Desk Study & Intrusive Ground Investigation
Markfield Conference Centre

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report describes a desk study and intrusive ground investigation of a site at Markfield Conference Centre, Ratby Lane, Markfield, Leicestershire.

1.2 The objectives of this investigation have been to obtain information relating to the geotechnical and geo-environmental conditions pertaining to the site and to produce an assessment of these factors in relation to the proposed development.

1.3 We have been advised that the proposed development at the site will comprise 2 buildings forming a conference centre / indoor sports facility; and a residential block. It is assumed in the production of this report that ground levels across the site will remain generally unchanged from those at the time of the investigation site works. If the assumptions made above and in the later sections of this report are not the case, then the recommendations presented within this report may require some amendment.

1.4 This report has been produced on behalf of our Client, The Islamic Foundation and no responsibility is accepted to any third party for all or any part. This report should not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the express written authorisation of Emcus Limited. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report, they rely on it at their own risk and the authors owe them no duty of care or skill.

1.5 The findings and opinions conveyed from the desk study within this report are based on information obtained from a variety of sources, as detailed within this report, which Emcus Limited believes are reliable. Nevertheless, Emcus Limited cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the information it has obtained from these sources, and used in the production of this report.

1.6 Whilst this report may express an opinion on the possible configuration of strata, groundwater, ground gases or contaminants between or beyond various locations, or on the possible presence of features based on visual, verbal or published evidence, this is for guidance only, and no liability can be accepted for its accuracy.

1.7 The site plans and drawings enclosed in this report should not be scaled off.

1.8 We recommend that the geo-environmental & geotechnical assessments within this report are discussed and agreed with the appropriate regulators (Local Authority, Environment Agency, etc.,), prior to any irrevocable actions being taken.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location & Access

2.1.1 The site is located in the central south-eastern area of the Markfield Institute of Higher Education / Markfield Conference Centre, Ratby Lane, Markfield Leicestershire, (see drawings J2231/01 and J2231/02). The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is 449330 309010.

2.1.2 For the purpose of the investigation site works (undertaken 8th July 2025) access to the site was gained from the Ratby Lane, along the facility driveway.

2.2 Site Description & Surroundings

2.2.1 A walkover of the site was undertaken by an experienced Engineer from Emcus on 8th July 2025.

2.2.2 At the time of the walkover, the site generally comprised 2 elongate educational / conference buildings, surrounded by kempt lawns and planted borders. In addition, the southern area of the site comprised a hardstanding which was accessed via a driveway which extended through the central area of the site. (The driveway also provided access to the buildings / parking areas which were present beyond the south-western boundary of the site).

2.2.3 Mature trees were present in the landscaped areas around the margins of the site.

2.2.4 The boundaries of the site were undefined on the ground at the time of the walkover / investigation site works.

2.2.5 The areas beyond the north-eastern, north-western and south-western boundaries of the site generally comprised other buildings, landscaping and infrastructure within the educational / conference facility. The area to the south-east of the site generally comprised a woodland landscaping strip with housing and a retirement home beyond.

3.0 DESK STUDY

3.1 Historical Maps

3.1.1 Extracts of historical maps and aerial images have been reviewed to obtain an indication of the history of the site and its environs. The historical map / image extracts are presented as a series of plans generally comprising montages from approximately the same publication dates between 1884 and 2024. These historical plans are reproduced in Appendix A of this report.

3.1.2 The historical maps dated 1884 to 1929 indicate that the site was generally undeveloped having comprised part of a larger field, presumably used for agriculture.

3.1.3 The historical maps dated 1955 to 2024 indicate that the site generally comprised 2 elongate buildings surrounded by soft landscaping and hardstandings / driveways. The buildings / site are indicated to have comprised part of Markfield Hospital from 1958 to 1985 and then a training / educational centre.

3.1.4 The history of the area surrounding the site indicated by the historical maps can be summarised as follows.

Date (range)	Salient Features within potential influencing distance of the site
1884 to 1929	The area surrounding the site is indicated to have generally comprised undeveloped fields with a group of buildings (Upper Grange) centred 145m to the north-west of the site and a group of buildings (Groby Upper Park) centred 215m to the north-east of the site.
1955 - 1985	The area surrounding the site is indicated to have generally comprised buildings and grounds associated with Markfield Hospital. Residential housing is indicated to have been present 130m to the north of the site, fronting Ratby Lane.
1988 - 2024	The historical maps dated indicate the area to the south of the site was generally redeveloped with residential housing and associated infrastructure. The area to the west of the site is indicated to have comprised a training centre. In addition, the historical maps dated 1991 – 2024 indicate that the area to the north of the site was developed with training centre / educational buildings and associated grounds.

3.1.5 In addition, the historical maps indicate that issues and a drain / watercourse were present 150m to the east of the site. The maps dated 1991 to 2024 indicate that a pond was present 185m to the east of the site, beyond the issues / watercourse.

3.2 Geology, Hydrogeology & Hydrology

3.2.1 The GeoIndex data tool available through the website of the British Geological Survey (BGS) has been examined in respect of the strata underlying the site.

3.2.2 The GeoIndex indicates that the natural strata beneath the site comprises Quaternary (glacial) Oadby member, underlain by the Triassic Edwalton Member – Mudstone.

3.2.3 The Oadby member generally comprises poorly sorted brown – grey clays, sand and gravel. The Edwalton Member strata generally comprises red-brown and greenish-grey siltstone and mudstones with fine grained sandstones and disseminated gypsum.

3.2.4 In addition to the natural strata, Made Ground is anticipated beneath the site associated with the historic / existing development.

3.2.5 The extracts of the Aquifer Designation maps included within the Envirocheck report indicate that the superficial deposits underlying the site (Oadby Member) is a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer and the bedrock underlying the site (Edwalton Member) is a Secondary B Aquifer.

3.2.6 The site is not indicated to be located in a Source Protection Zone.

3.2.7 The Envirocheck information indicates that the closest surface watercourse is the drain 150m to the east of the site.

3.3 Coal Mining

3.3.1 The Mining Remediation Authority Map Viewer indicates that the site is not located in a Coal Mining Reporting Area and / or Development High Risk area.

3.4 Landmark Environmental Database Report

3.4.1 A search and review has been undertaken of information held on the Landmark 'Envirocheck' database, which provides information on the environmental setting of the site. A copy of the 'Envirocheck' Report is reproduced in Appendix B of this report, with the salient points summarised below.

- The Envirocheck report does not identify any landfills and / or waste management facilities within 250 metres of the site.
- The Envirocheck report does not identify any areas of potentially infilled land within 250m of the site.
- The Envirocheck report does not identify any pollution incidents; pollution controls; prosecutions; and / or discharge consents within 250m of the site.
- The Envirocheck report does not identify any contemporary trade directory entries within 250m of the site.

3.5 Radon

3.5.1 The Envirocheck report advises that no radon protection measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings and extensions at the site. (This assessment is also considered suitable for commercial / industrial buildings which may incorporate smaller compartmental rooms / spaces).

4.0 PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

4.1 Potential Contaminant Sources

From the desk study searches, the following potential contaminant sources affecting the site have been identified.

Potential On-Site Sources

- Possible contamination associated with Made Ground beneath the site. – Potentially a range of metals, semi-metals, Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and asbestos.

Potential Off-site sources

- No potential sources of plausible off-site contamination have been identified.

4.2 Potential Receptors

The potential receptors associated with the proposed development of the site are:

- Human Health - Site end users.
- Ground water.
- Surface water.
- Development fabric / construction materials.

The health and safety risks to site contractors and maintenance workers have not been assessed specifically as part of this report. Whilst this report may make some general assessments / recommendations in this regard, these risks should be further assessed by the contractors involved.

4.3 Potential Pathways

The potential pathways associated with the proposed development of the site are:

- Ingestion of soil & dust.
- Inhalation of dust, gas & vapour.
- Dermal contact.
- Vertical and lateral migration of contamination (fluid / gas / vapour) through permeable strata, rock fractures and cavities, service entries & construction joints.
- Surface water run-off.

4.4 Summary of Potential Contaminant Linkages

The plausible contaminant linkages which have been identified for the proposed development at the site are identified in Table 4.5 below and classified as 'risks' by considering the product of the linkage probability and linkage consequence in accordance with following matrix.

		Consequence			
		Severe	**Medium**	**Mild**	**Minor**
Probability	**High Likelihood**	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / Low risk
	Likely	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / Low risk	Low risk
	Low Likelihood	Moderate risk	Moderate / Low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / Low risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

Table 4.4.1 – Risk Classification Matrix (Definitions based on guidance within Ciria C552, dated 2001)

Description of the classified risks identified by Table 4.4.1	
Very high risk	There is a high probability that severe harm will arise to a designated receptor from an identified receptor or there is evidence severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. Further investigation and remediation are likely to be required.
High risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Further investigation is required and remedial works may be necessary.
Moderate risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Further investigation is normally required to clarify the risk.
Low risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst be mild.
Very low risk	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.

Table 4.4.2 – Risk Classification Definition

Table 4.5: Preliminary Risk Assessment of Source-Pathway-Receptor Contaminant Linkages

Potential Contaminant	Potential Pathway(s)	Potential Receptor	Probability	Consequence	Risk Level	Comments
Metals, metalloids, asbestos and PAH within Made Ground beneath the site.	Ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of dust.	Human health	Unlikely	Minor	Very low risk	The hardsurfacing of the proposed building floors will provide a break in the pollution pathway. No new soft landscaping is proposed.
	Vertical and lateral migration through permeable strata and rock fractures.	Groundwater	Unlikely	Minor	Very low risk	The strata underlying the site is not a Principal Aquifer. The site is not located in a source protection zone and there are no abstractions identified within 250m of the site. The hardsurfacing of the building will provide an impermeable cover reducing the potential for mobilisation.
	Surface water run-off.	Surface water	Unlikely	Minor	Very low risk	Surface water will be managed by a dedicated drainage system. Surface water run-off from the site is unlikely to impact the watercourse 150m to the east of the site.

5.0 SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION

5.1 Site Works

5.1.1 Intrusive investigation of the site was carried out on the 8th July 2025, under the full-time supervision of an experienced engineer from Emcus Limited. The investigation site works comprised the advancement of 6 dynamic sampler boreholes (WS1 – WS6) to depths of 5m bgl., in the locations indicated approximately on drawing J2231/03.

5.1.2 Standard Penetration Tests (SPTs) were undertaken in all the dynamic sampler boreholes at 1m vertical centres. Representative disturbed samples of all the strata encountered in the boreholes were placed into sealable plastic containers and glass jars provided by the analytical laboratory for that purpose. The boreholes were logged in general accordance with BS 5930: 2015 + A1: 2020 Code of practice for ground investigations. The Engineer's logs of the boreholes are presented in Appendix C of this report.

5.1.3 Once the sampling equipment had been removed, boreholes WS1, WS2 & WS3 were filled with water to depths of 0.5m – 0.8m bgl., and monitored at regular intervals to assess if the strata beneath the site would be suitable to receive water from soakaways. The results of the infiltration rate testing are presented in Appendix D.

5.2 Laboratory Analyses & Testing

5.2.1 Selected disturbed samples recovered from the investigatory holes were subsequently submitted to MCERTS and UKAS accredited laboratories for chemical analysis and geotechnical testing.

5.2.2 The chemical analyses were undertaken at the laboratories of Eurofins Chemtest and generally comprised the following:

- 5 samples were analysed for a range of metals, semi-metals, phenol, cyanides and USEPA 16 speciated Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons, (PAHs).
- 3 samples were screened for the presence of asbestos.

5.2.3 The geotechnical testing was undertaken at the laboratories of Geolabs and generally comprised the following:

- 3 samples were tested for moisture content and plasticity index determinations, in accordance with BS EN ISO 17892-12: 2018.

5.2.4 In addition, 5 samples of the strata were also tested for pH and water-soluble sulphate to determine the potential aggressiveness of the ground to buried concrete.

5.2.5 Further details and the results of the chemical contamination analyses and geotechnical testing are presented in Appendix E.

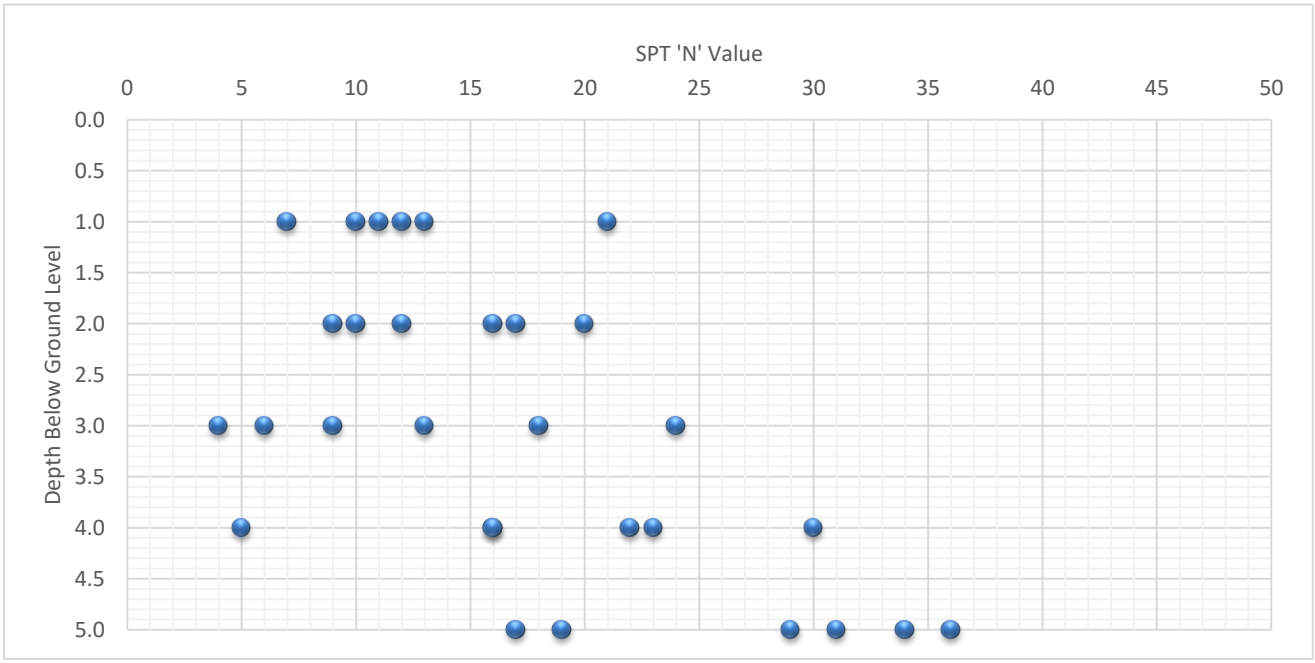
6.0 FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION

6.1 Ground Conditions

6.1.1 Brown silty topsoil was initially encountered in all of the boreholes to depths of 0.3m – 0.6m bgl.

6.1.2 Natural strata was encountered underlying the topsoil in an all of the investigatory holes. The natural strata generally comprised red-brown, mottled black & grey, sandy clays with sub-rounded & sub-angular gravel. The clays were predominantly firm, but soft / with soft pockets in WS1 from 2.7m – 3.7m bgl.; WS3 from 2.7m – 5m bgl.; WS4 from 1.8m – 4.5m bgl.; WS5 from 2.5m – 4.5m bgl.; and WS6 from 2m – 4.8m bgl. The clays became predominantly stiff with increasing depth below ground level and extended beyond the bottom of the boreholes.

6.1.3 The Standard Penetration Tests (SPTs) undertaken in the natural clays revealed 'N' values in the range 4 to 36. The 'N' values revealed by the SPTs in the natural strata can be summarised as follows.



6.1.4 Slight groundwater seepages were encountered during the advancement of WS1, WS3 and WS4 at below 2.7m - 3.5m bgl. No groundwater was encountered during the advancement of WS2, WS5 and WS6.

6.1.5 The results of the preliminary soakaway testing in WS1 and WS3 revealed soil infiltration rates of 1.94×10^{-6} to 2.28×10^{-6} m/s. There was insufficient drop of the water level in WS2 during the monitoring period to allow a soil infiltration rate to be calculated for that test.

6.2 Chemical Contamination Analyses

6.2.1 The results of the chemical contamination analyses have generally been assessed with reference to the Suitable For Use Levels (S4UL) published by the Land Quality Management / Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (LQM/CIEH). In the absence of S4ULs for certain contaminants of concern, (i.e. Lead), reference has been to other available assessment guidelines, including Category 4 Screening Levels (C4SLs) published by DEFRA, etc., as detailed in the latter parts of this report.

6.2.2 The calculated S4ULs, C4SLs, etc. are generic assessment criteria (GACs) interpreted in current guidance as 'intervention values' relative to a particular intended end use for the respective site, to provide a means of assessing possible long term chronic risks to human health. The exceedance of a S4UL, C4SL, etc., can indicate that further detailed quantitative risk assessment and / or remedial action is required to enable/facilitate development for the particular end use of the site concerned.

6.2.3 We have been advised that the proposed development at the site will comprise a new conference centre / indoor sports facility and residential building. As such, the results of the contamination analyses have been assessed for both a commercial / industrial land-use category; and residential land-use category.

6.2.4 The results of the chemical analyses have revealed the strata beneath the site is free of significant contamination, with all the contaminant of concern concentrations falling below the levels of detection and / or below their respective GAC for the residential and commercial / industrial end use.

6.3 Geotechnical Laboratory Testing

6.3.1 The pH of the strata beneath the site was found to range between 6.3 and 7.4, with water-soluble sulphate concentrations in the range <10mg/l., to 16mg/l., as SO_4 revealed for the samples tested.

6.3.2 The results of the moisture content & plasticity index undertaken on the samples of natural strata can be summarised as follows.

Sample Reference	Moisture Content	Proportion of Sample <425µm	Plasticity Index
WS1 at 1.2m bgl.	20%	94%	29%
WS2 at 1.7m bgl.	18%	98%	28%
WS4 at 1.5m bgl.	18%	70%	25%

6.4 Waste Classification

6.4.1 The results of the chemical contamination analyses have been assessed using the 'HazWasteOnline' software. A copy of the Waste Assessment report is presented in Appendix F.

6.4.2 The waste characterisation report indicates that the natural strata and topsoil beneath the site would classify as Non-Hazardous Waste code 17 05 04, based on the analyses undertaken.

7.0 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Contamination

7.1.1 The results of the chemical analyses have revealed the strata beneath the site is free of significant contamination when considered for a commercial and / or residential usage, with all the chemical of concern concentrations below the levels of detection and / or below their respective assessment criteria.

7.1.2 The intrusive investigation has not identified any significant contamination beneath the site. The strata beneath the site is not a Principal Aquifer. Surface water from the proposed development will be managed by a dedicated drainage system and run-off from the site is unlikely to adversely impact any drains / watercourses. From consideration of the investigation findings and the geo-environmental setting, the site is unlikely to pose a significant risk to controlled waters.

7.1.3 From consideration of the investigation results, geo-environmental remediation of the strata beneath the site is not required for the proposed conference centre / indoor sports facility and residential end-use.

7.1.4 Waste strata excavated from the site should be appropriately disposed of at a suitably licensed waste management facility.

7.1.5 If any visual and / or olfactory evidence of contamination is encountered, the advice of a suitable experienced geo-environmental engineer should be sought.

7.2 Radon & Other Ground Gases

7.2.1 The Envirocheck report advises no Radon protection measures are required at the site.

7.2.2 Furthermore, the desk study searches have not identified any landfills, infilled ground, etc., within potential influencing distance of the site.

7.2.3 In the absence of any plausible ground gas sources, it is considered the proposed conference centre and / or residential building do not require any specific measures to protect against carbon dioxide and / or methane.

8.0 GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

8.1 Foundations & Floor Slabs

8.1.1 It is anticipated that pad / strip foundations bearing on the natural clays should prove appropriate for the proposed 2 storey conference centre and residential buildings.

8.1.2 Where foundation depths do not exceed the minimum 0.9m below existing ground levels, it is recommended that strip foundations and pad foundations (up to 2m x 2m) which bear on the natural firm clays are designed with an assumed ground bearing resistance of 100kN/m^2.

8.1.3 Where foundations depths are deeper than the minimum 0.9m below existing ground levels and mindful of the softer clays encountered below 2m bgl., is recommended that a reduced ground bearing resistance of 75kN/m^2 is assumed.

8.1.4 As cohesive strata has been encountered beneath the site, it is recommended foundations and floor slabs are adjusted in accordance with the recommendations of NHBC Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees, (or similar guidance) to protect against the potential effects of heave and shrinkage associated with existing, proposed or recently removed trees and vegetation. The results of the plasticity index determinations, modified to account for the soil particles larger than 425μm, reveal the cohesive strata beneath the site should be regarded as having a medium volume change potential to accord with the NHBC guidance.

8.1.5 It is anticipated that the proposed buildings will be located within the zone of influence of trees / vegetation, requiring suspended ground floor slabs to be used.

8.1.6 All foundations should be deepened below roots of 5mm diameter.

8.2 Construction

8.2.1 It is anticipated that excavations at the site should generally be achievable using a JCB 3CX or similar excavation plant.

8.2.2 The short-term stability of excavations in the cohesive strata should be relatively good. However, the longer-term stability of excavations may be poor. As such, we would recommend appropriate excavation support, battering of excavation sides or other measures should be used during construction.

8.3 Concrete Design

8.3.1 We have considered the geology of the site and the ground conditions in accordance with the guidelines contained in Part C of BRE Special Digest 1: Concrete in aggressive ground (2005) and have categorised the site as a ‘greenfield’ site.

8.3.2 The results of the water-soluble sulphate analyses from the site fall within Design Sulphate (DS) Class DS-1. The groundwater conditions at the site should be considered to be mobile (potentially). On this basis and from consideration of the pH conditions, the site has been assigned an ACEC (Aggressive Chemical Environment for Concrete) Class AC-1.

8.3.3 The specific concrete mixes (The Design Chemical Class) to be used on site for all the 'in the ground' and 'on the ground' permanent applications should be determined, mindful of the ACEC Class, by the site-specific concrete requirements, in terms of the required durability and structural performance. These are assessed in terms of the Intended Working Life and any need for Additional Protective Measures (APM), as detailed in Part D, with further guidance in Parts E and F, of the BRE Special Digest 1, (2005).

8.4 Soakaways

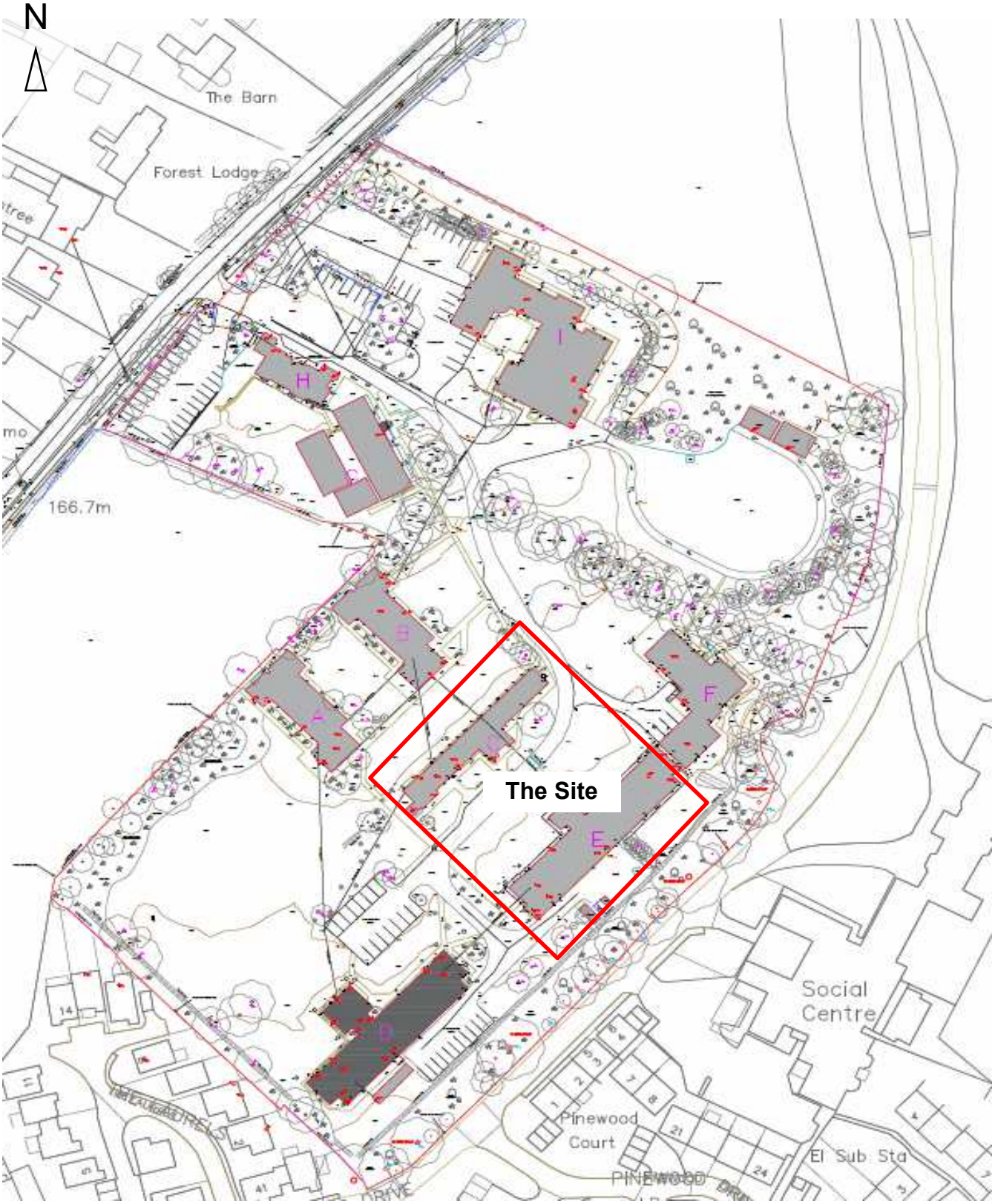
8.4.1 From consideration of the ground conditions revealed by the boreholes and results of the infiltration rate testing, it is considered the strata beneath the site will not be suitable to receive water from soakaways.

DRAWINGS



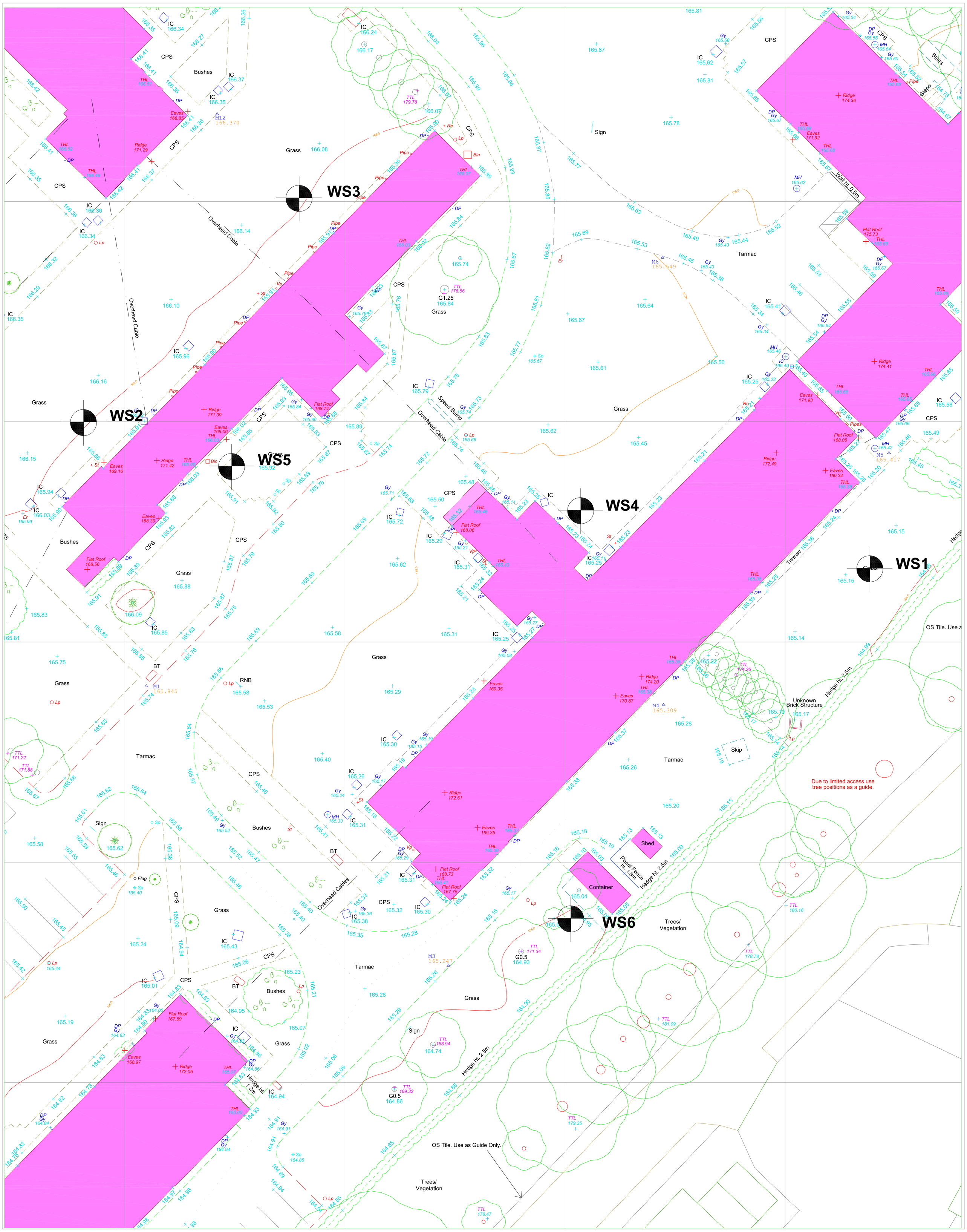
Drawing Title: **Site Location Plan**	**J2231/01**	
	Scale at A4: NTS	
Project: **Markfield Conference Centre**	Drawn: MJH	Approved: MJH
Client: **The Islamic Foundation**	Date: 28/08/2025	Date: 28/08/2025

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Drawing Title **Site Plan**	**J2231/02**	
	Scale at A4: NTS	
Project **Markfield Conference Centre**	Drawn MJH	Approved MJH
Client **The Islamic Foundation**	Date 28/08/2025	Date 28/08/2025

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Conference Centre & Residential Block
Approximate Investigatory Hole Locations
Drawing J2231/03
10/07/2025
The Islamic Foundation

Not to Scale

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Historical Plans

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

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

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry
Gravel Pit
Sand Pit
Disused Pit or Quarry
Refuse or Slag Heap
Lake, Loch or Pond
Dunes
Boulders
Coniferous Trees
Non-Coniferous Trees
Orchard
Scrub
Coppice
Bracken
Heath
Rough Grassland
Marsh
Reeds
Saltings
Building
Direction of Flow of Water
Shingle
Sand
Glasshouse
Pylon
Pylon
Electricity Transmission Line
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
CH	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MP	Mile Post	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
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)
Civil, parish or community boundary
District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary
Constituency boundary
Area of wooded vegetation
Non-coniferous trees
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)
Coniferous trees
Coniferous trees (scattered)
Positioned tree
Orchard
Coppice or Osiers
Rough Grassland
Heath
Scrub
Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
Water feature
Flow arrows
MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)
MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)
Telephone line (where shown)
Electricity transmission line (with poles)
BM 123.45 m Bench mark (where shown)
Triangulation station
Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)
Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
Site of (antiquity)
Glasshouse
General Building
Important Building

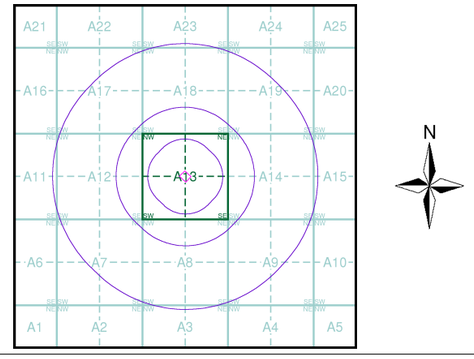
Envirocheck®

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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1884 - 1885	2
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1903 - 1904	3
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1919 - 1930	4
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1930	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1964 - 1968	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1973	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1985	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1992 - 1993	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	13
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2024	14

Historical Map - Slice A



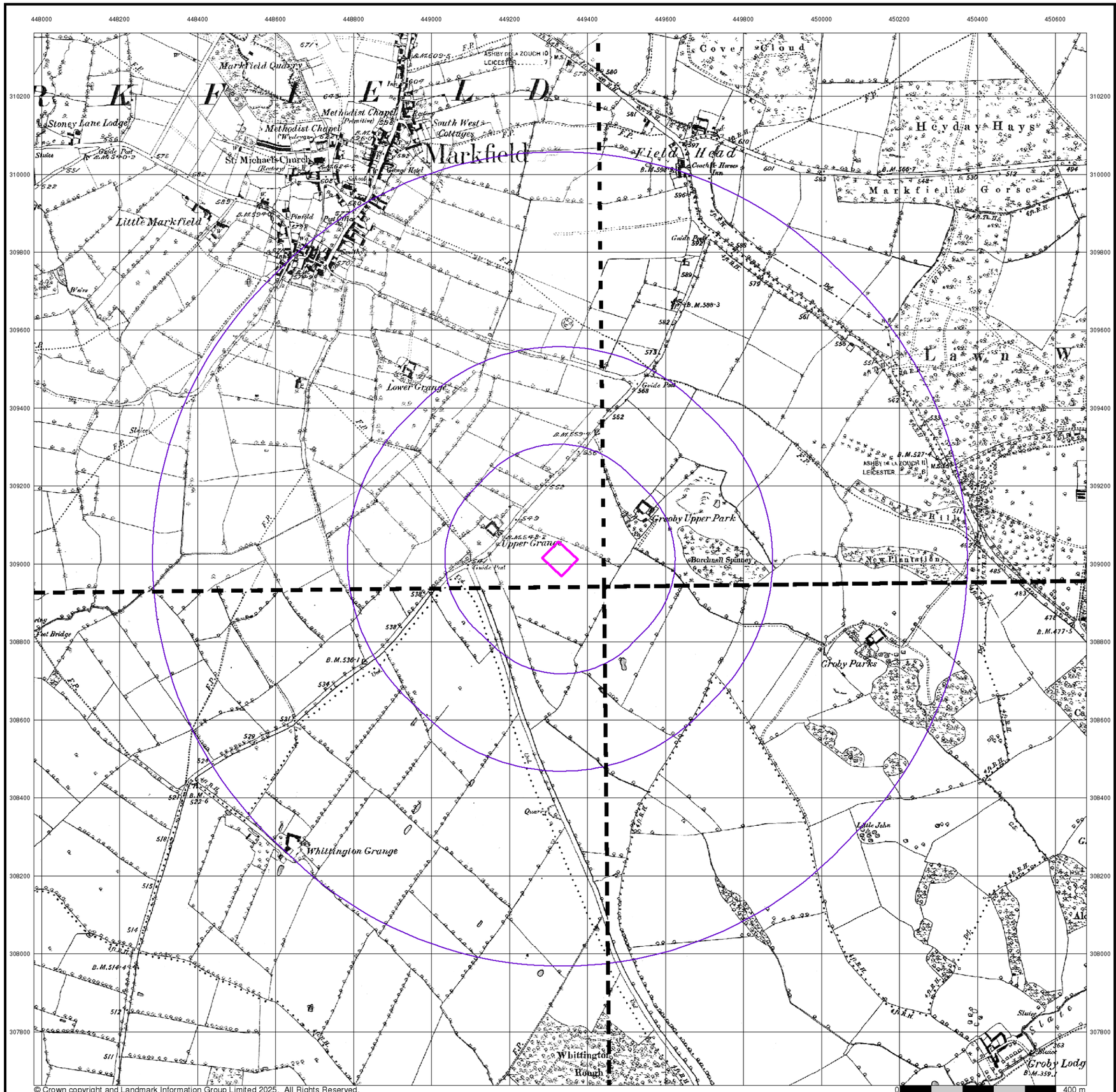
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.41
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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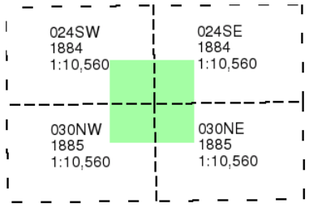
Leicestershire

Published 1884 - 1885

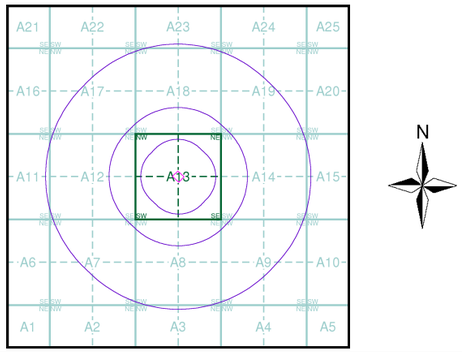
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

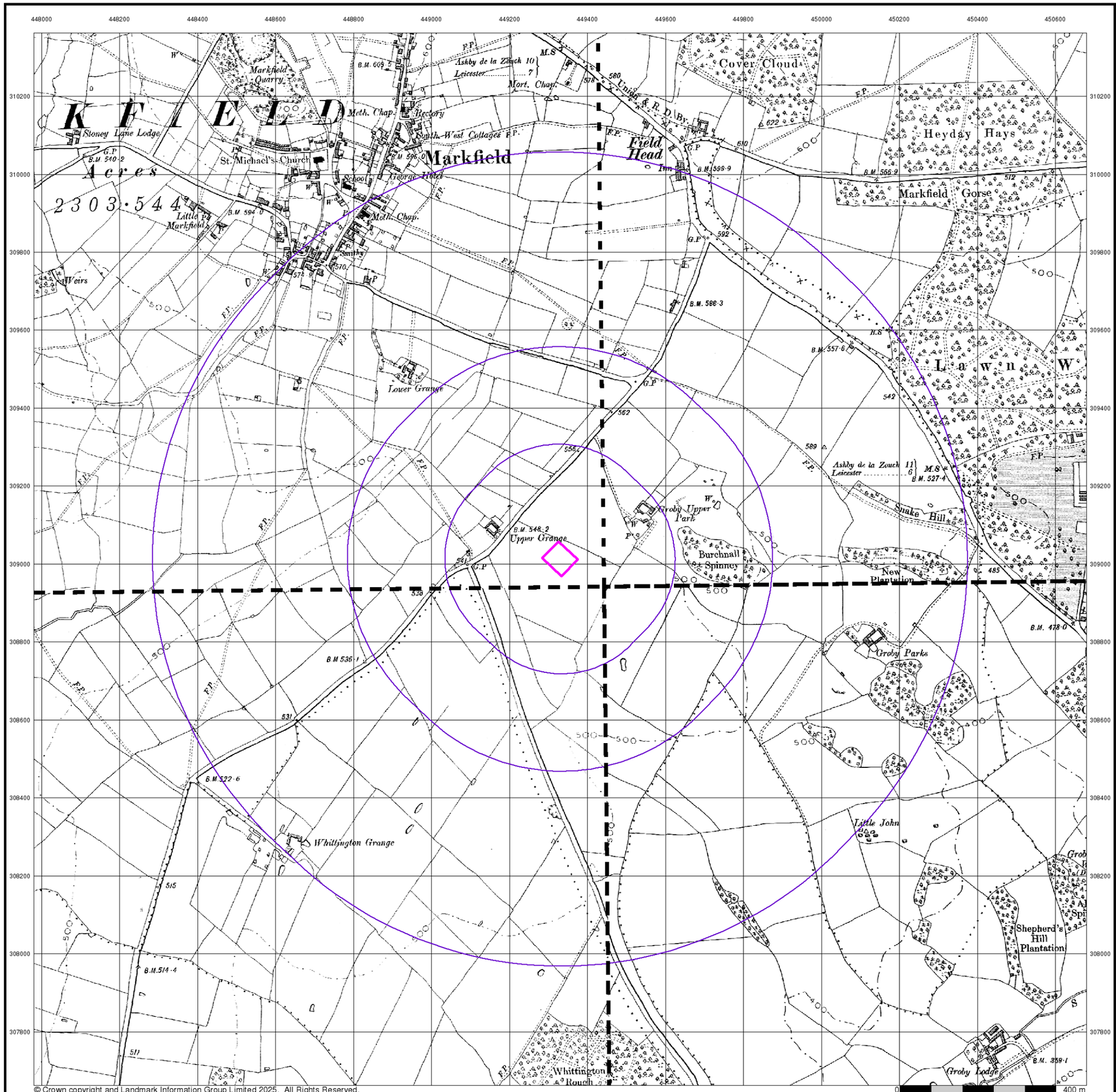
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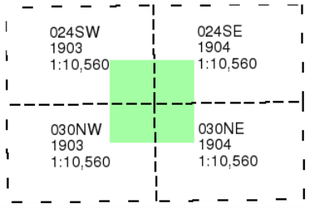
Leicestershire

Published 1903 - 1904

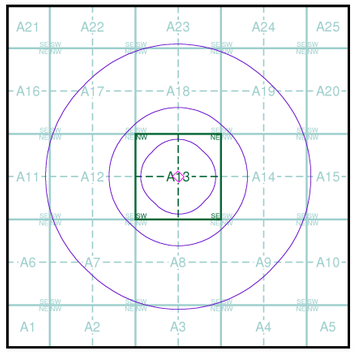
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

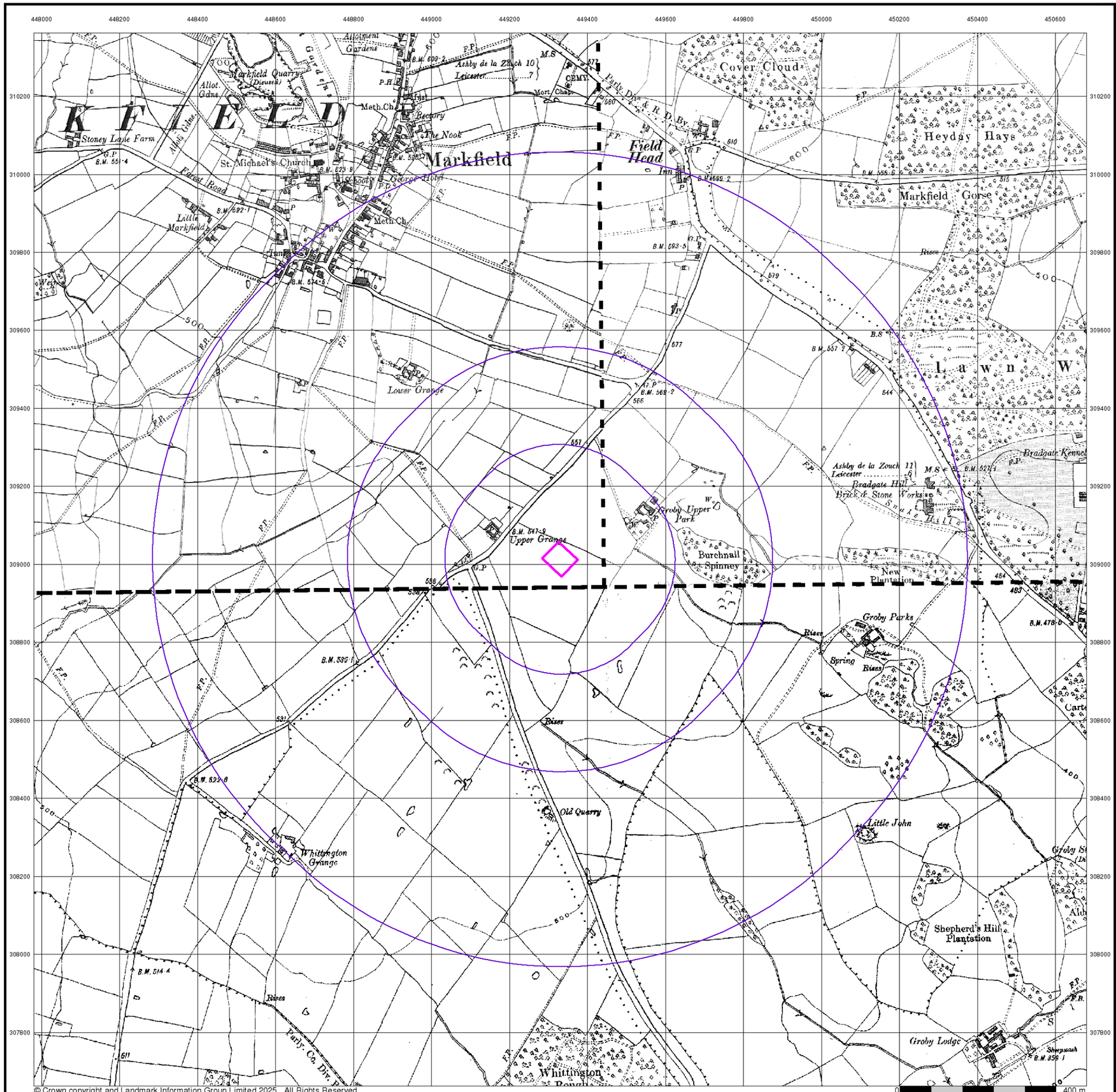
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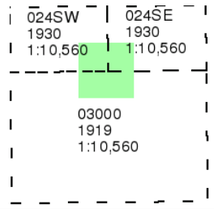
Leicestershire

Published 1919 - 1930

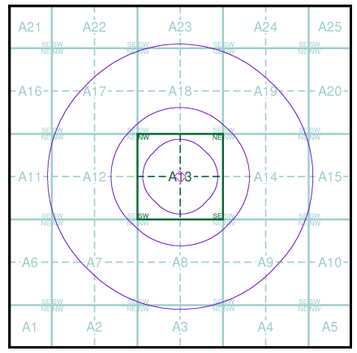
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



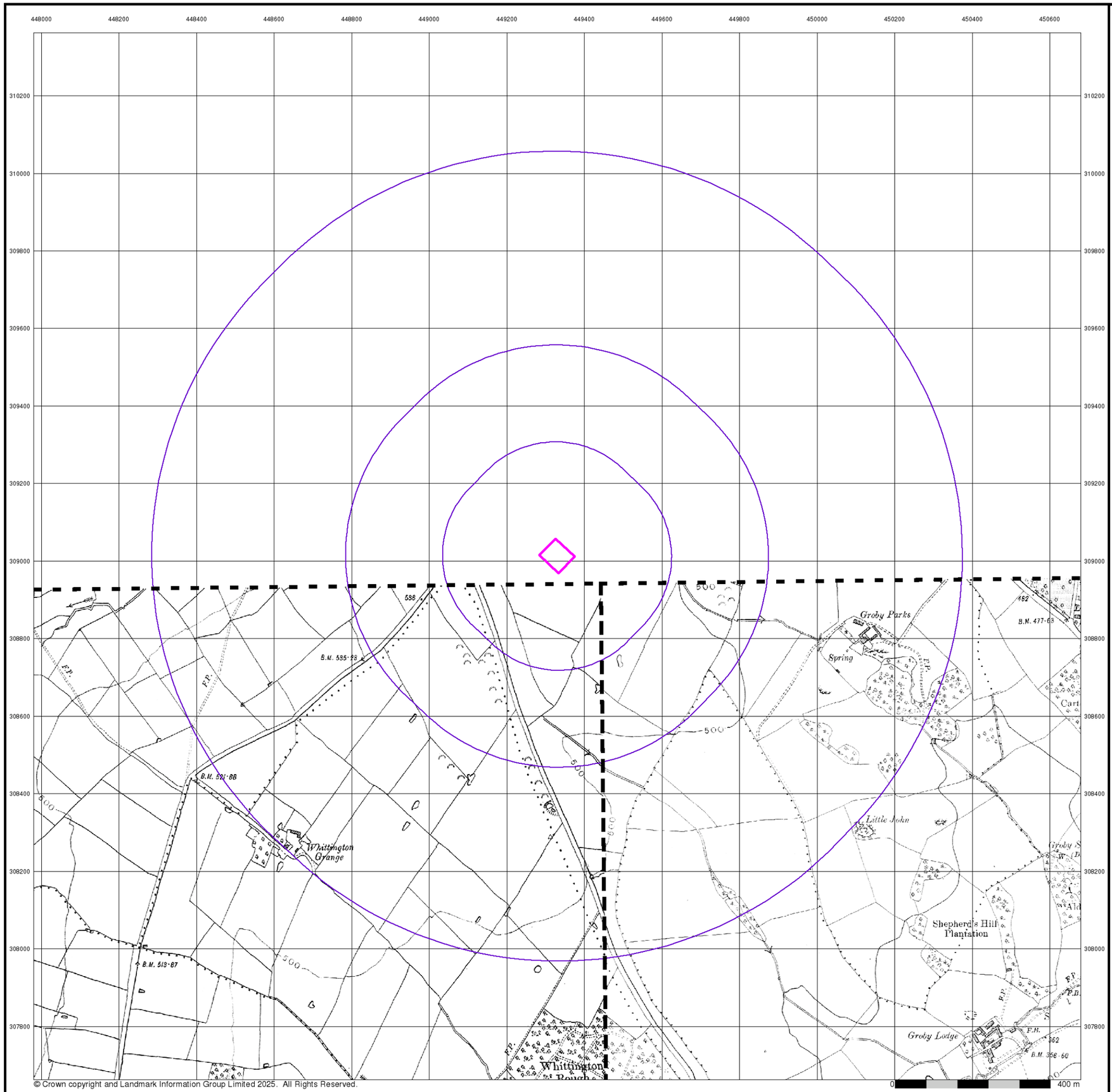
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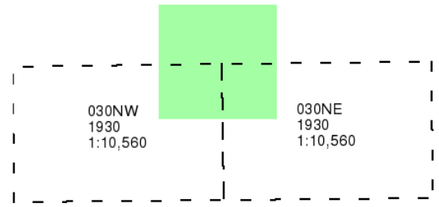
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Published 1930

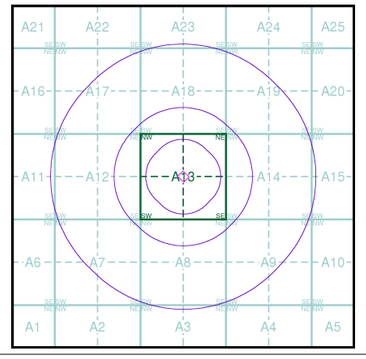
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

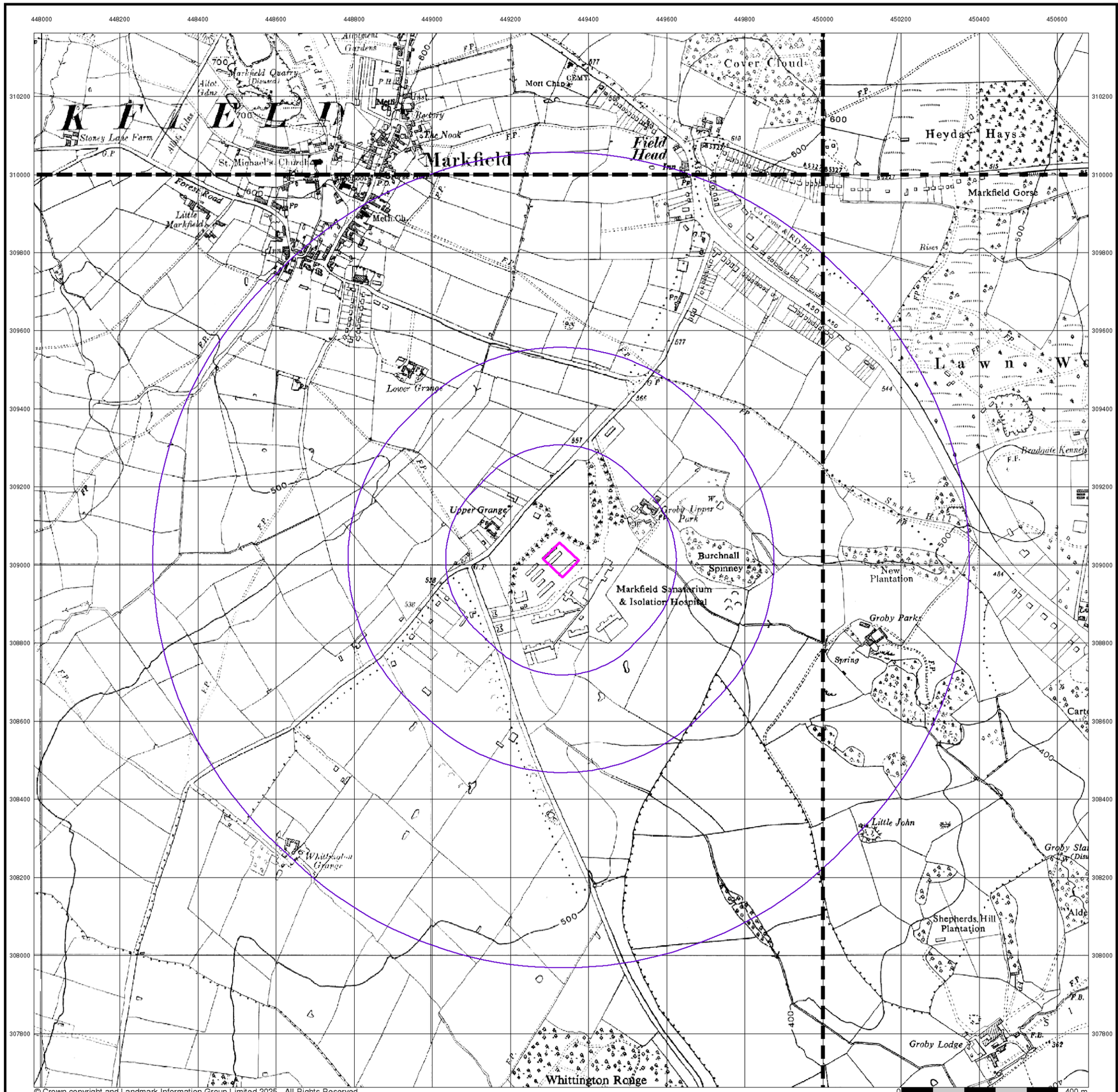
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

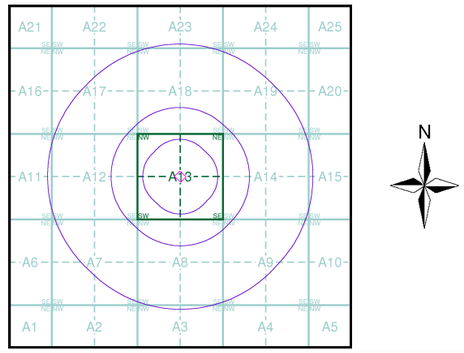
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE 1955 1:10,560	SK51SW 1955 1:10,560
SK40NE 1955 1:10,560	SK50NW 1955 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

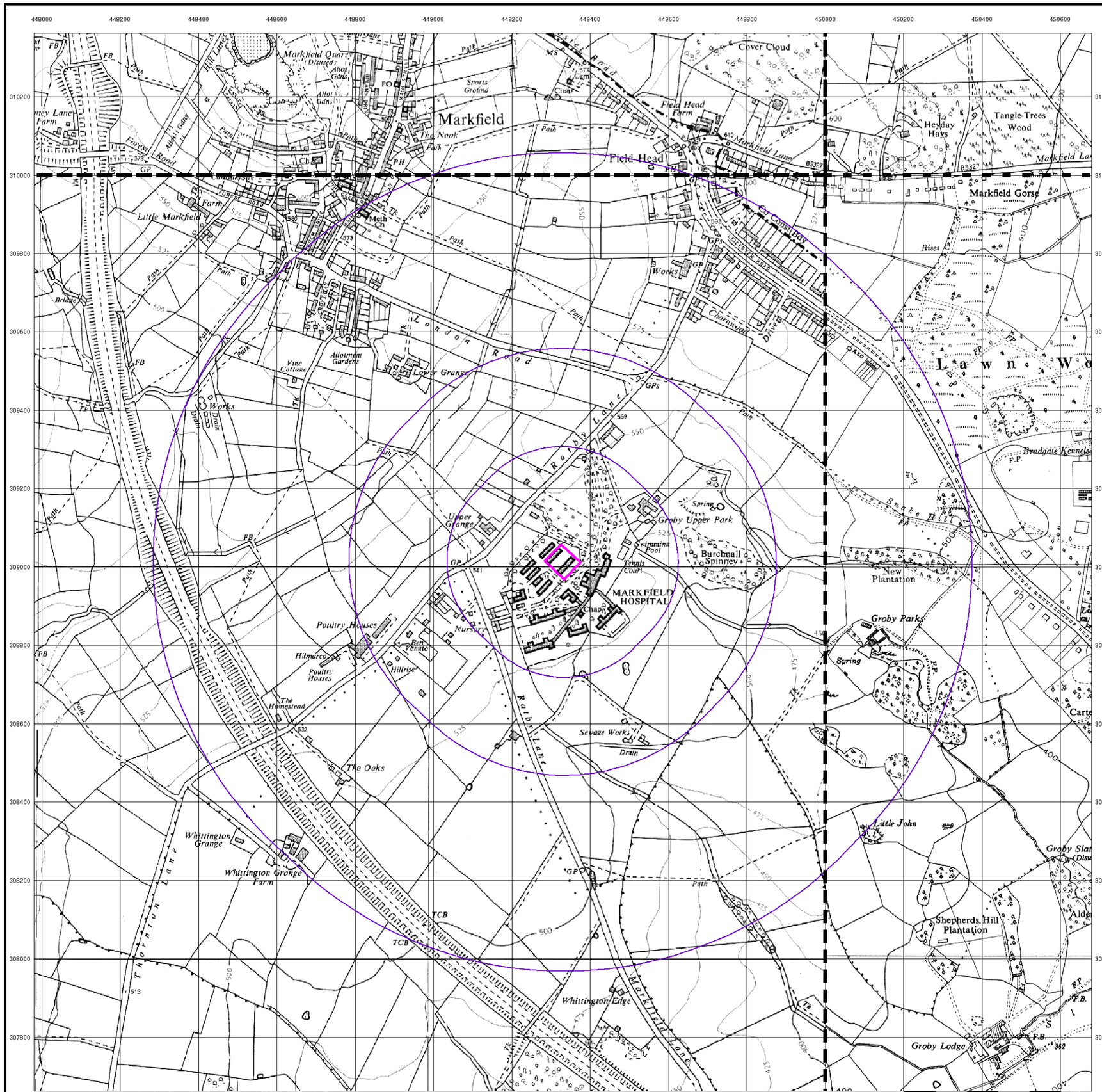
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1964 - 1968

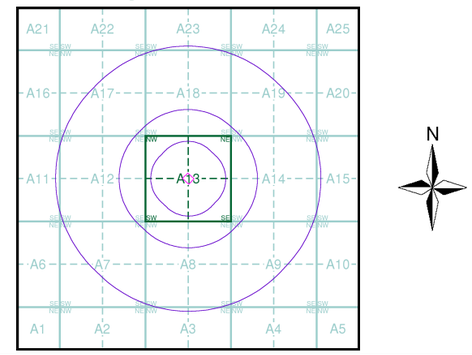
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE 1968 1:10,560	SK51SW 1966 1:10,560
SK40NE 1968 1:10,560	SK50NW 1964 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

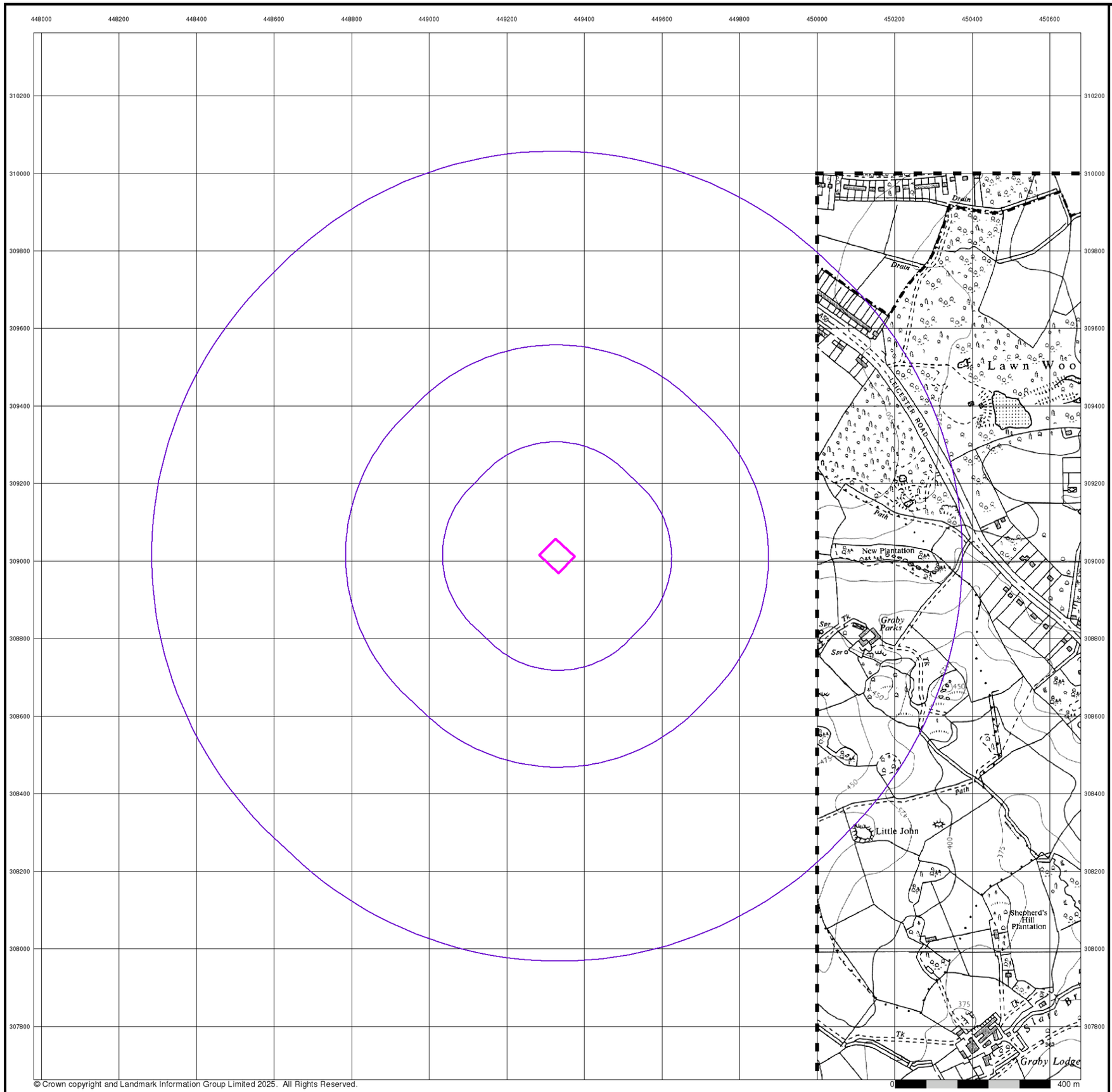
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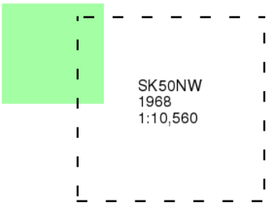
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

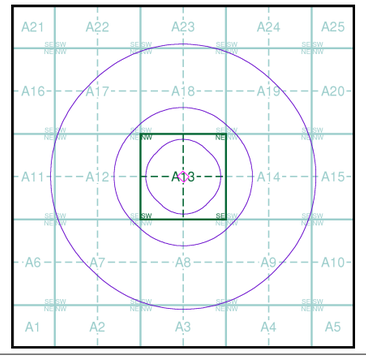
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

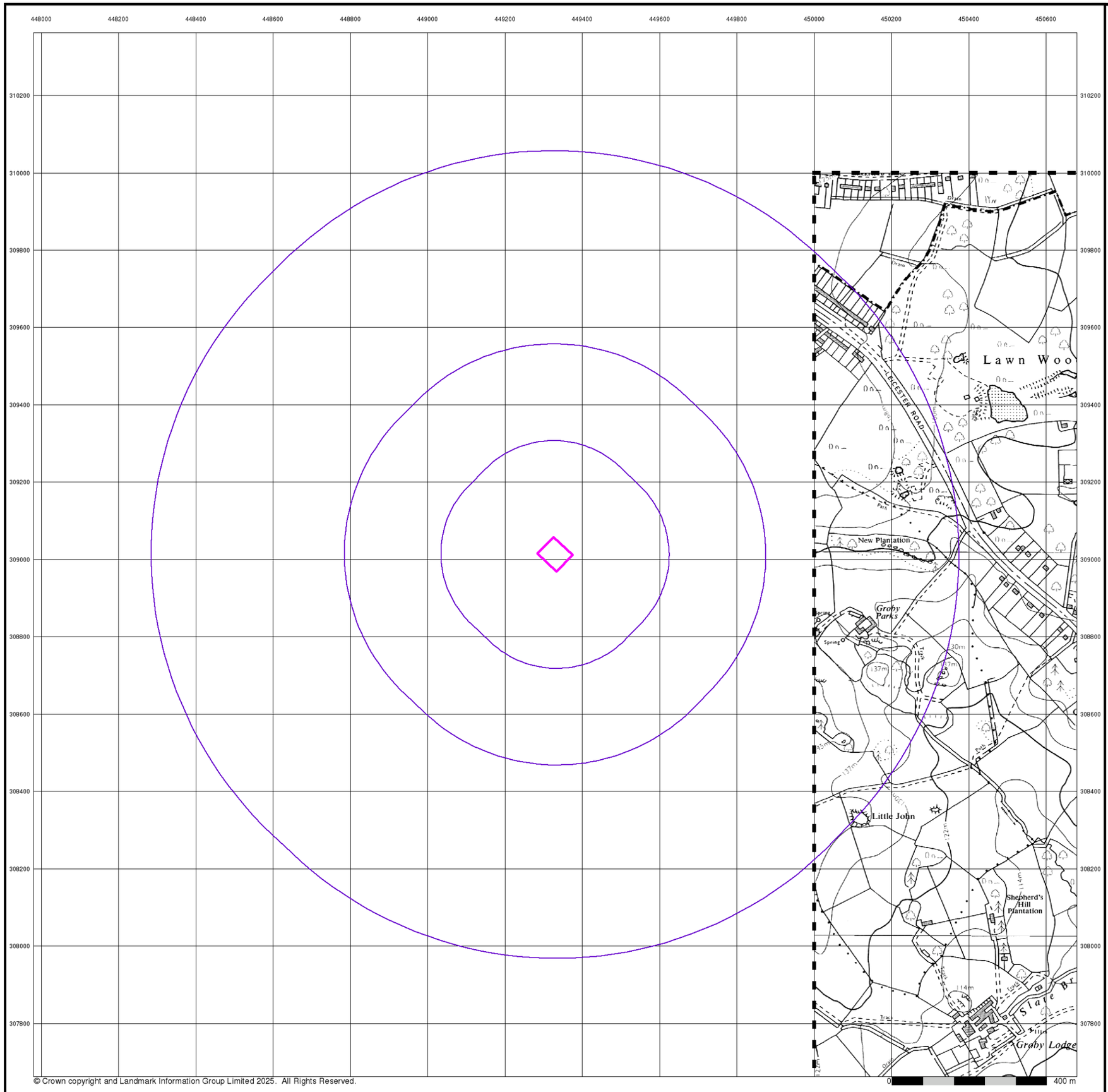
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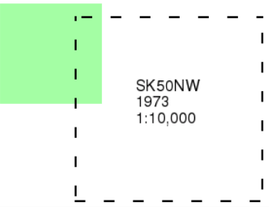
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973

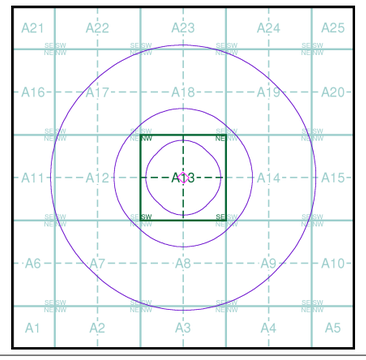
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

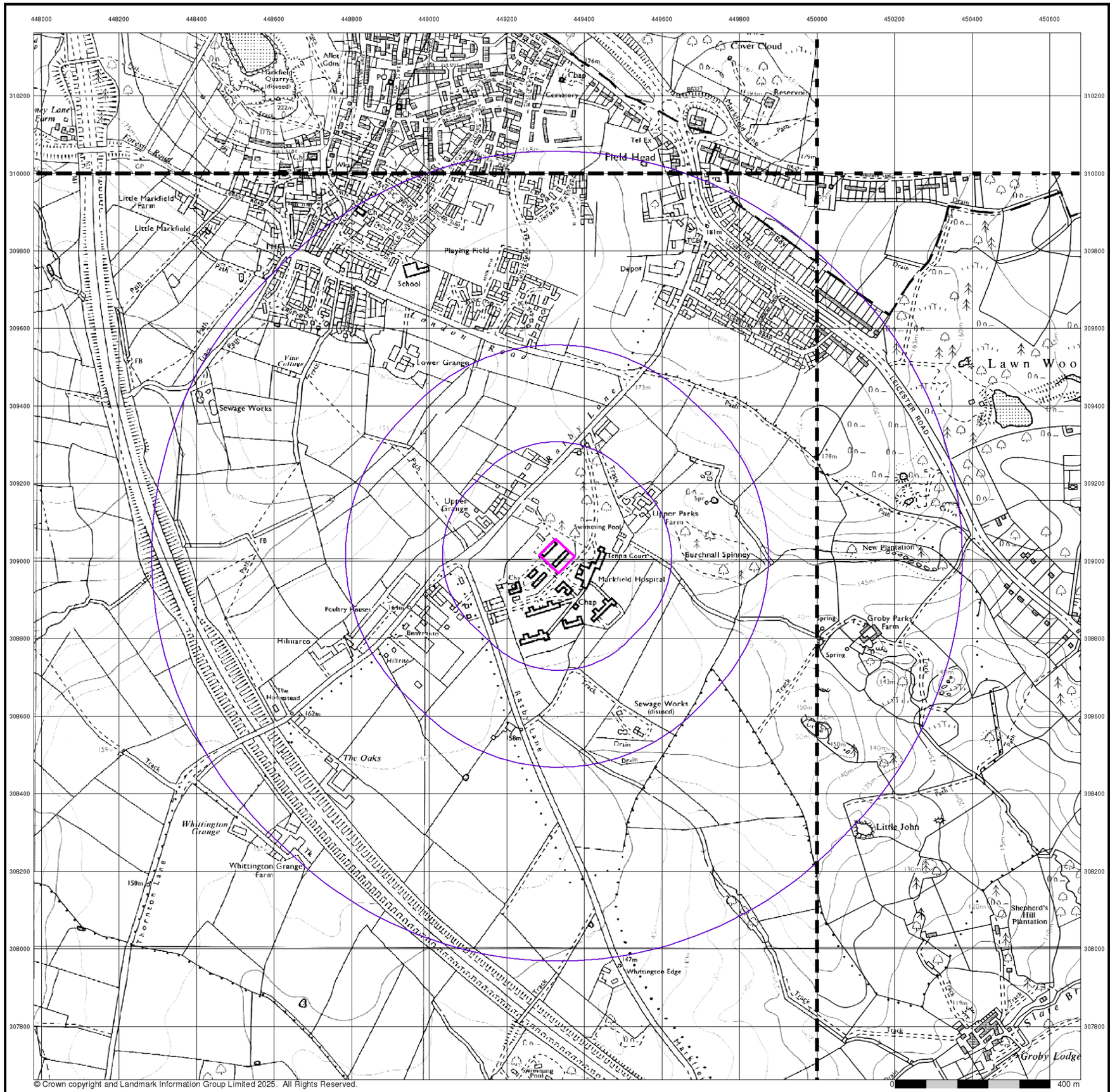
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1985

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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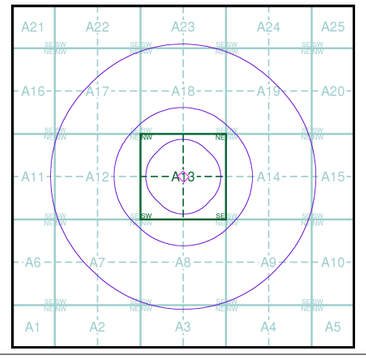
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE
1980
1:10,000

SK40NE
1985
1:10,000

SK50NW
1984
1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



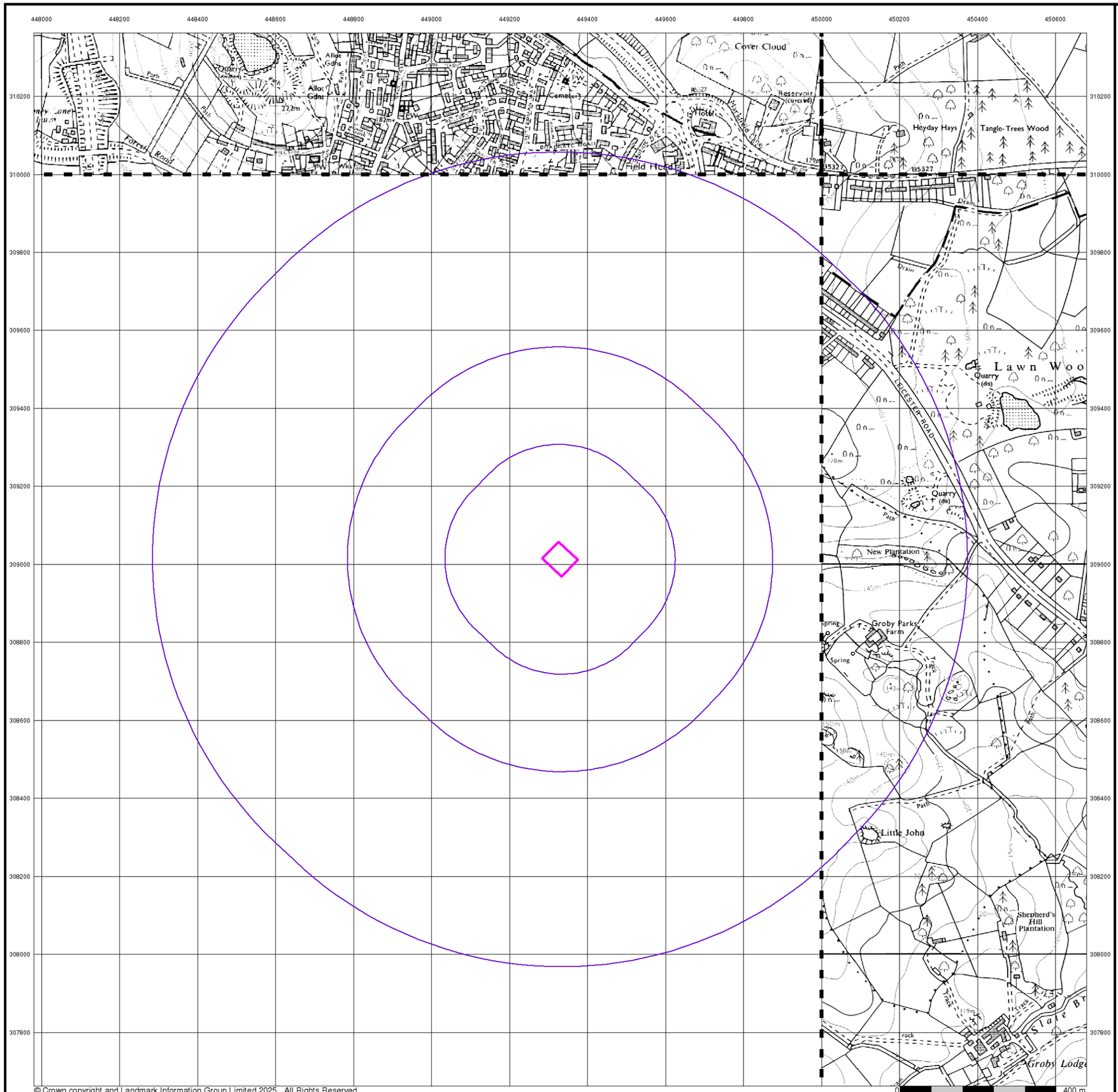
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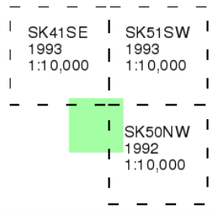
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1992 - 1993

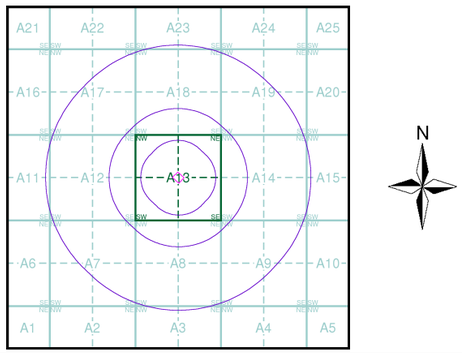
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

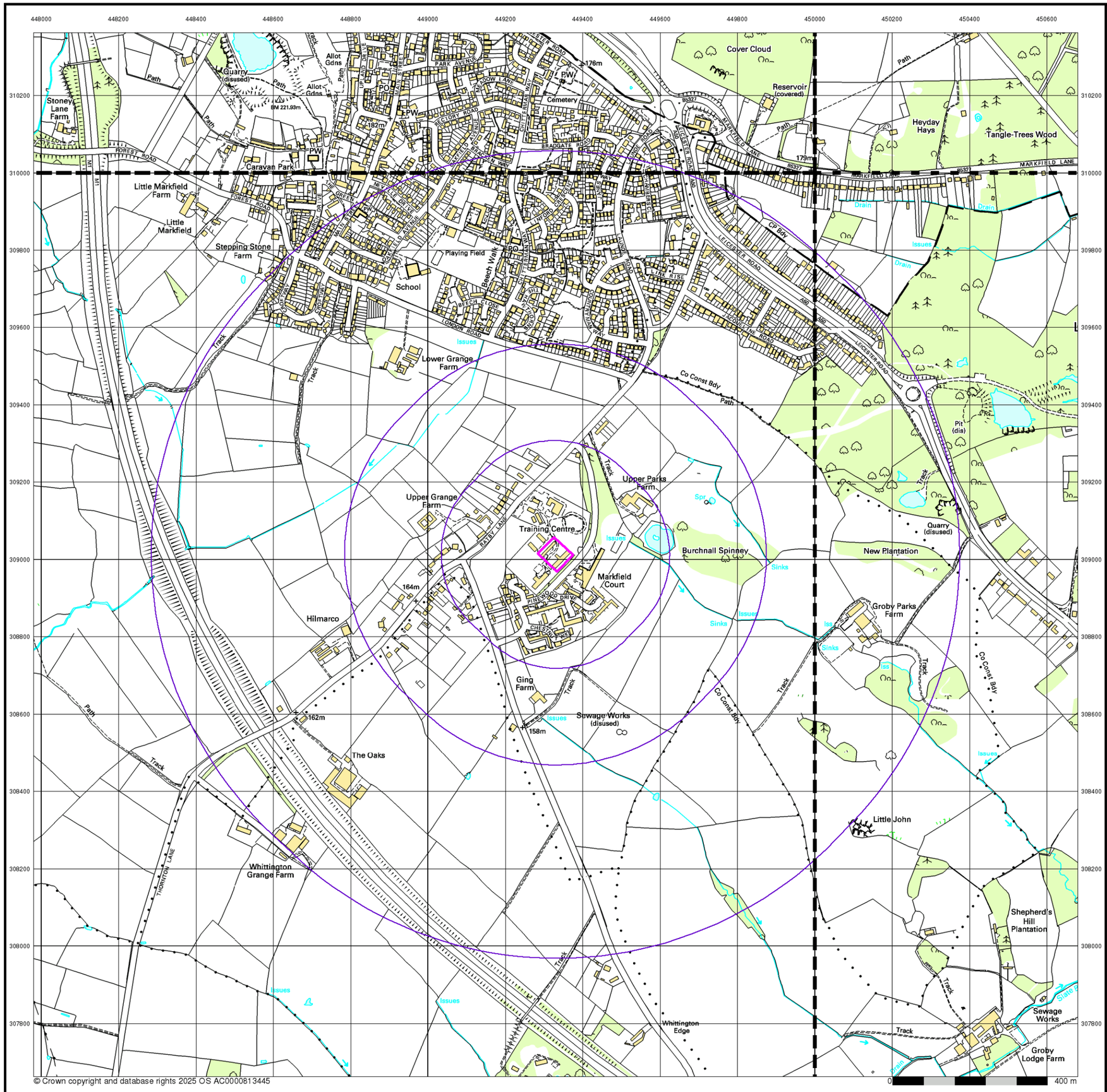
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Customer Ref:	J2231
National Grid Reference:	449330, 309010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.41
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

The Islamic Foundation, Markfield Conference Centre, Ratby Lane, MARKFIELD, LE67 9SY

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Tel: 0844 844 9952
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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2000

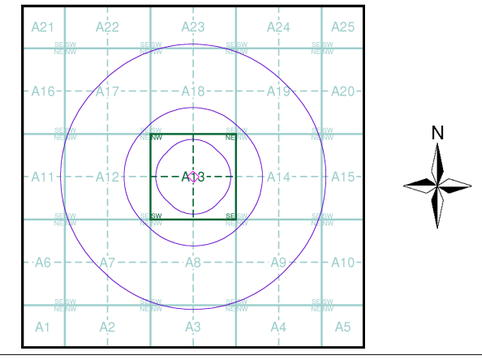
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE 2000 1:10,000	SK51SW 2000 1:10,000
SK40NE 2000 1:10,000	SK50NW 2000 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

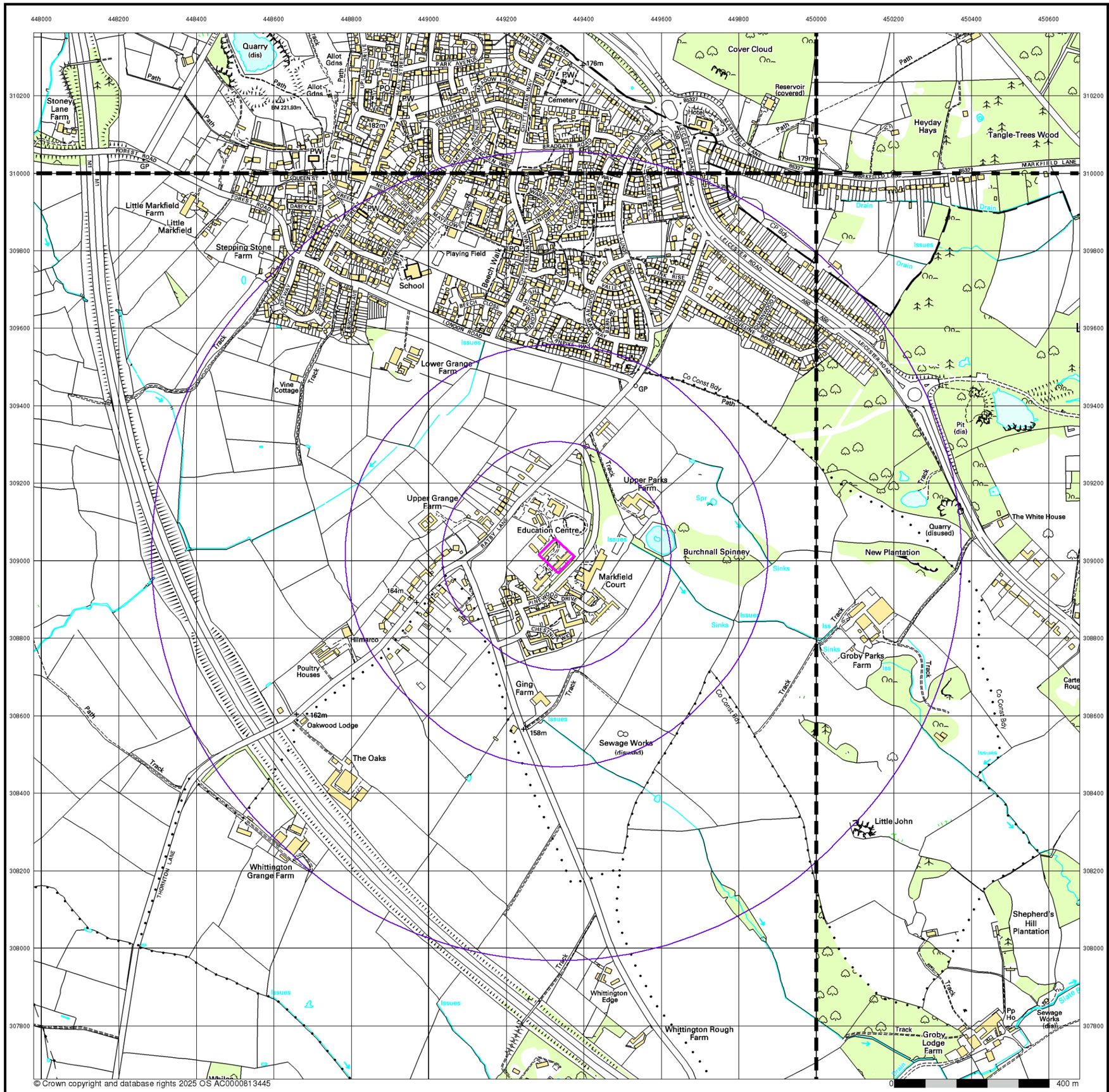
Order Number:	380674671_1_1
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10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

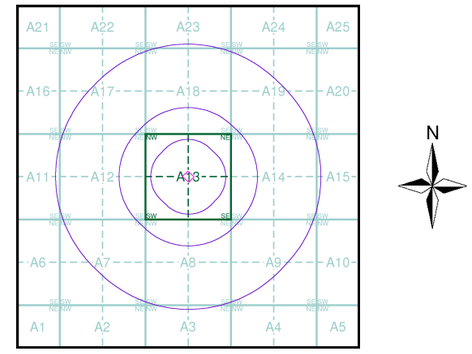
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SK41SE 2006 1:10,000	SK51SW 2006 1:10,000
SK40NE 2006 1:10,000	SK50NW 2006 1:10,000

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

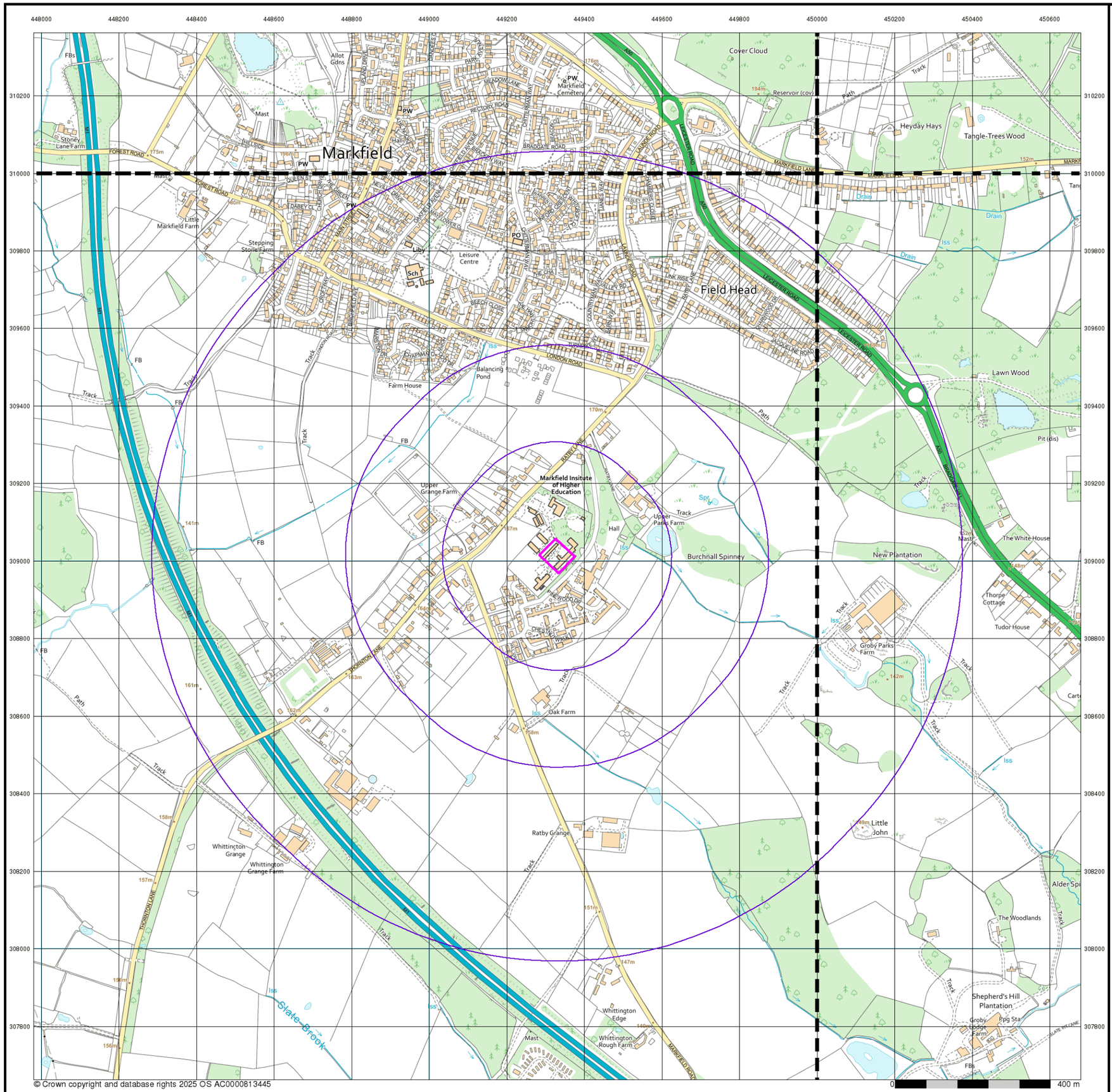
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VectorMap Local

Published 2024

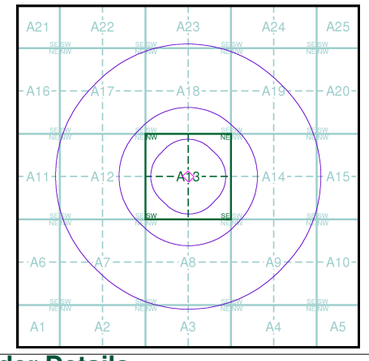
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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)

SK41SE 2024 Variable	SK51SW 2024 Variable
SK40NE 2024 Variable	SK50NW 2024 Variable

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	380674671_1_1
Customer Ref:	J2231
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Site Area (Ha):	0.41
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Site Details

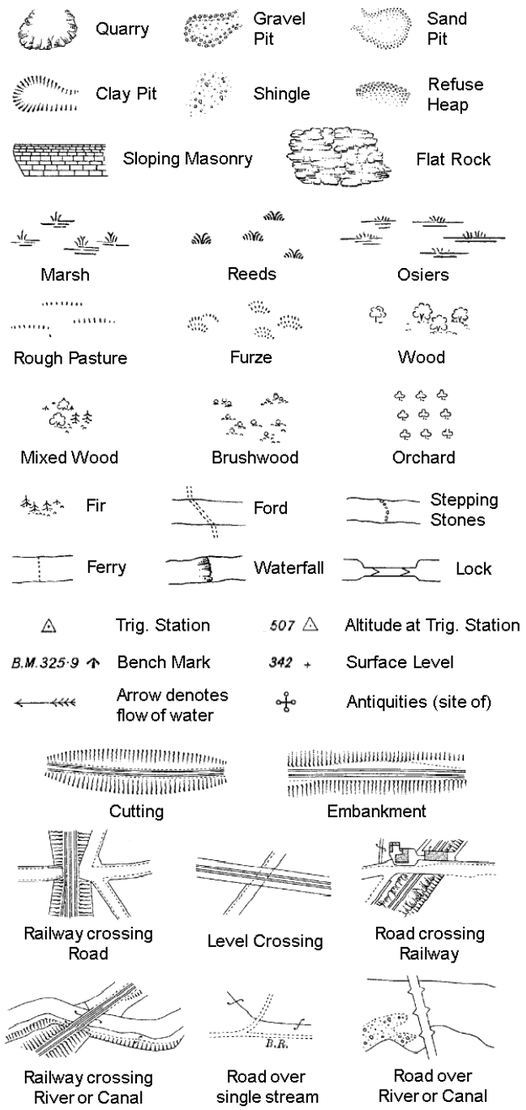
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Historical Mapping Legends

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

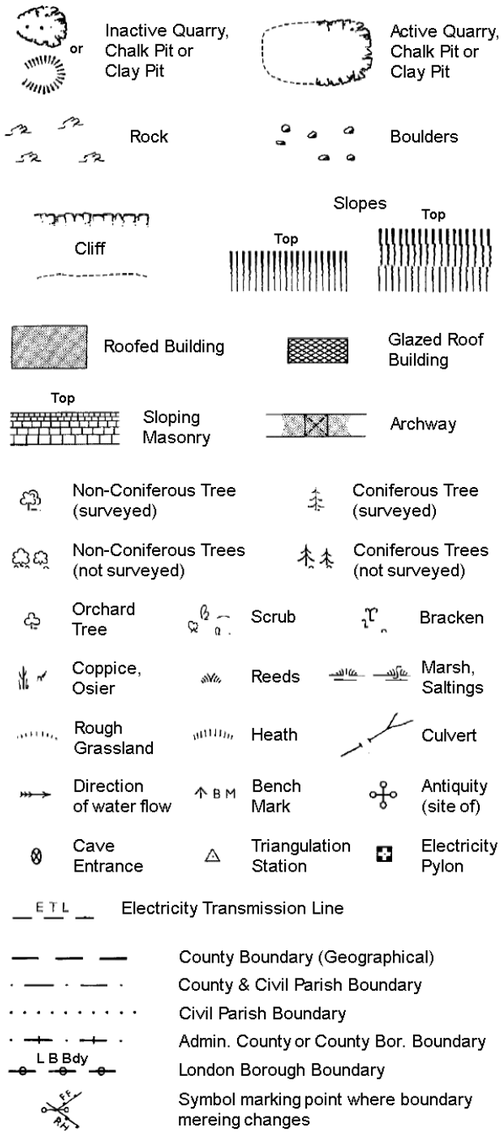
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

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

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

B P B S	Boundary Post or Stone	P.C.B	Police Call Box
B.R.	Bridle Road	P	Pump
E.P	Electricity Pylon	S.P	Signal Post
F.B.	Foot Bridge	St.	Sluice
F.P.	Foot Path	Sp.	Spring
G.P	Guide Post or Board	T.C.B	Telephone Call Box
M.S	Mile Stone	Tr.	Trough
M.P M.R	Mooring Post or Ring	W	Well

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

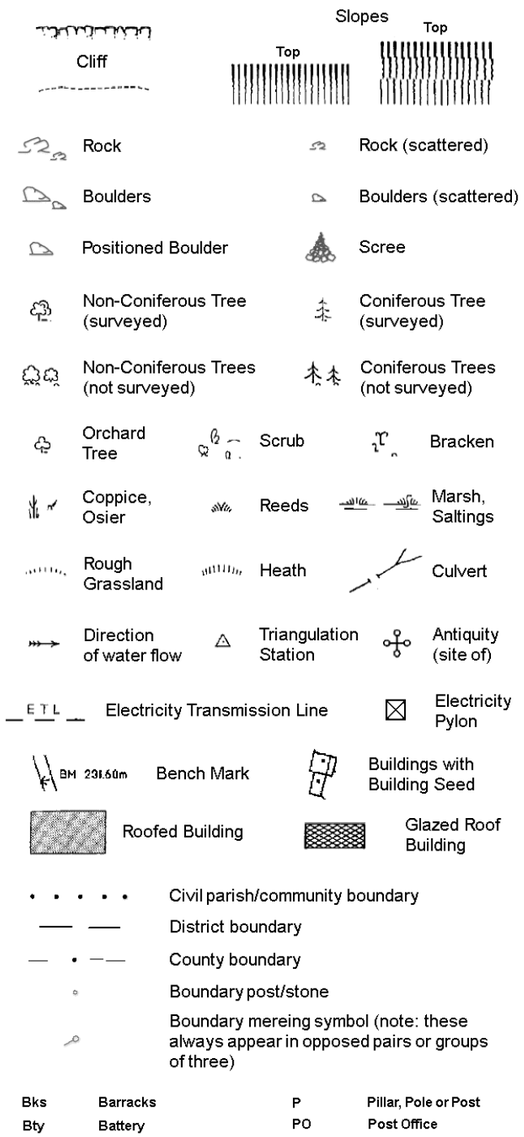
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

BH	Beer House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
El P	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
H	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

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



Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

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

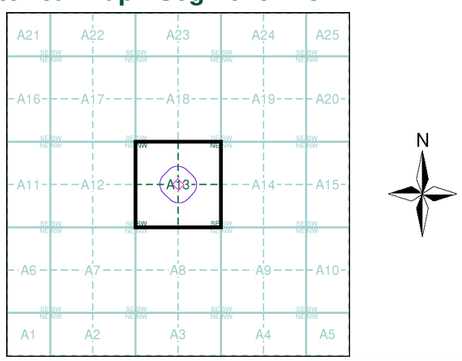
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1884 - 1886	2
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1903	3
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1915 - 1916	4
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1929 - 1930	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1958 - 1959	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1966 - 1967	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	8
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1978 - 1988	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1991	10
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1992	11
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	12
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1996	14
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	15

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

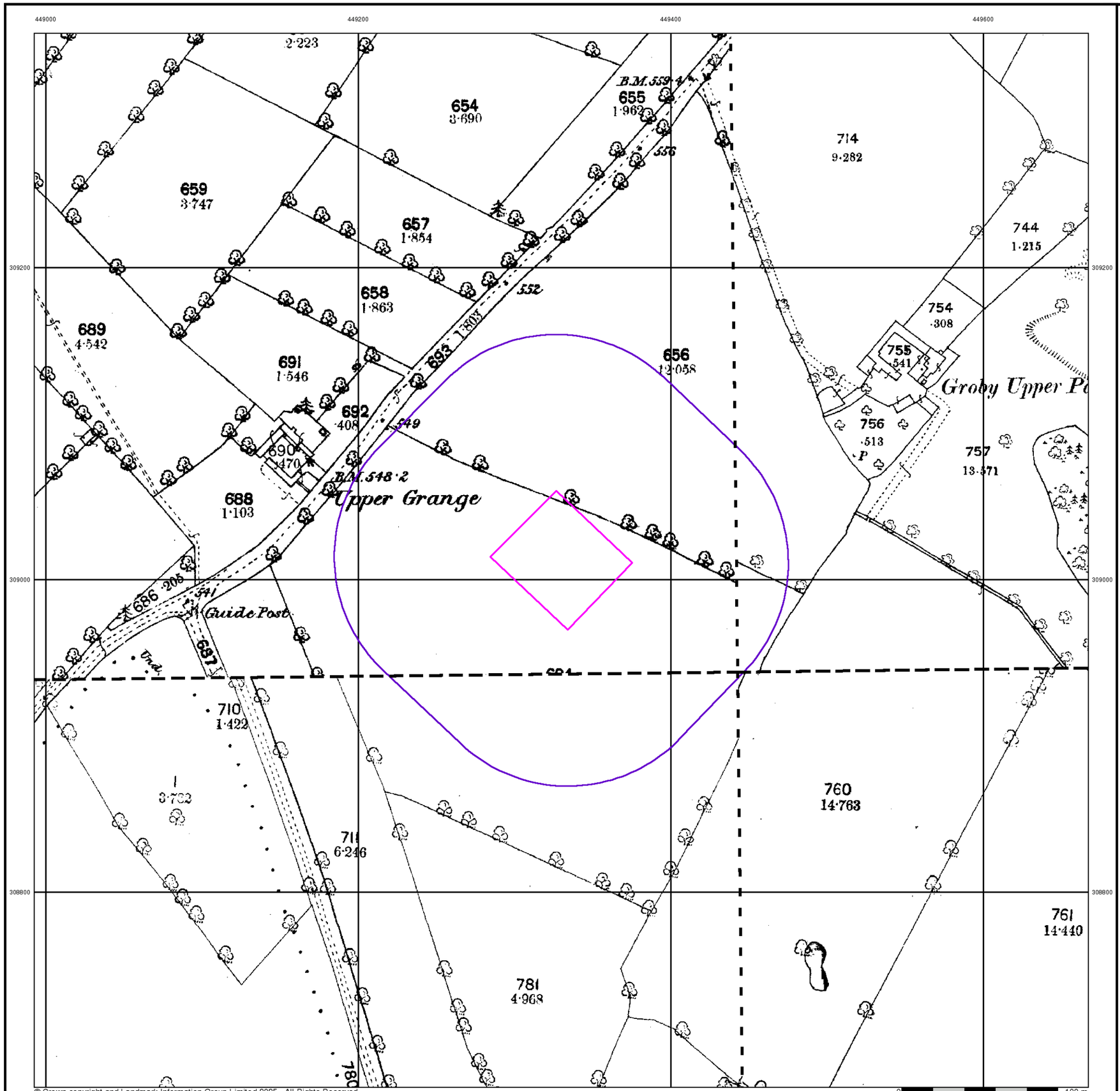
Order Number:	380674671_1_1
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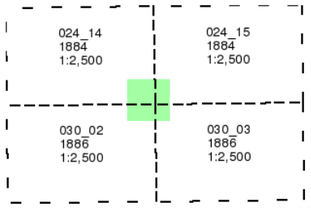
Leicestershire

Published 1884 - 1886

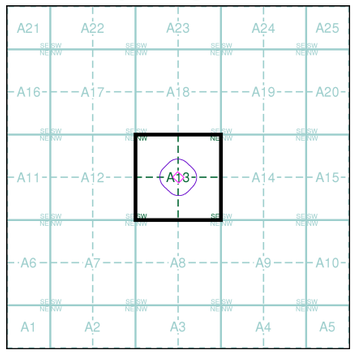
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

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