Assessment of Woodland Archaeology

Land at
Donkey Wood,
Pevensey Road Nature Reserve
Crane Park, and Kneller Gardens

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The River Crane catchment as a whole is about 30km long and rises in Harrow as the Yeading Brook, comprising small springs around Headstone Manor, a moated medieval house. The main river section of the Crane is 8.5 miles (13.6 km) in length and lies entirely in Greater London. Its source is a point south of North Hyde Road in Hayes, Hillingdon, from where its course is near semi-circular to the south then east, joining the River Thames in two places - on the border of St Margaret's with Isleworth, and by Riverside Mill and Helene House, Isleworth. It is recognised as a vital wildlife corridor, allowing the movement of birds and small mammals and the distribution of plant species through the urban landscape of West London. The Lower Crane Valley in both the London Borough of Hounslow and the London Borough of Richmond is designated an Archaeological Priority Area.

1.2 The Project

1.2.1 The project covers five sites areas (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2):
a) Donkey Wood - the site of a gunpowder mill on the west bank of the Crane, where it is joined by the Duke of Northumberland's River.
b) Pevensey Nature Reserve - on the west bank of the river, along with Little Park on the east bank.
c) West end of Crane Park between Hanworth Road and A316 - the site of a gunpowder mill complex on both sides of the river.
d) Fulwell Park which is part of Crane Park on the south side of the river between Hospital Bridge Road and Mill Road.
e) Kneller Gardens, immediately downstream of Crane Park on the north bank of the river.

1.2.2 There has been some previous work undertaken on the history of the mills in the area. There is also work either in progress - or proposed - to improve the environmental value and public access to these sites, including maps, leaflets and information on the history and ecology of the area.

1.2.3 Evidence of historic woodland management has been identified within the subject sites - some of which may be linked either to charcoal making for the mills or to a broader woodland management purpose.

1.2.4 The aim of this project is to provide an overview of the historic landscape features in the subject areas and in particular to the management of the woodland within those areas. It will allow future managers to ensure that key features are identified and preserved, and will feed into the evolving understanding of the history of these sites.

1.2.5 The overall approach has been to work closely with the FORCE and the respective London Boroughs to establish a thorough understanding of how the present woodlands relate to the history and past management of the site, which in turn will inform policies for future management.

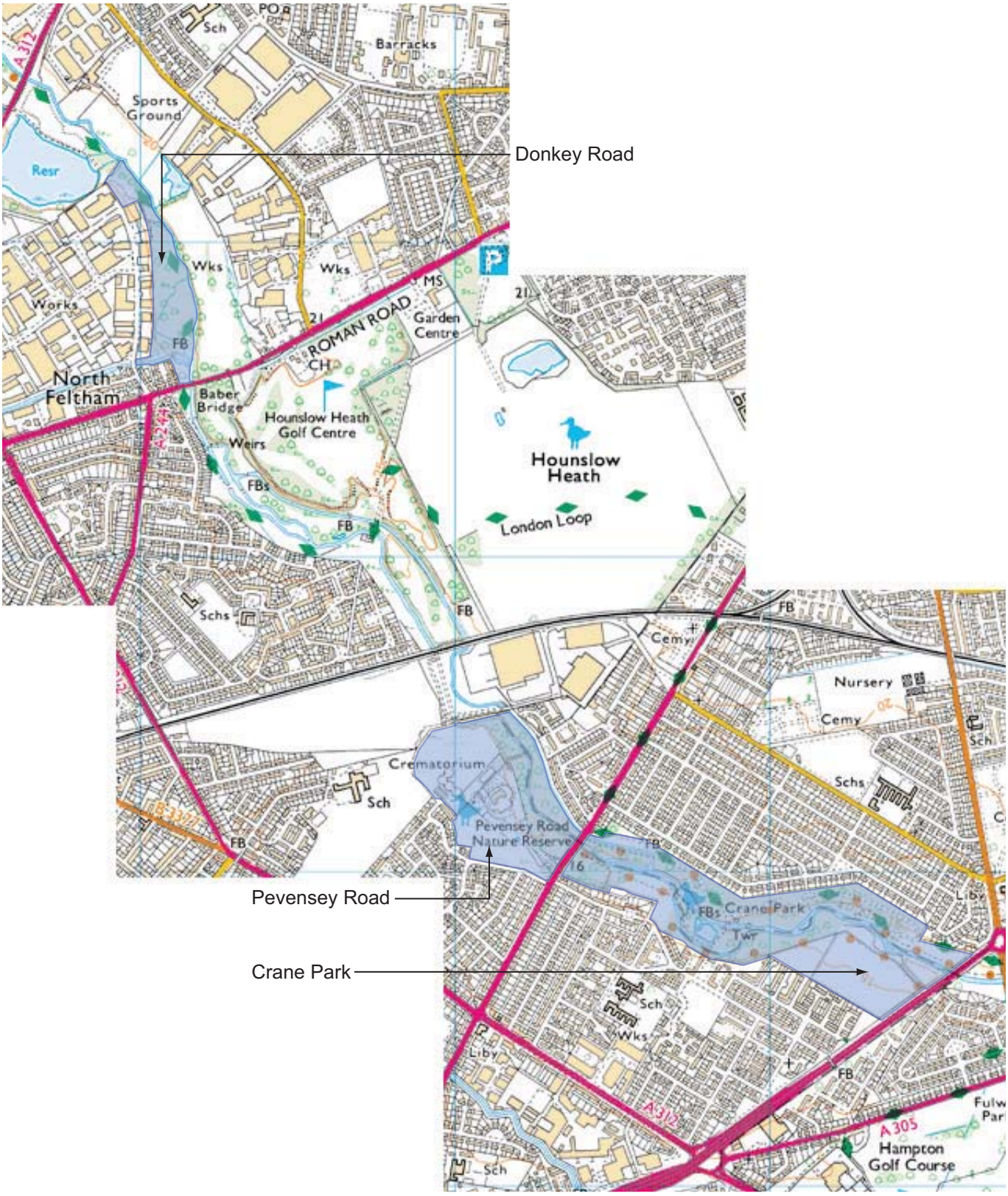

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FIGURE 1.1
Location of Donkey Wood, Pevensey Road and Crane Park

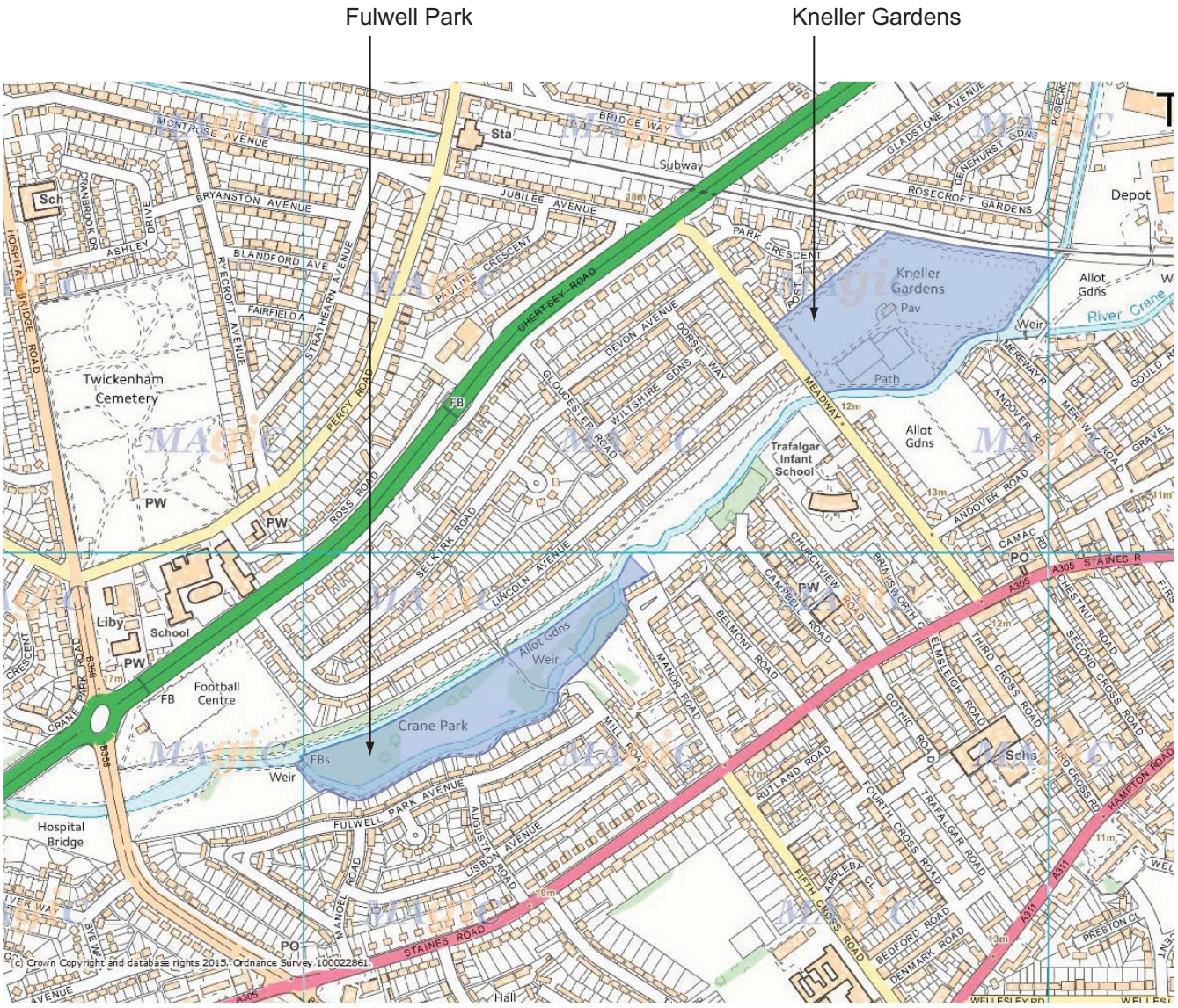

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FIGURE 1.2
Location of Fulwell Park and Kneller Gardens

2.0 General Historical Background

2.1 This report is concerned with the woodland history of Donkey Wood, Pevensey Road and Crane Park and the individual trees of Fulwell Park and Kneller Gardens, not the history of gunpowder works or water management. However, some knowledge of these is important in understanding the woodlands.

2.1.2 There were powder mills at the confluence of the upper Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Crane at the south edge of Donkey Wood just north of Baber Bridge by the beginning of the seventeenth century (Philo, P. and Mills J., 'The Bedfont gunpowder mills', *London Archaeologist*, 5 1984, pp. 95-102). The sites of what became the Upper and Lower Mills are shown schematically on Glover's 1635 map (Appendix 1) and mills were in use in this location for one purpose or another until the 1920s. There was major expansion in around 1800, which included the enclosure of parts of Hatton Common to the north, and for most of the nineteenth century Bedfont Mills were an adjunct of Hounslow Mills downstream along the River Crane.

2.1.3 Gunpowder production at Hounslow Mills began with the conversion of a corn mill in 1768. (General references are taken from the british history online version of the Victoria County History *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 3*). By the mid-nineteenth century, when the site was described in detail by Richard H. Horne in *Household Works* (7 February 1852, pp. 457-465), it had grown to occupy 150 acres containing 97 buildings. There was expansion after the firm of Curteis and Harvey bought the freehold from the Northumberland Estate in 1871, but the works closed in 1927. Part of the land was developed for housing and the remainder became a public park in 1935.

2.1.4 The choice of these sites for gunpowder production was determined in part by a suitable water supply for the mills and by relatively isolated locations which nevertheless had access to London. No evidence has been found that the local supply of wood for charcoal was a factor and there was no significant woodland in the locality. Over the period in which the gunpowder works was active it developed from essentially a cottage industry into an industrial process. Estimates of the amounts of charcoal required to fuel the process at any given time are difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain. The best source of advice on this point is Professor Alan Crocker and his colleagues at the Surrey Industrial History Group - info@sihg.org.uk

2.1.5 Rocque's map 1757 (Appendix 2) shows only cultivated land and heath in the vicinity of the mills. There would have been scattered trees and scrub on the latter. But even if there were copses of some size, none of the three species required for gunpowder charcoal - willow, alder and dogwood - grow on dry heath. It is possible that there were small copses producing willow and alder, but not dogwood, on the flood plain but none are shown on the Ordnance Survey Notebook Drawings of 1804 and 1807 (Appendix 3). By the time of the OS first editions of the 1870s there was much more tree cover. Small productive copses may not have been identified separately. There is interesting research to be done here. Someone should look at the tithe maps and any other large-scale maps prepared between 1800 and 1870 to identify any small woods on the flood plain and then try to estimate the volume of timber that a gunpowder works required each year.

2.1.6 Wherever it came from, in the mid-nineteenth century wood was converted to charcoal at the works. The common practice was to convert it into charcoal in sealed retorts; a process from

which other by-products, such as tar, could also be collected. Horne wrote '*we are now again in the open air, walking through the "wood-yard." This is a large space, occupied by various stacks of wood, ranged in columns, as if at a review. They are composed of alder, willow, and dog-wood. The first and second are to be manufactured with the charcoal that is used for coarse powder…the third sort, or dog-wood, being the finest sort of wood, is for the finest description of powder…The wood is charred in a square shed-like house, all black and shining with tar.*'

2.1.7 By this time most of the land between the buildings had been planted with trees to absorb some of the force of explosions. These are mentioned several times in Horne's description: '*We seem to be entering an unfortunate, if not very unhealthy, plantation, where the trees have never been able to attain maturity…We never met a single man in all our rambles through the plantations… a great straggling plantation of firs, over swells and declivities of land. … The place is like the strange and squalid plantation of some necromancer in Spenser's "Fairy Queen." Many trees are black and shattered, as if by lightning; others distorted, writhing, and partially stripped of their bark.*'

2.1.8 However, the first edition Ordnance Survey of 20 years later shows a mixture of deciduous and coniferous symbols (Appendix 4) and by the second edition at the end of the century (Appendix 5) only deciduous trees are shown. Since Horne saw the site in winter when the conifers would have dominated, it is quite likely that there were mixed plantations from the start.

2.1.9 Around the Bedfont works at Donkey Wood, where the number of buildings was much smaller, only deciduous tree are shown from the start. Within this wood, there are oaks that were probably planted at about the time of Horne's visit. These are by far the oldest group of trees within the study areas. It is difficult to understand their purpose in relation to the mills. Planting conifers and quick-growing deciduous trees to absorb the blast of an explosion makes sense, but not slow-growing timber trees. It may be that they were planted by the Northumberland Estate as a long-term timber crop ignoring the day-to-day use of the area.

2.1.10 Fulwell Park and Kneller Gardens were not within the landscape of mills and secondary woodland. The former was originally part of the grounds of Fulwell Lodge, formerly Yorke Farm. It was occupied by the exiled King Manuel of Portugal in the early twentieth century. The lodge was purchased by Wates in the 1930s. Most of the land was developed for housing. The present site adjacent to the river becoming a public park.

2.1.11 Kneller Gardens are named after the portrait painter Sir Godfrey Kneller, who built his villa, Whitton House, on a site to the north-west of the present gardens (Appendix 2). The house was replaced by Kneller Hall in 1848, which is now the Royal Military School of Music. Maps of 1915 show the site of Kneller Gardens as a bathing place surrounded by farmland. In 1930 Twickenham Borough Council developed 12 acres as a new recreation ground. The public park was officially opened in 1931. The lower Duke of Northumberland's River, which leaves the Crane in Kneller Gardens, is an artificial waterway constructed in the 1530s to provide water for flourmills in Isleworth from the River Colne to the west. For part of its course it joins the Crane.

2.2 Ordnance Survey and air photographs

2.2.1 The later Ordnance Survey editions and the air photographs available from the early 1930s onwards show substantial tree and shrub cover. Two 1930s photographs (Appendices 6 and 7) show trees

which would have been present when the works were active. Other pre-war photographs, together with an excellent sequence from 1947 onwards, are at the Historic England Archive (Appendix 8) and should be examined in order to assess the twentieth-century development of the sites. In particular, since the great majority of trees on the first three sites are post-war and self-sown, it should be possible to trace sequences of clearance and regeneration.

2.2.2 Some notes are given here for Pevensey Road Nature Reserve and Crane Park. A more detailed analysis could be developed with the aid of documentary records for the whole of the study area.

2.2.3 The sequence from 1942 to 1947 (1-6) shows that the site of the crematorium was completely open, and there were the remains of parkland to the southwest. The bank to the north-east of the sewage works had recently been formed, although it may have been added to subsequently. The vegetation along the river and between the two watercourses was largely scrub.

2.2.4 The terraced areas either side of Hanworth Road were already in place and probably date from pre-war airfield or road construction. No woody vegetation is shown on these until the 1960s and as late as 1971 (14) the east part was a mosaic of low scrub and rough grass.

2.2.5 Within the park, the tree cover was much the same as it is today in several areas. However, although the horse chestnut and planes described in CP Area 1 would have been present, most of the trees are too young to have been those shown on the photographs. There is no evidence of major clearances on the later air photographs, so the replacement of trees was probably piecemeal, followed by a substantial amount of natural regeneration. Part of the park, at least, was grazed. There is a ground-level 1930s photograph of sheep in the park and the winter 1946 air photographs (3 and 4 admittedly of very poor quality) give the impression that there was grass under the trees. Identifying when grazing was abandoned may therefore be crucial.

2.2.6 Several areas were open in the 1940s and the development of their vegetation can be traced. At the east end, photographs throughout the 1940s and as late as 1949 (7) show spoil being spread on the raised areas adjacent to the A316. The northrern one has remained predominantly under grass. The one in the south had scrub by the mid-1960s (9). It has since developed as woodland and, like the area adjacent to Hanworth Road, it is a good benchmark for assessing the age and development of woodland elsewhere.

2.2.7 The northeast edge as far as the junction of Ellerman Avenue and Cheyne Avenue has developed a denser tree cover since the 1940s. On the opposite side of the river the open area at the Saxon Road entrance has been largely grown-over. Woodland has developed on the former allotments which were brought into the park in about 1950 (8). On the north side generally there has been a thickening-up of the tree cover. On the south side east of Saxon House the small area of woodland and much larger areas of scrub and rough grass in the 1940s have become woodland. Additions to the park beyond this have remained as grassland.

2.3 The ages of trees

2.3.1 Very approximate estimates of the ages of trees are given in the text and summarised on Table 1. Only a few trees are old enough for the formula developed by White for the Forestry Commission to apply. Dates of twentieth-century trees are guesstimates based on experience and are a broad indication only.

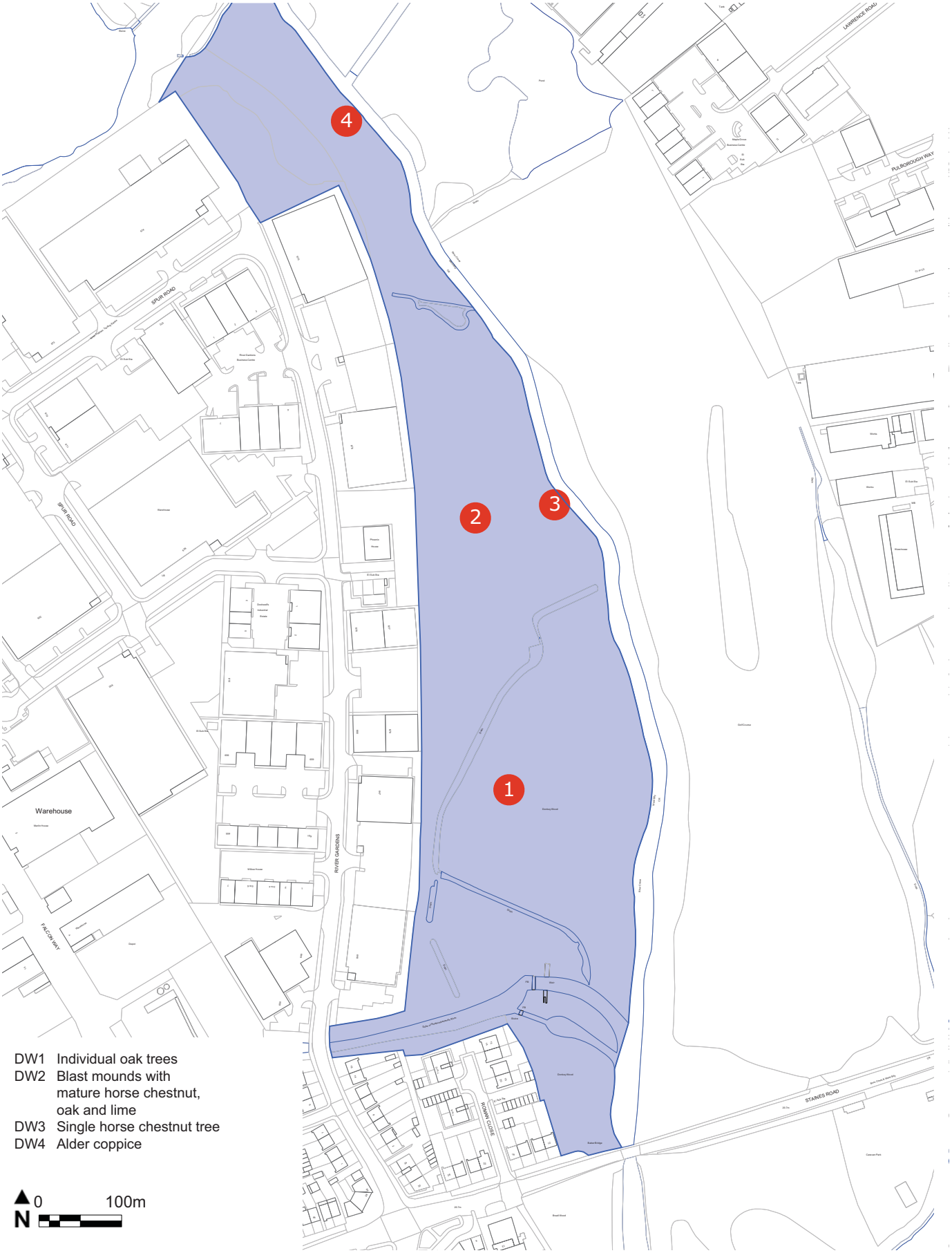


FIGURE 2
Donkey Wood

3.0 Donkey Wood

3.1 General description of vegetation (see Figure 2):

The tree cover in Donkey Wood appears to be almost completely secondary woodland. It consists mainly of sycamore and ash, with alder growing in the wetter areas adjacent to and within the river. Many of the trees have considerable amounts of ivy growing into their crowns. The ground flora here and throughout the study area is typical of secondary woodland with, in addition to ivy, cow parsley, ground ivy, common nettle and abundant mosses.

3.2 Target point notes (see Figures 2 and 3):

DW1 Denotes the location of a single group of oaks trees. These trees are unusual in the context of Donkey Wood in that they are both larger and older than the general age profile of the other trees throughout the wood, suggesting that they were existent during the industrial period. These oaks appear to be included on the first edition OS map c.1870. This suggests that they were noticeable trees at that time and had probably been planted by the mid-century at the latest. Their presence probably reflects the fact that mill buildings were widely dispersed leaving unused areas which could be turned to other uses. But no information has been found on these particular trees.

DW2 There are remains of blast mounds at this location. Mature ornamental trees such as horse chestnut, oak and lime grow on them. The oak was measured at 98cm diameter at 1.5m. It is noticeable that these trees invariably appear to be planted on the slopes of these mounds, as opposed to the ridges along the tops of them. Some of the trees, at least, may have been planted to create amenity woodland after the mills were closed (their size corresponds roughly with this time) rather than to mitigate the impact of an explosion like the nineteenth-century plantations.

DW3 Marks the location of a single horse chestnut tree - measured at 1.0m diameter at 1.5m – and located on the western bank of the River Crane. The tree was noted due to its size, location, ornamental nature, and rarity of occurrence of species - along with the horse chestnut noted on the blast mound at DW2.

DW4 Denotes an area of alder coppice located adjacent to the eastern side of the River Crane, to the north of Donkey Wood. None of the trees appeared to be of any great age, or appeared to emanate from previously coppiced stools of older trees. The impression gained was that the existing trees on this location were not significantly older than 50 years, and that the coppicing they have been subject to is a relatively recent form of management adjacent to the waterway – additional coppicing and pollarding work was being undertaken on these trees at the time of our visit in 2014.

3.3 Conclusion

3.3.1 **Tree cover:** The majority of the trees within the body of the woodland (with the notable exceptions of the oaks at DW1 and the ornamental trees at DW2 and DW3) were estimated to be around 70 years old. The age profile of the trees throughout the wood indicates that prior to the last war very little, if any, of the existing vegetation was present. It replaced the woodland to be seen on the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century maps after the works were closed.

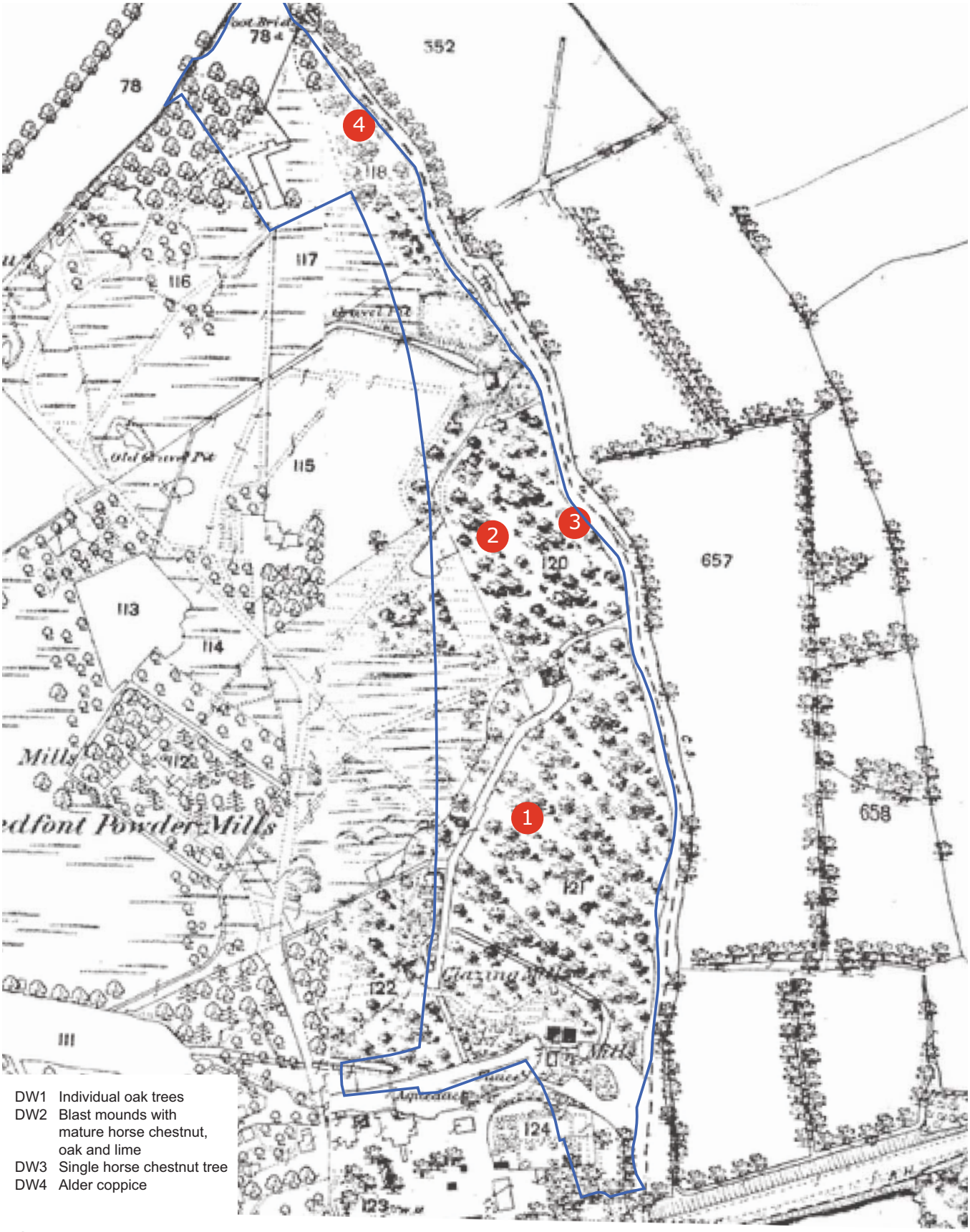


FIGURE 3
Donkey Wood
on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1871

3.3.2 This may suggest that the establishment of the present tree cover results from a termination in land management, or abandonment of the land following the cessation of the industrial phase. Therefore, from whatever means the present woodland cover may have arisen, it has clearly not been planted or fundamentally managed since that inception. It seems to suggest that at some point round about the Second World War there was substantial woodland clearance and what has now grown in its place is mainly, or entirely, self-sown.

3.3.3 **Alder coppice:** There appears to be little on-the-ground evidence to suggest that coppicing of alder or willow was being undertaken regularly or systematically in this area of woodland. Some of the trees have been coppiced in the past and their present crowns are a result of those regenerating stools. However, the diameter of the stools and their appearance do not suggest that they are of any great age, or that any regular rotational coppicing works had been practiced upon them. The indications from these trees are that any cutting or coppicing had been prompted by reasons of ad hoc riverside maintenance – as was occurring at the time of the site visit – as opposed to part of a planned, long-term coppice cycle, designed to provide a specific and sustainable supply of coppiced material.

3.3.4 **Ornamental planting:** There are a number of instances of more 'ornamental' planting throughout the woodland; species such as lime and horse chestnut being noted. Much of this planting, both in Donkey Wood and at the other sites visited, was observed to be on the artificially constructed blast mounds which separated the various buildings engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder, and provided protection from the effects of accidental explosions. Vegetation was certainly used to mitigate the effects of explosions - as noted in section 1 - and there is evidence, for example, of planting yew trees and hedges along the tops of the protective blast walls at the Oare gunpowder works in Faversham, Kent. However Horne's description makes it clear that there was no planting on the mounds at that time. Although blast protection may be a plausible explanation for the occurrence of such planting, it also appears to be a problematic interpretation for the following reasons:

1) **Species:** The species of trees chosen are horse chestnut, lime, and - within Crane Park - London plane. These are all large leaved, deciduous trees, which when out of leaf would appear to offer little in the way of blast protection, as opposed to the continuous leaf cover provided by an evergreen tree or hedge.

2) **Location:** The trees do not appear to be planted along the top ridge of the blast mounds, or concentrated along the length of them on a particular side. Throughout the sites the trees tend to be located individually, and in positions which are visually prominent from locations around the mounds – particularly from footpaths (see particularly CP2, CP4 and CP7). Most landscapers are keen to utilize the potential of raised ground in any planting scheme and this prompts the suggestion that the trees in question were planted primarily for their ornamental attributes and as part of the landscape improvements undertaken by the local authority when the land was given over to public open space in the mid 1930's.

3) **Age:** The 'ornamental' trees on the mounds within Donkey Wood and Crane Park have a remarkably similar stem diameter, suggesting in turn a similar age. Although inevitably the estimation of tree age from size and appearance involves a degree of speculation, it is difficult to conclude that any of these trees are in excess of 100 years old. Given that figure, it seems unlikely that they were ever large enough to provide any effective blast protection when the mills were still active. It appears that the probable age of these trees fits more comfortably with the suggestion that they were planted as saplings in the mid 1930's as part of the local authority park works.

4) **Continuity:** The 'ornamental' plantings are not restricted just to the blast mounds. Other ornamental trees, of similar stem diameter and therefore age, occur both singly and within small groups both in Donkey Wood (see DW3) and Crane Park (see CP3 and CP14 for example). These trees are often planted at significant places such as entrances, framing vistas, or adjacent to river banks, all of which suggests a continuity of landscape design in the choice of location.

3.4 Suggestions for further work / investigation:

3.4.1 **Tree survey:** Undertake a tree survey of Donkey Wood, in which the 'ornamental' trees are plotted and GPS referenced, in order to enable a greater understanding of their distribution within the context of the wood and the features within it.

3.4.2 **Ring count:** Undertake ring counts on any fallen trees or those that need to be felled. Over time this will provide a site- and species-specific database which can be used to estimate ages of other trees throughout the site.

3.4.3 **Amenity planting:** Examine the local authority records for evidence of planting.

3.4.4 **Building identification:** By their nature, buildings within gunpowder mill complexes are often small, detached and self-contained. Experience of working at other gunpowder mills suggests that a key task in the interpretation of such sites is the undertaking of a systematic survey of the buildings. Once the use of individual buildings has been recognised, an overall understanding of the workings of the site as a whole can then be established.

FIGURE 4
Pevensey Road Nature Reserve

4.0 Pevensey Road Nature Reserve

4.1 General description of vegetation (see Figure 4):

Area 1: Is located to the south of the crematorium. This is an area of open, rough grassland dominated by species such as false oat-grass and cock's-foot. Individual specimens and groups of scrub oak are establishing throughout the area, but their spread appears to be managed.

Area 2: Is located within the north-west quadrant of the site. It comprises open scrubland and the area occupied by the now redundant sewage works.

Area 3: Is located either side of the river, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. This area is low-lying and wet; the woody vegetation here is predominantly multi-stemmed willow.

Area 4: Relates to the crematorium, located within the centre of the site and outside the immediate scope of this survey.

4.2 Target point notes (see Figures 4 and 5):

PR1 Denotes an area marked on the 1932 OS map as watercress bed (see Appendix 6). Such beds were broad, shallow and often curved, as indicated on the plan and illustrated in *Commercial Gardening* 1913 (see Appendix 7).

PR2 The area around the sewage works appears to be predominantly made-up land, now largely covered with rough grassland and scrub. Figure 5 shows the open landscape when the sewage works had just been set out.

PR3 The oak and hawthorn trees at this location appear to be contemporary with the establishment of the sewage works. They were probably planted as a screen, or protective hedge around the rim of the settling tanks within the sewage works.

PR4 Is a single Monterey cypress tree (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). This tree was commonly used as a hedging conifer, although is now somewhat superseded by Leyland cypress in that role. The location of the tree places it on the line of a conifer screen bordering the sewage works illustrated on the 1932 OS map (see Appendix 6) and this tree appears to be the last surviving specimen of that screen, and has now established into a mature, full-crowned tree.

PR5 Denotes a change in soil level resulting from the made-up land to the west being laid over the lower lying flood plain to the east. This change in level has been achieved by the importation of material onto the ground to the west, and this is clearly illustrated at points where the boundary between the two levels has been driven through in order to provide access.

PR6 There are a number of individual, mature apple trees growing in this area. It is quite likely that they are self-sown trees not planted named varieties.

PR7 Relates to areas of ridge and furrow within the flood plain if the river. On the west bank they are at a right angle to the river, generally measuring 13ft (3.9m) between ditches with ridges 2ft (0.6m) high. There is no evidence of carriers at the edge of the flood plain so that it seems unlikely that

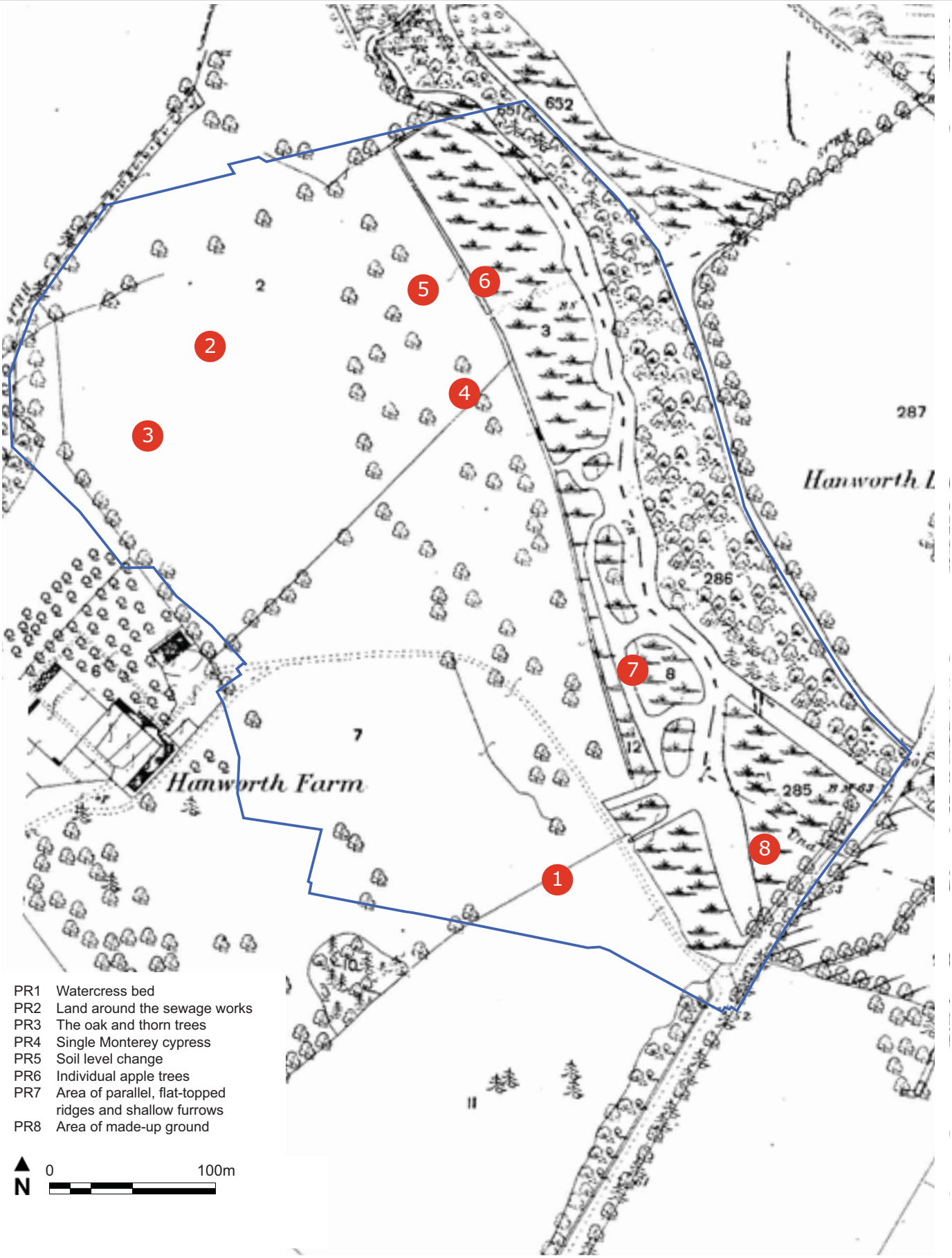


FIGURE 5
Pevensey Road Nature Reserve
on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch 1871

they were part of a water-meadow system. On the opposite bank, within Little Park, the spacing is more variable with measurements typically of 15, 18 and 20 ft (4.5, 5.4 and 6m) between ditches and there is a section with the ridges parallel to the river. A survey to ascertain their full extent with interpretation of LiDAR (which would need to be at a higher resolution than that currently provided) could usefully be commissioned.

PR8 Is an area of made up ground to the north west of Hanworth Road. The 1871 OS indicates this to be an area of water within low-lying woodland. This body of water does not appear on the 1932 edition. The soil within this area is different from that of the surrounding areas and the conclusion must be that it represents some sort of landfill possibly arising from some civil engineering project – perhaps tube construction. The tree cover in this area consists completely of secondary woodland, which is perhaps 70 to 100 years old. Compare this area to CP19 below.

PR9 Two large poplars of 1.26m and 1.5m diameter at 1.5m lie within disturbed ground. They are storm damaged and leaning. The larger tree is hollow at the base. They may be the native species *Populus nigra betulifolia*. This has been described as the rarest timber tree in Britain and is found in fragmented populations in lowland river valleys. Specialist advice on identification and possible propagation should be sought.

PR10 Near the entrance to Pevensey Road Nature Reserve there are three pedunculated oaks of 1.19m, 1.03m and 0.76m diameter at 1.5m. These may be the trees shown in this location in 1871 (Figure 4). They are smaller in diameter than might be expected, but this may reflect the fact that they have effectively been street trees since the 1930s.

4.3 Conclusions

4.3.1 **Apple tree**s: It is unlikely that these individual trees are direct survivors of the market garden activity which once prevailed in the area because:

1) The individual specimens do not appear to be of sufficient age.

2) They are growing in areas of made-up land.

3) There appears to be no discernible orchard grid pattern which could be interpreted through the planting positions of the remaining trees.

4) There is no mapping evidence to suggest that this was an orchard area.

5) The do not appear to feature in the aerial photographs.

Given the above it appears more likely that the trees' establishment was more ad hoc than as a result of formal market garden activity and they possibly grew from a discarded core or pips emanating from the adjacent sewage works, or possibly dispersal via wild birds.

4.3.2 **The ridges:** Drawing on Horne's description one suggestion has been made that the features described at PR7 may represent an area of osier beds or beds in which alder coppice could have been cultivated to provide charcoal for the gunpowder works; charcoal being a primary ingredient of gunpowder and charcoal from alder being preferred. However, this interpretation appears to be incorrect for the following reasons:

1) What Horne describes is '*the broad arm of a river, with little swampy osier islands upon it*', which is an arrangement very similar to ones surviving on other Thames basin rivers such as the Mole; however there is no evidence here of beds as such.

2) If alder coppice had been established some remnant would be likely to remain, but no alder was noted as growing anywhere on this area.

3) If alder was being cultivated, there would be no need to raise the soil level through the construction of the beds, as alder would have happily grown on the existing level flood plain. This happens today, for example with the cultivation of willow withies on the Somerset levels. Here the plants are grown on level fields close to the level of the natural water table.

4) The production of charcoal in the gunpowder industry at this time was highly developed. The conversion of wood into charcoal was undertaken in closed retorts, utilising raw material of consistent length and diameter. Such timber could only have come in sufficient quantities from carefully managed coppice, and there appears to be little on-site evidence to indicate the existence of such areas.

5) The pattern of ridges and their spacing is very similar to that given in late eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century descriptions of hop growing. The flood plain is ideal for growing this plant and hops were grown in similar locations around the Chilworth gunpowder works in Surrey. Similar earthworks are found at hop-growing farms in Kent. Another possible explanation is that the ridges were made for the cultivation of fruit. Fruit growing had been one if the major activities in the area since the eighteenth century and came to dominate in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with William Whitley's nearby model farm subsequently Beach's jam factory. Redcurrants and black currants for example are tolerant of damp soils and would have grown in this location. A crop of this sort would have been valuable, both as soft fruit and in jam making. However, this is not mentioned on the Twickenham market gardening project website http://jamyesterdayjamtomorrow.com/ and further research is clearly necessary.

4.3.3 **Made-up ground:** There is a raised area of made-up ground to the south-east of the site adjacent to its highway frontage with the Hounslow Road. The ground here is higher, more level, and demarcated with straight edges to the north-east and north-west from the rest of the site. The vegetation cover in this area is exclusively secondary woodland, with sycamore predominating. The formation of this feature seems to originate in the importation of soil, most likely as a result of 'muck away' from a substantial engineering project – tube line excavation for example. This area should also be compared to area CP 19 below.

4.4 Suggestions for further work / investigation:

4.4.1 **Ring count:** Undertake ring counts on any trees fallen trees or those that need to be felled. Over time this will provide a site - and species - specific database which can be used to estimate ages of other trees throughout the site.

4.4.2 **Tree survey:** We recommend that the significant fruit trees are plotted by GPS. The varieties will be identified when in fruit later this year. Brogdale Farm, near Faversham, Kent holds the National Fruit Collection which includes over 3,500 named apple, pear, plum, cherry, bush fruit, vine and cobnut cultivars. For a fee they also provide a fruit identification service: http://www.brogdale.org/

Alternatively there are a number of fruit identification websites such as http://www.gardenappleid.co.uk/ which could be useful.

4.4.4 **Ridges:** There are various routes of potential further investigation including:
1) Research archive sources – if surviving – relating to the procurement of charcoal and its production.
2) Research who owned the land in this and adjacent areas and establish how the rest of the estate was managed in the nineteenth century.
3) Research the nature and extent of market gardening activity with the assistance of local historians and attempt to establish the sort of horticultural practices that may have led to the formation of such features.
4) Obtain high resolution LiDAR from the Environment Agency

4.4.5 **Made-up ground:** Attempt to establish through map evidence and local archive research the date and origin of the imported soil at PR8 and CP19.

4.4.6 **Poplars:** Obtain expert advice in whether they are the native species, and if so whether they are part of a distinct local genotype. The London Wildlife Trust, Dr Fred Rumsey at the Natural History Museum or the parks department of LB Hounslow will be able to advise.

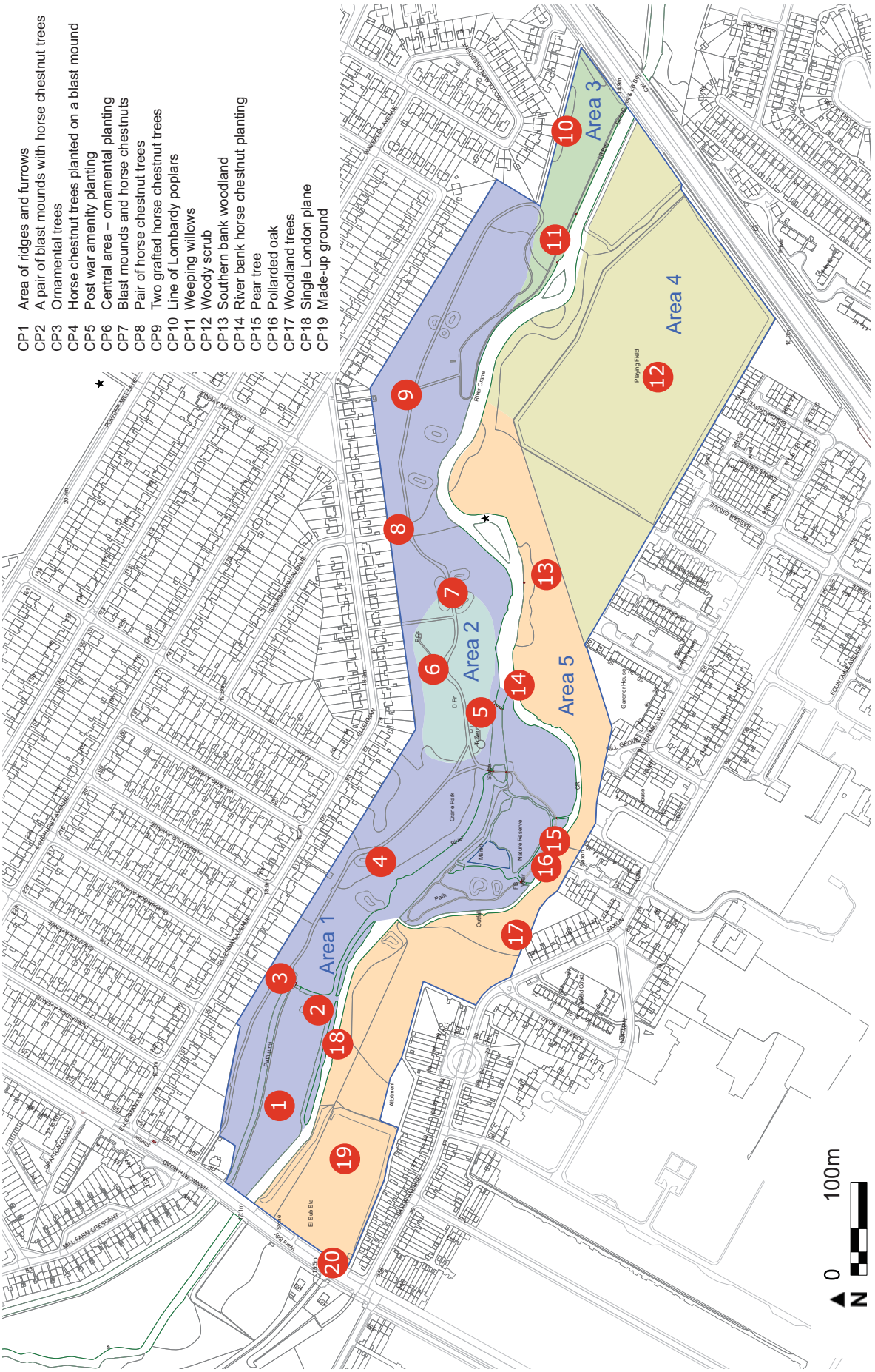


FIGURE 6
Crane Park

5.0 Crane Park

5.1 General description of vegetation (see Figure 6):

Area 1: Is the majority of the woodland area located to the north of the river. Apart from a number of notable individual horse chestnut and planes almost all the remaining trees appear to be less than 60 years old, which suggests some degree of post-war clearance occurred.

Area 2: Is the area around the Shot Tower.

Area 3: Is an area of open ground to the east of the park, adjacent to the Great Chertsey Road and north of the river.

Area 4: Is the area of open ground to the east of the park, adjacent to the Great Chertsey Road and south of the river.

Area 5: Is the area of woodland in the central portion of the park located to the south of the river.

Area 6: Is an area of open space located towards the western end of the park, south of the river.

Area 7: Is an area of woodland located at the western end of the park, south of the river and adjacent to Hanworth Road.

5.2 Target point notes (see Figures 6 and 7):

CP1 There is an area of ridge and furrow at this point similar to that described at PR7, although here the ridges are more distinct and the mounds higher and steeper. The early edition OS maps suggest that these features are not ridge and furrow at all, but narrow leats leading to small, detached buildings; leats of a similar scale were used by punts to ferry barrels of gunpowder at the Oare works in Faversham.

CP2 At this point there is a pair of blast mounds with horse chestnut trees growing on top of, and adjacent to, them. The comments for this feature are very much the same for the similar planting found on the Donkey Wood blast mounds and discussed at 2.3.3 above. The planting of these trees appears to have occurred after the industrial phase. It is related to improvements made when the site became a public parkland in the late 1920s early 1930s (see also CP3, CP4, CP6, CP7 and CP8 below).

CP3 There is a single horse chestnut planted adjacent to the bridge entrance to the park at this location, and a London plane adjacent to the north /south path. The locations of both of these trees is suggestive of planting for amenity purposes. To the west of this point, several other horse chestnuts can also be seen adjacent to the path and there appears to be a cohesive amenity quality within this group.

CP4 Like CP2 above, horse chestnut trees are planted here on a blast mound - not along its central ridge but adjacent to the top of the slopes, apparently providing the maximum amenity benefit to people viewing the trees from below.

CP5 The species of trees in this area suggests post-war amenity planting (see CP9, CP10 and CP11 below).

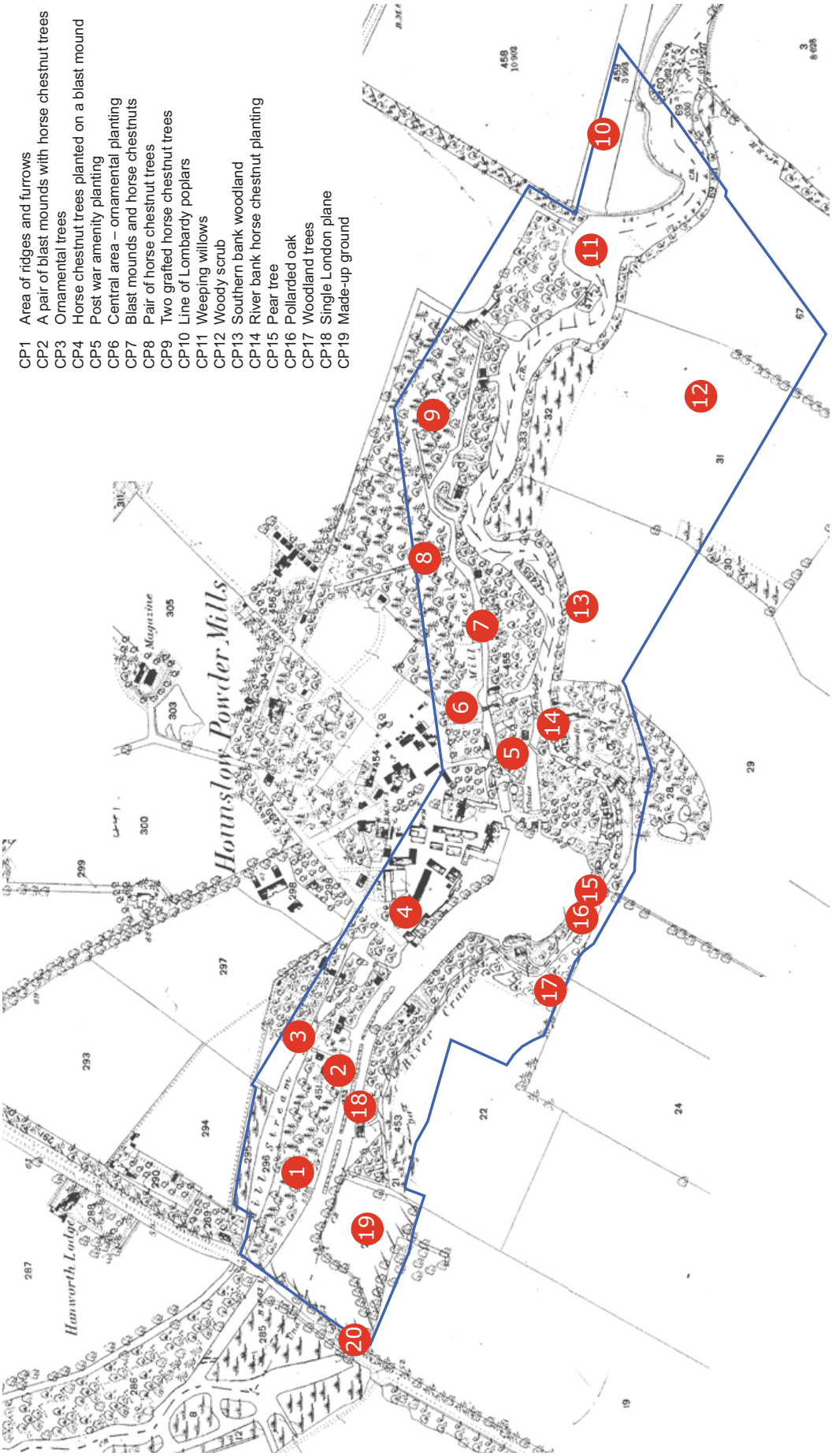


FIGURE 6
Crane Park on the First Edition
Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1871

CP6 This area includes the Shot Tower and is the central focus of the new park created after the industrial phase ended. Itis predominantly amenity grassland, a management practice which has prevented self-sown trees from establishing - as has happened in the other areas of woodland within the park. Individual ornamental amenity trees have been planted within the area, some of which may have been present during the industrial phase, bring located within the mill owner's garden – in particular the large central horse chestnut tree was certainly a mature specimen prior to the installation of the present pathway immediately to the south of it.

CP7 This point relates to a group of blast mounds located to both the north and south of the present path. A number of horse chestnut trees have been planted on the slopes of these mounds, and as with CP2 and CP4 above, the positional choices of these trees appear to have been prompted by the visual amenity they were able to provide as viewed from the park's paths.

CP8 As with CP3 above, there is a pair of horse chestnut trees which appear to formally and symmetrically flank either side of the park's entrance.

CP9 The two grafted horse chestnut trees growing in this location are probably the red flowered form *Aesculus x carnea*. Alan Mitchell comments in his *Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe*' that these trees are 'all too commonly planted in parks, gardens, avenues and streets'. They were a frequently used hybrid within local authority planting and further suggest that they were introduced after the land was passed into public ownership.

CP10 The line of Lombardy poplars growing along the northern site boundary to the west of the Great Chertsey Road are evidence of post war amenity planting (see CP11 below).

CP11 The weeping willows along the river's northern bank are further evidence of post war amenity planting (see CP10 above).

CP12 Although this area apparently has no trees of historical or archaeological significance, it appears to be threatened by the encroachment of woody scrub (see 5.4.2 below).

CP13 The woodland on the southern bank of the river is almost identical to that of the north, except for the absence of horse chestnut planting both on the blast mounds and within the wood. This could support the argument that the planting of chestnut was not associated with the industrial phase of the area, but introduced later as an amenity enhancement for the newly established park to the north of the river (see CP14 below).

CP14 The only noted incidence of horse chestnut planting in this area was south of the river and immediately opposite the central amenity area of the new park around the Shot Tower. This further reinforces the contention that the planting of horse chestnut may have been motivated by amenity.

CP15 Denotes a solitary pear tree of stem diameter 55cm. The age, location and species of this tree suggests that it could be a last remaining remnant of the Butts Farm orchards identified on several successive OS editions to the south of the present park.

CP16 Is a single pollarded oak of stem diameter 2m. This was by far the oldest tree noted during the course of the visit. GPS referencing will accurately establish the tree's location on successive

OS map editions, but a reasonable expectation would be that this tree is a boundary marker or hedgerow remnant.

CP17 This existing area of woodland is identified as such on the 1871 OS and contains a number of mature oak trees notable for their woodland form and habit, a characteristic missing from the majority of the younger trees throughout Crane Park.

CP18 A single, mature London plane (stem diameter 1.3m) was noted growing on the northern edge of the blast mound at this location. The species and location of this tree again suggests amenity planting as viewed from the parkland located to the north of the river.

CP19 Is an extensive area of made up ground to the south east of Hanworth Road. The 1871 OS indicates this area to be a reservoir, which does not appear on the 1932 edition. The soil within this area is different from that of the surrounding areas and the conclusion must be that it represents some sort of landfill, possibly arising from a civil engineering project and perhaps tube construction. The tree cover in this area comprises entirely secondary woodland, which is perhaps 70 to 100 years old. Compare this area to PR8 above.

CP20 It was noted that chestnut trees are growing in the verges of Hounslow Road. At a cursory inspection they appeared to be of similar size to the trees within Crane Park. One of these trees, to the south of the Hounslow Road and to the west of the entrance of Crane Park, had recently been felled at the time of the site visit. As suggested at 5.4.6 below, it might prove productive to measure and undertake a ring count of this tree to help support - or refute - the suggestion of local authority involvement in the 'ornamental' planting within Crane Park and Donkey Wood.

5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Much of the tree cover of Crane Park consists of trees planted soon after it became a public park, together with post-war natural regeneration.

5.3.2 Only a few trees are present from the time that the gunpowder works were in use and there is no surviving evidence of tree management directly related to gunpowder production.

5.3.3 A small number of individual trees located close to the park's southern boundary may be remnants of the neighbouring market gardening activity, field boundary markers, and historic woodland.

5.4 Suggestions for further work / investigation:

5.4.1 **Tree survey:** Undertake a tree survey of Crane Park in which the 'ornamental' trees are plotted and GPS referenced to enable a greater understanding of their distribution within the context of the park and the features within it.

5.4.2 **Ring count:** Undertake ring counts on any trees fallen trees or those that need to be felled. Over time this will provide a site - and species-specific database which can be used to estimate ages of other trees throughout the site.

5.4.3 **Scrub incursion:** Manage the encroachment of scrub within CR12 to ensure the retention and preservation of areas of grassland.

5.4.4 **Pear tree:** Research the variety of this tree and try to establish whether there is a potential link to local market gardening activity. Brogdale Farm, near Faversham, Kent holds the National Fruit Collection which includes over 3,500 named apple, pear, plum, cherry, bush fruit, vine and cobnut cultivars. For a fee they also provide a fruit identification service: http://www.brogdale.org/
Alternatively there are a number of fruit identification websites such as http://www.gloucestershireorchardgroup.org.uk/varieties/identification/ which can be useful.

5.4.5 **Made up ground:** Attempt to establish through map evidence and local archive research the date and origin of the imported soil at CP19 and PR8.

5.4.6 **Ring count:** Measure the diameter and ring count highway trees of the same species as those in Crane Park to compare potential growth patterns and planting dates.

5.4.7 **Amenity planting:** Examine the local authority records for evidence of amenity planting in the newly created park.

5.4.8 **Building identification:** By their nature, buildings within gunpowder mill complexes are often small, detached and self-contained. Experience of working at other gunpowder mills suggests that a key task in the interpretation of such sites is the undertaking of a systematic survey of the buildings. Once the use of individual buildings has been recognised, an overall understanding of the workings of the site as a whole can then be established.

5.4.9 **Opening–up views of specimen trees:** There is a lot of woodland management to be done on the site. One aspect that could be given priority is to open-up views of the best specimen trees such as the plane at CP18. This will help interpretation and visitor orientation.

FIGURE 9
Fulwell Park

6.0 Fulwell Park

6.1 General Description of the Vegetation

6.1.1 This is part of Crane Park close to Kneller Gardens. It is effectively the land left over on or near the flood plain when the Fulwell Park Estate was developed for housing (Figure 8). Early Ordnance Survey editions show an area almost entirely without trees, but the pedunculate oak at the west end was probably present by the beginning of the twentieth century. Although the poplars which dominate the west end of the site present are very large, with diameters in excess of 1m, it seems likely that they were planted when the area became a public park.

Areas 1 and 2 are rough grassland dominated by perennial rye-grass, cock's-foot and false oat-grass, intermittent bramble, nettles and thistles with scrub edges.

Area 3 is the open riverbank and path with a row of horse chestnut generally of 0.5m dbh and probably planted in the 1950s or 60s.

Area 4 is dominated by mature poplars. There are two very large white poplars, several large Lombardy poplars and two unidentified species or varieties. One near the white poplars may be a balsam poplar and the others are probably some form of hybrid black poplar. These should be identified when they come into leaf. There is also a large weeping willow which may not be the variety usually encountered (*Salix sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma') These large trees are embedded within regeneration of willows and ash. Clearance of this regeneration has begun to expose the mature trees.

Area 5 The second rough grass clearing is drier than the one to the west. The surrounding trees and shrubs reflect this. There are frequent blackthorn and ash, together with two planted Scots pine and a Monterey pine. The last of these has lost its leader and formed an unusual spreading tree. A horse chestnut larger than the riverside trees is nearby.

6.2 Target Point Notes

FP 1 There is a larger dead poplar trunk close to the river which has a young tree planted nearby. It was probably a native black poplar with the young tree as a replacement

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 Fulwell Park contains some fine mature trees. Subject to safety considerations, removal of understory and encouragement of wider public access would be a substantial benefit.

6.3.2 The poplars should all be fully identified when they come into leaf

6.3.3 The park is dominated by mature trees. Poplars are short-lived and potentially dangerous when over-mature. They are easily propagated from hardwood cuttings. A replacement programme could therefore be considered.

7.0 Kneller Gardens

7.1 This is unlike the other parks in that it is intensively used and comprises mainly short turf with a small number of trees. Its present-day appearance belies a complex history as one of Middlesex's many landscape parks. There are now three trees of interest. Adjacent to the west entrance there is a plane of 1.38 diameter. It has a significant lean and there may have been ground disturbance in the past. The tree has a burry irregular trunk typical of oriental pane (*Platanus orientalis*) but the fruits are more typical of London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*). It is probably in the order of 150-200 years old. Identification can easily be resolved when it comes into leaf. The other two trees are oaks of 1.16m and 0.94m diameter at the junction of the Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Crane. They are the survivors of a line of trees shown on the nineteenth–century Ordnance Survey maps and may have been retained when the park was created to mark this historically significant feature.

8.0 Additional First Order Recommendations

8.1 The original proposal for this report included an item for making first order recommendations relating to preservation and/or revival of woodland features which may have been noted during the survey. In addition it stated that these recommendations could include observations on a generic list of items copied below. The relevance of some of these items diminished somewhat following the site visit. However our comments with regards to each of them are as follows:

8.2 **The reinstatement of lost or obscured views**

The present tree grow is predominantly secondary woodland which has emerged following the demise of industrial activity on site. There appears to have been no 'designed landscape' within the areas visited from which vistas or views might originally have existed, as a consequence there are no such features to be re-created. The only discernible area of potential designed input is from the local authority following its adoption of the public open space. Local authority records may provide some indication as to the level of this designed element, or a systematic search of photographic evidence may also provide some clues.

8.3 **The management of veteran trees**

A full and thorough survey of the areas should identify the location of mature trees and their status. The management of veteran trees needs to be considered individually, although a good rule of thumb is to keep activity to a minimum around such trees for a minimum of 15m radius from their trunk. The definitive guide for the management of veteran trees is considered to be *Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management* edited by David Lonsdale and published by The Ancient Tree Forum in 2013. The book provides much invaluable advice on the protection and maintenance of such trees.

8.4 **Estimation of tree age**

The estimation of tree age is generally very difficult. One widely accepted method of tree age estimation based on diameter/girth – last reviewed in 1998 – is that developed by John White and is available to freely download at: www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcin12.pdf/$FILE/fcin12.pdf. However this is a method developed for veteran trees and is not really applicable to the great majority of trees within the study area which are relatively young and have a different growth pattern from veterans. Moreover, White's and other methods assume that a tree has been in similar conditions for its whole life span. This is clearly not the case for many trees in the study area. Building up site-specific tables based on ring counts and the use of maps, air and ground level photographs and local authority records would be the best way of achieving an accurate picture.

8.5 **The management of copses belts of trees to ensure that they retain their original design function.**

No copses or tree belts were identified that appeared to fulfil an earlier design function. Cp 6.2 above.

8.6 The management of individual trees in key locations

The management of all trees needs to be considered on an individual basis. As with veteran trees, the least amount of activity that occurs within the canopy drip line of any tree the better. In addition to the information contained in *Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management* referred to in 6.3 above, useful practical information can be found in: British Standard 3998:2010 *Tree work* and British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.

8.7 A long-term planting strategy

Given the nature of the present woodland, its emergence and establishment, we would make no recommendations with regards to a planting strategy. Realistically, a greater concern would be that there are too many trees on site, and emphasis should be orientated towards their control. The only exceptions to this would be: if a search of local authority records revealed any previous planting strategy which might be re-adopted; the opportunity to establish native black poplar of local provenance; long-term replacement of the poplars in Fulwell Park.

8.8 Safeguarding archaeological features

This could only be achieved once a detailed archaeological survey had been undertaken. The site would greatly benefit from such a survey – not least in terms of site-wide interpretation of individual structures.

8.9 Reinstating features on the river and their long-term management

An archaeological survey may point to the existence of historical river side features, but any works or reinstatement of them would need to be undertaken with due regard to Environment Agency controls.

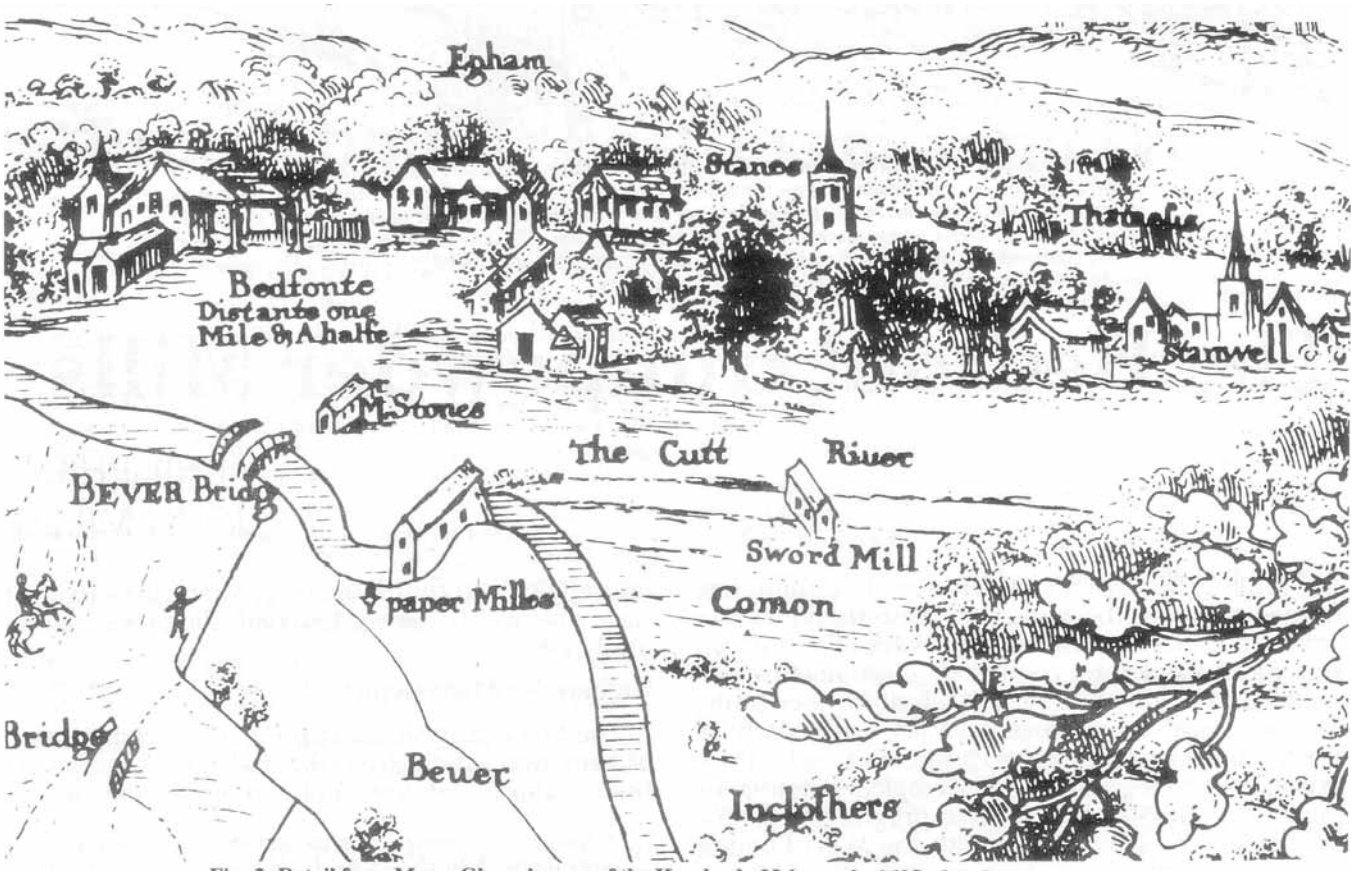
8.10 The potential impact of tree diseases and climate change on existing species

The potential impact of tree diseases and climate is an uncertain - and in some cases fast moving – area of concern. The general advice is to be aware of the potential for such factors to influence the way areas are managed, and to keep informed with regards to the emergence of new threats. Reaction to new disease threats is often retrospective, but there may be an important role to play in, for example, monitoring and controlling the spread of pests and/or disease.

8.11 Management of public access in relation to existing woodlands

The existing path networks seem to be well established and maintained. Paths should be risk assessed, and this assessment should include trees, but we saw no need to extend the present path provision, or indeed to encourage greater formal public access into the adjacent woodland.

APPENDICES

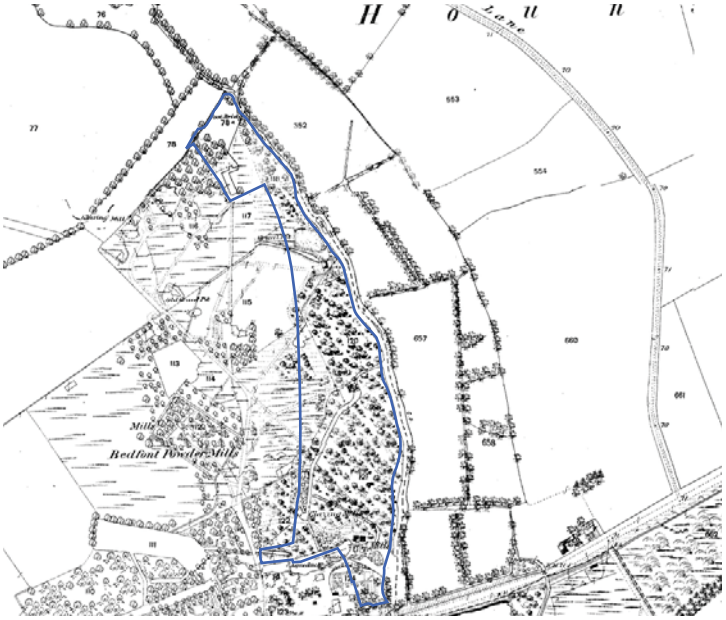


APPENDIX 1
Glover's map of 1635

APPENDIX 2
Rocque's map of Middlesex, 1757

http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/index.html

APPENDIX 3
Ordnance Survey Notebook Drawings, 1804, 1807



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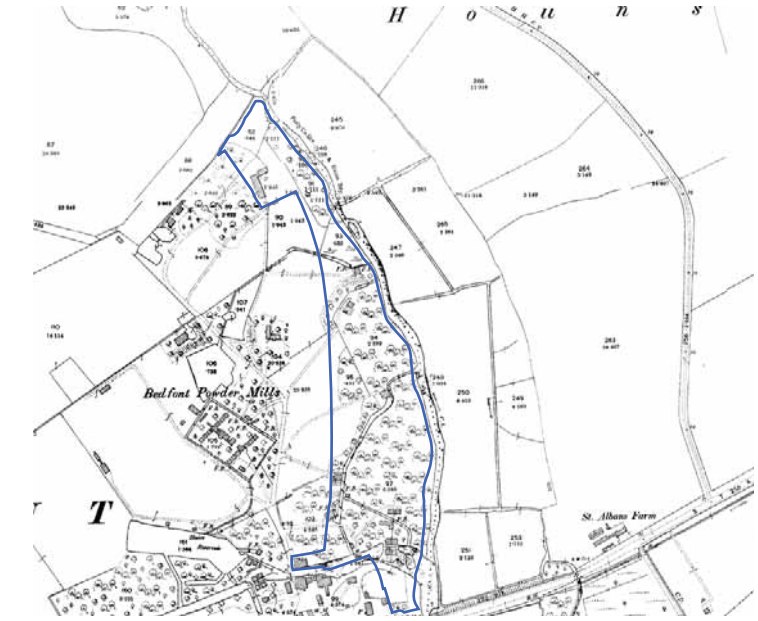
APPENDIX 4
First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1871



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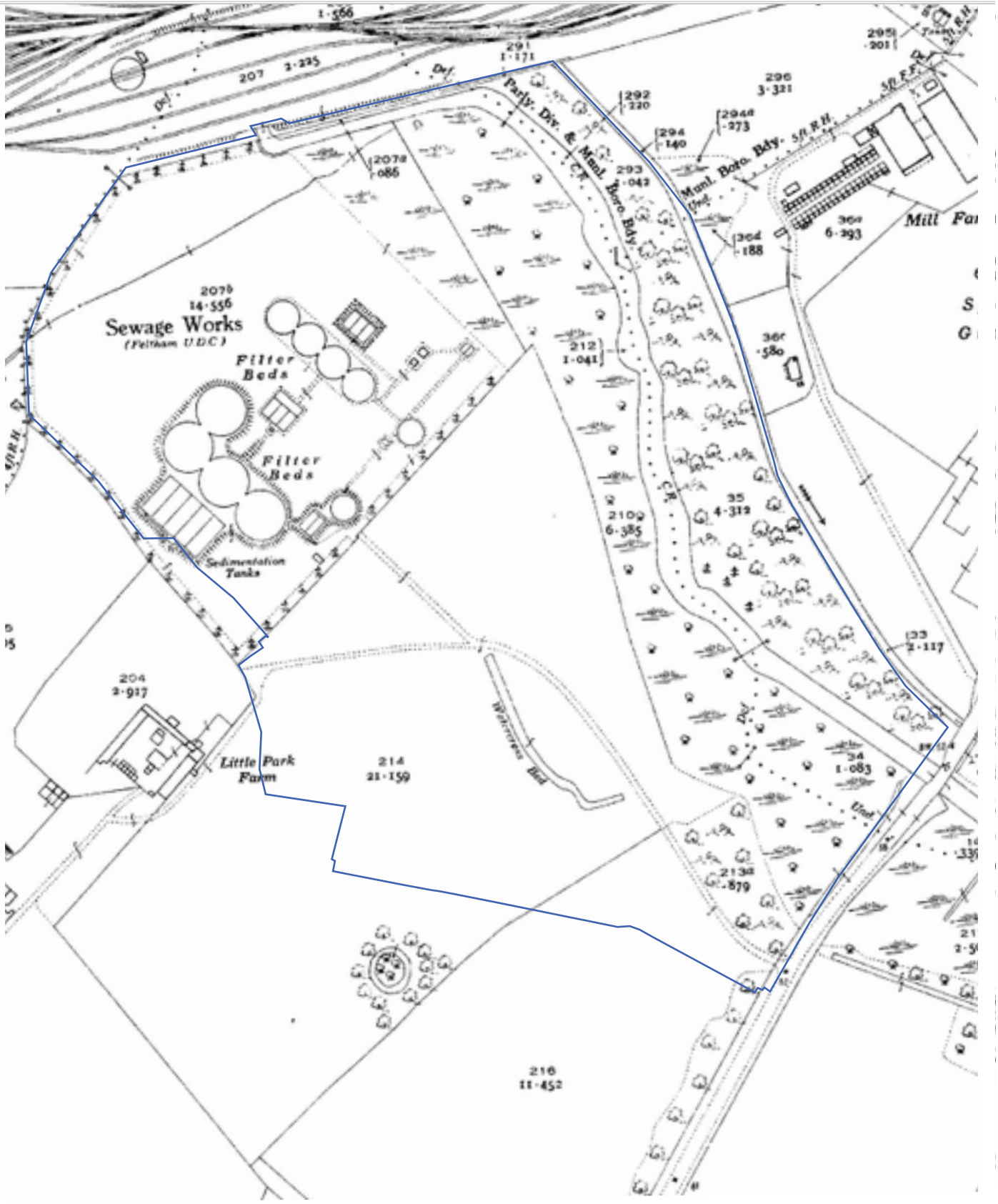
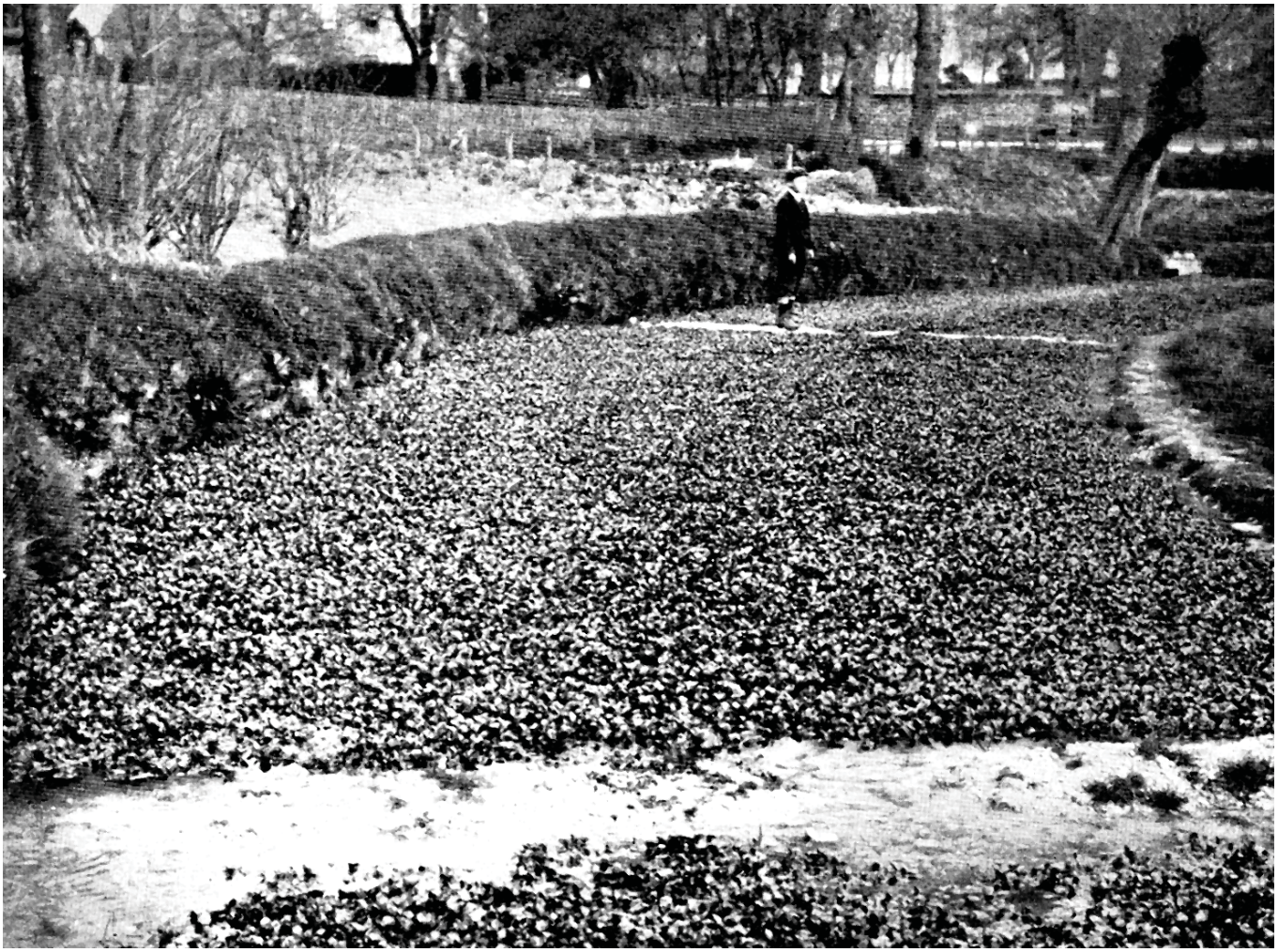
APPENDIX 5
Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch, 1895/6



APPENDIX 6
1932 Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch



APPENDIX 7
1913 Illustration of Watercress Bed from 'Commercial Gardening'

APPENDIX 8
Early 1930s Air Photograph

APPENDIX 9
Early 1930s Air Photograph

APPENDIX 10: AIR PHOTOGRAPHS AT THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

ENGLISH HERITAGE
Air Photographs
Hounslow

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 84062a

Sortie number	Lib	Pos	Fr	H	Centre	Run	Date	Q	Scale	f	Film details (in inches)	Held by
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RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp2	6124	P	TQ 146 726	6	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6148	P	TQ 114 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6149	P	TQ 116 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6150	P	TQ 119 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6151	P	TQ 121 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6152	P	TQ 123 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6153	P	TQ 126 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6154	P	TQ 128 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6155	P	TQ 131 731	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6156	P	TQ 134 730	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6157	P	TQ 136 730	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6158	P	TQ 139 730	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6159	P	TQ 142 730	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6160	P	TQ 144 729	7	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6191	P	TQ 117 736	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6192	P	TQ 119 736	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6193	P	TQ 122 736	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6194	P	TQ 124 735	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6195	P	TQ 127 735	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6196	P	TQ 129 735	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6197	P	TQ 132 735	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6198	P	TQ 135 735	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6199	P	TQ 137 734	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6200	P	TQ 140 734	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6201	P	TQ 143 734	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/910	96	RVp3	6202	P	TQ 145 734	8	10 OCT 1945	A	2500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5180	P	TQ 138 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5182	P	TQ 132 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5184	P	TQ 126 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5186	P	TQ 120 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5259	P	TQ 119 730	9	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5261	P	TQ 126 730	9	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5263	P	TQ 134 731	9	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5265	P	TQ 141 731	9	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7088	P	TQ 122 737	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7090	P	TQ 129 736	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7092	P	TQ 136 735	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7093	P	TQ 140 735	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7188	P	TQ 120 730	31	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7190	P	TQ 126 730	31	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7191	P	TQ 129 729	31	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7192	P	TQ 132 729	31	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5004	P	TQ 119 737	1	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5006	P	TQ 126 737	1	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5008	P	TQ 132 737	1	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5010	P	TQ 138 737	1	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5213	P	TQ 117 727	6	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5215	P	TQ 124 727	6	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5217	P	TQ 130 726	6	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5219	P	TQ 137 726	6	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5220	P	TQ 141 725	6	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2112	653	V	5385	P	TQ 121 720	10	29 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2112	653	V	5387	P	TQ 129 720	10	29 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2112	653	V	5389	P	TQ 137 719	10	29 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2112	653	V	5405	P	TQ 118 727	11	29 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2112	653	V	5407	P	TQ 127 726	11	29 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/258	1013	V	5176	P	TQ 124 732	17	20 OCT 1949	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/258	1013	V	5178	P	TQ 134 732	17	20 OCT 1949	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3002	P	TQ 138 721	1	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3004	P	TQ 127 723	1	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3007	P	TQ 110 727	1	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RS	4002	P	TQ 141 737	5	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RS	4005	P	TQ 125 741	5	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RP	3125	P	TQ 109 731	3	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RS	4079	P	TQ 141 732	11	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RS	4080	P	TQ 142 726	11	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RS	4124	P	TQ 127 722	12	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RS	4127	P	TQ 130 737	12	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/494	1176	RS	4483	P	TQ 128 721	19	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/494	1176	RS	4486	P	TQ 127 737	19	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	242	P	TQ 122 717	10	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	243	P	TQ 127 717	10	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	245	P	TQ 137 717	10	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	254	P	TQ 139 729	11	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	255	P	TQ 133 729	11	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	257	P	TQ 122 727	11	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/82/777	1453	V	258	P	TQ 117 727	11	05 MAY 1953	AB	4800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	302	P	TQ 119 735	16	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	304	P	TQ 127 736	16	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	327	P	TQ 140 728	18	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	329	P	TQ 131 729	18	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	331	P	TQ 124 728	18	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	332	P	TQ 120 729	18	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	396	P	TQ 138 713	21	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	398	P	TQ 131 714	21	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	400	P	TQ 123 714	21	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	23	P	TQ 124 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	25	P	TQ 132 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	21	P	TQ 118 736	17	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	23	P	TQ 125 736	17	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	25	P	TQ 132 735	17	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1006	1520	F61	131	P	TQ 128 707	21	31 AUG 1954	AB	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1006	1520	F62	130	P	TQ 136 740	30	31 AUG 1954	AB	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1006	1520	F62	131	P	TQ 125 740	30	31 AUG 1954	AB	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F21	55	P	TQ 124 737	1	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F21	56	P	TQ 124 731	1	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F21	58	P	TQ 125 719	1	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1190	1652	F22	317	P	TQ 132 736	15	11 MAY 1955	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/82/1190	1652	F22	319	P	TQ 132 723	15	11 MAY 1955	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/1059	2078	1F43	295	P	TQ 125 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	1F43	297	P	TQ 133 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	1F44	294	P	TQ 122 731	12	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	1F44	296	P	TQ 130 732	12	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	1F44	298	P	TQ 138 732	12	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	2F42	196	P	TQ 123 727	17	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	2F42	198	P	TQ 131 727	17	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	2F42	200	P	TQ 138 727	17	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	2F43	196	P	TQ 122 717	20	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	2078	2F43	199	P	TQ 134 717	20	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F41	394	P	TQ 128 716	16	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F42	394	P	TQ 134 738	25	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F42	395	P	TQ 126 738	25	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6146	P	TQ 135 746	1	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6147	P	TQ 126 746	1	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6179	P	TQ 126 727	2	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6180	P	TQ 135 728	2	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
RAF/58/1671	2354	F21	43	P	TQ 125 743	1	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

RAF/58/1671	2354 F21	45	P	TQ 124 727	1	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1671	2354 F21	46	P	TQ 124 719	1	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358 RP	3050	P	TQ 120 722	5	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358 RS	4032	P	TQ 114 740	14	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FP	1001	P	TQ 127 736	1	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FP	1005	P	TQ 118 734	1	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FP	1027	P	TQ 127 733	2	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FP	1028	P	TQ 128 730	2	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2001	P	TQ 126 739	6	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2002	P	TQ 124 738	6	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2004	P	TQ 119 737	6	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2011	P	TQ 128 739	7	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2012	P	TQ 127 741	7	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2024	P	TQ 120 740	8	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2027	P	TQ 123 732	8	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902 FS	2028	P	TQ 124 730	8	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FP	1009	P	TQ 121 736	2	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FP	1010	P	TQ 128 737	2	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FP	1011	P	TQ 135 737	2	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FP	1017	P	TQ 123 722	3	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FS	2009	P	TQ 121 729	5	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FS	2010	P	TQ 131 727	5	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911 FS	2011	P	TQ 138 728	5	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
HAS/UK/49/219	5071 V	58261	P	TQ 133 731	1	01 JUL 1949	A	15000	0	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/69002	5462 V	23	P	TQ 125 731	3	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462 V	24	P	TQ 121 731	3	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462 V	77	P	TQ 119 737	4	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462 V	79	P	TQ 128 737	4	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462 V	80	P	TQ 132 737	4	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463 V	163	P	TQ 130 739	4	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463 V	173	P	TQ 136 727	5	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463 V	175	P	TQ 119 727	5	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	85	P	TQ 138 740	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	87	P	TQ 128 741	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	89	P	TQ 119 740	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	121	P	TQ 116 731	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	123	P	TQ 125 730	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	125	P	TQ 134 730	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920 V	126	N	TQ 139 730	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71087	5921 V	83	P	TQ 139 724	1	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71087	5921 V	85	P	TQ 130 724	1	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71087	5921 V	87	P	TQ 121 724	1	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71087	5921 V	116	P	TQ 126 714	2	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71087	5921 V	118	P	TQ 135 714	2	02 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71097	5926 V	203	P	TQ 138 731	3	13 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71097	5926 V	205	P	TQ 129 732	3	13 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71097	5926 V	207	P	TQ 119 733	3	13 JUN 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RP	3105	P	TQ 116 731	3	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RP	3108	P	TQ 124 716	4	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RP	3111	P	TQ 142 729	4	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RS	4053	P	TQ 129 744	10	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/HLA/631	8567 V	5022	P	TQ 135 725	4	04 SEP 1942	A	12500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/HLA/631	8567 V	5023	P	TQ 125 726	4	04 SEP 1942	A	12500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/HLA/631	8567 V	5024	P	TQ 125 739	5	04 SEP 1942	A	12500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/HLA/631	8567 V	5025	P	TQ 132 735	5	04 SEP 1942	A	12500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
RAF/HLA/686	8588A RS	4010	P	TQ 123 741	19	02 MAR 1944	AC	12500	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3003	P	TQ 132 727	3	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3025	P	TQ 128 722	4	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3042	P	TQ 128 740	5	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3043	P	TQ 121 737	5	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
OS/53T86	9504 V	108	N	TQ 115 727	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T86	9504 V	111	N	TQ 123 727	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T86	9504 V	113	N	TQ 127 728	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T86	9504 V	115	N	TQ 132 728	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T86	9504 V	117	N	TQ 137 728	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T86	9504 V	119	N	TQ 142 729	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	14	N	TQ 117 729	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	16	N	TQ 122 729	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	18	N	TQ 127 730	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	20	N	TQ 133 730	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	22	N	TQ 138 731	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	23	N	TQ 140 731	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	93	N	TQ 117 733	2	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	114	N	TQ 120 735	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	116	N	TQ 126 736	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	118	N	TQ 132 736	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T87	9505 V	120	N	TQ 138 736	3	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	32	N	TQ 135 717	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	33	N	TQ 133 717	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	35	N	TQ 127 716	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	37	N	TQ 122 716	1	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

OS/53T88	9506 V	158	N	TQ 118 723	4	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	160	N	TQ 123 723	4	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	162	N	TQ 128 723	4	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	165	N	TQ 135 725	4	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T88	9506 V	167	N	TQ 140 725	4	08 AUG 1953	A	3250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55T22	9535 V	11	N	TQ 123 740	2	14 JUL 1955	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	70	N	TQ 134 720	4	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	110	P	TQ 129 734	6	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M5	20545 V	35	N	TQ 118 739	5	13 JUN 1957	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	28	N	TQ 123 741	2	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	42	N	TQ 117 713	5	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	43	N	TQ 128 714	5	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	45	N	TQ 131 735	6	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	46	N	TQ 119 734	6	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/61033	20582 V	27	N	TQ 119 741	3	29 AUG 1961	A	11000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/61033	20582 V	28	N	TQ 131 741	3	29 AUG 1961	A	11000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	22	N	TQ 118 741	4	13 SEP 1963	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties	42
Total Frames	246

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Sortie number	Lib	Pos	Fr	H	Centre	Run	Date	Q	Scale (in inches)	f	Film details (in inches)	Held by
RAF/106G/UK/1114	167	RP	3128	P	TQ 106 747	9	12 JAN 1946	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5187	P	TQ 117 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5188	P	TQ 114 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5189	P	TQ 111 741	6	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5342	P	TQ 119 745	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5343	P	TQ 116 745	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5344	P	TQ 113 745	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5345	P	TQ 110 744	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5346	P	TQ 107 744	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1271	229	V	5347	P	TQ 104 744	10	23 MAR 1946	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7041	P	TQ 109 749	16	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7042	P	TQ 112 750	16	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7043	P	TQ 115 750	16	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7084	P	TQ 108 739	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7085	P	TQ 112 738	17	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7107	P	TQ 105 749	18	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7108	P	TQ 109 749	18	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7109	P	TQ 112 749	18	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7110	P	TQ 116 750	18	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7135	P	TQ 109 753	19	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7136	P	TQ 113 753	19	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7160	P	TQ 105 743	30	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7161	P	TQ 108 743	30	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7162	P	TQ 111 743	30	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7163	P	TQ 114 744	30	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1284	292	FV	7164	P	TQ 118 744	30	25 MAR 1946	A	5500	12	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1445	316	RS	4014	P	TQ 112 755	10	01 MAY 1946	AC	10500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1563	397	RP	3009	P	TQ 110 750	1	07 JUN 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1563	397	RP	3012	P	TQ 106 740	2	07 JUN 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1563	397	RS	4009	P	TQ 107 738	13	07 JUN 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1563	397	RS	4010	P	TQ 114 741	13	07 JUN 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1563	397	RS	4012	P	TQ 108 755	14	07 JUN 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5103	P	TQ 107 750	3	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5104	P	TQ 110 750	3	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5105	P	TQ 113 750	3	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5106	P	TQ 116 750	3	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5195	P	TQ 116 744	5	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5196	P	TQ 113 744	5	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5197	P	TQ 110 744	5	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2060	626	V	5198	P	TQ 108 744	5	11 MAY 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/258	1013	V	5149	P	TQ 112 738	16	20 OCT 1949	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/258	1013	V	5150	P	TQ 105 739	16	20 OCT 1949	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3072	P	TQ 116 742	4	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3073	P	TQ 110 743	4	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RP	3074	P	TQ 104 744	4	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RS	4007	P	TQ 114 744	5	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/541/465	1051	RS	4008	P	TQ 108 745	5	22 MAR 1950	A	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RP	3127	P	TQ 111 741	3	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RP	3128	P	TQ 112 746	3	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/496	1170	RP	3129	P	TQ 112 751	3	12 MAY 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/494	1176	RP	3486	P	TQ 110 736	10	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/494	1176	RP	3487	P	TQ 110 742	10	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/494	1176	RP	3488	P	TQ 109 747	10	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/494	1176	RP	3489	P	TQ 109 753	10	12 MAY 1951	A	10750	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	257	P	TQ 105 745	14	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	258	P	TQ 109 746	14	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	260	P	TQ 113 738	15	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1099	1466	V	261	P	TQ 109 738	15	23 APR 1953	AB	5000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	18	P	TQ 107 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	19	P	TQ 110 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	20	P	TQ 114 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	21	P	TQ 117 744	1	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	30	P	TQ 116 750	2	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	31	P	TQ 113 750	2	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	32	P	TQ 110 749	2	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F21	33	P	TQ 106 749	2	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	30	P	TQ 117 742	18	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	31	P	TQ 114 741	18	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	32	P	TQ 111 741	18	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1213	1477	F22	33	P	TQ 108 741	18	14 AUG 1953	A	5000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1006	1520	F62	132	P	TQ 114 741	30	31 AUG 1954	AB	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR

RAF/82/1006	1520	F62	133	P	TQ 103 741	30	31 AUG 1954	AB	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F22	53	P	TQ 106 750	4	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F22	54	P	TQ 106 744	4	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/82/1149	1635	F22	55	P	TQ 106 738	4	14 APR 1955	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	20781	F43	290	P	TQ 106 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	20781	F43	291	P	TQ 110 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	20781	F43	292	P	TQ 114 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/1059	20781	F43	293	P	TQ 118 746	9	13 SEP 1960	A	6000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F42	396	P	TQ 117 738	25	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F42	397	P	TQ 108 738	25	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4646	2204	F42	398	P	TQ 100 738	25	28 AUG 1961	A	12000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6148	P	TQ 117 746	1	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
FSL/6641/6	2284	V	6149	P	TQ 108 746	1	23 JUL 1966	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
RAF/58/1671	2354	F22	42	P	TQ 108 753	7	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1671	2354	F22	43	P	TQ 107 745	7	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1671	2354	F22	44	P	TQ 107 737	7	03 MAR 1955	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2152	2539	V	60	P	TQ 114 756	9	29 APR 1957	AB	15000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1870	2756	V	5044	P	TQ 108 752	6	04 DEC 1946	AB	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1870	2756	V	5045	P	TQ 111 751	6	04 DEC 1946	AB	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1870	2756	V	5046	P	TQ 114 751	6	04 DEC 1946	AB	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1733	3305	V	5027	P	TQ 108 754	2	13 SEP 1946	A	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1733	3305	V	5028	P	TQ 113 754	2	13 SEP 1946	A	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1733	3305	V	5041	P	TQ 108 753	3	13 SEP 1946	A	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1733	3305	V	5042	P	TQ 113 754	3	13 SEP 1946	A	9800	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1612	3328	V	5027	P	TQ 108 755	3	02 JUL 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDR
RAF/106G/UK/1612	3328	V	5028	P	TQ 114 755	3	02 JUL 1946	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDR
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358	RS	4010	P	TQ 107 743	12	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358	RS	4011	P	TQ 115 742	12	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358	RS	4031	P	TQ 107 740	14	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1352	3358	RS	4032	P	TQ 114 740	14	02 APR 1946	AB	10600	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1233	3383	RS	4115	P	TQ 103 748	12	10 MAR 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1233	3383	RS	4116	P	TQ 109 748	12	10 MAR 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1052	3459	RP	3024	P	TQ 107 746	2	03 DEC 1945	A	9000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/1052	3459	RP	3025	P	TQ 103 746	2	03 DEC 1945	A	9000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/305	3701	FS	2029	P	TQ 110 754	7	15 MAY 1945	AB	9800	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/305	3701	FS	2043	P	TQ 105 745	8	15 MAY 1945	AB	9800	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/305	3701	FS	2044	P	TQ 111 745	8	15 MAY 1945	AB	9800	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/305	3701	FS	2045	P	TQ 116 745	8	15 MAY 1945	AB	9800	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/219	3781	FP	1001	P	TQ 105 743	1	15 APR 1945	AB	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/219	3781	FS	2030	P	TQ 107 752	6	15 APR 1945	AB	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/219	3781	FS	2031	P	TQ 111 752	6	15 APR 1945	AB	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/219	3781	FS	2032	P	TQ 115 752	6	15 APR 1945	AB	10000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/208	3796	FP	1074	P	TQ 111 741	5	10 APR 1945	A	11000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/208	3796	FP	1075	P	TQ 104 743	5	10 APR 1945	A	11000	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902	FS	2020	P	TQ 116 752	8	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/119	3902	FS	2021	P	TQ 118 749	8	07 FEB 1945	AC	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911	FP	1006	P	TQ 106 753	1	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911	FS	2004	P	TQ 119 747	4	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/112	3911	FS	2015	P	TQ 112 738	6	03 FEB 1945	AB	9400	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
MAL/67067	4710	V	9	P	TQ 113 751	2	09 JUL 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/67067	4710	V	10	P	TQ 104 751	2	09 JUL 1967	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/496	4960	FS	2133	P	TQ 113 747	12	09 JUL 1945	A	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/496	4960	FS	2134	P	TQ 107 746	12	09 JUL 1945	A	4500	8	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
HAS/UK/49/219	5071	V	58262	P	TQ 118 731	1	01 JUL 1949	A	15000	0	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HAS/UK/49/219	5071	V	58263	P	TQ 102 732	1	01 JUL 1949	A	15000	0	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HAS/UK/49/219	5071	V	58328	P	TQ 108 748	2	01 JUL 1949	A	15000	0	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/68014	5224	V	15	N	TQ 098 751	1	27 MAR 1968	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68014	5224	V	16	P	TQ 106 751	1	27 MAR 1968	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68014	5224	V	17	N	TQ 113 751	1	27 MAR 1968	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68014	5224	V	18	P	TQ 120 751	1	27 MAR 1968	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462	V	83	P	TQ 117 745	5	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462	V	84	N	TQ 113 745	5	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462	V	85	P	TQ 109 745	5	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69002	5462	V	86	P	TQ 104 745	5	15 JAN 1969	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463	V	126	P	TQ 117 754	3	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463	V	127	P	TQ 108 754	3	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463	V	160	P	TQ 105 739	4	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/69008	5463	V	161	P	TQ 114 739	4	10 FEB 1969	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	107	P	TQ 106 751	3	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	108	P	TQ 111 751	3	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	109	P	TQ 115 751	3	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	127	P	TQ 104 745	4	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	128	P	TQ 108 744	4	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	129	P	TQ 112 744	4	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71130	5806	V	130	P	TQ 116 744	4	17 AUG 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71083	5919	V	134	P	TQ 107 749	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71083	5919	V	135	P	TQ 112 749	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71083	5919	V	136	P	TQ 116 749	2	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920	V	90	P	TQ 115 740	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71084	5920	V	91	P	TQ 110 740	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

MAL/71084	5920 V	92	P	TQ 105 740	1	28 MAY 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
US/14PH/GP/LOC 326	8197 RP	3002	P	TQ 111 763	1	03 MAY 1944	AC	15000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	FDM
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RP	3052	P	TQ 110 755	2	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/29	8314 RS	4001	P	TQ 111 756	9	07 AUG 1944	A	11000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/64	8323 FP	1048	P	TQ 116 752	3	02 DEC 1944	A	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/64	8323 FP	1049	P	TQ 114 749	3	02 DEC 1944	A	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/64	8323 FP	1050	P	TQ 111 746	3	02 DEC 1944	A	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/64	8323 FP	1051	P	TQ 109 744	3	02 DEC 1944	A	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/64	8323 FP	1052	P	TQ 106 741	3	02 DEC 1944	A	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	NMR
RAF/106G/LA/89	8333 FP	1001	P	TQ 109 745	1	04 JAN 1945	AB	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/89	8333 FP	1002	P	TQ 106 749	1	04 JAN 1945	AB	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/89	8333 FP	1065	P	TQ 104 743	3	04 JAN 1945	AB	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/89	8333 FP	1066	P	TQ 106 739	3	04 JAN 1945	AB	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/106G/LA/89	8333 FS	2001	P	TQ 110 754	4	04 JAN 1945	AB	8500	14	Black and White 5 x 5	MOD
RAF/HLA/686	8588A RS	4009	P	TQ 112 739	19	02 MAR 1944	AC	12500	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3043	P	TQ 121 737	5	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RP	3044	P	TQ 114 734	5	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RS	4044	P	TQ 111 752	13	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
RAF/HLA/691	8601 RS	4045	P	TQ 104 749	13	04 MAR 1944	A	12500	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDM
OS/55T22	9535 V	10	N	TQ 110 738	2	14 JUL 1955	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55T22	9535 V	11	N	TQ 123 740	2	14 JUL 1955	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	29	P	TQ 120 759	2	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	30	P	TQ 110 760	2	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	79	P	TQ 119 753	5	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	80	P	TQ 109 753	5	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	81	P	TQ 100 749	5	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	108	P	TQ 108 734	6	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	109	P	TQ 118 734	6	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	153	P	TQ 107 736	9	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/65238	9537 V	154	P	TQ 119 736	9	04 OCT 1965	A	13000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95058	14777 V	169	P	TQ 107 747	5	03 APR 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95058	14777 V	170	N	TQ 111 746	5	03 APR 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95058	14777 V	171	N	TQ 116 746	5	03 APR 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95058	14777 V	174	P	TQ 110 738	6	03 APR 1995	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55M5	20031 V	18	N	TQ 103 753	3	17 SEP 1955	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55M5	20031 V	19	N	TQ 107 759	4	17 SEP 1955	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	47	N	TQ 116 753	1	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	48	N	TQ 113 753	1	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	49	N	TQ 111 752	1	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	50	N	TQ 108 752	1	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	51	N	TQ 108 754	2	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	52	N	TQ 111 754	2	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T69	20123 V	53	N	TQ 113 754	2	20 MAY 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T82	20130 V	3	N	TQ 110 751	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T82	20130 V	4	N	TQ 107 751	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T82	20130 V	10	N	TQ 110 753	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T82	20130 V	11	N	TQ 108 754	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	9	N	TQ 103 748	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	10	N	TQ 106 748	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	11	N	TQ 109 748	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	12	N	TQ 112 748	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	13	N	TQ 114 749	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	14	N	TQ 117 749	1	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	84	N	TQ 117 747	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	85	N	TQ 115 746	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	86	N	TQ 112 746	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	87	N	TQ 110 746	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	88	N	TQ 107 746	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	89	N	TQ 105 745	2	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	101	N	TQ 106 741	3	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	102	N	TQ 109 742	3	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	103	N	TQ 111 742	3	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	104	N	TQ 113 742	3	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	105	N	TQ 116 743	3	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	176	N	TQ 118 742	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	177	N	TQ 116 742	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	178	N	TQ 114 741	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	179	N	TQ 112 741	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	180	N	TQ 110 740	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	181	N	TQ 108 740	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T83	20131 V	182	N	TQ 107 739	4	25 JUL 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T85	20133 V	11	N	TQ 109 738	1	02 AUG 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T85	20133 V	12	N	TQ 111 738	1	02 AUG 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T85	20133 V	13	N	TQ 114 738	1	02 AUG 1953	A	3205	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T107	20149 V	119	N	TQ 104 743	6	14 SEP 1953	A	3200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T107	20149 V	120	N	TQ 105 743	6	14 SEP 1953	A	3200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T107	20149 V	121	N	TQ 107 743	6	14 SEP 1953	A	3200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T107	20149 V	122	N	TQ 109 744	6	14 SEP 1953	A	3200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/53T107	20149 V	123	N	TQ 112 744	6	14 SEP 1953	A	3200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	137	N	TQ 107 753	9	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

OS/59035	20163 V	138	N	TQ 111 754	9	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	159	N	TQ 107 747	10	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	160	N	TQ 112 747	10	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	161	N	TQ 116 747	10	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	179	N	TQ 108 740	11	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	180	N	TQ 112 741	11	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59035	20163 V	181	N	TQ 117 741	11	16 MAY 1959	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55T24	20164 V	17	N	TQ 111 760	3	23 JUL 1955	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/55T24	20164 V	26	N	TQ 107 738	5	23 JUL 1955	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/56M2	20165 V	11	P	TQ 109 750	2	11 JUL 1956	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/56M2	20165 V	20	N	TQ 111 734	3	11 JUL 1956	A	12500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54M4	20534 V	9	N	TQ 109 749	4	21 MAY 1954	A	11500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/54M4	20534 V	10	N	TQ 117 749	4	21 MAY 1954	A	11500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M5	20545 V	17	N	TQ 112 759	3	13 JUN 1957	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M5	20545 V	33	N	TQ 101 739	5	13 JUN 1957	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M5	20545 V	34	N	TQ 110 739	5	13 JUN 1957	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/57M5	20545 V	35	N	TQ 118 739	5	13 JUN 1957	A	11500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	11	N	TQ 100 757	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	12	N	TQ 103 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	13	N	TQ 105 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	14	N	TQ 107 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	15	N	TQ 110 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	16	N	TQ 112 759	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	17	N	TQ 115 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	18	N	TQ 117 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	19	N	TQ 120 758	1	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	26	N	TQ 104 740	2	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	27	N	TQ 113 740	2	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	28	N	TQ 123 741	2	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	29	N	TQ 116 759	3	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59004	20554 V	30	N	TQ 103 758	3	13 APR 1959	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	6	N	TQ 106 753	1	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	7	N	TQ 110 754	1	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	8	N	TQ 114 754	1	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	30	N	TQ 105 747	2	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	31	N	TQ 109 747	2	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	32	N	TQ 113 747	2	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	33	N	TQ 117 747	2	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	53	N	TQ 107 741	3	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	54	N	TQ 111 741	3	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59013	20560 V	55	N	TQ 114 741	3	23 APR 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	1	N	TQ 118 742	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	2	N	TQ 116 742	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	3	N	TQ 114 742	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	4	N	TQ 111 742	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	5	N	TQ 109 742	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	6	N	TQ 107 741	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59014	20561 V	7	N	TQ 105 741	1	23 APR 1959	A	2000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59036	20563 V	8	N	TQ 108 741	3	16 MAY 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59036	20563 V	9	N	TQ 112 741	3	16 MAY 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/59036	20563 V	10	N	TQ 117 741	3	16 MAY 1959	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60012	20570 V	58	N	TQ 117 757	3	06 MAY 1960	A	14000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60012	20570 V	59	N	TQ 106 756	3	06 MAY 1960	A	14000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	46	N	TQ 119 734	6	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/60013	20574 V	47	N	TQ 106 734	6	06 MAY 1960	A	13500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/61033	20582 V	17	N	TQ 108 757	2	29 AUG 1961	A	11000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/61033	20582 V	26	N	TQ 108 740	3	29 AUG 1961	A	11000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/61033	20582 V	27	N	TQ 119 741	3	29 AUG 1961	A	11000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/62115	20596 V	48	N	TQ 120 743	4	21 OCT 1962	A	9000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/62115	20596 V	49	N	TQ 112 742	4	21 OCT 1962	A	9000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/62115	20596 V	50	N	TQ 104 741	4	21 OCT 1962	A	9000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	19	N	TQ 103 758	3	13 SEP 1963	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	20	N	TQ 113 758	3	13 SEP 1963	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	22	N	TQ 118 741	4	13 SEP 1963	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	23	N	TQ 108 741	4	13 SEP 1963	A	12000	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63215	20601 V	45	N	TQ 096 757	6	13 SEP 1963	A	8500	6.3	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/696	27342 V	232	N	TQ 104 740	3	17 OCT 1996	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/696	27342 V	233	N	TQ 104 753	3	17 OCT 1996	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/696	27342 V	251	N	TQ 101 741	5	17 OCT 1996	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
ADA/696	27342 V	252	N	TQ 101 755	5	17 OCT 1996	A	14000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

Total Sorties	69
Total Frames	301

APPENDIX 10.1
RAF/106G/UK/910 - 6152, 1945

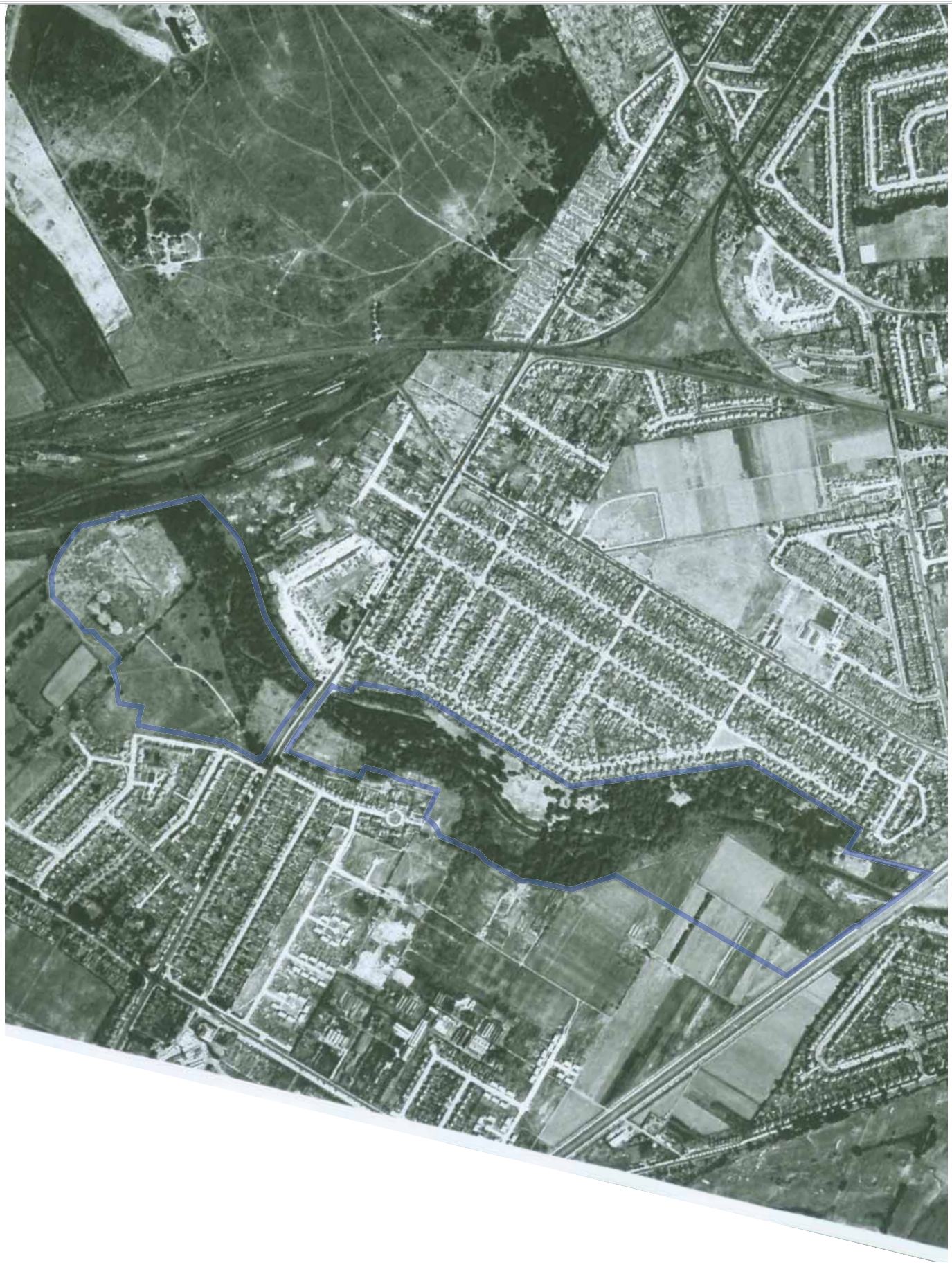
APPENDIX 10.2
RAF/106G/UK/1271 - 5259, 1946

APPENDIX 10.3
RAF/106G/UK/1284 - 7191, 1946

APPENDIX 10.4
RAF/106G/UK/1284 - 7190, 1946

APPENDIX 10.5
RAF/CPE/UK/2060 - 5217, 1947

APPENDIX 10.6
RAF/CPE/UK/2060 - 5215, 1947

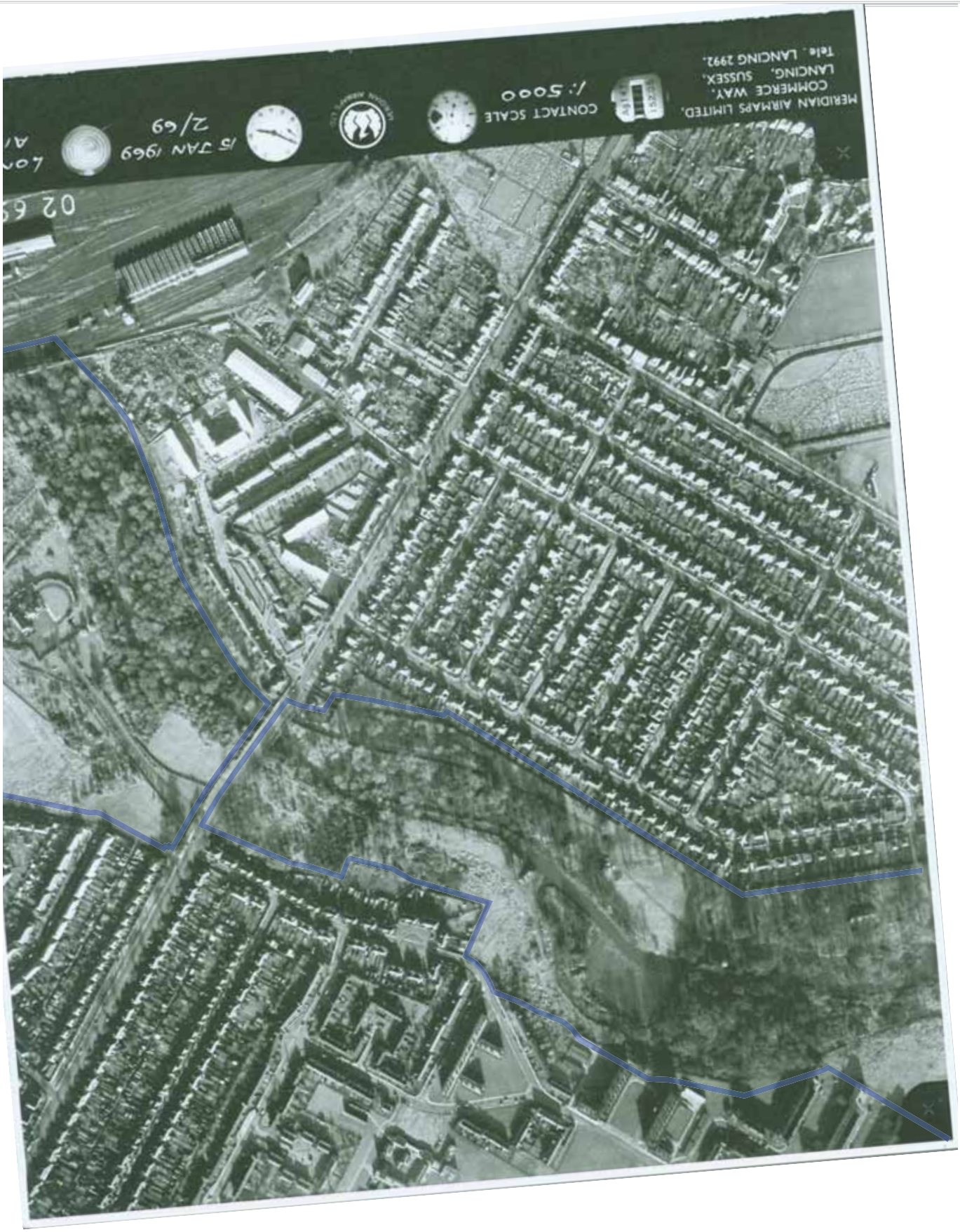


APPENDIX 10.7
HAS/UK/49/219, 1949

APPENDIX 10.8
RAF/540/496 - 4124, 1951

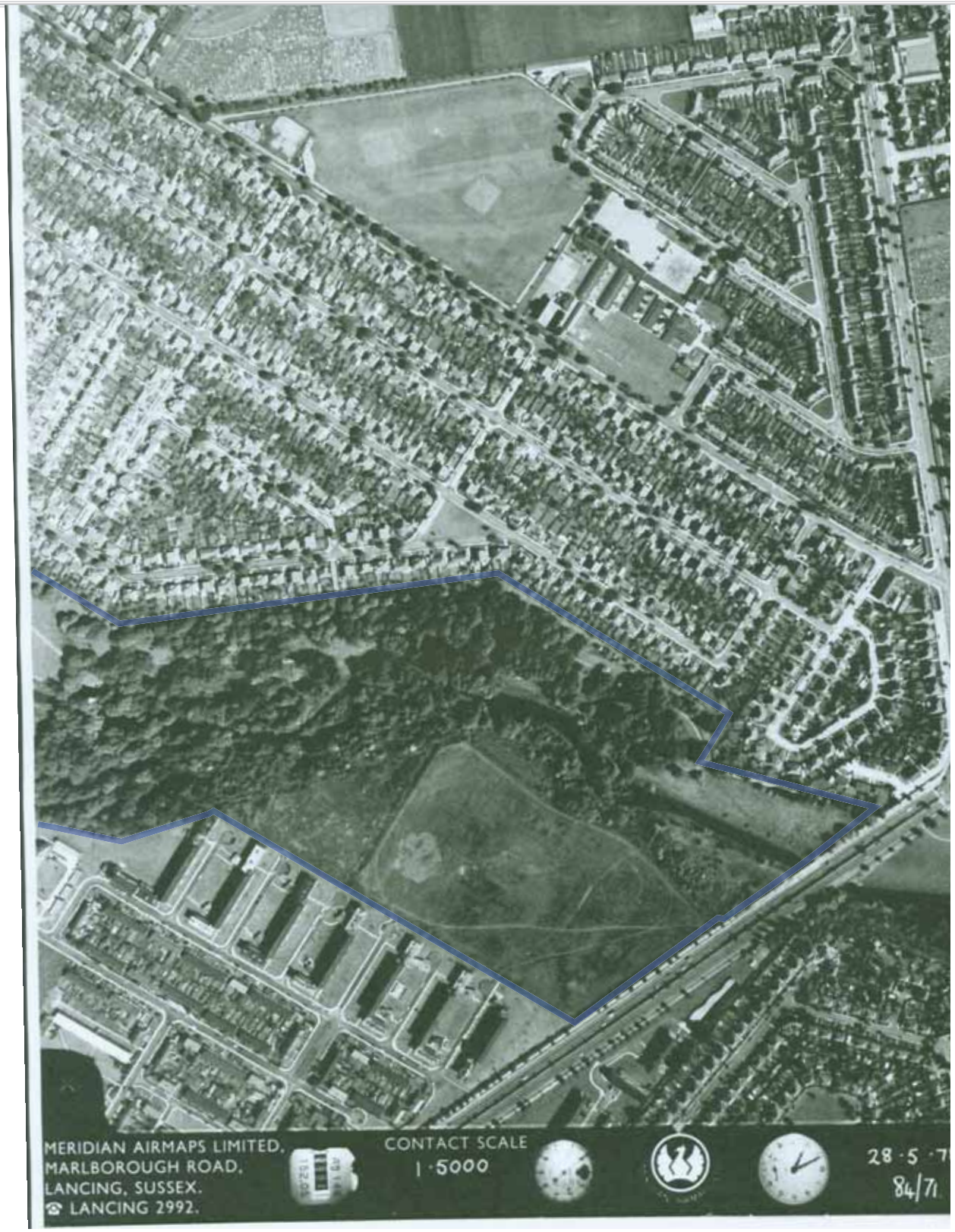
APPENDIX 10.9
FSL/6641/6 - 6179, 1966

APPENDIX 10.10
FSL/6641/6 - 6180, 1966



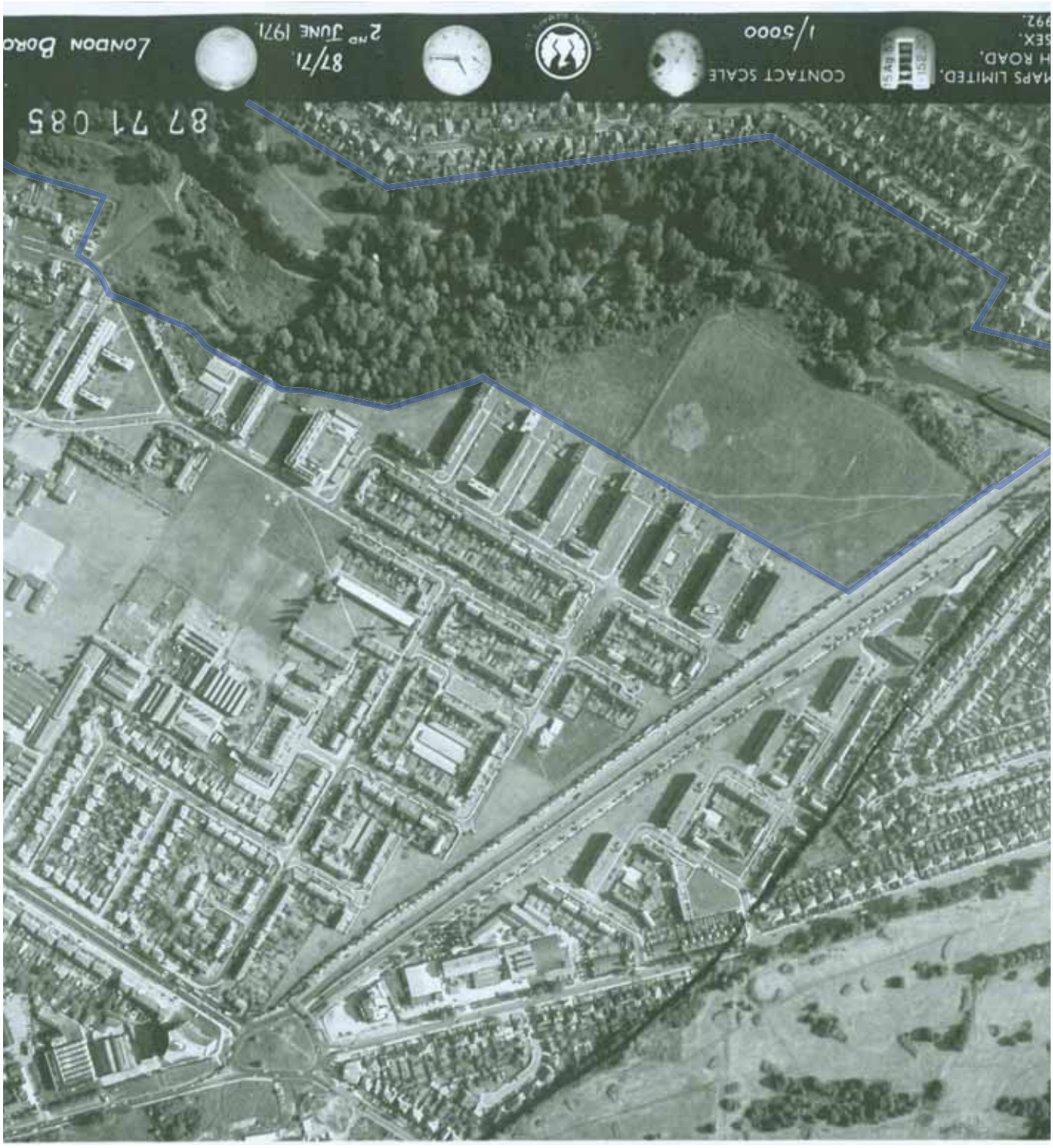
APPENDIX 10.11
MAL/69002, 1971

APPENDIX 10.12
MAL/71084 - 084, 1971



APPENDIX 10.13
MAL/71084 - 087, 1971

APPENDIX 10.14
June 1971



APPENDIX 10.15
MAL/71087 - 085, 1971

APPENDIX 10.16
MAL/71097 - 203, 1971