

SURREY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD

Number 21

BULLETIN

September, 1966

Edited by Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Turner, 21 Evesham Road, Reigate.

EXCAVATION NOTICES

WOODLANDS PARK, LEATHERHEAD:
ROMAN BUILDING, POSSIBLE TEMPLE
(N.G.R.: TQ 151587)

Director: F. A. HASTINGS

Excavation will commence on this site immediately after the harvest. It is planned for the last two weeks in September (17th September to 2nd October) but may be delayed by a late harvest. Volunteers will be kept informed.

Access to the site is by Oaklawn Road which joins the A244 to the A245. It is mid way between Oxshott and Leatherhead on A244 or between Stoke d'Abernon and Leatherhead on A245. The site is in a field opposite "Dorincourt".

Enquiries to: Mr. F. A. Hastings, 47 Kingsmead Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

(Telephone: Elmbridge 9774).

BADSHOT LEA: SITE OF MOATED MANOR HOUSE

(N.G.R.: SU 863486)

Directors: W. T. BULT and I. G. DORMOR.

Excavation will be continued on this site on Sundays starting at 10 a.m.

Details were given in *Bulletin* No. 20 (August).

Enquiries to Mr. W. T. Bult, 33 Sayes Court, Addlestone, Weybridge.
(Telephone: Weybridge 42159)

or Mr. I. G. Dormor, Langton, Bridgefield, Farnham.

(Telephone: Farnham 5491).

Late excavation notices on page 5.

S.A.S. MEETINGS

Saturday, 10th September. Walk from Betchworth to Castle Mill, Dorking.

Saturday, 15th October. Visit to Westminster Abbey 900th Centenary Exhibition.

Thursday, 27th October. Illustrated lecture at Purley — With a Camera in the Bourne Valley.

Full details of these and other meetings are given on the back pages of this *Bulletin*.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN PLANNING

The following paper is reproduced by kind permission of its author, J. H. Barratt, M.Sc., Dip.T.P., M.T.P.I., County Planning and Development Officer, Stafford.

Staffordshire is leading the way in its enlightened attitude to archaeology and antiquities and this paper illustrates some aspects of what a sympathetic local authority can do in this field.

No one can travel far today without awareness of the profound changes that are affecting the English scene. The main and fundamental cause is the social and economic revolution of the last twenty years. The creation of an affluent society has altered the whole pattern of living conditions in a way that is inevitably reflected in the physical environment. The increase in car ownership has introduced problems that can be solved only by destruction and the substitution of vast stretches of concrete and asphalt. Shortage of manual labour has encouraged mechanisation and the establishment of larger and larger units of production and sale. On the farms this has resulted in the uprooting of fences and hedgerows. In the towns the small shop has made way for the supermarket, where labour costs are lowest and turnover is greatest. To some extent the redevelopment of towns is a piecemeal process, and to some extent it is part of a comprehensive scheme. In either case, concrete and brick are the chief building materials. Thus a further feature of the English scene is the scouring of great areas of countryside in order to provide clay, sand, gravel and lime.

The situation has thus emerged where the face of England is changing at a speed that has never been known before in this country's history. Large houses, which were erected in the days when servants were available, are being destroyed or are being converted to flats or schools or old people's homes. At the other end of the scale, the half-timbered cottage that may have satisfied the 19th century husbandman is either being replaced or is being transformed — to the improvement of its living standards but not necessarily to the improvement of its outward appearance. The trend at present is rather towards an overall uniformity with its attendant grinding monotony or endless differentiation disruptive of any character or composure. The attractiveness of town and country alike is largely dependent upon an overall unity of materials and design within which individual variation lends interest.

Because the changes are so far reaching, they concern every kind of archaeologist no matter whether he be pre-historian or medievalist. Furthermore, they demand urgent attention and balanced judgement. Not even the most ardent preservationist would argue for the retention of everything merely because it bore an aura of antiquity. On the other hand, the most money-conscious developer would probably accept that there is a case for the preservation of the occasional historic building or site. The planner provides the link between the preservationist on the one hand and the developer on the other. There has been a mistaken notion that archaeology and planning are opposed. Nothing could be further from the truth. Planning, admittedly, is concerned by definition with the future, but retention of amenities represents an essential part of the planning process. These amenities may be natural or they may be of human origin. The aim of the planner is to reconcile conflicting claims upon the use of land and the archaeological or historic interest of a building or site has as much right to be considered as other factors such as traffic circulation and the economic needs of the area.

In recognition of the inseparable link between archaeology and planning, the Staffordshire County Council in 1958 established a special

sub-committee of the Town and County Planning Committee, and in 1959 took the unprecedented step of appointing an archaeologist in the County Planning and Development Department. As a result, the situation exists in Staffordshire where everything possible is done to ensure that claims to preservation are fully explored before planning proposals are determined. For this purpose buildings or sites known to be of archaeological interest are marked on maps. When the site is a building listed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as of architectural or historic interest, not only is the Ministry notified but also the secretary of the local archaeological or historical society. The society is invited to submit its comments to the County Council on a standard form, and a system has been devised through the Staffordshire Local History Council whereby each of eleven societies has accepted direct responsibility for a specific sub-division of the county.

Any building or site that is threatened is photographed and otherwise recorded. Such a record has a threefold value. First it is available to a committee when it is considering any individual application. Secondly it provides comparative evidence on which to assess claims to preservation. Thirdly it is a record for its own sake if demolition or alteration is subsequently permitted. What has been said applies particularly to buildings, but where excavation is necessary, this is arranged sometimes with the co-operation of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

The legal machinery that provides for the scheduling or listing of sites or buildings encourages a piecemeal approach, the weakness of which has recently become generally apparent both to the Council for British Archaeology and to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The need for a comprehensive approach is especially important in historic town centres and because of this Staffordshire County Council is taking steps to have the areas of such centres defined. It is possible that proposals within these areas will be the subject of special planning control. In this way the preservation of individual buildings will be seen more forcibly within the larger context.

Although comprehensive proposals and individual planning applications provide a local planning authority with its chief opportunity to ensure the preservation of archaeological resources, nevertheless there are other and positive ways in which it can make a contribution. This is shown by three different practices adopted in Staffordshire. First the County Council, in conjunction with the District Councils, has embarked on a project whereby commemorative tablets are placed on buildings or sites associated with persons or events of historic importance. The tablets are of porcelain with white lettering on a green background, and the choice of design has been dictated by the feeling that the tablets should blend with their surroundings and yet be lasting, distinctive, easily legible and attractive in themselves.

Secondly the County Council has acquired on lease Shugborough Hall, the country mansion near Stafford of the Earls of Lichfield. Part of this property has just been opened as a County Museum, and the County Planning and Development Officer co-operates closely with the County Archivist in the acquisition of antiquities for this museum. The investigation of planning proposals, excavation and the general survey of archaeological resources all furnish opportunities for discovery, while at the same time the County Museum offers a possible home for important features from buildings that would otherwise have to be destroyed.

Thirdly the positiveness of a County Council's role is perhaps best demonstrated by the power now vested in local authorities to contribute towards the cost of repairing and maintaining buildings of historic interest. Staffordshire County Council has received a number of applica-

Saturday, 24th. 3 p.m. The BOURNE SOCIETY are visiting Warlingham and members of the S.A.S. are invited to join them. The visit will start at the Public Library at 3 p.m. where the seven volume *Parish History* will be on view. Other places to be visited will include All Saints Church (13th century with 15th century wall paintings; the little known Museum; the Vicarage (17th century) and the Atwood Almshouses (1663). S.A.S. members who wish to join the party should inform the Bourne Society Secretary, 59 Torwood Lane, Warlingham.

OCTOBER

Saturday, 1st. 2.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting of C.B.A. Group 11A at the Public Library, Tunbridge Wells. DR. KATHLEEN KENYON, C.B.E., will be in the chair and after formal business there will be an illustrated lecture by J. H. MONEY, M.A., F.S.A., entitled EARLY IRONWORKING IN THE WEALD. All members welcome.

Saturday, 15th 2.15 p.m.

S.A.S. VISIT TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY 900th CENTENARY EXHIBITION

Organiser: R. S. SIMMS, M.A., F.S.A.

Assemble at 2.15 p.m. at the Dean's Yard entrance to the Abbey Cloisters. MR. MACMICHAEL, Assistant Librarian, will conduct the party.

Tickets: Members 2/6, Visitors 3/6 (in addition entrance to the exhibition is 2/- per head which is not included in the ticket). Please apply for tickets to Mrs. Chiles, 38 Court Hill, Sanderstead.

Thursday, 27th 8 p.m.

S.A.S. AND BOURNE SOCIETY JOINT LECTURE

To be held at the Purley Public Library (Children's Section), Banstead Road, Purley.

The Bourne Society's Secretary, MR. AUSTEN CLARK, will give a lecture entitled WITH A CAMERA IN THE BOURNE VALLEY illustrated with colour slides of interesting buildings, wild flowers and old views of Caterham, Warlingham, Chaldon and Woldingham.

Saturday, 29th. A one day conference organised by the C.B.A. on RECORDING IN THE FIELD. To be held at the Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, as a follow-up of the 1965 conference on Mechanical Aids in Excavation. Write to C.B.A., 8 St. Andrews Place, N.W.1 for further details.

NOVEMBER

Saturday, 5th. A joint symposium on Local History will be held with the SURREY LOCAL HISTORY COUNCIL at Dorking Halls. Details will appear nearer the date.

Saturday, 26th. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGY, a conference organised by C.B.A. Group 11A. To be held at the Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1. Speakers will include DR. G. W. DIMBLEBY; DR. I. W. CORNWALL; MR. H. W. M. HODGES; MR. R. HARCOURT; and MR. J. E. L. CAIGER. Admission will be 5/-. Apply for further details to Mr. A. Clark, 19 The Crossways, Onslow Village, Guildford.

tions under the Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1962, and in consideration of such applications the need for specialist advice of the kind that an archaeologist within a planning department can provide is particularly obvious. Buildings that have recently been offered grants by the Staffordshire County Council range from a farmhouse to an 18th century obelisk, and some emphasis has been placed on the communal use which some of the buildings, when restored, are intended to serve.

All the activities of the Staffordshire County Council so far mentioned pre-suppose the existence of a comprehensive survey of archaeological resources upon which a policy of selective preservation can be based. It is true, of course, that such a record has already been made insofar as ancient monuments are scheduled by the Ministry of Public Building and Works and historic buildings are listed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, but neither the scheduling nor the listing is claimed to be exhaustive. On the account, the County Council is directing attention at two notable deficiencies. First it is supplying details of unscheduled sites to the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate. Secondly — and most important — it conducted a pilot survey of industrial monuments sponsored by the C.B.A., and thus has paved the way for the establishment of a national policy towards the preservation of buildings and machinery associated with the Industrial Revolution.

It is a far cry from prehistoric barrows to 19th century silk-mills, but this is the range of archaeology recognised in Staffordshire. Regardless of the age of the building or site, there are two essential requirements: one is selective preservation, the other is recording. A County Council planning department has the potential to meet these requirements and at the same time to promote economic well being. Mr. Richard Crossman has urged that planners and preservationists should be united in a single plan of renewal and revitalisation. The existence of an archaeologist within a planning department would seem one obvious way of striving for this ideal.

GENERAL NOTES

Council for British Archaeology : Summer meeting.

The forty-fourth meeting of the Council was held on Friday, 1st July, and was attended by the President, the Officers and 69 representatives of constituent bodies. The *Annual Report* was approved for publication and the accounts adopted.

There was discussion about the selection by the Minister of Housing of five towns for pilot studies on the preservation of historic town centres. A resolution was passed welcoming the announcement of the pilot schemes and hoping that the schemes can be implemented quickly. Concern was also expressed that the principles involved be extended to smaller towns and villages of architectural and historic interest.

A lively discussion took place on the Memorandum sent to the Minister of Public Building and Works regarding antiquities legislation and on the Minister's replies to it. The Minister has set up a Field Monuments Committee of Inquiry and it is expected that the C.B.A. would be invited to give evidence.

The meeting was followed by a stimulating and pertinent talk by the President, Mr. M. W. Barley, M.A., F.S.A., on the subject *Historic Towns and Redevelopment : Some Case Studies*. It was stressed that often what

was threatened was the historic town plan rather than individual buildings of merit, although many buildings lacked the statutory protection they deserved. Contrasts were drawn between the levels of understanding shown in the redevelopment plans drawn up by different planning authorities.

STOP PRESS. Details of the following excavations were received too late for inclusion in this *Bulletin*.

WESTON WOOD. L.B.A. Settlement. 17/18th, 24/25th September; 1st/2nd, 8/9th October. Enquiries to Miss Joan M. Harding, 57 The Green, Ewell, (MUSEum 3644, Ext. 330).

KNIGHTONS, ALFORD. Glasshouse Site. Weekends starting 8th October. Enquiries to F. W. Holling, The Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford.

RAPSLEY, EWHURST. Owing to the discovery of a possible shrine, site two has not been completed. Further excavations will take place, subject to the landowner's permission, on 24/25th. September. Enquiries to Viscountess Hanworth, Folly Hill, Ewhurst, Cranleigh, (Ewhurst 420).

FUTURE MEETINGS

SEPTEMBER

Saturday, 10th. 10.45 a.m.

S.A.S. WALK: BETCHWORTH TO DORKING.

In Conjunction with the HOLMESDALE CLUB.

Organiser: MRS. ISHERWOOD.

10.45 a.m. Assemble at Betchworth Station. Convenient trains leave Guildford at 10.13 (arrive Betchworth 10.45) and Redhill 10.35 (arrive Betchworth 10.43). Car Parking space is available at Betchworth Station. Picnic lunch must be carried.

4 p.m. Castle Mill, Dorking. Tea may be obtained at Watermill Restaurant (Set tea 4/6, high tea 8/6). Bus can be taken from Castle Mill to Dorking, Betchworth, or Reigate but Mrs. Isherwood will lead those who wish to return to Betchworth on foot by an alternative route. No tickets are required.

Tuesday, 13th. 6.30 p.m. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVING IN THE LONDON AREA. Lecture by MR. J. ASHDOWN at the Cuming Museum, Walworth Road, S.E.17. Arranged by the LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION). Members of the S.A.S. welcome.

Saturday, 24th. 10.30 a.m. Conference on the WOOL INDUSTRY IN WEST SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE under the direction of A. L. CROWE, Ph.D. To be held at Willmer House Museum, West Street, Farnham. There will be demonstrations of techniques and processes and papers read on the Wool Industries of Farnham, Godalming and Guildford. Enquiries to Mrs. W. O. Manning, 18 Upper South View, Farnham. (Farnham 4061).