

Appendix 1.1 Cranleigh History Time-Line

Prepared by Jill Wood 15.09.2015

CRANLEIGH HISTORY TIME-LINE

- 1170 St Nicolas Church – First part constructed (additions completed by mid-14th century)
- 1450 Little Manor Cottage built (now Little Manor petrol station – cottage remains)
- 1560 Oliver House built (now Oliver’s Tea Room and CVHT charity shop)
- 1657 Oliver Cromwell visits Cranley
- 1816 Completion of Wey and Arun Canal with wharf at Elmbridge and a lime kiln
- 1818 Turnpike opens (tolls introduced). The Obelisk was built on, or shortly after, this date
- 1827 A postal service was established employing ‘Letter Carriers’
- 1847 Cranley National School built and opened (now Cranleigh Arts Centre)
- 1856 Cranley Cricket Club established on The Common (Cricket first played there in 1843)
- 1859 Cranley Village Hospital opens
- 1865 Cranley railway station opened on the Cranley (Guildford to Horsham) branch line
Cranley name changed to Cranleigh to avoid confusion with the nearby town Crawley
Cranleigh School opens
- 1870 Turnpike closed (tolls ceased)
- 1876 Fountain built on site of demolished Ivy Hall Farm barn (now Fountain Square)
Formation of the Cranleigh Gas Company.
- 1885 Lady Peek Institute constructed - a coffee ‘tavern’, recreation room and library (now Bullimores)
- 1886 Mains water supply provided
- 1887 David Mann & Sons shop opened (now Manns of Cranleigh)
- 1889 Baptist Chapel built
- 1890 First Post Office opened at Ivy Hall Farm (now shops/cafés adjacent to Fountain Square)
First Maple trees planted on The Common
- 1894 Stephen Rowland commences development of Woodland Avenue, New Park Road, Avenue Road, Bridge Road, Mead Road and Mount Road
- Population 2055*
- 1900 St Andrews Anglican Church built on The Common
- 1900-1914 Development of Bank Buildings, Rowland Road, and Victoria Road
- 1903 Cranleigh Telephone Exchange opens – 28 lines by 1906
- 1904 Methodist Church constructed
- 1906 Infant School built (on the present site)
- 1911 Post office moved to corner of Knowle Lane (now BetFred)
- 1920 War Memorial erected – Grade II listed in 2014
Park House Cottages built (Ewhurst Road)
- 1929 Catholic Church opened in a chapel in The Copse, Horsham Road (private house)
- 1933 Village Hall built
Catholic Church moved to St Nicolas Avenue on site of current St. Cuthbert Mayne Primary School

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- 1936 Regal Cinema built (now flats on The Common)
- 1944 V-1 Flying bomb destroyed Infant School
- 1950's Glebelands estate developed (Wyphurst Road to Roberts Way, The Riding and Parsonage Road)
- 1955 St. Cuthbert Mayne Primary School opened (current location within the Catholic Church Presbytery)
- 1959 Glebelands School Opened
- New Post Office built on existing site
- 1963 New Catholic Church opened on current site (St. Nicolas Avenue/Ewhurst Road)
- 1964 Leisure Centre Opened
- 1964-1965 Park Mead estate developed
- 1965 Trend estate developed (Overford Drive area)
- Railway closed
- 1967 Park Mead School built
- 1965-1966 Hitherwood estate developed
- 1966 Stocklund Square development started on site of old railway station
- 1966-1967 Wimpey estate developed (Cranleigh Mead area)
- 1967-1968 Summerlands and Nuthurst estates developed
- 1975 St Andrews Church closed, demolished and new flats built
- 1985 New Library constructed (formally located in the rear of Lady Peek Institute [Bullimores House])
- 2002 Regal Cinema closed, demolished and redeveloped as flats
- 2004 Sainsbury's supermarket constructed
- 2011-2012 New Cranleigh Medical Practice built on site of old Medical Centre
- 2012 Sarus Place developed (on the former site of Rowland House)
- 2014 Swallowhurst developed on former site of Swallow Tiles
- 2017 Amlets Place, Amlets Lane (green field site)
- 2017 Longhurst Park Horsham Road (green field site)
- 2018 Land South of the High Street Knowle Lane (green field site)
- 2018 Little Meadow Alfold Road (green field site)
- 2018 Knowle Park Initiative/A2 Dominion Alfold Road (green field site)
- 2018 Elmbridge Road (green field site)

Population:

The 1801 census showed the population of Cranleigh to be just over 1000, and growth was slow over the next 100 years to 2000+. From the early 1900's the population grew steadily until 1961 when, with the construction of developments on the eastern side of the village, the population increased from a little over 6000 people to approximately 10,000 in 1971. An increase of approximately 2000 people followed in the decades leading to 1991, although the 2012 population is recorded as 11,241. Under the Local Plan Part 1 the population is due to increase by approximately 38%

***Please Note:** More accurate population figures are available from Surrey History Centre, Woking

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