



**Chris Butler MifA**  
**Archaeological Services Ltd**



**A Desk-based Assessment  
at  
White Horse Barn,  
White Horse Lane,  
Ripley, Surrey**

**Project No. CBAS0348**

**By  
Dr Caroline Russell**

**December 2012**

## **Summary**

*An archaeological Desk-based Assessment has been carried out at White Horse Barn, White Horse Lane, Ripley, Surrey in connection with a planning application for a proposed residential development.*

*The Desk-based Assessment has established that the Site may have witnessed a limited amount of activity prior to the medieval period when a settlement at Ripley was established. During this period, the Site probably stood behind a building fronting the High Street opposite the possible market place, and is likely to have had back plot activities undertaken within it. The building that currently stands beside the Site, to front the High Street, was built c.1500 and was the White Horse Inn in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1845, the inn owed two barns that still stand within the Site, whilst the south end of the Site was a garden. The inn closed in 1853. Since this time, the Site has undergone various phases of building work, which largely ended sometime between 1935 and 1973.*

*Pre-existing archaeological deposits within the site, such as those that represent medieval and Post Medieval occupation, are likely to survive in pockets across the Site, particularly within its south end which has not been built upon.*

## Contents

	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Objectives and Scope of Report	3
3.0 Methodology	4
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	9
5.0 Impact of Development	19
6.0 Conclusions	21
7.0 Acknowledgements	21

## Figures:

Fig. 1	Site location map
Fig. 2	Map showing Areas of High Archaeological Potential
Fig. 3	Map showing Conservation Areas
Fig. 4	Map showing Monuments recorded on the HER
Fig. 5	Topographical survey of the Site
Fig. 6	Existing elevations
Fig. 7	John Senex map 1729
Fig. 8	John Rocque map (1768)
Fig. 9	Lindley & Crossley map 1793
Fig. 10	Send and Ripley Tithe map (1845)
Fig. 11	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1870-1874)
Fig. 12	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (1896)
Fig. 13	1973 OS map
Fig. 14	Proposed development plan

## Appendix:

Appendix 1	Monuments Recorded on the HER
------------	-------------------------------

Cover Plate:	The site
--------------	----------

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Steve Hall of Riverdore Limited (The Client) to carry out an archaeological Desk-based Assessment at White Horse Barn, White Horse Lane, Ripley, Surrey (thereafter, the Site) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of new dwellings.
- 1.2** The Site is located within the northeast end of Ripley, behind the High Street (the B2215), centred at TQ 05373 556814 (Fig. 1). It is a sub-rectangular plot that is occupied by two former barns with later extensions, and is accessed from a private road (White Horse Lane) off the south side of the High Street. The Site is bound to the north by a residential house (White Horse Cottage), to the east by White Horse Lane, to the south by a residential house (Tanglewood), and to the west by the rear garden of Sage Antiques & Interiors. White Horse Cottage is attached to the rear of both The Barn and Little Barn, which stand on the High Street. The Site lies at 28m OD.
- 1.3** Ripley itself is situated on the north-facing slope of a gentle hill, which runs down to the floodplain of the River Wey. The village developed at a crossroads; the B2215 (Portsmouth Road or the village High Street) runs southwest-northeast whilst a second road (the B367 / Newark Lane and its continuation, Rose Lane) runs through the B2215 in the opposite direction.
- 1.4** With the exception of its south end, the Site lies in an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP) that covers the medieval core of Ripley (Fig. 2). Three other Areas of High Archaeological Potential are sited within a 1km radius of the Site centre (thereafter, the Study Area); they highlight the importance of a prehistoric findspot beside the High Street, to the southwest of the crossroads, and two ring ditch sites to the northwest and southeast of the village, which are potentially prehistoric in date.
- 1.5** The Site stands in Ripley Conservation Area (Fig. 3). The closest Listed Buildings to the Site line the south side of the High Street; The Barn, Little Barn and White Horse Cottage comprise a house built in c.1500, which stands at the entrance to White Horse Lane. This building is Grade II Listed, as is the adjacent mid 18<sup>th</sup> century house, now Sage Antiques & Interiors and The Green Cottage. Ockham Mill Conservation Area extends slightly into the northern fringe of the Study Area.
- 1.6** According to the British Geological Survey<sup>1</sup>, Sheet 285, the geology of the Site comprises the clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, overlain by the superficial sand and gravel deposit of the Kempton Park Gravel Formation.

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

- 1.7** This Desk-based Assessment initially covers the objectives and scope of the report, then discusses the methodology used in the survey, followed by a review of the archaeological and historical assets of the Study Area. Before a conclusion is drawn together, former impacts upon any potential archaeology within the Site are assessed, as is the possible archaeological impact of the proposed development.

## **2. Objectives and Scope of Report**

- 2.1** The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the Site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.2** This will allow an assessment of the merit of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource in a Study Area with a 1km radius around the Site centre. The survey will also take into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the Site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the Site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the Study Area, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the Site itself.

### **3. Methodology**

- 3.1** This Desk-based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001).
- 3.2** The research for this Desk-based Assessment has included an analysis of the following resources:
- Surrey County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
  - PastScape (formerly part of the National Monuments Record or NMR)
  - The National Heritage List for England (a list of all nationally designated heritage assets)
  - Portable Antiquities Scheme database
  - Defence of Britain database
  - Historic mapping
  - Surrey History Centre (SHC)
  - Personal and online library resources
  - British Geological Survey
- 3.3** The following maps were used:
- John Senex (1729)
  - John Rocque (1768)
  - Joseph Lindley and William Crosley (1793)
  - OS Old Series (1811; uninformative)
  - Chas and John Greenwood (1823; uninformative)
  - 1845 Send and Ripley Tithe map (SHC 864/1/111)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1870-1874)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1896)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map (1914)
  - 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map (1935)
  - Later OS Maps
- Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.
- 3.4** The Monuments recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1 to this report and shown on Fig. 4. They are mentioned in the text where relevant. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.

- 3.5** A site visit was undertaken on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2012. The Site lies immediately behind the garage of White Horse Cottage, and is occupied by two former barns and their later single-storey extensions, which were used as offices, warehouses and storage until quite recently (Figs. 5 and 6). One long barn (Barn 1) is sited against the west side of the Site, whilst the other shorter barn (Barn 2) projects from the south end of Barn 1. Both barns are of red brick construction and have red roof tiles. Their roofs stand high above the later additions.
- 3.6** Barn 1 (Plates 1 and 2) looks to have been extended at some point, as its roofline is of two different heights. It only has direct access from the outside via a double door beside Barn 2. This has a concrete lintel and sill and appears to be a later insertion, along with the light box above it. Two buildings stand beside each other, to project from the east side of the Barn 1 (Buildings 3 and 4 to the north and south respectively; Plates 1 and 3). They are of red brick construction and have corrugated iron roofs. Each extension is accessed from an entrance to their side.



Plate 1: Barn 1 and Buildings 3  
and 4, looking southwest





Plate 2: Entry to Barn 1,  
looking broadly west



Plate 3: Building 4, looking northwest

- 3.7** Barn 2 (Plate 4) has a high steep sided roof. Its large double door fronts White Horse Lane and has a window above it (i.e. the former hatch or hayloft window). The door and window each have a concrete lintel, and a sill looks to have been added to the window. The two windows on its north side are later insertions, with concrete sills but wooden lintels.

- 3.8** Two buildings stand beside one another, up against the south side of Barn 2 (Buildings 5 and 6 to the north and south respectively; Plates 4 and 5). They are built of corrugated iron. Building 6 has a small red brick extension (Building 7; Plates 4 and 5) built onto its east side. This has a corrugated roof and is only accessible from the inside. Buildings 5 and 6 each have two wide doors fronting White Horse Lane, although only those for Building 6 comprise a double door. In front of this double door is a large sheet of bolted down metal, which may cover a well.
- 3.9** Building 6 has a red brick refacing to its south side, which was clearly built at the same time as Building 7. This side of Building 6 once had two large doors, each with a concrete lintel, but these are now bricked up with concrete blocks. There is an open space in front of the doors, which is enclosed by high red brick walls to the west and south.
- 3.10** It would appear that at one time this entire building complex was fenced off from White Horse Lane, as the concrete posts of this fencing are still in position, and one side of a gate stands beside Building 7. Manhole covers within the concrete hardstanding of the Site reveal the presence of below ground drainage.



Plate 4: Barn 2 and Buildings 5-7, looking southwest



Plate 5: Buildings 6 and 7, looking northeast

#### **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the Study Area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 Only five intrusive archaeological interventions have taken place within the Study Area (four have Event Nos. of 440, 813, 815 and 441). An evaluation was carried out at St Mary Magdalen Church in 1998 (Event No. 440). The fieldwork results are not recorded in the SMR. A trial trench evaluation (Event No. 813) occurred in 2004 prior to redevelopment at Rio House and Rio Cottage on the High Street, beside the church. A large number of features were exposed, most of which apparently comprised medieval inhumations. The resulting redesign of the foundations meant that the level of archaeology was not reached when excavation of the footings was archaeologically monitored during a watching brief (Event No. 815).
- 4.0.3 Further west in the village, a trial trench evaluation (Event No. 441) was undertaken on land off Wentworth Close in 1998, in advance of a proposed housing scheme. No features or finds of archaeological interest were recorded at this site, which appeared undisturbed.
- 4.0.5 Most recently, in 2008 or 2009, a Bronze Age linear feature was exposed during an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a composting facility at Nutberry Farm, to the northeast of Ripley.
- 4.0.6 The review of each period will also bring in evidence from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential of the Site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.

#### **4.1 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC to 10,000BC)***

- 4.1.1 This period covers a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods.

- 4.1.2 In the southeast, the raised beach deposits at Boxgrove, near Chichester, have revealed a large number of *in situ* Palaeolithic finds up to 500,000 years old<sup>2</sup>. Elsewhere in this region, most Palaeolithic artefacts are isolated chance finds of hand axes or worked flint, which frequently relate to disturbed geological contexts, mostly along the coastal plain and from buried river terrace gravels.
- 4.1.3 Palaeolithic sites are not particularly numerous in Surrey. Nonetheless, four groups have been identified<sup>3</sup>. These are from: the Farnham terrace; the North Downs plateau around Walton-on-the-Hill and Banstead; the High Level Terrace Gravels and brickearth at Limpsfield; and the river gravels within the Thames Basin.
- 4.1.4 No Palaeolithic finds are known from the Study Area. At least six hand axes were found at St George's Hill in Weybridge to the north whilst single flint implements, mostly hand axes, have been discovered further afield at Chobham to the northwest, Dorking to the southeast and Gomshall to the south<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.1.5 The Site has potential to contain isolated Palaeolithic finds, as it has the correct superficial geological deposits derived from lying close to a tributary of the River Thames. Nonetheless, this potential is considered to be low.

## 4.2 *Mesolithic Period (10,000BC to 4,000BC)*

- 4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who exploited the resources on a seasonal basis<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.2.2 Mesolithic sites are often identified through concentrations of flintwork and isolated pits. Early Mesolithic sites are particularly rare in the southeast and are predominantly sited on the lower greensand belts. Contrastingly, Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in southern Surrey, Sussex and Kent with open air sites such as St Catherine's Hill near Guildford<sup>6</sup>, and a number of important rock shelters in the High Weald such as Hermitage Rocks at High Hurstwood. Many of these locations have been interpreted as temporary hunting camps indicative of a broad subsistence strategy, focused particularly along the bottom of river valleys<sup>7</sup>.

---

<sup>2</sup> Pope, M. 2003. 'The earliest occupation of Sussex: recent research and future objectives' in Rudling, D. (ed), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. King's Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd.

<sup>3</sup> Wymer, J.J. 1987. 'The Palaeolithic period in Surrey' in Bird, J. and Bird, D.G. (eds.), *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. Dorking: Adlard and Son Ltd.

<sup>4</sup> Roe, D.A. 1968. *A Gazetteer of British Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Sites*. CBA Research Report 8.

<sup>5</sup> Holgate, R. 2003. 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (ed), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*. Kings Lynn: Heritage Marketing and Publications Ltd, 29-38.

<sup>6</sup> Gabel, G. 1976. 'St Catherine's Hill: a Mesolithic site near Guildford', *Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society* No. 3, 77-102.

<sup>7</sup> Drewett, P. 1999. 'Later Hunter Gatherers' in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex*.

- 4.2.3 Evidence for the Mesolithic period is rare for much of Surrey. There are, however, scattered finds across the whole county, especially along the lower greensand, gault and chalk deposits of the Wealden anticline.
- 4.2.4 Within the Study Area, a collection of Mesolithic finds was recovered from loamy sand at Ripley Sewage Works, close to the River Wey, in or sometime prior to 1972 (SMR No. 481). A Mesolithic flint scrapper had previously been found in this general area in about 1949<sup>8</sup>. Both findspots are likely to represent exploitation of the riverine resources in the Mesolithic period. Further prehistoric flint implements (SMR No. 501), including a possible borer, were discovered in 1908 at Ripley police station to the southwest of the crossroads. These flints have not, however, been specifically dated to the Mesolithic period.
- 4.2.5 Mesolithic flint artefacts (SMR No. 3472) were recorded outside the Study Area at Send to the southwest of Ripley and possibly to the north of this findspot at Tannery Lane (SMR No. 2332), as the flints from there are superficially similar to the assemblage from Ripley Sewerage Works (SMR No. 481).
- 4.2.6 The two known Mesolithic findspots from Ripley are located on the same underlying geology as the Site. However, the Site lies further away from the former course of the River Wey, which is represented by the presence of Alluvium, and so there is a low likelihood that the Site will produce artefacts and features of a Mesolithic date.

### **4.3 *Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)***

- 4.3.1 The Neolithic period saw the antecedent hunter-gatherer economies gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles, sometimes associated with the first introduction of arable cultivation and the domestication of animals. The southeast lowlands of Britain have provided a significant amount of archaeological evidence related to the Neolithic period, including causewayed enclosures, long barrows, and flint mines. However, many of these large-scale monuments are located on the South Downs and so comparative evidence for the Neolithic period in Surrey is limited<sup>9</sup>. Furthermore, Neolithic settlement data for lowland Britain is sparse.
- 4.3.2 No Neolithic site is recorded within the Study Area, although two Neolithic axes (SMR No. 478) - one of black polished flint and the other of greensand - came from the River Wey at Pryford, which may place them directly outside the Study Area. A Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint scraper (SMR No. 2805) was found beside Kiln Lane to the south of Ripley.

---

Chichester: Phillimore and Co Ltd, 14-15.

<sup>8</sup> Wymer, J.J. 1977. *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*. CBA Research Report 22.

<sup>9</sup> Field, D. and Cotton, J. 1987. 'Neolithic Surrey: a survey of the evidence' in Bird, J. and Bird, D.G. (eds.) *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*. Dorking: Adlard and Son Ltd.

- 4.3.3 Aerial photographs have revealed the crop marks of ring ditches at two separate locations within the Study Area (SMR Nos. 660 and 661) and it is possible that both sites date as early as the Neolithic period. One site (SMR No. 660) lies on low-lying land close to the River Wey, and comprises at least two ring ditches: the larger has a diameter of c.20m and may be overlapped by the smaller ring ditch. David Longley identified this site in his research on the archaeological implications of gravel extraction in northwest Surrey. He also discovered ring ditches on slightly higher ground to the south of the town, beside the A3 (SMR No. 661). Ring ditches represent various types of archaeological site, including burial mounds, ritual sites, enclosed settlements and in later prehistory, individual house structures. Therefore, the two ring ditch sites at Ripley are suggestive of prehistoric settlement nearby.
- 4.3.4 Located between the two sites, the Site may have been farmland during the prehistoric period. No prehistoric field system is recorded within the Study Area, although characteristic linear ditches and rectangular enclosures (SMR No. 659) have been identified from aerial photographs to its west, beside Ripley Sewage Works. These features may be the remnants of a wider pattern of prehistoric land division, which could have incorporated the Site. Evidence of prehistoric farming may, therefore, be present within the Site in the form of field boundary ditches, drainage ditches and buried plough soil, for instance. However, as the Study Area is currently devoid of known Neolithic material, the possibility of a Neolithic discovery within the Site is believed to be low.

#### **4.4 *The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)***

- 4.4.1 The transition to the Bronze Age is marked by a significant increase in the number of round barrows, often associated with single inhumations and / or cremation burials. A distinctive assemblage of grave goods, including barbed and tanged arrowheads and ceramic beakers, often accompanied funerary rites during this period. The vast majority of round barrows in Surrey, Sussex and Kent are located on the North and South Downs, overlooking the Weald or dry river valleys.
- 4.4.2 The Early Bronze Age provides limited evidence for settlement in lowland Britain although the distribution of round barrows is a strong indicator of settled Bronze Age communities. By the Later Bronze Age, the use of bronze tools and weapons is more common, and there is a significant change of focus in the archaeological record towards more visibly sedentary settlement patterns, and increasingly developed agricultural exploitation.
- 4.4.3 A single site represents the Bronze Age within the Study Area: a linear feature containing Bronze Age pottery and flintwork (SMR No. 13861) was exposed during an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a composting facility at Nutberry Farm, to the northeast of Ripley beside the B2215 / A3 roundabout. It is unclear as to what the linear represents. One or both prehistoric ring ditch sites (SMR Nos. 660 and

661; see para. 4.3.3) may date to the Bronze Age, in which instance the Site could have been farmed during this period (see para. 4.3.4 for associated archaeological remains).

- 4.4.4 Evidence of Bronze Age activity adjacent to the Study Area may be represented by the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flint scraper (SMR No. 2805; see para. 4.3.2) and a probable Early Bronze Age axe hammer (SMR No. 464) that was discovered at Papercourt Farm to the west of the artificial lake outside Ripley.
- 4.4.5 Due to the total absence of proven Bronze Age sites within the Study Area, there is low potential of uncovering evidence of Bronze Age activity at the Site.

#### **4.5 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)***

- 4.5.1 Social and economic growth was very rapid during the Iron Age leading to an increase in population and the need to exploit more marginal environments. In southern Britain small-scale open farmsteads seem to have been sited within an emerging agricultural landscape, reflecting increasing control and manipulation of the environment. Larger defended hillfort settlements were interspersed between these farmsteads, field systems and trackways. Hillforts seem to have fulfilled a variety of purposes, probably acting as elite residences, storage and trade centres, and refuges in times of trouble.
- 4.5.2 The nearest hillfort to the Site is on St George's Hill, c.5.5km to the north of Ripley. This multivallate hillfort overlooks the River Wey and its sphere of influence probably extended to the Site, located further upstream. This hillfort is likely to have controlled the trading routes by overseeing the passage of boats from the River Wey to the River Thames, and vice versa.
- 4.5.3 No Iron Age sites have been found within the Study Area, although the two ring ditch sites (see paragraphs 4.3.3 and 4.3.4) may be of this date and so indicative that the surrounding land was settled and farmed at this time. Nonetheless, the Site has a low possibility of containing Neolithic features and finds on the basis of the current archaeological record for the period.

#### **4.6 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)***

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of AD 43 had a dramatic impact on Britain, with major changes having occurred within the social, economic and technological spheres. This has meant a dramatically increased visibility in the archaeological resource, with large numbers of excavations having revealed Roman field systems, villas, roads, settlements, cemeteries, and material culture.



4.6.2 There is only one Roman site within the Study Area; the London to Winchester Roman road (SMR No. 4619) runs southwest-northeast through Ripley Sewage Works and Walsham Meadow, towards Ockham Mill beyond. Pottery from August Hill, around 2km to the south of the Study Area, may suggest the presence of a Roman occupation site (SMR No. 16801). However, with no archaeological evidence of a Roman settlement within the Study Area itself, there is a low likelihood that groundwork at the Site will expose Roman remains.

#### **4.7 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)***

4.7.1 The fall of the Roman Empire seems to have resulted in the collapse of regional and national economies in Britain, and the archaeological record suggests that there was a significant decline in population numbers. During Saxon times, the chalk hills in Surrey were generally an area of wood-pasture and pastoral farming set in a wider farmed landscape<sup>10</sup>.

4.7.2 There are no Saxon sites recorded within the Study Area. A Saxon iron spearhead (SMR No. 2043) was discovered just to the west of the lake outside Ripley. Unlike the archaeological resource, the placename evidence for Ripley and adjacent villages suggests a degree of settlement within the area in the Saxon period. Ripley is probably a derivative of the Old English for a 'strip-shaped wood / clearing' ('riple leah') whilst Send translates as a 'sandy place' ('sende')<sup>11</sup>; Send was referred to in a Saxon charter of 960<sup>12</sup>. Ockham means 'Occa's homestead / village' or perhaps 'Oak homestead / village'<sup>13</sup>.

4.7.3 With the Study Area having no archaeological representation for the period, there is a low likelihood of Saxon material being present within the Site.

#### **4.8 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)***

4.8.1 In the medieval period, Ripley was the chapelry of the parish of Send or Send-with-Ripley<sup>14</sup>. Ripley was not recorded in the Domesday Book<sup>15</sup>, completed in 1086, whereas Send (or 'Sande') was mentioned as being held by Reginald from Alfred of Marlborough, and having a church, two mills and five fisheries.

---

<sup>10</sup> Bannister, N.R. 2007. *The Cultural Heritage of Woodlands in the South East*.

<sup>11</sup> <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/county/Surrey>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk/historyofsend/index.html>

<sup>13</sup> <http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/county/Surrey>

<sup>14</sup> Turner, D. 2011. 'The village of Ripley: a possible morphological history', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **96**.

<sup>15</sup> Morris, J. 1975. *Domesday Book: Surrey*. Chichester: Phillimore.

- 4.8.2 St Mary Magdalen's Church (SMR Nos. 497 and 8407) stands on the High Street, to the southwest of the crossroads where the London-Portsmouth road meets the road that linked Chertsey Abbey with its North Down estates<sup>16</sup>. The earliest surviving remains of the church comprise the lower parts of the chancel, which is dated to c.1150-1160. Ripley chapel is documented in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century as having been originally built as part of a hospital. Recent interpretative work on the history of the village by Dennis Turner<sup>17</sup> suggests that as the dispersed community in the wider area was already well provided with churches in Send, Pryford and Ockham, which are more or less sited equidistant from Ripley, the Ripley chapel must instead have served pilgrims passing through on their way south to Compostela in northwest Spain, or north to Canterbury via London.
- 4.8.3 An archaeological evaluation in 2004 uncovered medieval inhumation burials at Rio House and Rio Cottage on the High Street prior to a proposed redevelopment (Event No. 813; SMR No. 6950). The inhumations most likely fell within the boundary of the adjacent churchyard to its south, before the churchyard was reduced to its present size in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.8.4 Godfrey de Lucy, a Bishop of Winchester, founded Newark Priory before his death in 1204<sup>18</sup>. In the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, Rauld de Calva granted substantial lands to this Augustinian priory for the construction of a church just outside the northwest boundary of the Study Area. In 1220, Henry III granted the prior of Newark the right to hold an annual fair on the eve and day of the Feast of Mary Magdalen. Some 60 years later, the priory claimed that they also possessed the right to hold a market at Ripley.
- 4.8.5 Turner believes that Ripley was, in part at least, a planned roadside market village that may have accompanied the establishment of Newark Priory<sup>19</sup>. From analysing 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, he thinks that Ripley initially comprised regular tenements that fronted the southeast side of the High Street, northeast of the crossroads. He has also identified a possible location for the medieval marketplace, opposite the Site on the other side of the High Street, between Rose Lane and The Talbot Inn, with the common of Ripley Green backing onto it.
- 4.8.6 Other than 12<sup>th</sup> century chapel (SMR Nos. 497 and 8407), a number of medieval buildings still survive in Ripley today. The Domestic Buildings Research Group (DBRG)<sup>20</sup> have recently re-examined the building sited at the entrance to White Horse Lane, which was once The White Horse Inn (see para. 4.9.6) but now comprises The Barn, Little Barn and White Horse Cottage (SMR No. 8828). The original part of this

---

<sup>16</sup> Turner, D. 2011. 'The village of Ripley: a possible morphological history', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **96**.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> Turner, D. 2011. 'The village of Ripley: a possible morphological history', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **96**.

<sup>19</sup> Turner, D. 2011. 'The village of Ripley: a possible morphological history', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **96**.

<sup>20</sup> Turner, D. 2011. 'The village of Ripley: a possible morphological history', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* **96**.

building consists of a one-and-one-half-bay open hall with a jettied cross-wing that incorporates a cart entry. Various features suggest a date of *c.*1500<sup>21</sup>, which may place it within the late medieval period. Use of the building as a simple courtyard inn seemed likely to Turner, if not DBRG, although the evidence for this interpretation is unclear.

- 4.8.7 A late 15<sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house (Richardsons Hardware; SMR No. 8829), stands to the west of The Barn / Little Barn, but still on the High Street opposite the possible site of the marketplace. The hall house standing at Nos. 17 and 19 Rose Lane (Vintage Cottage, and Dowell and Son; SMR No. 8417) was thought to date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of its architecture. However, dendrochronological analysis of oak timbers from Vintage Cottage has dated the construction of this cross-wing to 1391 or soon after (Event No. 599; SMR No. 15771). On the other side of the road, Chapel Farm House (SMR No. 8033) has been re-dated by DBRG to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.8.8 Outside Ripley, a large area of watermeadow, called Walsham Meadow (SMR No. 14369), lies between two streams of the River Wey. Wathelsham was first mentioned in 1288.
- 4.8.9 To summarise, the Site stands behind the High Street, the frontage of which may have been opposite the medieval marketplace. A building was standing between the Site and the High Street by *c.*1500 and this could have served as an inn, as it did in the Post Medieval period. Due to its supposed central location within the medieval village, this building could have replaced any number of earlier medieval buildings, each standing within a burgage plot that extended back from the High Street. The entire Site could easily have lain within this burgage plot, and so there is a very high potential that medieval features related to back plot activities could be found within the Site, such as rubbish pits, cess pits, yard surfaces, interior plot divisions, and the post-holes and gullies of flimsy wooden structures, for instance.

#### **4.9 *The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)***

- 4.9.1 A number of 16<sup>th</sup> century buildings stand in or just outside Ripley (see Appendix 1), including perhaps the building in front of the Site (SMR No. 8828; see para. 4.8.6). The next closest 16<sup>th</sup> century building to the Site is Elm Tree House (SMR No. 8020), which stands to the east of White Horse Lane, and is set back from the northwest side of the High Street within what may have been the medieval marketplace.
- 4.9.2 Most historic buildings in Ripley are, however, 17<sup>th</sup> century in date (see Appendix 1). They include the Talbot Inn (SMR No. 8024), sited opposite Elm Tree House, on the

---

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.dbrg.org.uk/SURREY/ripley.html>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.dbrg.org.uk/SURREY/ripley.html>

southeast side of the High Street. This is a coaching inn that the Domestic Buildings Research Group (DBRG) has dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century<sup>23</sup>.

- 4.9.3 A number of buildings in the village are 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix 1), including the building (Sage Antiques & Interiors, and The Green Cottage; SMR No. 8025) which stands on the High Street beside The Barn / Little Barn building (SMR No. 8828). An 18<sup>th</sup> century barn (SMR no. 8412) is sited at Homewood Farm on Newark Lane, to the west of the village and just within the Study Area.
- 4.9.4 A map of Surrey by John Senex, dated 1729 (Fig. 7), shows Ripley sprawled along both its main intersecting roads, but particularly along the High Street. The ‘market’ stretch of the High Street had still to be largely filled in. Outside the Study Area, Newark Abbey is marked on the map, as is Newark Mill to the south of the abbey on the River Wey, and Ockham Mill further downstream to the east. Dunsborough House (SMR No. 8806) is depicted at Ripley Green. It was built in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.9.5 John Rocque’s map of 1768 (Fig. 8) reveals greater detail, but the location of the Site can still not be accurately identified. Ripley is surrounded by mixed farmland, and ‘Home Wood Farm’ is depicted. Although not shown on this map, this farm has gardens lying mainly to its rear, partly walled and with a terrace, that open onto lawns with interspersed trees and herbaceous borders (SMR No. 16761). ‘Wallsom Meadow’ (SMR No. 15949) is also recorded on Rocque’s map, as is the 18<sup>th</sup> century walled garden (SMR No. 13542) at Dunsborough House (SMR No. 8806). The smaller scale map by J. Lindley and W. Crosley (Fig. 9) shows that by 1793, the High Street had built up along sides, to the northeast of the crossroads. Ockham Park is seen to the east of Ripley.
- 4.9.6 It is only on the 1845 Tithe map for Send and Ripley parish (Fig. 10) that the Site can be observed in any great detail (see Table 1 for the development of the Site). The Site stands in Plots 20 and 22. Plot 20 is the White Horse Inn and garden owned and occupied by George Holdway, whilst Plot 22 behind it is a garden owned and occupied by Thomas Stanmer. The inn (SMR No. 8828) fronts the High Street, and extends back to a long rectangular outbuilding with a smaller outbuilding beside it at its southeast corner; these buildings are Barns 1 and 2 that stand on the Site today. Plot 20 continues between Barn 2 and a large outbuilding to its east, past the garden of Plot 22, to two possibly three further outbuildings to its rear, one of which backs onto Plot 22.
- 4.9.7 The Tithe map shows the White Hart Inn (Plot 24) to stand three doors to the west of the White Horse Inn. An extensive number of outbuildings (including the 17<sup>th</sup> century barn of SMR No. 8401) are seen to stand to the rear of the Talbot Inn (SMR No. 8024) in Plot 11. Some of these buildings may have been coach houses and stables, possibly used by other inns nearby (the White Hart, for instance, has no associated outbuilding).

---

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.dbrg.org.uk/SURREY/ripley.html>

**Table 1: The development of the Site**

Date	Development
Pre 1845	Barns 1 and 2
Between 1845 and 1870-1874	Barn 2 extension to west end
	Building 4 constructed
	Building 6 constructed
Between 1870-1874 and 1896	North half of Building 5 constructed
	Barn 2 extension to east end
	Barn 1 extension to north end
Between 1935 and 1973	South half of Building 5 constructed
	Barn 2 extension to east end demolished
	Building 3 constructed
	North wall of Site constructed
Between 1973 and 1987	South wall of Site constructed
Post 1987	Building 7 constructed
	(?) Building 6 shortened

- 4.9.8 The White Horse Inn closed in 1853<sup>24</sup>. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1870-1874 (Fig. 11) shows that Barn 2 had been extended to the west side of the property, whilst Building 4 had been built onto Barn 1. The former garden (Plot 22) had been divided into two, with the land to the north of the division open to the barns and falling within the Site boundary. Building 6 had been built here. A building (labelled South Cottage in later maps) stood opposite it, outside the Site. A track ran northwards from Ripley Court on Rose Lane, through a large field to the south end of the Site.
- 4.9.9 By 1896, the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (Fig. 12), Barn 2 had a possible lean-to (the north half of Building 5) erected against its south side, and had also been extended east. The track to the Site had disappeared. The former White Horse Inn appears to have been partly demolished to the rear and converted into two separate residencies (The Barn and the Little Barn), each with an adjacent rear extension (later converted into White Horse Cottage). A small structure looks to have been built onto the north end of Barn 1.
- 4.9.10 The OS maps of 1914 and 1935 show no obvious change to the Site (the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Editions are not reproduced). Both maps depict the north half of Building 5 as two structures, and the 1935 map shows the property to have extended to the south. By 1973 (Fig. 13), the south half of Building 5 had been built infilling the open space; Building 3 had been constructed; the extension to the east end of Barn 2 appears to have been dismantled; and a wall had been erected separating the Site from the former inn. The track to the Site had been reinstated. The track was still present in 1987. By this time, the south wall of the Site had been erected to define the property of Tanglewood. Building 7 was built sometime after 1987. This may have involved the shortening of Building 6.

<sup>24</sup> Ripley and Send History Society, 1987. *Ripley and Send: Looking Back; Surrey Village Life and Its People, 1890's-1940's*.

## **5. Impact of Development**

- 5.1** The Desk-based Assessment has established that few archaeological remains have been recorded within the Study Area and this must surely be a reflection of the lack of intrusive archaeological fieldwork that has taken place within it. Little is known about the locality of the Site throughout prehistory as the number of archaeological sites are rare, comprising just two Mesolithic findspots located close to the River Wey, a prehistoric findspot from the village, two undated presumably prehistoric ring ditch sites to the north and south of Ripley, and a Bronze Age linear beside the B2215 / A3 roundabout. The archaeological evidence is also poor for the Roman period, with the Study Area containing just one Roman site (the London to Winchester Roman road), and is non-existent for the Saxon period although the area around Ripley was probably known at this time as a strip-shaped wood or clearing.
- 5.2** A settlement at Ripley may have been established in the Norman period, having perhaps originated to serve a possible hospital, the chapel of which was standing by c.1150-1160. The village may have had a market by 1220, which could have been located on the northwest side of the High Street opposite the Site. A building fronted the High Street to the north of the Site by c.1500. There is some evidence to imply that this was an inn. The Site is likely to have been located within the back plot of this building, and the potential well within Site may have been first used in the medieval period.
- 5.3** Inns were numerous in Post Medieval Ripley due to its location en route to London and Portsmouth. The White Horse Inn, with its late medieval / early Post Medieval origins as a building, only closed down in 1853. Two barns stood on the Site by 1853, whilst a garden was in use to their south. These two buildings have been added to since this time, and the garden was built upon by 1870-1874. The Site as it is today was recognisable by 1973.
- 5.4** Any archaeological remains present within the Site may have been disturbed and / or destroyed by the excavation of the foundations for the two barns and their later extensions, any groundworks for associated drainage and hardstanding, and 19<sup>th</sup> century gardening.
- 5.5** Given the evidence accumulated during this Desk-based Assessment, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below. The potential for the prehistoric period in general is moderate, however, due to the settlement and farmland that is implied by the presence of the two ring ditch sites.

**Table 1**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Potential</b>
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Very High
Post Medieval	Very High

- 5.6** The Site is to be redeveloped into residential housing. The proposed development plan is shown at Fig. 14. The excavation of any foundations and additional services, along with any other groundworks such as the removal of hardstanding and associated crush, will have a detrimental impact upon any surviving archaeological features located within their footprint.
- 5.7** A Grade II Listed building (The Barn, Little Barn and White Horse Cottage) stands to the immediate north of the Site (Plate 6). However, the optimal view of this building is straight on from the High Street, even with the addition of the modern shop (Ceramics Café); the view of its east side is impaired by a car sales garage, and that to the rear has been partially impacted upon by the garage of White Horse Cottage, which is however subtle in appearance being built of wood and having a red tiled roof in keeping with the building.



Plate 6: Front and back views of the adjacent Listed Building

- 5.8** The setting of this Listed Building has, therefore, already been impacted upon, and the construction of the proposed redevelopment to the other side of this property's high garden wall will add little to an already compromised setting. The proposed development has no other direct visual impact on the setting of any other Listed Building.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1** The Site may have witnessed a limited amount of activity prior to the medieval period when a settlement at Ripley was established. During this period, the Site probably stood behind a building fronting the High Street opposite the possible market place, and is likely to have had back plot activities undertaken within it. The building that currently stands beside the Site, to front the High Street, was built c.1500 and was the White Horse Inn in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1845, the inn owed two barns that still stand within the Site, whilst the south end of the Site was a garden. The inn closed in 1853. Since this time, the Site has undergone various phases of building work, which largely ended sometime between 1935 and 1973.
- 6.2** It has not been possible to establish whether there is any below-ground archaeology present on the site, due to the non-intrusive nature of this Desk-based Assessment. Pre-existing archaeological deposits within the site, such as those that represent medieval and Post Medieval occupation, are likely to survive in pockets across the Site, particularly within its south end which has not been built upon.
- 6.3** Given the site's location within an Archaeological Notification Area, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken as a pre-condition of planning consent for the proposed development. A basic (Level 1 or 2<sup>25</sup>) standing building survey should be carried out on the two barns, to clarify the date of their construction, and to ensure a record is made of these buildings before they are demolished. Although of interest, the barns are not of sufficient significance to warrant Listing. An evaluation excavation would enable further decisions to be made regarding the mitigation strategy for either in-situ preservation of the archaeology or its preservation by record in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

## 7. Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Stephen Hall of Riverdore Limited for commissioning this Desk-based Assessment, and to Richard Sloman of Nye Saunders for his assistance. Thanks are extended to the staff of Surrey History Centre. Wayne Weller, HER Assistant, provided copies of the Surrey HER.

---

<sup>25</sup> *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* – English Heritage 2006



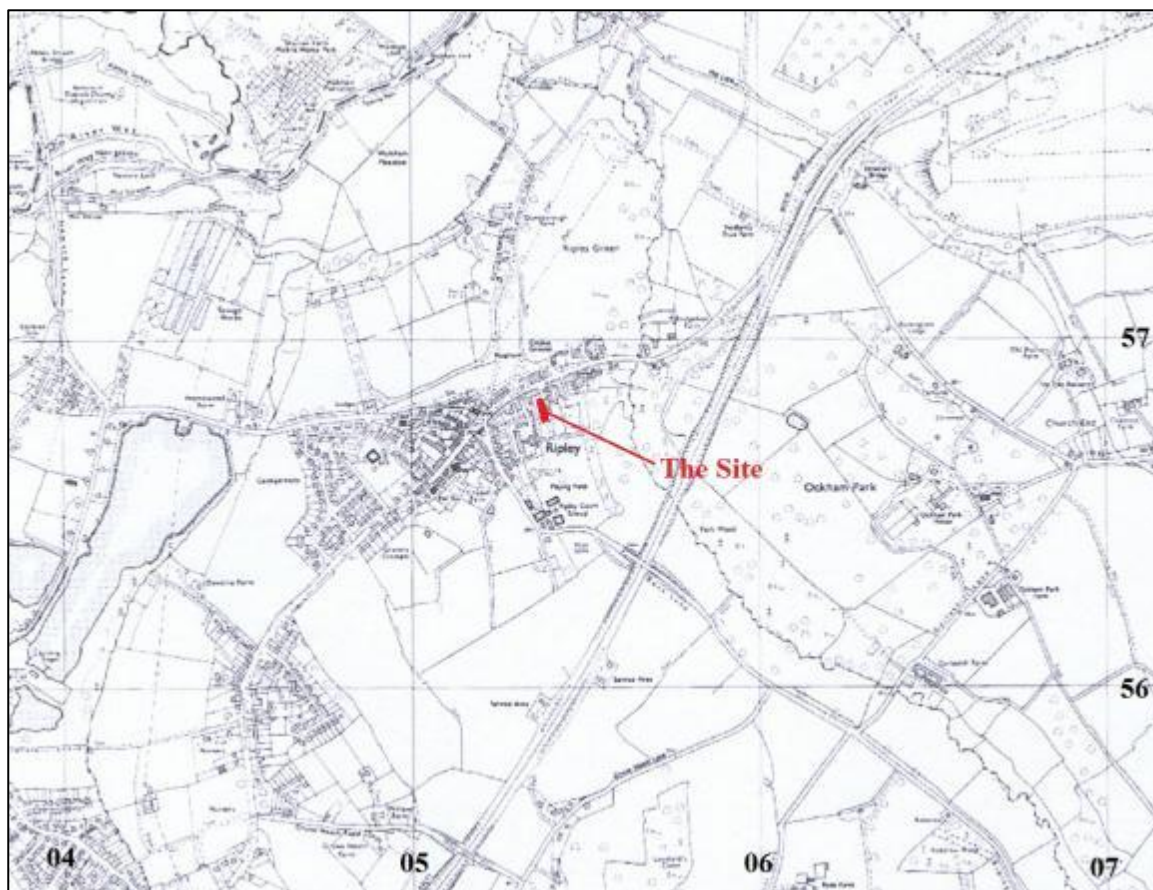


Fig. 1: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Site location map  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

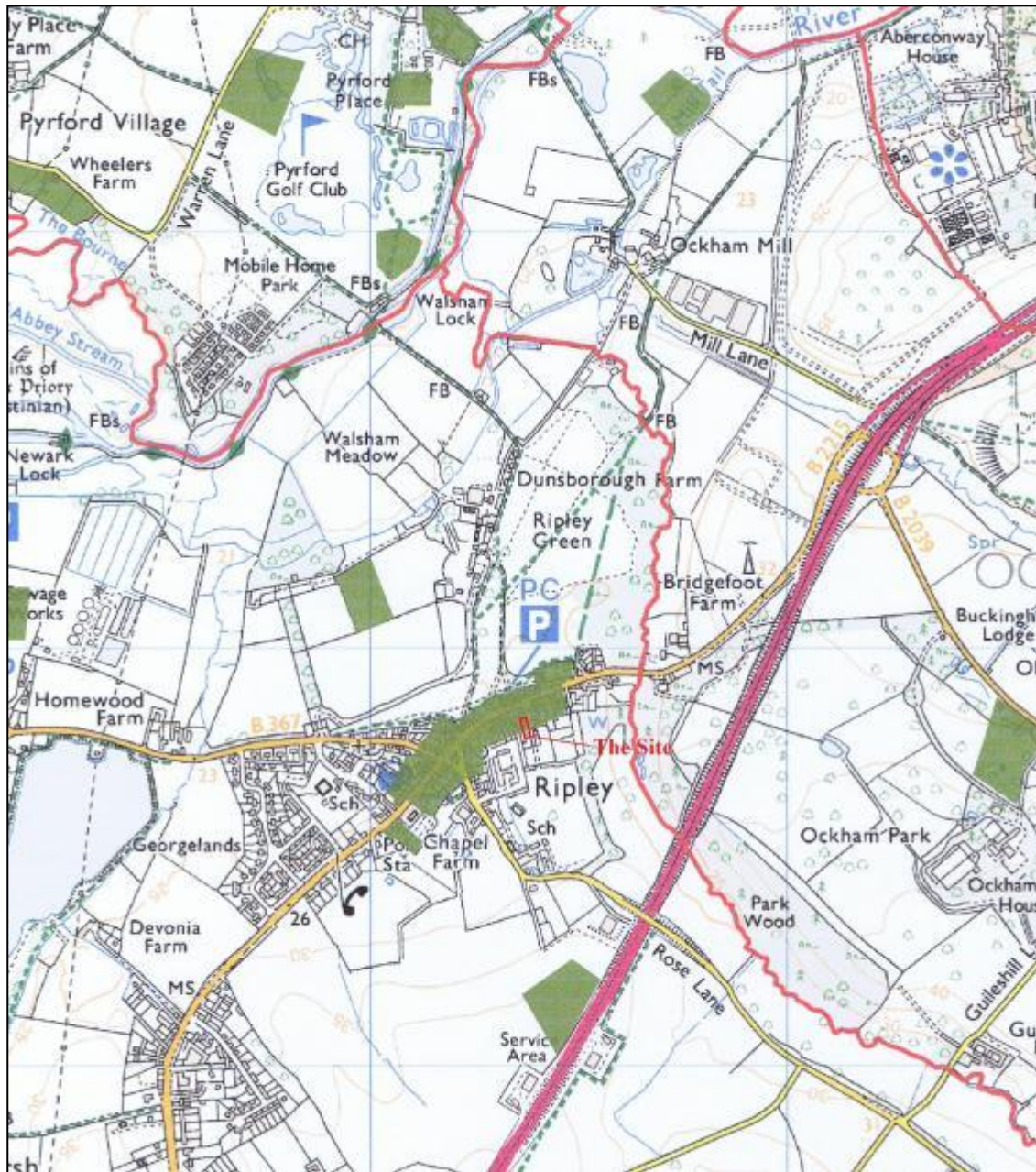


Fig. 2: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Areas of High Archaeological Potential (highlighted in green)

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



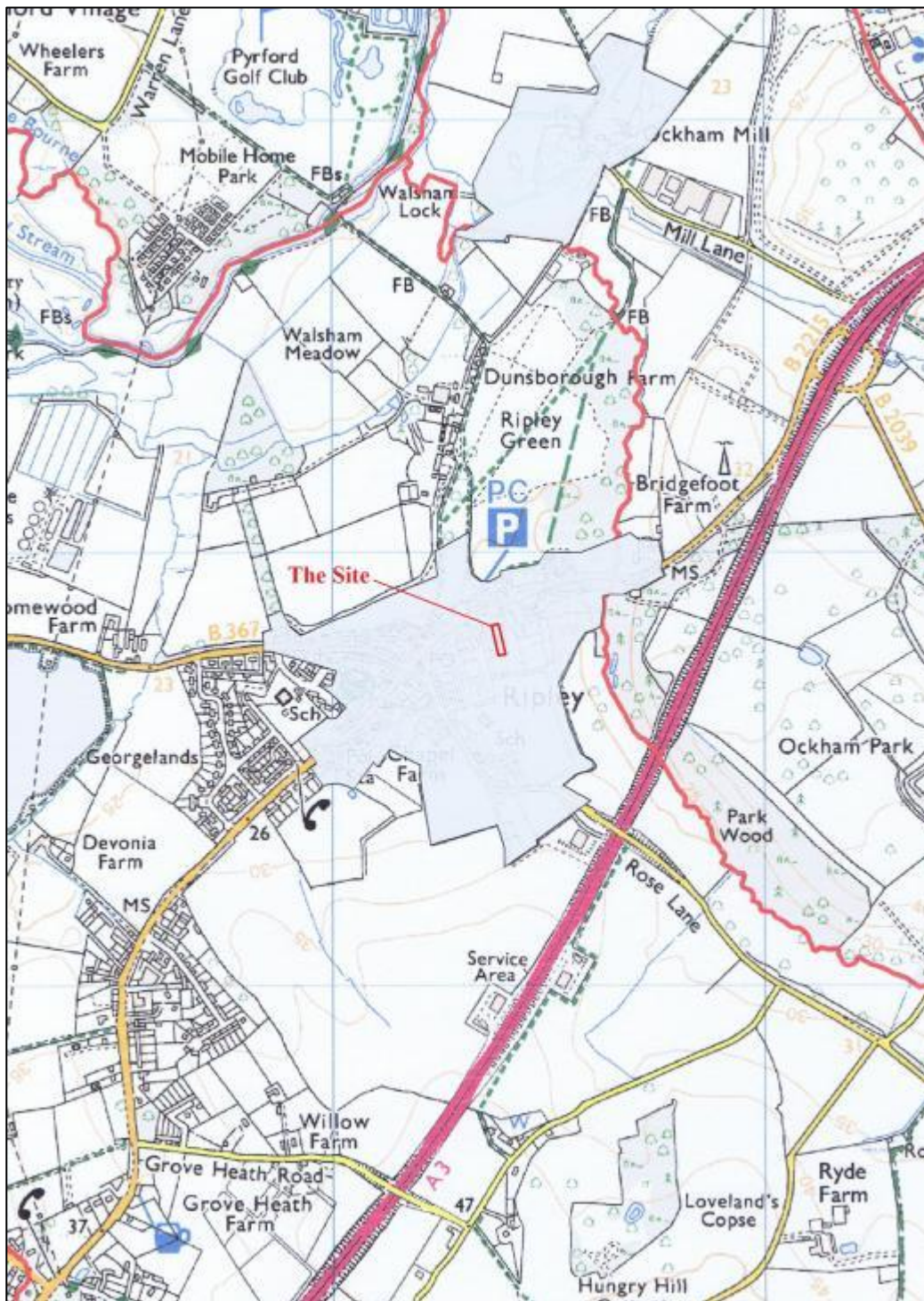


Fig. 3: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Conservation Areas  
(highlighted in blue)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471





Fig. 4: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Sites on the HER  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



Fig. 5: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Topographical survey of the site with the current buildings labelled

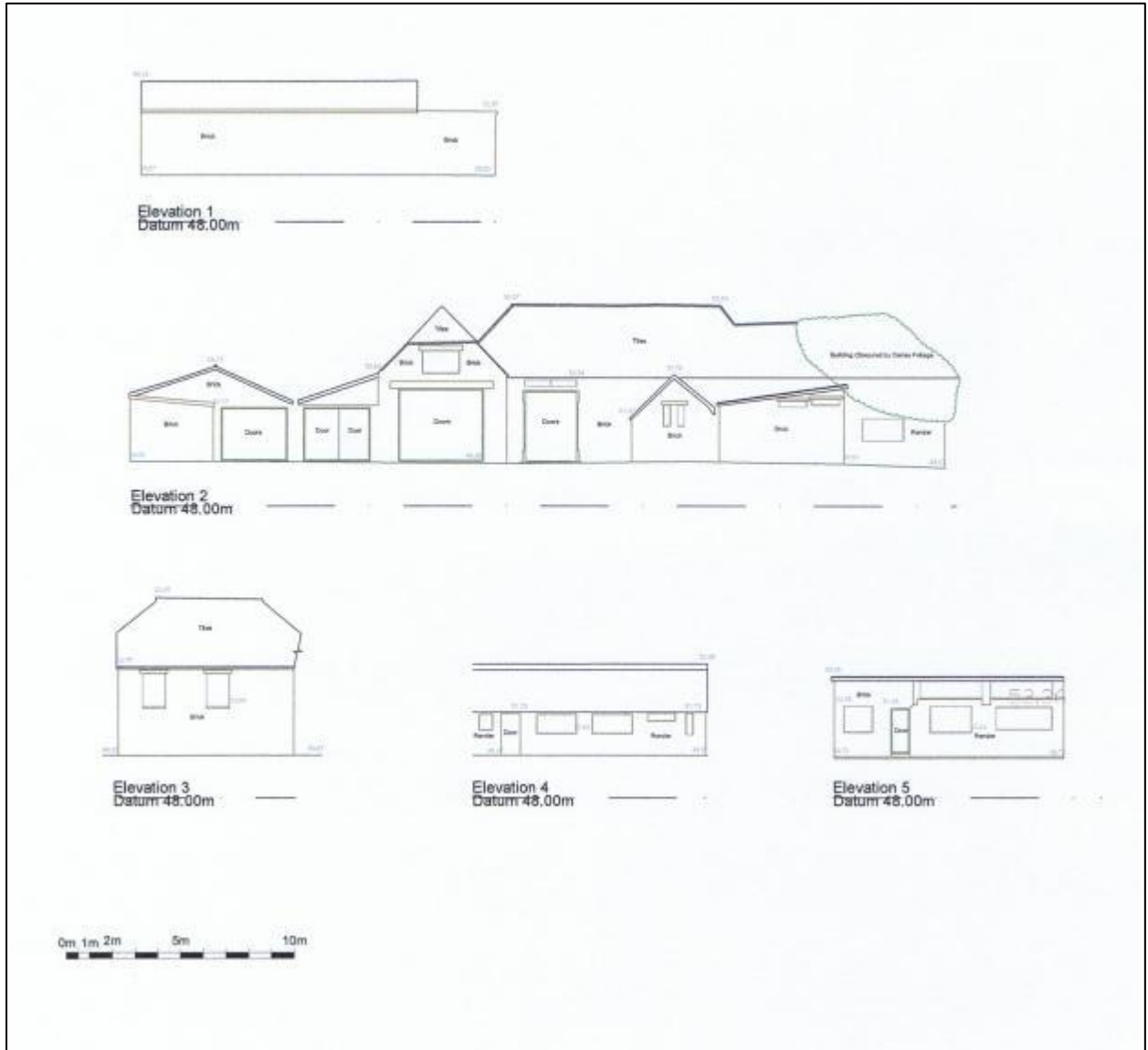


Fig. 6: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Elevations of the existing buildings



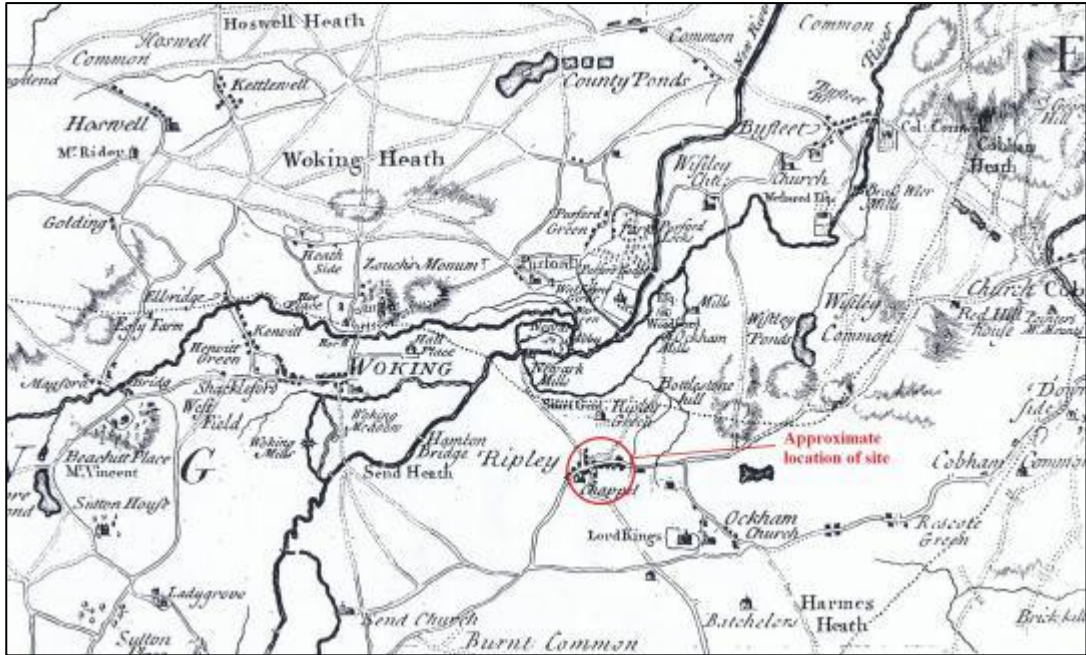


Fig. 7: White Horse Barn, Ripley: John Senex 1729 map  
(Copyright Surrey History Centre)



Fig. 8: White Horse Barn, Ripley: John Rocque Map 1768  
(Copyright Surrey History Centre)



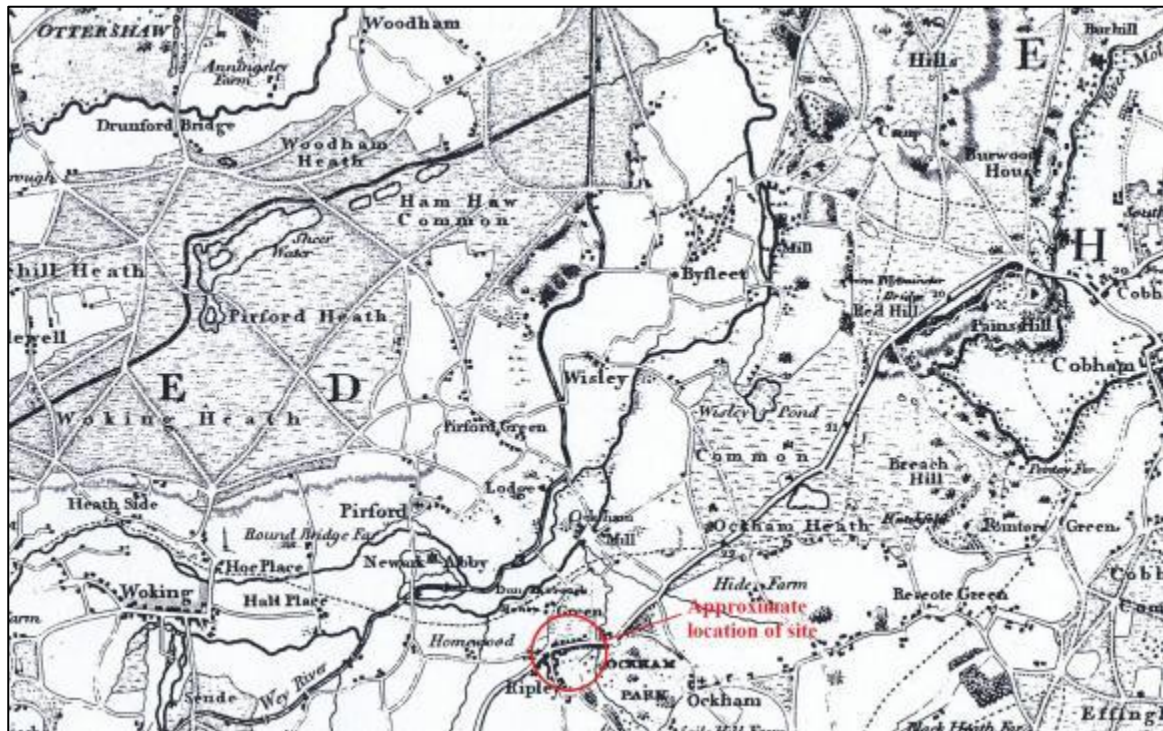


Fig. 9: White Horse Barn, Ripley: J. Lindley & W. Crosley Map 1793  
(Copyright Surrey History Centre)

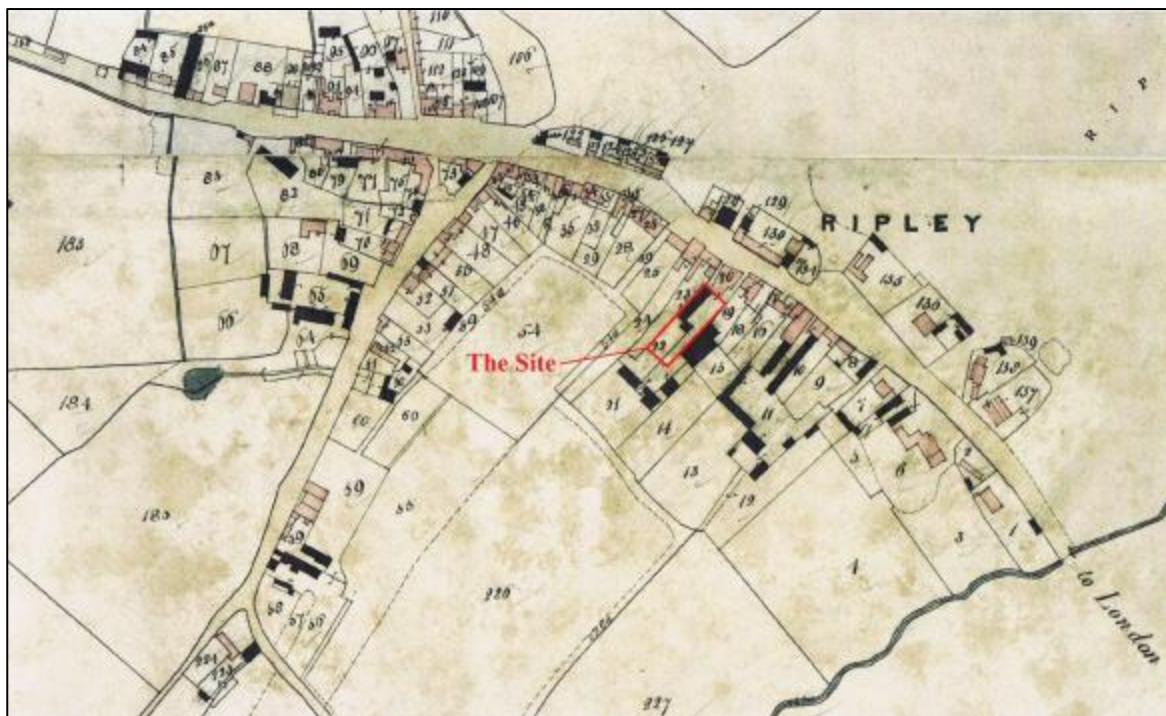


Fig. 10: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Send & Ripley Tithe map 1845  
(Copyright Surrey History Centre – SHC 864/1/111)



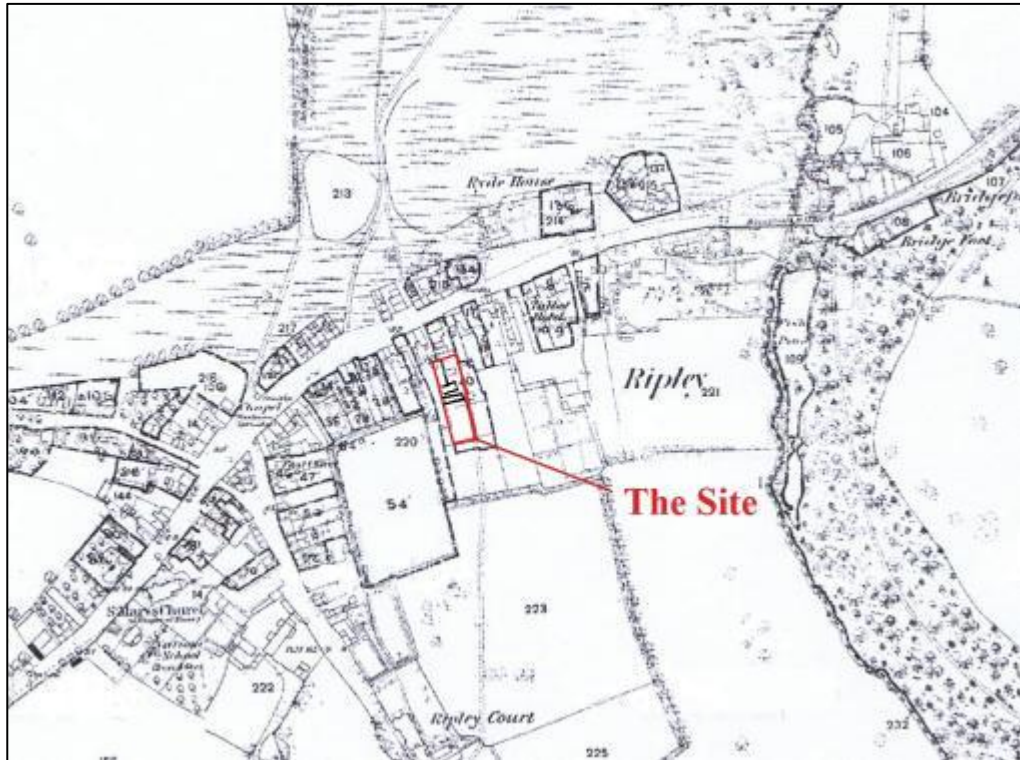


Fig. 11: White Horse Barn, Ripley: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map 1870-74

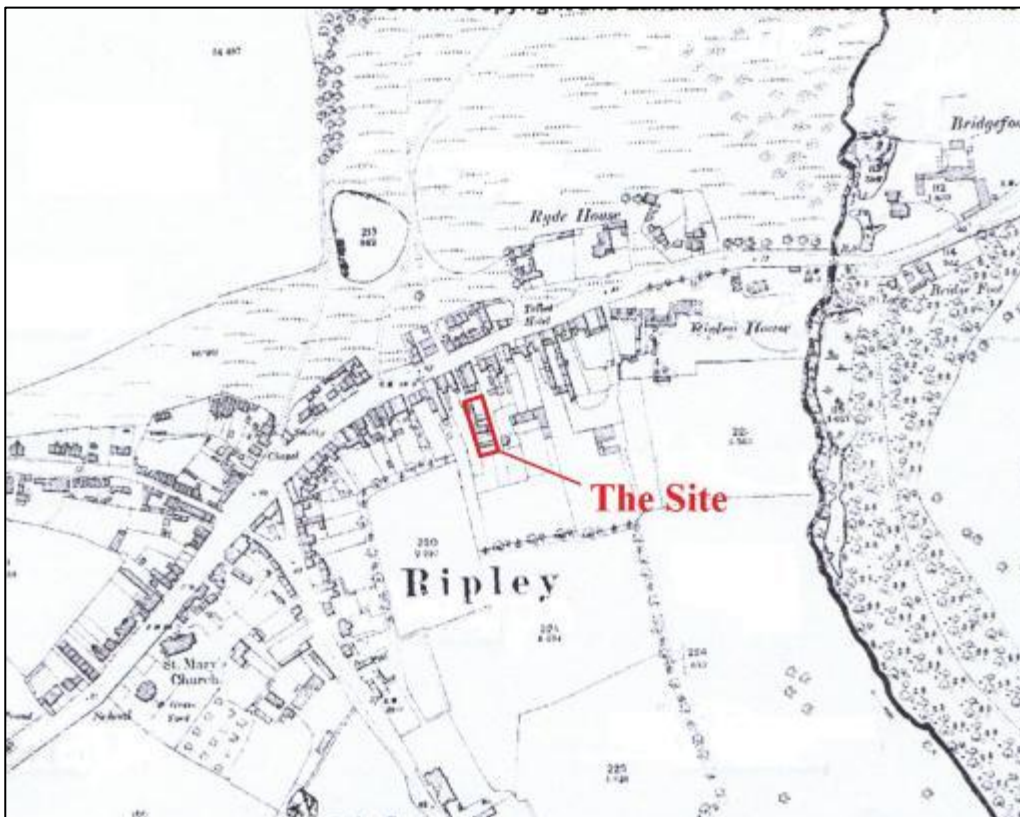


Fig. 12: White Horse Barn, Ripley: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map 1896

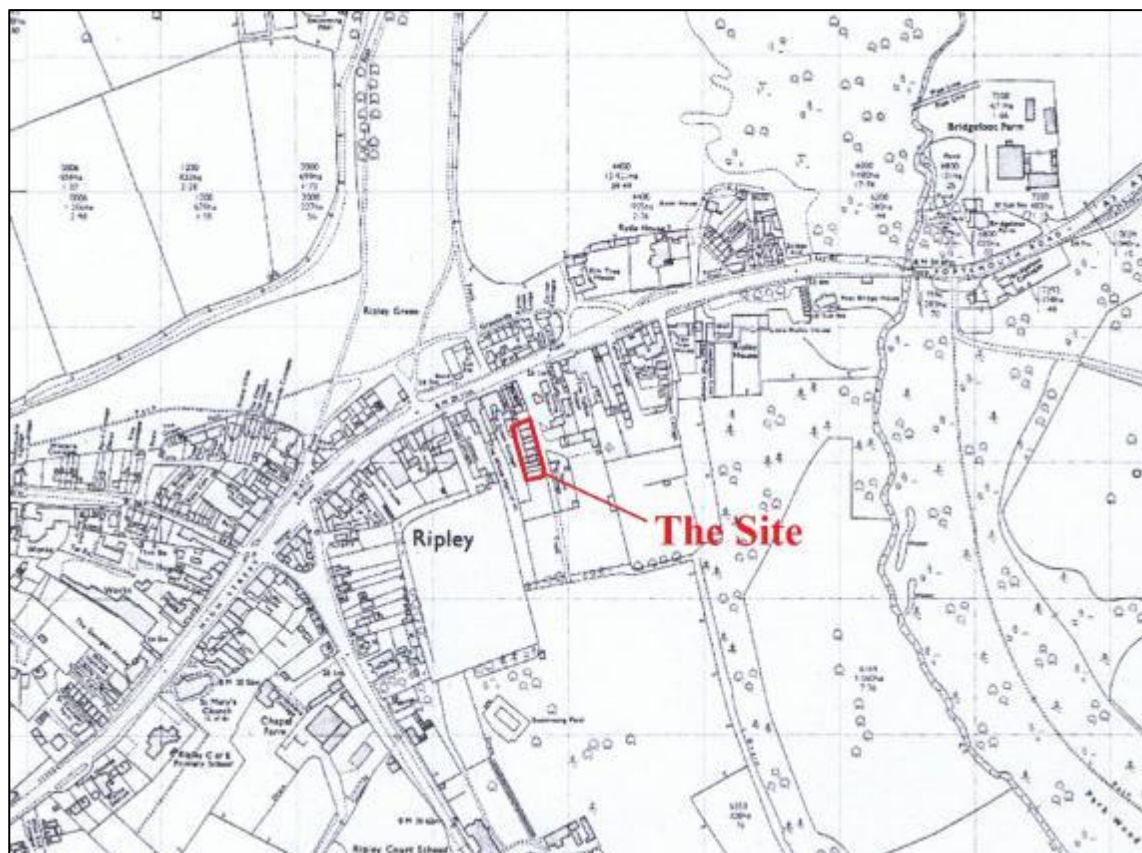


Fig. 13: White Horse Barn, Ripley: 1973 OS map



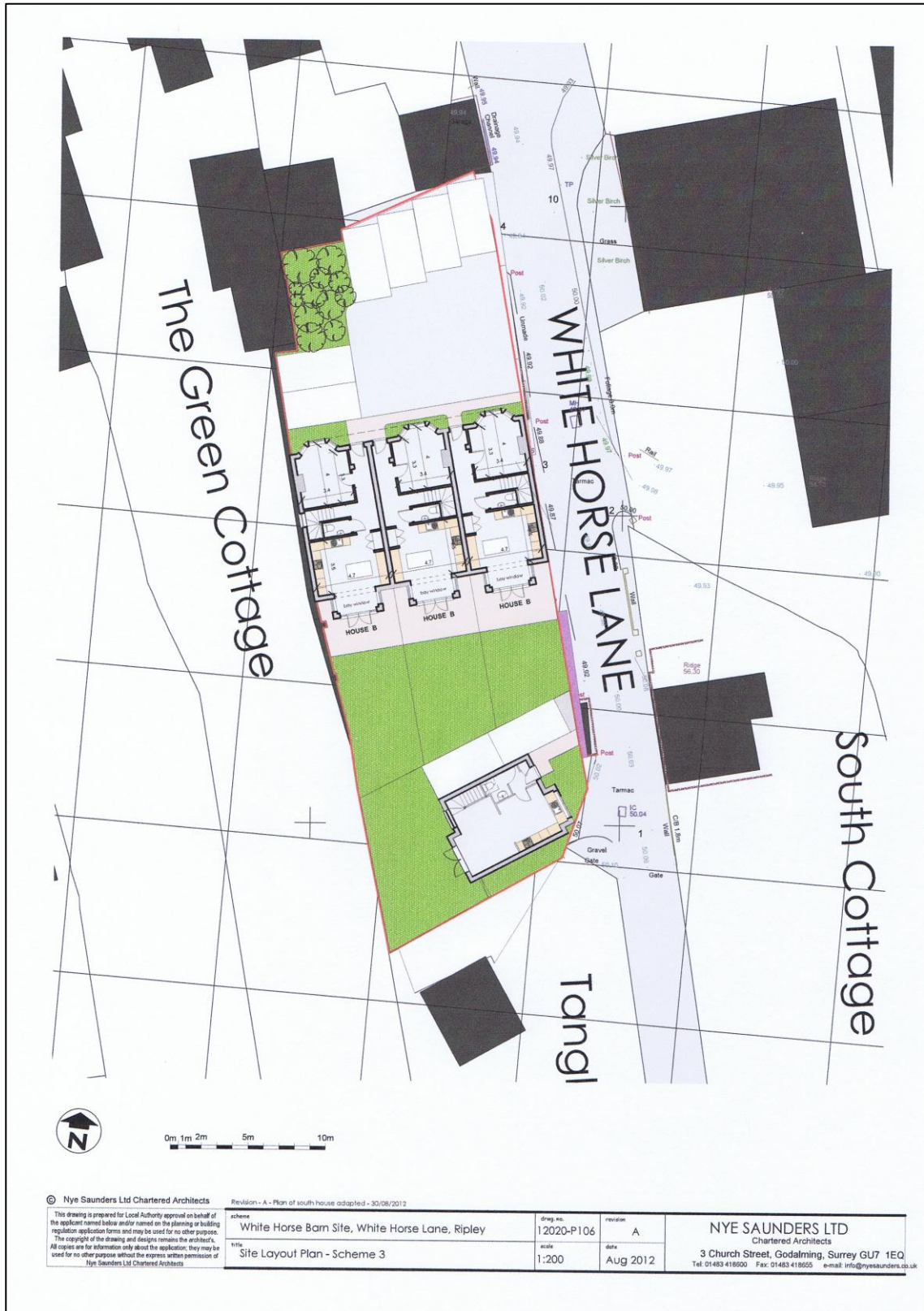


Fig. 14: White Horse Barn, Ripley: Proposed development plan

### Appendix 1: Monuments Recorded on the HER

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
481	TQ 04500 57100	Mesolithic	Findspot	Mesolithic flints
497 8407	TQ 05120 56630	Medieval Post Medieval	Church Wall Monument Commemorative Monument Church Hall	St Mary Magdalen Church, High Street, Ripley C12 and C18, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II* Listed</i>
501	TQ 05070 56560	Prehistoric	Findspot	Flint implements
660	TQ 05000 57100	Prehistoric	Ring ditch	Ring ditch cropmark
661	TQ 05450 56120	Prehistoric	Ring ditch	Ring ditch cropmark
3463	TQ 05820 56990	Post Medieval	Milestone	Milestone, Ockham
6950	TQ 05140 56650	Medieval	Inhumation	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief (Event Nos. 813 and 815) at Rio House and Rio Cottage, High Street, Ripley revealed medieval inhumation burials.
7989	TQ 05204 56784	Post Medieval	Telephone Box	K6 telephone kiosk outside Ripley Methodist Church C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8015	TQ 05082 56650	Post Medieval	House	The Georgian House, High Street, Ripley C17, C18 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8016	TQ 05115 56688	Post Medieval	Shop Timber Framed House House	Manor House Antiques and Manor House Cottage, High Street, Ripley C16, C17 and C20 (DBRG dates it to the late C16) <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8017	TQ 05142 56720	Post Medieval	Restaurant Hall House Timber Framed House Cross Wing House	Pinnocks Cafe and Clifford James (Shoe Shop), High Street, Ripley C16, C17 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8018	TQ 05172 56766	Post Medieval	House Restaurant	Clock House, High Street, Ripley C18, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
8019	TQ 05161 56786	Post Medieval	Stable Shop	Stables and shop to rear of The Clock House, High Street, Ripley C18 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8020	TQ 05409 56932	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed House	Elm Tree House, High Street, Ripley C16, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8021	TQ 05469 56956	Post Medieval	House Glasshouse	Ryde House, High Street, Ripley C18 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8022	TQ 05591 56918	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed House	Foot Bridge House, High Street, Ripley C17 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8023	TQ 05467 56886	Post Medieval	House	Yew Tree House, High Street, Ripley C18 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8024	TQ 05414 56877	Post Medieval	Public House Restaurant Timber Framed Building Coaching Inn	The Talbot, High Street, Ripley C16, C18 and C20 (DBRG dates it to the early C17, however) <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>
8025	TQ 05361 56852	Post Medieval	Shop House	Sage Antiques & Interiors, and The Green Cottage, High Street, Ripley C18 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8026	TQ 05306 56828	Post Medieval	House	Cranford, High Street, Ripley C17 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8027	TQ 05178 56720	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed Building Inn	Cedar House and Tudor House, High Street, Ripley C17, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8028	TQ 05128 56659	Post Medieval	House Shop	Rio Cottage and Rio House, High Street, Ripley C17 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8032	TQ 05234 56708	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed House	Rambler Cottage, 5-9 Rose Lane, Ripley C16, C18 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
8033	TQ 05175 56631	Post Medieval	House Wealden House	Chapel Farm House, Rose Lane, Ripley C16 and C19 (DBRG dates it to the late C15, however) <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8034	TQ 05369 56455	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed House	Ripley Court Cottage, 35 Rose Lane, Ripley C17, C18, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8056	TQ 05703 56979	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed House	Bridgefoot Farmhouse, Portsmouth Road, Ripley C17, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8057	TQ 05750 57007	Post Medieval	Barn Timber Framed Barn	Barn, Portsmouth Road, Ripley C17, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8394	TQ 05724 56931	Post Medieval	Timber Framed House	1 and 2 Bridgefoot Farm Cottages, Portsmouth Road, Ripley C17 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8395	TQ 05686 56927	Post Medieval	Gate Pier Gate Wall	Gates and Gate Piers / Walls to Ockham Park, Portsmouth Road, Ripley C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8400	TQ 05446 56886	Post Medieval	Timber Framed House House	Talbot Cottage, High Street, Ripley C17 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8401	TQ 05432 56866	Post Medieval	Storehouse Barn Wall	Barn across rear of The Talbot, High Street, Ripley C17 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8403	TQ 05323 56836	Post Medieval	House	Nos. 1 2 and 3 Cobham Cottages, High Street, Ripley C18 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8404	TQ 05298 56825	Post Medieval	Office House	Hurst House and Connaught Cars, High Street, Ripley C18, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8405	TQ 05267 56808	Post Medieval	Public House Shop Timber Framed Building	The Ship Inn and Ye Olde Sweet Shoppe, High Street, Ripley C17, C18 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
8412	TQ 04563 56791	Post Medieval	Timber Framed Barn	Barn, Newark Lane, Ripley C18 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8417	TQ 05252 56696	Medieval Post Medieval	Hall House Timber Farmed House Shop	Dowell and Son (No 19) and Vintage Cottage (No. 17), Rose Lane, Ripley C15, C16 and C19 (see SMR No. 15771, however) <i>Grade II Listed</i>
15771	TQ 05240 56680	Medieval	House	Vintage Cottage (No. 17), Rose Lane, Ripley C14
8418	TQ 05249 56665	Post Medieval	House	Clova Cottage, 23 Rose Lane, Ripley C17 and C18 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8560	TQ 05348 56878	Post Medieval	House Timber Framed Building	Half Moon Cottages, 1, 2 and 3 High Street, Ripley C17 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8631	TQ 05338 56523	Post Medieval	House School	Ripley Court School, Rose Lane, Ripley C17, C18 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8635	TQ 05158 56693	Post Medieval	Curtain Wall House	The Vicarage, The Street, Ripley C18 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8806	TQ 05246 57200	Post Medieval	Curtain Wall Wall Painting House Country House	Dunsborough House, Dunsborough Park C17-20 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8826	TQ 05534 56903	Post Medieval	Service Wing House	Former service buildings to right of Little Ripley House and Ripley House, Ripley C18, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8827	TQ 05455 56891	Post Medieval	Shop House	J Hartley Antiques Limited, 186 High Street, Ripley C17, C19 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>
8828	TQ 05353 56847	Post Medieval	Shop House Timber Farmed House	The Ripley Pharmacy and Cottage (now The Barn, Little Barn and White Horse Cottage), Ripley C16 and C19-20 (DBRG dates it to c.1500) <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
8829	TQ 05274 56813	Post Medieval	Shop Timber Framed House Cross Wing House House Hall House	Richardsons Hardware, High Street, Ripley C15, C17 and C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8830	TQ 05134 56672	Post Medieval	Cross Wing House Public House Timber Framed Building	The Anchor Public House, High Street, Ripley C16, C17 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8831	TQ 04499 56768	Post Medieval	Timber Farmed House	Homewood Farm House, Newark Lane, Ripley C16 and C17 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8833	TQ 05214 56682	Post Medieval	House	8, 10, 12 and 14 Rose Lane, Ripley C18 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8834	TQ 05387 56423	Post Medieval	House	The Cottage, Rose Lane, Ripley C18 and C20 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
8854	TQ 04973 56761	Post Medieval	Plaque Date Stone Commemorative Monument Nonconformist Chapel Strict Baptist Church	Ebenezer Baptist Chapel, Newark Lane, Ripley C19 <i>Grade II Listed</i>
13542	TQ 05290 57155	Post Medieval	Formal Garden Walled garden Ha Ha Grotto Palm House Garden	Dunsborough Park, Ripley C18 and C20
13861	TQ 06000 57400	Bronze Age	Findspot	A linear feature was recorded during an evaluation at Nutberry Farm, Wisley. Pottery and flintw dated the feature to the Bronze Age.
14369	TQ 04800 57400	Medieval	Water Meadow Meadow Settlement	Walsingham Meadow
15937	TQ 05020 57750	Post Medieval	Tow Path	Towpath Roller, Walsham Gates



<b>SMR No.</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Type of Site</b>	<b>Notes</b>
15949	TQ 05000 57500	Post Medieval	Meadow Water Meadow	Walsham Meadows C19
16761	TQ 04577 56945	Post Medieval	Terraced Garden Orchard Swimming Pool Herbaceous Border Garden	Homewood Farm, Ripley
17075	TQ 06100 57400	Not Known	Circular Enclosure	Cropmarks
17169	TQ 05500 56500	Post Medieval	Aircraft	World War Two Aircraft Crash

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. Chris is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavations. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

**Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd** is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Fieldwalking, Landscape & Woodland surveys, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

# **Chris Butler MifA Archaeological Services Ltd**

Rosedale  
Berwick, Polegate  
East Sussex  
BN26 6TB

**Tel & fax: 01323 811785**

**e mail: [chris@cbasltd.co.uk](mailto:chris@cbasltd.co.uk)**

**Web site: [www.cbasltd.co.uk](http://www.cbasltd.co.uk)**