



Phase 1 (desk study) report

Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode

Produced for Mr & Mrs. Graves

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Phase 1 (desktop) report

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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 followed 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 made ground 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		
<i>Source description</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Date</i>
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		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Within site boundary</i>	<i>Outside of site boundary</i>
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 made ground 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	
<i>Hazard</i>	<i>Hazard potential</i>
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		
<i>Strata</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Anticipated depth to base of stratum (m)</i>
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)	
<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Concentration (mm/kg)</i>
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 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 made ground 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

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- BS 5930 (2015) Code of Practice for Site Investigations, British Standards Institute.
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- BS 8485:2007 Code of practice for the characterisation and remediation from ground gas in affected developments, British Standards Institute
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- 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.
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- 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

	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
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	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		
	Baronage, Burgh or County Constituency		
	Civil Parish		
	Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

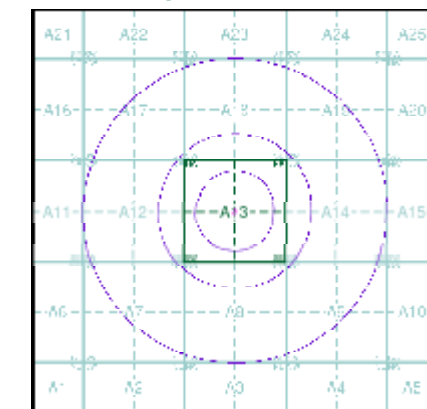
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil,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



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

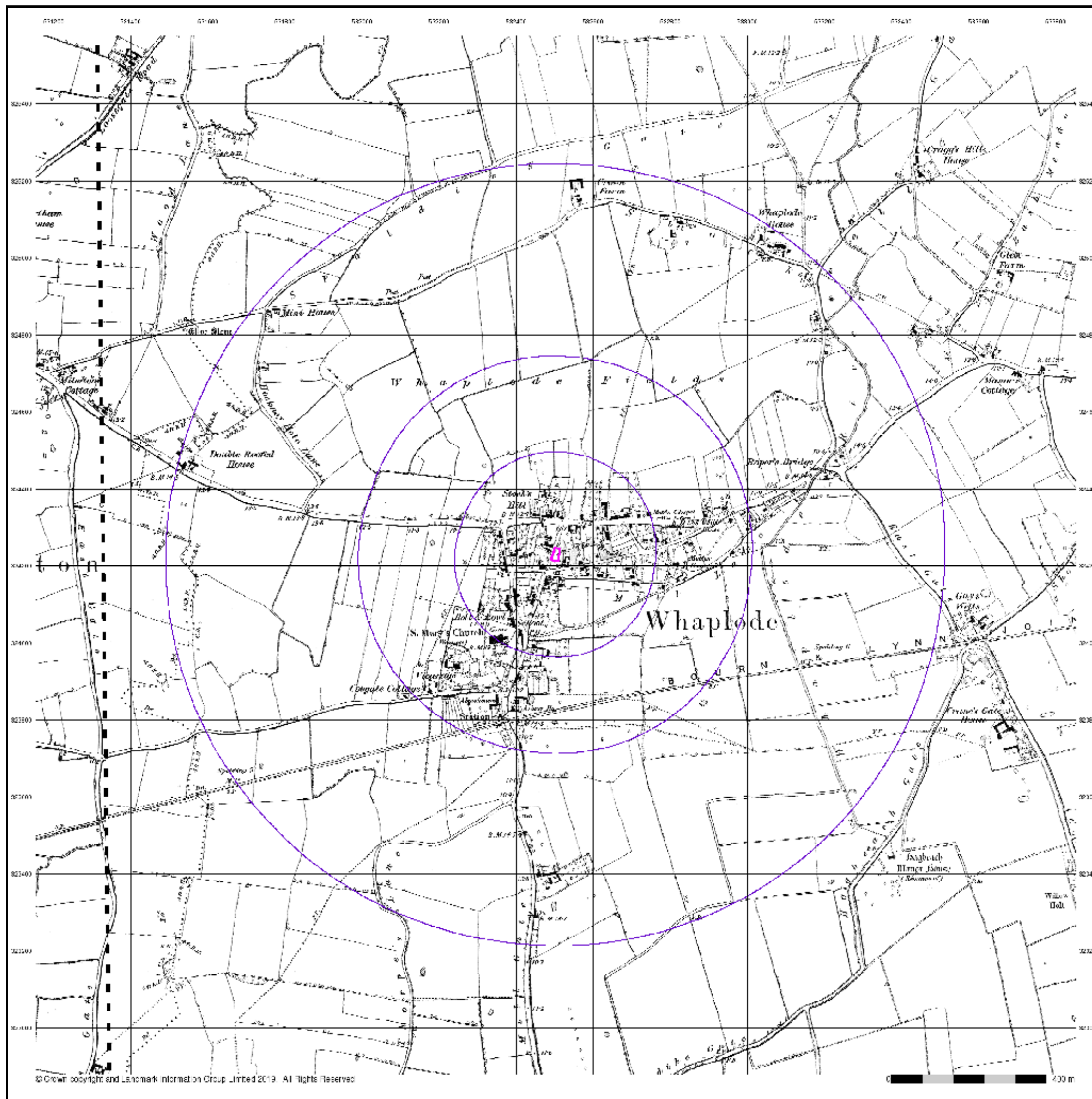
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
 Customer Ref: MG5619
 National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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



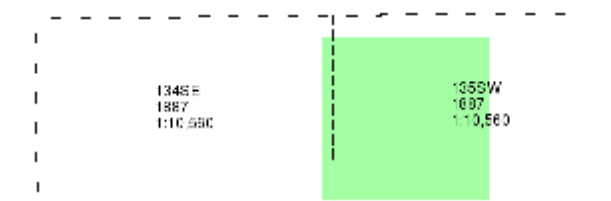
Lincolnshire

Published 1887

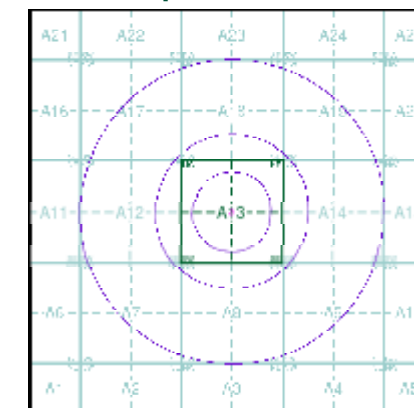
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

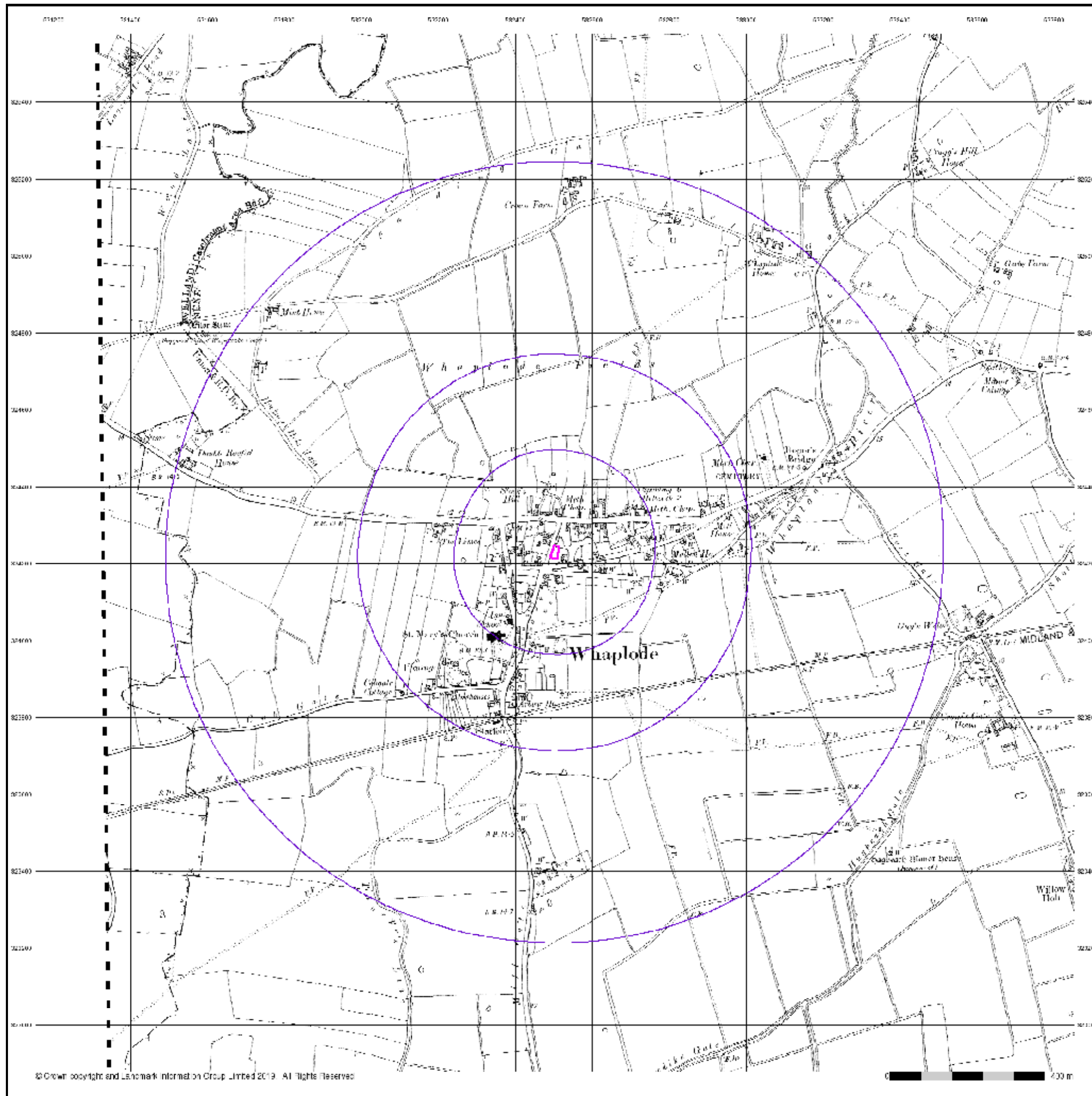
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 Customer Ref: MG5619
 National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

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



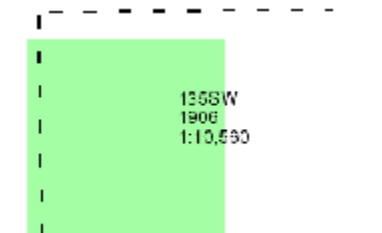
Lincolnshire

Published 1906

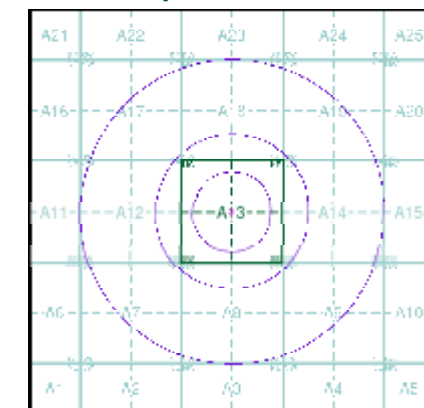
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

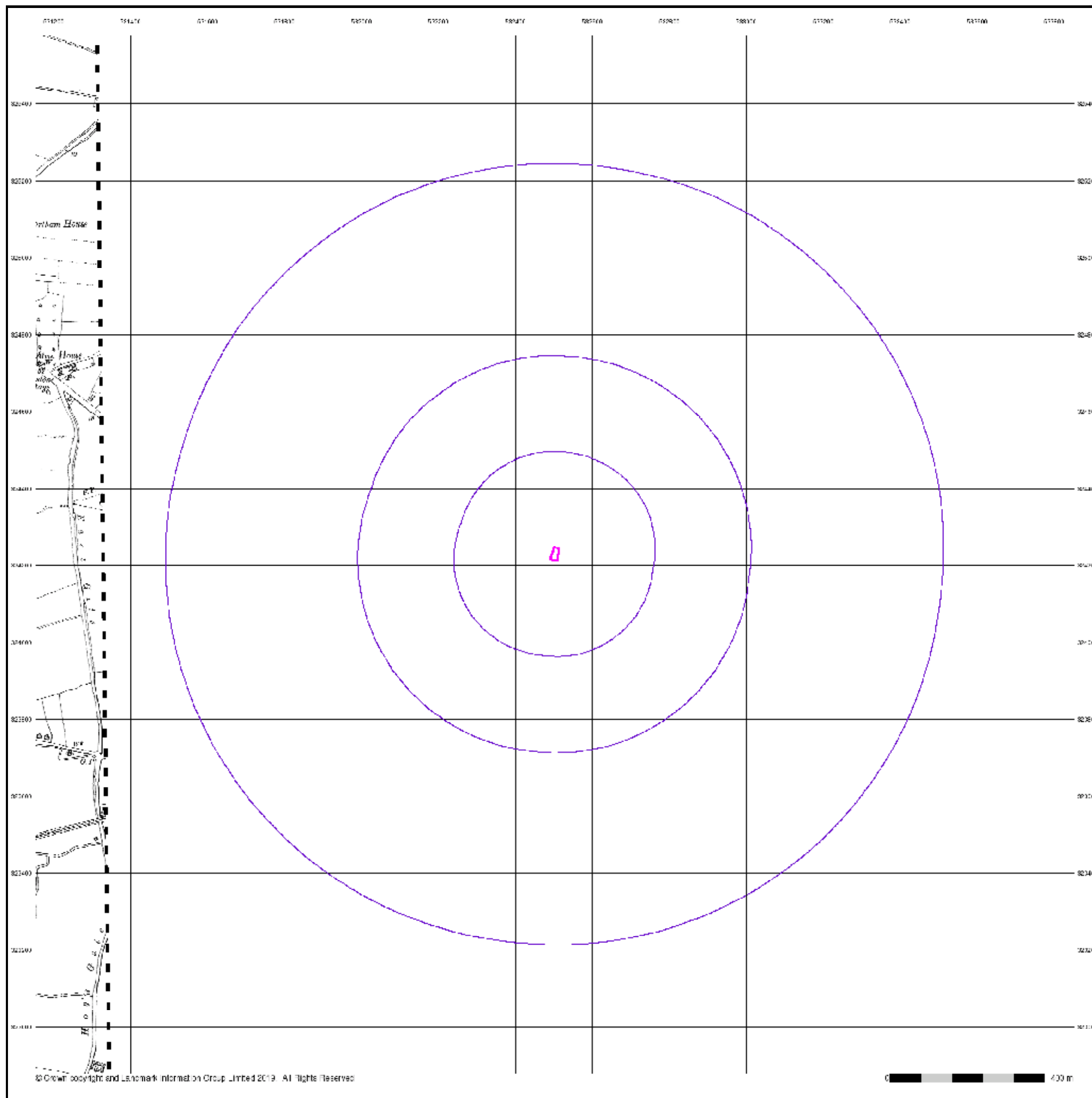
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National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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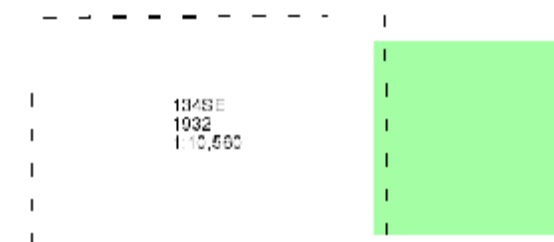
Lincolnshire

Published 1932

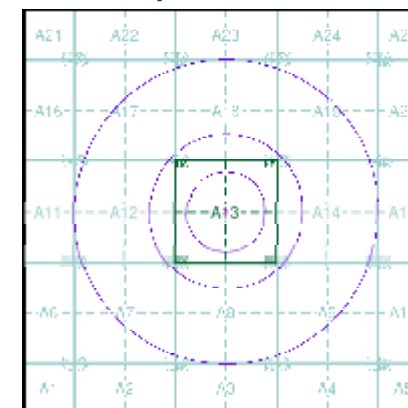
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps.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

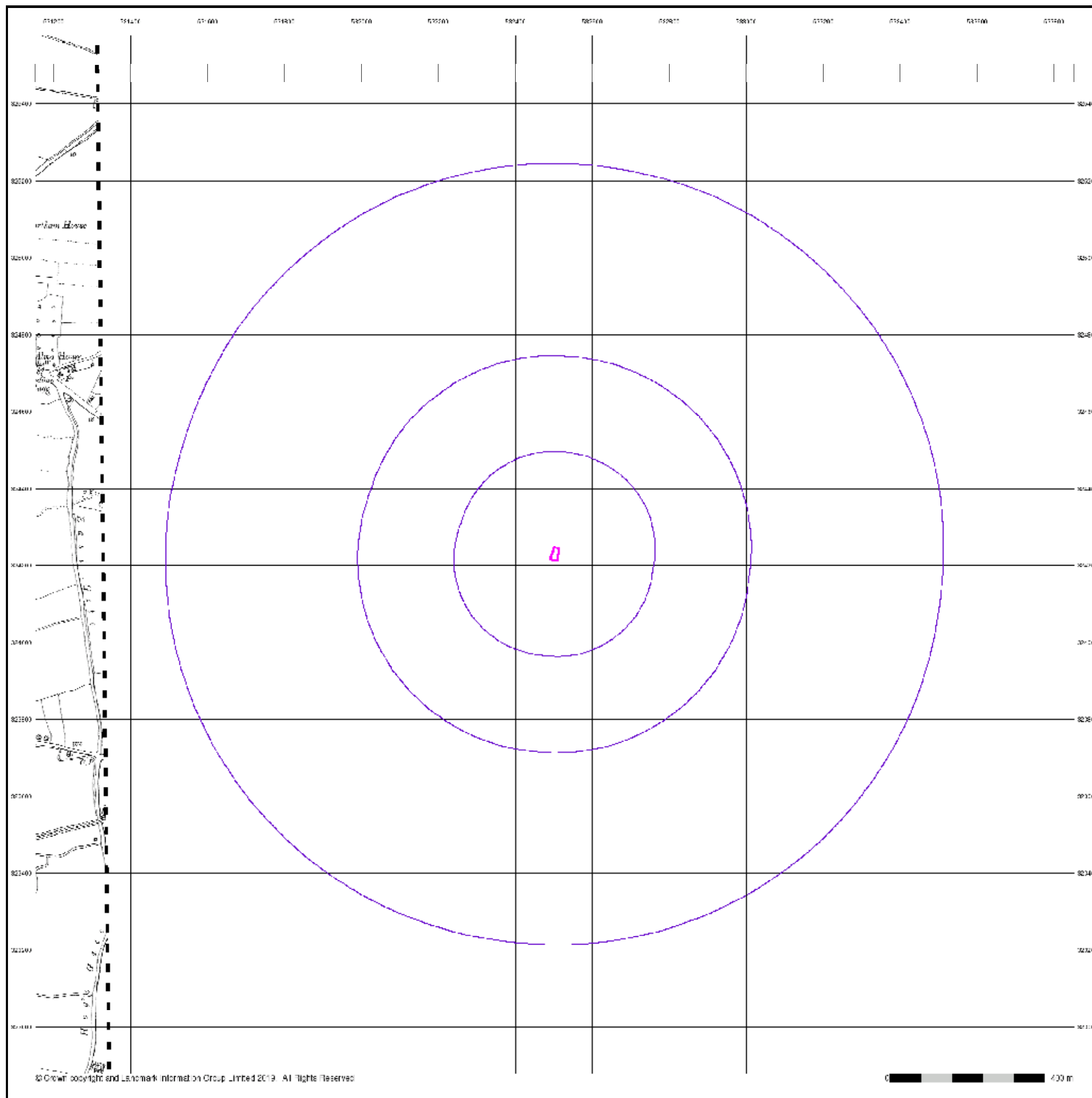
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 Customer Ref: MG5619
 National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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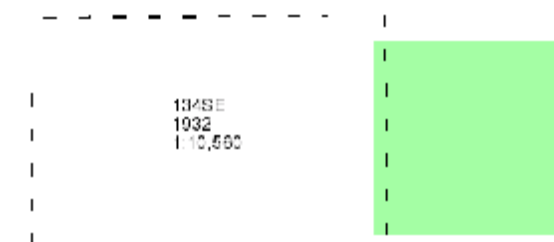
Lincolnshire

Published 1932

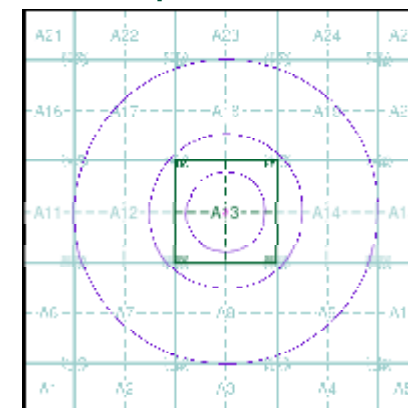
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



Order Details

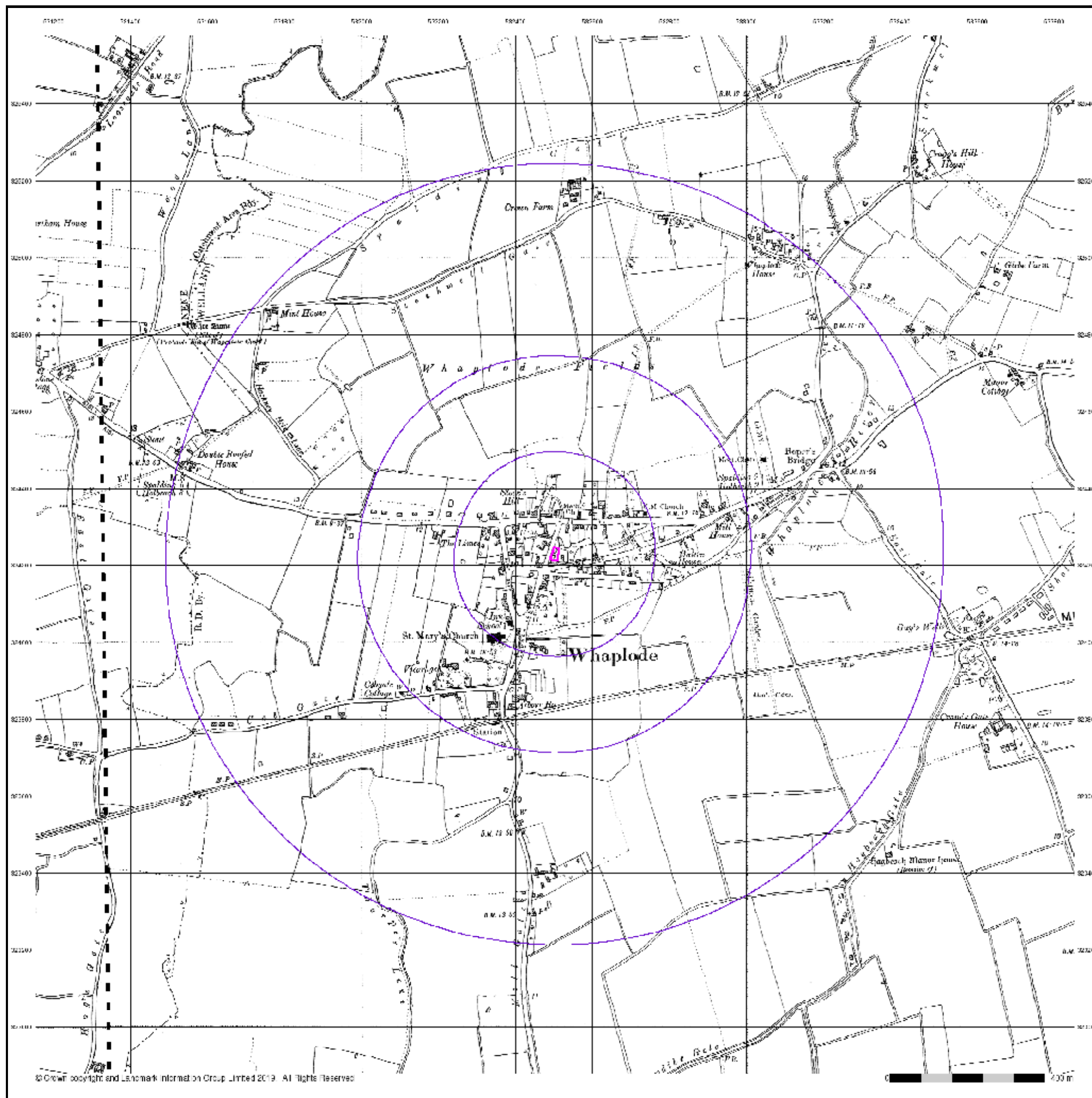
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National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
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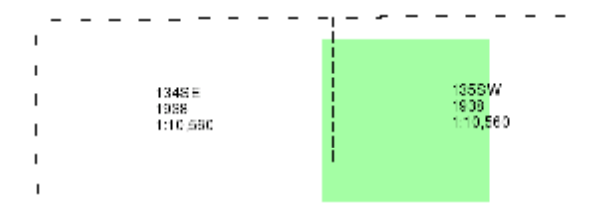
Lincolnshire

Published 1938

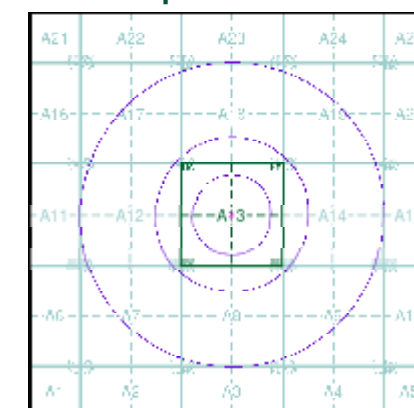
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



Order Details

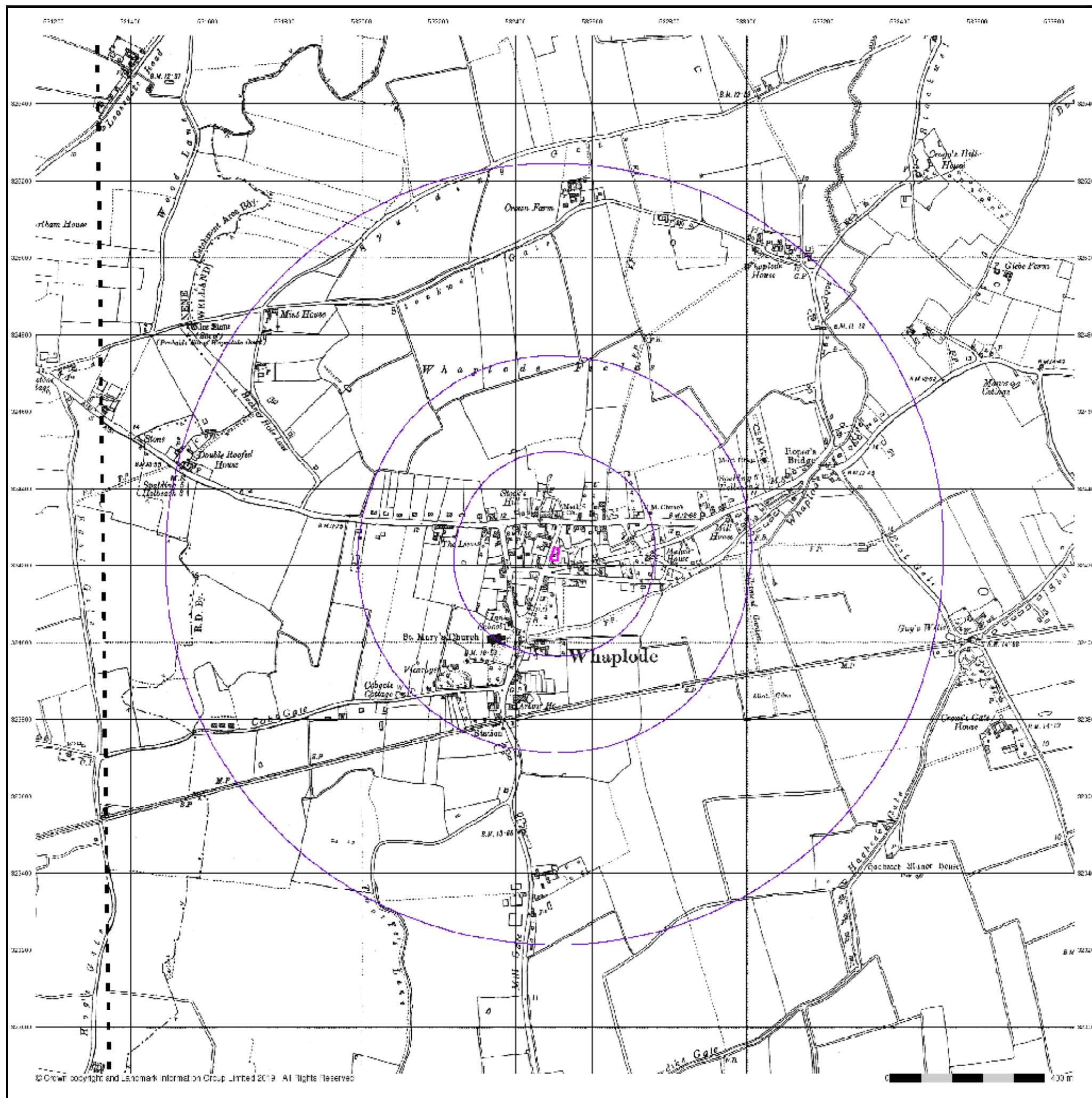
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National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
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Site Details

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Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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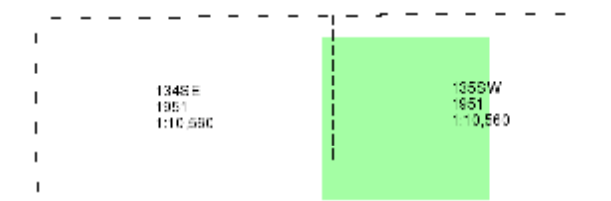
Lincolnshire

Published 1951

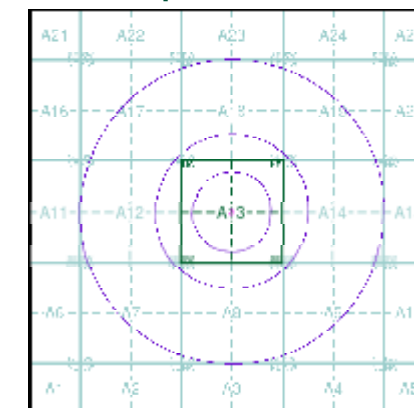
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



Order Details

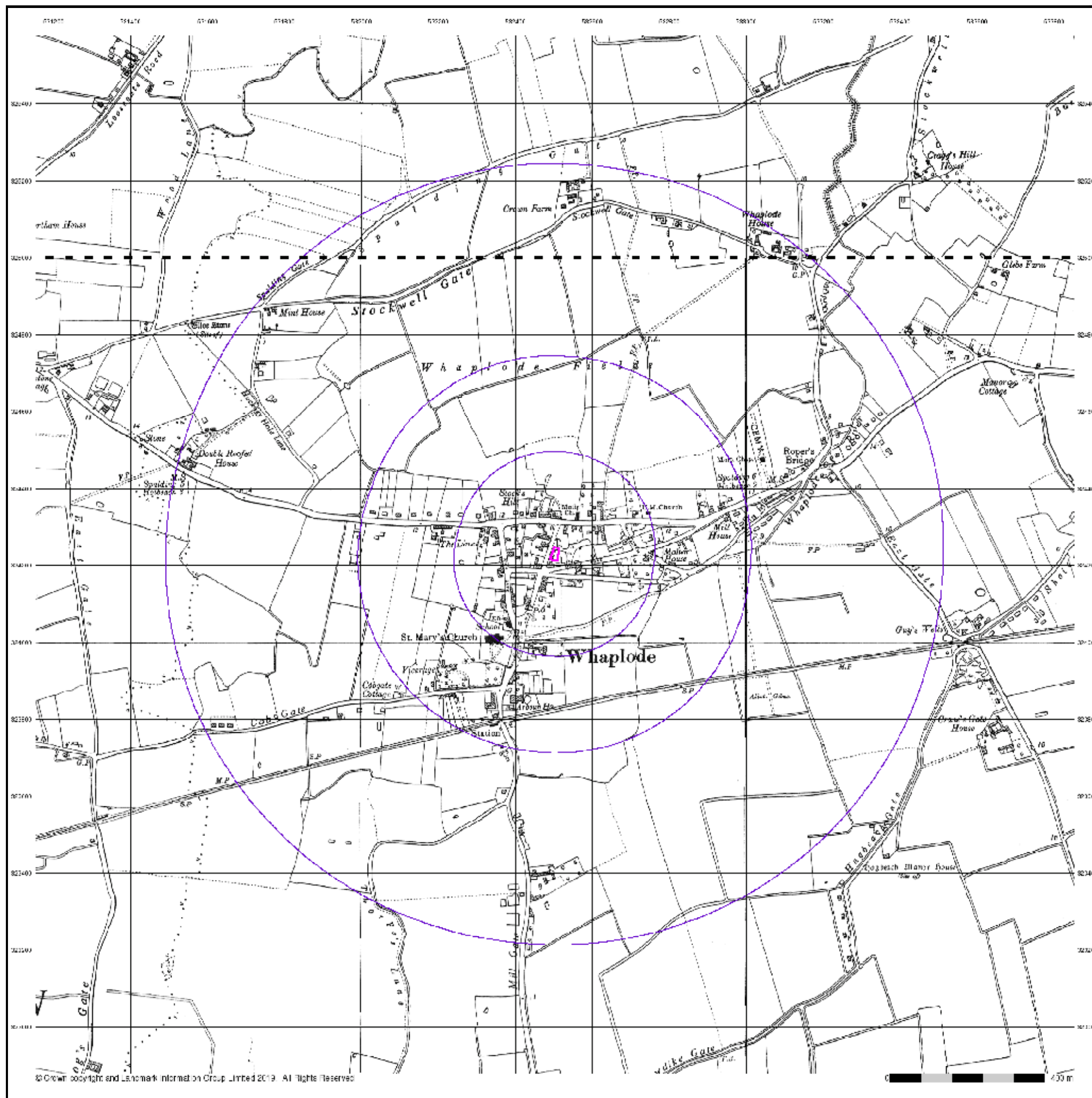
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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

Landmark
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956 - 1958

Source map scale - 1:10,000

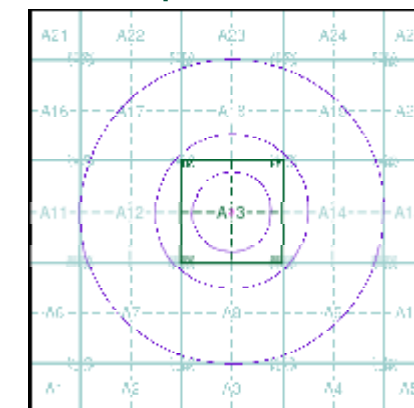
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

TF32NW
1956
1:10,560

TF32SW
1958
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

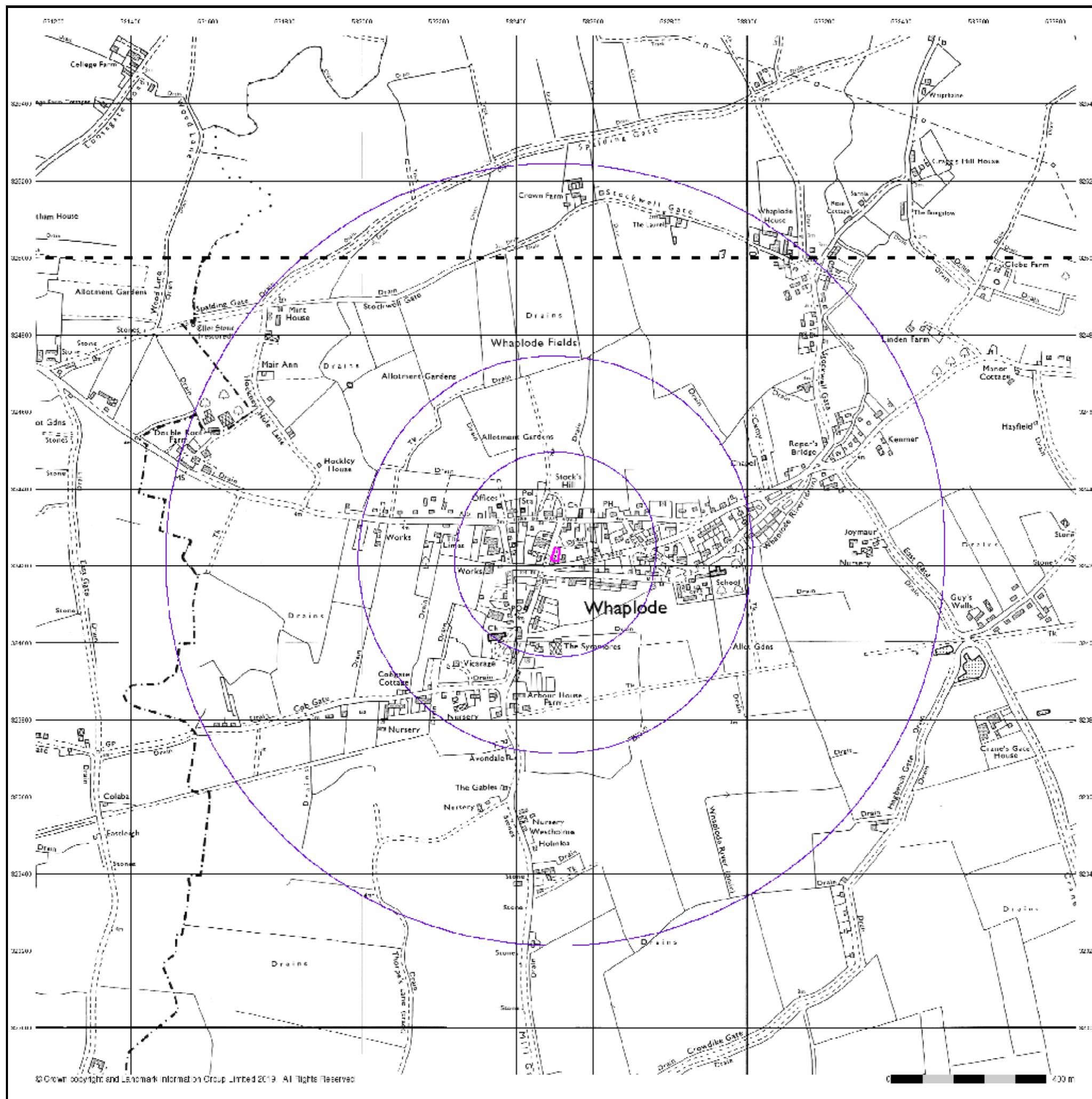
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971 - 1977

Source map scale - 1:10,000

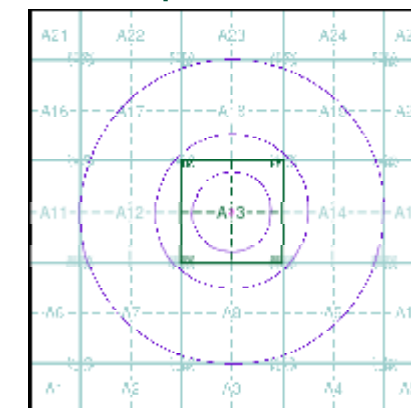
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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



Order Details

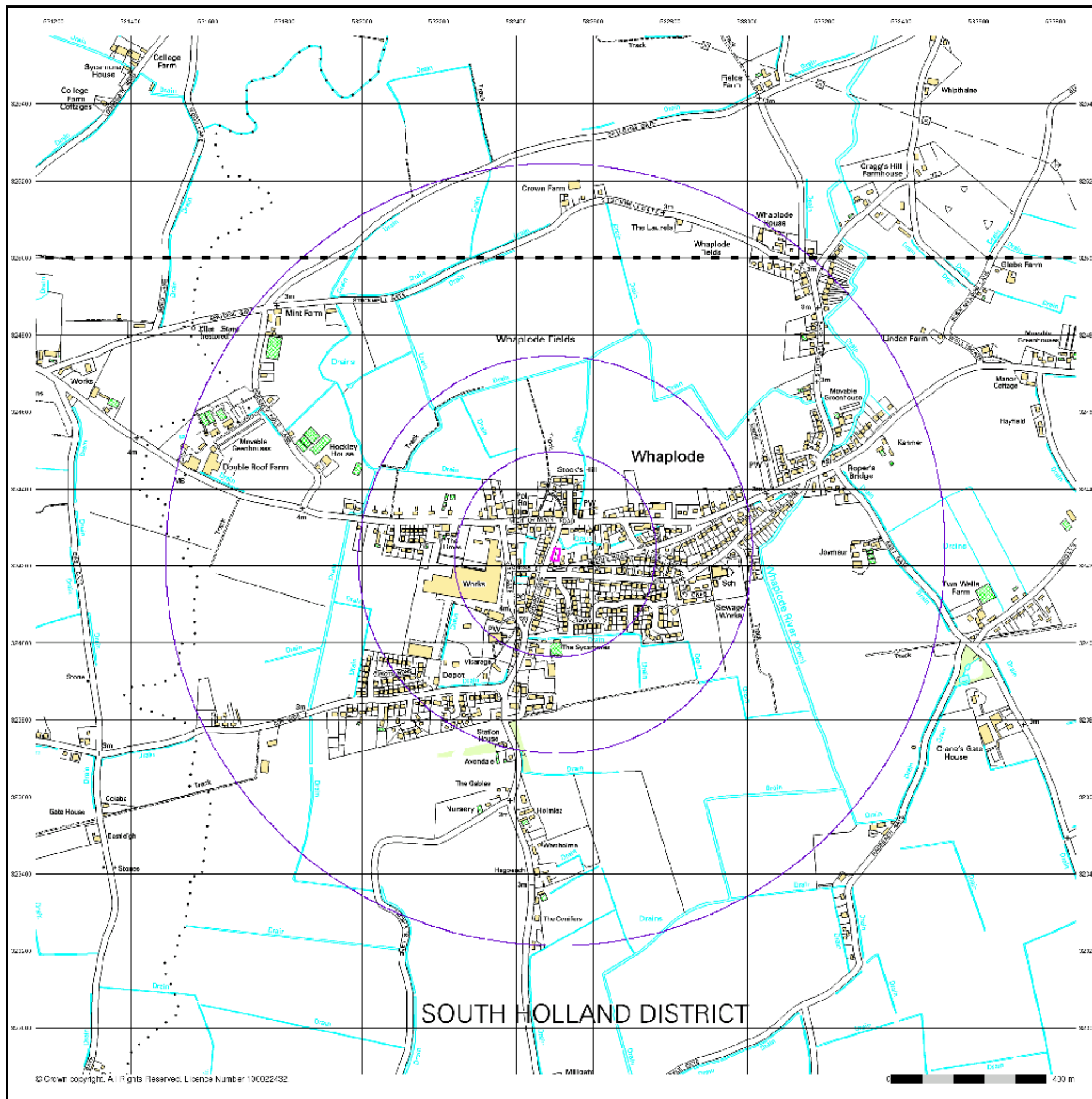
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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



10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

Source map scale - 1:10,000

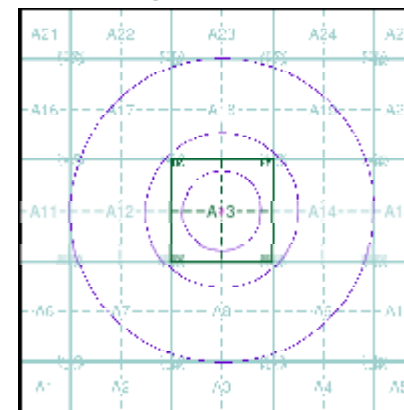
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks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

TF 32NW
2000
1:10 000

TF 32SW
2000
1:10 000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

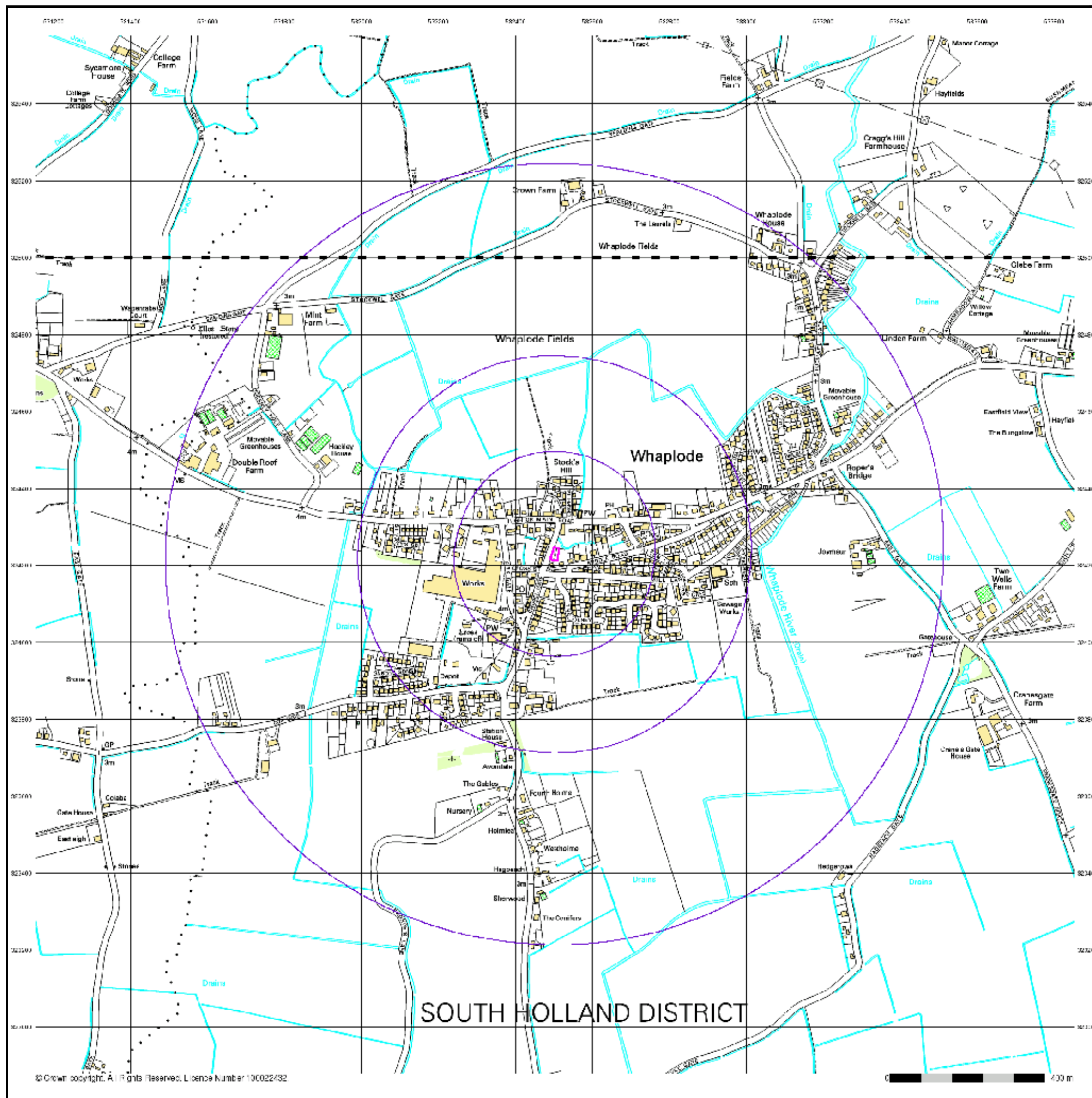
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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



10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

Source map scale - 1:10,000

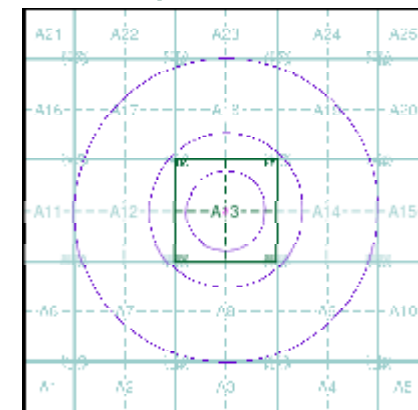
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks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

TF32NW
2006
1:10,000

TF32SW
2006
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

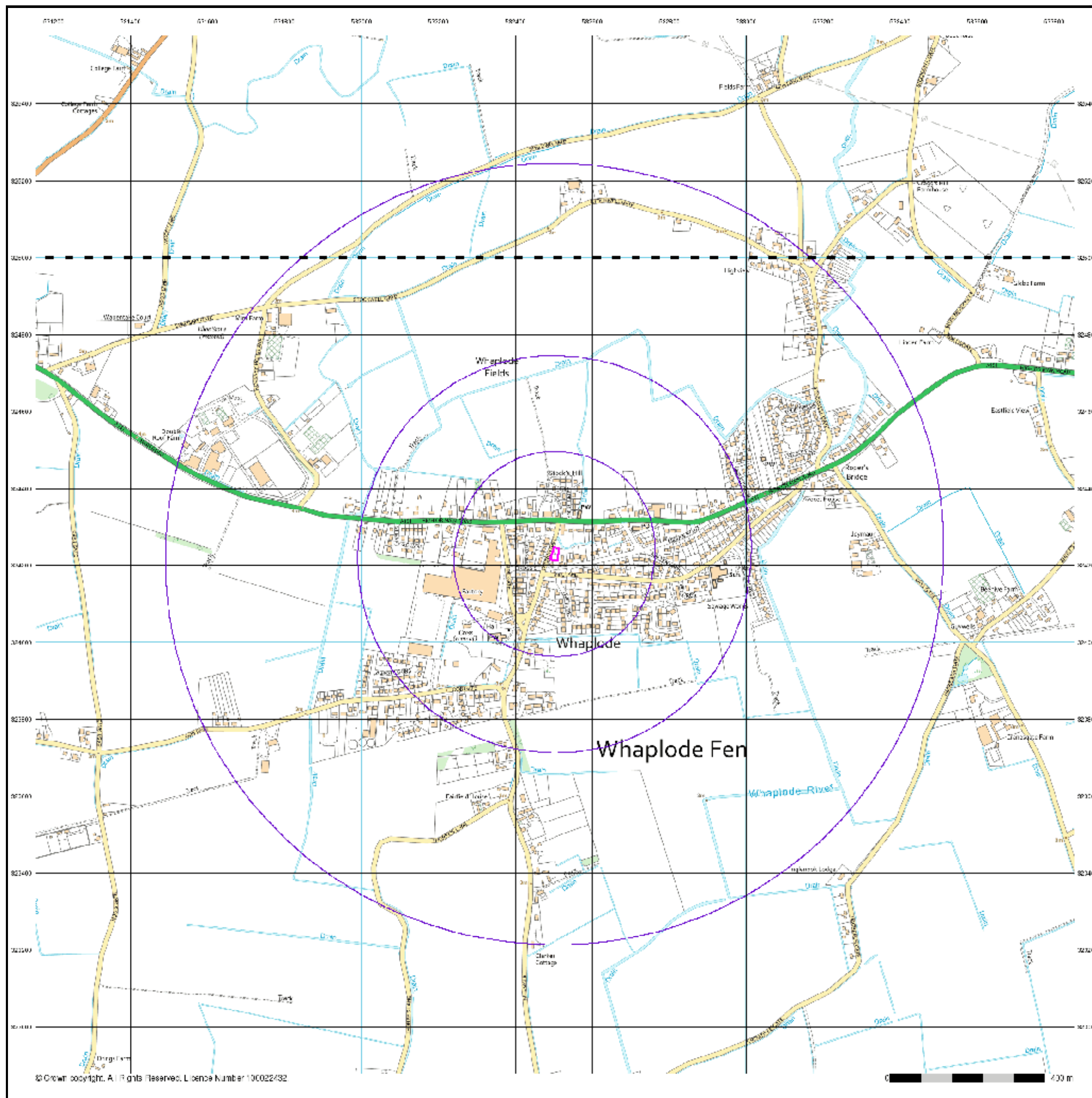
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Customer Ref: MG5619
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
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VectorMap Local

Published 2019

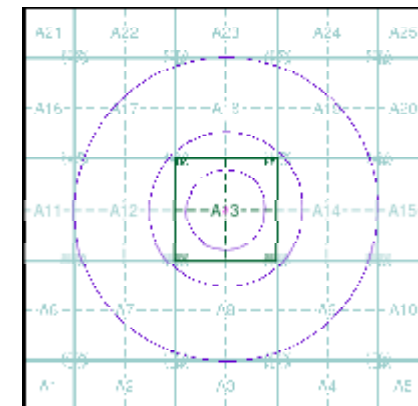
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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



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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Site Details

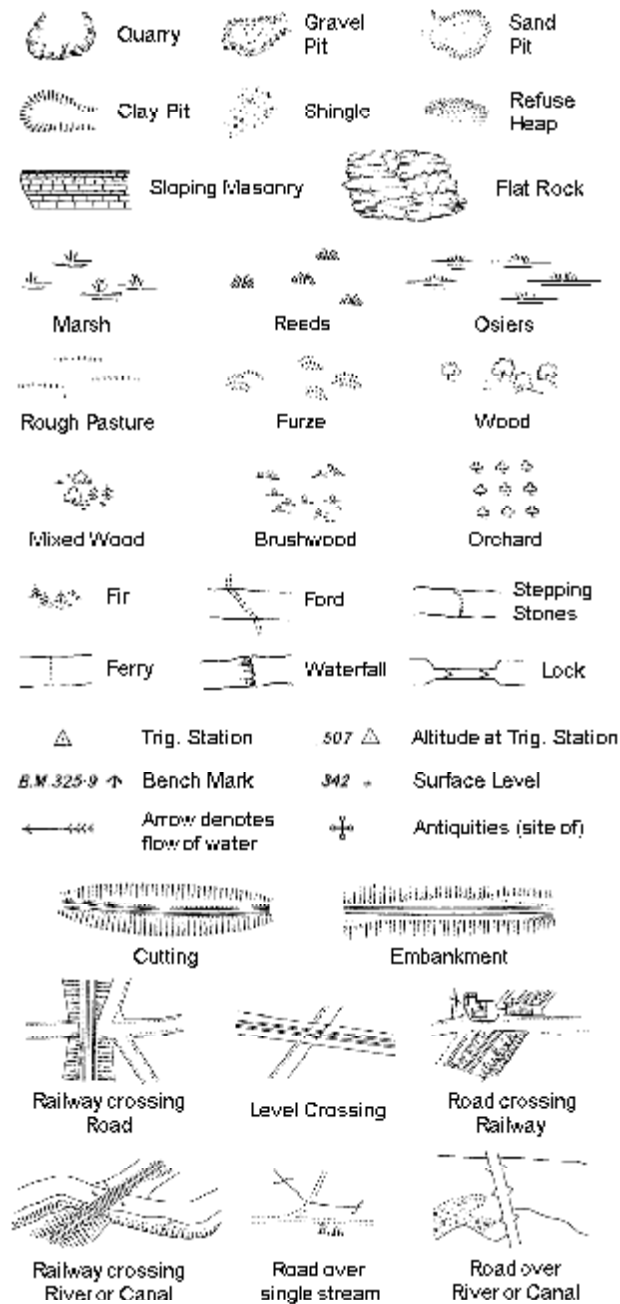
Corner House, Church Gate, Whaplode, SPALDING, PE12 6TA



Tel: 0844 844 9952
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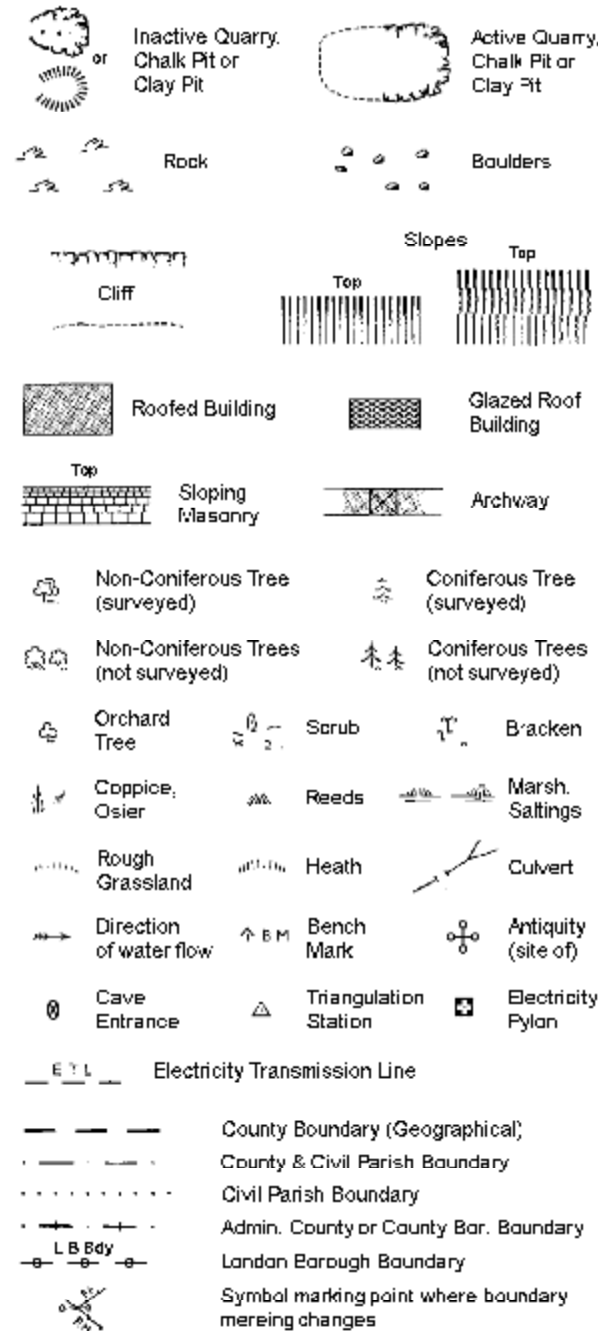
Historical Mapping Legends

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



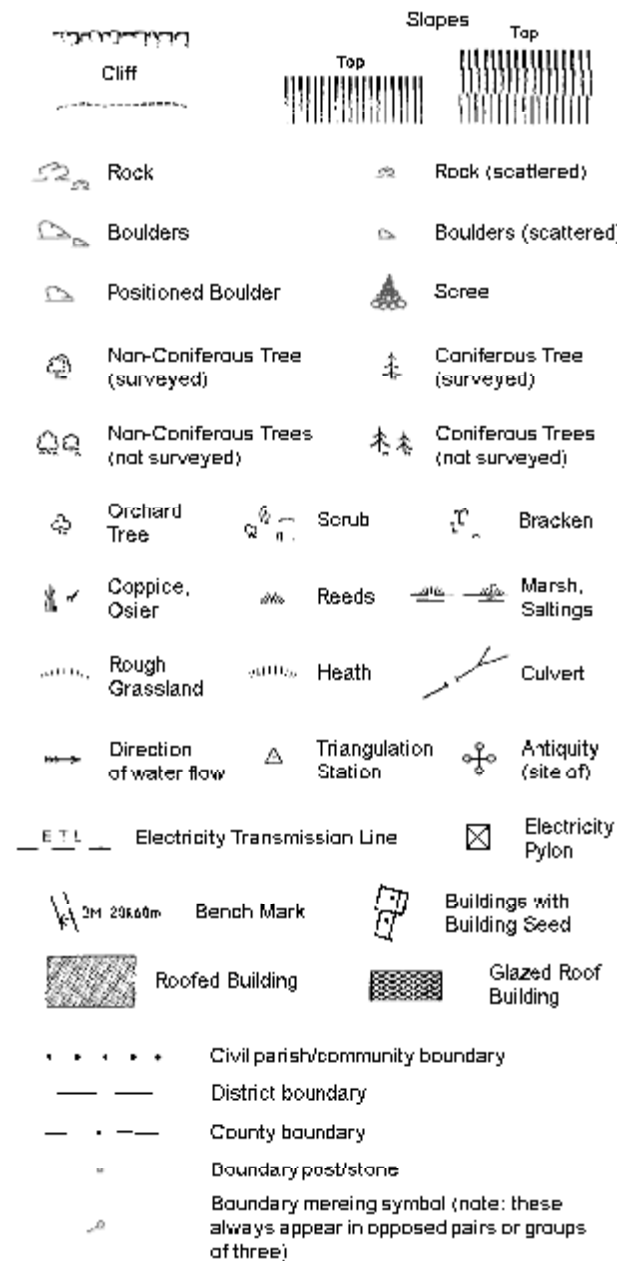
-----	County Boundary (Geographical)	B.P. B.S.	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B.	Police Call Box
- - - - -	County & Civil Parish Boundary	B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
+ + + + +	Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary	E.P.	Electricity Pylon	S.P.	Signal Post
-----	County Borough Boundary (England)	F.B.	Foot Bridge	Sl	Sluice
-----	County Borough Boundary (Scotland)	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	Bear 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	Wt Pt, Wt T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NLT	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

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



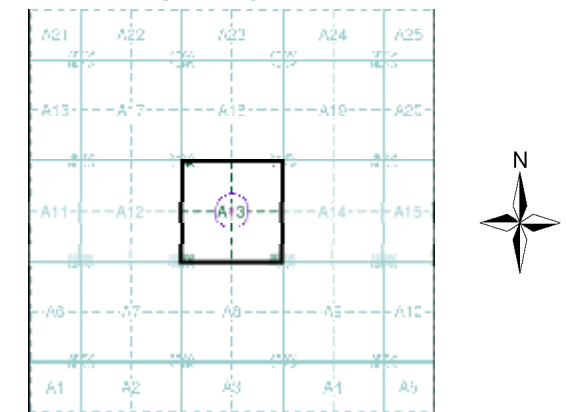
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity 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 Governor	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wt Pt, Wt 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



Order Details

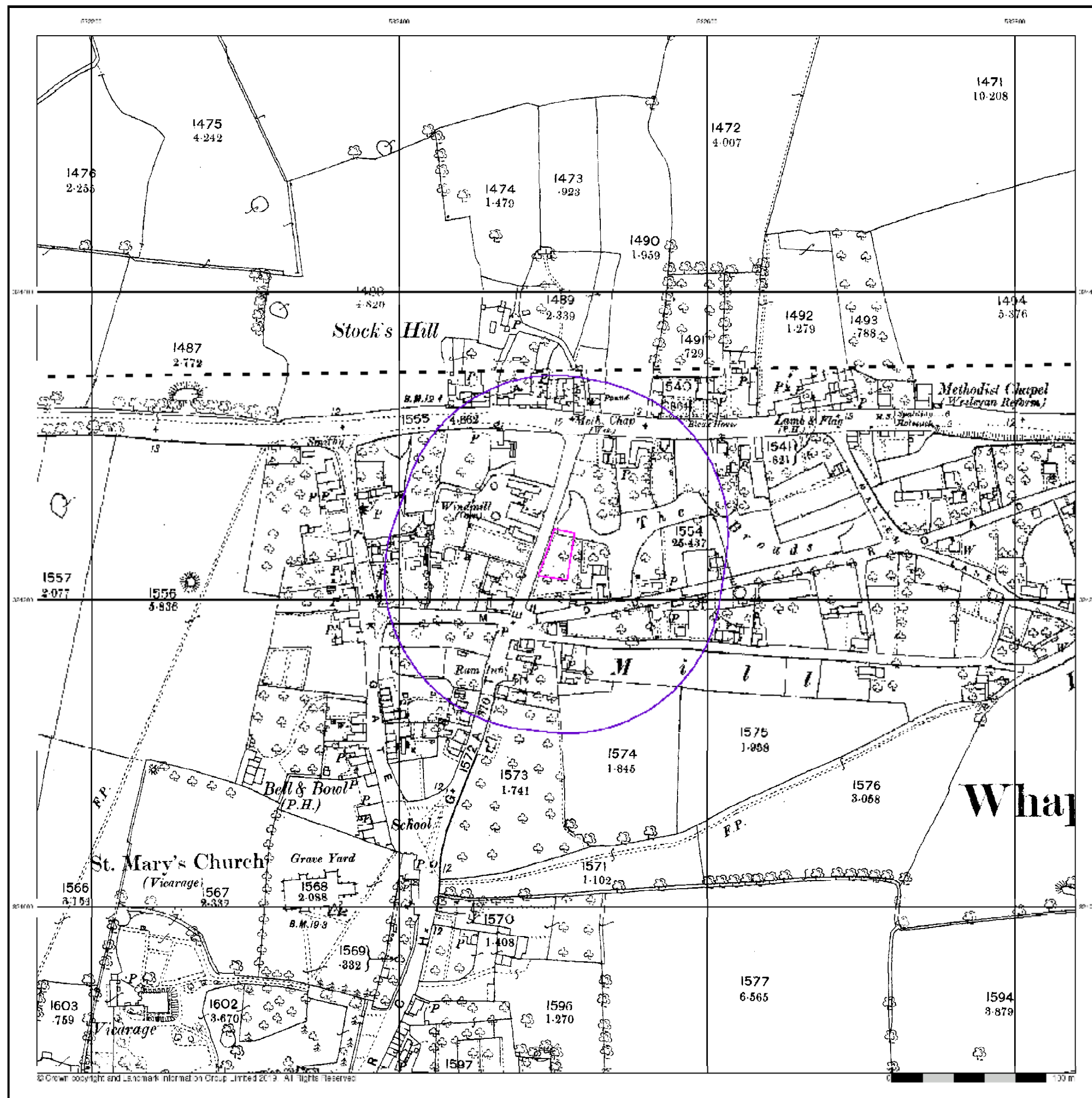
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
 Customer Ref: MG5619
 National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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



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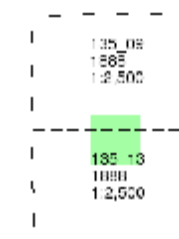
Lincolnshire

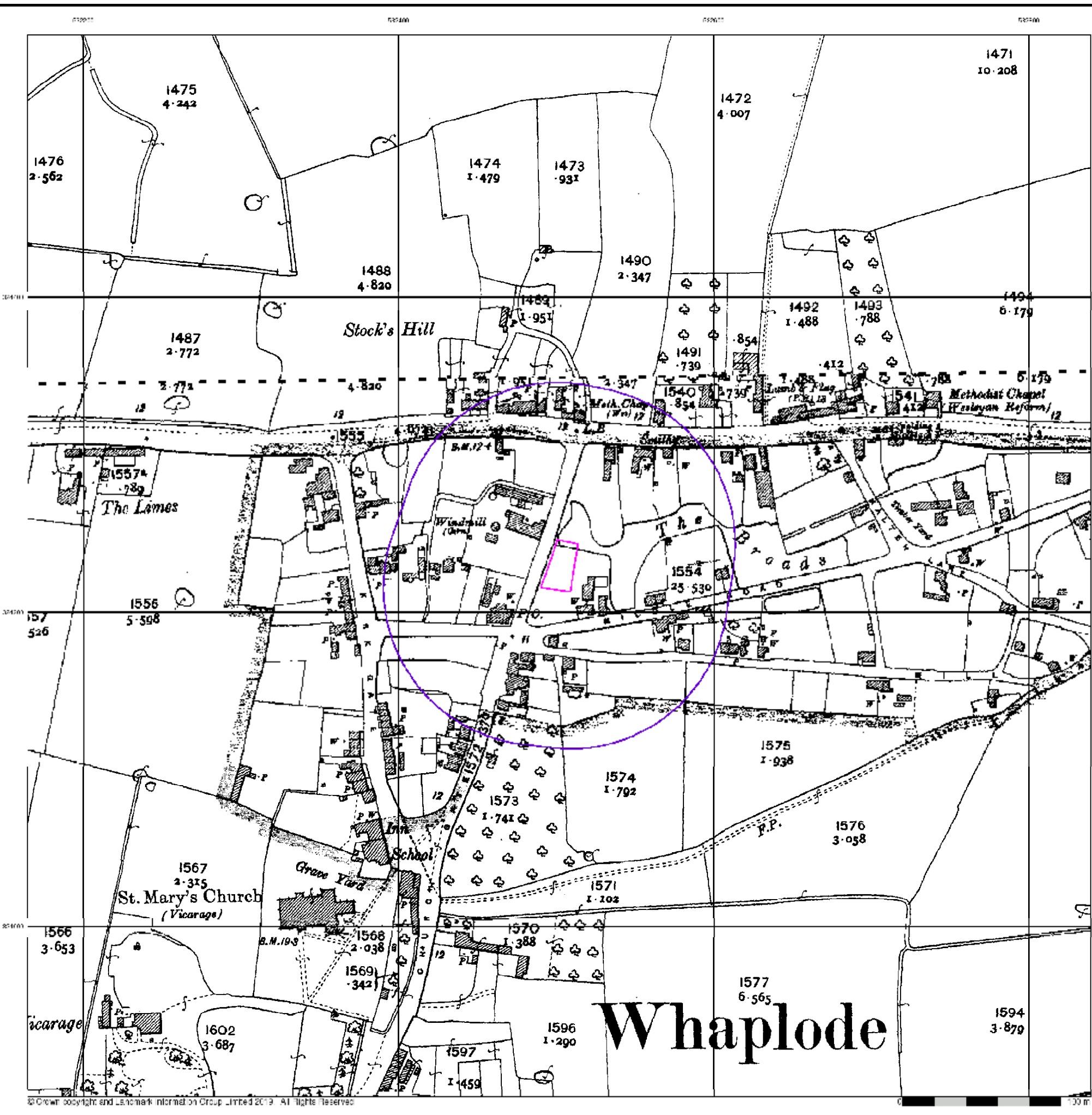
Published 1888

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)





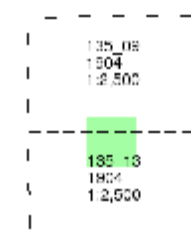
Lincolnshire

Published 1904

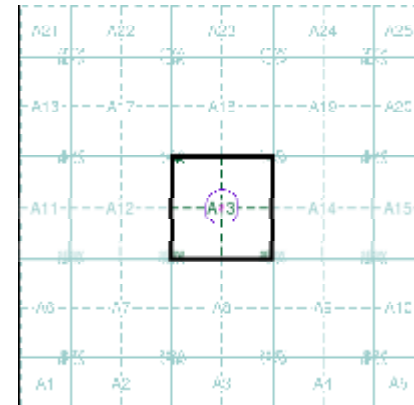
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



Order Details

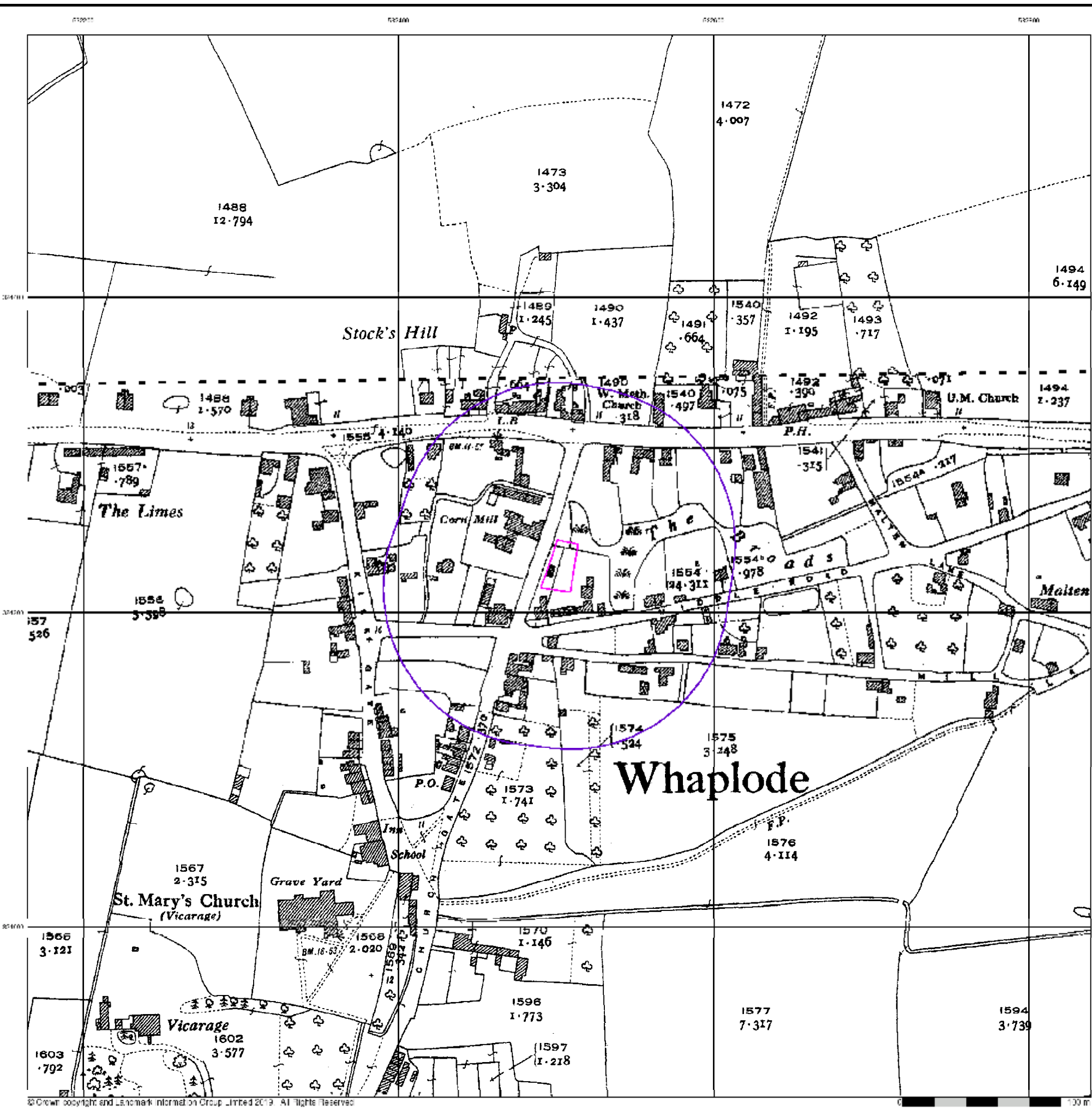
Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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



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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



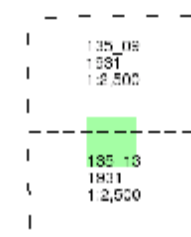
Lincolnshire

Published 1931

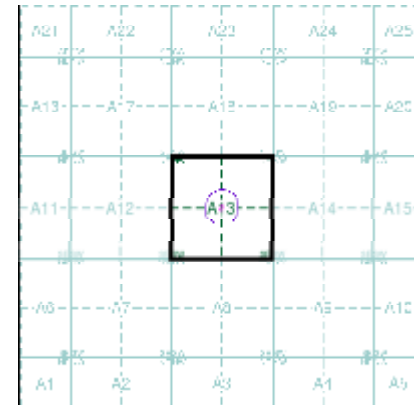
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

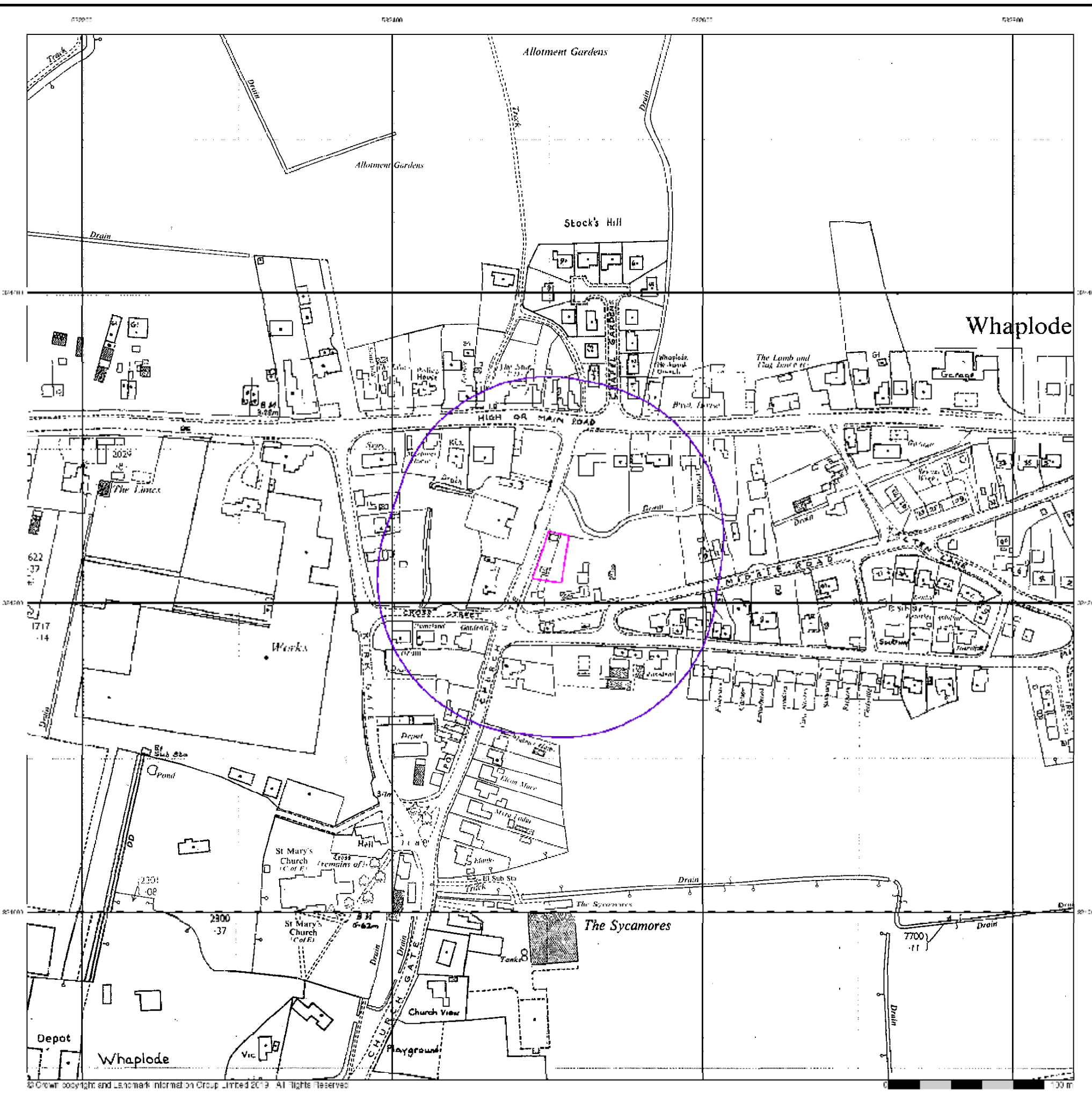
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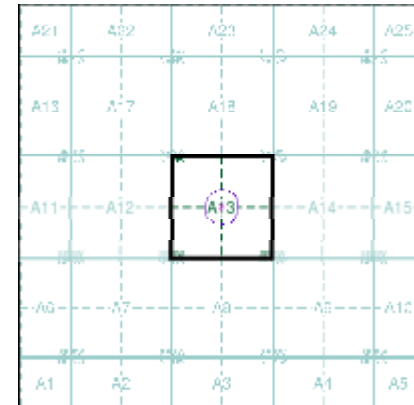
Additional SIMs
Published 1981 - 1991
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

TF3224
1981
1:2,500
TF3223
1981
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 206340418_1_1
Customer Ref: MG5619
National Grid Reference: 532500, 324230
Slice: A
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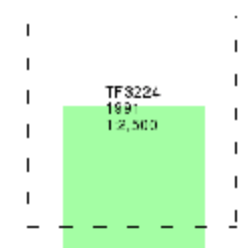
Additional SIMs

Published 1991

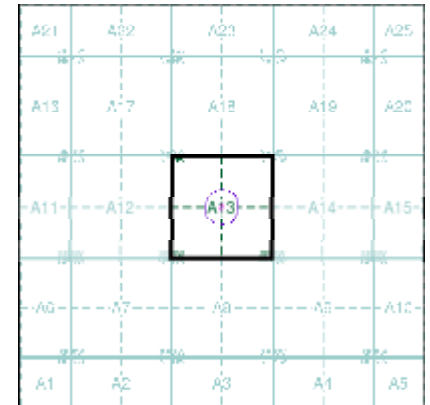
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



Order Details

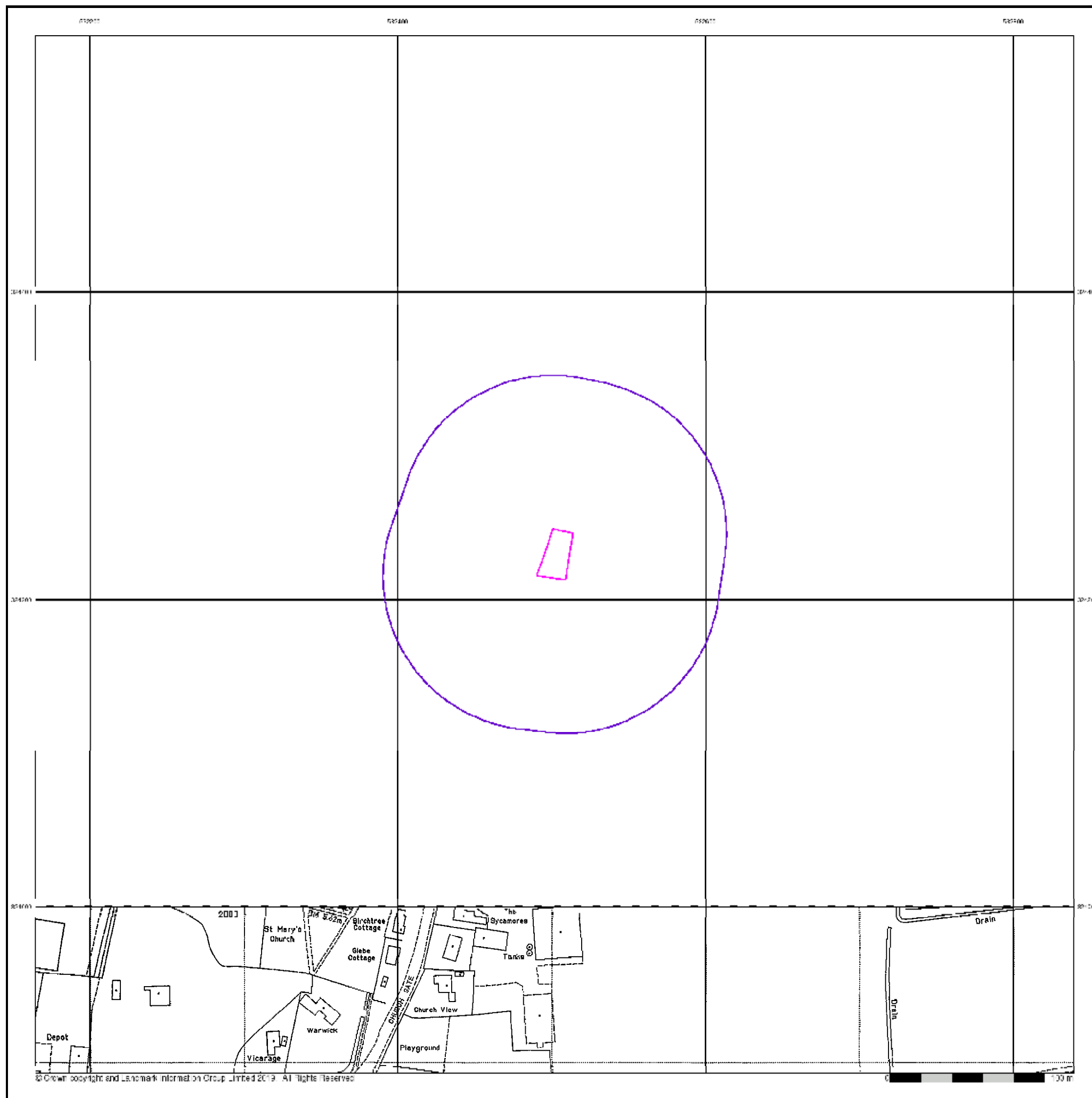
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
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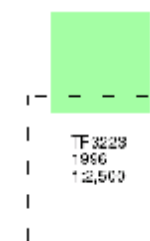
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

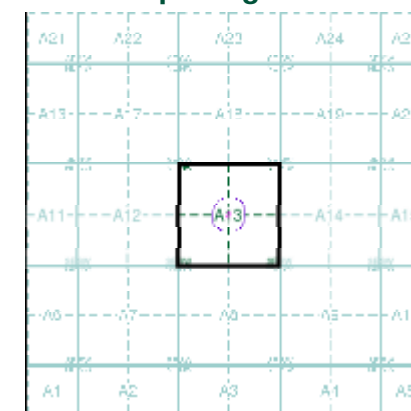
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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



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