

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
of
SURREY

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Date of report	March 2001 (revised June 2003)
Client	English Heritage



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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURREY GUILDFORD

INTRODUCTION

Extensive Urban Surveys have been undertaken or are presently being undertaken in a number of English counties as part of a wide ranging English Heritage initiative (English Heritage 1992). Surrey, in common with many other counties, had a survey of its historic towns carried out almost thirty years ago (O'Connell 1977), as a result of an initiative by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (then part of the Department of the Environment). This survey has formed a basis and background for archaeological work in towns throughout the ensuing period, but is now in urgent need of replacement to reflect current knowledge and planning concerns (Poulton & Bird 1998).

The present survey is intended to provide an up-to-date view of the archaeological resource in each of the towns studied and consists of three phases: data collection, data assessment and strategy. The first stage, data collection, incorporates the acquisition of new data and its amalgamation with existing knowledge of the history and archaeology of the town. The data is acquired in a form suitable for its incorporation into the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record. The data assessment phase of the survey leads to the production of this report which presents a history of the town, an analysis of the plan of the town, an assessment of the archaeological and buildings data and the state of modern development resulting in the identification of areas of archaeological importance. Information about the development of the town through the ages, including analysis of its plan and the identified areas of archaeological importance, is also presented in a series of maps at the end of the report. The Strategy phase of the survey, uses the information presented in the Data Assessment combined with current statutory and non-statutory constraints, and present and future planning policy to make recommendations for policies regarding the historic environment. The policies may be incorporated into Local and Unitary Development Plans, non-statutory policies, supplementary guidance and for use within development control (Hampshire County Council 1997, 1).

The project faced a clear difficulty in knowing which towns to include, as there seems to be no agreed definition. Historically, towns in Surrey have always been small because of the proximity of London and the generally poor quality of the County's land for agriculture. This fact is masked now by the considerable expansion of many towns and villages following the coming of the railway in the later 19th century. The main problem, in the absence of an absolute measure, is in deciding where to draw the line. This ought, in principle, to be established by comparing the evidence from towns, as defined by O'Connell (1977), and that from other large settlements or villages.

Unfortunately archaeological investigation of Surrey's towns has been relatively limited in scope, and villages have been even less well served. In these circumstances comparisons are rather hard to draw. The evidence from the villages is consistent with that of the towns in suggesting that their development belongs to the period from the 12th/13th century onwards. Surrey's towns are not, generally, greatly different from the villages in the quantity of evidence they produce and this is undoubtedly because they differ little in size. The town, with its market, had an economic status denied to the village, but in Surrey all the inhabitants of both lived in immediate proximity to their fields. There was probably the same lack of distinction between town and village in the medieval period as there is in their excavated evidence or plans revealed today.

In these circumstances it seemed best to adopt an inclusive approach and deal with all the more substantial medieval settlements which have indications of nucleation ('nucleated' settlements have houses run together and signs of developed backlands). This is clearly the case with Guildford, the only town in administrative Surrey that was already flourishing when Domesday Book was compiled, and the largest town throughout the medieval period.

The study area is as defined on figs 3 to 5. This corresponds to the area of the 18th century and earlier town, but also includes the Castle and the Friary, since they are intimately

related to the origins and development of the town. The area so defined corresponds fairly closely with the extent of the built-up area as indicated by the earliest large scale maps, in particular the *Ichthnography* of 1739 (fig 2).

General note on maps and mapping

A standard set of historic maps was consulted in compiling all reports for the Surrey EUS. The Senex and Rocque maps were consulted in Ravenhill 1974, while all enclosure, tithe, and historic Ordnance Survey maps were examined in the map collections of the Surrey History Centre, Woking. Further references are not given for these maps where they are mentioned below. Where other maps are referred to a reference is given.

All map bases for the maps used in the figures are those of the modern Ordnance Survey, unless otherwise stated, and the data forms a GIS overlay to the Ordnance Survey maps.

Abbreviations used

EUS	Extensive Urban Survey
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
OS	Ordnance Survey
SCAU	Surrey County Archaeological Unit
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SHS	Surrey History Service
SyAC	<i>Surrey Archaeological Collections</i>
SyAS Bull	<i>Surrey Archaeological Society's Bulletin</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History of Surrey</i>

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Guildford (NGR SU 997 495) lies to the west of the centre of the county of Surrey, at the point where the river Wey cuts through the chalk of the North Downs. The town occupies ground which rises quite steeply away from the floodplain of the Wey, and its underlying geology (prior to modern expansion) is almost entirely of chalk. Guildford castle stands on the end of a chalk promontory overlooking the town. Guildford is located 16km east of Farnham, 17km west of Dorking, 7km north of Godalming and c45km south of London.

PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

There is a large body of archaeological and historical information relating to Guildford. The purpose of the present section of the report is to provide a summary of the scope and character of that evidence, and to indicate something of its strengths and weaknesses, prior to the attempt in the ensuing section to use this data to create an account of the development of Guildford. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area (fig 3) of the settlement, but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary. An excellent general summary of the historic town of Guildford (O'Connell 1977, 29-33) covered similar ground to the present report, and has been extensively used in its preparation.

Archaeology

An archaeological investigation of the castle keep was carried out in 1887 (Peake 1887), but there was virtually no further archaeological work until the 1960s when Guildford Museum, through Felix Holling began to record archaeological evidence revealed during redevelopment. The work was generally small scale, even on quite substantial sites. Large scale excavation has remained the exception, and the most important work has occurred outside of the town proper, at the Friary site in the 1970s and the Castle in the 1990s. Since the late 1980s there has been more regular involvement of archaeology with development in the town. The great majority of this work has occurred as a result of watching briefs, especially carried out under the auspices of Guildford Museum. Only a small proportion of

these discoveries is adequately published, although summary information is available about most of them.

Documents

The only written sources which refer to Guildford prior to 1086 (the date of Domesday Book) are brief and inconsequential, but there is a considerable body of documentary evidence from the 12th century onwards, the principal components of which have received detailed examination and publication. Much of this evidence results from Guildford's status as a royal borough adjacent to which was a Royal castle. The Victoria County History account of Guildford (*VCH 3*, 547-70) is a useful summary of the evidence, and there have been a number of other detailed studies, relating to the castle with its royal palace (Colvin 1963, Alexander 1993), other royal residences (Colvin 1963; Colvin 1982), and the friary (Palmer 1887, Poulton & Corke 1984), as well as other specific topics.

Cartography

The cartographic evidence, which steadily becomes more detailed through the post-medieval period, suggests that there was little expansion outside of the medieval extent of the town until the mid-19th century. Norden's map of Windsor Forest (Poulton & Woods, 1984, pl 3) shows the town at a very small scale, but the main parts can be clearly recognised. A plan of 1748 (fig 2; Ravenhill 1974), is much more useful, being accurately surveyed and readily comparable with later maps, although individual buildings, apart from the major ones, are not separately distinguished. This defect is remedied by the next map of importance, the Wetherby map of 1823, which is a complete, accurate and detailed survey of the town. Other maps followed, but all confirm that there was little alteration in the topography of the town during this era. There was still only a small amount of new development by the time of the large scale OS maps of 1869-70, but thereafter change was rapid.

Buildings

A number of medieval buildings survive, at least in part, but a large proportion of Guildford's many listed structures date from the 17th and 18th centuries. The core of the medieval and early modern town has generally escaped large scale redevelopment (or, more precisely, this has generally affected the backlands rather than the street frontage) and this explains the very good survival rate. There is a good record of study of these structures, but discoveries during redevelopment, such as at 54 High St, suggest that the incidence of medieval fabric preserved within later facades, and of below ground level survival of undercrofts or other medieval structures, may be greater than is currently realised.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUILDFORD

The broad scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Guildford have been indicated by the preceding section. The following narrative should be read with the limitations of those resources in mind. It is concerned essentially with the area of the medieval town and its immediate surrounds, but the more detailed analysis of the town plan and its development is reserved for the next section.

Prehistoric and Roman

The North Downs run right across Surrey. They provide an easy east-west route, especially along the dip slope (cf Turner 1980) but form a significant obstacle to travel from north to south. Gaps in the Downs, like that at Guildford where the River Wey cuts through, had an obvious attraction for settlement, at the meeting point of important routes. Here, also, the ford across the river implied by the name of the town ('the ford where the golden flowers grew' or, simply, 'the golden ford'; Gover *et al* 1934, 9-11) gave an additional advantage.

Despite this theoretically attractive location, numerous excavations in Guildford have produced only occasional prehistoric flints and no certain prehistoric pottery. The Roman

material is almost equally sparse, a mere handful of pottery sherds and tile fragments. The immediate vicinity of the town also lacks clear evidence of Roman or prehistoric settlement.

Saxon

Earlier Saxon settlement is known (or, more precisely, implied by burial evidence) from the general area, but on the opposite side of the Wey to the later town (Lowther 1931; Morris 1959, 142) and to the east in the Merrow area (SMR nos 515,521,1836, and 2277; Saunders 1980). The earliest record of Guildford comes in about 880 when it is mentioned in the will of King Alfred as a royal possession. Topographic evidence (discussed in the next section of the report) suggests the possibility that there was settlement at that date in the area near St Mary's church, but its size and character are unclear (O'Connell & Poulton 1984, 43-6, provides a detailed review of the evidence for early Guildford, on which this section is based. Additional references are only given below to later works). The lower part of the present church tower is in the late Saxon style, with pilaster strips, and some evidence has been recovered for an earlier timber structure.

In the later Saxon period there was a rapid growth in trade and commerce, and the development of towns was a result of this. In the ninth century Guildford lay in the Kingdom of Wessex, whose rulers established a series of centres or *burhs* as part of a fortified system of defence against Viking attacks. Many of these *burhs* were towns, but some, like Eashing 11 kilometres (7 miles) up the Wey from Guildford, were simply forts. In the tenth century these forts were generally replaced by defended commercial centres (Haslam 1984), and it was then that Guildford was first established as a town, although a precise date cannot be established (Poulton & O'Connell 1984, 46).

It may be suggested, largely on topographic evidence (discussed in the next section of the report) that Guildford was a typical planned town of the period, surrounded by a ditch and bank to defend the inhabitants (fig 3). It acquired a mint for coins by the late 10th century (Guildford Corporation 1957, 5) and Domesday Book records that: 'King William has 75 sites whereon dwell 175 men'. 'Men' implies 'heads of household' and the population was probably about 750. This was a flourishing town, easily the largest for some distance around. There is, seemingly, conclusive evidence for the location and extent of the late Saxon town, but archaeological evidence to support it has been oddly elusive, with surprisingly little material of 9th-11th century date even from the, as yet unpublished but more comprehensive, fieldwork of recent years. The explanation of this may, perhaps, lie in the fact that opportunities for investigation have largely been in the middle and far backlands of plots, with the relevant street frontage and near backlands levels generally either previously destroyed by post-Conquest activity or unavailable for investigation. It may be postulated that the pattern of deposition in late Saxon and Saxo-Norman towns did not lead to pit digging in the former areas. Such activity was, perhaps, confined to the near backlands, where, for example, the earliest features were produced in the London Street, Chertsey excavations (Poulton 1998, especially fig 2.4). The only undoubtedly late Saxon group of pottery from Guildford was found in precisely such a location (Holling 1964; for the date see Poulton 1987, 221, note 30).

Medieval

Guildford was a royal possession at the time of Domesday Book, and it was this which led to the establishment of a castle there. The ditch which surrounded the motte of the castle cut into the regular outline of the late Saxon town. It may have been constructed soon after the Conquest, but the exact date is uncertain (Poulton forthcoming).

The presence of the castle must have helped the development of the town, and perhaps especially so as its importance as a Royal residence developed during the 12th and 13th centuries.

The first explicit reference to Guildford as a borough was in 1130 (*VCH* 3, 560) while the second of the two charters of 1257 established it as the county town of Surrey, but the right to hold the town at fee farm was not granted to the inhabitants until 1366. This allowed

them to pay an annual sum to the Crown in respect of various tolls etc., which they could then collect themselves instead of them being farmed out to an individual as previously (Guildford Corporation 1957, 7).

No date is known for the earliest market and there may already have been one before the Conquest. The town was an important market centre for corn, cattle and cloth in the Middle Ages. The presence of Jews in 1187 is an indication of the wealth of Guildford at that date (*VCH 3*, 560). Before the end of the 13th century the town had three parish churches, those of St Mary, Holy Trinity and St Nicholas. The community on the west bank of the river beside St Nicholas was part of the borough from an unknown date, and may be the holding in Guildford of the Bishop of Salisbury mentioned in a charter of Henry II (*VCH 3*, 548). The earliest known evidence for the structure of the church is 13th century (*VCH, 3*, 568), while 13th and 14th century pottery has been excavated at 35 Bury Fields and sites in Millmead (Blatchford and Monk 1976), which lie close to St Nicholas.

Recent work (refs) has also revealed that the Upper High St, beyond the late Saxon town ditch had been settled by the 13th century. The evidence includes not only 'backlands' features and finds but possibly part of a chalk built undercroft (Bird *et al* 1996, 194). Within the town, recent work has also included the identification of chalk built undercrofts, or possible undercrofts, in a number of locations (Mary Alexander, pers comm), as well as the surprising discovery of a stone chamber, with stone benches, of late 12th century date at 54 High St. There is nothing other than loose circumstantial evidence for the claim (Alexander 1997; Bird 1997) that this was a Jewish synagogue, but it is, nevertheless, a very important indication of rising prosperity in Guildford at that period. The continuance of this into the 13th century is confirmed by the evidence of three 13th century chalk undercrofts below the Angel Hotel, 72/4 High St and 149 High St (Wood 1950, 82-4). These sites were probably former shop premises (Faulkner 1966, 123-5).

It does, indeed seem that the 13th century may have been a period of particular growth and wealth in Guildford. The development of suburbs at St Nicholas and the Upper High Street was accompanied by the establishment of religious orders and hospitals, both common developments in flourishing medieval towns. Excavations in 1974 and 1978 (Poulton and Woods, 1984) revealed traces of the friary 'de Ordine Martyrum' which received permission to settle in Guildford c1260. It was superseded by a Dominican friary, which was founded by Henry III's wife, Eleanor of Provence, and was dissolved in 1538. An almost complete plan of the friary was recovered in the excavations.

St Thomas's Hospital was founded east of the town in 1231 in the angle between the London and Epsom roads and carried on in some form until the 18th century (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 274) and Alexander (1999, 68) has demonstrated that this is identical with a leper hospital which was also mentioned in the town, and has previously been regarded as a separate institution (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 208 and 275).

Guildford was assessed at one tenth, the urban rate, in the tax levied upon personal property in 1336, and paid £15 2s 9½d (Johnson 1932, lxxv), making it then the wealthiest borough in administrative Surrey. The fair granted in 1341 to Guildford and that of St Catherine's Hill granted to the rector of St Nicholas in 1308 must have increased further the flow of goods into the town during the Middle Ages. The town had become the centre of the cloth industry for west Surrey by the end of the 14th century, and Guildford cloth is often mentioned as an export to Italy during the 15th century (Guildford Corporation 1957, 9).

The use of the castle as a royal residence declined from the early 14th century, and the palace buildings were almost entirely demolished after 1379 (Poulton 1999a). Although the castle continued to be used by the Sheriff of Surrey, its importance was declining, and it eventually left royal hands in 1611.

Post-medieval

There is no evidence that the changed status of the castle had a significant impact upon the wealth of the town. Indeed, the royal association with the town did not end with the

demolition of the palace, and Henry VIII had a 'House of Honour' built in the grounds of the Dominican Friary in 1528 (Poulton & Corke 1984, 10).

A charter was granted by Henry VII in 1488 which made the mayor and approved men a corporate body, and in 1603 Guildford received its own Commission of the Peace and became one of the towns where assizes and Surrey quarter sessions met (Dance 1958, xv).

The main road from London to Winchester and Portsmouth, which passed through the town, became increasingly important in the 17th and 18th centuries. The coaching trade served to boost the economy of Guildford when the cloth trade dwindled during the 17th century. The inns became famous at that time: 'Here is a great corn market on Saturdays, but it has been always most famous for its good inns and excellent accommodation for passengers, the best perhaps in England' (Aubrey 1718, 3, 314). When the Wey was made navigable below Guildford in 1651-3, increasing quantities of corn, malt, hides, skins, timber, lime and gunpowder came into the town for transport to London (Vine 1973, 8-19).

The Hearth Tax Roll for 1664 listed 371 households in the borough (Meekings 1940, cx), making Guildford at that period the largest of the towns discussed. There were 536 families (2574 people) in 1739 and 2,634 at the beginning of the 19th century. The London and South Western Railway reached Guildford in 1845 and the population and the town had expanded considerably by the end of the century.

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN

Topographic divisions

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Guildford is presented in the sections of the report following this one. The analysis has enabled the definition of a number of distinct elements within the plan, which are shown on fig 4, and summarised below. Cross-reference to them is given as T1 etc in the text that follows. It should be stressed that the precise extent of a number of these elements is not known.

1 St Mary's church and graveyard must have occupied their present sites by the time of Domesday Book, but there is no evidence as to how much earlier church provision was made here.

2 Some settlement around the area of the church prior to the establishment of the late Saxon town is *a priori* likely, but there is no precise evidence for its extent. The area shown here is that where the plots on early maps differ from the long narrow plots of the rest of the medieval town.

3 The topography of the late Saxon planned town is discussed in detail below. Its extent is least certain at the west end, where its relationship to the river, mills and mill pond is unknown. Buildings were present fronting onto the High St and at least some of the side streets in the medieval period. From the late medieval period (see above) buildings began to appear fronting onto the streets (North St, Sydenham Rd, Castle St) which replaced the old town ditches and these were almost continuously built up by the time of Richardson map of 1739 (fig 2).

4 The castle was established by William I and passed from royal hands in 1611. The earliest castle consisted of a motte and small bailey (A), which was extended in the later 12th century (B) and again in 1246 (C) to provide for the Royal Palace which developed over this area. A further large area (D) may represent an outer bailey of uncertain date.

5 The extent of the Dominican Friary precinct of 1275 may be traced precisely from its appearance on Norden's map of 1607 and the corresponding features on the map of 1739 (fig 2). Fig 7 indicates the location of the main structures within the precinct.

6 The mills and mill pond have occupied the present location since at least the 13th century.

7 The extent of settlement along Quarry St is that shown in 1739. The portion marked A may already have been developed by the later 12th century (prior to the establishment of 4B), and there are indications that medieval expansion had occurred across the road.

8 The extent of settlement along the Upper High St is that shown in 1739. This may reflect piecemeal development from the late 12th or early 13th century onwards, with the Grammar School perhaps marking the limit of medieval expansion.

9 The extent of settlement around St Nicholas church is that shown in 1739. There are indications that the medieval settled area was more tightly clustered near the church.

10 The extent of settlement along Chertsey St is that shown in 1739. Some 16th century buildings survive, but there is no present evidence for medieval occupation.

Discussion and description

PRE-MEDIEVAL

The existence of an east-west route and a north-south route, meeting near the ford across the Wey, seems probable from an early date. The two routes are likely to have shared a common course for a short distance on the east side of the river because of topographical constraints. There is, however, as yet, no proof that this was along the line of the High Street, as it was from the late Saxon period onwards.

LATE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

The earliest period for which there is positive evidence for topographic development is, then, the late Saxon. The probable character of that development can be understood, at least partially, by an examination of early maps. The plan of Guildford as it appeared in the mid-19th century (O'Connell 1977, fig 15) is unchanged in essentials from that shown in 1748 on Richardson's 'Ichthnography of the town of Guildford' (fig 2). The main elements of the late Saxon plan (T3) are a main thoroughfare (High Street), which leads to a bridge crossing the Wey, with long narrow plots fronting on to it on both sides. These plots are limited on either side by North Street and by Sydenham Road with its continuation, Castle Street. This last seems to form an intrusive element in an otherwise coherent plan. Since the castle (T4) is almost certainly late 11th century in origin (Poulton forthcoming) this means that the plan is that of the late Saxon town.

In 1606 a reference to the 'highway called the North Town Ditch' (Poulton & Corke 1984, 6) indicates the process of transmutation to North Street, while the South Town Ditch preceded Sydenham Road. The approximate line of the major missing part of this enclosing ditch is probably indicated on Richardson's map (fig 2) as a path through Holy Trinity churchyard, which is also the only place where the ditch has been observed, during moving of graves (*VCH* 3, 547; Alexander 1999, 64 has doubted this, but her evidence for an alternative position is very unconvincing). Clearly Guildford must formerly have had an earthen bank on the inside of the ditch, but no evidence survives of this. The ditch probably linked directly with the river, although the area on the western side of the town, where the land may have been marshy and subject to flooding, was not built on until comparatively recently. Some 12th century and later finds from 17-20 Friary Street may be from the ditch itself or part of a rubbish spread from the town (Alexander 1999, 65).

In 1275 a Dominican friary (T5) was founded on land outside the town ditch. The entrance to this was from Woodbridge Road, making a linking road with Friary Lane necessary. Since at this early date it seems unlikely that the ditch was being used as a road, this suggests that a road already existed which was, in effect, an 'intra-mural' street, which was probably also the original status of Friary Lane. If so, it is likely to have been an integral

part of the Saxon plan of Guildford, and it may be compared to those at Winchester or, more aptly, Lydford (Biddle 1976, 27-9). Guildford, then, has all the main elements discerned as characteristics of the Wessex burhs of the 9th and 10th centuries: a main thoroughfare with side streets at right angles to it, leading to an intra-mural street, the whole within a defensive enclosure. A number of the side streets have the suffix 'gate' (Tunsgate and Angel Gate, for example). There seems little doubt that this is a result of Scandinavian influence, which must, almost certainly, indicate a pre-conquest origin. Cumulatively the documentary and topographic evidence, together with the parallels, point clearly to the town's origin as a single act of Saxon town planning. It must, however, be observed that archaeological evidence from excavation to support this is weak.

In the circumstances it is ironic that the area where the best archaeological evidence for late-Saxon activity has been identified, around St Mary's church (T1), should apparently have a different and earlier origin. The present tower of the church is probably late Saxon in origin, while some evidence has been discovered for an earlier timber structure (Holling 1967). The vicinity of the church, however, does not fit with the regular pattern of plot boundaries observable elsewhere, and it seems likely to represent an earlier area of settlement (T2), probably referred to in the will of Alfred (c880) which mentions Guildford. The date of origin of this settlement is at present unknown. The only clue lies in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries discovered to the west of the town on the opposite side of the river at Guilddown (Lowther 1931) and Mount Street (Morris 1959, 142). The former was certainly used as an execution site until at least 1043 (on the evidence of a coin in one of the graves) though continuity between the two uses is not necessarily implied since the focus of the execution site was almost certainly a barrow.

As already noted, the ditch around the motte of the castle at Guildford cut into the regular outline of the existing town, whose defences would have gained renewed strength from this direct link to the castle. From this date on the development of the town was slow. Suburbs (if that is not too grand a term) seem to have developed around St Nicholas Church on the west side of the river (T9), and to either side of the Upper High Street (T8), perhaps from the late 12th century. A 14th century doorway found at 13 Quarry Street could indicate expansion in that direction also (T7), but further evidence is needed. The arrival of the friars in the 13th century (T5) created a new element.

It is unclear when, and to what extent, building within the core of the town extended beyond the houses lining either side of the High Street. A recent excavation along Swan Lane (Poulton 1999b, 12-13) has shown that well-built stone structures lined it in the 13th century. Norden's map of 1607 shows some buildings fronting onto North Street, by then functioning as a highway, although it continued for some time to be referred to as the North Town Ditch (Dance 1958). It is unknown at what date the ditch here, or elsewhere, ceased to serve its original purpose. The regular replacement of the ditch by a road must surely imply a planned development, involving deliberate infilling of the ditch and compacting of the surface.

Although these events to some extent shifted the focus of settlement away from the High Street, the urban area, apart from the suburbs already mentioned, remained that of the late Saxon town down until about the mid 19th century. Thereafter growth, especially to the north and east, was rapid.

THE MARKET, MARKET PLACES, AND TOWN HALL

The earliest mention of a market is in 1276, and it was held in the High Street until the 19th century. A market house stood in the street opposite the present Guildford House until it was pulled down when the latter was constructed as the new Town Hall in 1683, replacing an earlier Town Hall on the same site that was in existence by 1587-8 (*VCH 3*, 551). The corn exchange (Tunsgate) was built in 1818, replacing an earlier 'wheat market house' marked on the 1739 map (fig 2) and the corn market remained there until 1902. The markets were otherwise held in North Street during the 19th century, and the rump of them still are. A cattle market was built off Woodbridge Road in 1896, and the corn market joined it there in 1902 (*VCH 3*, 562). The site has now been redeveloped as the Crown Court.

BURGAGE PLOTS

The earliest maps (eg fig 2) provide evidence of typical long, narrow medieval burgage plots extending either side of the High Street. There can be little doubt of their planned origin, but later amalgamation and subdivision of plots prevents establishment of the original size. This regular pattern is not discernible in the area south of the High Street and west of Chapel Street, around St Mary's Church, reflecting the different and probably earlier origin of this area (T2). Shorter and less regular plots are also apparent in the St Nicholas (T9) and Upper High Street (T8) areas, suggesting that they may have developed piecemeal.

STREETS, BRIDGES AND GATES

High Street, with its continuations east and west, was always the main street. A stone bridge, perhaps of around 1200 (Renn 1974, 79-80) took the road across the river until it was replaced soon after 1900 by the present iron bridge (*VCH 3*, 554). It is not known when the bridge replaced (or, rather, supplemented) the ford. A bridge must also have carried the road across the town ditch at the east end of the town, but no mention has been published of this, or of the gates which one would have expected to control access to the borough, unless the naming on Richardson's Ichnography of 1739 of the further part of the Upper High Street as 'Stoke above Bars' indicates the presence of one.

The late Saxon origin of side streets, known as *gates*, has already been mentioned. In some cases, such as Angel Gate, they seem to have been incorporated into the property of an adjacent building, while retaining their through character, although Alexander (1999, 70) has suggested the evolution is the other way around, from a private inn yard to public thoroughfare.

Quarry Street was in existence by the 12th century (Poulton forthcoming), and may be considerably older, at least at the High Street end, leading to the church. Friary Lane was also in existence before 1275. It may have its origins in a route created to take the Royal party, when resident at the castle, across the town ditch and on to the Royal Park, established in 1130. It certainly served this purpose from before 1275 when a grant was made to the new Dominican Friary allowing them to enclose part of this route, which must then have been realigned to Woodbridge Road (Poulton & Woods 1984, 5, 21-2 and fig 24).

The probable later medieval origins of North Street, Sydenham Road and Castle Street have already been discussed. All other roads are of post-medieval date, with the possible exception of Chertsey St, where some 16th century buildings survive (T10).

CHURCHES

St Mary's Church (T1) existed by the late Saxon period, the oldest surviving portion being the tower with its typical late Saxon pilaster strips. The remainder of the church has a complex development (*VCH 3*, 563-7), the most significant point here being the shortening of the chancel by twelve feet and the corresponding reduction of the graveyard when Quarry Street was widened in 1825 (*VCH 3*, 567).

Holy Trinity Church has its origins in the 12th century or earlier, on the basis of documents and surviving fragments of stonework (*VCH 3*, 567 and 570). The old church collapsed in 1740, and the present church is the brick rebuild of 1749-63, with some later modifications.

St Nicholas Church (T9) may also have 12th century or earlier origins (*VCH 3*, 570), but the earliest fragments to survive are of 13th century date (*VCH 3*, 568). A 15th century chapel (the Loseley Chapel) is the only medieval structure, the rest of the church being a rebuild of 1870-2, following a rebuild of 1836-7, both occasioned by the ravages of flooding (*VCH 3*, 568).

CASTLE (T4)

The castle probably has its origins in the late 11th century as one of a number established by William I in the major towns of the newly conquered land (Poulton 1999a, 1). The ditch

around the motte was cut into the line of the town ditch but the motte itself and original bailey were on previously unoccupied ground. In the 12th century the bailey was extended westwards to Quarry Street, and in 1245 a further piece of land adjacent to Quarry Street was added. There may have been a large outer bailey to the east, but the evidence for this is weak.

The buildings of a royal palace spread across the bailey south and west of the motte towards Quarry Street, from the later 12th century until the end of the 14th century, when they were almost all pulled down. The only substantial portion surviving is part of the King's Chambers.

The principal surviving portions of the castle are the motte, surmounted by a substantial stone keep of mid 12th century date, and the Castle Arch, a gateway probably built in 1256.

PRISONS AND JUSTICE

From an early date Guildford had close connections with the administration of justice. It seems probable that the numerous executed criminals buried at the Guilddown site are there as a result of legal proceedings in the late Saxon Royal town of Guildford. The link is explicit from soon after the conquest, when royal administration of Surrey was vested in the Sheriff who was based at the Castle. A hall and chamber was built on the motte for the Sheriff in 1246, fragments of which still survive (Poulton 1999a, 5-6). The County gaol was within the keep and served both Surrey and Sussex from 1202 (*VCH 3*, 553). In 1604 a new gaol was built in Quarry Street, and rebuilt in 1765: Elements of the later structure have recently been identified in redevelopment at 54 Quarry Street. In 1822 the gaol was moved to South Hill, where the governor's house still stands: this prison was itself abolished in 1851.

GUILDFORD FRIARY AND ITS SUCCESSORS (T5)

The Dominican Friary at Guildford was founded in 1275 and occupied a precinct extending over 4ha (10 acres), adjacent to the River Way and north of the town. Its plan has been recovered by excavation (Poulton & Woods 1984). The Friary was dissolved in 1538, but, some of its buildings, including a 'House of Honour' built for Henry VIII survived until 1605. New structures were then built, but themselves replaced by a new mansion house in the 1620s. This house was demolished in 1818, and the site subsequently became that of the Friary Brewery. This was itself demolished in the 1970s and replaced by the present Friary shopping centre. Despite the continuity of name, there is nothing, save the route of Woodbridge Road, to provide a topographic link with the medieval site.

HOSPITALS

St Thomas Hospital was founded in 1231 (Knowles & Hadcock 1953, 274) and a building survived until the later 18th century (*VCH 3*, 554) in the angle of the Epsom and London Roads, some way from the medieval town. Trinity, or (more commonly now) Abbot's Hospital stands on the north side of the High St and was built soon after 1619 for the benefit of 'decayed townfolk'. It is a substantial quadrangular brick building, largely unaltered, extending back to North St.

SCHOOLS

The Grammar School was founded in 1512 (Sturley 1979), and the oldest surviving buildings are situated on the south side of the Upper High St, probably at the limit of the settled area at that date. The oldest part of the school is brick built of mid 16th century date, and forms one side of a quadrangle whose other portions are of later 17th century date, including the stone front (*VCH 3*, 551).

WORKHOUSE

A workhouse was established on the site of what was until recently St Luke's Hospital along Warren Rd, and is now in course of redevelopment (1999) for housing. The later hospital

buildings obscured or removed almost all of the workhouse, but the vagrants casual ward (the 'Spike') of 1905 survives and has recently been listed (Davies 2000).

INDUSTRY

The surviving mill buildings date from 1766, and are successors to others dating back at least to the 13th century (T6) and probably to the time of Domesday Book (Alexander 1983). In the medieval period they were used for fulling cloth as well as grinding corn (*VCH 3*, 554).

The only other industrial activity of note within the medieval town was clay pipe making in Quarry St from the 17th century onwards (Kingsford – Curran 1968). The coming of the railway in the 19th century, stimulated some industrial development on the outskirts of the town, of which the most interesting survival is Rodborough Buildings, on the corner of Bridge St and Onslow St, which was the site of what is believed to be the first purpose built car factory in England (perhaps the world), erected 1900-1903.

OTHER BUILDINGS

Fairly complete examples of 13th century undercrofts survive at 149 High St, 72/4 High St and the Angel Hotel, of which the latter two are particularly good examples of these shop premises. Apart from these, other pre-1550 buildings are nos. 20 and 21 Chapel Street, nos. 70, 122, 124, 126, 123 and 125 High Street and part of the Guildhall. A 14th century doorway has been discovered at 13 Quarry Street.

Much renewal and rebuilding took place in Guildford during the 17th and 18th centuries when the town was at the height of its prosperity. The finest examples of this phase of development are to be found in the High Street which was then, as now, the centre of the life of the community, e.g. Abbot's Hospital (1619-22), the 17th century frontage of the Guildhall, Guildford House (1660) and the 18th century façade of Lloyd's Bank. The Angel Hotel is one of the few surviving coaching inns. Before the 20th century, the rest of the High Street beyond Abbot's Hospital was largely unremarkable except for the Grammar School (1557-86), Allen House, an 18th century mansion demolished in 1963, and Somerset House (early 18th century). North Street was little more than the back lane of the High Street and was not fully built up until c1800. Quarry Street has preserved many 17th century houses, some of which were refronted in the 18th and early 19th centuries. On the west side of the river there were a number of small cottages at the beginning of the 19th century and several large houses such as Westbury House, Bury Street (17th century), and Mount House in Mount Street (c1730).

SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

The quantity of archaeological and historical information relating to Guildford is by far the largest for any town in Surrey. Despite this, there remain a number of uncertainties, some major, in regard to its development.

There is no evidence for significant Roman or prehistoric activity, despite its apparently favoured position at the gap in the North Downs made by the River Wey. Topographic evidence suggests that a small settlement may have existed around St Mary's Church by the 9th century, but there is as yet no archaeological evidence for this or from settlement associated with the 5th to 7th century cemetery found on the opposite side of the Wey.

The extent of the planned late – Saxon town can be defined with some confidence, and the medieval town remained concentrated in the same area. There is plentiful archaeological evidence from the 12th century onwards, but the comparative paucity of earlier material is surprising.

Some expansion beyond the late Saxon town occurred in the medieval period, principally around St Nicholas' church on the west bank of the Wey, and in the Upper High St. More fundamental changes were set in motion when, perhaps in the 15th or 16th centuries, the town ditches were filled in and became roads. This enabled the new frontages to be built up, altering the balance of the town and reducing the emphasis on the High St.

Guildford was not a large town by national standards, but it was comfortably the largest in Surrey: indeed, until the later 12th century it was the only town of any substance in the County. This made it the natural choice, as a royal possession, for the establishment of the Castle and the subsequent elaboration of a royal palace. Excavation between 1990-4 has considerably clarified the development of the castle and palace.

This is also true of another establishment attracted by the town's status, the Dominican Friary. Excavation there not only revealed the layout of the main Friary buildings, but also showed that the earlier friary 'de ordine martyrum' had lain on the same site.

The friary was eventually replaced after the dissolution by a mansion house on the same site. As with other important developments of the 16th and 17th centuries (for example the building of the Grammar School and Abbot's Hospital, and the abandonment of the castle), the change took place without fundamental alterations to the framework within which the town functioned. That framework was still firmly in place when the map of 1739 was made (fig 2), and only began to unravel to any degree with the growth that followed the coming of the railway in 1845, the population rising from 2634 in the early 19th century (virtually unchanged from 2574 in 1739) to 9000 by the end of the century (O'Connell 1976, 32).

By then, new housing, industrial development and roads surrounded the core of the late Saxon town, except for the castle grounds, and much of this area has been redeveloped again in more recent years. In the face of this, the essential elements of the late-Saxon and medieval town have survived remarkably well, apart from the severing of the main part of the High St from the bridge and St Nicholas by the construction of Millbrook. In contrast to the good survival of the key elements of the medieval town, there has been extensive disturbance to backlands of the individual plots, which has been accompanied by archaeological work only in more recent years.

EXISTING PROTECTION (FIG 5)

1 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments: Guildford Castle (no 12787), the undercroft at 72/4 High St (Surrey no 166), and the Guildhall (Surrey no 34). In addition, almost the whole of the study area is defined as an area of high archaeological potential (AHAP).

2 A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Guildford Conservation Area.

3 There are numerous listed buildings within the study area. They are especially concentrated along the High St and Quarry St.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

General comment

A large part of the area of greatest archaeological interest has undergone piecemeal redevelopment in the last century. Much of the archaeological evidence we have results from excavation and observation during that process. It would, however, be unwise to assume that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in such areas, except where deep excavation from basements, foundations or such-like has taken place. The impact of modern development has varied across the area, with the greatest impact in the backlands of T2, and in T5, T8, and T9. T1, T4, and T6 have been the least affected.

A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Guildford Conservation Area, within which large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this may still clarify issues and provide further detail. It will be of some importance that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work. Many earlier investigations still await adequate publication, although the major report on the excavations at the Castle has been completed (Poulton forthcoming)

The investigation and publication of research into the historical sources has been fairly thorough, although there remains plenty of scope for detailed analysis relating to specialised themes and specific locations. A PhD thesis is in course of preparation which involves a thorough examination of all sources relating to the castle and its relationship to the town (Alexander in prep).

The quantity of historical and archaeological research carried out on Guildford has been sufficiently extensive to enable a number of relatively precise questions to be posed for future investigations to answer, and these are itemised below.

Specific issues

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

- Can the location and extent of early Saxon settlement associated with the cemetery at Guilddown be identified?
- Can the existence, date of origin and extent of later Saxon settlement around St Mary's church be identified?

THE SAXON AND MEDIEVAL TOWN

- Can detailed archaeological evidence be recovered to support the topographic and historical identification of the late – Saxon planned town?
- What was the size and depth of the town ditch, and what was its exact location, especially at the east and west ends of the town?
- Can the existence and character of an internal bank and intra-mural street be confirmed?
- How early and how thoroughly did the side streets become built up?
- What was the intensity and character of backlands use, as it may be defined from evidence already recovered, and can this lead to the definition of more specific issues for subsequent research to address?
- Where was the late Saxon and Norman mint sited?
- How early did settlement develop outside the town ditch, and what were the stages and extent of medieval extra-urban development?
- When, why and how was the town ditch infilled?

THE CASTLE

- Can the precise extent of the earliest bailey be confirmed?
- What was the full extent and layout of the Royal Palace?
- Can the existence, date and status of the Outer Bailey be confirmed?

THE FRIARY

- How was the large precinct used, outside of the main conventual buildings?
- Where and what precisely was the 'House of Honour' erected by Henry VIII?

**APPENDIX: SMR AND SITES LISTING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS WITHIN THE CENTRE OF GUILDFORD,
SURREY (UP TO DECEMBER 1999)**

The sites have been grouped by area within the town. Within each area the sites which were on the SMR as at December 1999 are given first, followed by sites which then lacked SMR nos. These have been given temporary letter codes. A sequential list follows which provides a concordance to the main listing

281 Other	2086 Friary/Friary Street	4360 Tunsgate	AM North Street
1624 Quarry Street	2220 High Street	A High Street	AN North Street
1627 Guildford Castle	2221 Tunsgate	B High Street	AO North Street
1647 Other	2330 St Nicholas/area	C High Street	AP North Street
1652 Other	2331 St Nicholas/area	D High Street	AQ North Street
1653 Friary/Friary Street	2334 Other	E High Street	AR North Street
1654 Friary/Friary Street	2336 St Nicholas/area	F High Street	AS Market Street
1655 Other	2369 St Nicholas/area	G High Street	AT Sydenham Road
1656 Other	2658 St Nicholas/area	H High Street	AU Sydenham Road
1658 Friary/Friary Street	2659 St Nicholas/area	I High Street	AV Sydenham Road
1660 High Street	2660 St Nicholas/area	J High Street	AW Quarry Street
1661 High Street	2661 St Nicholas/area	K High Street	AX Quarry Street
1663 High Street	2662 St Nicholas/area	L High Street	AY Quarry Street
1664 Guildford Castle	2663 St Nicholas/area	M High Street	AZ Quarry Street
1665 St Nicholas/area	2725 High Street	N High Street	BA Quarry Street
1666 Quarry Street	2726 High Street	O High Street	BB Quarry Street
1676 Guildford Castle	2727 High Street	P High Street	BC Chapel/Castle Streets
1678 Friary/Friary Street	2728 High Street	Q High Street	BD Guildford Castle
1844 Other	2729 High Street	R High Street	BE Guildford Castle
1933 North Street	2730 Quarry Street	S High Street	BF Guildford Castle
1934 High Street	2731 Quarry Street	T High Street	BG Guildford Castle
1935 High Street	2732 Tunsgate	U High Street	BH Guildford Castle
1936 High Street	2733 High Street	V High Street	BI Guildford Castle
1937 High Street	2734 Other	W High Street	BJ Guildford Castle
1938 High Street	2738 St Nicholas/area	X High Street	BK Chertsey Street
1939 Market Street	2741 Friary/Friary Street	Y High Street	BL Chertsey Street
1940 Chapel/Castle Streets	2743 Other	Z High Street	BM Friary/Friary Street
1941 Chapel/Castle Streets	2744 Other	AA High Street	BN Friary/Friary Street
1942 Tunsgate	3133 Other	AB High Street	BO Friary/Friary Street
1943 Tunsgate	3156 Sydenham Road	AC High Street	BP Friary/Friary Street
1944 Sydenham Road	3417 High Street	AD High Street	BQ Friary/Friary Street
1945 Sydenham Road	3418 Other	AE High Street	BR Other
1946 Other	3437 Other	AF High Street	BS Other
1947 Other	3438 Other	AG High Street	BT Other
1948 Quarry Street	3684 Other	AH High Street	BU Other
1949 Guildford Castle	3816 High Street	AI Swan Lane	BV Other
1950 North Street	3818 Friary/Friary Street	AJ Tunsgate	BW Other
1951 High Street	4208 Sydenham Road	AK Tunsgate	
1952 Other	4228 North Street	AL Tunsgate	

	HIGH STREET
1660	SU 9987 49490
	Holy Trinity Church, in normal use. Much of the old church fell down in 1740 and was rebuilt in 1749-63, except for the Weston Chapel which is dated to 1540. The east end was enlarged and rebuilt in 1888.
1661	SU 9985 4954
	Hospital of the Blessed Holy Trinity/Abbots Hospital founded 1619. Abbots Hospital was founded by Archbishop Abbot and stands on the site of an old inn 'The White Horse'. An excavation was undertaken in 1980, but revealed only 17th century material.
1663	SU 9976 4950
	The Guildhall dates from 1683 and was built on the site of an earlier building which was in existence in 1587-8. A small-scale excavation undertaken by GMVEU at the Guildhall, Guildford, recovered finds from the 13th and 16th to 19th centuries (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
1934	SU 9972 4949
	Medieval features were revealed in 1963 during reconstruction work at International Stores, 115 Guildford High Street. An apparently medieval architectural feature (a well-constructed newel staircase) was revealed c21m from the shop front. The newel post butted on to a well-built wall of chalk blocks which appeared to have been an external wall. Medieval pottery ranging in date from the 12th to 14th century was recovered from two rubbish pits (Holling 1964, 103-4). (See SMR No.2220).
1935	SU 99830 49530
	During rebuilding at 159 High Street in 1968 a medieval rubbish pit containing 12th-13th century pottery was excavated by F.Holling. Later archaeological work by GMEU revealed a barrel-vaulted structure identified as the remains of a medieval undercroft (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
1936	SU 9984 4947
	Medieval quarry tunnels. During rebuilding of 148-150 High Street in 1962 at the rear of Sainsburys (formerly the site of The White Hart Inn, SU 999 495), what appeared to be two sections of old quarry tunnel were revealed. One section led towards the High Street and the other towards the Royal Oak Inn in Sydenham Road. Their junction had been enlarged to form a small rectangular chamber. Finds included a 13th century jug (Holling 1964, 102).
1937	SU 99910 4954
	A chalk block lined well was found below the pavement of the High Street.
1938	SU 9999 4957
	17th century pottery and clay pipes were found in 1967 in soil below the shop floor of 210-212 High Street during rebuilding work.
1951	SU 9952 4939
	Bones and sherds of medieval pottery were discovered during the construction of an underground pedestrian tunnel in 1971/2 at the western end of the High Street.
2220	SU 9972 4949
	During reconstruction work at 115 High Street, features including a 16th century pit were revealed (see SMR No.1934).
2725	SU 99674 49431
	A late 13th century undercroft (scheduled) underlies Nos.72/74 and 76/78 High Street, Guildford (an early 19th century building). Architectural features included an entrance from High Street, now removed.
2726	SU 99664 49455
	A late 13th century undercroft underlies the Angel Hotel, Guildford at 91 High Street. It is similar to SMR No.2725 in size and appearance (see also SMR No.2727).
2727	SU 99808 49507
	A medieval undercroft at 149 High Street, Guildford underlies the 18th century building. The building was refurbished in 1996 and an excavation undertaken to the rear of the building revealed intense medieval pitting.
2728	SU 99766 49529
	In 1977 redevelopment of 137 High Street, Guildford revealed a medieval rubbish pit, the upper part of which had been filled with early 16th century pottery.

2729	SU 999 495
	At 196 High Street, Guildford a number of medieval pits were excavated in 1983.
2733	SU 996 494
	Observation of redevelopment on the former Woolworths site revealed a medieval pit and two chalk-lined wells and chalk cellars with medieval pottery.
3417	SU 99752 49499
	A pre-18th century well was revealed beneath an 18th century brick floor at 129 High Street, Guildford. It is 18m deep and chalk-lined for the top 4.5m.
3816	SU 9975 4946
	Red clay pottery sherds of 14th century date and fragments of two 16th century red borderware vessels were found during alterations to Benetton's High Street store, Guildford. Parts of chalk walls were also found and may have been part of a cellar of possible medieval date.
A	
	A watching brief at 8 High Street, Guildford, by GMVEU on alterations to the building noted earlier foundations, probably associated with the timber yard known to have been sited here in the 19th century (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
B	
	A watching brief by GMVEU at 44 High Street, Guildford during alterations to a building recorded a brick-lined well or pit of probable 18th century date built into a cupboard in the cellar (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
C	
	Examination of cellars at 50 High Street by GMVEU led to the discovery of an infilled chamber which, when excavated, was found to be a small room built of dressed chalk of which a little over a metre in height survived above floor level. The remains of what appeared to be blind arcading above a ledge survived, with doorways at the north-west and south-east corners of the chamber. Stylistically the room appears late 12th century in date. The rubble infilling the room contained material no later than the 1270s (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
D	
	An excavation was undertaken at 50-54 High Street by SCAU in 1997. Evidence was found relating to the arrangements to the rear of the medieval chamber in the basement of No.50 as well as demolition material from the chamber itself. The rest of the site, where not disturbed by 19th and 20th century work, contained early medieval pits (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 221).
E	
	A watching brief was undertaken by SCAU on works associated with the redevelopment of WH Smith's at the electricity sub-station to the rear of 56 High Street, Guildford. Observations indicated that the sub-station had been built over a cellar backfilled by modern debris (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 191).
F	
	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU at 56 High Street, Guildford, as part of the redevelopment of W H Smith's. The work comprised observations of clearance and groundworks with recording of the archaeological features uncovered. Much of the site had been disturbed by modern development and the High Street frontage was found to have been removed by modern baseminting. Elsewhere no occupation levels earlier than the post-medieval period survived. The only pre-19th century wall foundations recorded probably relate to the House of Correction, built soon after 1767, A variety of deep medieval features dating from the 11th/12th centuries survived: chalk-lined cesspits, chalk-lined wells and other pits used for rubbish disposal; all of which are typical features of the backlands of medieval towns. Pottery and evidence of Saxo-Norman metalworking were recovered in addition to a large quantity of pottery of 15th/16th century features (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
G	
	Observation of building works at 60 High Street, Guildford, by J Boas revealed medieval material including 14th century pottery and a Penn floor tile (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 191).
H	
	Observations were made by DG Bird for SCC of refurbishment of the medieval undercroft

	at 72-74 High Street, Guildford as a tourist centre (Bird <i>et al</i> 1990, 203-4).
I	
	A watching brief undertaken by SCAU at 72-74 High Street, Guildford, on works within the medieval undercroft, found that the rear wall of the undercroft was built directly against natural chalk. Chalk-block foundations relating to both the undercroft and later features were noted (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
J	
	Site watching at 73/75 High Street revealed only late pits (Bird <i>et al</i> 1980, 233).
K	
	Archaeological work was undertaken by SCAU at 80-82 High Street, Guildford. Features revealed included a group of medieval pits of 12th to 14th century date, and pits of 18th and 19th century date (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 221)
L	
	At 83 High Street, Guildford, GMVEU identified a 13th century barrel-vaulted undercroft with a 16th century timber-framed building above (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 191).
M	
	An archaeological investigation was undertaken by GMVEU during the redevelopment of a property to the rear of No.90 High Street in 1994. Following demolition of the building a cellar was revealed; parts of the north and south walls included chalk blocks. Sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from a trial pit dug to the south of the cellar
N	
	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCAU at the Angel Hotel (91 High Street) in the area of a new extension to the rear of the hotel. Two large pits, interpreted as cesspits, were revealed. The pits were infilled with rubbish in the mid-13th century, making them roughly contemporaneous with the undercroft at the front of the hotel. A watching brief subsequently carried out by SCAU revealed further features including pits of late 12th to 14th century date, a pit of post-medieval date, four other pits of probable medieval date and two possible chalk wall foundations (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
O	
	Features identified as a possible medieval undercroft were noted by GMVEU at 93-95 High Street, Guildford (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 191).
P	
	Examination of the cellars at 93-95 High Street, Guildford, by GMVEU found them to be 18th-19th century in date and connected by a now bricked-in passageway to the Angel Hotel's cellars next door (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
Q	
	A rescue excavation was undertaken during the refurbishment of No.120 High Street, Guildford in 1993 by the GMVEU. Features revealed included two possible pits or deposits one containing pottery of 15th and 16th century date, the other of unknown date, and a number of chalk block walls also of unknown date. Chalk walls were also observed during building work to the rear of 122 High Street in 1990.
R	
	During works at 129 High Street, Guildford, four sections of undated chalk block wall, possibly a cellar, were identified by GMVEU. Finds from within the area of the walls were dated from the 13th to the 16th century (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 193).
S	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 127-131 High Street, Guildford (SU 9975 4950). A layer was observed across much of the site and may represent a levelling layer, backfilling a large feature extending over the whole length of the yard (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 187).
T	
	An archaeological excavation, a 'strip and record' investigation and watching brief were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology at 137-143 High Street, Guildford to the rear of the listed buildings. Features revealed include mostly pits dating to the late 12th/13th century, 13th/14th century and 18th/19th century. No features or finds of late medieval/early post-medieval date were recorded. A watching brief was also undertaken on the refurbishment of the interior of the listed buildings. Work in 137/139 High Street revealed substantial remains of a timber-framed building of probable late 16th century date of three storeys with

	a chalk block built undercroft of 12th/13th century date (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 187).
U	
	Cellars were recorded projecting under the road at 138 High Street, Guildford, by GMVEU (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
V	
	A watching brief by GMVEU at 138-40 High Street, Guildford recorded a large 19th century strong room at the rear of the property. An early medieval well was also recorded (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
W	
	A watching brief by GMVEU recorded a possible undercroft of 12th-13th century date at 143 High Street (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
X	
	An evaluation by GMVEU at 149 High Street, Guildford revealed a well, of probable 13th-14th century date, that had been backfilled in or before the 18th century (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
Y	
	An archaeological excavation undertaken by SCAU at 149 High Street, Guildford revealed intense medieval pitting in the backlands area of the plot.
Z	
	A watching brief at 151-153 High Street, Guildford by GMVEU revealed only post-medieval material (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 202).
AA	
	A number of finds of 17th century date were recovered from beneath the floorboards of 155 High Street, Guildford by GMVEU (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
AB	
	Demolition at the rear of 159 High Street in 1968 revealed a feature which appeared to have been a medieval rubbish pit partially filled before being used for another purpose. A layer of daub was found to overlie the soil and rubbish filling the bottom of the pit, with a small stakehole cut into it. Pottery recovered from the upper part of the pit is dated to the 12th and 13th century. The wall of a substantial building had been built across the pit at a later date (from the mid-13th century onwards) (Holling 1969, 121-125).
AC	
	A barrel-vaulted structure at 159 High Street was identified as the remains of a medieval undercroft by GMVEU (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
AD	
	A previously unrecorded re-used medieval grave-slab was found at Guildford Museum. The slab is believed to have come from Abbot's Hospital, where it had been taken from Holy Trinity Church. The style of the lettering dated the slab to c1323-50 (Blair 1973, 200).
AE	
	Extensive refurbishments at 196 High Street revealed timber-framing and part of a later 15th century crown post roof, in addition to a scatter of late 13th and early 14th century vessels and a pit containing pottery dating from the early 13th century (Alexander & Arthur 1990, 187).
AF	
	At 237-239 High Street, Guildford examination of the cellars by GMVEU found that they had largely been destroyed by later construction of bank vaults (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
AG	
	A watching brief was undertaken by GMVEU at 240 High Street, Guildford. Several pits containing 13th and 14th century pottery were recorded in addition to a post-medieval pit with 18th century porcelain and a possible lime kiln, backfilled with 18th century material (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 202).
AH	
	A watching brief by GMVEU on a cable trench cut down Guildford High Street recorded only one feature: a pit containing a mid-17th century pipe stem (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 20).

	SWAN LANE
AI	
	An evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by SCAU at the Boots store extension in Swan Lane and at No.10 Angel Gate, Guildford, revealing a number of features, mainly pits and walls, ranging in date from the late 12th or early 13th century to the 17th century. The substantial chalk foundations along the western side of the plot suggest buildings of at least two storeys with the rubbish pits dug on their eastern side (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 186-7).
	TUNSGATE
1942	SU 9976 4942
	Medieval pits of 13th-14th century date were excavated by F.Holling in 1970 during a development at Tunsgate (see SMR No.2221).
1943	SU 99830 49385
	A section of a 17th century pit was found behind a wall during rebuilding in 1974.
2221	SU 9976 4942
	During the redevelopment of a site in Tunsgate in 1970 a number of features were discovered including a soil-filled 17th century cellar (see SMR No.1942).
2732	SU 998 494
	Excavation in advance of redevelopment at Tunsgate revealed only a scatter of Saxo-Norman pottery and no certainly medieval features.
4360	SU 9980 4944
	A watching brief of development work at 16 Tunsgate, Guildford revealed a chalk block lined pit with one side formed by a wall of probable mid-16th century date. The pit appeared to have been infilled c1702-14, but the artefacts within it date from c1650-1714. NOT PLOTTED ON SMR MAP
AJ	
	Excavations were undertaken by SCAU at 13-15 Tunsgate in advance of alteration and extension of the buildings. Several features including pits and some walling of 17th -18th century date were revealed. Beneath these, features of late 12th-early 13th century date were found. The majority of the pits had been used for rubbish disposal; one very large pit was probably produced by chalk quarrying. A number of struck flints were recovered during the excavation indicating some prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Subsequent observation by GMVEU located a large amount of 11th to 12th century pottery, a well, pottery of 16th to 18th century date and mid-18th century industrial waste (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
AK	
	Observation of redevelopment and a salvage excavation undertaken by J.Boas at 16 Tunsgate, Guildford revealed a pit containing artefacts dated to 1690-1720, a well containing medieval pottery dated to 1175-1250 and a scatter of post-medieval pottery. Traces of Saxo-Norman features were also revealed (Bird <i>et al</i> 1994, 205).
AL	
	During building works at 17 Tunsgate, Guildford, GMVEU identified several features including four pits and a ditch containing 12th to 13th century pottery, a mid-13th century well, a 17th century brick-lined kiln and other evidence for industrial activity and 18th and 19th century pits (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
	NORTH STREET
1933	SU 99615 49570
	An 18th century rubbish pit.
1950	SU 99865 49625
	An ?18th century brick-lined well was revealed in 1963 in the yard of a building dated to 1739.
4228	SU 9978 4958
	Friends' Burial Ground and site of meeting house. The earliest burial appears to be 1780 and the latest 1879. A tenement on the lower part of the ground was used as the Meeting House until 1805 when it was demolished and the burial ground extended to North Street.
AM	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU at 50-51 North Street during

	redevelopment of the site. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 222).
AN	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU at the Army and Navy Store, North Street, Guildford in 1997. Some areas had been disturbed by earlier development. However, in the service bay area, three pits of medieval date (c13th century) were recorded suggesting that the area had once been part of the backlands area of High Street properties (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 222).
AO	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on redevelopment work at 61-3 North Street, Guildford. No features of archaeological interest were identified and only finds dating to the 19th century or later were recovered (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 186).
AP	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a development at 65-66 North Street and 23-27 Market Street, Guildford by SCAU. No finds of archaeological interest or features of archaeological significance were revealed. If any materials of archaeological interest had existed, they had probably been removed or disturbed by 20th century use of the site (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 187).
AQ	
	Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological 'strip and record' investigation at 67-70 North Street/12-22 Market Street in August 1999. Features identified include a post-medieval brick-lined well shaft and three possible post-medieval pits or wells (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 187).
AR	
	At a site adjacent to Quaker's Acre (Friends Burial Ground), Guildford, observation of development recorded a Jacobean cellar (Bird <i>et al</i> 1986, 218).
	MARKET STREET
1939	SU 9971 4951
	Medieval pits were found during the rebuilding of Harvey's Arcade in 1973.
AS	
	Observations by J.Boas during building works at 9 Market Street, Guildford, revealed finds of late 15th to 16th century date (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
	SYDENHAM ROAD
1944	SU 99855 49405
	A filled-in cellar containing 17th-18th century pottery was found during building works at the multi-storey car park, Sydenham Road in 1962.
1945	SU 999 494
	An icehouse was located below the floor of 8 Sydenham Road (now demolished).
3156	TQ 0030 4954
	A medieval copper jetton was found at 82 Sydenham Road, Guildford during renovation of the property.
4208	TQ 0007 4956
	Two hand-operated fly punches stand in the yard of the Adult Education Institute. The fly punches are heavy hand-operated machines about 1.8m tall used to pierce, punch or press a piece of metal placed underneath.
AT	
	A chalk block wall 1.25m wide was recorded by GMVEU at 1 Sydenham Road, Guildford in a gas main trench. The wall was possibly the same as another noted by contractors on the western side of South Hill. The possibility of the wall being part of the castle bailey wall is considered (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
AU	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU at Steward House, Sydenham Road, Guildford. One archaeological feature, a possible wall foundation of medieval or later date, was recorded. The majority of the site had been affected by modern disturbance (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 186).
AV	

	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU on the site of a former car park at Sydenham Road, Guildford (SU 998 494). Most material of archaeological interest appeared to have been removed in the 20th century use of the site, although a small number of pits, interpreted as localised chalk quarries of possible 12th-13th century date, were revealed.
	QUARRY STREET
1624	SU 99800 49150
	Caves (?medieval quarries) at Rack's Close, Guildford. The caverns are very extensive galleries, quarries, after which Quarry Street is named, used to extract the harder chalk for the castle and other early buildings. There is a gaol above. The caves may have been used as stores for the nearby castle.
1666	SU 9961 4934
	St Mary's Church, 12th-13th century with pre-Conquest tower. There are late 12th and 13th century wall paintings in St John's Chapel. In 1966-7 an examination was made of several features in the church made possible by removal of the old flooring for major restorations. The results of the investigation confirmed that the church originally had narrower aisles. Earlier phases of building were also revealed including an aisleless nave and evidence that the stone church replaced an earlier wooden one. A small sherd recovered from the wall footing of the tower confirms the general view that it was not built before c1050 (Holling 1967, 165-8). The church may be the centre of the royal residence referred to in the will of Alfred (c880), a small area later incorporated in the Saxon town (see SMR No.1647).
1948	SU 9969 4930
	A medieval pit containing pottery of 13th/14th century date and an early 18th century well were found in 1964 during building work at the rear of the King's Head Public House, Quarry Street. A excavation was later undertaken by GMVEU at The King's Head within the building itself (built c1600). A thick black layer was revealed and contained material of mid-12th to mid-14th century date. Several features cut into the natural chalk below this layer were also investigated (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
2730	SU 996 492
	An excavation at 13 Quarry Street, Guildford in 1976 revealed a 14th century arch and early medieval pits and pottery
2731	SU 997 491
	An excavation undertaken in 1981 at Quarry Street/Millbrook, Guildford produced an arrowhead and evidence for medieval occupation including features and a large amount of pottery (mostly 13th century).
AW	
	An excavation in 1983 at 44 Quarry Street revealed five postholes, one associated with 17th century pottery (Bird <i>et al</i> 1985, 121).
AX	
	An excavation was undertaken by GMVEU at The King's Head, Quarry Street, Guildford. The excavation within the standing building (built c1600) revealed a thick black layer containing material of mid-12th to mid-14th century date. Several features cut into the natural chalk below this layer were also investigated (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
AY	
	Examination of the cellars at 58 Quarry Street, Guildford, by GMVEU revealed large chalk-block walls (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
AZ	
	Observation of building works at 59 Quarry Street, Guildford by GMVEU located the corner of a medieval chalk block wall and a pit containing early medieval pottery, daub and bone (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 190).
BA	
	An evaluation by GMVEU to rear of the standing buildings at 59 Quarry Street, Guildford revealed chalk-block walls and chalk-quarrying pits, all of 13th to 14th century date (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 200).
BB	
	Observation of redevelopment at 61 Quarry Street by J Boas for Guildford Museum led to

	the recording of a Saxo-Norman pit (Bird <i>et al</i> 1994, 204).
	CHAPEL and CASTLE STREETS
1940	SU 99690 49405
	During rebuilding work in Chapel Street in 1974/5, fragments of chalk wall foundation and a 13th century pit were revealed. Pottery sherds were recovered from two other medieval pits seen in section during excavation of vaults for the new TSB building.
1941	SU 9969 4937
	Pipe kiln debris was found behind cellar stairs of 7 Chapel Street in 1963. The clay pipe bowls were dated to c1680-1700.
BC	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by SCAU at 28A Castle Street, Guildford in 1997 in the southern half of the site in advance of redevelopment. Some areas had been largely disturbed destroying any meaningful archaeological remains. Finds of 17th century and later date were found in the area of the new building, in addition to a cellar of 17th or early 18th century date that had been infilled in the late 19th century. Archaeological interest is probably more likely in the northern part of the site, nearer the High Street frontage (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 222).
	GUILDFORD CASTLE
1627	SU 99760 49320
	A 5th century brass figure (?of Mars) found in 1836 close to the exterior of the north wall of Guildford Castle.
1664	SU 9975 4926
	Guildford Castle, Scheduled Ancient Monument. The castle, which is first mentioned in 1173-4, consists of a keep on a mound and two baileys stretching in line from the keep towards the river; the mound is surrounded by a wide ditch. A few fragments of the 12th century defences, an inner gateway of 1300 and walls also remain. The site was bought by the corporation in 1886 and laid out as gardens. Various archaeological projects have been undertaken within the grounds of the Castle. A section was cut across the castle ditch in Castle Street (SU 998 493) in 1972/3 with the object of discovering its original form and depth and any evidence for its date. The ditch was seen to have a V-shaped profile with a probable original surface width of c12m. Pottery sherds were recovered, none of which could be dated earlier than the 13th century. Other archaeological work at the Castle has included a research and training excavation undertaken at Castle Cliffe Gardens on the site of Henry III's Palace in five seasons of work between 1990 and 1994 (Poulton forthcoming). Two profiles have also been surveyed across the motte of Guildford Castle by S.Dyer (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201) and major refurbishment of existing fabric at the Castle was started by Guildford Borough Council in 1988-89 (Bird <i>et al</i> 1990, 204). In 1987 a small-scale excavation was undertaken in advance of the installation of floodlighting by the keep. No features were noted but medieval pottery was the first to be recovered from the motte.
1676	SU 99760 4931
	Roman coins, glass and pottery were found just outside the keep of Guildford Castle in the early 20th century.
1949	SU 99765 49220
	A mortared chalk block wall (c1m wide) was revealed within a foundation trench for a new garage.
BD	
	A 13th century jug was found in a pit during construction work to the rear of Messrs. Brewer & Sons Ltd. in Quarry Street, Guildford in 1960 (SU 996 494). The work involved cutting back into the chalk bank on the edge of which the houses on the west side of Quarry Street are built. The rubbish pit or cesspit was exposed dating from the period when this area lay within the precincts of Guildford Castle (Holling 1964, 102).
BE	
	An evaluation was undertaken by SCAU on the site of the proposed museum extension at Castle Arch, Guildford. Medieval wall foundations and demolition layers were identified. A standing wall was seen to have herringbone work, suggesting a 12th century date. This

	may represent an external wall of the castle (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
BF	
	During refurbishment works of Guildford Museum, medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered. Two possible occupation layers were note, one over a crushed chalk floor (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 193).
BG	
	Observation of building works at 1 Castle Hill by GMVEU located a chalk block wall, possibly representing the eastern wall of the Great Hall of the Castle (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 193).
BH	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 1 Castle Hill by SCAU on the repair to a post-medieval wall. Layers of probable medieval date were identified including two or more walls, a pit and a possible surface. One of the walls may represent the western wall of the Great Hall of the 12th and 13th century royal palace, the east wall having previously been identified (Howe <i>et al</i> 2001, 345).
BI	
	Observation of the digging of a gas main trench at Castle Hill, Guildford by GMVEU revealed further evidence for the castle. Three chalk block walls were noted in the area near The Chestnuts; the line of the first bailey ditch (before the bailey was extended down to the present line of Quarry Street) was also noted (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 192).
BJ	
	Observation of swimming pool construction at South Hall, Castle Hill, Guildford, by GMVEU located the probable bailey ditch of the castle. It was about 6m across and over 3m in depth (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 194).
	CHERTSEY STREET
BK	
	Observation of building works by GMVEU at 5-7 Chertsey Street, Guildford, located evidence for a deep quarry, probably predating the mid-19th century Stoke Brewery known on the site, and 17th to 19th century pottery (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 195).
BL	
	Observation of building works by J.Boas in 1991 at the former Unigate Dairy site, Chertsey Street, Guildford, revealed a chalk block wall and a floor of crushed chalk. The wall may relate to the late 18th century farm buildings (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 195).
	THE FRIARY and FRIARY STREET
1653	SU 990 490
	Alleged Priory of Crutched Friars (mentioned in 1611). The only authority for the existence of such a house is Speed and it was unknown to him when he compiled the list of monasteries for his 'History of Great Britaine' (1611). Knowles and Hadcock suggest that he is probably referring to 'Friars de Ordine Martyrum' (SMR No.1654). There is no further information to date.
1654	SU 9947 4955
	House of Friars de Ordine Martyrum at Guildford, founded c1260 (site of). This was a short-lived order, being dissolved by the Council of Lyon in 1274; the dissolution date of this particular site is not known. Excavations on the site of the Dominican Friary at Guildford (SMR No.1658) revealed fragmentary remains of pre-friary structures which cannot be earlier than c1250 and or later than c1275.
1658	SU 9946 4958
	Dominican Friary: founded c1275, demolished 1606 (site of). Queen Eleanor of Provence, widow of Henry III, founded a house of Dominican friars at Guildford on the east bank of the river, a little to the north of the High Street, at the end of Friary Street; the exact date of the foundation is not known. Henry VIII built himself a hunting lodge within the precincts. The buildings were decaying by 1536 and the King retained the friary in his own lands, converting the house to be used as an occasional royal resort. The friary was dissolved in 1538 and demolished in 1606. The site was granted to the Earl of Annandale who had a new house reputedly built by Inigo Jones. This was changed into barracks in 1794 and pulled down in 1818 (see SMR No.2086). No traces of the friary remain, the precinct of which occupied an area of 4ha outside the town ditch of medieval Guildford. The site is

	now mostly occupied by the Friary Centre, a shopping precinct.
1678	SU 995 495
	Four rubbish pits dating from the medieval period to the 17th century were revealed during demolition and rebuilding work in 1969 on the site of 'The Bear' public house and adjacent buildings in Friary Street, Guildford. The pits produced pottery dating from c1300
2086	SU 9946 4956
	The Friary mansion (c1615-1818). John Murray (later Earl of Annandale) built a mansion on the site of the Dominican Friary (see SMR No.1658) at some time between 1608 and 1620. It remained in private hands until 1794 when it was converted to Officer's quarters with barracks in the grounds. The house was demolished in 1818 and the site is now occupied by the Friary Centre. Excavations on the site showed that the mansion was partially superimposed on the North, East and West ranges of the Dominican Friary.
2741	SU 9947 4955
	Mesolithic flints. The site of the Dominican Friary, Guildford yielded no evidence for human activity before the medieval period, with the exception of a few Mesolithic flints and a few fragments of ox bones (see SMR Nos.1654, 1658 and 2086).
3818	SU 994 494
	Finds including 12th century pottery were recovered from features located during the redevelopment of the old Tesco site in Friary Street, Guildford.
BM	
	Demolition and rebuilding work in 1969 on the site of 'The Bear' public house and adjacent buildings in Friary Street, Guildford (SU 995 495) revealed four rubbish pits dating from the medieval period to the 17th century. Finds included pottery dated to c1300.
BN	
	Observation of development at 17-20 Friary Street, Guildford, by GMVEU revealed finds in the contractors' cores including pottery of 12th to 19th century date (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 190).
	ST NICHOLAS AND AREA
1665	SU 9941 4934
	St Nicolas' Church, rebuilt in 1875 except for the 14th and 15th century Loseley Chapel. The excavation of a small trench on the southern side of the church was undertaken in 1976 by members of the Surrey Archaeological Society prior to the construction of a new church hall. A watching brief was also undertaken on trenches dug by the contractors. Finds recovered included pottery of medieval date (the earliest being of the late 12th century), and post-medieval date; the whole or partial remains of 12 burials; and several coins of 17th and 18th century date. There was also one very coarse Romano-British sherd or tile fragment. No evidence was found for a pre-Conquest church or anything to date the medieval church demolished in 1836.
2330	SU 9948 4921
	Nos.5 & 6 Millmead, Guildford are 17th century cottages which were recorded prior to renovation/alteration. Limited excavation in the rear gardens of the properties revealed a garden boundary wall of apparent late 19th century date. Beneath the wall, finds including pottery of early 17th to late 19th century date were revealed (see SMR No.2659).
2331	SU 9951 4914
	Post-medieval features and material. An excavation at Bow Cottages and Brittainia Inn, Millmead in 1975 and 1976 uncovered the foundations of late 19th or 20th century buildings. Features found parallel to the frontage may relate to buildings shown on Richardson's 1748 Ichnography of Guildford. Pottery from the upper levels of the excavation is mainly dated to the 17th-20th century (see SMR Nos.2660-3).
2336	SU 9947 4915
	Post-medieval occupation. Three trenches were excavated in the rear garden of a house built in 1838. Finds recovered include three 17th century trading tokens and a Charles I farthing (see SMR No.2658).
2369	SU 995 492
	A large Neolithic flint scraper was found in the bank of the River Wey at Guildford.
2658	SU 9947 4915

	Medieval material was recovered during the excavation of trenches in the rear of a house built in 1838 (see SMR No.2336). Finds included pottery of 13th/14th century date.
2659	SU 9948 4921
	Excavations at the rear of Nos.5-6 Millmead revealed mixed occupation debris including medieval and post-medieval pottery (see SMR No.2330). A feature of medieval date was also revealed.
2660	SU 9951 4914
	Excavations at Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn, Millmead in 1975 and 1976 produced Neolithic flint implements (see SMR Nos.2331 and 2661-3).
2661	SU 9951 4914
	A Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was recovered during excavations at Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn, Millmead in 1975 and 1976 (see SMR No.2331, 2660 and 2662-3).
2662	SU 9951 4914
	Romano-British and 2nd or 3rd century Roman material was recovered during excavations at Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn, Millmead in 1975 and 1976 (see SMR No.2331, 2660-1 and 2663).
2663	SU 9951 4914
	Medieval pottery of 13th and 14th century date was recovered during excavations at Bow Cottages and Britannia Inn, Millmead in 1975 and 1976 (see SMR No.2331, 2660-2).
2738	SU 994 492
	A salvage excavation at Westbury House, Guildford in 1983 located walls shown on the 1739 plan of Guildford. Later excavation recovered medieval finds including pottery (a large amount being of Saxo-Norman date), building material, two hearths and a probable wall. A dumbbell-shaped limekiln of 12th century date was also located.
BO	
BP	Observation by GMVEU of the construction of a well at Millmead Road, Guildford, located substantial quantities of medieval worked timbers thought to represent a wharf. Medieval and post-medieval leather, pottery and metal finds were recovered from the spoil (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 190).
BQ	
	An excavation at 35 Bury Fields in 1975-6 located pottery from the 13th century onwards, but no certain medieval features (Bird <i>et al</i> 1980, 233).
	OTHER
281	TQ 0023 4973
	St Thomas' Hospital (site of)., founded 1231 The hospital has disappeared but a small ancient building was in existence in 1809 when Manning described it. In 1491 the Hospital belonged to the manor of Poyle.
1647	SU 9900 4900
	Medieval town ditch and walls (sites of). The old defensible town ditch of Guildford ran from the Dominican Friary near the river along North Street (the north ditch) and round to Sydenham Road (the south ditch, once known as South Street). This connected with the Castle ditch (now Castle Street). It has been traced at the corner of Chertsey Street and right across Trinity churchyard. When the church was enlarged in 1888 graves were removed and the ditch, containing much medieval pottery, was traced. No traces of the town wall or ditch are now visible. The evidence suggests that the town ditch is part of a planned town of the 10th century.
1652	SU 990 490
	Saxon and Norman mint site, Guildford. The Anglian coins of Cnut the Great represented Guildford; however the location of this mint has not been discovered.
1655	SU 990 490
	A hospital (pre-1235?) at New Place or Novus Locus, possibly at Guildford.
1656	SU 990 490
	A Leper hospital (no dedication) was founded at Guildford before 1180 and dissolved after 1399.
1844	SU 980 499 centred
	Royal Park c1154-pre-1717. The northern part of the parish of St.Nicholas, Guildford

	beyond the Hog's Back is called Guildford Park. This was the site of the old royal park of Guildford and is shown on John Norden's Survey of 1607. It appears that Henry II enclosed the park at the beginning of his reign (c1154). The eastern boundary of the park is the River Wey which then turns westwards along the line of the High Street. The Guildford Park Estate was sold in 1709 and the park was disparked in 1717.
1946	SU 9963 4930
	A pipe kiln was discovered and excavated in 1960.
1947	SU 9966 4921
	Two pipe kilns were found in Millbrook in 1961.
1952	SU 9963 4926
	Scattered miscellaneous sherds and clay pipes were found in an Electricity Board trench in 1966.
2334	SU 9957 4923
	An iron foundry, owned by Filmer and Mason, was located on the site of the Yvonne Arnaud Theatre from 1850-83.
2734	SU 993 494
	An excavation in Park Street, Guildford in 1986 recovered medieval finds.
2743	SU 997 492
	A Neolithic stone adze was found in a garden at Quarry Hill Lodge, Guildford in c1920. NOT PLOTTED ON SMR MAP
2744	SU 9965 4908
	Clay pipe kiln. A dump of 375 clay pipe bowls and associated waste was recovered from a small excavation of the bed of the Wey during drainage operations in 1966. Interpreted as waste from a nearby kiln, possibly beneath the south-west corner of the adjacent Millbrook car park.
3133	SU 990 490
	Two Neolithic flint artefacts marked 'Guildford' and 'near Guildford' are part of the original Pitt Rivers collection, Oxford. NOT PLOTTED ON SMR MAP
3418	SU 99593 49265
	Guildford Town Mill. A fulling mill stood on this site in Tudor times. The present three-storey red brick building dates from 1766 with additions, dated 1896. Adapted in 1901 as a waterworks, it is now used for scenery production and storage for the adjacent Yvonne Arnaud Theatre. A complex of mills existed in this area, with corn mills from at least early medieval times to 1894 and fulling mills by 1251. The existing site dates back to at least 1295 when Walter de la Poyle excavated a leat for the River Wey to power a mill. The fulling mill on this site was in accordance with Guildford's prominent position in the woollen trade. With the decline of this industry in the 17th century corn milling became the principal trade. The mill was closed in 1892 when it became uneconomic.
3437	SU 995 489
	A Mesolithic flint artefact was found at Broad Green, Flower Walk, Guildford. NOT PLOTTED ON SMR
3438	SU 99 49
	A Mesolithic flint artefact found in Guildford, now in Guildford Museum (no further details given). NOT PLOTTED ON SMR MAP
3684	SU 9942 4943
	The Treadmill crane is a late 17th or early 18th century wooden slewing crane standing on the east side of the River Wey. The crane was used until 1908 and was renovated in 1971; it now stands on a redeveloped site near its original position on the former Guildford Wharf.
BR	
	An archaeological evaluation undertaken at Armour Buildings, Bridge Street, Guildford by SCAU did not reveal anything of archaeological interest (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 190).
BS	
	Observation of building works at Rodborough Buildings, Guildford (SU 993 495) by GMVEU located very few finds of archaeological interest (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 190).
BT	
	An excavation was undertaken by GMVEU on land adjacent to Millbrook, Guildford in 1981. A piece of green porphyry was recovered from a securely dated mid-late 13th

	century layer. This piece must be a discard from work carried out at the castle, possibly associated with a chapel constructed in 1268 for Eleanor of Castile (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 201).
BU	
	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on redevelopment at the Oversby House site, Onslow Road, Guildford by SCAU. Any archaeological deposits close to the ground surface would have been lost in the earlier development of the site. A peaty deposit was observed at a depth of c3m, but it was unsafe to make a close inspection of it. These deposits are likely to be of great antiquity, but their exact date is uncertain (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 221).
BV	
	A watching brief was undertaken by GMEU on the redevelopment of the site of the old Unigate Milk Bottling Depot in Stoke Road, Guildford in 1991. Much of the site had been reduced prior to the work. A wall of dressed chalk blocks, of possible 18th century date, was revealed.
BW	
	Observation of building work at Park Street (SU 993 493) revealed nothing of interest; archaeological levels may have been too deep to judge by earlier work in this area (Bird <i>et al</i> 1990, 203).

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FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Guildford, showing the area of the parish and manor. The principal routeways, as shown on 18th century maps, are also shown. **Bottom:** parishes (about 1823) and drift geology.
- 2 The *Icthnography* of 1739, showing the area of Guildford town.
- Fig 3 Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Guildford.
- Fig 4 Guildford: topographic development of the town
- Fig 5 Guildford: constraints map (SAM, AHAP, and Conservation Area)
- 6 Guildford Castle: plan of the site at around 1250 (from Poulton forthcoming)
- 7 Guildford Friary: plan (partially reconstructed) of the site in the medieval period (from Poulton & Woods 1984)