

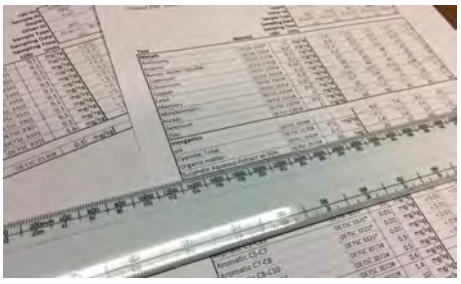

Phase 1: Desk Study

Former Hinckley Leisure Centre

Green4Planning

M25-040

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PHASE 1 DESK STUDY

FORMER HINCKLEY LEISURE CENTRE

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APPENDICES

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Signed
Final	March 2025	L Richards *Associate Director*	
		Checked By	
		R Woods *Managing Director*	
		Approved By	
		R Woods *Managing Director*	

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	The Former Hinckley Leisure Centre, LE10 0BY.
Site Description	The site is irregular in shape, currently disused and derelict. Topography is stepped with three dipping planes across the site all of which are dipping southwards. The largest dipping angle is seen in the south of the site. The ground surface of the site comprises rumble of previously existing building. A section in the west of the site is noticed to be overgrown by shrubs. No trees or buildings were observed across the site. The perimeter of the site is generally isolated by hedges, brick and metal fence in the east and the north of the site. The site has two entrance - the northeast entrance is pedestrian leading from the public pathway; the northwest is vehicle access from Merchant Road.
Site History *On Site* *Offsite*	Initially used within an agricultural setting, the site has had different land uses. These include a cattle market in the southern part of the site, with a vicarage building present in the north of the site. Later the site was used as a council yard and then a leisure centre with swimming pool and health spa facilities prior to its recent demolition. Residential development has always been apparent east of the site up to 1km away. However within 500m of the site many of the buildings were initially residential but became factories or commercial buildings. Gas and dye works were present west of the site but had been demolished and cleared. From the late 1980's further residential expansion south – south west of the site.
Proposed End Use	The proposed development is outlined to be a mixture of residential properties, apartments, and a care home.
Environmental Setting *Landfill & Waste* *Regulated Industries* *Geology* *Hydrogeology* *Hydrology* *Flooding* *Radon Gas*	There are no Landfills and one facility handling or managing waste within 250m of the site. There are 38no contemporary trade directory entries within 500m of the site. There are ??no fuel station entries within 500m of the site. The site is underlain by solid geology of Mercia Mudstone Formation compromising of Red gypsiferous mudstone. The drift deposits can be of two different superficial geology, firstly the Baginton Sand and Gravels, which are yellow or orange sands and gravels. Secondly the site could also be underlain by Oadby Till, which compromises mainly of grey pebbly clay with some chalk. Using the Environment Agency's Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater the solid geology beneath the site is classified as a Secondary Aquifer – B. The overlying drift is classified as a Secondary Aquifer – A/Undifferentiated. The site does not lie within a source protection zone. There are multiple Groundwater Abstractions located within 1km of the site. The nearest surface water feature is a river located 461m northwest of the site. There are 3no Surface Water Abstractions within 1km of the site. The Envirocheck Report states the site is not at risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Seas without defences, and there are no flood defences, flood water storage areas or areas benefiting from flood defences and flood storage present within 250m of the site. The site is not in a Radon Affected Area, as less than 1% of properties are above the Action Level. No radon protection measures are necessary for new buildings or extensions on the site.
Preliminary Mining Assessment	The site is not located within a Development High Risk Area. No further investigation into coal workings is considered necessary.
Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment	Given the proposed development and expected ground conditions, the use of strip or pad foundations is anticipated for the houses at present, however a piled approach may be required for heavily loaded strucures.
Preliminary Contamination Assessment	The desk study has shown that the site may have been exposed to some contamination, with construction/demolition waste and possibly oils or fuel from vehicle spills the most likely source local to the structures. Asbestos may also be present on the site from previous/existing building materials used on-site.
Potential Sources of Ground Gas	Made ground is expected on site, therefore ground gas assessment is recommended due to the nature of the development.
Phase 2 Recommendations	• A series of small percussive boreholes with insitu testing and samples. • A series of cable percussive boreholes with insitu testing and samples. • Gas monitoring comprising six visits over three months. • A series of machine dug trial pits for sampling, insitu soakaways and CBRs. • Geotechnical testing. • Chemical testing.

2 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Solmek were instructed by Green4Planning to undertake a desk study on a parcel of land at The Former Hinckley Leisure Centre. The proposed development is outlined to be a mixture of residential comprising properties, apartments, and a care home.

This report supports an application for full planning permission for a 72 bed care home, with associated landscaped grounds, staff and visitor car parking, cycle storage and an ambulance drop off area. This will replace one apartment block of larger scheme granted under consent reference 18/01237/FUL.

To reflect the extant consent for an apartment scheme, which is yet to be built out, we have as part of this report looked at the wider site area.

The following steps may be required in the investigation and remediation of potentially contaminated land:

Phase 1: Desk Study
Phase 2: Intrusive Investigation
Phase 3: Remediation Statement
Phase 4: Validation Reports

Phases 1 and 2 are generally required in the redevelopment of most sites. Phases 3 and 4 are subject to the findings of the initial stages. This report represents Phase 1 of the site investigation.

The purpose of this Phase 1 Desk Study is to evaluate likely ground conditions and significant environmental issues at the site, and to plan the scope of subsequent phases of investigation.

This report may be regarded as a Preliminary Risk Assessment in accordance with respect to the Environment Agency's guidance document Environment Agency *Land Contamination Risk Management*, which replaced the now-withdrawn *Contaminated Land Report 11 – Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (2004)*.

This Phase 1 Desk Study has been undertaken with due regard to current contaminated land guidance issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) together with BS 10175:2011+A1:2013, *"Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Land - Code of Practice"* and relevant sections of BS 5930:2015+A1:2020, *"Code of Practice for Ground Investigations"*.

The objectives of the investigation are as follows:

- Determine the land use history of the site from an inspection of available Historical Maps
- Determine the environmental setting of the site from available sources
- Determine whether past mining may have had an influence on the site
- Determine whether the site has previously been used for purposes that may have given rise to significant ground contamination
- Provide recommendations for further investigation.

3 SITE WALKOVER AND DESCRIPTION

3.1 General

The centre of the site is located at OS Grid Ref 442350, 293810 and covers an area of approximately 1.13Ha. The site is situated within a predominately residential area with some commercial buildings nearby.

The preliminary site inspection was undertaken on the 25th March 2025 and site photographs are presented in Appendix A.

3.2 Site Description

The site is irregular in shape, currently disused and derelict. Topography is stepped with three dipping planes across the site all of which are dipping southwards. The largest dipping angle is seen in the south of the site. The ground surface of the site comprises rumble of previously existing building. A section in the west of the

site is noticed to be overgrown by shrubs. No trees or buildings were observed across the site.

The perimeter of the site is generally isolated by hedges, brick and metal fence in the east and the north of the site. The site has two entrance - the northeast entrance is pedestrian leading from the public pathway; the northwest is vehicle access from Merchant Road.

4 SITE HISTORY

4.1 Map Descriptions

In order to determine the history of the site, previous editions of Historical Maps and Ordnance Survey Plans were inspected. The Historical Maps are presented in Appendix B.

Table 1 presents a summary of the history of the area which includes plots from 1887 to 2024. The summary focuses on the historical land uses and changes relevant to the site and the proposed end use. Measurements are taken from the nearest boundary of the site and all distances quoted are approximate.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SITE HISTORY

OS Map Edition	On-site Features	Off-site Features
1887 1:10,560	The site is located predominately within an agricultural setting however the edge of the site is located close to a church. Also at the northern boundary of the site a Trinity Vicarage is present.	Up to 500m east – north east of the site there is significant residential presence at Hinckley. West south west of the site there is a gas works present approx. 200m away. Within 100m north of the site sands pits are noted.
1889 1:2,500	Within the southern site boundary there a smithy present.	On the north east of the site boundary a Hosiery manufacturers is noted.
1903 1:2,500 & 1904 1:10,560	Further additions have occurred within the site with a cattle market now present.	Close to the gas works there is now a dye works within 250m of west south west of the site. No significant change to residential buildings surrounding the site. The sand pits north of the site have now been disused and reclaimed.
1924 1:2,500 & 1925 1:10,560	No significant change.	Residential expansion south of the site along Coventry Road and Regent Street. Church on southern boundary has now become an infant school. There are more commercial buildings surrounding the dye and gas works.
1938-1950 1:10,560	No significant change.	No significant change.
1955 1:10,000	No significant changes.	Further residential buildings present along the railway line.
1960-1961 1:1,250 1961 1:2,500	The site is now a council yard with various garages and buildings shown. The infant school has now changed to a parish hall.	Within 500m of the site in most directions there are factories and other commercial units present.
1967-1968 1:10,000	No significant change.	More residential buildings up to 1km east of the site, cottage hospital has changed name to Hinckley and district hospital.
1977 1:10,000	Construction of unmarked buildings on site.	Further residential and commercial construction ~200m north west of the site.
1980-1984 1:10,000	Demolition of existing buildings on site, and construction of Sports Centre, which takes up the majority of the site boundary.	Further residential and commercial construction ~200m north west of the site.
1993 1:1,250	Building on site now marked as a Leisure Centre.	Electrical substation noted adjacent to southwestern site boundary.
Aerial Photo 1999	Leisure centre building still present, and soft landscaping shown on eastern portion of the site.	No significant change.
1999-2000 1:10,000	No significant change.	No significant change.
2006 1:10,000	No significant change.	No significant change.
2024 1:10,000	Demolition of Leisure centre.	No significant change.

4.2 Potential Contamination Sources Identified via Historical Plans

Possible contamination from historical land uses which may have impacted the site have been identified:

Made ground from materials used to infill depressions and form a level area for access or building. This may include brick, concrete, timber, ash, slag, coal and metals.

Construction/demolition waste from construction and demolition immediately around the site over the documented history. This may include brick, concrete, timber, asbestos and metals.

Roads/Parking Areas may have utilised coal tar, which can result in high levels of PAHs and Phenols and may require disposal as hazardous waste. In addition, historically road construction used ash as a sub-base material, which could be a further source of PAHs.

Electrical substation may have produced contaminants including Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), which were often blended with carrier fluids such as chlorobenzenes and mineral oil prior to distribution.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

5.1 Information Sources

The environmental setting of the site was determined through reference to the following:

- Envirocheck Report (including historical map extracts)
- British Geological Survey (BGS) 1: 50,000 scale sheet No 169 Coventry solid and drift
- BRE Publication BR211 Radon: Guidance on Protective Measures for New Dwellings

5.2 Landfill and Waste

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there is one Licenced Waste Management Facility located within 250m of the site. It is located 164m west of the site, and is categorised as a Physical Treatment Facility.

There are no other Landfills or any other facilities handling or managing waste located within 250m of the site.

5.3 Regulated Industries

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are 38no Contemporary Trade Directory Entries located within 250m of the site. The nearest of which is located an estimated 23m south of the site, and is classified as Washing Machines – Servicing and Repairs. Its status is inactive.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no Recorded Fuel Sites located within 250m of the site.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there is one record of an Integrated Pollution control located within 500m of the site. It is located 114m southwest of the site, and is dated 26th January 1994.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no records of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control entries located within 500m of the site.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are 7no Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control sites or enforcements located within 500m of the site. The nearest of which is a Petrol filling station located 27m southwest of the site, and is dated May 1999.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there is one record of a Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) site located within 500m of the site. It is located an estimated 98m west of the site, and no further relevant information is provided.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no other sites dealing with Hazardous, Explosive or Radioactive Substances located within 500m of the site.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there is one Substantiated Pollution Incident located within 500m of the site. It is located 32m south of the site and dated October 2009. The land impact is category 2 – significant impact, and the pollutant is recorded as asbestos waste.
The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no Sites Determined as Contaminated Land under Part 2A EPA 1990 entries located within 500m of the site.

5.4 Geology

The site is shown to be in grid square 4293 on BGS sheet 169 (1:50,000). The site is underlain by solid geology of Mercia Mudstone Formation compromising of Red gypsiferous mudstone. The drift deposits can be of two different superficial geology, firstly the Baginton Sand and Gravels, which are yellow or orange sands and gravels. Secondly the site could also be underlain by Oadby Till, which compromises mainly of grey pebbly clay with some chalk.

There are no significant geological hazards noted within the Envirocheck Report.

5.5 Mining & Quarrying

The site is not located within a Coal Mining Affected Area therefore, no further investigation is required to mitigate against risks from Coal Mining.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no BGS recorded Mineral Sites located within 1km of the site.

The site is not within 1km of a Non-Coal mining area of Great Britain, a Man-Made Mining Cavity, a Natural Cavity or a Brine Compensation area.

5.6 Hydrogeology

Using the Environment Agency's Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater the solid geology beneath the site is classified as a **Secondary B Aquifer.** The surrounding overlying drift is classified as a **Secondary Aquifer Undifferentiated / Secondary A Aquife**r.

The site is not situated within a Source Protection Zone

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are a number Groundwater Abstractions located within 1km of the site. The nearest of which are located ~200m west of the site, and are associated with Celtic Technologies Ltd.

5.7 Hydrology

The nearest surface water feature is a river called Battling Brook located 461m north-west of the site.

The Envirocheck Report states there are 7no Licensed Discharge Consents entries within 500m of the site. The nearest of which is located 208m west of the site, and is dated April 2012.

The Envirocheck Report states there are no Records of Water Industry Act Referrals (potentially harmful discharges to the public sewer) located within 500m of the site.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are 3no Surface Water Abstractions located within 1km of the site. The nearest of which is located 648m south of the site, and is dated June 2000.

5.8 Flooding

The Envirocheck Report states the site is not at risk of Flooding or Extreme Flooding from Rivers and the Seas without defences.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no flood defences, flood water storage areas or areas benefiting from flood defences and flood storage present within 250m of the site.

The Envirocheck Report states that there is Potential for Groundwater Flooding.

5.9 Sensitive Land Use

The site is within the boundaries of a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.

The site does not lie within 2km of any other form of Designated Environmentally Sensitive Sites or Protected Areas.

5.10 Radon Gas

The site is not in a Radon Affected Area, as less than 1% of properties are estimated to be at or above the Action Level.

In accordance with the procedure described in BRE Publication BR211 Radon: Guidance on Protective Measures for New Dwellings, no radon protection measures are necessary for new buildings or extensions on the site.

5.11 Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

An Unexploded Bomb Risk Map has been obtained from ZeticaUXO to provide an initial assessment of UXO risks to the site. The map is appended as Figure 5.

The map indicates the site is within an area of low risk, defined as an area having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

6 CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

6.1 General

Based on the information presented in the preceding Sections, and in accordance with the LCRM guidance noted in Section 1, a Preliminary Conceptual Site Model has been produced.

The main features of the model are discussed in the following sections together with preliminary recommendations where appropriate.

6.2 Likely Ground Conditions

It is expected that, based on available information, ground conditions are likely to comprise of made ground, including superficial deposits of gravel with cobbles and boulders, however it is predominately concrete within the site. Within the site there may also be deeper areas of made ground expected due to the swimming pool and further investigations may be required once the site has been cleared.

The site is underlain by solid geology of Mercia Mudstone Formation compromising of Red gypsiferous mudstone.

6.3 Potential Buried Obstructions

Based on the site history, buried obstructions are possible. Relic foundations, cobbles, bricks, and stone blocks are the most likely obstructions.

6.4 Coal Mining Risk Assessment

The site is not located within a Coal Mining Affected Area therefore, no further investigation is required to mitigate against risks from Coal Mining.

6.5 Preliminary Geotechnical Assessment

Given the expected ground conditions noted in the sections above, the use of shallow foundations for the houses proposed in the development is anticipated at present. Where deep made ground or soft/loose natural deposits are encountered, foundations will need to be taken through the made ground/disturbed ground into underlying natural strata of adequate bearing capacity.

However, for heavier loaded structures, such as the care home and apartments, a piled foundation solution may be required. Reference should be made to CIRIA documentation PR86 and PG6 for pile design and installation and the recommendations of the Federation of Piling Specialists on the requirements of pile design. Allowance should be made for the exploratory boreholes to exceed the pile end-bearing ultimate depth by 5m.

The above suggestions should be regarded as tentative until Phase 2 intrusive works are undertaken and information is available regarding design loads and development layout.

6.6 Preliminary Contamination Assessment

The desk study has shown that the site may have been exposed to some contamination, with construction/demolition waste and possibly oils or fuel from vehicle spills the most likely source local to the structures. Asbestos may also be present on the site from previous building cladding and roofing.

In view of the historic, current and future site use, chemical contamination testing is considered necessary. The following chemical testing suite should be considered for selected soil samples:

TABLE 2: POTENTIAL PRIORITY CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Organic Contaminants
Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Zinc, Selenium, Free Cyanide, Soluble Sulphate, pH, Asbestos	Phenol, Organic Matter, speciated PAH, TPH CWG and PCB

It should be noted that the above potential contaminants are considered to be commonly associated with the specified past land uses of the site, and adjacent land use. Risk assessment should be undertaken for contamination identified during intrusive investigation.

Potential pathways which link the potential contaminants to end users of the site and controlled waters (receptors) include the following:

- Ingestion of soil (outdoors) / dust (indoors)
- Skin contact with soil (outdoors) / dust (indoors)
- Inhalation of dust (outdoors and indoors)
- Contamination via buried water pipes
- Surface water run-off, including via existing drainage infrastructure
- Downward infiltration of leachable contaminants to groundwater

6.7 Potential Sources of Ground Gas

Ground gases such as carbon dioxide and methane can be classed as a form of contamination. Potential sources of ground gases include:

- Made Ground
- Quarries, Infilled Clay Pits & Infilled Ponds
- Underlying Natural Strata (alluvium, peat and chalk)
- Petrol re-fuelling sites (which also includes Volatile Organic Compounds)
- Landfill (on and off-site)
- Coal measures

Based on historical map evidence and consideration of the sites environmental setting the table below shows a preliminary comparison of *consequence* against *probability* where ground gas is considered a potential threat to human health.

TABLE 3: POTENTIAL GROUND GAS POLLUTION LINKAGES

Potential Sources	Potential Pathway	Receptor
Made ground (CO_2, CO and CH_4).	Ingress and Accumulation into buildings from vertical and horizontal migration	Future users of site are likely to include adults and children. Construction workers (in particular utility workers).
Preliminary Comparison of Consequence verses Probability		
	Classification	**Justification**
Probability *(Based on Table 8.1, CIRIA C665, 2007)*	LOW LIKELIHOOD	Ground gas from made ground.
		No landfills located within 1km radius of the site.
		No coal mining in area.
Consequence *(Based on Table 8.2, CIRIA C665, 2007)*	MEDIUM	Residential development.
	Risk	**Details**
Consequence vs. Probability *(Based on Table 8.3, CIRIA C665, 2007)*	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 normally be mild. *(Based on Table 8.4, CIRIA C665, 2007)*

Given the conditions noted above a ground gas assessment is considered necessary for the site to observe standing groundwater levels and to allow measurements to be made of hazardous gases and/or contamination levels in groundwater. Monitoring should be undertaken following site works on a minimum of six occasions over three months.

6.8 Risk Assessment for Contaminated Land

As part of this Phase 1 Desk Study, a preliminary conceptual model and risk assessment is produced. This assessment should be revised following the Phase 2 Site Investigation outlining a qualitative risk assessment. Should there be unacceptable risks to the various receptors/end-users following the Phase 2 works, then a remediation strategy may be required to outline measures to satisfy Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act (1990). The above measures are in line with Environment Agency *Land Contamination Risk Management*, which replaced the now-withdrawn Contaminated Land Report 11 – *Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination* (2004).

The results of the chemical contamination testing as part of the Phase 2 investigation should be compared to a current Land Quality Management (LQM) – Suitable 4 Use Levels (S4UL) December 2014.

6.9 Conceptual Site Model

The conceptual model collates the salient aspects of the site to form a model which should enable comparison after fieldwork and testing. This model identifies the potential pollution linkages that may influence the proposed development and geotechnical considerations.

The risk ratings are based on the current potential liabilities and likely potential future liabilities. The risks posed by the geotechnical and contamination aspects of the site will be revised following site works, and any mitigating action required added.

The Preliminary Conceptual Model has been undertaken in accordance with CIRIA C552. The Preliminary Conceptual Model assesses the consequence and the likelihood of a risk being realised to provide a risk classification, which is then used to produce the Preliminary Conceptual Model. Full details of the tables used to assess consequence, likelihood and risk classification are presented in Appendix D.

TABLE 4: PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL MODEL

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Risk Rating	Comments
Asphyxiating or explosive ground gases • Made ground • Not in Radon Affected Area	**Ground gas migration** • Migration through permeable soils • Inhalation	**Future site users** • Adult and infant residents	Moderate /Low	Gas monitoring recommended. Six visits over three months proposed.
		Users during development • Construction workers	Low	
Areas of contamination • Potential contaminants in made ground • Potential demolition/construction waste	• Inhalation • Dust ingestion • Dermal contact	**Future site users** • Adult and infant residents	Moderate /Low	Soft landscaping proposed providing a pathway – contamination testing required to quantify risks.
		Users during development • Construction workers	Moderate /Low	Contamination testing required to determine risks posed during construction. Consideration to be given to Health and Safety Executive Guidance. *Protection of Workers and the General Public During the Development of Contaminated Land.*
	• Inhalation • Dust ingestion	**Users of surrounding sites** • Transient adult workers	Low	Potential low risk during construction from dust generation. Contamination testing required to quantify the risks.
	• Leaching of mobilised contaminants	**Drift geology** • Unproductive Strata	Very Low	Low sensitivity aquifer unlikely to contain significant groundwater.
		Solid geology • Secondary Aquifer - A	Moderate /Low	Medium sensitivity Aquifer.
	• Drainage • Lateral migration • Accumulation of contaminated sediment	**Surface water features** • River 461m northwest	Very Low	Very limited potential for contamination from site to reach surface water, either via surface run-off or groundwater movement.
	• Uptake via roots and leaf surfaces	**Vegetation** • Gardens proposed	Moderate /Low	Contamination testing results to be assessed against phytotoxic threshold values.
Areas of contamination above service fabric or BRE Special Digest 1 thresholds	• Direct contact	**Construction Materials** • Concrete	Moderate /Low	pH and sulphates to be assessed during Site Investigation.
	• Direct contact	**Construction Materials** • Service Fabric	Moderate /Low	Consideration to be given to Pipe Material Table (Appendix E) during Site Investigation.

7 PROPOSED PHASE TWO INTRUSIVE WORKS

A Phase 2 Site Investigation should be undertaken to verify the assumptions made in the Preliminary Conceptual Site Model and to provide data for foundation design.

An outline ground investigation strategy is summarised below, based on the preliminary conceptual site model and information obtained during the desk study.

7.1 Site Investigation Rationale

The Conceptual Model highlights that there is potential for contamination on the site. Therefore, an intrusive investigation should be undertaken with the sampling strategies outlined within BS10175:2011 +A1:2013 and CLR4:1994. These strategies can be considered as:

- Non targeted (BS10175) – If no obvious hotspots or potential sources of contamination have been outlined in the desk study, it would be recommended to utilise a stratified random pattern of sampling locations.
- Targeted (CLR4) – If a possible hotspot is suspected on the site, it is recommended to adopt a targeted approach to sample the immediate vicinity of the hotspot. Highly focussed sampling consisting of several samples within the area of the hotspot may be necessary to delineate the extent of the hotspot.

These strategies can be employed either separately or in conjunction and any site investigation should be individually tailored to each site.

The density of sampling required is defined within BS10175 which notes that the density required is dependent on a number of factors including confidence and robustness required, and contaminants, pathways and receptors present.

7.2 Site Specific Sampling Rationale

The analysis of the historical maps and the Conceptual Model has highlighted that specific point sources of contamination may be present, or may historically have been present, on the site. It is recommended that a targeted approach it utilised in order to prove and delineate the extent of these hotspots. The hotspots outlined for targeted analysis are detailed below.

TABLE 5: HOTSPOT INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS

Proposed Exploratory Method	Possible Hotspot
Trial Pits / boreholes	Former building footprint (Made Ground)

In addition to the proposed targeted approach, it is recommended that the remainder of the site away from the hotspots is investigated using a non-targeted approach.

The chemical testing proposed for the site is outlined in Section 6.6.

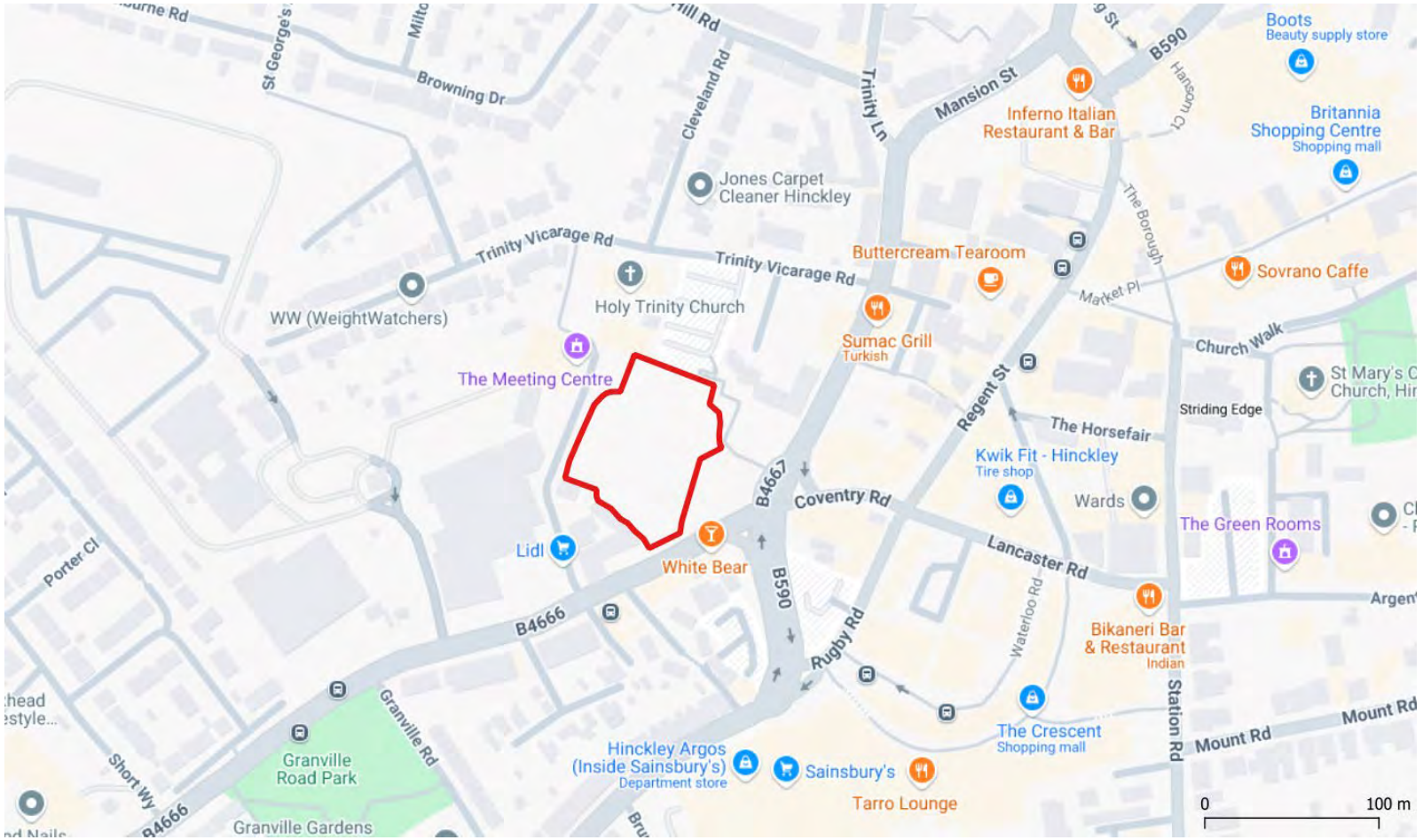
7.3 Proposed Methods of Investigation

The methods of investigation outlined within Table 7 are considered necessary to address the risks outlined within the Conceptual Model. The locations of these investigation positions will be set out in line with the proposed sampling methodology outlined in Section 7.2.

TABLE 6: SITE INVESTIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Proposed method of investigation	Purpose	Comments
Hand dug trial pits	Hand dug trial pits to 1.20mbgl to ensure positions are clear of underground services.	To be undertaken prior to the drilling of all boreholes and following CAT scanning and service plan inspection.
A series of small percussive boreholes to ca. 6.00mbgl	• To determine shallow ground conditions. • To collect soil samples for geotechnical and chemical testing. • To observe soils profile, localised variations in materials and presence of groundwater.	• Ensure positions are CAT scanned and service plans inspected prior to any excavation. • Hand vanes to be taken in cohesive deposits. • SPT samples in granular strata and rock head. • Disturbed and jar samples to be undertaken for chemical testing.
A series of cable percussive boreholes to ca. 15/20.00mbgl	• To determine shallow ground conditions. • To provide information for pile design. • To collect soil samples for geotechnical and chemical testing. • To observe soils profile, localised variations in materials and presence of groundwater.	• Ensure positions are CAT scanned and service plans inspected prior to any excavation. • Hand vanes to be taken in cohesive deposits. • SPT samples in granular strata and rock head. • Disturbed and jar samples to be undertaken for chemical testing.
Trial pitting to ca. 3.00mbgl	• To assess the shallow ground conditions and obtain samples for chemical testing. • To undertake insitu hand shear vanes. • To undertake soakaway tests and insitu CBR testing.	• Ensure positions are CAT scanned and service plans inspected prior to investigation.
Gas/groundwater monitoring wells	To observe standing groundwater levels and to allow measurements to be made of hazardous gases and/or contamination levels in groundwater.	Monitoring to be undertaken following site works on a minimum of six occasions.
Chemical testing	To allow the potential risks identified within the conceptual model to be addressed.	Chemical soils and leachates testing to cover potential priority contaminants from Table 2.
Geotechnical testing	To confirm material properties and to provide concrete classification of materials.	Tests may include sulphate analysis, pH, moisture content, Atterberg limit determination, particle size distribution tests and triaxial testing. Further tests may be required depending on the materials encountered.

Appendix A



Title	Site Location Plan
Project	Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley
Client	Green4Planning
Date	March 2025
Fig No.	Figure 1
Scale	Do Not Scale

Key

Site Boundary

Solmek Ltd.
12 Yarm Road
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 3NA

Tel: +44 (0) 1642 607083
Fax: +44 (0) 1642 612355
e-mail: south@solmek.com
www.solmek.com

SOLMEK

Title
Site Satellite Image

Project
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley

Client
Green4Planning

Date
March 2025

Fig No.
Figure 2

Scale
Do Not Scale

Key

Site Boundary

N

Solmek Ltd.
12 Yarm Road
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TS18 3NA

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www.solmek.com

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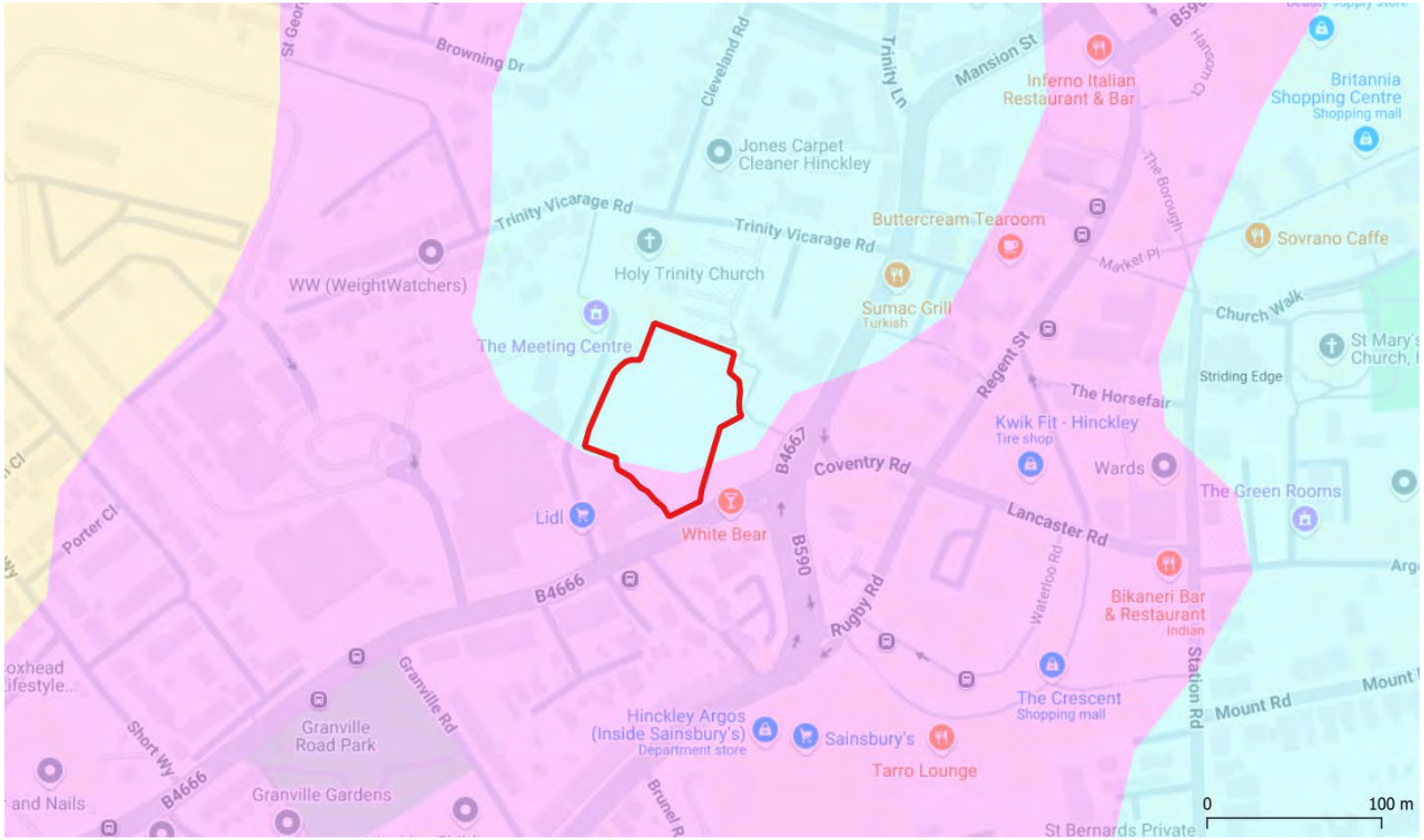

Title	Drift Geology Map
Project	Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley
Client	Green4Planning
Date	March 2025
Fig No.	Figure 3
Scale	Do Not Scale

Key

- Site Boundary
- Wolston Sand and Gravel
- Oadby Member – Diamicton

N

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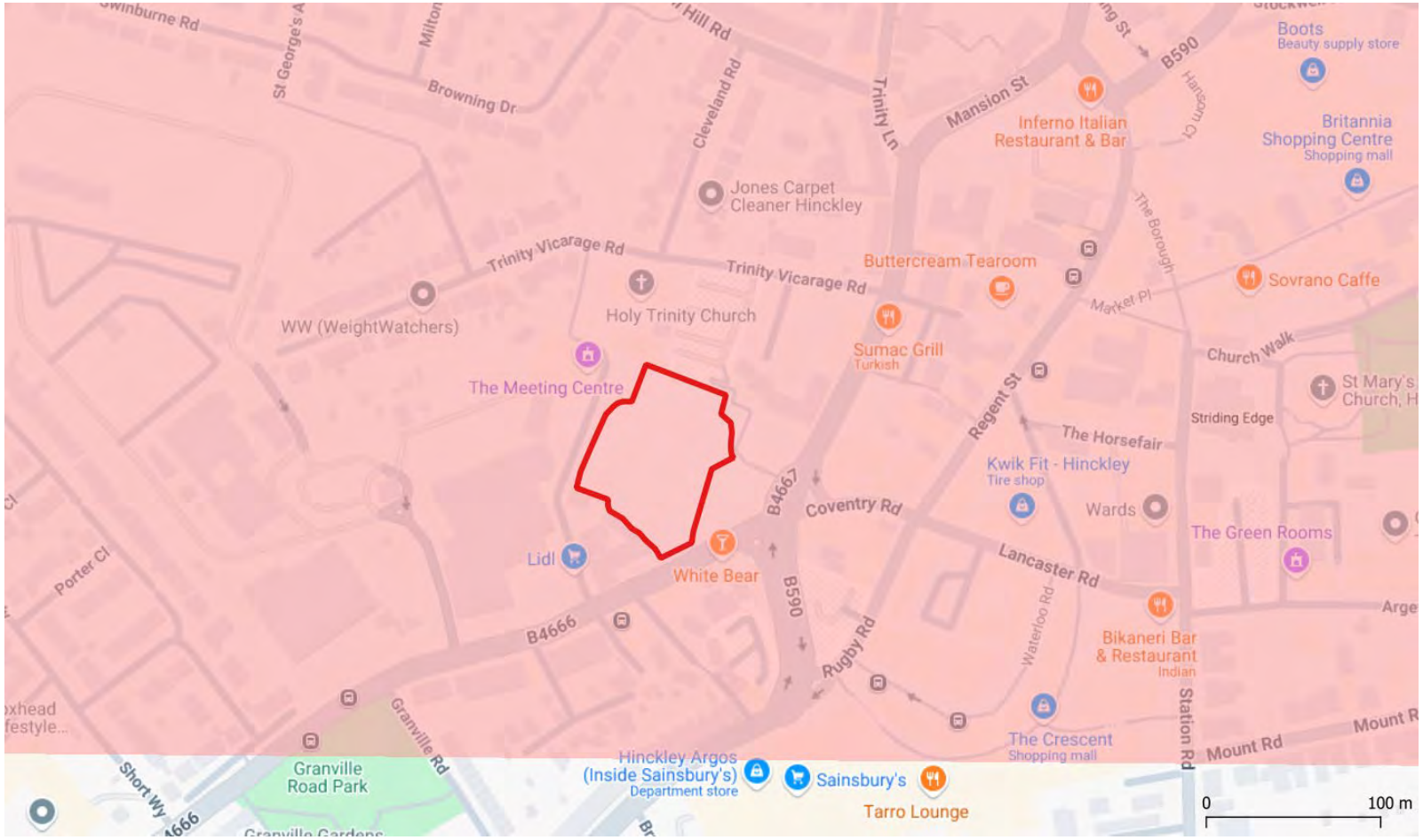

Title	Solid Geology Map
Project	Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley
Client	Green4Planning
Date	March 2025
Fig No.	Figure 4
Scale	Do Not Scale

Key

Site Boundary

Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone

N

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Photo 1: Photo taken from the east looking west across the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	5
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 2: Photo taken from the northeast of the site overlooking the north part of the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	6
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 3: Photo taken of the vehicle entrance to site in the northwest of the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	7
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 4: Photo taken from the middle of the site overlooking the overgrown part of the site along the west boundary.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	8
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 5: Photo taken from the north looking southwards across the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	9
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 6: Photo taken from the centre of the site looking south.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	10
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 7: Photo taken from the west looking east across the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	11
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 8: Photo taken from the south looking north across the site.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	12
Client	
Green4Planning	

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Photo 9: Photo taken from the southern end of the site showing the steepest dip.

Title	**Date**
Site Walkover Photos	March 2025
Project	**Figure No.**
Former Leisure Centre, Hinckley	13
Client	
Green4Planning	

Solmek Ltd.
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UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP

SITE LOCATION

Location: LE10 0JR,
Map Centre: 442435,293771

This map principally indicates a hazard from Unexploded Bombs (UXB) due to WWII bombardment. Other sources of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) may be present. It should be noted that this map does not represent UXO risk and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

LEGEND

- **High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- **Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- **Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

Miltary | **Industry** | **UXO find** | **Other**
Transport | **Docks** | **Luftwaffe targets**
Utilities | **Bombing decoy** | **Airfields**

How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

This map indicates the potential for UXBs to be present because of World War Two (WWII) bombing. It can be incorporated into a technical report, such as a Phase 1 Desk Study, or similar document as an indication of the potential for UXO encounter on a Site. Other sources of UXO may also be indicated, although note that these are not comprehensive and more detailed research is required to confirm their presence.

What if my Site is in a moderate or high density area?

We typically recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in an area with a moderate or high bombing density.
Additionally, if your site is in close proximity to a strategic target, military establishment, airfield or bombing decoy, then additional detailed research is recommended.

If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirm that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site, then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can request one of our pre-desk study assessments (PDSA) by emailing a site boundary and location to pdsa@zetica.com.

You should never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, to include an assessment of the likelihood of a source of UXO hazard from other military activity not reflected on these maps.

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: +44 (0) 1993 886682 **email:** uxo@zetica.com **web:** www.zeticauxo.com

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a range of sources and should be used with the accompanying notes on our website.

Appendix B

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
Electricity Transmission Line
Pole
Sloping Masonry
Cutting
Embankment
Standard Gauge Multiple Track
Road Under
Road Over
Level Crossing
Foot Bridge
Standard Gauge Single Track
Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
Narrow Gauge
Geographical County
Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council
Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries
Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

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

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

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

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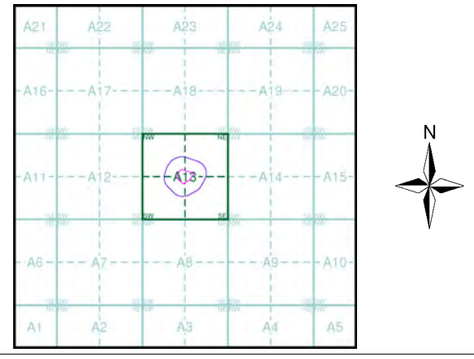
Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Warwickshire	1:10,560	1887	2
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1904	3
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1925	4
Leicestershire	1:10,560	1938 - 1950	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1950	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1967 - 1968	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1977	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1984	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999 - 2000	11
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	12
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2024	13

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 372946995_1_1
Customer Ref: M25-040
National Grid Reference: 442350, 293790
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.91
Search Buffer (m): 1000

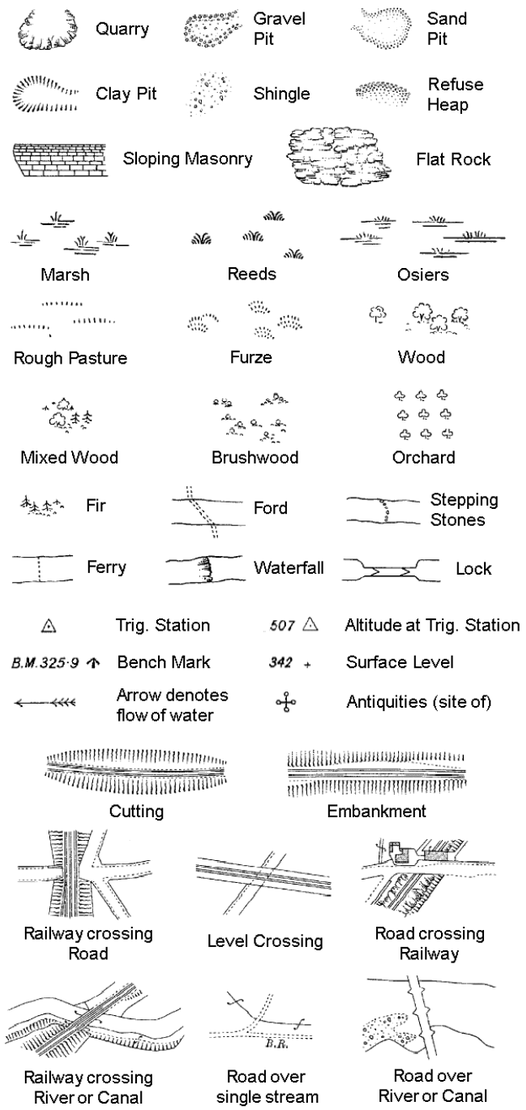
Site Details

Leisure Centre, Coventry Road, Hinckley, LE10 0JR

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

Historical Mapping Legends

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

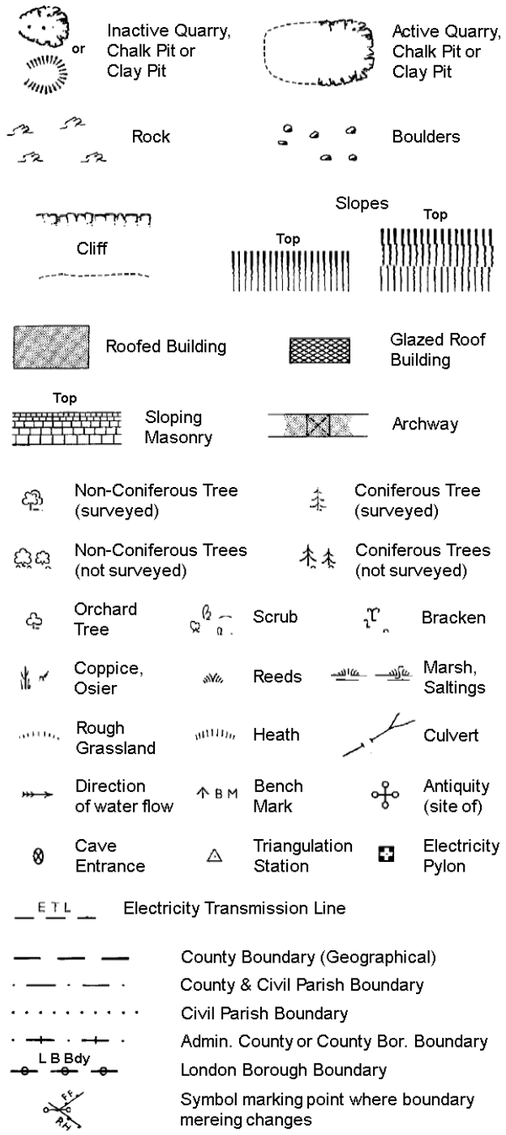
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

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

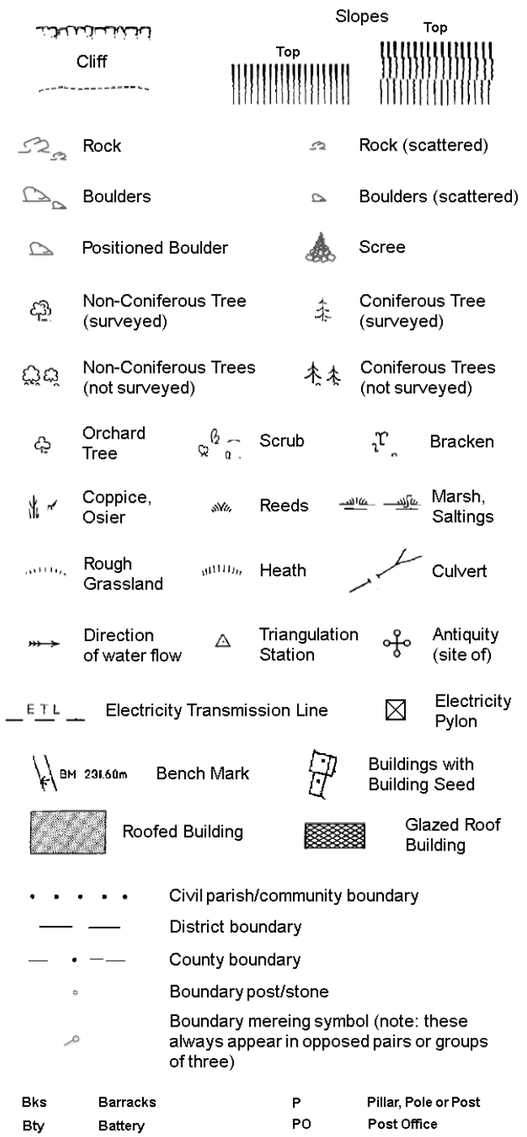
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

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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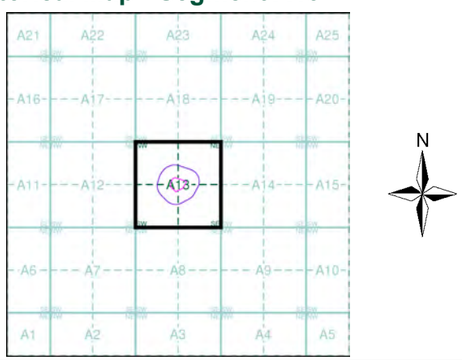
Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1889	2
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1903	3
Leicestershire	1:2,500	1924	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1960 - 1961	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1961	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1966 - 1975	7
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1968 - 1989	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1972	9
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1975	10
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1986 - 1992	11
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1993	12
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	13
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	14

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 372946995_1_1
Customer Ref: M25-040
National Grid Reference: 442350, 293790
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.91
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Leisure Centre, Coventry Road, Hinckley, LE10 0JR

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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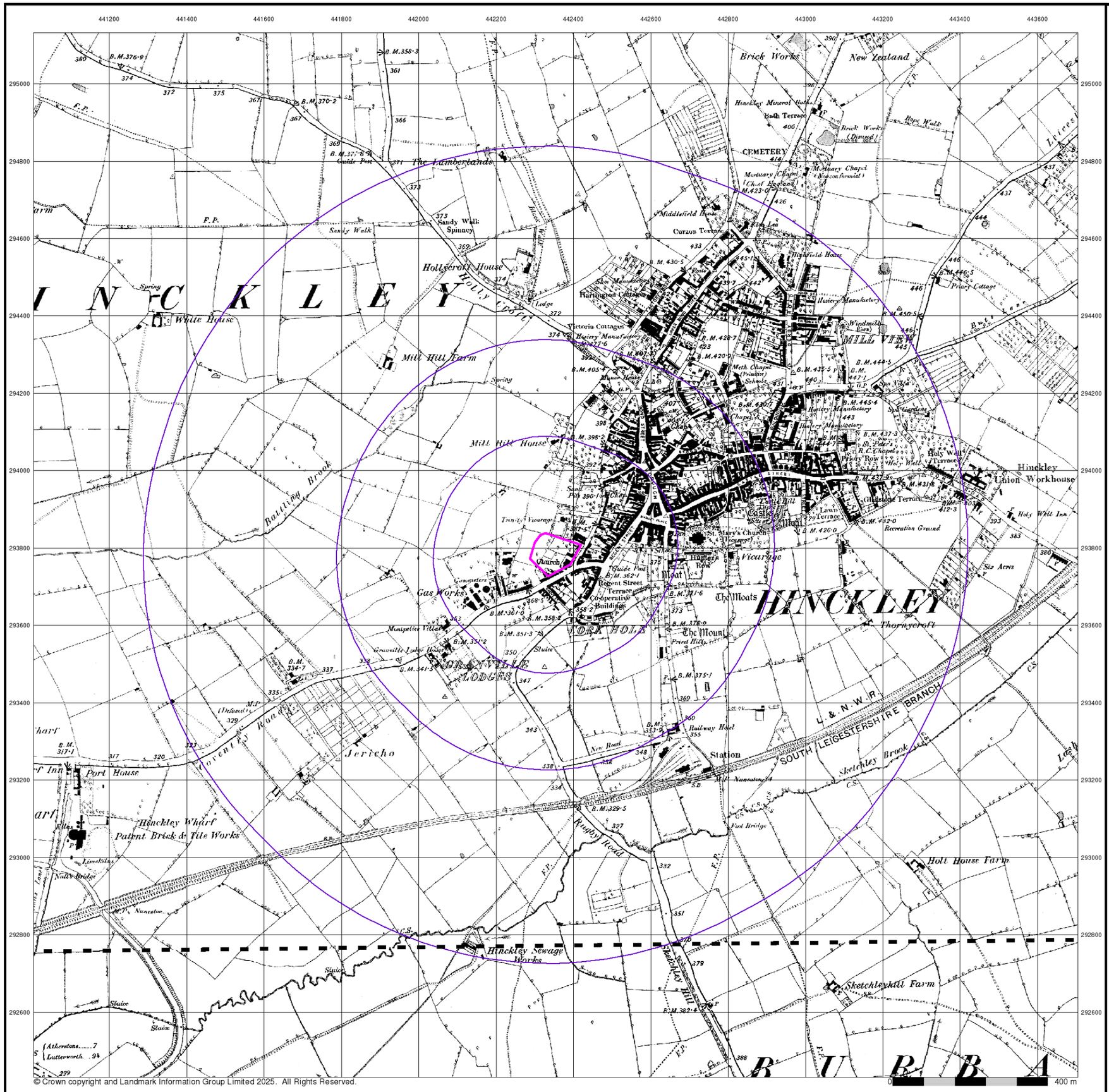
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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Warwickshire

Published 1887

Source map scale - 1:10,560

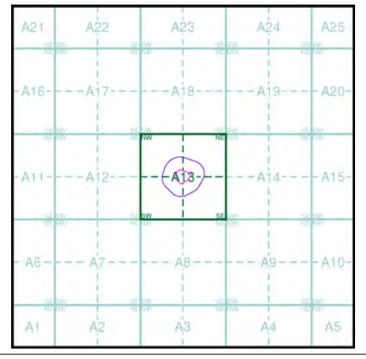
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

011NE
1887
1:10,560

011SE
1887
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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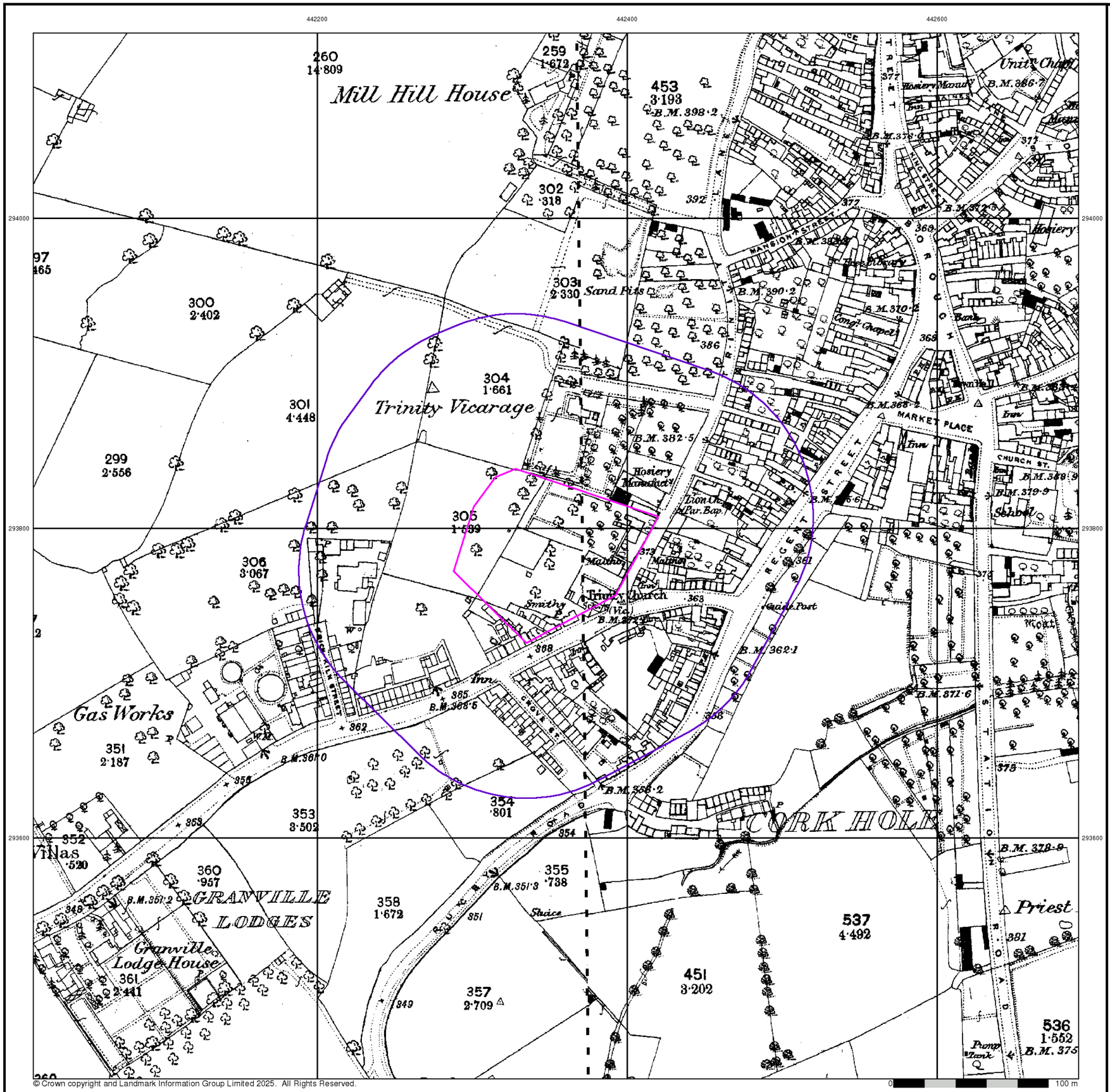

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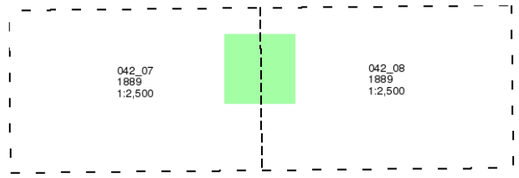
Leicestershire

Published 1889

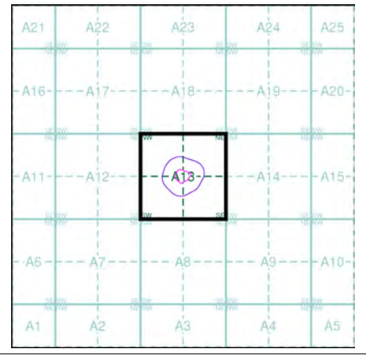
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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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Customer Ref:	M25-040
National Grid Reference:	442350, 293790
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.91
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Leisure Centre, Coventry Road, Hinckley, LE10 0JR

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

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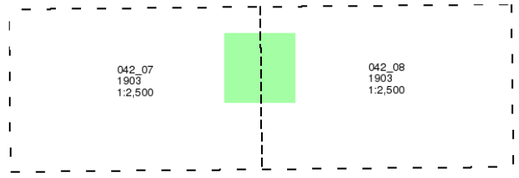
Leicestershire

Published 1903

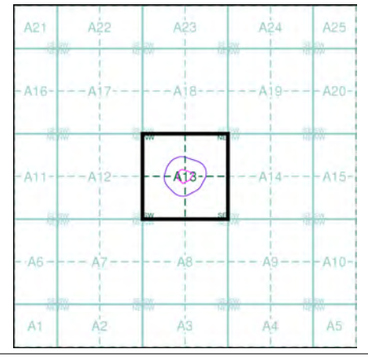
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



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National Grid Reference:	442350, 293790
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.91
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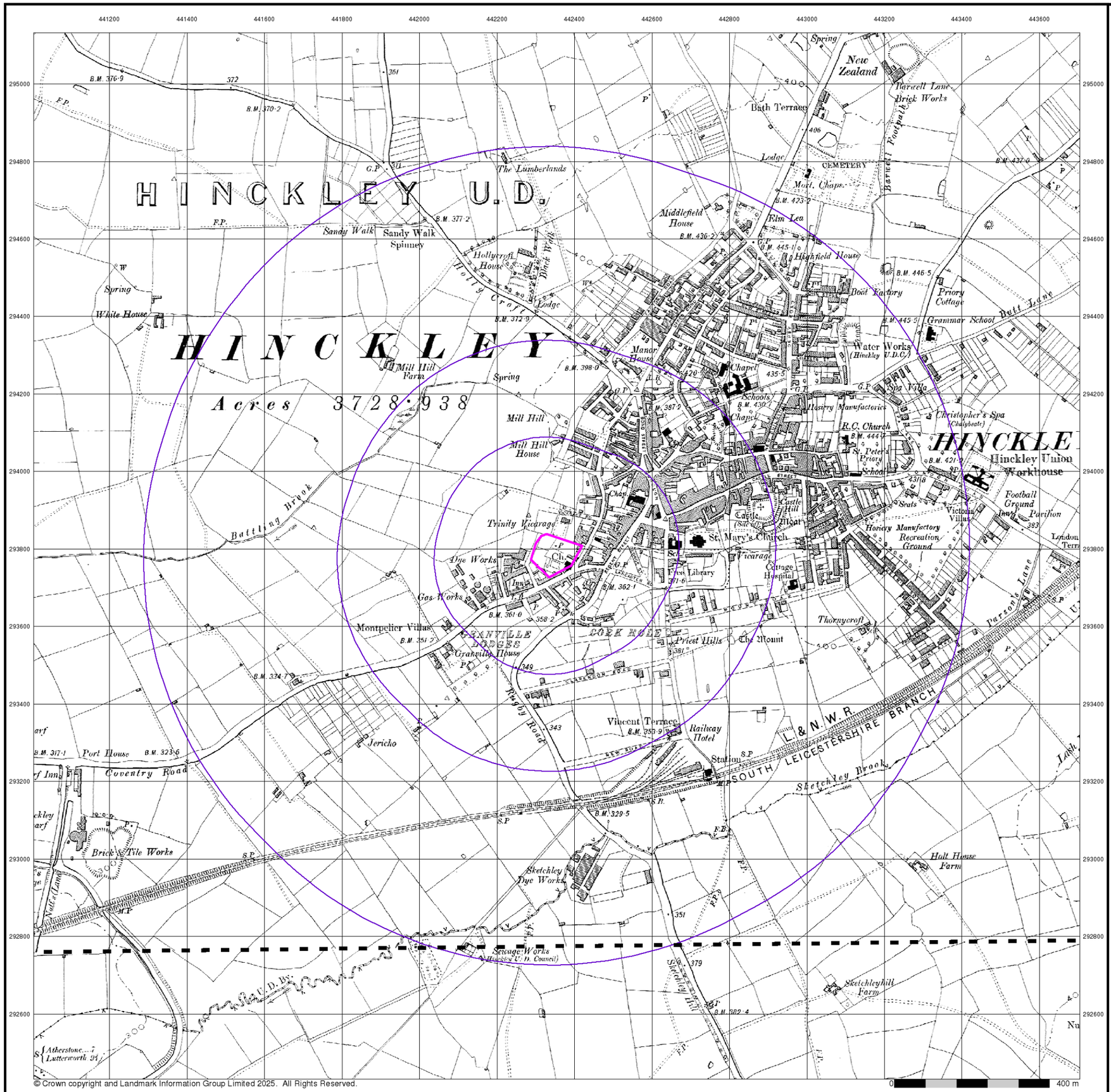

SOLMEK

Leicestershire

Published 1904

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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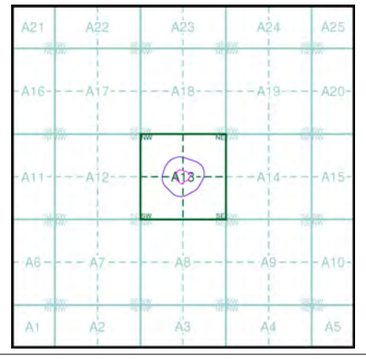
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

042NE
1904
1:10,560

042SE
1904
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



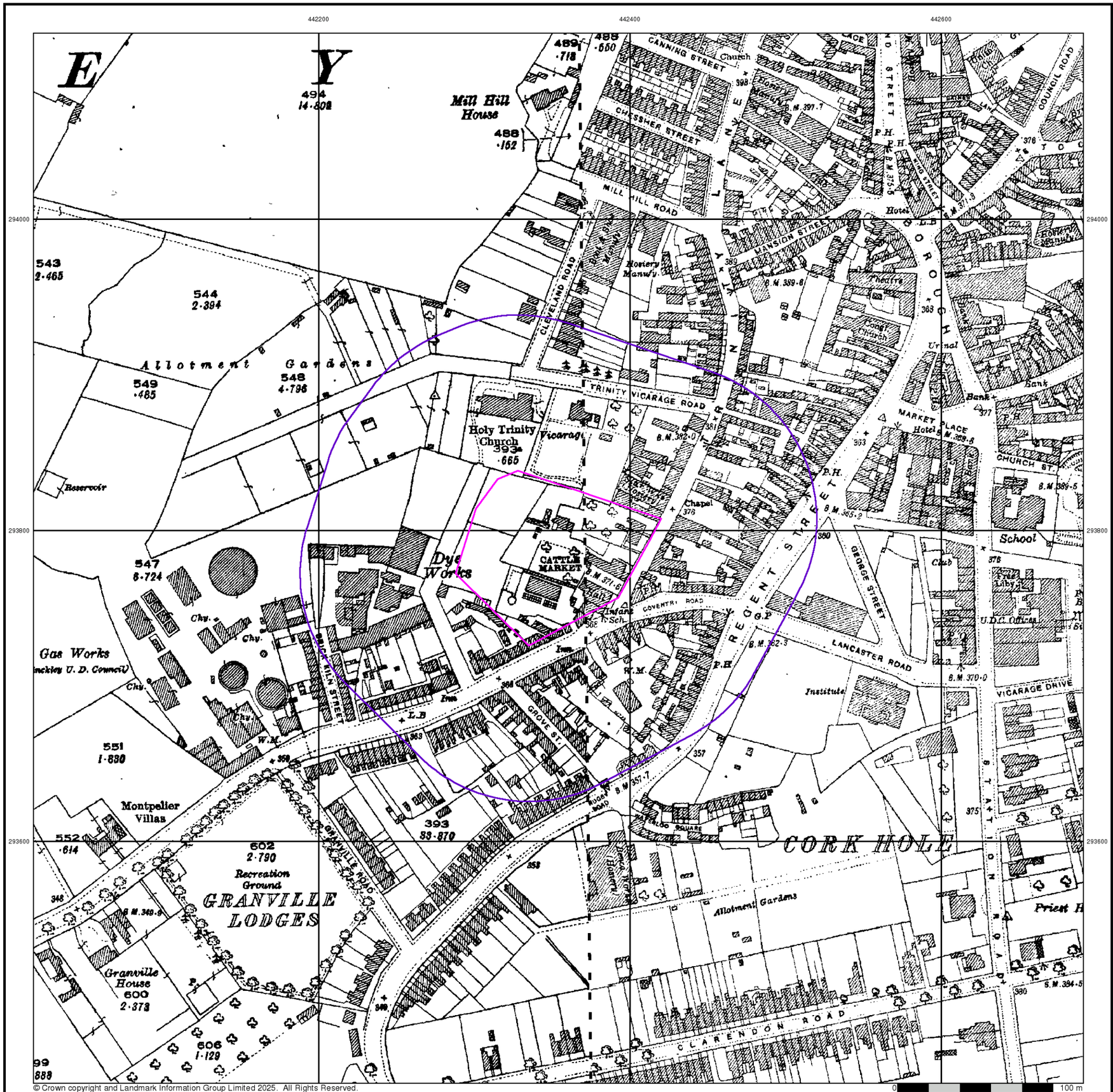
Order Details

Order Number:	372946995_1_1
Customer Ref:	M25-040
National Grid Reference:	442350, 293790
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.91
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Leisure Centre, Coventry Road, Hinckley, LE10 0JR

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



SOLMEK

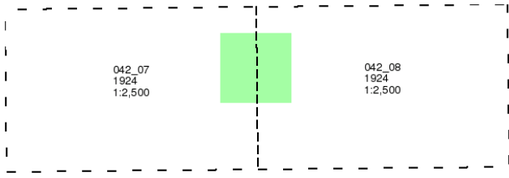
Leicestershire

Published 1924

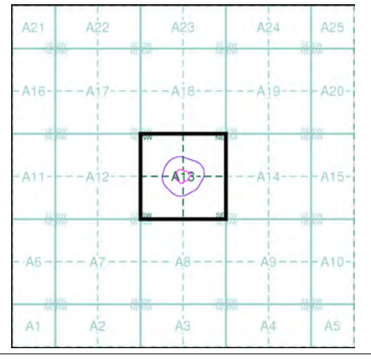
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



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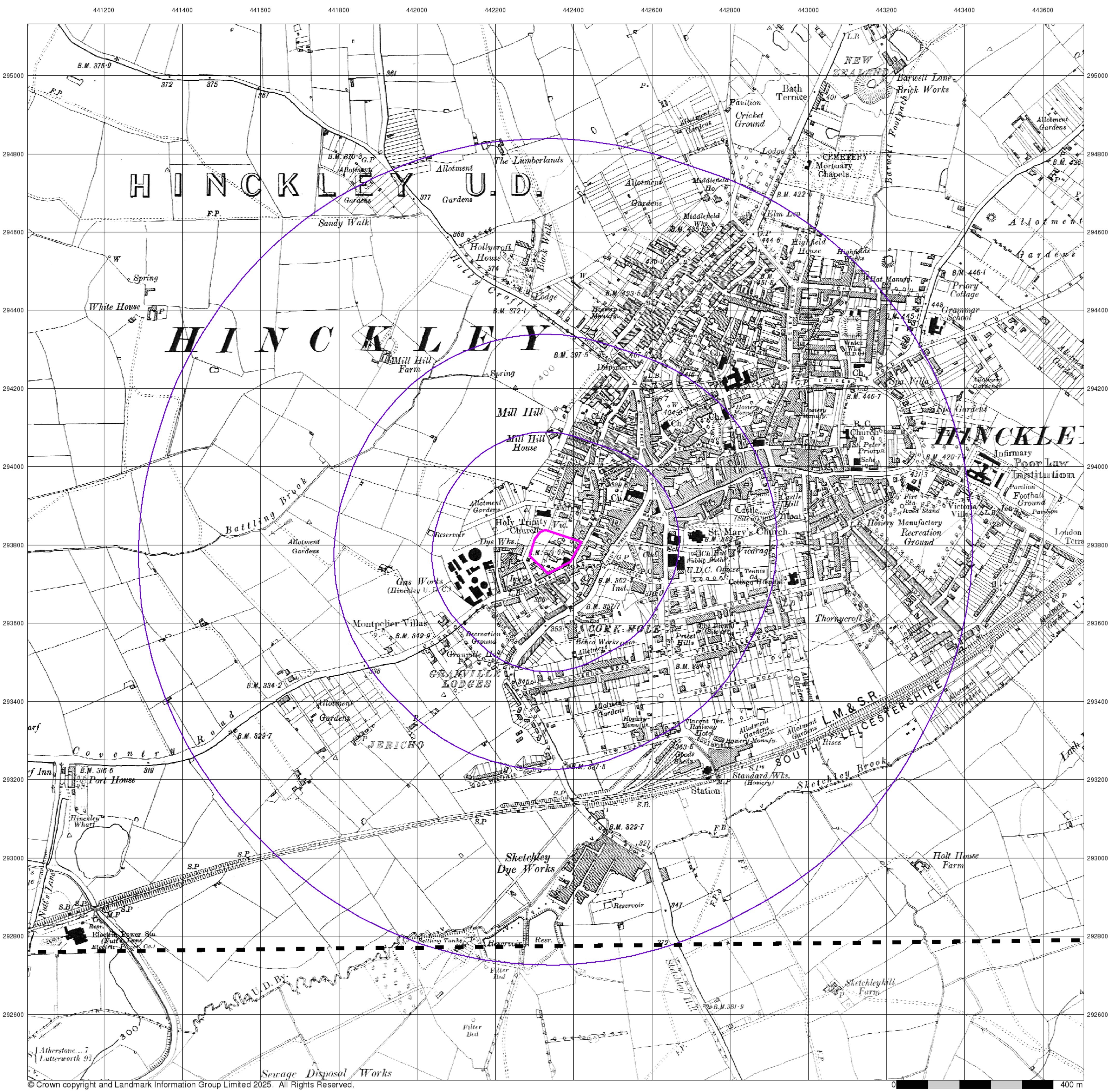

SOLMEK

Leicestershire

Published 1925

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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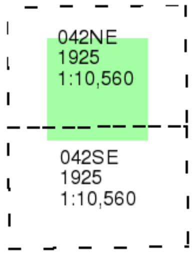
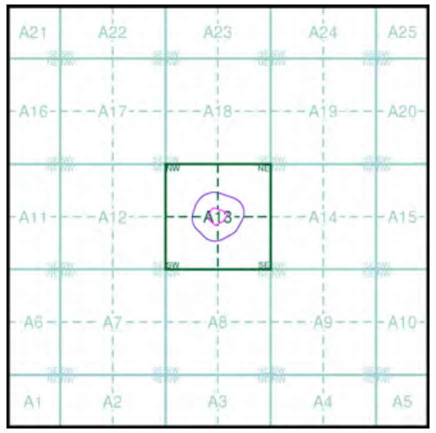
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number:	372946995_1_1
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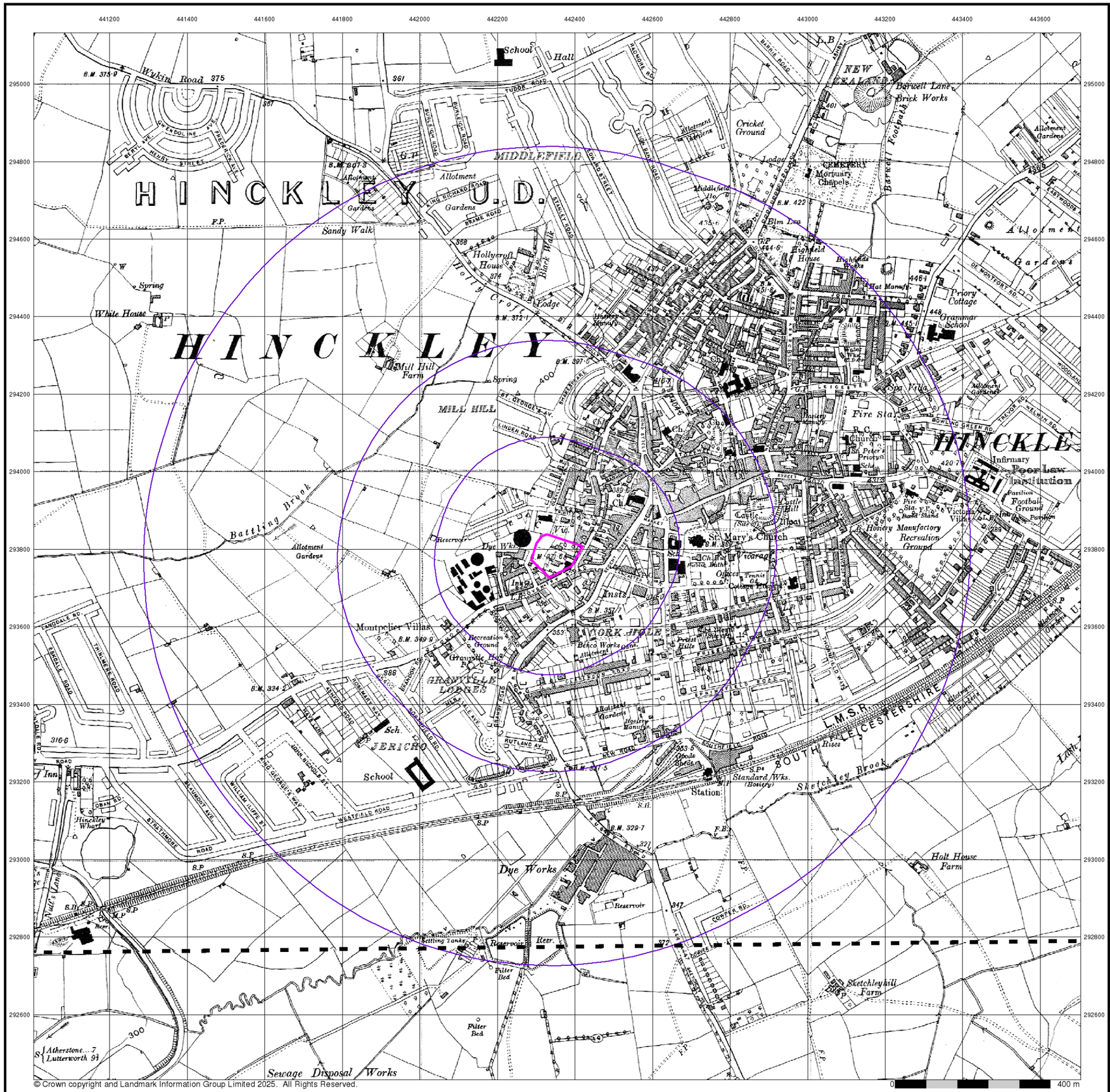


SOLMEK

Leicestershire

Published 1938 - 1950

Source map scale - 1:10,560

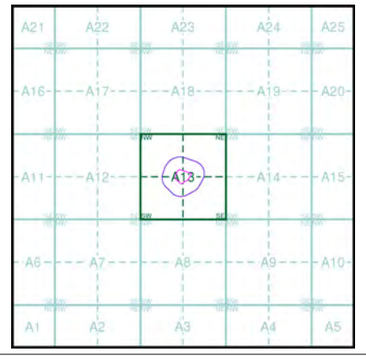
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840`s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

042NE
1938
1:10,560

042SE
1950
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



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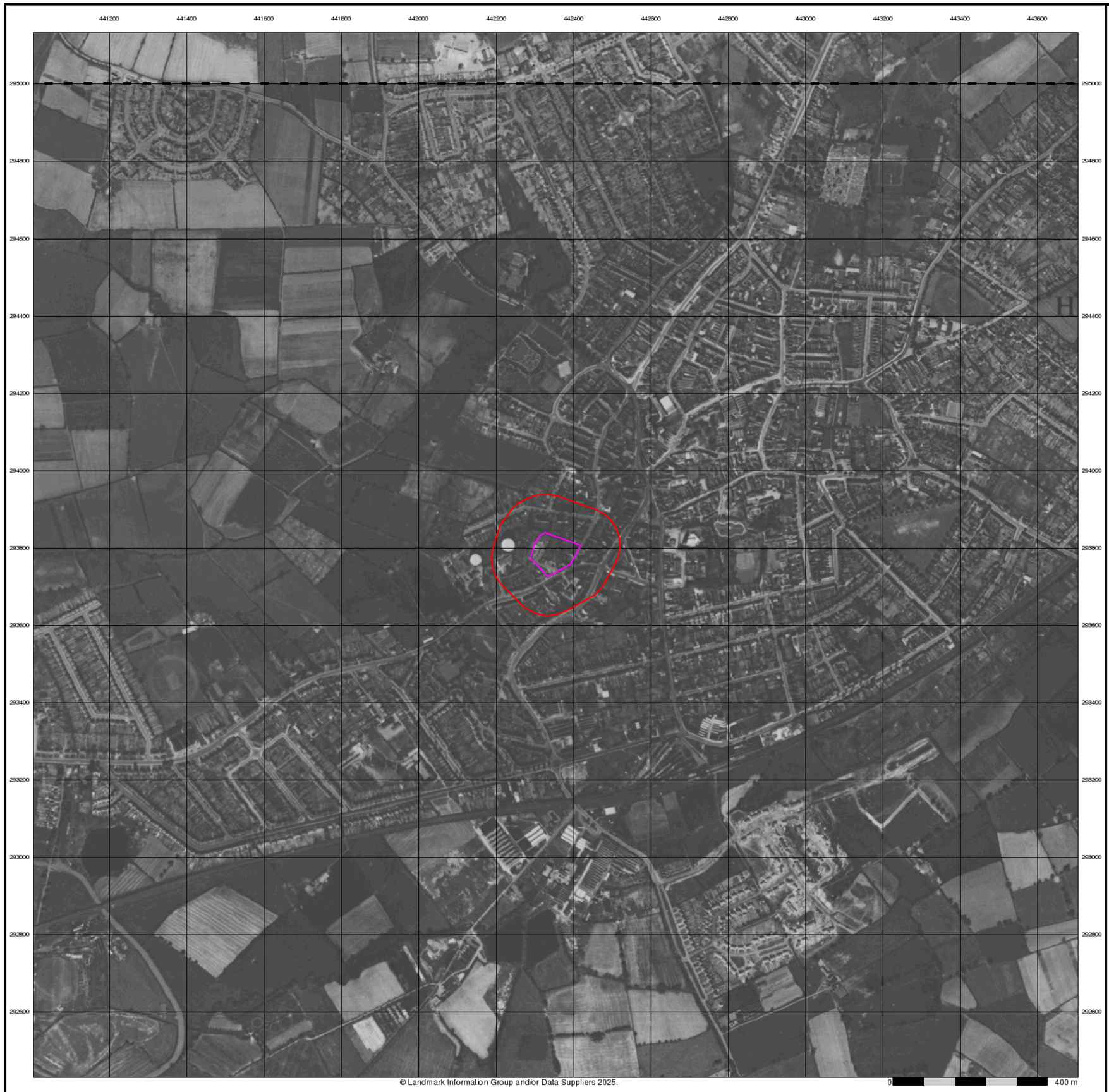


SOLMEK

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1950

Source map scale - 1:10,560

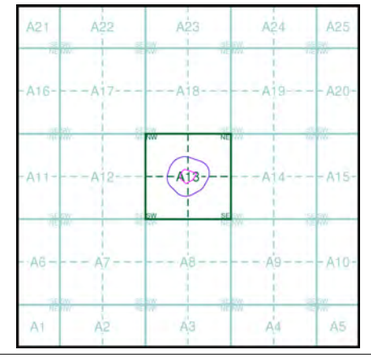
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP49NW
1950
1:10,560

SP49SW
1950
1:10,560

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A



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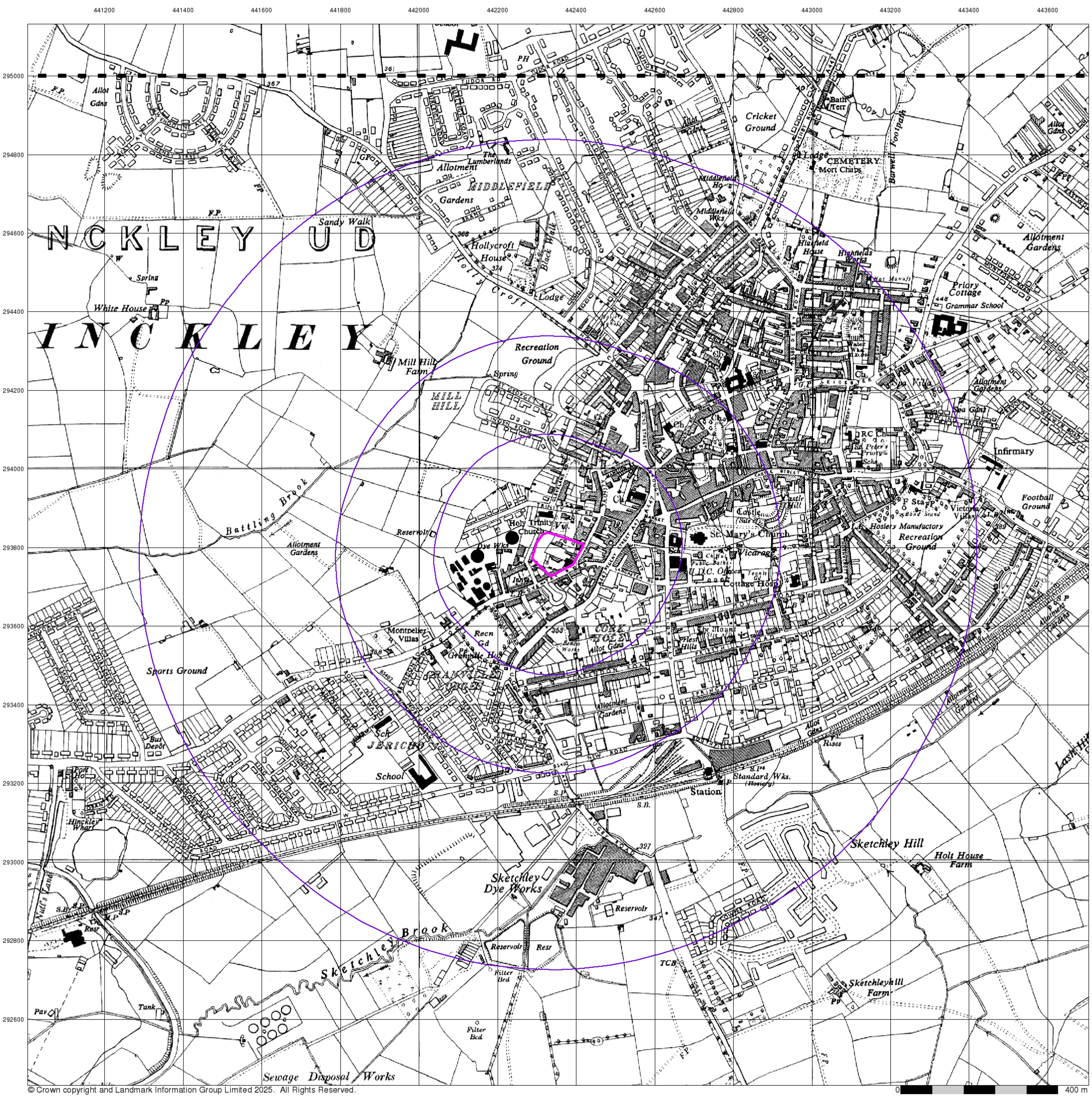


SOLMEK

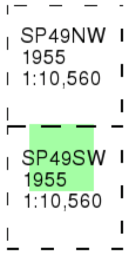
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

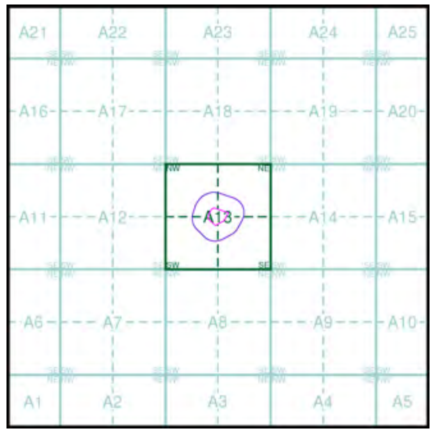
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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



N

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Order Number:	372946995_1_1
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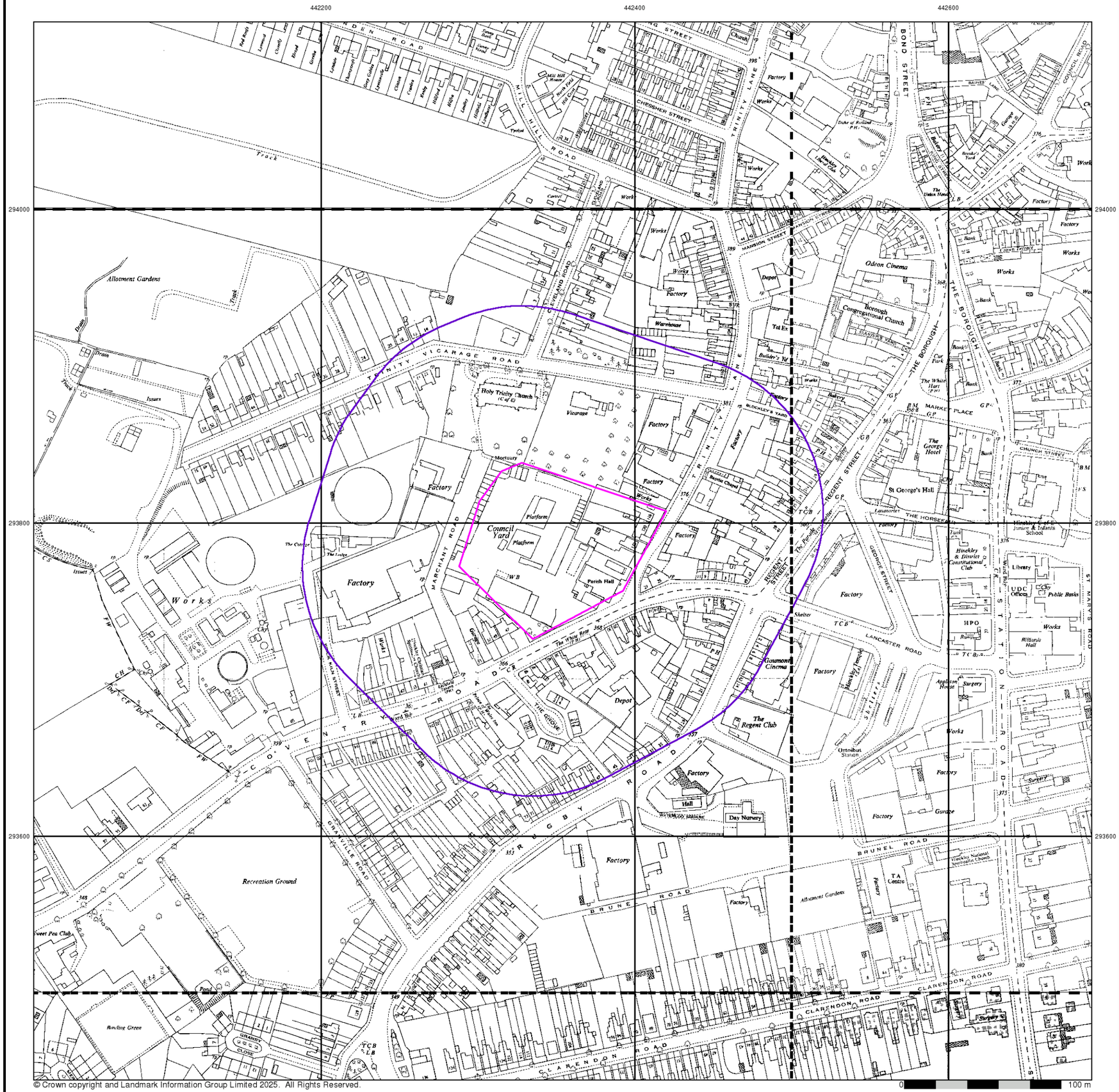

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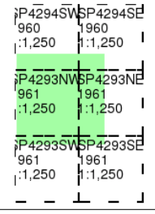
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1960 - 1961

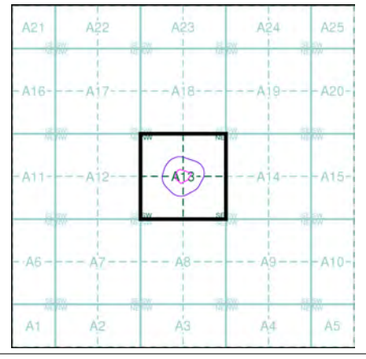
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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Search Buffer (m):	100

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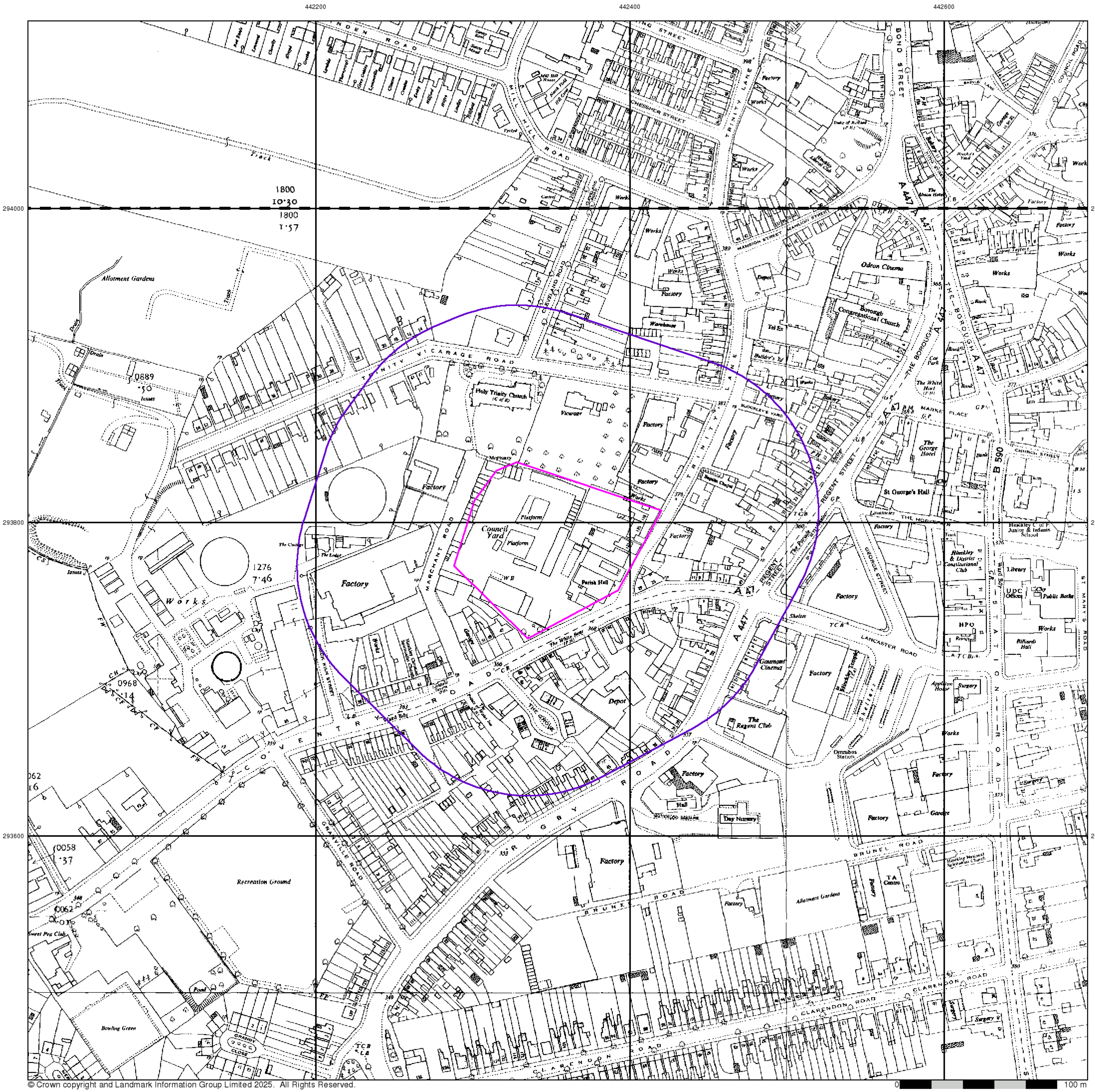

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SOLMEK

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1961

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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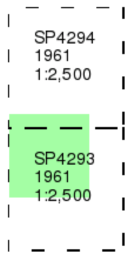
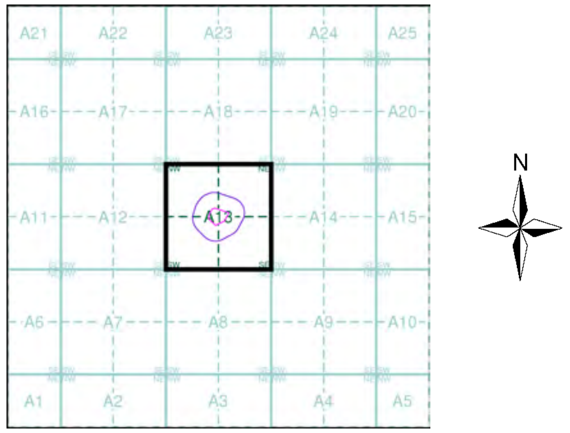
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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