

**PHASE 1
SITE INVESTIGATION

STUD FARM, CARLTON
BARNSELY

FOR

CHRIS CARR ARCHITECTS

ISSUE 1**



33957-001

4 AUGUST 2011

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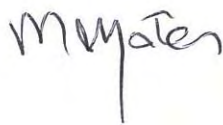
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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M J Yates'.

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Appendix 1 Site Plan, Drawing Number 33957/001A

Appendix 2 Envirocheck Report
Coal Authority Report

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report presents the findings of a Phase 1 site investigation carried out by Eastwood & Partners for Chris Carr Architects. The site is that of Stud Farm which comprises farm buildings and a field. The site is surrounded by mature trees and is located on the south western side of Church Street, in Carlton, Barnsley. It is around 0.8 hectares in area.
2. Church Street forms the site's north eastern boundary. Spring Lane forms the south eastern boundary, and beyond the other boundaries are residential dwellings, gardens and a church.
3. The site is located in an area which has historically been mainly used for agricultural and residential purposes. Coal mining also took place in the area. In the 1980s, warehouses appeared on industrial estates to the south after the collieries fell into disuse.
4. The Swinton Pottery Coal seam is calculated as potentially beneath site at a depth of around 3.5 – 7.5 m. It is unlikely that this seam has been worked beneath the site. However, it may be necessary to confirm that this is the case by way of borehole investigation, if the regulators so request.
5. Basic radon precautions are required. No historical or current landfills are located within 250 m of the site and it is therefore unlikely that the site will be affected by landfill gas.
6. Significant made ground is not expected to be found on the site, and clay and/or sandstone bedrock is expected at relatively shallow depth.
7. At this stage, it is expected that foundations can be laid in the expected natural clay, provided it has a sufficient bearing capacity. If this is not the case, they will need to be taken down to the expected sandstone. Ground bearing floor slabs should be appropriate where the foundation depth due to trees is less than 1.5 m. Where this is not the case a pre-cast concrete floor or reinforced suspended floor will be required.
8. The site is not within a flood plain.
9. The conclusions made in this report in relation to contamination are subject to agreement by the approving bodies, the Local Authority and any warranty provider.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

This report presents the findings of a Phase 1 site investigation carried out by Eastwood & Partners (Consulting Engineers) Ltd for, and on the instructions of, Chris Carr Architects. Any other parties using the information in this report do so at their own risk and any duty of care is excluded.

2.2 Context

No other investigations are known to exist for the site.

2.3 Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of this investigation were as follows.

- Assimilate Phase 1 data to derive an outline conceptual model identifying potential contaminants, pathways and receptors, as well as possible linkages between these;
- Detail the expected ground conditions and their geotechnical properties enabling outline foundation proposals to be made;
- Carry out preliminary risk assessment to establish the likely risks to future receptors, and
- Identify feasible remediation options if unacceptable risks are highlighted.

2.4 Scope of Investigation

This document constitutes the findings of the Phase 1 investigation. This involved a review of information extracted from published documentation as well as that obtained from a site reconnaissance. Information regarding the current and former land uses both on and surrounding the site, as well as the environmental sensitivity of the site location as determined by factors including geology, hydrogeology and hydrology have been examined.

Information analysed in this section of the report has been obtained from a variety of sources and included the following:

- An Envirocheck Report,
- A Coal Authority Report, and
- Geological maps and associated geological memoirs.

2.5 Limitations of Investigation

This report is based on the assumption that the site will be developed with two to three storey houses of conventional construction and that existing ground levels will not alter significantly. If this is not the case, then the advice given in this report may not be appropriate.

Where assessments of site areas affected in particular ways are given, these are approximate. All information, comments and opinions given in this report are based on information gained from a historical, geological and environmental desk study. However, there may be conditions at the site that have not been taken into account, such as unpredictable soil strata and water conditions.

This report considers the ground and groundwater and does not cover any buildings or their fabric. Risks to ecological receptors, such as bats, have not been considered.

3.0 THE SITE

3.1 Description

The site is that of Stud Farm, which comprises single storey barns, a cottage, house and agricultural land owned by the Maw Estate, and open land to the north and west; the majority of which is owned by the Diocese of Wakefield, and a small part in the south west corner by Jaguar Estates Ltd. The area is located on the south western side of Church Street in Carlton, Barnsley. It is around 0.8 hectares in area and is centred on grid reference SE 3663 1007 (436637, 410078).

Church Street forms the site's north eastern boundary, and Spring Lane forms its south eastern boundary. Beyond the north western boundary is St John's Church, and residential gardens and houses are present past the south western boundary. The boundaries of the site are marked by mature trees. The ground is fairly level across the site.

The buildings of Stud Farm occupy the south eastern quarter of the site. This comprises farm buildings arranged around a central hardstanding. A field surrounded by mature trees comprises the south western part of the site and open, maintained land makes up the northern half. This land is separated on its southern edge from Stud Farm by a wall and from the fallow land by trees.

The '*Site Plan*', drawing 33957/001 revision A, in Appendix 1, shows the features described.

3.2 History

Historical Ordnance Survey maps have been reviewed in the Envirocheck Report to assess the previous use of the site and surrounding area. A copy of this report is presented in Appendix 2.

3.2.1 The Site

The earliest Ordnance Survey map reviewed, dated 1854, showed a pump in the central north area of the site. The rest of the site appeared to be parts of two different fields. The boundary separating the northern half of the site from the southern half was present. There was possibly a small building close to the south eastern boundary, and another on the eastern boundary.

By 1893 however, the small buildings had gone and five buildings had been developed in the present location of Stud Farm. At this time the access was from the south, off Back Lane (today called Spring Lane) and then across the adjoining west field. The pump appeared to have gone from the northern field.

The southernmost farm building became a ruin between 1959 and 1961, and by 1988 had disappeared completely. Apart from small changes to the farm buildings, there appears to have been little change to the layout of the site to the present day.

3.2.2 The Surrounding Area

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map, from 1854, showed the surrounding area to be largely agricultural fields around the small village of Carlton. Springs seemed common in the area, and four pumps and three wells surrounded the site between 40 and 175 m away. After this map, the pumps and wells do not appear again.

By 1893 St John's church has been built adjacent to the north of the site. A smithy is present in the village, approximately 200 m away to the south east of the site. This was demolished in 1948. At some point between 1855 and 1894, two large collieries were also developed to the west and east of the site. Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery was 750 m away to the west of the site with an associated spoil tip, while Carlton Main Colliery, 900 m to the west, had associated reservoirs and was served by Barnsley Canal and the Midland Railway. Another railway, Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery Railway connected to the two collieries and encircled the village of Carlton approximately 500 m to the north.

By 1907 Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery had developed coke ovens, and had two old clay pits and two reservoirs next to it, as well as a brick works. Carlton Main Colliery also developed a clay pit and timber yard.

By 1932 a sand pit is labelled 150 m north of the site. Wharncliffe Woodmoor Colliery had grown substantially and is now within 435 m of the site's western boundary. By 1948, housing estates were being developed north west of the site.

The tips used by both collieries were being labelled as disused by 1974, although it is unknown if the collieries themselves were also disused, but it is likely, as most collieries in the area were closed by the National Coal Board in the 1960s. By this time, a sewage pumping station, a clothing factory and a garage had been developed between 200 m and 400 m south west of the site. Further residential development in the area took place throughout the 1970s.

At some point between 1974 and 1981, the railways serving the collieries had been dismantled, and disused shafts are labelled at both collieries, which are now just labelled as 'works'. By 1981 commercial/industrial development had been completed 300 m to the south west of the site in the

form of Carlton Industrial Estate, predominantly comprising warehouses. A warehouse and bakery are also present 300 m to the south east of the site. The area then remains relatively unchanged to the present day.

There were four round tanks located 30 m east of the site, present from 1981 to 1993 within a farm yard. It is unknown what these tanks held, but it is possible they were silos or silage tanks.

3.3 Geology

The British Geological Survey map Sheet 262 SE (1:10,560 scale) shows the solid geology beneath the site to be Oaks Rock sandstone of the Middle Coal Measures. The Oaks Rock sandstone is described in the geological memoir as being brown to yellow, fine grained, flaggy and current bedded. The strata are expected to dip to the north east.

No faults or drift superficial deposits are shown on the site.

3.4 Hydrogeology

3.4.1 Groundwater Vulnerability

The Envirocheck Report states that the site overlies a Secondary A aquifer comprising permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

3.4.2 Groundwater Abstractions

The Envirocheck Report, in Appendix 2, indicates that there are no groundwater abstraction licenses within 1 km of the site.

3.5 Hydrology

The Envirocheck Report states there is one surface water feature within 250 m of the site. We presume that this refers to a stream flowing west to east, around 230 m to the south west of the site. This water course is unlikely to be affected by activities on site.

The Envirocheck Report indicates that the site is not within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone.

3.6 Mining

3.6.1 Coal

The shallowest coal expected beneath the site is the Swinton Pottery Coal. This outcrops approximately 67 m south west of the site and is calculated from local borehole and shaft data to dip at roughly 3° to the north east. The depth of the seam below the site is therefore calculated to be approximately 3.5 m in the south western part of the site, to 5.5 m in the south eastern part of the site, and 7.5 m in the north eastern corner.

The geological memoir states that the Swinton Pottery Coal is of poor coal quality in the Carlton area, but was worked for the seat earth used in the pottery works. It is recorded as being around 0.2 m thick at Carlton Main Colliery, and was found to comprise 600 mm of black shale with coal streaks in the Wharnccliffe Woodmoor Colliery railway cutting to the west of the site. The seat earth tended to be worked on a larger scale within the local clay pits and brick works, and therefore workings on the site are not considered likely, although cannot be entirely ruled out at this stage. If worked, it would be expected that the clay would be extracted via opencast methods, or shallow bell pits, rather than underground mining.

The next shallowest coal is the Steam Coal, around 30 m below the Swinton Pottery Coal. The Steam Coal is recorded as being between 300 mm and 1.1 m thick around Carlton, and the memoir states that it was occasionally worked around outcrop. The seam is at such a depth as to not affect the site.

A Coal Authority report has been obtained and is presented in Appendix 2. This states the site is within the likely zone of influence from workings in 10 seams of coal at 110 m to 440 m depth, last worked in 1966. Any ground movement from these workings should have ceased by now.

The site is not within the likely zone of influence from any present or future underground coal workings, however, reserves of coal exist in the locality which could be worked at some point in the future subject to feasibility, licenses and planning consents. There is no known recorded mine entries within 20 m of the site, but records may be incomplete and hence there may be shafts in the area that have not been identified.

The Coal Authority report also states that the site is not in an area for which a notice to withdraw support has been published.

There is a claim for alleged coal-mining related subsidence within the site boundary, covering the field area to the west of Stud Farm, in the south western quarter of the site. Nothing more is known about this claim but further information can be obtained from the Coal Authority upon payment of the appropriate fee. As no buildings are shown to have existed within the claim area, it may be that the claim was made due to fissuring of the sandstone bedrock due to deep mining beneath the site.

We therefore conclude that workings within the Swinton Pottery Coal at shallow depth below the site are unlikely to have taken place in the past. However, it is possible, although again unlikely, that the seat earth below the coal has been removed, possibly through opencasting or bell pits. It would be prudent to carry out an examination of the ground during any excavation in order to check for evidence of prior excavation of the ground. The regulators may also request that a borehole investigation is carried out where the seam is at slightly greater depth. If workings are found, these will possibly require grouting.

3.7 Ground Gas

3.7.1 Landfill Gas

Information obtained from the Envirocheck Report indicates that there are no historical or currently licensed landfills within 250 m of the site. The migration of landfill gases onto the site is therefore not an issue.

Occasional small quarries are shown by historical maps in the vicinity of the site, the nearest being around 150 m north of the site. At this distance, the migration of gases is unlikely to significantly affect the site. It is also unlikely that these old quarries have been infilled with biodegradable wastes, more likely being filled with naturally derived spoil which will have been in place for many years, and is therefore not expected to be producing any significant volume of gas, if any, by now.

Deep made ground is not expected on the site. If filled ground or old coal workings are encountered, it may be necessary to undertake a gas risk assessment, which may include gas monitoring.

3.7.2 Radon

Information provided within BRE 211 states that basic radon precautions will be required for residential developments on this site.

3.8 Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters

The Envirocheck Report, in Appendix 2, does not list any pollution incidents within 100 m of the site.

3.9 Discharge Consents

The Envirocheck Report records one discharge consent within 500 m of the site. This belonged to the British Coal Corporation and was located 473 m away from the site to the south west. The license was revoked in 1994 but did allow discharge of trade effluent into a stream or river. This is unlikely to affect the site due to the distance from the boundary.

3.10 Flooding

The site is not shown to be within a flood plain.

4.0 OUTLINE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The following table details the possible sources and associated contaminants of concern, pathways and receptors, highlighted by the Phase 1 investigation as potentially present.

4.1 Possible Significant Pollutant Linkages

Source	Potential Contaminants	Potential Pathways	Potential Receptors
Made Ground	Commonly encountered contaminants including: metals/metalloids, sulphates, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and asbestos.	Ingestion, inhalation, direct contact	- Site workers, future residents and visitors - Plants - Plastic water supply pipes
		Migration through ground	Secondary A aquifer
Naturally elevated concentrations of contaminants	Naturally occurring contaminants such as arsenic and pyrite (resulting in elevated levels of sulphate), as well as anthropogenically influenced contamination such as PAHs.	Ingestion, inhalation, direct contact	- Site workers, future residents and visitors - Plants - Plastic water supply pipes
		Migration through ground	Secondary A aquifer
Shallow coal workings (if present beneath the site)	Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and methane	Migration through ground.	Future residents and visitors
Radon gas	Radon gas	Migration through ground.	Future residents and visitors
Made ground or natural ground	Sulphates	Direct contact	Below ground concrete

5.0 EXPECTED GROUND CONDITIONS

On the basis of information on the historical Ordnance Survey Maps, geological and hydrogeological maps, it is anticipated that the natural ground at the site will comprise sandy, gravelly clay over the majority of the site, overlying weathered sandstone and onto solid sandstone. It is also possible that the sandstone will have weathered to clayey sand.

The majority of the site is grass-covered though some areas of hard-standing are present. The historical maps identified at least one farm building present on the site in the past which is not there now. Made ground resulting from the demolition of the former buildings may be present in the area occupied by the farm, although it is unlikely that this will extend to significant depth due to the nature of the previous buildings. Ashy materials may be present below the hardstanding, or where old access tracks have crossed the site.

The earliest historical map reviewed (1854) had labelled a pump in the central part of the northern half of the site. The pump was situated in the area which is proposed as a village green, therefore it is not a significant concern in regards to foundations. A number of springs are indicated on maps around the local area, which may suggest that groundwater will be encountered at relatively shallow depth.

6.0 GEOTECHNICAL APPRAISAL

6.1 General

The natural ground beneath the majority of the site is likely to comprise firm to stiff sandy gravelly clay over sandstone. Significant depths of made ground are not expected to be encountered.

6.2 Foundations

The composition and strength of clay is difficult to predict, though is likely to be a suitable founding strata. If this is not found to be the case foundations will need to be taken down to the underlying sandstone. Unreinforced strip footings, taken down onto natural clay at a minimum depth of 900 mm, would be appropriate. If sand is found instead of clay, footings will need to be a minimum of 750 mm.

Foundations within clay will need to be deepened in accordance with NHBC Standards, chapter 4.2, where existing or proposed trees are within influencing distance.

Footings may need to be thickened and reinforced if fissuring of the sandstone bedrock is evident, or if evidence of past mining at shallow depth is uncovered.

6.3 Superstructure Precautions

Superstructure precautions may be required in the proposed development if shallow coal workings are discovered.

6.4 Ground Slabs

Where the depth of made ground is less than 600 mm and the foundation depth due to trees is less than 1.5 m, ground bearing floor slabs will be appropriate. Where this is not the case a pre-cast concrete floor or reinforced suspended floor will be required.

6.5 Roadworks

Due to the uncertainty of the strength and composition of any made ground or clay a low CBR value of say 2% should be assumed at this early stage. CBR testing may be needed for any highway design.

6.6 Problems Due To Past Development

The areas of the site intended for development does not have any recorded history of past development aside from farming tracks, and therefore significant problems are not anticipated.

6.7 Excavation Problems

Sandstone may be encountered across the site. This may be strong and a breaker may be required to progress if deeper excavations are required, for service runs, for example.

Where excavations which workers are required to enter are over 1.2 m deep, or less where there is a risk of harm from collapse of the sides of the excavation, the sides should be supported or battered back to make them safe.

6.8 Surface Water Drainage

It is possible that soakaways will be a suitable method for dissipation of surface water at this site where sand or sandstone is present. However, the strata may be clayey or silty in composition, which will reduce the permeability of the ground.

Further investigation will be required if soakaway drainage is to be considered as part of this scheme.

6.9 Sulphate Attack of Buried Concrete

At this stage, it should be assumed that a Design Sulphate Class of DS-2 is required. This would necessitate the use of FND-2 or equivalent concrete for below ground structures at the site. Chemical testing of the soils may allow this classification to be downgraded to DS-1, allowing the use of GEN-1 concrete.

7.0 RATIONALE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Before more definite information regarding the properties of the ground and any contamination present can be given, an intrusive ground investigation will be required. The most informative method of investigation is via the excavation of trial pits.

The potential pollutant linkages presented in the Outline Conceptual Model will need to be targeted and investigated by means of soil analysis. The chemical testing suite should be chosen to cover the range of potential contaminants indicated.

If any elevated levels of contamination are identified the risks to receptors would need to be assessed and remediation considered. It is unlikely that significant amounts of contamination will be encountered, and it is anticipated that the risks can be mitigated by covering with hard-standing or through the use of a capping layer of inert soil in any landscaped areas.

Appendix 1

Site Plan, Drawing Number 33957/001A

Key:

Coal Authority Mining Subsidence boundary



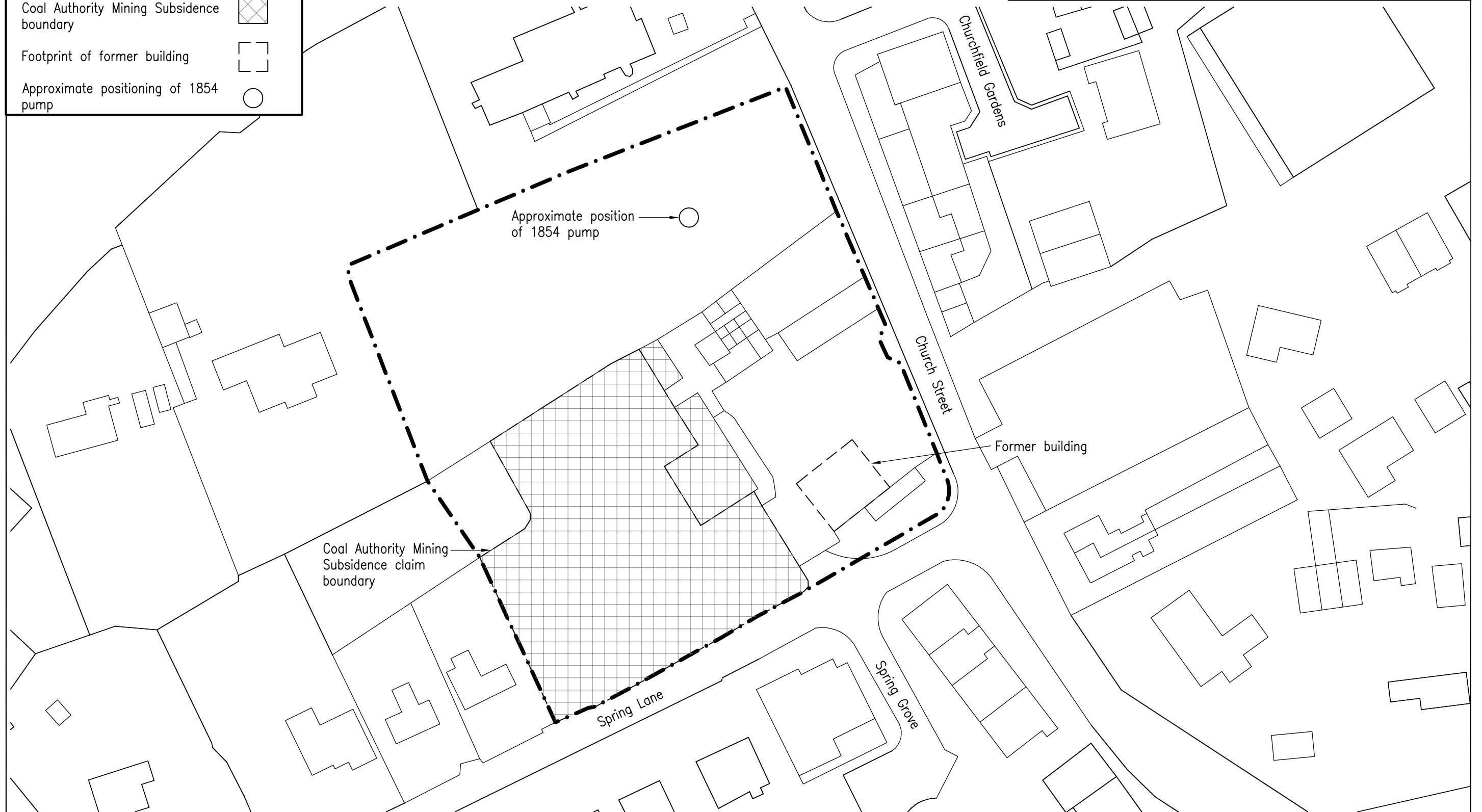
Footprint of former building



Approximate positioning of 1854 pump



Information within this drawing is not necessarily produced to scale.
Always use figured dimensions and co-ordinates – if in doubt, ask.



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CHRIS CARR ARCHITECTS
STUD FARM, CARLTON
SITE PLAN

A	First Issue.					
REV	DESCRIPTION			SIG	CHK	DATE
SCALE WHEN PLOTTED AT A3			DRAWING STATUS			
1:1000			INFORMATION			
DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE	DRAWING NUMBER		REV	
CD	DES	08.08.11	33957/001		A	

Appendix 2
Envirocheck Report
Coal Authority Report

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		
	Surface Level				
	Sketched Contour		Instrumental Contour		
	Main Roads		Minor Roads		
	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				
	County Borough Boundary (England)				
	County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)				
	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
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		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
	Civil Parish		
	Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

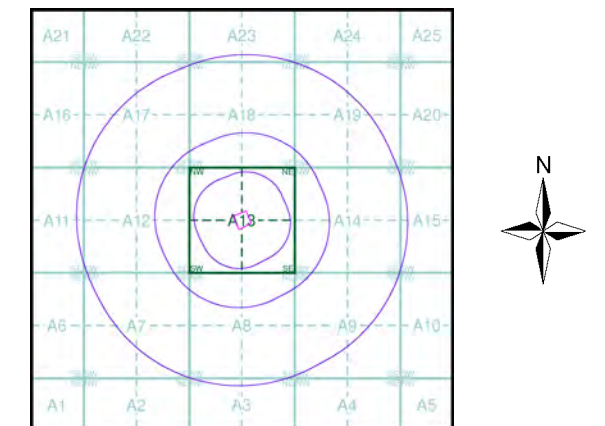
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	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
	Mean high water (springs)		Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
	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

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1854 - 1855	2
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1894	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1906 - 1907	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1932 - 1933	5
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938	6
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938 - 1948	7
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1948	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955 - 1956	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1966	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1974	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1981 - 1984	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990 - 1993	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2011	16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.8
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY

Yorkshire

Published 1854 - 1855

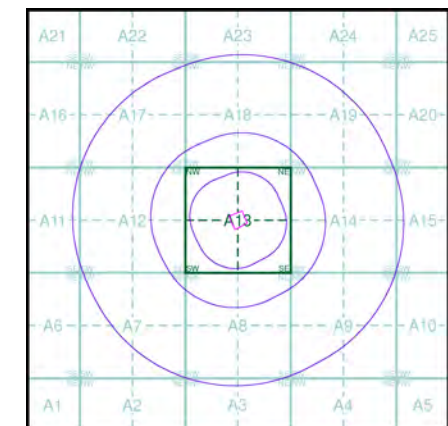
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

26200 1854 1:10,560	26300 1854 1:10,560
27400 1855 1:10,560	27500 1854 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

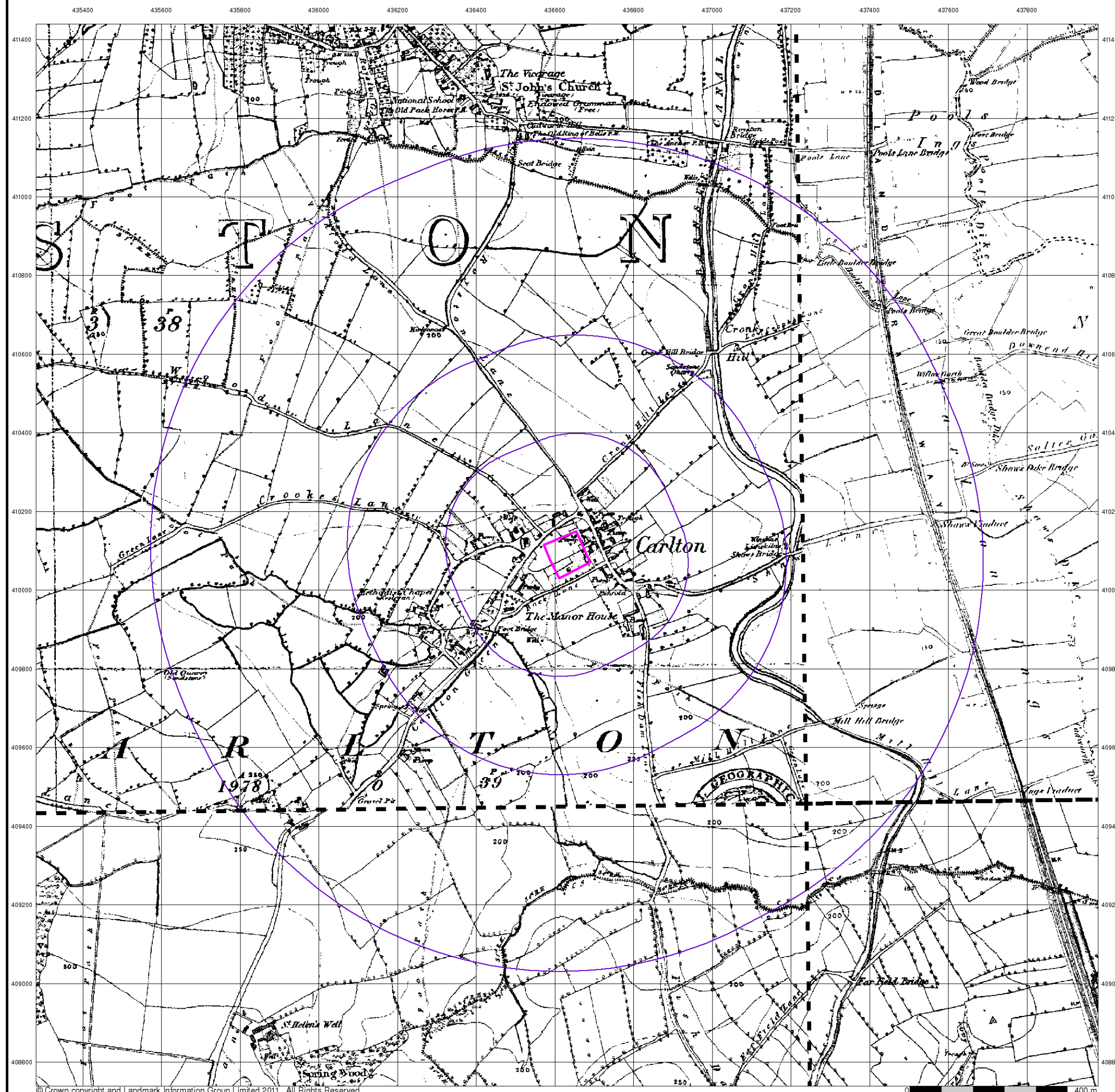


Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Yorkshire

Published 1894

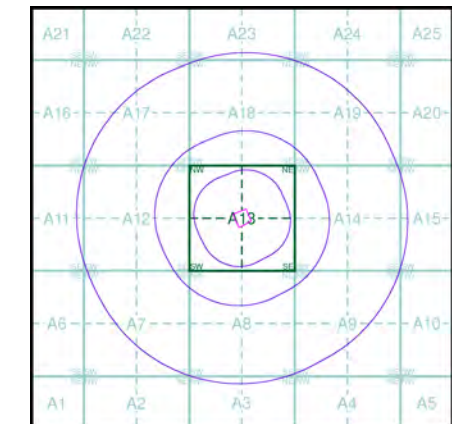
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

262SE 1894 1:10,560	263SW 1894 1:10,560
274NE 1894 1:10,560	275NW 1894 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

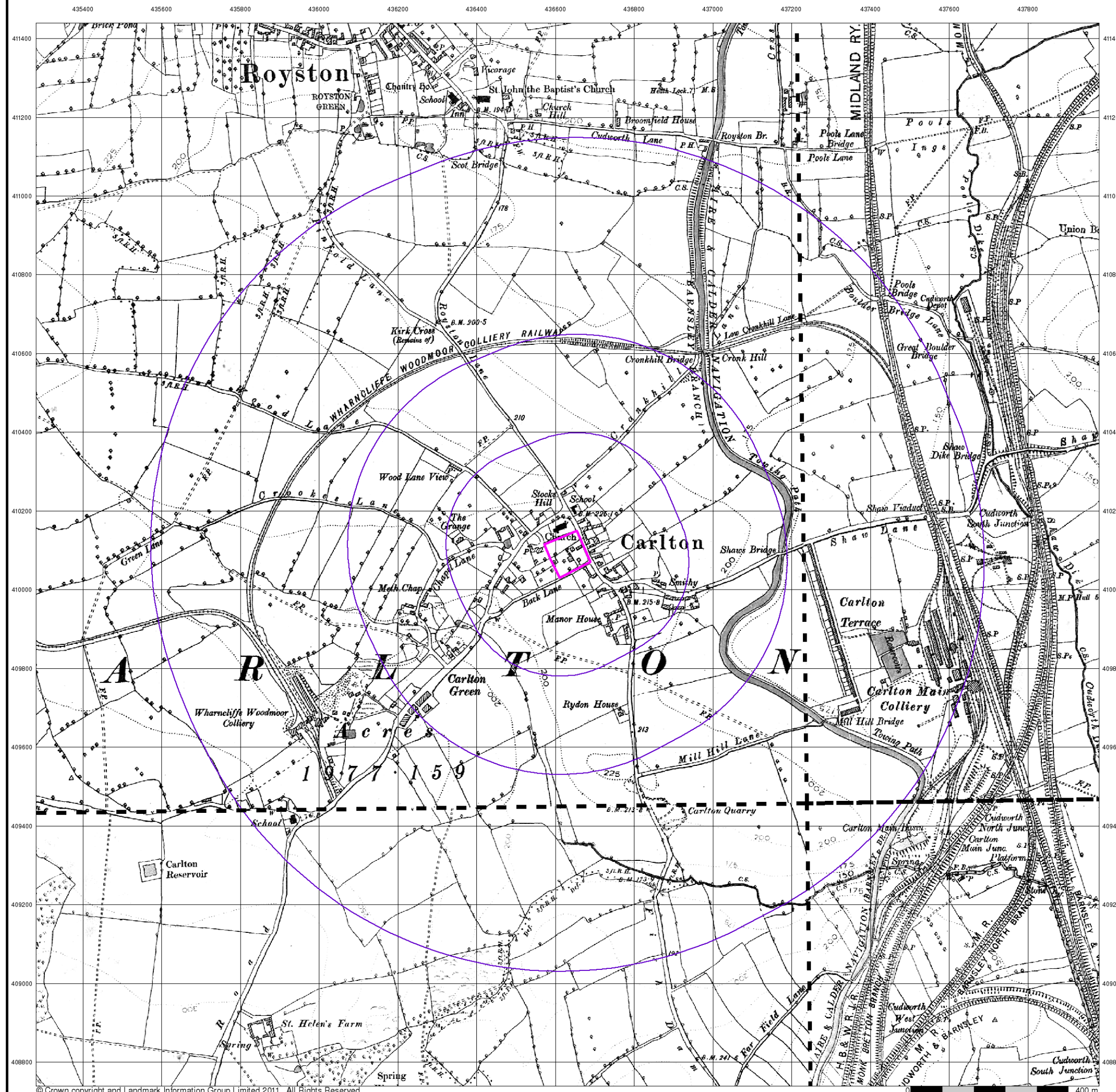


Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Yorkshire

Published 1906 - 1907

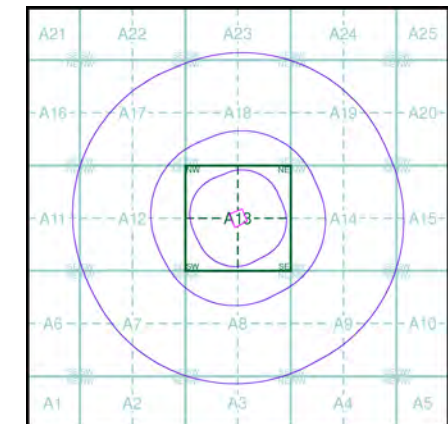
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

262SE 1907 1:10,560	263SW 1907 1:10,560
274NE 1907 1:10,560	275NW 1906 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

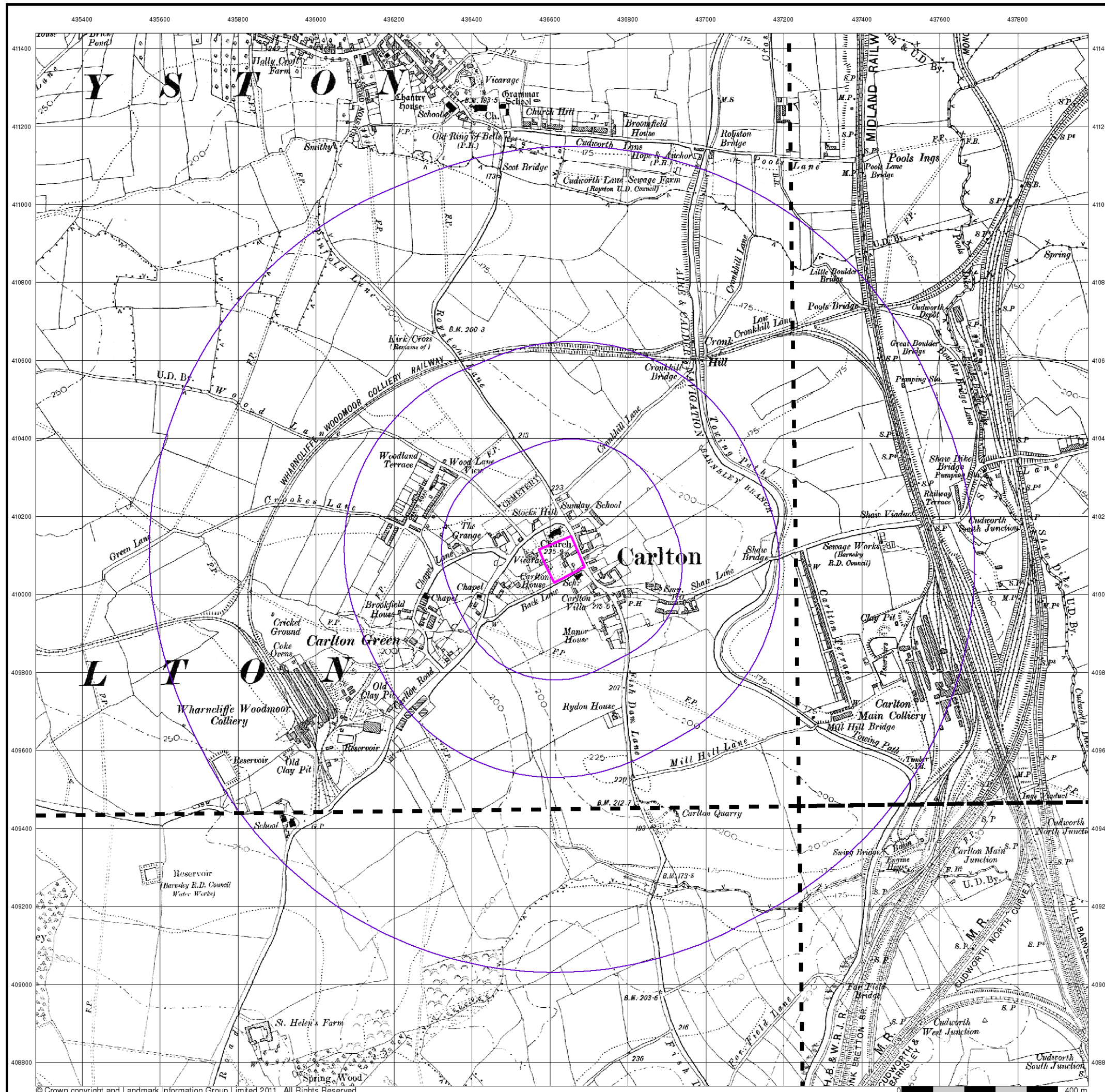


Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Yorkshire

Published 1932 - 1933

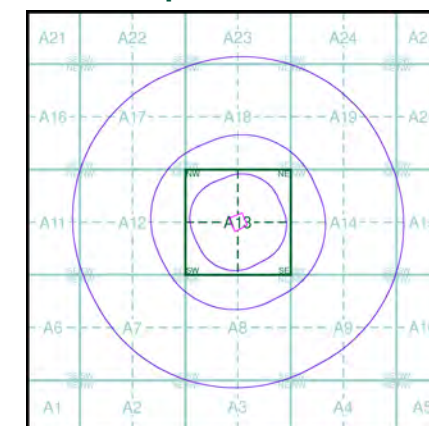
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

262SE 1932 1:10,560	263SW 1933 1:10,560
274NE 1932 1:10,560	275NW 1932 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

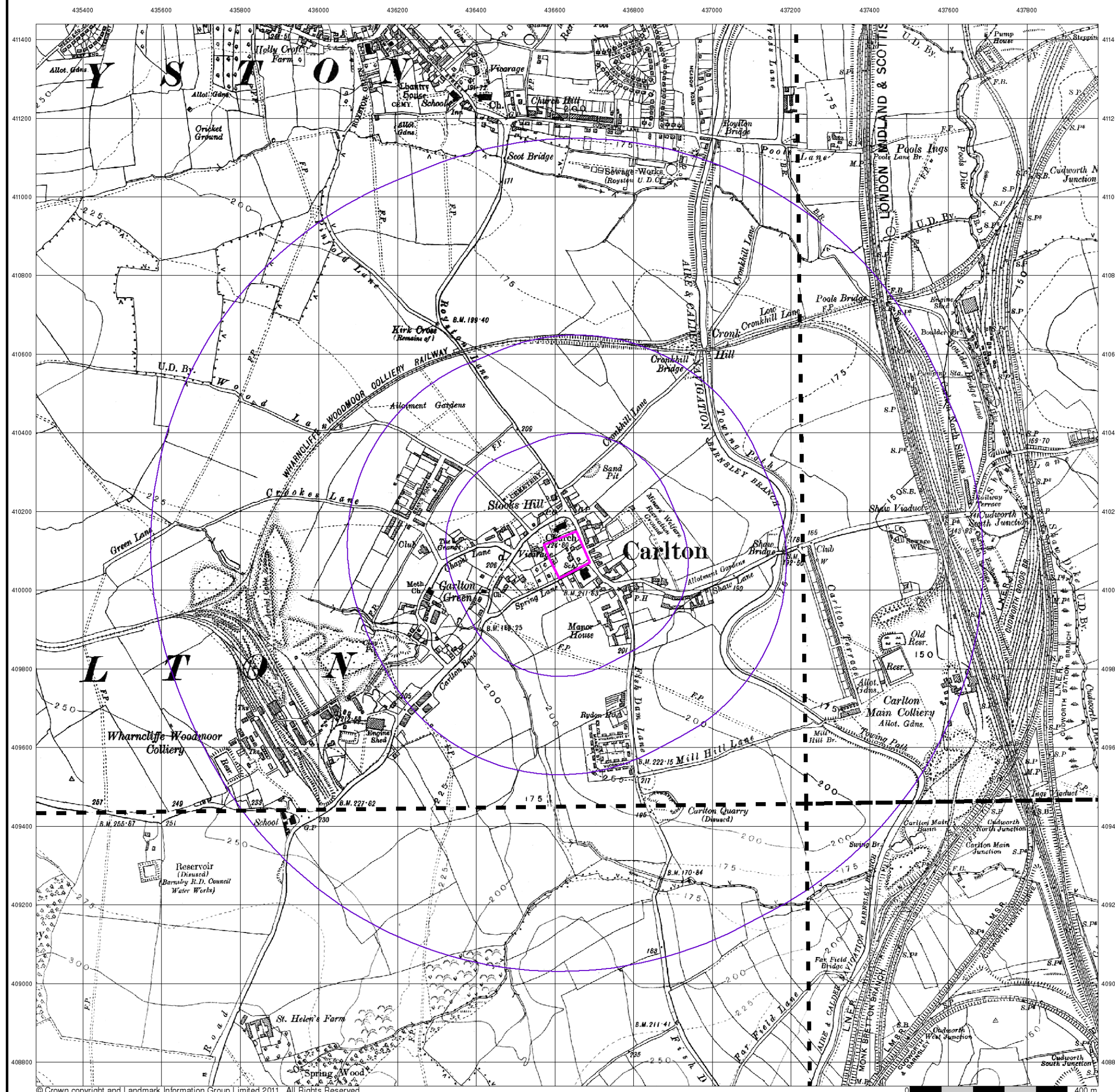


Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Yorkshire

Published 1938

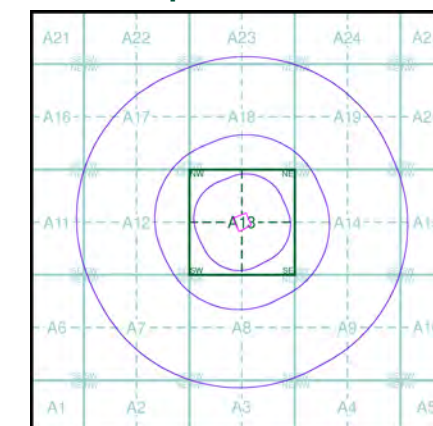
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

262SE 1938 1:10,560	263SW 1938 1:10,560
274NE 1938 1:10,560	275NW 1938 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Yorkshire

Published 1938 - 1948

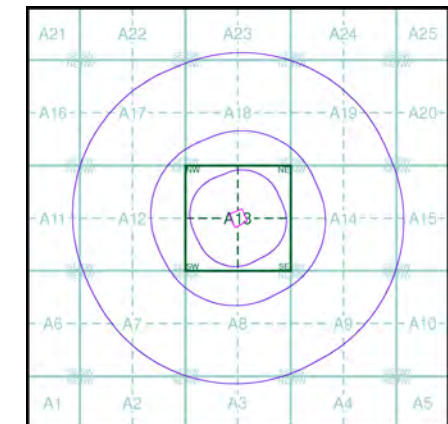
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

262SE 1938 1:10,560	263SW 1938 1:10,560
274NE 1948 1:10,560	275NW 1938 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

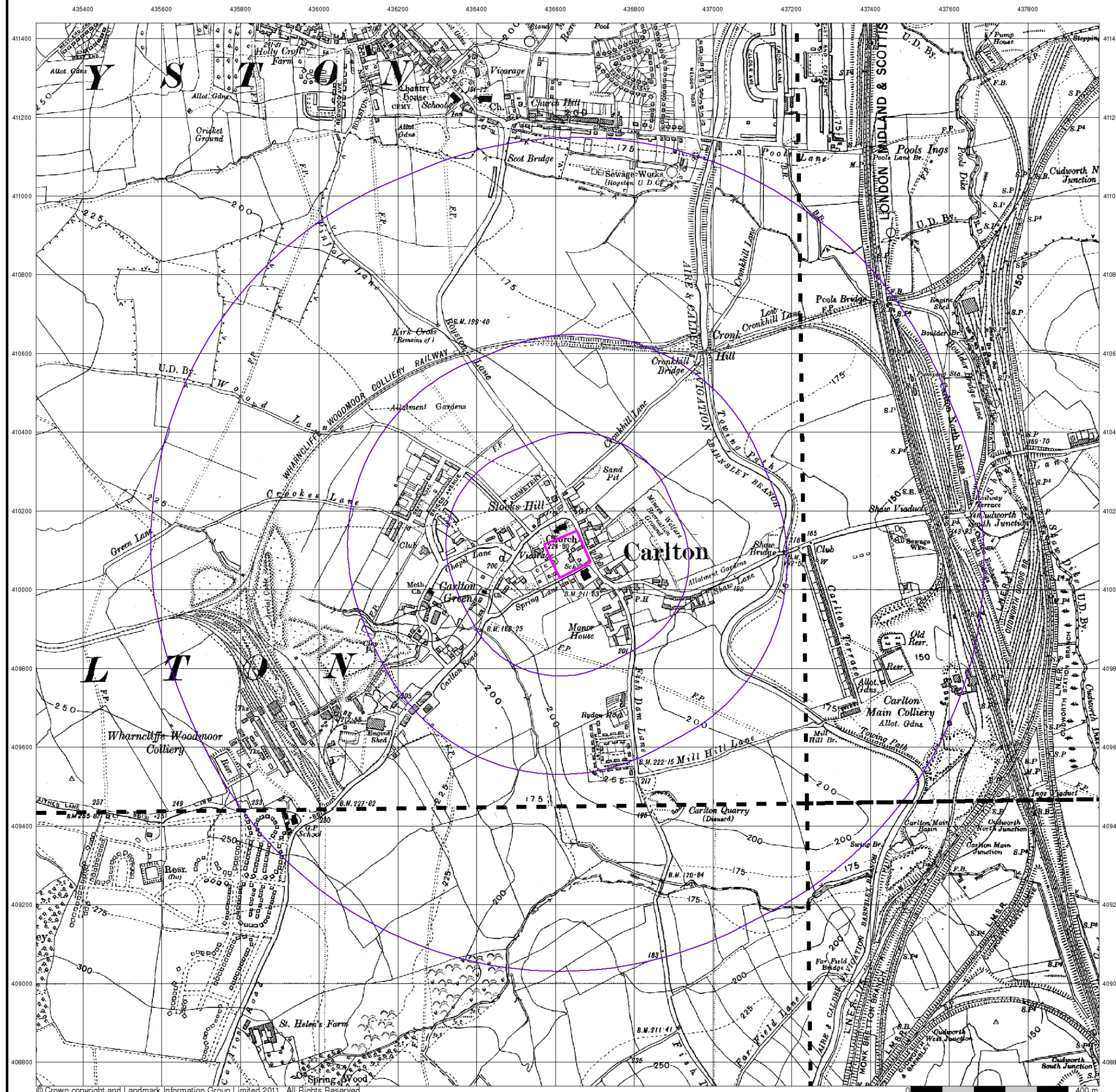


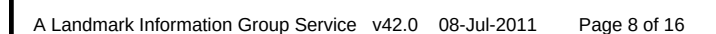
Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY





Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955 - 1956

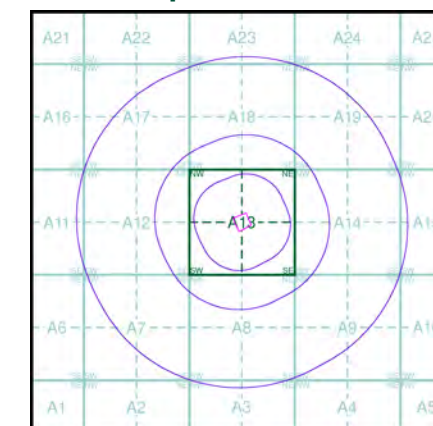
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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)

SE31SE	1956
1:10,560	
SE30NE	1955
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A

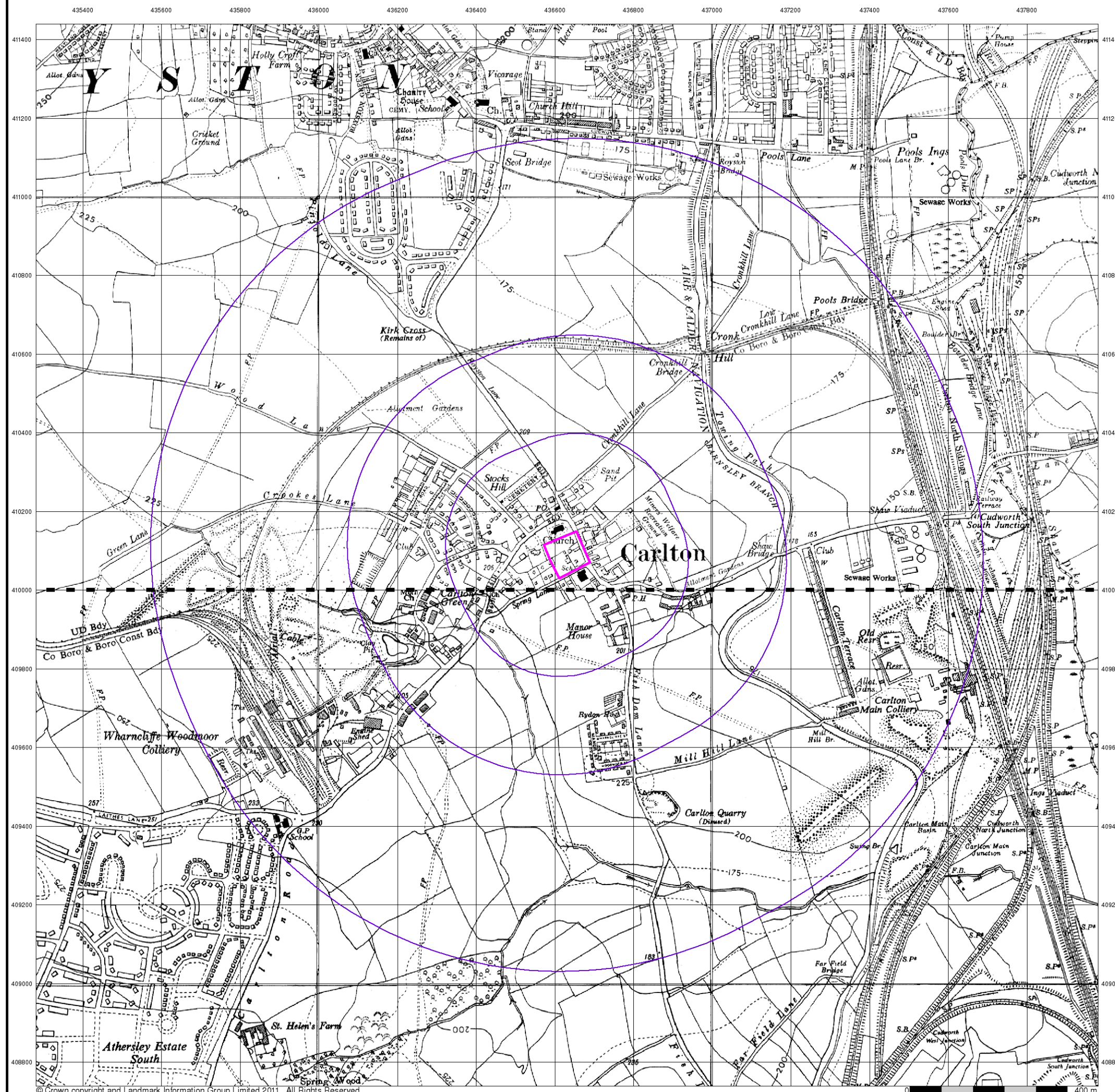


Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966

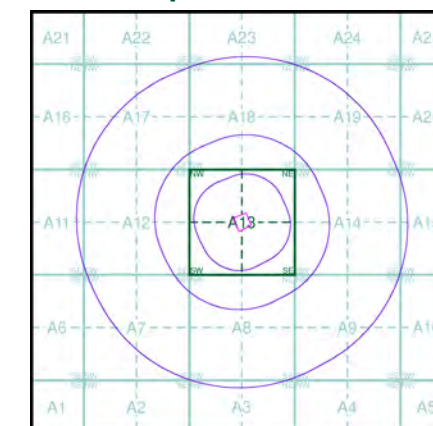
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE31SE	1966
1:10,560	
SE30NE	1966
1:10,560	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY



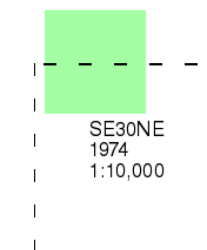
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1974

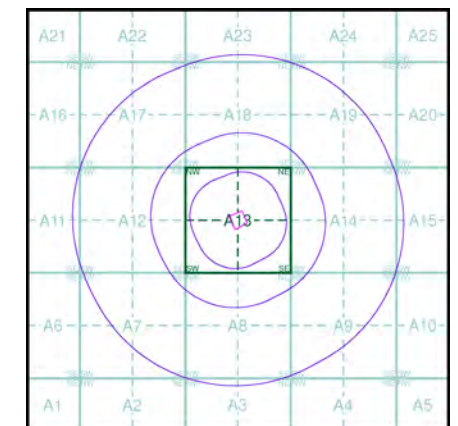
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.8
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1981 - 1984

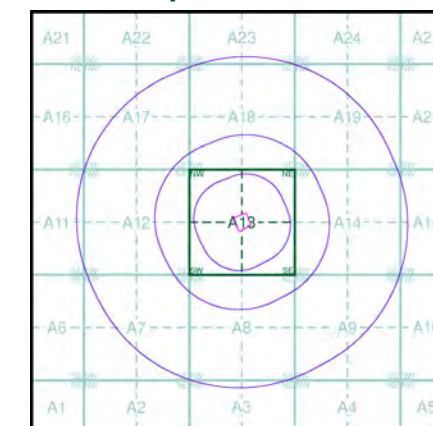
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SE31SE	1981
1:10,000	
SE30NE	1984
1:10,000	

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 35361932_1_1
 Customer Ref: 33957/AS/MJY
 National Grid Reference: 436630, 410090
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.8
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Church Street/Spring Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3EY

