

**Land at Bankside (Phase 2)
Banbury**

**Geo-Environmental
Phase 1 Desk Study**



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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Background Information	1
3	Site History	2
4	Recent and Current Site Usage	3
5	Ground Conditions	3
6	Hydrology	4
7	Hydrogeology	9
8	Potentially Contaminative Land Use and Statutory Registers	11
9	Environmental Setting	16
10	Site Conceptual Model	17
11	Summary	23
12	Limitation	24

Appendix

Historical map index – Ordnance Survey

Historical site mapping – Ordnance Survey

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Brookbanks Consulting Ltd is appointed by Hallam Land Management Ltd to complete a Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study for a proposed development on land at Bankside (Phase 2) in Banbury, Oxfordshire.
- 1.2 The objective of the study is to research the likely geotechnical and chemical characteristics of the soil and ground water environment.

2 Background Information

Location & Details

- 2.1 The proposed development lies to the south of the urban extent of Banbury and to the east of Bodicote village. The site is bound to the west by College Park House, Bodicote Park (Rugby Grounds) and to the south-west by the A4260 Oxford Road. The remaining boundaries of the site are bound by agricultural fields that extend to the surrounding areas. A number of farm properties are shown within proximity of the site.
- 2.2 The land is currently undeveloped and is not thought to have been historically subject to any significant built development. The site location and boundary is shown indicatively on Figure 2a, below:

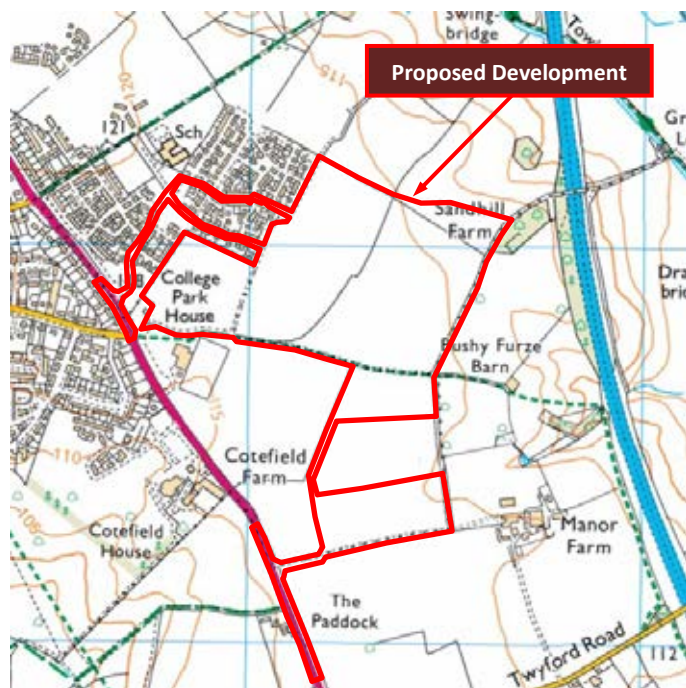


Figure 2a: Site Location

Development Criteria

- 2.3 It is proposed to develop up to 850 residential units and an area designated for allotments and green space.

Sources of Information

- 2.4 The following bodies were consulted during the study:

- Environmental Matters - Environment Agency

- 2.5 The following information has been gathered during the study:

- Environmental Search - Landmark Envirocheck Report, September 2014 & February 2019

- 2019 Ordnance Survey Map
- Published Geology
- Bing OS Maps
- British Geological Survey

3 Historical Site Uses

- 3.1 In appraising the Site history, published Ordnance Survey maps have been reviewed dating from 1883 up to the present day. A selection of large scale maps used in this report are contained within the Appendix.
- 3.2 Inspection of the Ordnance Survey maps has revealed that since 1883, the Site has largely remained undeveloped and in agricultural use, with the exception of two tracks which are shown across the centre and west of the Site.
- 3.3 A Track and Banbury Road are shown to bound the south and west of the Site respectively since 1885. The residential areas of Bodicote and Twyford have expanded approximately 15m west and 500m south since 1948. Along with the residential expansions, the M40 is shown approximately 250m east of the Site since 1993, sewage works, factories and works are identified within 1000m of the Site boundary.
- 3.4 The historical activities described above are listed in Table 3a, in order of proximity to the Site boundary:

Site Use / Activity	Date first shown	Date last Shown	Approximate Distance (m)	Direction
Track	1885	Still Present	On Site	Centre of Site
Track	1885	Still Present	On Site	West
Track	1885	Still Present	Bounds	South
Banbury Road	1885	Still Present	Bounds	West
Rugby Ground	2006	Still Present	Adjacent	North
Bodicote Expansion	1948	Still Present	15	West
Cotefield House	1885	Still Present	25	South West
New College Farm	1885	1993	50	East
Sandhill Farm	1885	1993	50	North East
Manor Farm	1886	Still Present	200	South East
Quarry	1923	1977	225	East
M40	1993	Still Present	250	East
Stone Quarry	1900	1955	350	East
Twyford Road	1885	Still Present	500	South
Twyford Expansion	1948	Still Present	500	South
Sewage Works	1923	1993	650	South West
Works	1885	1900 (disused)	750	East
Old Clay Pit	1900	1955	750	East
Water Works	1977	1993 (disused)	850	South West
Factory	1993	Still Present	1000	East
Railway Line	1883	Still Present	1000	East

Table 3a: Historical Activities – On & Off-site

- 3.5 Having reviewed the historical site mapping there are no significant contaminative land uses identified within the site boundary and the surrounding areas.
- 3.6 The following potentially contaminative land uses are on or within close proximity of the site, as outlined in Table 3a and will be further assessed within Section 10: **Agricultural, adjacent roads/track (including the M40), Former Sewage and Water Works, Former Works, Former quarries/pits and a Railway Line.** Further details of the location of these are provided within the Appendix.

4 Recent & Current Site Usage

- 4.1 The Site currently mainly undeveloped. The historical mapping search suggests that the land has previously been set as agricultural land, with the exception of two tracks shown to cross the centre of the Site and west of the Site.

5 Ground Conditions

Geology

- 5.1 With reference to the British Geological Survey map, the majority of the site is shown to be underlain by ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation. A small area in the north of the site is shown to be underlain by mudstone belonging to the Whitby Mudstone Formation.
- 5.2 There is no Artificial Ground/ Made Ground or Landslip areas reported on Site.
- 5.3 The published geology is shown below in Figure 5a.

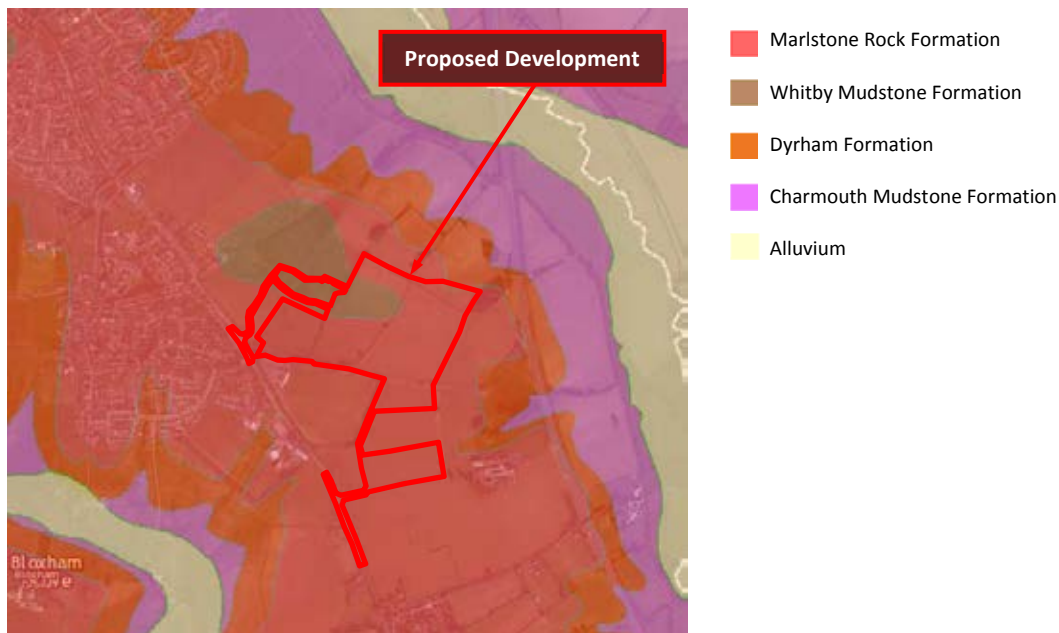


Figure 5a: BGS Published Geology

- 5.4 BGS records include the following ratings for a number of potential ground stability hazards on or within 250m of the Site boundary:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Collapsible ground stability: | Very Low* |
| • Compressible ground: | No Hazard* |
| • Ground Dissolution: | No Hazard* |
| • Landslide: | Very Low*/ Low/ Moderate |
| • Running Sand: | No Hazard* |
| • Shrinking & Swelling Clay: | No Hazard*/ Low* |

*stability hazard reported on Site

Mining

- 5.5 The Site is not reported to be in an area affected by coal mining or Man-Made Mining Cavities or Natural Cavities.
- 5.6 The Site is not reported to have any **Mining Instability** on Site.

- 5.7 It is reported that the Site is in a 'Rare Risk of **Non Coal Mining Area**' of Great Britain.
- 5.8 There are three **BGS Recorded Mineral Sites** recorded within 1,000m of the Site boundary. These are further outlined in Table 5b:

Site Name - Location	Commodity	Status	Distance (m)	Direction
Manor Farm – Manor Farm, Bodicote	Iron Ore –Ironstone	Ceased	321	East
Manor Farm – Twyford Road, Bodicote	Iron Ore – Ironstone	Ceased	467	South West
Twyford Wharf – Bodicote	Common Clay and Shale	Ceased	826	South East

Table 5b: BGS Recorded Mineral Sites

Radon

- 5.9 A range of radon affected probability areas are found across the site. It includes the following: high probability areas, where over 30% of homes are estimated to be above the action level, reported in the east and west of the site and a low probability area, where less than 10% of homes are estimated to be above the action level, reported in the north. There is also higher probability area, where 10-30% of homes are estimated to be above the action level, reported in the north also and the south-west. An intermediate area where 5-10% of homes are estimated to be above the action level, reported in the south.
- 5.10 As parts of the site are situated within a high probability area it is reported that full radon protection measures are necessary for the construction of new developments within the site.

Estimated Soil Chemistry

- 5.11 The Envirocheck Report provides the following estimated rural soil chemistry on Site:

Potentially Harmful Elements	BGS Estimated Soil Chemistry Concentration (mg/kg) *
Arsenic	60 - >120
Cadmium	< 1.8
Chromium	120 - >180
Lead	< 100
Nickel	45 – 100

Table 5c: Estimated Soil Chemistry

**The British Geological Survey (BGS) Estimated Soil Chemistry dataset provides modelled estimates of ambient background concentrations of Potentially Harmful Elements (PHE) in topsoil: Arsenic (As), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Nickel (Ni) and Lead (Pb). The data has been created by combining high resolution geochemical data (from the BGS G-BASE and Imperial College Wolfson geochemical survey database) and the soil parent material maps derived from the BGS DiGMapGB geological data and covers the whole of Great Britain (excluding London).*

- 5.12 If required at the detailed design stage, confirmation of the existing site specific soil chemistry can be established via a Phase II ground investigation.

6 Hydrology

Flooding

- 6.1 The Environment Agency's (EA) National Generalised Modelling (NGM) Flood Zones Plan indicates predicted flood envelopes of Main Rivers across the UK. In many circumstances, the NGM is based on basic catchment characteristic data and modelling techniques. Where appropriate, more accurate Section 105 / SFRM models are produced using more robust analysis techniques.

- 6.2 The River Cherwell is the nearest Primary/Main River to the Site, situated adjacent to the Site boundary, approximately 850m west of the Site. The Sor Brook is also identified approximately 800m to the west of the Site. This is further illustrated on Figure 6a.

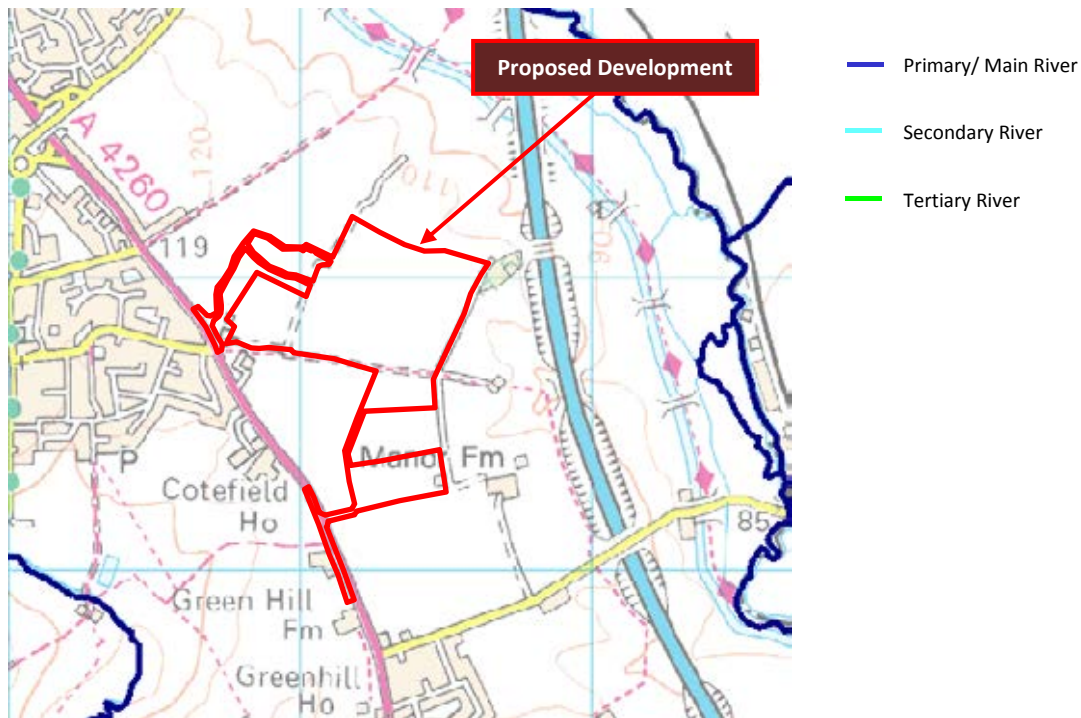


Figure 6a: EA River Network Map

- 6.3 The mapping shows that the entire site lies within Flood Zone 1; being an area of Low Probability of flooding, outside both the 1 in 100 (1% AEP) and 1 in 1,000 (0.1% AEP) year flood events. The EA Flood Zone plan is illustrated in Figure 6b:
- 6.4 Guidance sets out categories of flood risk vulnerability, using the classifications: essential infrastructure, highly vulnerable, more vulnerable, less vulnerable and water compatible. According to this scale, residential and education development would fall within the 'more vulnerable' category, while buildings used for shops or non-residential institutions would be considered 'less vulnerable' and amenity open space, space for nature conservation, outdoor sports and recreation areas would fall into the 'water compatible' category.
- 6.5 Vulnerable development should be situated outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3.

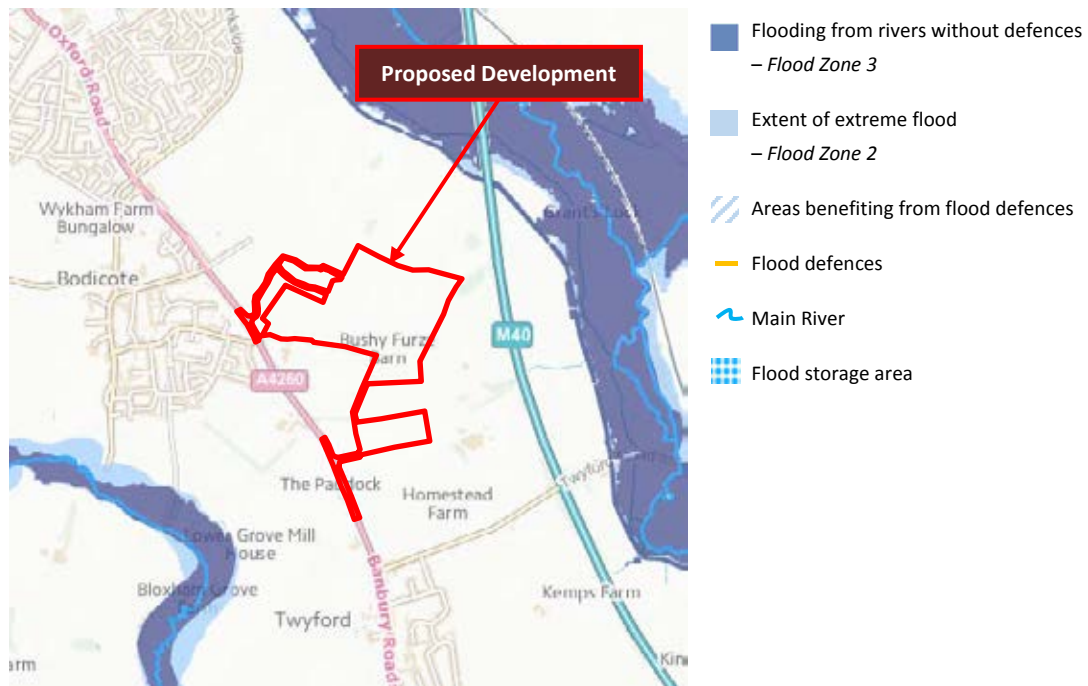


Figure 6b: EA Flood Zone Plan showing 1 in 100 & 1 in 1,000 year floodplain

- 6.6 The Environment Agency in partnership with lead local flood authorities produced a series of surface water flood maps for many parts of the UK, which were updated in 2013. These maps can be accessed via the Gov.Uk website, under ‘long term flood risk assessment for locations in England’.
- 6.7 Figure 6c illustrates areas of low to high risk of surface water flooding. This correlates to the topography of the site, with land adjacent to the onsite watercourse and other lower lying areas being more susceptible to flooding.

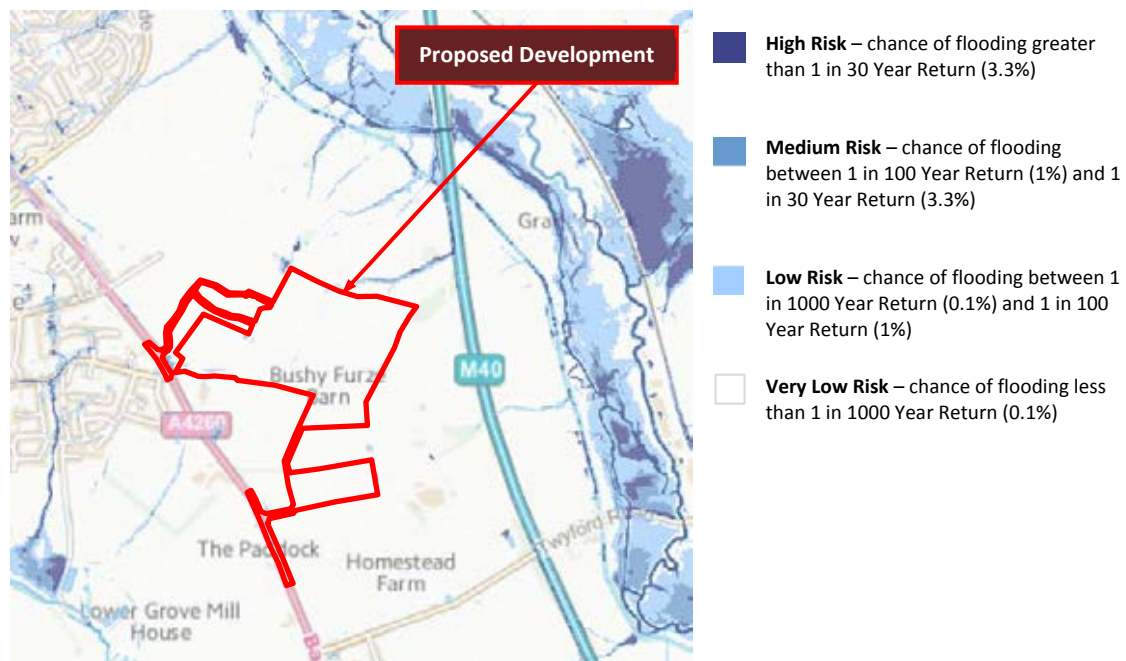


Figure 6c: EA Risk of Flooding from Surface water

- 6.8 The mapping provided by the EA identifies relatively small areas of surface water flooding within the site boundary. These areas correspond with the site topography, with pooling directed to the lower regions of the site. The proposed development will have a very low risk of flooding from surface water.
- 6.9 According to the BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility records provided, the majority of the Site is highlighted to be in an area of ‘Limited Potential for Groundwater Flooding to Occur’. The BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility on site is illustrated below on Figure 6d:

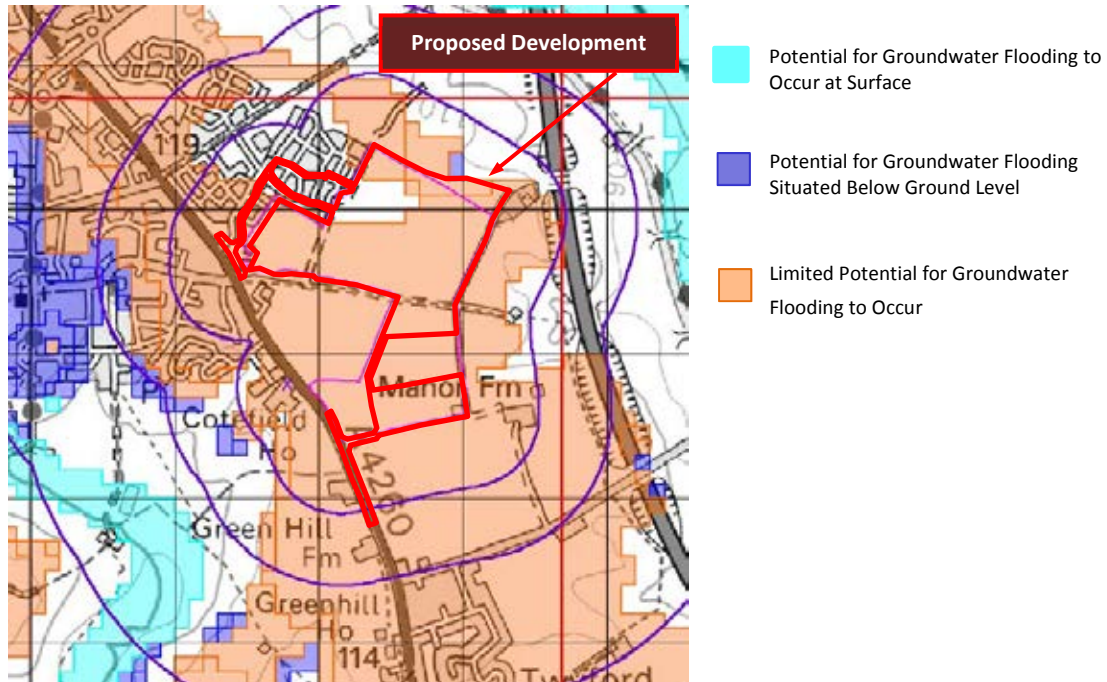


Figure 6d: BGS Groundwater Flooding Susceptibility

Discharge Consents

- 6.10 There are thirteen **Discharge Consents** recorded within 1,000m of the proposed Site, of which three have been revoked and one has been surrendered. Of the remaining nine Discharge Consents, these are further detailed in Table 6e.

Operator - Location	Property Type	Discharge Type	Status	Receiving Water	Distance (m)	Direction
Mr J.F.A. Jibson – No. 2 Victoria Cottages, Oxford Road	Domestic (Single)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	New Consent*	Tributary of Sor Brook	179	North West
Mr. C. Hathaway – No. 1 Victoria Cottages, Oxford Road	Domestic (Single)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	New Consent**	Tributary of Sor Brook	184	North West
Emma Stevens (J B Stevens and Son) – Manor Farm, Twyford Road	Mixed Farming	Trade discharge – Process water	New Consent**	Groundwater via soakaway	271	East
Mr J Thomas – Wharf House, Twyford Road	Domestic (Multiple)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	New Consent**	The Oxford Canal	857	South East
J Thomas Esq – Wharf House, Adjoining Cottage & Bn Twyford Road	Domestic (Multiple)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	New Consent**	The Oxford Canal	881	South East
Mr A.A. Blair – The Barn, Twyford Wharf	Domestic (Single)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	Modified***	Into land	888	South East

Table 6e: New and Existing Discharge Consents (within 1,000m of the Site boundary)

Operator - Location	Property Type	Discharge Type	Status	Receiving Water	Distance (m)	Direction
Aa Blair – The Barn Twyford Wharf	Not Given	Sewage Effluent	Not Supplied	Not Supplied	888	South East
Mr A.A. Blair – The Barn, Twyford Wharf	Domestic (Single)	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	Transferred ****	Into Land	888	South East
Cherwell Valley Silos Ltd – Cherwell Valley Silos Ltd, Twyford	Industrial Parks & Estates	Sewage discharges – Final treated effluent	New Consent**	River Cherwell	917	North East

Table 6e (Continued) : New and Existing Discharge Consents (within 1,000m of the Site boundary)

* (Water Resources Act 1991, Section 88)

** (Water Resources Act 1991, Section 88 & Schedule 10 as amended by Environment Act 1995)

*** (Water Resources Act 1991, Section 10 as amended by Environment Act 1995)

**** From Water Resources Act 1963

Water Quality

- 6.11 The Environment Agency monitor 40,000km of rivers across England. To help protect these areas each stretch of river was monitored between 1990 and 2009 and given a river quality grade. The General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme was based upon the chemical quality of the water and graded from A to E, with A representing a river with very good water quality and E, a river with very poor water quality.
- 6.12 Within the Envirocheck Report for the Site, there are four River Qualities reported within 1,000m of the Site Boundary. These are further detailed below in Table 6f:

Name	Reach	River Quality	Distance (m)	Direction
Oxford Canal (Upper)	Alcan Intake – Cherwell at Aynho crossover	Grade D – Poor	375	East
River Cherwell	Banbury Sewage Treatment Works – Kings Sutton Stream	Grade D – Poor	550	East
Farthinghoe Stream	Marston St. Lawrence - Cherwell	Grade A – High	758	North
Sor Brook	Source – Bloxham Brook	Grade B - Good	911	South West

Table 6f: EA Reported River Quality

- 6.13 There are no **River Quality Biology Sampling Points** reported within 1,000m of the Site Boundary.
- 6.14 There are no **River Quality Chemistry Sampling Points** reported within 1,000m of the Site Boundary.

Surface Water Abstraction

- 6.15 Three Surface Water abstraction licenses are recorded within 2,000m of the site, these are detailed in Table 6g.

Operator	Permit Start Date	Permit End Date	Location	Abstraction Use	Distance (m)	Direction
Thames Water Utilities Ltd	Feb 1994	Not Supplied	Bodicote Pumping Station – Sor Brook	Public Potable Water Supply	1007	West
H. Colegrave & Son	July 1984	Not Supplied	Wykham Park Farm – Tributary of Sor Brook	General Agriculture – Spray Irrigation/ Storage	1531	West
Sir Martin Jacomb	June 2010	Not Supplied	Mill Leat at Manor House	Production of Energy – Mechanical non- electrical heat pump	1864	South

Table 6g: Surface water Abstractions

7 Hydrogeology

Bedrock and Superficial Aquifer Designations

- 7.1 The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata. This is further illustrated below on Figure 7a:

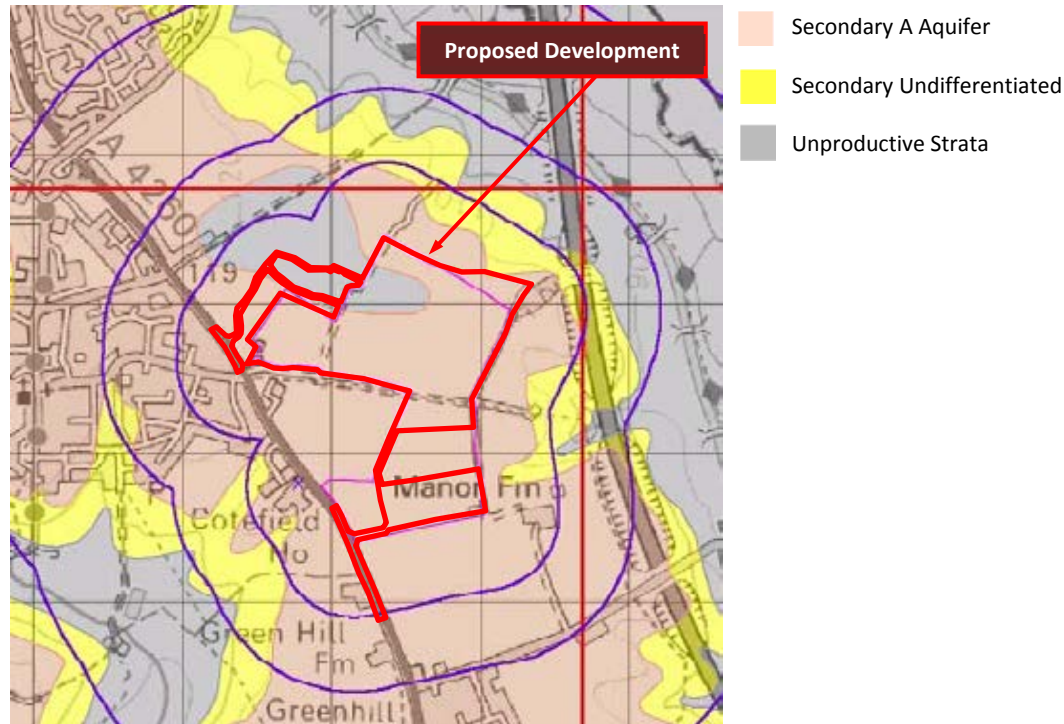


Figure 7a: BGS Bedrock Designation

- 7.2 There are no Superficial Deposits onsite and therefore no Aquifer's for Superficial Deposits form onsite.
- 7.3 The EA provides the following definitions for Secondary Aquifers and Non Aquifers:

"These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:

Secondary A - permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers."

Secondary B - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers.

Secondary Undifferentiated - has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In most cases, this means that the layer in question has previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type.

Unproductive Strata - These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

Groundwater Vulnerability

- 7.4 The underlying geology comprising limestone, ironstone and mudstone forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of Intermediate Leaching Potential, with a small area to the west of the site forming a Non Aquifer. This is illustrated in Figure 7b:

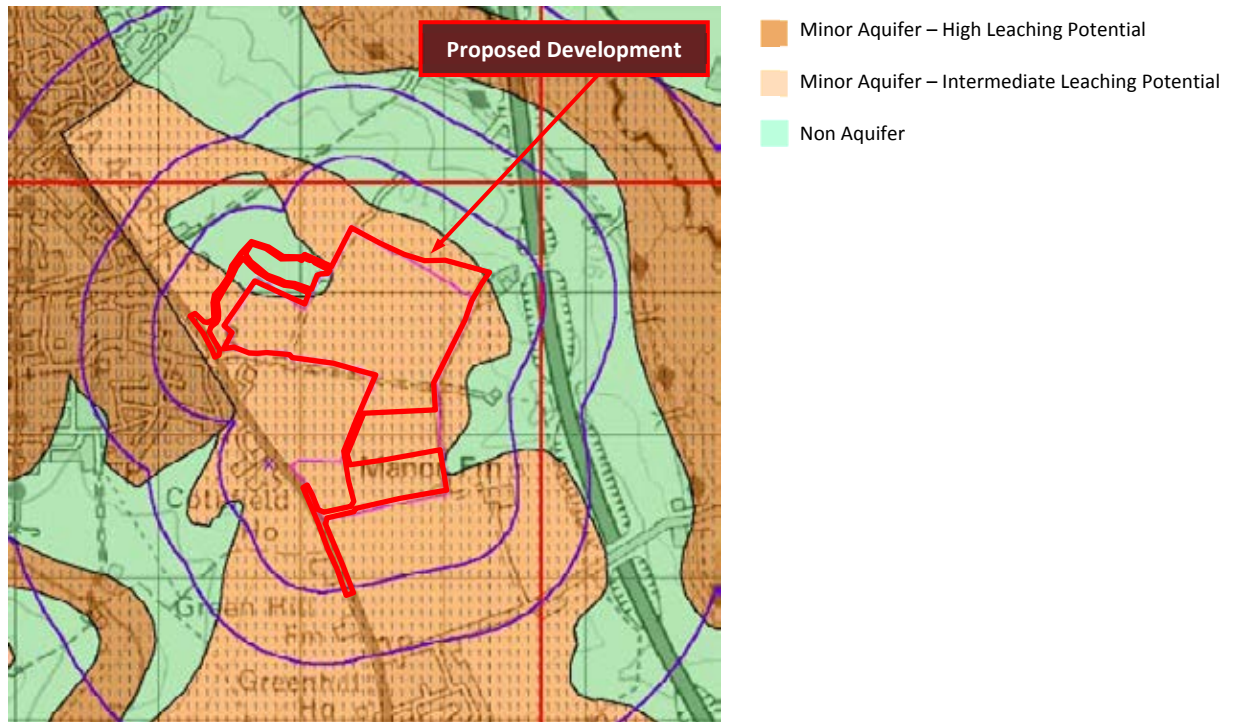


Figure 7b: Groundwater Vulnerability

- 7.5 Minor Aquifers are fractured or potentially fractured rocks, which do not have a high primary permeability, or other formations of variable permeability including unconsolidated deposits. Although not producing large quantities of water for abstraction, they are important for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers.
- 7.6 Non Aquifers are formations of negligible permeability, usually regarded to contain insufficient quantities of groundwater. However, groundwater flow through non-aquifers is a possibility even if a low one.

Groundwater Abstractions

- 7.7 There are seven groundwater abstraction licences recorded within 2,000m of the site, details of which are outlined in Table 7c:

Operator	Permit Start Date	Permit End Date	Location	Abstraction Use	Distance (m)	Direction
Mr R. Bratt	July 1992	Not Supplied	Cotefield Farm, Bodicote	Agricultural Vegetable Wash	199	North West
K.J. Cherry & Sons Ltd	April 1967	Not Supplied	Sutton Lodge, Twyford (A)	General Farming & Domestic	1068	North East
K.J. Cherry & Sons Ltd	April 1967	Not Supplied	Sutton Lodge, Twyford (L)	General Farming & Domestic	1096	East
C R Adams & Sons	May 1979	Not Supplied	Bloxham Grove, Bodicote	General Farming & Domestic	1395	South West
K.J. Cherry & Sons Ltd	April 1967	Not Supplied	Sutton Lodge, Twyford (Q)	General Farming & Domestic	1698	East
K.J. Cherry & Sons Ltd	April 1967	Not Supplied	Sutton Lodge, Twyford (H)	General Farming & Domestic	1897	East
K.J. Cherry & Sons Ltd	April 1967	Not Supplied	Sutton Lodge, Twyford (I)	General Farming & Domestic	1897	East

Table 7c: Groundwater Abstractions

Source Protection Zones

7.8 The Site does not lie within any **Source Protection Zones**.

8 Potential Contaminative Uses & Statutory Registers

8.1 There are eight **Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters** reported within 1,000m of the site's boundary, these are detailed further in Table 8a:

Incident Date	Pollutant	Receiving Water	Incident Severity	Distance (m)	Direction
Not Supplied	Chemicals - Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	12	East
Feb 1998	General	Not Given	Category 2 - Significant Incident	394	North West
Dec 1994	Oils - Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	525	West
June 1996	Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	544	North
Jan 1993	Agricultural - General	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	740	South West
Feb 1993	Miscellaneous - Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	803	East
Sept 1994	Miscellaneous - Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	893	South East
July 1996	Oils - Unknown	Not Given	Category 3 - Minor Incident	1000	West

Table 8a: Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters

8.2 There are two **Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls** recorded within 1,000m of the site's boundary, these are detailed further in Table 8b:

Name	Permit Date	Status	Process Type	Description	Distance (m)	Direction
Banbury Service Station (Roc UK Ltd)	May 1998	Authorised	Local Authority Air Pollution Control	Petrol Filling Station	756	West
Jay Bee Motors	Feb 1993	Revoked	Local Authority Air Pollution Control	Waste Oil Burners, Less than 0.4MW net rated thermal input	811	West

Table 8b: Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls

8.3 None of the following have been recorded within 1,000m of the site boundary:

- Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices
- Enforcement and Prohibition Notices
- Integrated Pollution Controls
- Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control
- Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control
- Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements
- Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes
- Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters
- Registered Radioactive Substances
- Substantiated Pollution Incident Register
- Water Industry Act Referrals

Hazardous Substances

8.4 There are no records of the following on or within a 1,000m radius of the Site boundary:

- Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)
- Explosive Sites
- Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS)
- Planning Hazardous Substance Consents
- Planning Hazardous Substance Enforcements

8.5 There are twenty-two **Contemporary Trade Directory Entries** recorded within 1,000m of the site boundary, of which seven are listed as 'Active'.

8.6 No Trade Directory Entries are recorded Onsite.

8.7 There are eleven Contemporary Trade Directories identified within 500m from the Site boundary, three of which are listed as 'Active'. These are further detailed in Table 8c:

Name - Location	Classification	Status	Distance (m)	Direction
Carebrick Uk Ltd – 107 Hobby Road, Bodicote	Damp & Dry Rot Control	Active	34	North
Bridge Motorsport Ltd – 9 Blackwood Place, Bodicote	Gearboxes	Active	132	North West
Rotatec – Flat 4, Woodlands, Weeping Cross, Bodicote	Woodworking Machinery	Inactive	139	North West
Electrocdomestic – Molyneux Drive, Bodicote	Domestic Appliances – Servicing, Repairs & Parts	Inactive	243	North West
Uforia Heating – 34 Rookery Close, Bodicote	Boilers – Servicing, Replacements & Repairs	Inactive	282	North West
Connect Business Systems – 40 Rookery Close, Bodicote	Boilers – Servicing, Replacements & Repairs	Inactive	342	North West
A1 Egg Packers Ltd – 34The Rydes, Bodicote	Packaging & Wrapping Equipment & Supplies	Inactive	443	North West
Furniture Doc Ltd – 4 Broad End, Bodicote	Furniture – Repairing & Restoring	Active	444	North West
Furniture Doc Ltd – 4 Broad End, Bodicote	Furniture – Repairing & Restoring	Inactive	444	North West
Kestrel Warranty Services – 9 Park End, Bodicote	Refrigerators & Freezers – Servicing & Repairs	Inactive	483	North West
Radiant Installs – St. Tropez, East Street, Bodicote	Under Floor Heating	Inactive	489	North West

Table 8c: Contemporary Trade Directory Entries between 0m and 500m

8.8 There remaining eleven Trade Directory Entries between 501m and 1000m of the Site boundary are further detailed in Table 8d:

Active	Inactive
Cleaning Services –Domestic	Crane Hire, Sales & Service
Garage Services	Garage Services
Carpet, Curtain & Upholstery Cleaners	Antiques – Repairing & Restoring
Petrol Filling Stations	Petrol Filling Stations – 24 Hour
-	Car Dealers
-	Air Conditioning Equipment & Systems
-	Copying & Duplicating Services

Table 8d: Contemporary Trade Directory Entries between 501m and 1,000m

8.9 A **Fuel Station Entry** is recorded 756m west of the site boundary on Oxford Road in Bodicote. The Esso Petrol Station at Banbury Service Station is reported to be open.

Waste

8.10 The site falls within the **Local Authority Landfill Coverage** of Cherwell District Council and Oxfordshire County Council. In addition, South Northamptonshire District Council and Northamptonshire County Council are situated within proximity of the Site. All respective Councils have supplied landfill data.

8.11 There are three records of **Potentially Infilled Land (Non-Water)** within 500m of the Site boundary; these are detailed in Table 8e.

Date of Mapping	Use	Distance (m)	Direction
1993	Unknown Filled Ground (Pit, quarry, etc.)	337	West
1993	Unknown Filled Ground (Pit, quarry, etc.)	722	South
1993	Unknown Filled Ground (Pit, quarry, etc.)	982	North East

Table 8e: Potentially Infilled Land (Non Water)

8.12 There are no provided reports of the following within 1,000m of the site boundary:

- BGS Recorded Landfill Sites
- Historical Landfill Sites
- Integrated Pollution Control Registered Waste Sites
- Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Landfill Boundaries)
- Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Locations)
- Local Authority Recorded Landfill Sites
- Potentially Infilled Land (Water)
- Registered Landfill Sites
- Registered Waste Transfer Sites
- Registered Waste Treatment or Disposal Sites

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

8.13 The *Zetica Regional Unexploded Bomb Risk Map* for the Site at Banbury is shown to be situated within a 'Low Risk' Area, as illustrated in Figure 8f.

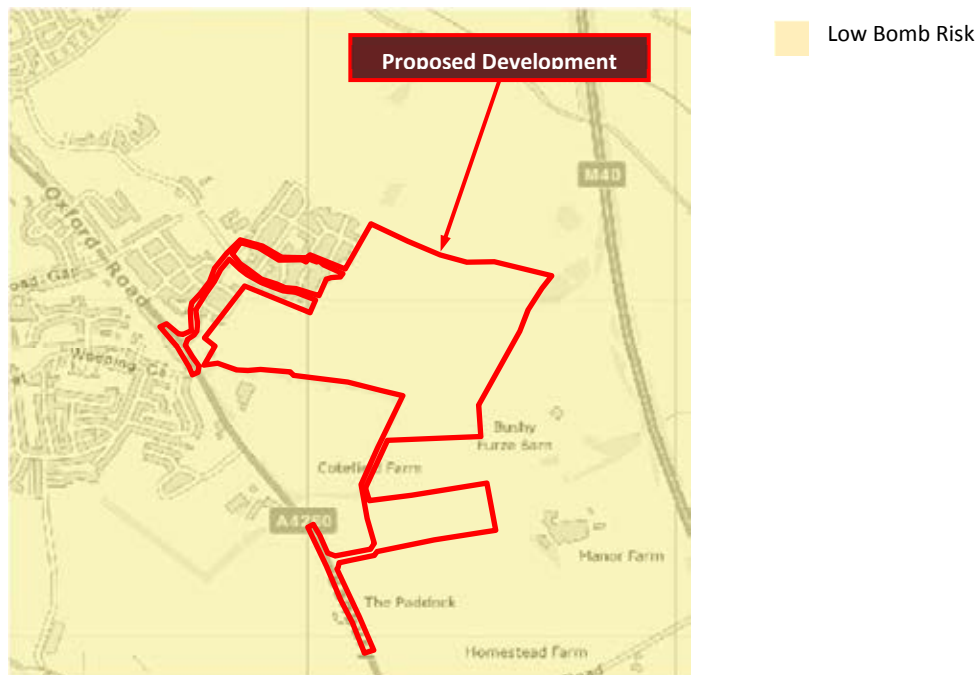


Figure 8f: Zetica Regional Unexploded Bomb Risk Assessment Map for Banbury

8.14 A 'Pre-Desk Study Assessment' (PDSA) Bomb Search was carried out by ZeticaUXO, in which the risk of encountering unexploded World War II ordnance during any intrusive works on Site was assessed. The potential threat sources on site are detailed further in Table 8g.

Threat Source	Details
Pre-WWI Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	None identified
WWI Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	None identified
WWI Strategic Targets (within 5km of Site)	The following strategic targets were located in the vicinity of the Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport infrastructure and public utilities • National Filing Factory (NFF) No. 9 Banbury • Anti-Aircraft (AA) guns
WWI Bombing	None identified on the Site
Interwar Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	None identified on the Site.
WWII Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	None identified on the Site.
WWII Strategic Targets (within 5km of Site)	The following strategic targets were located in the vicinity of the Site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport infrastructure and public utilities. • Royal Air Force (RAF) Barford St. John • Industry important to the war effort, including metal works • Military camps and training areas • Anti-aircraft (AA) and anti-invasion defences.
WWII Bombing Decoys (within 5km of Site)	None Identified
WWII Bombing	During WWII the Site was located in the Rural District (RD) of Banbury, which officially recorded 91No. High Explosive (HE) bombs with a regional bombing density of 1.5 bombs per 405 hectares (ha). No readily available records have been found to indicate that the Site was bombed
Post-WWII Military Activity on or Affecting the Site	None identified on the Site.

Table 8h: Zetica UXO Pre-Desk Study Assessment

- 8.15 The Zetica PDSA outlines that there are no readily available records of bombing or other significant military activity on Site. It confirms that the Site is likely to have a low Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) hazard level.
- 8.16 Given this, Zetica PDSA has recommended that a detailed desk study, whilst always prudent, is not considered essential in this instance.

9 Environmental Setting

9.1 Figure 9a below, illustrates the Sensitive Land Uses recorded on and within proximity of the Site:

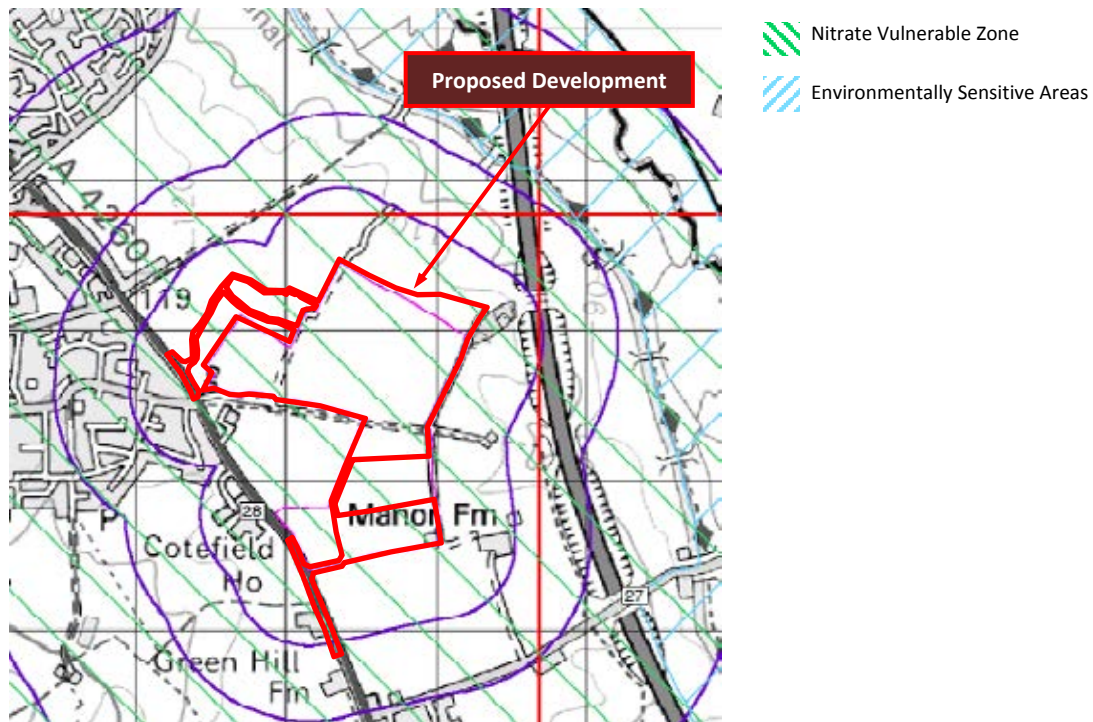


Table 9a: Sensitive Land Uses

9.2 The site is shown to lie within a Surface Water **Nitrate Vulnerable Zone** and is illustrated in Figure 9a.

9.3 The River Cherwell situated approximately 530m east of the site is included within the Upper Thames Tributaries **Environmentally Sensitive Areas** and is illustrated in Figure 9a. These areas require special protection due to their landscape, wildlife or historical value.

9.4 None of the following are reported within 1,000m of the site boundary:

- Areas of Adopted / Unadopted Green Belt
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Forest Parks
- Local Nature Reserves
- Marine Nature Reserves
- National Nature Reserves
- National Parks
- Nitrate Sensitive Areas
- Ramsar Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- World Heritage Sites

10 Site Conceptual Model

- 10.1 Guidance has been published by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR Circular 02/2000) 'Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 11A – Contaminated Land (20th March 2000) which promotes the 'suitable for use approach'. This has since been replaced by the DEFRA: Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (April 2012). The DEFRA note 'The "suitable for use" approach focuses on the risks caused by land contamination. The approach recognises that the risks presented by any given level of contamination will vary greatly according to the use of the land and a wide range of other factors, such as the underlying geology of the site. Risks therefore need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis.
- 10.2 The "suitable for use" approach consists of three elements:
- Ensuring that land is suitable for its current use - in other words, identifying land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to human health and the environment, assessed on the basis of the current use and circumstances of the land, and returning such land to a condition where such risks no longer arise ("remediating" the land): the new contaminated land regime provides general machinery to achieve same.
 - Ensuring that land is made suitable for any new use, as planning permission is given for that new use - in other words, assessing the potential risks from contamination, on the basis of the proposed future use and circumstances, before official permission is given) for the development and, where necessary to avoid unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, remediating the land before the new use commences; this is the role of the town and country planning and building control regimes.
 - Limiting requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health or the environment in relation to the current use or future use of the land for which planning permission is being sought - in other words, recognising that the risks from contaminated land can be satisfactorily assessed only in the context of specific uses of the land (whether current or proposed), and that any attempt to guess what might be needed at some time in the future for other uses is likely to result either in premature work (thereby risking distorting social, economic and environmental priorities) or in unnecessary work (thereby wasting resources).
- 10.3 Also addressed within the DEFRA guidance is the issue of 'contaminated land'. 'Before the **Local Authority** can make the judgement that any land appears to be **Contaminated Land** on the basis that **Significant Harm** is being caused, or that there is a **Significant Possibility** of such harm being caused, the authority must therefore identify a **Significant Pollutant Linkage**.
- 10.4 This means that each of the following has been identified:
- A Contaminant Source
 - A Pathway
 - A Receptor
- and that:
- The **Contaminant** is causing **Significant Harm** to **that Receptor**.
- Or
- There is a **Significant Possibility** of such harm being caused by the **Contaminant to the Receptor**.
- 10.5 Where any of the three elements of the Source-Pathway-Receptor (SPR) are not present, there is no risk and therefore land cannot be classified as statutory 'contaminated land'.

10.6 In terms of controlled waters, DEFRA: Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (April 2012) notes the following:

"A.35 Section 78A (9) defines the pollution of controlled waters as: 'The entry into controlled waters of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste matter'.

A.36 Before determining that pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused, the local authority should be satisfied that a substance is continuing to enter controlled waters or is likely to enter controlled waters. For this purpose, the local authority should regard something as being "likely" when they judge it more likely than not to occur.

A.37 Land should not be designated as contaminated land where:
(a) A substance is already present in controlled waters;
(b) Entry into controlled waters of that substance from land has ceased; and
(c) It is not likely that further entry will take place.

A.38 Substances should be regarded as having entered controlled waters where:
(a) They are dissolved or suspended in those waters; or
(b) If they are immiscible with water they have direct contact with those waters on or beneath the surface of the water.

A.39 The term "continuing to enter" should be taken to mean any entry additional to any which has already occurred."

10.7 In 2004 the Environment Agency published the 'Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination', CLR11, which provides the technical framework for applying a risk management process, based on the 'suitable for use' approach, when dealing with land affected by contamination.

10.8 In 2008, to enable the practical application of good practice of the EA's Model Procedures CLR11, R&D Publication 66 'Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination' was published by the National House Builders Council (NHBC), the EA and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health. Whilst written to be relevant to housing development it is also applicable to other forms of development where sites are land affected by contamination. The guidance describes in detail the process and activities involved for the identification and assessment of hazards for a Phase 1 assessment.

10.9 At Phase 1 stage, it is necessary to develop an initial conceptual site model to understand the possible relationships between contaminants, pathways and receptors. If a hazardous source, via an exposure pathway to a potential receptor can be established then there is a 'pollutant linkage', which is preliminarily risk assessed using parameters summarised in Table 10a. At this stage, the conceptual model is prepared without site specific soils, groundwater or gas testing and as such, the findings should be treated only as first and general indications of possible SPR linkages.

10.10 The primary potential sources of contamination on Site are indicated below:

Agricultural Use	-	Soil and Water Contamination
Tracks	-	Soil and Water Contamination

10.11 The primary potential sources of contamination off Site are indicated below:

Agricultural Use	-	Soil and Water Contamination
Roads (Track, Banbury Road and M40)	-	Soil and Water Contamination
Former Sewage/Water Works	-	Soil and Water Contamination
Former Works	-	Soil and Water Contamination

- Former Quarries/Pits** - Soil and Water Contamination
- Railway Line** - Soil and Water Contamination

10.12 The potential receptors at the site are:

- End users / site occupiers
- Adjacent users / occupiers
- Controlled waters
- Flora and fauna
- Buildings & construction materials

10.13 The potential pathways at the site are primarily:

- Direct ingestion of soil / water / fruit or vegetable
- Inhalation of dust / vapours
- Direct skin contact with the ground / water
- Regression of plant growth due to phytotoxic contamination
- Vertical and lateral migration of contamination

10.14 At this stage methodology has been developed to help identify the potential contamination risk and linkages. The severity of damaging effects and the likelihood of any linkage have been considered.

10.15 Given the potential consequence and likelihood, a risk rating is given, based on the following matrix:

		Consequence			
		Severe	Moderate	Mild	Minor
Probability (Likelihood)	Highly Likely	Very High	High	Medium	Low
	Likely	High	Medium	Medium/Low	Low
	Possible	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	Very Low
	Unlikely	Medium/Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

Table 10a: Risk ratings

10.16 The risk ratings are described as follows:

Very High: There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remediation action.

High: Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remediation action.

Medium: It is possible that without appropriate remediation action harm could arise to a designated receptor. It is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, and if any harm were to occur it is more likely that such harm would be relatively mild.

Low: It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. It is likely that, at worst if any harm was realised any effects would be mild.

Very Low: The presence of an identified hazard does not give rise to the potential to cause harm to a designated receptor.

10.17 A summary of the potential SPR linkages on site and within close proximity of the site are detailed in Table 10b.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Comment	Risk Rating	Potential Mitigation
<p><u>Contaminated soils</u></p> <p>On-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural • Tracks <p>Off-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural • Roads • Former Sewage/Water Works • Former Works • Former Quarries/Pits • Railway Line 	Direct Ingestion & contact	Site workers & occupiers	Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks.	Low	-
	Inhalation of dust		Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks.	Low	-
	Direct skin contact		Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks.	Low	-
	Vertical & lateral migration	Controlled waters	The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata. In terms of groundwater vulnerability, The underlying geology comprising limestone, ironstone and mudstone forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of Intermediate Leaching Potential, with a small area to the west of the site forming a Non Aquifer. Groundwater flow into site may be likely however it is considered that none of the surrounding sources have the potential to detrimentally impact the proposed site.	Low	-
	Direct uptake	Flora	Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks.	Low	-
	Direct contact	Building materials	Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks. Agricultural land uses are not considered to have a detrimental impact on building materials.	Low	-

Table 10b – Site SPR Summary

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Comment	Risk Rating	Potential Mitigation
<p>Contaminated Groundwater</p> <p>On-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Tracks <p>Off-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Roads Former Sewage/Water Works Former Works Former Quarries/Pits Railway Line 	Direct Ingestion & contact	Site workers & occupiers	Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. Agricultural uses may have included the use of pesticides and fertilizers. An assessment of the soils may be required at the detailed design stage, however the agricultural uses are considered to pose minor potential contamination risks.	Low	-
	Direct skin contact			Low	-
	Vertical & lateral migration	Controlled waters	The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata. In terms of groundwater vulnerability, The underlying geology comprising limestone, ironstone and mudstone forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of Intermediate Leaching Potential, with a small area to the west of the site forming a Non Aquifer. Groundwater flow into site may be likely however it is considered that none of the surrounding sources have the potential to detrimentally impact the proposed site.	Low	-
	Direct uptake	Flora	The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata. In terms of groundwater vulnerability, The underlying geology comprising limestone, ironstone and mudstone forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of Intermediate Leaching Potential, with a small area to the west of the site forming a Non Aquifer. Groundwater flow into site may be likely however it is considered that none of the surrounding sources have the potential to detrimentally impact the proposed site.	Low	-
	Direct contact	Building materials	The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata. In terms of groundwater vulnerability, The underlying geology comprising limestone, ironstone and mudstone forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of Intermediate Leaching Potential, with a small area to the west of the site forming a Non Aquifer. Groundwater flow into site may be likely however it is considered that none of the surrounding sources have the potential to detrimentally impact the proposed site.	Low	-
<p>Elevated gas</p> <p>On-site: None</p> <p>Off-site: None</p>	Vertical & lateral migration	Site workers & occupiers	Site is historically undeveloped, with the exception of two tracks through the centre and west of the Site. The underlying ferruginous limestone and ironstone belonging to the Marlstone Rock Formation forms a Secondary A Aquifer, with the mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation forming Unproductive Strata.. No potential sources for gassing have been identified within an influencing distance of the proposed development.	Low	-
		Adjacent occupiers		Low	-

Table 10b (Continued) – Site SPR Summary

11 Discussion & Summary

Discussion

- 11.1 A review of readily available Site environmental data, including historical mapping and statutory registers and consultation with appropriate authorities has identified the following potential sources of contamination:

On-Site

- 11.2 The Site is presently used as **Agricultural Land**, which may include the following typical contaminants: nitrogen, potassium and phosphorous contained within fertilisers; chemicals from pesticides and herbicides; coliform and non-coliform bacteria from livestock waste and manure application; and hydrocarbons from oil and fuel leakages from machinery. Taking into consideration the existing underlying geology and aquifer, this land use generally provides a **low** rating for risk. However, this may vary depending on the persistence of the chemicals used and further assessment of the Site's soils may be required at the detailed design stage to establish baseline conditions.
- 11.3 Two **Tracks** are shown to be located within the centre and west of the Site since 1885. These may include the following typical contaminants; heavy metals, oils, fuels and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Further assessment of the site's soils will be required at the detailed design stage to establish baseline conditions.
- 11.4 Taking into consideration the existing underlying geology (ferruginous limestone and ironstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation which forms Secondary A Aquifer and the small outcrop of mudstone of the Whitby Mudstone Formation which forms Unproductive Strata and the groundwater vulnerability, (the majority of the Site forms a Minor Aquifer, with soils of intermediate permeability, with a small outcrop forming a Non-Aquifer, the potential source of contamination from onsite are considered a **low** rating for risk.
- 11.5 Further assessment of the Site's soils may be required at the detailed design stage to establish baseline ground conditions.

Off-Site

- 11.6 Potential contaminants from leakages and spillages from vehicles on the **Track** (bounding the south of the Site), Banbury Road (bounding the west of the Site) and the M40 (approximately 250m east of the Site) may include: heavy metals, oils, fuels and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons. Further assessment of the site's soils will be required at the detailed design stage to establish baseline conditions. The risk rating is considered to be **Low** as there are agricultural hedges between the site and the track/Banbury Road. In addition the M40 is considered at significant distance to not be a contaminative risk to the Site.
- 11.7 A **Former Sewage Works** (approximately 650m south-west of the site) and a **Former Water Works** (approximately 850m to the south-west), adjacent to Sor Brook, are both shown to have been disused by the early 1990s. Potential contaminants may have included: metals, inorganic/organic compounds, acids/alkalis, asbestos, pathogenic micro-organisms, methane, carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide. As this source is a considerable distance from the sites boundary, it is considered that the potential risk posed for contamination is **low**.
- 11.8 A number of **Former Quarries/Pits** are shown to have operated from the early 1900s until the late 1970s, up to approximately 350m east of the sites boundary, which are no longer shown on the historical maps.. Potential contaminants may have included metals, acids, highly corrosive mineralised waters, metal sulphides and hazardous / non-hazardous chemicals. Further assessment of the site's soils may be required at the detailed design stage to establish baseline conditions. It is considered that these features provide a **low** rating for risk due to the distance and that the quarries/mines/pits are now all closed or not shown.
- 11.9 A **Former Works** was shown approximately 750m east of the Site between 1885 and 1900. Potential contaminants may include: diesel fuels, solvents, oils, coal tars, phenols, sulphates, cyanides, ammoniacal liquor, heavy metals,

hydrocarbons including TPH and PAH's and plastics, oils and lubricants. Due to the distance from the Site and that the works have no longer been shown on maps since 1900, it is considered to be a **low** risk rating.

- 11.10 A **Railway Line** is situated approximately 1,000m to the east of the site. Potential contaminants to the land and water may include the following: degreasing solvents, PCBs from engines and electrical equipment, heavy metals, oils, fuels, hazardous gas, waste ash, clinker, wooden sleepers as well as asbestos from brake linings. However it is considered that this feature provides a **low** rating for risk due its distance from the sites boundary and the presence of the M40 motorway, the Oxford Canal and the River Cherwell between the site and the railway line.

Summary

- 11.11 After reviewing the historical mapping, geological data, hydrological data, sensitive land uses, industrial land uses, waste and hazardous substances, there are no significant uses identified on or within close proximity of the Site that are potentially contaminative or likely to be prohibitive to the planned development.
- 11.12 The overall contaminative risk at the Site is therefore considered to be **Low**. Further assessment of the Site's soils may be required at the detailed design stage to confirm baseline ground conditions.

12 Limitations

- 12.1 The benefits of this report are provided solely to Hallam Land Management Ltd for the Proposed Scheme at Land at Bankside (Phase 2), Banbury only.
- 12.2 The conclusions and recommendations contained herein are limited to those given the general availability of background information and the planned usage of the Site. Brookbanks Consulting Ltd do not confer any third party rights for the information contained in the report.
- 12.3 All distances referred to in this report are measured from the boundary of the planned development Site unless otherwise advised.
- 12.4 Third party information has been used in the preparation of this report, which Brookbanks Consulting Ltd, by necessity assume is correct at the time of writing.

Appendix

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

	Gravel Pit		Sand Pit		Other Pits
	Quarry		Shingle		Orchard
	Osiers		Reeds		Marsh
	Mixed Wood		Deciduous		Brushwood
	Fir		Furze		Rough Pasture
	Arrow denotes flow of water		Trigonometrical Station		
	Site of Antiquities		Bench Mark		
	Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post		Well, Spring, Boundary Post		
	-285 Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	Road over Stream				
	County Boundary (Geographical)				
	County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	Rural District Boundary				
	Civil Parish Boundary				

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

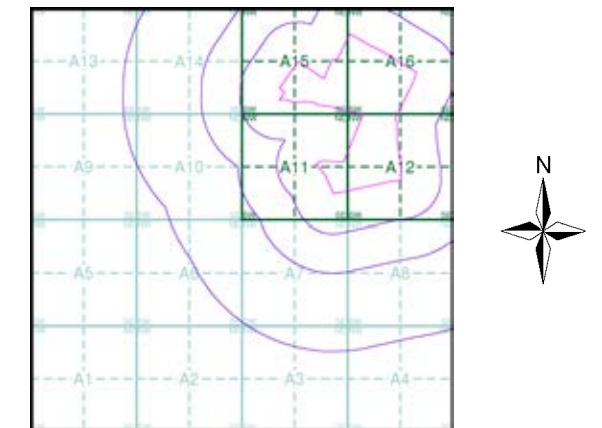
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)		Coniferous trees
	Coniferous trees (scattered)		Positioned tree
	Orchard		Coppice or Osiers
	Rough Grassland		Heath
	Scrub		Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
	Water feature		Flow arrows
	MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)		MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	Bench mark (where shown)		Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)		Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Brookbanks Consulting

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Northamptonshire	1:10,560	1883 - 1884	2
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1885 - 1887	3
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1900	4
Northamptonshire	1:10,560	1923	5
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1923	6
Northamptonshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1951	8
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1938	9
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1977	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	14
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2014	15

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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

Oxfordshire

Published 1885 - 1887

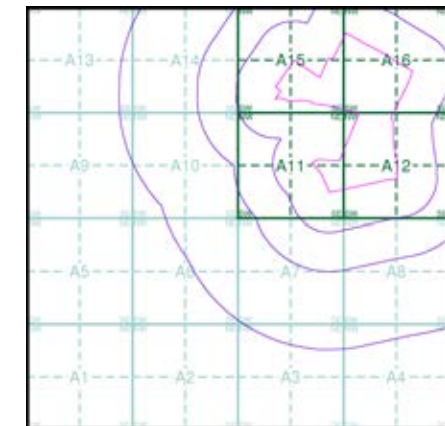
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

00500 1887 1:10,560	00600 1885 1:10,560
00900 1885 1:10,560	01000 1886 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

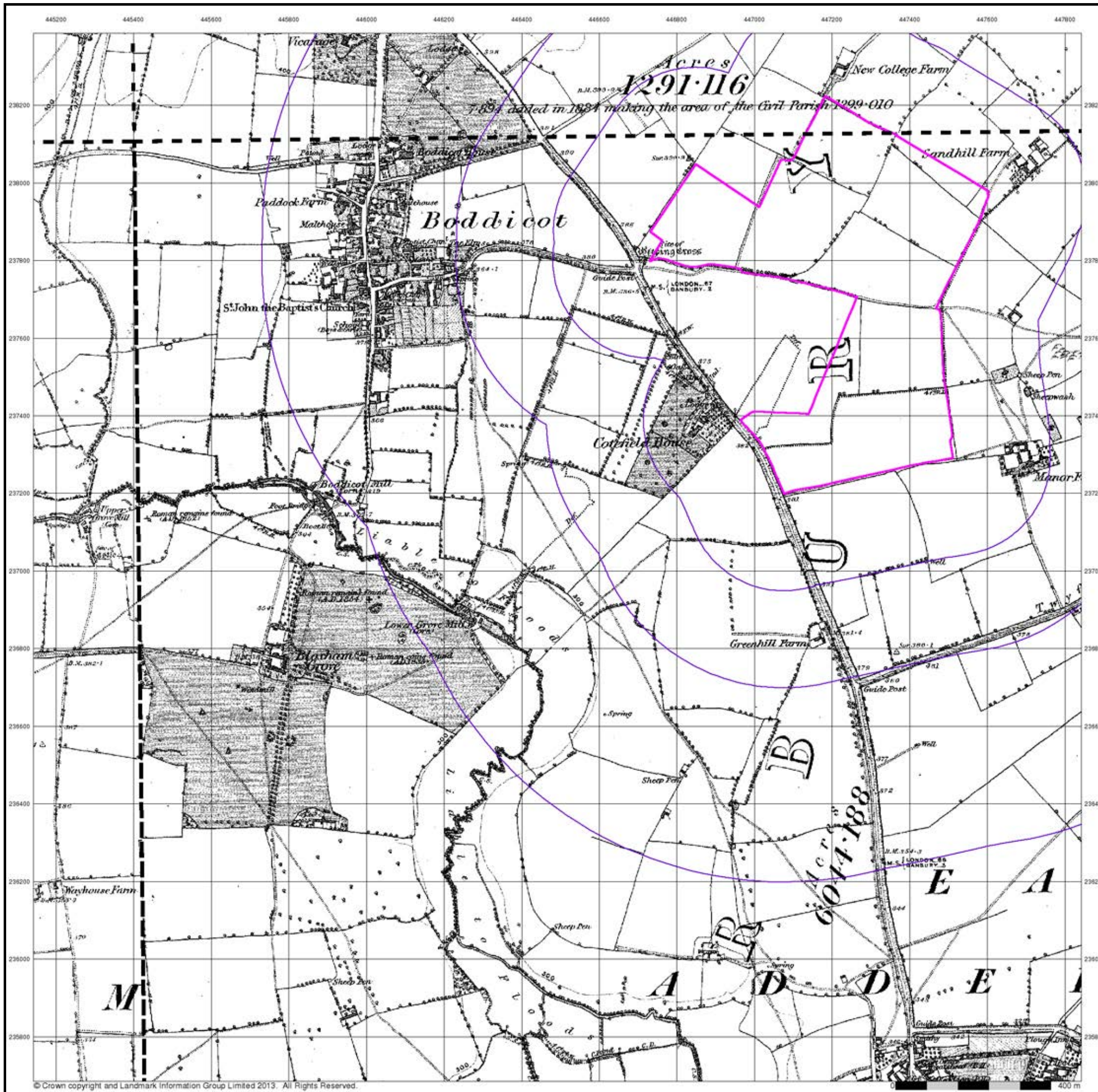


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



Oxfordshire

Published 1900

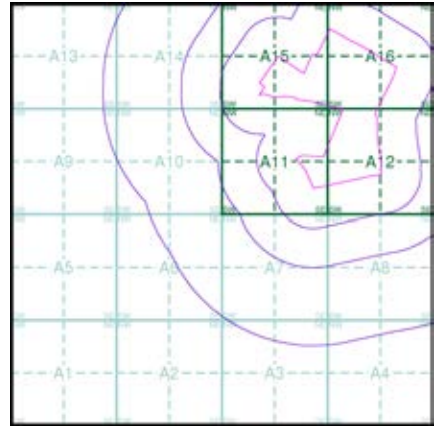
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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009NE 1900 1:10,560	010NW 1900 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

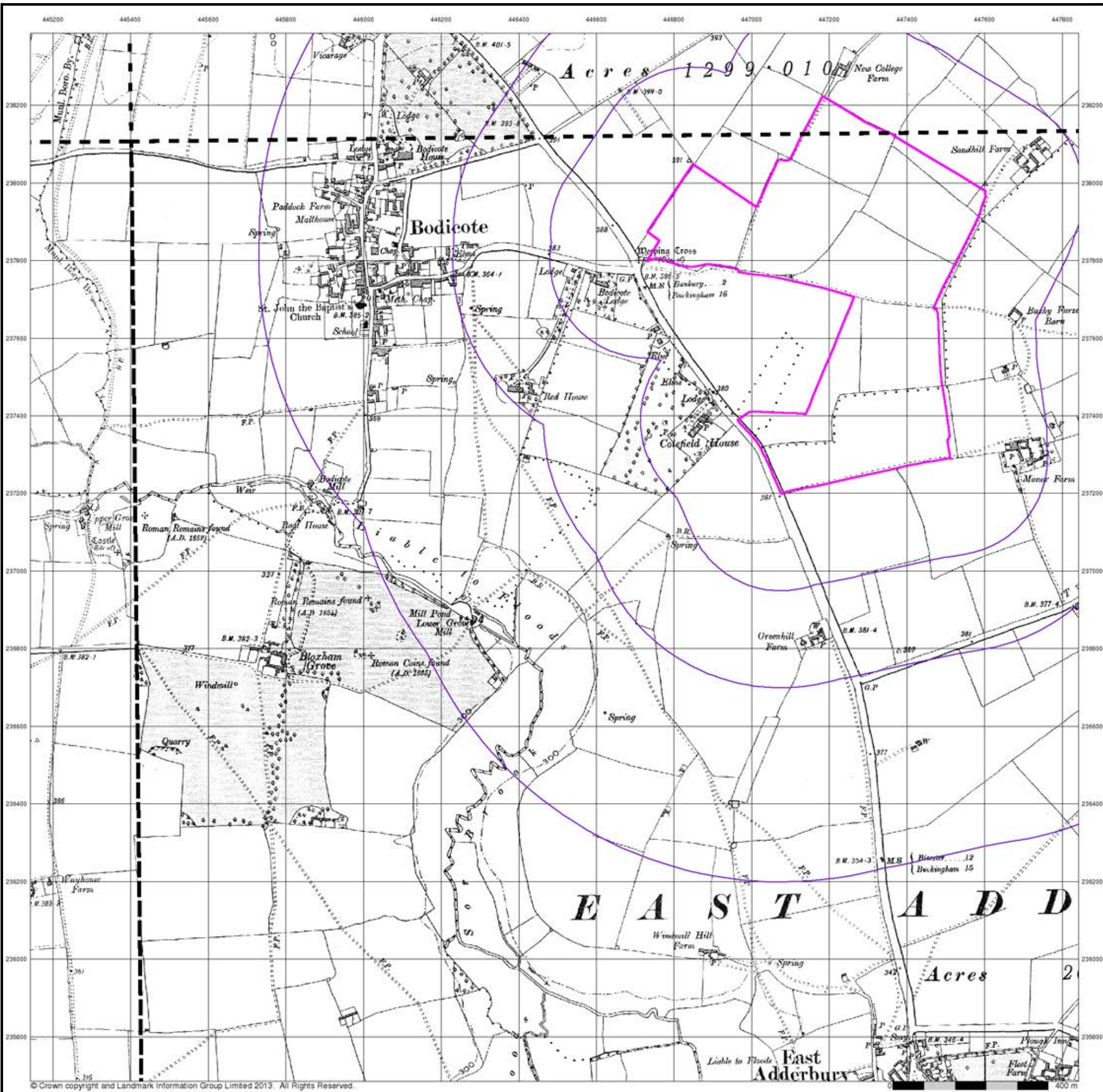
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Site Details

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 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Northamptonshire

Published 1923

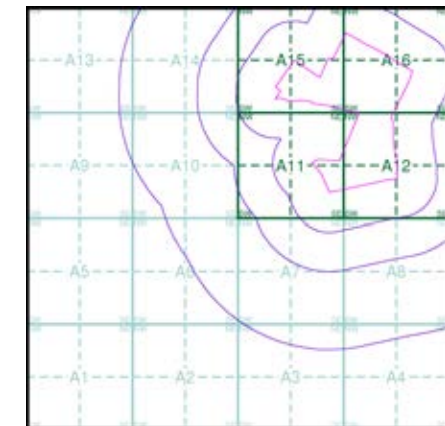
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

058SW
1923
1:10,560
062NW
1923
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

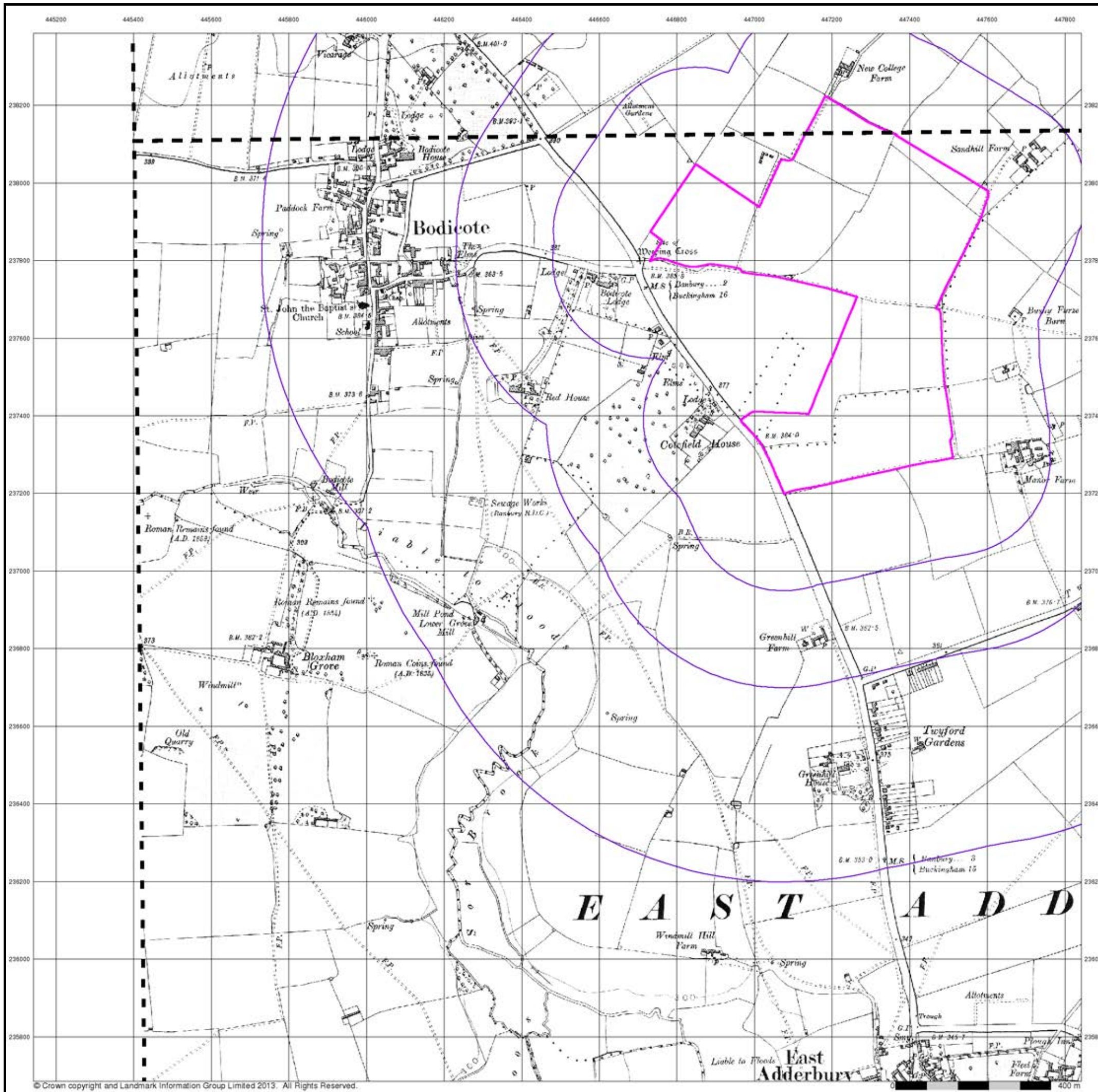
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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Historical Aerial Photography

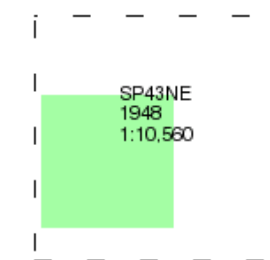
Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

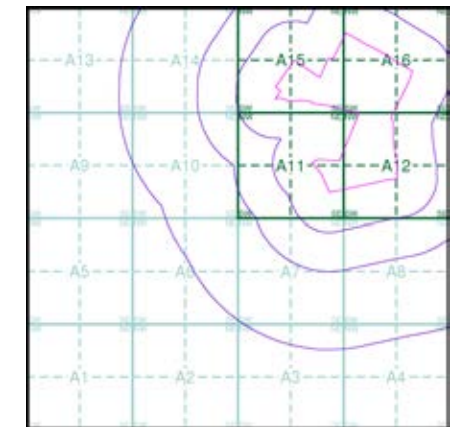
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A

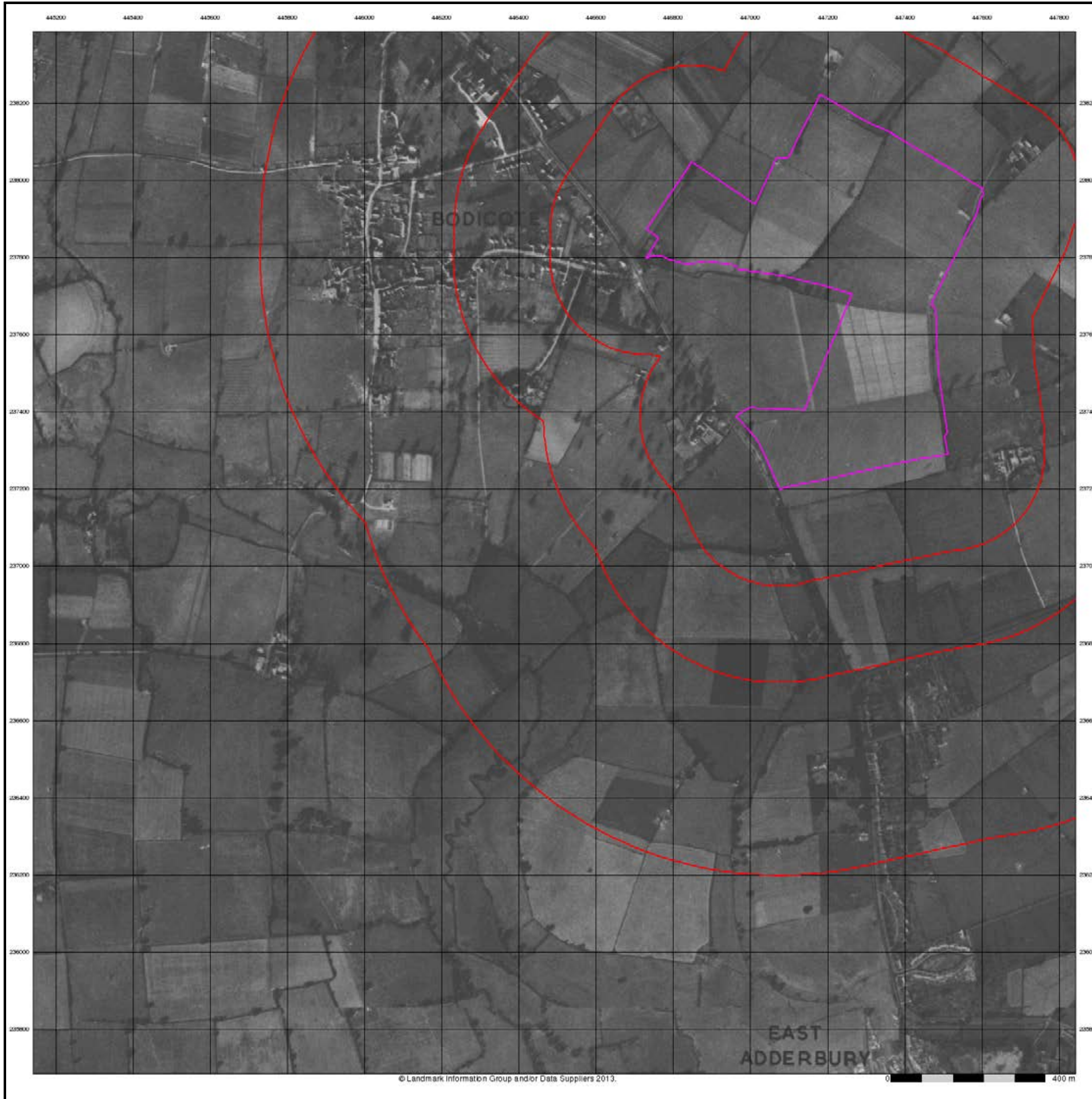


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
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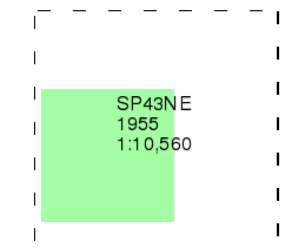
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

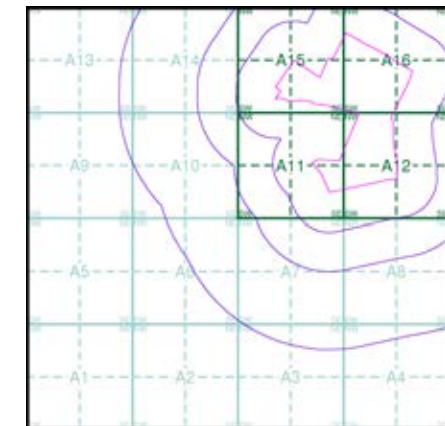
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

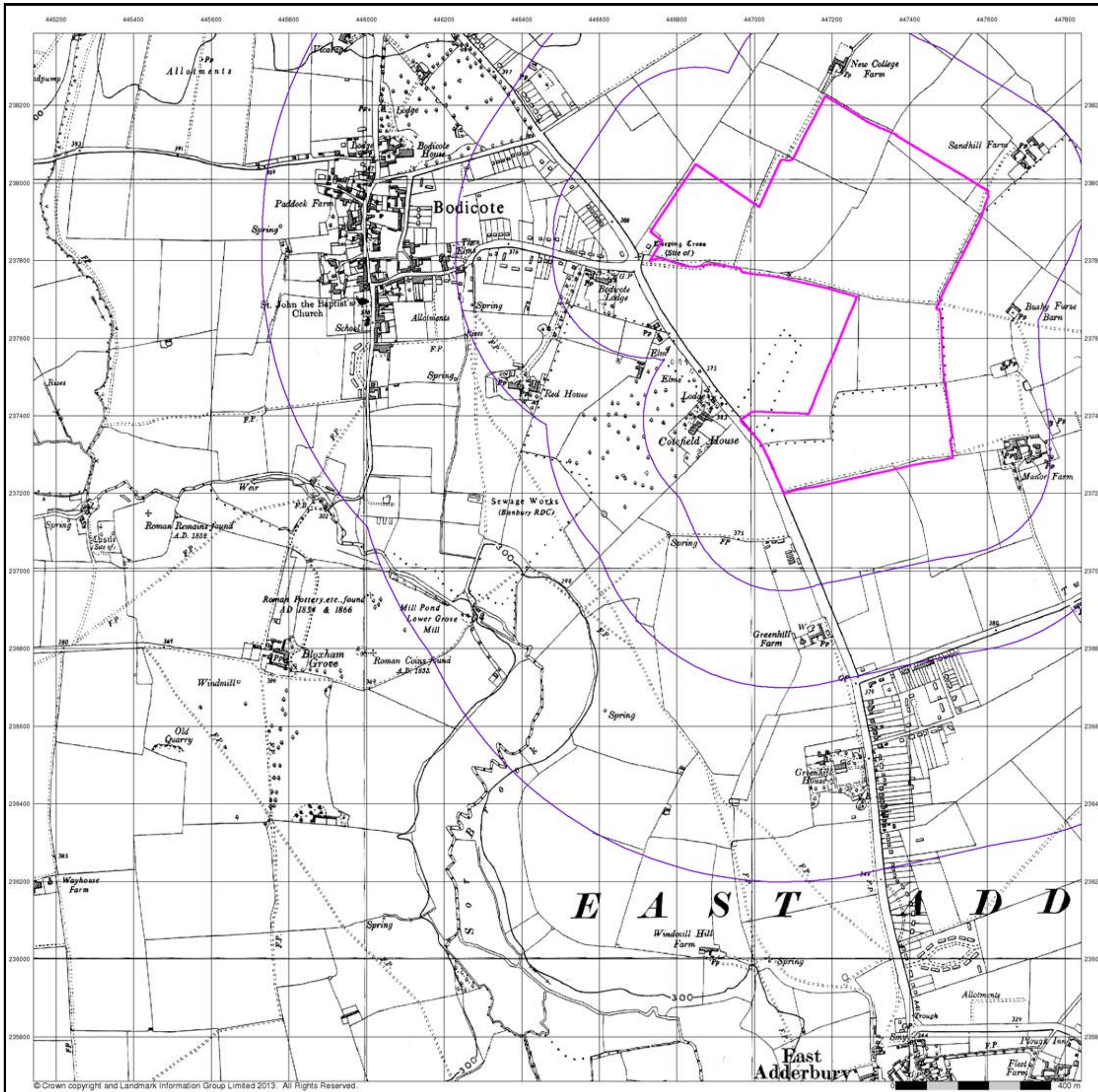


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



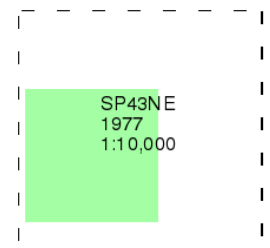
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

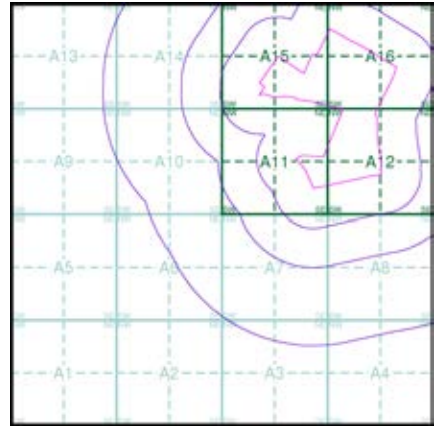
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

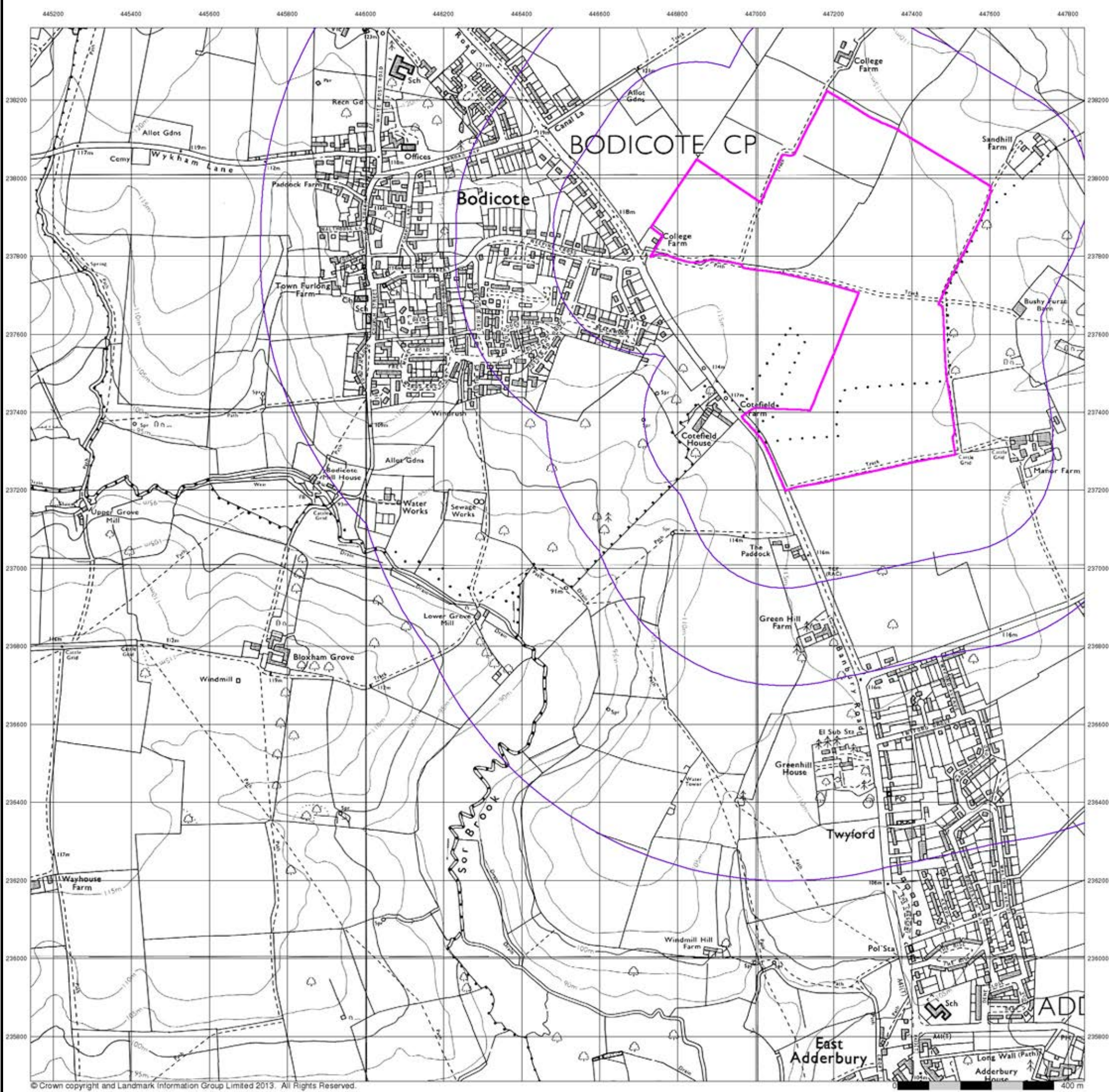
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



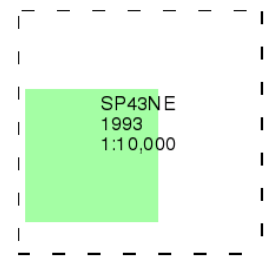
Tel: 0844 844 9952
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 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



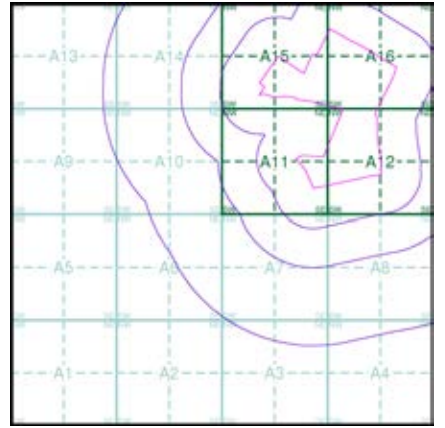
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1993
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

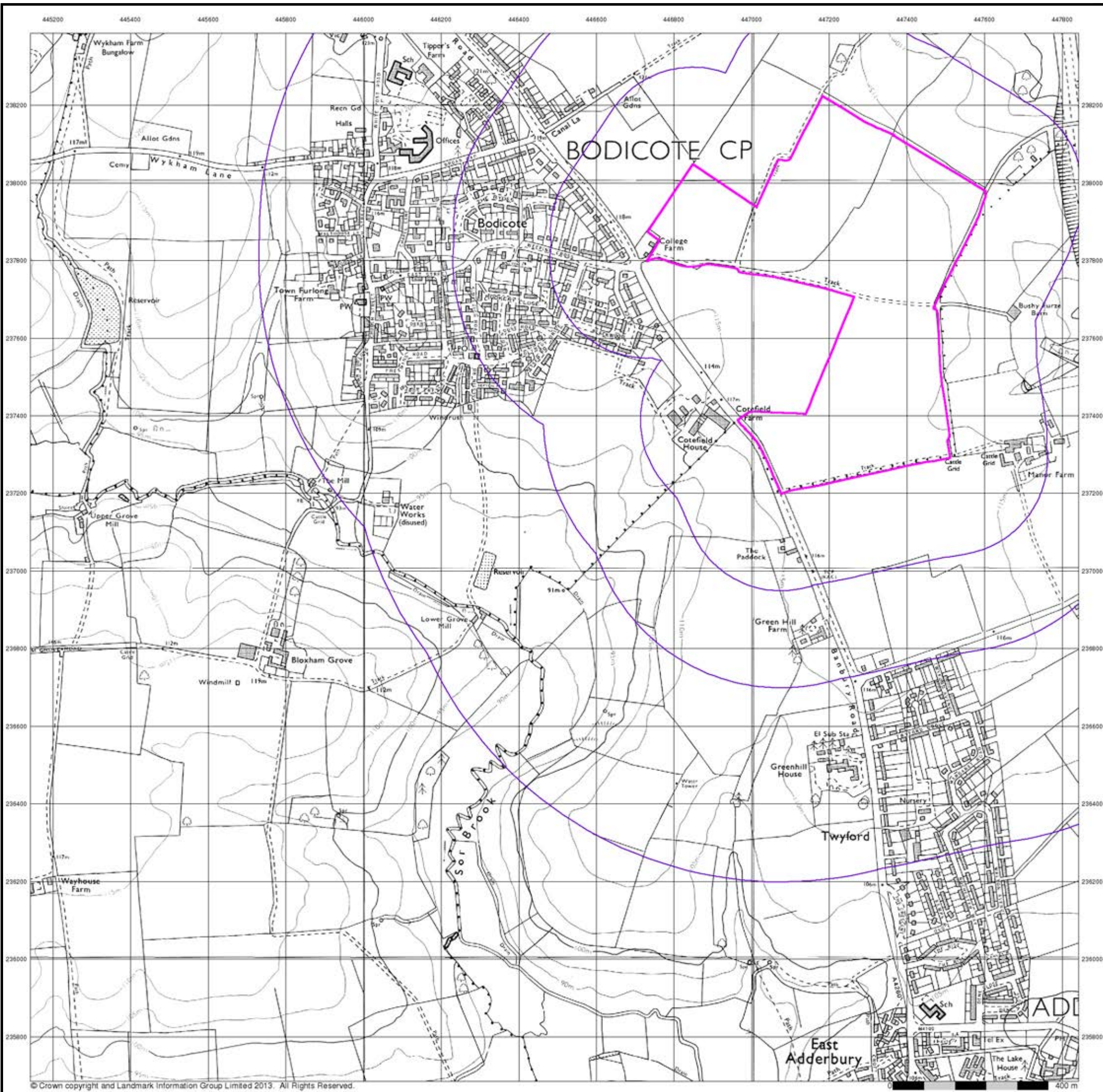
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 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
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 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
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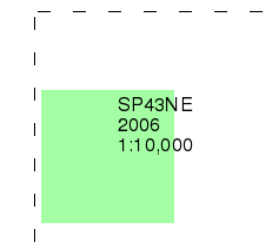
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

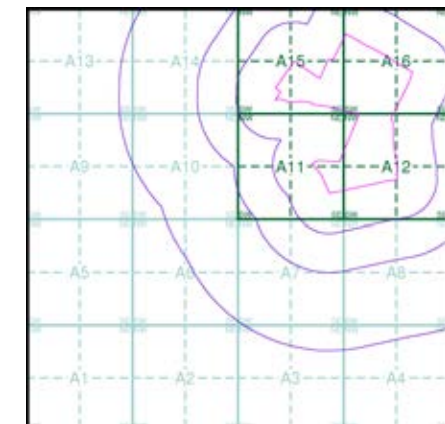
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

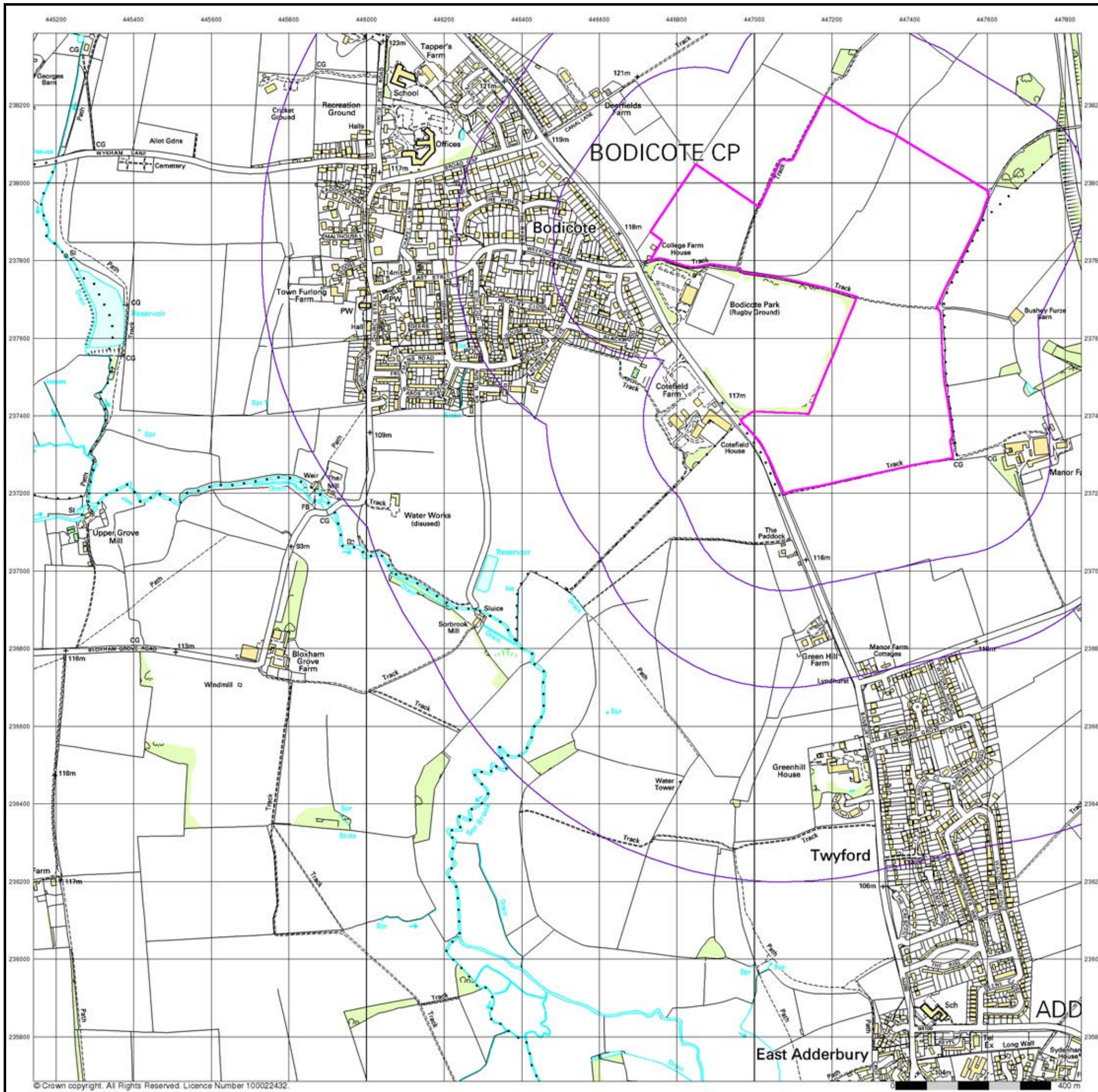


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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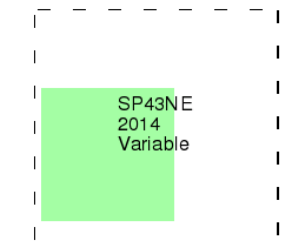
VectorMap Local

Published 2014

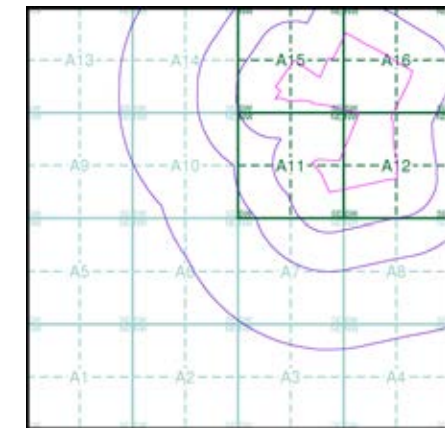
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

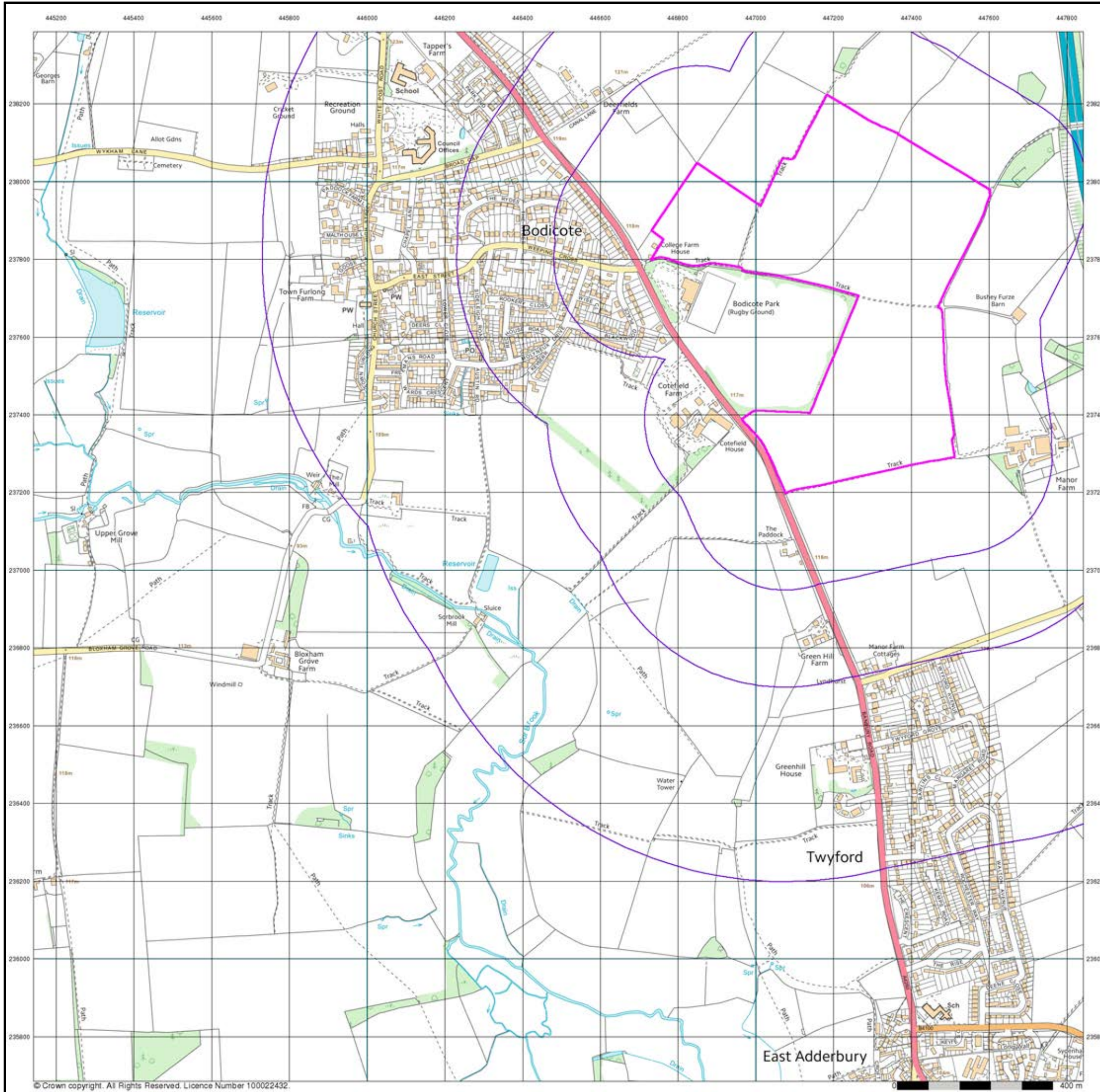
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 446890, 237400
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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Northamptonshire

Published 1883 - 1884

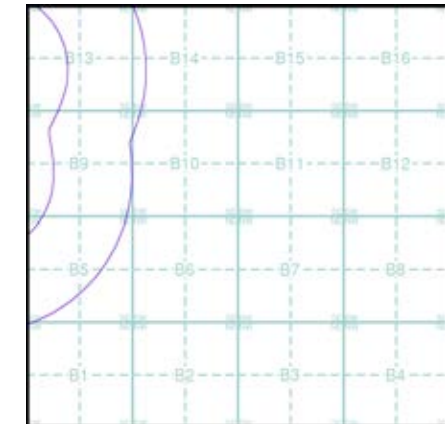
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

058SW 1883 1:10,560	058SE 1884 1:10,560
062NW 1884 1:10,560	062NE 1883 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B

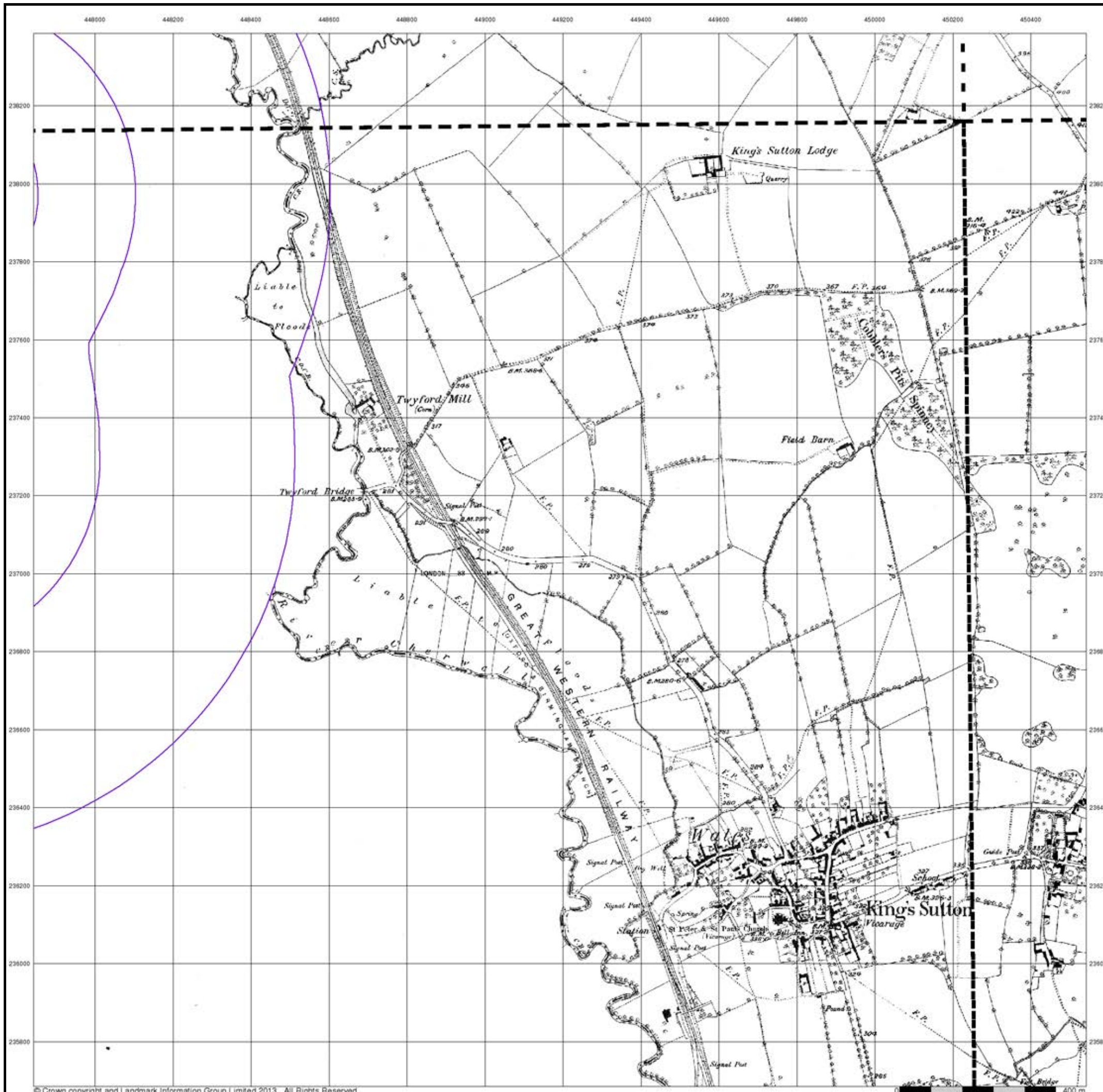


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448170, 237500
 Slice: B
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



Oxfordshire

Published 1885 - 1886

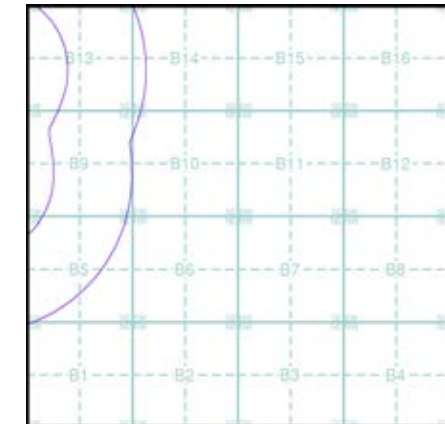
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

00600	1885	1:10,560
01000	1886	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B

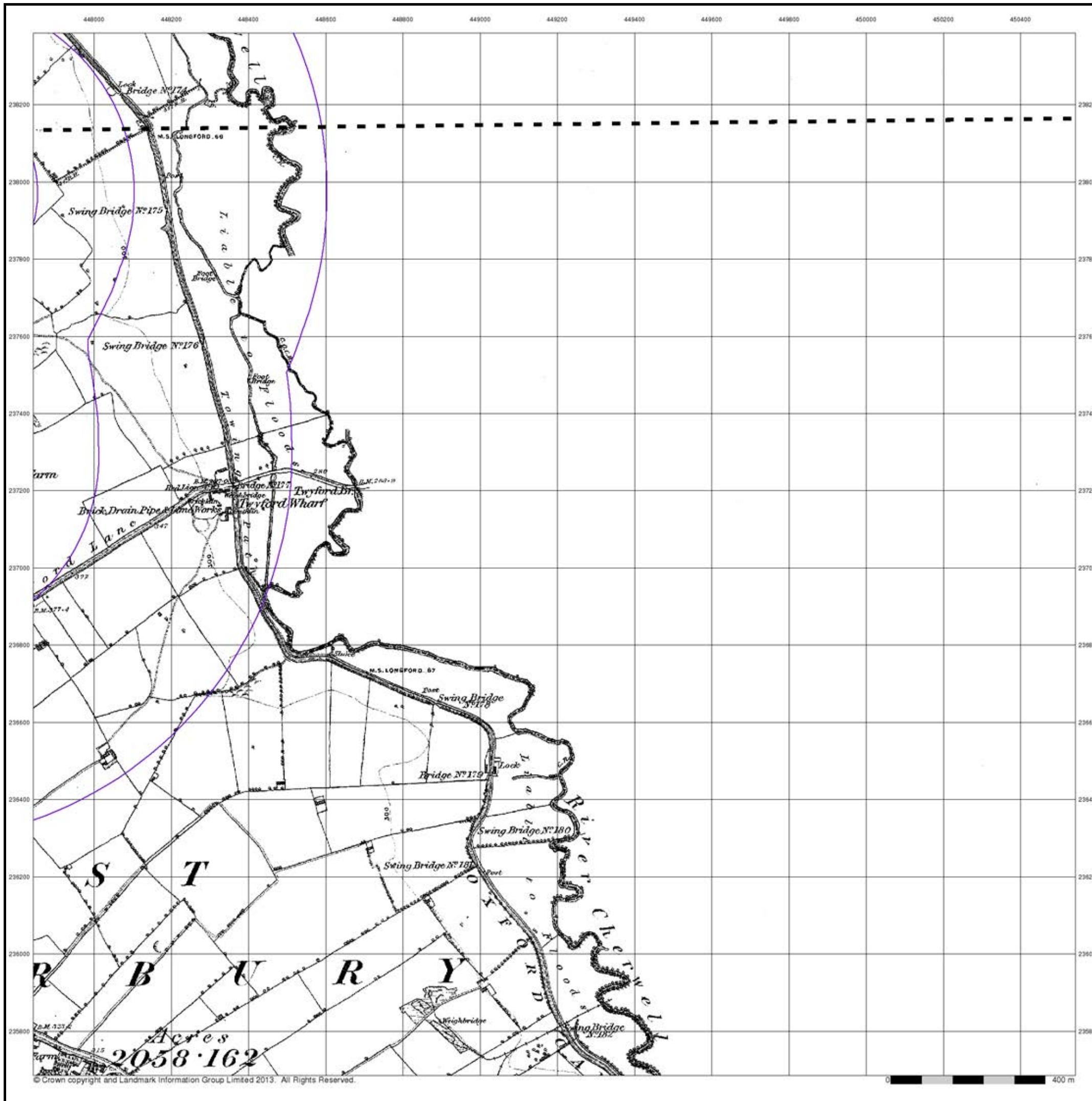


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448170, 237500
 Slice: B
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



Oxfordshire

Published 1900

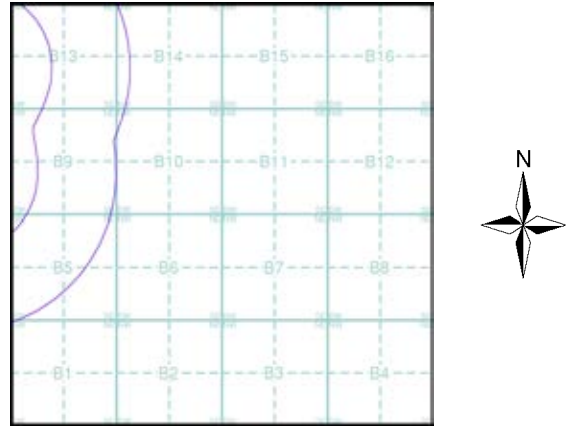
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

006SW	1900	1:10,560
010NW	1900	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

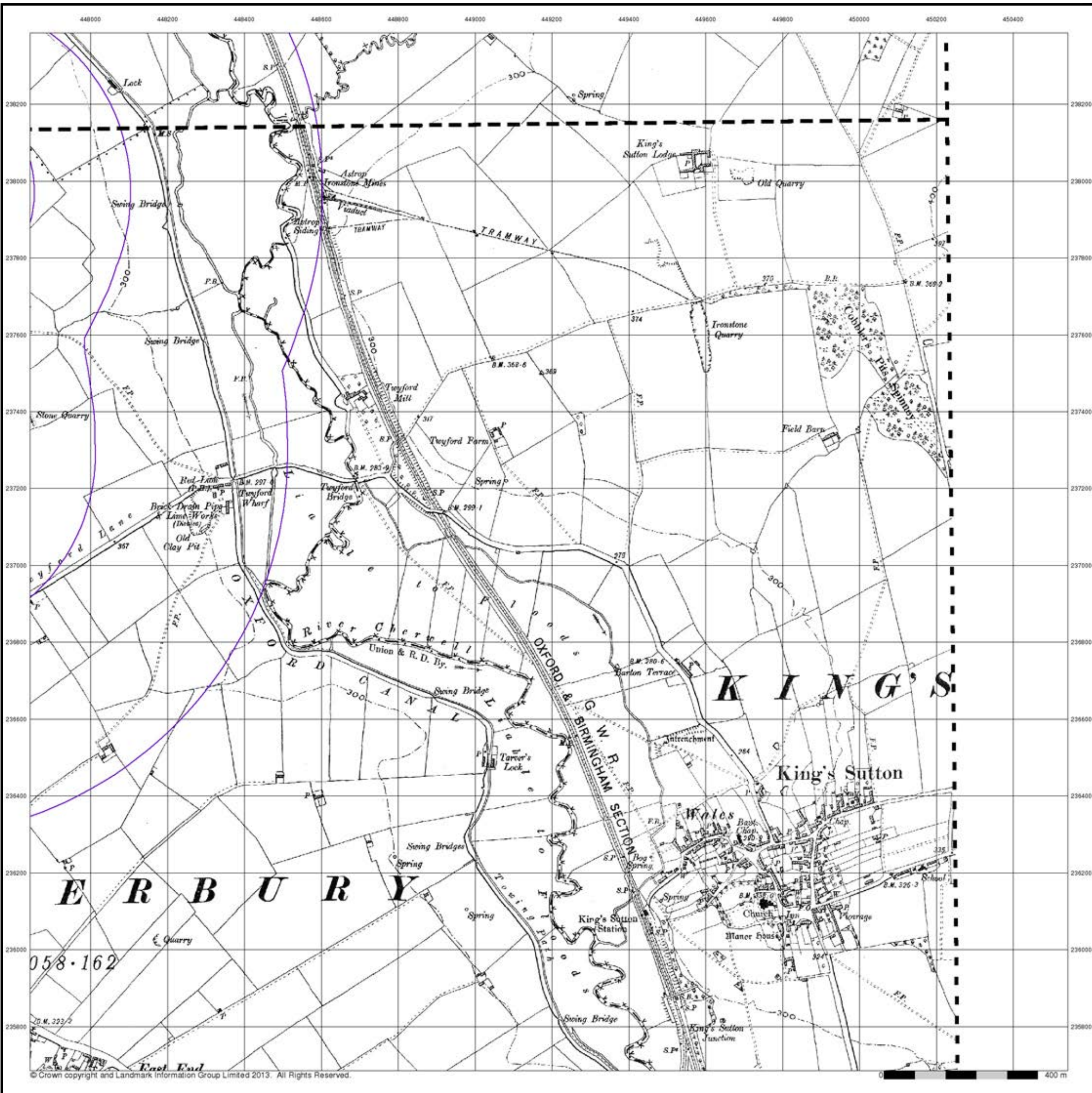
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 National Grid Reference: 448170, 237500
 Slice: B
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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Northamptonshire

Published 1923

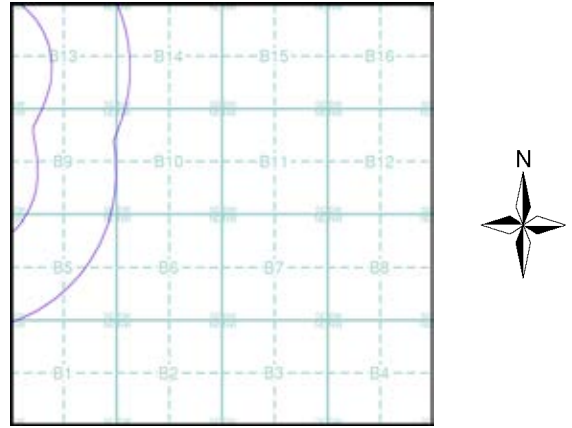
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

058SW 1923 1:10,560	058SE 1923 1:10,560
062NW 1923 1:10,560	062NE 1923 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice B

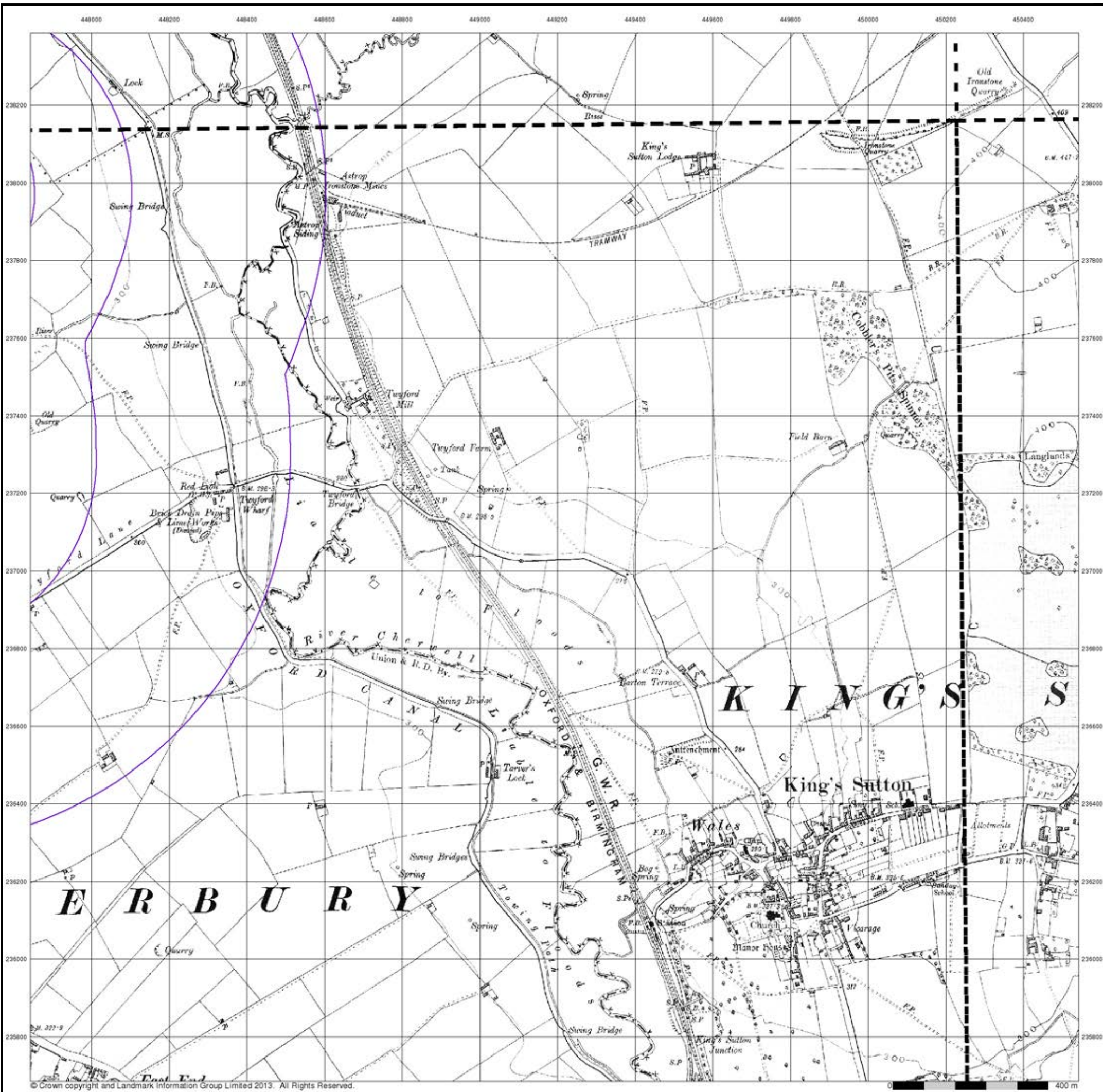


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



Historical Aerial Photography

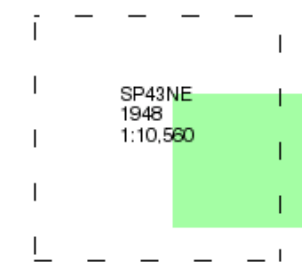
Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

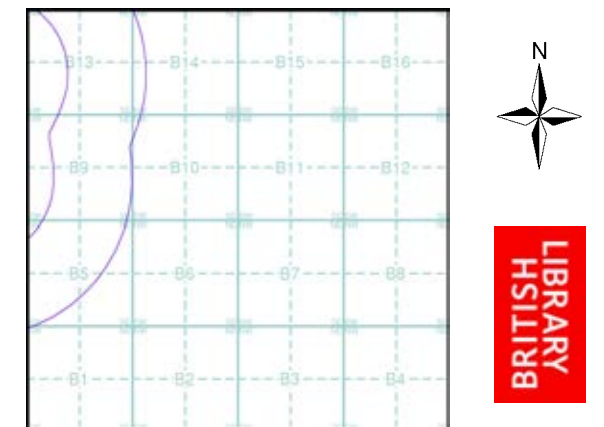
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Aerial Photography - Slice B

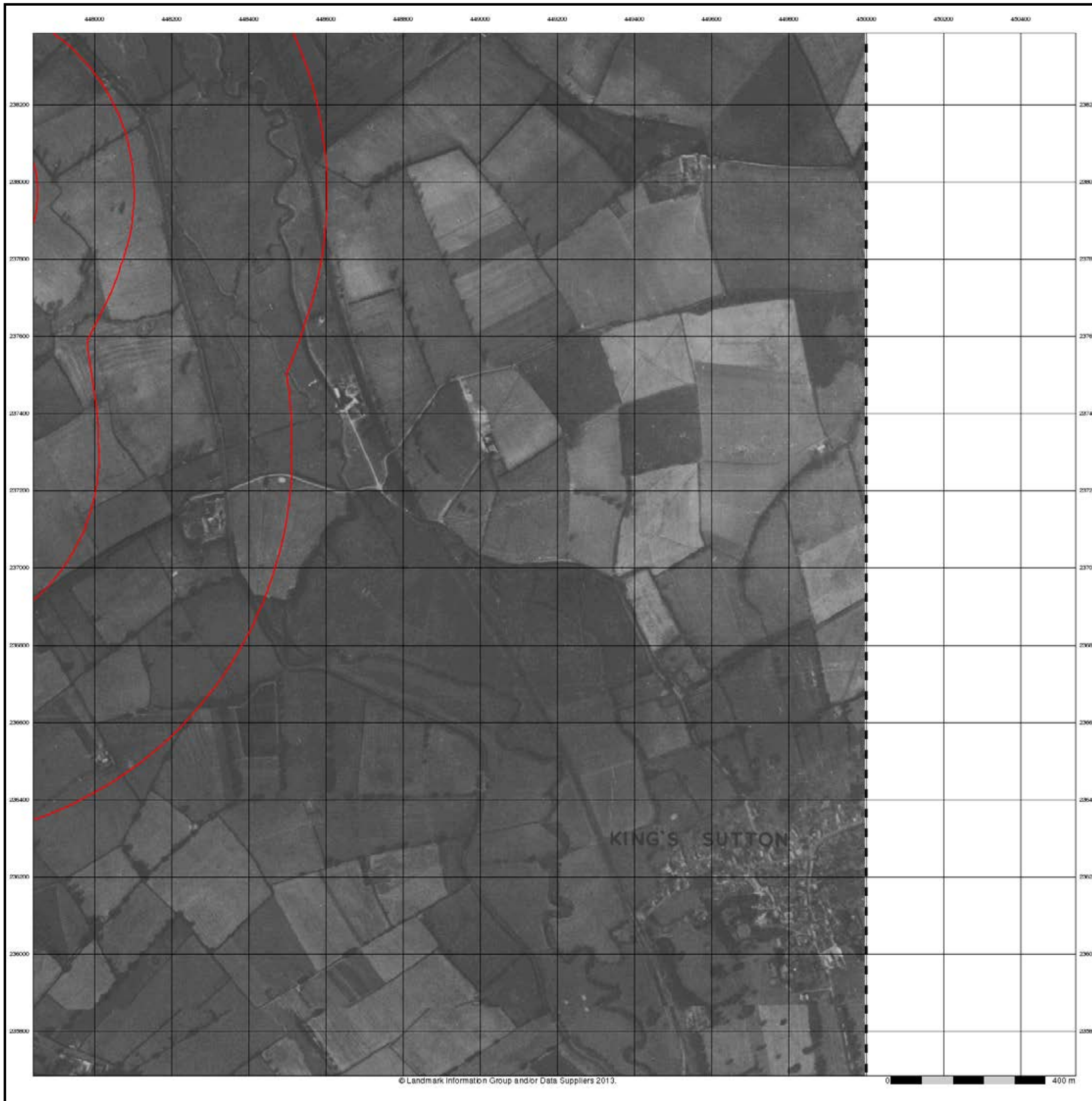


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



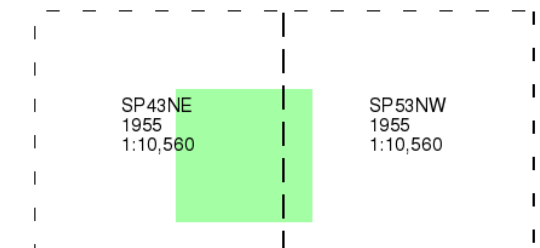
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

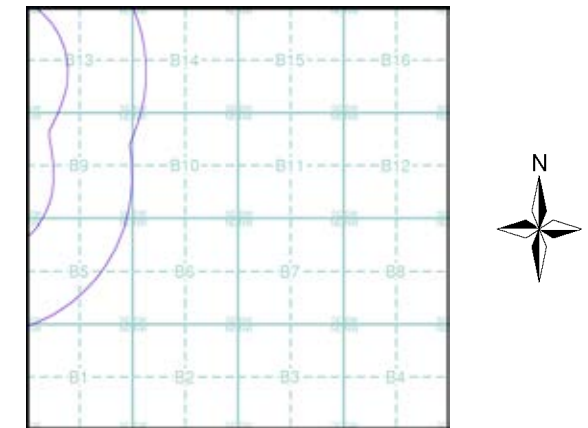
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

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 National Grid Reference: 448170, 237500
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 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



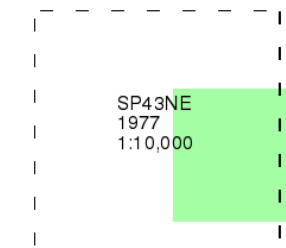
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

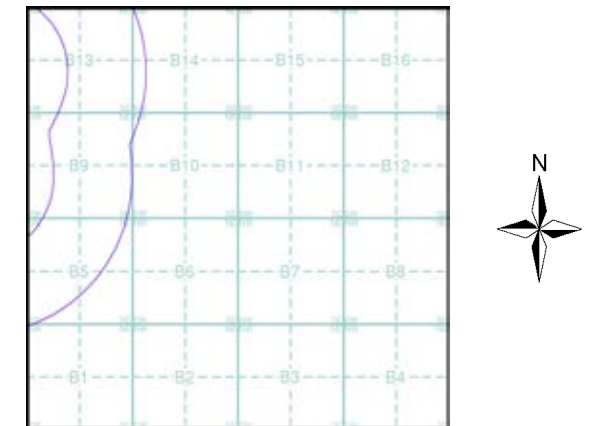
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

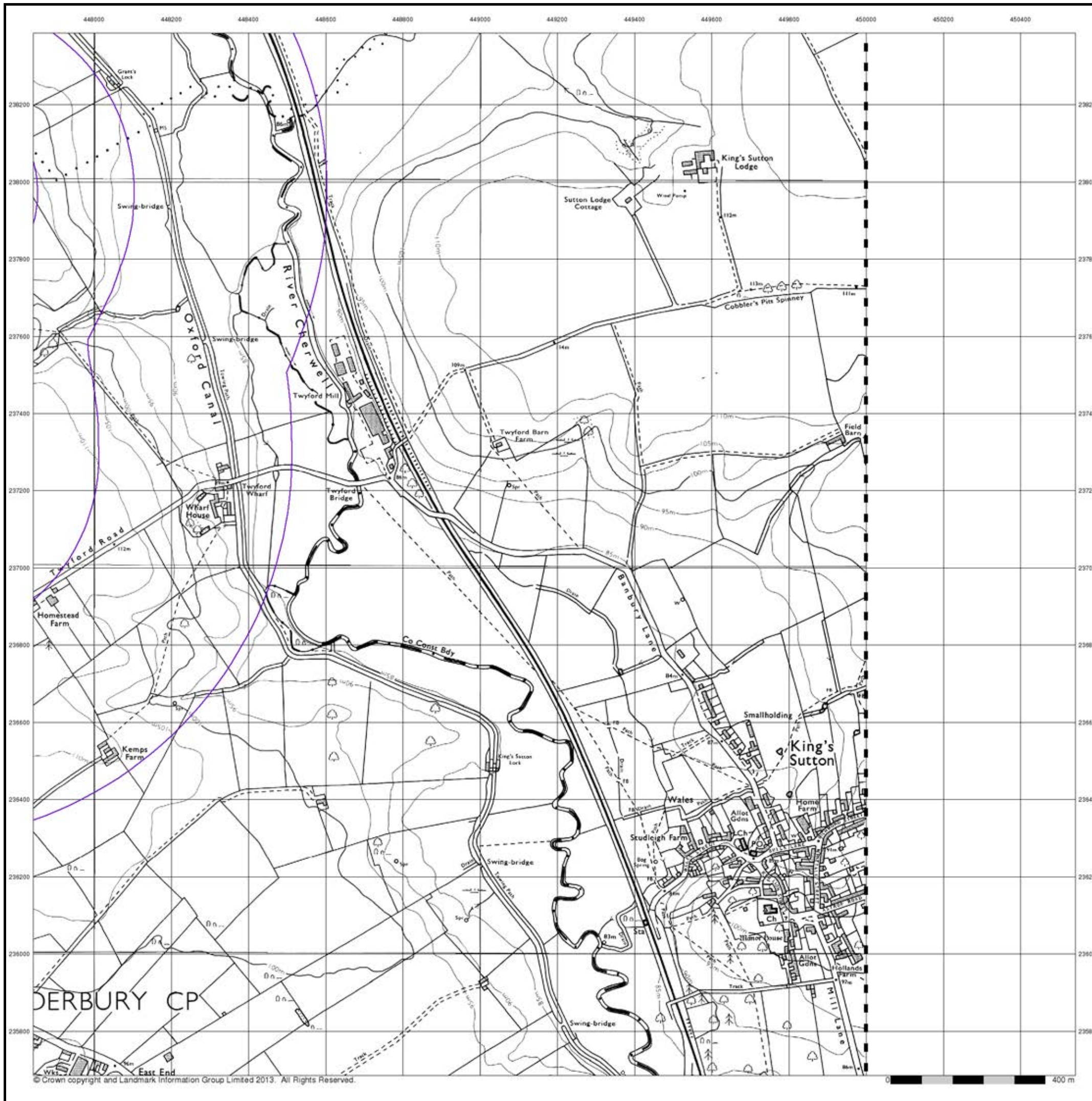


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Site Details

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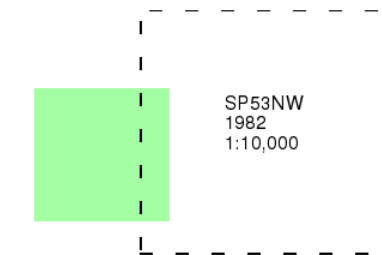
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1982

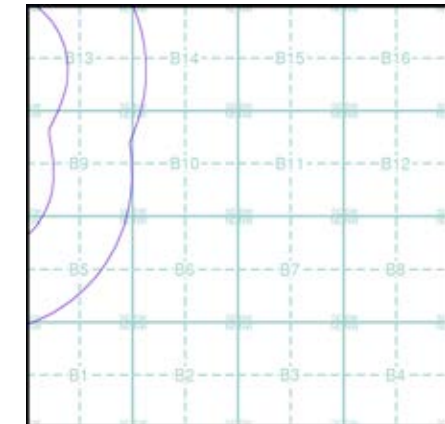
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

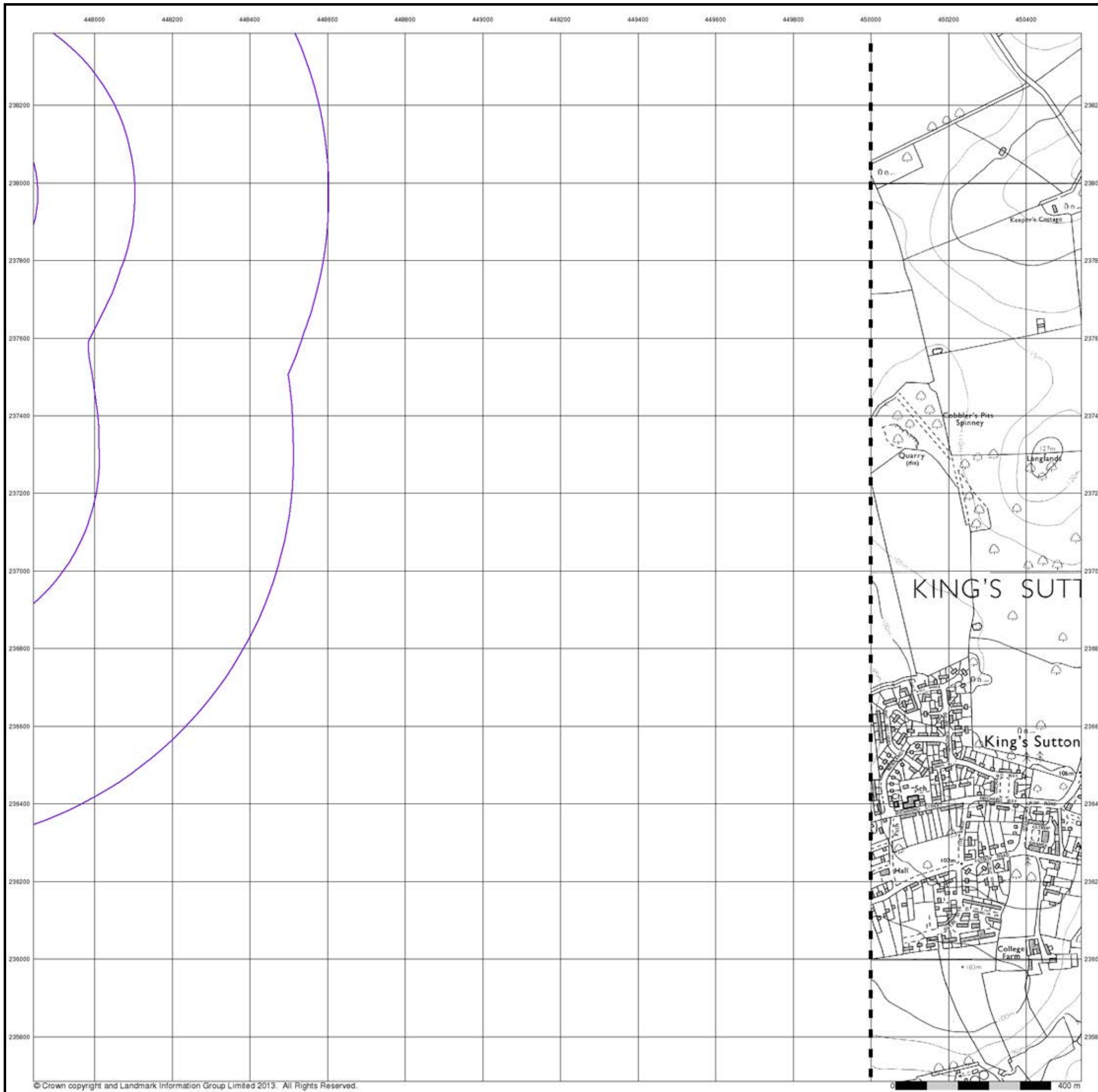


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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



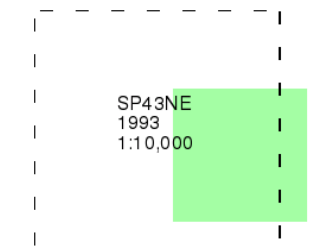
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

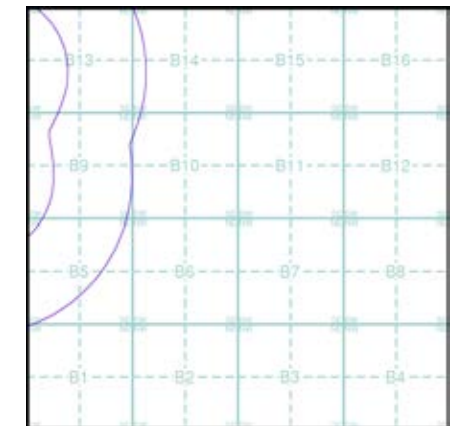
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B

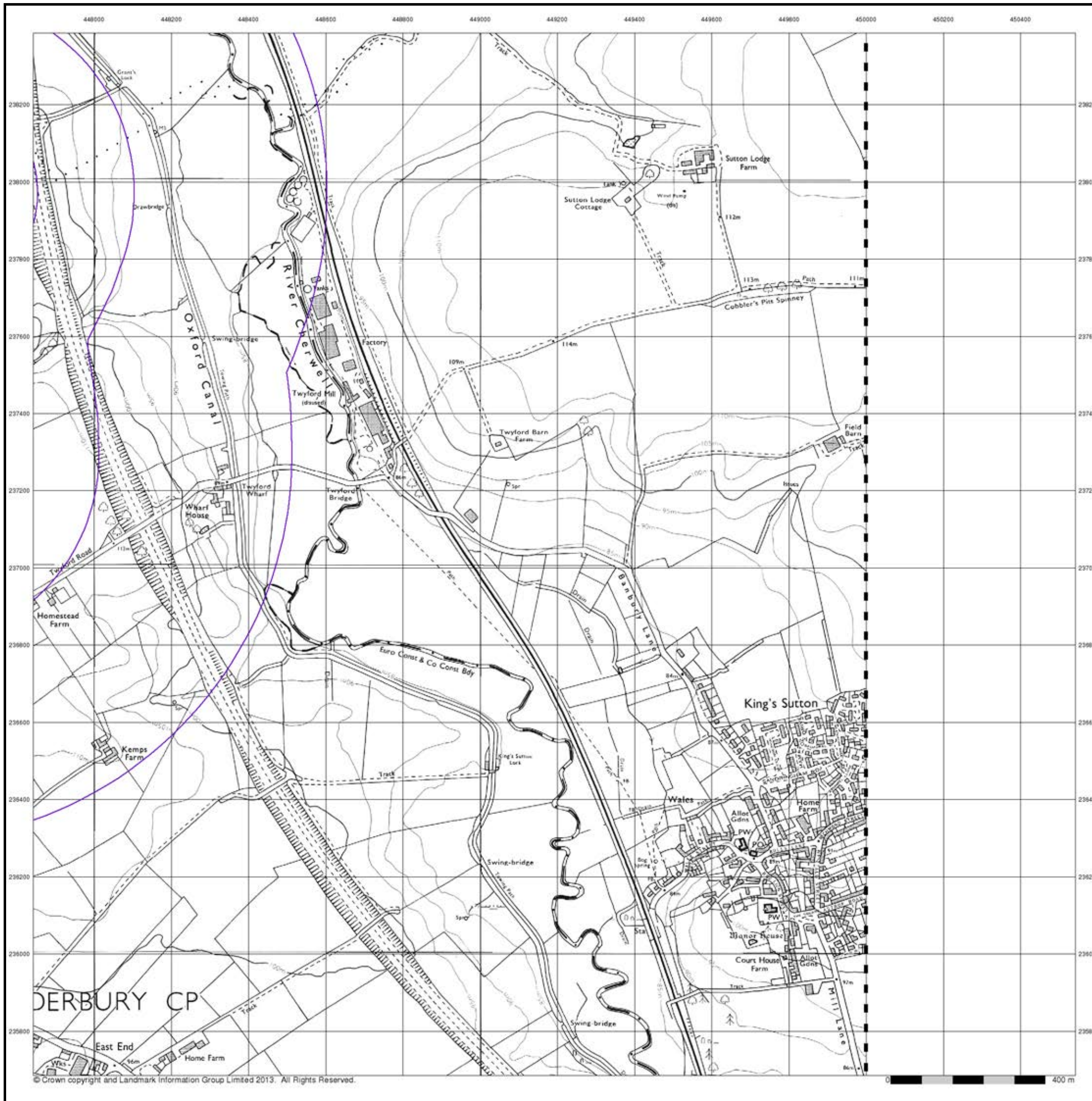


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
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 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690

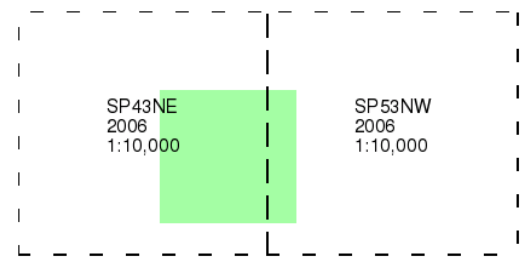


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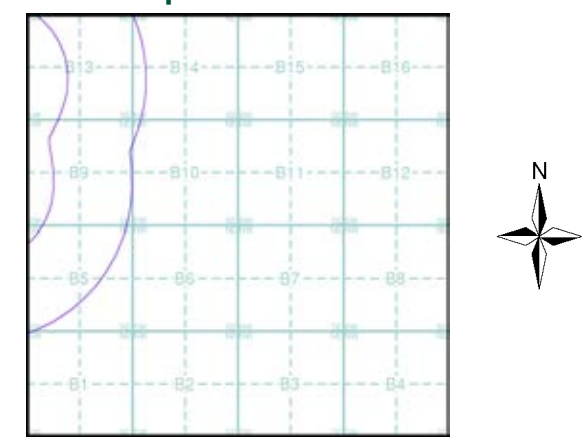
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



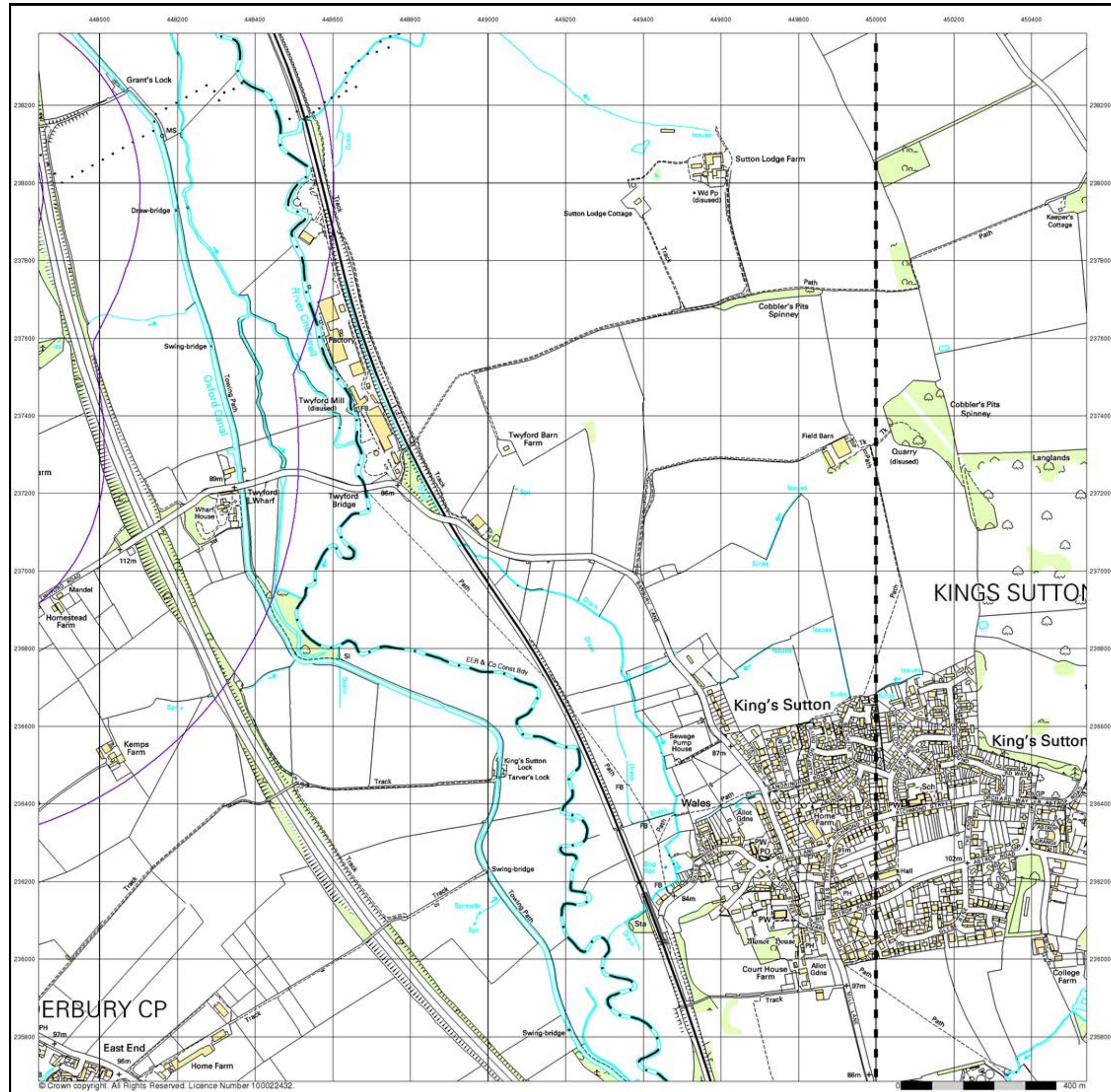
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 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690

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



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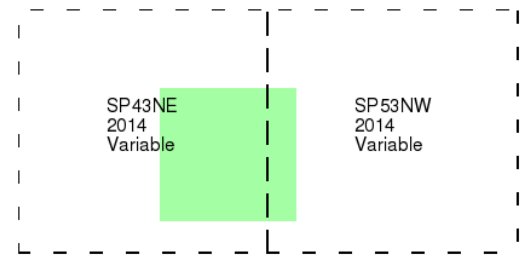
VectorMap Local

Published 2014

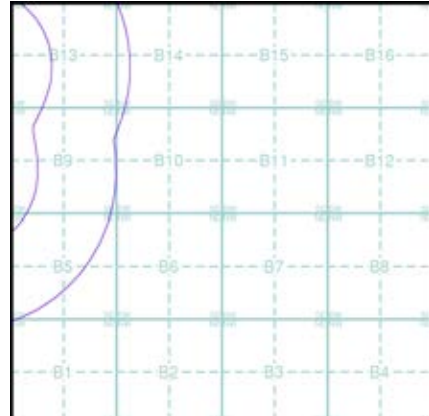
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

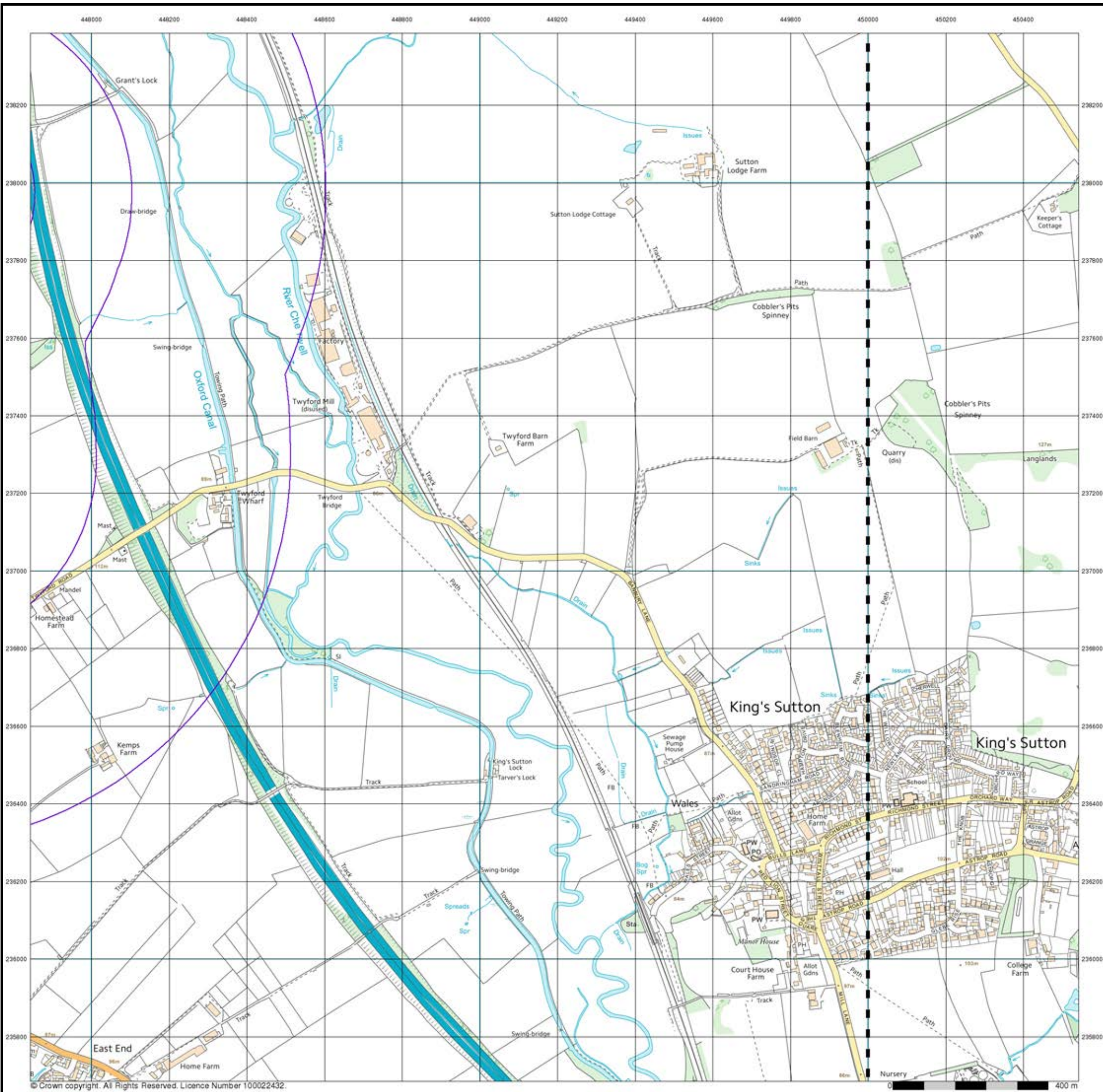
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 Slice: B
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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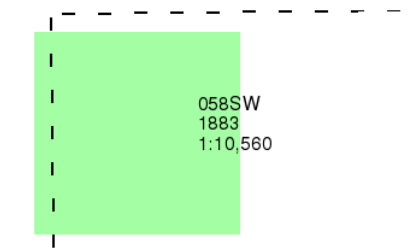
Northamptonshire

Published 1883

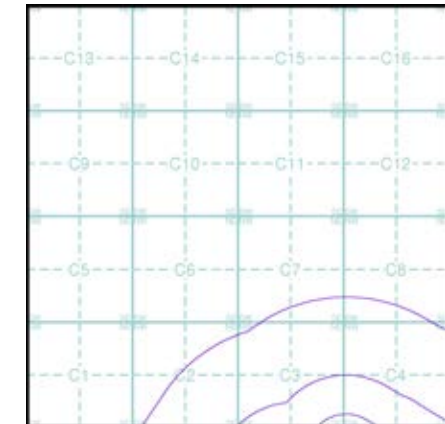
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 C



Order Details

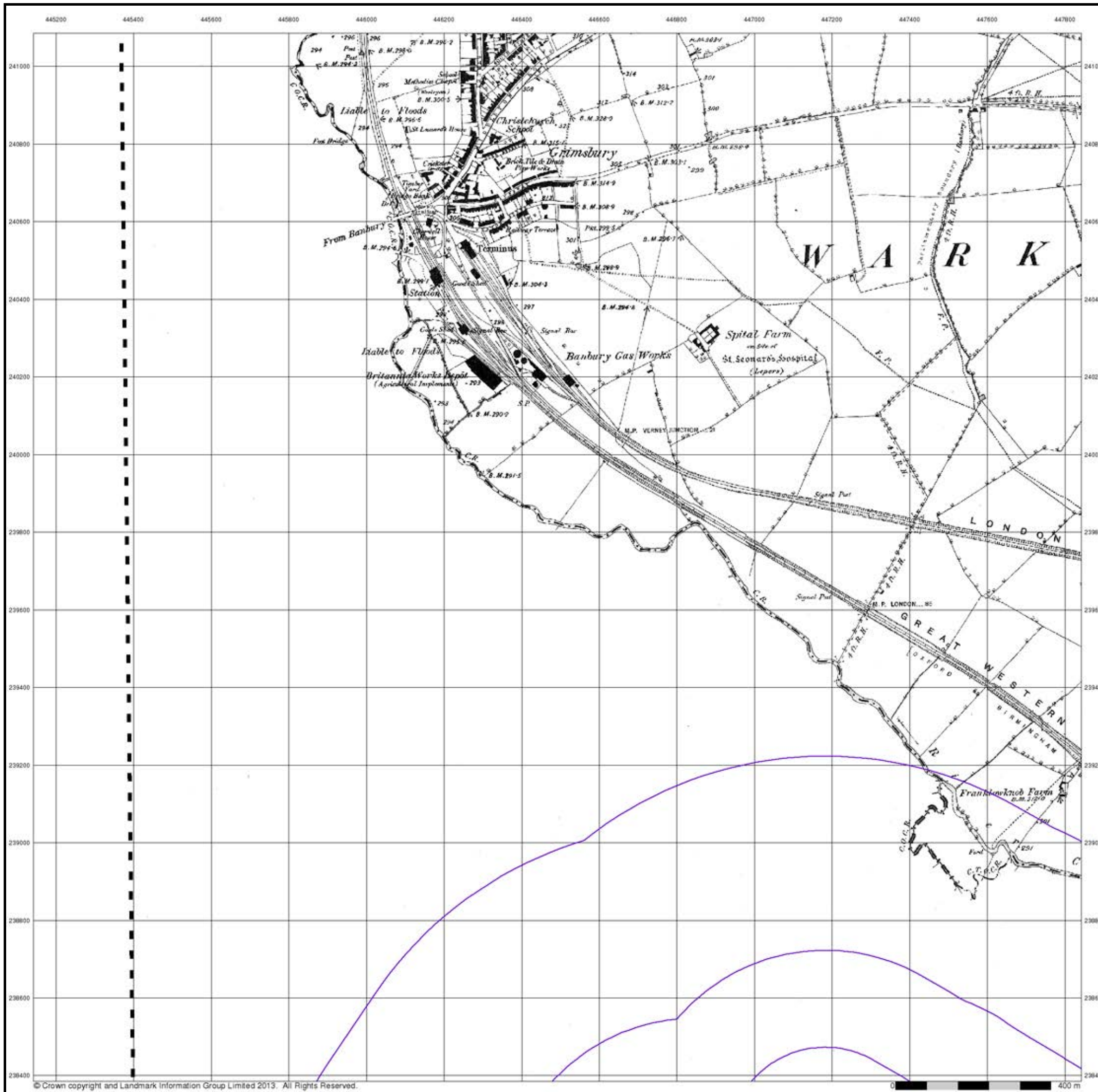
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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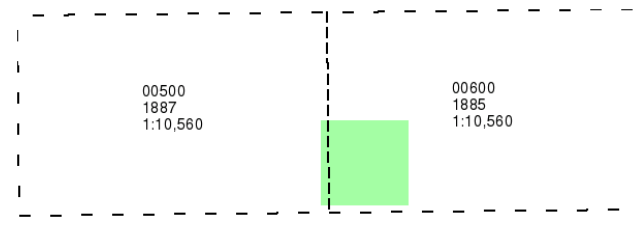
Oxfordshire

Published 1885 - 1887

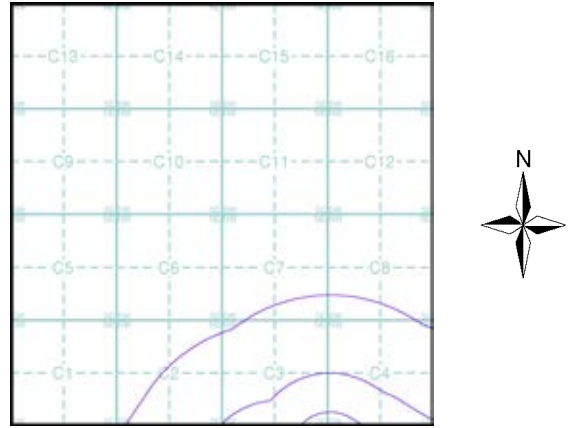
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 C



Order Details

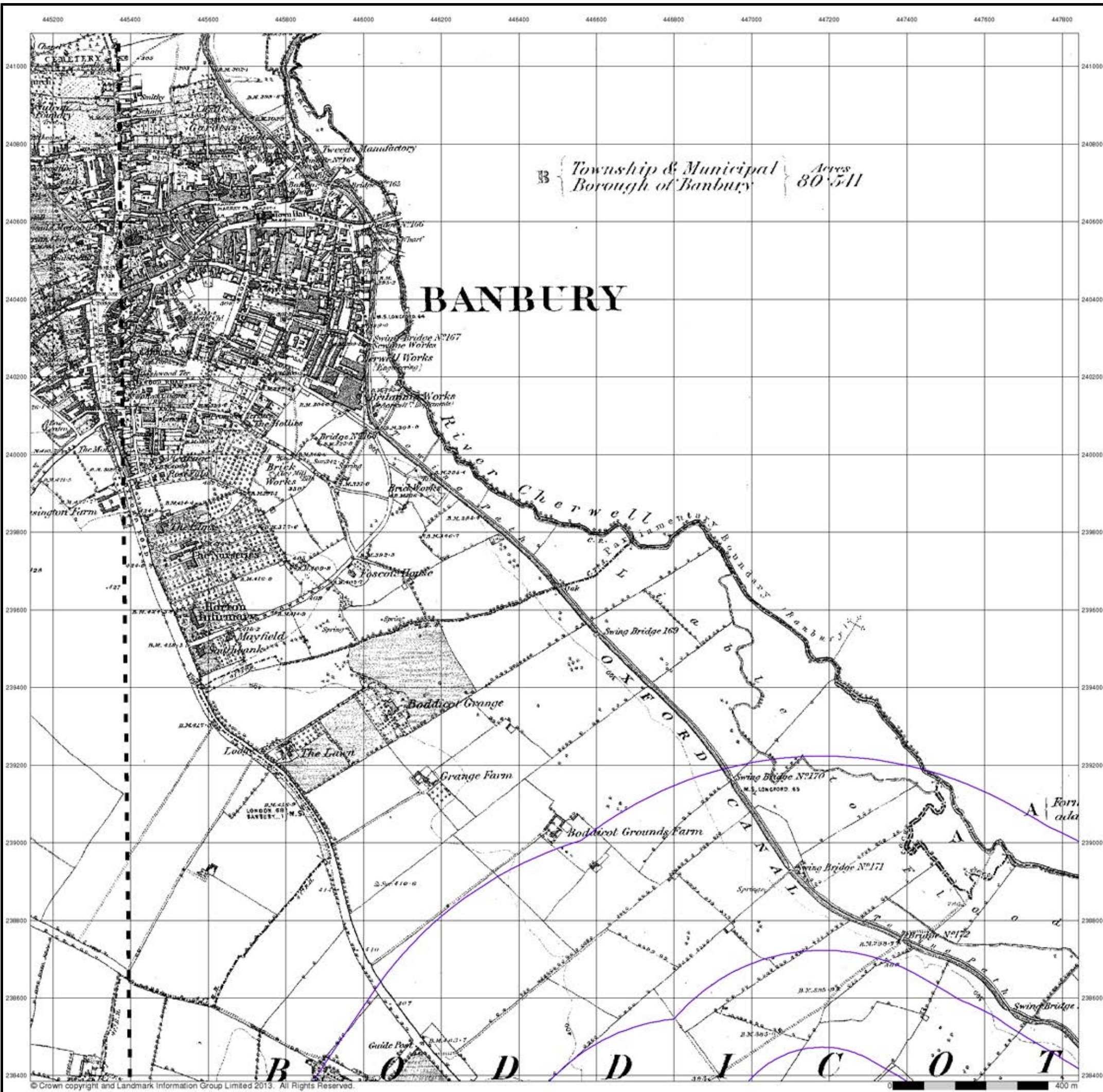
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Site Details

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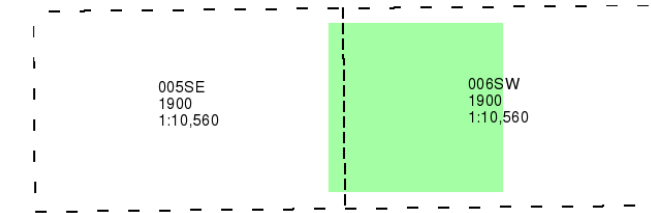
Oxfordshire

Published 1900

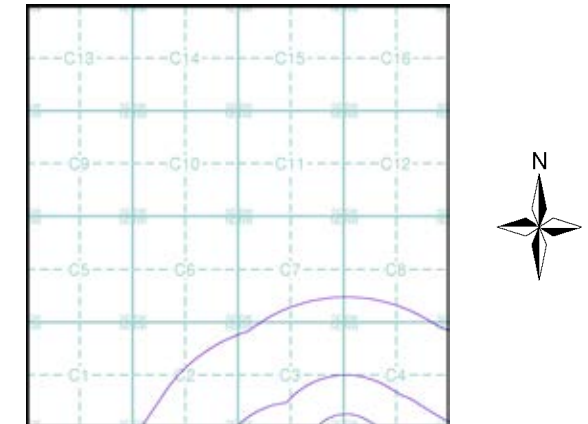
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 C



Order Details

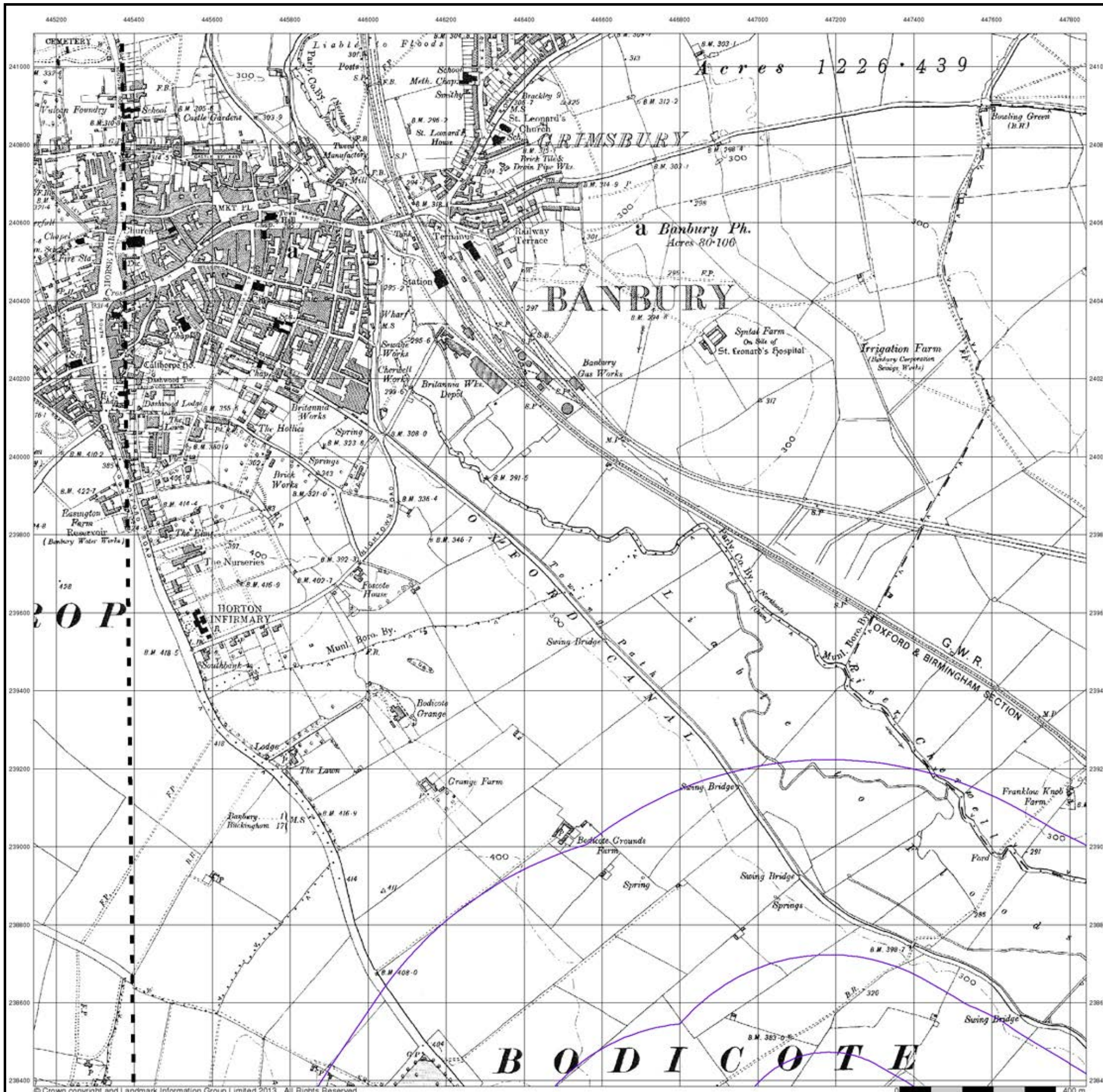
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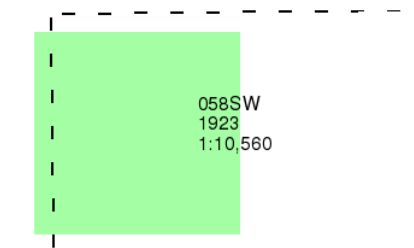
Northamptonshire

Published 1923

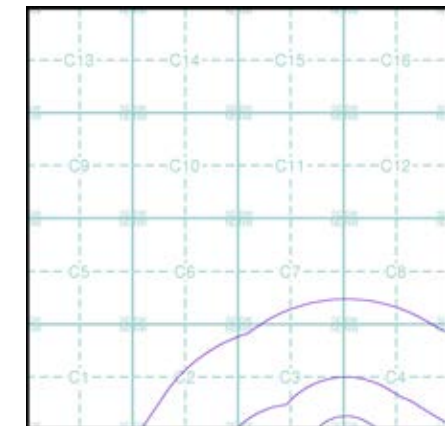
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 C



Order Details

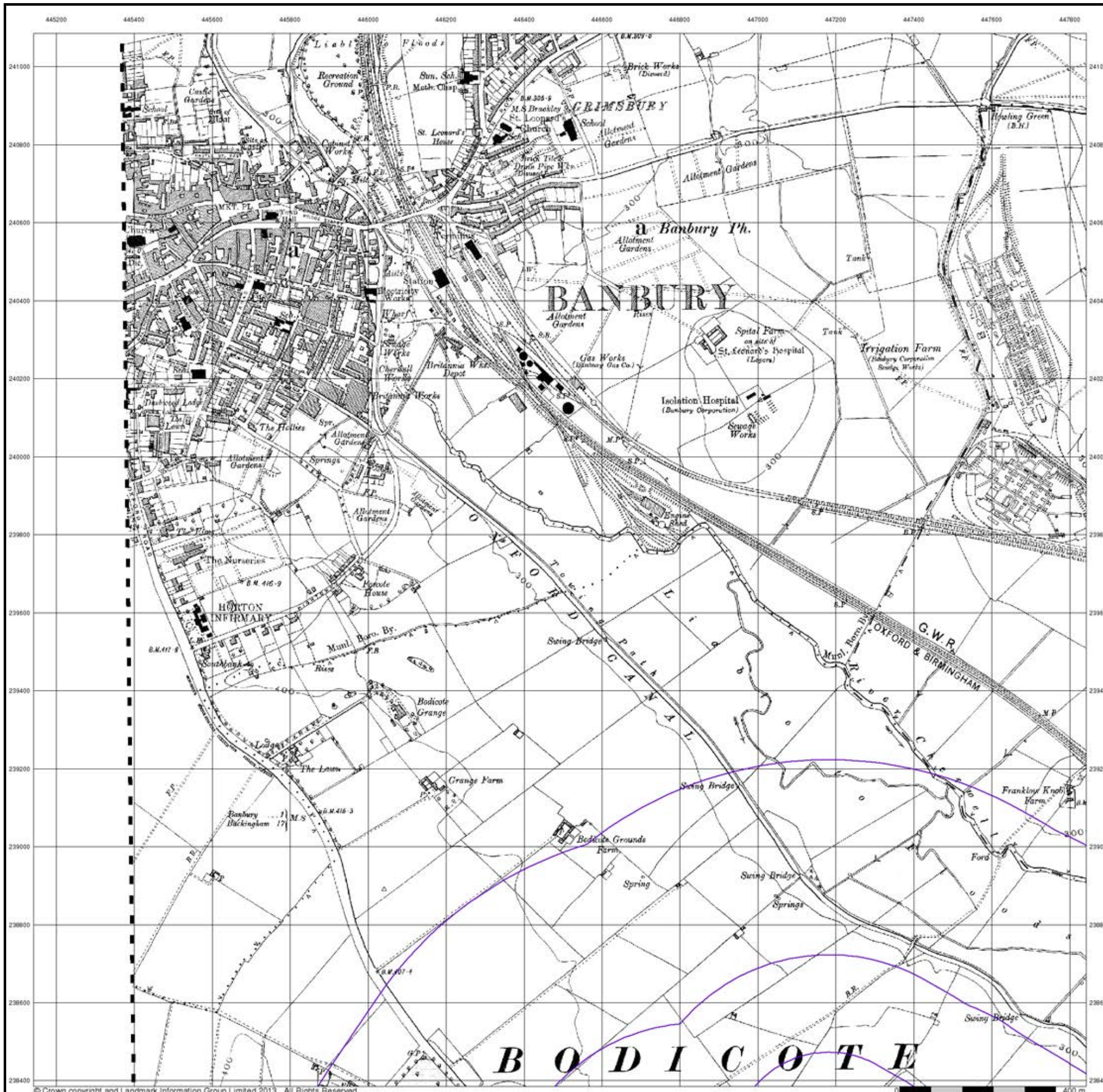
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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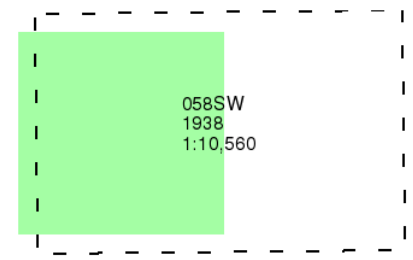
Northamptonshire

Published 1938

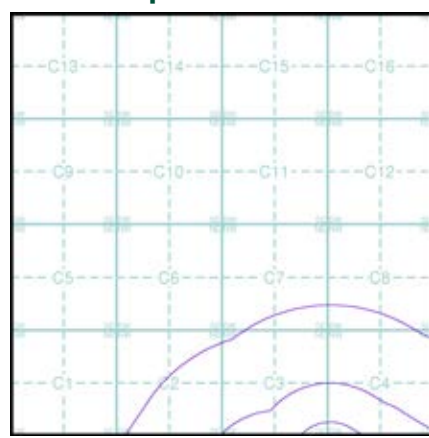
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

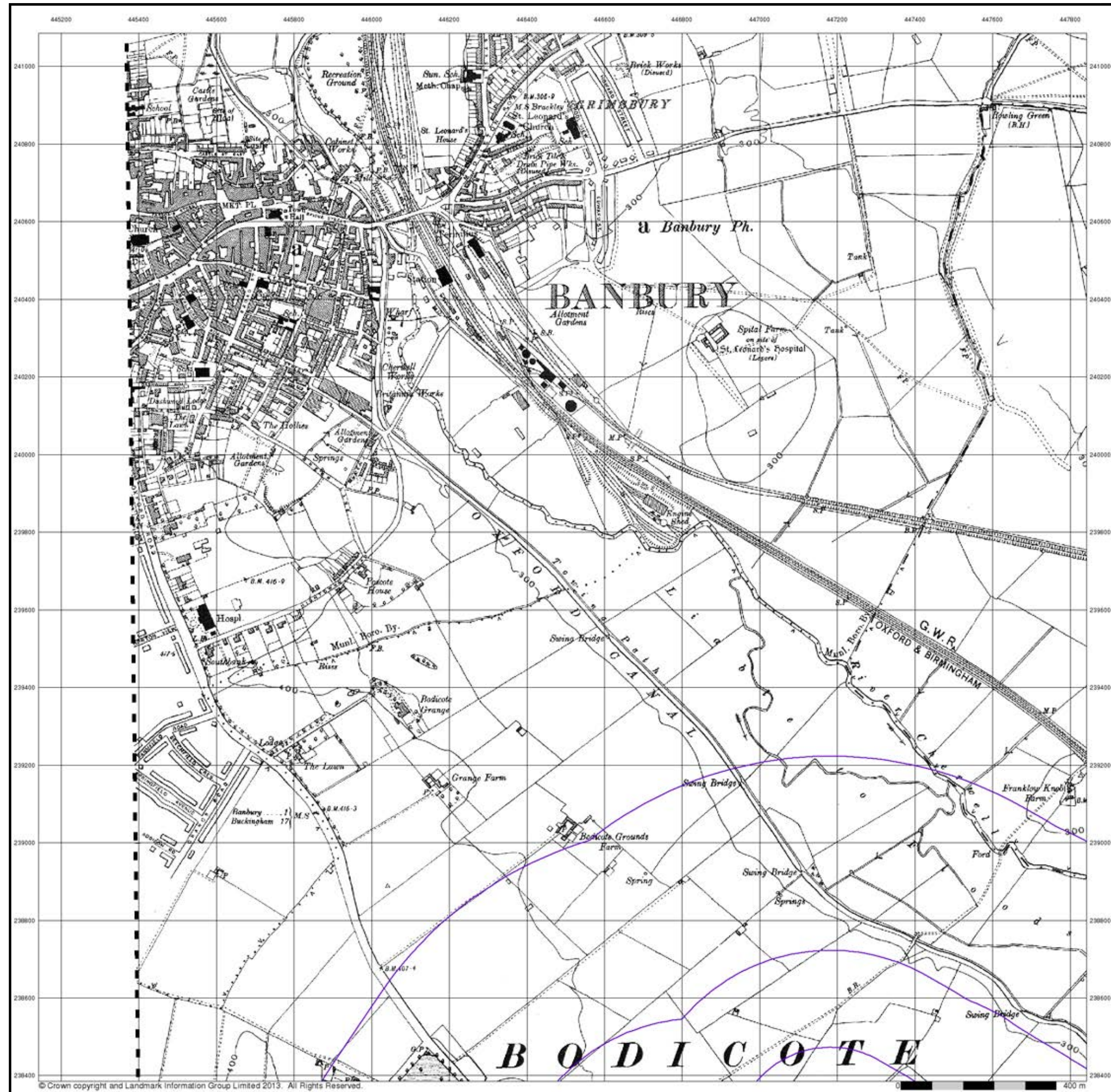
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

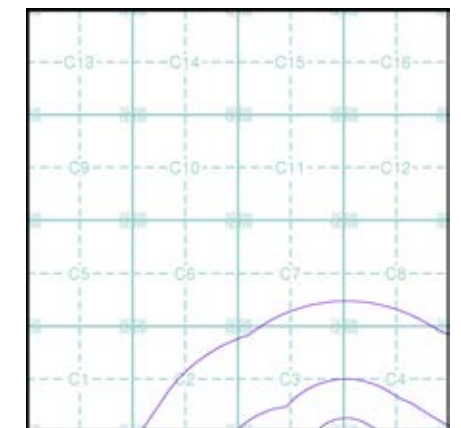
© Landmark Information Group and/or Data Suppliers 2010.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44 SE
1948
1:10,560

SP43 NE
1948
1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice C



Order Details

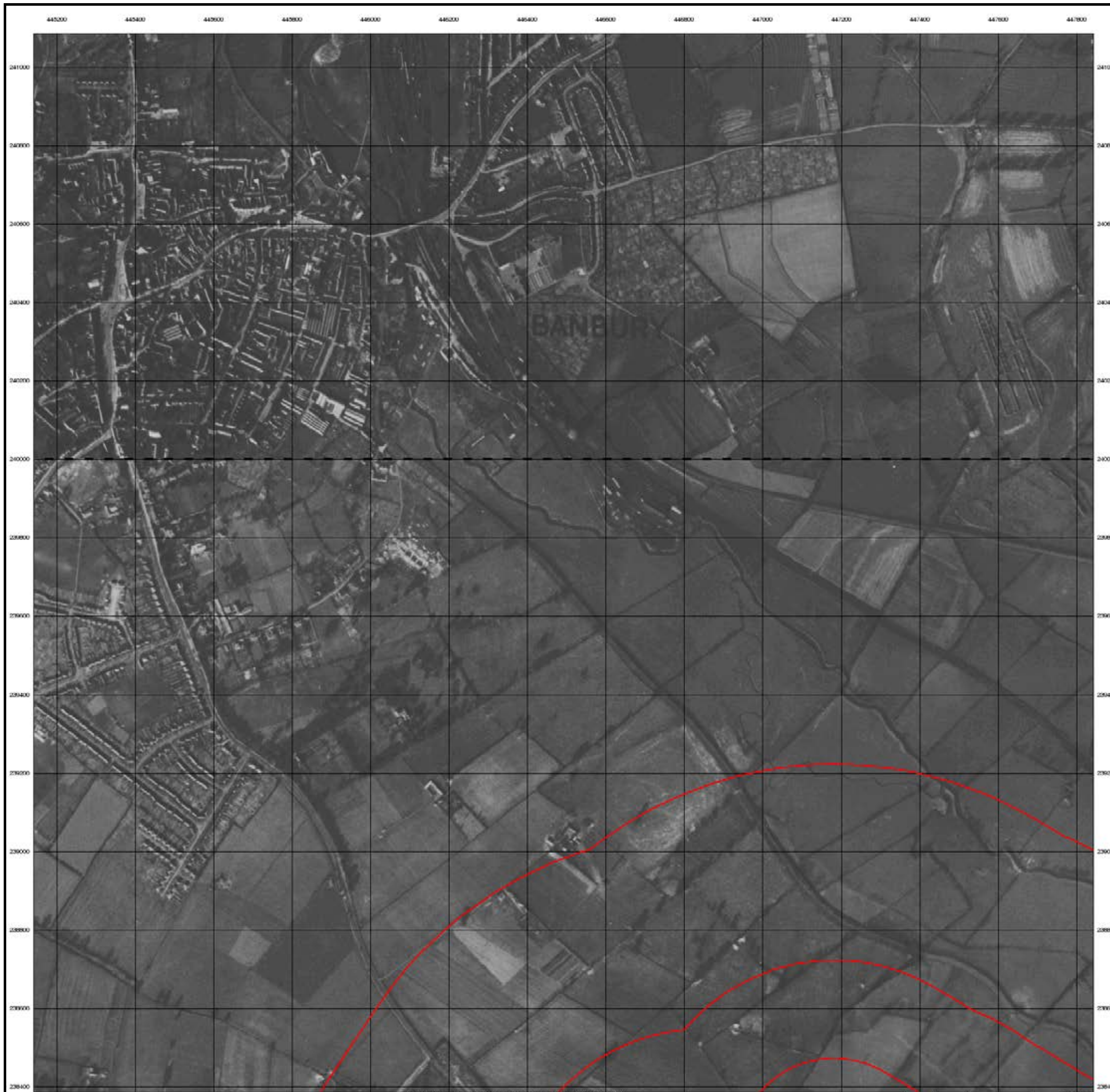
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0 400 m

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

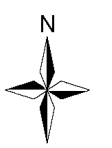
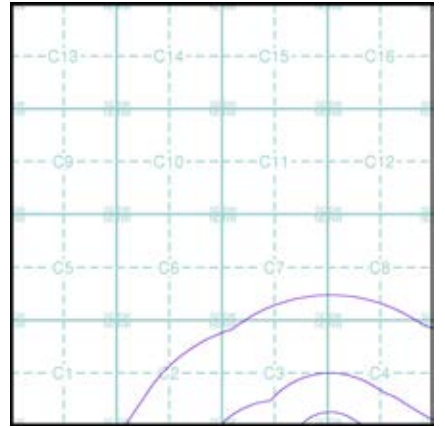
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE | 1955 | 1:10,560
- SP43NE | 1955 | 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

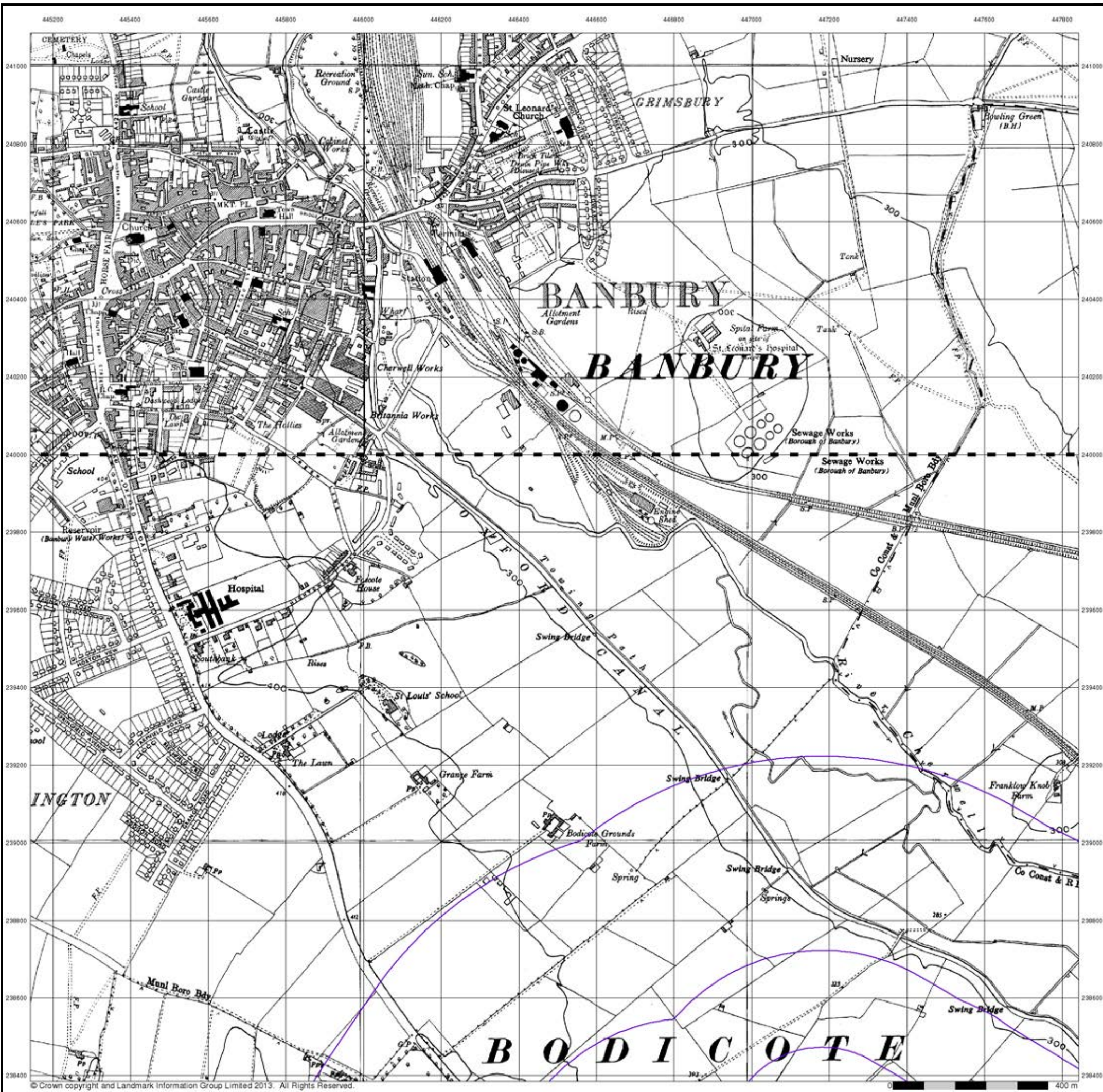
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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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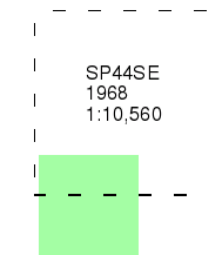
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

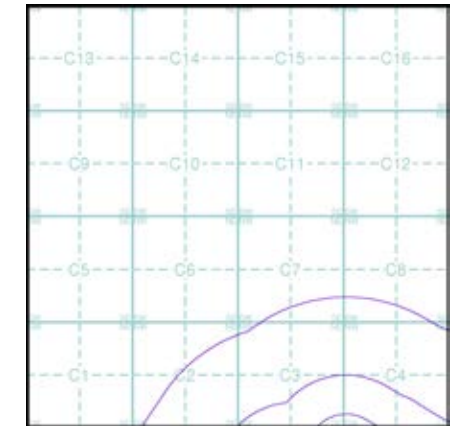
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C

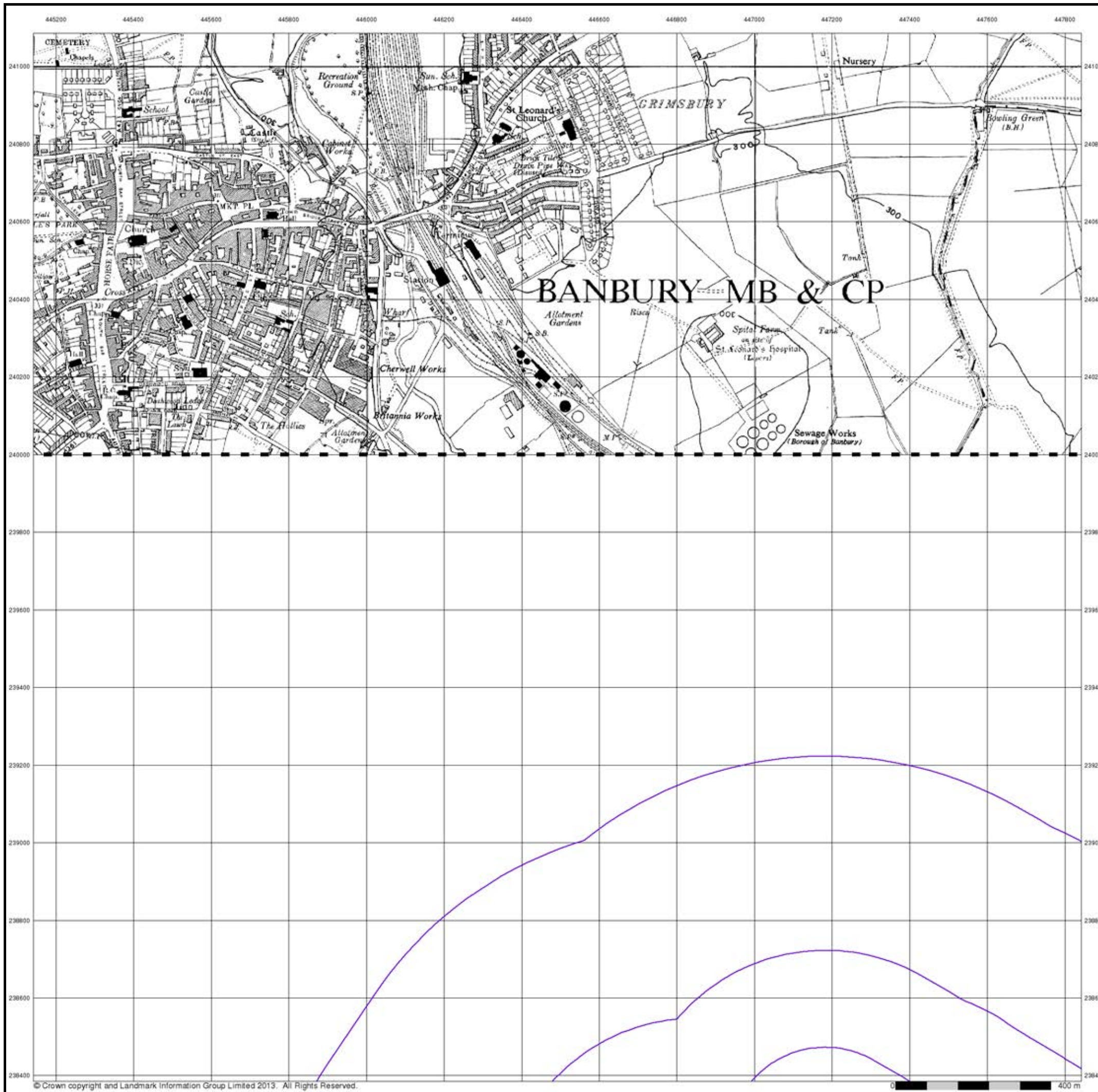


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



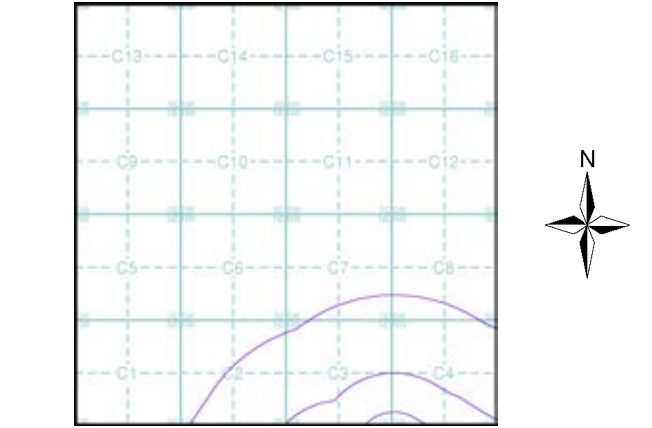
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1977 - 1978
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE | 1978 | 1:10,000
- SP43NE | 1977 | 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice C

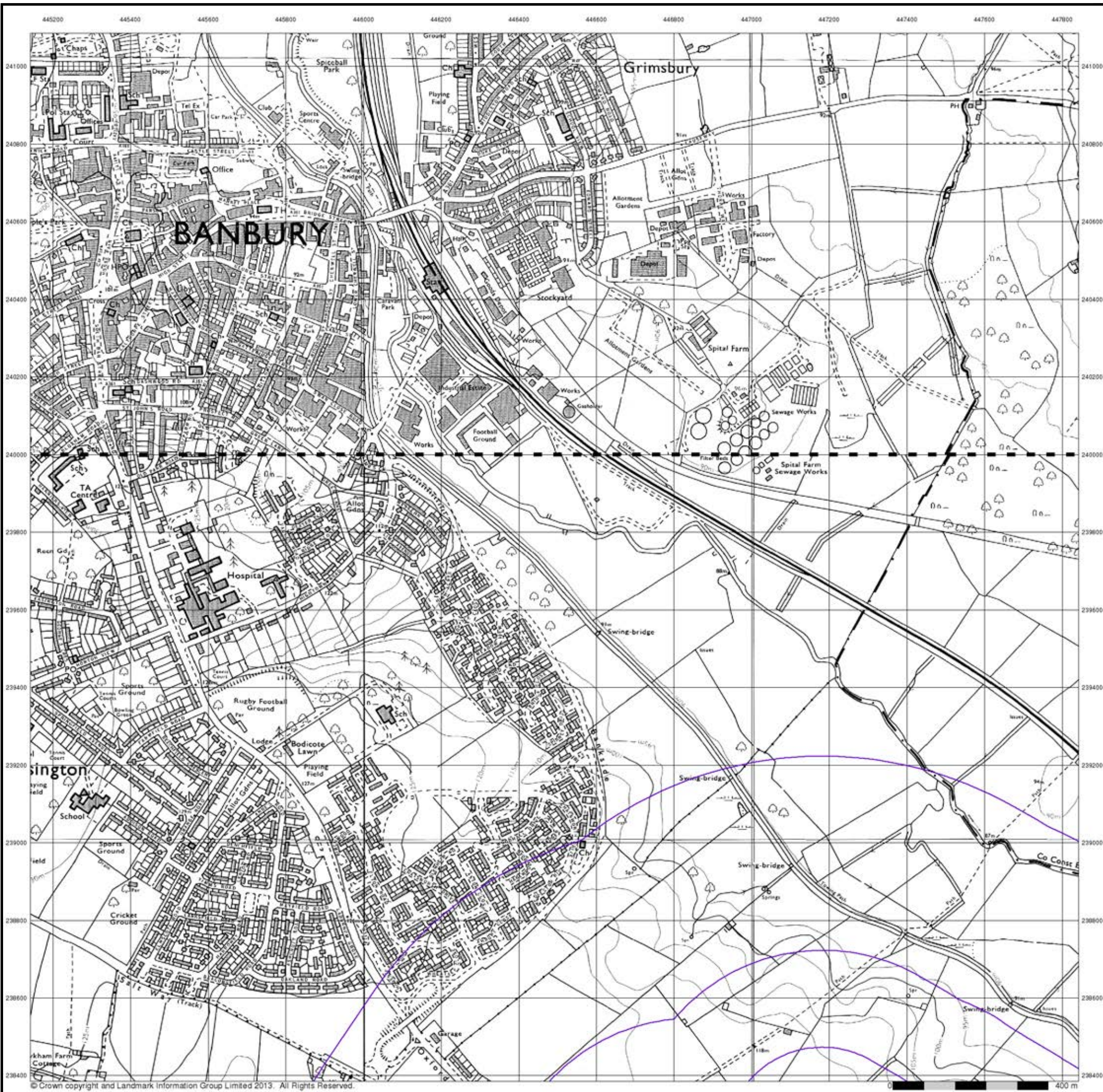


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993 - 1994

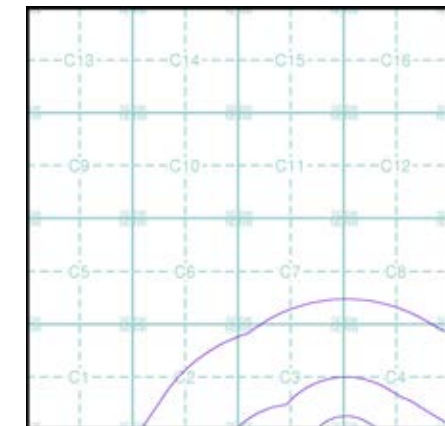
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. 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)

- SP44SE | 1994 | 1:10,000
- SP43NE | 1993 | 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice C

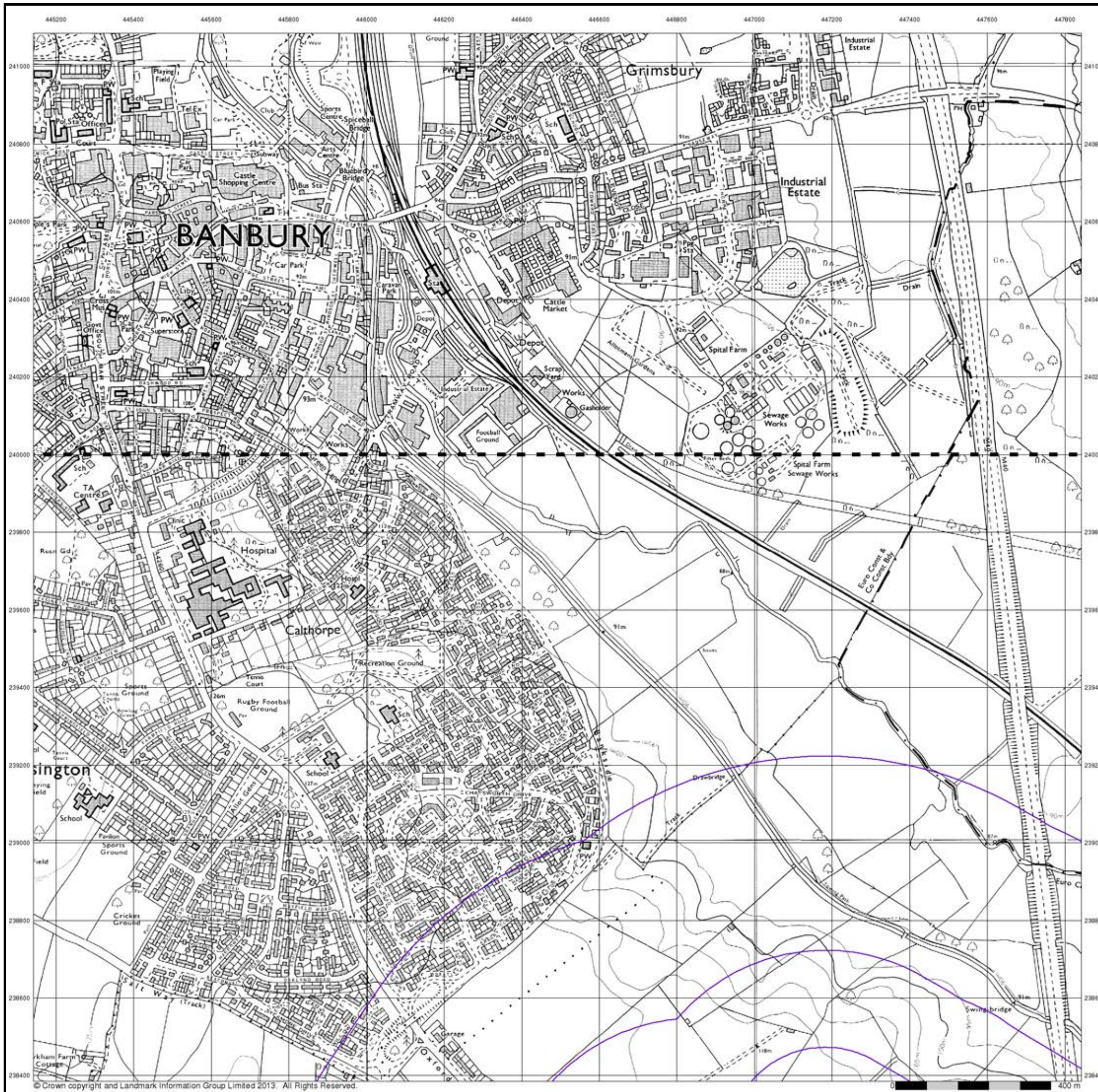


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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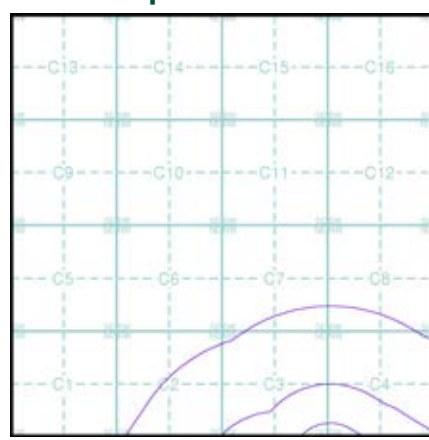
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE | 2006 | 1:10,000
- SP43NE | 2006 | 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice C



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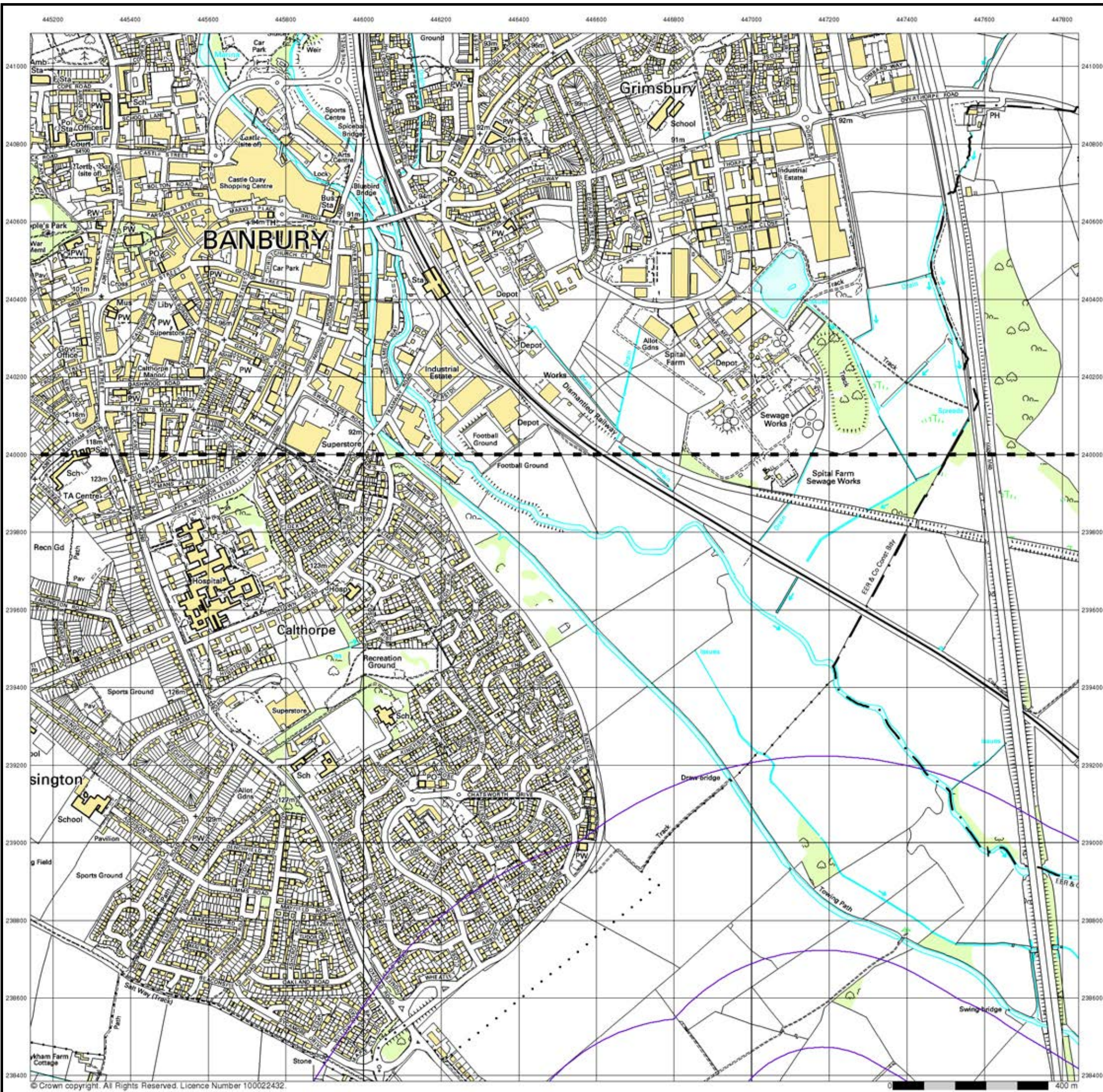
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VectorMap Local

Published 2014

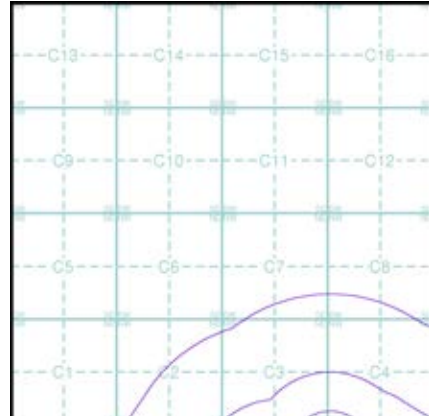
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE | 2014 | Variable
- SP43NE | 2014 | Variable

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 447010, 238740
 Slice: C
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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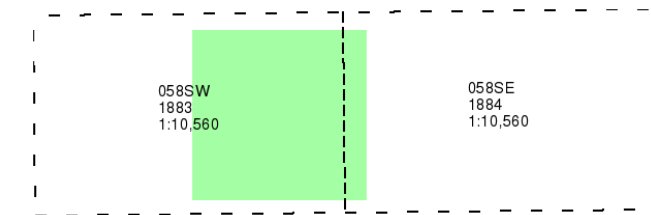
Northamptonshire

Published 1883 - 1884

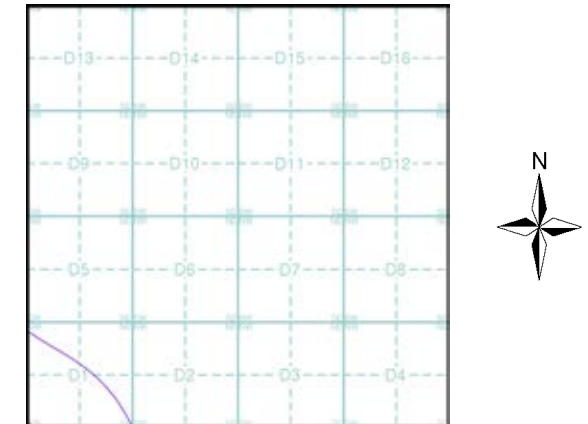
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 D



Order Details

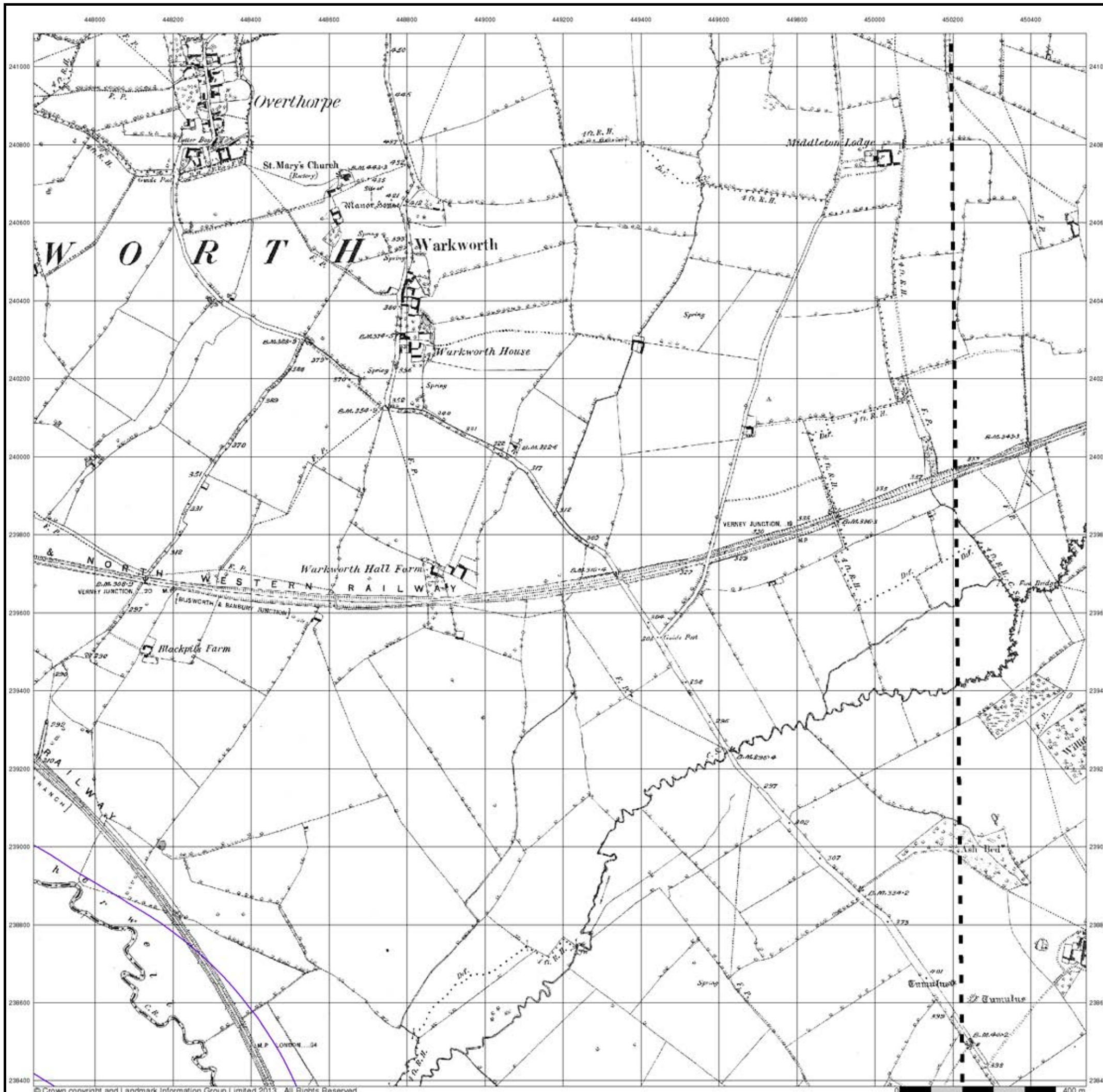
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



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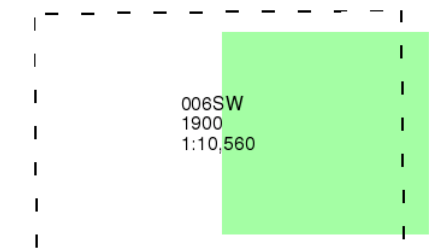
Oxfordshire

Published 1900

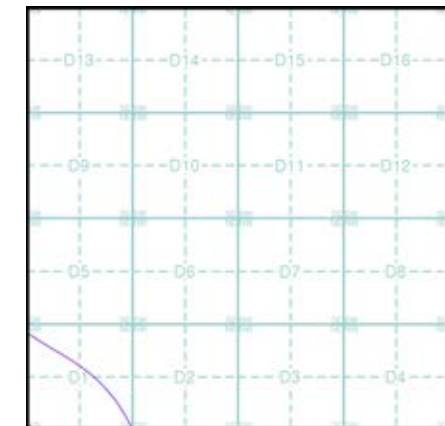
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 D

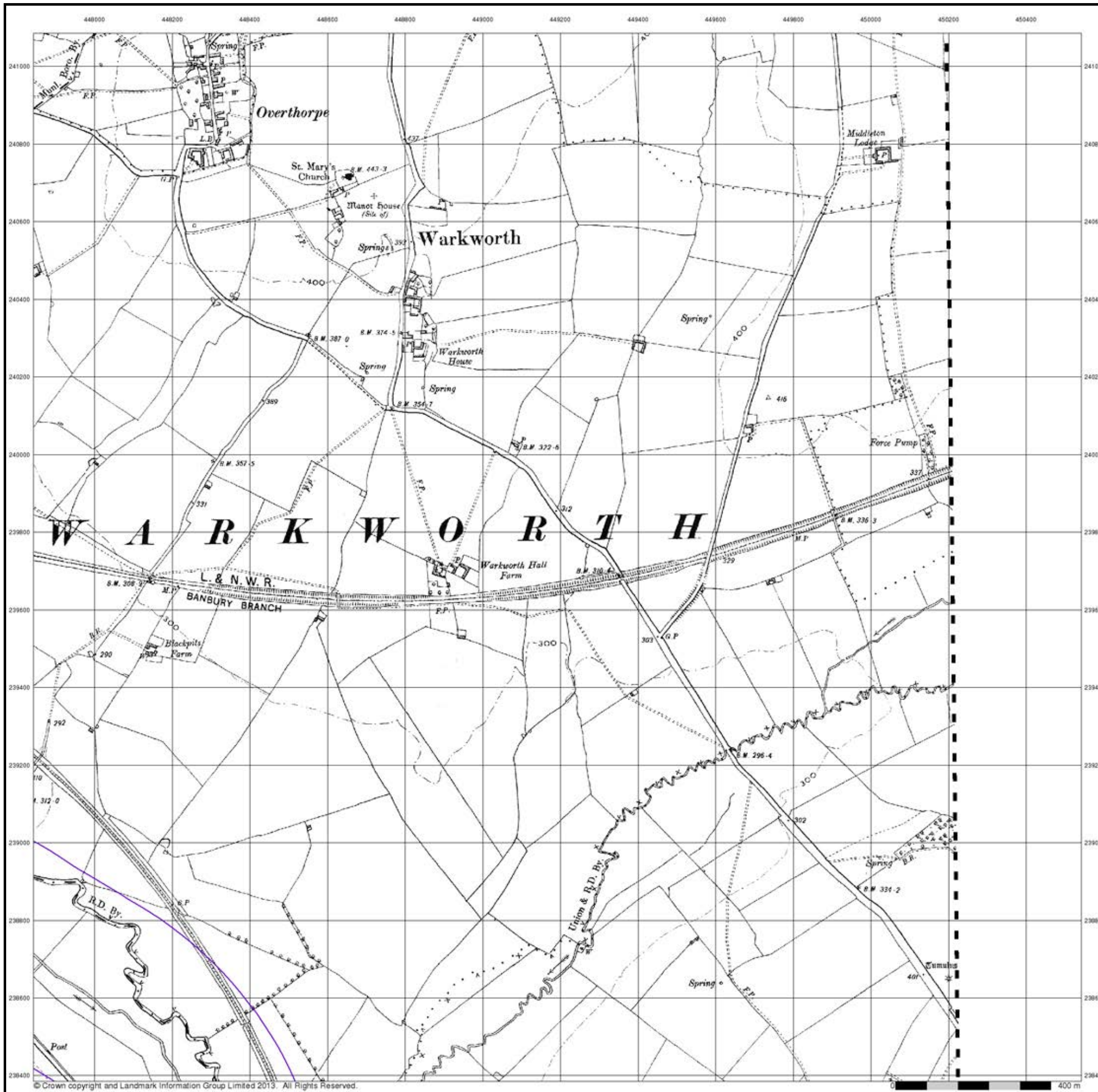


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



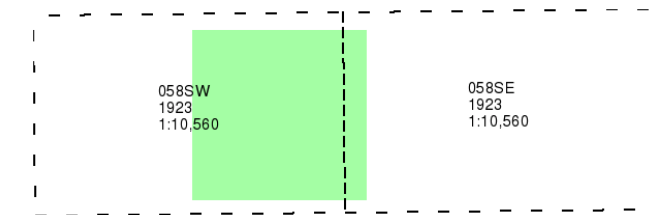
Northamptonshire

Published 1923

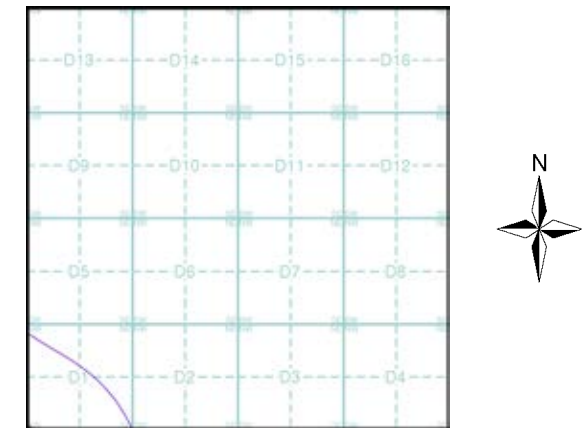
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 D

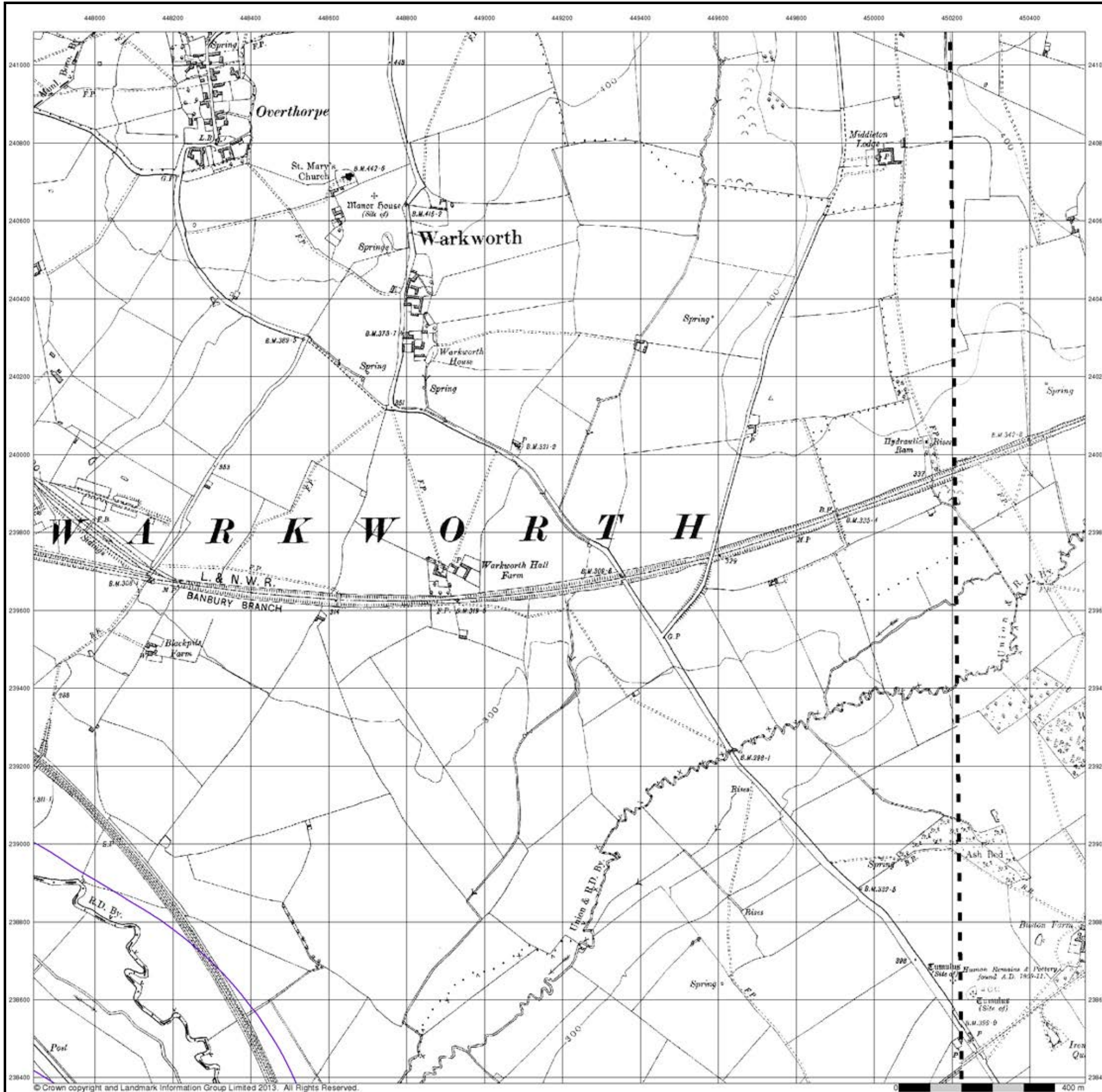


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 447380, 237690



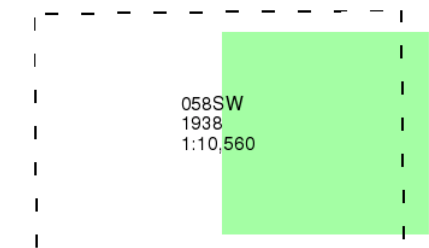
Northamptonshire

Published 1938

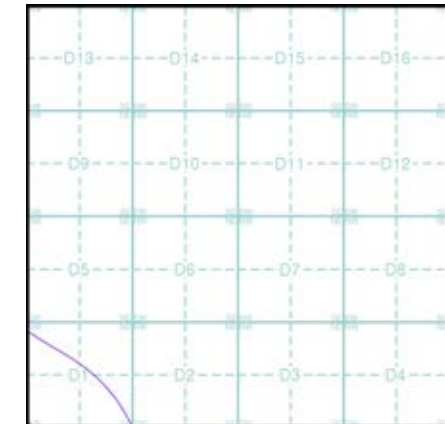
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 D

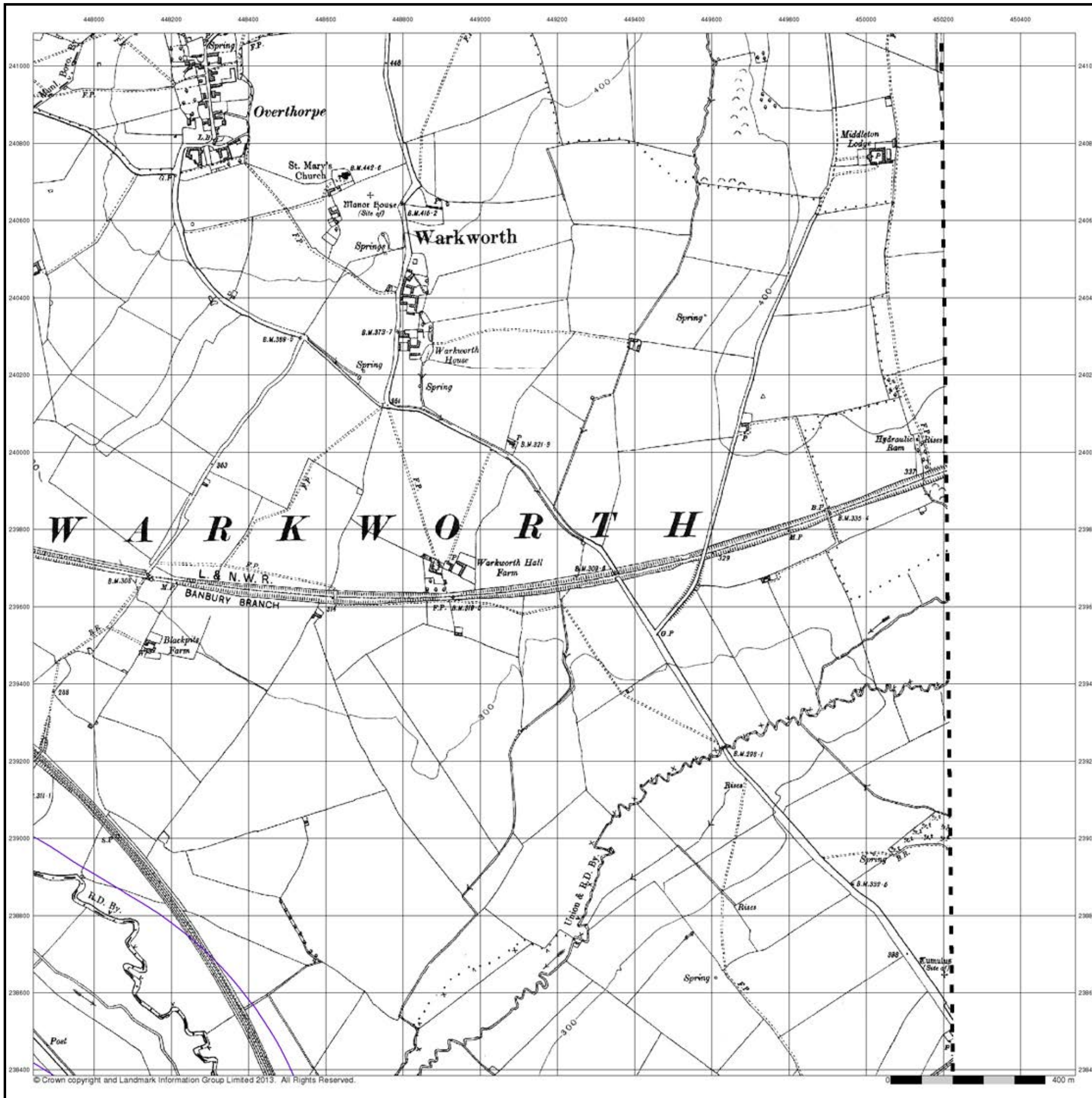


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1948

Source map scale - 1:10,560

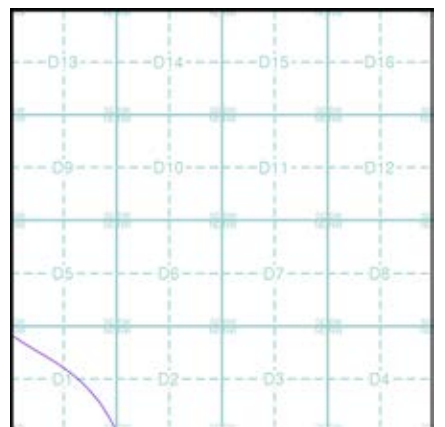
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44SE 1948 1:10,560	SP54SW 1948 1:10,560
SP43NE 1948 1:10,560	

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice D



Order Details

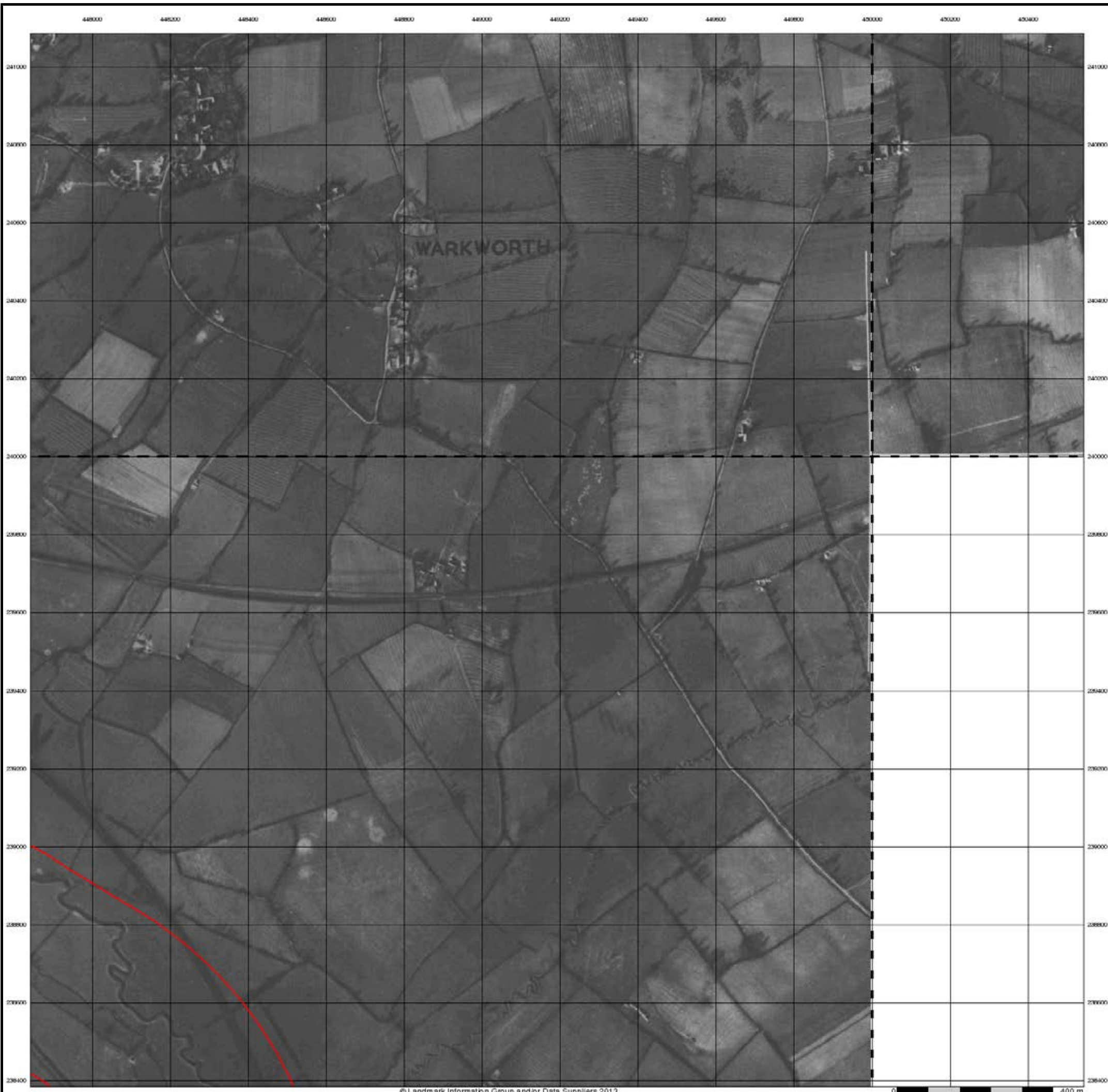
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

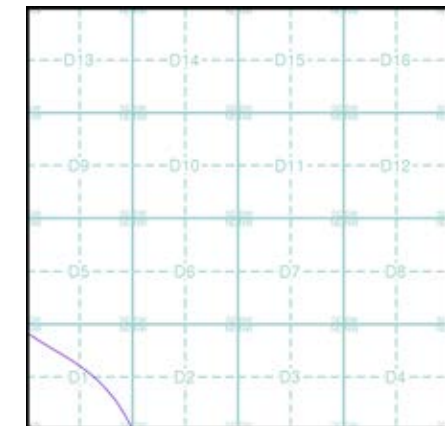
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44SE	SP54SW
1955	1955
1:10,560	1:10,560
SP43NE	SP53NW
1955	1955
1:10,560	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

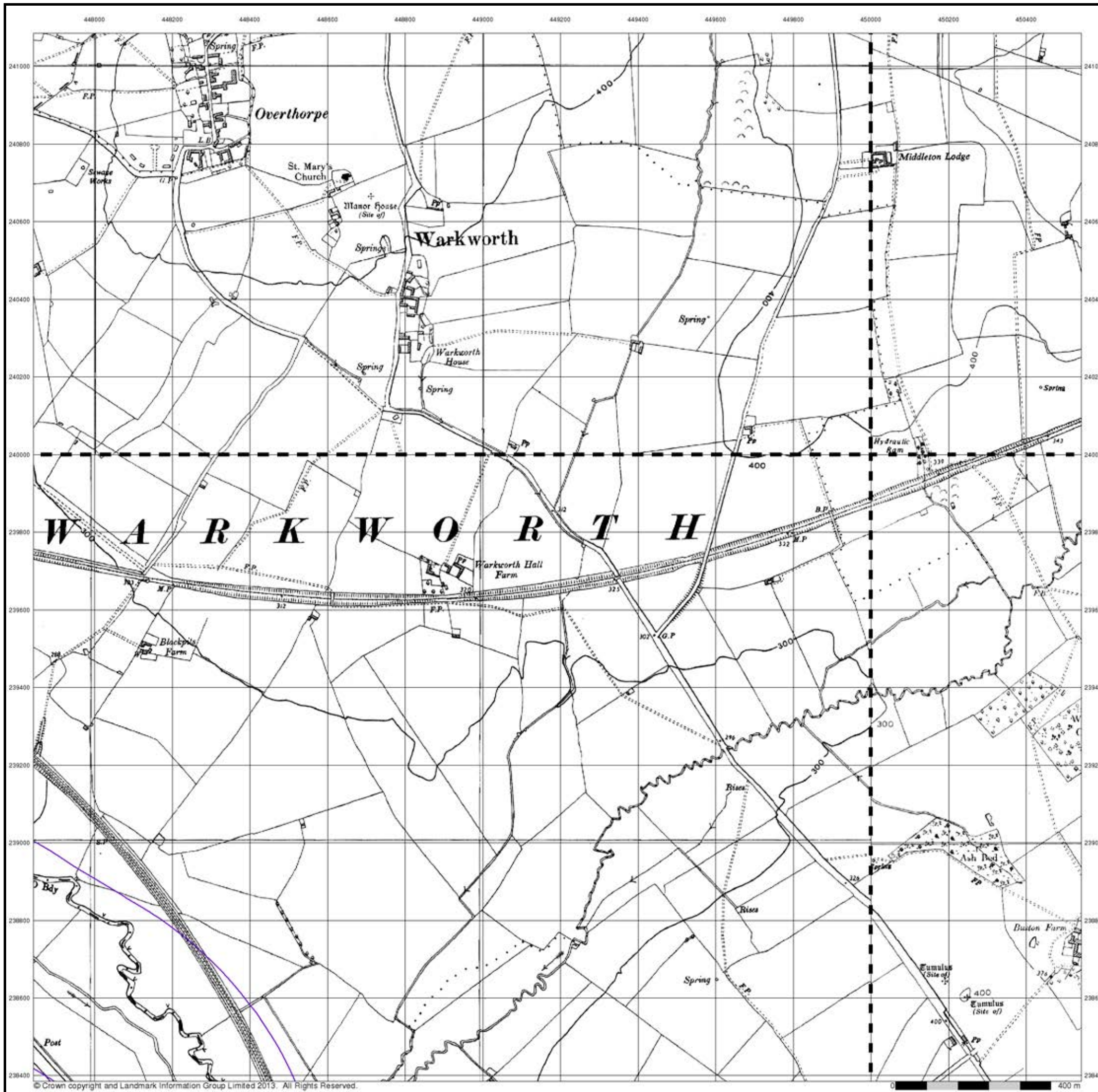
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1968

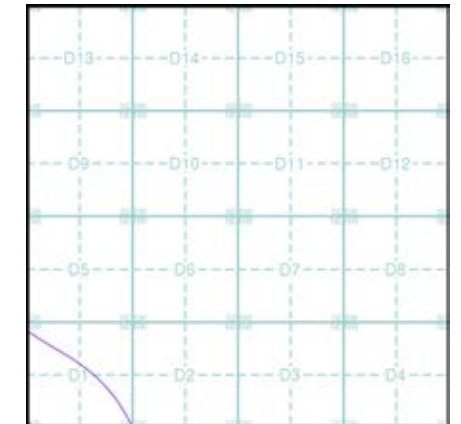
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44SE	1968	1:10,560
SP53NW	1966	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice D

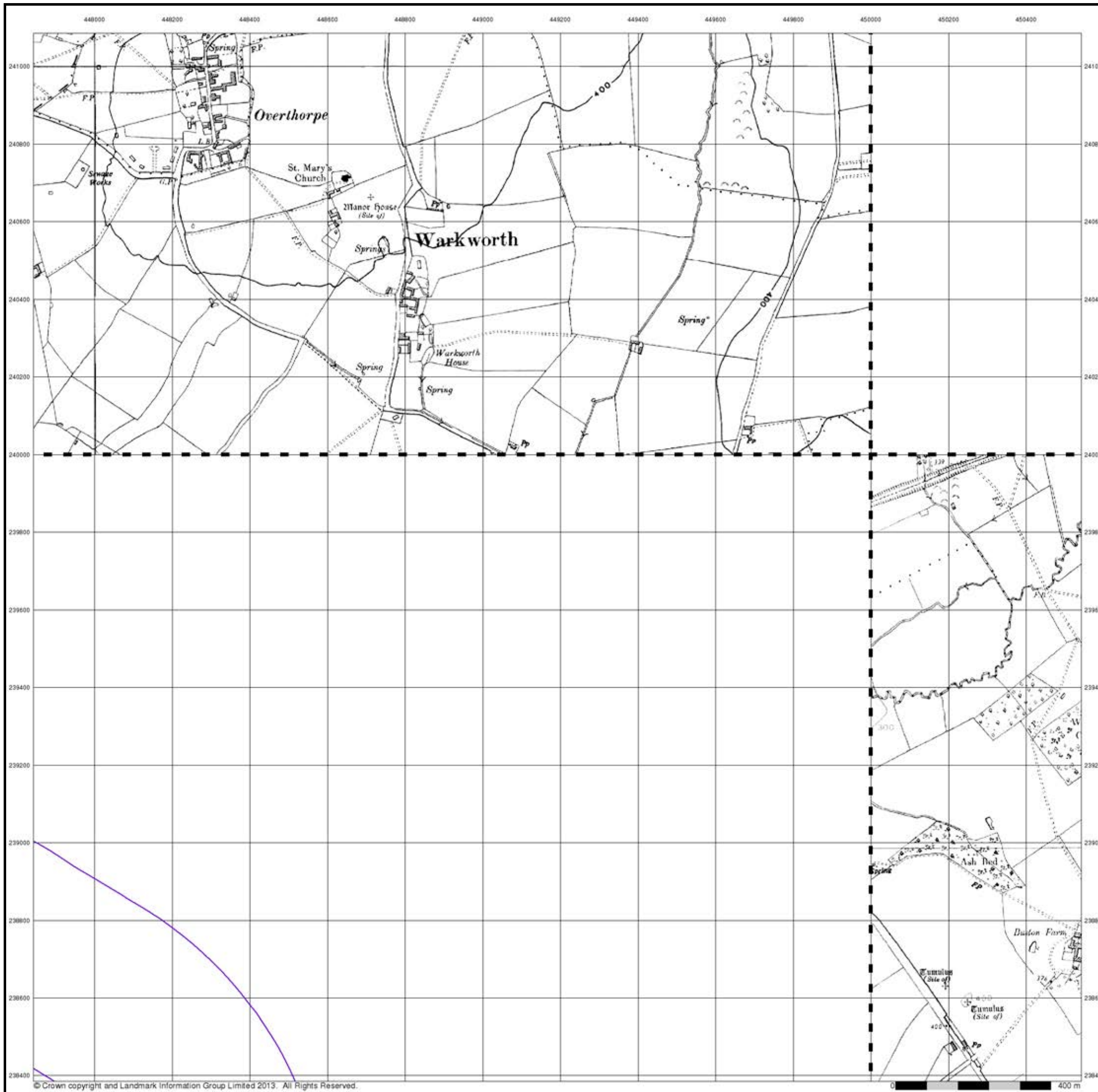


Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977 - 1978

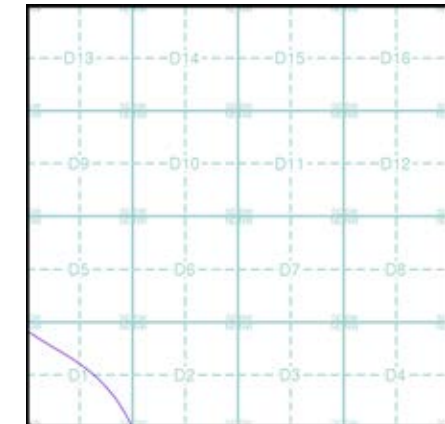
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE
1978
1:10,000
- SP43NE
1977
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

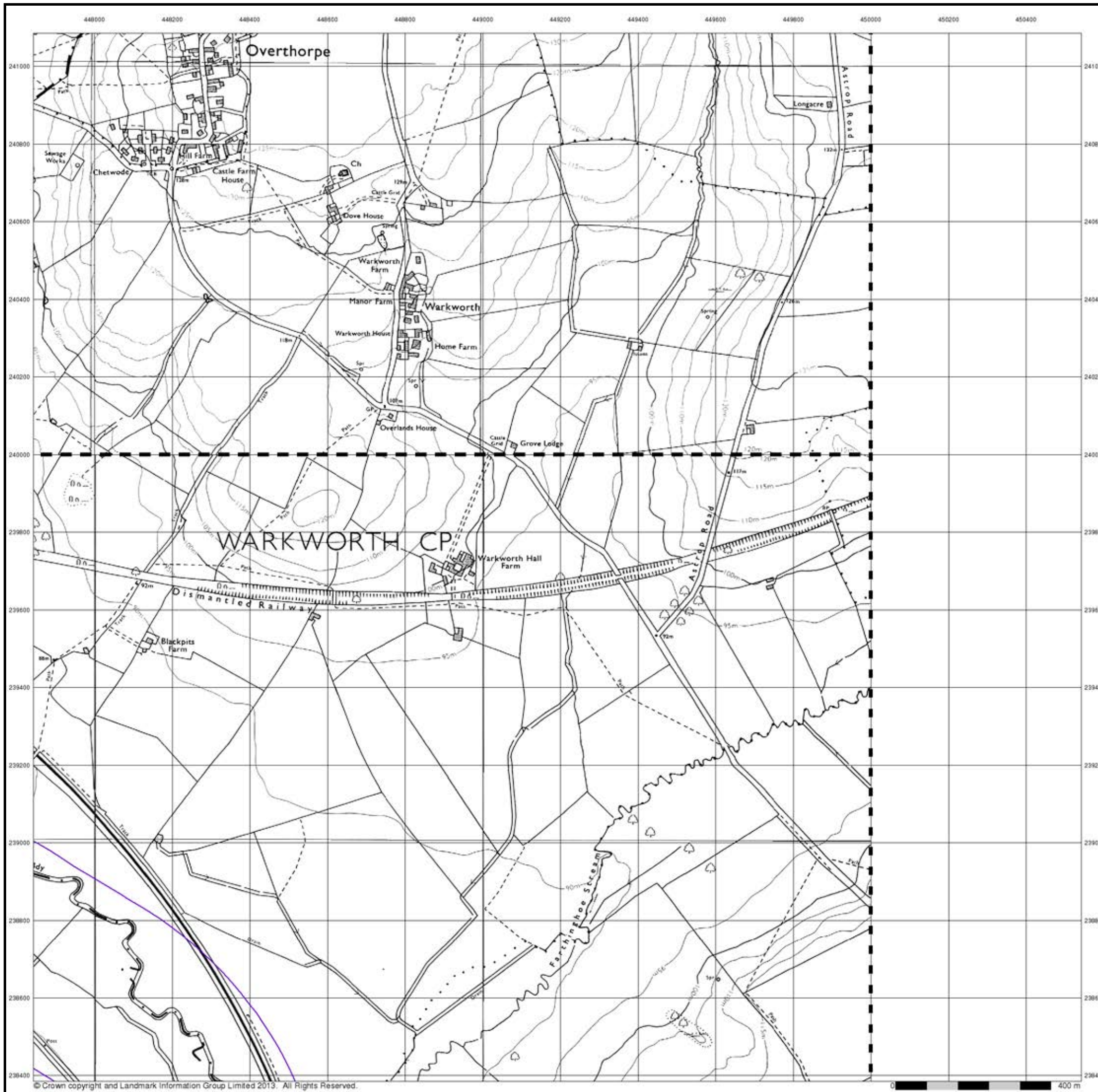
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993 - 1994

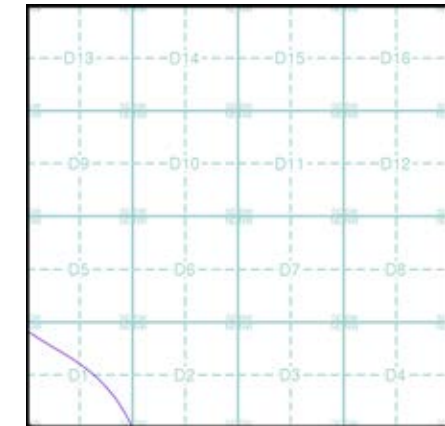
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- SP44SE
1994
1:10,000
- SP43NE
1993
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

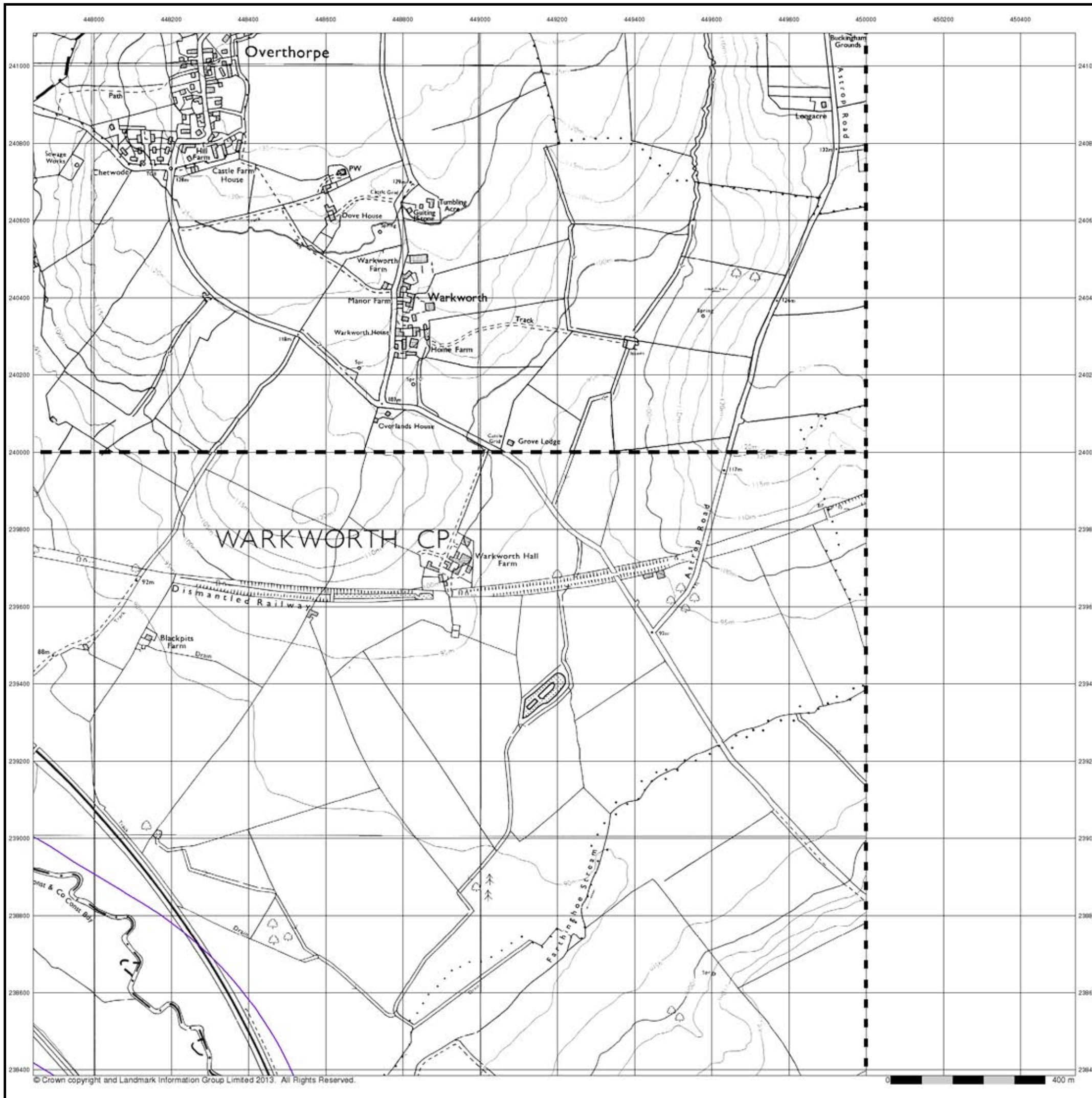
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
 Site Area (Ha): 42.52
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

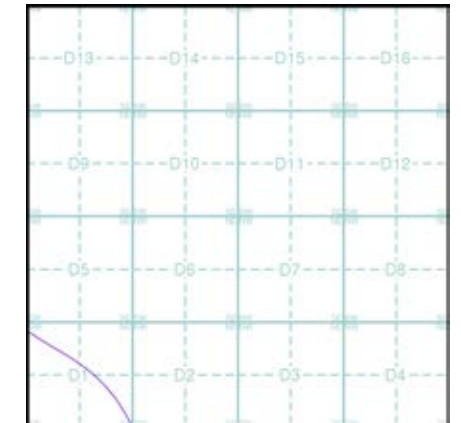
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44SE	SP54SW
2006	2006
1:10,000	1:10,000
SP43NE	SP53NW
2006	2006
1:10,000	1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

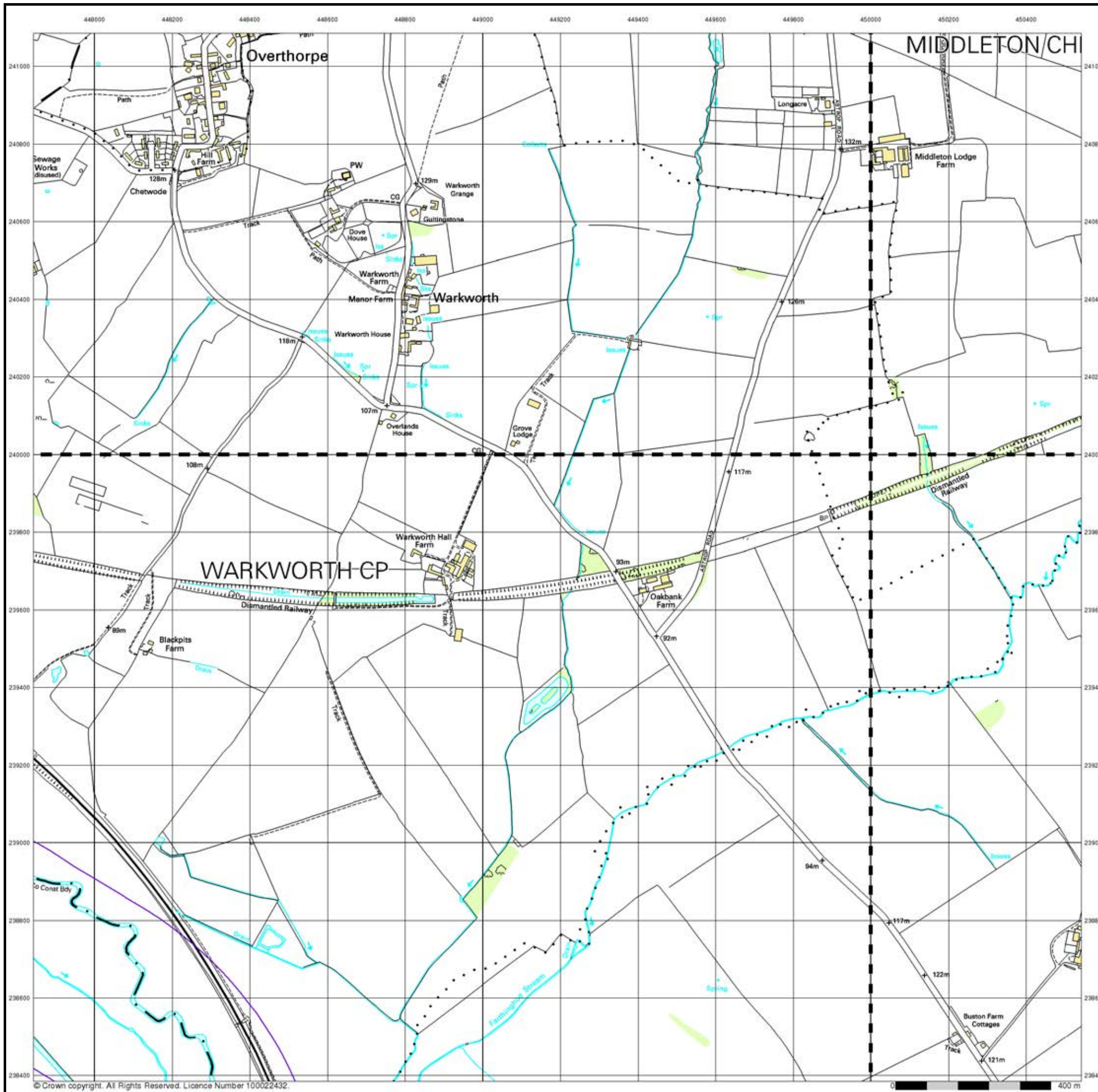
Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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VectorMap Local

Published 2014

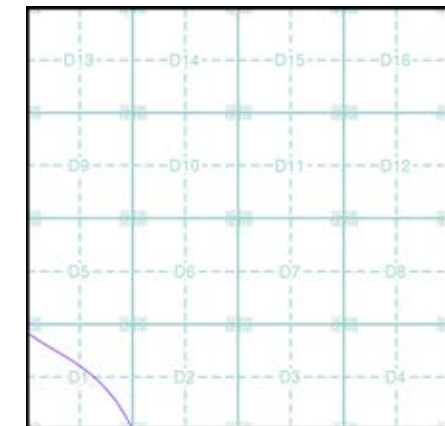
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP44SE	SP54SW
2014	2014
Variable	Variable
SP43NE	SP53NW
2014	2014
Variable	Variable

Historical Map - Slice D



Order Details

Order Number: 60076259_1_1
 Customer Ref: 10327 Banbury
 National Grid Reference: 448100, 238610
 Slice: D
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