## Send & Ripley History Society



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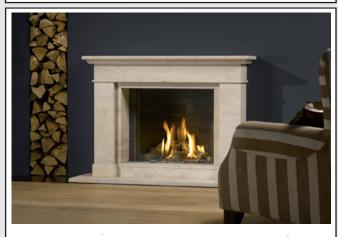
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#### CONTACTS

Send & Ripley History Society Established 1975 as Send History Society Registered Charity No. 1174161

President: John Slatford St George's Farmhouse, High Street, Ripley, Woking GU23 6AF T: 01483 222107 E: jmslatford@gmail.com

Chairman: Cameron Brown Church Farm House, Wisley GU23 6QL T: 07811 276386 E: cmb@aappl.com

Hon. Secretary: Dreda Todd E: dredamarytodd@gmail.com

Treasurer and Membership Secretary: Christina Sheard Old Manor Cottage, Send Marsh Green, Ripley, Woking GU23 6JP T: 01483 224600 E: christina.sheard@ btinternet.com

Journal Editor: Cameron Brown T: 07811 276386 E: cmb@aappl.com

Copy Editor and proofreader: Ditz Brown

Journal Distribution: Christina Sheard E: christina.sheard@ btinternet.com

Archaeology Specialist: Andrew Jones 106 Georgelands, Ripley, GU23 6DQ T: 01483 479647 E: andrew738jones@bt.com

Web site management: Chris Brown

Web site: www.sendandripley historysociety.co.uk

Advertising: John Creasey T: 01483 225126 E: creasey314@btinternet.com

Museum Curator: Clare McCann T: 01483 728546 E: cricketshill@hotmail.com

Cover image:

Work at Wisley Church – filling cracks above the chancel arch. The 1870s mosaic tiling can be seen at the east end.

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We are grateful to Vision Engineering Ltd for their generous contribution towards the production costs of the 2018 Journals

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## EDITORIAL CAMERON BROWN

he most important thing I have to tell you about is the news that our museum has finally become fully accredited. I want to thank Clare McCann for the huge effort she has put into achieving this over a number of years. Of course she has had some help but without her efforts we would never have reached this milestone. Clare writes more about this on page 25.

It has been something of a struggle to fill this journal. Perhaps the long, hot, late spring and early summer had something to do with it? I do need further contributors and want to encourage members to think about researching something that interests you – perhaps your house, your road (who is it named after? why?), your family; something you found in the loft or in the garden. It can be fun and need not be a lot of work. If you are worried about writing a piece we can help with the editing. As I have said before, without contributors we will not have a journal and six editions a year are a lot to fill. My thanks once again to the regular contributors.

A few members have put their names down to help at farmers markets which is excellent, but we do need one or two further stewards for the museum. Please contact Clare if you can help out occasionally.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE NEXT JOURNAL

Contributors are asked to send articles and letters to Cameron Brown at cmb@aappl.com by 15th October 2018.

Authors of illustrated articles should submit high resolution (300 DPI or higher) jpegs to the editor by email to ensure best reproduction in the journal, but no more than 10MB in any one email

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No. 262 | September 2018

### FROM THE JOURNAL, 40 YEARS AGO

#### **CAMERON BROWN**

The following article by KJ French appeared in Newsletter 22, in August/September 1978. I have left the rather individual sentence structure and liberal use of capital letters substantially as in the original.

#### SEND PAST AND PRESENT (PART 4)

Among old customs a first class cook would have to know that you Cane Beef, Mutton or Pork, you Break Venison, you Allaye a Pheasant, you Thigh a Woodcock, you Strang a Lamprey, you Under Tench a Porpoise, you Allaye a Teal, you Mince a Plover, you Disfigure a Peacock, you Spoil a Chicken, Duck or Goose, you Dismember a Heron, you Display a Crane, you Lift a Swan or Cygnet. You Unlace a Rabbit or Hare, you Tench a Sturgeon, you Transom an Eel, you Splay a Bream, you Wing a Partridge, Grouse, Ptarmigan, Quail, the Land and Water Rail, and the Pigeon. You Offspit a Lark, you Bare a Blackcock or Capercaillie, you could Pluck a Pigeon, or the Rails, (now young wives hang a list in the kitchen!).

I am afraid the present and recent generations could never stomach many of the foregoing delightful dishes of the good old days; motto - eat all you can; never mind the bones.

## Some of the old Norman laws and regulations may never have been repealed.

Be careful of deer, Send poachers, you might still lose your thumbs. Try to remember the "good old days" when lasses and lads got leave of their dads and away to the Maypole high, as long as King John and his retainers did not join in the fun; one law for Normans, little for others until Magna Carta.

#### The Sport of Falconry Norman

The Normans had strict laws as to what a man could do according to his rank, with savage penalties if broken.

The eagle and vulture for an Emperor, The Gerfalcon and Tiercel of the Gerfalcon for a King, The Falcon Gentle and Tiercel for a Prince. The Falcon of the Rock for a Duke, The Falcon Peregrin for an Earl. The Bustard for a Baron, The Sacre and Sarret for a Knight, The Lanner or Lanneret for an Esquire. The Merlin for a Lady, The Hobby for a young man, The Goshawk for a Yeoman, The Tiercel of the Goshawk for a poor man. The Sparrowhawk for a Priest, The Musket for a Holy Water Clerk, The Kestrel for a Knave or Churl. And any other little thing they could think up.

#### Terms Used by Falconers and Fowlers

A Booming of Bittern, also Sage of Bittern, a Brood of Grouse, a Badelgage of Duck, a Bevy of Quail, a Building of Rook, a Bunch of Wigeon if numbers are small, if large a Company of Wigeon, a Covey of Partridge but, should they as they sometimes do, more than one covey run together, then a Pack of Partridge. A Cast of Hawk, a Covert of Coot, a Charm of Nightingale and Goldfinch, a Colony of Gull and Tern, a City of Grebe, a Fall of Woodcock. A Flight of Dove and Pigeon, a Flush of Mallard at rest, a Wedge of Mallard in flight and when on water a Paddling. A Flight of Sparrows, Finches, Buntings etc., a Gathering of Bustard, also a Cast of Bustard, a Gaggle of Geese feeding, or a Skim of Geese flying, a Herd of Swan and Stork, a Murmuration of Starling, a Mide or Nye of Pheasant, a Siege of Bittern and Heron, a Spring of Teal, a Flock of Capercaillie and Curlew, a Brood of Ptarmigan, a Tourney of Blackcock, a Galway of Kingfisher, a List of Buzzard, a Wisp of Snipe, and an Unkindness of Raven. A large number of different species of shore birds running together is known as a Stand or Count of such birds.

Pheasant, Partridge, Grouse, Black Game, Capercaillie, Ptarmigan is known by the brace. Woodcock, Snipe, Wild Duck, are known by couples as other water birds. Hares and Rabbits by brace, otherwise plain numbers.

### **OUTING TO TILFORD RURAL LIFE CENTRE**

#### **CAMERON BROWN**

In July 14 members enjoyed a morning outing to Tilford Rural Life Centre, located between Farnham and Godalming. The centre comprises some ten acres of fields, woodland and buildings, featuring a large number of agricultural implements, vehicles and artefacts marking in excess of 150 years of farming activity. Many aspects of village and rural life, together with a number of buildings rescued from decay and moved to this site, are displayed around the grounds.

The museum began life as a private collection of agricultural equipment, assembled by the late Madge and Henry Jackson who lived here, and opened to the public in 1973. It is now run by a charity, the Old Kiln Museum Trust.



Henry and Madge Jackson (© Tilford Rural Life Centre)

The Jacksons were not wealthy benefactors. They ran what was little more than a smallholding and started their collection when Madge asked Henry to find her some decorative old farm equipment for their garden. Henry was told by a local farmer friend that there was an old plough somewhere under a bramble bush and if he could get it out he could have it. Over the years further such gifts followed and the collection grew. In 1973 the Jacksons opened their home, with its now substantial collection, to the public. They had two children who pre-deceased them and with no-one to leave everything to they decided to put their home and the artefacts into a charitable trust to preserve everything for public enjoyment.

Our society first visited Tilford in Autumn 1976 and the following appeared in Journal 11, page 11:

'Having been arranged by the committee at short notice this outing was announced at the open meeting on 22 September but it was not possible to mention it in the previous newsletter. Apologies, therefore, to any members who were unaware of it. The museum is run by Mr Henry Jackson, who very kindly agreed to open it especially for our visit, his season normally ending on 30 September. It is in a beautiful woodland setting beside the Tilford to Frensham Rd. It is worth a visit to look at the trees alone, for they include many rare and interesting species, all grown by Mr Jackson from seed. However, the main purpose of our visit was to inspect the extensive collection of rural equipment ranging from farm wagons from many counties to a hop-bagging machine.

Of particular interest is the wheelwright's shop, which was in operation at Lurgashall from 1767 to 1961, complete with ledgers for the whole period.

Other comprehensive items are the smithy and the farmhouse containing innumerable objects bringing back memories of pre-war life. Drawings in the leaflet about the museum are by Denis Somerfield of Send.'



The forge

Send & Ripley History Society





**Top:** Our guide, John Larke, showing our group some of the wagons **Bottom:** An Essex wagon. This is the largest and heaviest wagon at Tilford. In the flat Eastern counties weight was less of an issue. Most of the country-made wagons have a back axle held square to the central pole by two braces. A long pin passes through the body, pole and fore-carriage. The front wheels turn about this pin. There is also a 'dog stick' on the back axle, so that a dog could be secured by a lead, and run behind the wagon whilst being kept clear of the wheels.

Our recent visit lasted an hour and a half, which is not long enough to cover the whole site, but our helpful guide, John Larke, was able to show us the forge and the smithy, give us a lesson in wheel-making and explain some of the regional differences in farmers' wagons. We could visit a fully-furnished post-war prefab (and indulge in a little nostalgia) and see many of the fine trees, now mature specimens, referred to in the 1976 report.







Top: The kitchen in the pre-fab Middle: A Romany caravan Bottom: The interior of the caravan

Send & Ripley History Society

Of particular interest to some of our members was the collection of tools and signs from the J Gibbs company which had premises in Ripley, built in 1939 on the site of the Ryde House school, where they remained until the firm's closure in 1997. The site is currently occupied by the Co-op. One member of the family is understood to have lived at Send Manor.

The large cast-iron coat of arms on the museum's shop wall was made by Gibbs and given to the museum when the company's main workshop had to be closed down to make way for the expansion of Heathrow.

Our member, Les Bowerman, who now owns Send Manor, understood that the coat of arms had once graced the house, but our guide was unable to confirm this.





**Top:** The J Gibbs coat of arms **Bottom:** Part of the J Gibbs display





**Top:** A WWII Anderson shelter **Bottom:** Inside the Anderson shelter

Unless otherwise credited, all photos © Ditz

### SEND AND RIPLEY 100 YEARS AGO SEPTEMBER — OCTOBER 1918

#### JAN AND PHIL DAVIE

In early September it was agreed that school children were to have a half day holiday a week to form 'blackberry parties' to harvest these fruits. The crop in 1918 was abundant and some big hauls had been made and considerable quantities found their way to jam manufacturers. The whole of the proceeds of organised parties were intended for the jam makers, to support production for military rations. Individual needs were to be met by other, individual efforts.

Also, in the early autumn, 20 Polish prisoners of war were employed clearing the river Wey of obstructions to its flow, chiefly in the Wisley and Pyrford districts, and the Hoe Stream. Supervision was provided by Mr Stephen Spooner of Send, who was honorary inspector of the River Wey Floods Prevention Association and had large experience in surface drainage.

Influenza (Spanish Flu) was widespread throughout England over the summer, and presumably also in Ripley and Send, but this was not reported because of war-time censorship. It was not until mid-September that the Surrey Advertiser reported a severe outbreak of influenza in military camps surrounding Godalming with 'a few cases' within that Borough. The Mayor of Godalming and the Deputy Medical Officer advised closing all military clubs and avoidance of public meetings and entertainments in Godalming until further notice. In October many elementary schools in Guildford Borough were closed to slow spread of the infection but by the end of October the 'influenza scourge' had extended to Guildford, with three or four deaths in the last few days of the month. The outbreak was fairly extensive with doctors everywhere extremely hard worked, and some succumbing to the illness. In military camps it was a different matter, where there were hundreds of victims, with a goodly number having a fatal termination.

Mrs Ivy Hill and Mr Arthur Hill appeared before Woking Magistrates charged with cycling without lights. Mrs Hill admitted the charge and that she was accompanied by her husband. She was accordingly fined 10/- (ten shillings or 50p). The Magistrates learned that when PC Jarvis interviewed Mr Hill the next day, Mr Hill wanted to fight and picked up a pitchfork to threaten him. Mr Hill subsequently claimed that he had not ridden a cycle that night but it was his brother, and he had witnesses to prove

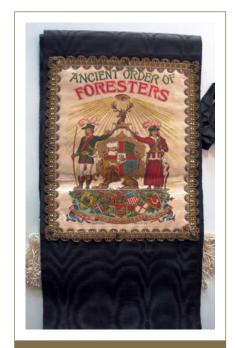
it. PC Jarvis identified the defendant as the person riding the bicycle, having shone his light in his face, and stated he had known Mr Hill for three years. Two weeks later Mr Hill reappeared before the Magistrates and admitted the offence. When questioned Mr Hill admitted perjuring himself. He was then committed to Guildford Assizes on the charge of perjury, with bail allowed.

Mr Edward K Comber, of Kew Gardens, was fined  $\pounds 2$  and severely cautioned at Woking Bench for driving a motor van at a speed dangerous to the public at Ripley. The defendant took the village cross roads on his off side without sounding his hooter, at fully 30mph. He said he had leaky lamps and was anxious to get as far as possible before lighting them.

Mr J Sink, of Ripley, died on the 14th September aged 69. He was a native of the village and chorister for 60 years at St Mary's church. He worked for J & O Tedder, provision merchants, for 40 years and was also a member of the Ancient Order of Forresters.

Two Send Harvest Festival services were held at the beginning of October. The collections totalled £11.4s.2d (£11.21) and was for the Royal Surrey County and Victoria Cottage Hospitals.

In early October the first reports of a German peace overture to the USA government were printed in the Surrey Advertiser, plus an appeal to continue buying War Bonds. Peace announcements were made at the start of some cinema programmes, to be greeted by cheers, but these proved to be false. Rumours of peace circulated within the borough but all were denied.



A Forresters banner in the museum collection

# MISSING: AGATHA CHRISTIE ON NEWLANDS CORNER INCLUDING THE RECOLLECTIONS OF A YOUNG MAN CATE DAVEY

This article has been put together incorporating notes made by my father, Reg Giles, who was 14 years old at the time.

In December 1926 the crime writer Agatha Christie became front-page news when she vanished from her home in Sunningdale, Berkshire. She was found eleven days later in a hotel in Harrogate. Her mother had died eight months earlier and her husband Colonel Archibald Christie, a WWI Royal Flying Corps fighter pilot, had announced he was setting up home with his mistress, Nancy Neele, who lived in Godalming.

On the night of December 3rd 1926, after an argument with Archie, Agatha left her seven year-old daughter asleep at their home in Sunningdale, Berkshire, and drove to Newlands Corner. She abandoned her Morris Cowley two-seater coupé on a steep track by a deserted chalk quarry, leaving a bag of clothes and an expired driving licence in the car.

Was this the deliberate creation of a fake crime scene? Was it just a publicity stunt? What did she do in the first twenty-four hours after she disappeared? Was her memory loss genuine?

The weather report for that night describes the area as shrouded in a dank mist. She probably wasn't dressed for a cross-country hike: the missing persons report issued by the police described her as wearing a grey 'stockinette' skirt, green jumper, grey cardigan, small velour hat and no wedding ring.

So where did she go? Her options would have been to return up the hill to the main road or a cross-country walk to Albury or Shere - difficult to negotiate on foot at night. If she didn't have an accomplice to whisk her away she was risking injury stumbling around in the dark.

Although derelict today, in 1926 it was six years after Chilworth Gunpowder Works had ceased operating and a small community known as 'Tin Town' occupied the former factory buildings. Would she have sought refuge there? Shere was a popular leisure destination between the First and Second World Wars, so did she walk along the Tillingbourne and find lodgings overnight there at the White Horse or the Prince of Wales? Or would she have gone to a local B&B?

Her abandoned car was seen early the next morning and the police were alerted. A massive police operation was set in motion - including surveillance of her adulterous husband who was immediately suspected of her murder. The Silent Pool was dragged during the search for her body as well as ponds along the course of the Tillingbourne.

If she was still in the area she must have been well disguised because she was a household name after the publication of her best-selling sixth novel, The Murder of Roger Ackroyd and her photo was all over the papers.

Within a few days of her disappearance some 15,000 people descended on Newlands Corner joining search parties, many probably motivated by a £100 reward posted by the Daily News for information leading to her discovery. If anyone local knew where she was, surely that reward would have been irresistible?

My father Reg Giles would have been 14 at the time. In his notes on the exploits of a local character called Tetcham, a farm labourer (who he describes as a man of the woods, a man of the trees and a rascal, all blending to make a fellow who was always ready to give a hand) he records: 'We got the news that Agatha Christie had gone missing and her car was found at the foot of Newlands Corner on one of the slopes on the Chilworth side. The police asked anyone who could to turn out and search the hillside for her. Tetch was beside himself with excitement: "Here we are invited to hunt on the best rabbit land in the country and even the boys in blue will be on our side for once".

The Sunday morning arrived and we set off before 8 o'clock. The group comprised Tetch and his flower-show crony, his boy Bob, and myself, with one greyhound, one ferret and two nets. We had sandwiches and a bottle of tea each. We walked from Send on the backways and shortcuts, through Clandon Park and on the footpath to the top of the hill. I found it tiring, especially up the hill, but it was exciting there with police organising things. We kept clear of this! We'd not been there many minutes when a Rolls Royce stopped beside us, complete with chauffeur and a grand lady in an Ascot hat and a smart old man. The chauffeur got out and lifted out a little Pekinese dog which ran round in circles, and I well remember the lady saying to her husband "Look at it; he's got the scent already" and Tetch saying under his breath "did you ever



The news as reported in the *London Evening Standard* on 6th December 1926

hear anything like it?" and then loudly "He's not got the scent ma'am, he's only looking for somewhere to cock his leg", which it proceeded to do against a rear wheel. We all laughed and I thought "this is a good start; Tetch even knows what the dog wants to do". The car's occupants were not amused. Tetch then had a bit of banter with a big police sergeant who was not amused either. I thought this was not very clever. There were thousands of people and police on the hill.

We moved off and started rabbiting. We hunted every spot that looked likely but with

no luck. The dog ran here and there and the ferret was put down the holes and nothing happened. We ate all the food and drank all the tea. Tetch produced a bottle of lemonade that we drank and we all got very tired. Tetch suddenly stopped and said "I must be mad. With all these thousands of people crashing about, dogs running and barking, no self-respecting rabbit is going to show itself and all the pheasants will have flown miles away by now!"

We started for home going all the backways and still hunting; us boys were very tired and Tetch had to keep geeing us up. We came down the hill from the Burnt Common crossroads. The dog was foraging in the field at the left on the bottom and it caught a rabbit and carried it out to Tetch who said, "would you believe it, we've worked a long day, walked 15 miles and caught nothing,

found no one and then the dog catches the rabbit in the field next to the village. We must've done something very wrong to our parents!" I was so tired the next day I couldn't go to school! I remember my legs wouldn't move with muscle ache.'

For 11 days the country and the tabloid press speculated about what could have happened. All the elements of a classic Christie story were there. The legend of the Silent Pool said it was the site of the death of a young girl and her brother, and many thought that Agatha might have drowned herself there. Others suggested the incident was a publicity stunt, others thought clues pointed to murder at the hands of her unfaithful husband.

Even the then Home Secretary, William Joynson-Hicks, put pressure on the police to make faster progress. Celebrated crime writers Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, and Dorothy L Sayers, author of the Lord Peter Wimsey series, were swept into the national frenzy of excitement. Conan Doyle, who was interested in the occult, took a discarded glove of Christie's to a medium, while Sayers visited the scene of the disappearance, later using it in the novel Unnatural Death. A banjo player named Bob Tappin eventually spotted Agatha in the Swan Hydro in the spa town of Harrogate on December 14th and alerted the police. She had booked into the spa under the pseudonym Teresa Neele (sic).

If Agatha didn't have an accomplice with a car how did she get to Harrogate? Taxi to a railway station? Walk to Gomshall or Chilworth station and thence to Guildford or Dorking, London and the north? Her husband was summoned to collect her and said that she'd suffered a total memory loss as a result of 'the car crash' (a reference to the abandoned car on Newlands Corner). One biographer, Andrew Norman, considers that may well have been what's known as a psychogenic trance, a rare condition brought on by trauma or depression.

Agatha divorced Archie in 1928 and later married Max Mallowan, a famous British archaeologist, specialising in ancient Middle Eastern history.

Further reading:

http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20150914-eleven-days-when-agatha-christie-went-missing

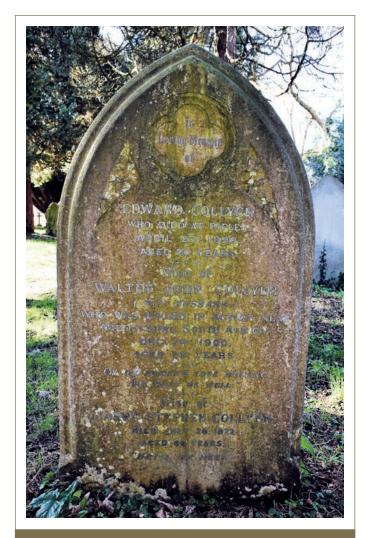
https://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/the-mysterious-disappearance-of-agatha-christie/

Agatha Christie and the Missing Eleven Days, Jared Cade, publisher Peter Owen Ltd, 340pp

Agatha Christie: The Finished Portrait, Dr Andrew Norman

## WALTER COLLYER - THE BOER WAR SOLDIER COMMEMORATED IN RIPLEY CHURCHYARD

#### **ALAN COOPER**



The headstone in St Mary's churchyard, Ripley, commemorating Walter John Collyer

Ripley has been well documented in the SRHS publication Then and Now. On page 22 we read: 'A cordwainer by trade, he was born in 1806 in Cuckfield, Sussex. He employed many local people, including Edward Collyer, a shoemaker born1847 in Pyrford. Edward married Stephen Green's daughter Mildred born1843 and had seven children'. It would appear that marrying a daughter of his employer provided no social advancement for Edward as, at age 12, his daughter Ada was working as a teacher and son Stephen aged 17 as a shoe shop boy. The family lived in Ripley High Street at the Boot shop and finally at Perseverance Cottages. Two



The headstone inscription

of the sons share a grave in Ripley churchyard: Edward, 1871-1890 and Harry Stephen, 1877-1922. Walter John, 1872-1900 is commemorated on their headstone but is buried in Middelburg, South Africa.

Walter appears to have had no interest in the family business, leaving the village to join the army. It is reasonably certain this happened before 1891 as no trace can be found of him in the census for that year anywhere in the country. He saw service in the 2nd Boer War (11th October 1899 - 31st May 1902) serving with 'B' Squadron, 18th Hussars. He was awarded the Queen's South Africa medal with 3 bars: Belfast (26th August 1900), Orange Free State (28th February 1900) and Laing's Nek (2nd June 1900).

The 18th Hussars were sent to South Africa and arrived on 28th October 1898, reaching Ladysmith on 9th November 1898 where they were quartered until 25th September 1899, just 16 days before the declaration of war on 11th October 1899. The



Reverse of the Queen's South Africa Medal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Anglo-Boer War records.

political situation was such that reinforcements were already on their way, from India, and to placate the civil authorities a force commanded by Colonel Moller set off towards Dundee to guard the Northern Territories of Natal. During the next 15 months Walter was involved in numerous skirmishes but notably the battles at Belfast and Laing's Nek.

On 24th December 1900 at daybreak, 'C' squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Wood, departed Middelburg to patrol the Uitkyk Ridge some three and a half miles away. They were relieved at 9 in the morning by a much depleted 'B' squadron consisting of Lieutenant Thackwell and 34 men. It was believed the Boers would not attack during the hours of daylight but that was exactly what they did. A force of around 80 men fell upon them and immediately caused problems as many of the British contingent were needed to hold the horses. By the time reinforcements from Middelburg arrived, Lieutenant Thackwell had been badly wounded in two places and five men lay dead. Five more were captured and eight horses and three more men in charge of them were taken prisoner. The Boers suffered nine killed and 19 wounded of whom five were subsequently to die. The five British dead were buried the same day in the cemetery at Middelburg. The Boers were renowned as skillful sharpshooters, a testament to which being that four of the five casualties (including Walter Collyer) were shot through the head. 4,5

This war was a wake-up call for the British army with the Boers employing hit-and-run tactics. In short, not conforming to the 'gentlemanly' rules of war. Ironically Uitkyk, where Walter died, translates from Afrikaans as 'Lookout'.

He is commemorated on both the South African war memorial in Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, on the east wall outside the chancel, and on the 18th Hussars plaque - south wall, south transept at York Minster, York, North Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup>

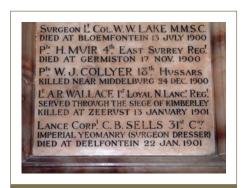
The South African War Memorial at Holy Trinity Church, Guildford contains the names of men who gave their lives during this conflict and came from Guildford and the surrounding villages. In addition to Walter John Collyer, we find Private H Muir from Send and Sergeant SV Allwork from Ripley.



South African War Memorial to the fallen of Guildford and surrounding villages

879 Pte Hugh Muir attested for service with the 4th battalion East Surrey Regiment on 1st March 1899 aged 17 years and 11 months. He lived at Boughton Cottages, Send and was employed as a groom. Promoted to Lance

Corporal on 20th July 1899, he was transferred to the Hampshire Regiment on 22nd April 1900. He died from an unspecified disease at Germiston on 17th November 1900.



Pte H Muir of Send and Pte WJ Collyer of Ripley commemorated

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The 18th Hussars in South Africa: The records of a cavalry regiment during the Boer War, 1899-1902 by Major Charles Burnett, published1905

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The above book is highly recommended by the author of this piece to anyone interested in 19th/20th century conflict. Written in 1905 by an officer who 'was there' and whilst still fresh in his mind

4660 Pte Septimus Vernon Allwork attested for service with the 3rd battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment on 19th January 1894 aged 18 years and 3 months. He lived

Pte W.SMALLPEICE 2nd HANTS.REGIMENT DIED AT BARBERTON 5 JAN. 1902

Pte C.H.CHAMBERLAIN P.O.CORPS DIED AT CHARLESTOWN 10 JAN. 1902

SERG! S. V. ALLWORK 3nd K. R. R. DIED AT MACHADODORP 11 JAN. 1902

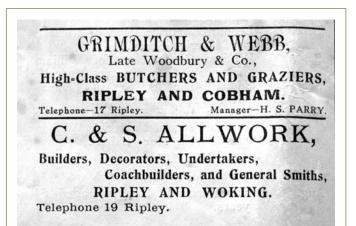
Les Corp! J.POTTER 2nd East Kentml. DIED AT MIDDELBURG 15 JAN. 1902

Pte C. H. BULLEN 8th Hussars DIED AT CHARLESTOWN 24 JAN. 1902

Sergt SV Allwork of Ripley commemorated

at Green Cottage, High Street, Ripley and was employed as a builder's labourer. After 45 days he was transferred to the 3rd battalion Kings Royal Rifle Corps as 9031 Pte. He rose to the rank of Sergeant and died from an unspecified disease on 11th January 1902 at Machadodorp.

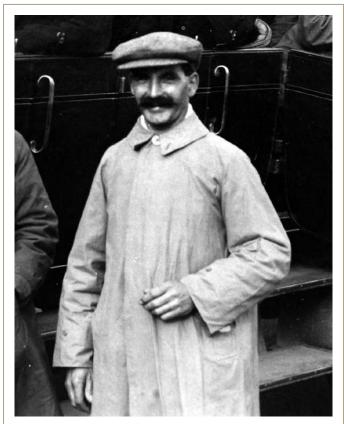
The Allwork family were well known in Ripley with a diverse range of business interests, as can be seen from the advert appearing in the October 1923 edition of the Ripley Parish Magazine. Two brothers of Septimus ran the family Business – Charles V and Stephen.



**Top:** Advert in the Ripley Parish Magazine — October 1923

As can be seen from the brief statistics below, more men died as a result of disease than from enemy fire. Typhoid (more commonly called enteric fever) was certainly by far the biggest killer with dysentery in second place. The principal cause was drinking polluted water.

In the 2nd Boer War the number of personnel employed was 448,435. Killed in action or died of wounds – 7,894; died of disease – 13,250.<sup>2</sup> Invalided home through wounds – 8,221; invalided home through disease – 63,644; unspecified – 449.<sup>3</sup>





**Top:** Stephen Allwork, brother of Septimus **Bottom:** Charles V Allwork, brother of Septimus

Photos c/o Alan Cooper collection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Times May 1902

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  With the flag to Pretoria, HW Wilson, published by Harmsworth Brothers Ltd

### OBITUARY — PHYLLIS BOURNE (1930 — 2018) JOHN SLATFORD

Phyllis Bourne died aged 88 on July 24th after a long battle with cancer. Born Phyllis Welch in Pirbright she left school at 14 and worked for Lawrences Dressmakers where she learned her considerable skills. She met Ken in 1951 and they married in 1954.

Phyllis was one of our original members having hosted the inaugural meeting with Ken at Heath House back in 1975. Although very much a back seat member, she was always there whenever help was needed. I well remember when we embarked upon our first major publication *Then & Now, The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life.* We were a group of seven, meeting every week for six months at Heath House with Phyllis always supporting us with refreshments while we argued about the best way to do all the small elements of the book.

After all Ken's problems with his business in the late 80s, Phyllis moved to Frome to support her daughters who lived there. Ken stayed in Send for several years before moving there himself. We haven't seen Phyllis very often in recent years but she did pop up occasionally with her daughter Jackie. Only last year, Pat and I met them by chance in Wisley.

A more recent memory of Phyllis occurred following my article about the small houses built in Send after the last war (J253). These were constructed from the fuselages of Horsa gliders that were used in the D Day landings and at Arnhem. Phyllis emailed to tell me that she and Ken started their married life in one of them. She told me how they bought it second-hand in Chobham and about the problems of transporting it to Phyllis's parents' garden in Pirbright. From



Phyllis Bourne

there they moved to Jacob's Well before finally coming to Ripley to live first in Wentworth Close, just round the corner from Pat where their children were contemporary with Pat's three sons, and then Heath House, Tannery Lane in Send.

Phyllis was a great support to Ken in the Society's early days and enjoyed studying family and local history as well as gardening and, of course, enjoying her expanding family of grand- and great-grandchildren.

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### OBITUARY ALASTAIR STUART MACMILLAN 16TH DECEMBER 1930 — 31ST JANUARY 2018

#### JAMES MACMILLAN

ad was born in Glasgow and grew up in Dunoon on the Firth of Clide. If you met Alastair, he did not have a Scottish accent, but if he was in the presence of Scots, it always came back.

The family moved to Chester for work (his father was an engineer) and dad remembered the bombing raids and how much fun it was seeing all the airplanes in the sky. It was in Chester dad started his love of climbing and spent weekends climbing some of the hardest mountains in Snowdonia and then the Scottish highlands. He was well-known and hung out with the best climbers of the time. He also joined Mountain Rescue Service in Snowdonia.

Dad did his national service and then remained in the Territorial Army. It is terrible now I think of it, but I never did ask him why he tried for the SAS, but, knowing dad, he liked the adventure and pushing himself. He was the oldest recruit on his course and won the best recruit award, much to the annoyance of his fellow recruits, some of whom stayed friends throughout his life and a few joined us for dads 'party' on his passing. It was a party, as dad loved being sociable and also having fun. There are numerous examples of that 'having fun' including setting off a rocket under the seat of the Lieutenant Colonel at a diningin party, or the ram he put in the bedroom of the CEO because he had chatted up the girl he wanted to chat up!

Another story: on an SAS training course in the wet, windy Brecon Beacons, each recruit was told to pitch a bivouac shelter on the moor. That evening the training staff were a bit puzzled to see dad at the bar and having dinner in their hotel. When questioned, dad remarked, "well you only asked us to pitch a bivvy, not stay in it, so I have checked in".

How could you argue with that! He stayed and joined the others at the bar. Again, I am ashamed to admit, but I don't know how long he spent in Yemen with the SAS.



Alastair and Fiona Macmillan

He lived in a cave and we have the pictures to prove he was once young and skinny.

Dad's other love was sailing, and he spent many weekends down in Bosham near Chichester sailing with friends. Again most pictures have a glamorous girl on the boat. My children now sail and even last year we managed to get dad into our boat, towing the grandchildren on a surfboard behind.

In 1970 dad met mum at a party hosted by an old friend. Six months later they were married and then moved to Vintage Cottage on Rose Lane in 1971. Dendro-dating has shown the house dates back to 1392 the oldest house in Ripley and, I believe, the surrounding area (see also J260 p14).

Mum and Dad got involved in village life, including RNLI, the Church and the History Society. Dad was involved in the move of the old bank to its new location and then on Saturdays, Mum and Dad would 'do their time' in the museum. Dad loved his history all the way through his life.

Dad was tough, he walked down the stairs into the ambulance having had a heart attack, the paramedics had no idea how he did that. In later life it was quite a pain, this trait; every time he went to the doctor or hospital, his stock answer was he was fine, even if he was in pain, which he was for a lot of the time. We believe it went back to the war and his SAS training of show no pain.

Mum and dad moved up to live with us in Norfolk in November 2017, joining the grandchildren and 17 animals. Leaving Ripley was a wrench, but everyone agreed it was the right thing to do. We added to our 18th century farmhouse which, for the historians, has a lovely 17th century unmolested barn and farmyard, an extension for mum and dad with their own sitting room, kitchen,

bedroom and en suite. Mum and dad joined our family which also included my in-laws. So there were eight of us, aged 9 to 87.

Dad became ill over Christmas 2017 and after a short illness passed away. Vintage Cottage was sold in June this year, after 47 years of ownership. Some may say that's a long time to be in one house, but for Vintage Cottage 47 years in a 626 year history is just a moment. A new guardian of history owns the house, another chapter; dad would have liked that.

### **LETTERS**

#### FROM CELIA MAPPES (NÉE BAKER)

Dear Cameron,

I have just received the July edition of the Journal with your reference to the up-coming exhibition on games and pastimes. I wonder if anyone else remembers a game the girls used to play in the Ripley Primary School playground (I was there from 1948-53). It was called 'hunt (or hide) the stone' and I suspect that it was a Ripley-specific game, passed down through generations. My sister, who was at school after me, from 1954-60, says that she also played the game. It was on the lines of 'hunt the thimble', where someone

hid a small stone in a crevice in one of the flintstones on the wall and the others searched for it. Of course there were more active occupations in the break, like 'he', skipping and playing marbles (near the air-raid shelters, so that a marble might roll down the steps and have to be retrieved from the forbidden area), but 'hunt the stone' was particularly popular in summer, when it was too hot to run around. Margaret Field may remember it, as we were at the school at the same time.



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## WHERE IS IT? ALAN COOPER



Where and when was this photo taken?

#### ANSWER TO J261 WHERE IS IT?

#### PAT CLACK WRITES:



This picture was taken on May Day in the Send recreation ground and the photographer may have been Mr Ballard, who took all our Red Cross pictures and lived in Potters Lane, then moved to Wales and died there.

I am in it – back row, far left - my husband Eric's head is beside me and the next people are the Gardner sisters,

Audrey and Sheila – their father kept the newsagents opposite the parade of shops (just closed and turned back into a house) – they were there for some years. The girls are accompanied in the picture by their husbands, Ron Wilkinson and Charlie Shelley – the two husbands worked for Unwins.

On the far right, the lady next to the two men in the back row, is Jean Wort who lived in Manor Road and died young – she was in my Red Cross group.

In the middle of the picture is Jean Turner (née Smallbone), then her aunt May Amos (née Faithful) and her mother, Mrs Smallbone.

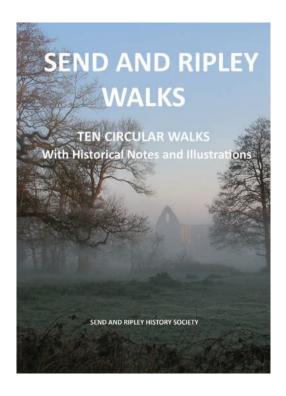
In the front row are my daughter Valerie and son Michael. I always dressed them up as something for the fancy dress and in this photograph Valery was Noddy and Michael was Big Ears. Michael thinks that it must have been either 1959 or 1960. I don't remember the tin hut or its purpose I'm afraid.

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### NEW PUBLICATION SEND AND RIPLEY WALKS CAMERON BROWN

his is not strictly a new publication but a revision and redesign of our book first published in 2011. Quite a few members of the Society were involved with the original edition and almost as many with this one. All ten of the walks, starting and finishing in either Send or Ripley, had to be re-walked to ensure that the directions were still accurate, and if not, to enable us to write new ones. Historic notes were checked and, in a small number of cases, corrected or expanded. The illustrations in the new book are generally larger than in the original and it is spiral-bound, which means that walkers can fold the book open and use it more easily on their walks. It has grown from 38 to 54 pages, has a new cover, and is priced at £7.50.



## TWENTY YEARS AFTER JOHN SLATFORD

small newspaper cutting appeared for sale on Ebay recently. It caught my eye because it mentioned Ripley. There was no reference as to where the cutting came from. It read under the heading above as follows:

John Russell Makinson an hotel proprietor of Ripley, Surrey had a bullet shot into his heart at the Gallipoli landing during the war but he lived. The bullet remained in his heart. Three weeks ago he set out on the Canadian Pacific liner, Empress of Australia, on a Mediterranean cruise with his wife. On Saturday night, the vessel returned to Southampton. Mrs Makinson was bringing his body back to England. The bullet in his heart had moved during the voyage and he had died after showing his wife where he had fought during the war'.

The only reference I can find about him is his burial. He was buried in Ripley on 24th August 1936 with his age given as 52 and his residence given as the Talbot Hotel. There is a headstone which has been recorded. Surprisingly, in our Kelly's Directory record, there is no mention of him in the many names who were at the Talbot in over 100 years. He probably was not there very long.



## OUR HISTORY, OUR IDENTITY

#### **CAMERON BROWN**

t the Ripley farmers market this August we teamed up with Guildford museum as part of their ongoing project, known as 'Our History, Our Identity' and together attracted more than our usual number of visitors. The aim of this project is to find out more about Guildford's surrounding villages, their stories, what makes them unique, and incorporate this into the displays and activities at Guildford museum.

The project builds upon the museum's earlier Guildford-based project 'Your Stories, Your Museum' (sponsored by Arts Council England), but this time concentrating on the borough's rich heritage through the eyes of the smaller villages by visiting societies, fetes, open days, meeting, events and, in this case, the Ripley farmers market.

The Society and Guildford museum manned adjacent stands. We exhibited our mammoth tooth, found at Papercourt, together with a collection of flints and a display board showing interesting finds from Ripley and Send. The museum brought various items from their collection. Coincidentally they also showed a mammoth tooth, but from Guildford (and bigger than ours). They also brought the bronze-age axe head which we had given to them some years ago. It was found here by member Fred Hookins, who was able to meet Guildford museum's Dajana Topczewski on the day and tell her the story of his find. Perhaps of even greater interest to our visitors were the artefacts found at Newark Priory, including fragments of floor tiles, but also a piece of the enamelled crucifix shown on pages 35 and 37 of our book Newark Priory. There was also a well-preserved medieval shoe found in the river next to the priory.

Visitors were asked to write brief comments about what was important to them, or of particular interest, about Ripley. Responses included:

Cricketing history. 2nd oldest Cricket Club. Lumpy Stevens - responsible for 3rd stump.

I live in Send but spend a lot of time in Ripley. It is a charming place which retains its village atmosphere. There are still people living here who are 3rd or 4th generation of local families, fascinating to talk to.

I understood it was Henry VIII's hunting ground.

Eric Clapton's birthplace. Beautiful unspoilt village - epitomises the spirit and traditions of Surrey. We hope it never changes!

Not local but visit for farmers' market. First time seen Send, very interesting subject matter. We're from Shepperton but visit Ripley and Sheer regularly

Dajana Topczewski summarised: "We had 64 visitors to our stand of which 20 left their comments. It will





**Top:** Member Fred Hookins reunited with the bronze age axe which he found many years ago

**Bottom:** The Guildford museum stand at the farmers market (Dajana Topczewski on the left)

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A fragment of an enamelled crucifix found at Newark Priory

not come as a surprise that Eric Clapton is strongly embedded in the village consciousness, but so are memories of cycling through Ripley High Street, the village's link to the history of cricketing, and as a coaching stop for sailors travelling to Portsmouth. Someone also mentioned the history of the tea-rooms which continue today." These comments and those



Items found at Newark Priory

gathered from the other villages which Dajana and her colleagues are visiting will be collated by the museum and will form a background for the exhibition they are planning for February 2019 at Guildford museum. Further information is available on the Guildford museum website.

All photos courtesy Guildford Museum



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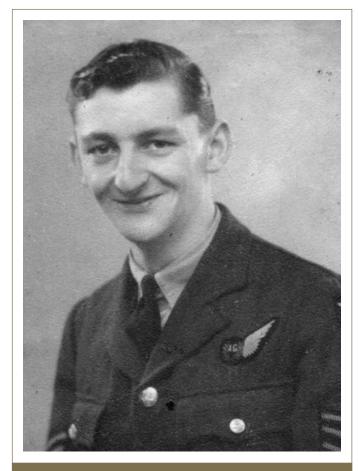
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## LES BIGWOOD — THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH — WITHOUT A PARACHUTE!

#### **ALAN COOPER**



Les Bigwood during World War II

eslie Gordon Bigwood was a mid-upper gunner and flew in Lancaster bombers of 103 Squadron, 1 group RAF from Elsham Wolds, North Lincolnshire during 1944 and 1945.

He was born 14th October 1920 to parents Charles & Lilian Bigwood and lived at 2, York Cottage, Cartbridge, Send. He attended Send school and later became an electrician. Les had many memories of his flying days, as now recalled: "I joined the RAF in 1939, trained initially as a flight mechanic, and later went on to qualify as a Fitter IIE. After volunteering for aircrew, I did my training first in Canada and then on the Isle of Man at the gunnery school at Andreas. From there I was to join a crew and ultimately, we were posted to Elsham Wolds to join 103 squadron flying Lancasters."

RAF Elsham Wolds was first used as an airfield in 1916 by 33 Squadron of the (then) Royal Flying Corps. Their FE2b and FE2d biplanes flew many unsuccessful sorties to try to counter the zeppelin raids which were coming in over the Lincolnshire coast for their night-time raids on the Midlands. The facilities consisted of some wooden huts and a small aircraft shed, but those were demolished when the wold was returned to cattle- and sheep-farming after the war. In the late 1930s, when the threat of another war became apparent, there was a requirement to find new airfield sites for the expansion of the RAF. The 1914-1918 locations were some of the first reviewed and Elsham Wolds was found to be suitable. Building preparations did not begin until the winter of 1939/1940, with final completion during the summer of 1941, due to a very late decision to lay down hardened runways. Over the course of the war the airfield received six hangars and 36 aircraft parkings. 103 Squadron were equipped with Wellington bombers, followed by the Halifax and finally, in October 1942, the Lancaster.

103 Squadron remained at RAF Elsham Wolds until six months after VE-Day, one of the longest associations with one airfield during wartime of a Bomber Command squadron. They flew more operational sorties than any other 1 Group squadron but suffered the group's highest losses as a result. Of the 248 bombers lost on operations, about 80% were from 103 Squadron. One of the squadron's Lancasters, ED888, held the Bomber Command record for operational sorties (140, flown between May 1943 and December 1944).

"I have particular memories of three of the operations we undertook. The first is when we were returning from a German target and were attacked by a Messerschmitt 109. The aircraft was not badly damaged but in the mid-upper turret I became aware that my neck was extremely cold. Turning around, I saw that the Perspex panels behind me had been blown away by a bullet that had missed my head by about three inches. This bullet was discovered on the floor of the turret after landing, and I have it still as a memento of a very near miss. The second memory is of returning over the coast at Weymouth just as dawn was breaking. Looking to the rear

<sup>1</sup> www.forgottenairfields.com



Les Bigwood in 1998

of the Lancaster from the turret, I was disquieted to see two incendiary bombs embedded in the tail-planes, one either side of the fuselage. I called the skipper with the bad news and asked him if he could possibly land on a sixpence and give us fourpence change! Thank goodness he could and after landing we all scarpered as smartly as we were able, to a safe distance. The third incident occurred when we had almost reached home from a sortie, again to Germany. We found that a 1,000lb bomb had failed to drop and was hung up in the bomb bay; we also had fire break out in one of the port engines and were losing height very rapidly. The skipper got us on the intercom and told us to do what we thought best, so three of the crew got out immediately. We were actually at only 90 feet above the deck and the ground came up alarmingly rapidly.

I finished up with a severely damaged back, neck, both legs, a badly fractured left wrist and a smashed nose and spent a very long recovery period in Roehampton hospital. I have had to give up marathon running and ice hockey but, on the whole, it could have been worse."

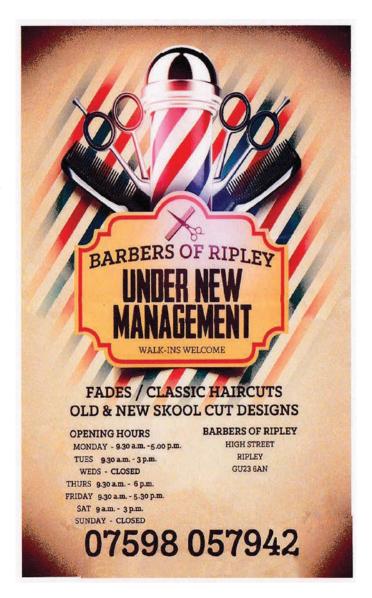
Les married Iris Ford in Wenlock, Shropshire during 1944. Once hostilities ceased they made their home at 40, Georgelands in Ripley, and then 15, Glaziers Cottages in Rose Lane, Ripley.

He was an active member of the Aircrew Association and regularly attended the Woking branch meetings.

Les died in December 2004 but his memory lives on in a book entitled Upside Down Nothing on the Clock and a DVD of the same name. The book is long out of print but the DVD is available and contains reminiscences of many members, both past and present, of the Woking and District Branch of the Aircrew Association and is highly recommended to anyone with an interest in aviation history.

Grateful thanks to David Jackson of the Woking and District branch of the Aircrew Association for permission to use photographs and interview dialogue from the aforementioned book and DVD – which is available to purchase from: www.aircrew.org.uk/woking

It is hoped that eventually a video of Les will be added to SRHS's website.



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## WORK AT WISLEY CHURCH

#### **CAMERON BROWN**





The west end with paneling in 2005 and 2018, in the repainted church

July for internal repainting. As a Grade I listed building with a number of areas of Norman wall paintings to be protected, this was not a quick job. After all the church furniture had been removed the pews, pulpit, altar and organ were covered by protective sheets. The next stage was the masking off of all those areas not to be painted over, followed by the cleaning of the surfaces and filling of cracks. This provided a good opportunity to photograph the various fragments of wall painting including one area behind the altar, which I had not seen before.

The oak panelling at the west end of the church was also reinstated. It was first erected behind the altar in 1915 covering an earlier panel of mosaic tiles, believed to date from the 1870s, when the church was extensively



An important area of wall painting is masked off before the painting begins

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renovated and the west windows installed. In 1999 the panelling was moved to the west end, since when the mosaic became visible once more, but it was taken down again in 2012 in order to deal with damp in the walls. The panelling was given to the church by a former rector, Rev CA Hamilton and his wife. Hamilton Avenue in Pyrford is named after him.

Val Munday, a former mosaics conservator at the British Museum, wrote in 1999 that 'the mosaic is made up of glass tiles which the V&A reports is a technique used in St Peter's, Eaton Square, St Paul's cathedral choir and several other churches in London. The technique using coloured scrap glass dates from the 1860s but was most widely used in the 1880s. The church [Wisley] was renovated in 1872 and it is possible that the glass tile panel was executed at this time.'

Photos © Ditz (except where credited)





**Top:** The panelling behind the altar in 1999 (photo courtesy Wisley PCC)

**Bottom:** A section of the mosaics (photo courtesy Wisley PCC)





**Top:** The west end without the paneling **Bottom:** The 'newly discovered' painting behind the pulpit

### THE LOVELACE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

## CAMERON BROWN (ALSO SECRETARY OF THE LOVELACE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN GROUP)



fter four years of work by a small volunteer team under the sponsorship of Ripley and Ockham parish councils (Wisley hasn't got one) the Lovelace Neighbourhood Plan (LNP) has reached the 'Regulation 14' stage where final comments are requested from residents of and business in the three villages. Send is developing its own Plan but what happens in Lovelace will certainly affect Send.

Neighbourhood Plans are designed to help councils, in our case GBC, to make planning decisions informed by the views of the communities most likely to be affected by them. The purpose of the LNP is to help define how and where development takes place during the next fifteen years, and to provide guidance for developers and planning authorities as to the character, density and other parameters which residents want in their local housing.

Lovelace residents will recently have received a summary of the Plan and a questionnaire. Following the consultation period the Plan will be amended as necessary to reflect comments received and then be reviewed by GBC and an independent expert. After a final rewrite the Plan will be submitted to a referendum of all local residents in Spring 2019 and, if approved, will become a legally binding part of the planning process for the next 15 years.

We have an unusual situation in Lovelace where, against the wishes of most local residents, GBC wish to grant planning consent for a new town of some 5,000 residents on the former Wisley airfield and make this a 'strategic' site. This is still subject to legal challenge. National policy guidelines say: 'strategic sites cannot form part of the Neighbourhood Plan policies unless there is a specific local need to address them at Neighbourhood Plan level.'

Our area faces the 'perfect storm' during the next 10-15 years due to a number of major projects either already approved or proposed, all of which will be happening at more or less the same time. These are:

- The expansion of facilities at RHS Wisley, with a planned 40%-50% increase in visitors
- The redevelopment of The Drift golf club in Ockham, necessitating a high volume of HGV traffic using local roads
- The redesign of Jct 10 M25/A3 and widening of the A3 between Painshill and the Ockham roundabout
- The proposed building of over 2,000 homes on the former Wisley airfield
- The proposed building of 400 new homes at Garlick's Arch, on the Ripley/Send boundary
- The proposed building of 1,700 new homes at Gosden Hill Farm next to the A3, one mile south of Burnt Common
- The proposed construction of new sliproads to the A3 at Burnt Common

To facilitate some of these developments GBC has proposed removing the whole of Ripley and the former Wisley airfield from the Green Belt. Should all of these developments be given approval, Lovelace will be providing approximately 18% of GBC's housing needs, and will face at least 10-15 years of considerable traffic and infrastructure disruption, together with the long-term permanent changes which will come from a quadrupling of the present population and major increase in vehicular traffic.

Something to think about.

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## GOOD NEWS FOR OUR MUSEUM ACCREDITATION AT LAST

#### **CLARE McCANN**

he Arts Council runs an Accreditation Scheme which, according to the wording on their website, seeks to ensure 'all museums in the scheme are sustainable, focused and trusted organisations' whether they are famous national museums and galleries or tiny volunteer-run museums. The scheme sets out nationally-agreed standards intended to inspire confidence in both the public and funding bodies.

For some time we have been seeking to be part of this scheme, to ensure that the museum and the Society (as its governing body) are operating as professionally as possible. Our first application a few years ago was partially successful but some of our paperwork left something to be desired. We have worked with Kate Hebditch, the Accreditation Adviser from the South East Museum Development Programme and she helped us sort out the gaps in our documentation processes. For example, creating an archival register to cover a backlog in our paperwork and a documentation procedural manual which was compliant with a national standard (SPECTRUM). We had to ensure all our artefacts and photos were on our database, known as 'Modes'. Taking photos as and when possible to attach to each record, such as this sign in the museum.



A high-resolution photograph of the White's Chemists sign which is in the museum

Incidentally the Modes database is on the laptop in the museum and anyone can search for either artefacts or photographs. Some stewards are more comfortable with the computer than others but please do get in touch if you would like to know more – or better still volunteer as a steward as we really need some more help. It is only a commitment of 10 hours a YEAR and you get a free lunch in the Spring!

Back to accreditation; our latest application was submitted at the end of 2017 and included our policies, accounts and forward plan. We had enormous help and encouragement from Marilyn Scott, the Director of the Lightbox, and our mentor, especially over developing a realistic forward plan. Once the Arts Council were satisfied with the paperwork, we had a visit from Emma Griffiths, an accreditation assessor, who travelled down from the Midlands to look at our museum and interview the team. We met up at the Village Hall with our Chairman, Treasurer and both archivists as well as Marilyn Scott, who gave up time from her busy schedule to be there. Our visitor looked at the museum and the store and we were able to show her some of the flyers from past exhibitions, our journals and answer her questions.

I tried to influence her with tea and cake but she declined my offer; however we must be doing something right as she recommended we were granted full accreditation.

We then had to wait for her report to be moderated and go before a formal meeting of the Arts Council and we are delighted that they accepted her recommendation.

But why is it important? It means other accredited institutions will be more likely to loan items for exhibitions and donate items that might enhance our collection. It also means that we can apply for bigger grants for the museum if and when plans regarding the future of the village hall site are clearer. It shows too that we are running things on a proper footing, but we cannot be complacent as we will have to renew our status from time to time and show that where we planned improvements, they have actually been realised. So more volunteers please.

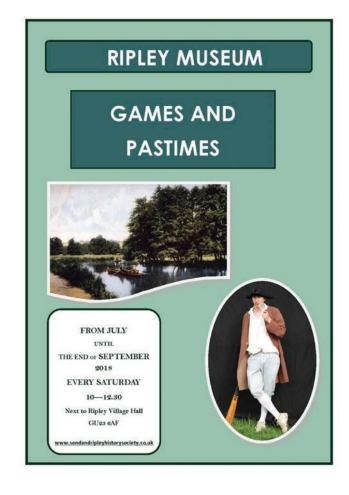
## SEND & RIPLEY LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM NEWS AND FORTHCOMING EVENTS

#### **CLARE McCANN**

re are excited about the next exhibition, 'Ripley and Send: Reflections on the War to end all Wars', which is being mounted by the Surrey Infantry Museum. As most of you will know, their museum was destroyed in the fire at Clandon House and they are currently based at the Surrey History Centre. Steve Johnson, the curator, has kindly agreed to mount an exhibition in Ripley and it is planned that this should run from October until the end of the year.

WWI Commemorations in Send: the commemorations will take place on Sunday 11th November, when the display of over 3,000 hand-made poppies will adorn the front of the Rec in Send and the Mayor of Guildford will be attending.

The wooden poppies made for the Society in 2014 will be on show (one for every casualty) and the Society will have a small display in the telephone box outside the parade of shops. So please support this event.



#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Doors open for all evening talks at 7.30pm for an 8pm start at the Ripley Village Hall. Tea/coffee available.

DATES	EVENTS
Tuesday 16th October	Paul Backhouse talk: Alan Turing – Guildford's best kept secret
Tuesday 20th November	Paul Cook, project manager for National Trust talk: Clandon, the Fire and the Future
Tuesday 11th December	The Christmas Social – members only – with music from Blazing Saddlers

2019 events to follow in the next journal.

Further details can be obtained from Margaret Field 01483 223387.

## SEND & RIPLEY LOCAL HISTORY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS



No. 262 | September 2018

**OPEN: SATURDAY MORNINGS 10.00–12.30** throughout the year (check bank holiday opening times)

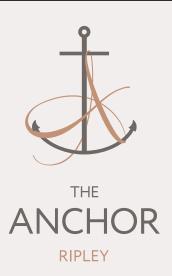
Also open on 3rd Sunday of each month to coincide with Ripley Antiques Fair in the Village Hall

Other times for school groups and small parties by arrangement

Contact Clare McCann on 01483 728546 if you require further information or wish to help in the museum

HISTORY SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS		
Ripley & Send Then and Now; The Changing Scene of Surrey Village Life	Reprinted 1998/2006	£,10.00
Guide to The Parish Church of St Mary The Virgin, Send	Keprinted 1990/2000	£1.25
Then and Now, A Victorian Walk Around Ripley	Reprinted 2004/07	£4.00
The Straight Furrow, by Fred Dixon	1	£1.50
Ripley and Send – Looking Back	Reprinted 2007	€9.00
A Walk About Ripley Village in Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£2.00
Newark Mill Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2012	£4.00
The Hamlet of Grove Heath Ripley, Surrey	Reprinted 2005	£4.00
Ripley and Send – An Historical Pub Crawl in Words and Pictures	New Edition 2017	£8.00
Two Surrey Village Schools – The story of Send and Ripley Village Schools		£10.00
The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen Ripley, Surrey		£5.00
Memories of War		£8.00
Map of WW2 Bomb Sites in Send, Ripley and Pyrford		£2.50
Memories of War and Map of Bomb Sites		£10.00
Send and Ripley Walks (revised edition)		£7.50
Newark Priory: Ripley's Romantic Ruin		£8.00
Special Offer: Purchase Newark Priory and St Mary's Ripley		£10.00

All the publications are available from the Museum on Saturday mornings, from Pinnocks Coffee House, Ripley, or via the Society's website www.sendandripleyhistorysociety.co.uk



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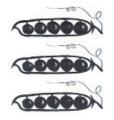
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