

# Ewhurst History Society Journal



Welcome to the autumn issue of the Ewhurst History Society Journal. New member Maggie was one of the speakers at our family history evening at Christmas. Although she has only just moved to Ewhurst after living all of her life in Kent she has discovered that she has close links to this area and her grandmother went to school in Ellen's Green! I have written up my March talk about artist Leonard Campbell Taylor, and his links with Ewhurst and Nigel has written up his talk from last year about Morgan Blair, the racehorse trainer at Coverwood. Sue rounds off this issue with an account of the archaeology that she and other members have been doing on the local Roman road, which was the subject of our May talk, by project leader Chris Gibson.

		Page
Maggie Bradley	Houses and Horses	2
Janet Balchin	'England's Vermeer' - Leonard Campbell Taylor 1874 - 1969	5
Nigel Balchin	Morgan DeWitt Blair – Horseman of Coverwood	12
Sue Willis	Excavating Ewhurst in search of the Romans!	16

We will be publishing the next edition around February 2024.

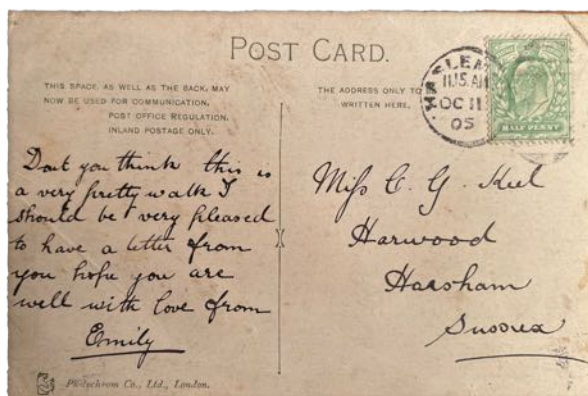
If you have an idea for an article (500 – 1,000 words + a few illustrations) please get in touch with the editor at [janet.balchin@gmail.com](mailto:janet.balchin@gmail.com)

## HOUSES AND HORSES

by Maggie Bradley

Growing up in Kent my relatives all lived fairly close by and I assumed all the family had their roots in Kent. Living on the London borders, apart from the local woodland, the scenery was generally suburban. Yet I had this passion for horses (not enjoyed by any other members of the family I might add) even though I had never had the opportunity to ride or become involved in equestrian activities.

It was decades later that my son and his wife settled in Ewhurst and some years on from that when I began to research my maternal grandmother's life. It began with a postcard dated 11 Oct 1905 with a view of Tennyson's Lane, Haslemere sent by my great aunt to her sister (my maternal grandmother), addressed to "Miss C. G. Keel, Harwood, Horsham Sussex." At this time my grandmother would have been 17 years old and from family knowledge I knew that she had been in service before her marriage.



The minimal address indicated that Harwood would have been a house of some standing. But even with much research I could not find it. Eventually old maps <sup>(1)</sup> of Horsham came to light showing Harwood situated not far from the railway Station near Depot Road; a large house in its own grounds even having its own fishponds and the estates driveway coming off of Kings Road, near Norfolk Cottage, leading down to Harwood House.

The Victoria County History notes *"There was much building in Horsham parish in the 19th and 20th centuries outside the town and the hamlets. Especially after the opening of the railway in 1848, the surroundings of the town became a popular place for moneyed people to live in or retire to. Villas were said to be in great demand in 1861, and continued to be so 30 years later. Among larger examples .... Harwood House in Depot Road, ...."* <sup>(2)</sup>

Harwood had been owned by the Bowes-Lyon family with a notable Arab stud farm.<sup>3)</sup> The 1911 Census details the Head of the household at Harwood as Alick N N Lyon (Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards), aged 31, single and having "Private Means". He is living at Harwood with his sister Rosabella, along with a Ladies Maid, a Cook, two Housemaids and a groom. Alick was the son of Frederick Lyon, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Artillery and Rosabella Lyon née Peters. Rosabella's parents were Henry Peters and Marianne Jane Bonham. Henry dies at Harwood on the 6th October 1894 having lived at Ashford Park, Slaughtham Sussex, he was the 4th Great Grandfather to Camilla Rosemary Shad Parker Bowles, now The Queen.

Harwood was demolished in 2006 to make way for the new Kingsley Infant School <sup>(3)</sup>. My late mother recalled that my grandmother had worked at Petworth House, Birch Grove the Macmillan Estate near Chelwood Gate, it is a fact that the family had moved to Danehill which is close to that estate. My mother thought there was a connection to Lady Aster too. (Much more research needed!).

Tracing back my grandmother's life; I found that aged 13 <sup>(4)</sup>, she was living at Chapel House Cottages, Oakwood Hill with her parents David and Mildred along with her siblings. Her father's occupation, Domestic Servant Coachman and her 17-year-old brother a Domestic Stable Helper, her mother, local to the area was born at Oakwood Hill, Surrey.

In 1891, aged 3, my grandmother is living at Hedgecocks, Rowhook, her father's occupation Servant Coachman <sup>(5)</sup>. Hedgecocks was on the Horsham Road just south of Oakwood Hill. The house was owned by William and Mabel Renton from 1879 till 1895/6. William was of independent means.

Rudgwick Preservation Society have a detailed history of the house on their web site <sup>(6)</sup> - "*Hedgecocks, alias Hitchcocks, was a farm in the north-east of Rudgwick parish, on the ridge north of Rowhook. When it became the site chosen for a small country house by William Renton, the old farm house was demolished*" The stables and the cottages can still be seen adjacent to the house.



*The stables entrance and clock tower at Hedgecocks (now Honeywood House Nursing Home.)*

Today the house forms part of Honeywood House Nursing Home and still retains many of its original features.

My grandmother was born on 26th October 1887 and baptised on 11th December 1887 at Rudgwick. <sup>(7)</sup> She later attended school in Ellen's Green. <sup>(7)</sup> Mildred Keel nee Holland, my great grandmother, was born at Oakwood Hill in 1859 <sup>(8)</sup> and at the age of 2 was living at Upper Sent Farm in Oakwood Hill, where her father farmed 17 acres.



*Left: an early 20th Century photograph of Ellen's Green school in Furzen Lane.*

*The school closed in 1948 and is now two cottages.*

My research has revealed that my mother's family have deep roots in the Surrey/ Sussex borders stretching back at least to the 1700s. I have found that my love of horses seems to have been shared with my great grandfather. There are so many questions I wish I could have asked my grandmother; she must have had so many stories to tell about life upstairs and downstairs in the stately homes, but she never mentioned them.

In the later 1970s my chance came to take up riding and I have not looked back since. Owning and managing my own horses as well as working across the UK on behalf of an equestrian related charity. I recently came to live in Ewhurst having lived all of my life in Kent. I still regularly visit the stables now along with my granddaughters who regularly ride in the Surrey Hills.

So, my family has done a full circle and returned to their roots in more sense than one!



## References

1. MAPS: Sussex XIII 8 1909: OS 193
2. *A History of the County of Sussex*, Volume 6, Part 2, Bramber Rape (Including Horsham) Victoria County History, London 1986
3. Bourns family history web site - [www.bournscourt.co/bourns-history](http://www.bournscourt.co/bourns-history)
4. 1901 Census
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## Acknowledgements

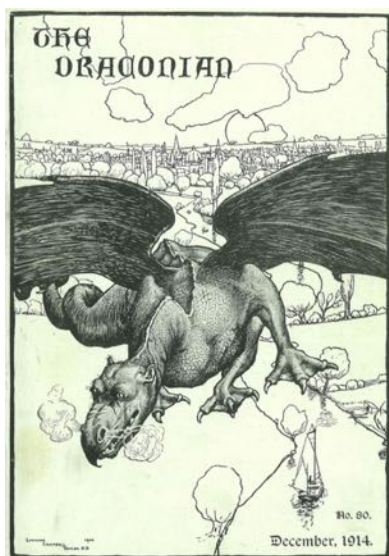
With many thanks to John M Arnold for cartographic research

## 'ENGLAND'S VERMEER' - LEONARD CAMPBELL TAYLOR 1874 - 1969

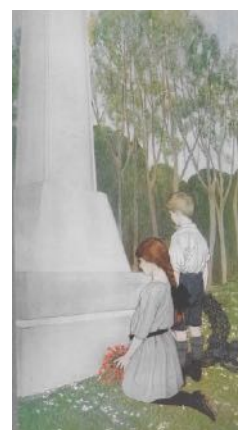
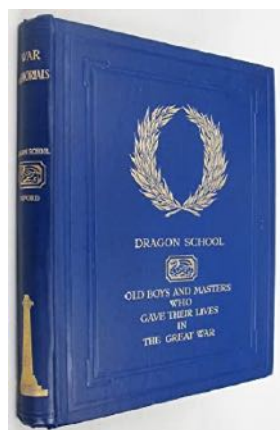
by Janet Balchin

Leonard Campbell Taylor was an important 20<sup>th</sup> century artist who had strong connections with Ewhurst.

He was born in 1874 into a musical family; his father was the organist at New College, Oxford. After attending the famous Dragon School, which had been founded by a group of dons who called themselves the Dragons, he won a scholarship to Cheltenham College. In 1892 he returned to Oxford to study art at the Ruskin School of Drawing and from there went to London to study at St John's Wood School of Art. In 1894 he applied to the prestigious Royal Academy School, but failed to get in. However, in 1895 he applied for a second time and this time was successful.



*Left: Leonard designed the cover for his old prep school, The Dragon School Magazine, in 1908.*



*Right: After the First World War Leonard designed the school's Roll of Honour. It contains 83 names, including that of his brother, Stuart.*

At the RA Leonard became friendly with fellow students Frank Craig and Katherine Moser. Frank and Katherine married in 1898 and went on to have two children, Frank Barrington, known as Barry, born in 1902; and Leonard Desmond, known as Desmond, born in 1908. Leonard and Frank shared a studio at Broadhurst Gardens in London. Both were developing their own style whilst working as illustrators for magazines etc.

Frank suffered from poor health and the Craigs decided that he needed fresh country air, so in 1903 they moved to Hindhead, Leonard joining them shortly after. The area was popular with artists and literary people and they became involved with the thriving Haslemere Society of Artists. During this time their careers took off and they received widespread recognition, both having works purchased under the auspices of the Chantrey Bequest. This was a fund left by the sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, who had bequeathed his £150,000 fortune to the Royal Academy for the purchase of paintings and sculpture with a view to encouraging the establishment of a national public collection of British fine art. In 1897 the bequest was allocated to support acquisitions for the newly-founded National Gallery of British Art (now the Tate Gallery). To have a work purchased by the bequest was a sign of national recognition for an aspiring young artist.

Frank was the first to have a work accepted, in 1906. His dramatic painting 'The Heretic', with a medieval theme, showed a beautiful woman being taken to her execution. Leonard had a picture accepted the following year. 'The Rehearsal' established the style for which he is best known of interiors

with women in period costume. It was a huge picture, 10ft x 7ft, with five life-size figures and was reputedly transported from Hindhead to London on a milk float.



Above: 'The Heretic' by Frank Craig 1906.



Above: 'The Rehearsal' by Leonard Campbell Taylor 1907.

In 1907 Frank and Katherine took a lease on High Broom in Ewhurst and once again Leonard moved in with them. They changed the name of the house to 'Bramshott' (a place near Hindhead) and built a timber studio in the garden.



*Right: Leonard in the garden at High Broom with Barry and Desmond Craig.*



*Left: 'Summer Afternoon'.*

*Painted at High Broom in 1912. (Williamson Art Gallery and Museum Birkenhead)*

When Frank's health continued to deteriorate, Leonard moved out to a nearby house called Moon Hall, but continued to share the studio with Frank. In 1915 Moon Hall burnt down. Leonard and two elderly servants escaped the burning building. The local fire brigade was able to save some furniture, but not the house, which had to be demolished. After that Leonard moved to Sunny Corner in Coneyhurst Lane. In 1916, Frank, accompanied by his sister, went Portugal, but his health continued to worsen and he died in 1918. During this time Leonard acquired a second studio further along Coneyhurst Lane.



*Above left: Leonard with his mother at Moon Hall.*

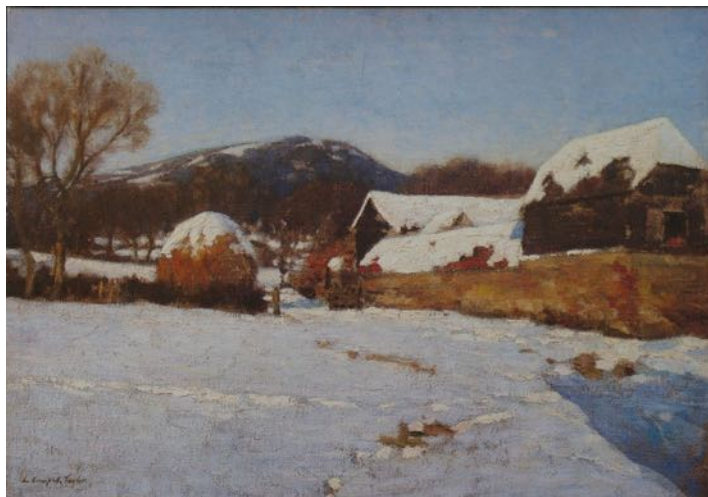
*Centre: An old postcard of Sunny Corner. Leonard lived in the cottage on the right.*

*Right: Leonard's painting of the interior of Sunny Corner with the distinctive leaded windows.*

Between 1907 and 1918 Leonard painted many works featuring local houses, including 'Interior' and 'Summer Afternoon' at High Broom, 'Summer Morning' and 'Walnut and Delft' at Sunny Corner, 'Pitch Hill' and many others.



*Above left: 'On the Hill', painted on Pitch Hill in 1914.*



*Right: 'Pitch Hill', the view from Wickhurst [now Wykehurst] Farm painted in 1917. This was originally in the collection of his friend Stopford Brooke, who lived nearby at High Wethersell.*

At 40 years of age Leonard was too old to serve in the First World War, but joined the Volunteer Training Corps (The Hurtwood Company 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Surrey Volunteer Regiment) as a Lieutenant. During this time, he was also the Ewhurst Scout Master.



*Above: 'Herculaneum Dock Liverpool' 1919  
(Imperial War Museum).*

In the summer of 1918, he was commissioned as an official war artist to record dazzle-painted ships at Liverpool. British merchant shipping had been devastated by U-boats. As it was difficult to camouflage a ship viewed from a periscope, Norman Wilkinson, an artist, came up with the idea of 'Dazzle' camouflage. This involved painting ships in bold abstract patterns, which disguised their shape and made it difficult for the enemy to determine the size and class of vessel and its speed and direction.

*Right: 'Liverpool River Front with Dazzled Ships' 1918  
(Liverpool Maritime Museum).*



After the First World War Leonard moved away from Ewhurst and in 1920 married Frank Craig's widow, Katharine. However, they continued to visit the Ewhurst area frequently as Leonard's sister, May, lived in Peaslake, and he also kept up his friendship with William Wentworth Stopford Brooke at High Wethersell.

*Right: Leonard's sister May.*

*May was a cellist and gave violin and cello lessons at her home.*

*Note the print of 'The Rehearsal' on the wall to her left.*

Leonard's career continued to prosper and he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1923 and a full Royal Academician in 1931. He taught at the Royal Academy Schools and sat on the selection committee for the Summer Exhibition.



When, in 1932, the Haslemere Society of Artists reformed as the Haslemere Art Society he was invited to be the new President. In the inter-war years, he received many important commissions including a portrait of Queen Mary and, in 1938, was one of six artists chosen to depict the coronation of George VI.

*Left: teaching at the Royal Academy.*

In January 1933 tragedy struck when Katherine and her son, Desmond, succumbed to an outbreak of influenza and died within a week of each other.

In 1935 Leonard married for a second time, to a young artist, Brenda Moore, and they had a daughter, Sarah. At the outbreak of war in September 1939, like many families, they left London for the country, initially moving in with May at Peaslake, and later taking a lease on Copse Hill Cottage, the gardener's cottage for Copse Hill, Ewhurst.

*Right: marriage to Brenda Moore.*



While staying at Copse Hill Cottage in the 1940s Leonard painted many more pictures featuring local houses including *'The Letter'* and *'The White Drawing Room'* at Copse Hill, and *The Gallery* at Marylands. He also received a commission, from the University of London, to paint Lord Macmillan. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, and his wife Katherine, lived at Moon Hall\* and were personal friends of the Campbell Taylors.

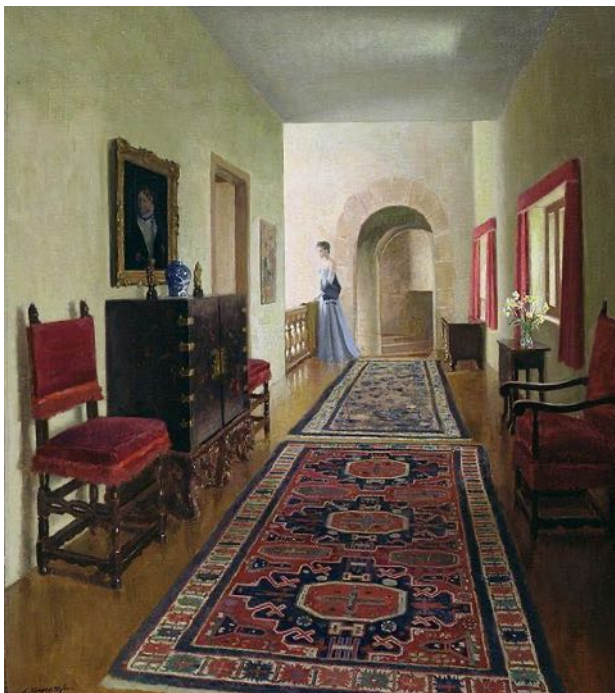
\*Leonard had lived at the old Moon Hall in 1915. After the fire it was demolished and a smaller house, Moon Hall Cottage, was built on the site. In 1920 the new Moon Hall was built higher up the hill and it was this house that Macmillan bought in 1930.



*Above: The Campbell Taylors at Copse Hill Cottage.*



*Right: 'The Cottage Window' painted at Copse Hill Cottage.*



*Above: 'The Gallery', painted at Marylands, Ewhurst in 1944.*



*Above right: 'Lord Macmillan' painted in 1944. The portrait hangs in the Senate House of the University of London.*



Above left: 'The Letter', painted in 1942, and right, 'The White Drawing Room', painted in 1943, are both views of the same series of rooms at Copse Hill. ('The Letter' is now in the Ferens Art Gallery, Hull)

The themes of the long view through the arches and the decorative rugs are typical of Campbell Taylor's interiors. As well as winning critical acclaim his work was popular with the general public and both of these pictures became best-selling prints. The serene nature of subjects such as 'The Letter', with its simple but intricately detailed composition, led to Lord Lee of Fareham, a patron of the arts and a collector, to call him England's Vermeer.

In 1948 the Campbell Taylors moved to Suffolk, but continued to visit friends at Ewhurst, staying with the Macmillans at Moon Hall and the Creswells at Copse Hill. They later moved to Pampisford Mill, near Cambridge, where Leonard died in 1969 aged 94.

*Right: portrait of Leonard by his wife, Brenda, 1966*

I have been extremely fortunate to have met Leonard's daughter, Sarah, and would like to thank her for allowing me access to family photographs and for copyright permission to publish her father's paintings. I have also been lucky to meet Tessa Abrams, granddaughter of Frank Craig, who has also allowed me to use her family photographs. J.B.



## Bibliography

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## MORGAN DEWITT BLAIR – HORSEMAN OF COVERWOOD

By Nigel Balchin

Between the First and Second World Wars Morgan Blair was an active participant in the British equestrian scene as variously an owner, a trainer and a jockey. He also enjoyed a game of polo, mixing with the likes of Winston Churchill and Prince Henry. He lived at Coverwood from around 1926 and ran the Coverwood stables, training horses for Michael and Louise Stephens.



*Left: Coverwood. Above Louise and Michael Stephens Michael Stephens was wealthy having made his fortune through 'Stephens Ink', the company founded by his father*

But who was he? Newspaper reports of the time refer to him as a very wealthy, millionaire American but initial researches proved fruitless. Then an announcement in the London Gazette for April 1920 opened the door on his past; he had changed his name! It also gave his address as Cholderton and being of independent means.

Morgan DeWitt Blair was born Morton DeWitt Bamberger in New York in 1886 into a wealthy Jewish family. He graduated with an economics degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909 and the following year we have the first report of his involvement with horse racing and polo. By now he was living in Oceanport New Jersey and leasing part of Monmouth stock farm, which was part of the infrastructure of Monmouth Park (nicknamed the Newmarket of America). It is also around this time that he started to race under the name of Morgan Blair, referred to as his "nom de course". This was a practice he was to repeat in his early years in England, registering his racing colours as Blair whilst owning horses as Bamberger. One wonders why he felt the need for an alternative name. He came from a strong Jewish background, he was confirmed in 1901 at Temple Beth Elohim, the largest synagogue in Brooklyn, where his maternal grandfather served as President. It is entirely possible that he experienced antisemitism and a non-Jewish name gave him some comfort. It is certainly possible that the death of his father in 1919 and a fresh start in the UK provided the impetus for a permanent change of name in 1920. Indeed, the issue of the reason why he changed his name is referred in the following extract, taken from a book written by Christopher Lukas, a grandson of Morton's sister, May "Missy [May] had a brother, Morton Bamberger, who had gone to fight on the side of the British in World War 1....Enchanted by the English way of life, Morton turned Anglophile and anti-Semitic in one fell swoop; he changed his name to Morgan Blair and settled down.... to raise racehorses."

In 1916, he volunteered as an ambulance driver for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. But his stay in France was short lived as in June 1917 he registered for conscription (America had entered the war in April). However, in October 1917 he crossed the border into Canada and joined the Royal Flying Corps. Details of his military service are somewhat sparse but we do know that he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant in February 1918 and posted to No 3 Training Depot Station at Lopcombe Corner. Lopcombe Corner is only 8 miles from the Cholderton Estate, owned by the Stephens family. It is even possible that Morton was billeted at Cholderton and that is where he first met Michael Stephens.



By the time of his discharge from the RAF, in 1920, he had accumulated a string of some 14 horses in England. He moved to Rugby and continued to play polo. Polo Monthly described Rugby Polo Club as the “premier organisation” in county polo.

In the period from 1919 to 1924 he was involved in some 200 races, as either owner, jockey (he held an amateur jockey’s licence from 1920 to 1927/28) or both. Most notably he rode four times in the Grand National. Having failed to finish in each of his first three attempts, in 1925 he wagered that he would finish the course. He succeeded, despite recovering from an appendix operation, in finishing seventh on Jack Horner – a horse that went on to win the National the following year under new ownership.

In 1926 Michael Stephens resigned as a director of Stephens’ Ink and it appears that Morgan moved to Coverwood the same year. It was also in 1926 that Michael requested permission from the Bray Estate, to establish gallops on Holmbury Hill. It is very likely that Morgan oversaw the laying out of the gallops, which can still be seen today.



*Above: one of the gallops on Holmbury Hill.*

In 1927/28, the same year as the Stephens registered their racing colours, Morgan relinquished his jockey's licence for a trainer's licence. He had some 1,379 National Hunt horse entries in his period as a trainer, of which almost 30% were placed and 9% were winners. In addition, he had a further 370 entries on the Flat (11% placed and 2.5% winners). He continued to play polo, including managing a team called Coverwood.

Alongside his equestrian activities he also bred Miniature Bull Terriers. He appears to have been quite successful and at one time white Miniature Bull Terriers were referred to as 'Coverwood Terriers'.



### COVERWOOD THREEFARTHINGS

by

Coverwood Pierrot ex Coverwood Patch

Born 27th June 1933

Weight 9 lb.



Top: Illustration from the Tatler magazine. Morgan can be picked out on the right, just behind the horse's head.

Above: A Coverwood terrier.

Sadly, Michael Stephens died in February 1936, less than a month before his stable enjoyed its biggest win, when Victor Norman won the Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham. By this time the stable had some 24 horses in training. Eighteen months later Louise also died and Coverwood was sold. As an indication of Morgan's wealth, he is on record as stating that he was offered Coverwood *"at a price well within my own private means, but I cannot face the memories. The place is haunted with them, I love horses, but every time I go near them, I imagine he [Michael Stephens] is by my side waiting to hear my report on each animal"*

My research threw up a number of mysteries which require some further investigation. One such was that in 1937 Morgan announced that he would be reducing his racing interests because of *'increasing business commitments'*. A clue as to what these may have been appeared in The Scotsman (and a number of other newspapers), which reported *"that he decided to give up training and return to medical studies, in which he was engaged in in his youth. 'I shall be associated with an eminent surgeon, whose name I cannot give, in cancer research,' he said"*. There was also reference to a laboratory he hoped to have built. Nothing of what we know of his earlier life suggests any involvement in the medical profession (albeit his brother-in-law was a noted medical practitioner in the US, who gave his name to Schamberg's Disease). He may well have been motivated in this direction by the death of Louise Stephens but as yet there is no evidence that he went through with it. It is possible that the outbreak of war interrupted his plans.

In September 1939 he was living at The Croft in Gomshall, a large ten-bedroom Victorian house set in 6 acres. Also, there were three servants, four evacuees from Fulham and two nurses, one of whom was Mary Angell who had nursed Louise Stephens and who would go on to marry Morgan in December 1939. After the war Morgan and Mary were living at Oak Hill, Hoe Lane, Peaslake and he had reactivated his trainer's licence, albeit on a much smaller scale than that at Coverwood. He was a member of the Chiddingfold Farmers Foxhounds.

Morgan died in 1951, his death being announced on the racing page of The Times. Mary died in 1971. She was living in Wonham Way Peaslake and her ashes were interred in the Peaslake Garden of Remembrance.

My thanks to Brough Scott, Tim Cox and Christopher Lukas for their help in my research.

## EXCAVATING EWHURST IN SEARCH OF THE ROMANS!

By Sue Willis

Over the past couple of years, members of the society have been involved in a project to excavate the Roman road that runs through Ewhurst. In May we had a talk by Chris Gibson about what we found. Chris lives in Haslemere but his car knows the way to Ewhurst as he is our Surrey Archaeological Society representative for the Roman Rural Settlement Project and our tireless Leader! At one of our History Society meetings in early 2022 Janet talked about this project and asked if any members would like to help and I quickly volunteered - little knowing what was ahead!

You may be aware of the Roman villa excavations at Rapsley during the 1960s and the fact that a Roman road branches off Stane Street at Rowhook, passes the Chequers pub and through Ewhurst towards the temple at Farley Heath. It is mapped in a straight line but we are finding that not every Roman road is as straight as is believed!

So, I first met Chris in the field just south of Rapsley and he handed me a long metal stick (a probe) and a bunch of small red flags. It was winter and probing required a bit of energy so there was no fear of getting cold and I happily probed away, sticking a flag in the ground every time I hit stone. I was quite proud of my line of flags although in the end we didn't concentrate on this field at all but have since discovered evidence of some round houses there. That's for the future.



*Above right - Nigel, Janet, Chris and Sue look at the map on the boot of the car in true 'Time Team' fashion!*



*Above: Janet and Nigel probing near Rapsley*

I introduced Chris to a Ewhurst friend who knew the Roman road was mapped through his land and he very kindly allowed us to dig in his field, use his kettle and coffee and, importantly, his loo!

Many of you reading this will recall helping out with mattocks, spades and trowels, holding one end of a tape measure, keeping us sustained with cup-cakes (you know who you are!) - and going home covered in mud, sometimes

*Below: Angie and Sue open the first trench*



cold and wet, sometimes hot and sweaty but always with a sense of satisfaction for uncovering something that hasn't been seen in maybe 1800 years. And in our little village!

My diary records that on the 29th April 2022 '*we found a bit of Roman road*' and on the 30th '*a bit more*', helped by lovely weather. This continued throughout the summer and is now written up in the Roman Road Association Annual Report. There will be more added to this in due course as we attempt to uncover further evidence of Roman activity.

We didn't concentrate on this particular site all the time - we also dug two trenches in a field called Great Wickfield, one of them just before Christmas and the ground was very hard, but both of which prove that the road continued up the hill towards the temple site at Farley Heath.

*Right: Angie, Charles, Di and Sylvia visiting the site.*



*Above: The road at Great Wickfield was 36 feet wide.*

We have also ventured further afield into Chilworth and Blackheath which may prove interesting enough for a future newsletter. We have had help from metal detectorists, resistivity and magnetometry specialists and the project is very much on-going with geophysics planned for August.



Aside from digging we also paddled in Coneyhurst Gill at the site of a possible water powered mill, hoping to rescue some of the remaining timbers for dating by dendrochronologist Andy Moir. He managed to salvage enough timber suitable for dating and the tree rings proved that the trees were felled for construction between 1547 and 1579. So, not Roman as we'd hoped but maybe the Elizabethans re-purposed a site that the Romans built first?

*Left: Sylvia and Sue with Carl doing a resistivity survey.*

Of course, the road runs through land owned by Sayers Croft and this month we were joined by several groups of Duke of Edinburgh students to excavate and reveal a section of the road as an educational exercise for their Gold awards. As I write this we have already found a large section which is proving very exciting and it is hoped the road can be protected in some way and displayed for all to see - it's at the edge of the boardwalk in the nature reserve and many local dog walkers have already come across us digging and scraping away!



*Above: Chris, Sue, Janet and Carol working with students at Sayers Croft.*



*Left: The road surface in the Sayers Croft trench.*

Owners of the houses and fields involved have been and continue to be, very helpful and enthusiastic - even moving sheep and cows to another field for a few days - but please respect their privacy and do not try to view the sites without permission. Mostly there is nothing to see as once photographs and drawings are completed all pits and trenches are refilled with spoil and turf and within weeks the sites look untouched.

If anyone would like to join in the fun, we are always happy to welcome volunteers, no experience necessary!