

**M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange
TR010030
6.5 Environmental Statement:
Appendix 11.2 Desk based assessment**

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 11.2 DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Regulation Number:	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference	TR010030
Application Document Reference	TR010030/APP/6.5
Author:	M25 junction 10/A3 Wisley interchange project team, Highways England

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 0	June 2019	Development Consent Order application

Table of contents

Appendix	Pages
11.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	5

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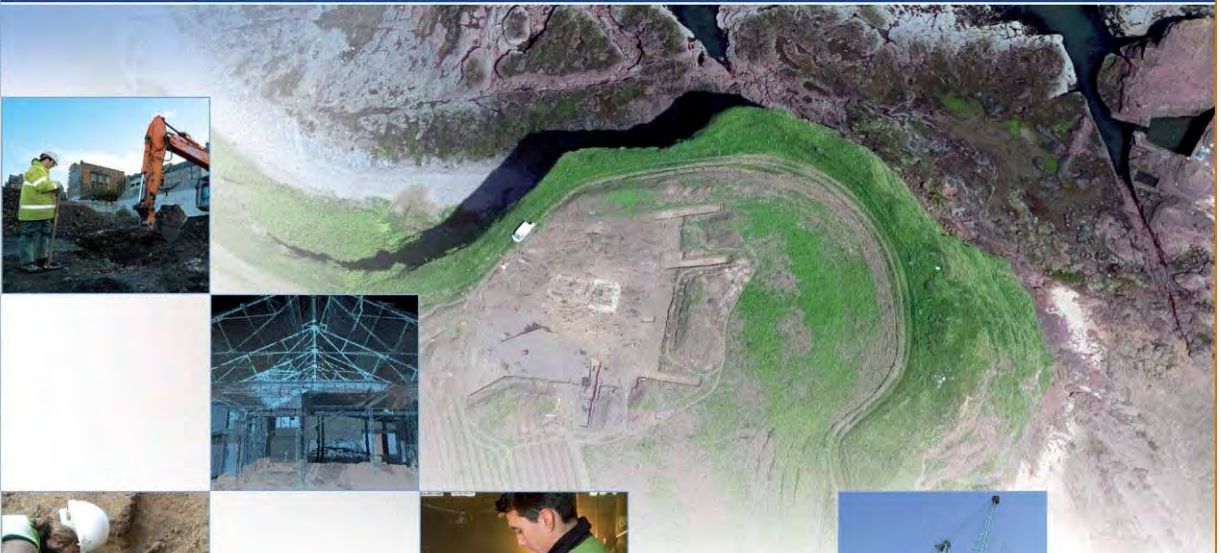
Appendix 11.2

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

11.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Proposed M25 Junction 10 to A3 Wisley, Interchange Upgrade, Surrey: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Project No: 24068
October 2017



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Proposed M25 junction 10 to A3 Wisley Interchange Upgrade, Surrey: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures

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CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	IV
LIST OF APPENDICES	IV
1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	5
2.1 Project Background & Site Location	6
2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions.....	6
3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & CRITERIA	7
3.1 Assessment Methodology & Criteria.....	7
3.2 Limitations.....	8
4 PLANNING BACKGROUND	8
4.1 National & Local Planning Policy	8
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	13
5.1 Report Structure	13
5.2 Undated Evidence	13
5.3 Prehistoric Evidence (-AD 43).....	13
5.4 Roman Evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)	14
5.6 Medieval Evidence (1066-AD 1500)	15
5.7 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1500 – AD 1900)	15
5.8 Modern Evidence (post 1900).....	17
5.9 Previous Archaeological Investigations	17
6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT	18
6.1 Direct Impacts known remains.....	18
6.2 Direct Impacts on Unknown Remains	21
6.3 Proposed Mitigation	21
7 CONCLUSIONS	22
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY	23

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- FIGURE 1:** Site Location Map
FIGURE 2: Designated Heritage Assets: Southwest
FIGURE 3: Designated Heritage Assets: Centre
FIGURE 4: Designated Heritage Assets: Northeast
FIGURE 5: Non-designated Heritage Assets: Southwest
FIGURE 6: Non-designated Heritage Assets: Centre
FIGURE 7: Non-designated Heritage Assets: Northeast

LIST OF APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1:** Assessment Scope and Criteria
APPENDIX 2: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets within the Site

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Atkins to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in advance of the proposed M25 Junction 10 to A3 Wisley Upgrade.
- 1.2 This assessment has identified 25 heritage assets within the Site Boundary. These include four designated heritage assets: Late Roman bath houses at Chatley Farm (1005923); Grade II Listed Westwood (1191810); Painshill Park (1000125) and the Royal Horticultural Society Garden's, Wisley (1000126). The 21 non-designated heritage assets range in date from the prehistoric to the modern period. Given that groundworks undertaken during the construction of the proposed development are expected to be removed the superficial geology there is the potential for direct impacts upon all of these assets.
- 1.3 In addition to known heritage assets identified within the Site, this assessment has identified the potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site Boundary. The assessment has identified a medium potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval and modern remains to survive and a low potential for early medieval or medieval remains to survive. The potential for archaeological survival is greater in areas proposed as Replacement Land as these areas have been subject to little modern disturbance. There is less potential for remains to survive within the permanent land take areas which largely follow the existing motorway corridors; however there is potential for pockets of survival within these areas.
- 1.4 The final enabling works and construction plan should be designed to avoid direct impact upon heritage assets where possible. It is suggested that construction works associated with the Proposed Development avoid direct impacts upon the Scheduled Roman baths and Listed Westwood and that these heritage assets are fenced throughout the duration of these works to ensure that there is no accidental damage as a result of plant movement. The Scheduled Bell barrow at Cockrow Hill (1012204), although outside the Site Boundary, should also be fenced as it lies within c. 3m of the boundary.
- 1.5 A programme of archaeological works including geophysical survey, trial trenching and/or strip map record, photographic survey and watching brief is recommended in order to mitigate impacts upon known non-designated asset and unknown buried remains.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background & Site Location

- 2.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group has been commissioned by Atkins to prepare an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment for the proposed M25 Junction 10 to A3 Wisley Interchange Upgrade Scheme. The proposed development upgrade works will be focussed around the upgrade of the roundabout at Junction 10 of the M25. It is proposed under Option 14 that the roundabout be elongated, NNW-SSE from its current circular layout. In addition to the elongation of the roundabout the slip roads will need to be realigned.
- 2.1.2 Three further areas of the A3 will be upgraded, including: the area between Elm Lane and the A3 and B2039 Junction at the southern end of the Site Boundary (WIS11); Elm Lane (ELM05) south of the main Site Boundary; local access roads by the A3, northeast of Red Hill Road (SAN02). Two new over bridges are also proposed, one north of Old Lane (CAMP03) across the A3 and another connecting Red Hill Road to the A3 (PAIN 4C). These upgrades are designed to upgrade the local access tracks around the A3 as well as provide better access to the A3 and M25 from the surrounding areas.
- 2.1.3 Five areas of Replacement Land are also enclosed by the Site Boundary and will be used for temporary compounds or as replacement common land.
- 2.1.4 Junction 10 itself is centred on NGR TQ 08079 59275 but the Site Boundary stretches from Ripley in the southwest to the Seven Hill Estate, west of Cobham, in the northeast. The Site Boundary covers an area of c. 116.63 ha for permanent land take and c. 58.62 ha of replacement land.

2.2 Topographical & Geological Conditions

- 2.2.1 The British Geological Survey website (BGS Viewer¹) maps geology within the vicinity of the Site Boundary as being dominated by the Bagshot Formation, a sedimentary bedrock composed of sands formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago. This bedrock is indicative of a local environment dominated by shallow seas during the Palaeogene Period. At the junction between the A3 and the B2039, in the southwest area of the Site Boundary the BGS records the presence of a thin strand of London Clay Formation, composed of clay, silt and sand. This bedrock is the predominate bedrock to the south of the Site Boundary. London Clay Formation was formed approximated 56 million years ago and is also indicative of an area dominated by shallow seas.
- 2.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) does not record superficial deposits along the length of the Site Boundary, although patches of Lynch Hill Gravel Member, a deposit composed of sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period are recorded along the A3 and in the 500m Study Area. The deposit is indicative of a river setting.
- 2.2.3 Historic quarries dating from the Roman period onwards are recorded within the Site Boundary (MSE3696 & MSE14796) and the 500m Study Area (MSE14779; MSE13733; MSE3310; MSE3243).
- 2.2.4 The topography of the Site is variable ranging generally between 25m AOD and 55m AOD. Areas of high ground exist to the south of J10 at Oakham Common and to the north of the Junction around

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Foxwarren Park. Land to the east and west of the Junction, in the region of Painshill Park and Wisley Common respectively, is lower lying.

2.3 Proposed Development

2.3.1 The current development options for Junction 10 of the M25 and A3 and associated works are as follows:

- Junction 10 Option 14- Elongate the current roundabout at Junction 10 of the M25, with the A3;
- SAN 03- Extend the current local access road with passing bays to extend Red Hill Road;
- WSI 11- Construct over bridge and associated access road from Wisley Lane, across the A3, to join the A3 Ockham Park Junction, B2039;
- CAMP03- Refurbish current bridge across the A3 north of Old Lane as a green bridge and upgrade associated local roads with passing bays;
- PAIN4C- Construct over bridge from Red Hill Road to the south side of the A3 and realign the local road;
- ELM05- Existing byway to be open to all traffic by being upgraded to a single track local access road.
- Five areas of Replacement Land proposed for temporary compounds (at Hatchford End and Nutberry Farm) or common land replacement (at Wisley Common, Chatley Wood and near Buxton Wood).

3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY & CRITERIA

3.1 Assessment Methodology & Criteria

3.1.1 This report aims to identify and map the nature of the archaeological resource on the Site and includes an assessment of the relative value / importance of the known and potential archaeological resource; and (where possible) the likely magnitude of impact upon such a resource from the Proposed Development. This desk-based assessment forms a supporting document to the PCF process. Detailed impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA process. Impacts upon the setting of heritage assets is not considered here and these will also be assessed as part of the EIA process. As such this assessment is concerned specifically with direct impacts.

3.1.2 The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (CIfA 2014). This assessment has been prepared with regard to relevant statutory requirements, national, regional and local guidance, including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990; National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) and regional and local planning policy.

3.1.3 All assets within the Site Boundary have been identified to assess the likely nature and extent of the archaeological and built heritage resource. In addition all assets within Study Area extending up to

500m beyond the Site Boundary have been identified. The Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) is the primary source of information concerning the current state of archaeological and architectural knowledge in the Study Area. The following sources were consulted during the preparation of this assessment:

- Designated Heritage Asset data, downloaded from the online National Heritage List for England (National Heritage List) maintained by Historic England;
- The Surrey Historic Environment Record;
- An assessment of topographical, geological, archaeological and historical information from web based and in-house sources;
- Historic maps showing the Site;

3.1.4 An assessment of relevant published and unpublished archaeological sources listed in Section 7; the assessment criteria used to identify the known and likely archaeological potential of the Site are laid out in detail in Appendix 1.

3.1.5 The heritage assets and other relevant find spots or evidence, identified from the sources listed above, have been described and presented in the Gazetteer of Heritage Assets (Appendix 2) and are plotted on Figures 2-7.

3.1.6 The criteria for assessing archaeological potential is expressed in this report as ranging between the scales of High, Medium, Low and Uncertain, definitions of which are also given in Appendix 1.

3.2 Limitations

3.2.1 It should be noted that the report has been prepared under the express instructions and solely for the use of Atkins and other project stakeholders. All the work carried out in this report is based upon AOC Archaeology Group's professional knowledge and understanding of current (September 2017) and relevant United Kingdom standards and codes, technology and legislation.

3.2.2 Changes in these areas may occur in the future and cause changes to the conclusions, advice, or recommendations given. AOC Archaeology Group does not accept responsibility for advising Atkins or associated parties of the facts or implications of any such changes in the future.

3.2.3 This desk-based assessment is based upon data obtained from publicly accessible archives as described in Section 3.1.3 above, National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) data was obtained from Atkins in September 2017.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 National & Local Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

4.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) sets out 12 Core Planning Principles of which the conservation of historic environment is one. One of the NPPF's core principles is that '*planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations*' (DCLG 2012, Para 17).

- 4.2.2 Where designated assets are concerned great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and loss of significance should require *'clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and grade II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens should be wholly exceptional'* (DCLG 2012, Para 132).
- 4.2.3 Impacts upon non-designated heritage assets are also a pertinent planning consideration. Paragraph 135 states that *'in weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'* Paragraph 139 goes on to add that *'non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets'*.
- 4.2.4 Where a heritage asset is to be lost, either in part or in whole, as a result of the development, the local planning authority should require developers to *'record and advance the understanding of the significance of the heritage asset's [...] in a manner appropriate to their importance and the impact, and should make this evidence... publicly accessible. (Paragraph 141)'*.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 2014

- 4.2.5 The DCLG published Planning Practice Guidance online in 2014, to expand upon the NPPF. '18a: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' was published in April 2014. The Guidance notes that *'conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change. It requires a flexible and thoughtful approach to get the best out of assets as diverse as listed buildings to as yet undiscovered, undesignated buried remains of archaeological interest'*.
- 4.2.6 In relation to the Site and this assessment, the key considerations are set out in the sections on non-designated heritage assets.
- 4.2.7 The NPPF and the PPG identify two categories of non-designated sites of archaeological interest:
- *'Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets' (PPG citing National Planning Policy'. Framework Paragraph 139); and*
 - *'Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first' (PPG).*
- 4.2.8 The approach to be taken during development management is outlined in Paragraph 128 of the NPPF which states that when 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' (Para 128).

National Policy Statement for National Networks

- 4.2.9 In addition to the overarching regulatory and policy framework discussed above, the impacts and effects of the proposed scheme have been reviewed in light of relevant historic environment legislation and policy.
- 4.2.10 Policy with regard to assessment of the historic environment effects of nationally significant transport infrastructure is laid out in the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPSNN).
- 4.2.11 Historic Environment Policy is laid out in paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPSNN. The key aspects which should be addressed are as follows:
- the significance, setting and viability of the heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development should be considered;
 - when considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be;
 - harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification - substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed building or grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional; substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional.
- 4.2.12 There is no definition of what constitutes 'substantial harm' in the NPSNN or other published policy documents. However guidance in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), supporting policy advice and case law indicates that whilst clearly a step down from total loss, substantial harm still represents a considerable degree of change to the significance of an asset. This could, for example, be as the result of removal of significant elements of fabric or the degradation / removal of key aspects of an asset's setting that notably contribute to its significance.
- 4.2.13 When considering the consequences of substantial harm there is a strong presumption against development.
- 4.2.14 NPSNN embodies an underlying principle of balancing harm and benefit which places greater weight on the conservation of more important assets. Where less than substantial harm would occur there is a need to ensure that harm is justified and minimised and that the wider public benefits of the proposal are appropriately articulated.

Local Planning Policy

- 4.2.15 The redline boundary for the M25 Junction 10 to A3 Wisley Interchange upgrade lies within the county of Surrey. The southwestern area of the Site, including the M25 Junction 10 to A3 Wisley Interchange is located in Guildford Borough Council. The northeastern portion, north of the M25 Junction 10, A3 Interchange is located in Elmbridge Borough Council.
- 4.2.16 Surrey County Council has devolved Local Plans and other development plan documents to local Borough and District Councils.
- 4.2.17 Guildford Borough Local Plan was adopted in 2003 and sets out the main planning policies that the Local Planning Authority will use to assess planning applications. The policy for Scheduled Ancient

Monuments and other Sites of National Importance (HE11) has expired (2017). Policy HE12 is relevant to this assessment:

“Policy HE12 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

Planning permission will not be granted for development which would detract from the character or appearance of a park or garden of special historic interest, or its setting. Permission will not be granted for unsympathetic subdivision.” (Guildford Borough Council, 2003: 105)

4.2.18 Elmbridge Borough Council's Local Plan is composed of Elmbridge Core Strategy (adopted July 2011) and the Development Management Plan (adopted April 2015). Whilst the Historic Environment is not mentioned separately within the Core Strategy, Policy CS17-Local Character, Density and Design contains the following :

“Particular attention should be given to the design of development which could have an effect on heritage assets which include conservation areas, historic buildings, scheduled monuments, and the Borough's three historic parks and gardens.” (Elmbridge Borough Council, 2011: 20)

4.2.19 Elmbridge Borough Council's Development Management Plan (2015) contains the following policies in relation to the historic environment that are relevant to this assessment:

“DM12 – Heritage

Planning permission will be granted for developments that protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's historic environment. This includes the following heritage assets:

- *Listed Buildings and their settings*
- *Conservation Areas and their settings*
- *Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and their settings*
- *Scheduled Monuments and their settings*
- *Areas of High Archaeological Potential and County Sites of Archaeological Importance (CSAIs) Locally Listed Buildings*
- *and other identified or potential assets (including non-designated locally significant assets identified in the local lists compiled by the Council).*

a. Listed Buildings

- i. The Council will encourage appropriate development to maintain and restore Listed Buildings, particularly those identified as being most at risk.*
- ii. Development to, or within the curtilage or vicinity of, a listed building or structure should preserve or enhance its setting and any features of special architectural or historical interest which it possesses.*
- iii. A change of use of part, or the whole, of a Listed Building will be approved provided that its setting, character and features of special architectural or historic interest would be preserved or enhanced. Consideration will also be given to the long-term preservation that might be secured through a more viable use.*
- iv. Development which would cause substantial harm to or loss of a listed building (including curtilage buildings), such as total or partial demolition, will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances. In such cases, consideration will be given to the asset's significance. Applicants will need to clearly demonstrate that either:*
 - 1. There are substantial public benefits outweighing any harm or loss; or*
 - 2. All of the following apply:*

- *the nature of the listed building prevents all reasonable use of the site;*
 - *no viable use of the listed building can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;*
 - *it can be demonstrated that charitable or public funding/ownership is not available to enable its conservation;*
 - *any harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*
- b. *Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest*
- i. *Parks and gardens identified as being of special historic interest, including landscape features and buildings, and their setting, will be protected and their sensitive restoration encouraged.*
 - ii. *Any proposed development within or conspicuous from a historic park or garden will be permitted provided that it does not detract from the asset.*
- e. *Areas of High Archaeological Potential*
- i. *Proposals for development should take account of the likelihood of heritage assets with archaeological significance being present on the site, provide for positive measures to assess the significance of any such assets, and enhance understanding of their value.*
- f. *Locally Listed Buildings and other non-designated heritage assets*
- i. *The Council will seek to retain these, where possible, and will assess proposals which would directly or indirectly impact on them in the light of their significance and the degree of harm or loss, if any, which would be caused.* (Elmbridge Borough Council, 2015: 46-48)

Emerging Planning Policy

4.2.20 Guildford Borough Council are currently (September 2017) in the process of submitting a new Local Plan. This Local Plan aims to set out the vision for the borough between 2015 and 2034. This plan proposes the following in relation to the historic environment:

POLICY D3: Historic environment

- (1) *The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to its significance. Development of the highest design quality that will sustain and, where appropriate, enhance the special interest, character and significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings and make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness will be supported.*
- (2) *Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and works which would cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset, whether designated or non-designated, or its setting, will not be permitted without a clear justification to show that the public benefits of the proposal considerably outweigh any harm to the significance or special interest of the heritage asset in question.* (Guildford Borough Council, 2017: 119)

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Report Structure

- 5.1.1 Each heritage asset referred to in the text is listed in the Gazetteer in Appendix 2. The Gazetteer includes information regarding the type, period, grid reference, HER number and where applicable the NHLE number, designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources.
- 5.1.2 The heritage assets referred to in the text and listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 2 are plotted on Figures 2-7 using the assigned HER Nos. The Site location is shown outlined in red.
- 5.1.3 The Study Area includes all known heritage assets within the Site Boundary and 500m of it. The aim of this is to identify impacts upon known remains and also to help predict whether any similar hitherto unknown archaeological remains are likely to survive within the development footprint.
- 5.1.4 All sources consulted during the assessment, including publications, archived records, photographic and cartographic evidence, are listed amongst the References in Section 7.

5.2 Undated Evidence

- 5.2.1 Undated circular and semi-circular cropmarks (MSE17075) are located at the A3/B2215/B2039 Junction and within the Site Boundary. Cropmarks representing probable aggregate activity (MSE14725) are also recorded within the Site and the HER notes further cropmarks (MSE17084) at Chately Wood within the Site but gives no details. Probable agricultural features of unknown date, including ridges, banks and possible quarrying earthworks (MSE3696) were encountered during the construction of the motorway and the HER places them under the current J10 and within the Site Boundary.
- 5.2.2 The HER also records two boundary features of unknown date within the Site Boundary (MSE14782 & MSE14787). However, as noted below these could be as early as Roman or Anglo Saxon in date. Similar features (MSE14775) are located to the north of the Site Boundary at Foxwarren Park.

5.3 Prehistoric Evidence (-AD 43)

- 5.3.1 Three Scheduled Monuments dating to the prehistoric period are located within the Study Area. These are the Bell barrow (1012204) at Cockcrow Hill, which lies 3m west of the Site Boundary, and the Bowl barrow (1012205) which lies to the c. 275m west of the Site at J10, both of which are likely to be Bronze Age in date. The Hengi-form monument (1007905), which is located 103m to the southeast of the Site Boundary and also 120m north of the Chatley Wood Replacement Land area. It is also likely to be of prehistoric date but the exact period from which it dates is unknown.
- 5.3.2 Non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area provide evidence for the occupation of the area as far back as the Palaeolithic period, with two Palaeolithic hand axes (MSE746) recovered from the Study Area. A Mesolithic site, comprising evidence of a primitive flint industry, is recorded on Ockham Common (MSE503) to the southwest of the Site; while a flint core (MSE3502) of this date was recovered from within the Study Area. Flakes (MSE3270) of this period were recovered from the western edge of Cobham within the Study Area, to the south of the A3, as were prehistoric pottery sherds (MSE3269).
- 5.3.3 A Neolithic flint scraper (MSE3182) was recovered from within the Study Area near Cobham. Whilst a range of prehistoric material dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age has been recorded by the HER within the 500m Study Area, the bulk of the prehistoric remains likely date to the Bronze Age. Bronze

Age remains, including pottery and flintwork, were recovered from Nutberry Farm (MSE13861), within the Site, where they were discovered in the fill of a linear feature excavated during an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a composting facility (ESE2563). A probable Bronze Age bowl barrow at Foxwarren (MSE488) is located c. 116m to the north of the Site and within the Study Area.

- 5.3.4 There is little evidence of Iron Age occupation in the area, though an Iron Age date has been suggested for the linear earthwork remains at Red Hill (MSE14793) within the Study Area. There is judged to be a medium potential for prehistoric remains to survive on the Site. Survival of archaeological remains may be limited in the permanent land take areas as these primarily surround the existing road corridors and the construction of the M25 and A3 in the 20th century may have damaged any surviving prehistoric remains within the Site. The potential for archaeological survival is greater in Replacement Land areas.

5.4 Roman Evidence (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.4.1 The Scheduled Roman bath house at Chatley Farm (1005923) is located within the Site Boundary, in the area of Replacement Land at Chatley Wood. A possible Roman quarrying site (MSE3310) is located c. 66m to the south of the Site Boundary at Red Hill and is thought to have been an ironstone quarry possibly associated with the Roman occupation site at Chatley Farm.
- 5.4.2 The possible route of the London to Winchester Roman road (SMR4619) crosses the Site in four locations: it crosses the Replacement Land at Wisley Common; it crosses the M25 to the northwest of J10; it crosses an area of land to the north of the A3 across from Painshill Park and associated with the SAN03 upgrades; and it crosses Byfleet Road to the north of its junction with the A3.
- 5.4.3 To the north of the Site at Ashstead Common (MSE13733), within the Study Area, a survey of the historic landscape identified earthworks and features surrounding the site of a Roman villa. The villa appears to have adjoined a large scale tile manufactory which is evidenced through areas of quarrying and spoil heaps. Other evidence for Roman occupation in the area is limited to findspots (MSE3271), within the Study Area, on the northwestern edges of Cobham. Romano-British pottery has also been recovered from Cobham (MSE236) within the Study Area. Undated field boundaries and cropmarks may be of Roman date within the Site (MSE14782; MSE14787) and the Study Area (MSE14775); however these features have yet to be dated. There is potential for Roman remains to survive within the Site particularly within the Replacement Land at Chatley Wood, due to the presence of the Scheduled bath house (1005923). There is also potential for remains associated with the Roman Road to survive within the Site, and particularly within the Replacement Land at Wisley Common. Overall there is judged to be a medium potential for Roman remains to survive within the Site, Survival of archaeological remains may be limited in the permanent land take areas as these primarily surround the existing road corridors and the construction of the M25 and A3 in the 20th century may have damaged any surviving Roman remains within the Site. The potential for archaeological survival is greater in Replacement Land areas.

5.5 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.5.1 Several banks and boundaries are recorded in the 500m Study Area and a few of these may date to the Anglo-Saxon period (MSE13733; MSE18141). The old parish boundary at Ockham Heath (MSE14795), which extends within the Site, may be related to the early Saxon boundary called Fullingdic (MSE14795)

- 5.5.2 Domesday records three settlements within the Study Area and within the county of Surrey: Wisley to the east, Ockham to the south and Cobham to the northeast (1086-OpenDomesday, nd). Recording of these settlements in Domesday may indicate that they have an Early Medieval origin and given the evidence of boundaries/banks noted above, the Site may have formed the agricultural hinterland. Cobham is noted as a very large settlement owned by the Abbey of Chertsey (St Peter), whilst Wisley and Ockham are recorded as smaller settlements belonging to Oswald, brother of Abbot Wulfwod and Richard, son of Count Gilbert, respectively. Wisley and Ockham are recorded as having mills in 1086.
- 5.5.3 A saucer brooch recovered from near Ockham Village Green (MSE19515), southwest of the Site and within the Study Area, is undated in the HER though it could be early historic in date. Although early medieval features and finds have been recovered within the Study Area, there is judged to be a low potential for further early medieval remains to survive within the Site Boundary. This is due the relative lack of known remains of this date in the Study Area and the rarity of Early Medieval sites generally.

5.6 Medieval Evidence (1066-AD 1500)

- 5.6.1 Within the Site a boundary bank (MSE2812) along the Wisley/Ockham parish boundary is of probable medieval date, as is the Red Hill Road Holloway (MSE14774), or ditch; the northern half of which extends into the Site. The former location of a pond at Culverlake (MSE14771), also within the Site, is thought to be late medieval in date. Medieval pot sherds have also been recovered from within the Study Area at Cobham (MSE3272).
- 5.6.2 One Listed Building within the Study Area has its origins in the late medieval period. The Grade II Listed Chatley Farm House (1286910), east of the M25 and south of the A3, was constructed in the 16th century but has an 18th century front. The Grade II Listed Ockham Mill (1188416), located to the northwest of the Site and within the Study Area, dates to the 19th century, but a mill is first recorded on the site in 1296 and medieval remains related to earlier mills may still exist at the location.
- 5.6.3 The Site is located between three medieval settlements and there are several boundary features (MSE2812; MSE13733; MSE18141) within the Site and Study Area which may be of medieval date and indicative of agricultural activities of the period. Given the likely agricultural nature of the Site during the medieval period, there is considered to be a low potential for medieval archaeology to survive, and any remains originally present beneath the footprint of the existing M25 and A3 are likely destroyed or truncated. The potential for survival is greater in the Replacement Land areas.

5.7 Post-Medieval Evidence (AD 1500 – AD 1900)

- 5.7.1 Early historic maps are schematic in nature, although they can give some idea of settlement patterns. Blaeu's map (1646) annotated Cobham, Ockam and Ripely and depicts two rivers in the vicinity of the Site, however no further details are recorded by Bleau. Bowen's 1749 map of Surrey annotates the settlements of Cobham (or Chobham) to the northeast and Ripley to the southwest of the Site. The historic A3 (London to Portsmouth Road) is not drawn, although there are other roads linking the settlements. The Site was located in open land between the two settlements.
- 5.7.2 A map by Stanley dated 1804 shows the historic route of the A3, running between Ripley and Cobham. The route of the A3 lies between Ockham and Wisley Common in the south and Cobham Common and Painshill Park (1000125) in the north. Bolder Mere on the east side of the modern A3 is annotated Bolder Pond and the Site is occupied by low lying ground, with small ponds. In the wider area agricultural farmland is depicted. The northeastern area of the Site is also located in low-lying ground, with a fish pond drawn in the vicinity. The historic route of the A3 turned east at Painshill Park

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

(1000125). Whilst Andrew's 1806 map of the area does not show any detail about the landscape or the environment around the Site, it does show the route of the historic A3 between Ripley and Cobham, on the same alignment as the current A3 to Painshill Park (1000125).

- 5.7.3 The 1872 Ordnance Survey (OS) map depicts the Site along the historic route of the A3 which runs northeast to southwest through woodland and wetlands. Bolder Mere fish pond is annotated to the east. The northeastern portion of the Site is also shown to be located in woodland and wetland to the east of the River Mole, however the route of the A3 turned east at Cobham Bridge (1377488). There are no changes to the area of the Site illustrated on 1896 OS map.
- 5.7.4 Post-medieval remains within the Site include the northern boundary of the Grade I Registered Painshill Park (1000125) which is a landscaped pleasure grounds and park laid out between 1738 and 1773 by the Hon. Charles Hamilton. Associated with the park and within the Study Area are the Grade II* Listed Gothic Tower (1191694), the Grade II Listed Westwood House and West Lodge (1191810), and Belfry House, including the Stables and Cottage (1030133). Feltonfleet School (1294963) and Lodge (1030254) are located immediately north of the Site, within the Study Area and to the north of the A3 near the junction with Byfleet Road. These Grade II Listed Buildings also date to c. 1860.
- 5.7.5 Other post-medieval Listed Buildings within the Study Area include the Grade II Listed Foxwarren Cottage (1030053), an estate cottage dating to c. 1860 and associated with the Grade II* Listed Foxwarren Park country house (1189110) and Foxwarren Park north of the Site and within the Study Area. Details of other post-medieval Listed Buildings within the Study Area are included in the gazetteer in Appendix 2.
- 5.7.6 A non-designated post-medieval parish marker stone (MSE3464) is located within the Site. In the Study Area are a milestone (MSE16852) and a public house known as the 'Hut' (MSE14790). The pub was formerly located along the A3 near Bolder Mere. The original public house is thought to date from 1655, though new buildings were erected in 1884, when it was leased to James Moscrop. The buildings were destroyed during the widening of the A3, c. 1980. Post-medieval farms recorded in the Study Area include Long Orchard Farm (MSE22158), north of the Site and within the Study Area, and the site of Oldpond House (MSE14792) to the south of the Site.
- 5.7.7 Evidence of post-medieval landscaping is present throughout the Study Area. At Ockham Common where a mound and bank (MSE14769), possibly for ornamental tree planting, are recorded south of the Site and within the Study Area. An enclosure bank is recorded at Chatley Wood (MSE14785) and is located within the Site. A pond site is also located at Chatley Wood (MSE14778) within the Site and, while dry now, shows evidence of artificial construction. To the west of J10, Lord King's ditch (MSE14783), the southern extent of which extends within the Site, was used to drain Wisley pond c. 1800 into Bolder Mere (MSE14767). Bolder Mere (MSE14767) is dammed (MSE14766) on its southwest side and located within the Site. A further pond is recorded at Wisley Common (MSE14776) within the Site. It was first recorded in 1590 and may have had two mills associated within. Originally extending to c. 50 acres. It was drained by Lord King in the early 19th century and converted to farmland.
- 5.7.8 A boundary bank, the southeast extent of which lies within the Site, is located around Ockham Village Common (MSE14789). A quarry and sand pit are recorded at Red Hill (MSE14784), within the Study Area.

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 5.7.9 Pointer's Road (MSE14791) is recorded as crossing the A3 perpendicularly to the north of the M25 and within the Site. The road was tarmacked and has been modernised but is considered to be located along an earlier alignment and to have once extended further to the west.
- 5.7.10 The Site and its surroundings were rural in nature during the post-medieval period with small farms, and large estates located along the route of the historic A3, which turned east to Cobhman at Painshill Park (1000125). However, during the construction of the A3 several features including a 19th century public house (MSE14790), within the Study Area, were removed, and there is the possibility that the original construction works for the modern A3 truncated, damaged or destroyed post-medieval deposits. On balance there is judged to be a medium potential for post-medieval remains to survive and these would most likely relate to agricultural uses of the area in the period. Survival of archaeological remains is likely to be better in the Replacement Areas where previous disturbance appears to have been limited.

5.8 Modern Evidence (post 1900)

- 5.8.1 There are no changes recorded within the Site on the OS maps of 1898 and 1935. The area around the Site is depicted similarly throughout the 20th century, as a rural area with the historic A3 running between Ripley and Cobhman, through Wisley and Oakham Common, which were partially wooded, and on to Painshill Park (1000125). Wisley Airfield to the south of the Site was in operation from 1943 to the mid 1970's after which it is annotated as disused on maps. The HER does not assign the airfield a monument ID number but does record at three archaeological desk-based assessments undertaken for the site. The modern A3 and M25 were constructed in the 1980's and the 1989 map of the area depicts the current layout of the roads within the Site. Foxwarren Park was mainly destroyed by the route of the M25, although the park's Listed water tower (1377855) and cottage (1030053) are reminders of the 19th century estate which survive within the Study Area.
- 5.8.2 The Grade II* Registered Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Wisley (1000126) are located to the north of the A3 and the southeast corner lies within the Site. While originally laid out from 1878 to 1902, the gardens, as they exist today, largely date from the early 20th century. They were acquired by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1903 and have since been enlarged and developed.
- 5.8.3 Second World War remains within the Study Area include an anti-aircraft battery site at Wisley Common (MSE21230) and an anti-aircraft gun emplacement (MSE6886) to the north of the M25.
- 5.8.4 Cartographic evidence suggests very little change to the landscape or use of the area in the early 20th century. The modern A3 and M25 were built in the late 20th century. There is medium potential for remains of modern date to be present within the Site as a number of known asset have been recorded which date to this period. As previously noted there is greater potential for survival within the Replacement Land Areas.

5.9 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 5.9.1 Two cultural assessments have been undertaken at Nutberry Farm (ESE3198; ESE 2674) which includes land within the Site. These were undertaken to establish the historic environment baseline and to assess the potential for impacts upon heritage assets by a composting facility. The desk-based assessments were followed by an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching which found Bronze Age pottery and flint work within the fill of a single linear feature (ESE2563). t.

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 5.9.2 A further archaeological evaluation is recorded within the 500m Study Area; at Brooklands (ESE831) to the north of the Site. This evaluation found made deposits overlying evidence for substantial truncation. An undated ditch and residual Mesolithic flint were uncovered, however there was judged to be a Low potential for archaeological survival due to the evidence for truncation (ESE831).
- 5.9.3 A geophysical survey (ESE220) is recorded in the Study Area, though the HER gives no details.
- 5.9.4 An historic landscape survey (ESE450) within the Study Area identified remains associated mineral extraction within an area of wooded and settled heath. The survey also identified earthwork features relating to mineral extraction from the Roman period onwards in the area (ESE450) as well as the potential for the Scheduled Hengi-form monument at Red Hill (1007905) to be the result of quarrying.
- 5.9.5 Three desk-based assessments (ESE3104; ESE3299; ESE15413) have been undertaken by Cotswald Archaeology at the site of the former Wisley Airfield. The most recent, undertaken in 2013, concluded that there was low archaeological potential due to ground disturbance resulting from the construction of the airfield. Though it should be noted that WWII airfields often had limited impacts in terms of ground disturbance and as such there is potential for archaeological remains to survive.
- 5.9.6 The results of the above fieldwork indicate the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Site Boundary. In particular, the evaluation at Nutberry indicates the potential for further features and artefacts of prehistoric date to survive in the Replacement Land located here. The evaluation at Brooklands provided evidence of substantial truncation but the identification of ditch feature and the recovery of residual flints indicate the potential for pockets of survival.

6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Direct Impacts known remains

- 6.1.11 Heritage assets identified within the Site Boundary are noted in Table 1 below. An indication of their significance is also given.

Table 1: Heritage Assets within the Site

Site Reference Number	Site Name	Designation	Significance
1005923	Late Roman bath house at Chatley Farm	Scheduled Monument	High
1191810	Westwood House (East) And West Lodge to Painshill House, Including Gate Piers	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1000125	Painshill Park	Grade II* RPG	High

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1000126	Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Wisley	Grade II* RPG	High
MSE2812	Possible medieval boundary bank, Wisley/Ockham parish boundary	Non-designated	Low
MSE3464	Parish boundary stone, between Ockham and Wisley	Non-designated	Low
MSE3696	Possible field system or quarrying earthworks, Ockham Common	Non-designated	Negligible
MSE13861	Bronze Age pottery and flintwork: Nutberry Farm, Wisley	Non-designated	Low
MSE14725	Cropmarks caused by aggregates work: non antiquities, Ockham	Non-designated	None
MSE14766	Dam, Bolder Mere, Ockham Common	Non-designated	Low
MSE14767	Post-medieval pond, Bolder Mere, Ockham Common	Non-designated	Low
MSE14771	Pond site, Culverlake, Ockham	Non-designated	Low
MSE14774	Red Hill Road Holloway or ditch feature, Wisley	Non-designated	Low
MSE14776	Dam and pond site, Wisley Pond	Non-designated	Low
MSE14778	Pond site, Chatley Wood, Cobham	Non-designated	Low
MSE14782	Boundary bank, Clearmount, Wisley	Non-designated	Low

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

MSE14783	Lord King's ditch, Pond Farm, Wisley	Non-designated	Low
MSE14787	Enclosure bank, Red Hill, Wisley	Non-designated	Low
MSE14789	Enclosure bank, Ockham Village Green	Non-designated	Low
MSE14791	Road, Pointer's Road, Cobham and Ockham	Non-designated	Negligible
MSE14795	Parish boundary bank, Ockham Heath	Non-designated	Low
MSE14796	Quarry pit, Chatley Wood Quarry, Cobham	Non-designated	Low
MSE17075	Cropmarks	Non-designated	Low
MSE17084/ ESE1600	Cropmarks	Non-designated	Low
SMR4619	London to Winchester Roman Road	Non-designated	Medium

- 6.1.12 Any groundworks during the construction of the Proposed Development, including the construction of temporary compounds or potential landscaping/tree planting associated with the Replacement Land within the Site, are expected to remove the superficial geology. This removal could have a direct physical impact on the assets noted above or upon portions of them.
- 6.1.13 The Late Roman Bath House at Chatley (1005923) is a Scheduled Monument and any direct impacts upon it would require Scheduled Monument Consent. Similarly, any direct impacts upon the Grade II Listed Building at Westwood House (1191810) would require Listed Building Consent.
- 6.1.14 Very limited land take is proposed within the designated Painshill Park (1000125) and the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, Wisley (1000126) and as such no impacts upon important built features associated with these is expected. Impacts upon the setting and character of these assets will be assessed separately during the EIA process.
- 6.1.15 The possible medieval parish boundary between Wisley and Ockham Common (MSE2812) and the field system at Ockham Common (MSE3696) were discovered during the works associated with the construction of the current motorway and as such have been destroyed and no further impacts are expected. Similarly, the linear feature and prehistoric finds identified at Nutberry Farm (MSE13861) were excavated in advance of the construction of a composting facility and have been removed. While no further impacts are expected on this specific feature, it does indicate the potential for associated or similar remains to survive within this portion of the Site.
- 6.1.16 Several linear features and pond features (MSE 14766; MSE14767; MSE14774; MSE14782; MSE14783; MSE14787; MSE14789; MSE14791; MSE14795 & SMR4619) are only partially located within the Site Boundary and so will not be fully removed by construction works associated with the Proposed Development. The exact magnitude of impact and level/significance of effect will depend

upon the finalised enabling works and construction plan and will be fully assessed during the EIA process.

- 6.1.17 The parish boundary stone between Ockham and Wisley (MSE3464), cropmarks at Ockham (MSE14725), Nutberry (MSE17075) and Chatley Wood (MSE17084) and the ponds at Culverlake (MSE14771), Wisley (MSE14776) and Chatley Wood (MSE14778) are located fully within the Site Boundary and as such have the potential to be completely removed by the construction works associated with the Proposed Development.

6.2 Direct Impacts on Unknown Remains

- 6.2.1 In addition to the potential for impacts upon known heritage assets there is the potential for hitherto unrecorded buried archaeological remains to be impacted by construction works as set out in Paragraph 6.1.12 above.
- 6.2.2 This assessment has identified a medium potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval and modern date to survive within the Site. However, any post-medieval or modern remains are likely to relate to the agricultural use of the area in these period and therefore are likely to be of low value. A low potential for remains of early medieval and medieval remains has also been identified.
- 6.2.3 In particular, it should be noted that the area proposed as Replacement Land at Chatley Wood has the potential to contain hitherto unknown remains of Roman date associated with the Scheduled Roman bath house (1005923). This area also has the potential to contain post-medieval remains associated with pond at Chatley Wood (MSE14778). Similarly, in the areas proposed as Replacement Land at Wisley Common there is potential for Roman remains associated with the London to Winchester Road (SMR4619) as well as post-medieval remains associated with the former pond (MSE14776) which is thought to have had two mills associated with it.
- 6.2.4 The potential for prehistoric remains in the area proposed as Replacement Land at Nutberry Farm is also noted, given the discover of Bronze Age pot and flints (MSE13861) in this location.
- 6.2.5 Within the permanent land take areas, the majority of works will take place immediately adjacent to existing modern roads and as such any archaeological remains which may have been located in these areas may have been damaged or destroyed by previous works. Though there is potential for pockets of survival. The survival of archaeological remains which may be present within the Site, is likely to be better within the areas proposed as Replacement Land where there has been less modern disturbance.

6.3 Proposed Mitigation

- 6.3.1 National planning policies and planning guidance contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012) and its accompanying Planning Practice Guide (CLG 2014), as well as the local planning policy outlined in Section 4.2 of this report, require a mitigation response that is designed to take cognisance of the possible impacts upon heritage assets by a proposed development and avoid, minimise or offset any such impacts as appropriate.
- 6.3.2 The proposed finalised scheme will seek to avoid direct impacts upon known heritage assets during construction through careful siting of infrastructure and, where appropriate, fencing off of known heritage assets.

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

- 6.3.3 While not located within the Site Boundary, the Bell barrow at Cockrow Hill (1012204) is located within c. 3m of the boundary. As such it is recommended that the barrow is fenced prior to commencement of works on Site to prevent accidental damage by plant movement. Any such fencing should be maintained throughout the construction period. It is further recommended that direct impacts upon the Roman baths at Chatley (1005923) and the Listed Building at Westwood (1191810) are avoided and that these assets are fenced throughout the construction period, as necessary, to ensure that accidental damage is avoided.
- 6.3.4 Any Replacement Land areas which will be subject to ground works should be subject to a programme of archaeological investigation to adequately mitigate impacts upon archaeological remains. This work should comprise a programme of geophysical survey in the first instance followed by either targeted trial trenching or if necessary a programme of strip, map and record. Such a programme may also be required in areas of the Site which constitute permanent land take, where construction works will be required outside the existing road corridor.
- 6.3.5 Those assets which will only lie partially within the Site Boundary and which will be subject to partial impacts should be preserved by record. Given these are already recorded on the HER and in many cases on historic mapping it is suggested that, dependent upon the magnitude of impact and level/significance of effect resulting from finalised enabling works and construction, this could be limited to photographic survey of upstanding remains or archaeological recording undertaken as part of a watching brief.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 This assessment has identified 25 heritage assets within the Site Boundary. These include four designated heritage assets: Late Roman bath houses at Chatley Farm (1005923); Grade II Listed Westwood (1191810); Painshill Park (1000125) and the Royal Horticultural Society Garden's, Wisley (1000126). The 21 non-designated heritage assets range in date from the prehistoric to the modern period. Given that groundworks undertaken during the construction of the proposed development are expected to be removed the superficial geology there is the potential for direct impacts upon all of these assets.
- 7.2 In addition to known heritage assets identified within the Site, this assessment has identified the potential for hitherto unknown buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site Boundary. The assessment has identified a medium potential for remains of prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval and modern remains to survive and a low potential for early medieval or medieval remains to survive. The potential for archaeological survival is greater in areas proposed as Replacement Land as these areas have been subject to little modern disturbance. There is less potential for remains to survive within the permanent land take areas which largely follow the existing motorway corridors; however there is potential for pockets of survival within these areas.
- 7.3 The final enabling works and construction plan should be designed to avoid direct impact upon heritage assets where possible. It is suggested that construction works associated with the Proposed Development avoid direct impacts upon the Scheduled Roman baths and Listed Westwood and that these heritage assets are fenced throughout the duration of these works to ensure that there is no accidental damage as a result of plant movement. The Scheduled Bell barrow at Cockrow Hill (1012204), although outside the Site Boundary, should also be fenced as it lies within c. 3m of the boundary.

- 7.4 A programme of archaeological works including geophysical survey, trial trenching and/or strip map record, photographic survey and watching brief is recommended in order to mitigate impacts upon known non-designated asset and unknown buried remains.
- 7.5 Detailed impact assessment and an assessment of impacts upon the setting and character of heritage assets will take place, and be reported on separately, as part of the EIA process.

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PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT

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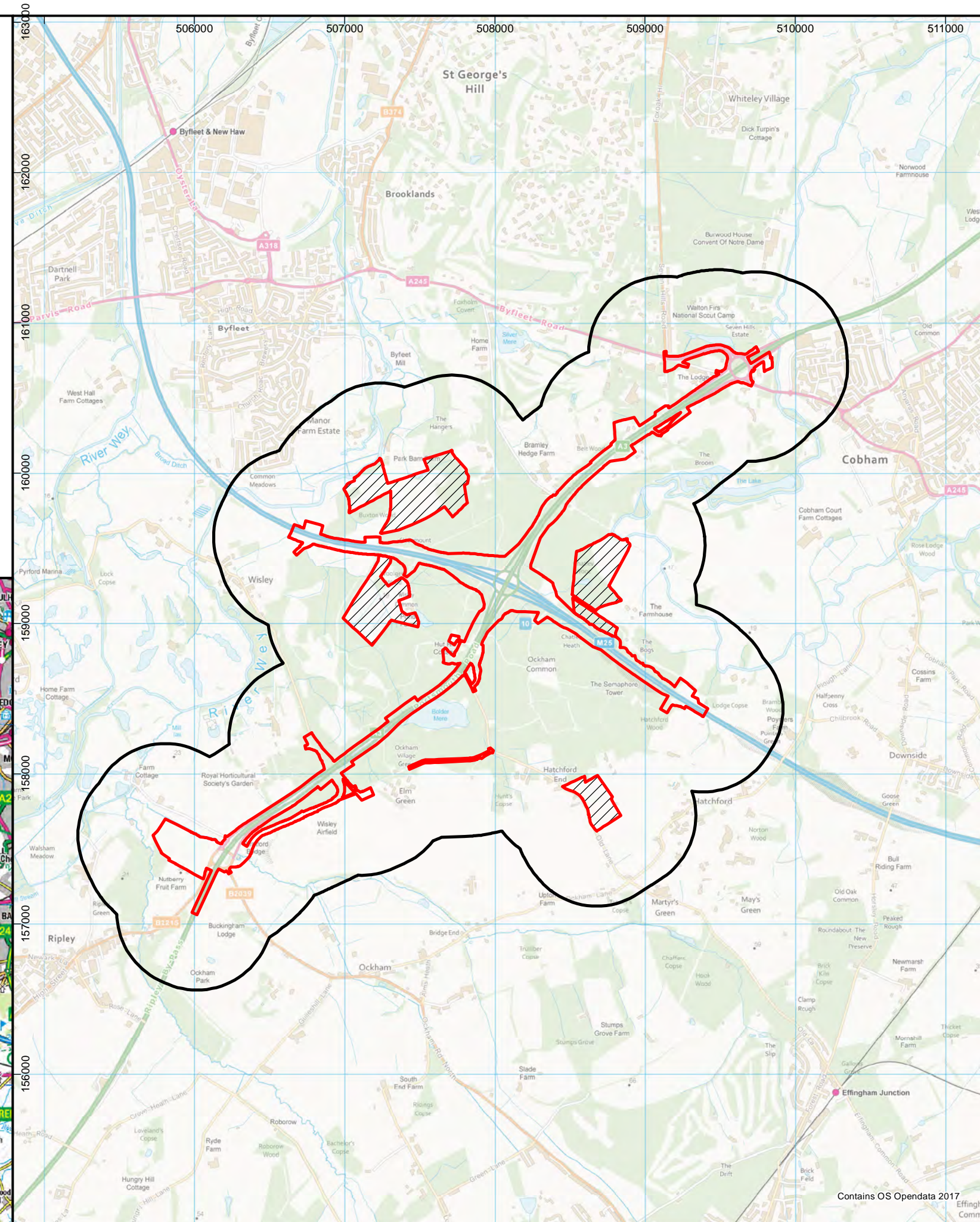
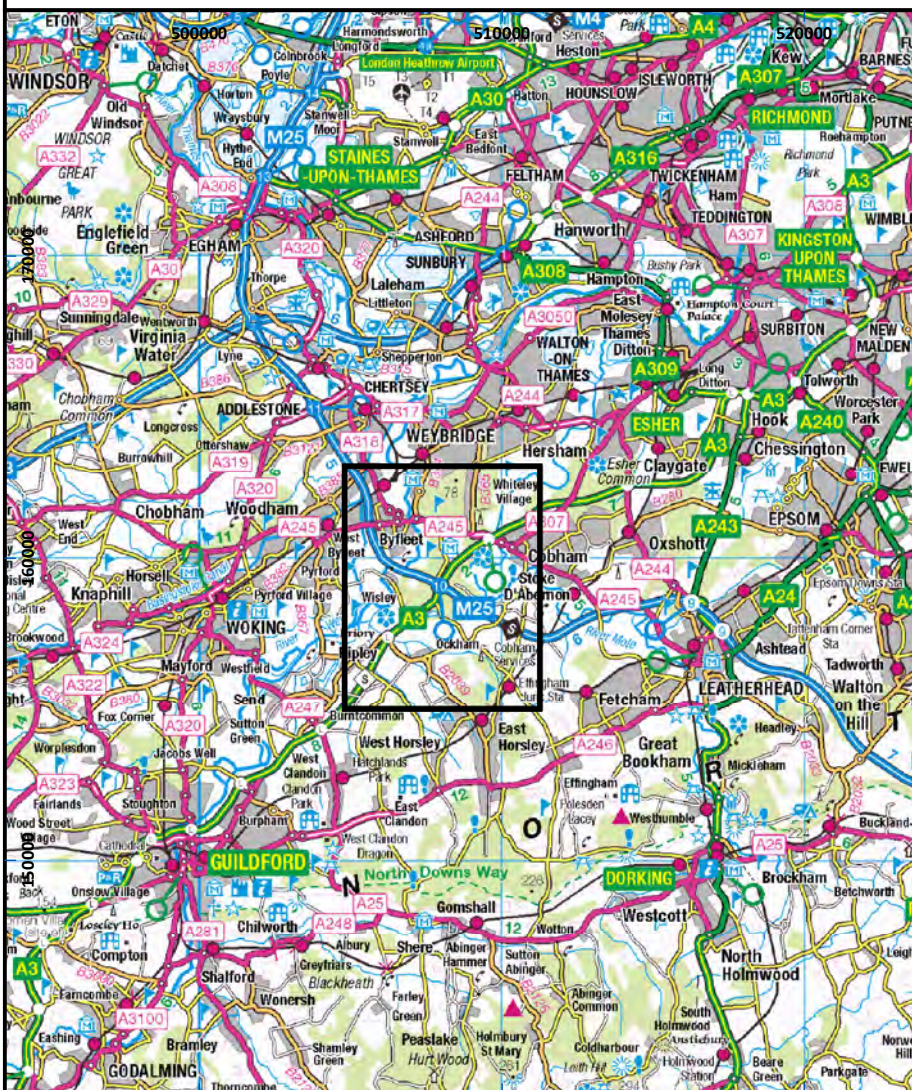
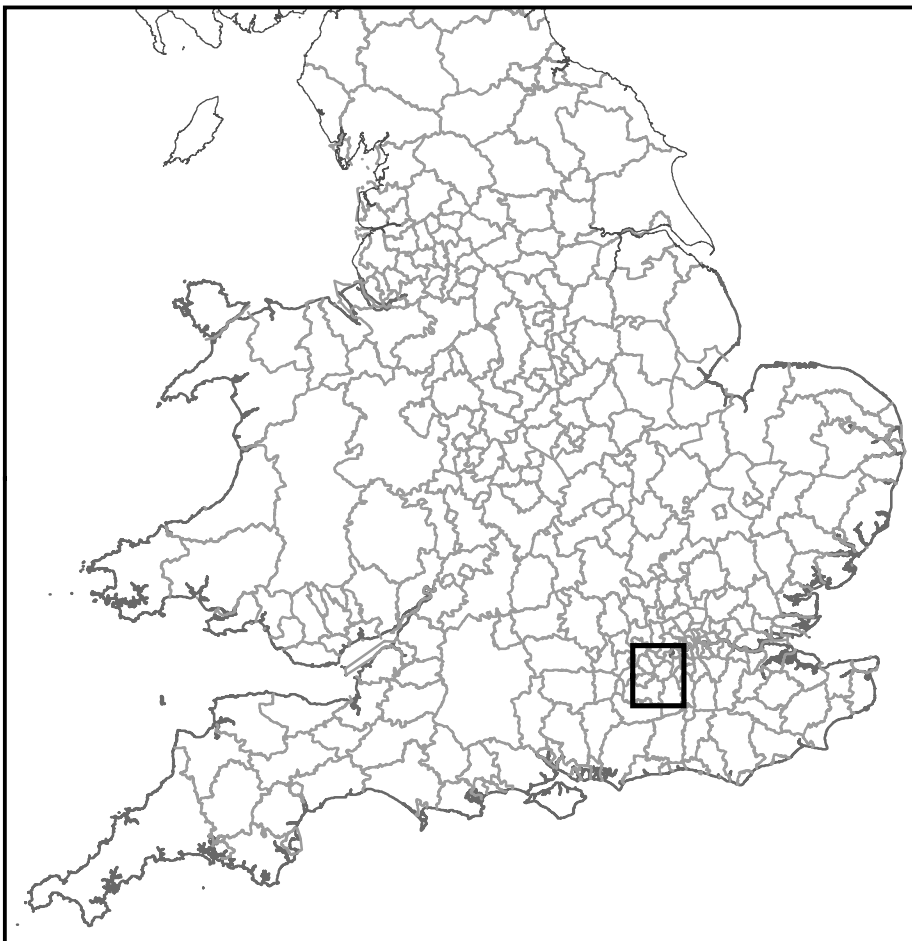


Figure 1

Site Location Map

- Legend**
- Permanent Land Take
 - Replacement Land
 - Study Area

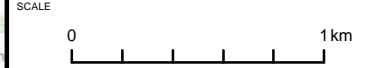
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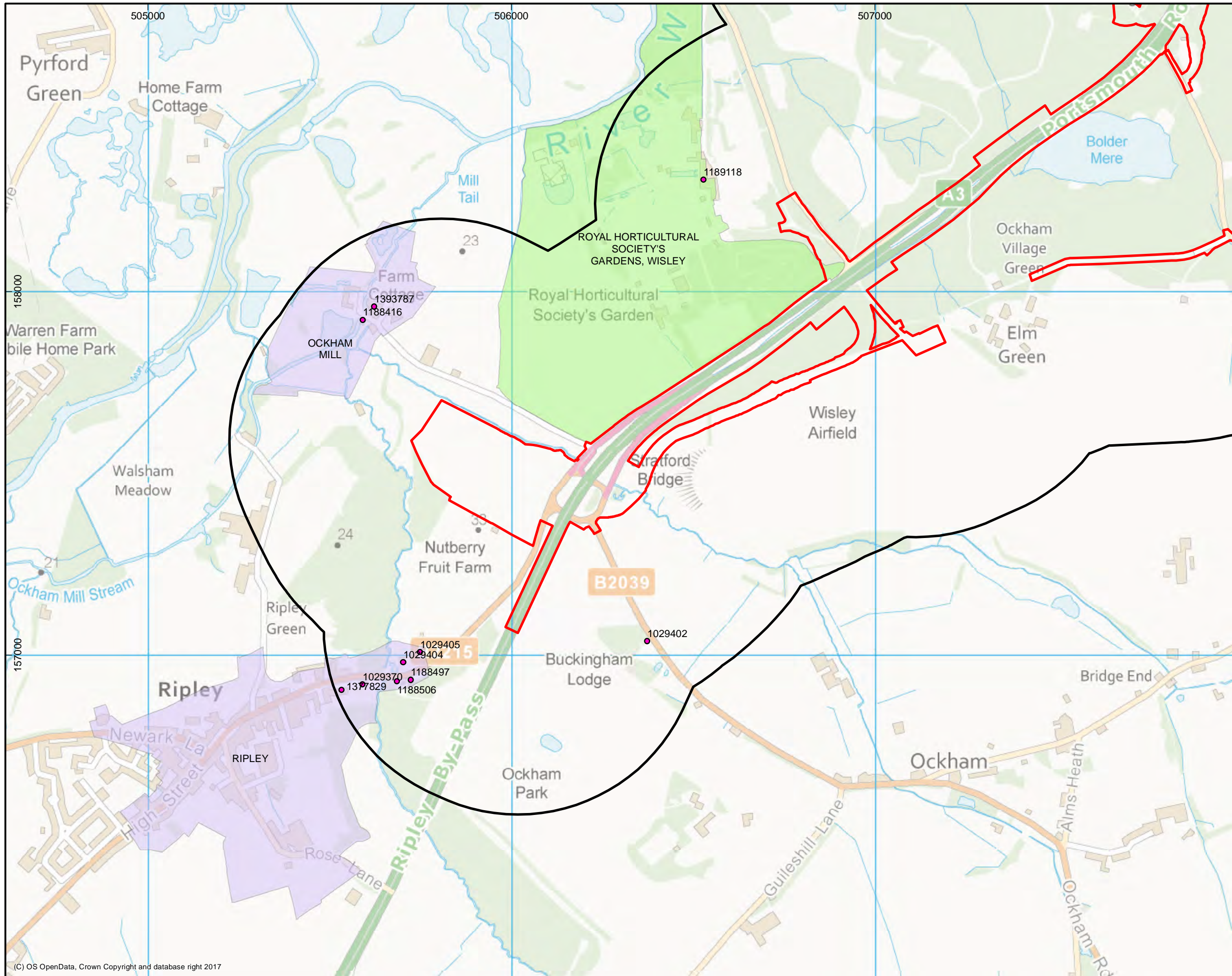


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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
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Contains OS Opendata 2017



Designated Heritage Assets: Southwest

- Legend
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks & Gardens
 - Conservation Areas
 - Areas of High Archaeological Potential

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The Axis
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Birmingham
B1 1TF

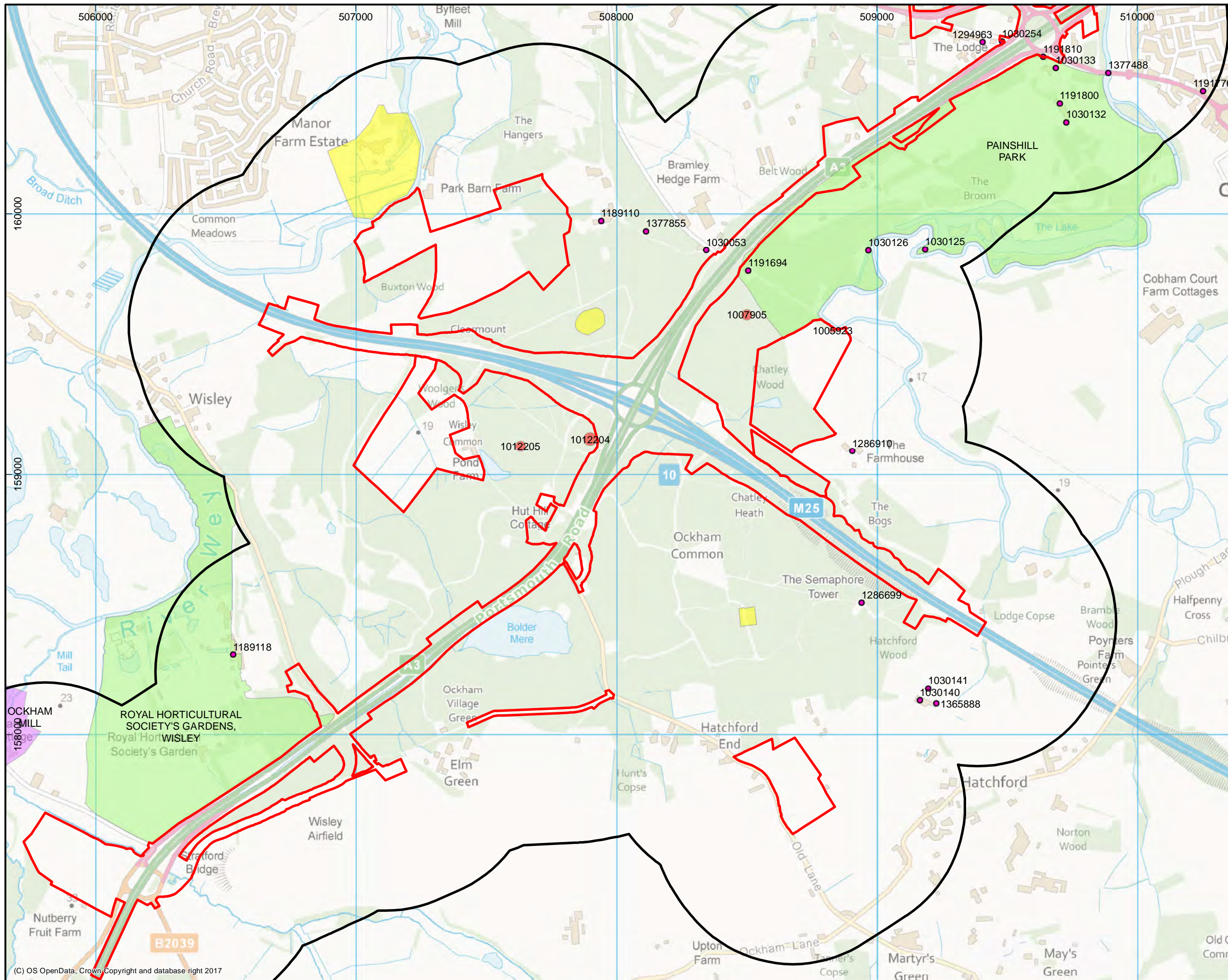
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DWG no:	01/24068/DBA/02/02
AOC Project No.:	24068



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:10,000 @ A3





Designated Heritage Assets: Centre

- Legend
- ▣ Site Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks & Gardens
 - Conservation Areas
 - Areas of High Archaeological Potential

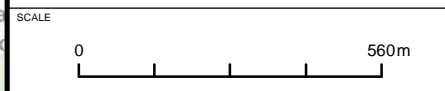
FOR
Atkins
The Axis
10 Holiday Street
Birmingham
B1 1TF

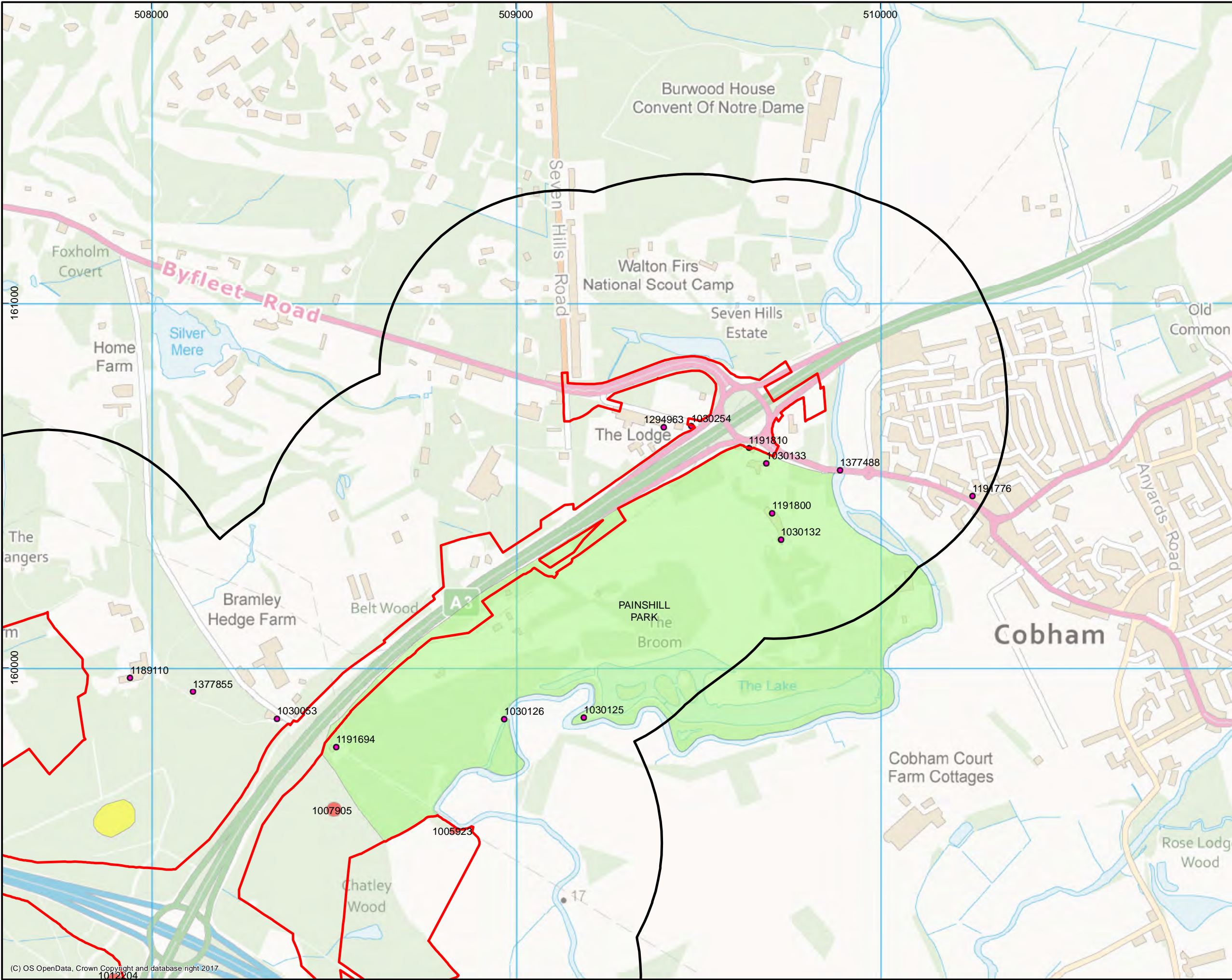
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DWG no:	01/24068/DBA/03/02
AOC Project No.:	24068



SYSTEM
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:14,000 @ A3





Designated Heritage Assets: Northeast

- Legend
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Listed Buildings
 - Registered Parks & Gardens
 - Conservation Areas
 - Areas of High Archaeological Potential

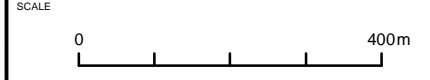
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The Axis
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Birmingham
B1 1TF

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SYSTEM
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SCALE
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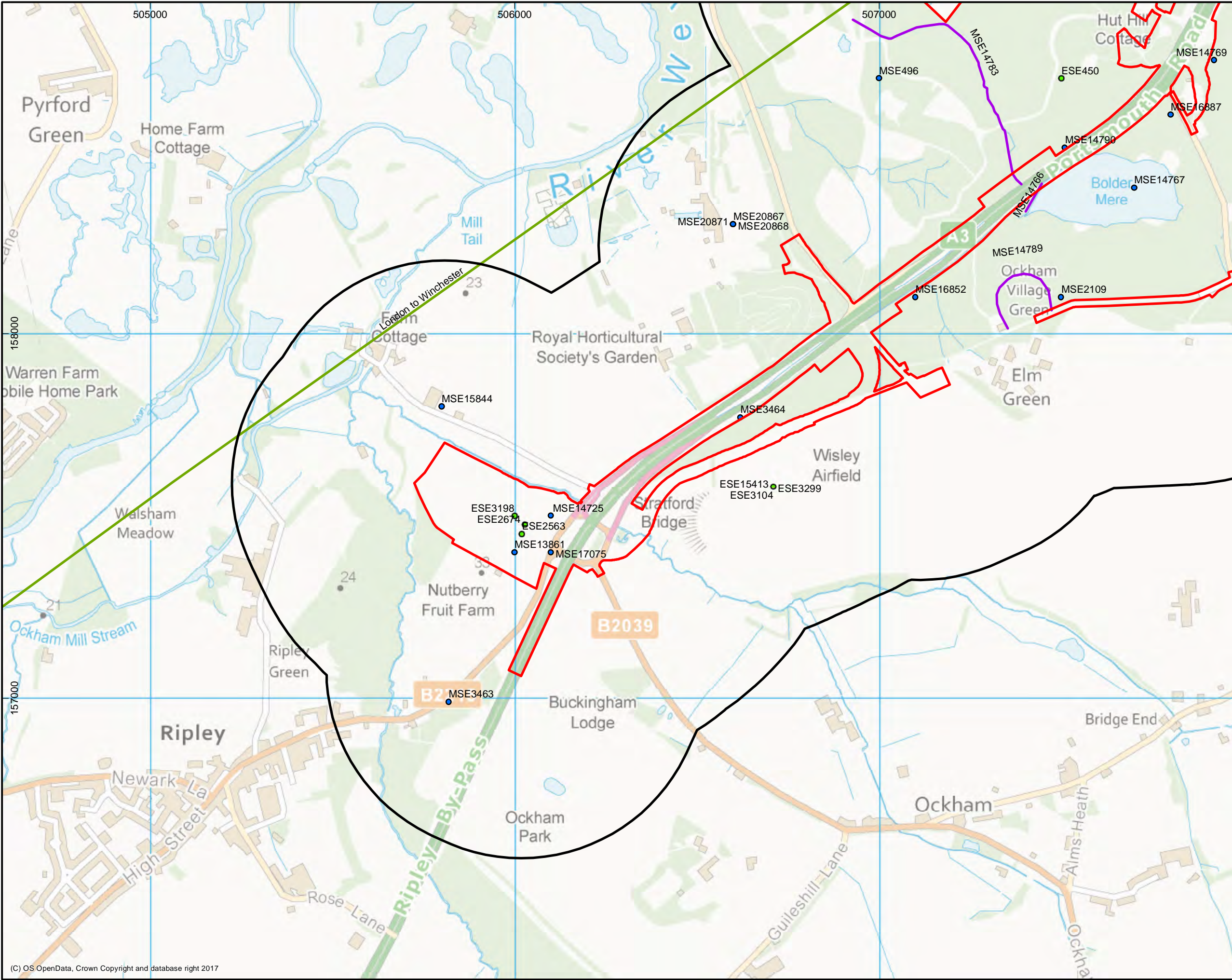


Figure 5

Non-designated Heritage Assets: Southwest

- Legend
- Site Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Non-designated assets
 - Roman Road
 - Non-designated linear features
 - Non-designated areas
 - Events

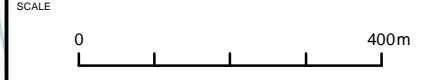
FOR
Atkins
The Axis
10 Holiday Street
Birmingham
B1 1TF

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DWG no:	01/24068/DBA/05/02
AOC Project No.:	24068



SYSTEM
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
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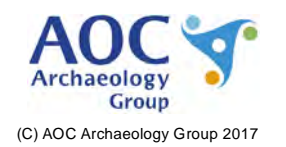
Non-designated Heritage Assets: Centre

Legend

- ▭ Site Boundary
- Study Area
- Non-designat... assets
- Roman Road
- Non-designat... linear features
- Non-designat... areas
- Events

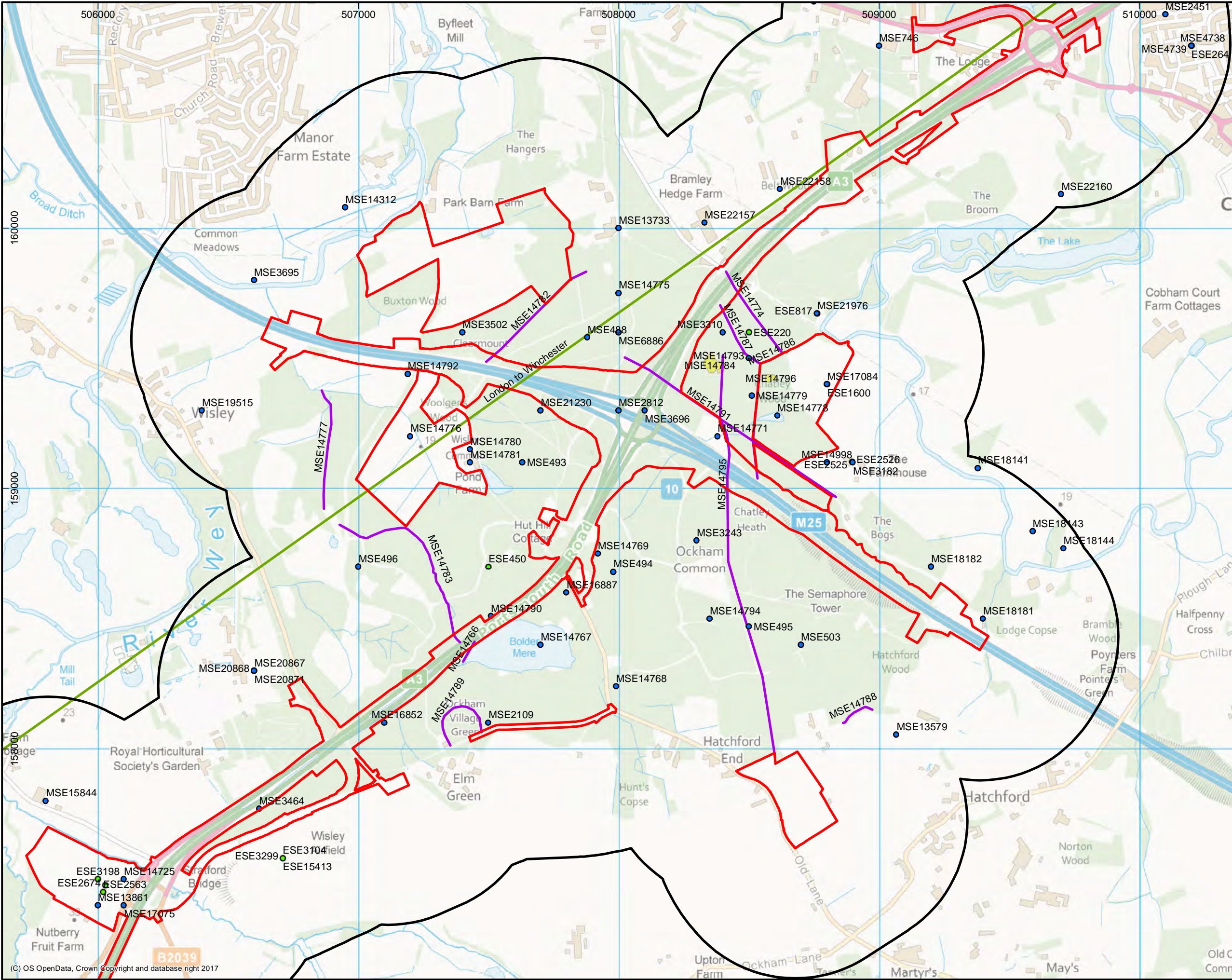
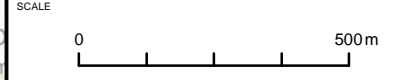
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The Axis
10 Holiday Street
Birmingham
B1 1TF

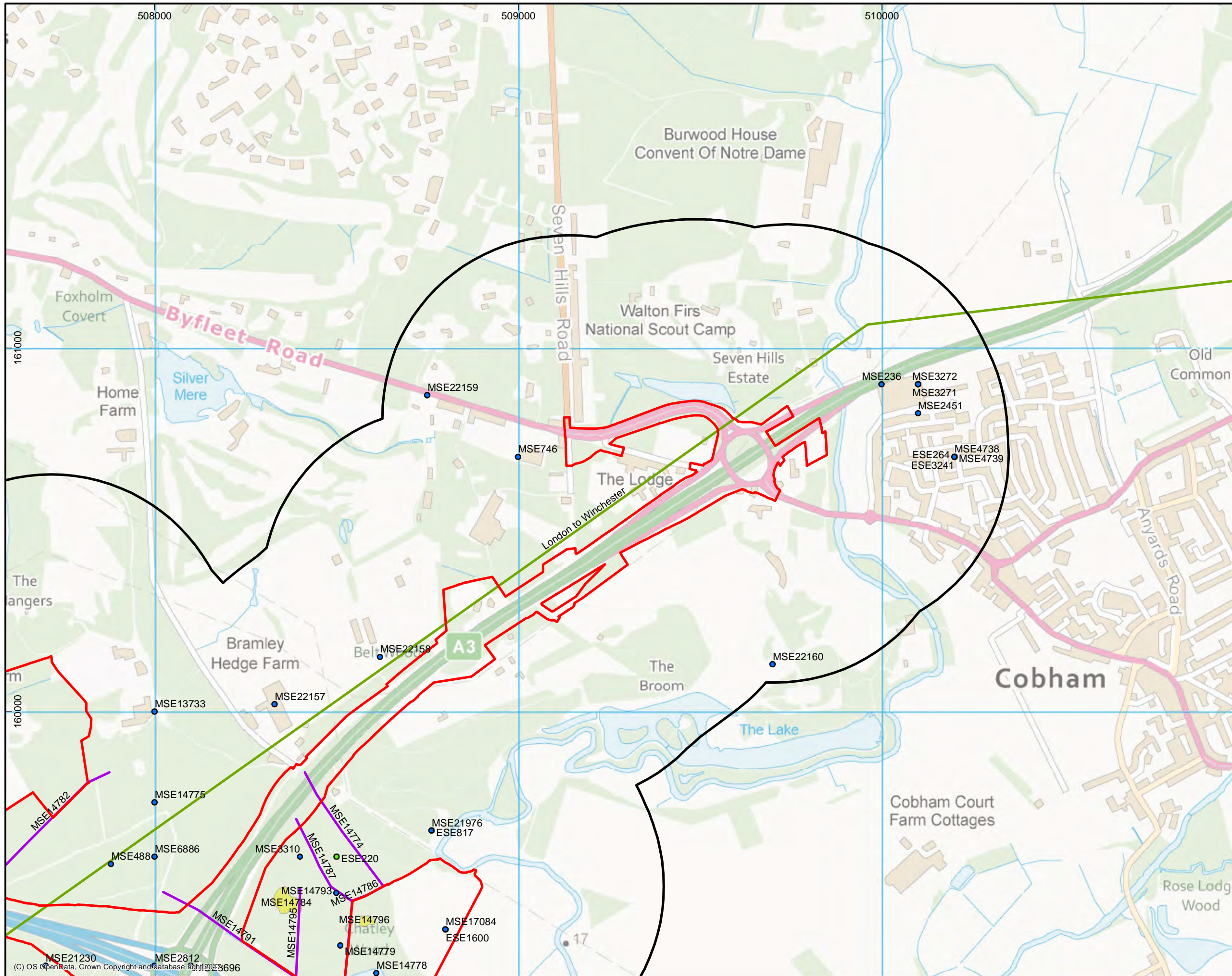
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AOC Project No.:	24068



SYSTEM
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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
1:14,000 @ A3





Non-designated Heritage Assets: Northeast

- Legend
- ▭ Site Boundary
 - Study Area
 - Non-designated assets
 - Roman Road
 - Non-designated linear features
 - Non-designated areas
 - Events

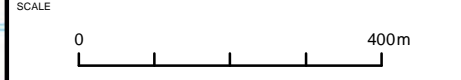
FOR
Atkins
The Axis
10 Holliday Street
Birmingham
B1 1TF

Drawn/checked:	VO/SO
DWG no:	01/24068/DBA/07/02
AOC Project No.:	24068



SYSTEM
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ASSESSMENT SCOPE & CRITERIA

Scope of the Assessment

This report details the results of an archaeological and built heritage assessment and aims to identify and map the nature of the heritage resource within the Site. Where possible, the assessment will evaluate the likely impact from the proposed development scheme, upon the known and potential heritage resource.

This report will include recommendations for mitigation measures and / or further archaeological works; where the archaeological potential of the site warrants, or where additional information on the site is required.

Further works could include additional research, monitoring of geotechnical investigations, programmes of archaeological surveying and / or field evaluation. The results of any further studies can be used to inform the nature of any subsequent mitigation measures (if required), and provide advice upon the scope and design of the proposed development

The assessment has used the sources listed in the main text to identify and map Heritage Assets and other relevant find spots or evidence with the site and defined Study Area. Heritage Assets are defined in national planning guidance and can include designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.), standing, buried or submerged remains, historic buildings and structures, parks and gardens and areas, sites and landscapes - whether designated or not.

Assessment Criteria

The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the site is expressed in the report as ranging between the scales of:

- High – The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the site and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact;
- Medium – The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the site and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
- Low – The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the site, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
- Uncertain - Insufficient information to assess.

Buried archaeological evidence is, by its very nature, an unknown quantity which can never be 100% identified during a desk-based assessment. The assessed potential is based on available evidence but the physical nature and extent of any archaeological resource surviving within the site cannot be confirmed without detailed information on the below ground deposits or results of on-site fieldwork.

Where known heritage assets are identified, the heritage significance of such assets is determined by reference to existing designations where available. For previously unidentified sites where no designation has been assigned, an estimate has been made of the likely historic, artistic or archaeological importance of that resource based on professional knowledge and judgement.

Adjustments to the classification (Table 1, below) are occasionally made, where appropriate; for some types of finds or sites where there is no consistent value and the importance may vary from Negligible to Very High. Levels of importance for any such areas are generally assigned on an individual basis, based on professional judgement and advice.

TABLE 1: Assessing the Value of a Heritage Assets

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Value	Description	Example
Very High	Internationally important or significant heritage assets	World Heritage Sites, or buildings recognised as being of international importance.
High	Nationally important heritage assets generally recognised through designation as being of exceptional interest and value.	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Historic Battlefields, Conservation Areas with notable concentrations of heritage assets and undesignated assets of national or international importance.
Medium	Nationally or regionally important heritage assets recognised as being of special interest, generally designated.	Grade II Listed Buildings, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and undesignated assets of regional or national importance, including archaeological remains, which relate to regional research objectives or can provide important information relating to particular historic events or trends that are of importance to the region.
Low	Assets that are of interest at a local level primarily for the contribution to the local historic environment.	Undesignated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings, undesignated archaeological sites, undesignated historic parks and gardens etc. Can also include degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Negligible	Elements of the historic environment which are of insufficient significance to merit consideration in planning decisions and hence be classed as heritage assets.	Undesignated features with very limited or no historic interest. Can also include highly degraded designated assets that no longer warrant designation.
Unknown	The importance of an asset has not been ascertained.	

The likely magnitude of the impact of the proposed development works is determined by identifying the level of change from the proposed development upon the 'baseline' conditions of the site and the heritage resource identified in the assessment. This effect can be either adverse (negative) or beneficial (positive). The criteria for assessing the magnitude of impact are set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: Criteria for Determining Magnitude of Impact

Magnitude of Impact	Description of Nature of Change
Major Adverse	Substantial harm to, or loss of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this would include demolition, removal of physical attributes critical to an asset, loss of all archaeological interest or the transformation of an asset's setting in a way that fundamentally compromises its ability to be understood or appreciated. The scale of change would be such that it could result in a designated asset being undesignated or having its level of designation lowered.
Moderate Adverse	Less than substantial harm to an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical alterations that remove or alter some elements of significance, but do not substantially alter the overall significance of the asset; notable alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.
Minor Adverse	Limited harm to an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical changes that alter some elements of significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset; and small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that hardly affect its significance.

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Negligible	Very minor changes to setting or form of the asset.
No Change / Neutral	No appreciable change to an asset's significance.
Minor Beneficial	Limited improvement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical changes that reveal or conserve some elements of significance but do not noticeably alter the overall significance of the asset; or small-scale alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our ability to appreciate it.
Moderate Beneficial	Notable enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: physical alterations that conserve or restore elements of significance; notable alterations to the setting of an asset that improve our appreciation of it and its significance; or changes in use that help safeguard an asset.
Major Beneficial	Substantial enhancement of an asset's significance as a result of changes to its physical form or setting. For example, this could include: major changes that conserve or restore elements of high significance; alterations to the setting of an asset that very substantially improve our appreciation of it and its significance; or changes in use that safeguard an asset, e.g. by taking it off the At Risk Register.

In certain cases it is not possible to confirm the magnitude of impact upon a heritage resource, especially where anticipated buried deposits exist. In such circumstances a professional judgement as to the scale of such impacts is applied.

Table 3 shows how the significance of effect is determined. This combines the value of the heritage asset and the scale of change (impact) to provide the measure of effect.

PROPOSED M25 JUNCTION 10 TO A3 WISLEY INTERCHANGE UPGRADE, SURREY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Table 3 Significance of effects

Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of impact				
	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	No change
Very high	Very large	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight	Neutral
High	Large or very large	Moderate or large	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate or large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Low	Slight or moderate	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Neutral	Neutral

APPENDIX 2 GAZETTEER OF HERITAGE ASSETS

In order to understand the nature and extent of the surrounding archaeological resource, all heritage assets within the Site were identified. All designated and non-designated heritage assets recorded within the Study Area are summarised in the gazetteer below. The gazetteer has been obtained using information obtained from the Surrey Historic Environment Record supplied by Atkins.

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
1005923 MSE490	Late Roman bath house at Chatley Farm	<p>Scheduled Monument. A Roman bath house, on the left bank of the River Mole at Chatley, 360-320 AD.</p> <p>Excavation by S S Frere in 1942 showed four rooms, a stoke hole and furnace. The remainder of the building had been destroyed by river erosion.</p> <p>A subsequent field survey by members of Surrey Archaeological Society revealed concentrations of Roman material originating from the bath house. There was no other indication of further buildings being present, thus confirming earlier conclusions that any villa is likely to have been washed away by the action of the nearby river. Apart from material of the</p> <p>Roman period, there were two concentrations of probable Mesolithic burnt and worked flint, a badly damaged barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, a few sherds of prehistoric pottery, one sherd of medieval pottery, and various post-medieval and modern finds.</p>	Yes
1007905 MSE3309	Hengi-form monument at Red Hill	<p>Scheduled Monument. The monument includes an oval enclosure, 40m long by 35m across, identified as a hengi-form monument, situated on the crest of a rise in an area of undulating Greensand. The enclosure has a flat interior, which is slightly lower than the surrounding ground level, 19m long and 15m wide and defined by a bank and inner ditch. The ditch, although partially infilled, survives 5m wide and 0.5m deep while the bank is 4.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. The entrance to the enclosure, situated in the north-eastern quadrant, is no longer visible as this area has been disturbed by later quarrying activity. Remote sensing surveys carried out since the 1970s have located a number of anomalies in the interior of the enclosure which have been interpreted as possible graves.</p>	No
1012204 MSE489	Bell barrow on Cockcrow Hill	<p>Scheduled Monument. A large bell barrow, 42m in diameter, 3.3m high, is situated upon the top of a rise of ground on heathland. The mound is tree covered, and has been eroded away in part by footpaths, but is otherwise in fairly good condition.</p> <p>Excavation in 1911 yielded an unaccompanied cremation two feet below the top of the mound. The excavator reported: "Last excavations at Cockrow, my nephew and self who got down to 9ft depth, then came upon some charcoal and some disintegrated fragments of bone, were fainthearted after reaching that depth."</p>	No
1012205	Bowl barrow west of Cockcrow Hill	<p>Scheduled Monument. A possible round barrow, 30m in diameter and 1m in height, is situated upon a slightly elevated position on Wisley Common. Without excavation, there must remain some doubt about this feature as it occurs on sandy heathland, where such mounds are not common.</p>	No
1191694 MSE7309	THE GOTHIC TOWER	<p>Grade II*. Tower. Mid C19. Brick. 4 stage tower. Square, with round corner turret rising to above roof level with corbelled and battlemented parapet. Brick bands between each stage, stone-coped battlements to tower parapet and 2-light,</p>	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		arched windows to each face. In ruinous condition at time of resurvey.	
1029370	FOOT BRIDGE HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. House. 17th century with early 19th century extensions. Timber framed exposed to rear left with whitewashed brick infill, whitewashed roughcast cladding to front under plain tiled roofs. Originally Half -H shape house with centre recess filled in early 19th century. Outer gabled bays 2 storeys with attics, that are to the left blocked, false window painted in. Symmetrical façade with central bowed bay, arched glazing bar sashes to outer bays on first floor. Central first floor casement. Outer ground floor 12-pane glazing bar sash windows. Central half-glazed door with flanking casements on sides of bow in moulded wood surround with corner rosettes and flat roof over. End stacks to right set back, rear stacks to left.	No
1029402	WALLS AND GATES TO OCKHAM PARK	Grade II Listed Building. Walls and gates to Ockham Park. Late 19th century. Red and blue brick walls under stone finials and wrought iron gates between. Flanking walls on quadrant, curved, plan with square end piers, decorated with banded rustication under stone Lion finials. Corbelled coping to walls which stand on offset plinth decorated with terracotta roundel bands, each wall contains a 22 arch, round-arched, arcade. 9ft high, square, piers to centre topped with lions, flanking double iron gates with scroll decorations on standards. Spear decoration to double gates with roundel bands on top and bottom.	No
1029404 MSE8056	BRIDGEFOOT FARMHOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. House. Mid 17th century, extended in 19th century and 20th century. Timber core with red brick cladding under plain-tiled roofs. T-shaped plan with wing to rear at right angles to front. 2 storeys and attic under gabled dormer to left of centre, rear ridge stack to left and two diagonal, rear ridge stacks to right. Irregular fenestration with evidence of older, blocked, windows. Two windows to first floor and 3 windows below under cambered heads. Two storey, gabled porch projecting to centre with one first floor casement window and an arched, 4-centre, opening below to planked door. Further doors to right hand return front on rear wing.	No
1029405 MSE8057	BARN, 30 METRES NORTH EAST OF BRIDGEFOOT FARM HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. Barn. 17th century, altered and restored in 19th century and 20th century. Timber framed on brick plinth with some weatherboard cladding to right and brick cladding to centre and left. Fine, plain-tiled roof, stepped on north side. Two, 3-bay barns end to end under common roof. The Western Barn (to the left) of 3 unequal bays with aisles and wain doors to both sides of centre bay, that to south (road) side, under hipped roof. Interior: Windbracing to end bay of western barn, Queen strut roof to end bay of eastern barn.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
1030053 MSE7024	FOXWARREN COTTAGE	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Estate cottage. c. 1860 with late 20th century additions. By and for Charles Buxton, supervising architect F. Barnes. Red brick in header bond with contrasting black brick headers forming diaper pattern; moulded terracotta dressings. Plain tile roof with decorative bands of pointed and fishscale tiles and crested ridge tiles. In Jacobethan style having chamfered plinth; pointed arched entrance; windows with moulded mullions, segmental-headed lights, vertical glazing bars, some diagonally-leaded lights, and hoodmoulds with decorative stops; brick corbels below coggled eaves; steeply-pitched gables with gabled crowsteps; large central chimney with coggled band below 6 clustered octagonal flues with cornices and replacement terracotta pots. The additions are in matching style. Irregular plan of one storey with attic.</p> <p>Entrance (south) elevation of 2 bays. Left-hand bay has porch on left and 3-light window with 2-light gabled dormer over; the porch and dormer have cusped bargeboards. On right is projecting gabled bay with a 4-light window to ground floor, 2-light window above, and quatrefoil in gable. On right of this projecting bay, in angle with spine range is added porch.</p> <p>Rear: as front, but the "porch" on left instead of a door has a pointed arched recess containing blind, stepped slits. Attached to right end is low single-storey L-shaped range (which returns parallel to the cottage).</p> <p>Right return: 6-light window with 3-light window above and quatrefoil to gable. The added porch has a decorative iron gate</p> <p>Left return: on ground floor, corbelled hipped-roofed 4-light oriel window with 2-light window above and quatrefoil in gable.</p> <p>Late 20th century single-storey addition adjoins cottage on left.</p>	No
1030125	THE MAUSOLEM	Grade II Listed Building. Mausoleum. Mid-late 18th century. Brick, partly ashlar faced and partly rendered, originally on a triumphal arch design with centre arch, now collapsed, and side arches under round heads. In ruinous condition at time of re-survey.	No
1030126	THE WATER WHEEL	Grade II Listed Building. Water wheel. c. 1830 by Bramer and Co. Timber frame on brick plinth with weatherboard wall and pentice roof to rear, now collapsed. Cast iron upright water wheel, c20 feet in diameter with spindle and gear wheels to rear including cast iron beams.	No
1030132	PAINSHILL HOUSE	Grade II* Listed Building. House, now divided. Said by Harrison to have been built in 1778 by Richard Jupp for Benjamin Bond Hopkins, altered by Decimus Burton in C19 with C19 wings. Rendered with hipped slate roofs and multiple rendered stacks. 2 storeys over basement, rusticated to centre, with dentilled eaves. Main block of 3 bays, centre bowed. Sash windows to first floor, tripartite in outer bays, with flat hood surrounds to bow bay windows. Ground floor windows to outer bays are casements,	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>arched to central, bowed bay. Projecting C19 porch to centre approached up a flight of 5 steps with iron rail to left side. 6 panel door in arched recess on left side of porch with ionic pilaster surround, urns and roundel decoration above. Single storey wing to right, further 3 bay 2 storey wing to left breaking forward and containing additional doors.</p> <p>Garden Front: Bowed outer bays through two storeys with single storey, Doric columned loggia to centre, now glazed. Interior: fine oval entry hall in Adam style. Stone staircase with wrought iron balustrade and domed top light. Drawing room to centre of garden front has chimney breast ascribed to Flaxman. This house, on a different site, replaced the original Panshill built for Charles Hamilton- one of the earliest English landscape gardeners. The gardens of the original house survive largely intact and are under restoration at the time of re-survey. VIEWS OF SEATS OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN : J.P. NEALE 1824. COUNTRY LIFE : Article 10.3.04. VISITATIONS OF SEATS : J.B BURKE 1852 THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE GARDEN: U.F. CLARK HARRISON VIEWS OF SEATS 1787.</p>	
1030133	BELFRY HOUSE STABLE COTTAGE	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Former stable block now divided. Early 19th century. Whitewashed brick with plain tiled roofs, hipped to right end. 2 storeys to the right, 1 storey and attic to the left under 7 hipped eaves dormers to left, projecting range to right. 5 windows across the first floor including 3 glazing bar sash windows to left and 2 20th century bow windows to ground floor left and casement window with flat hood on brackets over to right. 4-centred arched plank door to left side. 7 bay range set back to left with 6 panelled door to right of centre in pedimented porch with 2 Ionic columns. Square clock tower to centre of roof on rusticated podium with open cupola and weathervane above.</p>	No
1030140	HATCHFORD PARK SCHOOL	<p>Grade II Listed. House, now school for disabled. Original house of 1850 encased and remodelled in c1890 by Rowland Plumbe. Red brick with tile hanging and half timbered gables with rendered infill above. Plain tiled roofs with tall star shaped stacks to ends and centre. Rectangular. 2 storeys over basement with 2 attics under hipped roofed, leaded casement dormers. Symmetrical 5 bay front with end and centre bays gabled. Mullioned and transomed leaded fenestration, 8 windows across the first floor with large stepped staircase window to left of centre and angle bay windows to outer bays of first floors. Stone surround to centre half-glazed doors with Jacobean style piers to either side. Large flat wooden hood over centre ground floor with 3 wrought iron hangers.</p> <p>Garden Front: similar but with central bowed bay rising to conical roof. Interior: some panelling remains, a little plasterwork of the older house survives. Large square Jacobean style staircase survives.</p>	No
1030141	ENTRANCE WALL, PAVILIONS AND GATES TO HATCHFORD	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Entrance walls, gates and pavilions. c. 1890. Rubblestone with dressed stone piers and iron gates. Square single storey end pavilions c40 yards apart under stone square , ogee dome roofs with finial corner Doric pilasters with obelisk finials</p>	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
	PARK SCHOOL	above. Arched entrances to sides facing house. Stone balustrade on dado wall linking pavilions with central paired gate piers approximately 10 feet high. Square panelled armoured bust finials above with feathered crests on four legged scroll feet. Central paired C-scroll iron gates c10 feet high.	
1030254	LODGE, 15 YARDS EAST OF FELTONFLEET SCHOOL	Grade II Listed Building. Lodge. Circa 1860 with 20th century extensions. Red and blue diaper pattern brick, plain tiled roof with ridge cresting. Large multiple ridge stack with 3 diagonally placed shafts. 1 storey, curved bargeboard gable-front to right with pentice roof angle bay casement window. Bay set back to left under pentice roof extension of main roof, planked door in right hand wall, similar bay set back to right.	No
1188416	MILLSTREAM HOUSE OCKHAM MILL	Grade II Listed Building. Mill house with mill attached. C19, mill, dated 1862, and built in a neo-Norman style. Red and brown brick with yellow brick dressings, glazed brick decorations to mill, brown brick to Millstream House. Slate roof under ridge cresting on mill, plain tiled roof over house. Mill:- 4 storeys with decorative bands over each floor, - dentilled billet band to first floor, floral plaques over second floor and corbelled, dentilled eaves. Gable end to lane: lozenge shaped panels to gable flanking gabled and weatherboarded hoist tower at gable apex extending down to second floor and resting on corbelled braces. Two casement windows to front of hoist and two windows on each side. Single light casement windows flanking the hoist on the third floor now blocked. Three 2-light windows to second floor, centre window blocked and 2 windows to ground floor with door to right. Pentice extension to right under C20, flat roofed addition. Left hand return front: 5 bays with 2-light, cambered head, casement fenestration in chamfered brick surrounds with central brick mullion under label moulding. 5 windows on upper floors with windows to centre and right now blocked, central window on first floor blocked. Round-arched stable door to first floor right in roll-moulded, 2-step surround with platform in front on brackets. Main double doors to ground floor centre in similar decorative brick surround. Millstream House:- (to left at right angles to lane). 2 storeys with ridge stack to right of centre and front-end stack to left. Brick dentilled eaves over 3 first floor, cambered head casement windows, that to right in similar surround to the mill windows. One casement window to ground floor left and hipped roof, angle-bay window to right of centre, Lovelace style window to ground floor right. C20 door under pediment to left.	No
1188497 MSE8394	NOS 1 AND 2 BRIDGEFOOT FARM COTTAGES	Grade II Listed Building. House, now divided. 17th century. Timber framed, underbuilt in red and blue brickwork in chequer work pattern, part colour washed, on rendered plinth, club pattern tile hanging above. Plain tiled, half -hipped roof. T-shaped plan with wings at right angles to rear. Two storeys with end stacks. Two 3-light casement windows on the first floor, part leaded with two, 2-light ground floor casements below. Central door under hipped hood on curved braces. (No. 2) with further door to right hand return front of rear wing (No. 1). Single storey brick stable wing extending to right of rear wing.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
1188506 MSE8395	GATES AND GATE PIERS/WALLS TO OCKHAM PARK	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Gates and walls. Late 19th century. Brown brick walls with iron gates on half oval plan. Walls approx 7 foot high with plat band and brick corbel coping to top. Gates to centre of flanking rails with open standards approx 7 foot high under urn finials.</p> <p>Side gates with roundel band decoration to top and bottom, similar pattern on central, double gates with additional semi -circular pattern bracing. Included for group value.</p>	No
1189110	FOXWARREN PARK	<p>Grade II* Listed Building. Country house. 1860, by Frederick Barnes of Ipswich for Charles Buxton, who provided the designs, in harsh Victorian Gothic style. Polychrome brickwork, red with blue diapering, and terracotta dressings, renewed plain-tiled roofs with crow- stepped gables. Long rambling plan with gabled cross wings, basically T-shaped, wing to left end with fine clock tower attached to rear. Two storeys and attics with decorative round and polygonal brick and terracotta stacks to ridges and ends, diagonal gable squinch under pyramidal roof, with terracotta plaque decoration, to end left. Entrance front:- 5, crow-stepped gables with arched attic windows in terracotta surrounds under hood mouldings with quatrefoil openings in gable apexes above. Main fenestration of casements in moulded terracotta surrounds with decorative mullions and hood mouldings over. Angle bay oriel to left of centre on first floor, 2 storey square bay window under terracotta balustraded parapet to right end. Entrance gable to centre projecting slightly, with massive first floor window of 6, leaded, arched lights. Double panelled and arched doors in moulded decorated surround below. Right hand return front:- Two crow-stepped gables with angle bay rising through two storeys on left hand bay. Garden Front:- 2 crow stepped gables to left flanking entrance with two storey angle bays in front under pierced terracotta balustrades. Arched windows on both floors. Two latter gables to right. Triple arched screen to porch recess between gable bays under shallow hip roofed, projecting through-eaves break. Glazed door under vaulted porch decorated with thin plasterwork. Single storey balustraded range to right linking with fine clock tower to right end on square base with diagonal panelled and stepped buttresses to corners. Octagonal tower above with brick broaches over corbelled and decorated band. 2 stages, the tower containing a tall, 2-light leaded window under label moulding on two faces, the upper, over a brick string course, with a clock face on two faces. Pierced brick and terracotta balustraded parapet and open octagonal wooden cupola to top under turret roof and weathervane. Arched throughway to ground floor under multiple moulded surround.</p>	No
1189118 MSE8473	ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OFFICES, WISLEY GARDENS	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Offices. 1914 by Imrie and Angell in picturesque Vernacular style. Brown brick plinths, timber framed above with render infilling, some decorative brick and tile infilling and weatherboard cladding to projecting bays, plain tiled roofs, hipped and stepping down to ends. Two storeys and attics under two, hipped roof, leaded, casement dormers. Massive stacks; one square end stack to left, decorative half-</p>	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>octagonal end stacks flanking central square stack on ridge plinth to left of centre with further stack to centre and a fine front stack to right with offsets to right side and four round shafts under offset tops.</p> <p>One arched panel on shaft of stack. 2 casement windows to first floor right, one either side of stack, and one mullioned and transomed window to ground floor in wooden frame. Large, two storey, hipped roof projecting bay to right of centre with continuous mullioned and transomed glazing on the first and ground floors, the upper lights diamond-paned and continuing on return fronts of the first floor. Similar hipped bay projecting to left. Two first floor and one large, 7-light, ground floor windows between left hand bay and the central, gabled, entrance bay. Mullioned and transomed leaded casement on first floor over arched panelled door on ground floor in splay-sided brick surround under a 5-step, arched head. Lower range to left end with one 6-light and one tall, narrow, 9-light (3 x 3) window to first floor over two, 4-light, ground floor windows.</p>	
1191776	THE OLD HOUSE VINE HOUSE	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Office terrace. Late 18th century . Yellow stock brick with plain tiled Mansard roof. End and centre stacks. 2 storeys and attic under flat roofed dormers. 8 bays, outer bay set back to ends, with dentilled eaves. Glazing bar sash windows under gauged brick heads, ground floor bow windows in 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th bays. 12 panel door and fanlight in 3rd bay to left</p> <p>(No.39) with deep panelled reveal and open pediment surround on Doric pilasters, approached up a flight of 4 stone steps.</p> <p>Similar 10 panel door with fanlight in 6th bay to right of centre (No.41). Further glazed office window and door to right end.</p>	No
1191800	THE ROUND HOUSE	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Former outbuilding , now house. Late 18th century. Whitewashed brick with hipped slate roof and central ridge stack to front. Built around a near circular courtyard. Single storey with angle bay to left of centre on north side, and bay set back to left end. Six 4-centred arched windows to front with "Gothick" decorative glazing bars. 4-centred arched, planked door to left behind angled porch hood on 2 columns with fluted pilasters to walls. Glazed extension to right end. Around the inside is a veranda on wooden posts.</p>	No
1191810	WESTWOOD HOUSE (EAST) AND WEST LODGE TO PAINSHILL HOUSE, INCLUDING GATE PIERS	<p>Grade II Listed Building. Lodges. Circa 1800. Rendered with hipped slate roofs, rendered stacks to centre and front. T-shaped with outer gable front bays on left of east lodge and right of west lodge. 2 storeys with string course over ground floor and deep bracketed eaves.</p> <p>2 sash windows across first floor of inner faces of lodges, glazing bar sash windows to the rear. Doors to lodges in centre of inner side facing each other in arched recess breaking up into centre of first floor.</p>	Yes

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>Street fronts: one arched niche to centre of front of each lodge containing garlanded urn on pedestal, apron moulding above with East and West lodge inscribed on them.</p> <p>Rusticated square gate piers attached and between lodges, c.8 feet high with oval paterae to frieze, cast iron railings and gates between.</p>	
1286699 MSE16795	CHATLEY SEMAPHORE TOWER	<p>Semaphore tower. 1822; restored after fire-damage 1989. Red brick in Flemish bond; stone coping to parapet of tower hiding flat roof; hipped Welsh slate roof to porch and kitchen wing; brick chimneys. Octagonal tower of 5 storeys with basement; square porch on north side; kitchen wing of one-storey and basement, one bay, on south side. Tower: deep plinth; plat band over ground floor and below parapet; alternate faces of tower recessed; windows to entrance and alternate sides, the rear side having stack and other sides blind windows. Windows have 1989 12-pane sashes, projecting ashlar cills and gauged brick arches. Rising from roof, 1989 replica semaphore mast. Porch, up flight of 5 replacement stone steps with plain railings, has 1989 6-panel door and side-windows. Kitchen wing: 6-pane 1989 basement windows; 12-pane sash on west side; 1989 door on gable end; rebuilt impost band and brickwork above. Interior: gutted by fire 1984 and restored. One re-installed original fireplace (in "parlour"). The tower went out of use as a signalling tower in 1847, after which it was used as domestic accommodation. An unusually fine example of the early-C19 telegraph-signalling stations and the only surviving tower type.</p>	No
1286910	CHATLEY FARM HOUSE	<p>Grade II Listed Building. House. 16th century with 18th century front. Timber framed core, red and blue brick on rendered plinth to front, boarded eaves to plain tiled roof, hipped to left, with ridge stack to right end and multiple ridge stack and end stack to left. Oversailing gable to centre. 2 storeys with plat band over ground floor right, projecting wing to left end. 3 casement windows across the first floor to right, planked door to lobby entrance at right end. Further door under flat leaden porch hood on brackets to right of centre. Single weather boarded extension to right and containing further planked door. 2 gable front wings at right angles to rear. Interior: framing visible in ground floor rooms to left, mainly on the ceilings with stop chamfered centre joist.</p>	No
1294963	FELTONFLEET SCHOOL	<p>Grade II Listed Building. House, now school. Circa 1860 possibly designed by Charles Buxton and executed by Frederick Barnes. Red and blue diaper patterned brick, plain tiled roofs with tall multiple star shaped stacks with terracotta chimney pots. In Foxwarren style.</p> <p>2 storeys and attic in 3 crow-stepped gables to front, diagonal brick string course on brick corbels over ground floor. Mixed fenestration with different window designs: arched casement windows to gables under hood mouldings, 3-light, cusped head windows in gauged and rubbed brick surrounds with flat drip moulds over to first floor, 5 and 4-light windows to ground floor.</p>	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		Arched plank door with strapwork hinges to left of centre in gabled brick porch with moulded bargeboards. Triangular transom light above the door. 20th century gabled bays to left end, arched porch recess to ground floor. Large 20th century wing to rear left with hipped roof dormers. Rear: 3 square and angle bays to ground floor, similar windows to front. 2-storey wing to right.	
1365888	SERVICE COURTYARD TO HATCHFORD PARK SCHOOL	Grade II Listed Building. Stable court. 1890 by Rowland Plumbe. Red brick and tile hung with plain tiled hipped roofs. Pavilion to right, tall stacks to ridges. Built around a courtyard with a screen wall to front, rear range and end wings. Single storey pavilion to right, 2 storeys to remainder. Leaded casement windows, 5 across the first floor of the rear range. Central door to rear and on side of pavilion. Square clock tower with obelisk roof and crowning weathervane to top of pavilion, two louvred ridge turrets to rear range. Screen wall across the front with quadrant end walls and arched, pedimented centre gateway. 1890 in brick cartouche to pediment.	No
1377488 MSE3572	COBHAM BRIDGE	Grade II Listed Building. Bridge. 1792, parapets rebuilt in 1914. Red brick with stone coping and pontoons. 9 arches with blue brick edging and roundels in the spandrels. Stone string course above the arches with 2 circular squinches either side of the central arch on tapering supports with sphere corbels. 20th century parapets approximately 4 feet high with inscribed plaque on the south wall	No
1377829	FORMER SERVICE BUILDINGS TO RIGHT OF RIPLEY HOUSE AND LITTLE RIPLEY HOUSE LITTLE RIPLEY HOUSE RIPLEY HOUSE	Grade II Listed Building. House, extended and divided. Early 18th century to centre, 19th century extensions to ends; 20th century to left. Original red brick now clad in colour washed roughcast. Hipped main roof obscured by parapet; lower slate roofs, hipped, over extensions. 2 storeys with plinth and plat band over ground floor and end piers; string course to base of parapet on centre, deep eaves to left hand extensions. Rendered stack to left of main block, stacks to rear. 7 bays to centre with outer windows on both floors blocked. 4, 12-pane glazing bar sash windows to first floor with gauged brick aprons below, now painted over. Central, smaller sash to first floor. Three glazing bar, ground floor, sashes. Half-glazed door to right. Central part-glazed door in projecting rendered surround and flat roofed dentilled porch with drum pillars. Former service buildings to right set back, 18th century and 19th century with hipped plain tiled roofs, parallel range. Mixed irregular fenestration of sashes and casements.	No
1377855	WATER TOWER IN FOXWARREN PARK	Grade II Listed Building. Water tower. C.1860 by Frederick Barnes of Ipswich for Charles Buxton. Polychrome brickwork, roof low pitched and obscured. Square, c.20 feet high with 3 stages, angle clasping buttressing to lower two stages. Elaborate terracotta string courses between stages and to top with two blind panels on top stage. Round arched door to centre of ground floor in stepped brick and terracotta surround.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
1393787 MSE17459	MILLWATER	Grade II Listed Building. House, formerly farmhouse. Circa 1600 lobby entrance house refronted in 18th century. In the early 20th century after 1917 and before 1925, the architect Leonard Stokes (1858-1925) built a river room to the west and staircase tower for his brother Sir Wilfrid Scott Stokes (1860-1927). 21st century extensions to the north and attached 19th century open-fronted cart shed to the east are not of special interest	No
1000125 MSE2813	PAINSHILL PARK	Grade I Registered Park and Garden. Landscaped pleasure grounds and park laid out between 1738 and 1773 by the Hon Charles Hamilton.	Yes (northern extent of the RPG lies within Site Boundary)
1000126 MSE3715	ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, WISLEY	Grade II* Registered Park and Garden. Experimental wild gardens laid out by G F Wilson from 1878 to 1902 and acquired by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1903, and further enlarged and developed since then.	Yes (southeastern corner of the RPG lies within Site Boundary)
N/A	OCKHAM MILL	CONSERVATION AREA.	No
N/A	RIPLEY	CONSERVATION AREA.	No
N/A	OCKHAM COMMON	AHAP. The area surrounds a possible round barrow (MSE495) and is located along the parish boundary.	No
N/A	FOXWARREN	AHAP. The area surrounds a possible bowl barrow and is located along the possible route of the London to Winchester Roman Road	No
N/A	BYFLEET PARK/MANOR FARM ESTATE	AHAP. Cropmarks a visible within the area which is located west of the River Mole and downstream from Byfleet Mill.	No
Reference (HER)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MSE236	Romano-British Pottery, Cobham	Romano-British Pottery, Cobham	No
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.	No
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.	No
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.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MSE496	Mesolithic or Neolithic Qyartzite Mace, Wisley Common	Mesolithic or Neolithic Qyartzite Mace, Wisley Common	No
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	No
MSE746	Two Palaeolithic handaxes, Walton-On-Thames	Two Palaeolithic handaxes, Walton-On-Thames	No
MSE2109	Early Bronze Age Flanged Axe, Bolder Mere, Ockham	Early Bronze Age Flanged Axe, Bolder Mere, Ockham	No
MSE2451	Possible Late Bronze Age Pot	Possible Late Bronze Age Pot	No
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.	Yes
MSE3182	Neolithic flint scraper, Cobham	Neolithic flint scraper, Cobham	No
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 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.	No
MSE3269	Prehistoric Pottery Sherds	Prehistoric Pottery Sherds	No
MSE3270	Mesolithic Flints	Mesolithic Flints	No
MSE3271	Roman Pottery Sherds	Roman Pottery Sherds	No
MSE3272	Medieval Pottery Sherds	Medieval Pottery Sherds	No
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.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MSE3463	Milestone, Ockham	Milestone, marked Portsmouth 48, Hyde Park Corner 21, Cobham 4 and Guildford 6 miles.	No
MSE3464	Parish boundary stone, between Ockham and Wisley	A much weathered boundary stone between Ockham and Wisley parishes.	Yes
MSE3502	Mesolithic Flint Cores, Wisley	Mesolithic Flint Cores, Wisley	No
MSE3695	Worked flints, River Wey area	Worked flints, River Wey area	No
MSE3696	Possible field system or quarrying earthworks, Ockham Common	Ridges and other features revealed in motorway construction. The features probably agricultural in origin.	Yes
MSE4738	Medieval pottery	Medieval pottery	No
MSE4739	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?) pottery	No
MSE6886	ANTI AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENT	DEFENCE SITE : ANTI AIRCRAFT GUN EMPLACEMENT	No
MSE13579	HATCHFORD PARK, Ockham Lane, Cobham	ROSE GARDEN, WATER GARDEN, FOLLY, STATUE, TERRACED GARDEN, GARDEN, ICEHOUSE, PERGOLA	No
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.	No
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.	Yes

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
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.	No
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.	Yes
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 minimum length of bank to enclose the maximum water area, thus making as large a pond as possible from the minimum of effort.	Yes (northeast extent lies within Site Boundary)
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.	Yes (northwest shore of pond lies within the Site Boundary)
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.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MSE14769	Mound and bank, possible ornamental tree mound, Currie's Clump, Ockham	<p>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.</p> <p>This is probably a natural mound that was used to plant an eyecatching 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.</p>	No
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).	Yes
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.	Yes
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	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		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 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	Yes
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	No
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.	Yes
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.	No
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.	No
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 roof, slanted queen post.	No
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	Yes (southern extent is located within Site Boundary and northern extent runs

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		shown on the 1870 OS 25" map. Clearmont was still farmland at this time.	along the boundary of a Replacement Area)
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.	Yes (southern extent is located within Site Boundary)
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.	No
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.	Yes
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 Redehelde 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.	No
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 ad 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)	Yes
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.	No
MSE14789	Enclosure bank, Ockham Village	Semi-circular bank and ditch surrounding "Ockham Village Green", The bank is low,	Yes (southeast end is

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
	Green	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 plot of 0-1-6 alongside that now contains Fellside Cottage. It is not thought that the enclosure existed before 1869-76.	located in Site Boundary)
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.	No
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.	Yes (makes up the northern boundary of a replacement area)
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 in 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.	No
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	No

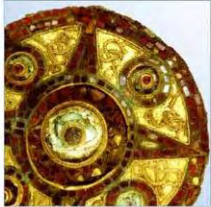
Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		clearly visible, and up to 2m in height. There are also other areas of less distinct earthworks on the fringes. The association of these earthworks with the adjoining quarries suggests they may be connected with this activity. Gardener (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.	
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.	No
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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)	No
MSE15844	Ring ditch cropmark	An irregular ring ditch with short lengths of linear ditches.	No
MSE16852	Claygate to Guildford Milestone	Milestone, Wisley Common near RHS Gardens, north-east of footbridge.	No
MSE16887	Claygate to Guildford Milestone	South of junction with M25 on slip road (old lane)	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
MSE17075	Cropmarks	A number of small circular and sub-circular cropmarks.	Yes
MSE17084/ ESE1600	Cropmarks	Cropmarks/fieldwalking survey no results recorded by HER	Yes
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	No
MSE18143	Post-medieval hollow, Cobham	Hollow about 40m across. May be associated with flood meadow management	No
MSE18144	Woodland edge, Cobham	Woodland edge marked by Field Maple. May indicate edge of copse or walkway.	No
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.	No
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.	No
MSE19515	SAUCER BROOCH, Wisley	SAUCER BROOCH, Wisley	No
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.	No
MSE20868	War Memorial, RHS Headquarters, Wisley	Wisley students. War memorial, bronze panel surrounded by a frame of Hoptonwood stone. Second World War.	No
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	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		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	A unarmed Anti Aircraft Site at Wisley Common	No
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.	No
MSE22157	Highlands Farm	BUILDING; unknown date	No
MSE22158	Long Orchard Farm	FARM; unknown date	No
MSE22159	Silvermore Farm Estate	FARM; unknown date	No
MSE22160	Pains Hill House Farm	FARM; unknown date	No
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	Yes
ESE220	Geophysical survey carried out by English Heritage Ancient Monuments Lab at Red Hill, Wisley	Field Survey / Geophysical Survey	No
ESE264	Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Sainsbury's Store Cobham	Archaeological Intervention / Excavation / Trial Trench	No
ESE2525	Historic Building Recording at Chatley Farm House, 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)	No
ESE2526	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Chatley Farm Estate, Pointers	Watching brief (and associated Historic Building Recording) by Wessex Archaeology during alterations and conversion to Chatley Farmhouse and associated farm buildings.	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
	Road	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)	
ESE3104	Wisley Airfield, DBA	An updated archaeological desk-based assessment of a previous assessment at the former Wisley Airfield in respect to the development of a fully enclosed in-vessel composting facility and associated infrastructure work.	No
ESE3198	Land at Nutberry Farm, Mill Lane, Wisley	SLR Consulting Ltd was commissioned by the Composting Company to prepare a report to provide an evaluation of the base line land quality at the site, for submission with an Environmental Impact Assessment, alongside desk based research to study the site's current and historical land use.	Yes
ESE3241	Land adjacent to Sainsbury's store, Cobham, Surrey. An archaeological desktop study.	An archaeological desktop study by Thames Valley Archaeological Services for Alfred McAlpine Southern Home Limited, as part of proposals to develop for housing the parcel of land formally occupied by Cobham sewage treatment works and adjacent to the Sainsbury's store on Portsmouth road.	No
ESE3299	Wisley Airfield, Woking, Surrey- Archaeological Desk-based Assessment	Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Wharf Land Investments (Jersey) Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of land at the former Wisley Airfield, following a condition set on the planning permission granted on appeal	No
ESE2674	A Cultural Heritage Assessment of Nutberry Farm, Wisley	Document: 30/07/2008. Cultural Heritage Assessment of Nutberry Farm, Wisley	Yes
ESE2563	An Archaeological Evaluation at 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. Notes: Kinsley, G of SLR	Yes
ESE450	Ockham and Wisley Commons Historic landscape survey by C Currie	Historic landscape survey by C Currie, for SCC's Planning Dept, as part of the process for considering designation as an Area of Historic Landscape Value. The most frequent earthwork features on the commons are the large number of substantial parallel ridges, some up to 3m high and extending for over 100m. Most of the identified groupings surround former quarries, lending support to the theory that these features are related to mineral extraction. The remains of conventional quarrying are also highly visible, both as quarry pits and spoil mounds. In fact, the survey suggests that the Red Hill hengi-form monument may be formed from fairly recent quarry upcast. The adjacent quarry, which has formerly been suggested to be Roman in date, appears to respect the Cobham/Wisley parish boundary, suggesting it post-dates that boundary.	No
ESE817	An archaeological report on The Hermitage, Painshill Park, Surrey	An archaeological evaluation of the site of the Hermitage in 1986 recorded little that could be related to a building. The trenches excavated at that time concentrated to the south-west of the mound on which research indicated that the Hermitage was built. A shallow spread of rubble was recorded but little else of substance. In 2004 the Hermitage building was reconstructed. The design and position of the building being based on an eighteenth century engraving that had come to light after the	No

Reference (NHLE or HER No.)	Name	Description	Within Site Boundary
		<p>1986 excavations had been completed. During the reconstruction works, which concentrated on the south-eastern side of the mound, brick foundations were exposed and recorded.</p> <p>Notes: Lesley Howes Archaeological Services</p>	
ESE15413	Heritage desk-based assessment: Wisley Airfield, Woking, Surrey	<p>A desk-based assessment was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in order to assess the archaeological potential of land at Wisley Airfield, Woking, Surrey. The site was determined to be of low archaeological potential due to disturbance through the construction of the airfield however limited potential for use of the site from the medieval onwards was identified in undisturbed areas.</p>	No



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Highways England Company Limited registered in England and Wales number 09346363