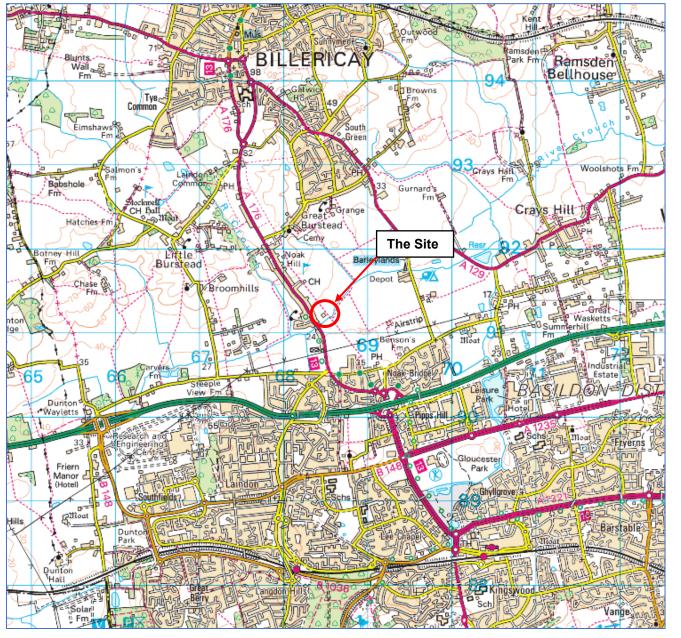


### FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN





LEGEND Rev 00 Date Amendment Chkd. Drawn Appd. 08/04 First Issue DLS DLS G.W 18 Frogmore Road Tel: +44 (0) 1442 437500 Hemel Hempstead Fax: +44 (0) 1442 437550 Email: info@rsk.co.uk Hertfordshire HP3 9RT United Kingdom Client Details **Daniel Vickerstaff** Project Title Noak Hill Fishery Drawing Title Site Location Plan Drawn Approved Date

Project No. Drawing File \_

00

Drawing No. 1921805 01 (00)

Scale

Not to Scale

Contains Ordnance Survey © Data



### FIGURE 2 SITE LAYOUT PLAN





Site layout

Client:	Daniel Vickerstaff	Figure No:	2
Site:	Noak Hill Fishery	Job No:	1921805
Scale:	Not to scale	Source:	Client



### **APPENDICES**

### APPENDIX A SERVICE CONSTRAINTS

- 1. This report and the site investigation carried out in connection with the report (together the "Services") were compiled and carried out by RSK Environment Limited (RSK) for Daniel Vickerstaff (the "Client") in accordance with the terms of a contract between RSK and the Client. The Services were performed by RSK with the reasonable skill and care ordinarily exercised by an environmental consultant at the time the Services were performed. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by RSK taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between RSK and the Client.
- 2. Other than that, expressly contained in paragraph 1 above, RSK provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the Services.
- 3. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the Services were performed by RSK exclusively for the purposes of the Client. RSK is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the Client in or on the Services. Unless expressly provided in writing, RSK does not authorise, consent or condone any party other than the client relying upon the Services. Should this report or any part of this report, or otherwise details of the Services or any part of the Services be made known to any such party, and such party relies thereon that party does so wholly at its own and sole risk and RSK disclaims any liability to such parties. Any such party would be well advised to seek independent advice from a competent environmental consultant and/or lawyer.
- 4. It is RSK's understanding that this report is to be used for the purpose described in the introduction to the report. That purpose was a significant factor in determining the scope and level of the Services. Should the purpose for which the report is used, or the proposed use of the site change, this report may no longer be valid and any further use of or reliance upon the report in those circumstances by the client without RSK 's review and advice shall be at the client's sole and own risk. Should RSK be requested to review the report after the date of this report, RSK shall be entitled to additional payment at the then existing rates or such other terms as agreed between RSK and the client.
- 5. The passage of time may result in changes in site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions which could render the report inaccurate or unreliable. The information and conclusions contained in this report should not be relied upon in the future without the written advice of RSK. In the absence of such written advice of RSK, reliance on the report in the future shall be at the Client's own and sole risk. Should RSK be requested to review the report in the future, RSK shall be entitled to additional payment at the then existing rate or such other terms as may be agreed between RSK and the client.
- The observations and conclusions described in this report are based solely upon the Services which were provided pursuant to the agreement between the Client and RSK. RSK has not performed any observations, investigations, studies or testing not specifically set out or required by the contract between the client and RSK. RSK is not liable for the existence of any condition, the discovery of which would require performance of services not otherwise contained in the Services. For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise expressly referred to in the introduction to this report, RSK did not seek to evaluate the presence on or off site of asbestos, invasive plants, electromagnetic fields, lead paint, heavy metals, radon gas, persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic chemicals (including PFAS/ PFOS) or other radioactive or hazardous materials, unless specifically identified in the Services.
- 7. The Services are based upon RSK's observations of existing physical conditions at the Site gained from a visual inspection of the site together with RSK's interpretation of information, including documentation, obtained from third parties and from the Client on the history and usage of the site,

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unless specifically identified in the Services or accreditation system (such as UKAS ISO 17020:2012 clause 7.1.6):

- a. The Services were based on information and/or analysis provided by independent testing and information services or laboratories upon which RSK was reasonably entitled to rely.
- b. The Services were limited by the accuracy of the information, including documentation, reviewed by RSK and the observations possible at the time of the visual inspection.
- c. The Services did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of information, documentation or materials received from the client or third parties, including laboratories and information services, during the performance of the Services.

RSK is not liable for any inaccurate information or conclusions, the discovery of which inaccuracies required the doing of any act including the gathering of any information which was not reasonably available to RSK and including the doing of any independent investigation of the information provided to RSK save as otherwise provided in the terms of the contract between the Client and RSK.

- The intrusive environmental site investigation aspects of the Services are a limited sampling of the site at pre-determined locations based on the known historic / operational configuration of the site. The conclusions given in this report are based on information gathered at the specific test locations and can only be extrapolated to an undefined limited area around those locations. The extent of the limited area depends on the properties of the materials adjacent and local conditions, together with the position of any current structures and underground utilities and facilities, and natural and other activities on site. In addition, chemical analysis was carried out for a limited number of parameters (as stipulated in the scope between the client and RSK, based on an understanding of the available operational and historical information) and it should not be inferred that other chemical species are not present.
- 9. Any site drawing(s) provided in this report is (are) not meant to be an accurate base plan but is (are) used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site. Features (intrusive and sample locations etc) annotated on site plans are not drawn to scale but are centred over the approximate location. Such features should not be used for setting out and should be considered indicative only.
- 10. The comments given in this report and the opinions expressed are based on the ground conditions encountered during the site work and on the results of tests made in the field and in the laboratory. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by the investigation and therefore could not be taken into account. In particular, it should be noted that there may be areas of made ground not detected due to the limited nature of the investigation or the thickness and quality of made ground across the site may be variable. In addition, groundwater levels and ground gas concentrations and flows, may vary from those reported due to seasonal, or other, effects and the limitations stated in the data should be recognised.
- 11. Asbestos is often observed to be present in soils in discrete areas. Whilst asbestos-containing materials may have been locally encountered during the fieldworks or supporting laboratory analysis, the history of brownfield and demolition sites indicates that asbestos fibres may be present more widely in soils and aggregates, which could be encountered during more extensive ground works.
- 12. Unless stated otherwise, only preliminary geotechnical recommendations are presented in this report and these should be verified in a Geotechnical Design Report, once proposed construction and structural design proposals are confirmed.



### APPENDIX B DEVELOPMENT DRAWINGS

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# APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AND POLICY RELATING TO LAND CONTAMINATION

### Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990

Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part IIA) and its associated Contaminated Land Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/227), which came into force in England on 1 April 2000, formed the basis for the current regulatory framework and the statutory regime for the identification and remediation of contaminated land. Part IIA of the EPA 1990 defines contaminated land as 'any land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that significant harm is being caused, or that there is significant possibility of significant harm being caused, or that pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused'. Controlled waters are considered to include all groundwater, inland waters and estuaries.

In August 2006, the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/1380) were implemented, which extended the statutory regime to include Part IIA of the EPA as originally introduced on 1 April 2000, together with changes intended chiefly to address land that is contaminated by virtue of radioactivity. These have been replaced subsequently by the Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, which now exclude land that is contaminated by virtue of radioactivity.

The intention of Part IIA is to deal with contaminated land issues that are considered to cause significant harm on land that is not undergoing development (see Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance, April 2012). This document replaces Annex III of Defra Circular 01/2006, published in September 2006 (the remainder of this document is now obsolete).

### **Planning Policy**

Contaminated land is often dealt with through planning because of land redevelopment. This approach was documented in Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Pollution Control PPS23, which states that it remains the responsibility of the landowner and developer to identify land affected by contamination and carry out sufficient remediation to render the land suitable for use. PPS23 was withdrawn early in 2012 and has been replaced by much reduced guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), reference ISBN: 978-1-5286-1033-9, February 2019.

The new framework has only limited guidance on contaminated land, as follows:

### Chapter 11. Making effective use of land

- 117 Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.
- 118. Planning policies and decisions should:
  - c) give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs, and support appropriate opportunities to remediate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated or unstable land.

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### Chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

- 170. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
  - e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
  - f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

#### Ground conditions and pollution

- 178. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:
  - a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);
  - b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and
  - c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.
- 179. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.

### **Water Resources Act (WRA)**

The Water Resources Act 1991 (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009 updated the Water Resources Act 1991, which introduced the offence of causing or knowingly permitting pollution of controlled waters. The Act provides the Environment Agency with powers to implement remediation necessary to protect controlled waters and recover all reasonable costs of doing so.

### **Water Framework Directive (WFD)**

The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC is designed to:

- enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands that depend on the aquatic ecosystems
- promote the sustainable use of water
- reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances
- ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.

The WFD requires a management plan for each river basin be developed every six years.



### **Groundwater Directive (GWD)**

The 1980 Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC and the 2006 Groundwater Daughter Directive 2006/118/EC of the WFD are the main European legislation in place to protect groundwater. The 1980 Directive is due to be repealed in December 2013. The European legislation has been transposed into national legislation by regulations and directions to the Environment Agency.

### **Priority Substances Directive (PSD)**

The Priority Substances Directive 2008/105/EC is a 'Daughter' Directive of the WFD, which sets out a priority list of substances posing a threat to or via the aquatic environment. The PSD establishes environmental quality standards for priority substances, which have been set at concentrations that are safe for the aquatic environment and for human health. In addition, there is a further aim of reducing (or eliminating) pollution of surface water (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) by pollutants on the list. The WFD requires that countries establish a list of dangerous substances that are being discharged and EQS for them. In England and Wales, this list is provided in the River Basin Districts Typology, Standards and Groundwater threshold values (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Directions 2010. In order to achieve the objectives of the WFD, classification schemes are used to describe where the water environment is of good quality and where it may require improvement.

### **Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR)**

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) provide a single regulatory framework that streamlines and integrates waste management licensing, pollution prevention and control, water discharge consenting, groundwater authorisations, and radioactive substances regulation. Schedule 22, paragraph 6 of EPR 2016 states: 'the regulator must, in exercising its relevant functions, take all necessary measures - (a) to prevent the input of any hazardous substance to groundwater; and (b) to limit the input of non-hazardous pollutants to groundwater so as to ensure that such inputs do not cause pollution of groundwater.'

#### Notes:

- 1. The above information is provided for background but does not constitute site-specific advice
- 2. The above summary applies to England only. Variations exist within other countries of the United Kingdom

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### APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE REPORT

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### **Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends**

#### **Artificial Ground and Landslip**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Not Supplied - Holocene
Z	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	SLIP	Landslide Deposit	Clay, Silt and Sand	Not Supplied - Quaternary

#### **Superficial Geology**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTDU	River Terrace Deposits (Undifferentiated)	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD3	River Terrace Deposits, 3	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary
	RTD2	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

#### **Bedrock and Faults**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	LC	London Clay Formation	Clay, Silt and Sand	Not Supplied - Ypresian
	CLGB	Claygate Member	Clay, Silt and Sand	Not Supplied - Ypresian
	BGS	Bagshot Formation	Sand	Not Supplied - Ypresian



#### 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.

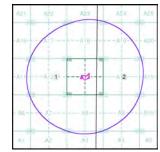
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial

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

Map ID:	2	Map ID:	1
Map Sheet No:	258	Map Sheet No:	257
Map Name:	Southend and Fe	Map Name:	Romford
Map Date:	1976	Map Date:	1996
Bedrock Geology:	Available	Bedrock Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available	Superficial Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available	Artificial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Not Supplied	Faults:	Not Supplied
Landslip:	Available	Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Not Supplied	Rock Segments:	Not Supplied

#### Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice A





#### **Order Details:**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1
Customer Reference: 1921805
National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.91
Search Buffer (m): 1000

#### Site Details:

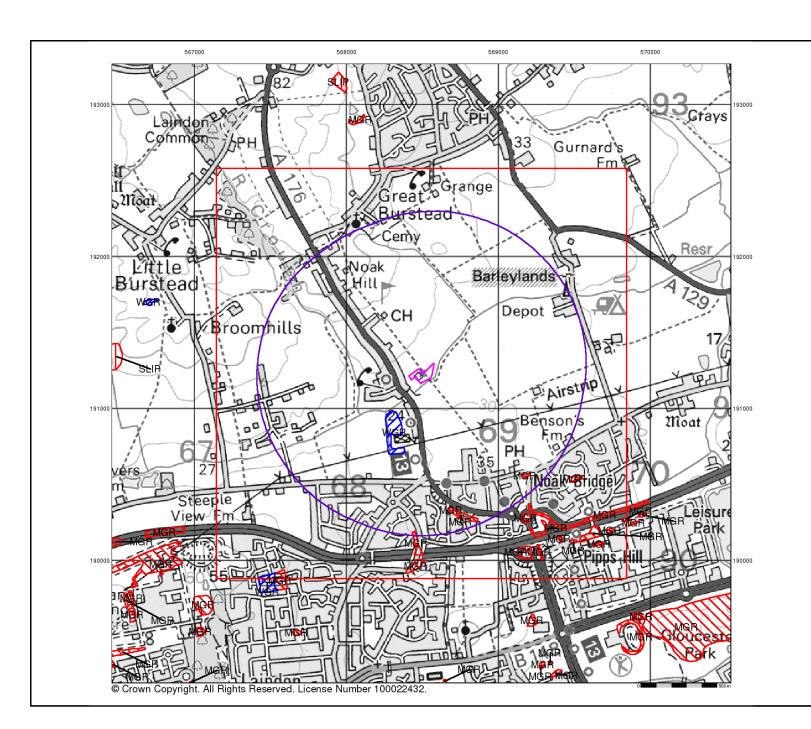
259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



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

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#### **Artificial Ground and Landslip**

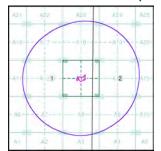
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions 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
- Worked ground areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or 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 man made and worked ground.
- Disturbed ground areas or 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 primarily 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 has collapsed due to subsidence.

#### Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A





#### **Order Details:**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1
Customer Reference: 1921805
National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0,91

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

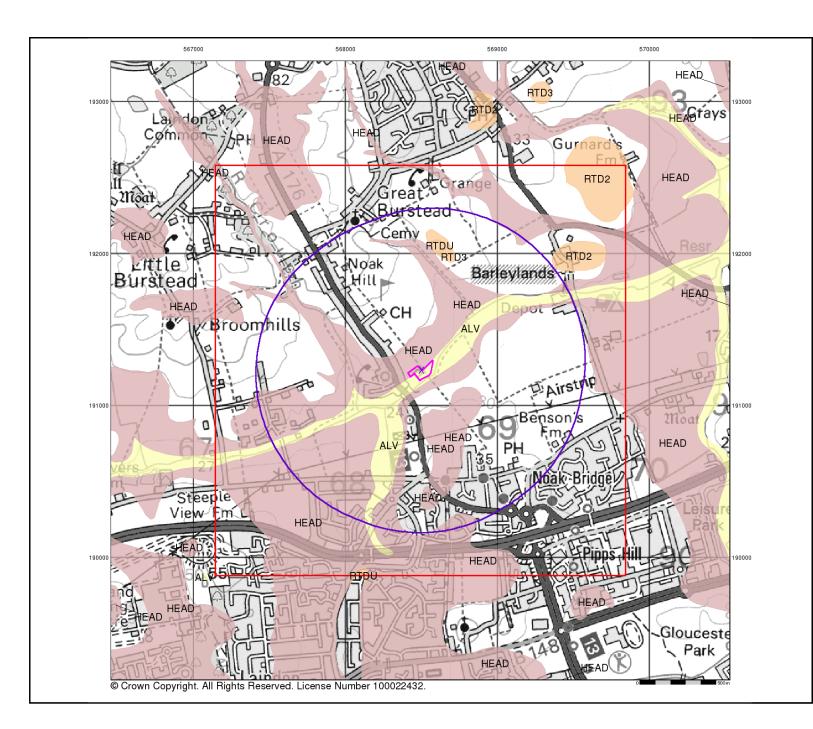
#### Site Details:

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



rel: 0844 844 9952 rax: 0844 844 9951 Veb: www.envirocheck.c

v15.0 17-Mar-2021



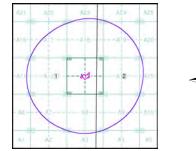
#### **Superficial Geology**

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 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'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

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

#### Superficial Geology Map - Slice A



### **Order Details:**

Order Number: Customer Reference: 275079193\_1\_1 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 A 0.91 Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000

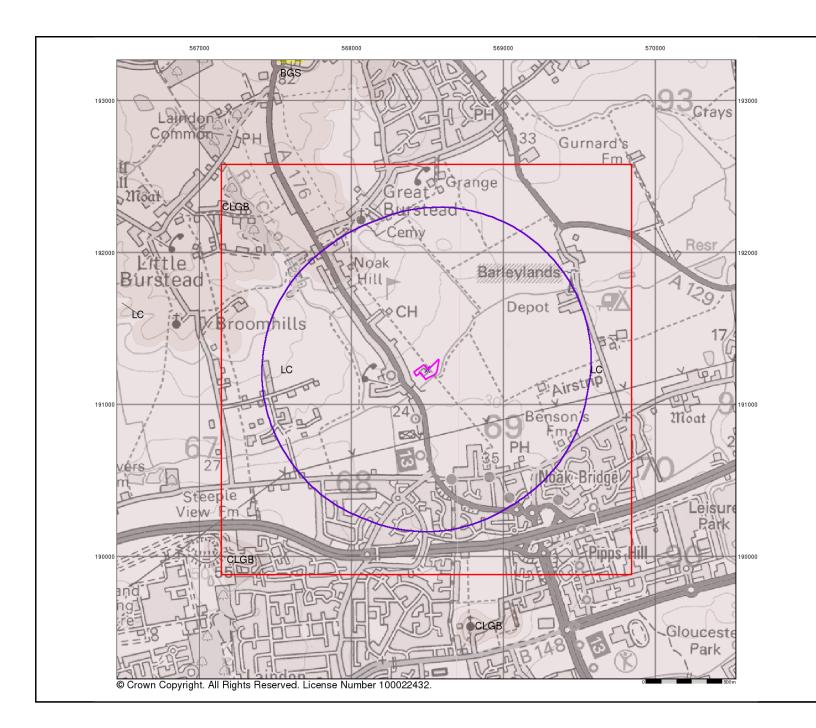
### Site Details:

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



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v15.0 17-Mar-2021





#### **Bedrock and Faults**

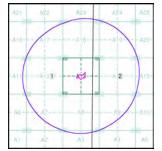
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

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 three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (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 cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

#### Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A





### Order Details:

 Order Number:
 275079193\_1\_1

 Customer Reference:
 1921805

 National Grid Reference:
 568500, 191230

 Slice:
 A

 Site Area (Ha):
 0.91

 Search Buffer (m):
 1000

Site Details:

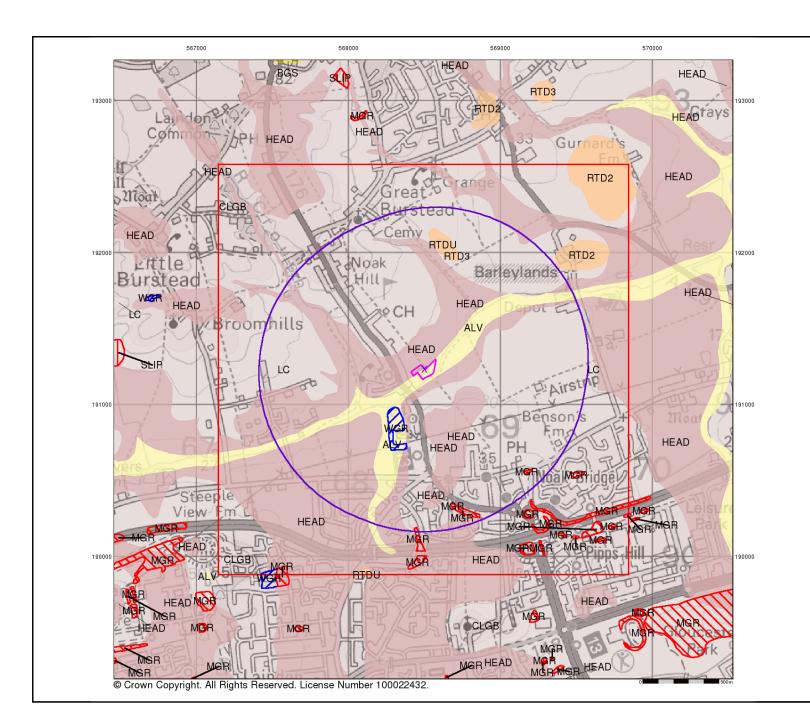
259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



el: 0844 844 9952 ax: 0844 844 9951 Veb: www.envirocheck.

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# **RSK**

#### **Combined Surface Geology**

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

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

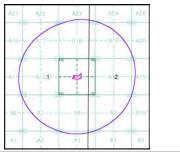
#### **Additional Information**

More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in 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 website.

#### Contact

British Geological Survey Kingsley Dunham Centre Keyworth 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: 275079193\_1\_1
Customer Reference: 1921805
National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.91
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details:

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



rel: 0844 844 9952 rax: 0844 844 9951 Veb: www.envirocheck.c

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# **Historical Mapping Legends**

### **Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560** Gravel Pit Other Orchard Mixed Wood Deciduous Brushwood Furze Rough Pasture Arrow denotes Trigonometrical flow of water Station Site of Antiquities Bench Mark Pump, Guide Post, Well, Spring, Signal Post **Boundary Post** · 285 Surface Level Sketched Instrumental Contour Contour Fenced Main Roads Minor Roads Un-Fenced Raised Road Sunken Road Railway over Road over Railway Ri∨er Railway over Level Crossing Road over Road over Road over County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary County Borough Boundary (England) Co. Boro. Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

Rural District Boundary

····· Civil Parish Boundary

R.D. Bdy.

### Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Eum	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit	(	Disused Pit or Quarry
(0.00.00)	Refuse or Slag Heap	<b></b>	Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes	0000	Boulders
* * *	Coniferous Trees	$\triangle_{\Diamond}$	Non-Coniferous Trees
<b>φ</b> φ	Orchard n_	Scrub	Yn Coppice
ជ ជា	Bracken	Heath '	、 , , , , Rough Grassland
<u> </u>	MarshV///	Reeds	⊸್≟ Saltings
	Direct Building	tion of Flow of V	Shingle
	Glasshouse	<i></i>	Sand
	Sloping Masonry	Pylon  — — — — -  Pole  — — • — -	Electricity Transmission Line
	Embankm	ent	_ Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road ''' Under	Road Lev		Standard Gauge Single Track
			<ul><li>Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line</li></ul>
<b></b>	+ + + + + +	+ + +	+ Narrow Gauge
	— Geographical Co	unty	
	Administrative C or County of City		orough
	——— Municipal Borou Burgh or District		ral District,
	Borough, Burgh Shown only when n		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately v	vhen coincidence o	f boundaries occurs
BP, BS Ch	Boundary Post or Stone Church		Police Station
СН	Club House		Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station		ublic House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB S	ignal Box
Fn	Fountain		Spring
i		TOD 1	

TCB

TCP

**Guide Post** 

Mile Post

Telephone Call Box

Telephone Call Post

### 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

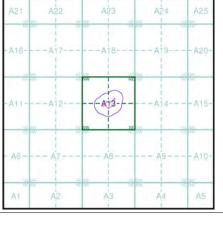
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock	3	Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle	Mud	Mud
Sand	Sand		Sand Pit
*********	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
-•-•	County boundary (England only) District, Unitary,	• • • • • •	Ci∨il, parish or community boundary
	Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
۵ <sup>۵</sup>	Area of wooded vegetation	۵ <sup>۵</sup>	Non-coniferous trees
<i>۵</i>	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	**	Coniferous trees
<b>*</b>	Coniferous trees (scattered)	Ÿ	Positioned tree
ф ф ф ф	Orchard	* *	Coppice or Osiers
ωTι, ωTι,	Rough Grassland	www.	Heath
On_ On_	Scrub	<u>⊿</u> <u>\</u> \\'L	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
S	Water feature	<b>←</b>	Flow arrows
MHW(S)	Mean high water (springs)	MLW(S)	Mean low water (springs)
-••-	Telephone line (where shown)	<b></b>	Electricity transmission line (with poles)
← BM 123.45 m	Bench mark (where shown)	Δ	Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)	$\boxtimes$	Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
+	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building



### **Historical Mapping & Photography included:**

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:10,560	1881	2
Essex	1:10,560	1898	3
Essex	1:10,560	1924	4
Essex	1:10,560	1938	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1960	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1972	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1975	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1983	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1987	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	14
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2020	15

### **Historical Map - Slice A**



### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1
Customer Ref: 1921805
National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

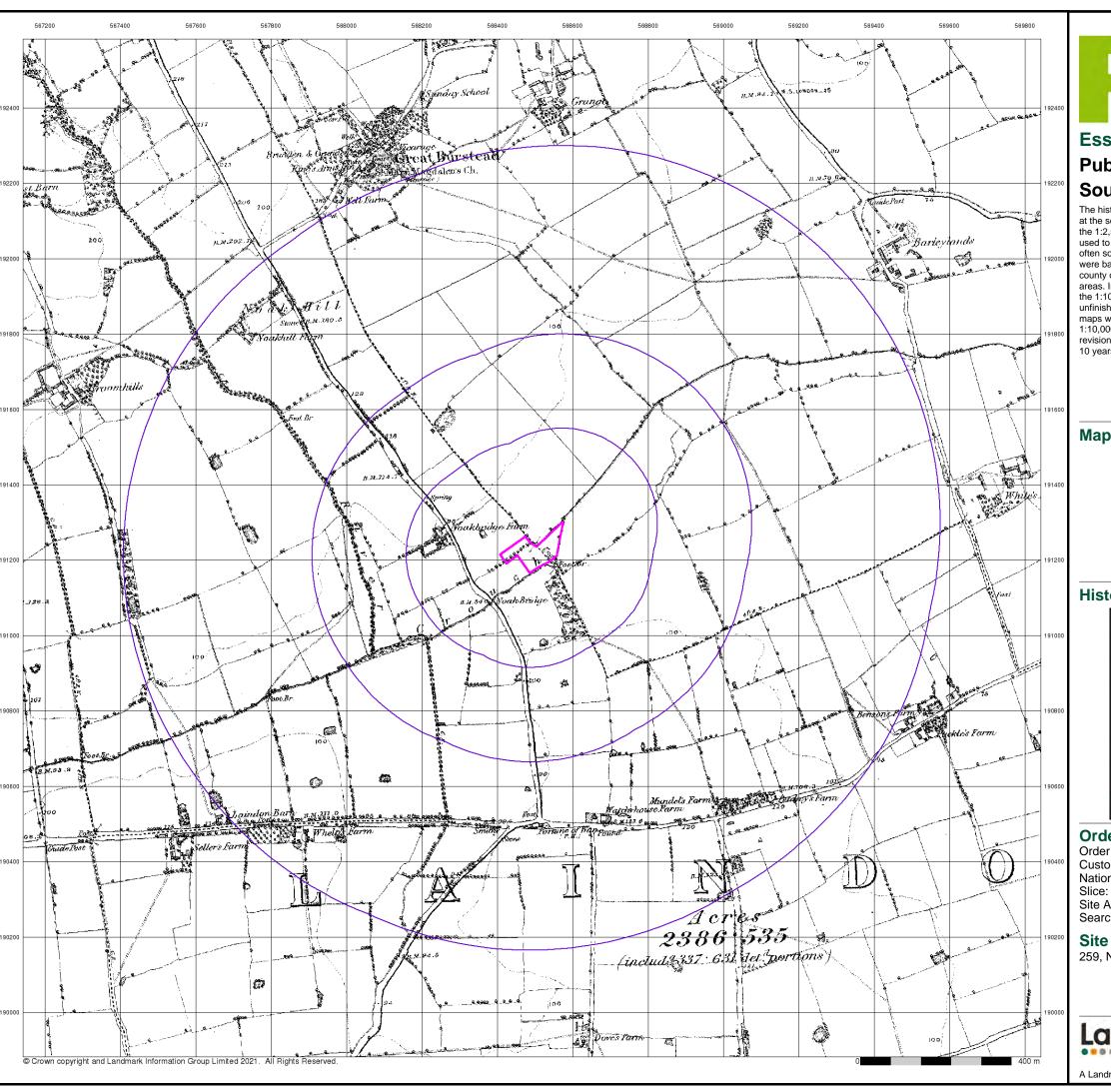
### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



ll: 0844 844 9952 x: 0844 844 9951 eb: www.envirocheck.

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 17-Mar-2021 Page 1 of 15



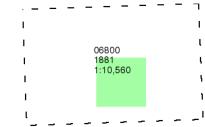


### **Essex**

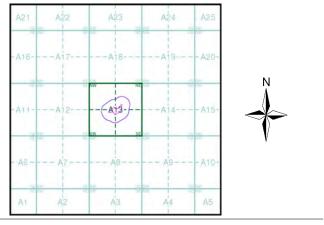
### **Published 1881** Source map scale - 1:10,560

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: 275079193\_1\_1 **Customer Ref:** 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Α Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

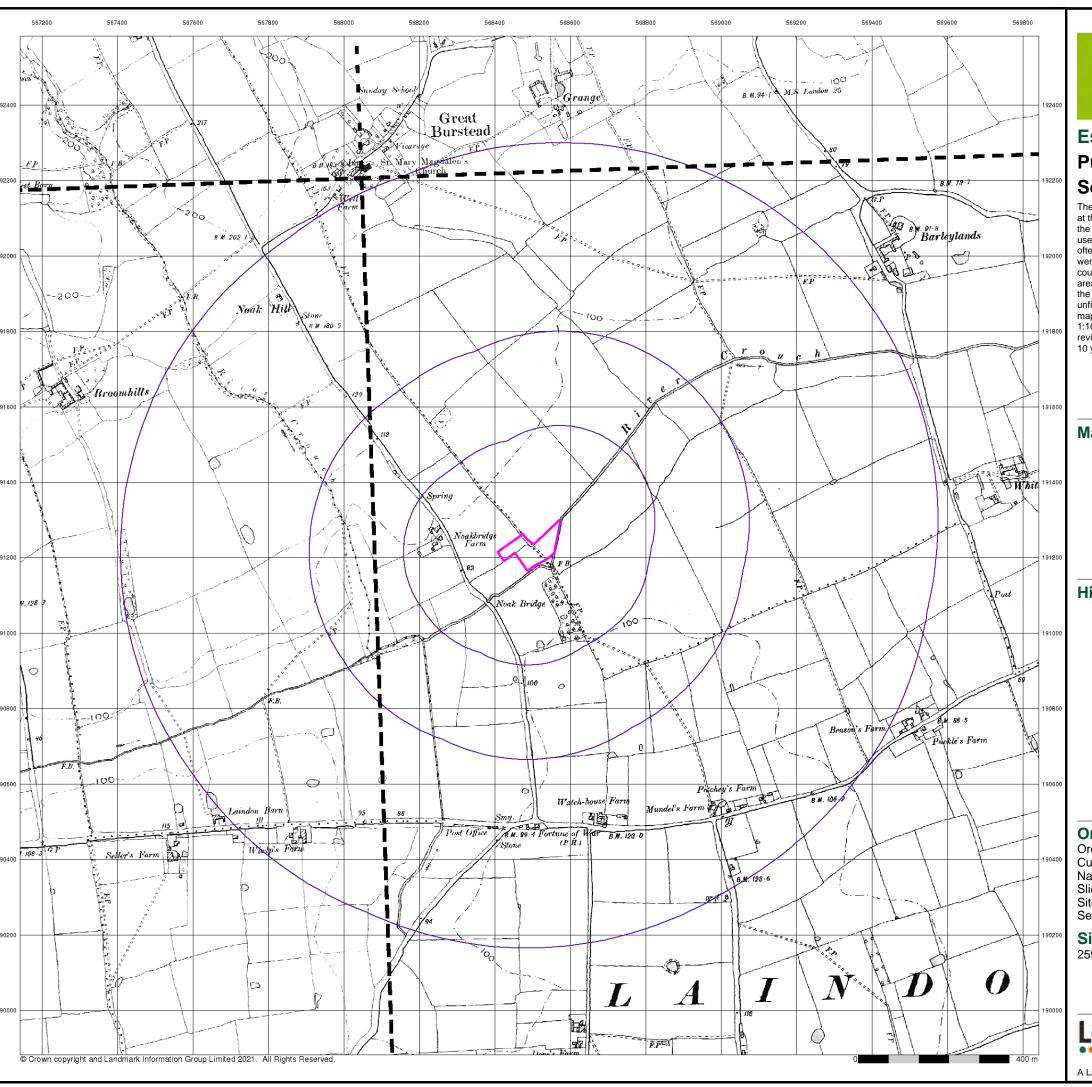
### **Site Details**

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Landmark

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### **Essex**

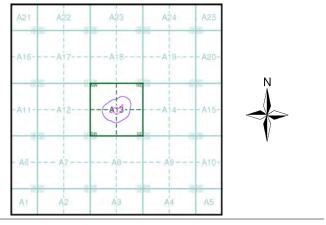
### **Published 1898** Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

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1	068S <b>W</b> 1898	Ţ	068SE 1898	1
1	1:10,560	- 1	1:10,560	- 1
- 1		١		_

### **Historical Map - Slice A**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 **Customer Ref:** 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Slice: Α

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

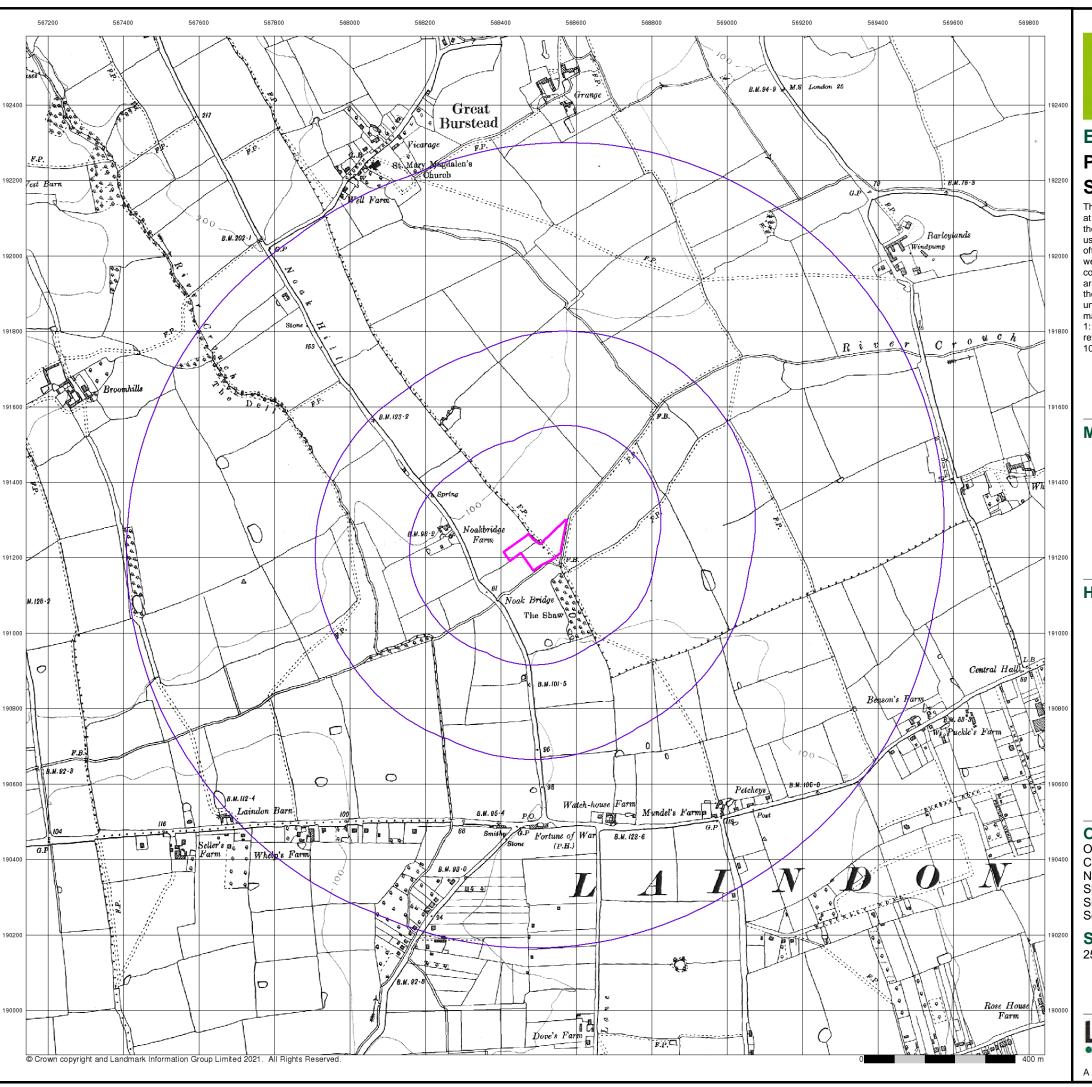
### **Site Details**

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Landmark

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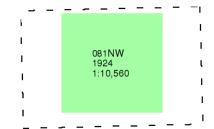


### **Essex**

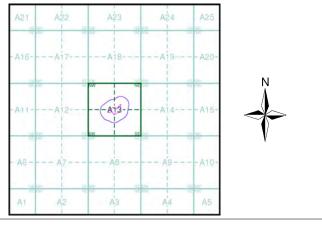
### **Published 1924** Source map scale - 1:10,560

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: 275079193\_1\_1 **Customer Ref:** 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Α

Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

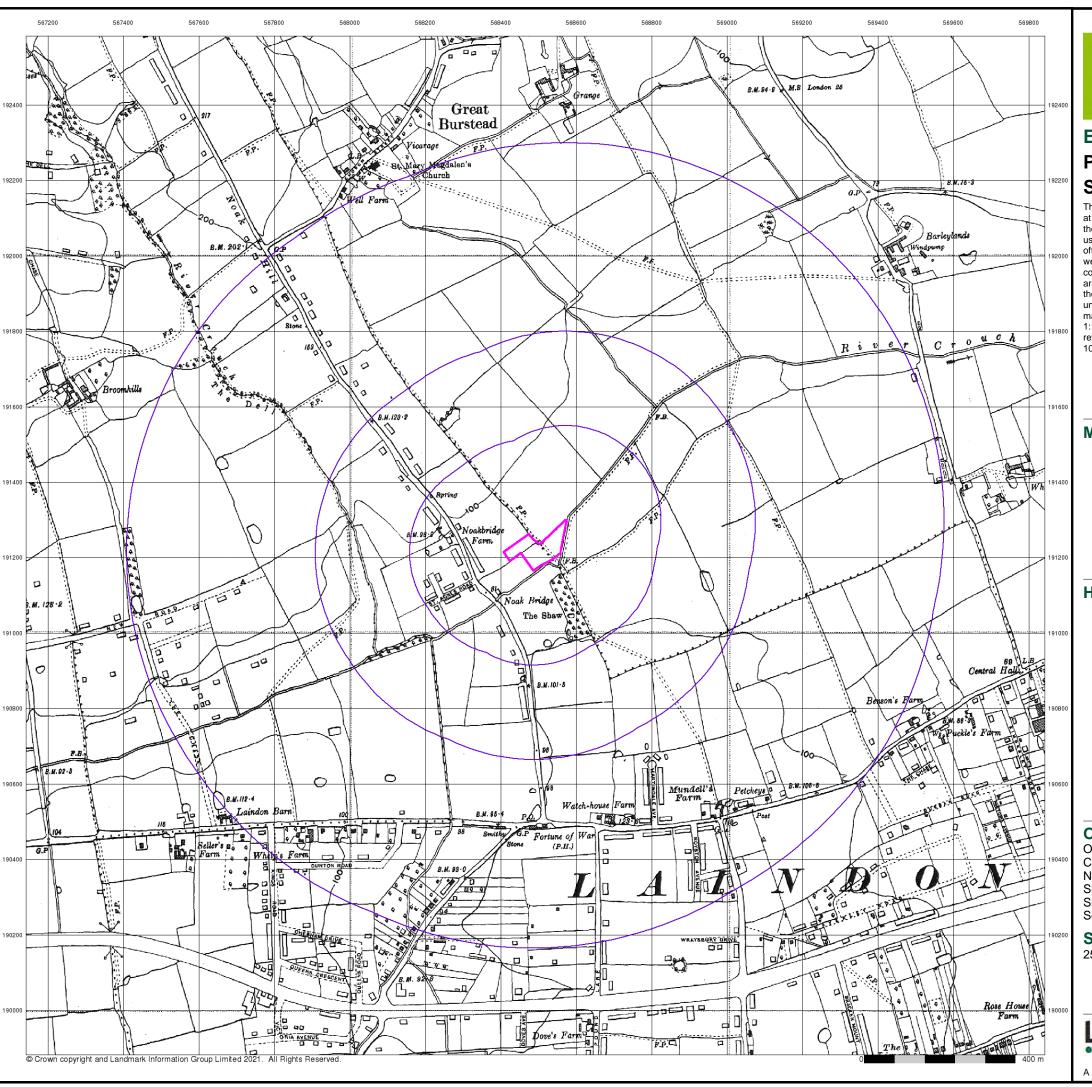
#### **Site Details**

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 17-Mar-2021 Page 4 of 15



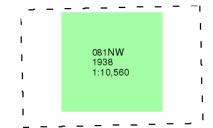
# RSK

### **Essex**

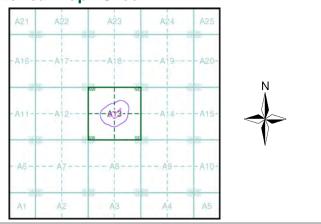
# Published 1938 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

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



### **Historical Map - Slice A**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

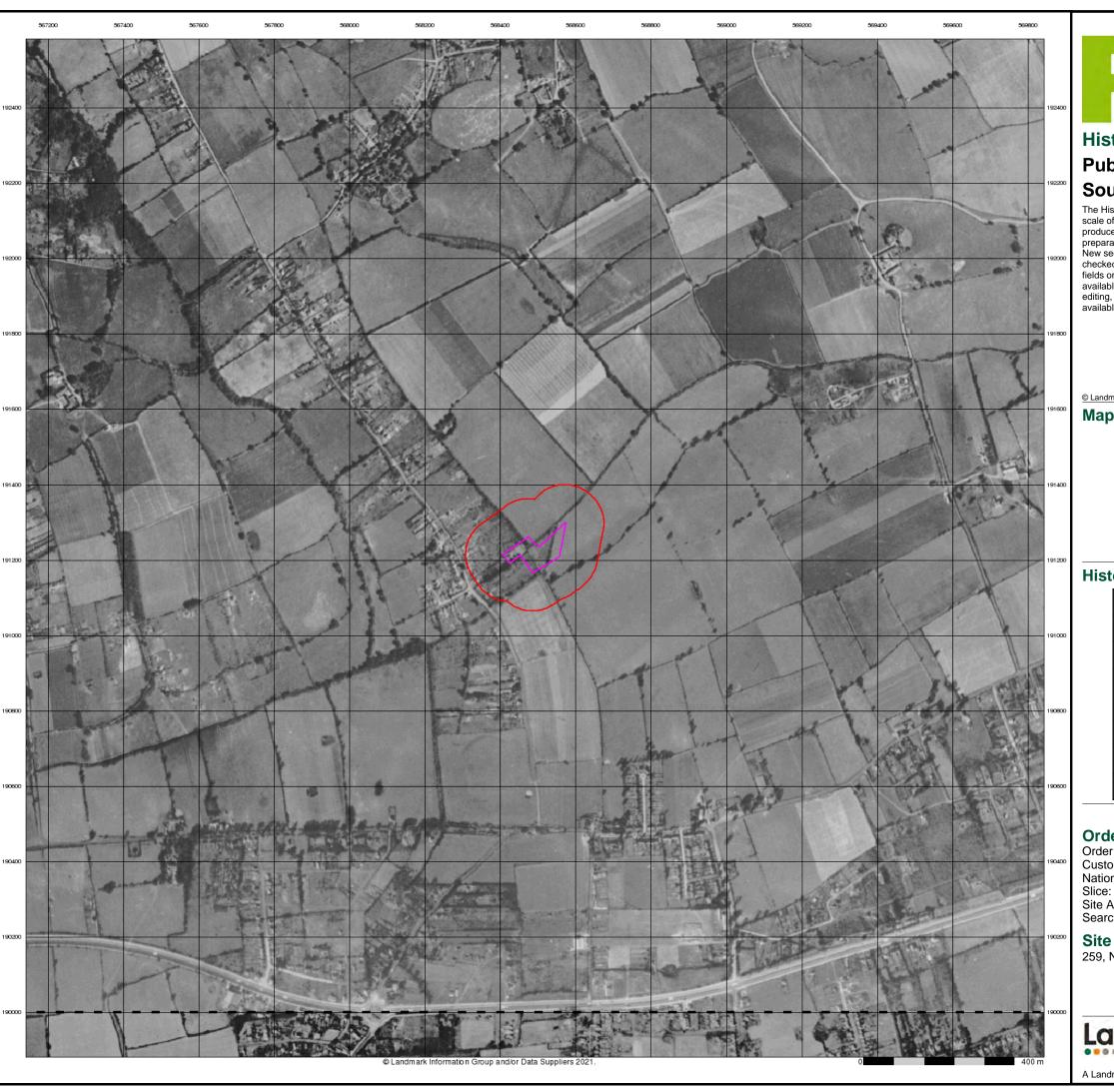
#### **Site Details**

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 17-Mar-2021 Page 5 of 15



### **Historical Aerial Photography**

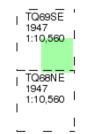
### **Published 1947**

### Source map scale - 1:10,560

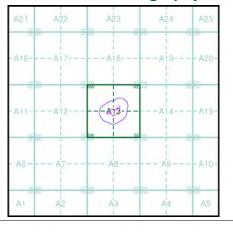
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was rechecked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

© Landmark Information Group and/or Data Suppliers 2010

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



### **Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A**



### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 1000

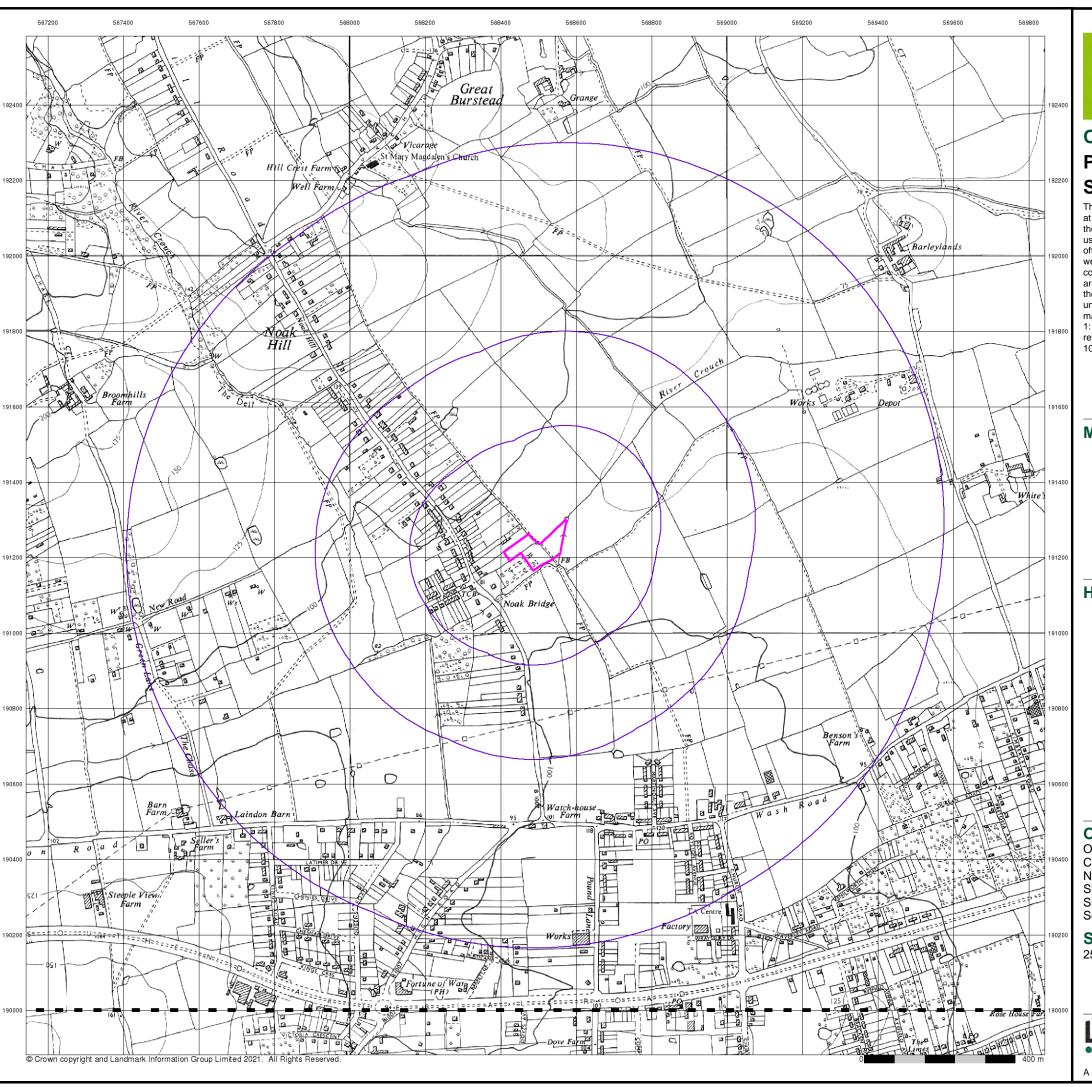
### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



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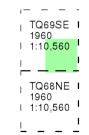




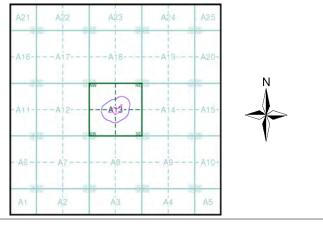
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 **Customer Ref:** 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

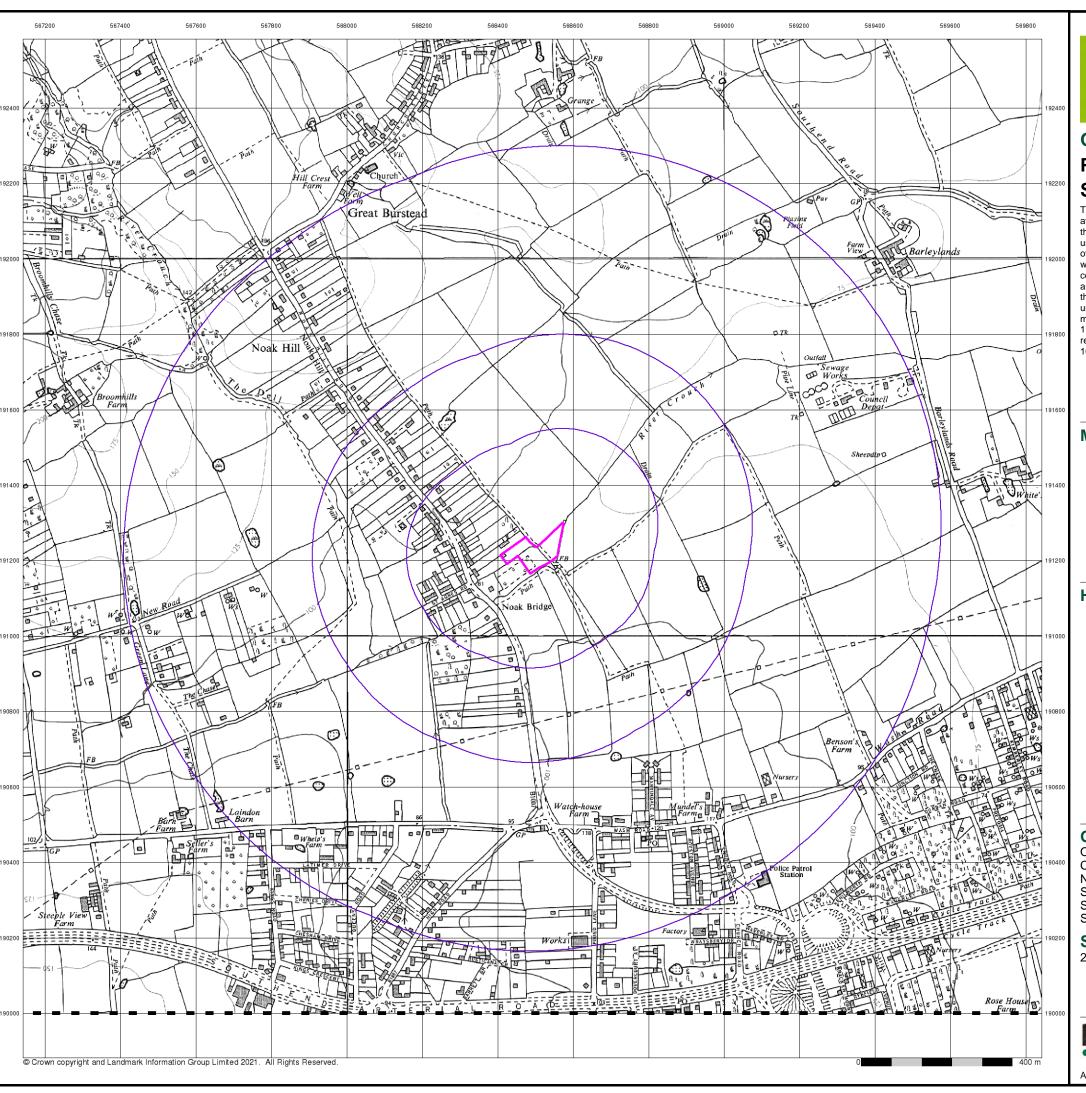
#### **Site Details**

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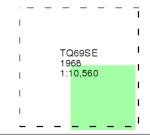




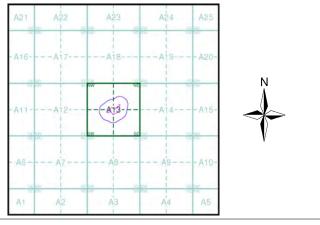
### Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 **Customer Ref:** 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Slice:

Α Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

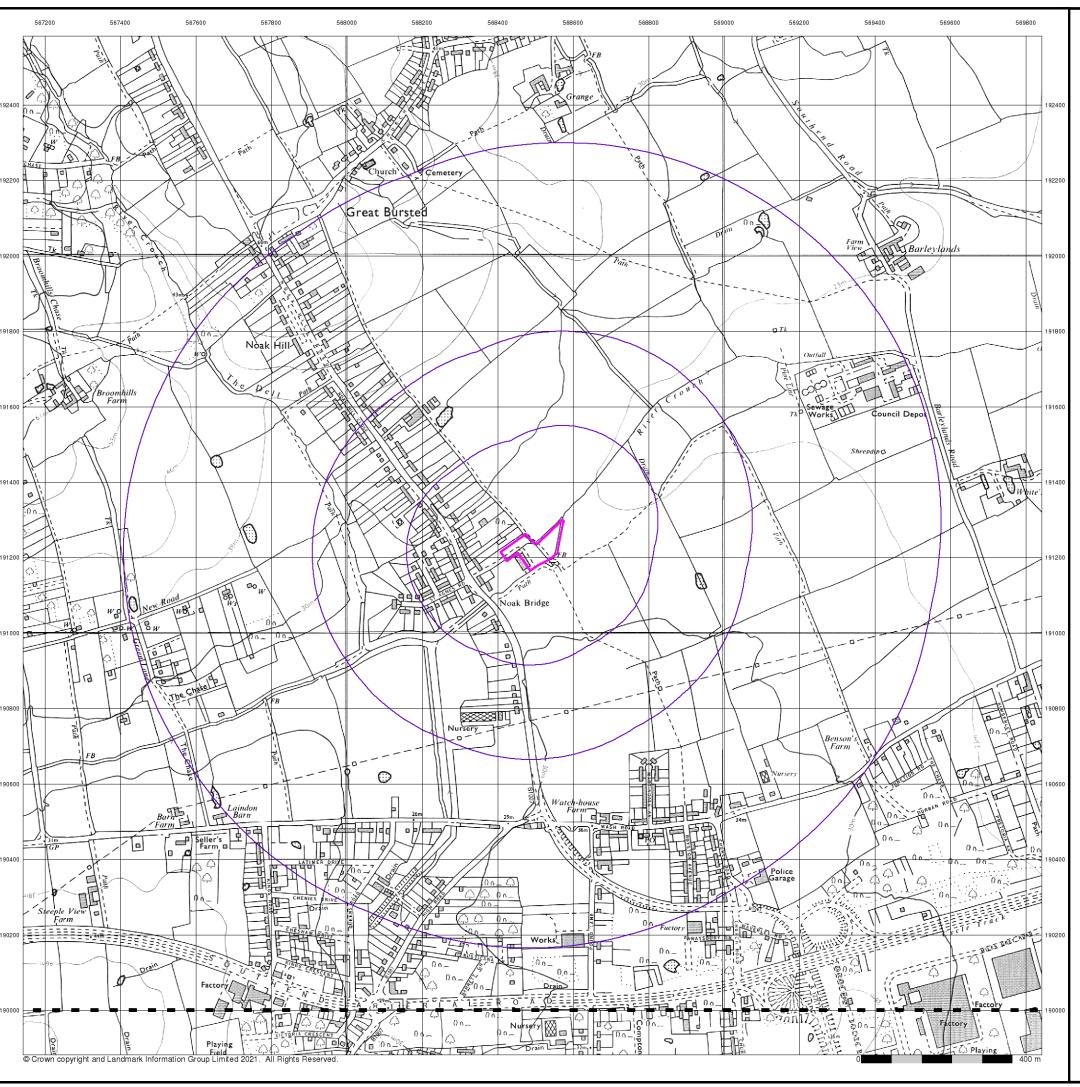
#### **Site Details**

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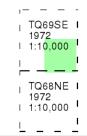




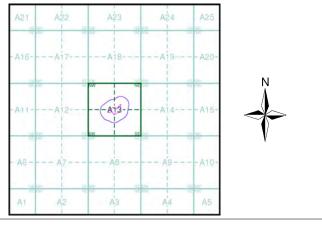
### Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Slice:

Α Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

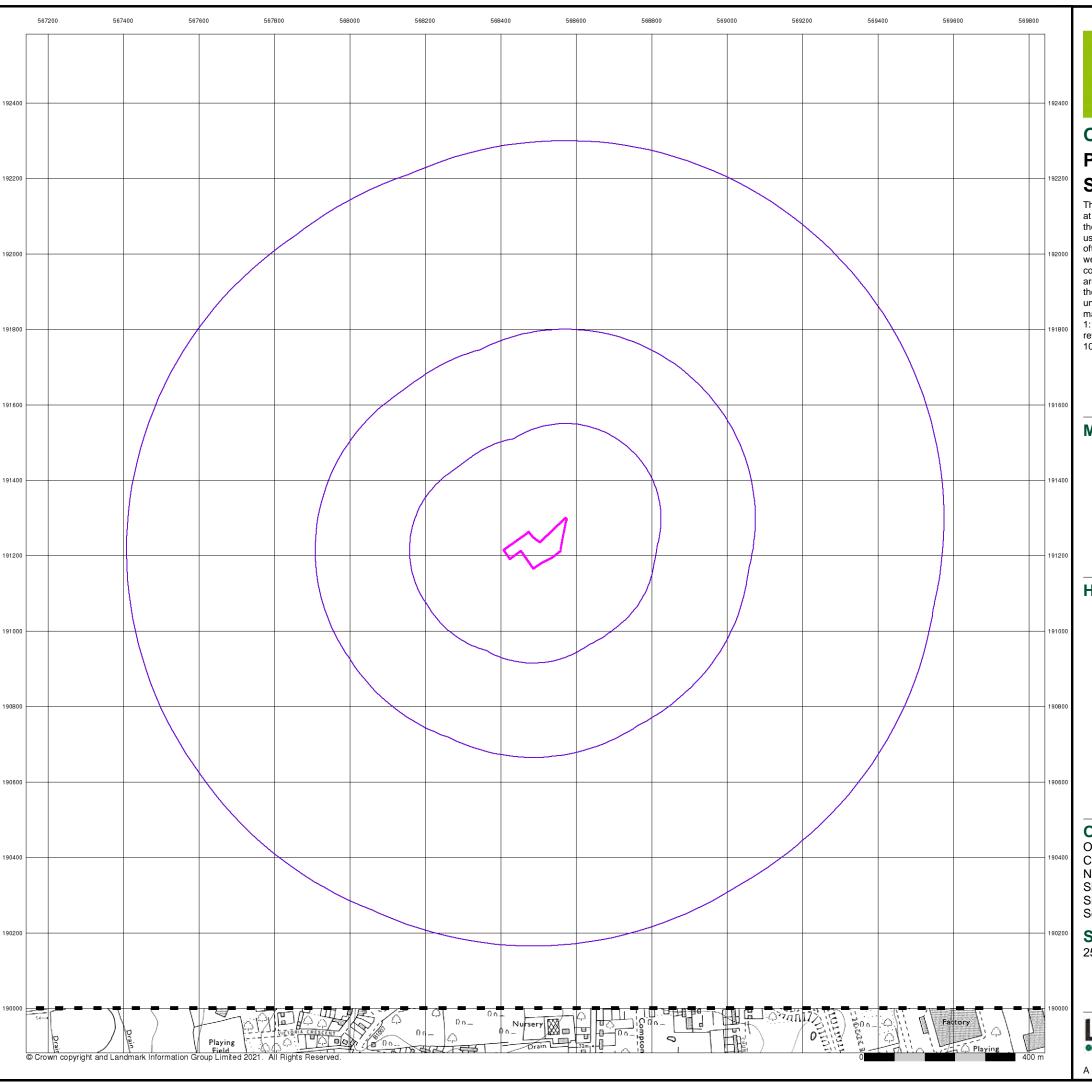
#### **Site Details**

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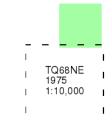




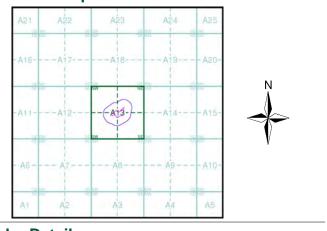
### Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Slice: Α

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 1000

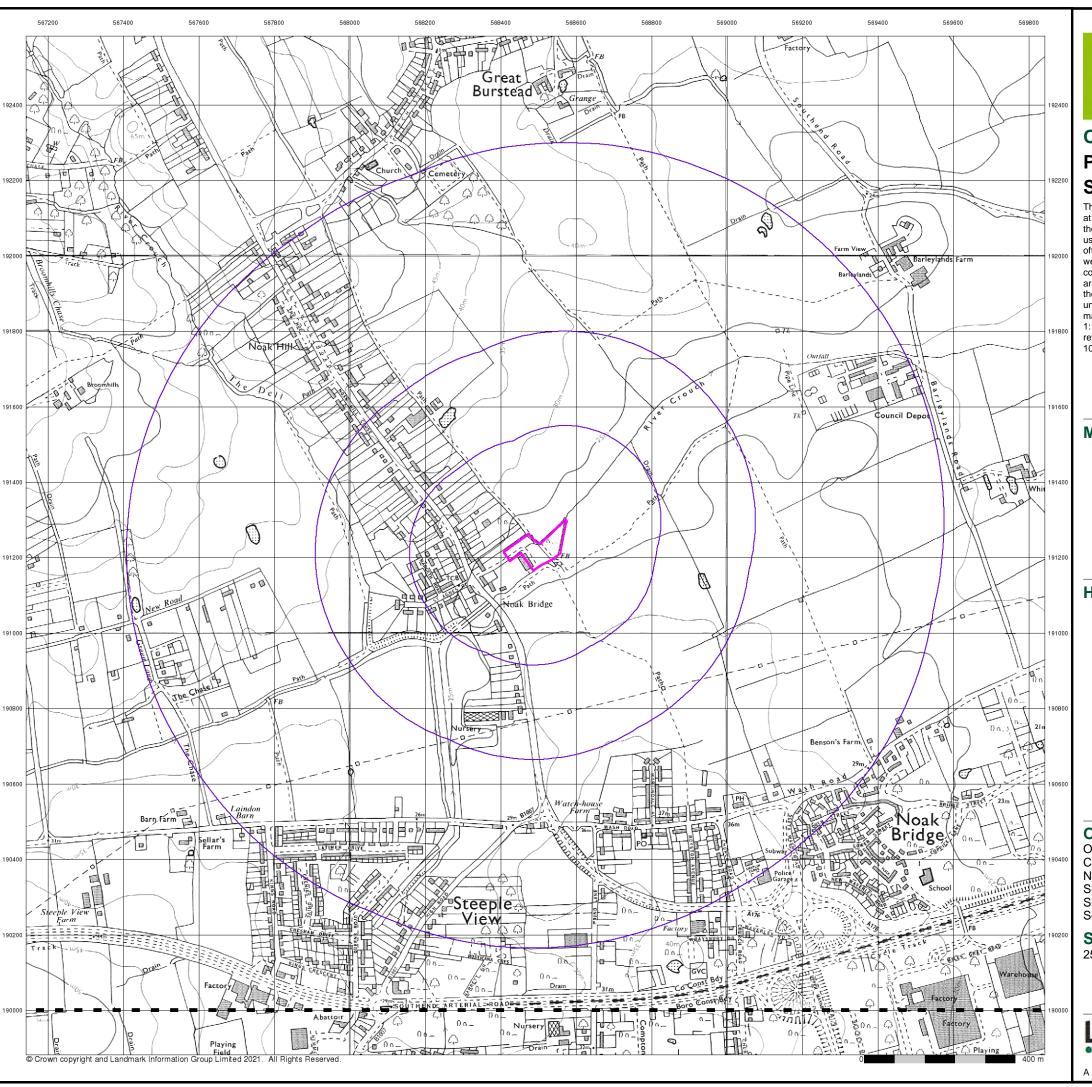
### **Site Details**

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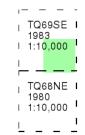




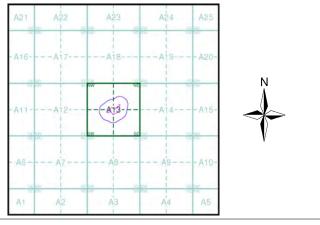
### **Ordnance Survey Plan** Published 1980 - 1983 Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 1000

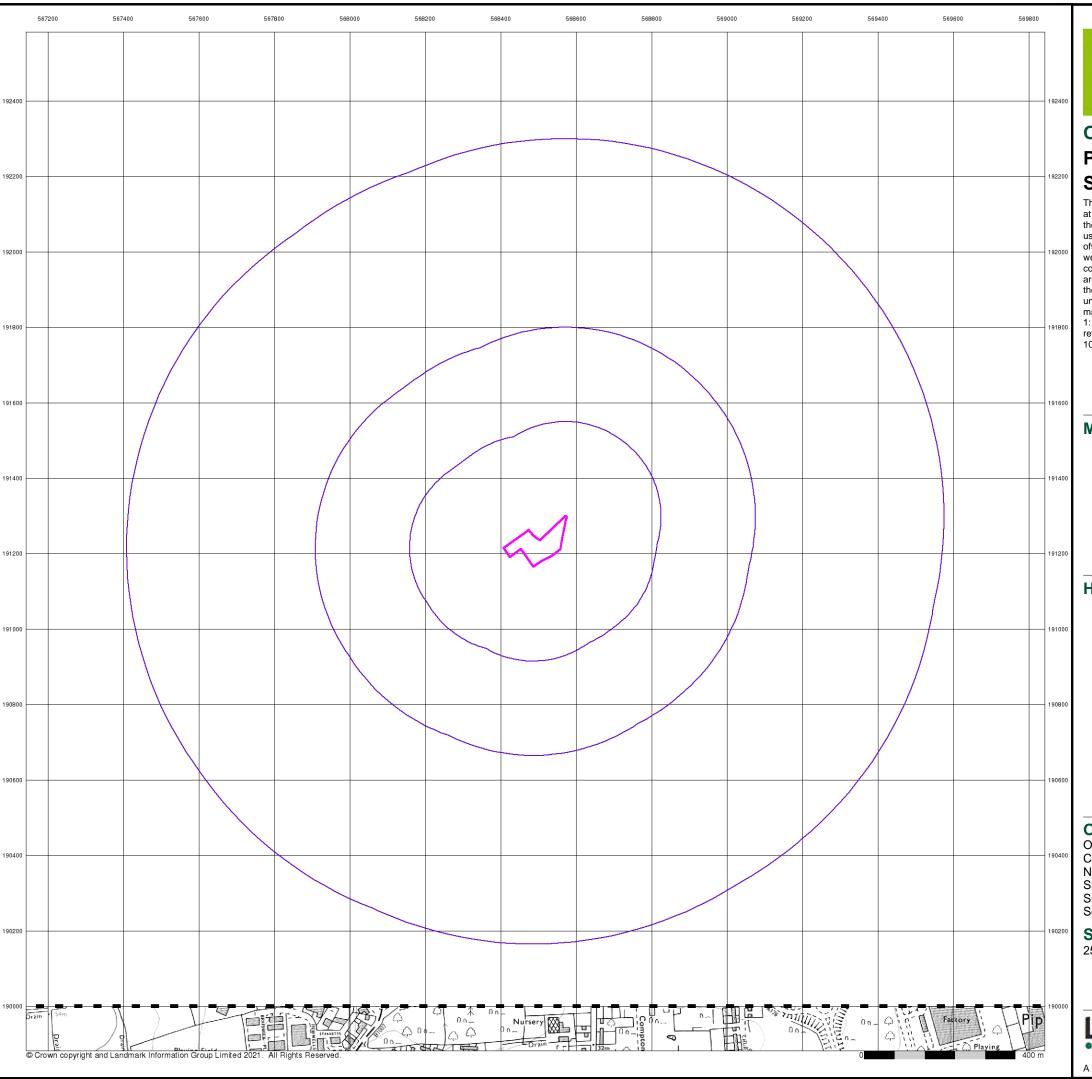
#### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 17-Mar-2021 Page 11 of 15





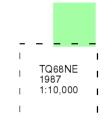
## **Ordnance Survey Plan**

### **Published 1987**

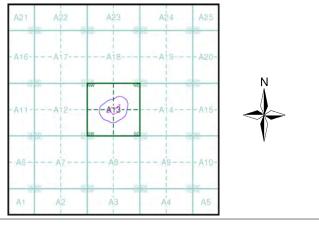
### Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Slice: Α

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 1000

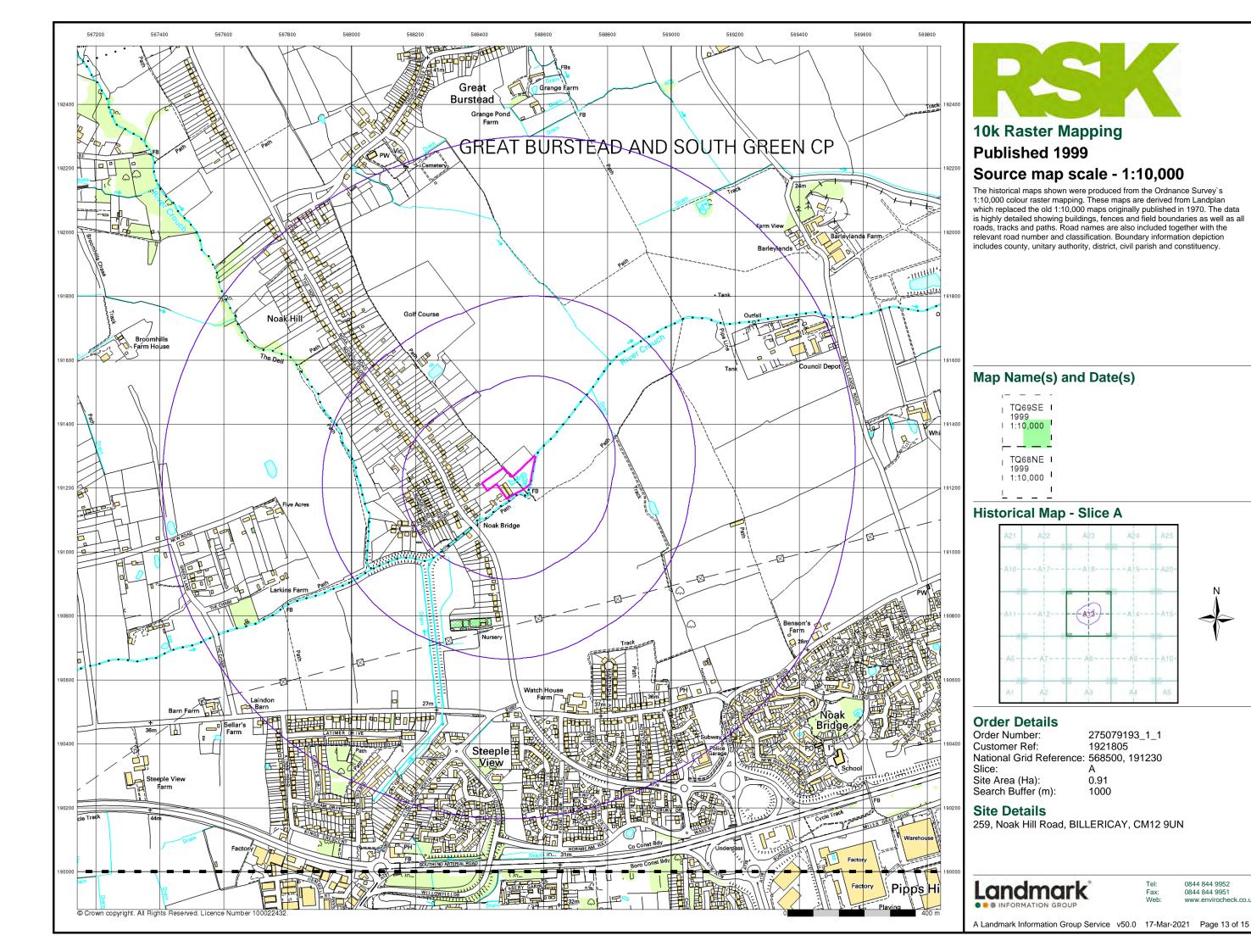
### **Site Details**

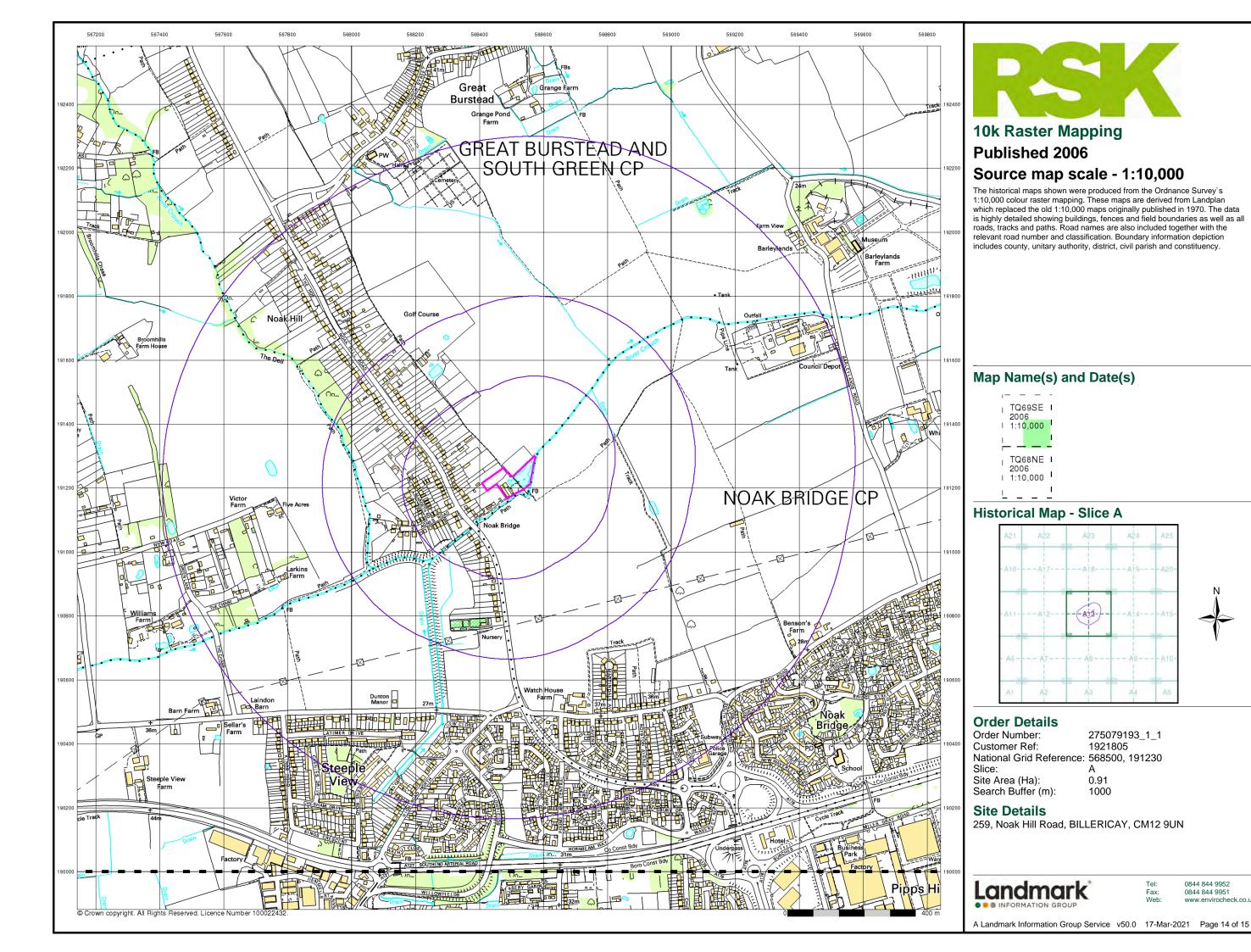
259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN

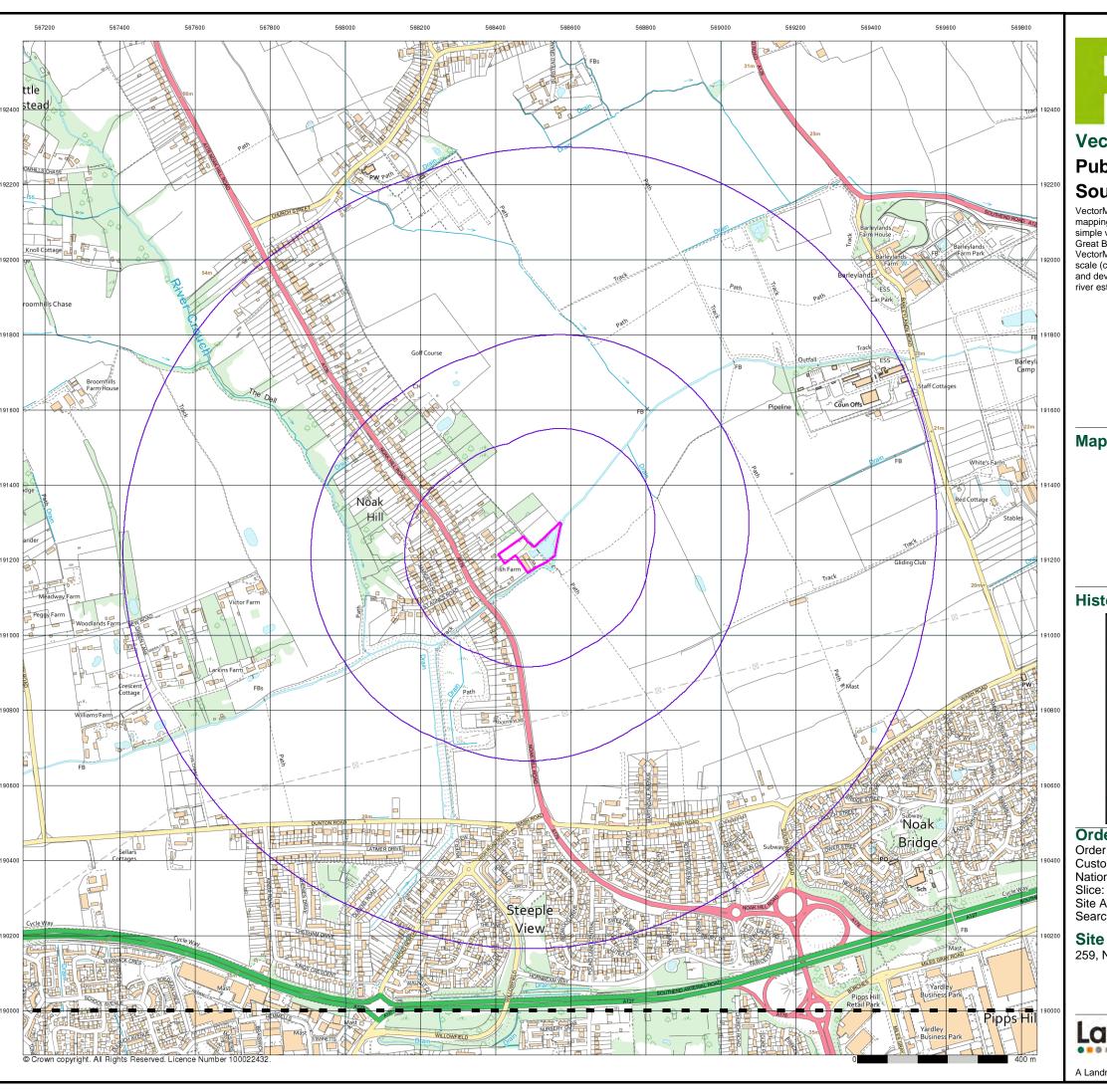


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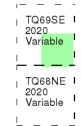




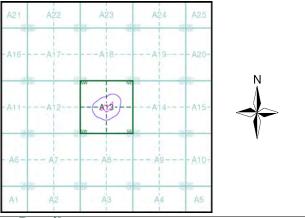
### VectorMap Local **Published 2020** Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities),1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

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



### **Historical Map - Slice A**



### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Α Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 1000

### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN

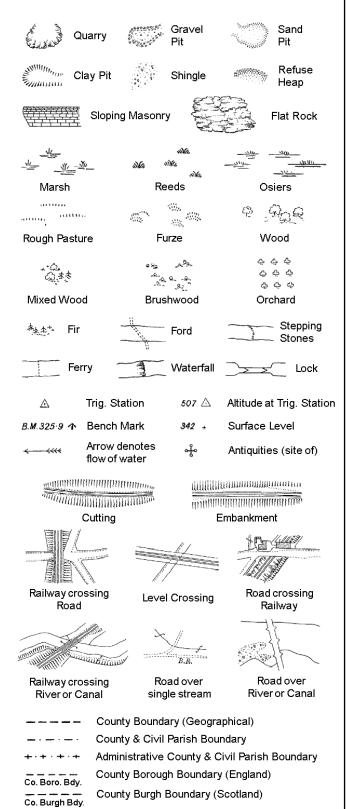


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# **Historical Mapping Legends**

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



B.R.

EP

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Police Call Box

Telephone Call Box

Signal Post

Pump

Sluice

Spring

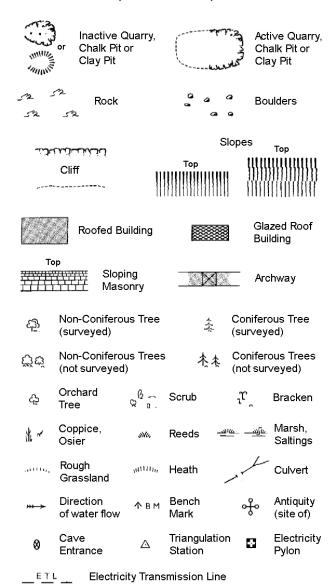
Trough Well

S.P

Sl.

Tr:

### Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 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

вн	Beer House	Р	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
EIP	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
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

# 1:1,250

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	Clift	1111	Тор	!!!!!!!	!!!!!!!!!!!
					(((((((()
72°	Rock		23	Rock (so	attered)
$\triangle$	Boulders		Δ	Boulders	(scattered)
	Positioned	Boulder		Scree	
2월	Non-Conif (surveyed	erous Tree )	*	Conifero	
ζģά	Non-Conif (not surve	erous Trees yed)	杰杰	Conifero (not surv	ous Trees ⁄eyed)
දා	Orchard Tree	Q 0.	Scrub	J.	Bracken
* ~	Coppice, Osier	siHo,	Reeds 🛥	100 <u>– 20</u> 50	Marsh, Saltings
acting.	Rough Grassland	1111111 <sub>11</sub> ,	Heath	1	Culvert
<del>*** &gt;</del>	Direction of water flo		Triangulatior Station	ું નું	Antiquity (site of)
E_TL	_ Electric	ity Transmis	sion Line	$\boxtimes$	Electricity Pylon
/ <del>/</del> / BM	231.60m E	Bench Mark		Building Building	gs with g Seed
	Roofe	ed Building		251	azed Roof ilding
-	· · ·	Ci∨il parish/	community b	oundary	
_ •		County bou	ndary		
c	,	Boundary p			
غر		Boundary m	nereing symb ear in oppose		
Bks	Barracks		Р	Pillar, Pol	e or Post
Bty	Battery		PO	Post Offic	
Cemy	Cemetery		PC	Public Co	onvenience
Chy	Chimney		Pp	Pump	
Cis	Cistern		Ppg Sta	Pumping	Station
Dismtd F	Rly Disman	tled Railway	PW	Place of\	Vorship
El Gen S	ta Electric Station	ity Generating	Sewage P		ewage Imping Station
EIP	Electricity	Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	Signal B	ox or Bridge
El Sub S	ta Electricity	Sub Station	SP, SL	Signal Po	ost or Light
	E		_		

Tk

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

Tank or Track

Works (building or area)

Trough

Wind Pump Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Filter Bed

Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Governer

**Guide Post** 

Manhole

GVC

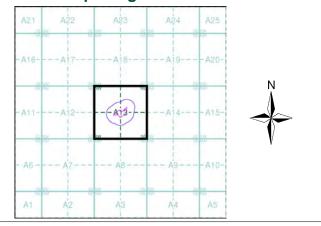
Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

### **Historical Mapping & Photography included:**

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Essex	1:2,500	1874	2
Essex	1:2,500	1896	3
Essex	1:2,500	1922	4
Essex	1:2,500	1937	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1955 - 1956	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1955 - 1986	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	8
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1992	9
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	10
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	11
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	12
		1	

### **Historical Map - Segment A13**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 1921805 Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.91 Search Buffer (m): 100

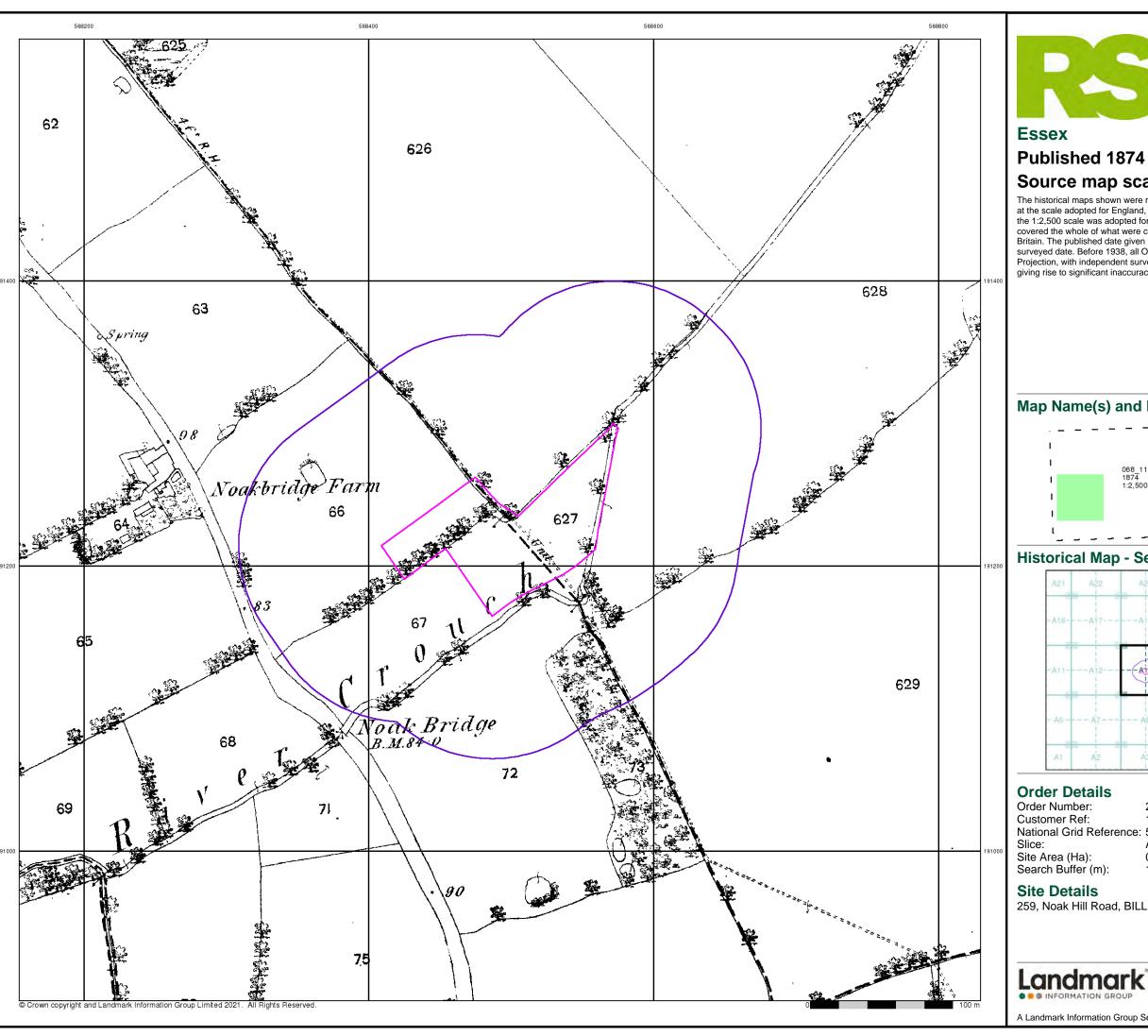
#### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN



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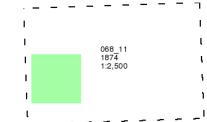




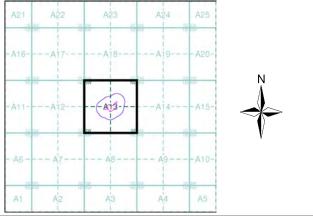
# Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 Number: 275079193\_1\_1
Customer Ref: 1921805
National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

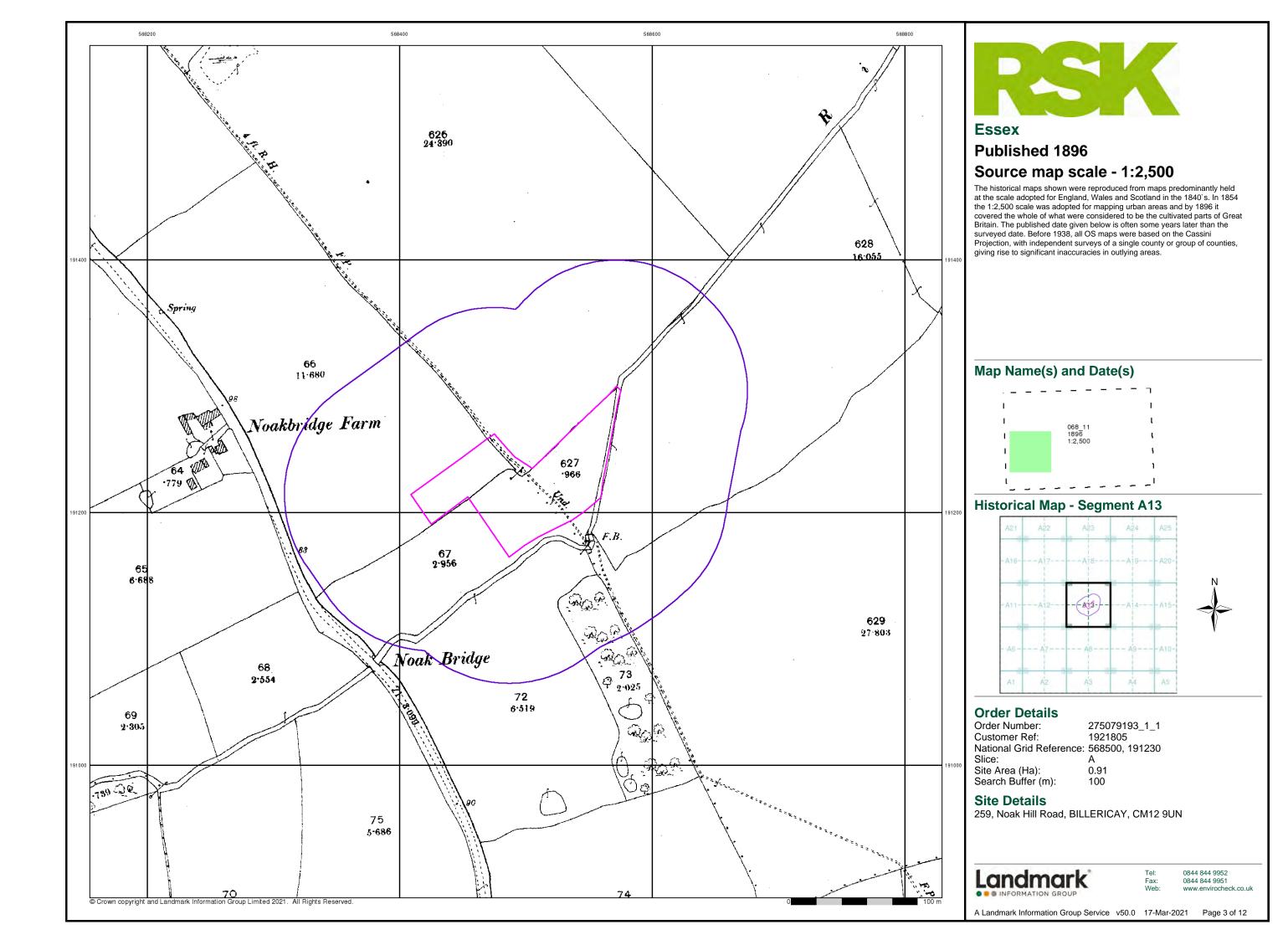
0.91

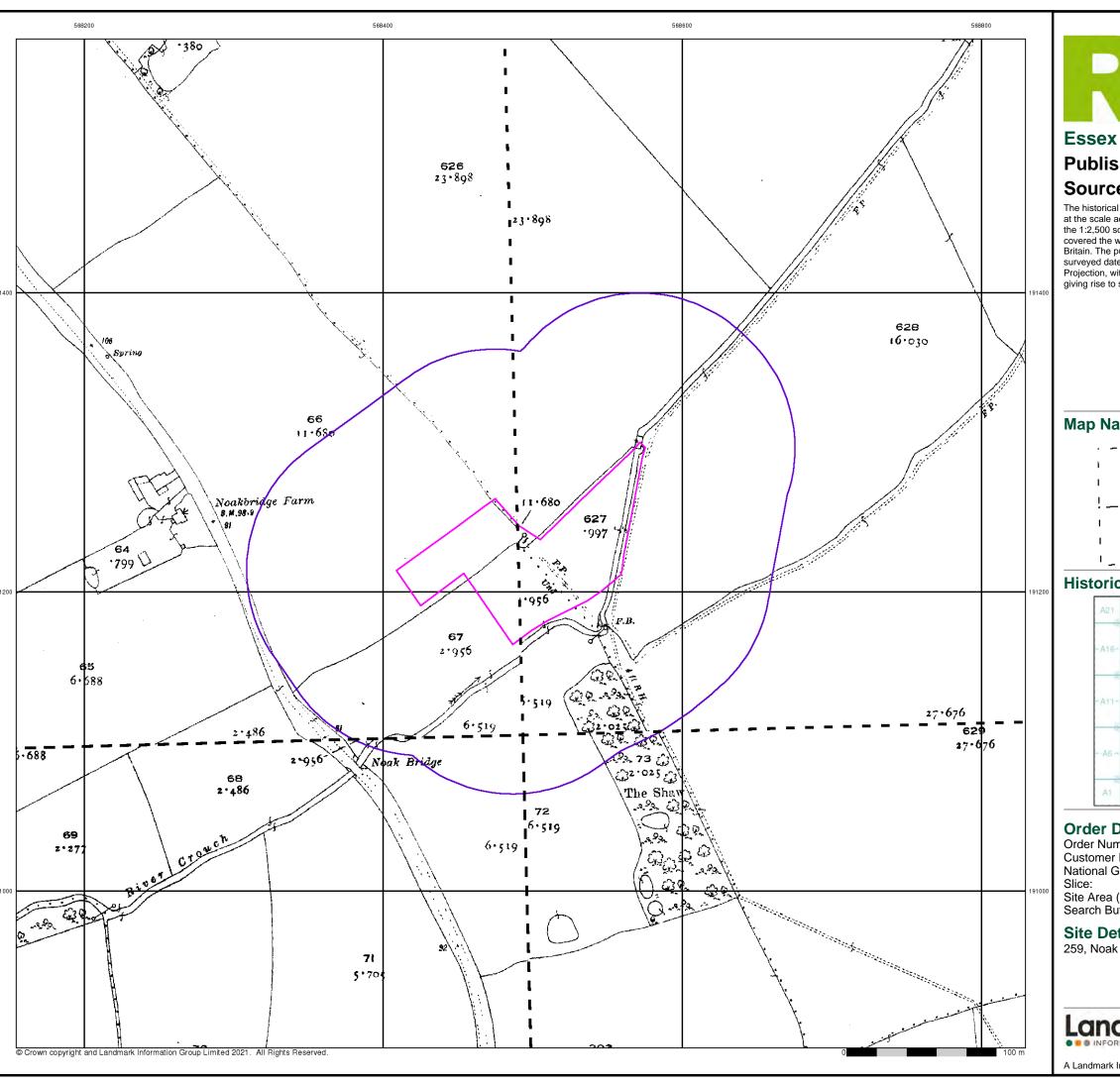
100

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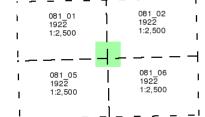




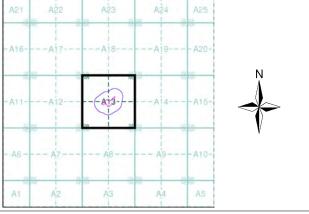
### **Published 1922** Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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



### **Historical Map - Segment A13**



### **Order Details**

Order Number: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Α

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 100

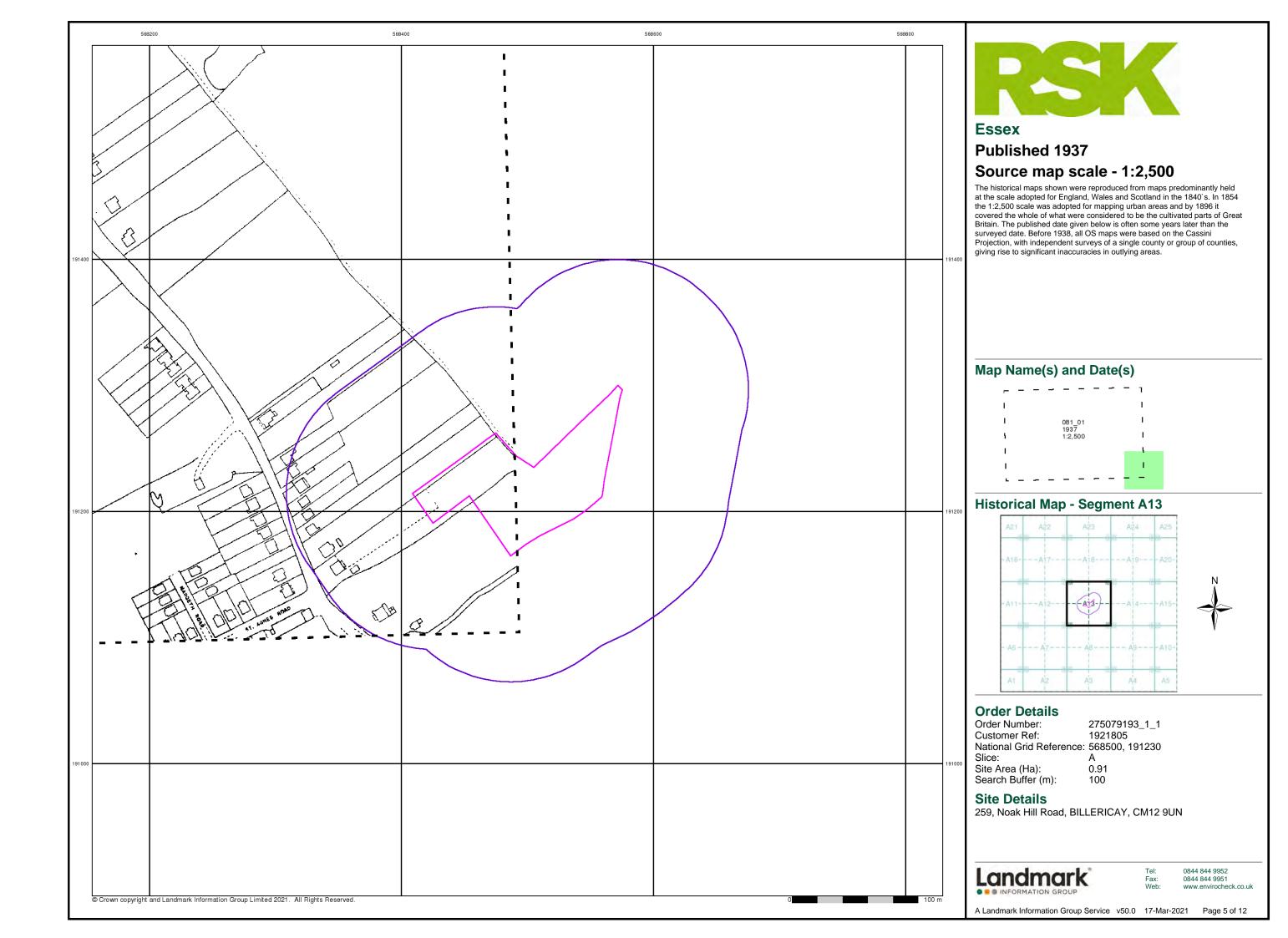
### **Site Details**

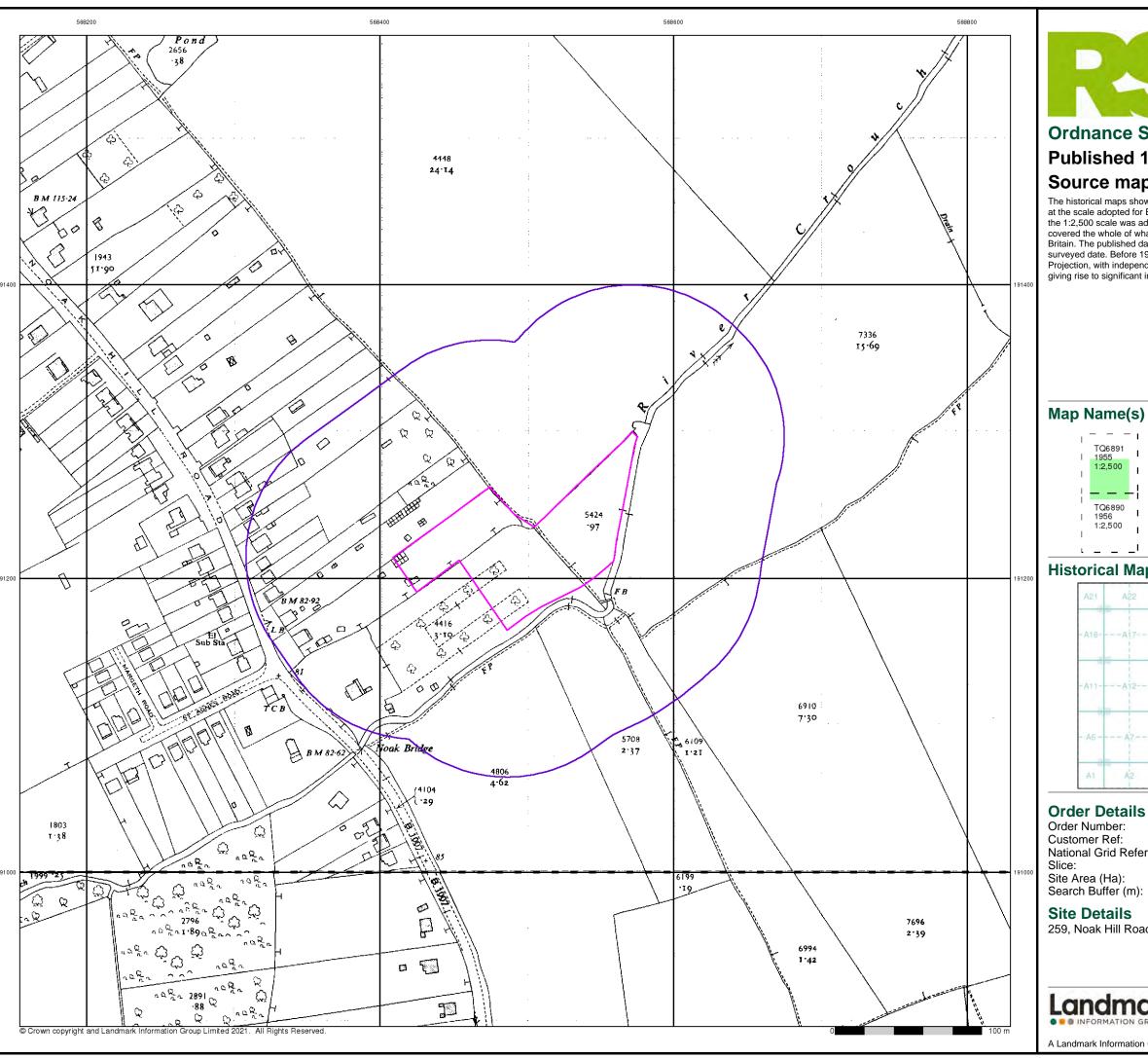
259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN

Landmark

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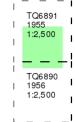


### **Ordnance Survey Plan**

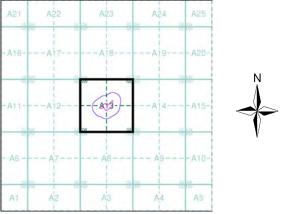
### **Published 1955 - 1956** Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

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



### **Historical Map - Segment A13**



275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

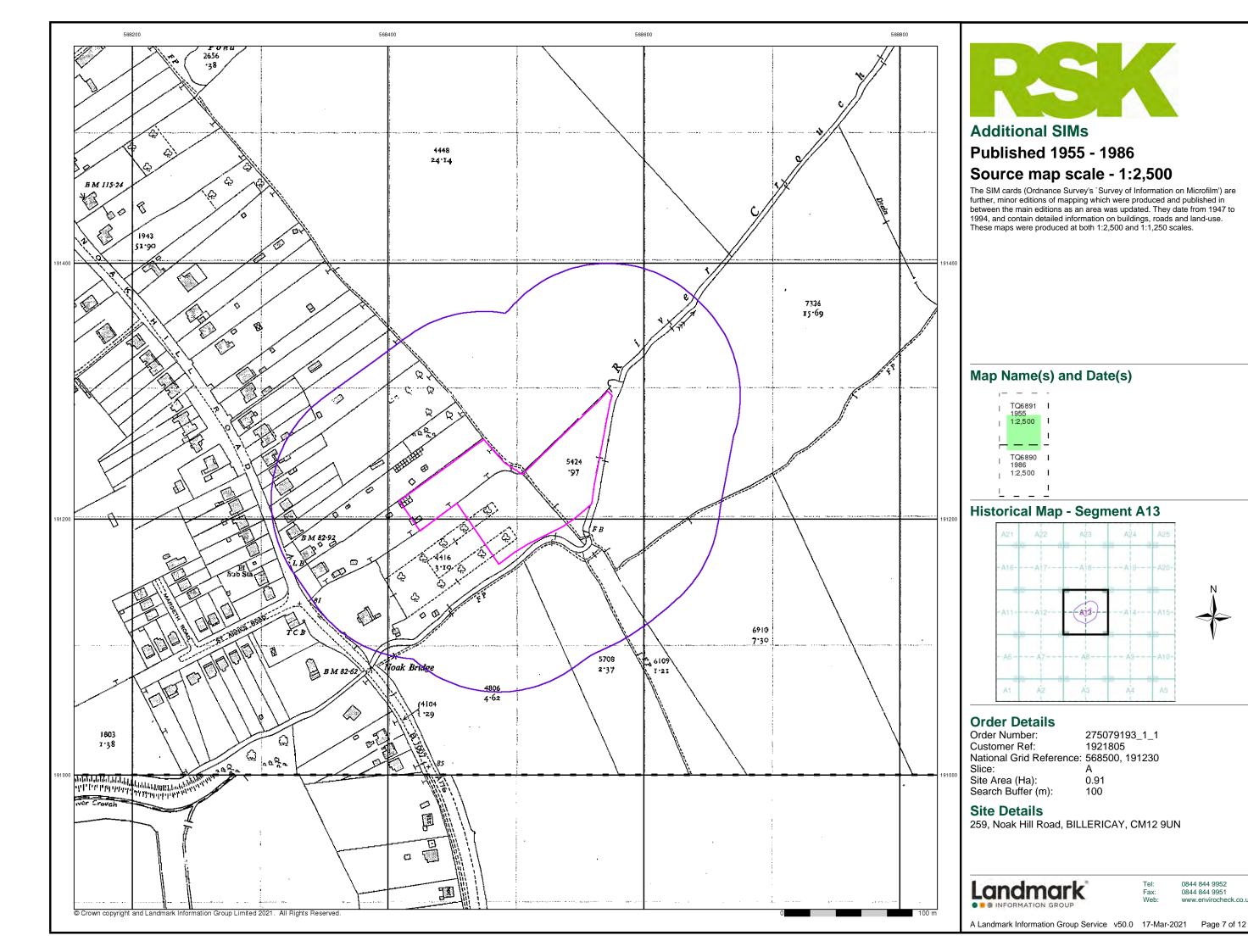
0.91 100

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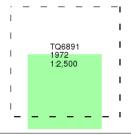
### **Ordnance Survey Plan**

### **Published 1972**

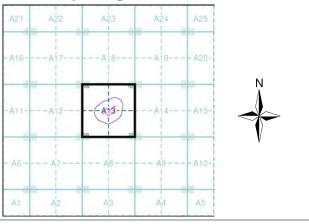
### Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 surveyes 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: 275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 100

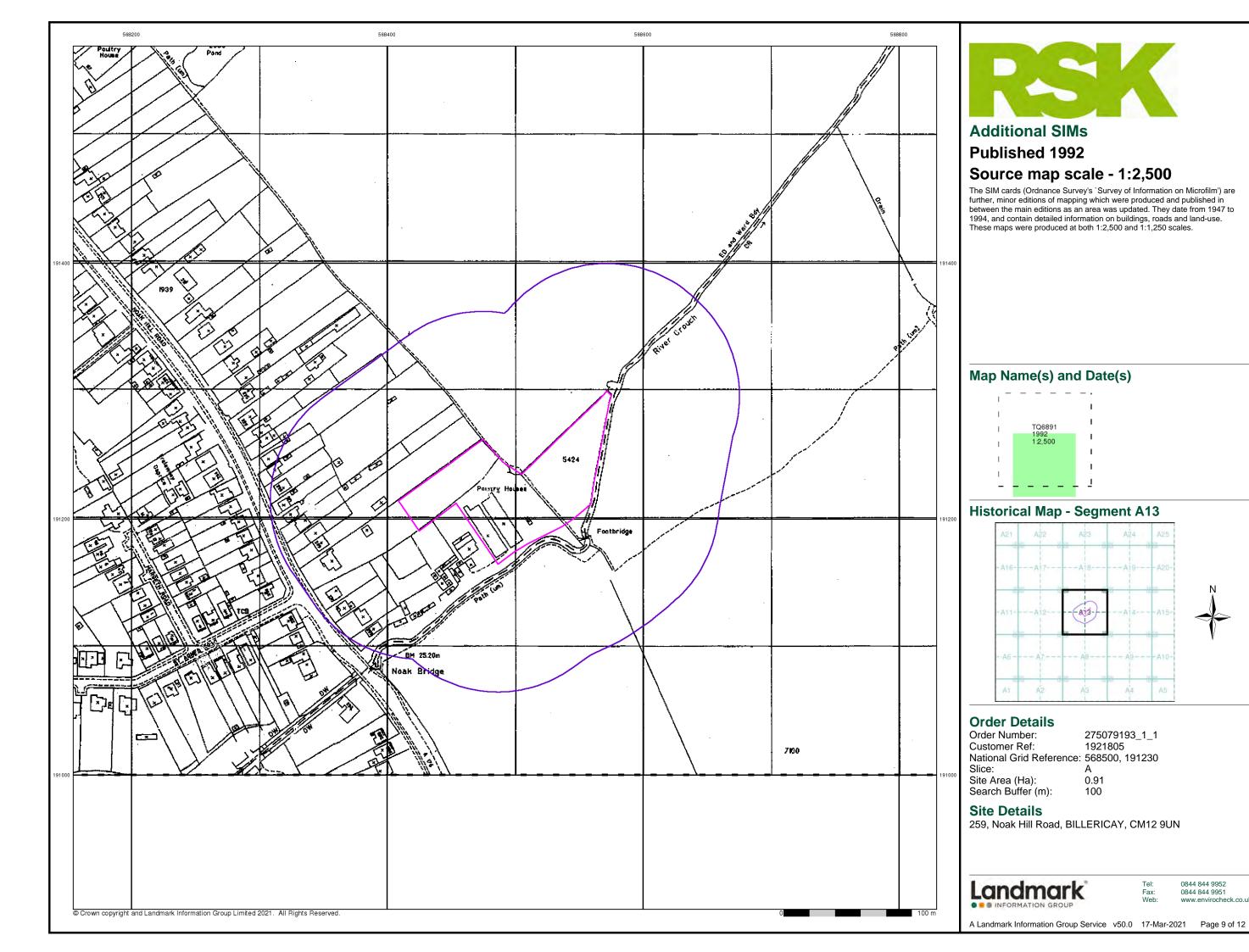
### **Site Details**

259, Noak Hill Road, BILLERICAY, CM12 9UN

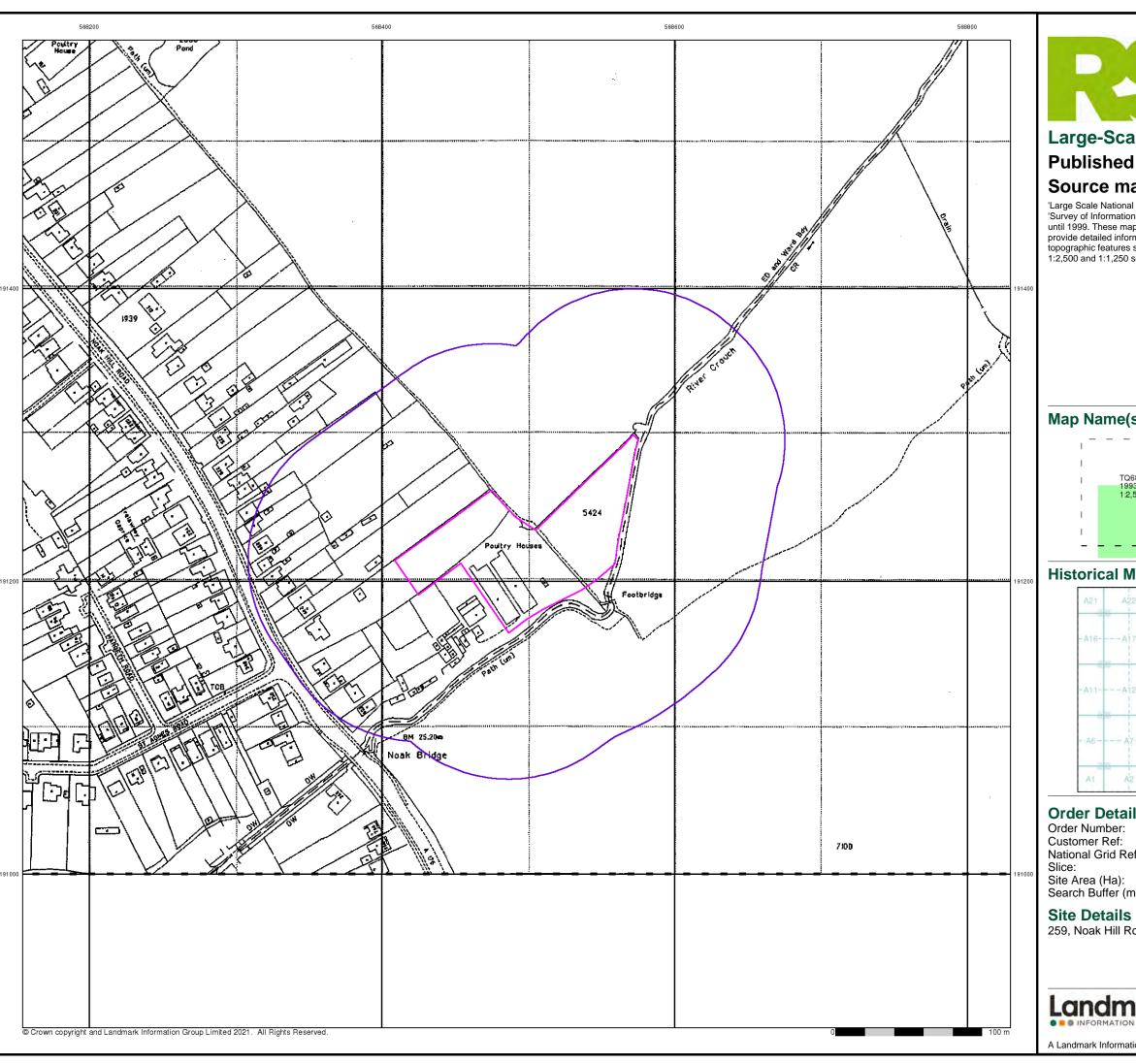
Landmark

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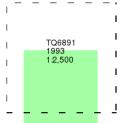
# **Large-Scale National Grid Data**

### Published 1993

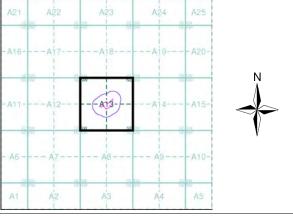
### Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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**

275079193\_1\_1 Customer Ref: 1921805 National Grid Reference: 568500, 191230

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.91 100

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Landmark

0844 844 9952

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