



DBRG NEWS

January 2024



Gate House Farm
(see p. 4)

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DBRG Newsletter No. 156
2024/1 January 2024

From the Editor

Welcome to our first Newsletter for 2024. Once again I must apologise for its very late appearance, but I hope you will find it worth the wait.

We start with two articles looking at some unexpected findings. Firstly Jeremy Clarke takes a look at Gate House Farm, which appears both in form and construction to be most unusual, followed by a note from Martin about a joint used in an usual way.

In November Ian West arranged a Members' Day. It has been a while since the previous one and sadly it was not that well attended, but if you couldn't make it, you missed a fascinating afternoon. Ian has written up the event for the News, apart from the last item, on Chaldon Court which had to be rather rushed. Luckily Madeline Hutchins has kindly provided us an article on the current state of understanding of the building following a DBRG visit to assess recently exposed framing

Rosemary Hughesdon

Group Matters

DBRG AGM

The AGM will be held in Limpsfield on 13th April 2024 at St Peters Church Hall, High Street Limpsfield RH8 0DG.

Programme

11am	Hall opens
11.15	Talk by Chris Reynolds on the buildings of Limpsfield
11.45	Walk around the village
1pm	Lunch. Packed lunches can be eaten in the hall, drinks available. Past experience indicates that trying to fit in a pub lunch is not possible in the time available.
2pm	AGM

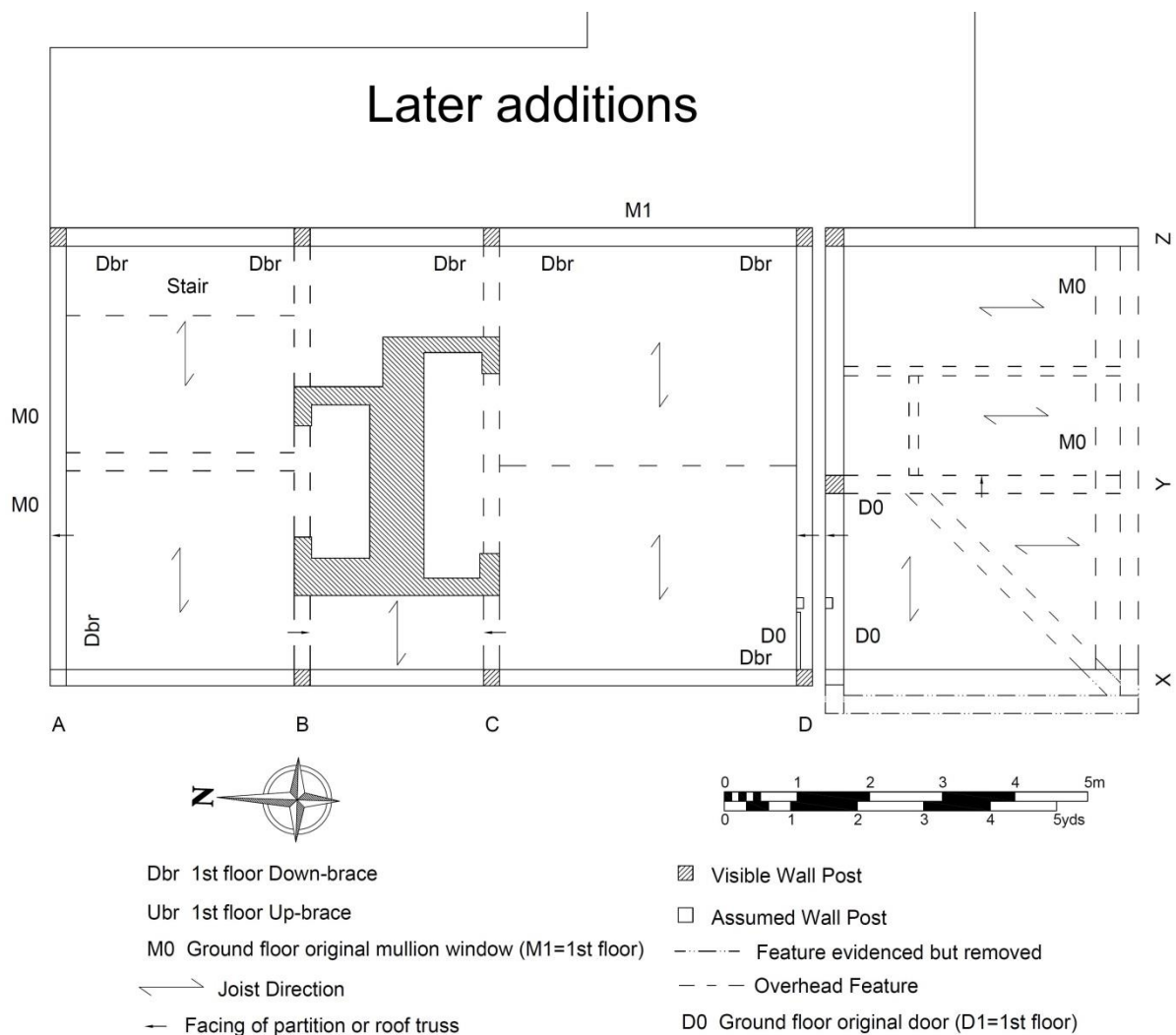
Full AGM details will follow shortly.

Research Topics

Dating of the very unusual roof at Gate House Farm, Newchapel.

'Mid-tie' in this article means a beam spanning between opposing principal posts at ground floor ceiling level. Members may know it as a cross or transverse beam.

This article follows a previous one in DBRG News by Martin Higgins regarding the very unusual roof structure in phase 2 of this building; this roof structure has now been dendro-dated, funded by DBRG. This article will briefly cover the site as a whole and then the surviving structure of the farmhouse before discussing the potential form and function of the element with the very unusual roof.



Floor Plan, Gate House Farm

Gate House farm is located on the east side of the A22 between Newchapel Green and Blindley Heath. The house is about 75m from the main road with its surviving farm buildings between the house and the road. The late 20th century OS maps show a linear pond separating the house from the farm complex and a map of 1777, depicting more extensive water on multiple sides of the house, could suggest that the house was originally within a moat. In 1616, the property extended to 105 acres with land on both sides of what is now the A22.

The main range is orientated north-south beneath a Horsham stone roof with a gable at the north and a hip at the south. There is a later face-wing towards the southern end of the east (rear) elevation, this also has a Horsham stone roof and ends with a gable. During the 20th century, the building was refaced with false timber framing, leaving only the original framing on the rear eastern elevation partially exposed.

The main range is made up of two distinct structures, X-Y-Z is a 2-bay east-west range with a crown-post roof. The dragon beam in the southwest corner shows that this range was originally jettied to the south and west. There were two chambers on the ground floor, whilst the first floor was a single large chamber. It has no original heating or cooking hearth, there is a stair trimmer pegged in south of Y' providing access to the first floor. The mid-tie Y-Y' has a chamfer only on its east side and the partition beneath it is faced to the east suggesting that the eastern chamber had a higher status. An original door opening exists in the northwest corner adjacent to X' and there is no weathering on the north face of the timbers X'-Y'. It is likely that this range was a mid to late 15th century cross-wing to an earlier structure standing to its north that was later replaced by range A-D. The 'higher status' of the eastern ground floor chamber is unexplained.

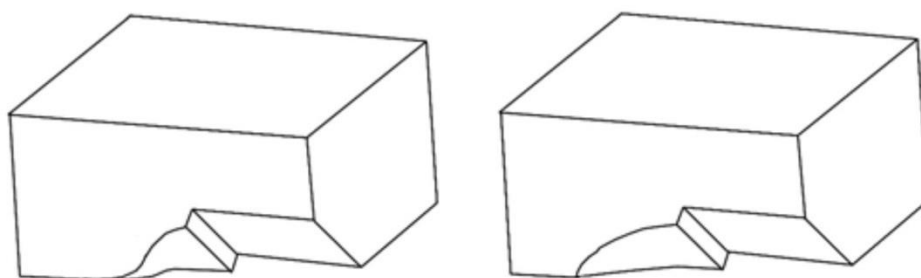
The construction of range A-D included a roof that over-sailed structure X-Y-Z to provide a single roof over both ranges. The range A-D consists of three bays orientated north-south, the largest bay is C-D, then A-B with a narrow bay (B-C) between them.

The ground floor bay A-B has an axial beam chamfered on both sides with a curved-step stop, the end of the stop is neatly run out. This chamfer stop is matched on the north face of transverse beam B with the chamfer on the transverse beam being interrupted where the axial beam joins into it. The ceiling joists are 140mm wide x 110mm deep and are not chamfered, their ends are sat upon the girding beam. There are no stave holes or pegs for a partition beneath the mid-tie B. The post in the middle of A-A' has pegs either side for a potential window

sill, although there also appear to be upper pegs for the window head, which would make this a very short window.



Intersection of axial beams with mid-ties, left image is north side of B, right image is south side C.



Mid-tie chamfer stops, left is mid-tie B, right is mid-tie C.

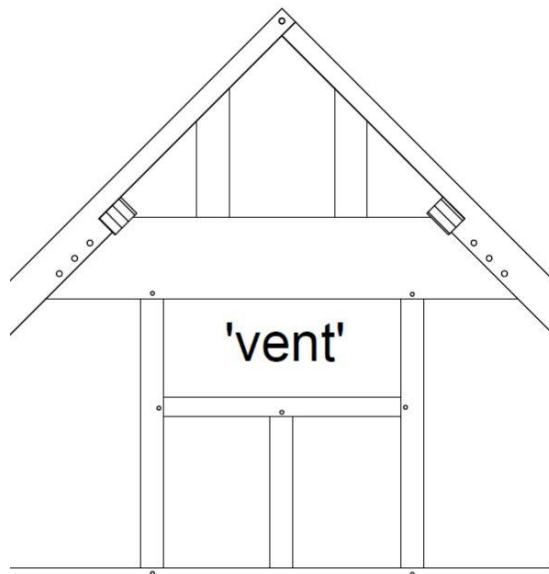
Ground floor bay B-C contains the stack which has hearths opening into bays A-B and C-D. The hearth into A-B has a carved stone surround dated 1626 with the initials TS, the hearth into C-D is larger and has a carved oak bresummer with a floral motif in the spandrels.

Bay C-D has an ornately moulded axial beam and joists with curved-step stopped chamfers, the ends of which are sat upon the girding beams. Mid-tie C has a deep chamfer, but unlike the north face of mid-tie B the chamfer is not interrupted for the axial beam which obscures it. This chamfer has a curved-step stop at the west end but has no stop at the east end where it runs up to the post at C'. Several of the eastern ends of the joists clash with the down-braces and studs above the girding beam C'-D'. Mid-tie D has a chamfer for a door against D (aligning with the door opening beneath girding beam X'-Y'), the remainder of mid-tie D has mortices and stave holes beneath it for a partition faced to the north.

The first floor of bay A-B has an exposed curved down-brace to the east of A. There is no evidence for original partitions beneath tie-beams

B or C, there is a potential original window in wall C'-D' with studs and pegs for a sill providing an opening about 1m wide x 60cm high.

The entire roof A-D is smoke blackened. Above tie-beam A there are pegs for two queen struts, within the attic there is a 'vent' between



Detail frame A
Upper Centre



Underside of
collar



Top. Frame A from south
Below. Detail around 'vent'

these struts. The underside of the collar indicates the original form of this opening with a central diamond mullion with rectangular mortices either side. The west side of the 'vent' has a sooted panel of boards inserted into it which has a chain attached on its right side. Above the east two-thirds of the vent there is a cleaner area on the collar indicating a timber was there whilst the collar was still being exposed to smoke. On the sill of the vent a thin un-sooted timber has been nailed which has mortices for three small diamond mullions either side of the central large mullion. Whilst frame A has two queen struts, frame D has a single crown-strut supporting the collar.

The roof has a 45° pitch and is clasped side-purlin with double purlins, the upper purlins are clasped by the collar in all the frames although frames A & D have deeper collars with three pegs attaching them to the principal rafters, whilst frames B & C have shallower collars with two

pegs. The upper purlins have straight wind-braces beneath them to each of the principals, which are diminished above the collar. The lower purlins are secured by two different methods, in frames A and D they



North side of frame C, showing the clasped lower purlin

are clasped by raking queen struts that are pegged into the tie-beam and the principal rafters are trenched over the purlins; frames C and D have the lower purlin clasped between the principals and a straight timber abutting the principal rafter between the tie-beam and the collar and pegged into both. Andy Moir has termed these short principal trusses.

The roof structure had started to fail historically, there is no deformation at the frames, but the upper and lower purlins appear to have sagged in bays A-B and C-D resulting in the insertion of a larger un-sooted third purlin between the upper and lower purlins supported by additional raking queen struts.

The rafters are numbered at the apex and are in order D-C and B-A. In bay B-C, the rafter tops have been removed by the inserted chimney, however there are four sooted rafter pairs in this bay but the numerical sequence only allows for a single number in this bay implying that three of these rafter pairs must have been visually different.

The roof structure A-D with the lower purlins clasped by timbers parallel to the principal rafters is unknown elsewhere in Surrey, accompanied

with a crown-strut in frame D and 2-queen-struts in frame A gave a potential for a wide range of dates. The dendro-dating of range A-D identified three precise felling dates in the winter of 1563/4, the winter of 1568/9 and the summer of 1569. These precise felling dates are consistent with a probable felling in 1568 and the felling-date ranges produced from three other timbers dated. Together this provides good evidence that construction occurred in 1569, or soon after.

The original form of range A-D is questionable, if it was an open hall with a fully sooted roof then it would significantly post-date the latest 'true' open hall in Surrey which was built in 1543 all other halls identified by the Surrey Dendro' Project after this date were either open-hearth service wings or had a form of smoke control limiting the extent of sooting within the roof.

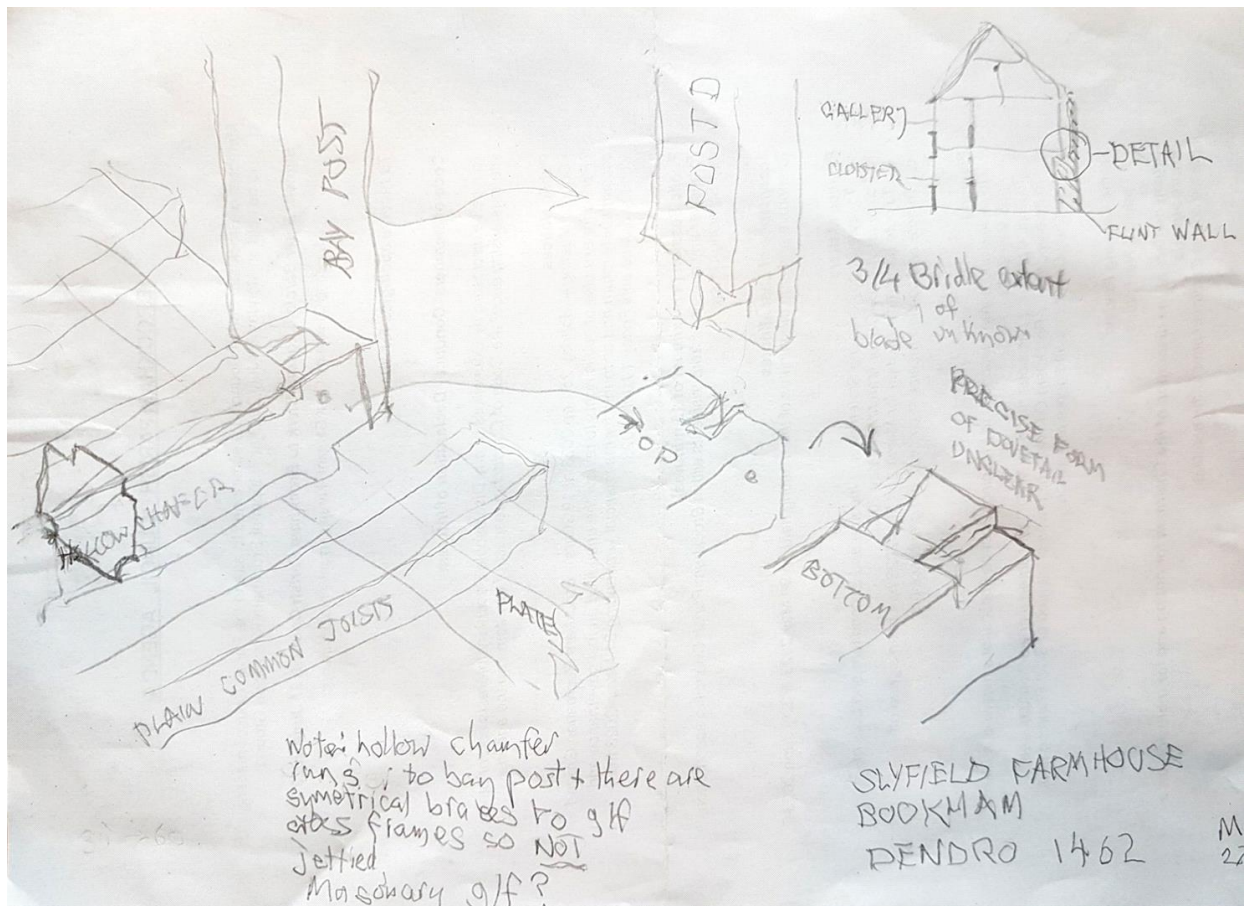
The mid-tie of frame C with a chamfer that runs into the post at C' whilst it has a stop before post C, and the chamfer not being interrupted where the axial beam joins the mid-tie does not match the carpentry of bay A-B. The style of chamfer stops are also different. Thus, it is likely that only bay A-B was originally floored, the narrower bay B-C was most probably unfloored and the rafter numbering is likely to indicate the presence of a louvre within this bay.

If C-D was an open hall, then we would expect there to be a tall hall window and the only potential window opening in the first floor C'-D' has pegs potentially for a sill that limited its height to 60cm, about the same height as the 'vent' in frame A. The greatest challenge to its original use as a hall is the absence of evidence for original partitions below either tie-beam B or C, as this would leave any first-floor chambers without walls against an unfloored bay.

Alternatively, it could have been an open-hearth service wing such as an attached kitchen, some examples of kitchens had a floored bay at one end with no first-floor partition between this 'storage-floor' and the adjoining open bay. However, it would be unusual to place a service building prominently on view, as they are usually placed to the rear. In this case this range abuts the jettied cross-wing intended to be seen from the main road to the west of the site, documentary evidence proves the road to have been in its current position throughout the 16th century. This hypothesis also requires there to have been another building in the immediate vicinity that was the principal dwelling in the 16th century, which has since been lost.

Jeremy Clarke

Three-quarter bridled joint unusually used to cover the ends of cross beams.



Notes on Slyfield Farmhouse made during refurbishment in 2023.

Slyfield Farmhouse, Great Bookham, is a fragment of a much larger medieval building, probably a courtyard lodging range associated with the manor house next door. This north range has been dendrodated to 1462. A second range at right angles, (the west range) dendrodates three years' later. Its precise form need not concern us here, but the section (top right) shows it has two storeys with a crown post roof. On the left of the section both floors had a gallery/cloister on the inside of at least one of the two surviving ranges which gave access to a series of chambers. The other long wall had a timber first floor but a masonry ground floor. It is the way that the first floor is framed that is the subject of this note (circled on the section).

The detail is drawn larger on the far left and shown disassembled and inverted on the right. A hollow chamfer on the crossing beam extends close to the plate which is now embedded in the flint wall. The length of

the chamfer and the ground floor framing shows that the range was not jettied, so it seems the ground floor was always of masonry. The masonry wall has been thickened on both sides so its original form could not be determined. The plate is heavily decayed but it was possible to feel the dovetail housing for the crossing beam. The bridled joint linking the first-floor post to the crossing beam was easier to see. A thin section of the post extends over the end of the crossing beam with a blade tenon to fit the bridle in the crossing beam.

This joint used this way has not been recorded previously in Surrey or Sussex* which is why I have reported it. The same joint is sometimes used to join a corner first-floor post to a jetty plate, as in the example from Cogmans, Burstow (Dendro 1476), illustrated below.



Cogmans, Burstow (1476). Jetty plate bridled to first floor post.

*Joe Thompson has not seen the joint used this way. Personal communication.

Martin Higgins

Lectures

Members Day

West Horsley Place

The first for the five speakers was Bernadette, who is a volunteer working at West Horsley Place, spoke about the 1538 inventory of West Horsley Place. At this time the property was known as Horsley House and was owned by Henry Courtney, a cousin of Henry VIII. Henry Courtney was a Catholic and by the end of the year he had been arrested and executed. Horsley House was attained (taken over) by Henry VIII following Courtney's execution. As this inventory was not a probate inventory no values were apportioned to the contents of the house. It was probably compiled as a record of the contents for the King.

The inventory refers to about 55 rooms from the main bedrooms and entertaining rooms, the Chapel, the lesser rooms, kitchens and stables (at Kingston). In the principal rooms reference was made not only to the 'joined' furniture, tapestries, silver, but unusually the food that was in the house. There were nine horses in the stables As there were 83 hangings in the house it is surprising that none were noted in the hall. The best bedrooms were furnished with beds whilst cradles were also mentioned. Very high quality fabrics were in the house incorporating gold and silver threads, velvet was also used. The decorations at Horsley House would have been very bright. Small items such as pestles and mortars were noted in the kitchen and in Merry's Chamber a small crossbow was located.

Although the original document is damaged and written in irregular 15th century writing (Brigid Fice assisted with the transcription) there were some words spelt differently on the same line. The information contained in this document gives a special insight into one of the larger houses in Surrey.

Newdigate

Our next speaker was Jane Lilly who as part of her research into Newdigate spoke about a failed early 20th century property developer. In 1899 Weldon Thomas John Broughton purchased Dean House Farm and proceeded to mark outbuilding plots on the road frontage leaving places for access roads to develop the land to the rear. Seventeen days after purchasing the property he took out a mortgage for half the purchase price.

A decade earlier he had been selling building plots in Tatfield prior to which under the name of John Broughton he had called himself a Land Agent, Speculative Property Developer and Commercial Traveller. For the first four years the remaining land at Dean House Farm was used for a stud farm in conjunction with his son-in-law and after this failed it became a cattle farm.

In 1901 Broughton built a pair of shops with two more built by the Ancient Order of Foresters. One plot was sold to a woman who built a property for her own occupation and lived there for 20 years. Other plots sold but were not built on. A proposal by three London Boroughs to construct an asylum on the farm failed as consent from the local Government Board was not forthcoming after four years. Broughton failed to attract builders to purchase and develop the plots unlike others he sold on Epsom Downs. What detracted from the proposed development was that it was two miles from the nearest railway station and the roads leading to this were in poor condition. There was no prospect of gas or electricity being available (they did not come until the 1930s) and mains drainage did not become available until the 1970s. A request for mains water got nowhere even though it was claimed that the water available was not fit to drink. A few pairs of semi's were built but they did not sell and local people could not afford to rent them.

In 1911 a few days after an accident with a dog cart Broughton died leaving an estate mostly in property of £14,000. His wife and daughter lived in two rented bungalows on the 'development' for the rest of their lives. The frontage development was eventually completed but the middle class estate failed to materialise.

Old Cottage, Esher

The third talk was given by Chris Reynolds on 'The Old Cottage', Esher. This is a Listed building that was acquired by Surrey County Council with land that was required for a new school. In the 1986 'listing' The Old Cottage was referred to as 16th century. It is timber framed with four bays having gable ends and a central chimney stack with a rebuilt outshot. There is little archive material relating to this freehold house which was built close to the river and Esher Place (Waynefleets Tower). Fortunately a previous owner resident provided photographs c1900 which were most helpful. A map of 1606 shows the house (called Widges) in an isolated position with a tree lined drive leading to it.

The brick chimney stack occupies half of bay C-D with the cross passage located to the rear of the stack with access to bays A-B and B-

C being to the side of the stack and bay D-E directly off a hearth passage. Unfortunately the stack has been much altered and as some of the floor joists have been replaced the identification of location for the original stair is unknown. Later a stair turret was added replacing the original stair. There is ovolo moulding on the main beam (B-B1) with 'pumpkin' or stepped stops on (dendro dated 1582) the first floor joists. Straight braces once used in the walls and roof construction with the latter being pegged to the rafter and nailed to the purlin. Trusses are constructed with a collar clipping the side purlins with a pair of queen posts and upper and lower king struts. There are mortices indicating a door head to a hearth passage. 'Hearth Passage' houses recorded in Surrey are few in number with those dendro dated ranging between 1565 – 1610. At Old Cottage the posts were dated to 1572/3 and a rafter to 1572. The property was referred to in a Will of 1572 and it appears that the new owner rebuilt the property.

Some lead comes were found in one of the windows and testing dated the glass to 1610 – 1700 which provides a date range for the provision of glass to the windows.

House fragment in Sussex

Our fourth speaker was Richard Pocock, who spoke about a house in Staplefield which is just over the historic Surrey border in Sussex. Only a fragment of the original building survives. This is the upper bay of the hall which is cut off on the lower face of the open truss. A

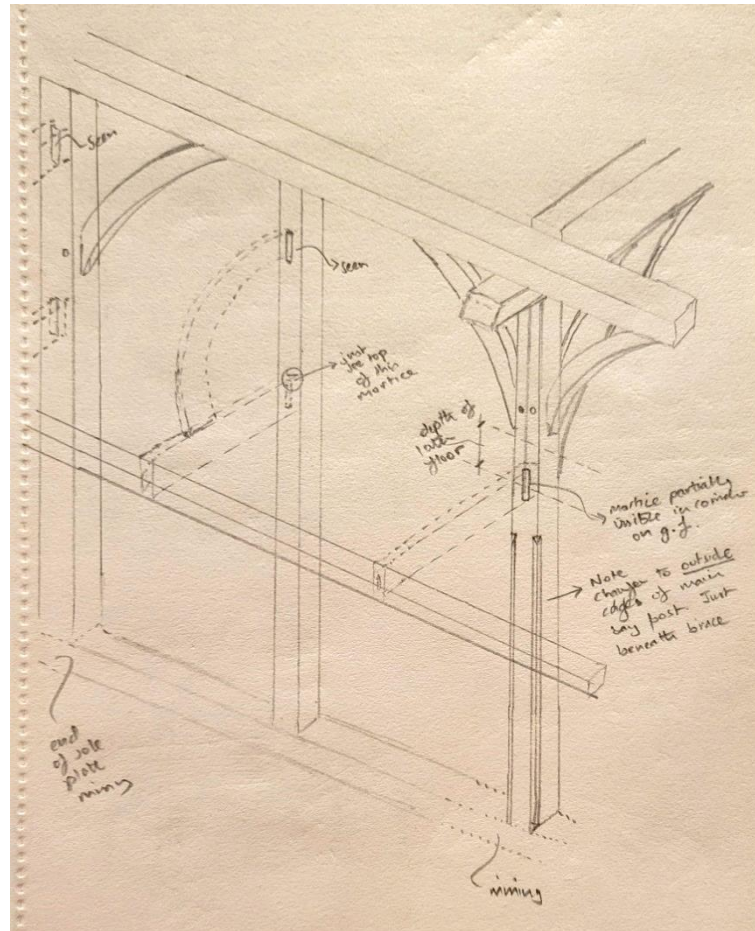


later cross wing is now located adjacent to the upper end of the hall whilst at the lower end the ground level has been lowered and no structure remains on the site.



The open truss consists on one side of an aisle post with the tie beam extending beyond the outer face of the post with the arcade plate on top of it (reversed assembly). Opposite this is a curved principal (cruck) connected into the tie beam with a wall plate on top of it. A

lower wall plate is provided at the lower end of the rafters directly carried by the cruck. There is no evidence for a crown post so it was a sans purlin (common rafter) roof. Later another tie beam was provided on top of the original. At the high end the deep moulded dias beam has the mouldings unusually continuing down the posts on each side. Above the dias beam the wall is divided by a central stud on each side of which are a pair of diagonal timbers meeting at the top of each side area. The crosswing has a crown post roof and is



of 15th century date. Sadly the property is not dendro dated but a date of 1300 – 1320 was considered appropriate for this unusual building.

Patrick Moyle gave our last talk where he recalled the DBRG visit to Chaldon Court and the evidence for a smoking chamber which has been uncovered.

This was a most interesting Members Day with speakers covering both historical research and the recording of buildings. The diversity of

subjects and the research done by the speakers made this meeting one of the best the Group has had. It is hoped those who were not in attendance will find the brief accounts included here as interesting as we found the speakers at East Horsley.

Visits

Chaldon Court 1366 - an owner's perspective on a recent DBRG visit One answer and many more questions

Where there is smoke, there is fire? – however in this case, it is not a simple as that!



Chaldon Court, built in 1366, is a timber-framed building that puzzles the experts. The DBRG visit last October was an opportunity to see if the removal of the ceiling in Range B had uncovered any new evidence that might help solve any of the puzzling aspects of the building. It proved to be a very successful visit, with the development of an explanation for the only section of smoke blackening on the otherwise pale and clean roof timbers and the confirmation of the placing of a possibly significant window.

My family has owned Chaldon Court since 1954 and my husband, Seán, and I have lived there since 1979 and been owners since 1987. We have spent time repairing, maintaining and exposing the older elements of the structure, as well as researching its history through archives. We are DBRG members and have been hugely grateful for

the involvement of experts from the Group over the years. The house was recorded by DBRG in 1991 by Gordon Wilson, Joan Harding, Peter Gray and Lesley Ketteringham. A supplementary report was made in 2004 by Prue Howard, George Howard and Michael Mason. Martin Higgins and more recently Chris Reynolds have been incredibly helpful and supportive on work needed on the building. Chaldon Court was not in the Dendro Project, but we paid for the same team to date it.



Eager
DBRG
members
admire the
long
passing
braces and
investigate
the framing

The building, with crown posts, passing braces and quadrant mouldings on timbers, was dendro-dated to 1366. Three ranges, A, B and C were built at that time, in an unusual z pattern, with each range being at right angles to its larger neighbour. (See floor plan.) It was floored throughout with the rooms at first floor level open to the rafters. No evidence has been found of a hall attached to these first floor rooms. A small archaeological dig found nothing conclusive.

So far, little evidence has been found of where the stairs, doors and windows were. There is an impressive internal durn doorway (no door now) between ranges A and B.

There is no smoke blackening on the roof timbers – bringing with it two puzzles – firstly how was the building heated? If domestic, the normal heating scheme at this date would be a wood fire on the floor of an open hall, with warmth and smoke percolating through the upper rooms and out through their roofs, turning the roof timbers a sooty black over

time. The second puzzle being, if the building was not heated by a central fire in a hall, was it not domestic, in which case what was it?

If the building was only heated occasionally, then this is likely to have been done with braziers filled with charcoal and they would not produce smoke blackening on the timbers above.

The 1991 DBRG Report considered that the oldest part of the building was mostly likely the solar block of a large hall house, the hall range having been demolished. It suggested that possibly there had been a smoke bay to contain the smoke. By 2004, the Supplementary Report suggested another possible interpretation was that it was not domestic but possibly a “church house” – a building belonging to the church used for meetings and other functions.

We have labelled this the Wild Theory – because it has been championed by Rod Wild. He drew our attention to the Old Vicarage, Farnham (dendro-dated to 1418) which is known to have been ecclesiastical and shares key features with Chaldon Court, including a grand chamber with a clean roof, the same three part layout, and gables with “ornate cusped barge boards, rare in Surrey” to quote from the recent DBRG publication, *The Development of Timber Framing in Surrey’s Old Buildings*.

Looking at the buildings at Farnham and Chaldon, the Wild Theory seems very plausible. The archives and other aspects seem to paint a somewhat different picture. Documentary evidence shows that Farnham was an ecclesiastical court, and that Farnham is one of about 60 manors owned by the Bishop of Winchester. Documentary evidence shows ownership of Chaldon manor by the de Covert family from the 13th to the mid 15th centuries, along with other property, mostly in Sussex. At Sullington, at one time their major holding, the church is even closer to the house than at Chaldon. In 1298, when Roger Covert died, an inquisition in Surrey gives a description of the manor of Chaldon “A capitol mansion [manor house], with gardens etc inclosed ...” We don’t of course know if this was on the same footprint as our building.

Chaldon Church is thought to date from the 11th century and a church is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The period c. 1030 to 1130 was a significant one for church building, many by secular lords of the manor. We know that the Covert family owned the advowson.

As a side note, the name Chaldon Court does not seem to have any significance in this issue as locally nearly all manor houses are called Court. It may also be interesting to note that for many centuries Chaldon was a sub-manor of Banstead, with the Chaldon tithing man attending the manor court there.

We wonder what other possible uses of the building are worth considering. There is debate about whether the pilgrim route from Winchester to Canterbury came near enough to Chaldon to be a relevant factor at all. Other suggestions have included a hunting lodge or something similar, or while intended for domestic use it was not used as such before the insertion of the chimneys later.



Newly exposed roof structure of Range B, showing smoke blackening in one bay.

Returning to the removal of the ceiling and the DBRG visit in October 2023, and the value of such a visit. By early 2023, the 18th century ceiling in the first floor room in Range B was collapsing. We applied for

consent to remove it and not replace it, instead leaving the tie beam, crown posts, collars and the front faces at least of the rafters exposed. The ceiling has been removed but no other work yet undertaken. We thought that this might be a very good time to ask again for input from DBRG on whether the building was revealing any more secrets and whether any puzzles could be solved.

One section of the roof timbers in Range B of the building has smoke blackening whereas the other rafters, tie beam, crown post etc are pale and beautiful as when first built. The blackening is contained within one quarter of the roof. The accepted view so far had been that the smoke blackening had been caused by an accidental fire.

The DBRG experts on the visit were confident that the pattern of smoke blackening and some nail holes were evidence of a purpose-built smoking chamber (for meat etc) adjacent to a chimney. By useful coincidence, just after the visit, we were having a wood burner installed in that chimney and the register plate was removed. It was possible to put a ladder up and see a clear vertical gap between the large stone blocks of the structure that took the smoke into the smoking chamber. It was very satisfying to reach a firm conclusion on this issue. Now we want to find out more about smoking chambers!

Another puzzle is the position of windows, doors and staircases. The house is in an elevated position with the potential of expansive views in most directions. Could the presence or absence of large windows help in determining the use of the original building? Was there enough access to the tops of the rails in suitable possible window positions to see or feel if there was evidence of the structural elements of a wall or a window having been there? On the north wall of Range B there was a question on whether the top of the rail showed evidence of a shutter groove but the conclusion after careful exploration was that it did not. However, the north gable end of Range A was found to have evidence of an oriel window. This was another significant step forward in trying to understand the building.

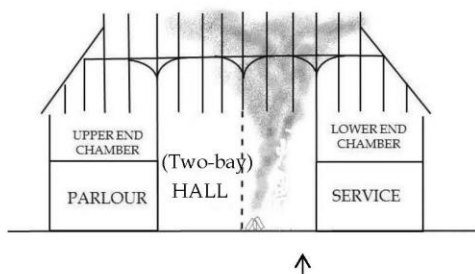
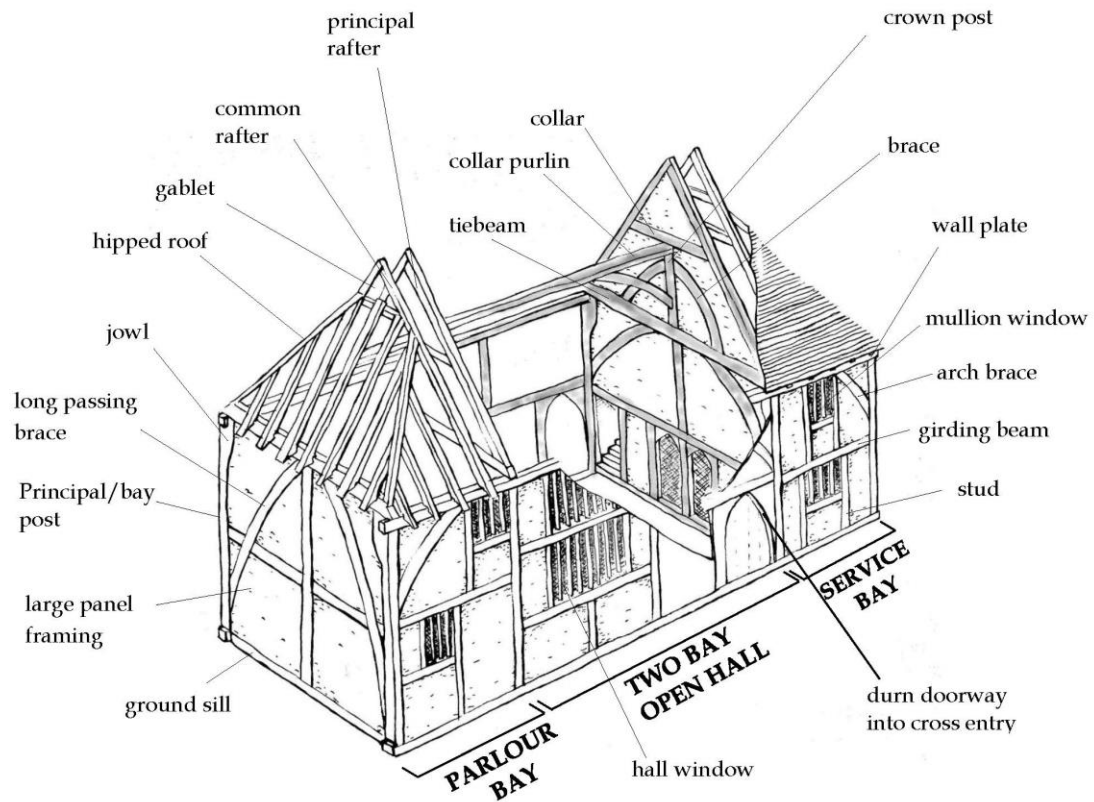
The DBRG visit was a great success. Other aspects were also explored, including the carpenter's marks, but those will have to be written up another time. We were delighted that those who came were so generous in sharing their knowledge and expertise. We hope that other house owners will be encouraged to do the same – to invite the DBRG in at appropriate times to update the interpretation of their building and to add to the understanding of it.

As we enter 2024, the Surrey Archaeological Society is interested in undertaking magnetometry and resistivity studies at Chaldon Court, as well as digs to see if pottery and other finds might help determine what use the building had in the different time periods of the past. Maybe this, further research in the archives, and a closer look at the building with experts on a DGRB study day, might reveal enough for us to establish why Chaldon Court 1366 was built.

Madeline Hutchins

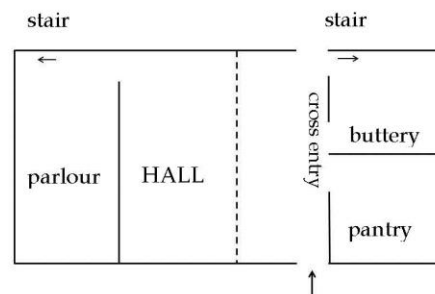
As I had a spare page, here, for the benefit of newer members and a reminder to old hands, is an extract from the DBRG Glossary. Ed.

ILLUSTRATIVE TWO-BAY OPEN-HALL HOUSE



Section of a two-bay open-hall house

Cutaway drawing by Martin Higgins



Plan of a two-bay open-hall house

© DBRG

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS RESEARCH GROUP (SURREY)

Surrey is rich in the smaller mediaeval timber-framed buildings. The Domestic Building Research Group (Surrey) is a voluntary group that has recorded, analysed and reported on more than 4,000 domestic and farm buildings, mainly in Surrey, over the past fifty years.

The DBRG has a few remaining publications for sale

George Howard, *The Smaller Brick, Stone and Weatherboard Houses of Surrey, 17th to mid 19th century. A statistical analysis*

Peter Gray, *Surrey Medieval Buildings An analysis and inventory*

Joan Harding, *Granaries in Surrey - An Obituary.*

Currently available from Rod Wild, 01483 232767

and

Marion Herridge & Joan Holman, *An Index of Surrey Probate Inventories.*

Available from Martin Higgins, 01737 842625)

For an index of recorded buildings, glossary and membership forms,
visit www.dbrg.org.uk

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I would welcome items for the next Newsletter
to reach me by 20th December, please

Please send them to me at
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If it is possible, it is always very helpful if contributions could
be sent by e-mail, as an attachment, to
rosemary.hughesdon@virginmedia.com
Illustrations as separate jpegs please – you can always indicate in the
text approximately where they should go.