

EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY
of
SURREY

WALTON-ON-THAMES



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EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY WALTON UPON THAMES

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 some twenty 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). Walton qualified for inclusion as a small but 'nucleated' settlement on the Rocque map of c1768 (fig 2), in addition to being an important crossing point on the River Thames (Poulton & Bird 1998, 3).

The study area is that of the town as defined by fig 3. 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 (c1768) and the 1st edition 25 Inch Ordnance Survey map of 1865-8.

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

Walton-on-Thames (NGR 102 665) lies in the northern part of the County of Surrey (fig 1). It is situated on the eastern bank of the River Thames, and lies on the River Terrace gravels which overlie the Claygate Beds; a strip of alluvium follows the line of the River Thames and borders the River Gravels. Walton-on-Thames is located 20km north-east of Guildford, 8km south-west of Kingston-upon-Thames and 8km south-east of Chertsey.

The historic town centre of Walton-on-Thames does not lie immediately adjacent to the river, but is situated on the slightly higher land of the gravel terrace to the east, thereby avoiding the marshy low-lying ground named as 'Coway' on the 1st edition 25 Inch OS map (1865-8), an area which is now crossed by Walton Bridge. The River Thames forms the northern boundary of the parish and the River Mole forms its eastern boundary.

St George's Hill, an Iron Age hill fort situated on an outcrop of Bracklesham Beds which is topped by Plateau Gravel, lies c5km to the south-west of the town.

PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

Walton-on-Thames is a town for which there is a limited amount 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 Walton-on-Thames. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area of the settlement (fig 3), but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

Archaeology

The majority of the archaeological work in and around Walton-on-Thames has been undertaken since the 1980s, and has taken the form of excavations and watching briefs carried out in response to redevelopment work. This work has produced a variety of archaeological finds dating from all periods from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval. Prior to this, the majority of artefacts recovered from the area were stray finds resulting from earlier development work such as the construction of Walton Bridge and the railway line, and also

from the dredging of the River Thames. The majority of these stray finds are of prehistoric date, with the remainder being of Roman to post-medieval date.

Documents

There is not a great deal of documentary evidence relating to Walton-on-Thames. The earliest written source referring to Walton-on-Thames is Domesday Book (1086) which states that 'Waletona' had a church, two mills and a fishery (Lindus Forge 1969, 99). Blair has made reference to 13th century documents in which Walton is mentioned, such as the Chertsey Cartularies (Blair 1991, 43, 113), and Gover *et al* (1934, 96), in tracing the origin of the place-name Walton, make reference to documents of 13th, 14th and 16th century date in which the town is mentioned.

The Victoria County History (*VCH 3*, 467-475) account of Walton-on-Thames provides a useful summary of the town's history, and Barker & Barker (1994) have produced a pictorial history of Walton-on-Thames which provides some useful information relating mainly to the 19th and 20th centuries. There is little else of substance published.

Cartography

The cartographic evidence, which steadily becomes more detailed through the post-medieval period, suggests that there was little expansion outside of the medieval extent of the town until the mid/late 19th century onwards. The Rocque map of c1768 (fig 2) reveals the basic plan of the town and the subsequent large scale OS maps from 1865 chart the development of the town.

Buildings

Historic buildings can provide us with valuable information regarding the plan of a town over time, information which might not be available from any other source. Walton-on-Thames possesses a number of historic buildings, some of which are listed, dating from the early 16th century onwards. A number of historic buildings have also been destroyed as a result of redevelopment in the town centre.

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WALTON-ON-THAMES

The scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Walton-on-Thames 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, but does include some information from the wider local area. The more detailed analysis of the town plan and its development is reserved for the next section.

Prehistoric and Roman

The gravel terrace upon which the town of Walton-on-Thames has developed would have been attractive to early settlers due to its slightly elevated position above the low-lying marshy ground immediately adjacent to the River Thames. Evidence for settlement prior to the probable 12th/13th century foundation of the settlement at Walton-on-Thames is scant, but there is evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity.

Evidence recovered for prehistoric activity within the study area of Walton-on-Thames and the surrounding area, includes the recovery of finds dating from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age (fig 4). These have been recovered as stray finds during activities such as construction work and river dredging, and as a result of archaeological interventions. The artefacts include a Mesolithic antler adze and staghorn pick holder, Neolithic flintwork, stone and flint axes, Bronze Age pottery and metalwork, and a gold Iron Age coin. A large Bronze Age cemetery (SMR No 721) was identified c2km south-west of the town centre, in the area of the former Oatlands Park, during the construction of the railway in the 19th century. In addition, two Middle Bronze Age urns representing a burial group (SMR No 562) were

recovered from a bank overhanging the River Thames between Oatlands Park Hotel and the site of Mount Felix. It should be noted that the river has altered its course over time: according to geologists, it used to run where the Broadwater in Oatlands Park is now (*VCH 3*, 468). It has been suggested that the findspot of the urns (SMR No 562) represents the final phase of use of the Bronze Age cemetery SMR No 721 (Poulton & Shaikhley 1999, 3). Recent archaeological fieldwork has produced further evidence for prehistoric activity, including flintwork recovered from excavations at 31 Church Street, Walton (SMR No 4369) and 18 Oatlands Drive (SMR No 4266), and from an archaeological watching brief on the construction of the Homebase store in New Zealand Avenue (SMR A).

No evidence has been recovered for Roman settlement within the study area itself, but there is evidence for Roman activity in the surrounding area. Sherds of Roman pottery were recovered during the construction of a house between Oatlands Church and Oatlands Chase (SMR No 722), and a number of other Roman finds, including a brooch, rings, a strigil and a piece of ceramic drainage pipe, were dug up from allotments on opposite side of the road in 1860. Many other Roman remains were said to have been found, possibly the remains of a building, but they cannot now be traced. The site of an ancient ford at Coway Stakes, near Walton Bridge, has often been taken to be the place where Caesar crossed the Thames on his second invasion (*VCH 3*, 467), however, there is no evidence to prove this one way or the other (SMR No 553). The position of the ancient ford at Coway Stakes lies between the point where the Rivers Wey and Mole reach the Thames opposite Halliford. In antiquity, anyone approaching the ford from Surrey or coming across it from Middlesex would have had to pass close to the fortifications of St George's Hill, the Iron Age hillfort which lies c5km to the south-west of Walton-on-Thames. It is one of three of Surrey's Iron Age hillforts to lie on one of the primary territorial boundaries (Blair 1991, 19).

Saxon and Norman

There is a reasonable amount of archaeological evidence for early to later Saxon activity in and around Walton-on-Thames, suggesting that there may have been a settlement in the vicinity at that time (fig 4). A group of barrows of probable Saxon date (SMR No 558) once existed at the site of Walton Bridge, but were destroyed when the bridge was built in the 18th century; spearheads and earthen vessels were said to have been found in them (*VCH 3*, 468). The exact site of the barrows is not clear: some believe that they lay on the Middlesex side of the bridge in an area known as Windmill Common at Walton Bridge Green, Shepperton (SMR No 555), whilst others have speculated that the site is possibly Anzac Mount, located in what is now Oatlands Drive (SMR No 561). The Walton Bridge Green site (SMR No 555) is thought to have represented an Anglo-Saxon cemetery due to the recovery of a cinerary urn, and the destruction of many others, by a labourer in 1867. Other finds including pots, brooches, rings, a sword and a bracelet were later found in the same location in 1896. The site at Anzac Mount (SMR No 561) is an area of high ground overlooking Coway and Walton Bridge (west of the bridge approach) that was formerly part of the Mount Felix estate (now Oatlands Drive). It is here that a Saxon bowl of 6th/7th century date was recovered in 1927. A number of other Anglo-Saxon finds have been recovered from Walton and the surrounding area, including a sword, scramasax and spur found at Coway Stakes, Walton (SMR No 2046), and a 9th century axe recovered from the River Thames near Sunbury Weir in 1933 (SMR No 2433).

Blair has suggested that there may be a correlation between larger Anglo-Saxon barrow groups and the suggested primary territorial boundaries. The Walton Bridge group lay c2km from where the Fullingadic (SMR 3195) joined the River Thames (Blair 1991, 18). Fullingadic, an ancient boundary dating from at least AD672, is thought to run southwards from the Thames through Weybridge parish and on down the long, straight boundary between Byfleet and Walton-on-Thames. Its line is preserved by ditches on St George's Hill amongst other things (Blair 1991, 19). Blair notes that archaeology suggests that such barrow groups are generally of high status and often of late date, dating to the late 7th or even early 8th century; some of the people buried in them belonged to the generation who first recorded the

boundaries of the estates in charters. Blair states that there is good circumstantial evidence that the barrows were territorial markers. He also suggests that Iron Age hillforts are one group of sites which are highly likely to have been reoccupied by early Anglo-Saxon rulers, as has been evidenced in south-western Britain, although there is no specific evidence for post-Roman use of any of the Surrey hillforts (Blair 1991, 19). St George's Hill, being one of three Surrey hillforts to lie on a primary territorial boundary, may well have had some defensive role within the Anglo-Saxon territorial system (Blair 1991, 19).

The manorial history for the area is rather complex. The manor of Walton-on-Thames has been created from the amalgamation of two manors: the manor of Walton and the manor of Walton Leigh. In the time of Edward the Confessor the manor of Walton was held by Azor and is recorded as possessing a mill. Following the Norman Conquest William the Conqueror granted the manor to Edward of Salisbury; he subsequently passed the manor onto his daughter Maud on her marriage to Humphrey de Bohun (*VCH 3*, 468). The second manor, that of Walton Leigh, was held by Earding in the time of Edward the Confessor. He was one of the leading local aristocrats, a wealthy layman who owned three other Surrey properties. In 1086 Domesday Book records that the manor was held by Richard of Tonbridge, lord of Clare, and had a church, a mill and a fishery (*VCH 3*, 471)

Walton is referred to as *Waletona* in Domesday Book (1086); the components *wealh* and *tun* mean 'farm of the serfs or Britons' thus preserving traces of former British inhabitants (Gover *et al* 1934, 96). The present parish church of St Mary (TD1) was founded in c1150, later than the church mentioned in Domesday Book (the location of which is unknown apart from the fact that it was on the land of Richard of Tonbridge). Blair notes that Walton church approached minster status. It had pre-Domesday and mother-church rights and was the most important of the three churches recorded in Elmbridge Hundred in Domesday Book. Blair suggests that the unusual standing of Walton church, in a manor that does not appear as royal desmesne, may reflect the creation of Elmbridge as a 'private' hundred, with minster rights diverted from the old mother church to a new one for the benefit of its owner (Blair 1991, 113). The record of this important Domesday church provides evidence for Saxo-Norman activity within the Walton area, and is an indication of the presence of an established settlement in the vicinity, but it is not known when it originated.

Medieval

The foundation of St Mary's Church in the mid-12th century (replacing the Domesday church) provides further evidence for an established settlement at Walton-on-Thames at that time, a settlement which would most likely have been focused around the church, in the area of Church Street. Blair notes that in 1291 Walton-on-Thames was a large parish with a valuation of £30pa (Blair 1991, 113).

Walton-on-Thames was known as *Walleton* in 1272, *Waleton super Thamse* in 1279, *Walton* in 1358 and *Walton uppon Thames* in 1569 (Gover *et al* 1934, 96). The Old Manor House in Manor Road is a 15th/16th century house which was formerly the manor house of Walton Leigh. The manor of Walton-on-Thames continued in the tenure of the de Bohun family until 1373 when it came into the possession of Henry Bolingbroke through marriage. The manor came into the possession of the crown when Henry ascended to the throne in 1399 as Henry IV. The Crown granted leases of the manor to various tenants, and it appears to have been sold into private hands at some time in the 17th century (*VCH 3*, 470). The manor of Walton Leigh was held by the Lords of Clare until 1314 after which time it descended through various different families until it came into the possession of the crown in the mid-15th century.

A limited amount of archaeological evidence for medieval activity within Walton has been revealed to date (fig 4). Archaeological excavations in Church Street in 1988 (SMR No 3273) revealed a succession of deposits dating from the medieval period through to the 19th century. Whilst no structural features were found, information on the buildings which probably fronted on to Church Street was gained, with evidence for 15th century and later occupation. The excavation work indicated that in the c14th century the site was very damp,

and rubbish had been dumped on it to dry out the land prior to it being developed. Finds recovered from the residual deposits included pottery and a large amount of slag indicative of nearby metalworking. Other evidence for late medieval/early post-medieval activity in the Walton area includes the recovery of a whiteware (?bird) whistle of this date from the Thames c500m west of Walton Bridge (SMR C).

Post-medieval

In 1516 Henry VIII granted a licence for the inhabitants of Walton to hold two fairs, one on the Tuesday and Wednesday of Easter week, and the other on 3rd and 4th October each year; these continued until 1878 (*VCH 3*, 468). Henry VIII established a direct interest in the local area when, in 1538, he built Oatlands Palace for Anne of Cleves in Oatlands Park to the south-west of Walton, after he had taken over the title of the park. The palace was built on the site of a substantial manor house (which was actually in the parish of Weybridge), created by Sir Bartholemew Reed in the late 15th or early 16th century. This had itself been an enlargement of the manor house which is thought to have stood on the site since the 13th century. Oatlands Palace subsequently became the home of Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I. It was almost wholly destroyed after a Parliamentary Survey in 1650, but the Park was retained and a new house built in the early 18th century, which is now partly incorporated in the Oatlands Park Hotel (Poulton & Shaikhley 1999). The estate and park were broken up in 1827. The presence of the estate (along with other estates) had an influence on the development of Walton in that it restricted the growth of Walton to the west until the estate was sold in the 19th century. The site of Oatlands Palace (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) has now been redeveloped for housing. Archaeological interventions have been undertaken on the site since 1968 and have revealed many features associated with the palace, and the remains of the earlier moated manor house which dated from the late 13th to the early 16th century (Poulton & Cook 1997).

In 1538 Walton, like the rest of the surrounding area, was incorporated with Henry VIII's Chase of Hampton Court. Although the village lay outside the park fence, local cultivation suffered and everyone was inconvenienced by the imposition of Forest Law. Following the death of Henry VIII the deer park was discontinued and life returned to normal.

Walton is depicted on the Senex map of 1729 as a small settlement set slightly back from the river with a church and number of buildings along Church Street at its the junction with High Street. A parsonage is marked on the north-east side of Walton on the road to West Molesey (now Terrace Road), and the road leading north-west from Walton to the ferry across the Thames is also shown. The greater detail of the Rocque map of c1768 shows Walton as a small, but nucleated settlement along Church Street, Thames Street, Bridge Street and High Street, with a bridge across the River Thames. The first Walton Bridge was built in 1750 replacing a ferry which ran from 1700 to 1750, which was itself an improvement on the ancient ford at Coway Stakes. The construction of the bridge improved the road connection between Walton on the Surrey side of the Thames and Middlesex on the north side. The river itself was a major communication route: an ancient wharf was located near to the Swan Inn, in Manor Road, from at least 1485. In the early part of the 20th century Thames barges loaded and unloaded here; one of the largest users was the Walton-on-Thames & Weybridge Gas company, whose coal supplies were unloaded here. Today the wharf is only used for pleasure boats (Barker & Barker 1994, 3).

By the 18th century several large country estates surrounded the town. The Rocque map (1768) shows the town bordered to the south and west by the Ashley Park Estate, Walton Common to the south, Oatlands Park to the west, and fields to the north and east. The presence of Ashley Park, which was built in 1602-7 for Lady Jane Berkeley, restricted the development of Walton-on-Thames to the south and west. Ashley Park estate occupied all the land on the west side of the High Street until 1923 when the house and estate were sold for development after which new shops were built along the western side of High Street (Barker & Barker 1994, 40). New Zealand Avenue was developed across the northern part of the

park. All that remains of the estate are some lodges, an ice-house (SMR No 1894) and a few garden walls (Blackman 1977, 264).

A few archaeological interventions have been undertaken in the centre of Walton-on-Thames and have provided information about post-medieval activities within the town. Excavations undertaken at 31 Church Street in 1989 (SMR No 4368) revealed that the site had been used for clay extraction in the 18th/19th century. The finds recovered from the infill included 18th/19th century pottery wasters suggesting the presence of a kiln of that date in the vicinity.

The Inclosure Act of 1800 inclosed land in the Walton Manors and acres of arable common fields were divided up into individual farms (*VCH 3*, 468). Until 1851, the parish was very large with almost 7,000 acres, but was only sparsely populated by a largely agricultural community (Barker & Barker 1994, 1), with an economy based mainly on agriculture, market gardening and the servicing of the large estates surrounding Walton-on-Thames. The arrival of the railway to the area in 1838 (the London to Southampton line) helped to stimulate the town's development. Walton & Hershams station was built c2.5km to the south-east of the centre of Walton; following its construction the first commuters arrived and houses were built to accommodate them. Labourers came to work in the market gardens the produce of which was delivered to the London markets by train. By the end of the 19th century Walton was changing and was expanding into a dormitory for London (Le Fevre 1977, p246), as a result the 20th century saw pronounced changes in the character and layout of the town.

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWN PLAN

Topographic divisions

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Walton-on-Thames 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 3 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 a number of these elements is not known.

- 1 The parish church and graveyard have occupied their present sites since c1150. There is, however, no evidence for the location of the Domesday church or any indication as to how much earlier church provision was made in Walton.
- 2 It is likely that the earliest settlement at Walton was located around the area of the church, but there is no evidence for its extent. The historic settlement of Walton as seen on Rocque (1768) and the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1865-8 was focused on the junction of Church Road, Bridge Street and High Street.
- 2a The south-western end of Church Street is funnel shaped and may represent the location of a market place.
- 3 The Old Manor House is a 15th/16th century timber-framed building and is situated close to the site of the former ferry crossing over the River Thames, at c350m north of the parish church.
- 4 Late 19th century/early 20th century development infilled many of the fields and areas of parkland.

Walton-on-Thames before the late 12th century

Walton-on-Thames is likely to have become established as a settlement due to its location adjacent to an important crossing point of the River Thames, at the ancient fording point of Coway Stakes. The river would also have provided an important transport route to London. It is possible that a Saxo-Norman settlement became established in the vicinity of the

Domesday church, but to date there is no evidence for the existence of such a settlement or for the location of the church.

The high status parish church of St Mary (TD1) was founded in c1150 (replacing the earlier church) on one of the highest points in the town in Church Street. Apart from the presence of St Mary's church, no archaeological evidence for associated 12th century activity in the vicinity has been recovered to date.

Medieval and post-medieval topography

The modern town of Walton-on-Thames originated as a village in the medieval period, but the archaeological and documentary evidence for its foundation and development is fairly limited. The founding of St Mary's church in the mid 12th century provides evidence for the early establishment of a settlement here, presumably centred on the higher ground of the gravel terrace around the junction of Church Street, High Street and Bridge Street.

PARISH CHURCH (TD1)

The parish church of St Mary (SMR No 217) stands on the east side of Church Street. It was founded in c1150 replacing the earlier Domesday church. The oldest portions of the present building appear to be the piers of the north arcade and the lower half of the north wall, all of which date from c1150. The south door, although much restored, may have been the original main entrance. In c1160 a north aisle was added, and early in the 14th century a south aisle was built and the chancel remodelled; in the 15th century the present west tower was built (*VCH 3*, 474). Early in the 17th century, galleries were added on the west and north sides, the latter involving the raising of the aisle walls in brickwork. In the 17th or 18th century the south door was superseded by the west porch under the tower, when it appears to have become a squire's door; this linked the church, via Church Walk (formerly known as Church Alley), to the gates of Ashley Park to the south-west (Lindus Forge 1969, 99-101).

Blair (1991, 113) notes that the church at Walton fell uncertainly between the categories of minster and local church in the medieval period. Of only three churches mentioned by Domesday Book in Elmbridge hundred, that at Walton with its large parish was always the most important.

In 1413, Henry Bowet, then Archbishop of York, acquired the church and appropriated it with all its belongings to support a chantry in York Cathedral. The chantry priests were responsible for providing the parish priest at Walton. With the abolition of chantries in 1548, ownership of the chantry property passed to the Crown (Blackman 1985, 91-2).

THE PARSONAGE AND VICARAGE

'The Parsonage', off Terrace Road, is marked on the Rocque map (c1768). It later became known as Walton Grove, is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8) as Tithe Farm, and was demolished in 1973. Although it was known as "The Parsonage" until the 1860s, the rectory at Walton had ceased to serve this purpose when the rectorial rights passed to York Minster in 1413 and ownership of the rectory became separated from the parish church (Blackman 1985, 91). Thereafter, the care of the parish was delegated to vicars. The rectory was subsequently granted to the Lord of the Manor by the Crown (such as Richard Drake in 1584) and it became known as the Rectory Manor of Walton-on-Thames.

A vicarage may well have been built shortly after 1413, and one was certainly in existence by 1705. A vicarage is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8) in Church Street between the churchyard of St Mary's and the former vicarage orchard which was later consecrated as a burial ground in 1895. It remained in use until late 1938 when a new vicarage was completed on the Ashley Park estate. The old vicarage was then demolished and replaced by residential flats known as Regnolruf Court (Barker & Barker 1994, 17).

STREETS

The Rocque map of c1768 and the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8) appear to preserve the medieval street pattern of Walton-on-Thames. The slightly staggered T-junction of Church Street, High Street and Bridge Street formed the nucleus of the town (TD2), and all of these roads are lined, to some extent, by house plots. Church Street heads north-eastwards from the town centre towards West Molesey and Hampton Court, continuing as Terrace Road. It is probable that the earliest settlement at Walton developed along Church Street adjacent to the parish church (TD1). Terrace Road was known as Hampton Court Lane until the early 20th century when it started to become residentially developed. The west end of Church Street outside the Crown public house, is funnel-shaped, suggesting the former presence of a market-place (TD3).

High Street heads south-eastwards from the town centre before splitting in two around an island of properties. The split to the south-east heads down Hersham Road towards Hersham and Esher, and to the split to the south-west down Ashley Road heads towards St George's Hill. Hersham Road was laid out following the Walton Enclosure Act of 1800 and lies across part of the former Walton Common (Barker & Barker 1994, 52). Ashley Road was formerly known as Common Road; the village pound was once located at its junction with High Street, but was destroyed when New Zealand Avenue was constructed in 1933 (Barker & Barker 1994, 39).

Thames Street and Bridge Street, as their names suggest, lead from the town centre to the river. Bridge Street runs to the north-west from its junction with Church Street and High Street, then makes a dogleg to the south-west heading towards Walton Bridge and Oatlands. Thames Street spurs off from Bridge Street and heads north-west to meet Manor Road. This created a triangular island of properties between Bridge Street, Thames Street and Manor Road upon which a number of properties are located.

Rocque shows Manor Road (named after the 15th/16th century Old Manor House which is located on its eastern side) spurring off from Bridge Street heading north to link the town centre to the River Thames and the ferry/wharf. Prior to the building of Walton Bridge in 1750, the ferry provided the only link with the Middlesex bank of the river (Lindus Forge 1969, 99). By 1843 the Tithe Map shows that Manor Road had been extended south-eastwards in a loop to meet Church Street, opposite St Mary's Church. This road loop enclosed the grounds of the Old Manor House (*VCH 3*, 470) and was named 'Back Street' on the 25 inch OS map of 1865-8. It had previously been known as Chapel Street, probably due to the presence of the first Methodist Chapel built there in 1845. It later became part of Manor Road.

The early street plan does not have a road heading directly westwards from the T-junction of Church Road, High Street and Bridge Street due to the location of Ashley Park on the western side of the town. This resulted in the sinuous line taken by Bridge Street around the northern perimeter of the estate. Only after the sale of Ashley Park Estate in the early 20th century was it possible to construct new roads across this western area, in addition to other roads, as a result of increasing development. In 1933-35 New Zealand Avenue was constructed as a by-pass, across the northern part of the former Ashley Park Estate, running from Walton Bridge to the south end of the High Street.. Hepworth Way was constructed in the 1960s across the site of the former Nettlefold Film Studios (formerly the Hepworth Film Studios) in association with a new shopping centre (The Centre) (Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 497). The eastern end of Hepworth Way has created a crossroads out of the former T-junction of Bridge Street, Church Street and High Street.

THE MARKET (TD2a)

There is no mention of a market at Walton-on-Thames. However, the presence of a market place is suggested by the funnel-shaped south-western end of Church Street at its junction with Bridge Street and High Street, outside The Crown public house, as seen on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1865-8.

In 1516 Henry VIII granted Walton a licence to hold two fairs, one in Easter and the other in October, which continued until 1878 (*VCH 3*, 468).

BURGAGE PLOTS

The early settlement of Walton-on-Thames is thought to have originated in the area of the 12th century church, focused on the T-junction formed by Church Street, High Street and Bridge Street. Rocque (c1768) shows a row of building plots on both sides of Church Street with the parish church midway between them. The 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8) shows more detail: rows of fairly regular plots on both sides of Church Street, on the west side of the church. These may represent the earliest plots laid out in the settlement in the medieval period. The plots on the northern side lying directly opposite the church and vicarage in Church Street are seen to be much shorter with the area to their rear having been further developed with additional residential properties facing eastwards onto Back Street (now Manor Road).

High Street is lined by plots of varying sizes. A block of plots of fairly regular size lies at the northern end of High Street on its western side, adjacent to the main T-junction. The remainder of the west side of High Street forms the eastern boundary of the Ashley Park Estate and does not become developed until the 1920s following the sale of the estate; this is when the High Street was widened and shops were built (Barker & Barker 1994, 31). The eastern side of High Street is more fully developed. At its northern end High Street is lined with a number of plots of irregular size which have probably developed in a more piecemeal fashion. The southern end of High Street is lined with much larger plots upon which a number of larger properties are located (such as Elm Grove, Oakfield House and The Chestnuts) an area which has since been redeveloped. At this end of High Street, where it splits into Hersham Road and Ashley Road, there is an island of properties where the present library is located. Both Rocque and the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8) show this to be developed with a number of properties.

Both maps show Bridge Street lined with properties following the line of the northern perimeter of Ashley Park Estate. At the eastern end of Bridge Street, adjacent to the junction with Church Street and High Street, there is a block of properties on the west side facing a more irregular group of plots on the east side. These may also be part of the earliest settlement in Walton, being located near its focal point. Further north along the west side of Bridge Street the plots become much larger, with a number of much larger properties in their own grounds (such as The Croft and The Hurst). Much of the northern side of Bridge Street forms the southern boundary of Mount Felix Estate.

A triangular island is located between Bridge Street, Thames Street and Manor Road. Rocque (1768) and the 1865-8 OS map show this island to be fully developed: the house and grounds of Walton Villa occupy two-thirds of the area, with the southern third developed by several smaller properties. The eastern side of Thames Street is shown as arable land on the early maps and was not developed until the early 20th century. This rural area set the grounds of The Old Manor House somewhat apart from the historic focal point of Walton-on-Thames.

The pattern that has been created is one of smaller, more regular plots located close to the focus of Walton-on-Thames along the three main roads, Church Street, Bridge Street and High Street which represent the earlier part of the settlement. With distance from the centre, the plots become larger and more irregular, accommodating a number of larger private houses and in their own grounds built in the 17th and 18th centuries.

THE BRIDGE

The first bridge over the River Thames at Walton-on-Thames was built in 1750 near to the ancient fording point at Coway Stakes. Before this the river could only be crossed at the ford or by using the Walton-Halliford Ferry which operated between 1700-1750 (SCC 1976, 32) from the Wharf near Manor Road. The bridge provided a permanent communication link between Walton and the northern (Middlesex) bank of the River Thames, encouraging the transport of goods through Walton. Samuel Dicker, the wealthy owner of the land on the Walton side, built the wooden toll bridge at his own expense having obtained an Act to enable him to do so and to levy tolls. The bridge was replaced in 1786 by a brick structure which

collapsed in 1859 and was replaced by an iron bridge in 1864. The toll rights were bought out in 1870 and one of the toll houses (SMR No 3585) can still be seen on the Shepperton side of the bridge. The iron bridge was damaged during World War Two and was declared unsafe for traffic in 1955; a “temporary” Bailey-bridge was added for the use of traffic. A new “temporary” bridge has recently been built.

THE OLD MANOR HOUSE (TD3)

The Old Manor House is located on the south side of Manor Road, c150m east of the River Thames and c350m north-west of the parish church. It is of 15th/16th century date and the oldest domestic building in Walton. It was formerly the manor house of Walton Leigh and eventually became a farmhouse. The building is timber-framed with a central hall and projecting two-storeyed wings. The hall originally had an open timber roof with tie-beams and kingposts, and still possesses its screen and gallery (Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 496). At the beginning of the 19th century the land was sold off and by 1870 it had been divided into six tenements and was in a dilapidated condition. Before 1914 the Old Manor House was acquired by Lowther Bridger, who began restoration work. Since 1945 the owners have restored it to its present condition (Barker & Barker 1994, 1). Pevsner describes the house as the one important house left in Walton (Nairn & Pevsner 1971, 496).

CHAPELS

The old Methodist chapel in Walton-on-Thames was built in 1845 in Chapel Road (now Manor Road), and is marked as the Wesleyan Chapel on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map of 1865-8 (when the road was named Back Street). In 1886 the Methodists sold this chapel to the Walton & Weybridge Gas Company who wished to enlarge their gas works. The Methodists then bought a new site at the Walton end of Molesey Road (now Terrace Road), where it meets Church Street, and built a new Methodist Church in 1887 which is marked on the 2nd edition 6 inch OS map of 1897 (Barker & Barker 1994, 61).

A Baptist chapel was built in 1901 in Winchester Road (*VCH* 3, 468) and is marked on the 6 inch OS map of 1934.

SCHOOLS

In 1827 a plot of land on the site of the present library at the southern end of the High Street (on the island of properties where High Street meets Ashley Road) was acquired for the construction of a new National School. In 1858 the older children were moved to a new school built on the west side of Ashley Road at its northern end and the old premises became the Infants' School; both are marked on the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1865-8. The Infants' School was rebuilt in its present form in 1884. The infants school moved to a new building in Ambleside Avenue in 1931 and the old school building first became a Labour Exchange and then the Public Library which still occupies the site (Barker & Barker 1994, 37).

In 1908 a temporary council school was built for juniors in Terrace Road in an attempt to ease the long-standing overcrowding in the village schools. It was known locally as the 'Tin School' because it was constructed of corrugated iron sheeting (Le Fevre 1977, 248); this school continued until 1922. The first purpose built secondary school was the Walton Central School opened in 1915, the first of its kind in Surrey. By 1920 it was overcrowded and in 1937 a Boys Central School opened in Ambleside Avenue, the girls remaining at the original building. (Le Fevre 1977, 248).

OATLANDS PALACE

The site of Oatlands Palace, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is located in the parish of Weybridge c2.5km south-west of Walton town centre, but a great part of Oatlands Park in which it was built was in the parish of Walton and extended so far eastwards that it bordered Walton High Street (this part became Ashley Park in 1602). The presence of the estate would

have restricted the development of Walton to the west until its sale in 1827 when the estate and park were broken up.

THE LOCK UP

The town Lock Up was located at the southern end of High Street on its western side, adjacent to the boundary of Ashley Park Estate. The Lock Up lay just north of the village pound and is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8).

THE POUND

The village pound was located just south of the Lock Up at the junction of High Street and Ashley Road, and is marked on the 1st edition 25 inch OS map (1865-8). The pound was destroyed during the building of New Zealand Avenue in 1933 (Barker & Barker 1994, 39).

OTHER BUILDINGS

Walton-on-Thames still possesses a number of historic buildings ranging in date from the early 16th to 19th centuries, although many others have been demolished in recent years. The Crown Hotel once stood on the corner of Church Street and High Street and had been in business since at least 1729. The building itself was of 16th century construction with a late 17th/early 18th century façade. The pub was demolished in 1961 and shops built on the site. Buildings of 17th century date include Nos 21, 23, 25 and 27 Church Street; No 23-27 was formerly the White Hart Inn which closed in 1905. The inn, now converted into shops, was Walton's oldest surviving public house, known to have been operating at least the 1660s, when it was known as the White Lion (Barker & Barker 1994, 20). No 13-17 Church Street is of mid-17th century date and No 47 High Street, known as Ireton's House, is a building with a distinctive Dutch gable dating to c1650. Thames Cottage in Thames Street is of 17th century date and has associations with the Walton-Halliford Ferry which operated between 1700 and 1750 (SCC 1976, 32).

18th century buildings in Walton-on-Thames have included a number of public houses, many of which would have been used by travellers passing through the town. The Castle Inn was established in c1740 at the north-east end of Church Street and was demolished in 1973 (Barker & Barker 1994, 18). The Bear Inn in Bridge Street has been trading since at least 1729 and was rebuilt in its present form in c1915 (Barker & Barker 1994, 13). The Duke's Head in Bridge Street was built in c1790 (now demolished) possibly on the site of an earlier inn. The Plough Inn at the north end of Ashley Road, where it joins the High Street, has been in operation since at least 1778. The present building replaced the original building in 1928 (Barker & Barker 1994, 40).

The riverside buildings are mostly of 19th century date and River House, the Anglers Public House and the boathouses are familiar landmarks on the Thames. They all contribute to the character of this part of Walton (SCC 1976, 32).

Walton town was surrounded by several country estates (outside of the study area). Ashley Park, once part of Oatlands Park, lay on the south-west side of Walton and during its existence restricted the growth of the town in this direction. The park took its name from the part of the parish historically known as Ashley, a place-name recorded in 1294 (Gover *et al* 1934, 97). Ashley House was built in 1602-7 for Lady Jane Berkeley on Crown land leased in 1550. The house was demolished in 1925 and the land developed for housing (Blackman 1977, 263-265); the High Street was subsequently widened and developed.

Until recently Mount Felix mansion occupied the area of high ground on the Walton side of Walton Bridge. Mount Felix originated as a house built in c1715 and was the home of Samuel Dicker, the builder of the first Walton Bridge (1750). The house was rebuilt on a monumental scale in 1837-40 for the Earl of Tankerville. It was requisitioned by the War Department in 1914 and was used from 1915-20 as a military hospital for the New Zealand War Contingent Association. In 1916 timber huts, asbestos huts and a cook-house were constructed on land south of Bridge Street, between Oatlands Drive and the River Thames to

provide additional wards (Barker & Barker 1994, 6). The mansion was demolished in 1967 but an imposing stable block remains, having been restored.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The economy of Walton was largely agriculturally based until the 20th century. Local industries have included metal working, pottery production, brewing, tanning, market gardening, gas production, the manufacture of dental instruments and film-making.

Excavations at the south-western end of Church Street (SMR No 3273) found a large amount of iron slag of medieval date amongst the residual deposits which were laid down to dry out the land prior to it being built upon. This provides an indication of an industrial process being undertaken close by in the medieval period. Evidence for local pottery production was recovered during excavations at 31 Church Street, Walton (SMR No 4368) when 18th/19th century pottery wasters were recovered from the rubbish infilling a clay pit. The pits revealed that the site had been used for clay extraction in the 18th/19th century. In the 17th century a severe shortage of small change induced many local traders to issue their own "token" currency, and Charles Erwin, the innkeeper at the White Lion (later The White Hart Inn) in Church Street, produced a half-penny token (Barker 1994, 20).

The coming of the railway to Walton in 1838, with the construction of the London to Southampton railway from Nine Elms to Woking Common, provided an important communications link and later encouraged commuters to move to the town. In 1839 it became the London & South Western Railway and Walton and Hersham Station was built well away from the town centre due to local opposition. The line was extended to Southampton in 1840 and to Waterloo Bridge in 1848. The station was rebuilt in 1895, following the widening of the railway, and was re-named Walton Station in 1935. When coal was still the main means of heating, the bulk transport of coal was an important function of the railway system (Barker & Barker 1994, 42-3). Labourers came to work in the market gardens around Walton which thrived because the railways took the produce to London markets. The parks and estates established around Walton would have provided opportunities for employment and the sale of local produce for the local inhabitants.

The Walton & Weybridge Gas Company established its works in Walton in 1869 with access from the end of Annett Road (off Terrace Road). In 1887 the site was extended by the purchase of adjacent properties including the old Methodist chapel in Manor Road. A new entrance was constructed on the site of the chapel and the associated schoolrooms were used by the Gas Company as stores. When the gas industry was nationalised in 1949 the production plant here was dismantled, but the gas holders and stores survived until the early 1970s (Barker & Barker 1994, 4). The Walton-on-Thames & Weybridge Gas Company was one of the largest users of the ancient wharf in Manor Road whose coal supplies were unloaded here (Barker & Barker 1994, 3). Further south along the river Walton Marina has been created out of the area previously known as the 'Backwater' adjacent to Walton Bridge.

Two breweries are marked on the 1st edition 25 inch map of 1865-8: Ashley Brewery on the east side of the High Street, and the Star Brewery off Thames Street (on the northern side of Church Street). A dental instrument factory was established in Walton in the late 1880s by Edward Power. He moved to a workshop in Church Walk on a site south of Churchfield Road and by 1896 had built the factory (Barker & Barker, 29). In 1902 he set up a limited company, The Power Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which was taken over by Claudius, Ash, Sons & Co. in 1907. This merged with another company in 1924 to form The Amalgamated Dental Co. Ltd and eventually employed over 1,000 people. They built a large factory complex on the north side of Churchfield Road and the old premises were demolished in 1936. The Walton works closed in 1981 (Barker & Barker, 58). A saw mill was once located at the northern end of Church Street next to the cemetery and is marked on the 6 inch OS map of 1919; the site is now a builders yard.

In the 20th century Walton-on-Thames became famous for its film studios, making a major contribution to the early film industry (Barker & Barker 1994, 1). The Hepworth Film Studios stood in Hurst Grove, in the area now occupied by The Centre in Hepworth Way

(Barker & Barker 1994, 4). They started when Cecil Hepworth rented a small house in Hurst Grove in 1899 and made films in the garden. He built the first studio a few years later on the corner of Bridge Street and Hurst Grove. For some years, Hepworth regularly used locations in the town as his sets and used locals as extras in the films. The studios were purchased by Archibald Nettlefold Productions in the 1920s and films and television programmes were made here until 1961. The site was then purchased by a development company who, in co-operation with the Council, built Hepworth Way and the The Centre on this and adjacent land. The Croft in Bridge Street was a former convent which became the studio offices (Barker & Barker 1994, 9).

POST-MEDIEVAL TOPOGRAPHY AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Until the early 19th century Walton was a village surrounded by parks and open common land. The population was mainly involved in agriculture, market gardening and servicing the large estates. Between 1800 and 1804 the commons were enclosed and communal fields divided up into individual farms. In 1838 the railway came to Walton and helped to stimulate the town's development. As a result, new houses were built around the town in areas such as Oatlands Park which was sold for residential development in the 1840s. At the end of the 19th century Walton was changing, and was expanding into a dormitory for London, with market gardens supplying the new housing estates and also selling to the London markets (Le Fevre 1977, 246).

Many of the previously undeveloped areas gradually became infilled by residential development. In the latter part of the 19th century the fields in the area to the north of Thames Street, adjacent to the Old Manor House, were bought up. By the mid-1890s the north side of Thames Street had been built up and a row of houses was appearing on the east side of Vicarage Walk, which ran along the edge of the fields. The remainder of the area was progressively developed to create Harvey Road and Dale Road, while the western part of Vicarage Walk, now considerably widened, was renamed Mayo Road (Barker & Barker 1994, 13). Terrace Road was known as Hampton Court Lane until the early 20th century when it became developed with new housing with roads spurring off it.

The 20th century saw pronounced changes in the character and layout of the town. By 1925 the development of the western side of the High Street was well underway in the area of the former Ashley Park Estate. Both Churchfield and Winchester Roads were now almost completely developed as far as Esher Avenue (Barker & Barker 1994, 23). Development included the construction of two new major streets, New Zealand Avenue in 1933-5 and Hepworth Way in 1965 in association with The Centre (shopping centre). In 1966 Walton & Weybridge Council opened new offices at New Zealand Avenue; they were demolished in 1993 and a Sainsbury's Homebase store was built on the site (Barker & Barker 1994, 7).

Walton's Conservation Area was designated in 1974 and is based on the historic road junction of Church Street and Bridge Street and includes the 12th century parish church of St Mary (SCC 1976, 32).

SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

Prehistoric and Roman finds are recorded from both within and around Walton-on-Thames, but developments in these periods had no discernible effect on the origins or character of the town. The settlement appears to have originated in the Late Saxon period at a river crossing point with a church mentioned in Domesday Book, the founding date and location of which are unknown. Further evidence for Saxon activity in the vicinity is provided by the Saxon cemeteries and finds. Archaeological work is required in the area of the church to determine the date of the earliest settlement in Walton. Further work is required in order to determine the extent and form of the town through time.

The medieval settlement of Walton would have been focused on Church Street and its junction with High Street and Bridge Street (TD2). Rocque's map of 1768 shows Walton as a small nucleated settlement with a number of properties extending out from it, such as the line

of properties strung along the east side of the High Street, a group of properties at the riverside end of Manor Road, and plots clustered around Thames Street and Bridge Street. The development of the town would have been restricted to the west by the presence of Oatlands Park until 1827, to the south-west by Ashley Park until c1925, and to the north-west by the presence of the Mount Felix estate which stretched between Walton Bridge and the wharf at the end of Manor Road until it started to be developed in the 1920s (TD4).

Only a limited amount of archaeological work is recorded as having been undertaken within the town centre to date. The work in the centre has mainly taken place in Church Street which has produced evidence for 14th century development of land followed by 15th century occupation (SMR No 3273). The 14th century work undertaken on the parish church of St Mary may be indicative of increased activity within the settlement at that time. The settlement was granted two fairs in 1516 which provides evidence of a thriving settlement in the early 16th century.

When the railway came to Walton in the mid-19th century, the station was located c1.5km to the south-east of the town and consequently the historic town centre did not suffer directly from associated development. However, since the late 19th century the area surrounding the historic centre of Walton has grown substantially, with development infilling former fields, estates and parkland, fanning outwards in all directions; and since the 1920s the only real restriction has been the River Thames to the north-west. Only parts of Church Street and the Old Manor House in Manor Road appear to have escaped redevelopment, but some of the original plot boundaries and the original road system are still recognisable. The construction of New Zealand Avenue in 1933-35 resulted in the bypassing of the town centre by through-traffic, helping it to retain some of its form and character.

Existing protection (fig 5)

- 1 Much of the study area lies within the area defined as an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP).
- 2 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study area. The nearest one is the site of Oatlands Palace c2.5km to the south-west of Walton town centre.
- 3 Part of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Walton-on-Thames Conservation Area..
- 4 There are a number of listed buildings within the study area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

General comment

Much of the area of greatest archaeological interest in the town has undergone piecemeal redevelopment over the last century. Much of the limited archaeological evidence that we have from the historic town centre results from excavation and observation during that process. This is in addition to stray finds recovered during river dredging and work undertaken outside of the study area. It would be unwise to assume that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in areas that have undergone development, except where deep excavation from basements, foundations or such-like has taken place. Much of the town centre has been affected by redevelopment including parts of Church Street, High Street, Thames Street, Bridge Street and Manor Road. In the areas surrounding the historic centre much of the redevelopment has infilled previously undeveloped areas of fields and parkland which may have preserved evidence for activity dating from the prehistoric to Saxon periods. A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Walton-on-Thames Conservation Area, within which future large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this may provide further information regarding the earlier history and development of

the town. It is important that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work. Previous archaeological work undertaken within Walton provides a firm base for further investigation and guides us towards a greater understanding of the origins and early development of Walton-on-Thames.

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

Specific issues

- Is there any evidence for occupation in the area dating to the prehistoric and/or Roman periods?
- Is there any evidence for occupation in the vicinity of Walton contemporary with the Saxon barrows and finds located in the vicinity?
- Domesday Book (1086) makes reference to a church at Walton. When was it founded and where was it located? Was it located on the same site as the present parish church of St Mary which dates back to c1150?
- What was the extent and character of the Saxon and Saxo-Norman settlement at Walton and was it centred on the church?
- When did the medieval nucleated settlement develop and was it concentrated along Church Street and/or around the junction of Church Street, High Street and Bridge Street?
- What was the balance of planned and organic medieval development?
- Did the house plots have backlands, and if so what was the intensity and character (industrial or otherwise) of such use?
- Walton developed from a village into a town in the 19th century. Generally, in what ways does the archaeological evidence for a village such as this differ from that for the towns?
- Was there a market place in Walton-on-Thames, and if so where? A possible location is the funnel-shaped south-western end of Church Street.

APPENDIX: SMR AND SITES LISTING

A number of sites recorded on the SMR lie within the area of study at Walton-on-Thames (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 in chronological order. They have been assigned a code to denote which section they are located in and are listed below.

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

217	SM	567	P	2430	P	3866	PM
218	P	573	P	2431	P	4266	P
222	P	576	R	2433	R	4368	PM
226	P	649	P	2434	P	4369	P
227	P	721	P	2862	P	A	P
545	P	722	R	2988	P	B	SM
553	R	880	UD	2991	P	C	SM
555	SM	895	UD	3184	P	D	UD
556	P	1894	PM	3185	P	E	NF
558	SM	1895	PM	3195	SM	F	NF
561	SM	1896	PM	3273	SM	G	NF
562	P	2046	SM	3585	PM	H	NF
564	P	2050	P	3865	PM		

Prehistoric:

218	TQ 10 65 marginal	A Neolithic flint dagger was found in a garden.	Out of EUS study area - info only
222	TQ 100 660	A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead was found on the playing fields of Ashley Road primary school in 1955.	Out of EUS study area - info only
226	TQ 10 67 marginal	A British Remic AV stater (an Iron Age gold coin), with a triple-tailed horse motif, was dredged from the River Thames at in the 19th century.	Out of EUS study area - info only
227	TQ 10 65 marginal	A Maglemosian (Mesolithic) antler adze & flints (including three tranchet axes), were recovered from the River Thames at Walton (see SMR Nos 2430-2431).	Out of EUS study area - info only
545	TQ 092 665	A Bronze Age greenstone axe was found in the bed of the River Thames below Walton Bridge and a (Mesolithic) Thames pick from Walton Bridge.	Out of EUS study area - info only
556	TQ 090 661 marginal	A Bronze sword of Bronze Age date was found in the bed of the River Thames near Coway Stakes, Shepperton.	Out of EUS study area - info only
562	TQ 0902 6545	Two Middle Bronze Age urns were found during the digging of foundations for a house between Oatlands Park Hotel and Mount Felix at the east end of the great terrace at Oatlands Drive in a bank over-hanging the River Thames. The urns represent a Middle Bronze Age burial group.	Out of EUS study area - info only
564	TQ 0904 6543	A staghorn pick holder of probable Mesolithic date was found in the early 1900s when the foundations for a house were being dug at the corner of Oatlands Chase and Oatlands Drive. The house referred to is probably 'Pinewold'.	Out of EUS study area - info only
567	TQ 100 672	A Bronze dagger of Bronze Age date was dredged the River Thames near Sunbury.	Out of EUS study area - info only
573	TQ 100 672	A Bronze spearhead and javelin-head of Bronze Age date were recovered from the River Thames at Sunbury.	Out of EUS study area - info only

649	TQ 100 650 marginal	A Bronze embossed shield of Bronze Age date was recovered from the bank of the River Thames between and Hampton in 1864.	Out of EUS study area - info only
721	TQ 091 647	A large Bronze Age cemetery was identified in the area of the former Oatlands Park on the northern side of the railway, and it is said that some urns were found when the railway cutting was made in c1830. About 50 urns and a beaker are estimated to have been found since 1893, but there is no confirmation of this, most having been dispersed, or broken by the workmen who unearthed them. Two reconstructed cinerary urns and some fragments of a third are described as coming from Beechwood Avenue, Oatlands. The area has been fully developed for many years.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2050	TQ 0902 6618	A Bronze rapier of Middle Bronze Age date was recovered from the River Thames at Coway Stakes, Shepperton (see SMR Nos 553 and 2046).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2430	TQ 100 650 marginal	Neolithic finds, including a polished flint axe, were recovered from the River Thames at Walton (see SMR Nos 227 and 2431 for finds of other periods).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2431	TQ 100 650 marginal	Bronze Age metalwork, including a rapier, spearheads and a dagger, was recovered from the River Thames at Walton (see SMR Nos 227 and 2430).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2434	TQ 1035 6785	A Middle Bronze Age rapier was recovered from the River Thames near Sunbury in 1934 (see SMR No 2433).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2862	TQ 090 670 marginal	Belgic urns were recovered from the Shepperton/Sunbury area (near Upper Halliford).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2988	TQ 100 658	A Neolithic flint axe was recovered from a garden in Linden Grove.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2991	TQ 1000 6700 marginal	Three Neolithic flint axes are said to have been found in the River Thames at before 1982. The exact findspot, circumstances of discovery and whether the three are associated is unknown. Two stone axes, one of Greenstone from Cornwall and one of Gabbro/Epidiorite, were also recovered.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3184	TQ 1150 6570	Three Acheulian (Palaeolithic) hand-axes, in sharp condition have been recovered from Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3185	TQ 1000 6600 marginal	A Mesolithic microlith scraper was recovered from a garden.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4266	TQ 094 662	A small scale excavation in the c1988 in the grounds of 18 Oatlands Drive located flints thought to be of Neolithic date.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4369	TQ 1012 6653	The excavations at 31 Church Street, in 1989 revealed evidence for prehistoric activity in the area in the form of Prehistoric flints.	Out of EUS study area - info only
A	TQ 099 661	Observation of trenches dug to prevent occupation of the site and of foundation work by SCAU for Homebase Ltd at the new Homebase Store, Walton-on-Thames, produced five struck flints of Mesolithic or early Neolithic type. No features were located, but the flints are thought to indicate a site nearby (Bird <i>et al</i> 1996, 188). This was the former site of the Walton & Weybridge Council offices (1966-1993) in New Zealand Avenue.	Out of EUS study area - info only

Roman:

553	TQ 0902 6618	Coway Stakes at is traditionally thought to be the ford where Caesar crossed the River Thames on his second invasion. Other interpretations are that it is the site of a bridge or the remains of a fishing weir. The stakes were created from the complete trunks of young oak trees driven into the river bed at right angles to the current. Another suggestion made is that the stakes were erected to protect cattle fording the River Thames, suggesting the name was originally 'Cow-way' (see SMR Nos. 2046 and 2050).	Out of EUS study area - info only
576	TQ 099 671	A dug out canoe, made from an oak tree, was dredged from the River Thames opposite River House, in 1966. Tool marks on the	Out of EUS study area - info only

722	TQ 096 648	hull indicate a construction date not earlier than the 1st century AD. Roman pottery was found when the foundations of a house between Oatlands Church and Oatlands Chase were being dug. Bronze objects, including a brooch, rings and a strigil, and a piece of ceramic drainage pipe were dug up from the allotments on the opposite side of the road in 1860. Many other Roman remains (?of a building) were said to have been found in the allotments, but they cannot now be traced.	Out of EUS study area - info only
Saxon and medieval:			
217	TQ 1020 6652	St Mary's Church is a Grade 2 listed building of Late-Norman date (c1150), with much early 14th century and later work.	
555	TQ 090 660	A cinerary urn was recovered from Walton Bridge Green, Shepperton in 1867. The urn was perfect when first exposed but broke when dug out of the gravel. It contained fragments of calcined bone, a small green glass bead and part of a bronze ornament embedded in a soil matrix. The labourer who found it stated that he had destroyed many others, therefore it is evident that there was an Anglo-Saxon cemetery here. Finds including pots, brooches, rings, a sword and a wristlet were also found in 1896.	Out of EUS study area - info only
558	TQ 090 660 marginal	A series of barrows of probable Saxon date formerly existed at Windmill Hill near Walton Bridge. In 1793 it was noted that when the bridge was being erected, the foreman in charge was in possession of a shield-boss, some spearheads and earthen vessels taken from these barrows, but it is not mentioned whether the tumuli lay on the Surrey or the Middlesex bank. If the site of 'Windmill Hill' is on the Surrey side, the site is presumably the same as Anzac Mount (see SMR No 561). However, there is an area on the Middlesex side still known as Windmill Common, and a Saxon cemetery was identified at Walton Bridge Green (see SMR No 555).	Out of EUS study area - info only
561	TQ 094 662	A decorated Saxon bowl of 6th-7th century date was found in 1927 on high ground overlooking Coway and Walton Bridge west of the bridge approach, now called Anzac Mount, formerly part of the Mount Felix estate.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2046	TQ 0902 6618	A short Anglo-Saxon sword with a cocked hat pommel, a scramasax and a spur, possibly of the same period, were found at Coway Stakes, Shepperton (see SMR No 553 and 2050).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2433	TQ 1035 6785	A 9th century T-shaped axe was recovered from the River Thames at Wheatley's Ait, Sunbury Weir in 1933 (see SMR No 2434).	Out of EUS study area - info only
3195	TQ 0781 6225	"Fullingadic" was a Saxon boundary for an estate granted by Frithwald to Abbot Erconwald for the minster at Chertsey between AD672 and 674. The eastern boundary of the estate was marked by "Fullingadic", an ancient landmark running southwards from the Thames. The estate extended as far east as Weybridge. Here a road line runs southwards from the Thames to continue as a long, straight parish boundary between Byfleet and Walton-on-Thames, part of which is marked by substantial ditches on St George's Hill. The line of the "Fullingadic" continues across Wisley and Ockham commons, separating the Woking and Godalming territories from the 'Wealden' territories to the east. It seems fair to conclude that this was the <i>Fullingadic</i> : a major boundary between two economic zones, already ancient by the 670s.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3273	TQ 1007 6647	Excavations in 1988 at Church Street, in advance of redevelopment uncovered a succession of deposits dating from the medieval period to the 19th century. Whilst no structural features have been found, information on the buildings which probably fronted on to Church Street has been gained (with evidence for 15th century and later	

		occupation). In the medieval period (c14th century) it appears that the site was very damp and rubbish was dumped to dry out the land. As well as pottery, finds from the residual deposits include a large amount of iron slag.	
B	TQ 078 650	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the underpinning of house foundations at 26 Old Palace Road, Weybridge, which lies within the scheduled site of Oatlands Palace. A brick wall of the Tudor palace was observed which may be associated with the Buttery, based on Gough's drawing of c1600 (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 196).	Out of EUS study area - info only
C	TQ 09 65	A late medieval or post-medieval Surrey whiteware (bird) whistle was found during dredging of the River Thames near Brownlow Island.	Out of EUS study area - info only

Post-medieval:

1894	TQ 0970 6550	Icehouse which served Ashley Park, , now infilled.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1895	TQ 0980 6670	Icehouse which served Mount Felix, , now demolished.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1896	TQ 0980 6570	Icehouse, destroyed,	Out of EUS study area - info only
3585	TQ 0916 6658	The tollhouse (on the Shepperton side) and bridge approach were built in c1759, but have now been replaced by an adjacent modern bridge. The brick approach to the original wooden bridge of 1750, painted by Turner and Canaletto, survives. A new iron bridge, built in 1863, was damaged in World War Two and was demolished in 1986. A temporary Bailey bridge is in use today.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3865	TQ 0904 6605	Corporation of London Tax Post on the south side of Walton Lane, c450m west of Walton Bridge.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3866	TQ 0951 6643	Corporation of London Tax Post on the north-east side of Walton Bridge, south east of the river.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4368	TQ 1012 6653	Excavations on the site of 31 Church Street, in 1989 revealed that the site had been used for clay extraction in the 18th/19th century. The infilling rubbish contained 18th/19th century pottery wasters suggesting a kiln of that date in the vicinity. A variety of other finds of 18th/19th century date, including clay pipes and waterlogged wood and leather, were also recovered.	
I	TQ 101 665	An archaeological evaluation by MoLAS in advance of redevelopment revealed a ploughed soil containing occasional sherds of medieval pottery. Two linear features that may have formed a property boundary seem to be associated with three cesspits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. The structures relating to the post-medieval features were not located during the evaluation, probably because they are associated with the street frontages of Church Street and possibly Bridge Street (Howe <i>et al</i> 2001, 344).	

Unknown date:

880	TQ 0962 6766	Crop marks - a ring ditch (of unknown date).	Out of EUS study area - info only ?
895	TQ 0925 6747	Crop marks- ring ditches of (unknown date).	Out of EUS study area - info only ?
D	TQ 110 652	An evaluation by TVAS of a former British Telecom site for new housing recorded a linear feature and a hollow, neither of which contained any finds. A peaty deposit identified in the geotechnical	Out of EUS study area - info only ?

works was found to be disturbed buried topsoil (Jackson *et al* 1997, 197).

		No features/finds:	
E	TQ 293 666	An archaeological watching brief was carried out by SCAU on the new temporary bridge at A244 Walton Bridge, . Nothing of archaeological interest was revealed as the reduced level excavation and other disturbances stopped within disturbed soils, not penetrating undisturbed levels (Pattison & Stevenson 2000, 1).	
F	TQ 096 664	Site watching in Bridge Street, close to Mount Felix failed to produce any further prehistoric or Saxon material.	
G	TQ 100 663	An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in advance of redevelopment at The Centre, Hepworth Way/New Zealand Avenue, revealed extensive modern disturbance. No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 184)	
H	TQ 091 655	An evaluation by SCAU at 83-85A Oatlands Drive, Weybridge did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological interest (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 184)	Out of EUS study area - info only

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FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Walton-on-Thames, showing the area of the parish and manor. The principal routeways, as shown on 18th century maps, are also shown. **Bottom:** parishes (about 1823) and drift geology.
- 2 The Rocque map of about 1768, showing the area of Walton-on-Thames
- 3 Topographic development map of Walton-on-Thames
- Fig 4 Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Walton-on-Thames
- Fig 5 Walton-on-Thames: constraints map showing the Conservation Area and the AHAP