

SHAMLEY GREEN MATTERS

Michael Harding's Meander – The Cricket and Duck Pond Greens

These are Michael's personal notes and reflections. If you own any of the properties mentioned and would like to add, delete or amend any information, please advise Valerie Esplen. With thanks to Jan Cooper who undertook the original recording of what Michael said.

MICHAEL'S MEANDER JUNE 2019 – THE CRICKET AND DUCK POND GREENS

What's in a name?

Early Saxon place endings of places: ing; ham; ton; bury and ersh .e.g Ognersh. Later Saxon place endings: leigh; ley; fold; heath and wood e.g. Shamley Green. Leah, or ley is a clearing in woodland. Sceamel is a bank ridge, a bench or a table. Shambles is a Meat Market – in York, Horsham and London

The tax list of 1332 lists Shamele, Shambles and Shamley

In 1657 Oliver Cromwell granted a charter to the village allowing villagers the right to hold a fair and market on St Barnabas Day (11 June) and St Luke's Day (18 October). Shamley Green held two meat fairs a year. Very serious meat selling fairs on the Common by the Duck Pond in June and on Norley Common in October.

Shamley Green was a hamlet within the Parish of Wonersh. It became an ecclesiastical parish in its own right in 1881 but remains as one of the three settlements which make up the civil parish Blackheath, Shamley Green and Wonersh. Its population is about 2½ thousand.

The oldest property in the village is Upper House Farm close to where there was a ford crossing of the Wey-Cranleigh Water now served by the narrow hump bridge on Run Common Road.

See the Map Section 1 (next page)

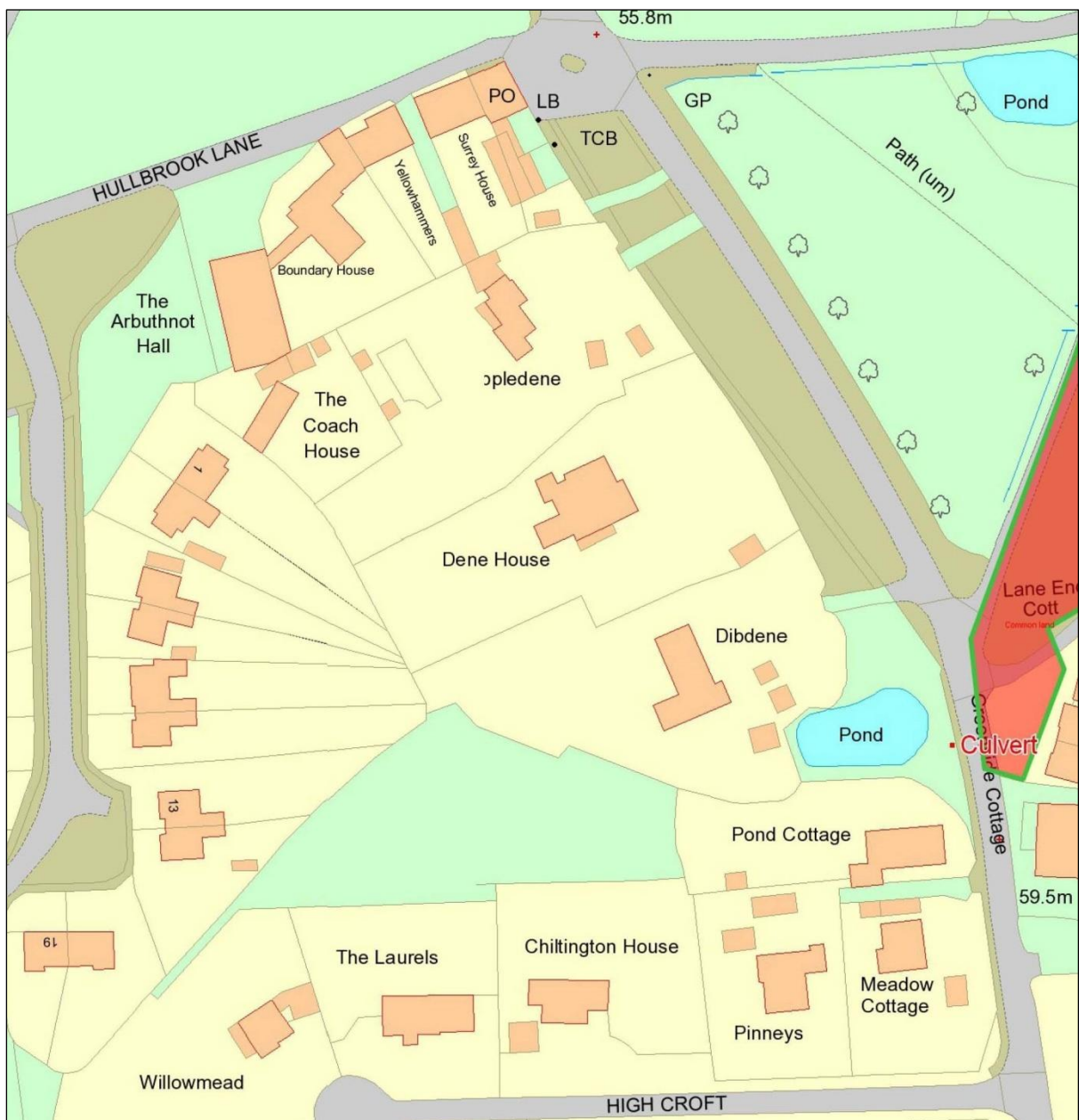
Arbuthnot Hall. Mrs Arbuthnot of Upper House in 1904 gave money for a Hall to replace the Reading Room following the death of her husband in 1901 (1901/Q2 St Geo H Square Volume 1a Page 283 age 68). Charles Harrison Townsend was employed to design and erect the new Hall. There is a Trust that manages the hall. Townsend did much work in London (Horniman Museum) and Blackheath. The Hall has been added to post 1945. It now includes changing rooms and cloakrooms. Plans are in discussion for the future. The Management of the Hall swapped the land to the side of the hall for the land in front of the Hall. This allows access to the Hall from the road - a very desirable thing.

Boundary House. Has held many names in the past: Lindens from 19th Century: Lockets, White Lodge and White House, now Boundary House. It was built in 1780. Large changes to the property. The left part was originally a carriage shed and stable with hay loft above. Extensions to right in 1820 and later to rear have been made. The original house was

constructed in Bargate stone (Sandstone). Ragstone or Ironstone (which had flat surfaces when turned on sides) was pitched (turned on side) and laid to make a path.

Its garage, the former carriage shelter, was used as a first aid dressing station during WW1. Troops had their blistered feet treated as they marched from Aldershot to Brighton Pier. Mr. Button converted the carriage shed and hay loft into a garage. Mr Button, who owned the property was the Manager of the corner shop. He was well known for his home made pork pies.

Map Section 1



Yellow Hammers. Infill modern house, built in 1970s by Judge Jellinick. It is on the original site of the old slaughter house that was set back off the road. It was the long time home of

Mr. and Mrs. Dale. The next owners, Michael and Joy Hersey, relocated from Lake Cottage. It is now owned by Stephan and Heather Lanfermeijer,

Surrey House. Although the property looks symmetrical, and typically Regency/Georgian the right side is much older than left. It was extended to use as a Commercial property – a shop and post office

Alan and Susan Pavia live here. It was originally a two bay built in 1757 or earlier. The roof line has been lifted. It had a Regency update with Victorian slate roof. It has a driveway entrance from main road behind shop.

Village Stores. A purpose built late Victorian shop. Top floor was originally for storage, later converted into a flat. It has a basement which sadly gets flooded occasionally. The go-ahead Manager is Damien Whyte. It had a store/outbuilding for sorting and distribute post at the rear. It is now rebuilt as an extended shop.

Dene House (Building of Local Merit). The Virgo family who were market gardeners had two identical houses built in 1890s - Dene House and Pelgate. From 1930s – 1960s it was the home of WW1 war correspondent and author Sir Philip Gibbs. During the wartime in mid 1940s, Italian Nuns lived here. The original curtilage has been subdivided and now consists of four houses. **Carriage House** was the stables and carriage house hidden behind the wall of Arbuthnot Hall. The first infill **Appledene** was built and owned by a Mr Turner. **Dene House** had high Victorian gables (like Pelgate). Lady Gibbs had these removed and it until recently became the home of Jim and Glynis Drummond. It is now the home of Simon Thom and Carrie Newman. Mr Brian Harris of Stirling Project fame previously owned the house and had a mini model railway in garden. **Dibdene** is a modern house 30 years old. Until recently the home of Glenys Harris, widow of Brian Harris. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. Pick and is being rebuilt. Appledene is also currently undergoing extension.

The common land in front of the houses on the main road is owned by the houseowners, Appledene, Dene House and Dibdene.

Pond Cottage. The pond is technically not owned by anyone, it is common land – a facility for all. The Parish Council has agreed to take over the maintenance of the pond. It is known as Section 9 land i.e. not owned by anyone. The pond was used by horses for drinking. Long distance riders frequently changed horses at pubs such as the Bricklayers.

The front was a shop that sold sticky buns in 1930s, sweets and odds and ends and was owned at the time by Thomas and Charlotte Street. Sold some bread, the main baker was at Lordshill. It did not reopen after the war. This is the home of Athaar and Zuji Shareef. They set up speed watch and he was a long time Chairman of Longacre School (an independent day school for boys and girls under 11)

Pinneys. This is an infill on Meadow Cottage's orchard built in 1950s by Reg Marchant a local builder whose parents had owned the cottage.

Meadow Cottage. Built in 1936 by the Things, the owners of Plonks Hill (The Manor House) for the Marchant family. Mr Marchant was their head gardener.

Map Section 2



Summerdene. Built in 1850s and is a Victorian residence with high gables called Summerdene. It was rented by Reverend Thring whilst he built what is now called the Manor House. Rev Thring was a wealthy man who wrote many long and mournful hymns, one still in the Ancient and Modern hymn book. It was the longtime home of the Morpeth family, now occupied by the Blake family.

Winterdene (Building of Local Merit). This is an infill property built for the retirement of the Morpeths, previous owners of Summerdene. It was designed by the former Borough

architect when they moved out of Summerdene into their discreetly located infill, not visible from the road.

Bricklayers Arms. A Georgian building with slate roof. It was an Inn when the Red Lion was only a beer house.

Greenside Cottage. The Bricklayers Arms had stables and hay loft to the left which was converted into a garage with petrol pumps outside. These were demolished to build Greenside Cottage which was paired with the pre-existing cottage next door – Chestnut Cottage – Joined by garages added to both properties.

Chestnut Cottage. This is the home of Henry and Lynda Rice and originally a cottage on its own.

Lane End Cottage. Late Victorian cottage

N.B. Common land outside these properties and in the triangle between them and the slip road is owned by Womersley Parish Council.

The White Cottage and Shrubbery Cottage. Built in 1920s as two semi detached cottages

The Shrubbery (Building of Local Merit). A timber framed building with an inglenook fireplace, built around 1780's. Prior to 1840 it was a Dame School and afterwards a pre-school. Until recently, it retained the pegs and boot lockers for the children. Unsure whether they are still visible. It has been refurbished and tastefully extended in 2000's to the left and set back from the main building with 'in style' windows. It was a small holding.

Summer Meadow. Built for Sir N Payne the Gatwick airport developer as a single storey ranch style building in 1960's, the first floor was added in 1980's by the next owners.

Mellow House (Grade 2 listed). A timber framed Tudor 16th Century five bay building, one of the old support posts can be seen exposed on the left of the front of the building. The brick front is Georgian and the very accurate sundial which was added by present owners. A public footpath runs alongside from which the property can be seen as it stands behind the Malt House.

The Malt House (Grade 2 listed). It was built in 1600 as a three bay multi occupancy property. Post war it was bought for £2,000 as a semi derelict property and has been carefully restored as a lifetime refurbishment project by the Roopers (pronounced Roper) and subsequent owners. 'Daisy' Elliott the one legged chimney sweep lived in the right hand part of the building. He cut hair on a Sunday. There is a granary store at the back. Much of the original timber frame is visible and an 18th Century gabled sandstone wing was added on the left of the property. Note elaborately carved barge boards on gable ends. Many evacuees from London during WW2 stayed in the Malt House and Mellow House. Jim and Glynis Drummond recently replaced Mrs. Mavis Micklethwaite as owners.

Note the huge **Tudor Oak tree** on common land outside the front wall of the Malt House, possibly the oldest in the Parish. Until mains drainage arrived there was a pond in front of the Malt House, recorded in old photographs.

Briar Cottage is owned by Colin and Mary Clark. Note ragstone semi-circle in front of the front gate. It has a typically symmetrical Georgian façade hiding a 17th Century building with an extension on the right in 1976 by the Thompson family. It has a slate roof.

Walnut tree Cottage (Building of Local Merit). Originally it was called Bargate and was a late 17th Century build with two rooms on each floor. It has an inglenook fireplace with a bread oven. There was an older house that stood in front which was demolished in 1927. The Stevens family lived here with enough sons to fill a cricket team! Rather a squash.

The Old Barn is on the site of the barn belonging to Barn Cottages, converted into a house after WW2.

Barn Cottage (Grade 2 listed). This is the second oldest building in the Village and oldest on the Green, being 14th – 17th Century built. It was a Post Office 1897-1920 and during the war, whenever a telegram arrived a flag was raised on the pole positioned outside in the garden. Local boys would race to the Post Office to deliver the telegram in the hopes of a small reward from the recipient, but sadly the telegrams did not always bring good news. Fragments of the Open Hall house remain carpenter marks are visible. The older part of the house is now about half its original size. In 1924 Mr Humphreys moved the post office across the road to the shop.

Orchard Gap (Building of Local Merit). It was built in 1863, a sandstone building originally known as Allyns Cottage and used as the curates house 1860-1892. Victorian Gothic style with brick quoining and carved bargeboards. From 1892 to 1930s owned by the Terry family, see Church plaque.

Trefusis. This was the home of Tewsley of Tewsley/Tucker the wheelwrights for many years. He lived here but worked further down at the forge. It was built as a two storey timber frame building. Leo Williams converted it to three storeys in 1950s to provide himself with an office when he started working from home so he could look after his wife Jane (Porritt) who suffered from epilepsy.

The Court House (Grade 2 listed). Built in late 16th Century, a two storey timber framed building. The date 1737 appears on the south chimney which is part of a later extension to the rear of the property. The house was divided into three, referred to as “May Tree Cottages” when owned by the Woodhill Manor (Estate) and tenanted out. Dr. Graham held his surgery twice a week in the building. The adjoining Barn is (Grade 2 listed). The Manorial Courts, including the Leet Court were held in this barn 1900-1920. Hence the name being appropriated when the property was recombined in the 1940s. It was part of the Woodhill Estate owned by Admiral Copland Sparkes.

Forge Cottage (Grade 2 listed). Built in 1860s with distinctive quarry sandstone in the Surrey style and with original windows. The smith George Upfold and his brother a carpenter lived here. Judge Figgis extended the building. Peter and Ann Souster live there now.

Forge now a shop/café. Brick quoining and sandstone infill. The forge was a working forge until 1950s and supported a mobile smithy business. Outside is the wheel forma (a kind of assembly platform) used by the wheelwright and forge. The central plug could be removed to set the boss of the wheel. Various shops have taken over this building, including a delicatessen, farm shop and more recently a café. The adjacent extension was purpose built as a post office (1952-1974) and what is now 'The Gallery' hairdressers was the sorting office. The access from the main road is still designated as Post Office Lane.

The Pound. This was a wooden containment pen which has disappeared completely. It was beside the subsequently built electrical sub station. Policemen placed stray animals in the pound and owners had to pay fines to retrieve them. Hens could be run onto the common and did not need to be tethered but should be looked after when there All other animals grazing on the common had to be tethered. If found not tethered, into the pound they went. In 1930 electricity came to the village. In 1960, the electricity sub station was built when demand increased as more houses were built – Nursery Hill Estate.

The Red Lion. This was Victorian beer house and has since become a smart pub and restaurant. It has a slate roof and is brick built with rough cast facing.

Red Lion Cottages (Grade 2 listed). No 1 called Yeomans was built in 1780, followed by No 2 St Margarets. The others were added in 1880s. No 5 is called the Cricketers.

Shamley House (Grade 2 listed). This was originally two cottages made into one in 1950. They are documented in 1757 and almost destroyed by fire in 2004. Some of the original timbers were saved on the ground floor. Mrs Falkener, an old lady who lived in Shamley House would stand and rattle a bucket when she needed water, villagers would assist her on hearing the banging and collect water from the nearby 'Dip Hole' a spring of constantly flowing clear water.

See Map Section 3 (next page)

Hyde Farm (Grade 2 listed). Set back behind the swamp is Hyde Farm. It has a 15th Century barn with 18th Century house unspoiled until late 1990s. There is an old brick faced threshing floor beside the barn (a unique and rare feature). Its old barn was used as a squash court; but then converted to be additional accommodation

Lake Cottage (Grade 2 listed). This is a timber framed building and was the home of W O Bentley (of Bentley car fame) and dates back to the 17th Century. Curtilage to the rear now has two new houses on it (infills).

Timbers (Grade 2 listed). It has a fine 17th Century chimney on an old 16th Century timber framed house. It also housed the doctors surgery at one time.

Quoin Cottage (Building of Local Merit). A timber framed 17th century house much added to. Adjacent was the original site of the Congregational chapel 1824-1901.

Old Chapel. Built in 1900 converted from a Non Conformist Chapel in 1978 to a home.

Arthurs (Grade 2 listed), Arthurs was a pig farm and late 16th Century smoke bay house.

Arthurs Cottage (Grade 2 listed). It was converted to a domestic two bay home in 1910.

Map Section 3



Waverley Cottage. This was a small bungalow built in early 1920s. Mr. Burgess added an upper floor to the bungalow. He said he enjoyed cricket. He increased the size of the bungalow despite objections, he eventually sold the property.

Easteds (Building of Local Merit). This was erected as a two Victorian homes, each one bay width designed to be shops. They were made into one viable property which became the post office during WW2 later a newsagent and sold afternoon teas. Mrs Avenell's ran the shop and her husband was the local carrier. It still 'looks' like two houses. Audrey Timmis lived here in 2010s.

Little Easteds (Grade 2 listed). This is Tudor period timber framed with a brick façade frontage. This was built as the oldest of the three properties and has a flying freehold over it from the next cottage (Easteds Cottage). This was the first home of Ted and Eve Branson. Their son Richard was born here and brought up in the village, later at Tanyards Farm. He has landed his red, Virgin hot air balloon several times in the village

Easteds Cottage (Grade 2 listed). The third of the Easted's cottages all attached. Tudor framed with Georgian style wing attached.

Potters (Grade 2 listed). This is the third oldest cottage in Shamley Green and the second oldest on the Common. It was built in 14th Century and has had several extensions. It had a pump in the outshut kitchen (one storey lean to) and a water trough which could be damned to provide water for various purposes. e.g. washing.

Carolina Cottage. This is a 1980s infill house. A barn was pulled down and Carolina Cottage built in its place.

Ivy Cottage and Mulberry Cottage. Two semi detached Victorian workers cottages. One now extended into attic and rear with garage block behind.

Post War

In 1948 came the first major post war development when the large chicken farm was replaced by the Hullmead Council estate initially of 64-plus properties, a mix of houses, bungalows and flats; later progressively extended. Many of the houses have been also been extended by new owner occupiers. During the post war building two ponds disappeared. A pond across the road from Potters on the Green was filled in when Hullmead estate was built and the pond in front of the Malt House dried up when mains drainage was installed, as previously mentioned

Extra notes:

The main area of the Green is Common land, Public Open space sold to Waverley Council by a former Lord of the Manor J Simms. The cricket ground is leased by the Cricket Club (dating from 1840). Mains water came to Shamley Green in 1927.