



NEWSLETTER

2025, ISSUE 4

September 2025

Editor's Notes

It is sad to report the loss of several key people during the summer months. David Brooks, Museum Assistant at Bourne Hall, passed away on June 16th; Chris Harris, long an active member of EEHAS, on June 18th; and Hugh Ricketts, our programme secretary, on July 30th. Obituaries are included for David and Chris, hopefully we will have more about Hugh in the next newsletter.

Consequently this means that we are looking for a new programme secretary (besides chairman and conservation officer). Volunteers welcome! Apologies for all the TBAs in the lecture diary.

Elsewhere in this issue we catch up on May's talk on the Harpole Treasure and other finds; June's talk on Turkey; and one of August's short talks (me on local Art Deco). As some of you will know there was no July talk as Hugh was ill (he was intending to talk on Algeria), as was our fallback speaker.

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Lecture Diary

October 1st TBA : TBA

November 5th TBA : TBA

December 3rd TBA : TBA

Meetings are normally held on the first Wednesday of each month at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell, KT17 2AY.

Doors open 7.45 for 8pm start. Members free, visitors £4, includes refreshments.

Recent Archaeological Work in London, Surrey and the South of England - a talk by Gill King

Jon Cotton

True to her word, Gill King returned to EEHAS in May to give us a follow up to her talk on the Epsom aurochs. This time her focus was on the Harpole Treasure, which she had teasingly trailed on her earlier visit, but there was plenty more besides!

Gill is Director of Archaeology and Heritage at a leading archaeological consultancy, RPS Group, which is based in London. Her role is to act as an archaeological advisor to clients across a wide spectrum of heritage concerns, from the Houses of Parliament to major infrastructure projects to local schemes. RPS can call on specialists in archaeology, geoarchaeology and palaeoenvironmental studies in both urban and rural settings.

Recent eye-catching projects with which Gill has been associated with include Harper Road in Southwark, a site that produced good evidence for the presence of Roman Watling Street and a well preserved if disturbed stone sarcophagus. This site unexpectedly achieved world-wide fame through featuring on Fox News, the Jerusalem Post and the Daily Star!

Other, more local projects that she has been involved with have been undertaken at Headley Court, Staines and Worcester Park. Work carried out at Headley revealed intercutting ditches of prehistoric to Roman date at several locations and a series of circular features of unknown, possibly natural, origin. Further prehistoric ditches turned up in Moor Lane, Staines and others of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date at Salisbury Road, Worcester Park. The latter discoveries are of particular interest as they lie on local claylands not thought to have been exploited until the interwar period. Furthermore, the various local prehistoric findings provide a landscape scale context in which to situate the aurochs remains found at South Hatch. (The aurochs itself is currently on display in Bourne Hall Museum.)

However, the centrepiece of Gill's talk was undoubtedly the discoveries made at Harpole by MOLA Northampton. Gill noted that the Vistry Group had funded the archaeological work and had generously donated the finds to the nation. The site lies some four miles to the west of Northampton and produced one of the finest and most significant Saxon burial to have been excavated in Britain in recent years. This comprised a single female buried between around 630-670 AD. The woman was lying on a bed and was accompanied by grave goods including a particularly fine necklace. The burial was undisturbed because of its depth below the modern ground surface.

The necklace included individual gold pieces inlaid with red garnets comparable to others found at Sutton Hoo. Using this Gill was able to set the Harpole Treasure in its art historical context, alongside other spectacular finds such as those made at Prittlewell, Essex (c 575-605 AD), Sutton Hoo (c 620-630 AD) and the Staffordshire Hoard (c 795 AD). Finally, donning her archaeological advisor's hat Gill noted that although the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site had quite properly mentioned the (remote) possibility of finding treasure – what happens when you actually do? The solution adopted at Harpole was that the archaeologists slept on site alongside the burial to ensure that it remained undisturbed before careful excavation!

Gill concluded her talk with stop-press news of a Bronze Age barrow cemetery she has been involved with, at New Alresford in Hampshire. Here, work undertaken by Pre-Construct

Archaeology has revealed three Bronze Age ring ditches containing burials in Collared Urns, a Roman inhumation and 120 6th century Saxon burials. Perhaps Gill can be persuaded to return to EEHAS in the not-too-distant future for a further instalment ... ?

Adventures in Anatolian Archaeology: the Sites of Göbekli Tepe, Çatal Höyük and Hattuşaş - A talk by Richard Baker

Nikki Cowlard

Richard Baker gave us a tour of three of the main archaeological sites in Turkey. Turkey was at the crossroads of civilisations, showing early signs of human settlement. The first site discussed was Göbekli Tepe, situated in SE Turkey near to the Syrian border at northern tip of Fertile Crescent. Its Turkish name means “Potbelly Hill” and it is a major Pre-Pottery Neolithic (Mesolithic?) site dating from 10th Millennium BCE. It was first discovered in 1963 and was excavated by German archaeologist Klaus Schmidt. Originally Göbekli Tepe was thought to be the world’s first temple site, having circular structures with massive “T” pillars – among the world’s oldest known megaliths. However, the site was densely covered with domestic structures and was designated as the oldest permanent settlement, albeit with no agriculture. It is suggested that hunter-gatherers were able to obtain all they needed, including wild cereals, so had no need of farming. Cisterns were cut out of soft bedrock to save rainwater for the dry season. The climate was warmer and wetter, with grasslands to attract grazing animals.

The earliest structures were built between 9500-9000 BCE, and eight distinct building phases have been identified in all. The “T” Pillars were built in phase 2. The site was abandoned about 8000 BCE; there is evidence of “slope slides”, not deliberate in-filling of the site. Inhabitants were hunter-gatherers, with diet of processed cereals, gazelle meat (into autumn). Art in Göbekli Tepe is represented by anthropomorphic details on the ‘T’ pillars of a variety of animals, serpents, boars and foxes. Very few humanoid figures are present, but arms and loincloths can be seen carved on the pillars.



Göbekli Tepe T pillars

Çatal Höyük is located in southern Turkey overlooking the Konya Plain, south-east of the present-day Konya. Its Turkish name means ‘Fork Tumulus’. It was first excavated by James Mellaart between 1958-65, then work ceased until 1993 when Ian Hodder resumed work. These excavations revealed it as the centre of advanced culture in the Neolithic period. The site was composed entirely of domestic homes, with no obvious signs of public buildings. Excavations revealed 18 layers of building from 7100 to 5600 BCE. It was once thought that 7000 people lived there, but now it is believed to have had a population of 600-800 (6700 BCE). The domestic buildings consisted of mudbrick houses in a honeycomb-like maze. No streets are evident, and the houses are accessed by holes in ceilings using ladders. Each house was smoothly plastered and had an oven and two rooms; their ancestors were buried under floors. The settlement was kept tidy with middens sited outside the village. Evidence suggested there was equality between the sexes and there



Catal Hoyuk interior

were no houses with special features, apparently an egalitarian society. Whilst no temples were identified the graves, murals and figurines suggest that inhabitants held religious beliefs. Art uncovered included images of men with erect phalluses, hunting scenes, red paintings of extinct aurochs, etc. There were distinct figurines of women ("Seated Woman") but overall there is insufficient evidence for matriarchy; 2000 figurines were found recently but only 5% were of women.

The residents of Çatal Höyük enjoyed a diet of cereals, peas, almonds, pistachios, fruit, and meat from hunting; they had access to sheep and domesticated cattle. They made pottery and obsidian tools, and trade provided Mediterranean sea shells and flint from Syria. There are still many questions unanswered: with no streets, was there much of a society; what kind of economy and politics were there; what kind of religion did the people believe in; did they worship a fertility goddess or hold animistic beliefs?

The third site, Hattuşaş is situated in central Anatolia near to Boğazkale. It was discovered by French archaeologist Charles Texier (1834) and further excavated by the German Archaeological Institute. It was important as the intermittent capital of the Hittite Empire from 1650 BCE until its fall c. 1200 BCE. The Hittites were Indo-European people, who conquered Anatolia in 2nd Millennium BCE. At its peak the city covered 1.8 km² (440 acres) with inner and outer city and massive walls and a population of probably 10,000. The inner city was 0.8 km² (200 acres) in size with citadel, temples, and administrative buildings.

The main attractions of Hattuşaş are the Lion Gate, Sphinx Gate, King's Gate, huge ramparts, and extensive walls. The most important discovery is a collection of 30,000 clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform writing, containing the royal archives of the Hittite Empire. The cuneiform royal archives also contain texts in Akkadian and Sumerian: official and diplomatic correspondence, contracts, legal codes, cult ceremony and oracular prophecies. Assyrian merchants were established at Kadesh early in 2nd Millennium BCE, where the Hittites defeated Ramesses II of Egypt in 1274 BCE; a treaty was concluded in 1258 BCE. The fall of Hattuşaş was a gradual process of abandonment, contributed to by the incursions of the 'Sea Peoples' in the early 12th century BCE.



Hattuşaş statue

Art Deco in our area - a talk by Jeff Cousins

Inspired by Paul Lang's photos of Art Nouveau and Art Deco architecture in Prague, I thought I'd take a look at what our area has to offer. With the admirable exception of our very own flying saucer, Bourne Hall, Epsom and Ewell seems to have been half-hearted in embracing the new.

The only potentially original Art Nouveau work that I've been able to find is the signpost outside the Kokoro Japanese restaurant at 100 High Street, Epsom, though even then it was brought in from elsewhere within the last 60 years. The curly metal brackets of the modern lampposts in Epsom market place have been claimed as 'Art Nouveau-inspired', but if one counts them then a thousand garden gates should be included too – maybe they are the true legacy of Art Nouveau to suburbia.

Art Deco style did have a bit more success. What is Art Deco? It is an architectural style that peaked in use in the decade before WW2. At the time it would have been known as 'Modern', or some variation of that word such as 'Moderne', 'Modernist', or 'Modernism'. (The word modern is relative though and indicates something new or different at the time, the blocky glass/steel/concrete styles that followed WW2 were also sometimes called by the same terms). The term Art Deco didn't actually come into common usage until the 1960s. There is a tendency to label anything from the 1930s that isn't mock Tudor as Art Deco, so this is my personal take on it:

Flat roof. For houses in the London suburbs this was only a short-lived fashion of 1932-35. For commercial buildings and in other countries this fashion lasted much longer; Occasionally, a roof of conventional construction but with green-glazed tiles. Still trying to do something different from what went before but not so radical. An even briefer fashion, of 1933-34;

One or the other of two contrasting options:

'Streamline Moderne' - an emphasis on the horizontal and curves, especially long windows that curve round a corner at one end. Ideally the window at the corner will have a curved glass pane, though these rarely survive. Balconies and parapets may also curve around corners;

or

'Cubist-influenced' - emphasises on right angles and the vertical. Houses may have stairwells with tall narrow windows. Larger buildings may have an off-centre tower, though sometimes this is just making a virtue out of a lift shaft.

Previously large buildings such as institutions tended to be white (Portland stone if it could be afforded), and houses of exposed brick. Art Deco often reversed this idiom and had houses in white and large apartment blocks in neat pale red brickwork;

Parapet that steps up in the middle third, typically by the simple expedient of adding a few extra courses of brick. Some people have read far too much into this and see it as some symbolism of the number three;

Decorative details, particularly for lights, windows and doors, such as sunburst or chevron patterns. The term 'Deco' derives from these decorative details, though only the best buildings showed them;

'Crittall' steel windows.

Most buildings will only exhibit a few of these characteristics.

Several buildings in Epsom and Ewell have been described as Art Deco, though many just exhibited hints of Art Deco design and only a minority remain standing:

Odeon Cinema (1937-71), High Street, Epsom. Demolished, Sainsbury's was built on the site. Now TK Maxx;

86 High Street (built 1930s), Epsom. This has white walls, flat roof, parapet that steps up in the middle, and (until 2014) had Crittall steel windows. Long a (not very good) fish & chip shop, it is now the Rio Grill. (This is erroneously listed in the Local List as #100 but it is clear from both the photo and the description in the council's Epsom Town Centre Conservation Area document that #86 was intended);

Epsom Station (1929-2011). Its ticket office had white concrete walls and a flat roof. Demolished and redeveloped;

Burton tailors (built c1938), 36-40 High Street, Epsom. This merely has a parapet that steps up in the middle; it otherwise follows a similar style to Bentall's. Now McDonald's;

Electricity Showrooms (built 1937), 2 Church Street, Epsom. (This is erroneously described as 2 High Street in the council's Epsom Town Centre Conservation Area document. It is in the Local List under its previous name of 'The Vestry'). Now the Faraday pub;

Capitol Cinema (1929-60), Church Street, Epsom. This became the Granada in 1947. Inside it had red velvet carpets and (fake) marble pillars. Demolished, the Princess Alice Hospice shop is now on the site;

Woodcote Motor Co Ltd (1935-c60), Church Street, Epsom. This was possibly Epsom's best example of Art Deco, with curved windows at its west end and a little structure like the bridge of a ship over its east end. Demolished, 'guitarguitar' is now on the site;

Fire Station (built 1937), Church Street, Epsom. Mildly Art Deco with a white surround around the main doors and long horizontal windows at the offices at the south end;

Rembrandt Cinema (1938-98), Kingston Road, Ewell. This became the ABC in 1943. Demolished, now flats on the site.

Historic England has recently described the Epsom Town Centre Conservation Area as in 'poor' condition and on a 'deteriorating' trend. The best remaining Art Deco work in Epsom centre is probably the pair of lanterns on the outside of the Faraday pub.

The shops of Stoneleigh Parade, Kingston Road and Castle Parade, Ewell bypass, also have their parapets stepping up in the middle, but little else of interest.

Epsom & Ewell fares better on the domestic front. It's just two pairs of semis, but tucked away at 49-55 Seaforth Gardens, Stoneleigh are some of the best Art Deco houses in the London suburbs. The tall thin windows of the stair wells have orange stained-glass chevrons pointing upwards. Surprisingly these houses are not on the Local List.



Lantern outside the Faraday



49-55 Seaforth Gardens, Stoneleigh

The maisonettes at 132-182 Station Avenue, Ewell have the white walls, windows that curve around a corner, and green tiled roofs. Only #140 still has its original windows, but it has the magic curved windowpane.

Travelling a little further afield, there is a parade of shops built in 1934 at Lavender Corner, the junction of Cheam Common Road and London Road in North Cheam, with very good Art Deco features if one looks up. The wonderful stained glass of the stairwells remains, framed by vertical brickwork, though all the other windows have been replaced. Three or four years ago Sutton council erected some metal screens on the pavement imitating the design of the stained glass windows. (Not named after lavender fields but after the Mr. Lavender who built it).

The railway stations on the Motspur Park to Chessington South branch, opened in 1939, were built in an Art Deco style, though they aren't in the same league as Holden's Underground stations. They are rather a poor man's Art Deco. The most notable features were the 'Chisarc' curving reinforced concrete awnings over the platforms, with little porthole windows in the roofs and neon lights. (Chisarc was the company that built them). The porthole windows have been painted over and the neon lights replaced by rows of LEDs. Malden Manor and Tolworth stations are all



Lavender Corner, North Cheam



Tolworth Station

reinforced concrete, Chessington North and South have rather bland brick roadside buildings. The stations have also been described less favourably as 'concrete utilitarianism'. Surbiton station, opened in 1937, is far more striking.

The Chessington Oak pub, previously known as the Blackamoors Head until a makeover in 2006, featured elements of Art Deco architecture. Before the renovation, it had white walls, a green roof, an abundance of Crittall steel windows and an Art Deco pediment over the front door. It now has a dull brown roof and a porch in front of the front door. The ground floor windows were replaced, but with thin wooden glazing bars so as to

retain the original appearance. Some of the upper storeys look to still have their original windows. In about 2017 the walls were repainted in various shades of grey.

There is a fine individual Art Deco house at 17 Church Road, Malden Manor, with long curving windows, built in 1935. It still retains its original interior features. Also in Malden Manor are pairs of Art Deco semis at 2-4 and 159-161 Manor Drive North.

There is also a large cluster of Art Deco houses at Berrylands, at the north ends of Grand Avenue and Elmbridge Avenue. The houses look good, but flat roofs may not be the ideal design for the British climate – there are usually a few houses with scaffolding up for repairs.



17 Church Road, Malden Manor

The 1960s saw large scale destruction of much of our town centres. 1930s

cinemas, previously showpieces of Art Deco, had a particularly bleak time in late 20th century as they were largely supplanted by television. Most were demolished, often after a period of re-use as Bingo halls. The most stylish in our vicinity was probably the Odeon at Shannon Corner (on the A3 east of New Malden), lost in 1985.

The 21st century hasn't proved all that kind to Art Deco architecture either. There is a creeping loss of features, sometimes of whole buildings. The Nurdin & Peacock building in Raynes Park, which many of us will have passed when driving into London on the A3, was demolished in 2018 after several years of lying empty and neglected.

Obituary for David Brooks

2nd October 1949 – 16th June 2025



The following is taken from the Brooks family's tribute shared at David's funeral.

David developed a fascination for history from a young age. As a teenager, he was a member of the Merton Historical Society and Rescue, the trust for British archaeology. In fact, instead of watching England win the World Cup, he was on an archaeological dig at Nonsuch Palace! But he made up for this by inadvertently having his photo taken at the stamp exhibition where the World Cup trophy was stolen from. That photo is still available on the newswires with the caption: 'A schoolboy looking at a stamp album.' <https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/news-photo/schoolboy-looking-at-a-stamp-album-that-is-in-the-place-of-news-photo/57258557>

History became David's career. Encouraged by his own dad's passion for stamp collecting, his first job was as post boy for David Field – a major stamp dealer. He started work in May 1966, based in a shop just off Regent Street. He went on to become a stamp dealer himself, first working from an office in Covent Garden, then later from an office within Epsom Stamp Co – the former stamp shop on Waterloo Road, in Epsom. As a dealer, David travelled around the UK and to countries including Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the USA. As well as selling stamps and postcards, he helped organise exhibitions as part of the Postcard Traders Association.

In the 1990s, David left the stamp industry behind. After volunteering for a while at Bourne Hall Museum, in Ewell, in August 1996 he was officially employed as Museum Assistant for Epsom & Ewell Borough Council. There, he found his true calling. David was

always fascinated by social history – the lives and experiences of everyday people. In a place like Epsom, which is so famous for horse racing, magnesium sulphate and suffragettes, he sought out the stories of the town's ordinary folk and made them extraordinary.

As Museum Assistant, David organised kids' clubs to encourage and inspire local children to discover history for themselves. He also organised archaeological digs, displays, reenactments and events. He wrote five local history books and held guided walks around Epsom & Ewell – including Halloween ghost walks. Search online for *'British town remembers crimes of World War One Canadian soldiers'* and you'll find a clip of dad on one of his walks on Canadian TV!

Since David's passing, his family have been overwhelmed by the messages of condolence left by the people he inspired. They've been such a source of comfort during a difficult time. Messages like: *'His knowledge was amazing, his enthusiasm infectious and his kindness very welcoming. I hope he knew how cherished he was.'* And: *'My children loved his history club at Bourne Hall, and one will be studying history at university soon, inspired by seeing history brought to life at those sessions.'*

Long before TV programmes like *'Who Do You Think You Are?'* and the DNA website trend, David was researching his family tree. Using just microfiche, public records and the precious memories of his family, he traced the Brooks' family tree all the way back to 1528. He was very proud that his ancestors were true Cockneys, born and raised near St Clement Danes, the church on The Strand whose bells peel the tune 'Oranges and Lemons'.

David was still working right up to when he was admitted to hospital, in May. Although he had to work for financial reasons, he absolutely loved his job at Bourne Hall. It really was his happy place. The family wish to thank David's friends and colleagues for all their support – and for making his working life one of his very favourite things.

Obituary for Christopher Francis Harris

2nd February 1947 – 18th June 2025

Christopher Francis Harris was born at home to parents Lilian & Henry Harris. He was the younger child in his family, having a brother Alan who was 8 years older. Alan remembers well that on the day his baby brother was born, the snow was thick on the ground, and it was freezing cold. There was great activity as Nurse Davies the midwife arrived from her home in Roehampton on a bicycle!!!

Chris spent a great childhood sharing a bedroom with his big brother, and although they did not play together much during their early years as they went to different schools, their weekends were often spent out in the park, on country picnics with their mum and dad, or just playing in the street. The arrival of Bimbo, their Welsh corgi, provided much fun with them both teasing him far more than they should have. They spent lovely family holidays mostly at the bungalow on the beach at Pagham, often shared with cousins. In later years holidays were spent in Cornwall and time spent together there was much treasured.

Chris first met his future wife Gay at a very young age, first seeing her in her pram as both families were all born and raised in Kingston Vale. As they grew up, they did youth work together, and it was at this stage that they grew closer and became a couple. Chris and Gay went on to marry at the St John's Church, Kingston Vale on 21st November 1970 and have

spent the last 55 happy years together as husband and wife.

The newlyweds first started life together living in Tolworth where they became parents in 1974 when their daughter Rebecca was born. Andrew was born two years later. On leaving school Chris went to work for British Telecom and worked with them throughout, until he took early medical retirement at the age of 49. Following his days with BT Chris then went to work part time with Telewest for a few years before retiring completely and becoming a man of leisure.

Chris's family hold so many memories of times spent together over the years, including many camping holidays; Polesden Lacey was a firm favourite most weekends during the summer. Other pleasures included fishing and a love of archaeology, both locally and in the Orkneys. Chris was involved in excavations at Hatch Furlong and Church Meadow and was a lynchpin in digitally cataloguing the CME Roman pottery over several years. Both he and Gay were active members of EEHAS and Surrey Archaeological Society, as well as Esher History Society. Chris also enjoyed gardening and just pottering about, normally mending something or other.

Chris proudly watched his children grow into the people they are today and entered the next chapter of his life as a proud Grandad to Zach, Oliver, Aden & Noah. The last 16 years, Chris and Gay have lived in Ewell where many happy memories were made.

Since Christmas, Chris has declined in health and spent much time in and out of hospital, sadly dying on 18th June 2025 at the age of 78 years.

Chris was known to all who knew him as a calm, caring and a patient man and he will be much missed.



MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

Members making payment of their subscription please note our change of bank details:

Metro Bank (Epsom Branch), One Southampton Row, London, WC1B 5HA

Epsom and Ewell History and Archaeology Society

Sort code 23-05-80 Account no 44508680

Please make sure you use your surname as the reference.

Standing Order members must remember to cancel their payment to the former bank HSBC. Members who pay by standing order can get a form from the Membership Secretary, details on back page.

Celebrating heritage in Cuddington and Worcester Park

The Heritage Open Days festival takes place every year in September, and St Mary's Church, Cuddington, in the north of the Borough, will be open on Saturday 13th September, 11am-5pm. There will be a year-by-year display about the history of St Mary's, celebrating the 130th anniversary of the opening of the present church, and a small exhibition about '2000 years of architecture in Cuddington and Worcester Park' featuring some of the district's more distinctive buildings – past, present or never constructed – and some of the architects who have lived in the district, such as J Alick Thomas who designed St Mary's and to whom a number of other local buildings are attributed.

Local author David Stemp is planning to provide a display about the history of Worcester Park Athletic Club, and will be happy to sign copies of his books about the club's early history and about the story of cricket, football and tennis in Worcester Park before WPAC was formed in 1921 to unite the existing sports clubs.

Local birdwatchers who have recently launched the 'Sparrowfeld Patch' website (<https://sparrowfeld.com/>) about the birds found on the 230-acre mosaic of habitats and birdwatching sites between Worcester Park, Lower Morden, Motspur Park and Old Malden, centred on Green Lane, plan to provide a display about birds of Cuddington and Worcester Park through history.

St Mary's is at the top of The Avenue in Worcester Park (KT4 7HL). Entry is free, and there is no need to book. Most of the church is accessible to wheelchair users (including wc) and there is plenty of parking; tea, coffee etc will be available.

Forthcoming Events

Merton Historical Society: Historic Pubs of Kingston

Thursday 4th September 2025 at 2pm, meet at the Fighting Cocks pub, Old London Road.

Esher District Local History Society: Suspicion and Mistrust: Anglo-Russian relations during the time of the Romanov Tsars

Saturday 6th September 2025 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Stephan Roman. £3 for non-members.

Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society: Visit to Scotney Castle

Tuesday 9th September 2025. The coach will leave Shotfield at 10:30 am, Ruskin Road Carshalton at 10:40am and The Quadrant Sutton at 10:50am. £34 per person (£17 for National Trust members). The organiser is Brenda Allen phone 01737 354690 (daytime only), mobile 07731 781283.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Surrey Industrial History Group: Thomas Sopwith - Aviation Pioneer

Thursday 11th September 2025 at 1:45-4pm. Oddfellows Hall, 45 Bridge St, Leatherhead, KT22 8BN. £3 for visitors. A talk by David Hassard.

HERITAGE OPEN DAYS**St Mary's, Cuddington**

Saturday 13th September 2025 at 11am - 5pm. Exhibition on the church's history to celebrate its 130th anniversary. Also a small exhibition about '2000 years of architecture in Cuddington and Worcester Park'.

St Martin's, Epsom

Saturday 13th - Sunday 14th September 2025. Display of the church's history to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Georgian nave and west end of the church.

Surrey Archaeological Society

Sunday 14th September 2025 at 10am-3pm. Abinger Research Centre, Abinger Hammer, RH5 6SE.

St Martin's, Epsom : "Dining with James and Jane" Eating at Home with the Georgians

Sunday 14th September 2025 at 3pm. A talk by Peter Ross, followed by refreshments.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Surrey Industrial History Group: The Ramblings of a Railwayman

Thursday 25th September 2025 at 1:45-4pm. Oddfellows Hall, 45 Bridge St, Leatherhead, KT22 8BN. £3 for visitors. A talk by Geoff Burch.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Surrey Industrial History Group: Visit to the Heath Robinson Museum, Pinner

Saturday 28th September 2025 at 2-4pm. Self travel. £8.

Carshalton & District History & Archaeology Society: Visit to Boston Manor

Saturday 4th October 2025. Self travel. Free tour at 2:45 for 3pm. The organiser is Brenda Allen phone 01737 354690 (daytime only), mobile 07731 781283.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Some Great War Memorials in Surbiton

Tuesday 7th October 2025 at 7 for 7:30pm, The cornerHOUSE Arts Centre, 116 Douglas Rd, Surbiton, KT6 7SB. A talk by David Kennedy . £4 for visitors.

Surrey Archaeological Society: Roman Studies Group: AGM and talk on 'Mapping Verulamium'

Tuesday 7th October 2025 at 7:30pm, By Zoom. Talk by Dr. Kris Lockyer.

Merton Historical Society: Blueprinting History: cyanotype printing on textile

Saturday 11th October 2025 at 2:30pm, St James's Church Hall in Martin Way, SM4 4AR. A talk by Cathy Corbishley Michel.

Esher District Local History Society: St Mary's Long Ditton and its Link with the Titanic

Saturday 6th September 2025 at 2:30pm, Holy Trinity Church Hall, Church Road, Claygate KT10 0JP. A talk by Alison Baverstock. £3 for non-members.

Surbiton and District Historical Society: Ewell Road, Surbiton

Tuesday 4th November 2025 at 2:15pm, The Surbiton Methodist Church, 39 Ewell Rd, Surbiton KT6 6AF. A talk by Janet Heskins . £4 for visitors.

Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society
Founded 1960 Registered Charity No. 259221

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Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 October 2025.

Visit our website
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk

Gift Aid

Just a further reminder that if you pay tax EEHAS, as a charity, can claim Gift Aid on your subscription or donations, at no cost to yourself. In order for us to do this you need to sign a Gift Aid Declaration form which is available at meetings and can also be found on the Society website on the Membership page.

You can see a colour copy of this newsletter on the Society website from mid September
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk