

**Land South of Salt Way, Banbury,
Oxfordshire**

**Cultural Heritage Desk-Based
Assessment**



The site from the north-east

ARS Ltd Report 2013/118
December 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to undertake a cultural heritage desk-based assessment of the land to south-west of Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire. The work was carried out as contextual information as part of the process in obtaining outline planning consent for housing development on the potential site.

The site is situated adjacent to the southern edge of Banbury and the north-western edge of Bodicote, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SP 456 383). The site covers an area of c.18ha and is presently used as arable land, with a plot of allotments in the south-west corner and a plot of managed open grassland in the east of the site, part of which is fenced off to provide an access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club in the south. A small plot of scrubland is located on the north boundary of the site.

A 1km buffer zone around the site was studied to assess the potential and significance of impacts upon heritage assets.

This assessment has identified that there is a moderate to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present on site. Prehistoric activity such as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and Bronze Age round barrow monuments has been identified in close proximity to the site boundary. Also, Iron Age settlements have been identified to the west and east of the site. A Roman Road has been identified along the southern boundary of the site. There is little evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity beyond ridge-and-furrow.

There are a number of heritage assets within the study area identified with regional or national importance that could be impacted by development of the site. The full extent of the causewayed enclosure to the west of the site is as yet unknown and could extend within the site boundary. It is also possible that the Roman Road to the south of the site extends within the site boundary or, since it is currently an accessible carriageway, could be damaged by increased road traffic.

The setting of Bodicote Conservation Area, one Grade II* Listed Building and five Grade II Listed Buildings could be impacted upon by development. It has also been noted that the settings of two Grade I Listed Buildings and associated protected views from without the study area could be impacted upon by development.

Two extents of the hedgerows within the site qualify as 'historically important' under the terms of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997*.

Ground conditions on the site have not been assessed so the level of survival of archaeological remains across the site is currently unknown. However, at other archaeological sites within the study area, the survival of archaeological remains has been shown to be good and the depth of these remains has been shown to be between 0.30m and 0.50m. It is recommended that a phased scheme of archaeological works be undertaken, initially comprising a geophysical survey.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In November 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to undertake a cultural heritage desk-based assessment of the land to south-west of Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire (Figure 1). The work was carried out as contextual information as part of the process in obtaining outline planning consent for housing development on the potential site.

1.2 Site Description

The site is situated adjacent to the southern edge of Banbury and the north-western edge of Bodicote, Oxfordshire (centred on NGR: SP 456 383) (Figure 2). The site covers an area of c.18ha, bounded on the north the Salt Way (an unmetalled track), on the west by an arable plot, on the south by Wykham Lane, on the south-east by Bodicote Cricket Club and on the east by White Post Road. The site is presently used as arable land (Figure 6), with a plot of allotments in the south-west corner and a plot of managed open grassland in the east of the site (Figure 7), part of which is fenced off to provide an access easement to Bodicote Cricket Club in the south. A small plot of scrubland (Figure 8) is located on the north boundary of the site.

1.3 Geology

The solid geology of the east and west parts of the development area consists of ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation. The solid geology of the south and centre parts of the development area consists of siltstone and mudstone of the Dyrham Formation (British Geological Survey, 2013).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This desk-based assessment is intended to provide contextual information as part of the process to obtain outline planning consent. The project aims are as follows.

- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about the archaeology and built environment within the site and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and upstanding buildings/structures.
- ◆ To assess the potential state of preservation for any archaeological deposits that may exist on the site.
- ◆ To assess the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development and the potential archaeological implications of any potential development proposal.



- ◆ To identify potential sensitive receptors in the form of heritage assets in the vicinity of the site, where their setting may be impacted upon by any potential development proposal.

3 METHODOLOGY

The assessment was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (IfA 2012).

3.1 Study Area

The study area is defined as the site, as identified in Figure 2, and a 1km buffer zone around the site, where there is the potential for impacts to the setting of nearby heritage assets (see Figure 3). All heritage assets identified in this assessment have been allocated a unique number (e.g. ARS01) and a complete gazetteer is shown in Appendix 1.

3.2 Information Sources

The following information sources were consulted as part of this assessment and a site walkover survey was conducted by Paul Clarke of ARS Ltd on 6th December 2013.

- ◆ English Heritage Archives, Swindon (NRHE)
- ◆ Oxfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)
- ◆ Oxfordshire History Centre
- ◆ Centre for Banburyshire Studies
- ◆ Archaeological Research Services Library

Websites:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ◆ National Heritage List for England | http://www.english-heritage.org.uk |
| ◆ Cherwell District Council | http://www.cherwell.gov.uk |
| ◆ Open Domesday | domesdaymap.co.uk |
| ◆ British Geological Survey | www.bgs.ac.uk |

4 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1.1 Prehistoric and Romano-British

The earliest recorded remains in the study area date to the Neolithic period. A Neolithic causewayed enclosure (ARS11) has been identified in aerial photographs to the west of the site at Wykham Farm. Two pits (ARS08) were also identified in a watching brief within 100m of the enclosure. The earlier pit, from the Early Neolithic period, is believed to have been contemporary with the enclosure, while the later pit dated to the Late Neolithic period. This



may be indicative of continued or seasonal occupation of the enclosure throughout the Neolithic period.

To the west and beyond the concentration of Neolithic activity, a potential Bronze Age curvilinear enclosure (ARS01) has been identified in aerial photographs. Also from aerial photographs, two round barrows (ARS13) have been identified within 60m of the western edge of the development site, although the crop marks could also represent earlier hengiform monuments or causewayed ring enclosures. Round barrows are often associated with burials, both cremations and inhumations, both contemporary with the barrows in date.

Iron Age activity has been identified in small settlements located to the west (ARS02 and ARS07) and east (ARS63) of the site. These settlements had an agricultural basis and probably continued in use into the Romano-British period. The dominance of mid to late Iron Age activity may be a result of increased flooding of rivers valleys at this time (Lang 2010), with abandonment of lower-lying land in favour of more elevated land, such as in the study area.

Romano-British activity within the wider study area is dominated by the presence of Roman Roads, one (ARS17; Figure 9) along the southern edge of the site – approximately along the alignment of Wykham Lane and Weeping Cross – and the other oriented south-west to north-east to the north of the site (ARS10). Beyond this, Romano-British activity is sparse with a ditch and gully (ARS68) recorded 700m to the east of the site and a findspot (ARS15) in the Sor Brook valley to the south of the site, although the nature of this findspot is uncertain. Beyond the wider study area, a probable villa has been identified 1300m to the west of the site, to the south of Wykham Lane (Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001). The pattern for settlement in Roman North and West Oxfordshire is generally of larger, affluent villas, probably with large estates in their hinterland. Also, they often date to earlier periods than elsewhere in the county (Booth 2010).

4.1.2 Medieval

The earliest records of Bodicote are from the early medieval period and indicate that it was a small settlement within the parish of Adderbury. The etymology of Bodicote (Old English meaning 'Boda's shelter') indicates that the settlement originated at this time. Indeed, most place names in the vicinity have an Anglo-Saxon origin (e.g. Banbury, Adderbury, Bloxham). The earliest medieval activity within the wider study area is attested by coarse late Saxon pottery (MOX4444) found 225m to the south of the site and this represents the only known early medieval activity. There is some suggestion that Bodicote was an offshoot of the larger settlements of Adderbury by freemen, as evidenced by differences in their respective organisation (Lobel and Crossley 1969). It has been shown that early medieval boundaries often used, as reference points, barrows from prehistory (Ford 1984) such as those 60m to the west of the site (MOX12183).

Bodicote is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086) as having three manors tenanted by Walter Giffard, Robert of Tosny and the Count of Evreux (domesdaymap.co.uk). The manors were worth a total of £5, which was a rise of ten shillings on their value in 1066. Twelve households are recorded in the settlement, including two households of villagers, eight



households of smallholders and two households of slaves. The estates were reckoned to have land available for 4.5 plough teams, although only three plough teams were extant, suggesting that the land was under-cultivated. Traces of extensive ridge and furrow farming have been located at College Fields, 300m to the east of the site (Archaeological Services WYAS 2005; ARS64), and in the land between Wykham Farm and the Salt Way, immediately to the west of the site (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 2012; ARS02; Cotswold Archaeology 2013; ARS07).

The overlordship of Bodicote belonged to William Marshal from 1190 as part of his inheritance from the de Clare family and in 1245 passed to the Earldom of Oxford until 1632. It was tenanted by the Holcot family from 1242 until the early 18th century. In a 1327 assessment, it was recorded that half of the tax contributors for that year paid 2-5 shillings, which gives an impression of a reasonably wealthy community, possibly benefiting from its location 3km from the market town of Banbury and from the rural market at Adderbury (granted in 1218). A sizeable, probably late medieval, building has been suggested 800m to the south-west of the site (CBA South Midlands Group 1998; ARS06).

The Black Death would have arrived in Oxfordshire in 1349 and here caused higher than usual casualties – five per cent of Oxfordshire’s settlements were abandoned compared with an English average of 1.5 per cent (Mileson 2010). The resulting drop in population created the opportunity for estate owners to start enclosing their land for the rearing of animals. By 1495, much of Adderbury parish had been turned over to pastoral use. However, the population of Bodicote actually expanded during the 14th century (Lobel and Crossley 1969) and so may have bucked the parish trend for enclosure.

The settlement of Bodicote did not possess its own burial ground throughout the medieval period and bodies were taken to Adderbury for burial instead of to the medieval chapel in Bodicote, components of which are still extant at the Church of St. John the Baptist (ARS32). It is believed that pier-bearers at funerals would stop at the Weeping Cross (ARS66), which stood at the junction of the main roads to Oxford and Buckingham and takes its name from the Old English for way (*weg*) but this monument has not been extant since the 19th century (Gepp 1924). The site is also adjacent to the Salt Way (Figure 10) along its northern boundary, which is believed to have been the main carriageway for the salt trade between Droitwich and London. The efficacy of this information is uncertain, however, as the designation of this route appears to owe its existence to the Third Edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) in 1880.

4.1.3 Post-medieval – modern

The area around the site, from Cropredy in the north (north of Banbury) to Adderbury just south of Bodicote, was strategically important throughout the First English Civil War as it was the location of several crossings of the River Cherwell. During 1643, Adderbury parish was occupied by cavalry under the command of the Earl of Northampton, who raised the siege of the Royalist garrison in Banbury that year. By the autumn of 1644, it had become occupied by Parliamentarian troops who had begun to besiege Banbury again (Lobel and Crossley 1969).



In 1675, Ogilby's map of the road from Oxford to Ashby-de-la-Zouche showed the land around Bodicote to be 'arable' (*sic*). However, the development of the weaving industry in Banbury and the plush industry in nearby Shutford would have encouraged the enclosure of land for pastoral use. This occurred in 1768 after the Duke of Argyll had purchased much of the land in the area. Prior to this, Bodicote had been the location of plentiful common pasture (Lobel and Crossley 1969). Also, the opening of the Oxford Canal (1100m to the north-east of the site) in 1790 encouraged the diversification of industry and the export of goods. By 1841, at least 15 families in Bodicote were involved in cloth production industries (Lobel and Crossley 1969). There is also evidence for some degree of mechanisation within the parish as Luddites are recorded as having come from Banbury to smash machinery. Indeed, Bodicote Mill (MOX4396) on the Sor Brook to the south of the site was constructed in the late 18th century.

The enclosure of the fields also had the effect of significantly moving the alignment of the main roads around the village. The Oxford Road had been turnpiked in 1755, which allowed it to maintain its significance whilst the Salt Way continued as a track way. A toll house was located on the Oxford Road (MOX4438). The earliest map available of any detail is Davies' *New Map of the County of Oxford* from 1797 (Figure 5). This shows the Salt Way, White Post Road and Wykham Lane (none named on the map), as well as 'Wickham Farm' and the extent of Bodicote – narrower east to west than present but forming a linear settlement along the Main Road. It also shows a distinction between extant hedgerow boundaries along the northern (ARS21) and eastern (ARS19) boundaries of the site, and non-hedgerow boundaries, although it is unlikely that all field boundaries are shown.

The village of Bodicote experienced a 35% population increase between 1801 and 1831, from 574 to 779 people (Lobel and Crossley 1969). This is represented in the study area by the preponderance of post-medieval buildings in the village and beyond that are built of local stone and give the village its character.

The First Edition OS map of 1882 (see Appendix 3 for OS maps) shows the site with hedgerows on all sides, with three hedged internal boundaries. The middle plot of the present site is shown with its current boundaries and contains two small buildings in its north-east corner, whilst the eastern plot is shown containing open woodland and a tank on its northern boundary. The vicarage is shown just beyond the northern site boundary, with four auxiliary buildings and ordered gardens to the rear. The western plot was divided into larger southern and smaller northern plots. The site was surrounded at this time by agricultural fields in all directions, whilst White Post Road and Wykham Lane are shown as being retained roads and the Salt Way is shown as a track way.

The Second Edition OS map of 1900 shows the northern portion of the eastern plot partitioned. The western fields had been united into one large plot and it is shown that they were used as allotments, with a pump located towards the centre of the field. A small building (ARS18) is also shown in the western field. The Third Edition OS map of 1923 noted the Salt Way by name for the first time. A record of field names from 1955 shows the central field named as the 'White Post Ground', whilst the western field was named as 'The Long Ground' in the north and 'Gold Hill' in the south. The fact that the western field had two names suggests that the names date to before the combination of those fields, in other



words before 1900. Whilst The Long Ground is named after the shape of the field and the White Post Ground is named after a post-medieval or modern feature, it is not clear what Gold Hill refers to.

The 1966 Edition OS map showed that the allotments currently in the south-west corner of the site were extant by this time. Part of the western field had also been subsumed into the central field. Two of the auxiliary buildings around the vicarage had been demolished. The housing estate to the north of the site had been built to within 100m of the site boundary and was completed by 1984, as shown by the OS map of that year. Also, land to the east and south-east of the site was developed for a school, housing and a recreation ground.

By 1989, all buildings on the site had been demolished and by 1993 the current boundary between the central and western fields was reinstated. Bodicote Cricket Club was founded in 2002 on land to the south-east of the site and access to the club was provided by an asphalt track along the southern boundary of the eastern plot, within the site boundary. An iron fence was constructed to delineate this land.

4.2 Heritage Assets within the Site

4.2.1 Designated Heritage Assets within the Site

There are no designated heritage assets within the site and it does not lie within a designated conservation area.

4.2.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Site

The English Heritage NRHE and Oxfordshire HER record no non-designated assets within the site. However, the Roman Road (ARS17) along the southern boundary of the site is to be considered as within the site boundary due to the uncertainty of its exact position and the potential that development could impact directly and physically to short distances beyond its boundary.

The analysis of historic mapping and documentation identified the existence of a pump (ARS20), and three small structures (ARS18) within the site boundary. None of these features were extant at the time of the site walkover survey although the location of the structure in the western field has been ascertained by the presence of concrete, stone and brick rubble, and it is marked with old agricultural machinery (Figure 11). Hedgerows dating to the 18th century have also been identified along the northern (ARS21) and eastern (ARS19) boundaries of the site.

4.3 Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area

4.3.1 Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

There are 39 Listed Buildings and one designated Conservation Area within the wider 1km study area. There are no Scheduled Monuments within the wider 1km study area.

The Conservation Area of Bodicote (Figure 12) lies to the south-east of the development site. At its closest, it lies 130m south from the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site along White Post Road.



There is a total of 39 Listed Buildings in the study area. The Church of St. John the Baptist (ARS32) is Grade II* Listed. This building is partially visible from the southern boundary of the site (Figure 13). Also partially visible from this area of the site, although outside of the study area, are the Churches of St. Mary in Adderbury and Bloxham (Figure 14), both of which are Grade I Listed.

The other 35 Listed Buildings that lie within the Bodicote Conservation Area are Grade II Listed. Of the Grade II Listed buildings one, Wykham Farmhouse (ARS09; Figure 15), is clearly visible from the western half of the site and five others are partially visible from the southern or eastern boundaries of the site: Old Barn House (ARS24), Old Barn Cottage (ARS25), The Paddocks and curtilage (ARS27 and ARS28) and the Lodge to Bodicote House (ARS51).

4.3.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

The English Heritage NRHE and the Oxfordshire HER record a total of 17 non-designated heritage assets and events within the arbitrary 1km wider study area. Three of these records relate to post-medieval buildings in the study area that are of historical or architectural interest, but are not listed.

The non-designated assets also include two probable Roman Roads. All records can be found in the gazetteer of sites provided as Appendix I of this report.

5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Significance of Heritage Assets within the Site

The site walkover survey and archival research identified two stretches of hedgerow (ARS19 and ARS21) that are protected under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and thus are afforded national significance.

The Neolithic causewayed enclosure (ARS08) identified to the west of the site has potential to continue inside the site boundary. It has been made clear by an Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist that they consider this monument to have national significance (pers. comm. Richard Oram December 2013).

In light of the lack of knowledge regarding the buried remains of the Roman Road on the southern site boundary (ARS17), it is deemed to be afforded regional to national importance.

All other non-designated assets are to be afforded local importance.

5.2 Significance of Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area

The Roman Road identified to the north of the site (ARS10) should be afforded national importance owing to the fact that it has been located running from Yorkshire to Somerset and that it has potential to have a pre-Roman date.

The two round barrows (ARS13) identified immediately to the west of the site, while undesignated, should be afforded a regional importance owing to their rarity and monumental nature.



The Church of St. John the Baptist is a Grade II* Listed building. This Listing identifies a building as being of 'national importance and more than special interest' (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/caring/listing/listed-buildings>). The 38 Grade II Listed buildings are identified as being of 'national importance and special interest.'

The Churches of St. Mary in Adderbury and Bloxham, are Grade I Listed (of exceptional interest and potentially of international importance) and possess protected views towards the site, as set out in the Cherwell District Council Conservation Area appraisals.

All other non-designated assets are to be afforded local importance.

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 Potential Impacts upon Heritage Assets within the Site

Any development proposals involving groundworks have the potential to directly impact upon buried archaeological remains.

Within the site, previous impacts are restricted to three small buildings (ARS18), agricultural activity such as ploughing and, potentially, quarry pits, such as have been observed within the study area (ARS07).

The potential for the presence of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity on the site is deemed to be low due to the lack of any remains of these dates from within the study area. Any activity would be likely to be represented by isolated findspots.

The potential for the presence of Neolithic activity on the site is deemed to be high due to the presence of a causewayed enclosure (ARS08), the full extent of which is unknown, in close proximity to the western boundary of the site. Any activity could include a portion of the enclosure and would be likely to include features such as pits that are associated with this monument.

The potential for the presence of Bronze Age activity on the site is deemed to be moderate due to the presence of two round barrows (ARS13) in close proximity to the western boundary of the site. Any activity may include further similar monuments or features such as burning pits that would be associated with the ritual landscape exhibited here.

The potential for the presence of Iron Age activity on the site is deemed to be moderate due to the presence of a late Iron Age settlement to the west of the site (ARS02; ARS07) and a late Iron Age or early Romano-British settlement to the east (ARS63). Any activity would be likely to be represented by field systems such as gullies and enclosure ditches.

The potential for the presence of Romano-British activity on the site is deemed to be low to moderate due to the location of the Roman Road (ARS17) along the southern boundary of the site but very little other evidence. Any activity would be likely to be represented by findspots associated with the road and agricultural activity such as gullies.

The potential for medieval and post-medieval activity on the site is deemed to be low despite its proximity to the medieval village of Bodicote. Any activity is most likely to be



represented by ridge-and-furrow in the overburden, as has been noted near to the site (ARS02; ARS07; ARS64).

Ground conditions on the site have not been assessed so the level of survival of archaeological remains across the site is currently unknown. However, at other archaeological sites within the study area, the survival of archaeological remains has been shown to be good and the depth of these remains has been shown to be between 0.30m and 0.50m (Cotswold Archaeology 2013; John Moore Heritage Services 2005). It is recommended that a phased scheme of archaeological works be undertaken, initially comprising a geophysical survey. The results of this survey can then be used to identify what, if any, further works are required, pre- or post-determination of the planning application. Such works could comprise trial trenching, a watching brief during construction, or a combination of such techniques.

6.2 Potential Impacts upon Heritage Assets within the Wider Study Area

Any development proposal involving the construction of new buildings has the potential to impact, positively or negatively, upon the setting of heritage assets in the surrounding area.

This most notably applies to the Conservation Area and Listed Buildings in Bodicote (Figure 4), which possess national significance. This is visible in part from the southernmost part of the site by Wykham Lane and it is likely that there would a change in setting for the Conservation Area and four of the Listed Buildings: Old Barn House (ARS24), Old Barn Cottage (ARS25) and The Paddocks and curtilage (ARS27 and ARS28). There is also potential for a change in setting of the Church of St. John the Baptist (ARS32), although only the top of this building could be observed from the site.

The Grade I Listed churches in Adderbury and Bloxham are also visible from the southern part of the site. Whilst the view to Adderbury Church is largely obscured by foliage, the view to Bloxham Church is clear and largely unrestricted. Therefore, Bloxham Church and its associated protected views are likely to be impacted by development in this area of the site.

Wykham Farmhouse (ARS09) is clearly visible from much of the southern part of the western field, although it is obscured in places by the extant hedgerow. It is likely that the setting of this building would be impacted upon by any development in this area.

The Planning Archaeologist and/or Local Authority Conservation Officer may request that the setting impacts of any proposed development are investigated further prior to granting consent for any development within the site.

7 CONCLUSION

This assessment has identified that there is a moderate to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present on site. Prehistoric activity such as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and Bronze Age round barrow monuments has been identified in close proximity to the site boundary. Also, Iron Age settlements have been identified to the west and east of the site. A Roman Road has been identified along the southern boundary of the site. There is little evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity beyond ridge-and-furrow.



There are a number of heritage assets within the study area identified with regional or national importance that could be impacted by development of the site. The full extent of the causewayed enclosure to the west of the site is as yet unknown and could extend within the site boundary. This has been suggested to be of national importance by the Oxfordshire County Council Planning Archaeologist and would be best left *in situ*. It is also possible that the Roman Road to the south of the site extends within the site boundary or, since it is currently an accessible carriageway, could be damaged by increased road traffic. It is suggested that the efficacy of the remains of the road be tested to preclude any further mitigation.

The setting of the Bodicote Conservation Area, including a Grade II* Listed Building and four Grade II Listed Buildings, could be impacted upon by development of the southern area of the site, adjacent to Wykham Lane. Development of this area could also potentially impact upon the setting of the Grade I Listed Church of St. Mary in Bloxham and the protected view from it towards the site. The setting of Grade II Listed Wykham Farmhouse to the west of the site would be impacted by any development in the south-west part of the site.

Two extents of the hedgerows within the site qualify as ‘historically important’ under the terms of the *Hedgerows Regulations 1997*, and it is recommended that any changes to these assets should be avoided or minimised. However, should it be necessary to remove any of these hedgerows as part of the development proposals, then there would be a requirement to submit a Hedgerow Removal Notice to the Local Authority, accompanied by a 1:2500 plan depicting the extent of the hedgerow that it is proposed to remove.

It is recommended that a phased scheme of archaeological works be undertaken, initially comprising a geophysical survey. The results of this survey can then be used to identify what, if any, further works are required, pre- or post-determination of the planning application. Such works could comprise trial trenching, a watching brief during construction, or a combination of such techniques.

It may also be necessary following discussion with the Local Authority Conservation Officer to undertake a heritage statement focussing in greater detail on the setting of built heritage.

8 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising



from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8.3 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Andrew Green of Gladman Developments Ltd for commissioning the work; the landowner for granting access for the site walkover survey; Richard Oram, Planning Archaeologist at Oxfordshire County Council for advice; and Susan Lisk, Historic Environment Records Officer at Oxfordshire County Council, for providing data.



9 REFERENCES

9.1 Primary Sources

Ogilby. 1675. *Britannia*. Sheet 82: Oxford, Banbury, Coventry, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Davies. 1797. *A New Map of the County of Oxford from an Actual Survey*. Sheet 2.

Envirocheck Report on historic Ordnance Survey Mapping (See Appendix 3).

9.2 Secondary Sources

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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER

ARS ID	HER ID	NHRE ID	LB ID	Description	Grid Ref
ARS01	MOX24691			Possible Bronze Age Or Iron Age Enclosure	SP 44450 38170
ARS02	MOX24118			Late Iron Age Farming Settlement And Medieval Features At Bloxham Road	SP 44570 38940
ARS03	EOX3259			Land East Of Bloxham Road Evaluation	SP 44570 38940
ARS04	EOX3261			Land East Of Bloxham Road Geophysics	SP 44570 38960
ARS05	MOX4279			Post Medieval Fishpond	SP 44580 37890
ARS06	EOX2811			Wykham Park Farm Fieldwork	SP 44645 37724
ARS07				Wykham Park Farm, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation	SP 45000 38500
ARS08	MOX12816			Neolithic Activity Near Causewayed Enclosure On Wykham Farm	SP 45055 38261
ARS09	MOX13248		1046877	Wykham Farmhouse, Bodicote Road, Wykham	SP 45093 38274
ARS10		1035203		Jurassic Way - Lincoln To Stamford Section Of Prehistoric Route Linking Yorkshire And Somerset. Partly Utilised By Roman Roads	SP 45100 39300
ARS11	MOX4460			Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure (Wykham Farm)	SP 45210 38300
ARS12	MOX4395			Upper Grove Mill Upper Grove Mill	SP 45300 37140



Land South of Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

ARS13	MOX12183			2 Bronze Age Round Barrows (C.100M N Of Broughton/Bodicote Road)	SP 45350 38160
ARS14	EOX2104			Linear Banbury Booster 876F: Watching Brief	SP 45360 38680
ARS15	MOX4409			Unspecified Roman Remains, Upper Grove Mill	SP 45440 37140
ARS16	MOX14681		1200199	Horton General Hospital, Main Entrance Block Fronting Oxford Road	SP 45562 39575
ARS17		1028401		The Route Of A Roman Road Running From Ettingdon To Finmere.	SP 45600 38000
ARS18				Former Late 19th Century Buildings Associated With The Vicarage	SP 45600 38200
ARS19				Pre-1797 Hedgerow Along East Boundary Of Site	SP 45600 38300
ARS20				Pump	SP 45600 38500
ARS21				Pre-1797 Hedgerow Along North Boundary Of Site	SP 45800 38400
ARS22	MOX4444			Anglo Saxon Pottery (Clay Close, SW Of Paddock Farm)	SP 45840 37870
ARS23	MOX4396		1249071	Bodicote Mill	SP 45860 37220
ARS24	MOX14519		1248679	Old Barn House, Goose Lane	SP 45921 37782
ARS25	MOX14267		1277817	Old Barn Cottage, Goose Lane	SP 45922 37752
ARS26	MOX14520		1248702	Town Furlong Farmhouse, Goose Lane	SP 45932 37710
ARS27	MOX13711		1248741	The Paddocks, Paddock Farm Lane	SP 45951 37942



ARS28	MOX14531		1277765	Wall To Front And To Left Of The Paddocks, Paddock Farm Lane	SP 45955 37961
ARS29	MOX13016		1277764	The Old Farmhouse, Paddock Farm Lane	SP 45964 37975
ARS30	MOX13708		1248733	No. 43, High Street	SP 45978 37983
ARS31	MOX13709		1248734	Nos. 17 And 19, High Street	SP 45989 37851
ARS32	MOX4423		1277948	St. John The Baptist Church, Church Street	SP 45990 37680
ARS33	MOX13710		1248735	Reaper's Cottage, High Street	SP 45991 37843
ARS34	MOX12959		1277760	No. 13 & Goose Cottage, High Street	SP 45993 37830
ARS35	MOX13699		1248401	Row Of 3 Headstones Approximately 5 Metres South Of Porch Of Church Of St John The Baptist, Church Street	SP 45994 37663
ARS36	MOX13700		1248674	Headstone To Left Of Headstone Dated 169? Approximately 15 Metres South Of Porch Of Church St John The Baptist, Church Street	SP 45999 37654
ARS37	MOX13698		1248400	Headstone Dated 169? Approximately 15 Metres South Of Porch Of Church Of St John The Baptist, Church Street	SP 45999 37657
ARS38				Late 19th Century Agricultural Building	SP 46000 38300
ARS39	MOX14522		1248740	No 1 (The Oven), High Street	SP 46003 37742
ARS40	MOX12960		1277796	No. 12 High Street	SP 46008 37857



Land South of Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

ARS41	MOX13696		1248386	Baker's Arms Public House, Church Street	SP 46010 37724
ARS42	MOX14733		1248722	The Close, High Street	SP 46010 37919
ARS43	MOX13697		1248399	Headstone Approximately 15 Metres South East Of Porch Of Church Of St John The Baptist, Church Street	SP 46011 37661
ARS44	MOX13705		1248721	The Old Bakery, High Street	SP 46011 37929
ARS45	MOX13707		1248732	Yew Tree Cottage, High Street	SP 46022 38035
ARS46	MOX13706		1248723	The Hermitage, High Street	SP 46032 37769
ARS47	MOX13695		1248385	Holly Tree Cottage & No. 18, Church Street	SP 46033 37601
ARS48	MOX14732		1248384	Westway, Church Street	SP 46036 37655
ARS49	MOX13694		1248383	No. 8 (Herbal House), Church Street	SP 46036 37671
ARS50	MOX4408			Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, East Street	SP 46040 37720
ARS51	MOX13018		1277788	Lodge To Bodicote House, High Street	SP 46040 38094
ARS52	MOX13745		1277795	Wall To Ivy Cottage Fronting High Street	SP 46041 38028
ARS53	MOX13704		1248707	Ivy Cottage, High Street	SP 46049 38039
ARS54	MOX13703		1248705	Brown Thatch, High Street	SP 46049 38057
ARS55	MOX12962		1277943	Garden Wall To North And South Of Bristow House, Chapel Lane	SP 46066 37989



Land South of Salt Way, Banbury, Oxfordshire Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

ARS56	MOX12961		1277816	Nos. 2, 3 4, & 5 (Farm Place), East Street	SP 46073 37732
ARS57	MOX14731		1248370	Bristow House, Chapel Lane	SP 46080 37982
ARS58	MOX13746		1277815	West House, East Street	SP 46104 37763
ARS59	MOX13701		1248677	Draycot House, East Street	SP 46116 37766
ARS60	MOX13702		1248678	Corner Cottage And Thatch Stone, East Street	SP 46141 37765
ARS61	MOX14521		1248703	Bodicote House, High Street	SP 46159 38071
ARS62	EOX3092			Land South West Of Blackwood Place And Molyneux Drive, Oxford Road. Evaluation.	SP 46550 37490
ARS63	MOX23935			Neolithic To Post Medieval Features And LIA-Roman Settlement, NW Of Cotefield Farm	SP 46550 37491
ARS64	EOX3096			College Fields Geophysics	SP 46624 38600
ARS65	MOX4438			Site Of Weeping Cross Gate Toll House	SP 46700 37700
ARS66	MOX4406			Site Of Weeping Cross	SP 46710 37800
ARS67	EOX3097			College Fields Evaluation	SP 46739 38388
ARS68	MOX23937			Roman Ditch And Gullies, College Fields	SP 46741 38384

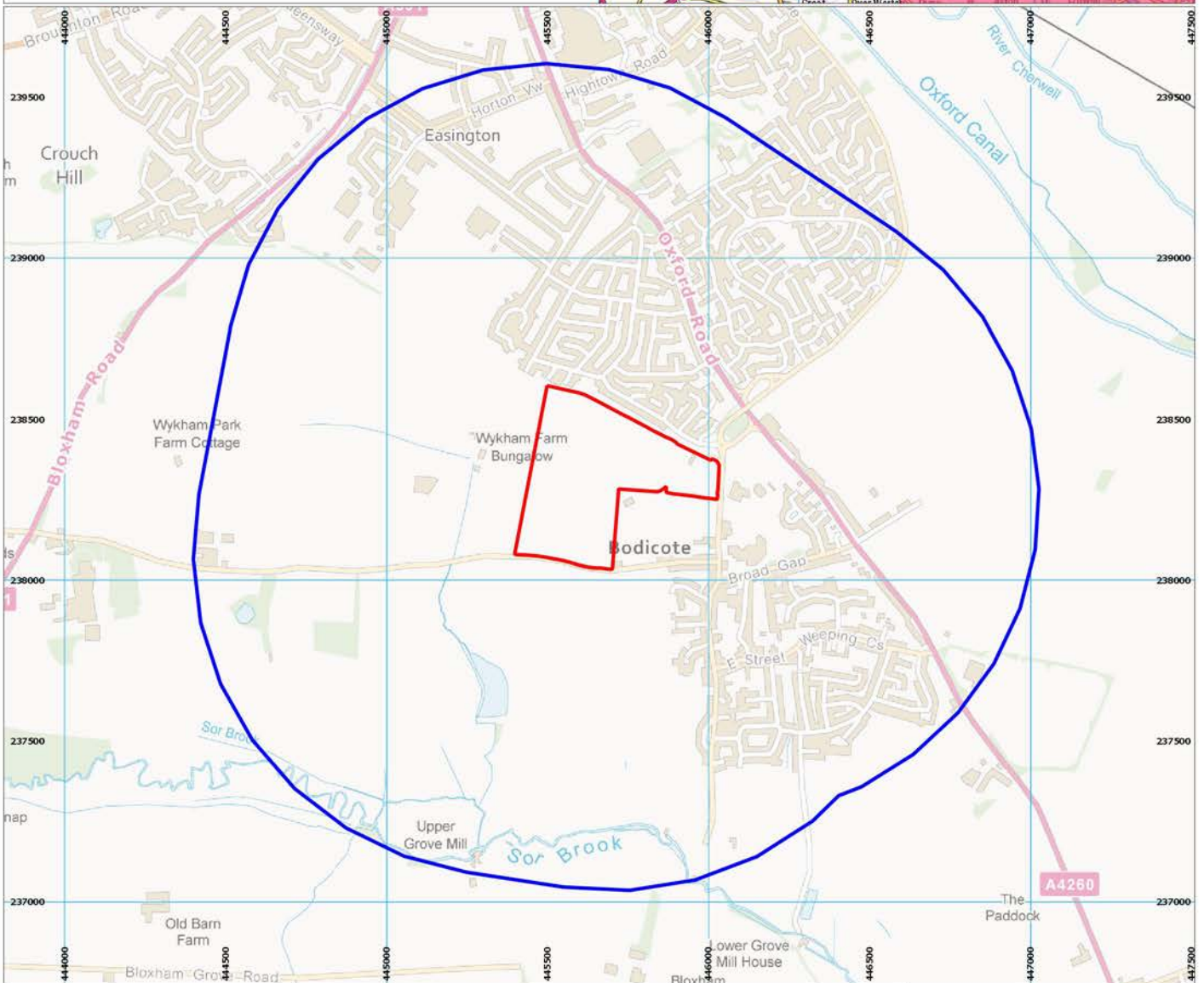
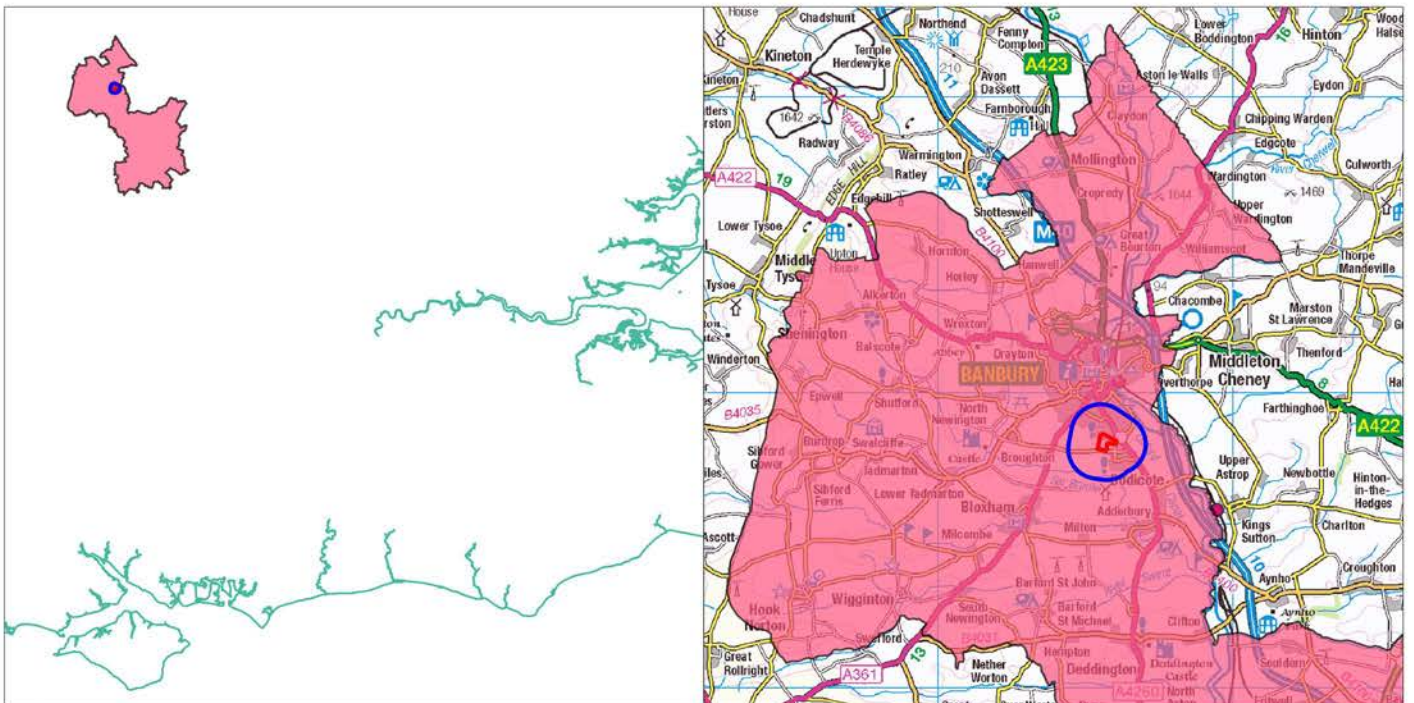


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APPENDIX 2: FIGURES



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Site name: Salt Way, Banbury
 Date: December 2013
 Drawn by: PGC
 Scale: Various

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Figure 1:
Site location



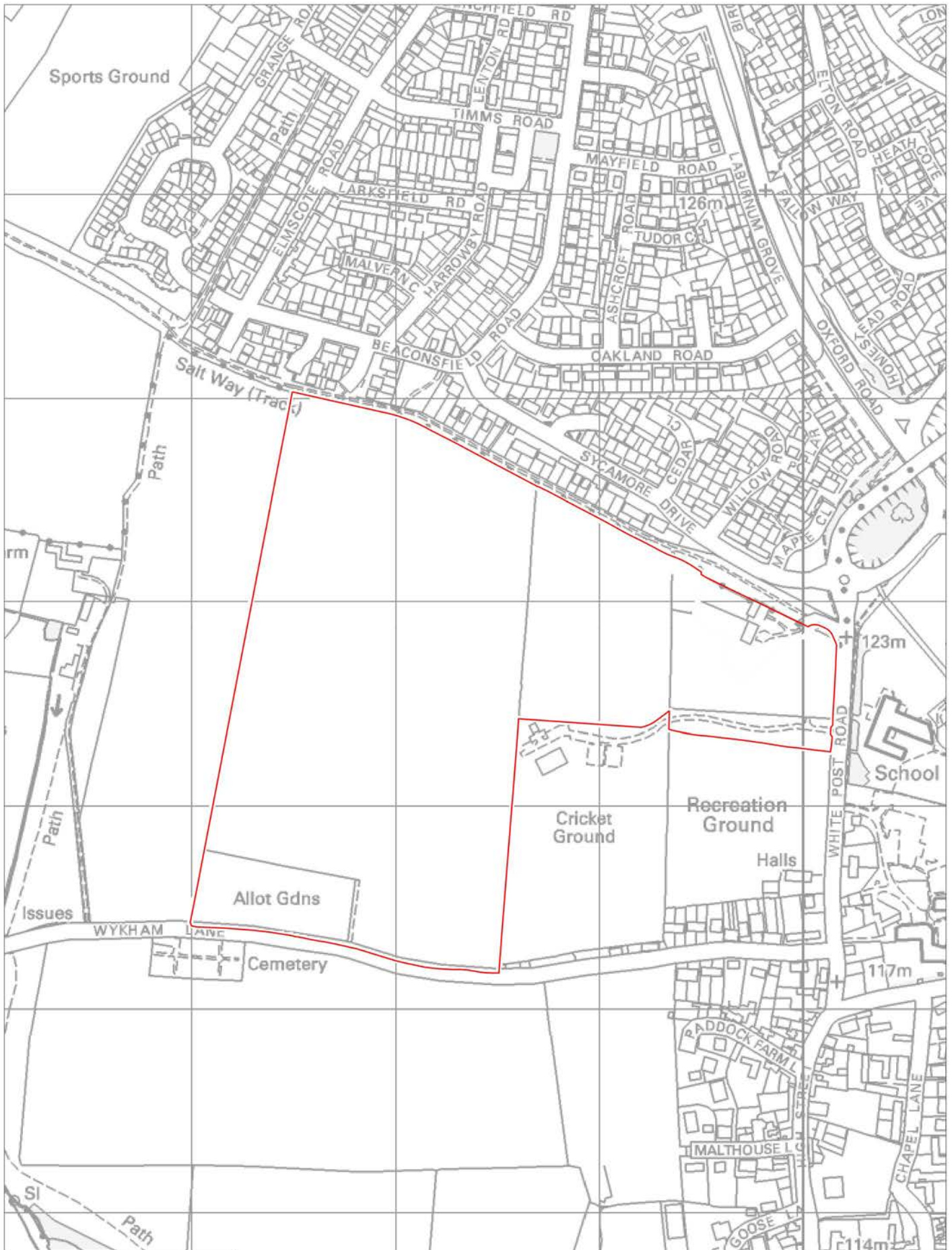
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 Portland Square
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 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

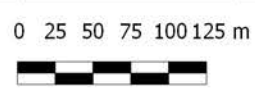
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Site name: Salt Way, Banbury
 Date: December 2013
 Drawn by: PGC
 Scale: 1:5000 @A4

Key
 Redline Site Boundary



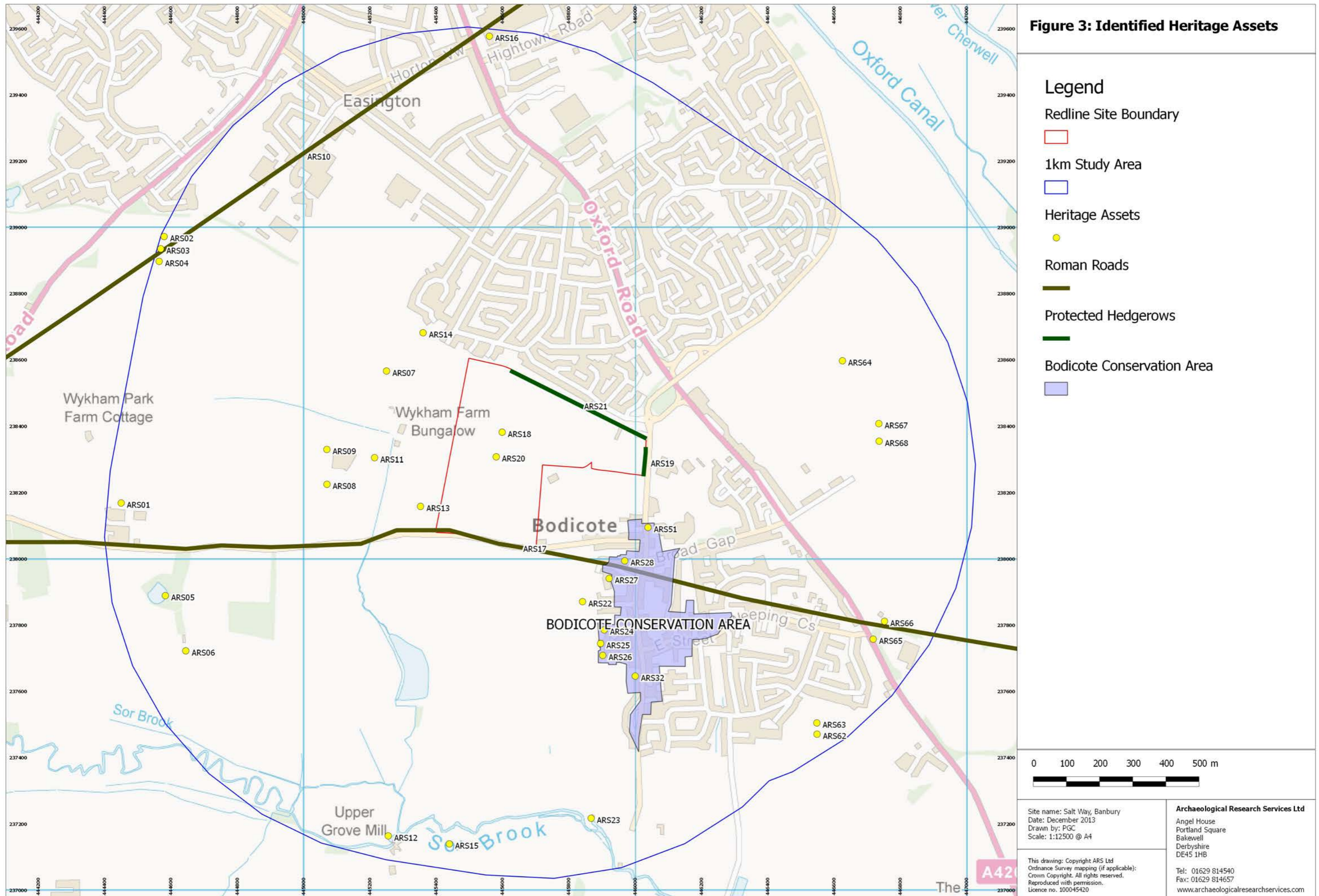
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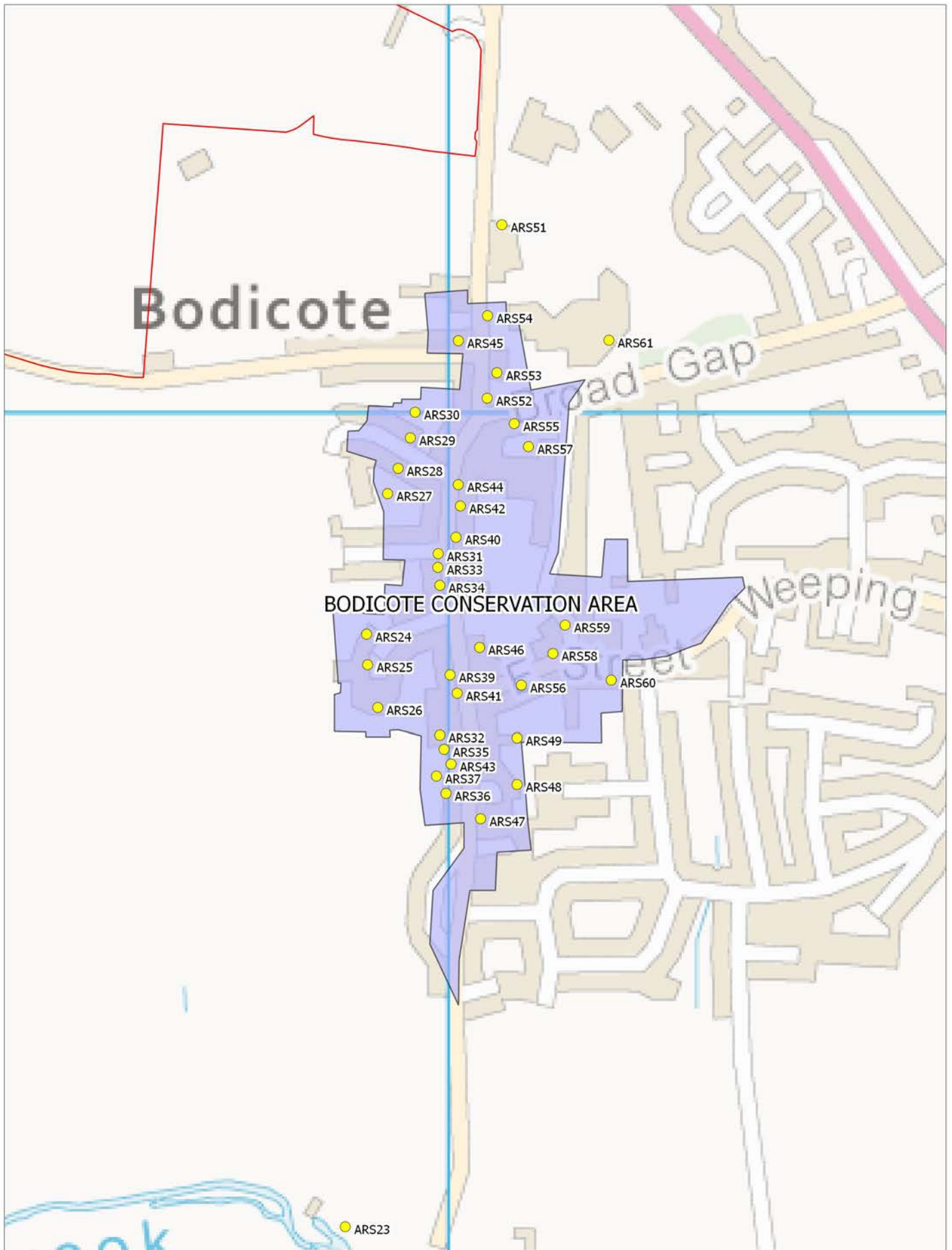
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Figure 2: Detailed Site Location

Figure 3: Identified Heritage Assets



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Site name: Salt Way, Banbury
 Date: December 2013
 Drawn by: PGC
 Scale: 1:5000 @ A4

Key

Bodicote Conservation Area Bodicote Listed Buildings

0 20 40 60 80 100 m



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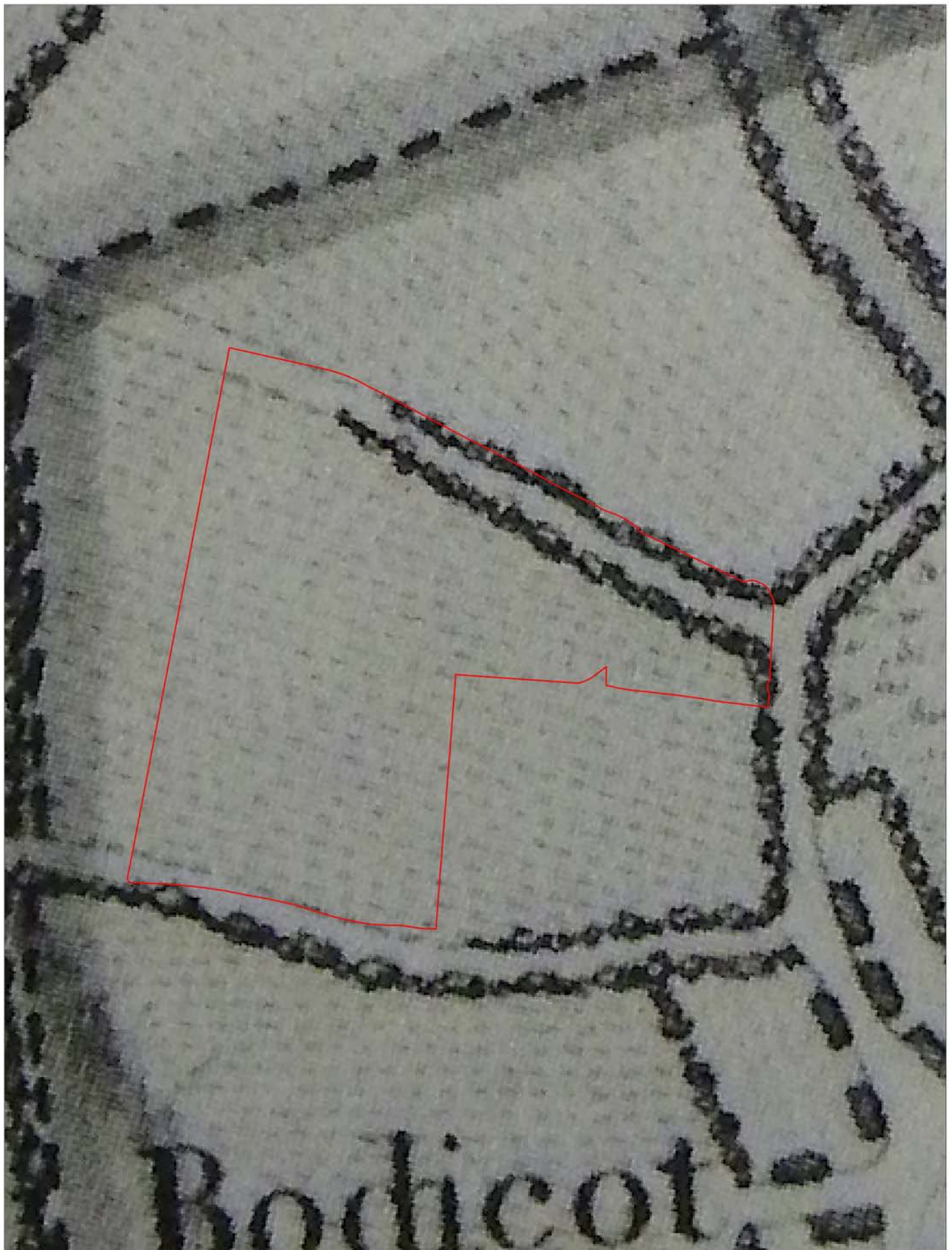


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Figure 2: Bodicote CA and Listed Buildings



Site name: Salt Way, Banbury
 Date: December 2013
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 Scale: 1:5000 @ A4

Key

Redline Site Boundary



0 25 50 75 100 125 m



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Figure 5: Davies. 1797. A New Map of the County of Oxford from an Actual Survey



FIGURE 6: VIEW ACROSS THE SITE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



FIGURE 7: SCRUBLAND IN THE NORTH PART OF THE SITE, FROM THE WEST

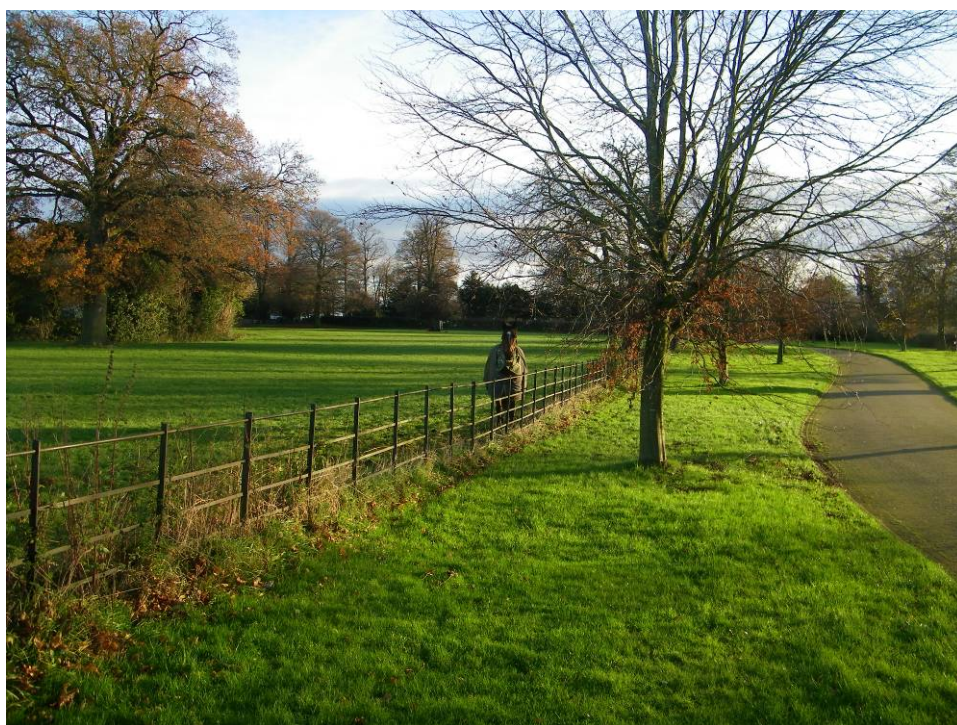


FIGURE 8: THE EASTERN PLOT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST



FIGURE 9: WYKHAM LANE (FORMER ROMAN ROAD), FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 10: THE SALT WAY TRACK FROM THE EAST



FIGURE 11: THE REMAINS OF THE FORMER BUILDING IN THE WESTERN FIELD



FIGURE 12: VIEW FROM THE SOUTH OF THE SITE TOWARDS BODICOTE CONSERVATION AREA, FROM THE WEST



FIGURE 13: VIEW TOWARDS THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, BODICOTE (GRADE II* LISTED), FROM THE NORTH-WEST



FIGURE 14: VIEW TOWARDS THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BLOXHAM (GRADE I LISTED), FROM THE NORTH-EAST



FIGURE 15: VIEW TOWARDS WYKHAM FARMHOUSE (GRADE II LISTED) FROM THE EAST

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APPENDIX 3: ENVIROCHECK REPORT



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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

Quarry **Gravel Pit** **Sand Pit**
Clay Pit **Shingle** **Refuse Heap**
Sloping Masonry **Flat Rock**
Marsh **Reeds** **Osiers**
Rough Pasture **Furze** **Wood**
Mixed Wood **Brushwood** **Orchard**
Fir **Ford** **Stepping Stones**
Ferry **Waterfall** **Lock**
Trig. Station **Altitude at Trig. Station**
B.M. 325.9 **Bench Mark** **Surface Level**
Arrow denotes flow of water **Antiquities (site of)**
Cutting **Embankment**
Railway crossing Road **Level Crossing** **Road crossing Railway**
Railway crossing River or Canal **Road over single stream** **Road over River or Canal**
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
County Borough Boundary (England)
County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
Co. Boro. Bdy.
Co. Burgh Bdy.
BP BS Boundary Post or Stone **P.C.B** Police Call Box
B.R. Bridle Road **P** Pump
E.P Electricity Pylon **S.P** Signal Post
F.B. Foot Bridge **SL** Sluice
F.P. Foot Path **Sp.** Spring
G.P Guide Post or Board **T.C.B** Telephone Call Box
M.S Mile Stone **Tr.** Trough
M.P M.R Mooring Post or Ring **W** Well

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**
Rock **Boulders**
Cliff **Slopes** **Top**
Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**
Sloping Masonry **Archway**
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**
Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Bench Mark** **Antiquity (site of)**
Cave Entrance **Triangulation Station** **Electricity Pylon**
Electricity Transmission Line
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
London Borough Boundary
Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes
BH Beer House **P** Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone **PO** Post Office
Cn, C Capstan, Crane **PC** Public Convenience
Chy Chimney **PH** Public House
D Fn Drinking Fountain **Pp** Pump
EI P Electricity Pillar or Post **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge
FAP Fire Alarm Pillar **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light
FB Foot Bridge **Spr** Spring
GP Guide Post **Tk** Tank or Track
H Hydrant or Hydraulic **TCB** Telephone Call Box
LC Level Crossing **TCP** Telephone Call Post
MH Manhole **Tr** Trough
MP Mile Post or Mooring Post **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap
MS Mile Stone **W** Well
NTL Normal Tidal Limit **Wd Pp** Wind Pump

Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

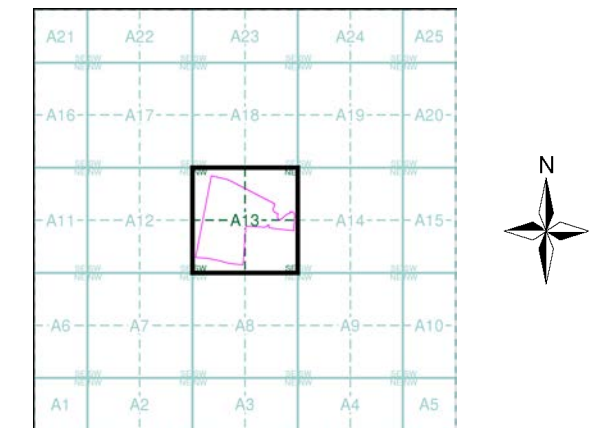
Cliff **Slopes** **Top**
Rock **Rock (scattered)**
Boulders **Boulders (scattered)**
Positioned Boulder **Scree**
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds** **Marsh, Saltings**
Rough Grassland **Heath** **Culvert**
Direction of water flow **Triangulation Station** **Antiquity (site of)**
Electricity Transmission Line **Electricity Pylon**
B.M. 231.60m Bench Mark **Buildings with Building Seed**
Roofed Building **Glazed Roof Building**
Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)
Bks Barracks **P** Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty Battery **PO** Post Office
Cemy Cemetery **PC** Public Convenience
Chy Chimney **Pp** Pump
Cis Cistern **Ppg Sta** Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly Dismantled Railway **PW** Place of Worship
EI Gen Sta Electricity Generating Station **Sewage Ppg Sta** Sewage Pumping Station
EI P Electricity Pole, Pillar **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge
EI Sub Sta Electricity Sub Station **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light
FB Filter Bed **Spr** Spring
Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn. **Tk** Tank or Track
Gas Gov Gas Valve Compound **Tr** Trough
GVC Gas Governor **Wd Pp** Wind Pump
GP Guide Post **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap
MH Manhole **Wks** Works (building or area)
MP, MS Mile Post or Mile Stone **W** Well



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1882	2
Northamptonshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1900	4
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1922 - 1923	5
Northamptonshire	1:2,500	1923	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1966 - 1967	7
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1966 - 1990	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	9
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1976	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1978 - 1984	11
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1981 - 1989	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1983 - 1990	13
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1988	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	15

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 48025690_1_1
 Customer Ref: Banbury DBA
 National Grid Reference: 445680, 238300
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 18.84
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Quote 1



Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Oxfordshire

Published 1882

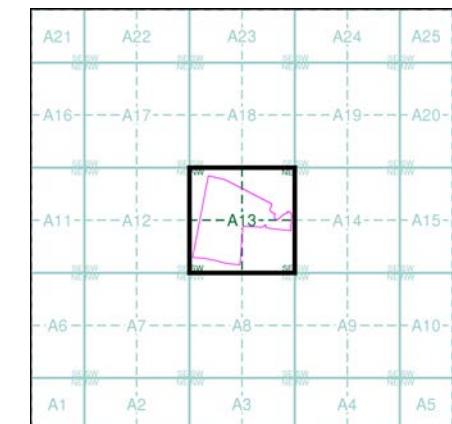
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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009_04 1882 1:2,500	010_01 1882 1:2,500

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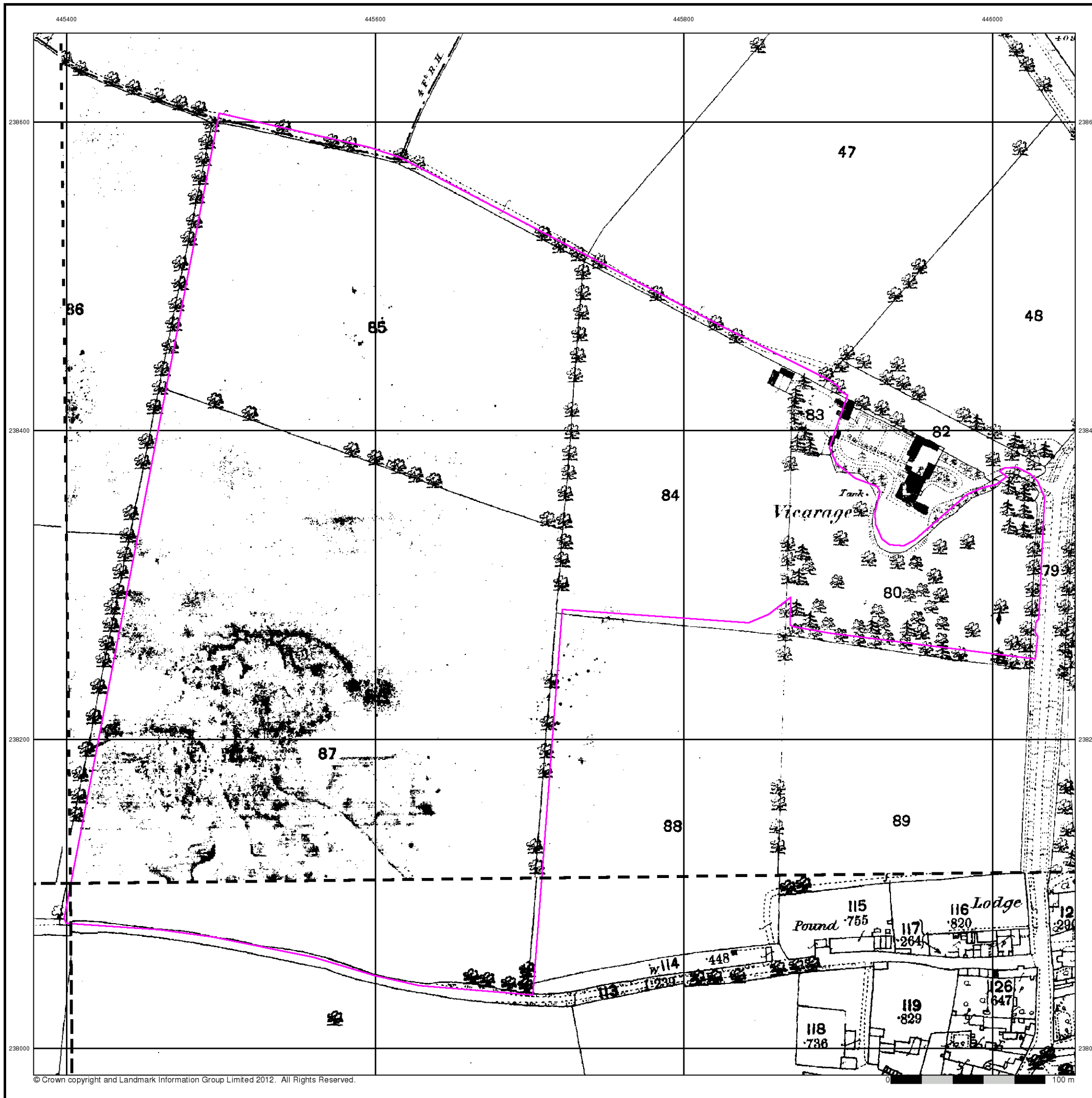


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Quote 1



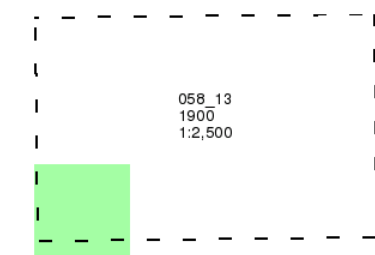
Northamptonshire

Published 1900

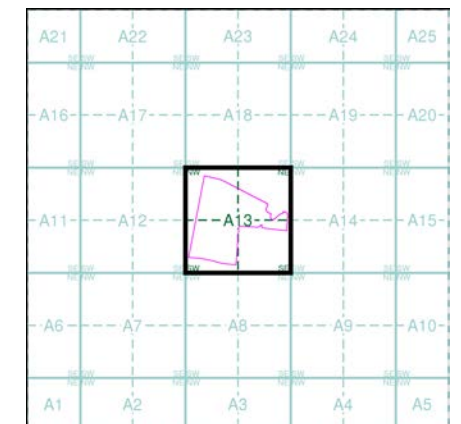
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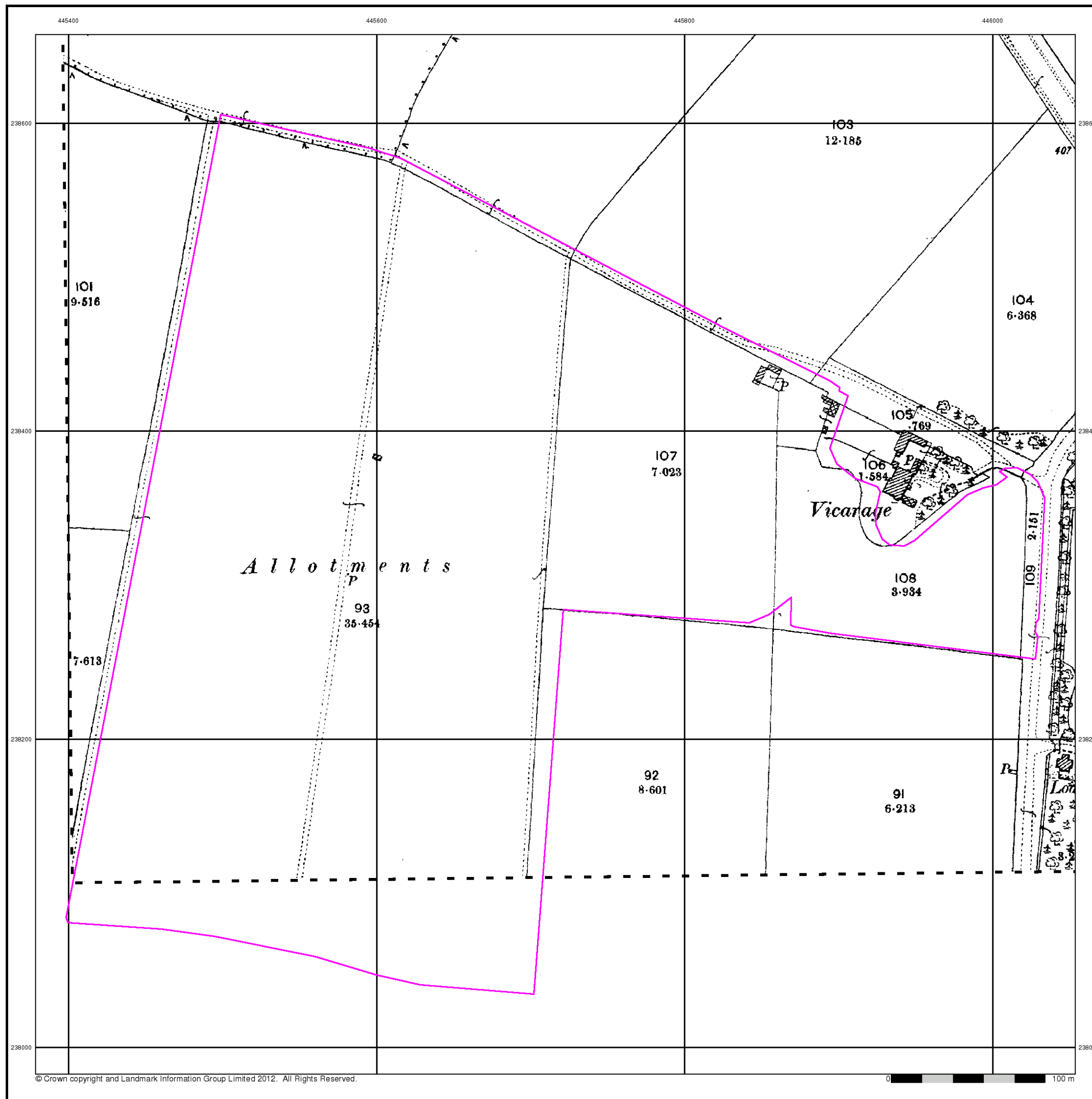


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Site Details

Quote 1



Oxfordshire

Published 1922 - 1923

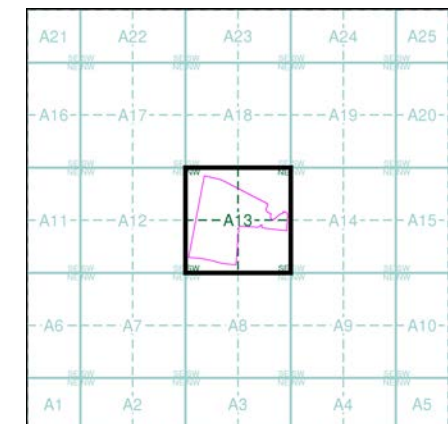
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009_04 1923 1:2,500		010_01 1923 1:2,500

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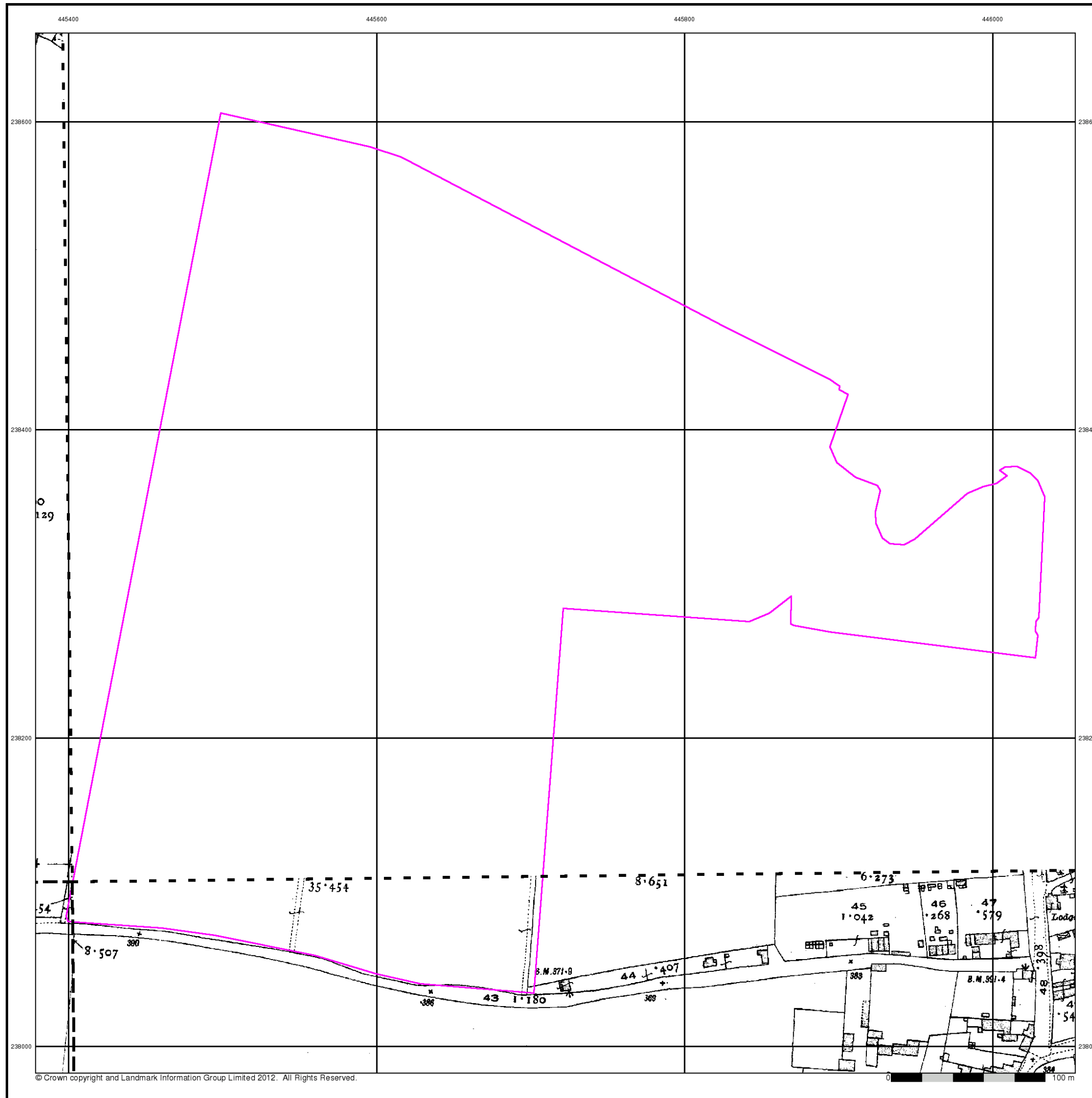


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Site Details

Quote 1



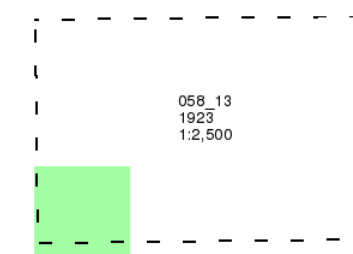
Northamptonshire

Published 1923

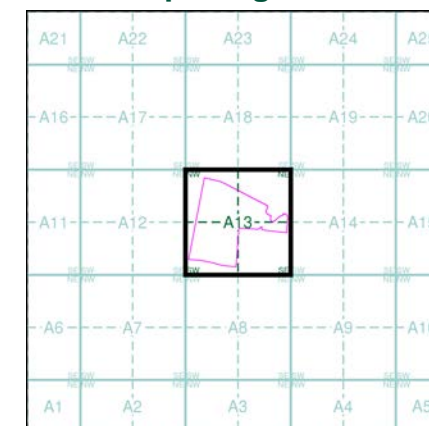
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

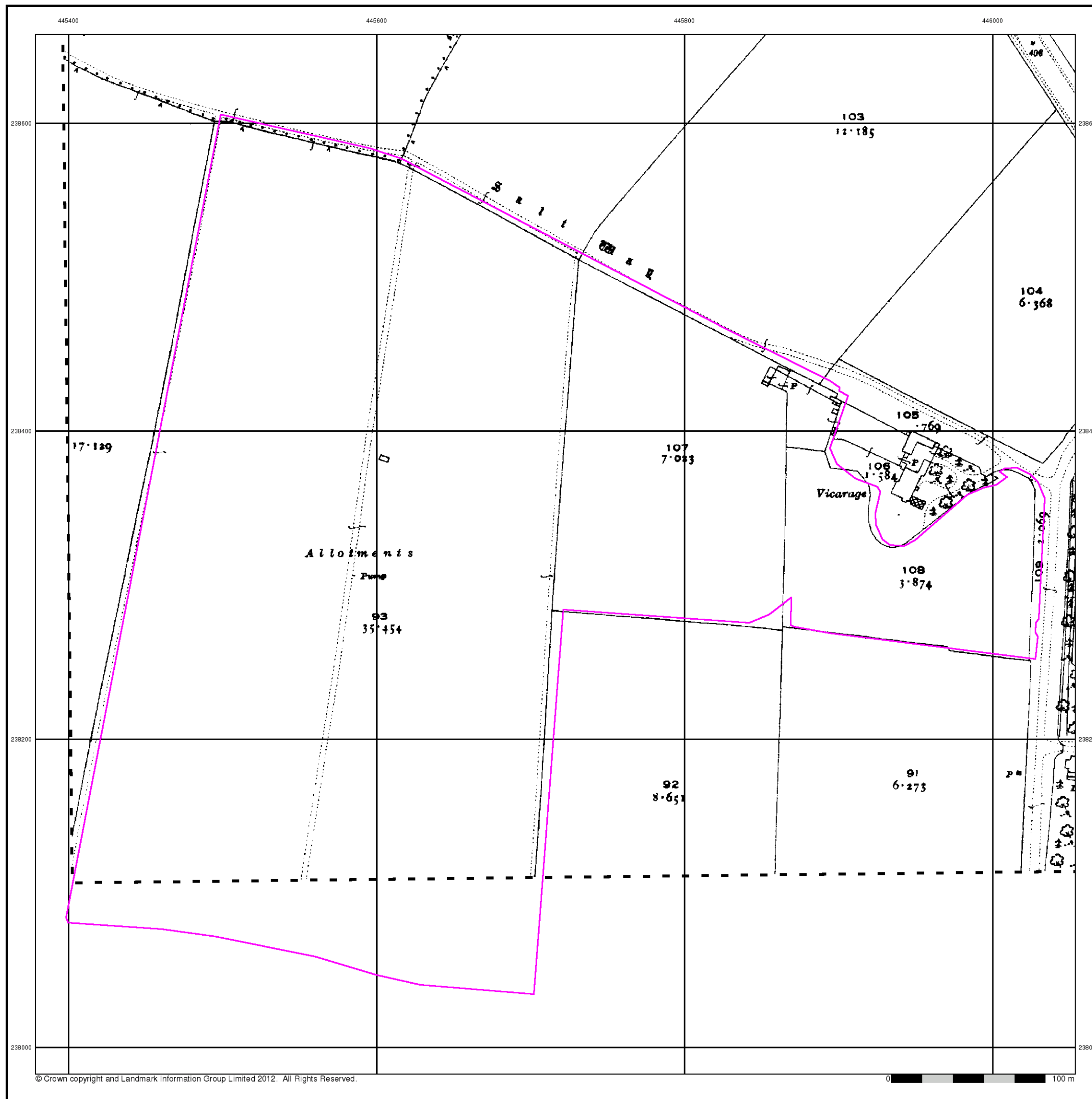


Order Details

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 Customer Ref: Banbury DBA
 National Grid Reference: 445680, 238300
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 Site Area (Ha): 18.84
 Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

Quote 1



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1967

Source map scale - 1:1,250

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 and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

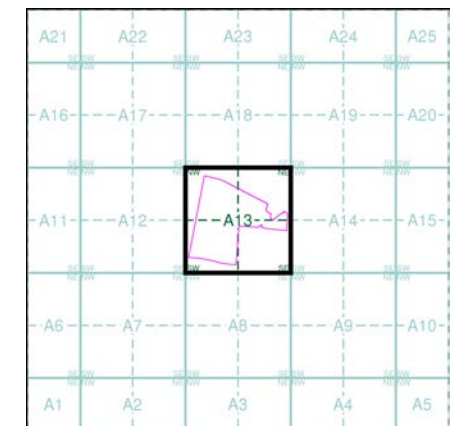
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NW	SP4538NE	SP4638NW
1966	1966	1967
:1,250	:1,250	:1,250

SP4538SE	SP4638SW	
1966	1967	
:1,250	:1,250	

SP4537NE	SP4637NW	
1967	1967	
:1,250	:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

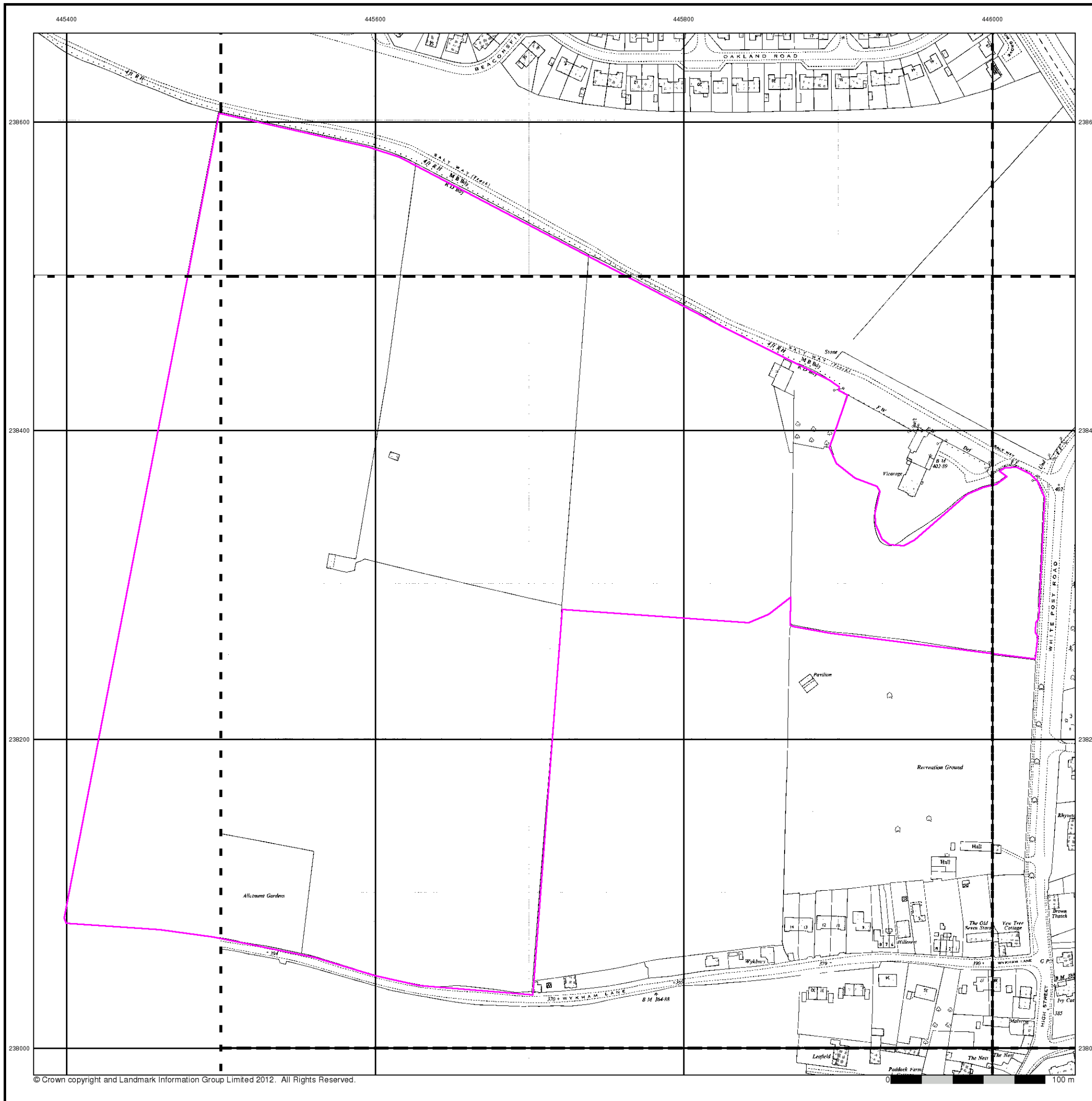


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Additional SIMs

Published 1966 - 1990

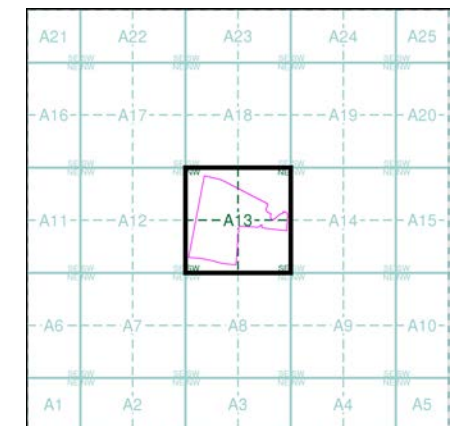
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NW	SP4538NE	SP4638NW
1966	1977	1990
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SP4538SE		
SP4638SW		
1968		
1978		
1:1,250		
SP4537NE		
SP4637NW		
1967		
1978		
1:1,250		

Historical Map - Segment A13



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973

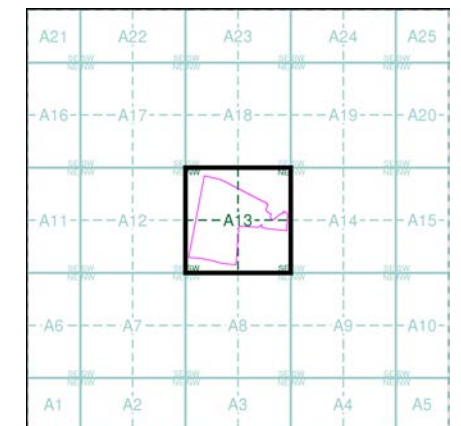
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538 1973 12,500	SP4638 1973 12,500
SP4537 1973 12,500	SP4637 1973 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

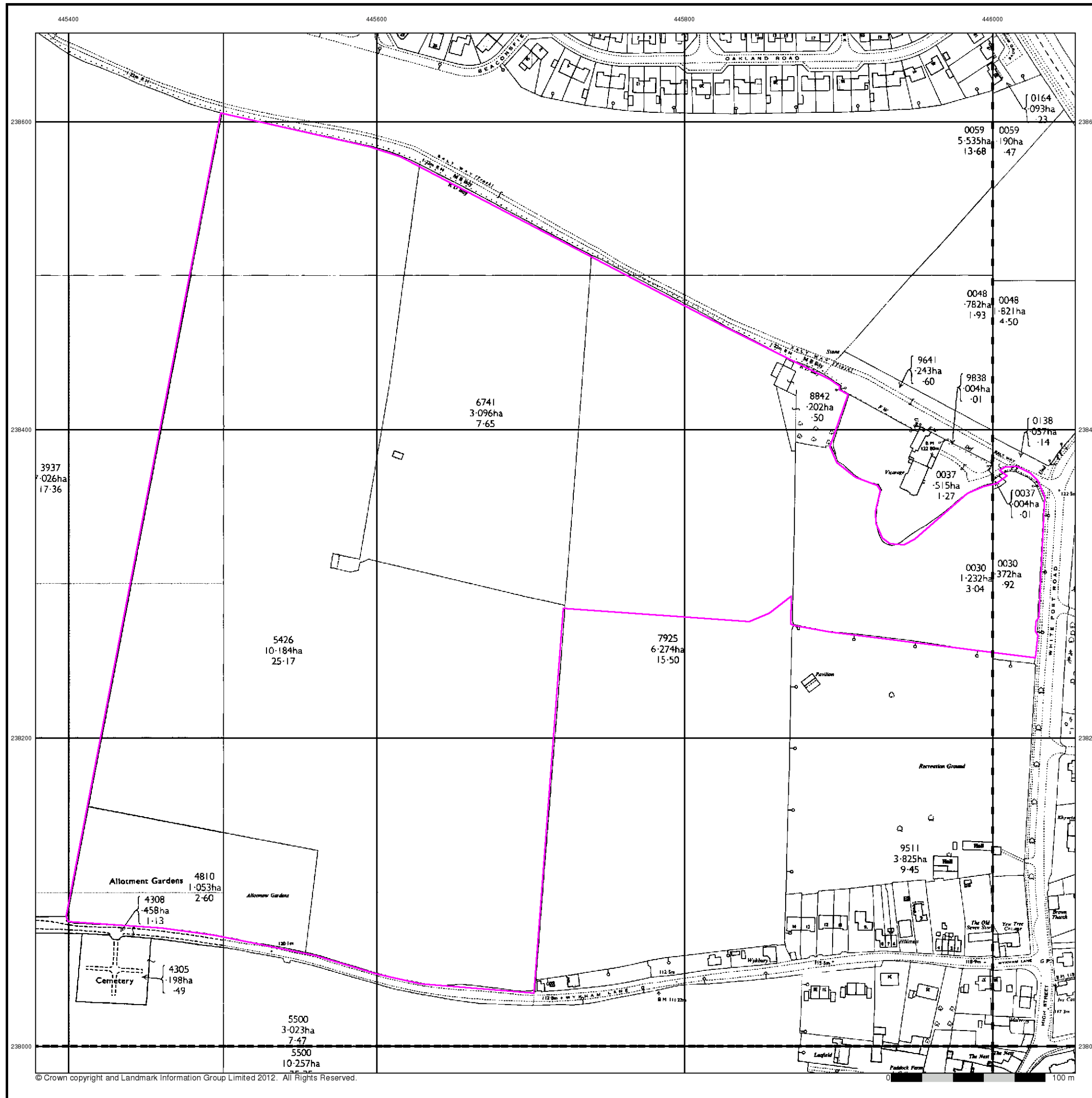


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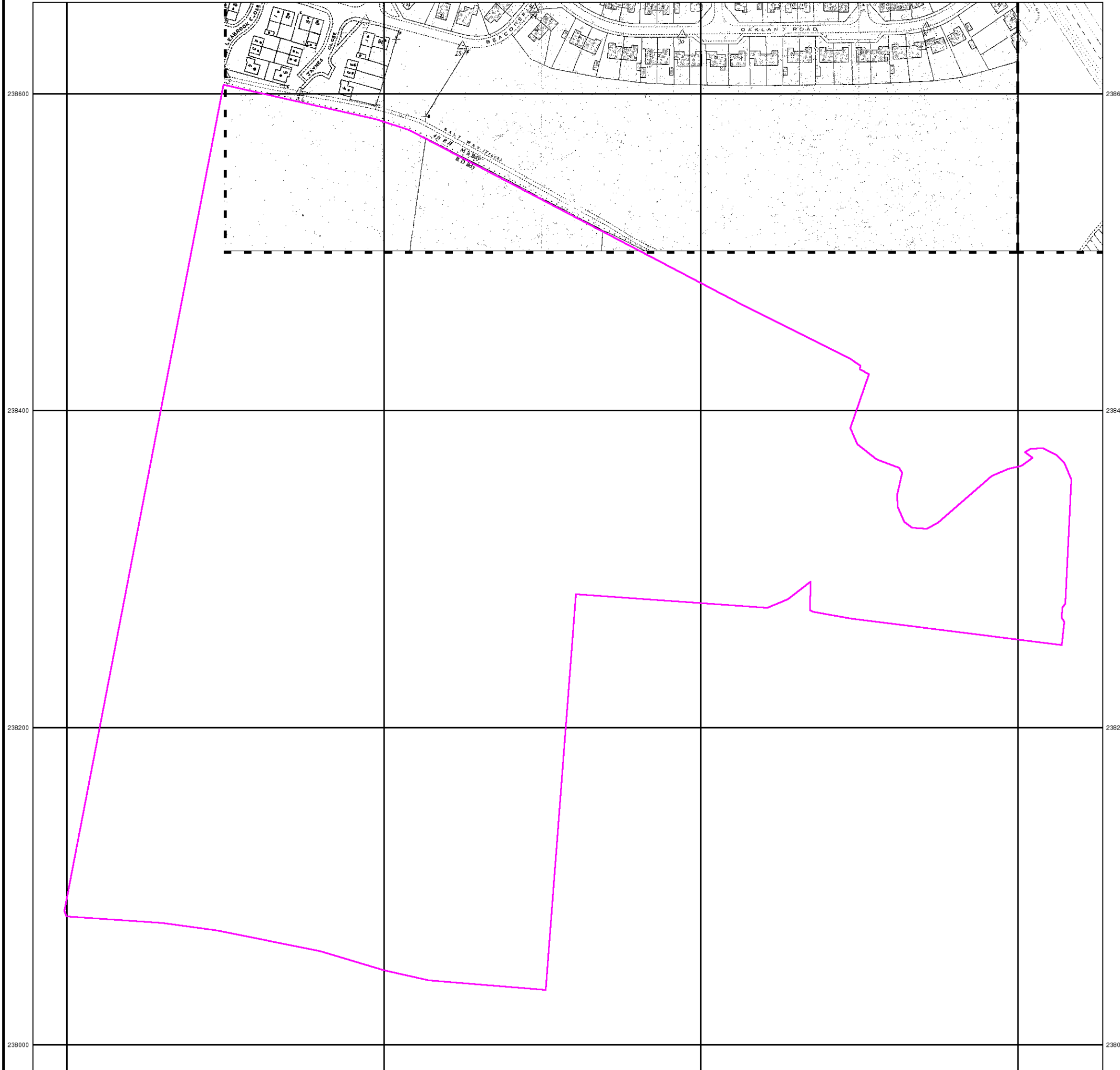


445400

445600

445800

446000



Supply of Unpublished Survey Information

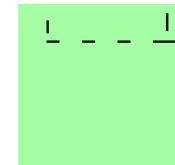
Published 1976

Source map scale - 1:1,250

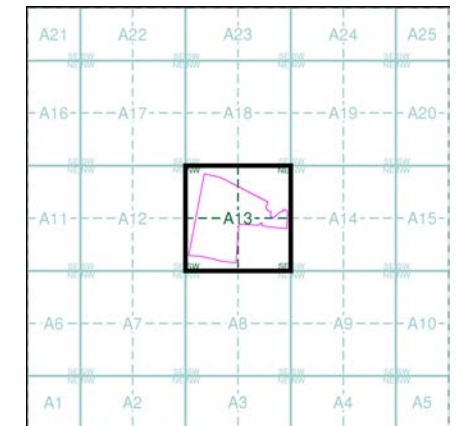
SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NE	SP4638NW
1976	1976
1:1,250	1:1,250



Historical Map - Segment A13



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 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978 - 1984

Source map scale - 1:1,250

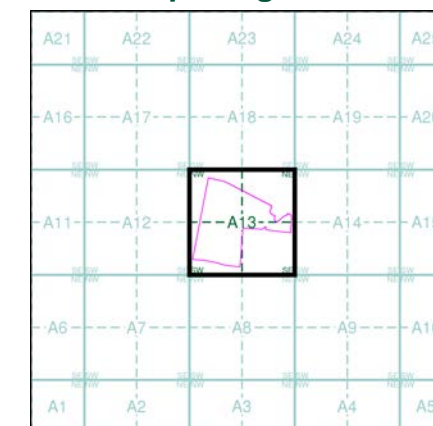
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NE	SP4638NW
1983	1978
1:1,250	1:1,250

SP4637NW	
1984	
1:1,250	

Historical Map - Segment A13

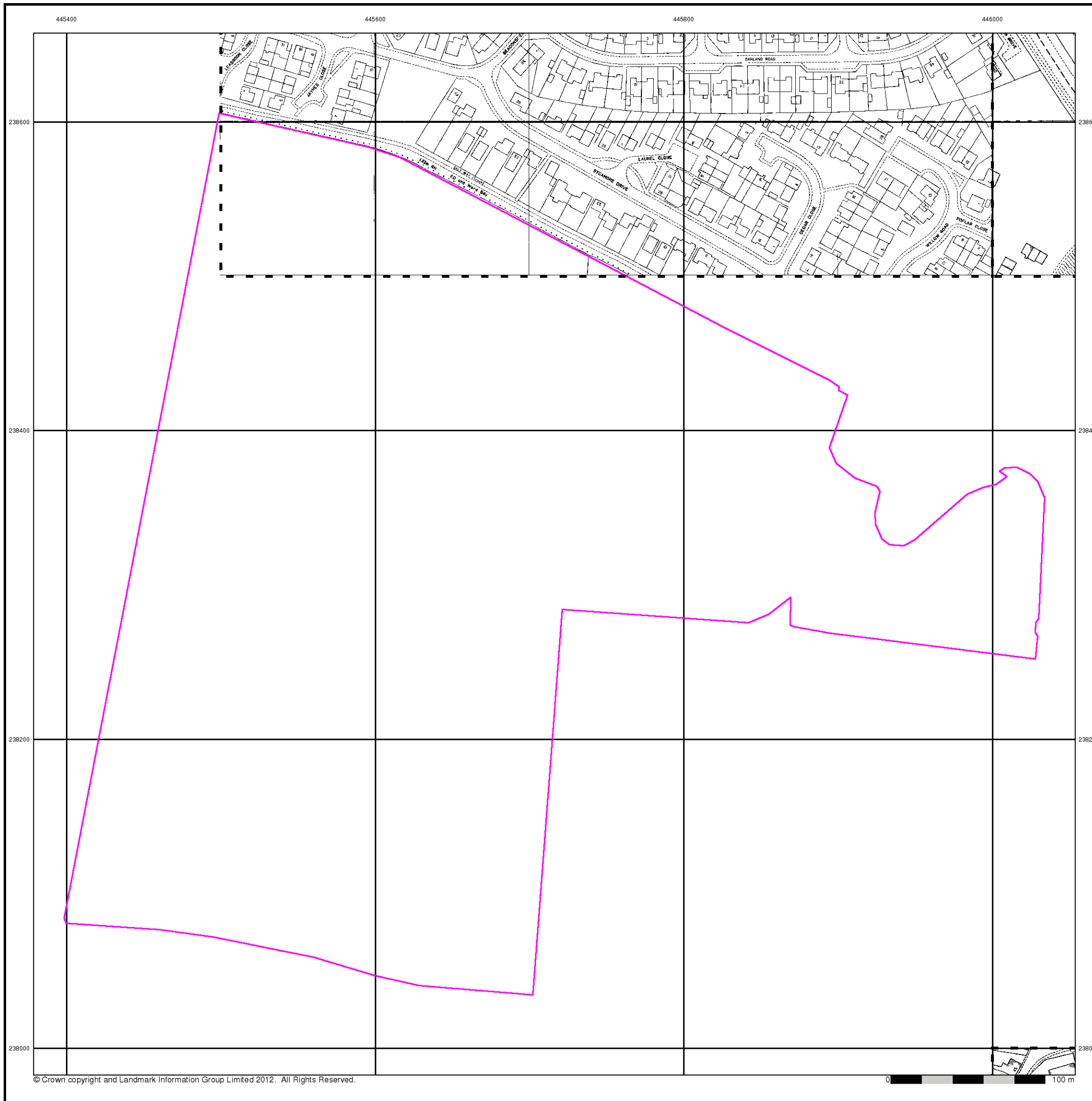


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445400

445600

445800

446000



Additional SIMs

Published 1981 - 1989

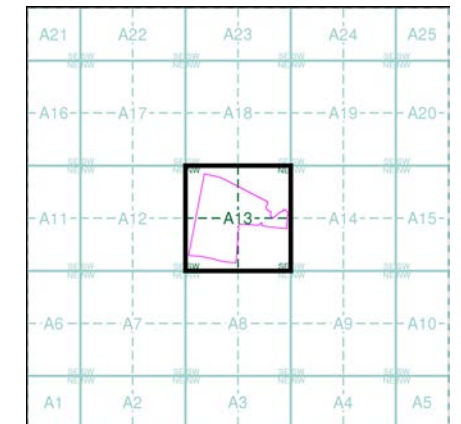
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NE	1981	1:1,250
SP4538SE	1989	1:1,250
SP4638SW	1987	1:1,250
SP4637NW	1982	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

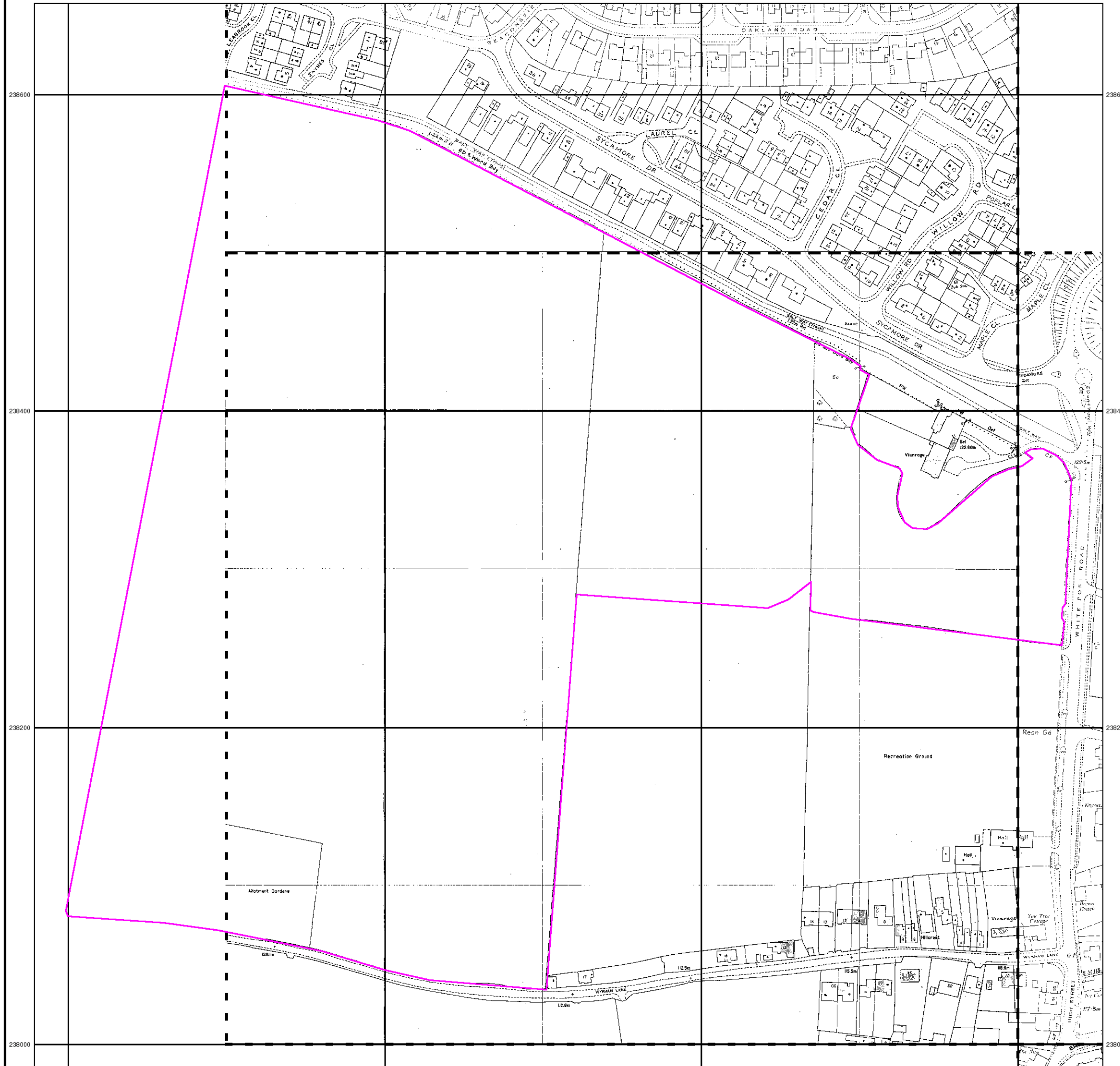
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Additional SIMs

Published 1983 - 1990

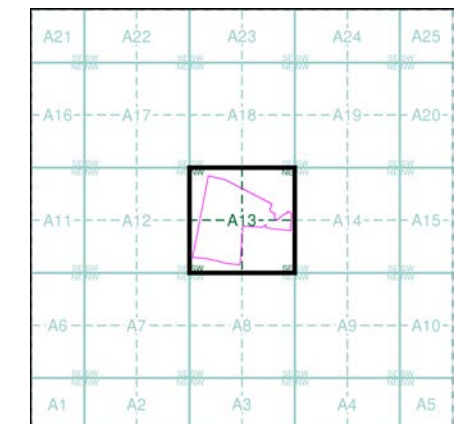
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

BP4538NE	1983	1:1,250
BP4638SW	1990	1:1,250
BP4637NW	1984	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

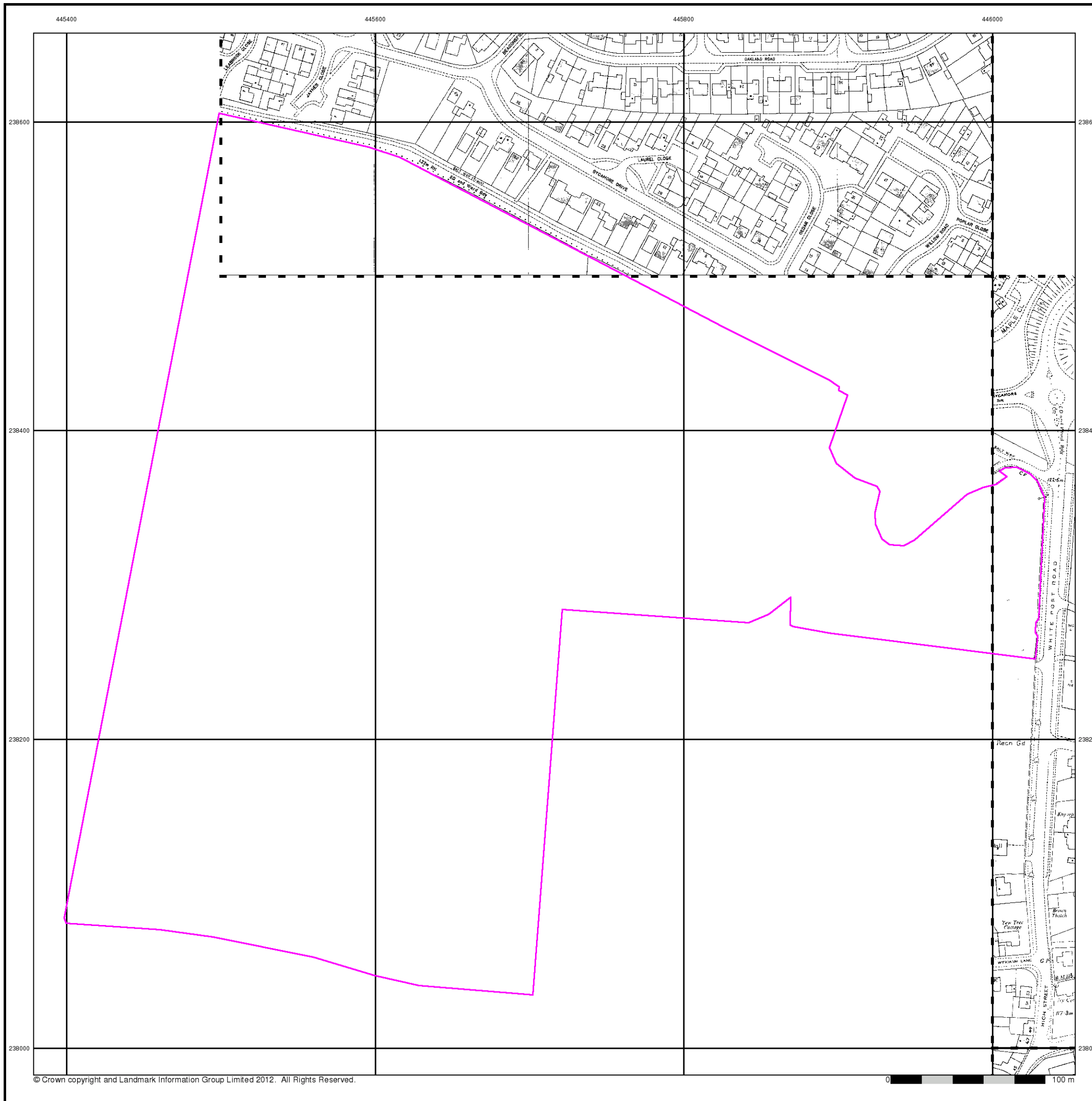


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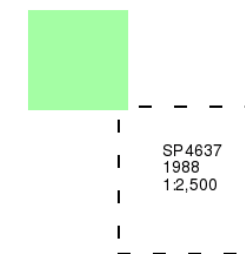
Additional SIMs

Published 1988

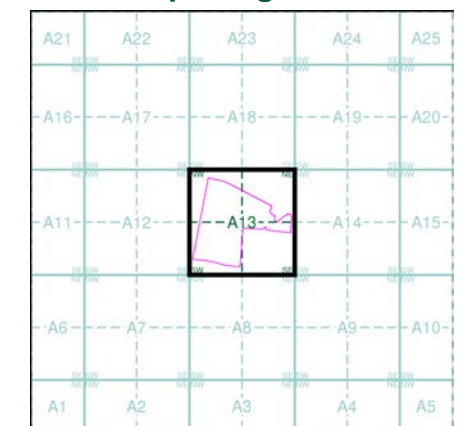
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

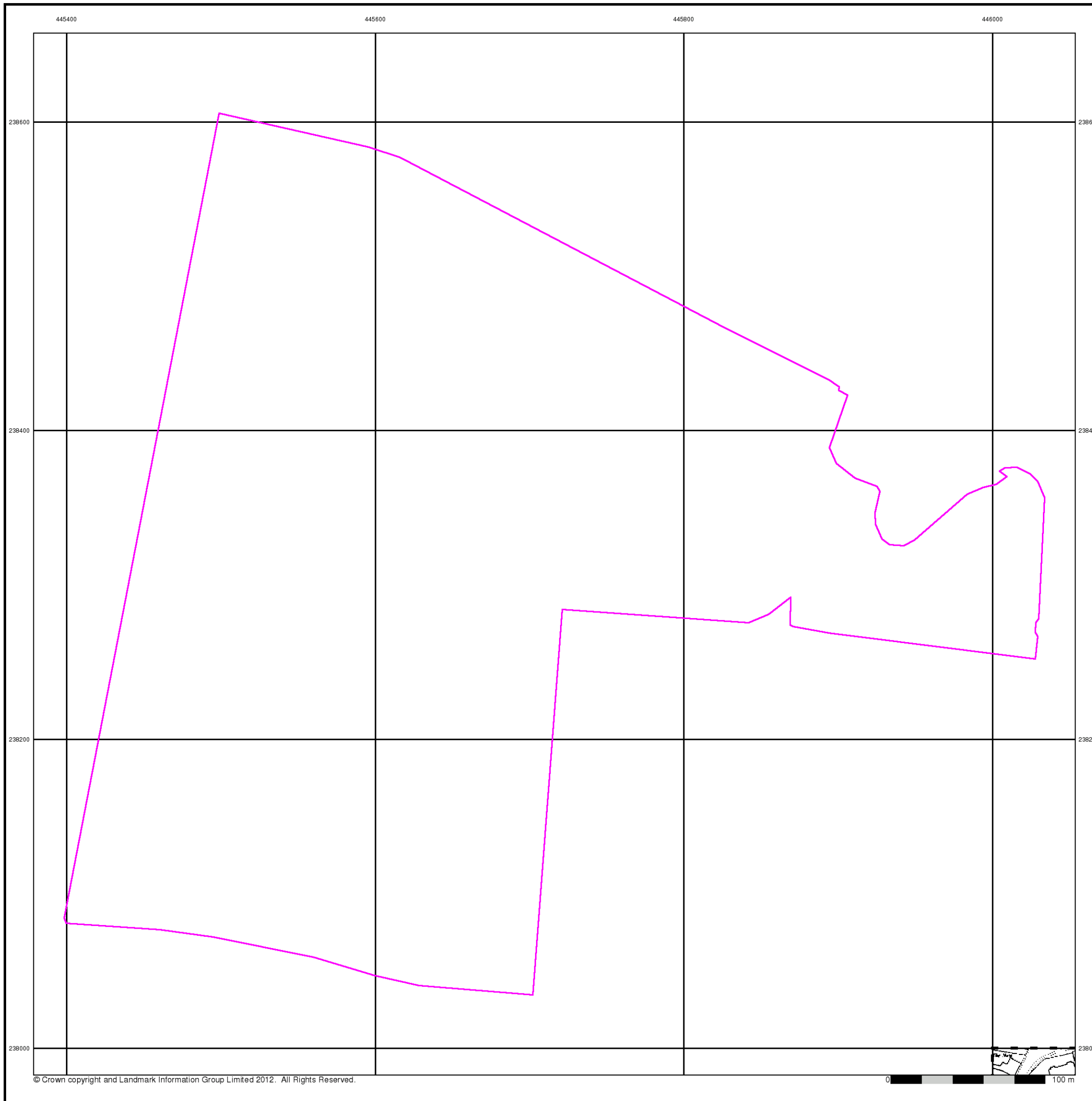


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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994

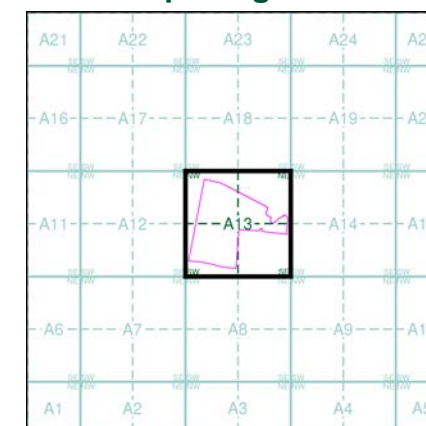
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4538NW	SP4538NE	SP4638NW
1994	1994	1994
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SP4538SW	SP4538SE	SP4638SW
1994	1994	1994
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SP4537NW	SP4537NE	SP4637NW
1994	1994	1994
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

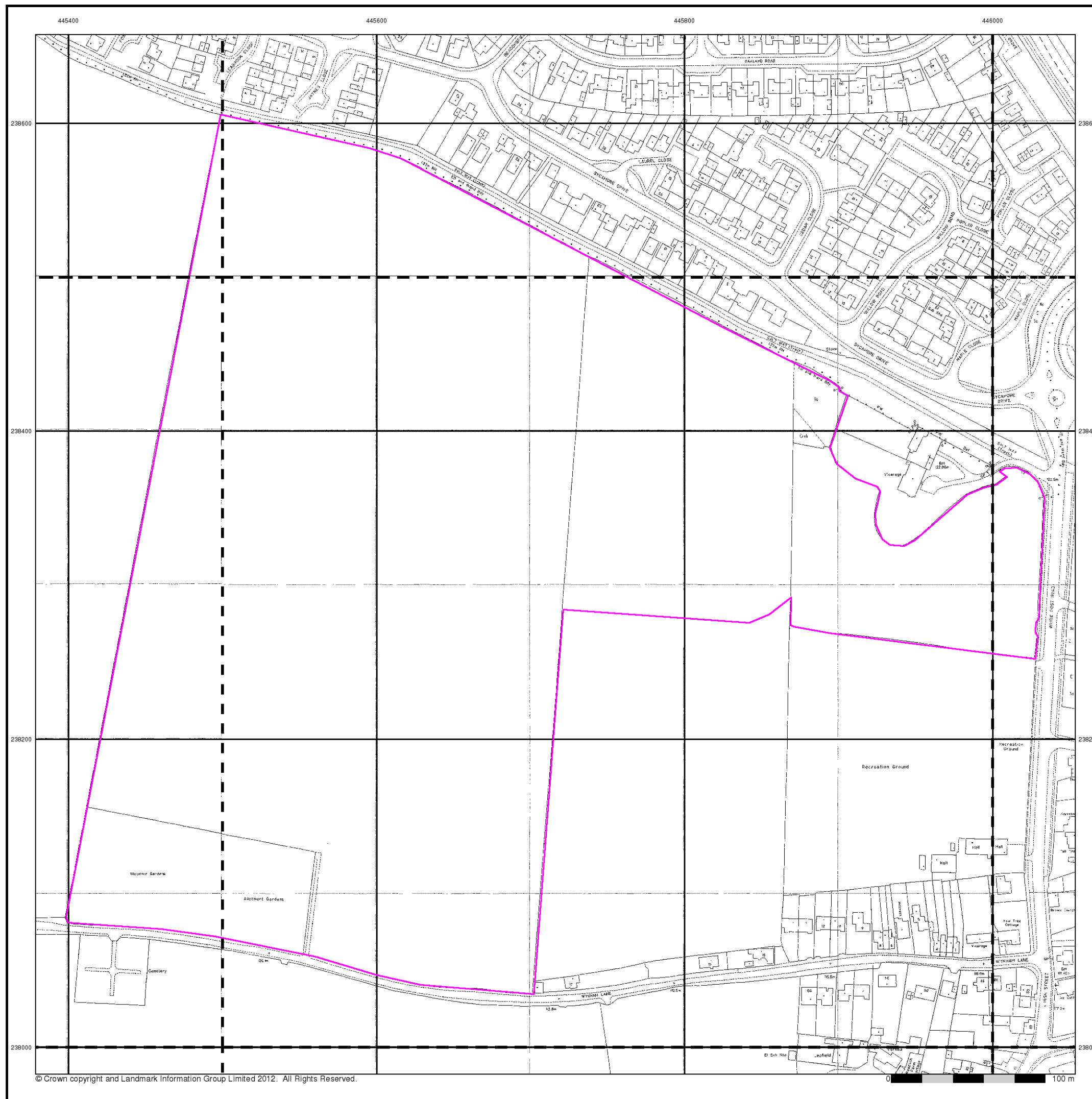


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Quote 1



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