ARCHAEOLOGY DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Pebble Hall, Theddington, Northants

Client: Welland Waste Ltd

11th May 2016
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SUMMARY

The area of the proposed development at Pebble Hall, Theddingworth has been considered for its archaeological potential, in accordance with Local Authority and Government policy. As set out in the NPPF, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological and heritage potential of the proposed development area.

The proposed development area is located in a wider area which has seen some development during the 19th and 20th centuries. In this environment the proposed location of wood storage areas has low potential for archaeology of the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods and its significance is likely to be local.

In conclusion, the potential to yield further significant archaeological evidence demonstrated by this desk based study be low also indicates that there is no potential for archaeology of national significance which would preclude development. Although there is low potential for locally significant remains, archaeology is unlikely to compromise the principle of development.

On the basis of the available evidence, it is considered that any as yet unrecorded remains which may be present will not prejudice the principle of development and that any archaeological interest can be secured by planning consent condition.
1.0  INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

1.1  Introduction

1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched and prepared by Michael Dawson of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Welland Waste Management Ltd.

1.1.2 The assessment considers the proposed development area on land in the historic parish of Marston Trussell. The site lies on farmland associated with Pebble Hall, on rising ground in the River Welland Valley. It is presently arable farmland and has been periodically fertilised with green waste. The site is centred at National Grid Reference SP 66089 84434 (Fig 1).

1.1.3 In accordance with local and central government guidance on archaeology and planning (NPPF) this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

1.1.4 The assessment identifies the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeology as the basis for determining an appropriate mitigation strategy.

1.2  Scope of Study

1.2.1 The objectives of the report can be summarised as follows:

- To assess the potential of the proposed development area to contain archaeological evidence.
- To assess the potential survival of archaeology at the proposed development area, its condition and extent.
- To assess the potential significance of any archaeology and to examine whether this might be the subject of further evaluation or mitigation.

1.2.2 Evidence from published and archive sources and from the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Historic Environment Records (HER) has been examined for the proposed development area. In addition, HER records and other evidence up to 500m surrounding the proposed development area has been examined to determine the landscape pattern of archaeological and historic development. The latter provides the
Figure 1: Site Location

Scale at A4: 1:10,000
0 250m

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Site Boundary

Planning ● Heritage
www.cgmcs.co.uk
basis for assessing the potential presence of archaeological data and to establish the baseline from which to assess the impact of the proposed development.
2.0 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Planning Policy

2.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaces national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment).

2.1.2 Section 12 of the NPPF, entitled *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 12 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:

- Delivery of sustainable development
- Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment
- Conservation of England’s heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and
- Recognition of the contribution that heritage assets make to our understanding of the past.

2.1.3 Section 12 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be *no more than sufficient* to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

2.1.4 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

2.1.5 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
2.1.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.

2.1.7 Significance is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.

2.1.8 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation.

2.2 Local Plan Policy

2.2.1 Daventry District Council Local Plan

2.2.2 The Daventry District Local Plan was adopted in 1997. The existing Daventry District Local Plan sets out the Council’s policies and proposals for guiding the development and use of land in the District. This will gradually be replaced by documents to be produced as part of the Local Development Framework. In the meantime, the new planning system provides for existing local plan policies to remain in force. Policy GN2 (E) and (F) indicate that consent will be given where development (E) will not adversely affect a conservation area or a building listed as being of architectural or historic interest and their setting, or (F) will not adversely affect sites of nature, conservation, geological or archaeological importance or the settings of archaeological sites.

2.2.3 In December 2014 the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy was adopted and this replaced some of the saved policies of the Daventry District Local Plan. The Core Strategy, together with the remaining saved policies form the 'Development Plan' for the District.
2.2.4 West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (Adopted Dec 2014)

**POLICY S10 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

DEVELOPMENT WILL:

a) achieve the highest standards of sustainable design incorporating safety and security considerations and a strong sense of place;
b) be designed to improve environmental performance, energy efficiency and adapt to changes of use and a changing climate over its lifetime;
c) make use of sustainably sourced materials;
d) minimise resource demand and the generation of waste and maximise opportunities for reuse and recycling;
e) be located where services and facilities can be easily accessed by walking, cycling or public transport;
f) maximise use of solar gain, passive heating and cooling, natural light and ventilation using site layout and building design;
g) maximise the generation of its energy needs from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources;
h) maximise water efficiency and promote sustainable drainage;
i) protect, conserve and enhance the natural and built environment and heritage assets and their settings;
j) promote the creation of green infrastructure networks, enhance biodiversity and reduce the fragmentation of habitats; and
k) minimise pollution from noise, air and run off.

**POLICY BN5 - THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE**

DESIGNATED AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS AND THEIR SETTINGS AND LANDSCAPES WILL BE CONSERVED AND ENHANCED IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR INDIVIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE SIGNIFICANCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO WEST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE’S LOCAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE.

IN ENVIRONMENTS WHERE VALUED HERITAGE ASSETS ARE AT RISK, THE ASSET AND ITS SETTING WILL BE APPROPRIATELY CONSERVED AND MANAGED.

In order to secure and enhance the significance of the area's heritage assets and their settings and landscapes, development in areas of landscape sensitivity and/ or known historic or heritage significance will be required to:

1. Sustain and enhance the heritage and landscape features which contribute to the character of the area including:
A) conservation areas;
B) significant historic landscapes including historic parkland, battlefields and ridge and furrow;
C) the skyline and landscape settings of towns and villages;
D) sites of known or potential heritage or historic Significance;
E) locally and nationally important buildings, structures and monuments

2. Demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the Impact of development on surrounding heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets; where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report

3. Be sympathetic to locally distinctive landscape features, design styles and materials in order to contribute to a sense of place. The retention and sensitive re-use of disused or underused Heritage assets and structures is encouraged in order to retain and reflect the distinctiveness of the environment, contribute to the sense of place and promote the sustainable and prudent use of natural resources. Proposals to sustain and enhance the area’s understanding of heritage assets, for tourism and historic interest as Part of cultural, leisure and green networks will be supported.

2.3 Summary

2.3.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound, therefore, by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, and other material considerations.
3.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the site comprises Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods when the local environment was dominated by shallow lime-mud seas.

3.1.2 The soil types are generally clayey loams.

3.2 Topography

3.2.1 The proposed development area is located to the south west of Theddingworth village. The present day topography is generally a rolling landscape of low ridges and shallow valleys. The area is bounded to the south by further arable land and to the north by the River Welland. On the eastern boundary is the recycling plant of Welland Waste Management and to the west is further arable land. The development area is located on land which forms the shoulder of a small hill which rises to some 138m AOD east of the recycling plant.
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
(Including Map Regression Exercise)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The report which follows is a consideration of archaeological finds and features within the proposed development area. In addition archaeological and historical evidence within a study area, 500m from the proposed development site, has been taken into account to identify patterns of past activity which might contribute to assessing the proposed development area’s potential to contain significant archaeology. A gazetteer of designated heritage assets, archaeological monuments and archaeological investigations and events is provided at Appendix 1.1

4.1.2 Data obtained from Historic England and the Local Planning Authority confirms that there are no designated heritage assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields or Parks and Gardens) on the application site.

4.1.3 The data obtained from the county HERs includes 5 ‘event’ records within the search area. The events include the English Heritage’s Parks Register Enhancement Survey (NHER104057), field artefact collection in Sibbertoft parish (NHER5385), earthwork survey by the RCHM (5387), a two desk top assessments (LHER9083 & 9397). Where appropriate the information from these events informs this assessment.

Prehistoric

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>Palaeolithic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mesolithic</td>
<td>12,000 - 4,000 BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>4,000 - 1,800 BC</td>
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<td>Bronze Age</td>
<td>1,800 - 600 BC</td>
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<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>600 - AD 43</td>
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Historic

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roman</td>
<td>AD 43 - 410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon/Early Medieval</td>
<td>AD 410 - 1066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>AD 1066 - 1485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>AD 1486 - 1749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>AD 1750 - Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timescales used in this report
4.2 **Palaeolithic**

4.2.1 No Palaeolithic finds have been found within the proposed development area or within the wider study area.

4.2.2 The presence of Palaeolithic archaeology is notoriously hard to predict. The majority of evidence from the wider region is from stray artefacts with few in-situ sites (Cooper, 2006). Overall, the proposed development area can probably be defined as having very low potential.

4.3 **Prehistoric (Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age)**

4.3.1 The prehistoric period is characterised by evidence which, in the wider region of the proposed development area, suggests increasingly sedentary activity, probably agricultural, together with settlements, probably farmsteads, established by the first Millennium BC. Settlements are often found in valley side locations and on topography similar to the proposed development site but there is no present indication that the site includes prehistoric evidence and, therefore, the potential for the prehistoric period is low.

4.4 **Roman**

4.4.1 No evidence from the Roman period has been discovered within the proposed development area. Activity within the search area, which can be dated to the Roman period, is limited. Two possible Roman period sites were identified south of the proposed site (NHER 688 & 695) which suggests there is Roman settlement nearby. The Royal Commission survey of 1981 notes that "there is considerable evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation in the area [parish of Marston Trussell]; with Roman sites both close to the River Welland and on the higher ground to the South". However, the absence of finds and the topography of the proposed development area suggests the potential for archaeology of Roman date, is probably low. This suggests any Roman (or earlier) archaeology at the site is likely to be local rather than regional in significance.

4.5 **Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Early Post-Medieval**

4.5.1 In the post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon period the proposed development area lay south west of the historic core of Theddingworth (LHER9153) and west of the now deserted hamlet of Hothorpe (NHER482). The land lay in the ancient parish of Marston Thrussell

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1 There is no Lidar cover for this area
in the Gartree hundred and the majority of the evidence recorded on the HER comes from the medieval period. The principal remains are those of village earthworks at Hothorpe (NHER 482), a possible medieval watermill east of the proposed development site (LHER2524) on the River Welland and ridge and furrow in the fields to the west (NHER 9487).

Fig 2 The parish of Marston Thrussell showing the historic estates of Hothorpe, Martson Trussell and Thorpe Lubenham (above) with (below) the earthworks of Hothorpe, largely deserted, medieval village (NHER 482).
Fig 3 Land use in the vicinity of the proposed development site showing the area of former ridge and furrow to the west, now arable land. (see appendix 1, NHER 9487)

Location of the proposed development site shown in red.

4.5.2 The ridge and furrow recorded in the HER (NHER 9487) and by Lidar Survey (Appendix 1) indicates that the proposed development area probably lay within the open fields of Hothorpe. Hall’s survey of the open fields of Northamptonshire records that the vill\(^2\) of Hothorpe had two fields in the 13\(^{th}\) century, a small grant of 2 acres (called virgates\(^3\)) describes 1 acre in one part of the vill and the other in another part. In 1639 there were 3 open fields. The vill was enclosed in 1666, but no map survives.

4.5.3 Within the proposed development site, the nature of the topography, the evidence cited above and the location of the site, therefore, suggests the potential for significant medieval evidence within the proposed development area is low.

\(^2\) Vill – basic economic unit which contained all the necessary resources for an agricultural community

\(^3\) Virgate – the amount of land which could be ploughed by a pair of oxen in a year.
4.6 **Late Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)**

4.6.1 Map evidence from the Post-Medieval period of the study site is limited. The earliest surviving map is the 1st edition OS of 1885. The map series shows the field boundaries of the 19th century remaining substantially unchanged throughout the 20th century and into the 21st century.

4.6.2 In light of the evidence above there is, therefore, no potential for significant evidence of the Post-Medieval and Modern periods within the proposed development area.
5.0 SITE CONDITIONS AND THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
(Impact on Buried Archaeological Deposits)

5.1 Site Conditions

5.1.1 The proposed development area today is agricultural land, currently arable. The aerial photograph, above, indicates the erosion of ridge and furrow recorded in 1995-9; although that evidence indicates that these fields were part of the open fields cultivated as strip fields during the medieval period. Today this aspect of the site may survive as below ground evidence.

Fig 4 Panorama, looking north-eastwards across the proposed development area. The chimney of the waste plant is visible behind the soil bund.

Fig 5 View north towards the River Welland
5.2 The Proposed Development

5.2.1 The proposed residential development is outlined in the accompanying application.

5.2.2 The desk based assessment has shown that the site of the proposed development has low potential to contain archaeological evidence of the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods, and that any evidence is likely to be of local significance.

Fig 6 The proposed development site

5.3 The Significance of the Evidence and Policy – Direct Impacts on Below Ground Archaeology

5.3.1 The NPPF in section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, employs the concept of significance as the basis for assessing impact on the historic environment and historic assets; paragraph 135 notes that “The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgment will be required having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset”.
5.3.2 At present the proposed development site falls within that group of development sites where there is generally low potential for surviving archaeological evidence of local significance (NPPF paragraph 128). The potential of the proposed development to yield locally significant archaeology of the Prehistoric and/or Roman periods has been assessed as low in the desk based assessment of available sources.

5.3.3 In this circumstance, given the scale of the intrusive works, any further evaluation or mitigation can be secured by planning consent condition based on the following:

5.3.4 "No development shall take place within the area indicated (this would be the area of archaeological interest) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority”.

5.3.5 In light of the archaeological potential further evaluation and an appropriate mitigation strategy will ensure that there is no ‘harm’ to the historic environment for the purposes of the NPPF.
6.0  SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1  Summary

6.1.1  The area of the proposed development at Pebble hall, Theddington has been considered for its archaeological potential.

6.1.2  In accordance with Local Authority policy and Government policy, as set out in the NPPF, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological and heritage potential of the proposed development area.

6.1.3  The proposed development area is located in a wider area which has seen some development during the 19th and 20th centuries. In this environment the proposed location of wood storage areas has low potential for archaeology of the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods and its significance is likely to be local.

6.2  Conclusion

6.2.1  In conclusion, the potential to yield further significant archaeological evidence has been demonstrated by this desk based study to be low. It has demonstrated that there is no potential for archaeology of national significance which would preclude development although there is low potential for locally significant remains. In this respect archaeology is unlikely to compromise the principle of development.

6.3  On the basis of the available evidence, it is considered that any as yet unrecorded remains that may be present will not prejudice the principle of development and that any archaeological interest can be secured by planning consent condition.
7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

1. General

Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Records Offices
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Historic Environment Records

2. Bibliographic

Bridges J 1791 The history and antiquities of Northamptonshire. Compiled from the manuscript collections of the late learned antiquary John Bridges, Esq. by the Rev. Peter Whalley (2 vols), Oxford


Hall D 1992 The Open Fields of Northamptonshire, NHRS Vol XXXVIII


RCHM 1985 An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the County of Northamptonshire, Volume 3, Archaeology sites in Northwest Northamptonshire (London, 1981), 137-142

Stocker D 2006 England’s Landscape The East Midlands, London:Collins and English Heritage

Taylor J 2006 The Roman Period, in Cooper (ed) 137-161
3. **Cartographic**

Prior’s map of Leicestershire 1770


Archaeology Desk Based Assessment
Land near Pebble Hall, Theddingworth, Northamptonshire.

APPENDIX 1
HER Baseline Data
SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LEICESTERSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER)

HER data within 500m of the proposed development site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leicestershire HER</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MLE2513</td>
<td>Undated banks north of Pebble Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLE2519</td>
<td>Post medieval water mill, north of Hothorpe Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLE2524</td>
<td>Possible site of medieval watermill, Mill Furlong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLE9153</td>
<td>Historic settlement of Theddingworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLE20827</td>
<td>Turnpike, Market Harborough to Coventry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northamptonshire HER</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Romano-British settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5002</td>
<td>Hothorpe Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>Hothorpe Deserted medieval settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>Possible Romano-British settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9487</td>
<td>Ridge and furrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2

Historic Mapping
Northamptonshire
Published 1885
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Order Details
Order Number: 82711081_1_1
Customer Ref: jac21556
National Grid Reference: 466090, 284410
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 466090, 284410

Historical Map - Slice A
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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Northamptonshire
Published 1901
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 82711061_1_1
Customer Ref: jac21556
National Grid Reference: 466090, 284410
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 466090, 284410
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed dates. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.
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Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1958 - 1959
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840’s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940’s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 82711081_1_1
Customer Ref: jac21556
National Grid Reference: 466090, 284410
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 466090, 284410
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 82711061_1_1
Customer Ref: jac21556
National Grid Reference: 466090, 284410
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.01
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 466090, 284410