



FORWARD PLANNING DIVISION

Chobham Conservation Area



SEPTEMBER 2001

*“working with the community
for a safe, green and clean environment”*

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Chobham Conservation Area - Character Appraisal

1. Introduction

Reason for review

- 1.1 Chobham conservation area was first designated by Surrey County Council in 1972. In February 1992 the boundary was extended to include St Lawrence School playing fields, arising from a representation from the Chobham Society made during the Local Plan Review process, but which needed to be considered under separate legislation, as given below. A full review was not made at that time and this review provides the opportunity to take a fresh look at the conservation area and to determine whether the reasons for designation are still relevant. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance, PPG15, Planning and the Historic Environment”, September 1994. English Heritage guidance has also been produced emphasising the importance of character appraisals and has been used to guide this review.

The purpose of designation

- 1.2 Conservation areas are ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’; and are designated under Section 69 (1) (a) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The purpose of designation is to help to retain the existing character and appearance and prevent unsympathetic alterations which would harm the area or its setting. Whilst trees may be covered by TPO’s, protection is extended to all trees and this especially benefits the substantial tree groups which make a significant contribution to the rural setting of the village.
- 1.3 The appraisal is not intended to be comprehensive and the omission of any particular building, feature or space should not be taken to imply that it is of no interest.

Delineation of the conservation area

- 1.4 ‘Commencing in CHERTSEY ROAD the boundary of the designated area runs south between MILLERS BROOK and LITTLE BROOK and turns westwards alongside FOOTPATH NO. 9. It follows the footpath, turning south at the rear of THE ELMS and continues south and east to follow footpath No. 9A. It turns eastwards along FOOTPATH NO. 10 and moves south to include FLEXLANDS FARMHOUSE and outbuildings before reaching STATION ROAD. The line crosses this road and follows the eastern boundary of the RECREATION GROUND to turn west along THE BOURNE to CASTLE GROVE ROAD. It follows THE BOURNE for a further 150 feet (46 metres) and then turns north along field boundaries west of CASTLE GROVE ROAD. It follows the ST LAWRENCE SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD boundary, encloses the curtilage of VINE COTTAGE to pass behind those properties facing the western side of HIGH STREET. The boundary runs briefly west along BAGSHOT ROAD and turns north to include the ‘TOWN MILL’ premises and the curtilage of WATER’S EDGE, to include the former MILL RACE and the land to the west and north, before briefly joining FOOTPATH NO. 119 and continuing north to enclose the curtilage of MILL COTTAGE. The line turns east around this property,

briefly north to enclose DIAL HOUSE crosses WINDSOR ROAD and continues in this direction until it turns south to enclose POUND COTTAGE and those other properties to its west and to complete the boundary in CHERTSEY ROAD.’

- 1.5 The conservation area boundary is shown on Map 1.

2. Historical Appraisal

Location and population

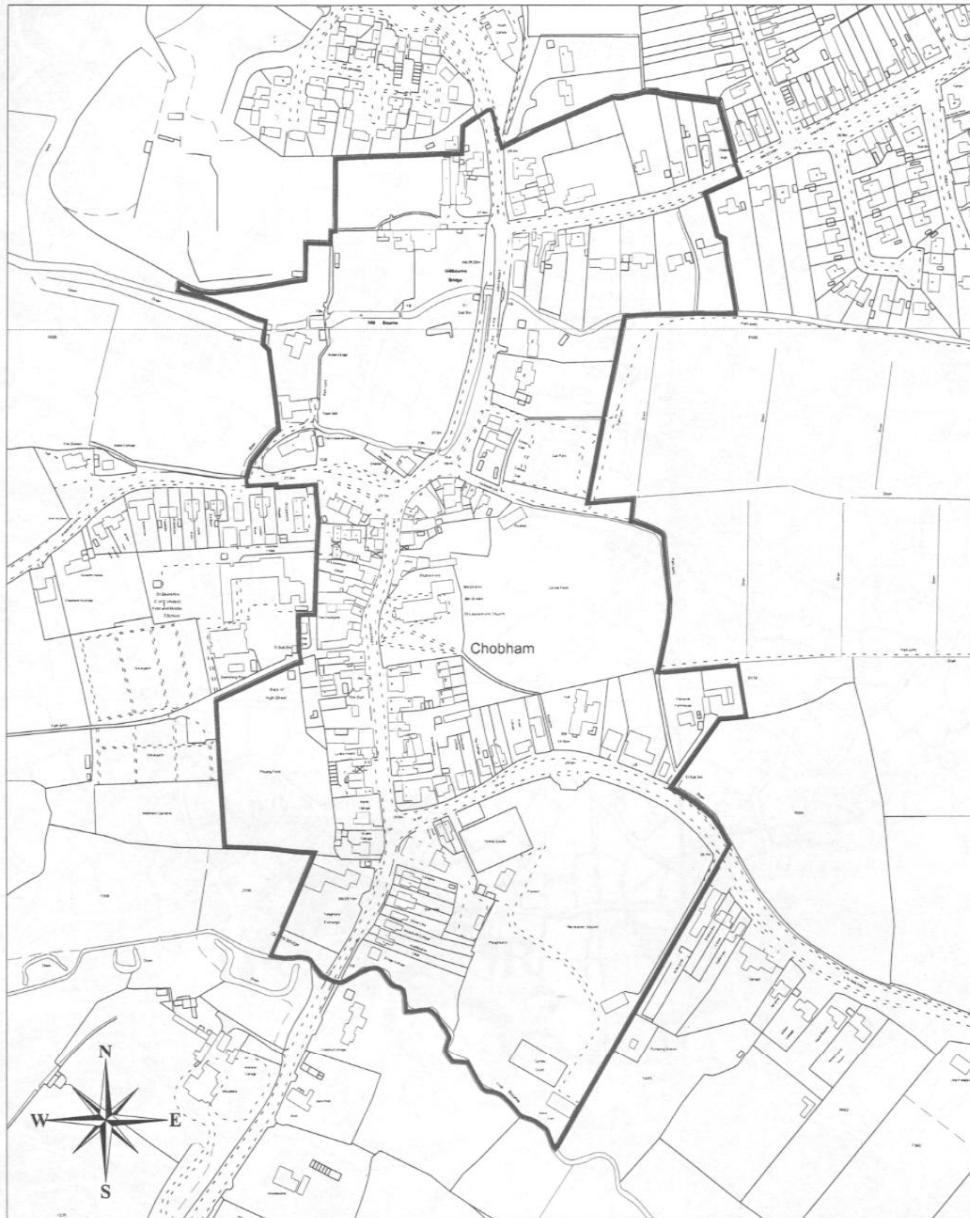
- 2.1 The village is situated in north-west Surrey approximately 3 miles north-west of Woking and 6 miles south-west of Chertsey within the Metropolitan Green Belt. Together with the several neighbouring hamlets it developed chiefly on the gravel and alluvium of the stream beds, with the rest of the parish occupying the extensive heathland of the Bagshot Sands. The village is set within fields and meadows to the west, south and east providing an attractive rural setting and providing many views of the village from the numerous surrounding footpaths. The 1991 census recorded a population of 4143 living within the parish.

Historical development

- 2.2 Evidence of early occupation in the surrounding area can be seen in the late Neolithic - late Bronze age (2400-1500 BC) type burial mounds (bowl barrows) at two sites at West End, a prehistoric defensive enclosure at Albury Bottom and a pastoral enclosure of perhaps medieval date N.W. of Childown Farm on Chobham Common. The importance of these four sites is recognised by their status as scheduled monuments. The heathland around the village may date from these times when it is thought the woods were cleared, making it some 4000 years old.
- 2.3 The ancient parish of Chobham was very large and divided into East and West Chobham. The east end contained the Chobham village of today and the West End, as it is still known, the common fields and large farms such as Malthouse and Brooklands. Sunningdale became the North End when it developed 100 years ago.
- 2.4 The village itself is known to be an historic settlement, with records dating back to Saxon times in the seventh century. The name Chobham derives from Cebba, the Saxon chieftain who established the settlement which became known as Cebba’s Ham (Ham meaning settlement). The centre of the village, as now, is likely to have been the dry ground of the hillock between the two rivers. The Benedictine Abbey at Chertsey was founded in the seventh century with the conversion of England to Christianity and the Manor of Chobham was included in the lands given to this Abbey by Frithuwold, sub-king of Surrey, before 675. It was a relatively fertile area and became the abbot’s administrative centre for the western part of Godley Hundred with the arrival of the Normans. At the dissolution of the monastery in 1537 it passed to the Crown. The parish was once part of the Archdeaconry of Surrey in the diocese of Winchester and was later included in the Rural Deanery of Guildford. In 1878 it became part of the new Rural Deanery of Woking.
- 2.5 The Domesday Book (1086) recorded 29 villeins owing services to the abbot and probably mostly living in the village, over 1000 acres of enclosed land, plus 10 acres

of meadows and enough woodland (thick oak forests) to fatten 130 pigs. A church and chapel were also recorded: one almost certainly the present church of St Lawrence, and the other probably at Bisley.

- 2.6 Maps 2-4 indicate the growth of the village. It is important to note that the road layout is largely unchanged; although one point of interest is that Rocque's map of 1770 (Map 2) shows the footpath between Cannon Crescent and Station Road circuiting the cricket field as a road with houses at the south end. The 1770 map also shows some development at the junction with Station Road, which accords roughly with the site of Flexlands Farmhouse today.
- 2.7 A distinctive feature of the village is the straight boundary lines to the rear of plots; this is most marked west of the High Street but can also be seen on the east side and north of Station Road. Blair suggests the regularity of this simple linear form is owed to the village being planned by Chertsey Abbey. He suggests that this pattern was commonly imposed in the mid twelfth century, but church and settlement pre-date this. He also notes the rise in population in the Godley hundred (this area) in the thirteenth century. He says Chobham, like Egham and Great Bookham are still excellent illustrations today of regular two-row plans, whilst others like Epsom and Sutton have undergone more change. It is clear that, for the High Street properties especially, the rear property boundaries and the divisions between them are important to the history of the area. Blair suggests that the start of Station Road also dates from this period. The planned form has unfortunately been lost at the junction of High Street and Bagshot Road. (See paragraph 3.3, Bagshot Road and Photos 1 and 2). What is also important is that the line of the footpaths, which are clearly historic, running behind the properties west of the High Street may date from the twelfth century plan.
- 2.8 The church benefits from Grade I listing and is architecturally and historically the most important building in the village. Dating from the late eleventh century it has since undergone several substantial alterations but retains many features of interest, particularly the handsome, twelfth century arcade with remnants of two earlier Norman windows, and the adjoining, narrow south aisle with its fifteenth century windows and unusual timber roof construction. The west porch is a later addition, possibly from Chertsey Abbey following its dissolution in 1537. The graveyard dates from 1215; prior to this the dead had to be taken to Chertsey. Later graveyards lie just west of the conservation area, contributing to its setting.
- 2.9 After passing to Henry VIII, the Manor was sold by his daughter Mary to Nicholas Heath, a Roman Catholic who, as Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England, proclaimed Elizabeth I Queen in 1558. He was deprived of his living and detained in the Tower of London when later refusing to take the oath under the Act



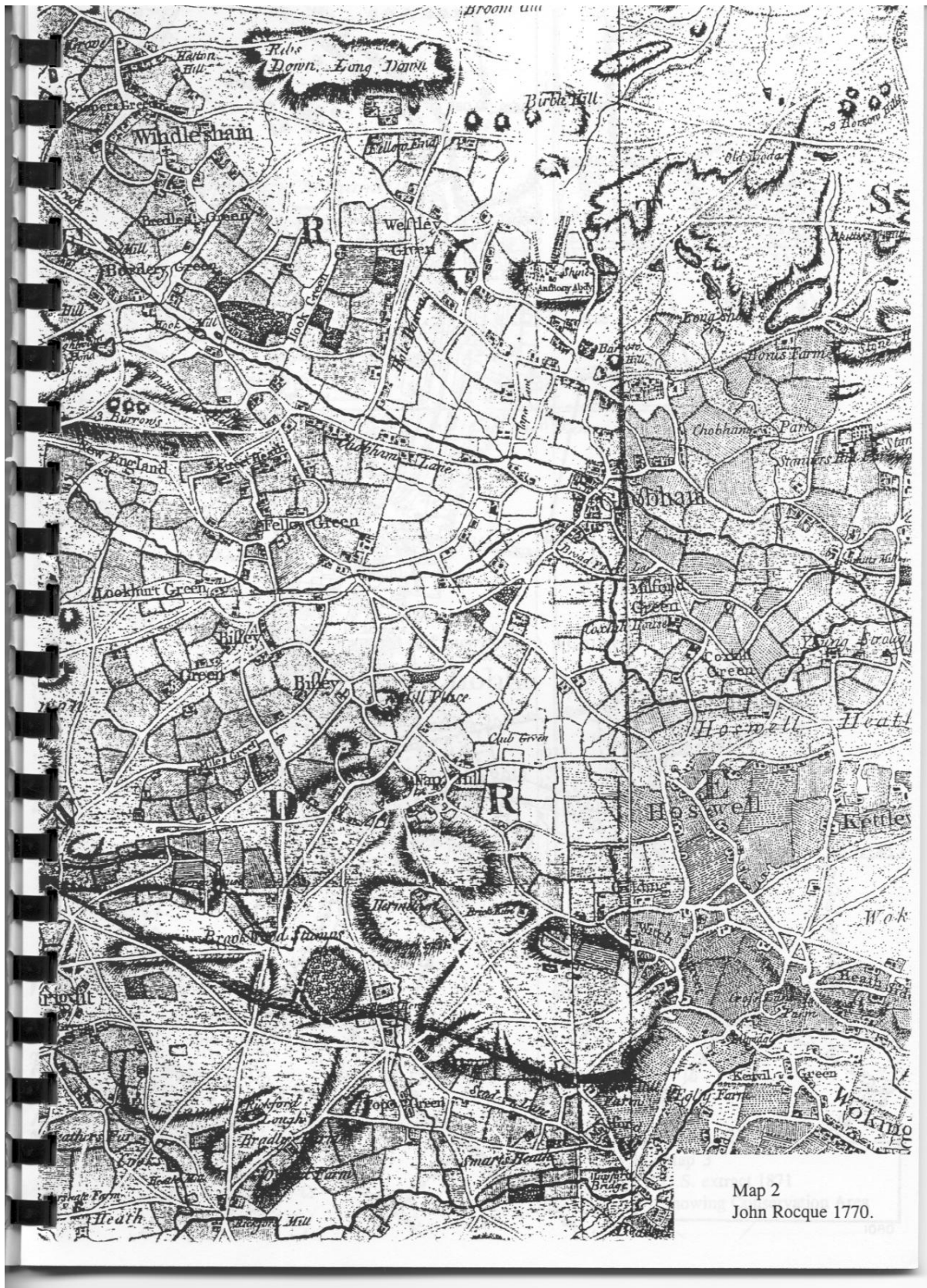
Title	MAP 1
	CHOBHAM CONSERVATION AREA

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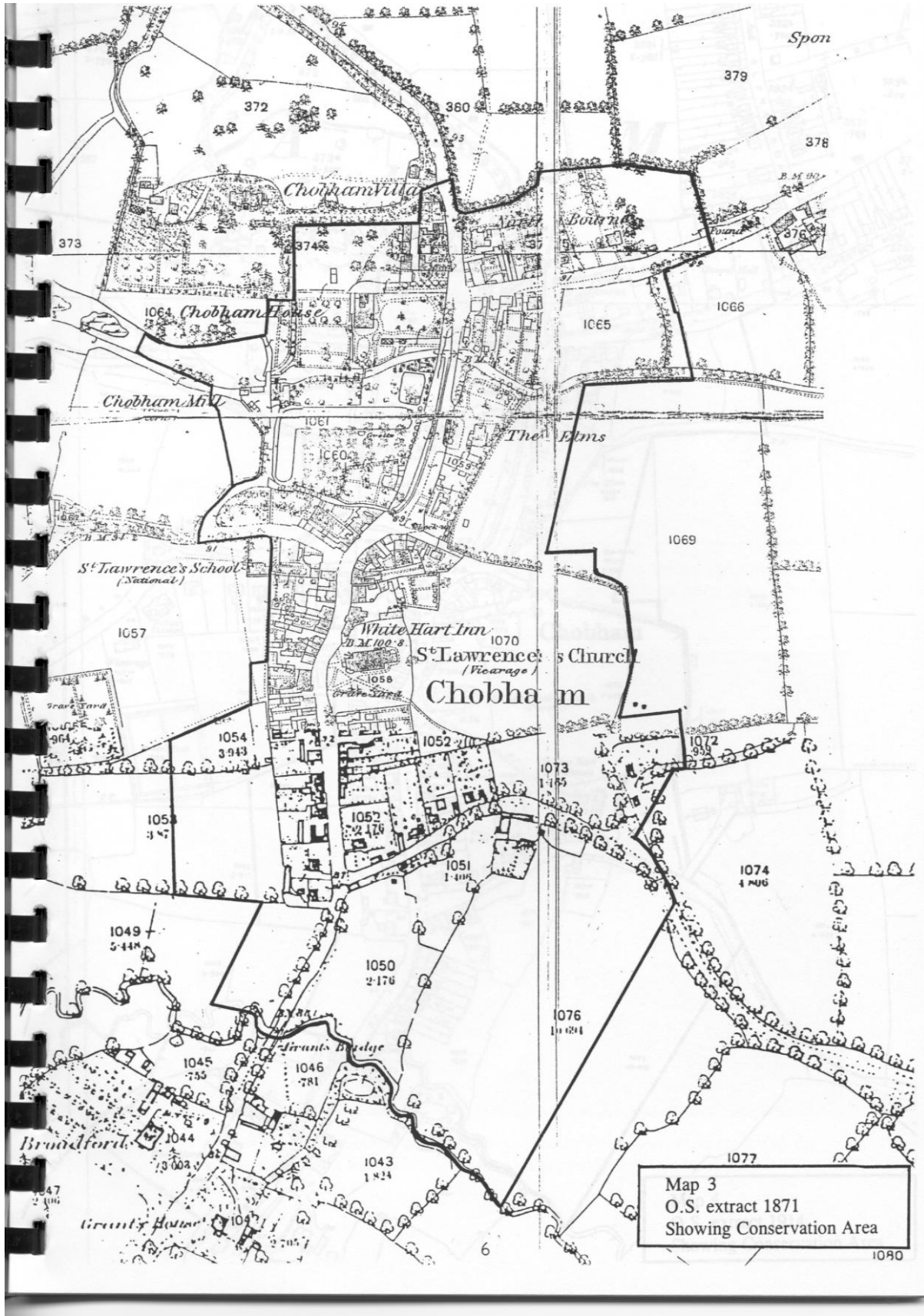
Surrey Heath Borough Council
 Knoll Road
 CAMBERLEY
 Surrey GU15 3HD
 Tel : +44 (0)1276 707100
 Fax : +44 (0)1276 707476
 E-mail: technical-projects@surreyheath.gov.uk

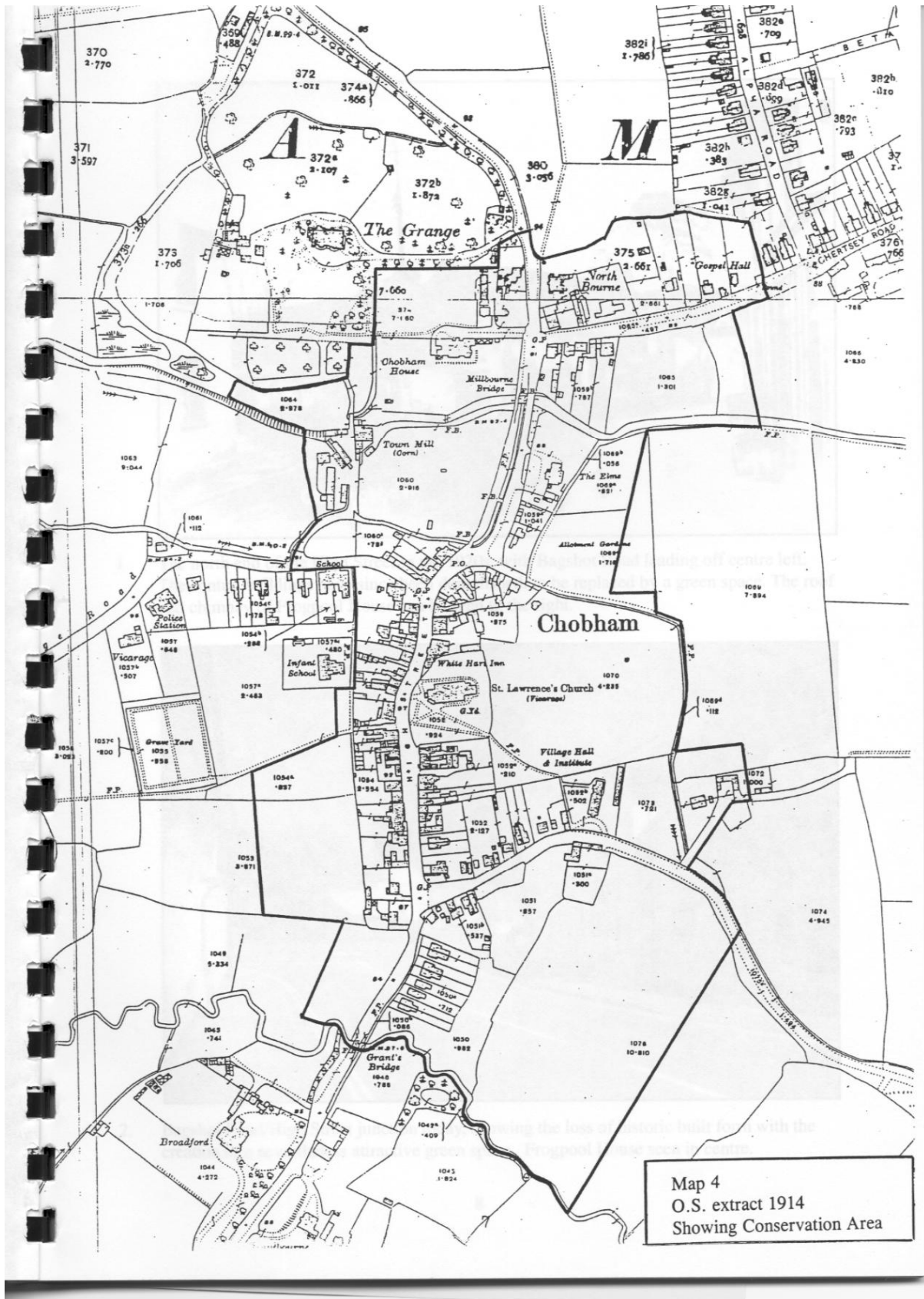


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Map 2
John Rocque 1770.







1. The north end of the High Street in the 1920s, with Bagshot Road leading off centre left. The central buildings have since been demolished, to be replaced by a green space. The roof and chimney of Frogpool House can be seen to the right.



2. Bagshot Road/High Street junction today, showing the loss of historic built form with the creation of a nevertheless attractive green space. Frogpool House seen in centre.

of Supremacy, but was allowed to retire to the Manor House at Chobham Park (also known as Manor Place), to the north-east of the village. This property is shown on Speed's map of 1610 but was largely demolished in the seventeenth century, only Chobham Park Farm remaining today. An uninscribed stone in the Chapel of St Lawrence's Church marks his burial place. A portrait of Nicholas Heath by Hans Eworth (1566) is in the National Portrait Gallery. James I granted the manor to his favourite, Sir Edward Zouch, and it eventually passed to the Earls of Onslow. There were two other manors, the Manor of Aden with a manor house at Chobham House, within the conservation area, and the Manor of Stanners (or Stanyards).

- 2.10 A previous vicarage is thought to have been immediately south of the churchyard, later becoming a butcher's shop and is now in office use. The Rev. Charles Jerram came to Chobham in 1805. It is possible that he established an endowed school to the rear of this building. There is still today a fair sized first floor room to the rear with a domed ceiling which would have made a suitable schoolroom. A new vicarage was built in Bagshot Road in 1811 (now 'Dunnystone'); this in turn was vacated for a new vicarage built nearer to the village, (now Acworth House) again recently vacated for a new smaller house adjacent to the west (all outside conservation area).
- 2.11 In medieval times Chobham lay within the Royal Forest of Windsor and was thus used for hunting. It was then largely self sufficient, isolated by heathland, thick woods and the Royal Forest restrictions. The population grew very slowly, the density of N.W. Surrey is estimated to have been less than 2.5 persons per square mile - far below that of Surrey to the east.
- 2.12 In the fourteenth century trade was increasing and the Black Death hastened the breakdown of feudalism. The abbots encouraged villeins to pay rents and become copyholders. Chobham seems to have developed into a prosperous yeoman farming community. The evidence of the rising standards of living and redevelopment which swept S.E. England in the sixteenth century can be seen in the Chobham area and village today as it still retains surviving farm houses of the sixteenth - eighteenth centuries, and can be likened to the Kent and Sussex Weald as a repository of yeoman building. Farming supported village tradesmen such as weavers, flax being grown and woven in the village, three weavers being recorded in 1664. Silk was also woven here around this time. Guildford was an important cloth centre and there were links between the village and town through this business.
- 2.13 During the eighteenth century many timber framed houses, including those in the village, were altered or renovated. Many were faced in brick. This was done as fashion and practical reasons dictated. Brickmaking was an important business in the surrounding area with bricks made at Brickhill from the 1600's to about 1880, and is possibly responsible for the distinctive red colour of many of the buildings faced at that time. There were at least three other local brickworks, the last at Castle Grove closing in the late 1930's.
- 2.14 During the nineteenth century gradual change continued in Chobham. A few small dwellings were built close to the centre, Chobham House was rebuilt between 1870 and 1896, and the Grange (just outside the conservation area) was apparently undergoing several alterations and changes of name. But in 1871 (1st Ed. O.S.) (Map 3) the village remained relatively small and compact in the open landscape setting of

the surrounding farms. This situation had changed very little by 1896 (2nd Ed. O.S.) - there were perhaps only 10 additional dwellings at the margins of the village in Bagshot and Station Roads. This lack of growth in the nineteenth century was in part due to the location of railway lines and stations; the lines passed through the nearby and then smaller villages of Sunningdale and Woking. Chobham has since remained largely undeveloped whilst Woking has grown into a large town.

- 2.15 Two small rivers flow through the village - the Mill Bourne and the Bourne - towards their confluence about one mile east and are flanked by wide water meadows. The extent of the flood plain can be seen on the Local Plan Proposals Map 2000. Several footpaths run through these meadows affording attractive views of the village. The Leat is an attractive waterway which originally served as an overflow for the watermill. When the mill closed, the Leat tended to dry out and was in danger of being filled in to widen the road. The Chobham Society devised a way of tapping water from the Bourne. The old Victorian lamps here were installed by the Chobham Society in 1984. The Town Mill in Chobham is said to be the middle one of three on a 4 mile stretch of Mill Bourne (partly also Hale Bourne), the others being Chobham Mill and Emmett's Mill, the latter outside the conservation area. Town Mill was the last to be built about 1780. It was extended shortly after 1890 when machinery dated 1780 was still in situ. After the second World War turbines were added, and it was working until 1960 and demolished in 1967. (It may be that Town Mill replaced Chobham Mill as the maps of 1871 and 1914 show them to be on the same site). (Maps 3 and 4).
- 2.16 By 1914 (3rd Ed. O.S.) (Map 4) change was more apparent. There were now some 8 houses in Castle Grove Road; a Police Station and the new vicarage extended the western edge of the village along Bagshot Road; and most important, to the north-east, was the development in Alpha and Beta Roads (outside the conservation area). The Grange just to the north, has been demolished and 33 bungalows built on part of the site circa 1985. Such development has probably helped to take the pressure off areas closer to the historic centre and this remains in its open landscape setting.
- 2.17 The 1831 census for Chobham enumerated 78 members of trade or handicraft occupations. Of these, 42 lived in the High Street of which twelve were shopkeepers and publicans and 32 craftsmen. Only one farmer lived in the High Street in 1831 and had changed his trade to bricklayer by 1841. The village today contains services including two pub/restaurants, one small supermarket, some five hairdressers, three estate agents, two delis/cafes and a number of specialist shops such as antiques and crafts, as well as offices.
- 2.18 A weekly market was held in the street by the church. The market was still thriving in 1844 but the gradual development of Woking probably took its trade. The house and former shop on the south side of the churchyard was once a butcher's with a slaughterhouse at the rear. The butcher's shop moved to new premises next door in 1964. Opposite the church is an important medieval building partly converted to a shop (Melita's). Now brick encased, it was originally timber framed with a one bay hall (c 1500) and an internal jetty only found in houses of quality. In the earlier part of the twentieth century it was a grocer's, pork butcher's and baker's and pigs were fattened in the yard to the rear. They smoked their own meat for sale, as well as that of villagers who had lost their open hearths to coal ranges. There were other smoke

houses in the village including one in the restored building now a cottage adjacent to Frogpool House. (Joy Mason, Page 7)

- 2.19 Until the 1950's Chobham had 4 Inns in the High Street, an indication of its one-time affluence: The Old King's Head, The Horse and Groom, the Sun Inn and the White Hart. Only the last two now remain, and the latter is largely a restaurant, Blubeckers. The Horse and Groom, originally timber frame with an open hall bay (c 1550) probably for commercial use, became a bank and shop and is now an estate agents and hairdresser. The Old King's Head was demolished and replaced with a parade of shops out of keeping with the rest of the street in its design and colour or materials (9-25 High Street). Neither of these inns is shown on census lists before 1851. The Sun Inn dates from the early seventeenth century. The White Hart Inn is timber frame with the original two bays which appear to be a pair of shops built at right angles to the street (c 1500). There is a legend that Richard II (whose emblem was a white hart) decided that four inns should be built in Bagshot, Frimley, Chobham and Pirbright to commemorate his rescue from attack by a stag he had wounded in a hunt when it was distracted by a white hart.
- 2.20 The pub was probably a posting house for a barn in the yard and stables for six horses. Also on the outside of the building, as elsewhere in Chobham, can be seen bricked-up windows where a landlord 200 years ago avoided window tax. The chimney of the lounge had to be swept from the neighbouring churchyard through an aperture in the wall which can still be seen.
- 2.21 Other points of interest are that a village lock-up used to be situated near to the site of the war memorial, and that a Chobham Gas Works is shown on the O.S. of 1870 to the north of The Grange. The naming of Station Road proved premature; dating from plans to build a light railway at Chobham, linking Woking with Sunningdale in the nineteenth century, which did not materialise. The Castle Grove public house (outside the conservation area) may have been built as a station (Joy Mason) or as the Railway Hotel (Woking Review). The Chobham cannon displayed outside Cannon Cottage by the War Memorial is a replacement for one presented to the village by the War office in 1901. It commemorated Queen Victoria's visit to Chobham Common in 1853 when she reviewed some 16,000 troops shortly before the Crimean war. The original cannon was sent for scrap metal as part of the war effort in 1942 and eventually replaced in May 1979 with this cannon dating from 1788 and new cast-iron gun carriage.
- 2.22 Chobham was thus once a much more important centre than it is today, its change in status in part due to the development of the railways, as outlined above. Schueller suggests that Chobham was the shopping centre for the people of Old Woking before Woking Town came into being. The Chobham Corn Exchange was famous for miles around and its weekend market was said to rival that at Guildford. Chobham is fortunate in being an attractive village located in the prosperous south east and within the Green Belt. However, it is important that Chobham retains a range of retail and commercial activity to ensure its vitality which has to some extent been undermined recently with the loss of two banks.

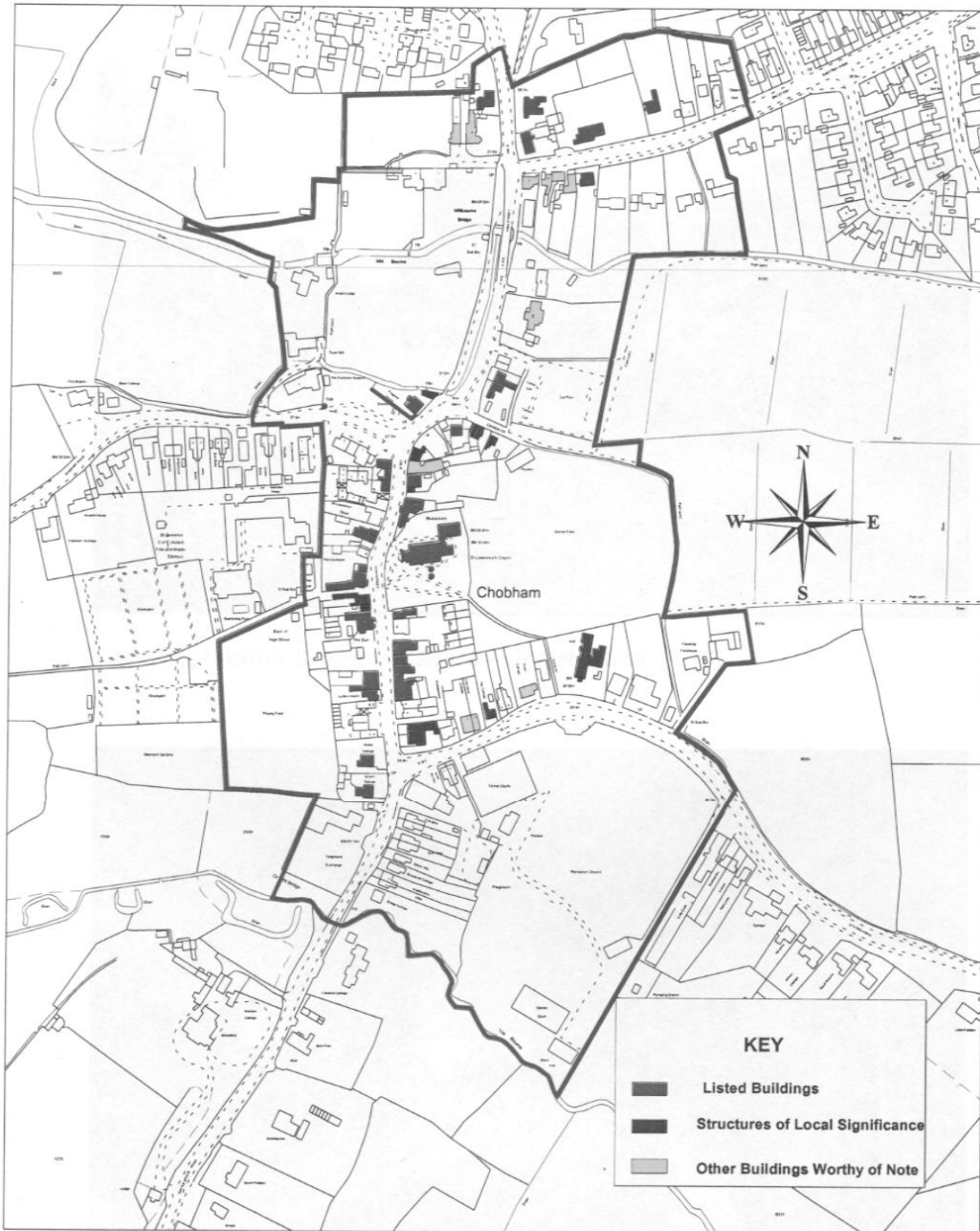
Archaeology

- 2.23 Chobham's historical importance has resulted in its centre being largely designated as an Area of High Archaeological Potential. (See Local Plan Proposals Map 2000).

3. Architecture and Townscape Appraisal

Architecture and Townscape

- 3.1 The conservation area is confined to that part of the village which is visually compact, together with open spaces which are important to the setting of the village and afford important views. There is a strong division between the intense urban form (continuous built-up frontages) of the village and its approaches by hedge and tree-bounded roads. (Photos 3 and 4). The special architectural interest of the village can be seen in the concentration of listed buildings on each side of the High Street, a feature unique within Surrey Heath. (Photos 5-8). The pleasant rural character of the High Street is principally responsible for Chobham's attraction. A variety of building styles and materials are in evidence but the strong influence of the eighteenth century is reflected in the mainly brick and stucco fronts. The village also contains numerous locally listed buildings and other buildings worthy of note, all of which were identified in the 1971 designation. (Map 5). These contribute considerably to the character of the village and should preferably be retained. The late Victorian villas on Castle Grove Road form an harmonious group and illustrate the chronological development and limited physical spread of the village. (Photo 9). North of Cannon Crescent the built form changes, being generally much more open and several examples of timber framed cottages can be seen. (Photos 10 and 11). Since first designated, some changes have taken place, principally limited development off the High Street, as detailed in paragraph 3.11. The village is fortunate in having two streams or Bournes which add their own special character. The Bourne forms the southern boundary and the Mill Bourne, together with the Leat, provides an interesting ornamental feature with its bridges towards the northern end of the area (Photo 12). Further detail on each road is given below.
- 3.2 As the designation statement of 1972 stated, any further development which is considered for the High Street must be carried out in accordance with Conservation Area Policies and respect the pleasant rural character of the street which is principally responsible for Chobham's attraction. This respect should of course apply to the whole conservation area.



Title	PLAN 5
	CHOBHAM CONSERVATION AREA, BUILT CHARACTER.

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Date: 19:11:01	Scale: 1:4000

Surrey Heath Borough Council
 Knoll Road
 CAMBERLEY
 Surrey GU15 3HD
 Tel : +44 (0)1276 707100
 Fax : +44 (0)1276 707476
 E-mail: technical-projects@surreyheath.gov.uk



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3. View along Chertsey Road from junction with Alpha Road.



4. Tree lined approach along Station Road.



5. St Lawrence Church forms focal point in the gentle curve of the High Street.



6. Range of building styles and materials with attractive roofscapes can be seen opposite church.



7. High Street. Blubeckers (former White Hart), showing triangle of land once used for pig auctions and view through churchyard to cricket field beyond.



8. 14-22, 24 and 26 (part) High Street, south end. Example of attractive row of rendered properties dating from 17C with later alterations including some refronting.



9. Castle Grove Road villas.



10. Laurel Cottage and Cannon Cottage, with war memorial and cannon. Examples of timber framed cottages can be seen north of Cannon Crescent.



11. Old Pound Cottage, Chertsey Road with typical hedge boundary.



12. Northern end of High Street, looking north. Pleasant green area by the Leat.

Bagshot Road

- 3.3 The approach into the village along Bagshot Road is pleasantly rural with the winding road bounded by hedges, trees and fields. However, within the conservation area Bagshot Road is the most uncharacteristic part, having lost some early buildings and with them the original plan form. (Photos 1 and 2). The junction of Bagshot Road and High Street was, at least until the 1920's, more built up with two buildings west of Frog Pool House (see Map 3 and Photo 1). These buildings provided a more traditional streetscape and reflected the twelfth century plan form. This has in effect been lost by the creation of the green space, although attractive in itself and the subject of recent enhancement through the 'Village and Local Centre Strategy', including the conversion of the disused 'Public Conveniences' building into the Chobham Museum, opened 30 September 2000. The parade of shops and restaurant at 1-5 Bagshot Road, which replaced a timber framed building also upset the historic village plan form, although in a less dramatic manner, and this should be considered in the event of any future redevelopment.
- 3.4 The retail premises, including 'Browsers' in greenhouses and sheds behind two metre high wire fencing is unattractive and harmful to the conservation area and its redevelopment is to be encouraged.

Castle Grove Road

- 3.5 Castle Grove Road forms an attractive entrance at the southern end of the village enhanced by several tree groups, but marred somewhat as at other entrances by necessary but basis traffic safety measures such as speed limit road signs and red tarmac road surfacing.
- 3.6 The R. Bourne marks the natural boundary at this end of the conservation area. On the east side of the road there is also a distinct change in built form to north and south of the river. The east side of the road contains an attractive and largely unspoilt row of Victorian red brick detached and semi-detached villas, ending with the more modern 'Bridge Cottage' immediately adjacent to the Bourne. This gives way beyond the conservation area to larger properties of differing types and age set in substantial grounds. The west side of the road is largely open countryside, the whole marred by the unfortunate modern telephone exchange built in the early 1960's.

Chertsey Road

- 3.7 The approach into Chobham along Chertsey Road is characterised by hedges interspersed with trees along the property frontages. At the High Street end the south side of Chertsey Road contains a few commercial premises but the main character is residential. There is a distinct change in form between these tightly grouped properties running to Coopers Lodge and the large properties set back from the road behind hedges and attractive trees. The eighteenth century Pear Tree House is surrounded by a high brick wall. The significance of the modern properties, Bourne House to Miller's Brook, is limited to their frontages and the relationship of their plots to the more historic properties close by. 'The Pound' contains the site of the old Pound in its front garden and has been included within the conservation area for this reason. It was at one time within the curtilage of Old Pound Cottage (1871 O.S.).

There has unfortunately been some loss of historic features, principally in the use of replacement uPVC windows.

High Street

- 3.8 The High Street between Bagshot Road and Station Road forms the historic core of the conservation area. It is St Lawrence's Church which provides the focal point of the street scene as it curves gently through the centre of the village. The attractive churchyard itself forms a break in the built up frontage and affords important open views across the cricket field and meadows to the east. As noted above development of the village has taken place in the other directions and this valuable open vista should be preserved.
- 3.9 A variety of building styles and materials are in evidence but the strong influence of the eighteenth century is reflected in the mainly brick and stucco fronts. These often conceal earlier timber framed buildings, the later fronts being added as fashion or need dictated.
- 3.10 The demarcation of the triangle of land between Blubeckers (formerly the White Hart) and the churchyard is an interesting feature worthy of retention. At one time pig auctions were held here on Sunday mornings before church, but by 1848 it was a rose garden. (Photo 7).
- 3.11 Since first designated new development has taken place at 36-38 High Street, adjoining the Grade II listed property at 40-42 High Street, currently occupied by Wilson Foxley. The building has been designed sympathetically to make a positive contribution to the conservation area. Two other fairly recent housing developments set back from the High Street have also been carefully designed, one being houses to the rear of 36-42 High Street, built at the same time as 36-38; the other is a mews type development, St Lawrence's Court. Additional successful schemes adapting buildings to the rear of the High Street include that to the rear of 'Melita's' (59-61 High Street) and 69-71 High Street.
- 3.12 Although not reflected in the photographs traffic congestion is a serious problem in the High Street and detracts from the peaceful atmosphere and attractive vistas.
- 3.13 The north end of the High Street beyond Bagshot Road and running into Windsor Road is largely residential and much more open in character. The latter point may possibly have something to do with a past difference in land ownership, the former Chobham House in the grounds of Chobham House East and West having been the manor house of the Manor of Aden. West of the Leat is a relatively large enclosed woodland/scrub area. The length of the Leat contributes to very attractive vistas in both directions and provides an attractive open feature in sharp contrast to the tighter urban form south of Bagshot Road. (Photo 12). This is spoilt by the single storey commercial premises on the east side of the road just north of the Mill Bourne, south of 2 Chertsey Road (currently occupied by 'Fully Furnished'). The west side could be enhanced for example with changes to the seating and some of the fencing near the bridges.

Station Road

- 3.14 The road has a mix of uses, residential, commercial and community, with Flexlands Farm forming the boundary on the north side.
- 3.15 Station Road forms another attractive tree-lined approach into the conservation area, those bordering the recreation ground making a special contribution. (Photo 4). One horse chestnut tree on the perimeter was planted for each person lost in the wars. The memorial garden within the recreation ground is currently being restored, courtesy of Potts Garden Services. Opposite, standing on what was once the saw-pit field, is the attractive village hall of 1888, beyond which a narrow path skirts the cricket field leading to a kissing gate at the entrance to the churchyard, all providing a tranquil setting and pleasant views of the church and conservation area (Photo 13). Although not containing any listed buildings, the properties between the Village Hall and the High Street make a pleasant group, although as elsewhere, some historic features, especially windows have unfortunately been replaced with unsympathetic modern styles. The cottages are set back from the road with small front gardens bordered mostly by hedges or low walls. (Photo 14). Semi-detached No. 8 has regrettably lost its boundary to off-street parking. Most of the roofs are slate, typical of the building period.

Trees and Open spaces

- 3.16 Trees and hedges are a particularly important feature within, and on approaches to, the conservation area, adding to the pleasant rural village ambience and the village setting. (Photos 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13). There is one Tree Preservation Order on a maple to the rear of the Sun P.H. All other trees are protected by virtue of being within the conservation area. Particularly important tree groups are identified on Map 6.

4. Factors which detract from the areas special character

Sites

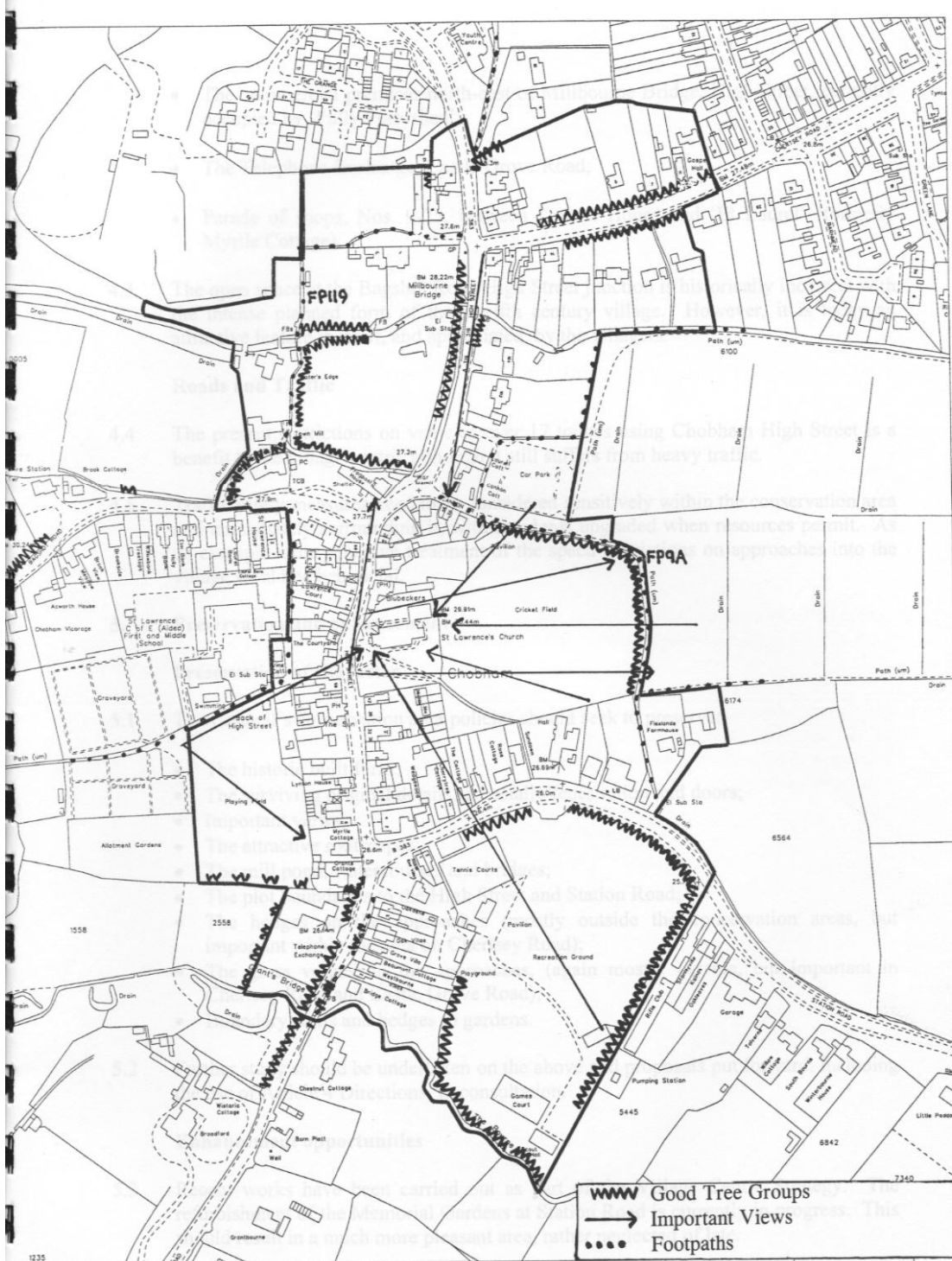
- 4.1 There are several sites within the conservation area which detract from its special character. Unfortunately, most of the sites are in fairly prominent positions. Conservation policies within the Local Plan should assist in these sites making a more positive contribution should there be proposals for redevelopment at some future date.
- 4.2 Particular sites are:
- The retail premises, 2 Bagshot Road, currently 'Browsers', 'Chobham Picture Framing Centre' and 'Aqua', west of the Museum and open space;



13. View across cricket ground to St Lawrence Church and High Street from rear of village hall.



14. Row of properties attractively staggered along Station Road.



<p>Surrey Heath Borough Council Surrey Heath House Hill Road Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3HD. Licence No. LA 079618</p>	<p>MAP 6. CHOBHAM CONSERVATION AREA LANDSCAPE AND VIEWS.</p>	<p>Scale 1: 3500</p>
<p>Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of H.M.S.O. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings</p>		<p>Date 23/05/2001</p>

- The commercial premises north-east of Millbourne Bridge, High Street, currently occupied by ‘Fully Furnished’;
 - The Telephone Exchange, Castle Grove Road;
 - Parade of shops, Nos. 9-25, between Lynton House and ‘El Laurel’ (formerly Myrtle Cottage);
- 4.3 The open space at the Bagshot Road/High Street junction is historically incorrect with the intense planned form of the twelfth century village. However, it is today an attractive feature in itself, and appreciated by the villagers.

Roads and Traffic

- 4.4 The present restrictions on vehicles over 17 tonnes using Chobham High Street is a benefit to the village centre, although it still suffers from heavy traffic.
- 4.5 Traffic safety measures need to be considered sensitively within the conservation area and immediately surrounding it, with standards upgraded when resources permit. As an example more sensitive treatment of the speed restrictions on approaches into the village would be beneficial.

5. Preservation and enhancement

Preservation of character

- 5.1 The Council’s conservation area policies should seek to preserve:
- The historic built form;
 - The surviving original details, especially fenestration and doors;
 - Important views;
 - The attractive roofscapes;
 - The mill pond, watercourses and bridges;
 - The plot boundaries to the High Street and Station Road;
 - The hedges on the approaches (mostly outside the conservation areas, but important within the area on Chertsey Road);
 - The grass verges on the approaches, (again mostly outside, but important in Chertsey Road and Castle Grove Road);
 - Boundary walls and hedges to gardens.
- 5.2 Further study should be undertaken on the above and proposals put forward, including the use of Article 4 Directions, in consultation.

Enhancement opportunities

- 5.3 Recent works have been carried out as part of the Village Centre Strategy. The refurbishment of the Memorial Gardens at Station Road is currently in progress. This should result in a much more pleasant area, rather neglected of late.
- 5.4 A small enhancement scheme was carried out in 1989. This was for the replacement of concrete bollards in the village centre with 'period' cast iron bollards and the replacement of dilapidated seating on the green space at the junction of High Street and Bagshot Road.
- 5.5 If and when resources become available, opportunities for enhancement works should be investigated. Possible opportunities include:
- A scheme to re-pave the High Street was also considered and approved in 1989, but regrettably not implemented due to capital financial constraints. This should be re-examined and proposals put forward.
 - Work to the area around the Millbourne Bridge to improve fencing and street furniture would be beneficial.
 - Footpaths are also in need of attention, for example footpath 9A from Cannon Crescent to Station Road, suggested for improvement by both the Chobham Society and the Parish Council in 1989, and footpath 119 from High Street to Bagshot Road via the mill site.
 - Improved enclosure to car park, possibly with hedging.
 - More sensitive treatment of traffic calming measures, for example by considering resurfacing the red tarmac on entry points in a more appropriate material. (Not all are within conservation area, but impact on it).
- 5.6 Given the important historic townscape of Chobham it is suggested that should resources become available, the area be comprehensively re-assessed so as to establish a long-term programme for environmental improvements. Such a scheme should benefit shopkeepers and other businesses, residents and shoppers in creating a high quality built environment.

BUILDINGS OF IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE CONSERVATION AREA

BAGSHOT ROAD (Listed at Vicarage Road)**K6 Telephone Kiosk to east of Chobham Garden Centre. Tel: Chobham 8913**
Grade II. GV.

Telephone Kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated George VI crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.

Garden wall 1 yard south of Frogpool House **GRADE II. GV.**

See under High Street.

Nos. 87 & 89 **GRADE II. GV.**

See 83-89 High Street.

CHERTSEY ROAD**Listed Buildings****Coopers Lodge** **GRADE II. GV.**

House. Early C18. Red brick with grey brick headers in plat band, plain tiled roof. 2 storeys with plat band over ground floor moulded wooden eaves cornice and end ridge stacks. Regular 3 bay front with two 12 pane glazing bar sash windows in moulded wood frames on first floor, those on ground floor under cambered heads. Centre window to first floor blocked. Central 6 fielded panel door in moulded surround under dentilled pediment supported on two corbels. Hipped roof wing at right angles to rear.

Pear Tree House **GRADE II. GV**

House. Early C18 extended to left in late C18 and in C20 to ends. Red brick with some grey brick headers to left and in extensions; plain tiled roofs part obscured by stone coped parapets with rendered gable ends. Three storeys to main house, single storey extensions to ends; ends ridge stacks to main house and ridge stack to left of centre. Regular 4 bay front, 3 sash windows on second floor under gauges brick heads with one blocked window to right of centre. Four 12 pane glazing bar sash windows across first floor with blocked window to right of centre and 5 glazing bar sash windows across first floor with blocked window to right of centre and 5 glazing bar sash windows under gauged heads across ground floor in moulded surrounds. Further cambered head sash window on ground floor extension to left. 6 panel door to right in square brick porch projecting forward from junction of main house and right hand extension in moulded surround and under small pediment on scroll end frieze. Further cambered head sash window in right hand extension.

No. 5 (Old Pound Cottage)**GRADE II. GV**

Cottage. C16, extended to rear in C19 and C20. Timber framed with rendered cladding across front; exposed frame with whitewashed brick infill to return fronts; plain tiled half hipped roofs. Two storeys, regular front with ridge stack to right of centre, end stack left and rear stacks. 3 casement windows across first floor, centre one 3-light; ground floor windows under flat hoods. Stable style door, part glazed under open gable hood to right of centre. Tile hung extensions to rear right, single storey hipped roof extension to right end with throughway.

HIGH STREET**Listed Buildings****Laurel Cottage and Cannon Cottage****GRADE II. GV.**

Cottages. C16 and C19 extensions and alterations. Timber framed, exposed, of thin scantling on rendered plinth with whitewashed brick infill to right, whitewashed brick cladding to left. Plain tiled roofs stepping down and restored to left with 2 oversailing gables to right and centre. 2 storey, 2 framed bays to right with curved braces on first floor; 3 window bays to left divided by projecting piers with eaves plat band and brick dentils. Central ridge stack to left, offset end stack to right. Regular fenestration to left with 3 casements across first floor, 2 glazing bar sash windows below; irregular leaded casement fenestration to right, 2 windows on each floor. Ribbed door to right of centre of right hand cottage (Cannon Cottage), under open steep gabled hood. Part glazed door to right end of left cottage (Laurel Cottage), under pent roof. Single storey brick extension to right end with rear stack and one casement window. 2 wings at right angles to rear.

No 88 (Saddlers Halt)**GRADE II
group value only**

House. Early C19. Incised colourwashed render on rendered plinth with painted quoins; hipped slate roof. Two storeys with rendered stacks either side of centre. Symmetrical 3 bay façade with 12 pane glazing bar sash windows, 2 on each floor. First floor window to centre blocked. Central 6 panel door with top two panels glazed in projecting strip surround under flat hood.

No 58/60. (statutory listed as Crosse and Herbert)**GRADE II. GV**

Shop with accommodation above. Circa 1790 with C19 shop front below. Rendered cladding on shallow rendered plinth, roughcast cladding to right hand return front; red brick to rear. Parallel range plain tiled roofs. Two storey with moulded wooden eaves band; end stack to left and rear ridge stack to right. Irregular fenestration with three 12 pane glazing bar sash windows across the first floor. Projecting 24 pane shop window to ground floor level with curved quadrant corners in fluted Doric half-column surround. Plate glass window to centre right. Glazed door in panelled reveal to left of centre, flat lintelled throughway to right end. Casement fenestration across rear.

**Grants Cottage, 1 High Street
(Statutory listed as Castle Grove Road)**

**GRADE II
group value only**

Cottage. Early C19. Red brick with hipped slate roof and rendered end stacks under oversailing tops. Square plan. Symmetrical façade with 2 glazing bar sash windows in moulded surrounds to each floor under gauged brick heads. Central window on first floor blocked. Central 6 panel door under traceried transome light cutting into brick relieving arch over, and in deep panelled reveal.

Blubeckers, (Statutory listed at The White Hart Inn)

GRADE II

Public House. C16 with C17 alterations, C18 extensions to ends. C20 extensions to rear. Timber framed, exposed in central gable with brick infill, red and blue brick cladding to right, red and brown brick to left on rendered plinth. Plain tiled roofs. 2 storeys with brick plat band over ground floor right and diagonal brick dentils to eaves on left, rear ridge stack with oversailing top to left. Two window range to left with casements on first floor and two 12 pane glazing bar sash windows below under cambered heads. 3 bay range to right with C18 12 pane glazing bar sash windows under gauged brick heads, central window on each floor blocked. Central gable bay with C19 curly bargeboard decorated with trefoil and roundel piercing. Two casement windows below gable on first floor; angle bay window to ground floor on brick dado walls and under hipped tiled roof. Half glazed door to right of angle bay under same roof on wooden support. Left hand return front:- Gothick head glazing bars to first floor casement. Right hand return front:- Rendered with angle bay window rising through two floors under modillion band.

Rear:- Some framing exposed to right wing at right angles to rear right with two further 'Gothic' style casement windows.

Church of St Lawrence

GRADE I. GV

Church. C12 and C15 south aisle and C16 west porch; restored and north aisle added in 1866 by Benjamin Ferrey, chancel and south transept added in 1898. Heathstone tower, puddingstone and heathstone chequer work to south aisle with puddingstone cladding and heathstone quoining to chancel; brick extensions to north east and timber framed porch to west. Plain tiled roofs sweeping down over south aisle with Horsham slab eaves courses, lead spike over tower with ribbed chevron decoration and metal weathervane finial. Aisled nave with transept to south, tower and porch to west, chancel with extensions to north on east end. Buttressed two stage tower with stair turret to south east angle, battlemented parapet and 2 light round arched openings to top stage containing a clock on all faces. Gabled porch to west face of tower with pointed arch entrance and scalloped bargeboards. C15 stone dressed 3-light windows to south aisle, remainder 19C, with plate-tracery to north chancel chapel windows. West door in arched stone surround, doubled, planked and studded doors with strapwork hinges. Further studded and arched door to south.

Interior:- Stone floor, 4 bay nave arcades, that to the south C12. West bay with very heavy square pillars, circular piers to remaining bays carrying multi-scalloped capitals, supporting pointed arches with slight chamfer. C19 coupled column arcade to north with foliage capitals. Crown post roofs with decorated wall plates and panelled ceilings. C19 chancel arch on scalloped corbels. 3 bay chancel with scissor brace type roof construction. Unique south aisle roof with corbels supporting detached posts with arches from the posts to the roof rafters; wind-braces between wall plate and purlin.

Fittings:- Mainly 20C. C17 wood font, one of 3 survivals in Surrey. Panelled octagonal bowl on stone stem and plinth with Acorn finial to font cover. C20 War memorial screen across west end.

Monuments:- South chancel wall - Dedicated to Anthony Thomas. 1723. Grey veined marble gadrooned top with cartouche and winged skulls. Apron and cherubs heads below. North chancel wall:- Dedicated to Sir William Abdy. Died 1803. Polychrome marble tablet with pyramid over square, inscription plate and fluted flanking pilasters. Monument dedicated to Mrs Bainbridge. Died 1827. Tablet with mourning woman. Monument to Thomas Bainbridge. Died 1853. By H Hopper.

PEVSNER:- Buildings of England, Surrey (1971) pp. 157-8
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Moore Chest Tomb. 20 yards south of Church of St. Lawrence GRADE II. GV

Chest Tomb. Dedicated to Sarah Moore. Died 1768. Stone plinth with stepped base; raised panelled sides with recessed angle piers vermiculated in bands. Grey stone inscribed lid with Coat of Arms on top and moulded edge. Tomb broken on south side at time of re-survey.

40-42. (statutory listed as Tarrystone Antiques). (Formerly listed as 2 semi-detached cottages and butchers shop) GRADE II. GV

House with shop to front. C18 with late C19 street front. Red brick and grey brick headers to rear, whitewashed brick below on street front, roughcast cladding above. Plain tiled roofs with machine tiles over street range. Double pile house and shop parallel to street at the rear with wing at right angles to street, shop front at right angles to wing and parallel with street. Street façade: Two storeys, mixed fenestration with one casement window to left, one glazing bar sash window to first floor right. Two plate glass windows in projecting ground floor with bracket decoration across eaves of hipped slate roof. Central projecting half glazed door; Left hand return front: 2 gabled bays to left with left hand gable projecting. Flat bands over ground and first floors with tall ridge stack to left. One 16 pane glazing bar sash window in each gable on first floor under gauged brick heads; one on ground floor. Six panel door at junction of two gables under flat hood.

Nos. 26-32. (Statutory listed as Chancellors, Gemmas fashions, National Westminster Bank). (Formerly listed as Horse and Groom Public House) GRADE II. GV

Cottage row, now shops and offices. C17, restored in C20. Timber framed with rendered cladding to right, brick cladding to ground floor left, roughcast above. Plain tiled roof. 2 storeys with gabled bay to left end, one storey and attic to right under 2 hipped roof dormer windows at eaves level. Irregular fenestration, one sash window to first floor left, 2 casements to first floor left of centre and 2 C20 leaded casements to right at eaves height directly under the dormer windows. 2 shop fronts below to left and right with 18 pane windows to right and two 24 pane bowed windows to left. Glazed door between bow windows to right (Chancellors). Glazed doors on left and right sides of recessed porch to ground floor left.

No. 24 (Statutory listed as Holly Style Antiques). (Formerly listed as Queen Anne Café) GRADE II. GV

Shop with accommodation above. C18 rendered front, plain tiled roof partly obscured by coped parapet. Tiled gable ends. Two storeys with rendered stacks on front and rear pitches of roof to right. Two 16 pane C20 glazing bar sash windows on first floor; 18 pane shop front below with glazed door to left under projecting cornice on thin fluted pseudo pilasters.

Nos. 14-22. Four Seasons Restaurant GRADE II. GV

House, now part restaurant. Late C17, refronted in C18. Timber framed with rendered cladding tile and stone coped parapet above partly obscuring plain tiled roof. Two storeys with rebuilt front stacks to end right and rear stack to left of centre. Irregular fenestration, 3 C19 glazing bar sash windows across first floor left. 3 mullioned and transomed wood framed windows to first floor right. One casement type window formed from old timbers to first floor left of centre. One glazing sash window to ground floor left with 2 tripartite mullion and transome casement windows to left of centre. Two 18 pane shop windows to right under projecting continuous fascia board. Planked door to left, part glazed C20 door to left of centre under shallow open pediment on fluted pseudo pilasters. Half glazed door to right of centre and further half glazed door to right end.

Frogpool House. (Formerly listed as Florida House) GRADE II. GV

House. Mid C18, altered and restored in C20. Red and brown brick with tile hung first floor on return front to right, roughcast first floor to left hand return front; plain tiled roof. Two storeys with wooden modillion eaves cornice; end stack to left. Two glazing bar sash windows on each floor in projecting architrave surrounds. Central 6 fielded panel door in large strip-plaster surround under dentilled cornice and pediment on two bold blocked out scroll brackets. Two hipped roof wings to rear at right angles to front with further lower C20 extension to rear left.

Garden wall to Frogpool House. (listed also under Vicarage Road) GRADE II. GV

Garden wall. C18 with C19 link to house on High Street frontage. Red and brown brick with brick on edge coping. Circa 6 foot high and extending for circa 55 foot, buttresses at 5 foot intervals. C20 shelter attached to centre not included. The wall forms a feature at the junction of the two streets and is included for group value only.

Nos. 83-89 (odd) GRADE II. GV

Cottages. Early C19 restored in 1983. Colourwashed render on rendered plinth, hipped slate roof to left, concrete tile roofs to centre and right. Two storeys with rendered triple stack to rear left, single, rendered, stack at junction of roofs to left of centre and triple stack under oversailing top to ridge on right hand cottage. Three cottages, 3 bays, 3 bays and 2 bays with six 12 pane glazing bar sash windows across first floor, two to each cottage. Centre window on first floor of left hand and centre cottages blocked. 6 panel door to ground floor left in architrave surround under flat hood on brackets (No. 83). C19 four panel door to centre in similar surround and hood (No. 85). Two further doors in right hand return front (Nos. 87, 89) on Vicarage Road front.

Included for group value only.

Nos. 69-71 (Statutory listed as The Bakery and Penny Farthing Antiques). (Formerly listed as House and shop opposite the Church) GRADE II. GV

Shops with accommodation over. Late C16/early C17. Timber framed with rendered cladding on front, exposed with whitewashed infill on right hand return front; plain tiled roof. One storey and attic under 3 mullion and transome lucarne windows with tile hung gables; ridge stack to right of centre. 18 pane bow window to ground floor left with smaller 18 pane shop front on tiled cill to right of centre. 9 pane square bay window to right end on two wooden brackets. Glazed door to left end, further glazed door to right under open gabled hood.

Nos. 59-61 (Statutory listed as Bridal House, Chobham Antiques and J.E. Ingram) GRADE II. GV

House divided into shops and offices. C16 with late C18 front to left, C19 alterations to right. Timber framed with red brick front to left, rendered cladding to right; tall plain tiled half hipped roof. Two storeys with plat band over ground floor centre; parapet above with moulded brick coping to left; ridge stack to right of centre. Irregular 3 bay front to left with end piers and pier to left of centre. Two glazing bar sash windows under cambered heads on first floor, 12 panes to left, 16 panes to left of centre, triple casement window to first floor right. C20 18 pane projecting shop front under pent roof to ground floor left with 12 pane glazing bar sash window under cambered head to ground floor centre. Plate glass window to right. $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed door to left end, 6 fielded panel door in moulded projecting surround and under flat hood on brackets to left of centre. Further $\frac{3}{4}$ glazed door to right (J E Ingram). Incised render extension at right angles to rear left.

Nos. 45-7. The Sun Public House**GRADE II. GV**

Public House. Early C17, altered and extended in C19. Timber framed on rendered plinth, incised render dado above, with rough-cast cladding above that. Plain tiled roofs with machine tiles to left. Two storeys, gable front cross wing to left, plat band over ground floor centre and right; square ridge stack to end right, narrow front stack in re-entrant angle with cross wing to left. Angle bay window rising through both floors on wing to left, glazing bar sash windows to first floor, diamond pane leaded casements below. One 16 pane glazing bar sash window to first floor left of centre one casement to first floor right. C20 glazing bar sash window to ground floor right; diamond pane leaded casement to ground floor left of centre in angle bay. 6 fielded panel door to left in gabled wing under shallow gabled hood. Further part glazed door under similar hood to right of centre.

Some framing exposed in left hand return front.

Nos. 25-31 (odd) (Statutory listed as Lynton House and Colmans Shop)**GRADE II. GV**

House divided and part shop. C17 with C18 extension to left, C19 alterations. Timber framed to right refronted with rendered cladding, stone coped parapet above partly obscuring plain tiled roof with diaper patterning. Two storeys, taller over basement storey to left; end ridge stacks and stack to left of centre. Four glazing bar sash windows across first floor, two to right under cambered heads; a mixture of original and replicas. Blocked window to left of centre. Angle bay to ground floor left with glazing bar sash windows under flat band across top. Projecting shop front to centre and right with two 4-light plate glass shop windows over tiled dado walls, one at each end. Double half glazed doors under transome light to left and right of blocked door in centre of shop front.

‘El Laurel’ (Statutory listed as Myrtle Cottage)**GRADE II. GV**

Cottage. Late C17, extended in C19. Roughcast with plain tiled roofs. T shape plan with wing to centre of rear. Two storeys, symmetrical front with end ridge stacks. Two 12 pane glazing bar sash windows in open boxes on each floor, central first floor window blocked. Central 6 panel door in reeded surround under lead covered gable hood on brackets.

List of Structures of Local Significance**2 High Street****LOCAL LIST**

18C. 2 storey detached house with single storey extensions to left side and rear. Formerly has been a farmhouse and dairy and has also been the Village Rates Office. Red brick elevations with chimney stack to north side with flat capping on short brick pillars; similar but smaller chimney to rear and further chimney stack to rear of south side with two tall red clay pots. Plain clay tile hipped roof with hipped gables to rear. Wood frame casement windows with small leaded square panes. Single large central projecting window to front elevation of main house with clay roof over; two windows to first floor with central window blocked. Wooden entrance door recessed into porch. Later single storey extension to north side in separate use (now 4 High Street ‘Ferndale’, Crown Interior Design and Refurbishment); extending to rear as white painted single storey extension. Two large

windows to front with large square panes and central part glazed door. Small extension to south side in materials to match main house.

49, 51 and 53 High Street

LOCAL LIST

Circa 1790; Row of three two storey properties; formerly cottages with 53 having shop front to ground floor. 49-51 have white rendered elevations; 53 is brown pebbledash. Decorative finish under eaves, extending to side of 53.

Plain clay tiled hipped roof. Three chimney stacks. No 49 (currently Benson's of Chobham - Dry Cleaners) is attached to 'The Sun' Public House. It has enlarged wood window to ground floor with 15 large square panes. Replacement glazed wood door with 15 panes. Wood 4 pane sash window to first floor; probably original. The ground floor of 51 is offices, currently occupied by James Daines, chartered Quantity Surveyors. It has one twelve pane wood sash window to each of ground and first floor. Traditional door with porch over. No 53, thought to incorporate an earlier cottage, is still in retail use as Gemini Gems. It has one 12 pane wood sash window to both ground and first floor with a second window of 16 panes to first floor. The large shop window is adjacent to recessed porch with modern door, the whole surrounded by a band of white stucco with a decorative art deco style feature to each top corner.

55 High Street

LOCAL LIST

Late 18C property to rear side of Gemini Gems. Single storey, long, narrow white painted building. Plain clay tiled hipped roof. Hinged door to front with small porch over.

68-70 High Street

LOCAL LIST

Early 19C terraced properties in retail/residential use. Ground floor of 68 occupied by 'Boshers' (Jewellers) and 70 by 'Bodytalk'. Slate roof. 68 has 12- pane shop window and 70 has small pane windows with shutters too ground floor. The first floor windows have been replaced in uPVC. There are three modern doors in same style with 15 panes of glazing.

90, 92 High Street (Cannon Crescent)

LOCAL LIST

A pair of 19C semi-detached cottages. White painted brickwork and slate roof with single central chimney. M-shaped roof. Two storeys Original single wood sash windows to both ground and first floor, 12 panes to ground floor and six panes to first floor. Original front door with porch over to each property to front side ends. Each has side door to rear gardens.

Birdwalk House, 94 High Street (Cannon Crescent)

LOCAL LIST

Early 19C detached house. Rendered elevations. Plain clay tile roof, two chimney stacks. Three twelve pane wood sash windows to ground floor front. Two sash windows to first floor, one with six panes and one with twelve, with central blocked window.

Frogpool Cottage, High Street

LOCAL LIST

Late 17C one and half storey cottage, formerly thought to contain smoke-house. Small windows recently replaced with diamond pane uPVC. (Post listing). Historic street frontage

appearance retained with large wood door to ground floor and small opening at upper level. Group value with Frogpool House.

STATION ROAD

List of Structures of Local Significance

The Cottage

LOCAL LIST

Early 19C detached cottage. Cream painted elevations. Slate roof with plain clay ridge tiles. Chimney stack to each end. Two storeys. Central (replacement) door with single 12-pane wood sash windows to either side. Two wood sash windows above each with 12 panes with blocked centre window.

Chobham Village Hall

LOCAL LIST

1888. Single storey with steep pitched roof. Brick elevations with white painted and timbered gable end to front. Clay tile roof with attractive ridge tiles and central cupola. Wood windows with pink and green coloured glass to main hall. Front porch in brick and timber with clay tile roof. Encaustic tiled floor. Later extensions to both sides.

WINDSOR ROAD

Listed Buildings

Aden Cottage and The Homestead

GRADE II. GV

House. Extended and divided. Early C17 with late C18 extension to left. Timber framed, exposed with rendered infill to centre and right, brick cladding, white-washed to left. Plain tiled roofs hipped to left. Two storeys with gable front cross wing to right and hip roofed bay to left end. End stack to left and diagonal rear ridge stack to right of centre. 3 framed bays to centre and right with curved bracing on first floor. Irregular mixed fenestration, 4 windows across first floor including one 16 pane glazing bar sash window to left, and 3 projecting horizontal sliding sash windows. Glazing bar sash window to ground floor left, one casement window to left of centre, angle bay window to right of centre on ground floor and angle bay window to ground floor of cross wing. Panelled door to left in moulded surround under braced gable hood. (Aden Cottage). 6 fielded panel door to right in projecting strip surround under steeper gabled hood with ridge cresting curly bargeboards and curly braces. (The Homestead). Right hand return front: Framing exposed on crossing. First floor glazing bar sash window in projecting surround. Lower wings to rear.

Dial House

GRADE II. GV

House. Circa 1720. Red brick with grey brick headers, plain tiled roof with raised gable ends coped with brick on edge. Two storeys on rendered plinth with plat band over ground floor breaking up to right of centre over former entrance. Wooden modillion eaves cornice; end ridge stack to right and ridge stack to left of centre. Regular 4 bay front with three 16 pane glazing bar sash windows on each floor under gauged brick heads. Blocked and rendered window to first floor right of centre with sun dial incised. Main entrance now in

right hand return front in lower wing to right. 6 fielded panel door top two panels glazed, in moulded surround with flanking pseudo-pilasters and dentilled open gable hood over on scroll brackets.

No 6. (Northbourne)

GRADE II. GV

House. Early C19. Red brick with hipped slate roof. 2 storeys with square rear ridge stacks left and right of centre. 3 bay regular front with three 16 pane glazing bar sash windows across first floor. Later C19 angle bay windows to outer bays of ground floor. Central two panel door under traceried fanlight with flat hood over on brackets. Quadrant curved end bays to front linking round to return fronts and two wings at right angles to rear.

Included for group value only.

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