

**Land North of Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey**

**Archaeology and Heritage Assessment**



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## Archaeology and Heritage Assessment

**Client:** Claygate House Investments Ltd. & MJS Investments Ltd.

**Report no.:** BSA 2257\_1a

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**Date:** February 2023

**Version:** Final



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## Section 1: Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1. This archaeology and heritage assessment has been prepared by BSA Heritage Limited on behalf of Claygate House Investments Limited and MJS Investments Limited to support a planning application for residential redevelopment of an area lying north of Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey.
- 1.2. The assessment considers a parcel of land now largely under grass, as shown on Figure 1. Access requirements have led to small parts of Raleigh Drive and Loseberry Road being included in the red line site boundary. The overall area considered totals approximately two hectares. The site's centre point is located at NGR TQ 1485 6490. The site lies at circa 20 metres Above Ordnance Datum and is level.
- 1.3. The site is bounded by Claygate House and its grounds and a site being redeveloped for residential use to the west, east of Littleworth Road. Raleigh Drive and early 20<sup>th</sup> century properties to its north lie south of the main parcel of land, with properties west of Rythe Road to the east, beyond a small watercourse. Open land lies north of the site (Figure 1).
- 1.4. The British Geological Survey records the site and wider environs as having London Clay Formation geology of clay and silt. Superficial deposits are not recorded for the site itself, but are noted to consist of alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel west of the site where the Rythe stream runs north to south.
- 1.5. A number of existing sources of information have been consulted to inform this assessment. These include the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) which holds records relating to known or suspected archaeological and heritage sites, findspots<sup>1</sup> and the results of past archaeological investigations. Information held by Surrey History Centre in Woking, including historic maps, were also consulted. Historic Ordnance Survey maps and useful secondary sources were also available online.
- 1.6. Both the HER and Historic England's online National Heritage List for England, which was also consulted, hold details of designated heritage assets including listed buildings and Registered landscapes. Elmbridge Borough Council was also consulted as to further information relating to planning policy and heritage information, including reports relating to the closest conservation area, Esher, and locally listed buildings.
- 1.7. Section 3 summarises previously recorded archaeology and heritage for the site and a wider study area surrounding it, as well as summarising known historical land use. Section 4 summarizes the findings of the site walkover. Section 5 confirms the site's likely archaeological interest, impact of the development and suitable mitigation of potential adverse effects in accordance with current policy and guidance summarised in Section 2.

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<sup>1</sup> Findspots are the location of the recovery of archaeological material only, without associated features.

## Section 2: Policy Context

### Legislation

- 2.1. The 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, as amended, confirms the duty to preserve or enhance the setting of listed buildings and character and appearance within conservation areas in sections 66 and 72 and is a statutory consideration for the local planning authority (HMSO 1990).
- 2.2. A 2014 Court of Appeal ruling in *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v East Northants District Council*, *English Heritage and the National Trust* made clear that to discharge this responsibility, decision makers must give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of listed buildings when carrying out the balancing exercise of judging harm against other planning considerations, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework. By implication and subsequent legal decision, preserving the character and appearance within conservation areas also has to be given considerable weight.

### National Policy

- 2.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been revised three times in recent years, the only updates since it was first published in 2012 (DCLG 2012, MHCLG 2021). The policy wording for Historic Environment remains very similar, albeit that the order of certain paragraphs and numbering has changed.
- 2.4. Heritage assets are still defined in the NPPF glossary as any designated or undesignated element of the historic environment which is identified as being of such significance that it is a material consideration in the planning process. In determining applications which cause harm to heritage assets directly, or indirectly, through affecting a complementary setting, the NPPF now recommends that 'great weight' should be given to their conservation when reaching a planning decision (Paragraph 199).
- 2.5. The more important the asset, the greater the weight that should be ascribed. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, it is noted that any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. It notes that 'substantial harm' to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance should be wholly exceptional and exceptional for Grade II listed buildings and conservation areas (Paragraph 200).
- 2.6. Paragraph 202 clarifies that, where a development proposal will lead to 'less than substantial harm' to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing an optimal viable use. Paragraph 203 notes that effects on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, which confusingly includes 'locally listed buildings', require a: '*...balanced judgement.....having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*'
- 2.7. Where heritage assets are to be lost, Paragraph 205 confirms that an appropriate record of the elements to be lost should be provided and both disseminated and archived by the developer.

## Local Policy

- 2.8. The current local policy is contained within the 2011 Elmbridge Core Strategy and 2015 Development Management Plan (EBC 2011 & 2015a). The Core Strategy includes Policy SP1: Spatial Strategy which includes a requirement that 'historic assets' be respected by proposed development. Policy CS17: Local Character, Density and Design also notes that particular consideration should be given to the design of development which would affect historic buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas in the Borough.
- 2.9. Policy DM12: Heritage of the Development Management Plan echoes the NPPF and confirms that planning permission will require that heritage assets, including locally listed buildings and Areas of High Archaeological Potential be protected, conserved and enhanced. That setting may also be significant is also explicit.

## Guidance

- 2.10. The Department for Communities and Local Government has produced Planning Practice Guidance which supports the NPPF (DCLG 2019). This includes a section titled *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. More recently, Historic England has produced more detailed guidance on decision making: *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). Elmbridge Borough Council also produced a *Heritage Strategy* in 2015 (EBC 2015b). Where relevant, this guidance has informed the assessment.
- 2.10. Historic England's updated version of its *The Setting of Heritage Assets* is designed to guide their own staff, local planning advisors and specialists in determining what forms a setting and how it adds to or detracts from the significance of a heritage asset or assets (Historic England 2017). It also advises on assessing the effect of development proposals and how to avoid or minimise loss of or enhance significance.
- 2.11. The Guidance confirms that the consideration of setting is a matter of 'informed judgement' and sets out five stages involved in robust assessment of setting. The heritage assets which have a setting, whether designated or undesignated, have to be defined through a suitable level of research. However, the Guidance confirms that setting is not a heritage asset or designation in itself.
- 2.12. The Guidance highlights the fundamental basis of current policy; that although setting can cover a large area, not all of it is positive or anything other than neutral in relation to the significance of the heritage assets concerned. It sets out in detail the aspects of setting which may have a bearing on a heritage asset's significance.
- 2.13. Given recent Appeal decisions in relation to the effect of development on highly visible assets such as churches, the new Guidance includes specific reference to these and states:

*'Being tall structures, church towers and spires are often widely visible across land- and townscapes but, where development does not impact on the significance of heritage assets visible in a wider setting or where not allowing significance to be appreciated, they are unlikely to be affected by small-scale development, unless that development competes with them, as tower blocks and wind turbines may. Even then, such an impact is more likely to be on the landscape values of the tower or spire rather than the heritage values, unless the development impacts on its significance, for instance by impacting on a designed or associative view.'*

## Section 3: Existing Baseline

- 3.1. This section details sites and finds recorded by the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) for the site and a kilometre radius study area centred on the site. These records were complemented by information available at Surrey History Centre and Historic England's National Heritage List for England, online. Historic maps and pertinent secondary sources were also available online. Figure 1 marks the location of sites and records mentioned below and an inset of Roque's late 18<sup>th</sup> century map, whilst Figures 2 and 3 reproduce later maps and images of the site.
- 3.2. The Surrey HER includes a number of duplicate and post-medieval and modern records located away from the site which are not detailed below where they have no bearing on an assessment of the site's archaeological potential and would certainly not be affected by the proposals.

### Designated Heritage

- 3.3. Only one scheduled monument lies within the study area and no Registered landscapes. The scheduled monument is an imposing eight foot high mile marker located on the old Portsmouth to London road and known as the 'White Lady' (Figure 1, HER 3746). This monument is also Grade II listed, but lies approximately a kilometre north of the site.
- 3.4. The closest designated heritage assets to the site are all Grade II listed buildings. Closest of these is HER 3559, a cast iron 19<sup>th</sup> century London Corporation tax boundary marker circa 100 metres north west of the site (Plate 1). Further such marker posts lie further north and south west of the site at Harelane Green (HERs 3560 & 3562).
- 3.5. Adjacent to the marker at Harelane Green are two separately listed and early 19<sup>th</sup> century weatherboard and slate roofed listed properties at 76 to 80 Milbourne Road (HERs 7127 & 7285, Plate 2). Slightly closer to the site, HER 7146 records 'The Orchard', which is a house with likely 17<sup>th</sup> century origins. HER 275 records the closest designated heritage asset east of the site, the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed 'Semaphore House' (Figure 1). This converted former signalling tower lies circa 750 metres north east of the site (Figure 1).
- 3.6. A number of listed buildings lie within the closest conservation area to the site, covering the historic core of Esher and approximately three quarters of a kilometre to the north west (Figure 1). Given the distance and more recent development between the site and all of the closest designated heritage assets, it appeared likely that none would be harmed by the proposals. This is certainly true of locally listed buildings in the study area which all lie at some distance.
- 3.7. Although no County Sites of Archaeological Interest lie within the study area, a number of Areas of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) do. A small AHAP is designated around Semaphore House, the listed structure well to the north east of the site. North west of the site, an AHAP designation covers the historic core of Esher, whilst HER 233 covers the likely site of the medieval Sandown Hospital, a kilometre to the north.
- 3.8. A further oval AHAP is designated across 'The Warren', north of Esher (Figure 1, HER 225). This area was subject to archaeological investigations in 1945 and a range of archaeological material and features were recorded including a concentration of Mesolithic worked flints which were interpreted as the site of an encampment.

- 3.9. The Mesolithic deposits lay under early Iron Age deposits and the excavation confirmed occupation of the site in this period, with features including a hut with hearths (HER 2429). The investigations also recorded three Anglo-Saxon burials with grave goods (HER 2041).

### **Other HER Records**

- 3.10. No HER records lie within or immediately adjacent to the site. There have been further finds of Mesolithic flints in the study area, although all lie at a distance from the site. HER 2297 records the find of two worked flints in an allotment garden in 1949 more than half a kilometre north east of the site. More substantive Mesolithic remains were found last decade close to the centre of Esher and a similar distance north west of the site (HER 19183). Extensive archaeological investigation by MOLA ahead of new development found more than 1,500 worked flints, indicating a transitory encampment.
- 3.11. Fieldwork on this site also recorded Iron Age remains including a hut circle and also an undated post-built structure which was associated with both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon material (HERs 19184 & 21068). The Anglo-Saxon deposits included a loom weight, pit and cultivation marks (HER 19185). A number of surviving boundary features south of the site are recorded by the HER as marking the line of an Anglo-Saxon administrative boundary (HER 4401).
- 3.12. Other HER records closest to the site are all either undated or relatively recent. HER 22039 north of the site records the site of Beazley's Farm marked on historic maps. West of the site, HERs 17128, 16793 and 3569 record the site of a Spitfire crash in the 1940s, the since lost gardens of a 20<sup>th</sup> century author's home and an unlisted milestone respectively.
- 3.13. A greater distance north east of the site, HERs' 15256 & 16042 information overlaps, but records the identification of a number of earthwork features during survey in the 1990s and 2000s. These are likely to reflect former woodland boundaries and vestigial ridge and furrow.
- 3.14. Of greater interest are HERs 521 and 16045 which relate to the closest archaeological research to the site. The former relates to a desk based assessment ahead of redevelopment of a Scout hall which concluded that no further work was warranted. The latter relates to more recent archaeological monitoring during Environment Agency flood alleviation engineering works on the Rythe stream, which runs alongside Littleworth Road west of the site. Nothing of note was recorded during this investigation last decade.
- 3.15. Few other investigations have been undertaken other than those noted above. Limited work in the centre of Esher and at Sandown Park racecourse north of the town has not found anything significant. The Surrey HER also provided historic landscape character information, but this was originally compiled through consideration of the sources considered here and at a less detailed level.

### **Historic Maps**

- 3.16. A number of earlier county maps were consulted at the Surrey History Centre including Roques' map of the 1760s (Figure 1). These indicate that the site was open at the time, with Littleworth Road and 'Hares Lane' shown to the west and 'Ditton Common' to the north. Buildings are few and concentrated around Harelane Green. Roque's map indicates the site land was cultivated.



- 3.17. The Thames Ditton Tithe map and apportionment are the first detailed mapping including the site and these indicate that in the 1840s the site would have been the eastern part of a larger field extending to the Rythe stream (Figure 2). This is recorded as 'Seven Acres' and arable. It was owned by a William Speer and farmed by a Charles Saunders. Littleworth Road marked the parish boundary with Esher at this time.
- 3.18. Different owners and occupiers are recorded for 'Crooked Field' and 'Little Field' to the south which Raleigh Drive and Loseberry Road were later built over. These were under meadow and arable respectively in the 1840s. Structures remained west and south west of the site, focused on Harelane Green.
- 3.19. The first edition Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1867 and shows a similar situation, with the field boundaries tree lined and a watercourse east of the site which is not clear on the Tithe map (Figure 2). By 1895 and the second edition map, the railway is marked to the east, but no change is shown within or close to the site.
- 3.20. Subsequent pre-1940 maps confirm that the arrival of the railway led to more extensive residential development of the area, with Raleigh and Loseberry roads in place before the Great War and gardens north of the former south of the original field boundary. A post-war map of 1957 confirms more extensive development along Raleigh Drive and Rythe Road.

#### **Other Sources**

- 3.21. A number of secondary sources provide limited information for Harelane Green and nothing specific to the site. Pevsner mentions only listed buildings at a distance (Nairn & Pevsner 1971). The Victoria County History confirms that Claygate became its own ecclesiastical parish in 1841 and that completion of the railway east of the site in the 1880s was a catalyst for development (Malden 1911).
- 3.22. Esher and Ditton are documented in 1005 AD, whilst Claygate is first recorded in 1066 (Mawer *et al* 1934). It is likely that 'Hare Lane' was only adopted in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with the hamlet there known as Chadworth before that and first documented in 1223 (Peebles 2000). Peebles notes that Littleworth Road is likely of medieval origin, but that the 'Hare' name more likely reflects the animal than a corruption of 'Herepath', the Anglo-Saxon for a military road.
- 3.23. The Portable Antiquities Scheme does not record any finds in the local parishes, whilst the summary report on investigations on the south east edge of Esher in the Surrey Archaeological Collections does not add any useful detail to that provided by the HER. A summary relating to the flood alleviation monitoring could not be found.
- 3.24. Although the Britain from Above website has some aerial images of Esher and Claygate, none include the site itself. More recent images confirm the predominance of pasture across the site and also the tennis court and former bowling green in the west (Figure 3).
- 3.25. LiDAR data was available and this not only clarifies the bowling green area, but also approximately nine curvilinear features associated with a post-war golf course (Figure 3). Other than these, there was no indication of any other archaeological features from these sources.

## Section 4: Site Visit

- 4.1. The site and wider area were visited in January 2023 in order to identify any hitherto unrecorded features of interest within the site and confirm its current land use. The wider area was also considered to inform an understanding of the relationship between the site and heritage assets which might be adversely affected by proposed development.
- 4.2. The walkover of the site confirmed that it now consists of a single parcel of land which is largely under rough grass (Plates 3 to 5). In the west of the site are both a hard surfaced former tennis court and a former bowling green which appears to have been cut into the natural ground surface (Figure 3 & Plate 5).
- 4.3. The remainder of the main site area was once a nine hole 'pitch and putt' golf course and overgrown features relating to this have formed a number of earthwork features which might be thought of archaeological interest if their origin was uncertain (Plate 6). Former sand bunkers were water filled in places.
- 4.4. The site's northern, southern and eastern boundaries, the latter marked by both vegetation and a watercourse, are likely to be on the same line as boundaries shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps (Plates 4 to 6). To the south, garden boundaries of houses on Raleigh Drive form the site edge, whilst modern fencing defines the site's western edge.
- 4.5. Site access would be along a broad grass strip with central hard surfaced footpath which previously formed a subsidiary access from the site to Raleigh Drive. Raleigh Drive itself is lined with largely detached and early 20<sup>th</sup> century properties, as indicated by historic maps. Houses also lie east of the site, with open agricultural land to the north.
- 4.6. West of the site lie a former office block: Claygate House, which has been converted to residential use in recent years (Plate 3). South of this, and west of the site an area is in the process of being redeveloped from commercial to residential. On the eastern edge of Hare Lane Green was a small green equipment housing which is likely to be related to the flood alleviation works along the Rythe stream recorded by the HER.
- 4.7. More widely, the walkover confirmed that all of the closest designated heritage assets have close settings which enhance their significance given level topography and surrounding vegetation and built form (Plates 1, 2 & 7). Esher Conservation Area was also visited, but this too has no relationship with the site such that there would be any effect from its redevelopment.

## Section 5: Impact Assessment and Conclusions

- 5.1. This archaeology and heritage assessment supports an application for planning permission for residential redevelopment of a parcel of land lying north of Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey. The work has been completed on behalf of Claygate House Investments Limited and MJS Investments Limited and in accordance with current national and local policy and guidance.
- 5.2. The report has been informed by data obtained from the Surrey Historic Environment Record, the Surrey History Centre and online sources, including Historic England's National Heritage List for England. These sources informed a site walkover in January 2023.
- 5.3. No features of archaeological significance survive or are known to have lain within the site. Of the site's vegetated boundaries, those to the north, south and east mark earlier agricultural boundaries and these would be retained as part of the proposals for the site, with access along an existing route to the south. Given past activity on site and it being surrounded on three sides by modern development, the site area has no special historic landscape interest.
- 5.4. Little is recorded within the study area, although there is evidence of Mesolithic activity and Iron Age and later settlement away from the site's immediate vicinity. Although nothing was recorded during investigations west of the site, this appears to have been a limited piece of archaeological monitoring during flood alleviation works. The current residential redevelopment of the site of commercial premises immediately west of the site does not appear to have required any archaeological element.
- 5.5. Background research indicates the site is likely to have been unoccupied land for much of its history and agricultural more recently. The site's archaeological potential will consequently have been reduced by 19th century cultivation and its redevelopment post-war to provide leisure activities for the staff of Claygate House, to the west.
- 5.6. Given the lack of any known nearby sites and likely land use history of the site, it is suggested that further investigation of the site may not be required by the Council's advisor. If further work is requested, it would be appropriate for this to be secured as a planning condition and might be limited to a watching brief.
- 5.7. The closest designated heritage assets to the site include Grade II listed houses and a number of 19<sup>th</sup> century cast iron 'coal posts'. None of these lie close to the site and the site visit confirmed that redevelopment of the site would not affect the significance of any of them through change to setting. This is also the conclusion for other designated heritage assets at a greater distance, including those within Esher Conservation Area and its designated extent.

## Section 6: References and Sources

Claygate Village Hall Association (CVHA) 1953 *Claygate, Surrey* Guildford

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework* London

Elmbridge Borough Council (EBC) 2011 *Elmbridge Core Strategy* Esher

Elmbridge Borough Council (EBC) 2015a *Elmbridge Local Plan – Development Management Plan* Esher

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Nairn J., Pevsner N. & Cherry B. 1971 *The Buildings of England – Surrey* Frome (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

Peebles M. W. H. 2000 *The Claygate Book – Millennium Edition: a History of a Surrey Village* Stockbridge

Surrey Archaeological Society 2008 *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, vol. 94, Guildford

### Maps

J. Senex's map of Surrey, 1729

J. Roque's map of Surrey, 1768

J. Lindley & W. Crosley's map of Surrey, 1793

C. & J. Greenwood's map of Surrey, 1823

Tithe map for Thames Ditton, 1843

Twenty five inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1873, 1896, 1913, 1934 & 1939 (Sheet XII.11)

Six inch to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of 1871, 1897, 1914 & 1935 & 1944 (Sheet XII SE)

Post-war 1:2500 OS map of 1957 (Sheet TQ 15 64)

## **Web Sources**

Britain from Above website accessed at [www.britainfromabove.org.uk](http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk)

British Geological Survey online geology viewer at  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

British History Online accessed at [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)

Elmbridge Borough Council website accessed at [www.elmbridge.gov.uk](http://www.elmbridge.gov.uk)

Google aerial image accessed at [www.google.com/maps/places/shenley](http://www.google.com/maps/places/shenley)

Getmapping aerial images accessed at [www.getmapping.co.uk](http://www.getmapping.co.uk)

Historic England's National Heritage List for England accessed at [www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list)

LiDAR data secured through [www.environment.data.gov.uk/national-lidar-programme](http://www.environment.data.gov.uk/national-lidar-programme)

Maps of site accessed at National Library of Scotland at [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

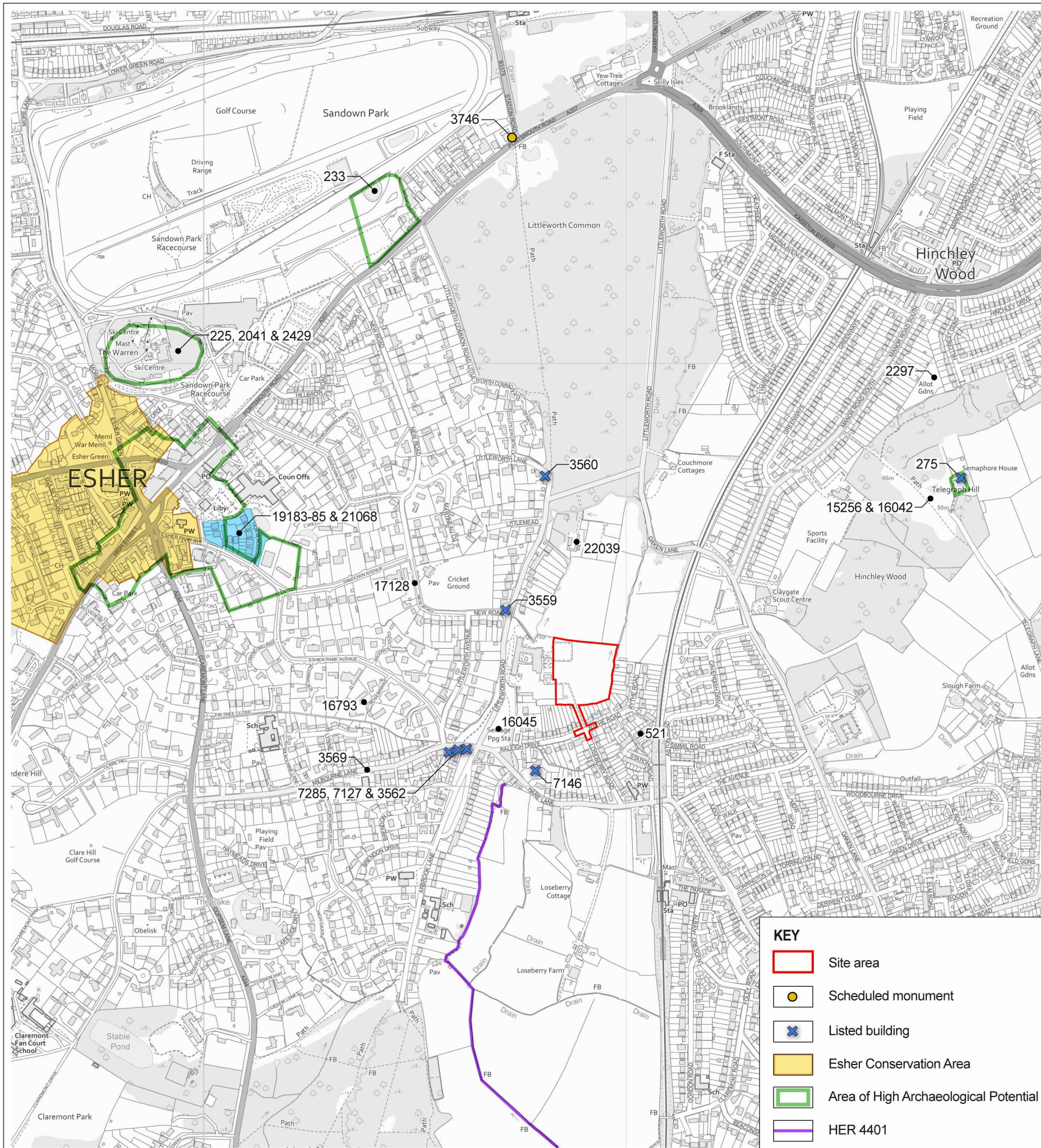
Portable Antiquities Scheme database searched at [www.finds.org.uk/database/search](http://www.finds.org.uk/database/search)

Street Map Ordnance Survey map of area accessed at [www.streetmap.co.uk](http://www.streetmap.co.uk)

## Appendix 1: Surrey Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

HER no.	NGR (TQ prefix)	Period	Notes
225	1394 6503	Mesolithic	Concentration of worked flint identified as chipping floor of temporary camp in 1945. Finds included microliths, microburins, scrapers and cores under an EIA layer. AHAP and see also HERs 2041 & 2429.
233	1440 6540	Medieval	Site of 12 <sup>th</sup> century Sandown Hospital is an Area of High Archaeological Potential. No trace of chapel now remains.
275	1579 6473	19 <sup>th</sup> century	The Grade II listed Semaphore House was built in 1822 as part of communications between Portsmouth and London. AHAP.
521	1505 6414	N/a	Desk based assessment of Scout hut in 2005 concluded no further work required and dated railway to 1896.
2041	1394 6503	Anglo-Saxon	Excavations in 1945 revealed three inhumations with grave goods in east of The Warren. See also HERs 225 and 2429. AHAP.
2297	1573 6497	Mesolithic	Scraper and flake found in 1949 in allotment garden.
2429	1394 6503	Iron Age	Excavations in 1945 revealed an early IA hut and hearths and occupation layer with pottery at The Warren. See also HERs 224 & 2041 and AHAP.
3559	1471 6442	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Corporation of London cast iron tax post is Grade II listed.
3560	1480 6474	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Corporation of London cast iron tax post is Grade II listed.
3562	1461 6408	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Corporation of London cast iron tax post is Grade II listed.
3569	1442 6304	Post-medieval	Stone milestone marking 17 miles to Cornhill, London may have been relocated.
3746	1473 6551	18 <sup>th</sup> century	'White Lady' circa 8 ft. column of stone mile marker dates to 1767 and is both scheduled and listed. On Portsmouth to London road.
4401	4097 6316	Anglo-Saxon	Course of early medieval hundred boundary traced through fieldwork.
7127	1460 6408	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Circa 1810 weatherboarded and hipped slate roofed 80 Milbourne Road is Grade II listed.
7146	1478 6404	Post-medieval	The Orchard is a 17 <sup>th</sup> century and later Grade II listed house.
7285	1458 6407	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Circa 1810 weatherboarded and hipped slate roofed 76 & 78 Milbourne Road are a Grade II listed pair of cottages.
15256	157 647	Uncertain	Likely woodland boundary earthworks and vestiges of ridge and furrow observed during 1991 and 2000s fieldwork and research.
16042	1572 6464	Uncertain	May duplicate HER 15256 and relates to SAS work in 2005 to survey earthworks including ridge and furrow and woodland boundaries.
16045	147 641	N/a	Monitoring by Cotswold Archaeology of EA flood alleviation works recorded nothing of note. HER 2391 relates to event.
16793	1440 6420	Modern	Gardens of 'Rosebriars' the writers R. C. Sherriff's house extended over 6 acres. Bequeathed to Esher BC and later redeveloped.
17128	1450 6450	Modern	Site of Spitfire crash in WWII protected under 1986 PMR Act.
19183	1400 6460	Mesolithic	Investigations in 2011 by MOLA recorded flint scatter interpreted as short-term camp with 1.5k flints. See also HERs 19184, 19185 & 21068.
19184	1400 6460	Iron Age	Investigations in 2011 by MOLA recorded possible hut circle. See also HERs 19183, 19185 & 21068.
19185	1400 6460	Anglo-Saxon	Investigations in 2011 by MOLA recorded 6 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> century finds including loom weight and hone, pit and ard marks. See also HERs 19183, 19184 & 21068.
21068	1408 6460	Uncertain	Post-built structure investigated in 2011 by MOLA. IA & AS pottery and flints associated with the post-holes. See also HERs 19183 - 85
22039	1485 6462	Uncertain	Site of Beazley's Farm farmstead marked on historic maps.

## Figure 1: Site and Key Archaeology and Heritage



Roque's map of 1768 (not to scale)

○ Site area (approximate)

- KEY**
- Site area
  - Scheduled monument
  - × Listed building
  - Esher Conservation Area
  - Area of High Archaeological Potential
  - HER 4401
  - Other HER record

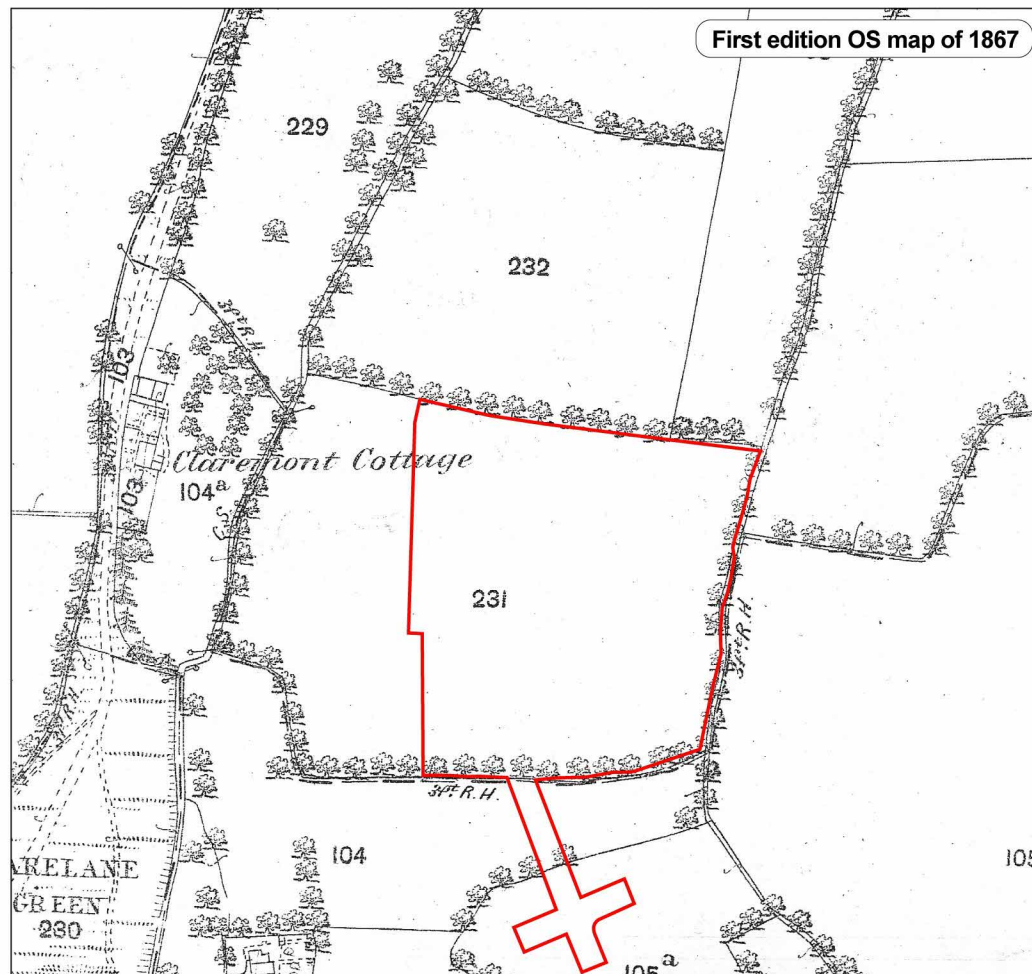
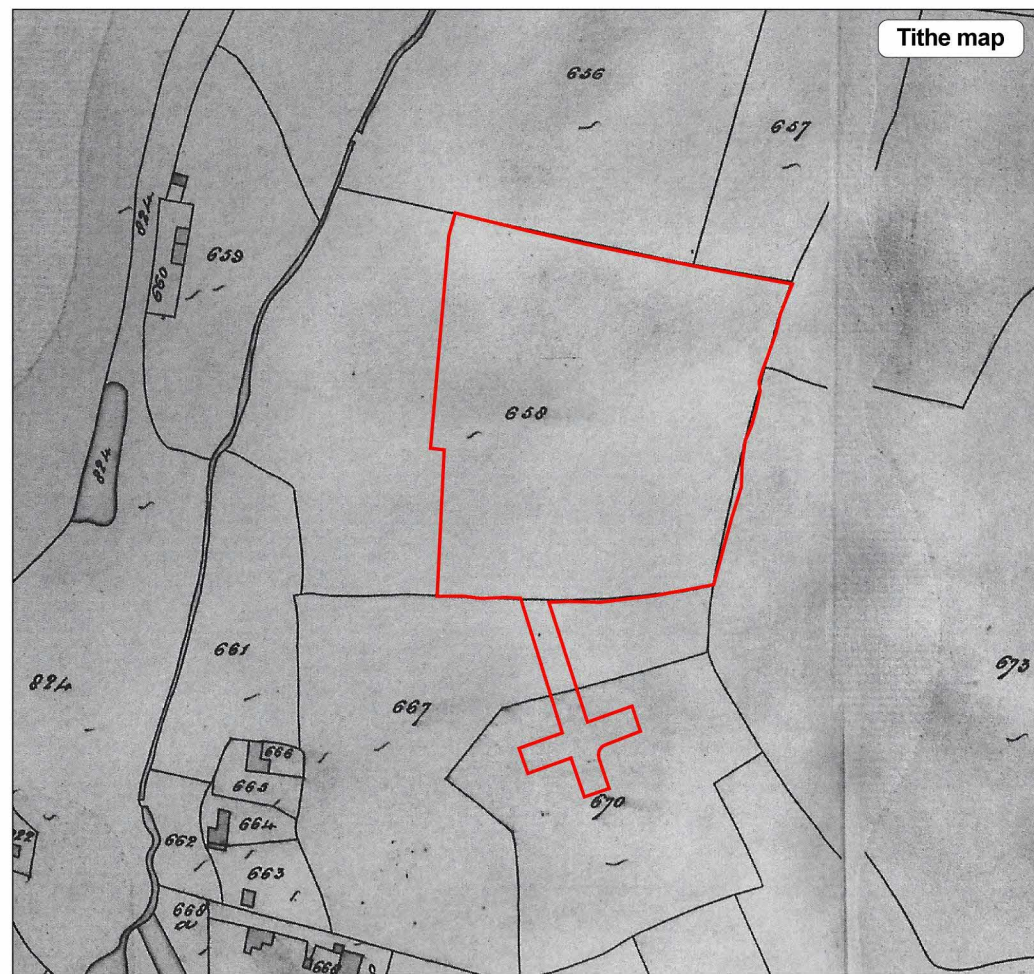


Project	Land at Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey
Drawing Title	<b>Figure 1: Site and Key Archaeology and Heritage</b>
Scale	As shown (approximate at A3)
Drawing No.	BSA 2257/1
Date	January 2023
Checked	BS/KJ

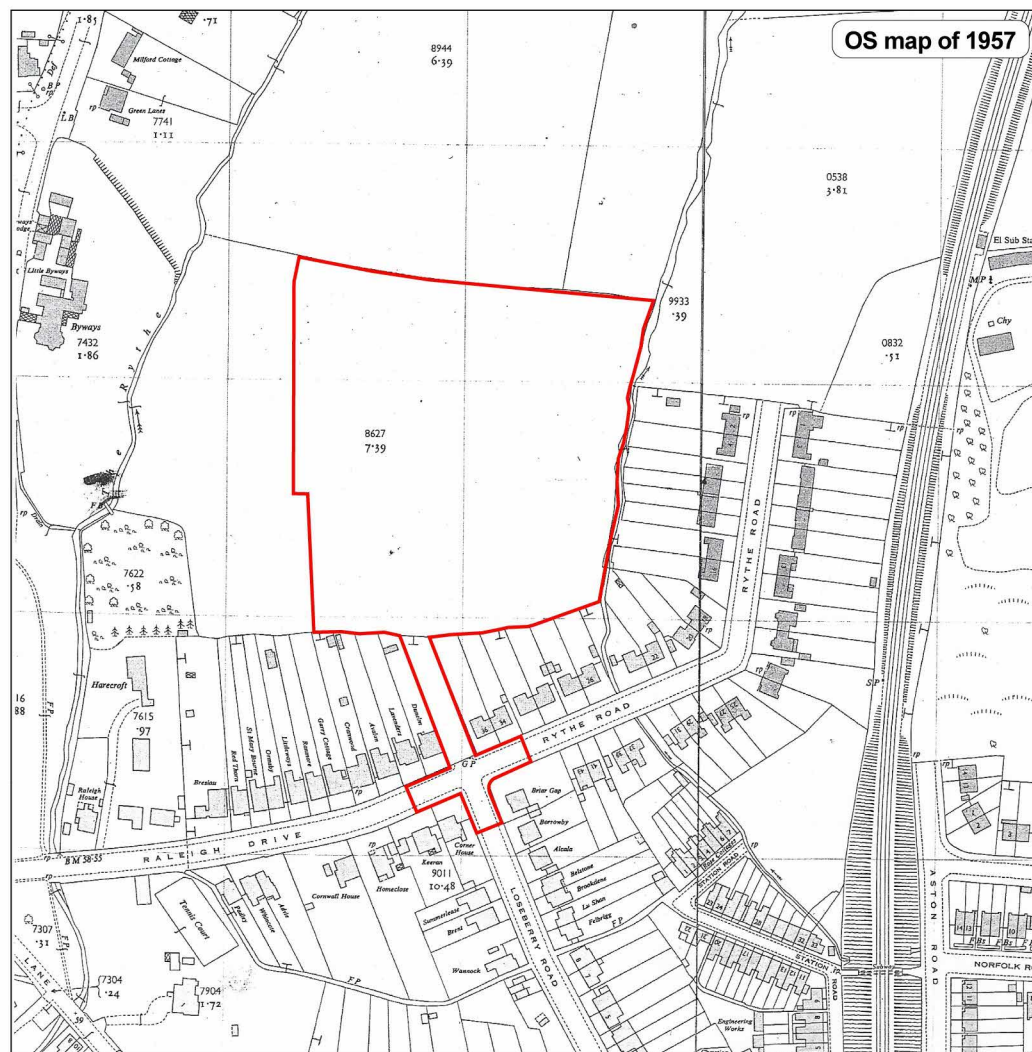
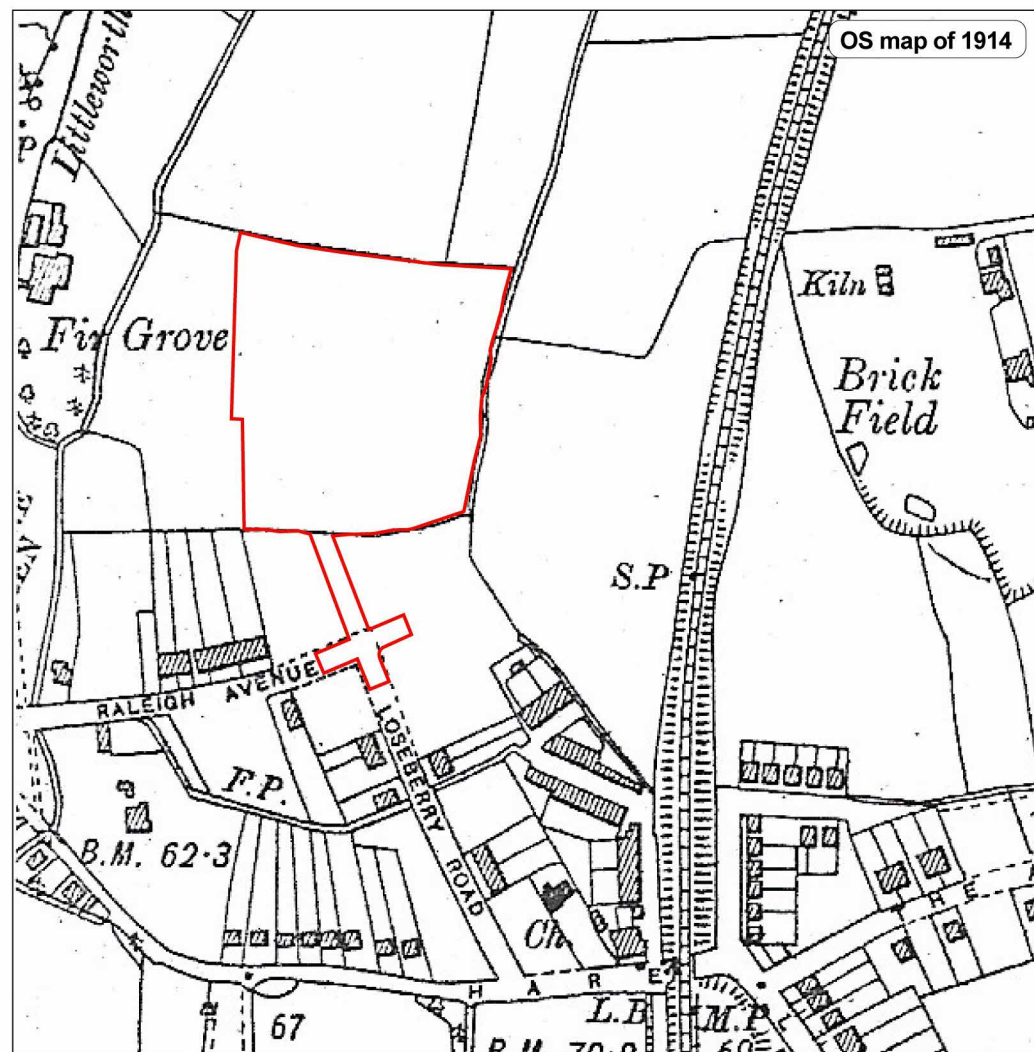
**BSA** Archaeology & Historic Environment  
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## Figure 2: Historic Maps



**KEY**  
 Site area (approximate)



Project Land at Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey  
 Drawing Title **Figure 2: Historic Maps**  
 Scale Not to scale  
 Drawing No. BSA 2257/2  
 Date January 2023  
 Checked BS/KJ

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## Figure 3: Aerial Photography and LiDAR Data



2019 Aerial photography



2020 1m DSM LiDAR data

KEY

 Site area



0 100m

Project Land at Raleigh Drive, Claygate, Surrey

Drawing Title **Figure 3: Aerial Photography and LiDAR data**

Scale As shown at A3

Drawing No. BSA 2257/3

Date January 2023

Checked BS/KJ

# Plates



Plate 1: Coal post north west of site, looking north west



Plate 2: Nos. 76 & 78 Milbourne Road, looking south



Plate 3: West of site and Claygate House



Plate 4: East of site, looking north east



Plate 5: North of site, looking north



Plate 6: Golf course features in north east of site





Plate 7: The Orchard, looking north east



Plate 8: St. George's Chapel, looking south east