



*Staffordshire  
Archaeological  
and Historical Society*



**NEWSLETTER May 2017**

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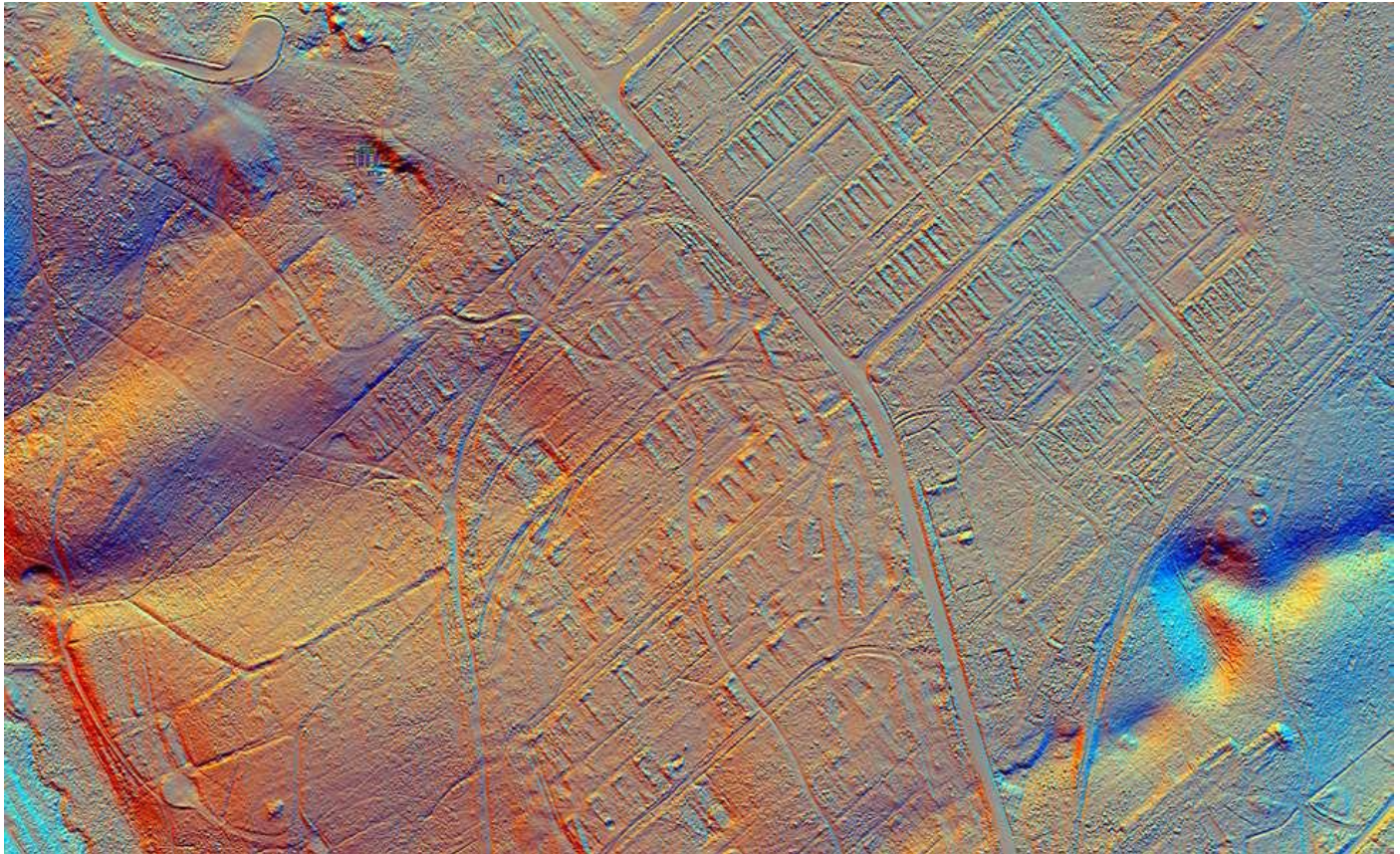


Dark clouds over Rugeley B Power Station. Opened 1970 closed 2016 and shortly to be demolished and replaced with housing. Once part of a complex with the adjacent Lea Hall coal mine, closed 1991, and Rugeley A Power Station, closed 2001, which provided power from Staffordshire coal to over half a million homes.

The tall chimney was added in 2007 in order to remove sulphur products from the flue gases allowing the station to continue to produce energy for a further seven years until it became uneconomic to continue. The Central Electricity Generating Board made considerable efforts to landscape the site when the power station was built and the remains of this attractive planting, designed by the eminent garden designer Brenda Colvin on the principles of Burle Marx, still remain along the Rugeley by pass ; we will see how much survives the demolition. This is an important part of our heritage now almost vanished; the first day on which no coal was used to generate electricity in the UK was in April of this year. The Colliers is the new public house on the site of the mine ; there are still a few retired colliers in Rugeley to patronise it.



This extensive project which began last summer is to investigate the history and archaeology of Cannock Chase. Now mostly heathland or forest the Chase has had a variety of uses in the past two centuries. The project is managed by Staffordshire County Council's Historic Environment Record and is supported by English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund. There are other partners including the County Archive Service and the University of Keele. Initial findings are beginning to emerge and we will endeavour to report these in this and subsequent newsletters. The first report concerns the use of LIDAR (airborne laser scanning radar) which reveals the contours of the land surface through the vegetation coverage. The images produced are of very high resolution and show very slight variations in the ground surface. (Many of you will remember a lecture given to the Society a few years ago when we were introduced to LIDAR for the first time.)



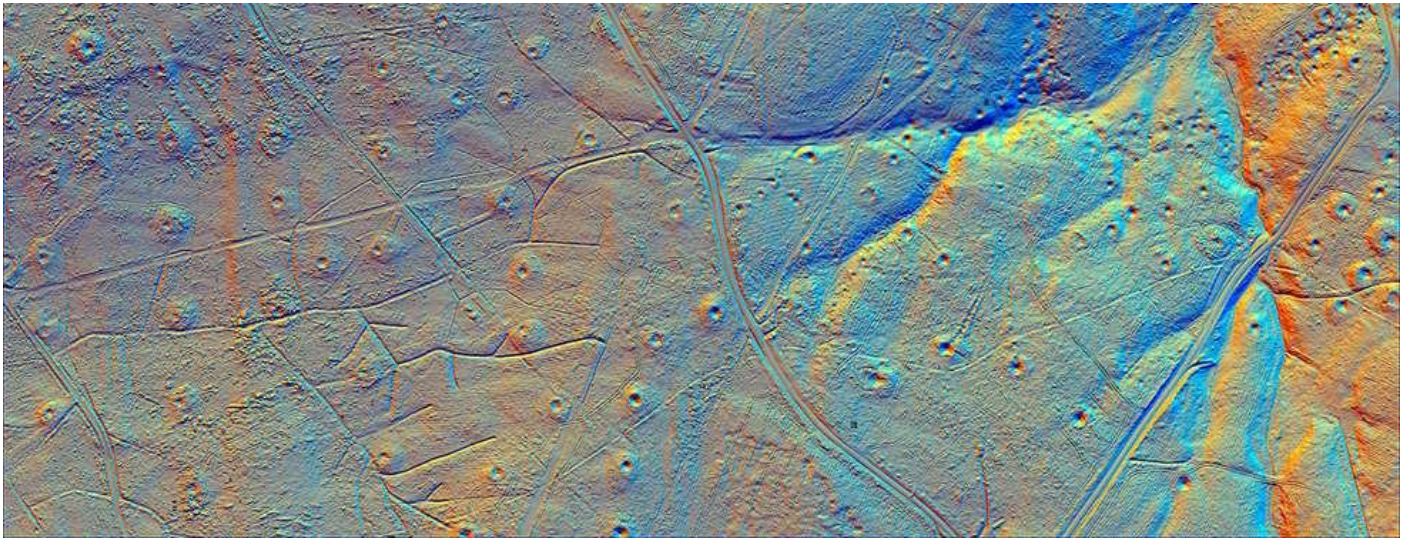
## Military camps

Trees, bracken, heather and bilberry cover much of the remains of Brocton Camp and Rugeley Camp. One hundred years ago, these would have been busy places with thousands of men stationed there at any one time. The lidar reveals the outlines of the huts and trenches where the troops lived and trained. The next step is for groups of volunteers to try and locate these features on the ground – more difficult than it sounds in forested areas with much undergrowth. ( Having tried to walk through some of the Froestry Commission plantations close to my home I know how problematic this might be as there are often multiple layers of partly decayed timber on the ground the remains of previous tree felling operations as well as a mix of undergrowth including brambles. Even walking through this is far from easy never mind trying to find evidence of structures below it.) It will be interesting to see just how successful these volunteers are at matching images to terrain.

Other areas of the Chase show evidence of much earlier use.

The First World War camps are only one part of the story of Cannock Chase. There is a long history of coal mining, ironworking and glass making and the project will be looking at the remains of these industries. Early coal mining involved digging small pits or shafts and groups of coal pits still survive across parts of the Chase.





A lidar image of medieval and post medieval coal pits in Beaudesert Old Park

This is exciting work using state of the art techniques to examine a very large area in the heart of the county and the County Council are to be commended on their initiative in organising this project.

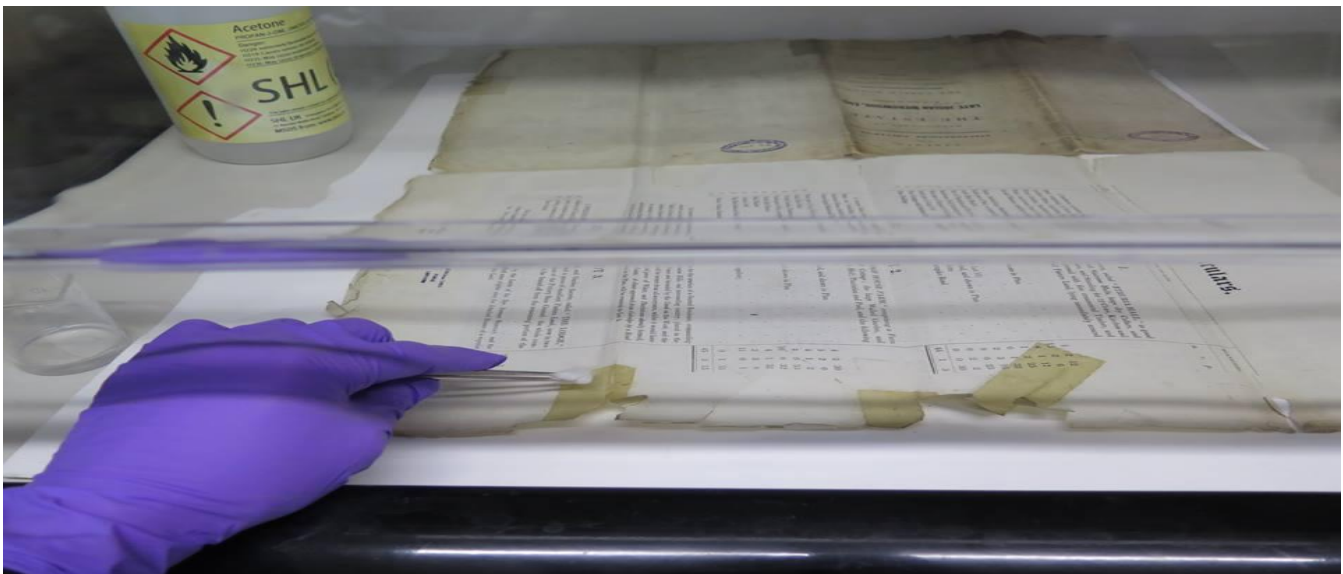
Another strand of the project is looking at documents in the archives that describe land management on the Chase in the century 1750-1850. One group is looking at estate rentals , mostly of the Paget family properties, to identify individual land holdings and later to link these to the tithe maps of the area. Other groups are looking at parish registers and census returns with the intention of carrying out a statistical evaluation of local population trends. A student is looking at records of crime on the Chase mostly poaching but including illegal heath burning and fern cutting. There is much more to come.

Images courtesy of Historic England: Source Fugro Geospatial BV

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### Conservation of Paper Archives

We are fortunate in Staffordshire in that the Archive Service has a first class facility for the repair and conservation of damaged documents. This work though goes on largely unseen in the conservation laboratories. Much damage has occurred in the past through storage in poor conditions with water damage as well as the predations of insects and rodents but some of the work of conservators comes from repeated handling particularly bound items. An unfortunate proportion of the work of conservators is the repair of damage caused by previous efforts at conservation.





**Sir Richard Tangye 1833-1906: A Cornish Entrepreneur in Victorian Birmingham,** Stephen Roberts, Birmingham Biographies, 2015, 65p, £4-99. ISBN 9781512207910.

For those interested in the industrial and commercial history of Birmingham, Eric Hopkins' Birmingham: the First Manufacturing Town in the World 1760-1840 [1989] has been our essential starting point. In contrast what Stephen Roberts offers us is a different perspective on the economic development of Birmingham, albeit from a slightly later period.

Richard Tangye, although deeply involved in engineering by his personal and family interests, was primarily an entrepreneur. It was through such people that Birmingham was able to prosper, and its people to achieve employment, in the later 19<sup>th</sup> Century. One of the early achievements of his business was to provide the hydraulic jacks for the launch of Brunel's 'Great Eastern' in 1858 and the increased level of trade which followed enabled the Tangye Brothers to construct their extensive Cornwall Works factory in Smethwick, re-enforcing their pride in their Cornish origins as they prospered in Birmingham.

Tangye did participate in the Liberal politics of late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Birmingham, serving as a councillor in the Rotton Row ward between 1878 and 1882 but his civic memory is to be seen in his philanthropy to his adopted home. Along with many other smaller charitable contributions within Birmingham, in 1880 he announced that, if the Council was to build an Art Gallery, he would donate £5000 towards the purchase of exhibits. Further he indicated that, if his donation was to be matched by subscriptions from elsewhere, he would double his gift. The Council moved very quickly to respond and by 1885 the Art Gallery was opened, to huge popular acclaim. He was also the initiator of the move to provide the School of Art in Margaret Street, to which he donated £10,000. His knighthood in 1894 was for his services to the arts; and this was fully deserved because he was instrumental in making the arts much more accessible to the people of Birmingham.

Trevor James

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## New Database

<https://ereed.library.utoronto.ca> A New Database from the University of Toronto . Here you can search through the surviving records of drama, secular music, and other popular entertainment in England from the Middle Ages until 1642, when the Puritans closed the London theatres. Launched in March 2017 with 182 Staffordshire entries this is a database of extracts , often single lines , taken from surviving records which refer to music and drama of the period. Often in Latin but with a translation and details of the source document. There is for example a reference to a boy bishop in a Longdon Court Roll of 1306 in the Staffordshire Record Office , a mention of a Hobbyhorse in a Bagot's Bromley Court Roll of 1532 quoted in a 19C letter in the Bodleian Library and a reference to payment to minstrels in the 1653 accounts of the Lichfield Corvisor's and Currier's accounts in Chetham's Library. An eclectic collection which must have taken some considerable effort to put together. Further counties will follow.



## My Favourite Building: York Watergate

**Trevor James** introduces us to one of London's topographically very significant features to be found in amongst the Victoria Embankment Gardens.

The York Watergate has two directly-linked resonances for me, both of which explain why the building is one of my favourite structures. I was taken there by my father in the year after the Coronation, aged seven, as part of a determined effort on his part to introduce me to all the curiosities and unusual features in London with which he was familiar. My father had an encyclopaedic knowledge of what was to be seen – he took me to see Roman mosaics under a parish church, to see an escapologist performing his skills at Tower Hill and to many other features, such as the York Watergate. Father was an instinctive Londoner and he demonstrated similar levels of awareness to those needed by London taxi drivers when they have to reflect the 'knowledge' of the London street pattern and locations to secure their licence. He had probably inherited these genetically from his grandfather who had plied the streets of late Victorian and Edwardian London as a self-employed and highly successful carriage driver. The second reason for my enthusiasm is that I was captivated by the notion that this structure reflected a previous, and lost, river bank alignment, and I continue to marvel at this prospect.

In reality I suspect that my father knew very little about this structure beyond what was reported on its information plaque!

York Watergate is a crucial piece of evidence. It reveals that in the 1620s the tidal River Thames really did reach to this location, about one hundred and fifty yards from the present-day river bank. In one sense it reflects a stage in a much longer story when The Strand, to its north, really was 'the shore of the river' and Westminster Abbey really did stand on Thorney Island.

York Watergate was constructed as the river entrance to York House which itself stood on The Strand. The house had been constructed for George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1620 and the Watergate was provided in 1626. The Duke's coat of arms is still evident on the top of the gate arch. There is controversy over who exactly was its designer. With its Italianate style it has been attributed to Inigo Jones, the architect of the nearby Whitehall Banqueting Hall, or to Sir Balthazar Gerbier, the painter, but at the heart of the construction was Nicholas Stone, a sculptor and master mason, to whom the structure is generally attributed.

York House was sold for development by the second Duke in 1672 but the Watergate remained. In its day, in the era when the River Thames was possibly one mile wide at this point, this Watergate will have stood witness to the various late Stuart era 'Frost Fairs' held on the wholly frozen river.

Even in the 1660s and 1670s, as London was rebuilt after the Great Fire, plans had been discussed by Sir Christopher Wren and John Evelyn to remodel the riverside to incorporate this major feature but these plans were never realised.

Two centuries passed before what we see today was created. The impetus to construct the ornamental gardens – the Victoria Embankment Gardens – of which the York Watergate is a focal point came with rather the prosaic, but dramatic, construction by Sir Joseph Bazalgette of his very substantial southbound sewer built into the northern bank of the River Thames. In creating the Victoria Embankment, the low-lying and potentially unhealthy riverside was

removed, improving river flow and this provided the opportunity to create the riverside gardens which still exist as an urban oasis, stretching from Waterloo Bridge to Westminster Bridge.

Those of us who enjoy urban irony relish the thought that, as we enjoy what the ornamental gardens surrounding the York Watergate continue to offer us, underneath our feet the personal discharges of millions of Londoners rush on their way south, more recently joined by the tunnelling of the District Underground line.

Having reached these Gardens, if you have the time, dispersed throughout, you will find a veritable 'pantheon' of famous figures whom Londoners have chosen to celebrate, from scientist Michael Faraday at the eastern end, beyond the Savoy Hotel, to Bible translator William Tyndale much further to the west, interspersed by others such as Robert Burns, Robert Raikes and Sir Arthur Sullivan. One particular memorial to enjoy is the very attractive commemoration of the Imperial Camel Corps, which helps us to remember in the heart of London that in the Great War our support came from all corners of the globe.

It is possible that my abiding interest in topography was spurred by my father introducing me to the York Watergate and the questions that it inevitably provoked.



York Watergate by Inigo Jones. Photograph Trevor James

## Archive News

Keele University Library Special Collections and Archives remain closed following the flood in January which damaged some items. All collections have been moved to alternative storage and staff are working to reinstate the archive stores .

Walsall Archives have announced further restrictions on opening hours in preparation for a move to a more central location in the main library. If you intend to visit Walsall Archives you are advised to check the opening hours before you travel.

Lichfield Record Office is expected to close later this year. Material which is used frequently will be transferred to the Staffordshire Record Office. At some time late in 2017 or early in 2018 the new library will open in St Mary's church in the Market Square in Lichfield , incorporating a small local history centre but details of exactly what will be held there are at the present time elusive. St Mary's is now closed and the information desk has moved into Lichfield Library.

The County Museum at Shugborough is now closed ; some material has been incorporated into National Trust displays on the same site and the remainder transferred to storage. Museum staff remain in post at Shugborough and are expected to move to the new History Centre in Stafford when it opens around 2021.

The latest project at the Staffordshire Record Office is an investigation of drought and flood in early modern Staffordshire, being carried out by two University of Liverpool Ph.D. students. See the blog at <https://floodanddrought.wordpress.com>

Work continues on designing the New History Centre at Stafford ; consultants have been appointed and design work is about to start.

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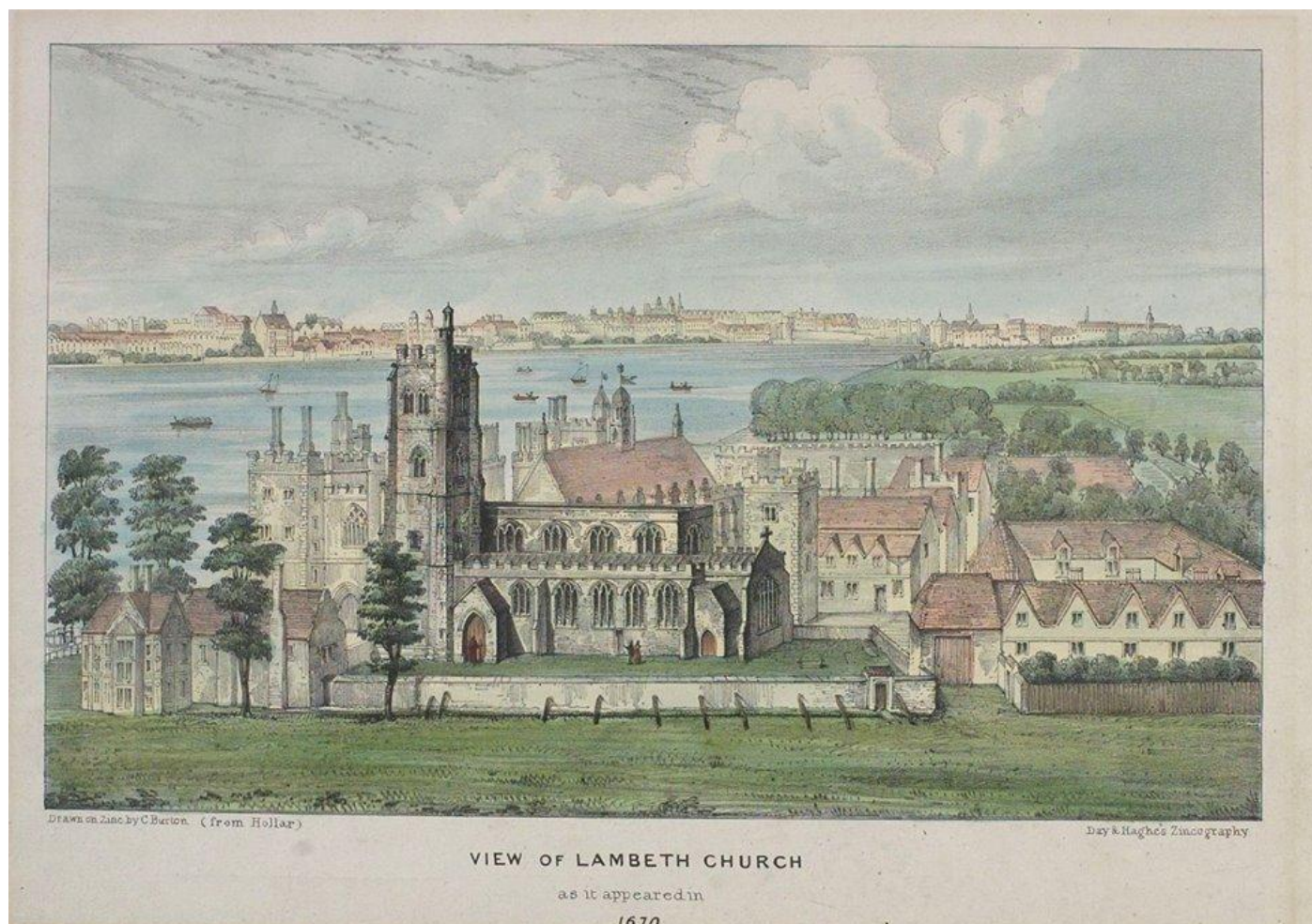
## Lichfield Methodist Church Second-hand Book Sale.

Friday 4 August and Saturday 5 August, 10.00 am – 2.00 pm. This is one of the mid-summer attractions in the wider cultural life of Lichfield. This event is organised by SAHS member Don Male. There are always plenty of History books on offer. Please feel invited to drop in. Anyone who would like more information, or indeed wishes to donate books for this Methodist Church fund-raiser, is invited to contact Don Male on 01543-252653. Three years ago your Hon. Secretary picked up a complete leather-bound set of Samuel Pepys Diaries for £10-00, so there are bargains to be found!



## Bishop Cornwallis

In April it was announced that a number of lead lined coffins had been found in a previously lost vault in the church of St Mary Lambeth during renovation which involved removing floor slabs. Only a few of the coffins bore name plates but one of these was for Frederick Cornwallis once Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (1750-1768) and later Archbishop of Canterbury who died in 1783



St Mary Lambeth from the collection of Lambeth Parish Library. Immediately behind the church is Lambeth Palace, to the right are the Palace grounds, now Archbishop's Park and across the river is the site of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster.

Given the proximity of St Mary's to the Palace, the official residence of the Archbishops, it is not surprising that Cornwallis was buried here. Bishop Fred was not very distinguished as either Bishop or Archbishop although he is said to have been an able administrator. You can judge this for yourself and in your leisure moments browse through the register he kept as Bishop now held in Lichfield Record Office. The medieval church of St Mary is deconsecrated – the parishioners mostly moved away from the river - and houses the Museum of Garden History ; well worth a visit if you find yourself in this part of London.

By coincidence Lambeth Palace Library have just announced that Lambeth Palace, the historic home of England's Archbishop of Canterbury, is to receive a major update – its first in 200 years – with planning approved for a 'state of the art' new library building. The advanced new library will house the palace's vast, rare literary collection that is second only to that of the Vatican. It will include a nine storey tower that will, according to the architects at least, enhance the Lambeth skyline. It should be completed in 2020 and will be open to the public.



Nicholas Fitzherbert remains impassive as SAHS members are shown the early medieval glass in the chancel of the church of St Michael and St Barlock at Norbury. The glass was over 150 years old when Nicholas died in 1473.

### Season 2017 -2018

Our next season of evening talks in Lichfield Guildhall starts on September 29 2017.

**Speaker : Nigel Coulton**

#### **As the Bishop said to the Nun...**

The Bishop is Roger Northburgh, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield for well over thirty years in the fourteenth century including the years scarred by the catastrophe of the Black Death. The Nuns are those who lived in the Nunneries of the diocese to whom he paid official visits after which he sent a report back to them. Nigel will be talking about these reports and the picture they allow us to see the state of the Nunneries.

Nigel read Classics at Oxford long ago, but more relevantly for the last twenty years taught Latin to various groups and individuals, including post grad. medieval historians at Keele. Nigel also teaches palaeography to members of the Ranulph Higden Society. This all began by coming across the Borough Minutes of Newcastle under Lyme, which he transcribed and/or translated from the 14th century onwards. He further transcribed and translated the Quarter Sessions records of the Borough from the Restoration on. His main palaeographic task, however, has been the transcription and calendaring of the vast Correspondence Register of Roger Northburgh, which he has virtually finished.



**“NEWS FROM THE PAST” held on March 4 2017**

Dr. John Hunt welcomed a full house to the day's proceedings. As well as 9 presentations there were stands manned by SAHS, Worcestershire Historic Buildings Trust, Solihull History Society and the Egyptology Society.

**Castle Bromwich Castle – Mike Hodder**

This medieval Motte and Bailey castle was excavated in 1969-70. The records and finds are deposited in Birmingham Museum. Flints and 1 piece of pottery from the late Neolithic, 2500-2000 BC, were found and 35 sherds of Roman pottery together with traces of a Roman timber building. A ditched enclosure surrounded by a palisade preceded the motte.

The first documentary evidence appears in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. A timber tower surmounted the motte and there was a timber entrance. A great deal of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found together with daub. The earliest map is that of 1802. Castle Bromwich was part of Aston parish, the whole belonging to the Dudley Estate. The first illustration appears in 1726 and shows its closeness to Castle Bromwich Hall together with a trackway and the proximity of the River Tame. The trackway showed up in the excavations. The excavations at Castle Bromwich Hall will be published in the Birmingham & Warwickshire Archaeological Society Transactions.

**The Weavers Cottages, Kidderminster – Sue Whitehouse and Tim Cornah**

This building had been abandoned in the 1960s and there was a call for it to be demolished. The Kidderminster Civic Society discovered it dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and it had been given Grade 2 status in 2000. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it produced bombazine, a black twilled or corded fabric made of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted and used for mourning clothes. Four cottages made up the building, with no's 20/21 smaller than 22. 23, latterly a chip shop, had been much changed. The building has been adapted as living accommodation by means of rear extensions to hold kitchens and bathrooms. Various educational projects were carried out at the same time as the repairs. To find out about these go to [www.weaverscottages.info](http://www.weaverscottages.info) £730k was obtained from HLF together with money from other charities and a loan of £300k from the Architectural Heritage Fund.

**The Tilley Timber Project – George Nash**

Tilley is a hamlet of 50 houses south of Wem in Shropshire. The project centres on 28 buildings that have not previously been researched or recorded. All the houses are on an estate map of 1631 and a written survey of 1561. Some are disguised by Georgian or Victorian additions. An HLF grant of £140k was received to enable the recording of the houses, using Brunskill's books on timber framed buildings and the English Heritage 'How to Record a Building' download. There were many re-used timbers according to the dendrochronology. 66% of the houses are thatched. Witches marks have been found.

There are traces of a Roman villa in the area and a changing river course revealed an early 17<sup>th</sup> century mill. Geophysics will be used together with Lidar to discover missing outbuildings. Two gardens are ripe for excavation as is also the demolished smithy. All are listed buildings and the results of the survey will be linked to the online Building Archaeology Research Database (BARD)

**The Early Neolithic of the English Midlands: Mavesyn Ridware and Alrewas Causewayed Enclosures – Paul Garwood**

There were large population gaps at this time and the sites are at the edge of NW distribution of enclosures and early cereal farming and are of national significance. A 2 metre deep ditch was found with massive re-cutting and an entrance on the SW side. An inner ditch palisade was found with a fence or gate structure. Only 20 finds were produced.

At Alrewas the site was a very low circular rise in the landscape. Geophysics had revealed nothing but 3 trenches cut across the three ditches showed no re-cutting. Charred objects were found in the outer ditch. A much later causewayed enclosure was the latest find. Mavesyn Ridware was multi-period and Alrewas a single phase with no artefacts at all.

**The Romano-British West Midlands – Roger White**

There are considerable gaps in our knowledge as the West Midlands is a difficult region. To the northwest is a highland region and to the southwest, lowland. It is also the conjunction of 3 tribal areas, the Cornovii, the Coritani and the Dubonni. It is defined by geography and geology. The early conquest concentrated on the western borders, the

speed and impact was enormous. The Iron Age tribes had no standing army so it was a powerful message to the local population. XII

Forts were to some extent prefabricated – there are many near Metchley but no reason for them has been discerned. The West Midlands had a relatively low rate of settlement, sites are known but not yet dated. With the capital at Wroxeter, could settlements be market led, selling to passing traffic? Mention was made of a large building in the middle of Worcester and an aisled hall at Hammerwich. Settlement and pottery manufacture was started in the Severn Valley by the army and then taken over by native labour.

### **The Polden Hill Brooches – Angie Bolton**

The West Midlands is a hot spot for this style of Roman brooch, 27,691 having been found so far, although the Birmingham conurbation is a bald patch. Mainly found by metal detectorists along with Roman coins, although they do reach the Portable Antiquities Scheme, the tenth one you find is never as good as the first, so gradually they stopped revealing them. A grant from CBA Research is circumventing this by feeding detailed information back to the finders. There is a wide range of types depicting animals, often hares or horses. They were used to fasten clothes and cloaks. They are mostly copper alloy but three silver ones have been found.

Polden Hill is in Somerset and they should really be called Severn Valley Brooches. They are made in two or three parts; the wing, a hole for a cord or a perforated lug. Clusters have been found round Alcester, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Uttoxeter, Bridgnorth and near Ross on Wye. Sites tend to follow the Roman roads. There are 99 sub-classifications. Evidence for the manufacture is rare. A lead model is used to form a clay mould. It seems to be the first case of mass production, they broke easily and were thrown away.

### **Peeling back the layers at Under Whitle – a community archaeology project – Ian Parker Heath**

Run by the Tudor Farming Interpretation Group, with help from HLF and the Mick Aston Trust, this project has made use of information from Record Offices as well as archaeology on the ground. Manorial Rolls, charters and more recent records have been searched, revealing one family that had been in the area for 400 years. It all began with an archaeological survey in 2005 as part of a stewardship scheme in the Parish of Sheen which has history before the Domesday Survey. It was particularly aimed at young people and students have used magnetometer surveys and Lidar. Several trenches were dug revealing the remains of a house, cobbled areas, ceramics from late 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century, charcoal dated c.1350 and a bank containing everything from bottles and jars to a Swiss Army knife.

### **Holy Trinity Church, Sutton Coldfield – Cathy Coutts (Cathy's talk was given by a colleague in her absence)**

In 2015 a watching brief was arranged while work was done on the floor of the church. The church had been heavily restored in the Victorian era but the tower was 15<sup>th</sup> century and the aisles 16<sup>th</sup> century. Test pits were dug to establish the depth of the archaeology both inside and outside. A variety of coins were found including a Swiss coin, also a Dandy comic and part of a chalice and patten. This proved to be a 13<sup>th</sup> century pewter chalice, accompanying the burial of a Bishop of Worcester. They were specifically made to go with the burial of a priest between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. A second tomb of a priest was found with the bowl of a chalice, the stem being broken. It was mentioned that three similar burials had been found in Lichfield and one in Warwick. There were burials in the south aisle. Two crypts were found but no burials in the north aisle. A funerary monument to Charles Sacheverell, 1715 and a coffin were discovered and another vault with a stack of lead coffins from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The foundations of the tower sit on sand and gave cause for concern.

### **Prehistoric and Roman landscape at Hillmorton – Stuart Palmer**

Geophysics used on the site near Rugby had shown enclosures and trackways. After stripping ditches and rows of pits were revealed. Drone sequences showed several hundred features from late Bronze Age through to Roman.

19 pits of the late Bronze Age showed in a slight curve cut by a ditch and gully from a round house. Other ditches and pits of different size and profile were also found. Two Roman pits were the most dominant. The Romans seemed to use the original alignment of the trackways. The area to the north of the site and fields to the south may reveal more features. One deep narrow pit may have been a well full of water.

Roman pottery kilns were found, one with an intact flue and support for firebars and a stokehole. The pottery is North Warwickshire grey ware and some items were copies of Mediterranean forms from the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. One nearly complete pot was found in a pit near an Iron Age pit alignment. Also found were brooches, loom weights and a quern stone. The site is near a farm. Stuart said a good place to live is always a good place to live. There were many waterlogged finds, particularly wood, and further work would be done on that and on discovering the plants, trees and insects that had inhabited the site.

Betty Fox



## Visit to **Hereford Cathedral** to see the **Mappa Mundi**

**XIII**

By coach leaving Lichfield Bus Station on Thursday 14 September 2017 at 8.30am and leaving Hereford to return to Lichfield at 4.00pm.

We have arranged a guided tour of the cathedral at 12.00pm to see the main sights and afterwards we have arranged tickets for members to visit the Mappa Mundi exhibition and the chained library at their convenience in the afternoon. There is a cafe/restaurant in the cathedral precincts and others nearby in the city centre.

This visit has been especially arranged following this years talk on the Mappa Mundi which aroused much interest amongst members .

Please reserve .....seats on the coach to Hereford at £29 each, including tour and exhibition. I enclose a cheque for £..... payable to SAHS.

Name.....

Address.....

e mail.....

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please send to Richard Totty Rock Cottage Redhill Rugeley WS15 4LL richard.totty4@gmail.com

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### **Stop Press ; News from Lichfield Waterworks Trust (formerly The Friends of Sandfields Pumping Station)**

Persimmon Homes Ltd handed a set of keys to the trust on the 1 February to commence a six-month licence to enter the building to conduct a feasibility study.

This is a key milestone achievement as the Lichfield Waterworks Trust is now one step closer to achieving its plan to bring the redundant Grade II\* building back into reuse as a community facility.

We now have regular working parties at the pumping station each Friday, who are doing some sterling work. The site is like a time capsule, so all of the artefacts are being carefully cleaned, photographed and catalogued. The bid team are working hard to put together a grant application for a feasibility study.

The aim and objective of this study is to develop and produce a sustainable business plan to demonstrate that as a trust we are capable of managing this site in a business-like manner that clearly outlines how we will deliver an ongoing programme of funding, maintenance and renovation of the site. We will also outline how we will make it accessible, preserve the heritage and give benefit to the community in perpetuity.

For more details ; <https://morturn.wordpress.com/objective/>

**STAFFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP 2016-17**

Membership fees: Individual £20, Joint £30, Student/Unemployed £15

Title.....

Names(s).....

Address.....

.....

Postcode .....

Email .....

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I agree to allow the Society to contact me/us by email and telephone.

I/we enclose £..... for my/our subscription for the year 2016/17 for Individual / Joint / Student / Unemployed.

Signed .....

Date .....

Please send to Ms S Lupton, 71 Birchwood Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS14 9UN

**Note: Direct Payments can be made using PayPal™ option on the Web site.**



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TO: STAFFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Choosing to Gift Aid the Subscription or donations you make to the SAHS will allow the Society, which enjoys Charitable status, to reclaim from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs the basic rate of Income Tax paid on the amount of those subscriptions or donations without any cost to you, the Member. It is only necessary to fill the form in once.

To do this you must be a UK Income Tax/Capital Gains Tax payer and have paid an amount at least equal to the tax the Society reclaims in the Tax Year concerned. Declaration:

Members Full Name .....

Address .....

..... Post Code.....

I would like the Staffordshire Archaeological & Historical Society (SAHS) to treat as Gift Aid all Subscriptions and Donations I make from the Date of this Declaration.

**This newsletter edited for the Society by Richard Totty [richard.totty4@gmail.com](mailto:richard.totty4@gmail.com)**