



# NEWSLETTER

2013, Issue 1

February 2013

## Welcome to New Members

Mr C De Chassiron  
Sam Cousins  
Mr & Mrs C Grice  
Mrs F Meador  
Yvette Franco  
Brett Theobald

## Donations generously given by:

Miss M Hunter  
Mr A Killick  
Mr F Pemberton  
Mrs L Shaw

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## Chairman's Notes

The EEHAS Committee wishes all members a very happy new year and we look forward to a varied programme of activities in 2013.

At the end of last year Charles Abdy decided to retire from the Committee and also as Editor of the Newsletter. Charles' work over many years has been both significant and varied. He has been Secretary, Publications Officer, Newsletter Editor, projectionist and lecturer on many differing topics. And, in particular he has written most of the more recent Occasional Papers and other publications. A huge range of activity, that has greatly benefitted the Society. In all this he has of course relied on the help of Barbara who has been instrumental in the production of a number of publications herself and has also provided immense support to EEHAS. In recognition of their particularly varied hard work and long service to the Society the Committee decided to confer an Honorary Membership of EEHAS on both Charles and Barbara.

The first effect we have felt with Charles' retirement is production of the Newsletter. Nikki Cowlard has gallantly stepped in to prepare this first issue for 2013 and in a striking new format. However, she cannot undertake this on a long term basis so we are urgently in need of someone to fill this space.

## Lecture Diary

2013

March 6th	AGM followed by a talk by President Jon Cotton
April 3rd	The Story of Beekeeping - Liz Knee
May 1st	Chile and Easter Island: Jeff Cousins
June 5th	Excavation in Church Meadow 2012 - Nikki Cowlard and Frank Pemberton
July 3rd	Yet to be arranged
August 7th	Members' Evening

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

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

The following article is a companion piece to that on the same subject by Charles Abdy, printed in the November 2012 newsletter.

## The Brasses of St. Mary's

E. Myatt-Price

For a number of years, interest in making and collecting sepulchral brass-rubbings has been developing, being regarded by some as a worthwhile hobby and by others as a subject for serious study. If anyone has not come across this activity, it was during the Middle Ages that brass tablets were made as memorials to the dead, and are normally dated, according to Julian Franklyn in *Brasses* (ARC Publications, 1969), from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, the fifteenth being the best period.

At first, tablets normally covered burials commemorating distinguished people: warriors, ecclesiastics and heads of great families, often buried in the church where they had worshipped. Subsequently they were made for members of wealthy families who could afford this type of memorial; for example, owners of large estates and merchants.

When the church before the present St. Mary's was demolished, several fifteenth- and sixteenth-century complete brasses (an effigy or figure with an inscription) were preserved, together with fragments of others of similar dates, and transferred to the new church consecrated on 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1848. They consisted of three complete memorials and three fragments. According to Mill Stephenson in his book *A List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey*, three were placed on the floor of the chancel of the new church but later removed to the south-west corner where they were mounted on the walls. Anyone who would like further details may wish to consult *The Monumental Brasses at St. Mary the Virgin* (Nonsuch Extra 11, published by EEHAS) or the guidebook to St. Mary's church. Both are on sale in the shop at Bourne Hall Museum or in the Parish Office at the church.

For several years, it had been the ambition of the curator of the Museum in Bourne Hall, Jeremy Harte, to create a brass-rubbing centre there, but funds could not be made available. The original brasses could not be used, being cemented to the walls. St. Mary's has now received a private donation and has arranged for copies to be made, and it is planned to send them on loan to the Museum. What better brasses could there be to start a centre there than those which belong to the heritage of the local church?

I have the firm belief that, although the brasses of St. Mary's have been photographed and written about, to see a reproduction of what they actually looked like when made will be exciting not only for enthusiastic brass-rubbers but also for casual visitors to the exhibition.

I am greatly indebted to Charles Abdy, local historian and for many years editor of the EEHAS newsletter, for conducting the negotiations with Michael Ward of Crewkerne, the manufacturer of the replicas.



### Four short Biographies of the People represented in the Brasses

#### Margery Treghestyn

Margery came from a Ewell family, but she married a stranger, John Treglistin, around 1500. His family home was near St. Ives but now he had a home in the village, perhaps because it was handy for London. His English neighbours had difficulty with the name, and eventually they settled for Treghestyn. Margery and John lived in the High Street, where the King William IV now is, and farmed about 20 acres in the open fields. When he died in 1520, John was buried with the inscription 'Pater noster say, and pray that mercy and grace my soule may have, I... Treghestynn John, a Cornish man'. Margery died the next year.

#### Jane Iwardby

The Agmondesham family took their name from a village in Buckinghamshire, but a branch moved to Leatherhead where in 1498 John acquired the manor of Pachenesham. His daughter Jane married Sir John Iwardby of Fitznells, as his third wife. It may have been at this time that the core of the present house was built. Sir John was well-connected – he was made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501 – but Jane could claim a better lineage. Her heraldic mantle shows four armigerous families on her father's side, and only one on her husband's. She died in 1519. Her husband survived her by six years.

### Dorothy Taylare

Dorothy came from Willesdon, the daughter of Thomas Roberts, but she moved to Ewell on marrying Alan Horde. He was a Bencher of the Middle Temple and worked for Sir Thomas Cawarden, the steward of Nonsuch. By the time of his death in 1554, the couple had three sons (Thomas, Edward

and Alan) and three daughters (Dorothy, Mary and Ursula). Alan was a supporter of Queen Mary; he had preserved a chalice and a chest of relics through those troubled years, and left them in his will. Things turned out differently, but Dorothy maintained links with the old religion. Her second marriage was to Sir Lawrence Taylard of a Catholic Huntingdonshire family. He died in 1573; Dorothy survived four years longer, a wealthy old lady of 70.



### Edmund Horde

Edmund Horde bought Fitznells Manor from the younger John St John in 1562 for £300. He and his wife Elizabeth had three sons (Arthur, Alan, and young Edmund) and three daughters (Dorothy, young Elizabeth and Anne) who all appear on the memorial brass. Edmund died in 1575

and his widow ran the property for the next twenty years. She later married Cuthbert Browne, and was the second largest landowner in Ewell, 'better worth than tenne pounds in goodes', which meant that she could maintain her Catholic faith along with other members of the family. But Arthur, the heir, became an Anglican.

## Church Meadow Excavation - Exhibition 3rd November 2012

**Nikki Cowlard, Site Director, Church Meadow Project**

A successful archaeological exhibition was held in the Church Hall on the afternoon of 3<sup>rd</sup> November. The exhibition was organised by members of the Church Meadow Project who are running the archaeological excavations in Church Meadow, the first season having been completed in July 2012. The exhibition was thought to be a good way of both showing EEHAS members, local residents and parishioners, and those interested in archaeology from further afield what had been found. It was also a way to thank all those involved for their support. Upward of 180 people came through the doors in two hours, all seeming very enthusiastic about the exhibits. Three cases displayed pottery, copper alloy coins, Roman brooches and other small finds. The pottery found in the first season and included in the display were: Roman pottery, including high status Samian imports from Gaul, everyday grey wares from Alice Holt (Surrey/ Farnham industries), flasks from Verulamium (St. Albans) and mortaria (grinding bowls) from the Oxford area; post-Roman pottery in the form of a few sherds of late Saxon, and medieval pot. A Roman die and gaming counter together with drinking flagons gave us a glimpse of what the Romano-British residents of Ewell got up to!

Visitors were entertained by a slide show highlighting excavations that have taken place in Church Meadow or the Church Yard since 1971. Those who were involved in the 2012 dig could see both themselves and the archaeology they uncovered on the 'big' screen. Displays included information on the ditches, pits and gullies found this year in the trench, types of Roman pottery, how it was decorated and what it may have been used for, aerial photos and historical maps of the site. When visitors had looked around the exhibition they were able to sit and have a tea and piece of homemade flapjack. If you came along we hope you enjoyed the afternoon. We will be having another Open Day during the excavation next July and another exhibition, hopefully, next autumn so we look forward to seeing you then.





## Excavation from a Finds perspective

Lou Hays

For those of us who work in the Finds Teams on site at various digs, it seems incomprehensible that some of the “diggers” think finds must be boring. It is anything but; we are often the first person to uncover, touch and enjoy a glorious object that had been dumped into a finds tray often covered in mud, with the thought that if it is hard then there must be something there. To see the shape of a brooch, coin or decorated fragment of pottery appear, sometimes in gleaming Technicolor, as one washes or cleans each piece is exciting. It is this excitement we try to impart to everyone visiting the site.

As people who came to the open day or subsequent exhibition of the first year's excavation at St Mary's Churchyard in Ewell will have seen, the examples of finds were diverse. We are often asked “what happens to the finds afterwards”. The answer to this is as varied as the finds themselves and depends on what “afterwards” means. Initially further cleaning may be needed; all the artefacts have to be marked with the site code and context; they are then sorted into their various contexts and types. Some will go on display at the local museum; some will be used for post excavation research; whilst those that are exceptional may go for conservation or display at one of the London museums. Dating of finds as well as type can show how long a site was used and sometimes for what purpose. Everything is recorded and the data eventually used to form part of the excavation report written by the Site Director.

The research work is as different as each artefact. We currently have a programme in place to learn more about Surrey Greyware, also known as Alice Holt. One piece of grey pot looks much like any other until put under a microscope when its inclusions become clear and can often identify the type of pot and from where it originally came. As part of a Surrey project, detailed examination is being undertaken into the different patterns on hypocaust flue tile found at Ashted Roman Villa; and a further project on differing styles and fabrics of tegulae is also in its planning stage. So, boring? Not at all, finds are often the crux of a site.

Further information on excavations or finds work can be found on the EEHAS or Surrey Archaeological Society websites.

## Artefact of the Month

Frank Pemberton

The Hod Hill brooch is named after a hillfort in Dorset. They have an arched bow and side panels often decorated with incised or beaded decoration and also panels inlaid with black niello decorative shapes. There are about twenty different types of this brooch made of brass or bronze, and the Ewell brooch is a rare variant. They occur in military sites in Switzerland, Germany and Belgium in the early 1st century AD. These brooches are thought to have been worn by the army in the invasion of AD43 and are known at Colchester, London and Hod Hill, with different types used in these towns. They went out of use by AD70.



A Hod Hill Variant brooch found during Church Meadow excavation 2012



## Herald of Spring

On the weekend of 2nd/3rd March, Bourne Hall will be celebrating Herald of Spring, now in its fourth year as a medieval festival. The Paladins of Chivalry re-enactment group will be present with craft stalls, musicians, displays of weaponry, combat sessions and medieval dancing. This year's theme is 'Magic and Medicine'.

## Broken Pots

Jeremy Harte

If you go walking in Nonsuch Park, you'll notice how often the areas of short grass are dotted by mole-hills. As well as soil, the moles throw up the occasional piece of archaeology, and there is one area, near the pathway at TQ 232 633, where fragments of pottery are not uncommon. I've picked up some pieces and kept them with other small finds in the Museum. The pottery looks thirteenth-century; it's found with tile but not with china or any other later fabrics, and seems to represent disturbance by the tunnelling animals of undisturbed deposits from the medieval village of Cuddington.

Deposition sequences for sherds have been the subject for much speculative thinking in archaeological theory, but it is not often that this can be securely collated with the documentary record. It's a different story at Cuddington, however, thanks to evidence preserved in pp303–5 of *The 1263 Surrey Eyre* (Surrey Record Soc. 40, 2006).

Hereward Culling had just got married, and the party evidently went on into the small hours. Geoffrey the Carpenter and his friend Walter were getting tired, so Hereward let them doss down on the floor of his house, where they were just getting a bit of sleep when the party started up all over again in the yard outside. Three other guests – Roger le Bel, Thomas le Pone and John le King – had found some pots and were lobbing them over the wall one by one, for reasons which evidently made sense if you'd been drinking for a long time. The two others came out, bleary-eyed and asking if they could get some sleep, please, but the revellers weren't going to listen to reason. Things got nasty. Sticks were waved around. Unfortunately, in the darkness, Geoffrey fetched his friend Walter a crack on the head with his club, and finding a dead man at his feet, did what any sensible man in his position would have done – he ran. (Justice in the 1260s was a bit hit and miss, and he wasn't waiting to see if a jury would believe him).

So those fragments of thirteenth-century storage jars in Nonsuch Park aren't just any old potsherds, they're traces of a tragedy long ago. Well, some of them are. That's archaeology for you.



## Church Meadow Ewell – Excavation July 2013

Volunteers are being sought for the second season of excavation in Church Meadow, Ewell. The excavation will take place between 3<sup>rd</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> July, Wednesday - Sunday 10am - 4pm. The site is within the Roman settlement and is traversed by Stane Street. Last year's work uncovered Roman ditches, gullies and pits and evidence for prehistoric activity (see EEHAS Newsletter November, 2012 or on EEHAS website).

If you are interested in volunteering please register an initial interest with Lesley Hays- [louhays@ntlworld.com](mailto:louhays@ntlworld.com) or telephone 01372 724172

## Queen Anne House, Woodcote Road, Epsom

Ian West

Monitoring of the recent building works at the above property was carried out by EEHAS members. All references to “Queen Anne House” in this report only refer to that part of the building retained in the current building scheme. Apart from an 18<sup>th</sup>C brick culvert little was observed below ground but the demolition of 19<sup>th</sup>C extension to the north of the oldest part of the building revealed details of the original elevation. These details comprise of the continuation of the moulded brickwork from the west (or front) elevation and the location of the window openings.

The Residential Copyholds of Epsom indication that in 1667 Thomas Belcher of Epsom, carrier, owned a messuage, stable, garden, orchard and land in a place called “Woodcote End”. Ten years later his heirs sold the property to John and Joseph Bayly of London who had added a second property by 1680. In 1702 the Baylys sold the 2 messuages, formerly one, to William Proctor, citizen and fishmonger of London and his son Samuel. Two messuages were still being recorded on the site in 1763 but by 1780 only one is noted which was in the occupation of Rev. Martin Madan. This Anglican Clergyman published a work called “Thelyphthora” advocating polygamy as the only cure for prostitution in women. The book caused such a storm of protest that he retired to the seclusion of Epsom.

Although the Building Acts of 1707 and 1709 only applied to the Cities of London and Westminster, they set the fashion for buildings over a much wider area. The 1707 Act prohibited the wide wooden overhanging eaves (such as the Assembly Rooms, Epsom) which were considered a fire hazard and required the construction of brick parapet walls. In the 18<sup>th</sup>C two Epsom houses (The Spread Eagle and Woodcote Green House) cut off the eaves and built parapets. As “Queen Anne House” was built with a parapet, a date between 1710-20 is most likely which indicates William Proctor was the builder.

It has long been recognised that Queen Anne House, was built onto an existing structure (the “extension” consisted of two rooms on each floor plus a passage and originally had no staircase) which we now know only lay on the east side of the new building.

It is possible that what is now “Queen Anne House” was the first phase of a “grand design” that was not completed. Although the ground floor had been “gutted” in the late 18<sup>th</sup>C the first floor retains the basis of the original layout with good quality joinery (including panelling) to the bedrooms and passage. In the north room the original window “bays” each side of the fireplace had been transformed into cupboards when the windows were blocked.

Probably in the 1770’s all the existing house structures to the east of “Queen Anne House” were demolished and the structure (with additions) now known as “Woodcote End House” was built and the ground floor of the remaining building formed into a kitchen. The property remained in single occupation until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> C.



when it was divided into 2 units. “Woodcote End House” was at one time the home of Stanley Baker (actor) and “Queen Anne House” was occupied by Vernon Ely who owned department stores in Epsom and Wimbledon.

Those involved in site observation would like to thank Mr & Mrs Lynch for their co-operation during the building work. A full report will be prepared for RCHM later.

**Left - Ian West**  
photographing the frontage of  
Queen Anne House,

December 2011



## November Meeting - Views of Ewell in Old Postcards/ Downs House - Ian West

Isobel Cross

Ian's collection of postcards shows clearly how our local area changed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A selection of these are described here – many more were equally valuable.

He started with an aerial postcard view of Stoneleigh in the 1930s when the new estate was built, but the Stoneleigh Hotel and the shops were not quite there. Painted on the wall of a building by the station was an advertisement for the price of Wimpey houses. (I remember this well. A house cost £728). There was an advertising postcard for the Organ Inn (its fate an issue today). It was built to go with the by-pass but in an older style, and postcards promoted the inn as a stopover after a motoring trip to the countryside. Worcester Park House, up the hill behind the Hogsmill Pub, was shown, sadly no longer there. Postcards of Ruxley Lane show a country place, where people came to watch vehicles crossing the Splash, two Edwardian ladies standing on a bridge, and Scott's Dairy Farmhouse whose byre still stood in the 1940s. The houses were built by POWs in the war.

Horses drawn by buses on the way to the Derby, controlled by a mounted policeman were on a postcard, and the population also turned out to watch parades going through the village. There was an annual Fire Brigade's parade, and the North Surrey Poultry and Dairy Fair parade, the shops shuttered and the people in the streets.

After the postcards, Ian took some time to talk about Downs House which, like the Organ Inn, is a current local issue, since he and Steve Nelson had an opportunity to record it. The issues are that it is empty, that it is not grade-listed, that it needs restoration, and that in the popular opinion and that of the racing community, it should be used again for its former purpose as a racehorse training centre.

The house looks Edwardian but examination of the plans and observations of features show that there were three phases of development starting in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Features such as the front door and the window shutters are late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the porch is about 1890. There is an 18<sup>th</sup> century staircase and 19<sup>th</sup> century black and red floor tiles, and a well-fitted game larder. The kitchen range is special. Made by William Addis of London in the 1850s, it is intact and should be preserved.

Outside there are 22 loose boxes and what is called the Eclipse Barn. Amato was trained there, not Eclipse and it is not exactly a barn, as in a building used for storage. Its entrance is in the centre of the long wall and it was probably divided into loose boxes. It is late 18<sup>th</sup> century, on a flint foundation with English Bond headers and stretchers and in the bottom course, topped by Flemish Bond.

If you don't know where Downs House is, it is in Langley Vale, on the opposite side of the racecourse from the Grandstand, between Langley Vale Road and Walton Road. A lot of information was packed into this November evening, so thank you Ian.

Locally listed Downs House in Langley Vale



You can see a colour copy of this newsletter on the Society website from mid-February.  
[www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk](http://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk)

## Surrey Archaeological Society Autumn Conference November 2012

Isobel Cross

The first speaker mentioned a general theme – the importance of using both documentary and archaeological evidence in research. This was particularly with reference to settlements in the landscape e.g. deserted medieval villages. Evidently archaeologists and historians do not always appreciate each other's input.

The Chairman of the Godalming Museum Trust discussed six Surrey churches which date from and before the 11<sup>th</sup> century and have been altered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Scott, Pugin and the Oxford Movement. We saw many pictures of details. Not a Gothic revival matter, but interesting, is the information that living trees (e.g. the ancient yew tree at Dunsfold) can now be dated by dendrochronology. The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Godalming featured, of course, and a Hassell illustration of it exists from before the restoration.

There were various display boards on view at the conference. Ours was about Spring House (also shown at the January meeting and available to view on the website). Leatherhead displayed 46 views of Surrey by John and Edward Hassell, and the pre-lunch item was about the Hassell watercolours of Surrey's Georgian buildings. In general, John Hassell recorded accurately but also had an eye on the picturesque. He made sketches and then pictures for customers, so variations do occur. Edward Hassell was perhaps even more accurate. Surrey Research Society plans to publish a volume of works by both the Hassells.

Something completely different – the 19<sup>th</sup> century drive to defeat cholera by providing clean water resulted in the development of the Lambeth Waterworks in 1852 at Surbiton, where the filter beds of Seething Wells lay alongside the Thames on the Portsmouth Road, near its junction with Brighton Road. The springs 'seethed up' or bubbled up and there was a clear diagram of how the sand filters actually worked. The beds have been derelict for 20 years and have been a wildlife habitat now threatened with development. The history of Victorian water engineering is encapsulated in the history of this site. Try [www.seethingwellswater.org](http://www.seethingwellswater.org) and [www.friendsofseethingwells.org](http://www.friendsofseethingwells.org).



An aerial view of the Seething Well filter beds at Surbiton, 1930-39

Other items were research into the Hearth Tax 1662-89 and the rescued records of Cranleigh Village Hospital, in 1859, the earliest cottage hospital.



### Christmas Party



The party on 5<sup>th</sup> December attracted no more than 35 people. The tables were arranged in a different way from before, and made socialising easier. Peggy and Nikki organised the kitchen and the food for which many thanks go to the people who brought it. Eve's quizzes, typed by Barbara, were a focus for the evening and Charles was the MC, and he also provided his photographic quizzes. Gay dealt with the raffle and Doreen with the drinks. There were plenty of prizes.



## January Meeting – Steamy Jungles and Mayan Ruins

### Richard Watson

Isobel Cross

On a visit to Central America Richard followed the Mayans over an extended territory – Yucatan and Teotihuacan in Mexico, Copan in Honduras, Tikal in Guatemala and Caracol in Belize. This was a culture based on a simple slash and burn agriculture, growing crops of maize, beans, squashes and chillies, and trading in items like salt, obsidian and jade. Finally, around the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century AD, overpopulation and the environmental effects of slash and burn caused the collapse of their civilisation.

The classic phase of Mayan architecture began about 250 BC but don't forget they blessed the world in about 1000 BC by inventing chocolate. Their pyramids are the best known feature of their architecture. They are enormous even when ruined, and contain within them earlier pyramids, temples and burials. For example, in Copan right at the bottom of the pyramid was a painted temple, the burial place of the founder of Copan. Subsequent generations built on top. In Tikal there are about 100 different structures inside an all-encompassing pyramid.



Above - a pyramid at Caracol

Right - a hoop or target from a Mayan ball court



Right- the sacrificial ball court at Copan



Mayans burnt limestone and made concrete from it, and also used it to make stucco. They dealt with water conservation. In Caracol there is a quarry lined with mortar, still full of water, not leaking even now. They made chert arrowheads and other tools. This is Neolithic technology, which sits alongside their mega building projects. A pottery toy – an animal on wheels, a child could pull along – shows that they did know what a wheel was, but they had no draught animals, so never made wheeled vehicles. Their mathematics was based on the symbols of the shell, the dot and the bar, with which, if you know how, you can arrive at large and sophisticated calculations. They may have believed the Milky Way was a mystic highway, but their astronomical observations were first class. For example, their calculation of the length of the day on Venus is out by just a fraction.

In Yucatan there is a palace or large house, a domestic dwelling, with a courtyard, in which was a burial. The houses of the ordinary people had burials under the floors in a similar way. Accommodating death in the culture is a feature of Pre-Conquest Central America, as I think most people know. Their calendar, as we have heard recently, is based on cycles of creation and destruction of something over 5000 years. At the beginning of history two gods were sacrificed and shed their blood to create humanity. Therefore the human race is obliged to repay their blood. This led to the famous ball courts where participants played their game. The losers were sacrificed – or did the winners insist on the honour of being sacrificed? Blood was certainly shed. Drugs were very likely to have been involved.

Drugs are a feature of Central America too. Guatemala is a place to be nervous, but Richard found Belize to be a laid-back, relatively safe place, and ex- British colony where they still like us. He spent time after the break talking about his experiences and the people he met.

Epsom & Ewell History & Archaeology Society

Founded 1960 Registered Charity No.259221

**Useful contact details**

**To contact any of the Committee please e-mail [info@epsomewellhistory.org.uk](mailto:info@epsomewellhistory.org.uk)**

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**Conservation Officer:** Nikki Cowlard (see details above)

**Membership Secretary:** Doreen Tilbury

**Newsletter Editor:** **VACANT**

If you are interested in this post please contact the Secretary.

**Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Secretary by Friday 8th March 2013**

**Visit our website**

**[www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk](http://www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk)**

**Surrey Heritage and the Friends of Woking Palace present:**

**County of Kings: Surrey as a royal playground 1450-1650**

7.30 Thursday 21 March 2013

At Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking, GU21 6ND

A talk by Dr Simon Thurley, **Chief Executive of English Heritage** and author of *The Royal Palaces of Tudor England*

Tickets are £5.00

To book, please call Surrey History Centre on 01483 518737 or email [shs@surreycc.gov.uk](mailto:shs@surreycc.gov.uk)



**Archaeology Courses at the Sussex School of Archaeology**

The new Sussex School of Archaeology will provide archaeology courses to the general public and more specialised training courses for amateur and professional archaeologists. The course tutors are all specialists, most of whom taught recently at the University of Sussex. They are all very experienced in their fields, thus providing some of the best archaeological training available, and it is hoped to offer this at reasonable rates.

A series of day schools, evening classes and trips will be run, together with practical training courses to suit the interested armchair archaeologist as well as the keen amateur or professional looking to enhance their existing knowledge and skills. It is also hoped to run an accredited Practical Archaeology Certificate. For more details check the EEHAS website, visit [www.sussexarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.sussexarchaeology.co.uk) or ring 01323 811785.