



HERITAGE NETWORK



**ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
Aspenden, Herts.**

HN413

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

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Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

St MARY'S CHURCH

Aspenden, Herts.

HN413

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of the Aspenden Parochial Church Council by

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&

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Report No.199

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Acknowledgements

Desk-Based research for this project was undertaken by Karin Semmelmann. The fieldwork was carried out by Geoff Saunders and David Kaye, under the direction of David Hillelson. Illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann. The report was edited by David Hillelson

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to John Lea and Gerald W. Barrett, Architects; R W Bennett and Son, plant hire; and the staff of the Hertfordshire County Archaeology Office for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	St. Mary's Church, Aspenden, Hertfordshire.		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	East Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Aspenden	Parish:	Aspenden
Planning reference:	Pre-planning	NGR:	TL 35355 28408
Client name and address:	Aspenden Parochial Church Council, c/o Gerald W. Barrett, Touchdown, Pipers Tye, Galleywood, Chelmsford, CM2 8NP		
Nature of work:	New Building	Present land use:	Churchyard
Size of affected area:	c.100m ²	Size of area investigated:	28.65m ²
Site Code:	HN413	Other reference:	N/A
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Finds location/Museum:	Hertford
Start of work	17 th June 2003	Finish of work	18 th June 2003
Related SMR Nos:	4331	Periods represented:	Medieval, Post-Medieval
Previous summaries/reports:	N/A		

Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by an application to construct a new Church Room at St. Mary's Church, Aspenden, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Aspenden Parochial Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.

Two trial trenches were located across the proposed development area. Trench 1 measured 1.5 x 12.6m and contained at least nine grave cuts. Trench 2 measured 1.5 x 6.5m and contained at least six grave cuts.

The results of the fieldwork indicate that the proposed development is located in an area of the churchyard which has been used over a prolonged period of time.

1 Introduction

- 1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of the Aspenden *Parochial Church Council* as part of the archaeological evaluation of a proposed building development within the churchyard of St Mary's Church, Aspenden, Herts. The determination of the planning application for the development by the East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC), has been referred back to the applicants for further information on the archaeological potential of the site. This is in accordance with the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning. The nature of the required information has been set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation* prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to EHDC (ref. JS 03/12/01). The specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* dated March 2003.
- 1.2** The site is located to the north of the church, within the present graveyard (centred on NGR TL 35355 28408). The development proposes to construct a new church room on the site with associated services and landscaping (see Figure 6).
- 1.3** The development site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 46 (AAS46) as defined on the District Local Plan, which covers the historic core of Aspenden. The surrounding landscape forms part of the historic parkland of Aspenden Hall. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book and the church is believed to originate in the 11th century or earlier. On this basis, the planning authority considers that the site has potential for revealing remains dating from at least the medieval period.
- 1.4** The aim of the evaluation, which has combined desk-based research with fieldwork, has been to assess the risk that archaeological remains might be disturbed in the course of the development works, and to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any such remains.
- 1.5** The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and thus to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required should the development proceed.

2 Desk-based Research

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site lies at 103.12m AOD, on ground which rises from The Bourne, a stream which runs beside the road to the south (see Figure 1).
- 2.2 The underlying geology is clay.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

- 2.3 The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the field section of the North Hertfordshire District Council hold data on archaeological sites within 1km of the study area (see Figure 2 and Appendix 1).

Prehistoric

- 2.4 A number of features of unknown, but probable prehistoric, date are recorded in the SMR. These include a linear feature with a broad U-shaped section (SMR 2258), three roughly circular features (SMR 2259), several ditches, postholes and two possible pits (SMR 11435) and a possible enclosure (SMR 7442), which is shown on aerial photograph numbers 8069 and 8105. In addition, there are aerial photographs showing the cropmarks of two prehistoric ring ditches, which probably represent ploughed out burial mounds (SMR 10712; photograph numbers 8920 & 8921).
- 2.5 Although few finds have been recorded, they appear to cover much of the prehistoric period. A Neolithic basalt axe (SMR 219), a Bronze Age barbed flint arrowhead (SMR 220) and a late Iron Age bronze coin of Cunobelinus (SMR6450) were discovered to the north-east of the study area. The exact location of these finds is not recorded, and may be outside the area of interest.

Roman

- 2.6 The village of Aspenden lies approximately 1.4km east of Ermine Street and 2.6km north of an un-named Roman road which runs from Hare Street to Cherry Green. The only recorded Roman find is a *foliis* of Constantine (AD337) (SMR 222), which was found in Aspenden Park, immediately north of the church.

Medieval

- 2.7 The Manor of Aspenden is first recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086). At the time of Edward the Confessor, it was a 1½hide estate, held by Aldred, and was valued at 60 shillings. That a church existed by the time of the Survey may be suggested from the fact that a priest is recorded as being one of the inhabitants of the settlement.
- 2.8 The site of the medieval manor (SMR 11525, 11526) and the church (SMR 4331) lie to the west of the village. The proximity of the two, and the fact that the Laws of King Athelstan

stated that a Thane should have a church on his estate, suggests that the church was a late Saxon manorial foundation.

- 2.9** The church fabric, which is predominantly of flint rubble, allegedly dates to the 11th or early 12th century (Moodey 1947-9: 152; VCH 1971:22). However, a Saxon round window was noted as being present in the north wall of the nave (Sanderson 1902:61). The chancel was lengthened in the 12th or early 13th century, and the south aisle and the tower were added in the 14th century (Moodey 1947-9:153; VCH 1971:22). The south aisle was lengthened in the 15th century to form a separate chapel and was possibly widened at the same time. During the same century, the nave walls were raised and a crown-post roof inserted (ibid.). The south porch and the east window date to c.1500 (Moodey 1947-9:153; Sanderson 1902:62; VCH 1971:22). The final addition to the main fabric of the church was the insertion of a low-side window into the north chancel wall in c.1525 (Moodey 1947-9:153).
- 2.10** Aerial photographs show a deserted medieval settlement to the north-west of the present study area (SMR 225; photograph numbers 3338, 3925). Ponds and possible moat earthworks are present in a wooded area, with house platforms and a potential hollow-way to the north.

Post-medieval

- 2.11** The present Hall was built following the demolition of the earlier structure in 1850 and the church was restored in 1873 (VCH 1971: 17,23).

HISTORICAL

- 2.12** The Domesday Survey records that, prior to the Norman Conquest, the manor of Aspenden had been held by the King Edward's thane, Aldred. In 1086 the manor was held by Richard Sackville under the overlordship of Eudo Dapifer. By the beginning of the 13th century, a subfeoffment had been made to the family of Tany, who held it until 1317. The manor was leased to the Fitz Ralph family of Aspenden at about the same time, and they held this until 1426 (Moodey 1947-9:153).
- 2.13** In 1451, Sir Ralph Jocelyn, the second son of Sir Geoffrey Jocelyn of Sawbridgeworth, and Lord Mayor of London in 1464 and 1477, bought the manor. On his death in 1478, the estate passed to his second wife, Elizabeth who later married Sir Robert Clifford. Sir Robert was implicated in the Perkin Warbeck plot in 1496, and was rewarded with £500 for turning King's evidence. It is said that he used this money to build the south chapel. The south porch is thought to have been built by Elizabeth in memory of her two husbands (ibid).
- 2.14** The Freman brothers, who had acquired Aspenden manor in 1604, opened the south chapel into the chancel in 1622. This allowed for the Aspenden manor pew and burial area for the family (Moodey 1947-9:154).
- 2.15** In 1796, a small book entitled "*A Survey of the Present State of Aspenden Church*" was published, which not only described the church in some detail, but also included a plan of the lands pertaining to the Rectory of Aspenden in 1744 (see Figure 3a). The plan shows the

close spatial relationship between the church and the manor, and that the grounds to the south of the church were Hall gardens at this time (Greg 1905:102).

- 2.16** The manor remained with the descendants of the Freman brothers until 1785, when it was sold to John Boldero. On his sons death, the manor passed to his nephew Sir Henry Lushington, whose family still owned Aspenden Hall in 1935 (Moodey 1947-9:155).

CARTOGRAPHIC

- 2.17** The earliest known map is that showing the present study area in 1744 in "*A Survey of the Present state of Aspenden Church*", which shows the church lying within a small graveyard. To the south of the church yard are three plots of land entitled Hall gardens (see Figure 3a).
- 2.18** By the time the Tithe Map of 1845 was produced, the gardens to the south of the church had become a field or paddock. Ponds and a pleasure garden are, however, shown lying to the east of the church (see Figure 3b).
- 2.19** The Enclosure Map of 1869 names the grounds to the south of the church as Dairy Close and reports that the public footpath has been "stopped up" (see Figure 4a).
- 2.20** The Ordnance Survey plans of 1878, 1898 and 1975 all show the ponds and gardens to the east of the church, but indicate that there have been no changes to the churchyard boundary (see Figures 4b-5b).

DISCUSSION

- 2.21** The few prehistoric features recorded within a 1km radius of the study area are situated at some distance from the church. On this basis, the risk of encountering features and artefacts of this period may be considered to be low.
- 2.22** Despite the proximity of Roman roads to the village, the only known find of this period was the coin found in Aspenden Park. On this basis, the risk of encountering features and artefacts of this period may be considered to be low.
- 2.23** St. Mary's Church appears to have been established as a manorial church in the late Saxon period. As manorial churches were private foundations, intended to provide a religious centre for the estate and its inhabitants, they tended to be single, two-celled structures, consisting of a nave and chancel. Although the present building could be a post-Conquest replacement for the original church, the recorded presence of a round Saxon window in the north wall (Sanderson 1902:61) suggests otherwise. The possibility of encountering remains of an earlier church may, therefore, be considered to be low. It is possible that the priest's house originally lay within the churchyard. Because of the concentration of burial activity around the church, it is likely that other features would have been significantly disturbed, although there remains a possibility that unstratified artefacts of this period might be encountered.
- 2.24** The relatively small confines of the grave yard, combined with the fact that it would have been used for over a thousand years, suggests that a fairly large number of medieval and

post-medieval burials could be present, even on the less favoured northern side of the church. The architect's plan for the proposed church room shows three headstones and a grave marker within the footprints of the new building (see Figure 6). On this basis, the risk of encountering more burials of this period may be considered to be high.

3 Fieldwork

METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The proposed development covers approximately 100m². Two trial trenches were excavated with a total area of 28.65m² and representing an approximate 28.65% sample of the area. Overburden was removed under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mini excavator fitted with a 0.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.2** Spoil from the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.3** The trenches were cleaned by hand and the appropriate photographic, drawn and written records were made.
- 3.4** It was deemed unnecessary to disturb human remains during the course of the pre-determination groundworks, the location and depth of the grave cuts were however recorded.
- 3.5** All work was carried out in accordance with the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, and followed the relevant sections of the Heritage Network's Operations Manual.

RESULTS

Trench1

- 3.6** Trench 1 was located to the north of, and running parallel with, the church. It measured 1.5 x 12.6m wide and was on an east to west alignment.
- 3.7** The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of a layer of friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay topsoil over a fairly compact, dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay subsoil beneath which was the undisturbed natural geology. The natural geology was a compact, yellowish brown, clayey sand with very frequent chalky gravel inclusions.
- 3.8** The trench contained at least nine individual grave cuts. The slightly different alignments and depths of these cuts indicate that they are not all contemporary but represent the continued use of this area of the graveyard over a prolonged period of time.
- 3.9** The stratigraphy was also cut by a modern water pipe which ran across the trench near its western end.

Trench data

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
100	Layer	Friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk flecks. Topsoil	0.35 thick	103.26
101	Layer	Fairly compact, dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. Subsoil	0.85 thick	102.96

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
102	Layer	Compact, yellowish brown, clayey sand with very frequent chalky gravel inclusions. Natural	-	102.06
103	Feature	Narrow linear trench for modern water pipe	1.50 + long 0.20 wide 0.50 deep	102.87
104	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	0.75 + long 0.55 wide	102.11
105	Feature	Grave cut, outline of coffin clearly visible, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.80 long 0.80 wide	102.07
106	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.20 + long 0.15 + wide	102.04
107	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.85 long 0.60 wide	102.24
108	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.40 + long 0.35 + wide	102.71
109	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	2.10 long 0.30 + wide	102.34
110	Feature	Grave cut, with a firm, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.20 + long 0.40 + long	102.46
111	Feature	Grave cut, with a firm, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill	1.30 + long 0.30 + wide	102.24
112	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, dark yellowish brown, silty clay fill.	0.80 long 0.35 + wide	102.34

Trench 2

- 3.10** Trench 2 was located at right angles with and abutting the south side of Trench 1, 0.50m in from its eastern end. The trench measured 1.5 x 6.5m and was aligned north to south.
- 3.11** The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of a layer of friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay topsoil over a fairly compact, dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay subsoil. The natural stratigraphy was not reached.
- 3.12** The trench contained at least six individual grave cuts. The graves were cut from beneath the topsoil through the subsoil and appeared to be on similar alignments and equal depth from the surface.
- 3.13** The stratigraphy was also cut by a modern water pipe which ran across the trench near its southern end.

Trench data

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
200	Layer	Friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay with frequent small sub-rounded stones and occasional chalk flecks. Topsoil	0.30 thick	102.94
201	Layer	Fairly compact, dark yellowish brown, slightly silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. Subsoil	0.65 + thick	102.64

Context Number	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Level (mOD)
202	Feature	Narrow linear trench for modern water pipe.	1.50 + long 0.20 wide 0.40 deep	102.31
203	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	1.1 + long 0.40 + wide	102.03
204	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	0.15 + long 0.30 + wide	101.95
205	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	0.06 + long 0.40 + wide	101.97
206	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	0.08 + long 0.25 + wide	101.94
207	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	0.95 + long 0.30 + wide	101.84
208	Feature	Grave cut, with a loose, light yellowish brown, slightly clayey sandy gravel fill	1.50 + long 0.50 + wide	101.86

Finds Concordance

- 3.14** A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 2. The sherd is of early medieval sandy ware and dates to the 10th-12th centuries AD.
- 3.15** A single fragment of tile was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 2. The fragment is glazed on one face and dates to the late medieval to early post-medieval period.
- 3.16** The presence of pottery sherds and tile fragments in the overburden, dating to the 19th and 20th centuries, was noted although they were not collected.
- 3.17** No further work is proposed on this small assemblage.

4 Risk Assessment

- 4.1** The cartographic and documentary evidence which has been studied appears to indicate the presence of a church on the site since the late Saxon period. There is no evidence for activity on the site pre-dating the Saxon period, although prehistoric and Roman features and artefacts have been recorded in the vicinity.
- 4.2** The fieldwork was designed to investigate earlier activity on the site and determine the density of burials on the north side of the church. No artefacts or features pre-dating the medieval period were revealed. At least sixteen individual grave cuts were identified during the course of the groundworks.
- 4.3** On the basis of this information, it is possible to predict the likelihood that archaeological remains within the study area will be disturbed by groundworks associated with the proposed development. The model has been subdivided by period.

Prehistoric

- 4.4** The few prehistoric features recorded within a 1km radius of the study area are situated at some distance from the church.
- 4.5** No evidence of prehistoric activity was identified during the fieldwork.
- 4.6** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and artefacts of this period may be considered to be low.

Romano-British

- 4.7** Despite the proximity of Roman roads to the village, the only known find of this period was the coin found in Aspenden Park.
- 4.8** No evidence of Romano-British activity was identified during the fieldwork.
- 4.9** On this basis, the risk of encountering features and artefacts of this period may be considered to be low.

Medieval & Post-Medieval

- 4.10** St. Mary's Church appears to have been established as a manorial church in the late Saxon period. As manorial churches were private foundations, intended to provide a religious centre for the estate and its inhabitants, they tended to be single, two-celled structures, consisting of a nave and chancel. Although the present building could be a post-Conquest replacement for the original church, the recorded presence of a round Saxon window in the north wall (Sanderson 1902:61) suggests otherwise. It is possible that the priest's house originally lay within the churchyard.

- 4.11** The relatively small confines of the graveyard, combined with the fact that it would have been used for over a thousand years, suggests that a fairly large number of medieval and

post-medieval burials could be present, even on the less favoured northern side of the church. The architect's plan for the proposed church room shows three headstones and a grave marker within the footprints of the new building (see Figure 6).

4.12 The fieldwork identified at sixteen individual grave cuts. A very small assemblage of artefacts ranging in date from the 10th century AD onwards was also identified. No cut features other than grave cuts were identified during the fieldwork.

4.13 On this basis, the risk of encountering features other than burials of this period can be considered to be low. There can be considered to be a moderate risk of encountering further artefacts of this period. The risk of encountering further burials dating to this period can be considered to be very high.

Confidence Rating

4.14 An acceptable range of documents and maps were available in order to allow a comprehensive overview of the development of the land use on, and in the vicinity of, the present site to be obtained. During the fieldwork conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis, there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which is less than high.

5 Sources Consulted

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

HALS Reference	Description
Ordnance Survey	25" series, 1 st edition 1878
Ordnance Survey	25" series, 2 nd edition 1898
Ordnance Survey	1:2500 series, 1975
Gerish Box 9	A map of Aspenden parsonage 1744
D/EH/P3	Plan of Aspenden hall 1810
DSA4/7/2	Tithe map 1845
DSA4/7/1	Tithe award 1843
QS/E/10	Enclosure map 1869
Attached to above	Enclosure award 1869
D/Z96/3/48	Press cuttings concerning Aspenden & other parishes
79371	Advowson of Aspenden Church (1691-94)
79358	Ditto (1639-40)
H/465	Ditto (2664)
D/P8/13/1	Settlement of certificates (1733-1854)
D/P/8/3/7	Correspondence over the amalgamation of Aspenden, Layston &
D/P/8/3/6	Copy of the London Gazette (1938): altering of the parish
D/P/8/3/5/	Copy of London Gazette (1933): uniting of benefice of Baldock,
DSA/4/7/1-6	Tithe awards, maps etc
DSA/1/8/66	Deposited diocesan deeds, 1844, 1853, 1953, 1964-5

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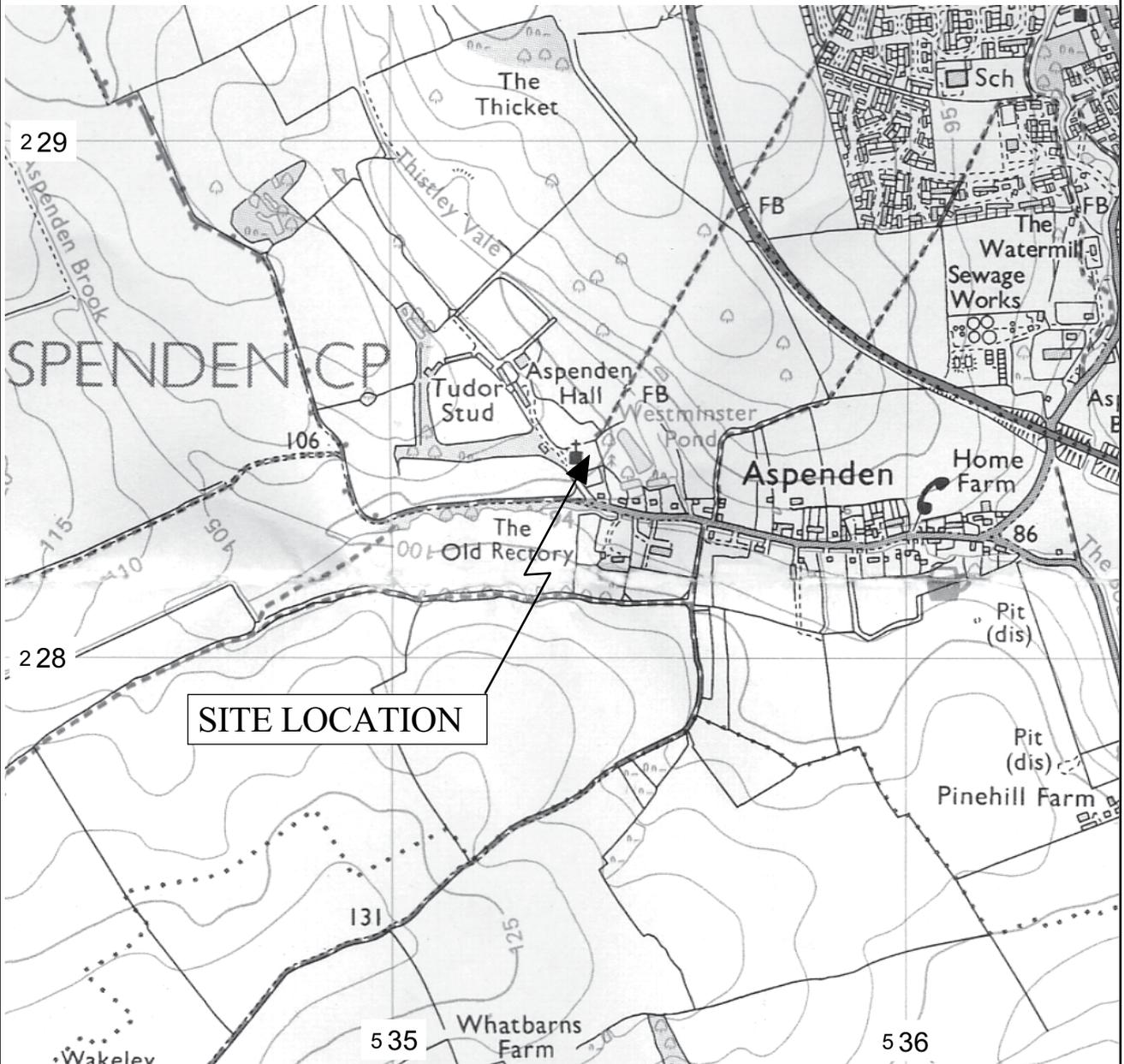
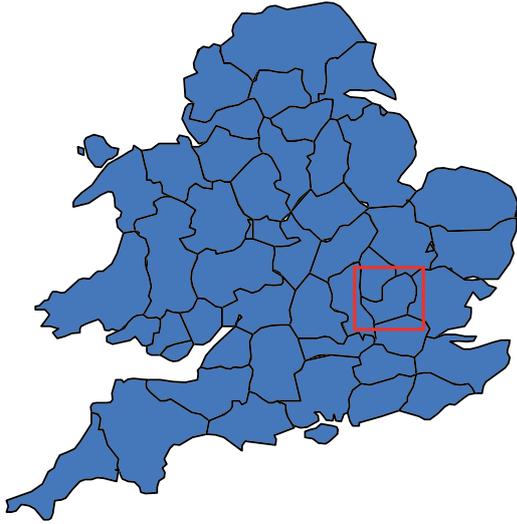
6 Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Sites and Monuments Record entries
Figure 3a.....	A Map of Aspenden Parsonage, 1744
Figure 3b	Tithe Map, 1845
Figure 4a.....	Enclosure Map, 1869
Figure 4b	Ordnance Survey, 1878
Figure 5a.....	Ordnance Survey, 1898
Figure 5b	Ordnance Survey, 1975
Figure 6	Site layout plan
Figure 7	Plan of trenches 1 & 2
Figure 8	Sections of trenches 1 & 2

Appendix 1

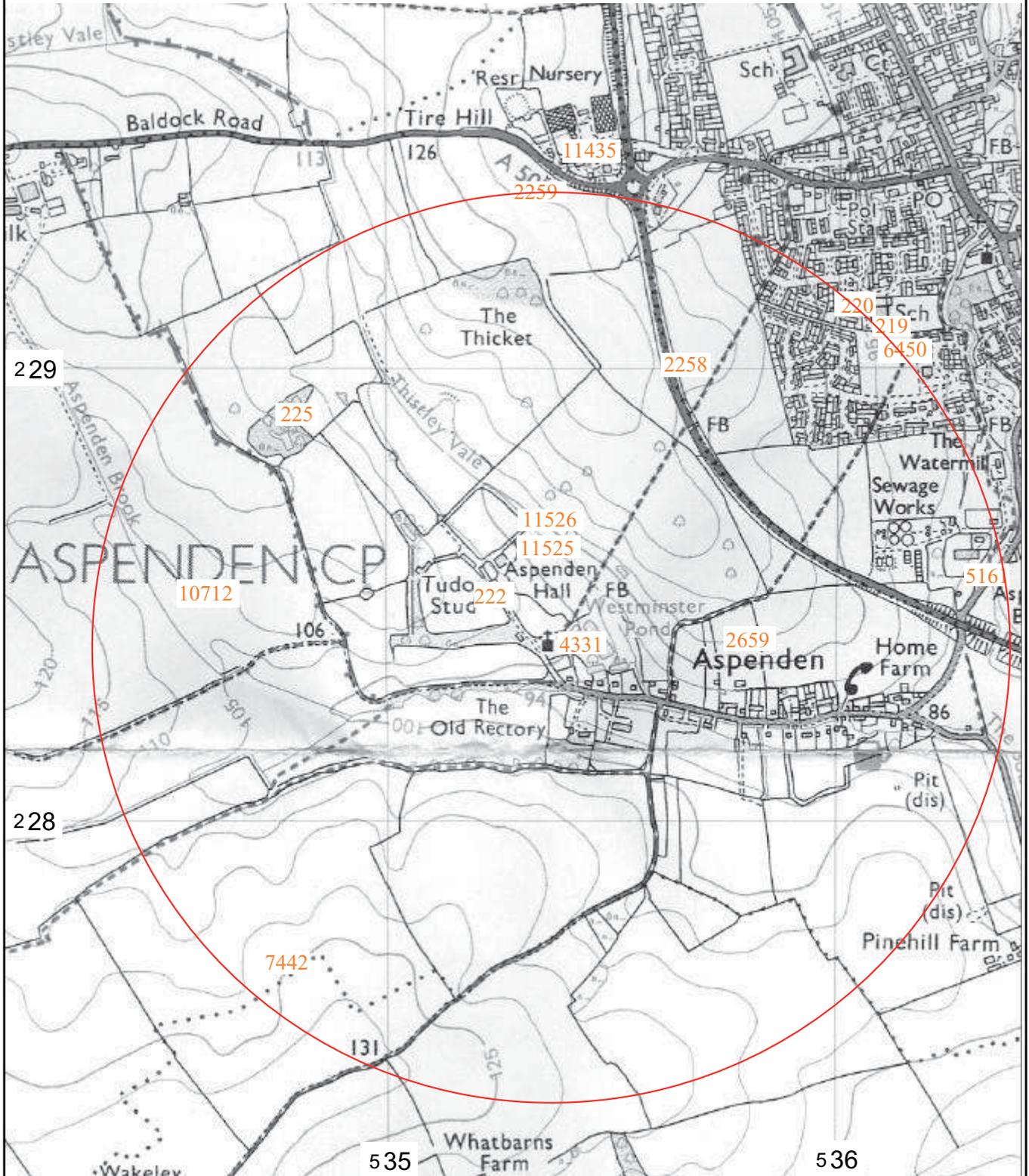
Sites and Monuments Record Entries

SMR No.	Period	NGR	Description
219	Neolithic	TL 36 29	Basalt axe
220	Bronze Age	TL 36 29	Barbed flint arrowhead
222	Roman	TL 352 285	A Roman Follis of Constantine (AD337)
225	Medieval	TL 348 289	Ponds and possible moat earthworks
2258	Unknown	TL 3561 2903	Linear feature with broad U-section
2259	Unknown	TL 3530 2939	3 roughly circular features filled with a very charcoal rich clay and some bone.
2659	Medieval	TL 3560 2825	Settlement recorded in Domesday book at 'Absesdene'.
4331	Medieval	TL 3536 2839	A small parish church with an C11th chancel on a different alignment to C11th nave. Chancel partly rebuilt in C13th. South aisle dates to c.1340, west tower to c.1390, south east chapel to late C15th. South porch built in c.1525. Church restored in 1873.
5161	Post Medieval	TL 3633 2854	Road bridge over the River Rib. On south pier 'Aspenden bridge built by private subscription in AD 1878'.
6450	Late Iron Age	TL 36 29	Bronze coin of Cunobelinus.
7442	Unknown	TL 3475 2769	Cropmark of amorphous feature, possibly an enclosure.
10712	Prehistoric	TL 346 285	Cropmarks of 2 ring ditches, probably representing ploughed out burial mounds.
11435	Unknown	TL 3544 2948	Several ditches, postholes and 2 possible pits. 1 sherd of heavily abraded Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery recovered from topsoil.
11525	Med, P/Med	TL 3519 2856	Site of Medieval hall and later mansion.
11526	Med, P/Med	TL 3540 2850	Medieval and later park land, ornamental gardens.
3338		TL 348 289	Vertical photomap showing earthworks of possible moated site (0225)
3925		TL 347 288	Oblique air photo showing earthworks of possible moated site (0225).
8069		TL 348 275	Air photo of a possible enclosure (7442)
8105		TL 348 277	Air photo of possible enclosure and linear features.
8920		TL 346 285	Air photo showing cropmarks of 2 ring ditches (10712).
8921		TL 346 285	Air photo showing cropmarks of 2 ring ditches (10712).



Site Location

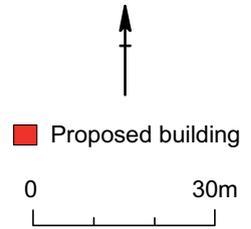
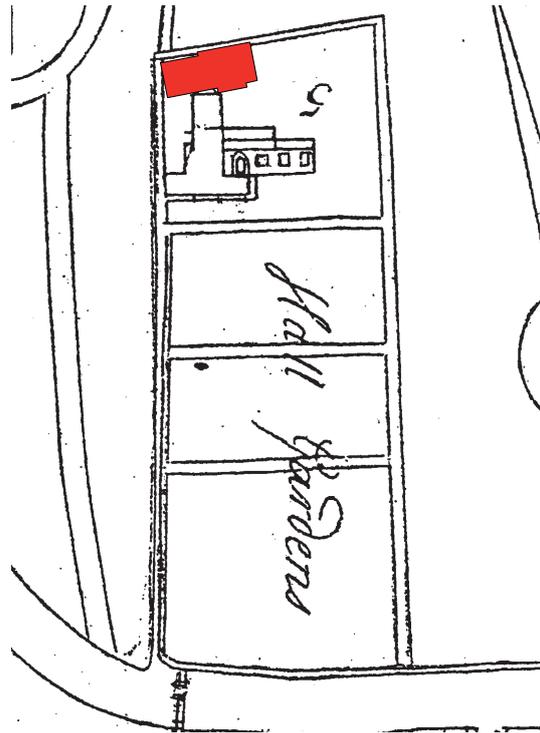
Scale 1:12500



Sites and Monuments Record entries - 1km radius

Scale 1:12500

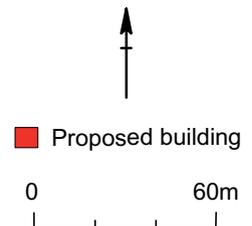
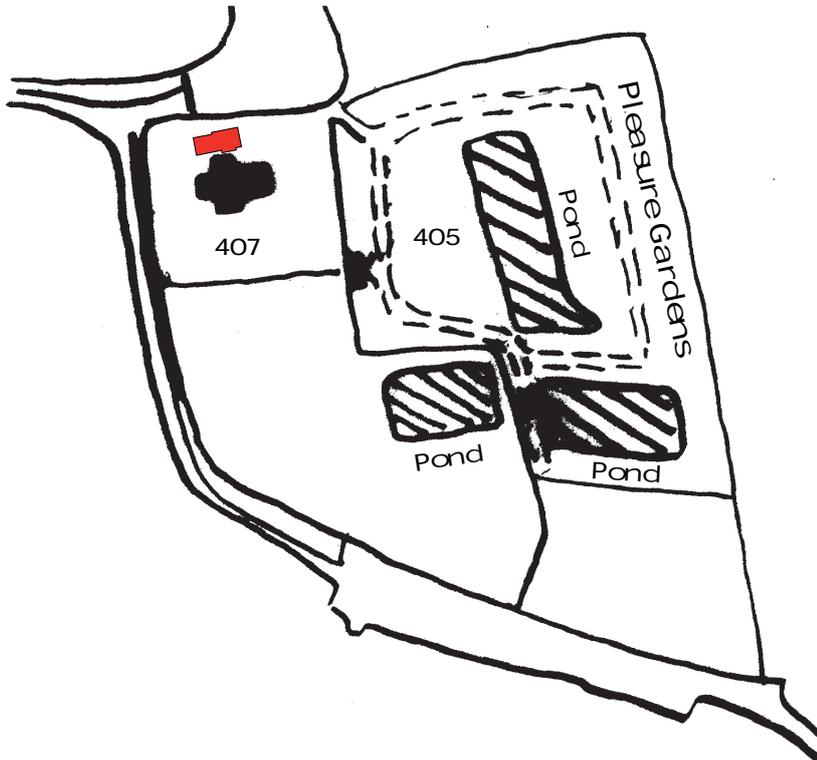
Figure 2



A Map of Aspenden Parsonage, 1744

Scale 1:1250 (approx.)

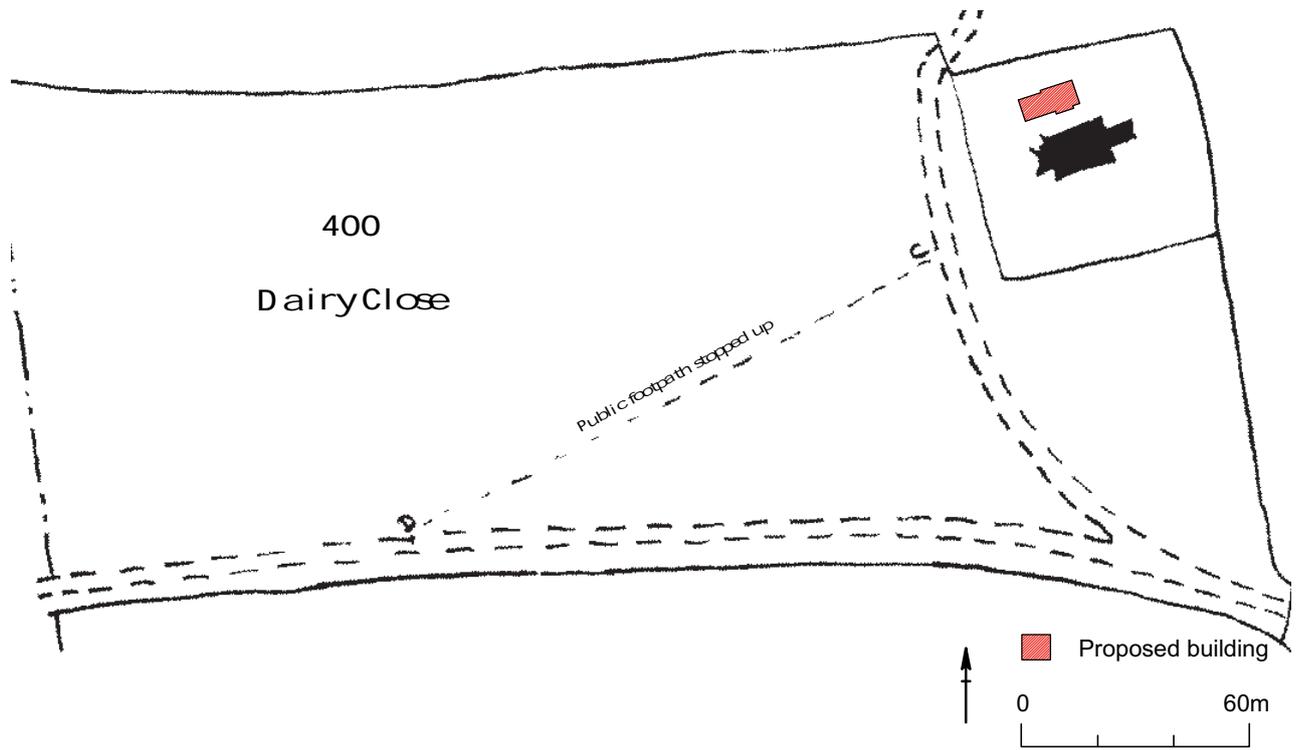
Figure 3a



Tracing from the Tithe Map, 1845

Scale 1:3000 (approx.)

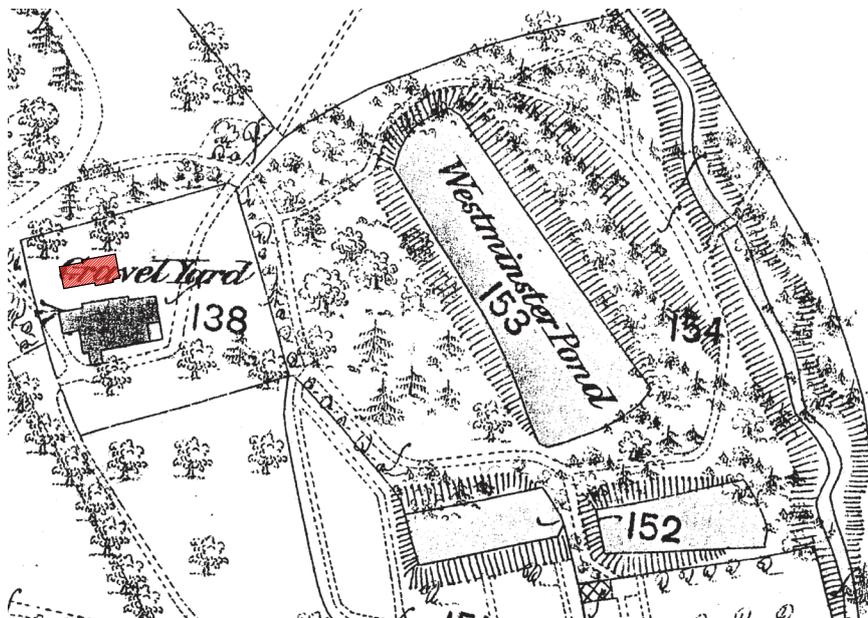
Figure 3b



Enclosure Map of 1869

Scale 1:2000

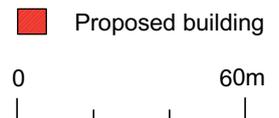
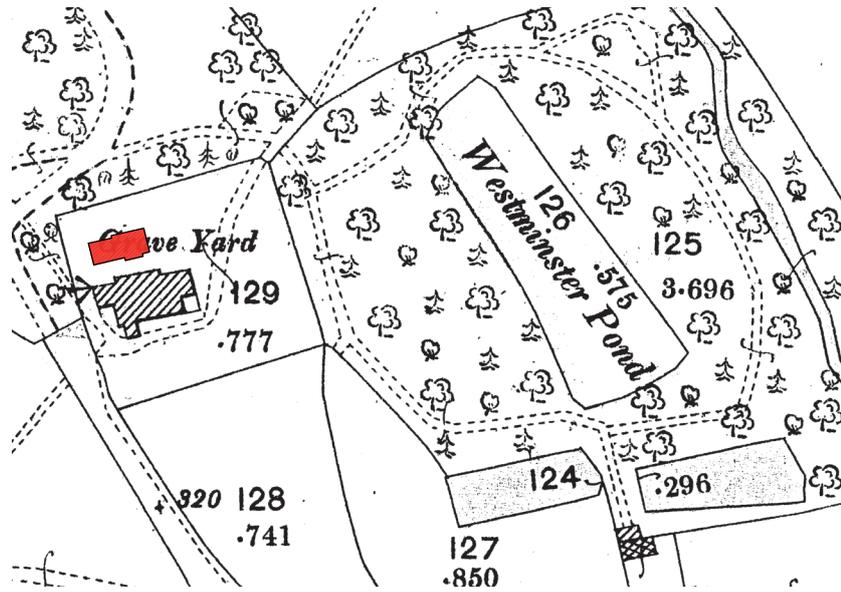
Figure 4a



Ordnance Survey, 1878

Scale 1:2000

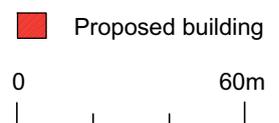
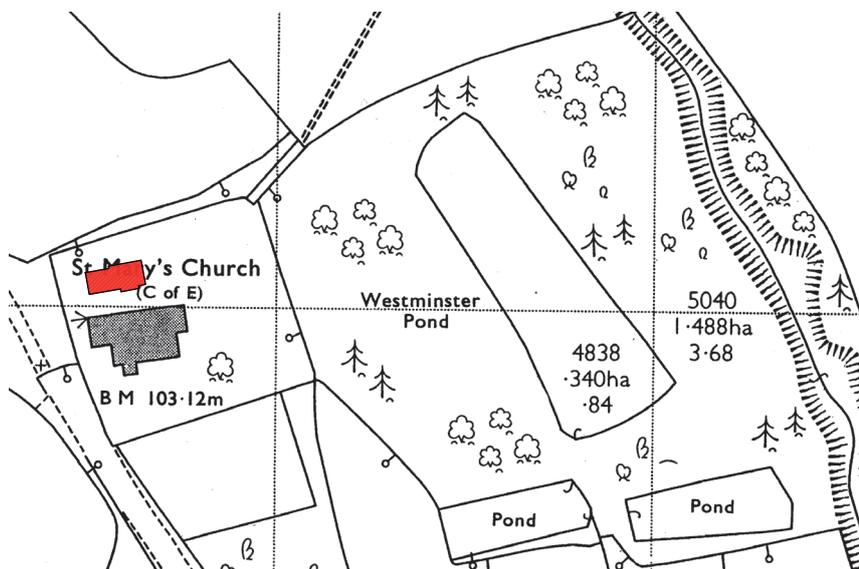
Figure 4b



Ordnance Survey, 1898

Scale 1:2000

Figure 5a



Ordnance Survey, 1975

Scale 1:2000

Figure 5b

