

DECISION-MAKER:	PLANNING AND RIGHTS OF WAY PANEL
SUBJECT:	STREET NAMING – FORMER ORDNANCE SURVEY SITE, ROMSEY ROAD
DATE OF DECISION:	18 SEPTEMBER 2012
REPORT OF:	HEAD OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABILITY
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
NOT APPLICABLE	

BRIEF SUMMARY

This report recommends the name ‘Colby Street’ as the name for the new housing development under construction on the former Ordnance Survey site, Romsey Road.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- (i) Members are asked to consider the proposed name and agree this reports recommendation.
- (ii) A list of all the names to be considered for this development are attached at Appendix 1

REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The purpose of this report is to decide the name of a new street to enable postal addresses to be allocated to the properties before occupants take residence.
2. Also, utility companies will not install services without an official postal address allocated by the City Council.

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

3. Taylor Wimpey are building 193 new properties on the site of the former Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road. A plan indicating the location is attached in Appendix 2.
4. Research has been carried out in order to identify a suitable name for the street. A list of the proposed names are attached at Appendix 1.
5. The SNN Officer has expressed a preference to the name ‘William Roy’ and has suggested either ‘Roy Street’ or ‘Willroy Street’.
6. The developer’s preferred names from the list proposed are as follows: - Colby, Ramsden, Woodrow, Panorama and Tavistock.
7. The Royal Mail has been consulted on all the names proposed. They have raised objection to the names ‘Arden Close’ and ‘McLeod’ because they are similar to existing street names. All the other names are acceptable.
8. The name ‘Colby Street’ is not being used within the City and is the developer’s preferred choice. It is recommended that the proposed name should be supported.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

9. There are no financial implications associated with this report. Street nameplates will be funded by the developer.

Property/Other

10. None

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory Power to undertake the proposals in the report:

11. The power for the City Council to name streets is contained in the Town Improvement Clauses Act 1847.

Other Legal Implications:

12. None

POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS

13. None

AUTHOR:	Name:	Helines Jagot	Tel:	023 8083 3990
	E-mail:	Helines.jagot@southampton.gov.uk		

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Non-confidential appendices are in the Members' Rooms and can be accessed on-line

Appendices

1.	List of Proposed Street Names
2.	Site Plan

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	None
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Integrated Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject/recommendations in the report require an Integrated Impact Assessment to be carried out.	No
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Other Background Documents

Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
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1.	None	
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Integrated Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:

WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	Woolston
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Appendix 1

Suggested sources for Street Names for the former Ordnance Survey office site in Romsey Road, Southampton.

A1. Personal names associated with Ordnance Survey (in no particular order):

Sir George Airy PRS KCB	An authoritarian astronomer royal, Airy designed, and had constructed, a new zenith sector with which observations were made to provide true geographical coordinates for trigonometric stations. In 1830 Airy deduced his 'Figure of the Earth' calculated from arcs measured across the world. This spheroid was used as a base for mapping Great Britain
Sir Charles Arden-Close KBE CB CMG FRS	Inspector of Surveying at Chatham Military School of Engineering and appointed Director General of Ordnance Survey in 1911. His insistence on attention to detail saw the improvement of many attitudes and methods at Ordnance Survey, his planning saw the production of many maps now viewed as pinnacles in the classic period of map making. Close was well respected and much admired by his staff and was affectionately known as "Daddy". Close died in 1952 but his memory lives on in the name of the Society established for the study of Ordnance Survey maps – The Charles Close Society, founded in 1980.
William (Bill) Blogg BEM	In the 1950s Bill, a surveyor, designed the 'Blogg Analogue Tilt Finder' which eliminated distortion in air photographs caused by tilting of the camera in the aircraft when affected by air turbulence. It was colloquially referred to within Ordnance Survey as "the Bloggoscope". William Blogg was awarded the BEM in recognition of the contribution made to national mapping by his invention.
Giovanni Domenico Cassini	In the 1670s, Cassini began work on a project to create a topographic map of France using a technique of triangulation. The project was continued by his son and finished by his grandson and published as the <i>Carte de Cassini</i> . It was the first topographic map of an entire country. All Ordnance Survey maps prior to 1938 were based upon the Cassini projection.
Captain Thomas Colby FRS FRAS RE	Born on 1 September 1784, Colby began a lifelong connection with the Ordnance Survey in 1802 at the age of 18. His most important work was the Survey of Ireland which he began planning in 1824 and directed until 1846. He was the inventor of the "Colby Bar" an apparatus used in base-measurements. He remains the longest serving Director General in Ordnance Survey's history, retiring in 1847 after 27 years leading the Department.
Gerardus Mercator	The Mercator projection is a cylindrical map projection presented by Flemish geographer and cartographer Gerardus Mercator in 1569. It became the standard map projection for nautical purposes because of its ability to represent lines of constant course. Ordnance Survey adopted a "transverse" version of the projection in 1936 upon which all subsequent new mapping of Britain has been based.
Major General Malcolm Naynoe	Director General of the Ordnance Survey from 1935 to 1943. To McLeod fell the task of facilitating

<p>McLeod RE</p>	<p>the establishment and deliberations of the Davidson Committee (1935-1938), which enquired into the unfortunate state of national mapping resulting from sustained under-funding after 1921 due to post WW I austerity. McLeod's deft engagement with the Committee, and the wise and visionary understanding of Sir J C C Davidson together established a final report which led to the full restoration of Ordnance Survey and national mapping in Britain in the following 40 years, and provided the underpinning framework and principles against which the national survey and mapping have been conducted for the past seventy years.</p>
<p>Major General William Mudge LL. D FRS RA</p>	<p>Appointed in 1791 to the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey, Mudge was the architect of Ordnance Surveys first steps in mapping, firstly alongside Col Edward Williams RE, Ordnance Survey's first head. Appointed Superintendent (Director General) in 1798, Mudge oversaw the expansion of the survey and the establishment of Ordnance Survey mapping as more than simply military information during his Superintendence until 1820. This period included the first tentative steps towards commercialisation with the publication in 1801 of Ordnance Survey's first map (a One inch to One mile map of Kent) published and available to any user.</p>
<p>Jesse Ramsden FRSE</p>	<p>An English astronomical and scientific instrument maker. In about 1785, Ramsden provided a new large theodolite for General William Roy for a new survey to establish distance between, and relative positions of the Greenwich, London and Paris observatories. This work provided the basis for the subsequent Ordnance Survey of the counties of Britain.</p>
<p>Major General William Roy FRS</p>	<p>William Roy was a Scottish military engineer/surveyor. . His survey career commenced with a famous map of the highlands of Scotland for the British Military from 1747 in the wake of the Battle of Culloden, after which he joined the Army and became a leading thinker and champion of new scientific discoveries and newly emerging technologies, and their application to the accurate geodetic mapping of Great Britain. Tasked by the Royal Society, under royal patronage with the Scientific survey between Greenwich and Paris from 1784 – 1790, his vision, leadership and work led to the creation of Ordnance Survey in 1791, one year after his death. Roy is thus considered the (Grand)Father of Ordnance Survey.</p>
<p>Brigadier Martin Hotine CMG CBE</p>	<p>When, in 1935 Major General McLeod started to process of engaging with the establishment of a Committee to enquire into the restoration of the national survey, he realised that a re-mapping of Britain would require a wholly new precise triangulation upon which to base it. As a result, McLeod entrusted Martin Hotine with the design and implementation of the re-triangulation of Great Britain. Under Hotine's direction and vision the triangulation was planned and Hotine designed the famous Ordnance Survey triangulation pillar, first used in 1936, as the visible manifestation, and today the legacy of this mammoth task. As a result Hotine's concrete triangulation pillars (trig points) are a common landmark on prominent hilltops throughout Britain. Later he became the founding Director of the Directorate of Colonial, later Overseas Surveys, which merged with Ordnance Survey 1984.</p>

A2. Names of key persons associated with Romsey Road head office:

Major General R C A Edge RE	The Director General in post when Romsey Road was first occupied in 1968.
Brigadier Hugh Woodrow RE	In 1948 a committee examined whether the Royal Engineer connection should continue at Ordnance Survey. It gradually reduced and, following the recommendations of the Serpell Committee in 1980, the last serving military officer of Ordnance Survey was (then) Colonel Hugh Woodrow who took the salute at the Beating Retreat in October 1983.
Walter P Smith CB MBE	Although some of his military predecessors had retired from the military before the end of their employment with Ordnance Survey and were thus technically civilian Directors General, Walter Smith was the first Director General to be appointed to the role as a civilian in 1977, following a distinguished career in military and civilian survey roles, including with the United Nations.
Dr Vanessa Lawrence CB	Appointed in 2000, Vanessa is the first lady to have been appointed at Director General and Chief Executive of Ordnance Survey. The decision, and subsequent planning and construction of the new Ordnance Survey office and the move from / redevelopment of Romsey Road took place under her leadership. She is the Director General and Chief Executive Officer in post when staff migrated from Romsey Road in 2010.

A3. Names associates with mapping developments made at Romsey Road:

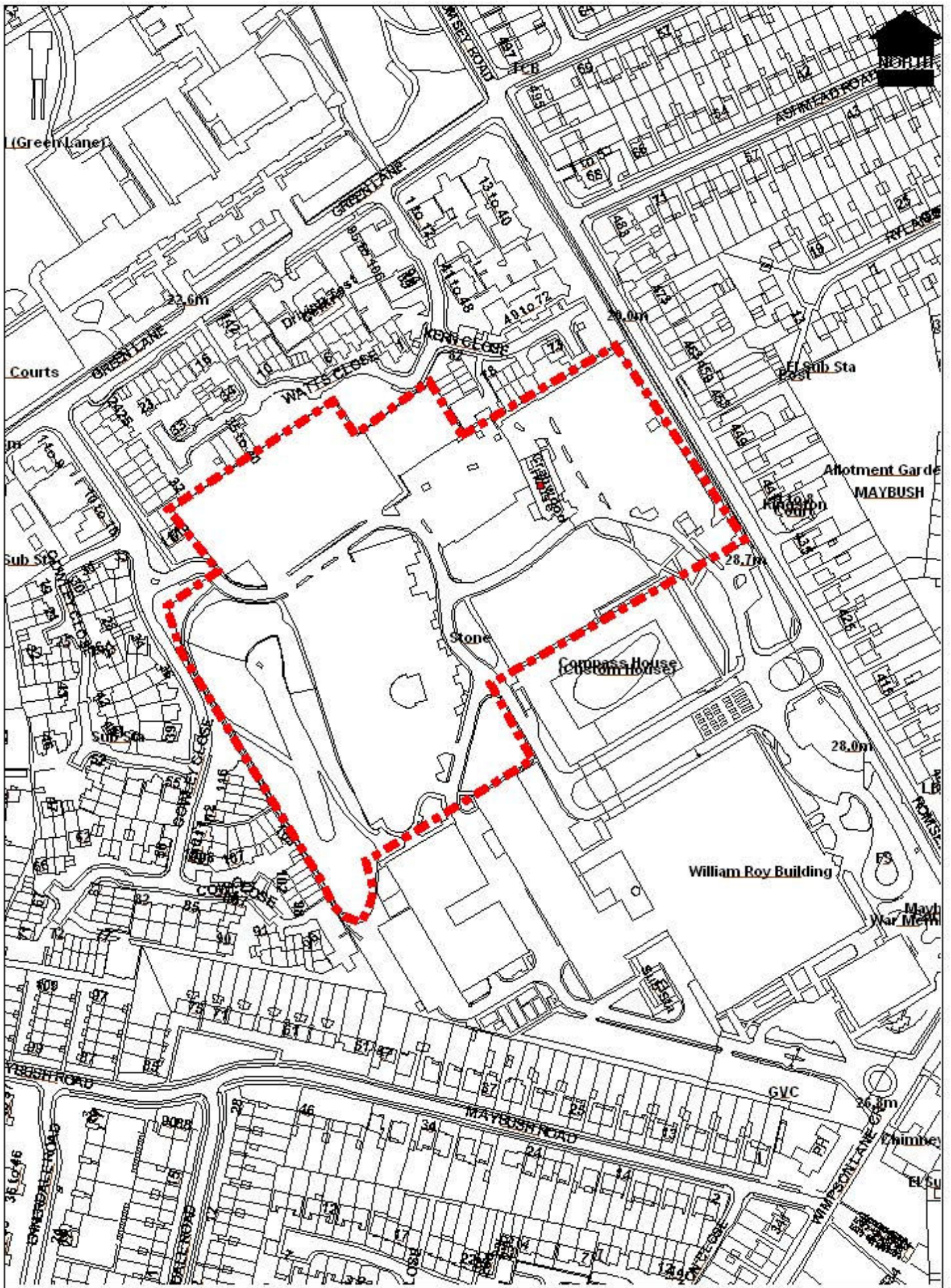
[OS] Explorer	Ordnance Survey's most detailed folded map at 1:25 000 scale. The series includes Access Land information as defined under the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.
Land-Line	The first brand name used by Ordnance Survey from the mid-1990s to name the large scales mapping of Great Britain presented in digital form. The adoption of product brand names marked a further development in the commercialisation of Ordnance Survey's business.
[OS] Landplan	The Brand name adopted in the 1990s for Ordnance Survey printed and digital mapping at the 1:10,000 scale, the largest scale nationally available for the whole of Great Britain.
[OS] Landranger	1:50 000 scale folded map. Visitor attractions, including National Trust properties, museums, castles, golf courses and railways detailed.
[OS] MasterMap	Complete, up to date, accurate and seamless national spatial database.
[Land-Form] PANORAMA	Low resolution 1:50 000-derived height product. Ideal for visualisations on a regional or national scale.
[Land-Form] PROFILE	A mid resolution dataset supplied as contours or DTMs. Designed for regional visualisations and

	analysis.
Superplan	The Brand name applied to the first iteration of computer generated large scales mapping available to consumers and small businesses from local outlets, and intended to replace 120 years of printed scales plans 'Chart Paper'. Superplan marked the start of published mapping currency to the date of the last survey visit, rather than maps published as periodic "editions".

A4. Names associated with equipment used during Ordnance Surveys Occupation of Romsey Road:

Geodimeter	Geodetic Distance Meter – a proprietary electronic distance measuring instrument, made by Swedish company AGA from 1953, and measuring distance using beams of light sent from and reflected back to the instrument. The passage time of the emitted light waves allowed the distance to be computed. Instruments of this genre were used widely by Ordnance Survey, particularly from the mid 1960s as part of the measurement technology revolution in surveying.
Lites	A proprietary software system for editing digital mapping, widely used by Ordnance Survey as the main tool for updating and managing digital map information
Nebiolo	An Italian-made print press operating on Ordnance Surveys print floor from 1990 - 2006
Planimeter	A measuring instrument used to determine the area of an arbitrary two-dimensional shape. Used for the measurement of land parcels shown on Ordnance Survey large scales maps
Stereo-comparator	An instrument designed to measure the X and Y coordinates of points on photographs, and used widely in Ordnance Survey during the 1960s – 1980s to support the post war re-mapping of Great Britain in which high precision measurements from aerial photography played a crucial role.
Tavistock	The generic name for the specification of a theodolite (angle measuring instrument), which formed the standard for such equipment, constructed from the 1930s until the late 1970s. Instruments to this specification were used widely in the re-triangulation of Great Britain from 1936 and in the post WWII re-mapping of Great Britain. The name derives from the location of a meeting of British instrument makers and surveyors, held in Tavistock, Devon in 1926. The key development embodied in this specification was that the micrometers recording the angular measurements could all be viewed through optics by the surveyor standing at the observing position, thereby reducing the amount of movement of the surveyor around the instrument, and minimising risks of bumping and misaligning the instrument during a sequence of observations.
Tellurometer	The first successful radio microwave electronic distance measurement equipment, developed in 1959 by invented by Dr. Trevor Lloyd Wadley of the Telecommunications Research Laboratory of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Equipment of this type was used widely

	<p>in measurement of long distances as part of extensions to, and verification of the Re-triangulation of Great Britain, and particularly in connections between the 'mainland' and distant offshore islands such as the Scottish western and northern Isles, and in cross channel geodetic connections. The tellurometer had the advantage that when working over long distances, since the measurements used radio waves, some frequencies could be used for voice communications between the tellurometers at distant stations.</p>
<p>Theodolite</p>	<p>The name given to all instruments which measure angles subtended by distant objects at a point. The inception of Ordnance Survey is dated to the purchase by the Board of Ordnance of a "large circular instrument" (a theodolite) on 21st June 1791 from Jesse Ramsden (see above). Ramsden's instrument represented the zenith of high precision instrumentation of this type of its day, and the instrument was used until the mid 19th Century for geodetic triangulation observations.</p>



Scale : 1:2500

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