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LAND OFF MAIN STREET  
ASHENDON  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Desk-Based  
Archaeological Assessment

(NGR: SP 7055 1435)

*Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*



AS 2244 ...and tile!

AS 0760 unlocated!  
- various locations ~~since~~ since 1900  
" 2604 " "  
2190 "

AS 5417 SP 702 141  
only!  
2526 SP 7102 1468  
2456 SP 7000 1326  
-Belgic? no BIA!

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HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST  
Report No. 335

LAND OFF MAIN STREET,  
ASHENDON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

A Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment  
(NGR: SP 7055 1435)

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March 1998

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**LAND OFF MAIN STREET,  
ASHENDON, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**A DESK-BASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

**NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

*The site off Main Road lies within the core of Ashendon village on a ridge of high ground in the west of the parish of Ashendon. It contains a series of earthworks relating to dwellings, associated boundaries and a holloway which were part of the mediaeval settlement of Ashendon. Contemporary earthworks are also present to the south of St. Mary's church. A house is recorded on the site in 1641, owned by the widow Cherry, but before 1739 it was demolished and the site given over to agricultural use, first as an orchard and subsequently as pasture.*

*While no excavations have been undertaken in Ashendon, fieldwalking and chance finds have revealed smallscale evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity. A Saxon burial was found to the south west, and mediaeval pottery has been recovered from sites within the village. While no elements of the Saxon settlement have been uncovered, it may have been of the same form as the mediaeval village. Thus there is a significant potential for Saxon and mediaeval archaeological deposits within the site.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March 1998 the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) undertook a desk-based archaeological assessment of land off Main Street, Ashendon, Buckinghamshire in advance of residential development (NGR: SP 7055 1435; Figs.1-2). The assessment was commissioned by Derek Turner on behalf of J.F.C. Developments as part of the planning process (Ref. A/97/2381/AOP/EM).

1.2 The assessment complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*.

1.3 The following sources were consulted:

- Archaeological Databases (Victoria County History; Sites and Monuments Record);
- Historical Documents (Parish Registers);
- Cartographic and Pictographic Documents;
- Aerial photographs.

1.4 Detailed geotechnical information was not available.

1.5 A site visit was undertaken to ensure accurate understanding of its current state and surroundings.

1.6 The aims of the assessment were to provide a predictive model for the archaeological remains likely to be present on the site, and to comment on their significance.

## 2 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site of proposed residential development lies in the centre of Ashendon, on the north west side of Main Street. It comprises a field of c.0.7 hectares of a greater elevation than Main Street. It is bounded by a fence and road to the south east; Milne House and farmyard to the north east; fields to the north west and The Close, a recently constructed cul-de-sac, to the south west. It is currently pasture and slopes down towards the north west. A small rectangular concrete base is visible in the centre of the field - the floor of a demolished modern barn or shed.

2.2 Ashendon is situated in the west of the parish of the same name on a minor road from Westcott 3km to the north east. Topographically the parish consists of low rolling hills and valley streams which feed into the river Thame 3.5km to the south east. Ashendon village is located on the ridge of the final hill before a wide low lying plain which stretches away to the north west. The hill rises to a maximum height of 158m AOD immediately to the south east of the village. The parish church of St. Mary the Virgin is at the corner of Main Street and Lower End, and red brick cottages and farmhouses are irregularly laid out off the two roads (Fig.2).

2.3 Ashendon is in an area of Stagnogley soils with impeded drainage, comprising calcareous pelosols, argillic brown earths and brown earths. The soils overlie Jurassic or Cretaceous Kimmeridge Clay and associated Corallian drift (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983; VCH, 1969, 3).

## 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Ashendon has been variously referred to in history: Assedone (11th century); Essendon and Essandun (13th century); Aysshynon, Ashendon and Essundon (14th century); Ashinden (early 17th century) (VCH, 1969, 3). It was only in the 18th century that the name settled as Ashendon.

3.2 A local amateur scholar Ian Rodger has written a brief essay entitled 'The Hill with the Ash Trees' concerning King Alfred of Wessex's defeat of the Danes at Essendune/Ethandune in 878. The battle is generally interpreted to have taken place at Edington, Wiltshire, but Rodger argues that the battle took place on the south side of Ashendon (unpublished, SMR 2604, SP 704 141; Fig.2). His theory is based on etymology - the mid 13th-century spelling of Ashendon was 'Essandun', closer than the names of other contenders - and the work 'Parochial Antiquities' by White Kennet (1695) in which he refers to local oral historical tradition which placed the battle at Ashendon when '..many thousands of Danes were slain there' (Rodger, 2). Rodger

called for a survey of his proposed site, however no such work has been done, and no other evidence has yet been found to support his theory.

3.3 Before 1066, the manor of Ashendon (SMR 2244; SP 7042 1425) was held by three Anglo-Saxon brothers, who also controlled Little Pollicott, one half of the manor of Pollicott immediately to the south (SMR 1027; SP 7015 1320; Fig.1). Alric, the son of Godinge, held the other half, Great Pollicott, and this pre-Norman division was maintained down to the 19th century. After the Norman Conquest, the Domesday Book of 1086 records that both manors were in the possession of Walter Giffard.

3.4 Throughout the mediaeval period Ashendon manor house was probably occupied by the mesne overlord. In the mid 13th to early 14th centuries this was the de Valence family and by 1324 it had passed to the Argentein family, who held rights to Ashendon from 1255, as late as 1738 (VCH, 1969, 3-5). The manor is recorded in 1334 as having a capital messuage, a dovecote and a windmill (VCH, 1969, 6). The manor house is depicted on the south west side of Lower End on the map of 1641 (SMR 2244; SP 7042 1425; Fig.4) and a windmill is depicted in High Doune field to the north east of the village (SMR 1023; SP 7108 1464; Fig.4). However neither are indicated on the 1739 or 1740 maps (Figs.5- 6) suggesting that both had been demolished in the late 17th or early 18th century.

3.5 The parish church of St. Mary the Virgin (SMR 4354; SP 7051 1421; Fig.2), constructed of rubble stone, was founded in *c.*1120 by Walter Giffard who gave it to Nutley Abbey under whose authority it resided throughout the mediaeval period. When first built it contained a small nave with a south aisle and probably a chancel. The nave and aisle were extended to the west *c.*1200. The chancel was built and the south aisle was widened *c.*1290. The west tower and nave clerestory were erected in *c.*1480. The tower is thought to have originally been topped by a spire (notes in the church). A chapel dedicated to the local Falconer family (occupants of the manor from the early 16th century) existed on the north east of the nave in the 16th and 17th centuries. The line of the flat pitch roof is visible on the outer wall, while the arched access with the date 1554 was recently rediscovered on removal of the internal plaster. The church was renovated in the 16th and 18th centuries and the chancel rebuilt in the early 19th century, bringing its length to the full 30m.

3.6 The church fabric contains evidence of the mediaeval structure, such as the 16th-century south and east windows in the chancel, the plain arched 12th-century doorway (now blocked), and 13th-century lancet in the south wall of the nave. A small number of fittings date from the mediaeval period, including the circular reworked 12th-century font, the late 13th-century marble effigy of a knight and fragments of the 15th-century rood screen on the north side of the chancel. The three bells and sanctus date from the mid 17th century and the pulpit dates from 1700 (VCH, 1969, 6-7).

3.7 The church rectory is depicted on the 1641 map immediately to the north of the churchyard, with a possible dovecote to the east (Fig.4). A building is depicted here on maps to 1740 but not on that of 1847, indicating that it had been pulled down before this date (Figs.4-8). There are a number of secular early post-mediaeval buildings in the village. Along Main Street, East Farm and the adjacent farm to the

north east end of the village have their origins in the late 17th century. However both have been extensively altered and renovated since then (Fig.2). Lower Pollicott farmhouse, 1.2km south of St. Mary's, was built in the late 16th or early 17th century with a timber frame. It has subsequently been rebuilt with stone rubble although three of the original chimneys survive (VCH, 1969, 3).

3.8 In 1503 the enclosure of an area of 60 acres (150 hectares) of the parish by the Abbot of Nutley resulted in the eviction of 20 people. In 1599 Thomas Palmer, Lord of Pollicott manor, was accused by his tenants of enclosing the better half of the manor within his own demesnes. It is unclear exactly where in the parish these enclosures took place. In 1738 1,700 acres (4,250 hectares) were enclosed by Act of Parliament, to the south and west of Ashendon (Figs.5-6; VCH, 1969, 6). Two areas of Ashendon village have earthwork evidence of deserted occupation (Section 4.5.1; SMR 2245; Fig.2) which may relate to these enclosures. In addition the majority of Lower Pollicott village has been deserted, again at an unknown date, but possibly as a result of these enclosures (SMR 1027; SP 7015 1320).

3.9 Specific to the site, cartographic evidence indicates that the present dimensions of the field have been roughly constant from at least the mid 17th century down to the present, and that it was bounded by a back lane to the north west which had been closed by 1740 (Figs.4-6). The map of 1641 reveals that the land was owned by the widow Cherry with a house on the north west side (Fig.4). The house is not shown on the map of 1739 and in its place are a line of trees indicating that the house had been demolished and the field was an orchard (Fig.5). Oral history documented in the SMR notes that the field was traditionally known as The Close and that there was probably post-mediaeval quarrying on the site (as well as on the other side of the road centred around SP 705 141) in addition to 20th-century dumping (SMR 2245).

3.10 During the reign of Edward III (1327-1377) Ashendon was assessed for the 'ninth's' subsidy at only 9 marks (a very small sum) as the church properties were exempt from tax, 100 hectares were uncultivated waste and the village contained no cattle-dealers or merchants (Lipscomb, 1847, 24). Thus mediaeval Ashendon was a small, relatively unimportant village surviving purely on a subsistence agricultural economy. The 1798 survey of the 'Three Hundreds of Ashendon' reveals the continued overwhelming agricultural basis of Ashendon and Pollicott:

3 farmers  
31 labourers  
15 servants  
1 stonemason

from a total of 50 male working inhabitants 15 - 60 years old (Beckett, 1985, 58). In addition 9 inhabitants are recorded as owning a total of 48 horses, 9 wagons and 1 cart (although none of the owners were aforementioned workers) (Beckett, 1985, 84). In the 1840's the population was recorded as *c.*300 (Lipscomb, 1847, 24).

3.11 The railway line to the south west of Ashendon was opened between 1885-1900 (Fig.10). However as the nearest station was at Haddenham, 6km to the south east, there was no consequent development in Ashendon itself. As there have been no

major roadways built to link Ashendon in the 20th century, development of the village has been minimal and its agricultural basis has been maintained which in turn has resulted largely in the survival of its mediaeval character and layout (Fig.2).

3.12 Up to the mid 19th century Ashendon was variously regarded as within both the county of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, however the county boundary has subsequently been fixed so it is now in Buckinghamshire (Beckett, 1985, 84; Lipscomb, 1847, 23).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Prehistoric

4.1.1 There is very little prehistoric archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the site. A Neolithic flint scraper was recently found within the topsoil of a garden on the west side of the village (SMR 5994; SP 7040 1439; Fig.2). A ?struck flint was located amongst later pottery while fieldwalking immediately to the north east of the village (SMR 2314; SP 7065 1478). Pottery sherds of possible Bronze Age date from a secondary deposit were found south west of Ashendon on the lower slopes of the hill, near Lower Pollicott (SMR 2456; SP 7003 1330).

4.1.2 In summary, there is smallscale dispersed evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Ashendon but no defined archaeological site.

### 4.2 Iron Age

4.2.1 There is no archaeological evidence for Iron Age activity within the vicinity of Ashendon.

### 4.3 Roman

4.3.1 Archaeological finds of the Roman period around Ashendon are minimal even though Akeman Street Roman Road lies 3.5km to the north of Ashendon.

4.3.2 Fieldwalking immediately to the north east of the village resulted in recovery of 18 pottery sherds of unspecific Roman date in association with a possible struck flint, mediaeval and post-mediaeval pottery (SMR 2314; SP 7065 1478). West of Lower Pollicott a small amount of undated Roman pottery was found in a secondary deposit in association with mediaeval sherds (SMR 2456; SP 7003 1330). 14 Roman coins of Caracalla to Gratian (3rd century) were unearthed in a field 0.5km to the south east of Ashendon (0750; SP 7098 1385).

#### 4.4 Anglo-Saxon

4.4.1 There have been few archaeological finds of Anglo-Saxon date in Ashendon. In 1817 an inhumation burial with a Saxon brooch of early/mid 7th-century date was found during quarrying south west of the village (SMR 0746; SP 7022 1486; Fig.2). Close by is the site of a boundary marker mound or round barrow postulated to be of Saxon date because of the name Cissedebeorg which is translated to mean 'four tree hill' (SMR 5417; SP 7021 1410; Fig.2). Of course the Saxons may have simply been naming a much earlier feature which could date as far back as the prehistoric.

4.4.2 There have been no finds of the late 9th century connecting Rodger's theory of Alfred's defeat of the Danes to Ashendon (Section 3.2) and there is no direct archaeological evidence of the Saxon settlement of Ashendon.

#### 4.5 Mediaeval and Post Mediaeval

4.5.1 The aerial photographs held by Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record Office reveal clear earthwork evidence for the earlier larger village of Ashendon (SMR 2245; Appendix 3). Within the site the photographs reveal the existence of a rectangular house platform along the Main Street frontage with associated platforms, boundaries, irregular features and a slight holloway immediately to the north west. Quarrying for stone is known to have taken place in the post-mediaeval period while dumping has also taken place in the 20th century on the site which may have obscured earlier features (SP 7057 1433). To the south of the present village, centred on SP 705 171, another area of post-mediaeval quarrying has been identified within a larger area of earthworks comprising boundaries and a holloway, additional elements of the earlier village. No archaeological investigations of these areas have been conducted however they almost certainly represent mediaeval occupation of the Ashendon.

4.5.2 On the site of Ashendon manor house (SMR 2244; SP 7042 1425) fieldwalking has revealed pottery sherds dating from the (?12th) 13th/14th centuries in addition to local pottery from Brill, limestone roof tile and a fragment of glass. No further structural material was found to provide further information on the construction of the manor house.

4.5.3 Immediately north of St. Mary's church the area of the rectory was fieldwalked and 12th- and 13th-century pottery were recovered in association with post-mediaeval sherds (SMR 2245; SP 7049 1426). No structural finds or features were observed.

4.5.4 No excavations has been undertaken within Ashendon or the deserted village of Lower Pollicott.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The hilltop now occupied by Ashendon village would have been an attractive elevated site - overlooking the plains to the west and the valleys to the east. There is smallscale dispersed evidence of prehistoric activity in the area of Ashendon but no defined archaeological site. There is no archaeological evidence for Iron Age activity within the vicinity of Ashendon. Archaeological finds of the Roman period around Ashendon are minimal even though Akeman Street Roman Road lies 3.5km to the north of Ashendon.

5.2 Mediaeval Ashendon and Lower Pollicott were larger settlements than at present, as exemplified by the extensive earthwork evidence. The shrinkage and desertion could have been the result of a number of different factors and hence occurred at different times. Of the three recorded enclosures of 1503, 1599 and 1738, only the first is known to have led directly to evictions, although the exact location in the parish is unknown (Section 3.6 above). The mid 14th-century record of 100 hectares lying waste might have been the result of even earlier depopulation and shrinkage following the Black Death of 1348-9 (Section 3.8 above). The historical maps (Figs.3-8) do not depict dwellings within the known deserted areas (except widow Cherry's house in 1641) indicating that it must have occurred before 1624. However at present no accurate date can be assigned to the areas of desertion.

5.3 Although there are references to the Saxon thanes of Ashendon (and Pollicott) in the Domesday Book, almost nothing is known of the settlement before the Conquest. The site lies on the ridge of the hill along the main road, less than 100m from the church and 150m from the site of the Norman manor house. It lies within the area of the mediaeval settlement, and possibly also the Saxon settlement. The earthworks on the site indicate that it was intensively occupied before the 17th century.

## 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Trust would like to thank J.F.C. Developments for their co-operation and funding of the desk-based assessment. The Trust would like to thank Derek Turner (Chartered Architect).

The Trust is also pleased to acknowledge Julia Wise (Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record Officer), the County Record Office and the Local Studies Library, Aylesbury.

## APPENDIX 1: REFERENCES

- Akerman, J.Y., 1855, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, 76-7.
- Anon., 1849, On Fibule in the Museum of the Hon. R.C. Neville F.S.A., *The Journal of the British Archaeological Society*, vol. 5, 113-4.
- Beckett, I. F. W., 1985, *The Buckinghamshire Posse Comitatus 1798*, Buckinghamshire Records Society, vol. 22, 58 & 84.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*.
- Lipscomb, G., 1847, *History of the County of Buckinghamshire*, vol. 1, 23-40.
- Rodger, I, 1970s?, *The Hill with the Ash Trees*, Buckinghamshire SMR 2604.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983, *Soil Map of England and Wales with Explanatory Text* (Scale 1:1,000,000).
- Victoria County History, 1927, *A History of Buckinghamshire*, vol. 4, 3-7.

## APPENDIX 2: CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- 1624 Manors of Great and Little Pollicott and Lincoln College Estate. Scale 20":1 mile (4 chains:1"). William Boycott. Ref. BAS MAPS 11 (BAS 98/47).
- (1624) Manors of Great and Little Pollicott and Lincoln College Estate. Scale 20":1 mile (4 chains:1"). Copy by Roger Fry of William Boycott's map, which was thought to be inaccurate. Ref. BAS MAPS 12 (BAS 99/47).
- 1641 Plan of the Town and Manor of Ashendon made for Richard Grenville Esq. Scale 16":1 mile. George Sargeant. Ref. BAS MAPS 13 (BAS 91/47).
- 1739 Manor of Ashendon, being the Estate of Richard Grenville. Scale 19":1 mile. William Burgess. Ref. BAS MAPS 15 (BAS 103/47).
- 1740 Manor of Ashendon: The Estate of Richard Grenville, Esq. Scale 20":1 mile (4 chains:1"). William Burgess. Ref. BAS MAPS 16 (BAS 92/47).
- 1837 Manor and Farm of Little Pollicott belonging to Lincoln College, Oxford and also lands formerly property of Sir Thomas Palmer and now property of Duke of Buckingham. Benjamin Badock, copied by Henry Cooling. Scale 20":1 mile (4 chains:1"). Ref. BAS MAPS 18 (BAS 100/47). Does not include Ashendon Village.
- 1839 Stopping Up of Highway (Ashendon and Lower Winchendon Parishes). Thoma Read. Scale 6 chains:1". Ref. Q/H/96.

1847 Map of the Wotton Estate in the Parishes of Wotton, Ashendon, Lower Winchendon... in the Counties of Buckinghamshire and Oxon. Henry Howard, Winchester. Scale app. 27":1 mile. Ref. Ma 298R.

1850 Tithe Map: Hamlets of Great and Little Pollicott. Henry Howard. Scale 20":1 mile (4 chains:1"). Ref. 17. Does not include Ashendon Village.

1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale 6":1 mile.

1899 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII.11 & XXVII.15. Scale 25":1 mile.

1900 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale 6":1 mile.

1920 Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII.11 & XXVII.15. Scale 25":1 mile.

1922 Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale 6":1 mile.

1952 Provisional edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale 6":1 mile.

1989 Ordnance Survey Sheet 165. Scale 1:50,000.

### **APPENDIX 3: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

#### **PERPENDICULAR:**

- 13/06/47 - Cambridge CPE/UK/2159 -- 4031 Ref. 133 (little detail)
- 04/02/48 - Cambridge CPE/UK/2436 - 3009 Ref. 280 (very good)
- 26/01/76 - British Gas No. 533 - 3842 Ref. 219 (very good)
- 26/01/76 - British Gas No. 533 - 3850 Ref. 220 (very good)
- 06/03/85 - Buckinghamshire County Survey BCM Run 501 (little detail)
- 20/06/89 - Buckinghamshire County Survey BCM Run 470 - Line 27 (little detail).

#### **OBLIQUE:**

- 07/75 - M. Farley A1/3/23 (little detail)
- 5/02/90 M. Farley A14/8/4 (little detail)
- 5/02/90 M. Farley A14/8/5 (little detail)
- 5/02/90 M. Farley A14/8/6 (little detail)
- 5/02/90 M. Farley A14/8/13A (little detail).

## APPENDIX 4: S.M.R. DATA

SMR NO.	DESCRIPTION	N.G.R.
0746	Early/mid. 7th C. Saxon inhumation with brooches	SP 7022 1406
0750	14 Roman coins of Caracalla to Gratian (3rd C.)	SP 7098 1385
1023	Med?/ Post Med. windmill in 'High Doune' field	SP 7108 1464
1027	Manor of Lower Pollicott - deserted village	SP 7015 1320
2190	Med. pottery jug with buttons and sword	SP 7098 1385
2244	Ashendon Manor: Med./Post Med. pottery	SP 7042 1425
2245	Med. shrunken village	SP 7055 1430
2314	Roman & Med./Post Med. pottery + a ?struck flint	SP 7065 1478
2456	Bronze Age?/Roman/Med. pottery	SP 7003 1330
2526	Post Med. enclosure - pound?	SP 7101 1469
2604	'The Hill with the Ash Trees' I. Rodger - theory that Alfred's defeat of the Danes at 'Essendune' took place on the south side of Ashendon	SP 7044 1418
4354	St. Mary's church	SP 7051 1421
5417	Site of ?Saxon mound/round barrow boundary marker	SP 7021 1410
5994	Neolithic flint scraper	SP 7040 1439

Reproduced from the 1989 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust. Licence No. AL 51566A001

Area of Fig. 2.

Fig. 1 Site Location Plan





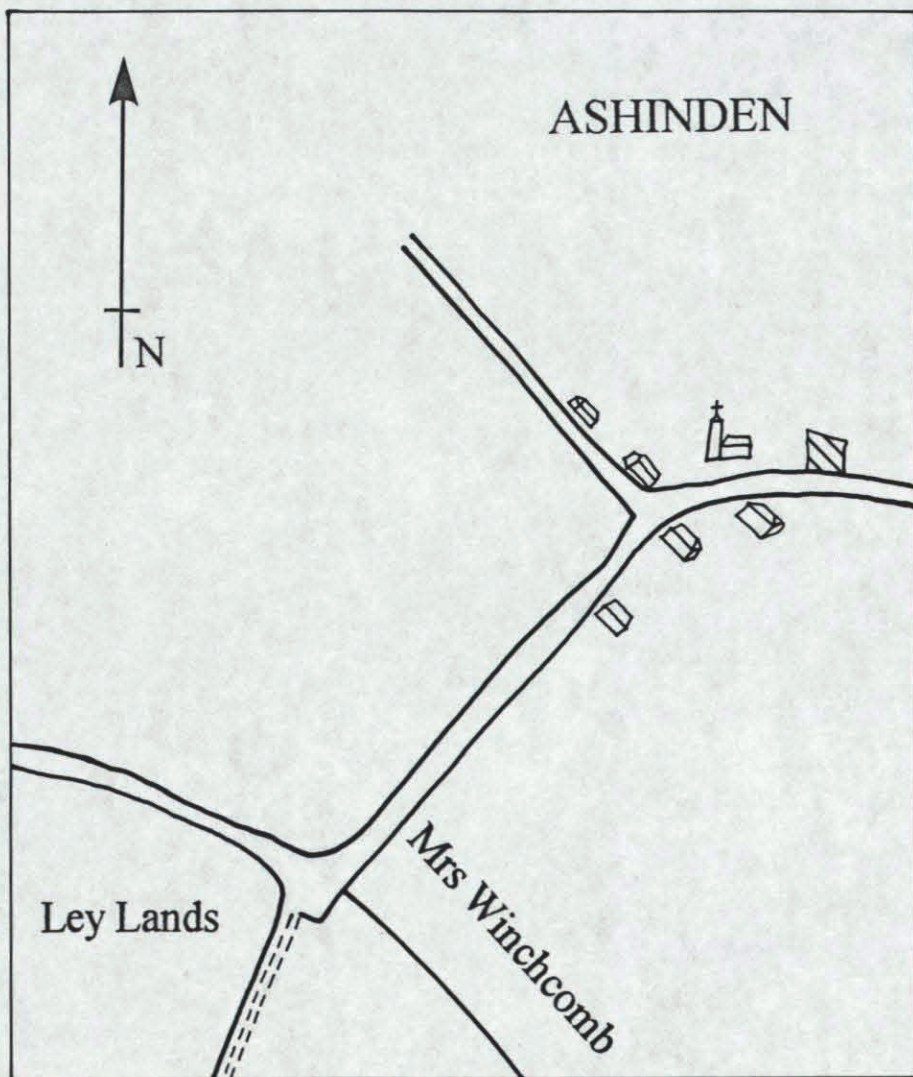


Fig. 3 1624, Manors of great and Little Pollicott and Lincoln College Estate. Scale is 4 chains to 1". Copy by Roger Fry of William Boycott's map.

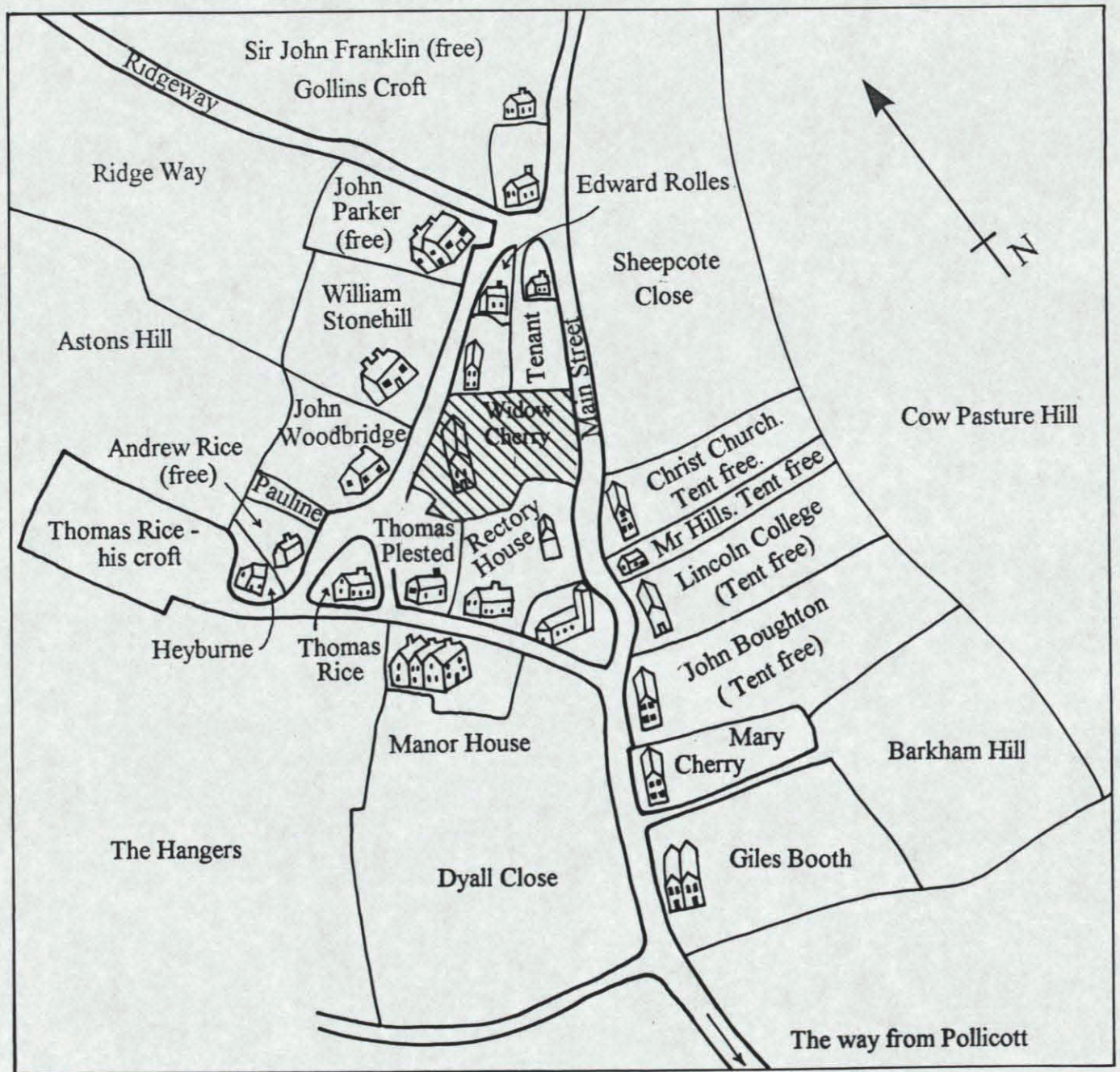


Fig. 4 1641 Plan of the Town and Manor of Ashendon made for Richard Grenville Esq. Scale is 16" to 1 mile. George Sergeant.

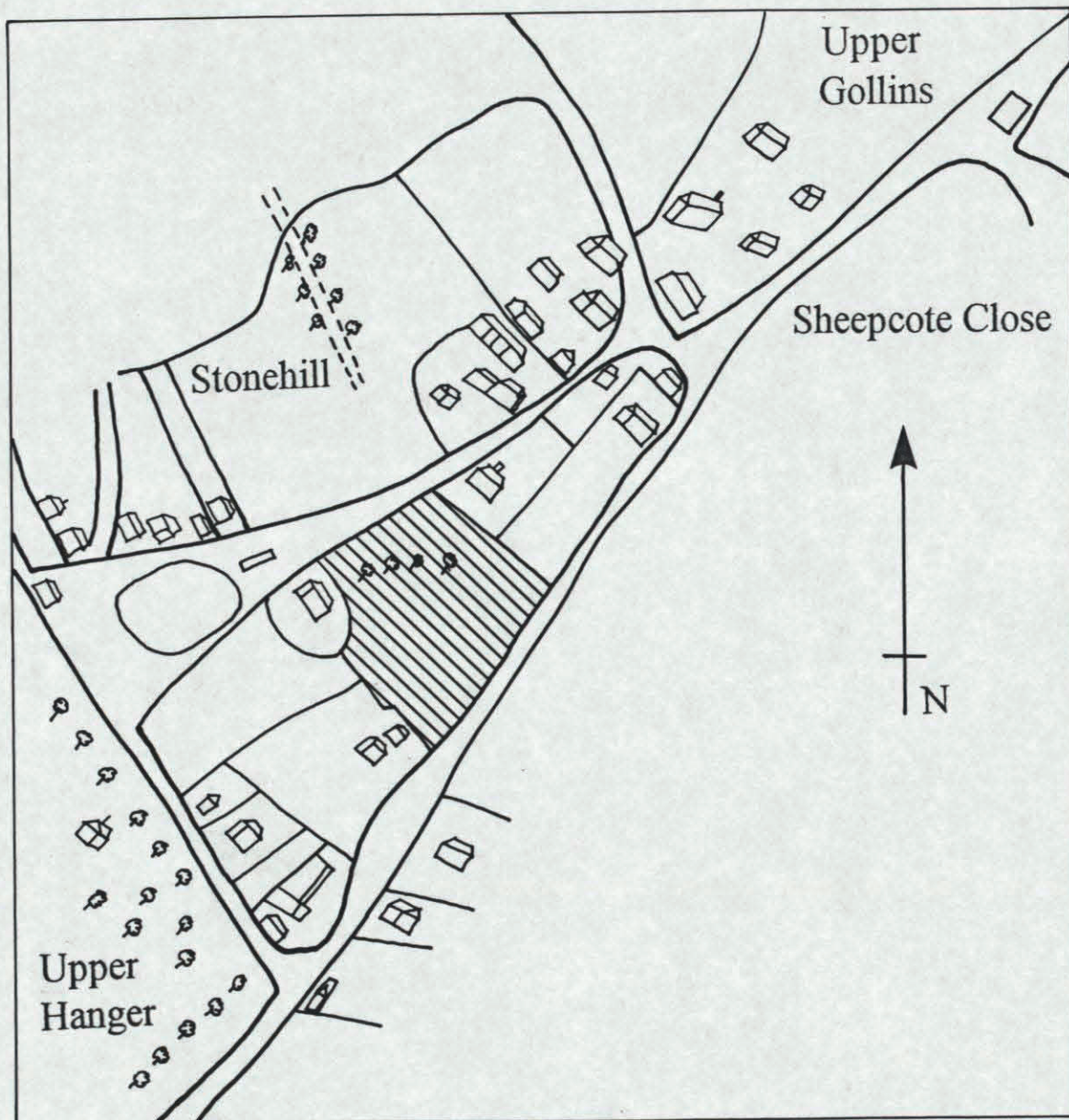


Fig. 5 1739 Manor of Ashendon, being the Estate of Richard Grenville. Scale is 19" to 1 mile. William Burgess.

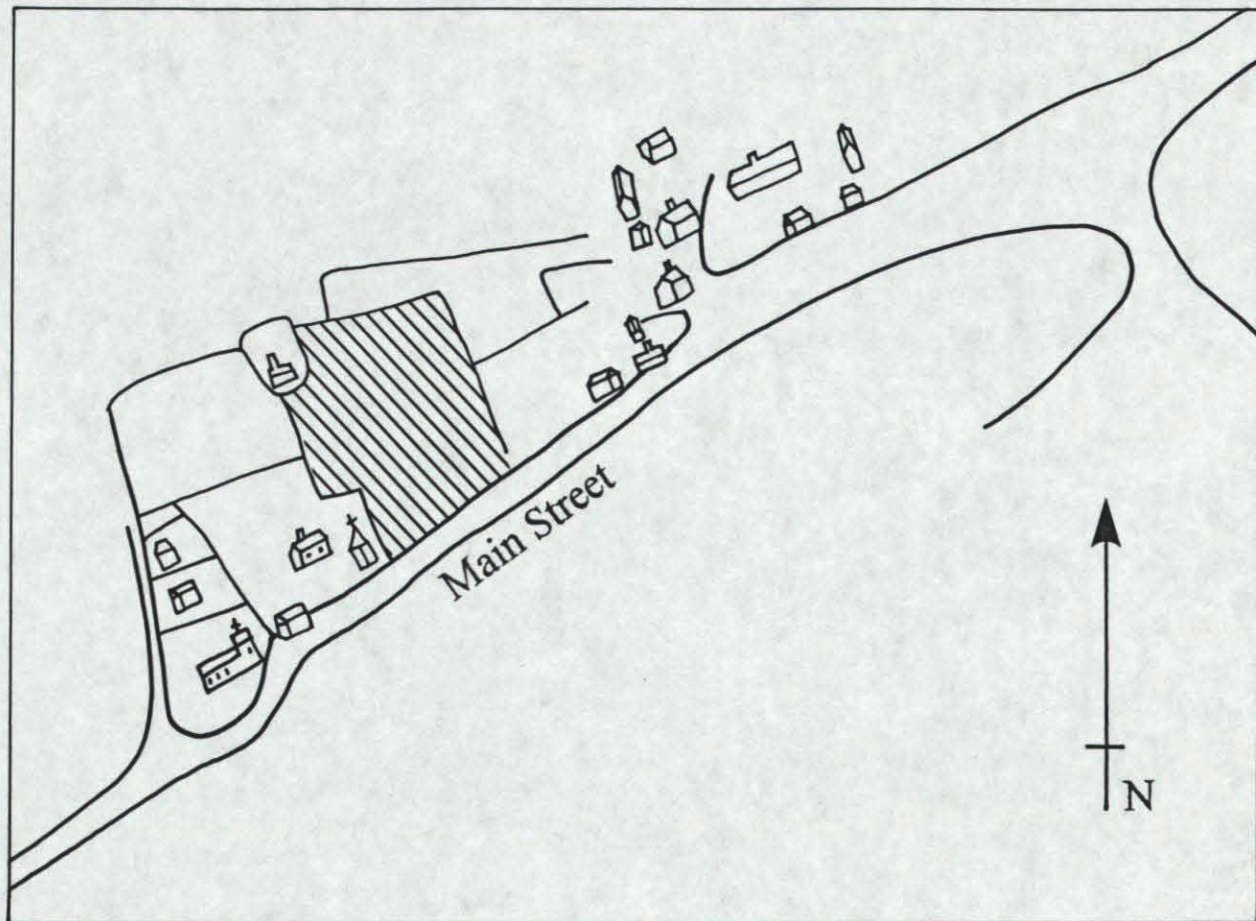


Fig. 6 1740 Manor of Ashendon: the Estate of Richard Grenville, Esq. Scale is 4 chains to 1".  
William Burgess.

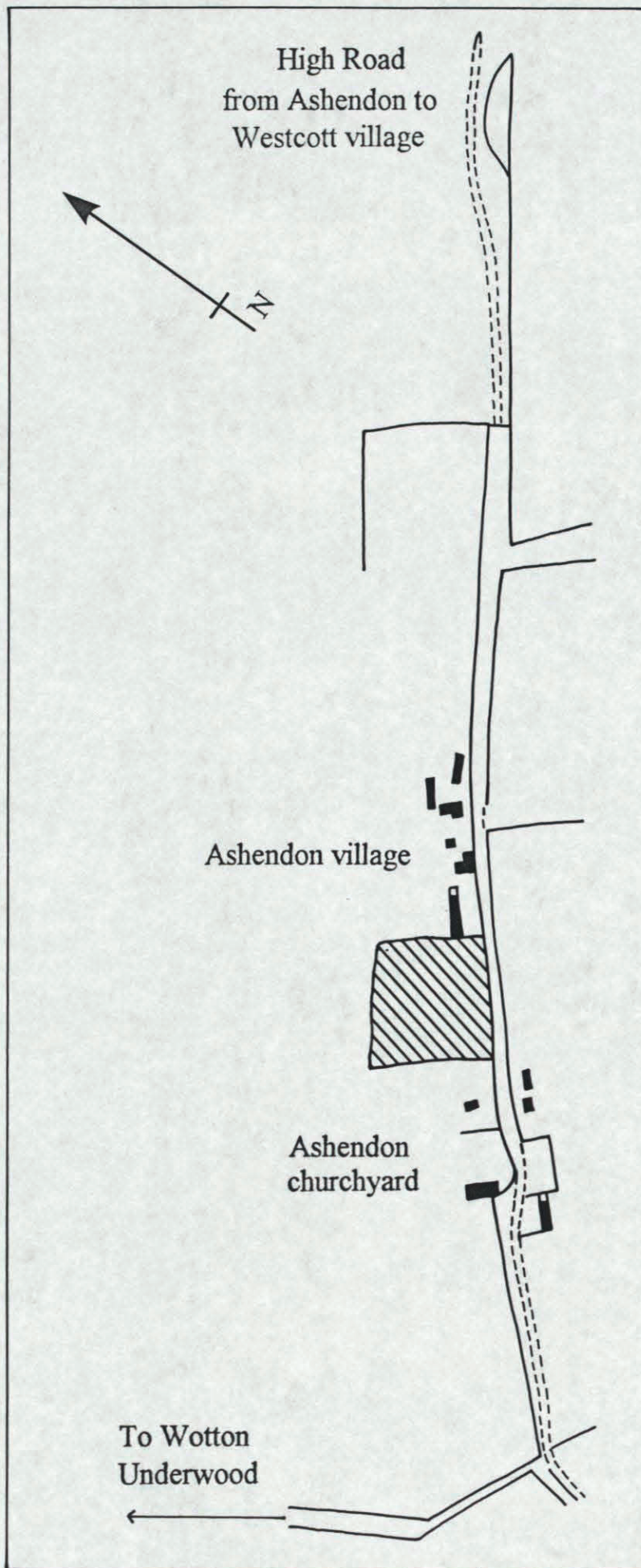


Fig. 7 1839 Stopping Up of Highway (Ashendon and Lower Winchendon Parishes). Thoma Read. Scale is 6 chains to 1".

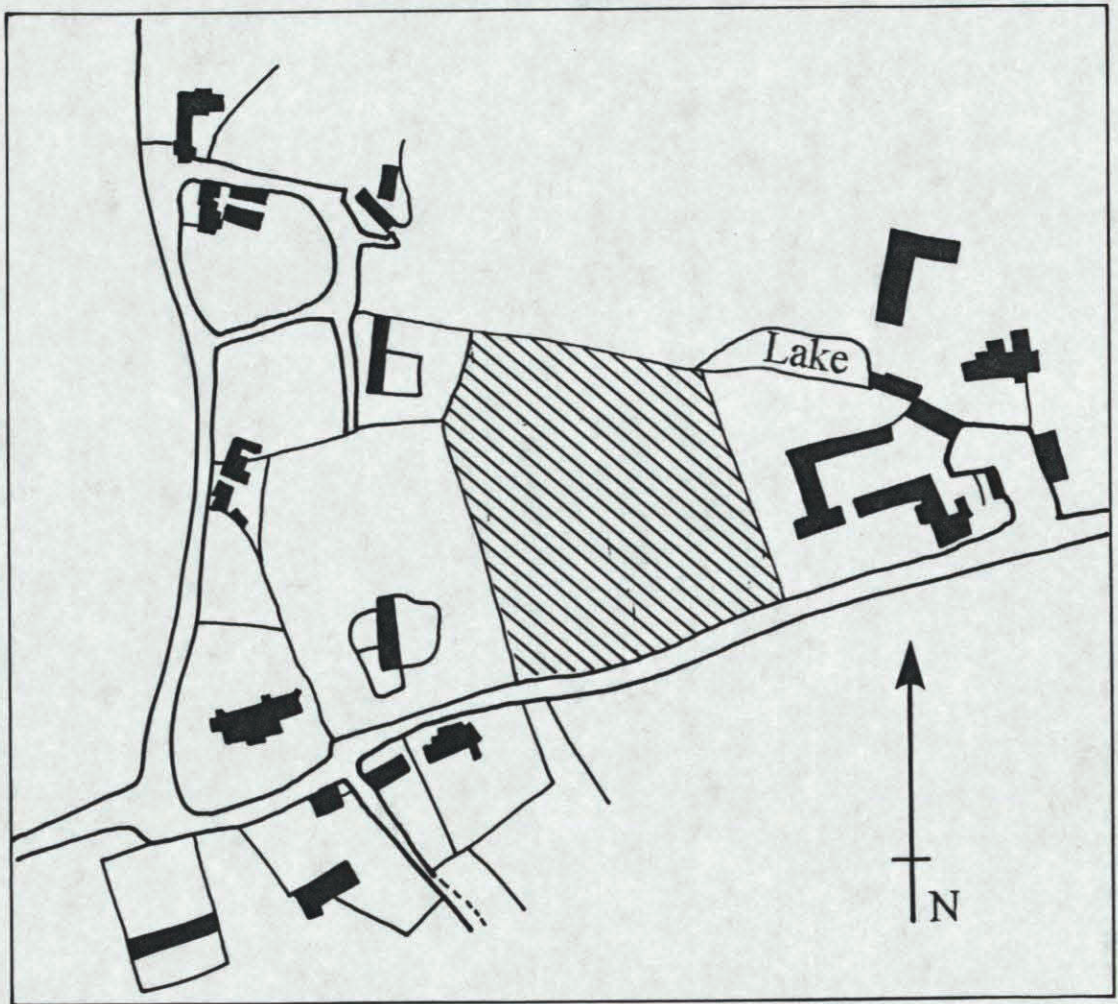


Fig. 8 1847 Map of the Wotton Estate in the parishes of Wotton, Ashendon, Lower Winchendon... in the counties of Buckinghamshire and Oxon. Henry Howard. Scale is approx. 27" to 1 mile.



**Fig. 9 1885 1st edition Ordnance Survey Sheet  
XXVII S.E. Scale: 6":1 mile.**



**Fig. 10** 1900 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale: 6":1 mile.



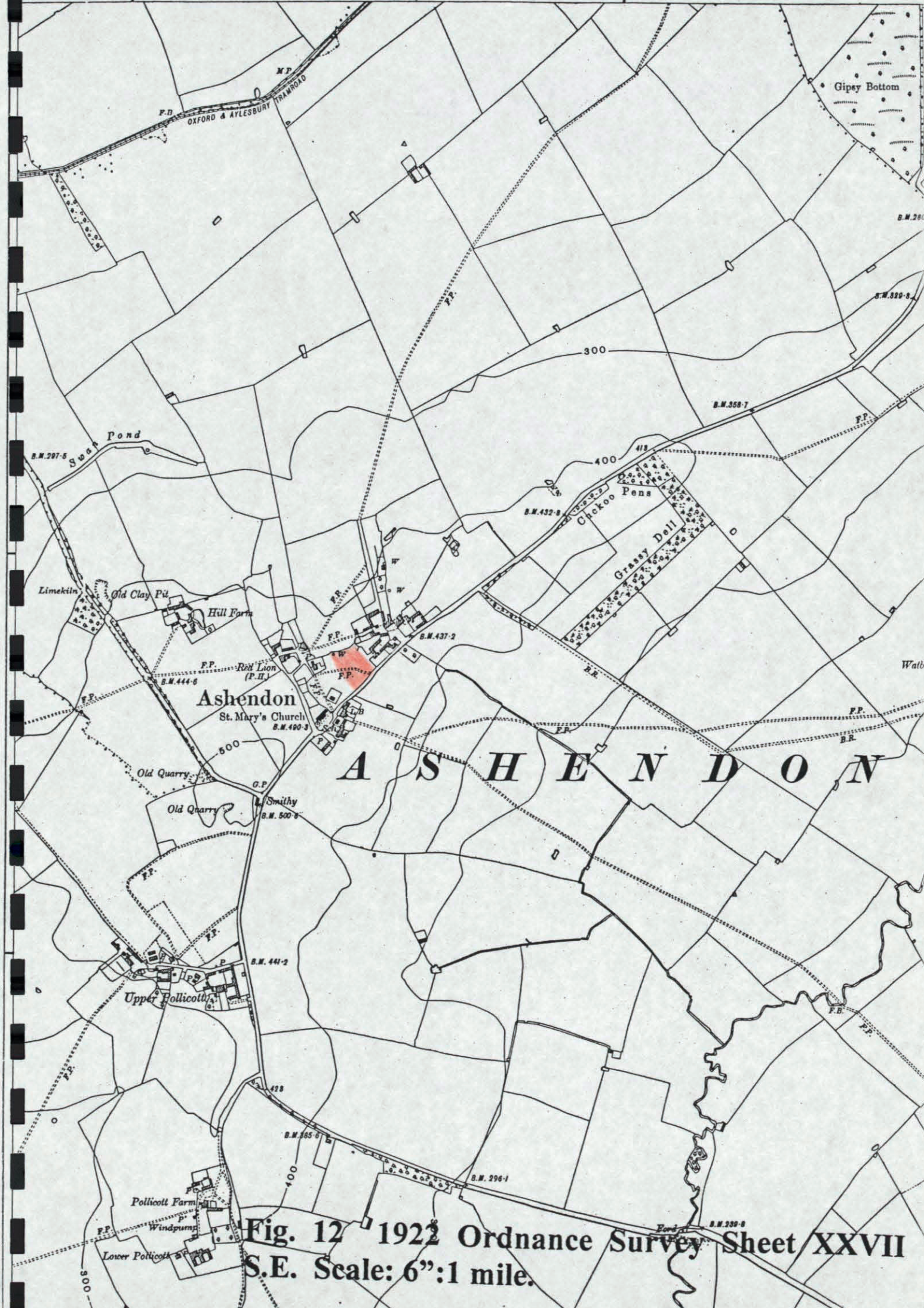
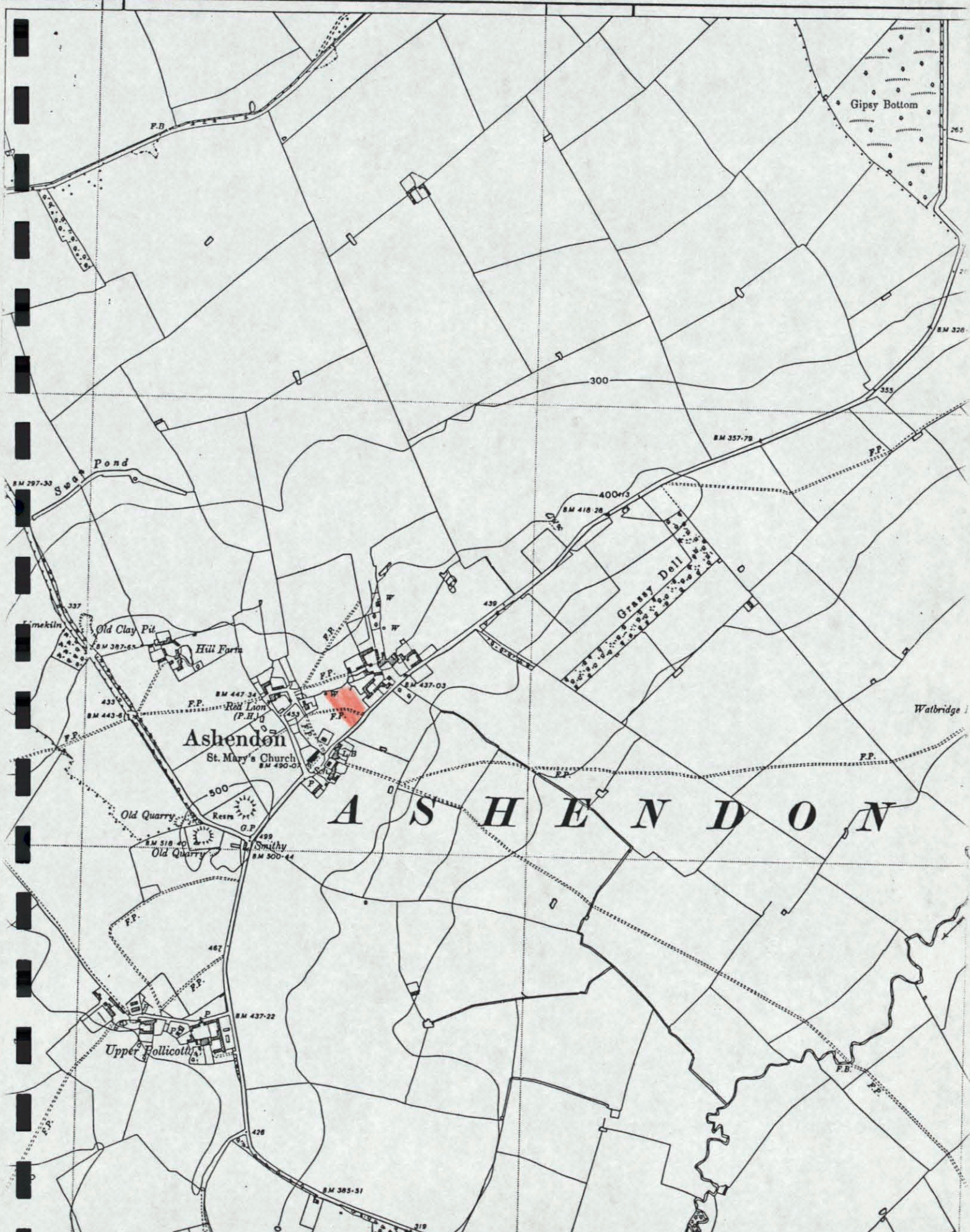


Fig. 12 1922 Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII  
 S.E. Scale: 6":1 mile.



**Fig. 13 1952 Provisional edition Ordnance Survey Sheet XXVII S.E. Scale: 6":1 mile.**