BANKSHEAD,
BANKS, BRAMPTON,
CUMBRIA

RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
CP10667
02/12/2014

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Quality Assurance
This report covers works as outlined in the brief for the above-named project as issued by the relevant authority, and as outlined in the agreed programme of works. Any deviation to the programme of works has been agreed by all parties. The works have been carried out according to the guidelines set out in the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standards, Policy Statements and Codes of Conduct. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance set out by Wardell Armstrong Archaeology on the preparation of reports.

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by Electricity North West to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief at Bankshead, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria (NY 5791 6487), associated with the refurbishment of high voltage overhead apparatus. The work was required at the request of Mike Collins, Hadrian’s Wall Officer for English Heritage as the site lies within a Scheduled Ancient Monument, ‘Hadrian’s Wall and vallum between the field boundary west of Coombe Crag and Banks Green Cottage and the road to Lanercost at Banks in wall miles 51 and 52’ (SM No. 26075).

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the site of Bankshead and its immediate environs into its historical context. The assessment has highlighted that the proposed works are situated within an extremely sensitive archaeological area associated with Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site. The site itself is situated within the ‘corridor’ between the wall and the vallum and within the immediate vicinity of Milecastle 52. This section of the Wall corridor is of particular significance as it contains three well-preserved and upstanding turrets and a signal tower. Therefore, the potential risk to features associated with the world heritage site is considered significant.

The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 27th November 2014 and monitored the removal of two existing electricity poles and the subsequent replacement of two new poles within the same location. No additional excavation was needed during the pole replacements and as such, only modern backfill deposits associated with the installation of the original poles were disturbed. The watching brief also monitored excavations for a new stay rod associated with one of the replacement poles. The area was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m, revealing limestone bedrock below overlying drift deposits and topsoil. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

No further groundworks associated with the high voltage power line renewal project are due to be undertaken at Bankshead, therefore no further archaeological mitigation work will be required. Any future excavations in the area will require scheduled monument consent prior to works being undertaken, and it is likely that a condition of such consent will be that archaeological monitoring will be required, subject to advice from the North West Inspector at English Heritage.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would like to thank Electricity North West for commissioning the project. Wardell Armstrong Archaeology would also like to thank Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service and Mike Collins, English Heritage.

The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by David Jackson. The report was written by Fiona Wooler and David Jackson, and the illustrations were completed by Adrian Bailey. The project was managed by Frank Giecco, Regional Manager.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology were commissioned by Electricity North West to undertake a rapid desk-based assessment and archaeological watching brief at Bankshead, Banks, Brampton, Cumbria (NY 5791 6487), associated with the refurbishment of high voltage overhead apparatus. The work was required at the request of Mike Collins, Hadrian’s Wall Officer for English Heritage as the site lies within the Hadrian’s Wall Scheduled Ancient Monument.

1.2 The site of the proposed works at Bankshead is within close proximity to a section of Hadrian’s Wall and Vallum which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument known as ‘Hadrian’s Wall and Vallum between the field boundary west of Coombe Crag and Banks Green Cottage and the road to Lanercost at Banks in wall miles 51 and 52’ (SM No. 26075). Hadrian’s Wall survives mostly as a buried feature throughout this section except for short lengths of exposed Wall either side of the turrets and Pike Hill Tower. Where exposed, the Wall measures 2.35m wide and up to 1.25m high. Elsewhere the Wall survives as a buried feature below the surface of the modern road or as a turf covered discontinuous robber trench east of turret 51a.

1.3 The farm buildings at Bankshead are totally excluded from the scheduling. The ground beneath Bankshead House, however, is included as the house overlies the site of Milecastle 52 (SM No. 26075).
2 SITE LOCATION

2.1 The small settlement of Banks is located approximately 4km to the north-east of the town of Brampton, and is situated on high ground on the north side of the River Irthing (Figure 1).

2.2 Bankshead is situated c.1km to the east of Banks, on the south side of the road which runs from Banks towards Birdoswald (Figure 2).

2.3 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is Tyne Limestone Formation which formed approximately 331 to 339 million years ago (BGS 2014). To the north and south of the site Tyne Limestone Foundation consisting of Limestone, Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone and formed 331 to 339 million years ago during the Carboniferous Period can be found. The superficial geology comprised of Devensian-Diamicton Till formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the area was dominated by ice age conditions. The overlying soils are slow draining slightly acidic loams and clayey formations (Land Information System 2014).
3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Electricity North West applied to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent to undertake work associated with the refurbishment of high voltage overhead apparatus at Bankshead, Banks, Cumbria. As this work was is situated within an extremely sensitive archaeological area associated with Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site, a condition of consent was that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken in relation to the work.

3.1.2 The conditions of the Scheduled Monument Consent were adhered to in full and work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

3.2 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

3.2.1 The rapid desk-based assessment involved the consultation of the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of known and potential archaeological sites within the county (excluding the Lake District National Park). This consultation involved the collection of information held within the database for a 500m radius centred on Bankshead in order to achieve an understanding of the character of the historic landscape in this area of Cumbria, and to identify sites of archaeological interest within close proximity to the location of the proposed groundworks.

3.2.2 Following this, historic maps and published and unpublished material relating to area around Banks were consulted at the local studies section of Carlisle Library. Secondary sources such as the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society were also consulted.

3.2.3 The desk-based assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (IfA 2011).

3.3 THE WATCHING BRIEF

3.3.1 The works involved a structured watching brief to observe, record and excavate any archaeological deposits revealed during excavations undertaken within the scheduled areas along the line of high voltage overhead apparatus. A watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons, on a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed (IfA 2008).

3.3.2 The aims and principal methodology of the watching brief can be summarised as follows:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record them;
• to carry out further excavation and recording work in adequate time, if intact archaeological remains are uncovered during the project;
• to accurately tie the area watched by the archaeologist into the National Grid at an appropriate scale, with any archaeological deposits and features adequately levelled;
• to sample environmental deposits encountered as required, in line with English Heritage (2002) guidelines;
• to produce a photographic record of all contexts using colour digital and 35mm monochrome formats as applicable, each photograph including a graduated metric scale;
• to recover artefactual material, especially that useful of dating purposes;
• to produce a site archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1991).

3.3.3 The observed works involved archaeological monitoring during the removal of a two electricity poles and the subsequent replacement of those poles within the same location (Figure 2). The watching brief also monitored excavations for a new stay rod associated with one of the replacement poles.

3.4 ARCHIVE

3.4.1 An archive for this project will be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Brown 2011).

3.4.2 A copy of the final report will be deposited with Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service at Kendal, where viewing will be made available upon request.

3.4.3 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology and Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service support the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project (http://www.oasis.ac.uk/). The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier wardella2-196904.
4 RAPID DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 Information regarding known and potential archaeological sites in close proximity to the site of the groundworks at Bankshead was obtained principally from the Cumbria Historic Environment Record (HER) and English Heritage datasets such as the Scheduled Monument descriptions provided on The National Heritage List for England (English Heritage 2013), in particular from SM No.26075 which is the relevant section of Hadrian’s Wall and associated features at Bankshead. Some historical mapping and published and unpublished sources were consulted at Carlisle Library.

4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.2.1 Hadrian’s Wall marks one of the frontiers of the Roman Empire. The international importance of the surviving remains has been recognised through designation as a World Heritage Site.

4.2.2 The military importance of the Tyne-Solway route across the Pennines was recognised by the Romans during their early campaigns through northern England and into Scotland in the second half of the 1st century AD. At this time a military road, the Stanegate, was constructed along with a series of forts. Subsequently, the Romans largely withdrew from Scotland and there is evidence that the Tyne-Solway route was recognised as a frontier by the start of the 2nd century AD. This position was consolidated in the early 2nd century by the construction of a substantial frontier work, Hadrian’s Wall, under the orders of the Emperor Hadrian.

4.2.3 Stretching over 70 miles from coast to coast, Hadrian’s Wall was a continuous barrier of stone in the east and, initially, of turf in the west. The stone wall was originally designed to be ten Roman feet wide and sections of this width are termed ‘broad wall’. A change of plan shortly after construction began led to a reduction in the width of the Wall to eight Roman feet, such sections being termed ‘narrow wall’. Today, stretches of both wall types survive, including some sections of narrow wall built on broad wall foundations. For most of its length a substantial ditch on the northern side provided additional defence.

4.2.4 From the beginning the barrier was planned to comprise more than just a curtain wall. At regularly-spaced intervals of about a mile along its length lay small walled fortlets known as milecastles. These were attached to the southern side of the Wall and most had a gateway through the Wall to the north; hence they controlled crossing points through the Wall as well as providing space for a small stable garrison. Between the milecastle were two equally-spaced towers known as turrets. Together, the milecastles and turrets provided bases from which the curtain wall could be watched and patrolled. Both the turrets and milecastles are thought to have been higher than the Wall itself to provide suitable observation points.
4.2.5 Bankshead is located in the section of the Scheduled Monument which includes Hadrian’s Wall and vallum and their associated features between the field boundary west of Coombe Crag and Banks Green Cottage, and the road to Lanercost at Banks. This section of Wall corridor is of particular significance as it contains three well-preserved and upstanding turrets and a signal tower. The archaeological remains, especially the remains of both the Turf and Stone Wall, vallum and Military Way, contain important information regarding the function and development of the frontier system over time.

4.2.6 Milecastle 52 is overlain by Bankshead House, and there are no visible remains above ground surface. The site was excavated in the 1930s prior to the reconstruction of the road. The excavation revealed the west wall of the milecastle below the ‘accommodation road’ leading to Bankshead Farm, and ‘petered out 50ft south of the Great Wall’. The excavation report continued to read: ‘The junction here was found to be of the T-type, with the milecastle wall abutting upon the Great Wall, as at milecastles 50, 51 and 53. Eastwards, three culverts occurred in the north wall, like those at High House, 50, and the gateway was of type III. The east wall of the milecastle was then found by measurement from the middle of the gateway. The astonishing result was an internal width of 90ft 3”. An attempt to find the south-east angle of the milecastle failed, owing to robbery of the walls; so the north to south dimension remains unestablished’ (Simpson et al 1934, 147). The Scheduled Monument description notes that Milecastle 52 was exceptionally large, measuring 23.6m north to south by 27.8m east to west internally. The south gate was remodelled in the 4th century AD by the insertion of large stone jambs and the north gate was modified four times. A hypocaust pillar found at the south gate of the milecastle suggests this milecastle could have been more elaborate than usual. Two altars were discovered here is 1808 [one is referred to in Birley 1936].

4.2.7 Turret 51a is situated 20m east of the stream known as Piper Sike (see Figure 1). It survives as an upstanding stone features visible on the ground, with walls standing to a maximum height of 0.8m. Excavations were carried out in 1970 by Charlesworth who discovered the doorway in the east wall, and a substantial platform against the north wall. Cooking hearths and rubbish were spread over the rest of the turret. Occupation did not continue later than the 2nd century AD. Turret 51b is situated 120m east of Leahill Farm immediately to the north of the modern road (Figure 1). It survives as an upstanding stone feature, with walls standing to a maximum height of 1.1m. Excavations in 1958 by Woodfield found that the turret measured 4.2m north to south by 4.5m across internally.

4.2.8 Pike Hill Tower (see Figure 1) is situated on the highest point along the ridge occupied by the Wall with extensive views in all directions, and survives as an exposed stone feature. It is positioned at 45 degrees to the Wall line which zig-zags to accommodate it. It’s exceptionally deep foundations suggest that it was higher than the average turret, consequently this tower is believed to be a signal tower built before the Wall system and later incorporated into it. The tower was partly destroyed in 1870 when the road was drastically lowered. Excavation in 1931 by Simpson revealed the one remaining corner and a ground floor door together with Roman pottery of various dates.
4.2.9 Turret 52a (Figure 1), known as Banks East Turret, is situated 170m west of Pike Hill Tower. It survives as an upstanding stone feature, with walls up to a maximum height of 1.75m. Excavations in 1933 by Simpson and Richmond found remains of the demolished Turf Wall abutting its east wall. It was used continuously until at least the end of the 3rd century AD.

4.2.10 The exact course of the Roman road known as the Military Way, which ran along the corridor between the Wall and the vallum linking the turrets, milecastles and forts, is known intermittently throughout this section of the Scheduled Monument, where it survives as an earthwork feature. Opposite the disused quarry west of Bankshead Farm the Military Way survives as a terrace, 3m-5m wide, on the north side of an old hedge line. Occasional rises in hedgelines denote traces of its course.

4.2.11 The vallum survives intermittently as an upstanding earthwork visible on the ground throughout this section. It is best preserved at the east end of this section where the ditch averages 2.5m deep to the north, and the north and south mounds are nowhere more than 0.6m high. Elsewhere the vallum survives either as a ploughed down scarp up to 0.9m high and the ditch 0.8m high, or there are no surface traces at all. Excavations in the vicinity of Pike Hill Tower in 1932 by Simpson found the ditch to be rock cut for at least 46m and crossings were noted at 41.5m internals in the south mound. Excavations in advance of construction work at Banks in 1977 by Austen identified the north edge of the vallum ditch.

4.2.12 There is some evidence for medieval settlement within the landscape around Bankshead as shown by the presence of the upstanding and buried remains of Triermain medieval enclosure castle, which is situated immediately to the east of Triermain Farm (located to the north-east of Bankshead, see Figure 1). The castle was quadrangular in plan with towers on the east and west sides, surrounded by a curtain wall and flanked by a moat. The castle was constructed with material from Hadrian’s Wall. Triermain was included in a grant of land given by Henry II in 1157 to Hubert de Vaux. The date of the castle’s construction is unknown but in 1340 Roland de Vaux was given licence to crenellate his ‘dwelling place of Trevermame’ (SM No. 27695; HER No. 3862; Curwen 1913, 238).

4.2.13 It is unclear if there was a property at Bankshead in the early 17th century, when the Survey of the Barony of Gilsland was compiled. The survey for ‘Tradermeane manor’ does refer to properties such as ‘Tradermeane’, ‘Calees’ and ‘Tartoyse’ [Torties?] (Graham 1934, 15), indicating a degree of settlement in this period.

4.2.14 Hodkinson and Donald’s Map of Cumberland 1774 does appear to show several properties at ‘Bank Head’, although it is unclear if this in an accurate depiction. The line of Hadrian’s Wall is clearly visible, annotated at ‘Picts Wall’ to the north side of ‘Bank Head’ (Figure 3).

4.2.15 Greenwood’s Map of Cumberland 1823 shows several buildings at ‘Bank Head’, located to the east of Banks, with a road heading in a southerly direction towards the river and Wall Holm (Figure 4).

4.2.16 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 provides some information on the buildings which existed at Bankshead at that date (Figure 5).
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 27th November 2014 and monitored all groundworks associated with the refurbishment of high voltage overhead apparatus at Bankshead, Banks, Cumbria.

5.1.2 The refurbishment works were situated within an extremely sensitive archaeological area associated with Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site. The site itself is situated within the ‘corridor’ between the wall and the vallum and within the immediate vicinity of Milecastle 52.

5.2 RESULTS

5.2.1 The archaeological watching brief monitored the removal and subsequent replacement of two electricity poles (Figure 2). One of the poles (256402; Plate 1) was located within a garden adjacent to the western elevation of Bankshead House, whilst the other pole (256401; Plate 2) was situated approximately 33m further south, on an area of terracing to the rear of Bankshead farm. No additional excavation was needed during the pole replacements and as such, only modern backfill deposits associated with the installation of the original poles were disturbed.

5.2.2 The watching brief also monitored the excavation of a trench for a new stay rod associated with and immediately west of the new electricity pole to the rear of Bankshead Farm (256401). The trench measured 2m in length, 0.6m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m, revealing the natural limestone bedrock (201). The natural bedrock was sealed by a c.1m drift deposit of mixed orange/grey sandy clay (202). This was further sealed by a c.0.2m of dark brown silty clay topsoil (200).

5.2.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

Plate 1: View of hole after removal of pole 256402
Plate 2: View of hole after removal of pole 256401

Plate 3: View of trench for stay rod facing northeast
6 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to place the site of Bankshead and its immediate environs into its historical context. The assessment has highlighted that the proposed works are situated within an extremely sensitive archaeological area associated with Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site. The site itself is situated within the ‘corridor’ between the wall and the vallum and within the immediate vicinity of Milecastle 52. This section of the Wall corridor is of particular significance as it contains three well-preserved and upstanding turrets and a signal tower. Therefore, the potential risk to features associated with the world heritage site is considered significant.

6.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 27th November 2014 and monitored the removal of two existing electricity poles and the subsequent replacement of two new poles within the same location. No additional excavation was needed during the pole replacements and as such, only modern backfill deposits associated with the installation of the original poles were disturbed. The watching brief also monitored excavations for a new stay rod associated with one of the replacement poles. The area was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m, revealing limestone bedrock below overlying drift deposits and topsoil. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

6.3 No further groundworks associated with the high voltage power line renewal project are due to be undertaken at Bankshead, therefore no further archaeological mitigation work will be required. Any future excavations in the area will require scheduled monument consent prior to works being undertaken, and it is likely that a condition of such consent will be that archaeological monitoring will be required, subject to advice from the North West Inspector at English Heritage.
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Birley, E, 1936, A Roman Altar from Bankshead, Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, Second Series Volume XXXVI


IfA, 2008, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading,

IfA, 2011, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Institute for Archaeologists, Reading


Maps

Hodskinson and Donald’s Map of Cumberland 1774 (Carlisle Library)

Greenwood’s Map of Cumberland 1823 (Carlisle Library)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1900, 25” to 1 mile scale, Cumberland Sheet 12.15 (Carlisle Library)

Websites


Figure 1: Site location.
Figure 2: Detailed site location.
Figure 3: Extract from Hodkinson and Donald’s Map of Cumberland, 1774.
Figure 5: Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1900.

Location of replacement poles