



ENGLEFIELD GREEN VILLAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

HISTORY SECTION

December 2022

Reg 16 (of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations 2012)

Consultation Document



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1. Introduction

The earliest surviving reference to Englefield Green as 'Hingefeldæ' dates back to a charter of 967 which lists 20 hides at Egham with Englefield (Egeham cum Hingefeldæ) as part of the lands of Chertsey Abbey. It is thought the name was derived from a Saxon* forest clearing known as 'Inga's open space'. However, as part of the manor of Egham it did not have a separate mention in the Domesday Book a century later. The charter, whose authenticity has been challenged, claims to be a confirmation by King Edgar of privileges and land previously given to Chertsey Abbey. From the 18th Century the name Englefield Green gradually replaced its older form Ingfield Heath. Englefield Green was part of the Parish of Egham until 1930.

*It has been suggested that Ingfield is derived from the Vikings and not the Saxons.

ING is Viking for folk or people. Many town names ending in ING reflect the Viking invasions around coasts up rivers e.g. Reading, Goring, Sonning on the Thames. The word Viking breaks down into Vik = harbour, fjord, inlet and ING = folk, people of the fjords.

ING in Englefield (Green) = field of the people. Therefore, it is likely that the Danes came up river, fighting all the way, defeated the local Saxons (Egham = Ecga's ham (ham is Saxon for village) and saw this hill top as a good defensible area and took it over. They left Egham to carry on by itself. Vikings were notorious for their brutality during a battle but generally settled down to live and intermix with the local population, once they had raided and gained whatever they required.

Englefield Green grew from a hamlet in Egham in the 19th century, when much of it was sold off from the Great Park in the Crown Estate and is mostly residential. It is also home to Royal Holloway, University of London. Proximity to Windsor (and the Royal Court) and the facility of a good road encouraged the gentry to build homes north of the Green, and some of the larger properties at one time had grazing rights for sheep and cattle on the green.

In 1814 an Enclosure Act brought the remaining common lands of the area into private ownership. The green, however, was exempted for the benefit of the wealthy families who had residences around it. Englefield Green would have looked very different today, had it not been for this decision. Its open character was, however, preserved and it is this which gives it a distinctive charm today. It is Crown property, leased to the Council and is supervised by the Englefield Green Committee which consists of local Ward Members and residents' representatives.

The village developed around its famous Green and was a fairly small settlement until the arrival of the railways. After that it became a favourite spot for early commuters working in London, mainly bankers and stockbrokers, leading to the creation of many quite large houses set in well-kept and often extensive grounds.

As well as private residences, a number of institutional buildings were erected in Englefield Green in the course of the 19th century. Included among them were Englefield Green National School which was inaugurated in 1827 (latterly St Jude's School), St Jude's Church built in 1858 and dedicated on 5 July 1859, the Royal Indian Engineering College (opened in 1871 for the training of candidates for the Government service in India in the engineering, telegraphic and

forestry services), the cottage hospital opened in 1880 and Royal Holloway College which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1886.

The Green was the focal point for development with many distinguished mansions while the village remained separate growing in the area of the large sandpit which was worked from the early 19th century. The greatest expansion occurred after the construction of Royal Holloway College which has since 1886 exerted an enormous influence within the village.

The village is surrounded by the **Green Belt** which includes the wooded slopes of Cooper's Hill, some 300 acres, which was gifted to the **National Trust** (Runnymede Park) in 1963 and the **Crown Estate** (Windsor Great Park). Within the National Trust area is an acre of land gifted to the United States of America for a memorial to commemorate the life of President John F Kennedy (1917-63). Some of the National Trust land, being adjacent to the River Thames, lies within a flood plain.

Land owned by The Crown Estate (TCE)



This map helps to appreciate the overall size and extent of Englefield Green which to the North extends down to banks of the River Thames and along the A308, to the South down to where Bakeham Lane meets Callow Hill, to the East just beyond Tite Hill where Cooper's Hill Lane meets the Egham By-pass and finally to the West into Savill Gardens and the Crown Estate.

It is interesting to note that Egham Race Course (1774-1884) was situated on the banks of the Thames in Runnymede and extended into Englefield Green with the starting place in Long Meadow. It was an open course which unfortunately suffered from rowdiness and pickpockets and so in 1884 racing transferred to the enclosed course at Kempton Park.

Today, within the village, there are some **55 nationally listed assets** and **14 locally listed heritage assets**. These are listed at Appendices I and III.

A couple of significant examples are as follows:

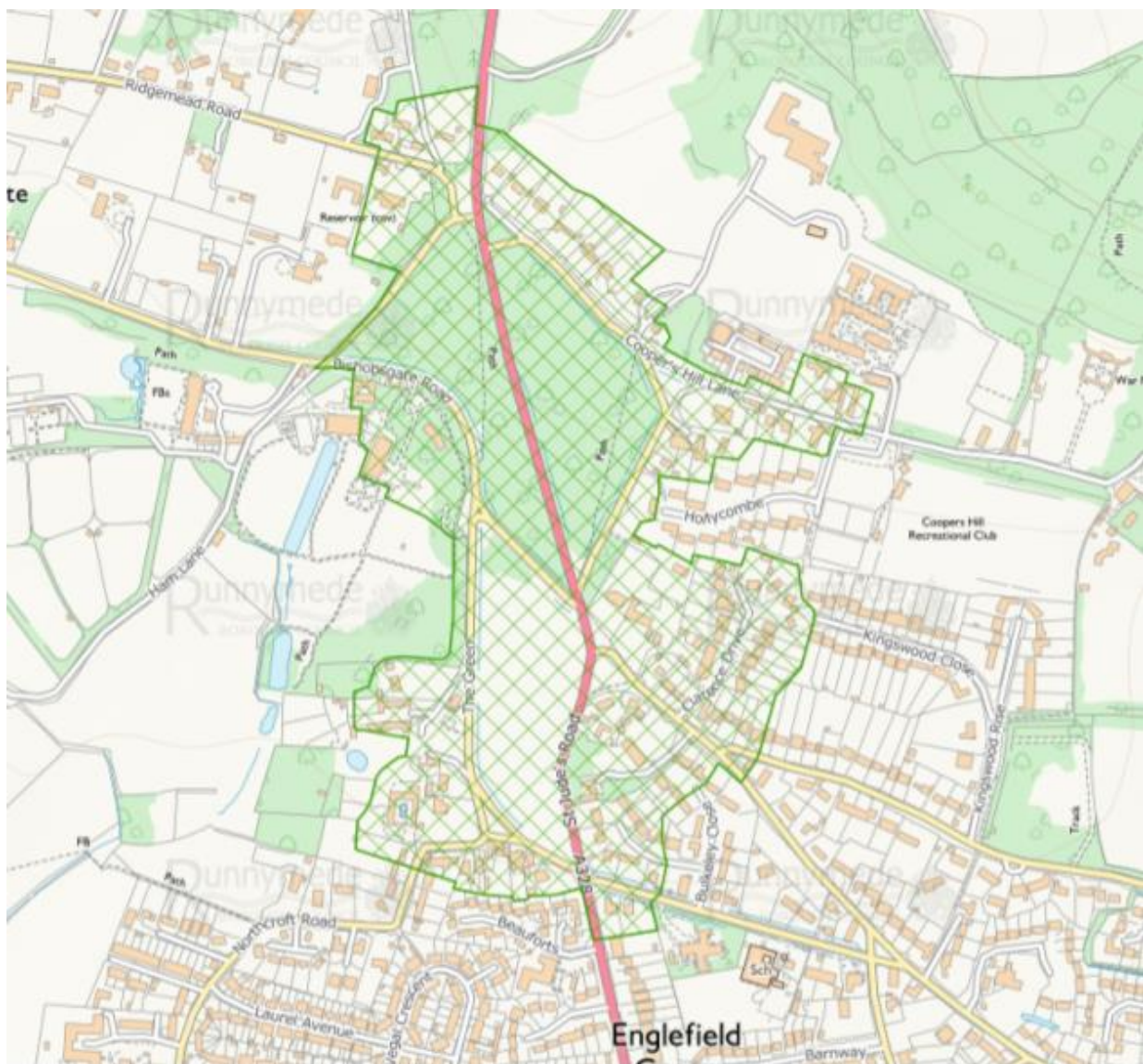
- i) **Castle Hill house** was built between 1758 and 1763, in the new "Gothic" style for **Sir John Elwell, M.P.** who died in 1778. It was then called "Elvill's". Frederic Turner, in his book on the history of Egham described the style as "embattled" which probably explains why its name was later changed to "Castle Hill". The house had various owners until the 1990s when it was purchased, enlarged and refurbished (retaining its "embattled" style) by the **Ugland Marine Insurance Company**. **It is now owned by a foreign Royal family**. The grounds have been reduced to 33 acres, but the house is still the most beautiful in Englefield Green.
- ii) **Crown House**, which is located on the western side of the Green, is a large Queen Anne house-built c.1710. It was originally part of the Crown Estate until 1920 when it was converted into a working farm. It is one of the 14 locally listed heritage assets. It was originally part of Crown Farm which extended to ten acres. (Elizabeth Taylor stayed there with her fourth husband Eddie Fisher in 1959 while she was filming at nearby Shepperton Studios).

The following diagram shows the development over time of the locally listed heritage sites:



There is also an **Englefield Green Conservation Area** (designated on 24 February 1970, extended in August 1978.) The original Conservation area only included buildings and land immediately adjoining the principal open area of Englefield Green, because it was considered that this portion of the green with the properties immediately fronting on to it had the greatest visual impact. The extension, which was to the northern side of the existing area takes in the wooded part of the Green with its surrounding development of mainly Victorian and turn of the century housing, some of which has considerable character. It was considered that the designation of the extended area would also assist the retention of local character in the approach to the then Shoreditch Teachers' Training College (originally the Royal Indian Engineering College later to become Brunel University) and the important public access to the Cooper's Hill and Runnymede Memorials and vistas.

Englefield Green Conservation Area:



Finally, there is an **Arboretum**, which belongs to Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL), situated between Middle Hill, St Cuthbert's Close and Chestnut Drive and is designated as a **recommended local green space** by Runnymede Borough Council.

2. Englefield Green development from 1750 to today

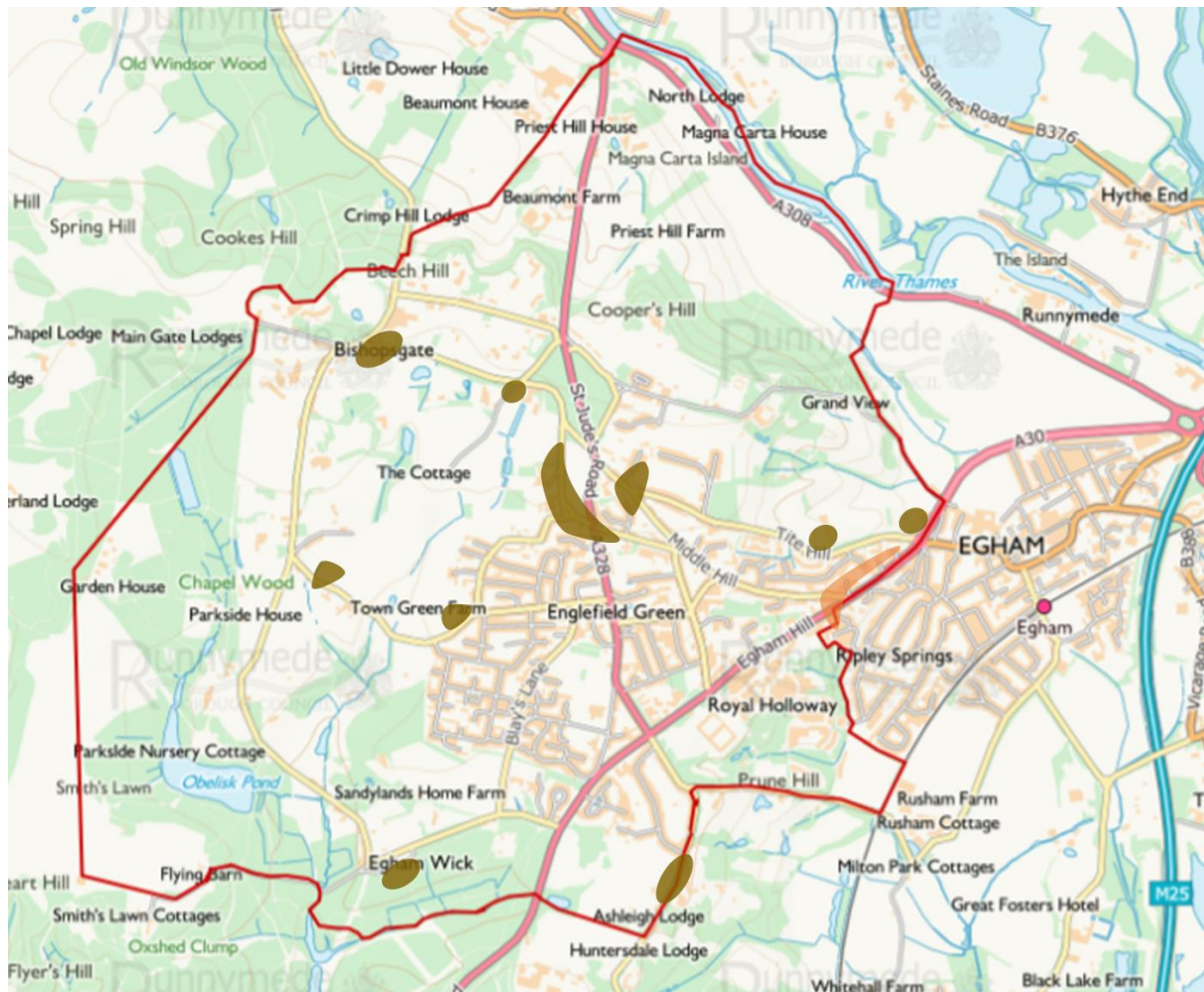
The following maps illustrate the approximate development of Englefield Green through the ages.

The shaded areas indicate general areas of development that range from individual farms or grand houses/ buildings to urban areas via groups of cottages or terraced buildings.

The maps are intended as an approximate guide only, and, mainly due to the nature and limited availability of the older maps, are intended to portray the trend rather than accurately reflect the exact position of development.

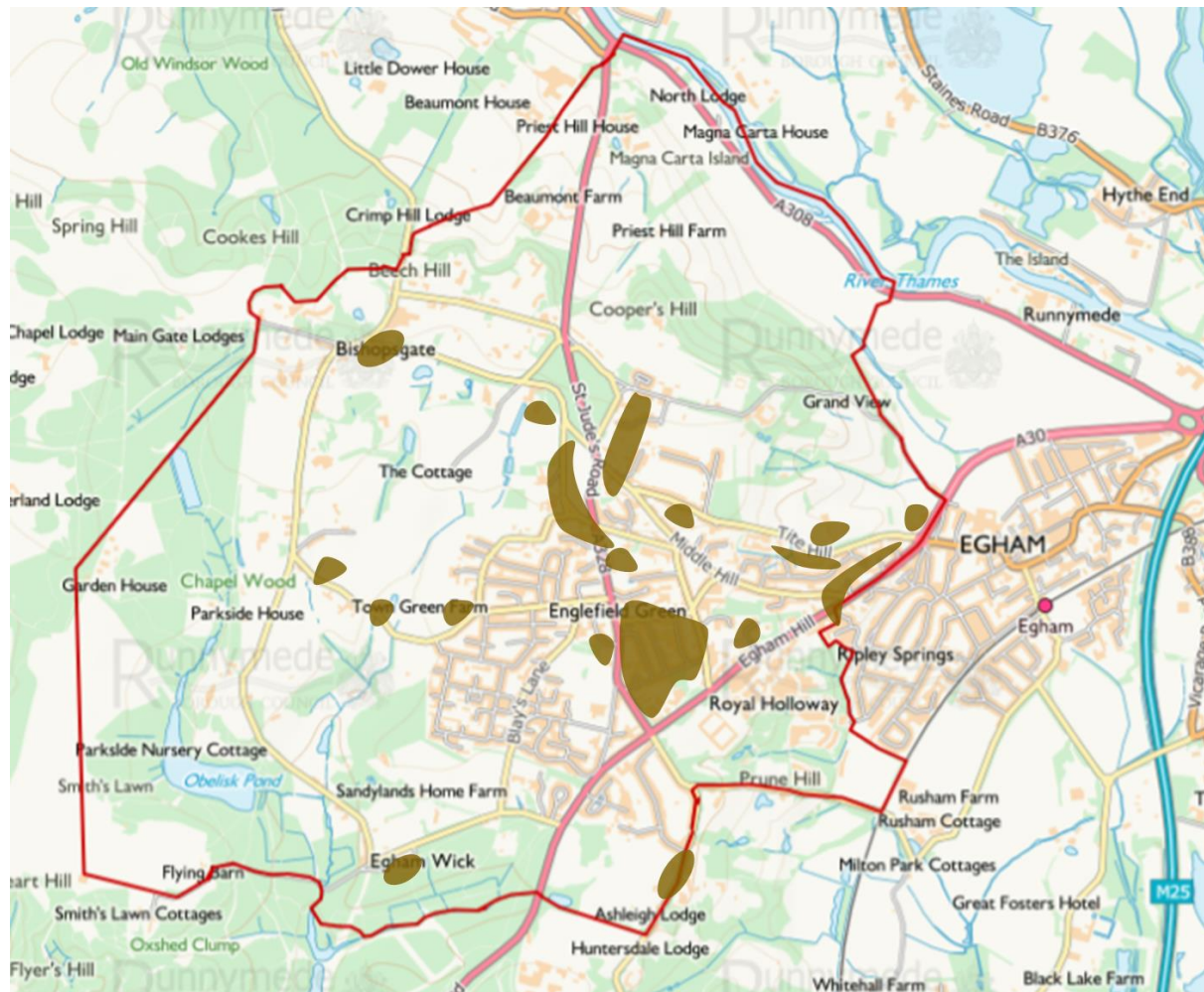
In the 1750s the main habitation was either groups of workman's cottages, farm houses and buildings and 'grand' houses.

Englefield Green Circa 1750



By the 1870's whilst further 'grand' house development took place around the Green, the most significant area of new development was in what is now considered to be the centre of Englefield Green, in the square edged by St. Jude's Road, Victoria Street, Harvest Road and South Road.

Englefield Green Circa 1870



By 1900, the Victorian building boom was substantially over, with further development in the St Jude's Road/South Street area, but also strip development of semi-detached, terraced, and bungalow development down Bond Street and Blays Lane.

Englefield Green Circa 1900



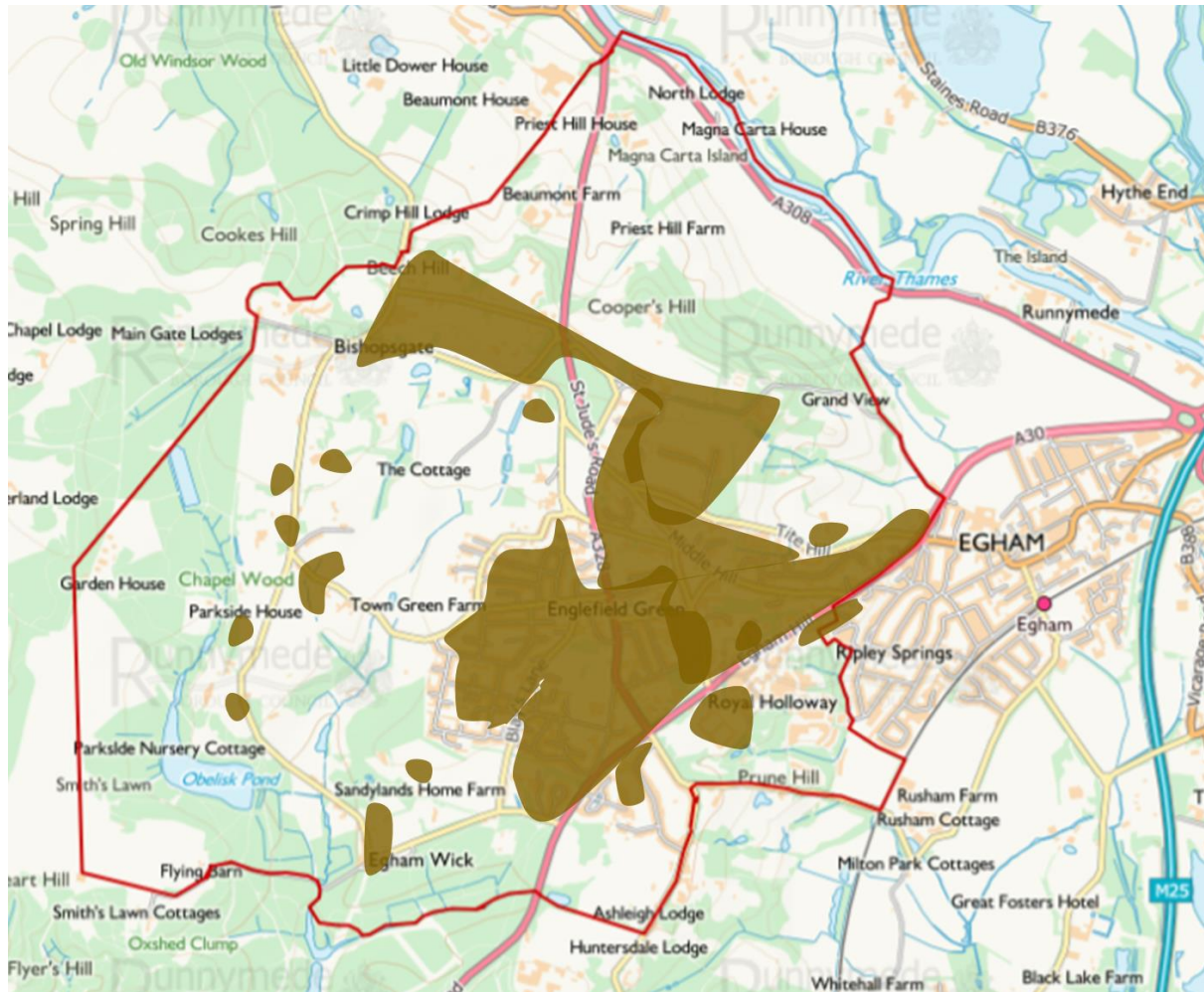
The next major expansion came in the 1930s to 1950s, with further detached development near the Green, and a significant development of terraced, semi-detached and flats occurring in the 'Forest Estate' in two phases.

Englefield Green Circa 1950



Lastly, the Corby Drive development, further expansion of Royal Holloway (both academic buildings and student accommodation), and significant large house development at Cooper's Hill/Bishopsgate Road and Ridgemean Road, and general infill work lead to the urban area shown on the 2020 map (note; this map shows development regardless of whether it is in the green belt or not, and therefore represents a truer picture of the current position than maps that show the whole green belt as a non-urban area).

Englefield Green 2020



John Rocque's map of 1767 and Ordnance Survey maps as at 1868, 1896, 1912 and 1934 are included at Appendix IV which further document the development of Englefield Green.

3. History of commercial area in Englefield Green

There are two main roads which form the Victorian centre (St Jude's Road and Victoria Street). Fortunately, St Jude's Road remains fairly unscathed in terms of buildings and shops as although shops have changed hands and some expanded into the adjoining shop, or in some cases contracted, the actual buildings and number of outlets remains much the same. What has changed is the variety of shops that used to be available and today the presence of estate agents.



The biggest change seems to have occurred in Victoria Street where a number of former shops, particularly on the Armstrong Gun side, have now either reverted to residential or been demolished to make way for houses, new flats, new offices and car parking.

A number of shops remain on the other side of the street but many have been refurbished, occupied by companies and used as offices as opposed to high street retail.

These two roads form the main commercial area in Englefield Green. There have been many changes over the years but perhaps the most significant has been the change in shopping habits. Prior to the advent of supermarkets, with the exception of large items such as furniture and carpets, everything was available from local shops. Although supermarkets no doubt accelerated the change in shopping habits it was more the growth of the use of the motor car in the 1960's which brought about the change. The number of shops in Englefield Green were at their peak in the 1950's with the decline beginning in the 1960's. For the purposes of this exercise the shops in Ashwood Road, Bond Street and Harvest Road are also included.

The commercial offering currently consists of the following:

Table 1: Commercial Property currently located in Englefield Green

Commercial Property	Number
Public Houses (inc 3 gastro pubs)	8
Convenience stores*	4
Hairdressers	4
Estate Agents	3
Restaurants	3
Beauty Salons	2
Bakery/Sandwich shop	2
Funeral Directors	2
Wine Merchants	2
Builders	1
Butchers	1
Carpets & Flooring	1
Chemist	1
Dancewear & school uniforms	1
Florist	1
Garage	1
Pizza House	1
Pottery Painting/Gift shop	1

**The four convenience style stores offer the following services previously provided by individual shops i.e. Grocer, Greengrocer, Newsagent, Tobacconist and Off-licence.*

It is perhaps worth mentioning that not included in the above is Savill Gardens which, aside from the gardens themselves, has a couple of eating facilities. At one end of The Savill Building there is the Garden Kitchen, a restaurant run by Benugo's. At the other end of the building, there is The Gallery Café where there are loose leaf teas or freshly ground coffee, plus a selection of homemade pastries, cakes and biscuits in a quieter location. In between a large number of high-end merchandise is offered for sale.

The following is a long list of shops/services that have been, some very recently, located in Englefield Green:

Table 2: Commercial Property previously located in Englefield Green

Shop/Service
Bank
Bookmakers
Bookshop
Burger Bar
Chinese Restaurant
Conservatory Supply & Fitters
Corn & Coal Merchants
Cycle Shop
Dress Hire Shop
Dry Cleaner
Electrical Shop
Fish & Chip Shop
Fishmongers
Haberdashery
Ironmongers
Ladies Wear Shop
Lampshade Shop
Laundrette
Locksmith
Menswear Shop
Opticians
Pet Food Supplies
Post Office
Rifle Range
Sewing Machine Repairs
Shoe Shop
Shoe Repairs
Stonemason
Sweet Shop
Swimwear Shop
Tailor
Tile Shop
Vape (e-cigarette) shop
Video Shop
Wedding Dress Shop
Wool Shop

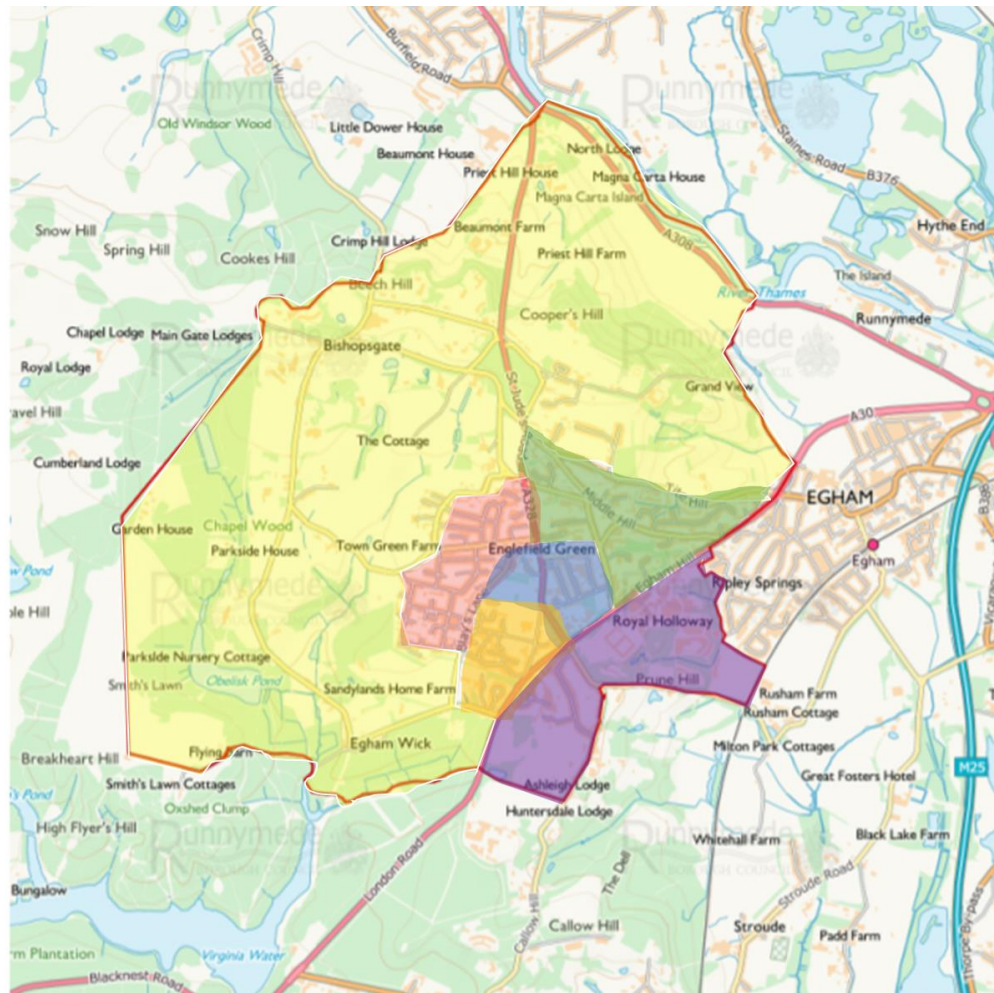
Whilst the absence of some of the above is a reflection of the sign of the times the lack of such services as provided by a Bank, Post Office, Dry Cleaners, Ironmongers (DIY & hardware store) and Opticians is a source of concern for the residents of Englefield Green.

4. Chief Architectural Features

From an architectural features point of view Englefield Green can be broadly broken down into the following six areas:

- I. North + Wick Lane/Road
- II. South
- III. East
- IV. West
- V. South West
- VI. Area south of the A30

Chief Architectural Features – Map showing the 6 Areas



Key

 North and Wick Lane Road	 South
 West	 South West
 East	 South of A30

I. North + Wick Lane/Road

Principally the immediate area surrounding the Green and Coopers Hill, Kingswood including the Conservation Area. This area is a mix of **Edwardian, Victorian and recent high quality modern built in Regency style.**

In more recent times there have been a number of significant developments in the Coopers Hill area most notably at the site of the former Royal Indian Engineering College. After the College moved out the buildings were sold in 1911 to Baron and Baroness Cheylesmore for use as a family home. The estate was used by London County Council from 1938 until 1951 and it was where the statue of Eros was taken from Piccadilly Circus and kept under wraps during WW2. It was used as a teacher training college then part of Brunel University until it was sold to developers in 2007. The main building on the estate has been converted into about 120 luxury retirement apartments.

Wick Lane and Wick Road which border the Crown Estate also have a number of substantial properties. There are also interesting buildings such as The Bailiwick in Wick Lane which was formerly a house and a shop (1877) which replaced the original bungalow (1790's). In 1956 Marilyn Monroe and Arthur Miller spent an extended honeymoon at Parkside House, Wick Lane. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet and dramatist, rented a cottage in Wick Lane in the summer of 1815 when he wrote 'Alastor' in the glades of Windsor Great Park. The Sun Inn a former pub (1866), which in the 1890's was said to have been frequented chiefly by 'respectable working class', was recently closed.

II. South

Including the old Sandpit area (bounded by Harvest Road, St Jude's Road, Victoria Street and South Road) and St Jude's Church and Cemetery this area is **mainly Victorian.**

The vast expanse of Englefield Green was punctuated by a **large sandpit** approximately one quarter of a mile from the London Road. With the extraction of sand and employment it provided, a small community began to congregate around the workings. In 1817 the Egham Enclosures Act protected the Green from encroachment by the "poor" but the sandpit was allotted to them in the award. Enclosure forced the development of the village to occur away from the Green towards the sandpit. The trend was reinforced after 1886 with the completion of Royal Holloway College nearby. A number of workers' cottages had been built, particularly in Albert Road, to house the labourers.

The extraction of sand began at the Harvest Road end and progressed west towards St Jude's Road. As the workers progressed small strips and blocks of land were taken by them for building small dwellings. At this time the first Victorian terraces were beginning to appear to replace the small cottages.

Harvest Road was well established by 1869 but the gardens of the houses were to the front. A new terrace was built close to the road in the 1890's. Victoria Road was renamed Armstrong Road in 1906 after the principal owner of property in the Sandpits area, Thomas Armstrong.

The church of St Jude was built in 1859 by the architect Edward Buckton Lamb, who had a reputation for unusual designs. Lamb also designed the pair of extraordinary looking funerary buildings. They were built for the Somerset family who owned a property called Heath Lodge near the Bishopsgate entrance to Windsor Great Park. The mausolea stand at right angles to each other, one constructed in Portland stone the other in Bath Stone, both with red brickwork and purplish-blue fish-scale roof tiles.

Cemetery records show that five members of the Somerset family are buried where the mausolea are situated including Colonel Poulett George Henry Somerset, a British soldier who was a veteran of the Crimean War and Member of Parliament for Monmouthshire between 1859 and 1871. It is believed that it was the loss of his eldest child Cecily in 1862 that prompted the construction of the mausoleum. Cecily passed away in Gibraltar at the age of 10 years while her father was commanding a battalion of the British Army posted in Gibraltar and Malta.

III. East

Excludes the Sandpit area but includes St Jude's Road, Willow Walk, St Jude's Close, Beauforts, Middle Hill and Tite Hill. The area includes a number of large significant properties as well as a number of listed buildings in Middle Hill (15) and Harvest Road (2) and is a **mix of Victorian, Interwar, Post-war and later 20th century**.

Recently 71 Harvest Road, formerly the home of Philippa Mickethwaite, the Countess of Limerick (d 2009) has been demolished to make way for a total of four houses spanning Middle Hill and Harvest Road. They have been built to a very good quality and are a good example of what can be achieved to maintain architectural standards.

The Lodge Hotel in St Jude's Close is approximately 200 years old and is a typical example of the many houses built in Englefield Green for the gentry. The Hotel had 26 rooms and was host in 1948 to the Manchester United football team who stayed there before the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley when they beat Blackpool 4-2.

What is now Willow Walk was originally part of 'The Willows' property in St Jude's Road, as shown on the early maps, owned by Sidney Edward Hodge, a builder. The land also extended into what is now known as Barnway. Willow Cottage (now Number 20) was the first house to be built in Willow Walk. Construction started in 1936 and was completed in 1938. Mr Hodge built the road and the roundabout with Willow Cottage at the far end at the head of the roundabout. His intention was to build houses

in the rest of Willow Walk. No 1 was the second house to be built, followed by 2,3, and 4. The remaining houses in Willow Walk were built post war in the early 1950's.

IV. West

The Bond Street area, largely Council owned including the Forest Estate. Bond Street is Victorian but the Forest Estate area consists of some Interwar but **mainly Post-war** properties with some recent developments in Torin Court.

Bond Street appears to be a typical Victorian Road but its age and development pre-date the 19th century. Bond Street, formerly known as Town Green Lane, began with small parcels of land being taken by 'squatters' who, in the true 18th century meaning, simply marked out portions of the 'waste' on which to build small cottages. One of these squatters, John Bond, became sufficiently well known to have Town Green Lane re-named after him. Willson Road, Laurel Avenue and Vegal Crescent were developed in the 1920's.

With the end of the Second World War came a dire housing shortage which affected Englefield Green in the same way as other villages in the country. Larchwood Drive was constructed between 1946 and 1947 and became one of the principal streets of the 'Forest Estate'. As a temporary measure to ease the housing shortage after the Second World War, prefabricated houses or 'prefabs' were built on land near Elmbank Avenue where only a few brick houses had been completed. The prefabs were occupied until 1967 when they were demolished to make way for permanent houses in a much extended Elmbank Avenue. Cherrywood Avenue was built at the same time as were many of the spur roads. A large proportion of these properties are council owned.

Schroeder Court off Northcroft Road was the site of the former Egham Isolation Hospital (1910). The hospital block has been incorporated into the new development of 89 units, mainly flats.

Large areas were originally developed as allotments – 22 acres west of Bagshot Road sometime after 1870 and a 7 acres plot to the west of Blays Lane in 1914, later used as part of the Forest Estate.

V. South West

Including the Larksfield area off Bagshot Road, St Cuthbert's and St Jude's schools - **late 20th century**

22 acres of land to the west of Bagshot Road were provided for rented allotments at some time after 1870. The allotment movement reached its peak during and after the Great War (1914-1918). The number of plots in cultivation steadily declined in the inter-war years. The Dig for Victory campaign in the Second World War renewed interest in allotments as a source of food, but in the post-war era with the end of rationing and readily available food supplies the allotment movement continued to

decline. The soaring value of potential development land led local authorities to allow the use of allotments for building. The Bagshot Road site has been steadily eroded. St Cuthbert's Roman Catholic School in Bagshot Road was built in 1963 around the same time as residential development of Larksfield and Thornycroft. St Jude's school in Bagshot Road was built in 1967.

VI. Area south of the A30

Including Bakeham Lane, Pinehurst, Simon's Walk and Robert's Walk. This area includes Bakeham House and the Grade 1 listed Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL). **A mix of significant Victorian properties, Interwar, Post war and the occasional modern property.**

Bakeham House is situated in its own parkland of 53 acres. (It was once owned by Sir Michael Sobell who made a fortune as a pioneer in electronics through his Radio & Allied Industries Ltd, a manufacturer of radio receivers that grew to become one of Britain's largest and most successful manufacturers of television sets. In 1961 Sobell's company merged with The General Electric Company plc (GEC)). Bakeham House was built in 1868 and has a pair of large ornamented wrought iron gates that were originally shown at the Paris Exhibition in 1873.

Interestingly Stanley Robert Mullard lived nearby in Pantiles in Roberts Way. Whilst in charge of a special valve laboratory at Imperial College, London, by 1919 Mullard led the manufacture of silica-type power transmitting valves. By demonstrating that reliable valves could be made cheaply Stanley Mullard helped materially to lay the foundations of the British radio industry.

So, we have had both early pioneers of radio and television at various times living within close proximity of one another in Englefield Green.

Commanding the south side of the A30 at the top of Egham Hill is what is now known as Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL) originally Royal Holloway College. The Grade 1 listed building is a splendid example of Victorian extravagance. The design is based on the 16th century chateau at Chambord in the Loire Valley. With part of the fortune he made from his patent medicine business Thomas Holloway gave both the sanatorium at Virginia Water and the college as a 'gift to the nation'.

It is worth remembering that in this area Englefield Green extends all the way down Bakeham Lane until it meets Callow Hill at Ashleigh Lodge.

5. Englefield Green Archaeology

Initial research carried out, via the internet, identified the following:

Castle Hill

Evaluation by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) in 1996/97, for Castle Hill Estate, in advance of the construction of new leisure facilities revealed no features or finds of archaeological interest, although the site had been disturbed to some extent previously.

Lime Lodge

Evaluation by JMHS in 2010. Modern boundary and garden features were recorded and a single, possibly Neolithic, piece of flint was recovered, but no archaeological features pre-dating the 19th century.

Land at Wick Green

Evaluation by ASE in 2015 recorded a large ditch, probably a post-medieval field boundary, in the south on the site, while a series of shallow gullies in the north of the site were interpreted as plantings rows or irrigation channels. One was dated as 18th to mid-19th century, with a small assemblage of finds of the same date range recovered from the topsoil.

The Chapel, Former Brunel University Campus

Evaluation by AOC Archaeology in 2020. The report consulted all appropriate available sources including the Surrey Environment Record in order to produce a comprehensive overview of the site and surrounding area in order to identify whether any buried heritage assets will be impacted upon by the proposal for the constructions of a 4-storey detached building following the demolition of the existing chapel. The report concluded that the site has a low archaeological potential as evidenced by previous archaeological evaluation in the vicinity of the site did not reveal any significant archaeological features. No further work would therefore be required in relation to buried archaeological deposits.

Savill Court, Wick Lane

Former Savill Court Hotel. Proposals to upgrade and expand the facilities at the hotel. Report by Richard K Morriss Associates 2016.

“The proposals will necessarily result in major excavation in order to create the basement spaces. Very little is known about the archaeology of the area and there are very few entries relating to archaeological features or finds in or adjacent to the hotel site in the Surrey HER. A single neo-lithic lint was found at Lime Lodge in Englefield Green (SMR 19021). The site is not within one of the LPA’s ‘Areas of High Archaeological Potential’.

The available evidence suggests that the area around the present building has been open space – either fields or gardens – since at least the 18th century and, probably, since the medieval period and before. The area has also been subject to considerable disturbance and landscaping, especially since the end of the 19th century.

The only known feature of note within the proposed excavations will be the line of Ham Lane – and that is likely to have been erased when the house was extended in 1912. Overall the archaeological potential is considered to be low but, because of the quality and areas of the necessary excavations, it is recommended that an appropriate archaeological watching brief on ground works be undertaken following discussions with the county archaeologist”.

Proposed Art Pavilion, off Windsor Road, Runnymede

Report by SCAU October 2016.

Archaeological and Historical Background

5.1 The area of Runnymede and its surroundings are of great historical and archaeological importance with evidence of activity dating back to the Mesolithic period, produced mostly by a series of excavations at Runnymede Bridge which is 2km to the E/SE (Needham 1991) and at nearby Petter’s Sports Field which is 1.9km to the SE (O’Connell 1986). For a general review of their context within the archaeology of the Thames valley see Hayman et al 2012, especially chapter 1. Mesolithic activity at Runnymede Bridge, principally of Late Mesolithic date, forms part of a pattern of TEXT3_Runnymede Public Art Pavilion Heritage Statement_141016.doc 4 significant riverside discoveries that has been developing in recent years (e.g. Poulton 2013, 181).

Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP)

6.3 The site does not lie within an AHAP and there are no areas of Areas of High Archaeological Potential within the 1km search area. An AHAP is an area designation by the local Borough or District, generally on the advice of the County Archaeological Officer. It is an area of land where it is highly likely that archaeological finds or features will survive, based on the known archaeology of the area, generally within the immediate or close proximity.

Egham Museum provided the contact details of the archaeologist for the Historical Society for the area. The archaeologist was asked whether, other than the above, a report on archaeology in Englefield Green had ever been produced, whether there was anything in addition to the above, and what other avenues should be explored. The archaeologist reported that no-one had carried out an archaeological plot of anything found in the Englefield Green. The archaeologist also looked back through the Historical Society newsletters in case there were any other fragments of information but sadly that revealed nothing for Englefield Green. Dorothy Davis's book *Virginia Water - Neighbour to Windsor Great Park*, that has some history of the border between VW & Englefield Green, didn’t reveal much apart from mentioning the Roman Road to Silchester.

The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540, whilst very interesting and informative with a number of references to Runnymede has no specific references to Englefield Green.

Surrey Heritage Environment Records (HER) carried out a search for the area. Their search extended 150 metres outside the Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area to capture records that are located immediately adjacent to the area as they may also be relevant to the assessment.

The results have been split into a number of separate reports for ease of reference. PDF maps showing the Surrey HER data for the area are attached, along with ones for the following archaeology and conservation constraint areas:

- **HER database entries (Monuments, Find Spots, Buildings, Park and Garden, Negative Evidence).** The field "MonUID" related to the HER index number on the master database. Many sites appear more than once, for every unique period, monument type and evidence form listed (data is stored in this way to allow searches for types of site, finds by period, etc.).
- **Archaeological Interventions (Events).** This layer includes information about archaeological "events" such as development control work, watching briefs, environmental sampling and other forms of excavation (research, local societies etc.). However, this is not yet a comprehensive list of all archaeological activity that has taken place in the county and therefore HER database entries may contain information regarding "events" not yet listed here.
- **Listed Buildings.** Results are included containing data from the National Heritage List for England as administered by Historic England (as **Designated Listed Buildings**). Listed Buildings information is also administered by local authorities, who may hold more recent details than provided here.
- **Registered Park/Garden of Special Historic Interest.** The search area contains the following Registered Park/Gardens:
 - Kennedy Memorial Landscape;
 - The Royal Estate, Windsor;
 - Cumberland Lodge;
 - Savill Garden and Valley Gardens;
 - Virginia Water (Including Fort Belvedere and the Clockcase);
 - Windsor Great Park.

Any queries regarding these sites and possible implications should be discussed with the Historic England Inspector, contactable via the HE South-East office on 01483 252000.

- **Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP).**

The search area contains the AHAPs of:

- Possible Roman building and medieval farmstead, Bakeham House, Egham – **Ref RU019**
- Earthwork boundary, Windsor Great Park, Egham – **Ref RU020**
- Medieval causeway and possible route of London - Silchester Roman Road – **Ref RU021**

- Egham Historic Core and Petter's Sports field multi-period site – **Ref RU024**
- Pond Bay, Royal Holloway College, Egham – **Ref RU033**
- Egham Park Pale – **Ref RU046**

These areas are designated by Surrey County Council due to their national and local importance. They were revised and updated in a review project completed in 2017. These areas should be considered as indicative and archaeological implications of development may extend beyond their boundaries. Any queries regarding these areas and the possible implications should be discussed with the Archaeological Development Control Officers at SCC.

- **Conservation Area.** The search area contains the Englefield Green Conservation Area. This is designated by Runnymede Borough Council.
- **Roman Road.** The search area contains the probable route of the London to Silchester Roman Road. Any queries regarding this data, should be referred to Nick Truckle, SCC Archaeological Development Control Officer for Runnymede on Nicholas.truckle@surreycc.gov.uk.
- **Historic Landscape.** Data from Surrey's Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) survey for the area is provided. Further details of this survey are available online via the Surrey County Council website interactive map at: <https://www.surreycc.gov.uk/maps/surrey-interactive-map>.

Surrey HER included a map circa 1767 of Surrey by John Rocque and this is also attached.

As far as listed buildings are concerned the list provided by Surrey HER gave rise to a few more queries the outcomes of which are as follows:

The four properties at 20 – 23 Prospect Place, Middle Hill are currently shown as four separate entries by RBC whereas the HER list shows them as one entry.

Ridgemead East, North and West Lodge are shown as three separate entries by RBC whereas the HER list shows them as one entry.

12 and 13 Middle Hill are shown as two separate entries by RBC whereas the HER list shows them as one entry

HER have confirmed that each of the above should be shown as one entry.

The other query related to the entry for the two Commemorative Urns at the North End of Runnymede Meadows. It appears that RBC may have included them in their entries for the two Lodges at the North End of Runnymede Meadows.

HER confirmed that the two Commemorative Urns by Sir Edwin Lutyens at the North End of Runnymede Meadows should be treated as one entry and the two lodges as a separate entry.

Finally, the Cumberland Obelisk in Windsor Great Park which is within our area was omitted from the initial list and needs to be included in the updated list which is attached.

This shows that we have a total of 55 listed entries in our area which is now the correct figure. The HER data shows 57 entries but this includes the Kings Arms and La Bonne Franquette both of which are in Egham High Street.

Also, there are 10 buildings classified as Monuments within our area and are included in a new table.

6. Summary

Englefield Green is rich in history which for the purposes of the Neighbourhood Plan has been condensed into a few pages. It is the buildings in the heart of the village (Englefield Green East) which are mainly Victorian as well as those surrounding the Green and in the Cooper's Hill Lane area, some dating back to the 1700's, which are of architectural significance. This is in addition to the Grade 1 listed Royal Holloway University of London (RHUL).

My grateful thanks for assistance from Graham Dennis (author of Englefield Green in Pictures and co-author of The Englefield Green Picture Book) and also to Rosemary Mummery (Egham Museum), neighbours Carole Spurdon, Penny Donegan and Paddy Weymouth, and to Paul Sedgwick and Nick Day of the Crown Estate.



ENGLEFIELD GREEN VILLAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

HISTORY SECTION APPENDICES



Appendix I - Listed Assets (updated 28 December 2022)

No	First Line of Address	Second Line of Address	Third Line of Address	Grade	Building Type	Date
1	Englewick	Barley Mow Road	Englefield Green	II	House	C18
2	The Barley Mow Public House	Barley Mow Road	Englefield Green	II	Public House	Early C19
3	The Coach House	Barley Mow Road	Englefield Green	II	Coach House	C18
4	Bishopsgate Cottage	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	House	Mid C18
5	The Gate House	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	House	C19
6	Castle Hill	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Large Mansion	Late C18/ Early C19
7	Castle Hill Bothy	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Bothy	Early C19
8	Castle Hill Farm Dairy	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Dairy	C19
9	Castle Hill Stable Block	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Stables	Early C19
10	Castle Hill, Entrance Gates	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Entrance Gates	Early C19
11	Milestone At Dell Park Lodge	Bishopsgate Road	Englefield Green	II	Milestone	C19
12	Round Oak	Bishopsgate Road		II	House	C19
13	Orangery in garden of No. 12	Clarence Drive	Englefield Green	II	Orangery	Late C18 or Early C19
14	Commonwealth Air Forces Memorial	Coopers Hill Lane	Englefield Green	II*	War Memorial	1953
15	The Mews	Coopers Hill Road	Englefield Green	II	Country House	Early C19
16	Tower Service Station	Egham By-Pass	Englefield Green	II	Service Station	c1928-1929
17	Royal Holloway College	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	I	College	1879-1887
18	Royal Holloway College Swimming Pool	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	II	Swimming Pool	1893
19	Royal Holloway College, Statue in North Quadrangle	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	II	Statue	1887
20	Royal Holloway College, Statue in South Quadrangle	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	II	Statue	c1887
21	Royal Holloway College, Entrance Gates and Lodge	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	II	Gates & Lodge	c1880

Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Plan

	First Line of Address	Second Line of Address	Third Line of Address	Grade	Building Type	Date
22	Sutherland House	Egham Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	c1810
23	No.48	Harvest Road	Englefield Green	II	House	C18
24	No.49	Harvest Road	Englefield Green	II	House	C18
25	Dalkeith House	London Road	Englefield Green	II	House	C19
26	12 & 13	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	Cottage pair	C18 or earlier
27	20,21,22 & 23 Prospect Place	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	Terrace	Late C18
28	Bulkeley Cottage (in St Jude's Road)	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	C18
29	Bulkeley House	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	Late C18
30	Bulkeley House, Ice House (Now in Grounds Of 4 Oaktree Drive)	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	Ice House	Early C19
31	Clarence Cottage	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	Late C18
32	Clarence Lodge	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	Early C19
33	Coach House (inc. gate piers and wall round courtyard)	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	Coach House	C18
34	Englefield Green House	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II*	Large House	C18 or earlier
35	Englefield Lodge	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	c1830
36	The Old House	Middle Hill	Englefield Green	II	Large House	C18
37	St John's College Beaumont	Priest Hill	Englefield Green	II	Prep School	1880
38	Ridgemead - North Lodge, West Lodge and East Lodge (incs attached walls)	Ridgemead Road (North Side)	Englefield Green	II	Lodges & Walls	c1938
39	Ridgemead	Ridgemead Road (off)	Englefield Green	II	Country House	1938
40	Ridgemead – Garden Features	Ridgemead Road (off)	Englefield Green	II	Garden features	c1938
41	St Jude's Church	St Jude's Road	Englefield Green	II*	Church	1859
42	Pair of Mausolea	St Jude's Road	Englefield Green	II*	Mausolea	c1860
43	The Lodge Hotel	St Jude's Road	Englefield Green	II	Hotel now flats	C19
44	Lime Lodge	Tite Hill	Englefield Green	II	House	Early C18
45	Runnymede Park*	Tite Hill (north side)	Englefield Green	I	Mansion	c1789-1792
46	Milestone	Tite Hill (west side)	Englefield Green	II	Milestone	C18

	First Line of address	Second Line of address	Third Line of address	Grade	Building Type	Date
47	Methodist Church	Victoria Street	Englefield Green	II	Church	c1900
48	Cumberland Obelisk	Windsor Great Park	Englefield Green	II	Tapered square column	1765
49	Shelley's Cottage	Wick Lane	Englefield Green	II	Cottage	c1800
50	2 Lodges at North End of Runnymede Meadows	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Lodges	c1930-1932
51	2 Commemorative Urns at North End of Runnymede Meadows	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Urns	1929
52	Boat House North End of Runnymede Meadows	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Boat House	Mid C19
53	Boat House at North End of Runnymede Meadows	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Boat House	Mid C19
54	Kennedy Memorial**	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Memorial	1965
55	Magna Carta Monument	Windsor Road	Englefield Green	II	Monument	1957

*Also registered on the list of Historic Parks & Gardens.

**On 18 August 2020 the wider landscape around the Kennedy Memorial was registered at Grade II, under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by Historic England, for its special historic interest.

7. Appendix II - Monuments - buildings (updated 28 December 2022)

No.	First Line of Address	Second Line of Address	Third Line of Address	Monument Type	Date
1	Langham Cottage	Cooper's Hill Lane	Englefield Green	House	C19
2	Langham Farm	Cooper's Hill Lane	Englefield Green	Farm	C19
3	Runnymede Campus, Brunel University now Audley Retirement Village	Cooper's Hill Lane	Englefield Green	Chapel	C19
				College	C19
				Halls of Residence	C19
4	Crossland's Bungalow (demolished in 2015)	Egham Hill (RHUL)	Englefield Green	Veranda & Bungalow	C19
5	Church of our Lady of the Assumption	Harvest Road	Englefield Green	Church	C20
6	Town Green Farm	Kings Lane	Englefield Green	Farm	C18
7	Dial House (due to be demolished in 2021)	Northcroft Road	Englefield Green	Detached House	C19/20
8	Cow Pond (Fish)	Savill Garden	Englefield Green	Ornamental Fishpond	1607
9	St Jude's Cottage (formerly Egham Cottage Hospital)	St Jude's Road	Englefield Green	Cottage hospital	C19
10	Runnymede Memorial	Boundary of Runnymede House and the field to the west of South Lodge	Englefield Green	Memorial stone	C20



JUNE 2019

- I.1 The historic environment is central to our cultural heritage and sense of identity at both national and local levels. It is a finite and irreplaceable resource, which we have a responsibility to conserve for future generations. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires Council's to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to adopt suitable policies to protect it.
- I.2 The Borough of Runnymede has a long history of activity and settlement and as a result benefits from a rich historic environment. Much of the built heritage within the Borough is statutorily designated with seven Conservation Areas, over 300 listed buildings as well as numerous scheduled ancient monuments and registered parks and gardens. These designated heritage assets include houses, churches, pubs, milestones, walls, archaeological sites and memorials. One such example is the Magna Carta Memorial, commemorating an event of international historic importance and a core part of the Borough's identity.
- I.3 In addition to these nationally designated assets, there are also a wealth of non-designated buildings and structures that are considered to be locally significant and make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the Borough of Runnymede. Within Policy EE8 of the Runnymede 2030 Submission Local Plan, the Council has pledged to develop and maintain an up-to-date list of non-designated heritage assets of local architectural or historic interest.
- I.4 This Local List has been compiled to formally recognise and celebrate these assets of local importance, in a form that is accessible and informative to the local community, developers and planning officers and to ensure that the assets are given due consideration during the planning process. It is intended that the Local List will be used to positively inform future development proposals, sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and raise awareness of the importance and value of local heritage.
- I.5 The Local List identifies these non-designated heritage assets, explaining what is significant about them and how they positively contribute to the distinctive, local historic and architectural character of Runnymede.
- I.6 This List has been produced using best practice guidance from Historic England, including Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7 and Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance.
- CONSULTATION**
- I.7 As part of the production of this Local List, public nominations for buildings and structures for inclusion were sought and over 40 unique nominations were received for consideration from members of the public. This is in addition to buildings and structures identified by the Council and their Consultants preparing the Local List. A draft of the Local List underwent public and stakeholder consultation from 13th May to 23rd June 2019.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN

Name	Reason(s) for Local Value	
Ornate Lamp post	Association: With Herring and Son foundry of Chertsey. Aesthetics: Decorative lamp standard.	
Address	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings	
Bishopsgate Road, Englefield Green, TW20 0LH	Rarity / Local Identity and Distinctiveness: Example of Herring and Son foundry ironworks and prominent position at road junction.	
Type of Asset		
Structure		
Type(s) of Heritage Interest		
Historic, Architectural		

Name	Reason(s) for Local Value	
Crown House	Illustration: Originally part of larger farm. Evidence: could learn more about early farm buildings. Aesthetics: Queen Anne style, Dutch gable, contributes positively to Englefield Green.	
Address	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings	
The Green, Englefield Green, TW20 0YX	Age: Dates to 1710.	
Type of Asset		
Building		
Type(s) of Heritage Interest		
Historic, Architectural		

Name	Reason(s) for Local Value
12-15 Victoria Street	Illustration: Illustrative of typical Victorian retail street.
Address	Aesthetics: Attractive shopfronts.
Englefield Green, TW200QY	Communal: The amenity of local retail facilities in village.
Type of Asset	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings
Building	Integrity: Shop frontages survive relatively unaltered.
Type(s) of Heritage Interest	
Historic, Architectural	



Note: No. 12 Victoria Street is the subject of a consented planning application for alterations to the shop frontage to form a single unit and redevelopment of the residential accommodation to the rear. As the application has already been determined, for the purposes of implementation, the granted consent would not be required to take account of the draft Local List, or the Local List once adopted. However, should the grant of planning permission lapse, if a new planning application came forward, the new adopted Local List would be a material consideration.

Name

Horse Trough

Address

St Jude's Road, at junction with Bishopsgate Road,
Englefield Green, TW20 0LH

Type of Asset

Structure

Type(s) of Heritage Interest

Historic, Architectural

Reason(s) for Local Value

Association: With the manufacturers, George and Annis Bills (Australia) whose troughs were popular in Australia and New Zealand in the 1920s and 1930s.

Illustration / Evidence: The role of horses for transportation in Englefield Green during this period.

Aesthetics: Decorative designed stone trough.

Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings

Rarity: One of four identified George and Annis Bills troughs in England.

Integrity: Unaltered and in original position.



Name

Bishopsgate Evangelical Church

Address

Kings Lane, Englefield Green, TW20 0UE

Type of Asset

Building

Type(s) of Heritage Interest

Historic, Architectural

Reason(s) for Local Value

Association: With Mrs Nicholson, wife of Vicar of Egham, helped establish this and other churches in the area.

Aesthetics: Modest Victorian building.

Communal: Spiritual value to evangelist community as a place of worship.

Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings

Integrity: Good survival of fabric.



Name

Bishopsgate School

Address

Bishopsgate Road, Englefield Green, TW20 0YJ

Type of Asset

Building

Type(s) of Heritage Interest

Historic, Architectural

Reason(s) for Local Value

Association: With Henry Woodyer who designed the school chapel, he was a pupil of William Butterfield and disciple of A.W.N. Pugin.

Communal: Continued use for education, value to pupils past and present.

Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings

Age: Victorian school constructed between 1869 and 1897.



Name

Kingswood Hall and Stables

Address

Royal Holloway, Coopers Hill Lane, Englefield Green, TW20 0LG

Type of Asset

Building

Type(s) of Heritage Interest

Historic, Architectural

Reason(s) for Local Value

Illustration: Example of large early to mid-19th century mansion in this area.

Aesthetics: Grand and attractive hall building. with shaped gables and finials stables similar but lower scale.

Communal: Now a halls of residence for Royal Holloway University.

Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings

Rarity: Surviving large mansion.

Group Value: Hall and stables have group value.



Name

Kingswood Cottage

Address

Cooper's Hill Lane, Englefield Green, TW20 0LF

Type of Asset

Building

Type(s) of Heritage Interest

Architectural.

Reason(s) for Local Value

Distinctness architectural style with gables, mullioned windows and stone decoration.

Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings

Integrity: Largely unaltered externally.



Name	Reason(s) for Local Value
St Andrew's Chapel	Aesthetics: Picturesque Gothic-style chapel. Communal: Spiritual value as a place of worship associated with the Greek Orthodox Church. Association: Possible association with E.B. Lamb (architect of St Jude's Church and mausolea).
Address	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings
St Jude's Road, Englefield Green, TW20 0BZ	Integrity: Largely unaltered externally. Group Value: With St Jude's Church and mausolea.
Type of Asset	
Building	
Type(s) of Heritage Interest	
Historic, Architectural	



Name	Reason(s) for Local Value
President's Hall	Association: With many important families (Baron Albert Grant who built it, later the Cheylesmore family) and, latterly, institutions (Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill Emergency Training College, Shoreditch School of Education). Illustration: Demonstrative of changing uses of large buildings in the area from private dwellings to institutions.
Address	Aesthetics: Gothic style architecture with turrets and castellations Communal: For those using the building past and present.
Brunel University Runnymede Campus, Cooper's Hill Lane, TW20 0YU	
Type of Asset	
Building	
Type(s) of Heritage Interest	
Historic, Architectural	
	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings
	Rarity: Surviving large mansion in the area. Local Identity and Distinctiveness: Landmark building due to its style and scale



<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason(s) for Local Value</u>	
The Old Vicarage	Association: With architect, Arthur Campbell-Martin, a local architect renowned for his small country houses and built the Old Vicarage in 1931. Illustration: As vicarage within formed Parish of Englefield Green.	
<u>Address</u>	Aesthetics: unusual symmetrical curved front elevation flanked by large chimney stacks and, hipped tiled roof.	
Barley Mow Road, Englefield Green, TW20 0NU		
<u>Type of Asset</u>		
Building	<u>Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings</u>	
<u>Type(s) of Heritage Interest</u>	Local Identity and Distinctiveness: Example of a building by a locally important architect.	
Historic, Architectural		

<u>Name</u>	<u>Reason(s) for Local Value</u>
Church of Our Lady of the Assumption	Association: Built by the architect Joseph Goldie, son of Edward Goldie (also notable for building Roman Catholic Churches). Joseph Goldie designed another church in nearby Leatherhead. Patrons were local residents Gerard and Miriam Jurgens.
<u>Address</u>	Illustration: Prior to its construction, Catholic worship in Englefield Green was restricted to first a small iron chapel followed by a larger wooden church.
5 St Cuthbert's Close, Englefield Green, TW20 0QN	Aesthetics: Interesting Italian Romanesque style, unusual in the area.
<u>Type of Asset</u>	Communal: Spiritual value as a Catholic place of worship.
Building	
<u>Type(s) of Heritage Interest</u>	<u>Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings</u>
Historic, Architectural	Rarity: Italian basilica and Romanesque style unusual in church architecture in the area.
	Local Identity and Distinctiveness: Distinctive landmark building with local patronage.



Name	Reason(s) for Local Value
Park House	Illustration: Example of a large, Victorian (pre-1869) country house in the area. Aesthetics: Attractive building of yellow brick with stone dressings, mullioned windows and a tower over the entrance.
Address	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings
Wick Road, Englefield Green, TW20 0JB	Age: Dates to before 1869. Rarity: Surviving example of large country house.
Type of Asset	
Building	
Type(s) of Heritage Interest	
Historic, Architectural	

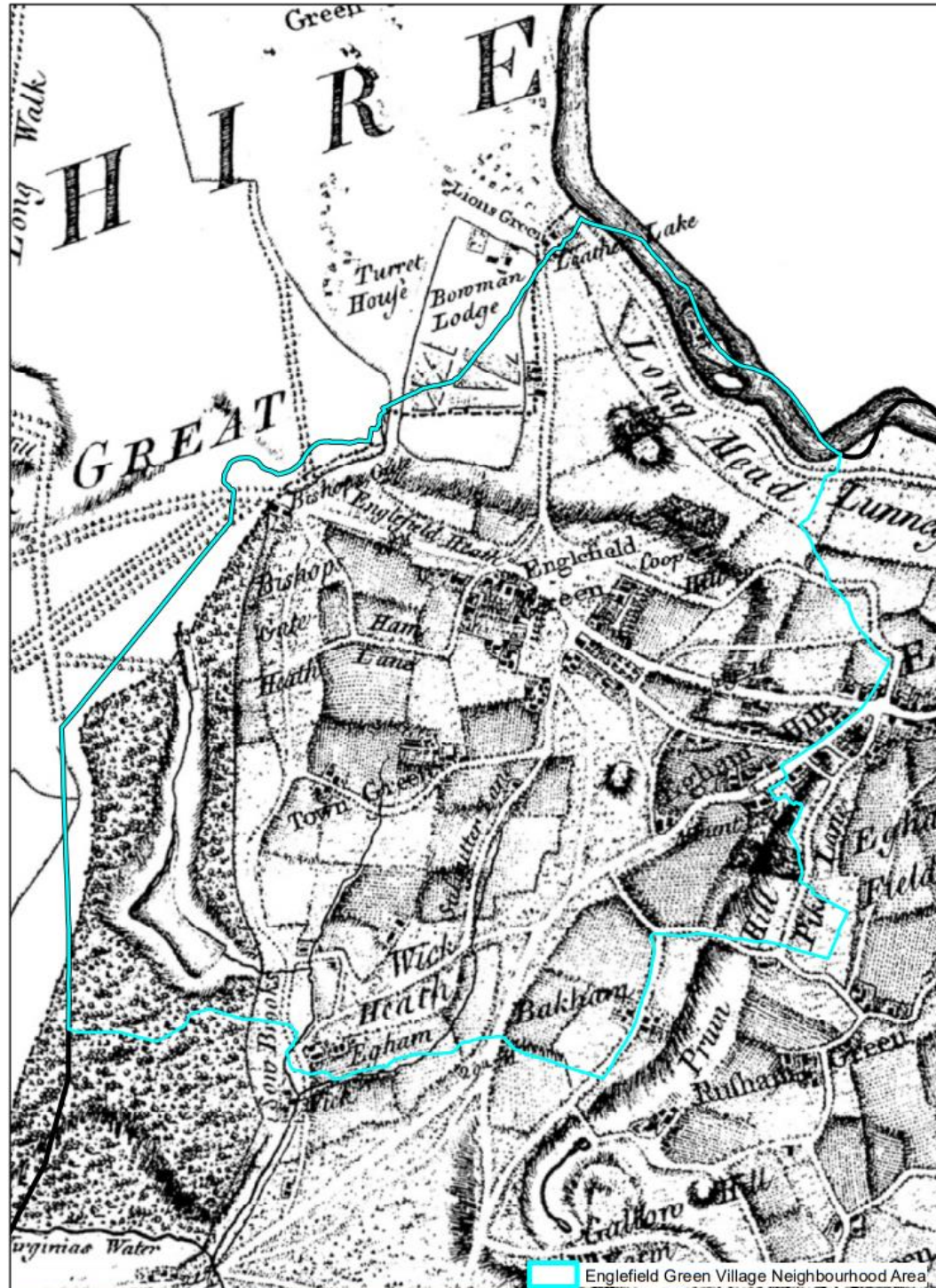


Name	Reason(s) for Local Value
Forest Court	Association: With architect Harry Stuart Goodhard-Rendel, known for his churches, one time President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, appointed a CBE in 1955, also with 18th continental architectural style.
Address	
Roberts Way, Englefield Green, TW20 9SH	Aesthetics: Attractive, neo-18th century, continental style building with rendered walls and a pantiled roof, won the 1930 Country Life award for outstanding architectural merit.
Type of Asset	
Building	
Type(s) of Heritage Interest	
Historic, Architectural	Reason(s) for Standing Out in its Surroundings
	Rarity: Goodhart-Rendel building in Englefield Green, use of 18th century.

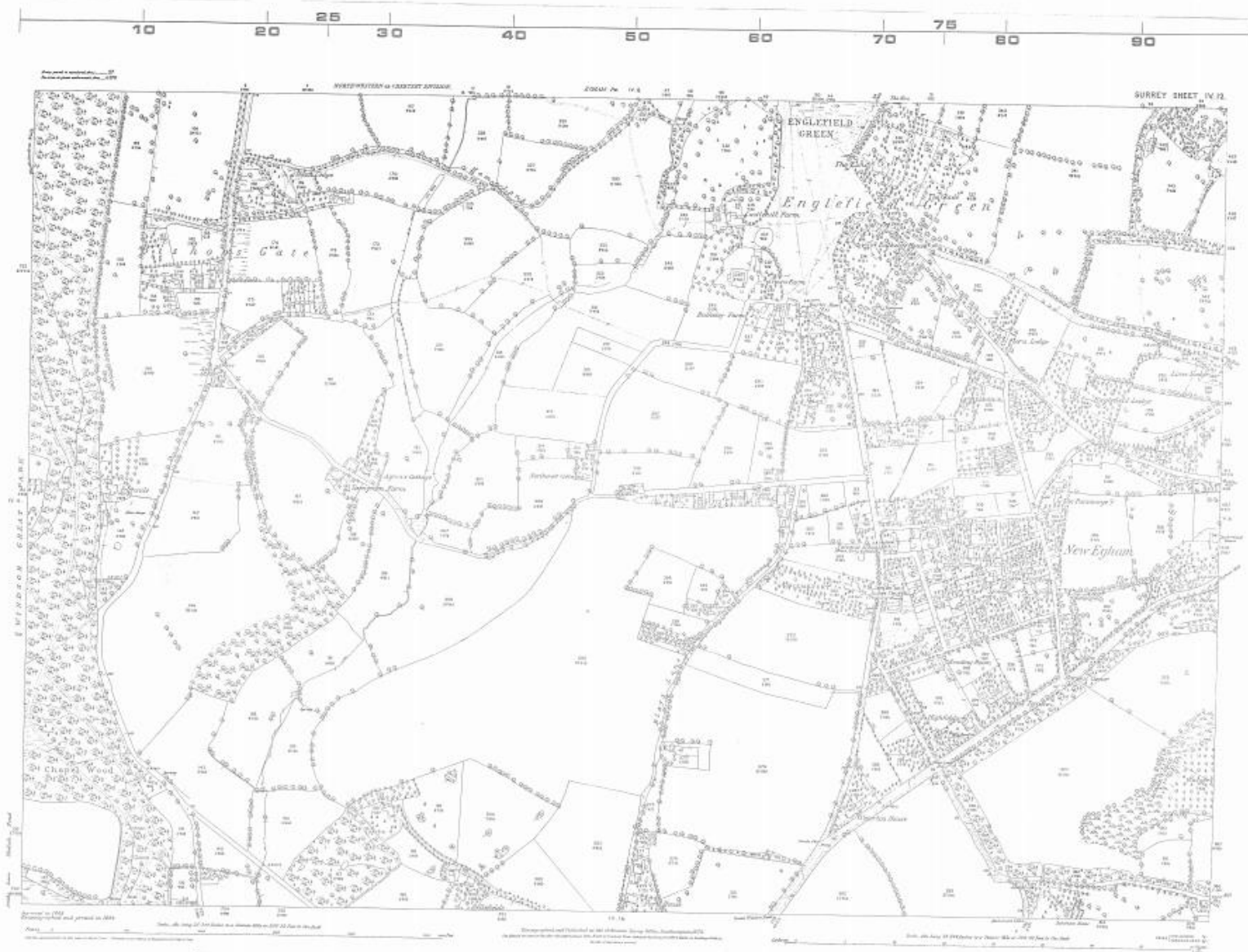


9. Appendix IV Historical Maps

John Rocque's Map of 1767



1868



1896



1912



1934



10. Appendix V Surrey Historical Environment Records

I. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area



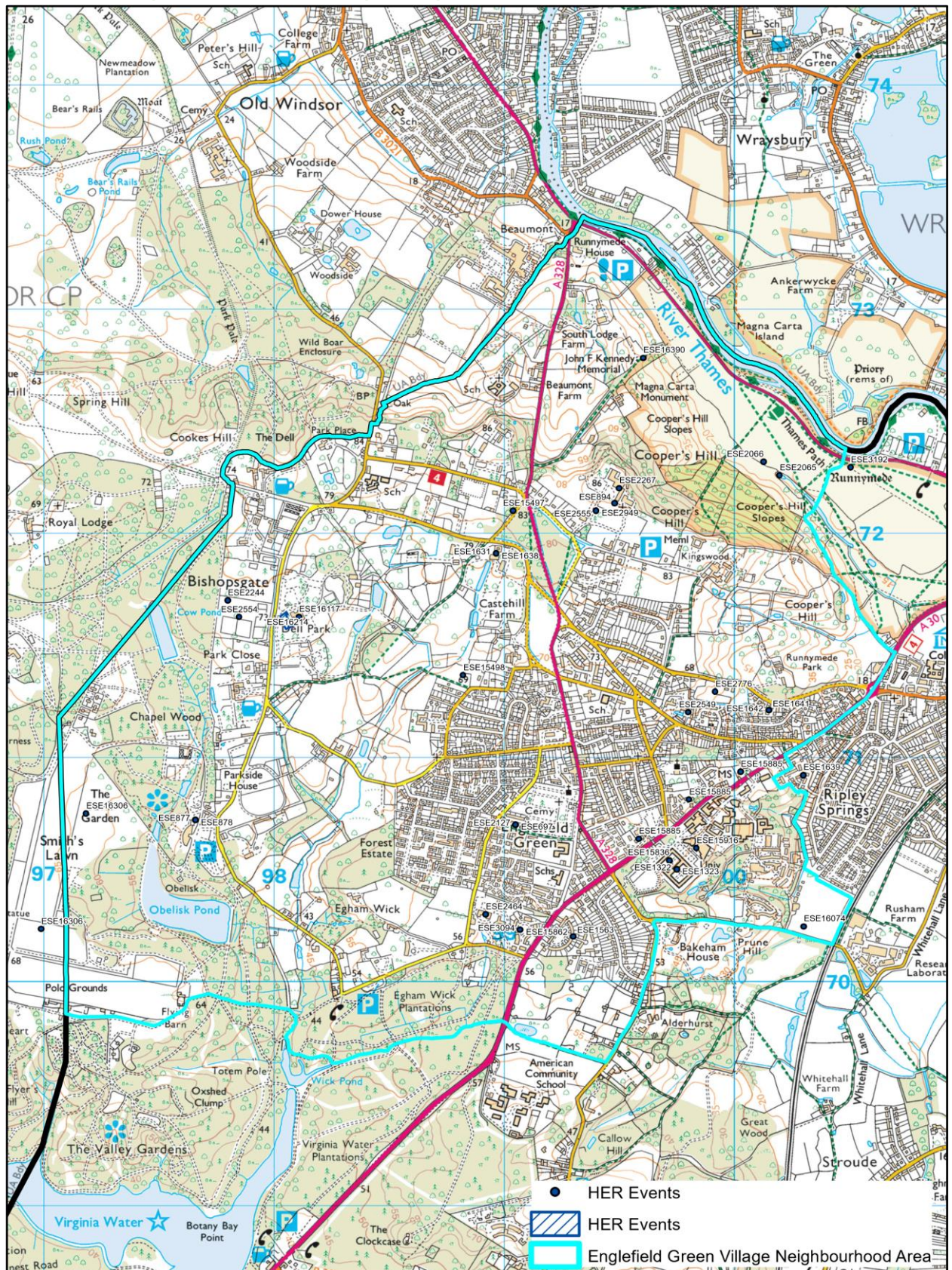
II. Englefield Green Village Conservation Area



III. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area Designated Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens



IV. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area HER Events



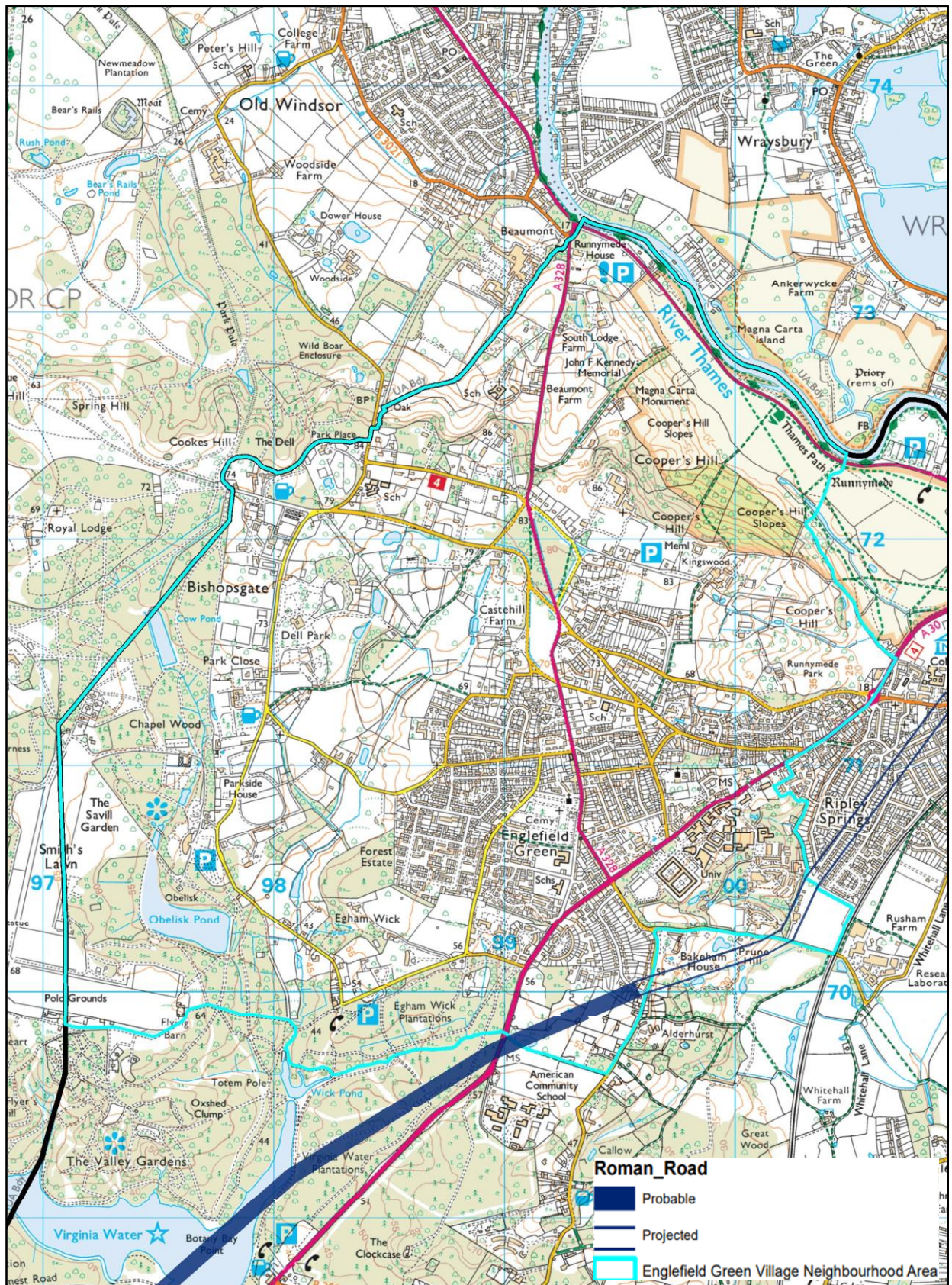
V. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area HER Find Spots, Parks & Gardens, Buildings



VI. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area HER Monuments



VII. Englefield Green Village Neighbourhood Area Roman Road



Appendix VI – Consolidated list of NDHA’s and Locally Listed Assets

No	House name and/or number(s)	Name of Road	Building Type	Date
1	15-23	Albert Road	Houses	Late C19
2	24-29	Albert Road	Houses	1899
3	Mary Drew Almshouses	Albert Road	Almshouses	1951
4	1-3	Alexandra Road	House	Late C19
5	Yew Tree Cottages, Nos 4-8	Alexandra Road	Houses	1878
6	10	Alexandra Road	Former Public House (The Jolly Sandboy)	Late C19
7	Weston Cottages, Nos 11-12	Alexandra Road	Houses	1893
8	Hope Terrace, Nos 13-16	Alexandra Road	Houses	Late C19
9	17	Alexandra Road	House	Late C19
10	18	Alexandra Road	House	Late C19
11	Boston Cottage, No 26	Alexandra Road	House	1902
12	Walnut Cottages, Nos 50-52	Alexandra Road	Houses	1868
13	Victoria Terrace, Nos 24-29	Armstrong Road	Houses	1874
14	Hope Lodge, No 39	Armstrong Road	House	Mid C19
15	Treberfydd	Bagshot Road	House	c1900
16	Yockley	Bakeham Lane	House	1960's
17	Bakeham Cottage	Bakeham Lane	House	1890
18	St Annes + Little St Annes + The Coach House + The Cottage + The Lodge	Bakeham Lane	Houses	c1860
19	Alderwood	Bakeham Lane	House	Early C20
20	Alderhurst	Bakeham Lane	House	Late C19
21	Bakeham House	Bakeham Lane	House	1868
22	Byways	Barley Mow Road	House	Late C19
23	Engleston House	Barley Mow Road	House	Early C20
24	Hartford House	Barley Mow Road	House	1927
25	The Laurels and The Homestead	Barley Mow Road	Houses	Early C20
26	The Old Vicarage **	Barley Mow Road	House	C20
27	The Fox and Hounds	Bishopsgate Road	Gastro Public House	c1700
28	Lodge Cottage, The Dell	Bishopsgate Road	House	1871 & 1996
29	The Dell Cottage	Bishopsgate Road	House	c1900
30	Dell Park Lodge	Bishopsgate Road	House	1887
31	Middle Lodge, East Lodge and West Lodge	Bishopsgate Road	Houses	1882,1902 and 1914
32	Dell Park Farm + Dairy Cottage, Dell Park Farm	Bishopsgate Road	Water tower + Cottage + Farm buildings	c1880

No	House name and/or number(s)	Name of Road	Building Type	Date
33	Bishopsgate School**	Bishopsgate Road	School	C19
34	Ornate Lamp Post**	Bishopsgate Road	Lamp Post	C19
35	Gatehouse	Blays Lane	Gatehouse	Late C19
36	11 & 13	Bond Street	Houses	1881
37	25,27,29 &31	Bond Street	Houses	Late C19
38	97 & 99	Bond Street	Houses	1850's
39	Plaques from St Jude's School	Bond Street	Stone plaques	1827
40	Harrow Weald, Cooper's Ridge, Red Gables, Ormonde Lodge, Little Ormonde, Greyholme + Cosgrove	Cooper's Hill Lane	Houses	1871/1872
41	Gatehouse to Magna Carta Park	Cooper's Hill Lane	Gatehouse	1873
42	Kingswood Cottage **	Cooper's Hill Lane	House	C19
43	Kingswood Hall and Stables **	Cooper's Hill Lane	Hall and Stables	C19
44	President's Hall **	Cooper's Hill Lane	Building	C19
45	Cedar House	Crimp Hill	House	1865
46	North Royd	Crimp Hill	House	Late C19
47	Braeside House	Crimp Hill	House	Late C19
48	Braeside Cottage	Crimp Hill	House	Late C19
49	Hartfield House	Crimp Hill	House	Late C19
50	Prezzo	Egham Hill	Restaurant	Rebuilt in 1930's
51	No 4 (former Wesleyan Chapel)	Egham Hill	House	1851
52	Apsley Lodge, No 20	Egham Hill	House	c1840
53	Sunnyside, No 28 & Daylesford, No 30	Egham Hill	House	1865
54	1-6 Chilbolton	Egham Hill	House	c1900
55	Erin + Hollywood + Merrivale House, Kinburn Drive	Egham Hill	Houses	c1900
56	The Packhorse	Egham Hill	Public House	1930's
57	The Chestnuts, Chestnut Drive	Egham Hill	Building	c1890
58	Sutherland Lodge	Egham Hill	Building	Late C19
59	Wetton's Terrace, Highfield Road	Egham Hill	Terrace	Late C19
60	Woodlands, Highfield Road	Egham Hill	House	1889
61	Milestone	Egham Hill	Milestone	1540-1900
62	Crown House **	The Green	House	C18
63	The Old Cowsheds + Cowman's Cottage + Middle Cottage	The Green	Houses	Late C19
64	Ha Ha	The Green	Ha Ha	Mid C19
65	11 Lamp Posts	The Green	Lamp Posts	Early C20
66	Ham Lane Cottage	Ham Lane	Cottage	1915
67	Church of Our Lady of the Assumption* & ** HER No 20990 – MSE 20990	Harvest Road	Church	C20

No	House name and/or number(s)	Name of Road	Building Type	Date
68	The Happy Man, No 12	Harvest Road	Public House	Late C19
69	15-32	Harvest Road	Houses	1897-1899
70	Constitutional Club, No 33	Harvest Road	Building	1899
71	The Social Hall	Harvest Road	Building	1880
72	40	Harvest Road	House	c1900
73	46 & 48	Harvest Road	Houses	1880
74	52-58	Harvest Road	Houses	Late C19
75	59	Harvest Road	House	Late C19
76	The Limes, No 72	Harvest Road	House	1880s
77	Bishopsgate Evangelical Church **	Kings Lane	Church	C19
78	St Agnes Cottage	Kings Lane	House	1879
79	Town Green Farm	Kings Lane	Farm	Early C18
80	Amanda	Kings Lane	House	1882
81	Kings Lane House	Kings Lane	House	Late C19
82	Carfax	London Road	House	Early C20
83	The Pines	London Road	House	Early C20
84	Victorian Pillar Box	London Road	Pillar Box	1837-1901
85	No 2	Middle Hill	House	Late C18
86	10 & 11	Middle Hill	House	Mid C19
87	16 & 17	Middle Hill	House	Mid C19
88	27 - 32	Middle Hill	House	Mid C19
89	The Beehive, No 34	Middle Hill	Public House	1870's
90	Lairg, No 38	Middle Hill	House	Late C19
91	49 & 50	Middle Hill	Houses	1894
92	51 & 52	Middle Hill	Houses	1890
93	53 & 54	Middle Hill	Houses	1889
94	55 & 56	Middle Hill	Houses	1890
95	Mayside	Middle Hill	House	1930's
96	Holly Cottage	Middle Hill	House	Late C18
97	Mattingleys	Middle Hill	House	Mid C18
98	Crossways	Middle Hill	House	1908
99	Pentland House + Coniferae + Woodlands + Middle House	Middle Hill	Houses	1970's
100	No 1 + 1A	Northcroft Road	Houses	1884
101	Crown Cottage	Northcroft Road	House	Early C19
102	Schroder Court	Northcroft Road	Former Isolation Hospital	1910
103	Moss Lea, No 38 & Park View, No 40	Northcroft Road	Houses	c1900

No	House name and/or number(s)	Name of Road	Building Type	Date
104	48	Northcroft Road	House	Mid C19
105	54 & 56	Northcroft Road	Houses	Late C19
106	George V Pillar box	Northcroft Road	Pillar box	1910-1936
107	Nos 1-12	Northcroft Villas	Houses	1890
108	Beaumont Farm and Farm Stables	Priest Hill	Farm and Stables	1820
109	South Lodge Farm + 1 & 2 Stable Cottages + 1 & 1A North Lodge	Priest Hill	Houses	Late C19
110	Priest Hill House	Priest Hill	House	Late C19
111	Runnymede House	Priest Hill	House	Late C19
112	Magna Carta Memorial in garden of Runnymede House* HER No 21518 – MSE21518	Priest Hill	Memorial stone	1905
113	County Boundary Sign (Berkshire/Surrey)	Priest Hill	Cast iron county boundary sign	c1900
114	Nos 5, 6 & 7	Prospect Lane	Houses	Late C19
115	Forest Court **	Roberts Way	Building	C20
116	Jurors Chairs	Runnymede	Piece of Art	2015
117	Indian tribute to Magna Carta	Runnymede	Stone plaque	1994
118	Writ in Water	Runnymede	Piece of Art	2019
119	Nos 1A,2A,3A,4A & Chapel End No 5	South Road	House	c1900
120	The Holly Tree	St Jude's Road	Public House	1841
121	Providence House Nos 11 & 12 & Ebenezer House No 13	St Jude's Road	Shop	11&12-1865 13-1868
122	17-19	St Jude's Road	Shops	Mid C19
123	20-27	St Jude's Road	Houses	1867
124	Greenacre	St Jude's Road	House	Late C19
125	Olive Cottages Nos 56 & 57	St Jude's Road	Houses	1897
126	Acacia Place Nos 59-61	St Jude's Road	Houses	1822
127	98	St Jude's Road	House now chemists	1876
128	Cemetery railings	St Jude's Road	Railings	1859
129	New War memorial	St Jude's Road	War memorial	2018
130	2 x Lamp Posts near St Jude's Church	St Jude's Road	Lamp Posts	1859
131	St Andrew's Church **	St Jude's Road	Church	C19
132	Grave of Baron Schroder etc.	St Jude's Road	Grave	1910
133	Grave of Woolf Barnato	St Jude's Road	Grave	1948
134	Grave of Diana Barnato	St Jude's Road	Grave	2008
135	Grave of Wilbur Gunn	St Jude's Road	Grave	1920
136	Grave of Robert Dennis (Danny) Blanchflower	St Jude's Road	Grave	1993
137	Victorian pillar box	St Jude's Road	Pillar box	1837-1901

No	House name and/or number(s)	Name of Road	Building Type	Date
138	Cattle trough* & ** HER Number 3676 – MSE3676	St Jude's Road at junction with Bishopsgate Road	Cattle trough	C19
139	No 1, The Elms, Falconwood	Tite Hill	House	Late C19
140	The Armstrong Gun, No 44	Victoria Street	Public House	Mid C19
141	8 & 8A	Victoria Street	Shop	Late C19
142	Carriage shed at back of Nos 9-11	Victoria Street	Carriage shed	Late C19
143	12-15 Victoria Street **	Victoria Street	Shops	C19
144	George V Pillar Box	Victoria Street	Pillar Box	1910-1936
145	Dell Park + Dell Farm Stables	Wick Lane	Gates and Stables	c1900
146	The Sun Inn	Wick Lane	Former Public House	1856
147	Parkside House	Wick Lane	House	Early C19
148	Parkside Cottage	Wick Lane	House	Mid-late C19
149	Parkside Nursery Cottage	Wick Lane	House	Late C19
150	Parkwood + 2-4 Parkwood Cottages	Wick Lane	Houses	1902
151	Castlewood	Wick Lane	House	Early C20
152	Wick Cottage	Wick Lane	House	Late C19
153	Glade Cottage	Wick Lane	House	Early C19
154	The Bailiwick	Wick Road	Gastro Public House	1877
155	1-3 Transvaal Cottages	Wick Road	Houses	c1850
156	Post to Cheeseman's Gate	Wick Road	Post	1864
157	Sandylands	Wick Road	House	c1860
158	Cast iron tree label	Wick Road	Tree label	1820
159	Park House **	Wick Road	House	C19
160	Brook Lodge	Wick Road	House	1874
161	Park House Stable Block	Wick Road	Stable Block	1791
	* indicates also listed as a Monument ** indicates also listed as a RBC Locally Listed Asset			