

A1
Agincourt Hall: one of the first houses along London Road was named after the battle of Agincourt, 1415. Originally Agincourt House, the change of name was due to the building becoming a Masonic Hall and nightclub in 1929. During WW2 it was used as a cleansing station and clearing house to allocate child evacuees from London to local homes. **SU86602**

Bietighelm Way: in 1969 Frimley & Camberley Urban District Council (now part of Surrey Heath Borough Council), initiated twinning with Sucy-en-Brie (a French town outside Paris) already twinned with the German town Bietighelm-Bissingen (on outskirts of Ludwigsberg, nr Stuttgart). Street names 'Avenue Sucy' and 'Bietighelm Bissingen' acknowledge this. **SU87366**

Blackbushe Airport: developed in WW2 as a military airport named RAF Hartfordbridge. Special agents, the Free French Air Force, Spitfires and bombers were based here from 1943. Gliders used during the D-Day landings were also tested here. It became a commercial airport once the war was over. **SU80588**

Bridge Road & York Town Industrial Estate: the first factory units date from the 1930s. In WW2 a number of military manufacturers moved here including Aerolex who built aircraft parts; Linatex who worked on the PLUTO fuel line used in the D-Day landings, and Carden-Loyd who built tanks. **SU86754**

Caird Hall and Cadet Centre: the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps was established for boys in 1908 by Grace Reynolds. In 1929 the Caird Hall was built for their activities near St.Paul's on Church Hill. The corps still teaches youngsters (both sexes) military-style subjects and discipline. Grace Reynolds was awarded an MBE for her work in 1947; Grace Reynolds Walk in the shopping centre in Camberley commemorates her.

Caird Hall **SU86605**
Grace Reynolds Walk **SU85606**

Camberley War Memorial: erected in Sept 1922 to commemorate the 233 men who lost their lives in WW1. The names of 140 men from WW2 were added later. A 2014 WW1 centenary plaque in front of the memorial recognises VC holder Garth Walford for his bravery in Gallipoli (February 1915 to January 1916). **SU872607**

The Criterion, 455 London Road: is one of the early public houses in York Town. It was a nursery for evacuees during WW2. It is now a grocery store. **SU86102**

The Drill Hall, 276 London Road: first opened in 1896. It was a former WW1 drill hall used by Surrey Yeomanry and The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. During WW2 it was used as a dance hall and is now a Territorial Army Centre. **SU86765**

France Hill House, France Hill Drive, off Southwell Park Road: purchased by Lady Southwell in 1879, it became the home of the Forbes family on their return from India in 1913. During WW2 the house was requisitioned for evacuees from Croydon and the Channel Islands. In 1947 it became France Hill School. It is now the Surrey Heath Adult Education Centre. **SU871602**

Heatherbank, Church Hill, Camberley: built in the 1880s it is one of the original houses on Church Hill. Like many large homes, it was requisitioned by the War Office in WW1 to treat injured soldiers. Nearby Firlands also became a WW1 hospital along with The Priory at Frimley, Windlesham Moor and Windlesham Military Hospital; Firlands and The Priory have been demolished. **SU82604**



is covered in past RMC cadet's names inscriptions. In the 1880s, the top part was destroyed by fire. A large house called 'The Knoll' (now demolished) was a store for the Secret Operations Executive during WW2. Surrey Heath Museum has existed since 1930 and holds a local history collection covering two million years. **SU87868**

Royal Military College (RMC), Sandhurst: opened in 1812 partially on land once part of the Manor of Frimley. It was the new home for RMC, Great Marlow (championed by Colonel John Le Marchant). The Royal Military Memorial Chapel in the grounds was built in 1879, it features many memorials from past conflicts. New College was built adjacent to the Old College in 1911. York Town grew up outside the college gates with businesses, homes and hostels being established. In 1947, the Royal Military Academy (RMA), Sandhurst was created by merging the RMC & RMA, Woolwich. The RMA grounds have many military memorials. RESTRICTED ACCESS. **SU86631**

Staff College: built in 1864 to train military officers. Landowners Charles Raleigh Knight and Major Robert Spring developed Cambridge Town (now Camberley). In 1997 it merged and became Joint Services Command and Staff College. RESTRICTED ACCESS. **SU862809**

St. Michael's Church and St. George's Memorial Tablets: the church was built and consecrated in 1851 as York Town developed. The tower and spire were added in 1891. Two men who took part in the 'Charge of the Light Brigade' (Crimean War 25th Oct 1854) James Webster and John Whitehead were buried here and 2 x VC holders, plus Sergeant Finnegan, Florence Nightingale's Orderly. A sister church, St. George's, stood in Camberley until 1973; WW1 memorial stones from this church's exterior were salvaged and replicas placed in the entrance to St.Michael's (the original stones are in Surrey Heath Museum). A wooden cross presented by German Prisoners of War is in the church. **SU864604**

St Tarclsius Church, 227 London Road: a unique WW1 memorial church built in 1923 on consecrated ground, commemorates Catholic Officers and soldiers who worshipped in the former old tin church and lost their lives in WW1. Their names are inscribed inside the church porch. **SU871607**

Tank Road: built during WW2 to enable tanks based at RMA Sandhurst to drive directly to Hawley Woods for training exercise. **SU85601**

Surrey Border & Camberley Miniature Railway: 10¼" gauge, opened in 1938 and closed a year later. It ran from Frimley to Vale Road in Camberley. With outbreak of WW2 the line closed. **SU864599**

A2
Bagshot Park: originally the site of a Royal hunting lodge, a Roundhead stronghold during the Civil War, Charles I rested here overnight prior to his trial and execution in London (1649). Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught (7th child of Queen Victoria), lived here from 1880s until his death in 1942. He had completed his military training at Aldershot and held the position of General Officer Commanding for the camp (1893-1898), as well as a number of high-ranking military positions in Canada, Egypt, India and Ireland. The house became the home of the Royal Army Chaplain's Department from 1946 to 1996, prior to becoming the home of The Earl and Countess of Wessex in 1998. **SU909639**

Barossa Common: has been used regularly for military manoeuvres for 200 years. It is popular with walkers and its open heathland is a site of Special Scientific Interest. A Type 22 pill box is located behind the telecom tower on high ground. **SU877627**

Connaught Cottage: just off the London Road, was an operating theatre; an adjoining building was a nursing home in WW1 used by wounded soldiers evacuated from France. A ghost of an injured soldier with the left side of his face melting away, has been seen in the building. Now demolished **SU904631**
Copped Hall: the (now demolished) home of soldier and engineer Captain Vivian Loyd, who designed armoured vehicles including the Carden-Loyd tankette and Lloyd Carrier in his garden. His factory was nearby in Bridge Road. The tank was tested on Bagshot Heath. **SU903607**

Jolly Farmer Roundabout: a road fork between two major turnpike roads in the 1800s, used as a key crossing point on high ground; it was a military guard point in WW2. The Jolly Farmer was a public house until the late 1800s until 1996, in 2003 it became a golf store. **SU897618**

Maywood House: later called Beaufront House was a school from 1904. It was requisitioned by the War Department in WW2 and used as an Auxiliary Training Service centre. The most famous attendee was the then Princess Elizabeth (Queen Elizabeth II). She and young ladies were taught to change tyres and drive trucks in the ground of old Cordwalles School (now part of Collingwood College). Beaufront House was later demolished. Maywood Drive and Beaufront Road are named after the association. **SU895614**

Rapley Farm: located in Bagshot Park, was used as a Canadian Army base during WW2 with nearby Rapley Lake being used for boat drills. In 1942 the Spitfire "City of Canterbury" was forced to land in one of the farm's beet fields. **SU895650**



St Anne's Church and War Memorial Bagshot: the church was built in 1884. The existing war memorial once stood on the junction of London Road and Church Road until 1948 when it was moved to the church grounds. The memorial commemorates 63 men from Bagshot who lost their lives in both World Wars and a Roll of Honour inside the church lists those who have fallen in conflict. Inscribed on the back of one of the church pews is a list of WW2 Lancaster Bomber missions flown by local shoe shop owner, Leon Chapman. **SU906623**

St Martin's Church: on the Old Dean was consecrated in 1978. A plaque inside commemorates the Free French Army based at the 'Old Dean Camp' during WW2. **SU889618**
St.Paul's Church Camberley: built in 1907 next to an earlier Baptist Chapel (now the hall). The Scandinavian style church was designed by William Caroe. A number of memorials inside include a plaque to WW2 Canadian soldiers. A stained glass window is dedicated to Admiral Sturdee, Admiral of the Fleet during 1914 Falklands War who died in 1925. He is buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Frimley. **SU85605**

The Old Dean, site of WW2 Free French Forces Camp: from 1940 to 1944 the Free French Forces – Army, Air Force and Resistance – occupied a training camp on Barossa Common whilst in exile. The Air Force and Resistance missions flew out of RAF Hartfordbridge (now Blackbushe Airport). The camp covered the area from the shopping precinct down to Lorraine School. General Charles De Gaulle gave the school permission to be named Lorraine, after the symbol of the Free French, the Cross of Lorraine. There is also a Lorraine Road on the estate. The site camp was a German POW camp for the last year of WW2. **SU891620**

The housing estate was built after the War to rehouse inner London residents who had lost their homes in bombing raids; Kingston, Mitcham and Sutton Roads echo back to the London connection. A Type 22 pill box is behind the estate on Barossa Common. **SU888630**

The White Hart, Bagshot: the building was severely damaged by a parachute landmine in 1940, most likely aiming for the railway viaduct. The upper floor of the pub had to be demolished and two terraced houses across the road were destroyed (where the Catholic Church has subsequently be built). **SU915633**

Women's Royal Army Corps College (WRAC): built on the site of the Royal Albert Orphanage (see below), to train female officers. The assembly hall from the orphanage became the WRAC Chapel. Although the college moved to RMA Sandhurst in 1981, the WRAC occupied the site until 1984. The Chapel was destroyed by fire in 1987. **SU900613**

Royal Albert Orphanage: The Royal Albert Orphanage (later, the Royal Albert School), was founded as a memorial to Prince Albert in 1864 (he had died in 1862). It was a home for orphaned children until 1953 when the site was sold via auction. Now the housing estates of Copped Hall and Wellington Park have been built. All that remains is a Wellingtonia tree planted by Queen Victoria. **SU900613**

A3
Windlesham Field of Remembrance: In 1950 local landowner Admiral Cochrane of Windlesham House, sold a 10 acre field to local trustees; funds had been raised by public subscription and the field was dedicated to the villagers who lost their lives in both World Wars. In 1987 further land was purchased including woodland from the Admiral Cochrane Trust and was named Admiral's Field. **SU935640**

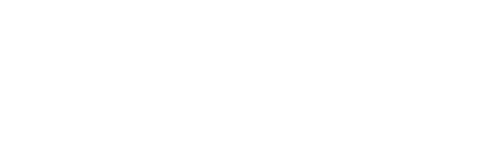
Stirling Bomber memorial: 7 RAF crew men were killed when their Stirling Bomber crashed into a local field on 20 April 1945. A report at the time stated: "Wing Commander Richard Bunker, 25, swerved the plane at the last moment to avoid the people in the village and crashed into a nearby field". The dead are commemorated in St.John's Churchyard **SU944633**

Woodlands Lane: an official report at the time states the Stirling Bomber 'took off from Odiham with a flat wheel tyre and was in low light when the tail unit caught fire. The turret dropped off and it crashed out of control at Woodlands Lane, Windlesham'. A V-1 Flying Bomb (Doodlebug), also fell in this area. **SU9396355**

St. John the Baptist Church: the first church was set up in the 12th century with the help of the priest at Woking. The present building was rebuilt after a fire in 1676 but further rebuilt and enlarged in 1874. Inside the church is a WW1 war memorial from HMS Britannia made from teak & copper and dedicated to the forty-eight local men who lost their lives. The churchyard houses a Runic Cross to men from both World Wars who lost their lives, sixty-eight in all. **SU931638**

Woodcote School: Snows Ride, the main schoolhouse was originally the Pelican Coaching Inn, mentioned in archives from the 1853 Chobham Great Camp. Following the battle of Waterloo, the building housed a small Gentlemen's Academy, the purpose of which was to prepare around 20 young men for the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. **SU928643**

A V1 and V2 rocket were dropped between Snows Ride and Westwood Road in WW2.



Chobham Cannon, Cannon Crescent: the original was given to the village by The War Office in the year of Queen Victoria's death, 1901, marking the 1853 visit by her majesty to Chobham Common to review 16,000 troops prior to the Crimean War. Used for salvage in WW2, the 1970s replacement (dated 1788), was dredged from the Thames and sits on a rebuilt garrison gun carriage. **SU974618**

Chobham Recreation Ground and Garden of Remembrance, Station Road, Chobham: public donations created this area for public use and thirty-two chestnut trees were planted to remember villagers who lost their lives in WW2. Managed by Chobham Recreational Ground Charitable Trust. **SU975616**

Chobham War Memorial: next to Chobham Cannon, a gift by Catherine Mary Percival in 1919 to remember the 62 men from the village who had lost their lives in WW1; their names are listed on a wooden screen in St. Lawrence's Church. **SU974618**

Church of St. Lawrence, Chobham: the origins of the church must date from Saxon times, but it is a stone built Norman Church listed in Domesday Book, 1086 AD. A wooden memorial screen inside bears the names of 94 men who lost their lives in both World Wars. **SU974618**

Dad's Army: 1971 tv series. A number of scenes in the film were shot in Chobham Village (John R Sloane and Colombia Pictures). **SU974619**

Brookwood Cemetery: an area set aside in 1917 by the London Necropolis cemetery for men and women of the Commonwealth and America who lost their lives in WW1. The thirty-seven acres now includes 5628 casualties of war with RAF, French, Polish, Czech, Belgium and Italian sections, American Military cemetery and a memorial of 3500 names who lost their lives in unknown circumstances (including special agents). A branch-line ran from Brookwood Station into the cemetery. North Station served the Non-Conformists section and South Station, the Anglican section. **SU9556**

Brookwood Hospital: opened as 'Brookwood Asylum' in 1867. It became known as Brookwood Hospital in 1919 and was the leading hospital for the western half of Surrey for those with psychiatric needs. It served as an emergency war hospital during WW2. It closed in 1994 and the site was sold off for housing. The listed buildings, the clock tower and central building remain and were converted into apartments. The hospital's chapel is a Buddhist temple. **SU964582**

Bisley Village Hall: formerly the chapel of Bisley Boys School (aka Shaftesbury Farm School est. 1868). They re-homed boys from inner London and trained them for careers in the Navy. The school closed down in 1959 and is now the site of Coldingrip Prison. The chapel is all that remains and has two stained glass windows, remembering ex pupils who lost their lives in WW1. **SU949598**

Bisley War Memorial: erected using funds raised by public subscription in 1921, remembering 14 village men who lost their lives in WW1 and added later, 8 men from WW2. **SU949595**

Surrey Heath Museum's Military Remnants Map is a collection of the area's diverse and impressive military associations. We started work on the map in 2014 and quickly realised how interwoven this historic theme was in local life, past and present. It has been a project 'started and paused' several times, as different projects have taken precedence, including the moving of the museum from Surrey Heath House, Knoll Road to 33 Obelisk Way, Camberley. The Covid Pandemic has allowed time to concentrate more fully on the map – it is our dedication to all those whose lives have been affected.

Surrey Heath Museum and Gallery
33 Obelisk Way
Camberley
Surrey GU15 3SG
Tel: 01276 23771
Email: museum@surreyheath.gov.uk
www.e-voice.org.uk/surreyheathmuseum

B1
Frimley Cottage Hospital: Church Road, Frimley treated injured soldiers from both World Wars. Planning permission was granted in 2013 for the construction of 63 homes for doctors, nurses and other key hospital staff. **SU877580**

Frimley Park Hospital: The hospital was built in 1973 and the Ministry of Defence Hospital Unit (MDHU) was added to the site in February 1996, following the closure of the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot. **SU891620**

Frimley Green Pavillion: during WW2 it was used as a cleansing station – a wash house for bodies and clothes. The building had formerly been an isolation hospital in Mytchett. **SU897572**



Frimley Park Manor House: built in 1699, as the Manor House of the Manor of Frimley. A small section of the northern end of the estate was sold to the War Office in the early 1800s to build RMC Sandhurst. In 1898 the Crown Prince of Siam, as a cadet, lived there. In WW2 it was used as a maternity hospital and military convalescence home for wounded soldiers. Post War it was the home of the Women's Royal Army Corps from 1951 to 1957 and in 1959 it became the National Centre of Excellence for the Army Cadet Movement. **SU876584**

Frimley Station: built in 1877 by London & South Western Railway Company. Prisoners of War from both World Wars were disembarked here for Frith Hill Internment Camp. **SU874577**

Frith Hill Internment Camp: German POW camp established here in WW1, housing civilians from May to September 1915, then the German military. The soldiers were marched here from Frimley Station. At its peak it housed around 2000 prisoners and the poor sanitation led to a number of cholera outbreaks. This area is now part of Pine Ridge golf course. A Type 23 pill box on Frimley Common land is near the site of Frith Hill camp. Surrey Heath Museum has a collection of paintings by WW1 German POW George Kenner. **SU900585**



Deepcut: developed as an army training camp. In 1894 the Pain family of Frimley Manor sold land to the War Office to build an artillery and infantry camp, originally known as Blackdown Camp. Deepcut Barracks opened in 1903 and James Knight bought the land opposite to build shops and houses. **SU903571**

Fairoaks Airport: a private airfield dating back to 1931. In WW2 it was used to train pilots to fly Tiger Moths; the pilots mess hut, WW2 blister hanger and pill box still exist. **TQ004619**

Princess Christian Homes and Training Centre, Stafford Lake, Bisley: established in 1903 for nursing, respite and dementia care for ex-service men and women during rest periods. There were 22 residential flats and it was run by the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Families Association. The home was built on land donated by Lord Pirbright and named after Queen Victoria's daughter Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The centre closed in 1999 for financial reasons but has reopened by Nellisar, a private company specialising in dementia care. **SU958596**

St. John the Baptist, Bisley: Listed in Domesday Book, 1086. Two plaques remember the 22 men who lost their lives in WW1 and WW2. The grave of Lord Roberts who raised funds to support disabled ex-servicemen and women is in the churchyard. **SU958596**



Gill Riding presenting Michael Gove MP (Surrey Heath) the Military Remnants Map

The hand-drawn map was created by Paul Butler and we are grateful to him for this original artwork and his research. Many people have been involved in researching and writing up the map and we wish to thank them all – Roy Sellstrom, Michael Bacon, Gary Kendall, John Murdoch, Pippa Anderson, Phil Stevens, Mary Bennett and our wonderful museum volunteers. We would also like to thank Windlesham and Camberley Camera Club for their images and The Friends of Surrey Heath Museum.

Gill Riding
Senior Heritage Officer, Surrey Heath Museum

We have used Grid Reference Finder to locate the sites.
www.gridreferencefinder.com

St. Peter's & St. Francis' Church, Frimley: built c.1660 and rebuilt in 1825. A number of military personnel are buried in the graveyard including Admiral Sturdee (whose grave contains a cross crafted with wood from HMS Victory), Sir John Valentine Carden (who helped create the Carden Loyd tankette), Dame Katherine Furse (first Director of WRNS), Colonel John Pennycuik (military engineer responsible for Mullaperygar Dam in India) and Major General John Hall Smyth (Commander in Chief of the Royal Horse Artillery at Aldershot and father of Suffragette and Composer Dame Ethel Smyth). The smaller parent church, St.Francis', was built in 1964. **SU879581**

Watchett's Pavillion: used as a cleansing station during WW2. Watchett's House (now demolished) housed a number of Canadians and Italian Prisoner of War. **SU887586**

Tomlins Pond: part of natural series of ponds, partly drained in WW2 to be unidentifiable from the air by enemy planes seeking RMC Sandhurst. Harry Wilcox, one of three brothers evacuated here remembered swimming in Tomlins Pond in 1944: "I heard a 'plane, obviously from the noise of the engine not one of ours. I then recognised it as a 'Doodle-bug or German V-1. Suddenly the engine cut out and it came gliding down about 150 feet directly over the lake and exploded on the Portsmouth Road about 200 feet in front of the house where my younger brother lived on The Grove. I understand that it killed two WAAFs who were sitting on a park bench near the road." **SU897586**

The Grove, Frimley: opposite Frimley Park Hospital is where a WW2 V-1 bomb fell. On the site is The Pound (an area to hold stray animals until returned to their owners) with a tree on which is attached a plaque from a mother who lost her 2 sons in WW2. **SU879583**

B2
Brompton Sanatorium: built in 1904 to treat tuberculosis patients. After WW1 many inmates were soldiers who had survived the Trenches. Renamed The Ridgewood Centre, it was sold by The NHS in 1985 to developers. The main building has been redeveloped into apartments. **SU903591**

Burrow Hill Colony: built to house men returning from WW1 with tuberculosis. Many built their own wooden huts and part of their recovery was training in outdoor work including farming. The site later became Burrow Hill School on St. Catherine's Road, which closed in 1998 and is now a housing development. **SU885850**

Carwarden House: the home of Sir John Carden who designed and developed the WW1 Carden-Loyd tankette with Vivian Lloyd who lived at nearby Copped Hall; the tank was tested on Bagshot Heath. The building is now Carwarden House Community School. **SU893594**

Colony Gate Pill Box: Type 22 hexagonal concrete pill box overlooking the nearby woods. One of six basic designs numbering 22 to 27 and built by soldiers and local labour. Another pill box nearby was used to protect the road. **SU909588**

Donkey Town: soldiers and sailors returning from the Napoleonic Wars (1815), were given half acre parcels of land to build their own homes. The Donkey Town association was a nickname locals gave the area and was passed onto Ordnance Surveyors for the 1878 25" OS map. This housing area survived until after WW2. Military boundary stones marked with WD (War Department), denoted military land. **SU9360 (NE Corner)**

Frith Hill Woods: a military training ground since WW1. The WW1 training trench system can still be traced in the woods including German and English parallel trench lines. **SU9058**

Grey Spot Grenade Range: part of the Pirbright military ranges and used for basic training. There is a tactical grenade range as part of the complex, created to train officers and soldiers prior to deployment into a war zone. RESTRICTED ACCESS. **SU928609**

Paddock Wood Finishing School: a former girl's school (1946 to 1983) established by Rosette Savill. During WW2, Rosette, originally from Monaco, turned her home into a recuperation hospital for injured Free French soldiers. She was awarded Médaille de Reconnaissance Française and became a Knight of l'Ordre National du Mérite, recognising her war effort. She died in 1983 and is buried along with her husband and son in Brookwood Cemetery. School House was converted into residential flats in 1985. Two Blue Plaques are on the remaining school buildings. **SU921613**

Rectangular Pill Box: Type 23 rectangular pill box for light aircraft machine gun. Aldershot had a number of similar pill boxes around the military town, the formation was known as the 'Aldershot ring of defence'.

Red Road: the road links Heatherside to what is now known as the Gordon's School roundabout, after being realigned by the military in mid 1800s. The red reference refers to the surface mixture of stone and clay (scalping), which bind together to make a flexible and stable surface. The road was tarmacked in 1930s. **SU907607 to 941614**

B3
All Saints Church, Lightwater: dedicated in 1903, a memorial tablet inside remembers a choir boy killed in 1945 and behind the font, a plaque commemorates all men who lost their lives in both World Wars. The war memorial at the junction of All Saints Rd & Guildford Rd commemorates 26 local servicemen who fell during WW1 and, added later, the twenty-two who lost their lives in WW2. **SU936337**

St. Saviour's Church, Valley End, Chobham: built in 1867 and designed by the English architect George Frederick Bodley. The war memorial opposite the church, commemorates the fourteen local men who lost lives in both wars. Le Marchant family graves can be found in the graveyard. **SU953637**



