

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**Burhill Golf Course
Burwood Road
Walton on Thames
Surrey KT12 4BX**

On behalf of

Burhill Golf & Leisure Limited

September 2022

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Cover: View looking north across the site of the proposed development

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1 Executive Summary

Border Archaeology was instructed to carry out an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment with regard to the site of a proposed irrigation reservoir on land at Burhill Golf Course Burwood Road Walton on Thames Surrey KT12 4BX, the results of which can be briefly summarised thus:

Prehistoric: The potential for evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**, reflecting the significant amount of prehistoric lithic material that is recorded on the Surrey Historic Environment Record within the wider designated study area. Whilst this assessment also acknowledges that no prehistoric features are recorded within the site boundary, or its immediate vicinity, there is potential for further prehistoric lithic material (with a particular emphasis on the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods) to be identified during the works associated with the development.

Romano-British: The potential for Romano-British activity has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the relative lack of positively identified Romano-British activity on the within the designated study area, with the only activity being recorded approximately 1km away from the site.

Medieval: The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment based upon the complete lack of recorded evidence for medieval activity within the designated study area, suggesting that the site was located within a rural/agricultural landscape during the medieval period.

Post-Medieval: The potential for encountering buried archaeological assets of a post-medieval or modern date has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, reflects the fact that the site of the proposed development appears to have remained as undeveloped land throughout the post-medieval period. A pair of post-inclosure field boundaries, subsequently removed, represent the only features recorded within the designated study area. However, there is potential for earlier field boundaries to be identified, as was the case in a nearby archaeological watching brief in 1999. Several low mounds of uncertain origin and date were noted along the W edge of the site, which correspond to features shown on the LiDAR imagery. It is likely that they relate to landscaping works undertaken in association with the construction of the modern reservoir or golf course as they do not appear on earlier 19th/20th century historic mapping or post-1945 aerial photography of the study area.

Overall Conclusion: The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains associated with prehistoric activity. The potential for post-medieval features to be encountered has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, and the potential for evidence of Romano-British and post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Low**.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the overall **Moderate** potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Surrey County Council, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Burhill Golf & Leisure Limited to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ADBA) with regard to the site of a proposed irrigation reservoir at land at Burhill Golf Course Burwood Road Walton on Thames Surrey KT12 4BX (*Fig. 1*).

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets, defined as parts of the historic environment considered significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

3 Site Description

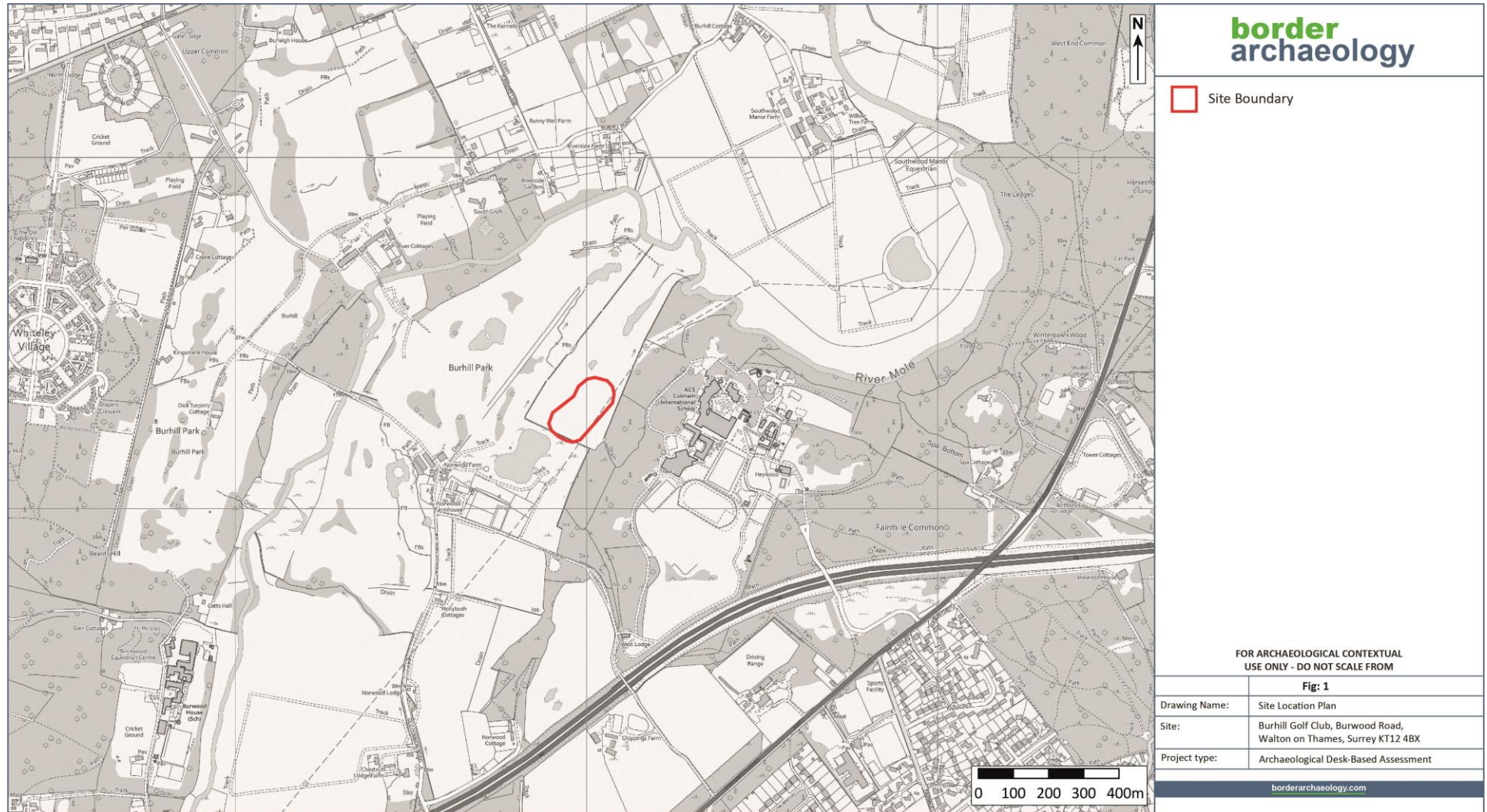
The proposal site covers an approximate area of 19,694.3 m² located approximately 700m to the SE of the Burhill Golf Course clubhouse, on the S side of the River Mole. The site is located to the NE of an existing reservoir, close to woodland between the golf course and ACS Cobham International School. The site lies at approximately 18m AOD and is currently overgrown scrub land.

The site is not located within a Conservation Area and does not contain any designated (protected) heritage assets, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Listed Buildings or Registered Parks and Gardens.

3.1 Soils & Geology

The British Geological Survey (BGS) records underlying sedimentary bedrock of the Bagshot Formation formed approximately 56-47.8 million years ago during the Paleogene Period and composed of pale yellow-brown to pale grey or white, locally orange or crimson, fine-to coarse-grained sand, frequently micaceous and locally clayey, with sparse glauconite and sparse seams of gravel. Superficial deposits of the Taplow Gravel Member are also recorded within the site boundary, these representing sedimentary deposits laid down between 362 and 126,000 years ago during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

A borehole sunk to a depth of 3m during the excavation of the Esher Bypass, approximately 110m to the SW of the site (NGR TQ 1086 6209). This encountered approximately 0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.6m of friable brown silty clay with some gravel above dense to very dense brown coarse sand and gravel, with some flints, extending to the base of the borehole. A second borehole put down to a depth of 4m as part of the same scheme c. 160m NE of the site (NGR TQ 1107 6252) recorded approximately 0.3m of topsoil overlying 4m of medium dense to dense brown medium to coarse sand and medium gravel above medium dense blue-grey clayey sand, with layers of clay, extending to the base of the borehole (BGS 2022).



4 Methodology

4.1 Aims & Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

4.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential & Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered;

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site;

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2nd Edition* (Historic England 2017), *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12* (Historic England 2019) and *Preserving Archaeological Remains* (Historic England 2016).

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 194 stating that *...in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance* (MHCLG 2021). This DBA has also been informed by relevant local policy guidance contained in the *Elmbridge Core Strategy* (Published 2011).

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	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	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

4.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 1km radius, the results of which are shown on a series of maps and accompanying gazetteers (*Figs. 2-5; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referenced in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER) - Information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 23 archaeological monuments, five archaeological events and five Listed Buildings were recorded within the study area. Surrey HER supplied a search reference number: **270/22**.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- British Library, Historic England Archive and the National Archives – historic maps and relevant primary and secondary sources.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive, Swindon and Surrey History Centre – vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs dating back to the 1940s.
- The ADBA included a site visit carried out on the 14th September 2022, which determined the topography, existing land-use and previous building activity. Observations made during the site visit are included in this report.

5 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and potential impact on archaeological features and deposits (*Figs. 2-5*).

5.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

No previous archaeological investigations are recorded within the site boundary based on the dataset supplied by the Surrey HER.

The closest archaeological event recorded in relation of the site of the proposed development on the Surrey HER is an archaeological watching brief undertaken in 1999 during the re-establishment of the golf course (HER: ESE300; 130m to the SW of the site). Four distinct ditches were recorded, three of which corresponded with former field boundaries marked on the 19th century cartography, whilst the fourth appears to represent part of an earlier field system, although a date for the feature could not be established (Poulton 1999).

An archaeological evaluation in 1999 was also undertaken at the golf course with similar results. No artefacts were recovered and features were limited to boundary ditches recorded on the 19th century cartography and earlier but undated boundaries (HER: ESE301; Hayman 1999; 350m to the W of the site).

An archaeological watching brief undertaken in 2004 at Southwood Manor Farm (HER: ESE3292; Dodds 2004; 955m to the NE of the site) identified no features or finds of archaeological interest.

The previous archaeological investigations undertaken in the vicinity of the site indicate that there is potential for evidence of field boundaries associated with post-medieval, and possibly earlier field systems to be encountered during the works associated with the proposed development.

5.2 Prehistoric

No prehistoric features, deposits or findspots are recorded within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development, according to the dataset supplied by the Surrey HER.

A number of prehistoric lithic findspots are recorded within the designated study area on the Surrey HER, including Mesolithic, Neolithic and undated flint artefacts. The closest of these to the site of the proposed development is a polished Neolithic axe identified by workmen removing trees at Norwood Farm in 1968 (HER: 2328; c. 325m to the SW of the site). This consists of polished brown flint, long and slightly tapering, with flattened side edges. A large chipped flint axe of likely Neolithic or Mesolithic date was also identified in the 1970s to the SW of Norwood Farm (HER: 2299; 520m to the SW of the site).

A total of eight isolated findspots of Mesolithic, Neolithic or undated prehistoric flint implements have been recorded within the designated study area on the Surrey HER (see *Table 2*). Of further note is a pair of surface flint scatters of Mesolithic and Neolithic date identified at Southwood Manor Farm on the N side of the River Mole (HER: 243; 535m to the NE of the site. This site has been designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) by Surrey County Council).

The number of lithic finds recorded within the designated study area on the Surrey HER suggests a significant amount of early prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site, which is most likely a result of the riverine location of the site within a bend in the River Mole. Therefore, there is potential for further prehistoric lithic material to be identified during the works associated with the proposed development.

Evidence for Bronze Age activity on the E fringe of the designated study area (HER: 257; approximately 990m to the E of the site) was recovered during an excavation 1969. This consisted of shattered sherds of rough gritted undecorated pottery, worked flints and a hearth. This site is also designated as an AHAP by Surrey County Council. However, this AHAP is too far away from the site to impact upon its archaeological potential.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter evidence of prehistoric activity has been assessed as **Moderate**. This assessment reflects the fact that, whilst no prehistoric features are recorded within the site boundary or its immediate vicinity, a significant amount of prehistoric lithic material is recorded on the Surrey HER within the wider designated study area. This material has an emphasis on the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and there is potential for further prehistoric lithic material to be identified during the development based on its location close to the River Mole.

5.3 Romano-British

No features, deposits or findspots of a Romano-British date are recorded within the boundaries of the proposed development site based on the dataset supplied by the Surrey HER.

Romano-British findspots or features recorded on the Surrey HER within the designated study area are limited to a single entry located on the NE fringe of the study area (HER 256; approximately 1km to the NE of the site). This represents finds of Romano-British pottery and foundations identified in the 1960s during demolition of a farmhouse, suggesting Romano-British occupation of the site. However, this HER record is located at too great a distance from the site to impact upon its archaeological potential.

The proposed development is also located approximately 1km to the N of the Roman Road between London and Winchester, as recorded on the Surrey HER, which runs across the S edge of the designated study area. However, as in the case of the single Romano-British HER entry, the location of this projected road alignment is too far away from the site to raise the assessment of its archaeological potential.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of Romano-British activity within the site has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment reflects the relative lack of positively identified Romano-British activity on the Surrey HER

within the designated study area, with recorded Romano-British activity being limited to a single feature and the projected line of the Roman road connecting London and Winchester, both of which located approximately 1km away from the site of the proposed development.

5.4 Medieval

No medieval features, deposits or findspots are recorded within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development according to the dataset supplied by the Surrey HER.

Furthermore, no features or findspots of a medieval or medieval/early post-medieval date are recorded within the designated study area on the Surrey HER. The site was located within the medieval parish of Cobham, close to its N boundary as defined by the River Mole. Consequently, it is likely that the site remained as undeveloped common/agricultural land close to the river throughout the medieval period.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering remains associated with medieval activity has been assessed as **Low**. This assessment is based upon the complete lack of recorded evidence for medieval activity on the Surrey HER within the designated study area, suggesting that the site was located within a rural/agricultural landscape during the medieval period.

5.5 Post-medieval

No finds, features or deposits of a post-medieval date are recorded within the boundaries of the site of the proposed development based on the dataset supplied by the Surrey HER. The nearest post-medieval HER entry to the site is that for Heywood Auxiliary Military Hospital (HER: 22440; approximately 315m to the E of the site), which is discussed in greater detail in the map regression below but which is unlikely to impact upon the archaeological potential of the proposed development.

The 1804 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court provides the earliest available accurate cartographic depiction of the landscape containing the site (*Fig. 7*). This shows the site within agricultural land located in a bend in the River Mole, to the W of Fair Mile Common. No features are recorded within the site area and the field boundaries as depicted bear little resemblance to those shown on later historic mapping. This is usually an indication of the somewhat generic nature of the fieldscape as recorded on Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawings and not of a widespread early 19th century reorganisation of the landscape.

The 1804 map records the farmstead of Norwood Farm (HER: 7267) to the SW of the proposal site. Norwood Farmhouse is recorded on the HER as being of a mid-18th century date, with later extensions, and is a Grade II Listed Building (Ref.: 1188912). A house is also recorded at Burhill (now the site of the golf course clubhouse), to the NW of the site. However, this is not the existing Listed Building, which is dated to c.1840 and is discussed below, but an earlier property (HER: 13589) built in the mid-1720s. Whilst there is no evidence for any 18th century landscaping, it is likely that there was a precursor to the parkland attached to the 19th century house. A residence is also shown at Heywood, to the N of Fair Mile Common, to the E of the site (HER: 7184; HER: 13580). This Grade

II Listed house (Ref: 1030221) was built in the 18th century and was surrounded by pleasure gardens and lawns. The site is shown to the immediate W of what appears to be the W edge of the grounds surrounding Heywood.

No tithe map is available for the section of the parish of Cobham containing the site, as it appears to have been located within common land to the N of the parish (the River Mole representing the N boundary of the parish). The 1871 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-Inch Survey of Surrey thus provides the next available cartographic source (*Fig. 8*) and is the first to accurately record the field boundaries within the vicinity of the site. The map shows a boundary, now removed, aligned NW-SE across the SW half of the site. Another boundary, again subsequently removed, extends across the NE edge of the site boundary. These features probably represent boundaries created in the late 18th/early 19th century when the common land of the parish of Cobham was inclosed. Apart from these, no other features are recorded within the site and the other boundaries recorded are all shown on modern cartography.

In the wider vicinity, the 1871 Ordnance Survey map records the Grade II Listed (Ref: 1294959) later 19th century house at Burhill constructed c.1840 (HER: 7410). To the SW of this is the site of an 19th century icehouse (HER: 1916). Apart from this, the landscape surrounding the site is still largely the same as that shown in 1804, with Norwood Farm to the SW and Heywood to the E.

The 1896 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch Survey of Surrey shows no change to the layout of the site or its immediate vicinity (*Fig. 9*). The same is largely true of the 1914 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25-inch Survey of Surrey (*Fig. 10*) and while some of the field boundaries in the landscape surrounding the site have been removed, the fieldscape recorded within the site remains intact. The first golf course established at Burhill is also recorded on the cartographic record for the first time in 1914 (HER: 22151). The Old Course was opened in 1907 within the grounds of the former mansion at Burhill. In 1915, Heywood House, to the E of the site was offered to the War Office as an auxiliary hospital and in the later 20th century became an international school (HER: 22440).

By the date of the 1935 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 25-inch Survey of Surrey (*Fig. 11*) the golf courses at Burhill had expanded to the SW of the house/clubhouse, with 'golf course' being recorded to the immediate NW of the site (although, not within the site itself). Further field boundary removal includes the two former post-inclosure boundaries shown crossing the site on earlier maps, although the southernmost boundary reappears on the 1961 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 National Survey (*Fig. 12*).

One important landscape feature that does not appear on the historic cartographic record is the existing reservoir to the SW of the site. This however is recorded on the modern cartography (eg. *Fig. 1*) and LiDAR (*Fig. 13*), the latter also defining a number of features within the boundaries of the site which are shown neither on the cartographic record or HER dataset. Of these, the irregular SW-NE orientated linear features are likely to be drainage channels crossing the site towards the River Mole; however, there is additionally a series of what appear to be low mounds on the W site boundary which were noted during the site visit (see Section 7).

These features do not appear on historic mapping or post-1945 aerial photographs of the site and thus it appears likely that they either represent evidence of spoil heaps associated with quarrying activity or, more likely, the construction of the new golf course to the NW or the existing reservoir to the SW.

Overall, the site appears to have remained undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period. No features are recorded within the boundaries of the site, apart from a couple of post-medieval field boundaries which have been removed. There is, therefore, potential for evidence of these boundary features to be identified, as well as earlier, unrecorded boundaries, as was the case with respect to the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken nearby in 1999 (see Section 5.1).

Conclusion: The potential to encounter evidence of post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. This assessment reflects the fact that the site of the proposed development appears to have remained in use as undeveloped land throughout the post-medieval period, the only feature recorded on either the HER or the cartographic record being a pair of post-inclosure field boundaries which have subsequently been removed. However, there is potential for earlier field boundaries to be identified, as was the case with regard to the nearby archaeological watching brief as stated above. A number of low mounds of probable modern origin were noted along the W edge of the site which probably relate to quarrying activity or spoil heaps arising from landscaping works associated with the reservoir or golf course.

6 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers & Maps

Table 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Monuments recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER)

#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MSE248	248	Findspot: Prehistoric Flint Implements	Prehistoric	TQ 1000 6200
2	MSE2301	2301	Findspot: Undated Flint Flakes	Prehistoric	TQ 1120 6150
3	MSE2455	2455	Findspot: Prehistoric Flint Scraper	Prehistoric	TQ 1110 6130
4	MSE2456	2456	Findspot: Undated Flint Flakes	Prehistoric	TQ 1100 6130
5	MSE243	243	Findspot: Mesolithic/Neolithic Flints	Meso./Neo	TQ 1132 6282
6	MSE2299	2299	Findspot: Mesolithic/Neolithic Chipped Axe	Meso./Neo.	TQ 1050 6190
7	MSE2328	2328	Findspot: Neolithic Polished Axe, Norwood Farm	Neolithic	TQ 1060 6210
8	MSE2452	2452	Findspot: Neolithic Worked Flints, Southwood Manor Farm	Neolithic	TQ 1202 6261
9	MSE257	257	LBA Pottery, Flints & Hearth, Southwood Manor Farm	Bronze Age	TQ 1200 6270
10	MSE256	256	RB Pottery & Farmhouse Foundations	Romano-British	TQ 1160 6320
11	MSE1916	1916	Icehouse, Burhill House	Post-med.	TQ 1030 6260
12	MSE7184	7184	Heywood, Fairmile Common	Post-med.	TQ 1156 6211
13	MSE7267	7267	Norwood Farm House, Elveden Road	Post-med.	TQ 1061 6203
14	MSE7410	7410	Burhill Club House, Burwood Road	Post-med.	TQ 1031 6270
15	MSE13580	13580	Heywood Gardens, Portsmouth Road	Post-med.	TQ 1156 6217
16	MSE13589	13589	Burhill, Burhill Road	Post-med.	TQ 1033 6271
17	MSE17022	17022	Site of WWII Crash of Hawker Hurricane	Post-med.	TQ 1060 6210
18	MSE22004	22004	Chippings Farm	Post-med.	TQ 1108 6133
19	MSE22151	22151	Early C20 Golf Course, Burhill Golf Club	Post-med.	TQ 1006 6259

Table 2: Gazetteer of Archaeological Monuments recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER)

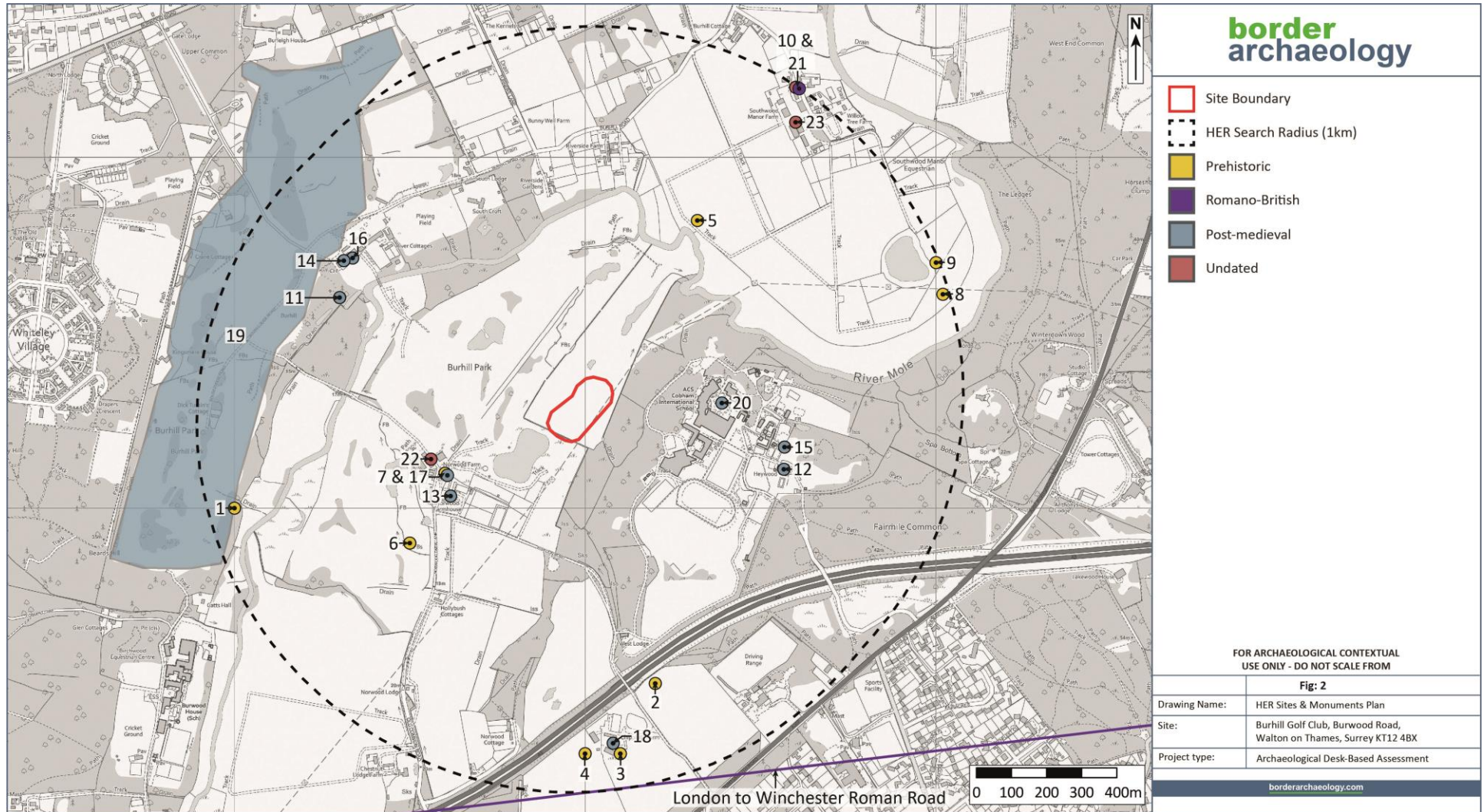
#	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
20	MSE22440	22440	Site of Heywood Auxiliary Military Hospital, Portsmouth Road	Post-med.	TQ 1139 6230
21	MSE2997	2997	Site of Farmhouse Foundations, Southwood Manor Farm	Undated	TQ 1160 6320
22	MSE4518	4518	Undated Ditches & Field system, Norwood Farm	Undated	TQ 1056 6214
23	MSE6932	6932	Negative Evidence, Southwood Manor Farm	Undated	TQ 1160 6310

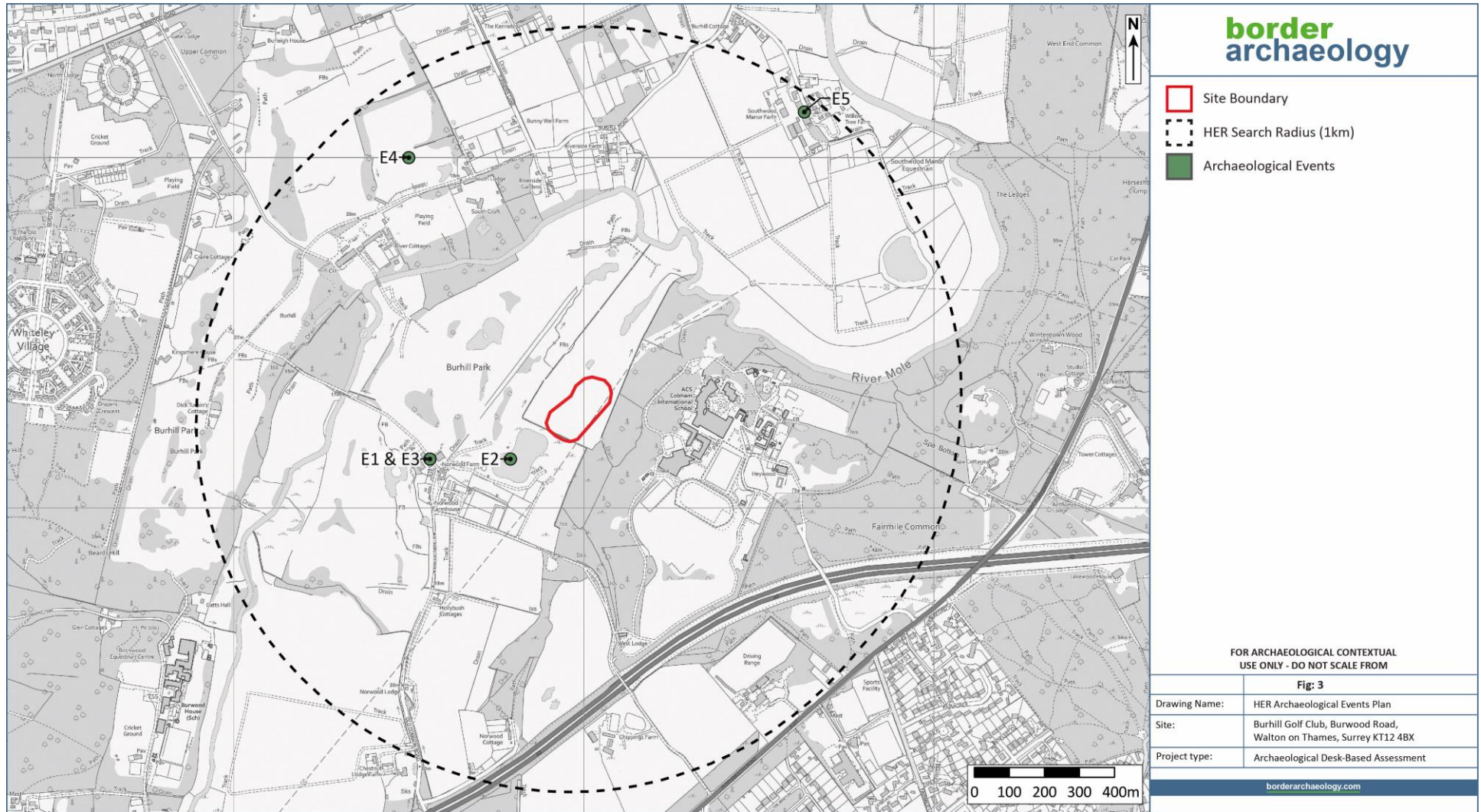
Table 3: Gazetteer of Archaeological Events recorded within a 1km radius of the Site based on consultation of the Surrey Historic Environment Record (HER)

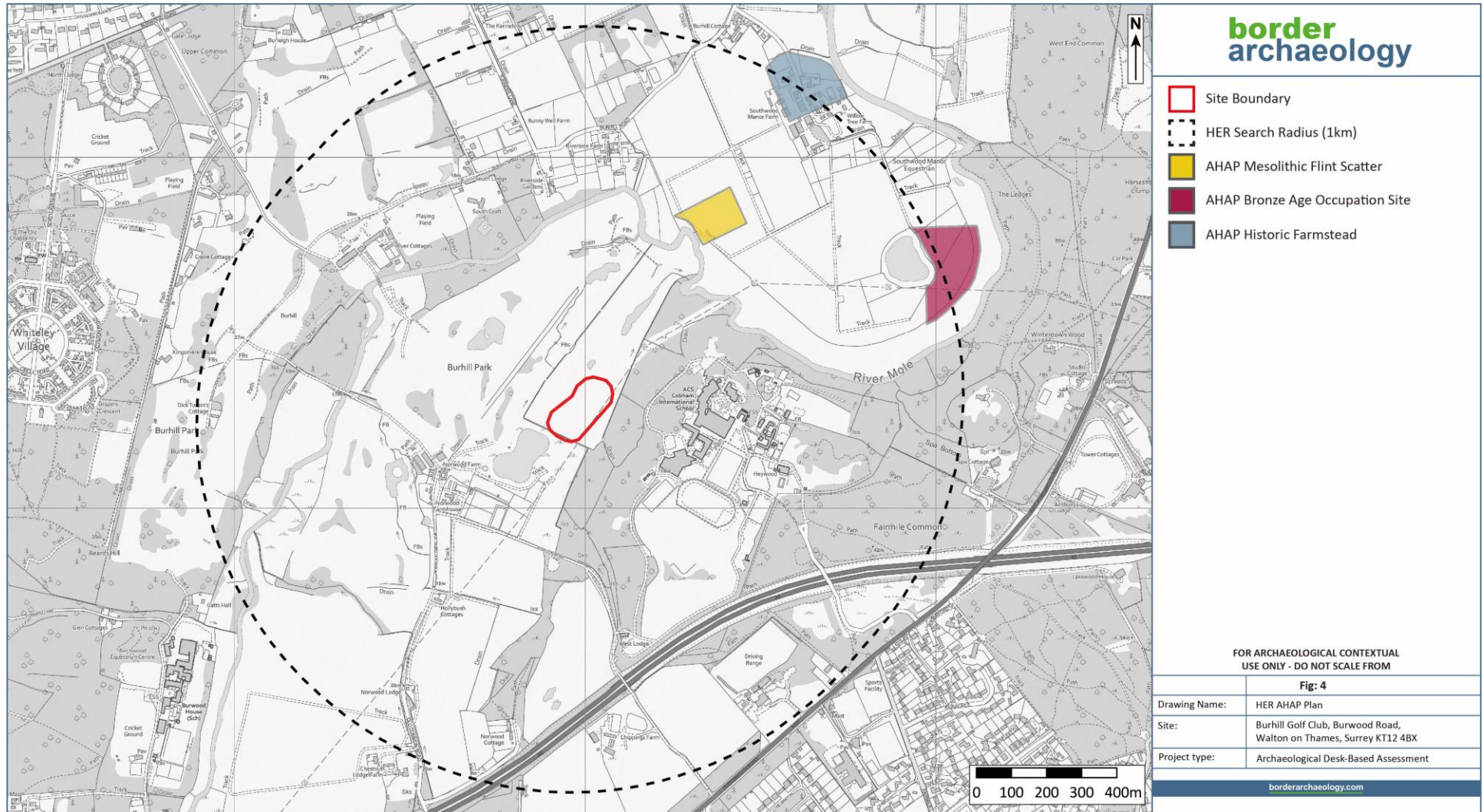
#	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ESE302	DBA: Golf Course at Norwood Farm	1998	TQ 1056 6214
E2	ESE300	WB: Golf Course at Norwood Farm	1999	TQ 1079 6214
E3	ESE301	Eval.: Golf Course at Norwood Farm	1999	TQ 1056 6214
E4	ESE937	DBA: Burhill Golf Club	2002	TQ 1050 6300
E5	ESE3292	WB: Southwood Manor Farm	2004	TQ 1163 6313

Table 4: Gazetteer of Listed Buildings recorded within a 1km radius of the Site

#	DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	DSE1307	1030221	Heywood	II	TQ 1156 6211
B2	DSE6240	1188912	Norwood Farmhouse	II	TQ 1061 6203
B3	DSE4047	1294959	Burhill Club House	II	TQ 1031 6270
B4	DSE8600	DSE8600	Dick Turpin's Cottage	LLB	TQ 0994 6226
B5	DSE8744	DSE8744	The Fairmile Hotel, Portsmouth Road	LLB	TQ 1150 6145







**border
archaeology**

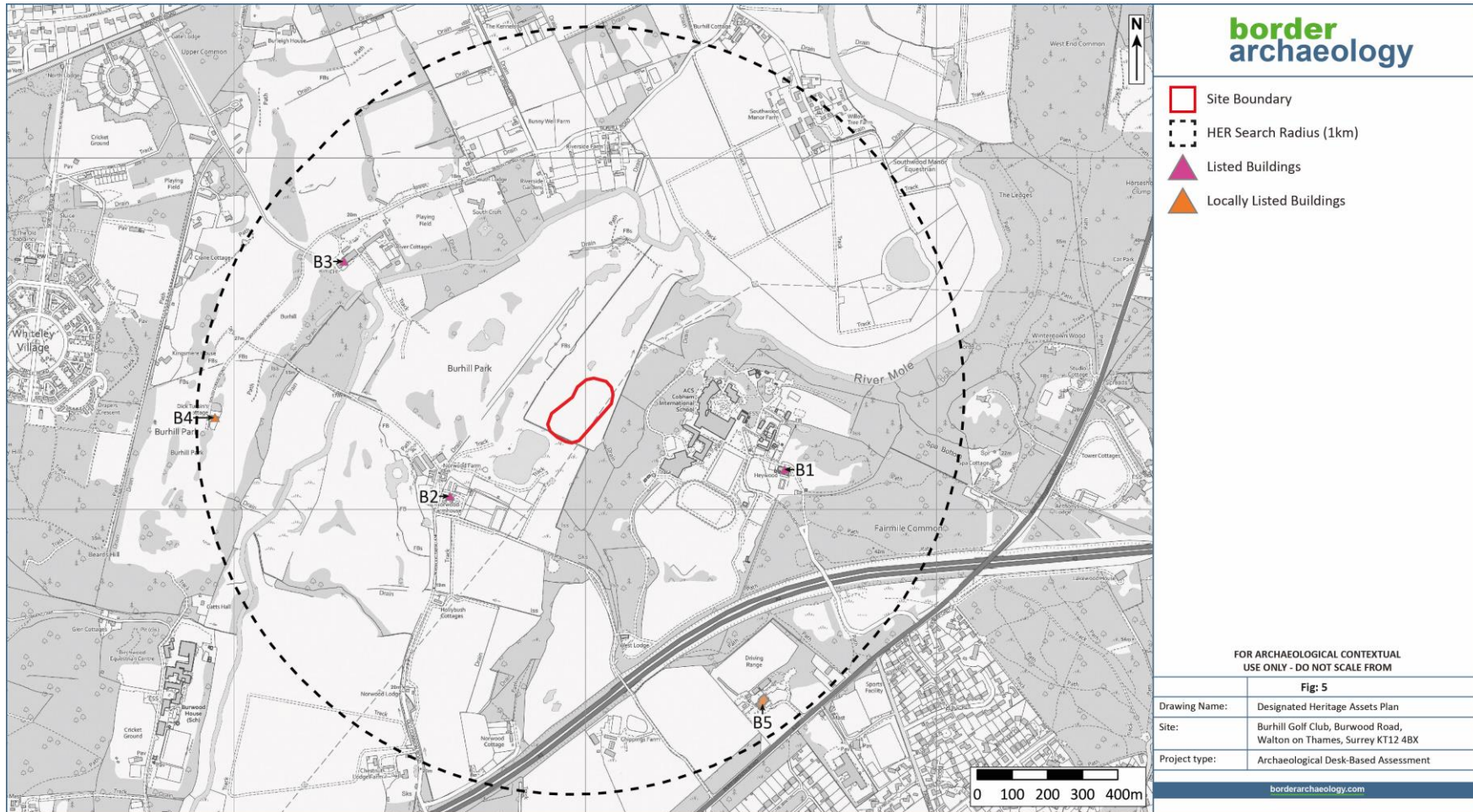
- Site Boundary
- HER Search Radius (1km)
- AHAP Mesolithic Flint Scatter
- AHAP Bronze Age Occupation Site
- AHAP Historic Farmstead

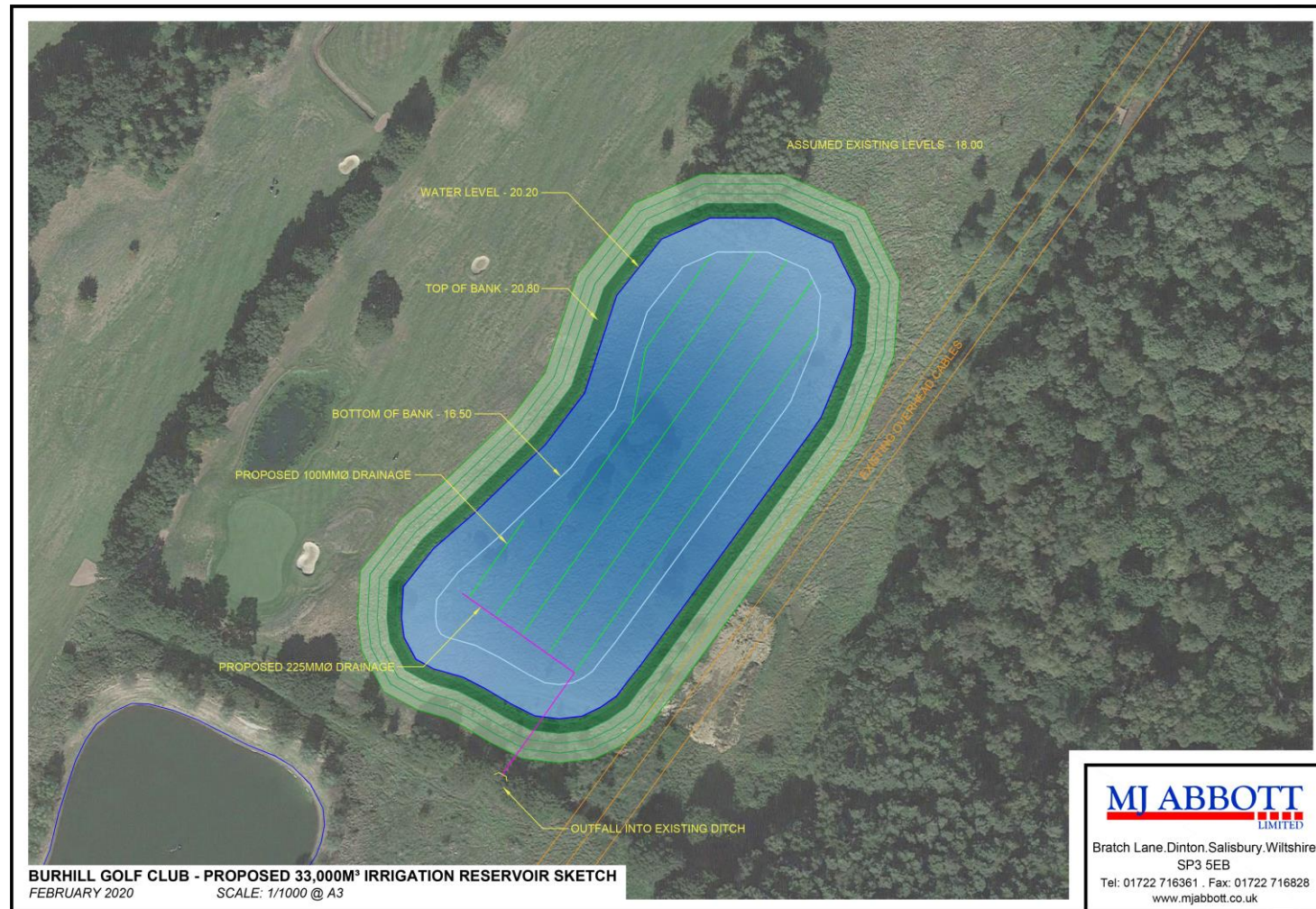
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL
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Fig: 4

Drawing Name:	HER AHAP Plan
Site:	Burhill Golf Club, Burwood Road, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 4BX
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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*Fig. 6: Proposed Site Plan
(Reproduced courtesy of the Client)*

7 Site Assessment

A site visit was undertaken on the 14th September 2022 to determine the topography, existing land-use and previous building activity within the site of the proposed development. Photographs of the existing landscape of the site were taken (*Plates 1-5*).

The proposal site covers an approximate area of 19,694.3 m² located approximately 700m to the SE of the Burhill Golf Course clubhouse, on the S side of the River Mole. The site is situated to the NE of an existing reservoir, close to woodland between the golf course and ACS Cobham International School. The site sits at approximately 18m AOD and is currently heavily overgrown scrub with a coppice just beyond the N end of the site. Modern electricity pylons cross the E portion of the site. Several low mounds of uncertain origin and date were noted along the W edge of the site, which correspond to features shown on the LiDAR imagery (see *Fig. 13*). The origins of these features are unclear, it is possible that they relate to modern quarrying activity or landscaping works undertaken in association with the construction of the present reservoir or golf course as they do not appear on earlier 20th century historic mapping or post-1945 aerial photography of the study area.



Plate 1: View looking N across the site of the proposed development



Plate 2: View looking N across the site of the proposed development



Plate 3: View looking E across the site of the proposed development



Plate 4: View looking S across the site of the proposed development



Plate 5: View looking at the mounds of uncertain origin within the NW corner of the site

8 Conclusions

8.1 Potential Impacts

The following brief description of the proposed development is based on details provided by the client on the 8th August 2022. Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications relating to the proposed development, together with any updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

In brief, the development, as currently proposed, entails construction of a new irrigation reservoir as part of the club's efforts to enhance its resilience to climate change and deliver course maintenance in a more sustainable manner. The proposed reservoir (*Fig. 6*) will measure approximately 33,000 m³ in capacity and cover an approximate area of 19,694.3 m². The existing level of the site is approximately 18m AOD and the water level of the new reservoir will be at approximately 20.20m AOD. The reservoir will be enclosed by a bank extending from 16.5m AOD to 20.80m AOD, suggesting excavations of approximately 1.5m bgl within the site boundary. As earlier borehole investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site identified between 0.25m and 0.3m of topsoil (see Section 3.1), there is potential for any archaeological resources contained within the boundaries of the site to be disturbed by the works associated with the proposed development.

8.2 Overall Conclusions

The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed in overall terms as **Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering archaeological remains associated with prehistoric activity. This assessment reflects the fact that, whilst no prehistoric features are recorded within the site boundary or the immediate vicinity, a significant amount of prehistoric lithic material, with an emphasis on the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, is recorded on the Surrey HER within the wider designated study area. Consequently, there is potential for further prehistoric lithic material to be identified during the development due to the location of the site close to the River Mole.

The potential for encountering evidence of post-medieval activity has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, reflecting the potential for earlier unrecorded field boundaries to be encountered, as was the case in a nearby archaeological watching brief in 1999. A series of low mounds of uncertain date (most likely associated with modern landscaping activity) were noted on the W edge of the site. The potential for encountering features, deposits or findspots of a Romano-British or medieval date during the works associated with the proposed development has been assessed as **Low**.

Recommendations: It is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the proposed development. Given the overall **Moderate** potential of the site in archaeological terms, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Surrey County Council, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site.

9 Copyright

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10 References

Surrey Historic Environment Record: HER Report and GIS Dataset.

National Heritage List for England.

British Geological Survey—Geology of Britain webpage (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) [accessed 13.09.2022].

Dodds, D., 2004, *Archaeological Watching Brief: Southwood Manor Farm, Burhill Road, Hersham, Surrey*, Unpublished Oxford Archaeology Report.

Hayman, G., 1999, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Norwood Farm, Near Cobham, Surrey*, Unpublished Surrey County Archaeological Unit Report.

Poulton, R., 1999, *An Archaeological Watching Brief at the New Golf Course at Norwood Farm, Near Cobham, Surrey*, Unpublished Surrey County Archaeological Unit Report.

10.1 Cartography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated):

1804: Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court (British Library).

1871: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-Inch Survey of Surrey.

1896: Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-Inch Survey of Surrey.

1914: Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25-Inch Survey of Surrey.

1935: Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 25-Inch Survey of Surrey.

1961: Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 National Survey.

(Aerial photographs dating back to 1947 were consulted using sources held at the Historic England Archive).

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

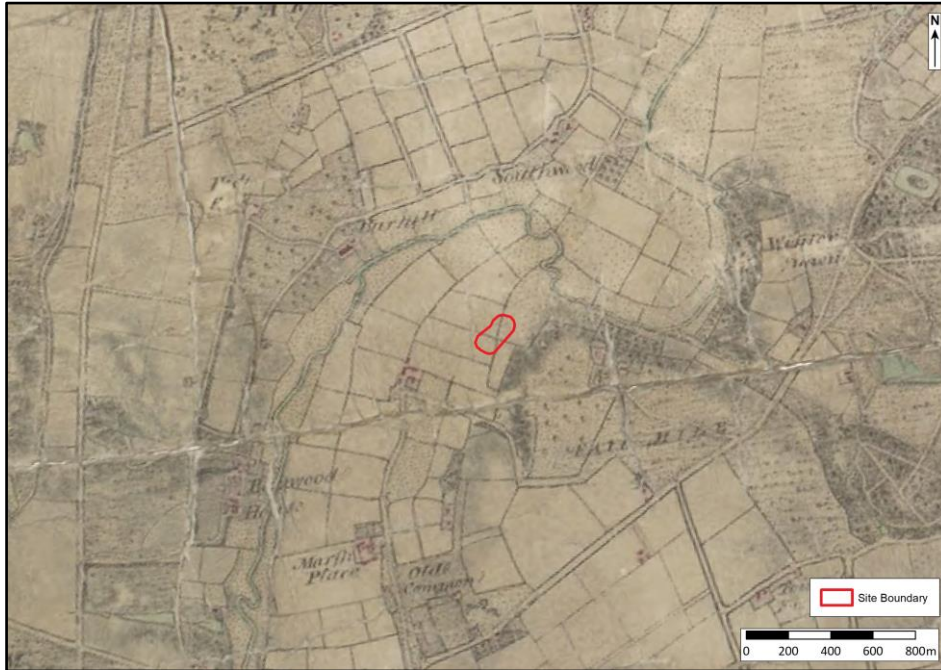


Fig. 7: Extract from the 1804 Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Drawing of Hampton Court (Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)

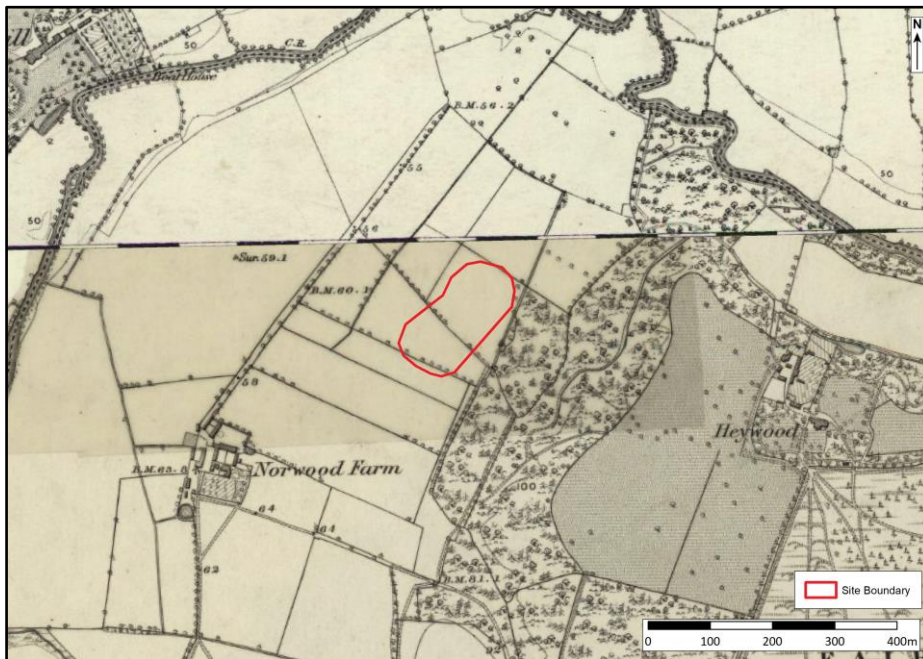


Fig. 8: Extract from the 1871 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-Inch Survey of Surrey (Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

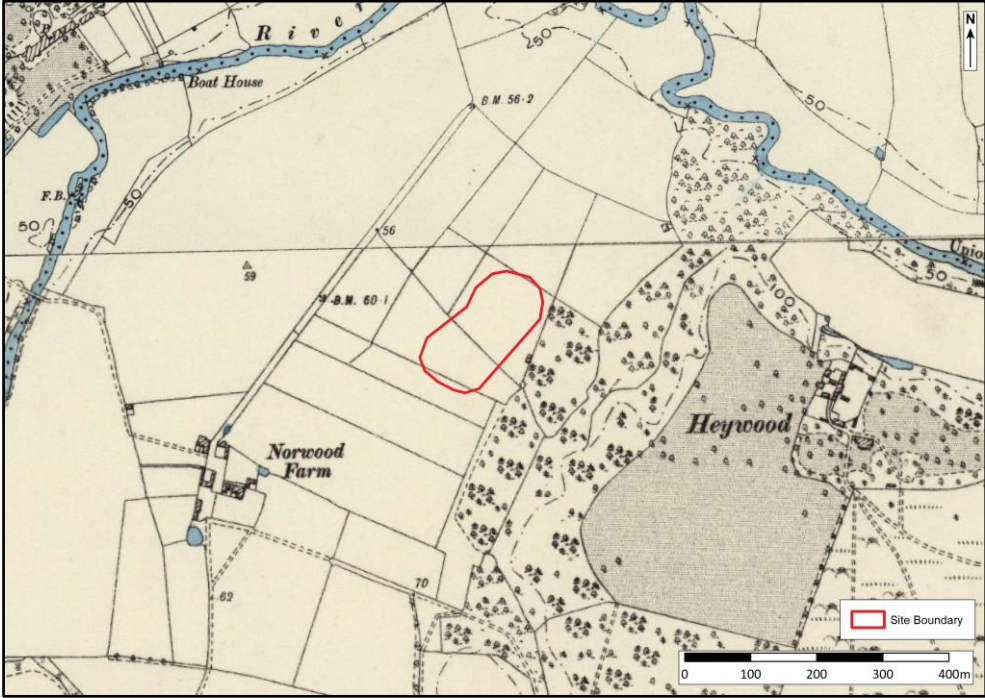


Fig. 9: Extract from the 1896 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-Inch Survey of Surrey
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

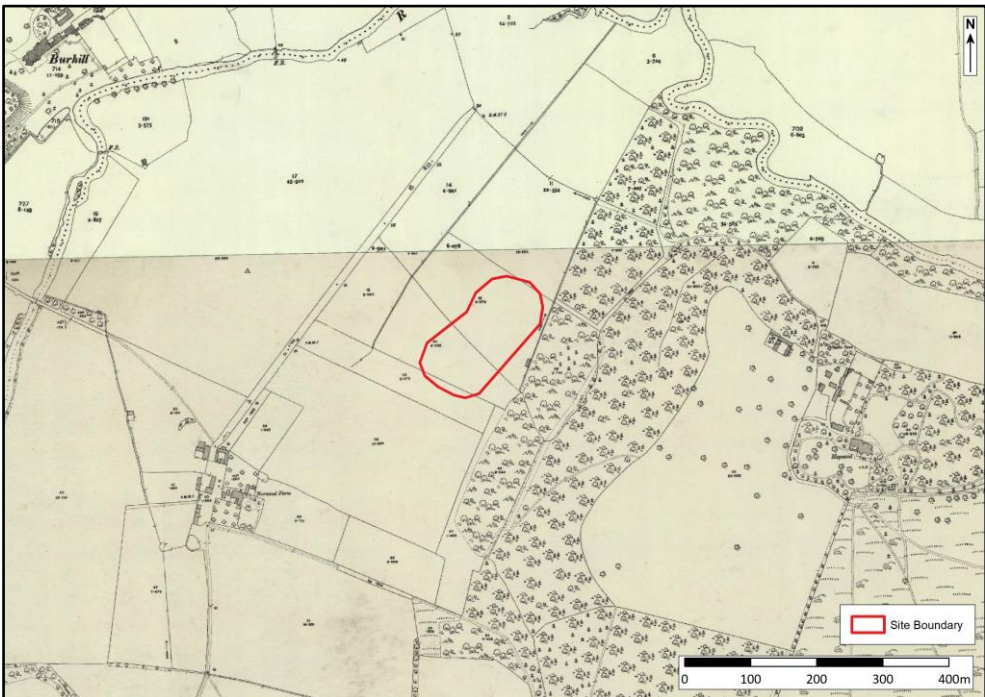


Fig. 10: Extract from the 1914 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25-Inch Survey of Surrey
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

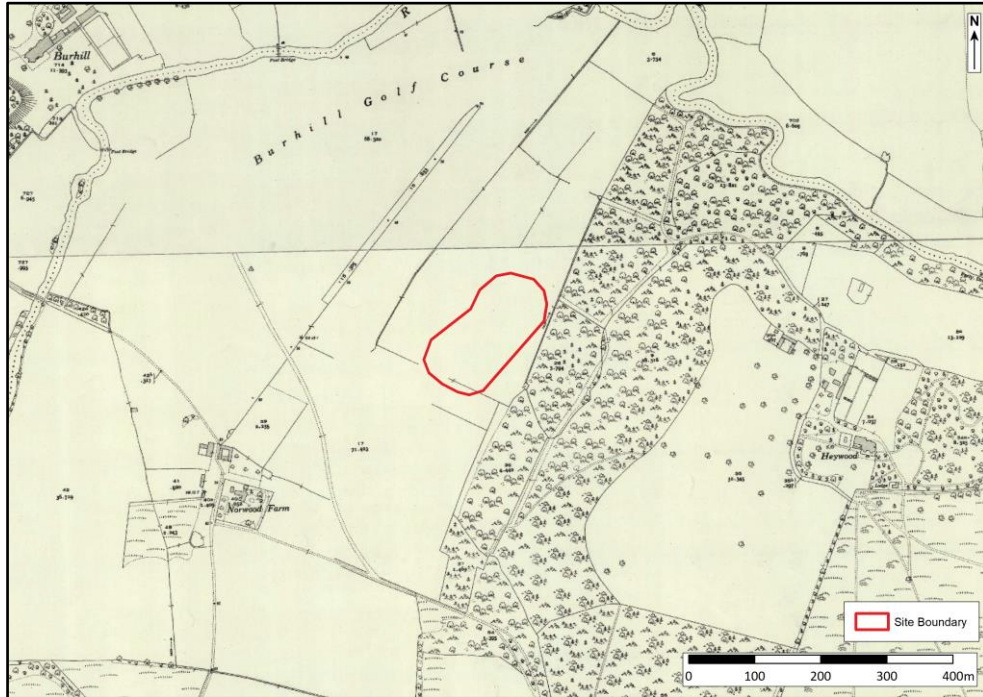


Fig. 11: Extract from the 1935 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 25-Inch Survey of Surrey
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

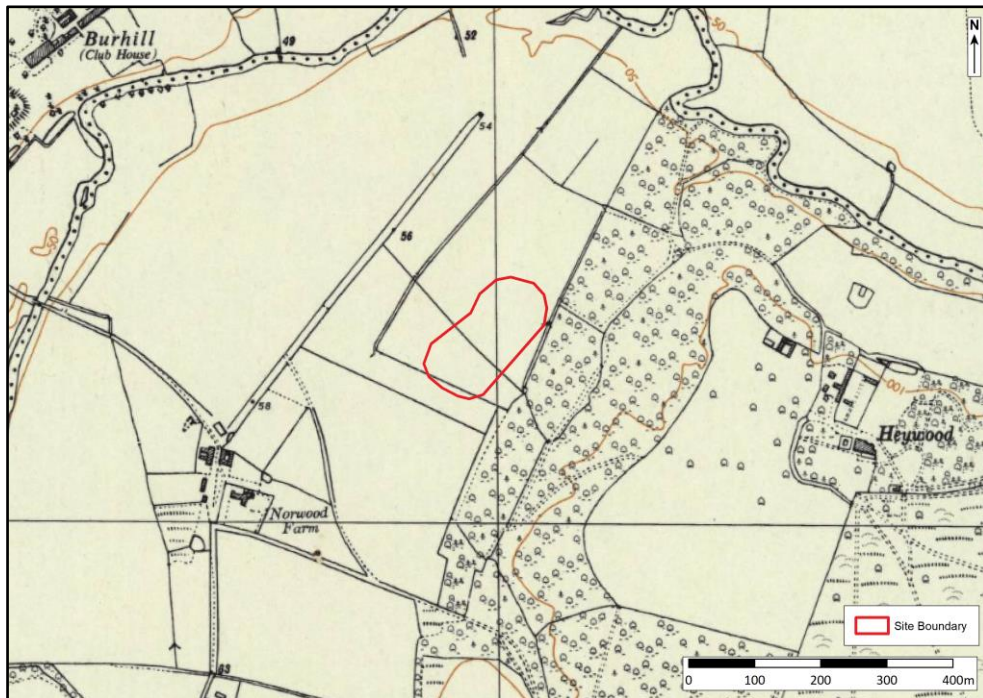
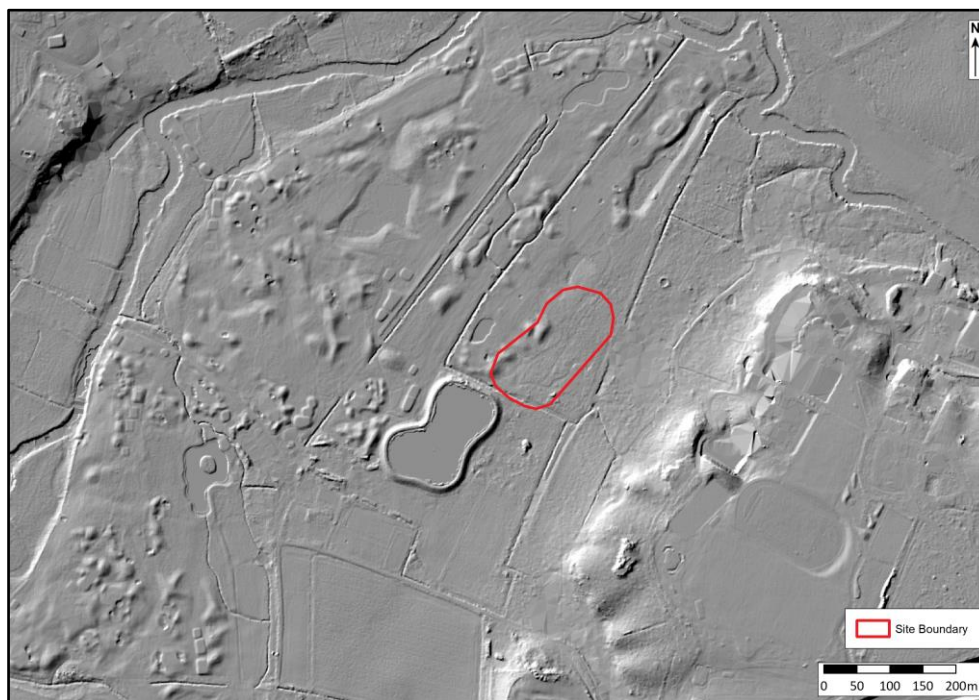


Fig. 12: Extract from the 1961 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 National Survey
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



*Fig. 13: Extract from LiDAR 1m DTM Data
(Reproduced by courtesy of the Environment Agency)*

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