APPENDICES

APPENDIX A, CHRONOLOGY

1257 The proclamation of a new monarch is established forever as a function of the ancient county court in Guildford by a grant of Henry III in 1257, marking Guildford's status as county town of Surrey. *Alexander 1978*

17th Century Once Portsmouth becomes an important naval dockyard, Guildford benefits due to its location halfway between London and Portsmouth. Traffic along the London Road increases at this time and remains the busiest route and a dominant feature of the town until construction of the A3. *Alexander 1978*

17th-mid 19th Coaching remains a prosperous trade until the mid 18th century when the railway takes over. The last coach runs through Guildford in 1849 and from then on coaching becomes a 'gentleman's pursuit'. The journey from London to Portsmouth by coach and horses takes nine hours, with Guildford being a common posting location for changing the horses. *Alexander 1978*

1651 An Act, promoted by Sir Richard Weston, is passed making it possible for barges to travel as far as Guildford. Works to achieve this are completed by 1653. Railway transport cause severe decrease in trade along the Wey from the 18th century. *Alexander 1978*

1739 Ichnography or Ground Plan of Guldeford, the County Town of Surrey, surveyed by Matthew Richardson and engraved by John Harris

C1739 The grounds around the Castle include a Bowling Green. *Ichnography, 1739*

- Drawing 3 Ordnance Survey (1872)
- Drawing 4 Ordnance Survey (1896)
- Drawing 5 Ordnance Survey (1934)

1845 The Railway Station is built at the end of Park Street (now Guildford Park Road). It is opened on 5 May and reaches Portsmouth in 1859.Until this point Park Street has been a narrow lane with a brewery, inns and a smithy. This new prominence leads to successive widenings and development, including 1910 and then 1957. *Alexander 1978*

1860-1900 Guildford's population rises from c.8,000 to c.20,000. The commuter journey to London takes less than an hour, accounting in part for this rise. House building takes place, including the areas of Stoke Fields, Charlotteville and Stoke, to the north of the town. *Alexander 1978*

1862 Charlotteville Estate is laid out by Henry Peak.

1866 Pewley Hill Reservoir is built under the direction of Henry Peak for the Borough Council to serve the houses on the north slopes including Charlotteville.

1868 The High Street is re-paved in stone setts, under the direction of the Borough Surveyor Henry Peak. The works take a full year and cost £11,000. *Alexander 1978*

1872 Ordnance Survey Plan

1882 The Onslow Bridge opens on 12 July. As a joint financial venture between the Earl of Onslow and the town, the bridge provides improved access between the railway station and the town. *Alexander 1978*

1885 The Castle is sold to the corporation for public pleasure gardens. These are laid out to Henry Peak's plan, incorporating the castle remains as a feature and including gravel paths and terraces. The works cost £2,500 and open in June 1888. *Alexander 1978* Now managed by ????

1887 A number of trees around the Castle are felled in the course of the recasting of the grounds. *Alexander 1978*

1887 The railway station is rebuilt to accommodate the New Guildford Line. The Fair Field, a distinctive public open space on raised ground with views over Guildford, is excavated away to allow for construction of a locomotive roundhouse. (Its name derived from its use for animal stock fairs)

1896 Ordnance Survey Plan

1900 Guildford Old Bridge collapses on 15 February 1900 when the River Wey bursts its banks as a result of extreme floods caused by thawing snow and rain. A number of the cottages in the low-lying area of Millmead are also flooded out. *Alexander 1978*

1901 The High Sheriff of Surrey proclaims the new King Edward from the Guildhall balcony at noon on 31 January, following Queen Victoria's death on 22 January.

1907 The turn leading from North Street into the High Street is widened by demolition of the Crown Public House. *Alexander 1978*

1913 The junction between the High Street and North Street is opened up by demolition of the Post Office and inns including the Ram. A move to establish the area as public open space is not upheld and Barclays Bank was built later in the same year. *Alexander 1978*

1934 Ordnance Survey Plan

1950 A proposal for resurfacing the High Street with tarmac is rejected. Although most other Guildford roads have been resurfaced by this time to facilitate driving conditions, the decision is to retain the setts on the High Street on aesthetic grounds. *Alexander 1978*

1960s Construction of Millbrook and of the new road system completely altered the appearance of Quarry Street.

Substantial alterations also take place throughout the town centre, including North Street which loses its Victorian character at this time. *Corke 1990*

c.1962 The present one-way system is constructed, entailing substantial alterations to the built fabric and overall character of the town. *Alexander 1978*

1965 University of Surrey is founded and outline planning permission is given for development centred around Stags Hill, with additional sites for smaller facilities identified for future expansion at Hazel Farm and Manor Farm. *GBLP, 1999*

1980s Development of the University on Stag Hill and of Royal Surrey County Hospital and Surrey Research Park continues. *GBLP, 1999*

1999 University of Surrey is identified in the Local Plan as one of the major employers and population segments in Guildford. Expansion into the Manor Farm site in the Greenbelt is considered at length in the context of planning guidance relating to the Greenbelt and to sustainable development and permitted by the Borough Council. *GBLP, 1999*

1999 The Local Plan identifies the following as particular concerns: increased traffic congestion in the approaches to town, poor accessibility to town, deterioration in the quality of the environment and a shortfall of open spaces within the urban area. Policies are set out with the objectives of discouraging reliance on the car, extending provision of facilities for cycling and walking, enhancing the visual and ecological value of spaces in the public realm and developing a sense of place and identity. *GBLP, 1999*

References

GBLA, 1999 Guildford Borough Local Plan, February 1999
Alexander, 1978 Guildford, Matthew Alexander, 1978
Corke, 1990 Guildford, Shirley Corke, 1990