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## HERITAGE STATEMENT

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In respect of

**Site CRP3, Howbery Park, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire**

On behalf of

**Crowmarsh Parish Council**

**AHC REF: PM/9954**

**April 2021**

[www.assetheritage.co.uk](http://www.assetheritage.co.uk)

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## CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF REPORT .....	4
2.0	SITE CRP3 AND THE SETTINGS OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS .....	7
	Step 2: Understand what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of the heritage asset(s) .....	7
	Step 3: Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance .....	15
	Step 4: Consider maximising enhancements and avoiding harm .....	16
3.0	CONCLUSION.....	18

### FIGURES (integrated into text)

- Fig.1: Extract from 1877-78 1:2500 scale OS map  
Fig.2: Extract from 1912 1:2500 scale OS map  
Fig.3: Extract from 1968-71 (the area shown dates from 1971) 1:2500 scale OS map

### PLATES

- Plate 1: The interior courtyard of the stable complex; note the large infilled openings to the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century block to the left  
Plate 2: Views towards Howbery Park from Benson Lane were historically obscured by a thick belt of trees to the east of the house. These were removed in the 1960s for the extension of the intervening Reynolds Buildings, which has since been largely demolished  
Plate 3: The same view as Plate 3, from a position slightly further south along Benson Lane  
Plate 4: The approach to Howbery Court from the south-east has been wholly altered since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century  
Plate 5: The main east-west drive (looking eastwards from towards the eastern end)  
Plate 6: The main east-west drive (looking eastwards from towards the western end)  
Plate 7: The main east-west drive (looking westwards from towards the western end)  
Plate 8: Looking towards the stable complex from in front of the entrance front of Howbery Court  
Plate 9: Looking towards the entrance front of Howbery Court from the short drive to the north  
Plate 10: The listed Stable Cottages  
Plate 11: The listed eastern range of the Stable Block  
Plate 12: The listed Stable Lodge  
Plate 13: The approach to the northern range of the stable complex from the west  
Plate 14: The stable complex from the former walled garden to the east  
Plate 15: View towards the proposed site allocation from outside the southern front of the stable complex  
Plate 16: View towards the proposed site allocation from the short north-south drive between the stable complex and Howbery Court  
Plate 17: The south front of Howbery Court  
Plate 18: View southwards from the terrace to the south of Howbery Court  
Plate 19: View towards the proposed site allocation from the terrace to the south of Howbery Court; note the clad southern elevation of the Innovation Centre, visible over the white van in the centre of the image  
Plate 20: View towards the proposed site allocation from directly in front of the eastern elevation of Howbery Court

<b>Appendix 1</b>	Relevant statutory list entries
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Historical OS maps

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 This Heritage Statement has been prepared and written by Patrick Christopher Maguire, IHBC, Associate Director of Asset Heritage Consulting Ltd., on behalf of Crowmarsh Parish Council, in order to assess the potential impacts of the proposed employment site allocation at Howbery Park on the significance of nearby heritage assets through the effect on their settings.
- 1.2 The employment site allocation of 0.28 ha at Howbery Park is set out at draft Policy CRP3 on the Crowmarsh Parish Neighbourhood Plan, which is currently at examination stage.
- 1.3 The draft policy proposes an allocation of 0.28 ha for Class E use and, among other considerations, requires that any development on the site, *'Sustains and enhances the significance of the setting of the Grade II listed building in close proximity to the site'*.
- 1.4 This allocation relates to Policy EMP8 of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035, which requires at least 0.28 ha of employment land to be allocated at Crowmarsh Gifford and delivered through the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.5 Historic England, during the publicity period for the Neighbourhood Plan, raised concerns with the evidence base for Policy CRP3, noted that, *'Whilst heritage mitigation has been incorporated into the policy to mitigate this potential conflict, it is not clear that this has been based on a robust understanding of the site's significance and how the allocated land contributes to the setting of the designated heritage assets. Without this, the ability to analyse the appropriateness of the site as an allocation, the degree in which the historic environment would be impacted and therefore what opportunities for enhancement and/or mitigation measures may be required is flawed. We therefore question whether this plan achieves sufficient clarity to guide decisions to avoid or minimise the likely impact of development on the significance of the nearby Grade II listed buildings through development in its setting'*.
- 1.6 These concerns were echoed by the Examiner and Crowmarsh Parish Council subsequently made contact with Historic England to discuss the requirements of an

enhanced evidence base for Policy CRP3 and prepared a brief for appointment of a specialist heritage consultant to address Historic England's concerns:

*'We are looking to appoint a specialist heritage consultant to prepare an addendum to the site assessment which would examine the site's (Howbery Park) significance and how the allocated land contributes to the setting of the designated heritage assets [i.e. Howbery Court, Stable Lodge, Stable Cottages, & the Stable Block, all separately listed at Grade II].*

*'The addendum should reach a conclusion, setting out the outcome of the further work and any necessary recommendations.*

*'Depending on the outcome and recommendations of the assessment, the examiner would be able to recommend modifications to ensure the policy meets the basic conditions.*

*'This could result in strengthening the policy so that it can adequately respond to opportunities for enhancement and/or any mitigation measures if required'.*

- 1.7 Historic England confirmed that this was an appropriate brief and would address their concerns with draft Policy CRP3.
- 1.8 As such, the Parish Council appointed Asset Heritage to prepare a Heritage Assessment to consider the relationship between site CRP3 and these designated heritage assets, to assess the likely impact of development on this site on the significance of these heritage assets, and to indicate sensible mitigation measures in order to *'maximise enhancements and avoid harm'*.
- 1.9 With this in mind, the assessment set out in the main body of this report below follows Steps 2-4 of the Site Selection Methodology set out in Historic England's NPPF-compliant 'Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans' (October, 2015) ('HEAN3').

- 1.10 This assessment, which forms an addendum to the Site Assessment (Appendix 5 of the draft Neighbourhood Plan), therefore provides an appropriate evidence base for consideration of site CRP3 in the Neighbourhood Plan site allocation process.

## 2.0 SITE CRP3 AND THE SETTINGS OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS

- 2.1 The section of the report sets out an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed development on the settings of nearby heritage assets.
- 2.2 Step 1 of the methodology set out in HEAN3 has been carried out by the Parish Council in discussion with Historic England and is reflected in the agreed brief for this report, which identifies the designated heritage assets at Howbery Park (Howbery Court, Stable Lodge, Stable Cottages, & the Stable Block, all separately listed at Grade II – see statutory list entries at **Appendix 1**) as those potentially affected by the proposed site allocation.
- 2.3 As such, this analysis covers Steps 2-4 of that methodology, with Step 5, which takes in non-heritage considerations, being outside the purview of this assessment.
- 2.4 For ease of reference, the main house at Howbery Park is referred to as 'Howbery Court' in this report, a name that is used for the building in the 1974 edition of 'Pevsner' for Oxfordshire (Sherwood, J., & Pevsner, N., *The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire* (Harmondsworth, 1974) 562).

Step 2: Understand what contribution the site (in its current form) makes to the significance of the heritage asset(s)

### *Brief historical background*

- 2.5 Howbery Park contains four designated heritage assets: Howbery Court, Stable Lodge, Stable Cottages, and the Stable Block. These are all individually listed at Grade II (statutory list entries are reproduced at **Appendix 1**) and the stable structures form a distinct group to the north of the main house, the two separated by a short drive and avenue.
- 2.6 The list descriptions date these structures all to c.1850. The stable structures are actually somewhat later (the north stable range dates from the 1880 or 90s, while the other structures date from the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century – see Historic OS Maps

at **Appendix 2**) but this date is broadly correct for the main house, although the approximate nature of this date is a consequence of the complicated history of the park in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

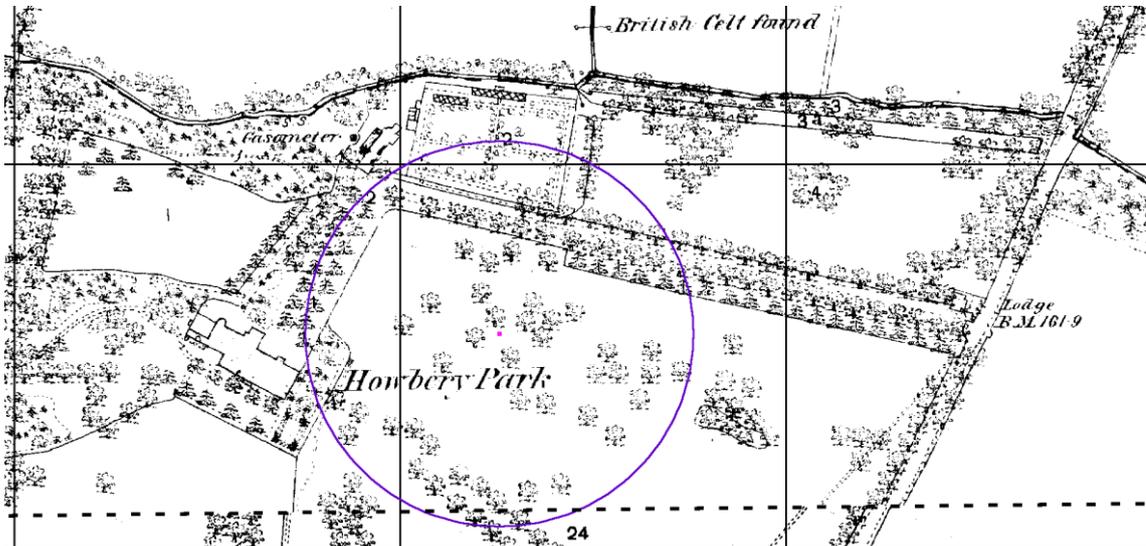
- 2.7 The medieval manor of Howbery was broken up in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and around 345 a., which included Howbery Park and the earlier manor house, were sold to William Seymour Blackstone (1809-81), MP for Wallingford, in 1833. The 18<sup>th</sup>-century manor house at Howbery Park was demolished shortly after 1810 (when it was advertised for building materials) and Blackstone set about building the existing Jacobethan mansion. This was on the same site as the earlier manor house but on a different alignment (Victoria County History texts in progress, 'Crowmarsh Gifford: Manor & Estates' (October 2026) 7).
- 2.8 Construction on the house was well advanced when Blackstone went bankrupt in 1852 (it was certainly habitable by 1851, when a cook was employed there). In 1858, Blackstone's cousin, the Revd. Harry Lee, sold the remaining element of the manor without Howbery Park to Charles Hedges and sold Howbery Park itself (c.80 a.) to Alfred & Edward de Mornay in the same year. It was the de Mornay brothers who completed Blackstone's unfinished house, before selling the estate on in 1867 (*Ibid.*, 4-5 & 7).
- 2.9 The estate was occupied until 1895 (and the northern range of the stable complex was built in the 1880s or 90s as demonstrated by the 1883 1:10,5060 scale & 1898 1:2500 scale OS maps at **Appendix 2**) but then failed to sell following the death of its owner and remained unoccupied until 1901-2, when it was purchased by the Dublin-born pneumatic tyre manufacturer Harvey de Cros.
- 2.10 The Stable Lodge, Stable Cottage, and the rest of the Stable Block were added in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1899 & 1912 1:2500 scale OS maps at **Appendix 2**), adjacent to the 18<sup>th</sup>-century kitchen garden walls. Indeed, considering de Cros' interests and the nature of the openings in the Stable Block, it seems probable that this in fact served originally as a garage as opposed to a coach-house/stable (**plate 1**).

- 2.11 George Denison Faber (1852-1931) purchased the estate in 1920 and failed to sell it in 1930. It remained unoccupied from shortly after his death in 1931 until it was requisitioned by the Royal Engineers in 1940. During the War, it served as an American military camp, a repatriation centre for prisoner-of-war, and a Polish refugee camp (*Ibid.*).
- 2.12 In 1951, the government-owned Hydraulics Research Station was established at Howbery Park. A substantial structure, the Reynolds Building, was constructed between the main house and Benson Lane, on the former parkland to the south of the main drive, in the 1950s and extended in the 1960s (see 1960 1:10,000 scale and 1971 1:2500 scale OS maps at **Appendix 2**) and a new Institute of Hydrology was established on the south-eastern part of the grounds in 1972.
- 2.13 Following the privatisation of the Hydraulics Research Station as Hydraulics Research Station Ltd. (now HR Wallingford) in 1982, the grounds have been progressively developed as a science park (*Ibid.*). This included the construction of the Fountain Centre (on the site of an earlier formal garden with central fountain – compare the 1912 and 1968-71 1:2500 scale OS maps at **Figs.2 & 3** below or the full historic OS maps at **Appendix 2**) immediately to the north-west of the main house, replacing a post-war structure of similar footprint, in the early 1980s (ref. P83/W0053).
- 2.14 Outline consent granted in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (ref. P02/W0624/RM) allowed for the demolition of the 1960s' Reynolds Building between the main house and Benson Lane and its replacement with several smaller structures and car parks in the same location (the scale of Reynolds Building is emphasised by the 1999 aerial photograph at **Appendix 2**). While the demolition and some new building was carried out, the site of the Reynolds Building (which includes CRP3) remains a car park and open space. A number of buildings line the southern side of the entrance drive. Of these, the Innovation Centre represents the retained northern range of the Reynolds Building, with later cladding on its southern elevation.

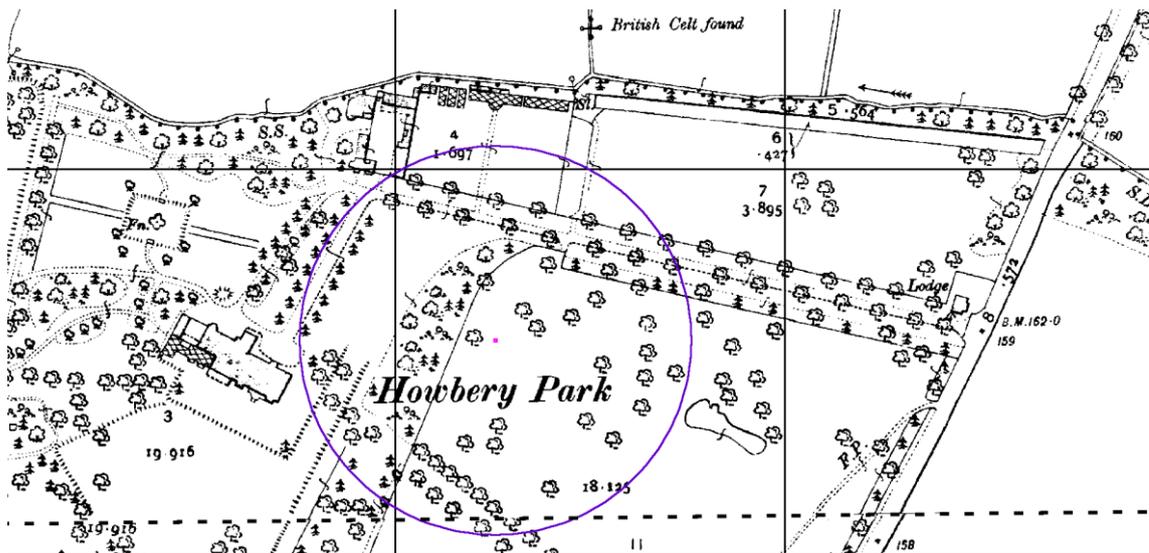
*The settings of the listed buildings*

- 2.15 The principal driveway approaches to the buildings at Howbery Park are from the south-east and the east, both from Benson Lane. Both approaches have their origins

as 19<sup>th</sup>-century drives to the main building. That to the south-east was a long avenue running obliquely across parkland, while that to the east (which was served by a lodge, which still stands) ran to the stable block and alongside the kitchen garden before turning abruptly southwards and approaching the northern entrance front of the main house via a short tree-lined avenue.

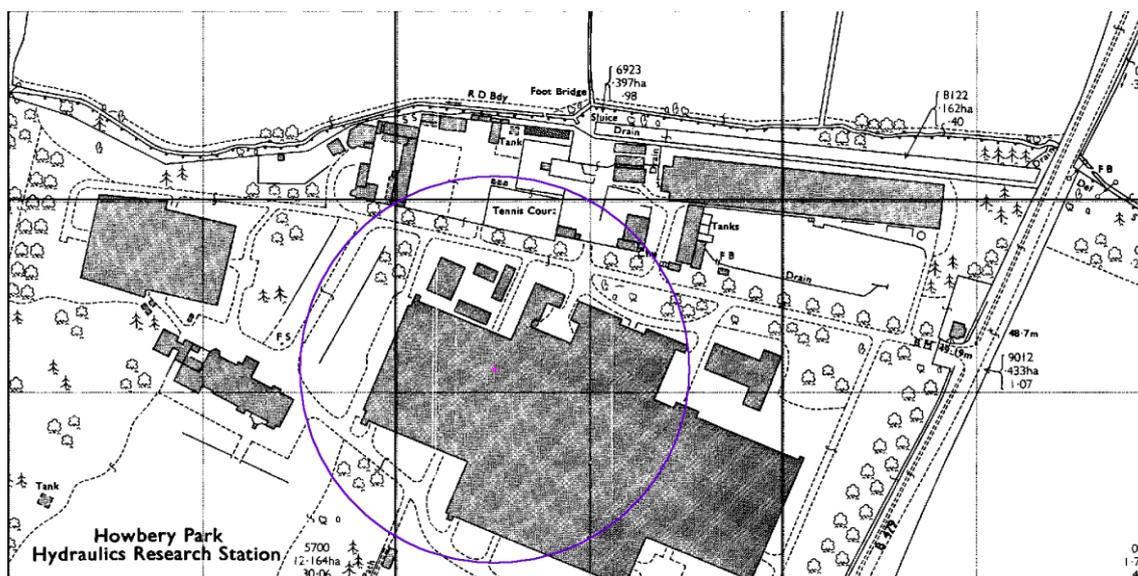


**Fig.1. Extract from 1877-78 1:2500 scale OS map**



and presumably as part of de Cros' wider work to the site, this was replaced by a belt of trees set further to the east, providing more 'breathing room' immediately around the house.

- 2.17 This thick belt of trees survived in its original form as late as 1960 (part of this belt remains to the south-east of the house) and alongside planting on the park boundaries and within the parkland, would have constrained and likely largely blocked views of the house from Benson Lane and the eastern part of the parkland. In the approach from the main east-west drive, this would have served to dramatically 'reveal' the house as one reached the western end of the driveway.



**Fig.3. Extract from 1968-71 (the area shown dates from 1971) 1:2500 scale OS map**

- 2.18 The belt of trees to the east/north-east of the house was removed in the 1960s for the extension of the 1950s' Reynolds Building (1968-71 1:2500 scale OS map at **Fig.3**). As demonstrated by **Fig.3**, despite the loss of the tree belt, views towards the house from the east (the intervening parkland having been lost to the large footprint of the Reynolds Building) would have remained wholly blocked during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the presence of the intervening building.
- 2.19 The substantive demolition of this building in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (its northern range remains as the Innovation Centre immediately to the north of CRP3) without the reinstatement of the belt of trees to the east (removed for its extension in the 1960s) has

opened up views of the eastern elevation of Howbery Court from Benson Lane (**plates 2 & 3**), where it can be seen over the intervening open space, including the car park and tennis/basketball court. Such views are enclosed by modern buildings to the north and south, with the house seen against a backdrop of thick tree planting.

- 2.20 The approach from the south-east has been wholly altered by modern development and this part of the site retains little of its historic parkland character (**plate 4**).
- 2.21 The approach from the main drive from east, however, retains a greater degree of its original character being legible as a tree-lined drive, albeit now enclosed by modern construction on both sides for much of its length (**plates 5-7**).
- 2.22 While the north-south drive between main house and stable complex, no longer 'reads' as the formal avenue visible on historic OS maps, it remains legible as a tree-lined approach with direct intervisibility between the house and stable complex (**plates 8 & 9**).
- 2.23 The stable complex comprises a distinct group of buildings, largely erected contemporaneously in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They form a courtyard arrangement, which by its nature is insular, and the three list descriptions for the constituent elements all note that they have been included on the statutory list for 'group value' (**Appendix 1**).
- 2.24 In terms of setting, their relationships within one another and with Howbery Court are key to their significance, highlighting their architectural interest as a complex of ancillary buildings related to a high-status country house (**plates 10-14**). The group, constructed in the Vernacular Revival style (with some 'Jacobethan' references, relating to the Elizabethan of the main house, notably the Dutch gable to the eastern range) has clearly been designed to have a picturesque quality when viewed from the entrance front of the house, with the octagonal tower placed axially along this (**plate 8**). The picturesque quality of this view is aided by the channeling effect of tree planting either side of the drive.
- 2.25 The relationship between the stable complex and the main east-west drive is also of interest, as it historically formed part of the formal approach to the main house. That

said, this relationship has been altered by modern construction of no interest lining the southern side of the main drive. Equally, the relationship between the stable complex and the adjacent kitchen garden (now a car park and the location for later structures) emphasizes the status of the stable structures as 'working' ancillary buildings, despite their architectural quality.

- 2.26 The proposed site allocation (this being the portion of CRP3 indicated by a blue rectangle in the Site Assessment) is well separated from the stable complex by intervening late 20<sup>th</sup>-century structures on the southern side of the driveway (**plate 15**). Views across the site from outside the stable complex take in further modern development (the 21<sup>st</sup>-century Red Kite House) on the far side of the open space. Moreover, views across the open area of the proposed site allocation have only existed since the demolition of the Reynolds Building in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (and, prior to the construction of that building the 1950s, were blocked by an intervening tree belt).
- 2.27 As such, the proposed site allocation does not make any contribution in its current form to what is significant about the stable complex buildings (as a complex of late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century ancillary buildings) as part of their setting.
- 2.28 Moving onto Howbery Court, this is principally significant as a high-status, mid-Victorian country house constructed in an Elizabethan style ('architectural & artistic interest' in the parlance of the NPPF/PPG). This listed building was clearly designed with two 'fronts', that to the north being the entrance front and that to the south the garden front, with long views across parkland enclosed by tree cover to the east and west.
- 2.29 The approach to the entrance front and its relationship with the stable complex is discussed above and it is clear that this elevation was intended to be 'revealed' as one turned the corner at the western end of the main drive. This experience is largely intact, although the southern side of the main drive is now enclosed by modern buildings.
- 2.30 From the north-south avenue, there are views eastwards towards the proposed development site (**plate 16**), where it can be perceived as open space over intervening bushes (which partially screen the car park) albeit that the eye is naturally

drawn along the drive towards the listed house or stable complex when standing on this avenue.

- 2.31 There is clearly a planned relationship between the south front of the house and the parkland beyond, with long views available from both the building and the terrace (Harvey de Cros constructed a substantial stone loggia on the western side of the southern front in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, although this has since been demolished). Views onto the house from the parkland to the south take in the composition of the southern façade as a whole, while views out from the building/terrace take in open parkland (**plates 17 & 18**).
- 2.32 The tree belt to the east of the house remains on the eastern side of the parkland to the south but the northern part was removed for the extension of the Reynolds Building in the 1960s. As such, when looking towards the house from the south, there is now greater visibility towards the area to the east of the building than existed at any time prior to the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (**plate 19**). This includes visibility of the Innovation Centre (the northern part of the largely-demolished Reynolds Building) and proposed development site (which can be picked out in the accompanying photographs by the existing tennis/basketball court) seen over the intervening car park.
- 2.33 Equally, in views out from the eastern elevation of the listed building, the proposed development site can be seen as part of an open space enclosed on its northern side by the Innovation Centre (**plate 20**).
- 2.34 The planned approaches to and views of/from Howbery Court from the north and south clearly contribute to its interest as a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century, high-status country house. The area to the south, in particular, represents a legible remaining element of its historic parkland setting, which has been compromised to the east and south-east (while its formal garden to the north-west has been wholly lost through the formation of the Fountain Centre in the 1980s).
- 2.35 The open nature of the proposed development site does allow attractive views of the listed building from Benson Lane to the east, although the contribution that this makes to the significance of the listed building is limited by the fact that these views are

wholly modern. Indeed, the pre-1950s' planting arrangement seen on historic OS maps (e.g. **Figs.1 & 2 above, with full historic OS maps reproduced at Appendix 2**) indicates that views onto the building from the east were deliberately obscured.

- 2.36 As such, the proposed development site makes a negligible contribution to the significance of Howbery Court through the effect on its setting.

Step 3: Identify what impact the allocation might have on that significance

- 2.37 The proposed site allocation (i.e. the portion of CRP3 indicated with a blue rectangle on the plan in the Site Assessment) is unlikely to have any impact on the significance of the listed stable complex buildings, being well separated from these by intervening modern development.
- 2.38 There could be an impact on one's experience of the approach along the main driveway if development on the allocation site took an unsympathetic form, for instance rising substantially above the existing development on the southern side of the driveway.
- 2.39 Due to the limited contribution that the proposed site allocation makes to the significance of Howbery Court in its current form, its development is unlikely to have an adverse impact on the significance of that heritage asset.
- 2.40 For instance, when looking towards Howbery Court from the south, development on the site would be visible alongside the existing Innovation Centre. If not materially taller than the Innovation Centre, such development is (assuming a high degree of design quality to be controlled through the normal planning process) unlikely to have an adverse impact on the quality of such views.

2.41 There is, however, the potential for some impact on the modern views of the Howbery Court from Benson Lane. Here, development of the proposed site allocation would result in built form appearing to extend out into the open space in front of the eastern elevation. While it would be unlikely to block views of the building from most points, it would reduce the perception of the listed building standing in relative isolation against a backdrop of mature trees.

2.42 While these are modern views, the quality of which has been reduced by existing buildings and intervening car parking, they do offer some limited indication of the historical parkland setting of the building and there would be the potential for development on the site allocation to result in a low degree of 'less than substantial harm' to the listed building through the effect on its setting if development extended onto the southern end of the proposed allocation area.

Step 4: Consider maximising enhancements and avoiding harm

2.43 Following my site visit for the preparation of this assessment, I have made two principal mitigation recommendations to Crowmarsh Parish Council.

2.44 The first is that the site allocation should be rotated eastwards, so that it follows the alignment of the existing innovation centre, rather than running south-west to north-east. The result of this, is that 'harmful' impact on the modern views of the listed building from Benson Road would be negated, with the listed building continuing to be seen in relative isolation against a backdrop of mature trees.

2.45 It is my understanding that the Parish Council intend to amend the proposed allocation to reflect this advice and, as such, I do identify any potential 'harm' to the significance of the listed building in this manner.

- 2.46 The second is that there would be scope to reintroduce along the western boundary of the allocation area part of the belt of trees removed for the extension of the Reynolds Building in the 1960s.
- 2.47 This would serve to screen development on the site, as well as part of the existing development on the southern side of the driveway, from the listed building and from views onto the listed building from the south.
- 2.48 While Historic England's guidance on setting, 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets' (second edition; December 2017) is correct to note that, '*Screening may have as intrusive an effect on the setting as the development it seeks to mitigate*' (p.14), this is a case where historically the area in question was consciously screened from the listed building through tree planting, which has been lost as a result of modern development. Development on the site allocation therefore represents an opportunity to reinstate in part a lost aspect of the planned setting of Howbery Court.
- 2.49 Generally speaking, and for the reasons discussed above in regard to views from the east and from the main drive, I am of the view that development on the proposed allocation should be one or two storeys in height, with the adjacent Innovation Centre providing a good guide for such heights. This approach will allow the listed Howbery Court to retain a dominant character on the site and in views from its surroundings.

### **3.0 CONCLUSION**

- 3.1 As set out in the main body of this assessment, with adequate mitigation measures, which include the realignment of the allocated area, there is no reason why development of the proposed site allocation CRP3 should 'in principle' result in any 'harm' to nearby designated heritage assets through the effects on their settings.

## PLATES



**Plate 1. The interior courtyard of the stable complex; note the large infilled openings to the early 20<sup>th</sup>-century block to the left**



**Plate 2. Views towards Howbery Park from Benson Lane were historically obscured by a thick belt of trees to the east of the house. These were removed in the 1960s for the extension of the intervening Reynolds Buildings, which has since been largely demolished**



**Plate 3. The same view as Plate 3, from a position slightly further south along Benson Lane**



**Plate 4. The approach to Howbery Court from the south-east has been wholly altered since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**



**Plate 5. The main east-west drive (looking eastwards from towards the eastern end)**



**Plate 6. The main east-west drive (looking eastwards from towards the western end)**



**Plate 7. The main east-west drive (looking westwards from towards the western end)**



**Plate 8. Looking towards the stable complex from in front of the entrance front of Howbery Court**



**Plate 9. Looking towards the entrance front of Howbery Court from the short drive to the north**



**Plate 10. The listed Stable Cottages**



**Plate 11. The listed eastern range of the Stable Block**



**Plate 12. The listed Stable Lodge**



**Plate 13. The approach to the northern range of the stable complex from the west**



**Plate 14. The stable complex from the former walled garden to the east**



**Plate 15. View towards the proposed site allocation from outside the southern front of the stable complex**



**Plate 16. View towards the proposed site allocation from the short north-south drive between the stable complex and Howbery Court**



**Plate 17. The south front of Howbery Court**



**Plate 18. View southwards from the terrace to the south of Howbery Court**



**Plate 19. View towards the proposed site allocation from the terrace to the south of Howbery Court; note the clad southern elevation of the Innovation Centre, visible over the white van in the centre of the image**



**Plate 20. View towards the proposed site allocation from directly in front of the eastern elevation of Howbery Court**

## Appendix 1

### Relevant statutory list entries

#### List Entry Summary

**This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.**

**Name: HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED**

**List Entry Number: 1368929**

#### Location

HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

**County:** Oxfordshire

**District:** South Oxfordshire

**District Type:** District Authority

**Parish:** Crowmarsh

**National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.**

**Grade: II**

**Date first listed: 16-Aug-1985**

**Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.**

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#### Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

**Legacy System: LBS**

**UID: 247221**

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#### Asset Groupings

This List entry does not comprise part of an Asset Grouping. Asset Groupings are not part of the official record but are added later for information.

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#### List Entry Description

##### Summary of Building

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

##### Reasons for Designation

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

##### History

Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details.

##### Details

SU69SW 1/3

CROWMARSH BENSON LANE (West side) Crowmarsh Gifford Hydraulics Research Limited

GV II

House, now offices. c.1850. Stone base; red brick with Bath stone dressings; complex slate roof; various brick stacks. Complex plan. Elizabethan style. 2 storeys and attic; 5-window range. 1:3:l. 3-bay centre with one-bay cross-wings. Stone arcaded glazed loggia with Doric pilasters. Central half-glazed double door with round overlight. Cross window to right cross-wing. 3 cross windows to centre first floor. 5-light stone mullion and transom window to right cross-wing to left and right. Pierced stone balustrade to centre roof. Shaped gables to cross wings to left and right. Octagonal tower to right with ogee lead roof. Rear; 2 storey and attic; 5-window range. 3 French doors to centre. 2 storey bay window to left and right with stone mullion and transom windows to bath floors. 3 cross-windows to first floor centre. Pierced stone balustrade to centre roof and to flat tops of hay windows. Central armorial bearing.

Shaped gables to left and right. 2 dormers to centre. 2-storey, 3-window wing to left with 5-window arcade to ground floor. Interior: Double height hall with glazed leaded screen to lobby. Decorative encaustic tile floor. Balcony to first floor with panelled front in Jacobean style with cupid herms to uprights of panels. Ornate plaster panelled ceiling with brackets to cove. Enquiry Room and Library (probably former drawing rooms) both panelled in French Rococo style. Lecture room to left (probably former dining room) panelled in Jacobean style in oak. Staircase to right. Open well cantilever staircase with wrought and cast iron balustrade with wood hand rail. Coffered ceiling with central hinged figure to oval panel.

Listing NGR: SU6153390096

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### **Selected Sources**

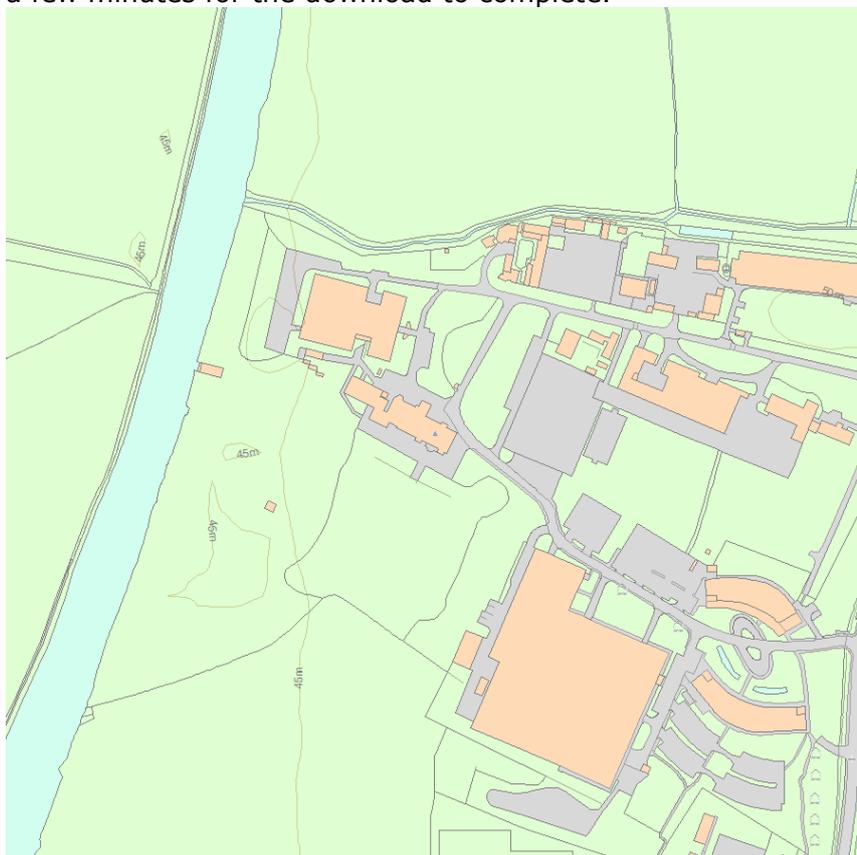
Legacy Record - This information may be included in the List Entry Details

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### **Map**

#### **National Grid Reference: SU6153390096**

The below map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1368929.pdf](#) - Please be aware that it may take a few minutes for the download to complete.



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This copy shows the entry on 09-Apr-2021 at 10:22:25.

## STABLE LODGE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED

[Be the first to contribute](#)

### Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1059572

Date first listed:

16-Aug-1985

Statutory Address:

STABLE LODGE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

### Map



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The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1059572.pdf\(opens in a new window\)](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 19-Apr-2021 at 14:25:58.

### Location

Statutory Address:

STABLE LODGE APPROXIMATELY 100 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Oxfordshire

District:

South Oxfordshire (District Authority)

Parish:

Crowmarsh

National Grid Reference:

SU 61569 90229

**Details**

CROWMARSH BENSON LANE SYU69SW (West side) Crowmarsh Gifford 1/6 Stable lodge approx, 100m. NE of Hydraulics Research Limited

GV II

Lodge c.1850. Red brick; tile hanging to first floor; plain tile roof; brick stack. Single storey and attic; 2-window range. C19 panelled door. Irregular fenestration. Complex roof. Interior not inspected. Forming part of stable yard group (q.v.). Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU6156990229

**Legacy**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

247224

Legacy System:

LBS

**Legal**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

## STABLE COTTAGES APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED

[Be the first to contribute](#)

### Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1059571

Date first listed:

16-Aug-1985

Statutory Address:

STABLE COTTAGES APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

### Map



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The above map is for quick reference purposes only and may not be to scale. For a copy of the full scale map, please see the attached PDF - [1059571.pdf\(opens in a new window\)](#)

The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 19-Apr-2021 at 14:26:02.

### Location

Statutory Address:

STABLE COTTAGES APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Oxfordshire

District:

South Oxfordshire (District Authority)

Parish:

Crowmarsh

National Grid Reference:

SU 61582 90207

**Details**

CROWMARSH BENSON LANE SU69SW (West side) Crowmarsh Gifford 1/5 Stable cottages approx. 110m. NE of Hydraulics Research Limited

GV II

Pair of cottages. c.1850. Red brick with stone dressings; plain tile roof; brick stacks. 2 storeys; 4-window range. 2 part-glazed panelled doors to centre, Irregular fenestration of mullioned windows. Complex roof. Interior not inspected. Occupying a prominent position at end of drive to house (q.v.) and forming part of the stable yard group (q.v.). Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU6158290207

**Legacy**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

247223

Legacy System:

LBS

**Legal**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

## STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED

[Be the first to contribute](#)

### Overview

Heritage Category:

Listed Building

Grade:

II

List Entry Number:

1059570

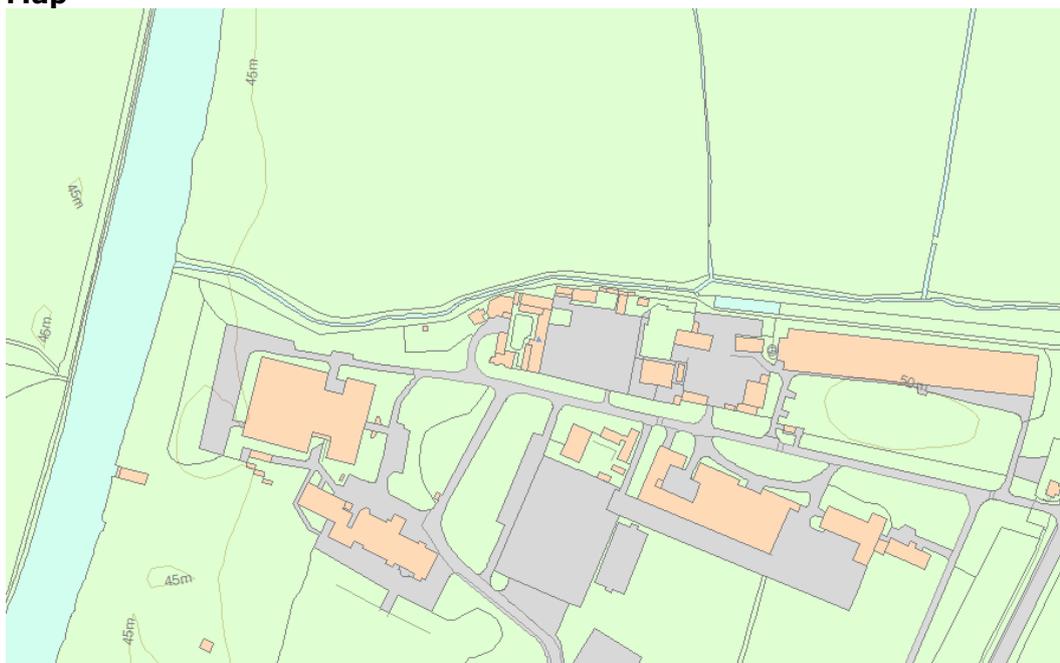
Date first listed:

16-Aug-1985

Statutory Address:

STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

### Map



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The PDF will be generated from our live systems and may take a few minutes to download depending on how busy our servers are. We apologise for this delay.

This copy shows the entry on 19-Apr-2021 at 14:26:05.

### Location

Statutory Address:

STABLE BLOCK APPROXIMATELY 110 METRES NORTH EAST OF HYDRAULICS RESEARCH LIMITED, BENSON LANE

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County:

Oxfordshire

District:

South Oxfordshire (District Authority)

Parish:

Crowmarsh

National Grid Reference:

SU 61604 90217

**Details**

CROWMARSH BENSON LANE SU69SW (West side) Crowmarsh Gifford 1/4 Stable block approx. 110m. NE of Hydraulics Research Limited

GV II

Stable block and coach house. c.1850. Red brick with stone dressings; plain tile complex roof: brick stacks. L-shaped plan. 2 storeys: 5-window range. Double plank doors. irregular fenestration. Octagonal tower to rear with pyramidal roof. Occupying a prominent position at end of drive to house (q.v.) and forming part of a group of ancillary buildings. Included for group value.

Listing NGR: SU6160490217

**Legacy**

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System number:

247222

Legacy System:

LBS

**Legal**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

End of official listing

## **Appendix 2**

### **Historical OS maps**

# Historical Mapping Legends

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

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

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

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

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

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

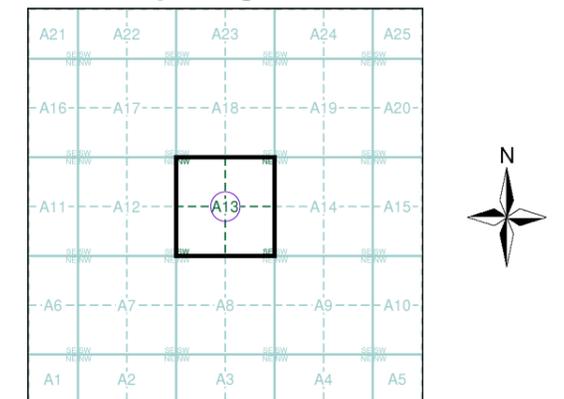
# Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:2,500	1877 - 1878	2
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1898	3
Berkshire	1:2,500	1899	4
Berkshire	1:2,500	1912	5
Berkshire	1:2,500	1937	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1968 - 1971	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1976	8
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1984 - 1989	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1991	10
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	11
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	12

## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

**Landmark**  
 INFORMATION GROUP

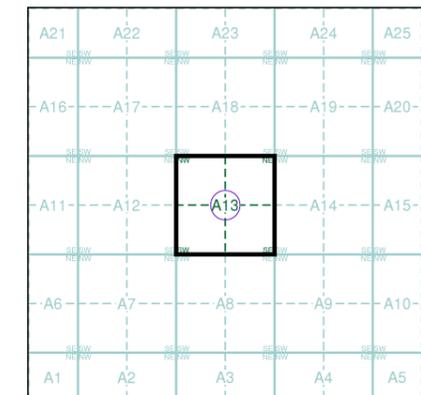
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

016 07
1877
1:2,500
016 11
1878
1:2,500

**Historical Map - Segment A13**

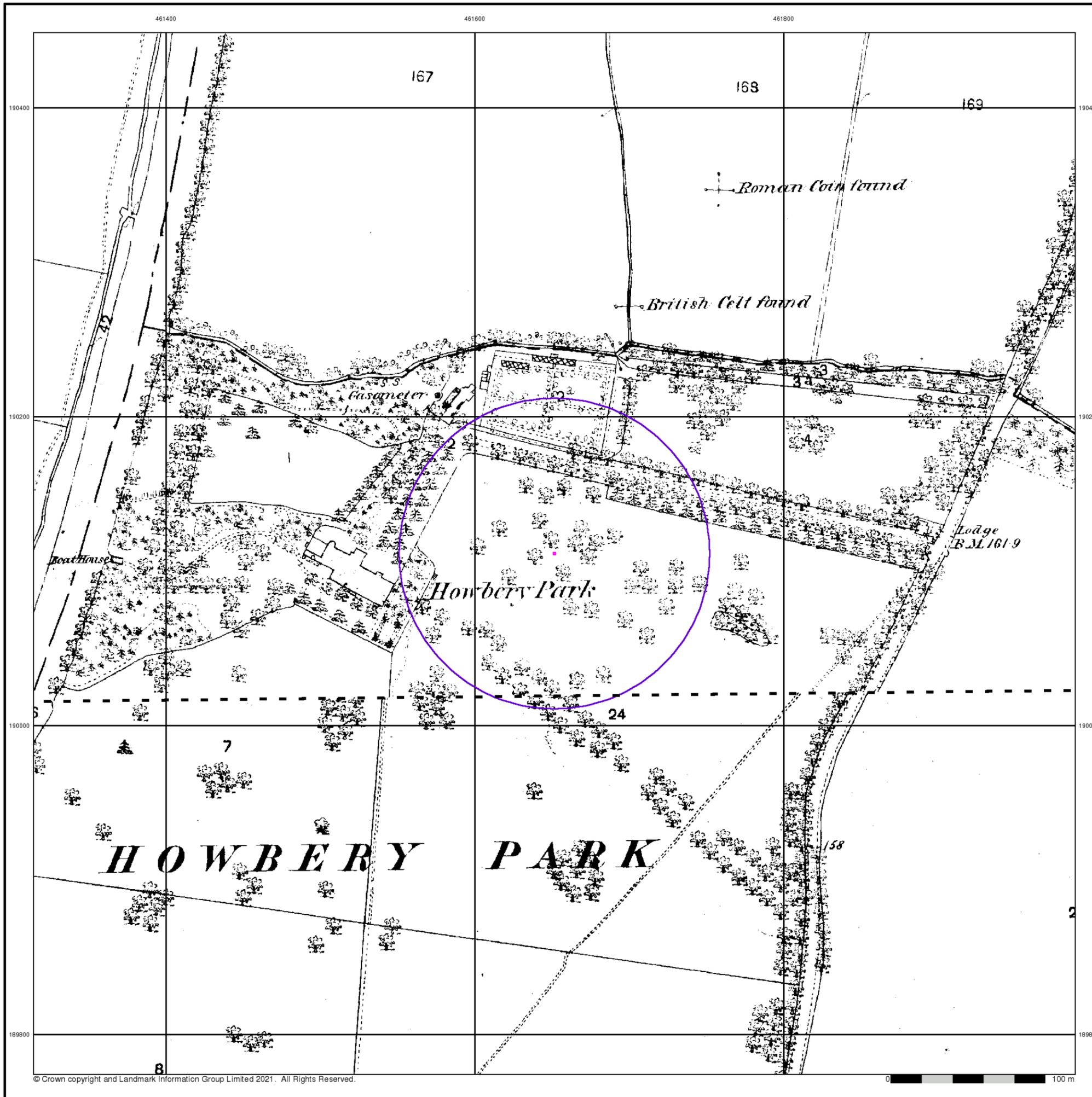


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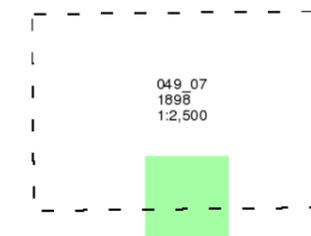
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Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

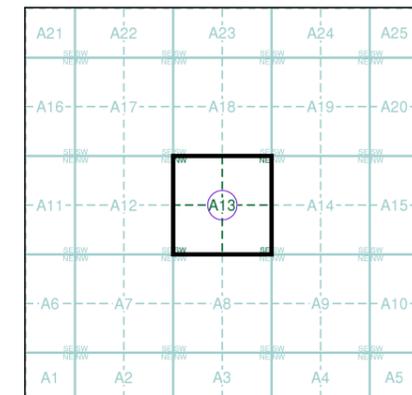


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

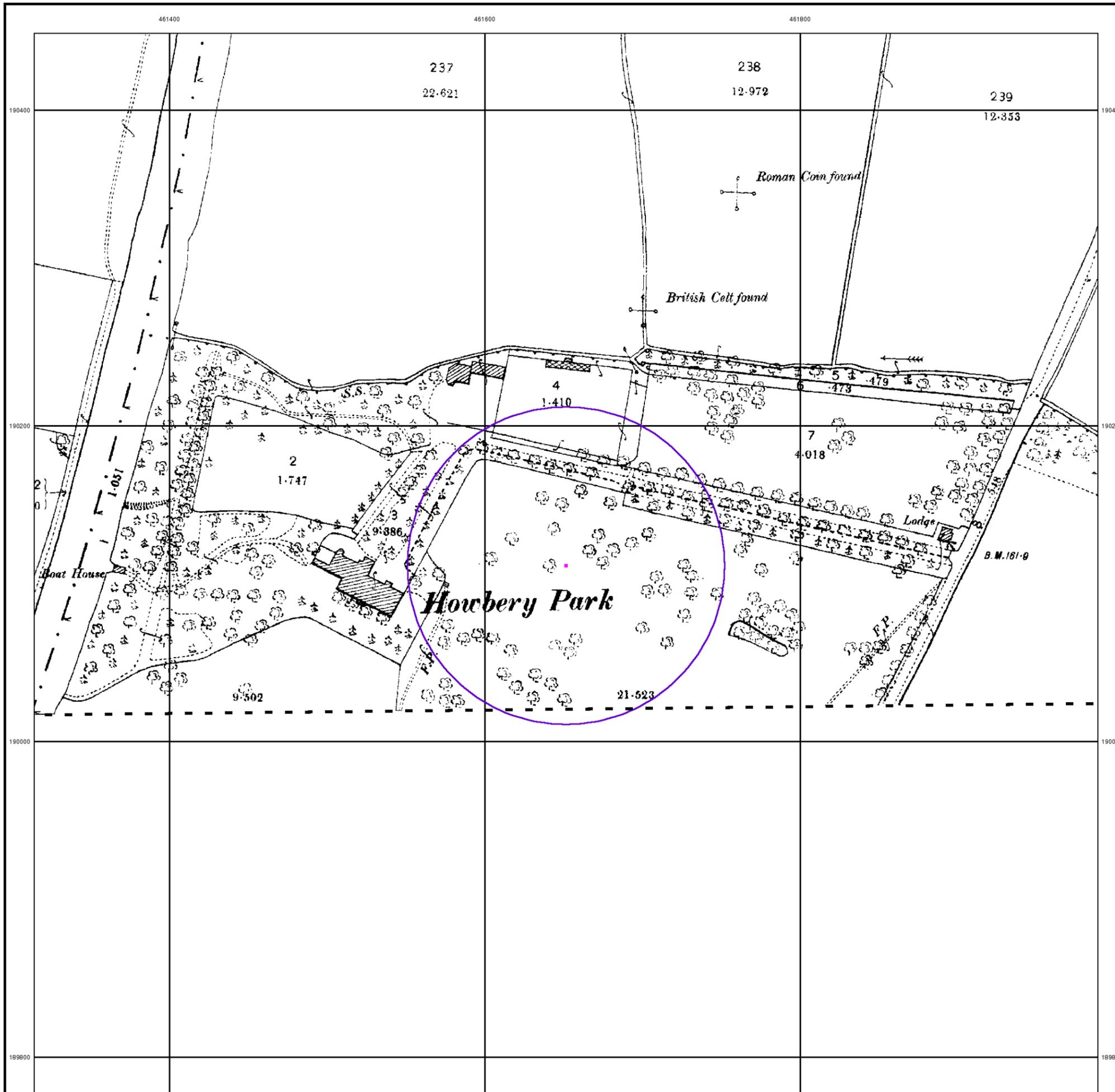


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### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



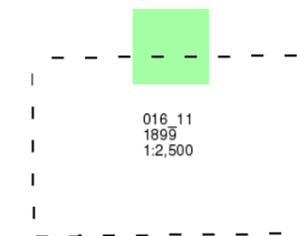
**Berkshire**

**Published 1899**

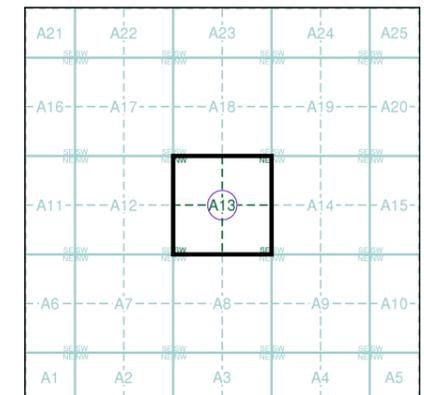
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

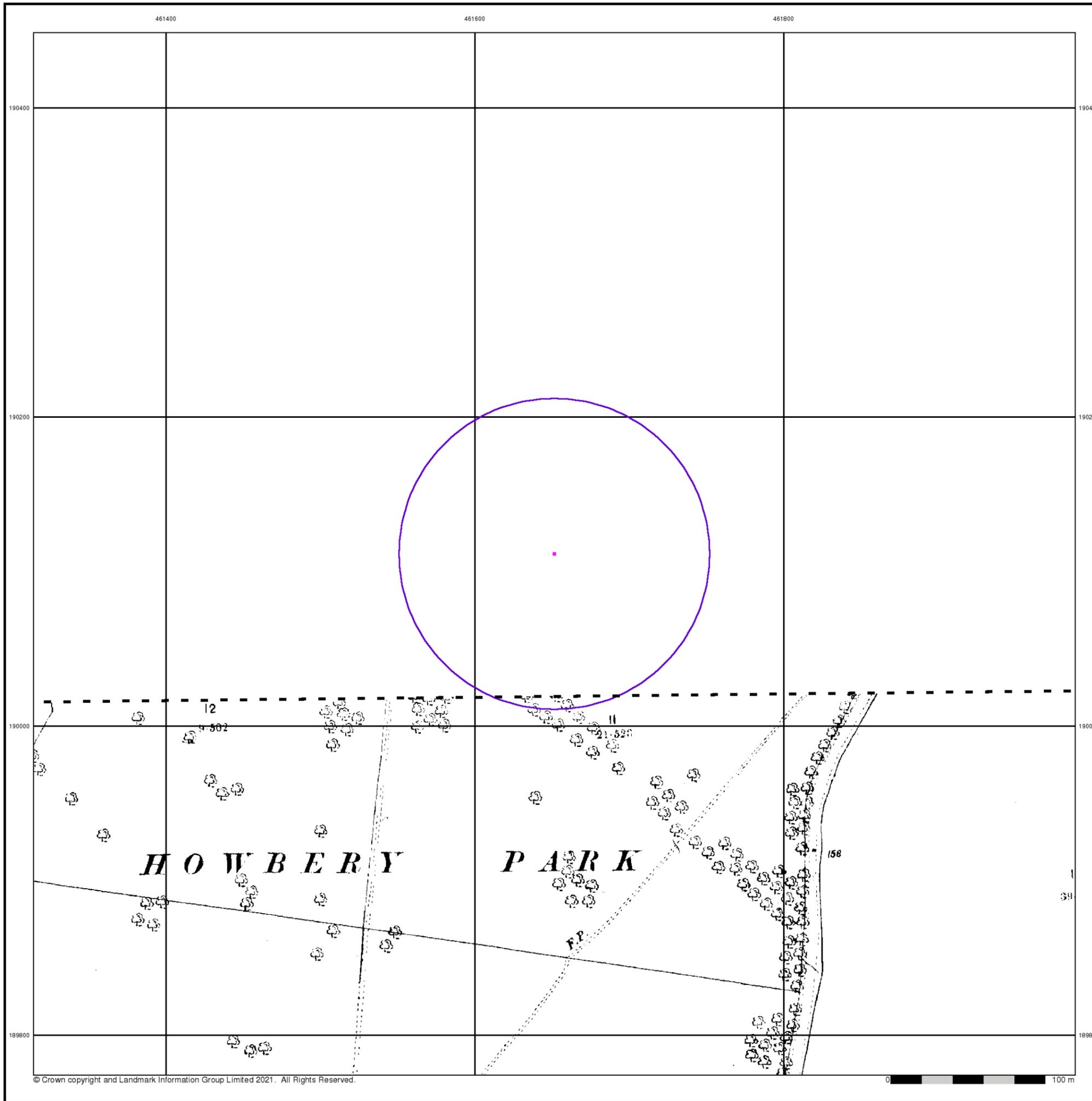


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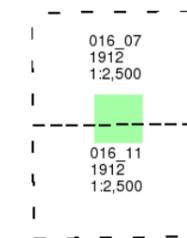
### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

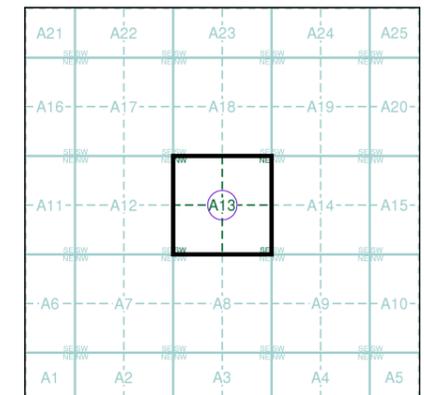


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**

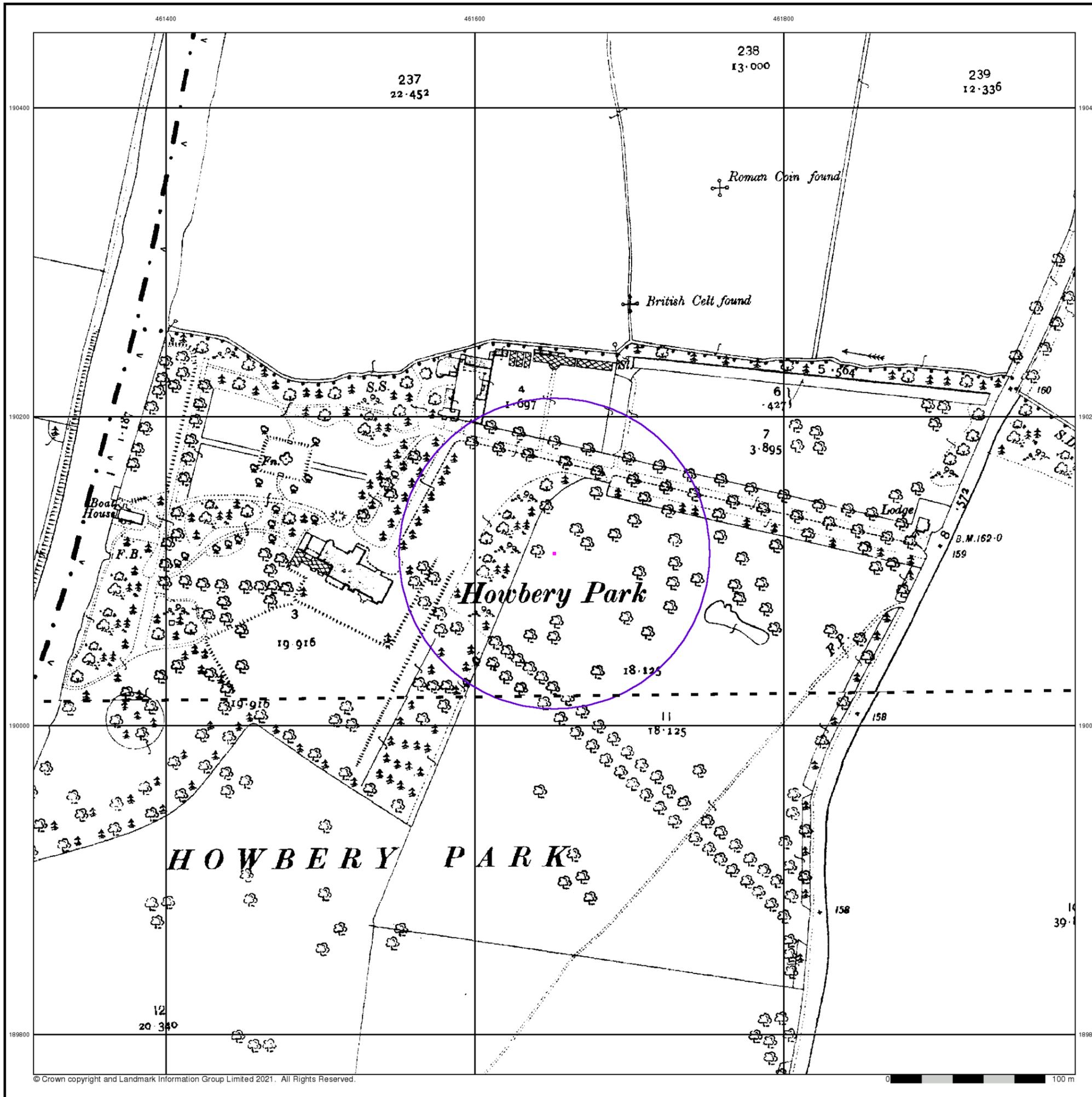


**Order Details**

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



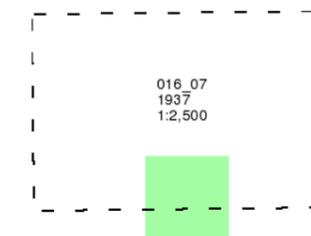
## Berkshire

Published 1937

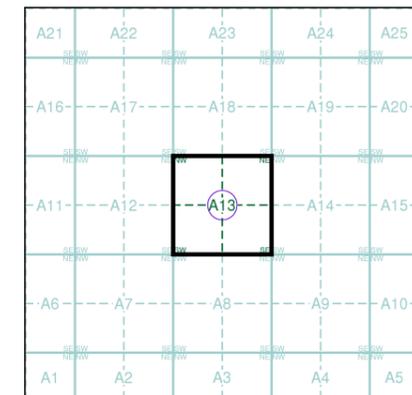
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

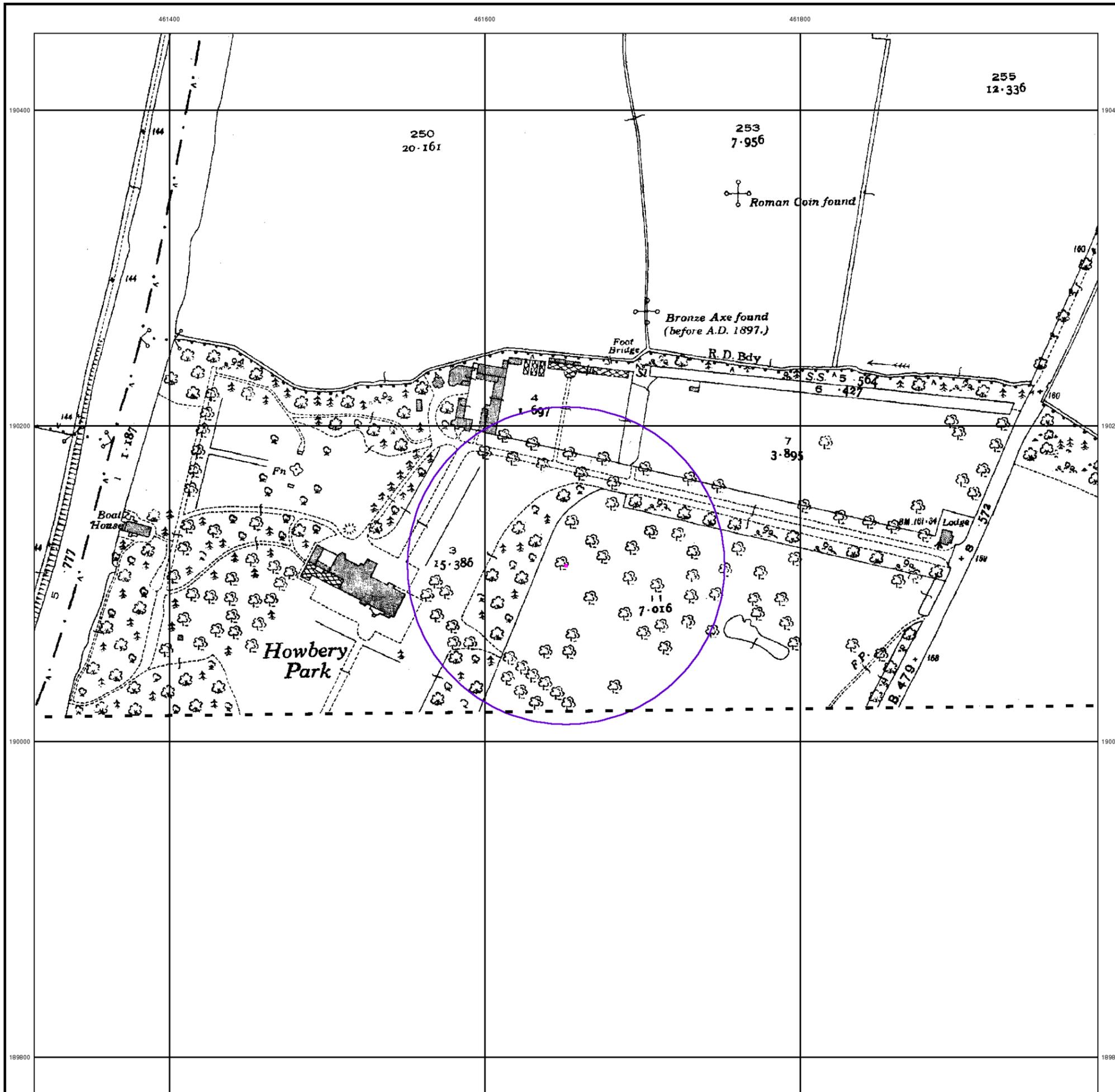


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 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD





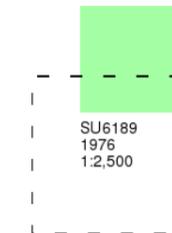
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1976

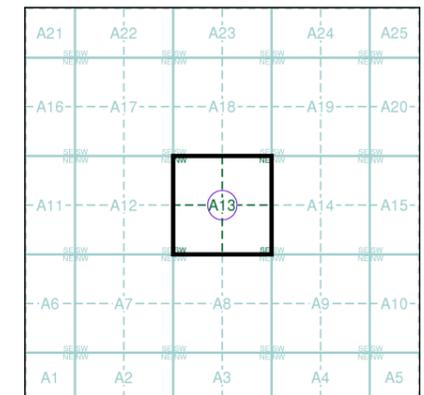
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

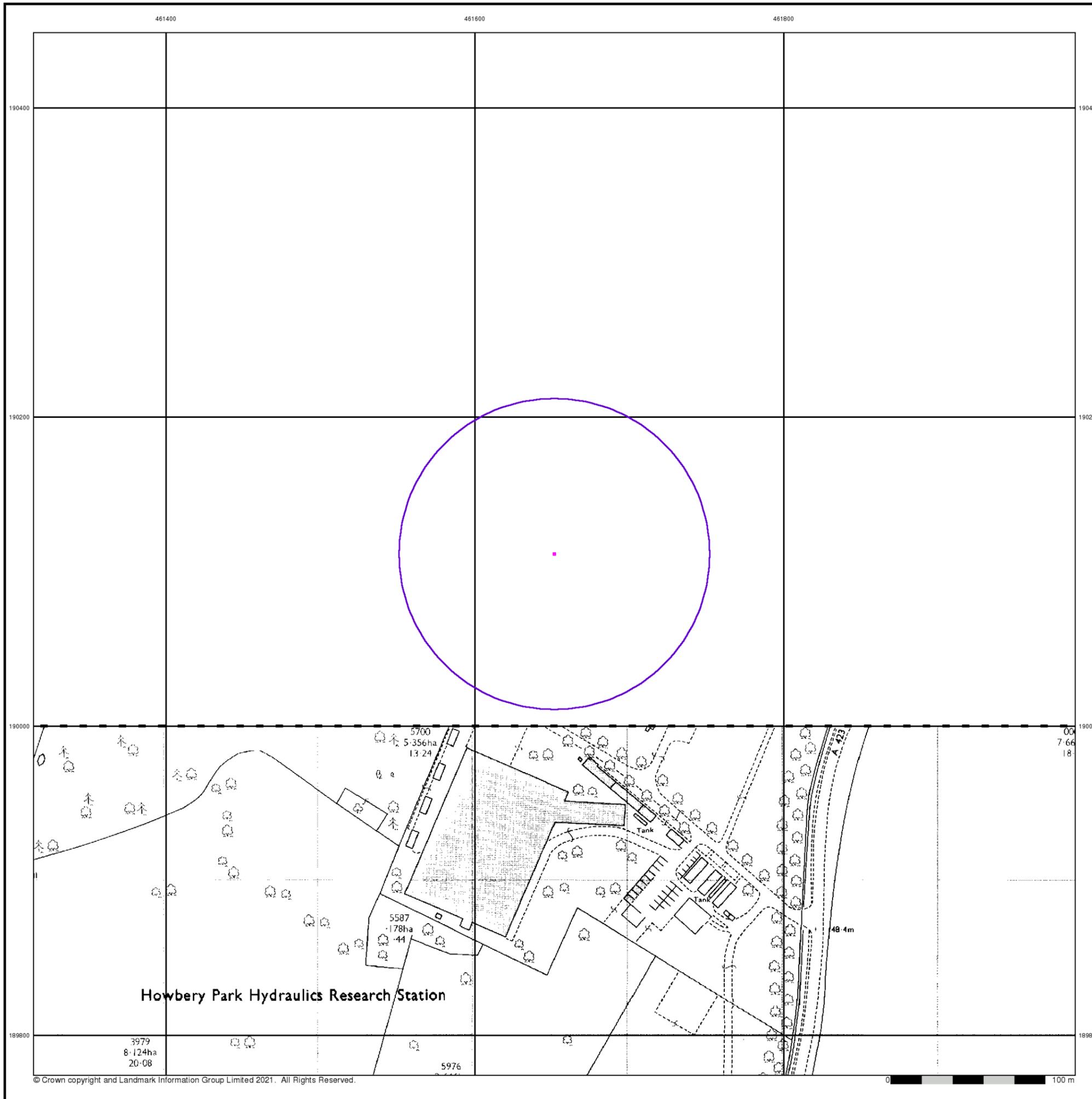


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 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



## Additional SIMs

Published 1984 - 1989

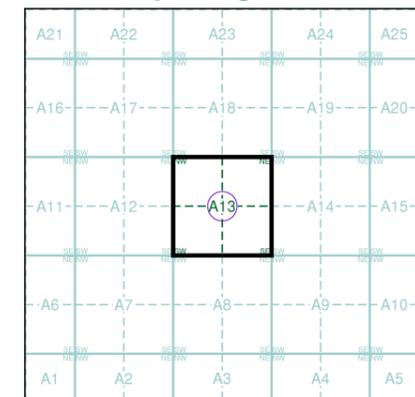
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

## Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU6190	1989	1:2,500
SU6189	1984	1:2,500

## Historical Map - Segment A13

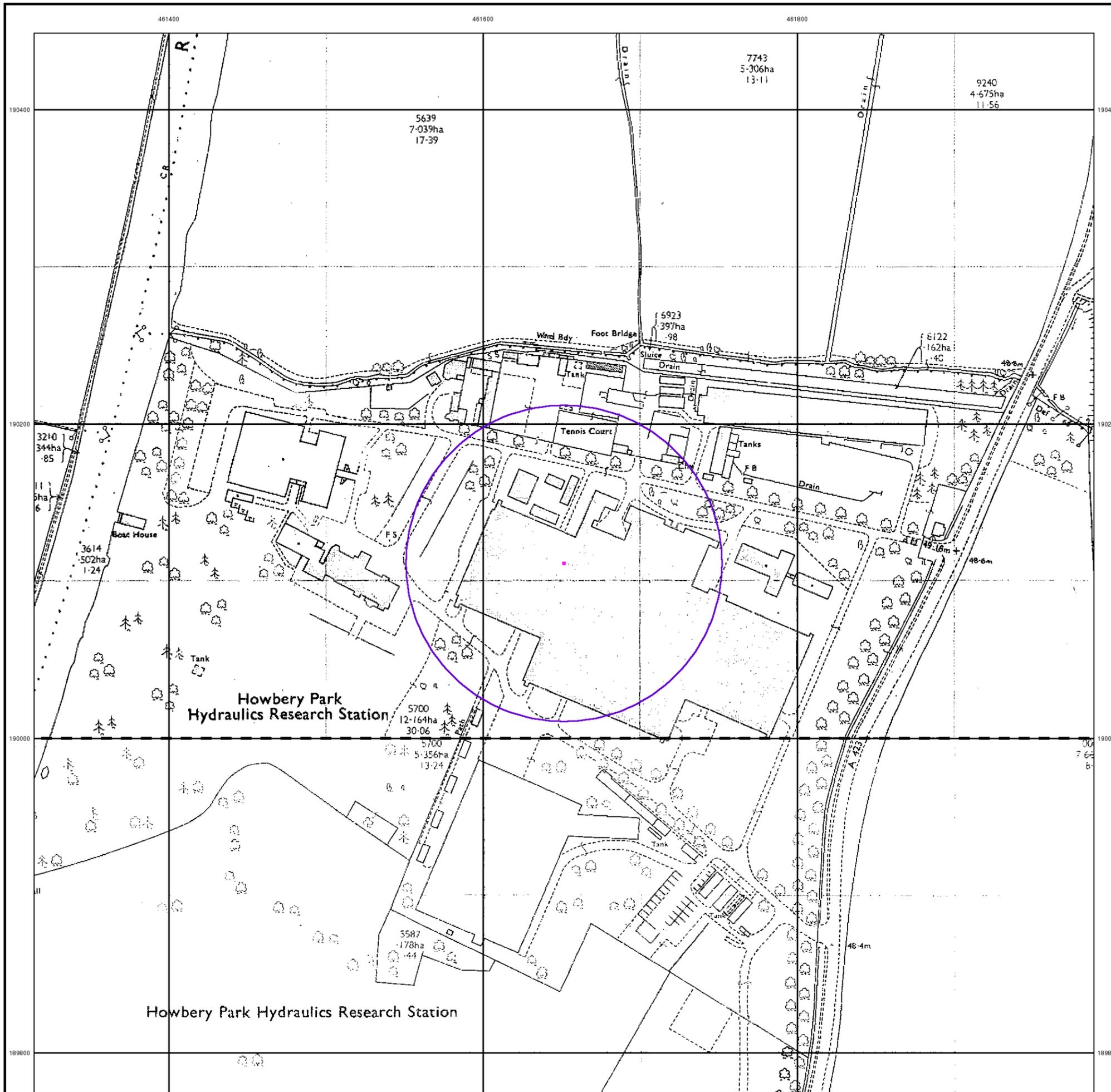


## Order Details

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 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



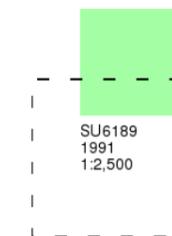
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1991

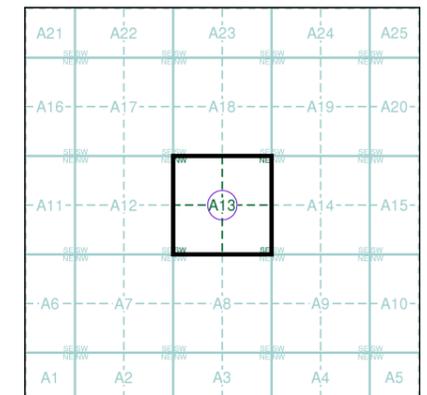
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13

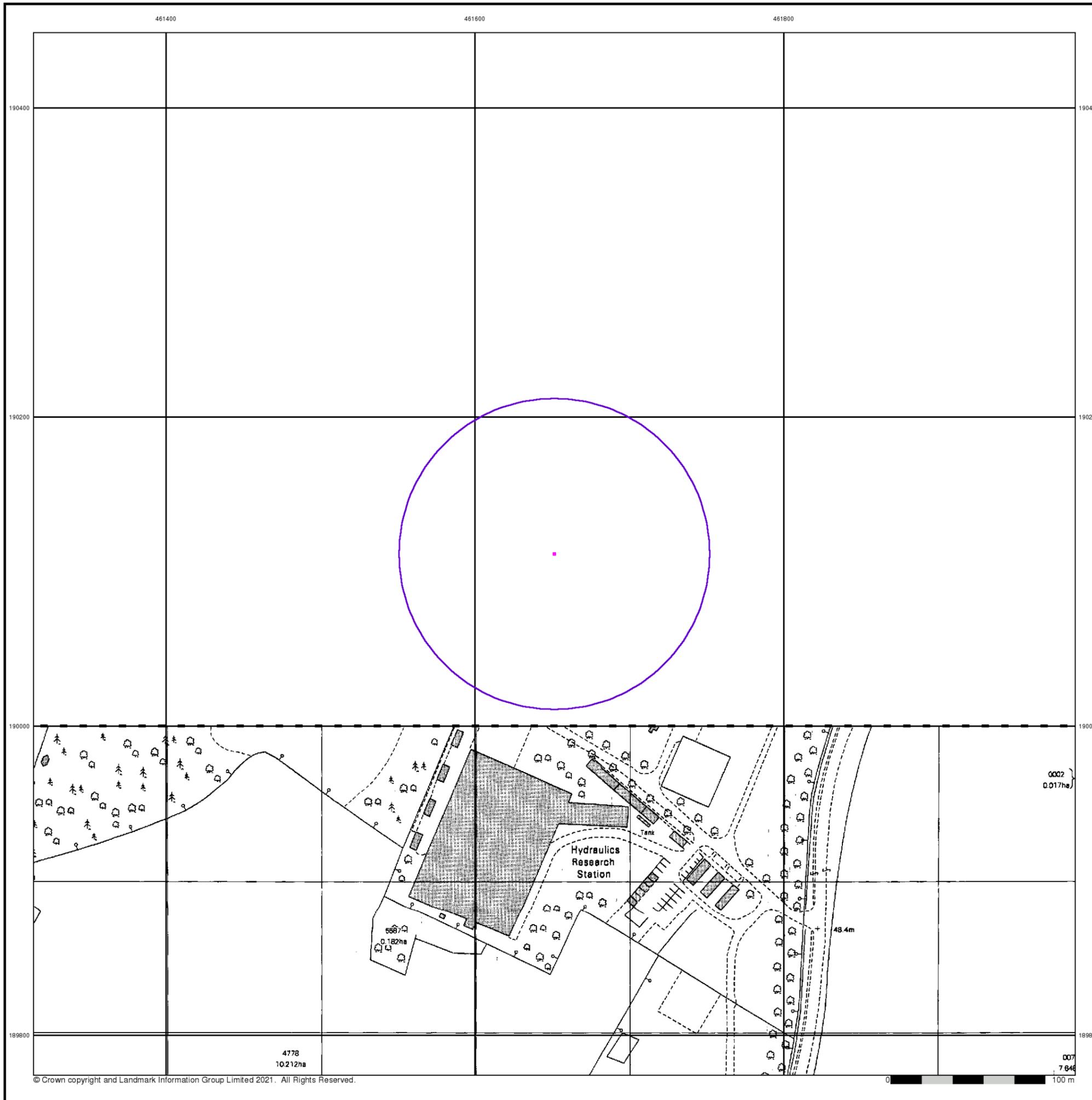


### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD





461400

461600

461800

190400

190400

190200

190200

190000

190000

189800

189800



# Envirocheck<sup>®</sup>

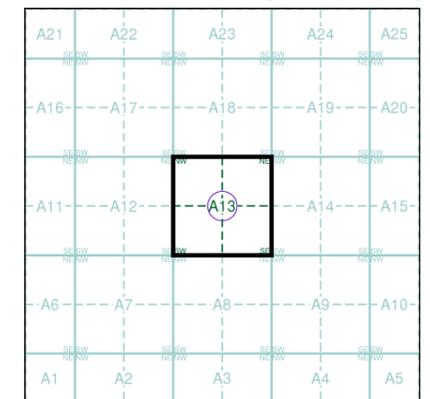
● LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP<sup>®</sup>

## Historical Aerial Photography

**Published 1999**

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

### Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

# 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
- Bracken
- 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
- Ch Church
- CH Club House
- F E Sta Fire Engine Station
- FB Foot Bridge
- Fn Fountain
- GP Guide Post
- MP Mile Post
- MS Mile Stone
- Pol Sta Police Station
- PO Post Office
- PC Public Convenience
- PH Public House
- SB Signal Box
- Spr Spring
- TCB Telephone Call Box
- TCP Telephone Call Post
- W Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

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

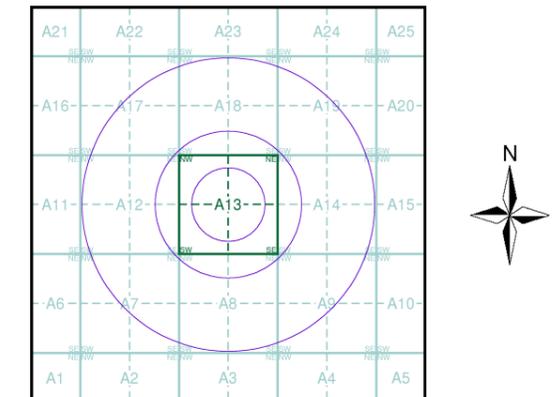
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## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:10,560	1883	2
Berkshire	1:10,560	1900	3
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1900	4
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1900	5
Berkshire	1:10,560	1913 - 1914	6
Berkshire	1:10,560	1932	7
Berkshire	1:10,560	1938	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1960	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1972 - 1978	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2021	14

## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

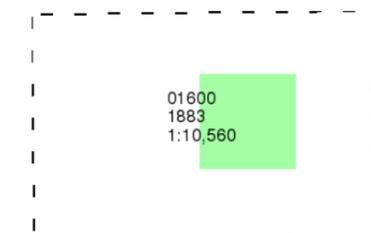
Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

**Landmark**  
 INFORMATION GROUP

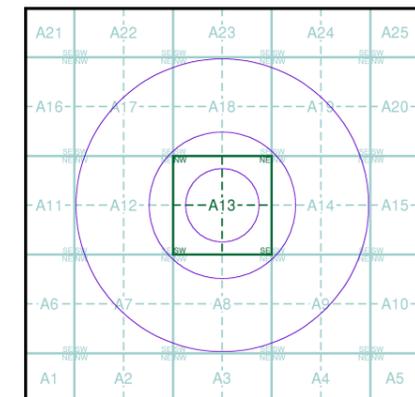
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



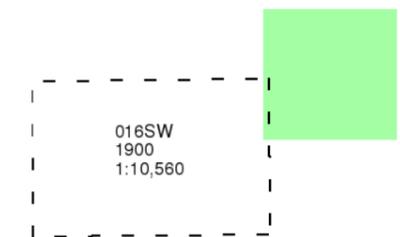
## Berkshire

Published 1900

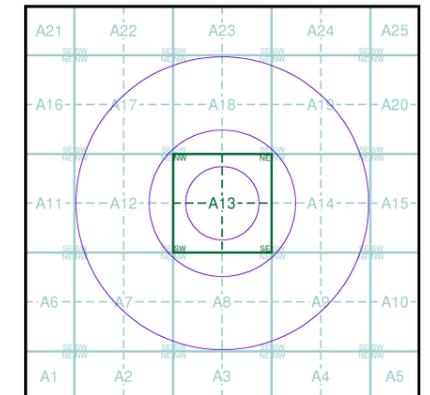
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 A

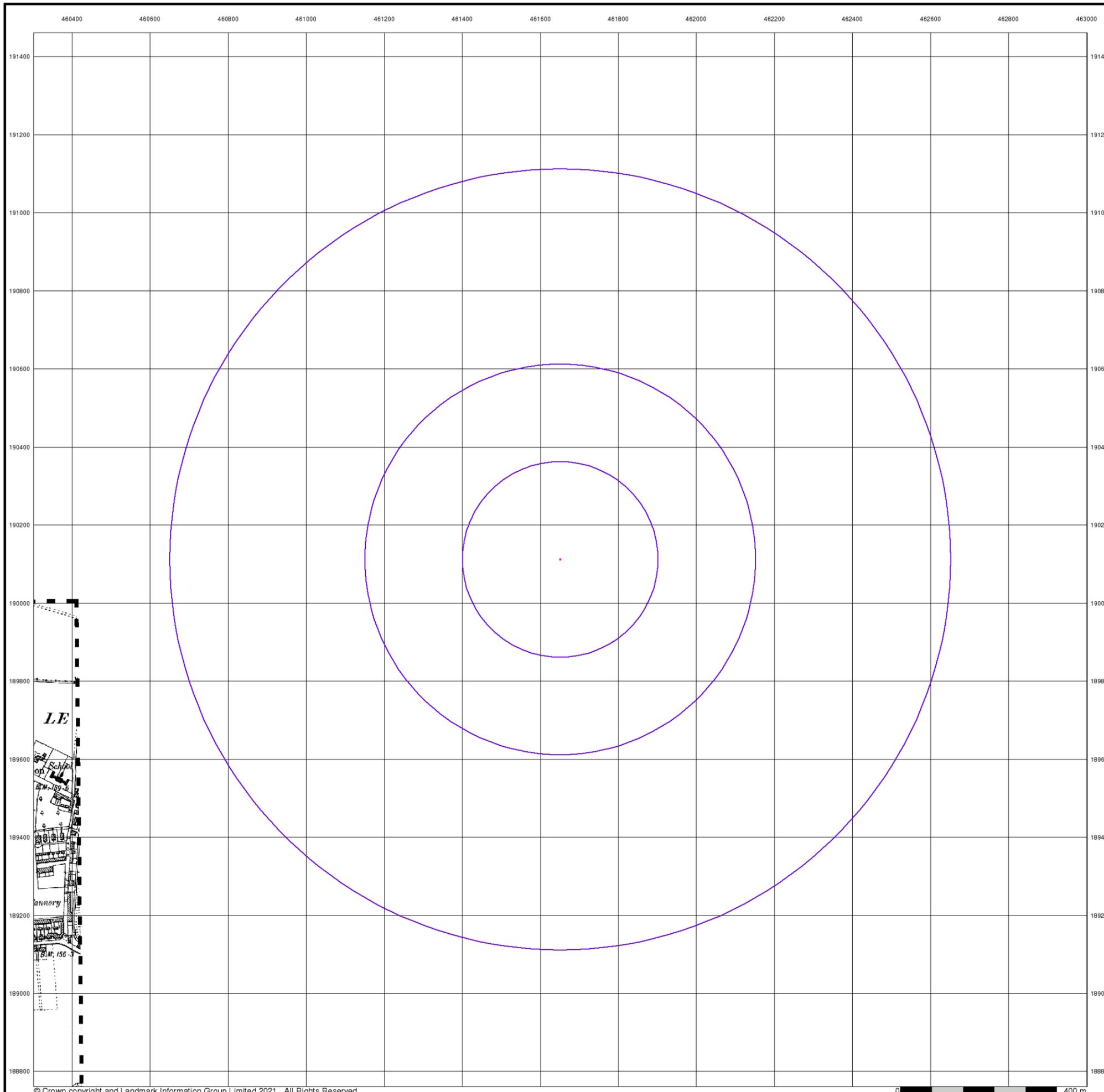


### Order Details

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 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

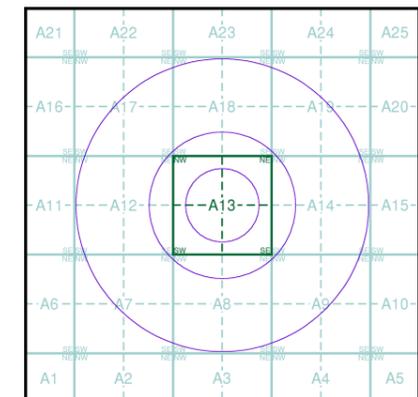


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

049NW 1900 1:10,560	049NE 1900 1:10,560
	049SE 1900 1:10,560

### Historical Map - Slice A

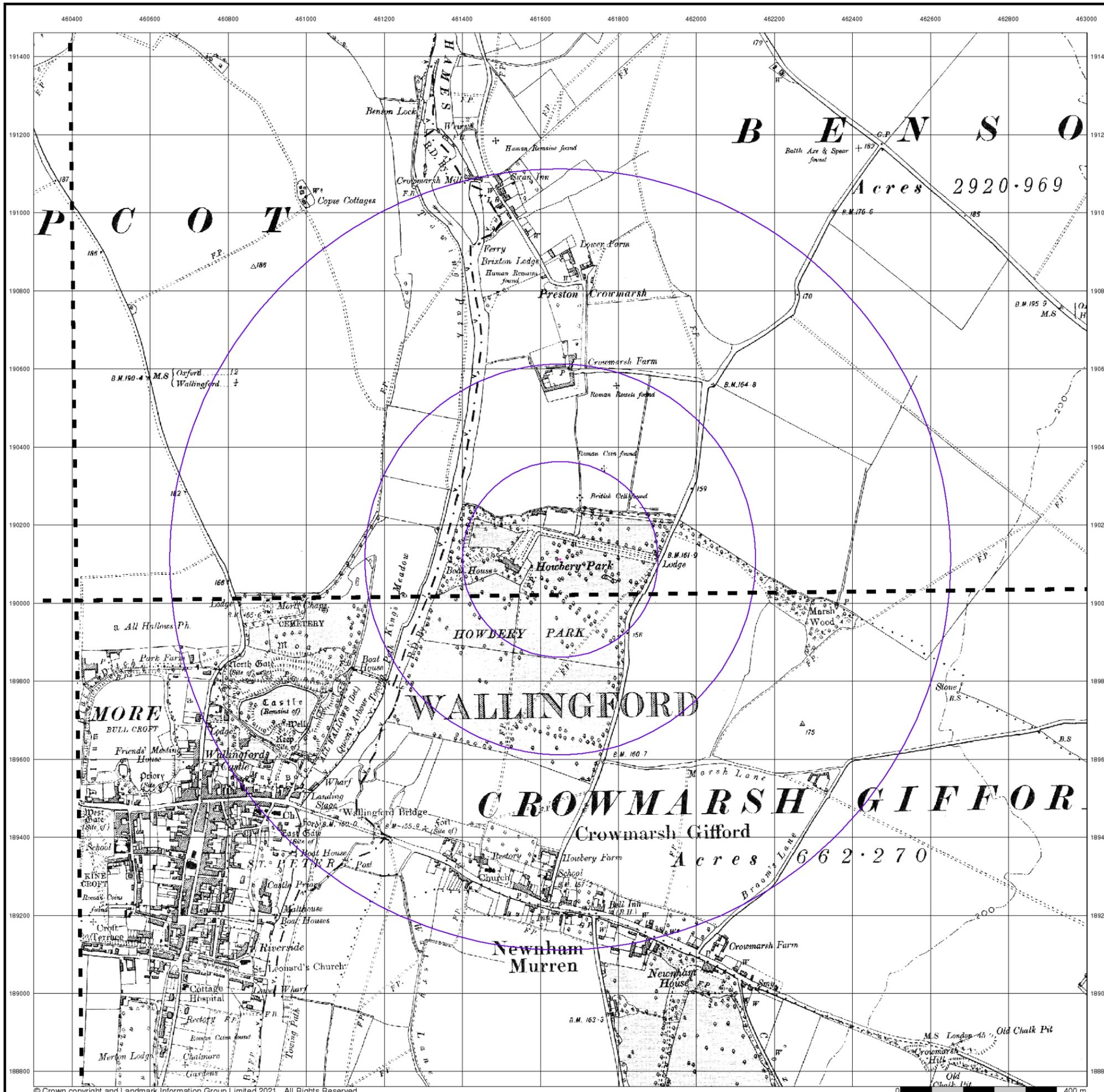


### Order Details

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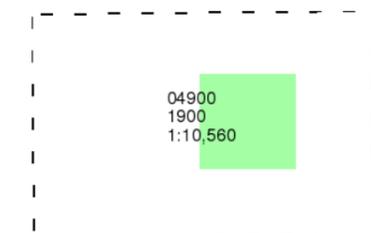
### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

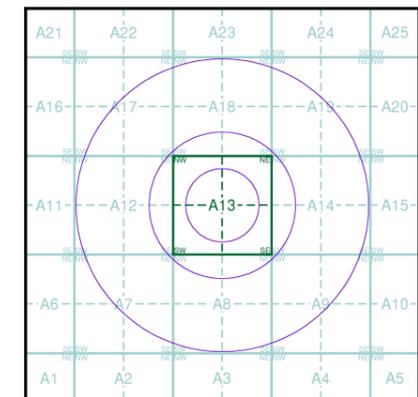


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Slice A

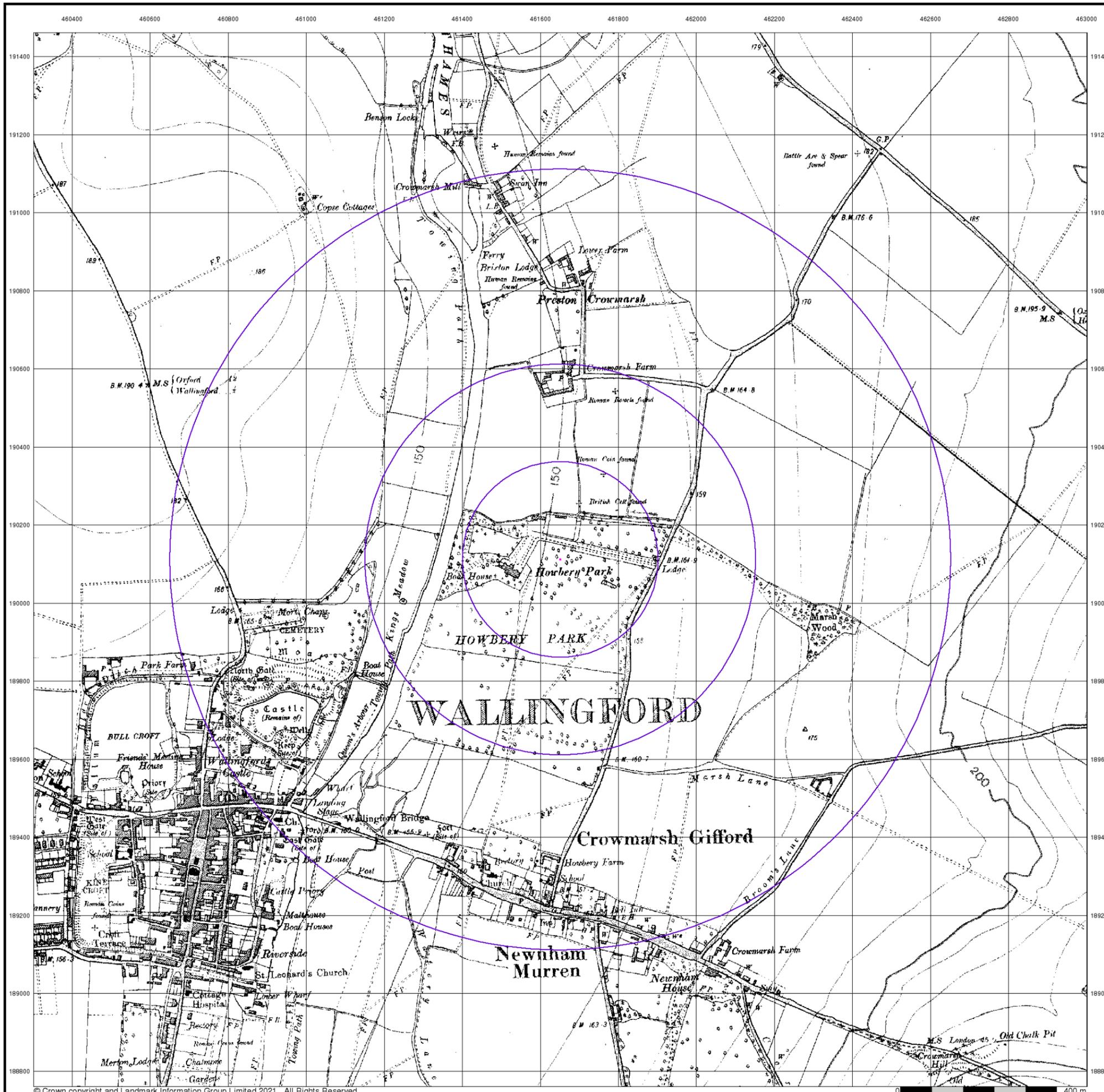


### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
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### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

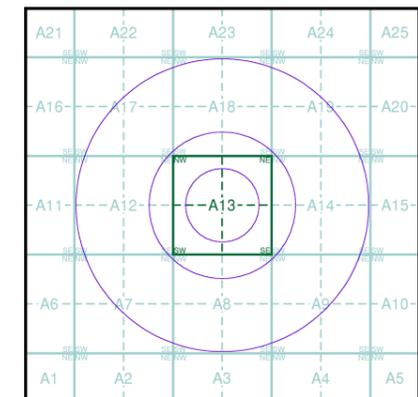


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

016NW 1914 1:10,560	016NE 1914 1:10,560
016SW 1913 1:10,560	016SE 1914 1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**

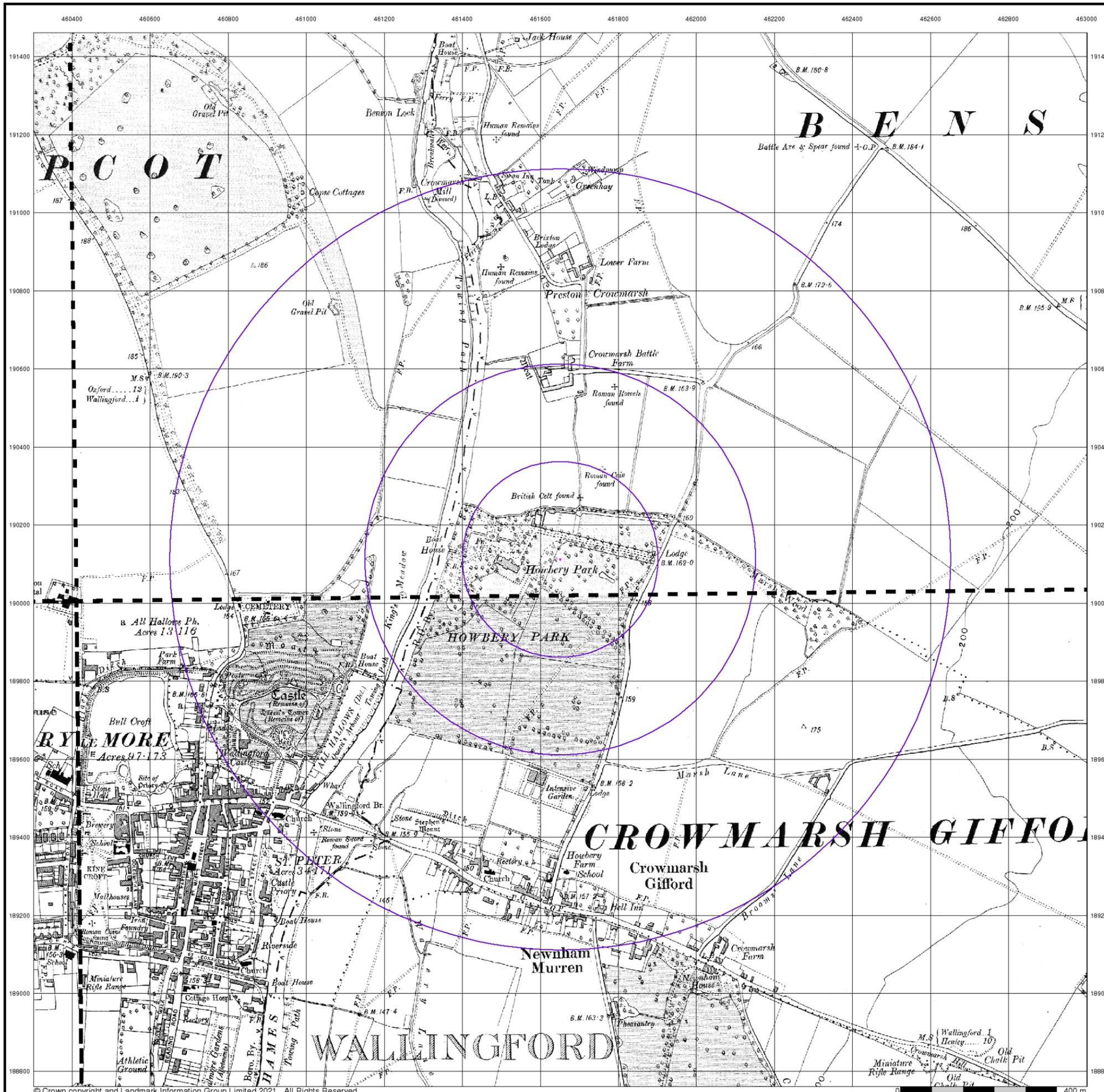


**Order Details**

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



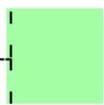
## Berkshire

Published 1932

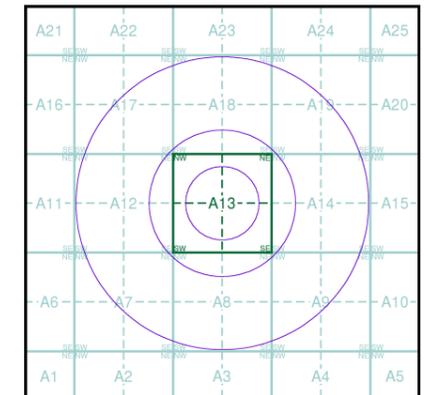
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

016NW 1932 1:10,560	
016SW 1932 1:10,560	

### Historical Map - Slice A

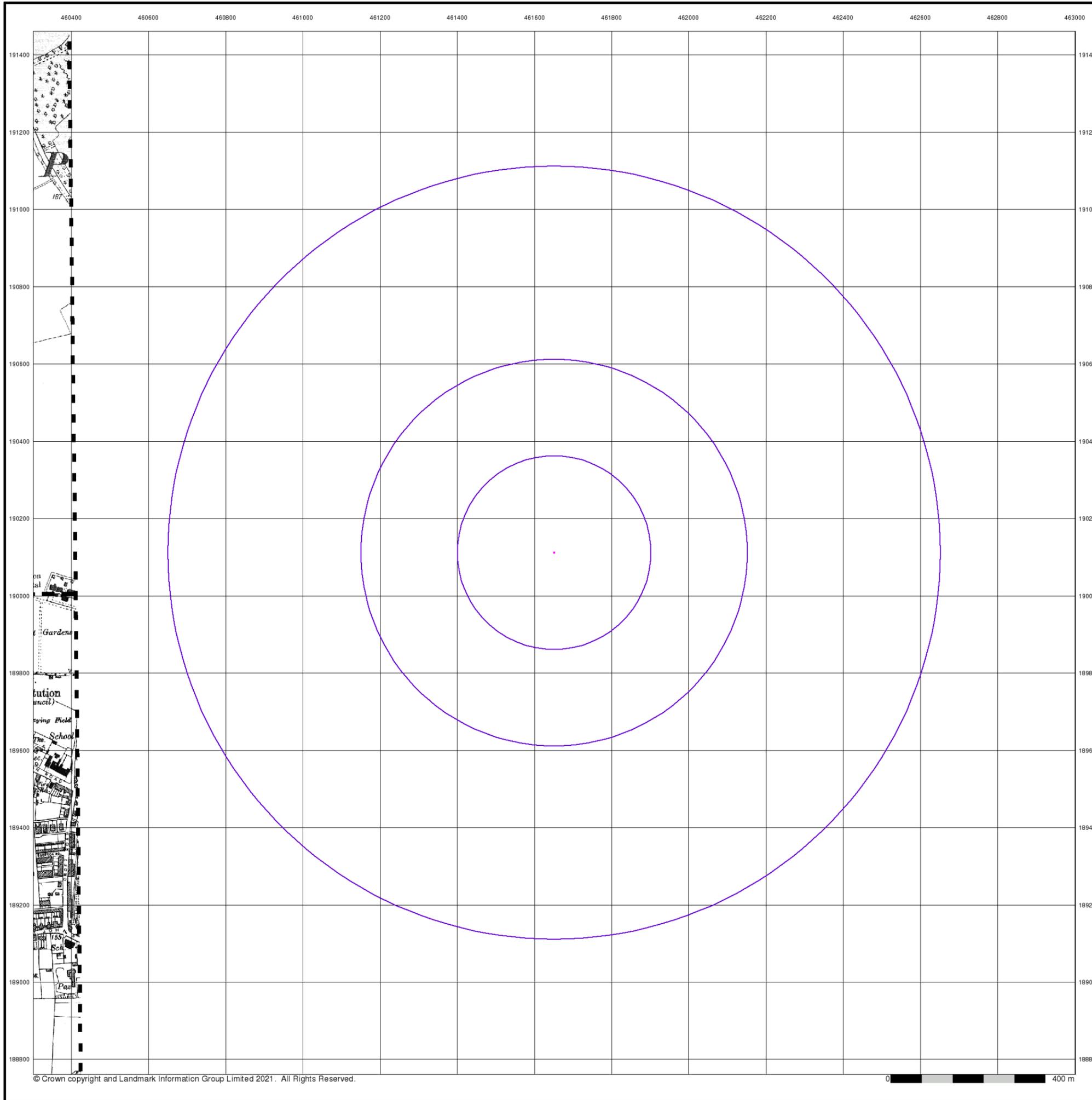


### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
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### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



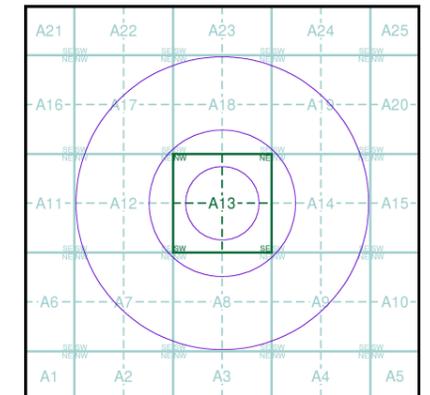


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

016NE	1938
1:10,560	
016SE	1938
1:10,560	

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

**Site Details**

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960

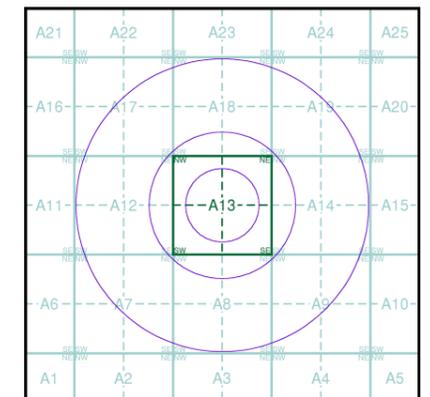
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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)

SU69SW	1960
1:10,560	
SU68NW	1960
1:10,560	

### Historical Map - Slice A

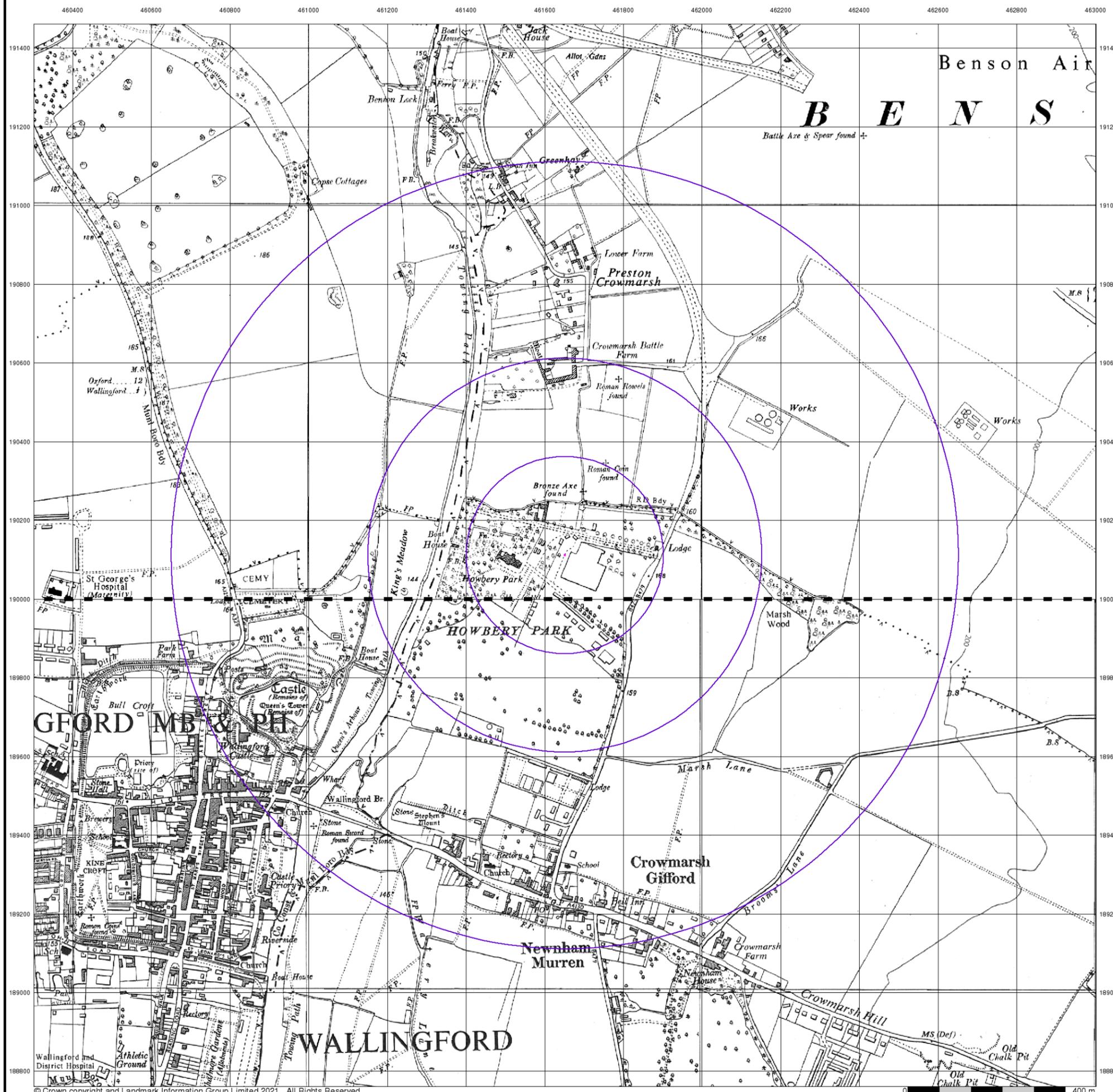


### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
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 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972 - 1978

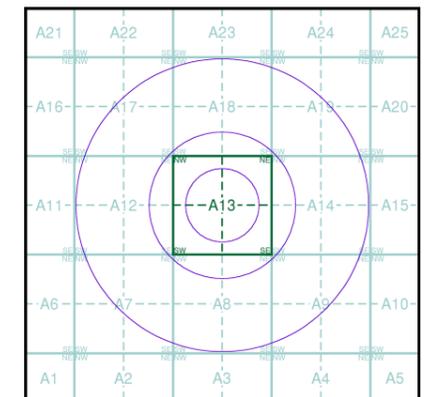
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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)

SU69SW	1978	1:10,000
SU68NW	1972	1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD



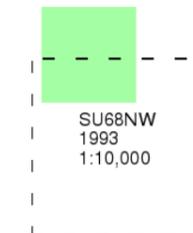
## Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

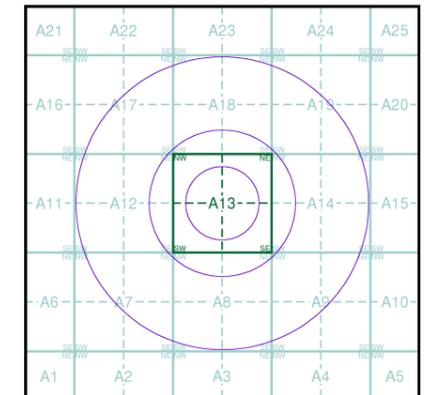
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

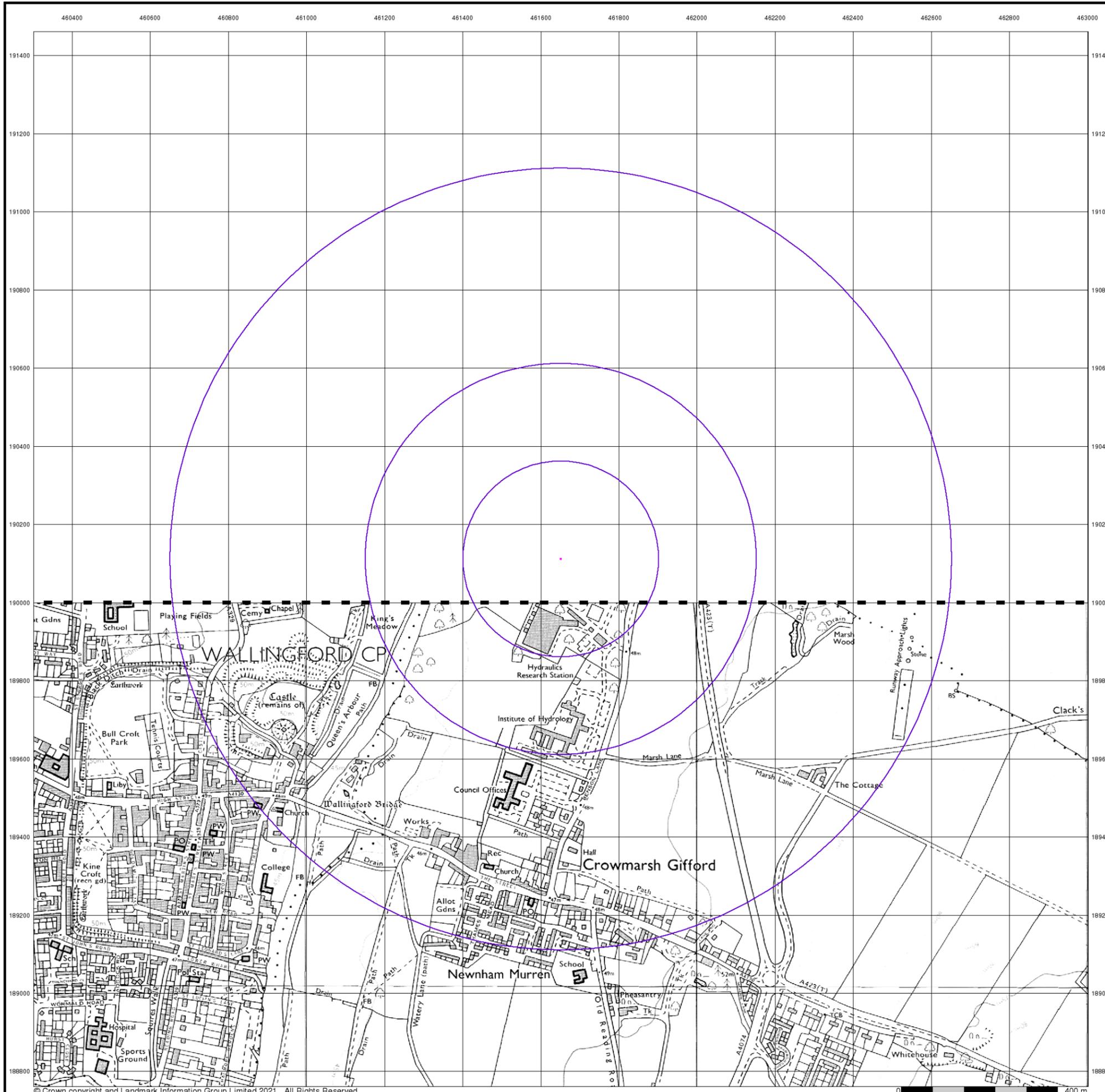


### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
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### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

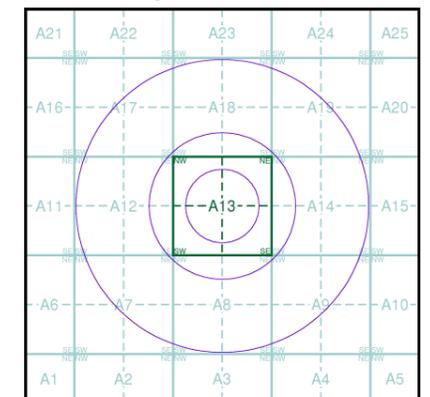


The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks 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)

SU69SW	1999	1:10,000
SU68NW	1999	1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
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 Slice: A  
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### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

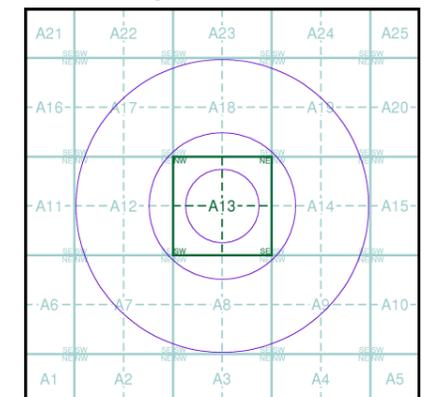


The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks 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)

SU69SW	2006	1:10,000
SU68NW	2006	1:10,000

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD





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# Envirocheck®

● LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

## VectorMap Local

Published 2021

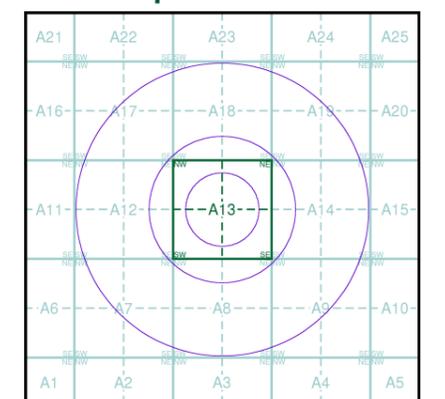
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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)

- SU69SW | 2021 | Variable
- SU68NW | 2021 | Variable

### Historical Map - Slice A



### Order Details

Order Number: 276917115\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 9954  
 National Grid Reference: 461650, 190110  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

### Site Details

Site CRP3, Howbery Park, WALLINGFORD, OX10 8BD

**Landmark**  
 ● LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

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