Phase 1 (desk study) report

# Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode

Produced for Mr & Mrs. Graves

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# Document history

| | |
|---|---|
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| *Client:* | Mr & Mrs. Graves |
| *Date:* | June 2019 |
| *Report number:* | 991/4873/P/P1 |

| *Document number:* | | | | |
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| *Revision* | *Purpose* | *Originated* | *Checked* | *Date* |
| 0.0 | Document for issue | M Green I Eng FIHIE<br>Director | M Driver<br>Director | June 2019 |

# Phase 1 (desktop) report

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Appendix A - Site plans, drawings and photographs
Appendix B - Envirocheck report (historical maps)
Appendix C - Envirocheck report (environmental data)

# 0 Executive Summary

On behalf of John Cooper acting for Mr and Mrs. Graves, a phase 1 desktop study has been undertaken by Humberside Materials Laboratory Ltd to assess the environment of the site and the surrounding area, this includes its history and ground geology. This report relates to a planning application to develop the site for low rise housing. The site is off Church Gate in Whaplode, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Historically the site has been open fields with trees fallowed by domestic gardens.

The anticipated ground conditions indicate the following general sequence of sub-strata at the site (in descending order).

- Tidal flat deposits of silt/clay
- West Halton clay

Desk study information indicates that the site is not in an area affected by radon. Therefore, no radon protection measures are required.

The *bedrock aquifer* and *superficial aquifer* are both classified as non-productive.

The site is marked as being on a landfill site known as The Piggery. An investigation on an adjacent site did not find fill but did indicate madeground which could potentially contain lead and PAH. If beam and block with passive venting and all protrusions sealed a reasonable gas barrier will be formed rather than gas monitoring. This was as per the adjacent property.

Naturally occurring metals are anticipated to be below assessment criteria, however from the history contaminants of concern are considered to be:-

- Metals
- PAH

A site conceptual model has been developed for the site and this includes a risk assessment. Results of which, recommend that a site investigation is needed to evaluate the potential effects of contaminants of concern.

# 1 Introduction

The client, John Cooper on behalf of Mr and Mrs Graves have engaged Humberside Materials Laboratory Limited (HML) to undertake a Phase 1 desktop study for a proposed development on land at Corner House, Church Gate in Whaplode, Lincolnshire. The land will be hereinafter described as *the site*.

## 1.1 Aims

The aim of the investigation is to assess relevant geo-environmental aspects of the site in relation to the proposed development works. This includes an evaluation of likely ground conditions and potential land contamination issues.

## 1.2 Scope

The scope of the investigation includes:

- a site walkover
- the collection and review of desk study information
- the production of an initial conceptual site model and preliminary risk assessment
- an assessment of engineering issues
- recommendations for further investigation works, where appropriate

Collected desk top information includes British Geological Survey (BGS) data and maps for the site and its locality. The collected information also includes an Envirocheck Report (Order Number: 206340418_1_1), obtained from Landmark Information Group, which includes historical maps and site data from a variety of sources, as shown later (in Appendices B and C).

## 1.3 Conditions and Limitations

This report is produced solely for the client and should only be copied in full. When transmitted electronically, the definitive copy of the report is held by Humberside Materials Laboratory Ltd.

This report is prepared on the assumption that all facts have been disclosed.

The comments given in this report and the opinions expressed assume that conditions do not vary beyond the range revealed by this study and the information provided in the production of this report is complete and reliable.

# 2 Sources of Site Information

Various sources of information, as shown below (in Table 1),were reviewed to investigate and compile this desk study investigation.

Table 1: Sources of site information

| *Source description* | *Details* | *Date* |
|---|---|---|
| HML site walkover | Photos (in Appendix A) and notes | June 2019 |
| Online maps and photos | www.google.co.uk,www.openstreetmap.org, www.promap.co.uk&www.streetmap.co.uk | June 2019 |
| Envirocheck report | Environmental data, historical maps(Appendix B) (reference no.: 193089116_1_1) | June 2019 |
| Local geological map | BGS 1:50000 series, | 1990 |
| Online BGS data | www.bgs.ac.uk (map data & borehole records) | June 2019 |
| Historic aerial photos | www.britainfromabove.org.uk | June 2019 |
| Historical maps | www.oldmapsonline.org; www.old-maps.co.uk | June 2019 |
| Historical information | www.nationalarchives.gov.uk | June 2019 |

# 3 Site Description and Topography

## 3.1 Location and size

The site is situated on land off Church Gate in Whaplode. Situated in the middle of the village, which is in the region of Spalding, south Lincolnshire. The site occupies roughly rectangular shaped tract of land, measuring about 29m long by 16m wide. The total area is about 0.05 hectares.

The site is within a residential rural village of Whaplode, Spalding. It is centred around national grid reference (NGR) 532500 324230. Site access will be from Church Gate.

A site location plan is included in Appendix A.

## 3.2 Site features

The proposed site is currently a manicured rear garden to Corner House. It contains areas of gravel and lawn with some borders.

Views of the site and surrounds are presented in Appendix A.

## 3.3 Site topography

The site is generally level. The average ground level is estimated to be about 6m above Ordnance Datum.

## 3.4 Surrounding land use

The site is within the rural village of Whaplode. The site is surrounded by the following features.

- North, new development (house)
- East, Residential properties
- South, residential properties
- West, Church Gate and residential properties beyond.

## 3.5 Local topography

The local topography beyond the site is relatively low lying with levels of circa 3m to 6m OD.

## 3.6 Visible evidence of contamination

There was no obvious evidence of any significant contamination at the site. No staining or sheen was noted that might indicate a spillage (e.g. of oil). No unusual odours were identified.

## 3.7 Proposed development

The current owner, Mr and Mrs Graves, plan to develop the site for two low-rise residential dwellings. The proposed layout plan is included in appendix A.

# 4 Site History

## 4.1 Historical timeline

The historical documents (i.e. maps and photos) from within the Envirocheck report have been reviewed with respect to the proposed works. Features considered to be potentially relevant are detailed below (in Table 2).

Table 2: Historical map features

| *Date* | *Within site boundary* | *Outside of site boundary* |
|---|---|---|
| 1888 | Open land with trees. | The Broads to the north. Windmill (corn) off Church Gate. |
| 1904 | As above without trees | No significant changes |
| 1931 | Garden to Corner House, contains single small structure | Corner House has been built to the south (junction Church Gate and Middle Road |
| 1938 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| 1951 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| 1970 | Two small structures present | Windmill is now a store to the east is a piggery |
| 1977 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| 1981 | No significant changes | Piggery demolished |
| 1991 | No structures present | Area of former piggery now residential. Store demolished and now residential |
| 1999 & 2000 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| 2006 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| 2019 | No significant changes | No significant changes |
| | | |

## 4.2 Historical summary

Evident on the historical maps shows the site was originally an open field with trees which were subsequently removed. Later it became the rear garden to Corner House and contained up to two small structures, which were later removed.

# 5 Geology, Hydrogeology and Hydrology

## 5.1 Geology

### *5.1.1 Drift deposits*

Based on the BGS map the anticipated geology consists of tidal flat deposits consisting of silt and clay.

No madeground is shown and based on the historical maps is not anticipated.

### *5.1.2 Solid geology*

West Walton formation is the solid geology, consisting of mudstone or siltstone .

### *5.1.3 Mining and quarrying*

There are no reported *BGS mineral sites* in the area.

Mining is not expected to affect the site. According to the Coal Authority, the site is in an area that might not be affected by coal mining. With respect to non-coal mining activity, a designation of no hazard is given.

### *5.1.5 Geological hazards*

*Geological hazards* are moderate to no hazard as reported by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as shown below (in Table 3).

Table 3: Geological hazards

| *Hazard* | *Hazard potential* |
|---|---|
| Collapsible ground stability | No hazard |
| Compressible ground stability | Moderate |
| Ground dissolution stability | No hazard |
| Landslide ground stability | Very low |
| Running sand ground stability | Moderate |
| Shrinking & swelling clay | Low |

## 5.2 Hydrogeology

No *water abstractions* are within 1km.

The *bedrock aquifer* designation beneath the site is unproductive.

The *superficial aquifer* classification is also unproductive.

The site is not within a *source protection zone*.

## 5.3 Hydrology

The nearest surface water feature is 116m northeast. This is likely to be The Broads.

Whaplode is surrounded by water networks, a map for which are enclosed in appendix C. Nothing is shown within the village.

## 5.4 Anticipated geology

Based on the reviewed desk top information, the anticipated ground conditions are as shown below (in Table 4).

Table 4: Anticipated geology

| *Strata* | *Description* | *Anticipated depth to base of stratum (m)* |
|---|---|---|
| Silt/clay | Tidal flat deposits | Unavailable |
| Mudstone | | Unavailable |
| | | |

There are no borehole logs recorded in the BGS data base to give indications of anticipated depths.

# 6 Environmental Data

## 6.1 Pollution and pollution control

There are no recorded *contaminated land entries and notices* within at least 1km of the site.

There are (wastewater effluent) *discharge consents* still current the nearest is 17m southwest. The majority of consents have been revoked.

There are no *prosecutions relating to controlled waters* within 1km of the site. Similarly, there are no *enforcement and prohibition notices*.

In relation to (integrated) pollution prevention and control, there are none within 500m.

The nearest pollution incident to controlled waters occurred 113m northwest of the site. This was in 1996 and related crude sewage, it was a minor incident. There was a further incident in 1996. This was sewage and was a category 3, minor incident, 115m northwest.

There was no reported *prosecution relating to authorise process*, in the area.

There are no reported *radioactive substances* registered within 1km of the site.

No *River quality data* is recorded in the area.

There are no reported *substantiated pollution incident register* in the area.

There are no reported *water industry act referrals* noted within 1km of the site.

With respect to hazardous substances, there are no *COMAH* or *NIHHS* sites in the area.

## 6.2 Flooding

The site is within an extreme flooding area.

## 6.3 Waste

There was a historical landfill sites recorded for the site and the surrounding area. This is noted as Piggery. There is a further site 132m east notated as Foundry House.

There are no *IPC registered waste* site in the area.

There are no *licensed waste management facilities* in the area.

There are no reported *potentially infilled land* (non-water) noted in the area. Regarding *potentially infilled land* (water), there are three sites, one at 229m west, dating 1958, also in 1958, 368m south and 395m southwest.

There are no reported *waste transfer sites* in the area.

Planning consents for hazardous substances do not currently exist in the area.

## 6.4 Soil chemistry

*Estimated soil chemistry data* from the BGS indicates element concentrations for rural soil around the site, as shown below (in Table 5).

Table 5: BGS Estimated Soil Chemistry (rural soil)

| *Contaminant* | *Concentration (mm/kg)* |
|---|---|
| Arsenic | <15 |
| Cadmium | <1.8 |
| Chromium | 40 - 60 |
| Lead | <100 |
| Nickel | 15 - 30 |

## 6.5 Radon

With respect to *radon potential*, the site is in a Lower probability area with less than 1% of homes above the action level. No radon protection measures are therefore necessary for new homes.

## 6.6 Industrial land use

A review of the contemporary trade directory entries do not reveal any activities that would affect the site.

There are fuel station current in the area, but these are above 200m.

## 6.7 Sensitive land use

No sensitive sites are noted.

# 7 Initial Contaminated Land Assessment

## 7.1 Assessment principles

Current legislation and best practice, such as Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act and CLR 11 (EA/Defra, 2004), recommend that potentially contaminated land is managed using a risk-based approach. Model procedures to assess the risks from contaminated land involve the development of a conceptual site model (CSM) and the identification of relevant contamination linkages.

A contamination linkage comprises a *source* (i.e. a contaminant capable of causing pollution or harm), a *receptor* and a viable *pathway* by which one can be transmitted to the other. If one of these three elements are missing, there is no significant risk.

Any risk from potential contamination can be assessed as a product of the severity of the consequences that might arise from of the contamination hazard and the probability of the hazard occurring, as outlined in CIRIA C552 (Rudland et al., 2001). The definitions used to perform the risk assessment for the subject site are shown below (in Tables 6 and 9).

**Table 6: Severity of hazard being realised**

| Classification | Category/Definition | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Human | Controlled waters | Property | Eco system |
| Severe | Short term acute risk | Short term risk | Catastrophic damage | Short term risk |
| Medium | Chronic damage | Pollution to sensitive water resources | | Significant change |
| Mild | | Pollution to non-sensitive water resources | Significant damage | Significant damage |
| Minor | Non-permanent health effects | | Repairable damage | |

**Table 7: Probability of hazard being realised**

| Classification | Definition |
|---|---|
| Highly likely | There is a pollution linkage and an event that appears very likely in the short term and or almost inevitable over a long term, or evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution |
| Likely | There is a pollution linkage and all elements are present which means that it is probable that an event will occur. |
| Low likelihood | There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event will occur. However, it is not certain that even over a long period such an event would occur and is less likely in the short term. |
| Unlikely | There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the long term. |

A matrix can be used to determine a suitable risk classification, as shown below (in Table 8). The largest risks are where the severity of the contaminant is great and the probability of the contaminant linkage occurring is highly likely. The definitions of the different classifications used in this assessment, based on CIRIA C552 (Rudland *et al.*, 2001), are also shown below (in Table 9).

| Table 8: Risk classification matrix | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Consequence | | | |
| | | Severe | Medium | Mild | Minor |
| Probability | Highly likely | Very high | High | Medium | Medium/low |
| | Likely | High | Medium | Medium/low | Low |
| | Low likelihood | Medium | Medium/low | Low | Very low |
| | Unlikely | Medium/low | Low | Very low | Very low |

| Table 9: Risk classification definition | |
|---|---|
| Classification | Definition |
| Very High | There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard or there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently occurring. This risk if realised is likely to result in a substantial liability. Investigation and or remediation is required. |
| High | Harm is likely to a designated receptor from an identified hazard or there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently occurring. This risk if realised is likely to result in a substantial liability. Investigation and or remediation may be necessary in the short term and likely over the long term. |
| Medium | It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from the identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that such a hazard would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify and determine the potential risk. Some remedial works may be required in the long term. |
| Low | It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from the hazard identified but is likely that this hazard if realised would at worst normally be mild. |
| Very low | There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe |

## 7.2 Potential contamination linkages

### *7.2.1 Sources of contamination*

Historic evidence indicates the site was a field and then later became a garden to Corner House. As such it is unlikely the land has had any contamination sources present.

An investigation of the adjacent site (north) did not reveal any waste fill, however shallow madeground was present to circa 1m and yielded lead and polyaromatic hydrocarbons above the GAC of that time (2017). Asbestos was not identified. Gas was not considered an issue as beam and block floors with passive venting and sealed

protrusions were employed giving CS2 protection. Based on a similar approach to design the costly gas monitoring should not be needed.

Naturally occurring metals are anticipated to be below assessment criteria.

Contaminants of concern include the following.

- Metals
- PAH

### *7.2.2 Pathways*

There are many potential pathways to receptors considered. For the proposed site, these may include:

- Inhalation (i.e. indoor or outdoor dust or vapour).
- Ingestion (i.e. swallowing soil, dust).
- Absorption (i.e. dermal contact with soil).
- Migration (i.e. vertical/lateral movement through soil, rock, groundwater, building materials, voids and along services, including potable water supply pipes).

These are present regardless of source.

### *7.2.3 Receptors*

Receptors comprise those material items or living beings that may be impacted by contaminants. For the site, these may include:

- human site users (i.e. future occupants and construction workers),
- controlled waters (i.e. groundwater and surface water features),
- building materials and services (e.g. clean water pipework and buried concrete)
- ecological systems (e.g. local wildlife)
- adjacent site users (e.g. humans, ecological systems).

## 7.3 Initial conceptual site model (CSM)

Based on the hypothesis that identified sources are anticipated to be relatively low, they do exist. Therefore for the proposed development the source – pathway – receptor is present. Potential RCLs are those linkages that might possibly pose more than a *low* or *very low* risk rating.

## 7.4 Preliminary risk assessment (PRA)

As discussed, the risk associated with potentially relevant contamination linkages can be assessed as a product of the severity of the potential consequence and the probability of the associated hazard occurring, as outlined in CIRIA C522 (Rudland et al., 2001). On this basis, a preliminary risk assessment of potential contamination linkages (resulting from the above initial conceptual site model) is presented below (in Table 10).

Table 10: Preliminary risk assessment

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptor | Probability | Severity | Risk rating | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General contaminants madeground - metals and PAH | inhalation, ingestion, absorption | Future occupants | Low likelihood | Medium | Medium / Low | Unproductive aquifer |
| | Inhalation, ingestion, absorption | Construction workers | Low likelihood | Mild | Low | |
| | Aggressive attack | Building materials | Low likelihood | Mild | Low | |
| | Migration | Bedrock aquifer | Low likelihood | Minor | Very low | |
| | Migration | Surface waters | Low likelihood | Mild | Low | |

Risk ratings of *very low* or *low* are not considered significant while ratings of *medium / low* (or above) are deemed potentially hazardous and the associated source-pathway-receptor is taken to be a relevant contamination linkage (RCL)and in need of further consideration. Whilst the current use is domestic garden and the proposed properties will have domestic gardens, it is considered prudent to evaluate the ground based on the adjacent site have contained madeground albeit shallow depth.

## 7.5 Summary of contamination assessment

Accordingly, the above preliminary risk assessment indicates that there is a potentially significant risks associated with potential sources.

## 7.6 Further investigation objectives

It is recommended that further investigation is required by intrusive methods. It is recommended that two exploratory holes are undertaken at locations indicated in the garden areas. These tailor for the most at-risk zones being rear gardens for the proposed development. These will be taken down to at least 1.5m and samples taken of madeground (if present) and natural ground (say 0.2 to 0.5m). Additional samples to

be taken at depth. Two locations are given as a minimum to establish the consistency across the site.

Visual and olfactory evidence will be considered during the investigation to amend the proposals to the actual conditions encountered. Geotechnical testing can also be undertaken at the same time.

An initial testing regime considered at this stage, based on the findings of the phase 1 desktop study, are as follows in table 11. This is tentative and only applicable based on the anticipated conditions. Current assessment criteria for judgement of the site is published values for domestic gardens with plant uptake included.

Table 11 Proposed testing regime

| Exploratory Hole | Number of samples tested | |
|---|---|---|
| | Metals | PAH |
| Madeground | 1 | 1 |
| Natural shallow ground | 1 | 1 |
| Deeper natural ground | | |

# 8 Conclusion and recommendations

## 8.1 Anticipated ground conditions

The anticipated ground conditions indicate the following general sequence of sub-strata at the site (in descending order). There is potential for shallow madeground.

- Tidal flat deposits of clay and silt
- West Halton clay

## 8.2 Engineering issues

### *8.2.1 Radon gas*

Desk study information indicates that the site is not in an area affected by radon. Therefore, no radon protection measures are required.

## 8.3 Contamination

Historic evidence indicates the site was a field and then later became a garden to Corner House. As such it is unlikely the land has had any contamination sources present.

An investigation of an adjacent site did not reveal any waste fill, however shallow madeground was present to circa 1m and yielded lead and polyaromatic hydrocarbons above the GAC of that time (2017). Asbestos was not identified. Gas was not considered an issue as beam and block floors with passive venting and sealed protrusions were employed giving CS2 protection. Based on a similar approach to foundation design the costly gas monitoring should not be needed.

Naturally occurring metals are anticipated to be below assessment criteria.

Contaminants of concern include the following.

- Metals
- PAH

## 8.4 Investigation proposals

An initial investigation has been recommended to assess the site for the above contaminants of concern. Visual and olfactory evidence will be considered during the investigation to amend the proposals to the actual conditions encountered. Geotechnical testing can also be undertaken at the same time.

If unforeseen contamination is encountered during the development, work shall be halted in that area. The risks shall be assessed and remediated to the satisfaction of the local authority.

-- End of Report –

# 9 References

Bowles, J. E. (1996) Foundation Analysis and Design, 5th Edn. McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, USA.

BRE Special Digest 1 (2005) Concrete in Aggressive Ground, British Research Establishment.

BS 5930 (2015) Code of Practice for Site Investigations, British Standards Institute.

BS 10175:2011 (plus A1:2013) Investigation of potentially contaminated sites – code of practice, British Standards Institute

BS 8485:2007 Code of practice for the characterisation and remediation from ground gas in affected developments, British Standards Institute

CLEA documents published by DEFRA and the Environment Agency.

EA/Defra (2004) Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, Contaminated Land Report 11, Environment Agency, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. Bristol: Environment Agency.

Harris, M. R., Herbert, S. M. and Smith, M. A. (2005) Remedial treatment for contaminated land, Vols I-XII, CIRIA Special Publication 164. London: CIRIA.

Irvine, D. J. & Smith, R. J. (1992) CIRIA Report 97 - Trenching Practice – 2nd Edition.

LQM/CIEH S4Uls for human health risk assessment

NHBC (2006) NHBC Standards.

Rudland, D. J., Lancefield, R. M., Mayell, P. N. (2001) CIRIA C552 Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A guide to good practice, London: CIRIA.

Tomlinson, M. J. (2001) Foundation Design and Construction, 7th Edition. London: Pearson.

YALPAG The council contaminated land planning guidance document produced in collaboration with other local authority Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Pollution Advisory Group (YALPAG)

# Appendix A

## Plans & Photographs




Site location




Proposed layout



View of rear garden



View of rear garden

# Appendix B

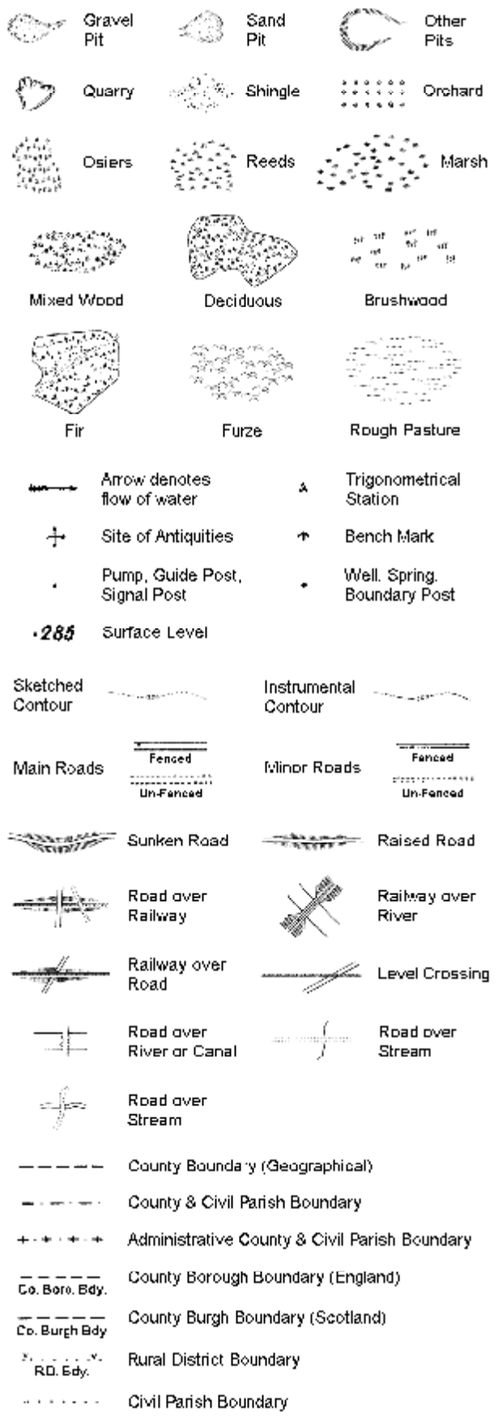
## Historic Maps

# Appendix C

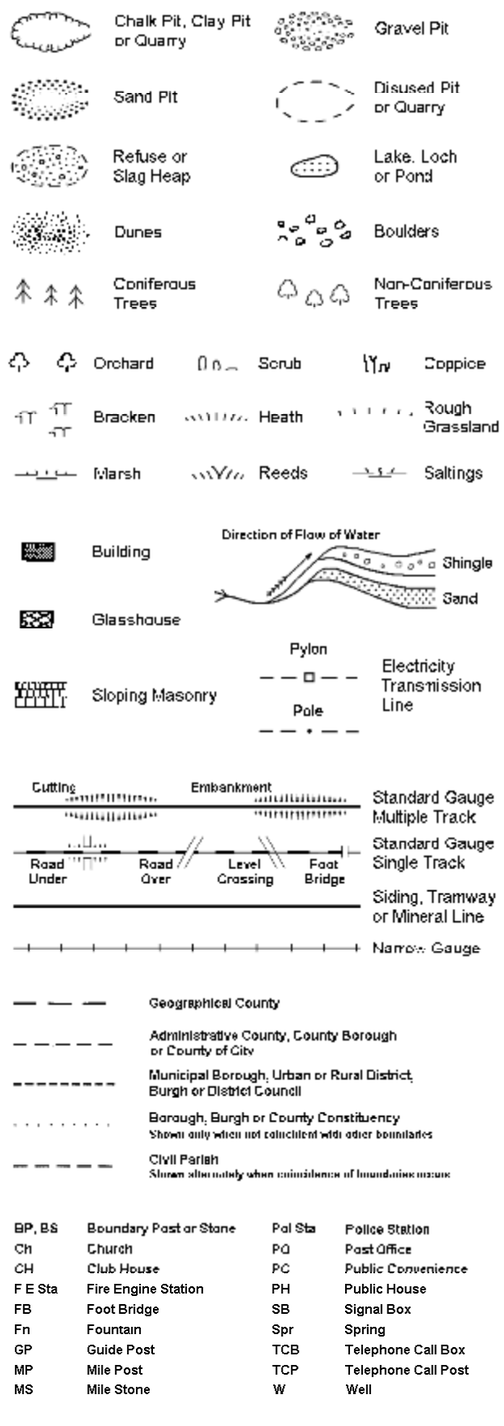
# Environmental Data

# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

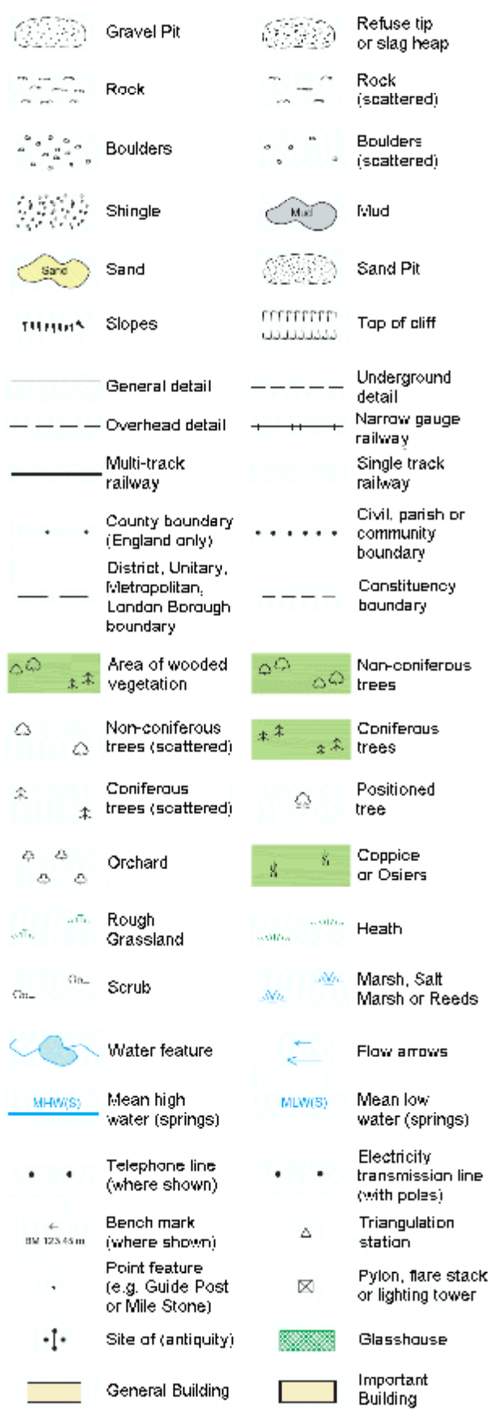



## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000




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

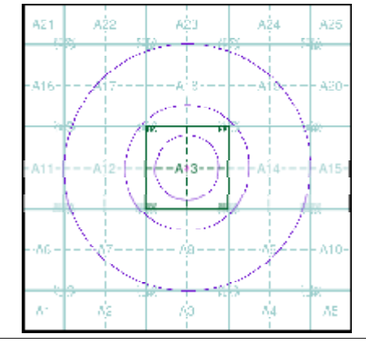
## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping




## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

| Mapping Type | Scale | Date | Pg |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1887 | 2 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1906 | 3 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1906 | 4 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1932 | 5 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1932 | 6 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1932 | 7 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1938 | 8 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:10,560 | 1951 | 9 |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1956 - 1958 | 10 |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1971 - 1977 | 11 |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:10,000 | 1992 | 12 |
| 10K Raster Mapping | 1:10,000 | 2000 | 13 |
| 10K Raster Mapping | 1:10,000 | 2006 | 14 |
| VectorMap Local | 1:10,000 | 2019 | 15 |

## Historical Map - Slice A



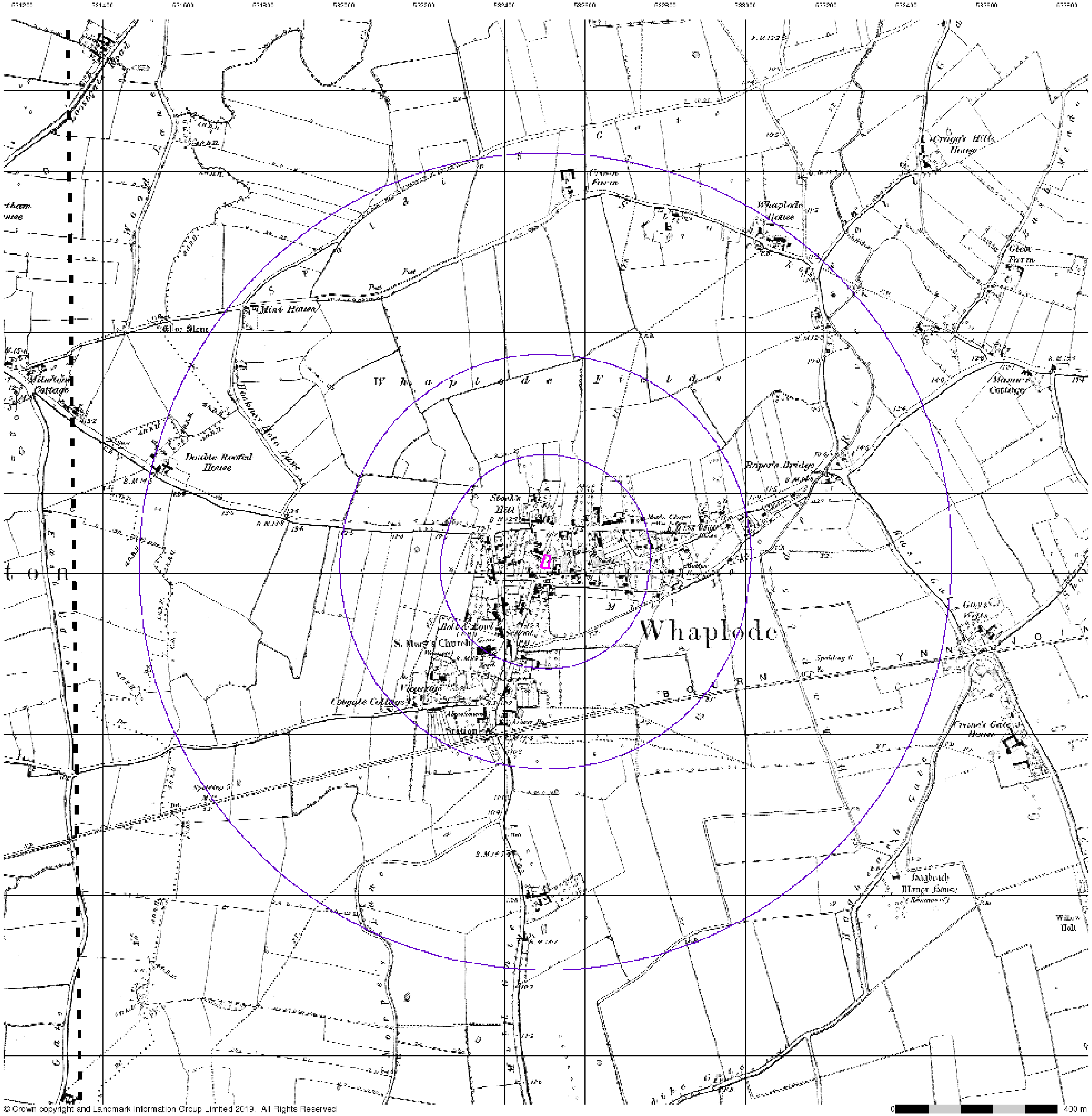

## Order Details

Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA


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



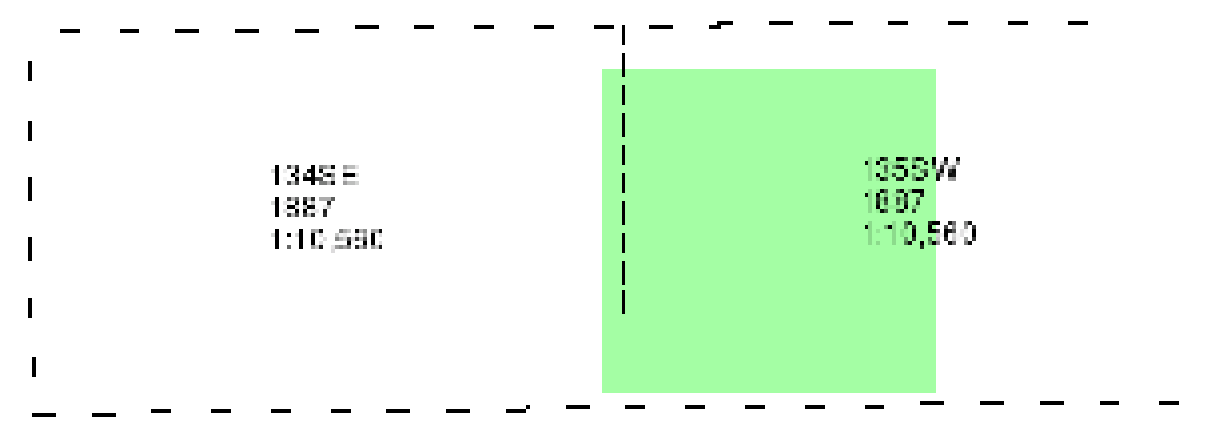

## Lincolnshire

## Published 1887

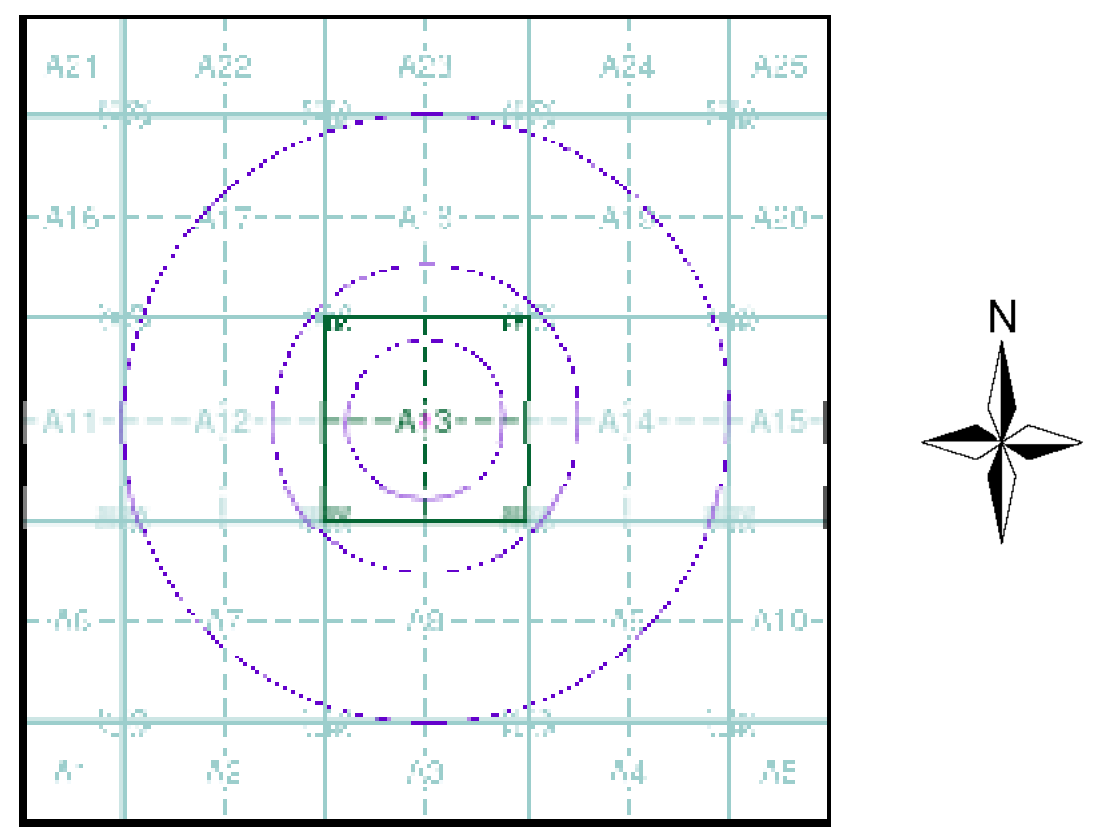
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

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




## Historical Map - Slice A



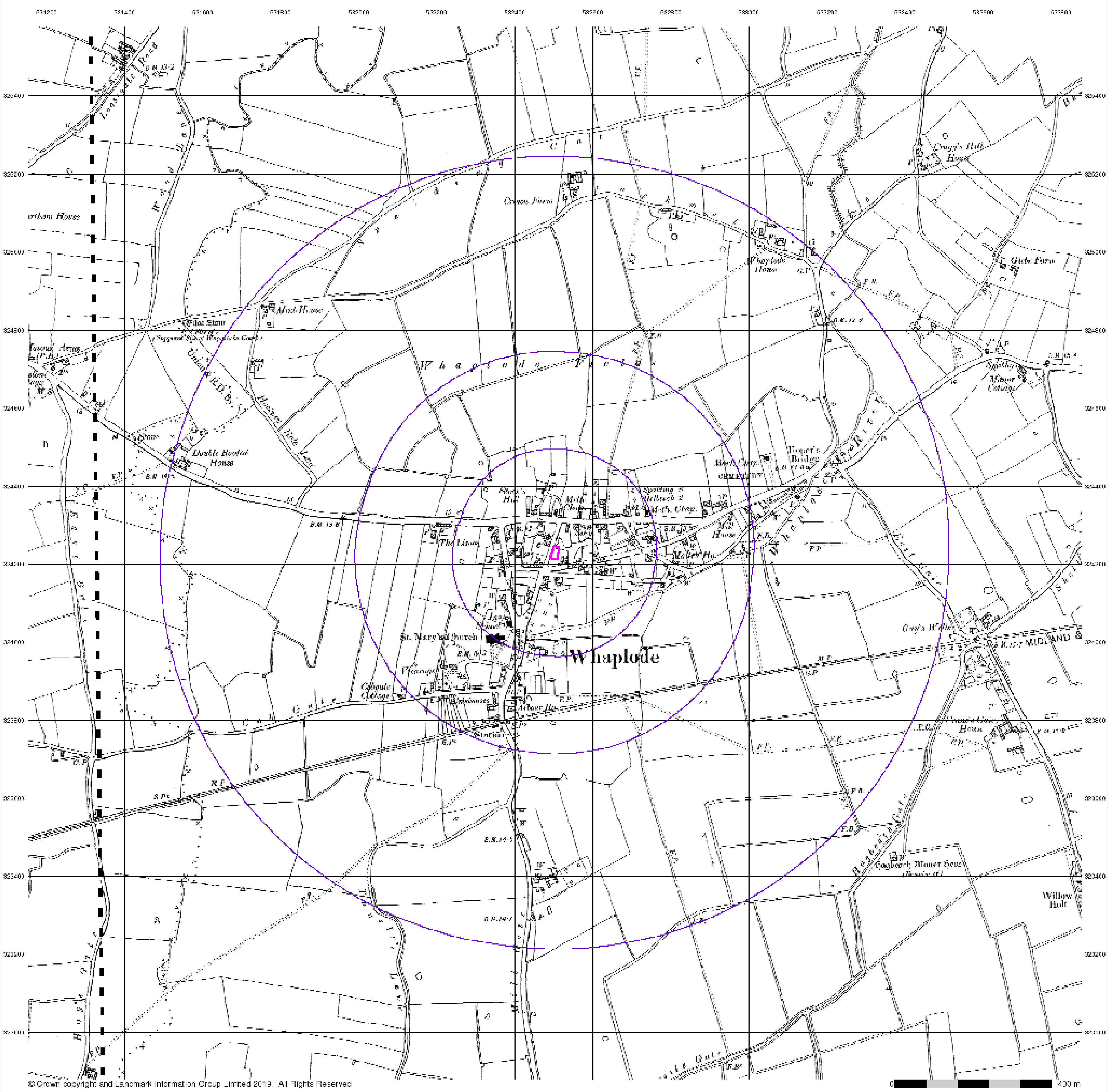

## Order Details

Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA

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0 — 400 m

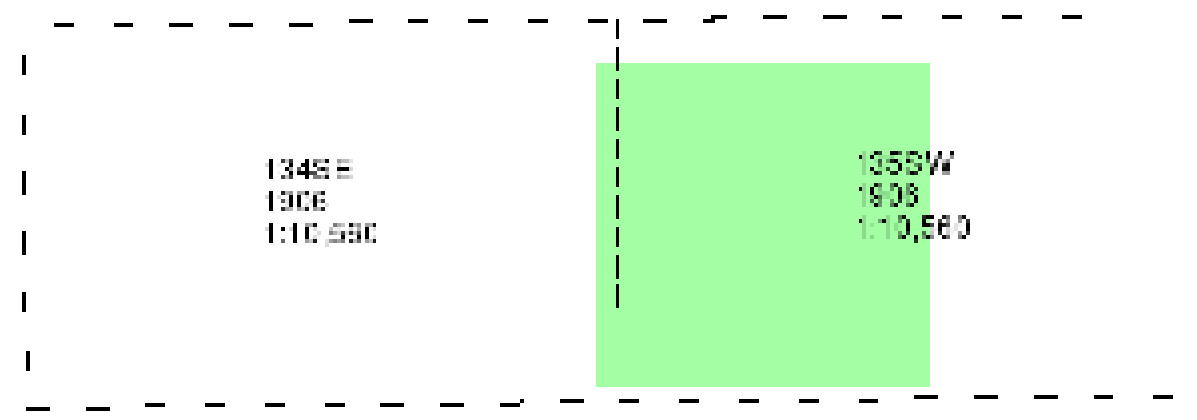
# Lincolnshire

## Published 1906

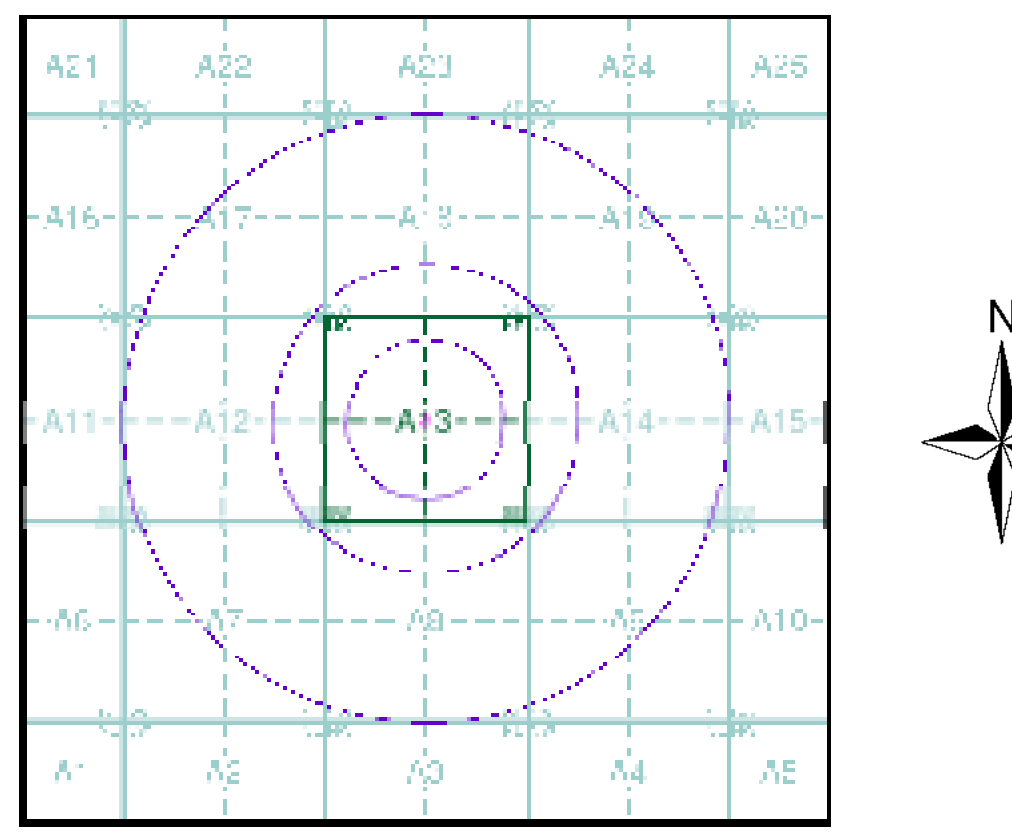
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



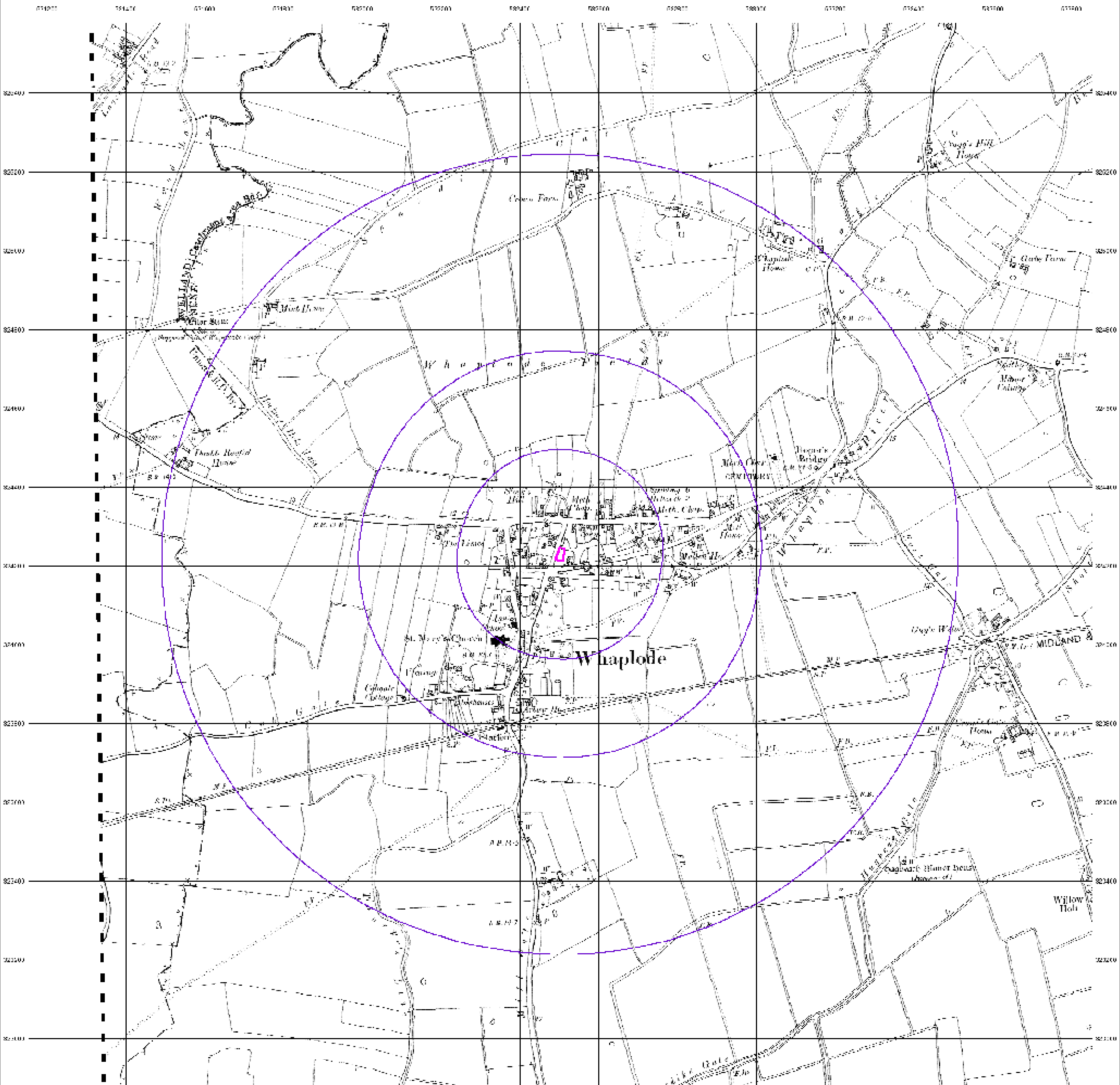

## Order Details

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| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

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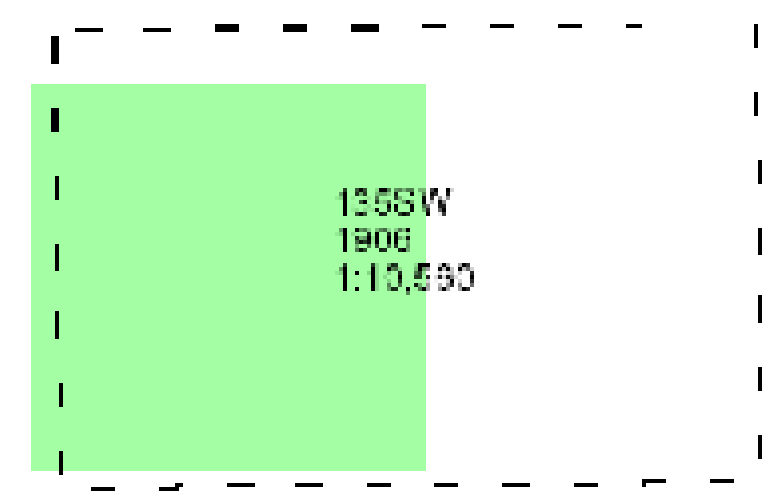
## Lincolnshire

## Published 1906

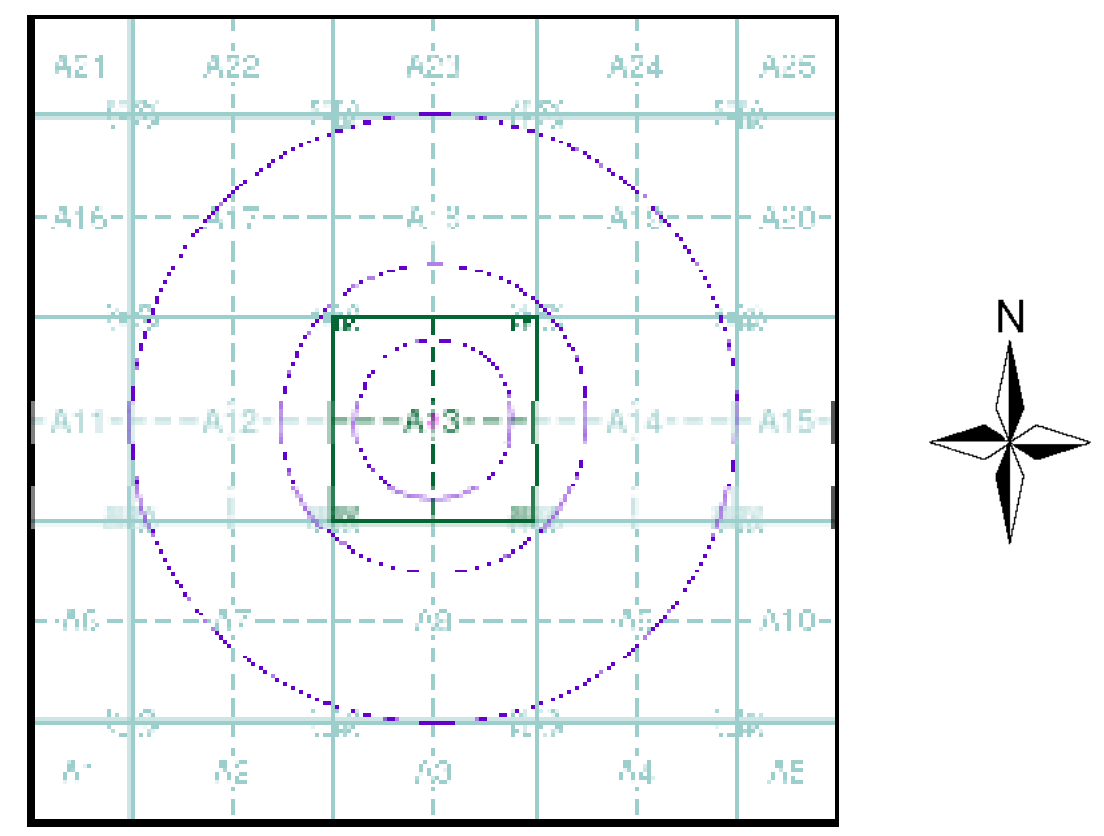
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

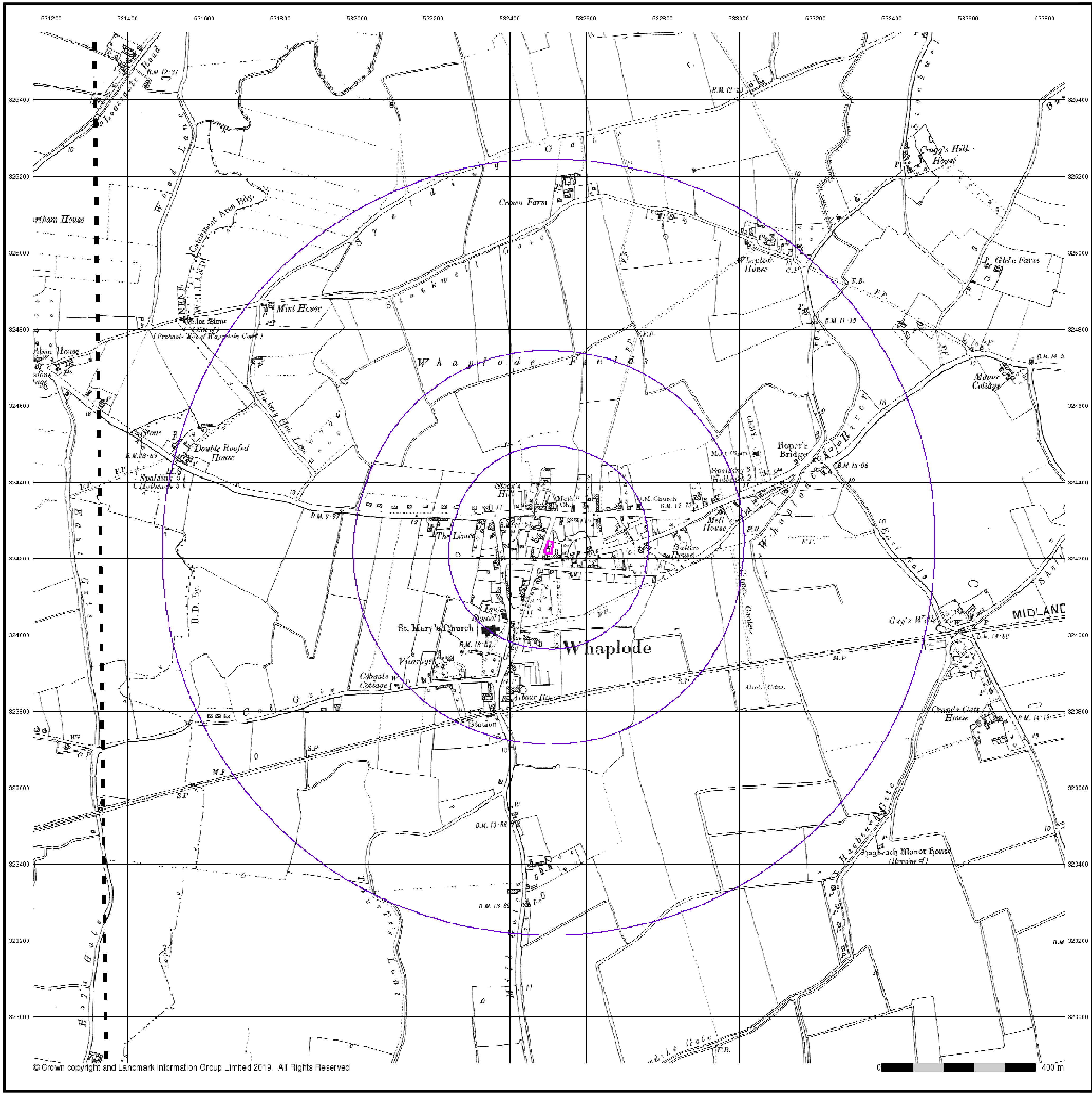
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| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

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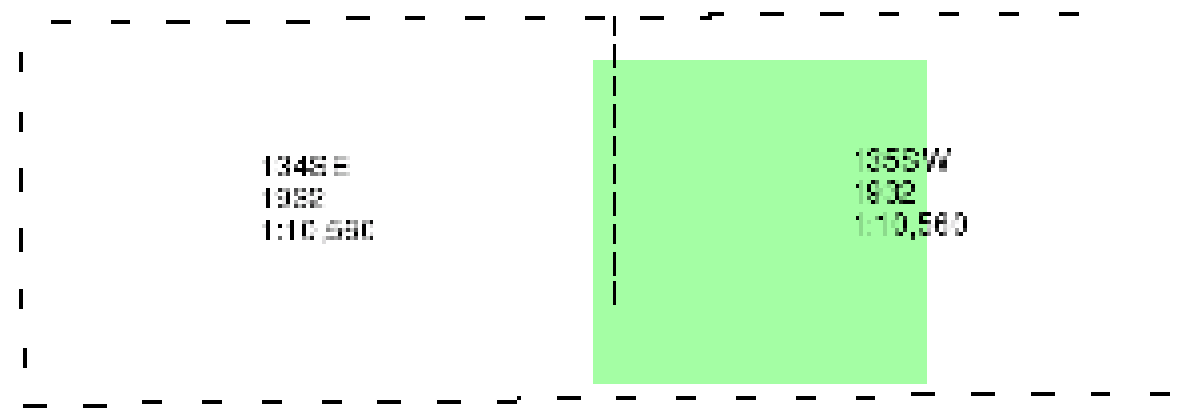
## Lincolnshire

## Published 1932

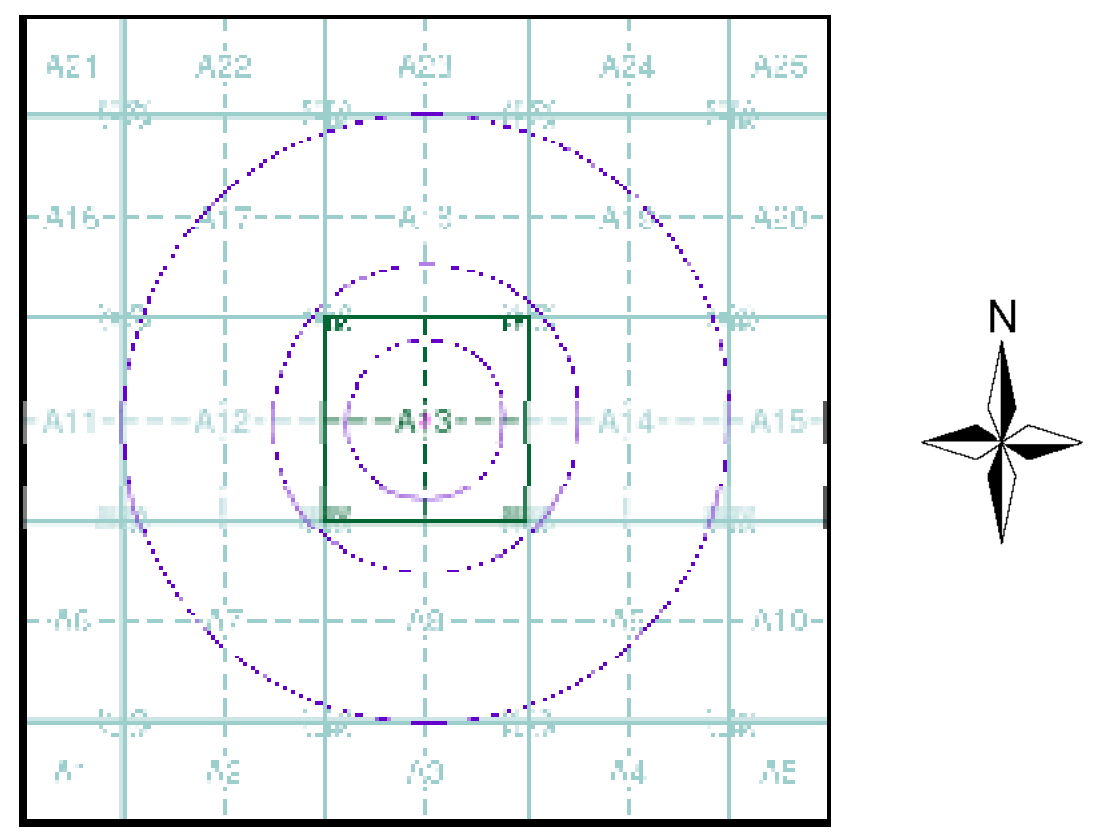
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)




## Historical Map - Slice A



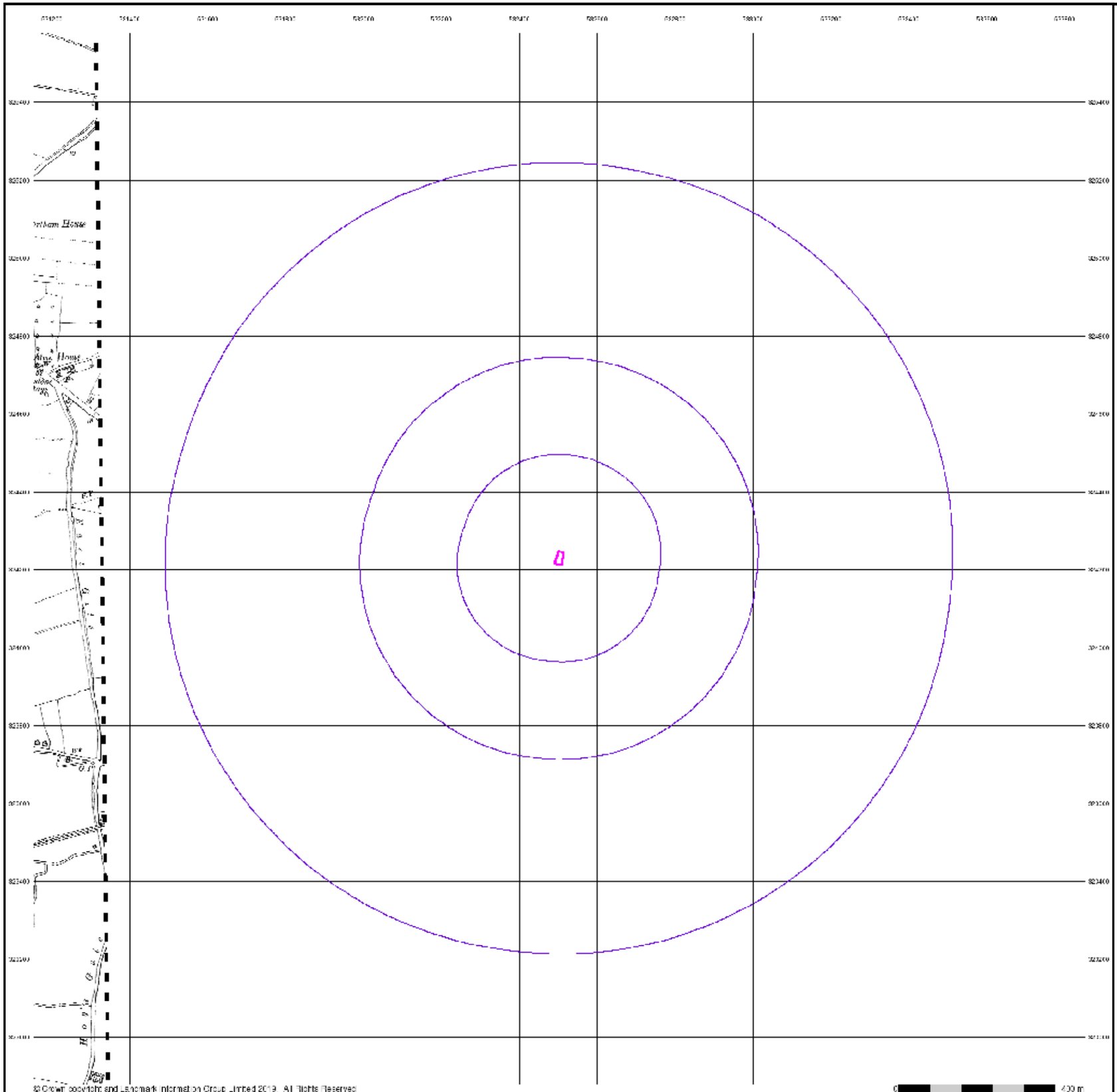

## Order Details

Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

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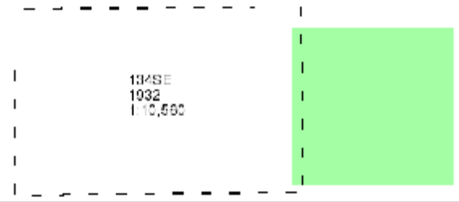
## Lincolnshire

## Published 1932

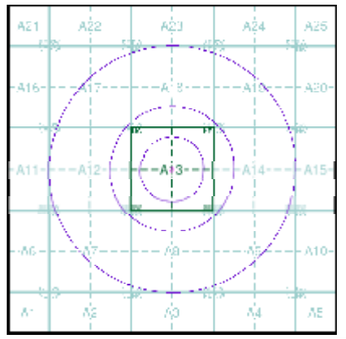
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)




## Historical Map - Slice A



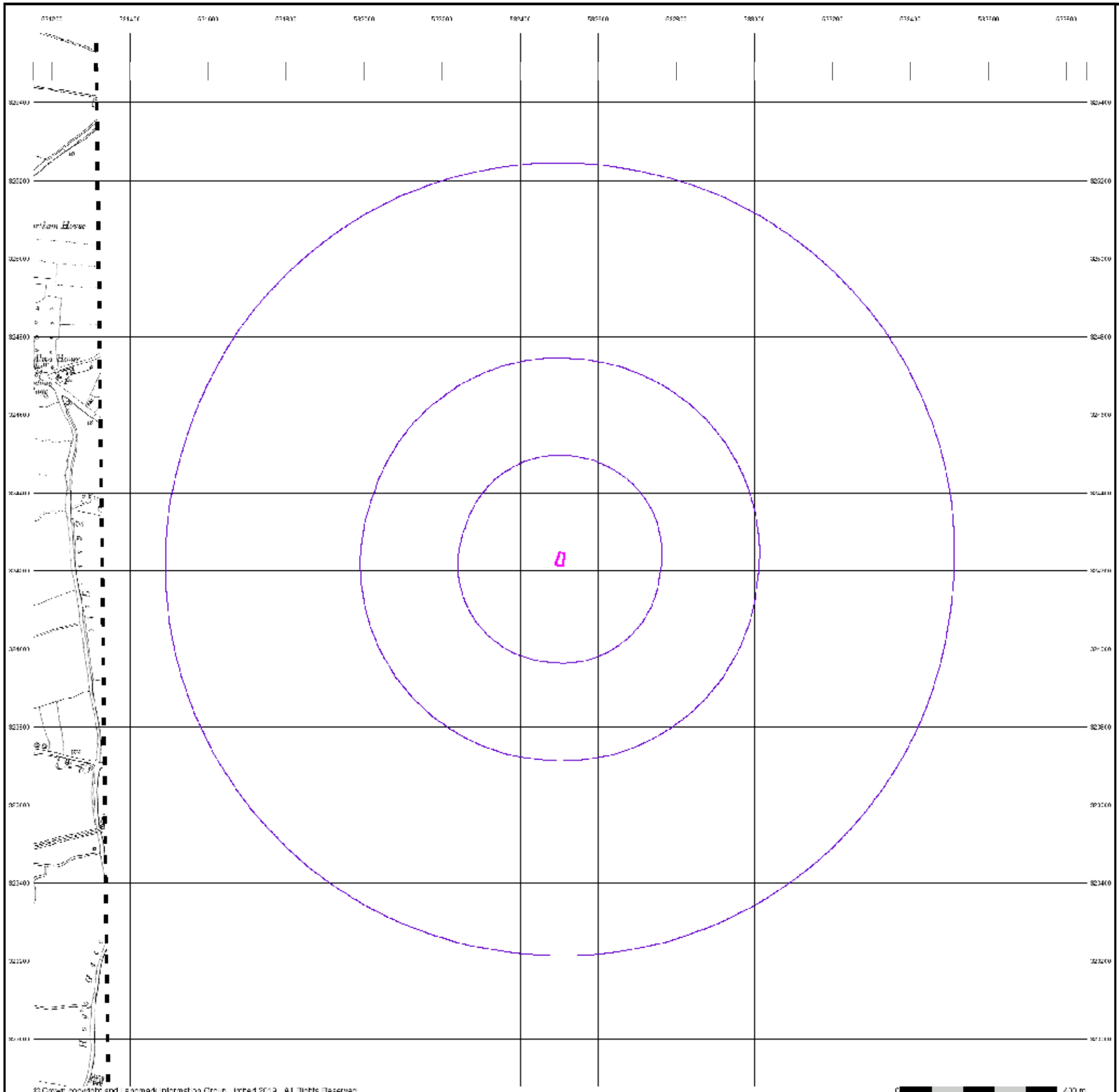

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| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

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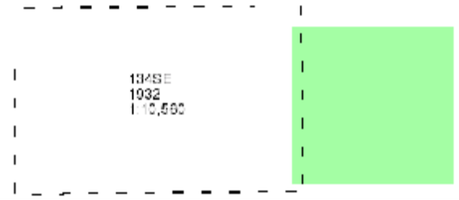
## Lincolnshire

## Published 1932

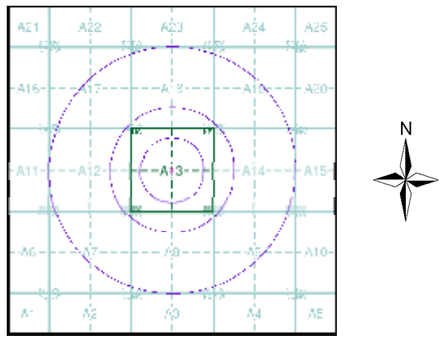
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)




## Historical Map - Slice A




## Order Details

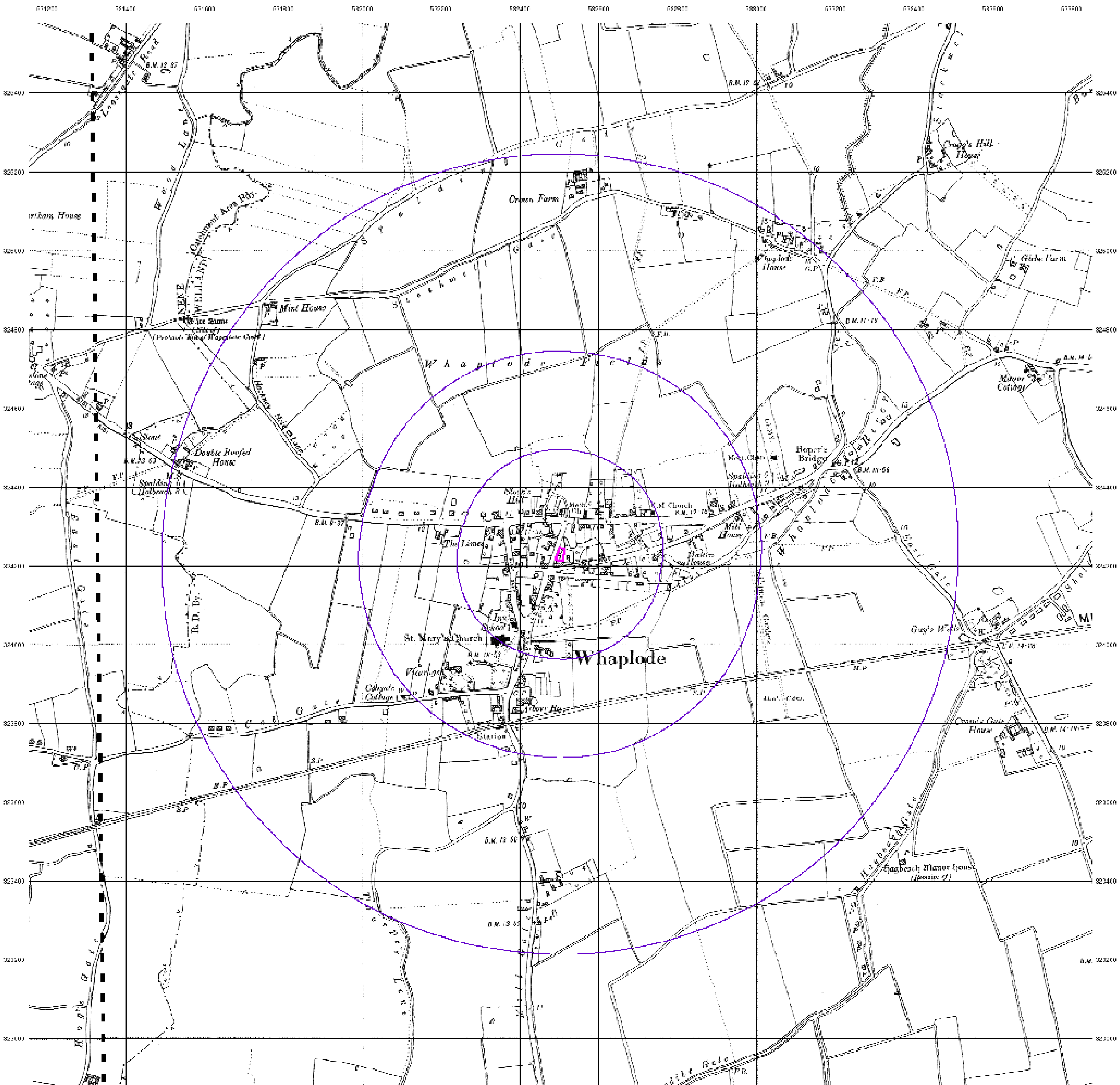
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| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
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| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

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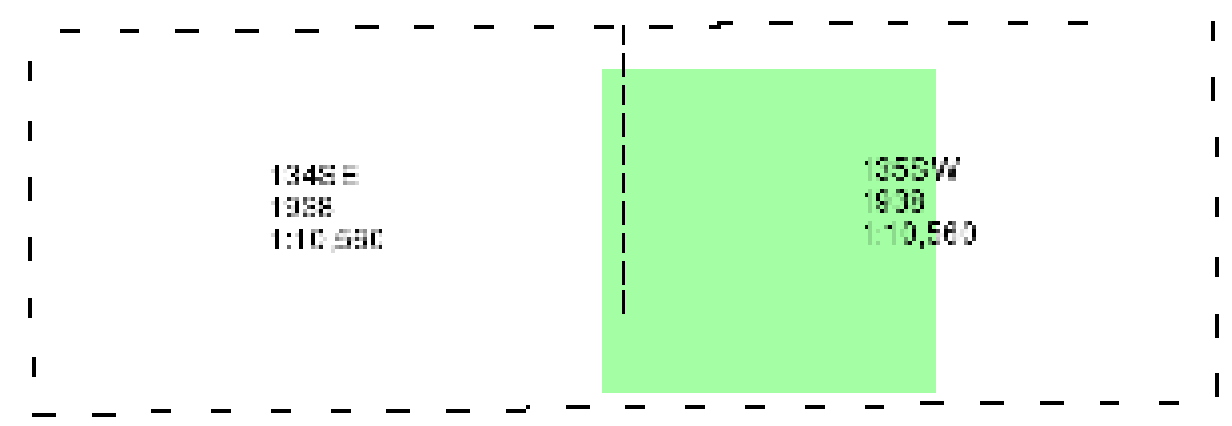
# Lincolnshire

## Published 1938

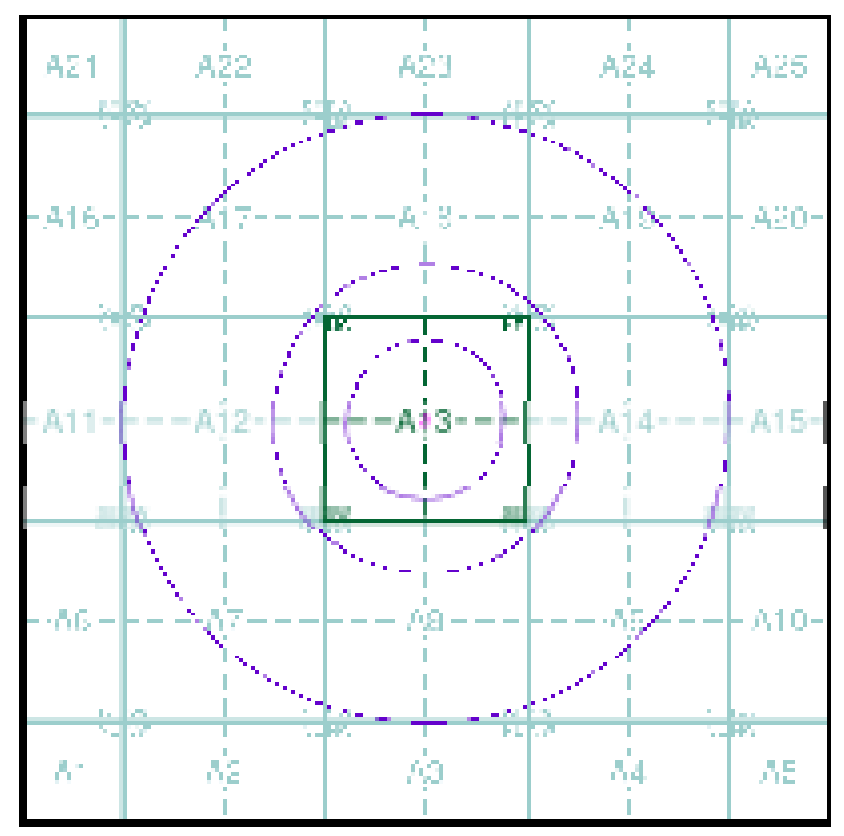
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

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




## Historical Map - Slice A




N

## Order Details

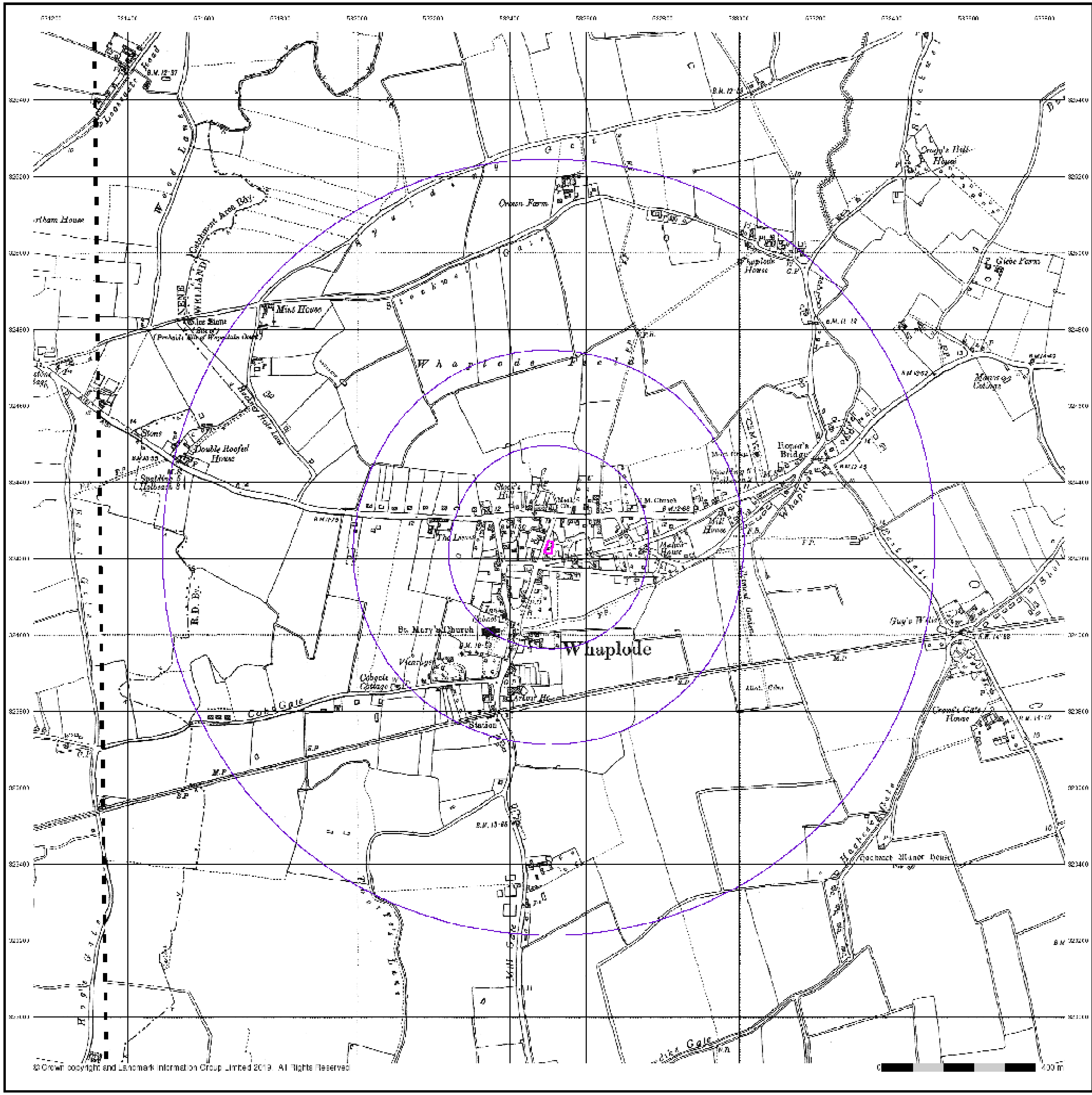
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

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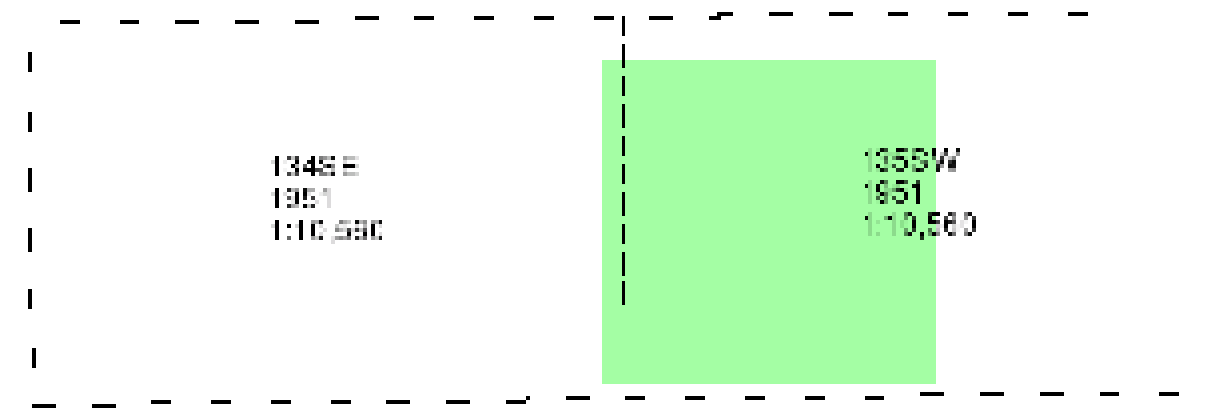

# Lincolnshire

## Published 1951

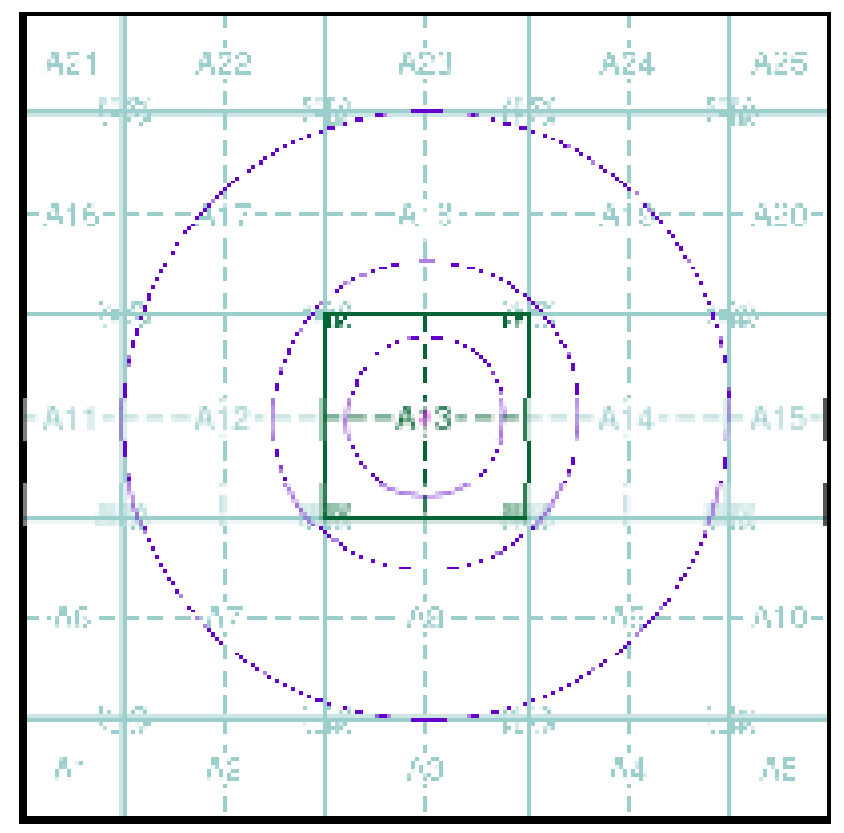
## Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



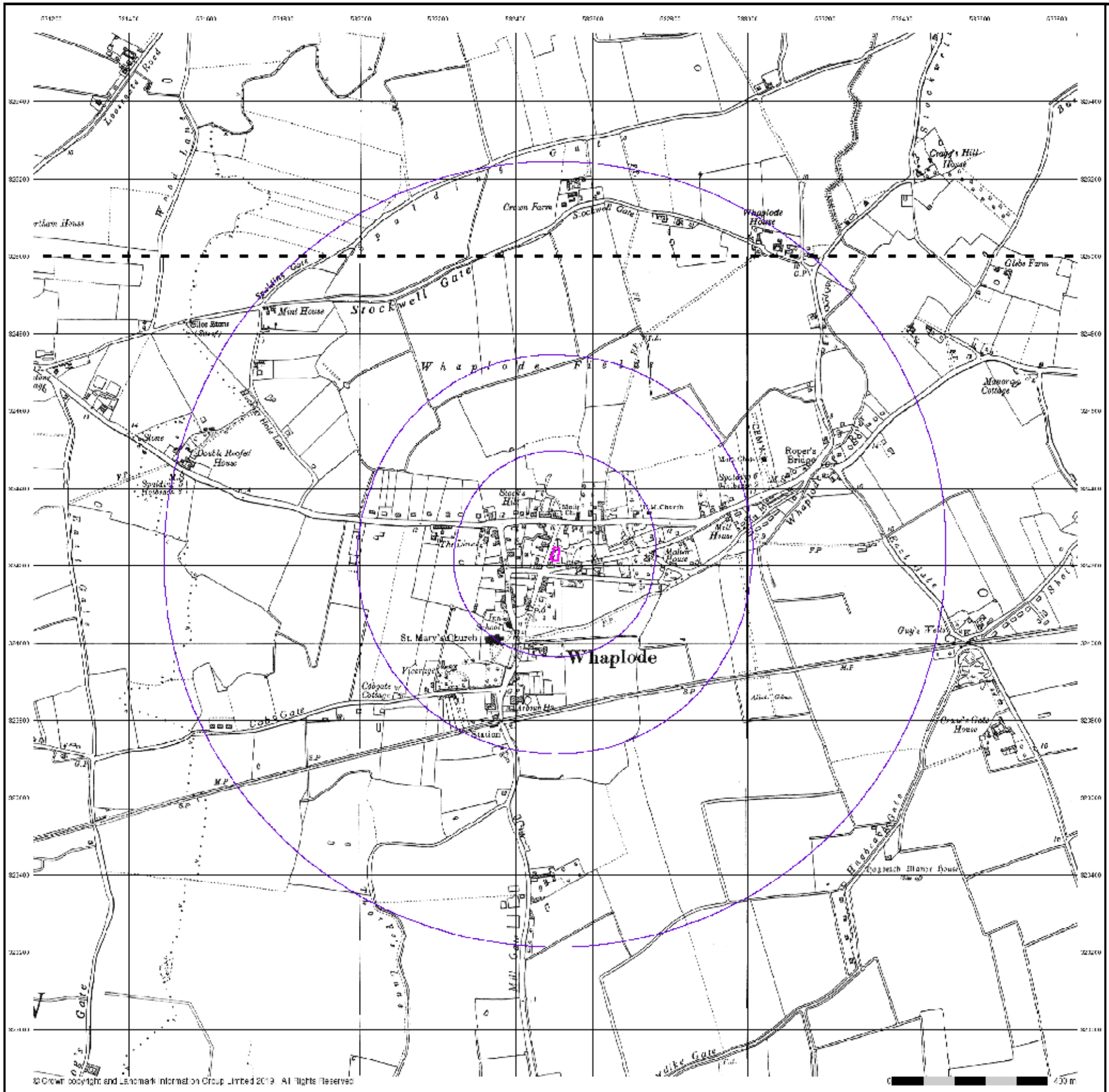

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## Order Details

Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
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Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA



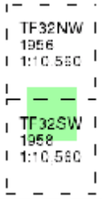

## Ordnance Survey Plan

## Published 1956 - 1958

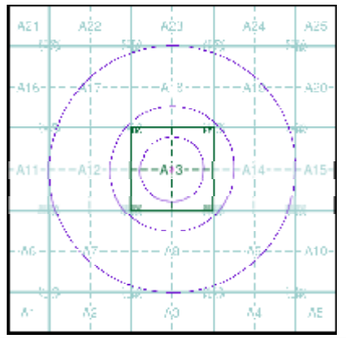
## Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

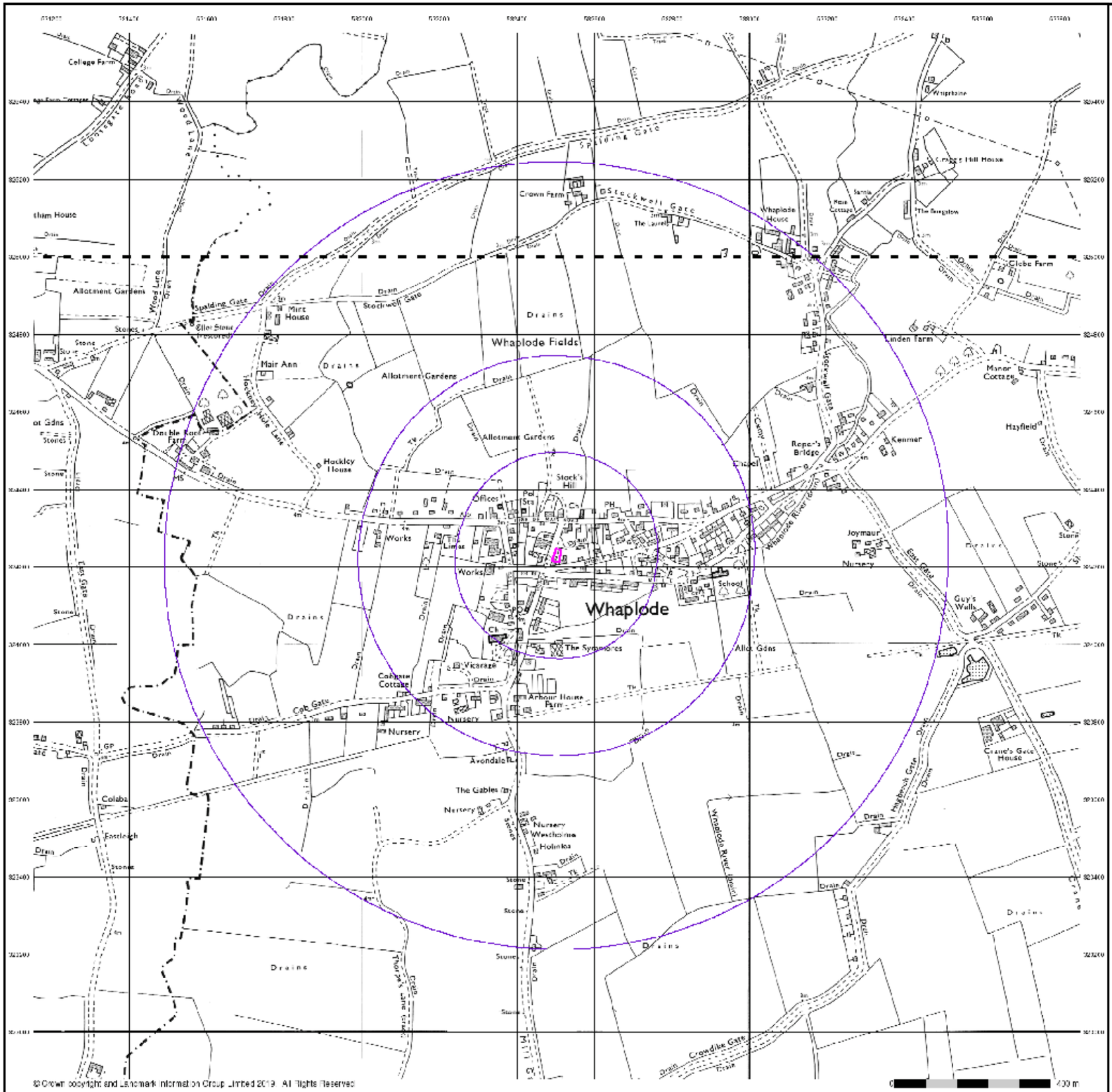



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| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA




## Ordnance Survey Plan

### Published 1971 - 1977

### Source map scale - 1:10,000

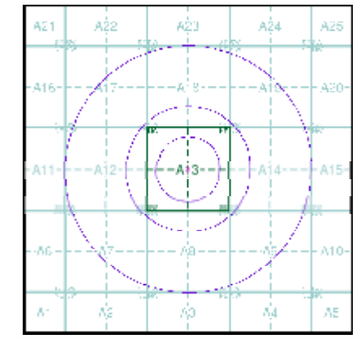
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

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

TF32NW
1977
1:10,000

TF32SW
1971
1:10,000

## Historical Map - Slice A



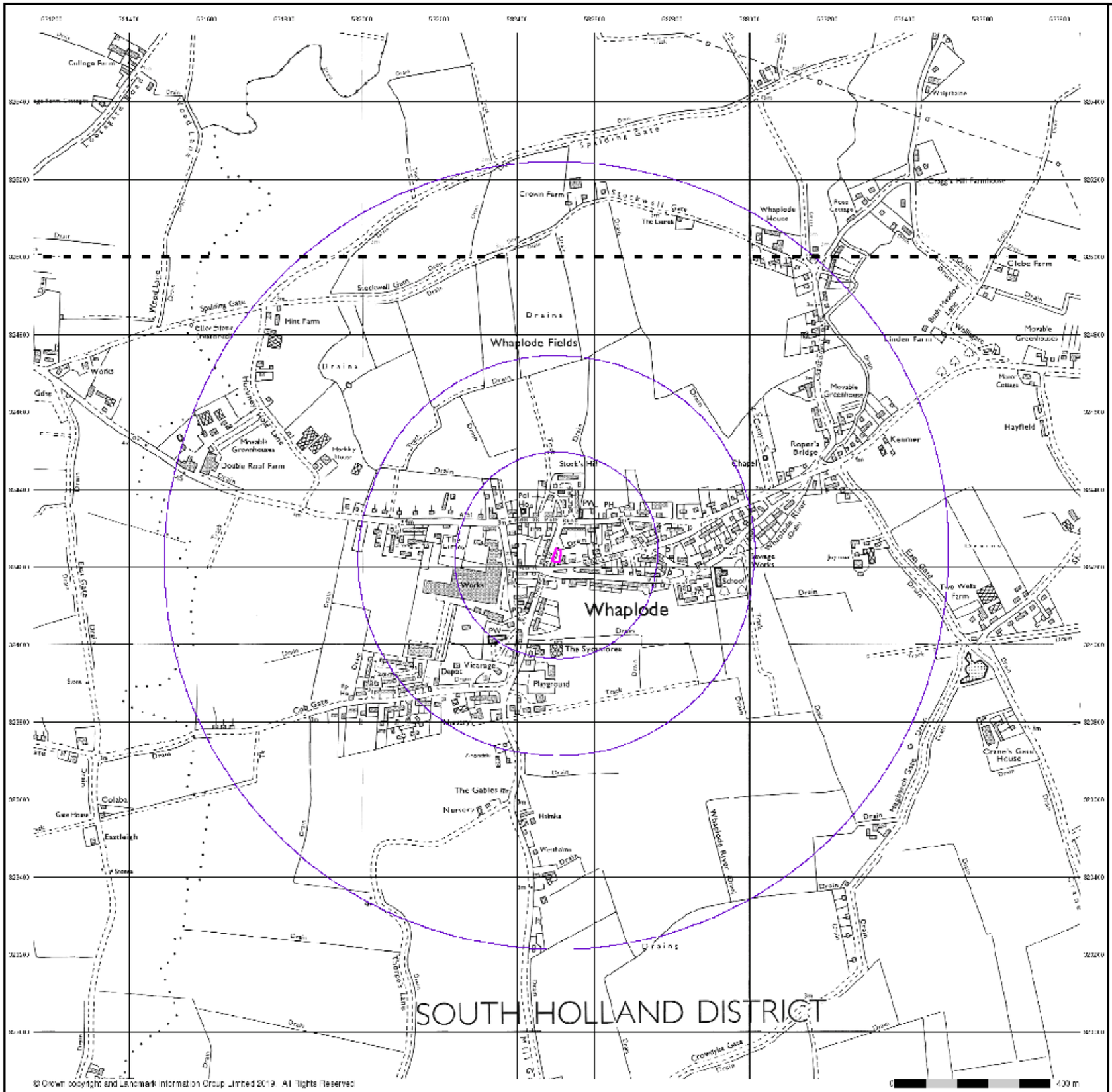

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## Site Details

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## Ordnance Survey Plan

## Published 1992

## Source map scale - 1:10,000

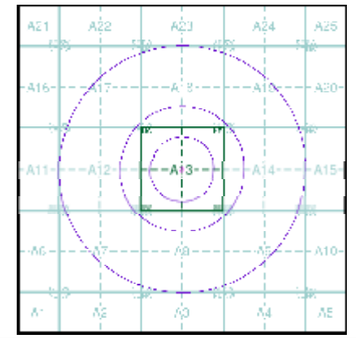
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

TF32NW
1992
1:10,000

TF32SW
1992
1:10,000

## Historical Map - Slice A

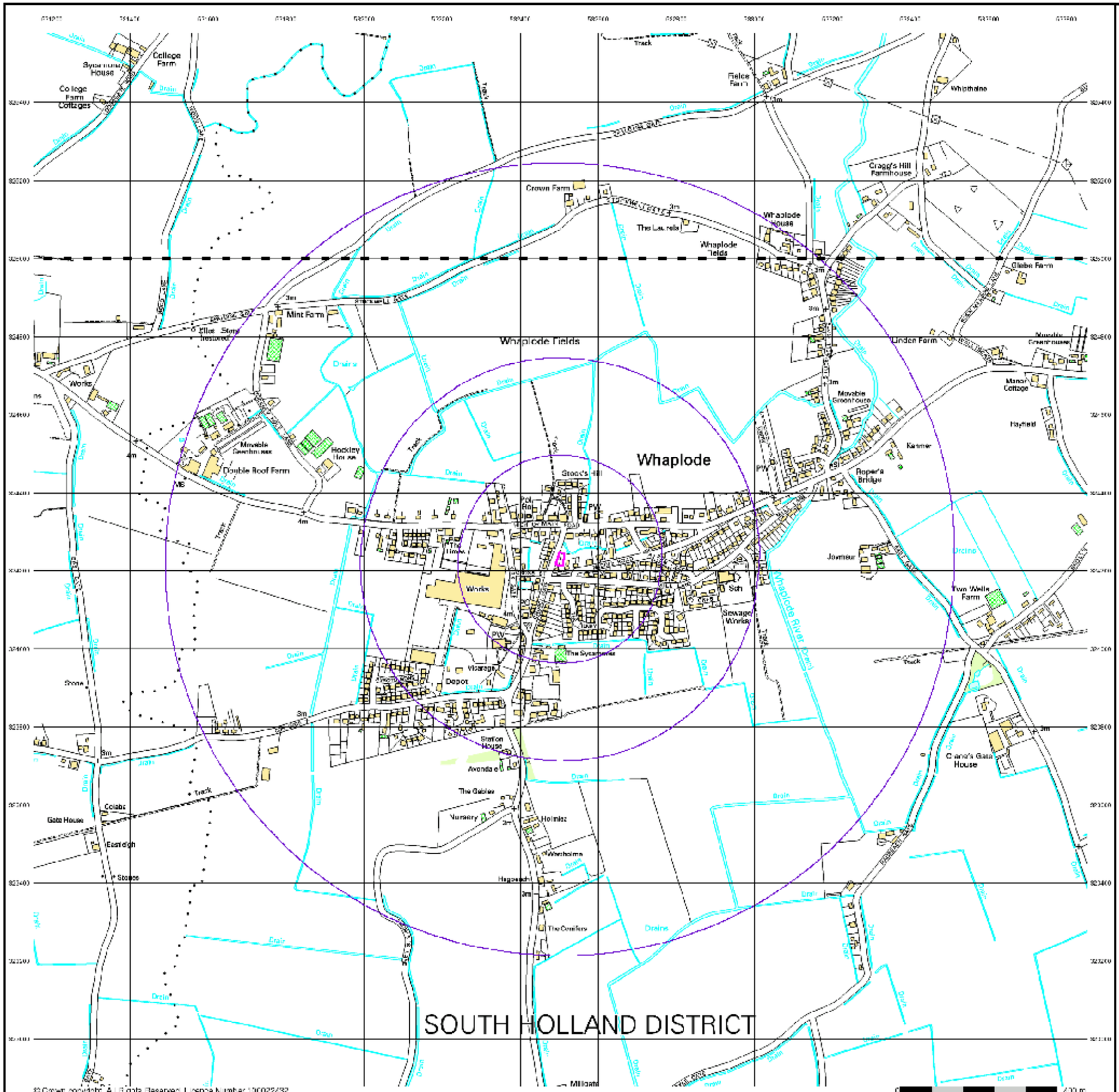



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## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA



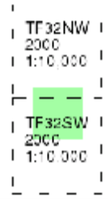

## 10k Raster Mapping

## Published 2000

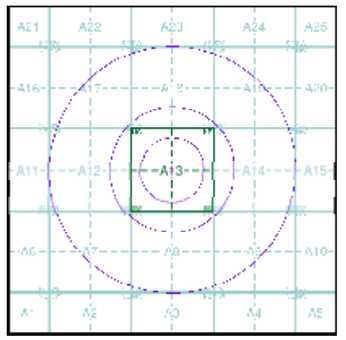
## Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey`s 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

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




## Historical Map - Slice A

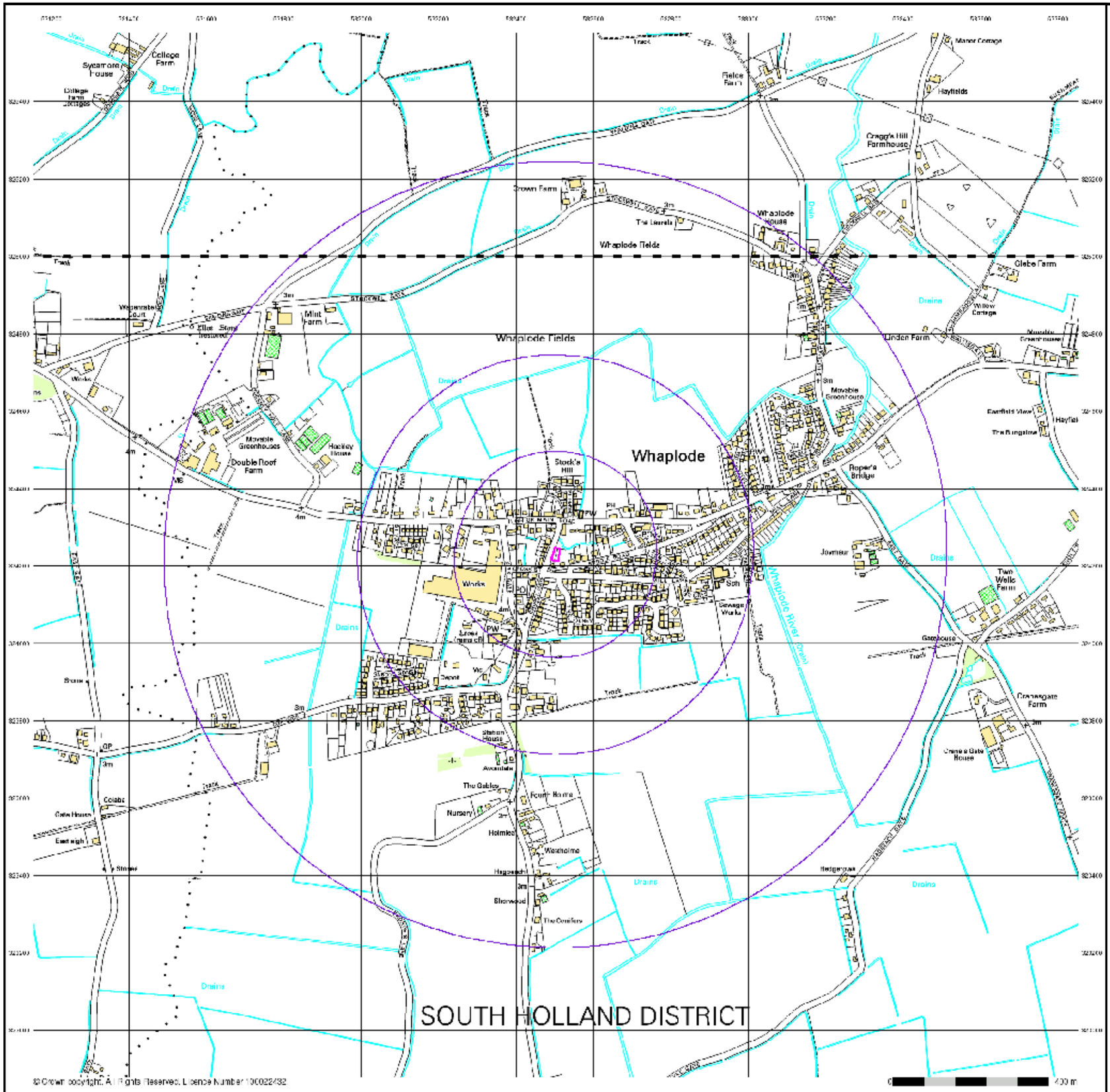



## Order Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Order Number: | 206340418_1_1 |
| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
| National Grid Reference: | 532500, 324230 |
| Slice: | A |
| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA




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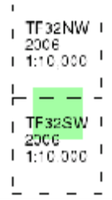
## 10k Raster Mapping

## Published 2006

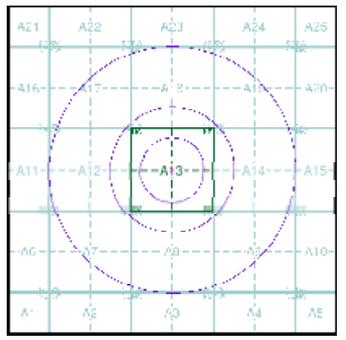
## Source map scale - 1:10,000

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




## Historical Map - Slice A



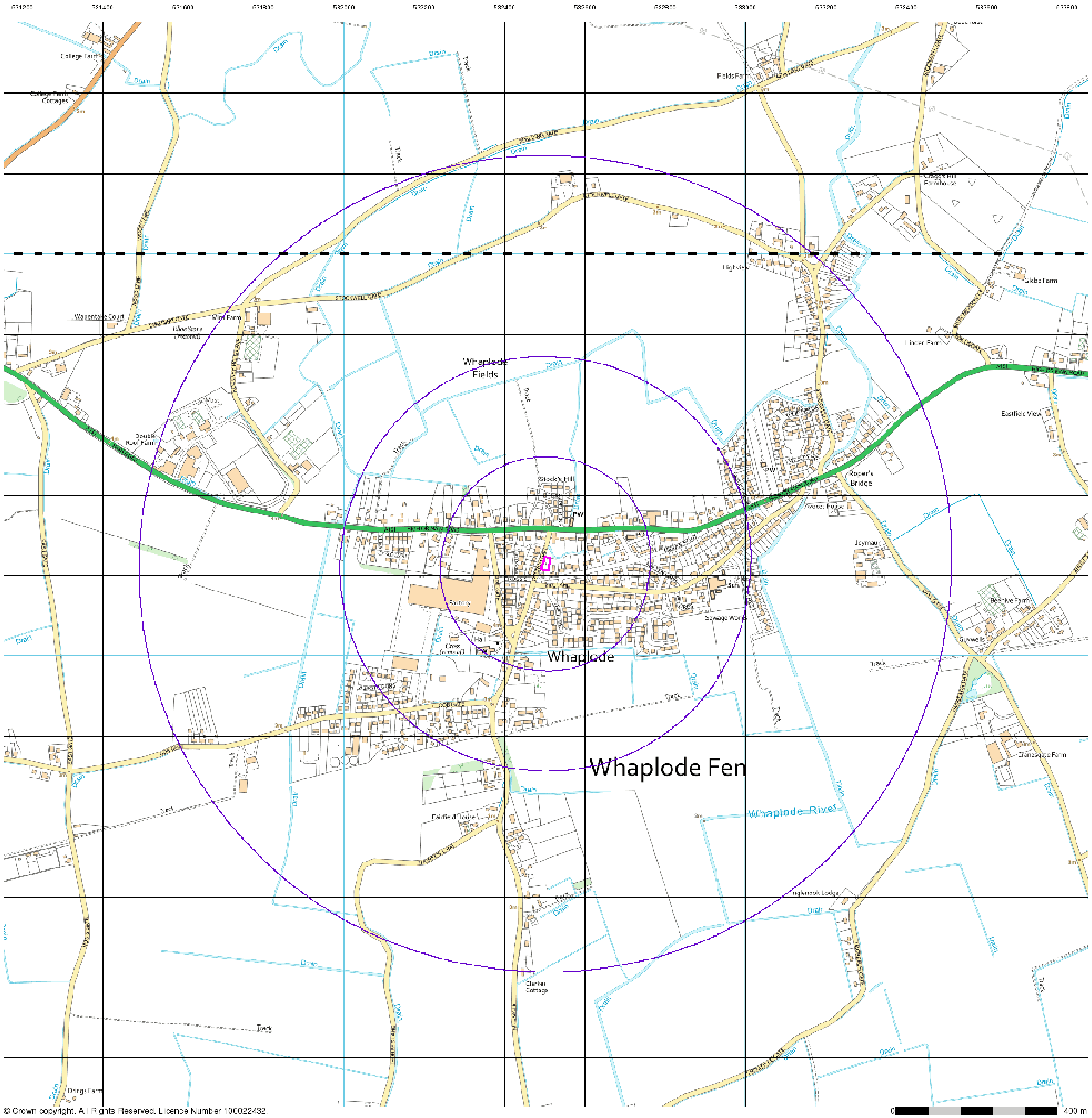

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0 400 m

## VectorMap Local

## Published 2019

## Source map scale - 1:10,000

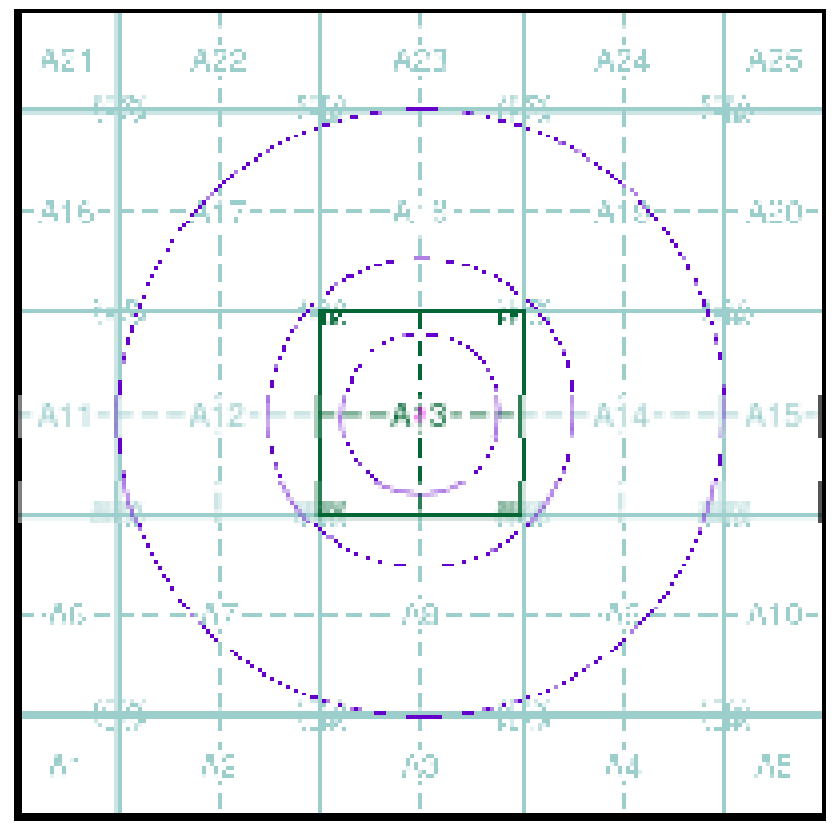
VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap 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)

TF32NW
2019
Variable

TF32SW
2019
Variable

## Historical Map - Slice A




N

## Order Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Order Number: | 206340418_1_1 |
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| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 1000 |

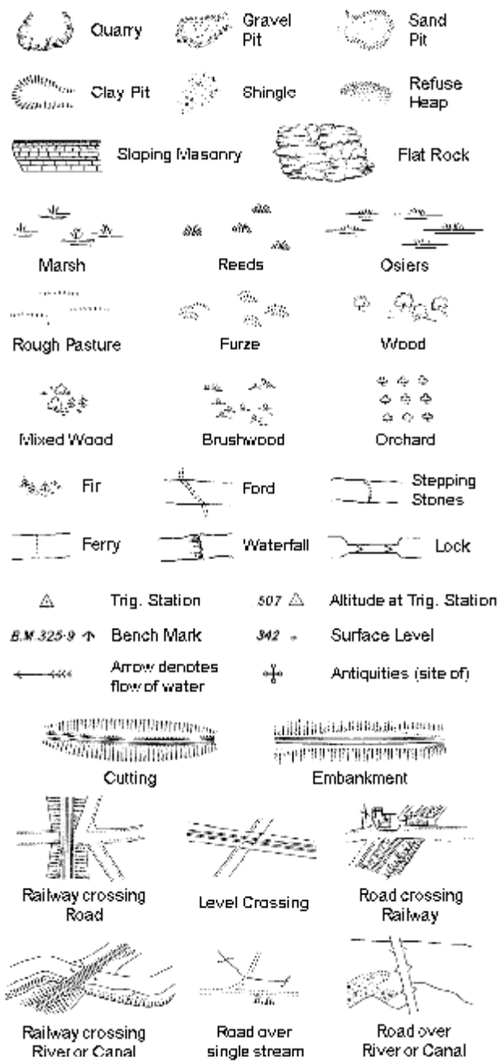
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# Historical Mapping Legends

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




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B P B S | Boundary Post or Stone | P.C.S | 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




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| El 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

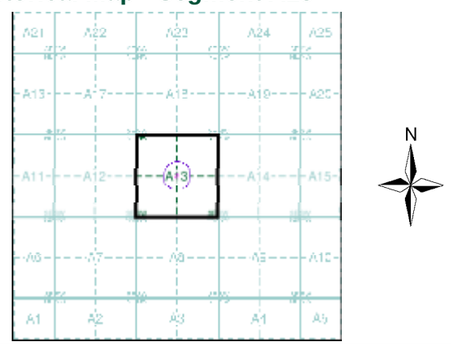



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bks | Barracks | P | Pillar, Pole or Post |
| Bty | Battery | PO | Post Office |
| Cemy | Cemetery | PC | Public Convenience |
| Chy | Chimney | Pp | Pump |
| Cis | Cistern | Ppg Sta | Pumping Station |
| Dismtd Rly | Dismantled Railway | PW | Place of Worship |
| El Gen Sta | Electricity Generating Station | Sewage Ppg Sta | Sewage Pumping Station |
| El P | Electricity Pole, Pillar | SB, S Br | Signal Box or Bridge |
| El 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 Governer | 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 |

## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

| Mapping Type | Scale | Date | Pg |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lincolnshire | 1:2,500 | 1888 | 2 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:2,500 | 1904 | 3 |
| Lincolnshire | 1:2,500 | 1931 | 4 |
| Ordnance Survey Plan | 1:2,500 | 1970 | 5 |
| Additional SIMs | 1:2,500 | 1977 | 6 |
| Additional SIMs | 1:2,500 | 1981 - 1991 | 7 |
| Additional SIMs | 1:2,500 | 1991 | 8 |
| Additional SIMs | 1:2,500 | 1993 | 9 |
| Large-Scale National Grid Data | 1:2,500 | 1995 | 10 |
| Large-Scale National Grid Data | 1:2,500 | 1996 | 11 |
| Historical Aerial Photography | 1:2,500 | 1999 | 12 |

## Historical Map - Segment A13



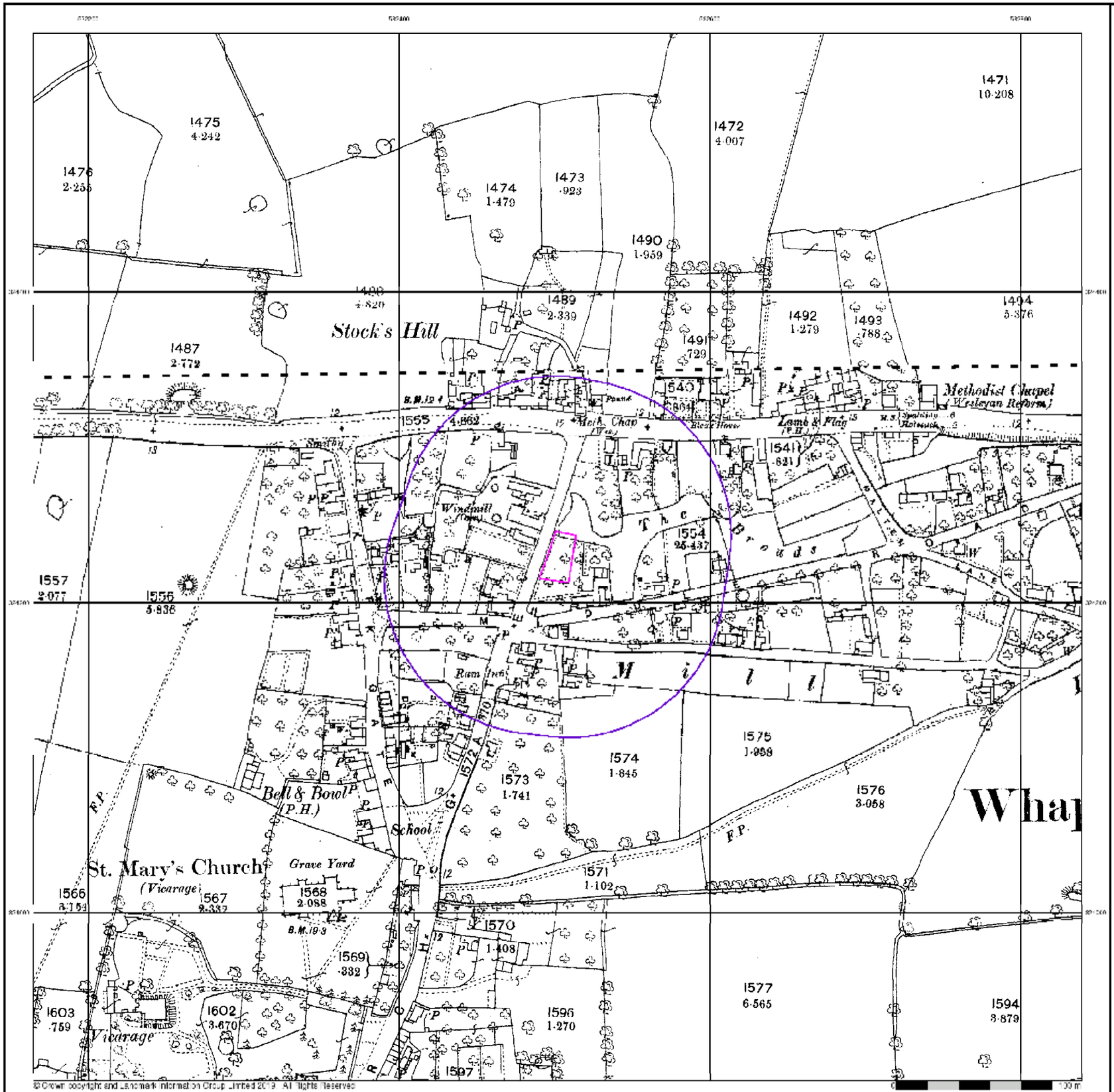

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Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA


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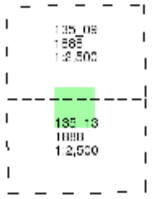
## Lincolnshire

## Published 1888

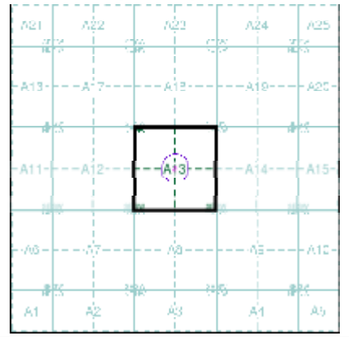
## Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



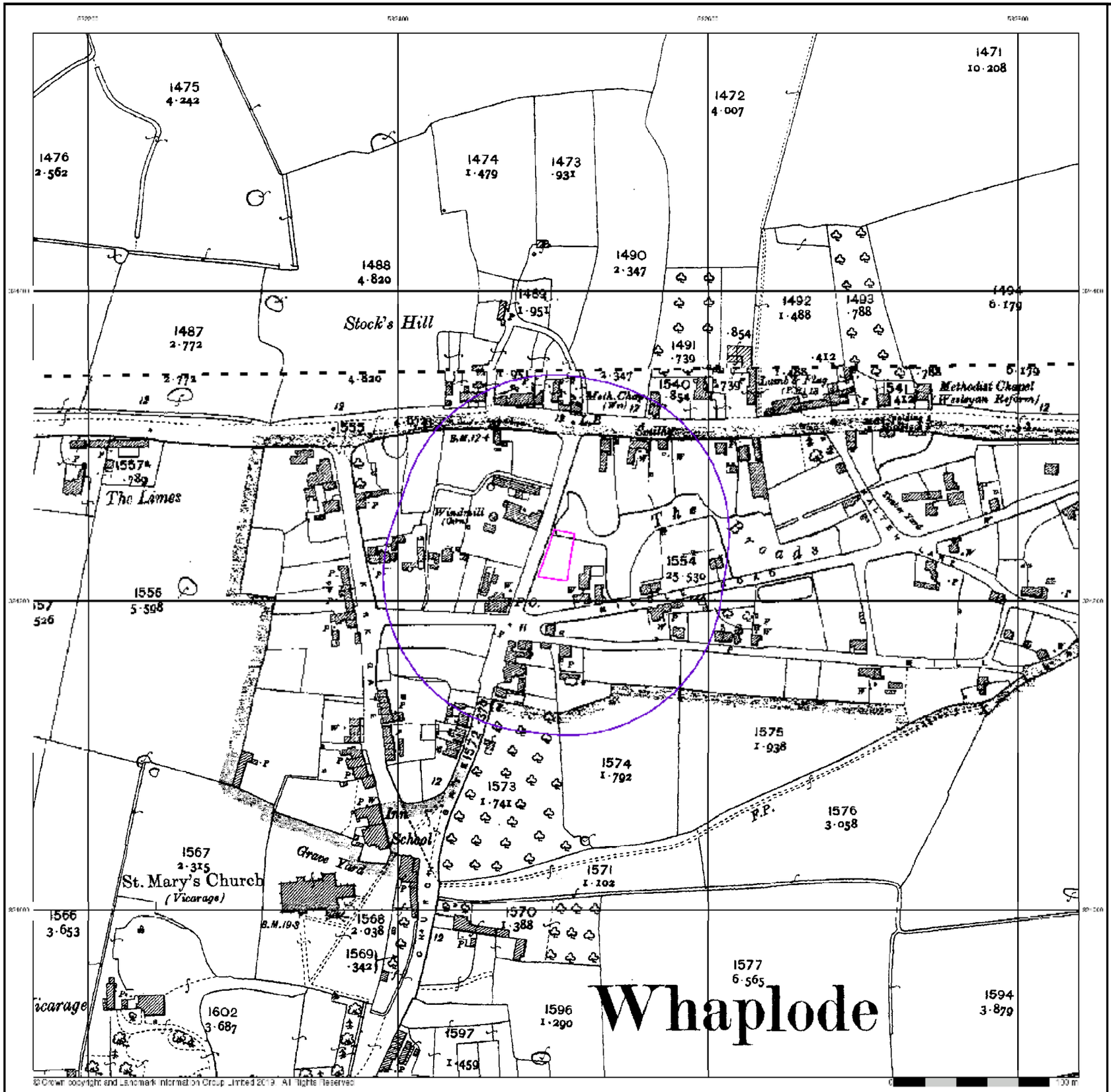

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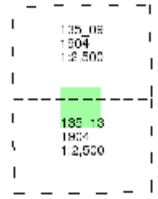

# Lincolnshire

## Published 1904

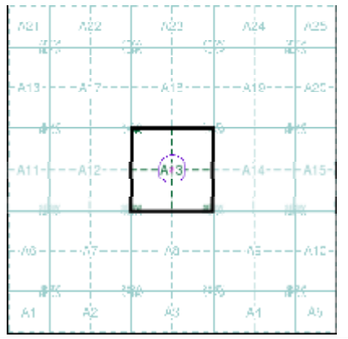
## Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



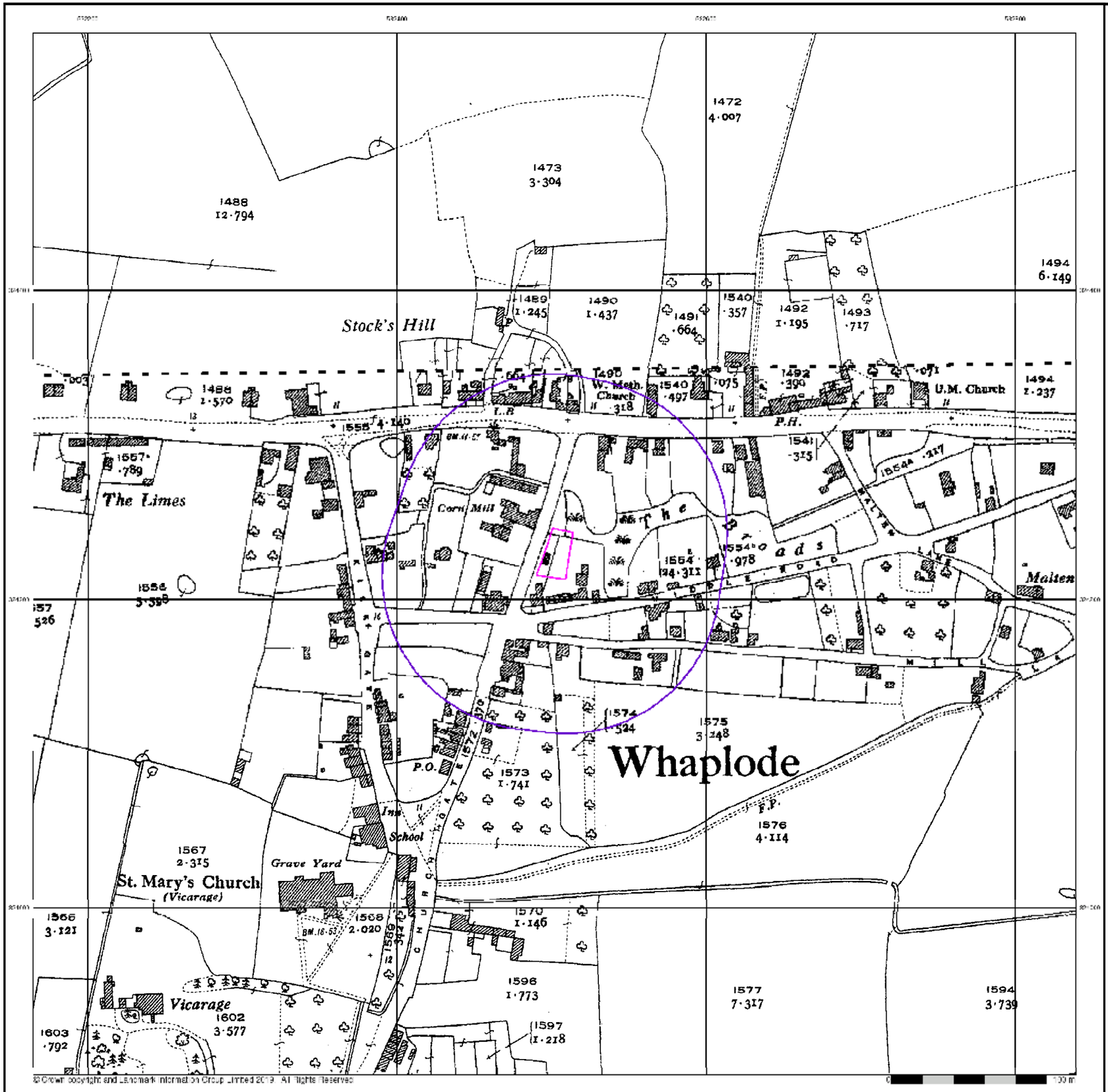

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| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
| National Grid Reference: | 532500, 324230 |
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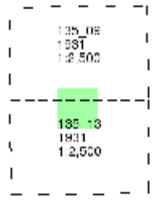

## Lincolnshire

## Published 1931

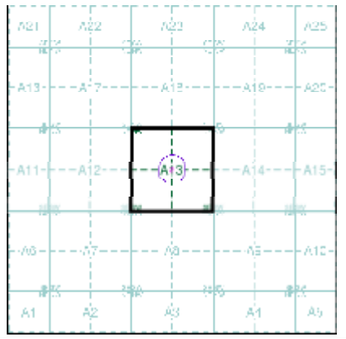
## Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



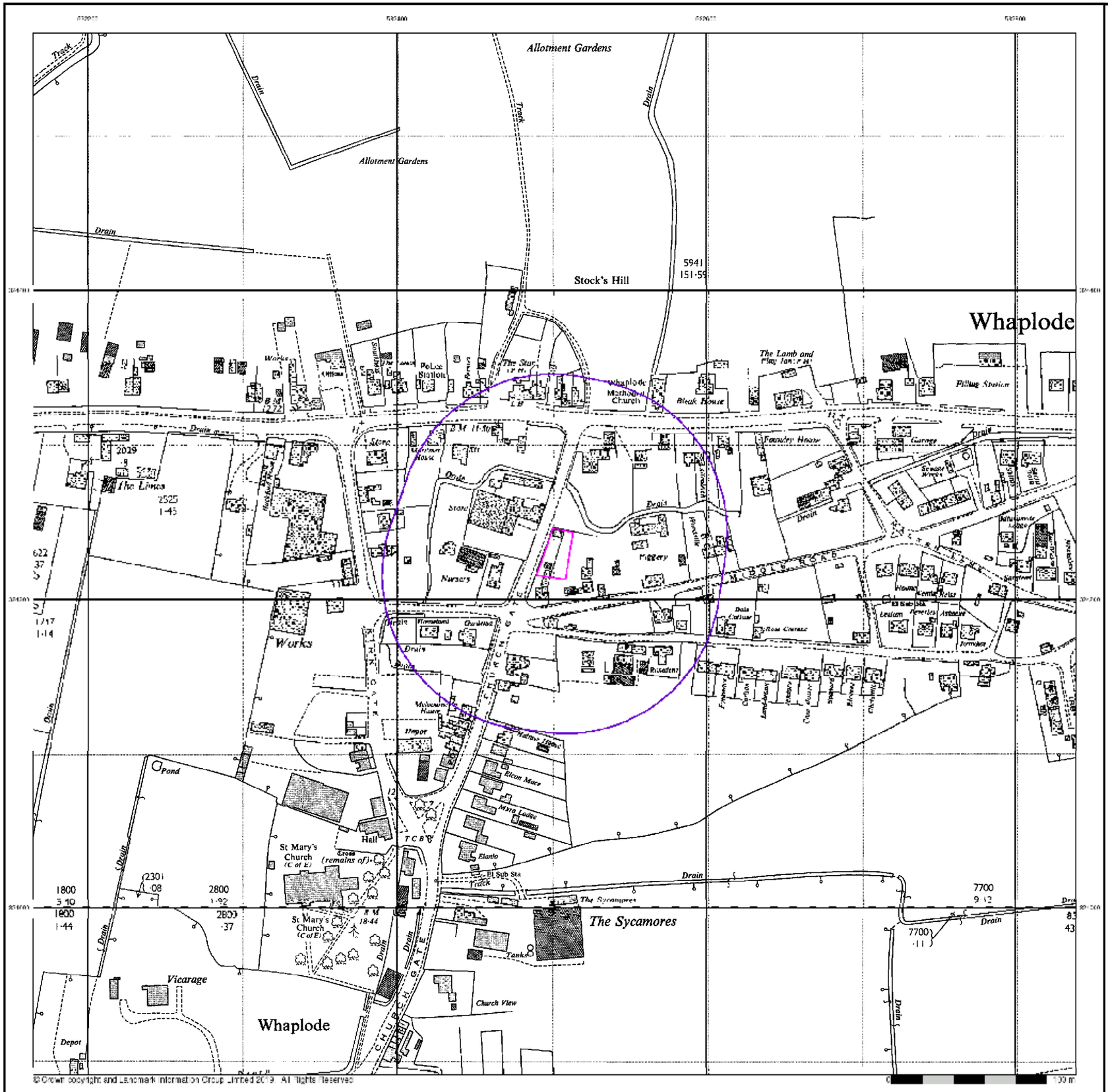

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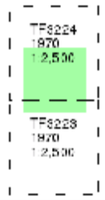

## Ordnance Survey Plan

## Published 1970

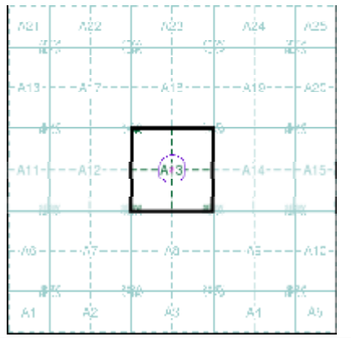
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## Historical Map - Segment A13




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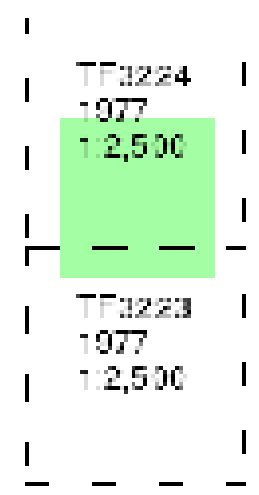
## Additional SIMs

**Published 1977**

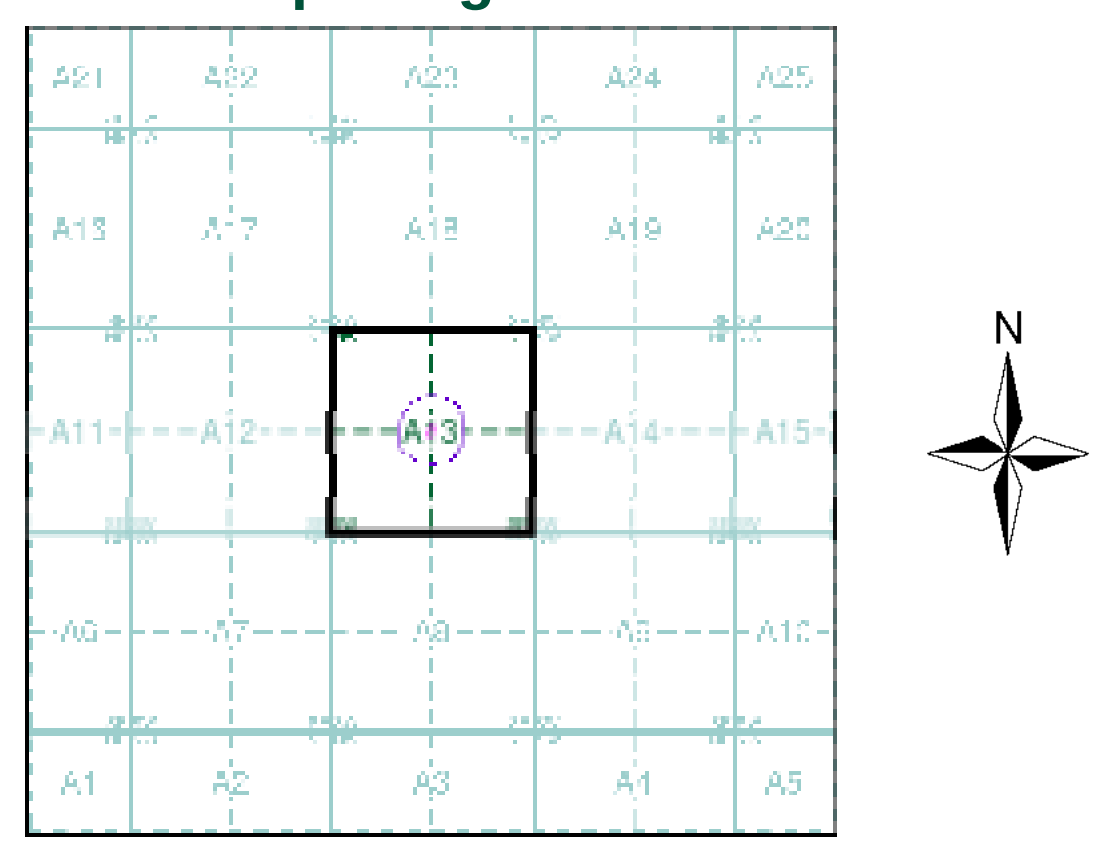
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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)




## Historical Map - Segment A13




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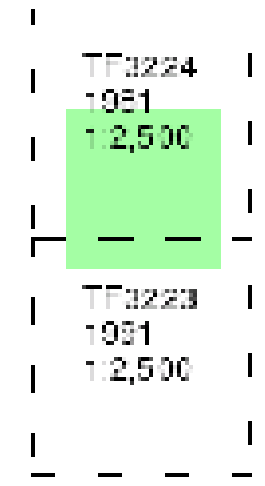
## Additional SIMs

## Published 1981 - 1991

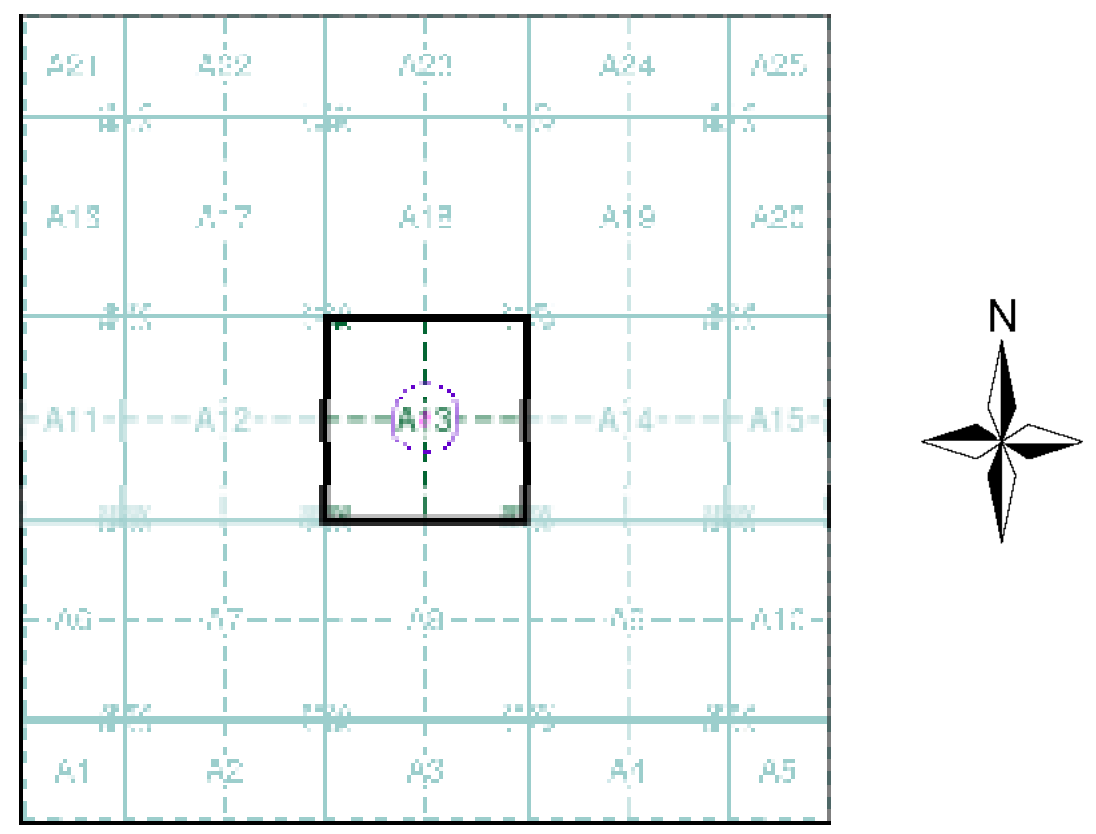
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## Historical Map - Segment A13



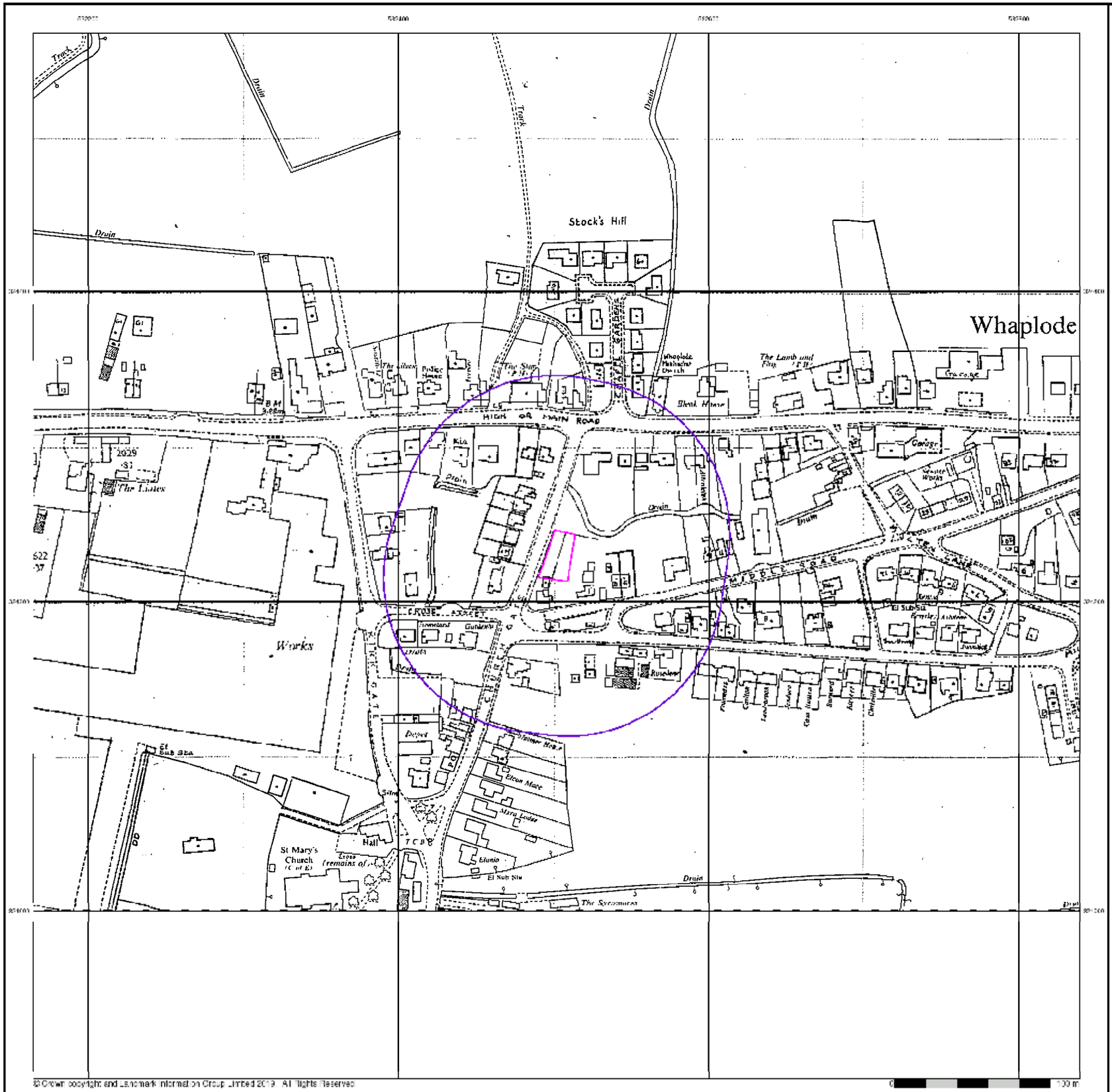

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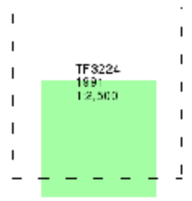

## Additional SIMs

**Published 1991**

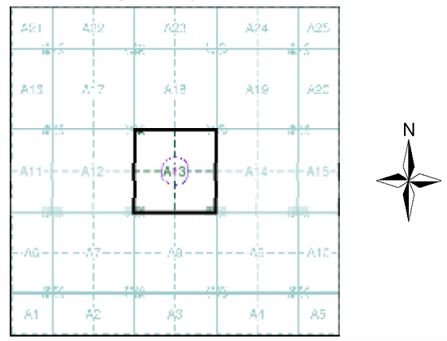
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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




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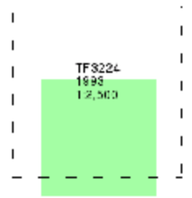
## Additional SIMs

**Published 1993**

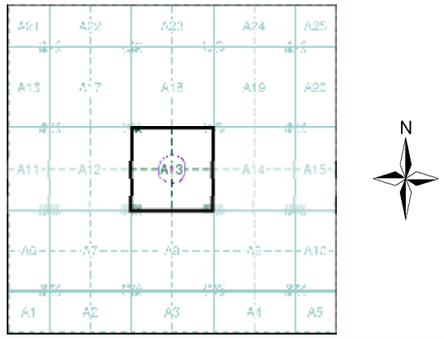
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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.

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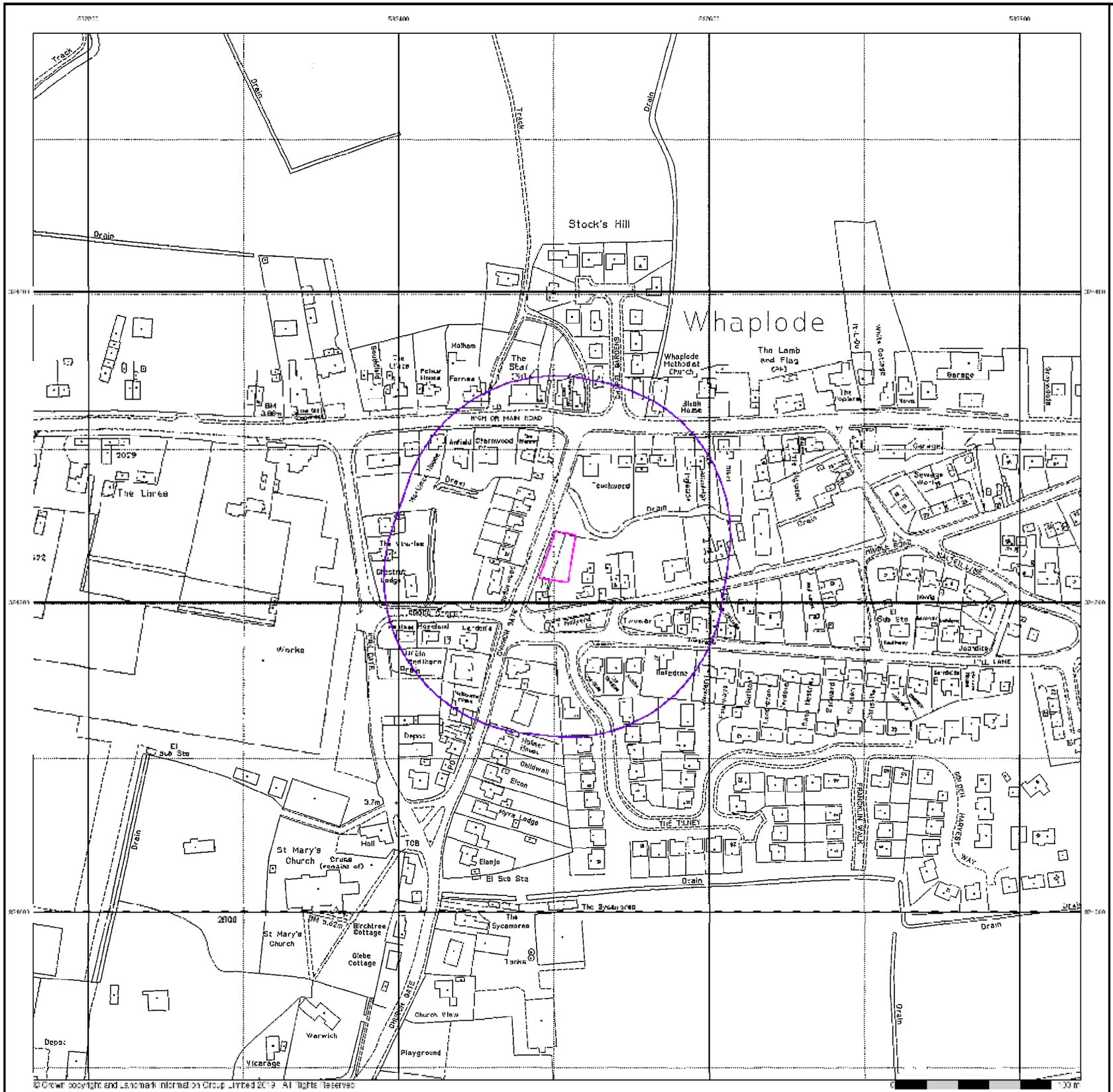

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| Search Buffer (m): | 100 |

## Site Details

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA

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



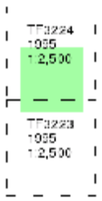

# Large-Scale National Grid Data

## Published 1995

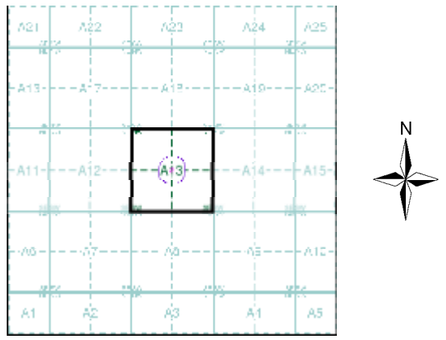
## Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

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




## Historical Map - Segment A13



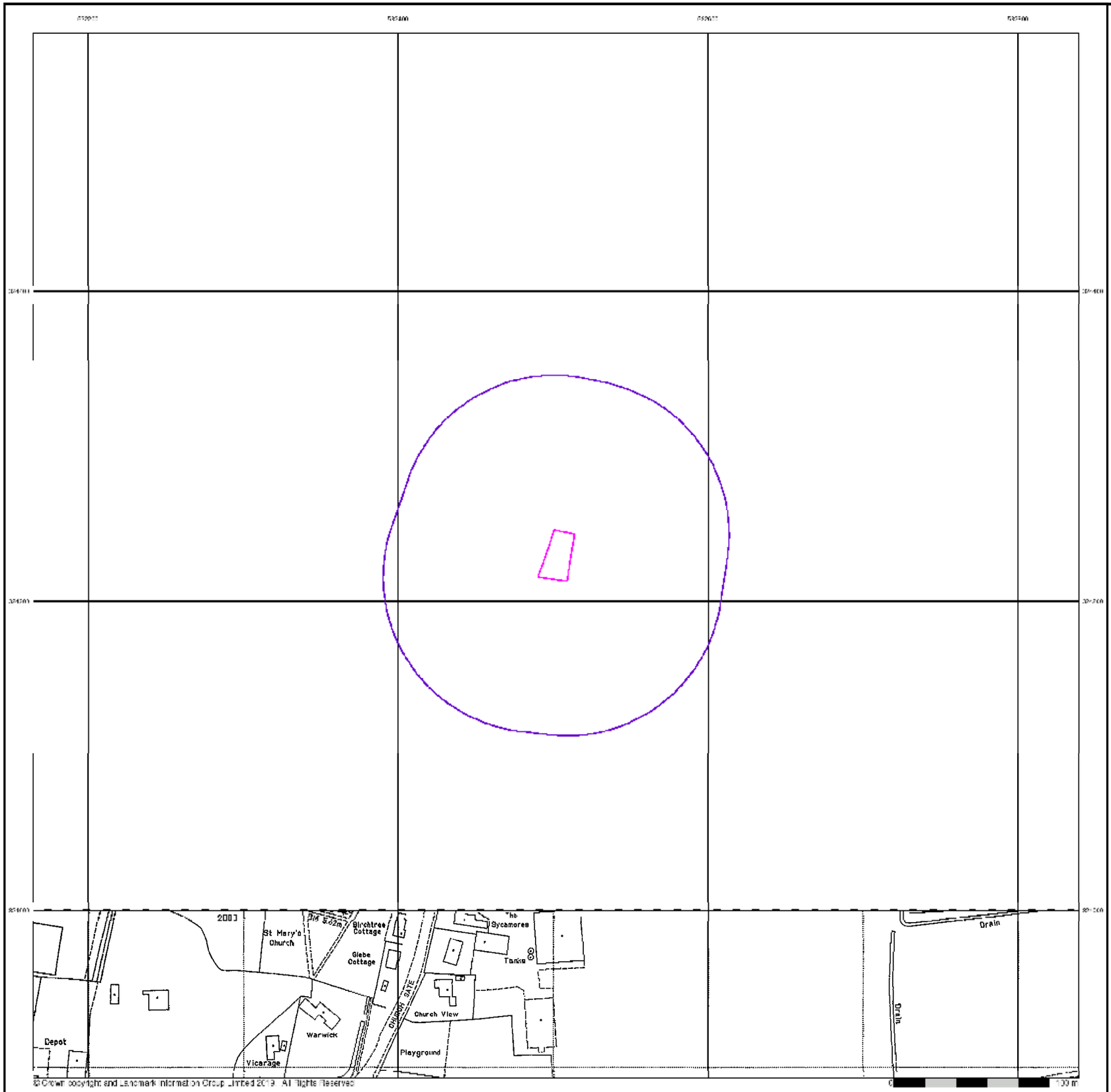

## Order Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Order Number: | 206340418_1_1 |
| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
| National Grid Reference: | 532500, 324230 |
| Slice: | A |
| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 100 |

## Site Details

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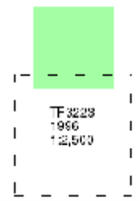

# Large-Scale National Grid Data

## Published 1996

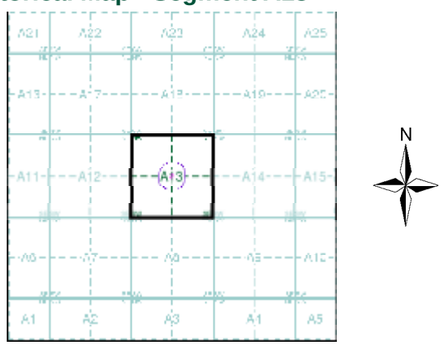
## Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

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




## Historical Map - Segment A13




## Order Details

| | |
|---|---|
| Order Number: | 206340418_1_1 |
| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
| National Grid Reference: | 532500, 324230 |
| Slice: | A |
| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
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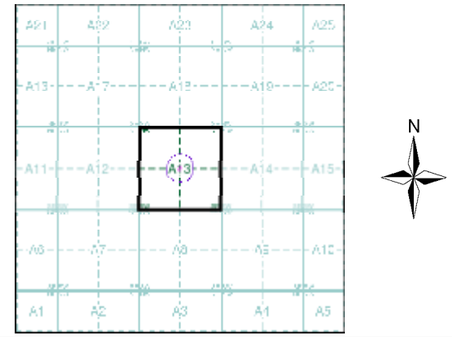



## Historical Aerial Photography

### 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: | 206340418_1_1 |
| Customer Ref: | MG5619 |
| National Grid Reference: | 532500, 324230 |
| Slice: | A |
| Site Area (Ha): | 0.05 |
| Search Buffer (m): | 100 |

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