



NEWSLETTER

2018, ISSUE 5

November 2018

Chairman's Notes

E&EBC announced its Future40 initiative in September to stimulate discussion on the future of the Borough over the next 20+ years. It is subtitled "Proud of our Past, Preparing for our Future". I am reminded that a series of events outlining the initiative are being held between now and December and everyone's views are invited via a tick box questionnaire. One of the opening questions – *if you had to sum up Epsom & Ewell in one word what would it be*, had me stumped even when I saw the options available. Like all public consultations there are some loaded questions rather begging the answer! However, if you haven't already done so, do complete the survey on line or by paper copy.

There are a couple of issues the Committee is considering. It has been suggested that a day conference, next year, on the Borough's historic buildings would be a good thing. There's not been such an event since Nonsuch Gold in 2009. Whether this would have enough "pull" to attract a significant audience as Nonsuch did is uncertain but we will investigate further.

We are also considering the Surrey Archaeological Society archaeological test pitting initiative that has been very successful elsewhere in the county in terms of community participation. This involves 1m square pits targeted on specific sites where little is known of possible archaeological deposits. Personally I would like to see some test pits in Bourne Hall grounds on the grass area by the lake which is the supposed site of the C16 mansion house of Nicholas Saunder; whether the Parks Department would be keen on this is another matter!

Inside this issue:

September Meeting: <i>The Birth, Life and Death of the River Mole</i>	2
Ruxley Towers	4
October Meeting: <i>Lavender, Mitcham and beyond</i>	5
<i>The Archaeology of the Lower Lea Valley and Olympic Park</i>	7
<i>The Pubs of Epsom & Ewell - Recent Changes</i>	9
Forthcoming events	11
Christmas Party	12

Lecture Diary

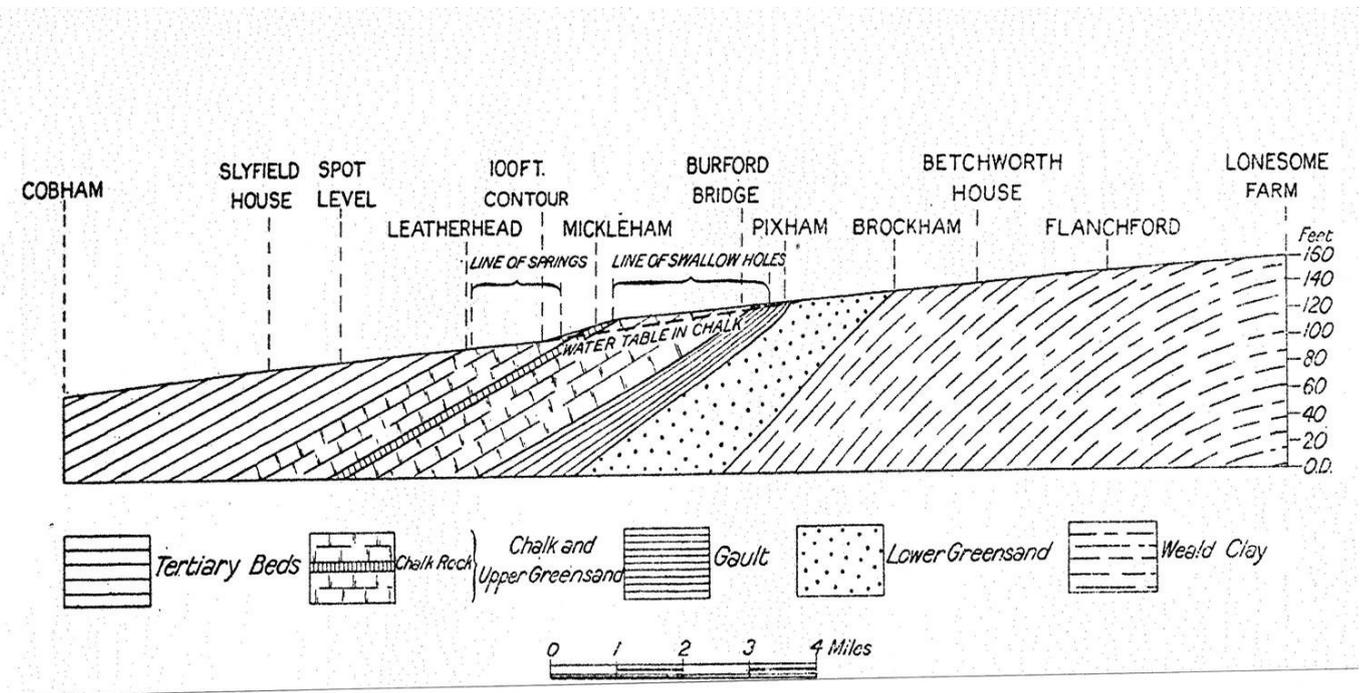
December 5th	Christmas talk and festivities
January 2nd	The Story of the Huguenots: Joyce Hampton
February 6th	John Linnell (1792-1882): Finding glory in Surrey landscape painting: Iain McKillop
Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month at St. Mary's Church Hall, London Road, Ewell KT17 2BB.	
Doors open 7.45 for 8pm start. Members free, visitors £4, includes refreshments.	

September Meeting – The Birth, Life and Death of the River Mole - Professor Richard Selley

Steve Nelson

Richard Selley, who spoke to us last year about his illustrious ancestors of local dairy farmers, came back to talk on geology, his principle qualification and occupation. Due to a technical hitch his talk was not as intended on the local area of Epsom & Ewell but on the geology of the Mole Valley.

The Mole flows from near Gatwick in the High Weald to the Thames at East Molesey via the Dorking Gap. Its name derives from OE *Muleseg* (Mul's island), first recorded 672AD. alternative allusion comes from the reference by Camden (1586) "*betakes itself to subterranean passages like a mole..*". This is an early reference to the peculiar nature of the river around Mickleham where it appears to "disappear" at times of low rainfall into swallow holes in the chalk over which it flows. To explain this, Richard described the geology of its route with sequential deposits of Weald Clay, Greensands and chalk raised in an anticline ridge 60 million years ago with the top subsequently eroded to expose the differing strata. A moving image of this showed the sequence particularly vividly. It is where the Mole flows over the chalk exposure resting on Gault Clay that swallow holes occur. Consequently, it is further north where the chalk, and therefore the water table, is lower that springs occur.



British Geological Society memoir

An aerial photo of Fetcham Pond in 1999 showed a good example of an old spring in the alluvium there with a "halo" of chalk which had been brought up from below.



Fetcham Pond showing old spring

A sequence of early maps of the area shows this itinerant nature. The first is Norden’s map of 1594, where the route from Dorking (Darking) to Norbury is inscribed “*the river goeth underground*”. This description continues with Speed’s map of 1610 and up to a map of 1694. The river is shown like this till at least the mid C18 when Roque’s map in 1762 shows the Mole running without a break. As an aside, Richard referred to the Dorking caves complex and in particular the lower “mystery chamber” where there is a dark staining of iron oxide around the walls. It is possible that this represents the rise of the water level to this point perhaps in the mid C18 when the river is shown running through and not sinking. These swallow holes however, were still an occasional occurrence in living memory and Richard showed the well-known image of a traction engine filling in holes when the Mickleham bypass was built before the last war. These can be seen in aerial photos as crop marks in years of dry weather – Google Earth is very good for images like this.



Speed’s map of 1610

Richard ended with a chastening review of the long term effects of global warming and its changes to the environment and the almost inevitable rise in sea levels. In geological terms we are, after all, still in an interstadial period since the retreat of the last glacial maximum 12 thousand years ago! Richard's talk was authoritative but also easy to understand. We must ensure that we get a return visit from him next year to hear his intended lecture on the local geology.

Ruxley Towers

Jeff Cousins

Some of you may remember Penny Rainbow coming to talk to us about her home Waynelete Tower in Esher, which she bought in 1992. This tower is the remnant of the Palace of Esher, established in 1462 by Bishop William Waynfilet of Winchester. Well she appears to collect towers and also owns Ruxley Towers in Claygate, the prominent white tower on the left as you drive up the A3 towards London.

This had been built c 1870 by the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Thomas Foley for his wife Lady Evelyne, inspired by a visit to Herstmonceux Castle. Supposedly Queen Victoria came for tea with Lady Evelyne, in WW2 its 80 foot tower was used as a look out tower for enemy aircraft, in the 1970s it was a regular haunt of Harold Wilson, and c1980 Bob Geldof's group the Boomtown Rats recorded there. Jennifer Lacoste (of the French fashion dynasty) bought it on impulse in 1996 and lived there until 2009. Cliff Richard filmed there c1998. Most notoriously Ronnie Wood (guitarist in the Faces, and then from 1975 in the Rolling Stones) rented it (at £4 thousand a month) from 2009-11 after he'd left his second wife to live with his young Russian girlfriend Ekaterina Ivanova, and before he married his third wife Sally Humphreys.



Ruxley Towers

In May 2012 it was put on the market at an initial asking price of £ 2 1/2 million, and Penny Rainbow bought it. Repairs due to the rock'n'roll lifestyle, after Ronnie Wood's departure, are said to have cost £75 thousand (reports vary as to which of the lady owners paid for them). Penny put it up for sale in April 2017 at an asking price of £2 1/4 million. It did not sell, so in July of this year it was put up for rent at £ 6 1/2 thousand a month. (Waynelete Tower was put up for rent at £12 1/2 thousand a month in July 2017).

Are there any ageing rock stars amongst our membership who would like to take it on?

October Meeting - Lavender, Mitcham and beyond - Alison Cousins, Wandle Industrial Museum

Nikki Cowlard

Alison started by setting the scene for Wandle Industrial Museum (www.wandle.org). It was originally given temporary housing in 1996 by Merton Council and it is still there today, in an annexe to the Vestry Hall in Mitcham. Rather than being a type of lavender, Mitcham lavender was an area known for its lavender growing. The two main types of lavender are *Angustifolia* (spiked lavender) or *Stoechas/dentate* (eared French lavender). Some of the types of lavender include: Hidcote, Munstead, Peter Pan, Cedar Blue, Silver Sands and Lodden Blue. In Mitcham lavender is celebrated on the street signs and the well-drained soils of the Wandle gravels proved a good place to grow this historically popular plant. Lavender can be grown from seed but for at least the last 100 years propagation has been the growing method of choice. The best yields are preceded by a good few weeks of sunshine and plants are clipped no later than August. In Mitcham the smell of lavender used to mask other more industrial smells. The plants lasted 5-15 years depending on variety.



Wandle Industrial Museum

Lavender growing in this country may have been introduced by the Romans and the name comes from *lavare* – to wash. There is evidence for lavender around Mitcham from 1300 when Merton Priory received from its granges 44 quarters of spiking (lavender). Cultivation in Mitcham started large-scale in 18th century when Chelsea Physic Garden could no longer meet demand. By 1881 there were 800 acres of lavender fields in Mitcham, together with camomile and peppermint growing. In the time of Henry VIII lavender was strewn over floors to disguise domestic and personal odours, and extracted oil was used in herbal remedies. In Mitcham lavender was used to perfume snuff which was produced in local snuff mills, lavender water was popular up until the middle of 20th century and lavender was used in crafts to produce lavender bags and posies/ tussie-mussies, or lavender favours or faggots to scent linen. Lavender essence can be used in cooking as can lavender flowers if one is aware of their provenance



Mitcham lavender field

The importance of Mitcham lavender is recorded on the Mitcham Borough Council coat-of-arms granted in September 1934. The colour green represents Mitcham Green with blue and white waves for the river Waterford, a tower representing Mitchelham, crossed keys and swords for St. Peter and St. Paul, the patron saints of Mitcham, and sprigs of lavender. Lavender harvesting took place in July and August when oil was at its highest; lavender bunches for market were cut a week or two earlier. It was cut by hand with small sickles or bagging hooks. Lavender was bundled loosely into mats which were then transported by

horse and cart. Children were expected to take part in the harvest and some schools were driven to offering prizes to get children back into the classroom. Itinerant pickers flooded into the area and, once the harvest was over, moved on to the hop picking in Kent. In the 1881 census 230 gypsies were recorded on Mitcham common providing itinerant services. Once harvested the lavender was either trodden down by foot or the stalks stripped before being put into the ovens which consisted of a brick building at the base with a copper for oil extraction above. Some of the Mitcham stills were larger than those found in France in the same period. Once the oil had been syphoned off the stalks were thrown out of the side of the building and they were then used for thatching or as fuel for bonfires.

Of the lavender factories Potter and Moore is the best known. It was established in 1749 as a distillery for lavender water. The original Ephraim Potter and William Moore were Physic gardeners but thrived due to their good business sense as well as being good nurserymen. In the 1760s-70s the business expanded to over 250 acres. More water was needed so an artisan well was sunk and cut through a fossilised shell layer. Eventually the business covered 500 acres and the distillery was supported by many workers such as blacksmiths, carpenters etc. Some growers tried manuring the fields to improve yields but this was not thought to be necessary and no comparisons were ever made as to yield. The company was sold to WJ Bush about 1888 but the Potter and Moore name was retained well into the 20th century. Alison had brought along a 1950s bottle of lavender water together with a powder compact decorated with a lavender lady on the front to show us. Gracie fields and Jessie Matthews both recommended the use of P&M lavender water.

Another 19th century company was set up by a French chemist. Jakson lavender water was made in a leased factory in Mitcham. Originally lavender was bought but then it was realised that growing one's own was cheaper. Because of the French connection Mitcham lavender was sold more easily to the French. The daughter of a Jakson manager, Mr. Turner, lives in Hove and has donated to the Museum a fine blue peppermint bottle and a family album of the French owner at the turn of the 19th-20th century. The company was wound up in 1962.

Lavender sellers were not allowed to knock on doors so had to advertise their wares by crying out in the streets. Lavender bunches went up to Covent Garden by wagon and they returned with 'night soil'. At the industry's height lavender sold for 60 shillings a pound or 6d a bunch at Covent Garden.

The demise of the lavender industry in Mitcham came about due to a number of pressures, the greatest being land development. As roads improved out of London urbanisation followed and the fields were worth more for building than producing lavender. The need for allotments in the World Wars to increase food production, increasing cheaper imports from France, artificial lavender being produced as well as a fungal infection that decimated crops all contributed to the end of the lavender industry. However lavender growing has seen a revival in the last few years locally with Mayfield Lavender in Carshalton and Ewell (<https://mayfieldlavender.com>). Alison also recommended a visit to Downterry near Tonbridge in Kent (<https://downterry-nursery.co.uk>).



Mrs Sparrowhawk lavender seller

The Archaeology of the Lower Lea Valley and Olympic Park

Steve Nelson

As a long term subscriber to the London Archaeologist I was pleased to win a 50th Anniversary Golden Ticket in a recent issue. The prize was a guided tour of the archaeology of the Olympic Park, scene of the 2012 Games, led by Jonathan Gardner who worked on some of the sites and is now at UCL, Institute of Archaeology.

The redevelopment of this 246ha area of the Lower Lea Valley in east London saw the complete transformation of the whole area. The development was preceded by a huge number of archaeological interventions costing some £20 million and carried out by a number of contracting units. Even so, in terms of the wide area involved only about 2% resulted in formal excavated trenches, albeit 121 in total. For anyone who knew the area before 2007 it might be memories of a semi-derelict industrialised landscape, the product of often toxic manufacturing and waste disposal. Since the early C19 the area has been used for a huge variety of processes – paint and varnish production, artificial manure works, tanneries, dying processing, etc., etc.. However, it was also home to some 250 businesses, employing some 6000 jobs, and a community of people who lived there. The promise of new jobs by the Olympic Legacy has still not fully materialised. My impression of the area now, with its tower blocks, Westfield Shopping Centre and modern landscaping, is disappointing. There is no sense of continuity or link with the past and little obvious sustainable purpose.

The history of the Lea river valley is one of braided river channels changing shape and direction over time. The environmental and geoarchaeological analysis of boreholes across the whole area was crucial in mapping the changing morphology of the valley sequence, backed up by a programme of Radiocarbon dating, some 3/400 samples. This scientific work proved in a sense more instructive than the formal excavation, which was in some ways luck. Excavation of the larger scale trenches was hampered by the great depth of modern overburden, up to some 5m deep in places. Nevertheless, significant results were obtained and these have been published in detail in two major Monographs – Wessex Archaeology Report 29, *The Making of the Lower Lea Valley* and MoL Archaeology Mon 55, *Mapping Past Landscapes in the Lower Lea Valley* as well as a huge number of unpublished site assessments, the Grey Literature, all listed in these two reports. A chapter on the geological development of the Thames is a very useful explanation of the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs for those of



Trench 9

Plate 1.2:

The deep deposits of Trench 9

us who had forgotten!



Neolithic axe

By: There was little evidence of Mesolithic visitors but much more of later prehistoric activity. The significance of the prehistoric occupation is highlighted by one of the finds statistics – 3000 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 47 of Roman and only 13 of medieval. There is a fortuitous find of a splendid Early Neolithic axe, only very slightly worn, which may have been deliberately placed in an alluvial deposit. In the Bronze Age occupation was on the islands and terraces of gravel deposits by the rivers (which would have been on different alignments then), providing relatively dry areas to live and farm and potentially catch fish or wildfowl. In the Middle Bronze Age (1500-1000 BC), as this first agriculture was taking place, one excavation produced two human crouched burials, the first residents of the Olympic Park! Then in the Later Bronze Age (1000-700 BC) there was a small ditched enclosure containing at least 4 round houses - the foundation trenches and post holes for these being found showing that some overlapped each other so not all occupied at same time. This was then followed in the Iron Age (700 BC-100 AD) by larger roundhouse construction. This quite extensive use of the river valley emphasises the importance and use of river environments in the prehistoric period and is probably true of other Thames tributaries, including perhaps the Hogsmill valley nearer to us.

By contrast there was much less evidence of occupation in the Roman period. These included a number of lengths of ditch and channel fills hinting at the use of marginal agricultural land. An enigma still remains with regard to the Roman road to Colchester – its line is known either side of the Lea Valley, at Old Ford and to the east, but no trace was found of how it crossed the marshy area of the valley itself. Some evidence was identified of substantial Roman riverside timber structures, particularly at Crown Wharf site, which may indicate a series of fords along a road line that has subsequently been eroded, although the Crown site is a slightly too far north of the accepted line at Old Ford.

Direct evidence for Saxon and early medieval activity is limited, and the area again is considered to have been marginal land. The Lea became the border between the East Saxons, of Essex and the Middle Saxons of Middlesex in the C7. The medieval period is dominated by documentary references to mills at various times, most of which were tide mills. Much of the medieval and later archaeology consisted of various water management features, channels and waterways. This dominant use continued to relatively recent times. Part of what the archaeologists did during the excavations for the Olympics was to try and untangle the origins of the channels and also of innumerable small sewers and drainage ditches. This was no easy task and it was often unclear which rivers and channels are ‘natural’ and which have been artificially created - in reality they are often a hybrid of both.

As well as investigating the more distant archaeological past, work also concentrated on recording the recent past. It was in the mid C19 that the period of intensification of industrial use on a huge scale began. This followed the 1844 *Metropolitan Buildings Act*, aimed at preventing new businesses involved in the “dirty” industries being built in London.

Very full records (some 50+ separate studies) were made of these industrial buildings, referred to as Built Heritage Assets, ranging from C19 structures, including the Great Northern Outfall Sewer, to the early C20 Clarnico Sweet Factory complex. The Clarnico Lozenge Department building is of particular interest, being constructed with innovative timber Belfast roof trusses affording uninterrupted spans. A separate investigation centred on the WW2 defence of London anti-aircraft installations. Only one structure remains, as the Energy Centre (with a new chimney), and this is now the only original building in the whole Olympic Park along with Carpenters Road Lock footbridge of c 1870, although whether this is in its original position is uncertain. All this recording work is separate to the investigation of the huge Stratford Railway Works which became the centre of the Olympic Village.

The sheer volume of archaeological investigation of all types on this wide area of east London comprises a massive resource and is virtually the only reminder now of what was once there. The area has been completely altered to accommodate the albeit iconic buildings of the 2012 Games, which in time I'm sure will become listed in their own right!

If you are interested, the main report: *By Rivers, Fields and Factories: The Making of the Lower Lea Valley* by Wessex Archaeology is now remaindered by Oxbow books at only £7.95 + postage.

The Pubs of Epsom & Ewell – Recent Changes - Jeff Cousins

Recently I bought a couple of little booklets at the Museum Shop in Bourne Hall, entitled: 'The Warmest Welcome', about local pubs. They were written by the late Carol Hill in 2011 and published by the Epsom & Ewell Local & Family History Society. These give a fine introduction to our local hostelries, with a paragraph and (often colour) picture of each pub. 'Pubs, Inns and Taverns of Epsom, Ewell and Cheam', by Richard F. Holmes (who came to talk to us on the subject a while ago), is also an excellent book which brings the picture up to date to 2015 and gives much detail. I thought I'd take a look at what has changed to our local pubs since 2011. Sadly it is largely a litany of closures.

Albion. This closed in 2011 but re-opened in 2014.

Amato. This was put up for sale in 2015, and in 2016 opened as one of the Grumpy Mole chain. It has pretty good reviews apart from the lack of parking, but the noise from after hours lock-up drinking has upset the neighbours.

Eight Bells. This was refurbished last year.

Gamecock. This pub, built in 1956, was renamed the Willow Tree in 2015, a John Barras pub.

Hogsmill. This was a Beefeater in the '80s and '90s, and is now a Toby carvery.

Jolly Cooper. This re-opened in 2015 after a major refurbishment, with its own beer, and from 2017 even has its own 'Fuzzchat' microbrewery.

King's Arms. Its menu changed to Thai in 2015, but it closed in 2017, amidst accusations that it had been deliberately run down during the preceding year, and customers fined heavily for using the car park. Demolition is currently proposed.

Kingfisher. This closed in 2012 and the local rumour was that it was going to become a Tesco's, but planning permission was granted for it to become a pub/restaurant with flats above. But a relaxation in planning regulations by central government in 2013 meant that it could become a convenience store without another planning application (I suppose it's still selling food and drink - it's just that you have to take it home and prepare it yourself!), so by 2014 it became a Tesco's Express after all.

King William IV. The closure of this old pub - nicknamed the King Bill - was regarded by some as the biggest tragedy to befall Ewell village in recent times. It became the Friend and Firkin in 1996 - allegedly it had been going to be the Fiend and Firkin, but a typist made a mistake in the application, and the brewery couldn't be bothered resubmitting it. The Firkin Brewery chain was wound up in 2001, and the next year the pub reverted to being the King William IV. It was a shadow of its former self though, and in 2008 it became an Italian restaurant. To make this change of use clear, it was subsequently renamed The Neapolitan Kitchen in 2012, then the smoky windows removed and the pub sign mysteriously lost.

Organ. This closed in 2012. Two applications to become a KFC were rejected in 2013. It was demolished by Lidl in 2014, a planning application was rejected in 2017, and another is currently being considered.

Plough. This closed in 2007 and was demolished in 2011 to make way for houses.

Plough & Harrow. This closed in 2007 and became the Los Amigos Mexican restaurant.

Queen Adelaide. This became the Queen Adelaide & Dragon in 2014, serving Thai food, but after refurbishment in 2015 reverted to the Queen Adelaide.

Rubbing House. This was refurbished in 2012.

Star. This closed in 2012, and after several years of neglect building work finally began this year, beginning with new flats at the rear.

Stoneleigh Inn. This had become the Station rather than the Railway (as stated in the booklet) in 2011, and is part of the John Barras chain.

White Horse. This closed by 2014 after several years at risk. Some people are incredulous that the only hostelry close to a large hospital couldn't make money.

Vestry. This was renamed the Faraday in 2014, after the electrical scientist Michael Faraday, a play on its original use as an electricity showroom.

It's curious how the baton of being the borough's Thai pub passed from the Organ to the Queen Adelaide to the King's Arms in turn. Where will it go next?

Forthcoming Events

Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society: The Tin Tabernacles of Surrey

Thursday 8th November 2018, at 8pm, Surbiton Library Halls, Ewell Road, Surbiton. A talk by Gerry Moss (Vice President of SyAS) on the iron churches and chapels of Surrey.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society: Out of the Frying Pan: The Wartime Experiences of a Leatherhead Evacuee

Friday 16th November 2018, at 7:30pm for 8pm, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by authoress Alice Graysharp about her mother's youth.

Carshalton And District History & Archaeology Society: Relighting Londinium – new work on Roman ceramic lamps

Saturday 1st December 2018 at 3.00pm, Milton Hall (the Darby & Joan Club), Cooper Crescent, Carshalton, SM5 2LG. A talk by Michael Marshall of Museum of London Archaeology.

Surrey Archaeological Society - Roman Studies Group: Predicting Roman rural settlement in Surrey

Tuesday 4th December 2018, at 7:30pm, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by Martyn Allen.

Surrey Archaeological Society - Roman Studies Group: The garum and salt industries in Northern Gaul during the late Iron Age and Roman periods

Tuesday 8th January 2019 at 7:30pm, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by James Bromwich.

Leatherhead & District Local History Society: The Story of Cherkley Court

Friday 18th January 2019, at 7:30pm for 8pm, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by Tony Matthews covering Leatherhead's contrasting experiences of the Dixon and Beaverbrook periods and since then.

Surrey Archaeological Society - Roman Studies Group: Recent fieldwork at Cocks Farm Abinger

Tuesday 5th February 2019 at 7:30pm, Letherhead Institute, 67 High Street, Leatherhead. A talk by Emma Corke, the site director.

EEHAS Christmas Party 2018

We are having our traditional Christmas celebration on Wednesday 5th December at 7.45 for 8.00 pm in St Mary's Church Hall. Tickets priced at £3 will be available at the November meeting and also by post from Doreen Tilbury at 31 West Hill Avenue, Epsom, KT19 8LE. There will be food and drink (including a glass of mulled wine or a soft drink), plus a raffle.

The event is reliant on members bringing a plate of food to share, and it would be helpful if you could tell Doreen what you intend to bring when you buy your ticket; this will hopefully prevent a spread consisting of lots of the same thing.

If you have a quiz or other festive activity you would like to share please let us know.

2019 Subscriptions

Members are reminded that subscriptions for 2019 become due on 1st January. Subscriptions can be paid at the monthly meetings, or by post to the Treasurer, Jane Pedler, or the Membership Secretary, Doreen Tilbury. Subs are £15 for ordinary membership, £22 for family membership, £6 for student, or £22 for corporate and school memberships. A slip is provided below:

2019 Subscriptions

I (we) wish to renew membership for 2019

Amount enclosed.....

Name and address.....

.....

.....

E-mail address.....

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

Useful contact details

President: Jon Cotton MA, FSA

Chairman: Steve Nelson

Secretary: Nikki Cowlard, 1 Norman Avenue, Epsom KT17 3AB (01372) 745432
e-mail info@epsomewellhistory.org.uk

Treasurer: Jane Pedler

Archaeology Officer: Frank Pemberton

Conservation Officer: Nikki Cowlard (see details above)

Membership Secretary: Doreen Tilbury

Newsletter Editor: Jeff Cousins

Programme Secretary: Vacant

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

Please send copy for the next newsletter to the Newsletter Editor by 12 January 2019.

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 November
www.epsomewellhistory.org.uk