

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

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Appendix 9.1: Historic Environment Desk-based
Survey

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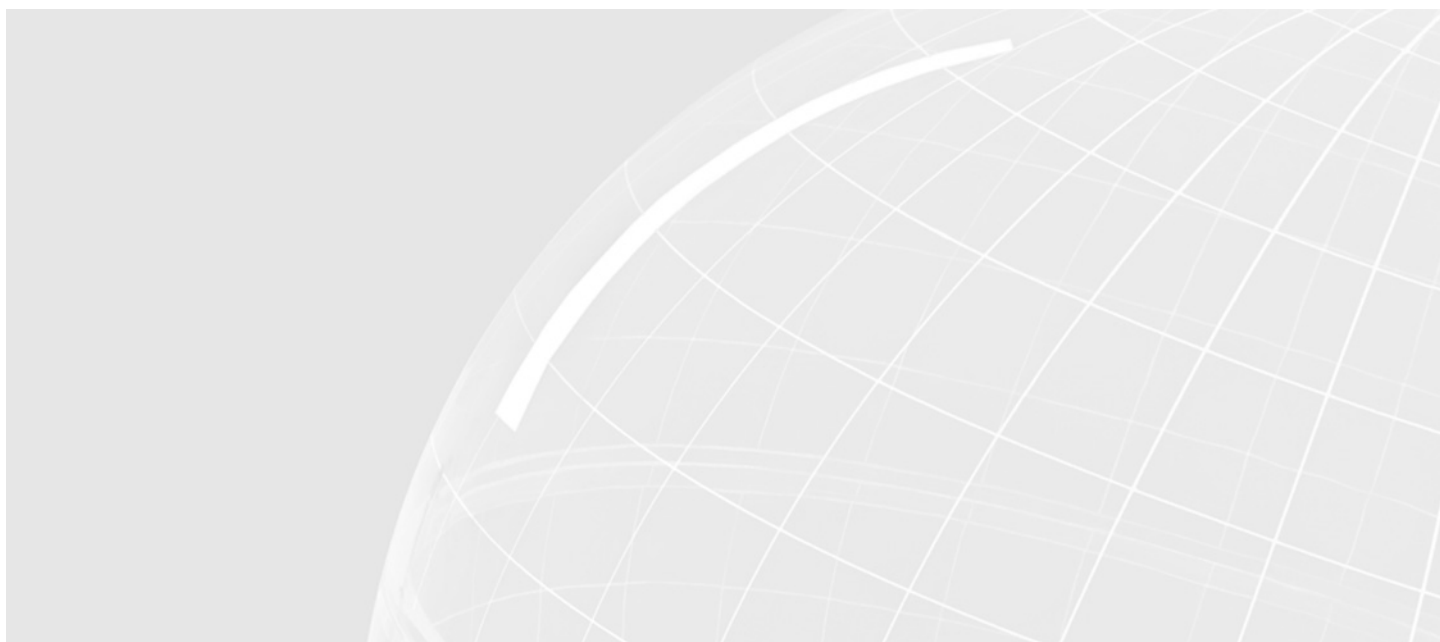
Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Esso Petroleum Company, Limited

Historic Environment Desk-based Survey

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Southampton to London Pipeline Project
Environmental Statement Appendix 9.1:
Historic Environment Desk-based Survey



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Executive Summary

This appendix presents the results of a Historic Environment Desk-based Survey (DBS) undertaken for the Southampton to London Pipeline (SLP) (hereinafter referred to as the project). Along with the results of a geophysical survey (Appendix 9.2) and a Historic Environment Gazetteer (Appendix 9.3), it provides information to support the heritage baseline presented in Chapter 9 (Historic Environment).

The DBS was prepared based on guidance provided by the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011a), the National Policy Statement for Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) (DECC, 2011b), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017), and the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2: Cultural Heritage (Highways Agency et al., 2007).

For the purposes of this DBS the historic environment has been considered under the sub-topics of archaeological remains, historic buildings and the historic landscape, and the historic landscape has been further sub-divided into Historic Landscape Types (HLT) and historically important hedgerows to facilitate assessment.

The study area for the DBS was defined as the Order Limits and an area extending 500m from it. Baseline conditions were established through consultation of desk-based sources and a walkover survey. Designated heritage assets beyond the study area but located within 1km of the Order Limits were also included in the baseline.

In total, 1696 heritage assets have been considered as part of the baseline, comprising 832 archaeological remains, 746 historic buildings, 100 HLT and 18 historically important hedgerows.

Of the 832 archaeological remains included as the baseline, 360 have been assessed to be of negligible value, 283 of low value, 166 of medium value, and 23 of high value (including 22 Scheduled Monuments). Of the 746 historic buildings, one has been assessed to be of negligible value, 136 of low value, 578 of medium value (including 557 Grade II Listed Buildings and 20 Conservation Areas), and 31 of high value (including 6 Grade I Listed Buildings, 24 Grade II* Listed Buildings, and one Grade II Listed Building). Of the 100 HLT, one has been assessed to be of unknown value, 16 of negligible value, 52 of low value, 26 of medium value, and 5 of high value (all Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens). There are 18 historically important hedgerows, all of which have been assessed to be of low value.

Areas of high potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains have also been identified within the study area.



1 Introduction

1.1 The Historic Environment

1.1.1 As identified in paragraph 5.8.2 of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), 2011a) the historic environment:

includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora. Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called "heritage assets". A heritage asset may be any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these.

1.1.2 For the purposes of this Historic Environment Desk-based Survey (DBS), the historic environment has been considered under the following three sub-topics:

- archaeological remains: the material remains of human activity from the earliest periods of human evolution to the present. These may be buried traces of human activities, sites visible above ground, or moveable artefacts;
- historic buildings: architectural, designed or other structures with a significant historical value. These may include structures that have no aesthetic appeal or structures not usually thought of as buildings, such as milestones or bridges; and
- historic landscape: the current landscape, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and / or human factors. The historic landscape has been divided into Historic Landscape Types (HLT) to facilitate assessment. HLT are historic landscape parcels with a common character such as land use or field pattern.

1.2 Background to the Project

1.2.1 Esso Petroleum Company, Limited (Esso) is making an application for development consent to replace 90km (56 miles) of its existing 105km (65 miles) aviation fuel pipeline that runs from the Fawley Refinery near Southampton, to the West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. Within this Historic Environment DBS this replacement is referred to as the project.

1.2.2 Esso has already replaced 10km of pipeline between Hamble and Boorley Green in Hampshire and now wants to replace the 90km (56 miles) of pipeline between Boorley Green and the Esso West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow. The areas of land to be permanently or temporarily used for the project are known as the Order Limits.

1.2.3 The replacement pipeline starts near Boorley Green at the end point of the previously replaced pipeline. The route runs generally in a northeast direction via



Esso's Pumping Station in Alton. It terminates at the Esso West London Terminal storage facility.

- 1.2.4 Inspection vehicles used inside the pipeline are known as Pipeline Inspection Gauges (PIGs). A new 'pigging station' will be constructed close to the start point of the replacement pipeline near Boorley Green. The replacement pipe will be 25cm internal diameter for circa 1.5km up to the location of the new pigging station and 30cm internal diameter thereafter.
- 1.2.5 This Historic Environment DBS has been produced to support the application for development consent and the accompanying Environmental Statement under the Planning Act 2008.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aim of the DBS is to support the historic environment baseline presented in Chapter 9 (Historic Environment) of the Environmental Statement for the project through:
- identifying heritage assets within the study area (see section 2.1) through consultation of desk-based sources (see section 2.3) and a targeted walkover survey;
 - identifying designated heritage assets within 1km of the Order Limits (i.e. all land that will be permanently acquired or temporarily possessed, in order to carry out the project, including both the pipeline route and the temporary working areas that will be required to install the pipeline, such as access routes and working compounds) through consultation of desk-based sources (see section 2.3);
 - presenting an assessment of the value of all heritage assets considered as part historic environment baseline (i.e. all heritage assets within the study area and all designated heritage assets outside of the study area but within 1km of the Order Limits) along with detailed information to support the assessment of value (see section 5); and
 - assessing the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains (see section 5).



2 Methodology

2.1 Study Area

- 2.1.1 A study area was defined as the Order Limits and an area extending 500m in all directions from it. The size of the study area was informed by guidance provided by DMRB (Highways Agency et al., 2007, p.A5/2, A6/3, & A7/4-5). It has been extended from the 300m study area used in the Scoping Report in response to comments made on the Scoping Report by Surrey County Council (Surrey County Council, 2018a, p.2). The size of this study area is considered appropriate for the purposes of the DBS as it allows heritage assets within the Order Limits to be identified and placed in their wider geographical and chronological context to facilitate a robust assessment of the value of heritage assets. It also allows for the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains to be assessed.
- 2.1.2 In addition, in the absence of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility, those designated heritage assets outside of the study area but within 1km of the Order Limits have also been included in the baseline to identify and assess the value of those designated heritage assets the setting of which may be affected by the project.

2.2 Guidance and Research Frameworks

- 2.2.1 Guidance relevant to this DBS comprise:
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2017, Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment;
 - Historic England, 2008, Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance;
 - Historic England, 2015, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment;
 - Historic England, 2016, Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1;
 - Historic England, 2017a, Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition); and
 - Historic England, 2017b, Conservation Principles Consultation Draft.
- 2.2.2 Regional Research Frameworks are documents which have been produced by each region as an initiative promoted by Historic England in collaboration with local authorities.
- Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment: Resource Assessments and Research Agendas (Hey & Hind, 2014);
 - A Research Framework for London Archaeology 2002 (Nixon et al., 2003); and
 - The South East Research Regional Research Framework has yet to be published. It currently exists as a series of seminar notes, seminar papers, conference discussion points, and draft papers (Kent County Council, 2018).
- 2.2.3 Other research frameworks relevant to the DBS include:



- The Aggregate Landscape of Hampshire. Assessment of the Archaeological Resource (Young, Royall & Trevarthen, 2008);
- The Hampshire Archaeological Strategy (Hampshire County Council, nd); and
- Surrey Archaeological Research Framework 2006 (Bird, 2006).

2.3 Data Gathering

2.3.1 The following sources of data were used to establish the historic environment baseline:

- National Heritage List for England for information on nationally designated heritage assets including, World Heritage Sites, Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments (Historic England, 2018a);
- Historic Environment Records (HER) comprising:
 - Hampshire Historic Environment Record for information on known heritage assets in Hampshire and data from the Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (Hampshire County Council, 2018);
 - Winchester City Council Historic Environment Record for information on known heritage assets in Winchester;
 - Surrey County Council Historic Environment Record for information on known heritage assets in Surrey; and
 - Greater London Historic Environment Record for information on known heritage assets in the London Borough of Hounslow.
- Visits to Archive and Record Offices for access to reports, mapping, and photographic records (see section 6 for specific archival sources consulted) comprising:
 - Surrey History Centre (visited 23/08/2018);
 - Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Centre (visited 24/08/2018); and
 - Historic England Library and Archive (visited 25/09/2018).
- Targeted walkover surveys comprising:
 - land north of Upper Farringdon and east of Chawton on 18/07/2018 and 19/07/2018;
 - land in and to the north east of Chobham Common on 03/09/2018;
 - Public Right of Ways north of Stonehill Road to the south west of Stonehill on 03/09/2018;
 - Chertsey Meads on 03/09/2018;
 - land to the east and south of the Belmore Lane and Salt Lane junction on 05/09/2018;
 - land around Preshaw Wood off Love Lane on 05/09/2018;
 - Public Right of Ways off Crondall Lane to the south of Crondall on 19/09/2018;
 - land northwest of Ewshot and south of Church Crookham on 19/09/2018;



- Farnborough Hill School and Conservation Area on 19/09/2018;
- land south east of Bramdean to the south of Brockwood Bottom on 20/09/2018;
- land east of Bramdean on 20/09/2018; and
- land west and north of West Tisted on 20/09/2018.
- Hampshire County Council Integrated Character Assessment (Hampshire County Council, 2018) and Surrey Landscape Character Assessment for additional background on historic landscapes (Surrey County Council, 2018b);
- Natural England National Character Assessments for additional information regarding National Character Areas within the project comprising:
 - National Character Area Profile: 120. Wealden Greensand (Natural England, 2013);
 - National Character Area Profile: 128. South Hampshire Lowlands (Natural England, 2014a);
 - National Character Area Profile: 129. Thames Basin Heaths (Natural England, 2014b);
 - National Character Area Profile: 130. Hampshire Downs (Natural England, 2014c);
 - National Character Area Profile: 115. Thames Valley (Natural England 2015a); and
 - National Character Area Profile: 125. South Downs (Natural England, 2015b),
- District and Borough Councils for information on Conservation Areas, including Conservation Area appraisals;
- Online LiDAR (Houseprices, 2018);
- Online Ordnance Survey Mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2018; see references in section 6); and
- Online archaeological excavation reports (see references in section 6).

2.4 Assessment of Value

- 2.4.1 EN-1 requires that, as part of an Environmental Statement, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of setting to that significance. It defines significance as '*...the sum of the heritage interest that a heritage asset holds*'. This significance may be related to historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, and may also derive from the setting of the site (DECC, 2011a).
- 2.4.2 In this assessment, the term 'value' is used instead of 'significance' when describing a heritage asset. This is intended to avoid confusion with the terminology for impact assessment and 'significance of effect' as commonly used in Environmental Impact Assessments.
- 2.4.3 The value of known heritage assets has been assessed on a six-point scale of:
- 'very high';



- 'high';
- 'medium';
- 'low';
- 'negligible; and
- 'unknown'.

2.4.4 The assessment of the value of heritage assets was undertaken using professional judgement based on the criteria provided by the HA 208/07 (Highways Agency et al., 2007) which is presented in Table 2.1.

2.4.5 The value of the majority of archaeological remains is primarily derived from the evidence that their physical remains contribute to the ability to understand past human activity ('archaeological interest' in the terminology used in EN-1 (DECC, 2011a)). This contribution has been assessed based on the capacity of archaeological remains to provide evidence to support national or regional research objectives. Where other interests (such as historic, architectural or artistic interest (ibid.)) or setting contribute significantly to the value of archaeological remains these are identified in Appendix 9.3 Historic Environment Gazetteer.

Table 2.1: Value Criteria for Heritage Assets (Highways Agency et al., 2007)

Value	Criteria
Archaeological Remains	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). • Assets of acknowledged international importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). • Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. • Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The value of the site has not been ascertained.
Historic Buildings	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites. • Other buildings of recognised international importance.
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled Monuments with standing remains. • Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings. • Other Listed Buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade. • Conservation Areas containing very important buildings. • Undesignated structures of clear national importance.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Buildings.



Value	Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations. Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character. Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture or other structures).
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Locally Listed' buildings. Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association. Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures).
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance.
Historic Landscapes	
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest. Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value. Well preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated special historic landscapes. Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value. Averagely well preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust undesignated historic landscapes. Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups. Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscapes with little or no significant historic interest.
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).

2.5 Limitations of the Survey

2.5.1 The study area for this DBS is based on provisional Order Limits based on the design as it stood in September 2018. Any changes to the historic environment baseline resulting from subsequent changes to the Order Limits will be captured in the gazetteer presented in Appendix 9.3 Historic Environment Gazetteer and included in Chapter 9 Historic Environment in the Environmental Statement.

2.5.2 For areas of the Order Limits where a walkover survey was not undertaken, the information from desk-based sources was sufficient to allow a robust assessment of value of the heritage assets, the identification of previously unknown heritage



assets and an assessment of the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains. In addition, geophysical survey of areas that have been assessed to have a high potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains has also been undertaken (see Appendix 9.2 Geophysical Survey). This approach aligns with paragraphs 5.5.8 and 5.8.9 of EN-1 (DECC, 2011a) in that the level of detail included is proportionate to the value of the heritage asset, a desk-based survey has been undertaken and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the value, a field evaluation in the form of geophysical survey has been undertaken.



3 Geology and Topography

3.1.1 National Character Areas (NCA) have been developed by Natural England and are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. The following NCA are located within study area:

- the South Hampshire Lowlands;
- the South Downs;
- the Hampshire Downs;
- the Wealden Greensand;
- the Thames Basin Heaths; and
- the Thames Valley.

3.1.2 Information from these NCA, supplemented with information from the British Geological Survey, has been used as the basis of the geological and topographical descriptions presented below.

3.2 South Hampshire Lowlands

3.2.1 The southern-most area of the project is located within the South Hampshire Lowlands NCA. It comprises a low-lying, undulating plain between the chalk hills of the Hampshire and South Downs and Southampton Water (Natural England, 2014a). Part the South Hampshire Lowlands is also incorporated within the South Downs National Park. Approximately 6km of the project is within this NCA between Boorley Green and Bishop's Waltham.

Geology

3.2.2 The highest point of this NCA is an outlying chalk ridge at Portsdown Hill, which was deposited in the Upper Cretaceous period between 100 and 66 million years ago. However, the bedrock geology over the majority of the area is mostly open marine, estuarine and freshwater Tertiary deposits (sands, silts and clays) deposited approximately 66–34 million years ago. There are also extensive river terrace deposits along the river courses which highlight the fluctuating climate throughout the Quaternary period (Natural England, 2014a; British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

3.2.3 There are four primary river valleys within this NCA comprising the Test, Itchen, Hamble and Meon. These rivers originate in the Hampshire Downs NCA and South Downs NCA and terminate in estuaries which run into Southampton Water (Natural England, 2014a, p.37).

3.2.4 The South Hampshire Lowlands NCA is dominated by the city and port of Southampton and is fragmented by major transport links. The rural hinterland is made up of small, loosely clustered or dispersed settlements that are intermixed with isolated farmsteads. The landscape is a well-wooded farmed landscape, characterised by ancient woodlands and enclosed field patterns with many small



and irregular fields generally bounded by mixed-species hedgerows or woodland (Natural England, 2014a, p.6).

3.3 South Downs

3.3.1 The South Downs NCA comprises a spine of chalk which extends from the Hampshire Downs in the west to the coastal cliffs of Beachy Head in East Sussex. The majority of this NCA falls within the South Downs National Park, the designation of which recognises the natural beauty, rich variety of wildlife and habitats, and the well-preserved heritage assets and heritage of the area.

3.3.2 Approximately 10km of the project is within this NCA from near to Bishop's Waltham until just north of West Meon.

Geology

3.3.3 The South Downs NCA comprises a chalk deposit which runs from the Hampshire Downs in the west to the coastal cliffs of Beachy Head in East Sussex. This chalk was formed during the Cretaceous period over 100 million years ago and represents the southern remnant of a once extensive dome of chalk which was eroded during the Tertiary period (Natural England, 2015b, p.12).

3.3.4 The superficial geology of the South Downs NCA within the study area is characterised by both Head deposits, which comprise coarse to fine-grained materials that accumulated down-slope in the Chalk valleys and formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, and Clay-With-Flints Formation which formed up to 23 million years ago in the Neogene and Quaternary Periods and are a similarly detrital accumulation of materials (British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

3.3.5 The South Downs NCA is topographically diverse and physical, historical, and economic influences have created a complex landscape. Significant areas of this NCA have been formed and maintained by human activity such as agriculture and forestry (Natural England, 2015b, p.3).

3.3.6 The NCA contains the principal rivers of the Arun, Adur, Cuckmere, and Ouse, which create wide U-shaped valleys with steep sides and flat alluvial flood plains, mostly open arable and grasslands fields enclosed by the 16th century, in the eastern half of the downs (Natural England, 2015b, p.7).

3.3.7 Settlement away from the coast is sparse and concentrated in the river valleys, with the more elevated areas settled with scattered farmsteads (Natural England, 2015b, p.11).

3.4 Hampshire Downs

3.4.1 The project is located along the eastern edge of the Hampshire Downs NCA, which is part of the central southern England Chalk belt. This NCA is delineated from the Thames Basin NCA to the north and the Wealden Greensand NCA to the east by a steep scarp face, though the majority of the area is an elevated open and rolling landscape which extends to encompass part of the North Wessex Down Area of



Outstanding Natural Beauty in the northwest and part of the South Downs National Park in the south east.

- 3.4.2 A total of approximately 24km of the project is within this NCA with the project running from just north of West Meon up to near Alton, where it is met by the Wealden Greensand NCA which encompasses the project until Upper Froyle where it again enters the Hampshire Downs NCA until just south of Crondall.

Geology

- 3.4.3 The Hampshire Downs are an elevated block of Middle and Upper Cretaceous Chalk that rises to 297m above sea level in the northwest from where it descends gradually to approximately 100m to 150m in the south. This bedrock was deposited in a warm, shallow, tropical sea between 75 and 90 million years ago. A small outlier of the red-mottled clays of the Reading Beds occurs at East Stratton, representing the youngest rock in the area (Natural England, 2014c).
- 3.4.4 The superficial geology of the Hampshire Downs NCA within the study area is very similar to that found within the South Downs NCA. It is primarily characterised by both Head deposits, which comprise coarse to fine-grained materials that accumulated down-slope in the Chalk valleys and formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, and Clay-With-Flints Formation which formed up to 23 million years ago in the Neogene and Quaternary Periods and are a similarly detrital accumulation of materials (British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

- 3.4.5 The majority of this NCA is characterised as '*an elevated, open, rolling plateau landscape dominated by large arable fields with low hedgerows on thin chalk soils, scattered woodland blocks (mostly on clay-with-flint caps) and shelterbelts*' (Natural England, 2014c, p.3). This creates a strong sense of enclosure, which is in contrast to the arable downland, which has an open, exposed with open skies and long-distance views. The relatively narrow, steep sided valleys of the rivers Itchen and Test cut through the high, chalk landscape (Natural England, 2014c).

3.5 Wealden Greensand

- 3.5.1 The long, curved belt of the Wealden Greensand runs across Kent, parallel to the North Downs and on through Surrey. Within the study area, it moves south alongside the Hampshire Downs before curving back eastwards to run parallel with the South Downs in West Sussex. This Greensand ridge partially encircles the adjoining Low Weald NCA to the east, while its outer edge is rimmed by the Chalk outcrops of the North and South Downs, and the Hampshire Downs in the west. It is at this most western point, near to Alton, that the Wealden Greensand NCA encompasses a relatively small section (c. 5km) of the project. The ridge affords far-reaching views over the Low Weald, South Downs and London.

Geology

- 3.5.2 The oldest bedrock within the Wealden Greensand NCA comprise the Cretaceous Lower Weald Clay Formation. This is overlain by the Lower Greensand Group and



the Gault and Upper Greensand Formations. The complete geological sequence varies in age from approximately 125 to 100 million years old (Natural England, 2013, p.11). The Upper Greensand also has outcrops of calcareous sandstone ('malmstone') which are found in Hampshire and West Sussex. The British Geological Survey also records a number of chalk formations within this NCA.

- 3.5.3 Superficial deposits across the NCA include river gravels and sediments with associated terraced and windblown silts and sand producing loess filling Late Pleistocene gullies. Specifically within the study area, superficial geology is characterised by Head deposits that formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, which comprise coarse to fine-grained materials that accumulated down-slope in the Chalk valleys, and Clay-With-Flints Formation which formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods and are a similarly detrital accumulation of materials but are found capping high ground. An Alluvial sediment formed up to 2 million years ago and River Terrace Gravels formed up to 3 million years ago are also recorded, both of which are associated with the River Wey (British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

- 3.5.4 The highest point within the Wealden Greensand NCA is 294m above sea level and the lowest point is 0.20m below sea level. The greensand ridge is highest in the west, becoming lower with a gentle slope towards the east. Leith Hill in Surrey is a notable high point (Natural England, 2013).
- 3.5.5 The long, narrow belt of Greensand is typified by scarp-and-dip slope topography and there is a sense of intimacy created by the undulating topography (Natural England, 2013, p.6). To the west, such as in Hampshire, the landscape also has a diverse character, ranging '*from the more or less parallel sandstone ridges to the steep and dramatic scarp slopes, and the rounded clay vales containing river valleys with broad plains*' (Natural England, 2013, p.8).
- 3.5.6 Near to the project, from Hampshire and into Surrey, the slopes become steeper and are typically densely wooded. Typically, Greensand soils have not been as extensively cleared for agriculture as some other areas as they are more nutrient-poor, and many ancient woodlands have survived on the steeper slopes in fragmented patches. (Natural England, 2013, p.11).

3.6 Thames Basin Heaths

- 3.6.1 Approximately 32km of the project is within this NCA extending from near Crondall in the south, crossing by Farnborough and Frimley, and then on to near Chertsey and Addlestone to the north.

Geology

- 3.6.2 Chalk, which was deposited during the Cretaceous Period 95 to 65 million years ago, is the oldest geology in the Thames Basin Heaths NCA (Natural England, 2014b, p.9). The base geology within the study area comprises sand, silt and clay formations which were laid down in the Palaeogene period between 34 and 56 million years ago when the area was dominated by shallow seas (British Geological



Survey, 2018). Around 40 million years ago, the underlying Chalk was subject to massive earth movements which created the bowl shape of the London Basin by folding the bedrock (Natural England, 2014b, p.9).

- 3.6.3 During the Quaternary period, river systems created by the ice sheets to the north cut down the base geology to create river valleys and, in the process, deposited sands and gravels (Natural England, 2014b, p.9 & 25). Superficial deposits within the study area are linked to these formation processes and comprise the sands and gravels associated with river terrace deposits and gravel formations, as well as Head deposits (detrital materials accumulated from hill wash). There are also alluvium and peat formations which have accumulated in wet environments (British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

- 3.6.4 The Thames Basin Heaths lies in the London Basin and is one of several NCAs lying within this geological syncline – a concave fold with the oldest sediments at its periphery. This creates a bowl-like topography with the higher 'rim', which is situated to the west (in the North Downs NCA) and south (in the Hampshire Downs NCA), creating vantage points across into the lower-lying Thames Basin Heaths (Natural England, 2014b, 5).

3.7 Thames Valley

- 3.7.1 Approximately 8km of the project extends into this NCA from near Chertsey and Addlestone north towards the project's terminus at the West London Terminal storage facility in Hounslow.

Geology

- 3.7.2 The Thames Valley is situated in the western part of the London Basin and defined by chalk hills to the south and the north. As with the Thames basin heaths, the oldest geology is chalk which was deposited during the Cretaceous Period 95 to 65 million years ago (Natural England, 2014b, p.9). This is overlain by clays and sands deposited during the Cenozoic era; including the London Clay Formation clay and the Bagshot Formation and Claygate Member silts and sands situated within the study area (British Geological Survey, 2018).
- 3.7.3 Much of the Thames Valley NCA superficial geology was deposited by the Thames as it altered its course during various warming and cooling events. These mainly comprise complex sequences of sands and gravels which were laid out during the Quaternary period (Natural England, 2014b, p.9). Within the study area these deposits comprise Alluvium and Langley Silt Member silt and Shepperton Gravel Member, Kempton Park Gravel Formation, and Taplow Gravel Formation sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, 2018).

Topography

- 3.7.4 The Thames Valley is a low-lying area which form the main western approach into London. The topography is defined by the sweeping meanders of the main rivers and by major arterial transport routes; in particular, the River Thames which



'provides a unifying feature through a very diverse landscape of urban and suburban settlements, infrastructure networks, fragmented agricultural land, historic parks, commons, woodland, reservoirs and extensive minerals workings' (Natural England, 2014b, p.3).



4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Early Prehistoric (c. 950 000 BP – 4000 BC)

- 4.1.1 The start of the Palaeolithic period in Britain is defined by '*the earliest hominin presence as reflected in lithic artefacts*' (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.2); which is currently, dated to 950 000–850 000 BP. The movement of peoples during this period is heavily influenced by periods of extreme climate change and these earliest finds appear to represent those isolated and rare migration attempts which occurred during warmer periods. Population densities continued to flourish and decline at various times over the thousands of years, with end of the Last Glacial Maximum at approximately 13 000 BP. Once the ice sheets began to retreat, it opened the way for modern humans to return to Britain. The majority of finds from this period have been found in topsoil or through gravel extraction, rather than in their original context (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.61).
- 4.1.2 The Thames and its tributaries are believed to be a focus for prehistoric humans with the move into the upper valleys and downland occurring later; stone tools found in the Thames Basin suggests that humans were present in this region from approximately 500 000 years ago (Natural England, 2014b, p.9). Similarly, further south, there is a rich concentration of Palaeolithic finds within the terrace deposits of the now extinct Solent River and its tributaries of the Avon, Test, Itchen and Hamble (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.39).
- 4.1.3 The great antiquity and dispersed nature of early prehistoric peoples means that sites of this date are extremely rare and highly significant. The potential for a Palaeolithic site is reliant on the presence of Pleistocene sediments (Hey & Hind, 2014). In Hampshire these deposits comprise: High-level/plateau gravels, Residual (Clay-With-Flints), Brickearth: (a) Head/valley, Head/solifluction gravels, and Marine littoral (raised beach, intertidal/estuarine) sediments (Hey & Hind, 2014 p.31). The Wey terraces around Farnham have also been important deposits for Palaeolithic studies although much has been lost in early gravel extraction (Bird, 2006, p.8).
- 4.1.4 The Mesolithic period (which started around 10 000 BP) was similarly characterised by mobile hunter-gatherer groups using lithic tools. The climate had become more temperate which led to an increase in woodland flora and fauna (Hey & Hind, 2014 p.69). Sites of this date also tend to be concentrated within river valley corridors, but fieldwork in East Hampshire has recorded Mesolithic finds on the chalk downs and in Clay-With-Flint deposits adjacent to the Wealden Greensand, which suggests that Mesolithic peoples were utilising the resources available in the wooded upland environments (Young, Royall & Trevarthen, 2008, p.80). The Greensand area of Hampshire is in fact one of the best-known Mesolithic landscapes in Britain and has provided the assemblage for national flint chronologies for the period (Hey & Hind, 2014 p.61).
- 4.1.5 General priorities within Regional Research Frameworks for this period include establishing a better understanding of the formation and post-formation processes that effect preservation in the archaeological record and which can aid in predictive modelling for the discovery and investigation of sites (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.53-54). There is also an overarching interest in establishing a better understanding of the



varied landscapes during this time and the relationship between these and human activity (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.84).

4.2 Later Prehistoric (4000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.2.1 The Later Prehistoric period comprises the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. From the Neolithic period onwards, the population became more settled (Hey & Hind 2014, p.87) and agricultural practices, and activities such as tree clearance, were in use alongside the traditional hunter-gathering (Hey & Hind 2014, p.89). For example, the creation of the heathland within the Thames Basin Heaths NCA is thought to have been created within the Bronze Age through the expansion of farming and grazing onto less fertile soils (Natural England, 2014b, p.10; Bird, 2006, p.9). Barrows, or burial mounds or tumuli, are a notable archaeological remains which date to this period. The most common type are bowl barrows which comprise circular mounds of earth and/or stone constructed over one or more burials.
- 4.2.2 Activity during this period appears to remain focused around the river valleys; however, there is a larger exploitation of the environment overall and some of the most highly visible evidence for human activity – i.e. Neolithic and Bronze Age barrow monuments and Iron Age hill forts – is situated on prominent upland locations. It is recognised that our understanding of these features along ‘ridgeways’ is partially the result of a preservation bias and that the overall distribution is more likely related to important river valleys (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.89). Regardless, the later land use in areas of raised chalk has afforded these monuments a higher level of protection than those in the lowland, and they are both more likely to remain intact and more visible in these regions. This combination of high visibility and high preservation has contributed to a geographical bias towards chalkland sites in the study of this period (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.119); for example, within the Hampshire Downs, Neolithic long barrows are noted as being found primarily in the remnant chalk grasslands of the northerly scarp (Natural England, 2014c). Surrey is considered unusual in the south of England for its high frequency of heathland barrows (Bird, 2006, pp.31-32).
- 4.2.3 The Iron Age period sees a continuation of the Bronze Age trend towards increased settlement, with large settlements (*oppida*), hill forts, and more rural settlements with surrounding field systems all represented in the archaeological record. Banjo enclosures, which are small round enclosures with a long entranceway giving the appearance of a banjo are believed to represent settlement sites, potentially of high status, are notable archaeological sites dating to this period. By the end of the Iron Age much of Hampshire had been intensively settled and farmed and many of the Late Iron Age sites, such as that at Winchester, continued to be occupied into the Roman period (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.146). Surrey also has a comparably high density of hill forts in relation to the probable low population (Bird, 2006, p.35), though there is no evidence of the larger fortified *oppida* settlements and a general lower level of settlement evidence overall, which may be the result of poor preservation and difficulty in identifying hut sites (Bird, 2006, p.36).
- 4.2.4 The main exception to the trend towards increased expansion and occupation is within the Wealden Greensand NCA, which records a peak of activity during the Bronze Age, but may then have been considered marginal land after that point (Hey



& Hind, 2014, p.89). It has been hypothesised that overuse of the Greensand within the Bronze Age lead to the heathland environment and a subsequent change in land use (Bird, 2006, p.38).

4.2.5 Regional Research Framework topics for these periods cover a wide span of themes which include:

- better identification and characterisation of Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlement sites and the reasons for increases in the intensity of settlements and changes in settlement patterns/locations from the Bronze Age to Iron Age;
- increased understanding of burial monument types and dates and their relationship to settlement, as well as the reasons for the decline of funerary monuments in the Iron Age;
- patterns of land use and the relationship of peoples with the surrounding environment, including the development of industry and communication networks; and
- developing a better understanding of the drivers and inhibitors of change (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.111-114 & pp.149-153).

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

4.3.1 The Roman invasion of Britain began in AD 43 and within approximately seven years the southeast was conquered (Perring and Brigham 2000, 120). Despite the specificity of the date used to demarcate the start of the Roman period, in reality there is no clear archaeological boundary between the Iron Age and Roman periods (Hey & Hind 2014, p.157), but during the course of the Roman period, there is a significant change in the archaeological record.

4.3.2 The Roman period in Britain is the earliest for which there is a written historical record in addition to archaeological remains providing information about the past. It also saw the development of more nucleated, urban centres. With the development of these major settlements came the establishment of the hinterland, including market towns, more rural villas and hinterland religious sites such as temples and burial grounds, and the industrialisation and infrastructure, such as road networks, needed to support these populations. There was also a continued military presence, reflected in Roman forts and the establishment of army camps.

4.3.3 London, which was known as *Londinium*, was established as a port on the Thames which occupied broadly the same position as it does today (Perring and Brigham 2000, p.120 & 125). As before, the Thames was used as a strategic route way and provides a focus for human activity. The Thames Valley NCA incorporates a settlement at Staines, but overall there was a limited number of major settlements in Surrey during the Roman period and the area of the project that lies within this NCA is characterised more as a rural hinterland.

4.3.4 Further afield from London, there is a pattern of larger urban centres emerging. For example, the major urban centre of *Calleva Atrebatum* (near the modern town of Silchester to the north of the project) had been established by the end of the 1st century AD (Natural England, 2014b) and Winchester, known as *Venta Belgarum*, was established as a regional capital (*civitas*). The market towns at Havant and



Wickham were also established in this period, as was a fort at *Clausentum* (which may have been located at Bitterne near to Southampton) which was established to protect the coast (Natural England, 2014a, p.9).

- 4.3.5 Broad themes of research for this period for Hampshire within the Solent Thames Regional Research Framework are *'the origins and development of complex society in southern Britain at the end of the 1st millennium BS, the nature of Roman provincial society in 'lowland' Britain through the prism of town and its associated, rural hinterland or civitas, and, thirdly, the transition to post-Roman, complex society in southern England in the second half of the 1st millennium AD'* (Hey & Hind, 2014 p.155). A full Regional Research Framework has not yet been established for the South East region, however, the broad themes from within the Solent Thames framework are relevant throughout the area covered by the project.

4.4 Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.4.1 The Early medieval period is also often referred to as the 'Saxon' or 'Anglo-Saxon' period. The period is characterised by small settlements comprising timber-framed and sunken-featured buildings or more urban settlements which often lie beneath modern towns (Hey & Hind 2014, p.185). Unsurprisingly, these settlements are often not preserved well within the archaeological record and can be difficult to detect. It is the inhumation cemeteries of this period which often provide a dense concentration of more wealthy, and therefore often more noted, archaeological remains.
- 4.4.2 The Early medieval period overall is often characterised as one of decreased urbanism, or of a trend towards decline, abandonment, and intermittent occupation of sites. With this comes a question of the ethnicity of population groups and the influence of early Germanic populations (Hampshire County Council, 2012). Continuity and discontinuity from the Roman period through to the medieval period and into the present day is therefore a relevant research topic; particularly in regard to elements such as settlement and field patterns, communication networks, and parish boundaries (Hampshire County Council, 2012, p.37). For example, within the Hampshire Downs NCA, *'much of the framework of the modern-day land divisions was established, along with the beginning of settlements focused in the upper valleys. A notable surviving feature of this early pastoral farming is the 'ladder' field system that links valley-bottom meadows with woodland and cleared downs on higher ground, many of the boundaries surviving as banks, ditches and parish boundaries'* (Natural England, 2014c, p.10).
- 4.4.3 The need for further agricultural land led to further clearances of woodland, often into irregular shaped fields known as 'assarts'. For example, within the Hampshire Downs NCA it is estimated that up to 50% of the woodland had been cleared by this time and legal protection of forested hunting grounds began to be established (Natural England, 2014c, p.10).
- 4.4.4 Across Regional Research Frameworks, continuity and discontinuity between Roman and Early medieval settlement patterns and land use is a major topic, as is the development and continuity or decline of Early medieval settlement and land use across the period and into the medieval.



4.5 Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 4.5.1 The medieval period began with the Norman conquest of England and Wales in AD 1066. This conquest resulted in significant architectural and political change reflected in the building of castles and other defensive structures in addition to churches and cathedrals, many of which survive as standing structures. Other industries – such as ceramic production, including bricks and tiles, cloth production, tanning, metalworking, salt-making, and milling – are well evidenced in the medieval period through archaeological remains and documentary evidence (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.249).
- 4.5.2 The Domesday book is a survey of England completed in 1086 under William the Conqueror which provides an invaluable resource as a snapshot of hamlets, towns and villages that existed at this time. Hampshire overall is recorded as a place of significant activity in the medieval period. Recorded together with the Isle of Wight, Hampshire contains the greatest comparative number of parishes (349), markets (61), castles (35) and abbeys (over 70) in the Solent Thames Region (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.235). Within the Hampshire Downs NCA, Winchester remained a prominent town from the Early medieval period and became a centre for education and religious activity and, within the South Hampshire Lowlands NCA, Portsmouth overtook Southampton as the main port on the south coast (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.241). Within the Thames Basin Heaths NCA, the medieval market towns providing for the dispersed farms and hamlets included Newbury, Odiham, Kingsclere and Reading. Some developed from Saxon royal estate centres, while other (such as Newbury) were planned 'new towns' (Natural England, 2014b). Within the South Hampshire Lowlands NCA the medieval period saw the establishment of settlements such as at Bishop's Waltham, where the bishops of Winchester held an estate, and Netley and Romsey where abbeys were founded.
- 4.5.3 The division and use of agricultural land also changed significantly during the medieval period but was rooted in the historical land use patterns. For example, within the South Downs NCA, some Roman land units were developed into the basis for large, wealthy medieval estates. These were predominantly owned by the church, with much of the land held by monastic institution up to the 16th century and the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The land then came under the ownership of various lords which lead to the creation of impressive country houses and parks concentrated in the central downs (Natural England, 2015b, p.13).
- 4.5.4 The continued growth of the major cities, such as London, increased the need for hinterland agriculture, industry, infrastructure and settlement. For example, in its natural state the River Thames would have been shallow and meandering and would easily have flooded across many miles of flood plain. As settlement spread, these wetlands were drained and the river corridor was modified to allow easier navigation (Natural England, 2015a, p.9). Furthermore:

by the 15th century large tracts of woodland were managed to provide timber, charcoal and oak bark. Commercial activities on the Thames included fishing (particularly eel trapping), coppicing willows and osiers, and the operation of watermills for flour production, paper production and metal beating.



Following the construction of Richmond Palace and Hampton Court Palace during Tudor times, the landscape began to evolve as successive aristocratic families moved to the area or adapted their medieval estates in the modern style. Great houses were constructed along the river amid the water meadows and woodland. (Natural England, 2015a)

4.5.5 Regional Research Framework topics are varied, but overall themes include:

- the chronology of development and character of field systems and their relationship to settlement and the establishment of industry-specific land types (e.g. water meadows, fishponds, deer parks and rabbit warrens);
- increasing understanding of settlement types and patterns, such as the origins and nature of nucleated village settlement, manorial sites, and towns as well as village shrinkage and abandonment;
- enhancing research of specific built environments such as rural buildings, urban buildings (such as inns, warehouses and housing), monastic houses, and parish churches;
- a better understanding of industrial production sites and the associated technology; and
- the development of transport and communication infrastructure. (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.255-260).

4.6 Post Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1901)

4.6.1 The Post medieval period was a time of considerable social, economic and political change. The beginning of the period saw substantial changes linked to the Reformation, when the Church of England was established and replaced Roman Catholicism as the state religion (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.261). Southampton and Portsmouth continued to be used as ports and Winchester remained as a large urban settlement despite its earlier significant religious associations. Industrialisation towards the end of the period mechanised many previously manual tasks. This industrialisation resulted in a change in the distribution of the population through a process of urbanisation, which can, for the first time, be properly evidenced through widespread and detailed historic mapping.

4.6.2 The enclosure of fields had started in the medieval period, but the practice became widespread during the Post medieval period and carried out through agreements or parliamentary act (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.264). The installation of mass-produced ceramic land drains allowed previously waterlogged land to be become productive for agricultural use, particularly the clay soils along the Thames Valley (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.268). Further water management can be seen through the creation of water meadows, such as those along the rivers Test, Itchen, and Meon which were developed from the 17th century onwards (Natural England, 2014a, p.10).

4.6.3 The Post medieval period saw an economic shift towards manufacturing and trade facilitated by the industrial revolution (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.261). London became not only the capital city of England but of the British Empire. The workforce required to support manufacturing resulted in nucleated settlements (particularly in



Hampshire), although throughout the majority of the period agriculture continued to employ a significant portion of the population (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.270).

- 4.6.4 The 18th and 19th centuries also saw significant developments in transport infrastructure. During the 18th century canals were built across England to facilitate the transport of large quantities of goods; for example, the project crosses the Basingstoke canal which was completed in 1794 (Basingstoke Canal Society, 2013; Hey & Hind, 2014, p.274). In the 19th century many railway lines were built both as branch lines and mainlines between larger cities. For example, the arrival of the railways connected the port of Southampton to London which opened up new opportunities for economic growth and new towns (Natural England, 2014a, p.10). The Thames itself continued to act as the primary means of transportation between London and the west until the 19th century. The Great Western Railway mainline, which ran through the area (and, in the Modern period the completion of the M4 along a similar route in 1971) ensured that the Thames Valley NCA continued to benefit as a communications corridor (Natural England, 2015a, p.10).
- 4.6.5 Regional Research Framework topics for this period are highly varied dependent on the archaeological resource and area in questions; some common areas of focus include:
- influences on developments in landscapes and land use, such as the impact of large towns on their hinterlands, social and economic forces responsible for the development of parks and gardens, and the impact of industry;
 - understanding social hierarchy and administrative organisation such as the use of decoration and symbology and material culture manifestations of social, economic, and cultural/racial variations; and
 - better integration of documentary and archaeological evidence, including that from building recording (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.287-290).

4.7 Modern (AD 1901 – Present)

- 4.7.1 The archaeology of the early part of the modern period was heavily shaped by the First and Second World Wars (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.277). The influence of these wars in the south-east of England was profound as naval and military activity were organised near to London (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.270-271). The creation of the Royal Air Force (RAF) in the early modern period resulted in the establishment of a number of airfields in the southeast of England which were particularly active during the Second World War (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.278). The Thames Basin NCA in particular evidences this militarised history – as livestock grazing on heathland areas declined, this marginal land constituted one of the largest and most continuous areas of uninhabited, undulating heathland in England, and it attracted military uses which prevented other development (Natural England, 2014b, p.11).
- 4.7.2 Continued urbanisation during the Modern period has led to an increased need to designate and define special landscapes in order to afford them specific legal protection. For example, within the South Downs NCA, the area's semi-natural chalk grasslands, woodlands and wetland habitats were further diminished during the post-war period through agricultural intensification. In 1962, the special scenic qualities of East Hampshire were formally recognised through designation as Areas



of Outstanding Natural Beauty and in 2009 there was further recognition of the area's importance for access and recreation and scenic beauty with the designation of the South Downs as a National Park (Natural England, 2015b).

- 4.7.3 Research Framework Topics related to the modern period tend to be related to specific interest areas such as military or industrial and often focus on the recording or preservation of the built environment. This may also include relating heritage assets to documentary sources and oral testimony (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.287-290).



5 Baseline Conditions

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 From the sources identified in section 2.3, a total of 1294 heritage assets were identified within the study area of which 1061 are non-designated and 233 are designated. A further 402 designated heritage assets were identified beyond the study area but within 1km of the Order Limits. A total of 1696 heritage assets have therefore been included in historic environment baseline.

5.1.2 A summary of the value of all heritage assets is presented in Table 5.1. No heritage assets were assessed to be of very high or unknown value.

Table 5.1: Summary of the Value of Heritage Assets

Sub-Topic \ Value	Unknown	Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Total
Archaeological Remains	0	360	283	166	23 (including 22 Scheduled Monuments)	832
Historic Buildings	0	1	136	578 (including 557 Grade II Listed Buildings and 20 Conservation Areas)	31 (including 6 Grade I Listed Buildings, 24 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 1 Grade II Listed Building)	746
HLT and Historically Important Hedgerows	1	16	70 (including 18 Historically Important Hedgerows)	26	5 (all Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens)	118
Total	1	377	489	770	59	1696

5.1.3 Full details of all heritage assets are presented in Appendix 9.3 Historic Environment Gazetteer while the locations of archaeological remains are shown on Figure A9.1.1, historic buildings on Figure A9.1.2 and HLT on and Figure A9.1.3.

5.2 Archaeological Remains

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 832 archaeological remains were considered as part of the baseline. Of these:

- 23 (including 22 Scheduled Monuments) have been assessed to be of high value;
- 166 have been assessed to be of medium value;
- 283 have been assessed to be of low value; and
- 360 have been assessed to be of negligible value.



- 5.2.2 No archaeological remains within the baseline have been assessed to be of 'very high' or 'unknown' value.

Archaeological Remains of High Value

- 5.2.3 A total of 23 archaeological remains assessed to be of high value have been included within the baseline. These include 22 archaeological remains designated as Scheduled Monuments.
- 5.2.4 Four Bowl Barrows on West End Common (Asset 792; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 9 and 10) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and comprise four bowl barrows with a single ditch surrounding them which are situated on semi-elevated semi-wooded heathland. These four contiguous barrows are an outstanding example of a nationally rare form and the only example of its kind in Surrey. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 792 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.5 The Bowl Barrow at New England, West End Common (Asset 793; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 9 and 10) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. This archaeological site comprises a roughly circular bowl barrow surrounded by a ditch. The barrow measures 16m long by 1m high. It has been partially disturbed by a public bridleway. The ditch has become infilled but survives as a buried feature and measures up to 2m wide. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 793 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.6 The Bowl Barrow 150m North-West of Pipers Green Stud (Asset 885; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11 and Photograph 9.1.7) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and comprises a bowl barrow surrounded by a well-preserved ditch and a mound which is approximately 30m in diameter and 1.8m high. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 885 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.7 The Bowl Barrow 80m North-West of Flutters Hill (Asset 891; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. This archaeological site comprises an oval bowl barrow surrounded by a ditch. The barrow measures 37m north-south and 30m east-west. A driveway has cut across the eastern edge of the barrow and the surrounding ditch has become infilled but survives as a buried feature. Some remains of a bank survive outside of the ditch east of the driveway. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 891 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.8 The Bowl Barrow 200m West of Barrowhills (Asset 882; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and comprises a large, round, Bronze Age bowl barrow. It is one of the largest examples in Surrey and was originally a group of three. The three barrows are recorded on a 13th century copy of the charter of Chertsey Abbey as the 'Threm Burghen'. The 39m long and 2m high mound is surrounded by a ditch from which material was quarried to construct the monument. The ditch has become partially infilled but survives as a buried feature. A Bronze Age spearhead was discovered when one of the barrows was cut into c. 1930. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 882 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.9 The 'Bee Garden' Earthwork on Albury Bottom (Asset 858; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10 and Photograph 7.1.6) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. This archaeological site comprises a roughly oval enclosure of prehistoric date the



interior of the feature measures c. 100m in diameter. The ditch and bank measure 10m across and is an average of 1.4m high though it has suffered erosion from tracks and paths running across it. This is not a Bee Garden and is most likely a stock enclosure, possibly to contain animals on the common; the presence of two ponds, one within the enclosure and one outside of it appear to support this theory. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 858 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 5.2.10 Part of a Causewayed Enclosure, 632m North-East of Mayfield Farm (Asset 1107; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. Dating to the Neolithic period, causewayed enclosures are defined by discontinuous short lengths of banks and/or ditches separated by causeways of intact ground. Such enclosures are likely to have been used for ritual purposes, and the act of creating the enclosure is also thought to have been important. Asset 1107 comprises a double-ditched enclosure and causewayed entrance. The outer ditch encloses an area approximately four hectares with the inner ditch enclosing an area of approximately two hectares. The earthworks are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs. A geophysical survey was carried out and subsequent fieldwalking recovering a scatter of flints of predominantly Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age type. In 1988 partial excavation recovered Late Bronze Age pottery from the secondary ditch silts. The monument is similar in form to a Neolithic causewayed enclosure identified between Wraysbury and Staines. A narrow linear ditch abuts the outside of the enclosure on the north-west side and other faint rectilinear features have been identified, which are possible field boundaries. Together with surface finds of Romano-British pottery, these are likely to relate to later use and occupation of the area. This archaeological remain was placed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Registers between 2011 and 2017. The Thames Valley has one of the densest concentrations of causewayed enclosures in the country (Hey & Hind 2014, p.113); however, due to their rarity overall, their wide diversity, and their antiquity, all causewayed enclosures are considered to be nationally important. Despite partial excavation and some disturbance by cultivation, the scheduled part of the enclosure survives well. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1107 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.11 Woodcote Villa Banjo Enclosure (Asset 1690; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) comprises an Iron Age banjo enclosure which is partially within the boundary of the Bramdean Roman Villa Scheduled Monument (Asset 1108). As part of a complex site and as a heritage asset directly related to a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1690 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.12 The Enclosure in Preshaw Wood (Asset 1109; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2) comprises an Iron Age or Roman sub-rectangular enclosure that was exposed during woodland clearance in 1969. The ditch of the enclosure is extant on the north and west sides with no evidence of an internal or external bank, this may have been removed by ploughing. Further damage has been caused farm vehicles accessing the interior of the enclosure. The ditch is overgrown with scrub. Iron Age pottery and burnt flint have been recorded on the surface, however, so has Roman pottery, resulting to the two possible dates of the heritage asset. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1109 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.13 Bramdean Roman Villa (Asset 1108; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) is designated as a Scheduled Monument comprising the remains of a Roman villa on the site of an



Iron Age banjo enclosure (Asset 1690). The site was first recorded in 1823 before being excavated from 1965-1966. Excavations identified ditches, postholes and successive iterations of the villa. Artefacts recovered include, pottery dating to both periods, a Roman bronze fibula, a spindle whorl, part of a clay loom, antler tine, a granite axe, fragments of quern stone and of a cob oven. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1108 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 5.2.14 Cuckoo's Corner Roman Site, Neatham (Asset 329) and Cuckoo's Corner Roman Settlement, Neatham (Asset 337; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 5 and 6) are both designated as Scheduled Monuments. These heritage assets comprise the remains of a small Roman town located on the Silchester to Chichester Roman road. This is potentially the site of the Roman town of *Vindomi* mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary. Excavations between 1969-1979 recorded stone and wooden house structures, ditches, burials, wells, evidence of industrial production, burials, pottery, animal bones, coins and other small objects. Two defensive ditches were identified on aerial photography from 1975, potentially part of a *mansio* (an official stopping place along a Roman road) which may date to the 2nd century AD. The majority of settlement activity is dated to between the 3rd and 4th centuries AD with an estimated population of between 2750 and 3972 people in a total settlement area of approximately 14 hectares. Asset 337 was visited during the Walkover Survey on 19/07/2018 and viewed from the public right of way nearby. Visibility was hindered by overgrown vegetation at the access location, and no evidence for above ground remains was discernible as shown in Photograph 9.1.15. As Scheduled Monuments, Asset 329 and Asset 337 have been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.15 The Romano-British Site 1000yds (910m) W of East Bedfont Parish Church (Asset 1106; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. This site comprises a settlement characterised by several ring ditches, rectilinear enclosures, pits, and curvilinear features. Excavations in 1971-1972 for the Esso West London Terminal Storage Facility revealed that these archaeological remains dated to multiphase settlement in the Bronze and Iron Ages. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1106 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.16 The Earthworks on Laleham Burway (Asset 1504; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13) is designated as a Scheduled Monument. This heritage asset comprises a quadrangle enclosure with straight sides and rounded corners. An entrance is visible on the western side. The ditch and bank enclose an area of approximately 1.6ha. This heritage asset survives well despite ploughing and landscaping from the golf course which have damaged these features. It has been suggested that the earthworks may be part of a temporary Roman marching camp, evident in the uniform shape and rounded corners of the enclosure, or a medieval stock enclosure. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1504 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.17 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Cemetery (Asset 1093; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12) is a Scheduled Monument which consists of least 20 Saxon and early Christian inhumations along with a roundhouse, rectangular buildings and a sunken featured building recognised as a Saxon *grubenhause*, plus a considerable number of pits, postholes and ditches have been recorded at the site. Early Iron Ages, Saxon and medieval pottery, a Saxon coin and possible Roman bronze tweezers and pins were recovered during excavations undertaken during the late 20th and early 21st



centuries. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1093 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 5.2.18 Designated as a Scheduled Monument Chertsey Abbey: a Benedictine Monastery on the Banks of Abbey River (Asset 962; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12) comprises the remains of the Benedictine Abbey, walls, moats, banks, a cemetery, ponds, and agricultural areas. The monument is divided into three areas: the inner precinct, containing the buried remains of the church and main claustral complex and water management systems; the outer precinct, containing buried fishponds, outer court buildings, including the malthouse and bakehouse, and a cultivation area; and, an area north of the river, containing a cemetery area. The inner and outer precincts are divided by a complex of moats and earthworks. Historical records of the earliest phase of the church date from its founding in AD 666 by Erkenwald, although no archaeological evidence has been recorded of this period. In AD 871 the church was sacked by the Vikings with the Danes sacking the church again in the 10th century. The church was recolonised in the late 10th century AD. Damage sustained during the Norman conquest saw a major rebuilding programme undertaken in AD 1110 leaving us with the remains that survive today. In 1537 the abbey was dissolved and destroyed soon after. Excavation that were undertaken at the complex in the mid-19th century recorded walls and stone coffins within the inner precinct and helped to trace the layout of the claustral buildings. Further excavations in 1920s and 1930s discovered tile kilns. The most substantial excavations took place in 1954 and noted that very little of the pre-Norman invasion buildings survived and that the earliest evidence dated to the AD 1100 rebuild. Despite the post-Dissolution demolition of upstanding remains and disturbance by more recent building construction, Chertsey Abbey survives comparatively well as a rare example of an early monastic foundation. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 962 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.19 The Lomer Deserted Medieval Settlement (Asset 1141; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2 and Photograph 9.1.1) comprises earthworks, house platforms, remains of a church, sunken paths and roads. The settlement is recorded in a 10th century Saxon charter and is also mentioned in the Domesday Book. The settlement was likely deserted c. 1550. The remains are well preserved with minor erosion in places. Late Saxon and medieval pottery has been recovered from the site and Roman coins and metalwork have been recovered near the settlement by metal detecting. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1141 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.20 Barley Pound Earthworks (Asset 546; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and comprises the remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle with flintwork masonry. The motte is formed by a large bank with an outer ditch and two causewayed entrances to the north and east. There are three extant baileys; ones to the south and west consist of substantial banks and ditches, while only a faint ditch delimits the northern bailey. A potential fourth bailey was destroyed. Illegal trenching in 1974 on the motte exposed massive chalk walls, with further excavations undertaken in 1951 revealing a masonry keep. The Barley Pound Copse was first documented in AD 1221 as BERLEGH. This heritage asset was viewed from public rights of way during the Jacobs Heritage Walkover Survey on 19/09/2018 and earthworks were noted within the dense vegetation of the copse as shown in Photograph 9.1.4. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 546 has been assessed to be of high value.



- 5.2.21 Designated as a Scheduled Monument, The Earthwork at Penley (Asset 461; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 6) comprises two rectangular medieval earthworks located end to end, the remains of a building and a findspot of a handmade pot. The western, larger earthwork has an extant ditch and bank; while the smaller eastern earthwork, which was levelled by a farmer in 1945, only has two sections of ditch surviving and is visible on aerial photography. The building foundations are visible as low turf banks and parch marks within the western earthwork. The pot, which has since been lost, was uncovered during the levelling of the eastern earthwork in 1945. Despite its damaged condition, as a Scheduled Monument, Asset 461 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.22 Powderham Castle (Asset 577; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 6 and 7) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and is a small medieval motte. A circular earthwork mound surrounded by a ditch was identified in 1965 and confirmed in 1967. The banks survive to the west and north with flint foundations located along the surface. Norman pottery has been recovered from the site and excavations undertaken in 1951 identified timber revetments to the mound and a posthole. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 577 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.23 The Earthwork NW of Childown Farm on Chobham Common (Asset 895; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and consists of quadrangle earthwork enclosure defined by three banks and two ditches. The earthworks measure 55m by 64m and has slightly rounded corners with a causewayed entrance and ditches measuring 1.2m from the top of the banks. Some damage has occurred on the east-southeast side from an excavation trench of unknown date. While the use of this enclosure is uncertain, there is a suggestion it may be a medieval pig enclosure or an earlier defensive work. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 895 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.24 The Roman Camp, Matthew Arnold School's Playing Field, Staines (Asset 1019; (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13) is designated as a Scheduled Monument and comprises a double-ditched rectangular enclosure and prehistoric to Saxon period findspots. Despite its name, this is unlikely to be a Roman fort. In 1989 geophysical survey and excavation was undertaken to establish a date and the degree of survivability of features that had been identified on aerial photography. Results were inconclusive, but the feature appeared to be medieval in date. Bronze Age occupation in the area was noted at the time and again in an excavation in 1992. The 1992 excavations concluded that the ditches were likely dug in the 12th century AD and backfilled in the 14th century AD. Further geophysical survey was undertaken in 2000 to locate the Caesar's Camp earthworks as defined by William Stukeley in 1723 (Winton, 2009). Several new features were identified including a possible banjo enclosure, kiln site and possible Roman building that could not be confirmed. Stukeley's enclosure was not conclusively identified during this investigation. A watching brief in 2008 recorded Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork, along with a lesser amount of Late Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic flintwork, and occasional ceramic finds of Saxon and Roman date. As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1019 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.2.25 Designated as a Scheduled Monument, Chertsey Bridge (Asset 1036; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 11 and 12), comprises a stone bridge with cast iron ornamental panels. Built between 1780 and 1785 by James Paine, the bridge underwent minor



alterations in 1894 and had strengthening in 1991. The bridge is largely unaltered from its original form except for the installation of modern lighting. This heritage asset was visited during the Walkover Survey (03/09/2018) and is shown in Photograph 9.1.11. Chertsey Bridge is also recorded as a Grade II Listed Building (on the western side in Runnymede; Asset 1035) and a Grade II* Listed Building (on the eastern side in Spelthorne; Asset 1039). As a Scheduled Monument, Asset 1036 has been assessed to be of high value.

Archaeological Remains of Medium Value

- 5.2.26 A total of 166 archaeological remains assessed to be of medium value have been identified within the baseline.
- 5.2.27 Within the study area examples of barrows survive in varying states of preservation. Some form monument complexes made up of groups of barrows, such as Assets 1151, 1152 and 1153 and Assets 132, 139, 163 (which only survives as a cropmark) and 1156 which form two discrete groups (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3). The latter group is also associated with a potential settlement enclosure (Asset 1635). Complex archaeological remains such as these have the potential to contribute to a range of specific regional research objectives including the relationship between monuments and settlements and the development of monument complexes (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.112). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.28 Some barrows survive as isolated earthworks, including Assets 90, 100, 124 and (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2), Assets 1149, 1159, 1656 and 1661 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) and Assets 893, 886, 881 and 1415 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to burial practices in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.112) and funerary practices in the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Surrey (Bird, 2006, p.33) and therefore have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.29 Other barrows have been identified as cropmarks with the ditches that surrounded the mound visible as characteristic rings. These archaeological remains comprise Assets 71, 113, 114, 115, 121, 1146, 1565 and 1579 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2), Assets 163, 165, 170, 173, 174, 176, 177, 183, 1633 and 1639 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3), Assets 935 and 1423 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11), Assets 957, 1499 and 1502 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12) and Assets 1010, 1090, 1532 and 1511 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13). While cropmarks of barrows are relatively common across the South of England and these do not survive as well as those where the earthworks are present, they have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to burial practices in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.112) and funerary practices in the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Surrey (Bird, 2006, p.33). Based on this they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.30 Throughout the prehistoric period enclosures were used to control livestock, set one area apart from another and create boundaries around settlements and farmsteads by surrounding areas with ditches and fences. They are most commonly seen through aerial photography where the ditches are seen as cropmarks. Enclosures come in a range of sizes and shapes from circular to rectangular, or even banjo shaped. The prehistoric or potentially prehistoric enclosures within the study area



comprise Assets 65, 67, (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1), Assets 89, 112, 119, 1110, 1145, 1147, 1606, 1608, 1610, 1611, 1618, 1576, 1593, 1598, 1595 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2), Assets 172, 179, 181, 184, 1182, 1186, 1635, 1640, 1653 and 1678; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3), Assets 1200 and 1239 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 4), Assets 301 and 345 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5) and Asset 1528 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, including landscape and land use and settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.111-112 & pp.150-151) and land use and environment in Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.28, 33 & 37-38). As such they have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.2.31 Of the four settlement sites (Asset 201, 1573, 1594, 1689) identified within the study area, two (Asset 1594 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2) and Asset 201 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 4)) are of prehistoric or potentially prehistoric date. These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, in relation to settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.111-112 and pp.150-151). Based on this these archaeological remains have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.32 The size and shape of Asset 1573 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2) and Asset 1689 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) suggest that they are potentially the remains of a settlement enclosure of Late Iron Age date, which may continue in use into the Roman period. These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives in relation to the transition from the Iron Age to the Roman Period (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.179). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.33 There are two examples of dykes and boundaries within the study area, Asset 148 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) comprises an earthwork crossing a valley it and Asset 169 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) the cropmark remains of a 600m length of ditch. These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to social organisation in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, including large scale land division and the above ground form of boundaries (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.151) and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.34 Most field systems within the study area have been identified from aerial photographs and many have been mapped through the National Mapping Programme. Field systems of prehistoric or potentially prehistoric date comprise Assets 1142, 1559, 1575, 1580, 1592, 1605, 1613 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2), Assets 1642, 1685 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) and Asset 1435 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to landscape and land use in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, including the origin, development and use of field systems (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.150) and land use and environment in Bronze Age and Iron Age Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.33 & 37-38). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.35 Asset 1007 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12), Asset 1008 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13), and Asset 1451 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) comprise peat deposits which have been sampled at these locations and were shown to contain environmental and



archaeological material that helped to our understanding of the landscape and land use of the area in the prehistoric period. Regardless of period, advances in palaeoenvironmental evidence can contribute to research framework topics aimed at defining the nature of the local landscape and land-use, our understanding of food procurement, and enhancing the chronological framework (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.17-18; Bird, 2006, pp.73-74). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

5.2.36 The sites of seven potential Roman or Romano-British villas have been identified within the study area comprising:

- Stephen's Castle Down (Asset 94; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2). The interpretation of this site as Roman villa was based on the discovery of a tessellated floor and other building material;
- Site of Romano-British Villa, Neatham Manor (Asset 1257; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5). This possible Romano-British villa with a mosaic floor was discovered by the gardener while laying tile drains;
- Site of Roman Villa, Glade Farm (Asset 466; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6). This one room of Romano-British villa site was excavated in the mid-20th century and further work suggests a range of at least two further buildings linked by a wall are present;
- Site of Roman Villa, South West of Coldrey House (Asset 1278; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6). This comprises three walls of a Roman stone building, which were excavated in 1955. The skeleton of a young girl was found during the excavation of the building;
- Putative Roman Villa (Asset 1299; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 7). This heritage asset comprises a Roman villa which is recorded as having been found here in 1840;
- Roman Villa North of Barley Pound Farm (Asset 523; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 7). The remains of a Roman mosaic floor were revealed by ploughing in 1817 and further ploughing has brought more tesserae to the surface, which were seen scattered across the field in 1956 and 1967. Two adjoining rooms were also found, and foundations can be seen to continue into adjacent fields; and
- Roman Tessellated Floor: 44 Edinburgh Drive, Staines (Asset 1048; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13).

5.2.37 These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives in the Roman period, including to Roman settlement patterns and economies. In particular, they relate to those topics regarding the differential pattern of development and decline of villas within a chalkland environment and the associated reorganisation of the rural landscape and the relationship between nucleated settlements and associated nearby villas (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.180-181; Bird, 2006, pp.43-44). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

5.2.38 Further settlement evidence related to the Roman period is represented by Roman Occupation at Manor Cottages, Neatham (Asset 1259; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5). This site comprises a number of pits, buildings, post holes, wells and roads



suggesting occupation from the mid-2nd to the late 4th centuries AD, probably representing 'ribbon development' along the Silchester-Chichester road (Asset 1534). This archaeological site has the potential to contribute to regional research framework topics related to the development and nature of Roman settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.181) and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.2.39 Three hamlets within the study area have their origins within the Early medieval or medieval period Hamlet of Ashton (Asset 1129; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2), Addlestone Village (hamlet) (Asset 1421; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) and Styvinton, a possible Planned Saxon Hamlet, Chertsey (Asset 1468; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives relating to the origin and nature of settlements (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.257) and to land use and environment and settlement in medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.57-59). These hamlets have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.40 There are two possible deserted medieval settlements or deserted medieval villages (DMV) of medium value within the study area. Possible DMV, South of Cross Lanes Farm (Asset 1128; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1) and a possible Deserted Medieval Settlement, Southwood (Asset 653; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 8). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives relating to the origin and nature of village settlements and their subsequent shrinkage and abandonment including landscape and land use and the nature of dispersed settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.257) and to land use and environment and settlement in medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.57-59).
- 5.2.41 There are two potential moated sites within the study area: Possible Moated Site (Asset 1282; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6) and Possible Moated Site at Hardwick Court Farm (Asset 927; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11). While the ditches at Asset 1282 may have been damaged when silt was removed in the 1990s these archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives, including landscape and land use and the nature of dispersed settlement in the medieval period (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.256-257) and to land use and environment and settlement in medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.57-59). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.42 There are three potential manor sites or manorial complexes within the study area. The site of the 16th century Durley Manor is located at Durley Manor Farm (Asset 64; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1). While the original manor was partially demolished and replaced by the farm buildings parts of the structure survive. Tuncheaunts Farm is the possible site of the Manor House, Truncheaunts (Asset 312; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5). Within Monk Wood is an earthwork enclosure with subdivisions which may represent a possible medieval manorial complex (Asset 1245; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives for the later medieval period, including landscape and land use and the nature of dispersed settlement, the origins of manorial site, the character of the sites, and the character and status of the manorial buildings (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.256-257) and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.



- 5.2.43 There are a number of farms across the study area that have their origins in the medieval period. Very often the evidence is cartographic or documentary, but in some cases there are historic buildings that can provide additional data evidence for the buried archaeological remains of the wider farm, as in the case of Hookstone Farm, West End, Chobham (Asset 810; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9) and Buckstone Farm (Asset 1372; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10), where parts of the fabric of Hookstone Farmhouse (Asset 811) and Buckstone House (Asset 838). These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to land use and environment and the place of the farm in medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.57-59). These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.44 The following farms are shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872, the Rocque's map of 1765 or are identified in the HER as referred to in medieval records:
- Maddoxford Farm (Asset 50; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1);
 - Merryfield Farm (Asset 195) and Lyeway Farm (Asset 198; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 4);
 - Pies Farm (Asset 213) and Kitwood Farm (Asset 202; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 4);
 - Bonhams Farm (Asset 343) and Brocas Farm (Asset 455; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6);
 - Brooklands Farm (Asset 797), Pankhurst Farm (Asset 1368) and Smiths Farm (Asset 1370; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9);
 - Langshot (Asset 1385), Pipers Farm (Asset 1374) and Westcroft Farm (Asset 1375; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10); and
 - Runnymede (Asset 1419) and Hatch Farm, Addlestone (Asset 990; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11).
- 5.2.45 As potential medieval farms these archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives, including landscape and land use and the nature of dispersed settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.256-257) and to land use and environment and the place of the farm in medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.57-59) and therefore has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.46 Linear Features, South of Cross Lanes Farm (Asset 1127; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1). This heritage asset comprises an area of short linear features visible on aerial photographs, some of which may form parts of enclosures. It is highly likely that these features represent the field system associated with a possible DMV (Asset 1128). Asset 1127 has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the development of field systems and their relationship to settlement (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.256) and therefore has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.47 Field System and Boundary Bank at New Park, Preshaw (Asset 1137; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2). This heritage asset comprises a Neolithic to Roman field system and lynchet, medieval deer park and wood bank, and a medieval to Modern parish boundary at New Park. This site has the potential to contribute to regional research



objectives regarding the changes in land use across the Neolithic to medieval periods. Specific topics these remains may address include the creation and development of Neolithic field systems (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.111-112) and medieval deer parks (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.256). Based on this Asset 1137 has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.2.48 Possible medieval pottery kilns (Asset 1429; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) were identified by geophysical survey in Victory Park, Addlestone. Medieval pottery kilns have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the development of the medieval pottery industry (Bird, 2006, p.59; Weekes, 2012, pp.18-20) and this site has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.49 Neatham Manor (Asset 1256; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5) comprises the site of a medieval grange at Neatham owned by Waverley Abbey which has the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives, including the built environment and ceremony, religion and ritual in particular barns and granges (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.258). Asset 1256 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.50 A Medieval Cross Base (Asset 395) and Medieval Stone Stile (Asset 434; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6) are located within the village of Froyle. As these have the potential to contribute to a range of regional research objectives, including the built environment and ceremony, religion and ritual (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.258-259) they have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.51 There are a number of farms with their origins in the Post medieval period within the study area such as:
- Bowling Green Farm, Frimley (Site of) (Asset 741) and Moor Farm, Frimley (Asset 742; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 8);
 - Steep Acre Farm (Asset 828), Home Farm, Chobham Place (Asset 841) and Burrow Hill Farm (Asset 845; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10);
 - Woods Farm (Asset 1373) and Fosters Farm (Asset 1380), (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10); and
 - France Farm, Chertsey (Asset 912), and Hersham Farm, Chertsey (Asset 1445; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11).
- 5.2.52 These archaeological remains have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to land use and environment in Post medieval Surrey (Bird, 2006, pp.73-75) and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.53 Assets 1117, 1119 and 1541 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1) comprise drainage systems of Post medieval origin which are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs and are part of a more extensive system of water meadows. Assets 1117, 1119 and 1541 therefore have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to the management of water (Hey & Hind 2014, p.256) and have therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.2.54 Semaphore Station, Semaphore Field, Chertsey (Asset 1409; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) comprises a small field which is named on the Chertsey tithe map dating to the 1840s. The fieldname may indicate a connection with communications and



therefore has the potential to contribute to regional research objectives related to the development of the communications network during the Post medieval period (Hey & Hind 2014, p.290). Asset 1409 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

Archaeological Remains of Low Value

- 5.2.55 A total of 283 archaeological remains assessed to be of low value have been identified within the baseline.
- 5.2.56 Asset 1150 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) is the remains of a barrow which has been mostly quarried away while Asset 757 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 8) which has been landscaped and covered with tarmac. Due to the poor preservation, these archaeological remains have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.57 Assets 1574, 1577, 1581 and 1607 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 2) and Asset 1693 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 3) are the fragmentary remains of field systems which due to their poor state of preservation are likely to only make a limited contribution to any specific research objectives and as such they have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.58 Two Standing Stone Circles (Asset 773; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9) comprises two possible groups of stones which form two circles located in an area of quarrying which was later used by the military and through which a vehicle testing track has recently been laid. Due to the poor preservation of Asset 773 it has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.59 The routes of 11 Roman roads have been projected across the study area, comprising:
- Winchester to Wickham (Asset 1131; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 1);
 - Neatham to Alice Holt (Asset 1535), London to Winchester (1) (Asset 1538), London to Winchester (2) (Asset 1539), and Silchester to Chichester (Asset 1534; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5);
 - London to Winchester (Possible) (Asset 1288) and Winchester to London (Asset 1533; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6);
 - Ferley Heath to Bagshot (Asset 1537) and Farley Heath to Bagshot (Asset 1536; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9); and
 - Staines to Ewell (Asset 1540) and London to Silchester (Asset 1510; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheets 13).
- 5.2.60 If these projected roads were to have in situ archaeological remains, it would have the potential to contribute to regional research agenda topics which aim to clarify the communication network during this period (in particular, the route of the London to Winchester road) and its relation to the development of settlements (Bird, 2006, p.41-42; Hey & Hind, 2014, p.2184). However, as there is no evidence for material archaeological remains for these roads, they have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.61 The Cremation Cemetery (Asset 462; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6) comprises twelve Roman cremation urns containing human bone, which were found during trench



digging in 1933. The urns found were removed, due to the damage to archaeological remains and the poor preservation Asset 462 has been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.2.62 Asset 1289 (see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6) comprises a Roman cremation burial. No further information is provided. While the HER provided no additional information this archaeological remain is within an area of known other Roman activity and can provide additional information about the potential nature of archaeology remains in the area, but due to uncertainty about the exact location and extent of the heritage asset it has been assessed to be low value.
- 5.2.63 Froyle (Asset 1273; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 6), comprises Froyle (Froli) church and two mills, which are mentioned in the Domesday Book. The only evidence for this heritage asset is documentary and no archaeological remains associated with the mill site have been found. Due to the lack of any physical remains this archaeological remain has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.64 The Possible Medieval Plough Markings, Pirbright Ranges (Asset 1363; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9) were unearthed due to a fire on Pirbright Ranges and due to their poor preservation have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.65 The site of Telegraph Station (Asset 189). This heritage asset comprises the site of Merifield Telegraph Station on Popham's London-Plymouth line (1829-31). The system operated until 1847 and the building is now demolished. If archaeological remains were present, they would likely make a limited contribution to our understanding of this heritage asset and the nature of the telecommunications system. This archaeological remain has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.2.66 There are four potential crash sites within the study area comprising:
- a WWII RAF Mosquito Aircraft (Asset 308; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 5) which came down near Westbrook Grange;
 - a WWII RAF Bristol 77 MiD Monoplane Aircraft (Asset 1417; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11) which crashed after an unexplained dive into ground at Fox Hills Estate, Ottershaw;
 - a WWII RAF D.H. Leopard Moth (Asset 770; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9) which crashed on forced landing after stalling in blizzard at Frith Barracks, Frimley; and
 - the potential crash site of a WWII RAF Hawker Hurricane 1 (Asset 826; see Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9) which crashed, after colliding with another Hurricane over Brooklands, at Pennypot Hill, Chobham.
- 5.2.67 The location of these archaeological remains is not precisely known and any surviving remains associated with the aircraft would automatically be designated a Protected Place under the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986. However, these remains, if present, are likely to be fragmentary and would make a limited contribution to our understanding of military archaeology. These archaeological remains have therefore been assessed to be of low value
- 5.2.68 The site of Frith Hill Prisoner of War Camp (Asset 765) was opened as an Enemy Alien Interment camp in September 1914 to intern civilians of German or Austrian descent. It was used intermittently until July 1916 when Frith Hill was re-open as a



working camp for 1499 P.O.Ws who were bought down from Northamptonshire to build a light railway connecting Pirbright Camp to Blackdown and Deepcut. Following completion of this work around March 1917, Frith Hill was again closed. The camp was predominantly tented, and no buildings or structures survive, and due to its poor preservation Asset 765 has been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.2.69 There are nine archaeological remains which pertain to historic landscapes which are no longer legible though may retain buried archaeological features. These archaeological remains comprise Assets 672, 772, 785, 840, 917, 1255, 1269, 1272, and 1414.
- 5.2.70 The remaining archaeological remains generally date to the Post medieval and Modern periods and comprise:
- archaeological remains associated with agriculture including banks, ponds, field boundaries and Post medieval or later field systems;
 - industrial archaeology remains associated with extractive industries, the production of charcoal and the brick and tile industries;
 - former military remains associated with World War II and in particular the defences around the barracks, camps and ranges to the south east of London; and
 - the sites of now demolished Post medieval and Modern buildings such as mill, hop kilns, houses and agricultural or light industrial stores and workshops.
- 5.2.71 Due to their poor preservation and these heritage assets would make a limited contribution to any regional research objectives these heritage assets have been assessed as being of low value.

Archaeological Remains of Negligible Value

- 5.2.72 A total of 360 archaeological remains of negligible value have been identified within the baseline, mostly comprising findspots and artefact scatters.
- 5.2.73 Of these 108 have been dated to the prehistoric period. The majority of these are findspots and artefact scatters, primarily of worked stone tools. While a single Palaeolithic hand axe (Asset 1443) has been recovered, along with Mesolithic axes such as Asset 1347, the majority date to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. Some such as Assets 215, 219, 223, 226, 229, 230, 304, 328, 331, and 340 only provide a general indication of prehistoric activity while other, such as Assets 214, 220, 222, 228, 231, 232, 303, 311, 333 and 341 which include burnt flint and Assets 233 and 292 which includes waste material left behind after a tool had been fashioned, could also indicate the presence of a temporary or permanent settlement nearby. These archaeological remains have been removed either during construction or by deliberate archaeological survey, and while their presence was indicative of the nature of archaeological remains they have little to contribute to regional research objectives, and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.74 With the increasing use of metal in the Bronze Age, the type of artefacts found as single findspots become more varied. Asset 1193 is a fragment of twisted gold that would have formed part of a torc, a large rigid neck ring worn as a symbol of wealth



and power in the Bronze Age. One unusual practice in the Bronze Age was the deliberate deposition of weapons in rivers and marshland, presumably as part of a ritual activity and a bronze spear (Asset 1470) and a bronze sword (Asset 1473) were recovered from the River Thames near Chertsey. These archaeological remains have been removed either during construction or by deliberate archaeological survey, and while they can indicate the potential of the area for unknown archaeological remains they have little to contribute to regional research objectives, and have been assessed to be of negligible value

- 5.2.75 There are 31 archaeological remains of Roman date assessed to be of negligible value. These include fragments of pottery, individual coins often found by metal detectorists and two-coin hoards (Assets 1264 and 1291). More items of jewellery such as a bronze brooch (Asset 954) and even a bronze figurine of a youth wearing a toga (Asset 984) have also been recorded within the study area. The Roman archaeological remains assessed to be of negligible value also include four sites that have been totally excavated (Assets 1462, 1463, 1513 and 1523). These archaeological remains have been removed either during construction or by and archaeological intervention, and while their presence was indicative of the nature of archaeological remains they have little to contribute to regional research objectives, and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.76 A total of 38 archaeological remains of medieval date assessed to be of negligible value include 12 findspots. Asset 302 is the result of systematic fieldwalking which collected eight fragments of medieval pottery and the other archaeological remains include sites that have been fully excavated (Assets 1011, 1016, 1050, 1338, 1457 and 1460) and more examples of pottery found during construction. These archaeological remains have been removed either during construction or by deliberate archaeological survey, and while their presence was indicative of the nature of archaeological remains they have little to contribute to regional research objectives and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.77 There are 102 Post medieval archaeological remains assessed to be of negligible value, including the sites of extractive pits or dew ponds, findspots or artefact scatters, industrial sites such as saw mills, kilns, brickworks, and potteries, ponds, and the potential remains of demolished Post medieval buildings. Due to their poor state of preservation, as examples of common archaeological remains with little evidence to contribute to regional research objectives, these heritage assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.78 There are 48 Modern archaeological remains assessed to be of negligible value, which includes removed barbed wire defences believed to date to World War II, destroyed pillboxes, landfill sites, and quarry pits. Due to their poor state of preservation, these will contribute little to regional research objectives and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 5.2.79 There are 33 archaeological remains assessed to be of negligible value of uncertain date. These include short lengths of ditch, extractive pits and unclassifiable features recorded as cropmarks, and archaeological remains uncovered during construction with no dating evidence. Due to their poor state of preservation, these will contribute little to regional research objectives, and have been assessed to be of negligible value.



Potential for the Presence of Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 5.2.80 The now extinct Solent River, which today forms the coastline of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and its tributaries (the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Hamble) have an abundance of Pleistocene fluvial sediment deposits that have been shown to contain Palaeolithic remains. A branch of the Hamble is crossed by the project both near to Bishop's Waltham and near to Boorley Green and based on this potential for the presence of unknown Palaeolithic archaeological remains within these deposits has been assessed to be moderate.
- 5.2.81 Several Mesolithic sites have been found in the river valleys of the study area, for example the Hamble and the Wey. The potential for the presence of unknown Mesolithic archaeological remains on the sand and gravel terraces and alluvial deposits associated with river valleys has been assessed to be high.
- 5.2.82 The scattered deposits of Clay-With-Flint sediments represent areas capping high ground where the surface was exposed throughout the Pleistocene period, which lead to the development of these sediments. These deposits have been known to contain Early Palaeolithic artefacts with residual Lower/Middle Palaeolithic finds, for example, from Holybourne Down just to the north of the study area (Hey & Hind, 2014, p.40 & 44). The Clay-With-Flint deposits can also contain Mesolithic and Neolithic finds within them. These are finds that have been moved from their original place of deposition by geological action and are an important area for research is to investigate whether it is possible to date artefactual material from such residual deposits. The potential for the presence of unknown Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological remains on the Clay-With-Flint sediments has been assessed to be moderate.
- 5.2.83 Head deposits found within the valleys represent sediment which has moved downslope and accumulated, and the Palaeolithic remains that they may contain have varied depositional histories and interpretive potential (Hey & Hind, 2014, pp.39-40 & pp.42-43). Despite the residual nature of these geological deposits, they have the potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the Early Palaeolithic period through to Neolithic. Given their relative rarity the potential for the presence of unknown Palaeolithic archaeological remains within these deposits has been assessed to be moderate and the potential for the presence of unknown Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological remains has been assessed to be high.
- 5.2.84 The Thames and its tributaries were a focus for prehistoric humans with evidence of human activity from approximately 500 000 years ago (Natural England, 2014b). The superficial geology is typically fluvial and has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. A relatively high number of artefacts dated to the Mesolithic period have been found within these deposits (Assets 576, 924, 925, 985, 1347) and palaeoenvironmental evidence has been recorded from peat deposits. The potential for the presence of unknown Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological remains within these deposits has been assessed to be moderate.
- 5.2.85 The study area continued to be a focus for human activity in the later prehistoric period. There are a large number of findspots which relate to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (for example, Assets 925, 926, 934, 995, 1427, and 1450). A



site at Mead Lane, Chertsey (Asset 1008) also recorded environmental samples indicative of floodplain formation, woodland and grassland, as well as cultivated ground during the Early Neolithic period. Further evidence of this nature has the potential to be recorded within nearby geological deposits. Bowl Barrows, earthworks and enclosures likely to date from the Bronze Age are also well represented on the heathland and downland (such as Assets 132, 139, 163, 792, 793, 882, 885, and 891). Within the chalk downland and Surrey heathland the potential for the presence of unknown late prehistoric archaeological remains has been assessed to be high.

- 5.2.86 Sub-rectangular Enclosure or Drainage Ditch Cropmarks (Asset 1029) and Sub-circular Enclosure and Ring Ditch Cropmarks (Asset 1049) are known to extend to within the Order Limits within Chertsey Meads. There is also a Bronze Age blade fragment recorded within the immediate area (Asset 1067). The potential for the presence of unknown Bronze Age archaeological remains within the vicinity of Chertsey Meads has been assessed to be high.
- 5.2.87 Within Laleham are an occupation site at Manor Farm (Asset 1009) and ring ditch cropmarks (Asset 1010) which date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The potential for the presence of unknown Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeological remains here have been assessed to be very high.
- 5.2.88 There is a Roman villa at Stephen's Castle Down (Asset 94) and the Prehistoric/Roman enclosures North East of Betty Mundy's Cottage (Asset 89) and in Preshaw Wood (Asset 1109). Further Roman activity can be seen through archaeological remains such as villas (Asset 466, Asset 523, and Asset 1108), a cremation cemetery (Asset 462), and numerous artefact findspots. The potential for the presence of unknown Roman archaeological remains across the chalk downlands has been assessed to be high.
- 5.2.89 There are a significant number of known archaeological remains which date to the Roman period around Alton. In particular, there are three villa sites (Asset 466, Asset 52, and Asset 1108) and Cuckoo's Corner Roman Site and Settlement in Neatham (Asset 329 and Asset 337) which represents a small town situated at the crossroads of a number of projected Roman roads from Winchester to London (Asset 1533), Silchester to Colchester (Asset 1534), and from Neatham to Alice Holt (Asset 1535). This crossroads is situated just outside of the study area to the northwest of the current A31 and it is likely that this settlement extends in all directions from the crossroads. The potential for the presence of unknown Roman archaeological remains around Alton have been assessed to be very high.
- 5.2.90 North of Crondall there are a number of projected Roman roads which are thought to cross through the study area. Artefacts and sites dated to the Roman period have also been recorded, comprising a coin (Asset 540), a brooch (Asset 954), a bronze Figure (Asset 984), and a putative Roman Villa (Asset 1299). There are also excavated features and residual finds from the Roman period which recorded during the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme (Asset 1462 and Asset 1463). Overall, the records for the Roman period within the HER are relatively few in number and the lack of a major settlement within the immediate area would indicate that this was likely to be an area of scattered low level rural activity. The potential for the presence



of unknown Roman archaeological remains north of Crondall have been assessed to be low.

- 5.2.91 Early medieval archaeological remains in the south of the study area are scarce, with only one site, the Bishops Waltham Deer Park Boundary – Park Lug (Asset 1125), dating to this period. Archaeological remains are likely to be agricultural in character and based on this assumption the potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains of Early medieval date in the south of the study area have been assessed to be low.
- 5.2.92 In the north of the study area there is more evidence for Early medieval settlement including the Scheduled Monument of Chertsey Abbey, which was a Benedictine monastery (Asset 962), along with a potential Early medieval settlement was excavated at Eelmoor Farm (Asset 1331) and limited occupation at Chertsey was recorded for this period during excavations for the Chertsey Revitalisation Scheme (Asset 1455 and Asset 1465). There is also documentary evidence for another Early medieval settlement at Styvington (Asset 1468). The potential for the presence of unknown Early medieval archaeological remains here have been assessed to be low.
- 5.2.93 Across the study area there are a relatively high number of medieval farmsteads and field systems and a small number surface scatters/findspots of medieval artefacts. These include the Motte and bailey castle (Asset 546), medieval earthworks at Penley (Asset 461), Powderham Castle (Asset 557), the medieval manorial complex at Monk Wood (Asset 1245) and the Grange at Neatham Manor (Asset 1256). However, most of sites on the chalk downland are clearly defined and given the dispersed nature of settlement the potential for the presence of unknown medieval archaeological remains on the chalk downland has been assessed to be low.
- 5.2.94 On the Surrey heathlands and closer to London the medieval period is well represented and includes agricultural remains such as plough markings (Asset 1363), industrial remains such as pottery kilns (Assets 696 and 1429) and mills (such as Asset 799), park pale and other medieval land boundaries (such as Assets 784, 1382, and 1393), ponds (such as Asset 852), a possible deserted medieval village (Asset 653), and manor houses, hamlets, and farms known from documentary evidence. As the density of known or postulated sites increases the potential for the presence of unknown medieval archaeological remains on the Surrey heathlands and towards London has been assessed to be moderate.
- 5.2.95 Post medieval and Modern archaeological remains are well represented across the study area. However, the location of most of Post medieval archaeological remains is well documented and the potential for the presence of unknown Post medieval and Modern archaeological remains has been assessed to be low.

5.3 Historic Buildings

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A total of 746 historic buildings were considered as part of the baseline. Of these:



- 31 (including 6 Grade I Listed Buildings, 24 Grade II* Listed Buildings and 1 Grade II Listed Building) have been assessed to be of high value;
- 578 (including 557 Grade II Listed Buildings and 20 Conservation Areas) have been assessed to be of medium value;
- 136 have been assessed to be of low value; and
- One historic building has been assessed to be negligible value.

5.3.2 No historic buildings within the baseline have been assessed to be of 'very high' or 'unknown' value.

Historic Buildings of High Value

5.3.3 The 31 historic buildings assessed to be of high value comprise six historic building/historic buildings designated as Grade I Listed Buildings, 24 historic buildings designated as Grade II* Listed Buildings, and one historic building designated as a Grade II Listed Building.

5.3.4 Durley Mill, Mill House (Asset 61; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 1) is a Grade II* Listed Building and comprises a former mill and mill house dates to the late 18th century and the 1875 mill wheel and other machinery are still in situ. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 61 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.5 Riversdown (Asset 125; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 2) comprises a house which was later used as a school. The building was originally a timber framed medieval hall house and was altered in the 17th and 19th centuries. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 125 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.6 Woodcote Manor (Asset 143; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 3 and 15) is Grade II* Listed Building comprises a small country house dating to the late 15th century with 17th and early 20th century alterations. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 143 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.7 Bonham's Farm House (Asset 342; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 18) is a Grade II* Listed Building which comprises a 17th century timber-framed farm house. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 342 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.8 Manor House (Asset 369; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 19), designated as is a Grade II* Listed Building, is a 17th century house built in the Queen Anne architectural style. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 369 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.9 Froyle Place (known as Gasston House) Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 391; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 19) comprises a mansion with medieval origins, although most of the structure dates to the early 17th century with 19th century alterations. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 391 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.3.10 The Church of St Mary of the Assumption Grade I Listed Building (Asset 398; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 20) comprises a 14th century parish church. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 398 has been assessed to be of high value.



- 5.3.11 Coldrey Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 458; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 21), comprises a large, timber framed 16th century house. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 458 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.12 The Church of St Mary Magdalene Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 188; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 3) is a Norman parish church originally built as a single cell in the 11th century with additions and alterations from the 13th through to the 19th centuries. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 188 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.13 Soames Place Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 193; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 3) comprises a 15th century house which was originally built as a medieval timber framed hall but has been altered and extended between the 16th and 18th centuries and which was restored in the 20th century. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 193 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.14 The Church of St Nicholas Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 254; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 17) comprises a medieval church, rebuilt following a fire in the 19th century. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 254 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.15 The Manor House Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 258; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 17) comprises a stone medieval manor house which was converted into stables in the late 16th century. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 258 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.16 Jane Austen's House Grade I Listed Building (Asset 261; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 17) is a 18th century brick house associated with the noted novelist. The house has significant historic value due to its association with the author Jane Austen who lived there between 1809 and 1817. It was here that she revised previous drafts of her earlier works, including *Pride and Prejudice*, and wrote her later novels, including *Emma* and it now operates as a museum. As a Grade I Listed Building, Asset 261 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.17 Chawton House Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 266; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 17) comprises an Elizabethan and Jacobean mansion which was extended in the 17th century and has been altered since. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 266 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.18 Cruck Cottage Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 280; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 16) comprises a brick built, late medieval hall, now a cottage. As a Grade II* Listed Building it is of national importance. Asset 280 has therefore been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.19 Manor House Farmhouse Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 281; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 16) comprises a 16th century, late medieval hall. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 281 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.20 The Church of All Saints Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 289; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 16) comprises a medieval parish church, restored in the 19th century. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 289 has been assessed to be of high value.



- 5.3.21 Silvester's Farmhouse Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 441; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 21) comprises a farmhouse created from a late medieval timber-framed aisled hall. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 441 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.22 Husseys Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 449; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 21) comprises a large 16th century house. The house is timber framed and predominantly built of brick. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 449 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.23 The Church of St Mary Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 483; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 6) building comprises a medieval parish church dating to the 12th century. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 483 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.24 The Church of St Simon And St Jude Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 1167; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 15;) comprises a medieval parish church. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 1167 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.25 The Building to Farnborough Hill Convent Grade I Listed Building (Asset 676; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8) is a 19th century house which was originally built as a house for T G Longman by H E Kendall in 1863. The house was subsequently used by the widowed Empress of Napoleon III. As a Grade I Listed Building, Asset 676 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.26 The Abbey Church of St Michael Grade I Listed Building (Asset 680) comprises a 19th century church built by the Empress Eugenie as a memorial for Napoleon III. As a Grade I Listed Building, Asset 680 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.27 Botleys Park Hospital Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 915; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 11) is an 18th century mansion which was converted into a '*colony for mental defectives*' in 1932, used as a war hospital in WWII, and is now a nursing home. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 915 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.28 The Church of All Saints Grade I Listed Building (Asset 516; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 7) comprises a stone and brick church dating to around 1200 AD though the church is thought to have been founded earlier than this. As a Grade I Listed Building, Asset 516 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.29 Brook Place Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 822; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 9) comprises a brick house built in 1656. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 822 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.30 Pycroft House Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 936; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 11) comprises a mid-18th century house built of brick and stone. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 936 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.31 Laleham Abbey Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 1013; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 31) is a Neoclassical house built between 1803 and 1806, designed by J.B. Papworth. As a Grade II* Listed Building, Asset 1013 has been assessed to be of high value.
- 5.3.32 Chertsey Bridge, Runnymede District Grade II Listed Building (Asset 1035) and Chertsey Bridge, Spelthorne District Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 1039; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 30) both relate to a late 18th century stone and brick multi-arch



bridge by James Paine. The western half of the bridge is designated as a Grade II Listed Building, while the eastern half is designated as Grade II* Listed Building and the whole of the bridge is also designated as a Scheduled Monument (Asset 1036). Based on this designation as a Scheduled Monument, Assets 1035 and 1039 have therefore been assessed to be of high value.

- 5.3.33 The Church of All Saints Grade I Listed Building (Asset 998; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 31) comprises a Norman church which has been altered and remodelled in the 12th century, 17th century and 19th century. As a Grade I Listed Building, Asset 998 has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Buildings of Medium Value

- 5.3.34 A total of 578 historic buildings considered as part of the historic environment baseline have been assessed to be of medium value. These comprise 557 Grade II Listed Buildings, 20 Conservation Areas and one non-designated heritage asset (the Basingstoke Canal (Asset 646)). All historic buildings are shown on Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 1-31. A representative sample of the historic building types is discussed below.

- 5.3.35 There are 90 barns and farmhouses recorded within the study area and within 1km of the Order Limits which have been assessed to be of medium value. This includes four farmhouses with medieval origins and fabric surviving from the 15th and 16th centuries (Asset 80 (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 2), Asset 450 (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 21), Asset 534 (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 24) and Asset 811 (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 9). The remaining 86 historic buildings date from the Post medieval period, and often form small clusters of farm buildings, for example Uplands Farm in the south of the study area, with a farmhouse (Asset 15), a barn (Asset 13) and a further agricultural building (Asset 12) (Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 1), and Stiller's Farm, north of Crondall, which includes a farmhouse (Asset 592) and a barn (Asset 590; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 7). Uplands Farm has buildings from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries whereas at Stiller's Farm both Asset 590 and 592 date to the 17th century. As Grade II Listed Buildings, all of these 90 historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.3.36 In the south of the study area the settlements of Botley (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 1 and 14), Bramdean (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 3 and 15), Lower Farringdon (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 4 and 16) Chawton (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 5 and 17), Upper and Lower Froyle (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 6, 19 and 20) and Crondall (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 7 and 22-25) contain a high density of Grade II Listed residential, commercial, and community buildings. For example, Bramdean contains 17 historic buildings assessed to be of medium value, including Malthouse Farm (Asset 129) and associated barn (Asset 1162), dairy (Asset 1161) and stable (Asset 128). Elsewhere within the village is a row of 18th century cottages (Asset 130), the Old Rectory (Asset 1174) and 11 further cottages and houses from the 17th and 18th century. As Grade II Listed Buildings, all these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.3.37 A typical example of a country house would be Brockwood Park House (Asset 149; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 3) which was constructed in 1769. Like many estates Brockwood Park was also farmed and there are barns and cartsheds associated



with the house (Assets 153, 154, and 154). As Grade II Listed Buildings, all of these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.3.38 A different type of historic buildings found within the study area and within 1km from the Order Limits are groups of 19th century table top tombs recorded in churchyards. For example, around St Mary of the Assumption (Asset 398) at Upper Froyle 12 of table top tombs have been identified (Assets 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 392, 396, 399, 402, 405, 406 and 409; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 20). As Grade II Listed Buildings, all of these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.39 Another burial monument of note within the study area is a pair of headstones for Jane Austen's mother Cassandra Austen and sister Cassandra Elizabeth Austen situated South of Church of St Nicholas at Chawton (Asset 255; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 17). As Grade II Listed Buildings, this historic building has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.40 To the north of Crondall is Tweseldown Racecourse. Historic buildings associated with the racecourse include saddling stables (Asset 639 and Asset 640), a hay barn (Asset 641), offices (Asset 642), the grandstand and jockey quarters (Asset 643) and the underpass (Asset 644; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 7). These historic buildings all date to the late 19th century. As Grade II Listed Buildings, these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.41 The north of the study area sees an increase in the number of 19th and 20th century buildings. While many of these are domestic dwellings there are also larger public buildings such as schools. These include Gordons School that was conceived as a memorial to General Gordon, killed at the siege of Khartoum in 1885, and associated historic buildings comprise the school chapel (Asset 804), the assembly hall (Asset 805) and a statue of General Gordon (Asset 806; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 12). These were all built in the Gothic Style between 1894 and 1902 and, as Grade II Listed Buildings, these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.42 Within the more urban parts of the study area there are also examples of street furniture such as three City of London Corporation cast iron posts, all dating from 1861 in Chertsey (Assets 1040, 1041 and 1045; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 30). As Grade II Listed Buildings, all of these historic buildings have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.3.43 Within the study area there are 20 Conservation Areas comprising:
- Botley/Winchester Road (Asset 1111; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 1 and 14);
 - Botley (Asset 1113; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 1 and 14);
 - Upham (Asset 1132; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 2);
 - Preshaw (Asset 1139; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 2);
 - Froyle (Upper) (Asset 1275; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 6, 19 and 20);
 - Froyle (Lower) (Asset 1285; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 6 and 21);
 - Farringdon (Asset 1209; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 4, 5 and 16);



- Farringdon (Asset 1216; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 4, 5 and 16);
- Chawton (Asset 1238; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 5 and 17);
- Holybourne (Asset 1261; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 5, 6 and 18);
- Bentley (Asset 1281; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 6);
- Isington (Asset 1271; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 6);
- Basingstoke Canal (Asset 1325; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8);
- Farnborough Hill (Asset 1343; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8);
- Farnborough Hill (Asset 1344; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8);
- Crondall (Asset 1298; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 7 and 22-25);
- St Michael's Abbey (Asset 1341; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8);
- Farnborough Church (Asset 1340; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8);
- Chertsey (Asset 1497; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 11 and 26-28); and
- Laleham (Asset 1506; see Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 11, 12 and 30).

5.3.44 Due to their designation, these Conservation Areas have been assessed to be of medium value.

5.3.45 The Basingstoke Canal (Asset 646) from near Weybridge to Basingstoke was opened in 1794. While the canal was never commercially viable, it was used during WWII as part of the GHQ Line of defences and is now maintained for recreational use. While it is non-designated given its historical association and architectural quality, Asset 646 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Buildings of Low Value

5.3.46 A total of 136 historic buildings assessed to be of low value have been included in the baseline. These comprise locally listed buildings, non-designated residential and industrial buildings, military and defence buildings, street furniture and boundary markers and public buildings. All historic buildings assessed to be of low value are shown on Figure A9.1.2 Sheets 1 to 31.

5.3.47 Of the 136 historic buildings assessed to be low value and included in the baseline, 64 are locally listed buildings building comprising 37 residential buildings, three agricultural building, 14 public and commercial buildings, one place of worship, one military and defence building, two bridges and six miscellaneous buildings. All locally listed buildings have been assessed to be of low value.

5.3.48 The further 23 residential buildings assessed to be of low value are either architecturally simple, common Post Medieval buildings such as Asset 1180, have been extensively modernised such as Asset 52, damaged and not repaired such as Asset 38 or Modern buildings such as Asset 1838. These residential buildings have therefore been assessed to be of low value.

5.3.49 There are 13 buildings which comprise a range of different types of agricultural buildings such as a granary (Asset 1747), a hop shed (Asset 1828), oasthouses



(Asset 1844 and 1846), a barn (Asset 1850) and a cartshed (Asset 1964). These non-designated buildings have been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.3.50 The Church of England Primary School, Upper Froyle (Asset 1818) was founded as a National School in 1867. This non-designated building has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.51 The Chapel of The Resurrection (Asset 1827) is a mid-19th century cemetery chapel that was altered in the early 20th century. Due to the modest quality in its historical fabric, Asset 1827 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.52 The majority of the nine historic buildings related to military and assessed to be of low value are associated with the Princess Royal Barracks at Deepcut (Assets 771, 1345, 1346, 1348 and 1349). Following the Defence Training Review in 2013 the land was released for housing development and the site is now fragmented with historic buildings, such as the former Officers Mess (Asset 1348), which are disconnected from their former setting. Assets 771, 1345, 1346, 1348 and 1349 while the preservation of the buildings is currently good there original setting and historical context has been removed by new development. Within the study area, there are also three war memorials (Assets 977, 1439 and 1440), and an Ice House (Asset 1505) used as an air raid shelter. These historic buildings are all non-designated and have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.53 Six Post medieval public houses (Asset 1869, 1967, 1969, 1970 and 1971) of modest quality in their historical fabric and limited historical associations have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.54 The Brompton Hospital Sanitorium (Asset 1357) was sold for residential redevelopment and partially demolished with only the original central block and three ward wings surviving. Due to the loss of historic fabric, Asset 1357 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.3.55 A further 18 historic buildings are of modest quality in their fabric or historical association or of limited historic integrity in their fabric or setting. They have been recorded on the HER as examples of common building types or common types of street furniture such as boundary posts. These historic buildings are examples of common types, not rare in themselves and have been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Buildings of Negligible Value

- 5.3.56 One historic building assessed to be of negligible value has been included within the baseline. This comprises Asset 1120 (see Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 1), a cottage which was demolished and re-built in 2002. This historic building has no architectural or historical note and has been assessed to be of negligible value.

5.4 Historic Landscapes

Introduction

- 5.4.1 Of the 100 Historic Landscape Types (HLT) included as part of the baseline:



- Five have been assessed to be of high value. These are all designated as Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens;
- 26 have been assessed to be of medium value;
- 52 have been assessed to be of low value;
- 16 have been assessed to be of negligible value; and
- One HLT assessed to be of unknown value.

5.4.2 No HLT within the baseline have been assessed to be of 'very high' value.

5.4.3 There are also 18 hedgerows which have been identified as being historically important hedgerows as defined under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). These hedgerows are regarded as landscape elements in accordance with DMRB (Highways Agency et al., 2007, p.A7/7) and have been included in the baseline as individual heritage assets.

Historic Landscape Types of High Value

5.4.4 A total of five HLT, all of which are Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens included in the baseline have been assessed to be of high value.

5.4.5 Bramdean House HLT (HLT84; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3) comprises a mid to late 20th century plantsman's garden, laid out within the structure of mid-18th century axial walled garden compartments. It forms the setting for the Grade II* Listed Bramdean House and is itself set in a surrounding landscape of gently rolling farmland with trees and small woods. As a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, HLT84 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.4.6 Chawton House HLT (HLT87; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 5) comprises formal and landscape gardens associated with the late Tudor, Grade II* Listed Chawton House (Asset 266), and is set within a landscape park developed from the 13th century, but which is now largely late 18th to early 20th century in appearance. The present house was built at the end of the 16th century and the associated gardens included formal terraced gardens with topiary, a wilderness, two avenues, and a kitchen garden. The formal gardens, one of the avenues, and the kitchen garden were removed between 1763 and 1785 but the wilderness was retained, and new informal gardens were laid out. A new walled garden was built in 1818-22 and the park was expanded to the north and south of the House in the early to mid-19th century. This work was carried out by the owner, Edward Austen Knight, who was the brother of Jane Austen. As a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, HLT87 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.4.7 Frimley Park (HLT698; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 8) comprises formal gardens to a design of 1920 accompanying the Grade II Listed Frimley Park Mansion House, surrounded by C19 pleasure grounds and parkland. As a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, HLT94 has been assessed to be of high value.

5.4.8 Bagshot Park (HLT1400; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 10) comprises mid Victorian gardens and pleasure grounds belonging to the Duke of Connaught, set in parkland reimparked in the late 17th century, and incorporating pleasure grounds of the early



19th century laid out for the Duchess of Gloucester. The Grade II Listed Bagshot Park Mansion occupies an elevated position in the 175ha site, the ground falling away to the south to the Windle Brook over which there are extensive views out to the south. As a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, HLT95 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 5.4.9 Woburn Farm (HLT105; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 11 and 12) comprises land that once formed part of the estate of Chertsey Abbey, but was developed into an ornamental farm in 1734/5. Very little remains of this early designed landscape. The land is mainly flat, with a central hill, the high ground giving views across the Thames valley. This HLT forms the setting of the Grade II Listed Building of Woburn Park (Asset 1062). As a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, HLT105 has been assessed to be of high value.

Historic Landscape Types of Medium Value

- 5.4.10 A total of 26 HLT assessed to be of medium value have been included as part of the baseline.
- 5.4.11 The Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed With Woodland HLT (HLT06; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 5) comprises small enclosures (known as assarts) which were formed by the clearance of woodland and scrub to form arable land (in a process known as assarting) and are generally Early medieval to early Post medieval in date. The boundaries are wavy and formed from narrow strips of woodland or mature hedgerows. This HLT has the potential to date back to the medieval period and, in combination with other early, smaller enclosures has a coherence within the broader landscape. This is an averagely well-preserved landscape type with reasonable coherence and time-depth. HLT06 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.12 The Common Heathland HLT (HLT07; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 10) comprises heathland which was unenclosed and subject to commoners' rights. The heaths are thought to have been created in the prehistoric period as a consequence of over-cultivation of the poor sandy soils. Common heathland refers to distinct areas of open heathland where the common status is still in place and rights may still exist. The single example within the study area relates to a grassed recreation ground called Street's Heath, which is not now covered in the characteristic heathland vegetation leading to limited visibility. This is an averagely well-preserved landscape type with reasonable coherence and time-depth. HLT07 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value
- 5.4.13 The Other Commons and Greens HLT (HLT08; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 10 and 13) comprises unenclosed land which was subject to commoners' rights. This type includes marsh commons and village greens and are typically ancient in origin. These serve as important historic cores within villages, providing an overall coherence and sense of time-depth to the settlement. HLT08 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.14 The Variable Size, Semi-Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries HLT (Parliamentary Enclosure Type) (HLT15; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 2, 3, 9 and 10) comprises enclosures which occur on the dip slope of the Downs on the more level



grounds. They represent early enclosure of the chalk and of waste lands and are distinguished by straight boundaries of small, managed hedges. As potentially an early example of enclosure, HLT15 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.4.15 The Regular Form With Wavy Boundaries (Late Medieval To 17th / 18th Century Enclosure) HLT (HLT17; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 2-6, 9, and 10) comprises an enclosure type which is assumed normally to relate to late medieval to 17th/18th century informal enclosure, pre-dating the period when boundaries were carefully surveyed. This is an averagely well-preserved landscape type with reasonable coherence and time-depth. HLT17 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.16 The Small Rectilinear Fields With Wavy Boundaries HLT (HLT19; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 1-5) comprises fields which were created by the regular enclosure or 'assarts' from larger areas of woodland. These enclosures probably relate to late medieval to 17th/18th century informal enclosure of woodland undertaken on a systematic basis and are characterised by small rectangular or square shaped fields with wavy boundaries and curved corners, sometimes with field ponds. This is an averagely well-preserved landscape type with reasonable coherence and time-depth. HLT19 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.17 The Unenclosed Heath And Scrub HLT (HLT21; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 7) comprises heathland which has not been enclosed and is generally comprised of bracken, gorse, rough grazing and heather. These areas are mostly of ancient origin but have been much diminished through plantation. This HLT, although not uncommon nationally, has declined significantly since the late 18th century through development, agricultural improvement and forestry (Spencer & Haworth, 2005). The prehistoric origin of the Heathland and the general limitations of intrusive development indicates a landscape type that is often of significant coherence and time-depth. HLT21 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.18 Other Pre-1810 Woodland HLT (HLT29; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 2-7) comprises woodland which has been in existence since before 1810, has not been subject to replanting, and is not obviously assarted. see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 2-7). This HLT comprises woodland which has been in existence since before 1810, has not been subject to replanting, and is not obviously assarted. Such areas suggest a long history of woodland cover, probably of relatively stable extent, and is often linked to ancient woodlands. This HLT is rare, most pre-1810 non-replanted woodland shows evidence of having been assarted, and is an irreplaceable resource (Woodland Trust, n.d.). Remaining Other Pre-1810 Woodland (HLT29) may lack coherence with the surrounding landscape but has good time-depth and is a unique landscape type. HLT29 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.19 Pre 1810 Heathland / Enclosed Woodland HLT (HLT30; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 7) comprises ancient woodland which has been in existence since before 1810 and which was enclosed from heathland. The wood is often located within an area of heathland or common. Ancient woodland is rare nationally and is an irreplaceable resource (Woodland Trust, n.d.). Remaining ancient woodland may lack coherence with the surrounding landscape but may preserve historic elements of the heathland,



has good time-depth and is a unique landscape type. HLT30 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.4.20 The Village Or Hamlet (Pre-1811 Extent) HLT (HLT58; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 4-8, and 11-13) comprises a traditional medieval or later rural, centralised settlement which was established prior to the rapid expansion of the 19th and 20th centuries. As medieval or early Post medieval settlements, this HLT has historic value and relatively good time-depth. HLT58 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.21 The Valley Floor Woodlands HLT (HLT63; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 8 and 9) comprises areas of woodland and plantation situated in valley bottoms. These are predominantly wet woodlands consisting commonly of alder and willow species and may have a long history of coppicing, though they may also be recent in origin, being relatively quickly established. There is wide variation within this HLT and, despite the potential to be more Modern features, it and may also have a significant time-depth. HLT63 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.22 The Water Meadows Or Common Meadows HLT (HLT64; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 11 and 12) comprises water meadows, which is land usually adjacent to natural water courses which are seasonally flooded by man-made water courses such as ditches and leats. They may be early 17th to 19th century in origin, with the vast majority dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. This type has become increasingly rare nationally and HLT64 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.23 The Alder Carr (Wet Woods Next To Rivers And Wetlands) HLT (HLT67; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 9 and 10) comprises areas of alder carr or coppices which may be ancient in origin or later plantations. They are often an integral part of the management of wet meadows by rivers and streams. There is wide variation within this HLT and, despite the potential to be more Modern features, it and may also have a significant time-depth. HLT67 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.24 The Assarted Pre-1811 Woodland HLT (HLT68; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 9-12) comprises woods which have been in existence since before 1811 and have not been subsequently replanted, and which have been subject to assarting where part or parts of the wood have been removed to create open land or enclosed fields. The assarting may have taken place at any time from recent times to the early medieval period, but the surrounding field patterns may well no longer reflect this process where it has been replaced by more regular types. Remaining ancient woodland containing areas which have been assarted may lack coherence with the surrounding landscape, but may have good time-depth and is a unique resource. HLT68 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.25 Assarted Pre 1810 Wood Pasture HLT (HLT71; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 1-4, 6 and 7) comprises woods which have been in existence since before 1810, have not been subsequently replanted, and which have been subject to assarting where part or parts of the wood have been removed to create open land or enclosed fields. The assarting may have taken place at any time from the early medieval period until recent times, but the surrounding field patterns may well no longer reflect this process where it has been replaced by more regular types. Remaining ancient wood



pasture may lack coherence with the surrounding landscape where field systems have become more regulated but may have good time-depth and is a unique landscape type. HLT71 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.4.26 The Windlesham Arboretum HLT (HLT73; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 9) comprises a collection of trees in a semi-formal landscape, usually of 18th or 19th century in origin. This HLT has historic and aesthetic value despite a limited time-depth. HLT73 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.27 The Small Irregular Rectilinear Fields With Straight Boundaries HLT (HLT74; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 11) comprises small, irregular fields which appear to be examples of early enclosure centred on a medieval settlement or manor. The boundaries are characterised by managed hedgerows with some mature trees. As a medieval enclosure type, this HLT has the potential for significant time-depth. HLT74 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.28 The Town Pre-1811 Extent HLT (HLT75; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 11) comprises the 1810 extent of settlement in towns and cities which are generally medieval in origin. There is only one example of this HLT within the study area which equates to the Chertsey town centre. As medieval or early Post medieval settlements this HLT has historic value and relatively good time-depth. HLT75 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.29 The Belmore House Park HLT (HLT83; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 2-5, and 10-12) comprises a small parkland area in Capability Brown style with box hedging and woodland walks. It is thought to have originally formed the northern boundary of the 'Bishop's Park', which was part of a large estate belonging to the church in the 12th century. It provides the setting for the Grade II Listed Belmore House (Asset 88), and the estate consists of Priest Wood adjoining the garden to the North West and more open parkland to the south and east. The park lies in an area of outstanding natural beauty and has long view to the south and south east to Stephens Castle Down (Hampshire Gardens Trust, 2012). This is a non-designated HLT with artistic and historic value which forms the setting of the Grade II Listed Belmore House. HLT83 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.30 Woodcote Manor Park (HLT85; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3) is a landscaped park with walled garden dating to as early as the 17th century and is still planted as in the 19th century. This HLT forms the setting of the Grade II* Listed Woodcote Manor (Asset 143) and the Grade II Listed Coach House at Woodcote Manor (Asset 144), Garden Wall and Gazebo Immediately WSW of Woodcote Manor (Asset 141), The Gardeners Cottage (Asset 142), and the Barn at Woodcote Manor 20m E of Coach House (Asset 145). This is a non-designated HLT which is averagely well-preserved, has reasonable coherence and time-depth, and which forms the setting of historic buildings of national significance. HLT85 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.)
- 5.4.31 Brockwood Park (HLT86; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3) comprises a landscaped park and garden with a large arboretum, dating to the late 18th century. It forms the setting for the Grade II Listed Brockwood Park House (Asset 149), Brockwood Lodge (Asset 156), Barn in Farmyard 100m E of Brockwood House, Barn and Cartshed in Farmyard 100m E of Brockwood House (Asset 154), and Granary in



Farmyard 100m E of Brockwood House (Asset 155). The Krishnamurti Foundation bought the house and grounds in 1969 and formed a school and educational centre. Set amidst the gently rolling hills of Hampshire, the buildings command a magnificent view of the surrounding country from its hilltop position; however, the succession of residents since 1769 have each contributed to the house and the estate which has contributed to a lack of coherence (The Krishnamurti Centre, n.d.). As a non-designated heritage asset with aesthetic value and reasonable time-depth which forms the setting of historic buildings of national significance, Asset 1155 has been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.4.32 The Defence Area 34, Ewshot HLT (HLT89; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 7; Photograph 9.1.9) was part of a line of defences built to defend against an anticipated German invasion during the Second World War and contains a large number of extant military features such as pillboxes and gun emplacements. The high density of surviving anti-invasion defence works within this area create an important historic landscape (Council for British Archaeology, 2002); however, it currently comprises an averagely well-preserved HLT with only reasonable coherence and legibility overall. Asset 619 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.33 St Michaels Abbey (HLT92; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 8) comprises the gardens and grounds to the Abbey and mausoleum founded by the Empress Eugenie in the 1880s. This is a non-designated HLT with aesthetic value which is well-preserved, has reasonable coherence and time-depth and which forms the setting of historic buildings of national significance. HLT92 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.34 Farnborough Hill School HLT (HLT93; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 8; Photograph 9.1.12) comprises the grounds of the Grade I Listed Main Building to Farnborough Hill Convent (Asset 676). It was bought by the Empress Eugenie who extended the house and it is now in use as the Farnborough Hill School. The grounds were laid out in 1863 but many of the shrub plantings and formal areas are attributed to Empress Eugenie. This HLT forms the setting of the Grade I Listed Main Buildings to Farnborough Hill Convent and is also incorporated within the Farnborough Hill Conservation Area (Asset 1343 and Asset 1344). This HLT has aesthetic value and is an averagely well-preserved HLT with reasonable coherence and time-depth. Farnborough Hill School (HLT93) has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.
- 5.4.35 Chobham Common (HLT98; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 10 and 11) is one of the largest and best-preserved examples of lowland heath in the world (Surrey Wildlife Trust, n.d.). This HLT was visited during Jacobs Cultural Heritage Walkover Survey on 03/09/2018 and is partly shown in Photograph 9.1.6 and Photograph 9.1.13. Two surveys undertaken in 2001 and 2002 considered both documentary research and fieldwork have deduced that the area became heathland in the Bronze Age following a presumed abandonment of cultivation due to the sandy soils. The area was settled during the medieval period. There appears to have been little new activity on the common after the 14th century, with the boundaries largely fossilising after this date. From the 1850s the common was used occasionally for army exercises, and there are some minor earthworks in the northern part of the study area to support this. This HLT therefore includes a complex group of archaeological remains within an overall historic heathland environment which, apart from military uses, have been



relatively untouched by modern development and is a non-designated HLT with reasonable coherence and time-depth. This HLT has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

- 5.4.36 The Preshaw House HLT (HLT108; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 2) comprises 19th century parkland which surrounds the Grade II Listed Preshaw House (Asset 110). It retains many of its historic landscape elements though some of it has been developed. This is a non-designated HLT with aesthetic value which is well-preserved, has reasonable coherence and time-depth and which forms the setting of historic buildings of national significance. HLT108 has therefore been assessed to be of medium value.

Historic Landscape Types of Low Value

- 5.4.37 A total of 52 HLT assessed to be of low value have been included in the baseline. All HLT assessed to be of low value are shown on Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 1 to 14.
- 5.4.38 The 19th Century Plantations (General) HLT (HLT01) comprises plantations which were laid out for aesthetic (parkland), recreational (fox or game coverts), or economic (forestry) purposes on previously farmed, enclosed land. These woodlands form regularly shaped enclosures which often fossilise the original field shapes. This HLT as a late Post medieval type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT01 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.39 The 19th Century Wood Pasture HLT (HLT02) comprises wood pasture created in the 19th and 20th century, usually by woodland clearance leaving isolated standards within grassland. Although not actively managed for its timber resource, livestock is usually allowed to graze amongst the remaining trees, often preventing re-growth of saplings. This HLT as a late Post medieval type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT02 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.40 The Large Irregular Assarts With Wavy Or Mixed Boundaries HLT (HLT03) comprises larger assarts which are likely to be evidence of later woodland clearance, possibly in the late medieval to late Post medieval (18th-early 19th centuries), or where significant boundary loss has occurred to create much larger fields. They typically comprise fields of 20 acres (8ha) or more bounded by mature hedgerows and dominated by mature trees, especially oaks. As a Post medieval type, this HLT is relatively common and has limited time-depth. HLT03 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.41 The Medium Irregular Assarts And Copses With Wavy Boundaries HLT (HLT04) comprises medium assarts which have the same origins as small assarts and can sometimes be identified to a particular farmstead. In some instances, this type may have originated from smaller pre-1800 assarts through boundary removal which created a larger field unit. This HLT as a Post medieval type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT04 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.42 The Regular Assarts With Straight Boundaries HLT (HLT05) comprises regular assarts which comprises fields that are sometimes rectangular but more often square in shape and are usually small to medium with straight boundaries, and with



few mature trees. These are typically either 19th-20th century clearance or enclosure of woodland, or rationalisation of pre-existing assarts. These two possible origins can give rise to a rather diverse range of forms, principally united by the straightness of boundaries or clear evidence of being late. As a late Post medieval type, is relatively common nationally. HLT05 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.43 The Wooded Over Commons HLT (HLT09) comprises common land which, in a few cases was always wooded, or, more usually has become wooded over in recent times (c. 19th and 20th centuries) through lack of grazing. This heritage asset type is not uncommon nationally and, by becoming wooded in the late Post medieval period, have lost some elements of their historic usage which suggests limited coherence and time-depth. HLT09 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.44 The Large Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Enclosure Type) HLT (HLT12) comprises large fields typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th to 19th centuries. This type can also include post-parliamentary enclosure, as the appearance is often identical. This HLT as a post-enclosure field type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT12 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.45 The Parkland Conversion to Arable HLT (HLT13) comprises a 20th century landscape type in which parkland has been converted either wholly or in part to arable. The areas may still retain park features such as shelter-belts and plantings as well as place names, but the park area is enclosed into arable areas by grass bulks or tracks. This HLT is relatively common nationally. Through conversion to arable within the Modern period, this landscape type has lost some elements of its historic usage which suggests limited coherence and time-depth. HLT13 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.46 The Fields Predominantly Bounded by Tracks, Roads, Other Rights of Way HLT (HLT16) comprises a field type which generally occurs on the dip slopes of the Downs, where enclosure of either open fields or downland preserved routeways. The local topography and historical land use dictate this enclosure type and the roads and tracks are possibly historic drove roads to and from the downlands. This HLT as a post-enclosure field type, is relatively common on the Chalk uplands and has limited time-depth. HLT16 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.47 The Enclosed Heath and Scrub HLT (HLT20) comprises areas of heathland that have been enclosed. These may reflect encroachment onto heathland or may be areas of pasture or purlieus that have relatively recently reverted to heathland. They are generally comprised of bracken, gorse, rough grazing and heather. This HLT is not uncommon nationally. The uncertain historical use of the area suggests limited coherence and uncertain time-depth. HLT20 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.48 The 19th Century Heathland Plantations HLT (HLT22) comprises woodland which has existed on heathland from 1810 onwards. This type is often the result of plantation forestry. This HLT is not uncommon nationally. The planting and heathland loss that occurred within the late Post medieval and Modern period indicates that this landscape type has lost elements of its historic usage which



suggests limited coherence and time-depth. HLT22 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.49 The Irregular Straight Boundaries HLT (HLT25) comprises small straight sided rectilinear field or irregular interlocking shapes. Their origin has not been established, but is thought most likely to be contemporary with parliamentary-type enclosures, but not actually enclosed under the Inclosure Acts. This HLT is a late Post medieval field type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT25 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.50 The Military and Defence (20th Century) HLT (HLT26) comprises structures and features of the First and Second World Wars plus current military facilities for training and accommodation. This HLT is not uncommon nationally and the coherence of these HLTs is variable, HLT26 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.51 The 19th Century And Later Parkland HLT (HLT31) and The 19th Century And Later Parkland And Large Designed Gardens HLT (HLT33) both comprise large landscaped parks and gardens dating from the 19th century onwards. These are non-designated HLTs with limited time depth. HLT31 and HLT33 have therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.52 The Treloars College HLT (HLT32) comprises a former deer park and the garden to the Grade II* Listed Manor House (Asset 369) and also forms the setting of the Grade II Listed stable and garden wall (Asset 366) and stable and malthouse (Asset 379). It operated as the ground to Treloar College, but in 2012 the land was sold for development. As of 2012, the site was covered by school-related structures and much of the grounds had been modified. However, some historic landscape elements such as the structure of the formal planting behind the house and the sunken garden flanked by yew hedges had been maintained. As it is not a coherent, fully maintained example of its type, there is limited readability and time-depth. HLT32 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.53 The Smaller Designed Gardens HLT (HLT35) comprises smaller designed landscapes dating to the 19th century onward. These are often the result of the removal of hedges and leaving mature trees and tend to occur on the heathland and less productive agricultural lands of chalk and greensand. While this HLT is of artistic and historic value it has limited time-depth and as such HLT35 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.54 The Medium Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure) HLT (HLT36) comprises a medium sized, regular field pattern with straight boundaries. These enclosures were typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th and 19th centuries but can also include post parliamentary enclosure, as the appearance is often identical. This HLT is a post-enclosure field type, is relatively common and has limited time-depth. HLT36 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.55 The Small Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure) HLT (HLT37) comprises a small sized, regular field pattern with straight boundaries. These enclosures were typically formed by Parliamentary Inclosure Acts of the late 18th to 19th centuries, or are probably contemporary with them. Post-parliamentary



enclosures, such as of downland or woodland, may also be included in this type. This HLT is relatively common and has limited time-depth. HLT37 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.56 The Post-1810 Settlement (General) HLT (HLT38) comprises settlement which has developed since 1810. This includes expansion of hamlets, villages, towns and cities as well as new settlement groups. This HLT as late Post medieval and Modern settlement type, is relatively common nationally and has limited time-depth. HLT38 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.57 The Scattered Settlement With Paddocks HLT (Post-1810 Extent) (HLT39) comprises scattered properties within a pattern of very small rectilinear field enclosures or gardens. This is likely to be a 19th and 20th century continuation of the type of rural settlement represented by the Scattered Settlement with Paddocks: 1800 Extent HLT. This HLT is a late Post medieval settlement type and is relatively common and has limited time-depth. HLT39 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.58 The Major Sports Fields and Complexes HLT (HLT41) comprises major sports fields and complexes which are a 20th century feature associated with schools, colleges, institutions and large areas of settlement. These are often large, regular shaped field which may fossilise the original field system that existed prior to development. This HLT is of modern date and is relatively common nationally. Some of these fields and complexes have the potential to maintain earlier HLT elements though the time-depth and preservation as a whole is undetermined. HLT41 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.59 The Marinas HLT (HLT42) comprises harbours and marinas which are located within coastal, estuarine or riverine locations. These vary from being long established to recent late 20th century developments. As a Modern development, this type is common and of limited time-depth. HLT42 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.60 The Motor Racing Tracks & Vehicle Testing Areas HLT (HLT43) comprises motor racing tracks, which are not a common feature within either Surrey or Hampshire and date to the 20th century. As a Modern recreation type, this type is not uncommon and has very limited time-depth. HLT43 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.61 The Racecourses HLT (HLT44) comprises racecourses or gallops for horses. As Modern recreation facilities, this type is common and has limited time-depth. HLT44 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.62 The Studs and Horse Paddocks HLT (HLT45) comprises formal studs where horses are bred for racing and polo which are typically adjacent to the racecourses. This category also includes larger equestrian centres and stables where the subdivision of fields into paddocks has made a marked impact on the local landscape. As a Modern type, this HLT is of a common type and has limited time-depth. HLT45 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.



- 5.4.63 The Hospital Complexes (Not Within Settlements) HLT (HLT49) comprises hospital complexes which were established during the 19th century outside of urban areas in order to benefit from the isolation and lower levels of pollution. While this HLT has historic value, it is not uncommon and as such HLT49 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.64 The Large Cemeteries (Not Adjacent to Churches) HLT (HLT50) comprises large municipal cemeteries which were established outside of urban centres, mostly during the 19th and 20th centuries. These cemeteries have historical and communal value but are a common HLT. HLT50 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.65 The Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Small Scale HLT (HLT51) comprises areas of small-scale expansion in most of the larger villages and towns stimulated by the railways and population expansion from London. This HLT has five examples within the study area overall and while they are relatively common however, they have historic value in understanding developments in settlement patterns during a unique period of rapid expansion and population growth. HLT51 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.66 The Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Large Scale Estates HLT (HLT52) comprises large estates built at one time and covering extensive areas, to meet the need of London commuters. The expansion took place as railways were being built into the Surrey countryside, where cheap, marginal land was available on the numerous commons and heaths that covered Surrey. As a late Post medieval and Modern type these settlements are common, but they do have historic value in understanding developments in settlement patterns during a unique period of rapid expansion and population growth. HLT52 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.67 The Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Medium Estates HLT (HLT53) comprises medium estates built at one time and covering extensive areas, to meet the need of London commuters. The expansion took place as railways were being built into the Surrey countryside, where cheap, marginal land was available on the numerous commons and heaths that covered Surrey. As a Modern type, these settlements are common and have limited time-depth. They do however have historic value in understanding developments in settlement patterns during a unique period of rapid expansion and population growth. HLT53 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.68 The Scattered Settlement With Paddocks HLT (Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Extent) (HLT57) comprises scattered properties within a pattern of very small rectilinear field enclosures or gardens. It also includes those areas allocated for de-mobilised servicemen and homeless civilians after the Great War, where a small bungalow with accompanying 1-5 acres were partitioned out of areas of heath and unenclosed commons. As a Modern type, these settlements are common and have limited time-depth. They do however have historic value in contributing to our understanding of the developments in settlement patterns during a unique period of rapid expansion and population growth. HLT57 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.



- 5.4.69 The Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks and Pastures HLT (HLT59) comprises fields which have resulted from enclosure of meadows and other pastures along the valley floor. These are generally fairly small and range from rectangular to highly irregular depending on the morphology of the valley bottom. This type is not uncommon and while of varied date and cohesion, may have relatively good time depth. HLT59 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.70 The Miscellaneous Valley Floor Fields and Pastures HLT (HLT60) comprises fields which are the result of the enclosure of the valley floor from either woodland or common meadows, but at no specific date. These fields tend to be small and elongated in shape with long wavy boundaries and short, straight cross divisions. This type is not uncommon and while of varied date and cohesion, may have relatively good time depth. HLT60 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.71 The Post-1811 Fishponds, Hatchery Complexes, 'Natural' Ponds and Lakes HLT (HLT61) comprises large water bodies which were created in the 19th century or afterwards by digging out a wet area or blocking a water course. They are often associated with 19th century parkland and gentrified farms. HLT61 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.72 The Regenerated Secondary Woodland On Farmland - Not Plantations HLT (HLT69) comprises areas of secondary woodland which have developed on the margins of farms or abutting woodland or common land which have not been managed. This has primarily been identified as a 19th and 20th century process. As a Post medieval or Modern type, this HLT is relatively common and has limited time-depth. HLT69 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.73 The Replanted Assarted Pre-1811 Woodland HLT (HLT70) comprises woodland which has existed since before 1810, but has since been replanted and which also shows evidence of assarting which may date from any time back to the early medieval period. This HLT is not uncommon. The replanting suggests a lack of cohesion across the historic elements and a limited time-depth overall. HLT70 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.74 The Replanted Other Pre-1810 Woodland HLT (HLT72) comprises woodlands existing prior to 1810 and which do not show obvious signs of having been assarted but have since been replanted. This type may maintain elements of ancient woodland, such as individual mature trees, but the replanting indicates this is unlikely. HLT72 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.75 The Open Countryside / Farmland HLT (HLT81) comprises open countryside or farmland. This HLT has one example within the study area overall and has limited information. The surrounding built environment means that there is a lack of cohesion with the surrounding landscape and it is unclear of the time-depth of this area. HLT81 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.76 The Public Open Space HLT (HLT82) comprises public open space. This HLT has aesthetic and communal value but limited cohesion or time-depth and as such has been assessed to be of low value.



- 5.4.77 The Bury Court HLT (HLT88) comprises two modern gardens: one dating from 1996 which was designed by John Coke and Marina Christopher in co-operation with Piet Oudolf from an old farmyard and a 2002 minimalist style garden designed by Christopher Bradley-Hole. They form the setting for the Grade II Listed Barn at Bury Court Farm (Asset 476) and a number of non-designated historic buildings associated with the farm. HLT88 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.78 The Cove Brook Linear Park HLT (HLT90) is a three and a half kilometre wildlife-rich linear park running alongside the Cove Brook. Flood prevention measures undertaken in the 1930s were scenically unsympathetic and saw the brook flowing along a straight concrete lined course. In 1996 an initiative began to re-naturalise the area. The concrete channel was removed, creating a more natural course and new paths and bridges were built (Hampshire Gardens Trust, 2015). As a Modern park development HLT90 has limited time-depth and therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.79 The Queen Elizabeth Park HLT (HLT91) is a public park dating from after 1950 and forming part of a 19th century estate. This HLT has aesthetic and communal value but limited time-depth and as such has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.80 The Westcroft Park, Chobham HLT (HLT96) comprises a garden with a purpose-built Grade II Listed clock tower (Asset 821). The lawns and garden lie past the wrought iron gates. As an early Modern park landscape which forms the setting of a Grade II Listed Building, this HLT has artistic value. HLT96 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.81 The Chobham Place HLT (HLT97) comprises an ancient woodland which was opened up to form parkland, but retains a large double avenue of trees dating from at least the 18th century. It was partly shown on John Senex's county map of 1729, but not clearly shown to its full present extent until 1766. While the avenue has become grown by the larger wood, present management are attempting to restore the original avenue by replanting. The value of this HLT is limited by poor preservation of original landscape elements and HLT97 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.82 The Fan Court, Longcross Road, Chertsey HLT (HLT99) comprises a modest parkland setting to the north of Fan Court House which was present by the mid-19th century and this was sustained into the early 20th century. The surviving features at 2006 are modest and are now mostly unrelated physically to each other. As such this HLT lacks coherence and HLT99 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.83 The Botley Park, Homewood Park HLT (HLT100) comprises a park which has been significantly developed and part of which is currently used for sports fields. The area of the park contains the Grade II* Listed Botleys Park Hospital (Asset 915), which is currently a nursing home, and the Grade II Listed Lodge of Botleys Park (Asset 913). The development surrounding this park has decreased the total area significantly from its 19th century extent. The Ordnance Survey mapping from 1937 also indicates that there was previous development, now not extant, on much of this parkland. Although this forms the setting for a Grade II* Listed Buildings, these



factors suggest limited coherence and time-depth. HLT100 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.84 The Hardwick Court Farm, Hardwick Lane, Lyne, Chertsey HLT (HLT101) is a garden which forms the setting for the Grade II Listed Hardwick Court Farmhouse and associated barn (Asset 929 and Asset 928). This HLT has some historic value, but the lack of prior formal recognition suggests that this value is limited. HLT101 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.85 The Rutherwyke House HLT (HLT102) is a garden which is under review by Surrey Gardens Trust and it is thought to be of historic merit. This HLT has some historic value, but the lack of prior formal recognition suggests that this value is limited. Asset 102 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.86 The Sandgates, Guildford Road, Chertsey (HLT103) HLT is a garden which forms the setting of the Grade II Listed Ice House at Sandgates (Asset 940), but the original extent of this park has been truncated by the London Orbital Motorway. This heritage has some historic value, and HLT103 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.87 The Woburn Hill House, Woburn Hill, Addlestone, Chertsey HLT (HLT104) comprises a garden with modest 19th century setting contemporary with the Grade II Listed Woburn Hill (Asset 1025) house which has been truncated to the north. The position of the house on a ridge above its open land is the primary feature rather than any particular value in the landscaping. HLT104 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.88 Clare Park (HLT106) is a Locally Listed Park comprising a large ancient parkland site, with a lodge, walled garden, woodland walks and extensive planting. It forms the setting to the Grade II Listed Clare Park (Asset 581); however, much of the northern area of the historic parkland is now in use as a golf course. HLT106 has therefore been assessed to be of low value.

Historic Landscape Types of Negligible Value

- 5.4.89 A total of 16 HLT assessed to be of negligible value have been included in the baseline. All HLT assessed to be of negligible value are shown on Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 1 to 14.
- 5.4.90 The Motorway Junctions HLT (HLT10) comprises late 20th century motorway junctions.
- 5.4.91 The Active and Disused Gravel Workings HLT (HLT11) comprises quarry pits related to the extractive industry.
- 5.4.92 The 'Prairie' Fields (Large Enclosures With Extensive Boundary Loss) HLT (HLT14) comprises enclosures which have generally been created through 20th century boundary loss of 19th century or earlier enclosures.
- 5.4.93 The Nurseries With Glass Houses HLT (HLT23) comprises a late 19th and 20th century land type which resulted from the response for hothouse fruit and vegetables.



- 5.4.94 The Nurseries Without Glass Houses HLT (HLT24) comprises a late 19th and 20th century land type, much like HLT23, but without permanent glass houses (but will often have poly-tunnels instead).
- 5.4.95 The Industrial Complexes and Factories HLT (HLT27) comprises areas which have been subjected to industrial development. Industrial areas situated within urban areas and categorised as part of that urban area; this category therefore represents largely recent industrial developments which have become established within industrial parks out of town and in rural locations.
- 5.4.96 The Reservoirs and Water Treatment HLT (HLT28) comprises reservoirs and water treatment facilities that are usually late 19th century or 20th century in origin.
- 5.4.97 The Golf Courses HLT (HLT40) comprises golf courses which are invariably of 20th century in date.
- 5.4.98 The Caravan Sites HLT (HLT46) comprises sites where mobile caravans are stored on a permanent basis or as small estates of mobile homes, or holiday centres. This HLT is a modern development of the tourism industry of late 20th century date.
- 5.4.99 The Common Edge and Road Side Waste Post-1940 HLT (HLT47) comprises settlement which is generally an extension of existing linear development and the infilling of common edges which occurred during the later 20th century.
- 5.4.100 The Common Edge/Roadside Waste Settlement (Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Extent) HLT (HLT48) comprises settlement which is generally an extension of existing linear development and the infilling of common edges through gradual expansion of the population into more marginal areas.
- 5.4.101 The Post-1940 Luxury Estates HLT (HLT54) comprises modern development within a park landscape or grounds of an institution. They provide more expensive residences which appear to be in the country with all the seclusion and privacy but offer the security of the housing estate.
- 5.4.102 The Post-1940 Small to Medium Estates HLT (HLT55) comprises small to medium size modern estates, often infilling areas between large and medium post-1811 and pre-1940 estates (HLT52 and HLT53).
- 5.4.103 The Regular Settlement With Paddocks Post-1940 HLT (HLT56) comprises settlements which resulted from the late 20th century suburbanisation of one or more farmsteads.
- 5.4.104 The Sewage Works/Water Treatment HLT (HLT76) comprises late 19th and 20th century sewage works and water treatment features which have developed in relation to suburban expansion.
- 5.4.105 The Business Centre HLT (HLT80) comprises commercial business centres located outside of the urban centre.

Historic Landscape Type of Unknown Value

- 5.4.106 One HLT assessed to be of unknown value have been included in the baseline.



- 5.4.107 The Wintershill Hall (HLT107; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 1) HLT was common land until it was enclosed in the mid-19th century. It remains under private ownership and encompasses 28ha (70 acres) of land (Hampshire Gardens Trust, 2015). The condition and preservation of historic landscape elements has not been able to be assessed due to limited information and access. HLT107 has therefore been assessed to be of unknown value.

Historically Important Hedgerows

- 5.4.108 Eighteen hedgerows which have been identified as being historically important as defined by the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) and have therefore been included as part of the baseline.
- 5.4.109 Historic Hedgerow 1 (Asset 1721; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 1) comprises a hedgerow which forms part of the southwestern boundary of a medieval historic deer park (Asset 1125). As a historic boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997), however hedgerows are not a defining component of this HLT. Historic Hedgerow 1 (Asset 1721) has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.110 Historic Hedgerow 2 (Asset 1722), Historic Hedgerow 3 (Asset 1723), and Historic Hedgerow 4 (Asset 1724; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 2) are now associated with the 'Prairie' Field (HLT14) HLT. As hedgerows which relate to archaeological sites which are recorded within the HER, these are important hedgerows under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 2 (Asset 1722), Historic Hedgerow 3 (Asset 1723), and Historic Hedgerow 4 (Asset 1724) have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.111 Historic Hedgerow 5 (Asset 1725) and Historic Hedgerow 6 (Asset 1726; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 2) form parts of the parish boundary between Upham and Bishop's Waltham. As part of a parish boundary these are important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) Historic Hedgerow 5 (Asset 1725) and Historic Hedgerow 6 (Asset 1726) been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.112 Historic Hedgerow 7 (Asset 1727), Historic Hedgerow 8 (Asset 1728), and Historic Hedgerow 9 (Asset 1729; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3) form parts of the parish boundary between Bramdean & Hinton Ampner and Warnford. As part of a parish boundary these are important hedgerows under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 7 (Asset 1727), Historic Hedgerow 8 (Asset 1728), and Historic Hedgerow 9 (Asset 1729) have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.113 Historic Hedgerow 10 (Asset 1730; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3) forms part of the parish boundary between Bramdean & Hinton Ampner and West Tisted. As part of a parish boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 10 (Asset 1730) has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.114 Historic Hedgerow 11 (Asset 1731; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 3 and 4) forms part of the parish boundary between West Tisted and Ropley is an important hedgerow



under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 11 (Asset 1731) has been assessed to be of low value.

- 5.4.115 Historic Hedgerow 12 (Asset 1732; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 4 and 5) forms part of a medieval or later field system recorded on the Hampshire HER (PRN 6086). As part of a parish boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 12 (Asset 1732) has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.116 Historic Hedgerow 13 (Asset 1733; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 5) forms part of the parish boundary between Worldham and Binsted and as such is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 13 (Asset 1733) has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.117 Historic Hedgerow 17 (Asset 1737) and Historic Hedgerow 18 (Asset 1738; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 6) form part of the parish boundary between Bentley and Froyle. As part of a parish boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 17 (Asset 1737) and Historic Hedgerow 18 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.118 Historic Hedgerow 19 (Asset 1739; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheets 6 and 7) is a hedgerow which forms part of the parish boundary between Bentley and Crondall. As part of a parish boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 19 (Asset 1739) has been assessed to be of low value.
- 5.4.119 Historic Hedgerow 22 (Asset 1742; see Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 7) is part of the parish boundary between Ewshot and Crondall. As a parish boundary this is an important hedgerow under the definition provided in the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Historic Hedgerow 22 (Asset 1742) has been assessed to be of low value.



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Ordnance Survey Mapping

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet



LXVI

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet LVII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet LIX

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet LI

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XLII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XLIII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XXXV

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XXVII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XXVIII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XX

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XIII

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XVI

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Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XLVIII

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Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XXIV

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile (1:10,560), 1888-1913. Sheet XIX

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey 'Provisional' edition (1:25,000), 1937-1961. Sheet SU51



Great Britain, Ordnance Survey 'Provisional' edition (1:25,000), 1937-1961. Sheet SU52

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey 'Provisional' edition (1:25,000), 1937-1961. Sheet SU62

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Great Britain, Ordnance Survey 'Provisional' edition (1:25,000), 1937-1961. Sheet TQ06

Great Britain, Ordnance Survey 'Provisional' edition (1:25,000), 1937-1961. Sheet TQ07

7 Photographs



Photograph 9.1.1: Lomer, Deserted medieval Settlement (Asset 1141). Taken facing northwest from NGR SU 59395 23344, 05/09/18, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.2: Guidepost, Stephens Castle Down (Asset 92). Taken facing NW from NGR SU 55911 21554, 05/09/18., standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.3: Potential mound of Stephens Castle Down Barrow (Asset 100). Taken facing east from NGR SU 56262 21732, 05/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.4: Barley Pound Earthworks (Asset 546). Taken facing northwest from NGR SU 79569 46746, 19/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.5: Circular Depression (Asset 1716) and Field Boundary Cropmark (Asset 1717). Taken facing southeast from NGR SU 71978 37386, 18/07/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.6: 'Bee Garden' Earthwork on Albury Bottom (Asset 858). Taken facing south from NGR SU 97369 64353, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.7: Bowl Barrow 150m North-West of Pipers Green Stud (Asset 885). Taken facing northwest from NGR SU 99141 64662, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.8: Possible Holloways: Jubilee Clump (Asset 866). Taken facing south from NGR SU 97504 64182, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.9: WWII Machine Gun Emplacement North West of Ewshot (Asset 631). Taken facing west from NGR SU 81411 50362, 19/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.10: Route of potential Roman Road, Ferley Heath to Bagshot (Asset 1537). Taken facing northeast from NGR SU 99098 64701, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.11: Chertsey Bridge (Asset 1035, Asset 1036, Asset 1039). Taken facing north from NGR TQ 05385 66576, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.12: Existing pipeline route through Farnborough Hill School (Asset 684) and Farnborough Hill Conservation Area (Asset 1343 and Asset 1344). Taken facing northeast from NQR SU 87326 56413, 19/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.13: Chobham Common (Asset 874) with view towards 'Bee Garden' Earthwork (Asset 858). Taken facing northwest from NGR SU 97772 64085, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.14: Defence Area 34 (Asset 619). Taken facing southwest along existing pipeline route from NGR SU 81303 50452, 19/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.15: Cuckoo's Corner Roman Settlement, Neatham (Asset 337). Taken facing northeast from NGR SU 73917 40827, 19/07/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.16: Part of Sub-circular Enclosure and Ring Ditch Cropmarks, Chertsey (Asset 1049). Taken facing north from NGR TQ 05553 66054, 03/09/2018, standard lens.



Photograph 9.1.17: Water Lane (Asset 1719). Taken facing north from NGR SU 73263 38015, 18/20/2018, standard lens.



Figures

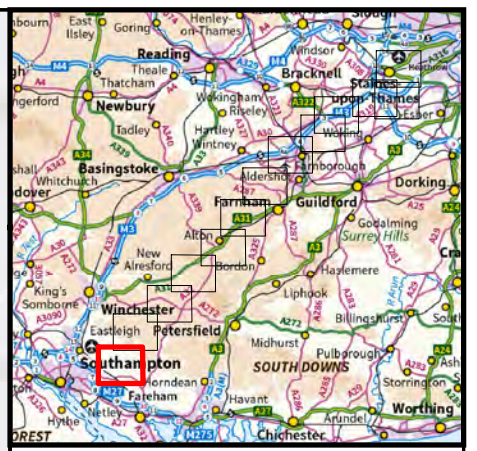
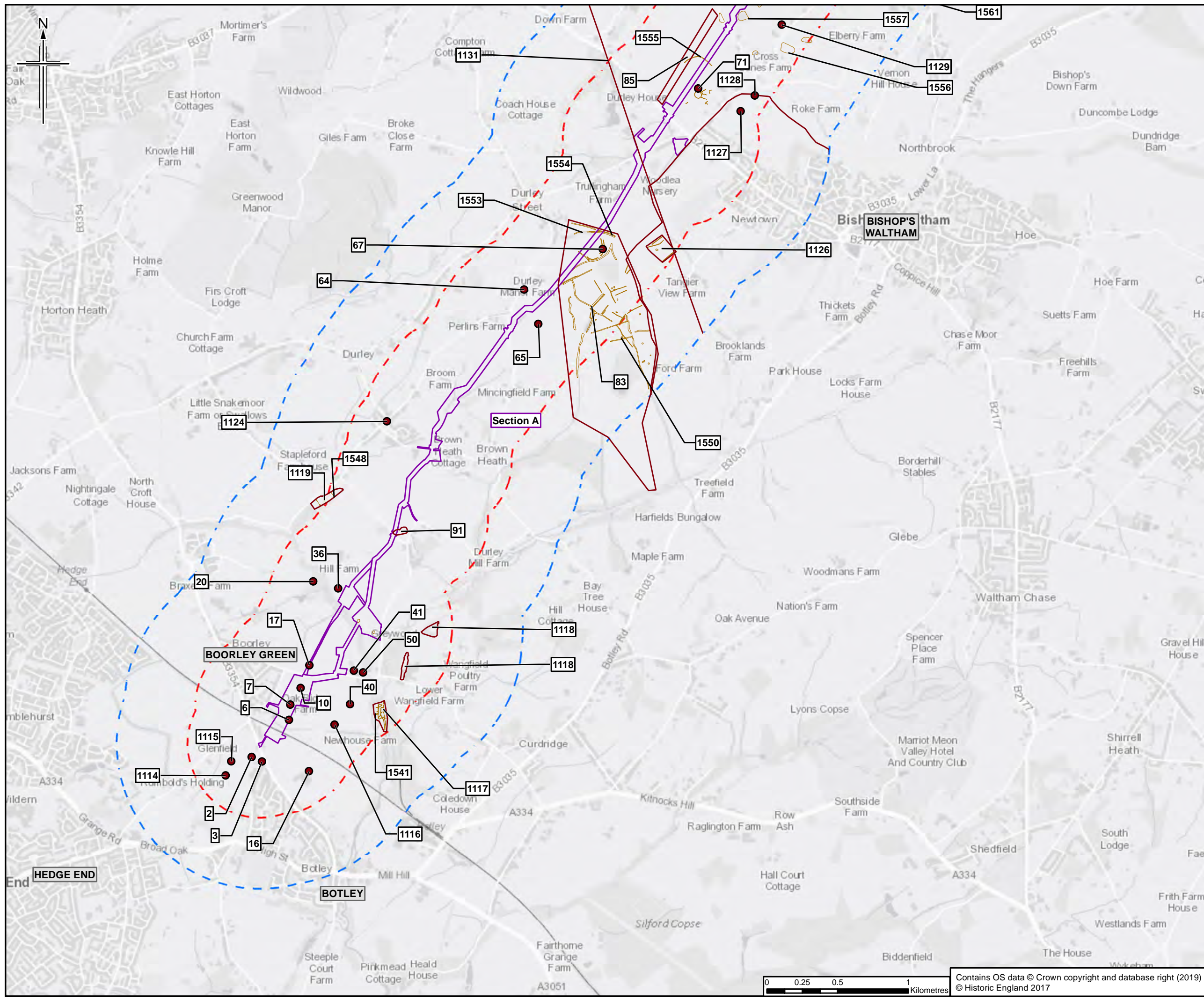
Figure A9.1.1 Archaeological remains

Figure A9.1.2 Historic buildings

Figure A9.1.3 Historic landscapes



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 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
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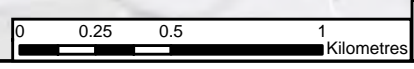
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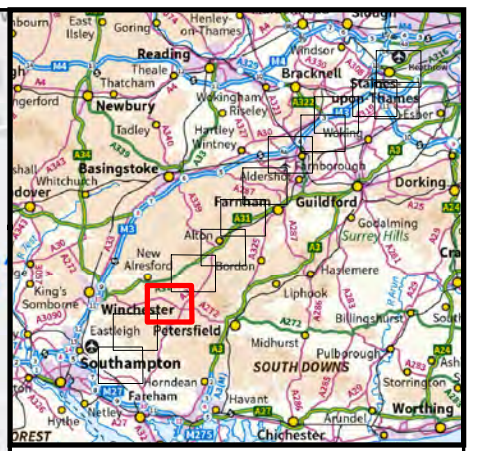
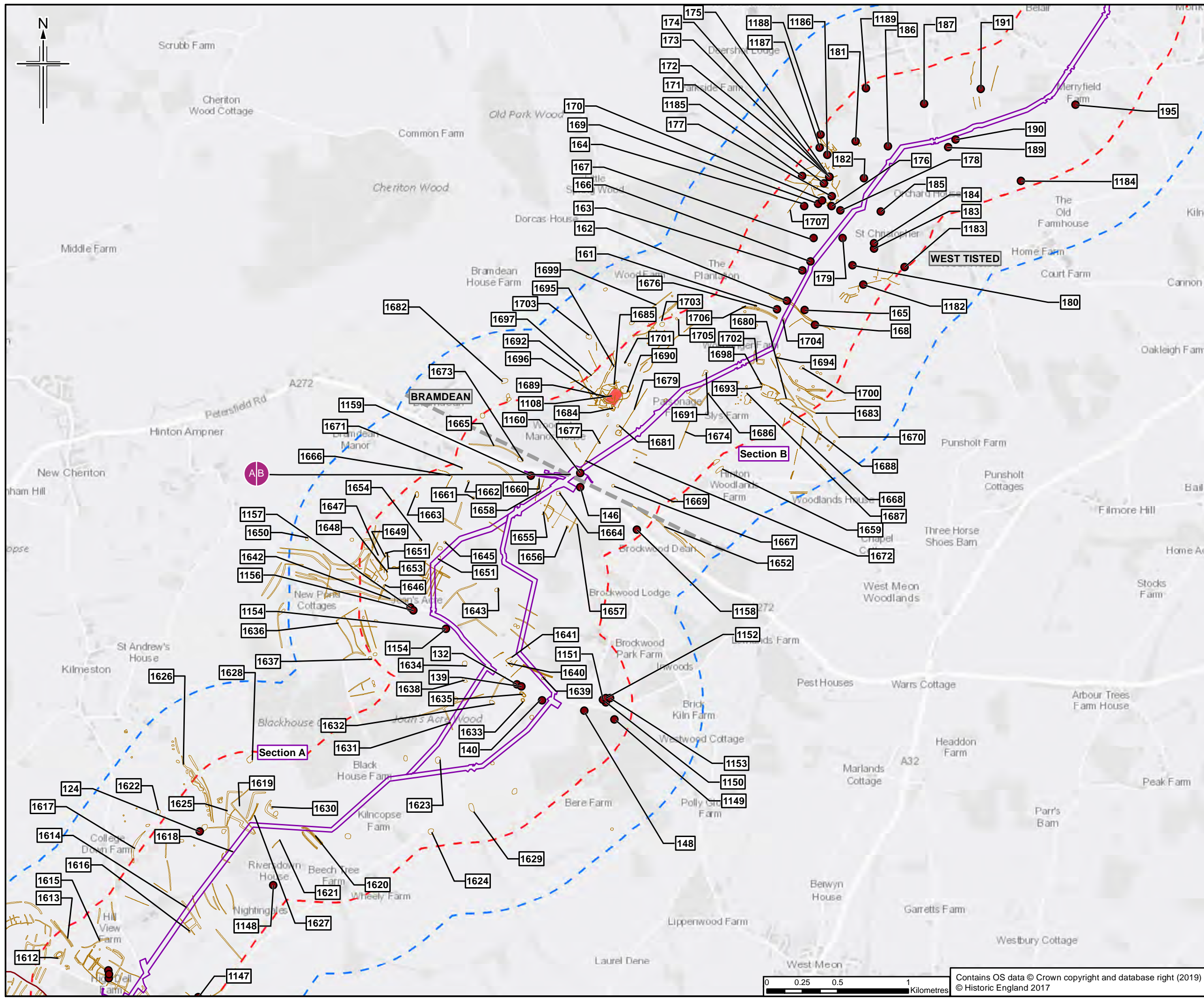
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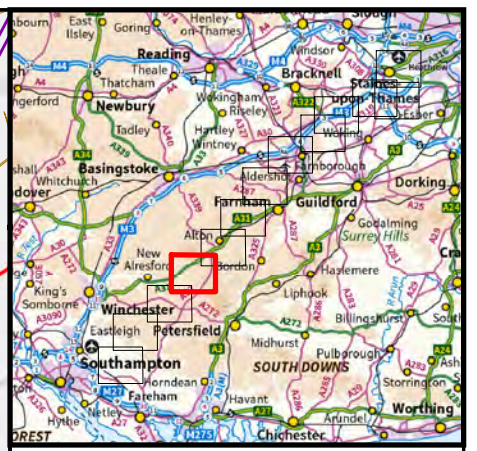
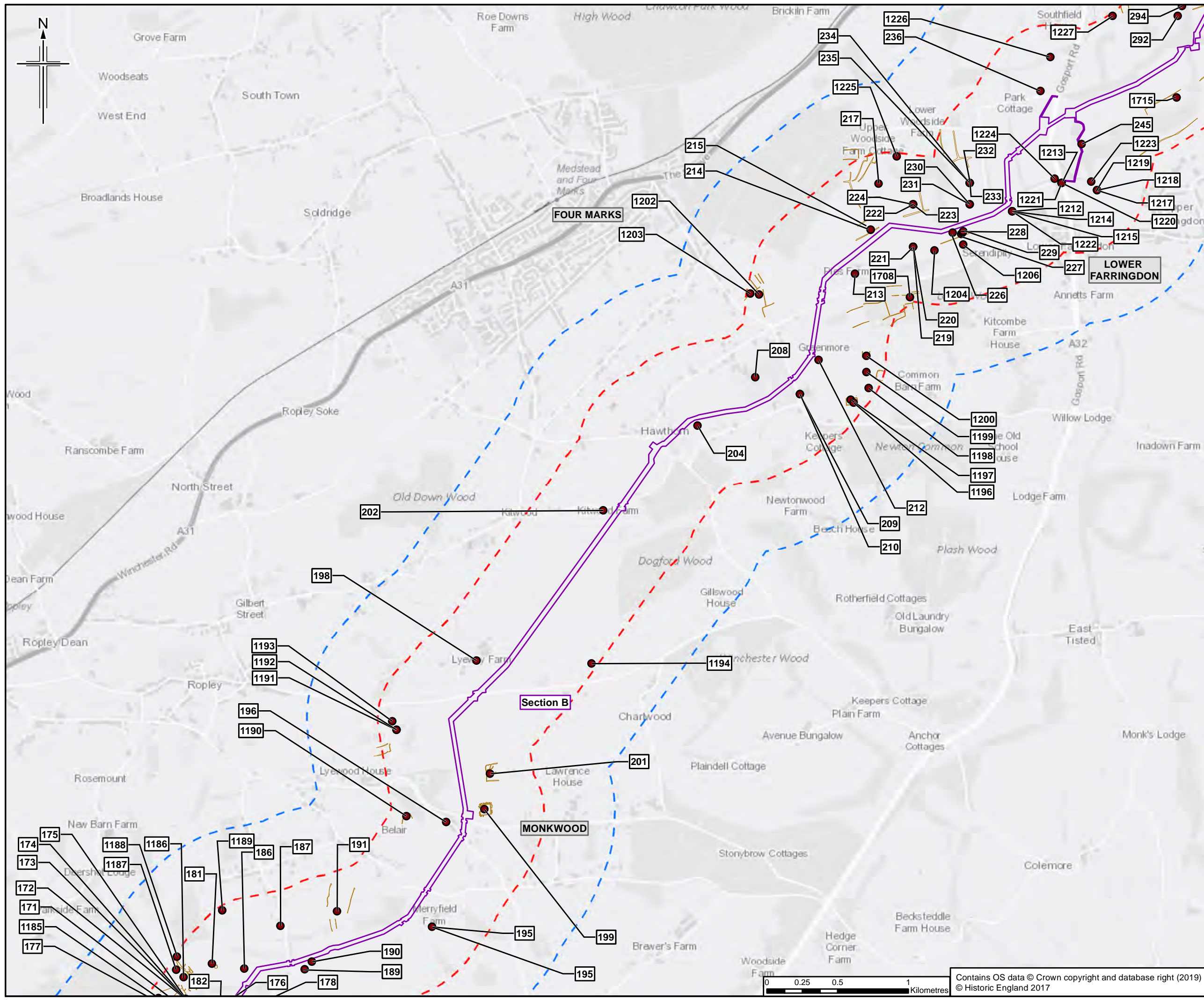
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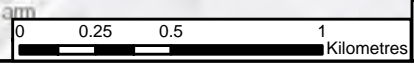


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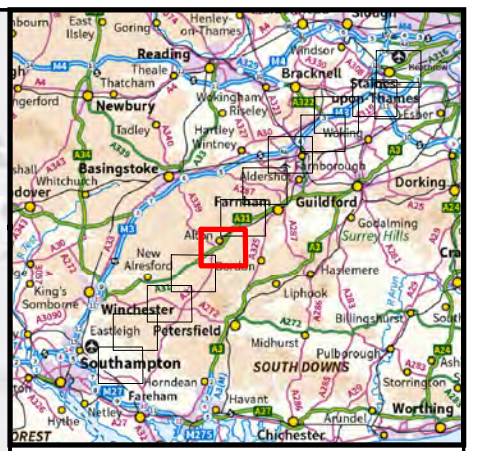
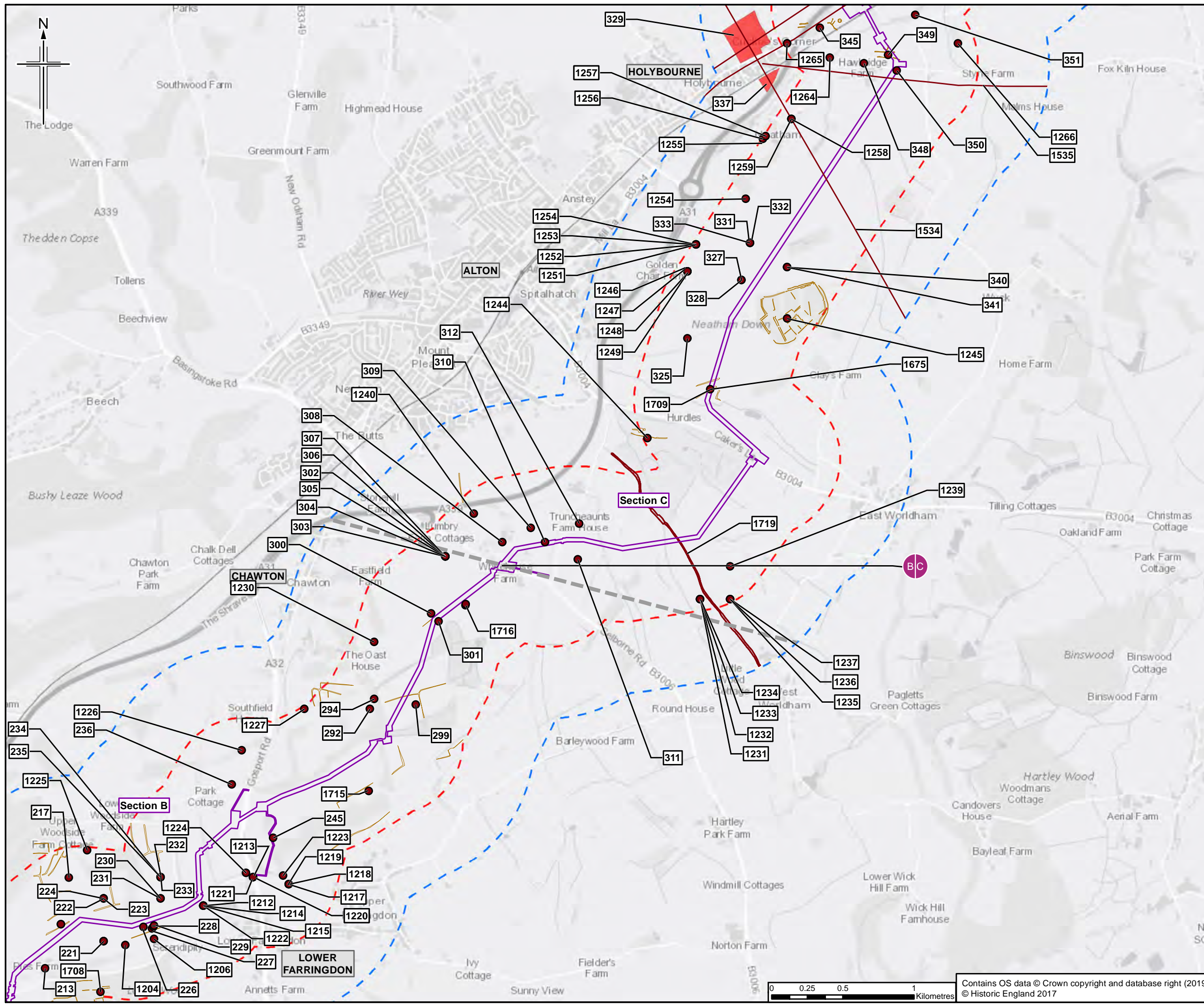
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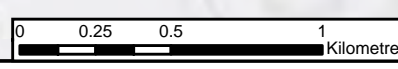
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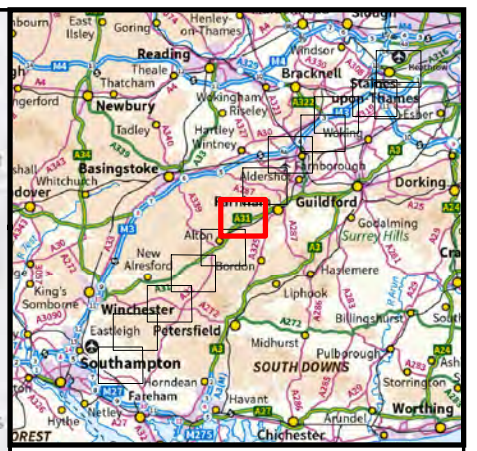
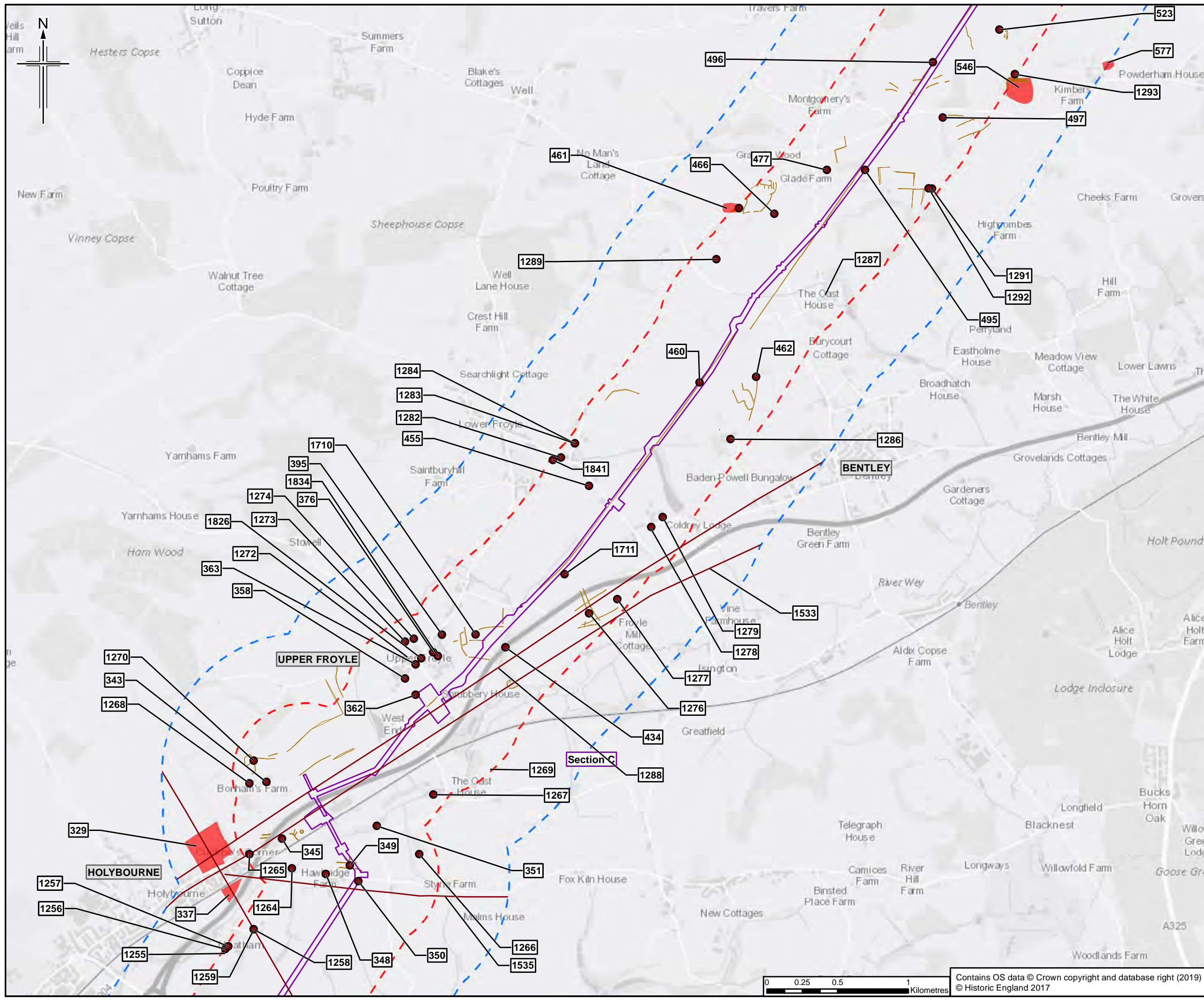
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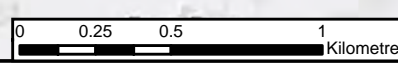
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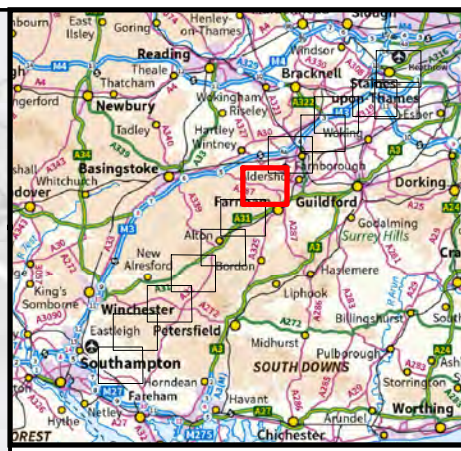
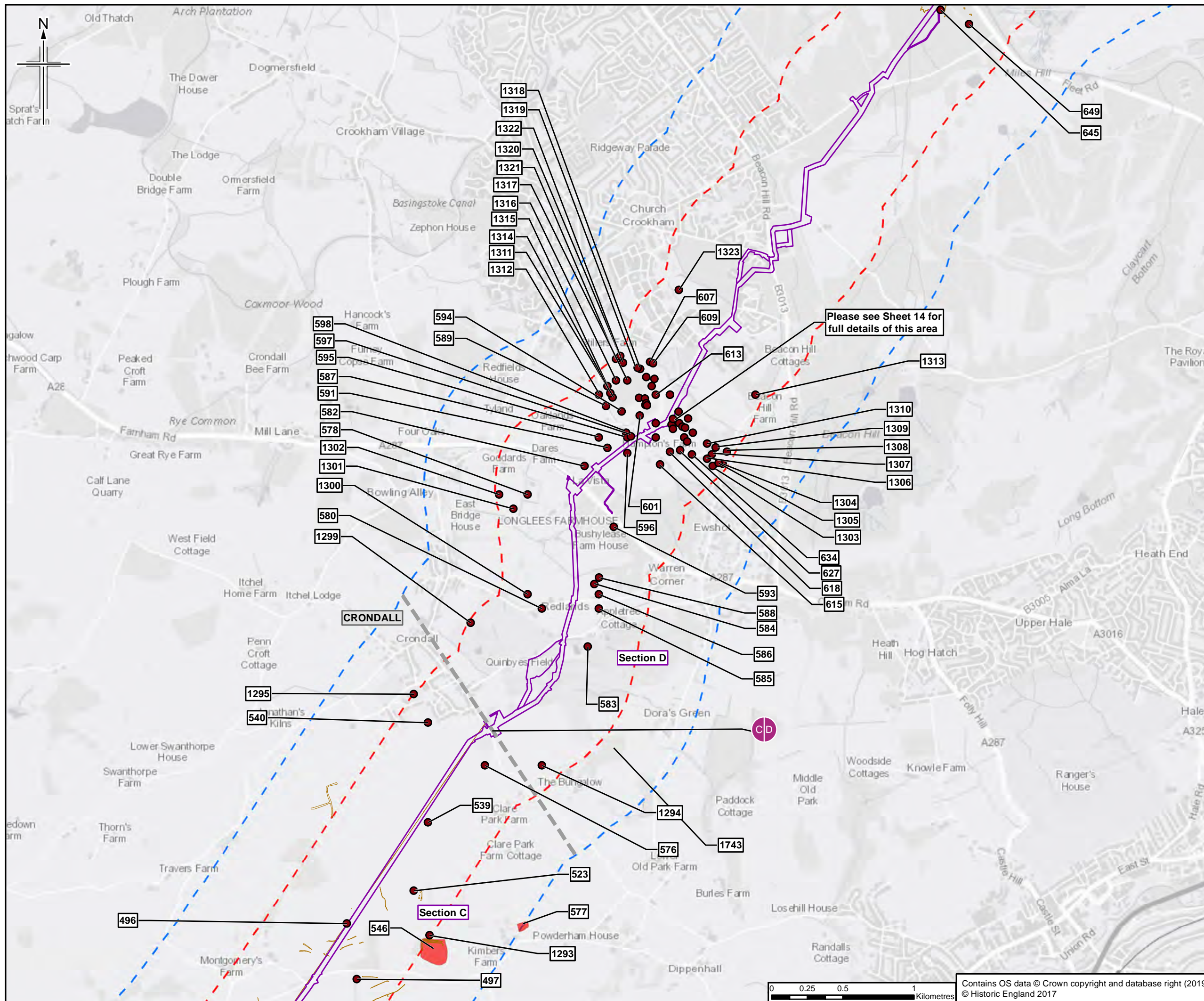
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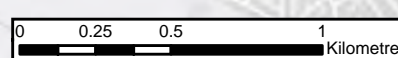
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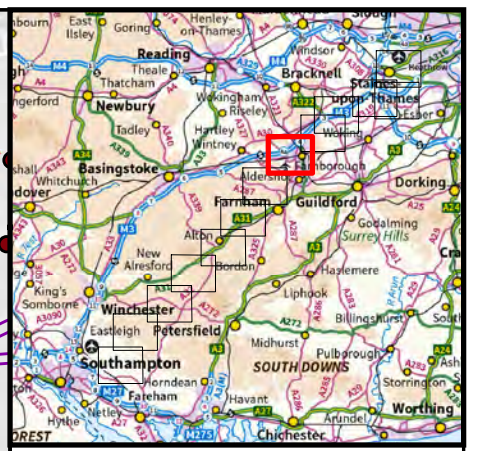
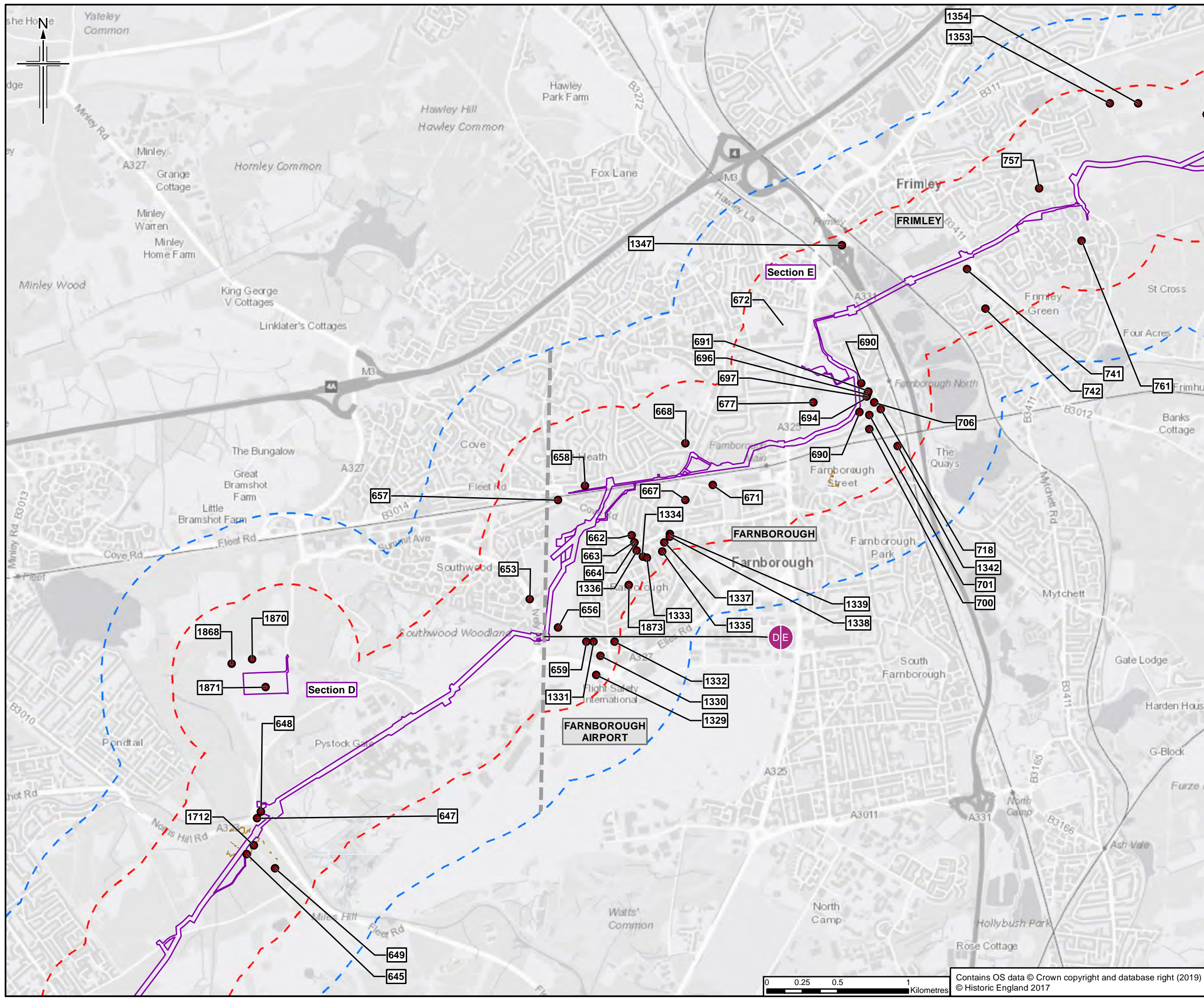
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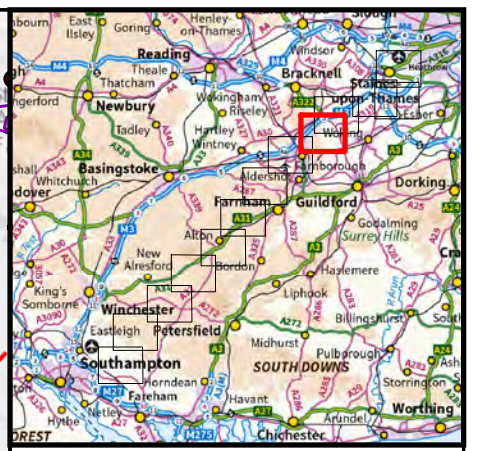
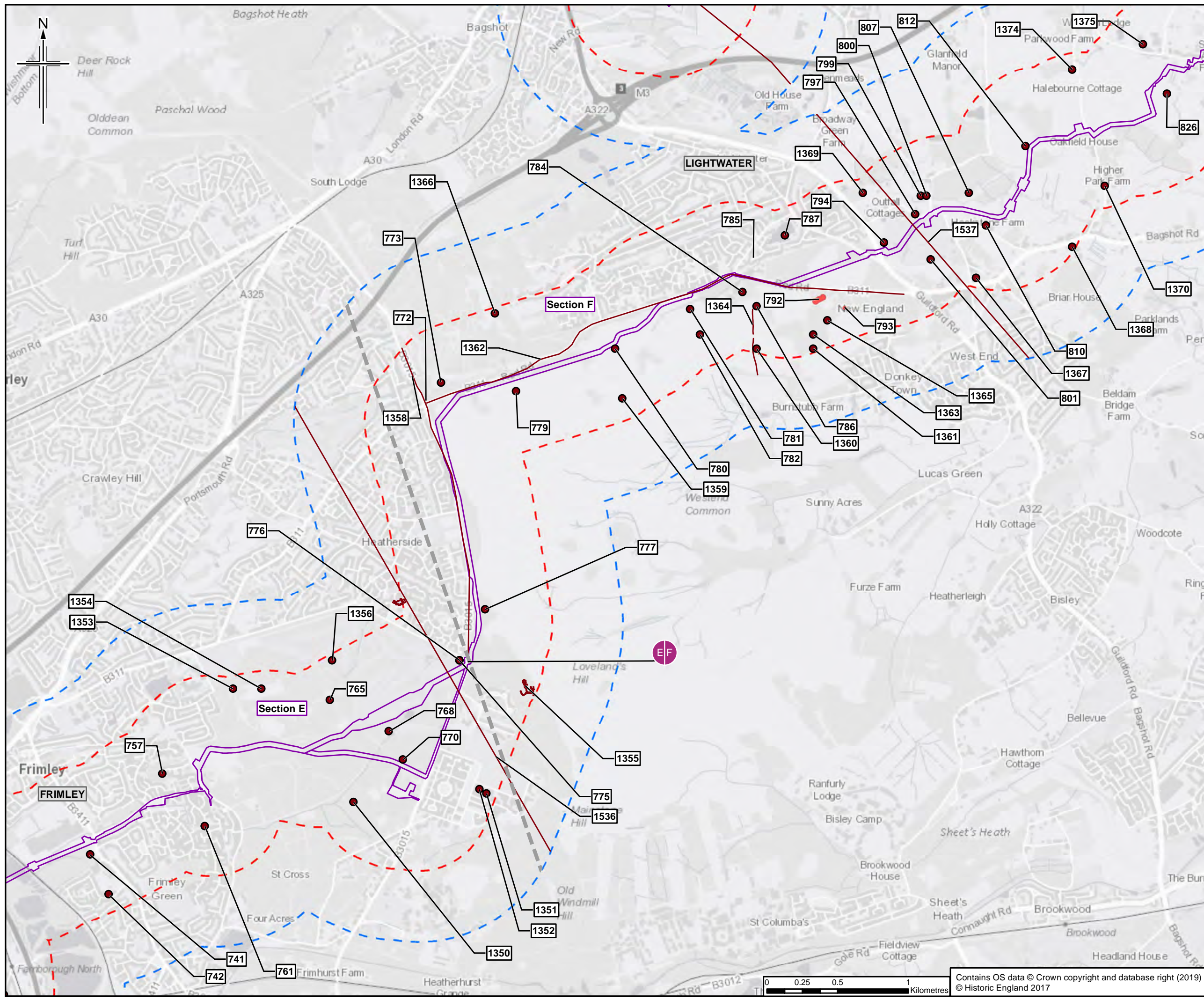
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Project
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Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 8 of 14
Rev	0



- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - } Non-designated Archaeological Remains
 - } Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays parts of Section E and Section F

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Drawn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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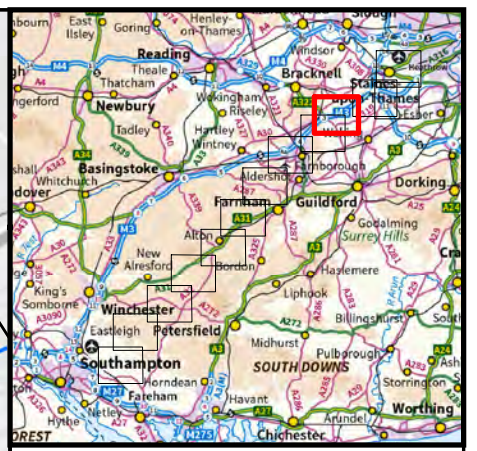
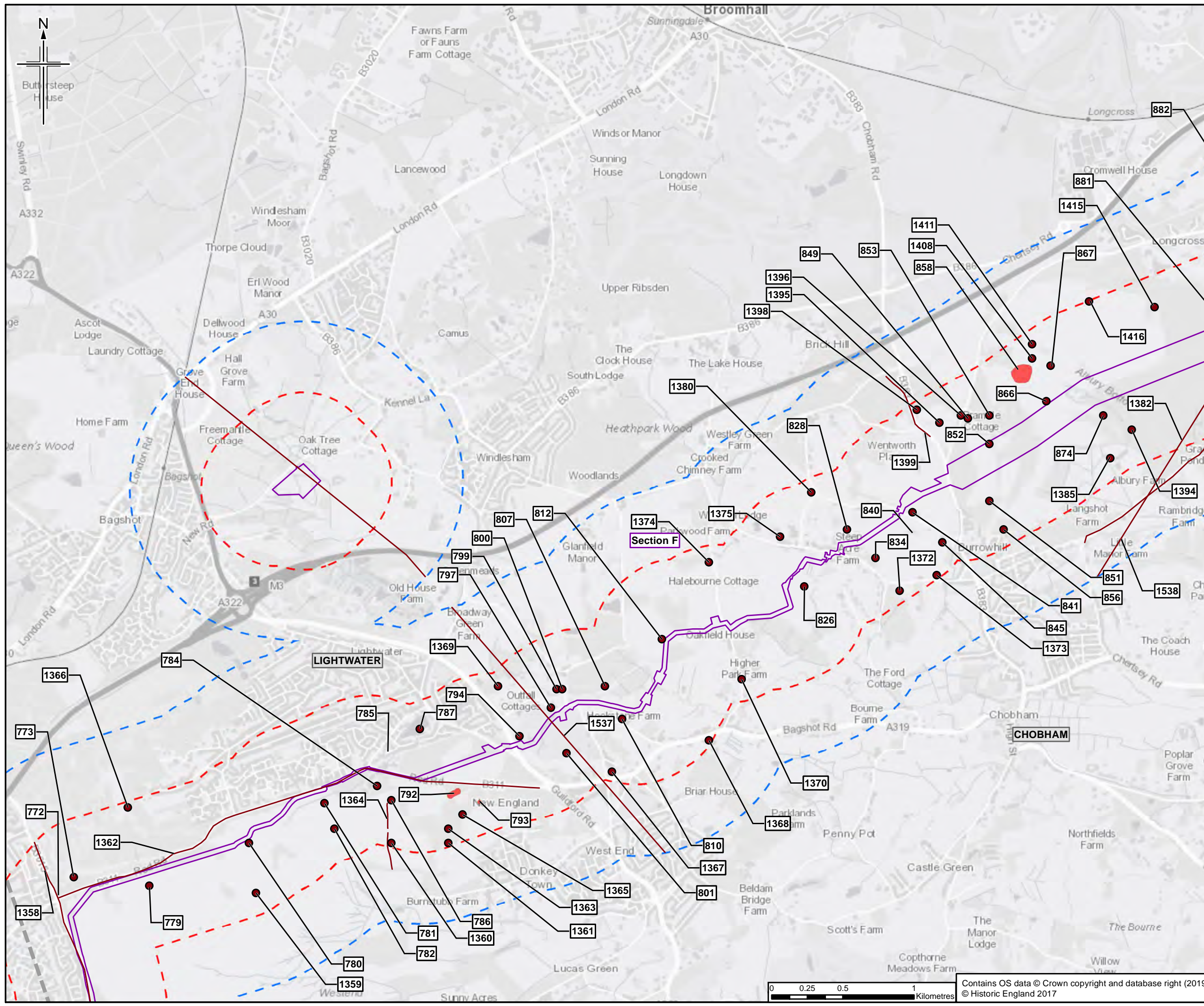
Client
 Esso Petroleum Company, Limited
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Project
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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 9 of 14
Rev	0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Archaeological Remains
 - Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays part of Section F

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Drawn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	14/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

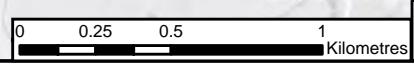
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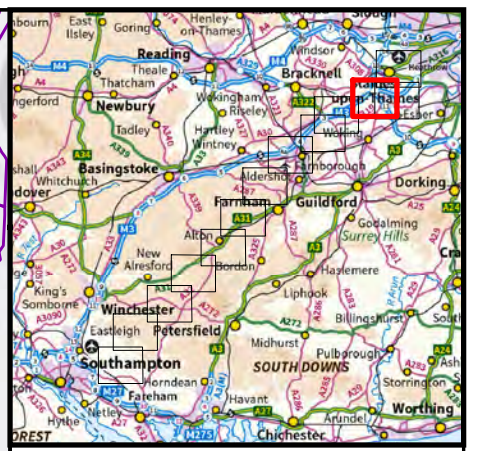
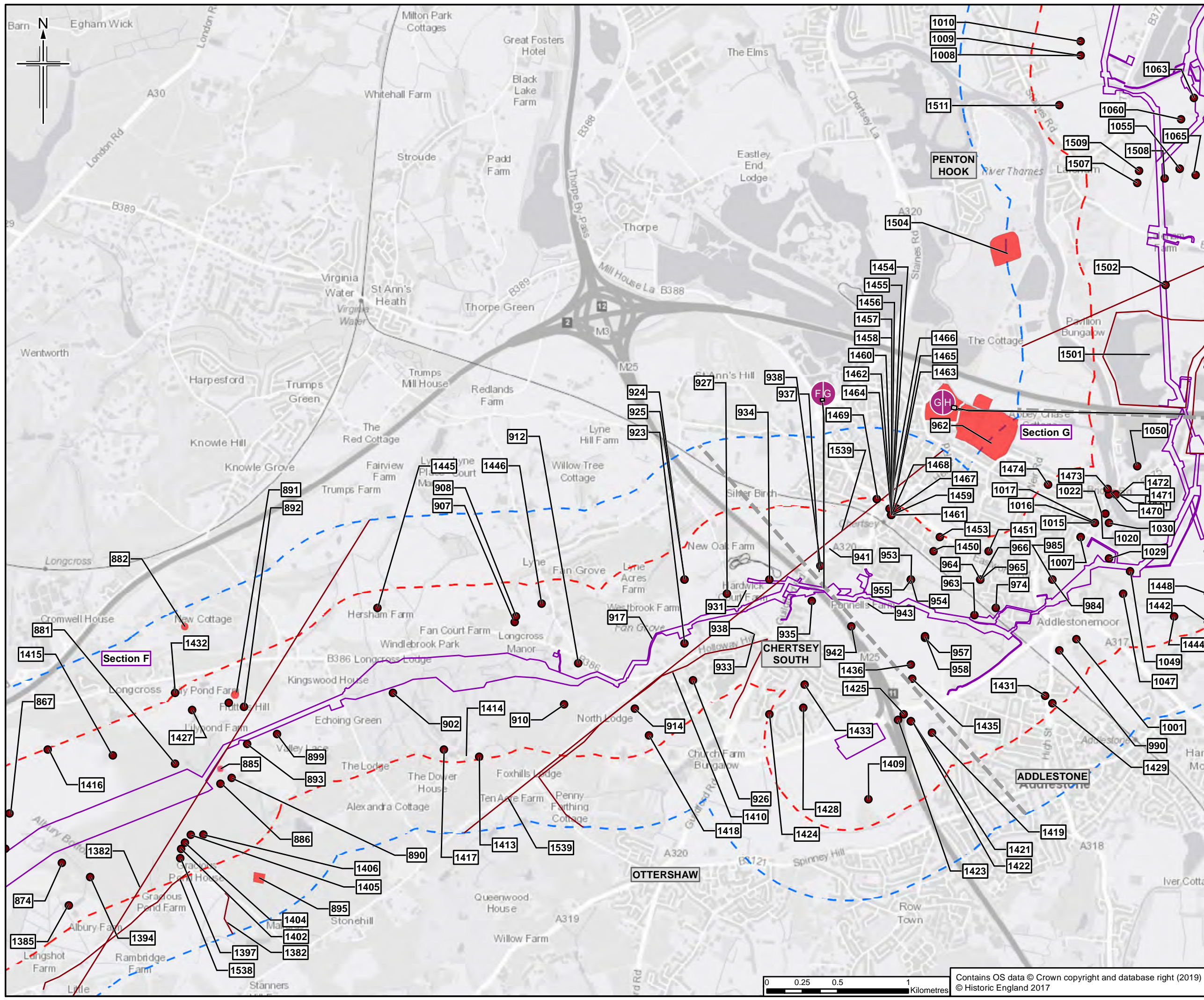
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue	DO NOT SCALE
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3	
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Draw No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 10 of 14	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Archaeological Remains
 - Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays parts of Section F, Section G and Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	14/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

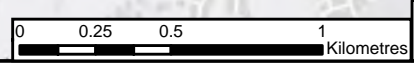
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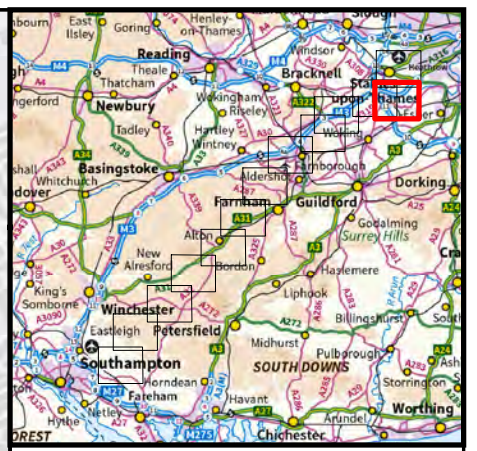
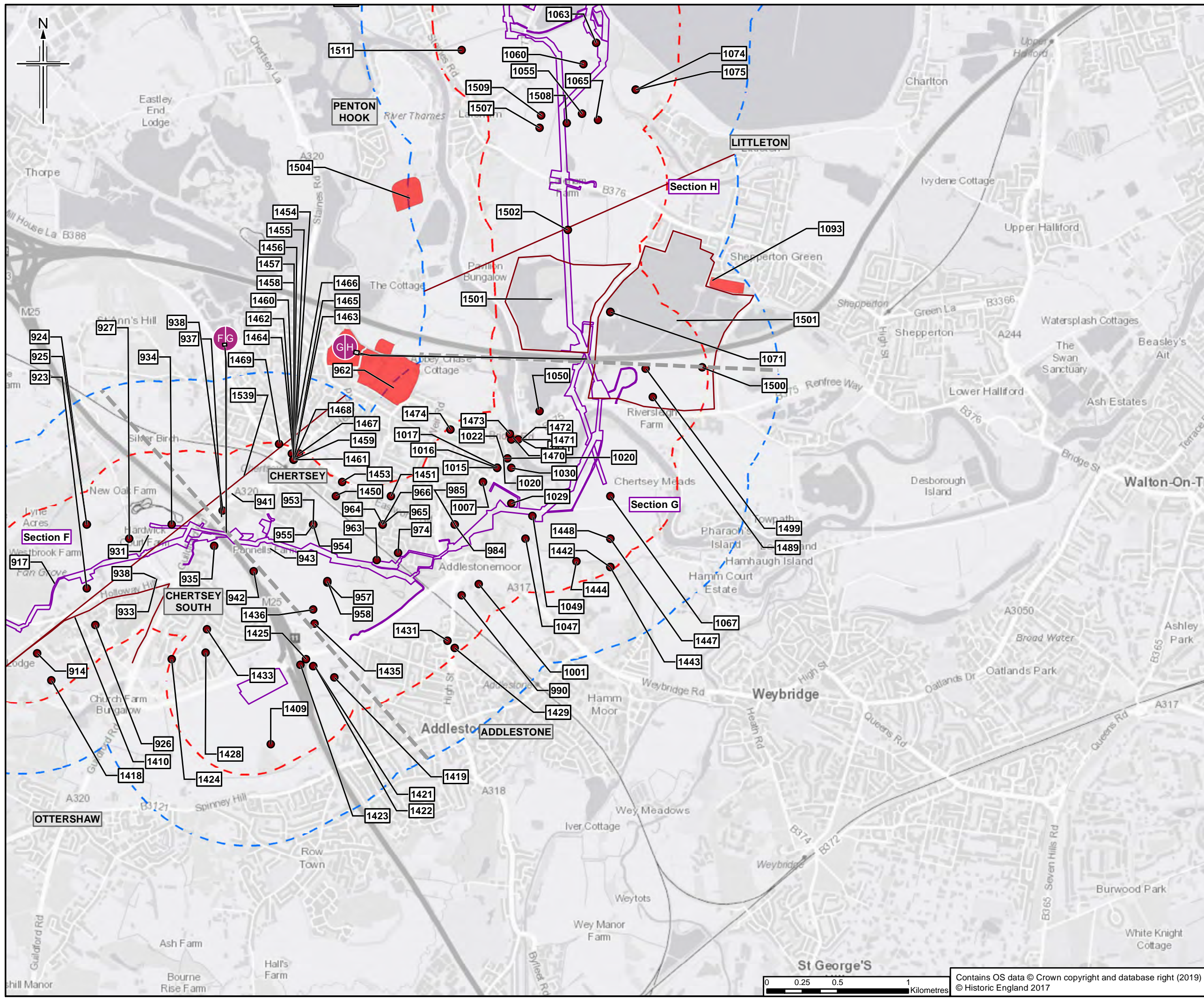
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 11 of 14
Rev	0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated
 - Archaeological Remains
 - Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays parts of Section F, Section G and Section H

0	14/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd



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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status **For Issue**

Scale **1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE**

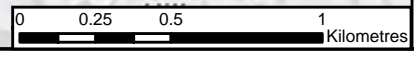
Jacobs No. **B2325300**

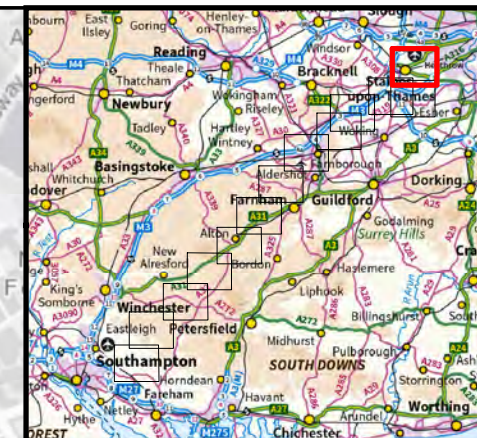
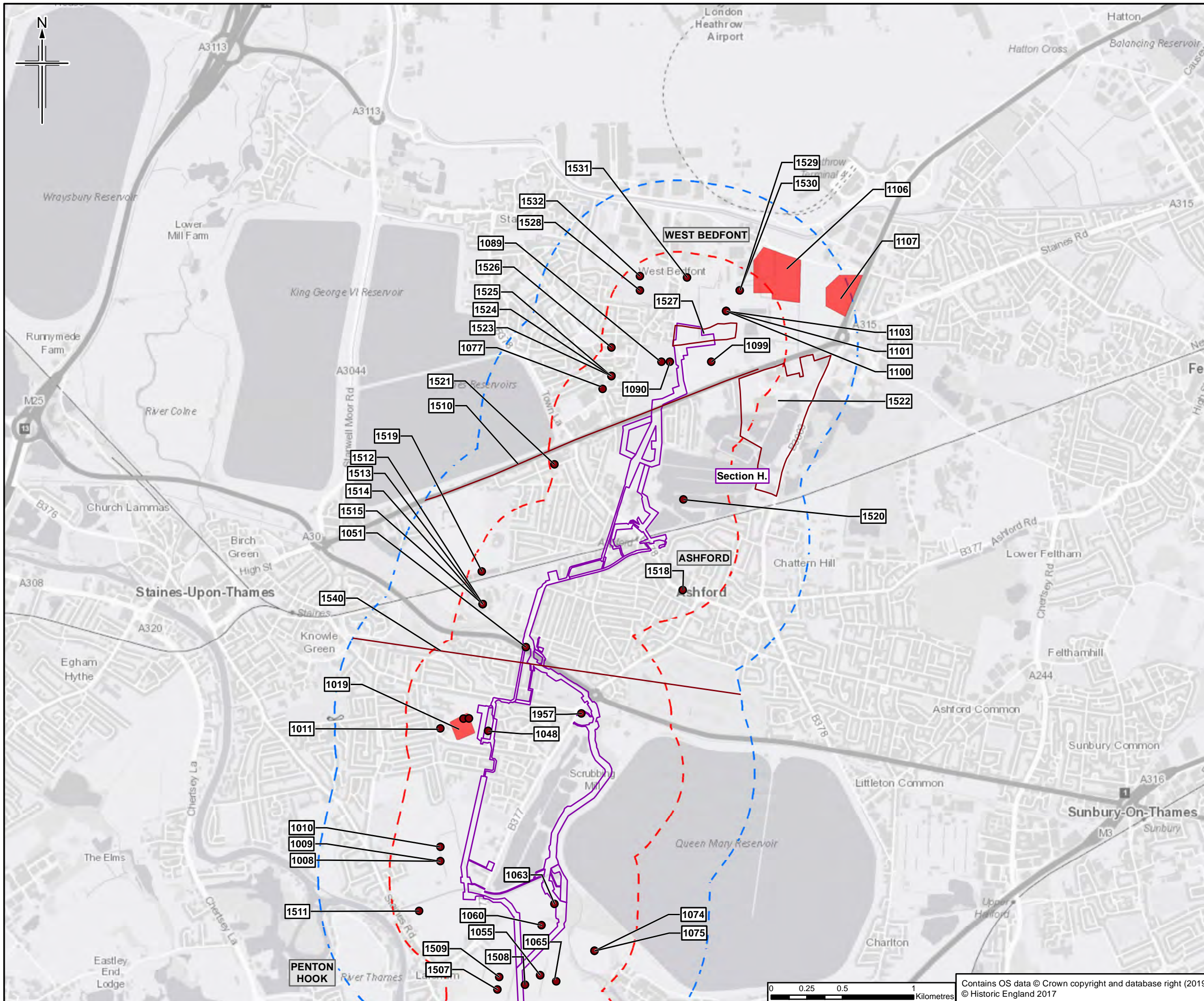
Project/Wise No. **B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325**

Drawing number **Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 12 of 14** Rev **0**

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Archaeological Remains
 - Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays part of Section H

0	14/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd

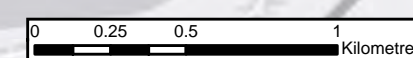
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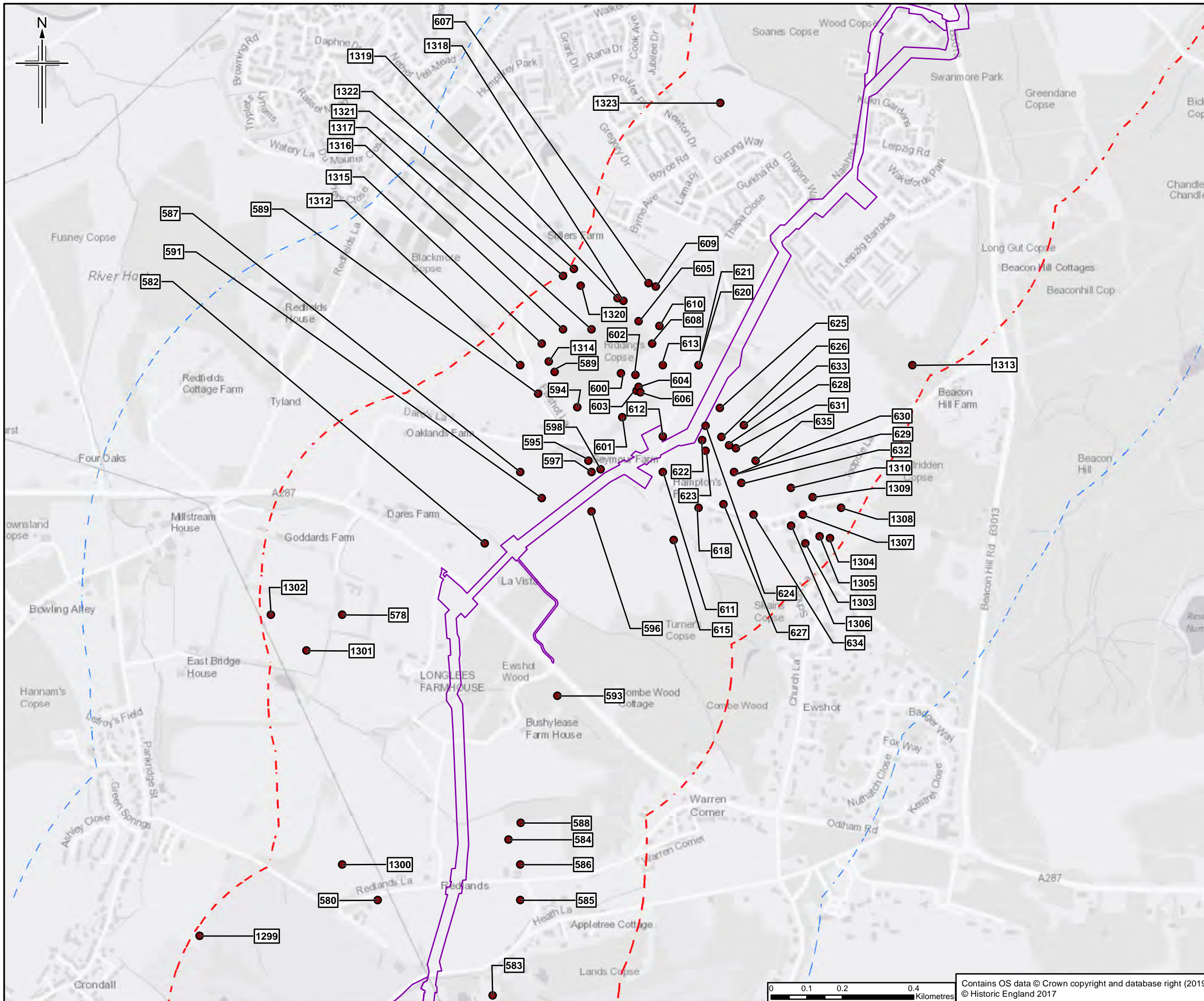
Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001325	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 13 of 14	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - } Non-designated Archaeological Remains
 - Scheduled Monument

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Drawn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	14/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

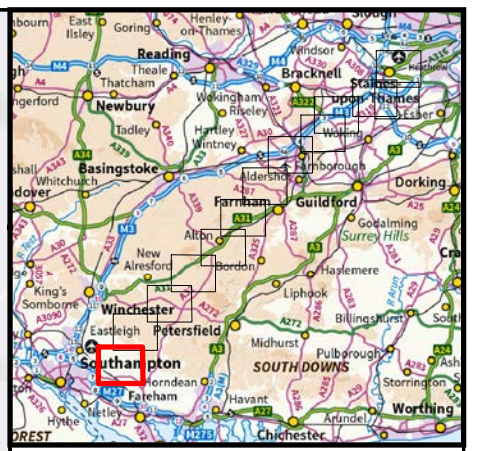
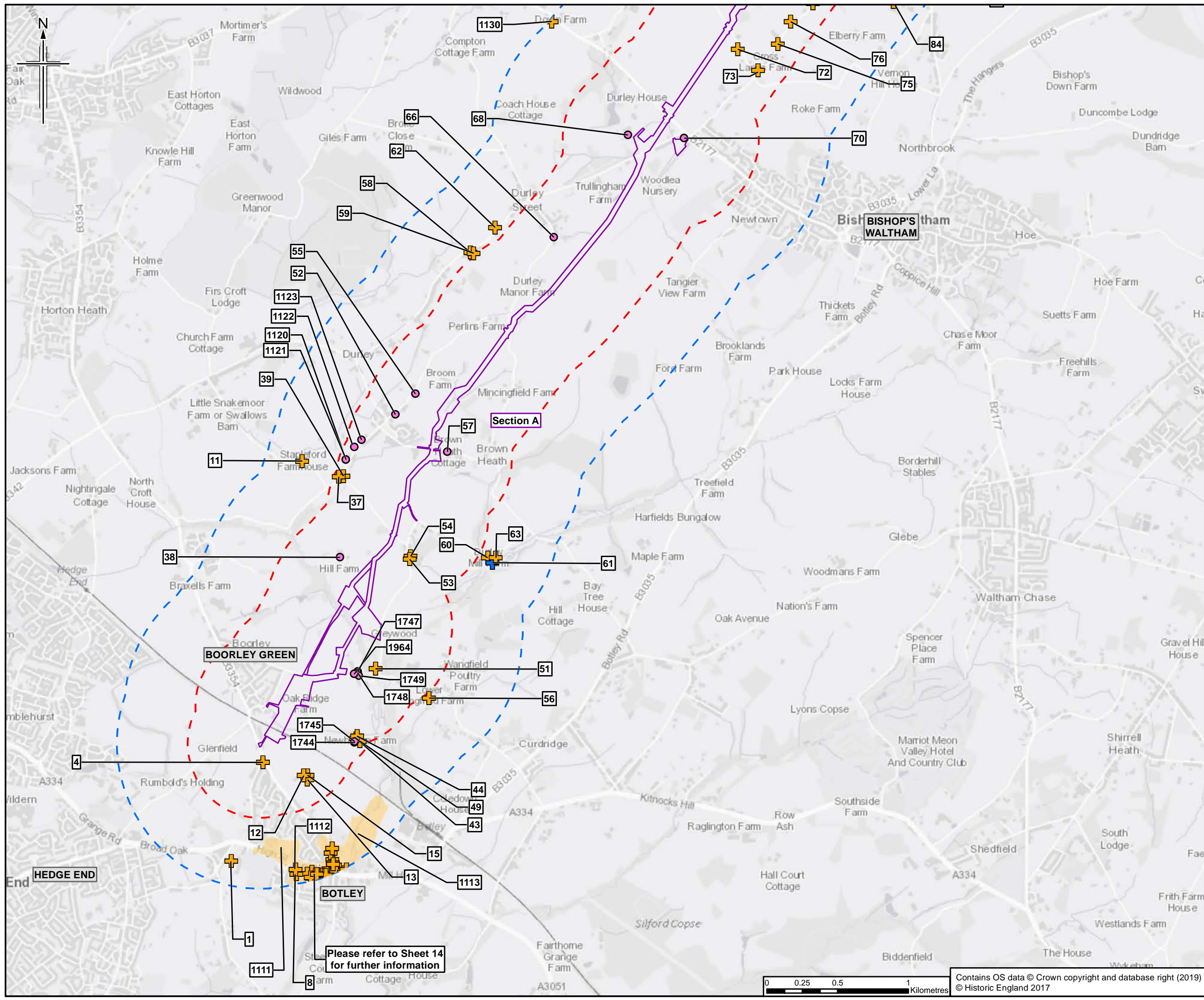
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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:10,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001028	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.1 Sheet 14 of 14	Rev 0



- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section A

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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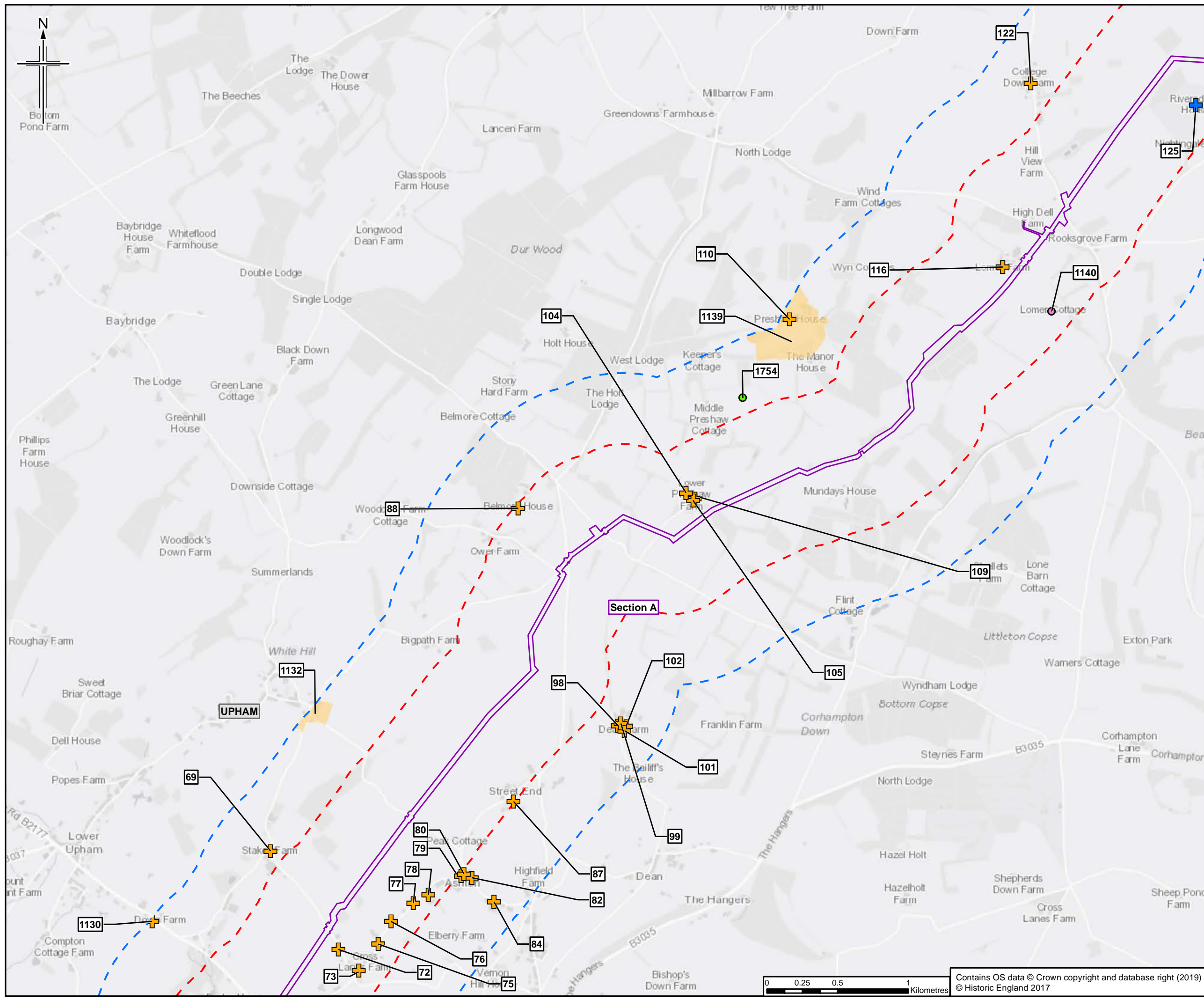
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 1 of 31
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - + Non-designated Historic Building
 - + Locally Listed Historic Building
 - + Designated Historic Building
 - Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section A

0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Down	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd

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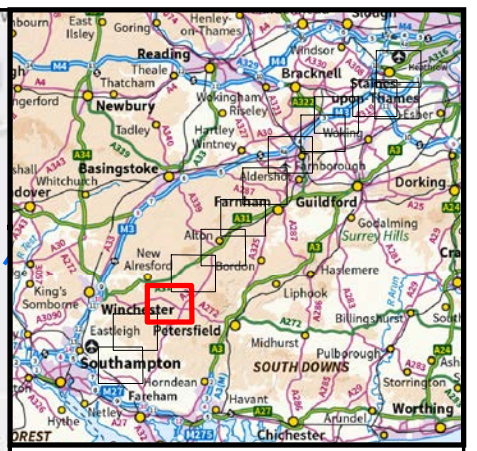
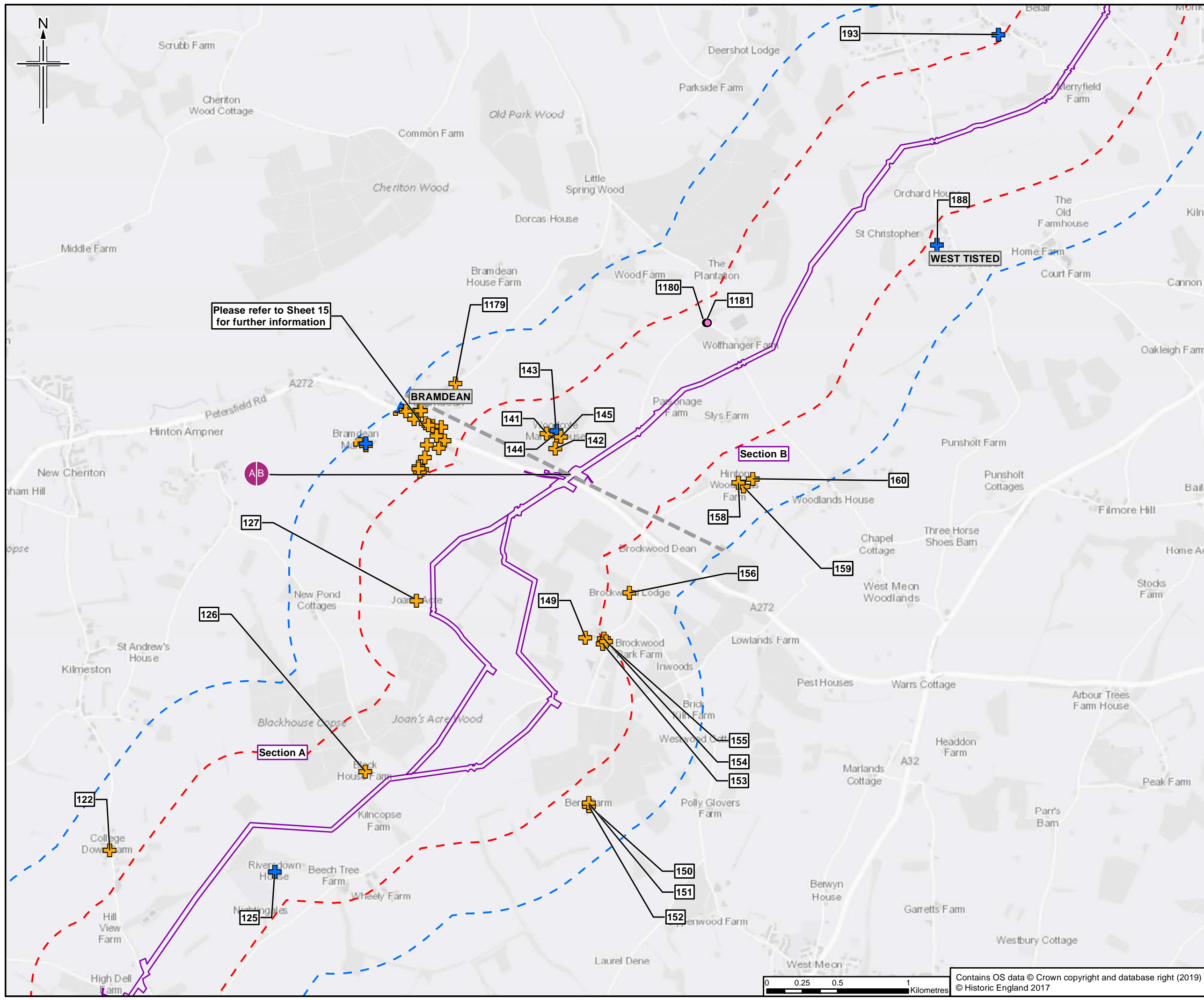
Project
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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 2 of 31	Rev 0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section A and Section B

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

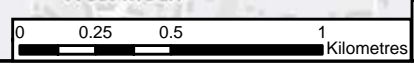
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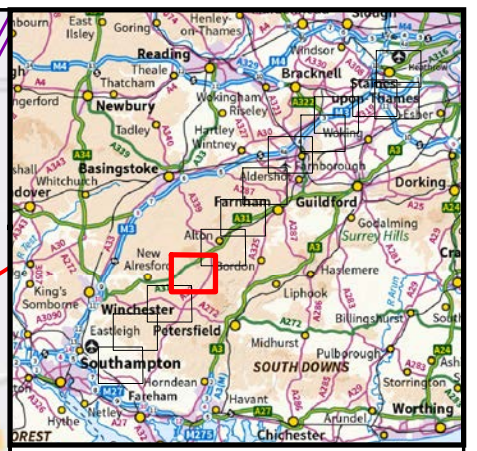
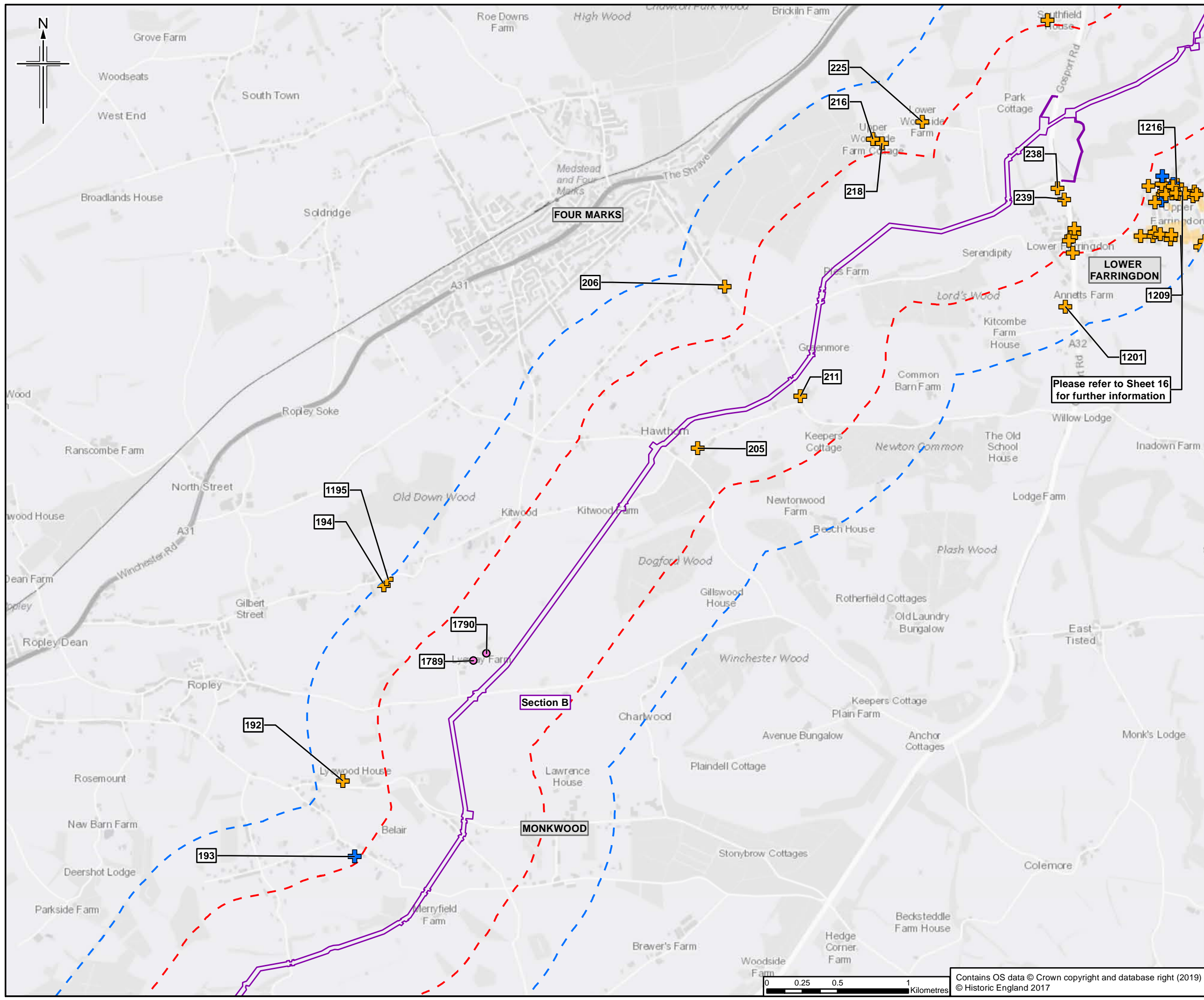
Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Please refer to Sheet 16 for further information

Sheet displays part of Section B

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue				

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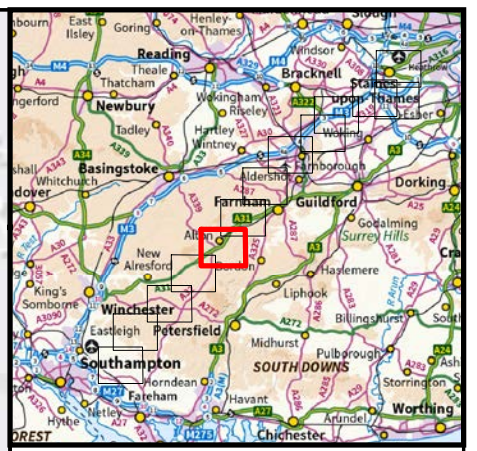
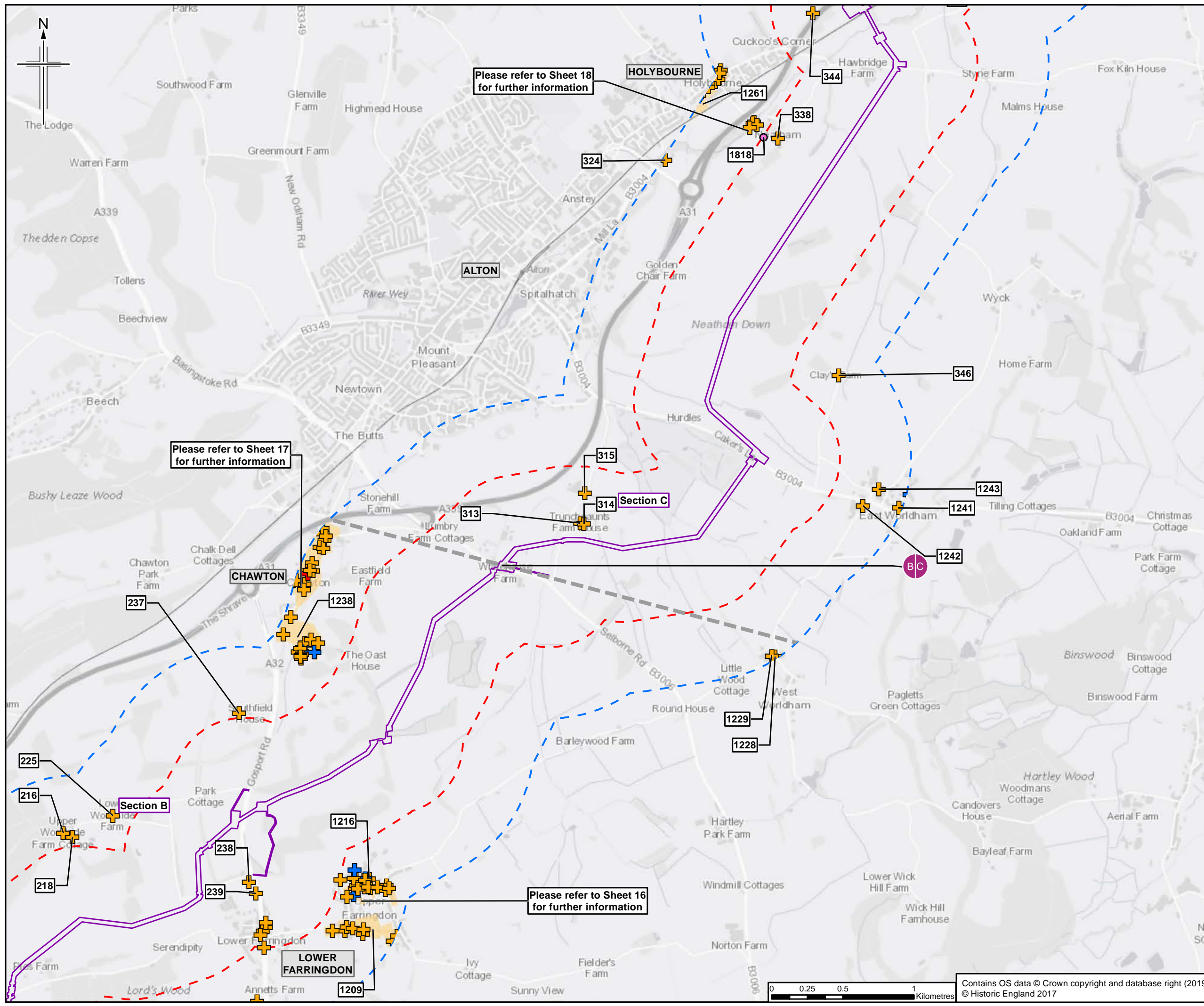
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Project
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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 4 of 31
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Please refer to Sheet 17 for further information

Please refer to Sheet 18 for further information

Please refer to Sheet 16 for further information

Sheet displays parts of Section B and Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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 Surrey,
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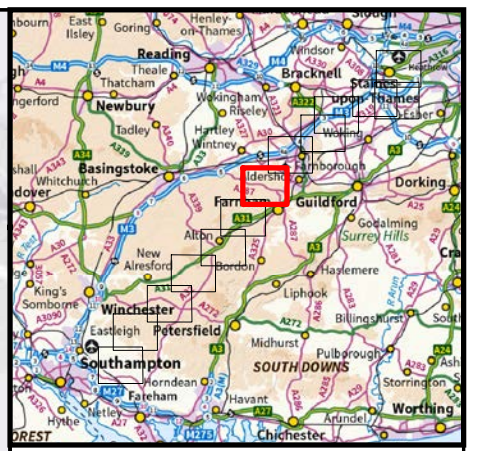
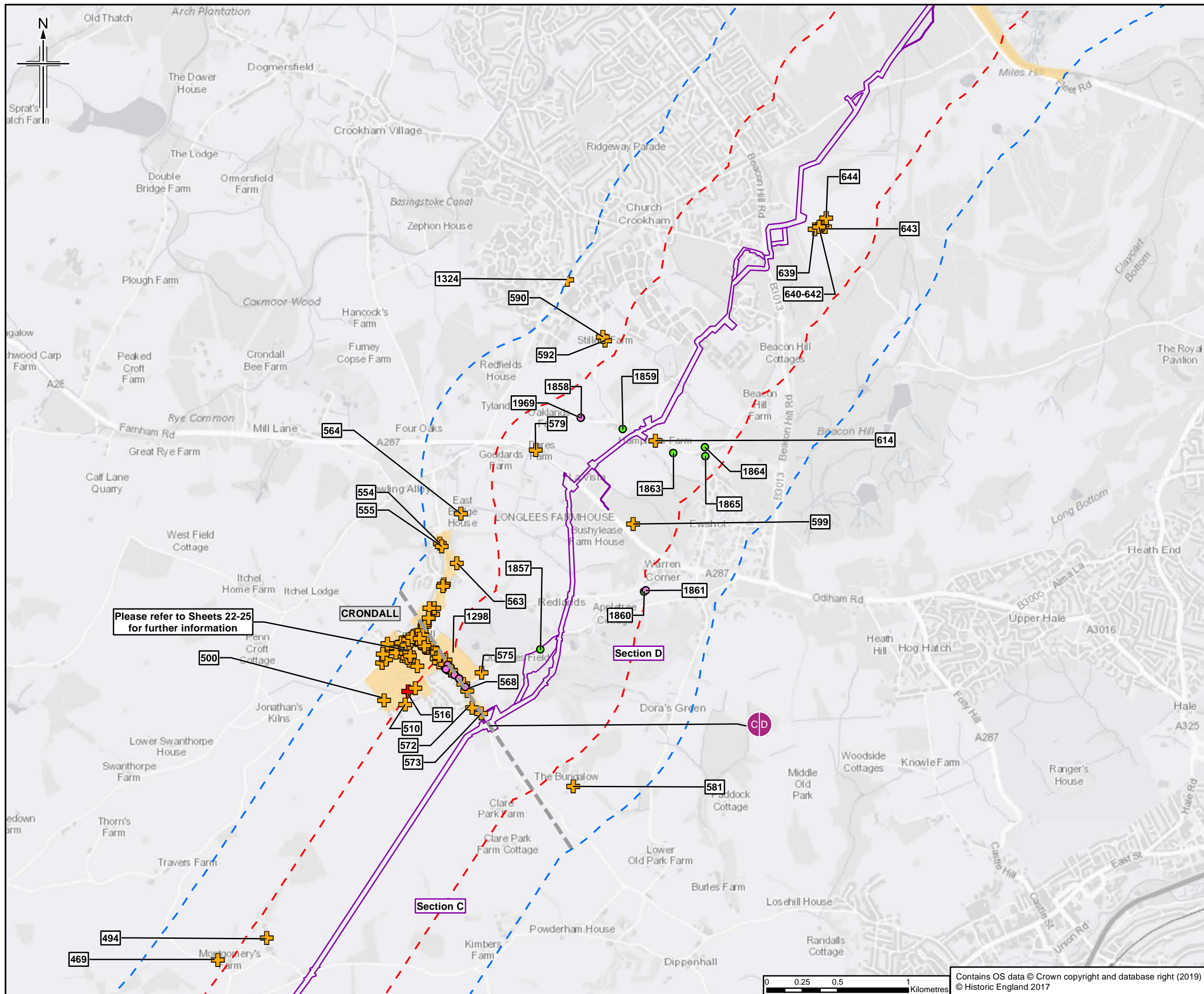
Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 5 of 31
Rev	0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd
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Leatherhead,
Surrey,
KT22 8UX

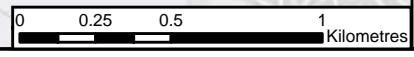
Project
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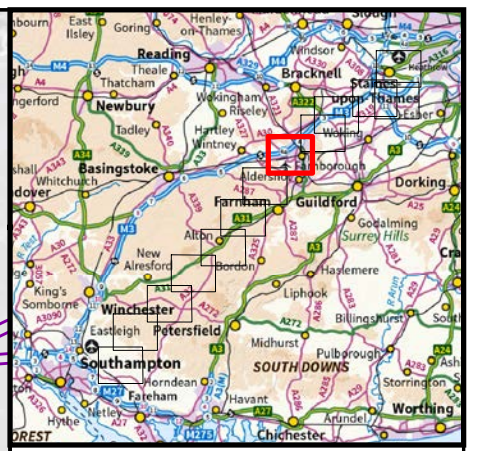
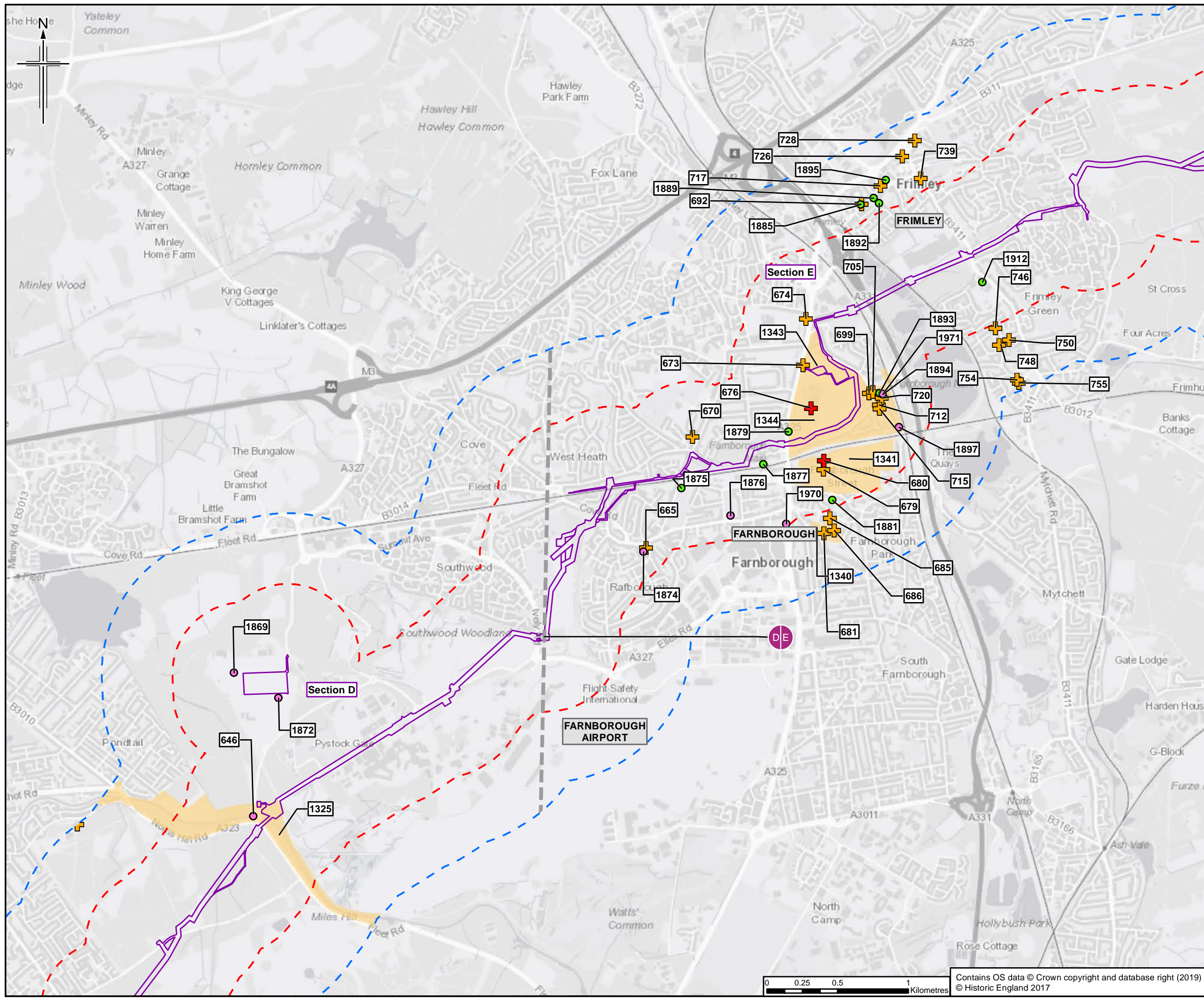
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 7 of 31
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section D and Section E

0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd

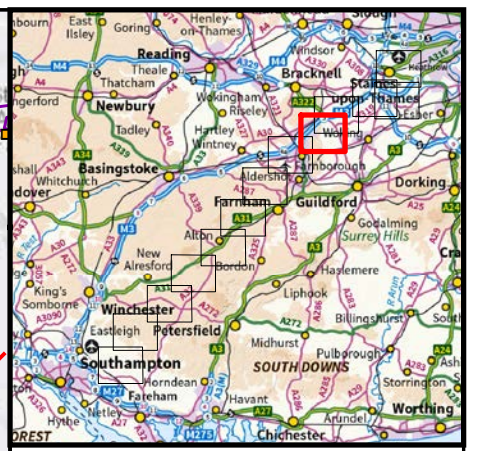
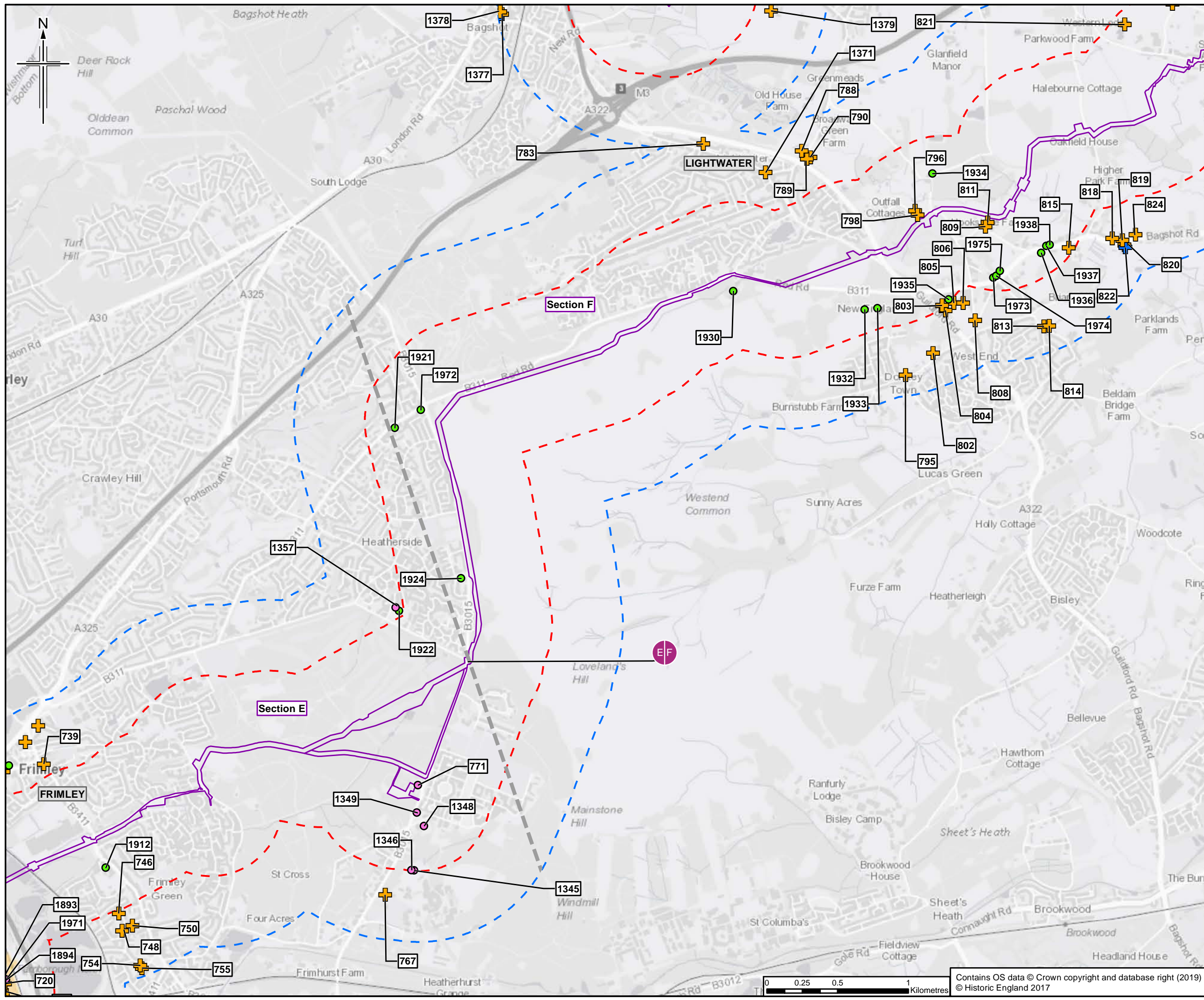
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Project
 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 8 of 31
Rev	0



- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section E and Section F

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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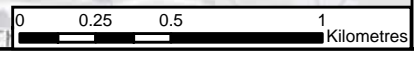
Project
 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

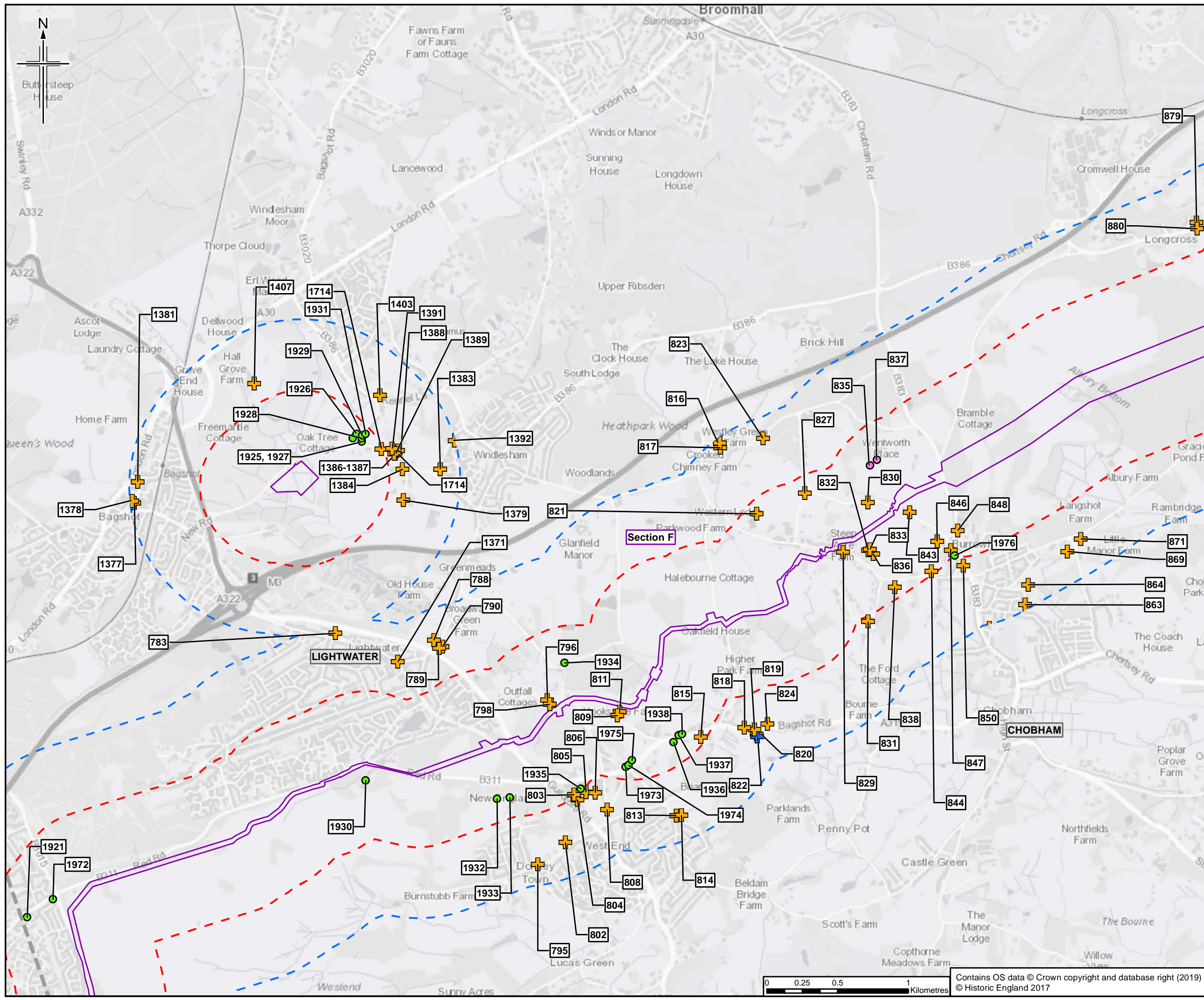
Scale	For Issue	DO NOT SCALE
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Jacobs No. B2325300
 ProjectWise No. B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
 Drawing number Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 9 of 31

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section F

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Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd

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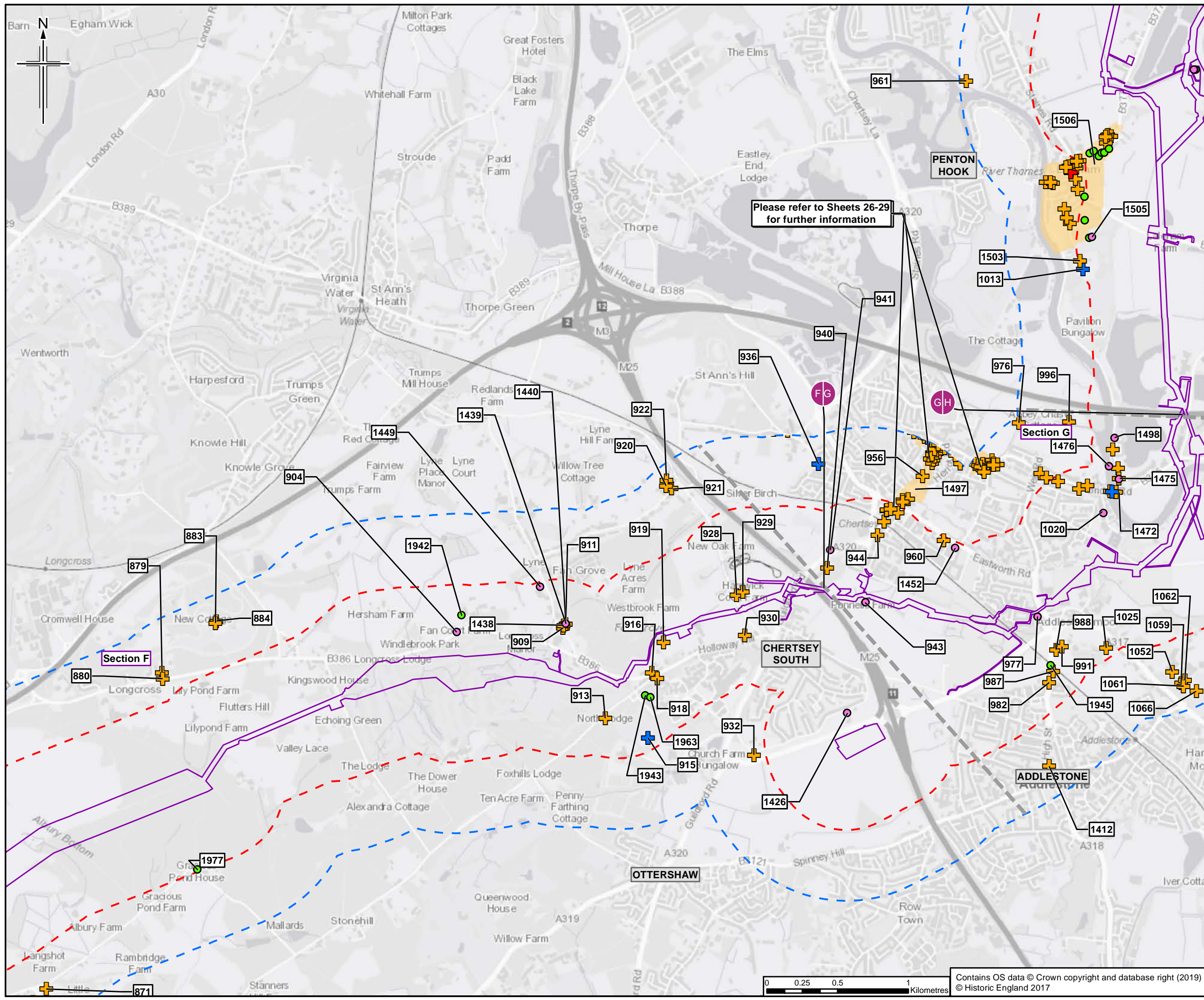
Project
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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

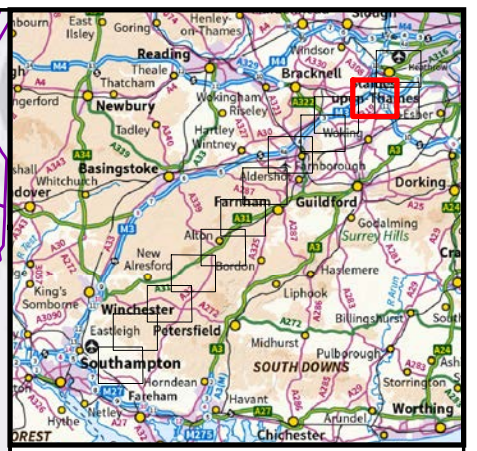
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 10 of 31	Rev 0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section F, Section G and Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Drawn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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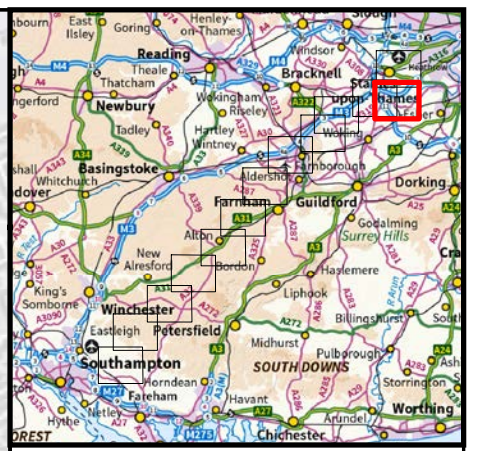
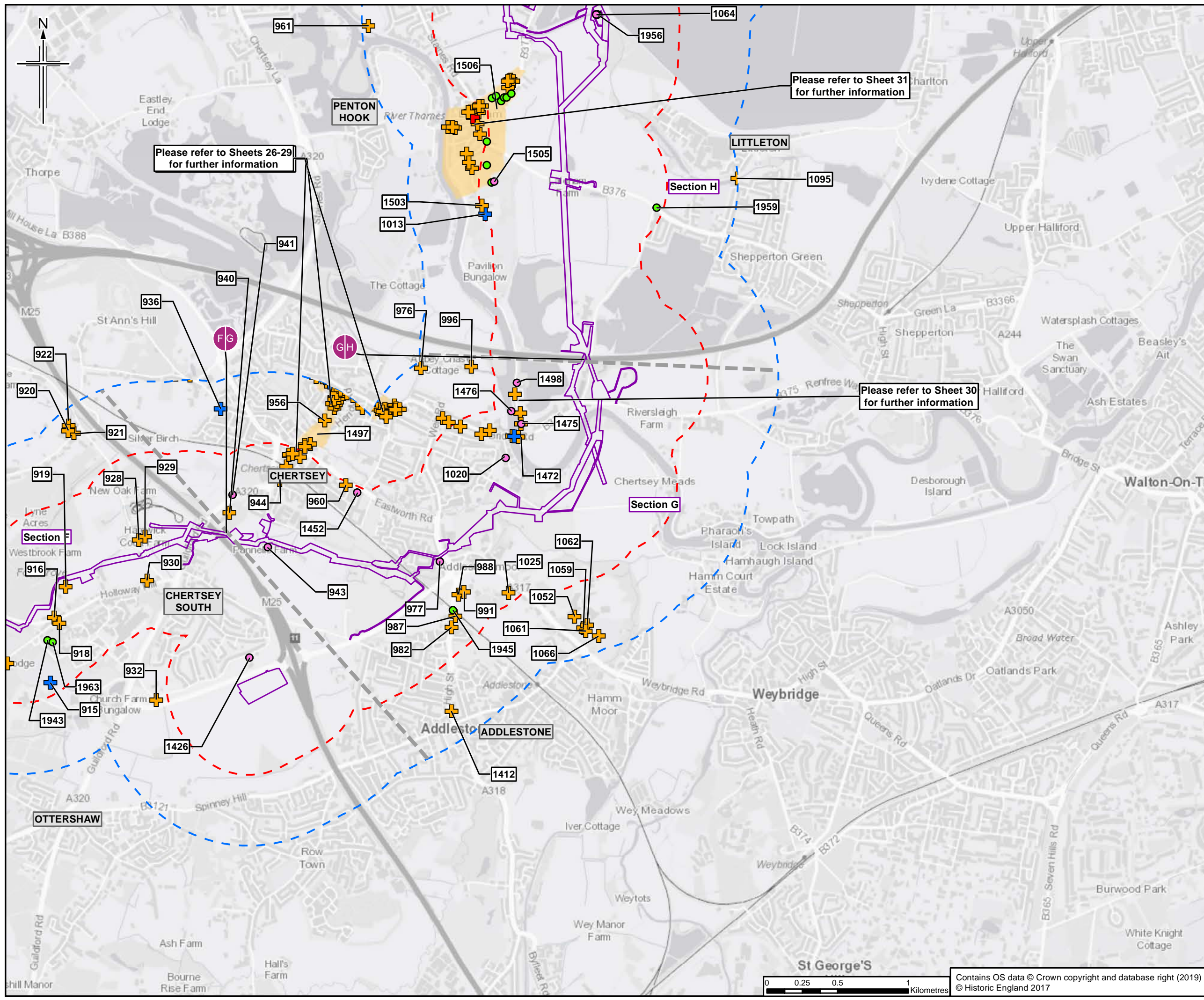
Project
 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
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Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 11 of 31
Rev	0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section F, Section G and Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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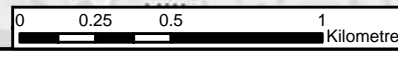
Client
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 Ermyn Way,
 Leatherhead,
 Surrey,
 KT22 8UX

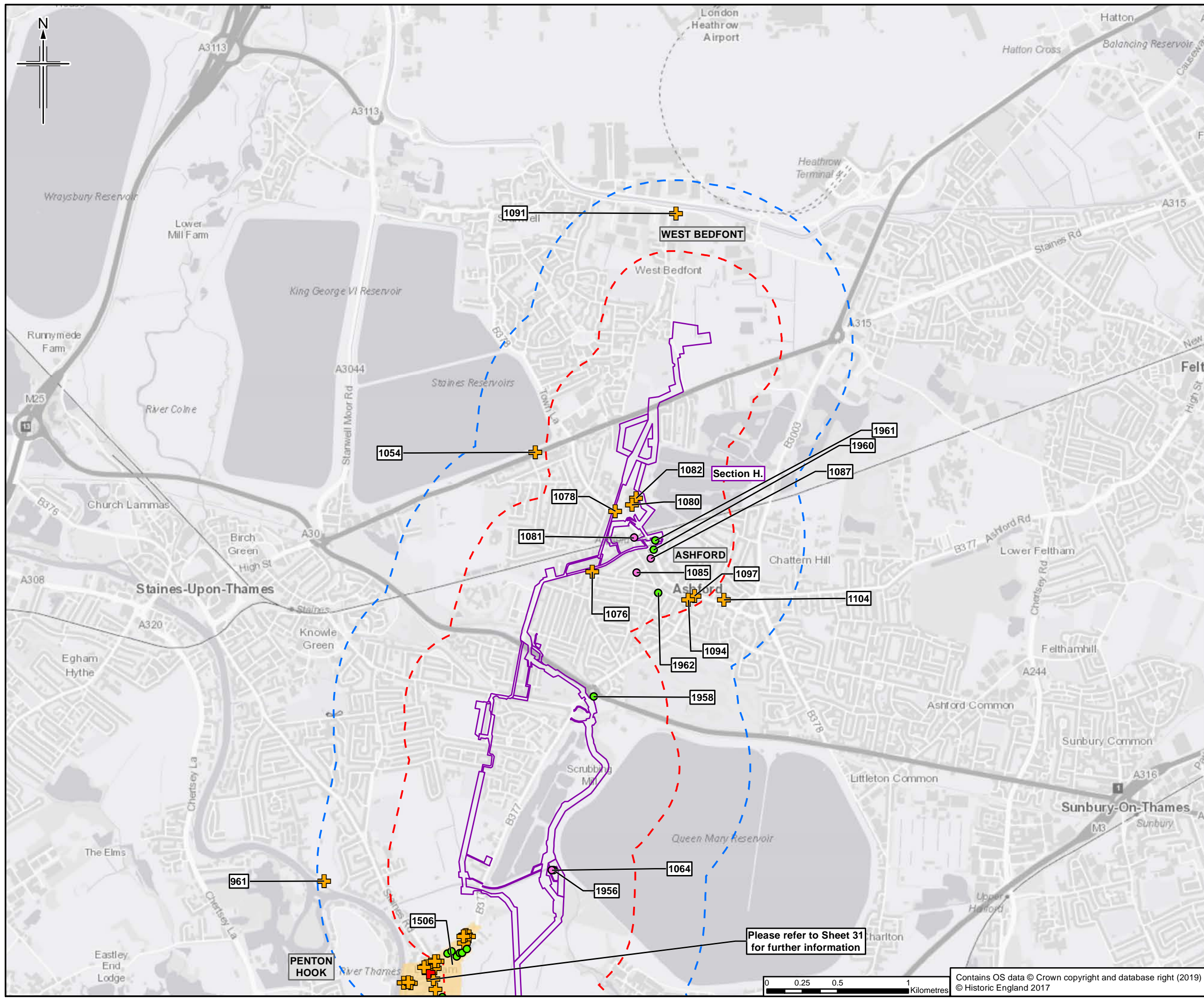
Project
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Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
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Jacobs No.	B2325300
Project/Draw No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 12 of 31
Rev	0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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Project
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Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

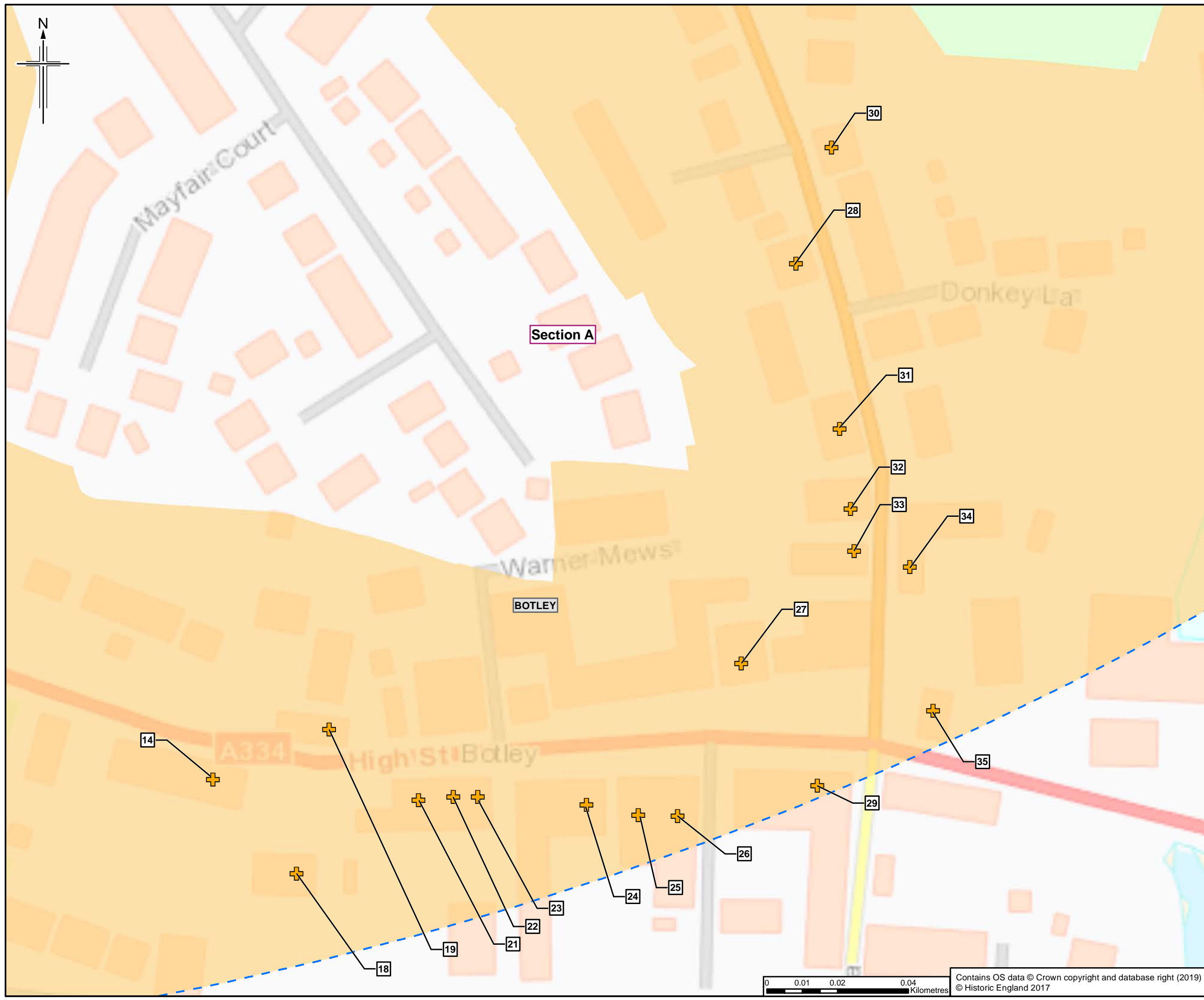
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Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 13 of 31
Rev	0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section A

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

Author

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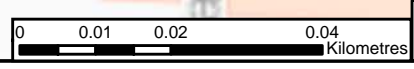
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

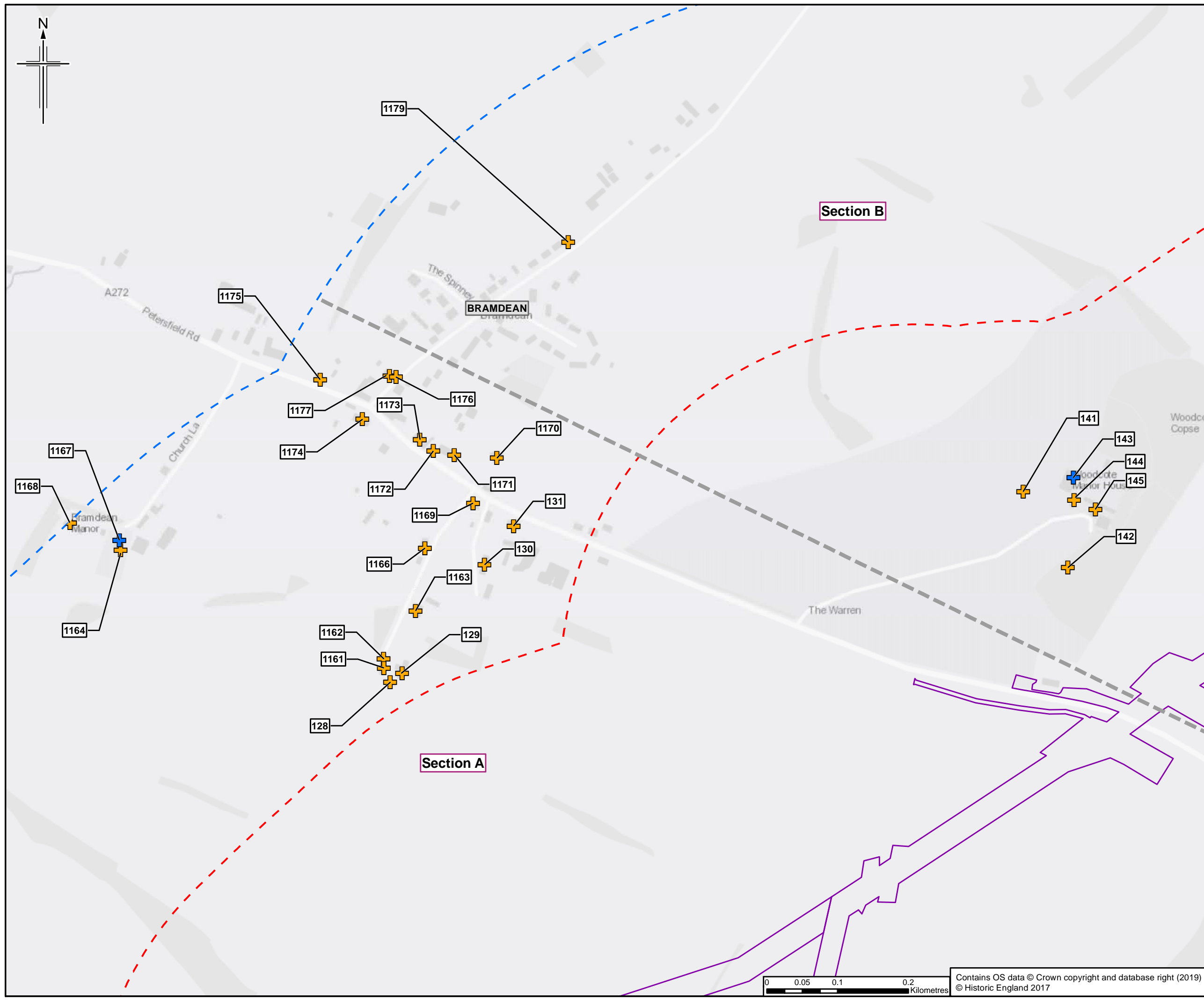
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - + Non-designated Historic Building
 - + Locally Listed Historic Building
 - + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section A and Section B

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

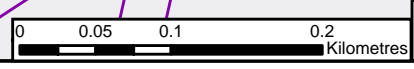
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KT22 8UX

Project
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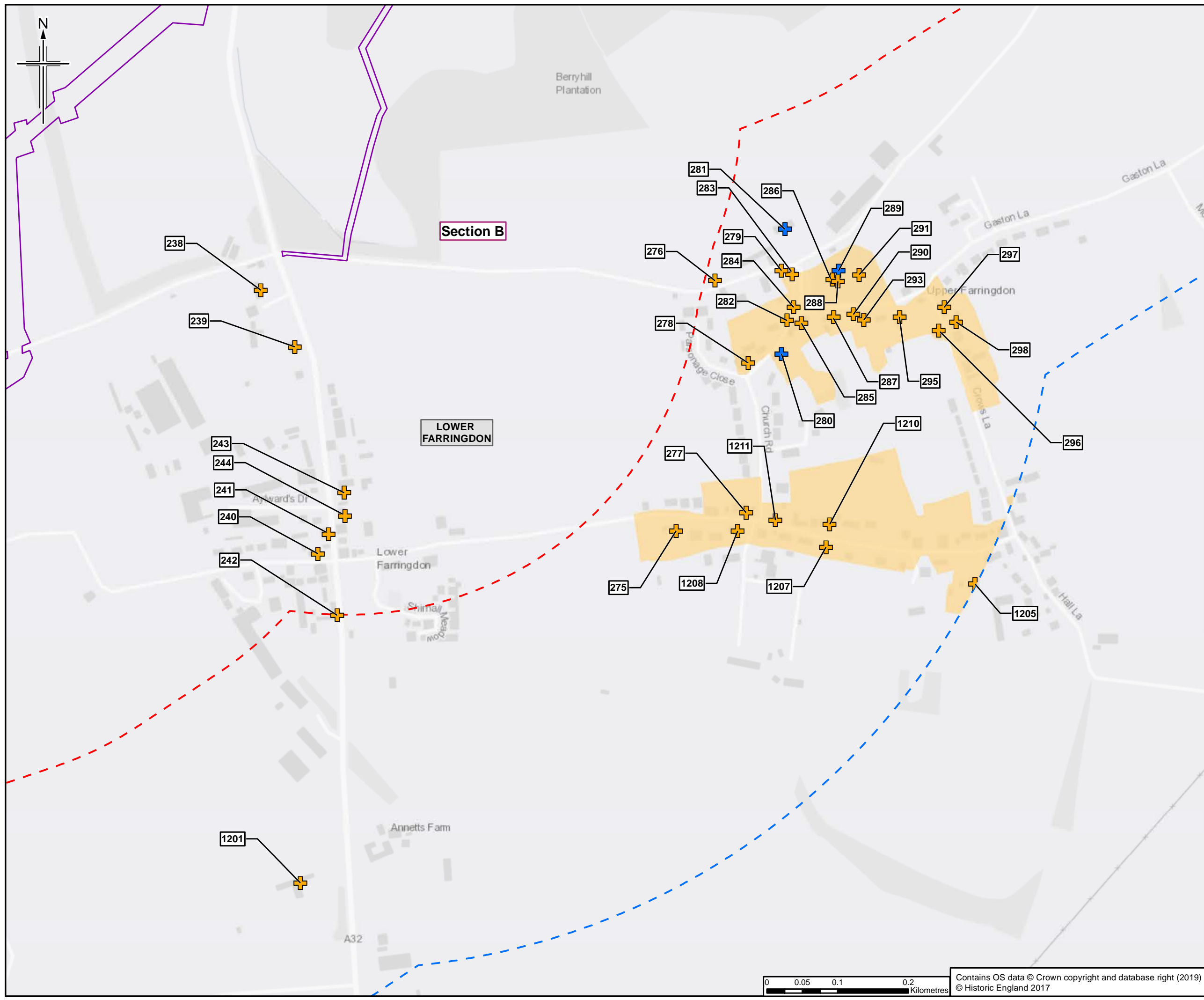
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 15 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section B

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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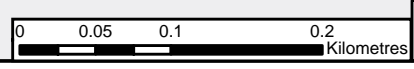
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

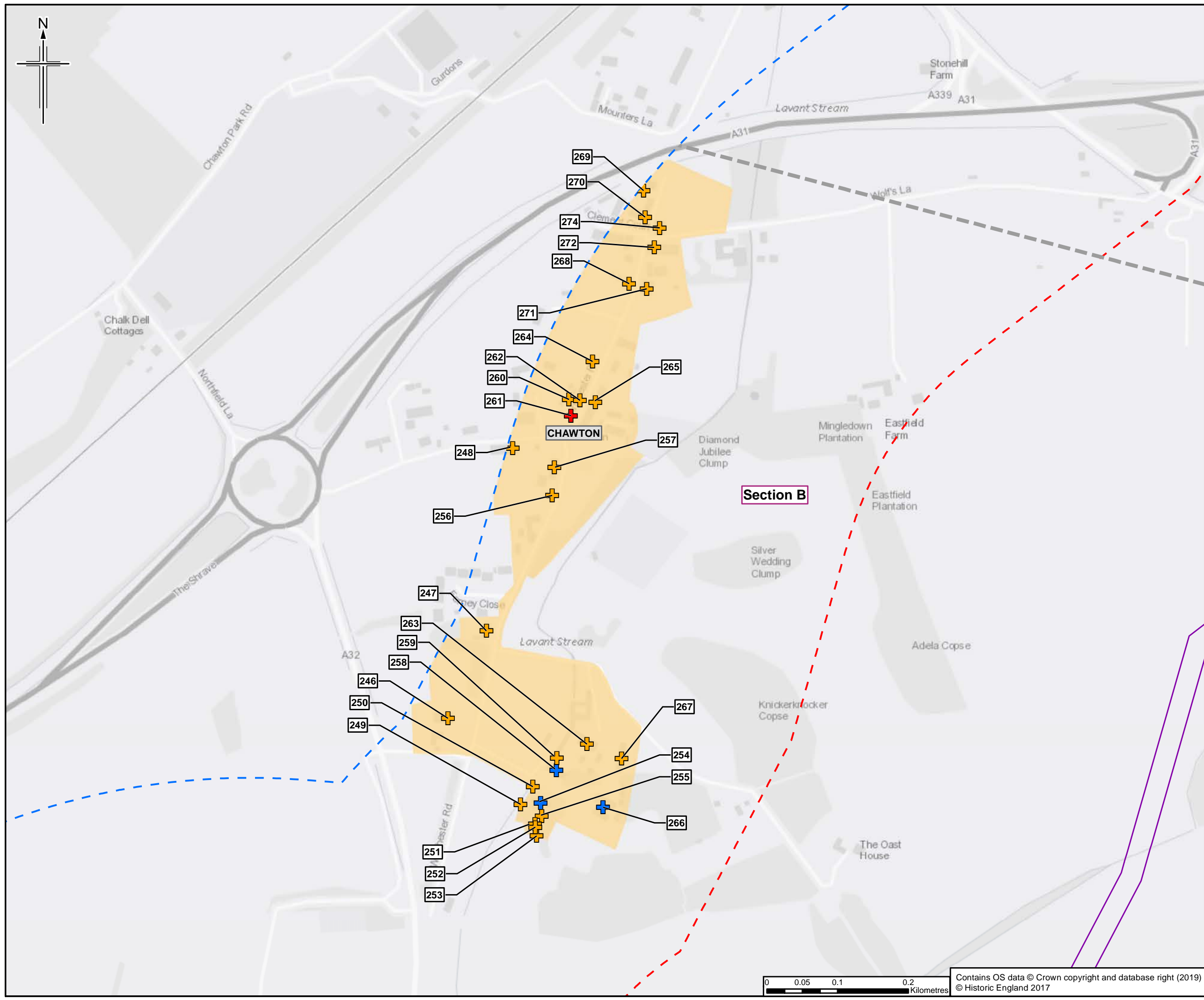
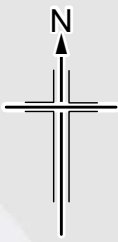
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section B and Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

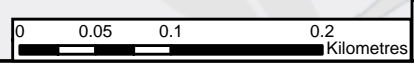
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 Leatherhead,
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Project
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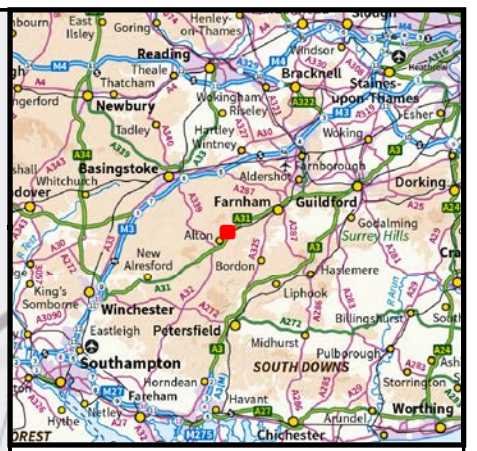
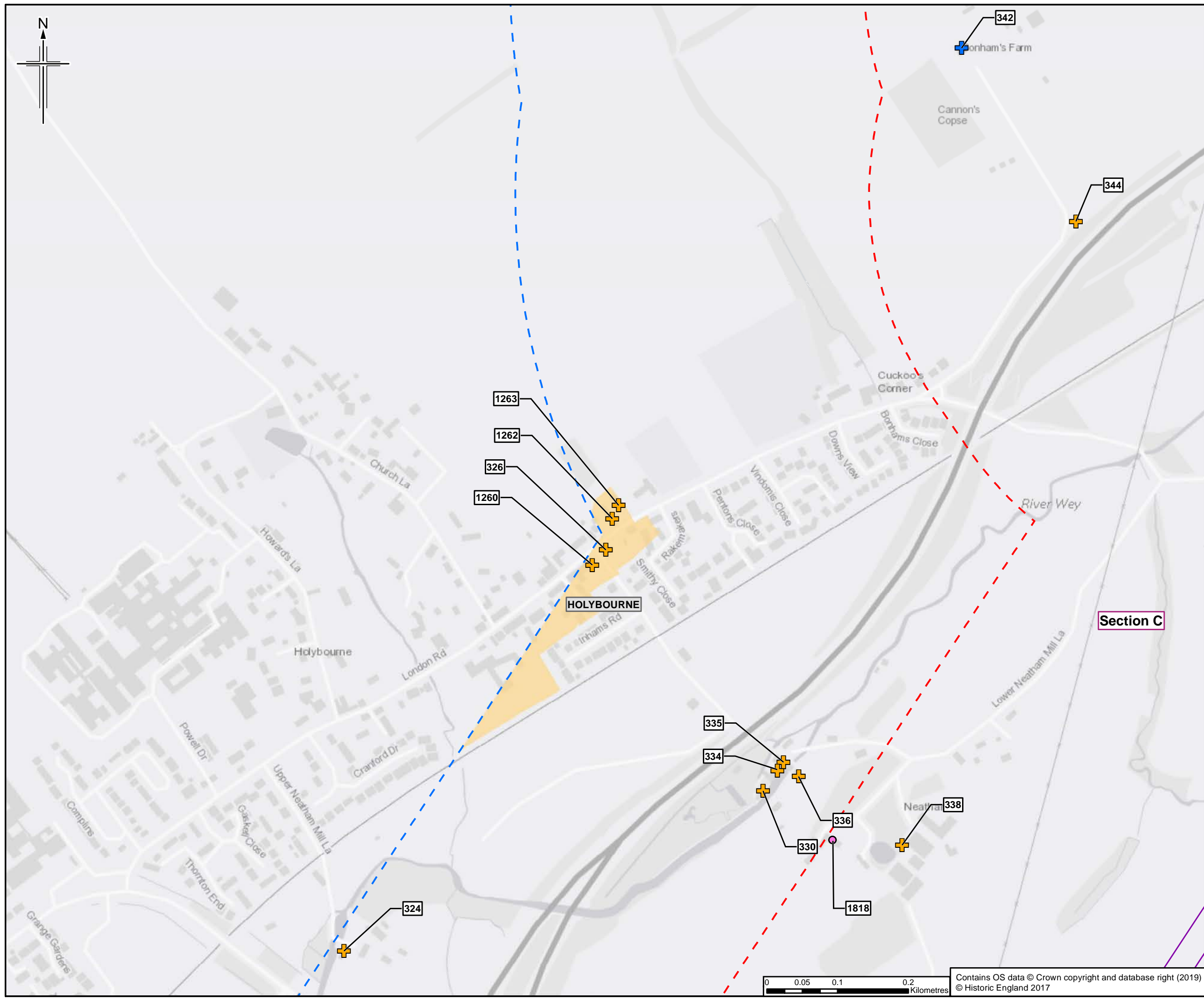
Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
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 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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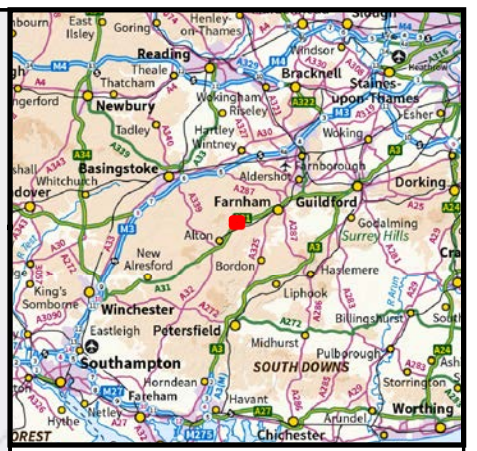
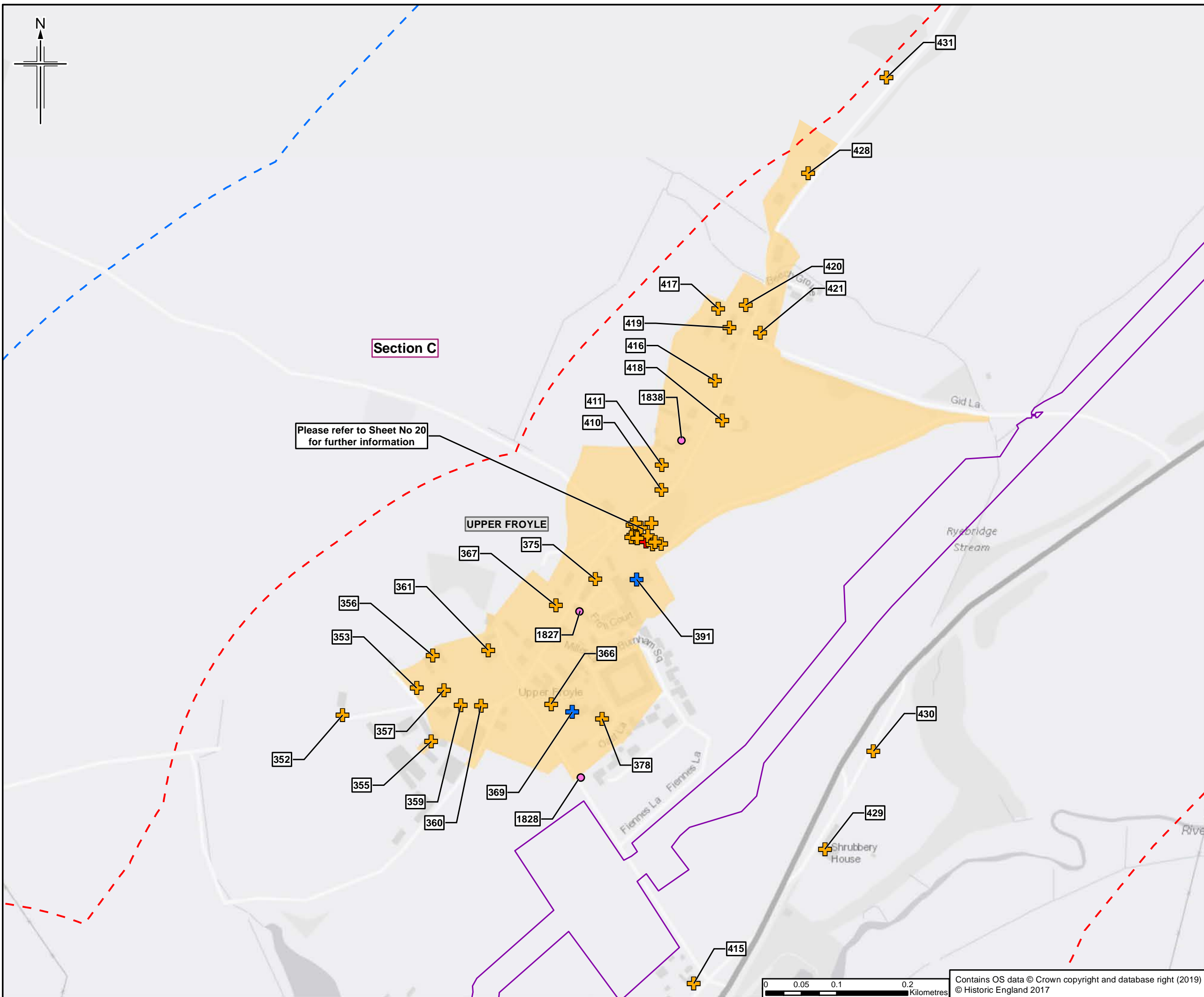
Drawing title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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- Legend**
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- Designated Historic Building**
- Grade I Listed Building
 - Grade II* Listed Building
 - Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Please refer to Sheet No 20 for further information

Section C

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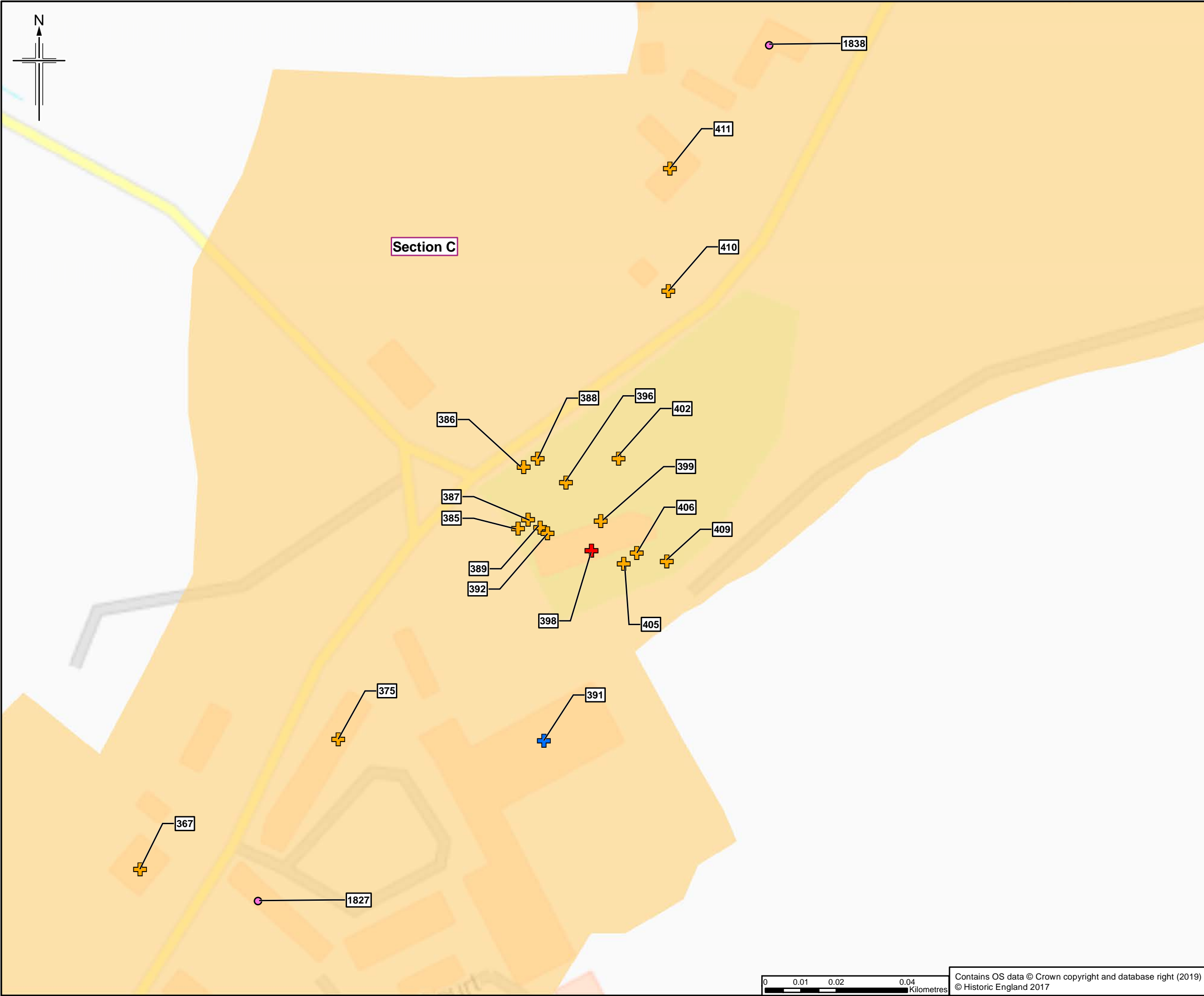
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 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
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Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 19 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
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 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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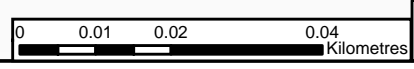
Project

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Drawing title

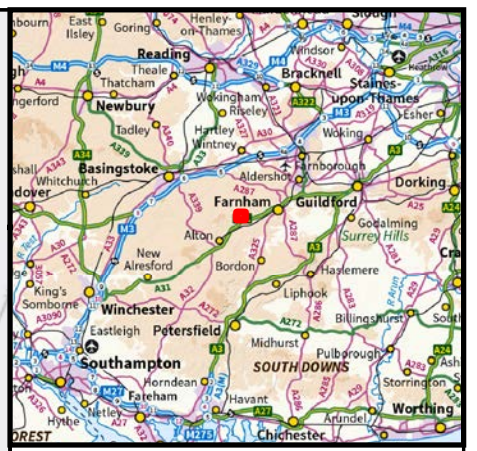
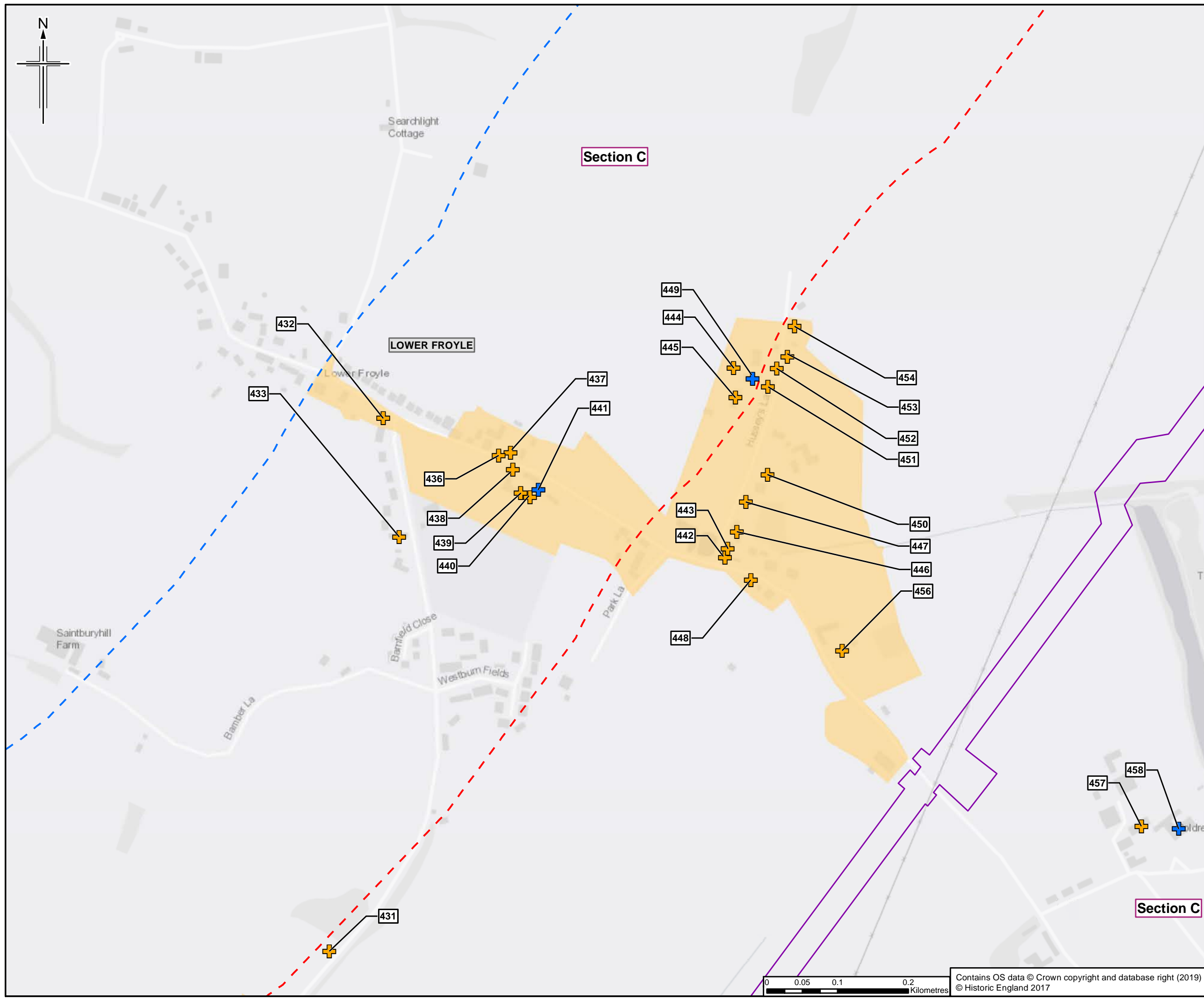
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:1,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 20 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - + Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue				

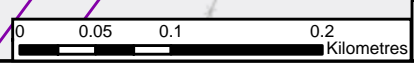
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Project
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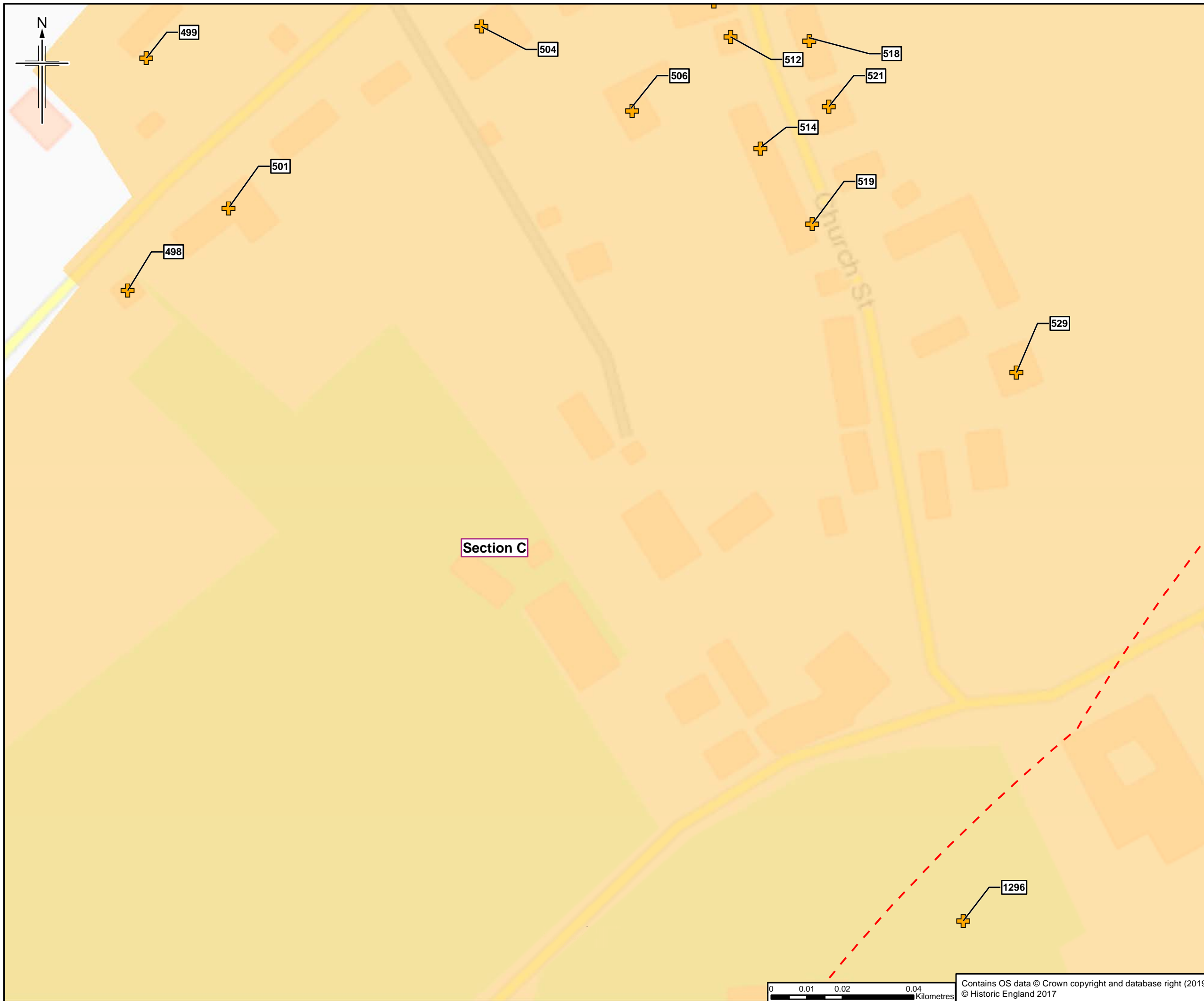
Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 21 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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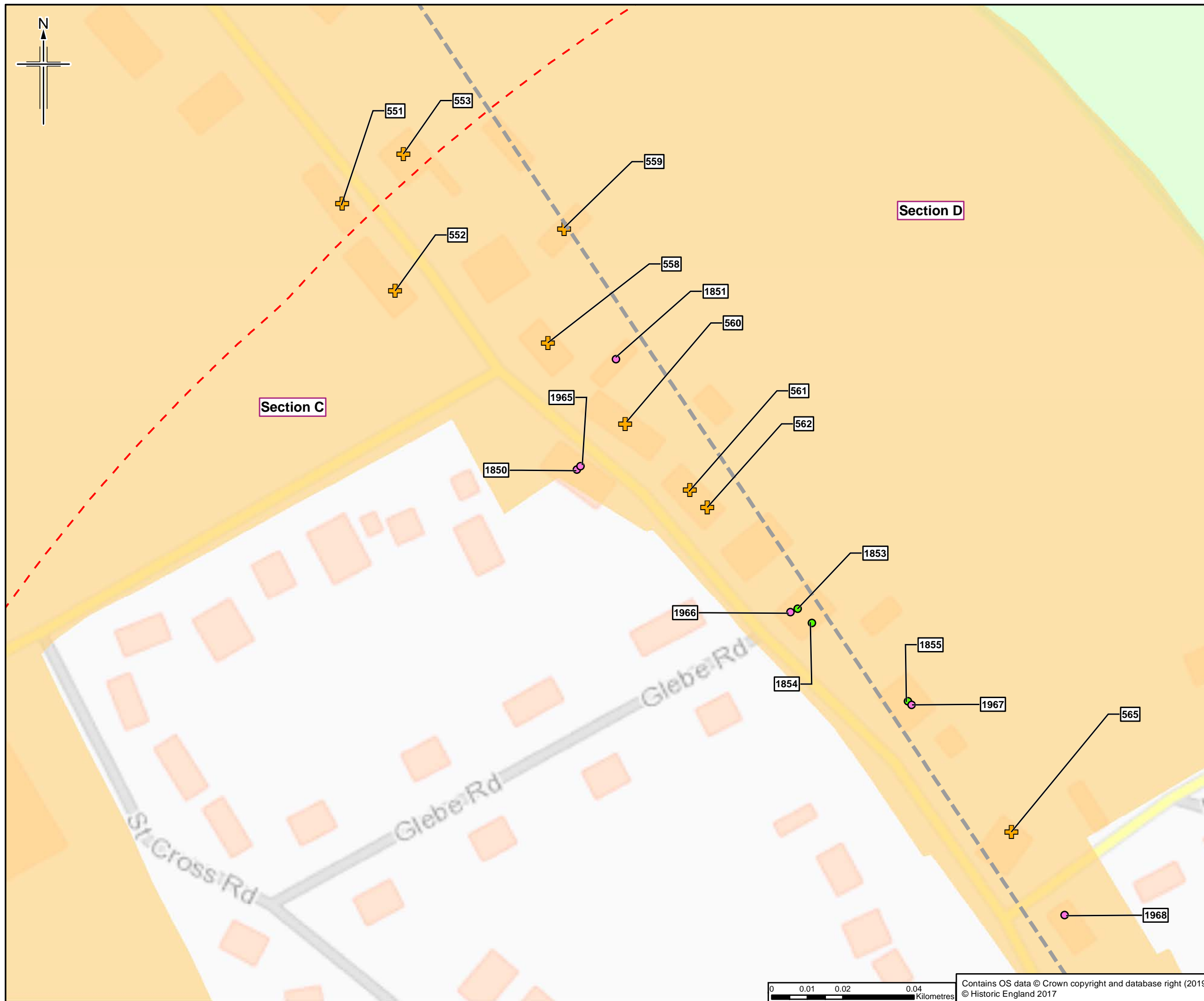
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 22 of 31	Rev 0



- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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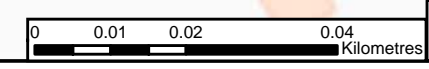
Project

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Drawing title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 23 of 31	Rev 0

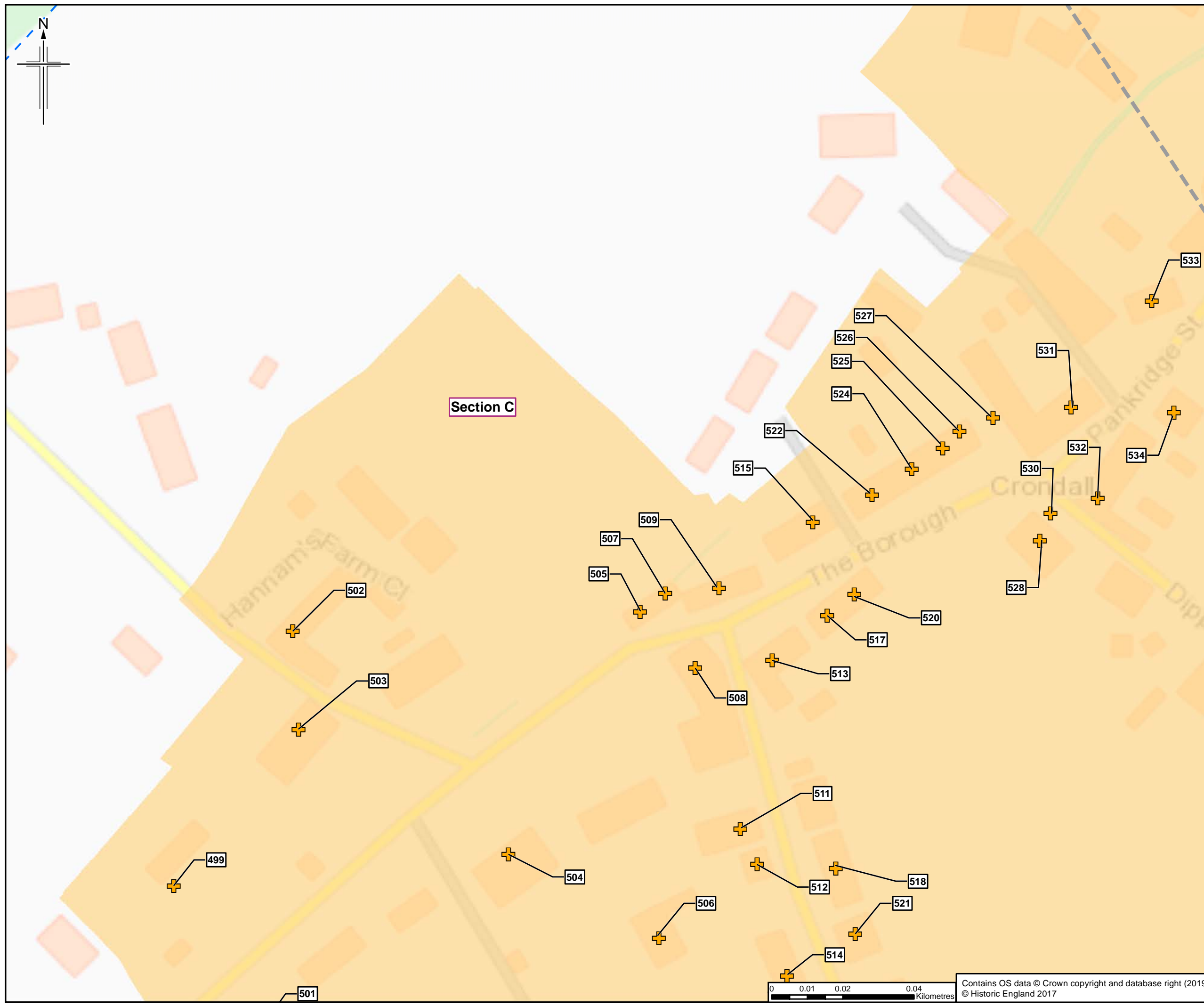


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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area



Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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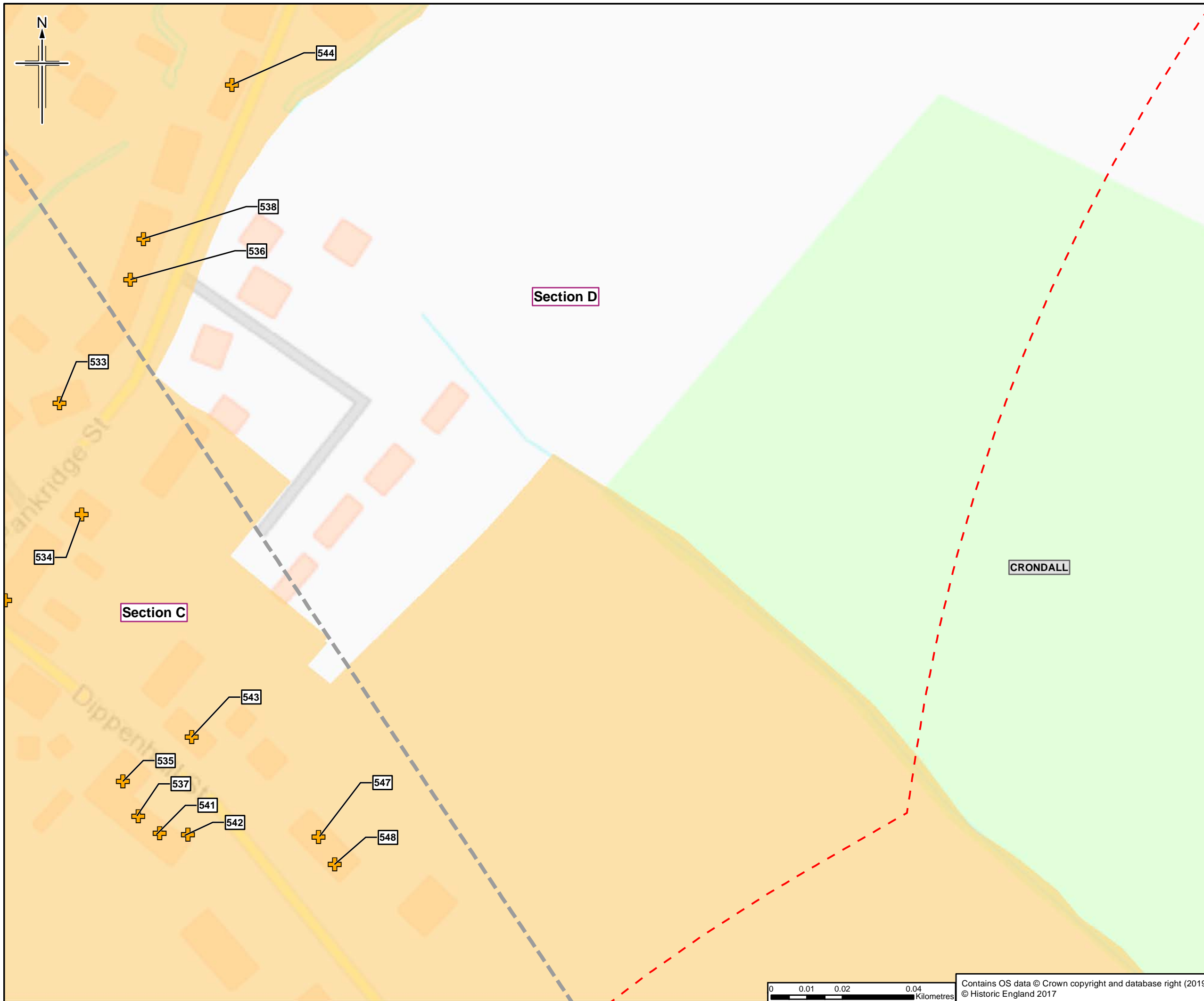
Drawing title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)2(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:1,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - + Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

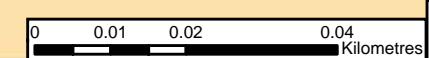
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Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:1,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
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ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 25 of 31	Rev 0

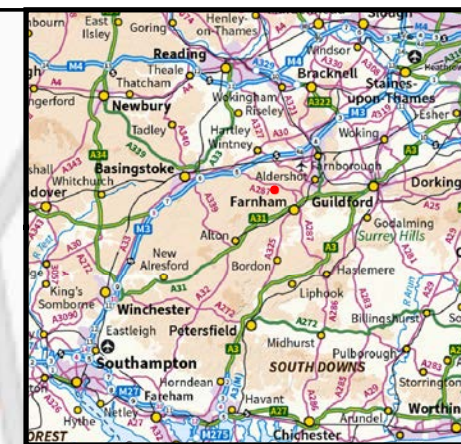


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Section D



- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section C and Section D

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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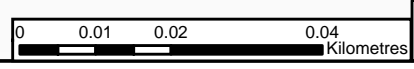
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

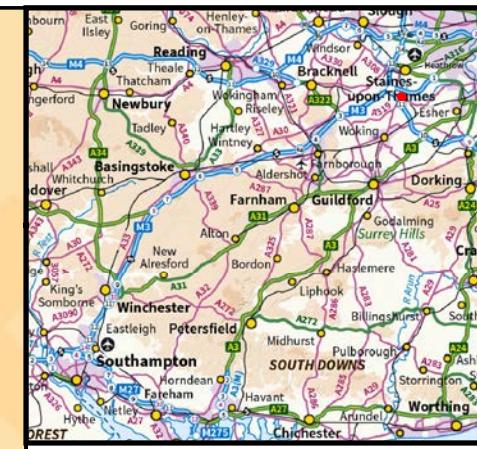
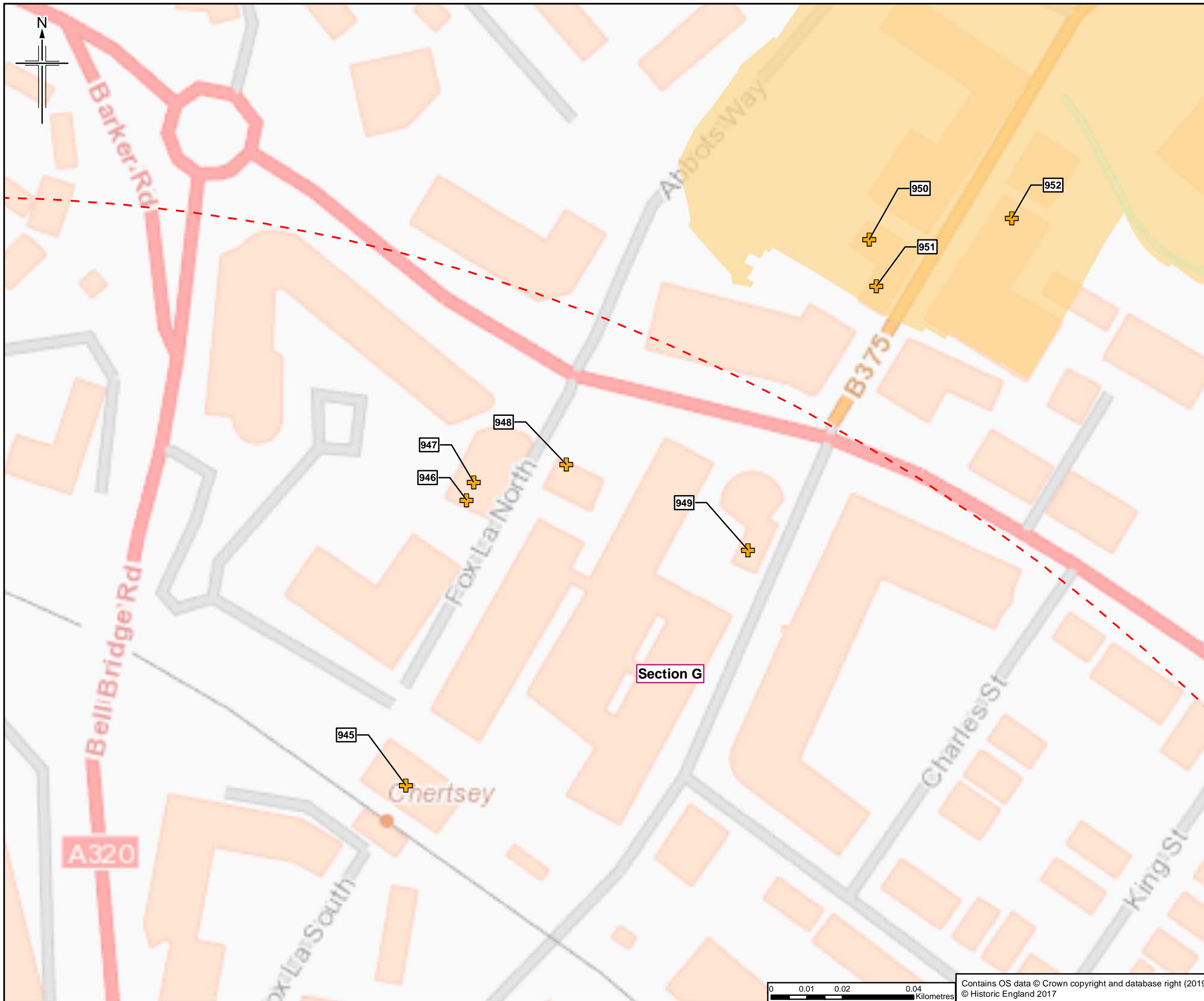
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Wise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section G

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
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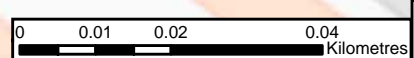
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

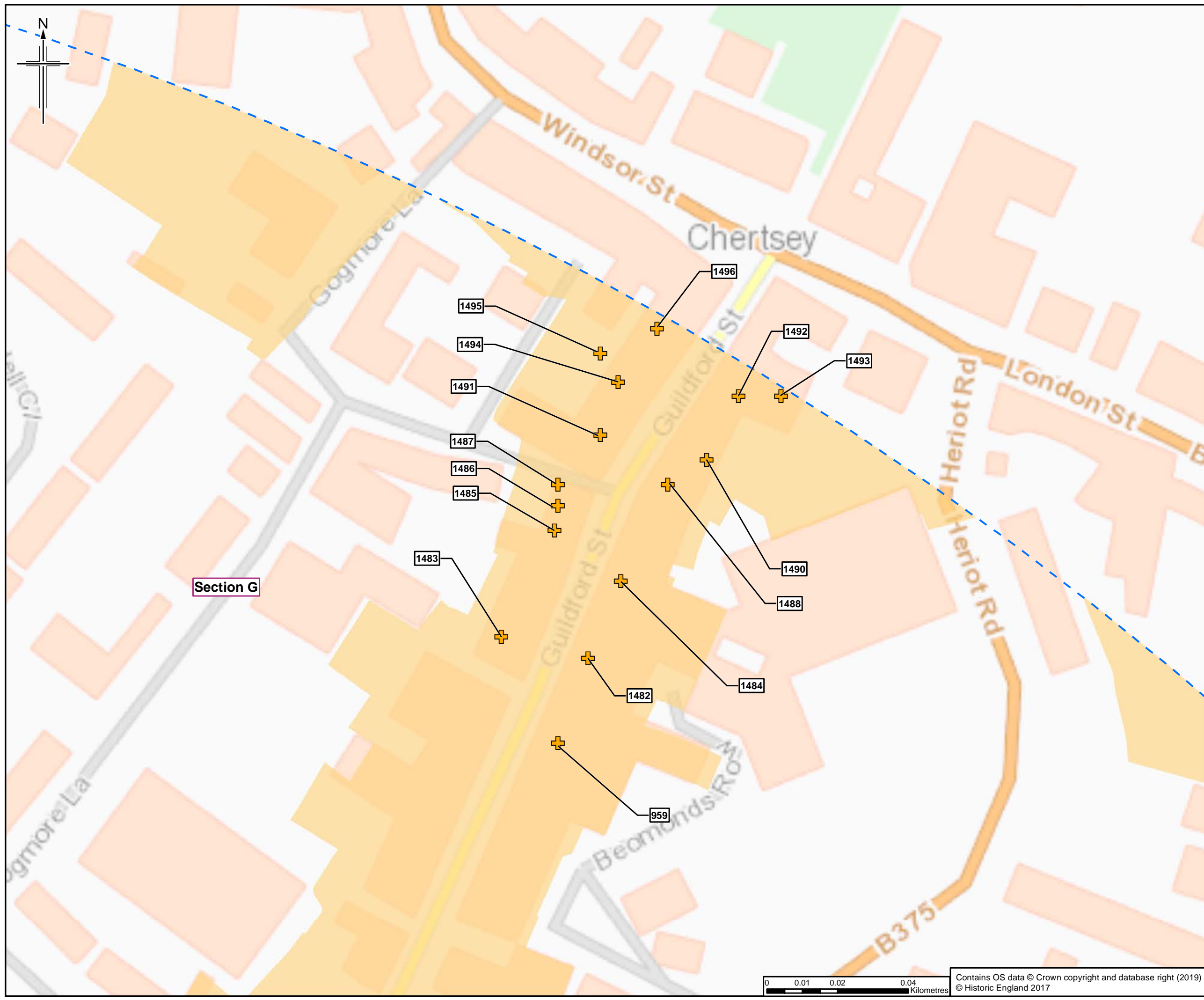
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Section G

Sheet displays part of Section G

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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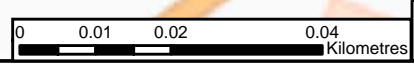
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

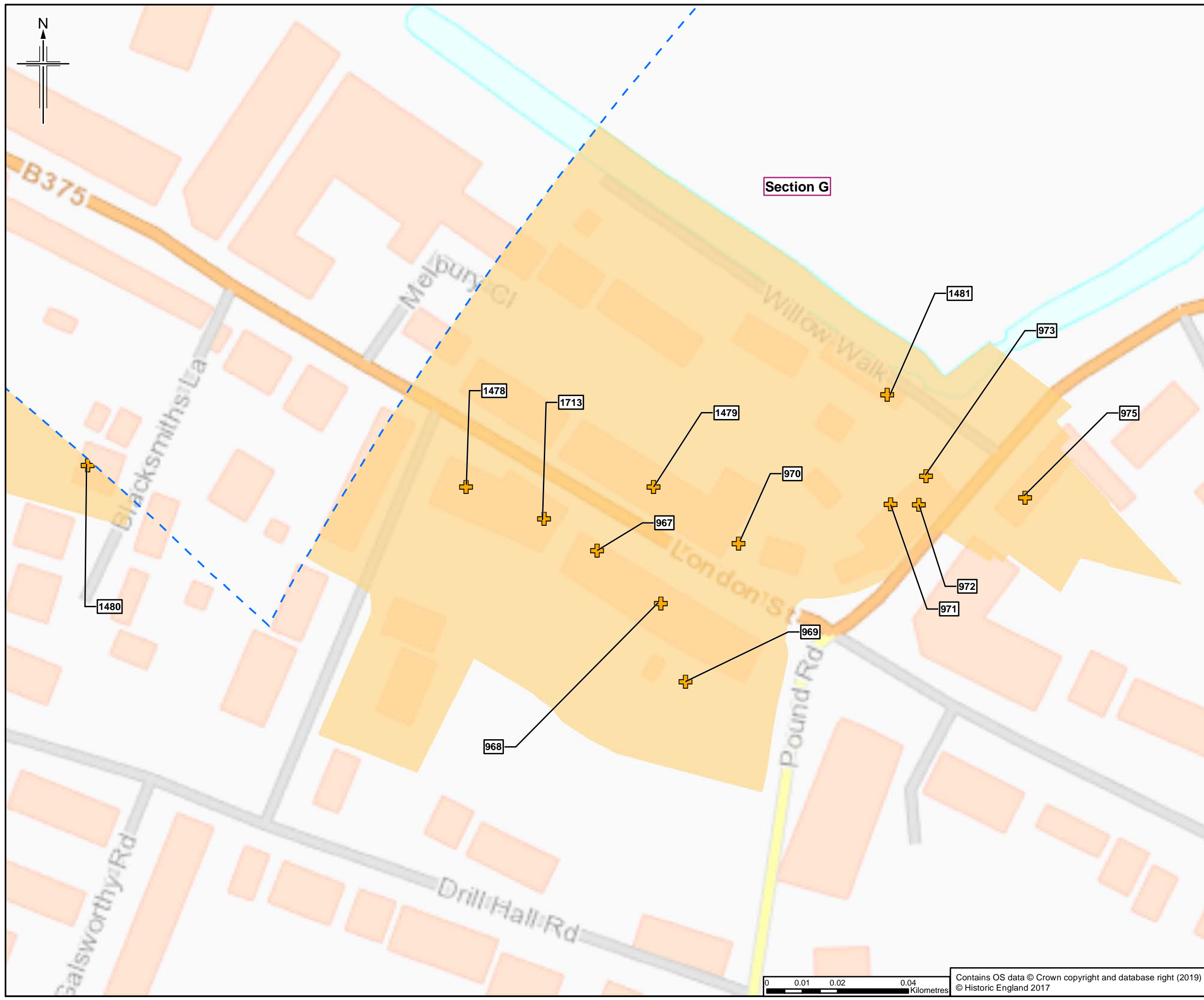
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 28 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - + Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section G

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

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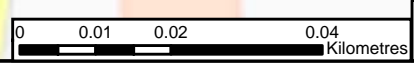
Project

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Drawing title

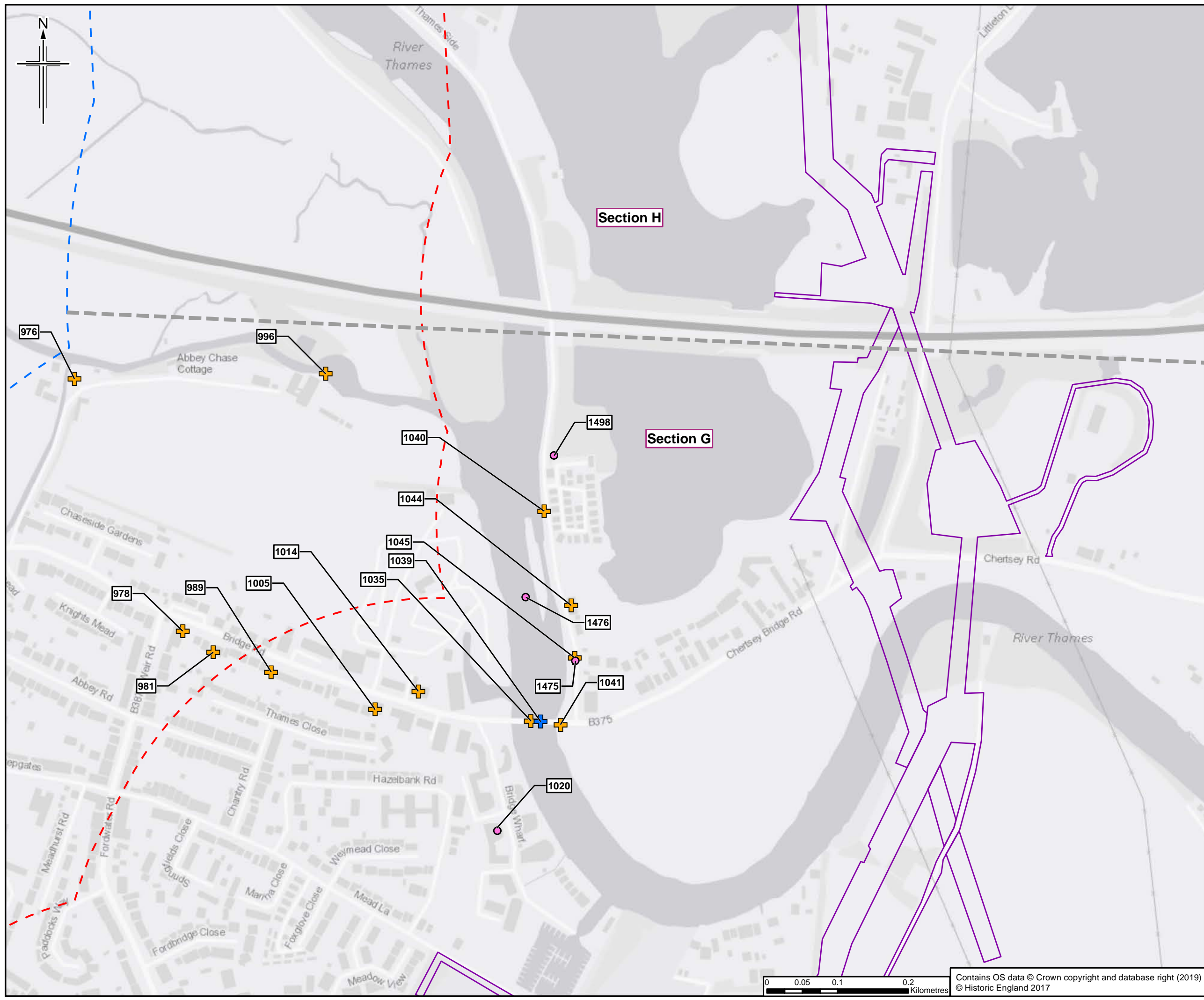
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays parts of Section G and Section H

0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd

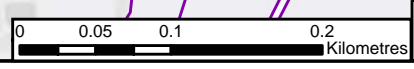
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Project
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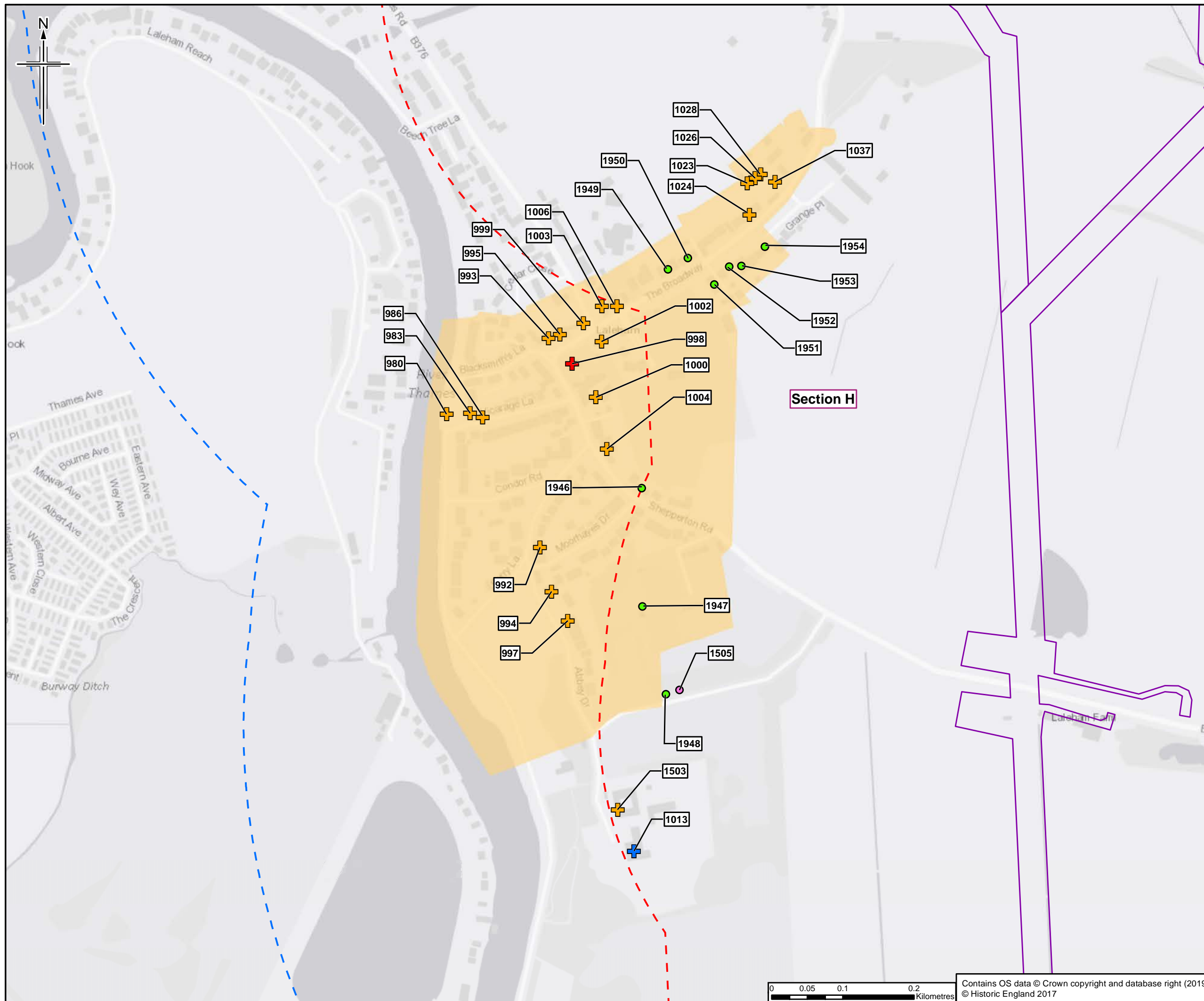
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**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 30 of 31	Rev 0



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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Non-designated Historic Building
 - Locally Listed Historic Building
- Designated Historic Building**
- + Grade I Listed Building
 - + Grade II* Listed Building
 - + Grade II Listed Building
 - Conservation Area

Sheet displays part of Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwnl	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	10/01/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

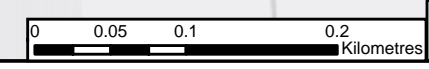
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Project
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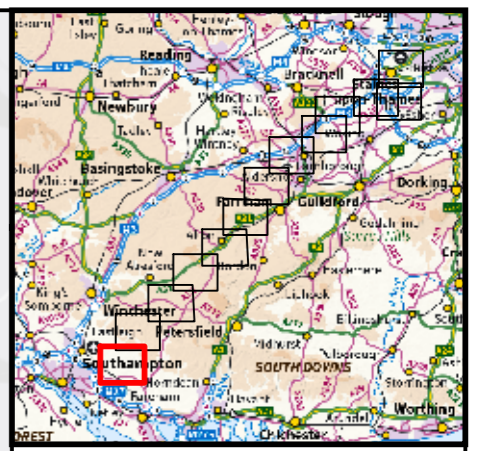
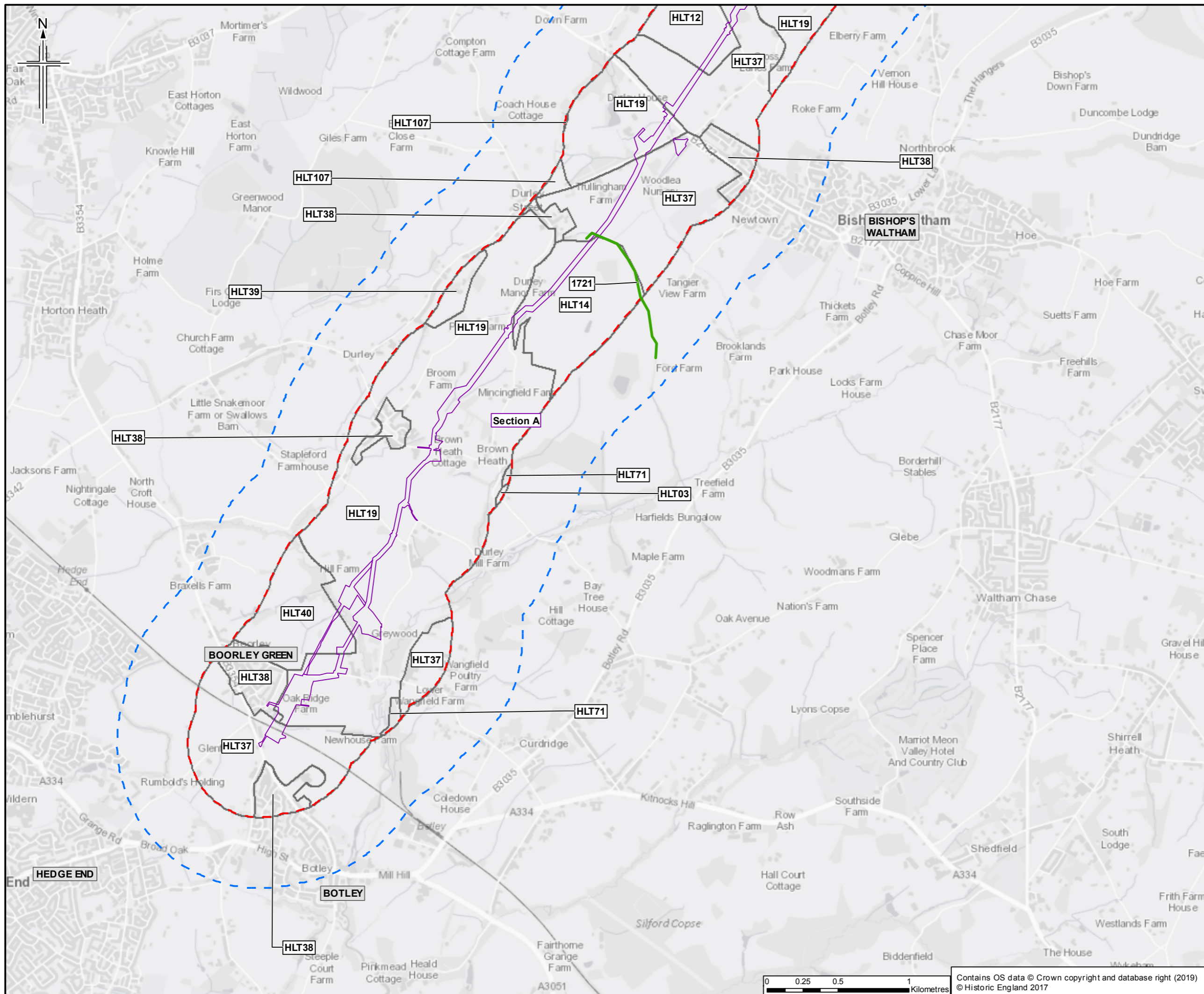
Drawing title
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 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC BUILDINGS
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:5,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001326	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.2 Sheet 31 of 31	Rev 0



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Legend

- Order Limits (September 2018)
- Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
- Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
- Section break
- Section break
- Historic Hedgerow
- Registered Park and Garden
- Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

Please refer to the final sheet for full HLT details

Sheet displays part of Section A

0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH
Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	OrigDwn	Checked	Rev'd	Appr'd

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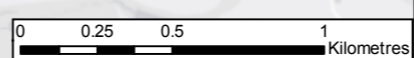
Project
 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

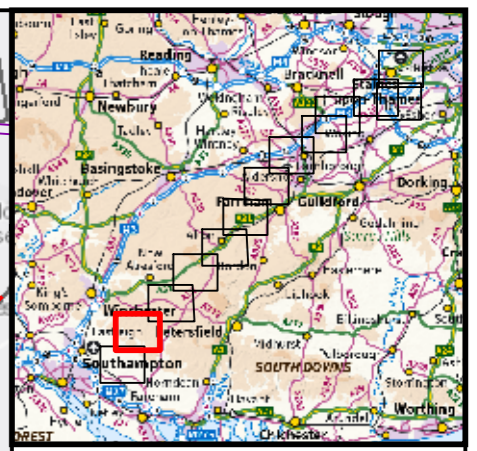
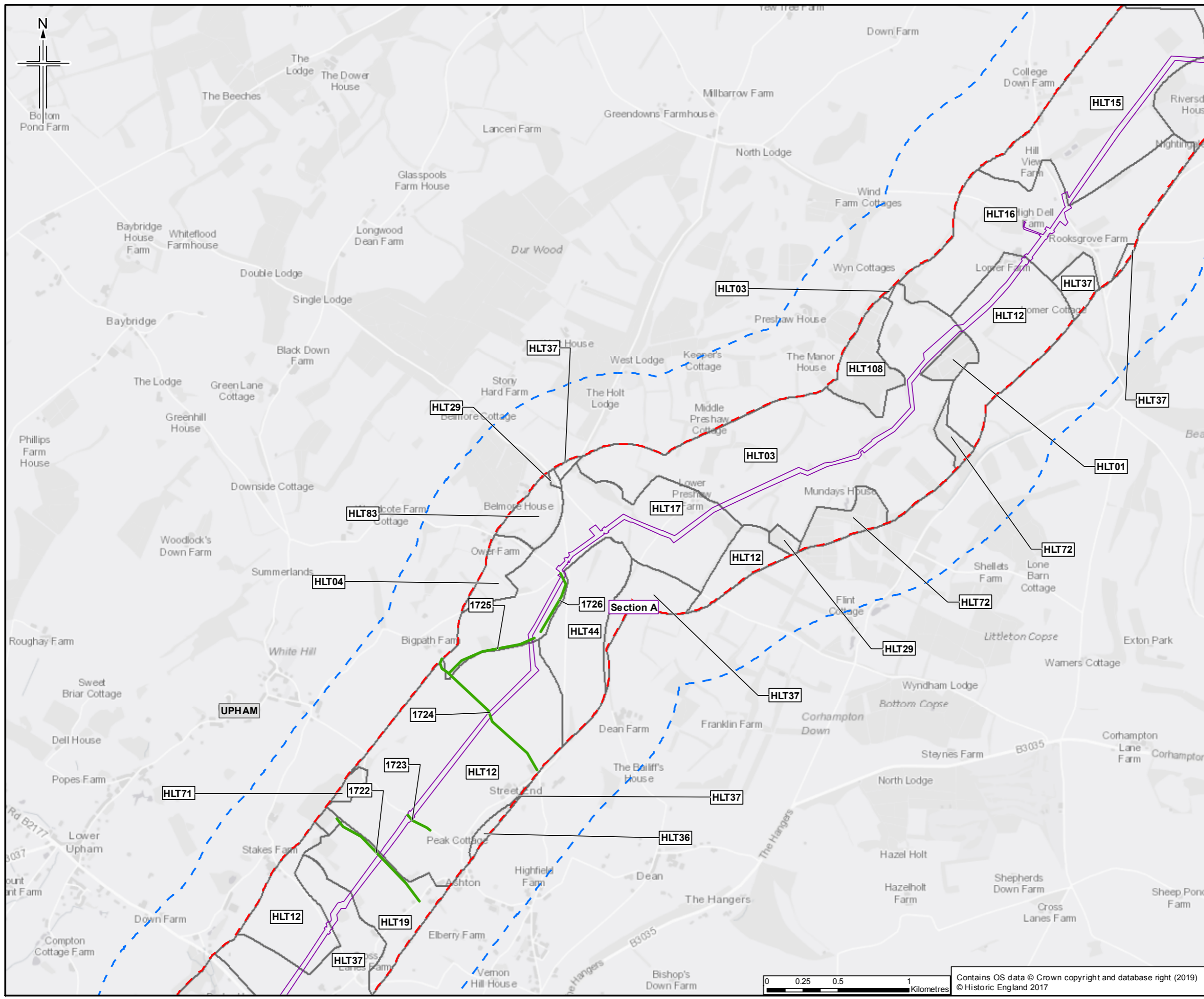
Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
 APPF Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001327
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 1 of 13

Rev 0

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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

Please refer to the final sheet for full HLT details

Sheet displays part of Section A

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

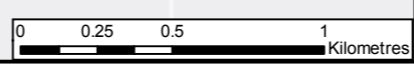


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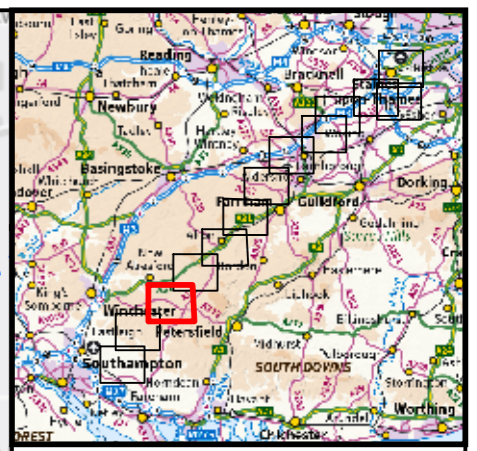
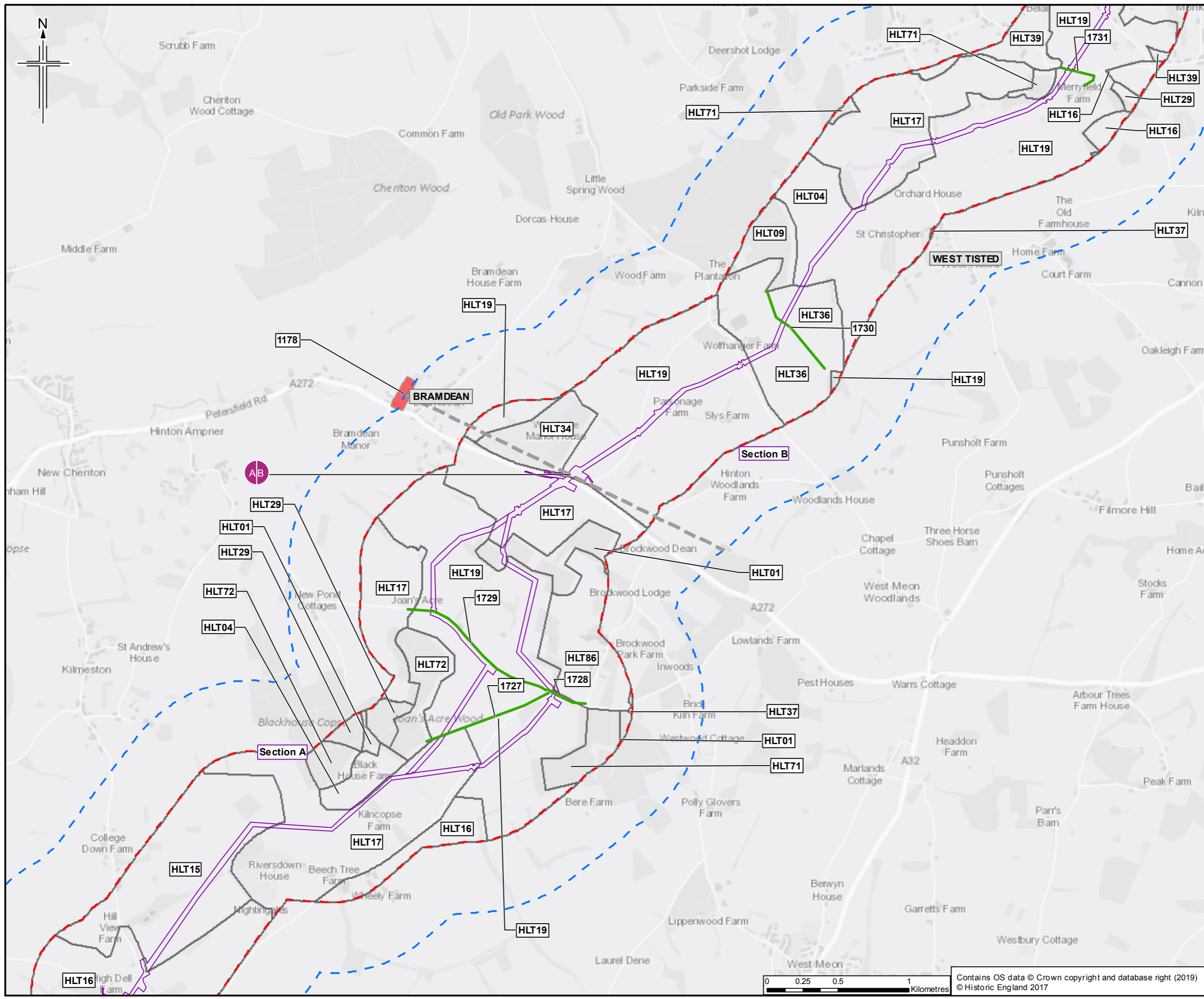


Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)**

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
JACOBS No.	B2325300
Project/Work No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001327
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 2 of 13
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)
- Please refer to the final sheet for full HLT details

Sheet displays parts of Section A and Section B

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

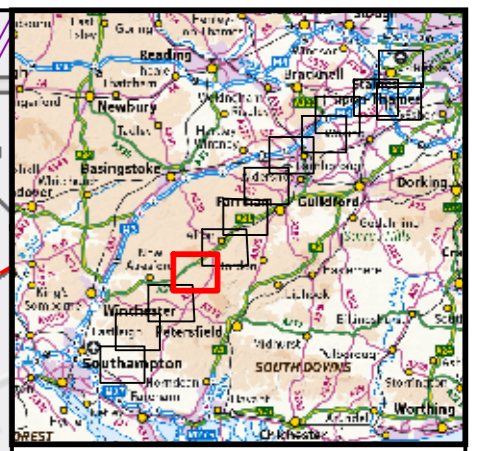
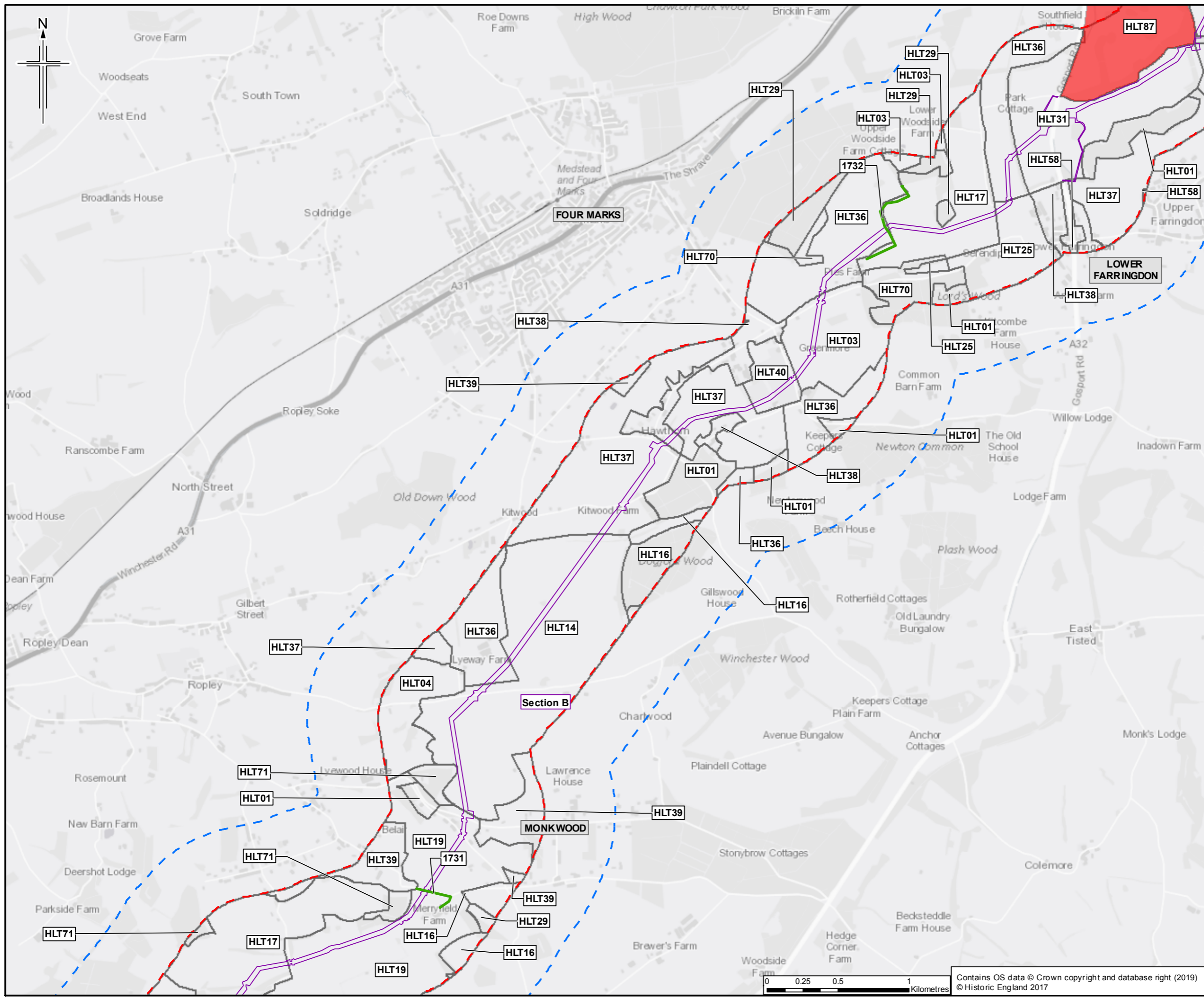


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Drawing title
**HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
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Drawing Status	For Issue	Scale	DO NOT SCALE
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Jacobs No. B2325300			
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Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 3 of 13		
			Rev 0



Legend

- Order Limits (September 2018)
- Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
- Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
- Section break
- Section break
- Historic Hedgerow
- Registered Park and Garden
- Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

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Sheet displays part of Section B

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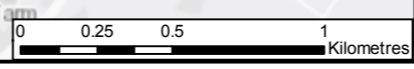
Project

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Drawing title

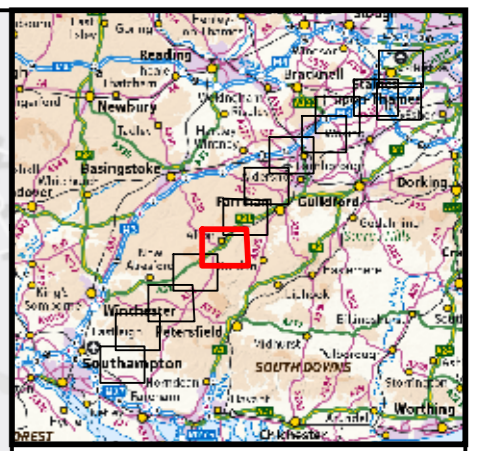
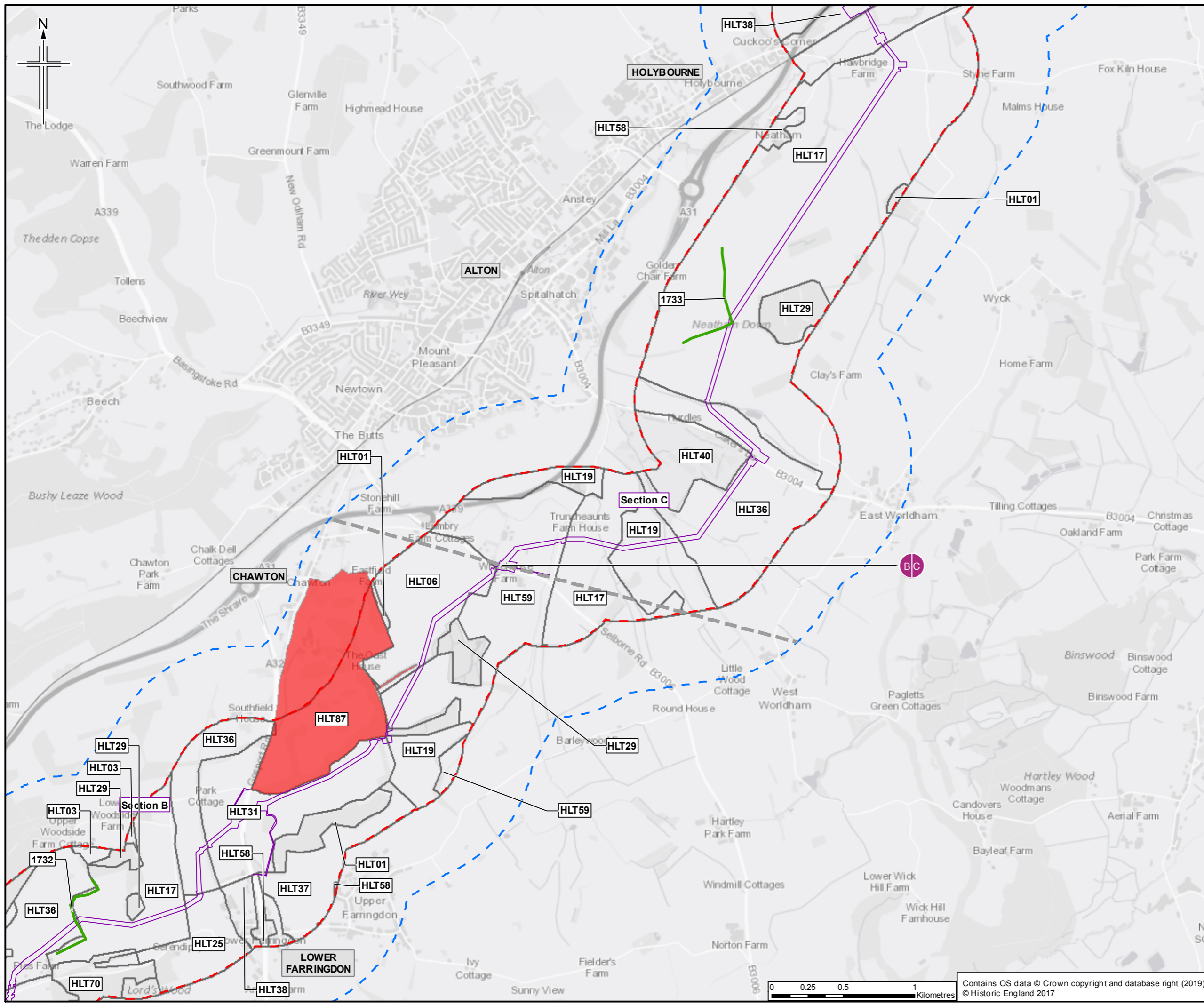
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
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- Legend**
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 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)
- Please refer to the final sheet for full HLT details

Sheet displays parts of Section B and Section C

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

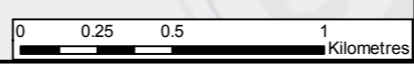


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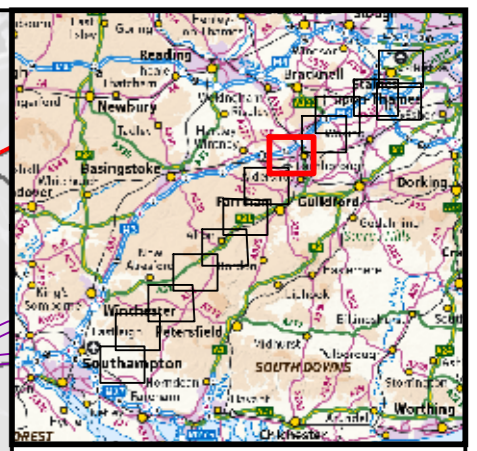
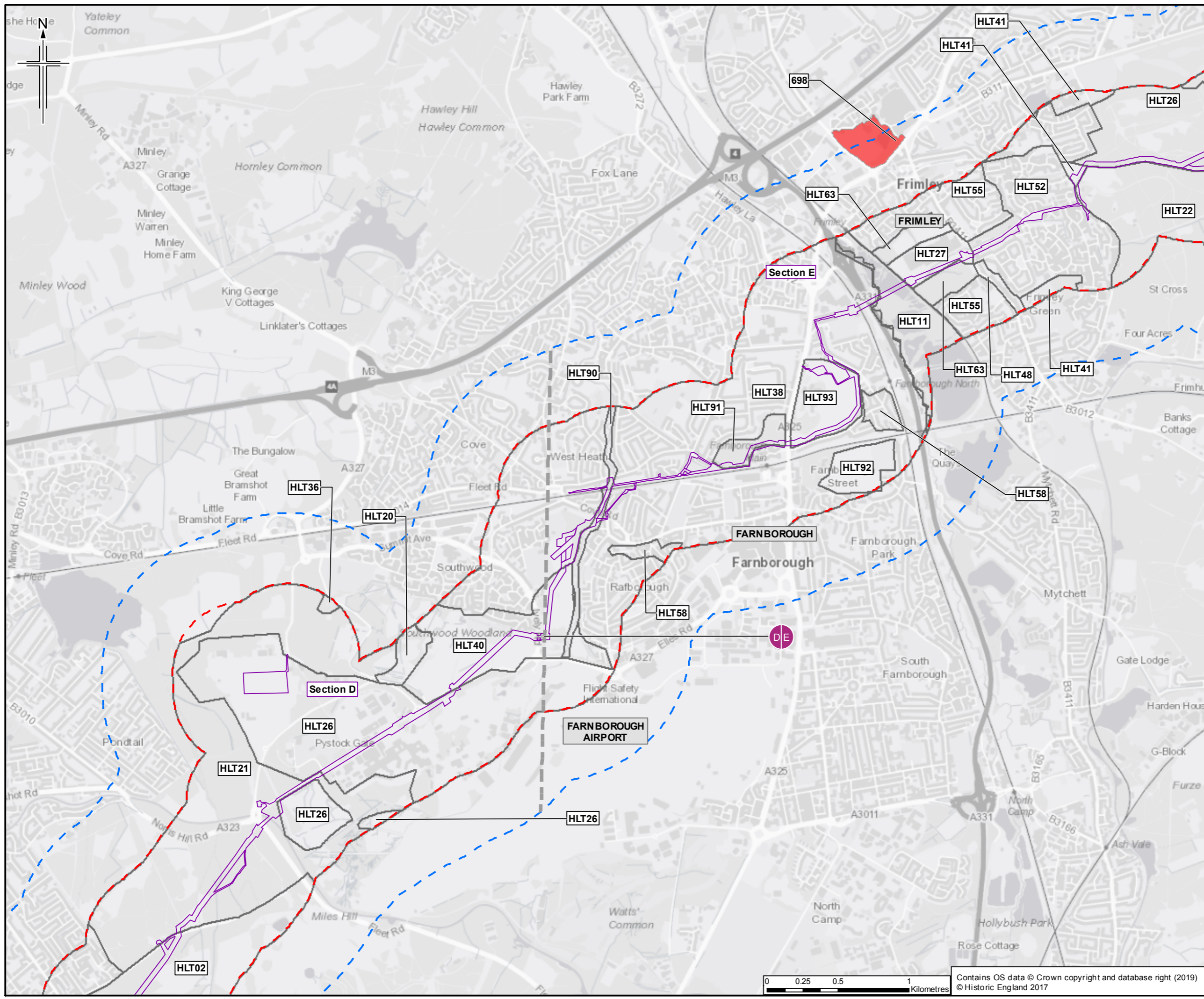


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DESK-BASED SURVEY
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APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
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 - Section break
 - Section break
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 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

Please refer to the final sheet for full HLT details

Sheet displays parts of Section D and Section E

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

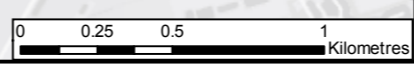


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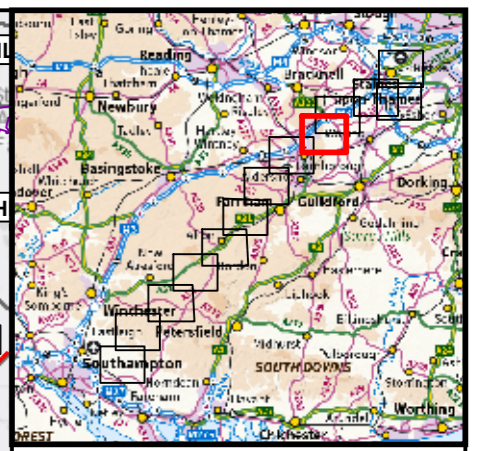
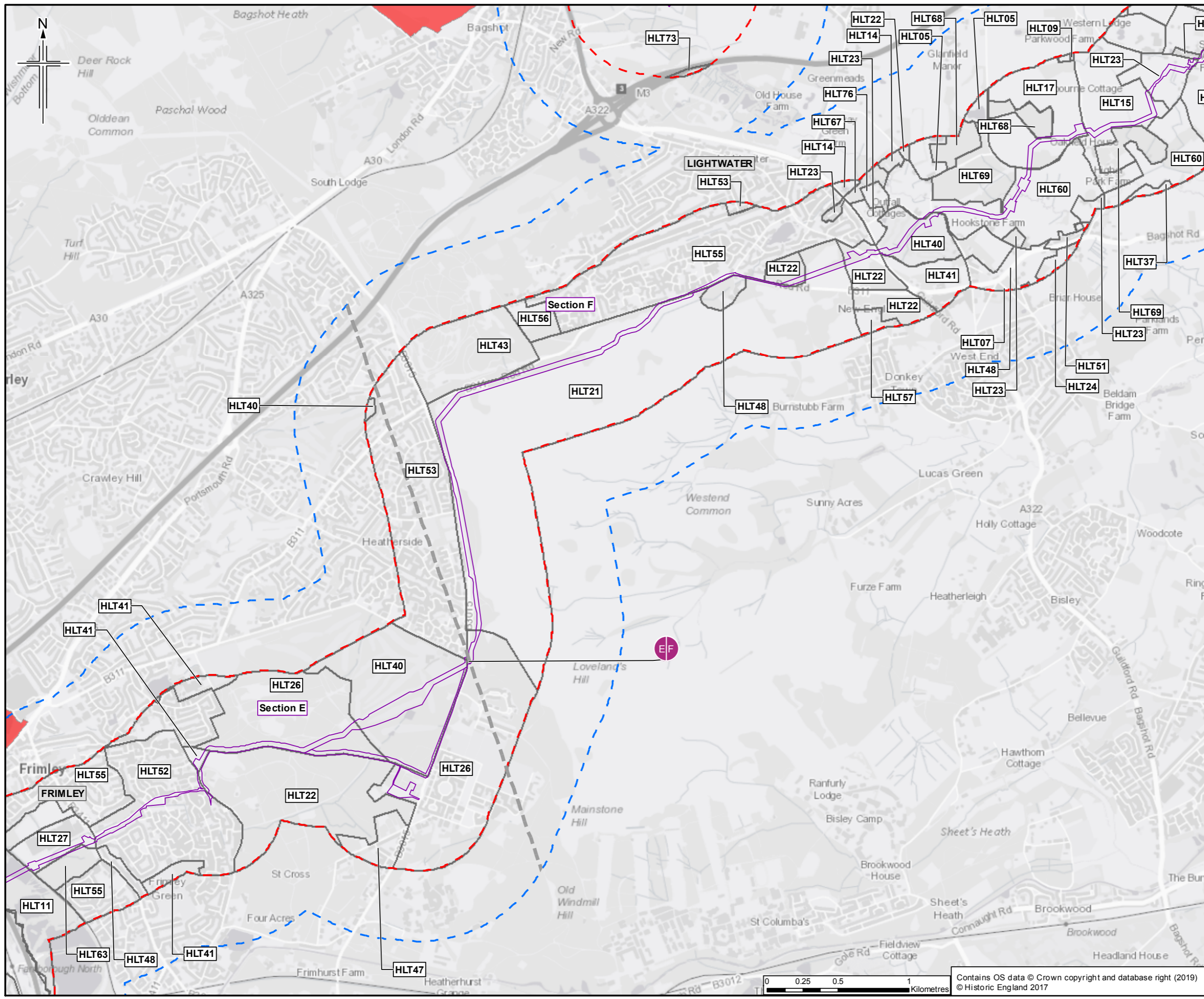
Drawing title
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DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
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- Legend**
- Order Limits (September 2018)
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 500m buffer
 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

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Sheet displays parts of Section E and Section F

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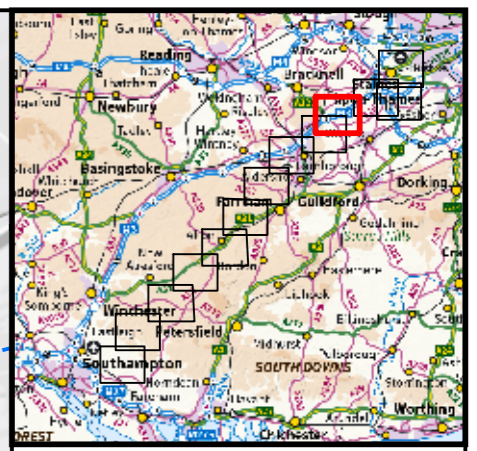
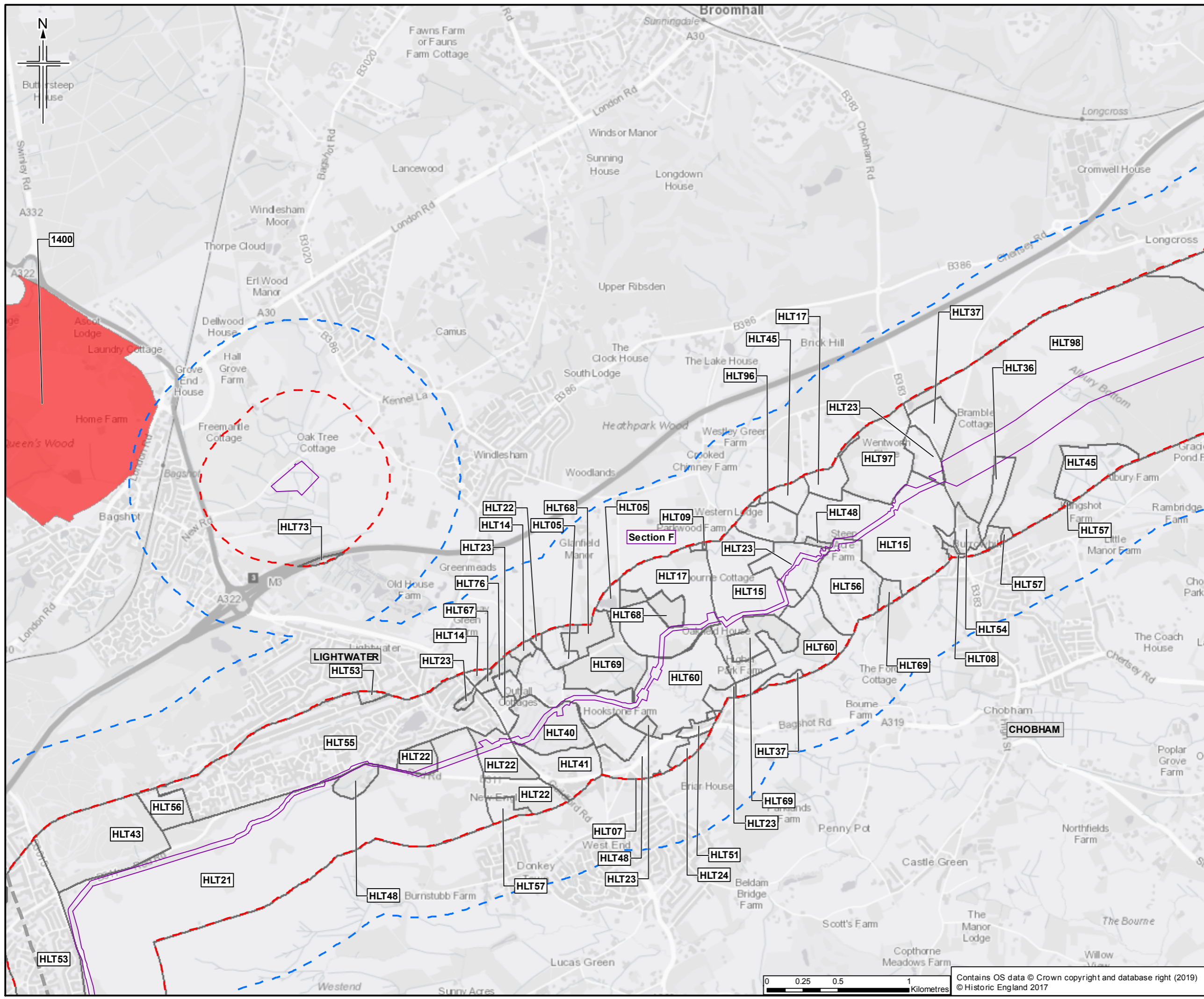
Project
 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title
 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	DO NOT SCALE
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3	
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
Project/Draw No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001327	
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- Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
- Section break
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- Registered Park and Garden
- Historic Landscape Type (HLT)

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Sheet displays part of Section F

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

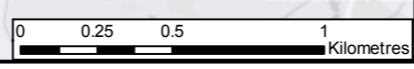
Author: **JACOBS**
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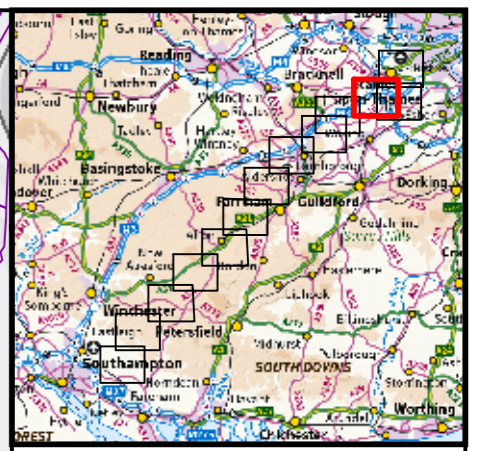
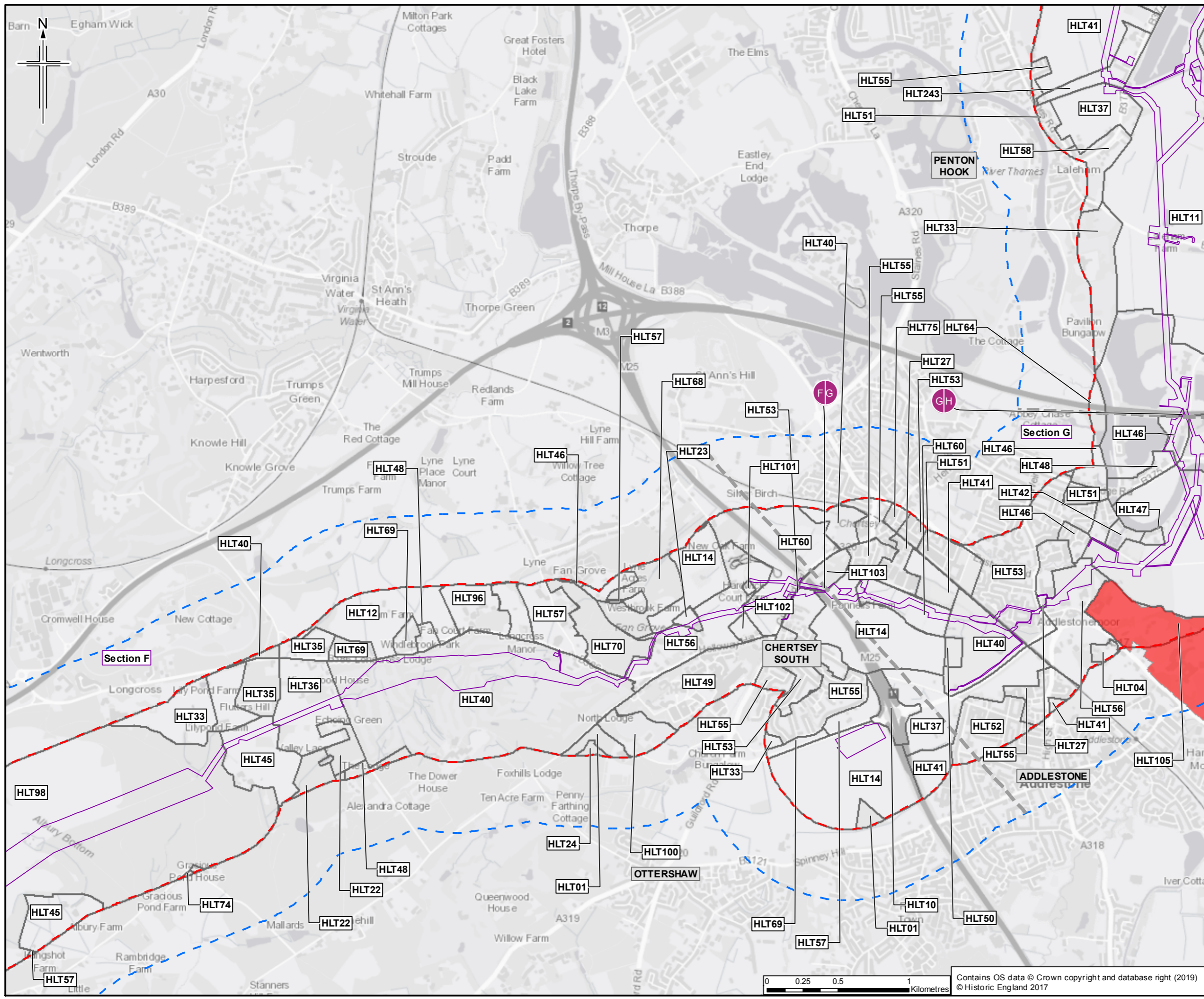
Project: Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED SURVEY HISTORIC LANDSCAPES APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
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Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 10 of 13
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 - Order Limits (September 2018) 1km buffer
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 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
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Sheet displays parts of Section F, Section G and Section H

Rev.	Rev. Date	Purpose of revision	Orig/Dwn	Checked	Rev'd	Apprv'd
0	09/05/2019	For Issue	HM	NS	CR	SH

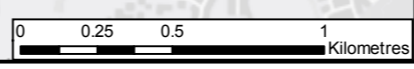


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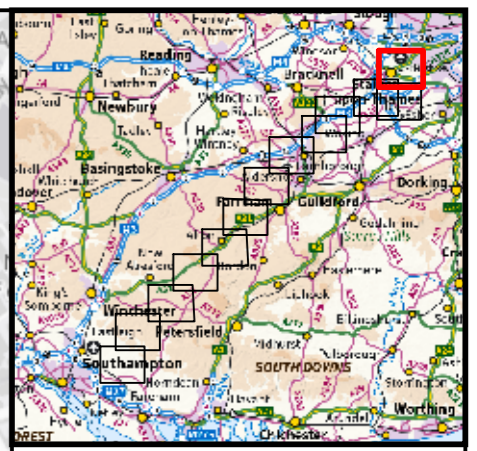
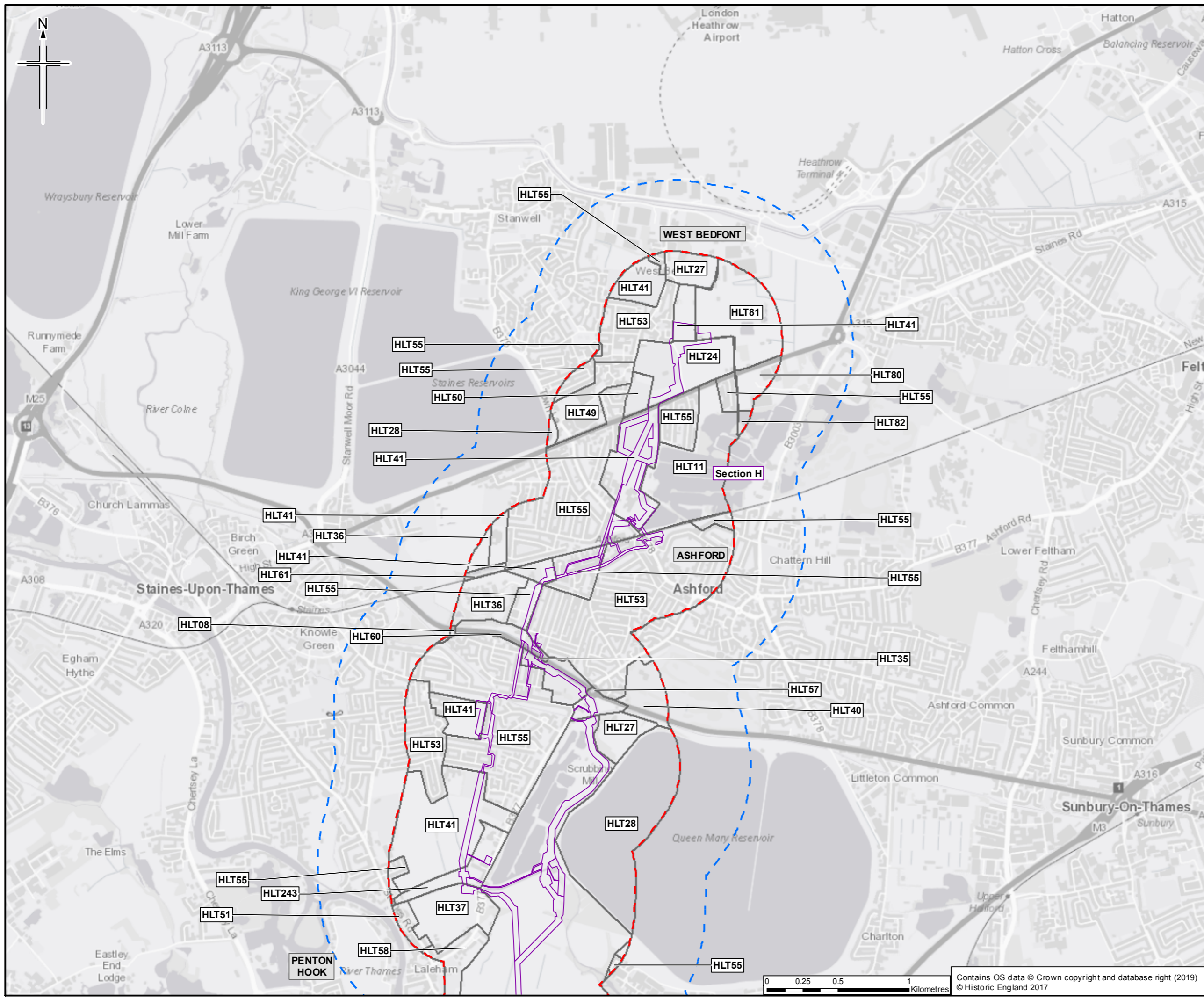
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HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
DESK-BASED SURVEY
HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
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- Legend**
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 - Section break
 - Section break
 - Historic Hedgerow
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Historic Landscape Type (HLT)
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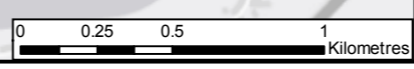
Project

Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT
 DESK-BASED SURVEY
 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
 APFP Reg. (2009) 5(2)(m)

Drawing Status	For Issue	
Scale	1:25,000 @ A3	DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300	
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001327	
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Sheet 13 of 13	Rev 0



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	Name
HLT01	19th Century Plantations (General)
HLT02	19th Century Wood Pasture
HLT03	Large Irregular Assarts With Wavy Or Mixed Boundaries
HLT04	Medium Irregular Assarts And Copses With Wavy Boundaries
HLT05	Regular Assarts With Straight Boundaries
HLT06	Small Irregular Assarts Intermixed With Woodland
HLT07	Common Heathland
HLT08	Other Commons And Greens
HLT09	Wooded Over Commons
HLT10	Motorway Junctions
HLT11	Active And Disused Gravel Workings
HLT12	Large Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Enclosure Type)
HLT13	Parkland Conversion To Arable
HLT14	'Prairie' Fields (Large Enclosures With Extensive Boundary Loss)
HLT15	Variable Size, Semi-Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Enclosure Type)
HLT16	Fields Predominantly Bounded By Tracks, Roads, Other Rights Of Way
HLT17	Regular Form With Wavy Boundaries (Late Medieval To 17th / 18th Century Enclosure)
HLT19	Small Rectilinear Fields With Wavy Boundaries
HLT20	Enclosed Heath And Scrub
HLT21	Unenclosed Heath And Scrub
HLT22	19th Century Heathland Plantations
HLT23	Nurseries With Glass Houses
HLT24	Nurseries Without Glass Houses
HLT25	Irregular Straight Boundaries
HLT26	20Th Century
HLT27	Industrial Complexes And Factories
HLT28	Reservoirs And Water Treatment
HLT29	Other Pre-1810 Woodland
HLT30	Pre 1810 Heathland / Enclosed Woodland
HLT31	19th Century And Later Parkland
HLT32	Treloars College
HLT33	19th Century And Later Parkland And Large Designed Gardens
HLT35	Smaller Designed Gardens
HLT36	Medium Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure)
HLT37	Small Regular Fields With Straight Boundaries (Parliamentary Type Enclosure)
HLT38	Post 1810 Settlement (General)
HLT39	Scattered Settlement With Paddocks (Post 1810 Extent)
HLT40	Golf Courses
HLT41	Major Sports Fields And Complexes
HLT42	Marinas
HLT43	Motor Racing Tracks & Vehicle Testing Areas
HLT44	Racecourses
HLT45	Studs And Horse Paddocks
HLT46	Caravan Sites
HLT47	Common Edge And Road Side Waste Post-1940
HLT48	Common Edge/Roadside Waste Settlement (Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Extent)
HLT49	Hospital Complexes (i.e. Not Within Settlements)
HLT50	Large Cemeteries (i.e. Not Adjacent To Churches)
HLT51	Post 1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Small Scale

	Name
HLT52	Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Large Scale Estates
HLT53	Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Settlement - Medium Estates
HLT54	Post-1940 Luxury Estates
HLT55	Post-1940 Small To Medium Estates
HLT56	Regular Settlement With Paddocks Post-1940
HLT57	Scattered Settlement With Paddocks (Post-1811 & Pre-1940 Extent)
HLT58	Village Or Hamlet (Pre-1811 Extent)
HLT59	Miscellaneous Valley Bottom Paddocks And Pastures
HLT60	Miscellaneous Valley Floor Fields And Pastures
HLT61	Post-1811 Fishponds, Hatchery Complexes, 'Natural' Ponds And Lakes
HLT63	Valley Floor Woodlands
HLT64	Water Meadows Or Common Meadows
HLT67	Alder Carr (Wet Woods Next To Rivers And Wetlands)
HLT68	Assarted Pre-1811 Woodland
HLT69	Regenerated Secondary Woodland On Farmland - Not Plantations
HLT70	Replanted Assarted Pre-1811 Woodland
HLT71	Assarted Pre 1810 Wood Pasture
HLT72	Replanted Other Pre-1810 Woodland
HLT73	Arboreta
HLT74	Small Irregular Rectilinear Fields With Straight Boundaries
HLT75	Town Pre-1811 Extent
HLT76	Sewage Works/Water Treatment
HLT80	Business Centre
HLT81	Open Countryside / Farmland
HLT82	Public Open Space
HLT83	Belmore House Park
HLT84	Bramdean House
HLT85	Woodcote Manor Park
HLT86	Brockwood Park
HLT87	Chawton House
HLT88	Bury Court
HLT89	Defense Area 34 Ewshot
HLT90	Cove Brook Linear Park
HLT91	Queen Elizabeth Park
HLT92	St Michaels Abbey
HLT93	Farnborough Hill School
HLT94	Frimley Park
HLT95	Bagshot Park
HLT96	Westcroft Park, Chobham
HLT97	Chobham Place
HLT98	Chobham Common
HLT99	Fan Court, Longcross Road, Chertsey
HLT100	Botley Park, Homewood Park
HLT101	Hardwick Court farm, Hardwick Lane, Lyne, Chertsey
HLT102	Rutherwyke House
HLT103	Sandgates, Guildford Road, Chertsey
HLT104	Woburn Hill House, Woburn Hill, Addlestone, Chertsey
HLT105	Woburn Farm
HLT106	Clare Park
HLT107	Wintershill Hall
HLT108	Preshaw House



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Project

 Southampton to London Pipeline Project

Drawing title

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 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES
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Drawing Status	For Issue
Scale	1:31,120 @ A3 DO NOT SCALE
Jacobs No.	B2325300
ProjectWise No.	B2325300-JAC-000-ENV-DRG-001327
Drawing number	Figure A9.1.3 Legend
Rev	0

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