



## SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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# Bulletin

Number 313

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## THE Treasure Act QUIZ

The new Treasure Act comes into force on 24th September 1997. Do you think you know what it says? Try answering the following questions; you'll find the answers inside.

- 1 *A fifteenth century gold pin is found in the bed of a stream. The finder argues that it must have been lost accidentally and will, therefore, not be Treasure. Is this right?*
- 2 *Which of the following will be Treasure?*
  - a) *Five George II golden guineas.*
  - b) *Two eighth century silver sceattas.*
  - c) *Eight Charles II copper farthings.*
- 3 *Excavation at a wet site uncovers a wooden bucket containing a gold ring, a small pottery cup, two bronze axes and an amber bead. Which of these objects will be Treasure?*
- 4 *A person who has permission from the landowner to search, finds a Roman silver figurine and sells it to a dealer. What is the finder's legal position?*
- 5 *A metal detectorist finds a gold brooch inlaid with garnets, together with some fragments of bone. Without disturbing the site further he reports the find. Subsequent excavation by archaeologists reveals a rich Saxon burial with further items of gold jewellery and a hoard of gold and silver coins. Who is eligible for a reward and for how much of the find?*

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## **COUNCIL NEWS**

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### **Community Archaeology in Surrey**

*Audrey Monk*

At the June meeting of Council, held at the Guildhall in Guildford, this initiative proposed by John Hampton was approved. The aims are two-fold: to seek to establish local networks of volunteers to encourage understanding of local archaeological and historic landscapes, and to press for a publicly funded Liaison Officer to support and co-ordinate the work of voluntary groups. It was agreed that a study group be formed and authorised to review the current situation and seek to establish a structure to further Community Archaeology in Surrey by the most appropriate means.

### **Grants**

Council approved grants to David Williams, for the completion of the report of the rescue excavation at Frank's Sandpit, Betchworth; and a contribution towards the training excavation organised by Birkbeck College at Harper Road/Brockham Street, Southwark.

### **Millennium Project**

As a result of the highly successful Shalford lecture series, the Millennium project continues to attract participants from across the historic county, representing a range of size and type of village settlement.

A committee has been formed to advise participants, under the chairmanship of Dennis Turner, and Elizabeth Walder has joined the committee. Two workshops have been held and members of the committee have met with several of the groups participating to discuss progress and offer guidance.

Villages where groups are already participating in the project, or have expressed an interest in doing so, include Betchingley, Bookham, Bramley, Capel, Caterham, Charlwood, Claygate, Cranleigh, Dorking, Dunsfold, Ewell, Ewhurst, Godstone, Hambledon, Horley, Limpsfield, Lingfield, Merton, Mitcham, Nutfield, Old Woking, Oxted, Pyrford, Shalford, Shamley Green, Shere, Tatsfield, Thorpe, Wimbledon, Witley and West Horsley.

The committee will offer advice to individual groups if requested, and anyone still interested in taking part should contact the Honorary Secretary at Castle Arch.

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## **LIBRARY COMMITTEE**

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### **Library Volunteers**

*Gillian Drew*

Joy Goddard will retire as one of our Library volunteers in December 1997. She has served the Library very faithfully for over ten years, and the Library Committee would like to express their thanks and appreciation for her services. There is a real need for the help that Joy and others provide, which is often unsung and unremarked, but which makes the Library function.

Is anyone interested in taking over from Joy? A rota system means that every alternate month you would spend perhaps three hours at Castle Arch, and at times to suit you; to attend to book issues, returns and renewals; and the shelving of returned books. Sheila Ashcroft at Castle Arch will explain any more details.

## **Book Sale**

The Library is holding a sale of books which are superfluous to our requirements, mainly because they are superseded editions. We promise some real bargains, and the books may be viewed at Castle Arch on October 27th – 29th and on Saturday November 1st am. First come first served!

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## **CONSERVATION MATTERS**

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### **Epsom High Street, Waterloo House**

Waterloo House began as the Town's Assembly Rooms although the researches of Mr John McNally point to their being the earliest surviving examples of the building type anywhere in Britain given the date of construction in 1692. The lay-out follows the common pattern in being associated with a tavern, but it is strikingly original in the way that the first floor rooms are supported on arches over a central longitudinal open courtyard. We were very concerned to receive notice of an application involving radical changes to this fascinating historic "plan form".

*The above is a note in the Winter and Spring 1997 Newsletter of the Ancient Monuments Society.*

### **Crossing Keeper's Cottage, Buckland**

**Victoria Houghton**

Alerted by the present tenant (a signalman at Dorking station) and by Alan Jackson, I approached the County's Historic Buildings Adviser, Dr Nigel Barker, to see if we could somehow preserve the little building at the Level Crossing, Rectory Lane, Buckland (TQ 219516). The response was gratifying; on 2 October 1996 I heard it has been listed, Grade II.

This cottage, a quarter mile east of Betchworth station, was built in brick in 1848 by the Reading, Guildford and Reigate Railway Company, as Crossing Keeper's Cottage No. 2 and is the only one of the series on this line to survive. Nos. 1 and 3 adjoining the stations at Reigate and Betchworth, have long since been demolished and No. 4 at Brockham met the same fate in 1987. No. 5 at Milton Court Crossing and No. 6 at Coomb Farm Crossing, Westcott disappeared in the late 1960s or early 1970s as did others further west. As late as the 1960s the inhabitants of many of these railside cottages were still having their supplies of drinking water delivered in cans by train.

Although only of one storey, the Buckland example is a pretty building with pretensions of grandeur and hints of Italianate skyline. Its bay window affords views up and down the line and has an open pedimented gable with blocked oculus, supported on corner brackets. The windows on the railway side are all round headed.

The gatekeeper's job could not have been too arduous since, even today, there are few buildings to the north, just Kemp's Farm and adjacent dwellings. A notice on the gate read "Ring for Gatekeeper" but remotely controlled light-signalled half barriers were brought into use on 27 February 1980, rendering the job redundant. The other crossing places were either closed to all vehicular traffic or similarly fitted at around the same time.

If you plan a walk to look at this charming survivor and don't quite know which route to take, go down Rectory Lane at Buckland towards the railway. Take your camera for it is very photogenic, and be glad it is still there!

*(First published in the Spring 1997 copy of Dorking History, the newsletter of the Dorking Local History Group, with thanks).*

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## NOTES

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### **The Farnham Pin: An Historic Jewel**

**David Graham**

The find of a Tudor gold pin in Farnham Park in August 1992 and the court cases that arose from this discovery, have been widely reported in both the local and national press. As the jewel is to go on display in the Museum of Farnham, it seemed appropriate to review what is known about it as an historic object, as well as its importance in establishing an important principle of modern law.

Farnham Park, a medieval deer park once attached to Farnham Castle and belonging to the Bishops of Winchester, is nowadays owned by Waverley Borough Council, and used as a public open space. The Park has been the site of a number of Treasure Trove finds over the last twenty years, and as a result, the use of metal detectors was prohibited in the Park in the early 1980s. This was the situation when Mr Fletcher took his metal detector into the Park and started searching. Following a positive reading on his machine, he dug six inches through the turf and found the Farnham pin, and thereby set in process a series of events which, ultimately, clarified the law in relation to the ownership of objects found on, in, or attached to land.

#### ***The Object Itself***

The pin is gold, and with a blue sapphire at its centre. It consists of three main elements — a central flower set on a circular backing plate, to the rear of which is attached an 'S' shaped pin.

The flower comprises the sapphire, which is cut into a hexagon with a flat square upper face and bevelled edges, set centrally into a six sided mounting. It is dark blue with a slight flaw, which may have been the result of drilling from the base, and is surrounded by two rings of five gold petals; each cut from sheet gold, and scored with parallel lines, as if originally intended for enamelling.

The circular plate on which these features are set is also scored, and has an outer frame within which is a ring of finely coiled gold wire. Beneath the plate is an 'S' shaped pin, and all three elements of the jewel are held together by a central rivet. The gold is very pure, and the British Museum has analysed the level at around 95 – 99%, although that of the pin is slightly less, perhaps because of the need to be stiff enough to penetrate cloth.

Two other jewels with similar petal decoration and gemstone settings are known from England, and three others, with different decorations, are known with 'S' shaped pins. All are of late medieval or early Tudor date, but none are identical to the Farnham pin.

The pin may have functioned as a brooch to hold clothes together, but is more likely to have been used as decoration on a hat or bonnet. A number of portraits of the period show Prince Arthur, Henry VIII and others wearing caps bearing one or more badges not apparently dissimilar to the Farnham pin. It is possible, therefore, that this valuable jewel had been lost from the hat of a nobleman (or woman?) while walking or riding in the Park in the early years of the 16th century.

#### ***The Legal Case***

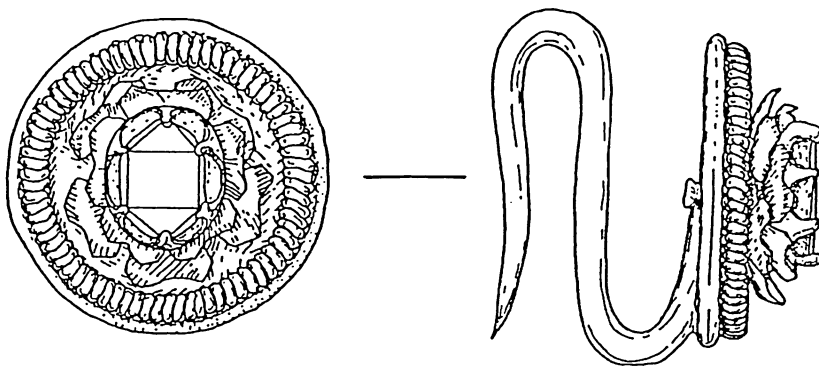
The discovery of the Farnham pin gave rise to a unique and historic legal case — *Waverley Borough Council v Fletcher* — the outcome of which has important implications for all landowners.

Mr Fletcher found the jewel at a depth of six inches in Farnham Park in 1992, but the successors in title to the original owner were, of course, unknown. The pin was very

correctly, handed to the Guildford coroner, who subsequently held a Treasure Trove inquest. The jury decided that the jewel was not Treasure Trove, on the grounds that it was likely to have been a casual loss and not deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery (this being one of the arcane requirements of the, very soon to be redundant, law of Treasure Trove), and it was returned to Mr Fletcher.

Waverley Borough Council, who had never given permission to anybody to operate metal-detecting machines in the Park, was concerned at the wider implications of the situation, and commenced proceedings against Mr Fletcher, to reclaim ownership of the pin. The case came before the High Court in early 1994 and the crux of the matter was the nature of the Council's ownership of the land. Farnham Park was conveyed freehold to the then local Council (Farnham Urban District Council) in 1930, subject to covenants that it would at all times be used as a public open space, and that it would only be used for pleasure or recreational purposes.

The Park remains open to the public, with control exercised through a Ranger, whose house is located within its boundaries. Various bye-laws regulate the use of the Park, and while none specifically ban the use of metal detectors, it was the Council's policy to forbid their use on their land. Notices to this effect had been erected, all of which had previously been pulled down by persons unknown, and consequently, Mr Fletcher had been unaware of the Council's policy on the subject.



*The Farnham Pin — Drawing by Andrew Selley (scale 2:1)*

Mr Fletcher contended that the Council had no legal right of possession of the pin, as a landowner had to show intention to exert control over the land and things upon, or in it. His second argument was that irrespective of possession, the Council was obliged to allow him to search on its land and to remove objects, as, under the terms of the 1930 conveyance, 'public recreation' was permitted, and metal detecting was just as much a 'recreational' purpose as any other. The High Court found in favour of Mr Fletcher and the pin was returned to him. Waverley Borough Council launched an appeal against this decision, with widespread support from landowners such as the National Trust.

The Court of Appeal in 1995 ruled that objects attached to, or under the land belonged to the lawful possessor of that land, irrespective of any specific intention to exercise control, and irrespective of how the object came to be where it was. This is in distinction to objects found unattached, or on the surface of the land, where the owner of the land has better title than a finder only if he showed intention to control the land and anything found thereon. If a watch is found on a pavement, for example, then the finder is likely to obtain good title as against the landowner, provided that the original owner is unknown — the much quoted law of 'finders keepers'. In the case of the gold pin, however, the Council had the better title, as it was 'attached' to the land in the sense that it was found six inches below the ground surface.

The Court also held that metal detecting was not a 'recreation' as it was not 'of a like nature' to those sports specifically mentioned in the 1930 Conveyance, such as golf and cricket. Metal detecting was considered to be fundamentally different in nature to competitive games within the accepted definition of 'sport'.

Accordingly, the Council had the power to prohibit the use of metal detectors, and Mr Fletcher's activities were legitimately curbed, even though he had not contravened a bye-law or the general criminal law. In this the Council was held to be acting as a trustee for the public, and as a result the Council won the case and now has possession of the pin, which is shortly to go on permanent display in the Museum of Farnham.

While one cannot help having some sympathy for Mr Fletcher, it must, nevertheless, be good news that the jewel has been saved for the people of Farnham. Not to mention that landowners who hold land in trust for the public, such as the National Trust, are now able to control the activities of treasure hunters, who would otherwise have been able to remove valuable antiquities legally, and for their own personal gain. Waverley Borough Council is to be congratulated for the principled and determined way in which it brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

#### *Acknowledgements*

I am grateful to Mr John Cherry of the British Museum for permission to use his original notes as the basis for the first part of this article. The drawing is by Andrea Selley and the details of the legal case were obtained from various law reports and from a note on the subject by Professor Norman Palmer.

*The above is taken from a recent copy of the Farnham and District Museum Society Newsletter (Vol. 11 no 5) with their kind permission.*

### **A Hole in St Laurence's Churchyard, Effingham (TQ 118537)**

***Stephen Fortescue, Shirley Horn, Mary Rice-Oxley,  
Geoff Stonehouse and Cynthia Watson***

During the winter of 1994 a hole appeared in the western end of the churchyard, revealing the top of a domed brick structure filled with earth.

In 1995/6 its infill of earth and 20th c material was dug out to reveal a plaster-lined brick chamber with a domed roof over a vertical cylindrical body, c210 cm in diameter and 207 cm deep. The bottom is slightly dished and around the base of the wall is a ledge c9 cm high over half its circumference, but 22 cm high over the other half — a curious feature.

Removal of the plaster from around the lowest part of the floor revealed a regular pattern of brickwork radiating outwards from a central, very roughly filled, rectangular area of part-bricks, c18 cm x 27 cm.

The entry of two drain-pipes through the top of the wall suggested that the chamber had been built as a water tank, but it is also possible that it had originally been an ice-house that was later plastered to convert it into a water tank. It probably belonged to East Court House, which lay next to the churchyard and in whose land the chamber originally stood. The roughly in-filled rectangle in the floor of the chamber could have been a melt-water drain, with the ledge round the base of its wall being the support for sloping staging on which ice could be stacked.

The chamber has been back-filled and reports of the excavation are being lodged with the church and with SyAS. The team remain interested in investigating other ice-houses, or possible ice-houses, and would particularly like to hear of any possible explanations for the 'two-heighted' ledge of the Effingham chamber (Geoff Stonehouse, tel: 01483 283885).

## **Metal Detector Finds and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (The Case of Newark Priory)**

**D G Bird**

The note in *Bulletin* 311 about Newark Priory provides a welcome example of responsible metal detecting in action: work restricted to the ploughsoil, carried out with the landowner's permission, reporting of the finds and their eventual donation to a museum. Unfortunately there is one misleading statement in the note which ought to be corrected as it gives support to the story originally started by some treasure hunters that archaeological finds should not be declared because this will lead to the site from which they came being scheduled as an ancient monument.

This problem is specifically addressed in the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997, note 6 page 12): "Concern has been expressed by metal detectorists that if they report finds from a site then it might lead to the site being scheduled with the result that they would no longer be allowed to detect there. However, there is no known example where new detector finds on their own have led to a site being scheduled. Scheduling is carried out systematically under the Monuments Protection Programme, by which English Heritage is reviewing England's archaeology and making recommendations for scheduling to the Secretary of State for National Heritage. To qualify for scheduling, a site must meet very stringent criteria in order to satisfy the Secretary of State that, in accordance with the legislation, it is of national importance and that its management and protection is best achieved by the controls of the scheduled monument system. Isolated detector finds on their own do not provide sufficient justification for scheduling, although such sites may be scheduled if other, more detailed, archaeological information about them exists."

Newark Priory is in fact a good example of this in practice. The scheduled area was not extended because of the metal detector finds. It was reconsidered as a normal part of the Monuments Protection Programme. Waverley Abbey was considered at the same time, for instance, and its scheduled area was also considerably enlarged. At Newark the scheduling was extended to the east to include the eastern extent of the precinct, which is seen as running to the confluence of the River Wey and the Abbey Stream. There were fishponds and watercourses relating to them in this area. The site was also checked by resistivity survey, carried out in 1988, and some limited archaeological excavation to test the effects of ploughing, particularly with the aim of establishing the limit to which the scheduled area should extend in the area west of the Priory. I have checked these points specifically with Stephen Trow of English Heritage. He has confirmed that the original excavations, resistivity survey, recent trial trenches and the distribution of standing and earthwork remains were the basis for the recommendation for the extension of the scheduled area, and adds that "the detailed scheduling documentation makes no reference whatsoever to the distribution of metal detector finds."

## Some Recent Finds from Walton Heath Roman Villa

**Jean Clew &  
Peter Harp**

Between December 1996 and January 1997 an irrigation pipeline was laid under Walton Heath Golf Course. This is the fourth such pipeline to be installed since the creation of the course and involved the digging of seventeen miles of 4-foot deep trenches. The Banstead History Research Group was allowed to examine the surface of the trenches once they were backfilled.

In the vicinity of the villa over sixty Roman pottery sherds were recovered, comprising mainly 3rd century greywares, but also three sherds of Samian Ware (one from the first half, and two from the second half of the 2nd century), a rusticated sherd, another from a grog-tempered and perforated colander, a London Ware sherd, two from amphorae (one certainly from southern Spain), a sherd from a hand-made carinated bowl, and another from a poppy-head beaker. There were also some discrete malleable pieces of potter's clay, and a millstone grit upper quernstone fragment was found near the villa site. Because of the small size of most pottery fragments, and the presence of the occasional modern sherd, we suspect that most sherds from near the villa are the residue from 18th and 19th century excavations — the villa is known to have been extensively dug by antiquarians in this period.

Some distance to the north-east of the main villa site numerous pieces of very over-fired *tegula* and *imbrex* were found, together with floor-tile, herringbone-paving tile, a fragment of a patterned flue-tile, a single *tessera*, and some glass and nails. This concentration seems likely to represent a Roman waste-pit.

Although the villa on Walton Heath has been extensively dug over by antiquaries, relatively little is known about the layout of the site and surrounding landscape, and the recently discovered sherds give us the fullest picture yet of what pottery was used on the site. Full details of the finds have been sent to the SMR, and the artefacts are now in the Banstead History Research Group Collection.

## Antiquities from Surrey in West Midlands Museums

*Bulletins 311 and 312 included the first and second parts of this catalogue; of worked flints, and some Iron Age coins from Wanborough. The bibliography for the latter is included below, and I apologise for its absence in 312.*

### Roman and Medieval Finds

**D J Symons, P J Wise, T Bridges**

Addlestone (TQ0464): Fragments of Roman quern thought to be from here (Wos).

Farnham (SU8846): Two sherds — (1) body sherd from jar; grey ware with rouletted and combed decoration and white paint on exterior (Bir 1978A330.1); (2) rim sherd from a ring neck flagon; grey ware with white paint on exterior (Bir 1978A330.2).

Farnham, Alice Holt, Roman Kilns: Two sherds; 3rd – 4th century (NUN X166).

Guildford, The Priory (TQ0049): Two lead glazed floor tiles with inlaid decoration.

(1) ornate fleur-de-lis with trefoil terminations and trefoil-tipped tendrils springing from the leaves. Similar to Eames 1980, design no 2586. (Bir 1837A386).

(2) Quatrefoil with lis on cusps and in external angles. As Eames 1980, design no 2204. (bir 1937A387).

### References

Cheesman, C. 1994. "The Coins" 31-92 in O'Connell, M.G. and Bird, J. "The Roman Temple at Wanborough, excavation 1985-1986" *SyAC* 82, 1-168.

Eames, E. 1980. *Catalogue of Medieval Lead-Glazed Earthenware Tiles in the British Museum*.



Mack, R.P. 1975. *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*.

Symons, D.J. 1990a. "Celtic Coinage of Britain: Some Amendments and Additions", *Spink Numismatic Circular* XCVIII.2 (March 1990), 48-50.

Symons, D.J. 1990b. "Further Celtic Coins from the Finney Collection", *Spink Numismatic Circular* XCVIII.8 (October 1990), 268-72.

Van Arsdell, R.D. 1989. *Celtic Coinage of Britain*.

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## GUILDFORD GROUP

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According to their May *Newsletter* the Group have continued with several fieldwork projects and intend starting more in the near future.

Mike Borrell has been field-walking in Albury, but found virtually nothing; and Elizabeth Whitbourn, who has been surveying the Mount Cemetery, may still be in need of volunteers to assist on Friday mornings during school term time (tel: 01483 420575).

Fieldwork has been proposed for Milford, next to the old A3, involving about an acre of open ground which apparently has the appearance of a village green, with a number of features including vestigial ditches and hollows. The parish council is concerned about encroachments and would like a topographical survey to be carried out. Roger Egerton has volunteered to lead the project and welcomes members with the relevant skills in surveying, etc. There is no timescale at the moment for the work, but if you're interested contact Roger at 7 Croft Road, Witley GU8 5RF, tel: 01428 684935.

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## SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

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### Publications

Production of *District Guides* continues, and it is intended to complete the County series by the end of the year. The guide for Epsom and Ewell should be available in about three months time, followed by that for Elmbridge, and finally Waverley.

**Abinger and the Royal Greenwich Observatory — the recording of magnetism and time.** This new illustrated 16-page book from SIHG outlines the history of the measurement of time and the earth's magnetism by the Royal Observatory. It details the history of their operations at Abinger and describes the local buildings which they used. £2.50 each, post free.

**Surrey at Work in Old Photographs.** SyAS members £4.

**Industrious Surrey.** SyAS members £4.

**Gunpowder to Grand Prix — The Story of Surrey's Industrial Past.** A publicity leaflet for this book has appeared in a recent issue of the *Bulletin*. It has been written by about fifteen members of SIHG, the great majority of whom are members of SAS; each dealing with a subject of which they have some detailed knowledge. All that remains is the completion of the final editing which is being undertaken by Glenys Crocker. Work on the book has been continuing for about two years, but publication will only take place if enough copies are reserved beforehand. In order that the Group shall have the book published, and that the authors' work so far shall not be in vain, as many people as possible are urged to reserve copies NOW at the reduced price of £16.95 (£20.00 when published).

To order or obtain further information about all the above publications contact Peter Tarplee, Donard, East Street, Bookham, Leatherhead KT23 4QX, tel: 01372 452301.

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## MISCELLANY

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### **Surrey County Council**

The Archaeology and Historic Landscape team members now have individual phone numbers, and most have e-mail addresses:

David Bird           0181 541 8891, davidbird@surreycc.gov.uk  
Dinah Saich         0181 541 9402, dinah.saich@surreycc.gov.uk  
Gary Jackson       0181 541 9325, gary.jackson@surreycc.gov.uk  
Brenda Lewis       0181 541 8413

As of 1st May 1997, they are now based in Environment, formed by the merger of the Planning and Highways Transport Departments.

### **A New Future for London's Past**

The Standing Conference on London Archaeology (SCOLA) has decided that it would be timely to revisit and expand 'The Future of London's Past', that seminal document published twenty-five years ago next spring. A conference with Martin Biddle, Peter Addyman and Simon Thurley among its speakers, is being arranged for Saturday 6th December in the lecture theatre at the Museum of London. Details from Peter Pickering at 3 Westbury Road, London, N12 7NY. Tel. 0181 445 2807.

### **Guildford Heritage Open Days**

#### ***Saturday 13th September***

An opportunity to visit twenty-four buildings in Guildford that are seldom open to the public, including the bell towers of St Mary's, Holy Trinity and St Nicolas Churches, Braboeuf Manor, and the Chained Library of the Royal Grammar School. 10 am to 4 pm.

#### ***Sunday 14th September***

Twenty-five village churches of historic interest around Guildford will open specially, between 2pm and 4pm.

Details of both days are available from the Tourist Information Centre, tel. 01483 444333, and Museum, tel. 01483 444750, in Guildford. A limited number of timed tickets will be available at some of the buildings.

### **CPRE Hedgerow Survey**

The Environment Act 1995 included regulations, which were implemented on the 1st June 1997, to protect hedgerows of significant historic, wildlife or landscape importance.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England are launching a national hedgerow survey in which members of the public and CPRE members are urged to participate in a survey of hedgerows in their districts. They have produced an excellent Hedgerow Action Pack with survey card and are keen to have details of hedges marking parish boundaries, manors, estates, inclosures etc. together with associated features of historic sites. CPRE members in Woking and Surrey Heath have already initiated a survey in their areas and are keen to encourage others to do so.

Anyone interested should contact Mr Philip Arnold, Secretary, Woking & Surrey Heath District Committee, CPRE Surrey, Oakholme, Kingfield Road, Woking, Surrey GU22 9AA Tel: 01483 825523, E-mail: [parnold@dial.pipex.com](mailto:parnold@dial.pipex.com) for further information and an Action pack.

**Audrey Monk**

## **Glass-Making Sites**

English Heritage is selecting production sites for statutory protection, and ten from Surrey are currently listed. If anyone knows of a significant glass-making site not in the list below, please advise the Project Co-ordinator David Crossley, at the University of Sheffield, 196 West Street, Sheffield, S1 4ET.

Knightons	SU0171 3411
Sidney Wood	TQ0206 3386
Fromes Copse	SU9721 3489
Gostrode 1	SU9610 3350
Gostrode 2	SU9645 3310-2
Hazelbridge Hanger	SU9657 3449
Prestwick Manor	SU9730 3515
Upper Chaleshurst	SU9480 3325
Vann	SU9845 3773
Mare Hill, Witley	SU9360 3988

*Abridged from the first notification of this project which appeared in a recent Newsletter of the Surrey Industrial History Group. My thanks to Peter Tarplee.*

## **Museum Award**

Kingston Museum has just been awarded full registration under Phase II of the Museums and Galleries Registration Scheme. The Scheme recognises minimum standards of collections care and public services, and successful registration means they are able to take advantage of grant-aid and subsidised services. They have been registered since 1988 but recently the Museums and Galleries Commission launched Phase II with more rigorous standards to meet. In giving the award to the Museum, the Museums and Galleries Commission said that their Committee was delighted to receive a re-application from the Museum and was pleased to note the progress that the Museum had made since it was considered for Phase I of the Registration Scheme in 1988.

The Museum's second Development Plan, showing aims and objectives for the next three years, has also recently been agreed by the Education and Leisure Services Committee. After recent events this can now move forwards with confidence.

*From the April 1997 Newsletter of the Kingston Museum News.*

## **Railways Then and Now**

*I wonder if commuters on the re-privatized railways of Surrey are ever likely to receive as high a quality of service as is shown to have been the standard of the L&SWR almost a hundred years ago.*

Among the Maurice Rickards Collection of papers at the Foundation for Ephemera Studies at Reading University is the following letter which was a response to an enquiry from WK Taunton of 38 Hatton Garden, London:

*London & South Western Railway  
Office of Superintendent of the Line  
Waterloo Station  
London, S.E. — June 8th 1899*

Dear Sir,

With reference to your call at my Office yesterday, I beg to quote the following through rates for conveyance of a mare and foal and a calf loaded in a horse box from Barnes to Bricket Wood viz:-

<u>Mare &amp; Foal</u>	Calf
s. d.	<u>at 2d per mile</u>
16 6	s. d.
	3 10

I can arrange for the traffic to be conveyed by the 9.22 am train from Barnes when it will be due to arrive at Bricket Wood, in the ordinary course, at 1.37pm.

Yours faithfully  
Sam Fay

For the railway this would have been far from a straightforward journey. A horse box would have been conveyed on normal passenger trains, and although the routing is not given, it would presumably have been via Clapham Junction. Attached to the 9.22 at Barnes, it would then have been detached at Clapham Junction, and either there or at Willesden, handed over to the London & North Western Railway. A third train would have taken it to Watford Junction where the horse box would have had to be transferred to the St Albans Abbey branch train for the final few miles to Bricket Wood.

**Leslie Freeman**

*From the March Newsletter of the Barnes & Mortlake History Society, which had an acknowledgement by Leslie Freeman to Graeme Cruikshank.*

## **The Guildford Coal Mine**

**Peter Tarplee**

My attention has been drawn by a Society member to references in the press to a coal mine at Worplesdon. I have followed these up and give below some quotes from the "Sussex Agricultural Express and Surrey Standard".

**11 May 1850** "As long ago as the time of the Commonwealth it was discovered that coals existed about three miles to the north of our town, and an attempt was then made by the then Rector of Stoke to commence a shaft but the proceedings were stopped owing to the policy of the government then existing. The important subject is now revived and we have it from undoubted authority that an agreement has been made with an eminent respectable company, and that miners from Cornwall will shortly commence the necessary works for raising that reliable source of wealth and comfort. The spot pointed out is in the parish of Worplesdon and its vicinity to our navigable river and railway will, of course, greatly enhance the value of the product particularly if the quality is what is reported of the specimen found".

**25 May 1850** "In continuation of our intelligence on this subject, we have the pleasure of acquainting our readers (in this inclement season) that the conveyances of agreements were executed by both parties on Wednesday and that a shaft will be dug forthwith".

**10 August 1850** "We are informed that a shaft is to be sunk immediately on a spot mentioned in a former paper and works commenced for which a capital of several thousand pounds is to be applied".

I shall be interested to know if any reader has further knowledge of this venture and whether, in fact, a shaft was ever dug, and whereabouts it was.

*The above is from the May Newsletter of the Surrey Industrial History Group, with thanks. The author can be contacted at Donard, East Street, Gt Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 4QX.*

## Doctor Johnson's Elf Bolts

Charles Abdy

Words such as Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic which are now an established part of our culture were first used as comparatively recently as the 1860s. In the 18th century even educated men could do no more than surmise on the origin of flint implements; thus Dr Samuel Johnson in 1775 wrote: "A proof of the distance at which the first possessors of this island lived from the present time, is afforded by the stone heads of arrows which are very frequently picked up. The people call them Elf-bolts, and believe the fairies shoot them at the cattle. They nearly resemble those which Mr Banks has lately brought from the savage countries in the Pacific Ocean, and must have been made by a nation to which the use of metals was unknown." (From 'A Journey to the Western Islands')

*From the June Newsletter of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society.*

## The Treasure Act Quiz Answers

Rachel Gray

- 1 **No.** The requirement of the old law of Treasure Trove that an object must have been buried with the intention of recovery no longer applies; under the Treasure Act the circumstances in which an object was deposited are irrelevant.
- 2a **No.** To qualify as Treasure coins or artefacts must be at least 300 years old when found, unless specifically designated as Treasure by the Secretary of State.
- 2b **Yes.** A find of two or more coins containing at least 10% gold or silver will be Treasure, but single coins do not qualify.
- 2c **No.** A find of coins not containing at least 10% gold or silver must consist of at least ten coins to qualify as Treasure.
- 3 **All of them.** Artefacts found in archaeological association with an object which is Treasure (the ring) will also be deemed to be Treasure.
- 4 The finder is **guilty** of the new offence of Non-declaration of Treasure, which is punishable by a fine of up to £5000 and/or three months imprisonment. Finds which may be Treasure must be reported to the local Coroner within fourteen days.
- 5 The finder has acted correctly and is **eligible for a reward** to the value of the whole find. If he has wilfully damaged the archaeological context of the find by digging to get at the rest of the treasure he should expect to receive a reduced reward or no reward at all. Rewards are not normally paid to archaeologists. (Hard luck — virtue is its own reward!)

How did you get on? Remember, the new law applies to archaeologists as well as to treasure hunters. The Treasure Act Code of Practice, available from the Department of National Heritage, runs to sixty pages. A more digestible three page summary, covering the definition of Treasure, reporting procedures, rewards and advice to people searching for artefacts, is available from Surrey Archaeological Society. Make sure you know what's what — contact Sue Janaway at Castle Arch for a copy.

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## PUBLICATIONS

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"**Life and Death in Spitalfields 1700-1850**" is Margaret Cox's account of the archaeological excavation of the crypt below Christ Church, Spitalfields. The excavation was the starting point of a fascinating study into the lives of the people buried there in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. By reconstructing the

histories of many of the individuals (sometimes illustrated by contemporary portraits of the individuals side by side with photographs of their later exhumed skulls!) and adding details gleaned from the coffins and bodies themselves, an enthralling picture of life — and death — in Georgian London is revealed. Many of the chosen samples were the descendants of Huguenot refugees who fled from religious persecution in France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and brought their specialism in silk weaving to the east end of London. Spitalfields in the eighteenth century was noted for its silk manufacture. Margaret Cox has taken a sample of those whose bodies were disinterred. Amongst them there is Louisa Courtauld who was born in France and came from a wealthy Huguenot family. Married at 20, widowed at 36, only 4 of her 8 children survived. She took over her husband's business as was quite common in the eighteenth century, and in her own right became a successful silverware designer. Another family who fled the Protestant persecution in France was that of Pierre Ogier. The young Pierre was smuggled into England, hidden in a barrel of potatoes. He became a prosperous and philanthropic Spitalfields silk merchant. Sarah Hurlin turned her back on her rich family to marry an illiterate journeyman weaver, was left widowed with 9 children at the age of 45, but still managed to have a "good funeral" when she died, aged 74. William Horne, an undertaker, and therefore well aware of the problem of grave robbers, took his precautions to an astonishing length. It was found that his coffin was of triple thickness and protected with iron staples and bars! These are only some of the many characters who come to life in this book; there are many more.

The 150 page book, richly illustrated with photographs from the excavation and from contemporary sources, also gives an insight into social conditions, housing, health, the funeral industry, and the problems of the excavation itself. At £15.00 I considered it money well spent.

*Sue Mercer*

*From the April 1997 Newsletter of the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society, with thanks.*

**"The Locke Kings of Brooklands Weybridge"**. J S L Pulford. Walton & Weybridge Local History Society, in association with Brooklands Museum. 1996. 96pp. ISSN 0306-1248 (no price quoted).

This is No. 31 in the series of WWLHS papers. It is well researched and printed on good quality gloss paper with many black and white photographs, maps and drawings. I draws heavily on the files of the Surrey Record Office, Advertiser and Herald; the majority of the illustrations are from the collections of Elmbridge and Brooklands Museum.

The author clearly states in his Preface that the work does not pretend to be a complete history, as there is almost a complete lack of family papers available. He also makes it clear that, although the story of the race track at Brooklands is central to the changes which led to the Weybridge of today, he does not attempt to give the full history of it. This has been well recorded by other authors.

The book is divided into a chapter on the early King family, followed by one on the Hon Peter John Locke King, 1811-1885, and then by four devoted to Hugh Fortescue Locke King, 1848-1926, and to his wife Dame Ethel, 1864-1956.

It was in 1906 that Hugh Locke King decided to build the Brooklands race track following a visit to Italy where English cars and drivers were outdone by the continentals. The main reason for this sorry state was put down to the lack of a track at home for testing and racing. The not so well known part played by Ethel in lobbying support and seeking out financial backing is covered by the author. The track was opened in June 1907 and the cost of building it almost bankrupted the Locke Kings; it

was Ethel who corresponded with the contractors and solicitors to prevent this happening. The sale and mortgaging of property saved the day. Significantly aided by loans from members of Ethel's family. The demise of the race track after the 1939-45 war is described, as is the saving of the family home, Brooklands House by the County Council converting it into a Technical College.

I recommend this paper finding it quite fascinating, full of facts and fully referenced, yet written in an easy readable style. I already knew much about the history of the race track, but little about the family that created it. I am now much the wiser, thanks to J S L Pulford and the Walton & Weybridge Local History Society.

*Graham Knowles*

**“Maps and Houses of Horley”** by Jean Shelley. To a newcomer to a parish, or indeed to a long standing resident, it is usually all too difficult to find reliable information on the age of local houses. Even an owner will often have little idea of the origins of his house. To put the early history of a house into any sort of perspective before modern development took place is much more difficult since it relies on discovering what local maps exist, what information they contain, and where they can be found.

To inhabitants of Horley this should no longer be a problem. Jean Shelley has assembled all the basic information in a well produced little book. It includes extracts from all the main maps showing Horley, from Elizabethan county and estate maps, to Victorian OS and tithe maps. These tell a story by themselves. All buildings of historic interest are described and sketched. The basic information for a parish history is all there. The book is essential for local people and recommended to others as an example of what can be done simply and cheaply for their own parish.

*P J Gray*

*Available from local shops or by post £3.85 (including post and packing) from Jean Shelley, 4 Norwood Hill Road, Charlwood, Surrey RH6 0ED).*

**Burials and their Monuments in the Old Churchyard of Ewell in Surrey: A Study** by Maurice Exwood. Published by Bourne Hall Museum, Ewell, 1997. 72 pages including black-and-white photographs and plans. ISBN 0 9530675 0 5. Price £5.95.

It may be a truism to write that, of all the features in a village, the churchyard provides the most permanent reflection of the characteristics of the people who once dwelt in it, being, in effect, a microcosm of the social history of the village. The social history would not, however, be available to anyone who cares to study it were it not for the painstaking and thorough work by members of local history societies, and others working on their own, who recorded basic facts which can be woven into a tapestry of information about days gone by. This point is illustrated and full-heartedly acknowledged by Maurice Exwood in his book about the old churchyard of Ewell.

The chief participants in this process of recording burials in the area surrounding the fifteenth century tower, which is all that remains of the church demolished when the present one was built, were an unidentified lady who produced the greater part of the records of the burials, the late Phyllis Davies and other members of the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society. In all, 376 monuments were listed, on which a total of 832 persons were named. Mr Exwood points out that, even then, only a minority of the burials which were recorded in the parish registers have been commemorated by an inscription on a gravestone; and that some named on the stone may not even have been buried in the grave. An index of names recorded is provided in Appendix II.

Mr Exwood handles this mass of material skilfully and critically, discussing not only the people interred, but also the cost of the fabric of the tombs and gravestones, the

customs and expenses relating to the conduct of funerals, and the part which church officials took. His illustrations include pictures of the more elaborate gravestones, and a chart of named burials.

This book is particularly valuable as a reference document, and as a guide on how to organize and present a study of this kind.

To obtain a copy, phone Bourne Hall Museum; tel: 0181 0394 1734. *E M Myatt-Price*

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## CONFERENCES

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### **Ritual or Rubbish in the 1st Millennium BC**

#### **Sussex Archaeological Society Autumn Conference**

**Saturday 11th October 1997**

#### ***The Pevensey Building, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton***

There is a fundamental debate taking place about the significance of 'ordinary' archaeology finds (pot sherds, animal bones etc) from prehistoric settlement sites. The central question is quite simple. When archaeologists find pot sherds and animal bones in the ditches and pits of prehistoric settlements, are these finds the result of discarded material from domestic activities (rubbish) or are they 'specially' chosen and placed on the site for a specific reason (ritual)? In other words, when we dig up sherds and bones are we excavating ritual deposits or rubbish?

The question is vital to our interpretation of archaeological finds. For instance do all the animal bones from settlements tell us about the animals people were eating, or do they tell us about the animals people thought were 'special' and may not have eaten at all? The answers are crucial to our understanding of the last 1000 years of British prehistory. They will tell us whether settlements were occupied by people who were really a bit like us (although less technologically advanced) or whether they thought about, used and 'placed' artefacts in, apparently, quite different ways from us.

The conference will focus on the first millennium BC and the key protagonists in this debate will give their views. Dr J D Hill, who has published a book on the subject, will provide an outline of the new approaches.

- 9.15 Registration
- 9.50 Chairman's introduction
- 10.00 "From Ritual to Rubbish".  
J D Hill (Southampton University)
- 10.45 "Life on the Ridgeway: a tale of two hillforts".  
Gary Lock (Oxford University)
- 11.30 Tea/coffee
- 12.00 "Life in the backwater: Central Wessex in the Late Bronze Age".  
David McComish (RCHME)
- 12.45 Questions
- 1.00 Lunch
- 2.00 "Reviewing Rubbish: the contents of pits at the Trundle and Caburn".  
Sue Hamilton (Institute of Archaeology)
- 2.45 "Bronze Age Shinewater: refuse, ritual and desertion".  
Chris Greatorex (Archaeology South-East)
- 3.10 "Discard or Offerings: deliberate deposits on RB sites in Sussex and the South-East".  
David Rudling (Archaeology South-East)



- 3.30 Tea/coffee
- 4.00 General Discussion
- 4.45 Chairman's Conclusions

Fees: £21 (incl. booklet, teas), £18 (Sussex Arch Soc members), £15 (full or part-time Archaeology students).

For further details: CONF '97, Barbican House, 169 High Street, Lewes, Sussex, BN7 1YE. Tel: 01273 474379.

## **Gunpowder Mills Study Group**

### ***Autumn Meeting at Faversham 24-26 October 1997***

#### ***Friday 24 October***

- 19.30 Dinner at a Faversham pub
- 21.00 – 22.00 "Faversham and its Gunpowder Industry" by Arthur Percival

#### ***Saturday 25 October***

- 9.30 – 12.30 Meeting at the Fleur de Lis Heritage Centre, Faversham
- 9.30 "17th and 18th Century Inventories of the Faversham Gunpowder Industry"  
by Keith Fairclough and Glenys Crocker
- 10.15 "The 1796 Faversham Apprentices Illustrated Notebooks of 1796"  
by Alan Crocker
- 10.45 Coffee
- 11.15 – 12.30 "The RCHME Surveys of the Faversham Gunpowder Mill and Explosive Factory Sites"  
by Wayne Cocroft
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 – 17.00 Tour in shared private cars of some of the local sites (eg the restored Chart Mills, the substantial remains of the Oare Works, the surviving remains of the Marsh Works, the active Abbey Explosives Works with 1920s equipment etc) led by Wayne Cocroft and Arthur Percival
- 19.30 Dinner at a Faversham pub
- 21.00 – 22.00 Talk on the conservation of industrial remains in Kent.  
Speaker to be arranged

#### ***Sunday 26 October***

- 9.30 – 12.30 Visits to sites not seen on Saturday afternoon
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 – 16.00 Visit to the displays in the Fleur de Lis Heritage Centre (if not seen already) and general discussion of "The Faversham Gunpowder Industry" led by Arthur Percival and Wayne Cocroft and chaired by Alan Crocker
- 16.00 Depart

The number taking part in the visits will probably have to be restricted to 35, but up to 60 people could attend the lectures. The registration fee, which will be used mainly to cover donations, and will not include any meals, refreshments or overnight accommodation, has not yet been finalised but will probably be less than £10. B & B in Faversham is recommended, and a list of addresses will be supplied. There are many local places to have lunch. If interested, write to Professor A G Crocker, Chairman GMSG, 6 Burwood Close, Guildford, Surrey GU1 2SB. tel 01483 565821; fax 01483 259501; e-mail A.Crocker@surrey.ac.uk. You will be sent further details as soon as they become available.

## **A Roman Weekend**

### ***Pyke House, Upper Lake, Battle, East Sussex***

**17th to 19th October 1997**

How were the Romans able to control most of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, but also to distribute their advanced civilisation throughout this vast area? What did that civilisation contribute to our own? What can we now learn from it?

To stimulate discussion of such questions, expert speakers will range over archaeological evidence of European and Middle Eastern sites and the major city of Vriconium (Wroxeter in Shropshire); through the military and social historical background; to such life-style matters as mosaics and Roman cookery. There will be a conducted tour of the iron workings and remarkably well-preserved bath-house in nearby Beauport Park.

This weekend symposium has been arranged in collaboration with the Friends of Roman East Sussex (FORES) and the Beauport Park Archaeological Trust.

Resident £95.00

Non-resident £80.00

For further details please ring Pyke House on: 01424 772495.

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## **COURSES**

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### **Archaeological Survey (Autumn Term 1997)**

Core Course Level I for the Certificate in Practical Archaeology, Brighton College of Technology, Thursday evenings (course 9795), or Chichester College, Monday evenings (course 97107).

Fees: £115, students/pensioners £95, unemployed £40.

### **An Introduction to Historic Vernacular Buildings (Spring Term 1998)**

Building techniques and layout in SE England c1400-1760, Eastbourne College, Wednesday evenings (course 97P), or Horsham Forest Community School, Tuesday evenings (course 97R).

Fees: £115, students/pensioners £95, unemployed £40.

For details of courses above, contact the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RG. Tel: 01273 678537.

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## **LECTURE MEETINGS**

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### **1st September**

"The History of the Salvation Army at Woking" by J P Schooter to the Mayford and District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

### **3rd September**

"Gateways to Wales" by Richard Butler to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

### **16th September**

"The Story of Chislehurst Caves" by Dr Eric Inman to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon. 7.45 pm.

**16th September**

“Medieval Guildford” by Mary Alexander to the West Surrey Branch of the Historical Association at their AGM, at Friends Meeting House, Ward Street, Guildford, at 7.30 pm.

**18th September**

“A History of Guildford Borough Police” by Richard Ford to the Friends of Guildford Museum, at the Electric Theatre, Onslow Street, Guildford, at 7.30 pm.

**19th September**

“Leatherhead — how much do you know?” by Derek Renn to the Leatherhead and District Local History Society, at the Leatherhead Institute, at 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

**24th September**

“Tramlink and its historical background” by John Gent to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society, at the United Reformed Church Halls, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon. 7.45 pm.

**25th September**

“Steam on the River — The Story of Salter’s Steamers” by Keith French to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8.00 pm.

**1st October**

“Roman Remains: Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Verona” by Charles Abdy to the Nonsuch Antiquarian Society at St Mary’s Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8.00 pm.

**6th October**

“A Heathland Harvest”. A lecture by Mr C Howkins to the Mayford and Woking District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

**7th October**

“The Wey Navigation” by Bob Pounder to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society, at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston, at 8.00 pm.

**7th October**

“Glass” by John Hardaker to the Addlestone Historical Society, at Addlestone Community Centre, at 8.00 pm.

**16th October**

“History of Fire-Fighting in Surrey” by Ron Shettle to the Esher District Local History Society at the United Reformed Church, Speer Road, Thames Ditton, at 7.30 pm.

**16th October**

“J H Greathead: Tube Tunnel Engineer” by Rob Cartwright to the Barnes & Mortlake History Society at the Sheen Lane Centre, East Sheen, at 8.00 pm.

**17th October**

“A Walk round West Barnes” by Pat Nicolaysen to the Merton Historical Society, at Raynes Park Assembly Hall, next to the Library, at 7.30 pm.

**17th October**

“The Royal Pavilion at Brighton”, The Annual Dallaway Lecture by Cynthia Campbell to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society, at the Leatherhead Institute, 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £2.

**30th October**

“Railways from Staines to Sunningdale 1856-1996” by Ron Davis to the Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society at the Literary Institute, Egham High Street at 8.00 pm.

**3rd November**

"The History of James Walker & Co Ltd" by Mr R B Lewis to the Mayford and Woking District History Society, at Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, at 7.45 pm.

**4th November**

"Archaeological Reflections on a Holiday in Turkey" by Richard Watson to the Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society. at the Lower Hall, Friends Meeting House, Eden Street, Kingston, at 8.00 pm.

**4th November**

"Hampton Court Palace" by C Johnson to the Addlestone Historical Society, at Addlestone Community Centre, at 8.00 pm.

**13th November**

"Two Uncrowned Queens of England". The Richard Burr Memorial Lecture by Kenneth Marsh to the Esher District Local History Society at 7.30 pm.

**15th November**

"Witching Marks", the Annual Lecture of the Domestic Buildings Research Group (Surrey), by Timothy Eastern at the Village Centre, Steels Lane, Oxshott, at 2 for 2.30 pm.

**21st November**

"Excavations in 1997 near Abinger" by Steve Dyer to the Leatherhead & District Local History Society, at the Leatherhead Institute, 7.30 for 8.00 pm. Non-members £1.

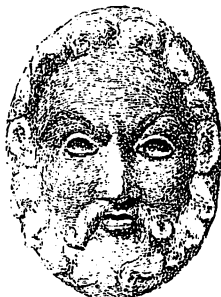
**29th November**

"The Spencers and Wimbledon" by Richard Milward to the Barnes & Mortlake History Society at the Sheen Lane Centre, East Sheen, at 8.00 pm.

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**Next Issue:** Copy required by 22nd August for the October issue.

**Editor:** Phil Jones, 15 Grove Crescent, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DT. Tel: 0181 549 5244.



*What, and where from in Surrey?*