

No. 281  
November 2021

# Send & Ripley History Society

WINNER OF THE 2021 BALH AWARD FOR BEST LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL



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OF ST MARY  
THE VIRGIN

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## EDITORIAL

CAMERON BROWN

Welcome to the last edition of another very eventful year. As I write, I am keeping my fingers crossed that we will not see further lockdown measures as it has been good to get back to in-person meetings at the very attractive Ripley Bowls Club. I am hoping for a good turnout for our Christmas social on December 8th.

It is interesting to note that the £250 million M25 Junction 10 improvement has been delayed for a third time this year by the Secretary of State, Grant Schapps. The decision has been put back until May 2022 to 'allow further consideration of environmental matters'. It is highly unusual for such a decision to be deferred once, let alone three times.

Meanwhile I am delighted to be able to welcome the following 29 new members who have joined during 2021 and wonder whether this is a record number in a single year (other than, perhaps, the first couple of years after the Society's formation):

Joanne Adams, Iain & Lesley Abbot, Alison Blick, Hermione Bryer, Audrey Capper, Kathryn & Christopher Carr, Michael Eric Clack, David & Janet Davies, Gerard Duve, Jeremy Haines, Valerie Patricia Harris, Karen Ireland, Jack Jones & Diane Cooper, Tim Lake, Angela Lee, Alan Lomax,

Andrea Machen, Edna June Millis, The Countess of Onslow, John Purser, Peter & Mandy Shoesmith, Debbie Taylor, Caroline Turvey and Chris Wood.

I'd also like to thank Cate Davey for many years of contribution to our Society. Cate, a member since the 1980s, has retired from her work as a solicitor, moved from Send to Bristol and decided that it is time to stand down from the committee. As well as giving us wise advice, particularly on legal matters, she edited the journal for six years, introducing the new design and layout just before I took over in 2017. We wish her an active and happy retirement.

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEXT JOURNAL

Contributors are asked to send articles and letters to Cameron Brown at [cmb@aappl.com](mailto:cmb@aappl.com) by 15th December 2021.

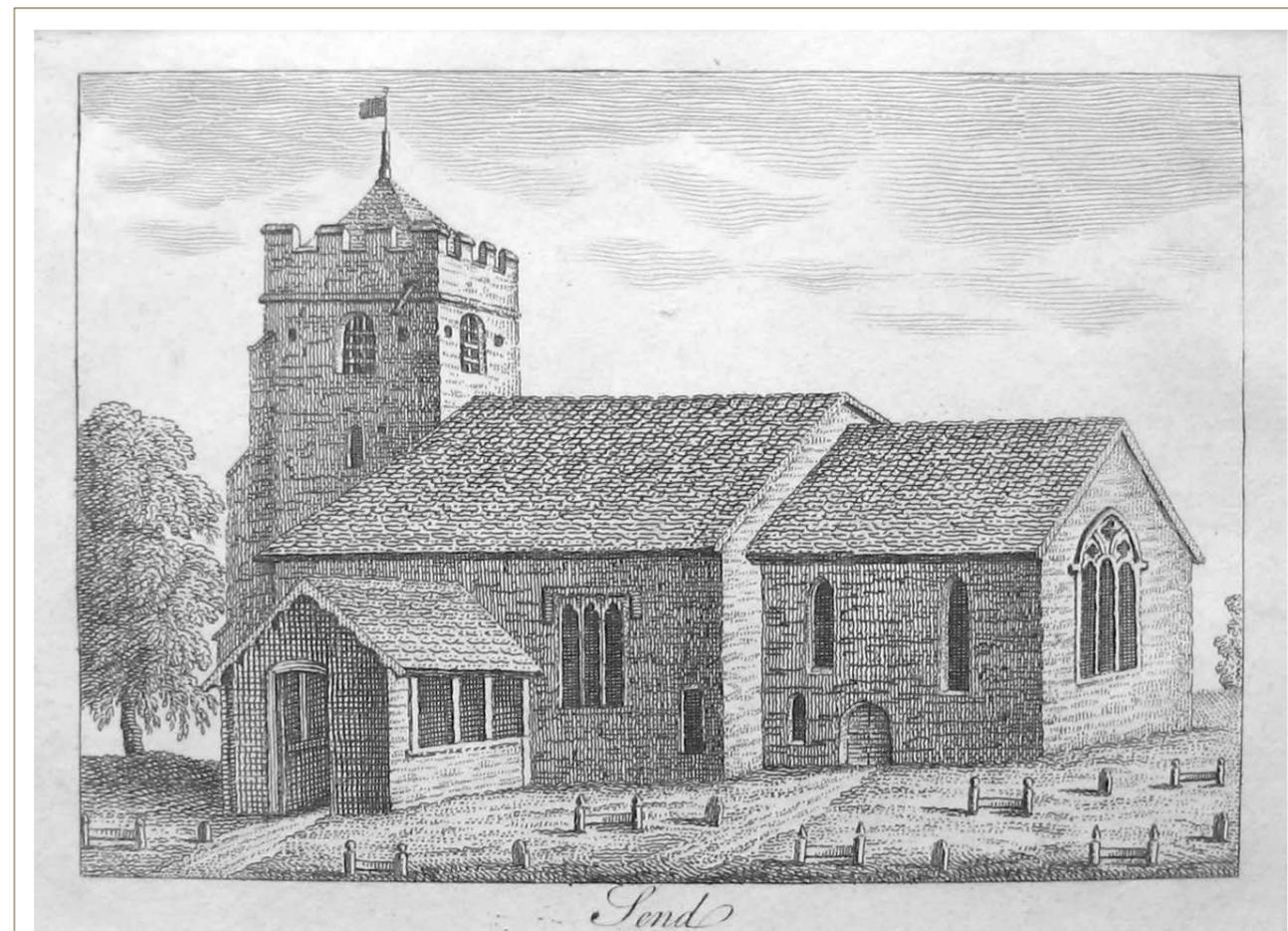
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## THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN

CLARE McCANN AND JULIE CAMERON



A copperplate engraving from circa 1800, recently donated to SRHS by the family of the late Les Bowerman

Earlier this year we invited Julie Cameron to update society members on the progress of repairs to Send Church. Julie is a member of our Society and is Stewardship Recorder for St Mary the Virgin parish church. We thought it would be good, particularly for newer members, to start by setting her comments in some context.

In 1979 the then vicar EA Garrett wrote: 'At the end of a narrow lane, close to the river and surrounded by fields stands this little church that we love. Seldom was a House of God more beautifully situated and its peace so well assured. It is fascinating to imagine those who have worshipped here, where God's praises have been sung for over seven centuries. Women in hoops and bustles, men in wigs and lace, doublet and hose, have all contributed.'

What he said still applies but he underestimated how long it has been a place of worship. A church has stood on the site for over a thousand years and reference is made to it in the Domesday survey of 1086. The chancel is the oldest part of the current church and dates from about 1200.

The church is first approached through the Victorian lychgate, built in 1895 by local builder Charles Tice and funded by Lord Onslow. The churchyard is well worth exploring even on days when the church may be locked. There are many interesting graves including those of local man Richard Stoughton who died in 1716 who was 'famous throughout the whole world for his cordial elixir' and the handsome tomb of Lieutenant General



Old post card of Send Church lych gate

William Evelyn, the great-grandson of the famous diarist John Evelyn, who lived in Send Grove which is adjacent to the church.

The society guide (a modest £1) goes into considerable architectural detail including a possible entrance to a vault beneath the communion table where a French priest, a refugee from the Revolution, may (or may not) be buried.

Going in via the 15th century porch you enter the nave where originally there would have been no pews as only the old or weak were permitted to sit near the walls – hence ‘the weak should go to the wall’. Box pews came in the 18th century and the present arrangement was introduced in 1885.



The Send Horse Bus



Edith Gunner and Mabel Light dressed for church



A hand-coloured postcard of the church interior from around 1910

In earlier journals there has been mention that certain families or notables had specific places in the pews and these were strictly adhered to. Our forthcoming book (provisionally entitled *Bygone Days*) comprises memories of a number of former residents of Send and Ripley. Some of their names crop up in the extracts below and remind us of class differences that lingered on into the twentieth century:



The tomb of Dr Richard Stoughton 1664 - 1716



The tomb of William Evelyn, great-grandson of John Evelyn, the diarist 1723-1783

‘There were also social distinctions on how one reached church - the Onslows travelled in a horse and carriage to Send Church. Mr Brown drove the horse bus. The doctor came from Guildford in a pony and trap. But most would arrive on foot.’

‘Other formalities remained as Mr Cavanagh recalled - new mothers were not allowed in other people’s houses until they had been ‘churched’, which meant blessed by the vicar. A chair was placed outside the door for them. Memories of different vicars varied enormously. For example Miss Baylis, who was organist at Send Church for many years, found the new vicar, Mr Legge, difficult. He wanted to put the choir at the front. Miss Lancaster agreed to move down but Mr and Mrs Shirer would not and sat with the choir. During the second World War one evacuee from Bromley by Bow, aged six, came to live with Miss Baylis’s aunt Julie and halfway through Sunday service he used to shout out ‘Ain’t it time to go ‘ome now?’’.

There was still formality around dress - the Misses Sutcliffe went to church in bonnets and capes and Ivy Sopp said that hats were kept for church. Bridie Strudwick wore brown button boots on Sunday and had to wear a hat. On one occasion she was twiddling it on the way back from church and it went into the water at Cartbridge. Her brother said let’s sink it and then you won’t have to wear it again. He did, but she had to have another one.

Nellie Holt had positive memories of church. On Sundays they all went to church; Nellie was not forced to go but always wanted to. Less positive was Nancy Graham. On Sundays she used to go to communion at 6 am (she fainted at her first one) and in the afternoon took Sunday school and then evening service. Kathleen Lloyd (née Giles) also went to church three times a day and her father used to get sobered up for this. He loved the evening service and you could hear his voice from the back. William Mandeville said he was meant to go to church every Sunday but ‘the churchwarden told on us if we didn’t go and the old man used to clobber us.’ Winnie Upstone went to church twice on Sundays and the Sunday school as well, which was held in the Church Room. She also went to Mrs Boorman’s Sunshine Club at the chapel on a Monday night.

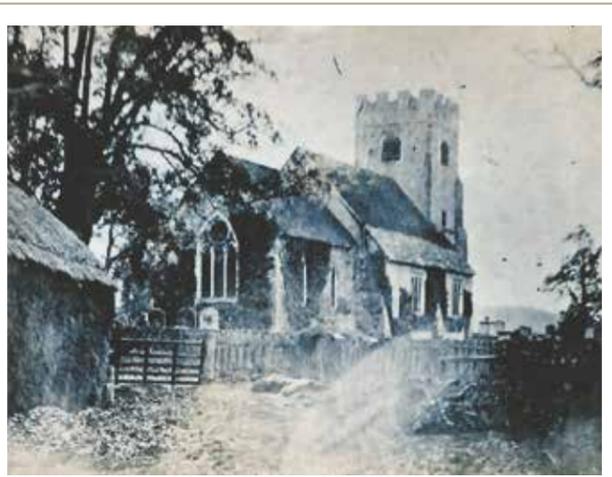


Greens ironmonger’s cart with children in their Sunday best (undated)

Sunday school outings get lots of mentions. Mrs Hack said they were happy as children. She recalled Sunday school outings on a barge to Triggs lock and trailing her fingers in the water. Miss Lancaster hired a barge from Groves for children's outings from Send to Bowers Mill and used to get tins of sweets to throw handfuls for the children.'

If you have not already done so, make a point of visiting the church and I think you will appreciate how important it is to keep the building in good order, hence the following piece by Julia Cameron.

All pictures © SRHS



St Mary's circa 1864

## FUNDRAISING JULIE CAMERON

Last year Society member and parishoner Penny Corlett wrote in Journal 274 of our need to carry out extensive repairs to the beautiful 13th century church in Send. The formal five-year report produced by our architect had identified the need for serious repairs and renovations and we were at the start of the work.

Since then and despite the pandemic, the builders have been busy down Church Lane and the first phase has been completed. This has been principally focused on weatherproofing the tower, where significant repairs were needed to the roof, particularly to leadwork, which the architect had described as 'in a sorry state'. Also on the tower, recommended masonry works have been completed. To save costs, priority was given to all work requiring scaffolding which included some repairs to the roof of the nave.

So far, our costs of over £38,000 have been met, including VAT of almost £6,500, which must be paid before it can be recovered from HMRC. It's reassuring that we have made such good progress and now that more people are again attending church services we have started phase two of repairs, which are centred on the nave, following which we are aiming for full interior redecoration.

This, of course, leads us to renew our appeal for funds and we are hoping to raise about £60,000. Specific fundraising efforts have not been possible over the past eighteen or so months, but we have been cheered to see

the many kind gifts via our page on JustGiving: <https://www.justgiving.com/sendpcc>. In 2020, Christmas services were curtailed or cancelled because of the pandemic, but we have plans to reinstate our traditional offering in the church for 2021: the Sunday Club nativity on 12th December, carol service on the 19th, crib service and midnight holy communion on Christmas Eve and Christmas morning holy communion at 10.30 am on the 25th. Full details when confirmed will be posted in the magazine and on our website <https://www.sendparishchurch.co.uk/faith/services/services.html>. St Mary's may not be located in the centre of the village, but it remains central to village life for many people and any help you can give in funding this necessary work will help keep the building usable for all, now and in the future.

### PLEASE HELP IF YOU CAN.

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Details from [stewardship@sendparishchurch.co.uk](mailto:stewardship@sendparishchurch.co.uk).

If you are a UK taxpayer, please remember to tick the Gift Aid box or request a Gift Aid form by emailing the above address. For more details of the restoration programme, please contact: [buildingworks@sendparishchurch.co.uk](mailto:buildingworks@sendparishchurch.co.uk).

## OBITUARY - FREDA VICTORIA ALICE SPICKETT, 1927 - 2021

JOHN SLATFORD

It is very sad to record the passing away of one of our long-standing members. Freda was born in Rippleby Cottages at the London end of Ripley High Street. She lived in her house for the whole of her life. In her childhood she was brought up by her grandmother.

After her own schooling most of her adult life was spent with one or other of Ripley's schools.

During WWII while she was still at school herself she and her friends in the girl guides helped out making teas and so on at Ripley Court. The school had been evacuated and was occupied by the maternity unit of Westminster Hospital, also evacuated from London.

After Freda was married she worked at Ripley Court School for a further 32 years for the then principals Mr and Mrs Newte. After they retired Freda continued working for them for another 16 years until they both died.

When her employment at Ripley Court School ended she returned for several years to give the children talks on the history of Ripley. She also started at Ripley primary school where for 19 years she helped the pupils with reading.

Freda was well loved by the children, their parents and the school staff.

For all of this, in 2015, she was given the Mayor of Guildford's Award for Service to the Community. A ceremony took place in Guildford with all the other recipients and was reported in our Journal 274. On Armistice Day every year she would accompany a group of schoolchildren to lay a wreath at the memorial at the front of the church in Ripley.

In 2006 on the occasion of the Queen's 80th birthday Freda was awarded the Queen's Maundy Money at Guildford cathedral. This was also for services to the community.



In 1947 Freda married George Arthur James Spickett, who was from Send. At 35 he was 15 years older than Freda. He died in 1984. They had two sons, John, who was born in 1948 and lives in Hindhead and George, who was born in 1950 and lives in Swanage. Both of them and their families have been hugely supportive of Freda over the years.

Freda was a truly great Ripley village character and the person to go to for all the latest news, this despite her being housebound and phone-dependent in her later years. If Freda didn't know it, it wasn't worth knowing! She was much loved by all, especially by the countless children she helped through her many years at the schools. She will be greatly missed for her ever sunny disposition and cheerful outlook on life.

## 40 YEARS AGO CAMERON BROWN



Arthur Pinnock with milk cart, taken in the 1930s, around the time of the creation of the MMB © SRHS

In Newsletter 41 of November 1981 Ted Goldup wrote about what now seems like a very distant world. The article was entitled 'How We Get Our Milk'. The illustration, from the Society collection, was not used in the original article.

The following notes show how your daily 'pinta' has come from the farmer since the mid 1920s until the present day.

Up until 1934 all milk was sold by small dairies, usually with their own farms supplying the bulk of the milk, supplemented by other small farms. These farms would make their own agreements with the dairy as to the amount to be supplied daily and conditions, ie temperature of the milk, cleanliness and the price, etc. The dairy had their own inspector, the transport of the milk to the dairy being the farmer's responsibility.

The contract would only be for a month or so, and I can remember my father saying that these contracts were very often not renewed until the night before the old one expired.

This led to such chaos that the Milk Marketing Board was formed, to take all the milk produced by farmers with herds of more than four cows, and then to sell it to the dairies. After that it became illegal to sell milk any other way. The Milk Marketing Board set the price to be paid to the seller for twelve months ahead, supplying the clean churns and arranging collection from the farm. The Board also collected the money from the dairy and paid the farmers on the 23rd of each month for the previous month's milk. For this service they took out less than one

penny for each gallon of milk collected. This system still applies today, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Health of the time setting out the milk regulations regarding cleanliness, which come under the control of the county health inspector.

In 1950 when my father changed farms, he started off with new buildings and tuberculin tested cows, but before he could sell any milk there were something like 140 different forms to be filled in to comply with the regulations on buildings, approach roads, fencing, dairy equipment and standard of milk produced, which now covers the cream and solid content as well.

Surely no other product is covered by so many regulations. In Surrey all milk is now collected from the farms in bulk refrigerated tanker lorries, hence the disappearance of the churns and the milk cooler.

Cameron Brown adds: The MMB was actually formed a year earlier than Ted wrote, in 1933, at a time when thousands of dairy farms were struggling to provide farmers with a decent living. There was overproduction

leading to falling prices and farms were going out of business. The idea was to use centralised marketing to enable all the UK milk production to find buyers and, as a monopoly supplier, to manage the price so that the farmers earned a reasonable return.

At its peak the MMB dealt with over 70,000 dairy farms and it was a co-operative, owned by the farmers.

Ted did not mention that there was a two-tier pricing system with a lower price paid for milk going into cheese production. Shopping habits changed and the milkman was mostly replaced by supermarkets, with their own advertising and marketing. The role of the MMB was thought to have become redundant and it was effectively disbanded in 1994. It is hard to see how this has benefitted the modern dairy farmer, who seems to have made little real progress towards financial stability since the formation of the MMB almost a century ago.

# AMBERLEY COTTAGE AND PINNOCKS

CAMERON BROWN



The cross-wing which became Amberley Cottage can be clearly seen on the left, whilst Warner Teas has now become E. Pinnock Teas (note how the tree has grown in the meantime), photo dated 1947

Glenys Walters, whose daughter, one of our members, lives at Amberley Cottage on Ripley High Street, has put together a fascinating record of the owners and inhabitants of the buildings now known as Amberley Cottage and Pinnocks. Whilst much of this material has been published at various times over the past 40 years, predominantly by Society president John Slatford's late wife Bette, this is the first time it has all been drawn together into a single document, now available at the museum to our members.

In her introduction Glenys writes: 'Amberley Cottage was built in 1597 according to the date on its front gable, not as a separate dwelling but as a cross-wing to the adjoining building, now (in 2021) known as Pinnocks, and it remained an integral part of that earlier building, which

was constructed around 1500, until Amberley Cottage became a separately-owned property in the late 20th century... Amberley Cottage only acquired its current name after 1925 when its existing tenants, William and Amelia Warner, purchased the entire property, together with a sizeable adjoining area of land with outbuildings, for the sum of £1,000. Amelia was born at Amberley in West Sussex and she named the cottage (still just a cross-wing) after her place of birth. In 1936 the Warners continued to live in the cross-wing but leased the business premises to the Pinnock family who held it until 1953: hence the two relatively modern names of Amberley Cottage and Pinnocks. Earlier the address, in common with most other buildings nearby, was simply recorded as "High Street" or "Ripley Street" with no number or name...



Amberley Cottage is on the left and Warner Teas on the right, before it became AE Pinnock Teas, so latest 1936

The original building was a hall house with no chimney, with the fire in an open hearth in the centre of the floor. There was originally no second storey, though the two end bays were ceiled at some early date, and the smoke (or some of it) simply rose up into the rafters and eventually found its way out through a louvre in the roof. A decision was taken, presumably by 1597, to add a hearth with a chimney at one end of the building, so the south end of the house was altered. Two large chimneystacks were built and the crosswing that is now Amberley Cottage was constructed. Pinnocks has smoke-blackened timbers in its roof as a result of the original open hearth, but Amberley always had fireplaces, one in the main room and one in the bedroom above, using the new chimney. This modernisation was a great step forward from the ancient central hearth that had previously condemned people to living in a smoke-filled medieval house. In Amberley's main bedroom the floorboards are still, in 2021, the original wide oak Tudor boards and this room, with no ceiling, is open to a mass of beautiful oak beams above. However, the modernisation did not extend to installing window glass, and some of the original slots where wooden shutters slid in and out can still be seen in Amberley Cottage.'

Glenys's article goes on to list details of many of the tenants and owners of the two properties over the past 500 years or so.



This photo from the 1930s shows AE Pinnock Teas, with Arthur Pinnock on the right

Articles about this fascinating building can be accessed online from the 'Journals' section of our website. The numbers signify the Journal followed by the page:

## AMBERLEY

45/10, 78/2, 145/15, 154/2, 197/8, 229/6, 244/5

## PINNOCKS

126/10, 128/2, 133/5, 153/5, 186/5, 213/7, 229/8, 244/5

All pictures © SRHS

# A HISTORICAL STUDY OF OLD WOKING

CLARE McCANN

Recently a historical study of Old Woking, carried out in 1958 by WD Blake, was given to the Society by member Ros Hewitt. It had been among the papers left by her late husband Terry (an active member of the Society). The work gives a wonderful insight into how maps can inform the study of a community. Sadly we do not know anything about WD Blake, not even their gender but for the purposes of this article I am going to assume the author was male (apologies if I am wrong).

It consists of a series of hand-coloured maps and accompanying notes which form the centrepiece of the exhibition in the museum – ‘Here be Dragons – the Magic of Maps’. A topographical map and notes suggest that the original settlement may have been neolithic. Mr Blake concludes that the area we now know as Old Woking was subject to frequent flooding in prehistoric times and that any settlement would have been above the 78’ contour surrounded by swampy land which would have formed islands when the flooding was bad.

We know that Old Woking has been prone to flooding in more recent times as shown in these photos from our collection.



Flooding in Old Woking High St by the entrance to Unwins. 1910

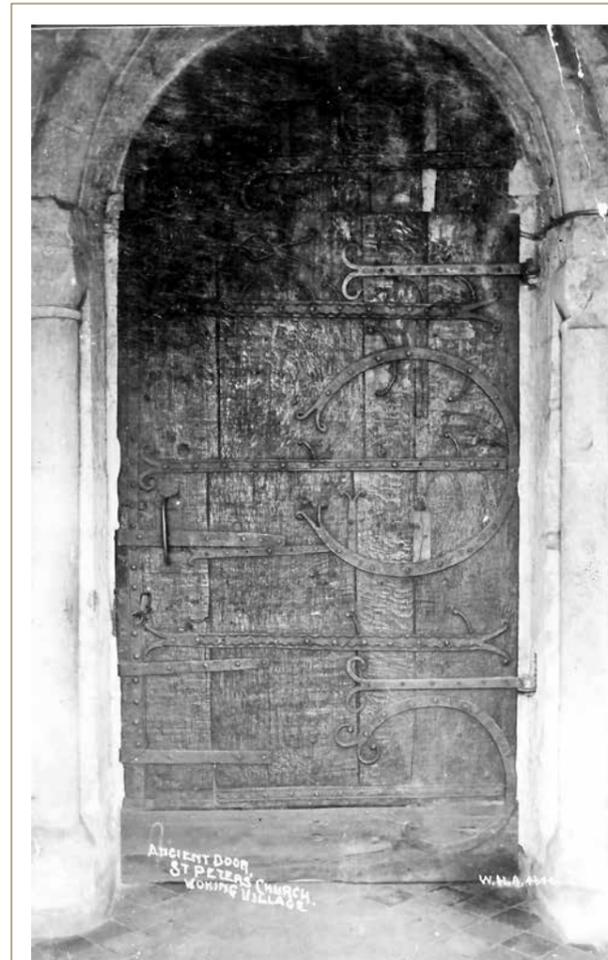
Mr Blake comments on the local field pattern as being medieval rather than neolithic/celtic and that the first recorded settlers were the Woccincas, who arrived in AD 568 (presumably it was they who gave Woking its name). By 678 AD there was apparently already a monastery in the area but not necessarily Newark, and he says this was founded by Mercians from Peterborough. In 823 Egbert of Wessex drove out the Mercians and the manor of Woking fell into royal ownership. The area was used for hunting by various kings over the centuries. The church of St Peter’s was certainly in existence by 1042 and is said to have one of the oldest church doors in England.



Flooding in Old Woking High St outside the Crown and Anchor. 1928



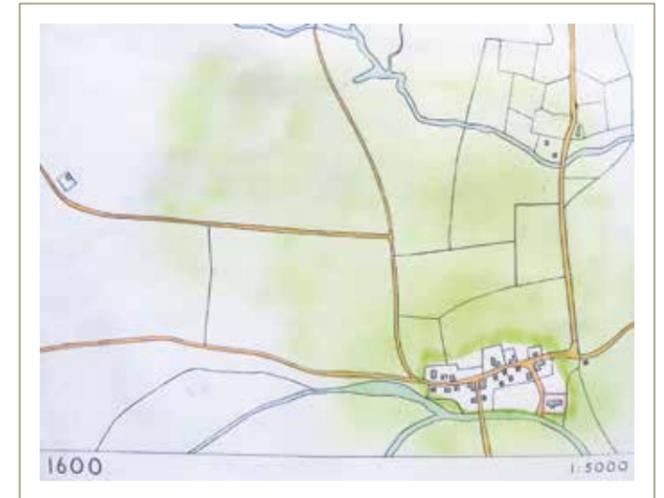
Church of St Peter's, Old Woking. Date unknown



The ancient church door of St Peter's

Domesday records 33 villeins and 9 bordars and Mr Blake estimated the total population at that time as 150, spread over a wide area, seemingly with the resources to feed themselves.

Henry II claimed the whole of north-west Surrey as part of the royal forest, a claim that was disputed for centuries. Mr Blake says Henry VII gave the manor to his mother Margaret Beaufort and it was then used by his son Henry as a hunting lodge. Although the palace is outside the area of the maps in the study, the proximity of a royal palace must have had an impact on the area with regard to employment if nothing else. It was of course during Henry VIII’s reign that the nearby Newark Priory was dissolved in 1539. There was a further ‘raid’ on the local religious institutions as apparently Edward VI and his ‘reformers’ plundered (the author’s words) the church in 1550.



1600 MAP

By 1600 the village consisted of about 20 houses (population about 120 spread over 5 acres). The town is called Woking at this stage and not Old Woking, as this name comes into being much later. Elizabeth I had favoured Pyrford Place over Woking Palace and James I preferred Hoe Place, which was built soon after 1600 and occupied by the King’s friend Lord Zouch, so the palace was falling into disuse. It was at this time that a fire-tower later known as ‘the monument’ was erected to guide travellers across the heath.

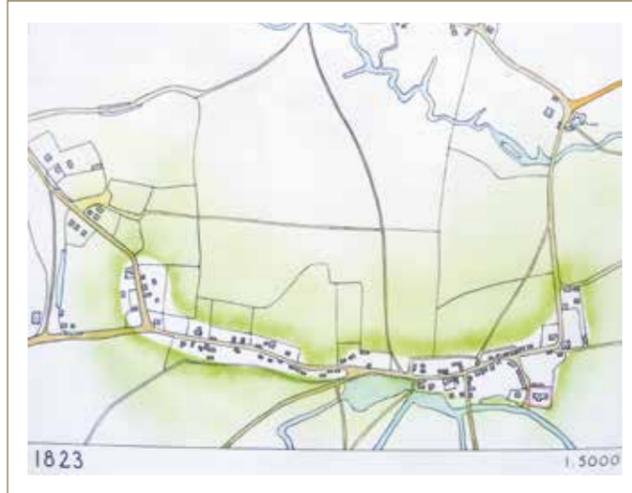


1762 MAP

The Zouch family were royalist in the civil war and suffered as a consequence. The pales round the old royal palace had gone by this time. In 1672 Charles II had regained ownership and had given it to the Duchess of Cleveland. In due course it was sold to the Onslow family. By this time much of the stone had already been taken for other projects. The River Wey

had been made navigable by Sir Richard Weston in the 1650s.

The mill in Old Woking (which is off the map), previously a fulling mill, became a paper mill in 1730 and this resulted in an influx of population and ribbon development along the current main road. The population was probably around 200 spread over 12 acres.



#### 1823 AND 1842 MAPS

By 1823 the town was growing, but more slowly, and the population was about 350 spread over around 30 acres. There were still squatters on the heathland to the north of Woking who lived in turf huts and were apparently feared by the locals. Below is a rather charming picture of a footpath to Old Woking which looks anything but threatening.

Mr Blake mentions a slightly less charming practice that apparently flourished in Old Woking at this time which was that of exchanging wives for about a week at a time usually at the Bird in the Hand pub at Mayford. He does not comment as to whether the wives had any choice in



A footpath in Old Woking. Date and location unknown



Milk churns on the platform of Woking Station around 1900

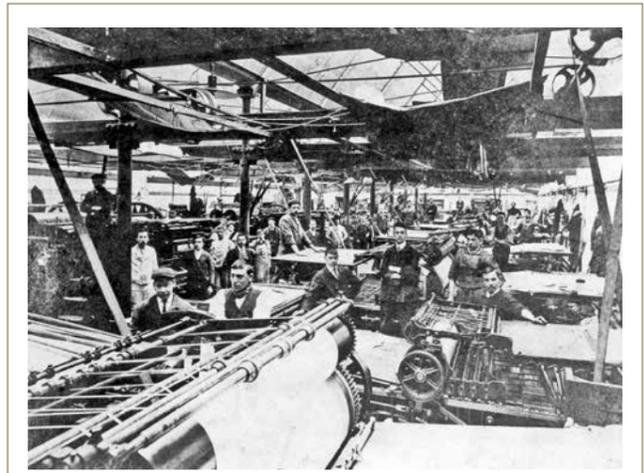
the matter and the practice was suppressed by the clergy in 1830. He says they also 'have a custom of 'rough-musicking' and 'rabbling' for religious reasons anyone not of the prevalent faith, which is that of the Brownists, or extreme Congregationalists. They are described as being 'otherwise somewhat narrow-minded'.

By 1842 the high price of corn had apparently caused some footpaths to be rerouted round the edges of fields rather than across them, to increase yields. A new Hoe Place had been built and 'the monument' removed due to disrepair.

The railway had arrived on the heath to the north and most of the heath-dwellers moved on. The London Necropolis Company obtained an enclosure act for most of the heath. While they did develop Brookwood Cemetery, they also sold off large parcels of land for development. Building was concentrated in a new town of Woking and the name 'Old Woking' was born. Blake estimated the population at about 400 with a developed area of about 35 acres.



The Unwins mill at Woking before it was transformed into a printing works



Inside Unwins printing works. Date unknown



Navvies building the railway at Worplesdon. 1920s



The Guinness delivery van shown here in the 1928 floods

#### 1872, 1897 AND 1920 MAPS

These three maps reveal that there is some slight growth during these years but not a dramatic change. The sewage farm and mains drains came in 1897 which aided development. What Mr Blake does not mention but which is relevant both to Old Woking and also Send, was the arrival of Unwins Printing works who relocated to the mill after their works in Chilworth burnt down. It created employment in the area and led to houses being built in Send.

The former Royal Park was bought by the Guinness family as a dairy farm. The population of Old Woking by 1920 was about 1000 and the developed area about 50 acres.



1934 MAP

By 1934 the new town of Woking had become largely a dormitory town for London. Builders and the local

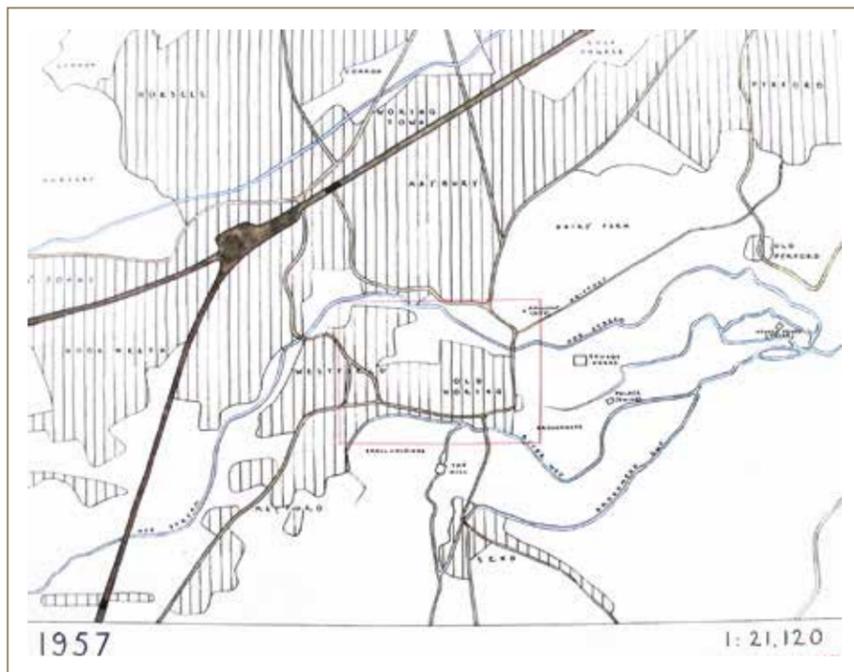
authority were attracted to Old Woking as land was available, but development caused traffic issues in the narrow High Street (sounds familiar). The population had doubled from 1920 onwards and the developed area increased to 120 acres.

#### 1956 AND 1957 MAPS

The County Development Plan of 1952 placed land between Woking and London in the Green Belt and this pushed up the price of building land. Mr Blake comments that 'the haphazard progress of development, often following parts of old footpaths, has resulted in many roads becoming cul-de-sacs, the terminal features of such vistas often being a line of washing in a back garden'. He estimated the population at about 5000 spread over 220 acres.

The local authority reserved a site for a school and for industrial development but a plan to by-pass the High Street did, as those of you who have ever been delayed there know, not happen.

Mr Blake's final map is a useful one as it shows the wider area and allows the study to be put into context. He gives



references to the records he has used - it is a remarkable document from a pre-internet era.

Incidentally, on the Woking Borough Council website it says that the population of the ward of Old Woking was 3192 in 2011 (last published census) and one might conclude that the population had dropped, but a large part of Kingfield and Westfield would once have been considered part of Old Woking and the population there was 5576.

## WHAT IS IT? ALAN COOPER

Society member Cate Davey discovered this strange object buried deep in a garden shed. Top to bottom it measures 7½ inches (190mm) – but what is it and what was it used for?



Front view (left), back view (right)

### WE ASKED IN J280 WHAT THIS OBJECT WAS.

The mystery object in J280 was the remains of the 'blue light' in the lantern which hung outside Ripley police station (technically police 'office') before its demolition. It now resides in the museum collection. The only person to get this one was Audrey Smithers.



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# THE RIO CAFÉ

## ANNE CORNELL

Clare McCann writes: following a visit to the museum to see our exhibition about tearooms and cafés Anne Cornell promised to search out some photos and memorabilia. She also wrote the following letter which, with her permission, we are reproducing here as it adds to the history both of the Rio Café and the adjacent garage, C&C Autos, which her husband John Cornell ran.

**T**hank you for spending time talking us through all the many tea rooms I certainly had not known about – just makes me love Ripley all the more and strengthens John’s links from when he was at Barnardo’s in Kingston and cycling down here all those years ago.

In April 1978 our son Rowland was born and at that time we were living in Cobham. We visited Ripley looking for workshop premises as John was determined to be his own boss. He had worked in Fulham and for Bell and Colville in Horsley and was fed up of working hard for other people, deciding that with a family of his own our quality of life would be better if he was a self-employed man. We had seen an advert for a workshop opposite the Half Moon pub and talked to owner Bill Burr. Without looking around the village we agreed to the rent and sorted out when John could start. At the time he was working alongside a very talented and skilled paint sprayer, Ian Costa, and they agreed to a joint venture that would be called C & C Autos. After shaking hands on a deal with Mr Burr we walked down to The Green Lantern (now the Curry Garden) and had a cup of tea, or perhaps egg and chips and we were a bit worried because we had by this time realised that Ripley seemed to be full of garages and workshops.

Later we realised this was a blessing, Ripley was a busy village - cafés, antique shops and the motor trade all thrived. Not a bit like ‘a geriatric backwater’ that Anthony Welling, a local antiques dealer, described it as in the *Surrey Advertiser* around that time.



The Esso Garage opposite the Half Moon pub



The Green Lantern, where we celebrated our new venture



On the road in front of The Rio (the sign is now in the museum)



The busy workshop and café



No. 3, Bridge End Cottages

John and Ian got their business kick-started; John already had a big Dodge recovery vehicle and was doing AA recovery work. In the same small yard there was another John – John Bashford – working hard on his small business. No one had a proper rental agreement but it all ticked along nicely until several years later when Mr Burr built new workshops; naturally the rent went up, which was to be expected.... then the rent was to go up again so the two of them decided to ask for proper rent arrangements and that’s when everything changed and Mr Burr gave them notice to quit.

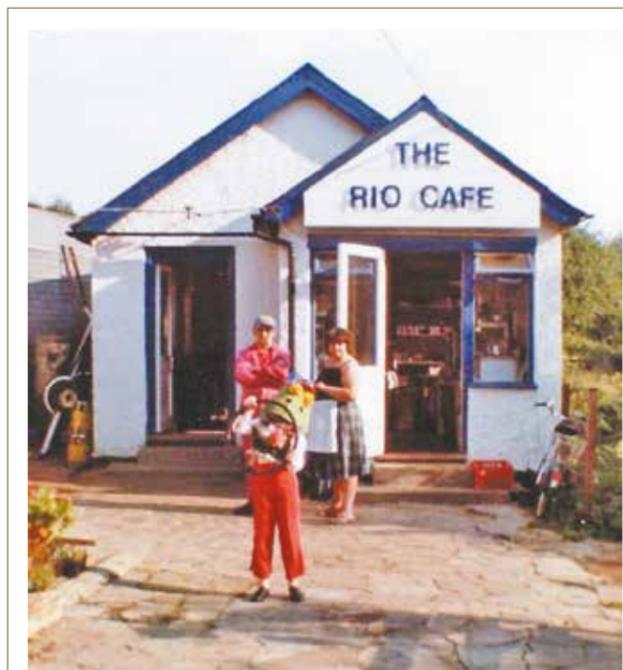
During these first few years at Ripley a visit to the Rio Café either for coffee or lunch was not unusual for John – he got to know and like Norman Skinner and his wife Gladys who were running the café, helped by Anita French and her mum Kathie, who lived at No. 2, Bridge End Cottages.

It was a busy little transport café, serving breakfast all the way from 7a.m. to around 2p.m. before closing up for cleaning and preparation for the same again the next day. I don’t think Norman and Gladys opened at the weekends.

Whilst we were fighting the eviction notice, I had a miscarriage and John always said this was directly related to the worry of losing our business. Either way we lost our case and Mr Burr won the argument that he needed the workshops ‘for his own use’. This was not the case as he never used any of the workshops himself, just found new tenants at a much higher rent.

On one of the visits to The Rio, Norman said to John “Why don’t you have a word with the chap who used to run the garage doors business?”. The workshop next to the café was vacant and had been for some time. We ended up renting it and moving in.

Life can be cruel though; one Christmas (I don’t know what year) Norman went Christmas shopping in Woking. He never got home with any presents as he had a massive heart attack and died in Woking town centre. Gladys was devastated and although she continued for a while was pleased when we had the chance, in 1985, to buy the lease from Mr Cawley, who owned the whole site.



Anne, John and Rowland, ready for the Ripley Event fancy dress competition as Mr Toad, outside Rio Café

I wouldn't try for another baby until we were able to live and work in the same place – John was working all hours to make ends meet and to continue to build his reputation and trade. Our son Graham was born in March 1985 and we had his christening celebration in The Rio.

We had moved into No. 3 Bridge End Cottages in the October of 1983 it must have been. I don't have a very clear recollection of these years – busy with a new baby and Rowland already happily settled at Ripley First School. We had bought the lease for the house as well and by 1988 this lease must have been drawing to a close. We approached Barclays Bank at Cobham, talking to a lovely bank manager called Alan (this was when you could still talk face to face with a bank manager even if you were a little business). We made an offer that Bill Heath of Goodrick Meech (now Wills and Smerdon) thought was far too much but we managed to negotiate our way to what we thought was a secure future for all of us.

Little did we realise that in just a few years John's hard work and good intentions would be dashed. Shortly after taking the bank loan we decided to buy a little river boat which exploded on our first outing, severely injuring John, who was never able to return to full-time work.

We had great staff and they managed to keep the businesses going for us. However, at the same time one of our neighbours was making complaints about our business

activities and had got Guildford Borough Council to serve us with an enforcement notice to try to get us closed down. Although people in the village and John's wonderful and loyal customers were very supportive this still took a great toll on us at what was already a difficult time. I represented us at the public enquiry and we largely won our case, with only a few added restrictions to operating hours, which were not unreasonable.

Many people wrote to GBC to support us and I learned a lot about the earlier history of The Rio from their letters. Here are extracts from just a few of them:

Mr John Lawrence : 'As a truck driver I have been using The Rio Café for 36 years back when it used to be on the main A3 trunk road. It must be the oldest and certainly the best café on this stretch of road ...'

Mrs Beverley Jackman: 'I was born in Ripley in 1935 and grew up in the village until I was 20 years old; I was then married and moved about a mile into Send, where I have lived to the present time. During World War II my father was the chief air raid warden. As a young child I remember going with him to the premises now occupied by C & C Autos. At that time the workshop was used as a small munitions factory and throughout this entire period and until the present time, what is known as the Rio Café was also located on its present site. After the war the workshop was taken over by Charles Alwork and his brother Reginald, who occupied the workshop and carried out his business as a coffin maker and carpenter. What is now the dwelling house, adjacent to the workshop, was used in part as a grocers and confectioners.'

Miss Wyborn: 'Since at least 1947 when I first moved to



The Rio was always popular with both cyclists and motor cyclists



Ripley House [opposite] the Rio Café was in use and has been operating for many years, attracting a clientele of lorry drivers who have always parked in the lay-by. The workshop now used by C & C Autos was previously occupied by a firm making garage doors... at that time there was a grocers shop where Mr and Mrs Cornell now live.'

Mr Juon at Pear Tree Cottage: 'I have been residing here for some 41 years, during which time the site has been occupied by various trades, and I do not regard the present occupation as different from previous ones, particularly as the Rio Café was always part of the site and has always attracted a certain amount of passing trade and of course local people.'

Mr J Brewer: 'The Rio Café has been here about 60 years

and is the only one left where lorries can pull in as they are not allowed in the Happy Eater.'

In 1993 we decided to sell The Rio with planning permission to build to the rear of the property, I suppose we were naïve because as soon as the contracts were exchanged the developer applied for planning changes and got larger properties approved. Shortly thereafter the café was demolished – but we still live at Bridge End Cottages and the workshop use was retained.

More recently whilst chatting to the late Freda Spickett, our long term neighbour at No. 3 Rippleby Cottages, she recalled, amongst other clear memories of the shop, café and workshop, how every year she bought her Easter eggs from the shop.



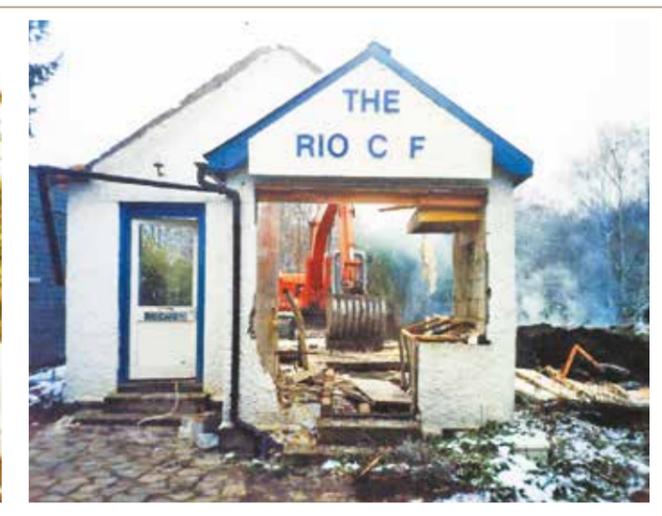
The Rio Cafe in the snow



Kathie and Anita French in the kitchen

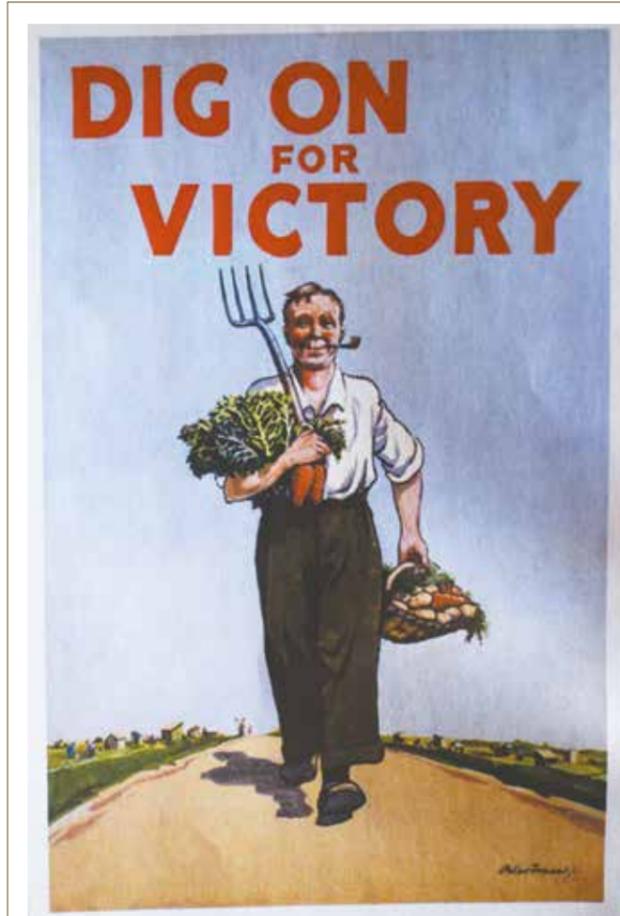


Happy days in the sun and a sad day as The Rio is finally demolished in 1993



# WORKING 'ON THE SWAC'

ALAN COOPER



'Dig for Victory' became a wartime catchphrase, thanks in part to the many and varied posters displayed nationwide encouraging people to grow their own crops

In 1915 and with the First World War raging, food production became more vitally important than ever before. In a collaboration between the Board of Agriculture and the various county councils throughout the country, the 2nd Earl of Selborne established what became known as the War Agricultural Executive Committees, or 'War Ags'. These were government backed organisations, numbering 62 in total, whose purpose was to increase food production and output in every county of the United Kingdom and create better management of the country's limited wartime agricultural resources. They operated throughout the remainder of WWI before being disbanded soon

after hostilities had ceased. With the outbreak of war again in 1939 they were reformed but this time around were given far reaching powers over both landowners and farmers alike. Surveys were undertaken and farmers ordered to make such enhancements as were decreed by the War Ags. This was a ridiculously unfair situation and if the owner was unable to pay for such improvements each county committee was empowered to confiscate the land.

The committees also had the power to decide which crops should be grown to best suit the land's location and by the spring of 1940 had increased the total productive land in the UK by 1.7 million acres. The task was so immense that night ploughing was introduced to keep proposals on target.

Committee members were selected directly by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries from leading farmers and nurserymen in each area who possessed good knowledge of local conditions and were all unpaid volunteers who consisted usually of at least one landowner and representatives of both farm workers and the Women's Land Army. Sub-committees were formed to cover each aspect of work required, ranging from advice on what crops to grow through to the acquisition of fertilizer and machinery, much of the latter being provided by America through the Lend Lease scheme and from Canada via Mutual Aid. [1]



Elgin Gardens today, once a grand house and home to the SWAC administrative base



Burchatts Farm cottages and barn today

## OVERVIEW OF SWAC

The Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee (SWAC as it became popularly known) had its headquarters in a large property named 'Elgin' in London Road, Guildford, opposite Stoke Park and adjacent to Burchatts Farm, its main depot, which comprised farm labourers' cottages, a large barn and several outbuildings. From here, five satellite cultivation and machinery depots were established to serve the county, being located at Ottershaw, Sanderstead, Horley, Puttenham and the largest at Ockham. [2] Post-war, following the disbandment of the War Ags, 'Elgin' was demolished and today the site is a complex of flats named Elgin Gardens.

Burchatts Farm, owned by Guildford Borough Council still retains the farm cottages and the now Grade II listed barn which was quite recently leased to the Guildford Chiropractic Centre.

All other buildings from the SWAC days are gone, replaced with modern leased business units.

## OCKHAM CULTIVATION AND MACHINERY DEPOT

The Lovelace estate in Ockham was serviced and maintained from its own yard which comprised a number of assorted workshops, outbuildings and storage facilities situated at the end of School Lane adjacent to Slade Farm. The yard foreman lived in the property named 'Passworth', a little further down the road from the school and overlooked the entrance to the yard. Lady Mary



The SWAC yard, previously the Ockham estate building works yard



A number of the Ockham estate workforce (pre-war) in what is believed to be the yard's carpentry workshop

No. 2, SWAEC Bungalows was occupied by Kenneth Powell, a Welshman from Merthyr Tydfil and his wife, a local girl, Kathleen (née Chandler). They lived there until 1956.

Traversing School Lane, the first building on the left is comprised of Nos. 1 & 2 New Cottages. These semi-detached properties were specifically built for farm labourers working on the Lovelace estate. Percy Elliott, who lived in No. 1 worked at Apstree Farm and his neighbour at No. 2, William 'Charlie' Monk at Bridge End Farm.

William Gregory lived in 'Passworth' and was the last Ockham estate yard foreman prior to the war to do so. When the SWAC took charge the position of SWAC yard foreman and 'Passworth' were taken by an ex-WWI officer named Gibson who ensured that the activities therein were conducted with military precision.

Bruce Tyrrell, another local resident, living at Blue Ryde Cottage, Ockham, was employed by the SWAC. Bruce was a forester and his expertise with timber felling was much in demand.

By 1949 operations began to run down and the SWAC finally relinquished its tenure around 1954. At this time



George and Elsie pictured with son George in 1929

Caroline, Countess Lovelace, accepted that the yard and buildings would be more usefully employed for the war effort and SWAC took up residence in a ready-made working environment, employing many local people from the surrounding villages.

The SWAC was responsible for the construction of the semi-detached, pre-fabs called SWAEC Bungalows (here they decided to use the complete acronym for Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee), located to the left of the entrance to School Lane, specifically for members of their workforce.

No.1, SWAEC Bungalows was occupied by George Gear and his wife Elsie (née Tyrrell). George's father (also George) hailed from East Grinstead, Sussex and was a brickmaker by trade. The family moved to the brickworks in Ockham some time between 1901 and 1911. George married Elsie Tyrrell in 1928 and resided at Blue Ryde Cottage, Ockham, along with Elsie and her incapacitated mother. They moved to Slade Farm Cottage in 1938 and No. 1 SWAEC Bungalows in 1940 where they lived until 1955, apart from a brief spell during 1945 when they lived firstly at No. 1, Mays Green, Ockham, followed by No. 13, Keston Cottages, The Street, Shackleford. They then moved to Bramble Cottage, Ockham where George died in 1957. Elsie then moved to Rusper cottage, Bridge End, Ockham, before finally moving into one of the Charity Bungalows at Church End, Ockham, where she died in 1981. The two Charity Bungalows, along with the Parish Rooms, were designed and built by Lady Lovelace in the years immediately following WWI.

Working on the SWAC often entailed moving around at short notice and George is known to have been moved from Ockham to Puttenham, then Northchapel and then back to Ockham. Whilst working at Puttenham the family briefly moved to Shackleford.



Percy Elliott driving through Ockham

the yard buildings were rented out to a whole variety of businesses, including Colets Piling, who attached drilling rigs to a number of army surplus lorries and also a Buffalo landing craft, fitted with twin Cadillac V8 engines. Colets are known to have drilled to a depth of 1500 feet in search of water on the Ryde Farm Estate in the nine-acre field adjacent Roborow Wood in Rose Lane, Ripley. Unsubstantiated rumours also abound of the search for oil in the vicinity. Nos. 1 and 2 SWAEC Bungalows continued to be occupied until the early 1960s but were demolished shortly afterwards. Today nothing remains of the old yard; it was redeveloped and replaced with residential housing in the late 1960s/early 1970s.

SRHS member Bill Langley, now ninety-six years old and residing in Scotland, remembers the original Ockham Building Works. "Whilst I was at Ockham school, a new manager took on the job of running the Ockham Building Works. He and his family lived in the last house on the right in School Lane ('Passworth'). They had a son, Roy, who came to school wearing a large grey Panama hat, from his previous school no doubt, so we called him

Cowboy. His father drove a blue Hillman saloon.

Just past the manager's house was a gate to a forty-acre field, lovely horse mushrooms, part of Slade Farm. One morning we were taken to see a Tiger Moth take off. The previous evening it had landed in the forty-acre field for some reason. The pilots came over and chatted to us, waved goodbye and flew away, maybe to Brooklands. An unusual start to the day. The SWAC took over the original Ockham Building Works and the only person I really knew who worked at the SWAC was my father. What he did there I don't really know but I recall he was in charge of a German POW. They were kindred spirits, my father having been a POW in the first lot. I remember my father giving the German his box of oil paints and being given in return a pair of blacksmith's tongs which he had made. I still have them.

One dark winter's evening my father was cycling home, (to Green Lane, Ockham) to the light of an acetylene lamp. Having been round the world, deep in the Sudan and India he was quite capable of looking after himself but that night he told us that he really was frightened when a pattering sound followed him. The faster he peddled the pattering following him, speeding up until at last he managed to leave it behind. Only once did it happen, it was quite a mystery, until Foxwarren, a private zoo, reported that a friendly Wallaby had escaped!"



Bruce and wife Lily on their wedding day in 1957

Farm labourers were in great demand and on 13th January 1941, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries wrote a secret memorandum to the Cabinet asking for 2000 – 3000 suitable North Italian prisoners to be brought to this country immediately “...provided that the prisoners are carefully selected so that they would not include any violent or Fascist types...”

Both Italian and German POWs ended up being put to work on the farms, many were brought from Merrow camp, high up on Merrow Downs, outside Guildford.

Ripley resident Dick Lillywhite is known to have picked them up and driven them to local farms in the area. He is also on record for trying to practise his schoolboy German on them – to no avail as they all spoke perfect English! [3] Like many Ripley residents, Alfred ‘Albert’ Tigwell, who lived at Hedgecroft Cottages, Newark Lane, worked at the Ockham SWAC Yard. He was placed in charge of the Italian POW contingent there.

#### CONSEQUENCES FOR RIPLEY

Ripley, with what is believed to be the largest village green in the country, was immediately targeted for cultivation and Ockham SWAC descended in 1940 and began to clear a large swathe of land comprising mostly gorse, ferns and small trees (known locally as ‘the fuzzies’). Dunsborough Farm, owned by Sir Oliver Simmonds of Dunsborough House became responsible for its upkeep and maintenance. Land taken over in this manner was supposed to be returned to its original state upon cessation of hostilities. However, this never happened and upon the disbandment of the SWAC, Dunsborough Farm continued to cultivate the land much to the chagrin of many villagers, but in particular to Ripley resident John Hutson. John began a one-man crusade lobbying the parish council, demanding that the natural environment be reinstated. As a boy he had helped with the uprooting of trees and along with everybody else in the village was assured of their eventual restoration.

Although many council members agreed with John in principle, their main concern was who would foot the bill. After much discussion concerning the potential cost of such a task, the council finally conceded at the annual parish meeting in March 1970 that the project could proceed if at no cost to local ratepayers. John immediately set about forming a group of local volunteers to thin out small saplings from the remaining woodland and to re-plant them. Come November that same year some 80 people assembled on The Green and did just that.



‘Albert’ Tigwell, supervisor of the Italian Prisoners, seen here on Home Guard parade to the rear of the Talbot, Ripley

[1] www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

[2] Guildford – The War Years 1939-45’ by Graham Collyer and David Rose

[3] Memories of War published by Send Ripley History Society

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Grateful thanks first and foremost to Ockham resident and SRHS member Steve Hewlett for his invaluable assistance and contributions without which this article would not have been possible; to Bill Langley for memories of Ockham estate yard and SWAC; to John Hutson (to whom everyone who enjoys this beautiful natural landscape today is deeply indebted) for his memories of the cultivation of Ripley Green and its subsequent re-planting

Percy Elliott and Ockham Estate carpenters shop photos c/o Brian Romp Collection

George Gear, Bruce Tyrrell and ‘Albert’ Tigwell photos c/o Alan Cooper Collection

## LETTERS

Former Send Resident Tony Friend, who emigrated to Australia in the 1970s, has been in touch with us, initially via Pat Clack. He had read an obituary of our former member Ted Goldup in a recent issue of Classic Massey, a magazine for Massey & Ferguson tractor enthusiasts.

Tony thinks he met Ted when he had his distinctive Morris Minor pickup serviced at Fishers Garage where he (Tony) worked.

Before setting up his own business Ted was with a company called Ben Turner which Tony is currently trying to research; he wonders whether any of our readers worked there or have any information which might be of interest. If so, please contact Tony at [ajflara@gmail.com](mailto:ajflara@gmail.com).



Ted Goldup's Morris Minor pickup (photo courtesy Classic Massey)

Audrey Smithers, Peter Smithers and Jackie Strange all wrote to say that the Red Cross hut mentioned on page 23 in J280 was in Sandy Lane, not Send Barns Lane.

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## COMMEMORATIVE TREES ON SEND MARSH GREEN

### CAMERON BROWN



Christina Sheard helping to plant Patrick's cherry tree



Former GBC councillor Mike Hurdle saying a few words in memory of Patrick with (l-r) Cameron Brown, Christina Sheard and Christ Heath



Anne Bowerman, her daughter Anita and SRHS committee member Andrew Jones preparing the planting of Les's tree

On Friday 12th November two trees were planted on Send Marsh Green, each with a plaque to commemorate the lives of two former Society members Les Bowerman (1932-2020) and Patrick Sheard (1946-2020). The informal ceremony was organised by Send parish council as part of their current programme of donating 70 trees to be planted around the parish.

Despite the grey and rather damp day some 35 relatives, friends, Society members and neighbours attended, including Anne Bowerman and Christina Sheard, together with Chris Heath, chairman of Send PC, Debbie Hurdle, parish council clerk, former GBC councillor for Send, Mike Hurdle and reverend Tony Shutt of St Mary's, Send. Chris Heath planted a walnut tree for Les and a cherry tree for Patrick, thoughtfully chosen as these were trees which both men loved. Anne

and Christina will be able to watch them grow from their houses overlooking the Green. Some brief reminiscences were shared by Mike, Chris and I.

For our new members, Les was one of the founders of our Society, serving initially as secretary and later, until 2015, as chairman. He also contributed to and edited the journal for many years. Patrick, born and brought up in East Yorkshire, moved to Papercourt Lane, Ripley, in 1993 and Send Marsh Green in 2000. He and Christina were active members of the Society – Christina is of course our treasurer and membership secretary. Patrick's campaigning work on local issues led to his being elected in 2019 as one of the two GBC councillors, representing Send for the Guildford Greenbelt Group.

Photographs © Ditz

## NEW PUBLICATION

### ANGIE RICHARDSON

Our new publication is a colouring book for children featuring drawings by member Penny Corlett with an accompanying short text by Clare McCann.

There are 15 drawings presented in a sketchpad and sold – at only £5.00 – with a pack of 20 felt tips and an attractive carrier bag. A perfect stocking-filler...

It is designed to introduce young people to aspects of the history of Send and Ripley through the medium of art. The subject matter ranges from the prehistoric, when mammoths roamed in the area, to guitarist Eric Clapton, one of the more famous people to have been born in Ripley. The themes have been selected from artefacts, drawings and photographs from our collection at the museum.

The child can choose to simply colour the pages and keep them together in the pad, or tear them out to hang on the wall.

They can use felt tips (provided), crayons or watercolour paints.

Available at the museum, at Ripley Farmers' Markets or email Angie Richardson [angie77@live.co.uk](mailto:angie77@live.co.uk). Free delivery in Send, Ripley and Wisley.



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# MUSEUM NEWS

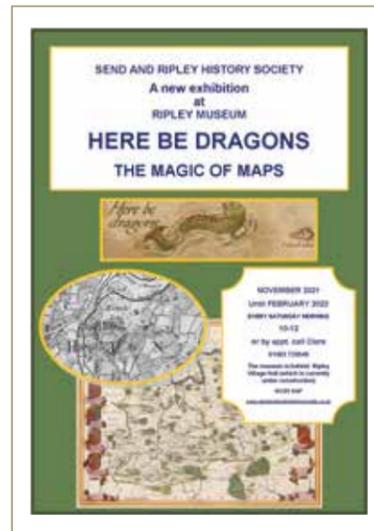
CLARE McCANN

The new exhibition at the Ripley Museum aims to look at all aspects of maps but with a local perspective. We have several 18th century maps which demonstrate the importance of Ripley as a route from London to Guildford and beyond.

Several maps show that Send, as we know it today, did not exist in the eighteenth century and perhaps suggest why. We also have a map of army camps of the same period in Send and a resulting increase in marriages and christenings and much, much more. We even hope to have a map on a cow... I can't guarantee that yet but we will definitely have a mammoth tooth on display. No wonder we are calling the exhibition – 'Here be Dragons - the Magic of Maps'.

Please note the museum will continue to open only from 10-12 while the building work carries on and will not be open on December 25th or January 1st 2022. Incidentally, I am still happy to open by arrangement at times other than Saturdays.

Just ring Clare at 01483 728546 or contact me at [cricketshill@hotmail.com](mailto:cricketshill@hotmail.com)



# FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Until further notice meetings will be held on the second Wednesday of the month at Ripley Bowls Club in Rose Lane, GU23 6NE. Doors open for evening talks at 7.30pm for an 8pm start. Tea/coffee and wine available (cash bar)

DATES - 2021	EVENTS
Wednesday 8th December	Christmas Social (members only)
DATES - 2022	EVENTS
Wednesday 12th January	Paul McCue, talk: <i>History of SOE (WWII Special Operations Executive)</i>
Wednesday 9th February	Mel Rees, talk: <i>History of Hogs Back Brewery</i>
Wednesday 9th March	AGM plus Phil Davie, talk: <i>History of St Luke's Hospital</i>
Wednesday 13th April	Mike Page, talk: <i>Tudor Gentleman of Surrey – Sir William More of Loseley</i>
May	Trip to Loseley (date TBC)
June	Trip to Hogs Back Brewery (date TBC)
July/August	BBQ (date TBC)
Wednesday 14th September	James Dickinson, talk: <i>Margaret Beaufort</i>
Wednesday 12th October	Margaret Taylor, talk: <i>Update on Clandon Refurbishment</i>
Wednesday 9th November	Roger Heard, talk: <i>History of Denis Brothers</i>
Wednesday 14th December	Christmas Social (members only)

Further details can be obtained from Helena Finden-Browne. [helena\\_findenbrowne@compuserve.com](mailto:helena_findenbrowne@compuserve.com)

# SEND & RIPLEY LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS



**OPEN: SATURDAY MORNINGS 10.00–12.00**

We can arrange to open at other times by appointment

Note that currently there is pedestrian access only

Please contact Clare McCann on 01483 728546 or [cricketshill@hotmail.com](mailto:cricketshill@hotmail.com) for further information or if you wish to help in the museum

## HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

<b>NEW PUBLICATION:</b> History Colouring Book (price includes felt tips and a carrier bag)		£5.00
Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life	Reprinted 1998/2006	£10.00
Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send		£1.00
Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley	Reprinted 2004/07	£2.50
The Straight Furrow, by Fred Dixon		£1.50
Ripley and Send – Looking Back	Reprinted 2007	£9.00
A Walk About Ripley Village in Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£2.50
Newark Mill Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2012	£4.00
The Hamlet of Grove Heath Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£4.00
Ripley and Send – An Historical Pub Crawl in Words and Pictures	New Edition 2017	£5.00
Two Surrey Village Schools – The story of Send and Ripley Village Schools		£10.00
The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen Ripley, Surrey		£2.00
Memories of War		£5.00
Map of WW2 Bomb Sites in Send, Ripley and Pyrford		£2.50
Memories of War and Map of Bomb Sites		£6.50
Send and Ripley Walks (revised edition)		£7.50
Newark Priory: Ripley's Romantic Ruin		£5.00
<b>Special Offer:</b> Purchase Newark Priory and St Mary's Ripley		£5.50
Heroes All		£20.00

All the publications are available from the museum on Saturday mornings, from Pinnocks Coffee House, Ripley, or via the Society's website [www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk](http://www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk) or email [angie77@live.co.uk](mailto:angie77@live.co.uk)



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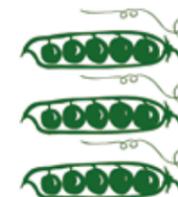
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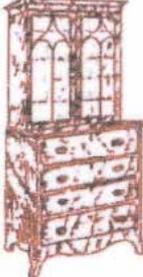
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