

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

a concise guide for historians

Third Edition, revised and expanded

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London

The Charles Close Society

2013

borough and county surveyors; gentlemen residing in the district; Local Government Board Orders; local histories; good directories. Assistance may also be obtained from local antiquarian and other societies, in connection with places of antiquarian or national interest.

'Respectable inhabitants of some position should be consulted. Small farmers or cottagers are not to be depended on, even for the names of the places they occupy, especially as to the spelling, but a well-educated and intelligent occupier is, of course, a good authority.

'...It is important that names which have already appeared on the Ordnance Survey maps should not be altered, or new names inserted, except on the best authority.

'In the case of large estates, lists of names should be submitted to the owner or his agent...' (IFE05, 169-71,173)

New or altered names of extensive areas or features must be authorised by two or more 'authoritative persons', otherwise from 'one written, documentary or visual source', (the last can mean, e.g., names on gates). Shop names are not shown, nor 'purely proprietary names... unless they are the sole means of identification.' (RB63, D9,10,13)

'The forms of house, farm and other property names are changed from time to time and such alterations, if supported by the proper evidence, may usually be accepted without question... Place names rarely change or become obsolete and they should not be altered merely on a single opinion. Similarly, names of features such as hills, valleys, etc., should not be considered obsolete merely because they are no longer generally known unless there is good evidence that an error was made when the name was originally recorded.' (RB63, D20)

'Names will be shown and positioned in such a way that the significance, nature and extent of the area, object or feature referred to is readily apparent to the map user... Names of farms and other large houses with outbuildings should be positioned to indicate the residence'. (BB69, B59)

Brackets: 'Occasionally a word which forms an essential part of an administrative name is shown in brackets... e.g. Ilminster (Without)... Prior to 1956 the brackets were not shown on OS publications but they are now to be shown...' (ABGB51, 86 [amended 1957])

House names 'of un-numbered houses will be shown if space permits'. (BB69, B47) Numbered houses appear never to have been named (if applicable) on OS maps.

Hyphens: 'Uniformity in the use or omission of hyphens is difficult to achieve. Prior to 1956 the O.S. was in favour of total omission on the ground that where shown in body names, particularly names in open-shaded character, the hyphen was liable to be mistaken for detail, and they were only shown when the local authority expressed a definite wish and in Welsh names. In the course of the review of local government areas... the agreement has resulted in the adoption by us of hyphens in a large number of cases and in the dropping of hyphens in a few other cases so that uniformity is no nearer. In future if hyphens are used in an act or order they will be shown on O.S. publications.' (ABGB51, 86 [amended 1957])

Scotland and Wales:

In *Wales*, in the course of the survey of Wales for the 1:63,360 Old Series, made between circa 1809 and 1839, the OS recorded a great many names which had almost certainly never before been written down, and its rendition of them tended to be conditioned by phonetic rather than scholarly considerations. During the 1:2500/1:10,560 survey of Wales of 1863-88 many of the names proposed for adoption were vetted by either a Welsh-speaking OS officer, or by a Welsh scholar, but nevertheless a number of *faux-pas* were made, such as *Hendre-gwen-llyffaint* (the old habitation of Gwen of the frogs) instead of *Hendre Gwenllian* (the old habitation of

Gwenllian).²⁵ During the first revision of the 1:10,560 and 1:2500 mapping of Wales all place-names were submitted to Welsh scholars appointed on the advice of each county council. (Seymour (1980), 193)

The procedures with regard to place-name recording in *Scotland* during the survey of 1843-78 also gave rise to dissatisfaction, and in the 1890s a Place-names Committee of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society gave advice on names of Gaelic origin. (Seymour (1980), 193)

During the resurvey of 1945-82 the names of natural features such as rivers, hills, valleys, etc., were submitted to the School of Scottish Studies of the University of Edinburgh and the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales respectively. (RB63, D35)

Subsidiary names, e.g. of terraces in addition to the street name, are only shown when a necessary part of the postal address. (RB63, D39)

Nurseries: 'Trees are not shown in nurseries', (IDPE,06) but on 19th century 1:10,560 maps nurseries are sometimes shown distinctively by symbol as well as description.

Obstructions to pedestrians: detail at ground level which is over 0.3 m (1ft) in height is considered to be 'an obstruction to a pedestrian' and is shown by a solid line. (RB63, A16)

Oil refineries: see *Industry*.

Opencast workings: no internal detail is to be shown (RB63, 91).

Orchards are defined for OS purposes as 'cultivated fruit trees, e.g. walnut, apple'; no indication of density is given. (RB63, B92).

Ornament is the OS term for the non-planimetric and non-verbal elements on a map, notably vegetation symbols, stipples to show foreshore characteristics, and rock-drawing.

Osiers are 'willow coppice used for basket manufacture, etc.' (RB63, B93)

Overhead detail: Roof projections of less than 1 metre width (1:1250) or 2 metres (1:2500) and overhead detail of like dimensions are not shown, 'unless it is of particular importance'. Overhead detail within industrial installations is not shown unless it enters from outside, when 'it will be terminated at the first building or support inside the installation'. (RB63, A24, 26)

Parish: This can be both an ecclesiastical and an administrative unit; though the two often coincide, it is in the latter capacity that parishes have been depicted on OS maps. See also *civil parish*.

Paths: 'A path, made or unmade, is defined as any established way other than a road or track... Made paths are those whose surfaces are paved or metalled... Unmade paths... [will only be shown] whose existence is indicated by the evidence of disturbance to the ground and are continuous between successive access points...' Only 'the major made paths' were to be shown in public gardens, parks and cemeteries by 1963, (RB63, B66) though on 1:1056 and 1:500 plans they all appear to have been mapped. Paths are to be shown with a minimum width of 1 metre at 1:1250 and 1:2500, (BB69, B63); on 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 mapping their width is exaggerated. See also *footpaths and bridleways*.

Pecked (i.e. broken) lines are used for features which are not *obstructions to pedestrians* (q.v.) or which are indefinite, or surveyed to a lower standard than usual (RB63, A16), and also for such overhead detail as electricity transmission lines.

Permanent Traverse Stations are marked by a rivet, pipehead or similar object, and are intended to fulfil the same function as *revision points*.

²⁵ Owen & Pilbeam (1992), 75. *Hendre-gwen-llyffaint* is on Merionethshire 1:10,560, Sheet 11 N.E., first edition, near the west edge, [at about SH 632429]. When this sheet was revised in 1899 the name was changed to *Hendre-Gwenllian*.

Replotted counties are those originally surveyed at 1:10,560 in 1841-55 and 're-surveyed' or 're-plotted' at 1:2500 in 1887-95, using the 1:10,560 field-books, (rather than surveyed *ad hoc* and *de novo* for 1:2500). They are: Edinburghshire / Midlothian; Fife; Haddingtonshire / East Lothian; Kinross; Kirkcudbrightshire; Lancashire; Island of Lewis; Wigtownshire; Yorkshire.

Reprints of maps are sometimes indicated either by an explicit statement, e.g. 'Reprinted in 1895' or by a code, in the style 25/32 (indicating print-run/year), sometimes with a letter suffix (e.g. 50/41LR). For engraved maps printed between 1851 and 1912 and for other maps printed between *circa* 1854 and 1883 the actual date of printing was indicated by a blind-stamp in the top margin, (often subsequently cropped or worn to illegibility). The presumption of the writer and others is that, in default of an explicit statement of change, a reprint is precisely that, an unaltered reprint of the previous printing of the map, though it must be said that this view has not been tested very thoroughly, and see *revision* and *zincography*.

Reservoirs were not named as such between *circa* 1957 and 1964, as a security measure.

Resurvey, see *survey*.

Revision: 'The process of bringing a plan up to date...' (RB63, C32) 'Revision, to be used when published plans are revised on the same scale...' (SC, 14:6:1893) 'In... revision examiners should not re-test the detail further than is necessary to enable them to detect all alterations, to insert new detail correctly, and to cancel detail which has become obsolete. Serious errors, if detected in the course of revision, should be corrected, but small and unimportant corrections should not be made unless the actual feature has altered. Such alterations as moving whole blocks of houses a few links or other small alterations extending over a large area are not necessary.' (SC, 13:12:1892) From August 1918 revisers were no longer to test old detail (SC, 14:8:1918).

As a general rule with maps at 1:10,560 and larger scales it may be presumed that, where there is no explicit contradictory statement on the map, the stated revision date holds good for all the detail on the map, though the following qualifications are known, and others may come to light:

Boundaries were occasionally altered after field revision but before publication on 1:10,560 maps prepared between *circa* 1896 and 1913.

Before *circa* 1866, railways were often added without acknowledgement to published 1:10,560 sheets.

SIMs (Survey Information on Microfilm) and **Superplans** do not carry 'revision dates' and although there are sometimes *explicit* warnings thus, it would be unwise to assume that they have been revised in every respect since the last paper 'New Edition' was prepared; only comparison of successive SIMs or Superplans can indicate what detail has changed, and even then there is no information on the SIM or Superplan as to the time-scale of the changes; for the historian, a statement such as 'Information from data held by Ordnance Survey at ...[date]' does not prove by itself that a given feature existed on the ground at that date.

Revision points were intended to provide stable points which could be used as starting points for revision of published mapping, and were much used in the 1940s and 1950s. They were indicated on published 1:1250 and 1:2500 maps by, at first, a 'lollipop' symbol, and later by a dot and 'rp'. Changing survey methods rendered them largely obsolete, and they were replaced by *Permanent Traverse Stations*. (Seymour (1980), 338)

Rights of way. The statement 'The representation on this map of a road, track or footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way' has appeared on OS maps since 1889, and may be presumed to apply to earlier ones as well. 'The surveyor will not enter into any discussion about the existence or otherwise of rights of way.' (RB 63) (But see *footpaths* above.) Since 1960 public rights of way have been published on certain 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:63,360 sheets of England and Wales, but these have been derived from definitive maps prepared by local authorities rather than from OS fieldwork. By themselves, OS maps are not legal statements as to the existence or otherwise of public rights of way. For a useful exposition of the subject see Riddell and Trevelyan (1992).

Rivers and streams are shown by a single line if less than 1 metre in width (1:1250) or 2 metres (1:2500); otherwise by double lines. Sources are described by the following terms:

"Collects" - where the source is a bog or marsh.'

"Spring" - where the source is a natural spring.'

"Issues" - where the source is an emission from an agricultural drain, or where the stream re-emerges from underground.'

'Sinks': the point where a stream disappears underground.

'Spreads': 'where a stream spreads on a sand or shingle beach'. (RB63, B120)

'Gathers' was formerly used in place of 'Collects'; in 1917 'Rises' was authorised to be used in place of 'Issues' and 'Gathers' on 1:10,560 mapping.

Roads and ways: As yet, the lack of any systematic study of the Ordnance Survey mapping of roads and ways is a troublesome gap in the literature.

In 1963 'Ways are divided into three categories, i.e. roads, tracks and paths.' 'A road is defined as a metalled way for vehicles... All roads, including metalled drives 40 metres or more in length, will be shown.' (RB63, B54,68)

Bus stop signs were to be noted according to an instruction of 1905, and described as 'Stopping Post' (CB); the writer has never seen a 'stopping post' on an OS map, and it is possible that this instruction was cancelled almost immediately.

Carriage drives were tinted sienna on 1:2500 plans produced before about 1880, and again from 1884 onwards, and, to facilitate direct photo-reduction to 1:10,560, were to be drawn to a minimum width of 20 links (about 4 metres) (SC, 25:6:1884). This instruction was presumably cancelled after 1889 or so. In 1885 it was directed that metalled carriage drives 'will in future be shaded as 2nd class roads, but the shading not quite so prominent as on public roads'.

Classification of roads by administrative status was practised from 1884 onwards. 'All metalled public roads for wheeled traffic kept in good repair by highway authority ['includes county, district and parish surveyors'] will in future be shaded.' (SC, 25:6:1884)²⁷ By 1896 roads were to be classed as first or second class according to whether they were Main or District roads, as classified by the surveyors to Rural District Councils; other roads were to be classed as second class if they were metalled and 'kept in good repair'. (CB) 'Good repair' meant that 'it should be possible to drive carriages and light carts over them at a trot.' (IFE05, 85) Both first and second class roads are shown on the published maps in the same way, by shading one side. Third class metalled and unmetalled roads are shown without such shading. The abolition of shading in November 1912 effectively ended this system.

²⁷ 'The object of this instruction is to enable the draftsman preparing the 1" map to distinguish by proper characteristics between carriage roads and cart tracks, or disused carriage roads, and also to distinguish between these and bridle roads and foot paths.' (*Ibid.*)

purple lines, 1:63,360 mapping where tramways outside built-up areas running alongside roads are indicated by annotation, and 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 mapping published from 2002 onwards, where a distinctive symbol is used. The rails may be interrupted in order to name streets and give levels, 'provided that a picture of the main layout of the system is preserved': in other words, that points and junctions are indicated. (BB49, 42)

Tunnels 'on railways which normally run on the surface' are shown. (RB63, B149) 'When the alignment of the tunnel is not obvious, the surveyor ascertains it from the owning body or from the best available source.' (MMRWO, 527)

Turntables are shown with a firm line, and on National Grid mapping the rails on the turntable are shown at an angle of 45 degrees to the main track. (RB52, C47; BB60, 32a-Amdt 15)

Underground railways are normally only mapped when open to the sky; exceptionally, the whole of the former Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway systems are mapped, checked on the ground where possible.⁴⁴ (RB52, C37; RB63, B148) Where two Metropolitan or District tunnels run alongside each other or a tunnel runs alongside an 'overground' railway tunnel, separated by less than 1 metre, they are recorded as a combined feature. (MMRWO, 531)

Water troughs between rails were not mapped. (RB63, B152; OSMM10, 31 [*sic*])

Rain gauges were shown on some County Series mapping, but by 1952 they were not to be shown, except that if 'set up in a special enclosure which, because of its size or situation, constitutes a useful topographical feature the enclosure will be shown but will not be annotated even if it contains other recording instruments'. (RB52, C117) By 2001 they were not recorded at all (MMRWO, 395).

Rectory: see *Clergy residences*

Reeds growing in water are mapped; those outside are only mapped if 'extensive'. (RB63, B95; cf IFE32, s.132)

Reservoirs are shown at their winter level. (RB52, C92; cf MMRWO, 405) They were not named as such between *circa* 1957 and 1964, as a security measure. The limits of covered reservoirs are recorded. Covered underground reservoirs, where evident on the ground, are described as 'Reservoir (covered)'. 'The term "disused" is not to be applied to covered reservoirs.' (MMRWO, 404)

Revision points were intended to provide stable points to control first survey and then revision of published mapping, and were much used in the 1940s and 1950s. They were indicated on published 1:1250 and 1:2500 maps by, at first, a solid 'lollipop' symbol, and later by a dot and '*rp*'. They were replaced by *Permanent Traverse Stations*, themselves now obsolete

Rights of way

In the writer's experience questions relating to public rights of way generate more questions about OS mapping than all others combined.

The statement 'The representation on this map of a road, track or footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way' has appeared on OS maps since 1888, and may be presumed to apply to earlier ones as well.^{45, 46}

⁴⁴ 1:1056 plots of these railway systems are in TNA PRO, class OS 7.

⁴⁵ Unfortunately, despite searches by the writer and others in the National Archives (Public Record Office), law reports and elsewhere, the administrative or judicial background to this has not come to light, and it is to be feared that the relevant papers are lost. The discovery of them ought to be of the first importance.

⁴⁶ The statement was added to some published mapping; for examples see the cartobibliography of 1:63,360 Old Series sheets 91-110 in Hellyer & Oliver (2009), 124-209 *passim*. Why it was added to the copper-plates of some of these sheets

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'The Ordnance Survey does not concern itself with rights of way, and Survey employéés are not to inquire into them.' (IFE32, s.91) 'The surveyor will not enter into any discussion about the existence or otherwise of rights of way.' (RB63, B67) Since 1960 public rights of way have been published on certain 1:25,000, 1:50,000 and 1:63,360 sheets of England and Wales, but these have been derived from definitive maps prepared by local authorities rather than from OS fieldwork, and the wording of the disclaimer on the published maps makes this clear. A large collection of these definitive maps, as supplied to OS, has recently been deposited in The National Archives.⁴⁷ By themselves, OS maps are not legal statements as to the existence or otherwise of public rights of way.

See also the sections in this chapter on *paths* and *roads*. For a useful exposition of rights of way see Riddell and Trevelyan (2007).⁴⁸

Rivers and streams

In 1932 the width of a river was generally to be defined by 'the highest edge of the bed, where the line of vegetation ends and the water bed, mud, or shingle begins'. (IFE32, s.133)

On National Grid mapping watercourses are shown by a single line if less than 1 metre in width (1:1250) or 2 metres (1:2500); otherwise by double lines. A similar principle seems to have been followed on County Series mapping: on small-scale mapping the practice was codified by the 1890s to show rivers and streams over 15 feet (about 5 metres) in width by double lines.

Sources are described on large-scale mapping by the following terms:

"Collects" – where the source is a bog or marsh.'

"Spring" – where the source is a natural spring.'

"Issues" – where the source is an emission from an agricultural drain, or where the stream re-emerges from underground.'

'Sinks': the point where a stream disappears underground.

'Spreads': 'where a stream spreads on a sand or shingle beach'. (RB63, B120: cf RB52, C87; MMRWO, 409)

'Gathers' was formerly used in place of 'Collects'; in 1917 'Rises' was authorised to be used in place of 'Issues' and 'Gathers' on 1:10,560 mapping.

Roads and ways

As yet, the lack of any systematic study of the Ordnance Survey mapping of roads and ways is a troublesome gap in the literature, but two papers by Hodson (1999a, 2000) are a useful start. For footpaths and bridleways see the separate section on *paths* above; for treatment on 1:63,360 and 1:50,000 mapping see the paragraphs at the end of this section.

In 1963 'Ways are divided into three categories, *i.e.* roads, tracks and paths.' 'A road is defined as a metalled way for vehicles... All roads, including metalled drives 40 metres or more in length, will be shown.' (RB63, B54, B68) Further definitions are given below, and under *paths* and *tracks*.

Carriage drives were tinted sienna on 1:2500 sheets produced before about 1880, and again from 1884 onwards, and, to facilitate direct photo-reduction to 1:10,560, were to be drawn to a minimum width of 20 links (about 4 metres). (SC, 25:6:1884) This instruction was presumably cancelled after 1889 or so. In 1885 it was directed that metalled carriage drives 'will in future be shaded as 2nd class roads, but the shading not quite so prominent as on public roads'. In practice this subtlety does not seem to come across clearly on the published maps. (Hodson (1999a), 114)

but not others is not known, but the fact that it was added at all is surely indicative both that the OS regarded it of some importance and that it might reasonably be inferred to apply also to the larger-scale mapping from which the 1:63,360 mapping was derived.

⁴⁷ Definitive maps are in TNA PRO class OS 75; orders re rights of way are in OS 78.

⁴⁸ A thorough study of the representation of routes on OS maps, including a detailed account, with commentaries, of the OS instructions, is in course of preparation by Yolande Hodson for future publication.

1:10,560 air photo mosaics, late 1940s: about 30 % of county published (in northern half): NS 55.NE,SE, 56.SW, 65.NE, 65.ALL, 66.NW,SE, 74.NW,NE,SE, 75.ALL, 76.NW,NE,SW, 84.NE,SW,SE, 94.ALL.

National Grid survey (outside 1:1250 areas; includes 1 km by-passed; partly at 1:10,000): 1956-82.

Lancashire

Summary of large-scale surveys and revisions: 1842-8; 1884-93; 1904-12; 1915-18; 1924-35; 1936-9; 1954-82.

Area in 1844-88: 1,207,594 acres (488,707 hectares).

Survey for 1:63,360 Old Series, 1838-40. (Covers southern part of county only: approximately the area in 1:10,560 sheets 58-118, i.e. south of National Grid northing 432.)

County Series mapping on Bleasdale sheet lines:

1:10,560 survey: 1842-8, with some 1:2376 enlargements:

1:2376 enlargements for tithe commutation purposes prepared for townships of: Adlington; Ardwick; Bispham (parish of Croston); Burscough; Cantsfield; Caton; Charnock Richard; Cheetham; Coppul; Crompton; Crumpsall; Downholland; Duxbury; Halsall; Harpurhey; Haughton; Heath Charnock; Leck; Levenshulme; Lunt; Lydiate; Newburgh; Newton (parish of Manchester); Ormskirk; Reddish; Standish with Langtree; Tunstall; Worthington; Yealand Conyers.⁷

1:2500 replot (1:10,560 revised):

Isolated mapping: 1863-81.

All published by parishes, with those marked * apparently without area information, and only those marked + so far known to have been used for revised 1:10,560 as well: +Ashton-under-Lyne: 1863; *+Barrow-in-Furness: 1873 (15.4,5,10; 16.1,5; 21.3,4,7,8,11,12; 22.1,5,9); Eccles: 1876 (103.3,4,6-8,9-16; 104.9; 109.4,8; 110.1-6,9); *Oldham: 1879 (89.14-16; 97.1-3,9-11,13,14); Winmarleigh: 1867 (39.10,11,13-15; 44.1-3); Withington: 1881 (104.14,15; 111.1-11,14,15).

Initial general resurvey: 1884 (Sheet 47), 1888-93 (remainder, including areas remapped 1863-81). (A few upland parts at 1:10,560 only. 1:10,560 sheets 1-47 issued as engraved full sheets; remainder issued as quarter sheets.)

Revision of area adjoining Manchester Ship Canal: 1894 (included adjoining areas of Cheshire; 1:2500 sheets republished: 103.11,12,14,15, 104.9,10,13, 109.12,16, 110.2,5,6,9, 114.12,16, 115.7,8,10-14, 116.1-6 and 118.3,4; 1:10,560 sheets republished: 109 SE, 110 NW, SW, 114 SE, 115 NE, SW, SE, 117 NE, SE, 118 NW, NE, SE).⁸

First [general] revision: 1904-12.

Second revision (incomplete): 1915-18, 1924-35.

1915-18: all of sheets 96-7,104-5, 111-12.

1924-35: sheets 16.1,2,5,6; 17.1,2,5,6; 21.ALL; 22.3,7,9,10,13,14; 29-30.ALL; 31.1,2,5,6; 34.3,4,7,8; 37-8.ALL; 39.3,4,7,8,11,12,15,16; 40.9,13,14; 42-3.ALL; 44.3,4,7,8,9-16; 46.9,10,13,14; 47.3,4,6-8,10,13,14; 48.9-16; 49.9,10,13,14; 50.ALL; 51.1-10,13,14; 52.1,2,5,6; 53-4.ALL; 55.1,2,5,6,9-16; 56.ALL; 57.1,2,5,6; 58-64.ALL; 67.1-4; 68.3,4,7,8,9-16; 69-95.ALL; 98-104.ALL; 105A.1; 106-116.ALL; 118.ALL.

Third revision (incomplete): 1936-9: sheets 16.3,11,12,15,16; 17.10; 18.12; 24.4,11; 29.12,16; 30.1-12,15-16; 34.3; 42.12,16; 43.9,10,13,14; 50.4,8; 51.1-10,13,14; 55.10; 59.1,2,5,6,8; 60.1,2,5,6,9,10,12-14; 61.ALL; 62.8,11,12,15,16; 63.15; 68.3,4,7,8; 69.2,3,9,10,13,14; 70.3,4,7,8; 77.8,11,12,15,16; 79.11,12,15,16; 80.9; 81.9,10,13,14; 86.6,9-16; 87.1,2,5-7,9-16; 88.1,2,5-7,9-16; 89.9,10,13,14; 93.3,4,6-11,13,14; 94.3,4,7,8,11,12,14-16; 95.ALL; 98.ALL; 99.1-10,13,14; 100.9-16; 101.1,2,5,6,9; 102.2-4,7,8,11; 103.2-4,7,8,11,12,15,16; 107.3,4,6-9,11,12,15,16; 108.9,16; 109.9,10,13,14; 110.1-8; 113.3,4,7,8,11,12,16; 114.1,2,5,6,8-10,12-14; 115.1,3-10,13; 116.1,2,5,6.

⁷ All remain in manuscript: copies in TNA PRO IR 30/18 and in Lancashire Record Office.

⁸ See Dean (2011).

Scales: 1:10,560 = 6 inches to 1 mile. 1:2500 = 25.344 inches to 1 mile. Initial survey: this may exclude earlier surveys of towns at 1:1056, 1:528 or 1:500: see Chapter 6. All 1:10,560 publication was by full sheets for the initial survey and subsequently by quarter sheets, unless specifically noted otherwise. Revision (incomplete) = only part of county revised: see following lists of sheet numbers.

1:10,560 sheets
24.NE
49.SW
63.AL
77.NE
90.NE
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to 260
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Summary of large-scale
Area in 1844-88
Survey for 1:63,360
County Series
Full sheets
5 (56),
(122),
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Initial survey:
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First revision:

Second revision:

1912-14: s

1915-16: s

1918-22: s

1923-4: s

1927-9: s

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Third revision:

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owns at 1:1056,
er sheets, unless

1:10,560 sheets produced in 'Special Emergency Edition', 1938-9: 15.NE, 16.NE,SW, 17.NE, 18.NW, 21.NE,SE, 24.NE,SE, 29.SE, 30.ALL, 34.NE, 37.NE+SE, 38.SW, 42.NE,SE, 43.NW,SW,SE, 47.NW,SW, 48.SE, 49.SW, 50.NE,SE, 51.NW,NE,SW, 55.SE, 56.ALL, 57.NW, 58.NE,SE, 59-61.ALL, 62.NE,SE, 63.ALL, 64.NW,NE, 67.NW,NE, 69.NW,NE,SW, 70-71.ALL, 72.NW,SW,SE, 75.ALL, 76.NW, 77.NE, SE, 79.NE,SW,SE, 80.ALL, 81.SW, 82.NE,SW+SE, 83.NW,NE,SE, 84-88.ALL, 89.NW,SW, 90.NE,SE, 91.NE,SW,SE, 92.NW,NE,SE, 93-97.ALL, 98.NE,SE, 99.NW,NE,SW, 100.NE,SW,SE, 101-105.ALL, 105A.NW, 106-108.ALL, 109.NW,SW,SE, 110.NW,NE,SW, 111-112.ALL, 113.NW,NE,SW+SE, 114.ALL, 115.NW,NE,SW, 116.NW, 118.NW,NE.

Contours published on 1:10,560: at 25 ft and 50 ft; at 50 ft VI to 400 ft; at 100 ft VI to 600 ft; at 200 ft VI to 2600 ft, instrumental; intermediate contours at 25 ft VI, water-levelled.

National Grid survey (outside 1:1250 areas; a few parts at 1:10,000): 1954-6/1959-74/1978-82 (1:10,000 areas).

Leicestershire

Summary of large-scale surveys and revisions: 1879-86; 1899-1902; 1912-30; 1937-9; 1954-77.

Area in 1844-88: 527,119 acres (213,322 hectares).

Survey for 1:63,360 Old Series: 1814-17, revised 1821/30-5.

County Series 1:2500 survey on Dunnose sheet lines:

Full sheets shared with more than one county: 1, 2, 5, 7, 15, 21, 22, 28, 40, 47, 52, 53; with Derbyshire: 4 (55), 5 (56), 9 (58), 15 (60), 16 (61), 22 (63), 24 (64); with Lincolnshire: 1 (103), 2 (112), 3 (113), 7 (121), 8 (122), 14 (130), 21 (138); with Northamptonshire: 40 (5), 46 (10), 47 (11), 50 (15), 51 (16), 52 (21), 53 (22), 54 (23); with Nottinghamshire: 1 (40), 2 (44), 5 (45), 6 (47), 7 (48), 10 (49), 11 (50), 12 (51), 17 (52), 18 (53), 19 (54); with Rutland: 20 (1), 21 (2), 27 (4), 33 (8), 39 (12), 40 (13), 47 (15); with Staffordshire: 15 (47A), 22 (54), 28 (60); with Warwickshire: 22 (1), 28 (3), 34 (6), 41 (10), 42 (11), 43 (12), 48 (18), 52 (23), 53 (23A).

Initial survey: 1879-86. (Areas in books of reference without land-use in northern part of county.) (1:10,560 issued in quarter sheets, including First Edition without contours.)

First revision: 1899-1902.

Second revision (incomplete): 1912-14, 1915-16, 1918-22, 1923-4, 1927-30:

1912-14: sheets 30-1.ALL; 36-7.ALL; 41.4; 42.1,2,5,6.

1915-16: sheets 1.ALL; 6-7.ALL; 11.7,8,11,12,15,16; 12.ALL; 19.1,2,5,6.

1918-22: sheets 4-5.ALL; 9-10.ALL; 11.10,13,14; 15-18.ALL; 22.ALL; 28.ALL; 34.ALL.

1923-4: sheets 42.3,4,7,8,11,12,15,16; 51.1,5,9; 52.3,4,8.

1927-9: sheets 13.ALL; 14.11,15; 20.ALL; 21.3,7; and all of sheets 23-5, 30, 31, 33, 35, 37-8, 45-6, 50. (1:10,560 issued partly in full sheets.)

Third revision (incomplete): 1937-9: sheets 15.5,6,10,14; 30.16; 32.9,10,13,14; 34.2,6,11,12,15,16; 36.11,12,15,16; 42.12.

1:10,560 sheets produced in 'Special Emergency Edition', 1938-9: 4.SE, 5.NW,SW,SE, 15.NE,SW, 17.ALL, 18.NW,SW, 20.NW,SW, 23.NE, 24.NW, 25.SW,SE, 30.SE, 31.ALL, 32.SW, 35.SE, 36, 37.ALL, 41.NE, 42.ALL, 47.SW, 50.NE, 51.NW,SW.

Contours published at 1:10,560: 50 & 100 ft, thence at 100 ft VI, instrumental.

1:10,560 air photo mosaics, late 1940s: about 3 % of county published (adjoining Warwickshire): SP 39.NW,NE,SE, 49.NW,SW, 57.NW,NE.

National Grid survey (outside 1:1250 areas; includes about 19 by-passed maps): 1954-77.