

*EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY*  
*of*  
*SURREY*

**GODALMING**



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## **EXTENSIVE URBAN SURVEY GODALMING**

### **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 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 revealed in their excavated evidence or plans 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). Godalming, which had a market by 1300, clearly qualified for inclusion on any definition.

The study area is that shown by figs 3 and 4. The area so defined includes the built-up area as indicated by the earliest large scale maps, such as that of Rocque and the 1841 Tithe map.

### **General note on maps and mapping**

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

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

### **Abbreviations used**

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

### **LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY (fig 1)**

Godalming (NGR SU 968 438) lies in the south-west of Surrey, primarily on the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand, but hemmed in to the north by alluvium associated with the river Wey and to the south by the rising ground of the Bargate Beds. The proximity of the town to the river and its position in the heart of the large expanse of Lower Greensand in this area are of particular importance. Godalming is located 8km south-west of Guildford, c15km north-east of Haslemere and c53km south of London.

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

Godalming 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 Godalming. The detailed information is confined to that directly relevant to the study area (fig 3) of the settlement, but material from the general vicinity is referred to as necessary.

### **Archaeology**

Archaeological work in and around Godalming has occurred almost entirely within the last 30 years (fig 3). The results of the most substantial of these excavations have been published in detail (Poulton 1998), and information about the remaining small scale work has also been available. All the substantial elements of this work took place following the preparation of the review of Godalming by O'Connell (1977), which provided both a series of research aims which informed the progress of the work, especially those relating to the origins and early development of the town and the use of backlands, and a concise summary of existing knowledge, that has formed a basis for the present report.

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

### **Documents**

The town is mentioned in the will of Alfred c880, but references prior to 1086 (the date of Domesday Book) are otherwise brief and inconsequential. Neither is the later medieval

documentary evidence particularly detailed, and it includes no sources of especial value for an understanding of the topography and early development of the town, apart from those published by Woods (1909, 1910; see also Blair 1991, 75). The Victoria County History account of Godalming (*VCH 3*, 24-42) is a useful summary of the evidence. Little of substance has been published since, though Blair's (1991) treatment of a number of issues in a wider context is worthy of note. Percy Woods made a very large collection of materials, based on thorough examination of all documentary sources (many in private hands) known to him, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and this is deposited in Godalming Museum. It has not proved possible to examine the collection for this survey.

### **Cartography**

The cartographic evidence, which steadily becomes more detailed through the post- period, suggests that there was little expansion outside of the medieval extent of the town until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest useful source is the Rocque map of about 1768, which reveals the basic plan of the town, but at a small scale. The Tithe map of 1841 shows the town clearly, and the Apportionment provides useful additional detail. There was still only a trickle of new development by the time of the large scale OS maps of 1871, and this, together with their high quality and accuracy, makes these the most generally useful maps to aid study of the early town.

### **Buildings**

Godalming has a good collection of early buildings, including a few medieval or just post medieval structures. More heavily represented, though, are the important group of 16<sup>th</sup> century buildings, erected during a period of prosperity as a centre of the cloth trade. 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, are also well represented. The most up to date list is the Department of the Environment (now Department of Culture, Media, and Sport) *List of buildings of architectural and historic interest* (with periodic amendments)

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

The broad scope of the resources available for an account of the history of Godalming 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**

Excavations within the town have produced artefactual evidence for these periods, but no features or layers. The character and quantity of worked flint recovered from the sites at Mint St and Bridge St (Co-operative site) is consistent with there having been an occupation site (or sites) in the near vicinity in the Mesolithic period, and perhaps also in the Neolithic. A few sherds of calcined flint-gritted pottery could be of Neolithic or any later prehistoric date, and the same may well apply to the 'pot-boilers' (calcined flints) recovered, and, again, some nearby settlement is indicated. The quantity of sherds of Roman pottery represents more than could be expected from, for example, rubbish disposal on fields, and therefore indicates occupation somewhere close by (Poulton 1998, 185 & 203).

Whether these suggested occupation sites lie within the study area itself is uncertain. Within the parish, there is only a relatively thin scatter of finds evidence for activity prior to the late Iron Age. Evidence of an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement has been found in the grounds of Charterhouse School to the north of the town (Holmes 1949; Harrison 1961). Five 1<sup>st</sup> century cremation groups were associated with the settlement. The Romano-British pottery included direct imitations of contemporary imported pottery of the post-Conquest period and some of the ware has shown direct Gallo-Belgic influence – a relatively rare phenomenon in Surrey. In 1994 (Hall 1999) an excavation less than 1km distant, also at Charterhouse School, revealed part of a settlement (possibly the fringes of a more substantial

occupation site) of similarly early Roman date. Other sites of the same date in south-west Surrey include early cemeteries at Haslemere (Holmes 1949) and Tilford (Millett 1974) and represent a significant phase of the early Romanisation of this area (Bird 1987, 166). Further north, evidence of 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century Romano-British settlement was discovered at Binscombe (Clark and Nichols 1960, 43-6; Smith 1977). It is possible that the Binscombe sites in the valley may represent a more attractive alternative or replacement for the Iron Age and early Roman settlement on the hill-top at Charterhouse..

### **Saxon**

Godalming is first mentioned c880 in the will of Alfred in which the manor was bequeathed to his nephew Ethelwald (BCS 553). However the place-name contains the element – *ingas* and probably means ‘people of Godhelm’ (Gover *et al* 1934, 195-6), perhaps suggesting an origin in the 7<sup>th</sup> or 8<sup>th</sup> century (Dodgson 1966, 29; see also Poulton 1987, fig 8.1 and caption). It is possible that a *regio* or sub kingdom of the ‘Godhelmingas’ existed in the early Saxon period from which Farnham Hundred was detached in the 680s (Blair 1991 14). The earliest archaeological evidence is of mid-Saxon and later settlement at the Co-operative site at the east end of the town. The parish church of St Peter and St Paul was evidently in existence by the 9th century, since sculpture fragments of that date have been found in the churchyard (Tweddle 1983, 35--6), and there are pre-Conquest windows in the tower (Bott 1997). An earlier church is said to have stood in Minster Field at Tuesley, south of the present town. The foundations of a pre-Conquest church were discovered there in 1869 and this has been equated with a chapel (with associated cemetery) known to have been in a ruinous state in 1220 (*VCH* 3, 41, Poulton 1987, 204--5). The latter (Blair 1991, 97--9) was originally the most important and the site of the minster church, and was superseded as the minster by Godalming in the 11th century.

The earliest definite occupation evidence from the core of the town is of the Saxo-Norman period, from the Mint St excavations (Poulton 1998b, 185-6).

### **Medieval**

At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), the manor was held by the Crown and was relatively large and wealthy, rated at £30, and comprising several settlements. The hundred court was held at Godalming. William de Warenne held the manor during the 12<sup>th</sup> century but it was granted to the Bishop of Salisbury in 1221 (*VCH* 3 31). At this date the church still exercised its minster responsibilities over much of the hundred (Blair 1991, 157). The manor remained in the Bishop’s possession until 1541/2 when it became the responsibility of the Crown. In 1601 it passed to Sir George More of Loseley.

Godalming became a market centre during the Middle Ages, receiving the first known grant of a market and an annual fair held by the bishop in 1300 (*VCH* 3 30). In the tax returns of 1336 there was no separate figure given for Godalming (Johnson 1932, lxvi) and therefore the 1336 return cannot be used to indicate Godalming’s prosperity

### **Post-medieval**

The town’s economy was based on the woollen industry in the later Middle Ages, and during the 16<sup>th</sup> century Godalming grew into a thriving centre of the cloth trade, one of the most important in south-west Surrey, and remained an industrial rather than a rural centre (Nairn and Pevsner 1971, 254). In 1574/5 Queen Elizabeth granted borough status to the town, together with another grant of a market and an annual fair. This period of growth is illustrated by several fine 16<sup>th</sup> century buildings in the High Street and Church Street. The cloth trade declined in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and Godalming found difficulty in securing a market for its goods and was also badly affected by the plague in 1636/7 (*VCH* 3, 30). The Hearth Tax Roll of 1664 lists 166 households within the borough (Meekings 1940, cxi), making Godalming at that date the fifth largest of the towns discussed. The cloth trade did not entirely disappear but continued on a diminished scale until c1850 when the last reference is found to ‘Hampshire Kerseys’, the name given to the local cloth of the area (*VCH* 2, 342-9). The cloth

industry was partially replaced by the framework knitting industry, beginning in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century and continuing down to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Crocker 1991-2). Parts of a number of premises constructed for the work also survive (Crocker 1991). Tanning was an important local industry, perhaps as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century (VCH 2, 330), while paper-making was an active concern by the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Powell and Jenkinson 1938, 3).

The bridge across the Wey was owned by the lord of the manor and was only used by the public during the Middle Ages in times of floods. It was improved in 1949 when the Portsmouth Road was turnpiked (VCH 3, 25), placing the town on an important through route. Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1782 (22 George III, cap.17), the bridges at Godalming, Cobham and Leatherhead were to be rebuilt and maintained by the county. George Gwilt, surveyor to the County and to its Commission of Sewers, was responsible for the reconstruction of all three bridges (Renn 1972, 165). The improved Portsmouth Road gave some impetus to rebuilding within the town to serve the new traffic. The Kings Arms (1753) in the High Street is a fine example of a coaching inn. The Wey Navigation was extended from Guildford to Godalming in 1760 and made possible an increase in the goods carried along the river. However, the opening of the South Western Railway (Portsmouth line) in 1859 was responsible for the town's expansion in modern times.

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

### **Topographic divisions**

The detailed analysis of the topographic development of Godalming is presented in the sections of the report following this one. The analysis has enabled the definition of a number of distinct elements within the plan, which are shown on fig 4, and summarised below. Cross-reference to them is given as 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 Mid-Saxon to mid-13<sup>th</sup> century settlement has been identified in the Bridge St area
- 2 The Parish church has occupied its present site since the 9<sup>th</sup> century
- 3 The Parsonage House or rectory existed in this area from at least the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, and could have been established as early as the church. It was demolished (in its largely 16<sup>th</sup> century form) in the 1860s, when the Tithe barn (date of origin unknown) which lay to its north was also demolished
- 4 The Vicarage was established by the 12<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps earlier, and still exists in this location
- 5 Some settlement around the area of the church in the late Saxon period is *a priori* likely, but there is no evidence for its extent. The area shown here is a very speculative suggestion
- 6 A planned extension of settlement on the rectory manor was made probably prior to 1100, in conjunction with the rise to minster status
- 7 A planned extension of settlement on the king's manor was made probably in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, at the east end of the High Street and along Bridge Street
- 8 The west end of the High Street was probably also built up by the 12<sup>th</sup> century
- 9 The remaining known extent of the medieval town seems to have been occupied by the late 13<sup>th</sup>/ early 14<sup>th</sup> century

- 10 The built up area of the town extended into these areas by the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century, but how much earlier is unclear
- 11 The industrial area, with a mill from the late Saxon period, lay next to the River Ock

### **Discussion and description**

The evidence for the early history of Godalming is very fragmentary, but indicates that there were a number of stages in the establishment of the medieval town. The discussion that follows tries to date and locate these developments, but it needs to be stressed that this is intended to be a speculative framework that can be tested by new work.

The town lies in the valley of the Wey, separated from the river by the regularly flooded meadows (Lammas Lands). The main streets of the medieval town were probably all in existence by the late Saxon period. The High Street is continued eastward by Bridge St, leading to what is likely to be a long established crossing of the Wey, the road leading on towards the Saxon town of Guildford. The presence of the mid Saxon and later settlement at the Cooperative site (Poulton 1998b) next to Bridge St (TD1) strongly suggests the existence of the route at that date. The west end of the High Street continues on to join Holloway Hill, which led on to Tuesley, while Church Street branches northwards. Mill Lane led towards the site of a Domesday Book mill (TD11). These streets formed the framework around which the town developed.

The obvious starting point for discussion of Godalming's topography must be O'Connell's (1977, 25--28) survey of the evidence. His review saw the possibility of an earlier Saxon hillside settlement at Tuesley (about 1.5km south of Godalming) being replaced by a later Saxon settlement in the Wey valley at Godalming, centred around the parish church (TD2). The primary focus of settlement shifted, perhaps around 1300 when the earliest grant of a market is recorded, to the area centred around the market place at the junction of High Street, Church Street, and Mill Lane. Although he does not specifically say so, this implies that the town expanded and developed, especially to the east along the High Street, during the late medieval period, with the growing prosperity of the woollen industry.

It is at once apparent that the mid-Saxon and later settlement at the Co-operative site (TD1) forms a new element in this postulated development. It may be that it is best seen as part of a dispersed pattern of settlement in the mid to late Saxon period, with small settlements or farmsteads there, around the parish church at Godalming (which was evidently in existence by the 9th century, since sculpture fragments of that date have been found in the churchyard (Tweddle 1983, 35--6)) and at Tuesley. The latter (Blair 1991, 97--9) was originally the most important and the site of the minster church, but was superseded as the minster by Godalming (TD2) in the 11th century (Blair 1991, 97-9). The virtual absence of mid--late Saxon material from the Mint Street excavation site suggests that settlement at that date may have been quite tightly confined to the area around the parish church (TD5), with expansion along Church Street only occurring in the Saxo-Norman period, in parallel with the rise in status to a minster church. It has been suggested that this involved the creation of a new planned settlement (Blair 1991, 56), and this seems to be supported by the fact that 'Domesday Book lists 12 cottars on the church glebe, and from a customal of the rectory manor in c1340 a series of 12 equal holdings, each comprising a messuage and 12 acres in the common fields may be reconstructed' (Blair 1991, 75). The location of two of these messuages may be deduced, on the north side of Mint St and adjacent to Church St (Woods 1909, 125 and 132), and it seems quite probable that they formed a compact group in this area (TD6).

A further 14 cotland houses on the main royal manor are also said to have formed a compact group that 'lay together along one street identifiable in the modern town of Godalming' (Blair 1991, 75). He does not say which street, and it is difficult to draw this inference clearly from Woods 1910, who does however show (95 and 99) that at least two of these cotholds were in Bridge St, at its west end, and also that a compact group of cotholds lay on the south side of the High Street, at its eastern end (Woods 1910, 97). The evidence is

contained in a 14<sup>th</sup> century rental, but the nature of the duties of the 14, which include responsibility for the hanging criminals within the Liberty (Hundred) of Godalming, and for conveying prisoners to the King's gaol at Guildford Castle, suggest a rather earlier, though post 1100 (the approximate date of the establishment of Guildford Castle) origin. A 12th century date is, therefore, suggested (TD7).

No specific evidence is known for the development of settlement at the west end of the High St (TD8). One possibility is that it was built up at the same time, or even before, the establishment of the cotlands at the east end, on the assumption that settlement expanded outwards from a core area near the Parish Church. An alternative view is that the Co-operative site provided the core in relation to which the cotlands at the east end of the High Street were laid out. If so, this involves the supposition that it was the site of the King's manor. Poulton (1998b, 205-6) noted the absence of positive indications for the status of the site, and this, at least, does not contradict such an interpretation. Support for it may be provided by its demise around the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century (Poulton 1998b, 205), a date which is close to the acquisition of the King's manor by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1221, after which a manor house here, as well as the rectory manor, would have become unnecessary. If this interpretation is correct the west end of the High Street may have been occupied subsequently to the east end.

Moving westwards, it has been speculated that in the late 13th/early 14th century the Mint Street (Harts Lane) frontage (TD9) was built over for the first time (Poulton 1998b, 186). The upper end of the High St, between the market place and the Ockford Road, was earlier known as Sand St, and had at least one house on it by the early 14<sup>th</sup> century (Woods 1910, 101). The development of this area (TD9) may have occurred rather earlier on the basis of indications from excavation that by the end of the 13th century occupation extended as far as the lower part of Holloway Hill (Poulton 1998b, 176).

The earliest known grant of a market in 1300 would seem, then, to have come at a time when the town had already reached its full medieval extent. If it was a stimulus to further growth, it is not clear where this occurred, and it seems more probable that the grant was regularising something that was already occurring within a well established settlement.

The earliest large scale maps show a town which is not of significantly greater extent than that described above. Further areas of development are shown (TD10) along Bridge Street and the Ockford Road, but it is not clear how early this occurred, and some could even be contemporary with developments already described.

## STREETS

The tithe map of 1841 and the 1st edition of the OS 1:2500 map of the town (c1870) appear to preserve the medieval street pattern. High Street, Mill Lane, and Church Street form the main streets, and Pound Lane and Mint Street (earlier Hart's Lane) were also both in existence. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century and 20<sup>th</sup> century development has seen the growth of settlement around the medieval core, accompanied by new roads, most notably the relief road constructed in the 1990s, running parallel with the High Street to its south, and also cutting through Mill Lane and Mint St as it runs north.

## THE MARKET AND MARKET PLACES

Godalming had a market by 1300. The market seems always to have been at the junction of the three main streets, where the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Pepper Pot now stands, which replaced a 15<sup>th</sup> century market house on the site. This building was also the Hundred House where the hundred court was held (*VCH 3*, 31).

## THE POUND

This lay on the east side of Pound Lane, from at least the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, but was converted to private use near the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Woods 1910, 97, 102).

## BURGAGE PLOTS

On either side of High St, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, the narrow rectangular plots characteristic of medieval planned towns can be discerned on early maps, especially the OS 1st edition 25 inch map of 1870. Their arrangement is not especially regular, but this is likely to be due to later combining and splitting of plots.

## CHAPELS

A Congregational Chapel located within Mint Street at Godalming was opened in 1730, but the building was later replaced by one which is still in use as a Wesleyan chapel (*VCH 3*, 28).

A Friends meeting house is in Mill Lane, and was built in 1715 (see *SMR 4230*).

## RECTORY (TD3)

The rectory manor was a separate fee at the time of Domesday Book (*VCH 3*, 41), and a house may have stood on this site from late Saxon times. A house rebuilt around 1580 was pulled down in the 1860s (Woods 1909, 116-7).

## VICARAGE (TD4)

A vicarage has occupied the present site since at least 1195. The present building includes 17<sup>th</sup> century and later work.

## SCHOOLS

A National School is recorded on the 1st edition 25 Inch OS map, and the same buildings appear also on the Tithe map of 1841. It is now known as Moss Lane school. A technical institute was opened at the end of Bridge St in 1896.

## INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The town's economy was based on the woollen industry in the later Middle Ages and presumably the fulling mill(s) were adjacent to the Ock (TD11). For further details of the mills and their varied uses see *SMR* nos 3404, 3405. In the same locality, tanning was an important local industry, perhaps as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century (*VCH 2*, 330), while paper-making was an active concern by the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century at nearby Catteshall (Powell and Jenkinson 1938, 3). Bargate stone was quarried from the area from the early medieval period, and active quarries continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## THE BRIDGE

The bridge across the Wey was owned by the lord of the manor and was only used by the public during the Middle Ages in times of floods. It was improved in 1949 when the Portsmouth Road was turnpiked (*VCH 3*, 25), placing the town on an important through route. Under an Act of Parliament passed in 1782 (22 George III, cap.17), the bridges at Godalming, Cobham and Leatherhead were to be rebuilt and maintained by the county. George Gwilt, surveyor to the County and to its Commission of Sewers, was responsible for the reconstruction of all three bridges (Renn 1972, 165).

## SUMMARY AND ASSESSMENT

Prehistoric and Roman finds are recorded from both within and near Godalming, but developments in these periods had no discernible effect on the origins or character of the town.

It is likely that there was some settlement around the parish church in the late-Saxon period, and it would seem that there was a planned expansion of this settlement in the Saxo-Norman period. By the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century further planned expansion, at the east end of the High street, had taken place, possibly in association with the King's manor, which may have lain in the Bridge St area. The west end of the High Street may have been developed subsequently.

It is possible that this occurred around the time of the first known grant of a market in 1300, when some other smaller areas may also have been added to the extent of Godalming. The size and organised character of the settlement prior to that date strongly suggest that may already have acquired some of the functions of a town, whether or not it had any legal status as such. It should be stressed, however, that the interpretation of the sequence of development is based on a very limited range of evidence.

It was not until the railway came in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, that the town saw any significant expansion outside of its medieval limits. Neither these developments nor the recent provision of a relief road, has seriously disturbed the medieval topography and Godalming survives as a relatively well preserved medieval town, which includes a good collection of 16<sup>th</sup> century and later buildings.

### **EXISTING PROTECTION (FIG 3)**

- 1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the area, but the great majority of the area is defined as an area of high archaeological potential (AHAP)
- 2 Almost all the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Godalming Conservation Area
- 3 There are many listed buildings within the study area

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL**

#### **General comment**

Piecemeal redevelopment in the last century has affected much of the backlands of the plots without destroying their overall balance and character. Major damage is comparatively limited, and relates largely to the former supermarket (now a Weatherspoons Public House), with large car park behind, on the north side of the High Street, towards its west end, and the northern arm of the relief road. Much of the archaeological evidence we have results from excavation and observation during the construction of the relief road, together with small scale work on the more limited developments elsewhere. It is unlikely that all archaeological evidence has been destroyed in in other than a small proportion of the area, mainly where deep excavation for basements, foundations or such-like has taken place.

A substantial proportion of the area of greatest archaeological interest falls within the Godalming Conservation Area, within which large-scale redevelopment is relatively unlikely. Opportunities for small-scale work should, however, be grasped wherever possible, since this may still clarify issues and provide further detail, especially where the current body of archaeological knowledge is so small. It will be of some importance that adequate arrangements are made for the publication of any such work.

The earlier investigations of substance have all received adequate publication (Poulton 1998), as has most of the small scale work. These provide a valuable body of evidence for understanding the origins and early development of Godalming, but are in considerable need of being supplemented by further data.

Publication of research into the historical sources has been relatively limited, although it includes some important evidence of topographic value (Woods 1909, 1910). It may be, however, that the sources collected together by Woods, held in Godalming Museum, would repay further examination in the light of the archaeological evidence, especially of medieval date, which has emerged in recent years.

The combination of good quality archaeological work with documentary evidence giving useful topographic information means that it is possible to formulate some precise research questions which future investigations might hope to answer, as well as addressing broad themes of urban development, and these may be set out as follows.

#### **Specific issues**

- When was St Peter and Paul's church first established? Was it contemporary with or later than the foundation of the church at Tuesley?

- How did the mid Saxon and later settlement at the Bridge St site relate to the development of the town? In particular, was it the site of the king's manor house, acting as the core for development of an early nucleated settlement, separate from that of the rectory manor?
- Was the rectory associated with the church from its foundation? If not, at what date did it become established?
- What was the extent and character of Saxon settlement around the church?
- When was the vicarage first established?
- Can the boundaries of the 11<sup>th</sup> century planned extension be defined more precisely? Was their a standard plot size?
- Can the boundaries of the 12<sup>th</sup> century planned extension be defined more precisely? Was their a standard plot size?
- Was the west end of the High St also subject to planned development or was their a period of more piecemeal growth? When did this development occur?
- When was settlement extended to the limits of the town as shown on the mid 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century maps reached?
- What was the balance of industrial and other uses of the backlands of the town? Did the 11<sup>th</sup> century extension plots have backlands of the familiar medieval type?

## APPENDIX: SMR AND SITES LISTING

The sites have been grouped by period. Within each period the sites which were on the SMR as at June 2000 are given first, followed by sites which then lacked SMR nos. These have been given temporary letter codes. A sequential list follows which provides a concordance to the main listing

1798 Saxon & medieval	1816 Prehistoric	2760 Prehistoric	3753 Post-medieval
1799 Prehistoric	2225 Prehistoric	3152 Roman	4024 Post-medieval
1800 Saxon & medieval	2226 Prehistoric	3254 Saxon & medieval	4226 Saxon & medieval
1801 Prehistoric	2227 Saxon & medieval	3294 Post-medieval	4230 Post-medieval
1802 Prehistoric	2228 Prehistoric	3295 Saxon & medieval	4324 Post-medieval
1803 Prehistoric	2313 Saxon & medieval	3311 Saxon & medieval	4325 Saxon & medieval
1804 Prehistoric	2314 Saxon & medieval	3401 Prehistoric	4326 Post-medieval
1805 Prehistoric	2315 Saxon & medieval	3402 Post-medieval	A Saxon & medieval
1806 Roman	2316 Saxon & medieval	3403 Post-medieval	B Saxon & medieval
1807 Prehistoric	2656 Prehistoric	3404 Post-medieval	C Post-medieval
1808 Saxon & medieval	2749 Prehistoric	3405 Post-medieval	D Post-medieval
1809 Roman	2750 Prehistoric	3406 Post-medieval	E Post-medieval
1811 Saxon & medieval	2756 Saxon & medieval	3407 Post-medieval	F No features/finds:
1812 Post-medieval	2757 Prehistoric	3408 Post-medieval	G No features/finds:
1813 Prehistoric	2758 Saxon & medieval	3409 Post-medieval	
1815 Roman	2759 Prehistoric	3479 Prehistoric	

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<b>Prehistoric</b>			
1799	SU 9562 4404	Neolithic implements were recovered from Eashing, north-west of Godalming	Out of EUS study area - info only
1801	SU 9700 4300 marginal	A flat bronze axe and socketed axe or palstave were recovered from Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1802	SU 9700 4300 marginal	Five Iron Age coins were found at or near Godalming but were not specifically associated with each other.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1803	SU 9700 4300 marginal	Sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from Godalming (see SMR No 2225 for other finds).	Out of EUS study area - info only
1804	SU 9700 4300 marginal	Mesolithic flakes and a thumb scraper were recovered from Godalming. Nothing further is known about these finds.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1805	SU 9700 4300 marginal	Two Mesolithic adze-type tranchet axes were found at Godalming. Nothing further is known about these finds..	Out of EUS study area - info only
1807	SU 9640 4485	Neolithic implements, including a polished flint axe, leaf-shaped arrowheads and a barbed and tanged arrowhead, were found upon Charterhouse Hill and the school cricket ground.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1813	SU 9600 4320 marginal	An antler pick (?of Neolithic date) was recovered from the Bargate stone quarry at Ockford, Godalming. Bargate stone was formerly quarried over a large area to the east of the railway at Ockford, but none of the quarries have been worked for many years and some have now been built over.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1816	SU 9700 4480	Mesolithic flint implements were found on Frith Hill, Godalming and presented to Charterhouse Museum in 1882 (see also SMR No 2228).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2225	SU 9700 4300 marginal	Early Iron Age pottery fragments were found at Godalming (see SMR No 1803 for other finds).	Out of EUS study area - info only

2226	SU 9655 4477	During the excavation of a Romano-British site (SMR No 1806) in 1955-6 near Charterhouse School, sherds of Iron Age pottery were found together with late material in a ditch and storage pit. The published report indicates that the pit was an Iron Age feature predating the ditch which belongs to the Romano-British phase of occupation. Scattered Iron Age pottery came from the ditch and elsewhere on the site.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2228	SU 9700 4480	Neolithic flint implements were found on Frith Hill, Godalming and presented to Charterhouse Museum in 1882 (see SMR No 1816).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2656	SU 9676 4383	An excavation in the rear of the garden at the 'Rose and Crown', Mill Lane (fronting Mint Street) revealed isolated patches of loam which contained prehistoric struck flint flakes (SMR No 2314 for other finds).	
2749	SU 9548 4486	Two flint arrowheads, one barbed and tanged, the other the point of a leaf-shaped implement, were found at Northbrook, Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2750	SU 9564 4481	A flint barbed and tanged arrowhead with the barbs missing was found at Northbrook, Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2757	SU 9691 4390	A prehistoric flint scraper and flakes were recovered during an investigation of medieval and post-medieval features at Angel Court, Godalming (see SMR No 2758).	
2759	SU 9760 4320	A stone adze was found 'in the wall of a house' in the Brighton Road, c1km south of Godalming town.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2760	SU 9700 4300 marginal	A Neolithic flint axe butt was recovered from Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3401	SU 979 4470	A Late Bronze Age gouge was recovered from north-east of Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3479	SU 950 448	Mesolithic flint artefacts were found at Eashing, north-west of Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only

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**Roman**

1806	SU 9655 4477	A Romano-British settlement site (1st century AD) and inurned cremations were identified at Charterhouse School to the north of Godalming. Four urns were discovered in 1903 on a promontory south of the school. In 1904, excavation revealed the remainder but there is no published account of the excavations and no plan was kept. The material consists of urns from five burials, each accompanied by accessory vessels, ranging in date from the Roman Conquest up to not later than c100. In addition a quern was found and more recently a ditch and storage pit with pottery. Pottery dating to c50-100 was found in five grave groups in 1904-5 and Romano-British pottery was found during excavations in a filled-in ditch and storage pit, along with animal bones in 1955-6. Earlier pottery was also found (see SMR No 2226). The earlier finds were made a little to the east of the finds recovered earlier. The trench cut into and across the mouth of a storage pit.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1809	SU 9670 4330	Romano-British quernstones (one upper and one lower) were found at Holloway Hill, Godalming.	Out of EUS study area - info only

1815	SU 9570 4430	Sherds of 4th century Romano-British pottery, fragments of roofing tile and brick, and later materials were picked up from a field, surface north-west of Godalming, after ploughing over a number of years. Mr Inwood, the finder, indicated the exact findspot and stated that he had heard that aerial photographs have shown two rectangular crop marks within the same area, which lies above the steep slopes along the south side of the Wey flood plain. A walk of the area proved negative, the field being under wheat stubble at that time. An inspection of aerial photographs revealed nothing in the area beyond natural surface drainage soil markings.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3152	SU 9754 4447	A 3rd century Roman radiate bronze coin of Claudius II Gothicus was found in the turf of the garden at 37 Hallam Road, Farncombe, north-east of Godalming town. It may be foreign to the area and been brought in with the turves for the garden.	Out of EUS study area - info only

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<b>Saxon and medieval:</b>			
1798	SU 9860 4390	The Chapel of St. Nicholas at Catteshall is mentioned in 1220. It stood near the present manorhouse, on the right hand side of the road from Catteshall to Munstead. Nothing was known of this site at Catteshall Manor, a secretarial college, and no ground evidence was found for it.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1800	SU 9700 4300 marginal	The site of a possible Saxon mint is thought to lie in Godalming. Two pennies of Ethelred II, inscribed on the reverse "Wulfmaer the moneyer, Geotha". A Saxon lady of the name of Geotha or Goda is recorded as the founder of Godalming. The coins are in the King of Denmark's collection. It is noted that this mint mark is now attributed to Gothambyrig = Bradwell-on-Sea.	Out of EUS study area - info only
1808	SU 9682 4400	A church dedicated to Saint Peter and Saint Paul dates from the 12th century and later. The east wall of the nave is of pre-Conquest date; the central tower, transepts and chancel date to 1100-1120, the south chapel dates to c1200 and the nave arcades to c1190. There are also good Norman and 13th century windows. The church also incorporates Saxon work which is only visible by climbing to the belfry stage of the central tower,, although an original Saxon nave and chancel beneath the present tower seem proved. The church remains in normal use.	
1811	SU 9699 4233	The ancient site of the (Busbridge) parish church was Minster Field at Tuesley. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it was still standing in a ruinous state in 1220. There was also a cemetery there. The site is occupied by a small ornamental garden set around a shrine to the Virgin Mary, belonging to the convent at Tuesley Court nearby. There are no remains of the church visible.	Out of EUS study area - info only
2227	SU 9570 4430	Medieval sherds have been picked up from the field surface after ploughing over a number of years, in the area centred at SU 9569 4429, by Mr P.G.Inwood (see SMR No 1815 for other material from the site).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2313	SU 9689 4370	An excavation was undertaken at the rear of Old Jaeger Factory, close to the route of the relief road. A layer of brown loam, probably plough soil, was revealed on the north side of the site from which sherds of pottery dating	

		from the medieval period to the 19th century (some much abraded) were recovered.	
2314	SU 9676 4383	18th century and earlier buildings, and medieval and post-medieval material were recovered during excavations in the garden to the rear of the 'Rose & Crown', Mill Lane and fronting Mint Street. Pottery dating from the 13th to 19th was recovered suggesting that the site was occupied continuously from the 13th century to the present day (see SMR Nos 1800 and 2656).	
2315	SU 9695 4380	Excavations in the north of the garden of 77 High Street, Godalming revealed a layer of loam with pottery dating from the 13th to 19th century overlying a flat bottomed trench, possibly serving as a cesspit.	
2316	SU 9820 4440	Catteshall Mill is considered to be one of three Godalming mills mentioned in Domesday (corn grinding). By 1391 a fulling mill was added. In 1656 the Onslow's of West Clandon bought it and in 1663 papermaking began there.. The Wey Navigation in 1773 brought prosperity and by 1880 there were over 400 employees. The mill was vacant from 1929-1939. A detailed historical survey was carried out in 1976-7. Demolition work meant that the massive 1881 lathe had to be removed from the site and is now part of an industrial archaeology collection in Sheffield. There are plans to rebuild the turbine elsewhere (see SMR No 3753).	Out of EUS study area - info only
2756	SU 9677 4383	An excavation in the Vicarage garden, Godalming recovered only medieval pottery and post-medieval rubble.	
2758	SU 9691 4390	An excavation was undertaken in the garden at the rear of Angel Court in advance of redevelopment. Severe flooding prevented the investigation of all but a small area of the site. The only features discovered were 17th and 18th century pits containing pottery, tile and clay pipe fragments. The pits cut a brown loam layer containing medieval pottery and tile fragments (see SMR No 2757).	
3254	SU 9730 4380 centred	An excavation was undertaken in advance of the development of the Godalming relief road in the rear gardens of houses at the bottom of Brighton Road, an area thought to have been fields in the medieval period. Four trenches revealed a soil layer containing material ranging from medieval to 19th century. Nothing found contradicts the view that this area was undeveloped land prior to the late 19th century (see SMR No 4226).	Out of EUS study area - info only
		The second of an intended series of small excavations on the proposed route of the Godalming relief road was carried out on land at the corner of Brighton Road and Wharf Street. A floor of Bargate slabs was revealed overlying natural sand. A block of pink concrete (possibly a door step) and a wooden post, the bottom of which had been set in a packing of slabs and stones, were revealed. Old photographs show a timber-framed building on the site and the post may represent one of the wall posts. The lack of finds contemporary with or later than this house suggest that the area was stripped when the slab floor was laid.	
3295	SU 9678 4373	An excavation at 5-7 Holloway Hill, Godalming revealed	

		a layer containing pottery of 12th century date only at the northern end of the excavated area, sealed by up to 80cm of hillwash. It seems that this was the tail-end of an occupation spread from buildings fronting onto the High Street, as there was no other material of this or other pre-16th century date on the site itself, where the recently dismantled 16th century structure seems to have been the earliest occupation. See SMR No 3294 for the 16th century building and associated features.	
3311	SU 9836 4477	In an assize roll of 1377 and in the Godalming Court Rolls a meeting of the Blackheath hundred is said to have taken place at "La Perie". This was apparently Perry Bridge in Shalford parish north-east of Godalming, on the extreme west of the Hundred. Apart from this special instance, no meeting place of the hundred is known. It has been generally assumed that it must at one time have been on Blackheath itself.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4226	SU 9724 4381	An excavation by J.English and K.D.Graham in advance of the construction of the Godalming relief road, indicated that the land in this area was under cultivation prior to development in the 19th century. Small quantities of medieval and later pottery, presumably from the plough soil, were recovered as was a trade token issued by Thomas Lusher of Chiddingfold in 1668. The trenches were excavated in the rear gardens of Nos 4, 8 and 10 Brighton Road, Godalming and confirmed that the area was undeveloped land prior to the 19th century (see SMR No 3254).	
4325	SU 9677 4379	An excavation undertaken at 5-7 Holloway Hill, Godalming (see SMR No 4324) revealed a layer of 12th century pottery at the northern end of the site, apparently relating to occupation on the High Street.	
A	SU 9730 4390	An evaluation on a site in Bridge Street, Godalming for a supermarket development, revealed a number of features. The pottery recovered dates from the 9th to the 13th century and features indicate the presence of a farmstead on the site during that period (Bird <i>et al</i> 1994, 210).	
CB	SU 967 438	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by SCAU at Mint Street, Godalming in advance of the construction of the relief road. The work showed that post-medieval evidence had been removed by the construction of a car park. Evidence of medieval occupation survived, including various 12th/13th century pits apparently indicating the first settlement in this part of the town, although late Saxon pottery was also discovered and must indicate nearby occupation (Bird <i>et al</i> 1991-2, 156).	
<b>Post-medieval</b>			
1812	SU 9690 4330	A possible 16th or 17th century glasshouse site was discovered on Holloway Hill to the south of Godalming when a crucible fragment with glass adhering was found in association with 16th or 17th century pottery.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3294	SU 9678 4373	An excavation at 5-7 Holloway Hill, Godalming by R.Poulton followed the dismantling of a largely intact 16th century timber-framed building for eventual display at the Weald and Downland Museum, Singleton. No original floor levels for the 16th century building survived, but immediately below the later floors, finds were almost exclusively of 16th century date. This rather suggests that earthen floors in which broken pottery	

		could accumulate were replaced by more solid floors at an early stage in the life of the building. In the garden to the rear of the property excavation revealed few features of interest. Immediately behind the building there was much 16th and early 17th century pottery, but comparatively little later domestic material. See SMR No 3295 for 12th century pottery from this site.	
3402	SU 9694 4468	An ornate brick and slate water tower, still in use, is located in Frith Hill Road, to north of Godalming town centre alongside a covered reservoir.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3403	SU 9672 4444	A water pumping station is located in Borough Road, Godalming which houses two Stanby Ruston oil engines; no steam plant survives.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3404	SU 9670 4425	Westbrook Mills were at Borough Road, Godalming to the north of the town centre. At the site are the remains of sluices and a turbine of a former Hydro-Electric scheme on the River Wey which in November 1881 provided Godalming with one of the first public lighting systems in England. The turbine replaced a water wheel at the mills (then called Pullman's Works). The mill is shown as a leather mill on the six inch OS map revised in 1913. This industry ceased in 1953 and the various outbuildings were taken over by the British Drug Houses. The whole range of factory buildings were demolished in December 1980 and, apart from the open concrete channel, nothing now survives to indicate the former industrial importance of the site. As well as leather-dressing, corn milling, paper-making and fulling have taken place at the site. The first reference to a leather mill was in November 1788, when a fulling mill was let along with a leather mill on the same site. The leather mill was destroyed by fire in 1887, but rebuilding took place soon after and work continued until 1953. The site was originally created for fulling mills as far back as 1441, but towards the end of the 18th century fulling mills were in decline, as flannel and linen manufacture took over. The linen trade ceased in the middle of the century. A sale notice in 1875 mentions the corn mill but no references to corn milling exist after this date, and the buildings were probably taken over for leather dressing. The site contained a paper mill, confirmed by a newspaper report of a fire in the leather mill in 1810.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3405	SU 9665 4384	Godalming Hatch Mill is a substantial building with sections dating back to the 19th century. This is probably one of the three Domesday mill sites in Godalming, as there are early references relating specifically to Hatch Mill. The water supply was plentiful and storage was improved with the construction of a large mill pond behind the mill, and maximum efficiency achieved from the large overshot waterwheel. A lease was granted in 1599. The mill passed through many hands and when the water supply started to decrease the firm installed a water turbine and modern machinery. Milling ceased in 1950 but the form continued in occupation as agricultural merchants, using the mill for storage, until its closure in 1965. Since then the buildings have provided further storage for a light industrial firm. The mill is constructed in two distinct sections, with the portion fronting Mill Lane of later date than the rest. This part of the building	

		is supported on wooden piles with the river flowing underneath. Although the mill is devoid of machinery, the water turbine has survived <i>in situ</i> , next to the North-west side of the building. It had four pairs of mill stones driven by an overshot waterwheel. When the turbine was installed the four pairs of stone were removed, and replaced by a single electrically-driven vertical pair of composition stones.	
3406	SU 9792 4388	Godalming Laundry, Catteshall Lane, Godalming. Shown as Godalming Sanitary Steam Laundry in 1905. The Neo-Georgian office and some substantial buildings to the rear are still in use as a modern laundry.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3407	SU 9733 4394	A 19th century warehouse stands in Bridge Street, Godalming. It is a substantial stone and brick building with a cobbled yard beyond its north wall. This wall has stones indicating the building dates to 1865 and 1866. There is a cobbled lane opposite with deeply worn grooves from wagon wheels.	
3408	SU 9681 4408	Phillips Memorial, Borough Road, Godalming. A cloister built in 1913 in memory of John George Phillips, Chief Telegraphic on the SS Titanic, who died at his post when the vessel foundered on 15th April 1912. It is a Grade II listed building. The surrounding gardens were designed by Gertrude Jekyll in 1913.	Out of EUS study area - info only
3409	SU 9662 4394	Godalming railway station was built when the rail branch from Woking reached Godalming in 1849, terminating to the north of the town. The yellow brick station building with a low platform later became a goods office, until it was demolished in 1974. The present station dates from the extension to Portsmouth, opened in 1859.	
3753	SU 967 443	A large Fourneyron-MacAdam water turbine, made by the MacAdam brothers, Belfast, was installed at Catteshall Mill (Antiquity No.2316) in 1869. It drove the paper making machinery. The turbine was removed to Westbrook Mill (Antiquity No 3404) in 1981 for storage. The water turbine was scheduled in 1980.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4024	SU 9627 4321	The design and construction of Ockford Mill (disused) to the south-west of Godalming town suggest that the mill dates from the 19th century. The first recorded miller, John Peacock, lived at the mill between 1835 and 1844. Richard and William Sisley used the mill until 1882 in conjunction with their other business interest at Unstead Mill. The mill passed through a number of different millers until it closed in 1934 in the hands of the final occupants of the working mill, J.C.Withers the corn merchants. A turbine was installed at some time to replace the waterwheel, although the large millpond at the rear must have provided an ample supply of water. The machinery was removed after closure and the premises taken over by the Heald Sack company. The building has been extensively modernised and bears little resemblance to a watermill.	Out of EUS study area - info only
4230	SU 9670 4378	There is a reference to the sale of the old Friends' meeting house and burial ground at Mill Lane, Godalming from March 1924 and a rough copy of a plan belonging to the Friends Society of the Friends Burial Ground, Godalming in the Surrey Record Office. There is also a note of the names of people interred in the burial ground, with dates of burial, and a summary of the	

		burials per decade. The adjacent Meeting House, dated 1715, with a wing of 1808, is listed grade II, as are the walls of the front yard.	
4324	SU 9677 4379	An excavation was undertaken by R.J.Poulton for SCC in conjunction with the dismantling of a 16th century building (5-7 Holloway Hill, Godalming) for the Weald & Downland Museum. Shallow foundations for the timber building, with leveling to accommodate the hill slope were revealed. Sherds of 16th century pottery were found on the floor levels.	
4326	SU 9740 4430	Within a short distance of Waverley Borough Council Offices is a collection of granite slabs (sleeper blocks) with fixing holes for fixing chairs. They form a low wall near the site of the former Godalming LSWR station of 1849.	Out of EUS study area - info only
C	SU 975 440	An evaluation by SCAU investigated the survival of features relating to the use of The Wharf, Godalming which fell out of use in the early 20th century. The foundations of the Bark House shown on a plan of 1830 were found; the building had been destroyed by fire. The wharf structure itself was found to consist of chalk deposits with timber supports, covered by rammed gravel surfaces (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 218).	
D	SU 972 439	A watching brief at 7/8 Bridge Street, Godalming on the groundworks for an extension revealed a Victorian brick-lined cesspit containing various 19th century artefacts (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 239).	
E	SU 974 441	A watching brief on the excavation of a drainage trench at Godalming Wharf revealed the wharf to be constructed with compacted chalk. The area of the wharf where this trench was located had clearly been used for open storage of coal and other items (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1999, 239).	

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<b>No features/finds:</b>			
F	SU 9574 4526	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the proposed development of a new girl's hall at Charterhouse School, Godalming. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed on site despite the presence of the Romano-British settlement previously identified to the south-east indicating that it did not extend onto this slightly higher ground (Poulton 1997, 2).  An archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site of the new sports hall at Charterhouse School revealed a number of features. Four features of Roman date were recorded, including two ditches and two pits. The pottery from these features dates from the middle to late 1st century AD, indicating a relatively short period of use. Although no structural features were found, the quantity of pottery recovered suggests an occupation site (probably a farm complex) nearby (Jackson <i>et al</i> 1997, 217).	?in area
G	SU 967 439	A watching brief was undertaken at Vicarage Cottage, Godalming during the construction of an extension on the side of the cottage which was originally the coach house entrance. The area had already been much disturbed by a disused, probably 19th century, drain and modern manhole and drain (Howe <i>et al</i> 2000, 199).	

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## FIGURES

- 1 Extensive Urban Survey of Surrey. **Top:** Godalming, 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 The Tithe map of 1840, showing the area of Godalming town.
- Fig 3 Sites and Monuments Records and other archaeological information for Godalming, showing the Area of High Archaeological Potential and the Conservation Area
- 4 Godalming: topographic development of the town