

# HERITAGE NETWORK

*Specialists in Archaeology and the Historic Environment Since 1992*



**Padel Court Enclosure  
& Groundsman's Store  
ST GEORGE'S HILL LTC  
Weybridge, Surrey**

HN1618

**HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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# HERITAGE NETWORK

Managing Director: David Hillelson, BA MCIFA

Padel Court Enclosure and Groundsman's Store  
ST GEORGE'S HILL LAWN TENNIS CLUB  
Warreners Lane, Weybridge, Surrey

HN1618

## *Heritage Statement*

*Prepared on behalf of St George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club*

by

David Hillelson BA (Hons) MCIFA

Report no. 1276

*March 2023*

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*The cover illustration shows an aerial view of St George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club in 2022  
(Courtesy of Google Earth)*

## Acknowledgements

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Rob Baker of Press & Starkey, Miles Hill of St George's Hill LTC, and to Shân Mughal, Historic Environment Record Assistant with the Surrey CC Historic Environment Team, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

## Summary

The present study has demonstrated that the site lies in an area with a *High* overall archaeological potential, with a possibility that features, deposits and finds dating from the prehistoric onwards could survive in the areas affected by development groundworks.

Appropriate mitigation of the negative effects of the development on any remains that might be present, could be effectively managed through a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the development groundworks.

It is not considered that the proposed development would have a significant direct or indirect impact on any above ground heritage assets in the vicinity.

# 1.Introduction

**1.1** This study has been prepared at the request of St George's Hill Lawn Tennis Club, as a Heritage Statement in support of an application for planning consent for the proposed construction of a Padel Court Enclosure and Groundsman's Store at the club, located in Warreners Lane, Weybridge, Surrey, KT13 0LL.

**1.2** The tennis club, originally established in 1913, lies adjacent to Warren Pond on the private St George's Hill estate, approximately 2km south-east of the modern core of Weybridge. The proposed development is centred at NGR 508886 163256, and sits at the east end of the existing tennis courts, just north of the access drive from Warreners Lane, (Figure 1).

**1.3** In line with the provisions set out in Paragraph 194 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2021), the statement is intended to support a planning application to Elmbridge Borough Council (EBC) for planning consent for the proposed development. The site lies just outside an area of defined archaeological importance.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

**1.4** The aim of the present document has been to provide:

- an overview of the history of land use on and within 1000m of the study area (centred on NGR 508886 163256) based on data from the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) and other relevant and readily accessible sources;
- an assessment by period of the risk that development of the study area would encounter above or below ground heritage assets (defined as buildings, monuments, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions);
- an assessment of the significance of such assets in relation to established regional research criteria;
- an assessment of the impact of previous land use on the site on the survival of heritage assets or potential heritage assets;
- an assessment of the impact of the present development proposals on the survival of heritage assets or potential heritage assets;
- recommendations for an appropriate strategy to mitigate the identified impacts on the survival of heritage assets or potential heritage assets.

## COMPETENCE

**1.5** The Heritage Network is an independent practice specialising in archaeology and the historic environment. Founded in 1992, the company has undertaken a wide variety of commercial archaeological projects for clients involved in housing and industrial development, pipeline and road construction, agriculture and landscaping.

**1.6** Projects are administered and co-ordinated by David Hillelson, the Heritage Network's Archaeological Director, an established archaeologist with over forty years' experience of the management of archaeological projects in both urban and rural environments. He holds an honours degree in archaeology from the University of Durham, and is an accredited Member of the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA). He has been the practice's principal officer since 1992.

**1.7** Research projects are managed by Helen Ashworth. She holds a degree in English and History from Middlesex Polytechnic, a Post-graduate Diploma in Librarianship, a Post-graduate Certificate in Field Archaeology from the University of Oxford, and she is an Associate Member of ClfA. She has over forty years of practical archaeological experience in local government, with the Royal Commission for the Historical Monuments of England, and in private practice.



## 2. Baseline Data

### TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

**2.1** The site is located on high ground between the river Wey 1.8km to the west and the river Mole 1.7km to the east.

**2.2** The site lies on the north-eastern slope of St George's Hill at c.50m AOD. The summit of the hill lies 830m to the south at approximately 78m AOD.

**2.3** The underlying solid geology consists of deposits of sand of the Bagshot Formation, laid down during the Palaeogene Period (BGS 2022). This formation can be sandy with layers of gravel, overlying the London Clay.

**2.4** The soils on the site are of Soilscape Type 15, described as *naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils* characteristic of mixed dry and wet lowland heath communities (LandIS 2022).

### HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

#### Historic Environment Record

**2.5** In order to establish the archaeological and historical context for the site, the Surrey *Historic Environment Record* (HER) was consulted (search reference: 345/22). The overview set out below has been drawn from the HER, our own resources and other relevant sources. The study area extends to a radius of 1000m from the centre of the site (Figure 2).

**2.6** The St George's Hill Estate was started in 1911, when Walter George Tarrant bought 964 acres of Surrey scrubland from the Egertons, the family of Lord Ellesmere.

**2.7** The tennis club lies at the northern end of the St George's Hill historic landscape character area (WR001), which is defined as *woodland, developed between 1811 and 1940, later infilled*. The site lies within the south-east corner of the existing tennis courts, which form a defined area of high archaeological potential. Two further areas of defined high archaeological potential lie 400m to the south south-west of the site, and 550m to the south-west.

**2.8** Whiteley Village, a retirement village created at the bequest of William Whiteley (founder of Whiteley's department store) in 1863, lies c.750m to the south-east of the site and a scheduled Iron Age hillfort lies 1.5km to the south.

**2.9** Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the present site is in the form of chance finds:

- The earliest evidence of activity consists of a Palaeolithic implement discovered on gravels 555m to the south south-east (HER 731). A further unfinished Palaeolithic or Neolithic flint axe was recovered from a garden on St George's Hill, 850m to the south south-west (HER 752).
- Closer to the site, a Mesolithic tranchet axe was found during building work at Warren Mere, 240m to the west south-west of the present site (HER 3691).
- Two partly polished Neolithic flint axes have been found nearby, one on St George's Hill, 710m to the south south-west (HER 744), and one at Whiteley Village, 1000m to the south south-east (HER 745). Neolithic implements, including scrapers, have also been

found on St George's Hill, 640m to the west south-west (HER 726); an area of high archaeological potential is focused on the site of these finds.

- A scattering of burnt flints and a sherd of a Bronze Age or earlier pot were found during an evaluation at Whiteley Village, 765m to the south-east (HER 15003), and an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead was found in 1966 when digging a drainage trench at a house at The Heath, 970m to the west north-west (HER 740).

#### **2.10** Other dated chance finds include:

- Romano-British pottery found in 1913 when building the present tennis club, 190m to the west north-west (HER 753); an area of high archaeological potential is focused on the site of these finds and on HER 2051.
- A few sherds of late Antonine jars (circa AD 200) and fragments of quernstone were found about 1912-14 on St George's Hill, 475m to the south south-west (HER 729); an area of high archaeological potential is focused on the site of these finds.
- Thirty five Roman coins (AD 138-378) were found in 1913 on St George's Hill, 785m to the south south-west (HER 730).
- An early medieval iron spearhead was found in Oatlands Avenue in 1967, 755m to the north (HER 3178).
- Saxo/Norman pottery was found in 1913 when building the present tennis club, 190m to the west north-west (HER 2051); an area of high archaeological potential is focused on the site of these finds and on HER 753.

#### **2.11** Undated features and finds include:

- A quartz bead found in 1954 in a roadside verge south of Old Avenue Gate, St George's Hill, 475m to the north-west, could be Iron Age or Early Medieval (HER 3175).
- A shallow ditch was recorded during an evaluation at Whiteley Village in 2001, 955m to the south-east (HER 4777).
- Three mounds and a linear feature were identified by Lidar analysis and a walkover survey at Seven Hills Garden Centre in 2017, 480m to the south south-east. One mound is coincident with the site of an early 20th-century building, the other three features are undated (HER MSE23573).

#### **2.12** Other archaeological investigation work in the vicinity of the site has found little of archaeological significance:

- An archaeological watching brief on alterations to the tennis courts in 2017 exposed two late post-medieval linear features thought to be former hedge-lines, 165m to the west (HER MSE23567).
- An evaluation at The Old Cottage, St George's Hill, 465m to the south south-west, revealed late post-medieval remains only, including a brick and tile drain, and a small area of sunken brick flooring (HER 4754).
- An archaeological evaluation in 2011 at 'The Warreners' encountered evidence of previous landscaping but no archaeological finds or features, 500m to the south south-west (HER 19083; HER 21045).
- Monitoring of new swimming pool at 'Atlantis', St George's Hill, 355m to the south of the site, revealed no features or finds of archaeological significance (HER 4767). Similarly

archaeological work at Hill House, East Road, 270m to the south south-west (HER 4768) encountered no significant remains, nor did work at Aldworth House, St George's Hill, 600m to the west south-west (HER 5697). Two investigations at Whiteley Village were also blank, 880m and 970m to the south-east (HER MSE23569; HER5698).

**2.13** Little is known of the early medieval period in the vicinity of the site beyond the Saxon/Norman pottery found during the construction of the tennis courts (HER 2051) and the possible Anglo-Saxon spearhead (HER 3178). It is likely that the area formed open heathland during the medieval period (Duffton 2010). Between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, the hill was referred to by several names such as *Le bery*, *berlane*, *beryhouse* and later *oldebury*. The names 'Warren' and 'Warrener' used locally, suggest the farming of rabbits, for meat and fur, during the medieval period, making use of the lighter sandy soils that rabbits favour.

**2.14** During 1649, common land on the hill was occupied by a movement known as The Diggers, and they began to plant vegetables (ibid.) The courts were used to evict them by August of that year.

**2.15** St George's Hill, and the Walton and Weybridge commons were enclosed by the Enclosure Act of 1800. Keepers' cottages appear to have been built soon after this date, to the south of Warren Pond. Sales deeds of 1829 mention the cottages and 30 years of plantation. There does not appear to have been any other development on the hill, within the study area, until the St George's Hill estate is developed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Scheduled Monuments (SM)**

**2.16** No Scheduled Monuments lie within the site or within the 1000m study area (MAGIC 2023).

**2.15** A large multivallate hillfort of Iron Age date (SM 1008475), is situated 1.5km to the south of the site, on the crest of a hill on the Bagshot gravels that overlooks the valleys of the Thames, Wey and Mole rivers. The earthwork ramparts, which enclose an area of the hilltop of c.5.5ha, follow the 75m contour and generally take the form of an inner bank with an external ditch and outer counterscarp bank.

### **Ancient Woodland**

**2.16** No Ancient Woodlands are located within 1500m of the site (MAGIC 2023).

### **Registered Parks and Gardens**

**2.17** No Registered Parks and Gardens are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area (MAGIC 2023).

### **Registered Battlefields**

**2.18** No Registered Battlefields are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area (MAGIC 2023).

### **Historic Buildings**

**2.19** There are no statutorily listed buildings within 500m of the site.

**2.20** There are numerous Grade II listed buildings and structures associated with Whiteley Village, a retirement village created at the bequest of William Whiteley (founder of Whiteley's department store) in 1863, between 500 and 1200m to the south-east.

**2.21** There is a Grade II listed, brick water-tower dating from 1914 (listing 1377486), located at the junction of Old Avenue and Linden Road, approximately 700m to the south south-west of the site.

**2.22** There are two locally listed buildings, Horseshoes and The Coach House at Cobbetts Hill, 980m to the west north-west.

### Conservation Areas

**2.23** Whiteley Village forms a Conservation Area that was designated in 1979 and extends into the study area, being bounded on its west by Seven Hills Road, and on its north by Burwood Road. The Statement of Designation (Elmbridge Borough Council) notes:

*William Whiteley, founder of the London retail store, died in 1907, leaving a million pounds for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings to be used and occupied by "approved poor persons of either sex". It was not until 1911 that the bulk of the present estate was acquired. A total of 240 cottages were built by 1921 and a further section of 16 cottages were built outside the octagon in 1929 and in recent years a further 4 cottages have been added.*

*The village is an impressive octagonal shaped garden village, with 8 main groups of houses within the octagon, each group enclosing a small green and separated by a wide avenue. The eight radiating avenues meet at a central monument surround by a circular green.*

*The undeveloped part of the estate is largely wooded, but there are a large number of open spaces including a cricket field to the west, an allotment field to the south east, open land to the north east and High Park to the north west.*

*Whiteley Village is a unique example of a planned self-contained 20th Century Village Community and thus attains regional and national importance. The buildings were designed by eminent architects and retain many original features.*

### Cartographic

**2.23** The 6-inch County Series OS map of 1872 (Figure 3), shows a series of managed woodland parcels in the vicinity of the site. Warren Pond, which is still extant to the south of the clubhouse, is shown, and a boat house is marked, but there is no development on the site of the tennis club. There is no change on the 25-inch OS map of 1881 (not illustrated).

**2.24** The tennis courts and clubhouse are first shown on the 25-inch OS map of 1914 (Figure 4), a year after the tennis club was formed. This map shows a small area of woodland cleared for courts, with the 'H'-shaped clubhouse to the south.

**2.25** The 25-inch OS map of 1936 shows that the courts had been extended and the clubhouse enlarged (Figure 5). The proposed development area occupies half of an existing tennis court and the adjacent service area. The area around the club had also been extensively developed by this date.

**2.26** The 1:2500 OS map of 1966 shows little change to the club and no change to the proposed development site (Figure 6).

**2.27** The present layout of the club includes additional courts and car parking on the western side of the site and a substantial extension on the eastern side of the clubhouse. The proposed development area appears to have remained largely unchanged since 1966 (see Figure 1).

## 3. Risk, Significance & Impact Assessments

### ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RISK

**3.1** The potential risk that remains of a particular archaeological period might be encountered in the course of the proposed development has been considered in the context of the documented existence of other such remains within the study area or in its immediate vicinity.

**3.2** The risk of encountering archaeological remains of a particular period on the present site has been classified as *High*, *Moderate* or *Low*. This risk is assessed below.

#### Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Mesolithic)

**3.3** There is evidence, in the form of chance finds, for both Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity in the vicinity of the present site.

**3.4** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of early prehistoric date, particularly stone implements, in the course of development on the present site may be considered to be *Moderate*.

#### Later Prehistoric (Neolithic – Bronze Age)

**3.5** Neolithic flint axes, and other flint tools including scrapers, have been found within the study area. In addition, a sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery was found in association with a scattering of burnt flint, and an early Bronze Age arrowhead have been found in the area.

**3.6** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of later prehistoric date, particularly flint implements, in the course of development on the present site may be considered to be *Moderate*.

#### Iron Age

**3.7** A large hillfort lies 1.5km to the south, which may provide the focus for activity on St George's Hill during this period, and late Iron Age sherds were encountered during the construction of the tennis courts in 1913.

**3.8** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of late Iron Age date in the course of development on the present site may be considered to be *High*.

#### Romano-British

**3.9** Romano British pottery was found during the construction of the tennis courts in 1913. During the same period, fragments of Romano-British pottery and quern-stone, and a group of Roman coins were found within the study area to the south south-west.

**3.10** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of Roman date in the course of development on the present site should be considered to be *High*.

#### Saxon

**3.11** Chance finds of Saxo/Norman pottery were made during the original construction of the tennis courts in 1913, and an early medieval spearhead was found within the study area in 1967.

**3.12** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of Saxon date, particularly of the late Saxon to Norman transition, in the course of development on the present site should be considered to be *High*.

### **Medieval**

**3.13** No clear evidence of activity dating to this period has been recovered from the immediate vicinity of the site.

**3.14** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of medieval date in the course of development on the present site should be considered to be *Low*.

### **Post-medieval and Modern**

**3.15** Some limited development occurred on the hill after it was enclosed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and it appears to have been extensively planted with trees. However, it was not until the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that significant occupation took place and the present tennis club was established.

**3.16** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and finds of post-medieval and modern date in the course of development on the present site, apart from those directly associated with the development of the tennis club, should be considered to be *Low*.

### **Hydrology**

**3.17** The study area lies on a hill slope, with well-drained sandy soils and patches of brick-earth. An established pond lies to the south.

**3.18** On this basis, the potential for the survival of waterlogged archaeological or environmental deposits on site is considered to be *Low*.

## **ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**3.19** The Surrey Archaeological Research Framework (Bird 2006) has identified a number of research themes, for each period. The significance of these, should they be present on the site, has been classified as *Major*, *Moderate*, *Minor* or *Insignificant*, as defined below:

- *Major* signifies that any surviving archaeological remains are of national or regional significance. They may represent site types that are less frequently found in the archaeological record, or that have the potential to provide more information to the identified national and regional research agenda.
- *Moderate* signifies that any surviving archaeological remains are of regional or local interest. They represent sites or features more commonly found in the archaeological record or that are unlikely to add significantly to our existing knowledge.
- *Minor* indicates that any surviving archaeological remains have limited significance, at a purely local level.
- *Insignificant* indicates that any features or finds encountered during development have no archaeological value in the context of the present study. Sites or periods with this designation are likely to contain common modern and well-recorded features.

### **Early Prehistoric**

**3.20** Surrey is relatively poorly known for the earlier Palaeolithic in comparison with Sussex and the Thames valley, but the dating and investigation of the stratigraphical

integrity of St. George's Hill deposits has been highlighted as a desirable research topic (Bird 2006, 21).

**3.21** Potential remains of earlier prehistoric date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

#### **Later Prehistoric**

**3.22** The Mesolithic to Neolithic transition has been highlighted for further study (ibid., 28) Locating Neolithic ritual sites away from the gravels, and investigating the origins of Surrey heathland boundaries have both been highlighted as desirable research topics (ibid., 31-33)

**3.23** Potential remains of later prehistoric date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

#### **Iron Age**

**3.24** The distribution of *potin* coins and some other evidence has been used to suggest that there ought to be a late oppidum-like centre to the west of London. The area of the Wey valley to the west of St George's Hill might be a reasonable candidate for such a site, but much more evidence is needed to make a strong case (ibid., 35).

**3.25** Potential remains of Iron Age date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

#### **Roman**

**3.26** The investigation of rural settlement in the Roman period is a regional priority (ibid., 40-42) and the location of burial sites (ibid., 48).

**3.27** Potential remains of Roman date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

#### **Saxon**

**3.28** Gaps in our understanding of the Roman-Saxon transition in Surrey has been highlighted as a regional priority (ibid., 53)

**3.29** Potential remains of Saxon date are considered to be of national and regional importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Major*.

#### **Medieval**

**3.30** The need for further studies of medieval field systems and common land has been highlighted (ibid., 57-8).

**3.31** Potential remains of medieval date are considered to be of regional and local importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Moderate*.

#### **Post-medieval and Modern**

**3.32** Potential remains of modern date are considered to be of local interest and importance and, on this basis, the significance of such remains should be classified as *Minor* to *Insignificant*.

### **IMPACT OF PREVIOUS LAND USE**

**3.33** A number of circumstances are likely to have affected the survival of the archaeological resource on the site. These include the construction, extension and landscaping of the tennis courts in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the earlier plantation of trees. Nevertheless, if present, archaeological features and deposits, particularly deep cut features such as pits, ditches and wells, could survive, even if truncated.

### **IMPACT OF PRESENT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS**

#### ***Direct Impacts on Known or Potential Heritage Assets***

**3.34** The present development proposes the construction of a new Groundsman's Store, and a block of semi-enclosed Padel Courts across the footprint of an existing tennis court and its adjacent service areas. The construction would involve the excavation of footings, pad foundations and services, and ground reduction in the footprint of both structures. The groundworks could disturb and destroy any buried archaeological features and deposits that might be present.

### **IMPACT ON SETTING**

**3.35** English Heritage guidelines on the significance of setting in considering a planning application (English Heritage 2010), suggest that the character of the landscape, and its historic associations, contribute to the significance of a heritage asset. The more recent *Good Practice Advice* on the setting of heritage assets (English Heritage 2015), notes that while many settings may be enhanced by development, not all settings have the capacity to accommodate change without harm to the significance of the heritage asset.

**3.36** The Whiteley Village Conservation Area and its associated listed buildings are the nearest above-ground heritage assets to the proposed development. Trees surround the site, and a significant green buffer lies between the site and Whiteley Village, such that no intervisibility exists. On this basis, it is not considered that the proposed development would affect the setting of Whiteley Village, or any of its constituent parts.

**3.37** No significant archaeological sites have been identified within the study area, though three areas of high archaeological potential have been defined, including the site of the tennis courts themselves (within which area the proposed development site lies), on the basis of chance finds. No setting for these areas, or for the chance finds made elsewhere, can be readily specified, and the impact of the development on the setting of potential archaeological remains cannot, therefore, be quantified at the present time.

### **MITIGATION**

#### ***Below Ground Heritage Assets***

**3.38** The present study has demonstrated that the site lies in an area with a *High* overall archaeological potential, with a possibility that features, deposits and finds dating from the prehistoric period onwards could survive in the areas affected by development groundworks.

**3.39** The risk that development works might disturb or destroy such features and deposits cannot be fully determined from documentary and cartographic research alone. Nevertheless, the documented risk, and the nature of the development, suggest that appropriate mitigation of the negative effects of the development on any remains that might be discovered, could be effectively managed through a programme of intrusive



archaeological evaluation, followed by further investigation on a scale appropriate to the nature and extent of those remains. Such a programme would include publication in an appropriate form and the deposition of the material and documentary archives with the local museum, and would normally be secured by a standard condition appended to any planning consent that might be granted.

***Above Ground Heritage Assets***

**3.40** It is not considered that the proposed development would have a significant direct or indirect impact on any above ground heritage assets in the vicinity, and no mitigation measures are considered to be necessary.

## 4.Sources Consulted

### ARCHIVES

Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER), search reference: 345/22

### INTERNET SITES

British Geological Survey (BGS): <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Elmbridge Borough Council: <https://www.elmbridge.gov.uk/planning/heritage-and-conservation/conservation-areas/whiteley-village/>

Exploring Surrey's Past: <http://www.exploringsurreypast.org.uk>

Land Information System (LandIS): <https://www.landis.org.uk/soilsguide/> (Soilscapes)

Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC): <http://www.magic.gov.uk/> (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks, Registered Battlefields, Ancient Woodland)

National Library of Scotland (NLS): <https://maps.nls.uk/> (OS mapping)

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### 5.Illustrations

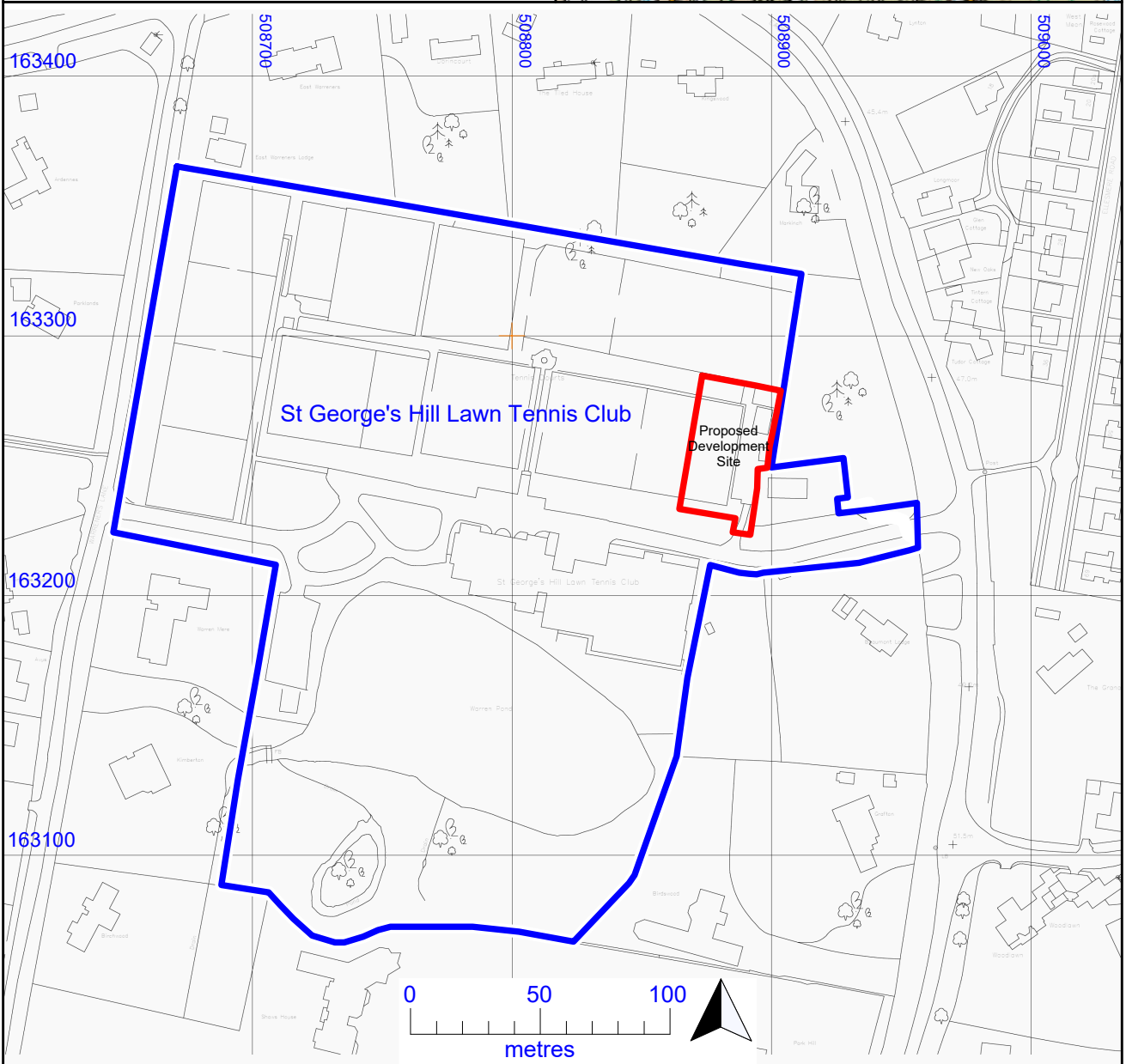
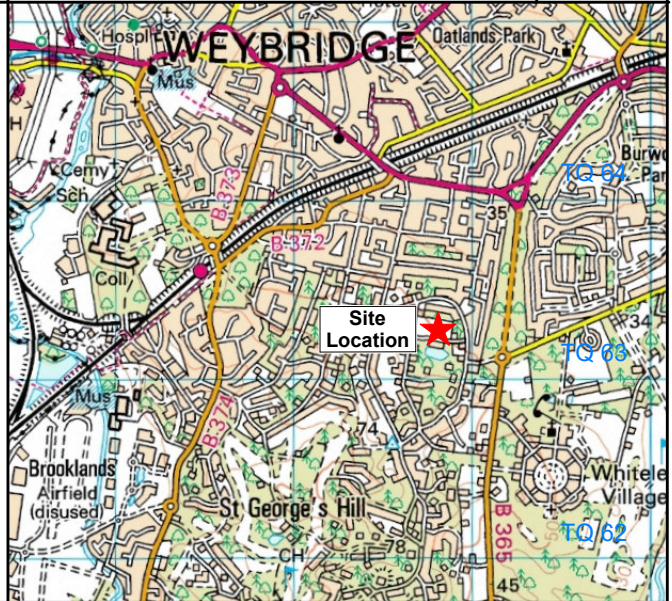
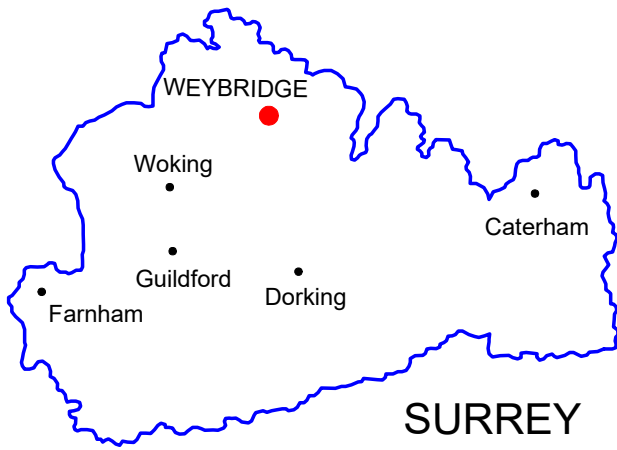
Figure 1.....Site location  
 Figure 2.....Historic Environment Record Entries  
 Figure 3.....Ordnance Survey 6-inch County Series, 1872  
 Figure 4.....Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series, 1914  
 Figure 5.....Ordnance Survey 25-inch County Series, 1936  
 Figure 6..... Ordnance Survey 1:2500 series, 1966

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# HERITAGE NETWORK

Padel Court Enclosure  
St George's Hill LTC, Weybridge, Surrey

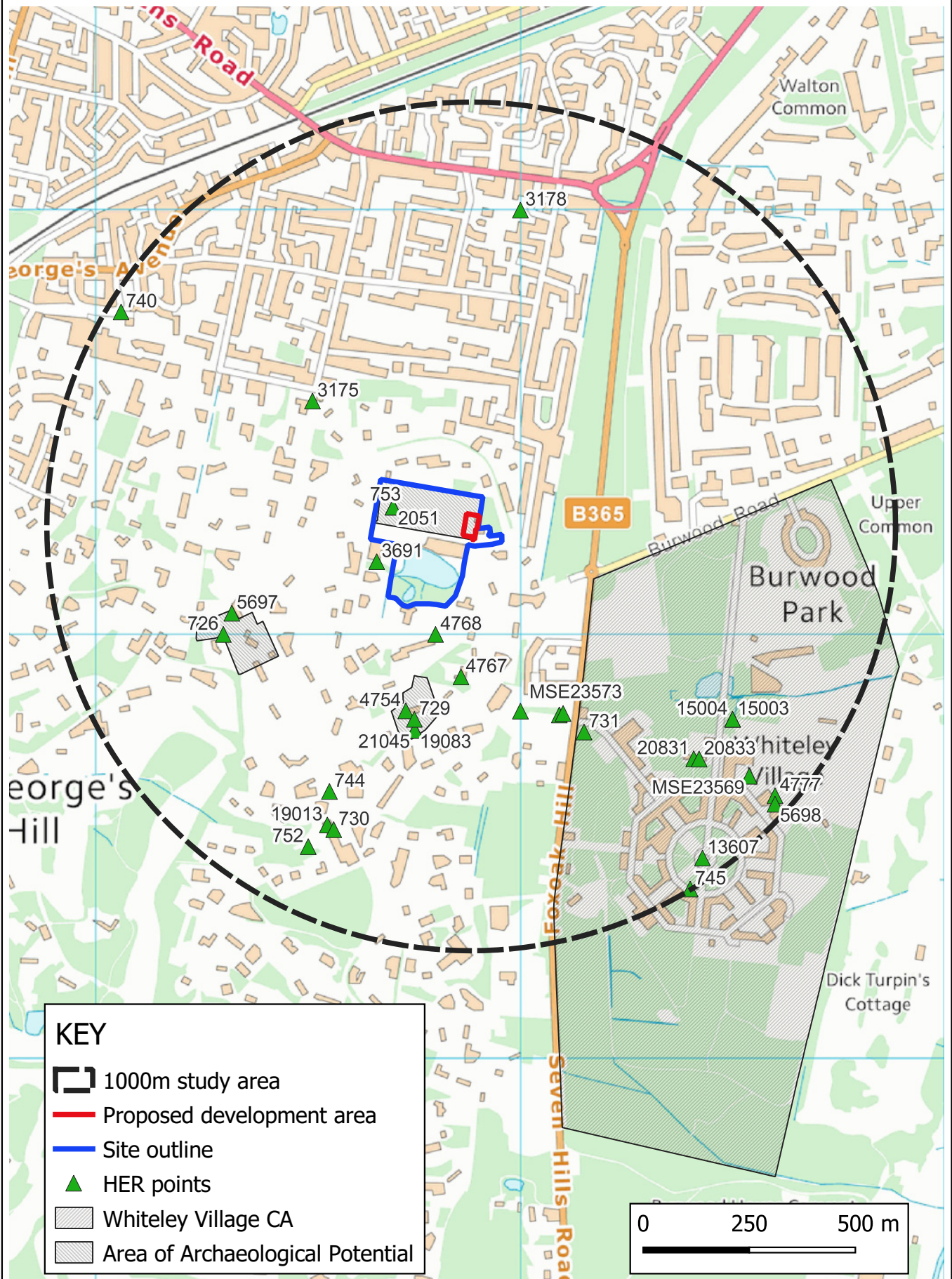
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Site Location

Scale 1:2500

Figure 1



**KEY**

- 1000m study area
- Proposed development area
- Site outline
- HER points
- Whiteley Village CA
- Area of Archaeological Potential

