

**An archaeological and historical  
assessment of a proposed Area of Special  
Historic Landscape Value (AHLV) at  
Chelsham, Surrey**

**centred on NGR: TQ 387 595**

**Volume 2: archaeological inventory**

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## **Chelsham, archaeological inventory**

### **Introduction**

This volume lists an inventory of the archaeological and historical sites, from SMR number CH01 onwards, to be found on the Chelsham proposed Area of Special Historic Landscape Value (ASHLV). These listings are given according to the formula designated by previous surveys undertaken by the author for Surrey County Council and approved by Surrey County Council's Archaeological Section. Selected sites are illustrated by colour plates.

### **Abbreviations used**

AONB Area of Natural Beauty  
ASHLV Area of Special Historic Landscape Value  
CA Conservation Area  
DMV Deserted Medieval Village  
HRO Hampshire Record Office  
JBAA Journal of the British Archaeological Association  
LB Listed Building  
PHFCAS Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society  
CH Chelsham proposed ASHLV  
n/a not applicable  
NGR National Grid Reference  
NMR National Monuments Record (Swindon, Wiltshire)  
NT National Trust  
OS Ordnance Survey  
RCHME Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England  
SM/SAM Scheduled Monument/Scheduled Ancient Monument  
SAC Surrey Archaeological Collections  
SAS Surrey Archaeological Society  
SCC Surrey County Council  
SMR Sites and Monuments Record  
SRO Surrey Record Office (Woking)  
SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest  
VCH Victoria County History

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### Summary listing of sites

CH01	Henley Wood, earthwork enclosure	TQ 3748 5850
CH02	Holt Wood, earthwork enclosure	TQ 3798 5922
CH03	Ledgers Farm, earthwork enclosure	TQ 3808 5882
CH04	Holt Wood, mound	TQ 3798 5922
CH05	Chelsham Church, church	TQ 3886 5911
CH06	Chelsham Church, deserted settlement	TQ 3886 5911
CH07	High Hill Road, causeway	TQ 3865 6018
CH08	Holt Wood, charcoal burning site	TQ 3798 5922
CH09	High Hill Road, Roman coin	TQ 3819 5994
CH10	Henley Wood, Saxon pottery	TQ 3748 5850
CH11	Skid Hill Lane, Roman road	TQ 3970 4055 to TQ 3993 5925
CH12	Chelsham Common, coal tax post	TQ 3711 5913
CH13	Little Farleigh Green, coal tax post	TQ 3820 6018
CH14	Holt Wood, dene hole?	TQ 3815 5930
CH15	Holt Wood, dene hole?	TQ 3760 5945
CH16	Henley Wood, dene hole?	TQ 3722 5850
CH17	Henley Wood, dene hole?	TQ 3717 5840
CH18	Chelsham Court Farm, Roman villa	TQ 3887 5850
CH19	Bull Cottage, timber-framed cottage	TQ 3887 5850
CH20	The White Bear, public house	TQ 3895 6030
CH21	Ficklehole Farmhouse, house	TQ 3889 6027
CH22	Fairchilds Farm, house	TQ 3905 6040
CH23	Fairchilds House, site of	TQ 3910 6064
CH24	Ledgers Farm, ridge and furrow	TQ 3780 5890
CH25	Chelsham Court Farm, quarry hollow	TQ 3888 5861
CH26	Chelsham Church, tree avenue and road	TQ 3875 5914
CH27	Church Lane, quarry hollow	TQ 3865 5916
CH28	Ledgers Farm, site of country house	TQ 3822 5900
CH29	Washpond Lane, pond site	TQ 3828 5844
CH30	Chelsham Common, pond	TQ 3736 5899
CH31	Chelsham Common, site of old houses	TQ 3713 5909
CH32	Ficklehole Farm Cottages, house	TQ 3893 6018
CH33	Railpit Lane, old trackway	TQ 3940 6037 to TQ 3917 5962
CH34	Scotshall Lane, wood bank	TQ 3832 5961 to TQ 3835 5923
CH35	Henley Wood, holloway	TQ 3741 5875
CH36	Chelsham church, stable	TQ 3892 5906

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**Plate 1: the north bank of Henley Wood enclosure from NW**

Site no: CH01	Site name: Henley Wood, earthwork
NGR: TQ 3748 5850	Site type: earthwork
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval?
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 195 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 5 hectares (approximate)
Statutory listing: Scheduled Ancient Monument no. 51 Other: Green Belt	
County SMR number: 1190	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: woodland	
Land use surrounding site: woodland &	
Relationships: east edge of earthwork is boundary between wood and farmland; 200m south of Bull Green.	
Present status/site description:	
An irregular earthwork with maximum dimensions about 200m N-S and 300m E-W. The whole covers about 5 hectares. There are further earthworks internally, including a roughly central irregular oval with a well at the south end. The whole seems to have been surrounded by a ditch and bank, although this has	

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been almost destroyed on the east side. The bank on the west side is about 1m above the bottom of the ditch and about 0.5m above the interior.

A number of discoveries were made in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A possible pit dwelling 30-40 feet in diameter and two feet deep was discovered in association with medieval pottery and worked flints. The well was found to be 140 feet deep, and 4.5 feet in diameter with 13<sup>th</sup>- and 14<sup>th</sup>-century pottery at the bottom. Further excavations in 1974 revealed flint walling and medieval roofing tiles near the well. These were interpreted to represent an important building in the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries, possibly of manorial status (Ketteringham 1980, 90)

Manning & Bray (1804-14, ii, 424) record the local tradition that the place was called Lockshire's Moat after Sir John Lockshire, who was supposed to have had a house there. However, there may be some confusion here as the field name 'Lockshire's' occurs around the earthwork in Ledger's Park (CH03). The Ledger's Park earthwork is called Lockshire's Shaw on the tithe survey. It would seem that Manning & Bray have confused the two sites.

There was clearly once an outer ditch alongside the track on the east side of this site. This has been filled in with hardcore and other rubbish to extend the track and allow motorised access for farm vehicles. This is fairly recent, and seems to have been done since the site was scheduled.

Documentary sources:

Farley 1973, 408; Proc. CNHSS (1909-14), 89-100; Manning & Bray 1804-14, ii, 424; Drucker 1912, 270-71; Ketteringham 1980, Turner 1987, 246

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: low

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:

Rating:

Dumping

high (locally)

Tree removal

potential

Roots

moderate

Animal burrows

moderate (localised)

Recommendations:

There is evidence of dumping on this site, particularly on the east side, where a ditch has been infilled with hardcore. The overall impression of this site is that it is in some danger. There seems to be little regard for the earthworks, and one suspects the owners may try to remove trees in the future with little regard for this monument. Hard evidence for this can not be produced, but the impression of the whole area is one of urban edge dereliction. It is felt that this site needs to be monitored by the statutory authorities (English Heritage) soon, and some attempt made to inform the landowner of his duties to this site. Its importance as a rare medieval unmoated enclosure can not be stressed enough. These sites are very rare, and to have two, possibly three, in the study area makes their group study as a local phenomenon of some importance.

There is a well on this site, which is in a dangerous condition. The blocking over the top has deteriorated, and there is now a gap through which a child might slip. This should be rectified for safety purposes.

**Plate 2: the west bank of the Holt Wood enclosure from the SW**

Site no: CH02	Site name: Holt Wood, earthwork
NGR: TQ 3798 5922	Site type: earthwork
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval?
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 3 hectares (approximate)
Statutory listing: Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 133	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 1192	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: woodland	
Land use surrounding site: woodland	
Relationships: within Holt Wood near east edge	
Present status/site description:	

Quadrilateral earthwork with maximum dimensions of 190m E-W and 150m N-S. Bank with external ditch, with apparent entrance mid way along north side, and possibly another in the SW side. Earthworks in SE corner are much reduced and ditch has largely vanished. Excavations in 1955 found evidence for a

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medieval date, with the site being abandoned around the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but reused for a short time towards the end of that century.

Evidence was found for a gravel flooring and post-holes of lightly constructed farm buildings of 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century. Two late 13<sup>th</sup>-century hearths with flooring from a poor type of dwelling were also found.

The VCH records that there were cross banks within this earthwork in 1912. There was also a few circular depressions outside, with a bank running from one corner of the enclosure 'which may have been continuous with another which partly bounds Farley parish' (Drucker 1912, 271).

On visiting it was discovered that a 'new' horse paddock has been cut out on the east side of this earthwork, effectively levelling the whole of this side. There is also some evidence of recent damage elsewhere on the site, although close inspection could not be made as it is on private property. Only the SW corner adjacent to the 'smuggler's hole' could be looked at in any detail. The earthwork here comprises a bank with a ditch on the outside. The ditch is much silted and quite faint in places, nowhere being more than 0.3-0.5m deep. The bank is about 1.2m high, but shows some evidence of disturbance in the past. Whether this was by animals or human activity is uncertain, and the nature of the field visit was such that close inspection was not possible. The 'smuggler hole' is thought to be part of this disturbance, being a quarry hollow dug just inside the bank with the spoil thrown up over the bank. The purpose of this 'quarry' is not known but it was clearly done many years ago, as the 'hole' is marked as a quasi-antiquity on the 1870 OS 6" map.

Documentary sources:

PCNHSS (1955-57), 171, 217; Farley 1973, no. 309; Drucker 1912, 271

Management:

Condition/survival: poor

Stability: low

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:

Rating:

Levelling

severe

Quarrying

moderate (localised)

Animal burrows

moderate

Tree roots

moderate

Recommendations:

The statutory authorities (English Heritage) need to make an urgent visit to this site to inspect the damage. One suspects this was done some years ago, and suggests that the site has not been monitored for some time. As well as the damage made by the 'new' field cut out of the wood, the wood itself is in an alarming state. Apparently used for paintballing games, it is filled with temporary structures and looks very scruffy and run down. Nearer the road, about 100m from the south side of the earthwork are a number of temporary buildings erected in a seemingly haphazard manner, and there are large mounds of earth nearby, suggesting considerable recent movement of soils. A flimsy wooden 'observation' tower has been erected within the earthwork, and although not particularly damaging in its own right, its presence is suggestive of the potential for further activity on the scheduled site. The owner either has a clear disregard for the scheduling or is entirely ignorant of his responsibilities. Either way he needs to be seen as soon as possible.

It is felt that this site is in danger of further destruction, and it is urged that the authorities make a visit to assess the site urgently.

**Plate 3: the south bank and ditch of the Ledgers Park earthwork from SE**

Site no: CH03	Site name: Ledgers Farm, earthwork
NGR: TQ 3808 5882	Site type: earthwork
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 200 in metres	Area in sq. metres: one hectare (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 1195	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: woodland	
Land use surrounding site:	
Relationships: in small area of woodland 100m SW of Ledgers Farm	
Present status/site description:	

Quadrangular earthwork about 100m N-S by 70m E-W. It takes the form of a bank and ditch that appears not to have been completed on the NE side. The remaining earthwork is reasonably substantial. The south arm of the earthwork is over 2m deep, with a counterscarp bank on the inside about a metre high. The north half of the east side has either been destroyed or was not completed. The north ditch holds water,

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and it has been suggested that it was abandoned when this waterlogged. It is not possible to make much comment about the NE corner, as this has been cut through by drive leading to the landowner's house. It is thought that this was constructed before the present landowner bought the house. There has been some recent dumping, mainly of garden rubbish, inside the earthwork on the south side of this road.

The SMR states that earlier inferences that it was a moat have been abandoned? However, fieldwork during this project suggests it is not easy to agree with this change in status. The site has all the characteristics of a moat. The only exception being that it is on high ground. This is not a very good reason for suggesting that this site was not intended to be a moat, particularly as it is not very obvious on the site that you are on high ground, the site being a large plateau of clayey soils over chalk. There are numerous moated sites on high ground in the UK. Furthermore, there is a pond on Chelsham Common, about 800m to the west that permanently holds water, proving the possibilities of retaining water in these soils with a little effort. The defining criteria is not whether the site is low-lying or not, but whether the soil will hold water. This site is on heavy clay, regardless of the height AOD, and the north arm clearly shows the soil will hold water. The present landowner reports that the south arm of the earthwork also becomes waterlogged in wet weather, and the only reason water does not stand there is because drainage now takes it away from the site. Rather than argue that the site was abandoned because the north arm filled with water, it is just as likely it was abandoned because water did not hold in it in the quantity expected by the builders.

The VCH suggests that this 'moat' was the site of the old manor of Chelsham Le Holt or Rowholt, later known as Ledgers Park (Drucker 1912, 272-73).

Documentary sources:

SAS Bulletin no. 46 (1968); Farley 1973; Drucker 1912, 272-73

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Drive construction

Rubbish dumping

Rating:

moderate

low

Recommendations:

The present owner seems well-intentioned, but needs to be educated in appropriate management. The access drive (built by a previous owner?) cutting through the site was a debatable action that might have sought an alternative solution. Also the dumping of garden-type waste inside the site should be discouraged. These things can only be properly achieved if the site is scheduled. It is recommended that it is, as the only one of three important possible medieval sites in the parish not to have scheduled status. These appear as medieval enclosures in an area where moated forms might have been difficult to maintain. Although the status of this site is open to debate the other two in Henley Wood and Holt Wood are rare examples of unmoated medieval enclosures. The study of these sites can only be fully understood in relation to this third site, which is also thought to be a medieval enclosure. Whether it is a failed moat, or an unmoated medieval site is yet to be determined.

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Site no: CH04	Site name: Holt Wood, mound
NGR: TQ 3798 5922	Site type: earthwork
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 50 (approximate)
Statutory listing: within SAM no. 133	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 1202	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: in SW corner of quadrilateral earthwork in Holt Wood (site number CH02)

Present status/site description:

A mound, resembling a barrow, just inside the west bank of the medieval? Earthwork in Holt Wood. It is 7m in diameter and 1.5m high. It partly overlies the foot of the inner bank of CH02, seeming to post-date it. It is possible that this mound is the spoil heap from an adjoining pond, known locally as the 'Smugglers Hole', but until the precise nature of the adjoining earthwork is understood, the identification of the mound is uncertain.

Recent fieldwork suggested that this mound is spoil from a small quarry dug just inside the bank.

Documentary sources:

Drucker 1912, 271

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Tree roots

Burrowing animals

Rating:

moderate

moderate

Recommendations:

This site is a probably false antiquity that has resulted in human quarrying activity. The earthwork is shown on the 1870 OS 6" map, however, and has gained some local credence as a result. It is more important to protect the bank on which the mound has been dumped. For this see recommendations for CH02.

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**Plate 4: Chelsham Church from the S**

Site no: CH05	Site name: St Leonard's Church, Chelsham
NGR: TQ 3886 5911	Site type: church
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 500 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 1204	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: building in use	
Land use surrounding site: churchyard	
Relationships: isolated church on steep knoll overlooking most of surrounding countryside; on north side of Church Lane.	
Present status/site description:	
Isolated church overlooking surrounding countryside. The earliest part of the building dates from the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century. There is some controversy about the status of this church. In 1158 William de Wateville granted it to Bermondsey Priory, but in the following century there was a dispute concerning whether	

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Chelsham was a chapelry of Warlingham or vice-versa. The judgement was given in favour of Warlingham, but in 1315 a royal licence refers to Chelsham being the mother church, although it is more generally considered to be a chapelry of Warlingham (Drucker 1912, 274).

The building is of flint with firestone dressings. It was rather drastically restored in 1871 when Bath stone was introduced, replacing many of the original windows and quoins. There is a parclose screen inside that, even in its mutilated state, remains one of the two best in Surrey (ibid, 273-74).

The church is a Listed Building Grade II (Chelsham & Farleigh no. 3/50). The listing states:

'Church. C13 with C15 tower; heavily restored in 1870-1 by Spencer with vestry addition 1904 by H A Daniel. Knapped flint with stone dressings, red in herringbone pattern with brick banding courses on south side. Banded plain tiled roof with ridge cresting, wooden shingles to spire. Square tower and spire to west, aisleless nave with gabled porch to south, chancel to east with vestry extension to north. Lancet windows to chancel and tower, Geometrical window to north chancel wall, Perpendicular window to south under hood mould with diamond shaped stops, remaining windows C19.

Interior: simple, whitewashed with stone dressings. C15 tower arch, C19 chancel arch. C13 column shaft with upright lancet leaf capital to north east corner of chancel, further column with stiff leaf capital to south east.

Fittings: triangular piscina with stiff leaf decoration to east chancel wall. Former parclose screen c1530 cut down and reused as chancel screen with thick tracery and turned columns. C13 stone font: square bowl on central stem with four corner shafts.'

Documentary sources:

Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 146; Drucker 1912, 273-74

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: high

Vulnerability: low

Damage:

By:  
restoration

Rating:  
moderate

Recommendations:

Any structural alterations or ground disturbance in or around a Listed Building should be preceded by archaeological investigations.

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Site no: CH06	Site name: Chelsham Church, deserted settlement?
NGR: TQ 3886 5911	Site type: deserted settlement?
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval?
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: two hectares? (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 2605	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site:

Land use surrounding site:

Relationships: area around Chelsham church

Present status/site description:

It has been suggested that the isolated church of Chelsham represents a deserted medieval village site. The assumption that isolated churches represent deserted villages is now considered an out-dated view. It is well-known that many isolated churches represent areas of dispersed settlement. These are most common in SE England in areas of woodland, particularly over clay soils. Chelsham parish fits the pattern of dispersed settlement well, and has a number of isolated farms and 'green' place-names within it, all characteristic of this landscape type.

However, this is not to suggest that a small hamlet or farmstead may not have once existed near the church. Rocque's map of 1768 seems to show two buildings south of the church in positions where there are no longer any houses. A number of fields around the church are called 'Church Field' and 'Ridge Fields' on the tithe map. This may tentatively suggest a possible small open field associated with a small settlement. However, there are no signs on the ground at all for this today.

Documentary sources:

Rocque 1768; Farley 1973

Management:

Condition/survival: unknown

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: low

Damage:

By:  
Ploughing

Rating:  
moderate

Recommendations:

The presence of a genuine site here is dubious, but ploughing may be causing minor damage to any remains that might have existed.

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**Plate 5: High Hill Road causeway crossing the dry valley from the W**

Site no: CH07	Site name: High Hill Road, causeway
NGR: TQ 3865 6018	Site type: causeway
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 150 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 2340	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 no. 94 88 060	
Land use on site:	
Land use surrounding site:	
Relationships: adjoining High Hill Road.	

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Present status/site description:

It has been suggested that this causeway was once part of High Hill Road, being built to ease the gradient down the side of the valley. It is of solid construction, being made of flints with some chalk, and would be capable of bearing heavy traffic. It is about 100m long, 3m high and 10m wide at the base. No datable evidence has been found on the site.

Recent field visit found the feature recently surfaced in a loose modern road stone that obscures the original surface. The feature is very real, however, and as described. The interpretation that it was built to ease the gradient is plausible, but it could also have been made to raise the road above the floor of the valley, in event of it becoming waterlogged. The valley does not seem to be very wet today, but the conditions may have been different once.

Documentary sources:

Bourne Society Bulletin, February 1984

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: low

Damage:

By:  
Resurfacing

Rating:  
low

Recommendations:

This feature needs to be preserved. Any attempt to remove or alter it as part of the planning process should require an archaeological evaluation in advance.

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Site no: CH08	Site name: Holt Wood, excavation
NGR: TQ 3798 5922	Site type: excavation
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 10 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 2609	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: excavation into west bank of earthwork (CH02).

Present status/site description:

The SMR card states that in June 1955 an exploratory excavation into the western bank of the earthwork in Holt Wood (CH02) revealed evidence for 19<sup>th</sup>-century charcoal burning. There was also evidence for medieval occupation (this is dealt with under CH02).

Documentary sources:

Farley 1973, no 309

Management:

Condition/survival: n/a

Stability: n/a

Vulnerability: n/a

Damage:

By:

Rating:

Recommendations:

Recommendations not applicable to former excavation. The site is currently scheduled, and excavation can not take place here today without explicit permission from the Secretary of State. Recommendations for the site in general can be seen in CH02.

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Site no: CH09	Site name: High Hill Road, Roman coin
NGR: TQ 3819 5994	Site type: find spot
Find type: coin	Date: Roman
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 80 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: 3242

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 no. 94 88 060

Land use on site: lane

Land use surrounding site:

Relationships: found on lane.

Present status/site description:

A Roman coin, possibly of Dupondius or Nero (AD 54-68), but it was too worn to allow exact identification. Found by Mr R G Williams along High Hill Road. Recorded in Bulletin by David Rudling.

Documentary sources:

SAS Bulletin 166 (1980)

Management:

Condition/survival: poor

Stability: unknown

Vulnerability: unknown

Damage:

By:

Rating:

Recommendations:

Not applicable to find spots of this type.

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Site no: CH10	Site name: Henley Wood, pottery
NGR: TQ 3748 5850	Site type: find spot
Find type: pottery	Date: Saxon
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 195 in metres	Area in sq. metres: unknown (approximate)
Statutory listing: within SAM no 51	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 3331	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: woodland	
Land use surrounding site: woodland	
Relationships: within SAM no 51.	
Present status/site description:	
Material excavated from the reputed medieval earthworks in Henley Wood in 1911? Has been, more recently, identified as of 6 <sup>th</sup> /7 <sup>th</sup> -century date. The sherds are hand made, in a coarse reduced fabric with burnish on both sides. Identification made by the Dept of Archaeology at the University of Southampton. Now in East Surrey Museum.	
Documentary sources:	
SAS Bulletin 182 (1983); SAC 75 (1984), 268	
Management:	
Condition/survival: unknown	Stability: unknown
Vulnerability: unknown	
Damage:	By: Rating:
Recommendations:	
Recommendations not applicable.	

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**Plate 6: the Roman road crossing fields south of Skid Hill Lane from NW**

Site no: CH11	Site name: Skid Hill Lane, Roman road
NGR: TQ 3970 4055 to TQ 3993 5925	Site type: Roman road
Find type: n/a	Date: Roman
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE & TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 180-190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 13000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 3724	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988, 94 88 060	
Land use on site: road	
Land use surrounding site: pasture, arable & woodland	
Relationships: follows line of Skid Hill Lane along east edge of proposed AHLV for about 1.3km.	

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Present status/site description:

The former Roman road from London to Lewes is thought to follow the line of the present Skid Hill Lane along the eastern edge of the proposed AHLV. The remains are currently under modern tarmac, but elsewhere on this alignment traces of an agger and other remains have been recorded. There was no evidence for the Roman road seen on the section within the ASHLV boundary. However, just to the south of the ASHLV an earthwork causeway can be clearly seen crossing the fields. This is a very fine earthwork survival of a Roman road that ought to be protected from ploughing.

Documentary sources:

Margery 1973, 59-62; Margery 1956, 124-64

Management:

Condition/survival: unknown

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:  
road building  
compaction

Rating:  
severe?  
severe?

Recommendations:

The line of this road is currently under a modern road, which has probably caused severe damage to the remains. Should any opportunities to observe road works in the area arise, these should be taken. The Planning Department might consider liaising with their Highways Department the next time repairs with potential for cutting into the old road surface are proposed, and requiring a formal watching brief to be undertaken by a professional unit.

The earthwork causeway to the south of the ASHLV is particularly fine, and, although outside the proposed ASHLV boundary, deserves some special consideration (see plate 6).

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Site no: CH12	Site name: Chelsham Common, coal tax post
NGR: TQ 3711 5913	Site type: coal tax post
Find type: n/a	Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> -century
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 180 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: 3376

Air photos: NMR 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: roadside verge

Land use surrounding site: road and scrub

Relationships: on south side of Harrow Road at the junction with Chelsham Common Road, just outside the boundary of the proposed AHLV.

Present status/site description:

A City of London Coal Tax Post just outside the proposed AHLV boundary, but included here as a precaution. This post is a type 2d. They were erected in the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century to mark the extent of the city of London jurisdiction for collecting tax on coal imported to the city. The tax was abandoned later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most known posts are designated Listed Buildings Grade II.

This feature is a few metres outside the study area boundary, but is included here for information.

Documentary sources:

Nail 1972, 15

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Vehicles  
Vandals

Rating:  
potential  
potential

Recommendations:

Recommendations applicable to all listed buildings should be applied. Where such structures are adjoining busy roads, like this one, there is always the potential that it could be damaged by badly-driven vehicles or vandalism.

---

**Plate 7: the Coal Tax Post near Little Farleigh Green from W**

Site no: CH13	Site name: Little Farleigh Green, coal tax post
NGR: TQ 3820 6018	Site type: coal tax post
Find type: n/a	Date: 19 <sup>th</sup> -century
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 175 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 3378	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: footpath	
Land use surrounding site: scrub	
Relationships: on footpath between Little Farleigh Green and Fickleshole	

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Present status/site description:

A City of London Coal Tax Post on the proposed AHLV boundary. This post is a type 2d. They were erected in the mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century to mark the extent of the city of London jurisdiction for collecting tax on coal imported to the city. The tax was abandoned later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most known posts are designated Listed Buildings Grade II.

The DoE listing states:

'Post. Circa 1860. Circa 3.5 feet high. Metal four legged plinth with chamfered pier above, moulded capital band and pyramidal top. City of London shield cast on the front with lettering below on the pier reading '24 & 25/VICT. CAP 42'. A Coal and Wine Tax post indicating the boundary at which the duty was payable; that on coal dating back to the 1660s.'

Documentary sources:

Nail 1972, 15

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Vandals

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

Recommendations applicable to all listed buildings should be applied. Where such structures are found in isolated places like this, the potential that it could be damaged by vandalism should be recognised and recorded.

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Site no: CH14	Site name: Holt Wood, dene hole?
NGR: TQ 3815 5930	Site type: dene hole?
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 300 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 4007	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: on east edge of Holt Wood.

Present status/site description:

Two craters, described in the SMR as in a shaw, close to a field corner at the edge of Holt Wood. They are 15 metres apart. One has a diameter of 6m and a depth of 1m, the other has a similar diameter and a depth of only 0.5m.

Dene holes are the result of small scale chalk mining. According to the Surrey CC SMR, the true dene hole is medieval in origin, but the later equivalent, the chalk well, is often described as a dene hole. The dene hole comprises a very narrow shaft, and has a number of chambers radiating from its base in a characteristic pattern. They are often found in field boundaries or in corners of fields. The chalk extracted was applied directly to the land to improve its agricultural value.

In Hampshire there are areas of chalk geology where small quarry pits are dug in the field corners for similar purposes of extracting chalk to apply to the land. In places, these small quarries can be found on the edges of nearly every field.

Documentary sources:

Burgess 1992, 38, 43

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Erosion

Animal burrowing

Rating:

moderate

moderate

Recommendations:

Old quarries are not given the same consideration as other historic earthworks. They often exhibit good evidence for the way they were operated and managed (eg holloways leading into them). They should

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be treated more seriously than they are at present. Too often they are seen as a convenient hole for the illegal dumping of rubbish. This should not be tolerated, and prosecutions should always be pursued for this type of environmental nuisance.

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Site no: CH15	Site name: Holt Wood, dene hole?
NGR: TQ 3760 5945	Site type: dene hole?
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 180 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 50 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: 4008	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: on north edge of Holt Wood, adjacent to public footpath to Farleigh Little Green.

Present status/site description:

A possible dene hole on the north edge of Holt Wood, 5m in diameter, with a depth of 1m.

Dene holes are the result of small scale chalk mining. According to the Surrey CC SMR, the true dene hole is medieval in origin, but the later equivalent, the chalk well, is often described as a dene hole. The dene hole comprises a very narrow shaft, and has a number of chambers radiating from its base in a characteristic pattern. They are often found in field boundaries or in corners of fields. The chalk extracted was applied directly to the land to improve its agricultural value.

In Hampshire there are areas of chalk geology where small quarry pits are dug in the field corners for similar purposes of extracting chalk to apply to the land. In places, these small quarries can be found on the edges of nearly every field.

Documentary sources:

Burgess 1992, 38, 43

Management:

Condition/survival:

Stability:

Vulnerability:

Damage:

By:  
Dumping  
Erosion

Rating:  
potential  
moderate

Recommendations:

Old quarries are not given the same consideration as other historic earthworks. They often exhibit good evidence for the way they were operated and managed (eg holloways leading into them). They should be treated more seriously than they are at present. Too often they are seen as a convenient hole for the

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illegal dumping of rubbish. This should not be tolerated, and prosecutions should always be pursued for this type of environmental nuisance.

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Site no: CH16	Site name: Henley Wood, dene hole?
NGR: TQ 3722 5850	Site type: dene hole?
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 50 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: 4009

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR TQ 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: in a shaw on the SW edge of Henley Wood, on boundary of proposed AHLV.

Present status/site description:

Possible dene hole in shaw by Henley Wood, 7m in diameter and about 1m deep.

Dene holes are the result of small scale chalk mining. According to the Surrey CC SMR, the true dene hole is medieval in origin, but the later equivalent, the chalk well, is often described as a dene hole. The dene hole comprises a very narrow shaft, and has a number of chambers radiating from its base in a characteristic pattern. They are often found in field boundaries or in corners of fields. The chalk extracted was applied directly to the land to improve its agricultural value.

In Hampshire there are areas of chalk geology where small quarry pits are dug in the field corners for similar purposes of extracting chalk to apply to the land. In places, these small quarries can be found on the edges of nearly every field.

Documentary sources:

Burgess 1992, 38, 43

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Dumping  
Animal burrowing

Rating:

potential  
moderate

Recommendations:

Old quarries are not given the same consideration as other historic earthworks. They often exhibit good evidence for the way they were operated and managed (eg holloways leading into them). They should

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be treated more seriously than they are at present. Too often they are seen as a convenient hole for the illegal dumping of rubbish. This should not be tolerated, and prosecutions should always be pursued for this type of environmental nuisance.

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Site no: CH17	Site name: Henley Wood, dene hole?
NGR: TQ 3740 5837	Site type: dene hole?
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 200 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: 4011

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR TQ 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: on the south edge of Henley wood, on the boundary of the proposed AHLV.

Present status/site description:

Shallow quarry-like feature, possibly a chalk well or dene hole. It is about 16m in diameter and about 1m deep. It is situated on the edge of a field.

Dene holes are the result of small scale chalk mining. According to the Surrey CC SMR, the true dene hole is medieval in origin, but the later equivalent, the chalk well, is often described as a dene hole. The dene hole comprises a very narrow shaft, and has a number of chambers radiating from its base in a characteristic pattern. They are often found in field boundaries or in corners of fields. The chalk extracted was applied directly to the land to improve its agricultural value.

In Hampshire there are areas of chalk geology where small quarry pits are dug in the field corners for similar purposes of extracting chalk to apply to the land. In places, these small quarries can be found on the edges of nearly every field.

This particular site is a few metres outside the study area boundary, but is included here for information.

Documentary sources:

Burgess 1992, 38, 43

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Dumping  
Animal burrowing

Rating:  
potential  
moderate

Recommendations:

Old quarries are not given the same consideration as other historic earthworks. They often exhibit good evidence for the way they were operated and managed (eg holloways leading into them). They should be treated more seriously than they are at present. Too often they are seen as a convenient hole for the illegal dumping of rubbish. This should not be tolerated, and prosecutions should always be pursued for this type of environmental nuisance.

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**Plate 8: the Roman villa site from the E**

Site no: CH18	Site name: Chelsham Court Farm, Roman villa
NGR: TQ 3887 5850	Site type: Site of Roman villa?
Find type: n/a	Date: Roman
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Blackheath Beds
Height AOD: 200 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR 3858/9-33; TQ 3838/3/101-09	
Land use on site:	
Land use surrounding site:	
Relationships: in field to north-west of Chelsham Court Farm.	

---



Present status/site description:

Air photographs taken in 1976 and 1990 have shown crop marks of a possible Roman villa in a field NW of Chelsham Court Farm on land owned by the Compton Estate. The site was described by Hampton (1996) and confirmed by archaeological fieldwork by Davies (1997). Interpretation of the photographs suggests a main building of possibly more than one phase, measuring 25m by 10m and a small outbuilding. There are a series of possible pits about 40m to the north. Two further parallel crop marks suggest ditch boundaries of a possible trackway 160m east, aligned NW-SE. Two other crop marks at right angles suggest a possible enclosure.

Work by E M Davies in 1997 found no indication of more than two buildings; those found being the villa and its bath-house, the latter being a free-standing building. The site was not scheduled in 1997, and it is possibly to prevent the site being visited by unscrupulous treasure-hunters that the grid references are not given by Hampton. The site appears to have been occupied between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. The preservation appears to be quite good, but the site is being damaged by farming activity in the field, as it is believed that it was recently deep ploughed. Excavators working on the site in 1997 reported that the plough soil seemed to extend down to the top of the surviving foundations, and they felt the site was in danger of serious damage if ploughed again to this depth (Chris Hasler pers comm).

Visits in February 2000 recorded a clear earthwork platform in the field on the site of the villa. This is about 30m by 10m, and about 0.3-0.4m high. There is also what appears to be a ploughed out field bank about 30m east of the platform, crossing the field on the line of a field boundary shown on the tithe map.

Future monitors should beware of the heap of Roman tiles on the SW edge of the quarry on the north side of the field. Chris Hasler, who was involved in the fieldwork at the villa, told the author that this had been dumped there following the processing of field-walking materials.

Fieldwork in 1997 also recovered some post-medieval materials, including part of a Bellarmine jug and four 18<sup>th</sup>-century cloth tokens. These were thought to have come from rubbish middens at the nearby Chelsham Court Farm Farm, and introduced to the field with manure used for fertiliser.

Documentary sources:

Hampton 1996, Davies 1997

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: low

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:  
Ploughing

Rating:  
severe (potential)

Recommendations:

This site should be scheduled as soon as possible to help protect it from unscrupulous treasure hunters, and to ensure that recent deep ploughing farming practices are not intensified. It would appear that metal-detectorists have been active in the area recently in spite of the deliberate exclusion of the grid reference in Hampton (1996). As part of the 1997 fieldwork metal detecting was undertaken on the field containing the villa.

---

**Plate 9: Bull Cottage from the SW**

Site no: CH19	Site name: Bull Cottage
NGR: TQ 3763 5874	Site type: timber-framed cottage
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 150 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: building in use	
Land use surrounding site: garden	
Relationships: on north side of Ledgers Road approaching Bull Green.	

---

Present status/site description:

A post-medieval timber framed cottage. This building is listed Grade II (Chelsham & Farleigh no. 3/57). The listing description states:

'House. Late C17 extended and extensively restored C20. Timber framed with brick cladding below, applied timber work above to front. Hipped plain tiled roof with rendered stack to centre. Originally 2 cottages, now merged with central lobby entrance. 2 storeys with four casement windows across the first floor. Plank door to centre under hipped roof porch on thin wooden supports with 2 diamond shape windows above. Catslide extension to left and across the rear. Flint and brick cladding on right hand return front. Interior: some timber framing visible.'

Notes in the NMR buildings file (no. 35865) for this site suggests that the building originated as an early 16<sup>th</sup>-century hall house.

Documentary sources:

DoE listing; NMR buildings file 35865, compiled by P J Gray 1981

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: low

Damage:

By:  
Modernisation

Rating:  
moderate

Recommendations:

Recommendations applicable to Listed Buildings should be followed. No structural alterations without planning consent, and then building recording should be undertaken prior to the works. Repairs should only use historic materials. PVC windows and doors should not be allowed.

---

**Plate 10: the White Bear Cottages from SW**

Site no: CH20	Site name: The White Bear, Fickleshole
NGR: TQ 3895 6030	Site type: public house
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 176 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 300 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: building in use	
Land use surrounding site: built up/gardens	
Relationships: on north side of Park road in the hamlet of Fickleshole.	

---

Present status/site description:

A public house and the cottages adjoining show evidence of 17<sup>th</sup>-century origins. The Listed Building description (Chelsham & Farleigh no. 1/52) states:

'Public house and cottage. Late C17 with C19 and C20 additions. Roughcast, slate roof to right, plain tiled roof to left with end stacks and ridge stacks to right of centre. 2 storeys, buttressed below, 8 casement windows across the first floor. Glazed pent roof porch to ground floor left, planked door to left of centre and further hip roof glazed porch to right.

Interior: stone floors, remainder much altered.'

The NMR buildings file (no. 35862) is more revealing. It suggests that the building originated as a row of four 2-storey, 2-roomed cottages each with one end chimney. The oldest cottage is at the west end, and possibly of 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. The middle two cottages are probably 18<sup>th</sup>-century, with the east cottage of relatively modern date. This may have been a rebuild as it contains a large inscribed beam, probably derived from the bressumer of a hearth. The inscription reads 'Christopher + Michell Shipright bilt this x chimbley x the 17 day of May 1666'.

Documentary sources:

DoE Register of Listed Buildings; NMR buildings file no 35862

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Conversion to pub

Rating:

unknown

Recommendations:

Recommendations applicable to Listed Buildings should be followed. No structural alterations without planning consent, and then building recording should be undertaken prior to the works. Repairs should only use historic materials. PVC windows and doors should not be allowed.

---

**Plate 11: Ficklehole Farmhouse from E**

Site no: CH21	Site name: Ficklehole Farmhouse
NGR: TQ 3889 6027	Site type: farm house
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 175 in metres	Area in sq. metres: 200 (approximate)
Statutory listing: Listed Building Grade II	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: building in use	
Land use surrounding site: built up/gardens	
Relationships: on west side of Park Road near junction with Fairchilds Road and High Hill Road.	

---

Present status/site description:

Farmhouse, now a Listed Building Grade II (Chelsham & Farleigh no. 1/53). The listing states:

'House. Early C18 with C19 alterations. Knapped flint with brick quoins and dressings, incised render to left hand return front: parallel range plain tiled roofs with end stacks. 2 storeys and attic under 2 hip roofed, tile hung dormers, plat band over ground floor. 5 bays, A-A-B-A-A, wish sash windows under cambered heads. Central four panel door under pent porch hood on wooden supports standing on brick dado walls. Single storey hipped roof range set back to right hand end.'

Documentary sources:

DoE Register of Listed Buildings; Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 147; NMR buildings file no. 35866

Management:

Condition/survival: good

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Modernisation

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

Recommendations applicable to Listed Buildings should be followed. No structural alterations without planning consent, and then building recording should be undertaken prior to the works. Repairs should only use historic materials. PVC windows and doors should not be allowed.

---

**Plate 12: Fairchilds Farmhouse from S**

Site no: CH22	Site name: Fairchilds Farmhouse
NGR: TQ 3905 6040	Site type: farmhouse
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 175m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 300 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: built up	
Land use surrounding site: built up	
Relationships: at junction of Featherhed Lane & Park Road	

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Present status/site description:

Brick farmhouse with confused history. NMR buildings file mistakenly states that it was built adjacent to the site of the old house about 1800. Rocque's map clearly shows that the old Fairchild's Farm was 350m to the north (Margary 1974), and was replaced by a country house called Fairchilds House at some time after 1770. This farm was built as a new home farm on a new site, and hence has many characteristics of late Georgian purpose-built farmhouses built from new without having to adapt around an older house.

The NMR building file (no. 35859) states that it is a double pile brick house with a slate roof. It was built around 1800 as there is no farm here on Lindley's county map in 1793, but there is on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. Although the building is comparatively large it lacks pretensions and is a purely working farm house or bailiff's house. This is illustrated by the insignificant entrance on the east side, presumably the main one as it opens directly on to the staircase and not the farm yard. The north extension is 19<sup>th</sup> century. Layout of the ground floor unclear. The largest room was presumably the kitchen because of the large hearth. Small room by the main door may be a farm office.

Documentary sources:

Margary 1974; NMR Buildings file no 35859

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Modernisation

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

Although not listed recommendations applicable to Listed Buildings should be followed for this house, as it is a candidate for future listing. Repairs should only use historic materials. PVC windows and doors should not be used.

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Site no: CH23	Site name: Fairchilds House, site of country house
NGR: TQ 3906 6074	Site type: site of country house
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval/post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 172m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 800 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland & pasture

Relationships: 250m north of Fairchilds Farm on east side of Featherhed Lane.

Present status/site description:

Site of country house called Fairchilds House. Also known as Chelsham Lodge in mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was built on, or near, the site of the old Fairchilds Farm (Margary 1974). The name came from the Fairchild family, known to be resident in the parish in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval wall painting are recorded in the old farm when it was pulled down after about 1770 when the Leigh family sold the property (Manning & Bray 1804-14, ii, 425). The new owners (not known) must have built the new house shortly after as a gentleman's residence, and laid out a small park around it. Only the remains of an avenue of large trees leading from Park Road, and the diversion of that road recalls the house's site. Os maps recall the layout, and the house was still standing in 1933.

This site should not be confused with the new Fairchilds Farm, built 350m to the south after the demolition of the old farm.

Although this site is not within the ASHLV, it has been included because of its connection with the newer farm within the boundary.

Documentary sources:

Manning & Bray 1804-14, ii, 425; Margary 1974, OS 6" maps (sheet XXI and XXI.NW, 1871, 1898, 1914 & 1933 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: destroyed

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Demolition

Rating:  
severe

Recommendations:

This is the site of a medieval farmhouse that was succeeded by a country house after 1770. Although only demolished fairly recently (since 1933), the site is of great interest to the history of the area. Should any development be proposed here, an archaeological evaluation should be carried out in advance.

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Site no: CH24	Site name: Ledgers Park, ridge and furrow
NGR: TQ 33780 5890	Site type: ridge & furrow earthworks
Find type: n/a	Date: medieval?
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 10ha (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-58

Land use on site: pasture

Land use surrounding site: pasture, woodland & built up

Relationships: formerly the west part of Ledgers Park on the south side of Church Lane.

Present status/site description:

Extensive ridge and furrow earthworks are preserved in the pasture of the former Ledgers Park. The furrows are between 4 and 5m apart and quite low, being little more than 0.1-0.2m high. They are, nevertheless quite distinct in the right light, and viewed from the right angle (although harder to see in less perfect conditions). They clearly show that some form of arable cultivation, possibly of a primitive common field type was practised here at one time. The parkland was created about 1830, but it is not known if land use prior to this was pasture or arable.

The earthworks centre on old title plot 383, but cover more than one field, and extend on both sides of the current access drive.

Documentary sources:

None known

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:  
Ploughing

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

Genuine ridge and furrow is quite rare in Surrey, and efforts should be made to preserve these earthworks. The landowners should be discouraged from ploughing up these fields.

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Site no: CH25	Site name: Chelsham Court Farm, quarry hollow
NGR: TQ 3888 5861	Site type: quarry hollow
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 200m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 500 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR 3858/9-33; TQ 3838/3/101-09

Land use on site: scrub

Land use surrounding site: arable

Relationships: on north edge of field containing Roman villa site, 300m NNE of Chelsham Court Farm.

Present status/site description:

Quarry hollow about 25m diameter and about 2m deep, partly filled with water and surrounded by scrub. It stands about 150m from the Roman villa site. Excavations recently suggested the quarry was of Roman origin, although the report on the site described it as a pond, which is not thought to be its origin. It is thought that it has only accumulated water since the quarry fell out of use. The hollow is shown on the 1871 OS map.

Monitoring fieldworkers should beware of a heap of Roman tile on the SW edge of this hollow. This was dumped here recently following field walking on the villa site.

Documentary sources:

OS 6" map (sheet XX, 1871 ed)

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Dumping  
Infilling

Rating:  
potential  
potential

Recommendations:

This hollow should not be used for dumping or infilling. It is possible some damage has already been done as it is thought that the hollow was cleaned out in recent years by a mechanical excavator. This was thought to be to encourage ducks to use the pond to enhance the local shooting.

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**Plate 13: the beech avenue leading to Chelsham church from E**

Site no: CH26	Site name: Chelsham Church, tree avenue & drive
NGR: TQ 3875 5914	Site type: tree avenue & road
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: pasture	

Land use surrounding site: pasture

Relationships: line of footpath from Chelsham church west to Church Lane.

Present status/site description:

An avenue of large mature beeches extends from the west side of Chelsham churchyard WNW to meet Church Lane about 130m away. In between the beeches there are clear traces of a cobbled flint metalling.

This feature was clearly a carriage drive to the church, ornamented with an avenue of beeches. As it leads towards Ledgers Park, and this was one of only two gentleman's houses in Chelsham, it can be assumed

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that it was made to give the occupants a direct route to church. The track here is marked on all old OS maps, but there are no trees marked on the 1871 or 1897 (surveyed 1894-95) 6" version. Trees are first shown on the 1914 (surveyed 1910) version, suggesting they were planted between 1895 and 1910. At least one of these beeches was felled during the course of fieldwork for this report in February 2000.

Documentary sources:

OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds)

Management:

Condition/survival: good

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Felling  
Felling

Rating:  
potential  
moderate

Recommendations:

At least one beech in this avenue was felled during fieldwork in February 2000. It is hoped that this was a one-off situation because this tree was near the road, and possibly in an unstable condition (although this was not noticed). This avenue is a reminder of the importance of going to church on Sunday until quite recently, and it should be preserved where possible

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Site no: CH27	Site name: Church Lane, quarry
NGR: TQ 3865 5916	Site type: quarry
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 180m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1500 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57

Land use on site: scrub

Land use surrounding site: pasture

Relationships: on south side of Church Lane, about 200m west of the church.

Present status/site description:

An old quarry hollow about 50m long by 30m across stands in a pasture field south of Church Lane on the edge of a dry valley. Like many features of this sort, the date is uncertain, nor is the material dug from it, presumably chalk, marl or flints. The quarry is shown as a scrub filled hollow in 1871 so it must have fallen out of use by that date at the latest.

Documentary sources:

OS 6" map sheet XX (1871 ed)

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: high

Damage:

By:  
Dumping  
Infilling

Rating:  
potential  
potential

Recommendations:

This feature is on private land so could not be viewed close up. It is thought that some dumping has already occurred within it. Such features are highly prone to the worst type of fly-tipping and dumping, and are always in danger, often from the landowners themselves, who see them as a convenient place to dump rubbish. This should be discouraged, even the landowners themselves should not be allowed to do it. It makes the countryside look very scruffy and attracts all sorts of vermin and other undesirables. In the worst case they can become a health risk.

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Site no: CH28	Site name: Ledgers Farm, site of country house
NGR: TQ 3822 5900	Site type: site of country house
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 195m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 1000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-58

Land use on site: pasture & gardens

Land use surrounding site: pasture & built up

Relationships: The site of this house was to the north-east of the former stables, now converted to a large prominent block of housing.

Present status/site description:

Ledgers Farm was probably converted into a country house in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was a farm there in the 18<sup>th</sup> century before that. It is, however, unlikely that this was the original site of the manor of Rowholt as there are two large earthworks nearby with claims to that site. It is not impossible, nevertheless, that the site is of medieval origin. The country house has been demolished since the Second World War, although the exact date was not determined during this project. The former stables and a walled garden have survived from the country house period (early 19<sup>th</sup> century?) here. These are on private property and were not inspected. They are included as a group with the site of the house.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: destroyed

Stability: unknown

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Demolition

Rating:  
destroyed

Recommendations

Should any further development be required here, some sort of archaeological recording should be undertaken in advance.

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**Plate 14: Oldbury and Washpond Shaws from Washpond Lane near site of pond from S**

Site no: CH29	Site name: Wash Pond, site of pond
NGR: TQ 3828 5844	Site type: site of pond
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Blackheath Beds/Upper Chalk
Height AOD: 200m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 400 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57
Land use on site: scrub	
Land use surrounding site: pasture and woodland	
Relationships: In Washpond Lane to the north of Washpond Cottage.	
Present status/site description:	

There appear to have been two small ponds here in antiquity. One a small circular pond and the other smaller feature nearer the road marked 'Sheep Wash' on the 1871 OS 6" map. It is possible that the sheep washing facility and pond here dates back to medieval times at least, considering the scarcity of water in this area. The feature is shown on the tithe map in the early 1840s.

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OS maps show these features shrinking over the period 1871-1934. Presumably the sheep wash had fallen out of use by the latter date. The features are not shown on modern maps, so presumably have disappeared. Nothing was noted here during fieldwork, but the site was only given the most cursory of glances.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: unknown

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:

Rating:

Recommendations:

It is not known if structures might have been associated with the sheep wash, but considering the importance of this feature in the past, some sort of archaeological recording should be undertaken in advance of any planned development in this area.

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Site no: CH30	Site name: Chelsham Common, pond
NGR: TQ 3736 5899	Site type: pond
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 400 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR TQ 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: freshwater pond

Land use surrounding site: pasture and scrub

Relationships: pond at crossroads on Chelsham Common, 200m east of the Bull Inn.

Present status/site description:

A small water-filled pond about 20m in diameter in the SE corner of Chelsham Common. It is shown on 19<sup>th</sup>-century maps, and is thought to be of great antiquity. Its siting at the crossroads of two very old roads suggests it was a stock-watering pond. In this area where water was scarce such a facility would have been important and was probably created at an early date.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Siltling

Rating:  
moderate

Recommendations:

This pond is an important local landmark on common ground and should be preserved in good condition. Being close to the road, it is in some danger from dumping. Leaf fall every autumn will also cause the pond to silt up in time. About five years ago, some local volunteers cleaned out the pond. The local authorities should monitor the pond and continue to keep it cleaned out.

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Site no: CH31	Site name: Chelsham Common, site of cottages
NGR: TQ 3713 5909	Site type: site of cottages
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 500 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0056-57; NMR TQ 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: built up

Land use surrounding site: built up & common

Relationships: on Chelsham Common 150m NW of Bull Inn.

Present status/site description:

Old cottages are shown on this site from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century. They were probably squatters' cottages in origin, but at what date (medieval or post-medieval) is not known. The old cottages were damaged in enemy action in the Second World War, and subsequently rebuilt (SRO 6003/39). This accounts for the modern houses on the site today.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds; SRO 6003/39 Sale Particulars Ledgers Park estate, 1951.

Management:

Condition/survival: destroyed

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Enemy action

Rating:  
destroyed

Recommendations:

It should be remembered that these modern houses are on the site of older cottages of unknown date. Should these houses ever be redeveloped, some sort of archaeological recording should be undertaken.

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**Plate 15: Fickleshole Farm Cottage with modern extension on the right from W**

Site no: CH32	Site name: Fickleshole Farm Cottage
NGR: TQ 3893 6018	Site type: cottage
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 180m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 200 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: built up	
Land use surrounding site: garden	
Relationships: on east side of Fairchilds Road opposite junction with High Hill Road.	

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Present status/site description:

Pair of semi-detached 2-storey cottages 100m SE of Fickleshole farm. A building is shown here in 1871, but not on the tithe survey (?), so presumably the oldest building here dates from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Looking at the present structure, there is a straight joint between the two cottages. The cottage on the south side seems to be a newer building, and it seems was added within the last 50 years or so. This building is in brick with a tile hung upper storey.

The cottage on the north side seems to be the older. This is made of flint with yellow brick string courses, one just below the upper storey windows, and at the level of the top of the ground floor windows. The roof is in clay tile. Windows, two 2-light casements on upper storey and two 3-light casements on the ground floor. The door appears to have been central in the original building. The chimney stack is at the north end on the older cottage.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XXI (1871) and sheet XXI.NW (1898, 1914, 1933 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Modernisation

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

The northern cottage should be treated as a Listed Building, and should not be repaired with inappropriate materials. The southern cottage seems to be modern and does not require comment.

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Site no: CH33	Site name: Railpit Lane, old track
NGR: TQ 3940 6037 to TQ 3917 5962	Site type: trackway
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE, TQ36SE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 175-190m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 4000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060

Land use on site: trackway

Land use surrounding site: arable, pasture & woodland

Relationships: unmade track leading south from junction of Blackman's Lane and Park Road down to Fairchilds Road at north end of Honeyoak Wood.

Present status/site description:

An ancient trackway leading across country from near Fairchilds Farm to the south. In places it becomes a holloway. It is shown on Rocque's map of c. 1770 (Margary 1974). It emerges at the north end of Honeyoak Wood, also shown in 1770.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XXI (1871) and sheet XXI.NW (1898, 1914, 1933 eds); Margary 1974.

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:	By:	Rating:
	Motorised vehicles	moderate
	Dumping	moderate

Recommendations:

This ancient track should only be used by essential farm vehicles, and should not be used by 4-wheeled vehicles for pleasure as the wheels damage the form of the track. The southern end is vulnerable to fly-tipping as it is isolated. This should be prevented where possible.

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**Plate 16: old wood bank in Scotshall Lane from W**

Site no: CH34	Site name: Scotshall Lane, wood bank
NGR: TQ 3832 5961 to TQ 3835 5923	Site type: wood bank
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 2000 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58; SCC 1988 94 88 060	
Land use on site: woodland	
Land use surrounding site: woodland	
Relationships: bank on east side of Scotshall Lane in old shaw.	

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Present status/site description:

This is a large bank extending all along the east side of Scotshall Lane from Church Lane as far as Ebbutts Shaw, where it appears to continue along the line of this shaw. This was not investigated because it was private property with no access. The bank is about 3m wide and over 1m high. It probably represents the western boundary of Wateville's Wood, a large wood that existed in this vicinity until reputedly grubbed out c. 1718.

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XXI (1871) and sheet XXI.NW (1898, 1914, 1933 eds); Margary 1974; Manning & Bray 1804-14, ii, 423.

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Motor vehicles  
Dumping

Rating:  
low  
potential

Recommendations:

The bank is very close to the road in places, and suffers minor environmental damage from passing motor vehicles in this narrow lane. The main danger, however, is from fly-tipping, which is very bad along the lane, particularly on the west side.

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Site no: CH35	Site name: Henley Wood, holloway
NGR: TQ 3741 5875	Site type: holloway
Find type: n/a	Date: unknown
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 185m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 600 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt

County SMR number: none

Air photos: NMR TQ 3758/2/371-72

Land use on site: woodland

Land use surrounding site: woodland

Relationships: track leading through Henley Wood to entrance of earthwork (see CH01) therein.

Present status/site description:

A trackway leads from the crossroads at Chelsham Common to Henley wood earthwork about 300m to the south. This trackway passes through woodland along its full length, and becomes a shallow holloway for a while. It enters the earthwork through what seems to be a deliberate entrance, and this would suggest that the track is at least as old as the earthwork (ie medieval).

Documentary sources:

SRO 864/1/127-28 Tithe map & award 1842; OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Dumping

Rating:  
potential

Recommendations:

This track is close to the road at one end and is vulnerable to dumping. This needs to be monitored.

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**Plate 17: stable near Chelsham church from W**

Site no: CH36	Site name: Chelsham church, stable
NGR: TQ 3892 5906	Site type: stable
Find type: n/a	Date: post-medieval
Parish: Chelsham & Farleigh CP	District: Tandridge
County: Surrey	Country: England
OS 1:10,000 sheet number: TQ35NE	Geology: Clay with flints
Height AOD: 190m in metres	Area in sq. metres: 30 (approximate)
Statutory listing: none	Other: Green Belt
County SMR number: none	
Air photos: SCC 1971 run 39 0057-58	
Land use on site: built up	
Land use surrounding site: built up & scrub woodland	
Relationships: on east side of track leading to church by lych gate	

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Present status/site description:

A small stable of flint and brick, about 6m by 3m, with a plain clay tile roof. The main walls are flint with brick quoins at corners and around central entrance. Inside are two wooden stalls at the south end. Small weatherboarded gablet over entrance.

This building is probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, made to accommodate the horses of those riding long distances to this isolated church. As it can only contain two horses it was probably built specifically for the convenience of a particular local gentry family. It is unclear if this building is shown on any of the older OS maps, but this is probably because of its small scale. The building is of interest as it clearly demonstrates the isolation of this particular church to its community.

Documentary sources:

OS 6" maps sheet XX (1871) and sheet XX.SE (1897, 1914, 1934 eds).

Management:

Condition/survival: moderate

Stability: moderate

Vulnerability: moderate

Damage:

By:  
Neglect

Rating:  
low

Recommendations:

This curious little building should be preserved for its group value with the church.

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