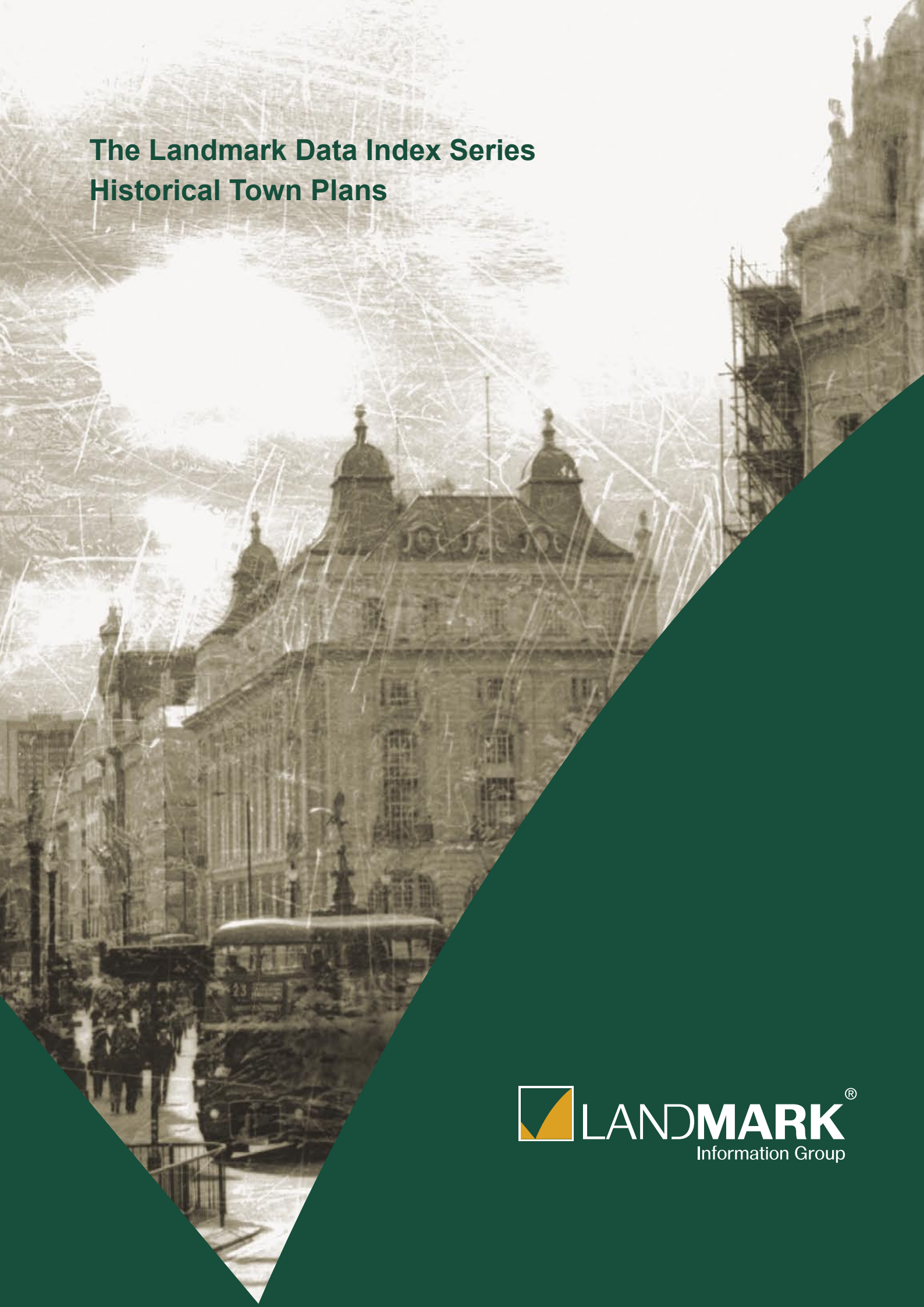


# The Landmark Data Index Series

## Historical Town Plans



# Introduction

**Historical Town Plans** are detailed site specific pre World War II Ordnance Survey County Series maps (dating from 1848-1910) produced from a survey of towns with a population of over 4,000.

The maps highlight historical uses which may be potentially contaminative including features of sanitary interest (privies, taps, cow houses, cess pits, brew and bake houses and cart sheds), divisions between tenements, interior ground floor layout of public buildings and functions or larger industrial premises.

## What is this Data?

There are 15,156 maps in this collection and they are available at scales of 1:500 (12,231 maps), 1:528 (462 maps), 1:1,056 (2,409 maps), 1:2,640 (12 maps) and 1:5,280 (42 maps).

The 1:500, 1:528, & 1:1,056 scale maps will be displayed at a fixed scale of 1:1,250 and cover an area of 337.5 metres x 337.5 metres.

The 1:2,640 and 1:5,280 scale maps will be displayed at a fixed scale of 1:2,500 and cover an area of 675 metres x 675 metres.

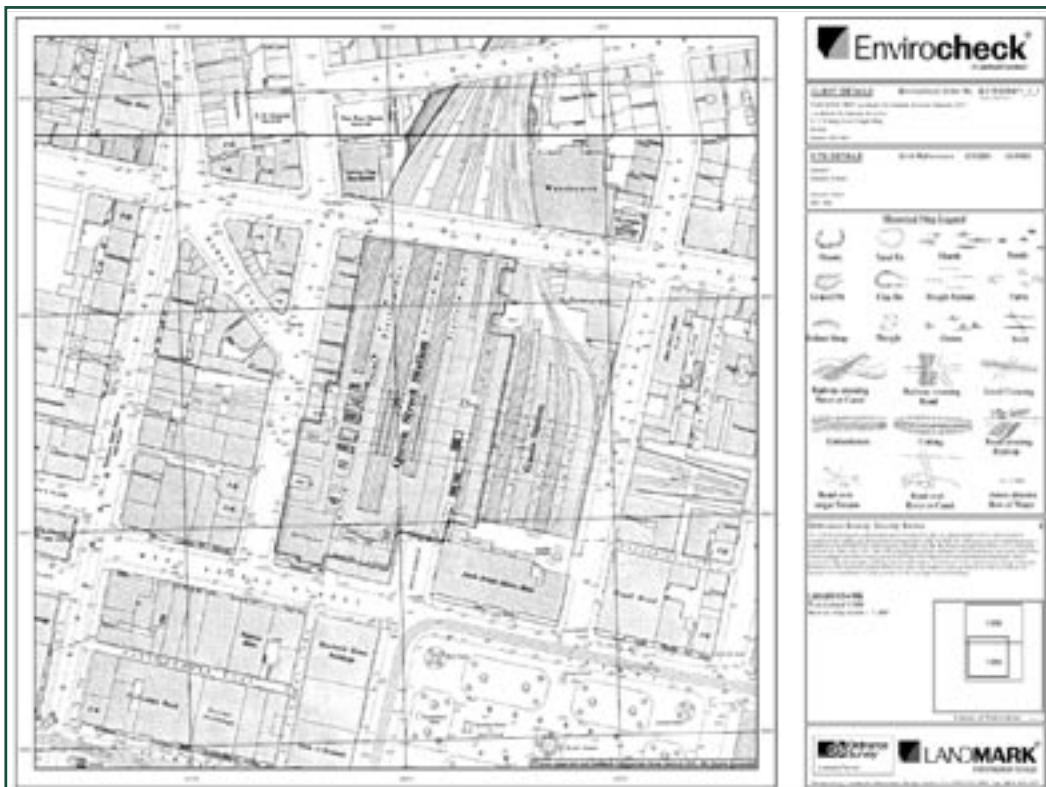
Available for sites up to 15ha.

These maps provide a higher level of detail than previously, enabling consultants and engineers to further refine their assessment of historical land use on a site and its surrounding area.

## Where is it from?



The historical town plans are supplied to Landmark from Ordnance Survey.



# Which Landmark Products hold this data?



- **Envirocheck – sold as an individual component of Envirocheck and do not require the purchase of an Envirocheck report. They can be ordered via the landmark orders website**  
<http://www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/apps/loginorders.jsp>

## Detailed Background

### 1:1056

The 1:1056 scale of Ordnance Survey mapping was adopted from Ireland in 1848 and was used to survey towns with a population of over 4000, plus county towns of lesser population, in those counties mapped at the six-inch scale in 1841-55. The scale was the largest scale at which London was mapped by the Ordnance Survey and a 'skeleton' survey of the capital, showing little more than streets, street names, frontages and altitudes, was undertaken between 1848 and 1850. The majority of the 1:1056 surveys were later replaced by 1:500 surveys; although almost all the remainder were revised at this scale, sometimes more than once before 1895. The type of detail shown on the 1:1056 scale is broadly similar to that on 1:500; the apparent omission of minor details such as sewer access points and street lights may be as much a reflection of the generally earlier date of these plans, as of the specification of the map.

### 1:528

The 1:528 scale Ordnance Survey mapping was adopted in 1850 as an alternative to the 1:1056 scale, that had been deemed to be inadequate for sanitary planning, which had come very much to the fore following the passing of the Public Health Act of 1948. Around 29 towns in England and Wales were surveyed at this scale, the bulk of which were undertaken between 1850 and 1855. These were predominantly towns that were outside the areas being surveyed at 1:10,560 or 1:2500 scale. As well as showing the details characteristic of the later 1:500 plans, they show features of sanitary interest such as privies, taps, cow houses, cess pits, brew and bake houses and cart sheds and stables.

### 1:500

The 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping was introduced in 1855 as a replacement for the 1:528 scale and to compliment the 1:2500 scale that had been implemented in 1853. By 1895, the 1:500 scale covered most towns over a population of about 4000 at the time of survey, although very few towns were mapped more than once at this scale, and none have been since 1910. The 1:500 scale gives particular emphasis to such features as lamp posts, man holes, arched passages and minor building projections. Also often featured are divisions between tenements, interior ground floor layout of public buildings and on earlier plans the functions of the various parts of larger industrial premises is also indicated. Content of the plans does vary however, from one town to the next in terms of, for example, the completeness of railway tracks and the coverage of public buildings.

### 1:5280 and 1:2640

The historical town plans shown derive from Ordnance Survey mapping from the early to mid 1850s. The 1:2640 scale was introduced in the early 1850s, to survey districts covered by the Local Boards of Health and for a map of the Osborne Estate of Queen Victoria. The general style is similar to that of the early 1:2500s published shortly afterwards.

