



Desk Based Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Site Assessment

The White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, Potters Bar, EN6 3PJ

April 2024

543517.0000.0000

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Executive Summary

TRC Companies Limited (TRC) was commissioned by Griggs (South Mimms) Limited (the 'Client') to undertake a Tier I (previously known as phase 1) Desk Based Geoenvironmental Site Assessment at The White Hart, St. Albans Street, South Mimms, Potters Bar, EN6 3PJ (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

This Executive Summary is part of the complete report; and findings, opinions or conclusions in this Executive Summary are made in context with the complete report. TRC recommends that the user reads the entire report for all supporting information related to findings opinions and conclusions.

	Executive Summary			
Site Details				
Client	Griggs (South Mimms) Limited			
Site Address & Grid Reference	The White Hart, St. Albans Street, South Mimms, Potters Bar, EN6 3PJ Easting 522210, Northing 201250			
Site Area	0.27 Ha			
Proposed Development	The proposed development comprises the conversion and extension of the former public house into six apartments, conversion of outbuilding into a two-bedroom apartment and construction of a detached infill dwelling, along with associated landscaping, bin store, cycle storage and vehicle parking.			
Site Setting				
Current Site Use	The Site was formerly a Public House; The White Hart, which comprises two main structures with associated parking and gardens in the south and north of the Site respectively. The property is now vacant.			
Site History	Earliest available mapping (1868) shows that the Site comprised of largely residential and agricultural land use in the immediate surrounding area. In 1897-1898 mapping the White Hart public house is first shown.			
	Made Ground – Heterogeneous mix of sandy, gravelly clay with brick fragments.			
Expected Geology	Superficial deposits – No superficial deposits expected. Bedrock geology – Lambeth Group Clay, Silt and Sand underlain by Lewes Nodular			
	Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation.			
	Bedrock geology – Principal Aquifer Lewes Nodular/Seaford Chalk and Secondary (A) Aquifer Lambeth Group strata.			
Expected Hydrogeology	The Site lies within a groundwater source protection zone 1.			
	Groundwater is therefore considered to be sensitive to contamination.			
Expected Hydrology	The nearest surface water feature is located approximately 84m to the north west of the Site and is unlikely in connection with groundwater, owing to the size of the body of water.			
	Surface water is therefore considered to be not sensitive to contamination.			
Environmental Assessm	ent			
Initial Conceptual Site	On Site: The Made Ground at the Site could be a source of heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), total petroleum hydrocarbons and polychlorinated biphenyls.			
Model	Off Site: The Pitstop 21 petrol station is a potential source of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), and total petroleum hydrocarbons.			



	Executive Summary					
	Potentially complete contaminant linkages have been identified.					
	Made Ground as a potential source of ground gas has been identified as part of this assessment.					
Ground Gas/Organic Vapour/Radon	BGS records indicate that the Site is in a lower probability radon area where less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level. On this basis, the BGS states that no radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.					
Geotechnical Assessme	nt					
Geotechnical Hazards	Geotechnical analysis of the Site identified the following potential geotechnical hazards; made ground, volume change potential soils, Lambeth Group strata, potential chalk dissolution features, ground aggressive to buried concrete, soil desiccation, shallow groundwater, running sands, Environment Agency consultation should a deep foundation solution disturb the Principal Aquifer beneath the Site and buried obstructions.					
Other Property Related	Issues					
Mining The Site is not in an area affected by coal mining. The Site is not in a affected by other mining activity.						
Flood Risk	The Site is not located within a flood zone.					
Unexploded Ordnance Risk Assessment	The Site is not in an area affected by historical UXO risk.					

Recommendations

A ground investigation should be designed, implemented, and reported by a competent person, in accordance with LCRM (2020), BS10175:2011 (+A2:2017), BS5930:2015 (+A1:2020), and Eurocode 7 Part 2 (and the associated national annex), and in accordance with current relevant technical guidance. The ground investigation should confirm the geology, groundwater regime and engineering properties of the underlying ground. Further, it should target the identified potential contaminant linkages are addressed with focus on the proposed development.

Following the ground investigation, an intrusive Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Site Assessment Report should be prepared in order to update the conceptual site model and to determine the environmental characterisation of the Site. The Tier 2 report will include a geotechnical evaluation and provide geotechnical design recommendations for the proposed development.

Given the age of the building, it is recommended that an asbestos survey is undertaken prior to any refurbishment or development.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Appointment and Purpose

TRC Companies Limited (TRC) was commissioned by Griggs (South Mimms) Limited (the 'Client') to undertake a Tier 1 (formerly known as phase 1) Desk Based Geoenvironmental and Geotechnical Site Assessment for The White Hart, St. Albans Street, South Mimms, Potters Bar, EN6 3PJ (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

A Site Location Plan is presented as Figure 1 in Annex A.

This Tier I report has been commissioned to assess environmental considerations, predominantly with respect to ground conditions at the Site, which will be used to support planning applications for the conversion and extension of the existing structures into nine residential dwellings. The Site falls within the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of Hertsmere Borough Council.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the conversion and extension of the former public house into six one-bedroom apartments, conversion of outbuilding into a two-bedroom apartment and construction of a detached infill dwelling, along with associated landscaping, bin store, cycle storage and vehicle parking.

The end user sensitivity is considered high for the proposed residential end use.

A Proposed Development Plan is presented as Figure 2 in Annex A.

1.3 Available Information and Standards

This Tier I report presents the findings of a desk study based on the following information:

- Historical uses of the Site and surroundings;
- Current use and condition of the Site;
- Environmental setting in terms of geology, hydrogeology, hydrology and surrounding land uses, based on publicly available environmental records;
- A Landmark Envirocheck Report (Annex B); and,
- No Site walkover was carried out.

This Tier I report has been conducted with due regard to the following guidance:

- The National Planning Policy Framework;
- BS5930:2015 (+A1:2020) Code of Practice for Ground Investigations;
- BS EN 1997 Eurocode 7;
- BS10175:2011 (+A2:2017) Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites Code of Practice; and,
- Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) 2020.
- NHBC Standards
- Any relevant local planning guidance

1.4 Significant Assumptions

This report presents TRC's observations, findings, and conclusions as they existed on the date that this report was issued. This report is subject to modification if TRC becomes aware of additional information after the date of issue of this report that is material to its findings and conclusions.

The reliability of information provided by others to TRC cannot be guaranteed to be accurate or complete. Performance of this Tier I report is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty of geo-environmental and geotechnical conditions associated with the subject Site; therefore, the findings and conclusions made in this report should not be construed to warrant or guarantee the subject Site, or express or imply, including



without limitation, warranties as to its marketability for a particular use. TRC found no reason to question the validity of information received unless explicitly noted elsewhere in this report.

1.5 User Reliance

This report was prepared for Griggs (South Mimms) Limited. Reliance on the Report by any other third party is subject to requesting and fully executing a reliance letter between TRC and the third party that acknowledges the TRC Standard Terms and Conditions with the client, to the same extent as if they were the client thereunder.

TRC has been provided with information from third parties for information purposes only and without representation or warranty, express or implied as to its accuracy or completeness and without any liability on such third parties part to revise or update the information. Where reliance has been provided by third parties to potential purchasers this is noted in our report.



2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 Site Location

The Site is located on the western side of St. Albans Street approximately 320m north of St Giles Church of England Primary School. It is centred on National Grid Reference 522217, 201254, approximately 2.7km west of central Potters Bar.

The Site location is presented as Figure 1 in Annex A.

2.2 Site Description

2.2.1 General

No site walkover was conducted and the following site description is based on the most up to date arial photographs and client provided descriptions of the Site.

The southern section of the Site comprises of a car park with space for approximately 25 spaces, which is bound to its south by a small grass field of approximately 1,000m². The northern point of the Site is a small garden while the central area of the Site comprises the current existing public house structures.

An annotated Site layout plan is presented in Figure 2 in Annex A.

2.2.2 Site Walkover

No site walkover was conducted.

2.3 Surrounding Area

The Site is located within an area of predominantly residential and agricultural land use, with some commercial use nearby including Pitstop 21 car wash and garage and Arlingham House Business Centre. Land uses in the immediate vicinity include the following principal features:

Table 2.1: Summary of Surrounding Land Use

Direction	Land Use
North	Residential properties located 20m to the north of the Site, while the B556 is located directly adjacent to the north of the Site.
East	Approximately 25m east of the Site is the Pitstop 21 car wash and beyond this is agricultural land.
South	St. Giles Church is located directly adjacent to the south of the Site with a wooded area and further residential properties located further in distance to the south of the Site.
West	Blanche Lane is located directly adjacent to the west of the Site, and beyond this is agricultural land.

2.4 Summary

TRC has noted the following potential sources of contamination during the desk based research:

 Potential hydrocarbon contamination from Pitstop 21 car wash which appears to be a former petrol station.



3.0 Review of Site Data

3.1 Environmental Setting

The environmental setting of the Site can influence the susceptibility to, and relative magnitude of, environmental and geotechnical impacts and liabilities associated with on and off-Site sources of contamination and geotechnical hazards.

The following sections present a summary of environmental and geotechnical reviews conducted on publicly available records.

3.1.1 Geology

The following information has been reviewed:

- The British Geological Survey (BGS) geological map viewer, scale 1:50,000;
- BGS map sheet 239, Hertford, 1:50,000, 1978;
- The BGS website;
- The BGS historic boreholes with reference no. TL20SW87, TL20SW88, TL20SW48 and TL20SW89; and,
- The Landmark Envirocheck Report (Annex B)

Based on the above information, the Site is underlain by: variable thickness of Made Ground, over Lambeth Group over Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation.

The anticipated Site geology is summarised in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary of Anticipated Geology

Strata	Depth to Base (m bgl)	Depth to Base (m aOD)*	Thickness (m) ^x	Typical Description
Made Ground	1.90	90.48	Variable	Heterogeneous mix of sandy, gravelly clay with brick fragments.
Lambeth Group	16.00	76.30	Variable	Clay, silt, sand and gravels that can display rapid changes in lithology
Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation	>20.00	<72.30	-	Structureless white chalk with flints

^{*} Assuming a ground level of 92.30 m aOD across the Site

3.1.2 Coal Mining

The Landmark Envirocheck indicates that the Site is not within an area that may be affected by coal mining.

Further, according to the Coal Authority website the Site is not located within the Coal Mining Reporting Area and the 'Development High Risk Area'. Therefore, a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is not required.

3.1.3 Radon

BGS records indicate that the Site is in a lower probability radon area where less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level. On this basis, the BGS states that no radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.



3.1.4 Seismicity

The national foreword to BS EN 1998-1:2004+A1:2013 'Eurocode 8: Design of Structures for Earthquake Resistance – Part 1' states that there are no requirements in the UK to consider seismic loading, and the whole of the UK may be considered an area of very low seismicity in which the provisions of EN 1998 need not apply.

3.1.5 Hydrogeology

British Geological Survey (BGS) geological mapping and hydrogeological mapping presented by DEFRA (MAGIC website) indicate the following hydrogeological information for the Site:

Table 3.2: Summary of Hydrogeology

Geology	Geological Description	Aquifer Status	Aquifer Description
Bedrock: Lambeth Group	Clay, Sand and Silt	Secondary (A) Aquifer	Permeable strata capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers, lakes or wetlands.
Bedrock: Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation	Chalk and Flint	Principal Aquifer	Regionally extensive aquifer or aquifer system with the potential to be used as a source of potable water.

The Site lies within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ) 1 (inner zone) owing to the presence of a Principal Aquifer beneath the Site.

There are no active groundwater abstractions within 500m of the Site.

The Landmark Envirocheck report indicates no potential for groundwater flooding to occur.

3.1.6 Hydrology

The nearest surface water feature is located 84m to the north west of the Site, which looks to be a drainage run associated with the agricultural field.

3.1.7 Sensitive Land Uses

There are no identified sensitive land uses on-Site.

3.1.8 Summary of Site Sensitivity

The Site is considered to be of moderate environmental sensitivity, based on the following key factors:

- The published geology indicates that the Site is underlain by Lambeth Group over Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation;
- The Site is within a SPZ1 (inner zone);
- The Site bedrock is designated as an unconfined Secondary (A) Aquifer; and
- The closest surface water feature is located 84m to the north west of the Site.

3.2 Environmental Regulatory Database Review

The following environmental data has been obtained from a Landmark Envirocheck Report



(Annex B), which includes a search of databases held by regulatory bodies including the EA, BGS, the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), City, District and Borough Councils and County Councils.

The table below summarises key features identified on-Site and within the 500m search radius.

Table 3.3: Summary of Environmental Regulatory Database Review

Database	On-Site	0-500m	Description	
Agency and Hydrological				
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls	0	1	Murco Petroleum Ltd. petrol filling station located 35m from the Site.	
Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters	0	2	Both unknown oils located at 306m and 379m, designated as Category 2 and Category 3 respectively and occurred in 1996 and 1993, respectively.	
Substantiated Pollution Incident Register	0	1	Atmospheric pollutants resulting in Category 2 Air Impact incident reported in August 2011, 446m from the Site.	
Hazardous Substances				
Industrial Land Use				
Fuel Station Entries	0	1	Murco Petroleum Ltd. petrol filling station located 35m from the Site .	
Sensitive Land Use				
Areas of Adopted Green Belt	1	0	Adopted green belt located on-Site from November 2016.	
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	2	0	Groundwater and surface water zones on-Site.	

The Landmark Envirocheck Report indicates no hazard for collapsible ground, compressible ground, ground dissolution, landslides, running sands, shrinking and swelling of clay for the Site. Coal mining areas were not identified on or near the Site.

3.3 History of the Site and the Surrounding Area

The history of development on the Site and immediate surrounding area was investigated with reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping and aerial photographs. The findings are presented in subsequent sections below.

3.3.1 Historical Mapping

A summary of the development history of the Site and immediate surrounding area obtained from historic OS mapping and aerial photographs (Annex B) is detailed in the table below.

Table 3.4: Summary of Historical Mapping

Edition and Scale	On-Site Activities	Off-Site Activities (within ~ 250m)
1868 (1:10,560)	Two existing structures one of which is The White Hart public house.	A road runs adjacent to the northern and western boundaries. The surrounding area comprises of St. Giles Church, agricultural land and residential properties. Beyond this are a police station and parish rooms.
1897-1898 (1:10,560)	No change.	No change



Edition and Scale	On-Site Activities	Off-Site Activities (within ~ 250m)
1916-1920 (1:10,560)	No change	A sewage farm (South Mimms RDC) is on the map approximately 200 m north of the Site.
1935 (1:10,560)	No change	Surrounding area has been developed into primarily residential in nature with a row of houses approximately 20m north of the Site. Tanks are present at the sewage works, approximately 250m north of the Site. There is a mausoleum approximately 100m to the south of the Site.
1973 (1:10,560)	No change	Further residential development to the north and south of the Site. Sewage works and tanks are no longer present on the map.
1984 (1:10,000)	No change	Further residential surrounding the Site.
1999 -2023 (Various 1:2,500 and 1:10,000)	No change	No change

3.3.2 Summary of the History of the Site and Surrounding Area

Based on the information obtained by TRC, the history of the Site and surrounding area can be summarised as follows:

- Earliest records (1868) show the current Site configuration with listed Site use;
- Current Site use confirmed as The White Hart public house in 1897-1898 map with development in the surrounding area consists of largely agricultural in nature with some residential properties identifiable;
- By 1935, the surrounding area had shifted to primarily residential in nature;
- 1984 mapping shows the Site and surrounding area in their current configuration with development of residential properties to the north and south of the Site with the current Site use; and,
- Anecdotal information indicates that the pub was closed in 2021.

3.4 Planning Department Records

The Hertsmere Borough Council planning portal was searched to appraise the history of planning applications for the Site. The following details were found:

- The construction of a pergola pavilion outside the White Hart in 2007; and,
- Tree work consent in July 2017.

3.5 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Records

Based on online UXO mapping available on the Zetica website the Site lies in an area of low risk of potential UXO.

Given the low risk potential for UXOs to be present below Site and in accordance with the guidance given in CIRIA C681, no further control measures relating to UXOs will be required prior to undertaking intrusive investigations.



4.0 Preliminary Environmental Risk Assessment

4.1 General

The methodology of this risk assessment uses the source-pathway-receptor contaminant linkage to provide a qualitative appraisal of environmental risks and potential liabilities associated with soil and groundwater contamination at the Site.

The initial conceptual site model (CSM) is prepared based on the current proposed development, which will comprise one bedroom residential dwellings. Should proposals change then the CSM will need to be revisited.

4.2 Contamination Sources

Based on the information presented in this report the following sources of contamination have been identified.

Table 4.1: Summary of Potential Contamination Sources

Potential Sources	Potential Contaminants
Made ground from previous development	Metals, PAH compounds, TPH, asbestos
Former petrol station	TPH, BTEX, MTBE, lead

4.3 Pathways

Based on the information presented in this report the following potentially active pathways have been identified.

- Dermal contact or ingestion with soil and groundwater
- Inhalation of soil dust or respirable fibres of asbestos
- Plant uptake and consumption of home grown produce
- Surface runoff
- Leaching of contaminants and vertical migration into groundwater
- Lateral migration of contaminants in groundwater
- Contact with buried services
- Migration of ground gas/ organic vapour and ingress into buildings

4.4 Receptors

Based on the information presented in this report the following receptors have been identified.

- Future Site users
- Neighbouring Site users
- Construction and maintenance workers
- Groundwater Chalk Aquifer (SPZ1)
- Surface water

4.5 Initial Conceptual Site Model

Based on the information presented in this report the following potential contaminants linkages have been identified.



Table 4.2: Potential Contaminant Linkages

	Receptor	Potential Contaminant Linkage	
	Future Site users	Yes: There is communal soft landscaping at the Site so there is potential for future residents to have contact with potential contamination	
Dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation pathways	Neighboring residents/ Site users	Yes: Neighbouring residents may be exposed to soil dust, particularly during the construction phase.	
	Construction and maintenance workers	Yes: Construction works will involve work in the ground.	
Plant uptake and consumption of homegrown produce	Future Site users	No: No private gardens in the proposed development.	
Surface Runoff	Nearby surface water (84m north)	No: It is unlikely that surface water runoff will come into contact with the nearby agricultural drain, give the distance from the Site.	
Migration of contaminants via waterways	Groundwater – Chalk Aquifer (SPZ 1)	Yes: Vertical and lateral migration of contaminated groundwater from Made Ground to surrounding groundwater is possible.	
	Nearby surface water (84m north)	No: It is unlikely that the nearest surface water feature, an agricultural drain, is in hydraulic conductivity with the groundwater at Site.	
	Future Site users	Yes: There is potential for ground gas associated with Made Ground to migrate into the proposed buildings.	
Migration of ground gas	Construction and maintenance workers	Yes: Future construction on Site may expose construction and maintenance workers to ground gas.	
	Plant uptake and consumption of homegrown produce Surface Runoff Migration of contaminants via waterways	Dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation pathways Neighboring residents/ Site users Construction and maintenance workers Plant uptake and consumption of homegrown produce Surface Runoff Nearby surface water (84m north) Groundwater – Chalk Aquifer (SPZ 1) Nearby surface water (84m north) Plant uptake and consumption of homegrown produce Nearby surface water (84m north) Puture Site users Migration of ground gas Construction and	



Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Contaminant Linkage
Active Off-Site Source	es		
	Dermal contact,	Future Site users	Yes: There is communal soft landscaping at the Site so there is potential for future residents to have contact with potential contamination.
Former petrol station, 35m east of the Site. Former sewage farm, 20m north of the Site	ingestion and inhalation pathways	Construction workers	Yes: Construction workers will work in the ground and have the potential to be in contact with contamination if lateral migration of hydrocarbon contaminants in Made Ground is present.
	Migration of contaminants via waterways	Groundwater – Chalk Aquifer (SPZ 1)	Yes: Lateral migration of contaminated groundwater from associated contaminated land uses to surrounding groundwater is possible.

4.6 Other Property Related Environmental Issues

Table 4.3: Summary of Other Potential Environmental Issues

Issue	Detail
Coal Mining	Coal Authority records indicate that the Site is not located in an area that is affected by coal mining.
Radon	BGS records indicate that the Site is in a lower probability radon area where less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level. On this basis, the BGS states that "no radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions".
Flood Risk	Very low flood risk on-Site.
Asbestos Containing Materials	Potential for asbestos containing material on Site owing to the age of the current development. An asbestos survey should be undertaken prior to any refurbishment and development.
UXO Risk	The Site lies in an area of low risk of potential UXO.



5.0 Preliminary Geotechnical Hazards Assessment

Based on the available information presented in the preceding sections, the anticipated geotechnical hazards associated with the Site are summarised in the table below.

Table 5.1: Summary of Geotechnical Hazards

Hazard	Distance	Description
Made Ground	On-Site	The available information indicates that the Site has generally been developed land since the mid to late 1800s with only structures being present on Site. Therefore, Made Ground is anticipated based on the development and BGS borehole records. The Made Ground has high variability – consequently, unless adequately treated, the Made Ground may not be
Volume Change Potential	On-Site	a suitable founding stratum. The cohesive strata of Lambeth Group, will likely exhibit volume change potential when subject to moisture content changes. The volume change potential characteristics should be investigated and assessed to inform the design of foundations.
Environment Agency Consultation	On-Site	Should a deep foundation solution such as piling or deep ground improvement be required, the Environment Agency should be consulted with regards to construction operations within the chalk which is a Principal Aquifer. A risk assessment will likely be required.
Lambeth Group Strata	On-Site	Lambeth Group comprises highly variable strata in terms of engineering properties and lithology, and may contain hard bands, pebble beds, sand filled channels and subartesian groundwater pressures, to mention a few of the anticipated challenges for construction sites. The lithological profile and engineering properties of the Lambeth Group strata should be investigated and assessed to inform foundation design and construction techniques.
Soil Desiccation	On-Site	Moisture content deficits within cohesive strata could be present on site in proximity to existing vegetation and mature trees. Heave associated with any such desiccation would need consideration during the design of foundations and floor slabs.
Shallow Ground Water	On-Site	The presence of shallow groundwater cannot be ruled out. Shallow groundwater, should it be present will have implications during the construction phase.
Aggressive Ground Conditions	On-Site	Lambeth Group and materials derived from it can contain elevated concentrations of minerals capable of producing ground conditions aggressive to buried concrete. Made Ground should be assessed in that regard.



Hazard	Distance	Description
Potential Dissolution Features in Chalk	On-Site	Review of BGS boreholes in proximity to the site indicate chalk may be present underlying Lambeth Group at relatively shallow depths. Chalk is prone to dissolution and the presence of any dissolution features should be assessed during a site investigation.
Running Sand Phenomena	On-Site	Running sand phenomena during excavations within granular fractions of Lambeth Group cannot be ruled out especially if these deposits exist on-Site in a loose state and are affected by the presence of shallow groundwater
Buried Obstructions	On-Site	There is some potential of buried obstructions within the Made Ground associated with past developments such as relict foundations. Also, the potential presence of large gravels and cobbles within the Made Ground and cobbles of flint with the White Chalk Subgroup cannot be ruled out at this stage. Buried obstructions may delay construction operations and will require consideration for the selection of appropriate equipment.



6.0 Summary and Conclusions

6.1 Findings

The White Hart Site, located on St. Albans Street, South Mimms, Potters Bar was formerly a public house which is now vacant. The proposed development comprises the conversion and extension of the former public house into six one-bedroom apartments, conversion of outbuilding into a two-bedroom apartment and construction of a detached infill dwelling, along with associated landscaping, bin store, cycle storage and vehicle parking.

The earliest record of the Site, based on historical maps, shows the Site in its current configuration as early as 1868.

The Site is underlain by Lambeth Group clay, silt and sand, within a Secondary (A) unconfined aquifer and a Principal Aquifer in the form of Seaford and Lewes Nodular Chalk formations. The Site also falls within a SPZ 1 (inner zone) owing to the bedrock Principal Aquifer designation. No sensitive site land uses were identified on-Site.

The closest surface water feature is an agricultural drain located 84m to the north west of the Site.

6.2 Summary of Environmental Risk

Based on this assessment it is considered that the former land uses are unlikely to have impacted the underlying soil and groundwater conditions. There is potential for asbestos containing material owing to the age of the existing structures owing to any redevelopments that may have occurred.

It is understood that the proposed development will be for residential end use and will comprise housing with private gardens and areas of communal soft landscaping.

Future occupants could come into contact with potential contamination in areas of soft landscaping. Furthermore, ground gases and organic vapours could enter and accumulate in new buildings.

Construction and maintenance works and neighbouring Site users could come into contact with contaminated soils and soil dust during the construction and redevelopment phase.

The published geology is of Lambeth Group deposits (Secondary [A] Aquifer) over Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (Principal Aquifer) and the Site falls within a groundwater source protection zone 1. There are no major surface water bodies near the Site with the nearest being an agricultural drain unlikely to be in hydraulic conductivity with the Site.

The Pitstop 21, a former petrol station has the potential to be a source of hydrocarbon contamination, it is located 23 m to the north east of the Site.

7.0 Recommendations for Further Work

In light of the desk study findings, TRC recommends a Tier 2 (formerly known as a phase 2) intrusive ground investigation to further appraise underlying soil and groundwater quality and assess ground gas conditions. This is likely to be a requirement of planning consent. The investigation should focus on the potential sources identified as part of this assessment in particular the areas at the north east of the Site within the proximity of the petrol station. This will aim to address any risks to the identified receptors.

A detailed investigation with geotechnical testing is required to confirm the underlying geology, groundwater regime and engineering properties of the underlying soils. The ground investigation should be designed and assessed based on the requirements of BS5930:2015, Eurocode 7 Part 2 (and the associated National Annex), and NHBC Standards. The investigation and assessment should be tailored to ensure that the geotechnical



hazards, discussed in this report are addressed and appropriate mitigation measures are proposed to inform the structural and civils design.

A Geotechnical Design Report may need to be prepared at a later stage in accordance with Eurocode 7, once the ground investigation and assessment have been completed and the final scheme details are known.

Given the age of the building, it is recommended that an asbestos survey is undertaken prior to any refurbishment or development.



Annex A: Figures





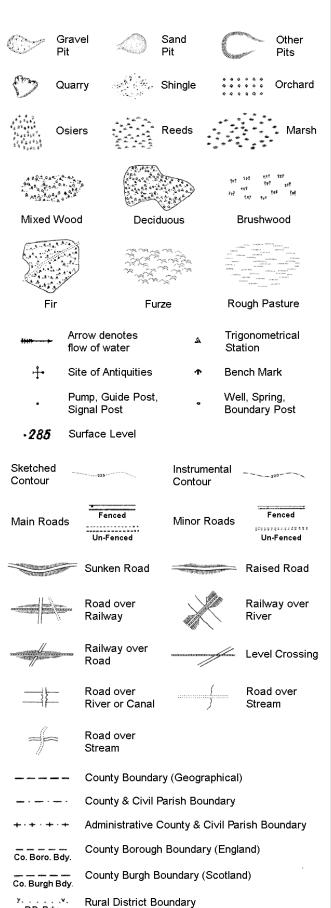
NOTES	COPYRIGHT NOTES	REVISIO	NS						TITLE		
Drawing provided by Griggs. Drawing number 1563 SK002,			Work.Life 20 Red Lion Street,	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN							
Revision C. Dated September 2021.							7 IRC	London, WC1R 4PS	TRC PROJECT NO.	SCALE	
									543517	N/A	
			RST ISSUE				CLIENT		PURPOSE OF ISSUE	<u>'</u>	STATUS
		P01 Ini	itials	LS	LS	23/02/24	-) Limited	SUITABLE FOR INFO	DRMATION	
			EVISION NOT	ES/COMME	NTS		PROJECT		DRAWING NO		REVISION
		REV. Ini	itials				THE WHITE HART, SOL	JTH MIMMS	FIGURE 2		PO1



Annex B: Envirocheck

Historical Mapping Legends

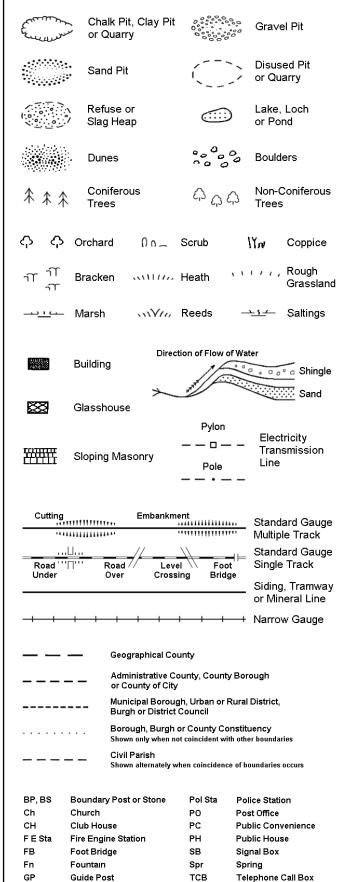
Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560



RD. Bdy.

····· Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000



TCP

Telephone Call Post

Mile Post

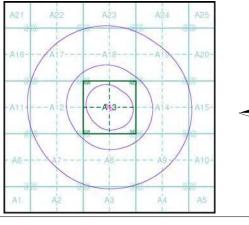
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle	Mud	Mud
Sand	Sand		Sand Pit
********	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	- O∨erhead 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
۵ ⁰	Area of wooded vegetation	م م م	Non-coniferous trees
\Diamond	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	**	Coniferous trees
*	Coniferous trees (scattered)	Ö	Positioned tree
ф ф ф ф	Orchard	* *	Coppice or Osiers
alle.	Rough Grassland	www.	Heath
On_	Scrub	7 <u>₩</u> ۲	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
6	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)	Δ	Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)	\boxtimes	Pylon, flare stac or lighting tower
•‡•	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Middlesex	1:10,560	1868	2
Middlesex	1:10,560	1868	3
Middlesex	1:10,560	1897 - 1898	4
Hertfordshire	1:10,560	1916 - 1920	5
Hertfordshire	1:10,560	1919	6
Hertfordshire	1:10,560	1935	7
Hertfordshire	1:10,560	1938	8
Hertfordshire	1:10,560	1938	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1960	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964 - 1968	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1973 - 1974	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1984	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	15
Street View	Variable		16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

309953319_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250 Slice: 0.27

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Search Buffer (m): 1000

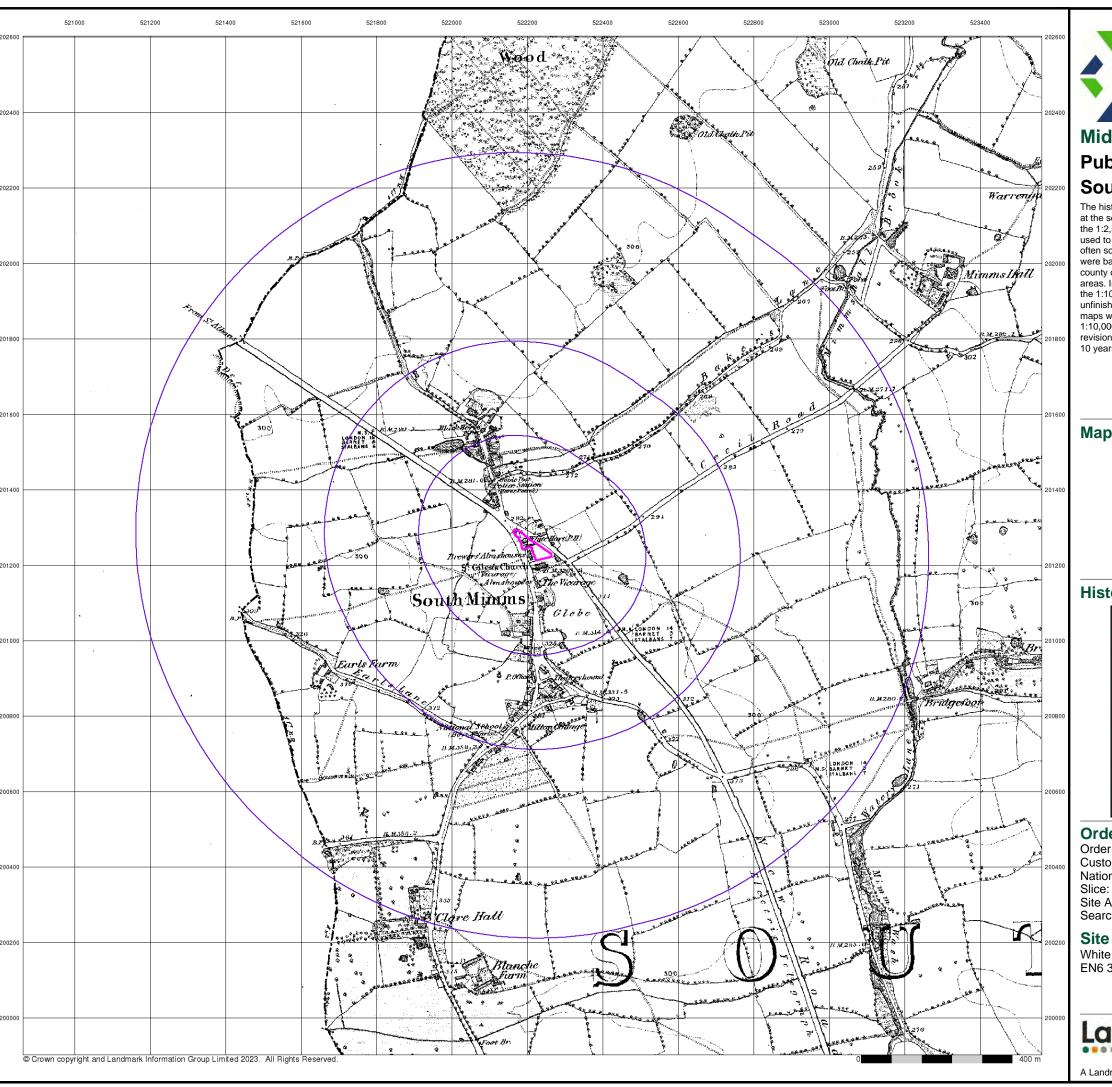
Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ



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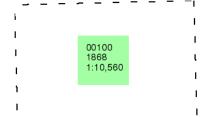


Middlesex

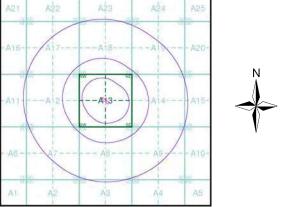
Published 1868 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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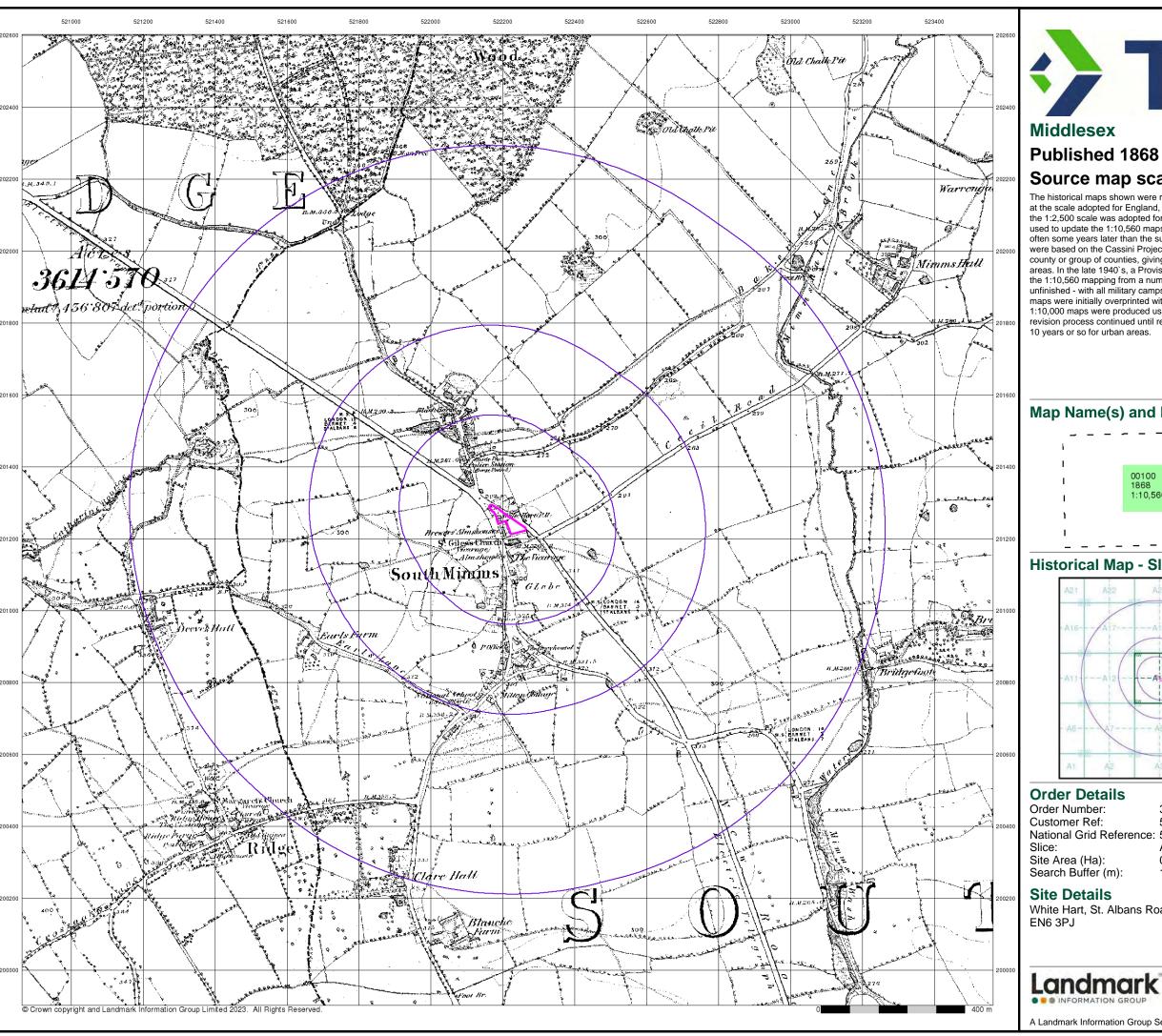
Site Details

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Landmark

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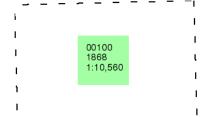




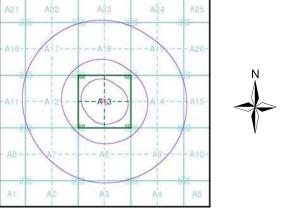
Published 1868 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



309953319_1_1 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250

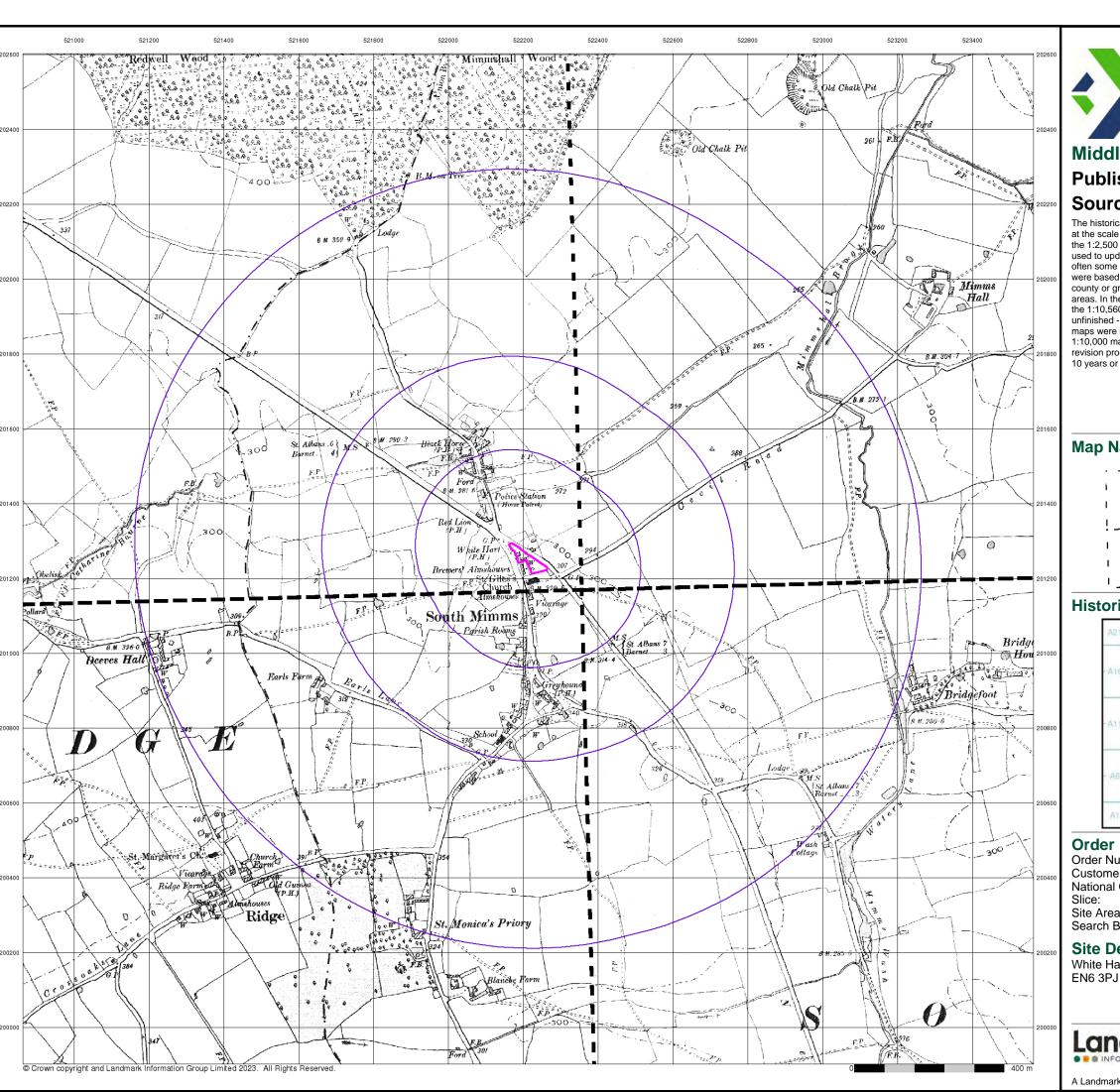
0.27 1000

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Middlesex

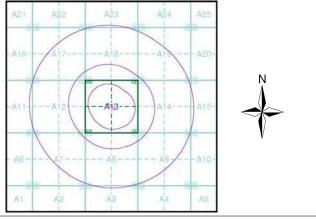
Published 1897 - 1898 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

		_ ¬	_		7
i	001NW 1898	1	l	001NE 1898	1
1	1:10,560			1:10,560	ı
!			-		\dashv
1	001SW			001SE 1897	1
1	1898 1:10,560)		1:10,560	- 1
1			1		

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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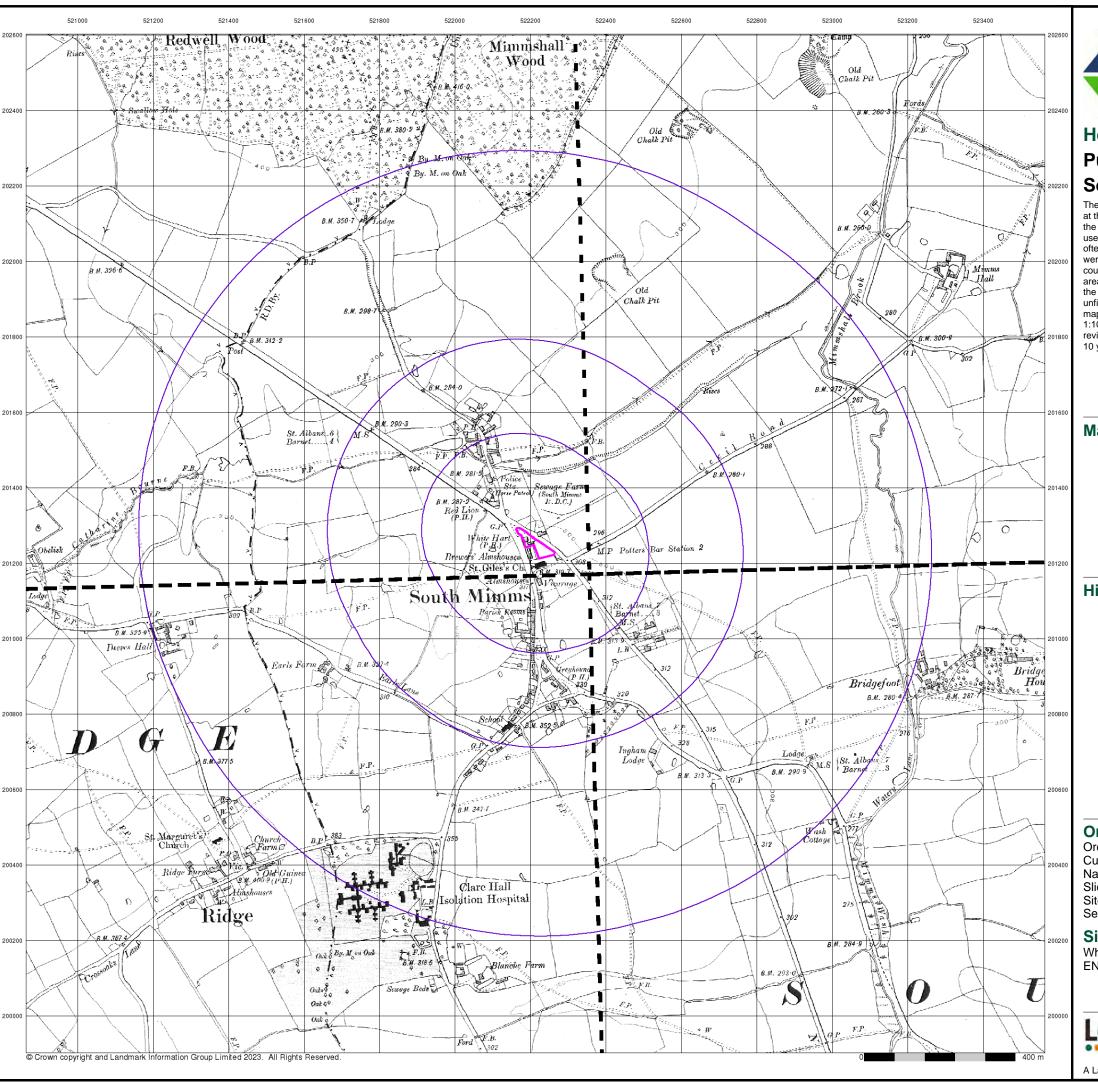
Site Details

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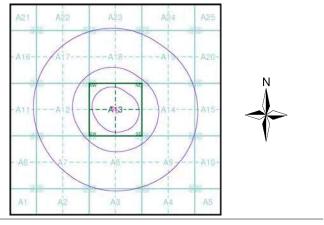
Published 1916 - 1920 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

		_ 7	_		7
i	040NW 1920	١		040NE 1919	ı
1	1:10,560			1:10,560	- 1
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ı	040SW			040SE 1919	ı
ı	1916 1:10,560			1:10,560	- 1
			l		- 1

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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Site Area (Ha): 0.27 Search Buffer (m): 1000

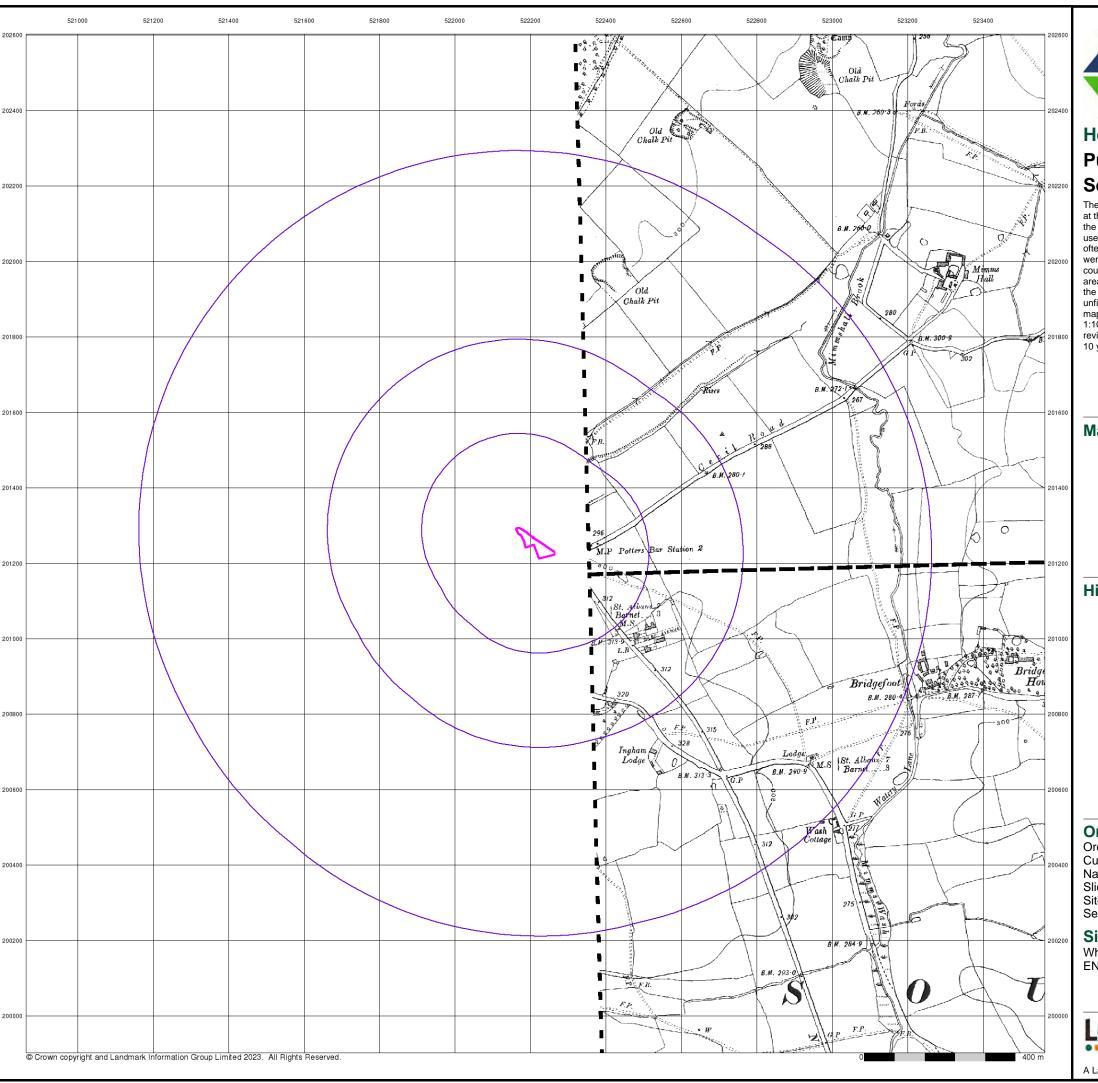
Site Details

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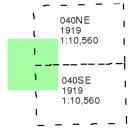




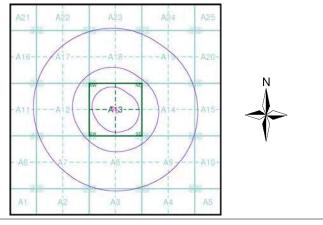
Published 1919 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 Search Buffer (m): 1000

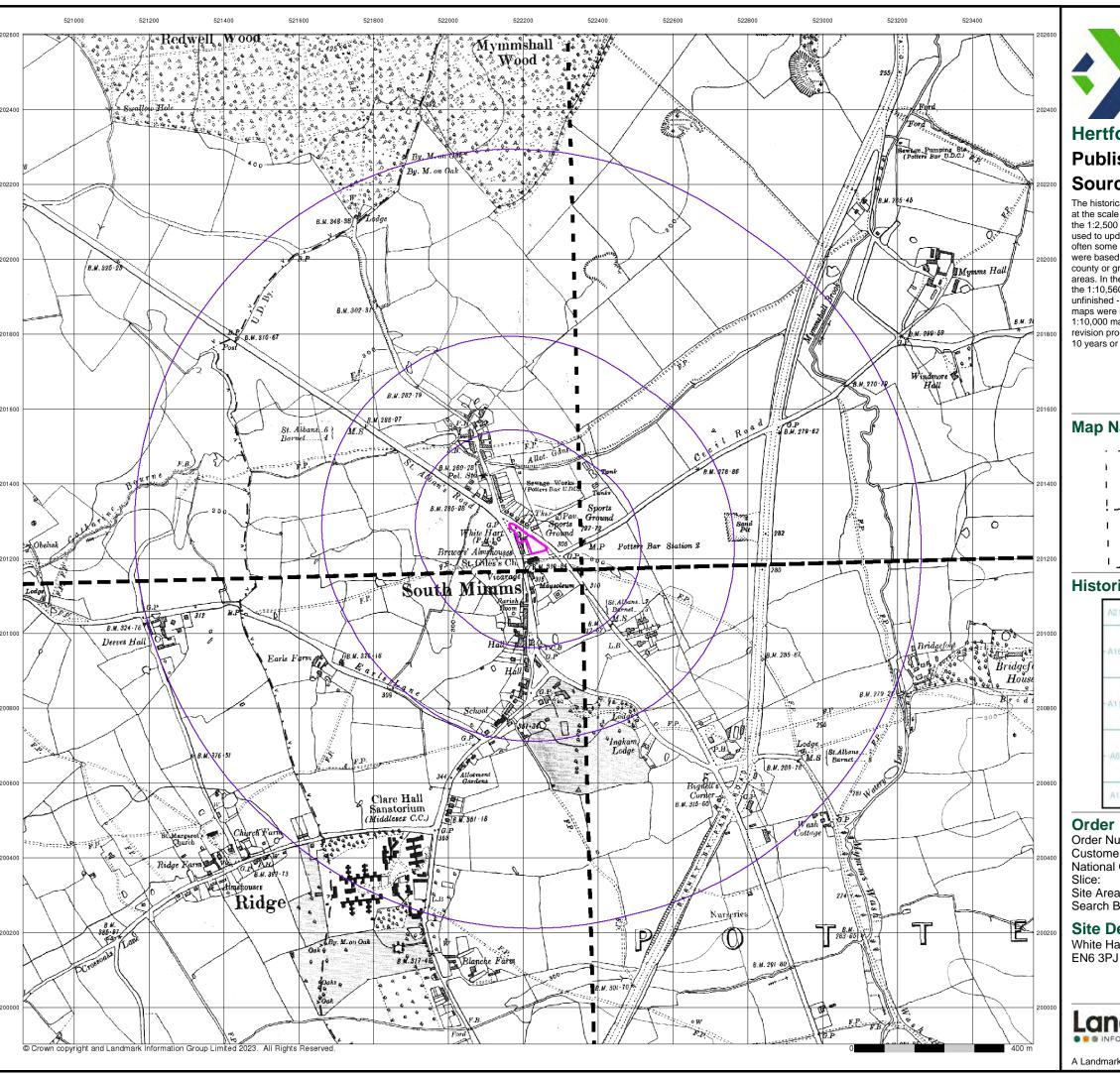
Site Details

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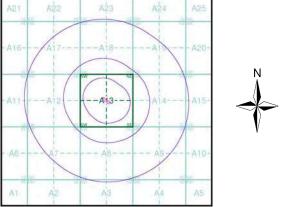
Published 1935 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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ì	040NW 1935	١	l	040NE 1935	ı
1	1:10,560			1:10,560	ı
!			_		\dashv
1	040SW			040SE 1935	1
1	1935 1:10,560)		1:10,560	- 1
1			1		_1

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 309953319_1_1 Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250

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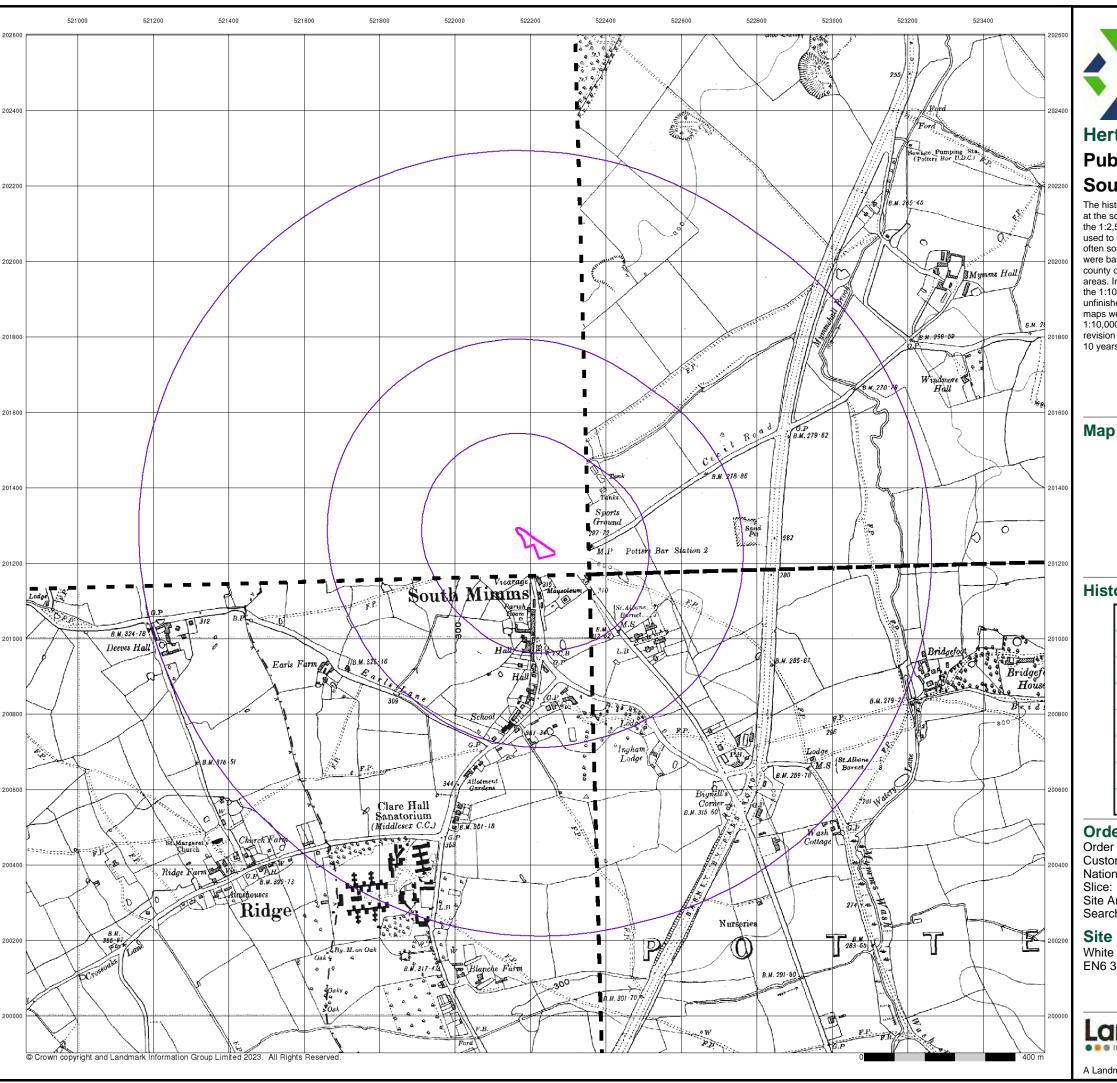
Site Details

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Landmark

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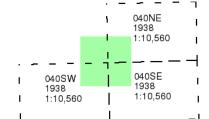




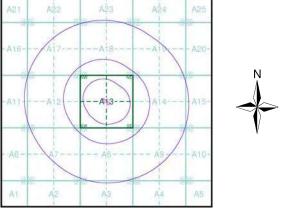
Published 1938 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

309953319_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250

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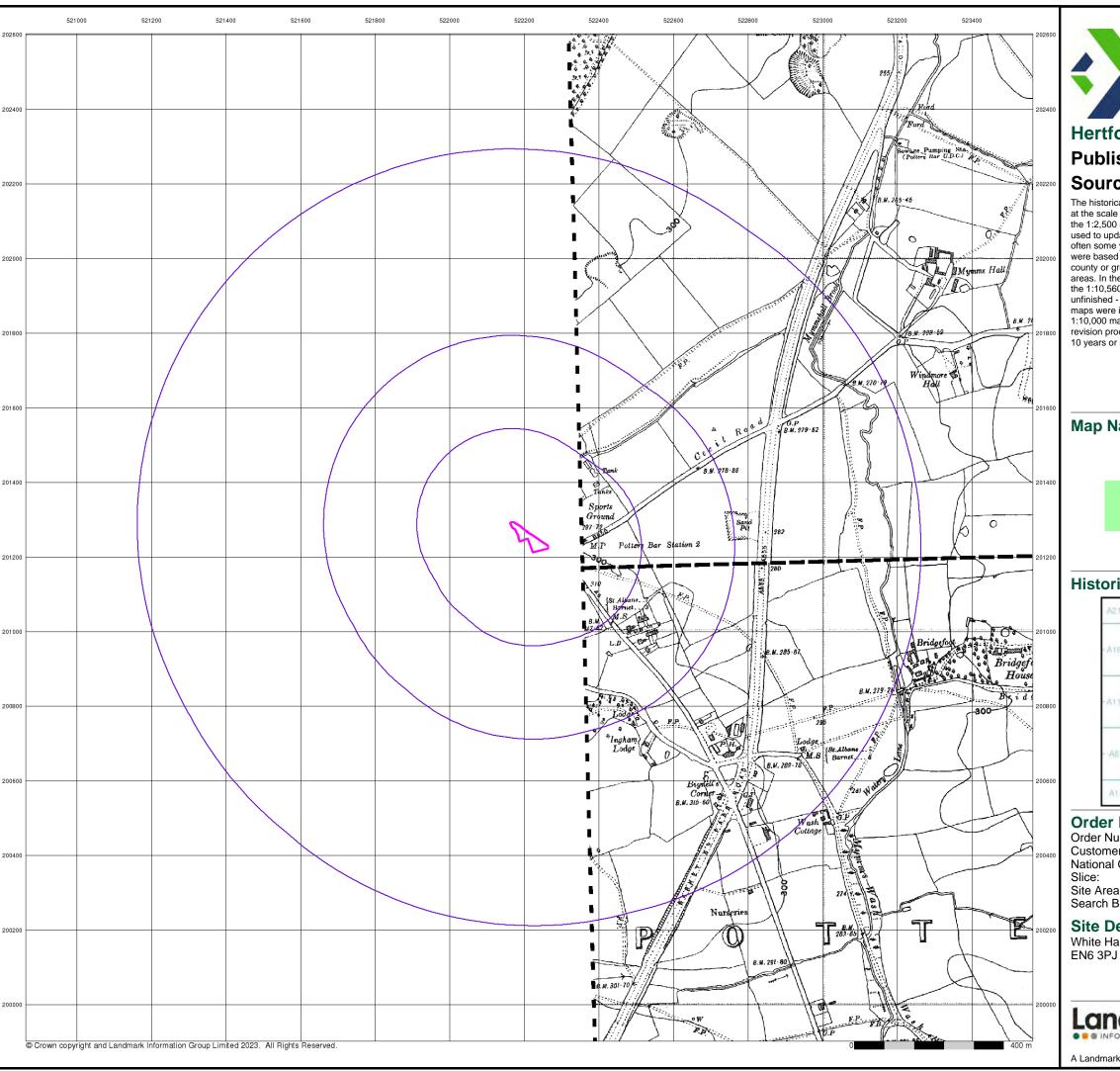
Site Details

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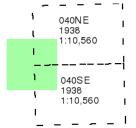




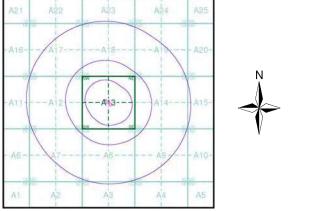
Published 1938 Source map scale - 1:10,560

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: 309953319_1_1 Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 1000

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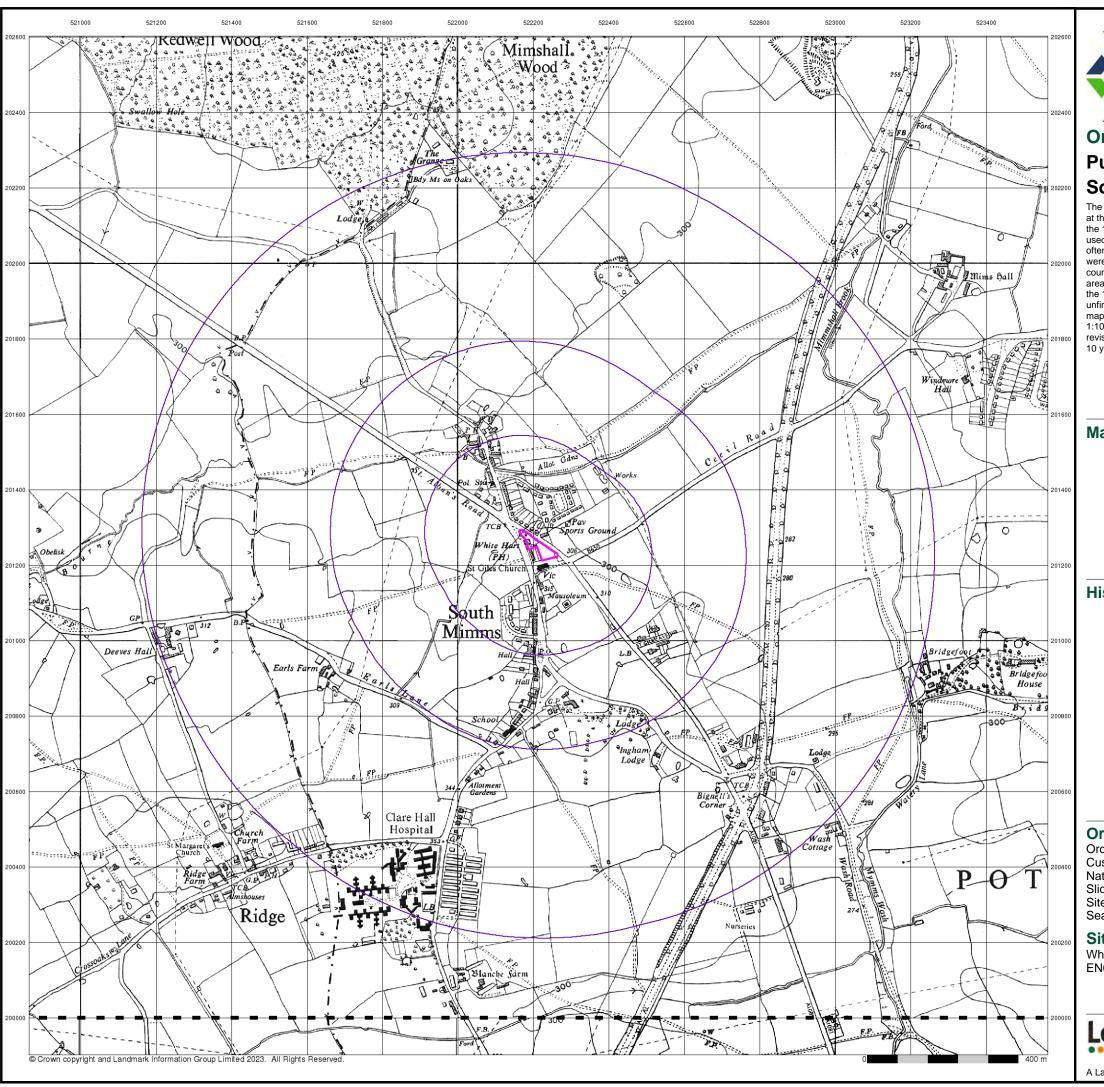
Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR,



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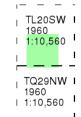
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960

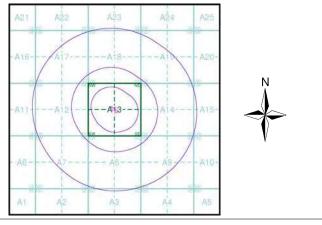
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250
Slice: A

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.27
Search Buffer (m): 1000

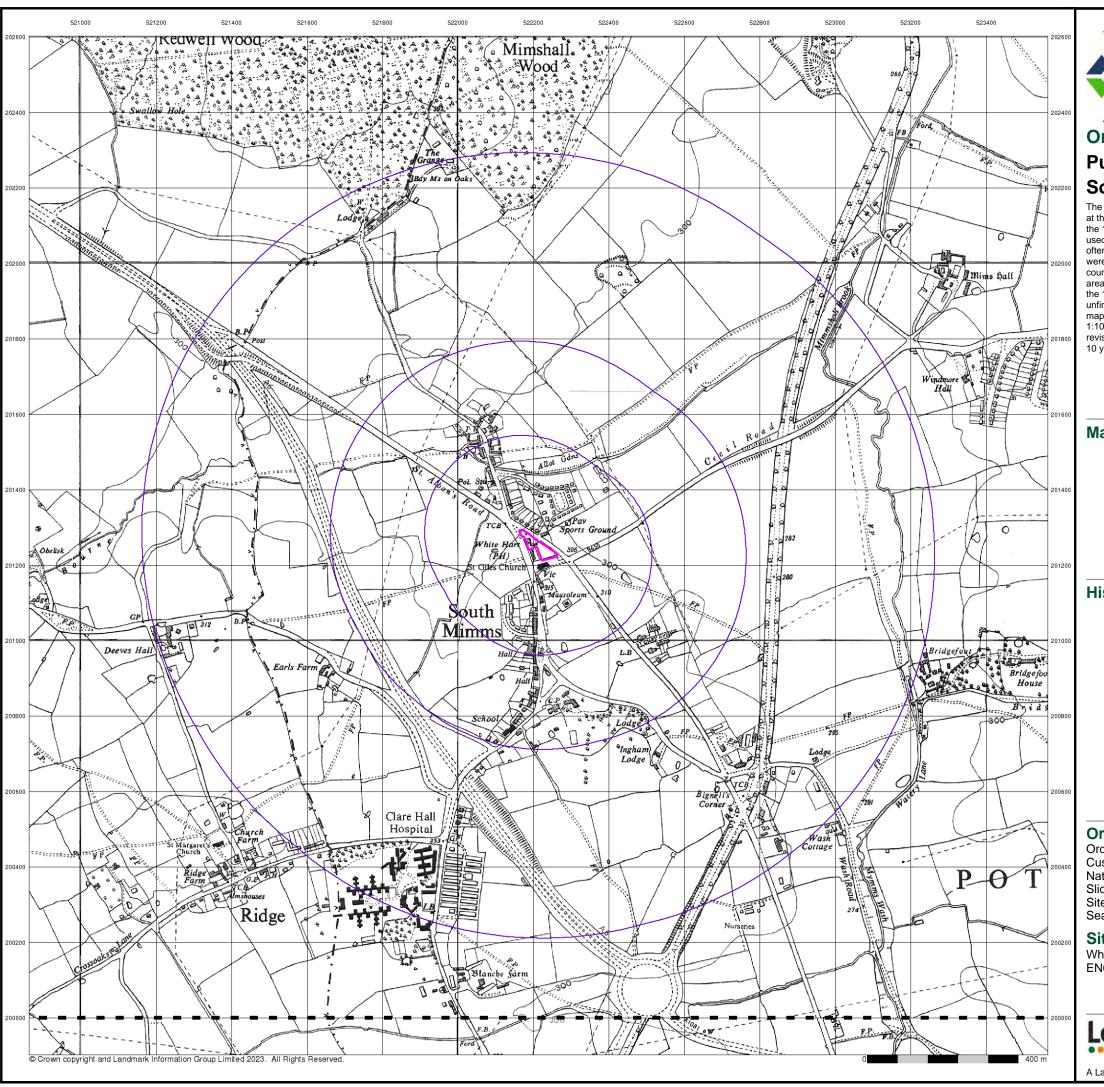
Site Details

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

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 14-Apr-2023 Page 10 of 16



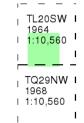


Ordnance Survey Plan

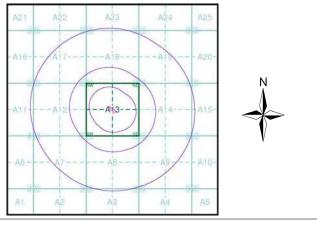
Published 1964 - 1968 Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.27
Search Buffer (m): 1000

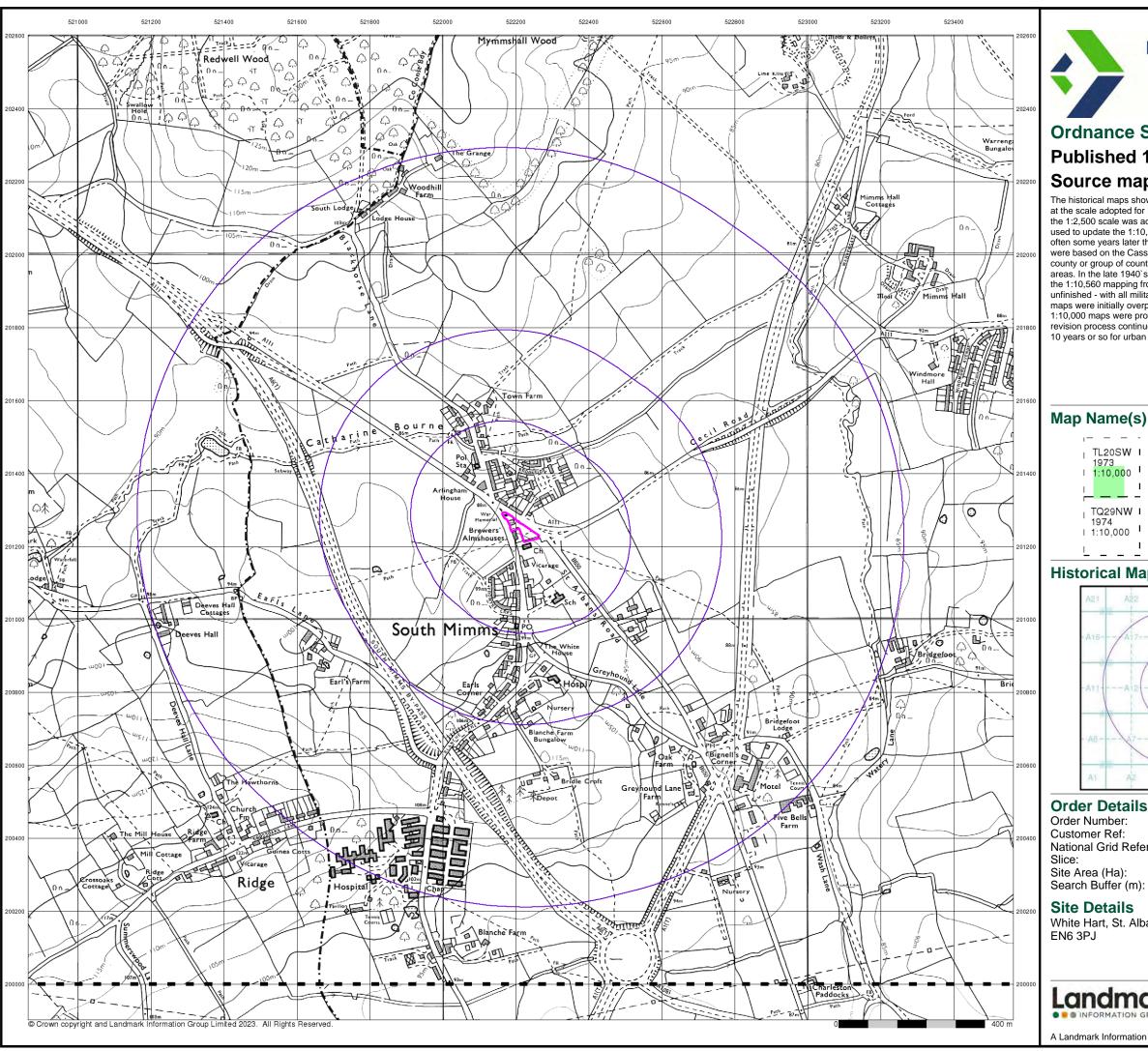
Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ



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

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 14-Apr-2023 Page 11 of 16



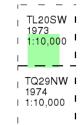


Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1973 - 1974

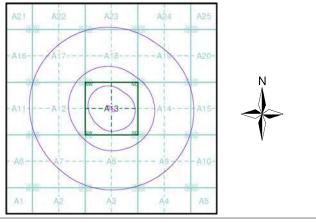
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

309953319_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000 National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 1000

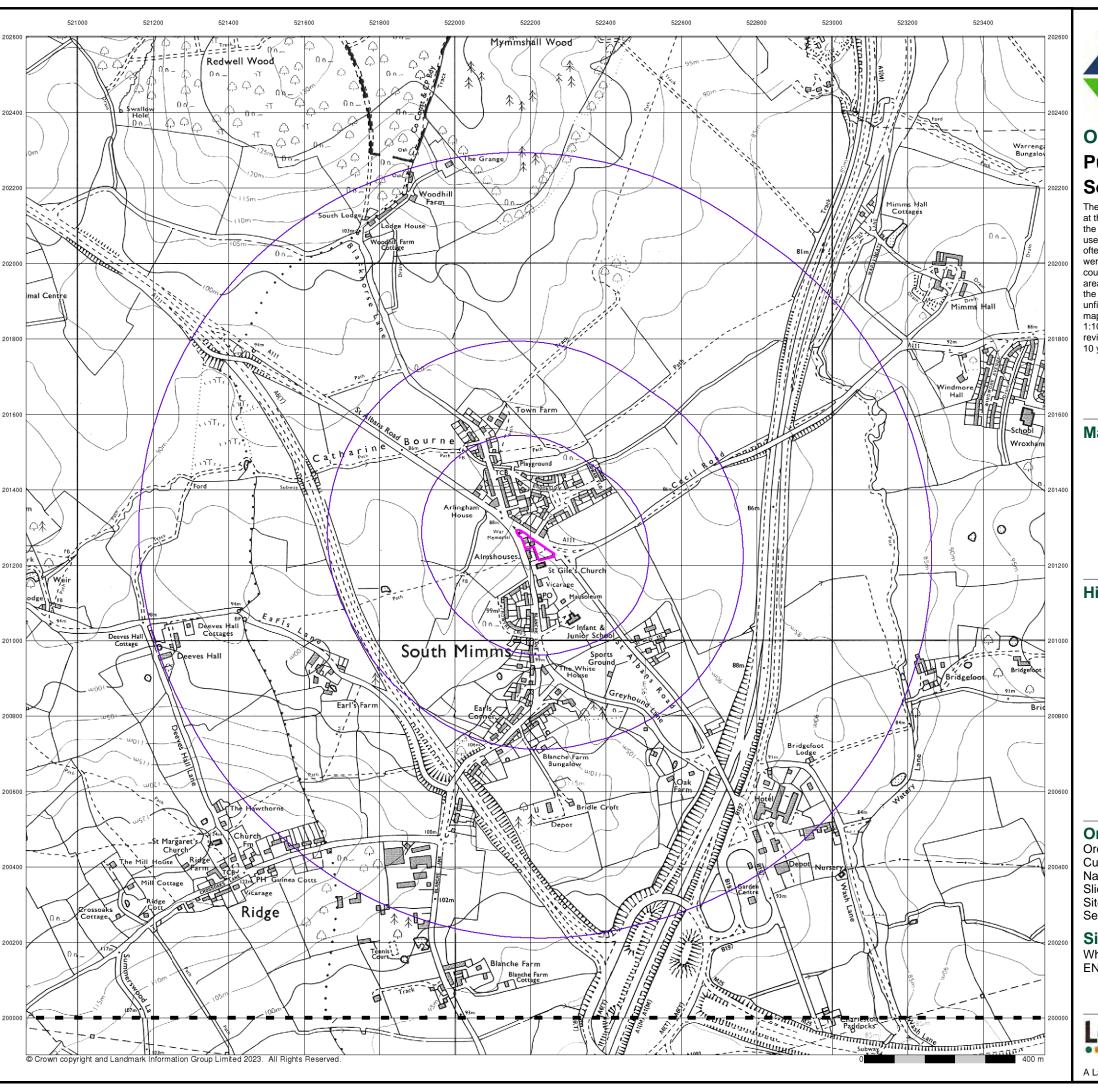
Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ



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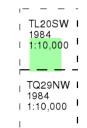


Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1984

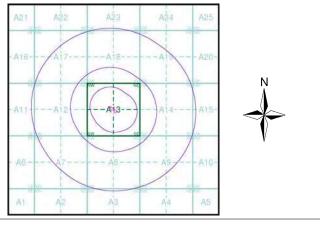
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.27
Search Buffer (m): 1000

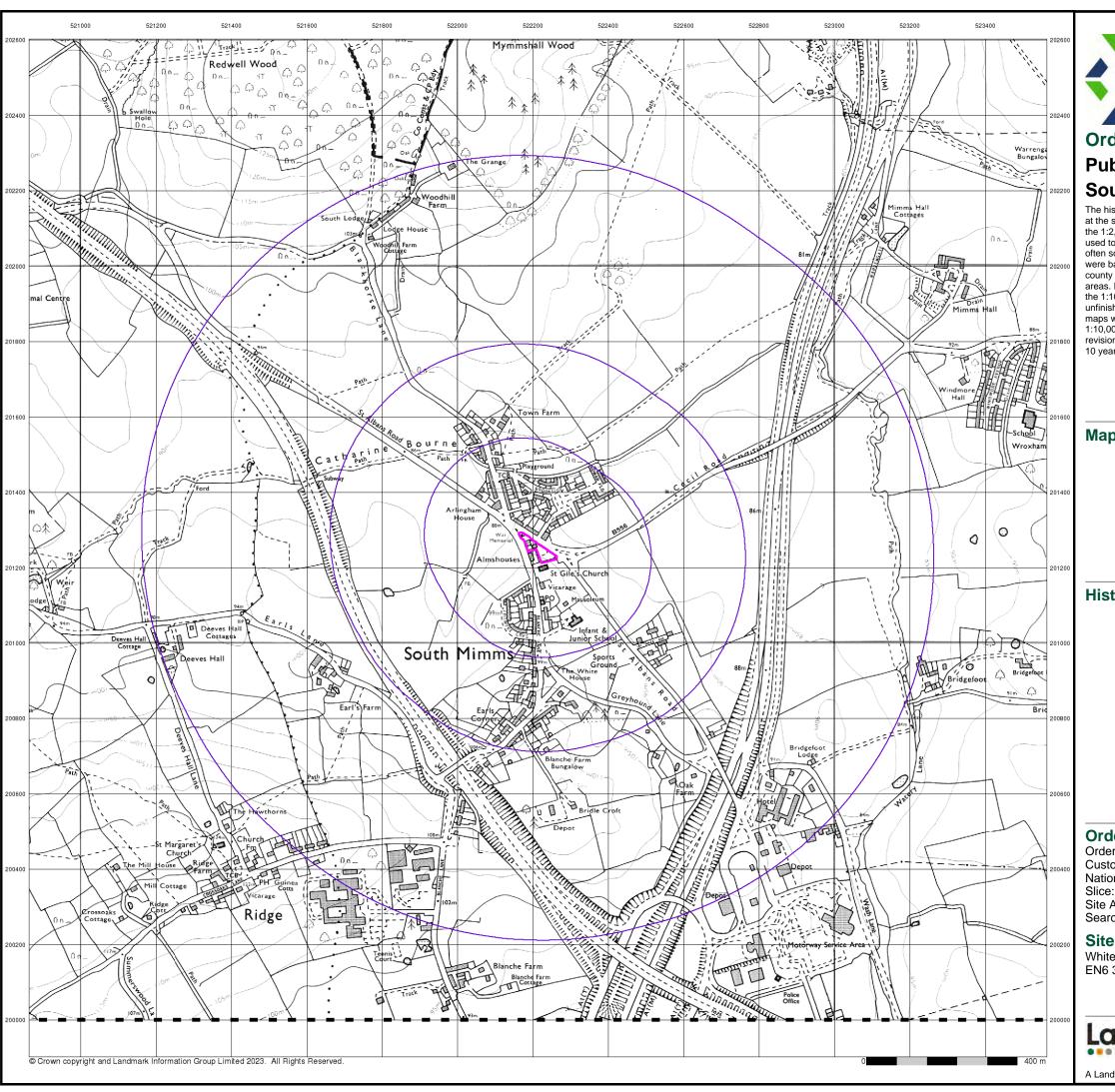
Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ



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

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 14-Apr-2023 Page 13 of 16



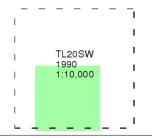


Ordnance Survey Plan

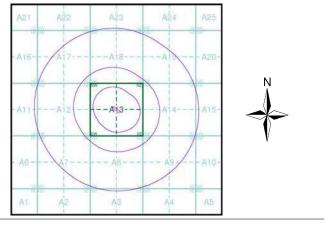
Published 1990 Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250

e:

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 Search Buffer (m): 1000

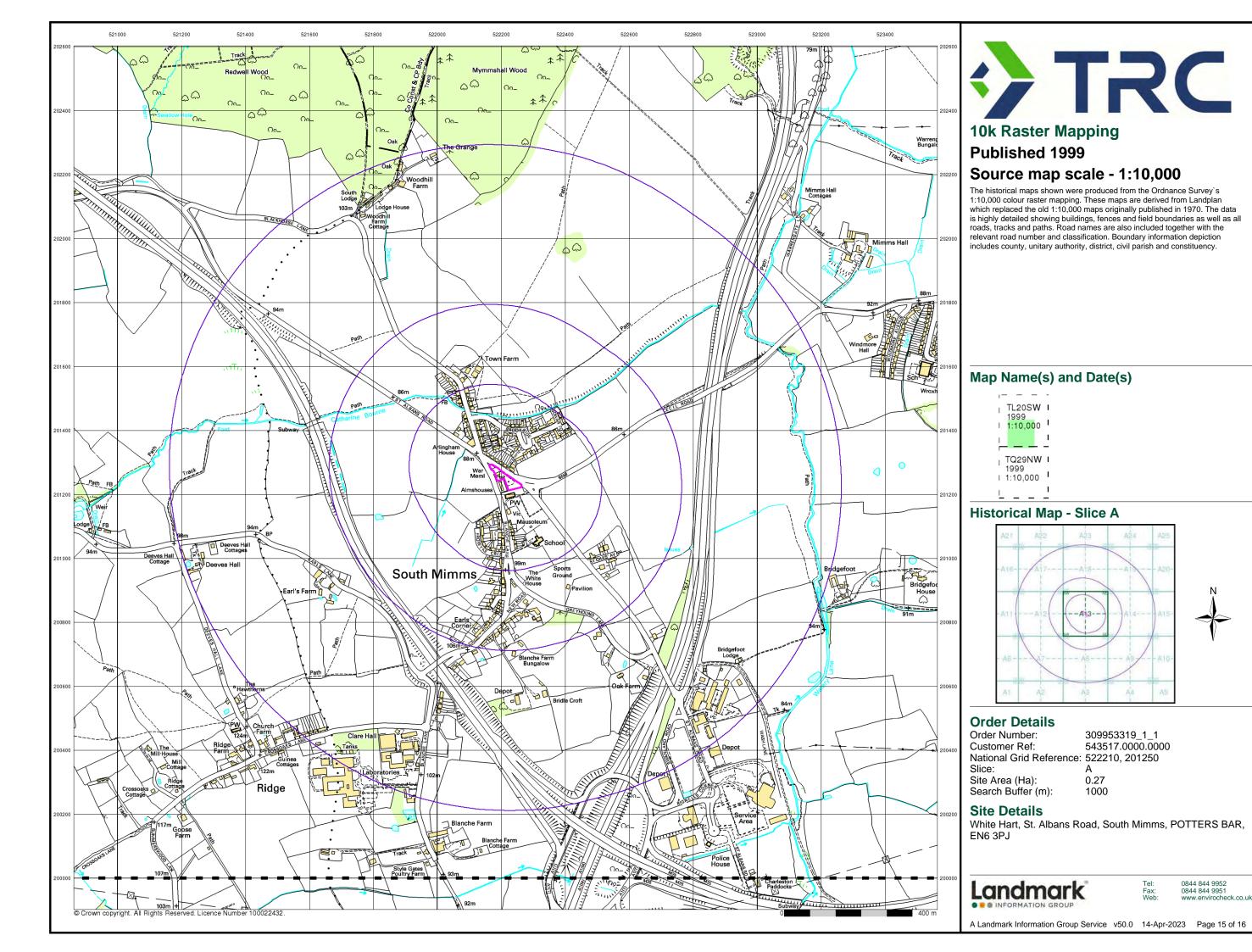
Site Details

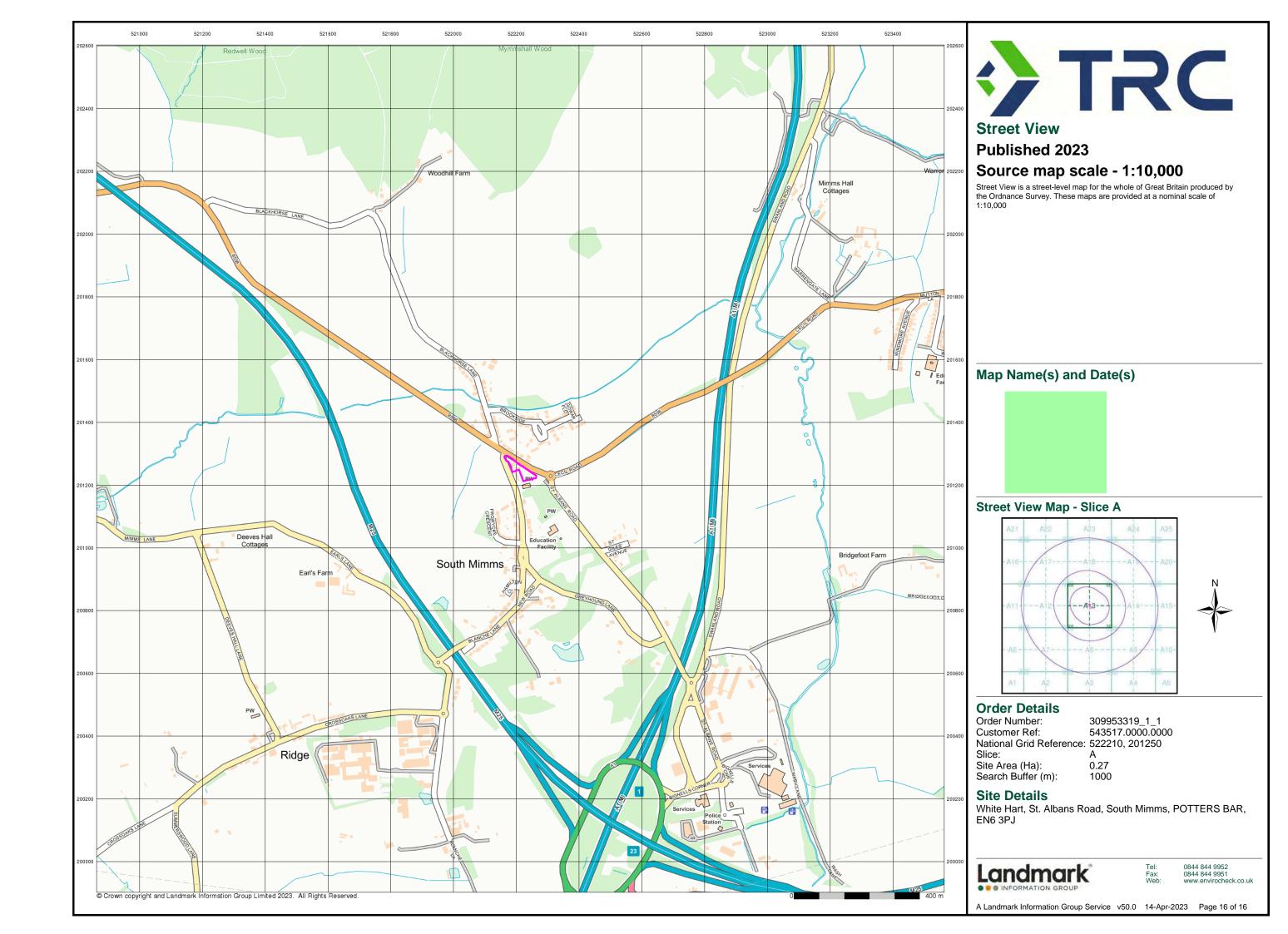
White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ

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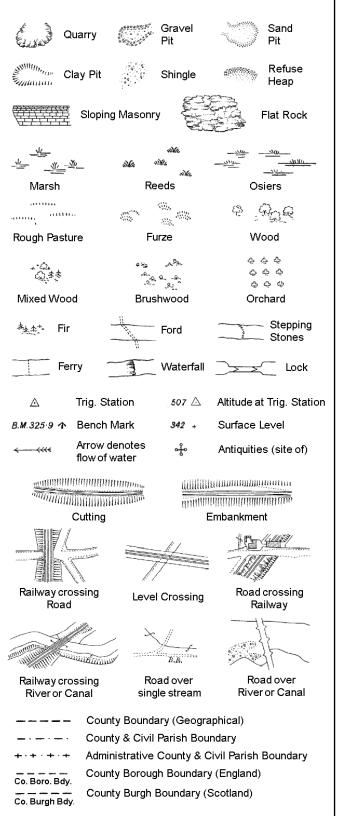
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Historical Mapping Legends

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



B.R.

E.P

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

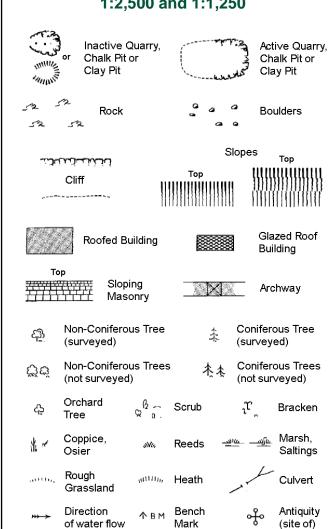
S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

 T_{T}

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



ETL	Electricity Transmission Line

Cave

Entrance

County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary

Triangulation

Electricity

Ŧ.

Civil Parish Boundary Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary L B Bdy London Borough Boundary Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

.,.	J	J	
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
NTI	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pn	Wind Pump

1:1,250

			opes .	ppes		
لخنيسانييات			Тор	1111111	Top 	
	Cliff	1111	111111111111111111	1111111	111111111111	
,		1111		- 1111111	1111111111	
250	Rock		7.3	Rock (so	cattered)	
\Box	Boulders		Δ	Boulders	s (scattered)	
	Positioned	Boulder		Scree		
ফ্র	Non-Conif	erous Tree)	未	Coniferd (surveye		
Ďά	Non-Conife (not surve	erous Trees yed)	杰杰	Conifero (not surv	ous Trees /eyed)	
Ą.	Orchard Tree	Q 0.	Scrub	'n,	Bracken	
* ~	Coppice, Osier	DVa,	Reeds 🛥	10c <u>–11</u> 0c	Marsh, Saltings	
arttin,	Rough Grassland	u_{11111}	Heath	1	Culvert	
**> >	Direction of water flo	Δ ow	Triangulation Station	, f	Antiquity (site of)	
E_TL Electricity Transmission Line ⊠ Electricity Pylon						
\ K√BM 238.60m Bench Mark				Building Building		
	Roofe	ed Building		29	azed Roof iilding	
Civil parish/servers with he unders						
		Civil parish/community boundary District boundary				
	_	-				
_ ·		County boundary				
٥		Boundary post/stone				
ير.		Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)				
Bks	Barracks		Р	Pillar, Pol	le or Post	
Bty	Battery		PO	Post Offic	ce	
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\	Worship	
Station		ity Generating	Sewage P	pg Sta Sewage Pumping Station		
		Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br		ox or Bridge	
	ta Electricity	,	SP, SL	_	ost or Light	
FB	Filter Bed		Spr	Spring	· - · - · a ···	
			•			

Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Governer

Guide Post

Manhole

Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

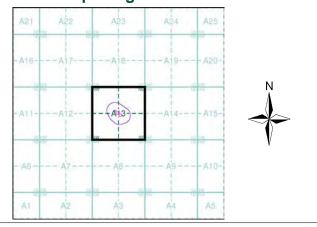


	•		
Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Middlesex	1:2,500	1866 - 1892	2
Hertfordshire	1:2,500	1870 - 1873	3
Hertfordshire	1:2,500	1873	4
Middlesex	1:2,500	1896	5
Hertfordshire	1:2,500	1898	6
Middlesex	1:2,500	1914	7
Hertfordshire	1:2,500	1914	8
Hertfordshire	1:2,500	1935	9
Middlesex	1:2,500	1935	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970 - 1971	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1983	12
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1983 - 1988	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1992	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	15

1:2,500 1996

Historical Map - Segment A13

Large-Scale National Grid Data



Order Details

Order Number: 309953319_1_1 543517.0000.0000 Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Tank or Track

Works (building or area)

Trough

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

Tr

Wd Pp

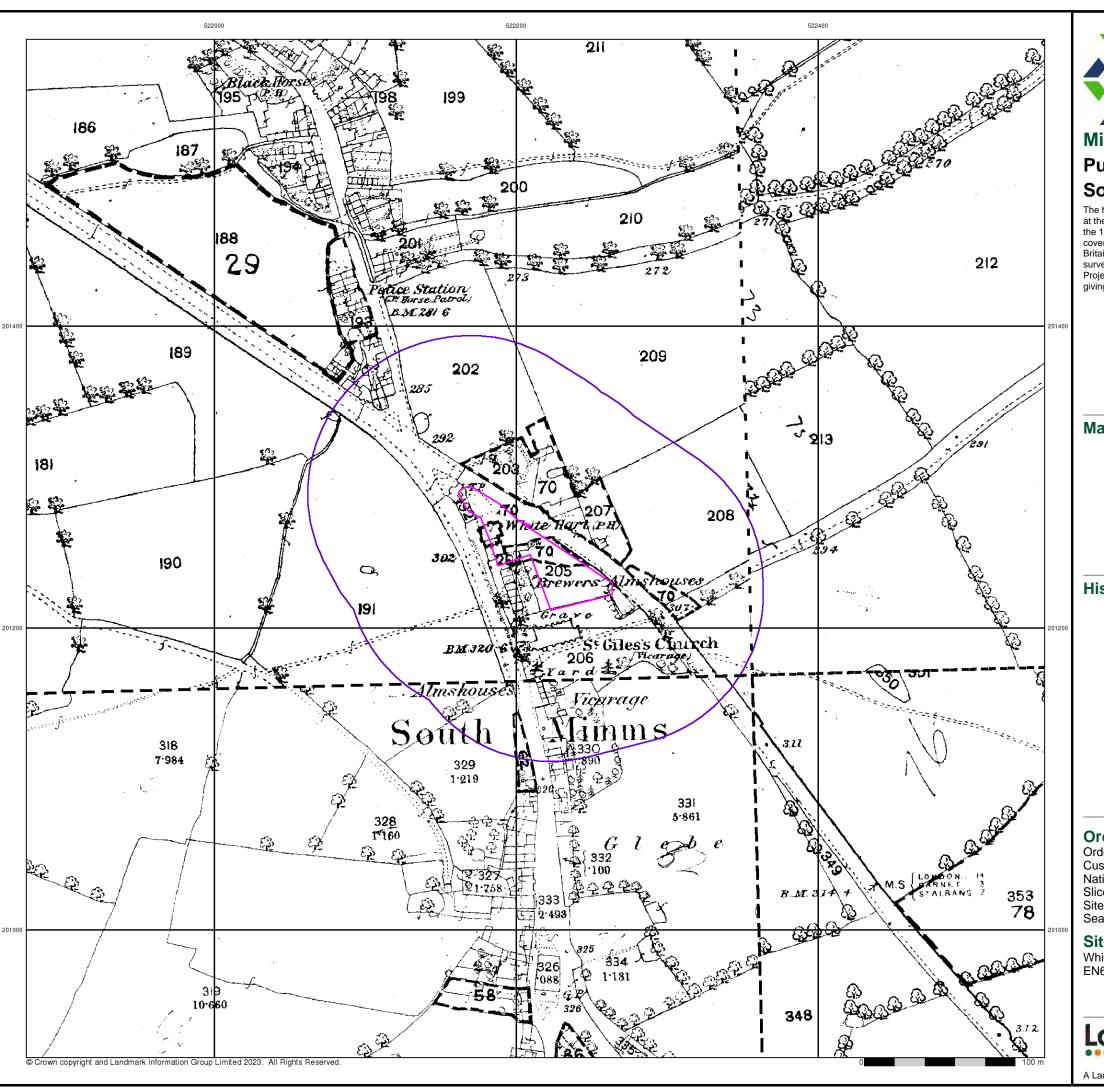
Wks

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR, EN6 3PJ



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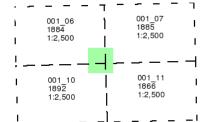


Middlesex

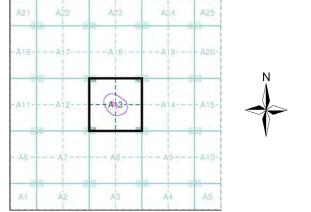
Published 1866 - 1892 Source map scale - 1:2,500

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: 309953319_1_1
Customer Ref: 543517.0000.0000
National Grid Reference: 522210, 201250
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.27 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

White Hart, St. Albans Road, South Mimms, POTTERS BAR,



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