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SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Bulletin 401

May/June 2007



THE BRIDGES OF LORD LOVELACE
Raven Arch: one of the smallest (see p. 5)

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHER JANAWAY

I am very sorry to have to report the death of Christopher Janaway and those of four of his friends in a tragic road accident.

Chris is the son of Sue Janaway. Sue, perhaps more than anyone, is the 'voice' of the Society and is well known to all those who phone or visit our offices at Castle Arch.

Our deepest sympathies go to Sue and her husband John at their sad loss.

David Graham, President

AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH FRAMEWORK FOR SURREY AND THE SOUTH-EAST

Jake Weekes

The archaeology, buildings and historic landscape of South East England (Surrey, Kent, East and West Sussex) comprise an outstanding inheritance which helps to give the region its distinctive character and sense of identity. They are also a rich resource for education, research and leisure and can provide meaning in the context of current growth and regeneration agendas. What precisely do we know about this region's past? What are the questions we want and need to answer? How can the past inform the present and beyond? This is what the South East Research Framework, which has just started, is all about. It is an opportunity for all those who care about our heritage to take stock and to look to the future, both in terms of developing understanding and also in respect of how limited resources can be targeted.

The South East has been important since prehistoric times as the nearest point of contact to mainland Europe. This has had a positive impact in terms of trade and the transmission of new ideas but the Channel coast and its hinterland have also constituted a barrier to threats from mainland Europe and helped provide stability for the development of England. We have a heritage which is impressive both for its scale and its diversity.

The first task for the project will be to produce a Resource Assessment, a concise statement of current knowledge of the archaeology and history of the region. Those with interests in the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic, the Bronze Age and Iron Age, and the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-medieval and Modern periods, working in groups, have already begun collating and analysing the enormous amount of evidence available. These Period Groups will circulate the results of their research to one another, and beyond, and meet to discuss findings. As well as Period Groups, the project will include a number of Thematic Groups, which will look at aspects of the regions' past that cut across traditional time divisions. The themes include Industrial and Environmental Archaeology, Urban and Historic Landscapes, Maritime Archaeology and Defence.

It is important that the wider archaeological community contributes to the project, and there will be a number of different ways in which we all can actively participate. Public seminars dealing with all Period and Thematic subjects are planned for later in the year. The seminars will be advertised on the project webpage (housed within the KCC website) and elsewhere. The seminar papers, along with any discussion arising, will then be posted on the web page and anyone will be able to contribute comments via an email facility. Texts will also be circulated via alternative means for wider comment.

The Resource Assessment will enable us to build a list of the gaps in our current understanding of the South East's Historic Environment. It will then be possible to develop a Research Agenda. In producing this 'wish-list' there will continue to be

opportunities for wider discussion and contribution. Finally, a detailed Strategy for investigating Historic Environment of the South East will be drawn up and published along with the Resource Assessment. Because the project is envisaged as a collective process, inclusive of as many viewpoints as possible, it is hoped that the resulting Research Framework will make a definitive contribution to the future of our shared Historic Environment.

The SERF project is very much a partnership project, hopefully involving all sectors of the archaeological community in the four counties, although the management of the project will be based with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council. We are very grateful to English Heritage for their financial support for the project.

TWO MORE MILITARY BUTTONS *David Williams, Finds Liaison Officer*

Geoff Stonehouse's note in Bulletin 398 on a military button from Cobham alerted me to some similar buttons from Surrey, all metal detected finds, that I have recently recorded. Each is of copper alloy and have silvered surfaces.



The first button (see photo) is 16mm in diameter. and is slightly domed. It was found in the Wanborough area by Chris Lacey (who also found buttons 2 and 3). This button reads Qs.O 7 L.D (The Queen's Own 7th Light Dragoons). A second button of the same regiment was found closer to Guildford. This one is flat and 17.7mm in diameter; it reads QUEENS OWN 7LD. This regiment was so-named in 1783 and re-styled Hussars in 1807 and this probably gives a close dating for the buttons' loss. Information kindly supplied by the Queen's Own Hussars' museum in Warwick shows that the regiment moved in June 1783 to Newbury and thence to Reading where it remained until December. In 1784 it was

quartered at Hounslow and in 1785 at Croydon. From about July 1785 until March 1786 they were posted to Lewes and Chichester and nearby places. Then in May 1786 the Dragoons moved to Guildford where they remained until July when they moved to Maidstone. In 1789 they moved back to Staines and then again to Hounslow the following year until February 1791 when they moved back to Lewes and then on to Brighton. After 1792 the unit was engaged in active service in the Peninsular Wars. The buttons may well therefore have been lost between 1783 and 1791 when the unit was zigzagging about the southeast, and perhaps in 1786 when they were stationed in Guildford.

A third button bears the Prince of Wales' feathers and the legend XLD; the 10th Light Dragoons. This button is domed and 15mm in diameter. I have yet to research this item.

The fourth button (see photo) can be dated even closer and has a closer Surrey connection. This button also measures 16mm in diameter and was found by Mark Stonard at Sutton Green. The inscription reads WOKEING VOLR. CAV. (Woking



Volunteer Cavalry). This local cavalry was formed at Woking in 1798 following a resolution by the inhabitants to form an independent corps of volunteer cavalry under John Webbe Weston Esq. Intending members then enrolled at The Crown in Woking. This was one of many local forces of Yeomanry cavalry formed to counter the Napoleonic threat. It was disbanded in c1801-2 when it was re-named the Guildford and Blackheath troop. The Woking cavalry was commanded by Capt. T. W. Weston of Sutton Place. It is interesting to note that the button was lost so close to Capt. Weston's home.

A fifth button was found by Richard Burnip near Loseley. This reads 2SM below a crown. Does this stand for Surrey Militia? Perhaps a reader can tell me.

COUNCIL MATTERS

SOCIETY PROJECTORS

The Society has recently acquired two new projectors – a digital projector and a lightweight and easily portable overhead projector. Both are kept at Castle Arch and together with the 35mm slide projector may be borrowed for Society events in the usual manner. Please let the staff at Castle Arch know as early as possible if you wish to reserve any of them for an event.

Both the digital projector and the new overhead projector have their own carrying-cases in which full operating instructions are included. Operation of the overhead projector is fairly straightforward and should not present any problems for anybody with experience of using an overhead projector. A couple of potential problem points concerning operation of the digital projector are emphasised in the instructions, and it should be set-up and closed down only by members who have used a digital projector before. The close-down procedure must be strictly adhered to otherwise the bulb could be damaged. The cost of a replacement bulb is in excess of £200!

At the moment the Society does not have a lap top dedicated for use with the digital projector. Please ensure that speakers or the operator of the projector remember to bring their own lap top.

SURREY INDUSTRIAL HISTORY GROUP

CONSERVATION AWARD 2007

The Conservation Award for 2007 is being presented to the Horsley Countryside Preservation Society (HCPS) for the work of restoring the bridges constructed by Lord Lovelace in his forest to the south of East Horsley.

The presentation, preceded by the AGM, will be held in the Great Hall of Horsley Towers on Sunday 15th July: further details are given in the enclosed papers for the AGM and Presentation. The Great Hall, the roof of which was designed by Lord Lovelace, is an exhibit in itself.

Both the HCPS and the SIHG will be mounting displays illustrating their work. The following article gives some background to the story of the construction of the bridges.

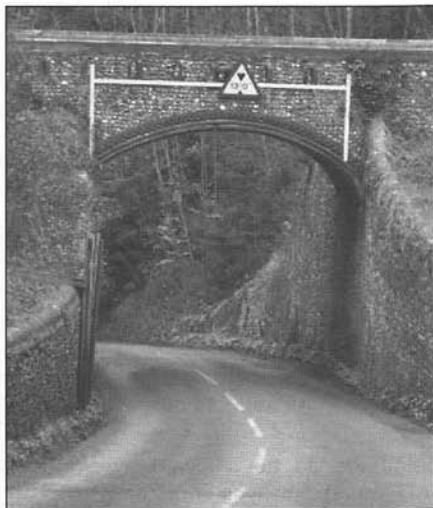
LORD LOVELACE AND HIS BRIDGES

Alan Thomas

The 1st Earl of Lovelace (1805-1893) was, as Lord Lieutenant, the leading citizen of Surrey for several decades from 1840. He was the most important landowner in Surrey, and also held extensive estates elsewhere. As Lord Lieutenant he was a leading figure in the government of the county and was responsible, among other things, for the appointment of JPs and the command of the militia, although these responsibilities began to be eroded in the later years of the 19th century.

The Lovelace name is perhaps best remembered nowadays through his first wife, Ada Augusta, daughter of Lord Byron and collaborator with Charles Babbage in his endeavour to develop a programmable computer. Ada was a mathematician and devised an infallible system for betting on the horses, resulting in great losses which Lord Lovelace had to make good and which caused estrangement within the family.

Lord Lovelace was always concerned with the welfare of his tenants. He built a school at Ockham which was a leader in providing elementary education. In East Horsley he built or renovated some 38 buildings of various types, mostly cottages but including a school and the village pub. Previously he had carried out extensive improvements and additions to Horsley Towers, into which he moved in about 1846.



DORKING ARCH (the largest bridge)



STONE DENE BRIDGE

One notable feature is the roof of the Great Hall, built in 1847, with an innovative arched roof constructed of steam-bent timbers. This was the subject of a paper he delivered to the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1849 – a structure of sufficient quality to receive the approval of Brunel himself. As an amateur engineer and architect, he constructed other notable features at Horsley Towers.

Another interest of Lord Lovelace was forestry, so much so that he would assist in the woodmen's work. In his woods to the south of the Guildford-Leatherhead road (A246), where the ground was undulating, in the 1860s and 70s he built 15 bridges to cross bridleways and rights of way to ease the transport of timber to his sawmills. These were built in a similar style to his other buildings; that is, with flint facing and bands of red or polychrome brick. They are scattered over an area of forest little more than 2 km by 1 km, and it must be doubted if their construction cost was repaid by the benefits given. But Lord Lovelace was a keen builder, and perhaps the work gave some local employment when it was needed.

Ten of the bridges survive, varying in size from a span of six feet to one of 18 feet crossing the main road from Horsley to Ranmore. Five of them are on Forestry Commission land, and the others are on private land but with rights of way under them. A Lovelace Bridges Trail has been marked out. Stony Dene Bridge is the first to be restored, and those attending the award presentation will have the opportunity of visiting it using transport provided by the Horsley Countryside Preservation Society.

PREHISTORIC GROUP

This is an advance notice that the Prehistoric Group has arranged for a lecture by David McOmish of English Heritage. It will take place at Dorking Christian Centre on Saturday 20th October 2007 at 3.30pm. All members of the Society are welcome, and there will be a small charge of £3.

ROMAN STUDIES GROUP

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions for 2007-8 are now due.

Please send cheque for £5 payable to 'Roman Studies Group' to the Treasurer, David Calow, 14 Beech Lane, Guildford GU2 4ES.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

CONFERENCE 2007: A REMINDER

Letherhead Institute, Leatherhead

6th October

The first Conference since the publication of the Surrey Archaeological Research Framework last year with a focus on new ideas, and how researchers might target their work to validate (or otherwise) these concepts in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork and historical research.

Professor Barry Cunliffe will open the Conference, to be followed by Dr. Jake Weekes, who will be looking at the funerals of Roman Surrey in context.

The theme of the afternoon session will be communications, roads and trackways in

prehistoric, roman and medieval contexts and will be chaired by Dr. Joe Flatman. Applications forms will be circulated with the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SYMPOSIUM 2007

Stella Hill

This year's ARC Symposium had a full and varied programme and was well supported as ever. Audrey Monk, who chaired the day, introduced speakers covering a broad range of popular topics.

Hatch Furlong, Ewell was probably the excavation highlight of the year, and the opening presentation by **Jon Cotton** (Museum of London) was an ambitious film of the dig by Epsom Cine and Video Society, also featuring some familiar faces giving brief narratives to camera. This was again a joint training venture by Birkbeck College, University of London, EEHAS and Surrey Archaeological Society, with the involvement of the local community and schools being strongly encouraged. Hatch Furlong is a strip of National Trust land overlooking Ewell Village. It was the subject of an excavation in the 1970s that investigated Roman shafts found in the chalk during quarrying in the mid 19th century, possibly of a religious nature, and which contained dog bones, dating to the late 2nd century. The shafts have been relocated along with a number of other pits and finds including coins, brooches and pottery. The purpose of the 2006 dig was to place these finds into context, and more work with this aim is planned for 2007.

David Williams related his experience with the **Time Team at Godstone** at a site first discovered by a metal detectorist on fields to the south of the village, on a probable route of a Roman road. Finds including Iron Age coins and brooches were plotted to give an indication of what was going on. Preliminary fieldwalking over 2 days produced small amounts of pottery and roof tile. Dowsing was also attempted and may have indicated a rectilinear building, but interpretation was indeterminate. Early Roman brooches and 1st/2nd century fragments of an enamelled plate brooch were discovered. a sceptre handle (similar to one at Wanborough Roman temple) and also Late Iron Age artefacts including fasteners, handles, pestles, key, locks, and a rare lion-headed stud. Magnetometry showed clearer features east-west than north-south, large enclosures and a road, although much of the area had been lost to ploughing. A number of trenches were opened and in one was found the metalled surface of a road and settlement debris. Fragments of quern were found in another trench and pots and brooches in the topsoil. Further up the field was what looked like a geological anomaly, and a trench put across it gave an indication that it may have been a quarry pit. A main feature was a three-sided oven, but this was not fully excavated. It was not clear whether this was a ritual or domestic site; however, we await the Wessex Archaeology report. This has proved a good new site for the County, thanks to the diligent work of David Hunt.

Heritage, conservation and the challenges and response of local government was the title of the talk by **Joe Flatman** (Manager, Heritage Conservation Team, Surrey County Council), during which he explained their new organisational structure and the challenges now faced by the team. Basically, although not dramatically altered, it has become a smaller team with mainly the same people following relevant lines of communication – such as the planning department. Tony Howe and Gary Jackson will continue looking at sites under threat from development – golf courses being a particular nightmare. Joe mentioned various priorities such as district conservation offices and working groups to reorganise community agendas, plans for items such as Structure, a Heritage Protection review, a White Paper and

streamlining of protection policies. Clearly the most contentious issue will be the grouping of listed buildings and ancient monuments – there will be devolution from English Heritage to local government in 2-3 years' time. Codes of Practice were needed to determine standards of work and recording etc. The Wey Valley and landscape partnership projects, medieval sites (eg Woking Palace) and Hatch Furlong are still on the agenda. Climate change will eventually impact on archaeology, and the environmental lobby is pushing for action in this respect.

Rob Symmons of Sussex Archaeological Society is the new Curator of the Fishbourne Discovery Centre and in that capacity he provided an entertaining talk about the **Sussex Collections Archive** which is now housed there. He explained his aim to make this a turning point for Fishbourne to re-focus on material that had previously been in storage. As it is funded partly by English Heritage and partly by the local district council, a large amount of material actually came from the local district council. The centre has free entry, with a classroom and a spacious warehouse for the finds, and a smaller, climate-controlled store for metalwork etc. Artefacts were assembled into collections – sometimes for the first time. A conservation laboratory was built for research on material and is used by a few people/week; it also has many bookshelves and good equipment such as microscopes. Tours of the store given by volunteer staff take place twice daily, and materials can be handled. He concluded that it had been hard work but was worth it. It sounds like it is definitely worth a visit.

Penny Rainbow, present owner of **Waynefleete's Tower, Esher**, listed the many famous people and regular visitors connected with the building, which was originally the gatehouse, at various times during the history of Esher Place. Although it has been in her ownership since 1996, it has seen many renovations and transformations, including a Gothic revival, and was latterly owned by a trades union. After the post-World War I slump, it fell into neglect and its demolition was planned. By a stroke of luck it caught the attention of Frances Day, an American Singer, who bought it for £905, following which it underwent restoration and a lift was installed, but it was sold again in 1946. A recent *Time Team* programme featured an excavation in the garden, on which she briefly reported at last year's Symposium. Subsequent dendrochronology confirmed dates of 1462-72 for the greenhouse, which Penny found very exciting. Remaining questions are whether the brick staircase leads to a possible basement, and whether there was once a moat. Further work may be possible when some planned redevelopment takes place in the near future.

Following lunch, **Peter Harp** (Chairman of ARC) presented the **Margary Award** to the Surrey Industrial History Group, with Leatherhead & District Local History Society as runners-up.

Next was a report on **Farthing Down** by **Barry Taylor** and **Amy Gray Jones** describing excavations over the past 3 years, and the three phases of the archaeology on this steep ridge to the north of the North Downs: the Iron Age earthworks and field systems; an Anglo-Saxon cemetery; and anti-glider low earth banks from World War 2. Excavations followed the work of both Wickham Flower in 1871 and later that of Brian Hope-Taylor. Trial trenching in 2005 found trackways, and barrows from topographical survey. Resistivity succeeded in finding field boundaries not seen on the surface, with magnetometry showing only normal features. Hope-Taylor's survey dated pottery in the topsoil to the late Iron Age. He had interpreted the enclosures as a small farmstead but there was no tangible evidence for this. Work focused mainly on the barrows and earthworks sited on the trackways. Burnt pits, possibly rubbish pits and earthworks and lynchets were evident and a driveway and field banks were revealed containing small pieces of flint. A series of test pits contained artefacts in the topsoil. Some Neolithic and Mesolithic flint

tools were recorded and also postholes. Flat graves with child and female face-down burials contained grave goods considered locally to be of high status.

Rob Poulton then took us through **Recent works by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit** which included North Park Farm, Bletchingley, the Roman tile kiln in Reigate, and work in the Thames/Colne Valley, Wey Valley and Heathrow areas. There were examples of linear and coaxial Bronze Age field systems at Hengrove Farm, Staines, and placed deposits and complete pots were found in Painesfield, Chertsey. At North Park Farm, Bletchingley there was evidence of Bronze Age cremations in pots and other finds, and also pits and postholes covering a large area. Ditches at Wisley were identified as possibly of Bronze Age date. At Wykehurst Farm, Cranleigh trial trenching in advance of a proposed housing development revealed stone foundations. In general, much settlement evidence is being uncovered and Iron Age and Roman field systems are in evidence.

The restoration of **The Vale End pumping station, Albury** (alternatively titled *Poncelet, Pipes and Pumps*) was related by **Pam Taylor** of the Surrey Industrial History Group. She illustrated the methods used to clean up and bring this magnificent Poncelet turbine back to life. Poncelet, who was an officer in the Napoleonic army, worked out a scheme for this large turbine in his head whilst convalescing. It was to be the only type of wheel in Britain to pump from underground to a chamber reservoir uphill, and to have double the efficiency of any previous type of wheel. Some of the pump remains today, and part of the wheel and gearing. Before and after pictures of the restoration work displayed the wonderful results achieved by this project, so enthusiastically recounted by Pam Taylor.

David Bird then delivered a report on **Ashtead Roman villa**. The Corporation of London and English Heritage both agreed that work was needed to protect and manage the site. The villa has been known about since the 1920s; Lowther did some work on it in the 1960s and later John Hampton also excavated. Roman quarry pits, kilns and other buildings were surveyed and recorded, and the kilns were excavated. A triangular earthwork was found and a road that linked to Stane Street. Questions remain such as the date and the purpose of the earthworks. Many features were considered odd, such as a wide glazed corridor, and also horizontal flues in one of the rooms, and at sub-floor level, also flue tiles with built-in fishtails – all unusual. There may have been woodland management or a woodland industry, for timber or fuel. Further work is planned for later this year after the initial information-gathering survey.

And finally ... as always ... **David Williams** ran through his **Recent finds from Surrey**, and told us about finds from Hatch Furlong, and also the roadshows and identification sessions that he regularly holds at museums such as Godalming. Detectorist rallies continue and one that he attended in Oxfordshire/Berkshire over 3 days recorded 600 finds, including Roman, Iron and Bronze Age artefacts, but he had a cautionary tale of finds disappearing. Various coins, brooches and buttons dominated the finds and there were many coins from west Surrey, a 13th century coin from Horley, and other items such as harnesses, seals, 17th/18th century military buttons from Guildford, a canon ball found in a Redhill garden – probably from a skirmish in 1656 – as well as swords from Ashtead and the river Mole at Cobham.

Once again the day was enjoyable and very well attended, facilitated this year by some new digital technology. The Archaeological Research Committee would like to thank all the speakers and attendees, and in particular all those who helped, both in front of and behind the scenes, to make the symposium another successful event.

MISCELLANY

NINETEENTH CENTURY POVERTY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

John Whitaker

The National Archive is seeking expressions of interest (no commitment at this stage) from local history groups to work with them on a project to catalogue a proportion of the nineteenth century English and Welsh poor law material which they hold and which they feel is seriously underused by local historians. They are seeking external funding and need to be able to show that there is interest within the local history community in collaborating on the project. Some groups in Surrey may have been approached already.

Following the Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 parishes were replaced for the purpose of administering the poor law by Poor Law Unions, a new tier of local government, in effect collections of parishes and townships. The National Archive holds the papers of the Poor Law Commissioners and Board, which include a continuous round of correspondence with local unions on finance, indoor and outdoor relief, individual paupers, education, building work, workhouse staff, public health, local politics, trade unions, friendly societies, Chartism etc. Local record offices hold some of the Poor Law Commissioners' letters to local unions but much of the NA material includes copies of both sides of the correspondence.

They are looking to employ two project officers who would work with about 20 local history societies across England and Wales, selecting groups of volunteer editors who would catalogue sets of poor law correspondence (about 220 volumes out of the 16500 existing) for the period 1834 to 1871, providing training in cataloguing, and putting the catalogues and eventually the actual correspondence online.

The Surrey Archaeology Society Local History Committee are considering whether they can play a co-ordinating role in finding a group of interested people in Surrey, perhaps all living within the area of one union. The National Archive contact is Dr Paul Carter (paul.carter@nationalarchives.gov.uk). If you wish to express an interest email him and please copy your email to Alan Crocker.

THE NEW EAST GRINSTEAD MUSEUM

On 1st September 2006 the new East Grinstead Museum opened in purpose-built town centre premises with a professional curator in post, funded largely by the Heritage Lottery Fund plus grants from the town and district councils and other bodies, donations and fund-raising activities.

It is a museum of local history, not just East Grinstead's but also that of the surrounding Sussex, Surrey and Kent villages and parishes within a radius of about six or seven miles, the town's traditional market area.

In addition to permanent displays, regular temporary exhibitions and a small shop, there is a research room dedicated to the history of the area, which is regularly receiving fresh donations. The material ranges from local ephemera and periodicals such as parish magazines, through standard works on the history of the area and local history disciplines, to extensive (but not yet complete) runs of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, *Sussex Notes & Queries*, *Archaeologia Cantiana* and other journals for all three counties. The museum also has a small collection of local maps and over 6000 photographic images, which can be consulted by arrangement. The publications, however, can be consulted by any visitor during normal opening hours.

The museum, which is fully accessible, is in Cantelupe Road, just off the High Street, which is served by all buses, and within a short walk of car parks and the railway station. It is open Wednesdays to Saturdays 10am to 4pm, Sundays 2 to 5pm,

admission free, with activities as announced. For further information Tel: 01342 302233, info@eastgrinsteadmuseum.org.uk or www.eastgrinsteadmuseum.org.uk.

M. J. Leppard (Trustee)

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF HISTORY AT BROOKLANDS

J. C. Fulford, Head of Collections, Brooklands Museum

On June 17th 2007 it will be 100 years to the day since Hugh Locke King and his wife Ethel ceremoniously opened a new motor circuit at Weybridge. Nothing like it had been seen anywhere in the world and it was impossible to predict how it would be received by the national press. The opening day was attended by leading and influential members of the motoring fraternity, including Lord Lonsdale, Lord Montague of Beaulieu and Sir Charles Rolls which must have given the project considerable credibility, but exactly how the circuit would be used and the effect it would have on the future remained to be seen.

After a slow start, the popularity of the track steadily increased and, after the setback of the First World War, it really came into its own in the 1920s and 30s. It was not just a racetrack that Brooklands attracted the eyes of the world but as a centre of technological innovation as well. The firm of Thomson and Taylor, with Reid Railton, were designing and building some of the fastest cars in the world in their Brooklands workshop, including Malcolm Campbell's 'Blue Birds' and John Cobb's Railton Special. These cars helped Britain to hold the Land Speed Record throughout the 1930s and 40s and beyond.

What could never have been foreseen or even imagined by those attending however was the nurturing of, and eventual domination of Brooklands by, the aviation industry. Already, by 1908, A. V. Roe had discovered the advantages that the huge concrete bowl provided for experimental flying and the great pioneers, Tommy Sopwith and Harry Hawker, helped to establish a flying village within its bounds. It was Vickers however that started a permanent factory there in 1915 which was to develop eventually into Britain's, and probably Europe's, biggest centre of aircraft production. Around 18,600 aircraft of some 260 different types were produced at Brooklands over eighty years. By the 1980s generations of local families had worked at the factory, making aviation history with Vickers aircraft such as the Vimy, Wellington, Viscount and VC10. Most of the Hawker Hurricanes that fought in the Battle of Britain were assembled and flown from Brooklands. Ultimately, Concorde was largely initiated and designed at Brooklands and more of it was manufactured there than anywhere else.

The history that Brooklands represents is now celebrated and brought to life by the Brooklands Museum which occupies thirty acres of the original Brooklands circuit. In liaison with Mercedes-Benz World which now occupies the central area of the old circuit, this centenary year will be highlighted by a festival taking place over the weekend of the 16th and 17th of June when as many cars and motorcycles as possible that took to the Track between 1907 and 1939 will be taking part. On the 17th June there will be a re-enactment of the original opening parade when Ethel led the stately procession in her 40hp Itala. Entry to the weekend is by tickets purchased in advance.

For more information about the event contact Brooklands Museum; Tel: 01932 857381.

First published in the April 2007 Newsheet (Dialstone no. 196) of the Walton and Weybridge Local History Society, with many thanks.

WELL DONE SURREY

The story behind the Treasure Act 1996

Many readers will know that the ridiculous old Treasure Trove law, dating back to at

least the 12th century, was abandoned and replaced by the Treasure Act which came into effect in September 1997. This important achievement was the direct result of eight years hard work by a small team from the Surrey Archaeological Society, led by its president Rosamund Hanworth.

The Surrey Society's concern was due to its involvement with the major Iron Age/Roman Temple site at Wanborough, near Guildford. First reported in 1969, with a trial excavation in 1979, gold and silver coins of Iron Age and early Roman date had been found by metal detectorists in 1983. In 1985, the Coroner regrettably made the find-spot public after which the site was flooded by treasure hunters with disastrous results. Farmland, hedges and untouched archaeology were destroyed. On one night the police found 30 looters and several coin dealers on site ready to buy the loot. It is estimated that between 9,000 and 20,000 coins were removed, stolen and sold off.

Some arrests and successful prosecutions followed, but one serious case (*Regina v Hancock* 1990) was lost on appeal. This highlighted the many serious failings of the Treasure Trove procedures and so the Surrey team began its long battle to change the law. Initially, this was discouraged by the bureaucrats and others, but the team continued with consultations all round and campaigns in the Commons and House of Lords followed. After years of obstruction and procrastination by others, the Surrey team won through. All of British Archaeology should be grateful to our Surrey neighbours. Full details of the campaign were published in the Surrey Archaeological Collections, Vol 91 1994 p 307-314.

Reprinted from Kent Archaeological Review, No. 165, Autumn 2006.

MILESTONES, HAMPSHIRE'S LIVING HISTORY MUSEUM

Milestones, Hampshire's living history museum at Basingstoke, is offering Surrey Archaeological Society members a '2 for 1' voucher to attend the museum this year. Vouchers are paper-based and permit one adult or concession to enter the museum for free when accompanied by another full paying adult. They are valid until 31 December 2007.

If any members would be interested in taking up this offer, please let us know at Castle Arch, so that we may apply for vouchers.

Further details on Milestones can be found at www.milestones-museum.com

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Work in Progress in British Rural and Agricultural History New Edition 2006

At intervals the British Agricultural History Society revises its listing of work in progress on rural and agrarian history. They are currently undertaking a new survey which will appear in *Agricultural History Review* in 2007. This will cover any research on British and Irish rural/agrarian society (social, economic, political or technical) with a historical dimension from any period up to the end of the twentieth century. No one is excluded from these lists: they are open to all scholars of rural society working in the British Isles or researchers based abroad concerned with the rural/agrarian history of the British Isles. All researchers are encouraged to respond: post-graduate students, established academics and non-university scholars.

Whether you have contributed to their work in progress list before, or are a new or returning researcher in these fields, please access a form on the BAHS website (www.bahs.org.uk) and submit it online, as soon as possible to be sure of inclusion.

LECTURE

THE NORMANS IN NORMANDY; THE NORMANS IN ENGLAND

An Illustrated Lecture and Reception

Yehudi Menuhin School, Stoke d'Abernon

Friday 22nd June, 7.45pm

The Society is organising a special lecture by a distinguished speaker at an exciting new venue.

Professor Eric Fernie is a distinguished architectural historian and immediate Past-President of the Society of Antiquaries. He is well known as a lecturer, broadcaster and writer whose publications include *The Architecture of Norman England*. The subject of his talk will be "*The Normans in Normandy; The Normans in England – What the architecture tells us about the differences between them.*"

The venue will be the exciting new Menuhin Hall at The Yehudi Menuhin School, Stoke d'Abernon.

Tickets: £10 to include a glass of wine. Visitors may picnic in the grounds before the lecture which starts at 7.45pm.

We are looking forward to a memorable evening and encourage members to book soon and bring guests. Tickets and further information can be obtained from The Box Office, Menuhin Hall. The Box Office is open Monday to Friday 10 am to 3 pm and for one hour before the lecture. Tel: 08700 842020.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY

Excavations and evaluations carried out by units working within the County, which are reported periodically elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, are omitted here. Each entry includes the author, title, publisher and date of publication, followed by the four-digit accession number, and classification number indicating the shelf location of the book.

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REVIEW

“East Surrey Underground”

By Peter M. Burgess 2006, published by the author, 121pp.

Peter Burgess, a leading light of the Wealden Cave and Mine Society, has recently published this book, the inspiration for which is atated to have been the similar *Kent and East Sussex underground* (published by Meresborough Books in 1991), a compilation by a number of members of the Kent Underground Research Group, assembled and edited by Adrian Pearce.

The author of the present work has been actively engaged in researching the mines, underground quarries and other man-made and natural underground spaces of east Surrey for some decades, and has a number of published papers to his credit which combine underground exploration, careful archaeological recording, archival and oral history recording and research, and a high degree of intelligent interpretation of the available mass of evidence.

The contents list reveals there to be chapters devoted to safety, sand caves and mines, firestone quarries, hearthstone mines, underground mushroom farms, wartime secondary use of underground space, deneholes, fullers' earth mines, subsidences, the swallow-holes of the River Mole, early exploration, rumours and myths, and conservation (both of archaeological features and of bats and other wildlife).

The paperback book has an attractive colour photograph taken inside one of Reigate's silver-sand mines, and a number of black and white photographs and line drawings (location maps, mine plans and sections, finds and so forth). The style adopted for the text is accessible, and although the author has consulted virtually every currently known archival and published source, he has chosen for this popular but authoritative publication not to include detailed reference to sources, but there is a good index.

This is not a do-it-yourself guide to underground exploration for beginners, who are advised to put their interest in the subject into practice via membership of an established caving or mining history society, as such bodies will have organised

access agreements with land-owners and occupiers. For this reason, exact locations and details of access are often not included, as owners and occupiers generally prefer to deal with organisations having appropriate equipment, expertise and insurance cover. The message is simple enough: those who wish to visit the underground sites featured here should seek to do so as members of an appropriate society.

This highly recommended and important book is at present available, at £10.50 per copy inclusive of postage and packing, only from the author: Peter M. Burgess, 8 Trotton Close, Maidenbower, Crawley, West Sussex RH10 7JP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKS IN LONDON

Saturdays 9th & 23rd June 2007

Organised by Birkbeck University of London Faculty of Continuing Education and led by Harvey Sheldon, BSc FSA and Robin Densem, BA, these guided walks will introduce the Roman and later archaeology of London. The emphasis will be on major archaeological discoveries and sites and how they elucidate the development of London.

9th June Royal Greenwich

Greenwich Palace and its park have origins in the late Middle Ages. Beginning at the Royal Observatory, the walk in the park will include the Roman Temple, the Anglo-Saxon burial mounds and the Rangers and Queens Houses. Closer to the river, the Tudor royal palace of 'Placentia' will also be visited. FFAR027NACS CE

23rd June Medieval City of London and Monastic Precincts

Meeting at the Church of St Bartholomew the Great in West Smithfield, we will walk to the Charterhouse Gate, the Museum of the Order of St John and the crypt of the priory church. Returning to the City, we will visit the site of St Alphage, the medieval city defences and London's Guildhall. FFAR028NACS CE

Each walk costs £20 and involves several hours of walking. Additional admission costs are not included. Further details from Natalie Ping, tel. 0207631 6627; email n.ping@bbk.ac.uk

LECTURE MEETINGS

4th June

"Wanborough Manor and the Special Operations Executive, Second World War" by Patrick Yarnoll to the Woking History Society in Mayford Village Hall, Saunders Lane, Mayford at 7.45 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

5th June

Annual General Meeting and members' evening of the Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm.

6th June

"The Pre-Raphaelites" by Iain McKillop to Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeological Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

11th June

"Gravels, their economic exploitation and their archaeological content" by Peter Harp and Paul Sowan to the Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society in the Small Hall of the United Reformed Church Hall, Addiscombe Grove, East Croydon at 7.45 pm.

11th June

"The Portable Antiquities Scheme" by David Williams to the Guildford Archaeology and Local History Group in the Classroom in Guildford Museum, Quarry Street at 7.30 pm. New members always welcome 01483 567700.

14th June

"The search for the real King Arthur" by David Morgan Evans to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church, at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

19th June

"A Trip down memory lane" by Mark Davison to the Friends of Kingston Museum and Heritage Service in Kingston Museum Art Gallery, Wheatfield Way, Kingston at 7 for 7.30 pm.

28th June

"A History of the Licensed Trade-Pubs in Local History" by Nick Pollard to Egham-by-Runnymede Historical Society in the Main Hall, Literary Institute, High Street, Egham at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.

2nd July

Visit to the St Edward the Confessor Roman Catholic Church, Sutton Park by the Woking History Society. Meet at the church at 7.30 pm.

3rd July

"Tree Ring Dating for Surrey's Ancient Buildings" an illustrated talk by Rod Wild to the Addlestone Historical Society at Addlestone Community Centre at 8 pm. Visitors welcome £2.

4th July

"The Story of Pitt Place, Epsom" by Elaine Parker to the Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeological Society in St Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell at 7.45 for 8 pm.

10th July

"Literary Surrey" by Jacqueline Banerjee to the Westcott Local History Group in the Reading Room, Institute Road, Westcott at 8 pm.

12th July

"Francis Carew Gardens" by John Phillips to Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society in the Upper Hall, United Reformed Church, at the corner of Union Street and Eden Street at 7.30 for 8 pm. Visitors welcome £1.50.

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The Council of the Surrey Archaeological Society desires it to be known that it is not responsible for the statements or opinions expressed in the *Bulletin*.

Next Issue: Copy required by 8th June for the July issue.

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