

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

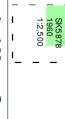
Ordnance Survey Plan

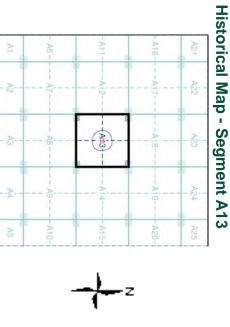
Published 1960

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 1886 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)



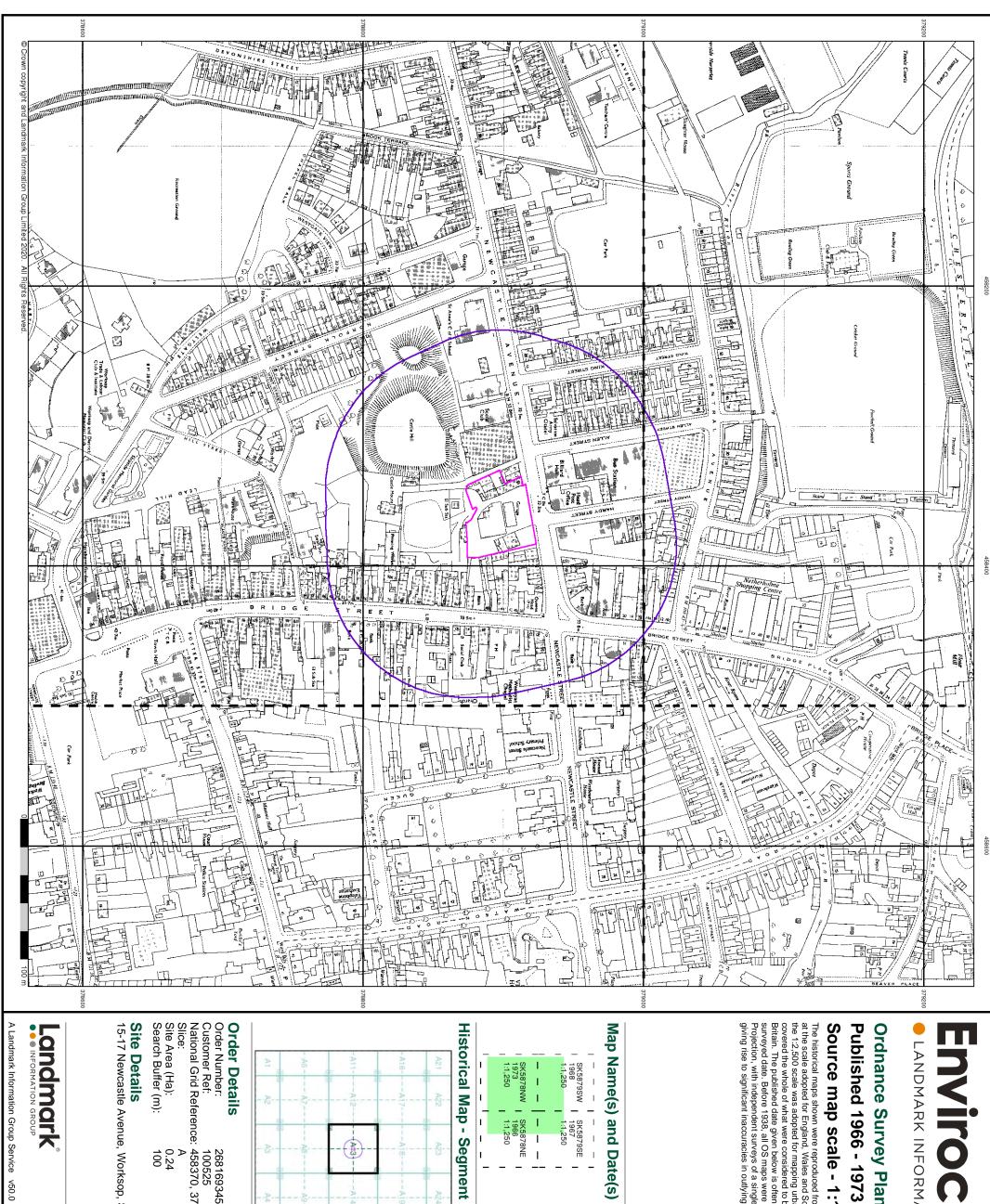


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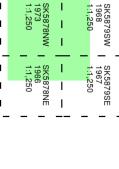
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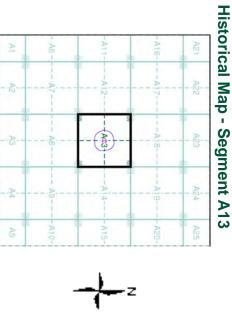
Ordnance Survey Plan

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)





 Order Details

 Order Number:
 268169345_1_1

 Customer Ref:
 100525

 National Grid Reference: 458370, 378900

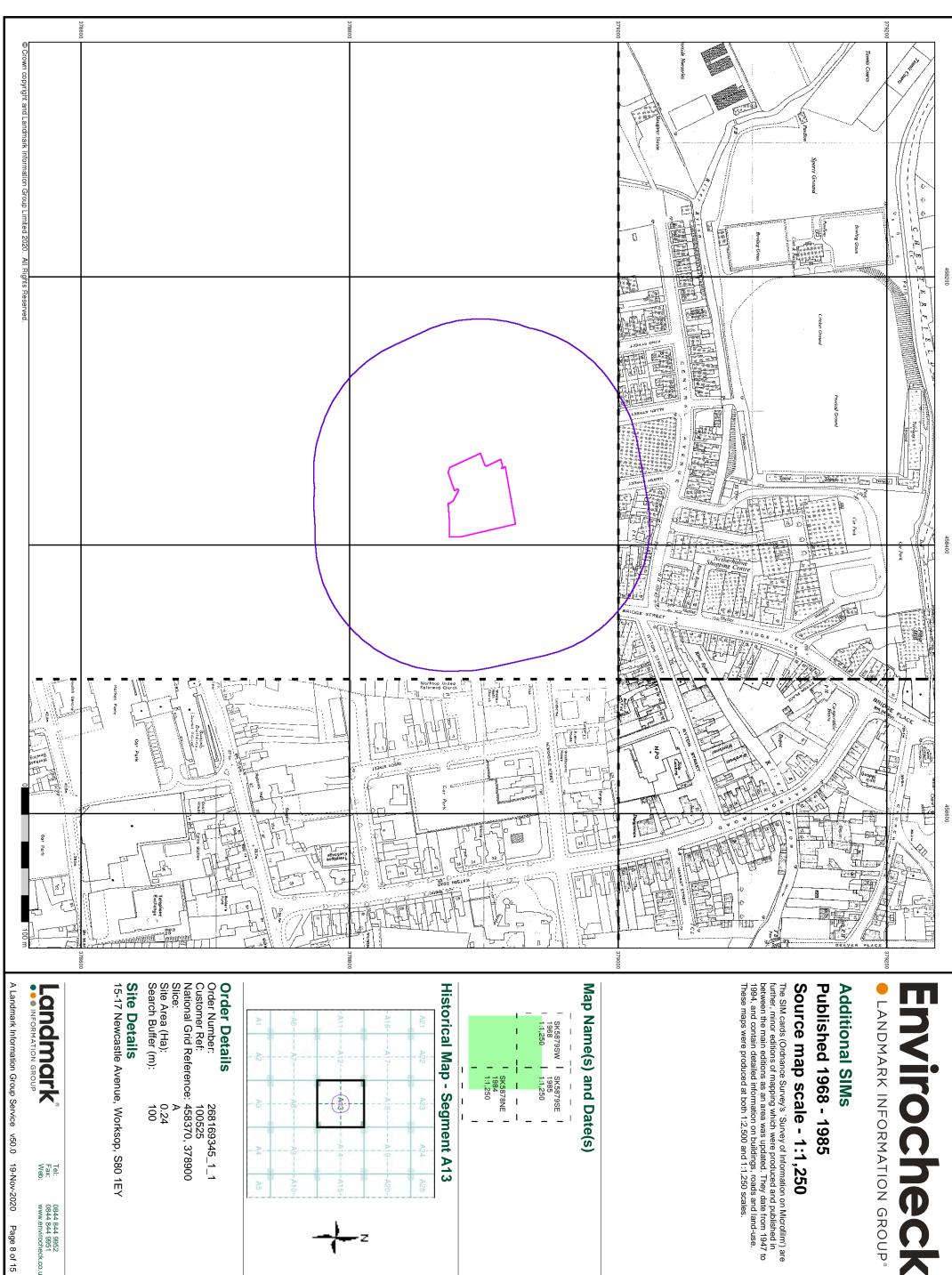
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Site Details
15-17 Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, S80 1EY

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Tel: Fax: Web:

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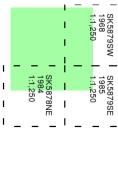
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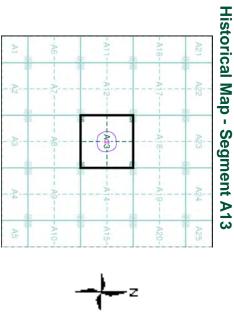
Published 1968 - 1985

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)



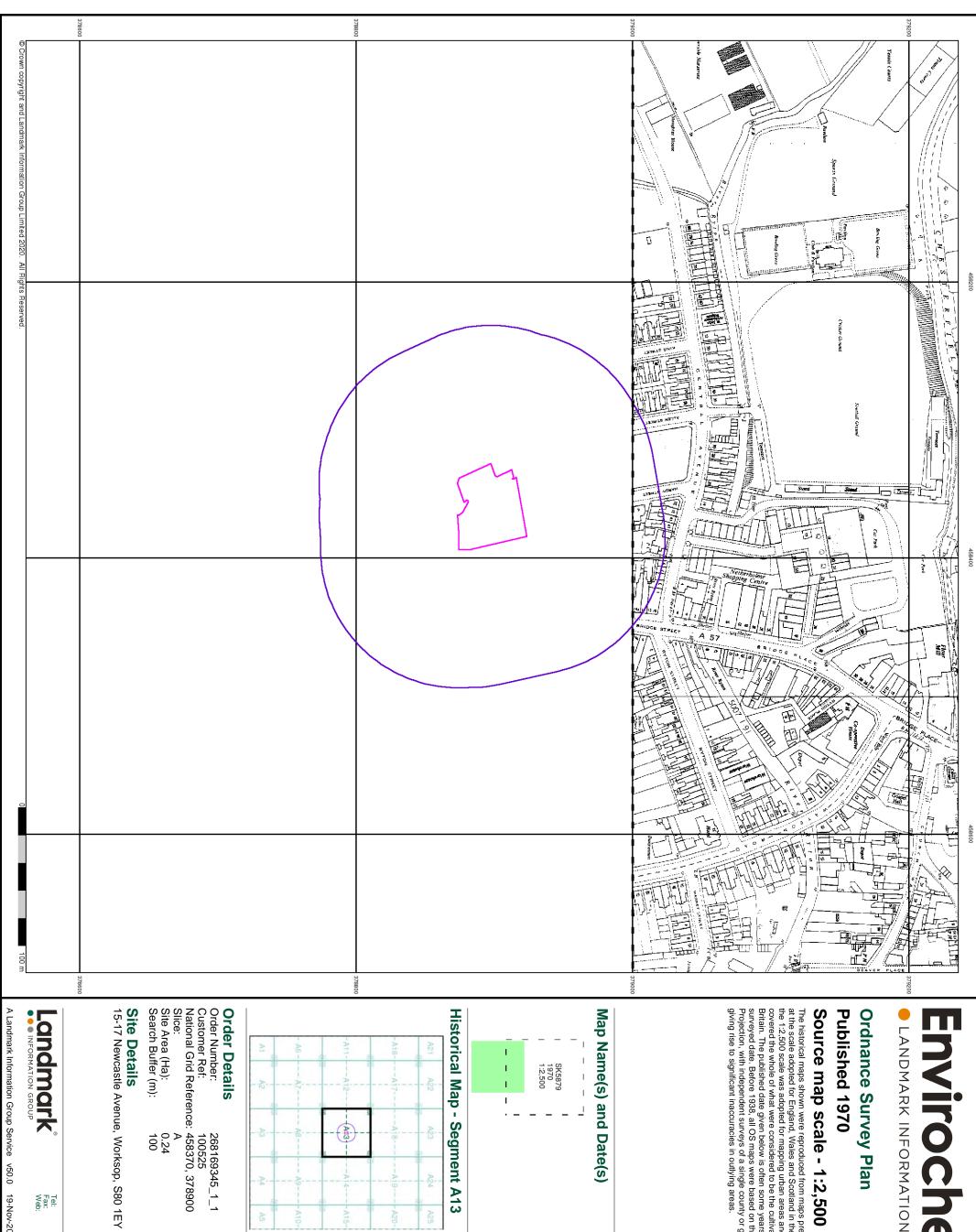


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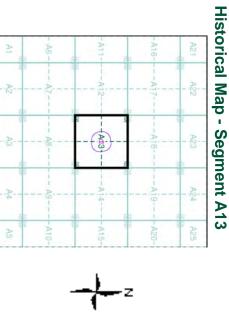
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

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 offen 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.

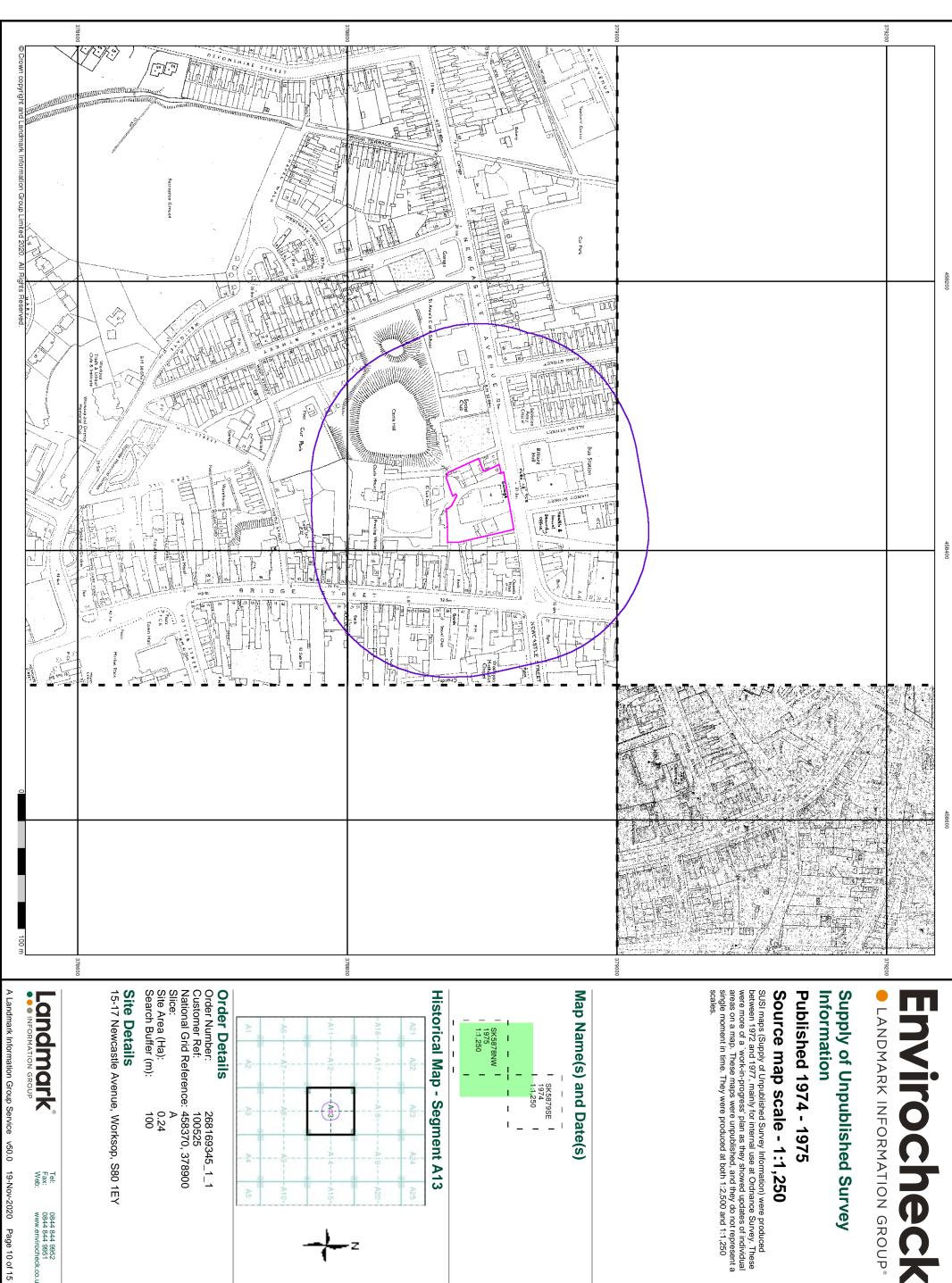
Map Name(s) and Date(s)







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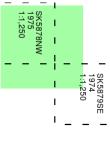
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

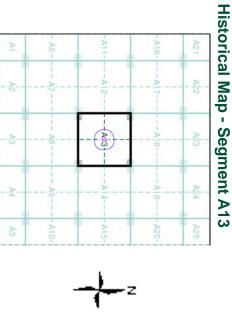
Supply of Unpublished Survey

Source map scale - 1:1,250

SUSI maps (Supply of Unpublished Survey Information) were produced between 1972 and 1977, mainly for internal use at Ordnance Survey. These were more of a 'work-in-progress' plan as they showed updates of individual areas on a map. These maps were unpublished, and they do not represent a single moment in time. They were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

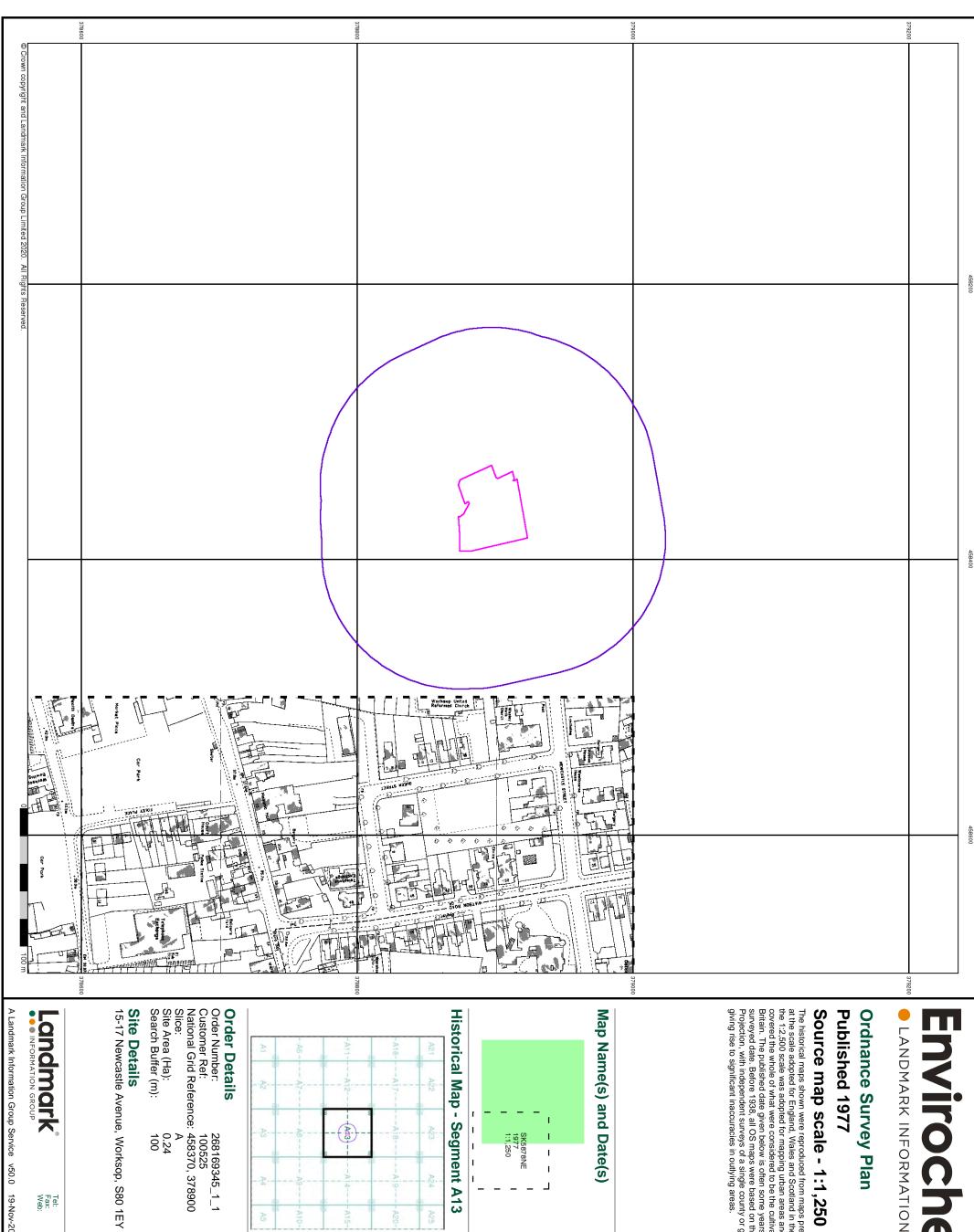
Map Name(s) and Date(s)







Tel: Fax: Web:



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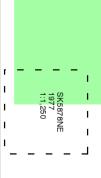
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1977

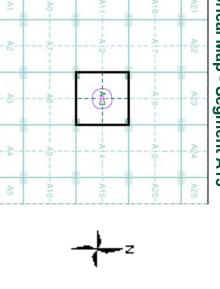
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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 offen 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)



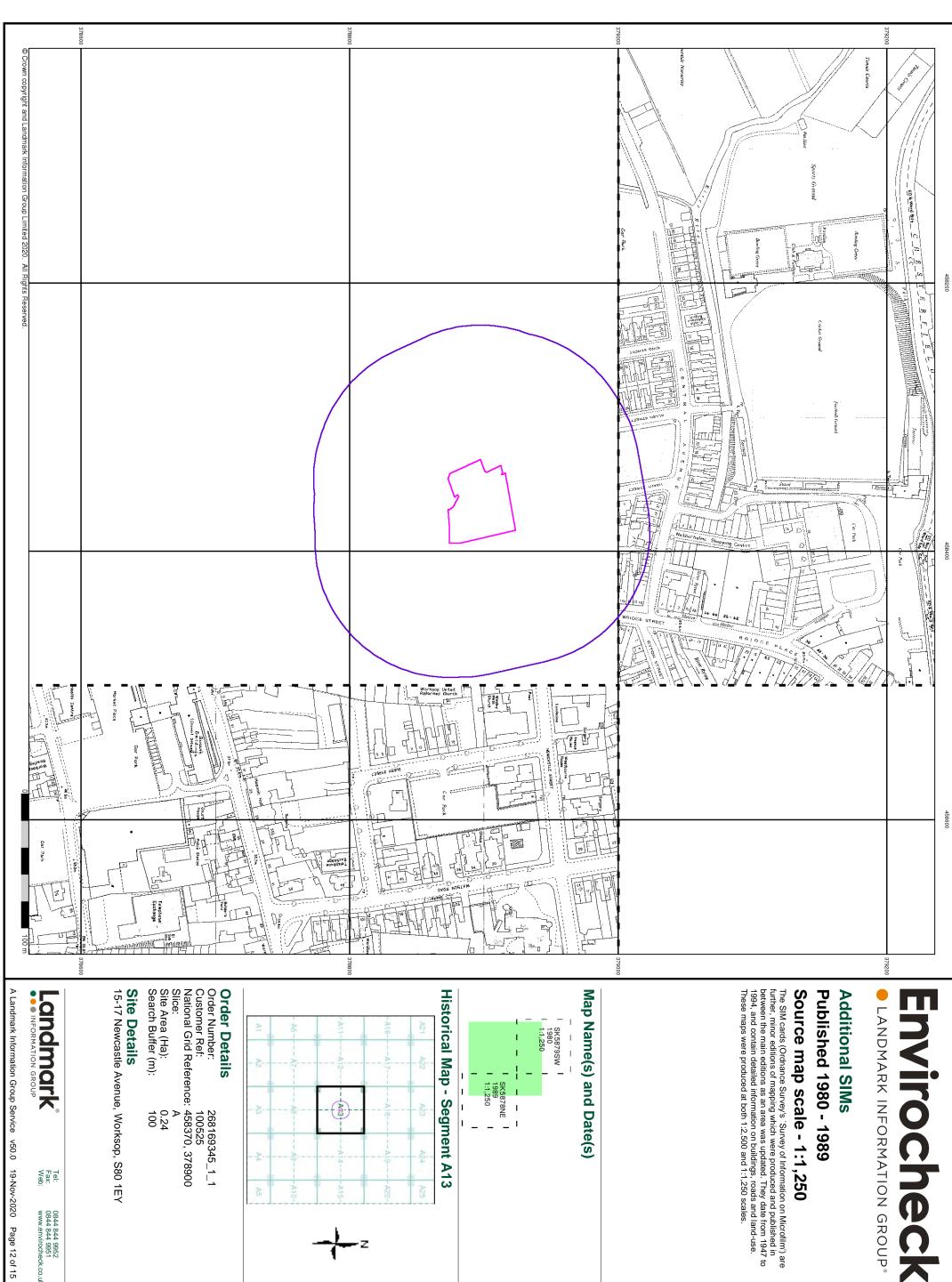
Historical Map - Segment A13







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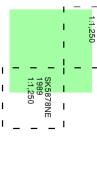
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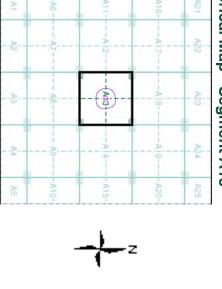
Published 1980 - 1989

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.

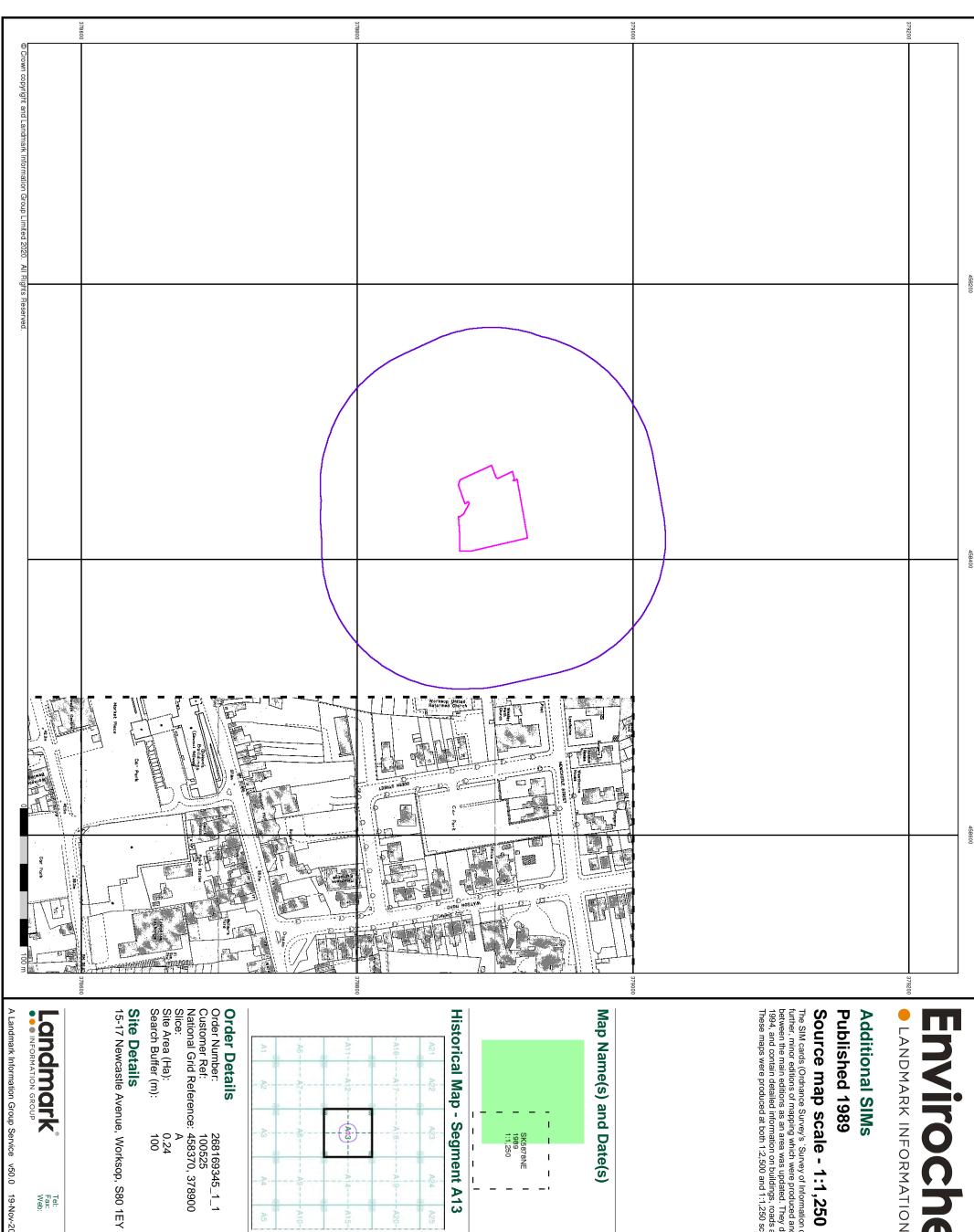
Map Name(s) and Date(s)











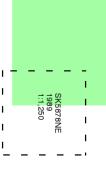
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Additional SIMs

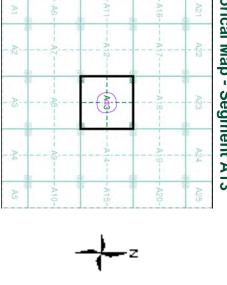
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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)



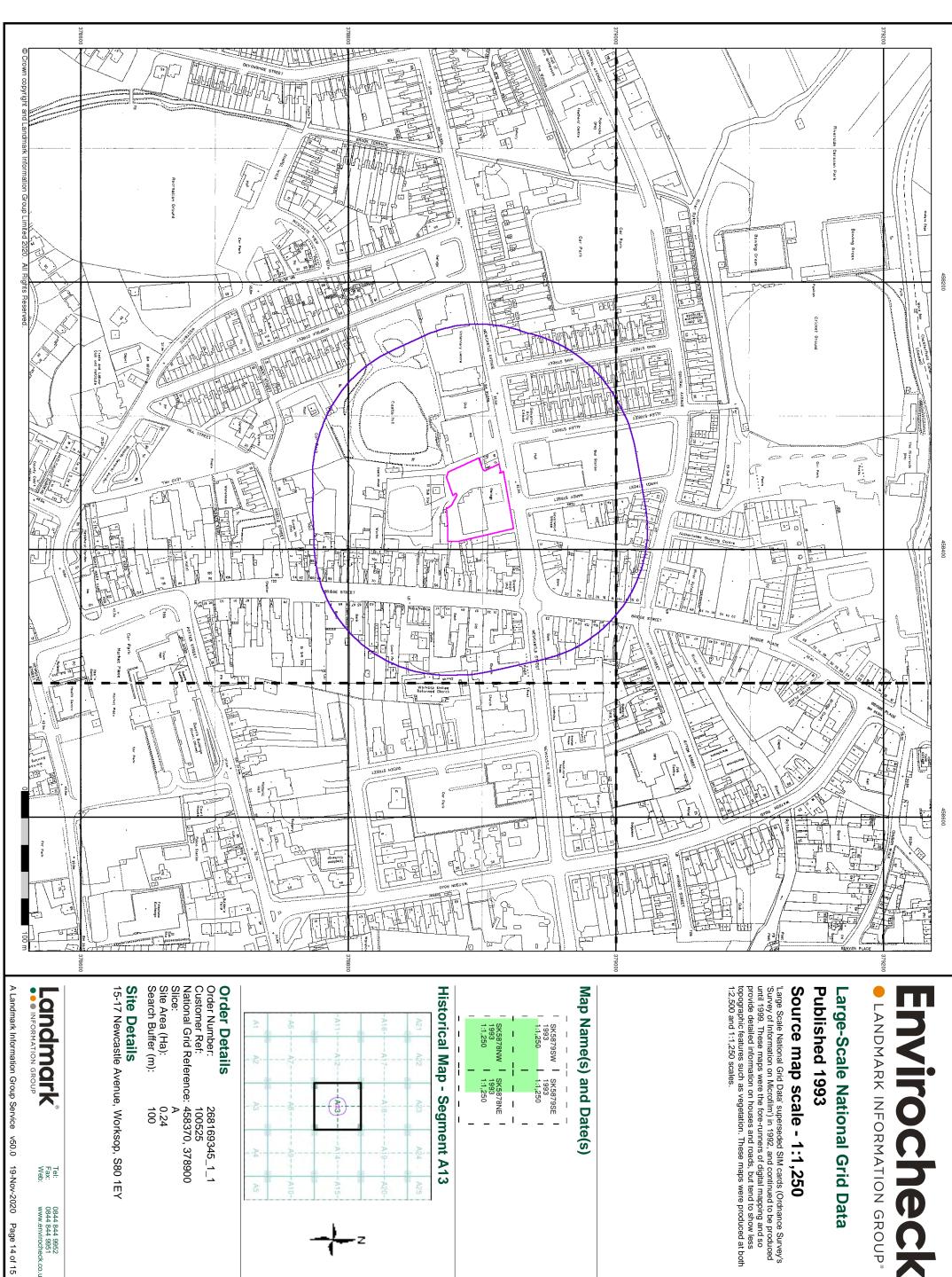
Historical Map - Segment A13





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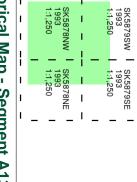
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP

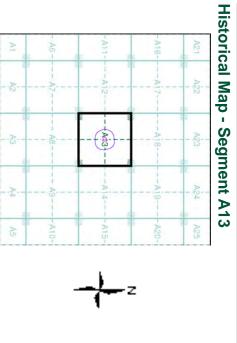
Large-Scale National Grid Data

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.

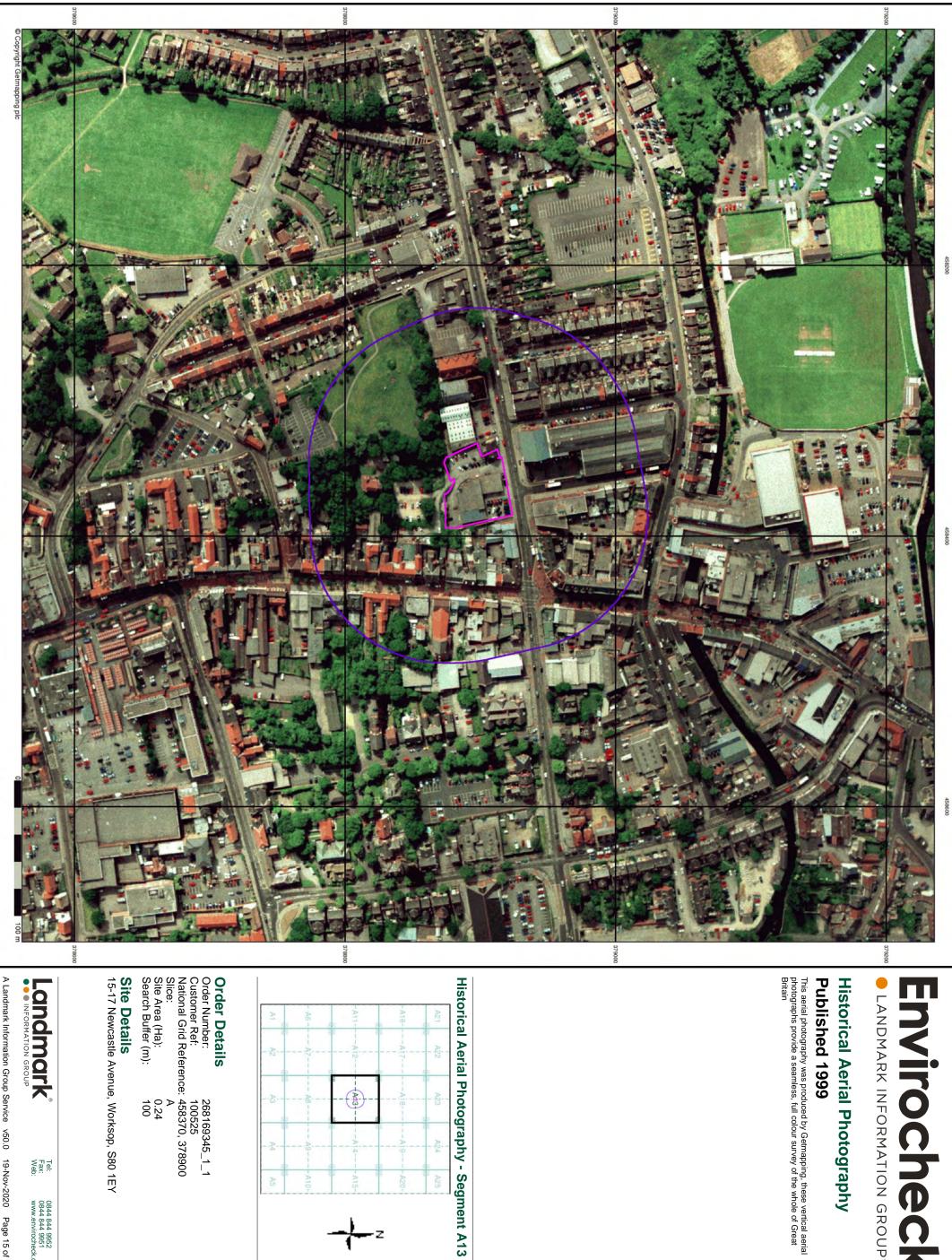
Map Name(s) and Date(s)







Tel: Fax: Web:

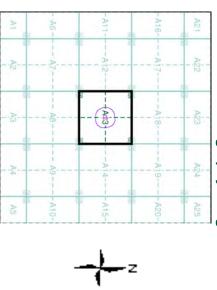


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



Order Details
Order Number: 268169345_1_1
Customer Ref: 100525
National Grid Reference: 458370, 378900
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.24
Search Buffer (m): 100

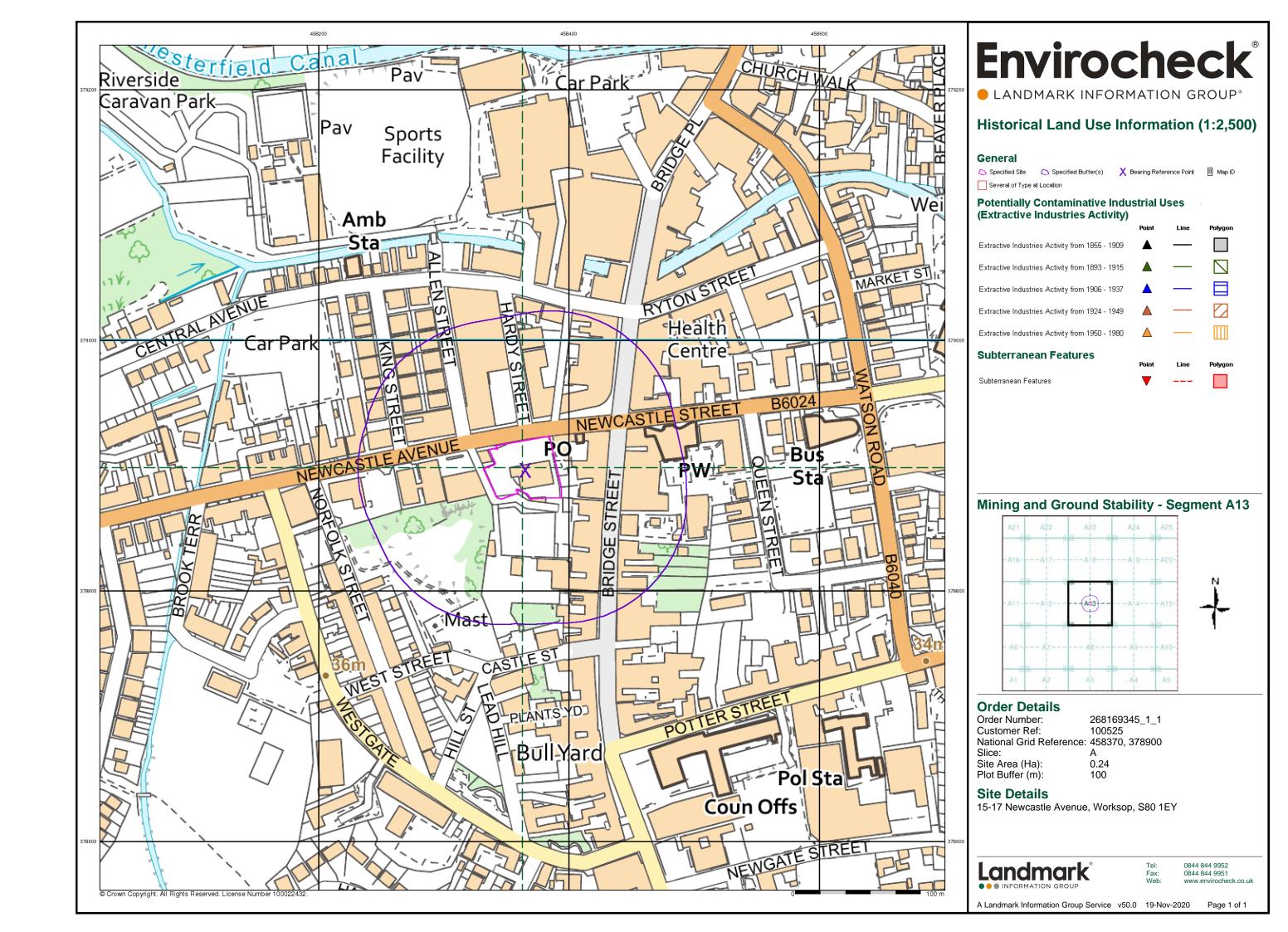
Site Details
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Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TILMP	Till, Mid Pleistocene	Diamicton, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Cromerian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type
	CHES	Chester Formation	Sandstone, Pebbly (Gravelly)
	EDT	Edlington Formation	Sandstone
	LNS	Lenton Sandstone Formation	Sandstone
	EDT	Edlington Formation	Mudstone and Sandstone
	CDF	Cadeby Formation	Dolostone
\		Faults	



Geology 1:50,000 Maps

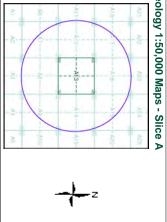
This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Faults: Landslip: Rock Segments: Map ID:
Map Sheet No:
Map Name:
Map Date:
Bedrock Geology:
Superficial Geology 101
East Retford
1967
Available
Available
Not Available
Not Supplied
Not Available





Order Details:

Order Number:
Customer Reference:
National Grid Reference: Slice: 268169345_1_1 100525 458370, 378900 0.24 1000

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

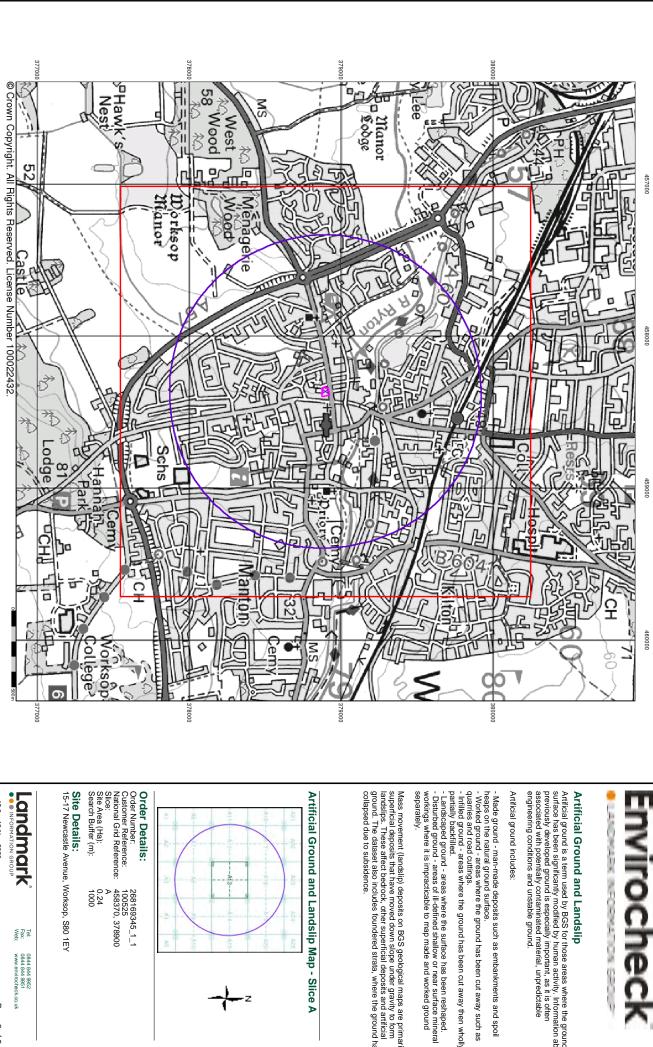
Site Details: 15-17 Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, S80 1EY

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v15.0 19-Nov-2020

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Artificial Ground and Landslip

Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity, Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil
- heaps on the natural ground surface.

 Worked ground areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- partially backfilled. Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.

 Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral
- workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primar superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground h collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A

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Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 0.24 1000 458370, 378900 268169345_1_1 100525

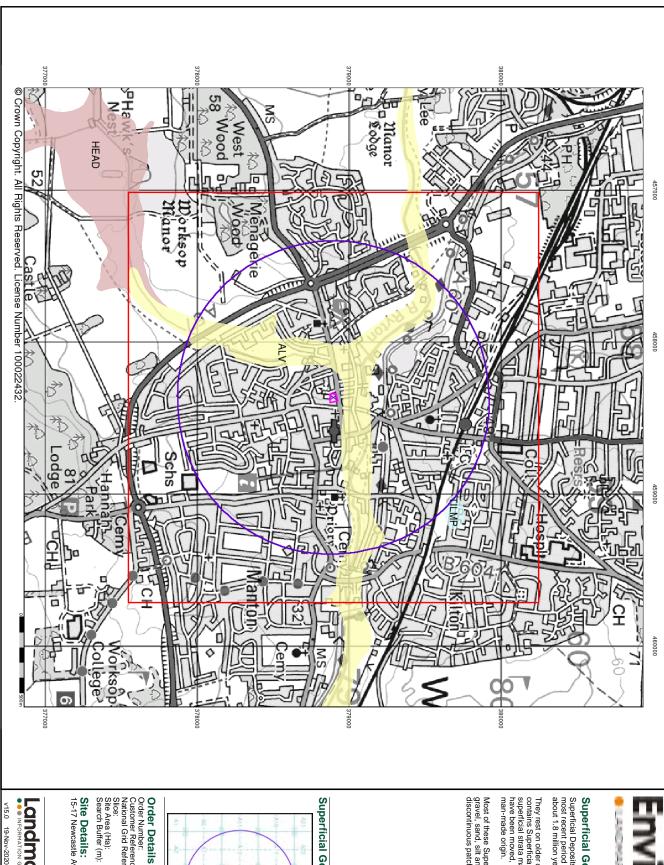
Site Details: 15-17 Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, S80 1EY

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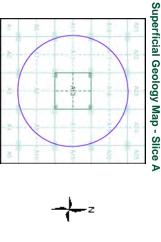


Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends barabout 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and in place. Substitutions strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.



Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 0.24 1000 458370, 378900 268169345_1_1 100525

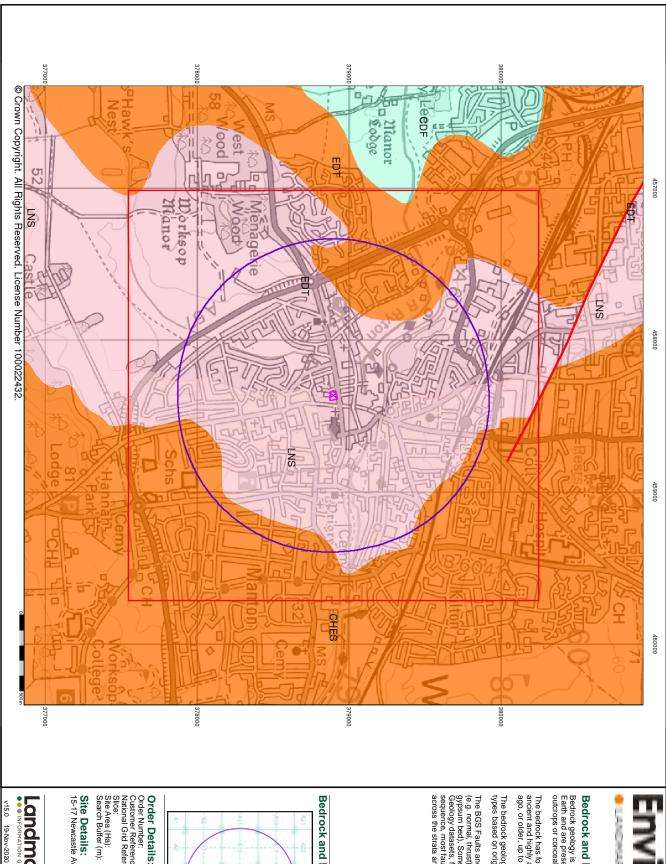
Site Details: 15-17 Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, S80 1EY

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Bedrock and Faults

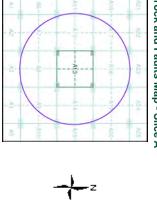
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into thre types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

(e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but put across the strata and post date its deposition. The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A



Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 268169345_1_1 100525 458370, 378900 0.24 1000

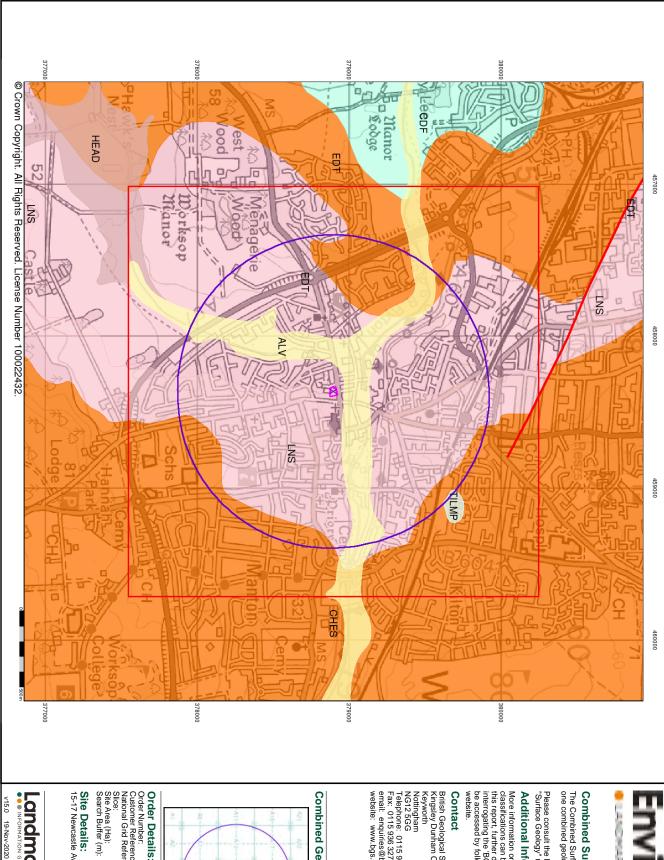
Site Details: 15-17 Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, S80 1EY

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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps in one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

Additional Information

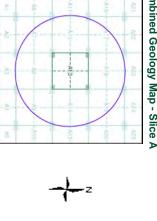
More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of roclassifications can be found on the BCS website. Using the LEX Codes I this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS

Contact

British Geological Survey Kingsley Dunham Centre

Nottingham NG12 5GG Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice A



Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 268169345_1_1 100525 458370, 378900

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

0.24 1000

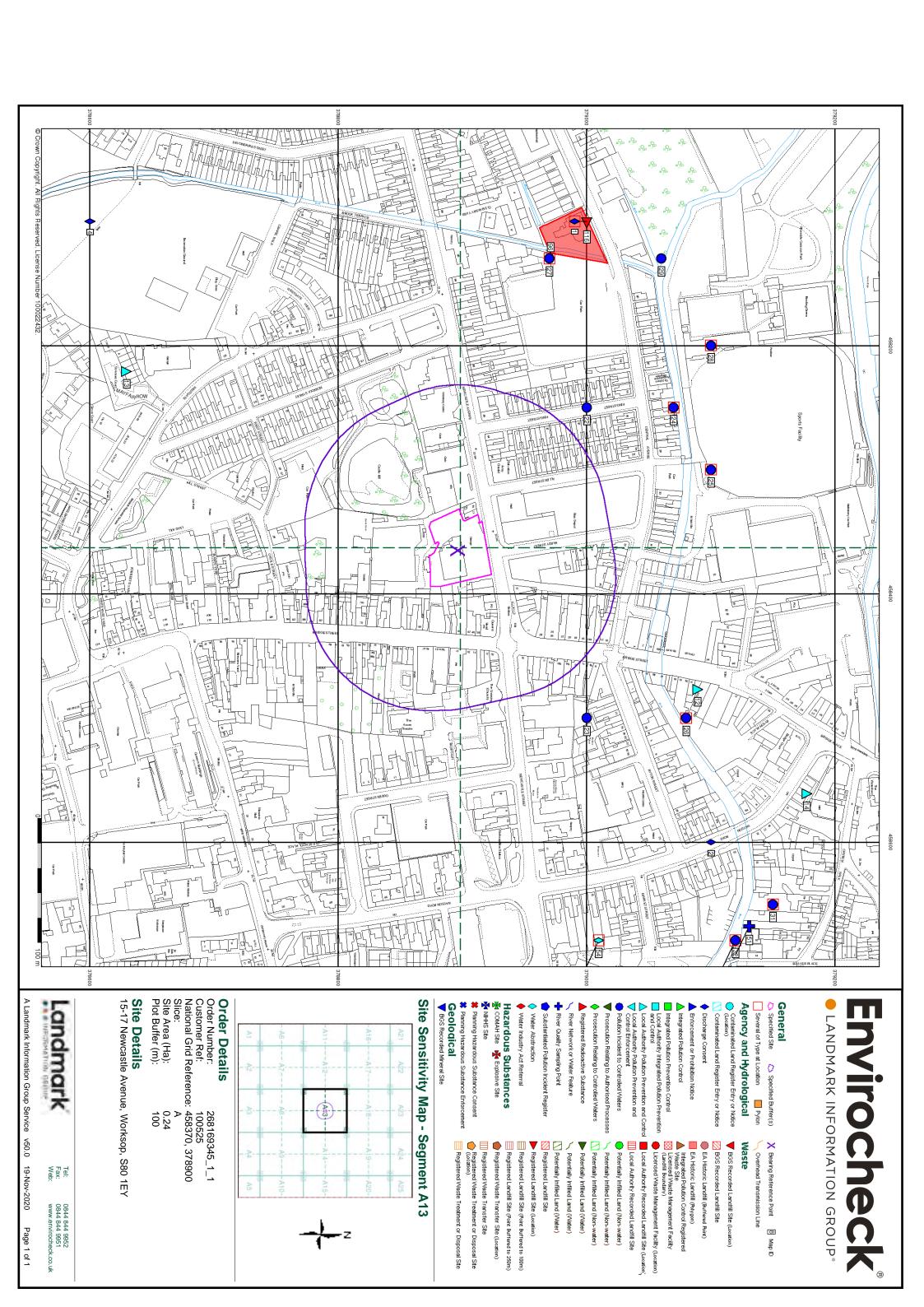
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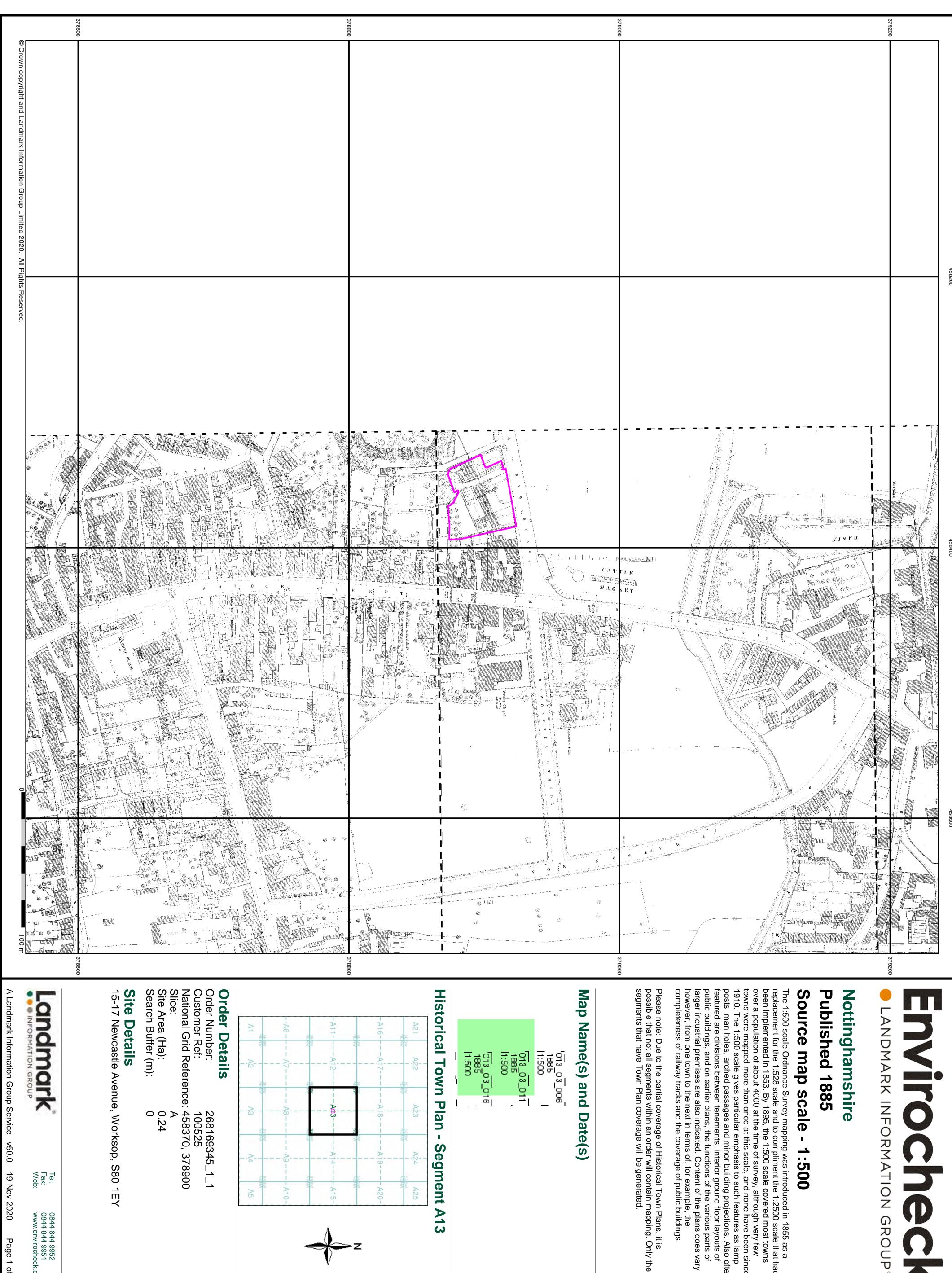
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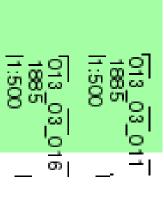
Nottinghamshire

Published 1885

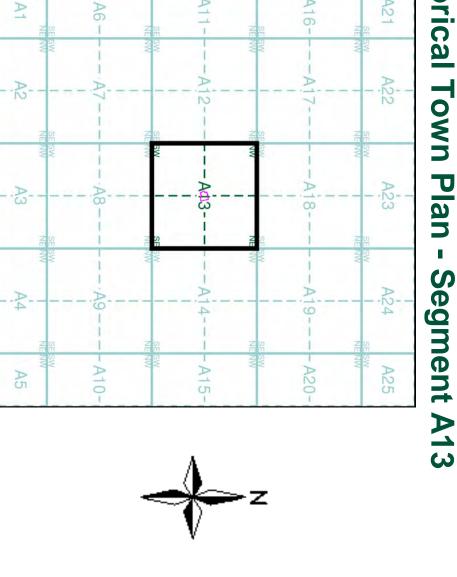
The 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping was introduced in 1855 as a replacement for the 1:528 scale and to compliment the 1:2500 scale that had been implemented in 1853. By 1895, the 1:500 scale covered most towns over a population of about 4000 at the time of survey, although very few towns were mapped more than once at this scale, and none have been since 1910. The 1:500 scale gives particular emphasis to such features as lamp posts, man holes, arched passages and minor building projections. Also often featured are divisions between tenements, interior ground floor layouts of public buildings, and on earlier plans, the functions of the various parts of larger industrial premises are also indicated. Content of the plans does vary however, from one town to the next in terms of, for example, the completeness of railway tracks and the coverage of public buildings. 1:500

Map Name(s) and Date(s)





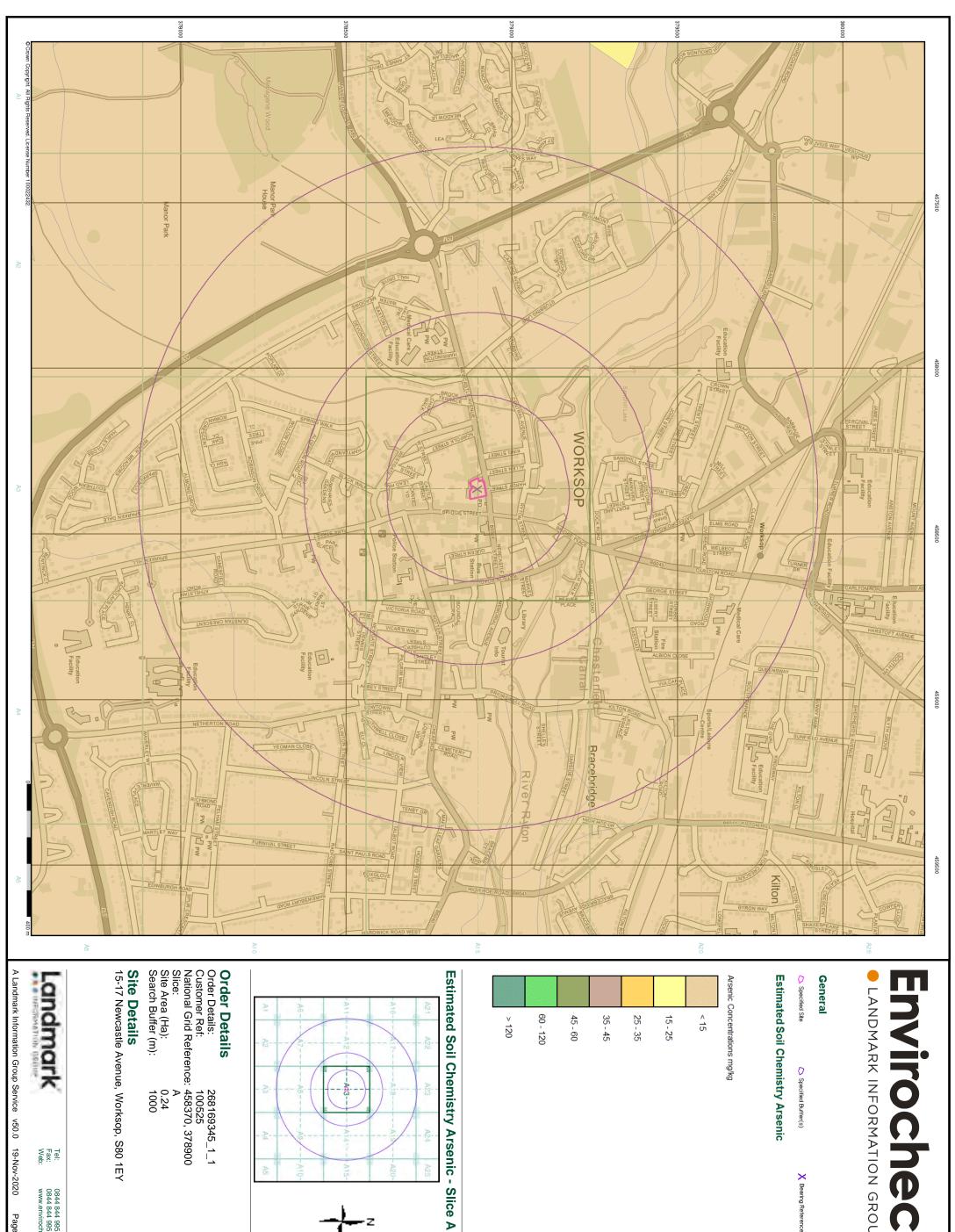
Historical Town Plan -



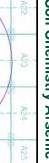


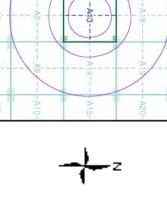


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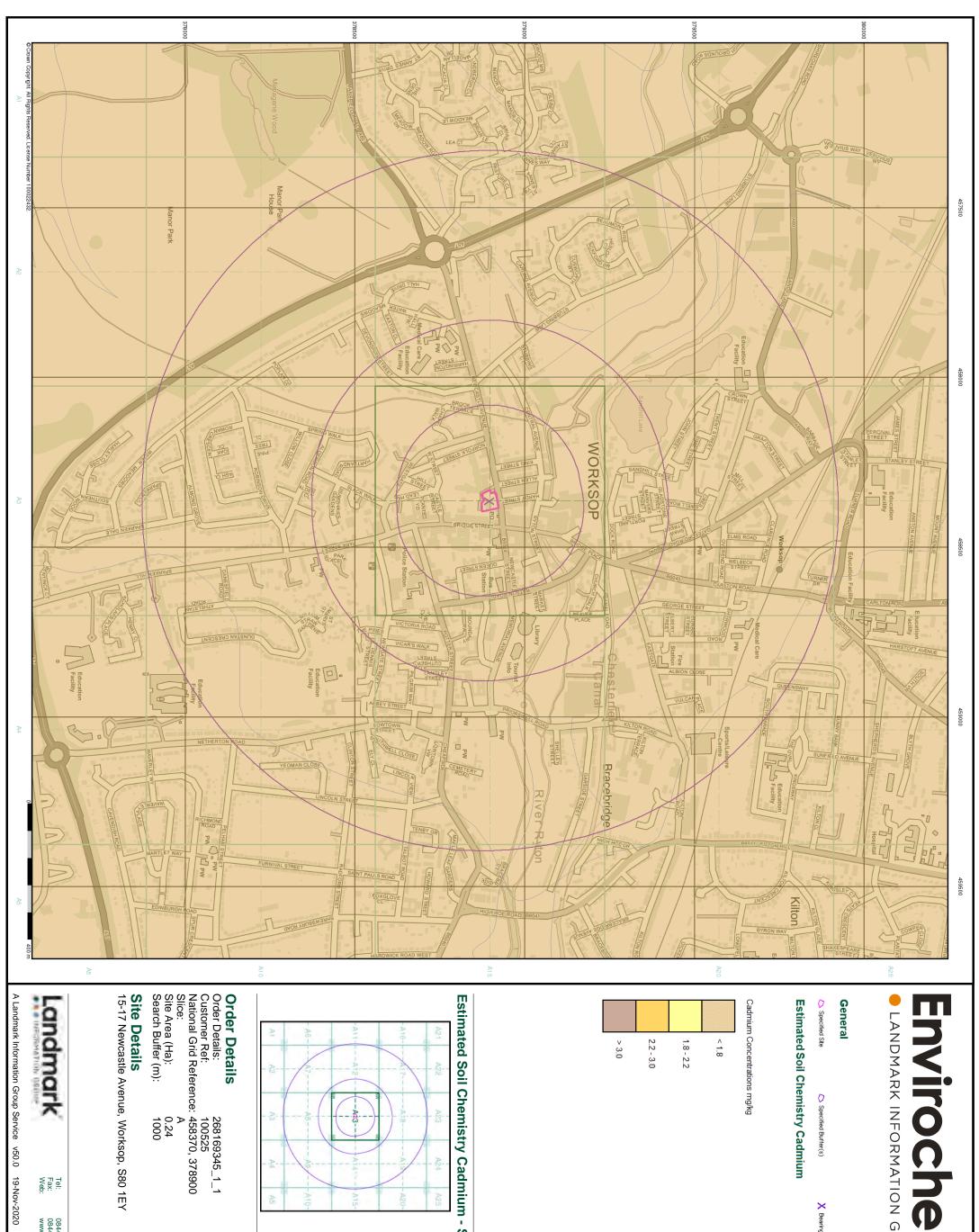






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Page 1 of 5



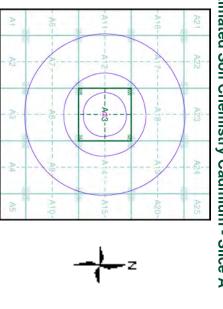
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Estimated Soil Chemistry Cadmium

Cadmium Concentrations mg/kg

2.2 - 3.0 1.8 - 2.2

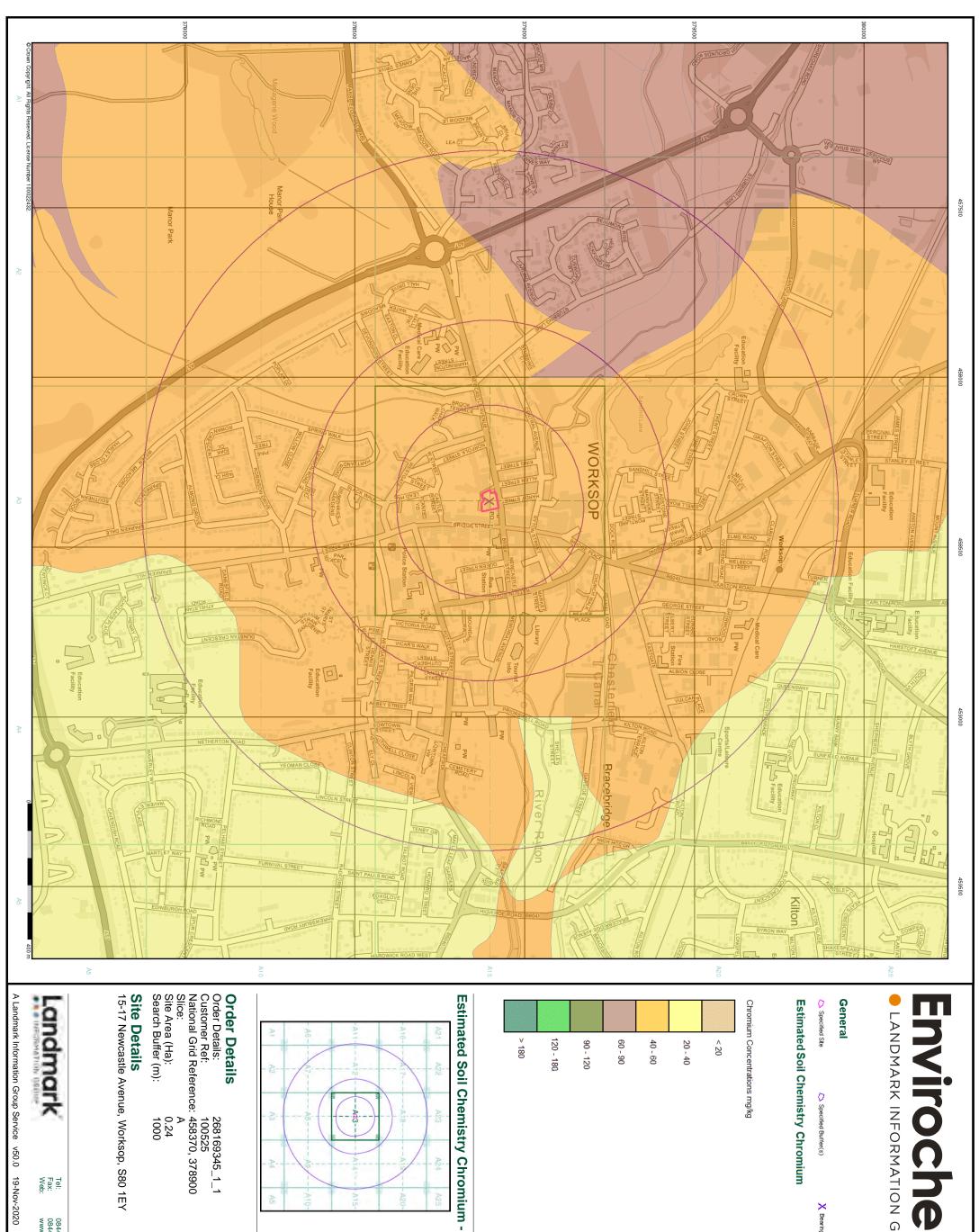
Estimated Soil Chemistry Cadmium - Slice A



Landmark

Tel: Fax: Web:

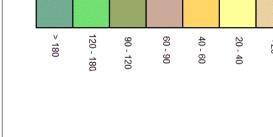
Page 2 of 5



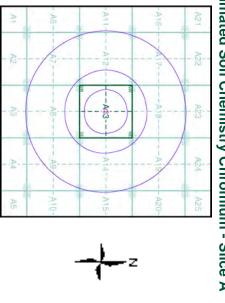
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Estimated Soil Chemistry Chromium

Chromium Concentrations mg/kg



Estimated Soil Chemistry Chromium - Slice A

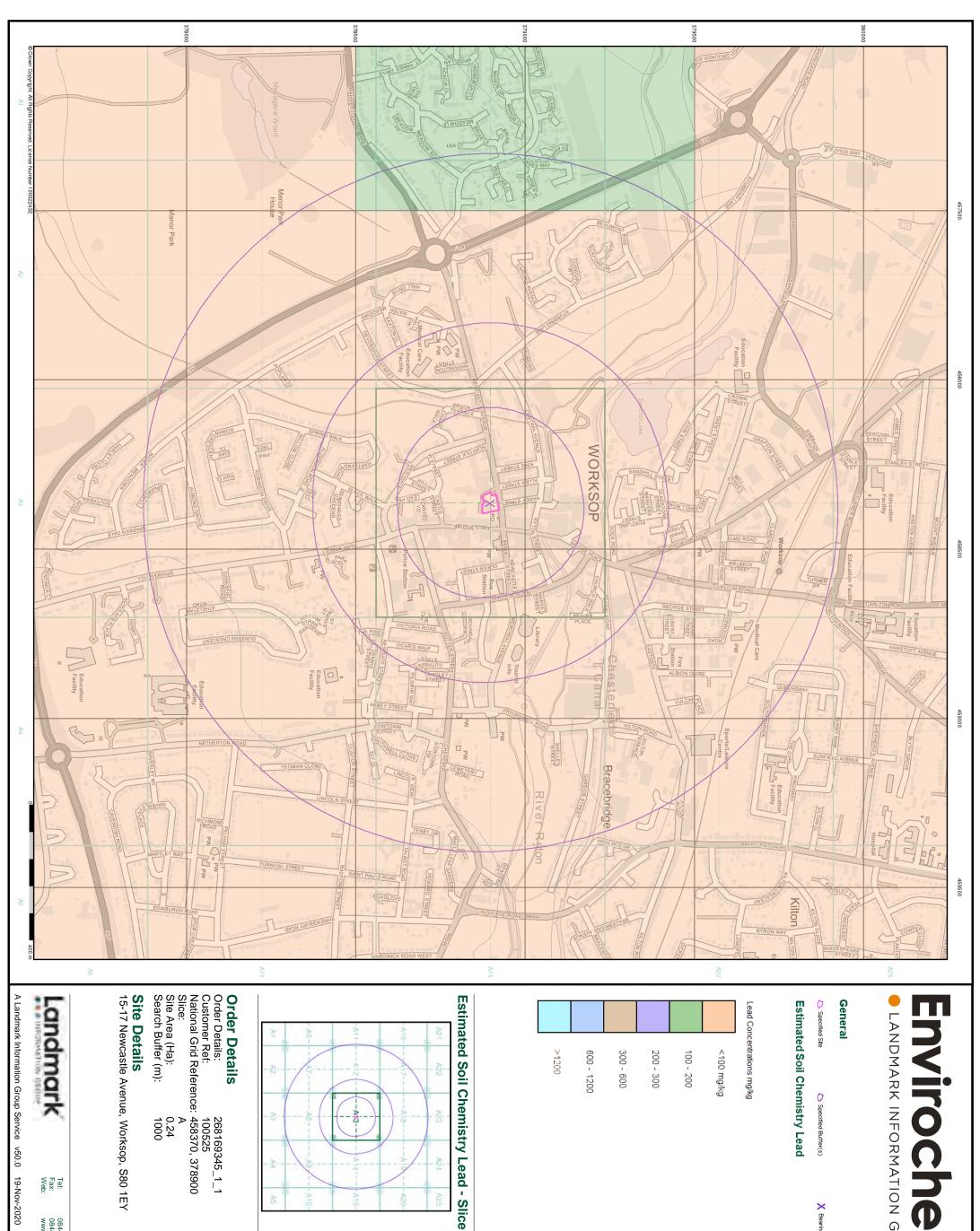




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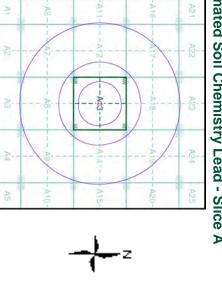
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X Bearing Reference Point

Estimated Soil Chemistry Lead - Slice A





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