

*EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY*  
*of*  
*SURREY*

**DORKING**



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## **EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY DORKING**

### **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). Dorking is a town with clear evidence for medieval urban status, with a market in existence in 1278, and therefore clearly qualified for inclusion on any definition.

The study area is that of the medieval town and its immediate surrounds as defined by fig 5. The area so defined encompasses all of the built-up area as indicated by the earliest

large scale maps, such as that of Rocque (1768), the Tithe map of c1840 and the 1st edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey map of c1870.

### **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)**

Dorking (NGR 167 495) lies in the centre of the county of Surrey to the south-west of the gap in the chalk of the North Downs carved out by the river Mole, whose tributary, the Pippbrook, runs to the north of the town. The town lies on the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand, and extends onto the alluvium and gravel associated with the river. A narrow bank of Gault Clay lies on both sides of the Pippbrook (O'Connell 1977, 15). Dorking developed along a main east-west route, the line of the present A25, which runs between Guildford and Reigate. The town is located 17km east of Guildford, c8km west of Reigate and c20km south of Kingston-upon-Thames.

### **PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE**

Dorking is a small town for which there is a reasonable body of archaeological and 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 Dorking. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area (fig 5) of the settlement, but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

### **Archaeology**

A significant amount of archaeological work has been undertaken in and around Dorking. The work has produced a variety of archaeological finds, the majority of which derive from excavations undertaken since the 1970s in advance of redevelopment in the town. The results of a number of these excavations have been published in detail (for example O'Connell 1980, 49-62, and Hayman 1998, 63-95). Much of this work has taken place since the preparation of the review of Dorking by O'Connell (1977), which provided both a series of research aims, especially those relating to the origins and early development of the town and the use of backlands, and a concise summary of existing knowledge.

The finds are largely of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, although a scatter of prehistoric material has also been identified.

## **Documents**

Dorking is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) which also records a church at Dorking (O'Connell 1977, 15). Medieval records such as the 12th century charters of the priory of St Pancras, Lewes (Blair 1980, 97-126) provide a valuable documentary resource for the study of Dorking. A 19<sup>th</sup> century transcript of a survey of the Manor of Dorking undertaken in 1622 provides a record of landowners and registry details (SHS ref 3548). The recent publication of the Medieval Towns volume of the Collections of the Surrey Archaeological Society (Poulton (ed) 1998a) has provided an up to date summary of the existing knowledge of archaeological work undertaken in Dorking up to 1994, following on from O'Connell's *Historic Towns in Surrey* (1977). The Victoria County History of Surrey (VCH 3, 141-150) provides a useful summary of the history and development of Dorking.

## **Cartography**

The cartographic evidence, which steadily becomes more detailed through the post-medieval period, suggests that there was little expansion outside the medieval extent of the town until the late-19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. O'Connell (1977, 15) notes that the Survey of the Manor of Dorking by William Forster in 1649 (fig 2) is largely schematic and may not be strictly accurate (SHS ref Z/238); however, it does provide an early post-medieval plan of the town showing its stage of development as a well established settlement focused on High Street, South Street and West Street. The Rocque map of c1768 provides a useful cartographic source for the town, showing its basic plan but at a small scale (fig 3). The Dorking Tithe map of c1840 is very detailed and is a good cartographic source for the town. There had been pockets of residential development by the time of the large scale Ordnance Survey maps of 1870; the large scale, high quality and accuracy of the Ordnance Survey maps makes these the most generally useful maps to aid study of the early town.

## **Buildings**

Dorking has a range of historic buildings, many of which are listed. They include buildings dating from the 16th to 19th century, with the majority of the town's historic buildings being of 17th to 19th century date. Many of these are located along High Street, South Street and West Street. This is a reflection of the increased amount of rebuilding taking place in the town in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (O'Connell 1977, 15).

## **THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF DORKING**

The scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Dorking 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**

A limited amount of evidence for prehistoric occupation has been recovered from in and around Dorking, as opposed to the significant amount of Romano-British material that has been found within the town. The prehistoric material recovered from the town includes flintwork and pottery from excavations undertaken in the 1980s at St Martin's Walk in advance of redevelopment (SMR No 4331) to the north of the High Street, and flint implements from a garden in Cotmandene (SMR No 2000) c500m further east on the southern side of the High Street (fig 4). The flintwork from St Martin's Walk included waste flakes, a few worked pieces in the form of blades and a possible leaf-shaped arrowhead, all of which were residual having been recovered from later contexts. The flintwork was largely undiagnostic, suggesting no more than a Mesolithic/Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Three pot sherds of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered, of which only one may have been *in situ* in the base of a pit (Hayman 1998, 68 and 79). The prehistoric material

recovered from the garden in Cotmandene included a number of flint implements and a hearth. The material recovered from both sites provides evidence for some degree of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Prehistoric artefacts recovered from the area around Dorking include flintwork of Mesolithic and Neolithic date (SMR Nos 78, 81, 2965 and 3137), and a Late Iron Age coin (SMR No 1992). A Bronze Age bowl barrow is located c1km to the south-east of Dorking High Street at Glory Wood (SMR No 70 and SAM No 20171).

The Roman material recovered from excavations in Dorking provides evidence for the existence of a Roman settlement in the area of the medieval town. Stane Street (SMR No 3726), the Roman road from Chichester to London (RR15), passes through Dorking (Margary 1967, 66), and has been detected in a number of places during construction work; however its exact route through the town is unclear. A few excavations have attempted to recover evidence for the Roman road in Dorking, such as one undertaken at 15-16 Church Street in 1981 which revealed evidence for Roman occupation and a section of road that is possibly part of Stane Street (SMR No 2964). Excavations for a storm drain in Horsham Road in 1968 (SMR 1276) revealed an old road of flint and pebbles c140cm below the ground surface opposite No 28 Horsham Road, and in the garden of a house where the bus station once stood. Although no firm Roman dating was obtained, Margary believed that at c140cm depth this must have been Stane Street.

It has been suggested on a number of occasions that a Roman posting station was located at Dorking (SMR No 79). According to the average distance between posting stations or *mansiones*, one should exist in the Dorking area, and it has been suggested that the *mansio* is to be found within the town itself (Winbolt 1936, 135). Alternative sites have also been proposed, such as near Burford Bridge (SMR No 2984) c2.3km from the centre of Dorking, due to its situation and place-name evidence along; and the Pixham area, c1km from the town centre, which lies at the confluence of the Mole and the Pippbrook and is therefore a very characteristic site for Romano-British fortified posts, and which has produced a limited amount of Roman material including late Roman pottery (SMR No 178) and building material (Bird 1987, 171). If the town of Dorking does overlie a substantial Romano-British settlement, it would be an important area for understanding the Roman occupation of Surrey, because only two settlements approaching urban status have so far been found in the present administrative county, at Ewell and Staines (O'Connell 1977, 15). Roman features and finds have been identified in several excavations within Dorking, including one undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the St Martin's Walk area in 1988-90 (previously Church Square), north and east of the church (SMR No 4331). The work revealed, along with later finds, a variety of features of Roman date including ditches, pits and a gully. The gully was of 2nd century date and the finds recovered from it indicate the presence of at least one contemporary building in the vicinity. One of the ditches, which probably served as a property boundary, produced finds indicating a date no earlier than the 3rd century, whereas the second ditch was assigned a probable 2nd century date (Hayman 1998, 63 and 68-70). Excavations at 37-39 and 41-47 High Street, Dorking in 1976 (SMR No 2654) revealed a Roman ditch of 1st century date and unstratified pottery of 1st to early 3rd century date (in addition to features and finds of later date). Roman material has also been recovered from excavations and as stray finds at a number of sites around the town, including St Martin's Church (SMR No 2082), Nos 30 and 43-44 Church Street (SMR Nos 1279 and 2962), South Street (SMR No 69), West Street (SMR No 76), at Mint Gardens on the north-west side of St Martin's Church (SMR Nos 2958 and 4205), at The Malthouse in North Street (SMR No 2960), and from the garden of Southdown Cottage in Cotmandene (SMR No 80).

The Roman material recovered from Dorking provides evidence for Romano-British occupation within Dorking over a period lasting from the 1st to 4th century AD, but further archaeological work is necessary in order to define the limits of that occupation.

## **Saxon and Norman**

The place-name Dorking contains the element *-ingas* and probably means ‘the people of Deorc’ (Gover *et al* 1934, 269-70), suggesting an origin in the 7th or 8th century (Dodgson 1966). There is very little archaeological evidence for Saxon occupation in Dorking. It is probable that the late Saxon settlement was located near the church; the only archaeological evidence which may help to support this hypothesis has been the recovery of a handful of Saxon pottery sherds (but no features) from medieval and later contexts during excavations at St Martin’s Walk, on the east side of the church in 1988-90 (SMR No 4332). Evidence for a Saxon burial (a small Saxon urn, two spear heads and a small glass bottle) was found at West Dorking sandpit in Vincent Lane (SMR No 87) on the west side of the town. The sandpit is now disused, but is presently occupied by a small industrial estate.

In the Domesday Survey (1086), which is the first documentary reference to Dorking, it was recorded as *Dorchinges* which became *Dorkinges* by 1180 and *Dorkingg* by 1219 (Gover *et al* 1934, 269). The Domesday Survey (1086) described the manor of Dorking as a royal desmesne held by Queen Edith and rated at £18; the survey also recorded a church at Dorking, but it is not known how much earlier the church had been founded. The Domesday church is thought to have been located on or near the site now occupied by St Martin’s church, to the north of the High Street. The manor of Dorking was granted to William de Warenne when he became Earl of Surrey in c1090, and it remained in his family’s possession until the 14th century, before passing to the Dukes of Norfolk (VCH 3, 144). Between 1138-47 Lewes Priory was given the valuable and important church at Dorking church by the dowager Countess Isabel de Warenne, mother of the third earl William de Warenne, with a tithe of rents from the manor (Blair 1980, 104). By the late 12th century the church at Dorking was an impressive cruciform building which may reflect an earlier importance (Blair 1991, 113).

## Medieval

The archaeological excavations undertaken in Dorking and the foundation of St Martin’s Church (SMR No 2072, thought to date to at least the 12<sup>th</sup> century) provide evidence for early medieval activity in the area of the town. These include evidence for 14 human burials of late 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date with an associated boundary ditch to the east (presumably an early boundary to the graveyard around St Martin’s Church) revealed during the excavations of Church Square, Dorking in 1989 (SMR No 4332). The ditch was replaced, probably in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, by the present boundary line of the churchyard. Pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date has also been recovered from an excavation to the rear of 29-55 High Street, Dorking (SMR No C), a site which also revealed features of medieval date, including pits, post-holes, gullies and a chalk-lined well. Other features of medieval date identified during excavations include a pit and soakaway containing pottery of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date to the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn at 37-9 and 41-47 High Street (SMR No 2655), and medieval features and pottery identified during works at The Malthouse in North Street (SMR No 2961). Sherds of medieval pottery have been recovered from numerous sites around the town, including 49 and 51 West Street (SMR No 1996), 30 and 43-44 Church Street (SMR Nos 2073 and 2963 respectively), Mint Gardens (SMR Nos 2959 and 4206), and on the site of the former Dorking Bus Garage on Horsham Road (SMR No F).

The existence of the market at Dorking was recorded in 1240, held by William de Warenne (Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516: [www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2](http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2)). A market and fair were recorded in 1278 when the market was claimed, by John de Warenne, to be of immemorial antiquity (VCH 3, 142), but it is not known how much earlier the market had been created. The town appears to have been a flourishing market centre by the 14<sup>th</sup> century and was assessed at one fifteenth in the tax returns of 1336, the rural rate of taxation, but was the third wealthiest of the towns discussed (O’Connell 1977, 15). Evidence for economic decline during the 14th century has come from the boroughs of Reigate and Blechingley but research is needed to see whether Dorking was similarly affected. The parish was divided into five tithings called boroughs (Bright 1884, 4),

three of which formed the town area, namely Chipping, East and Holmwood Boroughs (O'Connell 1977, 15).

### **Post-medieval**

Excavations undertaken in Dorking provide evidence for post-medieval activity in the town and include work at 37-39 and 41-47 High Street, Dorking to the rear of The Wheatsheaf Inn (SMR No 2304) which revealed part of a mid to late 17th century building that appeared to have been demolished at the end of the 18th century, in addition to a number of 18th century pits and several 19th century features (O'Connell 1980, 49). The excavation gave an indication of the degree of backland utilisation in this part of Dorking in the 18th and 19th centuries (O'Connell 1980, 58). Other excavations have produced evidence for late 17th-early 18th century activity and include work to the rear of Woolworths in the High Street (SMR No 1277), and excavations to the rear of No 30 Church Street which revealed the remains of an 18th century building upon land which had previously been put to agricultural use (SMR No 2074).

O'Connell (1977, 15) records that there were at least 185 households in Dorking in the 17th century, making Dorking one of Surrey's largest towns at that time. Surrey quarter sessions and assizes were held occasionally in the 17th century town (Jenkinson 1931, 28). A lot of rebuilding took place during the 17th and 18th centuries such as the Old King's Head in North Street, the White Horse Inn and the Wheatsheaf in the High Street (*VCH* 3, 142) which are indicative of Dorking's prosperity in the 17th century. It was less prosperous in the 18th century and only grew slowing in the 19th century (Lloyds 1993, 19).

The railway came to Dorking in 1849 when the Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway opened its line from Redhill to Guildford with a station (Dorking Town, now named Dorking West) being built at the north-western end of the town. A second station (then named Box Hill Station, now named Deepdene) was opened in 1851. The advent of the railway increased the number of commuters moving to the area, resulting in the development of the surrounding farmland for residential housing. Dorking witnessed growth from a market town confined to its medieval streets into a shopping and business centre surrounded by residential estates. Despite this development, large areas of farmland remain around the town making it a desirable location in the commuter belt.

## **ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN**

### **Topographic divisions**

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Dorking 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 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 TD2, TD4 and TD5 is not known.

- 1 St Martin's Church and church yard. The first church, mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) may have originated from the late Saxon period on or close to the site of the present church, but there is no evidence as to how much earlier church provision was made here.
- 2 Extent of medieval town (based largely on the earliest post-medieval maps).
- 3 The market place.
- 4 Medieval development and possible market place along South Street.
- 5 Medieval development along West Street.
- 6 Extent of post-medieval development by c1870.



### Medieval and post-medieval topography of Dorking

The modern and medieval town of Dorking can be shown, by archaeological and documentary evidence, to have its origins as a settlement in the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century focused along High Street, South Street and West Street, and it is this core area that is considered here.

#### PARISH CHURCH (TD1)

The parish church of St Martin (SMR No 2072, TD1) lies to the north of the High Street set apart from the main street behind a row of properties (fig 4). The original structure of St Martin's is said to have contained 12th century masonry (*VCH 3*, 148) and the church may well have survived largely in its early medieval form before rebuilding in 1835-7 created the so-called Intermediate church; further rebuilding in 1874 created the present building basically as it stands today, though with at least one minor alteration (Ettlinger 1977). A watercolour of St Martin's Church dating from 1829 is reproduced by Blair (Blair 1980, 105), and it shows the central tower and tall narrow north transept with 13th century lancet windows.

Dorking's first church was recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) and may have been significant in late Saxon times. The evidence is inconclusive, but there is a possibility that the old parish church of Dorking incorporated remains of a large Saxon building (Blair 1980, 104). The Domesday church may have been situated on or close to the site now occupied by St Martin's Church (SMR No 2072, TD1), though subsequent rebuildings have probably destroyed any early evidence (Hayman 1998, 65).

An archaeological investigation was undertaken in 1974 to convert the crypt. The work revealed a 16cm thick layer of packed chalk 12cm below the present sand surface of the crypt. The floor of the crypt was the floor of the nave of the former medieval church c180cm below the level of the present church. Sherds of Roman pottery and tile fragments were also recovered during the work (SMR No 2082).

The area of St Martin's Walk on the east side of St Martin's church was investigated by archaeological excavations in 1988-9 (SMR Nos 4331 and 4332). In addition to the other features and finds identified, the work produced material infilling a feature of early medieval date (1150-1250) which included chalk lumps and pieces of daub with wattle impression. Hayman (1998, 92) makes the suggestion that this material could be indicative of the clearance of a small structure which may have been located to the west of the excavation area (i.e. near the present church), and associated with the early, Domesday church.

#### THE MARKET AND MARKET PLACE (TD3)

The market at Dorking was in existence by 1278 when John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, claimed that it was already of immemorial antiquity (*VCH 3*, 142). The spindle shape of the High Street (by The White Horse Hotel) indicates the probable site of the medieval market, and a 16th century market-house stood here until it was demolished in 1813 (*VCH 3*, 142); this part of the High Street is named 'market place' on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch OS map of 1870. Pictures of the market house show a gabled building of the same type as the Farnham market-house, but the original wooden supports at the west end had been changed for brick arches. The market itself continued in the High Street until 1926 (Janaway 1994, 177).

O'Connell (1977, 15) notes that there is an area in South Street which resembles an in-filled market place. He refers to William Forster's 1649 Survey of Dorking (fig 2) which possibly strengthens the argument for a second market, but comments that Forster's plan is largely schematic and may not be strictly accurate, and that only archaeological investigation can clarify the picture (O'Connell 1977, 15).

The area of what is now St Martin's Walk shopping centre was used as a cattle market in the late 19th and early 20th century (Hayman 1998, 63).

#### STREETS

Dorking is laid out along three main roads: High Street, West Street and South Street. High Street lies along the route of the A25 which heads west towards Guildford and east towards Reigate, and follows an ancient east-west route under the North Downs which is linked to the north-south route between London and Sussex. At its western end, High Street splits into West Street and South Street, the latter of which heads towards Horsham. High Street becomes spindle-shaped near its junction with Mill Lane, and is marked 'Marketplace' on the 1870 OS map adjacent to The White Horse Hotel. The High Street is on two different levels, the southern side being higher than the northern side.

Many of the streets have maintained their names over the centuries, providing further evidence for the early establishment of the settlement at Dorking. These include Church Street which was known as *le Cherchlane* in 1385, and Mill Lane which was Myllane in 1533; South Street was named *Suthstret* and West Street named *Westrete* in 1448 (Gover *et al* 1934, 270). The road from London to Horsham via Dorking was turnpiked in 1755 (VCH 3, 142), improving the north-south communication route which had been in a very poor state. On the Dorking Tithe map of c1840 South Street is named 'Butter Hill'; the map shows a number of properties in the middle of the street which were demolished in 1919/1920 in order to widen the road. On the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1870 the eastern end of High Street is named 'East Street', and 'Butter Hill' was the name assigned to the narrow lane which ran behind (to the eastern side) of the island of properties in South Street; North Street was named Church Street, and Junction Road, which does not appear on the Tithe map (1840), is clearly marked on the 1870 OS map. Present day Church Street was named 'Back Lane' on the 1870 OS map.

#### BURGAGE PLOTS

The 1649 Forster map (fig 2) and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch OS map of 1870 preserve the layout of the medieval town on the three main streets of Dorking. Characteristic long narrow plots are discernible on either side of the High Street. O'Connell (1977, 15) has suggested that these are not regular enough to represent formal planning. It seems, however, more probable looked at in the wider context of towns in Surrey and elsewhere (cf Poulton 1998b, 240-1) that this pattern (including the market place) results from planned development of a market town, presumably before 1240 (see above). On this view, the irregularity of the plots is probably due to combining, splitting and other alterations changing an original regular plan. The plots lining the southern side of High Street share a common rear boundary (named 'Back Alley' on the 1870 OS map); these plots and those lining the northern side of High Street between Church Street and Mill Lane surrounding St Martin's Church, probably represent the medieval core of the town (TD3). An island was located in the middle of South Street up until 1919/1920 and can be discerned on the Rocque map of 1768 (fig 3) and more clearly on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1870). The plots do not appear to have any great regularity to either side of South Street, and the same is true of the plots to either side of West Street. The historical and cartographic evidence do, however, make it likely that development had occurred in these areas in the medieval period, and it is suggested that they are the result of piecemeal growth (TD4 and TD5).

#### CHAPELS

A Congregational chapel (now the United Reformed Church) was built in West Street in 1719 representing an ancient congregation formed in 1662. It was pulled down in 1834 and rebuilt, then altered in 1874. A Baptist chapel was built in 1869 and a Wesleyan chapel was built in 1850 (VCH 3, 143).

#### SCHOOLS

Dorking British School was founded in 1816 and was located in Back Lane (Church Street) until 1898 when it moved to a new building at Norfolk Road/Vincent Lane. Known as the Powell-Corderoy School since 1906 it now occupies a third site at Longfield Road. The school took its name from its two benefactors Miss E M Corderoy and Mr T E Powell who

funded the new building when the Back Lane premises were condemned. St Joseph's Roman Catholic First School now stands on the site in Norfolk Road/Vincent Lane.

Dorking Boys' High School was founded in 1884 and first occupied the upper floor of the Public Hall in West Street. It moved to the Institute in Dene Street at the east end of Dorking in 1892. The Boys' High School leased the Dene Street Institute until 1931 when the pupils and staff were moved to the new Ashcombe Road County Secondary School (Jackson 1989, x).

The National School was situated behind Clarendon House at the western end of West Street and is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1870. The building is now Dorking Nursery School.

## WATERMILLS

Dorking had three watermills, Parsonage Mill (SMR No 3959) and Pippbrook Mill (SMR No 3608) within the town, and Pixham Mill which lay c1.3km north-east of the town centre. Parsonage Mill located on the west side of Dorking, off Station Road, was demolished in 1959 and had been one of Surrey's oldest watermills, and was of an unusual size and shape. The last mill to occupy the site was erected in 1702, and from at least 1859 it remained in the tenancy of the same family until the sale of the Denbies Estate in 1921. The freehold of the mill was purchased by Mr E A Atlee who, at the same time, closed Pixham Mill which had been used by him since 1882. A purpose-built roller mill had been erected in 1900 to complement the old watermill, and eventually led to the closure of the older mill in 1950. The old mill was demolished in 1959 and replaced by a 'modern one' which in turn caused the closure of the roller mill. The brick-built mill still stands and is used for storage. The mill site is still active; no flour milling is carried out but modern machinery produces cattle, pig and poultry food. The millpond which lay on the south side has been drained and filled in, but the Pippbrook still meanders through the site which lies c90m south-east of Dorking West railway station.

Pippbrook Mill is brick-built and stands on a possible Domesday mill site (1086) at the north-eastern end of Dorking. The existing mill dates from 1779 and was originally a double mill with machinery on both sides of the spillway. The last working watermill on the site dated from the late 18th century and ceased working in 1932. Despite the cessation of production, the mill remained and the millpond was donated to the Local Authority for the benefit of the community. The mill was completely gutted by fire in 1979, but as a listed building it was rebuilt exactly in its original form. The mill was owned by Denbies estate for many years and the large millpond is now part of a recreational area known as Meadowbank. This millpond is clearly marked on the 1649 map by William Forster (fig 2), although the mill is not shown.

Pixham Mill (SMR No 3606) lies on the north-east side of Dorking. The existing mill building is brick-built and was erected in 1837 replacing an earlier mill thought to have been of 17th century date. It is not clear when Pixham Mill ceased working as trade directories show its use as a corn merchants until 1922. The internal drive machinery was removed in 1937 and installed in a watermill in Sussex. Once empty, the mill was used as a warehouse. The building has now been converted to a private house (Stidder 1990, 57-8).

## ALMSHOUSES

The Cotmandene Almshouses, still standing to the south of the High Street at its eastern end, were built for eighteen poor persons on land to the south of the High Street. The land was given to the vicar and church wardens by Hon. Charles Howard of Deepdene and Sir Adam Browne of Betchworth Castle in 1677, and were endowed by Mrs Susannah Smith (*VCH* 3, 150).

## WORKHOUSE

The Dorking Union Workhouse was erected in 1840-1 on a site between Horsham Road and South Terrace; its location and layout are shown on the 1st edition of the 25 Inch OS map of 1870. The workhouse consisted of an entrance block at the west, with an H-shaped main building to the rear. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, a chapel was added at the north end of the site. In 1897, a competition was held for the design of a new infirmary to be built at the rear of the workhouse. The winning design was by H Percy Adams, and the building was erected in 1898-1900 at a cost of £7,366. In 1930, the workhouse became Dorking Public Assistance Institution, and then Dorking County Hospital. With the inauguration of the National Health Service in 1948 it became Dorking General Hospital. Only the entrance block now survives and is used by a children's nursery ([www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk)).

## OTHER BUILDINGS

Dorking possesses a number of listed buildings dating from the 16th to the 19th century, but due to a certain amount of modernisation and redevelopment a number of Dorking's historic buildings have been lost. O'Connell (1980, 50) notes that part of the building at 37-39 High Street (previously known as the Wheatsheaf public house, now a shop named 'Bookends') was examined by the Domestic Buildings Research Group, Surrey, and part of the present structure has been dated to c1500, while part of the structure of adjoining buildings at No 41-47 is even earlier, c1470. The earliest known record of 41-47 High Street is in a survey of the manor of Dorking of 1589 (Arundel Castle.MS 1203) where the buildings were known as the George Inn; in a survey of Dorking manor in 1622 the same premises, with a number of outbuildings, were referred to as 'sometymes an Inn called by the name of the George'. The earliest known reference to the Wheatsheaf Inn is as late as 1828 (O'Connell 1980, 50). The 'Old Kings Head' public house at the west end of the High Street is a Jacobean building, once called 'The Chequers', receiving its later name in 1660. The White Horse Inn in the High Street was once called the 'Cross House' and is probably of 16th century date.

## INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Dorking was largely an agricultural community at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with a number of local industries including sand extraction, brick making, quarrying, milling and pottery manufacturing. Fine textured sand has been extracted around Dorking from at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century by means of tunnelling, which has resulted in some extensive caverns under parts of the town. A system of caves were investigated during an archaeological watching brief in advance of redevelopment work at 58-84 High Street in 2001 (SMR No H); the caves were dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>-18th century. Sand has also been extracted from sandpits above ground on the fringes of the town, such as the West Dorking sandpit which was still exploited up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century; a Roman spearhead was recovered from the sandpit during the extraction process in the 1930s (SMR No 3158). Chalk and hearthstone quarrying has been one of the major industries undertaken in and around Dorking. Before 1850 the chalk quarries at Dorking were among the few that produced lime for the London building trade rather than solely for agricultural purposes (Collins 1969, 44). The production of grey lime was more suited for use in the building trade as a mortar or cement, as a result of which the London and South-East building trade formed the major market for the output of these pits. The Dorking pits represented a considerable, well-organised industrial installation employing a large number of people in all stages of extraction and processing. The situation had arisen from the high demand for Dorking lime at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century which was thought to be of superior quality. Another key factor in the development of the large-scale quarrying at Dorking was its accessibility to markets. Consignments were sent first by road to Kingston, and then via the River Thames to London. Given the high costs of road transport in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Dorking chalk enjoyed a considerable advantage over other quarrying centres such as Reigate, which had a steep hill to negotiate (Collins 1969, 48-9). However, by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Dorking lost her advantage over other centres with the provision of more uniform transport facilities, such as the expansion of the railway network. The Reading,

Guildford and Reigate Railway (later taken over by the South Eastern Railway) opened stations at Box Hill (renamed Deepdene in 1923) and Dorking in 1849, while the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway reached the town in 1867. Together they were largely responsible for the modern development of Dorking (O'Connell 1977, 15).

Evidence for pottery manufacture in Dorking includes the recovery of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, including a number of wasters, during an excavation at the rear of Woolworths on the north side of the High Street; no kiln remains have so far been found (SMR No 1277). Pottery was manufactured in the 17<sup>th</sup> century according to Aubrey (1718, 4, 149) and also in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Mill Lane (Holling 1971, 185). At least one clay-pipe maker, George Thornton, is known to have been operating at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Oswald 1960, 96). Brick-making has also been a successful minor industry, utilising the Wealden clay to the south of the town. An iron foundry was once located at 62a West Street, now the site of Dorking Museum. The foundry is marked on the 1870 OS map. A coach building works was situated at the eastern end (on the north side) of the High Street and is marked on the 1870 25 inch OS map.

Milling of various products has been undertaken at Dorking since at least Domesday (1086), with Pippbrook Mill (SMR No 3608) located on a possible Domesday mill site. Parsonage Mill, demolished in 1959, was thought to have been one of Surrey's oldest watermills, with the last mill on site having been erected in 1702. Pixham Mill is thought to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Brewing was another local industry and a number of breweries have been identified in Dorking including Young's Brewery which is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1870 at the junction of Myrtle Road and Church Street. The building was demolished in c1910. Boxall's Brewery once stood in Mill Lane, next to the Pippbrook; a public house, now named The Malthouse, was built on the site in 1937 (Jackson 1997, 42).

Mixed farming has played a major role in the economy of the town and there are still many farms in the local area. Poultry rearing has been an ancient pursuit in the neighbourhood; the importance of Dorking as an agricultural centre is emphasised by its own breed of five-clawed Dorking chicken which became the emblem of the town (Janaway 1994, 177).

## POST-MEDIEVAL TOPOGRAPHY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The important influences on the nature and pattern of the town's development has been a flourishing local agriculture and the associated market and processing (mills) functions, the trade of important traffic routes, and the attraction for residential development (SCC 1976, 143). There was a period of building in Dorking in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries; 18<sup>th</sup> century turnpike improvements and the coming of the railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century helped to stimulate growth in Dorking which happened in a gradual way, with modern development and expansion, making the town more desirable and accessible to small businesses and commuters.

Until the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century the pattern of development was of a tight nucleus around High Street, West Street and South Street with large houses and surrounding villages. Pipp Brook, the stream that runs east-west along the northern side of the town centre (in whose valley the town is situated), appears to have restricted development to the north until the late 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century after which time commercial and residential development spread to fill in the area between the High Street and the railway line, with the exception of the area of Meadowbank Recreation Ground which now incorporates the Mill Pond of the former Pippbrook Mill. The eastern end of High Street has been extended over the last century with the demolition in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century of a large mansion, named 'Shrubhill' on the 1870 25 inch OS map (and is also marked on the Tithe map of 1840), and its replacement by various commercial and residential properties, and the construction of Dorking Halls in 1930 to the east. The area of Rose Hill, to the south of the western end of High Street (accessed via South Street) was developed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century by a desirable, spacious residential development of which many of the houses are Grade II listed. Over the last century the town

has expanded, particularly to the south, but the historic core retains much of its character (SCC 1976, 146). Today Dorking is predominantly a residential town, serving commuters, with business confined mainly to offices with some light industry and antiques trading, the latter being focused in West Street.

## **SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT**

A limited amount of material of prehistoric date have been recovered from in and around Dorking. In contrast there has been a greater amount of Roman material identified. Archaeological investigations in the town, including those at St Martin's Walk (SMR No 4331), provide evidence for Romano-British activity in the town. The emerging pattern suggests that there may have been some continuity of settlement (or at least land usage) in the area around St Martin's Walk in the Roman period, though the scale of activity remains unknown (Hayman 1998, 92). Stray Roman finds have been recovered from various locations around Dorking therefore it difficult to define the settlement limits. Future work may resolve this, particularly if structural features are recovered. If traced, the course of Stane Street, which has been much debated, but remains uncertain, will surely be shown to have influenced the shape and development of the settlement (Hayman 1998, 92). The suggestion that a Roman posting station was located at Dorking can only be tested by further archaeological investigation.

The archaeological and documentary evidence for the Saxon and Norman periods in Dorking provide some evidence for a settlement, possibly in the area of the parish church of St Martin's (TD1) which is generally identified with the Domesday church (1086). This may have been incorporated into a planned market town (TD2) in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century or early 13<sup>th</sup> century, centred around High Street (which runs roughly parallel to Pipp Brook). West Street (TD5) and South Street (TD4) may have seen more piecemeal growth during the medieval period. The town grew slowly in the post-medieval period, encouraged by the arrival of the railway in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to gently develop into an attractive town with a relatively unspoilt historic centre. The historical and topographic evidence for Dorking remains uncertain and archaeology is needed to help clarify the situation (Poulton 1998b, 240).

## **EXISTING PROTECTION (fig 6)**

- 1 A large part of the historic town has been designated as an area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within Dorking itself.
- 2 A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Dorking Conservation Area.
- 3 There are a great number of listed buildings within Dorking located mainly along High Street, South Street, and West Street.
- 4 Dorking lies within the area of the Metropolitan Green Belt.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL**

### **General comment**

Part of the area of greatest archaeological potential has undergone piecemeal redevelopment in the last century, and O'Connell noted (1977, 18) that large sections of the historic street frontage in Dorking had already been destroyed without archaeological investigation. However, much of the archaeological evidence we have results from excavations and observation during the redevelopment process, particularly since the 1980s. It would 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. An example of this is demonstrated by the St Martin's Walk excavation where features of Roman date were revealed beneath layers heavily disturbed by features and demolition material in

association with the houses of 19<sup>th</sup> century St Martin's Place (Hayman 1998, 69). The areas most affected by redevelopment in Dorking include the area of the new shopping precinct at St Martin's Walk, the area of Waitrose supermarket in South Street which stretches between South Street and the rear of properties fronting West Street, Sainsburys supermarket in the High Street, and the area to the rear of the High Street properties on its north side.

A substantial part of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Dorking Conservation Area, within which large-scale redevelopment is unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this will clarify certain issues and provide further information about the origins and early development of the town. It will be of some importance that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work.

Set out below are some specific research questions which future investigations might hope to answer, as well as others which address broad themes of urban development.

### **Specific issues**

- What was the extent and importance of the Romano-British occupation? What was the route of Stane Street and was Dorking the site of a posting station?
- What was the origin and extent of the Anglo-Saxon settlement implied by the place-name evidence?
- What date was the foundation of the church recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) and where was it located?
- Was the early settlement in the vicinity of the church?
- By what date was the present street pattern established?
- At what date was the High Street planned settlement established?
- When did development along South Street occur?
- Was there a market area in South Street?
- What was the economic position of the town in the Middle Ages, and what effect did it have on the size of the community?
- What was the density of occupation and degree of backland utilisation at different periods? What evidence is there for backyard industries?

## APPENDIX: SMR AND SITES LISTING

A number of sites recorded on the SMR lie within the study area at Dorking (fig 4). 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.

69	R	1279	R	2959	SM	4205	R
70	P	1992	P	2960	R	4206	SM
72	R	1996	SM	2961	SM	4331	R
76	R	2000	P	2962	R	4332	SM
77	R	2072	SM	2963	SM	A	NF
78	P	2073	SM	2964	R	B	PM
79	R	2074	PM	2965	P	C	SM
80	R	2082	R	3137	P	D	NF
81	P	2304	PM	3158	R	E	NF
82	R	2305	R	3608	PM	F	SM
87	SM	2654	R	3609	PM	G	PM
1276	R	2655	SM	3726	R	H	NF
1277	PM	2958	R	3959	PM		

Prehistoric			
70	TQ 1712 4854	A Bronze Age bowl barrow is situated upon the highest point of a wooded sandy hill known as Glory Wood on the south-east outskirts of Dorking. The mound has a diameter of 19m and a maximum height of 1.2m. There are the remains of a ditch, maximum depth 0.5m on the NE and SW sides. A footpath crosses the feature from NW to SE, but it is otherwise not mutilated and shows no sign of having been dug. The mound is tree covered and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 20171).	Out of EUS study area - info only
78	TQ 167 483	A Neolithic ground stone axe was found at Holloway's Farm in 1865.	Out of EUS study area - info only
81	TQ 1710 4856	An extensive Mesolithic site located on a south-facing slope covered by woodland and scrub. Two transect axes from Dorking in Guildford Museum may be from this site.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1992	TQ 1627 4999	A Late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic gold stater was found in the garden of Chalkpit Lane, Dorking in 1976.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2000	TQ 1687 4957	A hearth and a number of flint implements including cores and flakes were revealed in a garden at Southdown Cottage, Cotmandene in 1906 (see SMR No 80).	
2965	TQ 1600 4900	Roman tiles, prehistoric flints and other material were recovered from Dorking.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3137	TQ 1600 4900	A prehistoric flint end-scraper was recovered in 1927 from Dorking and is now in the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford.	Out of EUS study area - info only
Roman			
69	TQ 1636 4907	A Roman pitcher was found in South Street at either No 44 or	



72	TQ 1647 4825	No 124 South Street, Dorking. A brass coin of Commodus (AD 180-92) was found in the garden of a house called "Marama" in Roman Road, Dorking in 1935.	Out of EUS study area - info only
76	TQ 163 493	A Roman coin of Claudius Gothicus was found in a garden in West Street, Dorking in 1838.	
77	TQ 1653 4951	A number of Roman coins were found in the churchyard at Dorking	
79	TQ 163 493	It has been suggested that a Roman posting station was located at Dorking. No remains of a Roman posting station have ever been observed at Dorking, although there is an early reference to an earthwork (SMR No 82). Alternative sites have been proposed near Burford Bridge (SMR No 2984) and Pixhams.	
80	TQ 1687 4957	A probable 1st century cinerary urn with fragments of other urns were found during digging of sand in a garden at Southdown Cottage, Cotmandene in 1900 (see SMR No 2000).	
82	TQ 165 495	An early reference was made to an alleged castle site adjacent to St Martin's Church, Dorking called Bonhamcastle Meadow, in which a fortress was thought to have once stood which was destroyed by the Danes and of which a ditch is all that remains. There are no visible remains or records and inspection of old maps was negative. (See SMR No 79).	
1276	TQ 16400 48700 (linear)	An old road of flint and pebble was exposed c140cm below the ground surface opposite No 28 Horsham Road, Dorking and in the garden of a house where the bus station stands. A metalled road 18-25cm thick ran for c275m from St Paul's Road to Hampstead Road, Dorking. No firm Roman dating evidence was recovered. This evidence of the road originates from storm drain excavations along Horsham Road in 1968. Margary believes that at c140cm depth this must be Stane Street (Roman road) and settles the route in that area.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1279	TQ 1649 4947	Trial excavations behind No 30 Church Street, Dorking in 1975 revealed a layer of redeposited soil in which a relatively large quantity of unstratified 4th century Alice Holt pottery was found together with later material (see SMR Nos 2073-74).	
2082	TQ 1653 4951	Unstratified sherds of Romano-British pottery of 2nd and 3rd/4th century date were recovered during excavations at St Martin's Church, Dorking in 1975 (see SMR No 2072). It is interesting to note that pottery of a similar (4th century) date was found in disturbed soil beneath the garden of No 30 Church Street, Dorking (SMR No 1279).	
2305	TQ 1695 4975	A worn Dupondius (coin) of Hadrian (AD 117-138) was recovered during building work on the site of the new Post Office Exchange in Dorking in 1976.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2654	TQ 1650 4943	The lowest levels of excavations at the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn at 37-39 and 41-47 High Street, Dorking in 1976 revealed a Roman ditch of 1st century date. The ditch was disturbed by a layer containing late Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery (see SMR Nos 2304 and 2655).	
2958	TQ 1640 4950	Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during an excavation at Mint Gardens, Dorking in 1984 (see SMR No 2959).	
2960	TQ 1640 4950 or 1647 4942	Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during an excavation at The Malthouse in North Street, Dorking in 1978 (see SMR No 2961).	
2962	TQ 1640 4940	Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from an excavation at 43-44 Church Street, Dorking in 1982 (see SMR No 2963).	

2964	TQ 1640 4940	An excavation at 15-16 Church Street, Dorking in 1981 revealed evidence of Roman occupation and a section of road (possibly Stane Street RR 15).	Out of EUS study area - info only
3158	TQ 1610 4930	A Roman iron spearhead was recovered from West Dorking sandpit during mineral extraction in the 1930s.	
3726	TQ 1647 4882 to 1646 4950 linear	Stane Street, the most westerly of the southern Roman radial roads from London, is best known because so much of it still remains in use. It was the most important of the series as it connected Londinium with Regnum, the tribal capital of Sussex. The course of Stane Street to Dorking ran directly south-west, crossing the Pipp Brook a little to the west of the parish church and then along South Street. From this point the road, though often buried, can be traced almost continuously west of the houses at Holmwood and beyond (see SMR No 2964).	
4205	TQ 1651 4956	Trial work in advance of redevelopment at Mint Gardens, Dorking in 1984/85 revealed unstratified Romano-British sherds and a quantity of daub. It was therefore concluded that Roman settlement did not extend in this direction (see SMR No 4206).	
4331	TQ 166 496	A trial excavation at Church Square, Dorking in 1988 was followed by an excavation in 1989. Three 1st-2nd century Romano-British ditches were found, one small with much pottery and building material, the others more substantial. The direction of one of the ditches indicated that it was used as a boundary rather than a drainage feature; the other two may have served dual roles as drainage and boundary features (see SMR No 4332).	

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Saxon and Medieval

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87	TQ 161 493	A ?Saxon burial with a small Saxon urn, two spear-heads and a small glass bottle was found in West Dorking sandpit, Vincent Lane. The sandpit, now disused, is occupied by several small factories (see SMR No 3158).	Out of EUS study area - info only
1996	TQ 1635 4942	Medieval pottery was recovered from topsoil during clearance of gardens behind 49 and 51 West Street, Dorking for a car park. The topsoil was then transferred to Pixham Lane at the entrance to Swan Mill Gardens.	
2072	TQ 1653 4951	The present St Martin's Church, Dorking is of 19th century date, but there are records of a church in Dorking from at least the 11th century. An archaeological investigation was undertaken in 1974 to convert the crypt. The work revealed a 16cm thick layer of packed chalk 12cm below the present sand surface of the crypt, the floor of which was the floor of the nave of the former medieval church c180cm below the level of the present church. Sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of tile were recovered during the work (see SMR No 2082).	
2073	TQ 1649 4947	A small quantity of medieval pottery of 13th/14th century date was recovered from an unstratified layer of redeposited soil during a trial excavation at the rear of No 30 Church Street, Dorking in 1975 prior to redevelopment (see SMR Nos 1279 and 2074).	
2655	TQ 1650 4943	Excavations at the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn at 37-39 and 41-47 High Street, Dorking in 1976 revealed two medieval features: a pit with 13th-14th century pottery and a possible chalk-lined soakaway containing similar pottery (see SMR Nos 2304 and 2654).	

2959	TQ 1640 4950	Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during an excavation at Mint Gardens, Dorking in 1984 (see SMR No 2958).
2961	TQ 1640 4950	Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from medieval features revealed during an excavation at The Malthouse in North Street, Dorking in 1978 (see SMR No 2960).
2963	TQ 1640 4940	Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during an excavation at 43-44 Church Street, Dorking in 1982 (see SMR No 2962).
4206	TQ 1651 4956	Trial work in advance of redevelopment at Mint Gardens, Dorking in 1984/85 revealed a few unstratified sherds of medieval pottery and a quantity of daub and the foundations of some 19th century cottages which are shown on the tithe map (see SMR No 4205).
4332	TQ 166 496	The excavations at Church Square, Dorking prior to the development of St Martin's Walk, revealed evidence for 14 human burials of 13th century date and a ditch to the east which is likely to have marked the original limit of the burials. The ditch was replaced, probably in the 13th century, by the present boundary line of the graveyard (see SMR No 4331). A handful of Saxon pot sherds were also recovered in medieval and later contexts.
C	TQ 165 494	An excavation on the site of a new residential development to the rear of 29-55 High Street, Dorking in 1995-6 revealed a late medieval chalk-lined well and medieval pits, post-holes and gullys. The pottery from these has been dated to the 12th-13th century. Pottery of 17th-18th century date has also been recovered from the site. Two purpose dug pits aligned N-S contained two near complete articulated skeletons of a carprine-ovid/sus (Jackson <i>et al.</i> 1999, 224).
F	TQ 163 488	An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by SCAU in 1992 on the site of the former Dorking Bus Garage, on the suspected route of the London to Chichester Roman road. The work did not reveal any evidence for the Roman road or any other features of archaeological interest. A few residual pottery sherds of medieval (13th-15th century) and post-medieval (17th-19th century) date were recovered from the subsoil layer (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 195; Hayman 1992, 2).

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Post-medieval

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1277	TQ 16700 49500	During rebuilding works at the rear of Woolworths in the High Street, Dorking in 1969, the remains of two pits were uncovered containing 18th century pottery, some being wasters. It is possible that pottery was manufactured in the area although no actual remains of a kiln were found.
2074	TQ 1649 4947	The remains of an 18th century building were recovered during an excavation at the rear of No 30 Church Street, Dorking in 1975. The area appears to have been used as agricultural land before the 18th century (see SMR Nos 1279 and 2073).
2304	TQ 1650 4943	A building of late 17th-early 18th century date and pits of 18th century date were revealed during an excavation in 1976 at the rear of the Wheatsheaf Inn, 37-39 and 41-47 High Street, Dorking (see SMR Nos 2654-55).
3608	TQ 1692 4997	Pippbrook Mill, London Road, Dorking, also known as Dorking or Patching Mill, is a brick and slate building with some remains of the waterwheel. It is a possible Domesday

		mill site. The last working watermill on this site dates from the late 18th century and ceased working in 1932. The mill caught fire in 1979 and was gutted. It was rebuilt exactly in its original form and has been converted into offices. For many years the mill was part of the Denbies estate up until 1921. The millpond is marked on an estate map of 1649, but no mill is shown.
3609	TQ 16476 49357	The 19th century town water pump stands at the junction between High Street, West Street and South Street, Dorking.
3959	TQ 1613 4965	Parsonage Mill was one of Surrey's oldest watermills until it was demolished in 1959. The last mill at the site was built in 1702 and from 1859 or earlier was in the tenancy of the Denbies estate until it was sold in 1921. A purpose built roller mill was built at right angles to the old watermill in 1900 and eventually led to the closure of the older mill in 1950 which was pulled down in 1959. It was replaced by a 'modern mill' which in turn caused the closure of the roller mill which is today used for storage. The mill site is now used to produce cattle food and the millpond has been drained and filled, although the Pippbrook still meanders through the site.
B	TQ 1650 4930	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the Old Abattoir site, Dorking in 1997. No features of archaeological interest were identified, but an unstratified 17th century vessel was recovered (Shaikhley 1997)
G	TQ 1670 9470	A watching brief undertaken at 63-64 Dene Street, Dorking by T Howe and S Hemley of SCC during demolition and excavation works recorded the remains of two brick-built ovens (of probable 19th century date and the remnants of a demolished and backfilled cellar. All features appear to relate to former use of the building as a bakery (Howe <i>et al</i> , 2002, 261).

No features/finds		
A	TQ 1641 4910	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on redevelopment work at 59-61 South Street, Dorking in 1999. No features or finds of archaeological interest were identified (Poulton 1999).
D	TQ 164 491	A watching brief was undertaken by R Poulton of SCAU at 59-61 South Street, Dorking on the site of a residential redevelopment. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 189).
E	TQ 163 491	A watching brief at 98-102 South Street did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 196)
H	TQ 165 937	A watching brief was undertaken at 58-84 High Street, Dorking by N Shaikhley of SCAU on groundworks that exposed caves known to underlie the site (Howe <i>et al</i> , 2002, 261). No features or finds of archaeological interest revealed (apart from the caves themselves which date to 17th-18th century).

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Winbolt, S E, 1936 *With a spade on Stane Street*

## FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Dorking, showing the area of the parish and manor. The principal routeways, as shown on 18<sup>th</sup> century maps, are also shown. **Bottom:** parishes (about 1823) and drift geology.
- 2 An extract from the 1649 map of the Manor of Dorking by William Forster (1752 copy)
- 3 An extract from the Rocque map (c1768) showing the town of Dorking
- 4 Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Dorking (NB not completed)
- 5 Dorking: Topographic development map of the town
- 6 Dorking : Constraints Map showing the AHAP and Conservation Area