Prepared by:
Norfolk Partnership Laboratory, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 2SG
Telephone (01603) 222416

Desk Study and Risk Assessment
Land off Strayground Lane
Wymondham, Norfolk
GCPA0001
August 2017

Client:
Gary Cooper Paving Ltd
Strayground Lane
Wymondham
Norfolk
NR18 9NA

i) Contents

Appendices

ii) Distribution

Gary Cooper Paving Ltd	1 copy
Norfolk Partnership Laboratory	1 copy

1.0 Introduction

1.1 General

This investigation was carried out on land located to the west of Strayground Lane, Wymondham, Norfolk (OSGR 610790 / 300640). Wymondham is located approximately 15 kilometres to the south west of Norwich. The area under consideration is occupied by Gary Cooper Paving Limited. This report by Norfolk Partnership Laboratory (NPL) was instigated at the request of Lynne Wooldridge, on behalf of Gary Cooper, on an email dated 10 August 2017, after acceptance of NPL's quotation. NPL provides a service within the Highways Group of the Community and Environmental Services Department of Norfolk County Council.

This investigation fulfils the requirements for a desk study and walkover survey as specified in NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.1 Land Quality - managing ground conditions, January 2017. In addition a risk assessment has been carried out to the requirements of The Environmental Protection Act Part IIA.

This report is inclusive of a full Envirocheck report, Envirocheck historical maps and historical land use. In addition consideration is given to the health and safety of construction workers and subsequent residents that may be affected due to any soil contamination of the site.

It is proposed to erect a mobile home, located on a reinforced concrete raft foundation.

Opinions and interpretations expressed herein are outside the scope of UKAS accreditation.

Although every effort has been made to give a true assessment of the condition of the site within the constraints of the desk study, it is possible that different ground conditions or contamination may exist in parts of the site that is neither recorded nor visible. The risk of such occurrences should be further reduced by the main investigation if required.

1.2 Report objectives

The objectives of these works are to assess contamination sources, pathways and receptors, and to determine whether any contamination may be present either within the site boundaries or just outside the site. The report also assesses the extent to which human health, buildings and services and controlled waters may be affected. If contamination is thought likely to be present, recommendations will be made to ascertain the level of contamination and if these levels are within allowable limits.

1.3 Site location

This investigation was carried out on land located to the west of Strayground Lane, Wymondham, Norfolk (OSGR 610790 / 300640).

Site location plans can be found in Appendix A.

1.4 Site layout

The study area is roughly square in shape, approximately 0.45 hectare in area and approximately 34 metres above Ordnance Survey Datum.

1.5 Planning application

The site is subject to the planning conditions of South Norfolk Council.

2.0 Desk Study

2.1 Description of site and surroundings

A walkover survey was carried out by Mr G Watson of NPL on 21 August 2017. The site is located to the west of Strayground Lane, Wymondham and is occupied by Gary Cooper Paving Limited.

The site is accessed in the south eastern corner through Palisade fencing, which extends the length of the eastern and southern boundaries. The majority of the site is surfaced with asphalt. The site office and paving demonstration area are located towards the centre of the western part of the site. Two steel storage containers are present in the south western corner. Three skips are located on the north western boundary. Small stockpiles of sand and aggregates are present on the eastern boundary. Paving slabs, bricks and other associated materials are stored around the perimeter of the site.

Trees are present along the northern and western boundaries, with a drainage ditch beyond the northern boundary and Bays River beyond the western boundary. A household waste recycling centre is located adjacent to the eastern boundary.

Photograph 1 – The site viewed from Strayground Lane.

Photograph 2 – Southern part of site viewed from entrance, looking west.

Photograph 3 – South west corner of site. Possible location of proposed building.

Photograph 4 – Western boundary looking north.

Photograph 5 – North west corner of site. Possible location of proposed building.

Photograph 6 – Northern boundary looking east.

Photograph 7 – Eastern part of site looking south.

2.2 Desk study researches undertaken

An examination was made of local historical information held by Norfolk County Council, in addition to information obtained from the historical maps and walkover survey.

Information has also been gathered from numerous sources. These are summarised below:

- Institute of Geological Sciences, Hydrogeological Map of Northern East Anglia, Sheet 1 Regional Hydrological Characteristics and Explanatory Notes.
- Institute of Geological Sciences, Hydrogeological Map of Northern East Anglia, Sheet 2 Chalk, Crag and Lower Cretaceous Sands: Geological Structure.
- Institute of Geological Sciences - British Regional Geology East Anglia and Adjoining Areas (Fourth Edition) 1961.
- British Geological Survey, East Anglia Sheet 52N00, Solid Geology; Scale 1:250,000.
- British Geological Survey, East Anglia Sheet 52N00, Quaternary; Scale 1:250,000.
- Ordnance Survey Digital Map 2014.
- British Geological Survey 1:50000 series.
- Ordnance Survey Maps 1882, 1887, 1906, 1907, 1938, 1953, 1952, 1957, 1958, 1964, 1966, 1970, 1973, 1979, 1983, 1986, 1989, 1993, 1994 and 2000.
- Aerial photographs 1946, 1988.
- BRE BR211 Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new dwellings.
- BRE SD1 Concrete in aggressive ground.
- BS 10175:2011 – Investigation of potentially contaminated sites.
- Department of the Environment Industry Profiles.
- CIRIA C665 Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings, 2007.

2.3 Past and current activities at the site

The 1882 OS Map shows the site located within three fields. The majority of the study area is in one field, with the northern and southern extremities extending into two other fields. Bays River is shown adjacent to the western boundary and the existing ditch along part of the northern boundary is present. An unnamed road is shown close to the eastern boundary in the existing location of Strayground Lane. The Great Eastern railway is located approximately 100 metres to the south east. A small number of buildings and a Well are shown approximately 160 metres south east of the site. An area of marsh and a small pond are annotated south east of the buildings. Jubb's Barn and a gravel pit are present approximately 250 metres to the north east.

The 1887 OS Map shows Wymondham town centre located approximately 850 metres to the north.

The 1906 and 1907 OS Maps show a ditch on-site, adjacent to the southern boundary. Two small off-site buildings are present close to the eastern boundary. A larger pond is shown to cover the former area of marsh and small pond to the south east.

The 1938 OS Map shows no changes to the site. The two small off-site buildings previously present close to the eastern boundary are no longer shown. A large gravel pit, the majority annotated as rough pasture, is present approximately 30 metres north east.

The 1946 aerial photograph shows the site and surrounding area as previously described.

The 1952 - 1966 OS Map shows no significant changes to the site or surrounding area.

The 1970 OS Map shows a ditch along the northern boundary but no longer shows the former on-site ditch adjacent to the southern boundary. A 'Refuse Tip' annotated on the land immediately to the south is shown to extend into the south eastern part of the site. An off-site structure is present close to the site's eastern boundary. Three buildings annotated 'Antiques Store' are present approximately 60 metres to the north east. These are in the location of the former Gravel Pit and area of rough pasture which are no longer shown.

A Refuse Heap is shown on the land immediately to the south and in the south eastern part of the site until the 1993 OS Map.

The 1988 aerial photograph shows a scrapyard on the site and on the land to the south.

The 1994 OS Map annotates the former Gravel Pits to the north east as 'disused'.

No significant changes were noted on the remaining OS Maps.

It is understood that the site was a scrapyard until 2005, when a change of use was authorised to the existing paving contractors. A Norfolk County Council recycling centre is located on the land adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site.

A full set of historical maps can be found in Appendix C and a full Envirocheck report is included in Appendix D.

2.4 Intended future use of the site

It is proposed to erect a mobile home, located on a reinforced concrete raft foundation.

2.5 Planning applications or permissions at the site

The site is subject to the planning conditions of South Norfolk Council.

2.6 Geology

The desk study was carried out in accordance with NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.1. Several sources of information were used as reference material to compile the desk study.

The geology of the region may be summarised as follows:

Recent	: Alluvium	
Pleistocene	: River Terrace Deposits	
	: Lowestoft Formation	: Till / Sand & Gravel
Cretaceous	: Upper Chalk	

Upper Chalk is a soft white or off-white limestone containing flints. It has been deposited in a warm sea close to a low lying land-mass, remaining free from the deposition of detritus over a long period of time.

The Lowestoft Formation is a heterogeneous mass of rock fragments, mainly chalk and flint, but with some material from further afield, suspended in a groundmass of grey sand, silt and clay which is usually derived from local sources. The glaciers which formed this material advanced from the west or north-west.

The materials known as **First** and **Second Terrace** are alluvial materials laid down after the Pleistocene glaciation as the glacial and pre-glacial channels became infilled. These comprise mainly of gravels and sands and have subsequently been left above the level of the river as it has eroded its channel.

Alluvium is the material laid down in its channel and on the flood plain by modern day rivers. This material is generally silt, sand or clay. The presence of gravels represents times of flood. Where still conditions prevail then the growth of plant material may occur in or near the river channel, this facilitates the development of peat as this material dies and is buried.

A geology report can be found in Appendix B.

2.7 Hydrogeology and Hydrology

According to the Regional Hydrogeology Map of Northern East Anglia, the Chalk is the principle aquifer for the area. The estimated minimum hydrostatic level of the Chalk water table in the vicinity of the site is approximately 30 metres above Ordnance Survey Datum.

The site is approximately 34 metres above Ordnance Survey Datum. The groundwater table is therefore approximately 4 metres below the existing ground level.

The site is not located within an Environment Agency groundwater source protection zone.

The Environment Agency website indicates the aquifer designations are Principal for the bedrock, and Secondary A and Secondary Undifferentiated for the superficial deposits.

Based upon information supplied by the Envirocheck report, the site is not at risk of flooding from river or sea. The area immediately to the north and west is shown to be at risk of flooding from rivers or sea (Zone 3).

The nearest recorded water abstraction point is operated by ME Wharton and is located approximately 276 metres to the north, at Jubb's Barn, Wymondham.

Ponds are annotated on OS Maps approximately 170 metres to the north east, 180 metres south and 200 metres to the south east.

Bays River is located adjacent to the western boundary.

The River Tiffey is present approximately 500 metres north east of the site.

3.0 Identification of potential contaminants of concern and source areas

Historical land use indicates that there has been industrial usage within the site. A number of potential pollutants are identified in the Department of the Environment Industry profiles. The profiles for “Waste Recycling treatment and disposal: landfills and other waste treatment or waste disposal sites” and “metal recycling sites” were considered relevant to this site. After visual examination of the site and studying information from the desk study, the following have been identified as a potential pollution sources.

- Historic on-site refuse tip / landfill site
- Former on-site scrapyard
- Spillages of various fluids (eg. lubricants, antifreeze, battery acid etc) associated with vehicle movements and vehicle breaking across the site
- Off-site household waste recycling centre
- Possible generation of ground gases from underlying strata

These have a variety of potential pollution linkages.

3.1 Consultations with the local authority

No direct consultation has taken place between NPL and South Norfolk Council.

3.2 Consultations with the Environment Agency

No consultation has taken place between NPL and the Environment Agency.

3.3 Consultations with other appropriate bodies

No other bodies have been consulted during the compilation of this report.

3.4 Review and summary of previous reports

No previous reports have been seen regarding this site.

4.0 Risk Assessment

4.1 Conceptual Model

The known or perceived sources of contamination and pollution linkages are assessed in this section. The conceptual model is realised here in tabulated form.

4.2 Sources of contamination

Historical land use indicates that there has been industrial usage within the site. A number of potential pollutants are identified in the Department of the Environment Industry profiles. The profiles for “Waste Recycling treatment and disposal: landfills and other waste treatment or waste disposal sites” and “metal recycling sites” were considered relevant to this site. After visual examination of the site and studying information from the desk study, the following have been identified as a potential pollution sources.

- Historic on-site refuse tip / landfill site
- Former on-site scrapyard
- Spillages of various fluids (eg. lubricants, antifreeze, battery acid etc) associated with vehicle movements and vehicle breaking across the site
- Off-site household waste recycling centre
- Possible generation of ground gases from underlying strata

These have a variety of potential pollution linkages.

4.3 Pollution Linkages

Each of the potential contaminants may have a number of pollution linkages. Each of these linkage types has a number of potential pathways.

i) Surface soil linkages
   a) Direct contact ingestion or absorption
   b) Indirect contact ingestion or absorption
   c) Leaching to groundwater

ii) Subsurface soil linkages
   a) Direct contact ingestion or absorption
   b) Indirect contact ingestion or absorption
   c) Leaching to groundwater

iii) Surface water linkages
   a) Direct contact ingestion or absorption
   b) Indirect contact ingestion or absorption
   c) Percolation to groundwater

iv) Groundwater linkages
   a) Direct contact ingestion or absorption
   b) Indirect contact ingestion or absorption

v) Airborne linkages
   a) Vapour intrusion into confined / indoor spaces
   b) Inhalation or absorption of particulates
   c) Inhalation or absorption of volatile compounds

4.4 Receptors

A number of potential receptors exist. These can be broadly grouped as

i) Construction Worker
ii) Future Resident
iii) Trespasser
iv) Local population
v) Flora and fauna
vi) Buildings
vii) Surface Water
viii) Groundwater

For each source, the linkage type, pathway and potential receptors can be identified. A level of risk if no action is taken can then be assigned to each of these linkages. The level of risk has been divided into six categories as follows

Very Low Risk – Considered very unlikely or impossible
Low Risk – Considered conceivable but unlikely
Medium Risk – Considered possible but unusual
High Risk – Considered probable ie about 50% chance
Very High Risk – Considered that it is to be expected to happen
Certainty – Considered that it will happen

Note: These risks are related to the probability of an event happening. They do not relate to the severity of the effects on human health or flora and fauna nor the financial consequences if the event should happen.

The following risks have been quantified due to the proposed concrete slab and void providing a permanent barrier between the existing surface and the proposed mobile home.

4.4.1 Historic on-site refuse tip / landfill site

Linkage type	Pathway	Receptor	Risk
Surface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Surface water	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
Subsurface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
	Leaching to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Construction Worker	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Surface water linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Surface water	Low
	Percolation to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Groundwater linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Groundwater	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
Airborne linkage	Inhalation of particulates	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Inhalation of volatile compounds	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Vapour intrusion into indoor spaces	Resident	Low
		Local population	Low

4.4.2 Former on-site scrapyard

Linkage type	Pathway	Receptor	Risk
Surface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Surface water	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
Subsurface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
	Leaching to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Construction Worker	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Surface water linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Surface water	Low
	Percolation to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Groundwater linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Groundwater	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
Airborne linkage	Inhalation of particulates	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Inhalation of volatile compounds	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Vapour intrusion into indoor spaces	Resident	Low
		Local population	Low

4.4.3 Spillages of various fluids (eg. lubricants, antifreeze, battery acid etc) associated with vehicle movements and vehicle breaking across the site

Linkage type	Pathway	Receptor	Risk
Surface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Surface water	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
Subsurface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
	Leaching to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Construction Worker	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Surface water linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Surface water	Low
	Percolation to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Groundwater linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Groundwater	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
Airborne linkage	Inhalation of particulates	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Inhalation of volatile compounds	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Vapour intrusion into indoor spaces	Resident	Low
		Local population	Low

4.4.4 Off-site household waste recycling centre

Linkage type	Pathway	Receptor	Risk
Surface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Surface water	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
Subsurface soil linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Resident	Low
	Leaching to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Construction Worker	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Surface water linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Surface water	Low
	Percolation to groundwater	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Groundwater	Low
Groundwater linkage	Direct contact ingestion or absorption	Construction Worker	Low
		Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
	Direct contact	Buildings and services	Low
		Groundwater	Low
	Indirect contact ingestion or absorption	Local population	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
Airborne linkage	Inhalation of particulates	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Inhalation of volatile compounds	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Flora and fauna	Low
		Local population	Low
	Vapour intrusion into indoor spaces	Resident	Low
		Local population	Low

4.4.5 Possible generation of ground gases from underlying strata

Linkage type	Pathway	Receptor	Risk
Airborne linkage	Inhalation of particulates	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Local population	Low
	Inhalation of volatile compounds	Construction Worker	Low
		Resident	Low
		Trespasser	Low
		Local population	Low
	Vapour intrusion into indoor spaces	Resident	Low
		Local population	Low

4.5 Description of possible pollutant linkages for controlled waters

According to the Regional Hydrogeology Map of Northern East Anglia, the Chalk is the principle aquifer for the area. The estimated minimum hydrostatic level of the Chalk water table in the vicinity of the site is approximately 30 metres above Ordnance Survey Datum.

The site is approximately 34 metres above Ordnance Survey Datum. The groundwater table is therefore approximately 4 metres below the existing ground level.

4.6 Identification of potentially unacceptable risks to controlled waters

There is a low risk (considered conceivable but unlikely) that contaminants identified in the risk assessment could migrate to the regional groundwater table.

4.7 Discussion of uncertainties and gaps in information

It may be possible that there are areas of contamination on the site that have not been found during the desk study, the walkover survey or the studying of historical maps.

5.0 Discussion of risks posed by the site

5.1 Historic on-site refuse tip / landfill site

A Refuse Tip is annotated on the south eastern part of the site and on the land immediately to the south on the 1970 OS Map. A Refuse Heap is shown in this area until the 1993 OS Map.

The proposed mobile home is to be located on a reinforced concrete raft foundation. The area around the concrete raft foundation will comprise a new show site, displaying examples of patios and driveways. No soft garden areas will be present within the site.

Due to the proposed concrete slab providing a permanent barrier, no pathway is present between the existing surface material and the proposed mobile home. In addition a permanent void will be present between the concrete slab and the mobile home. Any service entries penetrating the floor of the mobile home must be sealed. Therefore, the risk of the historic refuse tip has been assessed as low (considered conceivable but unlikely).

5.2 Former on-site scrapyard

The 1988 aerial photograph shows a scrapyard on the site and on the land to the south. It is understood that the site was a scrapyard until 2005, when a change of use was authorised to the existing paving contractors.

The proposed mobile home is to be located on a reinforced concrete raft foundation. The area around the concrete raft foundation will comprise a new show site, displaying examples of patios and driveways. No soft garden areas will be present within the site.

Due to the proposed concrete slab providing a permanent barrier, no pathway is present between the existing surface material and the proposed mobile home. In addition a permanent void will be present between the concrete slab and the mobile home. Any service entries penetrating the floor of the mobile home must be sealed. Therefore, the risk of the former scrapyard has been assessed as low (considered conceivable but unlikely).

5.3 Spillages of various fluids (eg. lubricants, antifreeze, battery acid etc) associated with vehicle movements and vehicle breaking across the site

Due to the historic use of the site and the current use as a paving contractor, it is possible that spillages associated with vehicle movements and breaking have occurred.

However, due to the proposed concrete slab providing a permanent barrier, no pathway is present between the existing surfacing and the proposed mobile home. Therefore, the risk of spillages has been assessed as low (considered conceivable but unlikely).

5.4 Off-site household waste recycling centre

A household waste recycling centre, consisting of a temporary cabin, several large skips and numerous bins and containers, is located adjacent to the eastern boundary.

The eastern boundary was inspected during the walkover survey and no visible or olfactory evidence of contamination was present. The proposed mobile home is to be located on the western boundary of the site, approximately 60 metres to the west of the recycling centre.

Due to the distance of the recycling centre, no evidence of any potential contamination and the proposed concrete slab providing a permanent barrier between the existing surfacing and the proposed mobile home, the risk has been assessed as low (considered conceivable but unlikely).

5.5 Possible generation of ground gases from underlying strata

It is possible that the sites former use as a landfill and scrapyard could possibly generate ground gases.

However, due to the proposed concrete slab providing a permanent barrier, no pathway is present between the existing surface material and the proposed mobile home. In addition a permanent void will be present between the concrete slab and the mobile home, negating the need for gas protection measures. Any service entries penetrating the floor of the mobile home must be sealed. Therefore, the risk of ground gases has been assessed as low (considered conceivable but unlikely).

Recommendations

Based upon the report objectives and the information contained herein, it is recommended that no intrusive investigation for contamination purposes is required on this site, at this time.

The proposed design and construction methods have broken all source – pathway – receptor links that may have been present on the site. A low risk (considered conceivable but unlikely) has been deemed appropriate for the potential sources of contamination.

If however the planned proposal changes, a re-evaluation of the potential risks should be undertaken.

It should also be stressed that if any possibly contaminated material is encountered during the construction process, work shall cease and South Norfolk Council and Norfolk Partnership Laboratory should be informed immediately.

It is concluded that the site is fit for the mobile home proposed and poses a low risk to the end user.

Norfolk Partnership Laboratory

Site Investigation Section

This report was prepared under the direction of

the Laboratory Manager

R. J. Noakes

BSc. C Eng. M.I.C.E

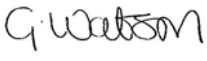
and under the supervision of the

Geoenviromental Engineer

I D Brown

Author of report

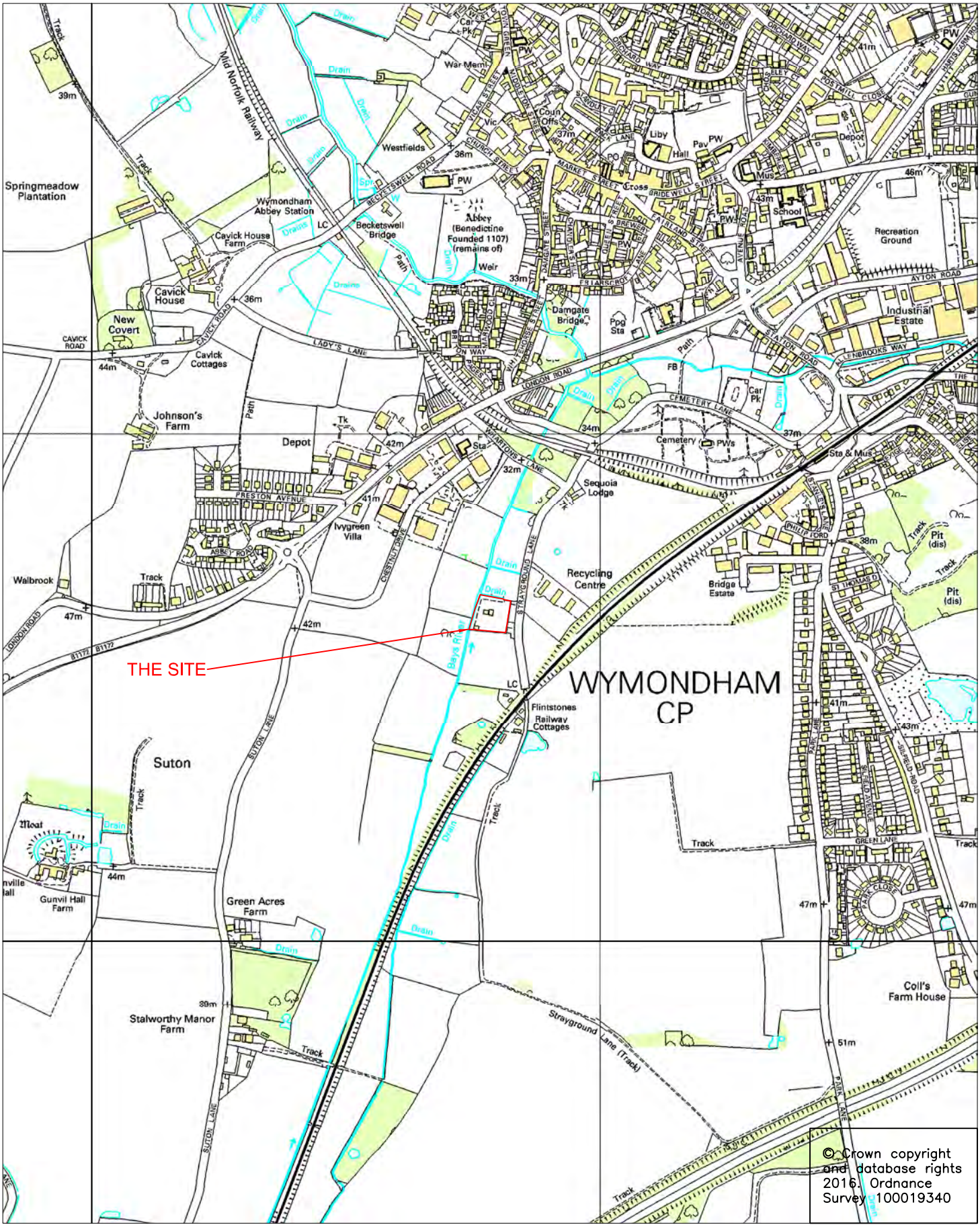
Project Technician



G J Watson BSc

Date: 25/08/2017

Appendix A



Norfolk County Council

DRAWING TITLE

Site Location Plan

Tom McCabe
Executive Director of
Community and Environmental Services
Norfolk County Council
County Hall
Martineau Lane
Norwich NR1 2SG

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

	INIT.	DATE
SURVEYED BY		
DESIGNED BY		
DRAWN BY	GW	08/17
CHECKED BY	IB	08/17

DRAWING No. GCPA0001/001

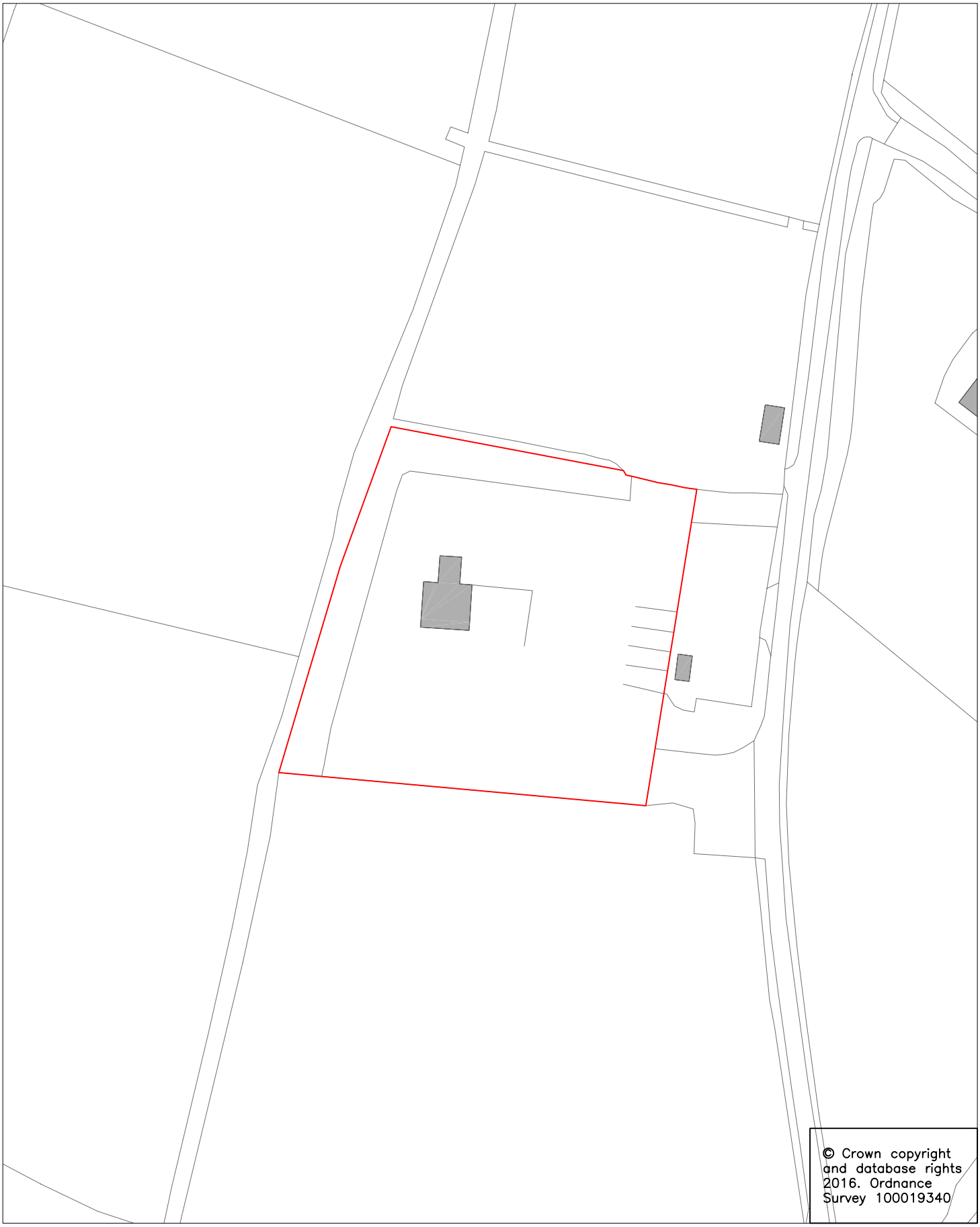
PROJECT TITLE
Land off Strayground Lane
Wymondham, Norfolk

SCALE 1:10000 @ A4

FILE No. GCPA0001

ORIGINAL SIZE A4

IG 12/10/16



Norfolk County Council

DRAWING TITLE

Site Location Plan

Tom McCabe
Executive Director of
Community and Environmental Services
Norfolk County Council
County Hall
Martineau Lane
Norwich NR1 2SG

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

	INIT.	DATE
SURVEYED BY		
DESIGNED BY		
DRAWN BY	GW	08/17
CHECKED BY	IB	08/17

DRAWING No. GCPA0001/002

PROJECT TITLE
Land off Strayground Lane
Wymondham, Norfolk

SCALE 1:1000 @ A4

FILE No. GCPA0001

ORIGINAL SIZE A4

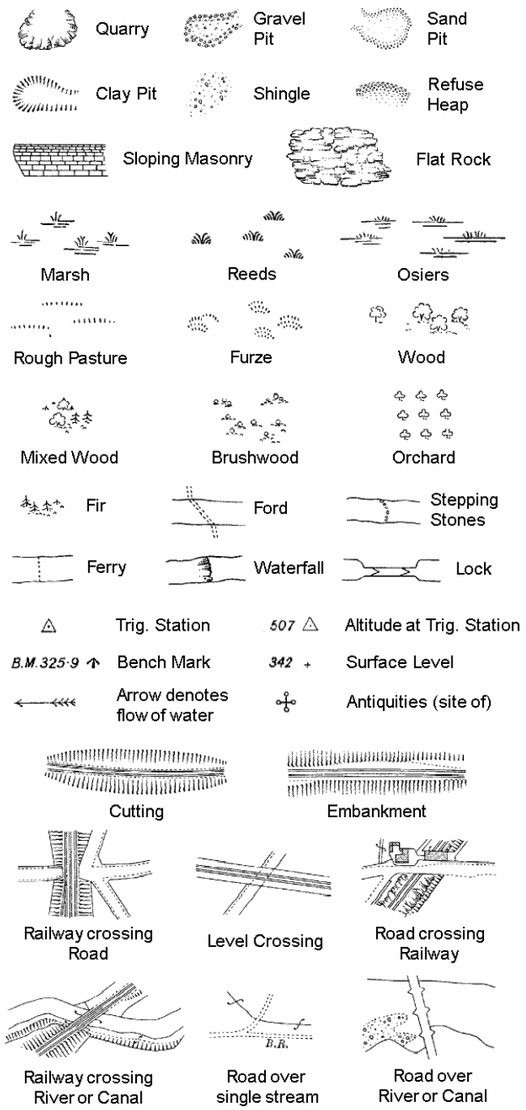
IG 12/10/16

Appendix B

Appendix C

Historical Mapping Legends

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

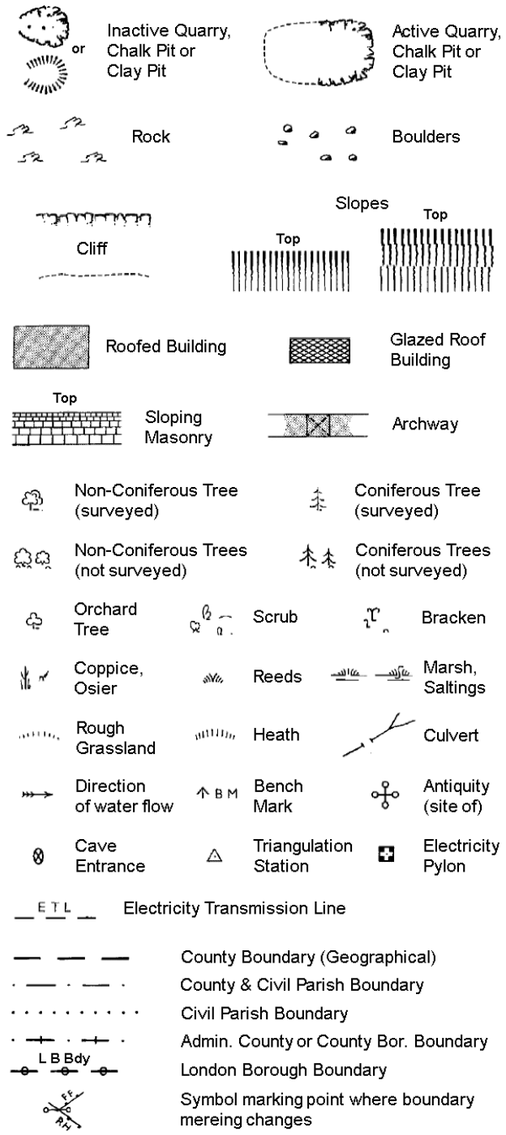
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	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	St.	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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

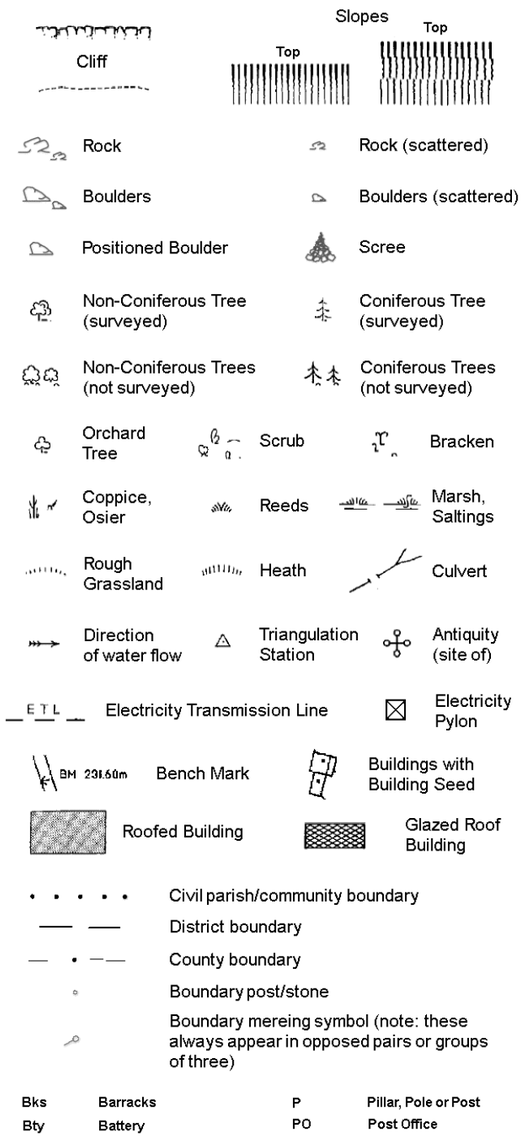
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy 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
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

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



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)

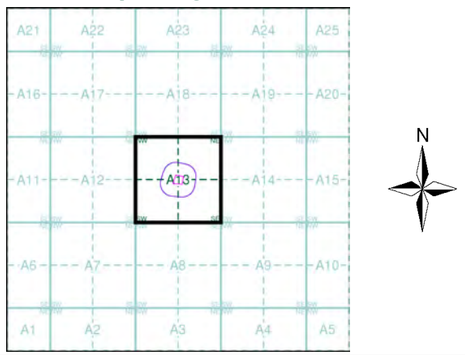
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
El Sub Sta	Electricity Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed	Spr	Spring
Fn / D Fn	Fountain / Drinking Ftn.	Tk	Tank or Track
Gas Gov	Gas Valve Compound	Tr	Trough
GVC	Gas Governer	Wd Pp	Wind Pump
GP	Guide Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MH	Manhole	Wks	Works (building or area)
MP, MS	Mile Post or Mile Stone	W	Well

Envirocheck®
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Norfolk	1:2,500	1882	2
Norfolk	1:2,500	1906	3
Norfolk	1:2,500	1938	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1989	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	7

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

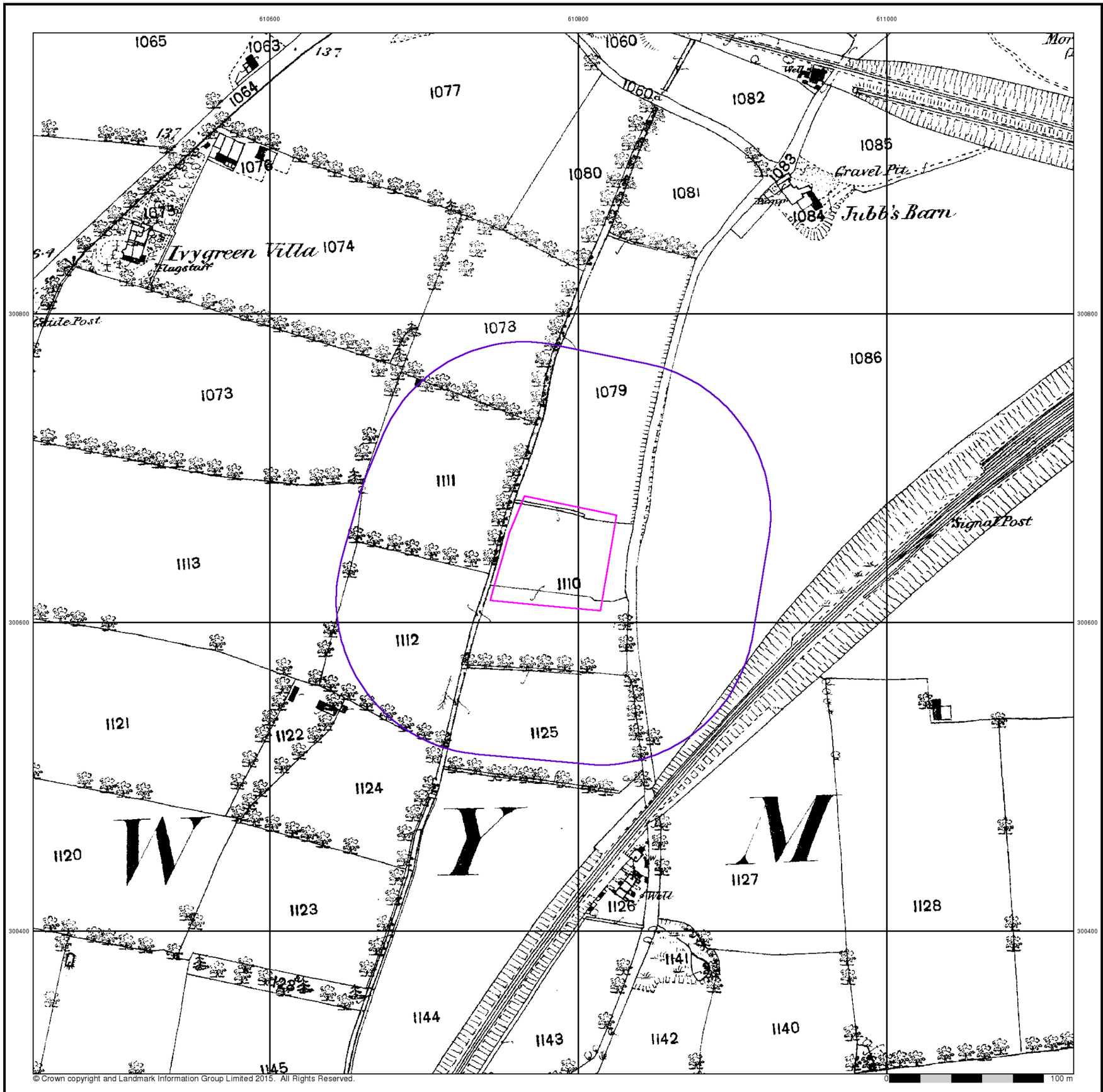
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark® INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

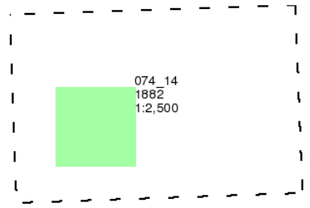
Norfolk

Published 1882

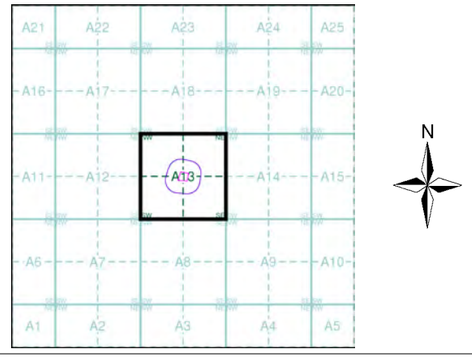
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

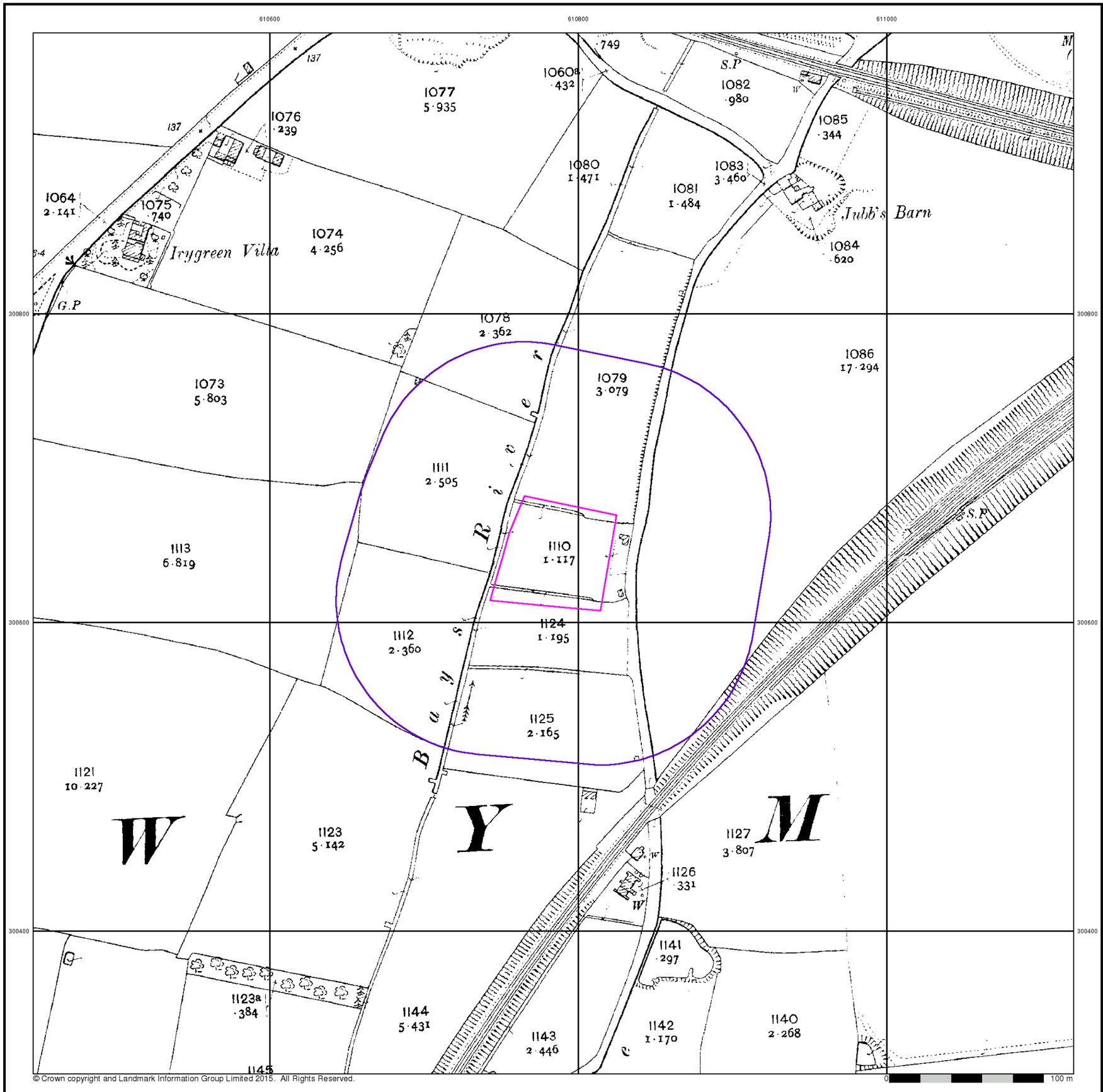
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

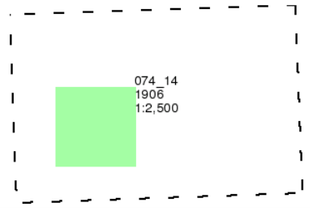
Norfolk

Published 1906

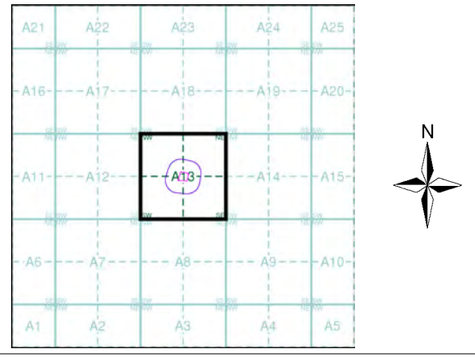
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

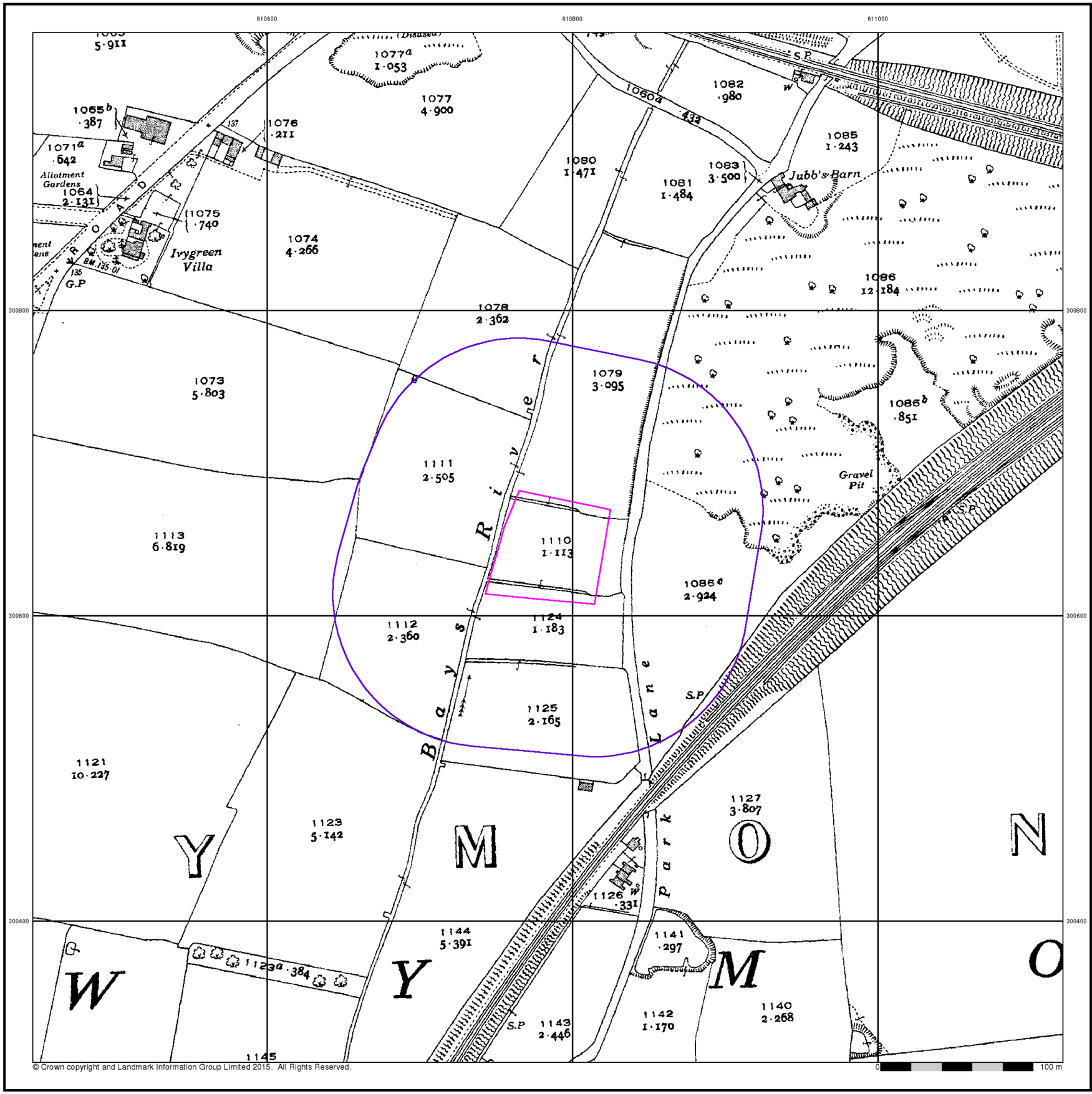
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



100 m

Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

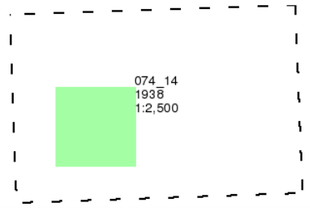
Norfolk

Published 1938

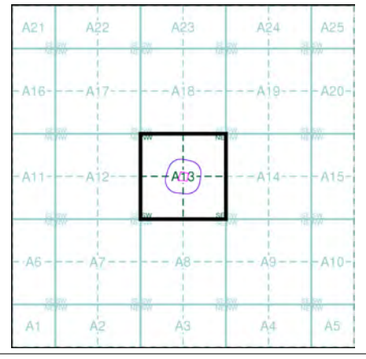
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

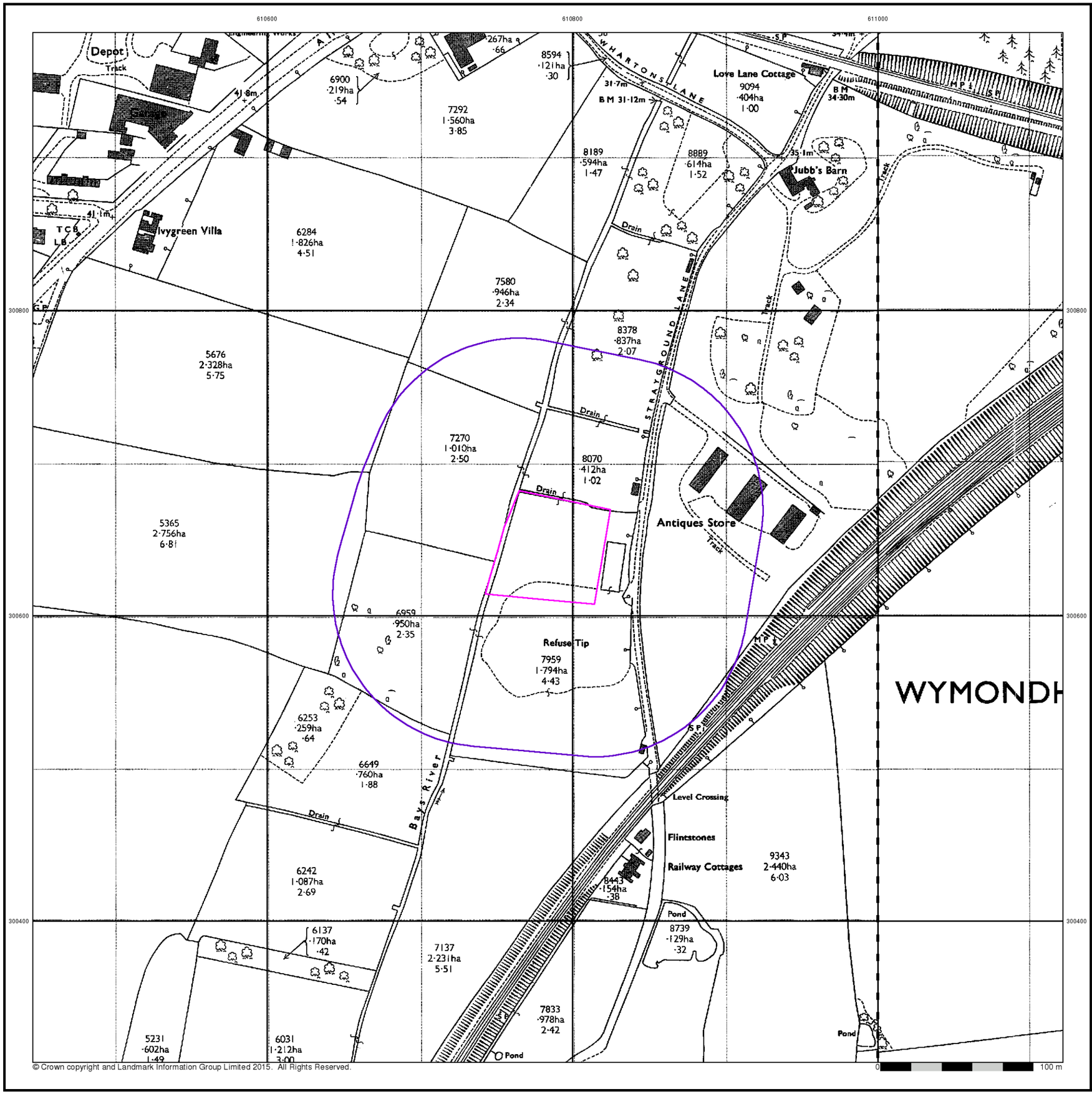
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

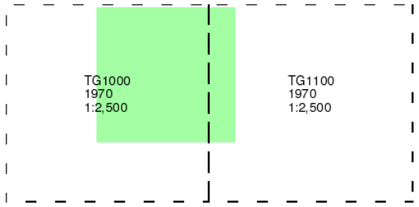
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1970

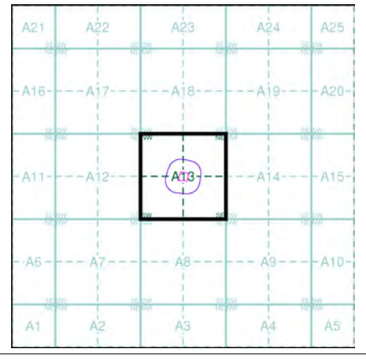
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

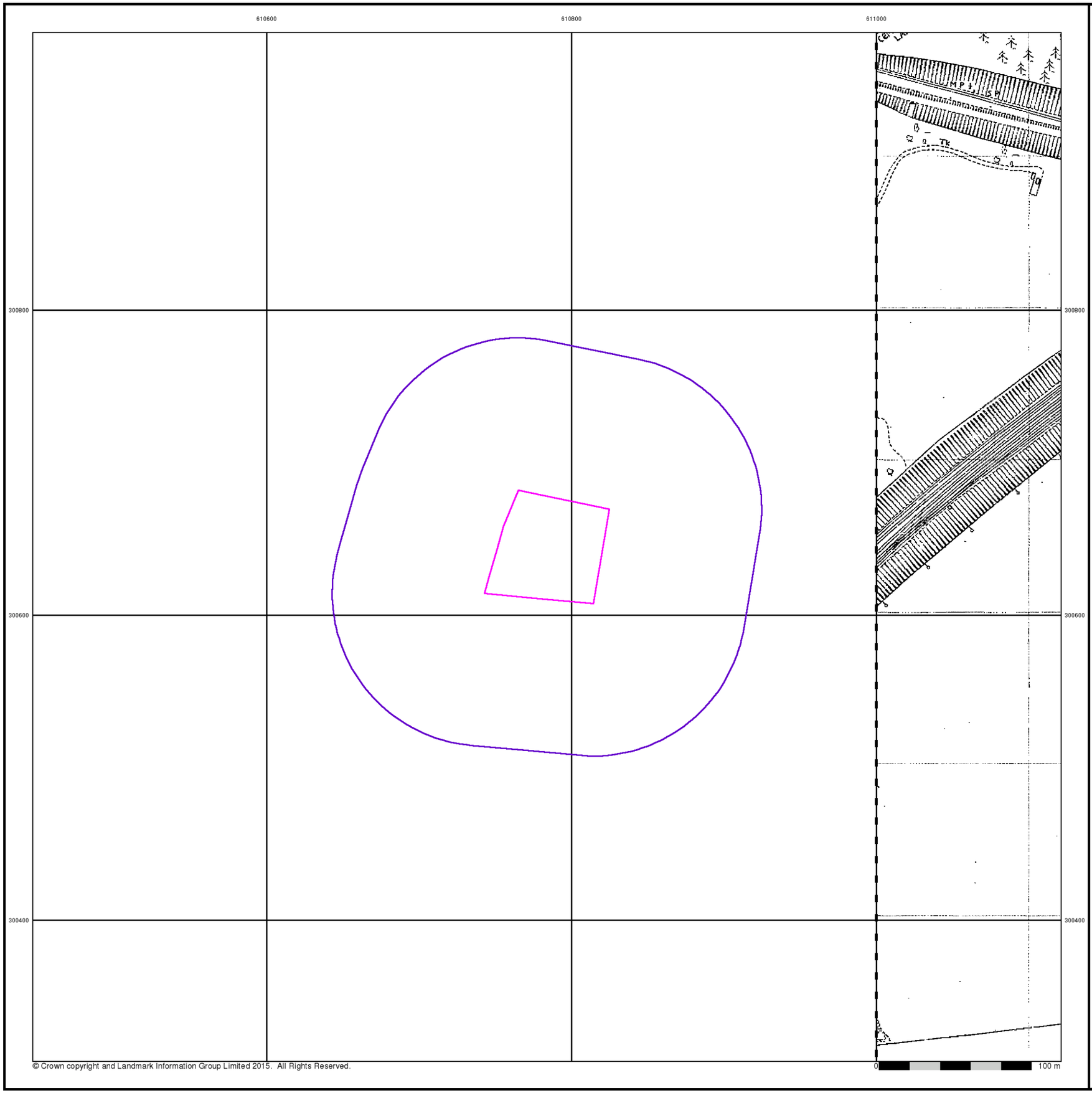
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

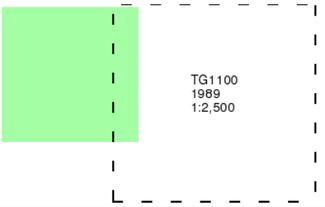
Additional SIMs

Published 1989

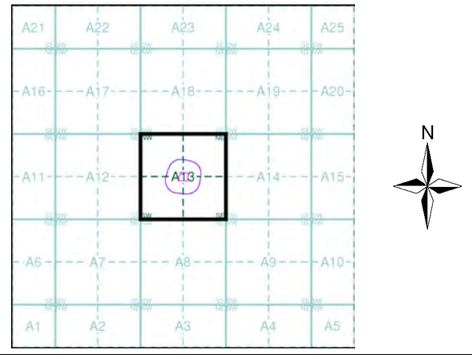
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's `Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

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

Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

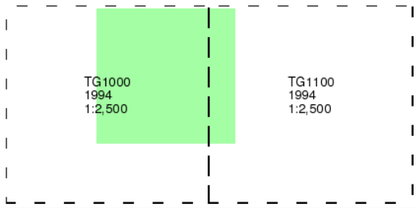
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994

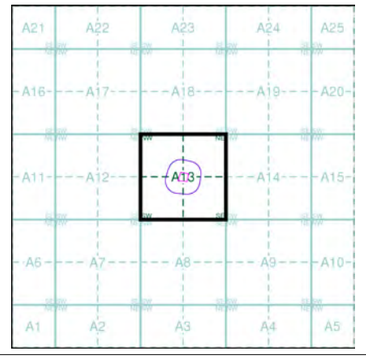
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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

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
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
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
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. 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
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
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	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

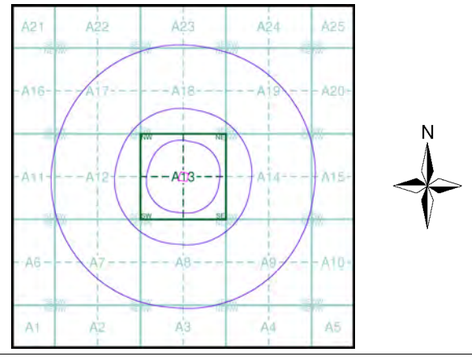
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m 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

Envirocheck®
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Historical Map - Slice A



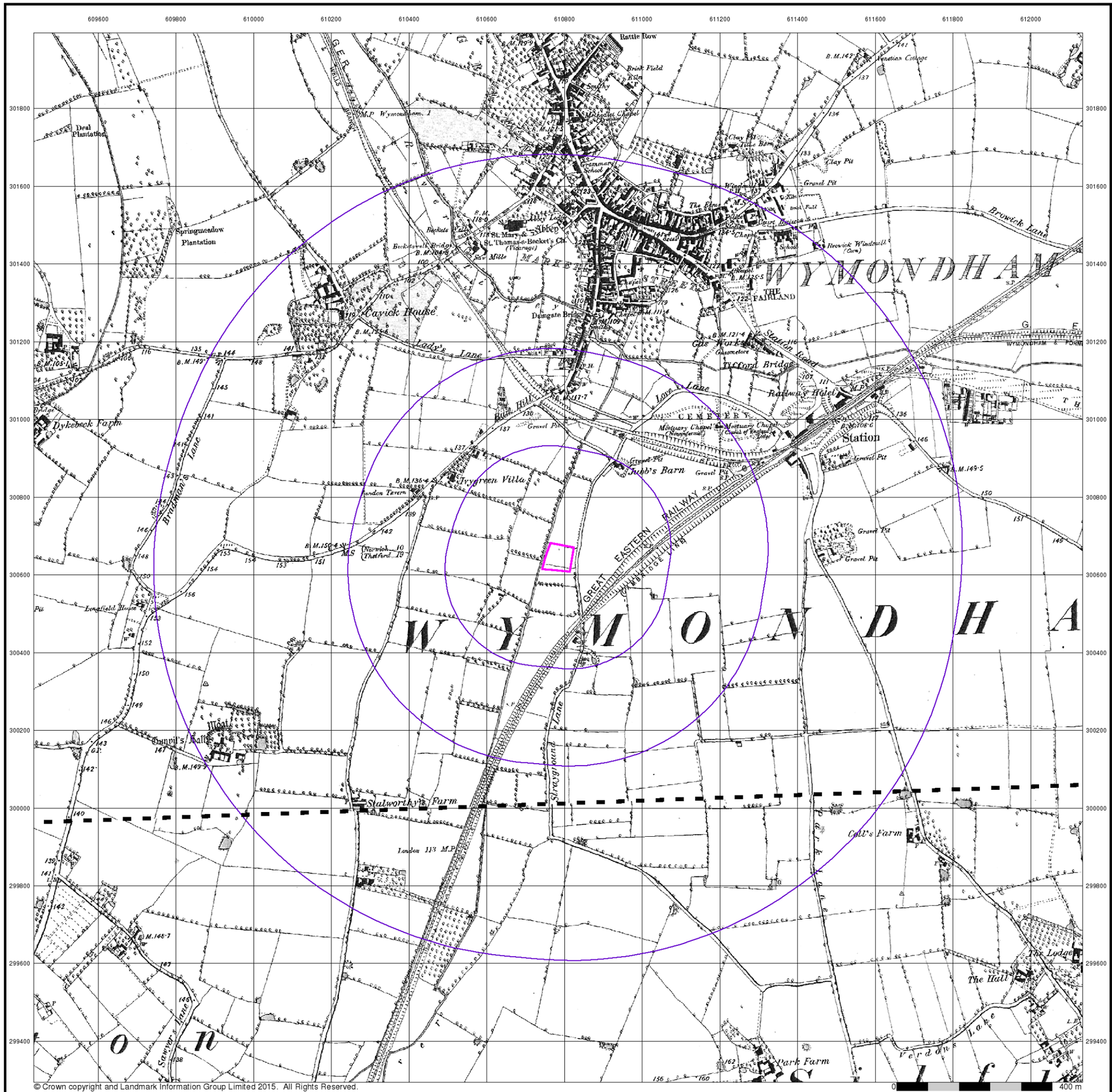
Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Norfolk

Published 1887

Source map scale - 1:10,560

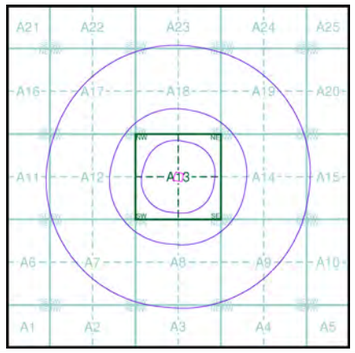
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

074SW
1887
1:10,560

086NW
1887
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

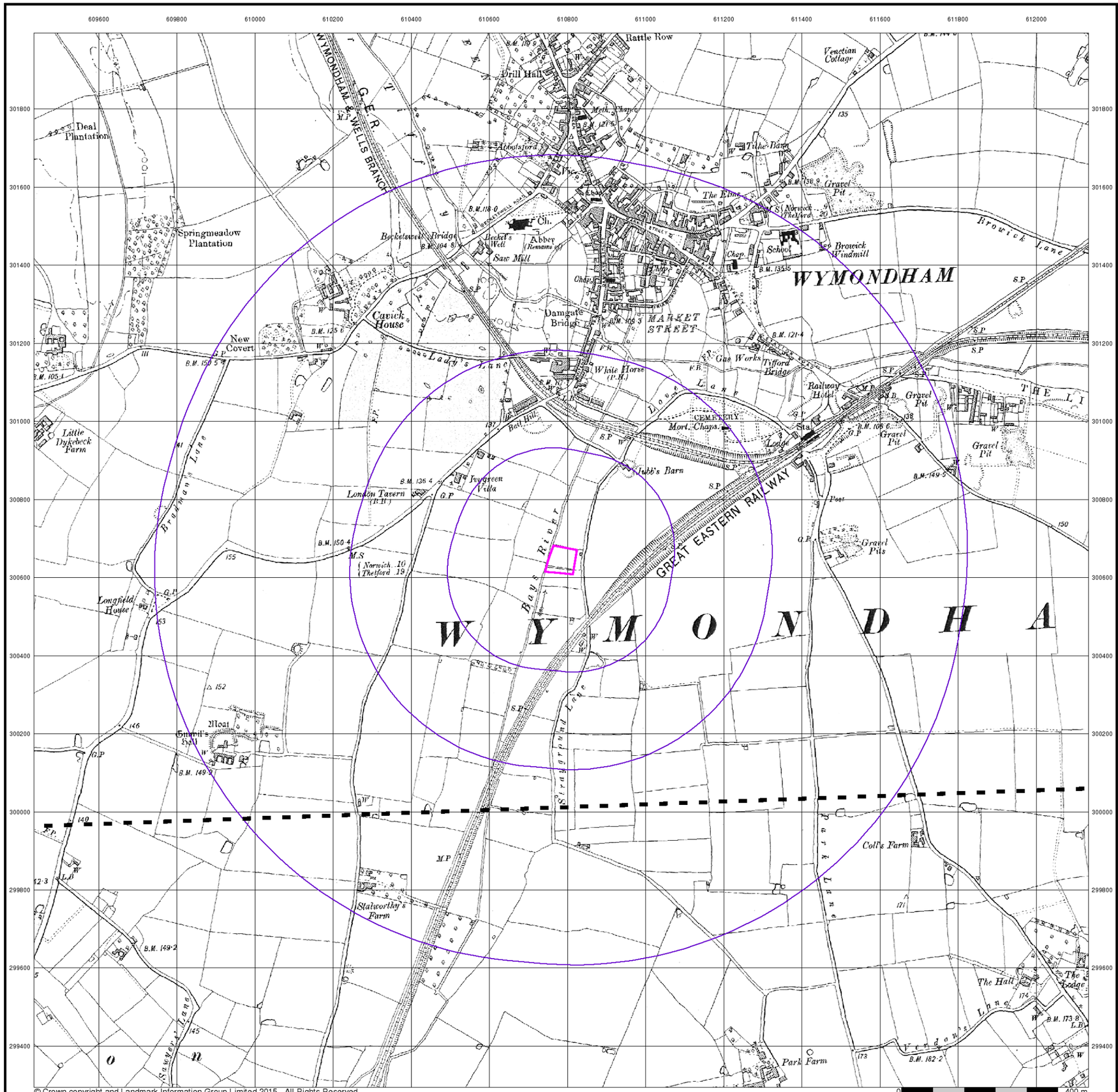
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Norfolk

Published 1907

Source map scale - 1:10,560

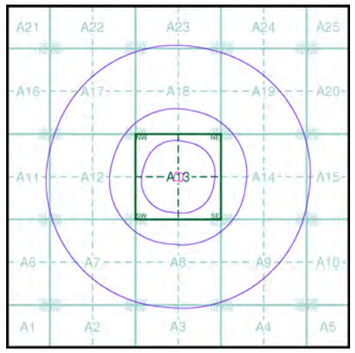
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

074SW
1907
1:10,560

086NW
1907
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

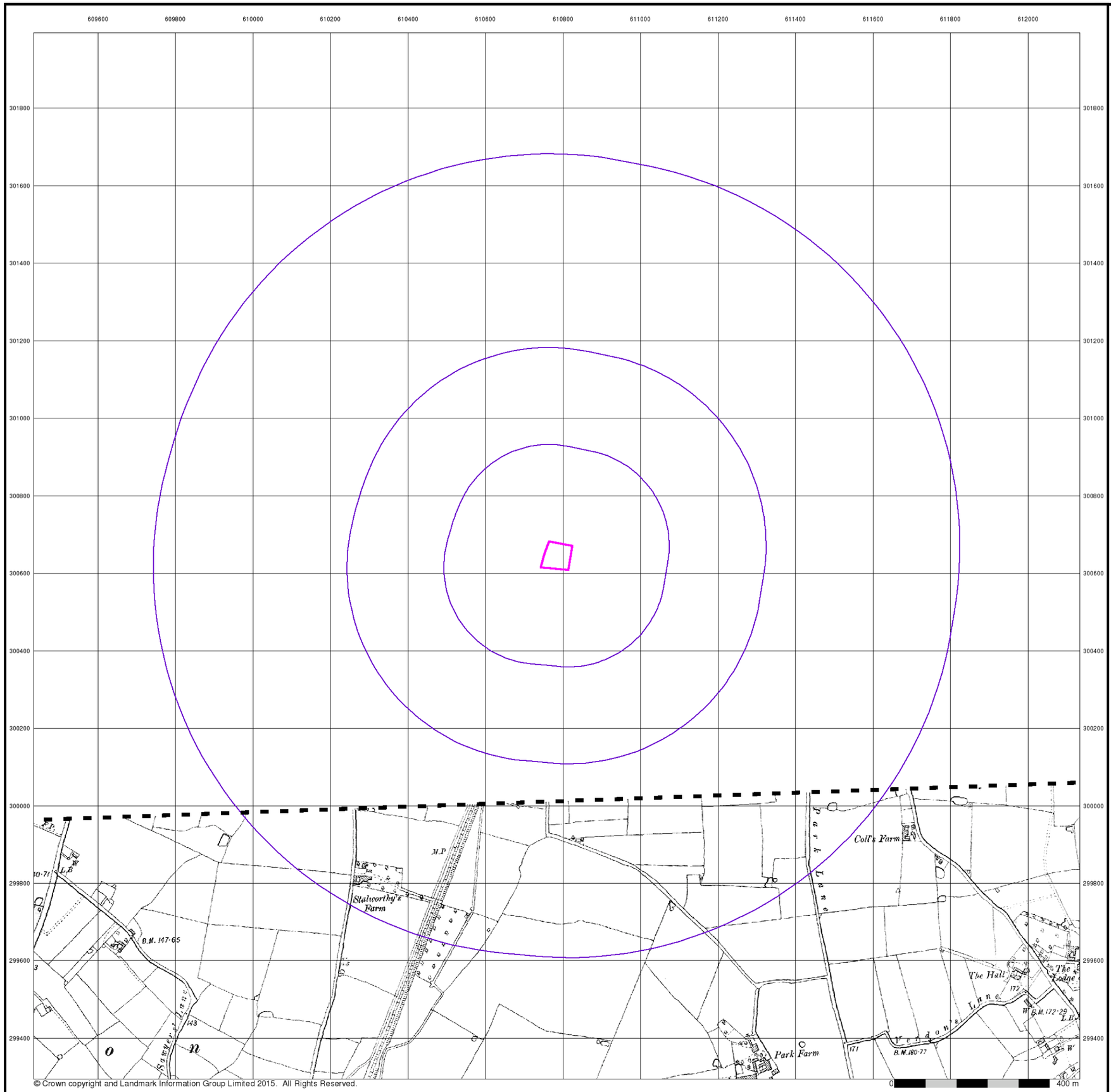
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

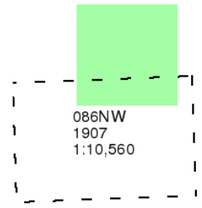
Norfolk

Published 1907

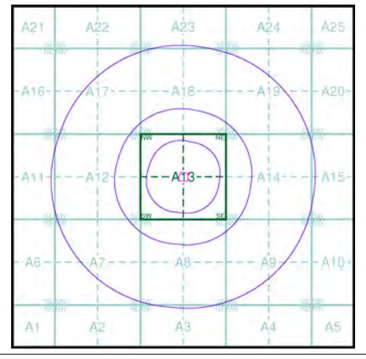
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

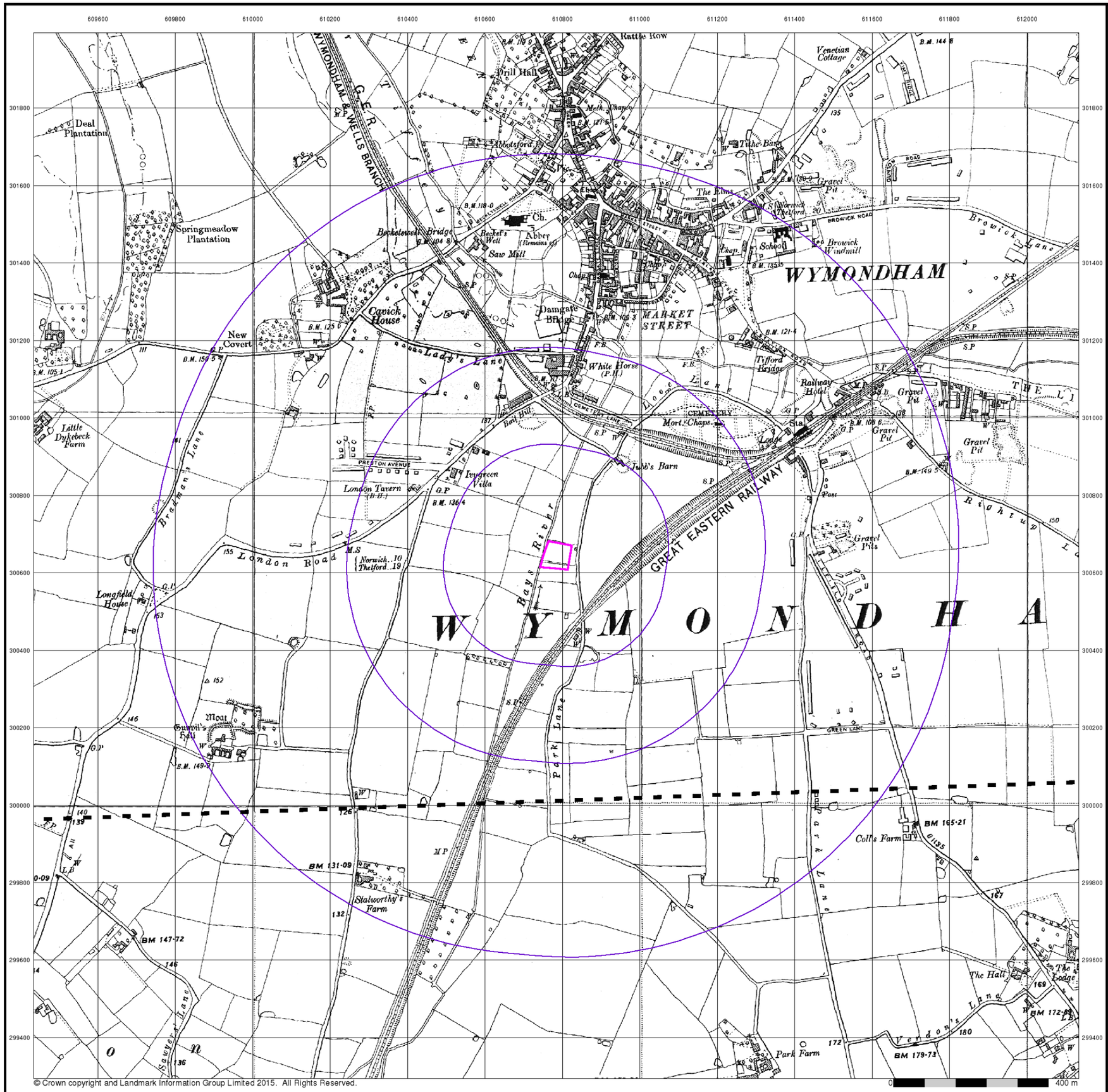
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

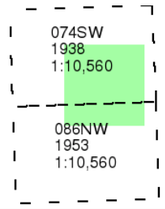
Norfolk

Published 1938 - 1953

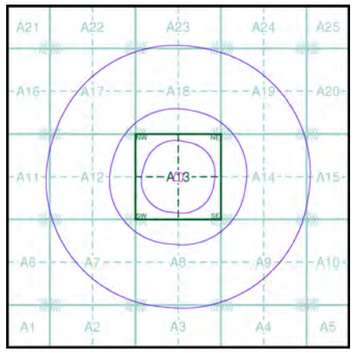
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

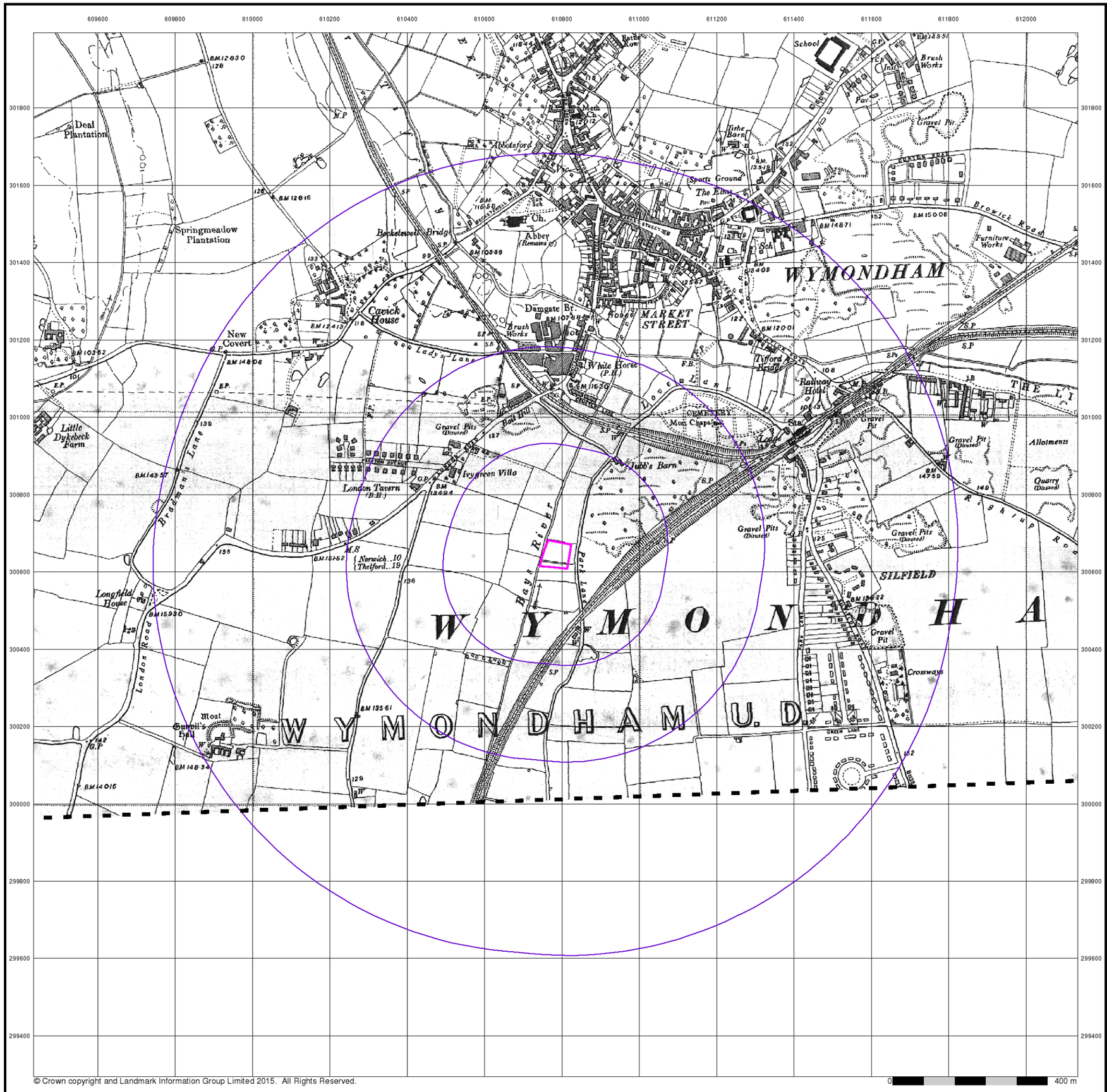
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



0 400 m

Envirocheck®
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

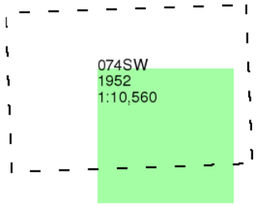
Norfolk

Published 1952

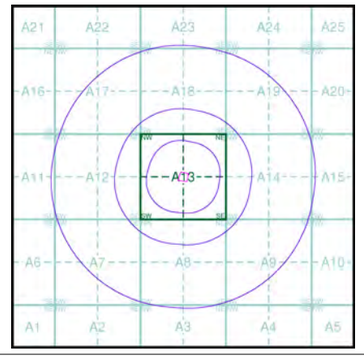
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



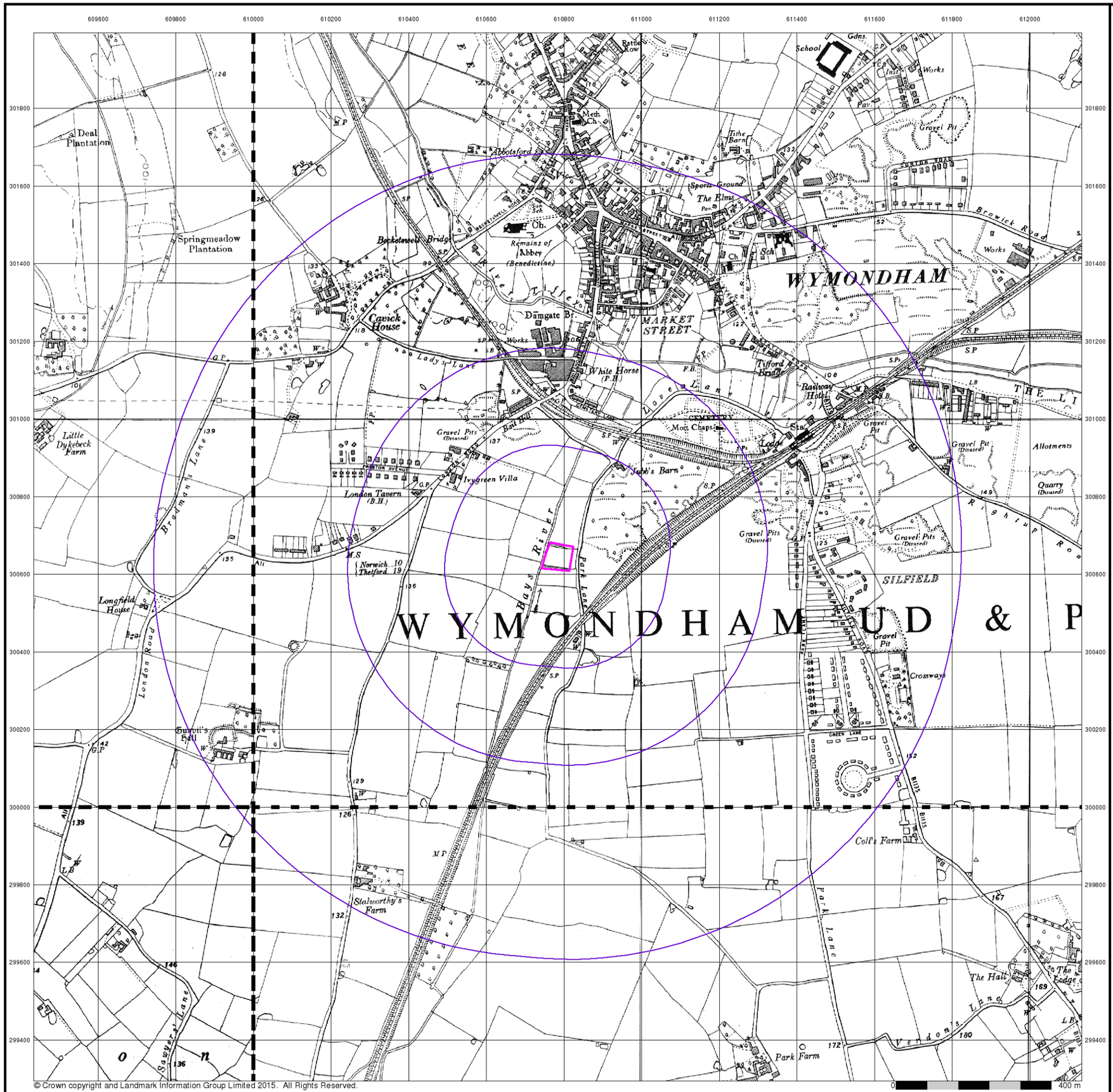
Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1957 - 1958

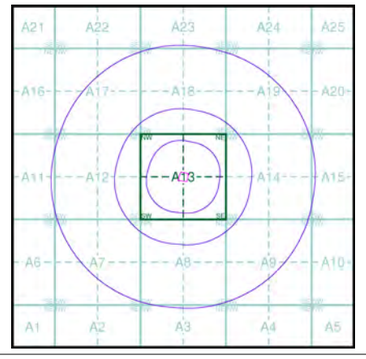
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TG00SE 1958 1:10,560	TG10SW 1957 1:10,560
TM09NE 1958 1:10,560	TM19NW 1957 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

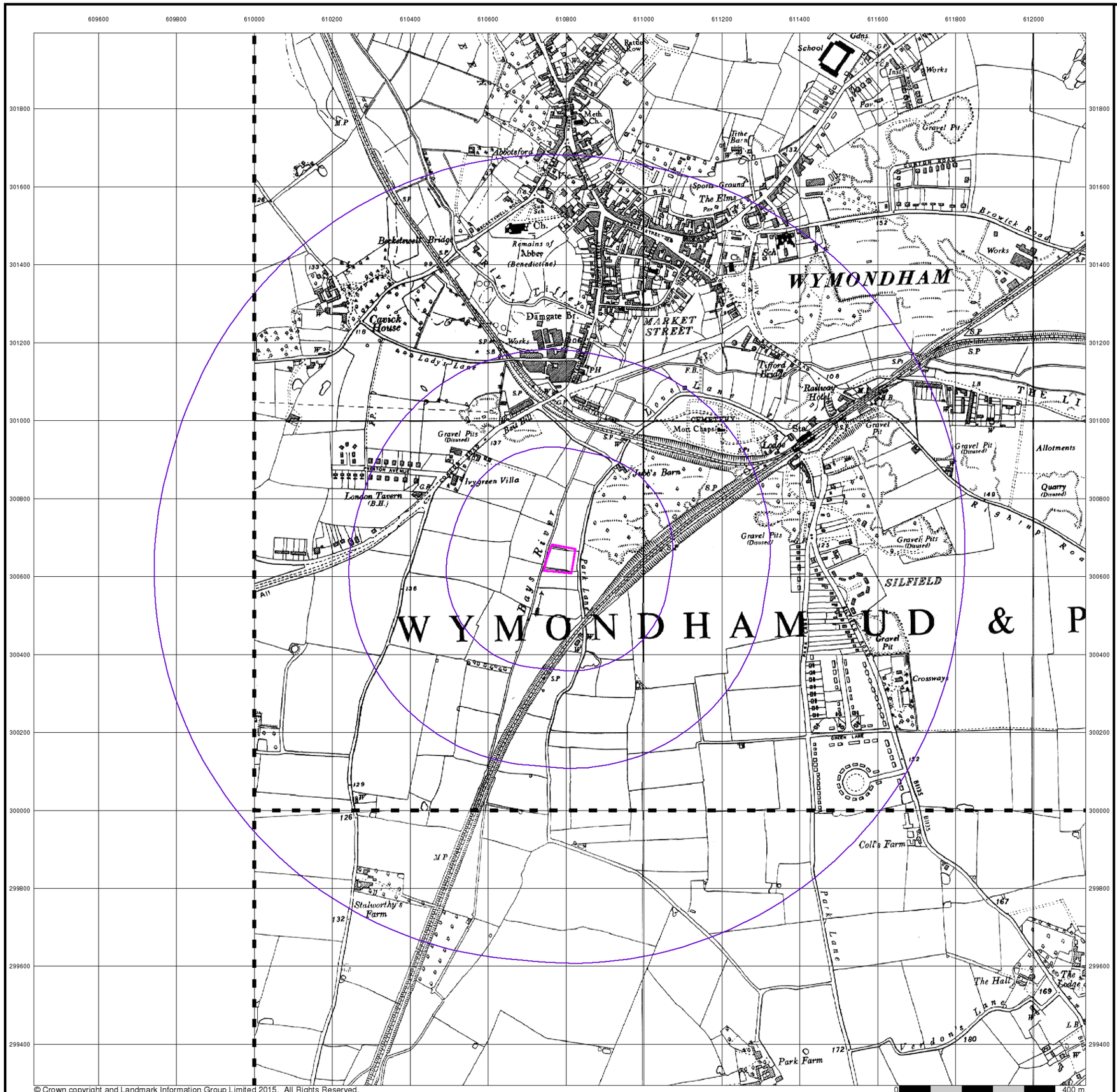
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964 - 1966

Source map scale - 1:10,000

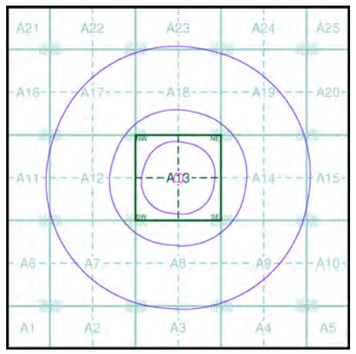
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TG10SW
1964
1:10,560

TM19NW
1966
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

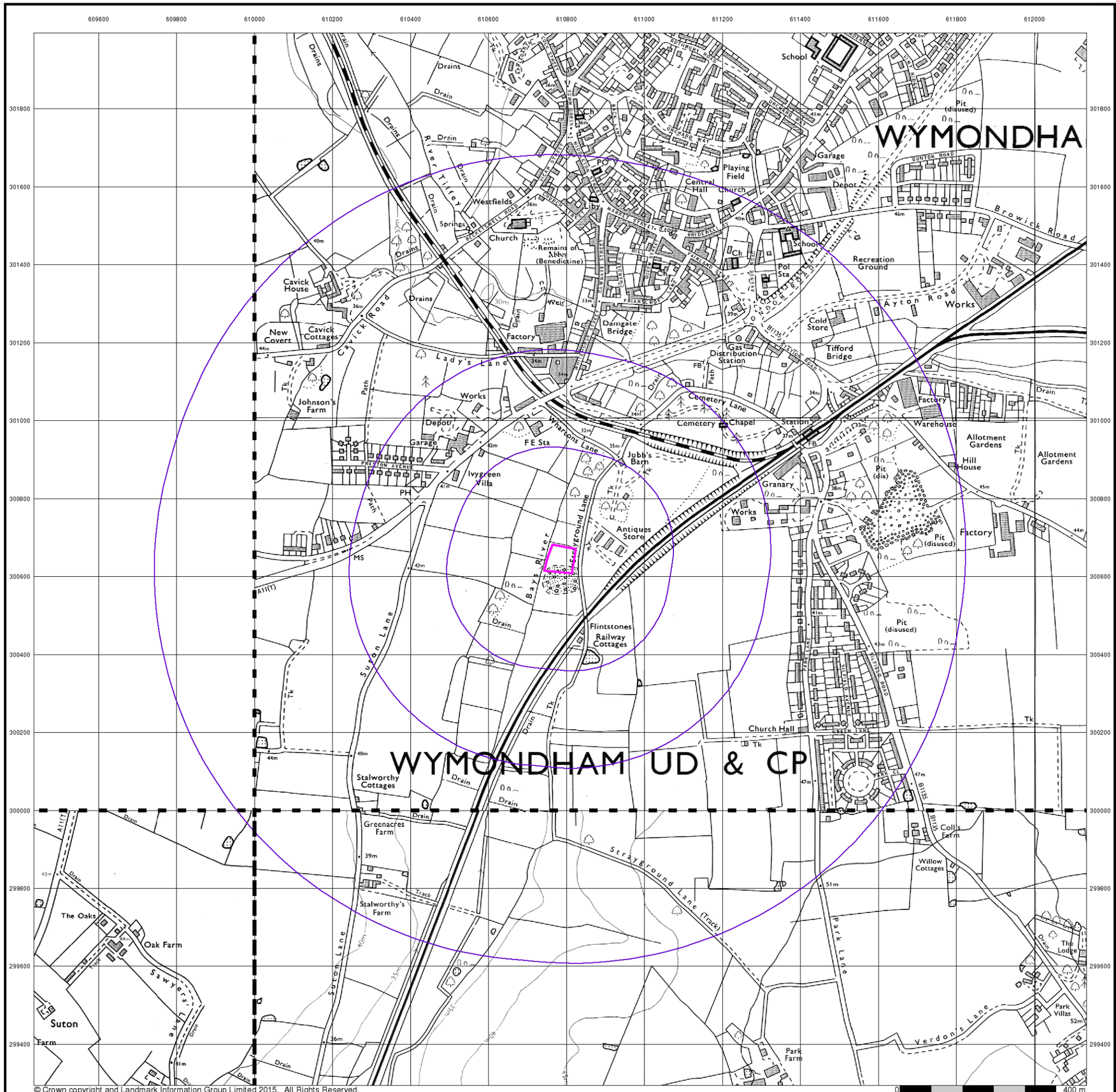
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

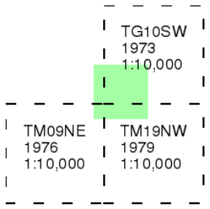
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973 - 1979

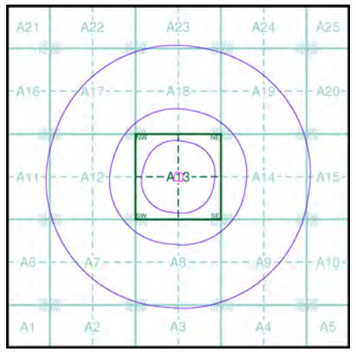
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

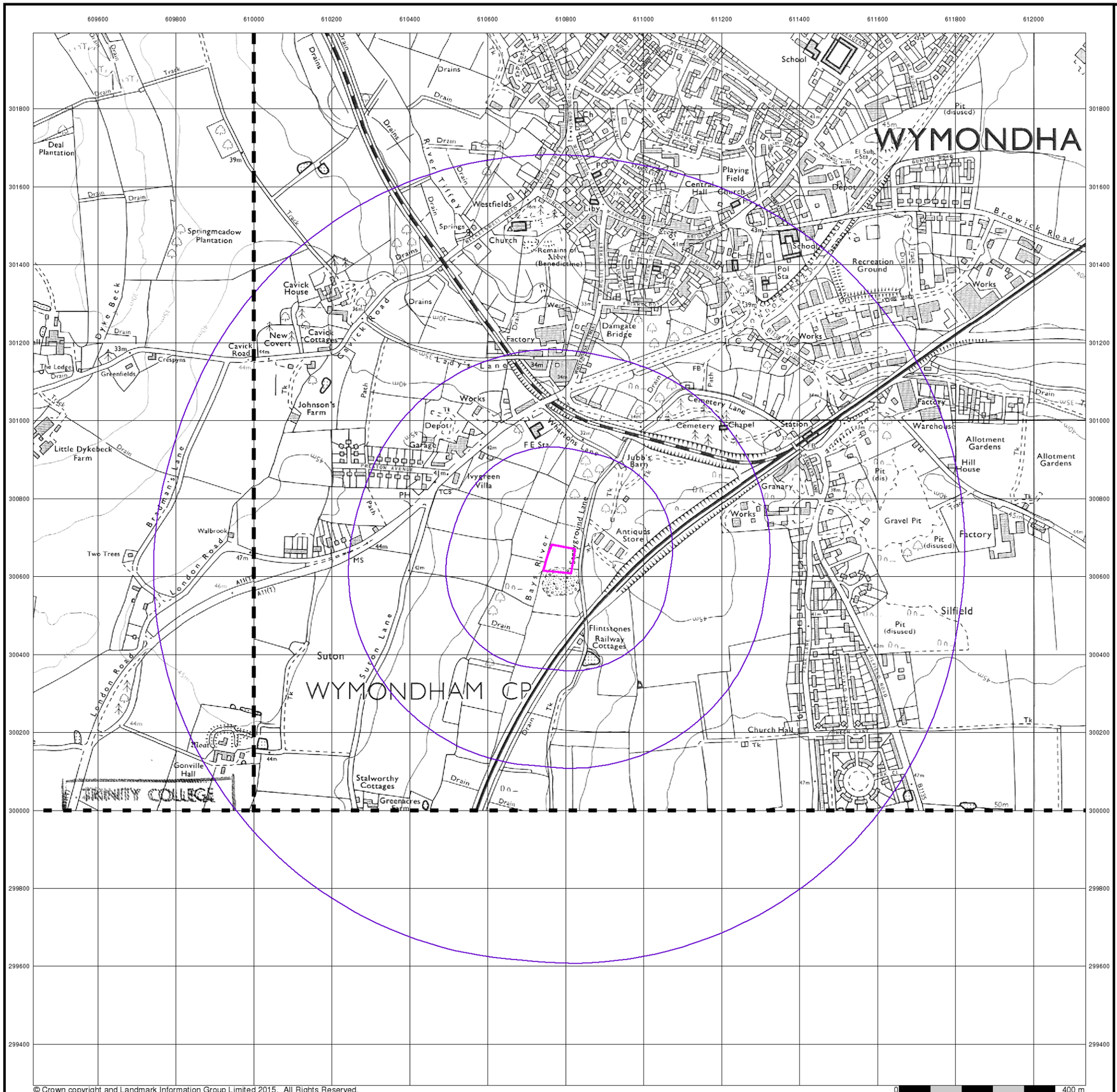
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

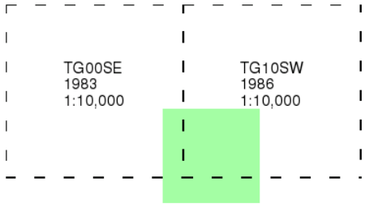
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1983 - 1986

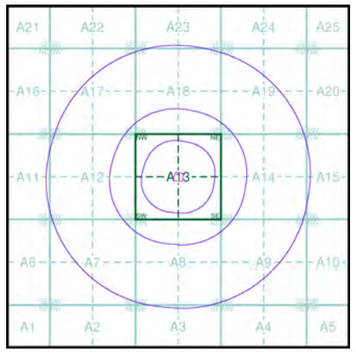
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

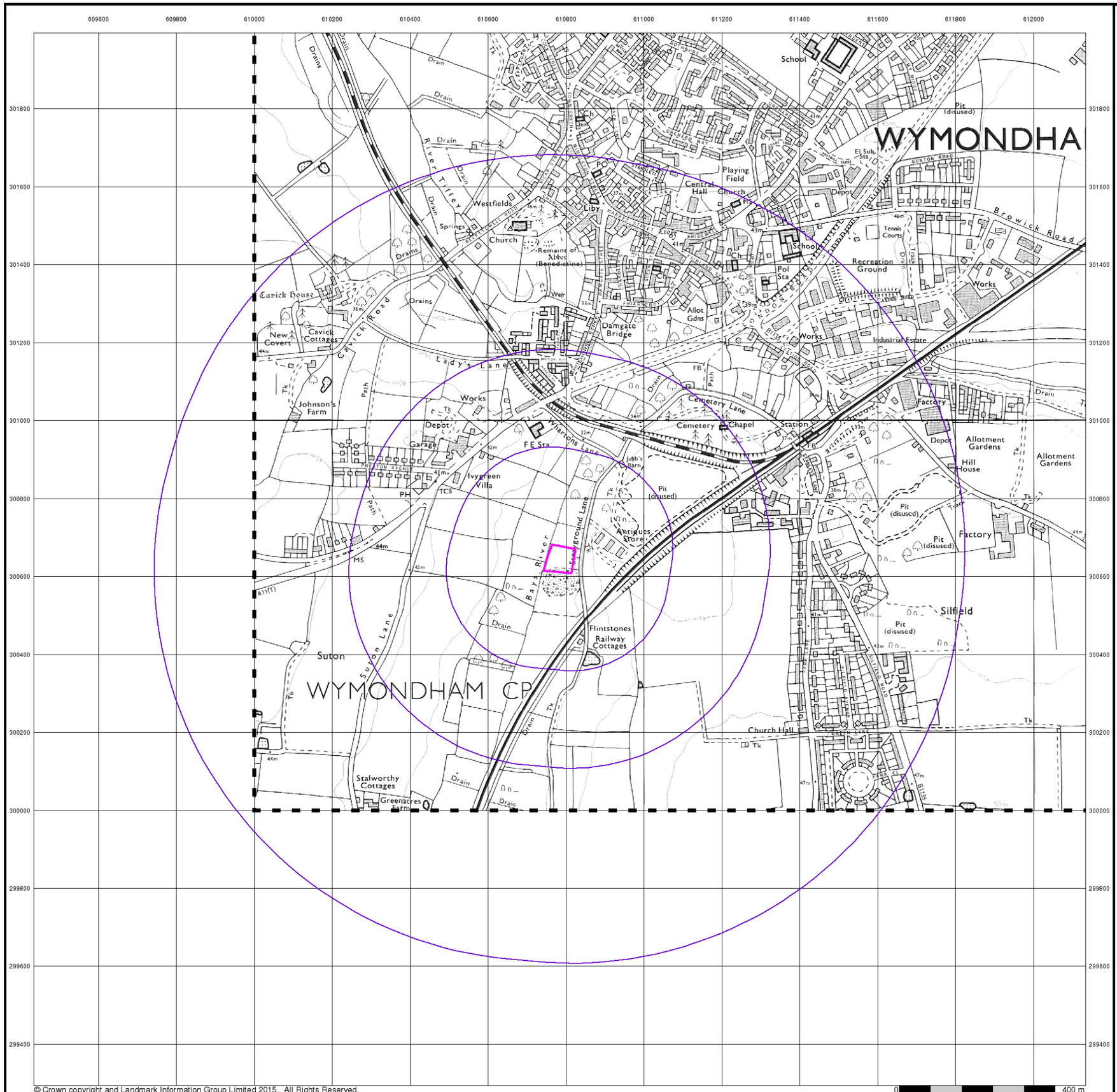
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



0 400 m

Envirocheck®
LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

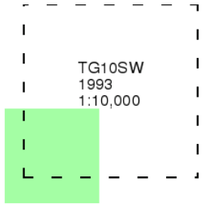
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1993

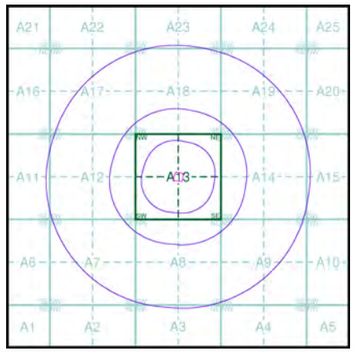
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



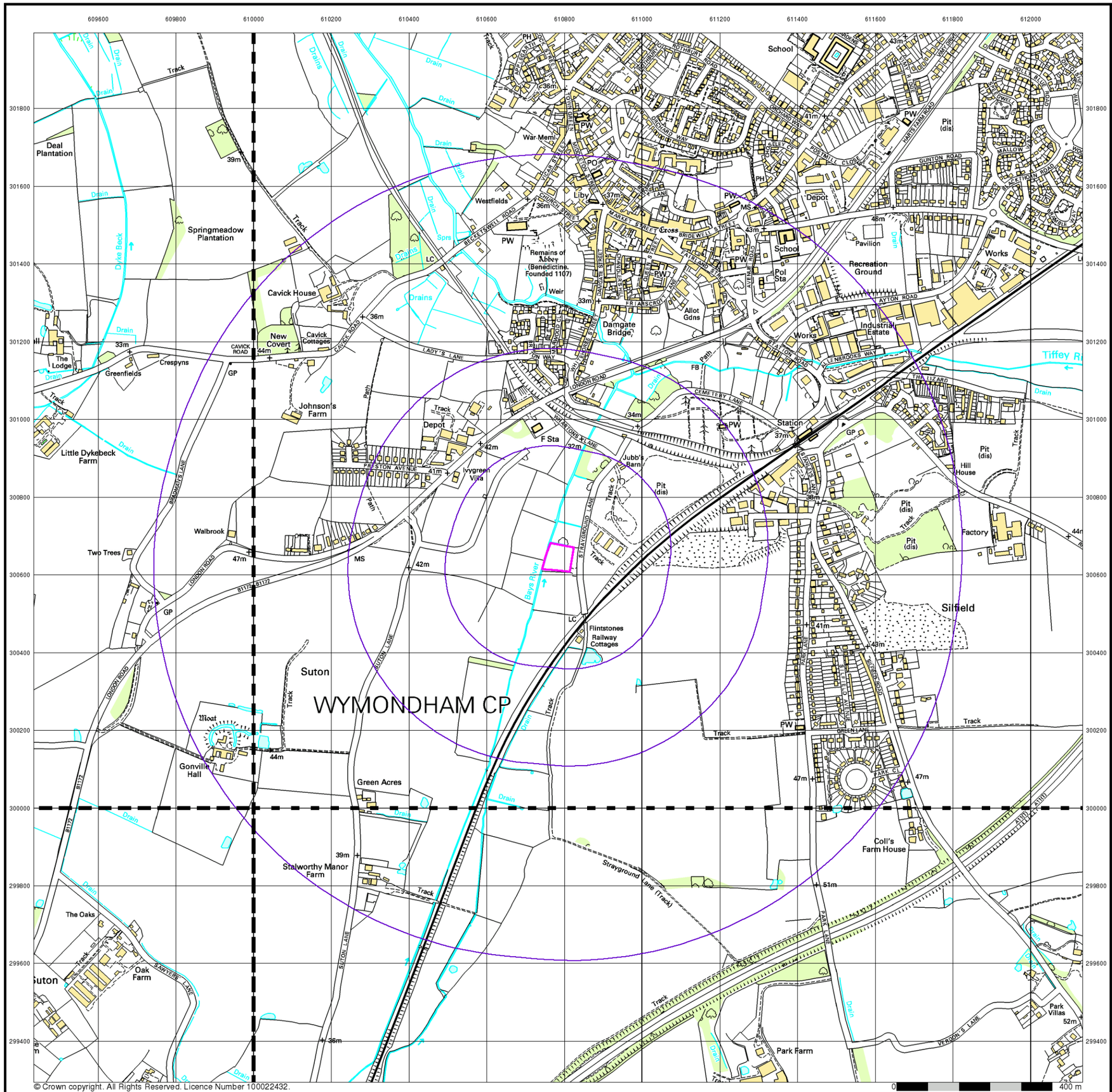
Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

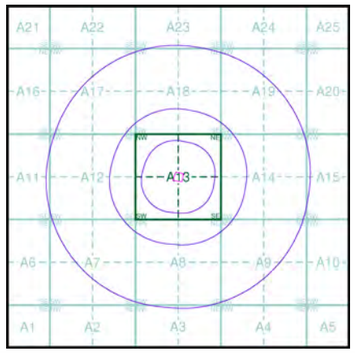
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TG00SE 2000 1:10,000	TG10SW 2000 1:10,000
TM09NE 2000 1:10,000	TM19NW 2000 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

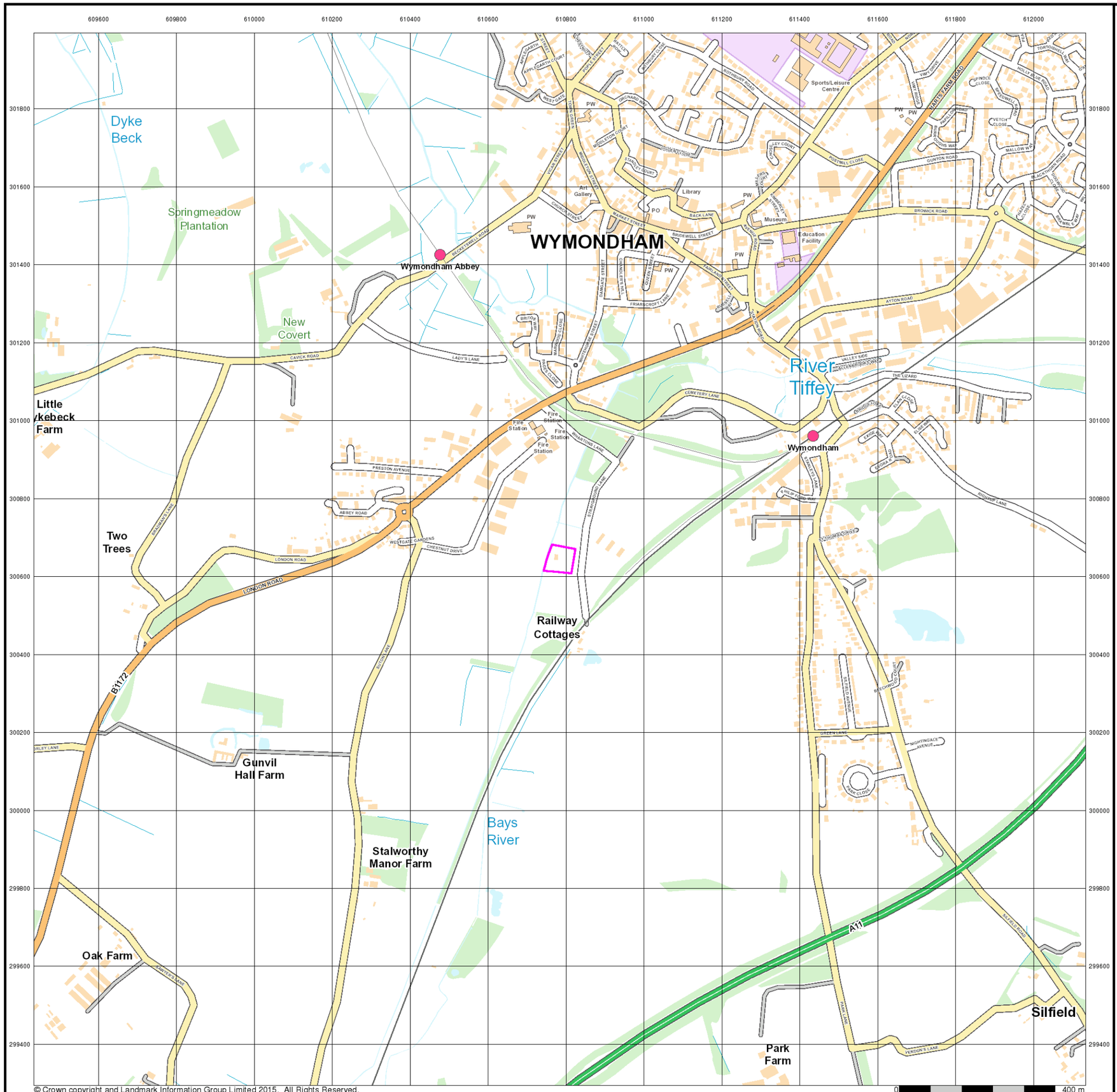
Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

Street View

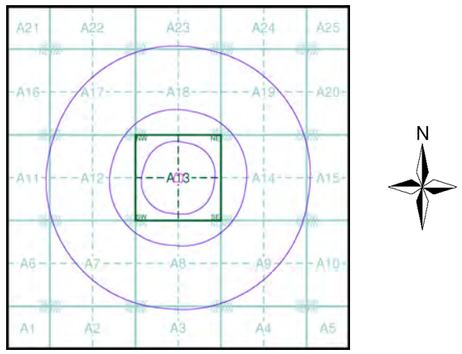
Published 2017

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	136102571_1_1
Customer Ref:	GCPA0001
National Grid Reference:	610790, 300640
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.45
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

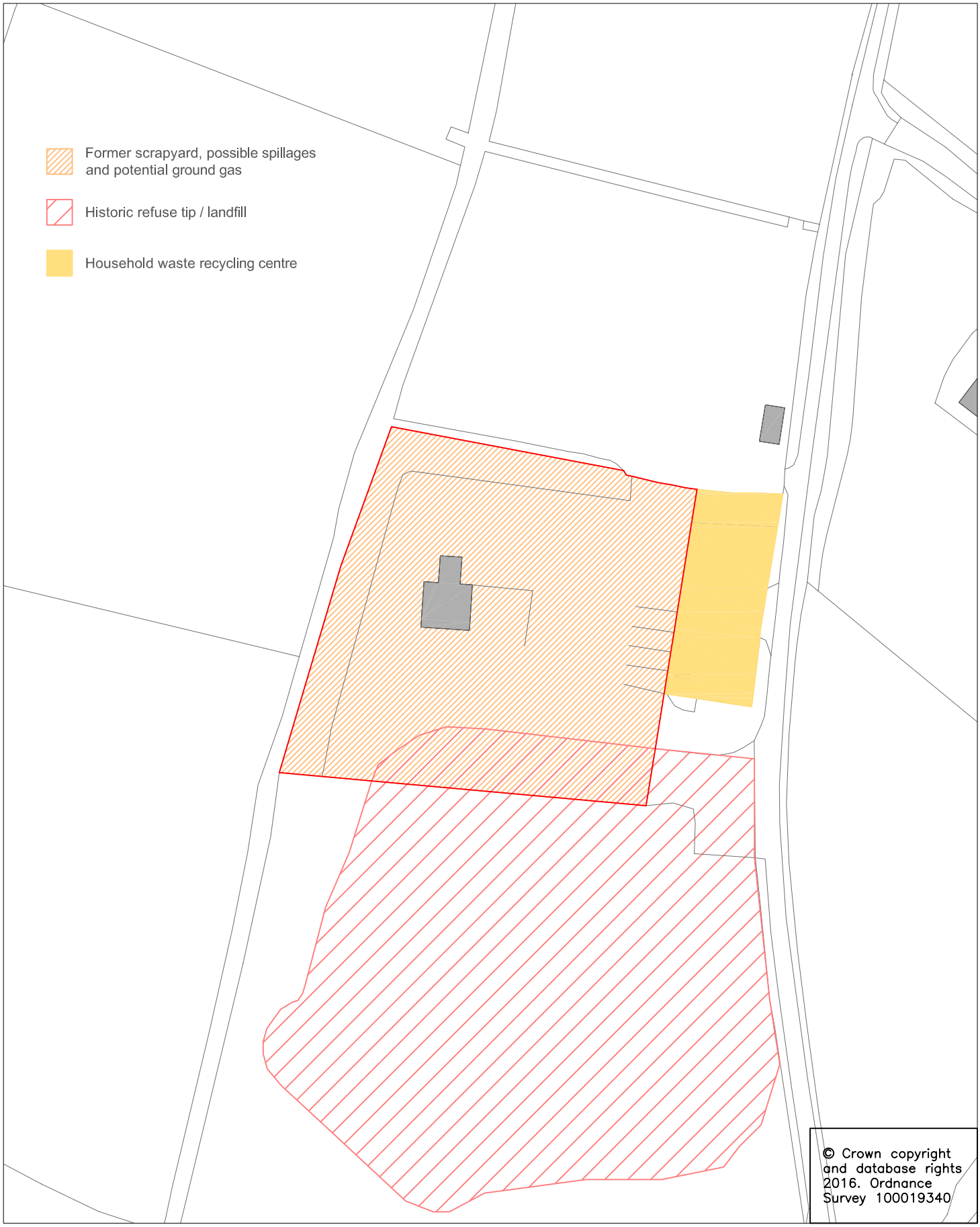
Site at, Wymondham, Norfolk

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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

Appendix D

Appendix E



Norfolk County Council

DRAWING TITLE

Potential Contaminative Sources Plan

Tom McCabe
Executive Director of
Community and Environmental Services
Norfolk County Council
County Hall
Martineau Lane
Norwich NR1 2SG

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

	INIT.	DATE
SURVEYED BY		
DESIGNED BY		
DRAWN BY	GW	08/17
CHECKED BY	IB	08/17

DRAWING No. GCPA0001/003

PROJECT TITLE
Land off Strayground Lane
Wymondham, Norfolk

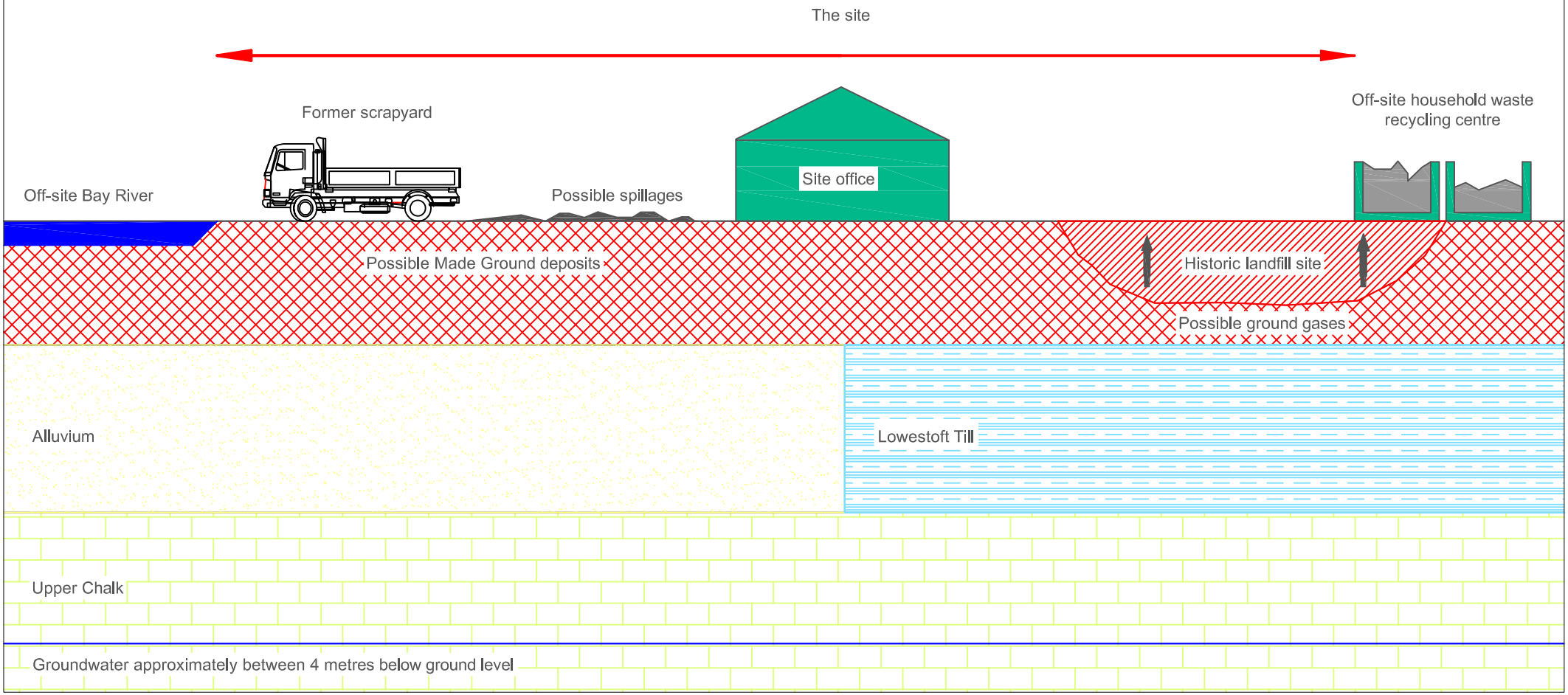
SCALE 1:1000 @ A4

FILE No. GCPA0001

ORIGINAL SIZE A4

IG 12/10/16

Appendix F



Norfolk County Council

Tom McCabe
Executive Director of
Community and Environmental Services
Norfolk County Council
County Hall, Martineau Lane
Norwich NR1 2SG

DRAWING TITLE

Conceptual SIte Model

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN BY	CHECKED	DATE

	INITIALS	DATE
SURVEYED BY		
DESIGNED BY		
DRAWN BY	GW	08/17
CHECKED BY	IB	08/17

DRAWING No. GCPA0001/004

PROJECT TITLE
Land off Strayground Lane
Wymondham, Norfolk

SCALE NTS

FILE No. GCPA0001

ORIGINAL SIZE: A4

IG 12/10/16