

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill,
Redhill, Surrey**

Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Site Code: WPR15/105

(TQ 2739 5012)

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill,
Redhill, Surrey**

**Building Recording
For William Lacey Group Limited**

by Genni Elliott

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WPR 15/105

November 2015

Summary

Site name: White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill, Surrey

Grid reference: TQ 2739 5012

Site activity: Building Recording

Date and duration of project: 11th May – 17th June 2015

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site code: WPR 15/105

Summary of results: Mapping evidence shows that significant change to the building occurred between 1872 and 1896, with an increase in size with the addition of a southern gable. The north gable was located on the same footprint as the earlier building and may well have utilised, at a minimum, some of the earlier foundations that were of stone rubble and brick. Rooms 3–5 of the cellar are likely part of the earlier building, again with the stone walling and appearing to correspond in plan to an extension on the 1872 map. Rooms 1 and 2 are possibly later, removing the earlier foundations.

Later photographs from 1938 and from possibly the 1950's show cosmetic changes to the building with the removal of the balcony from the west façade and the partial blocking of the balcony door, as well as changes to the roof covering. The most recent windows were replacements of those from the 1950's and included the removal of bay windows from the north and west facades.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Guildford Museum in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 17.11.15 Steve Preston✓ 17.11.15

White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill, Surrey Building Recording

by Genni Elliott

Report 15/105

Introduction

This report documents the results of building recording at White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill, Surrey (TQ 2739 5012) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr John Pocock of William Lacey Group Limited, Elmbridge House, Elmbridge Lane, Woking, Surrey, GU 22 9AF.

Planning consent (appln no. App. no 14/01188/F) has been granted by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council for the demolition of the existing house and replacement with a block of flats. As a condition of the consent (10), a building recording is required during demolition, to establish whether any of the earlier building, as seen on the 1773 map of Reigate is still standing or whether any earlier foundations are present beneath the existing house. This report documents the results of the building survey.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough's policies on the historic environment. The fieldwork was undertaken by Genni Elliott between 11th May – 17th June 2015 and the site code is WPR 15/105.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Guildford Museum and a copy sent to the National Monuments Record in due course.

Location, topography and geology

White Post House is located to the south-east of Redhill town centre, on the northern side of Whitepost Hill and set back from the road (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 112m above Ordnance Datum and the underlying geology is recorded as the Folkstone Beds above Sandgate Beds (BGS 1978).

Methodology

The building survey was carried out in accordance with guidelines set out by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments for a level 2 record. The survey comprised a photographic survey, paying attention to the methods of construction, chronological development and alterations, and features of special interest. The building has been recorded photographically both digitally and on 35mm format using colour print and black and white media

which are catalogued (Appendix 1). Due to the structural instability of the building, all recording took place during the demolition phase.

Historical Background

A range of Ordnance Survey and other historical maps were consulted online and at the Surrey History Centre to show the development of the site. It is not certain whether Roque's map of Surrey in 1769 (Fig. 3) shows the house or not, but it does show buildings in the vicinity of Lingfield Street and Whitepost Hill. Robinson's map of Reigate of 1773 (Fig. 4) shows the presence of a building on the site, but not enough detail to establish the nature of the building. The first map to show the building in detail is the Reigate Tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 5). It is not as detailed as the later first edition Ordnance Survey map but appears to show a similar building with extensions. The house itself is significantly smaller than what currently exists. Extensions can be clearly seen on the east and south sides of the building. Within the plot of land are four other outbuildings. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Fig. 6) shows the same basic building, but clearly shows four extensions/bay windows/porch on the north, east and south sides of the building. Significantly more outbuildings are present within the plot of land. By the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1896 (Fig. 7) significant change has occurred with the four extensions removed and the building increased in size. On the south side is a glass house and on the west side is a narrow extension, possibly a porch. The footprint of the building is in the same place as the building shown on the 1872 map. Many of the outbuildings have also been demolished. The 1913 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8) shows two small extensions on the south side of the building where there used to be a glasshouse. For the first time the building is labelled *Whitepost* House. No further change is recorded by 1934, however the 1962 map (Fig. 9) shows the western most extension on the south side of the building as a glass house once again, an extension (the front porch) on the west side and that the building has been sub-divided into 12. No further changes are seen in the map evidence with the exception of the lack of glasshouse shown from 1973 onwards.

The early history of the site is hard to ascertain other than via the mapping evidence. However sales particulars from 1938 give detailed information about the house and included a photograph (Pl. 1). The sales particulars note:

The house is detached, brick built, partly rendered and partly tile hung, with mellowed tiled roof, and is approached by a carriage sweep. An Entrance Porch gives access to

LOUNGE HALL (About 30ft. 6ins. long and a garden entrance).

DRAWING ROOM (about 32ft. 9ins. Into bay by 13ft. 2ins. with two bay windows, tiled fireplace and mahogany mantel). Opens to a **CONSERVATORY**.

DINING ROOM (about 20ft. into bay by 16ft. 6ins. Tiled fireplace and oak mantle).

MORNING ROOM or STUDY (about 20ft. 8ins. into bay by 12ft. 5ins. With tiled fireplace).

THE DOMESTIC OFFICES (include a kitchen about 19ft. 8ins. by 17ft., scullery, pantry, larder, cellars for wine and coal, cool larder).

First Floor

Approached by main and secondary staircases.

SIX PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS

NO. 1 (southwest, about 23ft. 8ins. by 13ft. 3ins. with a fireplace).

NO. 2 (south, about 18ft. 6ins. by 13ft. 5ins. With a fireplace).

NO. 3 (south, about 21ft. 6ins. by 15ft. 10ins. With a fireplace).

NO. 4 (west, about 17ft. 5ins. By 12ft. 9ins. with a fireplace set in a Delft tiled surround in oak mantel. Door to balcony).

NO. 5 (east, about 14ft. 9ins. by 12ft. 9ins. with a fireplace).

NO. 6 (about 14ft. 2ins. by 13ft. with a fireplace).

DRESSING ROOM (about 12ft. 9ins. by 10ft. Bathroom. W.C. Linen cupboard on landing).

Second Floor

THREE MAIDS' BEDROOMS (two with fireplaces and heated linen room).

Externally is a yard, boot room, potting shed, W.C., detached stabling and a walled garden.

The photograph (Pl. 1) shows the southern elevation which is partially rendered. On the ground floor is an entrance and a glasshouse/conservatory. The first floor includes two different types of window, both of which are of the sash variety. Within the roof space are two dormer windows and a window in a gable end. Projecting from the west elevation appears to be a balcony, which appears to be of wooden construction with shaped balusters and a pitched roof.

A second photograph (Pl. 2) from c. 1950 shows the north and west elevations. The entirety of the west elevation is rendered, where as only the ground floor is rendered on the north elevation. The windows are all sash windows. Within the north elevation, on the ground floor, are two bay windows and a probable porch, on the first floor are a further four windows. Within the west elevation can be seen at least one bay window (but probably two) and an entrance porch on the ground floor, three further windows on the first floor and a single window within a gable end on the second floor. Quoins were present on the corners of the west elevation and around the windows.

Description

External

In plan form the building was approximately rectangular with various porches and bay windows added to the south and west façades. The walls were brick built, but varied in further treatment of each façade. The roof was in general 'M-shaped' aligned east-west with a projecting gable on the north face and a further two gables on the south face. It was covered in red clay tiles. Above the front porch on the west elevation was a flat roof covered in asphalt. No chimney stacks were present. The 1950s photograph shows a total of five chimney stacks whilst the

1938 photograph shows at least three. More significantly the roof covering changed between the two photographs; the earlier one showing decorative ridge tiles on the southern gable roof and a pattern within the tiling.

Demolition revealed the walls to be built of a mixture of brick types, noted makes included the London Brick Company (LBC), Phorpres, Southwater, Ashdown (grey frogged), unmarked and unfrogged brick as well as concrete block infills, rag and ironstone.

The north façade (Pl. 3) was rendered on the ground floor with exposed brickwork on the upper floor. The bricks were laid in Flemish bond with a shallow frog measuring 228mm x 105mm x 65mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/2"). Upon demolition it was seen that beneath the render the wall was of mixed construction, consisting of both bricks and rag/iron stone rubble (Pl. 4). The bricks measured 216mm x 108mm x 65mm (8 1/2" x 4" x 2 1/2") and were bonded in lime mortar. At the north-west corner was a line of quoins. On the ground floor were three windows and a door. Above the central and western most window there was evidence within the brickwork for a projecting roof as seen in the photograph from the 1950's (Pl. 2). On the first floor were a further three windows. At the eastern end it was clear within the brickwork that a window had been blocked up. Above the former eastern most window and the western most window was a brick arch. The smaller window above the door may be a later insertion as it had a concrete lintel above it. The central window had a gable above it, which was enhanced with vertical timbers above it, painted white and in-filled with pebble dash render. Set back from the main elevation was a more recent, single storey in-fill building of brick construction laid in stretcher bond (Pl. 5). The bricks measured 215mm x 100mm x 62mm (8 1/2" x 4" x 2 3/8"). Behind that was a tower structure, brick built in Flemish bond. The bricks were brown in colour as opposed to the redder colour of the rest of the north face and measured 220mm x 100mm x 65mm (8 5/8" x 3 7/8" x 2 1/2"). Two windows were present at approximately 1 1/2 storeys with a further window on the upper floor. Between the floors was a plat band consisting of dentilated brickwork.

The east façade (Pl. 6) consisted of the brick-in-filled building discussed above, the three storey tower and the side of the southern projecting gable end of the main building. In this face, within the brick in-fill was a doorway with a brick arch above and a window. The tower was a part of the main façade, across which were three windows at ground floor level, one window within the first floor and an additional dormer window within the roof space. All the brickwork within this section was laid in stretcher bond, bonded in cement mortar; the same as those recorded in the tower structure above.

The south façade (Pl. 7) was composed of two parts; the east end which where the bricks could be seen and the west end which was entirely rendered. Within the roof were two projecting gables (one at either end) with two dormer windows between them. The brickwork at the eastern end of the building was the same as that on the east elevation - brown bricks laid in stretcher bond and bonded in cement mortar. Demolition revealed this section to contain a cavity within the wall. Within the easternmost gable was a two storey rectangular bay window; within the apex was a further window. Demolition revealed steel RSJ's above the bay window openings (Pl. 8). Within the centre of the façade was a porch and entrance with a window above. At the western end of the building were a further two windows on both the ground and first floors. On the south-west corner of the building was a line of quoins.

The west façade contained the main entrance to the house and was entirely rendered (Pls 9 and 10). Like the north façade, beneath the render the wall at the north end was constructed of a mixture of brick and stone rubble (Pl. 4). At either end of the building was a line of quoins as well as quoins around the windows on the upper floors and the door. A total of three windows were present on the first floor and all of the quoins extended below the line of the window sills. It can be seen in the photograph from c. 1950 (Pl. 2) that the windows were larger. However the window at the northern end of the façade had even longer quoins suggesting a larger window that had been partially blocked up by 1950. This may have been the location of a door to the balcony described in the 1938 sales particulars. Within the southern gable end was a further window on the second floor, also edged with quoins. On the ground floor were two further windows, either side of the main entrance, these were not enhanced with quoins and the photograph from the 1950's shows them to have been trapezoidal bay windows with flat roofs, extending down to ground level. The main entrance (Pl. 11) was slightly off centre, located at the northern end of the southernmost gable, immediately beneath one of the first floor windows. It was contained within a wooden porch structure with a flat roof. On all three sides were windows (boarded up). A single step up gave access to the porch area, the floor of which was tiled in a red, black and yellow geometric tile pattern, typical of the Victorian era. The porch was present by the 1950's photograph. The porch itself partially obscured the quoins around the door, which formed a pointed arch, typical of the gothic style.

Demolition revealed the southernmost gable end to be bricks probably laid in Flemish bond, bonded in cement mortar. The bricks were orange in colour with a shallow frog and measured 228mm x 108mm x 70mm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 3/4"). They look to have been stamped 'Foxes'. The lower parts of the windows have been blocked up with a combination of concrete blocks and brickwork. Above the windows was a wooden lintel (Pl.

12). Immediately to the north of the door could be seen a scar in the brickwork in the form of a vertical line and disjuncting in the brick coursing (Pl. 13).

Internal

No measured or detailed plans are available of the internal plan of the house as no access was available due to structural instability of the building. All recording took place externally from a safe distance.

Cellar (Fig. 10)

The cellar was located in the north-east corner of the house and accessed via a set of stairs that were beneath a set that gave access to the first floor. The walls were constructed of a mixture of the local ragstone and ironstone in the north-west corner and brick, most likely laid in English bond, but may have been a mixed bond; it was not completely clear as the internal walls had been painted white.

The cellar could be divided into five rooms. The stairs were located along the edge of the southern wall giving access to room 1; the largest of the five rooms. The stairs were wooden and consisted of a straight flight with a winder, located beneath the stairs giving access to the first floor. Within room 1 (Pl. 14) were single skin internal walls; not tied into the main wall; some were constructed of presumably the London Brick Company 'Rustic bricks' bonded with cement mortar, dating from 1923 and popular in the post-war period. Within the north wall was access to a small room (2), which had been more recently sub-divided from room 1 by a wall partially constructed within a chimney base arch. Within the east wall of room 2 was a small blocked window, covered in cement mortar with a curved brick arch above. This may have once been a coal chute as the room projected beyond rooms 3-5. Room 3 was accessed from a doorway set within the east wall of room 1, adjacent to the chimney base. Room 3 was a narrow room running the width of the cellar. At the north end was a second chimney base, of the same construction as the one within room 1. This narrow corridor gave access to rooms 5 to the north and 4 to the south. The north and east walls of room 5 (Pl. 15) were on rag and ironstone construction as well as the eastern and southern walls of room 4 (Pl. 16). The two rooms were subdivided by a more recent brick wall, which appeared to partially obscure an opening in the eastern wall that had been bricked up and may have been another coal chute. The western walls were of brick construction.

Ground Floor (Fig. 10)

The main front door in the west façade gave access to a slightly off central corridor which dog-legged through the length of the building, turning to the north. Demolition revealed the two walls of the corridor to be of

different builds with the valley between the roof meeting at the point of the northern corridor wall. The northern wall was of timber stud construction consisting of vertical posts and downward braces supporting a girding beam (Pl. 17). In between the vertical posts were some small horizontal spacing timbers. The space between some of the vertical posts had been bricked in using cement mortar. Elsewhere, across the majority of the wall was lath and plaster. This construction continued on the first floor with the main corridor immediately above. The stud wall in this area was divided by a mid-rail and between the vertical studs was fibreglass insulation. Further along the corridor in the vicinity of room 8 construction changed to a double-skin brick wall. The southern corridor wall was of a double skin brick construction; the brick bonding type could not be identified but appeared to be lime mortar. It was against this wall that the stairs were located, giving access to the first and second floors. The stairs themselves had been more recently enclosed and included a fire door at the end and were a straight flight with a winder. The newel post (Pl. 18) was approximately square in section with chamfered corners supporting a variation of a ball finial. The balusters (Pl. 19) appeared to be twisted supporting a plain handrail. The entire thing had been painted white. It was not possible to see whether the stairs were originally open or closed tread. Decoratively the corridor had a parquet floor laid in the herringbone pattern.

Accessed from the corridor at the east end was a room to the north (room 6) which was approximately square in plan with a window in both the north and west walls (Pl. 4). Entry to the room was unclear but there was evidence of a former entrance via a dog-leg, taken from the corner of room 8, now blocked up. Within the centre of the west wall was a chimney breast; no mantle piece, fire surround or grate was seen and it is assumed that the chimney was blocked up. Around the wall were the remains of a picture rail and demolition revealed the floor to be suspended timber floor boards above a shallow cavity. The dividing wall to the east appeared to be of timber stud construction above which were six rows of bricks laid in stretcher bond and bonded in cement mortar. This in turn supported the floor joists for the first floor (Pl. 20).

On the opposite side of the corridor was room 7 (to the south) which was rectangular in plan with a window in both the west and south walls (Pl. 21). The window within the west wall was splayed internally. There were no surviving historic features. An alcove at the eastern end of the room contained a kitchen and a separate window, the dividing wall appeared to be of timber and plasterboard construction as did the northern kitchen wall.

Further down the corridor were probably two rooms within the northern gable, and a third within the tower at the eastern end of the building. Unfortunately much of this gable collapsed during the demolition and the layout could not definitely be defined. To the east of room 6 was room 8, with a window located in the north

wall, beneath the gable roof. In the east wall was a small alcove of wood and plaster construction set within the corridor (Pl. 22). It was not clear whether the door in the north wall gave access to room 8 or was blocked up. Beyond room 8 the corridor turned to the north where a second set of stairs gave access to the upper floors. Beneath these stairs was access to the cellar stairs. The stairs were not clearly observed but appeared to also be of a winder type, turning to the south. No decorative details were seen within the rooms or the stairs. A further, small room appeared to be located beyond the door/alcove (room 9) containing a single window within the north wall. Within the north-east corner of the building was a room located within a lean-to extension.

The layout beyond room 7 in the southern gable was not entirely clear as to the number of rooms and layout of corridors. The door in the southern elevation may have accessed a small entrance hall or a slightly larger room. Access to room 11 was via a door within this to the east. The internal wall dividing the corridor and room 11 had a dado rail on the corridor side (Pl. 23). A second door most likely gave access to room 10, located within the tower structure. The room within the tower structure (room 10) had a window in the east wall. Doors within this room gave access to the corridor and room 11.

A pine timber from an unknown location (possibly a floor joist from the northern gable) contained a number of mortices and a scratched carpenter's mark (XIII) (Pl. 24). Scratched carpenter's marks are considered to be the earliest incarnation of marks and may reflect re-use of the timber and date to before the 17th century (Brunskill, 2007, 34).

First Floor (Fig. 11)

The first floor appeared to be similar in layout to the ground floor, with a central corridor. The stairs turned at a right angle, taking out a corner of room 12. Room 12 was located in the south-west corner of the building (above room 7) with a window in both the south and west walls (Pl. 22). To the east of room 12 were two rooms (13 and 14), divided by, most likely, a modern stud wall (Pl. 23). Room 13 was latterly used as a bathroom and accessed from the central corridor, whilst room 14 was accessed from room 15 and was latterly used as a kitchen or bathroom. Room 13 was wholly internal whilst room 14 contained a window in the southern wall. Room 16 was beyond rooms 13 and 14 and was located above the southern entrance and porch. Plaster work on the eastern wall possibly indicated the presence of a blocked doorway into room 16 (Pl. 23) at the far eastern end of the building. Room 16 (Pl. 27) had a large bay window in the southern wall and a smaller window in the eastern wall. None of the rooms appeared to retain any original features.

The northern gable appeared to consist of three rooms, like that of the ground floor, though it was unclear how and where the second set of stairs were located in relation to room 19. It is possible that they took a corner

out of the room. Room 17 (Pl. 28) was located in the north-west corner of the building and contained a window in both the north and west walls. A chimney breast was also located within the west wall. The entrance into room 17 from the corridor, was taken from the corner of room 18, creating a dog-legged entry, most likely the same as that on the ground floor. No detail was seen of room 18, located to the east of room 17. At the north-west end of the building was room 19 which appeared to contain two doors into room 18 (possibly suggesting that like rooms 13 and 14 it was sub-divided) (Pl. 29). In the north wall was a single window, evidence could be seen externally for a second blocked window within the wall. The eastern wall certainly contained a window and a chimney breast (Pl. 30). A second window may have been present in the eastern wall or was potentially located within the stair well.

Room 20 was located within the tower at the end of the corridor. Little was seen of it and all that could be noted was the presence of two windows in the north wall.

Second Floor (Fig. 11)

Rooms were only present within the southern roof and most likely the tower. The rooms consisted of a large room in the south-west corner (room 21), which extended into the northern eaves of the roof and contained a skylight (Pl. 31). Within the south and west walls was a window. The stairs up to the second floor took out the north-east corner of the room, giving access to the corridor off which all the rooms were located. To the east of room 21 appeared to be two rooms (22 and 23) sub-divided by a timber stud wall. It was not clear how room 22 was accessed; either from room 21 or 23. In the south east corner of the building was room 24 which contained a window in both the south and east gable ends. At the far east end of the corridor was the tower which most likely contained a room within it (25) though this was not clearly seen. Windows were present within the north and west walls.

Roof Construction

The two main east-west aligned roofs were of similar construction with what appeared to be principal rafters spaced along the length of the roof. These supported a purlin, which in turn supported the common rafters which were laid on edge and met at a central ridge plank and where the north and south roofs met were supported on a timber wall plate. The rafters were most likely of pine, measuring approximately 2" x 4". Within the northern roof space was a mezzanine level supporting a heating tank. As part of the construction was a king post, behind which was a set of vertical timbers to support the shelf (Pl. 32).

Conclusion

Mapping evidence shows that significant change to the building occurred between 1872 and 1896, with an increase in size with the addition of a southern gable. It is not clear whether the north gable is part of the original building or was rebuilt on the same footprint. The mixed material (rubble and brick) walls would suggest that as a minimum some of the same foundations were utilised, necessitating the need to render the ground floor on the north façade and the west façade. Parts of the cellar may well be older also, with rooms 3, 4 and 5 constructed of a mixture of brick and stone and not corresponding with the rooms above, but possibly corresponding with the eastern extension seen on the 1872 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). Rooms 1 and 2 of the cellar may be later with their brick construction and brick walling above, removing the original foundations. The originality of the timber framed south wall of the north gable is uncertain. However the timber with the scratched carpenters mark may be re-used from the earlier building.

Later photographs from 1938 and from possibly the 1950's show cosmetic changes to the building with the removal of the balcony from the west façade and the partial blocking of the balcony door, as well as changes to the roof covering. The most recent windows were replacements of those from the 1950's and included the removal of bay windows from the north and west facades.

References

- BGS, 1978, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet 286, Drift Edition, Keyworth
Brunskill, R W, 2007, Timber Building in Britain, London
NPPF 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London
RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a descriptive specification*, 3rd edn, Roy Comm Hist Monuments (England), London

APPENDIX 1: Photographic Catalogue

A. Digital

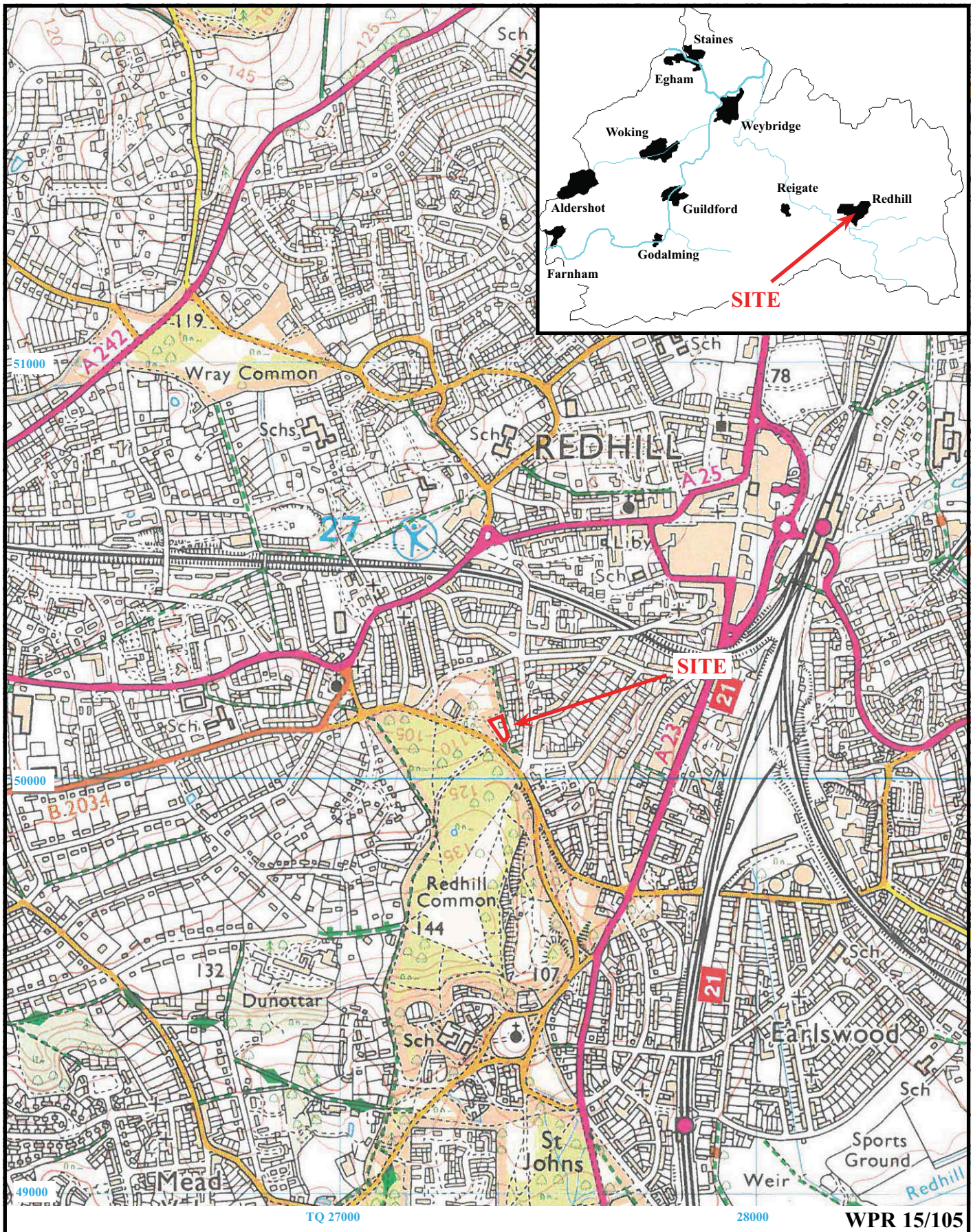
<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	E	Stone walling detail [Pl.15]
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	N	Stone walling detail
3	1x1m	Rm 4	E	Stone walling detail [Pl. 16]
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Corridor	N	Timber framing detail
5	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Southern gable end and main entrance [Pl.10]
6	1x2m	External	E	Northern gable end [Pl. 9]
7	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	West elevation
8	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Door detail [Pl.11]
9	1x1m, 1x2m	External	N	South elevation [Pl. 7]
10	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Oblique of south and east elevations [Pl. 6]
11	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SW	Oblique of west elevation [Pl. 5]
12	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	North elevation [Pl. 3]
13	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
14	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
15	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21) [Pl. 31]
16	-	External	NE	Wall construction (Rm 12)
17	-	External	NE	NW gable wall (Rm 12)
18	-	External	NE	Detail of 1st floor rooms and lintel above window (Rm 12) [Pl.12]
19	-	External	NNE	Detail of 1st floor rooms (Rm 12 and corridor)
20	-	External	E	Wooden lintel above window of rm 7
21	-	External	E	Scar in brickwork by front door
22	-	External	NNE	Detail of the 1st floor in S. gable (Rms 12 and 21) [Pl. 25]
23	-	External	E	Detail of ground floor rooms in S. gable (Rm 7) [Pl. 21]
24	-	External	NNE	Scar either side of front door [Pl. 13]
25	-	External	E	Detail of newel post
26	-	External	E	Detail of newel post [Pl.18]
27	-	External	NE	Detail of balusters [Pl. 19]
28	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17) [Pl. 17]
29	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
30	-	External	N	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
31	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
32	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
33	-	External	E	View along 1st floor corridor
34	-	External	NE	Roof structure and wall structure in S. gable (Rm 15)
35	-	External	N	Timber structure, 1st floor, N. gable wall (Rm 17)
36	-	External	NE	Corridor and stair detail
37	-	External	E	Detail of rooms in S. gable - ground and 1st floor (Rms 7, 13, 14) [Pl.26]
38	-	External	SE	Rubble and brick wall in the NW gable end (Rm 6) [Pl. 4]
39	-	External	SE	Roof structure in north gable (Rm 8)
40	-	External	E	Partial demolition of north gable rooms (Rms 6 and 18) [Pl. 29]
41	-	External	NE	False ceiling and blocked doorway (Rm 6/8) [Pl. 20]
42	-	External	E	View of first floor (Rms 8 and 16) [Pl. 27]
43	-	External	-	Original? Floor joist
44	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XIII' [Pl. 24]
45	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XIII'
46	-	External	E	North gable and tower room, 1st floor (Rm 8)
47	-	External	ENE	1st floor rooms (Rms 19 and 20)
48	-	External	E	Alcove (Rm 8) and 1st floor rooms (Rm 19) [Pl. 30]
49	-	External	SE	Alcove in room 8 [Pl. 22]
50	-	External	SE	General view showing rear stairs
51	-	External	E	Cellar detail (Rms 1 and 2) [Pl. 14]
52	-	External	S	Bay window construction detail (Rms 11 and 16) [Pl. 8]
53	-	External	NE	Along corridor [Pl. 23]
54	-	External	NNE	Room 17 [Pl.28]
55	-	External	E	North gable roof structure [Pl. 32]

B. Colour Prints

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	E	Stone walling detail
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	N	Stone walling detail
3	1x1m	Rm 4	E	Stone walling detail
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Corridor	N	Timber framing detail
5	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Southern gable end and main entrance
6	1x2m	External	E	Northern gable end
7	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	West elevation
8	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Door detail
9	1x1m, 1x2m	External	N	South elevation
10	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Oblique of south and east elevations
11	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SW	Oblique of west elevation
12	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	North elevation
13	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
14	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
15	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
16	-	External	NE	Wall construction (Rm 12)
17	-	External	NE	NW gable wall (Rm 12)
18	-	External	NE	Detail of 1st floor rooms and lintel above window (Rm 12)
19	-	External	NNE	Detail of 1st floor rooms (Rm 12 and corridor)
20	-	External	E	Wooden lintel above window of rm 7
21	-	External	E	Scar in brickwork by front door
22	-	External	NNE	Detail of the 1st floor in S. gable (Rms 12 and 21)
23	-	External	E	Detail of ground floor rooms in S. gable (Rm 7)
24	-	External	NNE	Scar either side of front door
25	-	External	E	Detail of newel post
26	-	External	E	Detail of newel post
27	-	External	NE	Detail of balusters
28	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
29	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
30	-	External	N	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
31	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
32	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
33	-	External	E	View along 1st floor corridor
34	-	External	NE	Roof structure and wall structure in S. gable (Rm 15)
35	-	External	N	Timber structure, 1st floor, N. gable wall (Rm 17)
36	-	External	NE	Corridor and stair detail
37	-	External	E	Detail of rooms in S. gable - ground and 1st floor (Rms 7, 13, 14)
38	-	External	SE	Rubble and brick wall in the NW gable end (Rm 6)
39	-	External	SE	Roof structure in north gable (Rm 8)
40	-	External	E	Partial demolition of north gable rooms (Rms 6 and 18)
41	-	External	NE	False ceiling and blocked doorway (Rm 6/8)
42	-	External	E	View of first floor (Rms 8 and 16)
43	-	External	-	Original? Floor joist
44	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XVIII'
45	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XVIII'
46	-	External	E	North gable and tower room, 1st floor (Rm 8)
47	-	External	ENE	1st floor rooms (Rms 19 and 20)
48	-	External	E	Alcove (Rm 8) and 1st floor rooms (Rm 19)
49	-	External	SE	Alcove in room 8
50	-	External	SE	General view showing rear stairs
51	-	External	E	Cellar detail (Rms 1 and 2)

C. Monochrome Images

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Scales</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Direction</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 5	E	Stone walling detail
2	1x1m, 1x2m	Rm 3	N	Stone walling detail
3	1x1m	Rm 4	E	Stone walling detail
4	1x1m, 1x2m	Corridor	N	Timber framing detail
5	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Southern gable end and main entrance
6	1x2m	External	E	Northern gable end
7	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NE	West elevation
8	1x1m, 1x2m	External	E	Door detail
9	1x1m, 1x2m	External	N	South elevation
10	1x1m, 1x2m	External	NW	Oblique of south and east elevations
11	1x1m, 1x2m	External	SW	Oblique of west elevation
12	1x1m, 1x2m	External	S	North elevation
13	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
14	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
15	-	External	NE	Roof construction (Rm 21)
16	-	External	NE	Wall construction (Rm 12)
17	-	External	NE	NW gable wall (Rm 12)
18	-	External	NE	Detail of 1st floor rooms and lintel above window (Rm 12)
19	-	External	NNE	Detail of 1st floor rooms (Rm 12 and corridor)
20	-	External	E	Wooden lintel above window of rm 7
21	-	External	E	Scar in brickwork by front door
22	-	External	NNE	Detail of the 1st floor in S. gable (Rms 12 and 21)
23	-	External	E	Detail of ground floor rooms in S. gable (Rm 7)
24	-	External	NNE	Scar either side of front door
25	-	External	E	Detail of newel post
26	-	External	E	Detail of newel post
27	-	External	NE	Detail of balusters
28	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
29	-	External	NE	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
30	-	External	N	Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17)
31	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
32	-	External	E	Roof structure in S. gable
33	-	External	E	View along 1st floor corridor
34	-	External	NE	Roof structure and wall structure in S. gable (Rm 15)
35	-	External	N	Timber structure, 1st floor, N. gable wall (Rm 17)
36	-	External	NE	Corridor and stair detail
37	-	External	E	Detail of rooms in S. gable - ground and 1st floor (Rms 7, 13, 14)
38	-	External	SE	Rubble and brick wall in the NW gable end (Rm 6)
39	-	External	SE	Roof structure in north gable (Rm 8)
40	-	External	E	Partial demolition of north gable rooms (Rms 6 and 18)
41	-	External	NE	False ceiling and blocked doorway (Rm 6/8)
42	-	External	E	View of first floor (Rms 8 and 16)
43	-	External	-	Original? Floor joist
44	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XVIII'
45	-	External	-	Carpenters mark detail 'XVIII'
46	-	External	E	North gable and tower room, 1st floor (Rm 8)
47	-	External	ENE	1st floor rooms (Rms 19 and 20)
48	-	External	E	Alcove (Rm 8) and 1st floor rooms (Rm 19)
49	-	External	SE	Alcove in room 8
50	-	External	SE	General view showing rear stairs
51	-	External	E	Cellar detail (Rms 1 and 2)

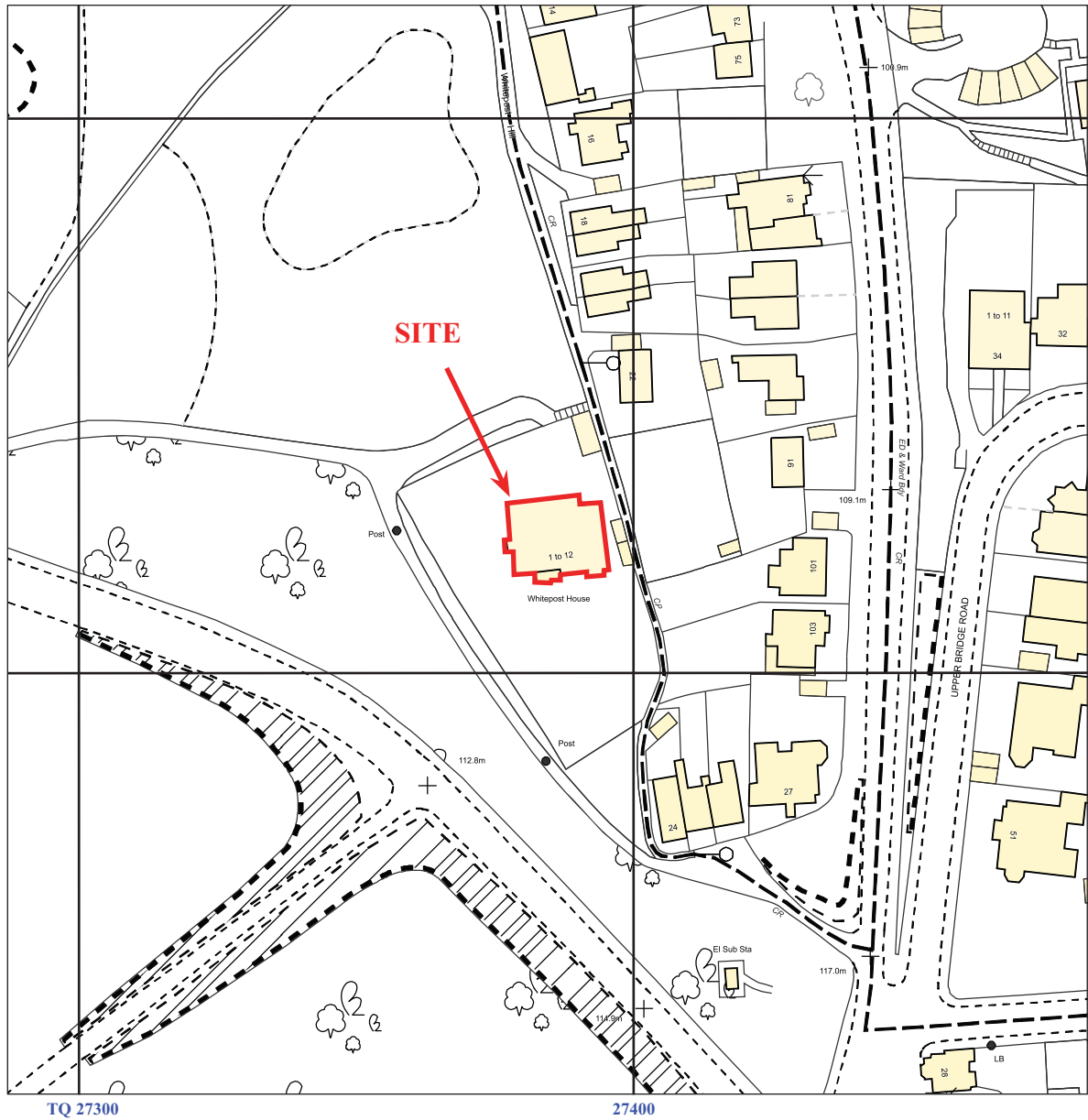


**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 1. Location of site within Redhill and Surrey.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Explorer 146 at 1:12500
Ordnance Survey Licence 100025880

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES



WPR 15/105

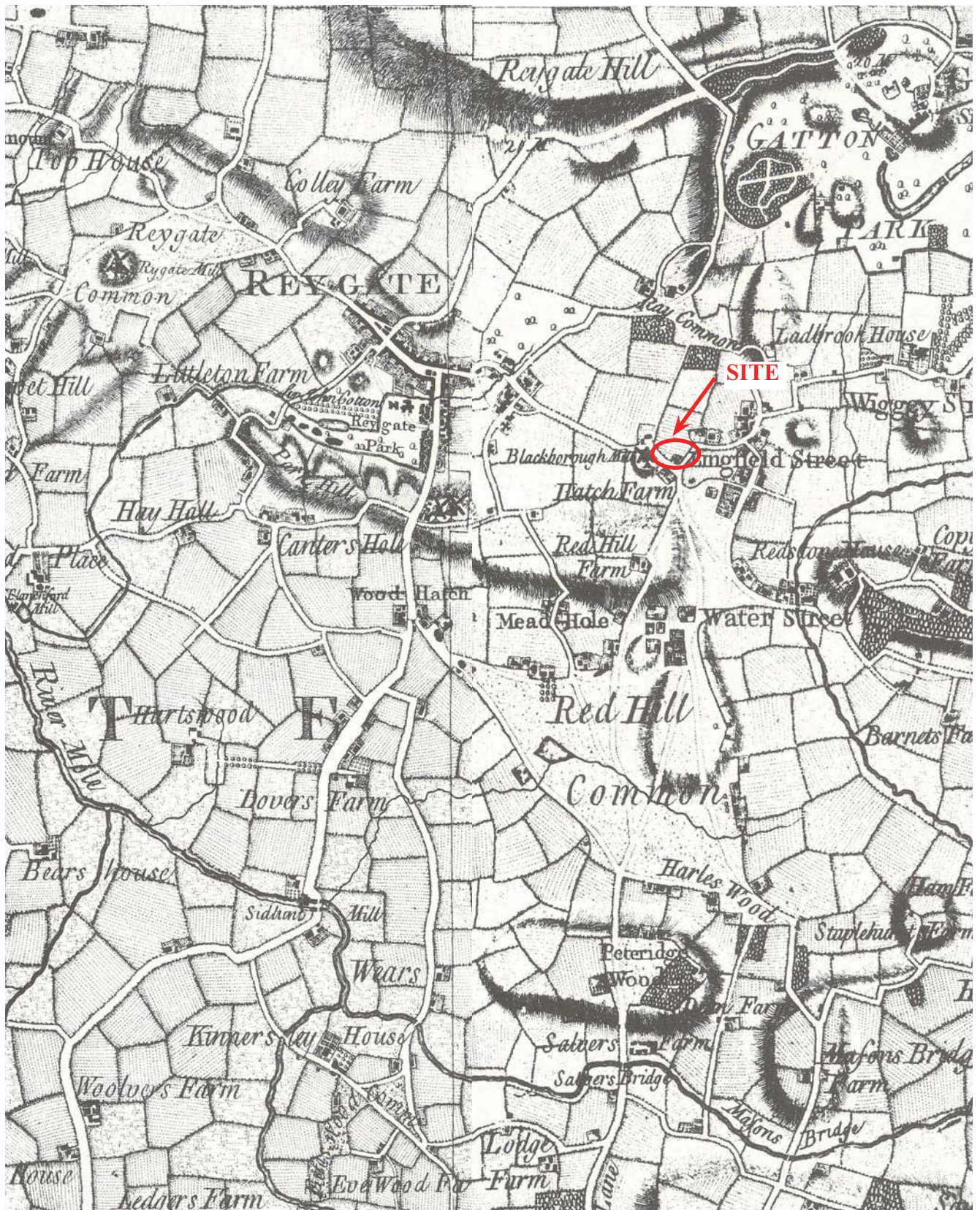


**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Whitepost Hill

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:1250

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WPR 15/105



White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording

Figure 3. Roque's map of Surrey, 1769

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WPR 15/105



**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 4. Robinson's Map of Reigate, 1773

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WPR 15/105

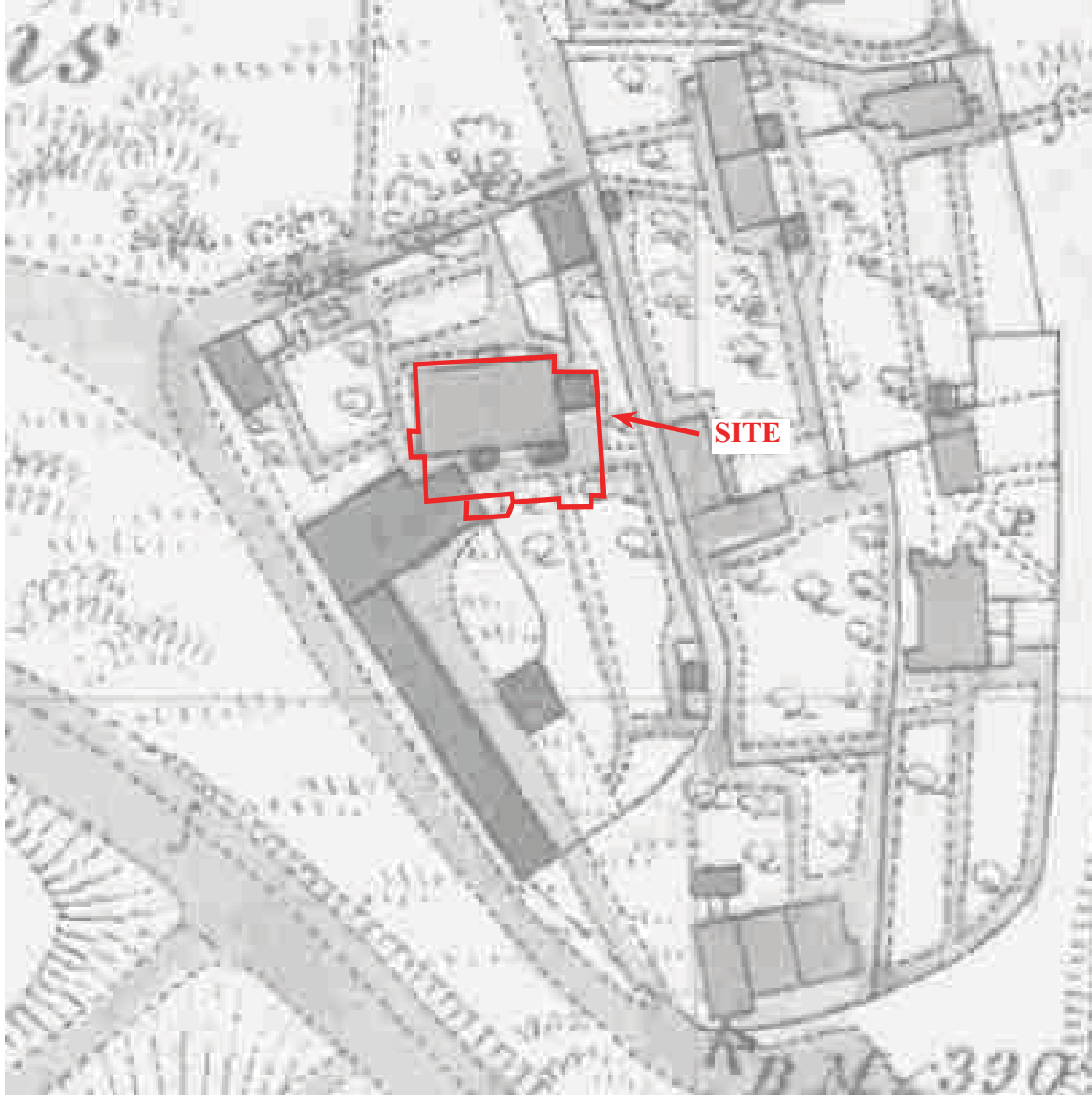


White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015

Building Recording

Figure 5. Reigate Tithe Map, 1842

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



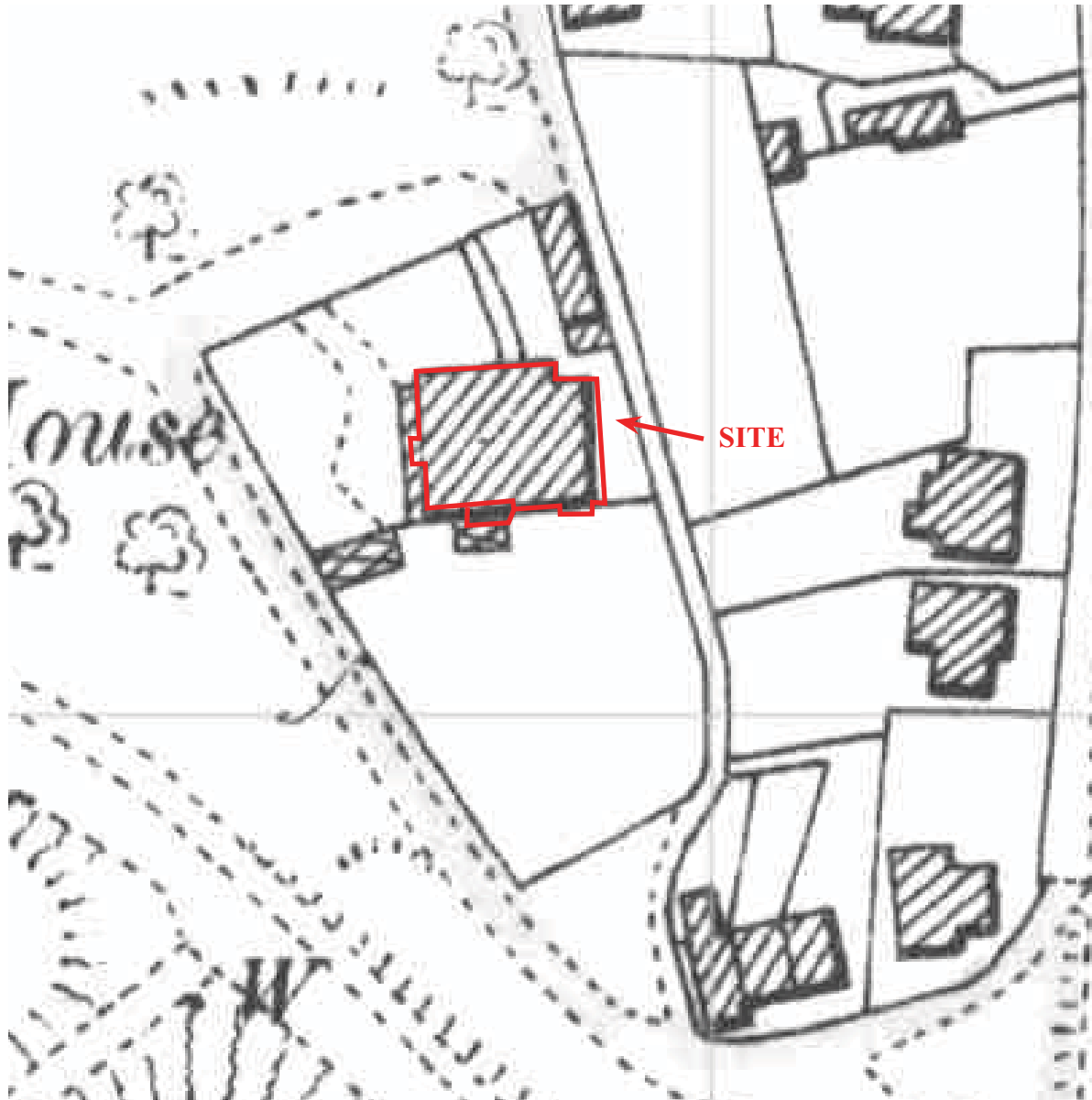
WPR 15/105



**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 6. Ordnance Survey 1872

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WPR 15/105

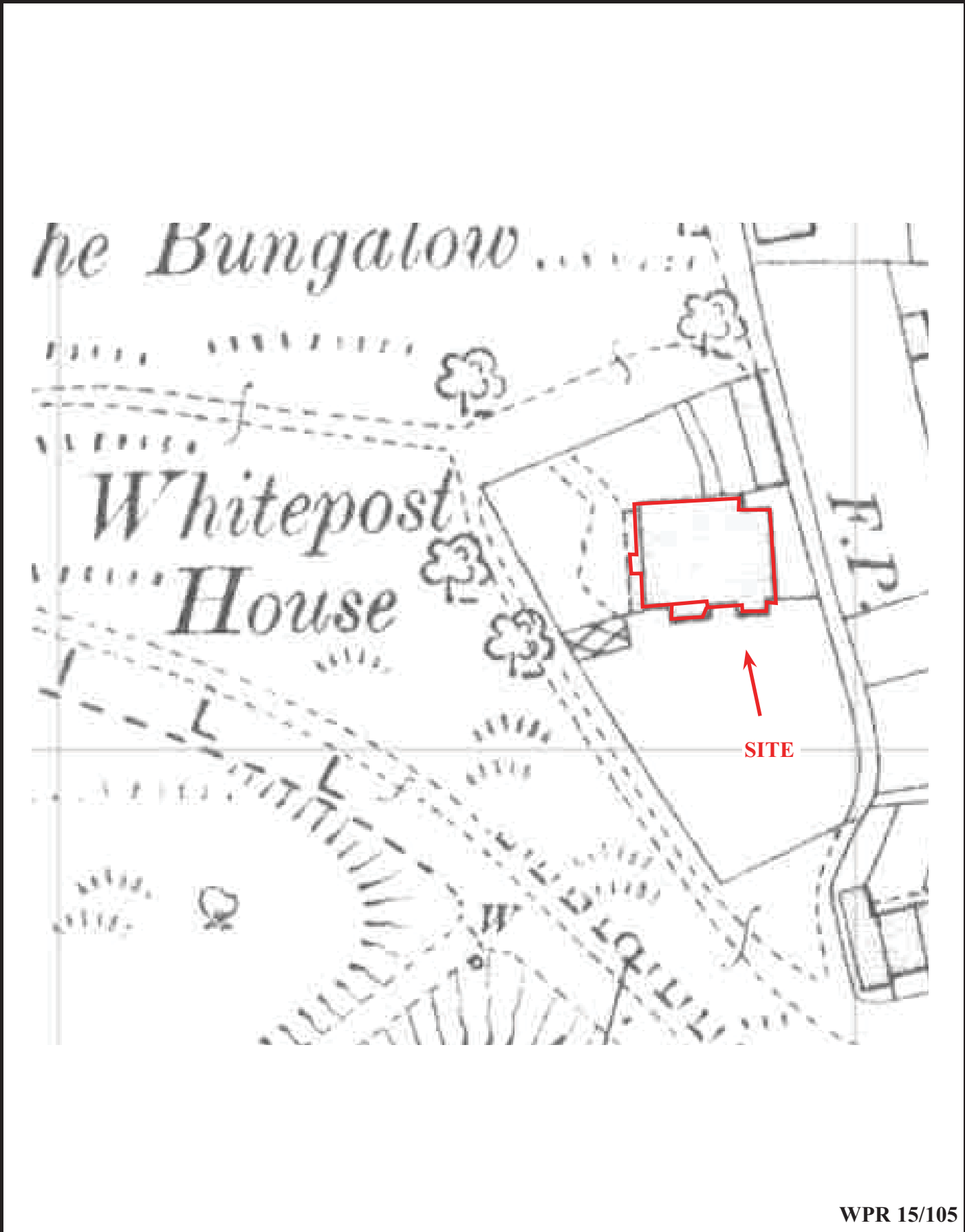


White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015

Building Recording

Figure 7. Ordnance Survey 1896

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



WPR 15/105

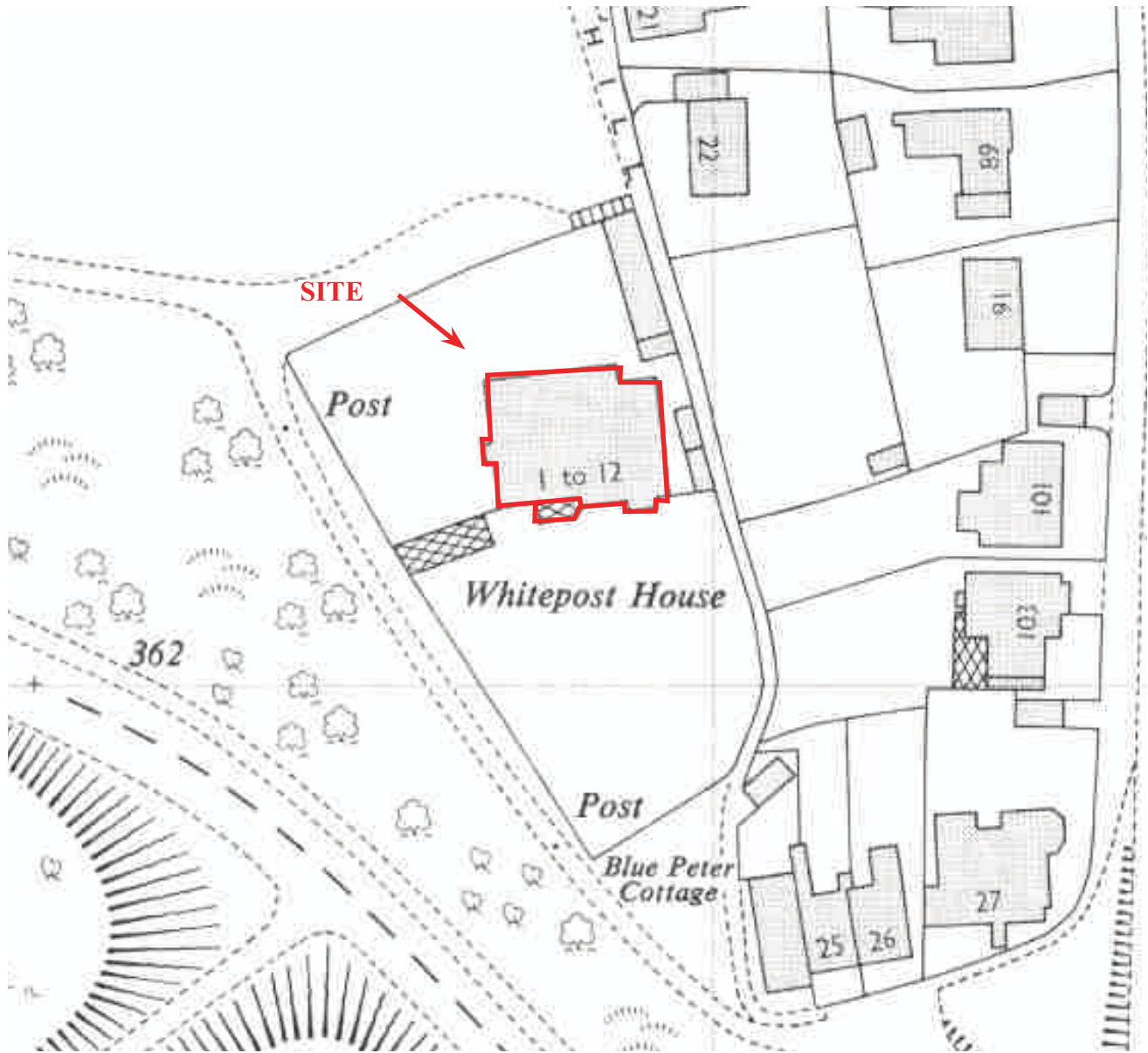


White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015

Building Recording

Figure 8. Ordnance Survey 1913

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



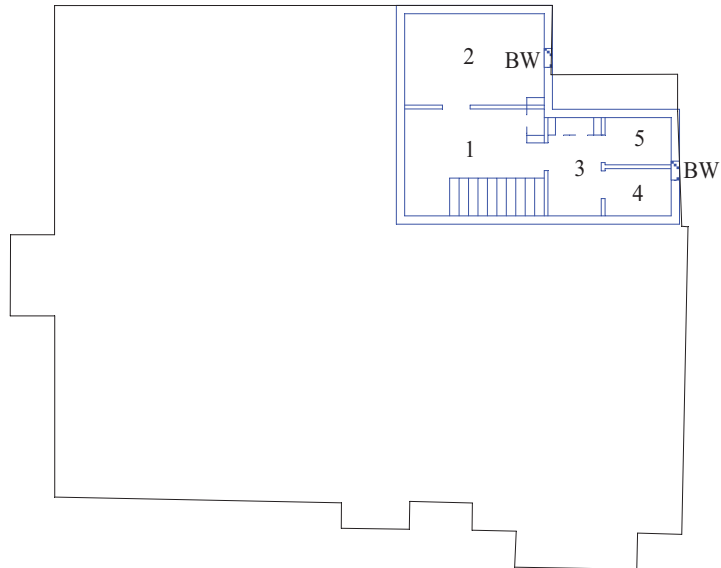
WPR 15/105



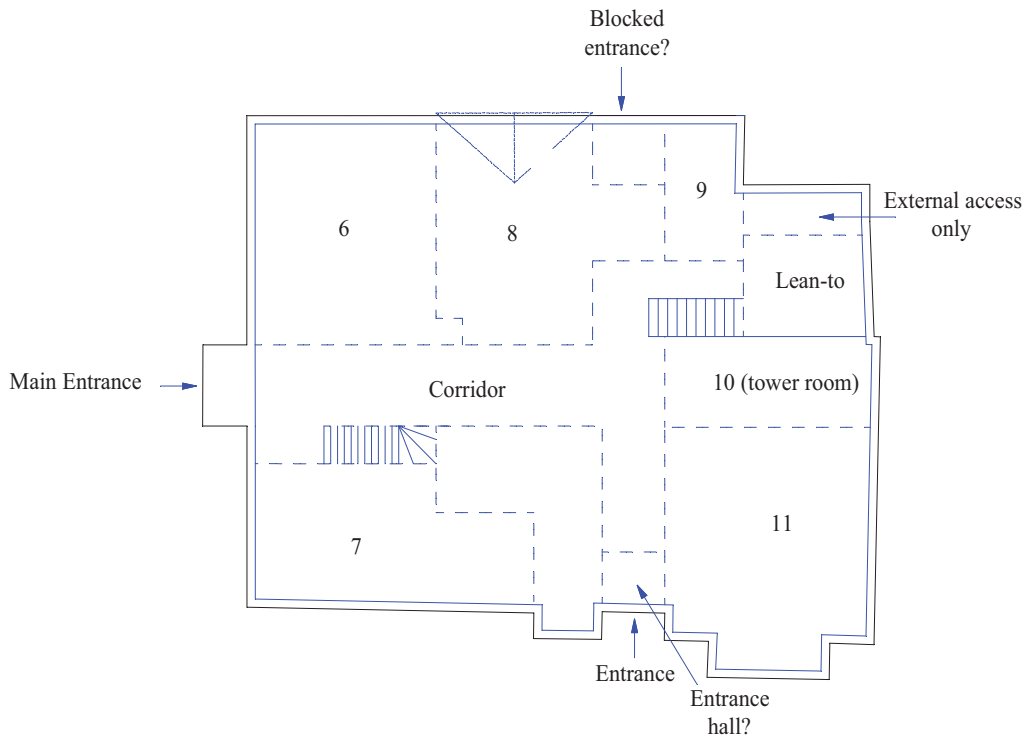
White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording

Figure 9. Ordnance Survey 1962

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Cellar



Ground floor

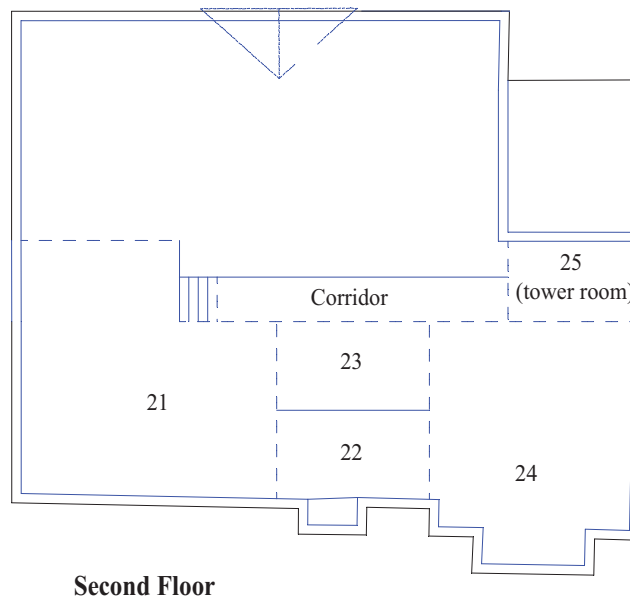
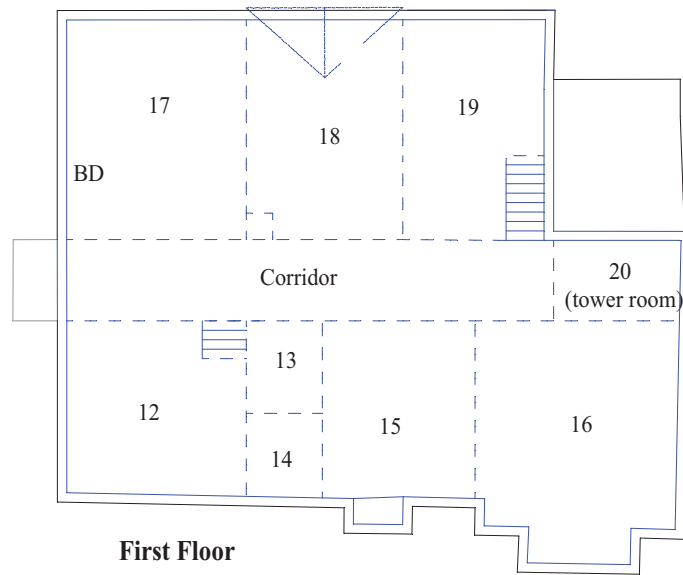
BW: blocked window

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill
Redhill, Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 10. Cellar and Ground Floor Plans
(internal dimensions estimated)





BD: Blocked door

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill
Redhill, Surrey, 2015
Building Recording**

Figure 11. First and Second Floor Plans
(internal dimensions esimated)





Plate 1. The south elevation in 1938.



Plate 2. The north and west elevations, c. 1950.

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 1 - 2.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 3. North elevation, looking South,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Rubble and brick wall in the NW gable end (Rm 6) looking southeast.



Plate 5. Oblique of west elevation, looking Southwest,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 6. Oblique of south and east elevations, looking northwest, Scales: 2m

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 3 - 6.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 7. South elevation, looking North,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Bay window construction detail (Rms 11 and 16),
looking south.



Plate 9. Northern gable end, looking East, Scales: 2m



Plate 10. Southern gable end and main entrance, looking
East, Scales: 2m and 1m.

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 7 - 10.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 11. Door detail, looking East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Detail of 1st floor rooms and lintel above window (Rm 12) looking Northeast.



Plate 13. Scar either side of front door, looking North north-east.



Plate 14. Cellar detail (Rms 1 and 2), looking East.

WPR 15/105

**White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 11- 14.**

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 15. Stone walling detail, looking East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 16. Stone walling detail, looking East,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 17. Detail of timber framing in N. gable (Rm 17),
looking Northeast.



Plate 18. Detail of newel post, looking East.

WPR 15/105

White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 15 - 18.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 19. Detail of balusters, looking Northeast.



Plate 20. False ceiling and blocked doorway, looking Northeast.



Plate 21. Detail of ground floor rooms in S. gable (Rm 7), looking East.



Plate 22 Alcove in room 8, looking Southeast.

WPR 15/105

White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 19 - 22.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 23. Along corridor, looking Northeast.



Plate 24. Carpenters mark detail 'XIII'



Plate 25. Detail of the 1st floor in S. gable (Rms 12 and 21), looking North north-east.



Plate 26. Detail of rooms in S. gable - ground and 1st floor (Rms 7, 13, 14), looking East.

WPR 15/105

White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 23 - 26.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 27. View of first floor (Rms 8 and 16), looking East.



Plate 28. Room 17, looking North north-east.



Plate 29. Partial demolition of north gable rooms (Rms 6 and 18), looking East.



Plate 30. Alcove (Rm 8) and 1st floor rooms (Rm 19), looking East.

WPR 15/105

White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 27 - 30.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES



Plate 31. Roof construction (Rm 21), looking Northeast.



Plate 32. North gable roof structure, looking East.

WPR 15/105

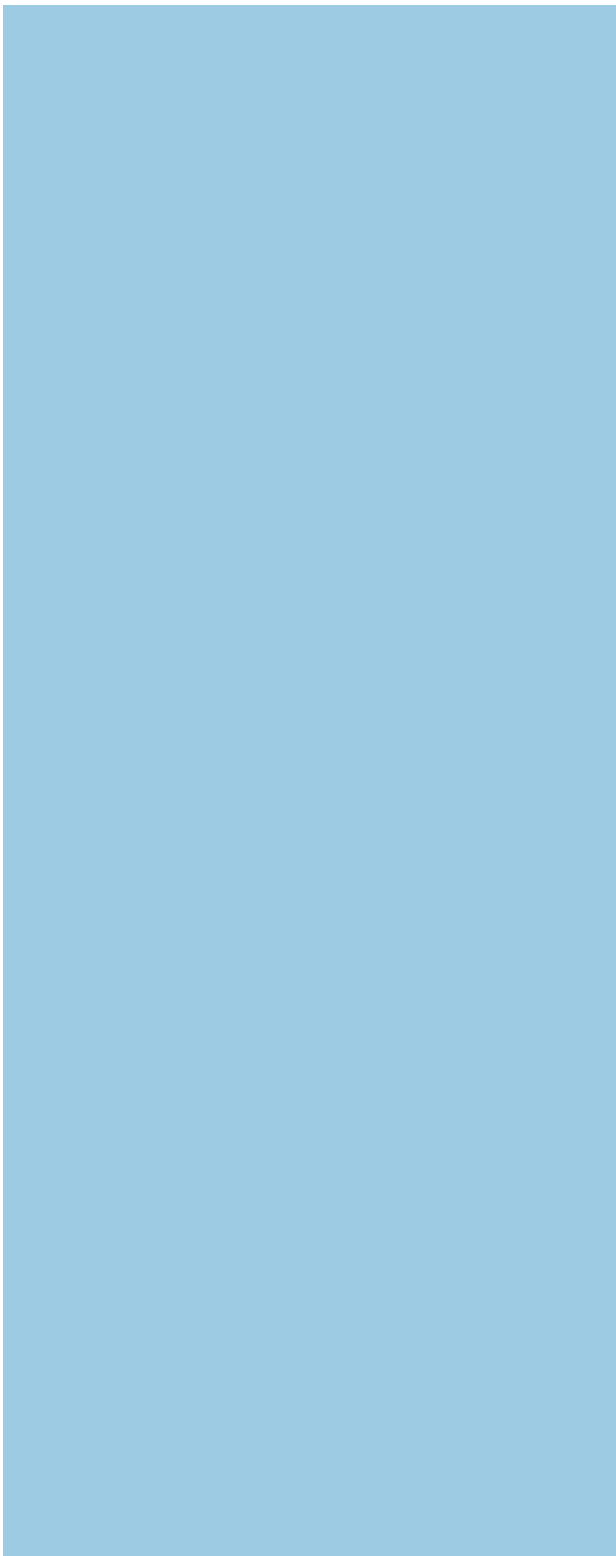
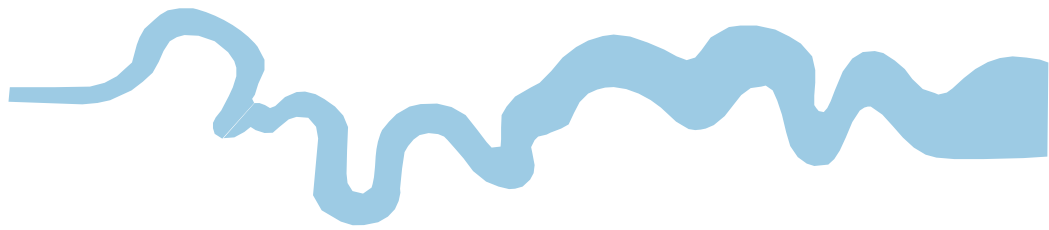
White Post House, Whitepost Hill, Redhill
Surrey, 2015
Building Recording
Plates 31 - 32.

THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





**Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR**

**Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk**