

The EARLY HOUSES of CHARLWOOD 1400 - 1840



From map of Surrey by NORDEN, 1594.
CHARLWOOD'S NEIGHBOURS.

THE EARLY HOUSES OF CHARLWOOD, 1400 - 1840

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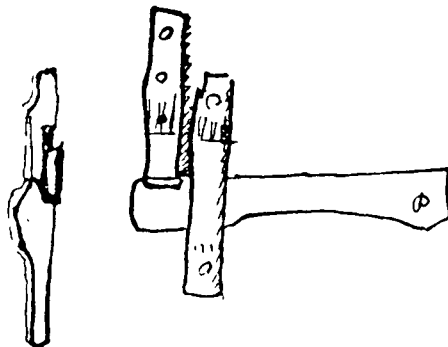
INTRODUCTION

Great tribute is due to Joan Harding MBE. FSA. and Peter Gray, both now sadly deceased. They were both members of The Surrey Archaeological Society and The Domestic Buildings Research Group and did enormous work in recording the early houses of Charlwood. The importance of these houses needed to be pointed out as Charlwood was threatened with total demolition to make room for the expansion of Gatwick Airport. Lady Farrar asked the Archaeological Society if they had members who might do this and she organised the project. All the house owners agreed and were most helpful. This was the first time ever that all the early houses of one parish had been recorded and now years later we remain the parish with the largest number of recorded medieval houses.

I came into the scene as I was interested in local history and had a copy of the Tithe Map, (1840). Also Joan and Peter needed another person to hold the tape, I quickly volunteered and learnt much from them in doing so, for which I thank them both very much.

Joan Harding wrote a book in 1976 on Charlwood's Houses. It has been out of print for a number of years and with encouragement I have compiled this booklet. It has been produced in a different and easier format but using the basic information from the original and some new material, including the results of tree ring dendrodating, initially organised by Peter Gray.

JMS.



NOTES ON HOUSES

You are strongly advised to read the "GLOSSARY and DEVELOPMENT" pages.

You will see that the houses are arranged in alphabetical order.

The 6 figure numbers refer to the grid references on maps, the "TQ" prefix has been omitted. (The first three numbers are read horizontally, the last three vertically).

Rather than use the term "century" e.g. 17th century, the date is described as "the 1600s", this leads to less confusion.

Houses were all dated by features, but in the last two years Charlwood has been fortunate in having 21 houses dated by the more accurate method of tree ring pattern, known as dendrodating. The close similarity that resulted was pleasing.

The drawings are very varied, they were drawn from 1970 to the present by Joan Harding, by amateur members of the DBRG, by owners or by architects. I hope you will enjoy the variety. Where "as seen in 1976" is stated, this refers to Miss Harding's book. I have no other information about these houses.

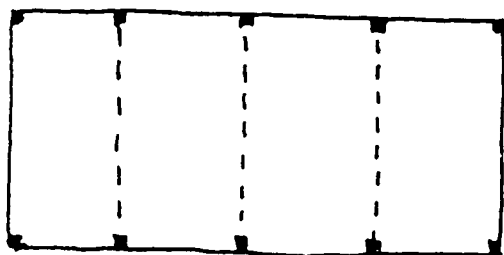
The WEALD & DOWNLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM at Singleton, near Chichester, is a place which all readers of this booklet would enjoy very much. It is very suitable for all three generations to enjoy together.

TIMBER FRAMED HOUSES: GLOSSARY & DEVELOPMENT

Before describing the individual houses, it would be helpful to the reader to offer a general explanation of what is meant by "timber framed houses". It would then be easier to understand the evidence by which the identification and dating of these houses is possible.

The Timber Frame

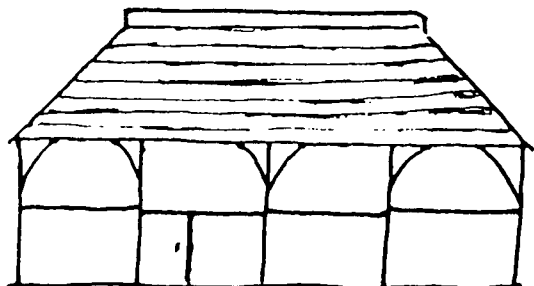
The ground floor of a timber framed house is always a rectangle. It is like a shoe box with a roof on. The main wall supports are large vertical posts called bay posts at the four corners and at intervals of about 10 or 12 feet along the long sides of the walls. They are jointed into the sill at the base of the wall and to the horizontal wall plate at the top of the wall. Most houses are 16 to 20 feet deep.



THE GROUND PLAN

- A vertical post
- - - A tie beam – overhead

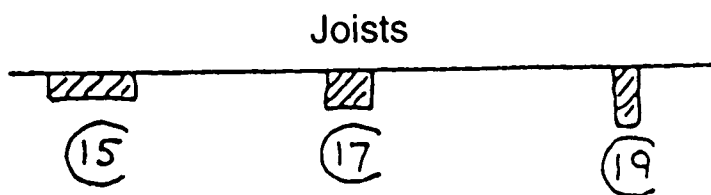
Large horizontal tie beams link the front walls to the back wall. These were placed on top of the bay posts to firmly tie the opposite walls of the house together. The walls of the rectangular bays are subject to stress and can move out of shape. To strengthen the structure it is necessary to add horizontal timbers (rails), vertical timbers (studs) and diagonals (braces). Builders discovered long ago that a triangle is a more stable shape than a rectangle.



THE FRONT ELEVATION

The side frames were first constructed flat on the ground and the joints made. A very complicated joint ties the bay post, the wall plate and the tie beam together. Often the bay posts are extra wide at the top, this feature is called a jowl or a root stock. The frames were then erected and assembled and internal walls fitted under the tie beams. The spaces between the timbers were filled with wattle and daub, except where openings were needed for windows and doors.

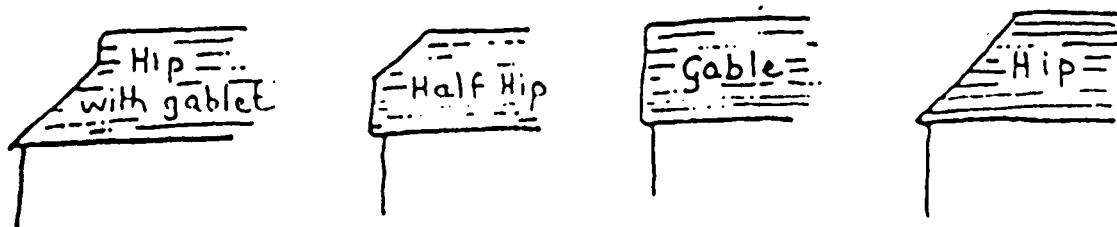
Where upper floors were required, long parallel horizontal timbers called joists were used to carry the floor boards. At first these were placed so that their width was about twice their depth, but by the 1600s they were square in section. Present day joists are thin but deep.



Sometimes the upper floor of a house overhangs the lower floor by 18 or 20 inches. This is mainly a design feature and is referred to as a jetty. Rooms under the jetty were often enlarged later by moving the wall forward in line with the upper floor.

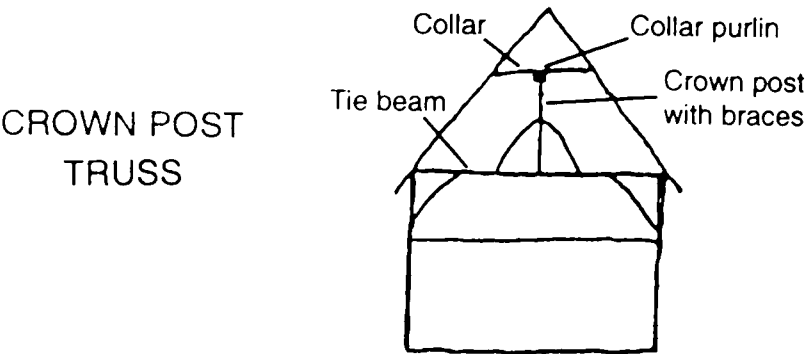
The Roof

A triangular-shaped roof has to be constructed on top of the timber frame. At the apex each pair of rafters were jointed together. In our area there was no horizontal ridge board, that was a much later development. The rafter feet slot against the wall plate. Rafter feet are similar to joists and are therefore also useful for dating purposes.

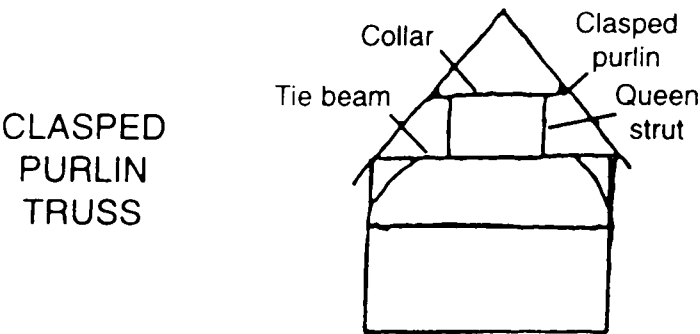


Roofs have long horizontal timbers half way up. These are called purlins and they are used to support the rafters and help them bear the weight of the roofing material. The way a purlin is fitted is a good indication of age.

At first builders used horizontal supports called collars which joined each pair of rafters and kept them stable. These collars were themselves supported by a long central horizontal purlin running underneath them. From each tie beam a vertical post ran to the central purlin. These posts are known as crown posts, some were visible from the floor of the hall and these were often shaped to be a decorative feature. Crown posts also have braces for stability.



In this area after about 1500 the construction method changed. Crown posts were no longer used, and instead the purlins were fitted horizontally half way up the rafters, clasped by collars. These side or clasped purlins were supported by queen struts rising from the tie beam to the collar.



These transverse sections are called trusses.

Over the centuries walls were often replaced by brickwork or covered by tile hanging or plaster so their original construction method became concealed. The best clue to the age of a house is often hidden above the modern ceiling. The existence of a crown post (or evidence of its previous existence) in the loft is eagerly sought.

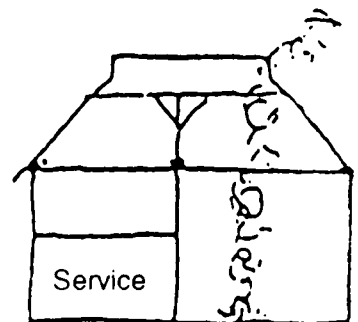
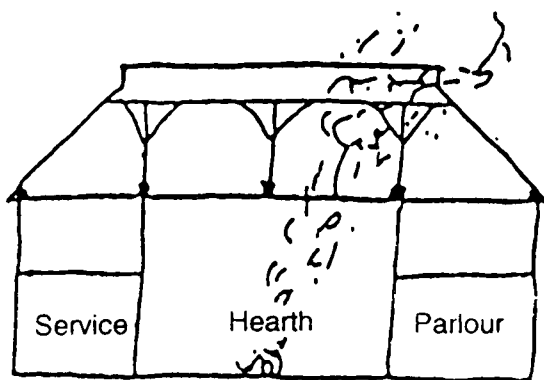
House Types.

(1) The Open Hall House.

The timber framed houses of Surrey & Sussex date from the 14th to the 17th century. Before about 1550 there were no chimneys. The main room, usually of two bays in the middle of a 4 bay house, would be open to the rafters and was called the hall. The fire was on a centrally placed hearth and the smoke went up and out through the roof. As a result the rafters became smoke blackened. At each end of the house the bays next to the hall had a room downstairs and upstairs.

One end was used as the private living and sleeping area for the owner and known as the 'parlour end'. The other end was known as the 'service end' and was used by the servants for storage and food preparation. Meals were taken in the hall. The owner sat at the parlour end and the horizontal timber at this end was often carved or moulded and known as the 'dais beam'. Sometimes the wall below was all timber, post & panel alternately. The truss above the open hall is called the open truss. Open Hall Houses are often called Medieval Houses.

SECTION THROUGH AN OPEN HALL HOUSE



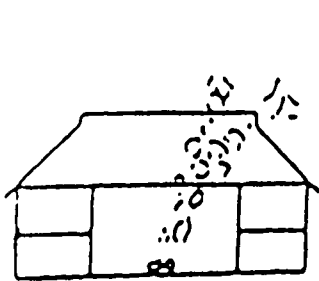
We have described a four-bay house, typically belonging to a yeoman farmer. They were fairly large and well built so many have survived. Labourers had smaller houses. In a small two bay house, one bay was an open hall whilst the other was usually floored over for an upstairs room.

(2) Later hearth changes within Open Hall Houses.

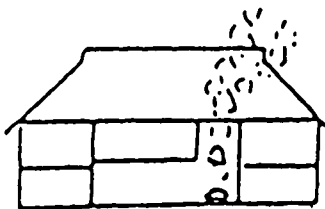
Before the use of brick chimneys there was an intermediate stage or stages. For added convenience, the hearth was moved to one end of the hall. Most of the hall was floored over to give upstairs accommodation, leaving about 5 feet unfloored and open to the rafters to allow the smoke to escape. This effectively created a small bay called a smoke bay. Refinements could be added by using timber and plaster to make a narrower channel for the smoke. This led to the structure known as a smoke hood or a timber framed chimney.

Finally we come to the brick chimney. In existing houses this was inserted into the existing structure at a convenient point, usually at one end of the hall. If a smoke bay had been constructed then the chimney was often built in that position. Early brick chimneys, which date from the late 1500s, were very large with big inglenook hearths, these are still visible in many buildings today.

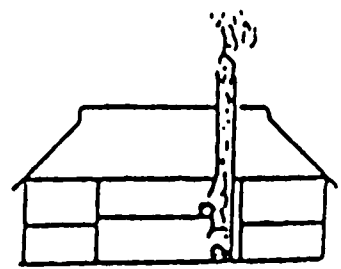
A small house might not have had enough internal space for a fireplace and chimney, so this was built outside the end wall. The builder knocked through the wall to provide access to the hearth. All these changes can be seen in what were originally hall houses.



Open hall



Smoke bay

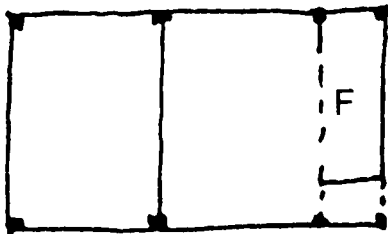


Chimney

(3) Timber framed houses built without halls.

Most small houses built between 1570 & 1620 had either a smoke bay or a timber framed chimney. Larger houses were built with brick chimneys by 1600, many had large central chimneys with back to back hearths serving the rooms either side. They had their front entrance into the central chimney bay, and stairs were also in the chimney bay, often in the rear side of the bay. They are known as central chimney houses. Smaller houses were built with end chimneys.

From about 1600 we see extra space being added to the rear of houses in the form of a single storey outshot, about 7 feet deep with a 'lean-to' roof. If this roof directly continues the line of the main roof it may be described as a 'cat-slide roof'.

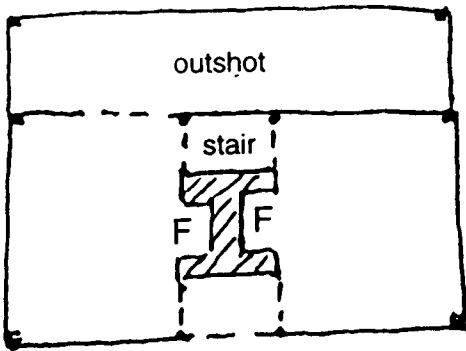


Ground Plan

SMOKE
BAY
HOUSE

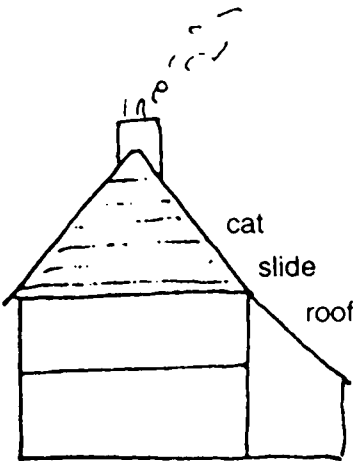


Inside

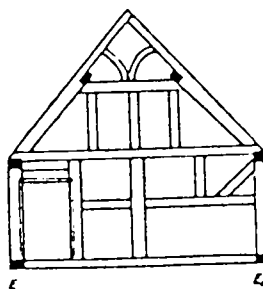
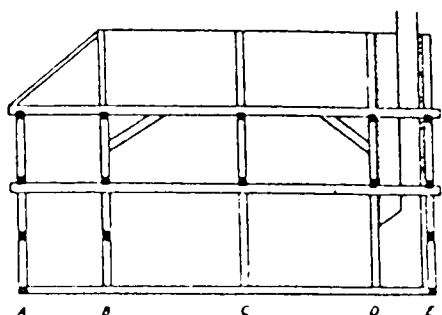


Ground Plan

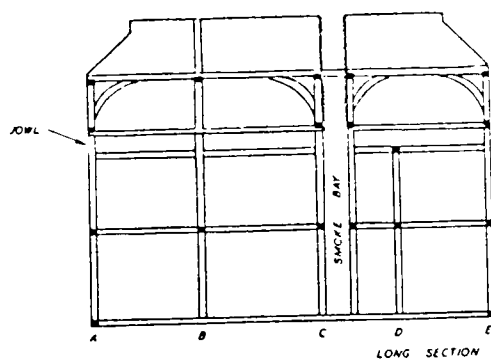
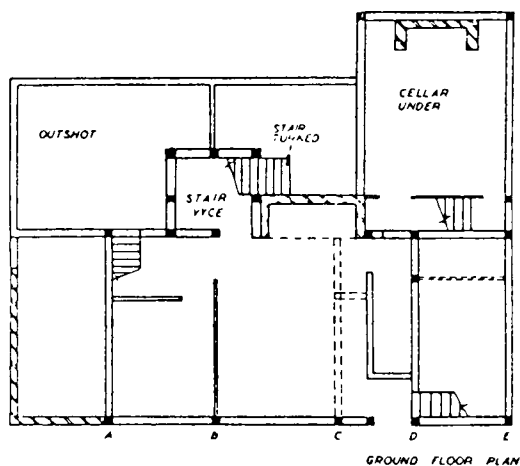
CENTRAL
CHIMNEY
HOUSE



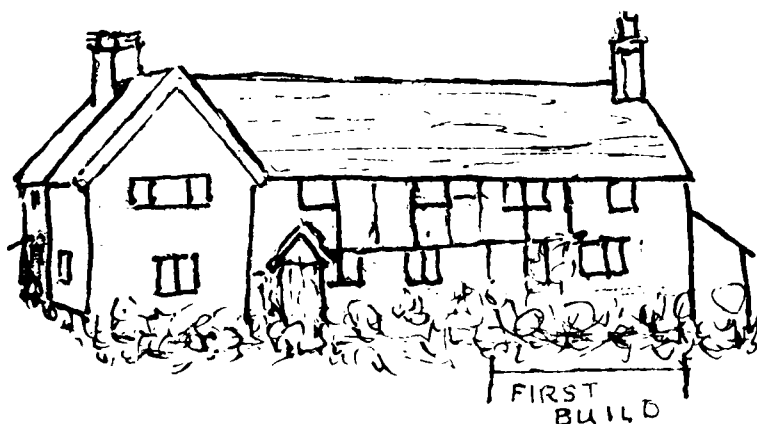
End



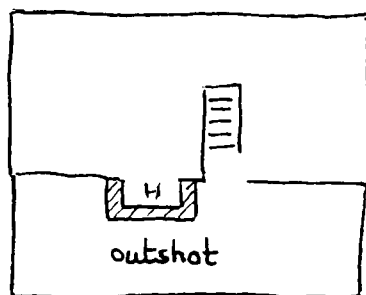
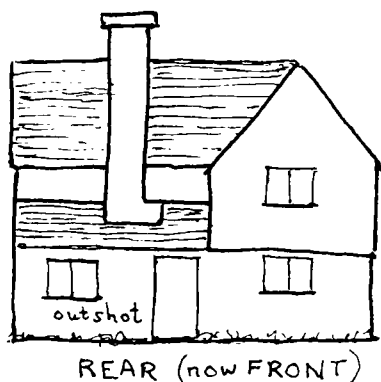
Bristows Cottage. 239 413. A low roof of Horsham Stone and exposed square timber framing make this small building very attractive. It was built about 1620 as a school for two poor boys by the rector, John Bristow. It has two bays, plus a narrow bay on the right, which was a smoke bay and another on the left that formed the entrance. Originally the two centre bays only formed one room that had no divisions and no floor above. Only the entrance bay had an upper floor. Later a brick chimney was built into the smoke bay and much later the centre room was divided and an upper floor built above. The structure remains unchanged.



Brittleware Farmhouse. 247 434. The house is timber framed and of good size and quality. The main build has a dendro date of 1555. It had a central smoke bay, still blackened. The roof has half hips at each end. Notice the windows don't reach the eaves; this is a sign of ample attic space, in this case used to store grain. The house was enlarged by a wide outshot on the left side. The smoke bay was replaced by a brick chimney at the rear. A stair turret lies at the rear and a rear wing was added in the 1700s. The front is now clad with bricks and hung tiles. There are no modern changes.

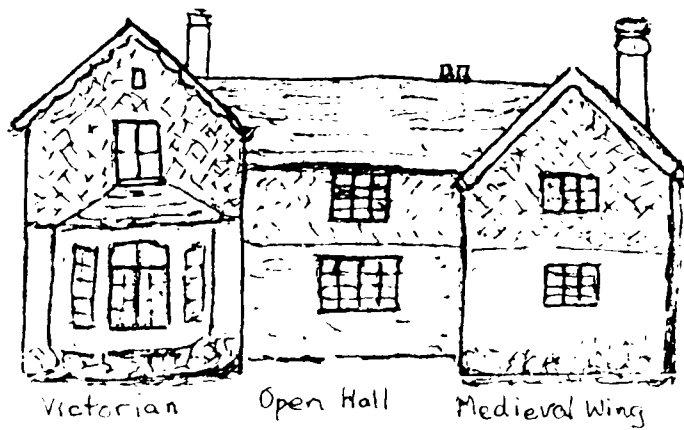


Brook Cottage. 236 411. The earliest part is the two bays furthest from the road. It may appear to be brick but inside we find a two bay timber framed house, which has a dendro date of 1547. The rafters of the furthest bay are smoke blackened, showing it was an open hall house. The joists of the adjoining bay are large and are laid flat. The brick chimney was added to the end of the house in about 1600. Later two more timber framed bays were added and lastly a brick addition of a small wing near the road.

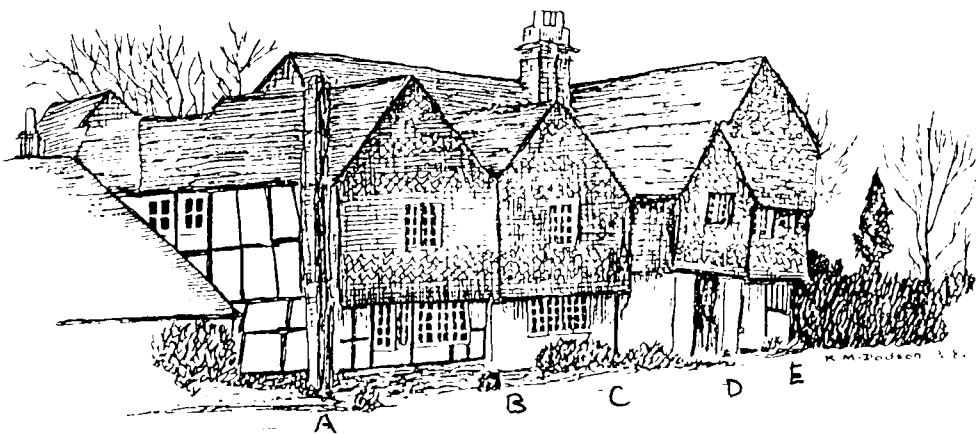


GROUND
PLAN

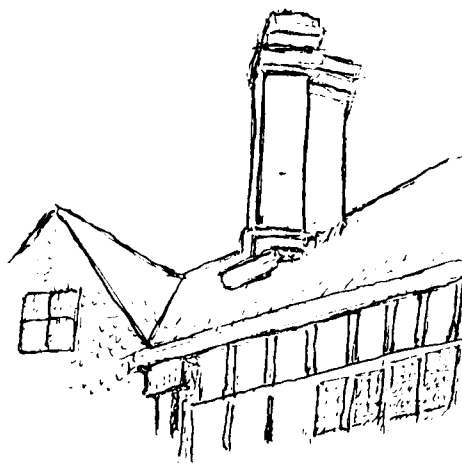
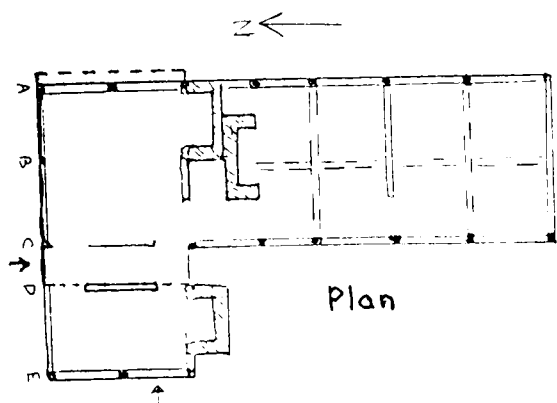
Butternut. 242 410. A brick with "B + F 1743" lies on the outside end wall of the house. The house has a near symmetrical brick front. The rear has an outshot which has now been partly built up. The chimney rises from the outshot, but the hearth lies within the main room. The original front with its four windows is now at the back of the house.



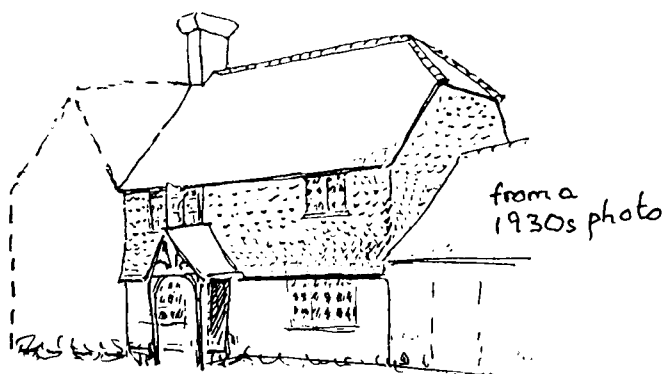
Chantersluer. 234 439. This is a fine medieval building hidden beneath a Victorian exterior. It lies on the parish boundary away from the roads. Two bays of the open hall remain with a complete two bay wing of fine quality and not separately framed. The dendrodate is 1508. Features include evidence of a jetty, good crown posts, and many chamfered posts and wall plates with step stops. There are moulded beams and carved four centred door heads. The bressummer over the inserted central chimney is 13 inches deep and is finely moulded. Yet the exterior suggests it is late Victorian!



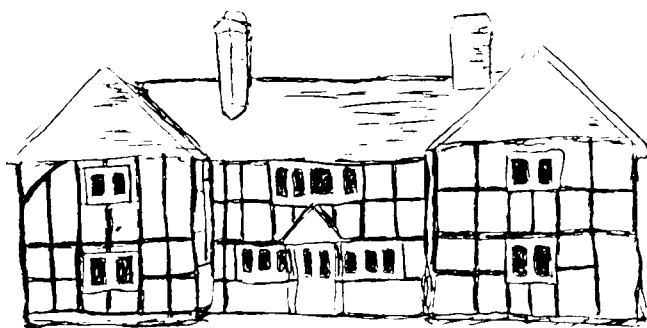
Charlwood Park Farmhouse. 262 410 Now in Sussex. This is a large, complex, timber framed house. It has three jettied gables, front facing, plus a later porch with gable. The first build AB has a crown post roof; two bays remain. BC was added to AB. It has clasped purlins and wide wind braces and an excellent moulded spine beam with hollow chamfered joists. The next bay CD, is a narrow bay containing the entrance and back to back hearths and supplying the rooms either side and stairs. To the right is a fine parlour DE, of the 1600s, with a jettied upper story. There are more buildings at the rear with a roof running across them.



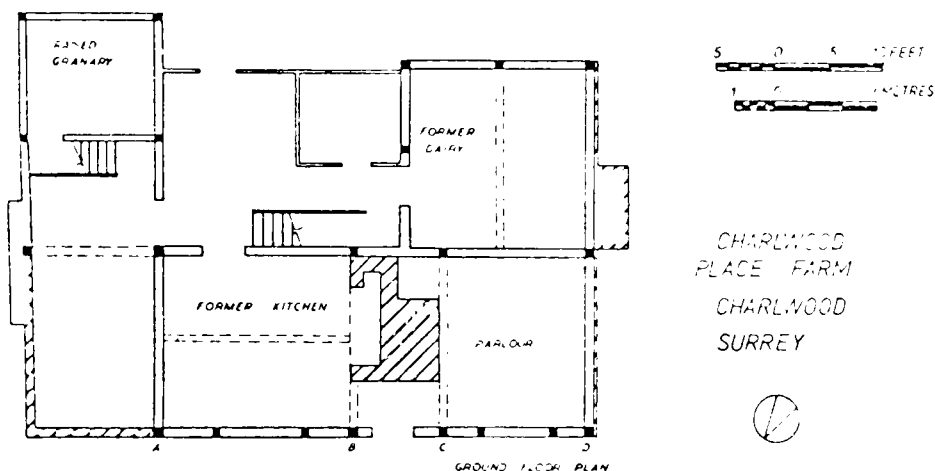
Charlwood House, Lowfield Heath. 263 398. Now in Sussex, the house lies sideways to the road. It is a large, complex and impressive house but the earliest build no longer exists. It would have had an open hall to which a grand wing was added, probably about 1570. Then the old house was replaced, leaving the wing which has a mix of features; an end jetty, a moulded ceiling girder, large timbers, high ceilings, excellent attics and a pseudo hammer beam roof. Replacing the missing build are four equal bays with a butt purlin and wind brace roof and a hearth that backs onto a hearth in the wing. The house has since been clad with mock timber framing of close studding.



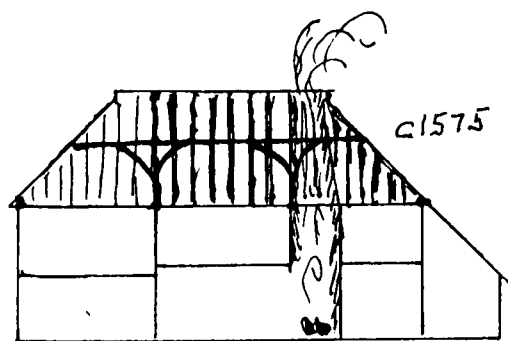
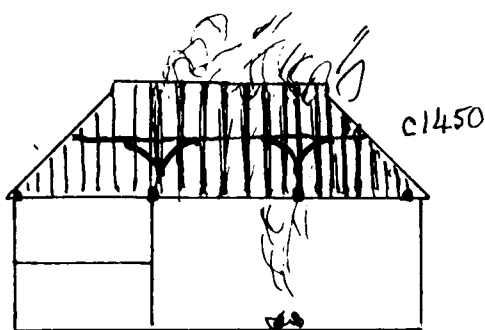
Chapel Farm. 247 412. This is an end chimney house, bricked to the ground floor and tile hung above. The roof is half-hipped. There are two bays and an inside chimney. At the rear is an outshot that contains the stairs. The inside partition walls, including the wall between the house and the outshot, have light timber framing. These features suggest the late 1600s, but the wing is a more recent addition. The low build on the right was used for animals. There was no doorway from this to the house.



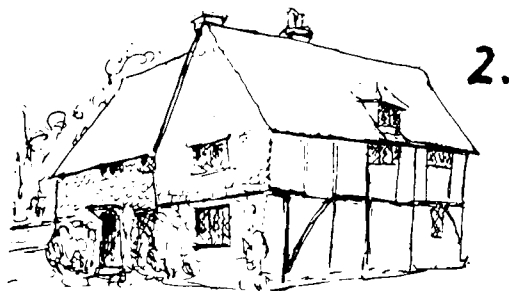
Charlwood Place. 243 417. This was one the larger houses. It was on a moated site, part of which can be seen on older maps. Due to a fire in the mid 1600s the house was largely re-built in the 1700s, but one wing of early timbers remains on the right. It has jowl posts and arched braces. The rebuilt front has two forward wings with a central entrance in the same style as Gatwick House, dated 1696. (The latter was not repaired after the war and now lies under Gatwick's north terminal)



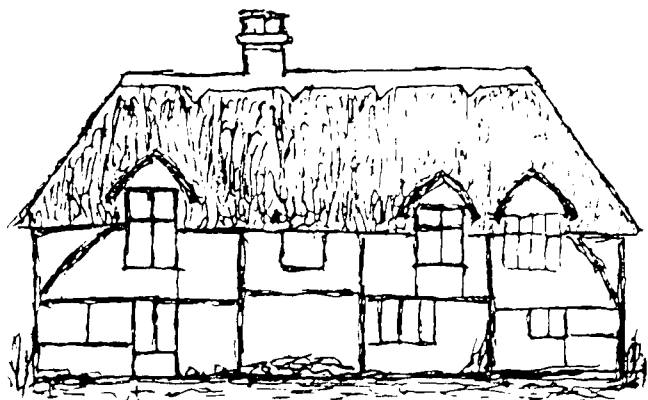
Charlwood Place Farm. 248 409. Outside the house is partly tile hung but the inside has fine timber framing. The date 1590 is carved on a main post and the dendro date is 1596, both fitting the features well. The end nearest the road is a later timber framed addition. The main build has a central chimneys plan, with back-to-back chimneys behind a central entrance that has a small room above. The stairs are beyond the chimneys, within an outshot that has since been built up. The timbers are very good quality and there is evidence of an oriel window.



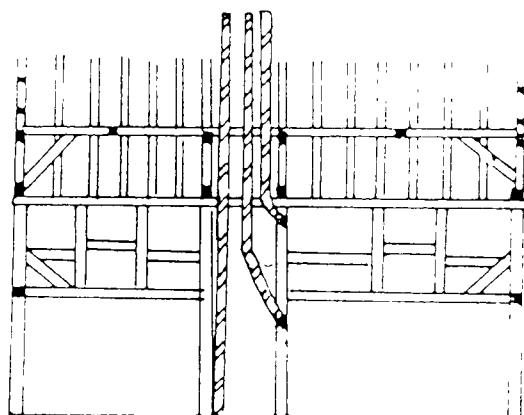
The Cottage, Norwood Hill Road. 242 416. This is an open hall house of three bays and a dendro date of 1435. It is sideways onto the road but faces onto Pudding Lane and Spottles Common beyond. The latter was not enclosed until 1846. One wonders which was the busiest track in 1400! The first floor of the west bay was only 5' 6" above ground floor level, but later the bay was divided into two rooms, one of which had the floor lowered to overcome the height problem. The other two bays formed an open hall, which later had an inserted smoke hood (timber chimney) and later again a brick chimney and an added bay beyond.



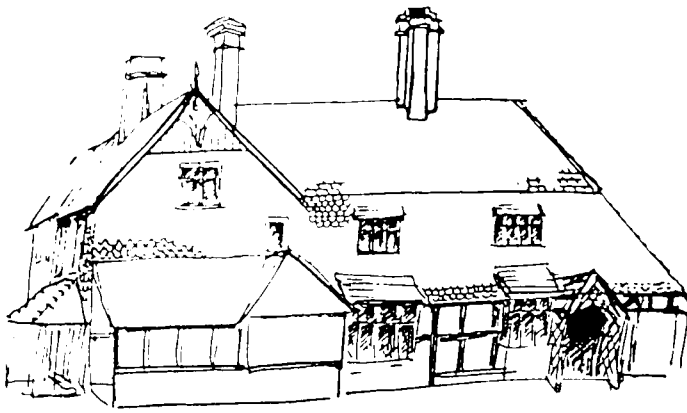
The Cottages, The Street. 241 411. A house and a wing, each with three bays and both with crown posts. They are near the church. We will refer to them as the 'west build' and 'the wing'. At one time they were probably one dwelling; both had jettied end bays facing the road, which were later under built. Both have medieval sized joists in the jettied bays and passing braces in their framing. The rear bay of the wing has small joists; it is likely that this was the kitchen, open to the roof. When the time came for brick chimneys; these were back-to-back on the common wall. There is a zigzag scarf joint in the wall plate of the wing. Several of these features, suggest the early 1400's and dendro-dating confirmed this; 1402 for the wing and 1441 for the west build, which must have replaced a very early house.



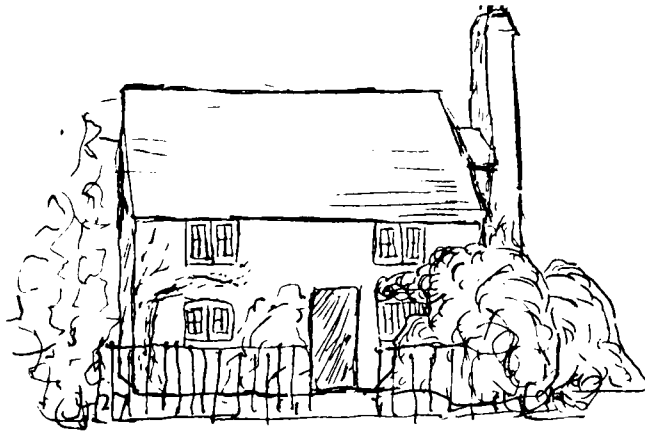
Dormer Cottage. 242 416. This is a typical four bay timber framed house dendro dating to 1412. The two middle bays form an open hall that was floored over when the chimney was inserted. Its structure is almost unaltered except for the ceilings of the end bays, these were raised to give more height. The framing remains exposed and the roof is still thatched. The front entrance was at one end of the hall and that has been changed, probably when central doorways became fashionable. Additions all lie at the rear and do not interfere with the original structure.



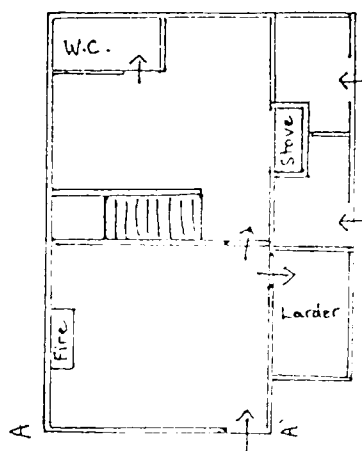
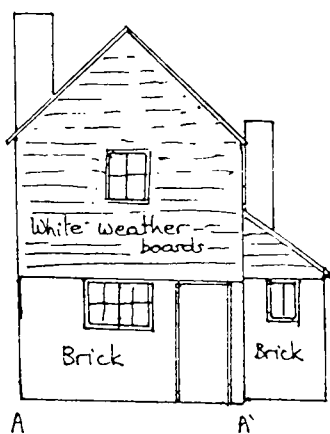
Eastlands. 231 419. Eastlands was built by the Rev. John Bristow for his wife (ref. his will, 1637). Originally it had one central chimney with a hearth on both floors. The end outshots are likely to have been built when it became two dwellings. The timbers are very good quality, with chamfered joists and elaborate stops. External weather tiling hides the substantial square framing typical of the early 1600s - but it is very visible on the inside walls.



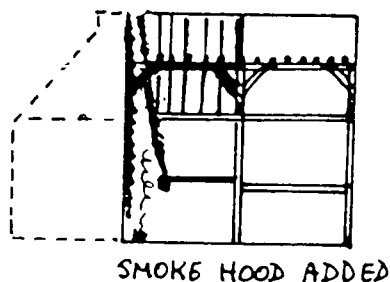
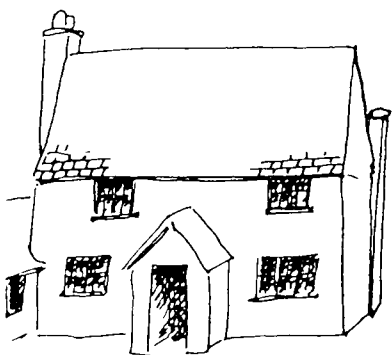
Edolph. 243424. There are several references to the Edolph family in the 1300s. It is a large complex house. Most of the exterior is brick and tile hung. The left side of the front is a large Victorian room. On the right are 3 bays of high quality, one now contains a chimney but smoke blackening shows it was a smoke bay earlier. The main range lies behind, its features suggest a date of the late 1500s. This must surely be an alternative rebuild of an open hall house. There are other early rooms behind including a passage which had a low stone wall. All this necessitated a double pile roof. At the rear is a long attractive outshot with a Horsham stone roof.



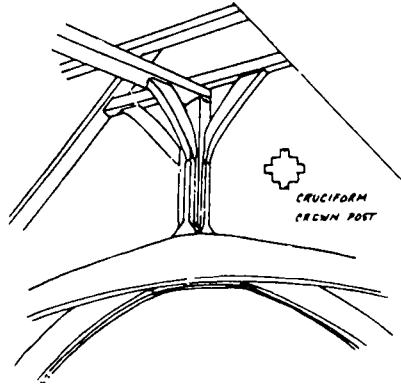
Elm Cottage. 243411. The front is brick but this is a small attractive, near symmetrical house, with timber framing inside, all suggesting the early 1700s. The chimney stack is set a short distance away from the end of the roof structure, probably to allow for thatching. The sides are lap boarding. It is very likely that an outshot was first built onto the rear and was later built up and out. Then another addition with a chimney was built on the back of the house. There is an old photograph which shows a fence only a few feet in front of the house, this formed the edge of the Common.



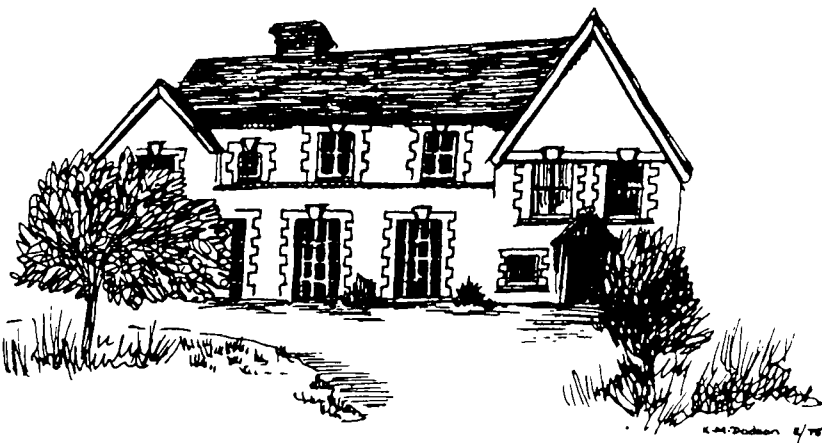
Felbrook Cottage. 241408. A narrow white house on a narrow plot. The ground floor has brick walls, the upper floor has white lap boarding covering the walls. The house is just one room wide and 2 rooms deep with a small side outshot. The roof has slates and a ridge board. The date of the house is probably late 1700s. It is now unique in Charlwood, but it represents many other lap boarded buildings which were around of that type.



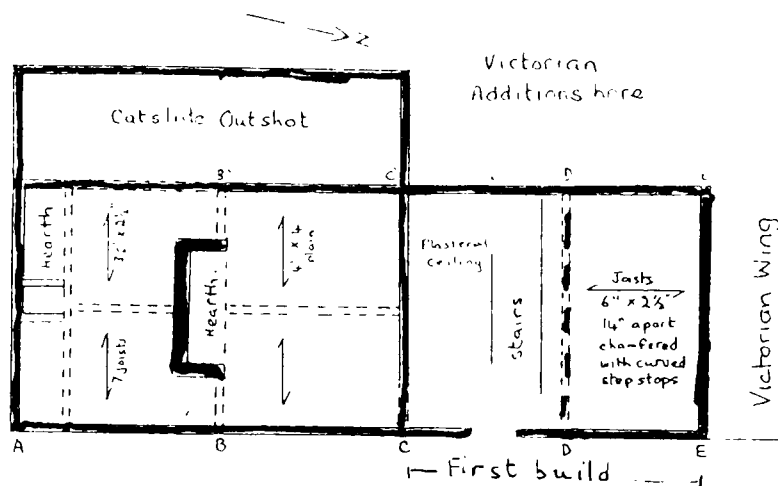
Fulbrook Cottage. 240405. The front is brick clad but this is an open hall house with crown posts, smoke blackened rafters and good quality timbers dating to 1503-1535. There is evidence of a smoke bay in the form of a transverse beam to support flooring over a large part of the hall after the smoke hood had been inserted. All this quality of timber work seemed remarkable in a two bay house with gable ends to the roof, until we found evidence that a bay had existed beyond the chimney.



Gatwick Manor Inn. 271393. (Hyders). Now in Crawley. Lost among this large group of buildings is a good sized open hall house, once named HYDERS. It's good quality can be seen by the drawing of part of the crown post in the "Four Centuries of Charlwood Houses," 1976, page 47, by Joan Harding. Hyders had a brick front, probably about 1800 when bricks became fashionable. Do not confuse it with the barns built for the hotel.
(Gatwick Manor HOUSE, 273420, was demolished after WWII. There is a good drawing of it in the "Freemen of Charlwood" p.108, with a wind vane showing its date, 1696.)



Glovers Farm. 234410. An elegant Victorian front hides a large complex house of at least three builds. The side nearest the foot path is largely a sturdy timber framed build, probably early 1600s, once heated by a back-to-back chimney. The other side of the chimney heats a much later build, suggesting that the later replaced a still earlier timber framed build. Recently a well was discovered under a corridor floor.



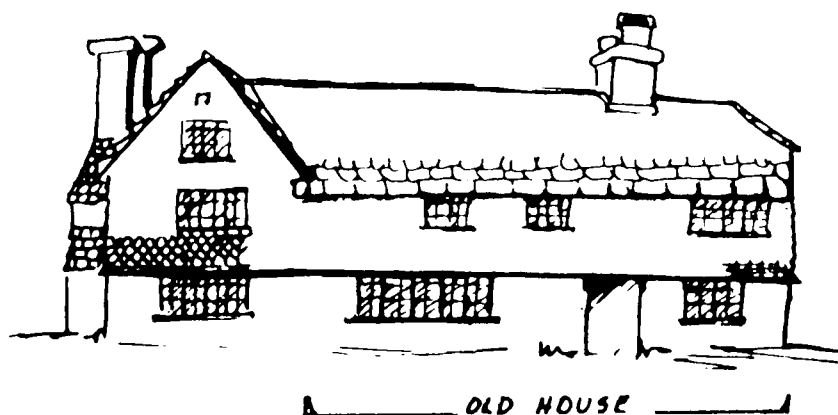
The Greenings. 227417. This is a large house clad with weather tiles. Inside is a four bay timber framed house with good tapered jowled posts. Medieval sized joists are in one end bay. A number of changes have taken place and there are smoke blackened rafters. Was this an open hall house or was it a smoke bay house? Side purlins support the roof. At the rear is a long cat slide roof. On the side of the house is a Victorian addition. The several farm buildings include a splendid barn with a cat slide roof added many years ago. Dendro dating showed two bays were 1534 and the barn 1538.



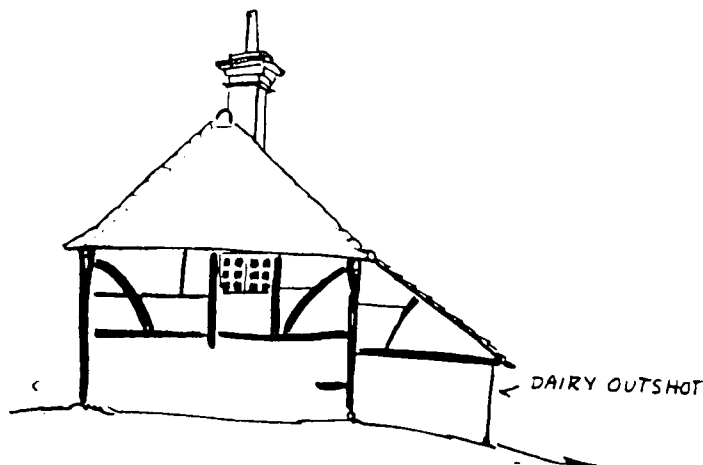
The Grove, Poles Lane. 265392. Now in Crawley. This was a two bay, two storey cottage with an outshot at the rear and an outside end chimney. The original little house now has extensive additions at the side and the back, but it retains its identity. A bread oven protrudes out of the rear of the inglenook hearth. (as seen in 1976).



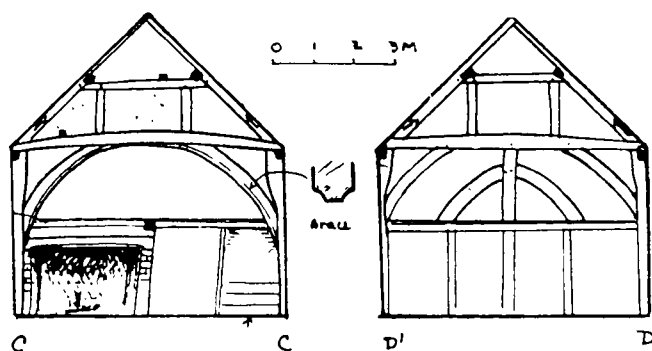
The Half Moon. 242410. Although not obvious now, the Half Moon is basically a timber framed build, probably of about 1550 (but like all pubs, it has seen many changes). In the main building there is a large tie beam in the upper rooms. On the ground floor, the present bar area is well remembered as having large joists. From the rear, one can see the roof is half hipped. Today's gabled front is an addition.



Harrow House. 246412. This is a timber framed house built with a chimney, probably about 1625. The gabled wing on the left is brick and much later. The chimney on the right side had a further bay beyond up until about 1950. It may have been a central chimney house with a baffle entrance. The joists have chamfers with rather superior stops.

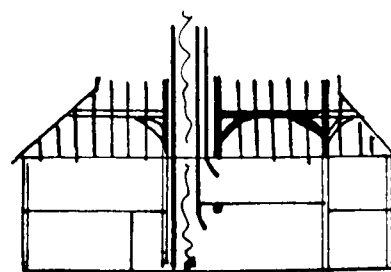
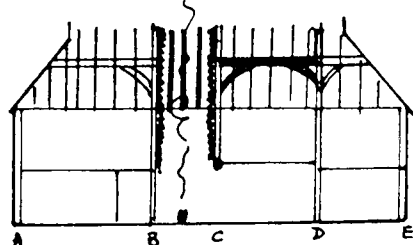
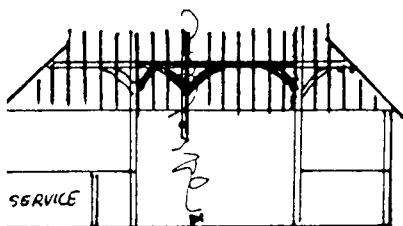


Highworth. 231426. An impressive four bay open hall house, structurally unspoiled and complete and the framing remains exposed. The roof construction of side purlins rather than crown posts shows that this is a late hall house. Dendro dating shows it was built between 1510 and 1530. The two centre bays are smoke blackened but about a quarter of that area is heavily blackened showing evidence of a smoke hood (of timber and plaster) before the brick chimney was inserted. The left side of the house was once the kitchen end, as is shown by the ground floor ceiling timbers which have mortises for divisions into a cross passage for entrances from the front and rear of the house and the remainder of the bay is divided into two service rooms. There is double bracing to some of the trusses.



OPEN TRUSS

CLOSED TRUSS - SOLAR END



OPEN HALL

SMOKE BAY ADDED

BRICK CHIMNEY ADDED

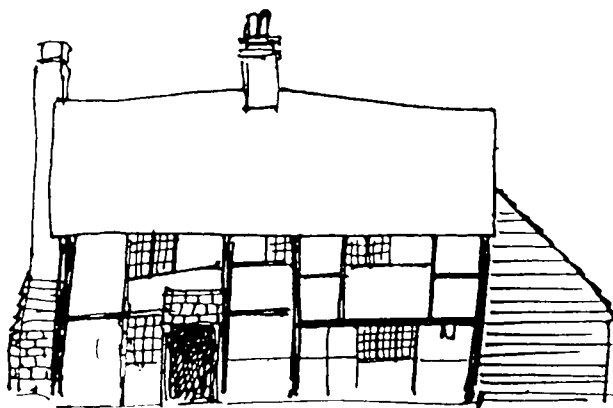


Hillands. 228 401. In effect this is a four bay hall house, although the building is actually three bays and a two bay wing under one normal roof, the wing is therefore shorter and slightly wider than usual. (This plan is almost the same plan as 'Bayleaf' in the Open Air Museum at Singleton) The open hall was later changed into a smoke bay and then to a chimney built into the smoke bay. There are crown posts throughout. The staircase has a large door horizontally hinged to the side wall that could be closed over it at night. It has never been removed. A few years ago the front of the house was clad over with tiles.

Christs Hospital owned HILLANDS. In 1669 the tenant was Thomas Batchelor, he made a request that - "whereas he hath a FOREST CHIMNEY made up of LOAM and LATH which is very dangerous to use and apt to take fire . . . and that they would build him a brick chimney in the room there of . . . and to build the same to serve the upper room where in there is none at present".

£5 was given to him towards the work.

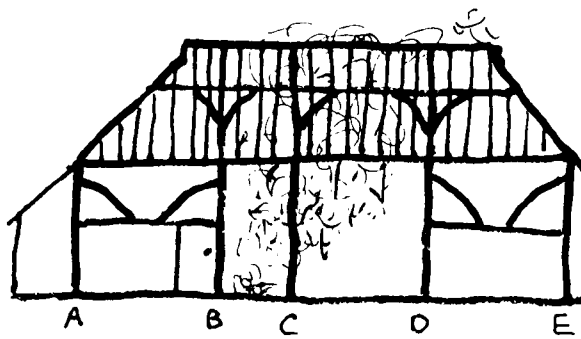
(Guildhall Library, M.S.12834, vol 2, p153.)



Hookwood Cottage. 264436. An attractive small cottage with exposed timber framing. There are three bays, the central bay accommodates the chimney and an early illustration shows an oven protruding through the rear wall. The joists are four inches square; the main posts have no jowls. These features suggest the early 1600s. An end lean-to was added and later another chimney at the other end. A few years ago another room was added, this was joined to the house only by a glass passage.

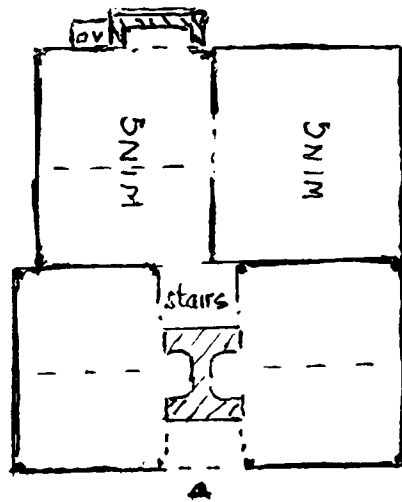


Hookwood House. 264432. This is a large timber framed house of impressive quality. The first build, circa 1570, probably had the traditional central back-to-back chimney plan with entrance and stairs in the chimney bay. Later an impressive stair turret replaced the stair area and a further bay was added with a dropped tie beam to give good attic space, this about 1600. There are lesser additions and the house has been clad with weather tiling. The original front faced south but the present faces north, showing the stair turret. Good farm buildings remain.



B to D was
an Open Hall.

Hookwood Manor. 266428. The end of the house that faces the road is Victorian, but the left elevation shows the whole fine traditional face of a four bay hall house circa 1470, with the timber framing still exposed. Inside the timbers include smoke blackened rafters and crown posts in the roof. The beam over the inserted hearth has a carved date of 1571 which is probably correct for the hearth insertion. There is a moulded dais beam. A two bay wing juts out at the rear of the house, the outer bay of which is a kitchen smoke bay (quite rare). The blackened roof of this build has a side purlin construction showing that it is later than the house. The first bay had a gallery both sides, was that where the servants slept?



GROUND
PLAN

The Hopps. 265437. The exterior is brick and tile hung. Behind the central door of the symmetrical front is an entrance lobby with doors either side and a blank wall between, behind which are back to back chimneys and behind again are the stairs. This plan is typical of the early to mid 1600s, probably 1650. Upstairs the walls are all timber framed and include good attic rooms. Behind this first build are two parallel rear face wings, one with a large hearth and evidence of an oven, the other, which is probably later, has a lowered floor.



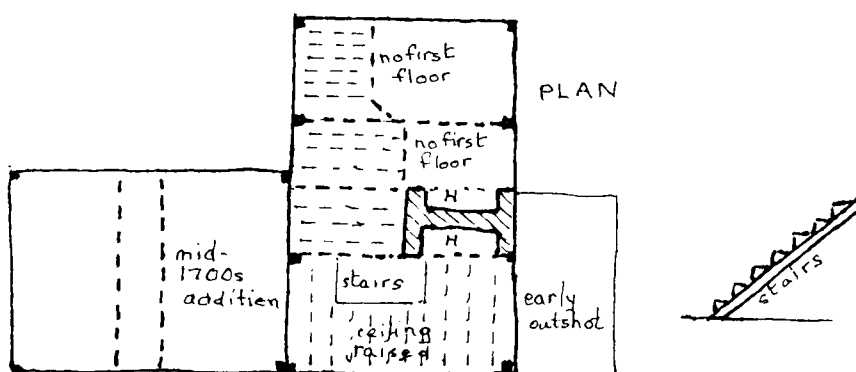
Hunts. 241 413. A fine building of several builds, attractive and complex. All builds are timber-framed, although the front is clad in brick and hung-tiling. The wing on the right has 3 bays of very good quality, built about 1620. Note that the lower part of the end chimney is built of Charlwood Stone. The wing on the extreme left is lower, has two bays, jowl posts, and side purlins. The middle section of Hunts is difficult. Windows show that it has good attics, yet there are smoke-blackened rafters at one end. The large central dormer window has butt purlins, constructing the front part of the roof. It is also jettied at the front at eaves-level.



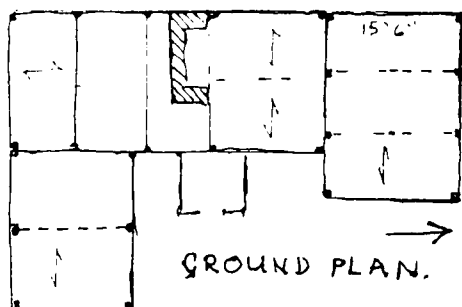
Kings Whim. 243 309. A small house of the 1700's. Externally, the walls are brick, but there is evidence of earlier timber-framing. It was a two-bay cottage with an outshot, the latter being extended forwards and upwards. There is no ridge board in the first build, so a date of near 1700 is suggested. The chimneys both lie in the first build; the older, larger one inside on the west end wall. (as seen in 1976)



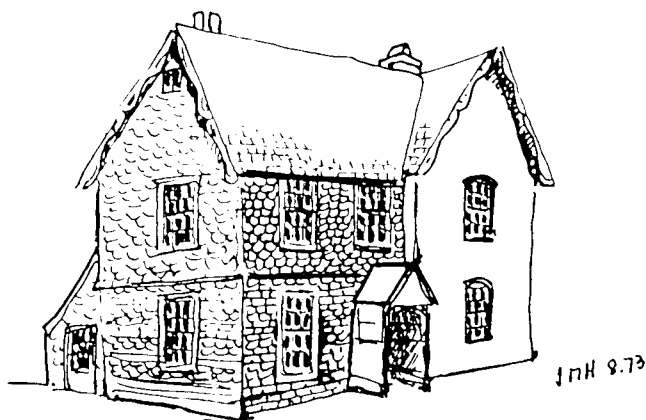
Laurel Cottage. 241 413. This is a small 2 bay cottage and probably had an outshot from its beginning. A noticeable feature is the long passing brace on the right front. Close examination shows peg holes for a brace in the equivalent position on the left front. Inside, a pair of passing braces can be seen on the left end wall. Access to the roof was not possible, but it is likely that there was no upper floor when built, or that just one bay was open. A smoke hood was later inserted, and, later still, an outside chimney. There are now low additions at the rear and one side.



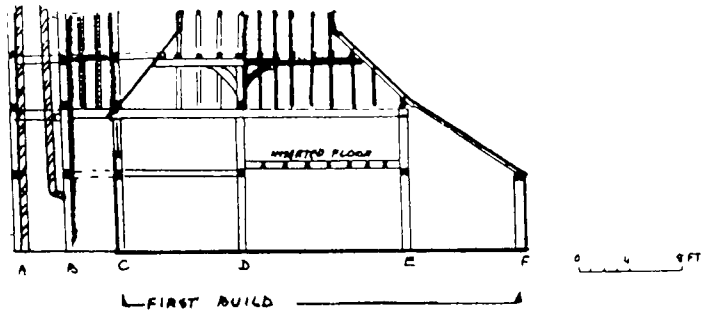
Little Dolby. 241 407. A small 3 bay open hall house, with crown posts and a smoke-blackened roof, hipped with gablets. Dendro dated 1496. The timbers are large with tapering jowl posts. Part of the rear bay remains open to the roof). Three diamond mortices under the wall plate show the position of unglazed windows. Recently, when the stairs were being repaired, the earlier hidden stairs were discovered. These are wedge shaped solid treads on heavy slanting timbers; they are now in use again!



The Manor House. 241 414. The centre section is a large open hall house of four bays, two of which were open to the roof. The dendro date range is 1454-1486. To the right is a wing, heavily sooted in the roof, this was the kitchen. On the left is a face wing. All three builds have crown posts, but the centre and left wing have no braces to the crown posts. The left wing has especially fine quality, and although two bays, they form only a single large room on each floor. There is close studding on the exterior side walls. The older people in the village knew the house as Taylor's Farm.



Millside. 245 509. Much of the house is tile-hung. It is thought to be a rebuild in the 1700's of an earlier house, and has a lean-to at the rear; the chimney rises in the lean-to. On the right is a gabled wing. Both these builds have sash windows and barge boards. Note the high attic window on the east wall.



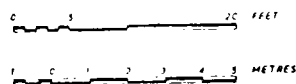
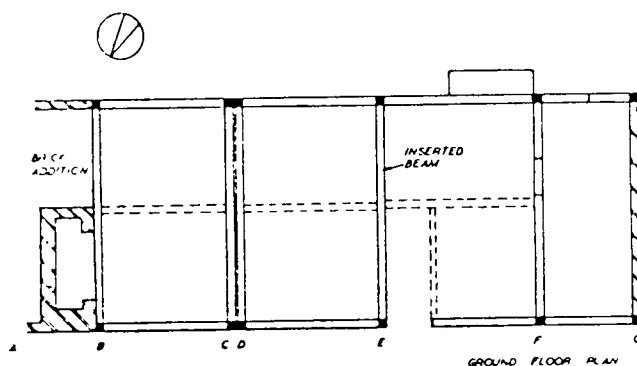
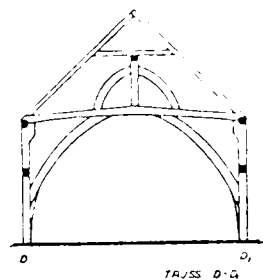
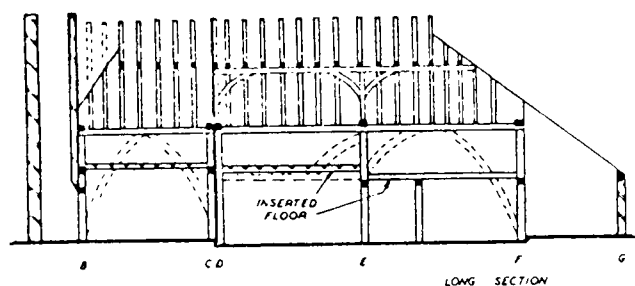
Mores. 243 412. This was an open-hall house of two bays, hipped with a gablet at both ends, and a central crown post. The bay on the right side was open to the roof, and the blackening of the rafters remains. A smoke bay was added outside the left end, and an outshot on the right end. Later, an end chimney was added beyond the smoke bay, which made some extra space. The house is roofed with Horsham Stone.



Morgans. 243 433. The house originally had two bays, plus a smoke bay, the latter on the right, where the chimney was later inserted. Some blackness remains in that area of the roof. There have been two additions, the bay at the left end, which has a front outshot, and a rear outshot at the right end. A small window remains, which lights the stairs, which lie on the front side of the old smoke bay.

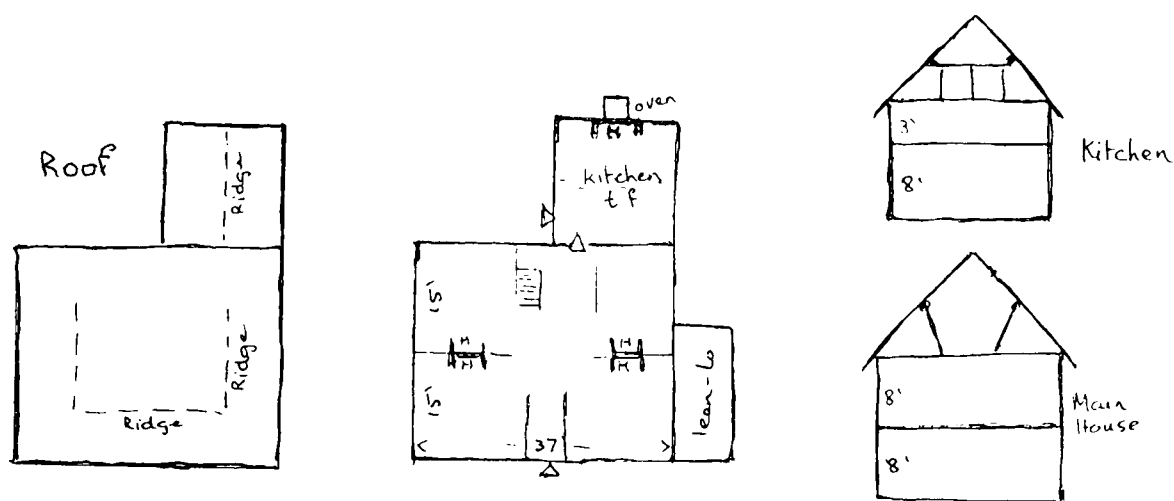


Myrtle Cottage. 240 434. The outside of the house is brick, but inside there is light timber framing, probably late 1700s. There appears to have been an outshot that was later extended upwards to form a double-pile roof. (as seen in 1976).

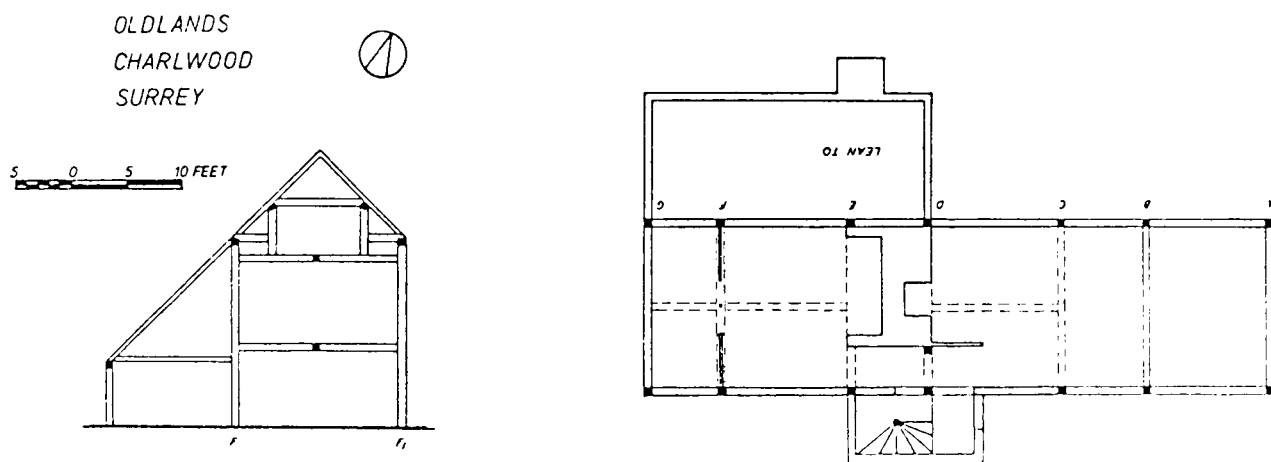


OLD BAKEHOUSE
CHARLWOOD
SURREY

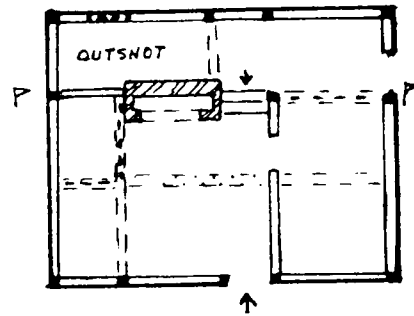
The Old Bakehouse. Ifield Road 243 408. The front of the house has impressive timber-framing. Two bays remain of the open hall house; these have long passing braces rising from about 2 feet above the sill. Both bays have crown posts with smoke-blackened rafters and the ends of the roof were hipped with gablets. There is evidence of unglazed windows shown by diamond mortices on the under surface of the wallplate. These two bays have a dendro date range of 1439-1469. A similar bay with a passing brace was added to the left bay but it is separately framed and has no side purlins. A further build on the left is tall and of brick and probably mid or late 1700's.



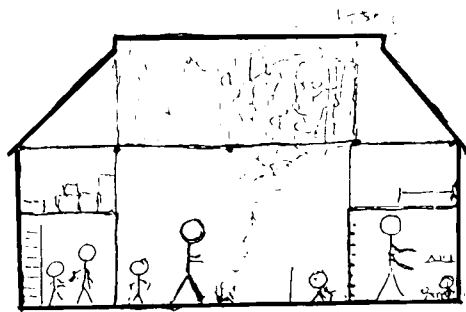
Nutley Dene. 241 417. (now in Salfords and Sidlow parish). A complex house. At the rear is a timber framed low kitchen wing with a large external oven. The front is a later build, it has a double pile roof. Externally this main building is brick but with timber framed internal walls. (as seen in 1976).



Oldlands, Lowfield Heath. 290 397. Now in Sussex. This is a central chimney house of good quality. In the early 1600s it was the home of William Bowyer, the ironmaster owner of Tinsley Forge. (Will dated 1631). A porch leads to a baffle entrance, behind which are back-to-back chimneys. To the right a door leads to the parlour that has panelled walls and to an added end-bay showing close-studding externally. To the left is the service end of two bays, and an outshot at the rear. The upstairs rooms have small oriel windows on the front elevation. Oldlands has two and a half storeys. One newell post goes right up to the top.

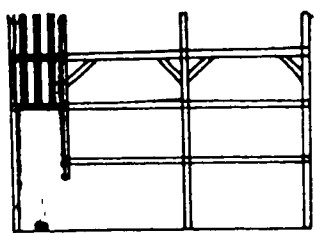


Pagewood Cottage. 239 413. A very attractive timber-framed and weather-tiled house; the roof has half-hips at each end, and the chimney stands almost centrally at the back of the ridge. The dendro date is 1705. There are no additions at either end; the picture is almost that of symmetry. Inside there are two and a half bays, which are timber-framed and an outshot that has been extended. The chimney lies against the rear wall of the house, serving the main room and backing into the kitchen in the outshot. The new rear addition is low, compact and not normally visible.

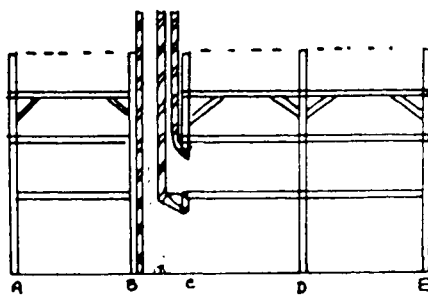


Pagewood House. 238 414. This house stands well back from the road, and the brick exterior gives little indication of its age. The dendro date is 1452. It is a fine 4-bay medieval open-hall house, with a moulded dais beam at the end of the hall. (Do not be fooled by the six-sided wooden floor tiles; they are early 1900's). In the roof are smoke-blackened rafters and a splendid cruciform crown post.

The barn came from Herefordshire, and makes an interesting contrast to our Surrey barns .

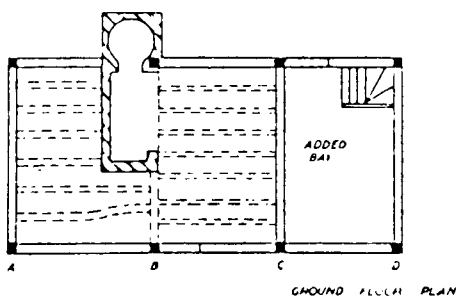
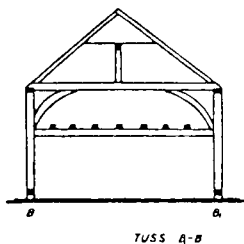
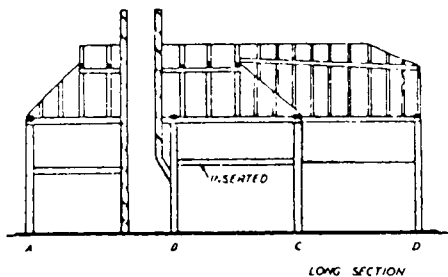


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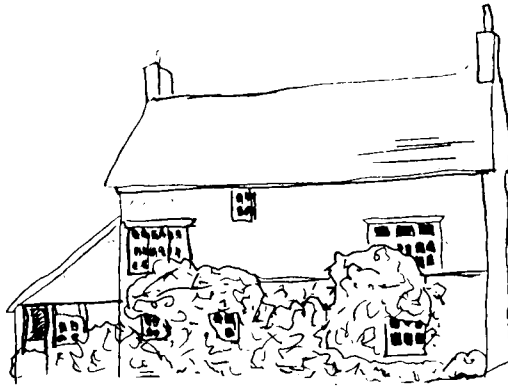
Povey Cross House. 267 423. The first build was two bays and a smoke bay to the right, good quality with smoke-blackened rafters. Then it started to grow! You will guess the first change, a brick chimney inserted into the smoke bay, and a bay was added beyond. Later a kitchen wing was added at the rear. Much later a three-bay barn was moved onto the right end, but it remains a very nice house, and all timber-framed.



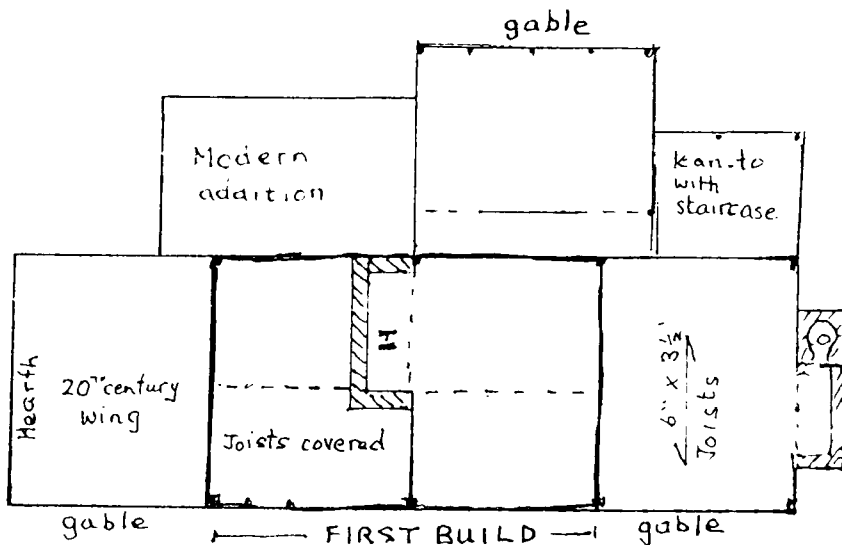
PRIMROSE COTTAGE
CHARLWOOD
SURREY



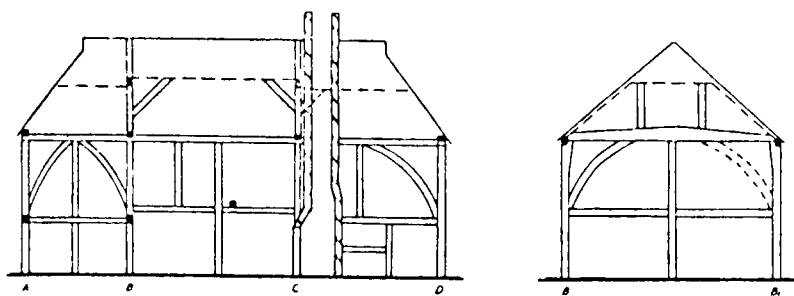
Primrose Cottage. 238 414. This is a small medieval open hall house of two bays. The roof has Horsham Slates. There is a crown post, but without braces, (the lack of braces is a very early feature, probably circa 1400). A brick chimney was added to the hall and the adjoining oven lies outside, and, of course, the hall was floored over. One small timber-framed bay was added, but there are no other additions to the cottage.



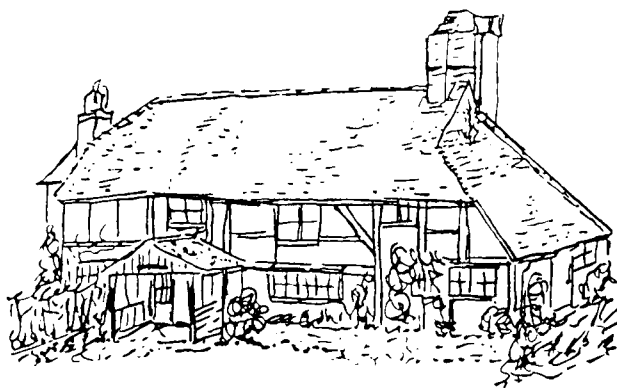
Ricketts Wood Farm. 232 433. This house was probably built in the late 1700's. The lower floor is brick and the upper floors are tile-hung. There are two and a half floors, the uppermost floor has walls 3' 6" high. Note the small high chimney. The parlour is on the first floor. It is not possible to see if there is a ridge plate, but the attic floor is divided into two rooms. (as seen in 1976).



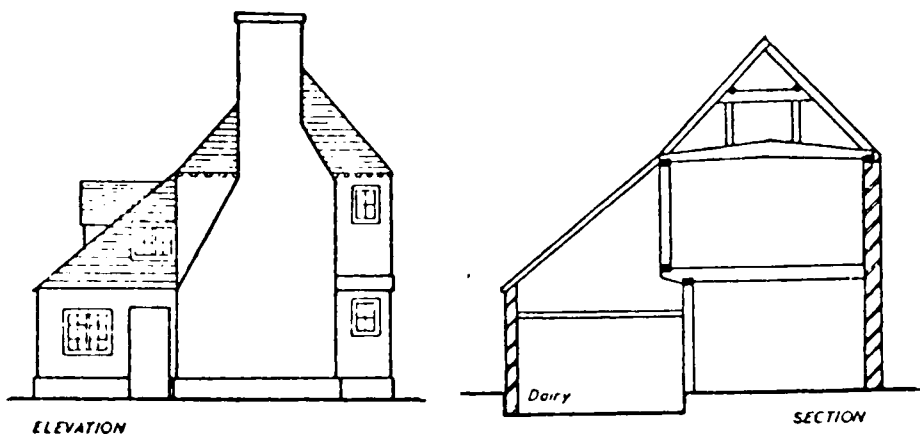
Ringers Farm. 239 403. A timber-framed house in fine condition, but it is complex. It has probably had much attention and some changes. Peter Gray reports "heavily-blackened plaster on the roof bay near the chimney indicates a smoke bay but the other rafters are clean" The end bay has joists of medieval proportions, but irregular in shape. There is a large hearth and an oven with a domed roof. There are several additions, including a staircase in a square outshot.



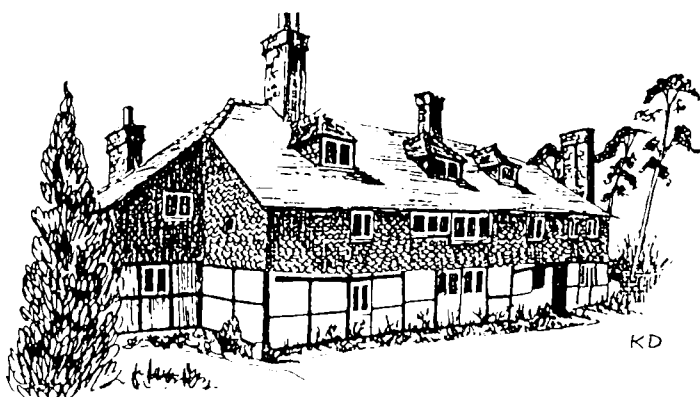
Robins Farm. 238 409. This was an open hall house of three bays but only one bay was open to the roof; this bay has intermediate posts, i.e. main posts without a tie beam, in the hall. The main posts have jowls and the roof has clasp purlins. The dendro date is 1505. Later, a smoke hood was added into the hall, then later again a brick chimney replaced the smoke hood. Externally, the timber-framing remains exposed. The end-bay on the right is not early, although it may look early. The roof is covered with Horsham Stone, and it is pitched lower than most roofs.



Rosemary Cottage. 244412. This was built with two bays and a smoke bay. It is low and has no jowl posts. The framing is square with braces. Empty diamond mortices show the position of early windows. The back of the smoke bay was stone and brick nearly up to the first floor, (as were many smoke bays.) The dendro date is 1642. When the brick chimney was built the new stack enveloped part of the end tie-beam as the smoke bay was too narrow; it remains as a useful tie-beam. A later timber-framed bay was added to the west (left) end, this became "No 1" and has modern additions.



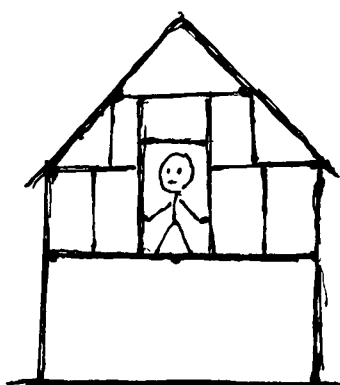
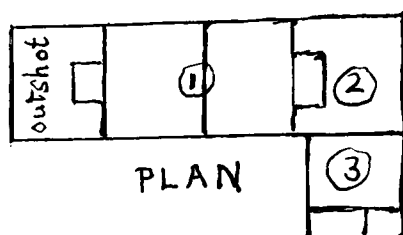
Roundabout. 239 436. The name relates to its position, as seen on the Tithe Map, showing Roundabout standing near the middle of a small common. The brickwork is probably late 1600's and is outstanding for the area; it includes a string course and dentils under the eaves. All the inner walls are timber-framed and of excellent quality. They form three bays, the central one being an entrance lobby. There is a catslide outshot at the rear. The stairs are within this outshot and there is a jetty that runs two feet under the parlour, making the outshot wider on that side.



Rowley. 279 369. Now in Sussex. Rowley is large, 23 feet wide and was a sub-manor for Lowfield Heath. It was owned by the Culpepper family of iron industry fame. It has five bays of very good timber framing, including a moulded dais beam over a post and panel partition. There are jowled posts and the roof has side purlins and large raking struts. Evidence of framing of a large smoke bay remains in the attic, with smoke blackening. Adjoining the smoke bay is a narrow bay separating a large kitchen bay from the house. The smoke bay now has a brick chimney.

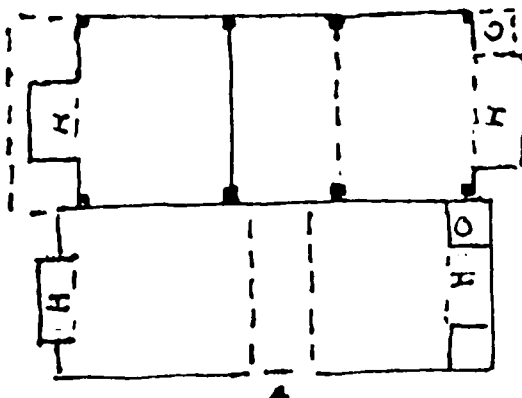
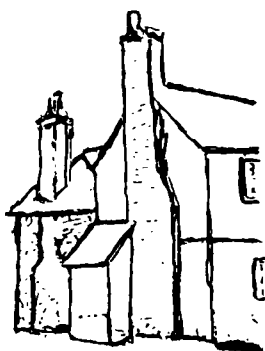


St Barbs, Poles Lane. 265397. Now in Sussex. This was a small three bay house built with a chimney within the end bay. The other end of the roof has a half-hip. There was a long outshot at the rear but this and a rear chimney were destroyed by enemy action during the war and replaced by a higher extension, which does not greatly intrude. (as seen in 1976).

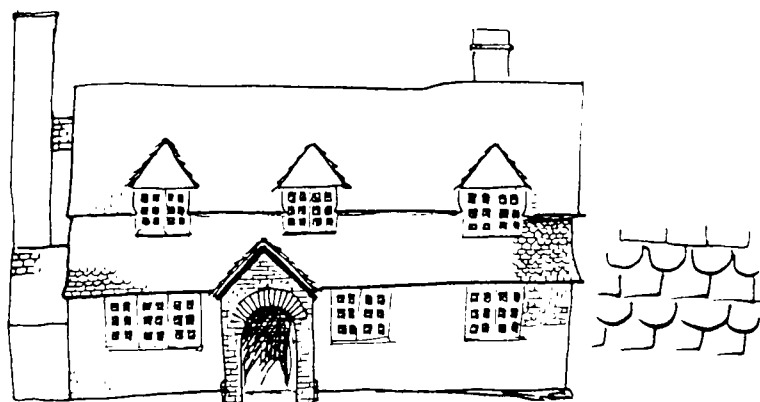


low tie beam
over come

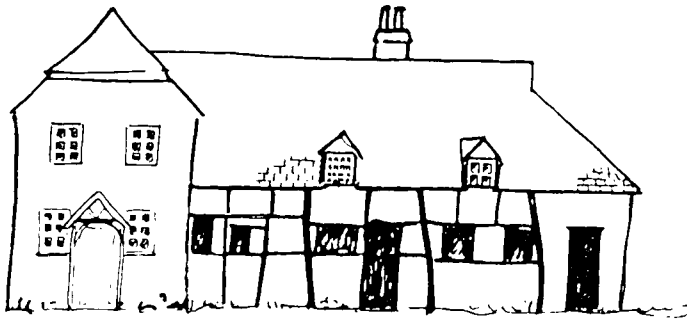
Spencers. 250 426. An attractive house of several builds. Firstly two bays, timber framed, with an end brick chimney, followed with an added bay. The upstairs walls are low, less than five feet, this suggests the early 1600s, but lack of jowl posts and braces suggest slightly later. One of the early bays has wide joists, but with many nail holes, so probably good reuse. The roof timbers are not early. A small wing was added much later with another chimney and an outshot with chimney on the west end.



Spicers. 246 409. There are two parallel builds forming a double roof. The oldest build is at the rear, it is small, low and tile-hung to the ground. The chimney is external and has a bread oven attached. Some features suggest an earlier smoke bay; these include the low upper floor, curved step stops, three studs between the tie beam and the collar, also evidence of an unglazed window. A likely date is circa 1600. The rafters are clean and extend from the half-hipped roof over part of the chimney. The present front range is brick and suggests the 1700's. An excellent crown post barn and an attractive timber framed granary, probably early 1600s, stand near the house.



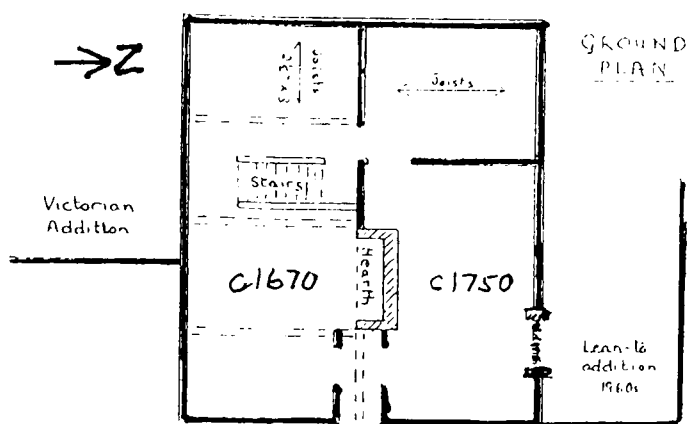
Spikemead, Poles Lane. 264 394. Now in Sussex. A 3 bay timber-framed house, the front is clad with brick and tiles. Dormer windows indicate low ceilings. The timbers are quite large and the main posts have tapering jowls. There have been some changes in the positions of the internal walls. It was felt that this was a smoke bay or smoke hood house. Peter Gray looked at the house in 1973 and noted that the roof had been partly re-roofed but some timbers were smoke blackened. A brick chimney was later added externally at the south end. The stack stands apart from the house, suggesting the house was thatched. The stairs lie at the rear of the middle bay and are very vernacular.



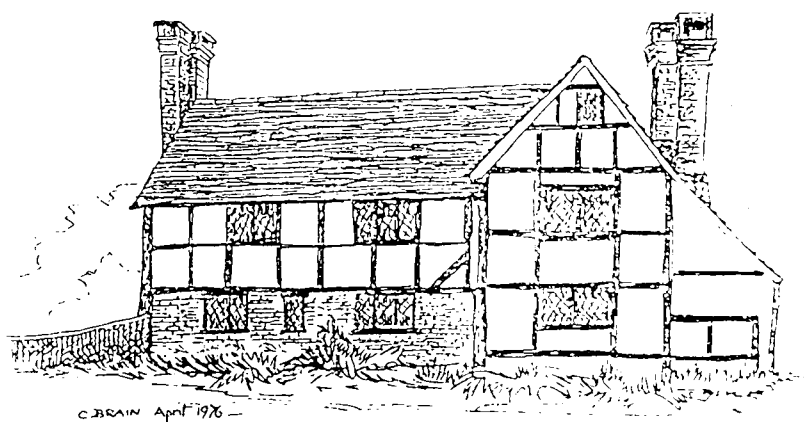
Spottles. 244 414. The wing on the left was built only a few years ago. The main build is a four 4-bay house. Its appearance and some features suggest it is a really early house, circa 1400 ? The end bay on the right retains smoke-blackened rafters, the other rafters have been replaced. The ground floor is low, and the first floor is very low needing an interrupted tie-beam. Some timbers suggest re-use. There are two corner hearths, these are usually of the 1700's. One of the hall bays has an extra timber supporting joists about 4 feet from the centre truss, it is likely that this formed a smoke bay. There are passing braces to the centre truss. It is a very interesting house. (as seen in 1976).



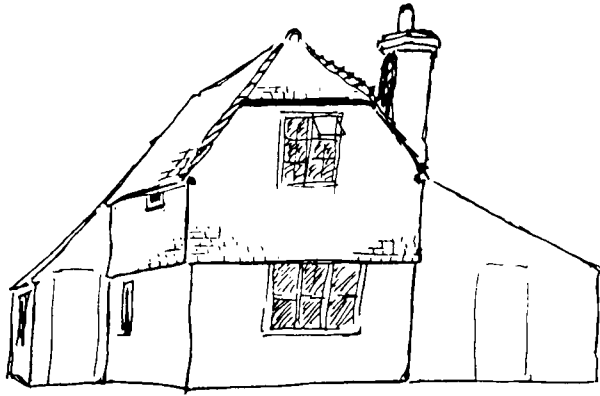
Spring Cottage. 239 413. This house was originally a two roomed cottage, brick-fronted on the ground floor, but timber framing of the upper wall with tile-hanging. A large inglenook fireplace stands at the right hand wall with an unusual ventilated cupboard beside it. The rear wall has good visible framing. The rooms on the left are later and became a second home. There is a large catslide outshot at the rear that includes a sunken dairy, it was probably built in 1760 as indicated by dated bricks, but for the first build circa 1700 seems a likely date.



Staggers Avon. 415 241. The first build, circa 1700, has lower walls of brick, and above is timber framing, clad with weather tiling. An outshot at the rear would have formed the kitchen and accommodated the rear of the hearth. This build faced south and it still exists, but at a later date the outshot was built outwards and upwards resulting in two parallel roof ridges. An addition was built along the east face and the roof ridges were joined together at the front. A new symmetrical front resulted facing east, complete with central doorway! In the 1800s, a wing was added on the south west corner.



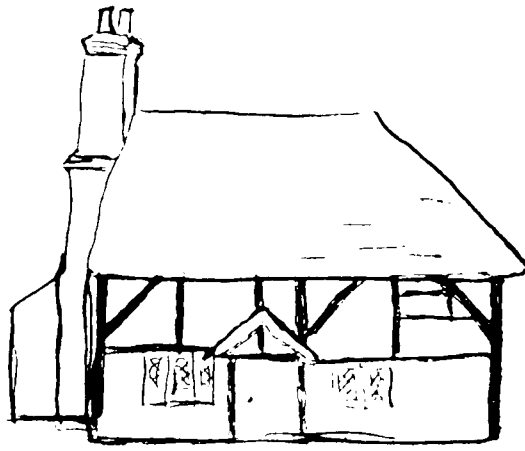
Stanhill Cottage. 238 417. The house lies beside the slope of a hill. It is built of Charlwood Stone on the ground floor with timber framing above. The large outside end chimney is also Charlwood Stone and thought to be original, circa 1575. There are diamond mullions showing the position of unglazed windows. The wing on the uphill side is an addition. The position of the road was originally in the valley on the other side of the house. Maps show the change took place between 1840 and 1874.



Star Cottage. 267 426. This two-roomed cottage built with a chimney has been much altered . The timber-framing has been bricked in and the upper floor has been tile-hung. The roof is half-hipped and there are two later additions. (As seen in 1976).



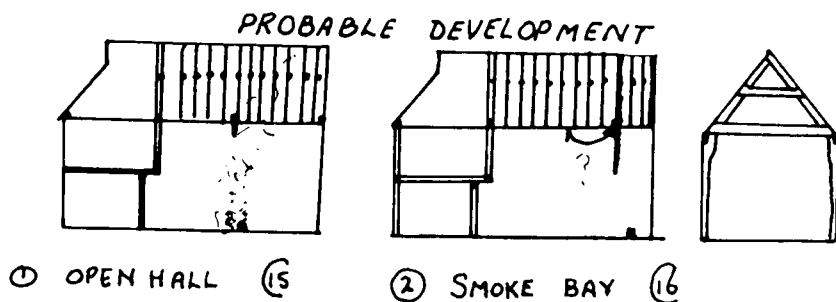
Sun Cottage. 244 412. This timber framed house stood off the edge of the common, there are two bays of square timber framing, plus a narrow chimney bay and a rear outshot. The latter has been built up to two storeys. The entrance is into the chimney bay. There is a late additional wing. It was probably built in the early to mid 1600s.



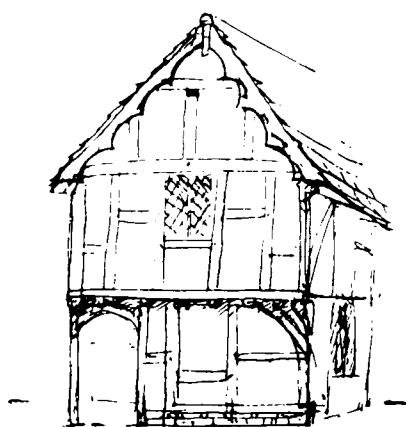
Swan Cottage. 246 413. A two-bay timber framed cottage of which one bay was a hall. There are fine wide rafters and a crown post, all are blackened with smoke. When the hall was floored over, the end chimney was built outside. The stairs run along the front wall at the right end of the house. A great little house. The dendro date is 1460.



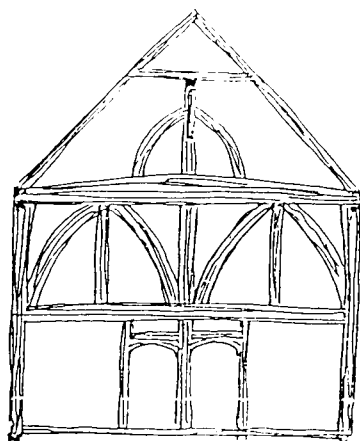
Tanyard Farm. 238 409. The small low build is part of an open hall house, including a main truss and a square stair turret, but the other part has been replaced by the brick build, probably in the late 1700's. We know something of its history from documents, which confirm that it was a tanyard. The property was left to the Society of Friends (Quakers) who had used it for small meetings and who also used a nearby field as a Quaker burial ground, the earliest in the area. At least 111 Quakers were buried here. (Surrey/Sussex registers at Friends House). There is a plaque in the field.



Temple Bar House. 242 411. The exterior is now brick, but this hides an unexpected timber framed interior. The roof is steep and has blackened rafters, but no purlins; the rafters are coupled together by collars and the top joints only. These are early features and are usually considered to be circa 1400. There is also an internal jetty.

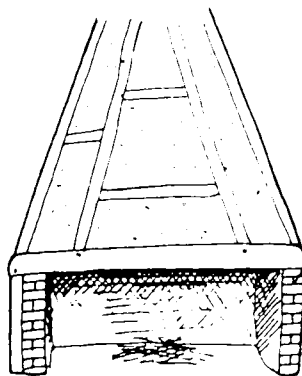
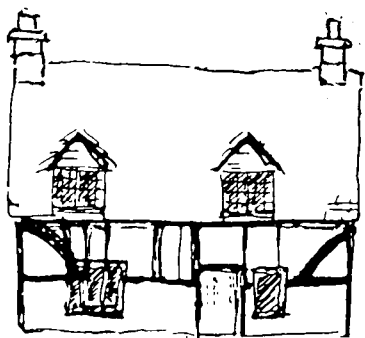


PORCH



*original elevation of service partition
leading into hall*

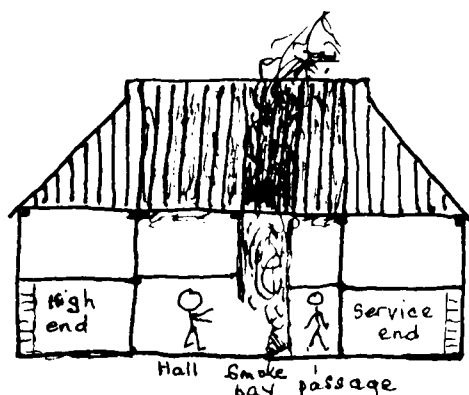
Tifters. 245 408. This is a very fine large open hall house with a Horsham Stone roof. It had four or five bays, but the east (left) bay was replaced by an end wing with a forward gable. Much later, the wing was extended back with fine new oak framing. The open truss has a cambered tie beam, 15" deep at the centre, on it stands an octagonal crown post. The roof is smoke blackened. The crown post at the west end has a mortise facing outwards, for an original fifth bay? A fine jettied porch lies in line with the cross passage. Below the jetty an arched dern remains. The large room above the porch has a crown post. A suggested date for Tifters is the mid 1400s.



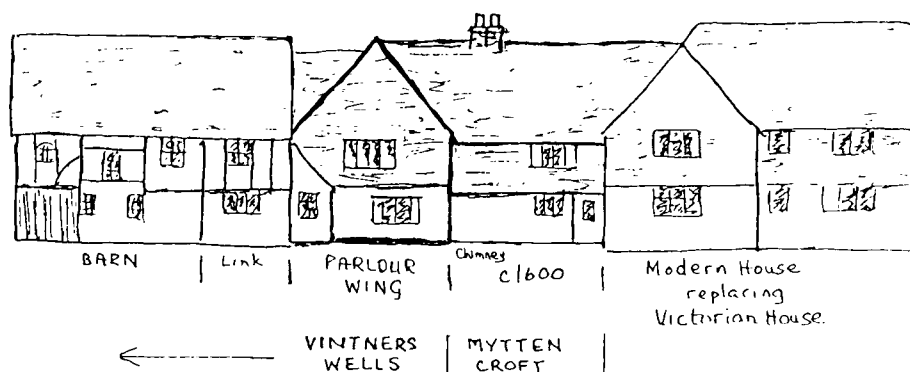
Tudor Cottage. 243 412. A small picturesque two bay cottage with external timber-framing visible. Features suggest early Tudor times and most likely built without an upper floor. The inserted chimney is inside the left end wall. It had a timber chimney when built and the indoor part of the framing of the timber chimney remains in place today and continues up into the attic. This is a rare survival in Surrey and probably dates from the mid 1500s.



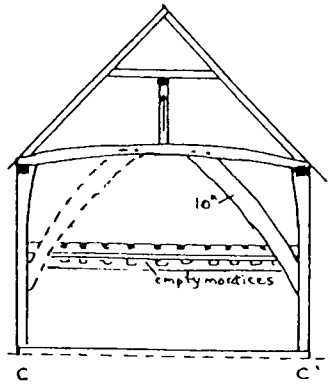
Two Stacks. 236 412. This is an attractive house, with exposed timber-framing and no visible late additions. It had two bays, plus a smoke bay, circa 1590, on the right. At that time the front door appears to have entered into the side of the smoke bay, which was frequently the case. When the time came for a brick chimney, it was placed beyond the smoke bay, giving more room in the house. Later, another bay was added at the left end and the front door moved more centrally.



Upper Prestwood Farm. 235 397. Now in Sussex. The house has a brick front! There was a time, probably in the late 1700's, when bricks were fashionable! Inside the house is an excellent example of a four-bay open hall house; the structure is almost completely unspoiled. Features, probably early 1400's, include zigzag scarf joints and, of course, blackened rafters over the hall bays. Later the house had a smoke hood, before a brick chimney was built. The chimney fronted on to the line of the open truss which gave room for a cross passage behind.



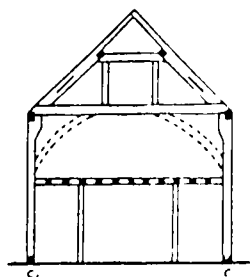
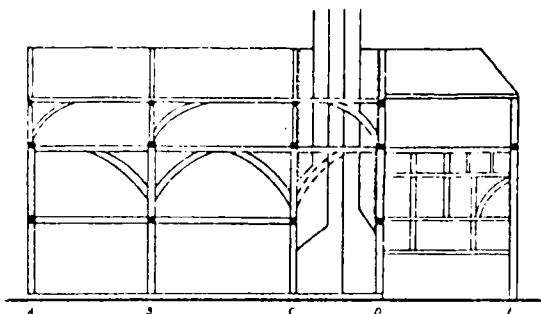
Vintners Wells and Mytten Croft. 243 408. The former was a two-bay wing to an open hall, the joists are 9 inches wide; one expects there to be a hall, but no! there is one bay then a back-to-back chimney with Mytten Croft, which has joists suggesting a date in the 1600's, so the latter was probably a rebuild. On the left of Vintners Wells, is a large farm barn with a narrow link room between them, but the barn is now part of the house.



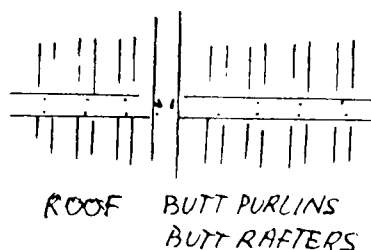
Weavers Cottage. 243 407. A small timber-framed open hall of three small bays. The joists of the floored bays are wide and have been raised. A window with triangular mortices remains in one wall. The build suggests the mid 1600s. The brick chimney was added at the far end of the house and there is a large crosswing bay beyond it. Also a later bay added at each end.



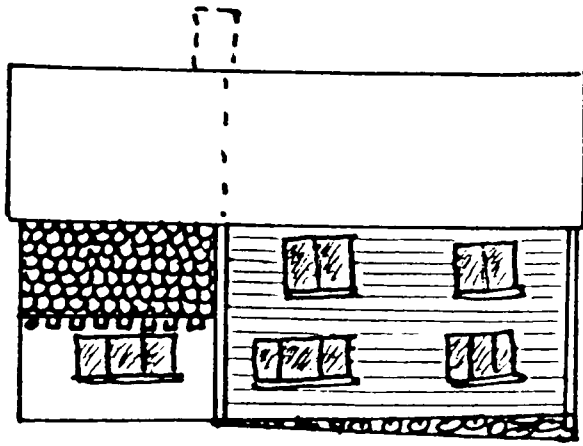
Wellpools. 215 433. The earliest build appears to have been a timber-framed cottage, probably of the mid 1600s with a chimney. Later a rough linking section ran from the house to the farm barn which was close to it on the south side. About 1900, a large white weather-boarded billiard room was added to the north end and in about the mid 1900s the barn was properly added on to the house. (as seen in 1976).



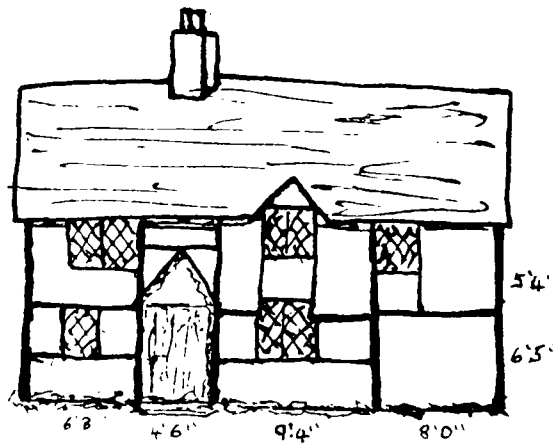
Westlands. 225 399. This house lies back from the road but the earliest part faces the road with the timbers remaining exposed. It had two bays plus a smoke bay that remains intact and smoke blackened except for the rear wall that had to be removed to build a brick chimney stack into the smoke bay. The stack had four flues and a new bay and attics were added beyond at the same time. All the timbers are good quality and have jowl posts. A ladder remains within the smoke bay. There is also evidence of a diamond mullion window in the passage beside the smoke bay. There is a wing adjoining on the right but it is of a later date.



Westlands Farm, Russ Hill. 224 398. This is a two bay timber framed house of two storeys and attics and built with an end outside chimney and a long catslide outshot at the rear. The stairs rise centrally and a stair ladder gives access to the roof. Upstairs the partition framing is of slight straight timbers, and the roof structure includes butt purlins. These two features suggest the later 1600's. (as seen in 1970).



Westlands Farm, Hookwood. 264 431. The house lies sideways to the road and on a footpath. The earliest build is clad with weather-boarding and rendered inside; it is thought to be timber-framed. A later addition has white-painted bricks. Together they form a double pile house. A good barn lies quite close to the house, also some long low farm buildings, which make an attractive group. (as seen in 1976).



Woodlands Farm, Hookwood. 261 436. This is a fine four bay timber framed house. The smaller central bay is thought to be a smoke bay, although there is no access to the roof to confirm this, but there are soot deposits on a beam near the chimney. At the rear, a stair turret has been added. A diamond mullion window remains in the rear wall and framing remains for an oriel window. The house has very few alterations.

THE HEARTH TAX of 1664

In 1664 all dwellings in the kingdom except those valued at less than 20 shillings per annum were charged at two shillings for each hearth, this included open hearths. The documents give the names of persons and the number of hearths, but they do add to the history of the parish.

1 dwelling had 15 hearths.

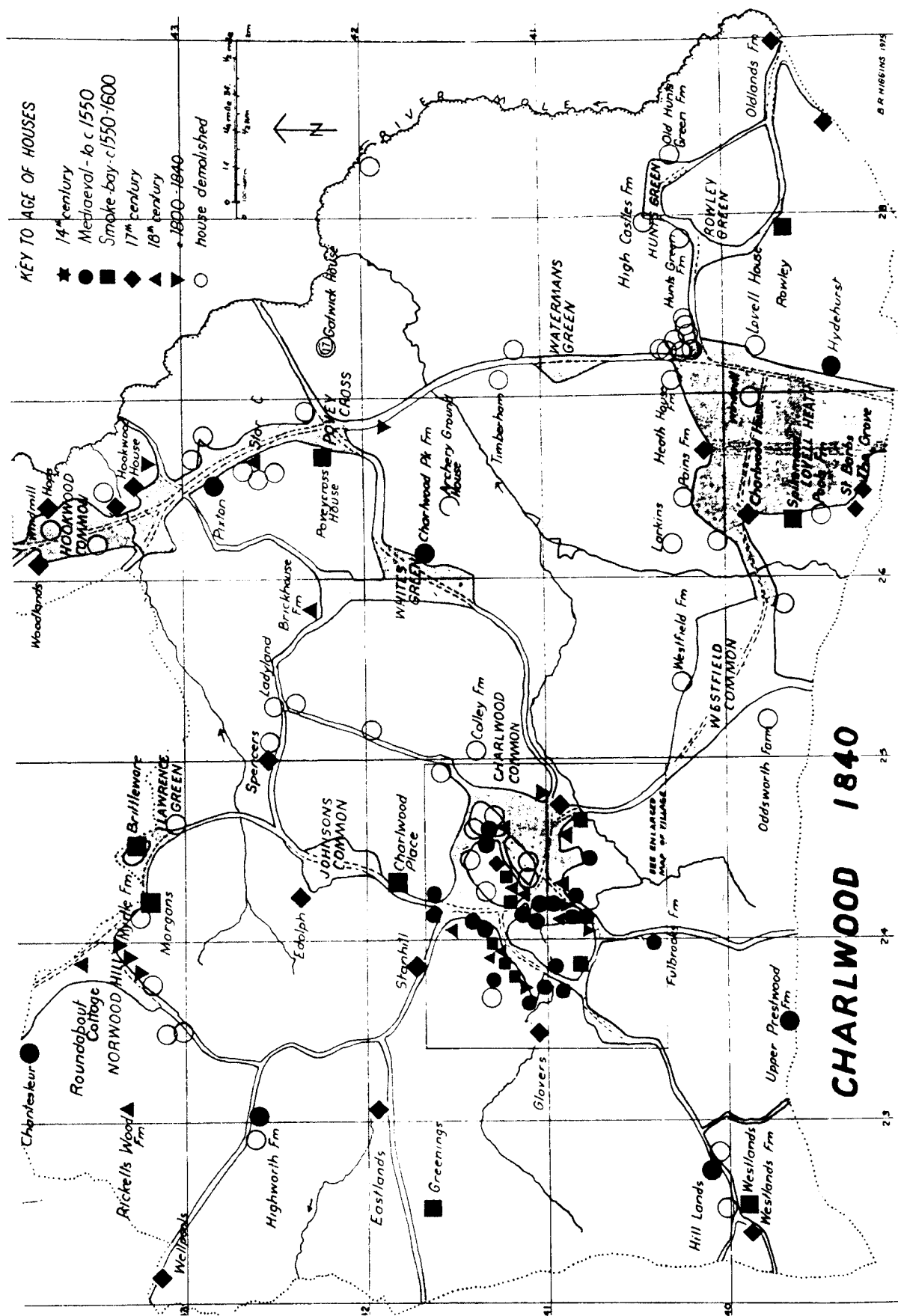
1	"	12
2	"	10
2	"	8
1	"	7

5 dwellings had 6 hearths

7	"	4
8	"	3
21	"	2
31	"	1

TITHE MAPS.

Tithe Maps were made to enable tithes to be paid in money rather than produce. The date, 1840, was a convenient time as it coincides with the period of buildings changing from timber to brick. Also a tithe map gives an excellent picture of a parish at a definite time. Tithe maps are large in scale, accurate and show every plot of land and building with a number. Using these numbers the accompanying schedule shows the name of the landowner and tenant, and each field name, acreage and land use belonging to that number. The names of owners and occupiers are listed overleaf.



KEY TO AGE OF HOUSES

- ★ 14th century
- Medieval - to c 1550
- Smoke-bay c 1550-1600
- ◆ 17th century
- ▲ 18th century
- ▼ c 1800-1840
- house demo. shed

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1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000 90000 100000

100000 200000 300000 400000 500000 600000 700000 800000 900000 1000000

1000000 2000000 3000000 4000000 5000000 6000000 7000000 8000000 9000000 10000000

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Houses in the centre of Charlwood

OWNERS and OCCUPIERS in 1841.

Tithe Map No.

Bristows Cottage	Charlwood Parish	1071
Brittleware.	Ex of Denby & Sadler	1303
Brook Cottage	Joseph Flint / John Belchambers	1087
Butternut	?	10??
Chantersluer	Michel Clayton / Stephen Jordan	1332
Chapel Farm	P Humphrey / S Jordan & J Risbridger	1056
Charlwood Ho Lowfield	Sybil Middleton / herself	467
Charlwood Park FmHo.	M Clayton / Joseph Flint & P Humphreys	567
Charlwood Place.	Rev Wise / Gregory Wright	703
Charlwood Place Farm	Michael Clayton / George Round	795
The Cottage, N.Hill Rd.	Rev Wise / Richard Coomber	707
The CottagesTheStreet	?	1019
Dormer Cottage	Rev Wise / Richard Coomber	1207
Eastlands	John Curtis / Thomas Walker	1429
Edolph	Henry Jackson / William Holiday	1236
Elm Cottage	?	? 1627
Felbrook		?
Fulbrook	George Monk / William Coomber	966
Hyders (Gatwick Manor Inn)	Charles Middleton / himself	417
Glovers Farm	Duke of Norfolk / J Flint & P Humphrey	1159
Greenings Farm	William Ellis / John Tullett	1452
The Grove, Poles La. LH.	?	?
Half Moon Inn	Thomas Neale / Thomas Gasson	1022
Harrow House	Thos Neale / Henry Wickens, John Lucas	1049
Highworth Farm	Mary Richards / William Gibbs	1410
Hillands	Christs Hospital / James Warren	1116
Hookwood Cottage	Melanthan Sanders / James Russell	152
Hookwood House	Melanthan Sanders / himself	156
Hookwood Manor	Mary Richards / Elizabeth Sayers	608
The Hopps	Thomas Sanders / himself	144
Hunts	William Dandy / himself	1029
Kings Whim	James Pickard/himself & Edward Tullett ?	899
Laurel Cottage	?	1062
Little Dolby	?	10??
Manor House	Henry Jackson / William Risbridger	1063
Millside	Joseph Flint / George Redford	896
Mores Cottage	Edward Swan / Thomas Warren	1053
Morgans	James Brooker / himself	298

Myrtle Cottage	Edward Flint / himself	1279
Nutley Dene	Andrew Sturton / James Worsfold	8
Old Bakehouse	John Lee/Jn Flint,Jas Wicks, M Clayton	901
Oldlands L.H.	Cooks Company / John Parsons	353
Pagewood Cottage	Henry Gratewick /Edward Gray	1077
Pagewood House	Duke of Norfolk / Thomas Ellman	1081
Povey Cross House	Michael Clayton / John March	558
Primrose Cottage	Lucretia Wood / John Wilkins	1097
Ricketts Wood Ho.	Trus. of Wm Beaumont / Henry Parker	1352
Ringers Farm	Francis Holcombe / himself	1001
Robins Farm	Lucretia Wood / John Ellis	1092
Rosemary Cottage	Thom Monk / Martin Miller, James Roffey	1046
Roundabout Cottage	Thomas Wickfield / Richard Wickfield	1309
Rowley Farm L.H.	Rev G Bethune / Edward Gasson	395
St Barbs. Poles Lane. L.H		856
Spencers	Wm Holiday/Henry Holmwood, Jn Barnes	658
Spicers Farm	Thomas Brown / Faulkner Branch	895
Spikemead L.H.	W & C Constable /James Holiday	458
Spottles	Emery Wilkin / Jos Worsfold, Jas Comber	1034
Spring Cottage	Henry Gratewick / E Gray, C & E Warren	1076
Staggers Avon	Emery Wright / himself	1184
Stanhill Cottage	Rev Wise / Benjamin Lucas, Wm Roffey	1202
Star Cottage,Hookwood	?	598
Sun Cottage	?	10??
Swan Cottage	Samuel Relf / John Wood	1061
Tanyard Farm	Soc of Friends /Joseph Chandler	1007
Temple Bar	Joseph Flint/himself & Thomas Harding?	1024
Tifters	Guildford Hospital / Thomas Brown	898
Tudor Cottage	William Ridley / Thomas Boxall	1041
Two Stacks	?	107?
Upper Prestwood	John Worsfold / John Taylor	932
Vintners Wells	?	10??
Weavers Cottage	?	10??
Wellpools	Edward Swan / John Chandler	1380
Westlands, Russ Hill	James Propert / himself	1493
Westlands Fm, Russ,Hill	Rev Wise / John Young	1491
Westlands Fm Hookwood.	Christs Hospital / Thomas Franks Jnr	615
Woodlands, Hookwood.	James Apted / John Tullett	597

DENDROCHRONOLOGY or TREE RING DATING

Until recently houses were dated by features. In March 2003 the Domestic Buildings Research Group initiated a tree ring dating survey for Surrey. The method is to drill thin cores about the size of a pencil from several timbers. The width of the rings are measured under a microscope and graphed, some rings will be wide, some narrow depending on growing conditions. They are then compared with 'masters' of known pattern and date.

Timber was always used green. If timbers can be found with some bark edge remaining it is ideal for counting the rings. Failing that the heartwood-sapwood boundary is used and a figure of 9-41 years is allowed for the missing sapwood. At least six cores are taken in every house as a check on each other.

The Timber Felling Results were -

Brittleware Farm	1555	Hillands	1532
Brook Cottage	1547	Little Dolby	1496
Chantersluer Farm	1507	The Manor House	1454/86
Charlwood Place Farm`	1595	Morgans	1583/02
The Cottage, Tbe Street	1401	The Old Bakehouse	1437/69
The Cott. Norw'd Hill Rd.	1435	Rosemary Cotts.	1641
Dormer Cottage	1411	Pagewood Cottage	1704
Fulbrook Cottage	1503/35	Pagewood House	1451
Greenings	1534	Robins Farm	1504
Highworth Farm	1510/31	Swan Cottage	1459

Cores were also taken from joists of five houses that had had open halls. The felling dates of these joists were 1541, 1549 & 1550, these houses were upgraded to smoke bays or smoke hoods. The felling dates of the joists of the other two houses dated to 1555 & 1557, they moved straight on to brick chimneys.

This project was organised by Rod Wild and the work done by Andy Moir, we thank them both.

CHARLWOOD's NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Parish lies deep in the Weald Clay - not an inviting geology, but it grows very good oak trees! There is a layer of Paludina Limestone (Charlwood Stone) within the clay in the north-west of the parish. It was extensively used for paths and floors of houses,

The Church was built largely of the stone in Norman times, however the stone is too hard to shape for building houses, especially as the oaks were so good! It is likely that the timber and stone were the reason for the early settlement.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND 1399 - 1901.

MEDIEVAL

1399 Henry 1V
1413 Henry V
1422 Henry VI
1461 Edward V
1483 Richard III

TUDOR

1485 Henry VII
1509 Henry VIII
1547 Edward VI
1553 Mary I
1558 Elizabeth I

JACOBELAN

1603 James I
1625 Charles I
1649 Commonwealth
1660 Charles II
1685 James II
1689 William & Mary
1702 Anne

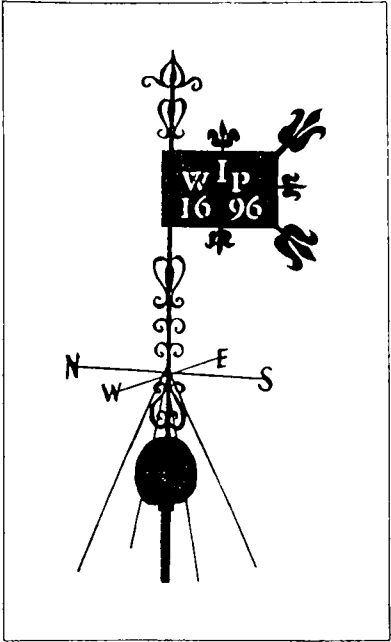
GEORGIAN

1714 George I
1727 George II
1760 George III
1820 George IV
1830 William IV
1837 Victoria.



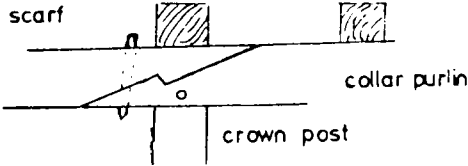
Gatwick House

**Demolished in 1950*

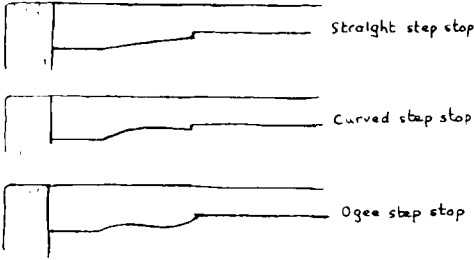
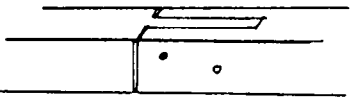


Wind-vane on
Gatwick House

early scarf

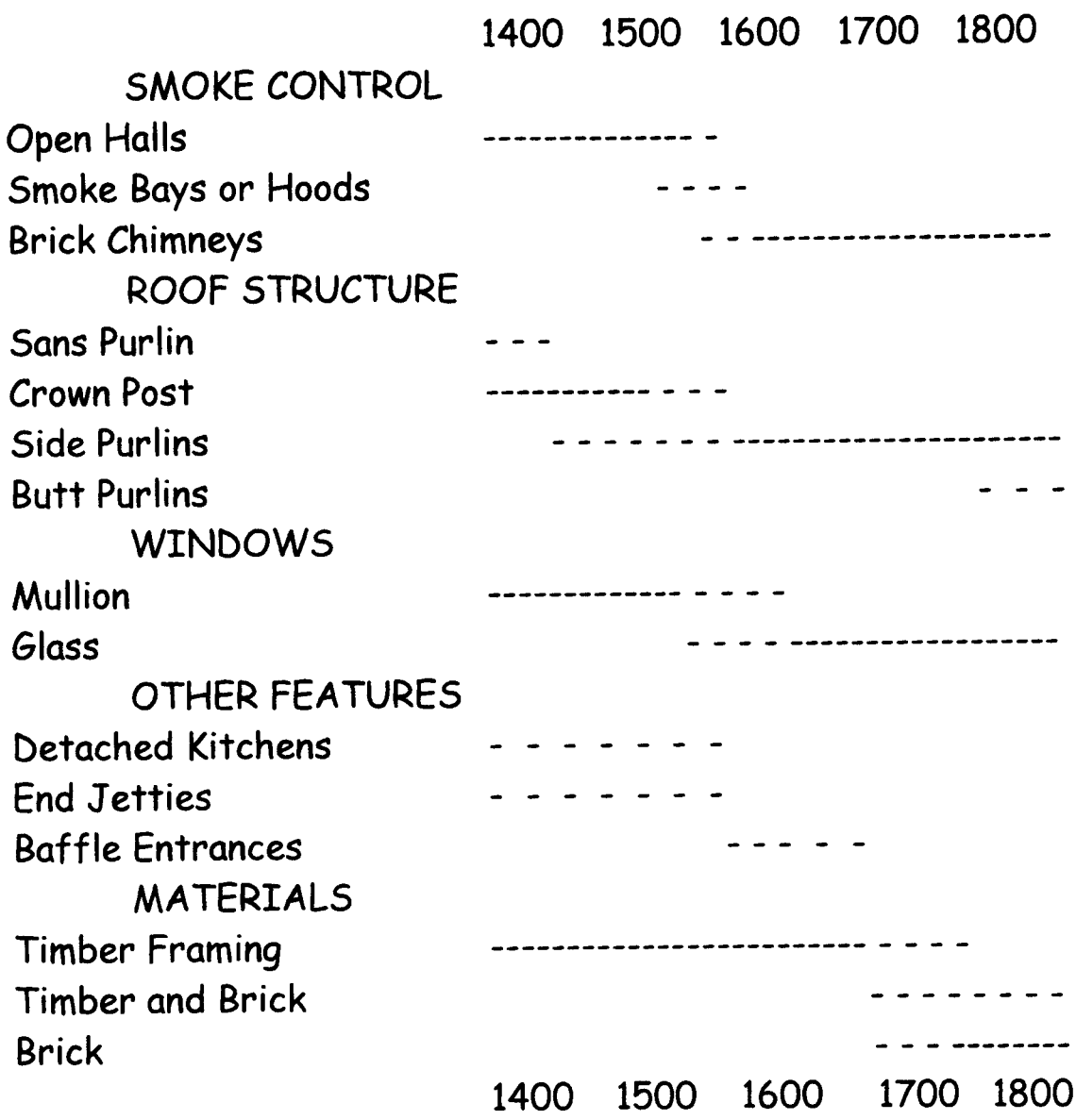


usual scarf

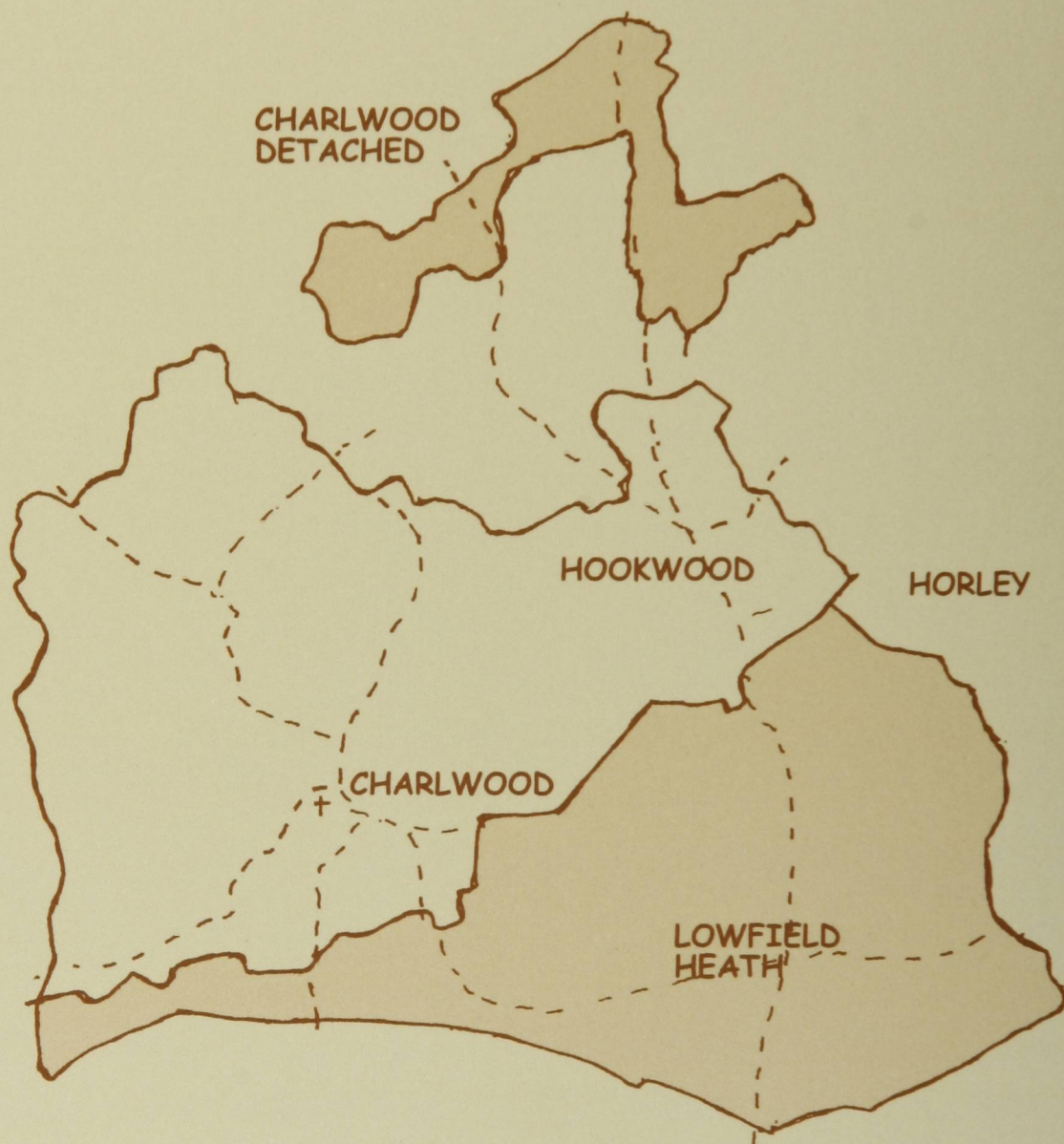


Chamfer stops.

DATING of MAIN FEATURES in South-East SURREY.



Charlwood Boundary Changes, 1976



Charlwood lost approximately half its acreage in 1976.

'Charlwood Detached' in the north, became part of Salfords and Sidlow Parish. The South East with 'Gatwick' then became part of Sussex. When looking at historic documents the whole of the pre 1976 Parish of Charlwood must be considered.