



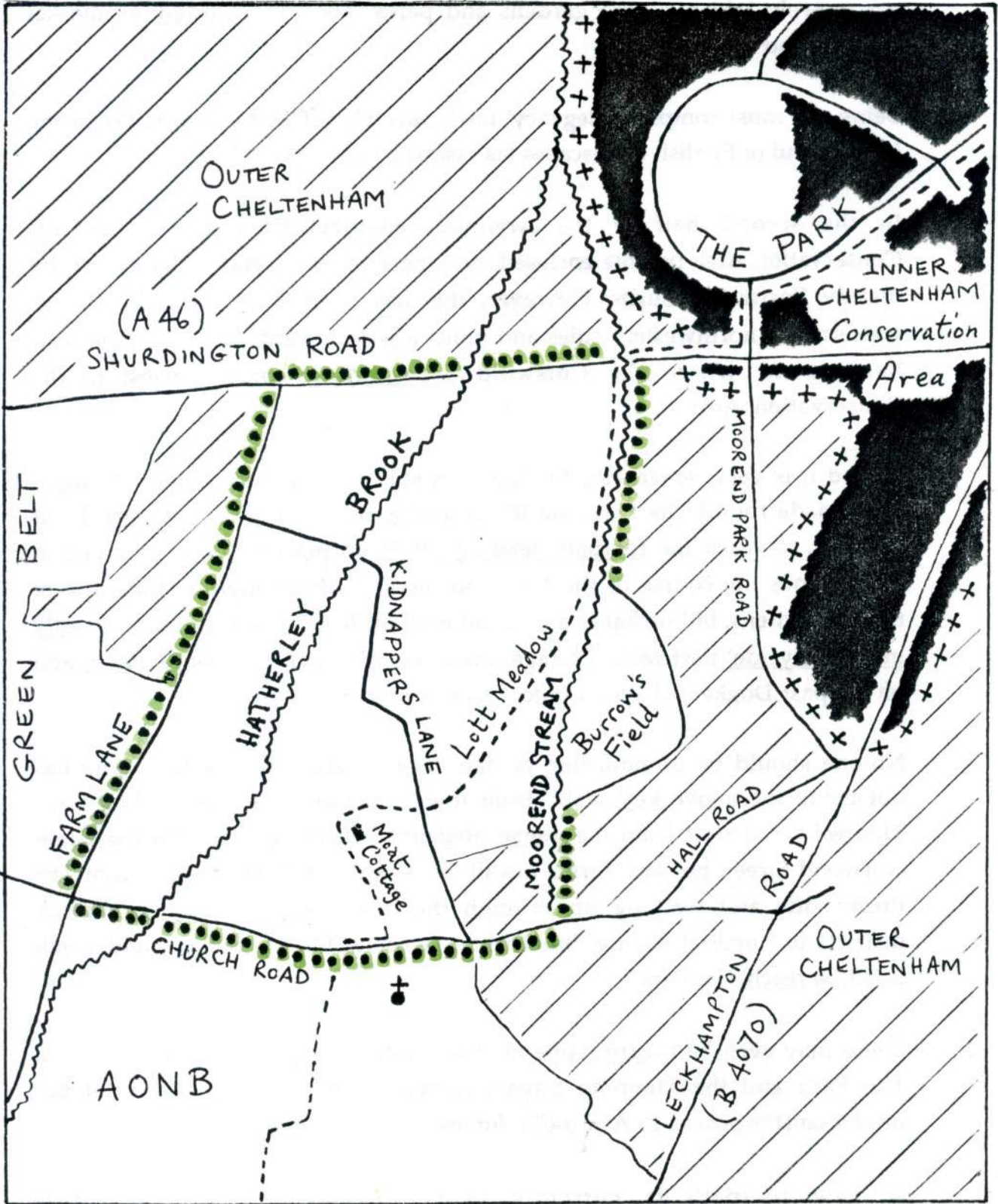
ECKHAMPTON



GREEN



INK



LECKHAMPTON HILL

A LANDSCAPE AND HISTORICAL APPRAISAL

CHELtenham CIVIC SOCIETY

1992



1. Cheltenham's unusually large and outstanding Conservation Area forms roughly a rectangle measuring 3km (from Pittville to The Park) by 2km (from the Honeybourne Line to Hales Road). This corresponds quite closely to the Regency and nineteenth-century extent of the town, much of it being expansively laid out with gardens and parks, and surrounded by market gardens and farms.

Being the most complete 'Regency' town surviving, Cheltenham ranks in the top handful of English townscapes (as assessed by the D.o.E.).

2. In the second half of the twentieth century, Cheltenham's central Conservation Area became enclosed, no longer by fields and orchards, but by mainly Postwar suburbs. However, this has been mainly on the flatter, western and northwestern sides and much less so towards Leckhampton (and Battledown) where the Cotswold escarpment comes closest to the Conservation Area.

Indeed it is very remarkable that one can still make a short detour during a promenade round The Park, via the Shurdington Road/Moorend Park Road junction, to reach the footpath leading off Shurdington Road; whereupon one follows the course of the Moorend Stream, up through a landscape of market gardens, old orchards and meadow (Lott Meadow), continuing wholly in 'countryside' past Moat Cottage, the moat and Leckhampton Church, and on up past Dogkennel Wood onto Leckhampton Hill Common.

3. No-one should be pronouncing on the developability of this land who has not made the above key walk, from town out onto the surrounding hills. This walk can start from the dense 'Regency artisan' district around Great Norwood Street, but also forms a walk of constant delight starting from The Promenade and walking up through the finest, early, 'Regency genteel' districts of Imperial Square, Montpellier Gardens, Suffolk Square, and Tivoli Road, to reach The Park.
4. There may even be future scope (and the will) to improve the link between The Park and the Moorend Stream footpath, i.e. avoiding the (brief but unpleasant) exposure to A46 traffic fumes.

A new footpath is currently being provided in the Bournside Triangle/Merestones area, along the former railway line.

Past opportunities have been missed to create a footpath link to Shurdington Road in this area, but the shortness of the distances involved means it may

yet prove remediable, within the expected lifespan of the Cheltenham Conservation Area.

At one point here, you could still throw a stone from the Conservation Area into this open, continuous countryside. Nowhere else is this true, not even at Pittville.

5. It seems relevant to quote the 1991 public inquiry decision letter, concerning land at Shelburne Road on the western edge of the Conservation Area; noting the evidence that "the school playing-fields were the approximate limits of the town up to the 1930's", the inspector considers "they provide the necessary undeveloped foreground or preface for the proper appreciation of Regency Cheltenham."

Although The Park is not linked to countryside by static vistas, it is still dynamically linked by a popular and unbeatable walk, for non-motorised town dwellers.

6. The Draft Revised Local Plan states in its 'Access to the Countryside' section:

"The Council regards the creation of new footpaths linking to the urban fringe, and even penetrating into the town, as of particular importance."

On that basis alone, this loveliest and most varied walk (from Promenade to hilltop) ought to have its character energetically defended, as being the best and only model.

7. Lott Meadow, and the views across it (both towards Leckhampton Hill, and back towards Christ Church tower), clearly forms the linch-pin. Here, the Moorend Stream footpath opens out and is joined by east-west routes through the adjoining Burrow's Field.

The Borough Council should be eager to preserve Lott Meadow as such, with its cows.

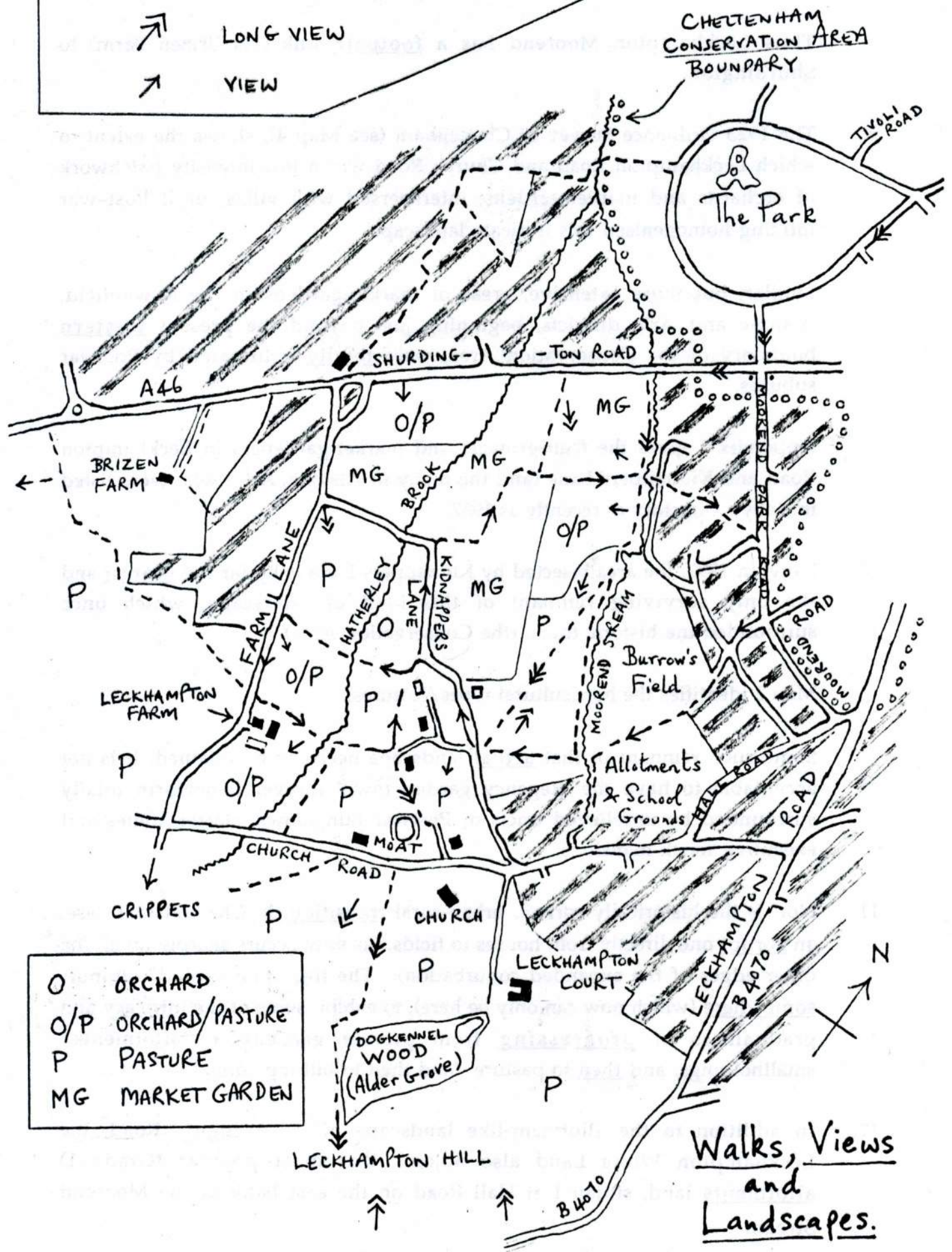
8. The route through Allenfield Road to Kidnappers Lane is another ancient, (east-west) right of way on foot.

Most of the Leckhampton White Land is accessible by a network of footpaths, (see Map 2).

Principal entry points from the built-up area to the east are via Allenfield

MAP 2

- - ← - - 'PROMENADE TO HILLTOP' WALK
 - - ← - - EAST-WEST CIRCULAR WALK (FIGURE OF EIGHT)
 ↗ LONG VIEW
 ↗ VIEW



- O ORCHARD
- O/P ORCHARD/PASTURE
- P PASTURE
- MG MARKET GARDEN

Walks, Views
and
Landscapes.

Road (lane) and via Moorend Grove.

There are three entry points from Church Road.

Thus Leckhampton/Moorend has a footpath link (via Brizen Farm) to Shurdington.

9. The 1923 Ordnance Survey of Cheltenham (see Map 4), shows the extent to which Leckhampton Road and Church Road was a low-intensity patchwork of orchards and market-gardens, interspersed with villas, until Post-war infilling homogenised this intricate landscape.

Similar, but more extensive, areas of market-gardens in the Rowanfield, Alstone and Arle districts, beginning just beyond the present western boundary of the Conservation Area, were totally obliterated by Postwar suburbs.

Appendix 1 gives the fruit-growers and market-gardeners in Leckhampton Road and Kidnappers Lane (and the many in Alstone/Arle) who were listed in Kelly's Directory as recently as 1937.

10. Now, in 1992, the area bisected by Kidnappers Lane is by far the nearest and the only surviving remnant of this kind of landscape, which once surrounded the historic town, (the Conservation Area).

Map 2 identifies the horticultural types/features.

Some such remnant of that actual landscape needs to be retained. It is not acceptable to have the 'Regency garden town' forever henceforth totally surrounded by unrelieved tracts of Postwar bungalows, starter-homes and executive mock-mansions.

11. Nor, is the historically correct, urban-rural transition, in Cheltenham's case, an abrupt one directly from houses to fields, (as now occurs sharply on all the other edges of the expanded conurbation). The transition should continue, somewhere (which now can only be here), to exhibit some of the intricacy and gradualness of progressing from private gardens, to allotments/smallholdings, and then to pasture, (and then to hill-top common).
12. In addition to the allotment-like landscape off Shurdington Road, the Leckhampton White Land also adjoins that most popular (Grade 1) allotments land, situated at Hall Road on the east bank of the Moorend Stream.



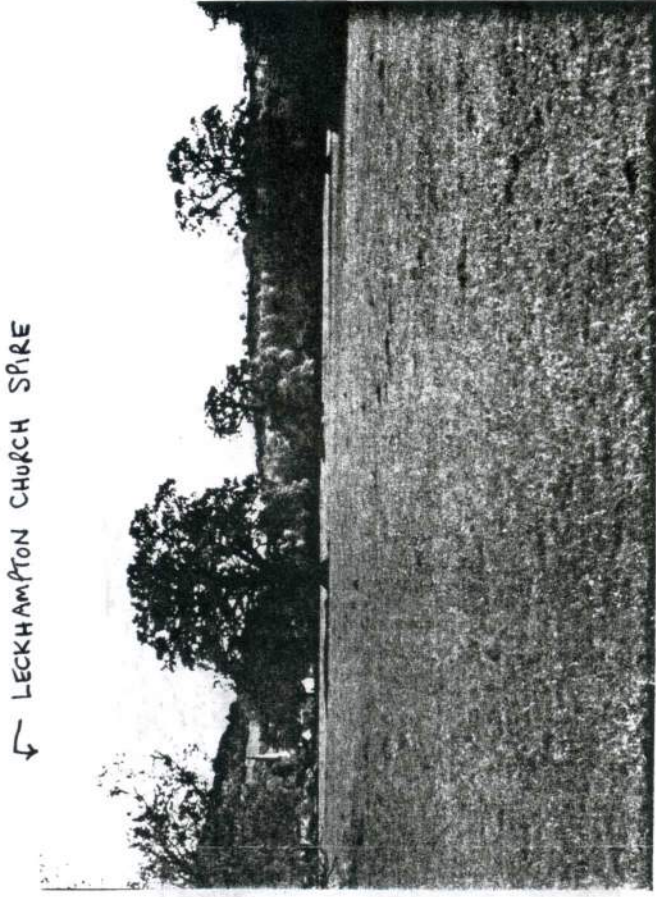
LOOKING SOUTH INTO LOTT MEADOW

2



WOODLAND PATH NEAR FOOTBRIDGE INTO LOTT MEADOW

1



LECKHAMPTON CHURCH SPIRE

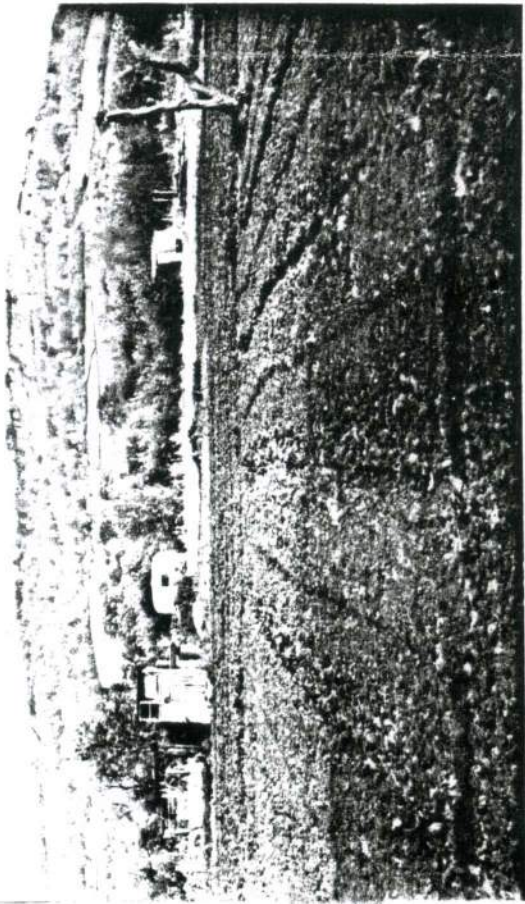
3

IN LOTT MEADOW LOOKING SOUTH, TOWARDS THE THREE OAKS AND SHURDINGTON HILL.

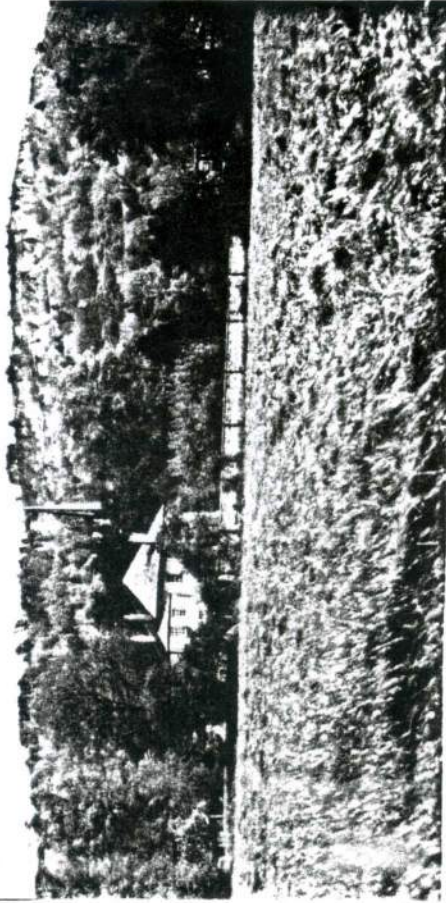


IN LOTT MEADOW, LOOKING BACK NORTHWARDS TOWARDS TOWN.

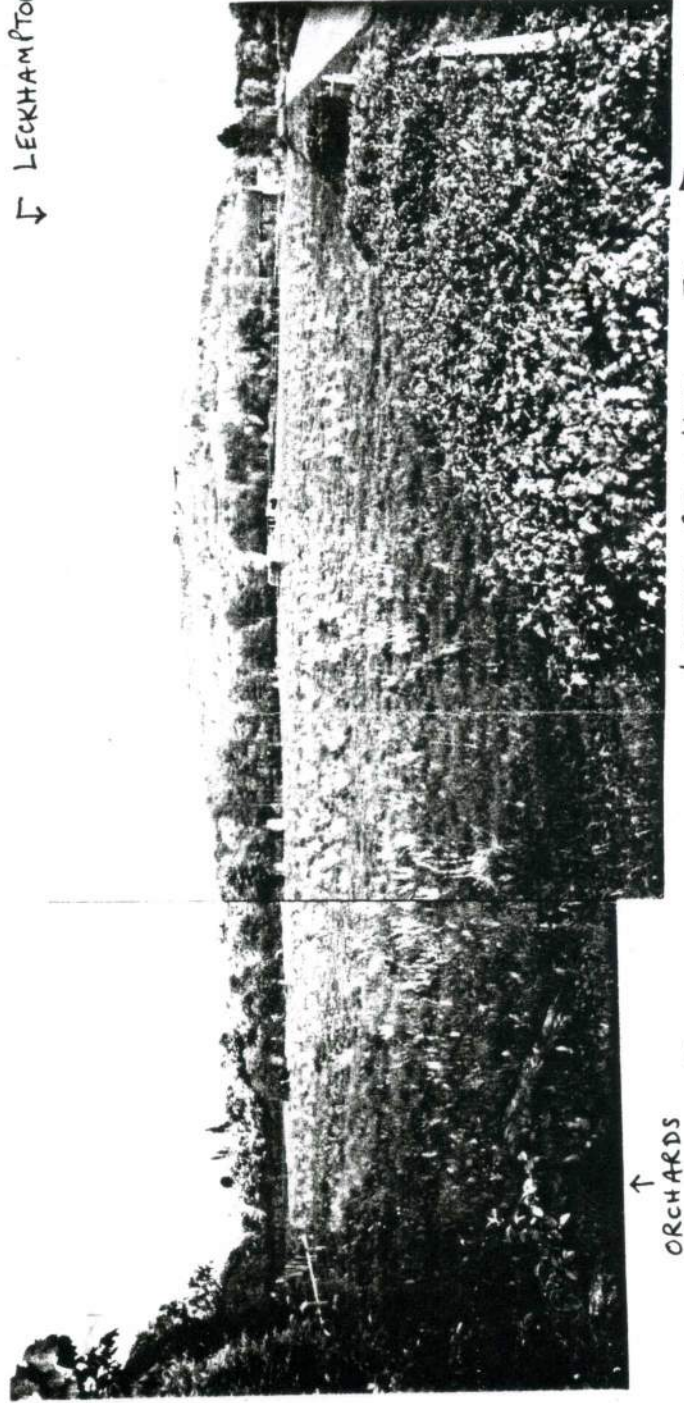
4



LECKHAMPTON HILL FROM SHURDINGTON ROAD



THE RECTORY, LECKHAMPTON CHURCH SPIRE,
AND LECKHAMPTON HILL QUARRIES.



LECKHAMPTON HILL FROM FARM LANE

↓ LECKHAMPTON FARM BARN

↑ ORCHARDS
RESIDE HATHERLEY BROOK

13. This landscape, on gently rising ground below the escarpment, evolved its pattern of dwellings and cultivation over several hundred years, and it has escaped erasure by the disproportionately sweeping scale of twentieth-century construction technology, ie: estates. This slow-grown intricacy is as precious and as stable and as irreplaceable as any Listed building, or the surviving 'medieval alleyways' which Gloucester City Council is now so energetically planning to preserve.

14. Not only an attractive mix, this landscape is also a fascinating historical record.

When you walk up the Moorend Stream path from Shurdington Road, you are walking into a landscape that is still recognisable as part of The Middle Field, from the 1746 Map of William Norwood's Estate; his lands of Leckhampton Court then extended to the Leckhampton parish boundary which ran just north of The Park, and therefore provided part of the land for the laying-out of the present Conservation Area districts, around 1820. (See Map 3).

15. Underlying the market-gardening intricacy, (attributable to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), there are its older pre-Enclosure (1778) features, notably the 'ridge and furrow' patterns, which survive in several fields and mark the strips of the 'open field' system.

The historic landscape features are described in 'Leckhampton through the Ages' by Eve Andrew and Eric Brewin (extracts attached). Their paragraphs on the two 'village centres'; on the sunken lane still prominent, running across the field north of Moat Cottage;
on traces of old ponds and the 'lost' Manor Farm;
on the sandy(arable/market-gardening) soils versus clay (pasture),
are all essential reading.

16. Other historical features are the timber-framed, thatched cottages; the hedges; the three large oak trees standing isolated in Lott Meadow (such trees will never happen again); the several old orchards; the brick pump-house and its associated channels (marked 'drain' on the map); the fine line of willows along the Moorend Stream; medieval fish-ponds near the moat;

17. Within Lott Meadow, for example, (and in the sheep pasture immediately to the north of it) there are interesting changes of direction in the 'ridge and furrow' pattern, all now preserved due to the changeover from arable to pasture occurring early, before cross-ploughing by tractor could have erased them.

The change to east-west ridges in the Southwest corner of Lott Meadow matches with the strips on the 1746 Map, (See Map 3).

(This southern section of Lott Meadow also forms a lake/ice, in wet winters).

18. This is such a fascinating mixed landscape, a mosaic of several centuries, about which much more can yet be discovered.

An aerial photographic survey should be undertaken.

19. It would be far less wasteful of amenity and history to sacrifice a more boring, agribusiness field for any eventual overspill development, one which does not preserve this multi-period interest so richly.

The landscape record, and the continuous rural views across it to the escarpment and the Leckhampton Hill quarries (themselves of considerable historic interest), are additional merits to support the land's strategic, recreational value to the town, being now a rare 'finger of countryside' reaching in to the denser 'inner town' and the Conservation Area.

(See this from the lay-by above Tower Lodge on the B4070; note the big trees of The Park district).

20. It is remarkable that the allotment-like area of Shurdington Road, which was formerly the strips of The Middle Field, lying between the two brooks, (see 1746 Map), was still called 'The Fields' in Kelly's Directory for 1937. It still has much of that 'open field' character.

21. The existence of recent housing development, situated behind older well-landscaped bungalows along the northwestern section of Farm Lane, does not compromise the Leckhampton White Land.


Firstly, that development is well concealed from virtually every direction, being 'in the dip' as one proceeds westward along Shurdington Road.



1923 ORDNANCE SURVEY

LECKHAMPTON

MAP 4

Secondly, it only occupies one field, (shaped  on the field maps, attached.)

In terms of routes and views, this recent housing has little or no connection with Kidnappers Lane.

The important view from the corner of Kidnappers Lane and Farm Lane remains; and is perhaps the longest uninterrupted view, from the urban edge, across green fields gently rising to the golden cliffs of the Cotswold escarpment.

22. In conclusion, none of the land between the Moorend Stream and the Hatherley Brook should ever be intensified or urbanised.

In addition, the deep-cut Hatherley Brook itself (experience the footpath from Moat Cottage to Leckhampton Farm) has considerable landscape value. Therefore, the land between Farm Lane and the Hatherley Brook should also not be urbanised.

23. Both Farm Lane and Kidnappers Lane remain pleasant hedged lanes. Their sense of low enclosure, threading through this intricate landscape, should not be eroded, (e.g. by the recent clearance of a traditional hedge, to display the car park of Bungalow Nurseries).

24. There is still very little obtrusive or non-rural development visible in or from the area. Only the spires, of the town so close, rise above the trees towards The Park. (The Eagle Star tower will not last long, and could never be replaced at that height).

Just three pieces of tree planting would make walkers on the entire footpath network completely unaware of the housing which half encloses this countryside.

1. to screen the north side of the Vineries houses, when viewed from across Lott Meadow;
 2. to screen the short southern edge of the housing west of Farm Lane, when viewed over the hedge from near Leckhampton Farm;
 3. to screen the Leckhampton Dairies vehicle-park, when viewed from near Moat Cottage.
25. This report should form the basis of a re-application for Green Belt status for the entire Leckhampton White Land. Environmental emphasis has

increased, nationally, since the application by Tewkesbury Borough Council. The land's recreational (ie: walks) and landscape (ie: Conservation Area setting) values can now be itemised, from and for Cheltenham. The application could easily succeed.

26. In parallel, the area should be appraised/enhanced as a first priority under Proposal BE1 of the Revised Local Plan.

The Countryside Policies, notably CO13 and the associated Landscape Enhancement Study for the setting of Cheltenham, also support urgent activity on this issue.

27. Lott Meadow and the fields around Moat Cottage ought to be added to the AONB and/or included in a Leckhampton Village Conservation Area, as its greenfield setting.

28. Those who use Lott Meadow, daily, and all those who keep the traditional path to Leckhampton Church in use, would want this landscape safeguarded, by an informed and pro-active planning department. Leckhampton and Moorend fought hard to preserve the Hall Road allotments.

Some walkers say "enjoy it while it lasts", but this pessimism (about mis-sited speculative development, supplanting the very amenity it seeks to enjoy) need not be the outcome.

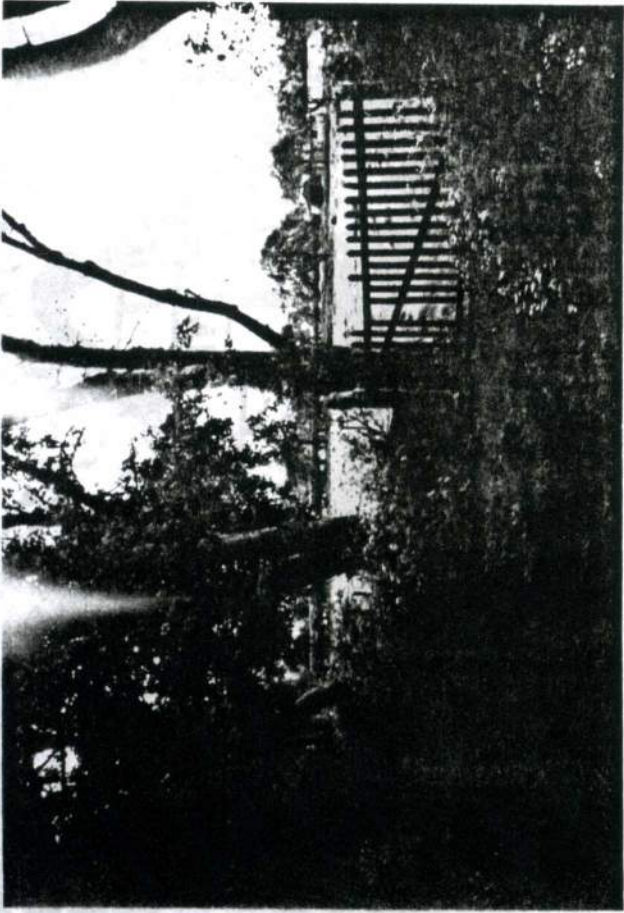
Now comes the clear opportunity for an active local amenity group (perhaps 'Kidnappers' Lane Amenity Group'), and a supportive planning authority, to rewrite the agenda, for the perpetual preservation of this interesting, amenity land.

29. There could be no more enjoyable project for a planning officer than to make a 'site inspection' of the area around Lott Meadow, by walking from the Municipal offices onto Leckhampton Hill.

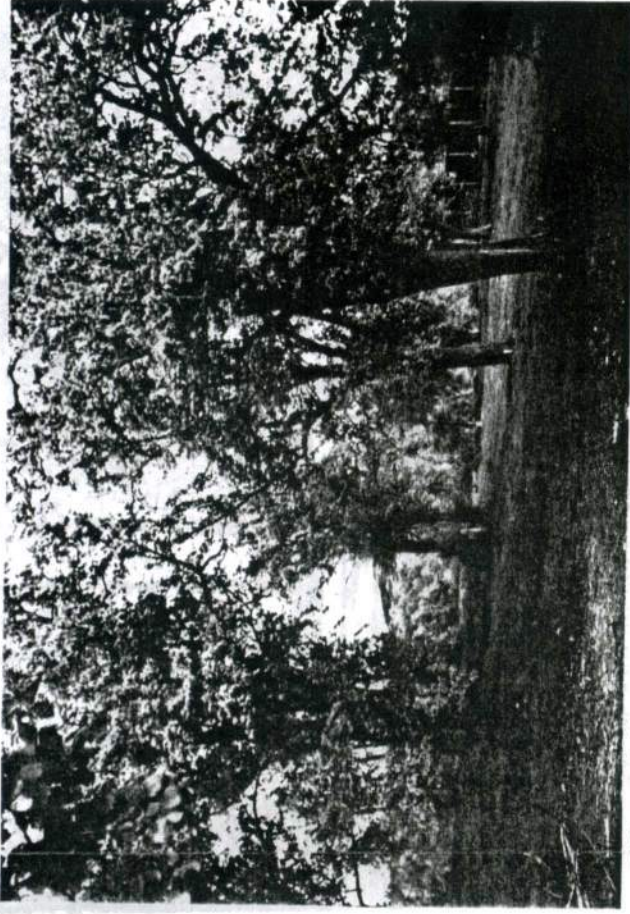
The return route is probably the best approach to the Conservation Area, (crossing the B4070 which is its nicest road approach).

30. A suggested east-west inspection circuit, on footpaths, is:

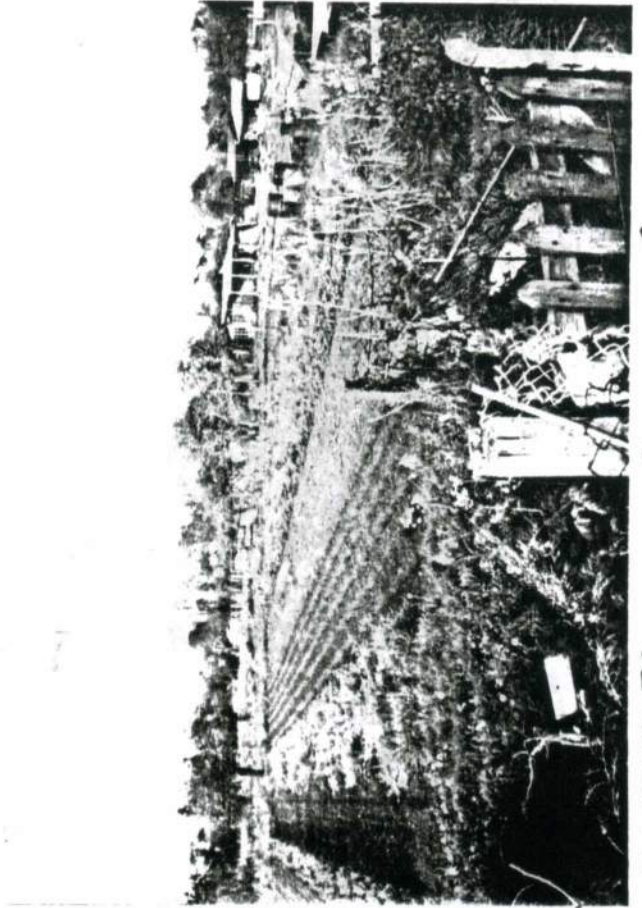
Start/park at the south end of Moorend Park Road; follow the arrows on Map 2 through Moorend Grove into Burrow's Field; eventually returning via Allenfield Road lane.



PADDOCK/ORCHARD : BESIDE MOOREND STREAM PATH .



ORCHARD : OLD PEAR-TREES , FORMERLY ELM FARM ,
FARM LANE . LOOKING-TOWARDS LECKHAMPTON HILL .

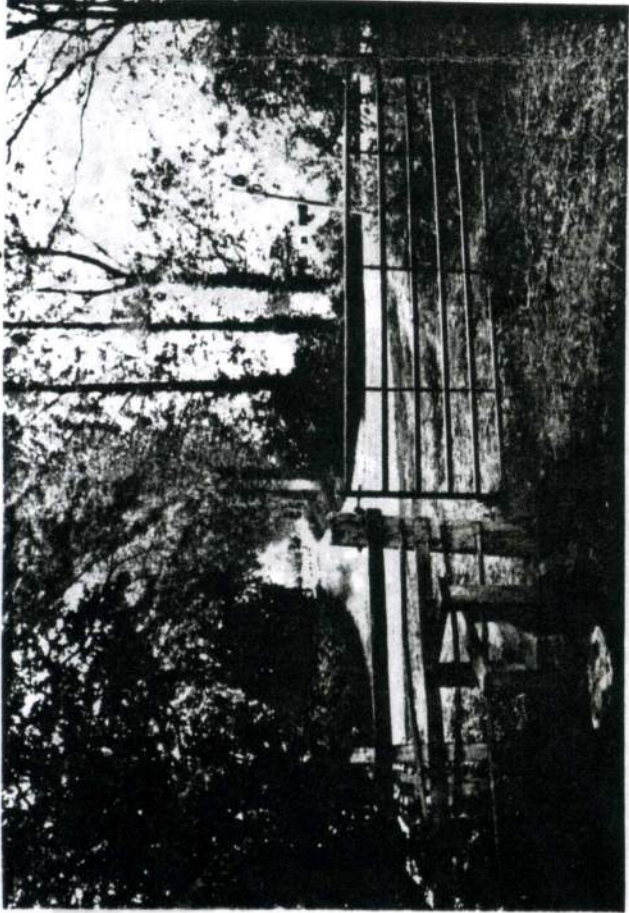


ALLOTMENTS : NEAR SHURDINGTON ROAD .
LOOKING EAST TOWARDS MOOREND STREAM

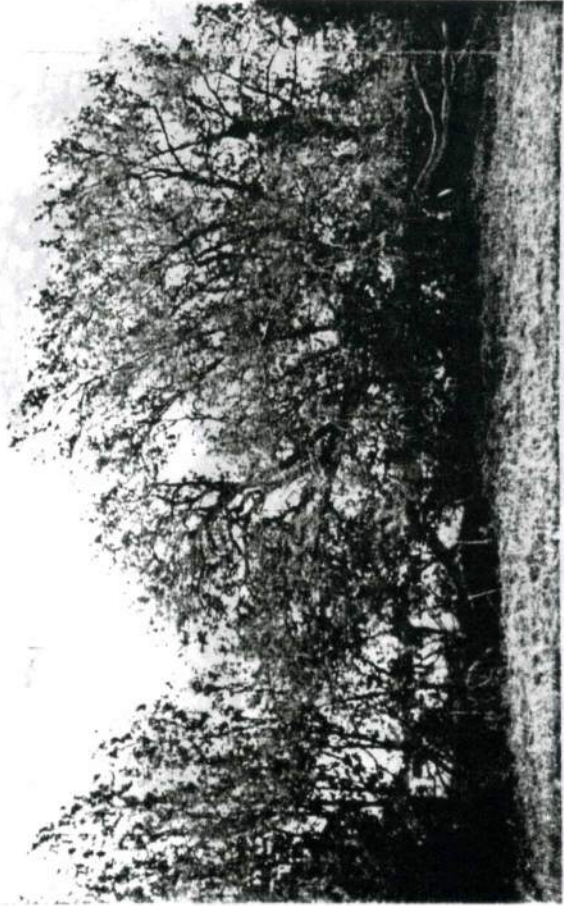


PASTURE : WITH RIDGE-AND-FURROW . LOOKING WEST,
FARM LANE TOWARDS V. O. APP. LANE

HALF-TIMBERED FIELD COTTAGE (NOW RENAMED)



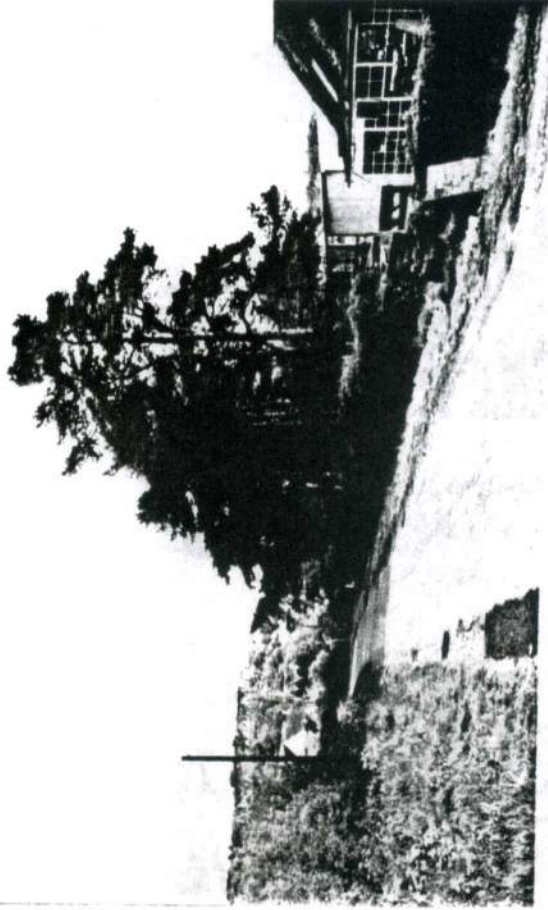
FOOTPATH WESTWARD, ACROSS KIDNAPPERS LANE.



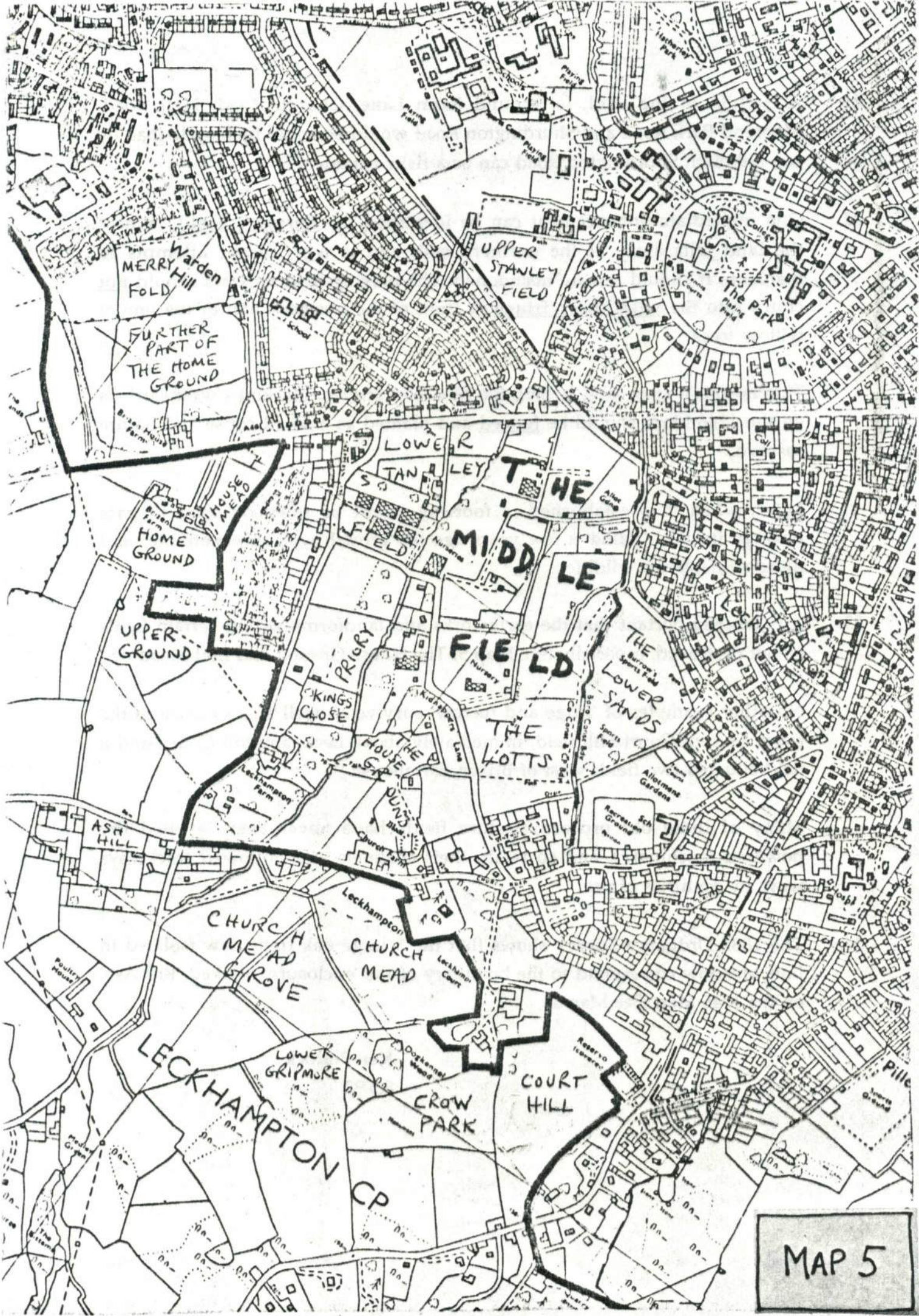
CRICKET MATCH IN BURROW'S FIELD,
VIEWED THROUGH WILLOWS FROM LOTT MEADOW.



'MOAT COTTAGE'



LOOKING SOUTH ALONG KIDNAPPERS LANE.
MARKET-GARDENS AND SCOTS PINE.



MAP 5

31. A circuit of the land, ie: around Farm Lane, Church Road, Hall Road, Moorend Park Road and Shurdington Road would be better by bicycle than by car, although Shurdington Road can be a risky experience.
32. One immediate enhancement can be identified for Burrow's Field. Where the land falls away at the northern end, and is wet, recent attempts to manicure it should remain abandoned. The playing-field mowers should not churn into the wildflower fringe in front of the northern half of the line of willow trees.

This northern apex land (where the Moorend Stream still kinks westward, as on the 1746 Map) should be fenced and planted as a small copse and nature reserve.

Later, when it is established, a footway might be re-encouraged to pass through it; until 'tidied' a few years ago the growth was impenetrable, and more valuable for wildlife.

33. It is most important that the earthworks and landforms within certain fields be not destroyed, especially (see Map 5) The House Ground and Lott Meadow.

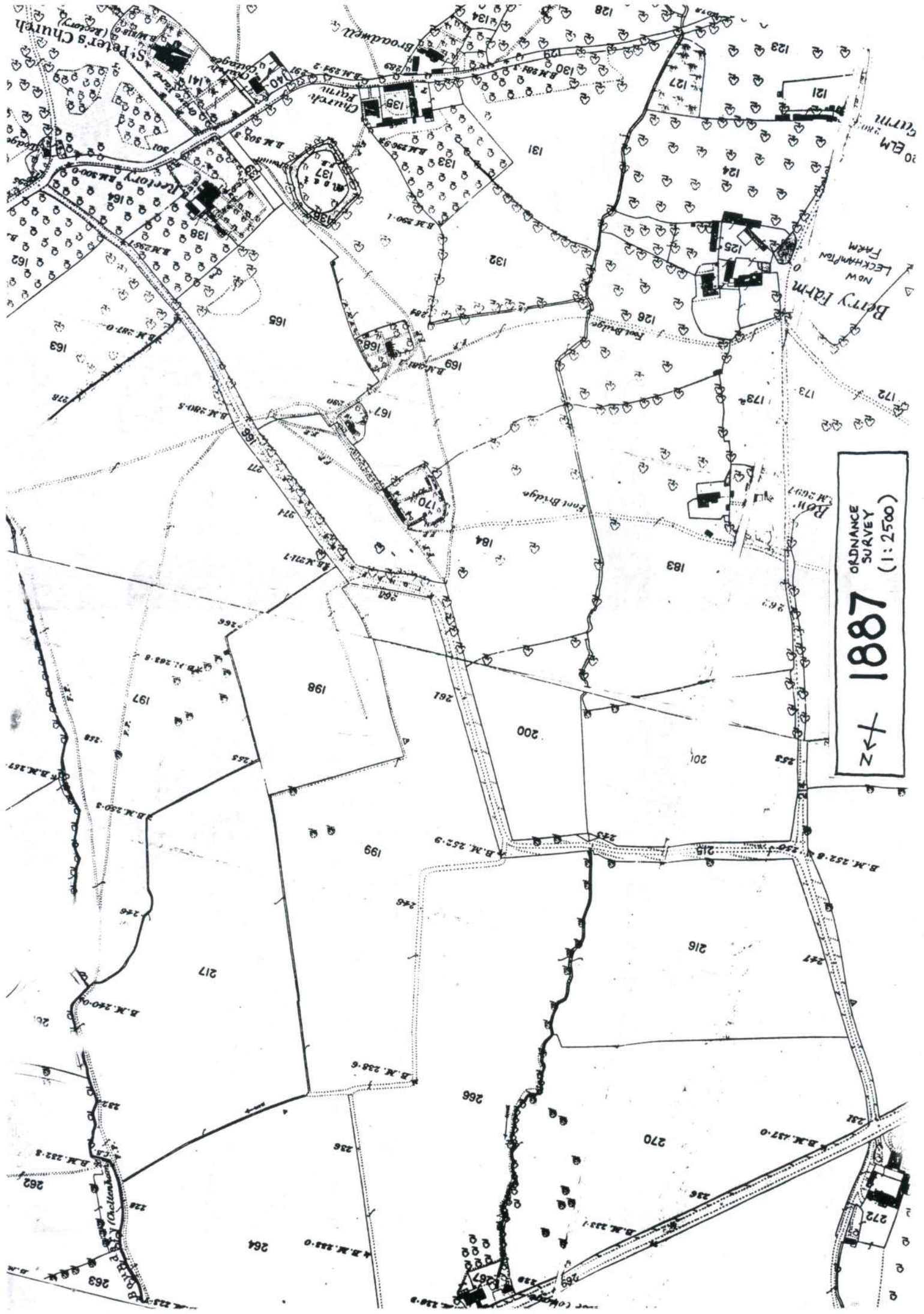
No other examples of 'ridge and furrow' survive so well and so close to the town, (except Court Hill field, immediately above Leckhampton Court; and a field situated two fields west of Brizen Farmhouse.)

Many of these old orchard/pasture fields have never been levelled (by powered machinery), and so retain their channels and hollowed trackways worn by centuries of use.

34. The 1887 Ordnance Survey shows that the 3 large oak trees now isolated in Lott Meadow correspond to the boundary of the 'enclosure' marked 'Rid Ash' on the 1746 Map (See Map 3).

Ken Pollock

8.5.92



ORDNANCE SURVEY (1:2500)
1887
N

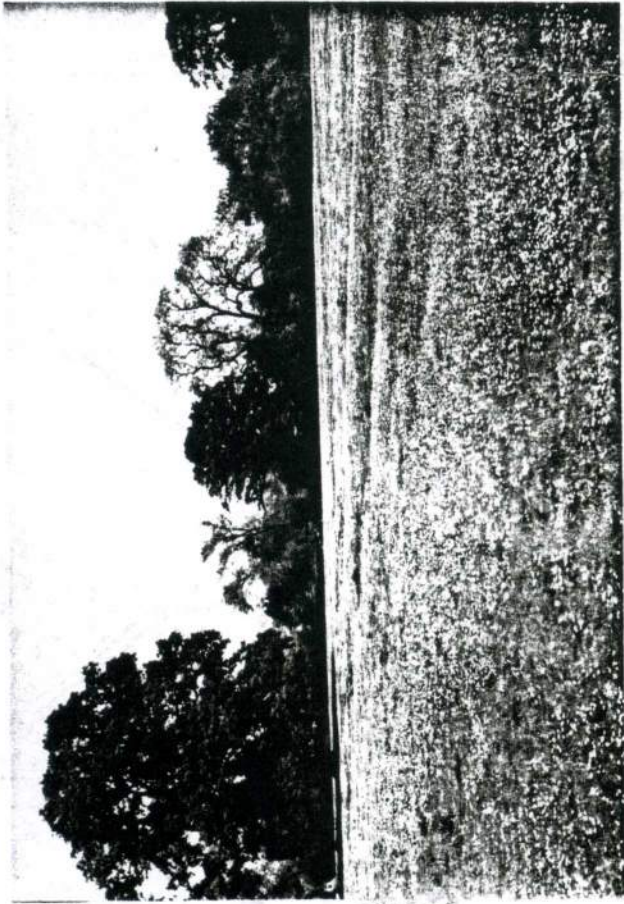
BETTY FARM
LECKHAMPTON FARM
NOW

S. Peter's Church
Rectory
Church

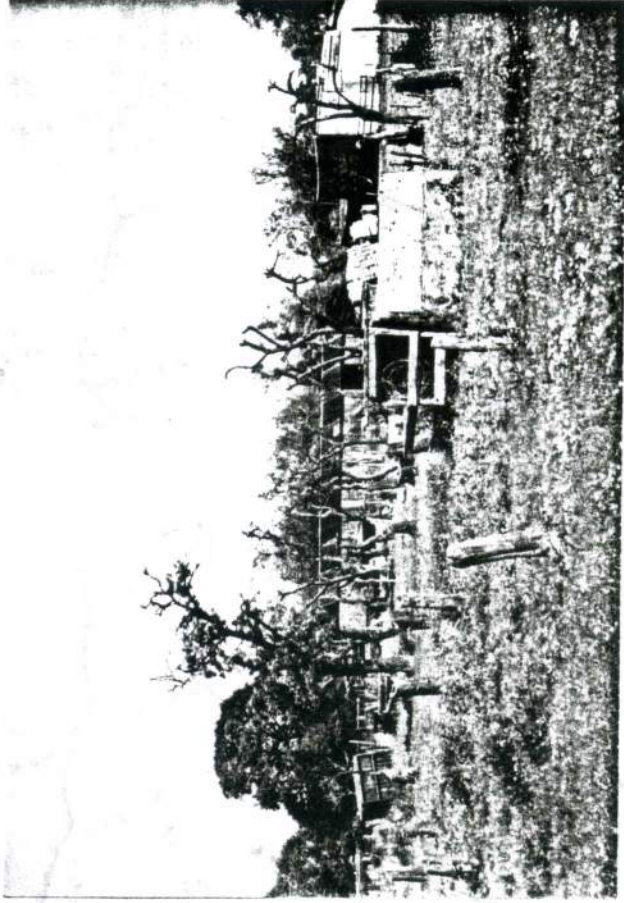
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B.M. 250.0, B.M. 251.0, B.M. 252.0, B.M. 253.0, B.M. 254.0, B.M. 255.0, B.M. 256.0, B.M. 257.0, B.M. 258.0, B.M. 259.0, B.M. 260.0, B.M. 261.0, B.M. 262.0, B.M. 263.0, B.M. 264.0, B.M. 265.0, B.M. 266.0, B.M. 267.0, B.M. 268.0, B.M. 269.0, B.M. 270.0, B.M. 271.0, B.M. 272.0

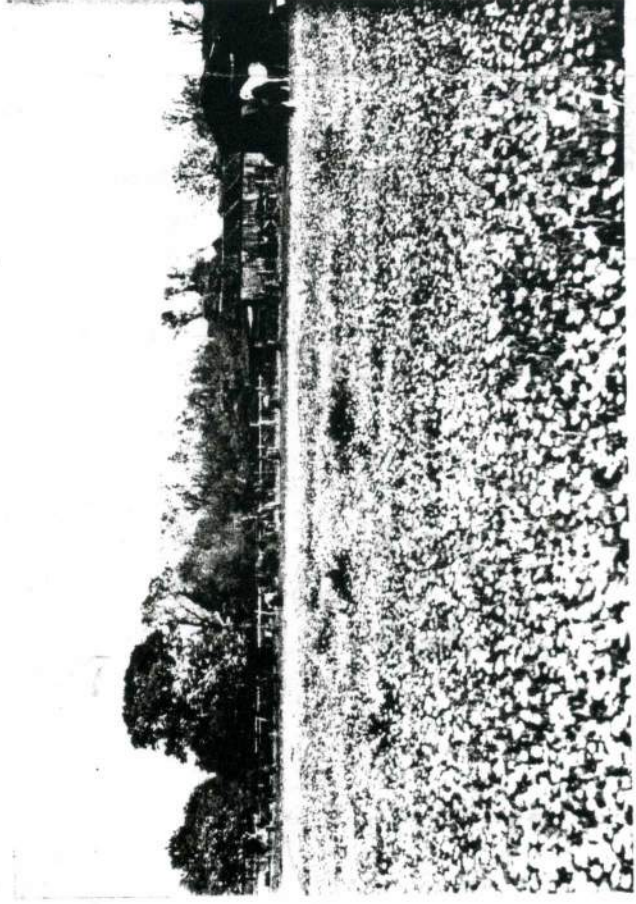
Broadwell, Foot Bridge, Rectory, Church, Betty Farm, Leckhampton Farm



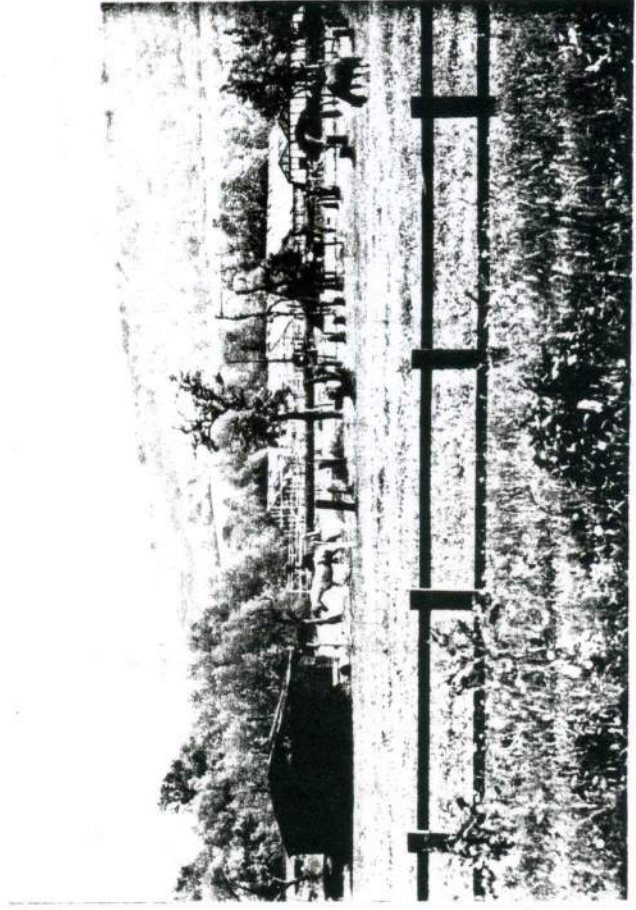
RIDGE-AND-FURROW IN FIELD ON SHURDINGTON ROAD,
(OPPOSITE WOODLANDS ROAD). LOOKING TOWARDS
HATHERLEY BROOK



FORMER ORCHARD, LOOKING EAST FROM
KIDNAPPERS LANE.



BUTTERCUP-FILLED FIELD AT CORNER OF
SHURDINGTON ROAD AND KIDNAPPERS LANE.



FROM SHURDINGTON ROAD,
LOOKING TOWARDS GLASSHOUSES AND THE HILL.

from 'LECKHAMPTON THROUGH THE AGES'
by Eve Andrew & Eric Brewin, 1979 :

Leckhampton with its Saxon name, which can be translated as, 'the place where leeks grow', must have existed at this time. It is also likely that a Saxon church was built here, on the present site, but if so, all traces of such a building have been destroyed during later reconstructions. We have to wait for the Norman Conquest and the evidence of the Domesday Book, before anything definite is known of the names and activities of the people living in the parish.

The Domesday Book and Leckhampton

In 1066 William the Conqueror landed in Sussex, defeated the Saxon Harold at the battle of Hastings and made himself King of England. The effect of the Norman Conquest on England was far reaching and profound. It made this island what it had been earlier, a definite part of Western Europe. The foreigners rapidly spread throughout the country and William gave his followers land which he had seized from the Saxon thegns.

William believed that he was Edward the Confessor's lawful successor. Edward's lands were, therefore, his, as were Edward's taxes. It was over the question of the Geld or war tax, that the Domesday Book came into being. It was a monarch's right in England to levy an occasional war tax. After the collection of this tax in 1083-84 it was found that only half the expected amount was received. William, therefore, decided that a systematic survey of the land was essential to avoid tax evasion. Accordingly at Gloucester during the Christmas of 1085 in the Chapter House of the Cathedral (then the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter) he held a Witan at which he outlined his plans. The Chronicle records, 'Then he sent his men all over England into each shire, and let them find out how many hundred hides there were in that shire, or what the King had himself of land or cattle or what rights he ought to have in the twelve months from that shire So there was not so much as an ox or a cow or a swine that was not set down in his writ.'

All the information was collected within nine months. The names of the commissioners who surveyed Gloucestershire were Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, Walter Gifford, Henry de Ferrières and Adam fitz Hubert, not one of whom owned property in this area. The original was in Latin, but, translated into English, the passages referring to Leckhampton read,

'In the hundred of Cheltenham — William Leuric holds Leckhampton from the King. Osgot held it in King Edward's time. 3 hides pay geld there. There are 2 plough teams in demesne, and 2 villeins and 8 bordars with 1 team. There are 3 serfs. The wood is a furlong in length and as much in width. The value is now and was formerly 40 shillings.'

'In the hundred of Cheltenham Brictric holds from the King 4 hides in Leckhampton and pays geld. In King Edward's time he held 2 hides, and

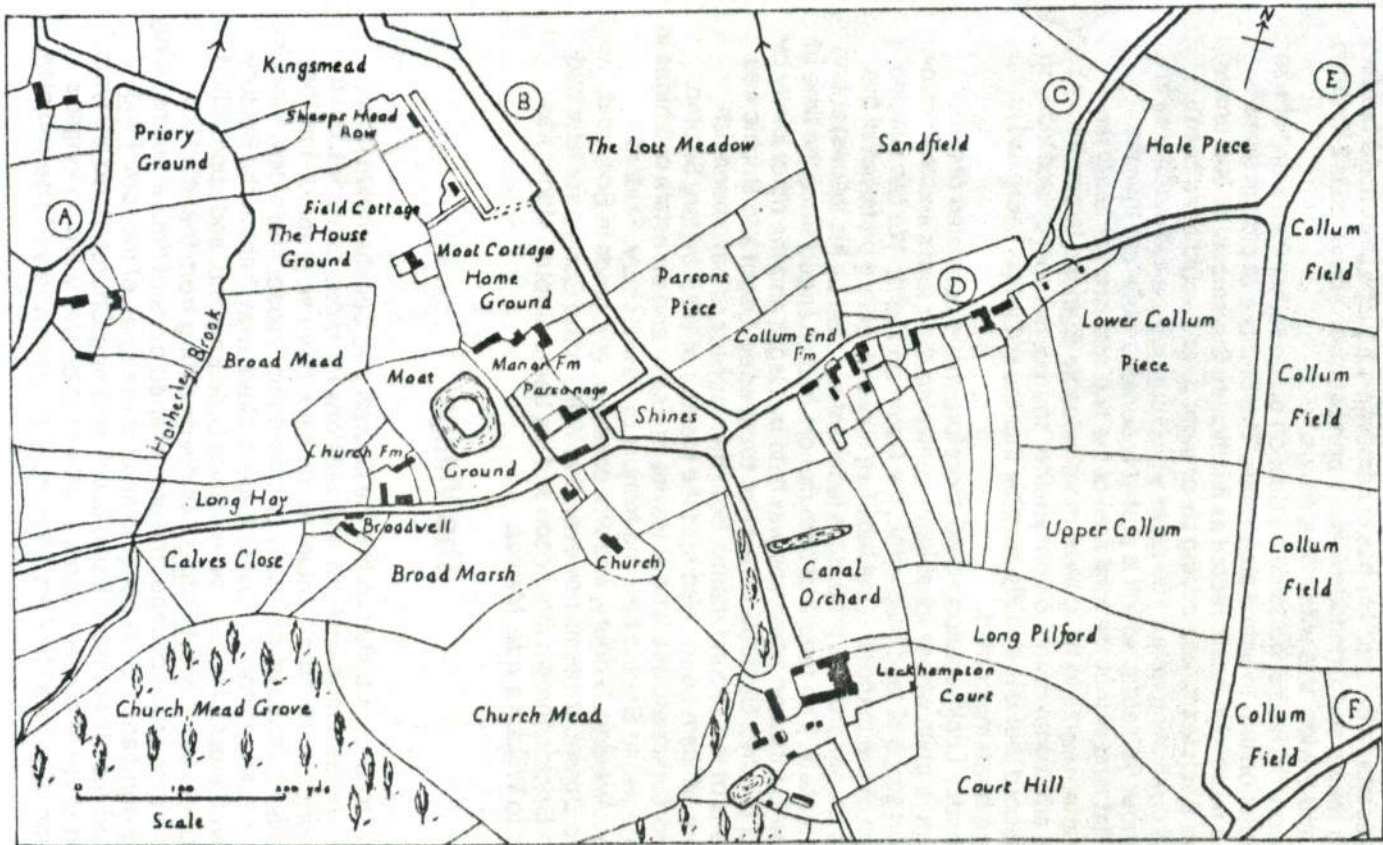
Ordric held the other 2. King William when going to Normandy granted each estate to Brictric. He has in demesne 1 plough team and 9 bordars with 3 teams and 2 bondmen and 1 bondwoman. The wood is 2 furlongs long and 2 wide. It is worth 30 shillings.'

The word 'hide', seems to be a valuation guide rather than a unit of size since its relationship to actual area varies. The number of plough teams is probably a more significant record as it indicates the amount of land under cultivation. Each team, comprising six or eight oxen, would have been capable of cultivating about 120 acres which suggests a cultivated area in 1086 of about 840 acres which is probably considerably less than the available flat land within the total area of the two manors. Curiously the smaller manor seems to have been more valuable than the larger. It may be that it had additional revenue from another source, not recognised today in the final record, but it is equally possible that the valuation figure had at some stage been miscopied.

Domesday Leckhampton would, therefore, have consisted of two administrative units whose inhabitants cultivated their lord's and their own unenclosed strips of land held within the Common Fields. We can imagine the officers of the manors — the bailiff, or steward, acting on behalf of the lord of the manor and the propositus (a tenant elected by his fellows) acting as 'shop-steward'. The tenure of both manors had changed since the time of Edward the Confessor, when one was held by Osgot and the other jointly by Ordric and Brictric. By 1086 Leuric had succeeded Osgot and Brictric was the sole lord of the second manor. Both men appear to have been rich landowners. William Leuric also held the manors of Whittington, Shipton, Moyne and Turkdean, and land at Hayles in Essex and an estate of 3 hides in Oxfordshire, while Brictric held the manors of Tewkesbury, Fairford, Thornbury, Avening, Sidbury, and Woodchester, and lands in Somerset, Devon and Dorset. It seems however, that William the Conqueror later had the Saxon Brictric thrown into prison and his Leckhampton Manor was presented to William's wife, Matilda.

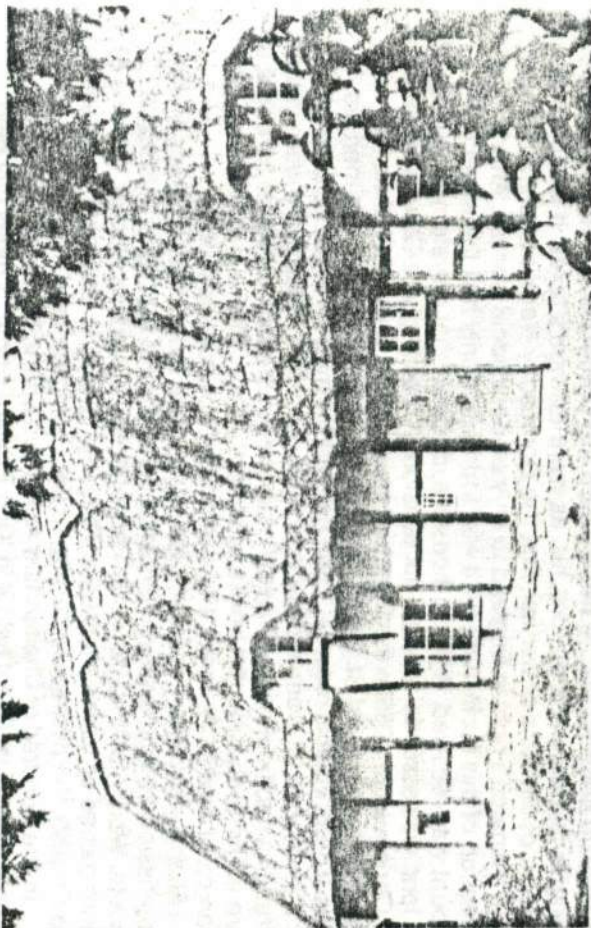
The Village

Large stone built buildings like the Church and Leckhampton Court, have survived with modifications and additions for many centuries. Smaller dwellings prior to the 16th Century would have been so primitive that they were merely replaced as necessity or opportunity arose. The oldest surviving cottage in Leckhampton is Moat Cottage, tucked away behind the Rectory, together with Field Cottage, now renamed Olde England, and approached via Kidnappers Lane. Moat Cottage, its deeds dating from the late 16th century is a true 'cruck cottage', the arch shaped pairs of timber beams rising from the ground and curving over to meet at the apex of the roof. Field Cottage and the other timber frame buildings along Church Road are typical of the next stage of construction when the roof beams were no longer a continuation of the wall timbers, allowing a greater variety of size and plan.



Leckhampton in 1778, based on the Enclosure Award Map. Broadwell appears on this map for the first time and Leckhampton Court has a gap on the north side of the courtyard. Most of the road names have now changed but the modern equivalents are; A, Farm Lane, B, Kidnappers Lane, C, Hall Road, D, Church Road, E, Charlton Lane, F, Old Bath Road.

Stone was seldom used for cottage walls until well into the 17th Century although it may previously have been used to build foundations supporting the lowest horizontal wall beam. The builders of 78, Church Road, appear to have been short of long, straight beams and solved the problem by building up the foundations to fit the best available timber.



17th Century cottages adjacent to Collum End Farm, now converted into a single dwelling. The stone foundations have been built up to fit the crooked cross beam. The round projection above the window is the end of the tree trunk forming a beam running the full width of the house.



Photo Richard Launbury
'Leckhampton Lane' from a water colour dated 1881. The cottages on the right can be recognised in Church Road today. The thatched cottage in the distance survived until the 1960s when it was replaced by two modern bungalows.

The spaces between the wall timbers were originally filled with woven hazel, alder or willow stems and plastered over with 'daub' made from the local clay. In many cases when repair became necessary at a later date, the space was infilled with brick instead and at Collum End Farm, extensive reconstruction within the last hundred years involved the total replacement of part of the lower timber frame by stone walls. This may also be the explanation of the use of stone and timber for the cottage at 60, Church Road, although early domestic builders long used to timber construction, often mistrusted stone and built a timber frame to ensure that the roof was supported independently. Thus, despite the nearby sources of limestone from the hill, thatched, timber frame houses continued to be built for as long as timber was readily available, since this was the cheapest and easiest method of construction.

It may seem strange that Leckhampton has no obvious village centre and it is easy to imagine that it must have been a 'street village', the red brick houses built on the north side of Church Road at the turn of the century replacing earlier dwellings on that side. However, the existing 18th century maps show a total absence of buildings on the north side of the road and a water colour, dated 1881, shows this part of 'Leckhampton Lane' as a rural lane with well spaced cottages. By that date, the school and a stone built cottage housing the village Post office, which originally stood on the opposite corner of Hall Road, were still the only buildings on that side of the road.

It is more likely that the original village centre lay north of the church in the fields behind the Rectory. The Moat, tucked away behind the houses opposite the church suggests the early existence of an important house, built on a site at least as old as that of Leckhampton Court. Excavations in the 1930's showed that there had been a stone building here with a fortified gateway constructed in the 14th century. The discovery of 16th century floor tiles suggests that it may have survived into the 17th Century but an early 18th Century map shows the area within the moat planted with trees. Pieces of pottery typical of the 12th Century support the idea that the site had been occupied prior to the erection of the stone building. It is therefore possible that Leckhampton Court and the Moat give us the locations of the two original Domesday manors.

Adjacent to the Moat, in the field directly behind the Rectory garden, the 18th Century maps show a farm which was known as Manor Farm. This disappeared sometime between 1835 and 1882, but the telltale patches of stinging nettles remain to confirm where the house once stood and the lower ground of the farmyard, together with two small duck ponds, tends to flood in winter. It also appears that the lane leading to this farm originally continued northwards passing between Moat Cottage and Field Cottage, around the back of Sheeps Head Row, where a modern house has replaced a row of four tumbledown thatched cottages, to line up with a straight section of Kidnappers Lane beyond one of its many right angle bends. Water, draining into the dip worn down along this former cart track has long disguised it as a stream and it is only by looking at its whole length that its true nature is

revealed. By the early 18th Century and possibly for long before, it had been abandoned and Kidnappers Lane had become established as an effective 'bypass'. It is very common for early villages to change from their original sites during the course of the centuries. If indeed, as seems likely, there were originally more houses in this area, its decay in favour of development along Church Road, known in the Middle Ages as Collum Strete, may well have been a gradual process and for no more reason than perhaps that the site was drier, or the water supply better.

The Fields

The spread of housing out from Cheltenham following the development of the Bath Road and Shurdington Road in the early 19th Century and Leckhampton Road, which by 1859 linked the Bath Road with the existing section of road above the Malvern Inn and so to the old route to Bath, had covered the fields which originally existed in the north-east of the parish. The original parish boundary, passing through open country, extended across the present line of Ashford Road and included The Park, a development built on land sold by the Tryes in the early 19th Century when they were facing financial difficulties.

Old field names such as Merestones, Gratton or its alternative Grafton, together with The Croft, are preserved in the present street names. Moorend Farm, presumably so named because it lay on the edge of the marsh area known as The Moors, originally lay in the area of Gordon Road, a cul de sac off Moorend Road. A second farmhouse in the area dating from the early 18th Century is still standing opposite the Ambulance Station, although now divided into three separate dwellings. Burrows Field, the recreation ground, must get its name from William Burrows, a tenant of Moorend Farm in the early 19th Century, since in the previous century it was part of a much larger common field called Sandfield stretching across Hall Road, which was then a mere track across the fields. This name survives in Sandfield House on the main Leckhampton Road.

Despite the spread of Cheltenham, much of Leckhampton remains as farmland which, no less than the buildings, bears the marks of its past history. On a sunny evening, viewed from the Leckhampton Road a little below the Malvern Inn, the green brow of the lower slopes of the hill to the right of the Birdlip road, shows distinctive parallel ridges. A walk through the fields above Leckhampton Court will reveal that they have distinctly corrugated surfaces, the patterns often changing direction within the same field. This 'ridge and furrow' is most apparent in the early spring when the grass on the ridges is still dry after the winter, but often shows up well when the slanting evening or early morning sun casts shadows.

The methods of ploughing and cultivation which gave rise to ridge and furrow, was common throughout the Midlands during the Middle Ages and may even have been established in Leckhampton by Domesday. By modern standards the yields obtained by these early farmers must have been low and

permanent pasture, often as a result of enclosure, it is well preserved. The early importance of dairy farming in Leckhampton in response to the needs of the rapidly growing Cheltenham in the early 19th Century, must have played a considerable part in the preservation of so much ridge and furrow in the parish.

Gradual enclosure of parts of the common fields in Leckhampton must have taken place by common consent well in advance of the final enclosure of the much diminished common lands in 1778. Most of the hedges follow the lines of the strips and hence the ridge and furrow. Where large areas were enclosed, or the shape of the land required it, several 'furlongs' occur within one field. This shows up well in the field with the stone monument above the Court where four different directions occur and it is interesting to note that the line of the ridges at the top of this field run through the hedge to the west of the barn and into the field above. These fields were known in the 18th Century as the Upper and Lower Crow Park. The hedge dividing the fields is particularly straight and the only one in the area to cross the line of the ridge and furrow, so it may be that originally there was a single enclosure called The Crow Park which was only later subdivided. Ploughing, up the hill slopes towards the old tramway in the adjacent field, shows the slight swinging, this way and that, as the oxen followed a winding and therefore slightly less steep path up the hill.

Particular reference has been made to the fields behind the Court because they are easily accessible, but looking down over the parish from the vantage point of the hill fort at the top of the hill, it is possible to detect the lines of ridge and furrow over a much wider area. From the same view point it is clear that the heavy clay soils are now predominantly pasture while the sandy soils are cultivated by market gardeners. Since the introduction of chemical fertilisers, it is the lighter, well drained soils of the hill top which are better suited to the use of heavy farm machinery than the sticky clays of the lowland and therefore favoured for modern cereal cultivation. History has turned full circle and the soils sought by the cultivators of prehistoric times are once more the main areas of arable farming.



The curving lines of ridge and furrow on the slopes of Court Hill in the winter snow.

Photo Eric Miller
a large area had to be cultivated around the settlement to ensure that enough food was produced. Teams of six or eight oxen were used to plough the heavy clay soils and co-operation was essential both for this and for clearing new land as the population increased.

The ploughed land would have been contained in 'open' fields which were cultivated in rotation on a two or three year system to maintain the fertility, and available as common pasture when fallow and after the crop had been harvested. Within each field, each individual would have had allotted strips of land, not in a block, but scattered throughout the field amongst the different groups of strips, known as furlongs, which ran this way and that making a patchwork pattern within the fields. A gift of 22 acres of land made in the early 13th Century by a William de Lechtrinton to St Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, is recorded as, '9 by the great thorn, 1 at the head of these, 1 crossways to the 12 acres by the great thorn, 2½ acres in Stonley and 6 acres in Suthfield by the Grenewere.' * The whereabouts of the 'great thorn' is, alas, long forgotten, but Stonley can be identified as the area, known in the 18th Century as Stanley Field and now occupied by market gardens which lie between the north end of Kidnappers Lane and the Hatherley Brook. Suthfield, or Southfield, must have been in the area west of the lane leading to Crippetts, 'Grenewere' being the Greenway. In both these areas land was still cultivated as common fields until finally enclosed in 1778.

Within the common fields ploughing was, of necessity, always in the same direction, along the lines of the strips, and the methods used resulted in the establishment and perpetuation of the ridge and furrow. On the heavy clays the system also helped to drain the sticky soil and the width of the strips, usually about 6 - 8 yards in Leckhampton, could be varied to suit local conditions. Modern cross ploughing will in time obliterate the pattern, but where the use of the field was changed at an early date from arable to

MARKET GARDENERS.

Austin Chas. 175 Gloucester rd
 Bate Jn. Wm. 2 Hamilton pl. London rd. C. K.
 Belcher John, Farm cot. Alstone la
 Bellamy Mrs. F. E. Brighton gdns.
 Arle rd
 Boote Brooke, The Chestnuts, Rowanfield rd
 Bowd Wm. Chas. Yvonne gdns. Arle
 Bussey Wm. Elin, Marle Hill Court rd
 Carey Frank E., St. Peter's, Tewkesbury rd
 Cayford Wlfr. C. Grassa farm, Gotherington
 Cherrington Edwin Hy. Kidnappers la. L.
 Chur Wm. Oakley gdns. Bouncer's la. P.
 Cook Cyril, Chosen view, Swindon rd
 Cook Edwin Geo. Merryville, Arle rd
 Cook Mrs. M. A. Sandfield ho. Alstone la
 Cooke Jas. Wm. T. Flectwood, Arle rd
 Court Joseph William Charles, Ashley gardens, Arle road
 Cox Arthur, The Langett, Libertus road, St. Mark's
 Cox Edwin Geo. Sunnyville, Hathorley rd
 Cox Geo. Bertie, The Gables, Arle rd
 Daft Albert Henry, 2 Holly villas, Granley road
 Dimery Geo. The Poplars, Hesters way
 Eggleston Eric, Marle Hill gdns. Folly la
 Fielder Charles Curtis, Bridge house, Tewkesbury road
 Gabb Fredk. T. The Rookeries, Hesters way
 Godwin Abt. Edwd. Ivy cott. Hesters way
 Godwin Geo. Rothdale, Hesters way

MARKET GARDENERS - continued.
 Grinnell Fredk. Springbank cott. Hesters way
 Hall Charles Frederick, The Grove, Moornd Park road
 Hall Edwd. Lynworth gdns. High st. P.
 Harley Wm. Lewis, Brookside nurseries, Leckhampton rd
 Hawker Chas. 180 Leckhampton rd
 Haynes William, Rowanfield cottage, Rowanfield road
 Holmes John, Gotherington
 Howell Ernest, Woodbine cottage, Hesters way
 Humphries Mrs. E. Gotherington
 Humphries Raymond, Gotherington Fields, Gotherington
 Hrett Arth. Jn. Tveborne villa, Hesters way
 Jackson James, Gotherington
 Jackson William, Gotherington
 Jones Thos. D. Maryland, Folly la
 Kearsey Albert, Hope cottage, Hesters way
 Kearsey Frank, Hill View ho. Kayte la. Woodmancote, Bishop's Cleeve
 Kearsey Fredk. Springbank, Hesters way
 Pearce Peter, Hawthorne cott. Wards rd. Up. Hathorley
 Pockett Jas. Up. Ryefield gdns. Bouncers la. P.
 Price Jas. Stoke rd. Bishop's Cleeve
 Rees Jn. Chas. Coversted, Alstone la
 Rees Mrs. A. M. Moor's gdns. Tewkesbury rd
 Richards Harold, Woodlands gro. Libertus rd. St. Mark's
 Rowland David, Kingscote ho. Wards rd. Up. Hathorley
 Sindre Frederick George, The Trelands, Rowanfield road & Church gardens, Arle road
 Sindre Frederick William, Sydney house, Rowanfield road
 Sindre Miss Hilda, Brooklyn gdns. Arle rd
 Sindre Wm. P. Lower Sandfield gdns. Alstone la
 Smith Alex. A. Arle gdns. Arle rd
 Smith Alex. T. Stanswick gdns. Swindon rd
 Smith Arth. Wellington, The Moors. Tewkesbury rd

Smith Henry William, The Shallowa, Alstone lane
 Smith Mrs. Sarah Jane, Kingslitch
 Stacey Chas. Hy. Fairview, Cheltenham rd. Bishop's Cleeve
 Stubbs Geo. H. Norton ho. Alstone la
 Theobald Hy. 373 Swindon rd
 Thorndale Mrs. E. S. 249 Swindon rd
 Washbourne Josph. Albion cott. Evesham rd. Bishop's Cleeve
 Wasley Jas. Ralph, Arle gdns. Arle
 Wasley Silas John, Bennall gardens, Gloucester road
 Wanson Wm. Rt. Douglas, Selkirk gdns. Whaddon rd
 Woodwards Geo. The Bungalow, Brooklyn rd

FRUIT GROWERS.

Carter Harry Jas. 28 Leckhampton rd
 Cooke Sidney Fitzroy, South bank, Alstone lane
 Foote Wilfred St. George, Kidnappers la. L.
 Holder Jas. (Leonard G. Hall, propr.), Priors lodge, Priors rd
 Johnson Walter Edward, Middlecote, Hale's road
 Moorman Miss A. 43 Tivoli rd
 Prude Wm. Alstone, Six Chimney la. Lower Alstone
 Rees Geo. T. M. Farnville, Alstone la
 Tarrent Rt., Brookdale, Arle rd
 Watson Roland Sinclair, The Greenhouses, Butts la. Woodmancote

NURSERMEN & SEEDSMEN.
 Barnfield A. Battledown nurseries, Hale's road (Tel. 4274) & Pates' Imperial nursery, St. George's road. Tel. 2181. See advert

Beach Wm. A. Prestbury rd
BOWELL & SKARRATT (landscape gardeners), Priors road, Cheltenham (Phone 2543) & Prestbury road, Prestbury. See advert
 Corvill Wlfr. & Co. 36 Windsor st
 Cypher Jas. & Sons Ltd. Exotic nursery, Queen's rd
 Darke Wm. Jn. Priory gdns. Priory st
 Foote Wm. Gotherington
 Forrester Harry, Field ho. Two Hedges rd. Woodmancote
FULLER & MAYLAM, The Nurseries, London road, Cheltenham (Tel. 3217) & The Nurseries, Little Herberts road, C. K. See advertisement
 Harley Wm. Lewis, Brookside nurseries, Leckhampton rd
 Harris Philip, Granley nurseries, Granley rd. & Maudville, Granley rd
 Hopwood W. & Son, 58 The Strand, High st. & Prestbury rd
 Hurran Kenneth, Hathorley nurseries, Wards rd. Upper Hathorley Lane Chas. Stockwell la. Woodmancote
 Lalleybrook Nurseries (A. Beveal, propr.), 2 Lilleybrook cott. Cirencester rd. C. K.
 Mayo Geo. Bartholomew, 77 Naulaton la
 Morrell Amos, Cambrian nursery, Church st. C. K.
 Protherough John W. (& wholesale florist), Victoria nurseries, Charlton la
 Stacey Charles Henry, Fairview, Cheltenham road, Bishop's Cleeve
 Taylor Wlfr. Douglas, The Vinerias, Kidnappers la. L.

LECKHAMPTON ROAD

- 29 Wingate Jn. M.B., Ch.B. physcn. & medical officer No. 5 district & public vaccinator Charlton Kings district, Cheltenham Guardians Committee
 here is Croft st
- 31 Gardner Arth. Edwin
 33 Ward Mrs
 35 Nunn Arth
 37 Wynnan Wm. Sanderson
 41 Norman Fredk. Alfd
 45 Taylor H.V. Latimer
 47 Francis Albt. Ernest
 49 Martin Herbt. Jas. P
 51 Midwinter Harry. F
 53 Noot Rev. Hulbert Eran M.A.
 55 Cansdale Eibelbert Athelstan B
 57 Hutton Wm. A. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. surgn
 here are railway bridge & Moored rd
- 59 Mills Flower Miss T
 61 Johnson Mrs. Gertrude Alice
 63 Crouch Dennis H
 65 Norman Raymond
 67 Sharples Thos
 69 Clarke Mrs. C. M
 71 Rowe Arth. Lee
 73 Watts Chas
 75 Lister Fredk. Hy
 77 Long Fredk
 79 James Mrs
 81 Lovesey Chas. L
 85 Newman Mrs
 87 Wickham Thos. Beale
 89 Bower Miss
 here is Halland rd
- 95 Robeson Capt. A. H
 97 Hodgehinson Mrs. L
 99 Niblett Fredk. C. H
 here are Prospect pl. & Hall rd...
- 105 Herbert Miss
 107 Moir Jeph. Barnes
 109 Fraser Cedric Cameron
 111 Allen Ernest Fredk
 113 Courteen Mrs. Emily S
 117 Brown Mrs. Wlfr
 119 Gordon Mrs
 121 Barnett Chas
 123 Muirhead Murray Lt.-Col. M
 125 Fisher Frank Lionel
 129 Townsend Tom
 131 Knowles Edwd. Alex
 133 Stoney-Smith Mrs. M. S. W

- LECKHAMPTON ROAD, continuation of Bath road to Leckhampton hill. Mar E 6, F 6, F 7. South-west side.
 here is Shurdington rd
- 1 Norwood Arms P.H. Percy Kilminster & James Men's Institute (Redvers Turner, hon. sec)
 5 Mackie Fras. Wm
 7 Hawker Miss E. M
 9 Merbach Jn
 11 Birt Jeph. Austin
 13 Holliday Miss
 here is Fairfield st
- 15 Gitting Miss Louisa, shopkpr
 17 Cooper Wm
 19 Pate Wm
 21 WELLER & WALKLEY, coal & coke merchants. Telephone 3876
 21 Weller Wm
 23 Robinson Mrs. A. E
 25 Wilson Chas. Aug
 29 Pedlow & Wingate, physcns. & surgns

- LECKHAMPTON ROAD—continued.
 139 Newth Rev. Fredk. J., M.A. (assistant curate of St. Peter's, Leckhampton)
 141 Herbert Mrs. A
 here is Church rd.....
 (The remainder of names on this side are in Leckhampton parish.)
 149 Webley Mrs. F. A. statnr. & post office (Leckhampton post office)
 151 Samuders & Co. grocers
 155 Ball Miss
 159 Nicholls Victor
 161 Barry Mrs. M
 163 Jones Miss D. G. nurse
 163 Jones Norman Price
 165 Channon Miss
 167 White Edwin Stanley C
 169 Hamilton Mrs
 173 Wilmore Wm. Arth
 175 Wisbey Mrs
 177 Stallard P. Morley
 179 Currie Miss
 181 Garrard Mrs
 183 Clark Archibld
 185 Barton Miss
 187 Ritchie Col. Wm. B., D.S.O
 189 Walford S. T
 193 Colle Mrs. Lucie M
 205 Linder's Appliance Works, galvanized goods mfrs
 207 Hawker Mrs
 209 Large Herbt. A
 211 Hughes Miss C. M. confotur North-east side.
 2 Robinson Geo. Albt
 4 Allender Mrs. J. H
 6 & 8 Bath Road Police Sub-station (Edwd. S. Stymar, sergeant in charge)
 10 Isaac Rd. Jeph
 12 Stone Mrs. W. W. H
 14 Pemberton Wm
 16 Boddall Mrs
 20 Hampton Miss
 22 Aston Mrs
 24 Simmins Mrs
 here is Ewlyn rd
- 28 Carter Harry Jas. fruit grower
 32 Carr Mrs. W
 34 Stockwell Alfd. G
 36 Brockes Miss
 38 Carr Miss
 40 Kitching Jas. Arth

- 42 Barrett Wlfr
 44 Jones Thos
 46 Lyon Wm. Wlfr. M.A
 here is Fairfield rd
- 48 Twycross Lionel Edwd
 50 Boddall Chas. P
 here is Fairfield av
- 52 Wood Miss
 52 Jarvis Miss
 54 Milne Alex
 56 Wilson Miss
 58 Dicks Ernest Alfd. F.R.C.O. teacher of music
 60 Ellery Mrs
 62 Pugh Wm. Jas
 64 Secker Misses
 66 Deacon Ernest W
 68 Long Wlfr. Turner
 70 Johnson Rev. B. T. Vaughan M.A
 here is Fairfield Park rd
- 72 Mills Mrs. M. L
 74 Pugh Herbt. Wm. F
 76 Lane Mrs. C
 78 Trotter Mrs
 here is Naunton la
- 80 McKee Mrs
 82 Hodder Mrs. E. M
 84 Boyle Mrs
 86 Binney C. Eardley Wilmot
 88 Thomson Miss
 92 Yeandle Miss
 94 Bennett Mrs. C. H
 Cheltenham South & Leckhampton G. W. Railway Station (W. G. Etheridge, station master)
 Leckhampton Coal Depot (T. Parr, sloc, propr.) coal mers.
 Farrar W. D. Ltd. coal mers
CHELTENHAM SPA COAL & COKE SUPPLY (H. J. Turvey), coal & coke merchants. Tel. 4633
 Jordan Henry & Co. Ltd. coal mers. (depot)
 G. W. Railway Weighbridge
 here are railway bridge & Leckhampton rd
- 96 James Leigh
 98 Allies Mrs. A. E
 100 McDonough Isaac Jeph
 114 Bick Geo. Fredk
 116 Hochkins Fredk. Jd

- 126 Barrett Jn. Saml. florist here is lane leading to Old Bath rd
 130 Hall Harry St. Clair
 Harley Wm. Lewis, market gardener (Brookside nurseries)
 134 Ebdon Jas
 136 Boddall Jn. Lionel
 138 Brownrigg Rev. Canon Rt. Graham Plumket M.A.
 140 Randall Wm
 142 Careless Mrs
 146 Ramsay Miss
 148 Whishaw Miss Mary
 152 Oldland Miss M
 154 Last Mrs. J. F
 156 Smith Miss E. F
 158 Thomson Geo. Fredk
 160 Masters Mrs
 162 Salsbury Wm. Alfd
 here is Charlton la
- 164 Malvern inn, Fredk. Albt. Tovey
 168 Norman Fredk. R
 170 Pearman Lewis M. dairy
 172 Nicholls Victor, motor engr
 here is Pillely la
- 180 Mitchell Albt. Victor
 180 Hawker Chas. market gardener
 184 Bourne Miss
 186 Cresswell Fredk. Jas
 188 Neat Wm. Geoffrey
 190 Edge Raymond C
 here is Chatsworth drive
- 194 Rogers Wm. Albt
 194 Animals' Welfare Association (Mrs. Gordon, chairman)
 196 Cheltenham Ladies' College Sanatorium (Miss Heany, matron)
 198 Yeandle Wm. Chas
 200 Barrett Ernest Jn
 200 Barrett Mrs. Florence, laundry
 202 Stanbridge Tom
 204 Summers Mrs. M. confotur
 206 Lacey Geo. Harry, boot repr
 here are Old Bath rd. & borough boundary

KELLY'S 1937

CHURCH ROAD

CHURCH ROAD, from 149 Leckhampton road. MAP FF 7.

- West side.
- Purdy Chas. H. (Seaton)
- Jones Jn. Geo. (St. Hilda)
- Green Geo. Jas. (Croydon)
- Tanner Frank (Dunkery)
- Page Miss Alice (Royston)
- Brunsdon Thos. C. V. (Grovally)
- Salter Wm. Edwd. (Kenmore)
- Chick Arthur Robert, motor garage (Pinerville)
- Williams John (Hayesfield)
- here is Hall rd

Leckhampton War Memorial Hillview.

- 1 Townsend Fredric
- 2 Jenkins Samuel Henry
- Croptonthorne cottages.
- 1 Nicholls Walt
- 2 Cook Mx. Martha
- 3 Eeles Rt. plasterer
- 4 Murphy William

Collum End cottages.

- 2 Holdsworth Rt
- 1 Richings Charles Henry William
- Jenkins Arb. Saml. H. (Fernville)
- Redway Albert (Ivy cottage)
- Fotley Fredk. Wm. (Heavittree)
- Jenkins Arthur William (Honiton)
- Betteridge Fredk. Chas. (Callington)
- Boreham Harry (Tiverton)
- Weaver Fred (Charisville)
- Jones John Alfred (Irene)
- Pollard Jeph. Adams (Rose cot)
- Biddle Glibt. (Violet villa)
- Ash Phillip (Oakland)
- Major Herb. Jn. (Fennecroft)

Cheshire Mrs. (St. Ives)
Midget Leslie D. (Rovan cott)
Purton Miss G. M. (Brampton)

.... here is borough boundary
(For names on East side & remainder of this side, see Leckhampton.)

CHURCH ROAD, Leckhampton.
from 141 Leckhampton road.
MAP G 7. East side.

- Smith Miss E. S. (Clytha)
- Fordham Wm. (Tygwyn)
- Hawker Mrs. (St. Arvens)
- White Harold (Ashfield)
- Leckhampton News Agency, newsagt. (Ashfield)
- Gibbons Alfd. (McKinley villa)
- Brown Fredk. (Antill villa)
- Cots ville.
- 1 Townsend Wm
- 2 Ballinger David
- 2 Ballinger Chas. Edwd. insur. agt

St. Peter's Parish Hall
Gamble Eunace N. (Grantham)
White Frank (Greenways)
Cotton Rt. (Tregantle)
Waring Chas. (The Old cott)

Brandon cottages.

- 1 Scott Mrs
- 2 Townsend Wm
- Milton cottages.
- 1 Richings Rt. Edwd
- 2 Hill Geo
- 3 Birt Fredk
- 4 Nottingham Arb. Frank
- Norwood cottages.
- 1 Jones Bruce
- 2 Bubb Geo

Malvern Arb. Geo. (Ryland cott)
Handcock Fredk. (Toryglen)
Allen Chas. Thos. (Rock view)
Clifford Harold (Club cott)

Collum end.

- 1 Richings Chas. Hy. dairyman
- 2 Cotton Ashby Fredk
- 3 Richings Mrs. F

Elwes Mrs. Muriel, dairy farmer (Leckhampton Court dairy)
Brierley Jas. (Leckhampton Court dairy)

Pinnell Wlfr. (Bottom lodge)
Lewis Wm. (Middle lodge)
St. Peter's Church

Church cottages.
1 Jewell Ernest
2 Greening Fredk. sexton

- Townsend Wm. (Broadwell)
- Edwards Geo. Louis (Broad elyst)
- Ballinger Miss A. Laundry (Howe cott)
- Ballinger Chas. (Howe cott)
- Bailey Wm. Geo. (Karoo cott)
- here is Crippetts rd

- Johnson Philip Geo. (The Red bungalow)
- Lightwood Bevis (Red Bungalow cott)
- Dance H. (Lynmead)
- Lewis Dan (Beverston)
- Mills Alfd. Lewis (Holmwood)
- Tudor-Owen Capt. Rd. Trevor M.B.E. (Weobley)
- Wintle-Pearman Jas. (Hillside)

West side.

- (From borough boundary.)
- Spearpoint Thos. (Eastvale)
- Townsend Harold (The Paddock)
- Bendall Alfd. (Homeland)
- Knollys Wilfred Erakine (Home orchard)
- here is Kidnappers la

- Sears Ven. Fredk. Wm. M.A. (archdeacon of Cheltenham, rector of St. Peter's, Leckhampton, & surrogate) (The Rectory)
- Hicks Miss M. (Church farm)
- Macey Harold Wm. (Elm villa)

KIDNAPPERS LANE

SHURDINGTON ROAD

(WEST OF RAILWAY BRIDGE)

SHURDINGTON ROAD, Leckhampton.

- Salley Chas. Jn. (Alkenecroft)
- Lawrence Wm. (Brock cott)
- Carpenter Mrs. L. (Hampton cott)
- Eicks Dennis, farmer (Hampton villa)
- here is Kidnappers la
- Graham Geo. (Higheroft)
- Hopkins Alex. Thos. (Westbourne)
- Matheson Wm. Roderick (Marlborough)
- Apperley Raymond J. (Swinbrook)
- Turton Mrs. (Oleynary)
- Travell Miss (Mariners)
- Garion Miss B. C. (Dawn)
- Savage Edwd. (Brizen cott)
- Holland Jn. Jas. (Brizen farm)
- Gilbert Arb. Taylor, farmer (Brizen farm)
- Weaver Harry, farmer (Warden hill)
- Young Wm. Jn. farmer (Brizen House farm)

KIDNAPPERS LANE, Leckhampton, from Church road to Shurdington road. MAP G 6.

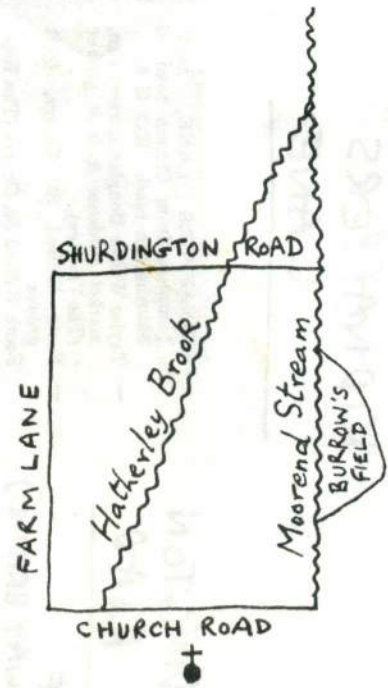
Taylor Walter Douglas, nurseryman, market gardener & fruit grower (The Vineries)

Footo Wilfred St. George, fruit grower
Footo Wilfred St. George (The Bungalow)
Savage Fred (Moat cott)
Cook Mrs. (Broadway cott)
Stanton Frank (Field cott)
Van Coillie Omer Hubert (4 Holiday cott)

Cherrington Edwin Hy. market gardener
..... here is The Fields

- Biggen Edwin Geo. (Willowdene)
- Herring Leslie Thos. (Kauworth)
- Bendall Archbid. Cecil, bldr. (The Langlets)
- Atkinson Regnd. V. (Nambour)
- Ingles Ernest T. W. (Cleeve view)
- Allen Misses E. E. and K. (Windy-ridge)
- Hitchings Edgar Geo. (St. Brizen)
- Weber Fredk. W. (Wayford)
- Pheips Percy Hy. Geo. (St. Valery)
- Huxford Frank Wm. (Hill view)
- Hayward Rt. C. (The Gables)
- Erington Geo. Alfd. Wm. (Avenoke)
- Boone Geo. Edwd. (Moordown)

KEY'S 1937



- THE PATH ALONGSIDE THE MOOREND STREAM (BETWEEN SHURDINGTON ROAD AND THE OLD RAILWAY CROSSING)



FOOTPATH WESTWARD, THROUGH OLD HOLLOWES AND ORCHARD, TO FARM LANE.