

The 1994 Reference Book for Effingham

THE EFFINGHAM PARISH COUNCIL IN 1994

with an Introduction by Christopher John Hogger

This article presents the 'Reference Book for Effingham' produced in 1994 by Effingham Parish Council.

Introduction

The Reference Book was produced in 1994 in recognition of that year being the centenary of the original formation of Effingham Parish Council in 1894. However, it was intended also to have a practical value, as expressed in its Introduction:

'Its purpose is to provide background information to Councillors about developments in Effingham over the last fifty or so years, so that they may be better able to understand the present and consider the future.'

Physically, the 'book' consists of a green ring binder with gold embossed logo and title on its front cover, accommodating hole-punched A4 printed pages. The main body contains 35 pages of which about half are used to describe the post-war developments that had taken place in the village, in respect of housing, highways, businesses, the Conservation Area, the Common, footpaths and the Allotments, among other things. The remaining pages give more detailed accounts of the village's churches, schools, Residents and Ratepayers Association, the Housing Association and some community groups. After this there are about ten pages given to the first three Appendices A, B, C.

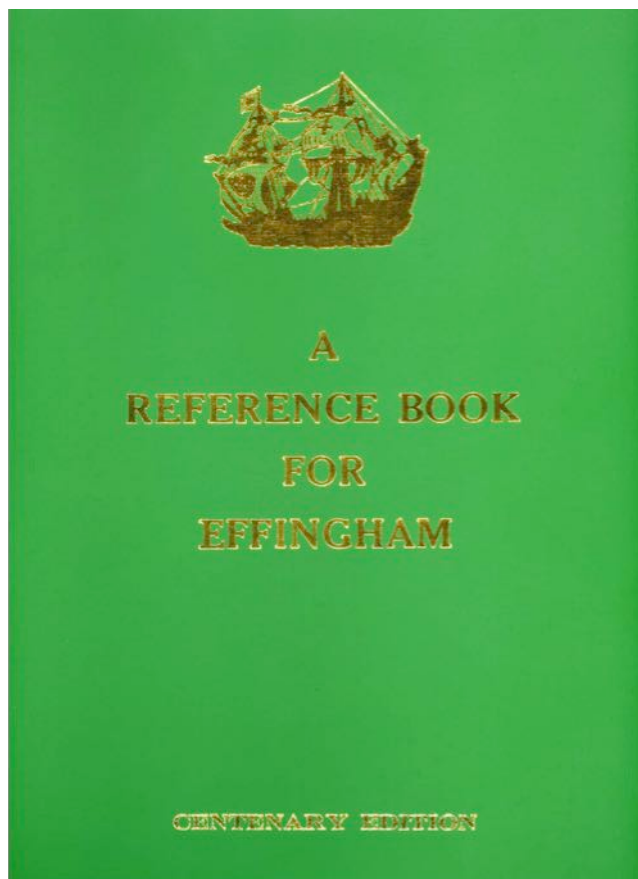


Figure 1 The front cover.

The Introduction also expresses the hope that:

"... future generations of Parish Councillors ... will keep it reasonably up to date so that in their time, as in ours, it can truthfully be said that Effingham is a caring community."

However, in the event almost no updating took place.

The primary version of the Reference Book as it exists today contains a further two Appendices D, E, spanning about a dozen pages, which were added a few years after 1994 and are listed in the current Book's index. They can be viewed on ELHG's website.

Much later, further updates and corrections were planned for a second edition that was to be produced in 2008. It never was produced.

The proposed modifications are evident only from pencilled notes and annotations that were added, somewhat arbitrarily, to three different secondary copies of the primary version. The intended updates included:

- adding a folding map of the parish;
- entering an account of the Howard of Effingham School, for which the primary version had provided only a blank page with a title at the top;
- noting various new developments that had occurred in the intervening years.

The intended corrections, which should be borne in mind when reading the primary version, included:

- correcting a place name from 'Johnsplat' to 'Jonsplat';
- changing 'the vicarage' to 'the old vicarage' in relation to the property now at the corner of Church Street and Lower Road (but at the risk of confusing this with the 'Old Vicarage' next to St Lawrence Church);
- noting that the Effingham Junction station car park had been constructed years before the Station Cottages had been finally demolished, so correcting the primary version's impression that these events had occurred concurrently;
- correcting the name of the (then) Lord of the Manor of Effingham East Court from 'Mrs Forder' to 'Mrs Foulder' (although this 'correction' was itself incorrect).

The 1994 version of the Reference Book contains some uncorrected details, including the following (where the page numbers mentioned are those on the original pages):

- page 3 is almost entirely incorrect – the text from 'Documentary evidence' up to 'Spanish Armada' is full of errors; as examples, 'Critham', which should read 'Dritham' and the claim that Effingham in Illinois was named after Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Nottingham is mistaken – it was named after an English surveyor, General Edward Effingham;
- page 8 refers to 'Mrs Forder', which should read 'Mrs Faulder' – the then Lord of Effingham East Court Manor, Carolyn Mary (née Calburn) Faulder (later Bainton) who was one of the daughters of Charles Clement Calburn, in turn one of the sons of Robert Reitmeyer Calburn;
- page 13 refers to 'Mr Diamantide', which should read 'Mr Diamantidi';
- page 14 gives the GRDC contribution to the KGV Playing Fields as £2,000 – it was £1,700;
- page 21 gives the year of George Pauling's death as 1918 – it was 1919;
- page 26 gives the surname of a head teacher at St Lawrence School as Pender – it was Spencer;
- page 32 gives the date when Effingham Woman's Institute was formed as November 1919 – it was February 1919.

The Reference Book uniquely provides a broad summary of the Parish Council's state of knowledge about the Parish of Effingham as it stood in the mid-1990s and contains many interesting historical notes and perspectives. The remainder of this article reproduces the entire work. In order to fit the style of this volume it has been necessary to make some adjustments to formatting. Because the original typed version employs a large font with generous margins and line spacing, it contains a good deal of white space that would not be economical to employ here. Therefore, the text on each original page of the book will generally occupy rather less than a page in this volume, but we make clear throughout what the original page numbering was.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1: supplied by Christopher John Hogger

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ELHG is grateful to Effingham Parish Council for permitting the reproduction of this work.



A REFERENCE BOOK FOR EFFINGHAM

First Edition 1994

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INTRODUCTION

Introductions are seldom read. An introduction by the Chairman of a Parish Council is not an obvious exception to this rule. Perhaps the answer is brevity. It is, after all, as much a virtue in a Chairman as it is in his Parish Councillors.

The occasion for this publication is the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Effingham Parish Council in 1894. Its purpose is to provide background information to Councillors about the developments in Effingham over the last fifty or so years, so that they may be better able to understand the present and consider the future.

I must say thank you to all those who have written for this publication, but reserve my biggest thanks to Edward Crouch our Parish Clerk, whose individual contribution has been the lion's share.

I also want here to record the names of my long serving Parish Councillors in this centenary year:

Valerie Chapman	Jean Wallis
Keith Cornwell	John Davis
James Nicholls	Gordon Nixon
Tony Page	Chris Simmonds
Norman West	

We all hope that future generations of Parish Councillors will find this reference book of some help in their deliberations and to that end will keep it reasonably up to date so that in their time, as in ours, it can truthfully be said that Effingham is a caring community.

PETER GROBEL
Chairman
Effingham Parish Council

December 1994

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EFFINGHAM'S ORIGINS

“Effingham Als Yffingham so called from one Aeffering (i.e. son of Yffe) a Saxon to whom (in all probability) it was given by Ella, the first king of the South Saxons about the year 493 AD or after and had here his HAM, i.e. house or habitation.”

These words were taken from a small pocket memorandum book used by successive Vicars of Effingham in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, including a scholar and historian, the Reverend John Miller. Modern scholars agree with this definition.

Documentary evidence of Effingham comes from the Venerable Bede in the 7th century who records that Erconwald, Bishop of London in 674 AD had founded a monastery at Ceortesie (Chertsey) by the Thames and that Bishop Frithwold, Viceroy of Surrey, had granted to the Abbey 20 dwellings in “Bocham cum Effingham”. This grant was confirmed by King Athelstan in 933 AD and by subsequent Kings of England up to and including King Henry VIII.

After the Norman Conquest, the Domesday Survey, taken in 1086, sets out the various holders of land in Effingham, including the Abbey of Chertsey and Richard of Tonbridge. It also includes the Manor of Critham (Dirtham Lane, Effingham, keeps a trace of this name). These holdings were known later as:

- The Manor of Effingham, La Legh (Chertsey Abbey);
- The Manor of Effingham, East Court (Richard of Tonbridge later De Clare);
- Part of the Manor of Byfleet-cum-Membris (The King).

and so they remained until the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1538.

The land formerly belonging to Chertsey Abbey was granted by Edward VI in 1550 to Lord William Howard, created Lord Howard of Effingham by Queen Mary in 1555. From him it passed to his heir Charles who distinguished himself as Commander-in-Chief against the Spanish Armada.

It is interesting to record that the 5th Baron Howard of Effingham was Governor of Virginia between 1685-1688. Effingham, Illinois, is named after his great grandson Thomas Howard, 3rd Earl of Effingham, whose sword is displayed at the re-constructed capital of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, with the following inscription:

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“The Regimental sword of Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, who refused to draw it in the attempt of his country to subjugate America in the year 1776.”

Some small townships and hamlets in New Hampshire, USA, bear the name of Effingham through the relationship by marriage of the first Governor, Benning Wentworth, and the Earls of Effingham.

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EFFINGHAM PARISH COUNCIL 1894 - 1994

On 4th December 1894 in compliance with the order of the Local Government Board a Parish Meeting was held in the schoolroom, attended by some 50 electors. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a Parish Council, by show of hands in those days, not elections, and the following were elected:

William Beattie	a Bailiff from Effingham Hill
George Bristol	a Gardener from Effingham
Samuel Brown	a Farmer from Manor Farm (now Browns)
Frank Hills	a Farmer from Indian Farm
Charles Lambert	a Gentleman from Manor House (now the Golf Club)
Uriah Loxley	a Farmer from Effingham
James West	a Grocer from Yew Tree House (the site of Yew Tree Walk)

Thus was the Effingham Parish Council born and the hundred years of its existence as a unit of local government is set out in the minutes of their meetings, initially in the fair hand of Arthur Killick, the first Clerk, before the advent of the typewriter.

One of their first actions was to pressurise the owners of some cottages on Effingham Common to provide proper drinking water for their tenants, and successive Councils have stood up for the rights of Effingham residents ever since. They also organised a grand celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee supported entirely by funds raised in the village.

By any standards, the changes in the way we live over the hundred years have been immense. An example would be the vast strides in transport from the horse and cart to the car, steam to electrification, and such advancement in the air as would never have been conceived by the early Councillors, especially as identified with the Parish Council's most eminent Chairman, the late Sir Barnes Wallis.

Two World Wars have taken place within the hundred years and the Council's minutes report on the tragedy and heroism in both, and during the second World War in particular, with its bombing and 'doodle bugs'. Enormous sums were raised to enhance the war effort, along with the Home Guard and "Digging for Victory".

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The pages of the minutes books, all carefully preserved, make for interesting reading, of clashes with authorities, of battles won and battles lost, and amongst the ongoing tales of blocked footpaths, pot-holed roads, poor housing and disagreeable planning decisions, come snippets which paint pictures of the times in which they occurred:

The horse drawn Fire Engine was based in Leatherhead, and to get it to Effingham required a fee. Thus it is recorded that a barn was burnt down whilst negotiations for the fee were taking place.

The man with the flag who walked before cars in the village street to warn people of their approach at a speed of 12 mph.

The footpath from the Churchyard to the Playing Fields which was dug out so that people walking the path could not see over the wall into The Lodge.

The "trippers" on the common who used to arrive by train by London and cause damage - the "vandals" of their day.

Writing to the Postmaster General to obtain the opening of the Post Office on Bank Holidays.

The annoyance of the removal of the common gates and the pond on the common.

In our present more sophisticated times, we have seen the acquisition and growth of the King George V Playing Fields from a meadow to the creation of a mini amphitheatre by Sir Barnes Wallis and the football club followed by the diverse activities the fields offer. It is the largest area of playing fields per head of village population in Surrey.

The Council has acquired land on the Common, supported Commons Rights, acquired and administered allotments and a cemetery, and managed the Smith's Charity which dates from 1627.

All this and much more has been set down during the hundred years which has seen the village grow from a population of 539 in 1901 living in 64 houses to a population bordering 3,000 living in over 900 houses in 1994. It is a village which has changed from a rural farming community to one where the majority work outside the village.

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Whether for good or ill, all has been achieved in part by dedicated people year upon year prepared to offer their time and talents to serve as Parish Councillors for the benefit of the village. Their record as set down is sufficient to acclaim their success. It must also be recorded here that two of our Parish Councillors, the late Colonel Peter Tyrwhitt-Drake, and Mr. Tony Page have served in recent years as Mayors of Guildford – a significant honour for Effingham. All has been chronicled by just four Clerks, the early records being in beautiful handwriting, these Clerks being:

Arthur Killick	1894-1928	34 years
Ernie Killick (his son)	1928-1946	18 years
Oliver Cundall	1946-1953	7 years
Edward Crouch	1953 to the present day	41 years so far

What a different world we live in now and one wonders what old Arthur Killick would have thought of it all.

THE VILLAGE AND ITS ENVIRONMENT FROM 1945

Effingham Junction and the Car Park

The British Rail junction and Car Park are situated in East Horsley but the Parish Council has always taken a keen interest in the train services, the state of the trains, the time keeping, etc. The Council exerted pressure on British Rail to enlarge the Car Park with the demolition of the railway cottages adjacent to the station (there have been mixed feelings here regarding the demolition of these cottages). Parking on the Common has been the cause of concern for many years with little effective support from the police and authorities. Double yellow lines were achieved along a section of Effingham Common Road after protracted negotiations with the Highway Authorities.

Effingham Common

The Common is owned by the Lord of the Manor, currently Mrs. Forder. The common is registered under the Commons Registration Act. The Lord of the Manor objected to the registration but the registration was confirmed at an enquiry at which the Parish Council was supported by the Borough who also supplied some of the finance. The Parish Council's case was organised by Mrs. Dora Worthington (a Parish Councillor at that time). The Lord of the Manor has made applications in the past for development – all have been refused by the Planning Authorities.

That part of the Common which is cultivated is a left-over piece of land under acquisition during World War II for food production during the war. Currently it is let to a local farmer. In recent years some parts of the Common have been sold or leased to adjoining property owners.

The Parish Council owns two parcels of land on the Common, one adjacent to the Station to the east of Effingham Common Road, the other being the Cricket Ground.

The Parish Council has, in the past, encouraged those having Commons Rights to exercise those rights and the custom of holding a Commons Day (usually in the Autumn) has been revived.

It is important to remember that the public at large do not have uninterrupted rights over the Common, only along the public footpaths or for access to the adjoining properties.

The Common extends from Heathway and Heath View in the west to Norwood Farm and Banks Common in the east, from Effingham Junction in the north to Leewood Farm in the south. Residential development around the fringe of the Common has been limited and the Parish Council has sought to restrain any development under the Metropolitan Green Belt policy.

Lower Farm Road

At the end of World War II there were only about eight properties in Lower Farm Road, but in the 1950s the road was extensively infilled. With the exception of one or two outstanding permissions, there is no room within the confines of this private road for further development.

A public footpath (number 116) which used to run along the rear of the houses on the north side of the road was diverted to run along the road itself some thirty years ago.

Northern Estate

This comprises all that land lying between the Effingham to Bookham railway line in the north, to the rear of the Pine Tree Vandenberg grounds in the south, and from Little Bookham to the east and the houses fronting Effingham Common Road to the west.

This is an area of land transformed in recent years from basic farming to 'horsiculture' and 'sporting activities'. This has raised many problems, both in planning by the increasing size of stabling and ancillary buildings, and the increased pressure on roads and bridleways by the use of horse-riding activities. The creation of the privately used lakes and the subsequent illegal diversion of public footpaths has been the cause of much concern, with constant friction with the landowner.

There has also been encroachment in the Banks Lane area due to the activities at Newmarsh Farm, including felling of trees and drainage damage.

Heathway, Heath View, Orchard Close

Lying to the north and west of Effingham Common, these roads have more affinity with East Horsley than Effingham, although the Parish Council successfully campaigned, with the full support of the residents, that the bulk of the road should remain in the Parish. This was on the last boundary review. The roads are fully developed except for a largish parcel of land in Orchard Close adjoining the Common which has been the subject of several applications and appeals, but to date remains undeveloped. This is the land adjoining Johnplat.

Effingham Common Road

This is a typical example of ribbon development. There have been several instances of infilling where there was existing development but development of the two main open sections on the east of the road and the farm land to the west have been successfully resisted. There are numerous precedents, arising from refusals of planning applications and appeals, to substantiate further objections; most recently on land to the north of Brookside and to the rear of the Convent.

Leewood Way

Leewood Way was developed as part of a deal which arose from compensation due under the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 and subsequent compensatory legislation. This land formed part of the Leewood Estate and roads had been laid out, pre-World War II, for development of the woodland lying between Effingham and East Horsley. A deal was struck whereby the bulk of the land would remain Green Belt and development limited to what is now Leewood Way. The roads in the woodland still exist.

Lower Road

This road has been beset by Highways problems arising from the existence of the two schools. At one stage, St. Lawrence declined in numbers, but recent decisions will lead to an increase to some 165 pupils. The Howard of Effingham has grown from a relatively small Central School of some 300 pupils to its present size of some 1200.

Whilst there is a speed restriction, there is a need for footpaths on both sides of the road, improved parking facilities and an overall need to improve safety.

Residential development has been restricted, although two houses were erected against Parish Council wishes in the Pine Tree Vandenberg grounds. Two old cottages have been lost over the years – a very fine Tudor cottage where the Catholic Church car park now is, the other on the corner of Church Road where the Vicarage now stands.

Orestan Lane

This is a road which has seen considerable planning activity over the years. There has been some minor infilling since World War II, but most of the development is 1930s.

Fat Factory

This factory was one of the Parish Council's major battles in the 1950s. The premises were part of Lilac Farm and comprised a plant used to reduce carcasses and waste, mainly from fish and chip shops and similar sources, by rendering them down to produce fat for soap making. In addition, pigs were kept and there was a lake of waste from these activities. The effect on adjoining properties and the village was catastrophic. Sir Barnes Wallis scraped telephone wires and boiled curtains to produce evidence of pollution. Flies could be scraped up by the bucket. Eventually, after years of protest, the then Guildford Rural District Council was persuaded to pass bye-laws which restricted the usage of these premises and led to their closure. Part of the site lies within the Home Farm Estate.

Orestan Farm

Various applications for re-development have been proposed for this site; none has come to fruition. Suspensions have been raised on numerous occasions where work, such as the laying of hardcore between fields, has taken place.

'Horsiculture'

This road has seen an influence of small stable units and largish stable development at the north of the road; all have been resisted by the Parish Council, without success.

West Farm Lane

This was the subject of an application and appeal fought at great cost by the Parish Council. There are several boxes of evidence and tapes are held by Guillaumes, solicitors of Weybridge. A large residential development was

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averted, but an electricity sub-station was built on the site of the old pond. The old farm buildings were lost, four houses were built fronting Orestan Lane and one fronting Leewood Way, not all as a result of the appeal, but subsequent to it.

Speed Limit

On a number of occasions, the Parish Council has pressed for the introduction of a 30 miles per hour speed limit on this road (which is unrestricted for most of its length), but without success so far.

Home Farm Estate

The Home Farm Estate problem stems from the sale of small parcels of land in the pre-World War II years and during those years, by Ansell Estates, on which many sub-standard dwellings were erected. There is a long history of appeals, appearances at public enquiries, etc. The County Council designated the area as a Restricted Area, but did not implement the policy by acquiring land and some properties exchanged hands, a number being acquired by gypsies. Two Compulsory Purchase Orders were sought, but only partially implemented and the area became derelict and run down with those few brick homes suffering.

The County Council arranged a deal with Home Counties Dairies whereby the Dairies would purchase Home Farm and individual plots of the Estate as they became available. In return, the Dairies would be permitted to build a dry store which became the 'Hangar Building'. The Dairies built the hangar but never purchased any of the plots and subsequently sold the hangar to the Ind Coope Brewery.

The Parish Council policy throughout this period was that, although a 'one for one' development of the Home Farm Estate was more acceptable, while a non-development policy was in force, the County Council should take active steps to acquire land, but this never happened to any great extent.

Guildford Borough Council subsequently acquired the area from the County Council and a more effective policy resulted, with a woodland walk constructed, some limited improvement to existing standard dwellings and regular meetings with representatives of the Parish Council to consider problems and activities. A brochure giving details of the walk can be obtained from the Parish Council.

The hangar was eventually sold to the building firm of McAlpine for residential development to a scheme approved by the Parish Council who, however, were

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opposed to extension of the development onto the site of the Dairy adjoining Home Farm, subsequently approved by the Borough Council. Discussions on the future of the old farm buildings are in hand at the present moment (December 1994).

The Street

Since World War II, two shops have been lost and a new parade of shops built. One of the shops was an old building demolished and the other is now residential.

Yew Tree Walk was erected on the site of Yew Tree House, the development being one where there was active co-operation between the developer and the Borough and the Parish Council. It was the first example of the Parish Council playing a major rôle in a controversial planning decision.

Allotments

The original site of the village activities was on part of what is now Pine Tree Vandenberg. From there they were moved to a site in what is now Norwood Close. When the Council built the Norwood Close houses, allotments were moved to a site opposite the Old Hollies with the permission of Miss Ross who lived in the house. However, she was only a tenant and the land was claimed by the owner Mr. Diamantide. Planning permission was sought and granted on the frontage to The Street and the Parish Council acquired the land to the rear for £200 where the allotments now are. Currently most of the allotments are let.

Conservation Area

The central village area and its surrounds are designated a Conservation Area which basically means that nothing can be demolished without consent. This includes trees and walls.

Church Road/Browns Lane

The change in this area has been the loss of the Old Forge (replaced by Multipower Engineering company), Stovells Joinery (now part of Multipower), Butchers Undertakers (now residential) and Stanton's Stores (now residential).

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Little development has taken place with the exception of the Church Hall, Howard Court and the house built on the site of farm buildings adjoining Browns Lane. The house was opposed by the Council, but permission was granted after discussion by the Borough with an architects' panel. The original farm buildings were used in association with Browns Field and the Playing Fields.

King George V Playing Fields

These playing fields were acquired pre-war from the Pauling Estate at The Lodge. The money came from funds raised by local subscription, from St. Lawrence school and from a grant of £2,000 from the then Guildford Rural District Council. The land was acquired in the name of a number of residents who, after the war, transferred it to a Charitable Trust administered by the Parish Council through a committee of management.

It was Sir Barnes Wallis who organised the general planning, levelling and banking of the playing area as we see it today. At that time the only use to which it was put was for the use of a football club. Much of the land was still grazed.

After much local debate and controversy the original hall was built with a bar and the Playing Fields Association was set up to allow for bar trade, restricted to members only.

The erection of the building co-incided with the formation of the Rugby Club.

The Charity Deed has been recently updated. No leases have been issued other than to County Highways for highways improvement in Browns Lane and Guildford Road and to the County and Borough in respect of easements for soil and surface water.

Mount Pleasant/Linden Rise

Originally, on the corner of what is now Mount Pleasant/Linden Rise/Guildford Road there was a parade of shops which included a café, a baker's, a clothes shop and an electrical shop with a store on one side. On the other side was a paper shop and a builder's premises. Only the latter two remain. In addition, there was one residence which remains, a block of flats and a wood yard.

What is now Linden Rise is built on the site of all the above buildings. There is no room for further development in the immediate area.

Orchard Gardens

These were built on the side of Docker's Nursery Gardens and is a fully developed area.

Guildford Road

Only limited development has taken place in the post World War II years along this road. There are various sites that have caused concern:

Finestra/Scotts

There are problems here arising from further extension and surface water problems arising from poor surface water drainage in the vicinity.

The Lodge (corner of Manor Gardens/Crossroads)

The conversion to offices on the first floor has no planning consent. Recent demolition of a chimney and extension of office space have also taken place without consent.

Garage Premises

There has been alteration of the arrangements of the office and showroom accommodation.

Effingham Golf Club

There have been various schemes for the re-siting of the Golf Club House in the vicinity of Warren Farm Lane which have been opposed by the Parish Council.

Milestone Farm

This has been the subject of much controversy and illegal building. It is definitely a site to be watched for any change of use.

Grove House School

The buildings here have grown appreciably in size over the years. The Council has tried to obtain the details of any long term plan, but without any real success.

Browns Field

This is owned by the County Education Authority and is a green field site used by the Howard School.

Norwood Road/Norwood Close/Strathcona Avenue

Norwood Road and Strathcona Avenue were originally cul-de-sacs of rented property. Norwood Road was infilled and Norwood Close was developed by the local authority to replace substandard properties around the village. Later the roads were extended and linked by private development and the majority are now in owner occupation.

Woodlands Road

The west side of Woodlands Road up to number 70 lies in Effingham; the remainder is in Little Bookham. The Parish Council at the last boundary review submitted proposals for all of the road to be in Effingham. A referendum was conducted, with this idea being supported by Guildford Borough Council and opposed by Mole Valley. The Boundary Commission approved the suggestion but was overruled by the then Department of the Environment Minister, Kenneth Baker, who happened to be MP for Mole Valley.

Links Way

This is fully developed with pre- and post-World War II property.

Manor Gardens and Crossroads

These are built on the old site and both of the Golf Club when it was a private residence. The bothy and riding school became a light industrial area. The Gardens were market garden and shop and there was a village hall on this site before all were demolished to make way for residential development.

Beech Close

This is a small development off Beech Avenue originally part of the land associated with Orchard Walls and at the time of the development, an island site between the village and the proposed Route 37.

Beech Avenue

Famous for its avenue of beech trees many of which were sadly demolished in the great storm of October 1987. Their regeneration is the subject of much discussion.

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Further residential development in the area has been resisted. It is designated as Green Belt in an area of outstanding natural beauty. The land to the south of Beech Avenue and the adjoining High Barn Avenue is occupied by Ranmore Farm, one of only two genuine farms left in the village.

Immediately to the south of Beech Close, fronting Beech Avenue, are two houses built on the line of the old proposed Route 37. Surrey County Council gave themselves planning permission based on financial as opposed to planning criteria, in this respect.

One house in Beech Avenue has a double entrance contrary to Highway requirements and built illegally.

At the southern end of the avenue, more correctly known as Crittens Lane, there was a proposal to make an exploratory drill for oil on Dunley Hill Farm. Following enormous local objection, the scheme was abandoned when the farmer, the late Mr. John Weller, withdrew his permission.

Dunley Hill/Ranmore Arms

The site around the Ranmore Arms and Dunley Hill House has been the subject of controversy over the extent of industrial development. Small businesses still survive. These businesses arose from a Vicker's dispersed aircraft production site and acquired established user rights under the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act. The property was originally a manor house. The public house has expanded over the years.

Various other activities, including a greyhound racing and training establishment, have disappeared.

Dog Kennel Green

The only development here has been extensions to existing properties. St. Teresa's School has grown appreciably and there has been consultation with the Council over future plans.

The drainage facilities (a cess pool) have been the subject of objections in the past and we hold a watching brief on this.

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Highways

In the post World War II years:

Effingham Common Road

This has been widened and improved. The adjoining ditches need constant attention as the housing on the east of the road towards the Common has been the subject of flooding in the past;

Guildford Road

This was re-designed by the traffic lights near the Golf Club and along the King George V frontage;

Browns Lane

This was widened along the King George V frontage and a fine row of beech trees had to be taken down as they were diseased.

Accident Register

An accident register is maintained by the Clerk in respect of road traffic accidents, but requires constant updating for which it is often difficult to obtain all relevant information.

Footpaths

A review of footpaths is maintained by Parish Councillors. The less well used footpaths are constantly overgrown. Some efforts at clearance have been made by Councillors in the past, but after a year or two the paths revert to their original poor state. Some paths are damaged by illegal horse riding.

Shopping

Many of the old village shops have been lost. Of those in existence at the end of World War II only the paper shop on Guildford Road remains. It is essential for the maintenance of a viable community that the parade of shops in the village centre should remain and should be supported. They, like others, are threatened by the supermarkets in the vicinity.

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Schools

An important victory was won with the retention of the St. Lawrence School and reversion to 5 to 11 status as a Primary School in the 1992 re-organisation. Like the shops the school is essential to the village/community life.

The Howard of Effingham School has expanded rapidly in recent years and the academic standards have improved enormously. The Convent schools have also increased in size.

Facilities

Two public houses exist in the village, The Plough and the Sir Douglas Haig. The latter has recently been saved from extinction and plans are afoot to extend it to a hotel.

Sports facilities and community activities are provided on the King George V fields and hall.

Effingham Golf Club has lost its artisan facility with the building converted to residential use at Warren Farm.

Cemetery

The Parish Council has acquired two parcels of land adjacent to the Churchyard. The first area, which was bought in the early 1950s, is full and a start will be made on the second extension which is half the size of the first purchase and should last until 2010. However, the process of obtaining land for burial is lengthy and thought should be given soon to this problem.

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CHURCHES IN EFFINGHAM**St. Lawrence Church**

Although restoration in 1888 and 1889 has covered or destroyed much of the evidence of antiquity, enough of the original fabric remains to show that this Church dates at least from the 13th century, and probably earlier.

The nave may well be the earliest part, although nothing is now visible to confirm this; the proportions suggest the 12th century. The two-light window on the north side may probably be assigned to about 1340.

The transept, which is unusual in being larger than the chancel and has walls up to 3 ft. 6 ins thick, is of the early English period, possibly about 1250 to 1270. It has, in the south wall, a small piscina which is

probably contemporary. There is a king-post roof and the square headed window at the north-east which now looks into the vestry (which was added in 1899) is of the 15th century.

The chancel probably dates from the early part of the 14th century. The lower windows (north east and south east) have the appearance of being the work of Bishop William of Wykeham (or one of his pupils) who in 1388 issued a monition ordering necessary repairs. The taller window (north east) is earlier, perhaps the beginning of the 14th century.

Early documents tell us that in the middle of the 13th century one William de Dammartin bestowed the Church on Merton Priory, the grant of the advowson (the patronage or right of presentation to a benefice) being confirmed in 1269 by Gilbert de Clare, who was slain at Bannockburn; now the gift of Keble College Oxford. In 1291 the Church was valued by the Priory at £14.13s.4d.

The Church Registers begin in 1565, and a list of incumbents in 1296. Among the Communion plate is a chalice of 1569 and a paten dated 1570.

In 1759 the tower fell, with the wall at the west end of the nave. An inscription perpetuates the names of the Vicar and Church Wardens responsible for the repairs.

Of the memorial plates and slabs in the floor and walls, the oldest is probably of the early 14th century. One of the most interesting, perhaps, now in the wall of the tower, consists of small square tablets commemorating the children of William Walker, Vicar in 1693.

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The Methodist Chapel

The earliest record of a Methodist Society in Effingham is a certificate dated 1844 from the Registrar of the Commissary Court of the Lord Bishop of Winchester stating that he had a declaration by Aaron Langley of Dorking "that the dwelling house of Mrs. Mary Cooke situated in the County of Surrey is intended forthwith to be used as a place of religious worship by an assembly or congregation of Protestants."

The Society flourished and in 1854 a Chapel was built on land bought from Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. In 1960 Methodists from Effingham helped to establish the Society at Leatherhead. In 1954 a school room was built to commemorate the centenary of the Chapel.

Our Lady of Sorrows

The style is 'Early English' and the design, prepared by Mr. Edward Bomer closely follows the plan of the pre-Reformation Church of St. John the Baptist at Ash, near St. Ives in Huntingdonshire.

Begun in 1912 the Church was opened and consecrated by the Bishop of Southwark, Archbishop Amigo, on October 8th 1913. The cost of the Church and the Priest's house to the rear was met in full by George Pauling, Railway Engineer, who made his name and fortune in south Africa in connection with the expansion of that region under Cecil Rhodes. At the latter's request, George Pauling accepted the portfolio of Mines and Public Works for Rhodesia, holding office from 1884 to 1896. George Pauling came to reside permanently at The Lodge, Effingham, and had the privilege of a private Oratory in his house. The two dozen local Catholics worshipped there on Sundays and this Chapel became the nucleus of the present Roman Catholic parish. George Pauling died of pneumonia in 1918 aged 64 years and his body was laid to rest in the cemetery beside the Church he founded. Twenty years later his wife, Lola, was buried in the same grave.

In 1919 the Pieta in Carrera marble was erected to the right of the Altar rails by the Pauling staff in memory of the founder. The Baptismal Font is pre-Reformation, originally from an Oxfordshire Church, but discovered during the first World War in a house at Henley-on-Thames which had been requisitioned by the Admiralty.

In 1976 alterations were made to the Sanctuary to enable the Liturgical Services to be conducted in accordance with the rules laid down by the Second Vatican Council. The Altar Canopy with its four marble pillars was removed to make

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room for the re-positioning of the existing High altar to the front of the Sanctuary to enable the Celebrant to face the congregation when celebrating the Mass and other Services. The Tabernacle now rests on a six foot long Portland Stone which is, in turn, supported by a single leg of stone taken from the base of the Pieta. The Pieta was re-erected in the Cemetery and the Baptismal Font was brought from the back of the Church and now rests in the position previously occupied by the Pieta. The Sanctuary is now in keeping

with the 'Early English' design of the Church. New lighting and heating systems were installed and the Church was re-decorated.

The Baptismal Register commenced on December 6th 1913 and the first entry was that of Walter Nicholls, a convert to Catholicism. The first marriage took place in October 1917 when Lieutenant Philip Ryk Myburgh of Uckfield married Marjorie Esther Henderson. The Confirmation Register starts on May 11th 1915 when Archbishop Amigo confirmed William Armstrong, Harold Everett, John Kelly, Walter Nicholls, Dolores Pauling and Emma Maria Delgado. The first burial in the Cemetery was that of Helen Christina Wray on September 27th 1915.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS

St. Lawrence

The first mention of a school in Effingham occurs in 1725 in a report of Bishop Willis in which he writes of a school of 12 children. In those days it depended on the Vicar whether there was a local school and the Reverend John Miller, a scholar who died in 1724, probably started this one. In the early 19th century there was a school at Crossways, in a former coach house, now a doctors' surgery. By 1855 a directory mentions a school in Effingham, supported by the Vicar, the Reverend H. Malthus and local gentry.

The village school, now called St. Lawrence School, was built in 1856. The buildings were the gift of Charlotte Stringer, a local benefactress, who left a legacy for a school for 100 children and with it obtained a Parliamentary grant. The Earl of Lovelace, a local landowner, gave the land on which the school was built. There is a foundation stone in the original buildings, which look much the same today as they did in an engraving of 1857.

Until the Balfour Act of 1902, when control of schools was given to County and Borough Councils, St. Lawrence, as a voluntary school, was funded by the pupils' 'pennies', by local members of the Church, supplemented by occasional grants from a religious organisation, and by Government assistance 'per capita' for scholars who reached a certain standard. To ascertain whether this assistance was to be forthcoming there were, in the last half of the 19th century, yearly inspections by Her Majesty's Inspectorate. In the school log book of this period, there are reports of these inspections sometimes praising and sometimes speaking less well of the school. There were no less than 10 Masters/Mistresses of the school between 1862 and 1902. Very often an improvement in standards follows a new head and then comes deterioration. The log book during this period has some entries about the teaching, but is largely taken up with details of attendance, with big fluctuations in the figures, varying from 40 to 80 children. These are explained by various causes: bird scaring, harvesting, attending local 'club days', bad weather, long distances to travel to school, Church services, and illness – there were several school closures, on medical advice, for influenza, measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough.

Although not a Church school, St. Lawrence had strong ties with the Church. The children went to services and the two Vicars of this period (Malthus and Bayly) were constant visitors and takers of catechism and Religious Education, and every

four to six weeks they "tested the registers and found them correct." Other subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, spelling, music, geography, history, needlework and gardening. The staff consisted of the Head, an assistant teacher, sometimes aided by a pupil teacher or monitor. Here is a report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate in 1900:

"The Master (J. Griffiths) has worked hard for the last nine months on rather less than a bricklayer's wage and his school is tolerably efficient in spite of some want of definite aim in the teaching. Its efficiency is hardly likely to be increased by continuing to starve the Principal Teacher!"

This Mr. Griffiths was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Blaxland and then by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Adams, who were in charge of the school from 1909 to 1945, though Mr. Adams had a break for service in World War I. During these years there were various changes, such as the building of a new wing (1932), the installation of new drains and a cesspool, and the appointment of a caretaker. Attendance figures rank prominently in the log book and some personal remarks creep in: "so and so is dull or of a weak intellect,"

and “The family this week hurriedly left the Parish, their departure may be considered our gain” and “Lucy came with an impudent message from her mother, and was excluded until mother apologised two days later.”

The Adams were followed by Mr. H. A. V. Pender (1945-1948) and then by Mr. Frank Watkins, who was Headmaster until his retirement in 1973. During his tenure a radio set was installed, swimming was started at The Lodge, a Parent Teachers Association was organised, new drains were put in, a new wing of three classrooms was built, numbers went up to 270 and the education was excellent.

On Mr. Watkins’ retirement, at which he received many gifts and tributes, St. Lawrence, in accordance with the Plowden Report, became a First School catering for 5-8 years, and Mrs. Beryl Letch became Head Teacher. During her twenty years the school had made great progress, so much so that when in the early 1990s the Surrey Education Committee decided, in view of the changing needs of the new curriculum, to go back to the old system of Primary Schools and proposed closing St. Lawrence there was such an outcry from the whole community that County re-considered its proposal and St. Lawrence returned to its former status of 5-11 years in September 1993. At this time Mrs. Letch retired, but her successor will continue the good work and lead the school through a successful expansion.

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The Howard of Effingham

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St. Teresa’s Senior and Preparatory School

Effingham Manor, or Effingham Hill House as it was also known, was put up for sale in 1928. It belonged at that time to Robert and Teresa Calburn, who lived to their nineties and are buried in Our Lady of Sorrows Churchyard and the inscription on their tombstones described Robert as Lord of the Manors of Effingham East Court and Le Legh. The manorial lands, recorded in the Domesday Book, included not only the future St. Teresa’s, but also Beech Avenue and the Effingham Golf Club.

The advertisement regarding the sale of the house was seen by the Reverend Mother General of Les Dames de l’Instruction Chretienne in Belgium and she, anxious to make another foundation in England, bought Effingham Hill House and part of the land in 1928 and called it St. Teresa’s Convent School. In that year a small group of nuns arrived from Belgium with scarcely a word of English between them, the Superior being Mother Teresa, 27 years old. They were soon joined by Mother Winifred, an English nun from the Dorset branch of the Order and she became Headmistress, occupying the post for the next 29 years. Life was very difficult for them to start with, but slowly numbers began to grow. The outbreak of war in 1939 brought an influx of pupils due to parents anxious to leave London and put their children to school in the countryside.

Mother Winifred was Headmistress of St. Teresa’s until her death in a car accident in 1957. Various nuns held the post until 1978 when the first lay Head was appointed. In 1987 Mr. Leslie Allan from Perthshire became Head and the school continues its good reputation under his leadership, with around 350 pupils of whom about a third are boarders, coming from places as far afield as Europe, west Africa and the Far east.

In 1954 Grove House, on the A246, came up for sale and it was bought as a Preparatory School for girls aged 3 to 11 and boys from 3 to 7. As the house had been occupied previously by the Army, much renovation was needed. The school has grown and flourished since that time and today has nearly 300 pupils, now all girls. As with the St. Teresa’s Senior School, various nuns were Headmistress of ‘Grove House’ until 1988 when a lay Headmistress, Mrs. Wanda Nash, was appointed. Mrs. Nash left at the end of 1992 to be succeeded by Mrs. Mary Head who was previously Assistant Head of Cranmore School, West Horsley.

The Community of nuns continues to reside at Effingham Hill, but due to its diminishing numbers and the age of its members it now plays only a small part in the running of the two schools.

EFFINGHAM RESIDENTS AND RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION

The Association was formed in 1965 as a direct consequence of rising disquiet following several controversial planning decisions affecting Effingham made by Guildford Rural District Council (the local planning authority), apparently with the acquiescence, even encouragement, of the then local Parish Representatives.

The stated objectives of the newly formed Association included the following:

- To safeguard and promote the interests of the Ratepayers and Residents of the Parish of Effingham;
- To assist the just, efficient and economical government of Effingham;
- To induce all Ratepayers and Residents to take an active part in local affairs;
- To secure the return of members to the District Council and the Parish Council who support the aims and objectives of the Association.

The first President of the Association was John Brind with Brian Cassell as Secretary and over the years many local residents have taken active office in ERRA, some as Parish Councillors, amongst them being Ron Allen, Tony Cockle, Keith Cornwell, Gladys Edsall, Ken Hall, Alastair Henry, Derek Hubbard, Lance Muriel, Ken Richardson, Edith Wilson, Dorothy Wilkinson, Dora Worthington, as well as Peter Tyrwhitt-Drake and his successor as Borough Councillor and Mayor, Tony Page. A well known contributor to the proceedings of the Association was Sir Barnes Wallis.

After an initial and possibly abrasive start, cordial and co-operative relations with the Parish Council were established and over the years the Association has sponsored public meetings, some at the behest of the Parish Council, which provide local residents with a more informal and representative forum for the expression of local opinion than is possible at a statutory meeting of any authority.

During its history ERRA has held meetings and made representations on many matters vital to the well being of the village, amongst them: street lighting, suggestions for a petrol station at the BR station, also for one on the Colets site in The Street, nuisance caused by the fat factory off Orestan Lane, main drainage, the aborted Route 37 by-pass, protection of Effingham Common and also the land opposite Leewood Way from proposals for housing estates, development of Wisley Airfield for general aviation, local boundary changes, the attempt to divert

the curse [course?] of the M25 through the western edge of Bookham, more than one scheme to re-organise our schools, traffic safety in the village, the removal of the Unigate hangar building on what is now Middle Farm Place, the attempt to re-develop the Earl Haig for housing, the control of a later acquisition of Home Farm Estate by the local authority, and also the attempts of those representing residents of other areas to force a gypsy site onto the village.

The Association recognises that whilst local taxation has progressed from a rate levied on an artificial value placed on property through a poll tax, or Community Charge, and back to a Council Tax levied on yet another form of artificial property value, most prefer to continue to refer to their local taxes as rates. Hence the retention of 'Ratepayers' in the name of the Association, which also recognises the alternative local rate or tax payable by the business community.

EFFINGHAM HOUSING ASSOCIATION (EHA)

It was concern about the preservation of the character of the village that led in 1965 to the creation of EHA, a housing association (one of the first under the then new legislation) with the aim of providing affordable accommodation for elderly relatives of people living in the Effingham area.

A property called 'Crossways', a key site in the centre of the village next to the ancient Church, came up for auction comprising the house with flint walls, characteristic of Effingham, a lodge/cottage and buildings known locally as the Old Almshouses, but for some years used only as garden sheds. At that time

outline planning permission had been granted for two new houses in place of the Almshouses. A request for a preservation order was turned down by the County Council, but the Deputy Planning Officer suggested that the village form an Association to purchase the Almshouses.

With a view to gaining possible support, a village meeting was held early in 1965 to which proposals were put for the purchase of the whole property and its conversion into a total of eight self-contained flats for elderly persons; one unit, with unanimous approval, was subsequently used as a doctor's surgery. The meeting ended with Sir Barnes Wallis presenting the working committee with a cheque for £350 to meet formation expenses.

Formation was carried out smoothly in April 1965, with the help of the National Federation of Housing Associations; the nine founding members being Sir Barnes Wallis, Ken Hall, George Dean, Gladys Edsall, Jean Read, Edith Wilson, Lance Muriel, John Wright and Seymour Plummer, all giving their services voluntarily.

With the promise of a mortgage from Guildford Rural District Council to cover the purchase price and conversion costs, a bank loan was obtained to buy 'Crossways'; this and subsequent overdrafts were guaranteed by public spirited members of the community. Planning and bye law permissions were obtained, the legal work completed, tenders issued and a contract signed by August 1965.

The acquisition costs and development expenditure amounted to £23,000. Legislation at that time provided for a Government grant of only £2,800. About £2,500 was raised in local contributions and £2,000 in local loans. Financial help also came from the Surrey Historic Buildings Committee, Smith's Charity (grants), and the National Federation of Housing Associations.

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In 1968 EHA purchased another key property in the village 'Rose Cottage' for conversion into flats. Since then another of the outbuildings at 'Crossways', and a garage at 'Rose Cottage' have been converted into flats making a current total of 16 flats in all, plus the doctor's surgery.

Rents are based on recommendations from the Rent Officer Service which means that tenants are able to claim local authority Housing Benefit and other assistance. (In many cases the rents are lower than recommended.)

Now in its thirtieth year of existence with the greater part of its loan debt repaid, EHA is still run by a voluntary committee of management drawn from Effingham residents, and continues to flourish. Compliments from an unexpected source are always pleasing, and EHA was flattered by the following footnote in a recent year book of the National Federation of Housing Associations:

“(EHA) One of the oldest and smallest housing associations formed many years ago to allow elderly and frail to stay in the village – successful in this respect.”

Much credit then to the founder members and all who have followed them.

The current committee of management has no plans for further development. There is little or no scope for expansion on the present sites, and any increase in the management task arising from an increase in the number of flats might be more than a voluntary team could cope with. However, the committee will always give serious consideration into any opportunities that may arise in the future.

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1st EFFINGHAM SCOUT GROUP

Founded in 1935 by Miss Adsett and Mrs. Seaman with just ten Cubs, the Group in 1994 is now thriving with twenty five Beaver Scouts, twenty five Cubs, twenty five Scouts and ten Venture Scouts. It very nearly closed down during World War II, but was revived in 1951 under Mr. Elphick as the Group Scout Leader, ably assisted by a committee of Mr. Cockle, Mrs. Rice-Oxley, Mrs. Anstey and others.

Originally meeting in the W. I. Hall (now non-existent) the Group moved to the old football club hut on the King George V Playing Field. This was part of a building site workers' hut donated by Mr. E. Boxall and Mr. G. Johnson. Half was erected in the King George V Playing Field for the football club and half used as a cricket club pavilion.

Over the years new walls, roofs, floors, and lavatories were put in by the Scout Group from their own resources. However, after fifty years, the building was rapidly deteriorating and becoming a hazard. A splendid new brick headquarters has now been built on the same site with financial assistance from the

King George V Management Committee, Borough and County grants and the generous support of parents and friends. The new headquarters was officially opened in July 1994 by the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey in a ceremony attended by some 250 people.

During the life of the Group they have had numerous successes. The Cubs have won a number of District competitions and the Scouts likewise – winning the District camping competition thirteen years running and representing Leatherhead District in County competitions. Three boys have become Queen's Scouts – the highest award. Two boys have represented the District in International Jamborees in Norway and Canada.

The Group has supported various charities by running events – Save the Children, the Gang Fête, bulb planting, litter collection, the Leatherhead Carnival and many others. Money raising events have included jumble sales, Christmas bazaar, dances, flower show, Gang Show, sponsored walks, swims and canoes, car rallies.

The Group was honoured to have Sir Barnes Wallis and Colonel Tyrwhitt-Drake as past Presidents and the present President is Mr. Norman West (past Chairman of the Parish Council).

Adult assistant leaders are still needed urgently but the Group looks forward to extending activities so that the vital work of training the youth of the village to be "happy, healthy, responsible citizens" can continue.

THE EFFINGHAM W. I.s

In Surrey in 1918 there were only seven W. I.s. In 1993, the 75th Anniversary of the Surrey Federation of W.I.s was celebrated by 224 Surrey W. I.s with approximately 9,750 members.

Effingham W. I. was formed in November 1919 and in January 1920 the first balance sheet and annual report was produced. Not having a hall of their own, meetings were held in members' houses or gardens, but chiefly in the old village school which later became the village hall. There were two ladies who preferred the meeting to be held in the servants' hall rather than other rooms in their houses. Could these be the two ladies who vied for the presidency for many years and who resided in 'The Hollies' and immediately opposite 'Rose Cottage'? Rose Cottage held the office for nine consecutive years and several times later, although 'The Hollies' ruled the village and what she said was obeyed. Hats were obligatory at Vicarage meetings, but the President always wore one.

After several years, money-raising events (one called 'The Wandering Shilling') raised £480 to rent the cowshed in Manor House Yard. The Manor House is now the Golf Club and the Yard was on the opposite side of Beech Avenue. It was opened on 28th January 1927 after much cleaning and decorating, with a kitchen at one end, a library/committee room at the other, all heated by an anthracite stove. From February 1927 Surrey County Council housed the Free Library there until 1960.

The war years are remembered as the Hall being full of fruit, sugar, steam, wool patching materials, children and those horrible Woolton pies.

When the Hall lease rent [ran?] out in 1966, it was decided not to renew it and to move to the King George V Hall, but the piano was bequeathed to the St. Lawrence Club. Mrs. Dorothy Wright presided over the last meeting in the cowshed in March 1967.

Extracts and notes written by Molly Wallis, (Lady Barnes Wallis) to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of Effingham W. I. in 1987.

Unfortunately, in spite of many efforts, decreasing numbers and the age of the members, brought about a suspension of this W. I. in 1987.

Prior to this, however, some of the younger members with young children decided that an evening meeting would be easier to attend, and therefore an Evening W. I. was formed in 1968 with some ladies being members of both Institutes.

There were 48 founder members, Mrs. Audrey Richardson being elected as the first President. The first Honorary Secretary was appointed because she foolishly raised her hand when committee members were asked who owned a typewriter. The first lesson in W. I. tactics.

Several Institutes, including the Afternoon Institute, gave donations to help the solvency factor, but of course a jumble sale had to be organised rapidly to raise a more substantial amount. Like every organisation, money is now always a problem and a great deal of time is spent on money raising efforts. The annual subscription was 10/- in 1968 and is now £11.

Over the years, numbers have fluctuated, our present number being 25, five of these joining in 1993, but we do belong to the Emlyn Lovelace Group of W. I.s consisting of the East and West Clandons, the East and West Horsley Afternoon and Evening, Ockham and Little Bookham W. I.s, a total of nine W. I.s with approximately 400 members. All Surrey W. I.s are under the banner of Surrey Federation which is in turn affiliated to the National Federation of W. I.s.

We have been very lucky in that members have been very enthusiastic in many ways, including schemes for the village. For many years we have had a member on the Parish Council, ERRA and other village organisations. We were instrumental in procuring the Panda crossing by Victory Cottages. For days, members paraded backwards and forwards across the A246 to prove that it was a highly dangerous crossing place, especially for children. For many years we ran a prescription collection service for Effingham residents without transport, or who were too ill to collect their own, for which we received a Surrey Voluntary Service Council, Village Initiative Certificate of Merit in 1982. Within the village also, we have participated in bulb and tree planting schemes, gardening around Howard Court and providing the residents with special lunches and teas, Christmas presents and an annual Christmas cake. We have participated in all village and church fêtes. In particular, for the Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977, both Institutes joined together in providing a float depicting many of England's Queens. We had a stall for the Armada celebrations, and have recently embroidered a piece depicting the Royal Oak of the Armada period, a photograph of which was chosen for the January page of the Surrey W. I.'s in their 1994 calendar. In earlier years we had our own fêtes, with may poles, May Queens and usually a 'celebrity' to crown the very young Queen.

THE FUTURE

Looking to the future there are at least three areas of general as opposed to particular concern. Environmentally there is the effect of ever increasing road traffic. Socially there is the effect of a lack of low cost housing. Economically there is the effect of the recession on the number of local jobs available. Whilst we look at these concerns individually in this publication, we realise that to some considerable extent they are interlinked.

Road Traffic

So far as road traffic is concerned Surrey is in the front line of the conflict between the conservationists and the bigger and better road lobby.

Both claim to have the protection of the environment as an important priority. It is not inappropriate to voice our general concern with the conflict between the transport needs of those who live in a rural area such as Effingham and the declining public transport system. The result is the potential and actual irreversible damage to the environment caused by the increase in road traffic. Granted the fact that the car is seemingly indispensable to most, we would have thought it clearly not beyond the present limits of technology to produce a commercially acceptable 'clean' vehicle whatever the road building programme. Meanwhile, we note the continuing ineffective attempts at emission control.

Low Cost Housing

The provision of low cost housing in Effingham has exercised our minds for some time. We have sought to influence some recent development in the village so that some provision is made in this regard. We do not regard ourselves as having been successful. It is important to define terms. Low cost housing to the home buyer means the bottom of the market range of houses. When we consider the level of earnings of the young semi-skilled or unskilled employed person in Effingham the bottom of the house market in our locality is outside his or her range. We are therefore compelled to the view that the only economically realistic meaning to be attached to the term 'low cost housing' which is affordable to those on low incomes is in fact rented accommodation.

Either by means similar to the Effingham Housing Association or by seeking to influence the housing policy of local government or by means yet to be decided, we shall have to consider further this concern.

Local Employment

We are continually looking at this problem arising as it does in the nation-wide context of the recent recession and a long term loss of farming jobs. It affects every age group, but with perhaps special effect on school leavers, the long term unemployed and those forced into early retirement.

Recently we have lost another local employer, Pine Tree Vandenberg. In 1993 a discussion paper called the ‘Effingham Project’ was prepared. With gratitude to its authors, the Parish Council would like this paper widely circulated as a discussion document that will motivate action. (See Appendix A.)

There are two related points to be noted. In the medium term the use to which the Home Farm buildings can be put has been given careful thought by the Parish Council. Besides having planning permission for light commercial use, part of the site could possibly be made available as a village information centre where demand for and availability of local labour can be met.

Secondly, in both the short and medium term, the implementation of the Effingham Project, or something similar, needs the unpaid services of one or more co-ordinators. We have in mind ideally one or more recently retired or semi-retired businessmen or local government executives.

When the Chairman of the Parish council in his 1993 Annual Statement identified, in a slightly different context, the need for such a person, the response was deafeningly silent from those sections of our community (e.g. Beech Avenue, Effingham Common Road, Lower Farm Road) from where perhaps we were entitled to think the expertise could be found and from where it was hoped a response might come.

Is it really too much to hope that one or more public spirited members of our village might be in a financial position to afford the time to take on the necessary co-ordinators rôle?

APPENDIX A

EFFINGHAM PROJECT

Discussion Document

What Needs to be Done

Contents

- 1 **Identify all Areas where Work Needs to be Done**
 - Essential
 - Desirable
 - When Possible
 - For Local Employers
 - For Private Individuals
 - On the Infrastructure
- 2 **Identify Funding**
 - Where Existing Local Authority Expenditure Covers the Cost
 - All other Possible Sources
 - Areas Appropriate to Self-Funding
- 3 **Identify Resources**
 - Number of Unemployed
 - Unused Accommodation (Commercial Domestic)
 - Donations
 - Skills Available
- 4 **Management**
 - Parish Council Responsibility
 - Borough Council Responsibility
 - County Council Responsibility
 - Local Manager
 - Communications Co-ordination

*What Needs to be Done***1 Identify all Areas where Work Needs to be Done**

- **Essential**
 - Various road works and Council schemes
 - Woodland and roadside tree management
 - Clearing of metal in the woods on the KGV Playing Fields
 - Restoration/re-location of Church wall
 - The Street
 - Orestan Lane junction
- **Desirable**
 - Hedge trimming
 - Youth Centre
 - Repair damaged seats/benches
- **When Possible**
 - Priorities
- **For Local Employers**
 - Consult widely to find out what job opportunities are available and what skills are desirable
- **For Private Individuals**
 - Garden maintenance
 - Minor house repairs
 - Domestic cleaning, etc.
 - Care in the community
- **On the Infrastructure**

2 Identify Funding

- **Where Existing Local Authority Expenditure Covers the Cost**
 - Transfer of resources
- **All other Possible Sources**
 - Forestry Commission
 - English Heritage
 - Employment Service

- Areas Appropriate to Self-funding
 - Window cleaning service
 - Garden and domestic maintenance/cleaning

3 Identify Resources

- Number of Unemployed
 - Options available
- Unused Accommodation (Commercial/Domestic)
 - Home Farm
 - Telephone Company
- Donations
 - Effingham companies
 - Private individuals

- Etc.
- Skills Available
- 4 **Management**
 - Parish Council Responsibility
 - Borough Council Responsibility
 - County Council Responsibility
 - Local Manager
 - High Profile for local input
 - Communications/Co-ordination
 - Large Scale Map of Effingham needed

APPENDIX B**GUILDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL – TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS****EFFINGHAM PARISH**

P1/20/38	TPO No. 6/1968	Effingham Hill Farm
P1/201/39	TPO No. 2/1969	Effingham Hill Farm
P1.201/40	TPO No. 2/1972	Orestan Lane, Effingham
P1/201/41	TPO No. 9/1972	‘Highfield’, Orestan Lane
P1/201/117	TPO No. 10/1975	Land to the east of Outdowns Lane
P1/201/123	TPO No. 17/1975	Ranmore Arms Public House, Effingham
P1/201/128	TPO No. 13/1975	Outdowns Plantation, Effingham
P1/201/150	TPO No. /1950	Stars Wood and Beech Avenue
P1/201/152	TPO No. /1949	Park Wood, Garden Grove and Bushbridge Row
P1/201/187	TPO No. 3/1980	South side of Guildford Road, Effingham
P1/201/198	TPO No. 5/1982	Bushey Thicket and Thicket Copse, New Marsh Farm
P1/201/199	TPO No. 6/1982	Little Court, Beech Avenue, Effingham
P1/201/269		Grey Tiles, Guildford Road, Effingham
P1/201/274	TPO No. 13/1990	Land to front of 19 and 20 Lindens Close, Effingham
P1/201/318	TPO No. 13/1990	Land at 2 Willow Cottages, off Effingham Common Road
P1/201/366		Land at Peaked Rough, East Horsley

APPENDIX C

CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY MAP