

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
of
SURREY

BAGSHOT



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Date of report	June 2003, edit July 2005
Client	English Heritage

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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY BAGSHOT

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 lead 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). Bagshot is less obviously nucleated on the Rocque map of c1768 than other towns included in the survey, but it is a concentrated settlement where archaeological investigation has shown some interesting features qualifying Bagshot for inclusion.

The study area is that of the medieval town as defined by fig 5. The area so defined corresponds fairly closely with the extent of the built-up area as indicated by the earliest large scale maps, such as that of Rocque (1768;fig 3) and the 1841 Tithe map.

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 (fig 1)

Bagshot (NGR 911 633) lies in the parish of Windlesham in the extreme north-western part of the county of Surrey, on the acid sandy soils of the north-west Surrey Heathlands, c1.5km from the Surrey-Berkshire border. The village lies along the A30, the highway between Staines and Winchester, and is focused on the junction of the London and Guildford Roads where they cross the Windle Brook, a tributary of the river Wey. Bagshot is bounded to the north by Bagshot Park, to the east by the A322 (Windsor to Guildford Road) and to the south by the M3 motorway (at junction 3).

The main part of the village (the northern part) lies on the sand of the Bracklesham Beds with its upper and lower bands of clay; the southern part of the village lies on the Barton Beds. The soils of the Bracklesham and Barton Beds are known for their acidity and lack of fertility, and are prone to desiccation. However, there is an extensive stretch of peaty alluvium along the valleys of the Bourne and Windle brook and its tributaries which is comparatively fertile. The village is separated from its neighbours by heathland, and much of the surrounding land is owned by the Ministry of Defence and the Crown Estate. Bagshot is located 16km north-west of Guildford, 15km south-west of Chertsey and 7km north-west of Chobham.

PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

Bagshot is a village for which there is a reasonable body of archaeological information for its size, and a more limited body of historical information. 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 Bagshot. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area of the settlement (fig 5), but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

Archaeology

Archaeological work in and around Bagshot has produced a variety of archaeological finds, ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The great majority of the archaeological evidence has come from excavations carried out since the 1980s for which some of the results have been published (for example Cole 1990), but for most of which details are not available. The finds are mainly of medieval and post-medieval date, although a scatter of prehistoric and Roman material has also been identified.

Documents

There is not an overwhelming amount of documentary evidence relating to the village of Bagshot. It was not mentioned in Domesday Book, probably due to the sparsely occupied character of the area in 1086, but is first recorded in 1164 (Gover *et al* 1934, 153). Bagshot ('Bacga's *sceat* or angle of land') is a Saxon name, but it is probable that the name was first given to a feature in the landscape, such as an area of woodland, after which the village was later named. The Victoria County History (*VCH 3*) provides a brief summary of the history of the manor of Bagshot from the late 12th century, and a very detailed work has been produced by Mary Eedle (1977): *A history of Bagshot and Windlesham*. Researched from primary sources, the book traces the development of Bagshot from the medieval period through to the 20th century. Little of substance has been published since, though Blair (1991) has contributed some useful information.

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 village until the later 19th century. Bagshot is marked on maps from the 14th century onwards including Gough's 14th century map, John Norden's map of 1607 (fig 2), the maps of Senex (1729) and Rocque (c1768; fig 3), the Enclosure map of 1813, Tithe map of 1841 and the OS maps from 1811. There was still only a trickle of new development by the time of the large scale OS maps of 1871 and subsequent maps reveal the core of the village, protected from expansion to the north by Bagshot Park, little altered in its basic topography until the 1930s and after.

Buildings

Bagshot has a number of buildings of historic interest, some of which are listed, dating from the 16th to 19th century. They are located in High Street, Bridge Road, Guildford Road and London Road.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAGSHOT

The broad scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Bagshot has 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. The more detailed analysis of the town plan and its development is reserved for the next section.

Prehistoric and Roman

The infertile soils of the Bagshot area would not have been conducive to early settlement and the occurrence of archaeological features on this type of geological strata is generally few and far between, therefore, the pre-medieval discoveries in Bagshot, although limited, stand out against this background (Poulton 1998, 6-7). Stray finds of prehistoric date recovered from Bagshot include two Middle Bronze Age bronze palstaves (SMR No 1850). Excavations within the village have produced evidence for prehistoric activity, including features and finds dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age period. Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered from 19-31 High Street (SMR No 2773), and Hartsdene, Bagshot Bridge (SMR No 2783). Neolithic flintwork was recovered from 42 London Road, Bagshot (SMR No 4342) in association with several small hearths cut into the gravel beside the Windle Brook. The flint

debitage recovered provides evidence for at least temporary prehistoric occupation at the site. Evidence for Late Iron Age iron working was also recovered from the site, in association with sherds of pottery (SMR No 4343). Prehistoric features were identified during excavation works at 4-10 London Road, Bagshot (SMR A) beneath features of medieval and later date.

There are indications of Roman activity in the area. The results from the excavations at 42 London Road (SMR No 4344), adjacent to the Windle Brook, demonstrate the presence of Roman settlement at the northern end of the village (Poulton 1998, 6-7). Finds date from the mid/late 1st century to the late 3rd century, the deposits being sealed beneath flood deposits. Other excavation sites producing Roman material in Bagshot include nos 44 and 48-54 High Street (SMR No 2782), and 19-31 High Street (SMR No 2774), from which sherds of abraded Roman pottery of 3rd to 4th century date were recovered. In the Bagshot area, the Berkshire-Surrey boundary follows the route of the London-Silchester Roman Road (SMR No 3727), locally known as the Devil's Highway, which passes c1.5km to the north of Bagshot itself. A section of the road, showing signs of considerable wear, was revealed during extension works to the A322 dual carriageway at Dukes Hill, Bagshot.

Saxon and Norman

There is no apparent evidence for Saxon and Norman activity within the study area, but the name Bagshot is of Saxon origin. There is no mention of Bagshot (or Windlesham parish in which it lies) in Domesday Book (1086) which provides an indication that it was a very sparsely inhabited area (*VCH 3*, 376). Bagshot lies in the area of Woking Hundred, but is separated from the rest of Woking Hundred by the parishes of Frimley and Chobham in Godley Hundred (Gover *et al* 1934, 152). Bagshot was recorded in 1164 as *Bagsheta*, as *Bacsete* in 1186, and *Bagshote* in 1330 (Gover *et al* 1934, 153). The first element of the name may have been a personal name 'Bacga', with the second element being 'sceat', OE meaning angle, corner or strip of land (Eedle 1977, 8), making 'Bacga's corner of land'. In place-names having the first element 'bag', however, the second element is usually a word for a natural and uninhabited place, and it is possible that there may have also been a word *bacga* which denoted some small wild animal such as a badger or fox (Ekwall 1947, 21-2). References made in early Norman times to a wood called Bagshot, near Winkfield (Berkshire), suggest that the name referred to an extensive area, and any settlement may have been quite a small clearing taking its name from the surrounding wood (Eedle 1977, 8). Generally speaking, Saxon settlement in the Bagshot area is thought to have been late (Eedle 1977, 8). Eedle (1977, 25) suggests that there may have been a Saxon church predating the medieval church at nearby Windlesham, which must have been in existence by 1189 (*VCH 3*, 378), but she also states that there is no evidence for it.

Most parish boundaries were defined by the 10th century, but as all the country in the local area was forest and sparsely inhabited, the county and parish boundary here may have remained a little vague until later (Eedle 1977, 8). The county boundary, along which the Windlesham parish boundary also runs, was delineated as the boundary of Windsor Forest in 1226 and 1327 (*VCH 3*, 376).

Medieval

Despite the evidence for Roman settlement in the northern part of the village, Bagshot does not appear to have been established as a village until at least the 13th century. Bagshot manor was a royal manor from the earliest records (Gover *et al* 1934, 155), and lay within the area of Windsor Forest from the mid 12th century. William the Conqueror had originally designated Windsor as forest, but Henry II went further, afforesting many other parts of Surrey until finally affirming the whole county to be forest. Despite the fact that Richard I disafforested the county of Surrey east of the river Wey and south of the Guildford Downs, it left the parish of Windlesham, amongst other neighbouring parishes, subject to a bailiff and forest law as the Bailiwick of Surrey or Bagshot. Edward III finally granted a charter excluding all Surrey from forest jurisdiction in the 14th century (Eedle 1977, 13). It appears that even after losing its forest designation, the area of north-west Surrey remained a 'purlieu' of the forest (i.e. on

the edge), giving the King rights in connection with the deer, with detrimental consequences for the local inhabitants such as the deer eating their crops. The combination of the natural barrenness of the soil in the Bagshot area and the restrictions of forest law made north-west Surrey a retarded area throughout the Middle Ages (Blair 1991, 9-10), hindering farming and colonisation of new land. The parish of Windlesham was much affected by its proximity to Windsor, by the royal forest and the presence of a royal hunting lodge at Bagshot Park.

Against this background, documents record traces of two distinct holdings in Bagshot in the early 13th century. In *c*1211, a man named 'Hoppeschort' held land in Bagshot which had been granted by the King out of his demesne lands. This land was bought from Hoppeschort by Robert de Basing. Records of 1218 show Robert de Basing being sued for the possession of 3½ hides of land in Bagshot, but it was granted in his favour. Geoffrey de Bagshot died in possession of this manor in 1365. The other holding mentioned was granted to John Belet by Henry III, and descended to his son Michael. Both these holdings seem to have reverted to the Crown in the 14th century, and from that date Bagshot followed the descent of Sutton in Woking (*VCH* 3, 376). Bagshot is marked as a settlement on the 14th century Gough map, probably on the route from Windsor to Winchester passing through Farnham, despite not being located on one of the marked roads. At this date the great west road from London to Exeter was routed through Kingston, Guildford, Farnham and Winchester, and it was probably not until the Tudor period that the main western route was through Staines, Bagshot, Basingstoke and Andover to Salisbury (Cole 1990, 168).

Despite the evidence for Roman settlement in the northern part of the village, Bagshot does not appear to have been established as a village until at least the 13th century. A series of excavations has demonstrated that the settlement at Bagshot existed from at least the 13th-14th century (Poulton 1998, 6-7). At 48-54 High Street, Bagshot a sequence of occupation was recorded, commencing with a "defensive" ditch and bank structure to the north of the area (beneath High Street) with ditch silting and filling of late 12th century date, and a timber post and plank building of 1250-1350 replaced by a late 14th century post-built structure (SMR No 2781). The sequence continued with extensive occupation levels of 13th/14th century date, a large 15th century stone buttressed structure and on to the 19th century. The excavations on the site provided information about a tavern (The Red Lion) of late 16th to 17th century date. The 18th century New Red Lion was also studied and was revealed to overlie a 15th century building. Excavations at The King's Arms public house at 42 High Street, Bagshot (SMR No 2777) revealed a possible late medieval house platform cut through by early 17th century features, and a ditch with 14th century pottery. Features of 13th/14th century date were recorded at 19-31 High Street, Bagshot (SMR No 2775), and sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a well at 4-10 London Road (SMR A) and from Hartdene, Bagshot Bridge. At 56 High Street, Bagshot (SMR No 3693), adjacent to the Three Mariners pub, 14th century sherds and the waterlogged remains of a timber building provisionally dated to 1300-1350 were recovered. They were found to have been cut by a fence line and then a post-built structure of early 16th century date. A stone building was subsequently constructed in the 16th-17th century after which the site was unoccupied until the mid-late 18th century. A building of 14th century origin with a 16th century rebuild was revealed during renovation works at 44 High Street, Bagshot (SMR C). The excavations at 42 London Road (SMR No 2777) did not produce any material of medieval date and therefore provide a limit to the likely extent of medieval occupation in Bagshot, as well as demonstrating the presence of Roman settlement at the northern end of the village (Poulton 1998, 6-7). The Tithe map (1841) may well reflect the medieval pattern of Bagshot, with only the frontages on the main road built on, and fields extending right up to the short building plots.

Post-Medieval

Early in the 16th century the manor of Bagshot was once more in the hands of the Crown, and in the middle of the century included Bagshot Park Lodge and Park, and five free tenants, three of whom held inns in Bagshot. The manor probably covered much of the village and the

old common fields. Tenants of the manor had common pasture 'in the great waste called Bagshot Heath'. In 1621 the manor, with the exception of Bagshot Park, was granted to Sir Edmund Zouch (who also held the manor of Woking). In 1715 Bagshot manor was acquired by John Walter, and in 1748 was sold by Abel Walter to the Onslow estate (Eedle 1977, 19).

The many references to the area of Bagshot in the 17th and 18th centuries all comment on how barren and sandy the area was, and were it not for the positioning of the 'Great West Road' (the A30) then Bagshot itself probably would not have evolved. Bagshot developed as a stage for travellers, particularly at the height of the coaching trade in the early 19th century, providing accommodation and services. Even as early as 1571 Bagshot was shown in a French Guide de Chemins as a stage on this road from London to Exeter via Basingstoke (Cole 1990, 168), and Norden's map of 1607 (fig 2) appears to show the Red Lyon and the Bell as substantial and well developed inns, presumably developed to serve the needs of travellers. Eedle notes that there is little information about Bagshot to identify the stages of development of the settlement between 1500 and 1800. There was an increase in the number of 'gentry' building large houses and moving into the parish which was probably the result of the improvement in road travel with the turnpiking of the main road in 1728. From the early 19th century there is a greater source of documentation from which it is possible to identify several periods of change. From the early to mid-19th century there was a period of large population increase thought to be due to the rise of the coaching trade (which reached its peak in 1829) and a time of prosperity. This was followed by a temporary decrease in population and a period of depression attributed by contemporary writers to the demise of the coaching trade with the coming of the railways in the mid-19th century. There was a period of renewed development and prosperity in the old centre from the late 1850s up to almost the end of the 19th century due in part to the improvement in the general economic climate, but also to the opening of the railway station at Bagshot in 1878 (Eedle 1977, 4). From then onwards the village developed as a residential area made fashionable by the residences of, amongst others, the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park.

Excavations within the village, in the High Street, Bridge Street and London Road, have produced evidence for activity throughout the post-medieval period including 16th century leatherworking (SMR No 2781), a 17th-19th century tannery (SMR No 4344) and inns dating from the late 16th century or earlier (SMR 2781 and C). The number of inns established in the village, some of which still survive, testifies to the importance of Bagshot as a coaching stop. The village was by-passed in 1925 which has helped to preserve the historic character of the village, protecting it from the ever increasing flow of traffic along the A30.

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN

Topographic divisions (fig 5)

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Bagshot 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 in fig 5, and summarised below. Cross-reference to them is given as TD1 etc in the text that follows. It should be stressed that the precise extent of some of these elements is not known.

- 1 The early settlement of Bagshot was established along the London Road (High Street) in the 13th/14th century (based on the Norden Map of 1607, the Tithe Map of 1841 and the 1st edition 25 inch OS Map of 1870)
- 1a An island of properties lies at the junction of High Street, Bridge Road and Guildford Road; it is shown on the Norden map of 1607. The properties include a building at No 44 High Street with possible 14th century origins.
- 2 By the late 19th century Bagshot had extended southwards along London Road (A30) and eastwards along Guildford Road; the railway line was constructed to the east of the village centre in 1878.

Medieval and post medieval topography

The modern and medieval town of Bagshot can be shown, by archaeological and documentary evidence, to have origins in the medieval period, and despite the evidence for Roman settlement in the northern part of the village, there does not appear to be any specifically pre-medieval influence on the development of Bagshot's town plan.

LIMITS OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT (TD1)

Bagshot appears to have been established in the 13th/14th century as a ribbon development along the 'Great West Road' (A30), relatively late for the county due to its location within Windsor Forest and the poor quality of the soils. Factors influencing the location of the village appear to have included the presence of the 'Great West Road' which provided a focus for the settlement at its junction with the Guildford and Windsor roads, and its crossing of the Windle Brook. The settlement at Bagshot would have served both the local population and travellers passing along the road. The village has remained fairly isolated from its neighbours due to the surrounding heathland.

Despite being less obviously 'nucleated' on the Rocque map (1768) than other towns covered by this survey, Bagshot is shown to have a concentrated area of settlement lying either side of the great west road (A30). Bagshot differs from other old settlements in the sandy hinterland of Godley and Woking hundreds and Windsor Forest which have a tendency to be either small, shapeless clusters (such as Bisley and Horsell), or a diffuse scatter of farms such as nearby Windlesham (Blair 1991, 58). The town plan with its irregular plots along the road suggests an organic type of development as opposed to one which was planned. The precise limits of the medieval village are uncertain and need to be more closely defined.

Bagshot developed along the line of the A30. In the 20th century the village expanded, firstly, up to the limits of the railway line to the east, and Bagshot Park to the north; and later extended further east to the line of the A322 and its extension which was constructed to take the Windsor road southwards to meet the M3.

PARISH CHURCH

Bagshot was a chapelry of Windlesham and did not become a separate ecclesiastical parish until 1874. The church of St Anne was built in 1884, in neo-gothic style on a site formerly known as Ice House Meadow, to replace the chapel in Chapel Lane.

CHAPELS

The date of the first chapel is uncertain, but a chapel, dedicated to St Mary, is known to have existed at Bagshot in 1480 (Eedle 1977, 31). Documents of 1547 state that Bagshot Chapel lay 3 miles from the parish church. A chantry known as 'Hewlett's' or 'Houlot's' chantry after the lord of the manor was founded in the chapel, possibly in the 15th century. The chantry endowment was removed from the chapel in the 16th century and may have resulted in the chapel falling into decay; the chapel seems to have disappeared by the early 18th century. Its memory continued, however, for in the middle of the 18th century parishioners recalled having heard that it stood in the centre of the village on the side of a road to Chobham, a small distance from the main road through Bagshot. Eedle suggests that this site is just down the Guildford Road, somewhere near to what became the King's Arms inn. Aubrey (1718-9) noted that the inn itself had previously been 'a chantry', and Manning and Bray (*M & B*) point out that the east end of the back part of the inn appeared to be old; however, there is no present evidence for this. There had been no church building for worship in Bagshot for a long time and the increase in population was probably a factor in the construction of a new chapel in Chapel Lane, Bagshot in 1821 (Eedle 1977, 34). The chapel stood on the site of the present mortuary chapel and was in use until St Anne's church was built in 1884. A Methodist chapel is marked in Guildford Road on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871, near the site of a present day church.

BURGAGE PLOTS

Rocque (1768; fig 3) shows a line of house plots on both sides of the High Street characteristic of medieval settlements; a back lane is shown running behind the northern plots, but the southern plots back directly onto the fields. Houses on irregular plots and an island of plots (TD1a) at the junction of High Street, Bridge Street and Guildford Road, upon which the Three Mariners is located, can be discerned on the 1st edition 25inch OS map of 1871. The plots can also be discerned, to a slightly lesser extent, on the modern OS map (fig 5).

The irregularity of the burgage plots at Bagshot is an indication that it evolved naturally along the High Street rather than being a planned settlement.

STREETS

The Rocque map of 1768 (fig 3) and the 1st edition of the 25 inch OS map of the town of c1870 (fig 4) appear to preserve the medieval street pattern. The medieval village was focused on the High Street which was the 'Great West Road'/London Road (A30). Both maps show the London Road running along the southern side of Bagshot Park and taking a slight dogleg to the south in order to enter the High Street, and continuing south-westwards. The London Road meets the Windsor road to the north of the village, and the junction of the High Street with the Guildford Road lies at the northern end of the village. Rocque shows a clear street plan of Bagshot with both sides of the High Street lined with houses in irregular sized plots. The map also shows a lane running parallel to the High Street to the rear of the plots on its northern side, accessed by three lanes running north-south between the back lane and the High Street. This lane is not shown on the later OS map of c1870, its former line running along the field boundaries. Neither Rocque (1768) or the Tithe map (1841) show the island of properties, including the Three Mariners public house, lying between High Street, Bridge Street and Guildford Road which is shown on the 1607 map of John Norden and then on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of c1870. The narrow northern end of the High Street, passing the island properties, has now been restricted to one-way traffic.

The London Road was turnpiked by 1728 providing a good road for the coaching trade between Winchester and Staines. Tolls were paid for using the Bagshot stretch of the road and in 1763 a tollgate was set up at the eastern end of Bagshot with a turnpike house at the eastern end of the pale of Bagshot Park. A new tollhouse with weighing machine was built 'between the old and new gateways of Bagshot Park' (probably near the Cricketers) (Eedle 1977, 59-60). The trustees of the toll road carried out quite a number of improvements and repairs in the village of Bagshot during the late 18th century. Works included the construction of a new bridge over the Bourne Brook in 1768 and the laying of hearthstone pavements in 1770-2 (Eedle 1977, 60).

Of the smaller roads within the village, Half Moon Street is noted as not appearing on maps until the 1813 Windlesham inclosure map (Cole 1990, 168) and Brewhouse Lane, which is shown on the Rocque map, was renamed Park Street by 1915 (on 1915 edition of 25 inch OS map). The Bagshot Bypass was built in 1925 to bypass the narrow, winding approaches to Bagshot Bridge from Bagshot Park and the curving High Street. The approach to Bagshot Bridge was widened subsequently and the old brick bridge was replaced by the present concrete structure. The High Street was widened in 1938 as a result of the demolition of the King's Arms and its rebuilding further back from the street frontage, creating The Square.

INNS

Bagshot's development as a stage along the Great West Road is hinted at by the number of inns within the small village. By the mid-16th century there were at least four inns in Bagshot: the Crown, the Bush, the Saracen's Head and the Bell. The Saracen's Head, which stood to the west of the block in which the Three Mariner's now stands, was re-named the Red Lyon in 1603. The Bell lay nearly opposite at Nos 75, 77 and 79 High Street; it was referred to in 1549 and may date to the 15th century. It later became the Rose and Crown and by the 1780s was no longer an inn (Eedle 1977, 65). A number of other alehouses present at

the end of the 16th century include the Blackboye (later the Fighting Cocks). The Crown was included in royal demesne lands in the rental of Bagshot manor of 1609 but disappeared by 1650. The Bush, present in 1653, appears to have disappeared by the late 17th century. Reference is made to springs of water rising at the west end of Bagshot south of the great highway which passed freely into the fishponds belonging to the inn in the grove next to the house (Eedle 1977, 63). The origin of the King's Arms is unclear; John Aubrey described it as 'a very fine inn, anciently a chauntry for the Freemantles' (who held Bagshot manor). It is possible that the inn was a messuage referred to in 1509 which was part of the endowment of the chantry and not the chapel itself (Eedle 1977, 64). The King's Arms was pulled down in the mid-19th century and rebuilt in 1938 set back from the street frontage. Inn trade continued to increase between the late 17th century and mid-18th century and two more inns opened; the Three Mariners probably opened in the later 18th century.

BRIDGES

Bakgeschote Ford is first mentioned in 1459 (Gover *et al* 1934, 153) and the original Bagshot bridge was built in 1768 and rebuilt in 1777 (Crocker 1990, 36). The present Bagshot Bridge was reconstructed in concrete in 1925 when the Bagshot Bypass was made. In 1770 two brick arches were built across the main road (A30) by 'The Cedars' (at the junction with Church Road) to channel the stream which crossed the road there following damage caused to the road (Eedle 1977, 60). In 1792 the watercourse below the King's Arms, which presumably still ran across the Guildford Road, was turned in such a way as to flow into the ancient watercourse running to Bagshot Green. Also in the late 18th century, on the south-eastern side of the High Street by the Red Lion (at No 48-54), the open watercourse was arched over or filled in, and the road was widened (Eedle 1977, 61).

THE MILL

There is no evidence to suggest that there is an ancient mill site at Bagshot. The existing three-storey brick mill buildings, with adjoining mill house, date from 1817 (SMR No 4086) and lie adjacent to Church Road on the north-west side of Bagshot. Behind the mill is a reservoir, formed by damming a small stream (the Hale Bourne), which at one time fed a public water supply. In 1818 William Wright, a miller and brick maker, is recorded as having been made bankrupt here. In 1851 the mill contained two pairs of stones and produced only 25 sacks of flour per week, making it the lowest producer of flour of the 35 mills recorded in the Water Resources Survey. In 1874 steam power was introduced and it was described as a saw and corn mill and the two trades appear to have continued together for a number of years. The mill is shown on the 1894 edition of the 25 inch OS map as in work, but later in 1912 the Survey records it as only a sawmill, serving the many surrounding nurseries. The building has survived to be used as a builder's store and no machinery remains (Stidder 1990, 110).

BAGSHOT PARK

Bagshot Park is located to the north-east of Bagshot village and has long been property of the Crown. In 1331 the Earl of Kent held the manor of Bagshot and was said to have 'one ruinous messuage there' (Eedle 1977, 34). The first reference found to a royal park at Bagshot is in 1486, when the office of keeper of Bagshot Park was granted to William Michell. In the mid-16th century there was a 'badly ruined mansion' with a park two miles in circuit still in the King's hands. The early Stuart kings, James I and Charles I, often used their hunting lodge at Bagshot Park which was described by John Norden in 1607 as 415 acres in extent and almost 3 miles in circuit. A survey of Bagshot Park made in 1610 made reference to the clearing out of a moat, possibly a remnant of the early site of Bagshot manor (SMR B). A survey in 1650 recorded Bagshot Park as being 449 acres in extent and it was disparked during the Commonwealth period. Shortly after 1682 the park was restored to enable Charles II to create a nursery for red deer and other game; the southern boundary of the park seems to take a sharper turn away from the village on later maps than it does on Norden's map of 1607 (fig 2) (Eedle 1977, 37). From the beginning of the 18th century

Bagshot Park Lodge may be regarded as the 'big house' of the neighbourhood rather than a royal seat. It was granted by the crown from time to time to members of the nobility, including the Earl of Arran in 1706 and the Earl of Albermarle in 1766. The Duke of Gloucester lived at Bagshot Park Lodge from 1816. In 1875-99 a new house was built for the Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria, who lived there until 1942; the old house having been demolished in 1878. Bagshot Park is now the home of the Duke and Duchess of Wessex.

The presence of Bagshot Park provided employment for local people to work in service, both indoors and outdoors.

PEST HOUSE AND ALMSHOUSE

In 1757 Lady Amelia Butler, living in Bagshot Park, gave £100 for the building of a pest house, which is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch map to the south of the village. It is marked as the pest house until the 1934 edition of the OS map when it is named Woodside Cottage. In 1791 James Butler provided funds for the building of an almshouse. Six almshouses, to which the workhouse was later joined, were built on the eastern side of Bagshot along the Guildford Road, and now lie on the eastern side of the railway line (*VCH 3*, 378); the limits of a town at a given date can often be detected by the presence of almshouses on the outskirts of the community (O'Connell 1977, 5). In 1768 a certificate was signed by the lords of the manors and the freeholders of the parish agreeing to give up their right to two pieces of land, one in front of the pesthouse, the other behind the poorhouse, so that the rents of the land could be used for their upkeep. The pest-house, with its land, was sold to pay for the share of the parish towards the building of the new Chertsey Union workhouse in 1836-7 (Eedle 1977, 82).

SCHOOLS

An infant school, the National School, was erected in Bagshot in c1847 next to the chapel burial ground in School Lane, and supported principally by the Duchess of Gloucester; she left money in her will for its upkeep. The site of the Bagshot school was conveyed to the National Society in 1857 and the money was applied in the support of this school. There are no records of the school until 1870 when it was decided to place it under Government inspection (Eedle 1977, 159-60). The school was reopened in 1870, taken over by the Windlesham School Board in 1871, and enlarged in 1893 due to the increase in population (*VCH 3*, 376-8). A new school was opened in Bagshot in 1905 (Eedle 1977, 190).

OTHER BUILDINGS

Bagshot village still possesses a number of historic buildings dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. The building standing at No 44 High Street may be even earlier, appearing to be of 14th century origin with a 16th century rebuild (*SMR C*). Buildings of 16th century date include the Three Mariners Inn and 3 houses to the west, Nos 75, 77 and 79 High Street, Bridge House Tea Rooms, and two cottages to the west. Buildings of 17th century date include Brookside in Bridge Road and buildings of 18th century date include Queen Anne House in Bridge Road, No 63 High Street, and The Cedars and Hall Grove both in London Road (*SCC 1976*, 192). Buildings of 19th century date include Nos 11, 13, 15 and 17 High Street (formerly Nos 1-4), and the Bagshot Institute and Reading Room which was founded in 1862 by James Hodges of Penny Hill and given to the public. Peel House in Guildford Road was built in the 1850s as one of the first police stations of the Surrey Constabulary; the railway viaduct was subsequently built adjacent to it.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The economy of Bagshot has been linked to both agriculture and trade derived from the great west road (A30), the latter becoming more important as time went on. Sheep were grazed on

Bagshot Heath and the light, sandy soils were suitable for market gardening. The later 18th century saw the introduction into the parish of a new branch of cultivation, nursery gardening and large areas were dedicated to it, reaching a peak in the 1880s. The great increase in the population in the second half of the 18th century, together with the rising prosperity of the middle class, had greatly increased the great demand for ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs and plants (Eedle 1977, 48). The common fields at Bagshot may have disappeared at an early date with the development of trading activities on the great west road offering alternative employment (inns, tradesmen). The Surrey Musters of 1596, the list of fighting men available, include only one husbandman and two labourers at Bagshot, the rest being in trade. Only six acres or so of common field north of the village remained at the enclosure (in 1814): an area called Bagshot Field. (Eedle 1977, 41-2).

Industries within Bagshot included brewing, inn keeping, milling, tanning, smithing, brick making, broom-making, and gas production. Many of these were associated with the coaching trade, providing services and accommodation for travellers as well as the local population. There was more than one brewing business: the principal brewery occupied a building in Brewhouse (now Park) Lane, and there was also a brewery at the King's Arms. There were a number of inns providing accommodation and stabling for the travellers and coaches. There was a tan yard by the brook near Bagshot Bridge and there may have been a tannery at the ford in medieval times; tanners are recorded at Bagshot from Tudor times (Eedle 1977, 65). The tan yard probably went out of use in the mid 19th century. A smithy is located in Fry Lane on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1871). Bagshot mill dates from 1817 and has been variously used as a flour, corn and saw mill.

The lower bands of the Bracklesham Beds in the Bagshot area consist of loam and clay well suited to brick making which was carried out on Bagshot Heath in the late 17th/early 18th century. In the later 19th century soft red bricks made locally were known as Bagshot bricks. Brooms were also a village craft from the early to late 19th century, being made at the workhouse for which the poor pulled heath (Eedle 1977, 83). The Bagshot Gas and Coke Company Ltd was incorporated in 1864 (Eedle 1977, 145) and is marked in Guildford Road on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1871. Gas was supplied on a private basis to some of the residents of Bagshot. The company was sold in 1877 to Richard Kemp who was contracted to continue the supply of gas and lighting to Bagshot (Eedle 1977, 146).

The War Office had a continuing interest in the heathland surrounding Bagshot. Following the move in 1812 of the Royal Military College to Sandhurst, near Bagshot, it was hoped that Bagshot would gain from an increase in trade. However the subsequent growth of a community of shops and other premises known as New Town (later York Town and Camberley) would have reduced the business brought to Bagshot traders (Eedle 1977, 125).

The coaching trade reached a peak in the early 19th century, before the arrival of the railways, with increasing numbers of coaches and wagons on the road. Between 1808 and 1818 the number of coaches from London calling at Bagshot trebled, and had trebled again, to thirty a day each way, by 1829 when the coaching trade was at its peak. Bagshot was entirely dependent on road transport for the carriage of goods. The number of wagons using the great west road also increased through to 1838. Apart from its position on the main highway, Bagshot had links with Guildford and Chobham to the south, and with Windsor and Reading to the north (Eedle 1977, 105). The building of the South Western Railway line in the 1830s had a detrimental effect on the road trade through Bagshot. By 1845 only two coaches called at Bagshot and by 1855 all the stagecoaches must have been taken off the road. Bagshot itself would have continued to be supplied by road at least until the railway came to Sunningdale in 1856. The accounts of the Bagshot Turnpike Trust show a dramatic fall in revenue received from tolls in the late 1830s (Eedle 1977, 119). Contemporary reports and comments gave evidence of increasing depression in Bagshot from 1839 to the early 1850s; the population declined, shops and inns closed and unemployment was high; in 1845 the White Hart was the only posting house. The 1851 census shows a drop in population with the following note: 'the parish of Windlesham has decreased in population owing to many families having left Bagshot, since the removal of the coaches from the great west road' (Eedle 1977, 123). The

opening of Bagshot station in 1878, on the London and South Western Wokingham and Reading line, helped Bagshot to grow again providing a commuter line enabling people to move into the village. The construction of the M3 in the later 20th century also provided a better communications link for Bagshot with London and the south-west.

POST-MEDIEVAL TOPOGRAPHY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Bagshot started to grow during the early 19th century largely due to the coaching trade (TD2). The opening of the main London to Southampton railway line in 1838 led to the destruction of the coaching trade resulting in a depression in Bagshot. However, the opening of the local railway in the 1850s and Bagshot station in 1878 promoted later growth particularly with the nursery gardening being better able to supply London's Covent Garden Market. The railway line through Bagshot was constructed only 150m east of the High Street.

Relatively few houses were built in Bagshot in the early 20th century, and growth had slowed down compared with the later 19th century. In the village itself, more houses were built on the south side of Church Road by 1912, up London Road opposite Bagshot Park and along Guildford Road. Shops and businesses continued to expand in the early years of the century. The character of the village would have changed again with the advent of the motor car which reintroduced traffic to the area. By the turn of the century the volume of traffic had greatly increased (Eedle 1977, 168). The road system in the Bagshot area has undergone changes since 1925 when the Bagshot by-pass was completed and in the late 1920s and early 1930s shops and cafes sprang up on both sides of it. In the later 20th century the M3 was constructed to the south of Bagshot with roads peeling off from junction 3 onto the A322 towards Windsor to the north and a new section of road built to the south and merging with the old Guildford Road. The A322 to Windsor has undergone widening with alterations to its junction with the A30 at the east end of Bagshot. Bagshot Park has always formed a northern boundary to the town, hindering development in this direction. By the 1930s the line of the railway formed the south-eastern limit to the expansion of Bagshot's residential development which grew up either side of the Guildford Road. However since the 1950s residential development has spread further east up to the line of the new section of A322. Development has also followed the line of the A30 out of Bagshot to the south-west.

A number of buildings have been demolished and replaced within the village centre, but it has managed to maintain some of its historic character, despite the spread of residential development on its fringe. One example is the demolition and rebuilding of The King's Arms in High Street, Bagshot which has created an open space in the village centre known as The Square and has broken the line of the historic High Street. The northern end of the High Street became narrower and is now only open to one way traffic which helps to reduce congestion in the village.

SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

Prehistoric and Roman finds are recorded from both within and near Bagshot, but developments in these periods do not appear to have had any discernible effect on the origins or character of the town. Bagshot was probably established during the 13th century, at the earliest, despite the fact that the place-name is recorded from 1164. The constraints of Windsor Forest and the heathland environment were probably responsible for limiting earlier development. Excavations at 42 London Road have shown a limit to the extent of the medieval settlement in the northern direction due to the absence of medieval material. Confirmation of the extent of the medieval village in other directions would be useful. A comprehensive survey of the historic buildings within the village would also help to assess the growth and development of the village through time.

The many references to the area of Bagshot in the 17th and 18th centuries all comment on how barren and sandy the area was, and were it not for the positioning of the 'Great West Road' (A30) then Bagshot itself probably would not have evolved (Poulton 1998, 6-7). The village developed in the early 19th century due to the coaching trade and,

following a lull, developed again in the later 19th century due to the construction of the railway.

The village of Bagshot remains even today a fairly compact settlement, centred on the High Street. Residential development has occurred but outside the limit of the historic centre, spreading eastwards up to the line of the A322 which forms the eastern boundary of the residential area of the settlement.

Despite the small size of the historic village of Bagshot, a relatively large number of excavations have been undertaken providing evidence for the history and development of the settlement.

EXISTING PROTECTION (fig 7)

- 1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the study area but much of the area has been defined as an area of high archaeological potential (AHAP)
- 2 Most of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Bagshot Conservation Area.
- 3 There are a number of listed buildings within the study area

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

General comment

The central, historic part of Bagshot has undergone some piecemeal development in the last century. The archaeological evidence that we have results from a number of excavations and observations during that process. It would be unwise to assume that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in areas of development, except where deep excavation from basements, foundations or such-like has taken place. Despite some redevelopment, in the High Street for example, the street frontages on both sides of the roads have not been greatly altered, apart from the major reworking of the King's Arms which was rebuilt away from the street frontage in order to widen the High Street and create The Square. A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Bagshot Conservation Area, within which large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this may provide further information. It will be of some importance that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work. Some of the archaeological investigations still await adequate publication. These and the published reports will provide a firm basis for understanding the origins and early development of Bagshot.

The archaeological evidence from the village of Bagshot suggests that it developed from the 13th century onwards, at a similar period to many of Surrey's towns and villages. The situation at Bagshot, not clearly associated with a manorial centre or an improving landlord, is unusual, though, and may reflect an organic development, essentially serving the needs of travellers along the great west road, as documentary sources make clear was the case by the 15th century.

Apart from taking any opportunity to undertake archaeological work below ground within the historic village, other potential areas of study to further our knowledge of the development of Bagshot include buildings surveys of any historic buildings and the examination of Royal records. Although the Royal records may have already been examined for information about Bagshot Park, they may reveal incidental information on the manor and settlement of Bagshot.

Although there is a reasonable body of archaeological and documentary evidence, it is difficult, for various reasons, to connect it into a coherent account of Bagshot's origin and development. This means it is generally not possible to formulate detailed research questions which future investigations might hope to answer. The issues indicated in the following section are, therefore, largely addressing broad themes of urban development.

Specific issues

- What is the extent of Roman occupation within the study area as revealed during excavations at 42 London Road? Is there significant evidence of Roman occupation anywhere else within the village?
- Is there any evidence for Saxon or Norman settlement within in the study area which may have formed the focus for the later development of Bagshot as a nucleated settlement in the medieval period?
- When did the medieval nucleated settlement develop and what was its extent and character?
- Where is the site of the 15th century chapel referred to in early documents? Was it associated in any way with the King's Arm public house in the High Street and is there any evidence for the chapel in its vicinity? Was anything revealed during the excavation work at the King's Arms which may be associated with a medieval chapel, such as the possible late medieval house platform?
- Was Bagshot planned in any way or did it evolve organically as a medieval ribbon development along the London Road (A30)?
- Did the house plots in such a village have backlands, like those in towns?
- If so, what was the intensity and character (industrial or otherwise) of such use?
- More generally, in what ways does the archaeological evidence for a village such as this differ from that for the towns?

**APPENDIX 1
SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

A number of sites recorded on the SMR lie within the study area at Bagshot (fig 6). However, a number of records which lie outside the study area are also referred to in the report and are included below. The records are summarised below in chronological order. They have been assigned a code to denote which section they are located in:

P	Prehistoric
R	Roman
SM	Saxon and medieval
PM	Post-medieval
NF	No features or finds
UD	Features of unknown date.

1850	P	2782	R	4265	PM	C	SM
2773	P	2783	P	4312	PM	D	NF
2774	R	2784	SM	4342	P	E	NF
2775	SM	3693	SM	4343	P	F	NF
2776	PM	3727	R	4344	R		
2777	SM	4086	PM	A	P		
2781	SM	4264	PM	B	SM		

Prehistoric:			
1850	SU 9100 6300 Marginal	Two Middle Bronze Age bronze palstaves, of transitional type, were recovered from Bagshot.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2773	SU 9106 6327	Possible Mesolithic flakes were found during an excavation in 1986 by G Cole at 19-31 High Street, Bagshot (see SMR Nos 2774-2776).	
2783	SU 9120 6340 centred	Trial excavations at Hartdene, Bagshot Bridge, Bagshot produced Mesolithic cores and flakes (see SMR No 2784).	
4342	SU 9118 6344	During excavations to the rear of 42 London Road, Bagshot, a sparse lithic assemblage was recovered. Several small, roughly circular burnt hollows, identified as hearths, were recorded cutting into the surface gravels beside the Windle Brook. The few diagnostic flints recovered are of Neolithic date. The presence of flint debitage, including core fragments and flakes indicates at least temporary occupation of that date (see SMR No 4343-44).	
4343	SU 9118 6344	Excavations to the rear of 42 London Road, Bagshot, revealed evidence for Later Iron Age iron working with furnace linings and iron slags. Several sherds of later Iron Age pottery have also been recovered. (see SMR No 4342 and 4344).	
A	SU 913 639	An excavation by SHAHT at 4-10 London Road, Bagshot revealed evidence for prehistoric, medieval and later activity. Prehistoric features recorded include two ditches, the lower levels of a rampart, a series of postbases, flint foundations and associated stakeholes. The remains of two hearth bases were identified and a well containing hearth fragments and medieval pottery. Evidence was found for the site being occupied by at least two timber buildings in the mid-17th century. By the late 17th century the land had been cleared of buildings and changed to agricultural use, and remained so until development at the beginning of the 20th century (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 196). A training excavation at the site in 2000 by SHAHT revealed evidence of possible prehistoric and post-medieval activity, including further remains of timber buildings discovered during previous excavations on other areas of the site (Howe <i>et al</i> 2001, 348).	Out of EUS study area - info only
Roman:			
2774	SU 9106 6327	Very thin scatters of abraded 3rd to 4th century Romano-British pottery were found during excavations in 1986 at 19-31 High Street, Bagshot (see SMR Nos 2773 and 2775-6).	
2782	SU 9117 6334 centred	Roman material was recovered during excavations at 44, 48-54 High Street, Bagshot (see SMR No 2781).	

3727	SU 910 648- 907 647	London-Silchester Roman Road. In the Bagshot area at SU 9313 6606, the Berkshire-Surrey boundary follows the route of the Roman road all the way to Duke's Hill, near Bagshot Park, usually along hedgerows with traces of the agger (which seems to lie just south of the boundary until just before the Bagshot-Bracknell road, when it shifts to the north). The road leaves the modern county just before the Bagshot-Bracknell road at SU 9105 6486. The road alignment then alters to almost due west and continues to Silchester.	Out of EUS study area - info only
		<p>An extension to the A322 dual carriageway at Dukes Hill, Bagshot revealed in its southern culvert, a section of the London-Silchester road. The agger is 7.32m wide, and the side ditches 25.6m apart. The road is accompanied by holloways in several places between Crowthorne and Staines, caused by the heavy traffic which once used it. The section seen at Bagshot also showed signs of considerable wear, the original metalling was completely dispersed, and a rut, at least a metre deep in the agger, could be seen. This rut was filled with silt laid down in two distinct phases (Greaves 1974, 147).</p>	
4344	SU 9118 6344	Excavations to the rear of 42 London Road, Bagshot in 1992-94 produced evidence for Romano-British occupation. The Romano-British evidence may be summarised as: a ditch surrounding a raised area capped with flint pebbles; a ditch containing the truncated remains of one cremation burial and possibly a second c50-100; timber and stone founded structures and extensive flint cobbled areas dated to c150-300; late Roman/early medieval "graves"; and a Chi-Rho monogrammed jet finger ring c380-450. No evidence was found for medieval occupation, but the site had evidence for a post-medieval tanning industry known from documents to date c1596-1851. An intact originally timber-lined tanning pit was found which had probably been in use in the early to mid 17th century; finds from the pit included a complete wooden 'paddle' (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 202).	
		<p>Further work in 1995 produced evidence for two timber structures and several pits within the raised area, subsequently replaced by a flint foundationed timber building with a flint cobbled forecourt (see SMR No 4342-43).</p> <p>Work on site was completed in 1996 when further evidence for the 17th-19th century tannery was recorded, below which flood deposits sealed levels of Romano-British date. Pottery recovered indicates occupation from the mid/late 1st century through to the late 3rd century. Further flood deposits below these levels sealed ditches associated with concentrations of burnt and struck flint and pottery, which appears to be Early Neolithic in date.</p>	

	Saxon and Medieval:	
2775	SU 9106 6327	Various 13th/14th century ditches, post holes and beam slot trenches were sectioned during excavations at 19-31 High Street, Bagshot in 1986 (see SMR Nos 2773-4 & 2776).
2777	SU 9110 6324	Excavations at The King's Arms public house in High Street, Bagshot in 1984 produced evidence for a possible late medieval house platform with a robbed sandstone wall footing. The platform was cut by early 17th century and later features. A backfilled waterlogged area was interpreted, with the aid of documentary evidence, as possibly being 16th century fish ponds.
		<p>Further excavation was carried out in 1997 (Cole 1997) at The King's Arms, Bagshot, to the rear of 36-40 High Street, in order to clarify the 1984 results. The work revealed a wide, flat-bottomed ditch which may have been one of the fishponds believed to have existed on site. Sherds of 14th century pottery were recovered from the base of the ditch; from the middle of the 16th century the ditch was infilled by rubbish. To the north-west of the ditch was a flint cobbled surface; to the south-east of the ditch was evidence for a post-constructed building with a trampled sand and clay floor. These features had been affected by subsequent disturbance on the site.</p>

		Trenches were also excavated elsewhere in the near vicinity with entirely negative results.	
2781	SU 9117 6334 centred	A rescue excavation at 48-54 High Street, Bagshot in 1984-5 revealed a sequence of occupation commencing with a "defensive" ditch and bank structure to the north of the area (beneath High Street) with ditch silting and filling of late 12th century, 13th/14th century timber framed buildings with extensive occupation levels, a 15th century massive stone buttressed structure and later stonework additions, a 16th century leather working area and rubbish filled ditch producing in excess of 40 shoe fragments and bone awls, and 17th century timber-framed buildings and courtyard and 18th/19th century brick built pub and shop foundations (see SMR No 2782). Further work undertaken in 1987 revealed a further length of the ditch previously identified and a well-preserved timber post and plank building of 1250-1350 replaced by a late 14th century post-built structure. More information was gained about the 17th century tavern (?The Red Lion) first located in 1983; it is now thought that there were at least two phases starting in the late 16th century and finishing before 1650. It was constructed on the former medieval waste area bordering a timber revetted ditch, and demolished in the mid 17th century. The building was most likely used as a drinking house as many fragments of flagons, glass bowls, bowls and wine glasses were recovered (Cole 1983). The 18th century New Red Lion was also further studied and a pier or column base of an underlying 15th century building was found (Bird <i>et al</i> 1989, 182).	
2784	SU 9120 6340	Two trial excavations at Hartdene, Bagshot Bridge, Bagshot produced medieval and post-medieval pottery but no structures. A stratified sequence of 17th-19th century clay pipe bowls was also recovered (see SMR No 2783).	
3693	SU 9119 6336	A trial excavation in 1987 by G Cole at 56 High Street, Bagshot revealed a scatter of 14th century pottery and post-medieval wall footings. In 1988 the site of a pair of brick cottages attached to the north-east end of The Three Mariners public house was excavated. Waterlogged remains of a timber building provisionally dated to 1300-1350 were found, cut by a fence line and then a massive post-built structure dated to the early 16th century (see SMR No 4312). The building was bounded by a roughly flint-cobbled area, and was on an alignment eccentric to the modern street plan and appeared to be substantially located beneath the modern High Street. The fence line cutting it was on a similar alignment, followed by the 16th century structure on the modern street alignment. The land had been subsequently filled to raise the ground levels above the waterlogged ground, and a stone building constructed. This building is thought to be a drinking house due to the amount of Germanic stonewares, wine glasses and other finds dated to c1550-1640. The area was then unoccupied until the mid-late 18th century when several cottages were constructed (Cole 1988, 231).	
B	SU 904 640	In Bagshot Park a rectangular dry-moated enclosure and annexe, possibly an early site of Bagshot Manor, were recorded in 1983. The main enclosure is 73 x 38m internally, with banks 4 to 7m broad and ditches approx. 6m wide; the annexe is 83 x 25, and mutilated.	Out of EUS study area info only
C	SU 9116 6333	A wall painting was revealed at 44 High Street, Bagshot during renovation works. The building itself appears to be 14th century in origin, with a 16th century rebuild. The paintings were revealed on two walls of a downstairs room and probably represent 16th and 17th century decoration, possibly relating to the building's use as an inn (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 233).	
<hr/>			
		Post-medieval:	
2776	SU 9106 6327	An early 17th century wooden water pipe and a possible artificial watering pond for animals, which had gone out of use by the early/mid 18th century, were found during excavations at 19-31 High Street, Bagshot (see SMR Nos 2773-5).	
4086	SU 9080 6316	Bagshot Mill is now disused. The existing mill at the site displays a plaque	

giving a date of 1817. A reservoir is behind the mill and was formed by damming a small stream. The mill is brick built and three storeys high. William Wright, a miller and brick maker, was made bankrupt here in 1818. George Spandwick was the miller in 1832 and remained until 1845, when G. Usher took over. In 1851 the mill contained two pairs of stones and in the Water Resources survey it was recorded as the lowest producer of flour in a 35 mile radius. In 1874 steam power was introduced with John Rice described as a 'saw and corn miller at Bagshot Mill'. It is evident that the two trades continued together for some years. The mill is shown on the OS 1/2500 map in 1894 as in work, but in 1912 the survey records it as a sawmill. The building is used today as a builders' store and no machinery remains. A survey of the mill in 1948 revealed that the waterwheel had been removed, but it was said to be over 24ft in diameter. The mill pond survives and at one time fed a public water supply.

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|------|-------------------------|--|
| 4264 | SU 9117 6339 | Post-medieval features and material were revealed during a trial excavation by GH Cole at Half Moon Street, Bagshot. Post-medieval sarsen sandstone wall foundations were discovered which may have been related to a rear extension of the Bell Inn (at 75-79 High Street) which had been demolished by c1750. A brick drain, which was found running parallel to the building is thought to have served the Inn. Pottery dating from the late 16th century to the mid-19th century and a small amount of bone was recovered from the site (Cole 1990, 167-178). |
| 4265 | SU 9127 6337
centred | Post-medieval features and material were revealed during trial excavations at Brookside, Bridge Road, in advance of redevelopment in 1982, by GH Cole. Pits containing pottery, clay tobacco pipes and bone fragments were revealed. The material from these pits indicated a date later than 1660. The contents of the pits are thought to relate to the building that was demolished in 1982 which is thought to be later than the one shown on Norden's map of 1607. |
| 4312 | SU 9119 6336 | Evidence for post-medieval occupation was revealed during an excavation by SHAHT at 56 High Street, Bagshot. Remains of a stone building were dated by pottery to c1550-1640 and it is thought to have been a drinking house. The building had been constructed on land which had been infilled in an attempt to raise the land above the waterlogged ground. The site was then unoccupied until the mid-late 18th century when the cottages (which have now been demolished) were constructed. Work in association with the refurbishment of the Three Mariners public house suggest that it was probably erected in the late 17th century (see SMR No 3693). |

No features or finds:

- | | | | |
|---|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| D | SU 915 636 | An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Hartdene/Morris Depository, Bridge Road, Bagshot by SCAU in 1997. No features or finds were recovered due to the disturbance observed on site. | |
| E | SU 911 634 | An evaluation and watching brief were carried out during works at the BP Service Station, Bagshot. Extensive modern disturbance over natural sands and, in one place, alluvium was noted (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 233). | |
| F | SU 898 619 | A watching brief was carried out by SCAU on improvement works to the A30 at Jenkins Hill, Bagshot. Only modern disturbance was revealed (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 196). | Out of EUS study area – info only |

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FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Bagshot, 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 Bagshot: the village of Bagshot as depicted by John Norden in 1607 (© Windsor Castle Library, 1990, Her Majesty the Queen)
 - 3 Bagshot: extract from the Rocque map of c1768 (at c1:5000)
 - 4 Bagshot: extract from the 1st Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map of c1870 (reduced to c1:3500 scale)
- Fig 5 Bagshot: topographic development map
- Fig 6 Bagshot: Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information
- Fig 7 Bagshot: constraints Map showing the AHAP and Conservation Area