



**STAGE 1 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL
DESK STUDY REPORT**

ON

JILL LANE

MIRFIELD

ON BEHALF OF

PAMELA DEWS

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The pertinent conclusions of the report are tabulated below. However, the information below is not exhaustive, and it is recommended the report is read in its entirety.

Proposed Development	Residential dwelling with private garden.
Site Description	Open-ended metal barn on the east of the site, within a larger field that extends beyond the boundary. Compacted brick and stone crush forms the floor of the barn.
Archive Maps & Images	No development shown on the site prior to the existing barn, which was constructed around the year 2000.
Geology Maps	Mudstones, siltstones and minor sandstones of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures. No superficial deposits, or any faults, indicated on or near the site.
Coal Mining	Risk from shallow underground mining identified – a rotary borehole investigation is required and is programmed for the future. In addition, a mine shaft is recorded on the site, but excavations have not revealed its position. Mitigation measures will be required.
Hazardous Gases	Basic radon protection measures recommended. As coal/possible workings underlie the site, and as there are historical landfills located within 250m of the site, monitoring wells will be installed into the programmed rotary boreholes, and monitored for gases.
Ground Conditions	Probably mudstone, siltstone, and minor sandstones, overlain by a mantle of clays and/or gravels present as a result of in situ weathering of the solid strata.
Contamination	Potentially, from possible made ground associated with the site access and beneath the barn. Site investigation required.
Foundations	Strip/trench fill foundations are likely to be suitable for use on the site. If shallow underground coal workings are found during the rotary boreholes that need grout treatment, then the foundations

	will need to be reinforced. If clays are found to be present, a tree survey may be required, to allow foundation depth design.
Excavations	Likely to remain dry and largely stable. If any ingress does occur, this is likely to be controllable by pumping from an artificial sump.
Soakaways	The disposal of surface water using soakaways is unlikely to be practical on the site, given the likely presence of low permeability strata.
Road Pavement	A design CBR value of at least 2% is likely to be applicable on the natural strata.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Pamela Dews is considering re-developing the site at Jill Lane Mirfield, with one residential dwelling. It was considered appropriate to implement a desk study to provide information to aid the planning process, viability assessment, and design of any subsequent development.
- 2.2 ARP Geotechnical Ltd was appointed by Pamela Dews to implement the report, which involved a desk study assessment of the geological and coal mining aspects, site history, potential contamination sources and receptors, and other environmental aspects including radon gas and indicative flood risk.
- 2.3 The report does not include any intrusive assessment but makes comment on previous investigations relating to a mine shaft search. A site walkover survey is included.
- 2.4 The report has been prepared for the use and reliance of the Client only. The report shall not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the written agreement of ARP Geotechnical Ltd. For the avoidance of any doubt, where ARP Geotechnical Ltd enters into a letter of reliance for the benefit of a third party, that third party will be permitted to rely on the report. No responsibility will be accepted where this report is used, either in its entirety or in part, by any other party without ARP Geotechnical Ltd.'s consent.
- 2.5 Attention is drawn to the requirements of the Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015, and in particular the duties and obligation of the Client.
- 2.6 The report refers to, and includes, a copy of an indicative proposed layout. This is only for the purposes of generating a conceptual site model for the contamination risk assessment. Unless the proposed layout changes significantly, such that the conceptual model and risk assessment is affected, there is no requirement to re-issue this report when the layout is revised.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Location

- 3.1 The site, which is centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SE 21675 2132, is located off Jill Lane, Northorpe, Mirfield, Kirklees, West Yorkshire.
- 3.2 A site location plan and aerial photograph are presented in Appendix A.
- 3.3 A walkover survey was conducted on Friday 1st March 2024. Details obtained from the walkover are discussed below and, where deemed appropriate, updated from more recent visits.

On-Site Features

- 3.4 The site has overall dimensions of approximately 60m (northwest – southeast) by 15m (north – south).
- 3.5 The east of the site is predominantly occupied by an open-ended square barn, with steel frame and corrugated sheet metal cladding. The barn is within a larger field that extends beyond the boundary of the site. It can be seen that brick and stone crush has been placed beneath the footprint of the building and compacted to create the floor of the barn. Immediately south of the barn is an empty old lorry trailer. To the West the site is of undeveloped field covered by grass; with a grass access extending to Jill Lane, with a metal fence at the roadside to secure the larger field the site sits within.
- 3.6 The site is generally level, with a minor overall slope down towards the east. A general view of the site, looking northeast, is presented below.



- 3.7 No tanks were noted on-site. An 11Kv aerial power cable runs over the site, in front of the barn. No obvious areas of contamination were observed. No obvious depressions were noted.

Site Boundaries and Surrounding Land Use

- 3.8 The site is bounded by a larger field, within which it sits. This field is undeveloped, covered predominantly by grass, and has been used for the keeping of horses and ponies in recent times. A beck runs along the boundary of the field along its western and southern extents.

4.0 SITE HISTORY

4.1 Ordnance Survey archive maps were obtained for the site. Copies of the maps are included in Appendix B, and a summary of the findings is given below.

Map Date	On-Site	Off-Site
1854-1855	The site formed part of a wider agricultural field plot.	Road to the northwest. Agricultural fields surrounding to the northeast, south and west. Railway line approximately 150m to the east.
1893	No change.	Some residential properties 100m to the north and 200m to the southwest.
1907	No change.	Railway line also now located approximately 50m to the west.
1922, 1933, 1955	No significant change.	No significant change.
1992	No change.	Railway lines to the east and west not indicated to be dismantled.
2000	No change.	Small watercourse indicated to be present approximately 10m to the southwest.
Aerial imagery	Circa 2000, square building (barn) present on site.	Trees to the east and south and ground utilised to the east.

4.2 In summary, there is no evidence of development on the site prior to the existing barn, constructed pre-2000 or circa 2000.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geology

- 5.1 The 1:10,000 scale Geological Map (Sheet SE 22 SW) and the latest British Geological Survey (BGS) electronic data at 1:50,000 scale, which is public sector information licensed under the Open Government License v3.0, have been used to assess the geology of the local area. Extracts from the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series Geology Maps are included within the Envirocheck Geology Report in Appendix C. The maps show the site to be underlain by undifferentiated strata (mudstones, siltstones and minor sandstones) of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures of the Carboniferous Period. No superficial deposits are indicated on or near the site.
- 5.2 The maps do not indicate any potential for the site to be adversely affected by any faults.

Coal Mining

- 5.3 A CON29M Coal Mining Report was obtained from Terrafirma as part of a Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) undertaken by ARP (reference PWS/01/JRjcl1). A copy of the CON29M Coal Mining Report is included in Appendix D, and a summary of the CMRA is given below.
- 5.4 The nearest indicated coal seam outcrops are 75m to the north (the Wheatley Line Coal) and 144m to the southwest (also the Wheatley Line Coal). The seam is indicated to have younger strata on the sides of the outcrop away from the site and, therefore, this seam will not underlie the site.
- 5.5 The general dip of strata in the area is indicated to be at around 3 degrees to the east. The Generalised Vertical Section (GVS) on the geological map indicates the Middleton Eleven Yard Coal to be approximately 6m below the Wheatley Line coal seam. As a result, the seam may be present at very shallow depth (estimated around 4m). The seam is indicated to be between 0.3m and 1.1m thick.

- 5.6 Further seams are present below the Middleton Eleven Yard Coal. The succession of seams likely to be present within 30m of the surface beneath the site are the Middleton 11 Yard (4m), Blocking Rider (18m) and Blocking Coal (23m).
- 5.7 The CON29M Coal Mining Report indicates that the site is in the likely zone of influence of recorded underground workings in two seams of coal, with the shallowest at 15m beneath the site. The last known working date is 1900. The listing of this information indicates The Coal Authority is in possession of abandonment plans for these workings.
- 5.8 In addition to the recorded workings, the site is suspected to be underlain by shallow (defined as less than 30m depth) unrecorded workings.
- 5.9 The site is not affected by any present, or future proposed, underground coal mining. The report refers to reserves in the locality that could be worked at some time in the future. However, given the effective abandonment of the coalfields in this area, any future workings are considered highly unlikely.
- 5.10 There is one recorded mine entry within 20m of the site. The mine entry is a shaft shown to be located just inside the southwestern corner of the site. The depth of the shaft is indicated to be 5.5m, and there is no evidence that the shaft has been treated. The shaft is recorded to be 2m in diameter, and a potential error radius of 8m should be assumed around its documented location. The shaft would not adversely affect the existing building if it was present in its recorded location, but allowing for the location error radius, the potential for adverse effects has to be assumed until the precise location of the shaft is known.
- 5.11 The site is unaffected by any past, present, or future proposed, opencast coal mining.
- 5.12 In the light of the above, it is recommended that a rock drilling investigation is carried out to check for any evidence of underground workings in both the Blocking coal seams and the Middleton 11 Yard coal seams. The investigation should determine the depths, seam thicknesses, and extraction thickness. Such borehole investigations are usually carried out

following grant of planning permission, but before commencement of development. The planning permission will usually include a condition relating to the investigation and possible future treatment of mine workings.

Mine Shaft

- 5.13 A mine shaft (Coal Authority reference 421421-021) is indicated by The Coal Authority to be present on site. ARP have undertaken mine shaft investigation intrusive surveys (PWS/01/WWjcl2, PWS/01/WWjcl3 and PWS/01/WWjcl4) on site in an attempt to confirm its presence. The shaft is indicated to be 5.5m in depth, 2m in diameter and not to have been treated/capped.
- 5.14 During the shaft investigation excavations, bedrock across the shaft search area (to the west of the barn entrance) was encountered at depth of 1.4m. An additional trial pit was undertaken 2m north of the existing building to obtain information of depth to rock beneath the proposed building. Rockhead to the north of the barn was encountered at 1.7m bgl.
- 5.15 Ground conditions encountered as part of the shaft investigation typically comprised 0.1m to 0.3m thick clayey topsoil. This topsoil was underlain by firm to stiff residual clay soils. Underlying the residual clay weathered coal measures were encountered at depths between 1.3m and 1.7m. Coal measures strata were recovered as angular gravel and cobbles comprised of grey silty mudstone and siltstone. Made ground was encountered from the surface in excavations close to the barn and within the barn footprint. Made ground was thickest within the barn footprint at 0.5m thick. This made ground consisted predominantly of subangular to angular gravel and cobbles of brick concrete and sandstone with some fine to coarse sand. No Groundwater was encountered.

Hydrogeology

- 5.16 The Landmark Envirocheck Report, included in Appendix E, indicates the Bedrock Aquifer Designation to be " Secondary A ". These Aquifers comprise "permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers ".

- 5.17 There is one active groundwater abstraction within 1km of the site. Located 765m to the west, this is for general farming and domestic. The abstraction is not located down hydraulic gradient of the site.
- 5.18 The site is not within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.

Hydrology

- 5.19 The general area slopes west to east and north to south. The nearest downslope surface water is an un-named watercourse located 7m to the western and southern boundary.
- 5.20 The site is not in an area at risk from river flooding. The risks of flooding from other causes such as adverse topography or insufficient surface water drainage, are not considered here. If such risk needs to be quantified, a separate specialist Flood Risk and Drainage Report should be commissioned, if not already available. BGS data indicates the general area has "limited potential for groundwater flooding to occur".
- 5.21 There are no surface water abstractions within 1km of the site.

Other Environmental Data

- 5.22 The Landmark Envirocheck Report, included in Appendix E, contains information on numerous environmental aspects. A summary of the pertinent findings, not already covered, with additional comments, is given below.
- 5.22.1 There are no Pollution Control Authorisations within 1000m of the site.
- 5.22.2 There are no discharge consents relating to, or adjacent to, the site, the nearest being located 562m to the east (relating to Lower Spen Valley Landfill Site, Park Road).

- 5.22.3 There are two BGS recorded and historical landfill sites within 250m of the site. Located 200m to the east, the nearest record relates to North Sewage Farm refuse tip. This record is duplicated as a licensed waste management facility record for Kirklees Council, Lower Spenn Valley, Park Road, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, WF12 8BE. First input date recorded as 1st April 1996, licence status is closed. A further licensed waste management facility record, 226m to the northeast, relates to Mr J. Snee, Land Adjacent Jill Lane Farm, Jill Lane, Mirfield, Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, WF14 0QN, issued 20th June 1994, licence expired.
- 5.22.4 There are two registered landfill sites within 500m of the site, the closest relates to J. Snee, Jill Lane Farm, Jill Lane, Mirfield, West Yorkshire, WF14 0QN (339m to the northeast). Dated 20th June 1994. The site was licenced to accept breeze block, building sand, gravel, tile, uncontaminated brick, stone, solid concrete. The status is recorded as closed.
- 5.22.5 No radon protective measures are stated to be necessary for new dwellings or extensions on the site. However, the site is in an intermediate probability radon area, as between 1% and 3% of homes are above the action level. In these circumstances of apparent conflict, it may be prudent to assume basic radon protection is required, to prevent conveyancing difficulties. This is normally achieved by incorporating a radon barrier within a solid floor system, and extending the barrier through the cavity wall.
- 5.22.6 There are no contemporary trade directory entries relating to any activities which could have significant impact on the site.
- 5.22.7 There are no fuel station entries within 250m of the site.

6.0 PRELIMINARY CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONCEPTUAL MODEL

6.1 Part II A of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 became effective from 1st April 2000. The Regime was introduced by the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000, No. 227) along with the associated DEFRA Circular February 2000.

6.2 Section 78A (2) of the Act defines "Contaminated land is any land in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under that land that –

(a) significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or

(b) pollution of controlled waters is being caused, or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused".

From S78A (4) "Harm" : means harm to the health of living organisms or other interference with the ecological systems of which they form part and, in the case of man, includes harm to his property.

Controlled waters are defined as "..the waters in any relevant lake or pond, or of so much of any relevant river or watercourse as is above the freshwater limit, and ground waters, that is to say, any waters contained in underground strata". From the 1st October 2004, the definition of groundwater in relation to Part IIA was amended, by the Second Water Act Commencement Order SI 2004 No 2528. This makes clear that "ground waters" does not include waters above the saturation zone, i.e. does not include any soil water and pore water present in the unsaturated zone.

6.3 The objectives of the regime are to ensure that risks associated with contaminated land are reduced to an acceptable level, having regard to the costs of doing so. The costs should be proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.

- 6.4 In assessing risk, it is necessary to consider the probability, or frequency, of occurrence of the hazard and the magnitude/seriousness of the consequences. Consequently, for land to be classified as contaminated, it must have, or be very likely to have, a detrimental effect on humans or the environment before it can be classified as contaminated land.
- 6.5 In establishing risk, the concept of the pollutant source/pathway/receptor linkage model, based on current and proposed site use, is to be considered. Therefore for a site to be deemed contaminated under the Regime, all three linkages must be in place i.e. the site must not only contain harmful substances, but the substances must have a pathway by which to leak out and cause significant harm to a receptor.
- 6.6 The Environment Agency has published guidance on contaminated land, in the form of online documents referred to as LCRM "Land Contamination Risk Management". The documents are intended to provide the technical framework for structured decision making about land contamination, and to assist all those involved in "managing" the land, in particular landowners, developers, financial service providers, planners and regulators. As the documents currently provide the framework for best practice, the general principles are, therefore, followed in conducting the assessment below.
- 6.7 The categorisations of risk adopted in this report are adapted from CIRIA Report C552 (Contaminated Land Risk Assessment: A Guide to Good Practice, 2001). This approach assesses the potential severity of any pollution event and the probability of the event occurring, to arrive at a risk category, for the various potential source - pathway - receptor linkages. The relevant tables used, with the definitions, are presented in Appendix F.

Conceptual Site Model

- 6.8 It is known that the site is proposed for a residential development. An indicative proposed site layout is included in Appendix G. The site is shown to be underlain by undifferentiated strata (mudstones, siltstones and minor sandstones) of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures. Superficial deposits are absent. The solid strata beneath the site are designated as a

Secondary A Aquifer. There are no active groundwater abstractions within 1km down hydraulic gradient of the site. The nearest surface water is an un-named watercourse approximately 7m to the west. There are no surface water abstractions within 1km downstream of the site.

6.9 The site has been occupied by an agricultural barn used for horse livery. The most likely contamination sources are considered to be:

6.9.1 Possible made ground: – metals inorganics, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), phenol, asbestos.

6.9.2 Possible asbestos within existing buildings.

6.9.3 Possible harmful gases from coal/workings underlying the site, and from the historical landfill sites located within 250m to the east and northeast of the site:
- methane, carbon dioxide.

6.10 The conceptual model needs to consider sources of contamination, pathways along which contaminants could migrate and the receptors, which may become exposed. Guidance published by the Environment Agency has been consulted with regard to pathways and receptors. The potential sources, pathways, and receptors, applicable to the proposed development are identified on the table below. Any pathways in italics are deemed not to be viable, and the reason given.

Potential Source - Pathway - Receptor Matrix (Finished Development)

Contamination Sources	Pathways	Receptors	Severity of Consequence	Probability of Event	Risk
Possible made ground: - metals, inorganics, TPH, PAH, phenol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation, ingestion and dermal contact with soil and dust 	Humans:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future occupants Maintenance workers Adjacent residents and general public 	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruit and vegetable intake, with soil 	Humans (as above)	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vapour inhalation outdoor 	Humans (as above)	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vapour inhalation indoor 	Humans (as above)	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration in surface water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface water (nearest downslope) is 7m to west and south. There are no abstractions within 1km) 	Mild	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration in groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater (Secondary A Aquifer, no down gradient abstractions) 	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Root uptake 	Vegetation:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape areas Private gardens 	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration 	Services/Utilities:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potable water supply 	Medium	Low Likelihood	Moderate/Low
Possible shallow workings/coal and landfills within 250m:- methane and carbon dioxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asphyxiation Explosive risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/demolition workers Future occupants Buildings 	Severe	Low Likelihood	Moderate
Possible asbestos within existing buildings and possible made ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future occupants Maintenance workers Adjacent residents and general public 	Severe	Low Likelihood	Moderate

6.11 The above matrix indicates there are several potential source – pathway – receptor linkages applicable to the proposed development, ranging from moderate to very low risk. These will need to be assessed further, and recommendations are provided within Section 8.0 of this report (Recommended Further Work).

7.0 GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

Coal Mining

- 7.1 The Coal Mining Report and CMRA undertaken by ARP indicates there is a risk of shallow underground coal workings that could adversely affect ground stability on the site. A rotary borehole investigation should be carried out to determine the depth and thickness of any seams and/or workings. A permit will be required from The Coal Authority to carry out the investigation.
- 7.2 There should be no significant arisings of coal during proposed development works.

Foundations

- 7.3 It is anticipated that strip or trench fill foundations will be acceptable for the site, subject to the thickness of existing fill material and proposed loading. This will need to be confirmed by an intrusive investigation. If shallow coal workings are present within influencing depth of the surface of the site, then grout injection via a grid of boreholes is likely to be required. Such treatment is commonplace and a recognised technique for treatment. Following the grouting, strip foundations, will need to be at least 300mm thick and reinforced with two layers of B503 mesh.
- 7.4 Clays are likely to be present on the site, in combination with trees. If not already available, a tree survey may be required to enable a foundation schedule to be prepared. The tree survey will need to include mature trees on third party properties within a 30m radius.
- 7.5 The foundations will need to be taken below any existing made ground, including old/existing foundations, to bear onto the natural strata.

Gas Protection

- 7.6 Basic radon protection is recommended for the site. This is usually achieved by incorporating an appropriate barrier within a solid floor system, and extending the barrier through the cavity wall.
- 7.7 There are two closed landfills within 250m of the site. Therefore, it is recommended that gas wells should be installed and monitored. This is discussed in more detail in Section 8.0 (Recommended Further Work).

Behaviour of Excavations

- 7.8 It is likely that excavations into the natural strata will remain stable in the short term, requiring minimal trench support, in accordance with the prevailing statutory guidance. However, instability may be anticipated within any made ground present on the site.
- 7.9 The groundwater regime can only be confirmed by an intrusive investigation. However, it is considered unlikely that shallow groundwater is present, from the information available within the desk study appraisal and site observation made during the mine shaft investigation.
- 7.10 Excavations into the natural subsoils will probably be readily achieved using conventional hydraulic plant. However, a breaker may be required for any buried foundations, structures or obstructions in the made ground.

Road Pavement Construction

- 7.11 For any areas of road pavement, including car parking areas, the design California Bearing Ratio (CBR) will depend upon the exact nature of the formation. On natural subsoils, it is anticipated a design CBR of at least 2% will be applicable.

Flooding and Soakaways

- 7.12 The site is not at risk from river flooding. The risks of flooding from other causes such as adverse topography or insufficient surface water drainage, are not considered here. If such risk needs to be quantified, a separate specialist Flood Risk and Drainage Report should be commissioned, if not already available.
- 7.13 BGS data indicates the general area has "limited potential for groundwater flooding".
- 7.14 The disposal of surface water using soakaways is unlikely to be practical on the site, given the presence of residual clay and low permeability weathered coal measures encountered during the shaft search excavations.

8.0 RECOMMENDED FURTHER WORK

- 8.1 A rotary borehole investigation should be carried out, to determine the depth and thickness of any coal seams and workings, and their potential impact on the proposed development.
- 8.2 The existence of the possible contamination sources is uncertain, and it is recommended that a ground investigation on a grid system is implemented, together with sampling and testing of the materials encountered for the potential contaminants of concern to assess this possibility. The investigation should be implemented in accordance with BS10175 : 2011 + A2 : 2017 "Investigation of potentially contaminated sites - Code of practice", and any targeted sampling should also be implemented.
- 8.3 To comply with relevant codes of practice, the investigation work should be carried out by a Fellow of the Geological Society or equivalent, under the supervision of a suitably qualified Chartered Geologist or Chartered Engineer.
- 8.4 Samples of any made ground and topsoil should be issued for testing to a UKAS accredited laboratory for a broad suite of determinands including metals, inorganics, asbestos, phenols, speciated PAH, and TPH. Speciated assessment of TPH will be required for any elevated levels.
- 8.5 Gas monitoring wells should be installed, and monitored. The number of visits required depends on the sensitivity of the proposed development and the generation potential of the source, as per the table provided below, adapted from CIRIA C665 "Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings".

		Generation Potential of Source				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity of Development	Low (Commercial)	4	6	6	12	12
	Moderate (Flats)	6	6	9	12	24
	High (Residential)	6	9	12	24	24

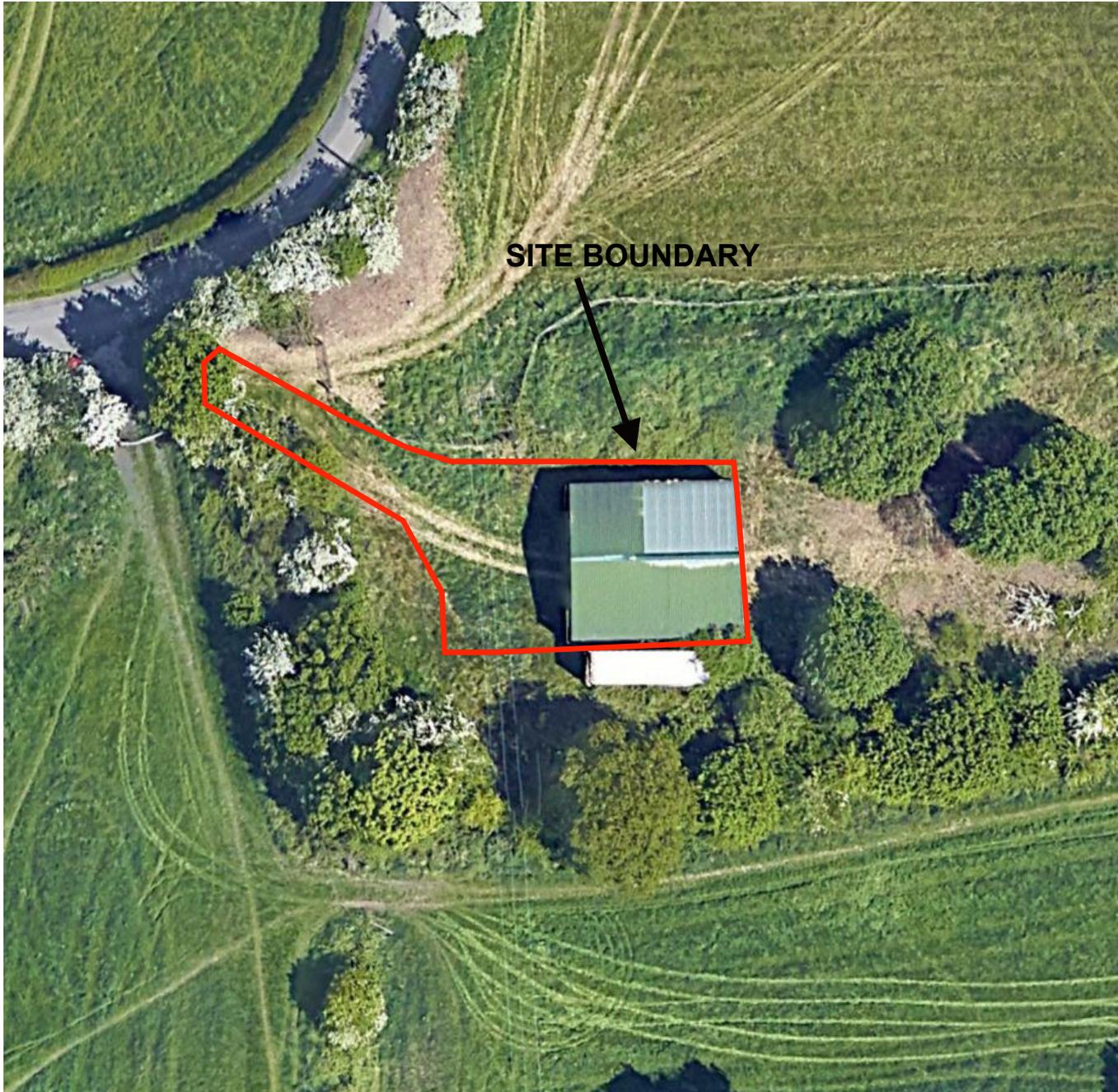
- 8.6 The visits above are typically on a fortnightly basis. The distance to the source and the likelihood of a pathway being present should also be taken into account. Therefore, it is recommended that the wells should be monitored on six fortnightly occasions initially, with at least two visits occurring during periods of low and falling pressure to comply with current guidance. If gas readings are significant, the monitoring period should be extended to twelve visits, on the basis that the generation potential is considered to be moderate and the sensitivity high. In order for visits to occur during periods of low and falling pressure, flexibility is required with regard to monitoring intervals and this can, therefore, affect the total duration of the monitoring period.
- 8.7 Unless one is already available, an asbestos survey should be carried out on the existing buildings prior to any demolition works, and any asbestos removed prior to demolition. If any asbestos is detected and removed, the regulators will expect to see soil sampling to demonstrate the asbestos has not contaminated the underlying soil.
- 8.8 It is likely that a ground investigation for geotechnical/engineering design purposes will be required, and it is usually more economical for both aspects to be combined as a single geo-environmental investigation/report.
- 8.9 If, during site clearance and excavations, any areas of unexpected made ground are encountered, work on the material should cease, and an investigation should be carried out, to include laboratory testing for a contamination suite.

APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION PLAN AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH



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Project JILL LANE, MIRFIELD	
Client PAMELA DEWS	
Title SITE LOCATION PLAN	
Date SEPTEMBER 2024	
Drawn MH	Scale NTS
Job No. PWS/01	



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Project
JILL LANE, MIRFIELD

Client
PAMELA DEWS

Title
AERIAL PLAN

Date
SEPTEMBER 2024

Drawn MH	Scale NTS
--------------------	---------------------

Job No.
PWS/01

A P P E N D I X B

ORDNANCE SURVEY ARCHIVE MAPS

Historical Mapping Legends

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

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

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

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

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

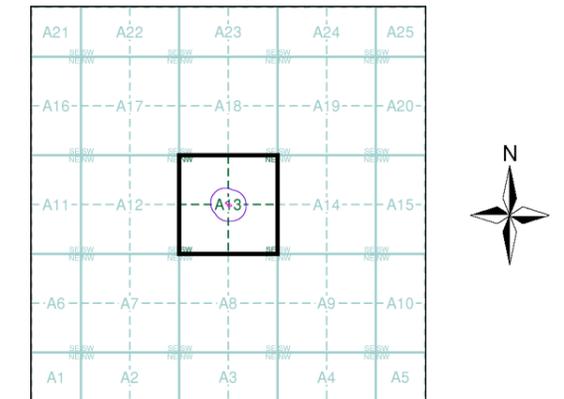
Cliff **Slopes** **Top**
Rock **Rock (scattered)**
Boulders **Boulders (scattered)**
Positioned Boulder **Scree**
Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed) **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**
Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed) **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**
Orchard Tree **Scrub** **Bracken**
Coppice, Osier **Reeds**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



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1893	2
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1907	3
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1922	4
Yorkshire	1:2,500	1933	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1955 - 1956	6
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1955 - 1985	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1956	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1960 - 1972	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1969 - 1971	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1975	11
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1985 - 1990	12
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993 - 1995	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993 - 1994	15

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

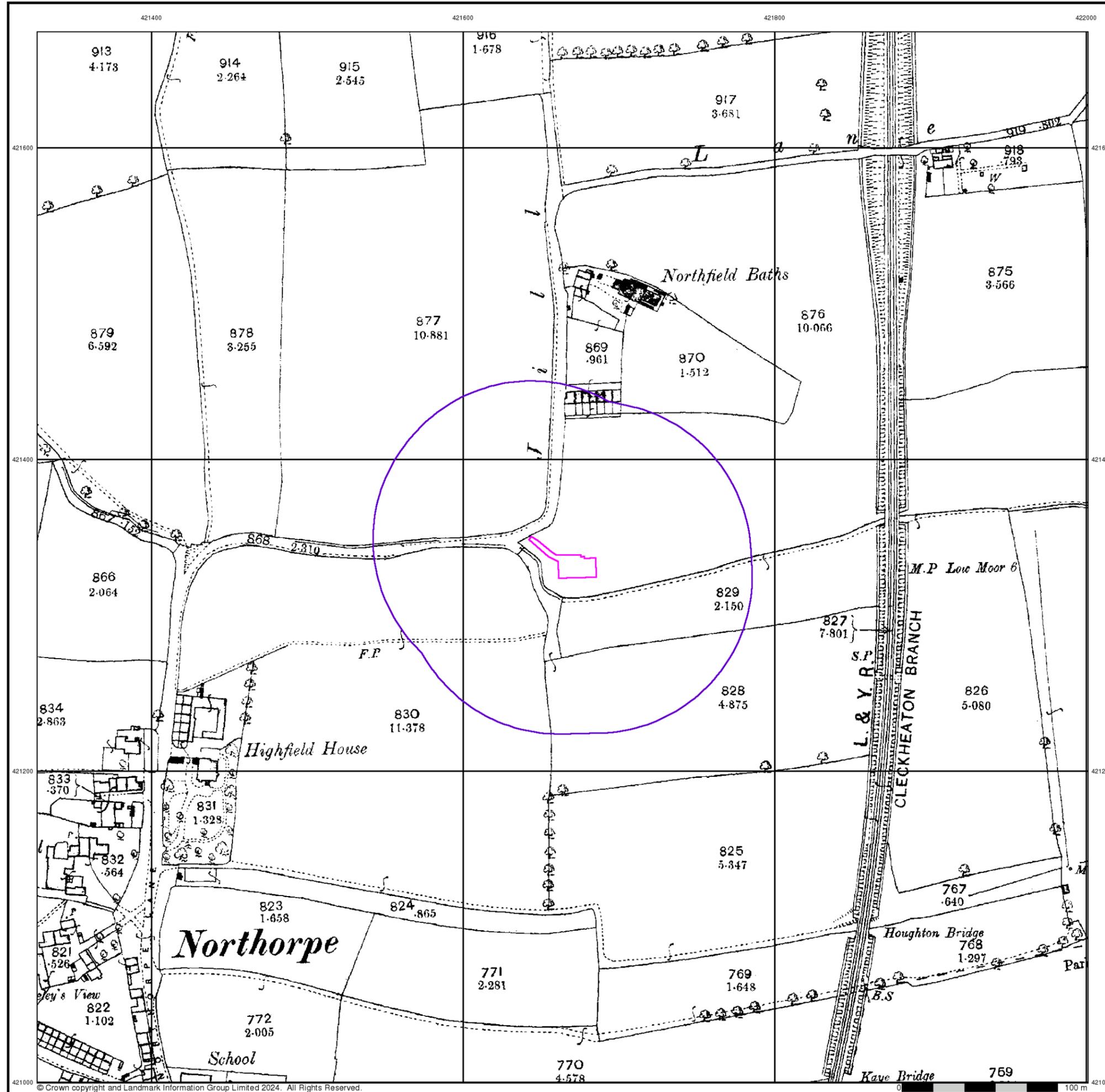
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Customer Ref: PWS/01
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 100

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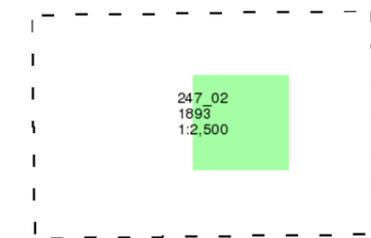


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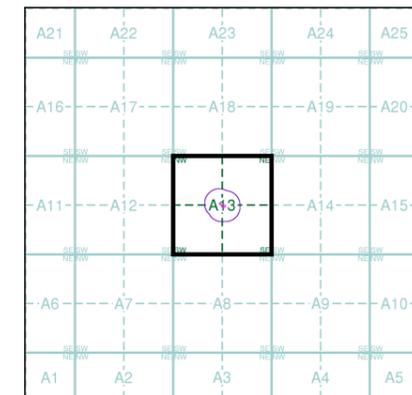
Yorkshire
Published 1893
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

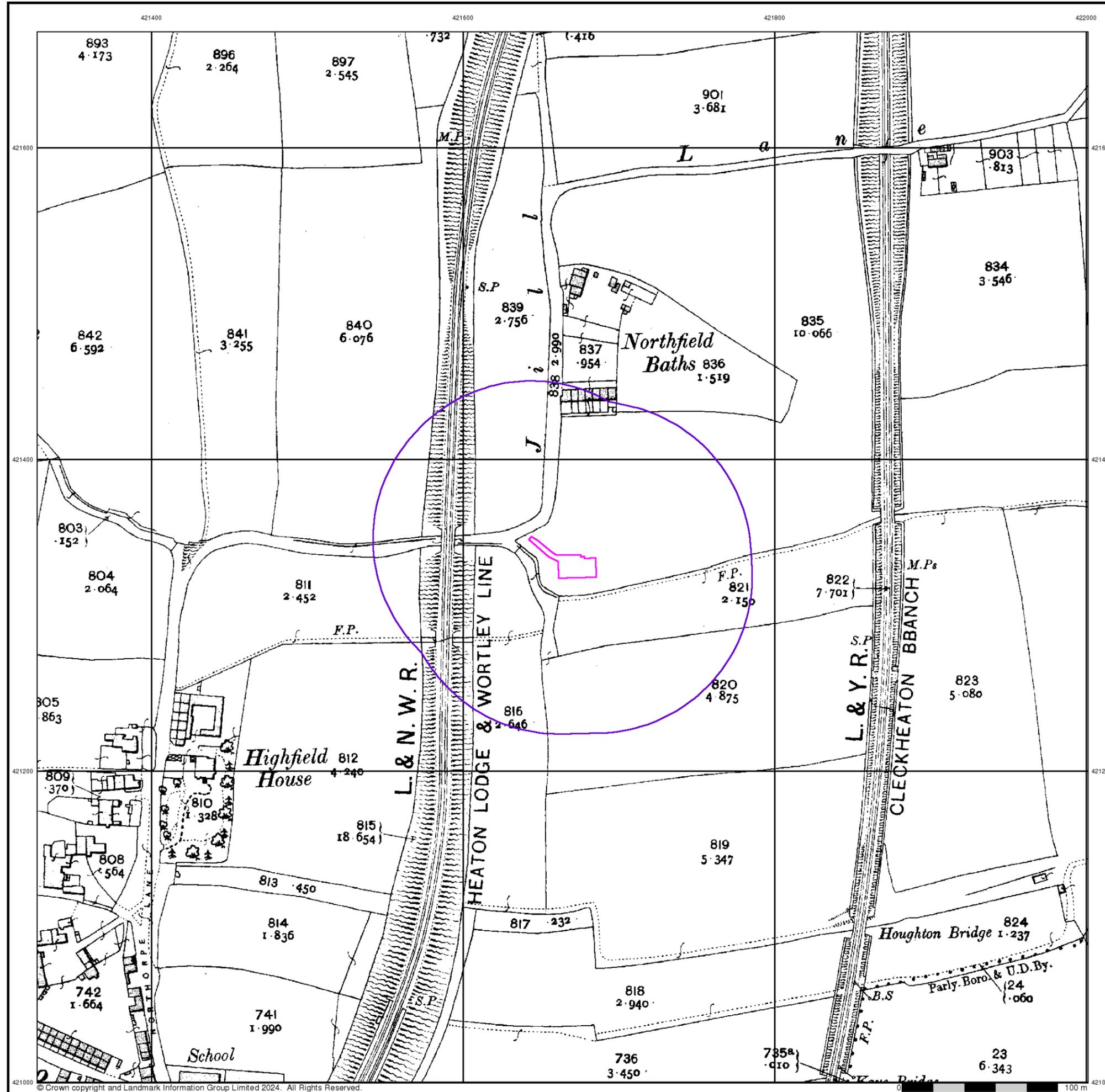


Order Details

Order Number: 357646095_1_1
Customer Ref: PWS/01
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.05
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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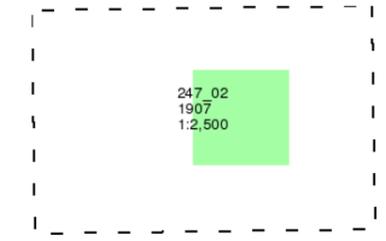


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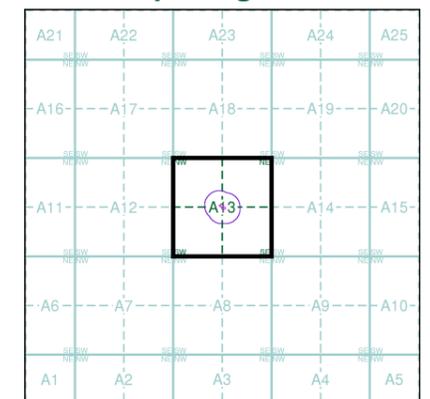
Yorkshire
Published 1907
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

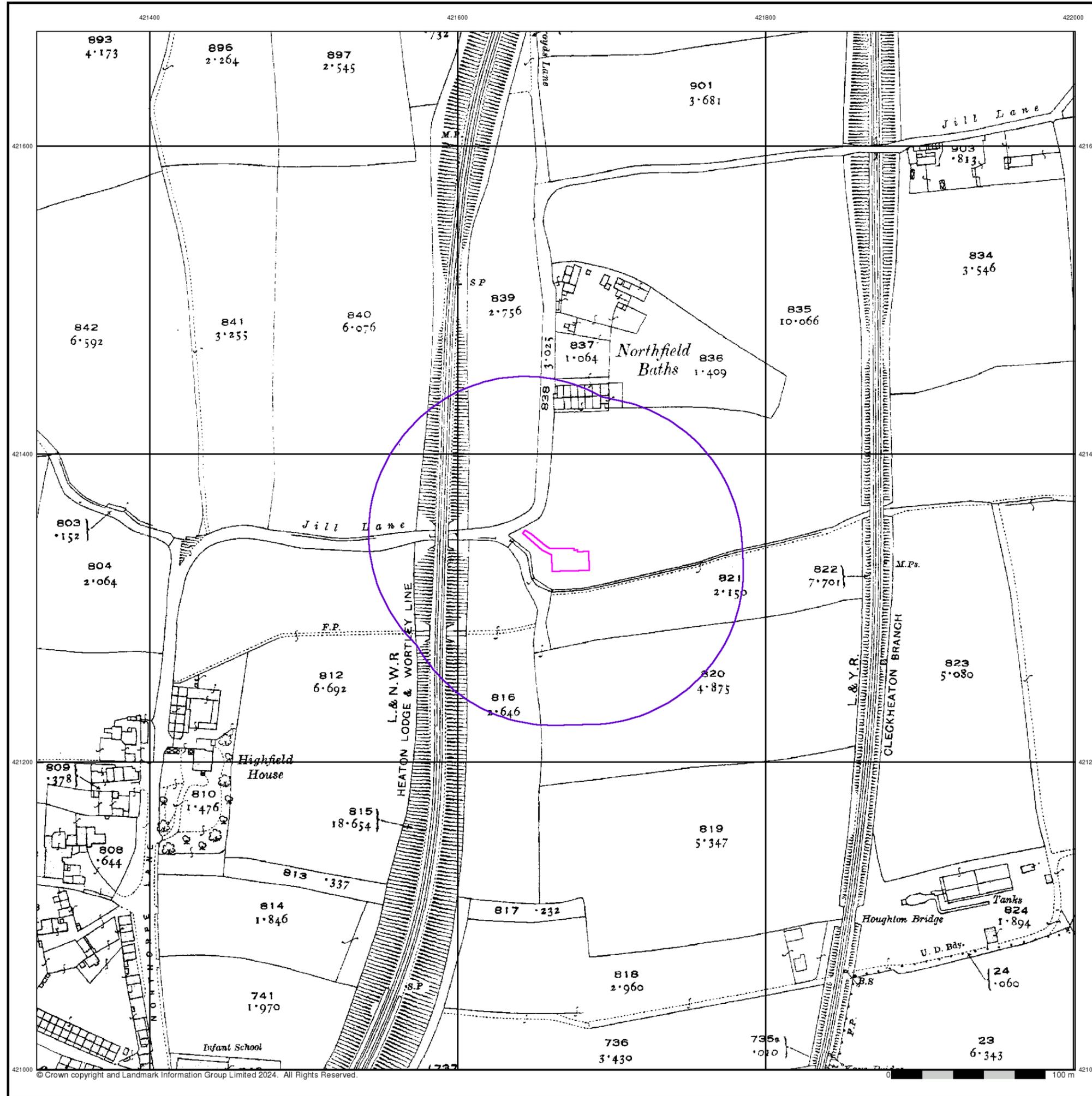


Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
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Site Details
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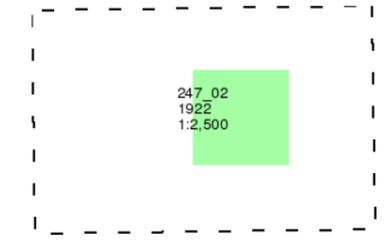
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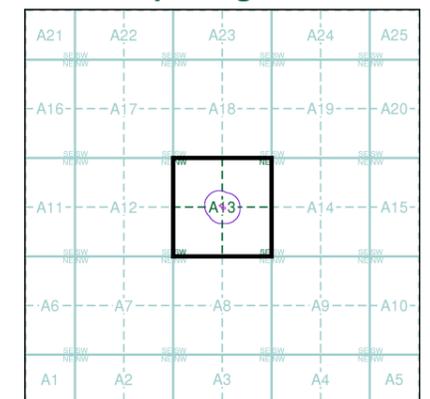
Yorkshire
Published 1922
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

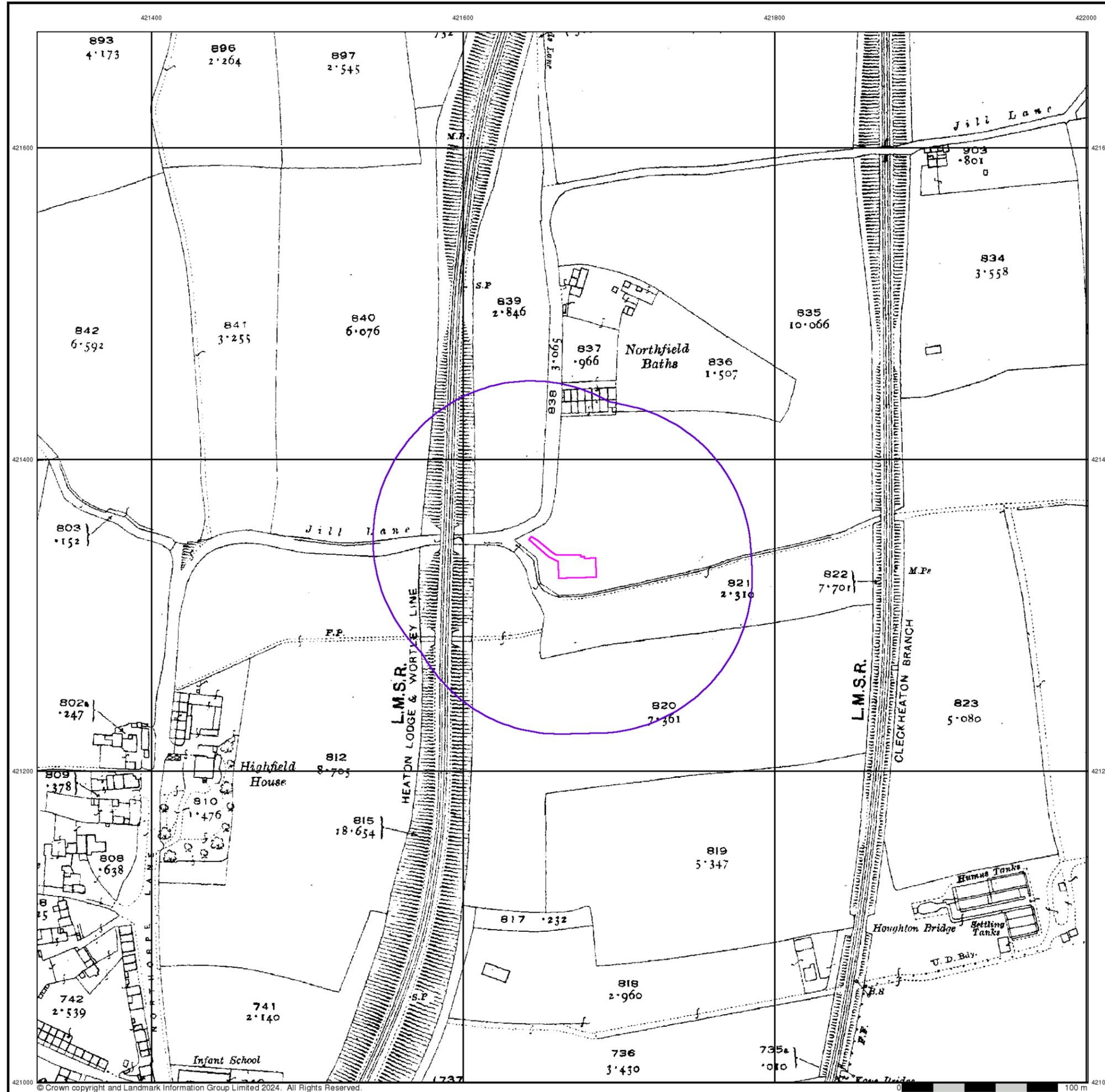
Order Number: 357646095_1_1
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 National Grid Reference: 421660, 421340
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 100

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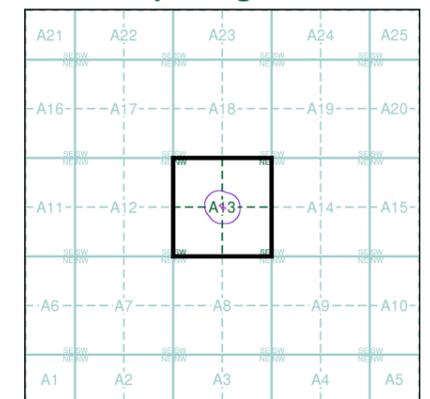
Yorkshire
Published 1933
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

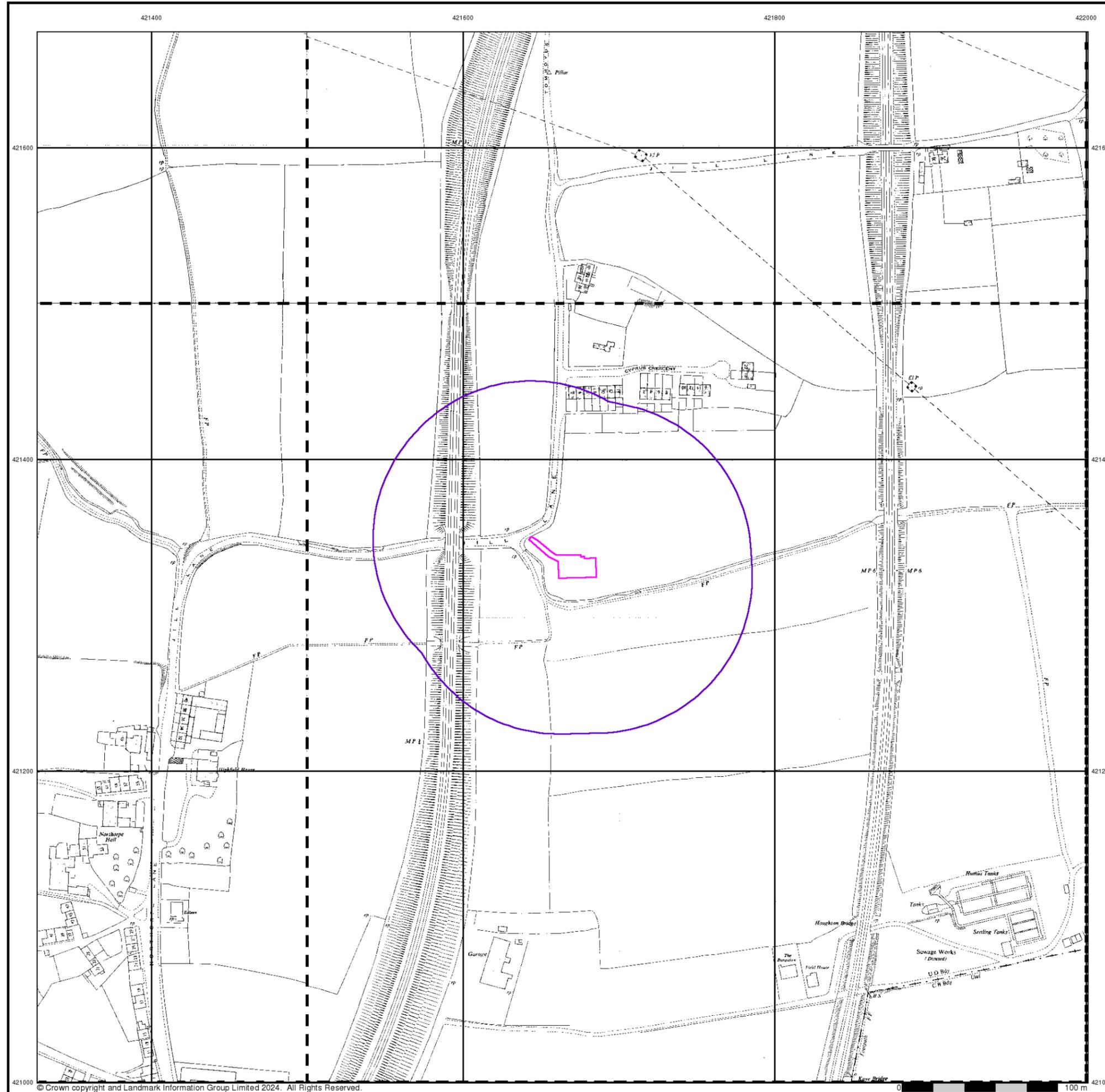


Historical Map - Segment A13



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Slice: A
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955 - 1956

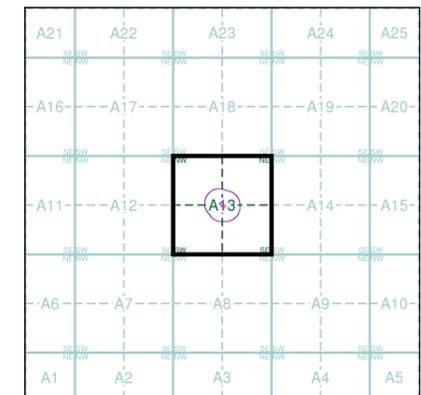
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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)

SE2121NW	SE2121NE	SE2221NW
1955	1955	1955
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SE2121SW	SE2121SE	SE2221SW
1955	1955	1955
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SE2120NW	SE2120NE	SE2220NW
1955	1955	1956
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

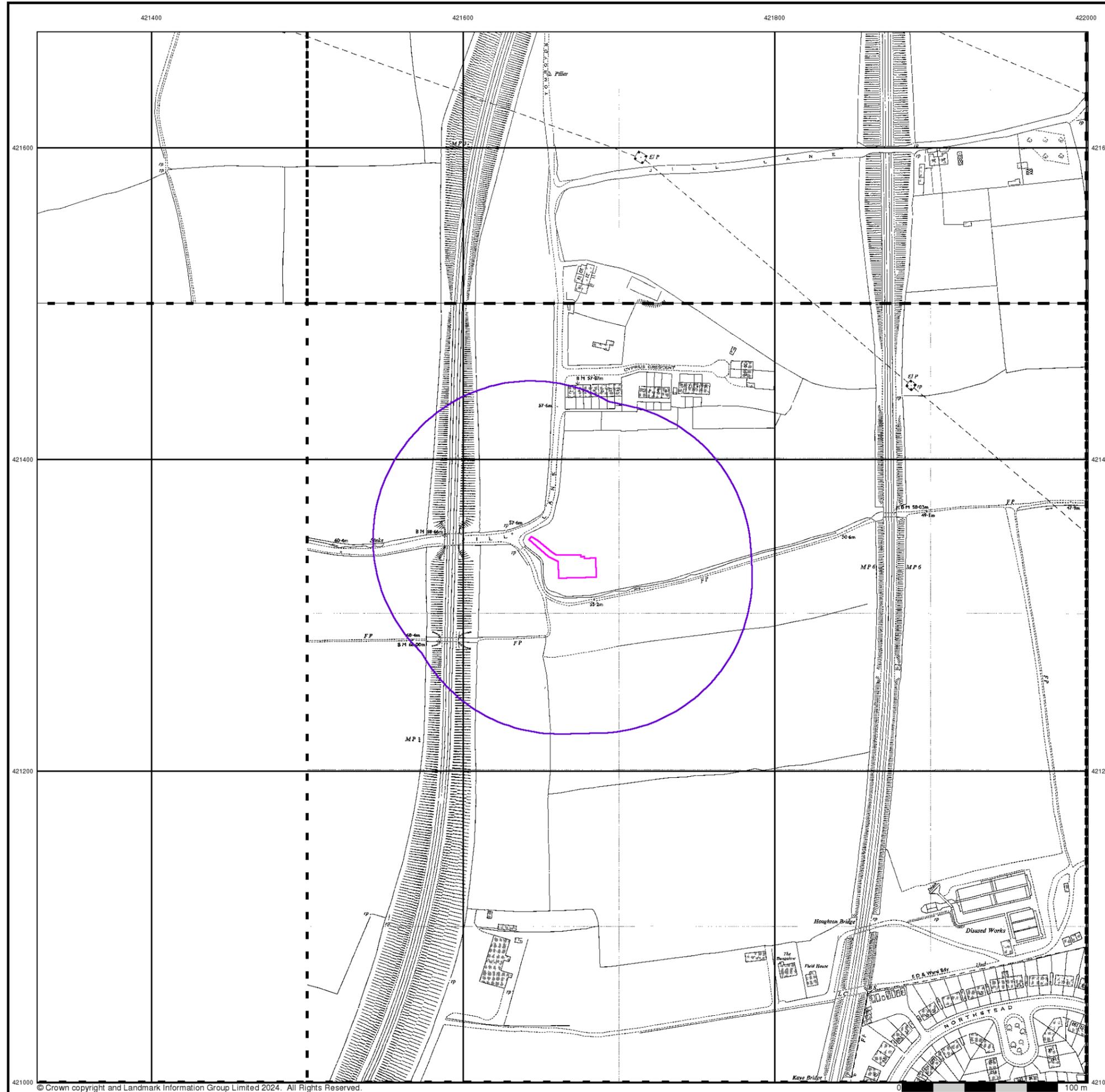
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 100

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Additional SIMs

Published 1955 - 1985

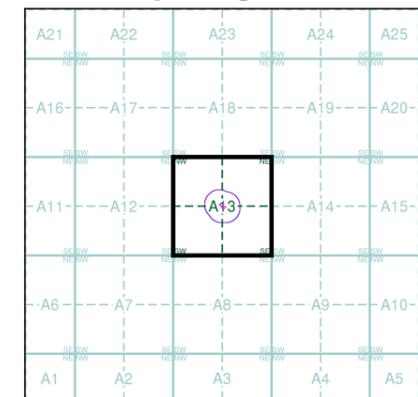
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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)

SE2121NW	1955	1:1,250
SE2121NE	1955	1:1,250
SE2221NW	1985	1:1,250
SE2121SE	1960	1:1,250
SE2221SW	1985	1:1,250
SE2120NW	1979	1:1,250
SE2220NW	1960	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

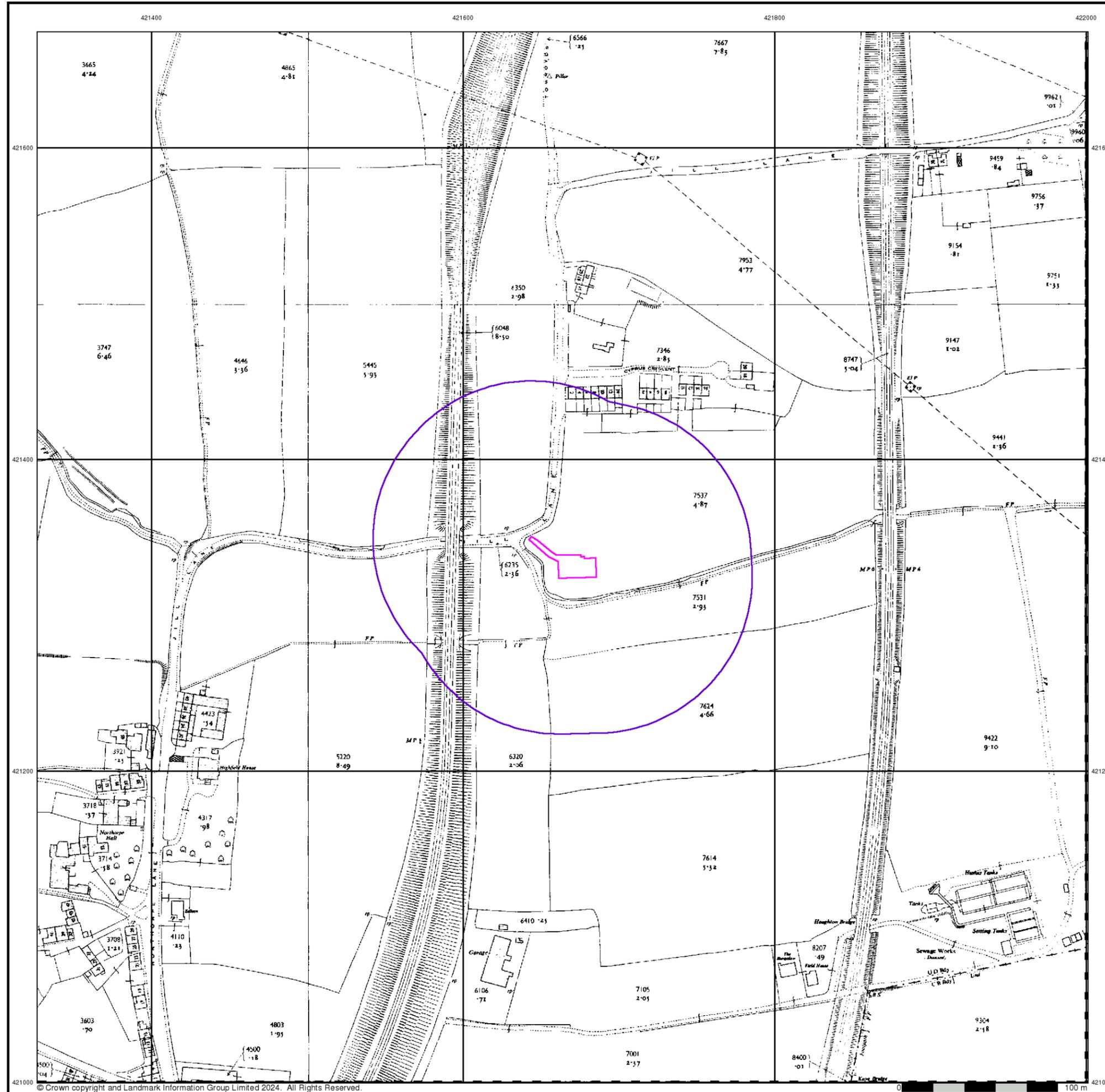
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 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 100

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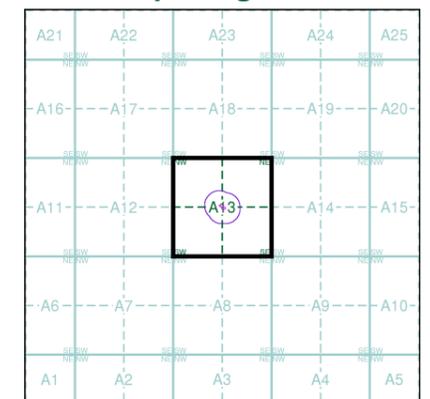
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1956 Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

SE2121 1956 1:2,500	SE2221 1956 1:2,500
SE2120 1956 1:2,500	SE2220 1956 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

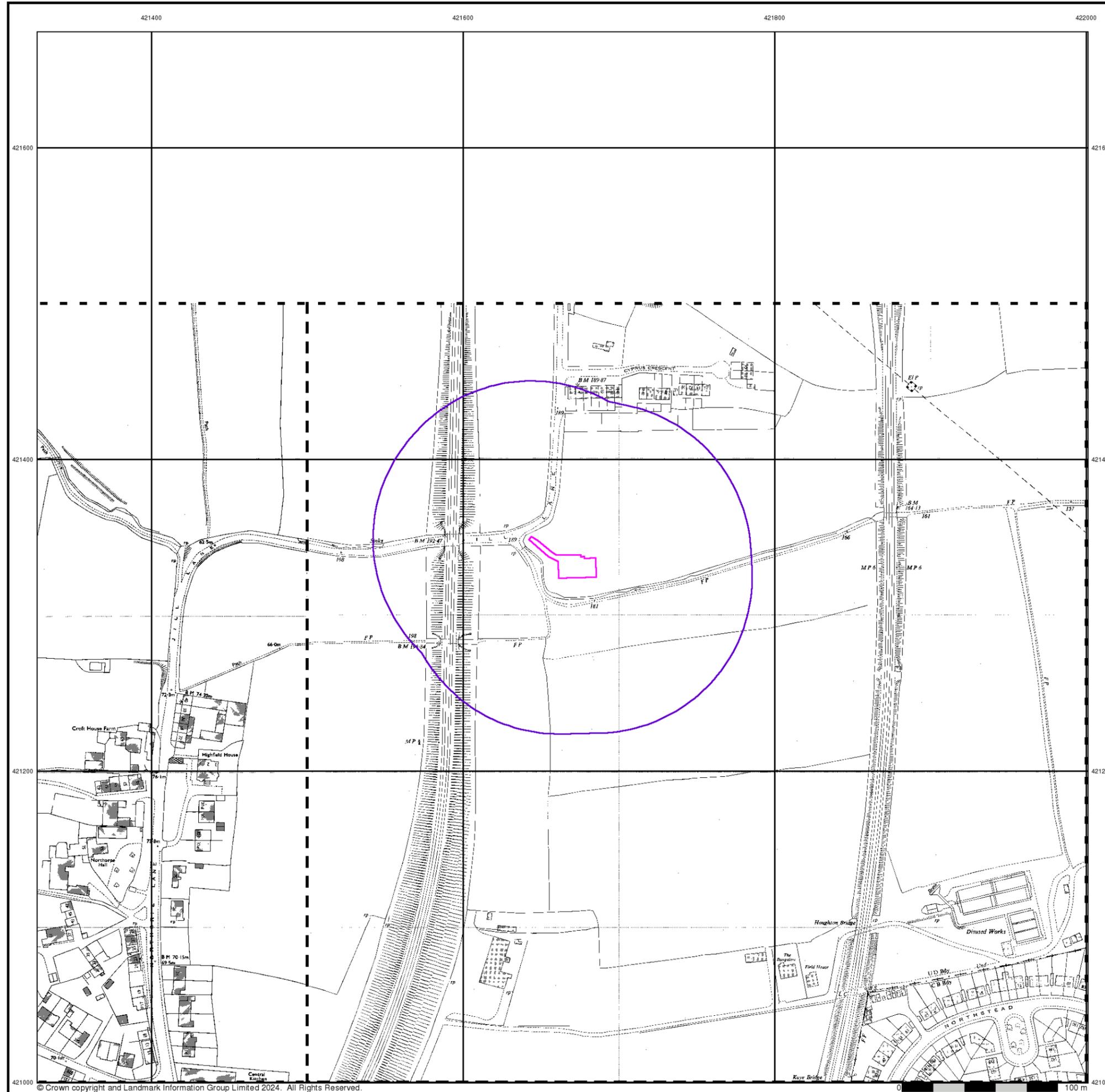
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960 - 1972

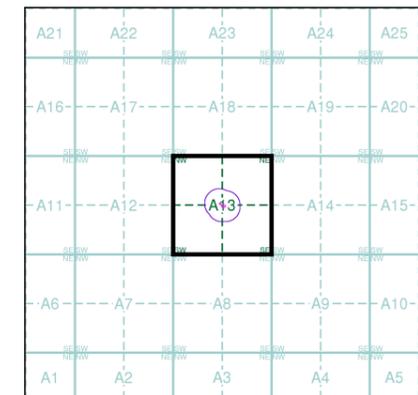
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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)

SE2121SW 1972 1:1,250	SE2121SE 1960 1:1,250	
SE2120NW 1968 1:1,250	SE2120NE 1960 1:1,250	SE2220NW 1960 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

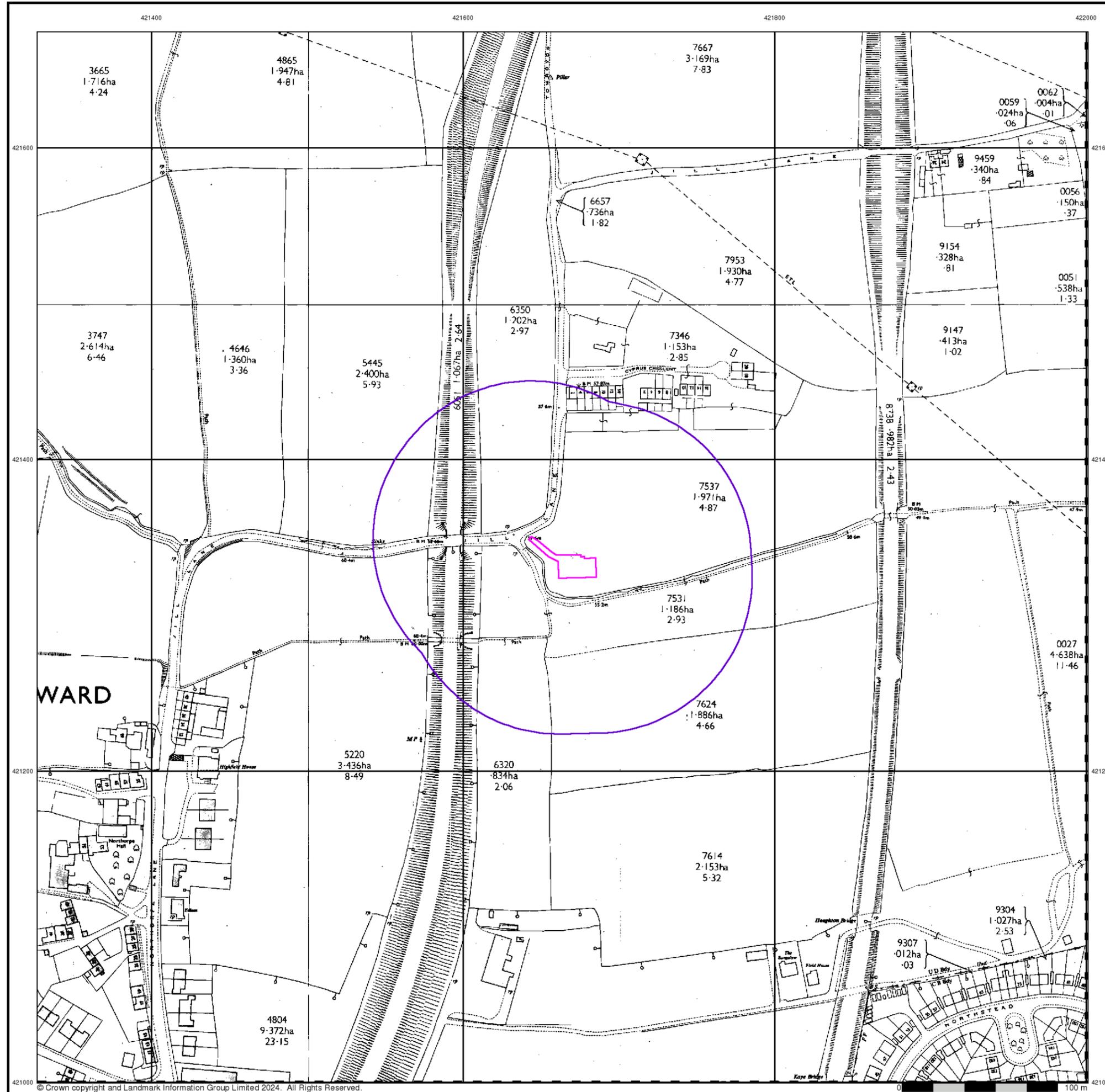
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 Slice: A
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

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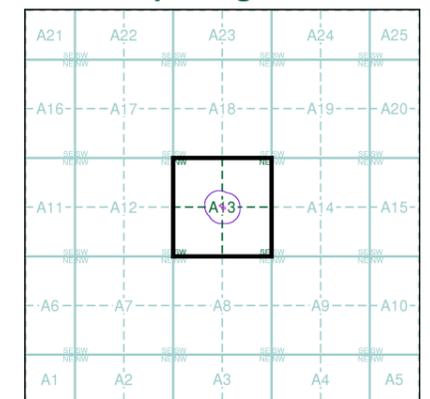
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1969 - 1971
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

SE2121	1971	1:2,500
SE2120	1969	1:2,500

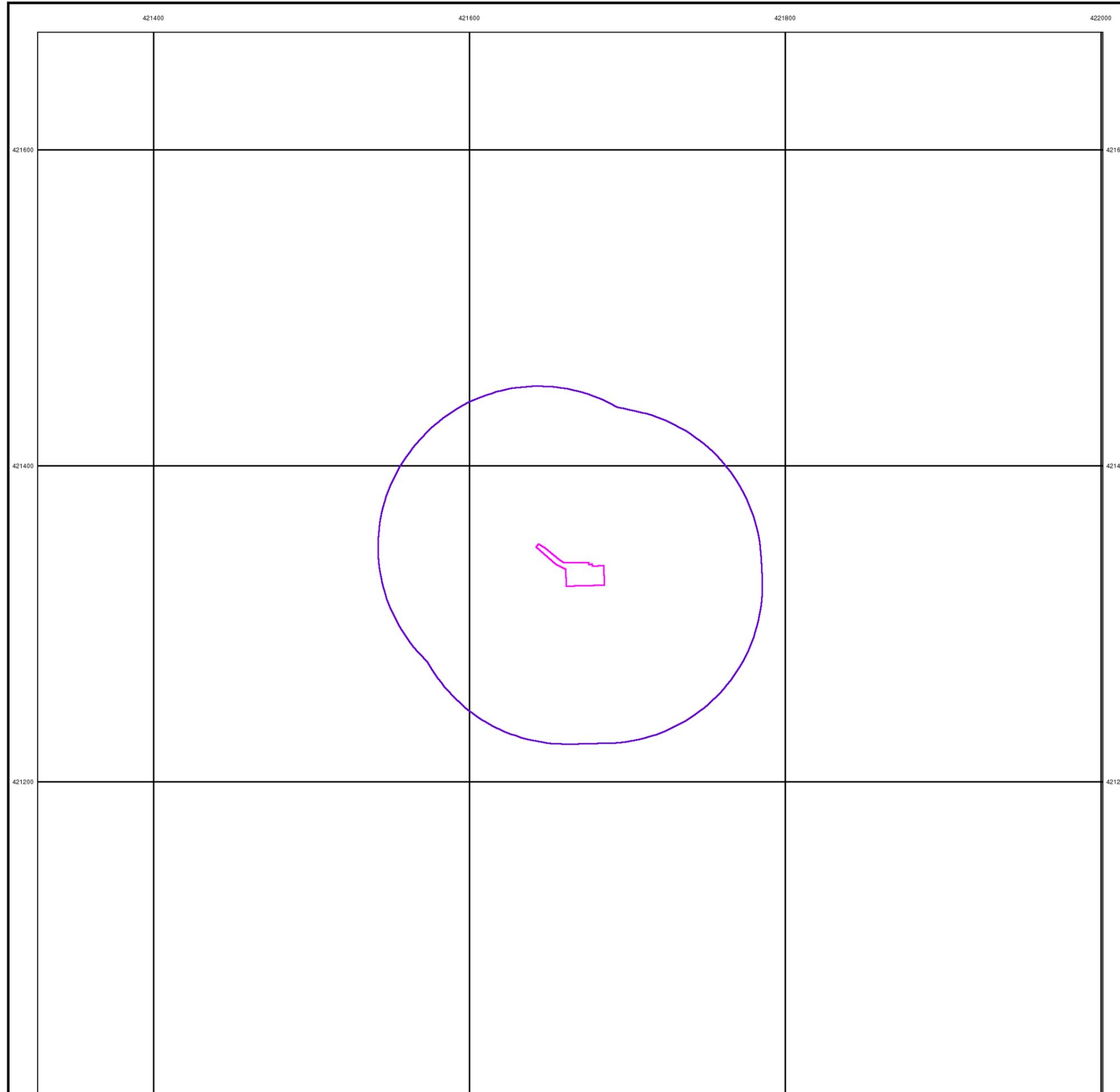
Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
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Site Details
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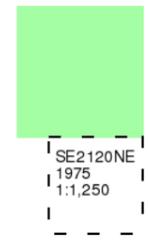
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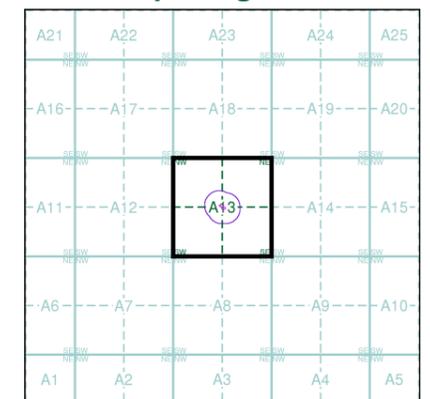
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1975
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

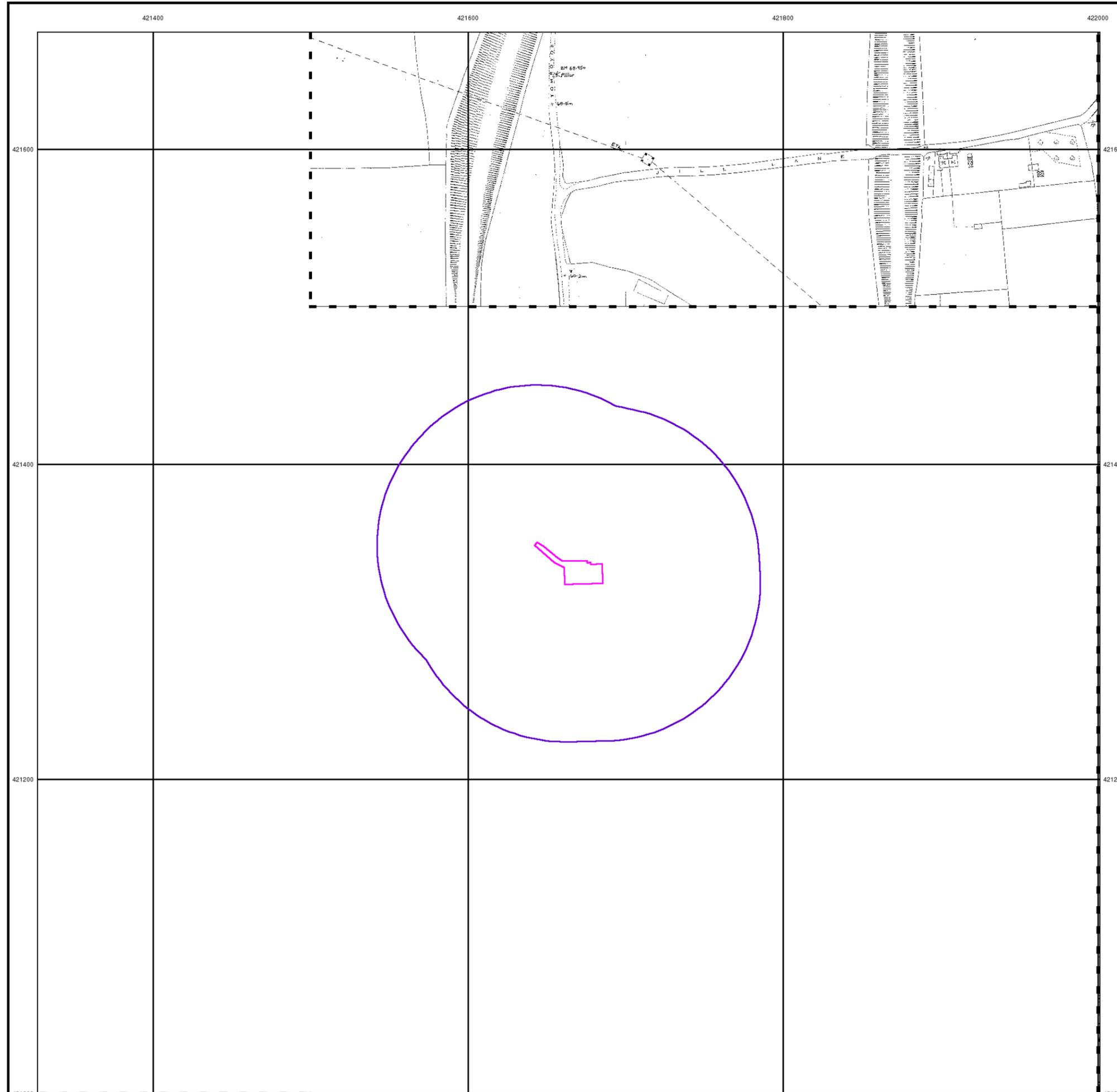
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 Search Buffer (m): 100

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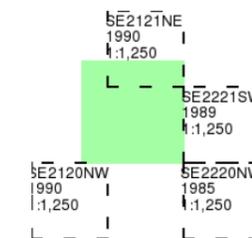
Additional SIMs

Published 1985 - 1990

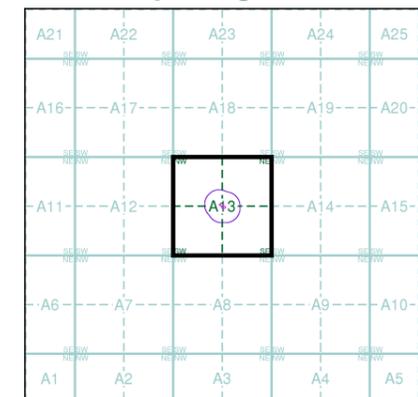
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Order Number: 357646095_1_1
 Customer Ref: PWS/01
 National Grid Reference: 421660, 421340
 Slice: A
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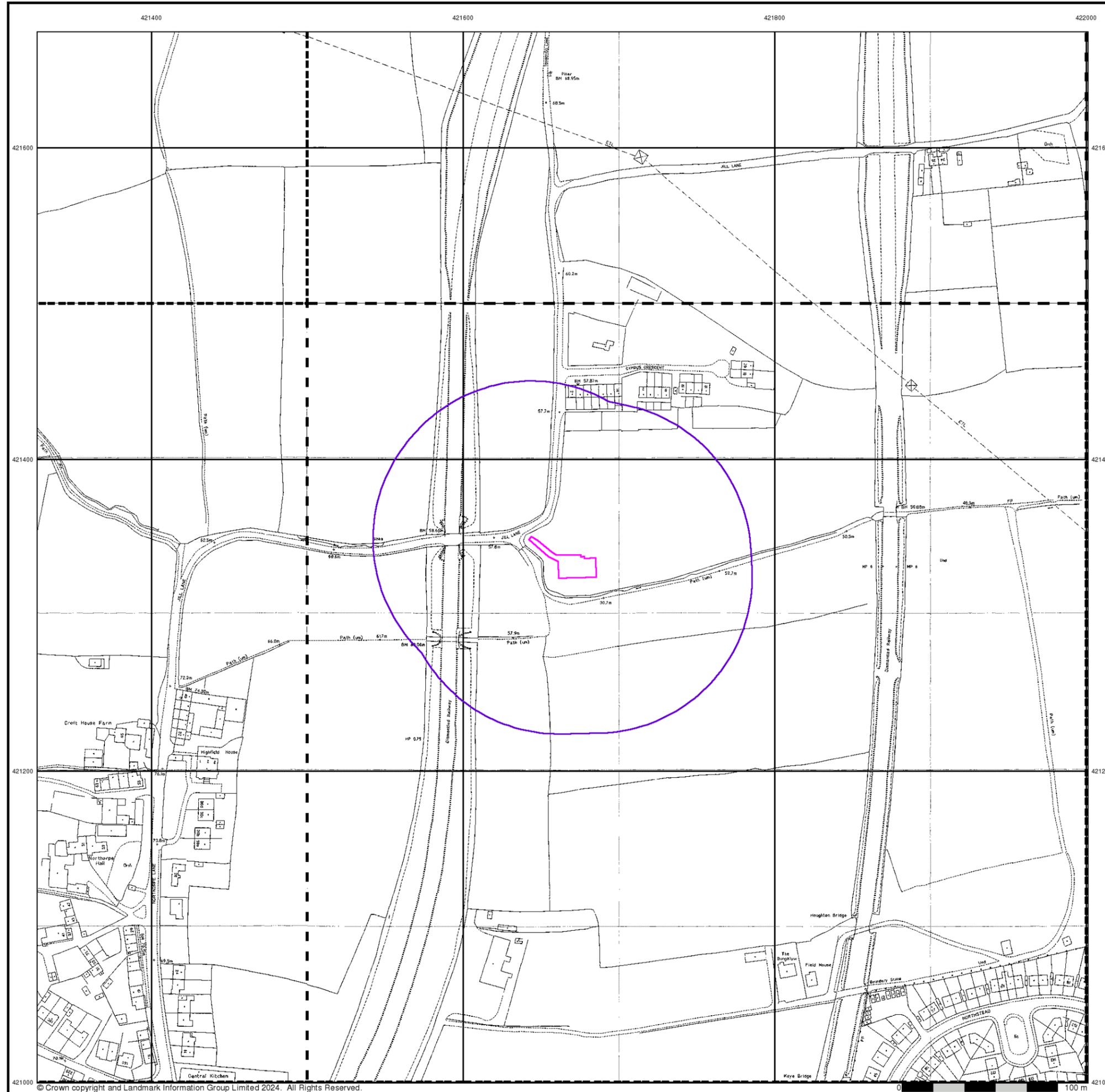
Site Details

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

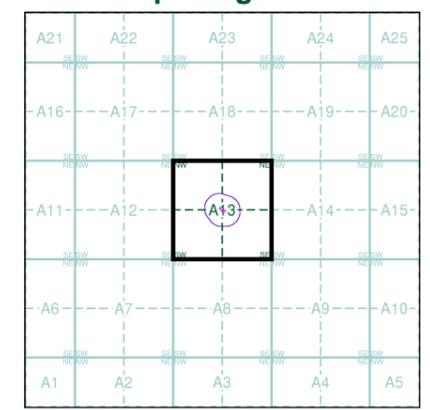
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'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)

SE2121NW	SE2121NE	SE2221NW
1992	1992	1992
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SE2121SW	SE2121SE	SE2221SW
1992	1992	1992
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SE2120NW	SE2120NE	SE2220NW
1992	1992	1992
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

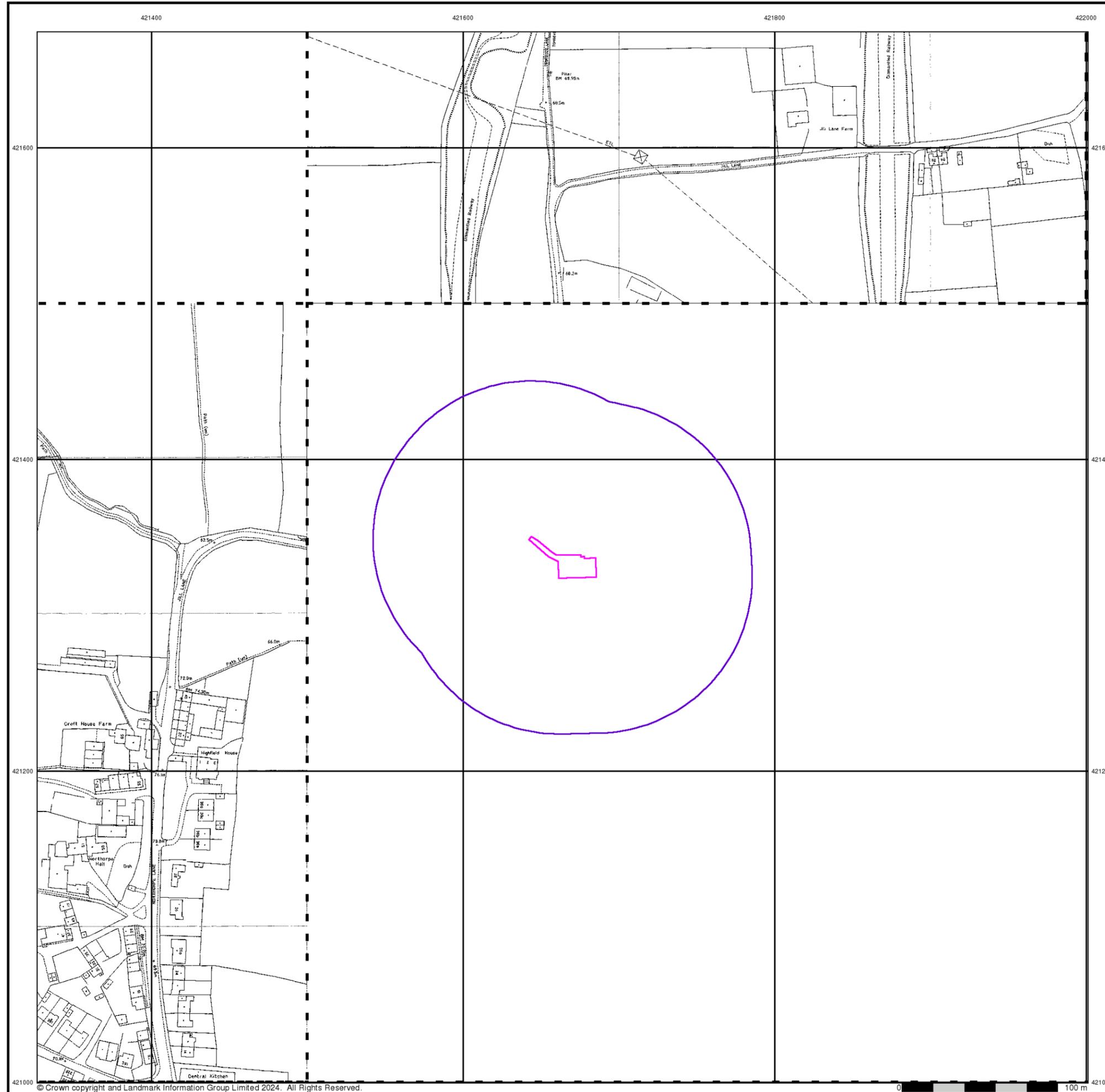
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 National Grid Reference: 421660, 421340
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.05
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

24, Jill Lane, MIRFIELD, WF14 0DS



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



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ARP GEOTECHNICAL LTD

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993 - 1995

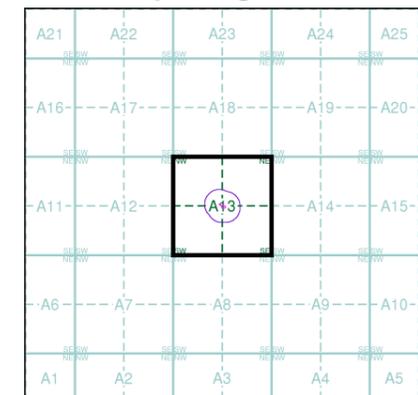
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'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)

SE2121NE	SE2221NW
1993	1993
1:1,250	1:1,250
SE2121SW	
1993	
1:1,250	
SE2120NW	SE2120NE
1994	1995
1:1,250	1:1,250
	SE2220NW
	1993
	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

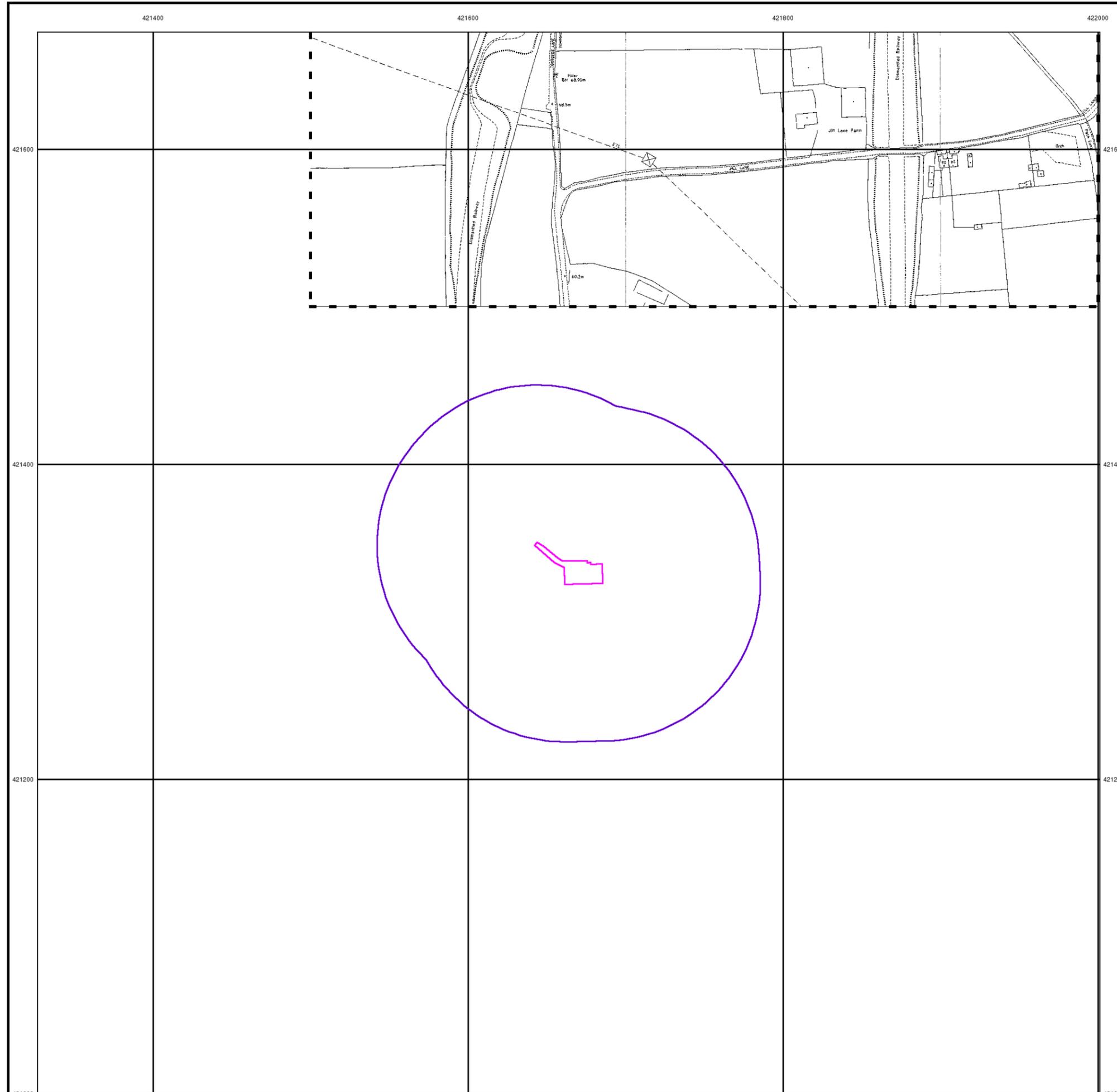
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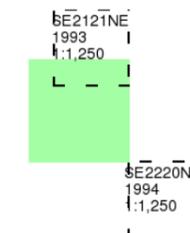
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993 - 1994

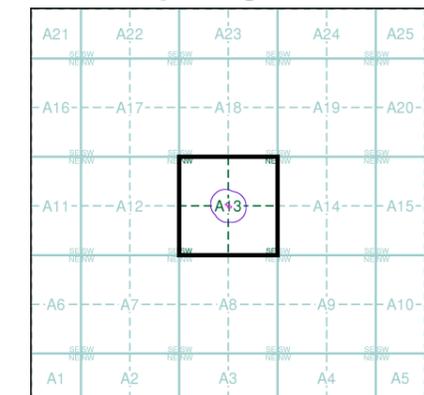
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Other Pits
- Quarry
- Shingle
- Orchard
- Osiers
- Reeds
- Marsh
- Mixed Wood
- Deciduous
- Brushwood
- Fir
- Furze
- Rough Pasture
- Arrow denotes flow of water
- Trigonometrical Station
- Site of Antiquities
- Bench Mark
- Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post
- Well, Spring, Boundary Post
- 285** Surface Level
- Sketched Contour
- Instrumental Contour
- Main Roads
- Minor Roads
- Sunken Road
- Raised Road
- Road over Railway
- Railway over River
- Railway over Road
- Level Crossing
- Road over River or Canal
- Road over Stream
- Road over Stream
- County Boundary (Geographical)
- County & Civil Parish Boundary
- Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
- County Borough Boundary (England)
- County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
- Rural District Boundary
- Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

- Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
- Gravel Pit
- Sand Pit
- Disused Pit or Quarry
- Refuse or Slag Heap
- Lake, Loch or Pond
- Dunes
- Boulders
- Coniferous Trees
- Non-Coniferous Trees
- Orchard
- Scrub
- Coppice
- Bracken
- Heath
- Rough Grassland
- Marsh
- Reeds
- Saltings
- Building
- Glasshouse
- Sloping Masonry
- Pylon
- Electricity Transmission Line
- Pole
- Cutting
- Embankment
- Standard Gauge Multiple Track
- Standard Gauge Single Track
- Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
- Narrow Gauge
- Geographical County
- Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
- Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
- Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
- Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs
- BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone
- Ch Church
- CH Club House
- F E Sta Fire Engine Station
- FB Foot Bridge
- Fn Fountain
- GP Guide Post
- MP Mile Post
- MS Mile Stone
- Pol Sta Police Station
- PO Post Office
- PC Public Convenience
- PH Public House
- SB Signal Box
- Spr Spring
- TCB Telephone Call Box
- TCP Telephone Call Post
- W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

- Gravel Pit
- Rock
- Boulders
- Shingle
- Sand
- Slopes
- Refuse tip or slag heap
- Rock (scattered)
- Boulders (scattered)
- Mud
- Sand Pit
- 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
- MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
- MLW(S) 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

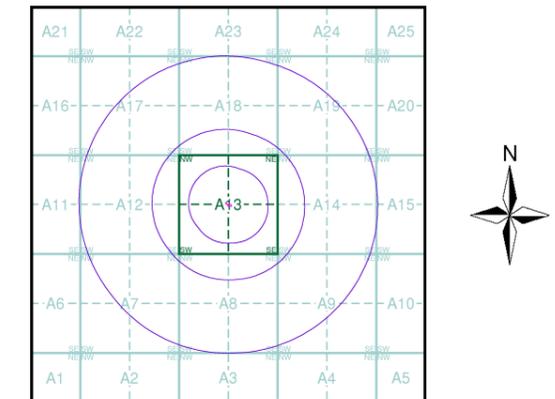


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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1854 - 1855	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1894 - 1895	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1908	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1931	5
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938	6
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1948	7
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1948	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966 - 1967	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1974	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1983	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1989	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1993	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	15
Street View	Variable		16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

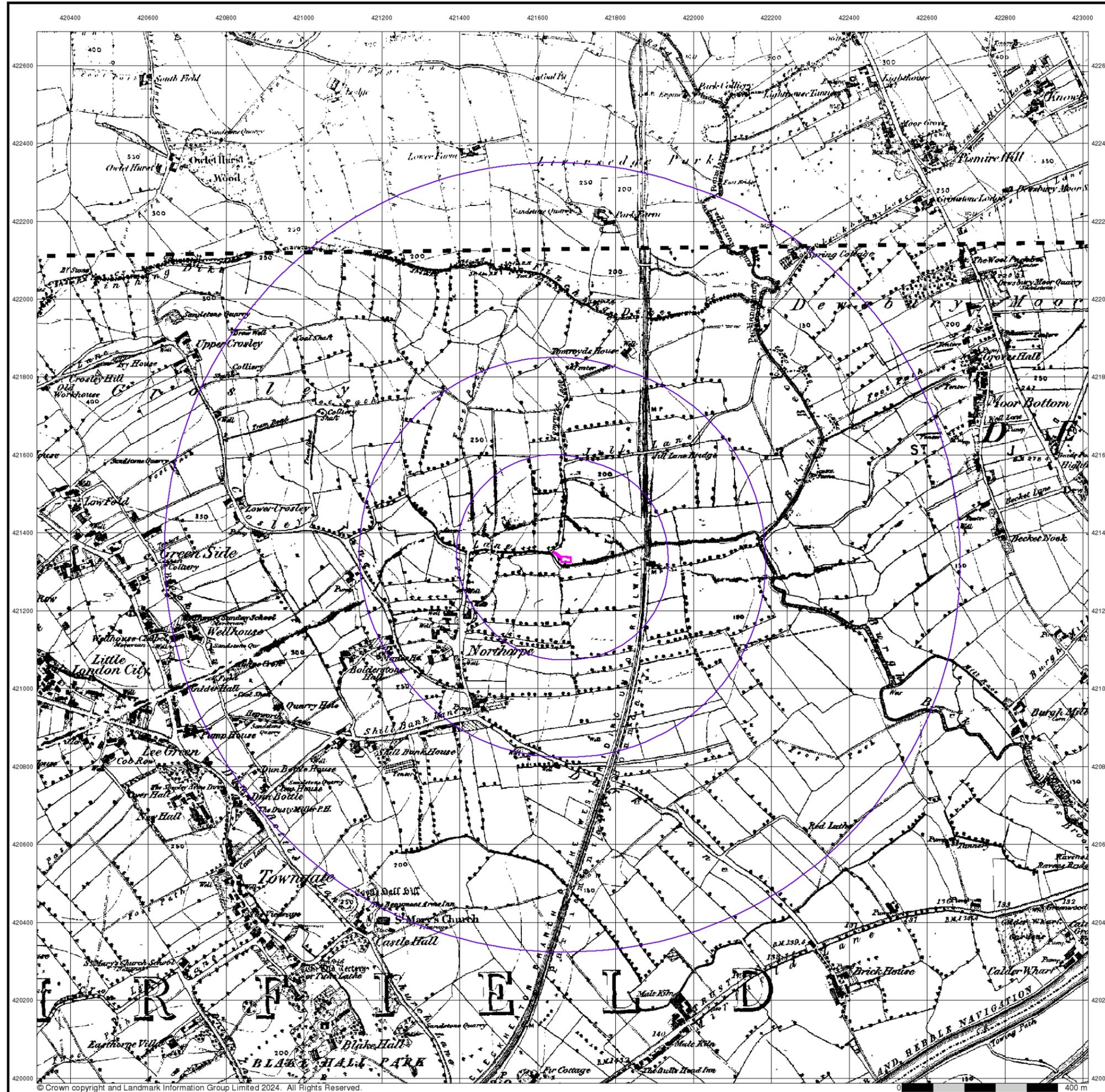
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Landmark
 INFORMATION GROUP

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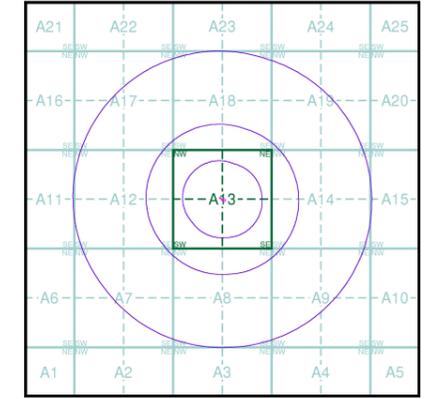
Yorkshire
Published 1854 - 1855
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

23200	1854	1:10,560
24700	1855	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

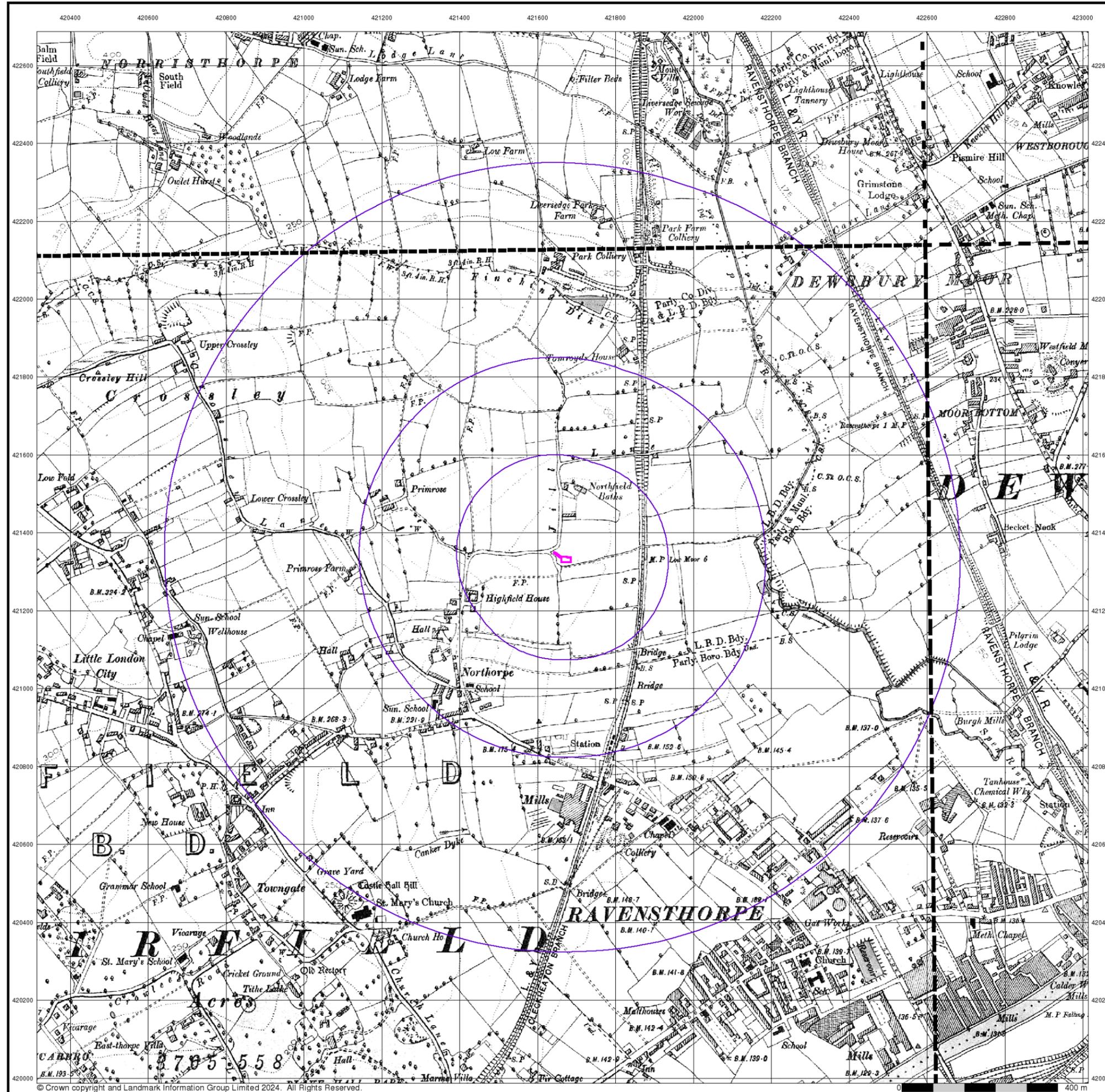


Order Details

Order Number: 357646095_1_1
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 Slice: A
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Site Details

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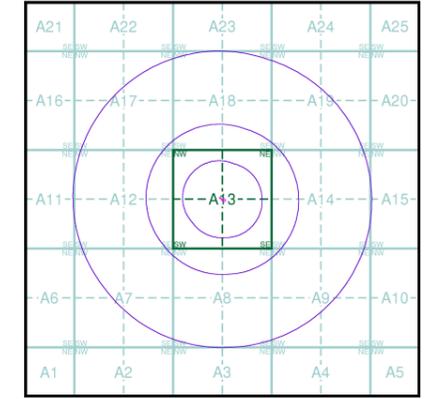
Yorkshire
Published 1894 - 1895
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

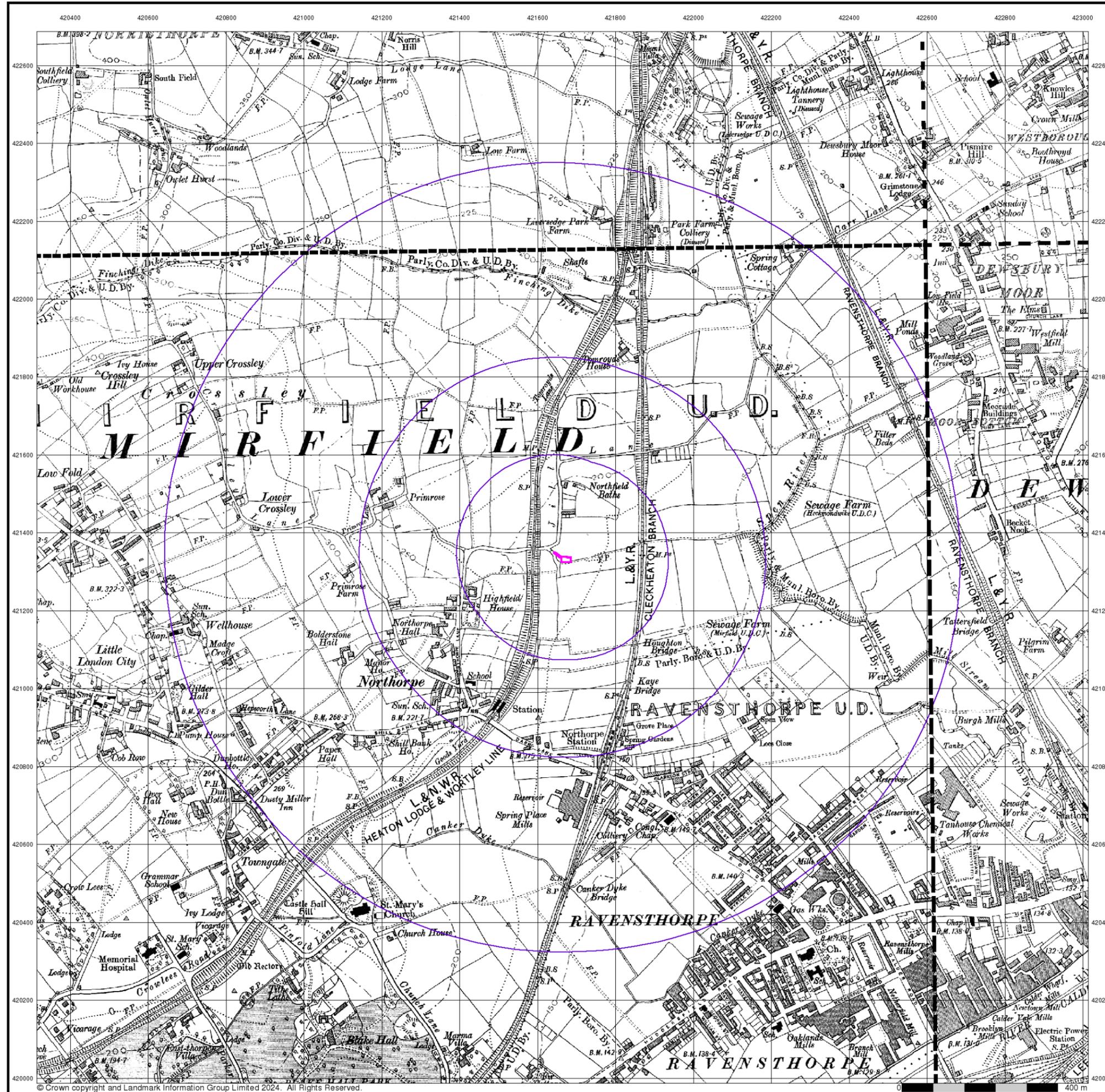
232SW 1894 1:10,560	232SE 1895 1:10,560
247NW 1894 1:10,560	247NE 1894 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
Order Number: 357646095_1_1
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Site Details
24, Jill Lane, MIRFIELD, WF14 0DS



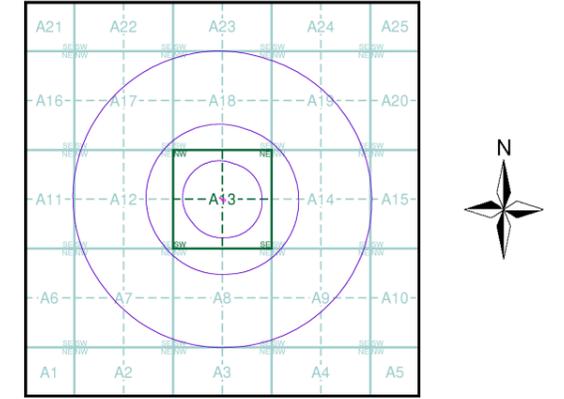
Yorkshire
Published 1908
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

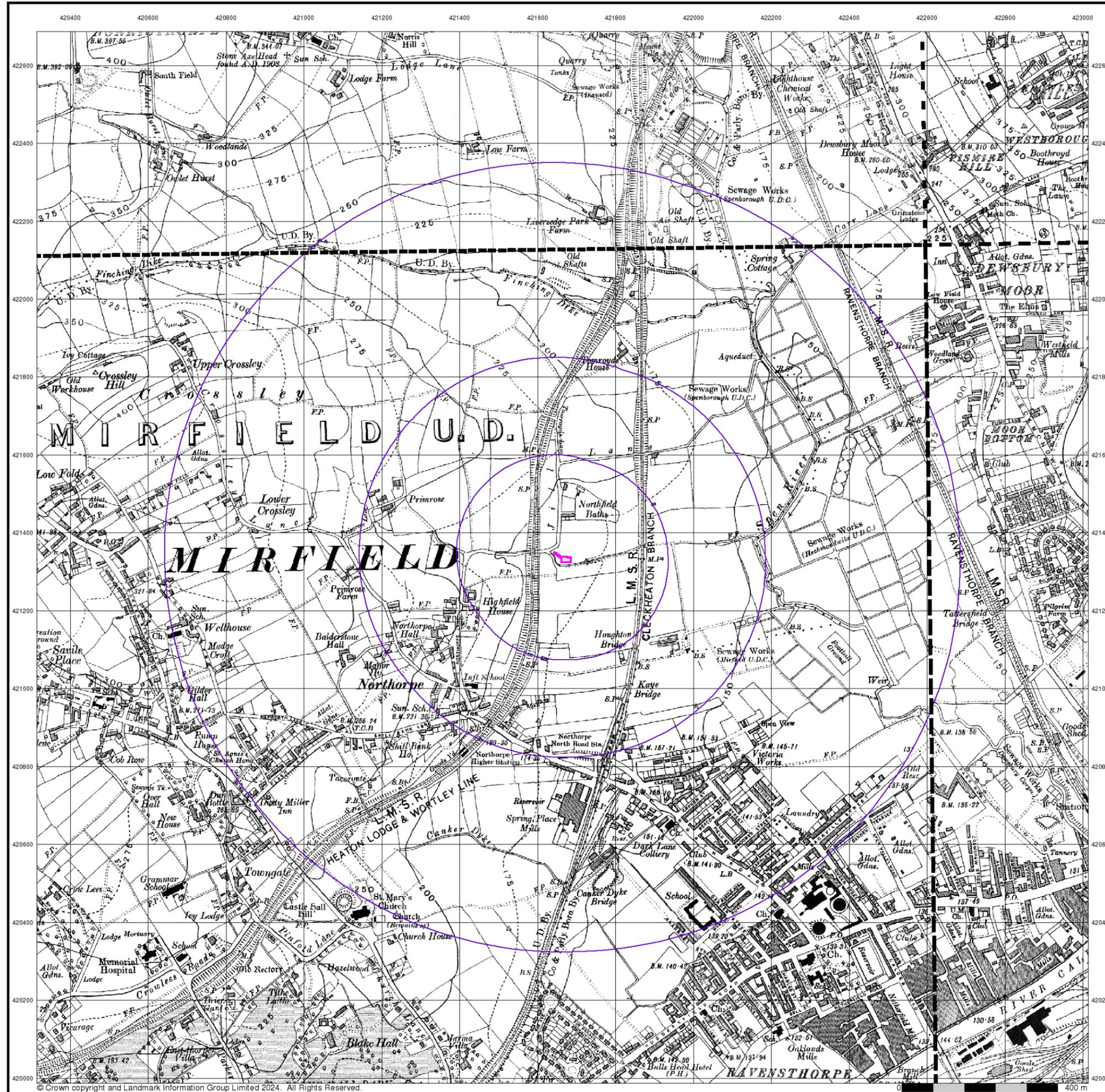
232SW 1908 1:10,560	232SE 1908 1:10,560
247NW 1908 1:10,560	247NE 1908 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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

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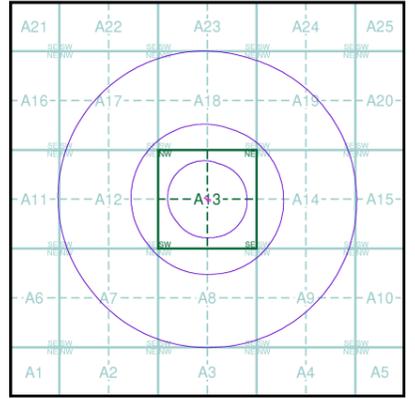
Yorkshire
Published 1931
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

232SW 1931 1:10,560	232SE 1931 1:10,560
247NW 1931 1:10,560	247NE 1931 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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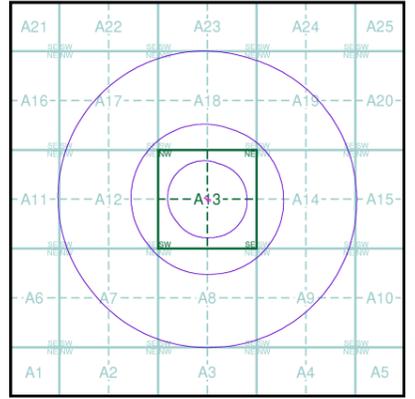
Yorkshire
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

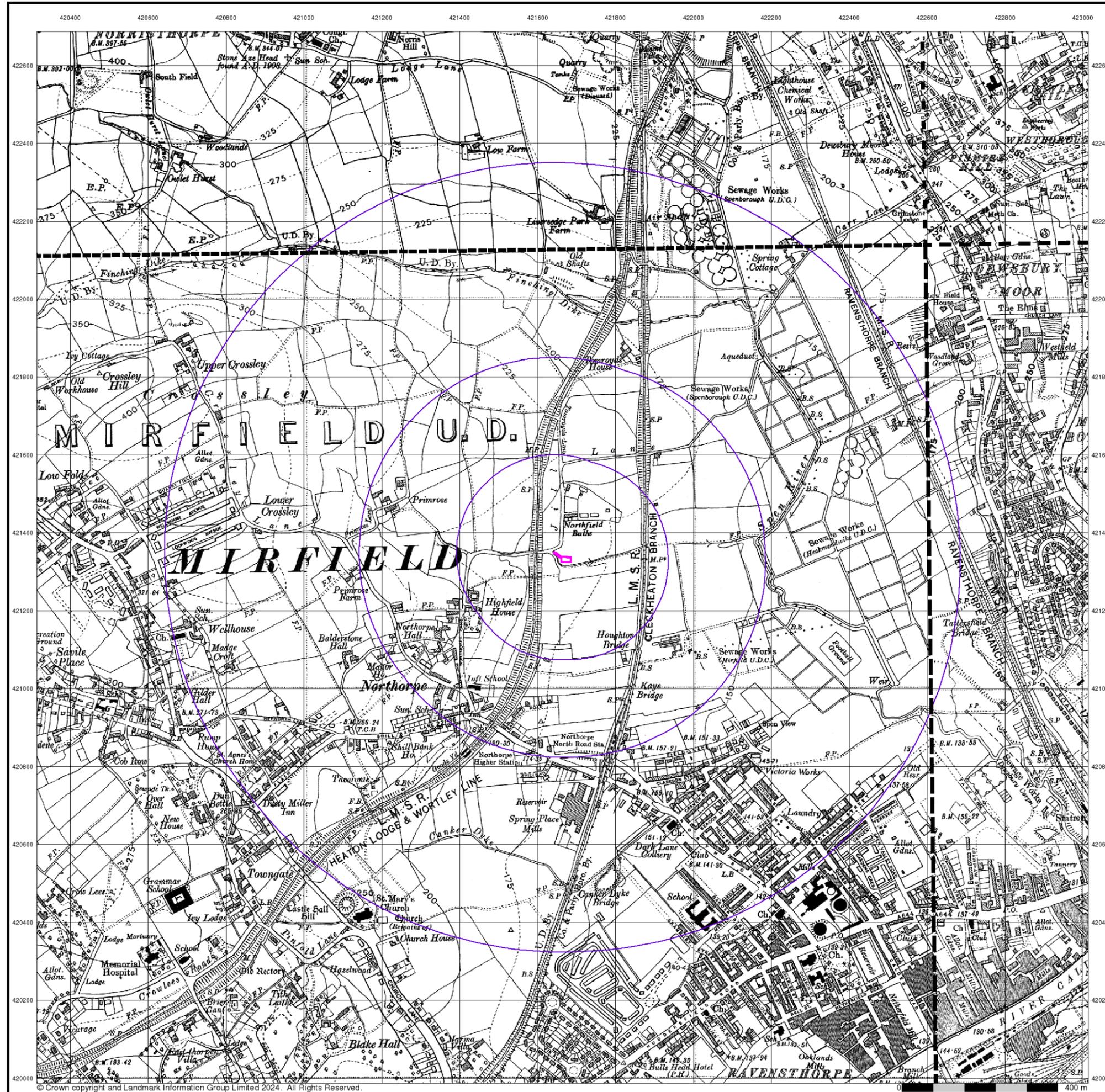
232SW 1938 1:10,560	232SE 1938 1:10,560
247NW 1938 1:10,560	247NE 1938 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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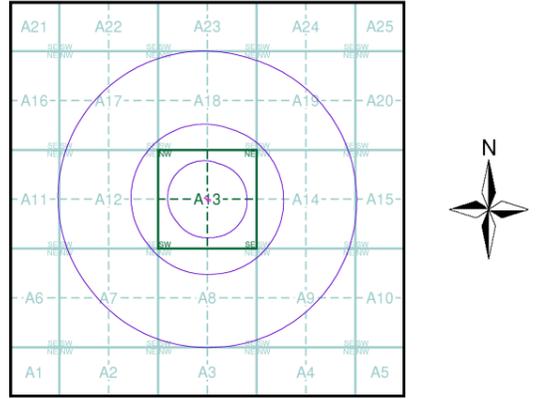
Yorkshire
Published 1938 - 1948
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

232SW 1938 1:10,560	232SE 1948 1:10,560
247NW 1948 1:10,560	247NE 1948 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

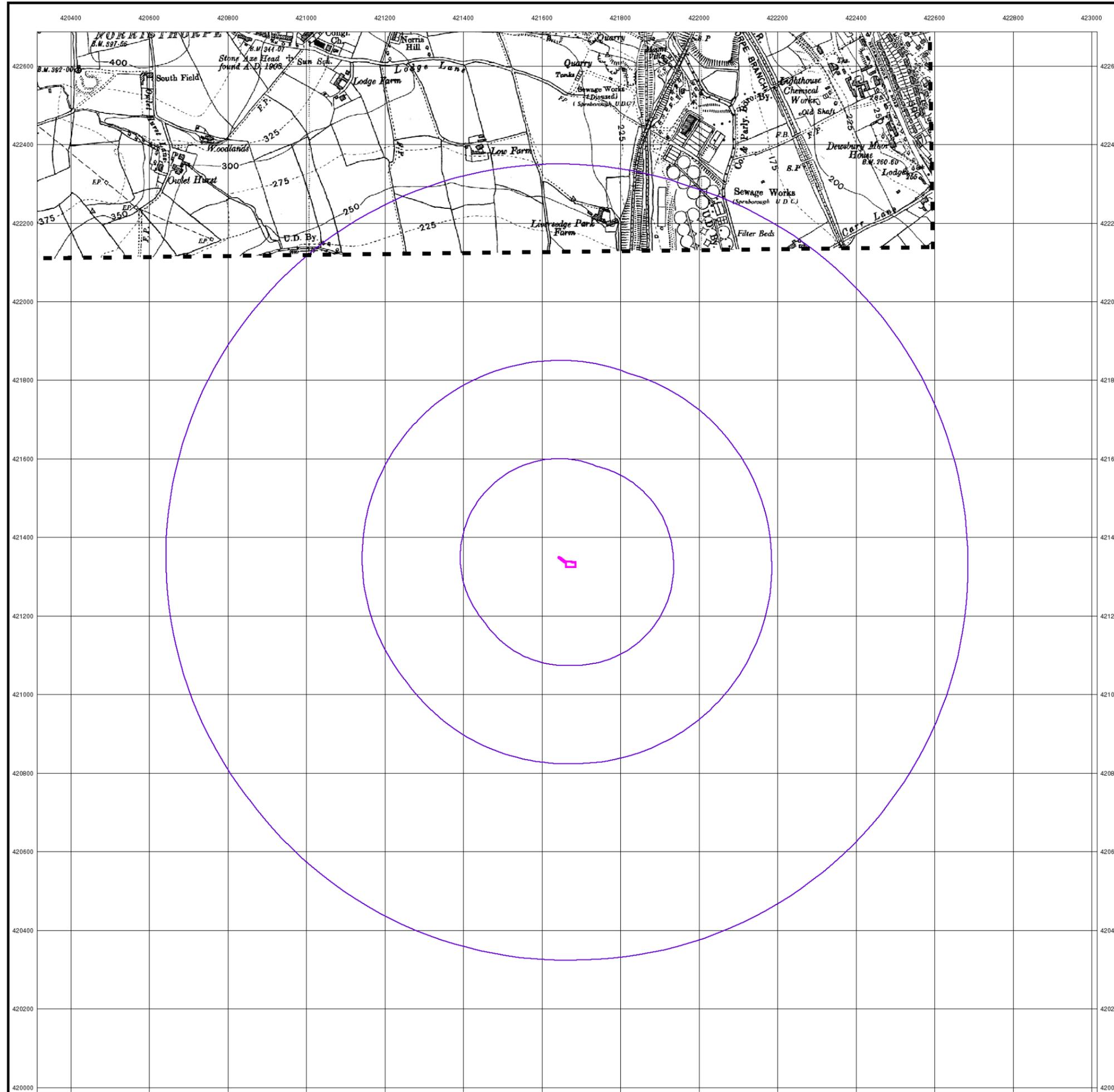


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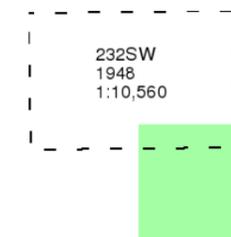
24, Jill Lane, MIRFIELD, WF14 0DS



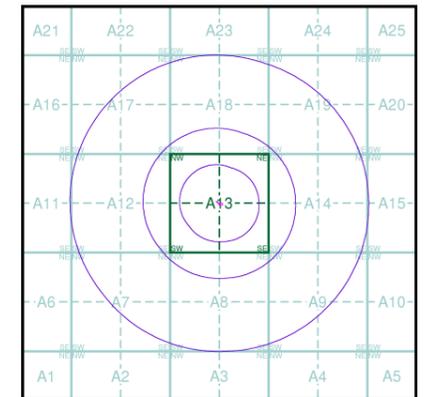
Yorkshire
Published 1948
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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