

THE HORSLEY HERITAGE LIST

The Horsley Heritage List is a selection of 25 exemplary heritage assets from across the Horsleys representing different types and ages. These have been selected by the Horsley Heritage Group on the basis of their local historic significance, architectural merit or visual attractiveness.

The 25 structures comprising the Horsley Heritage List are given below in order of their Horsley Heritage reference number:

- HH1 Barcombe Farm, The Street, West Horsley
- HH2 Barley Mow, The Street, West Horsley
- HH3 Bishopsgate Lodge, Ockham Road South, East Horsley
- HH4 Britains Farm, The Street, West Horsley
- HH5 Dorking Arch, Crocknorth Road, East Horsley
- HH6 Duke of Wellington, Guildford Road, East Horsley
- HH7 Duncombe House, Ockham Road North, East Horsley
- HH8 Forest Farm, Forest Road, East Horsley
- HH9 Guildford Lodge, Guildford Road, East Horsley
- HH10 Horsley Towers, Ockham Road South, East Horsley
- HH11 King William IV, The Street, West Horsley
- HH12 Lollesworth House, Lollesworth Lane, West Horsley
- HH13 Old House, The Street, West Horsley
- HH14 Old Cottage, The Street, West Horsley
- HH15 Park Corner, Ockham Road South, East Horsley
- HH16 Pincott Farm, Pincott Lane, West Horsley
- HH17 Quested House, Pennymead Drive, East Horsley
- HH18 Railway Cottages, The Street, West Horsley
- HH19 Rosemount, Woodland Drive, East Horsley
- HH20 Sheepwash Lodge, Pennymead Drive, East Horsley
- HH21 St Martin's Church, Ockham Road South, East Horsley
- HH22 St Martin's Hall, Ockham Road South, East Horsley
- HH23 St Mary's Church, Epsom Road, West Horsley
- HH24 West Horsley Place, Epsom Road, West Horsley
- HH25 Yew Tree Cottage, Silkmore Lane, West Horsley

HH1. Barcombe Farm, The Street, West Horsley

A 3-bay medieval hall house built in 1550. Reeve of the Manor, Roger le Foghal, is recorded as living at this site in 1293.



Barcombe Farm stands on the south-east corner of Tintalow Green. Originally a modest size, timber three-bay medieval hall house, during the 16th century, two bays were added onto the eastern end of the property. Barcombe is one of the medieval houses in the village with evidence of a smoke-hoody, which was discovered when the new bays were added. An interesting feature is an upper chamber on the east side, with evidence of an outside staircase, which suggest a meeting room.

The existing building stands on the site of an older property belonging to the Reeve of the Manor of West Horsley in 1293, Roger le Foghel. 'Foghel is the Old English version of 'fowl.' In 1445, Robert's descendant, John Fogel lived in the property, which later became known as 'Fowles.'

In 1664, the date of the Hearth Tax, Henry Bamlett from Ockham was living at 'Fowles' and was taxed for two hearths. The Bamlett's were landowners who held the copyright of several dwellings in the village.

The change of name to 'Barcombe Farm' was done probably in the early 20th century. In 1914, the house became a dairy farm run by Arthur Joyce. There is a photograph of his son Charlie, seated on a milk float, on the day before he departed for the Great War.

In 1923, Barcombe was bought by a Captain Masters who was the brother of the chairman of Friary, Holroyd & Healey Brewery in Guildford. This was the time when West Horsley Manor estate was being sold. The property was completely renovated.

LOCATION: East side of The Street in West Horsley, two houses north from the Village Hall and down a short access drive.

HH2. The Barley Mow, The Street, West Horsley

Originally a 16th century cottage, where the owner was first licensed to sell ale in 1568.



This building was originally a two-bay cottage with a timber roof. A smoke bay was inserted after 1568, and the remains still exist in the loft. Later another cross wing was added to the north, plus another bay at the far end. An inglenook fireplace was added onto the back wall of the original open hall. At this time there was a priest hole built in, with access to the kitchen. The timber building was rendered in the 19th century. The Barley Mow is a Grade II listed building.

The building began as a small cottage, then, in 1568, former pike man Thomas Farley applied for a licence to sell ale from his cottage. The ale possibly came from The Red Lion – now Church House – where the ale was brewed for the parish. In 1618, the building was named 'The Mount Eagle' after the Montague family who owned West Horsley Manor from 1554-1642. The Montagues were Catholic Royalists, and during the Civil War the estate was sequestered by Parliament, and The Mount Eagle quickly became The Harrow. In 1751, the Red Lion closed and The Harrow began brewing its own ale and changed its name again to 'The Barley Mow.' A brew house was added to the north end and a malt house built onto the stables.

Around 1900, a south wing was built to provide teas for the growing numbers of cyclists.

LOCATION: East side of The Street in West Horsley, 70 metres north of Ricksons Lane.

HH3. Bishopsgate Lodge, Ockham Road South, East Horsley

Built in 1860 as the north lodge of Horsley Towers and served as a home for the estate carpenter.



Bishopsgate Lodge was built in 1860 in the characteristic Lovelace style of flint and decorative bricks with a series of arched windows fringed in roll-moulded black and red brickwork.

This building was one of five gatehouses constructed surrounding Lord Lovelace's Horsley Towers estate, this one serving as the main tradesman's entrance and was home to the chief estate carpenter. The original gateway had a central arch over the drive connecting with the adjacent blacksmith's premises but this was removed in the 1920's to allow better access for large vehicles.

Today this Grade II listed building is a private house situated on Ockham Road South beside what has become the main access road leading to the De Vere's Horsley Estate.

LOCATION: Eastern side of Ockham Road South, the first house south of Bishopsmead Parade beside the access road leading into the De Vere Horsley Park estate.

HH4. Britains Farm, The Street, West Horsley

Built in 16th century for the village carpenter. Previously William le Breton had a farm here in 1383.



Britains Farm is a medieval timber-framed hall house. It stands two storeys high with five framed bays. In 1784, the year of the Brick Tax, more building took place, so the new wing at the back was built from 'poor man's bricks,' with bricks laid on their sides instead of flat. It is a Grade II listed building.

There was an original farm documented on this site in 1383, with William de Breton resident. Britains was the site of the village carpenter's house and workshop for around 300 years. In 1583, a John Elliot of Britains Farm appears in the Surrey Muster Lists as an archer. In the 1592 muster he was listed as the only representative of both Horsleys capable of firing a calver, which was a primitive version of musket. There is also a record of him signing parishioner's wills and other documents, so he was able to read and write. After the Civil War, Britains became two dwellings housing a carpenter and a husbandman

Carpenters remained at Britains until the 19th century. In that century, one William Archer returned the land to farming, and started a dairy. His son Edward married into the Crouch family, and he and his wife Ann, had ten children, who all remained unmarried.

Britains Farm was one of the village houses painted by Hellen Allingham.

LOCATION: Eastern side of The Street in West Horsley, 80 metres north of the Butlers Hill turning.

HH5. Dorking Arch

The most elaborate of the 10 surviving Lovelace bridges from the 1860's, collectively a unique heritage asset of the area.



In the 1860's Lord Lovelace built 15 bridges across his woodlands in the southern part of his East Horsley estate. The bridges were made of local flint and bricks, probably from the Earl's own brickworks. Together they made possible the extraction of timber from the woods of the North Downs by creating smooth gradients and going above existing roads and paths. The timber was brought out using horses. Ten of these bridges still exist today and sites of the remainder may be identified by the embankments leading to them and the remnants of masonry, flint and bricks remaining.

Dorking Arch is the most elaborate of the surviving Lovelace bridges, ornamented with a line of 11 decorative arrow slits. Whilst the rest of the surviving bridges are located within empty woodland, Dorking Arch spans Crocknorth Road, a busy country highway linking East Horsley with Dorking via the North Downs, and is therefore also the most viewed of all the Lovelace bridges.

Dorking Arch is a Grade II listed structure, as are six of the other surviving bridges. Collectively, they represent a unique heritage asset of this area.

Two self-guided heritage walks have been developed by the Horsley Countryside Preservation Society to allow people to view the Lovelace bridges. To download their walking maps go to www.easthorsley.info.

LOCATION: Spans Crocknorth Road in East Horsley, 0.8 km south of the Green Dene junction.

HH6. The Duke of Wellington, Guildford Road, East Horsley

Built in 1562 as 'The Greyhound', this inn changed name twice before being rebuilt by Lord Lovelace in 1864.



This Grade II listed public house sits in a prominent position on the A246 beside the main Ockham Road South entrance into East Horsley village. The garden grotto and adjacent service building are also both Grade II listed structures.

The original inn here dates from 1562 and was called 'The Greyhound', then re-named 'The Crown' after the restoration of Charles II in 1669, and changed again to its present name after the Battle of Waterloo.

When the new Turnpike Road was opened in 1758 the building was repositioned to face the new Guildford Road. In 1864 Lord Lovelace rebuilt it as a coaching inn and adopted his usual style of decorative brick and flint, with metal windows and friezes of terracotta tiles illustrating the badges of Surrey regiments.

LOCATION: Sits on a corner of A246 Guildford Road beside its junction with Ockham Road South.

HH7. Duncombe House, Ockham Road North, East Horsley

Built in 1867 to replace a nearby 17th Century farmhouse, it has been in commercial use since the 1930's.



Duncombe House was built in 1867 by Lord Lovelace and is now a commercial building, home to insurance brokers CR Toogood & Co Ltd. It was originally called the new Duncombe Farm House, replacing the nearby old Duncombe Farm House which dates back to 1627 and which belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury - that building still exists as nearby Duncombe Cottage.

The new Duncombe Farm House served as a cake shop and tea rooms from the early 1930's. It has been owned by CR Toogood & Co Ltd and known as Duncombe House since 1961.

Duncombe House displays all the characteristic Lovelace decorations with a string course of clay tiles with impressed rose shapes, distinctive dentils, metal windows and the Lovelace family crest.

This Grade II listed building lies close to Ockham Road North at the northern end of East Horsley. It is the first Lovelace building to be seen by new visitors arriving from that direction, giving an emphatic demonstration they have indeed reached "the Lovelace village".

LOCATION: East side of Ockham Road North in East Horsley, 100 metres north of The Highlands.

HH8. Forest Farm, Forest Road, East Horsley

Built in 1867 this former farmhouse gives an impressive display of Lord Lovelace's characteristic brick and flint decorations.



Forest Farm is a former farm cottage, now a Grade II listed private residence on Forest Road. It was built in 1867 and originally named 'Lower Forest' as the carved brick inscription below the apex still testifies.

The house bears all of Lord Lovelace's typical style with elaborate flint and brickwork including some fine features with dentils and moulded corbelling and a string of regimental badges with dentils above and a band of guilloching beneath. The large chimney stacks are still original although the current windows are replacements.

In 1985, the house was on the point of being demolished when a last-minute listing application saved this historic building from the contractor's crew.

LOCATION: North side of Forest Road in East Horsley opposite the entry into Heathway.

HH9. Guildford Lodge, Guildford Road, East Horsley

Built in 1858 as the main gatehouse into Horsley Towers with distinctive twin towers in an Italian style.



Located in a prominent position near the southern access into the village, Guildford Lodge is probably the most photographed building in East Horsley.

Originally this building served as the main gatehouse leading into Horsley Towers from the Guildford Road. It was constructed in 1858 on the site of a Regency-style lodge and is the largest and most elaborate of all the lodges built around the former Lovelace estate.

This Grade II listed building portrays characteristic Lovelace flint and brick decorations including a frieze-like balustrade and moulded corbelling. It has distinctive twin towers which provide echoes of the larger 'Italian Tower' that Lord Lovelace created for his main Horsley Towers residence.

When the Lovelace estate was sold in the 1920's, the gatehouse function ceased and this building was converted to a private house. An electric gate still remains positioned beneath the archway controlling access into the short private road, Guildford Lodge Drive, which was developed behind the lodge.

LOCATION: At southern end of Ockham Road South in East Horsley beside the A246 junction.

HH10. Horsley Towers, Ockham Road South, East Horsley

A 19th Century country house enlarged by Lord Lovelace in the 1860's and displaying Italian-style towers which give the house its name.



There was an earlier Georgian house at this location which was demolished in 1820 after it was acquired by wealthy banker William Currie who began work on a new country house designed by Charles Barry in the 'Tudor revival' style. Barry would later go on to design the Houses of Parliament.

When Currie died in 1829, the estate (then called East Horsley Park) was acquired by William King, a resident of nearby Ockham. King was elevated to the peerage in 1839, becoming Lord Lovelace. He set about making substantial changes to the newly acquired house, including adding a third level to the main building in 1849. Following a European tour, he added two flanking towers in an Italian style, which immediately gave the building the name it still bears today. Lord Lovelace also encircled the building with a complex of walls, tunnels, arches, bastions and a decorative cloister drawing upon construction materials of local flint and brick from his own brickworks at Ockham.

Lord Lovelace was married to Victorian mathematician, Ada Lovelace, the only legitimate offspring of Lord Byron. Her large inheritance played an important part in enabling Lord Lovelace to fund his construction work at Horsley Towers and across the surrounding village of East Horsley. When Lord Lovelace died in 1893, he was buried in his own mausoleum in nearby St Martin's Church graveyard, naturally designed in his familiar flint and brick style.

Horsley Towers is a Grade II* listed building and there are four separate Grade II listings for decorative flint walls, cottages and pavilions around the estate, as well as a Grade II listing for the Lovelace mausoleum in the nearby graveyard. Horsley Towers is now part of the De Vere Horsley Estate and used for weddings and other functions.

LOCATION: The De Vere Horsley Estate is sign-posted east off Ockham Road South some 50 metres south of Bishopsmead Parade in East Horsley.

HH11. The King William IV, The Street, West Horsley

This popular local pub was converted from two Georgian cottages into a beer shop in 1830 and a separate tea room added around 1900 for weekend cyclists.



This village pub started life as two Georgian cottages with ‘coffin windows’ in the front bedroom. Stairs in such cottages were frequently very steep, and these windows allowed furniture – and coffins – to be lifted out. It is now a Grade II listed building.

In 1830, an Act was passed which allowed beer to be sold from unlicensed premises, and around this time Edmund Collins purchased this pair of cottages. He converted the two downstairs rooms of each cottage into an alehouse, which he named after the reigning monarch of the day as ‘King William IV Beer Shop.’ He also opened an ale shop in Cranmore Lane, and bought the village bakery and Malthouse. This enabled him to malt the barley to make his beer.

Edmund Collins is listed as a beer seller in the 1841 Census. ‘The King Billy’ – its familiar Horsley name – remained in the Collins family for 158 years, until the 1980s.

In the early 1900s, when parties of cyclists started coming down from London to enjoy the countryside, a room was built on the south side to serve teas. The cyclists still come today.

LOCATION: On the western side of The Street in West Horsley some 60 metres north of School Lane.

HH12. Lollesworth Farm, Lollesworth Lane, West Horsley

Built in the early 16th Century and extended by Carew Raleigh in the 1600s. The Lollesworth estate is mentioned in the Domesday Book.



This Grade II listed house dates from the early 1500s, but there is evidence of an earlier medieval hall house here with a farmyard. Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, added the timber-framed wing, which is still visible. In 1677, the house was rebuilt in brick, but the Raleigh wing was untouched. The new house faced away from the farmyard, to the west.

The Lollesworth estate is mentioned in the Domesday Book as a sub-manor of West Horsley. It lists the resident as a hunter named 'Kettle.' Later the family name became 'Le Hunte,' then just 'Hunt.' In 1484, the 2nd Lord Berners of West Horsley Manor exchanged land with the Hunts, who moved to Bookham.

In 1628, Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter Raleigh, was married to Lady Phillippa Ashleigh, a wealthy widow from East Horsley. Carew bought Bishops Manor in East Horsley and Lollesworth Farm. In the 1640s, he inherited West Horsley Manor from his uncle, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton Carew. Carew's sons, Walter and Carew spent some time at Lollesworth, but Parish Records for 1660 record their death from a 'pestilential fever,' along with Walter's little daughter 'Henereta.' They are buried with Sir Walter Raleigh's embalmed head (last seen in 1703) in the Nicholas Chapel of St. Mary's, West Horsley.

LOCATION: Around 200 metres along Lollesworth Lane in West Horsley, on its southern side.

HH13. The Old Cottage, The Street, West Horsley

This four-bay medieval hall house was built around 1445 and later became home to a family of weavers.



This Grade II listed building is a four-bay medieval house with a two-bay open hall centre. Dates of the internal timbers vary, making dendrochronology difficult. Some timbers record a felling date of 1355/1356, but in the end the date specified for house is given as 1445. The south bay shows new timbers – c.1562/1563 - so there was possibly a rebuild. There is also a hidden room in the loft, which could have been a priest's hole.

The Old Cottage is situated between the tentering green - where woven cloth was tethered to dry - and an old water mill, suggesting that early residents here were probably clothiers.

From Saxon times until the early 19th century, this part of West Horsley was known as 'The Grove.' Tax lists from 1200 show a Ralph de Grove, and in 1300, a descendant Ralph de Grove was resident here. A family named 'Hill' lived in the house in 1596 when the house was called 'Hills by the Grove.'

In 1657, the copyhold was owned by a property owner Thomas Dandy. The collapse of the wool trade during the Civil War caused poverty in the village, and like many other larger houses in the area, The Old Cottage was divided into two dwellings, and later, in the 19th century, three small cottages. It was painted by Helen Allingham, who painted many cottages in Surrey between 1878-1881. There was a famous exhibition of her Surrey cottages in 1881.

LOCATION: On northern side of The Street in West Horsley, about 150 metres south of the railway bridge.

HH14. The Old House, The Street, West Horsley

Built around 1600 as 'Birchetts', this building became the village workhouse in 1722 and was called 'The Old Poor House,' with interestingly a certain George Poore as its 'Overseer.'



The original name of this Grade II-listed house was 'Birchetts,' after the family who owned the land. It was built in the early 1600s, possibly by Richard Luffe, who bought the copyhold at that time. Luffe was a weaver/tailor.

In 1722 an Act of Parliament was passed authorising parish officers to purchase properties which could be used to house the poor, physically and mentally infirm, and orphans. Such properties were known originally as 'poorhouses,' and later 'workhouses.' Around 1722-24 an extension was built by one George Poore. His job as 'overseer of the poor' was the organisation of the workhouse. The house name then became '*The Old Poor House.*'

The inmates of the workhouse were mainly occupied in making clothes for working people out of fustian. Village weavers lived next door in a cottage called 'Adlers' after their family name. This name was first recorded in 1661, when George Adler gave a shilling to Charles II's cause. As the Adlers were fustian weavers it is very likely they supplied cloth to the workhouse tailors.

Adlers Cottage was a casualty of the recession in the 1920s when the houses were sold off.

LOCATION: On the eastern side of The Street around 80 metres north of the Silkmore Lane turning in West Horsley.

HH15. Park Corner, Ockham Road South, East Horsley

Constructed in 1861 this Lovelace building became a butcher's shop for the Conisbee family, who have been selling meat in East Horsley since 1780.



This Grade II listed building was constructed in 1861 in the Lovelace style of flint and brick and named 'Park Corner' as shown in a diamond of brickwork above the doorway. There is also a distinctive frieze of terracotta tiles with a rose motif and an arched doorway made of polychrome bricks.

The building is owned by local butcher 'F. Conisbee & Son' and their shop occupies all of the ground floor whilst the two upper floors comprise a single residential house with entry from the rear garden.

In the 1780's William Conisbee started a butcher's shop in an old cottage in East Horsley at a nearby location. Seven generations later members of the Conisbee family are still selling meat to the village from this locality.

LOCATION: On the east side of Ockham Road South at the corner with Lynx Hill in East Horsley

HH16. Pincott Farm, Pincott Lane, West Horsley

In 1294 Richard Pykenot lived on this site. The present house was constructed in the 16th century from a barn after the original building had been destroyed.



This Grade II listed house is timber framed, under built in red and brown brick, and with brick infill in the frame above. It has three framed bays and is two storeys in height.

Pincott Farm was constructed from a 16th century barn. This was possibly the result of an accident – perhaps a fire – to the original house on this site. It may be that such a misadventure happened in winter, and conversion was quicker than building a new house. A chimney and second storey were added to the barn. A new barn was added to the property in the 17th century.

The name is also of interest, since tax records show a Richard Pykenot living on the site in 1294. The Pykenot family continued as residents for the next 100 years and then the name 'Elizabeth Picnot' appears in documents. The house became known as Pincott Farm.

In the late 19th century, like so many of the old village houses, Pincott became small cottages for agricultural workers.

LOCATION: On the north side of Pincott Lane around 100 metres from The Street in West Horsley.

HH17. Quested House, Pennymead Drive, East Horsley

Designed and built by Frank Chown around 1933, this house displays his finest 'arts & crafts' design features with intricate facing brickwork.



Quested House was designed and built by Frank Chown around 1933 during the first phase of development of Pennymead Drive following his purchase of land from the former Lovelace estate.

This house represents one of his largest homes and shows off many of the design features which have come to typify his 'arts & crafts' style, including eye-brow windows in the roof, extensive leaded windows, large brick-tiled fireplaces and the use of oak for window frames, floors, staircases and wall pannelling. Of particular note at Quested House is the intricate decorative brickwork arranged in almost random patterns across the upper walls.

During World War II this house was requisitioned for use by officers of the Canadian army, then based in West Horsley. The present owner has lived here over 40 years.

LOCATION: The last but one house on the northern side of Pennymead Drive in East Horsley.

HH18. Railway Cottages, The Street, West Horsley

Built in the late 16th Century, with some timbers dating from the 1400's, this building was divided into two cottages by the railway company in the 19th Century, as they remain today.



The original house – now two cottages – was built between 1550 and 1600. One cottage has been dendrochronology dated with some timbers dating from the 1400's. The building is timber framed, with a central smoke hood or smoke bay. There was originally wattle and daub between the timbers where there is now brick filling. It is a Grade II listed building.

No former names for the house exist, but it was purchased by the LSWR Railway Company in the late 19th century to house railway workers, and divided into two dwellings. The Census of 1891 shows two families of railway plate workers, Richard Brookes & Jesse Freeman, living in the two cottages.

LOCATION: Located on the west side of The Street immediately to the north of the railway bridge.

HH19. Rosemount, Woodland Drive, East Horsley

Built in 1931 by East Horsley developer Frank Chown, this house gives a fine display of his 'arts & craft' design features. Chown himself lived here until 1937.



A locally-listed building, Rosemount was designed and built by East Horsley developer, Frank Chown in 1931, who also lived in this house from 1931 to 1937 when it was named 'Franleen', an amalgam of his and wife Eileen's names.

Throughout this period Frank Chown used 'Franleen' as a sales office as he continued to develop houses on land acquired from the former Lovelace Estate. Perhaps for this reason, today Rosemount offers a comprehensive display of his 'arts & crafts' design features including the large thatched roof, 'eye brow' profiles above the first floor windows, elaborate brick fireplaces, leaded windows and the widespread use of oak for floors, window frames and staircase. Of particular note is the decorative brickwork in a distinctive rose-pink colour.

In 1991 Rosemount was used as the film location for an episode of the TV series 'Poirot' starring David Suchet called '*How Does Your Garden Grow*'.

LOCATION: The northern side of Woodlands Drive in East Horsley, the fifth house on the left.

HH20. Sheepwash Lodge, Pennymead Drive, East Horsley

This house was built in 1852 by Lord Lovelace as one of five gatehouses surrounding his Horsley Towers estate. Sheep fleeces were washed in the nearby pond.



Constructed in 1852, Sheepwash Lodge was one of five lodges that served as gatehouses around Lord Lovelace's Horsely Towers estate. This locally-listed building bears the characteristic Lovelace decorations in flint and brick including a single decorated frieze and four impressive chimneys.

The cottage originally stood beside a gated driveway leading to the Rectory and Ockham village where Lord Lovelace retained a house. Whilst the Lovelace estate is long gone the iron gates still remain, though fixed open and flanking the entrance to what is now the private residential road Pennymead Drive.

On other side of Pennymead Drive and barely 15 metres away from Sheepwash Lodge lies a large pond used by villagers in former times for washing their sheep fleeces, hence the name of this cottage. Sadly, the thick hedgerow bordering the road today largely obscures this fine pond from public view.

LOCATION: The first house on the right when entering Pennymead Drive in East Horsley.

HH21. St Martin's Church, Ockham Road South, East Horsley

St Martin's is the parish church of East Horsley and the oldest building in the village, dating back to Norman times.



St Martin's Church is a Grade II* listed structure and formed of a Chancel, a Nave and a Tower on the western side. A Transept was added to the north side of the Chancel in the 1980's together with a Vestry on the east side of the building. It displays some interesting internal features including the tomb of Thomas Cornwallis and his wife which dates back to Elizabethan times. Thomas Cornwallis was a member of the court of Queen Elizabeth I.

Over the years parts of the church have been modernised. Major rebuilding work was undertaken in the 1860s under the guidance of Lord Lovelace. The Chancel and part of the Nave were rebuilt at this time. Extensive repairs were undertaken to the Tower in the 1920s. A section of new stained-glass windows were also installed in 2024 as a Covid memorial, funded from public subscriptions.

Lord Lovelace also oversaw the building of the wall around the Churchyard. This incorporates a number of distinguishing features of the Lovelace style including the widespread use of flint and locally produced terracotta bricks. The graveyard wall is a Grade II listed structure, as is the Gazebo on the southwest corner of the wall which was restored in 1986.

Before Lord Lovelace died in 1893, he built a Mausoleum in the northeastern corner of the churchyard, his final resting place and also that of his second wife.

For further historical information see the church website at easthorsleychurch.org.uk

LOCATION: The east side of Ockham Road South, opposite St Martin's Close.

HH22. St Martin's Hall, Ockham Road South, East Horsley

Built in 1860 in typical Lovelace style, St Martin's Hall served as East Horsley's primary school for over a century before it became a business centre.



St Martin's Hall was built in 1860 at the same time as the nearby Bishopsgate Lodge and carries a similar array of Lovelace features including ornate brick and flint, decorative tiles, arched windows with polychrome brickwork and the Lovelace family crest.

Originally it comprised a single room with raised tiers of desks and benches at one end. Attached to the north side was the house of the school mistress. In 1891 a smaller infants' classroom was built and in 1893 a new porch and lobby added.

St Martin's served as the primary school of East Horsley until its closure in 1964 and for a time thereafter was used as a church hall.

Today this Grade II listed building forms part of St Martin's Business Centre, currently providing offices for a range of commercial companies.

LOCATION: The west side of Ockham Road South, opposite the southern entry into Bishopsmead Parade.

HH23. St Mary's Church, Epsom Road, West Horsley

St Mary's Church is the oldest building in the Horsleys, with its foundations laid in 1030 by the Saxon thane Thored.



St Mary's is a Grade I listed building which has been extensively modified whilst serving the Parish of West Horsley for over a millennium. In the graveyard is a decorative chest tomb of John Nicholas from 1742, which is a Grade II listed structure.

The foundations of the church were first laid in 1030 by the local Saxon thane, Thored. Six years later this same thane divided up his land of 'Horsalege' and donated the eastern portion to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thereby establishing the division between East and West Horsley that exists today. Saxon brickwork can still be spotted in parts of the walls of the nave.

The church tower itself was built in 1120 around a ladder which remained in situ until 2000 when construction work finally allowed it to be removed nearly 900 years after it was installed.

From 1200 onwards the church became richly decorated with fine wall paintings extending all around the interior. During the Reformation these were lime-washed to hide the paintings and it was not until the 1970's that they were re-discovered, restored and appreciated by modern church-goers.

Throughout the Medieval period a number of noble families were associated with the church including the de Windsors, de Berners, Bouchiers and the Raleighs – the embalmed head of Sir Walter Raleigh is believed buried alongside two of his grandsons in the Nicholas Chapel.

For more historical details see the church website: stmaryswesthorsley.co.uk

LOCATION: The south side of the A246 Epsom Road some 470 metres west of Longhurst Road.

HH24. West Horsley Place, Epsom Road, West Horsley

West Horsley Place is a Grade 1 listed property of exceptional architectural & historic significance.*



There has been a domestic settlement on this site since the Saxon period. The current building is likely to be the 3rd or 4th iteration of the manor house and dates from 1425-1510, though remnants of earlier 14th century ranges survive in some areas. It is a timber-framed building and retains its original medieval Hall House layout of private or 'solar' wing, great hall and separate kitchen building (this was joined to the rest of the house when the red brick façade was added c. 1650).

The manor house is a forgotten Tudor palace, having been a residence of Henry VIII's in 1533 and again 1538-1547. The king made various adjustments to the property during his tenure, including improvements to his bed chamber, an upgrade for the stables, covered walkways for the privy buildings, repairs for the privy kitchen and the planting of a knot garden. Henry VIII even held a privy council here in 1545, putting the house briefly at the heart of national government.

Around 1650 owner Carew Raleigh (son of Sir Walter) commissioned a beautiful red brick façade built on its own foundation and attached to the old house, making it look newer than it really is. Elizabeth I is known to have stayed on five separate occasions while the property was resided in by Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the "Fair Geraldine" of the Earl of Surrey's Sonnets. It was later owned by the Nicholas and Weston families. It was acquired in 1931 by the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the parents of Mary Innes-Ker, Duchess of Roxburghe.

In 2014 the house and its estate were inherited by Bamber Gascoigne, who created a charitable trust, now named The West Horsley Place Trust, to preserve the crumbling house and its surrounding 400-acre estate for the benefit of the local community. He also agreed to the building of an opera house in the grounds, Grange Park Opera, which now stages performances over a summer season. In recent years the house and its surroundings have featured in a number of films and TV productions, including the BBC series 'Ghosts'.

For further historical information go to www.westhorsleyplace.org/the-house-history

LOCATION: 270 metres west of Fearn Close on the northern side of the A246 Guildford Road.

HH25. Yew Tree Cottage, Silkmore Lane, West Horsley

Yew Tree Cottage was built around 1600 as a 2-bay cottage. A second brick cottage was added on the southern end around 1830.



This Grade II-listed cottage, built around 1600, was originally a two-bay construction with a smoke-hood at the north end. A brick-built hearth, chimney and bread oven were later added at the back wall of the left-hand bay. In 1830, a small brick dwelling named Holly Cottage was added at the south end. This had its own chimney, hearth, front door and gate. In 1970, the two cottages were joined to become one.

In 1831, a baker, Benjamin Keene, lived here, and he may have been responsible for the bread oven. An earlier name for this cottage was 'Lucis at Birchette End', a reference to the Birchett Pond end of Tintalow Green.

LOCATION: On the west side of Silkmore Lane around 130 metres from The Street in West Horsley.