Wisley	War memorial. Bronze panel surrounded by a frame of Hoptonwood stone. Above the panel is the crest of the Royal Horticultural Society. At the upper corner dexter side is a national symbol of the shield bearing the three English lions. On the sinister side is the emblem of the passion cross. The panel is inscribed: in grateful remembrance of the Wisley students who laid down their lives for their country in the Great War 1914-1919 (20 names). It was unveiled on 3rd June 1921 by the President of the Royal Horticultural Society and dedicated by local clergy and dignitaries. The architect was Sir Robert Lorimer and the cost was £235. First World War.
MSE20868	War Memorial, RHS Headquarters, Wisley	Wisley students. War memorial, bronze panel surrounded by a frame of Hoptonwood stone. Second World War.
MSE20871	War Memorial, RHS Headquarters, Wisley	War memorial in the form of a clock with gilded numerals and red hands above the entrance, and a rectangular plaque with a black line border inside the main laboratory building. An inscription reads: The memorial clock erected over the main door of this building was given by the RHS Gardens Club in grateful memory of the men from Wisley Gardens who lost their lives in the two World Wars. 1914-1918. 1939-1945. First World War. Second World War.
MSE21230	Anti-aircraft site, Wisley Common	An unarmed anti-aircraft site at Wisley Common.

Reference (HER)	Name	Description
MSE21976	The Hermitage at Painshill Park	Site of an 18th century hermitage created by Charles Hamilton as part of his pleasure grounds at Painshill Park. Reconstructed in 2004 as part of the wider Painshill Park restoration project. The site of the original hermitage was established from archive research and a program of archaeological work undertaken in 1986. The Painshill archives contain contemporary sketches and descriptions by visitors to the park and these were used to inform the reconstruction. There are a number of historical descriptions of the Painshill Hermitage, the building was approached from the north along one of the paths from Alpine Valley.
MSE22004	Chippings Farm	Chippings Farm. Site of an Historic Farmstead. Information on this site is currently being compiled as part of a project researching important historic farmsteads and associated buildings within the current administrative county of Surrey.
MSE22157	Highlands Farm	Building; unknown date.
MSE22158	Long Orchard Farm	Farm; unknown date.
MSE22159	Silvermore Farm Estate	Farm; unknown date.
MSE22160	Pains Hill House Farm	Farm; unknown date.
SMR4619	London to Winchester Roman Road	An East-West Roman Road, presumably London to Winchester, passes through Neatham. The surface has been exposed during excavations at Neatham (summer 1976) and consists of a layer of tightly packed flints with a parallel ditch running along the southern edge. The north edge was not examined. The course of the road can be followed between Alton and Farnham but is elsewhere uncertain.

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