



Report
Title:

Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study

Project
Name:

Blackmore Farm - Phase 2, Melksham



Report
Reference:

BRD4599-OR1-A

Date:

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BRD Environmental Ltd

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REPORT CONTROL SHEET

REPORT TITLE	GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL DESK STUDY
PROJECT	BLACKMORE FARM - PHASE 2, MELKSHAM
CLIENT	GLEESON LAND

REPORT REFERENCE	ISSUE DETAIL	DATE	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY
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BRD Environmental Limited

Geotechnical and Environmental Services

- Ground Investigation
- Japanese Knotweed Removal
- Soil, Water and Gas Testing
- Contamination Assessment
- Geotechnical Advice
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Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study
Blackmore Farm - Phase 2, Melksham
BRD4599-OR1-A Melksham Desk Study

REPORT LAYOUT

This report is divided into the following four sections: Summary Report, Technical Report, Supporting Information and Appendices.

SUMMARY REPORT

This expanded executive summary provides the main findings of the work undertaken in brief non-technical language. This section provides an overview of the key outcomes for the benefit of non-specialists and concludes with the main recommendations for any further work required. This section should only be relied upon in the context of the whole report and the detailed within the Technical Report should be referred to with respect to any design decisions.

TECHNICAL REPORT

The main report section is intended to provide the technical detail of the works completed and meet the information required by current guidance and practice. The Technical Report is written in a language that, in part, assumes knowledge of the subject matter so that it can be written in as concise a form as possible. Its primary audience is clients, peers, regulators and other professionals in related disciplines.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION		
This section of the report provides background details of a generic nature together with specific technical approaches adopted by BRD and details of the guidance documents that are commonly referenced in the report. The section also includes explanations of technical terms to assist non-specialist readers in understanding the Technical Report. It should be noted that not all the information within this section is necessarily applicable to this specific report.		

APPENDICES

The final section of the report presents the factual data collected and employed as part of the preparation of the report.

APPENDIX 1 SITE PLANS & PHOTOGRAPHS

Site Location Plan	Ref. BRD4599-OP1-A
Site Walkover Photographs	Ref. BRD4599-OP2-A
Proposed Development Layout	'Phase 2 Development - Framework Plan #Option1,' ORIGIN ₃ , reference 25-004 420, 28/05/25
Initial Conceptual Site Model	Ref. BRD4599-OP3-A

APPENDIX 2 HISTORICAL PLANS

Historical 1:2,500 & 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps	82No. x A3 pages
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APPENDIX 3 GEOLOGY REPORT

Geology 1:50,000 Maps	20No. x A3 pages
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APPENDIX 4 MINING AND GROUND STABILITY DATA

Envirocheck Order No. 376962185_1_1	41No. x A4 pages & 20No. x A3 pages
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APPENDIX 5 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Envirocheck Order No. 376962185_1_1	111No. x A4 pages & 77No. x A3 pages
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APPENDIX 6 UXO REPORT

Zetica PDSA Report ref. PA023602	2No. x A4 pages
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SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT	COMMENTS
CURRENT SITE CONDITION	The site is a large irregular shaped parcel of land comprising 9No. separate grass fields and a wooded area in the southeastern part of the site. The external and internal boundaries are formed by hedgerows with some mature trees. There is a west flowing stream across the southwestern area of the site and some of the site boundaries and internal field boundaries include ditches that drain into this stream.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	The proposed development involves housing, with gardens, access roads and driveways, across the northern and central areas of the site and public open space, including the retention of the woodland, across the southern area.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY	The site has been used for agricultural purposes since the earliest available map of 1886 until present.
PUBLISHED GEOLOGY	The site is shown to be underlain by bedrock of the Oxford Clay Formation, with some localised deposits of superficial Alluvium, associated with the stream, present across the southwestern area.
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE	The site is at low risk from unexploded ordnance.
RADON GAS	Radon gas protection measures are not required.
HYDROGEOLOGY	The site is situated on Unproductive Strata, the Oxford Clay Formation, however the localised areas of Alluvium across the southwestern area is considered to be a Superficial secondary A Aquifer.
HYDROLOGY	There is a west flowing stream across the southwestern area of the site and a network of ditches around some of the field boundaries drain into the stream. The site is not in an area indicated to be at risk of flooding.
PREVIOUS GROUND REPORTS	BRD have previously undertaken a ground investigation across a larger site adjacent to the west that also included part of this current site. This ground investigation identified the anticipated ground conditions, although a thin surface cover of glacial clays was found over the Oxford Clay that covered the site. The previous investigation did not identify any contamination from the testing undertaken and the gas monitoring programme did not show any need for gas protection measures in the adjacent site.

PRELIMINARY CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT

Generally, the site is agricultural land and does not offer any significant or widespread contamination risks, with the potential for residual pesticides in the near surface soils being the only widespread contamination source. In addition, there are some localised contamination sources associated with potentially infilled ponds and a former stockpile, all in the northern area of the site.

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

Based on the anticipated ground conditions, it is considered that shallow strip foundations are suitable, however, the following constraining factors should be noted:

- There could be localised deep Made Ground associated with the infilled ponds that would require deepened foundations, but only for those few plots straddling the former pond locations.
- Due to the likelihood of the underlying soils having a medium volume change potential, any foundations within areas of tree influence will have to be deepened.

Due to the likely presence of fine-grained soils and possibility for shallow groundwater, the use of soakaway drainage is unlikely to be suitable for this site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PHASE 2 CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT

Whilst there are no significant contamination risks, some minor low potential contamination risks have been identified by this Phase 1 Desk Study and therefore some targeted Phase 2 Contamination Assessment is necessary to assess the significance of these potential pollutant linkages.

However, whilst the need for a Phase 2 contamination assessment has been identified, this Phase 1 report has shown that there should be no significant contamination on the site which would preclude any redevelopment and therefore no reason why the subsequent contamination assessment could not be addressed through appropriately worded conditions on any future planning permission for the proposed development.

GEOTECHNICAL GROUND INVESTIGATION

For any form of development, BRD recommend that an intrusive ground investigation is undertaken in order to confirm ground conditions and allow design of the new structures.

1. INTRODUCTION TO TECHNICAL REPORT

1.1. CONTRACT DETAILS

CLIENT	Gleeson Land Limited trading as Gleeson Land.
SITE	Blackmore Farm - Phase 2, Melksham.
CLIENT'S ADVISORS	BRD Environmental Limited (BRD) has been commissioned directly by the Client.
REPORT CONTEXT	It is understood that the Client intends market the site for a residential development.
REPORT TYPE	Factual and interpretative geo-environmental desk study.
REPORT OBJECTIVES	The purpose of the report is to undertake a preliminary geo-environmental assessment of the site for due diligence purposes and to accompany a planning application for the proposed development.

1.2. SCOPE OF WORKS

The agreed scope of works was:

- Desk based research through the purchase of an Envirocheck report, including:
 - Environmental database search.
 - Environment Agency data.
 - BGS radon maps.
 - Mining and natural cavities database search.
 - Available historical Ordnance Survey plans.
- Interpretation of the geological, hydrogeological and hydrology setting of the site from published sources.
- Undertake a preliminary UXO risk assessment in line with CIRIA 681, 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) A Guide for the Construction Industry.'
- Review of the previous BRD desk study and site investigation reports for the Phase 1 development land.
- A site walkover will be undertaken to identify any potential sources of contamination or indication of other ground related hazards at the site and its surroundings.
- Prepare a Phase 1 desk study report including copies of the purchased information, interpretation of the collected data to identify and assess contamination hazards together with any other environmental/geotechnical issues.

1.3. REPORT LIMITATIONS

Any site boundary lines depicted on plans included within this report are approximate only and do not imply legal ownership of land. Any observations of tree species, asbestos containing materials within structures or invasive weeds, does not constitute a formal survey of such features. The identification of such features is therefore tentative only. In the case of Japanese Knotweed and other non-aqueous invasive weeds, BRD can undertake separate surveys for this plant undertaken by a Property Care Association qualified surveyor.

The report does not consider whether sensitive ecology or archaeology is present as these require consideration by professionals specialising in these matters. For excavations planned within six metres of a third part structure then separate professional advice should be sought in respect of the requirements of the Party Wall Act.

It is emphasised that a desk study and walkover can only indicate the potential for contamination on the site. This study aims to highlight potential pollutant linkages in line with current guidance. The plausibility of these linkages can only be proved by an intrusive ground investigation.

It should be noted that a desk study and walkover can only reveal the potential for certain types of ground conditions and geotechnical hazards. For any form development an intrusive ground investigation is recommended. The scope of this investigation excludes a formal slope stability study and any observations made regarding slopes are for information only.

2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1. SITE SETTING

SITE ADDRESS AND POST CODE	Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, Melksham, SN12 7QS.
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	Approximate centre of the site - 393043, 164055.

2.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.2.1. Overview

The site comprises a large irregular shaped parcel of land consisting of 9No. separate grass fields and a wooded area in the southeastern part of the site. The external and internal boundaries are formed by hedgerows that include some mature trees, including oak. There is a west flowing stream across the southwestern area of the site and some of the site boundaries and internal field boundaries include ditches that drain into this stream.

2.2.2. Details

INSPECTION DATE	30 th May 2025.
CURRENT USE	The site is comprised of 9No. grassed fields and 1No. wooded area in the southeastern part of the site.
AREA	The site covers an area of approximately 31 hectares.
SHAPE	The site is formed by an irregular shaped parcel of land.
ACCESS	Access to the site is gained from Sandridge Common through a gate in the northern boundary.
BOUNDARIES	The site boundaries are formed by mixed hedgerows, which include some mature trees.
TOPOGRAPHY	Generally, the site slopes gently downwards towards the stream in the southwestern area of the site, however, one of the fields in the northern area slopes downwards gently towards the northwest.
SURFACING	There is no hardstanding on the site, with most of the site being grassed fields.
BUILDINGS	There are no buildings present on the site.
VEGETATION	The external and internal hedgerows are formed by mixed hedgerows, including Hawthorn. The hedgerows include some mature trees, which are mainly oak. The wooded area forming the southern part of the site includes oak, sycamore, ash and hawthorn.

NOTABLE FEATURES AND OBSERVATIONS	There is a west flowing stream across the southwestern part of the site and along some of the site boundaries. Ditches that drain into this stream are present around some of the internal field boundaries. At the time the walkover all of the ditches were dry. The exposed soils displayed no evidence of any manmade components or ground contamination.
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SURROUNDING LAND USE	The site is set in an agricultural area just to the east of the town of Melksham.
TO THE NORTH	Manor Farm and associated agricultural land.
TO THE EAST	Agricultural land and a solar farm.
TO THE SOUTH	Agricultural land.
TO THE WEST	Blackmore Farm to the northwest, with agricultural land to the south of the farm.

2.3. SITE HISTORY

MAPPED HISTORY		
DATE RANGE	SITE	SURROUNDING AREA
1886 to 1942	The earliest map shows most of the site was formed by fields, with many internal boundaries that were mainly aligned roughly southwest to northeast. In addition, there was a wooded plantation in the southeastern area, a west flowing stream across the southwestern area and several ponds across the site.	The earliest map shows the surrounding area to mainly comprise further fields, however, there was a school just to the north, some farm buildings associated with Manor Farm approximately 50m north and more farm buildings associated with Blackmore Farm just to the northwest. In addition, there was a plantation named 'Brickyard Plantation' approximately 250m east of the site.
1961 to 2006	By the 1961 map, overhead electricity lines were constructed across the northern area of the site with the associated cables aligned roughly northwest to southeast. The ponds appear to have been infilled between 1961 and 1972.	The electricity lines extend to the northwest and southeast. By 1972 a pumping station was constructed just to the northwest of the site.
2024	No significant changes on the site.	The school to the north was demolished and houses constructed just beyond the northern boundary. A solar farm was constructed to the east of the site.

AERIAL IMAGERY	Google Earth imagery from 1999 onwards shows the site similar to its current state, with most of the site formed by fields and a wooded plantation in the southeastern area and a school building just to the north of the site. The aerial images show the demolition of the school and construction of houses just to the north of the site and the construction of the solar farm to the east occurred in 2015 and 2016.
INTERNET SEARCH	No information specific to the site was identified.
ANECDOTAL	No anecdotal evidence of site history was gained during the study.
UNEXPLODED ORDANANCE (UXO) ASSESSMENT	BRD has commissioned Zetica Ltd to undertake a Pre-Desk Study Assessment (PDSA) with respect of the risk from UXO on the site. Their PDSA report is included in Appendix 6. The findings of the PDSA are that no significant military activity affecting the site has been identified and that there are no readily available records indicating that the site was bombed. Zetica's conclusions are that, while always prudent, a detailed desk study is not considered essential for this site.

2.4. GEOLOGY

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	The local geology is anticipated to mainly comprise bedrock of the Jurassic age Oxford Clay Formation, with some superficial Alluvium, associated with the stream, in the southwestern area of the site. No Made Ground or artificial ground is shown on, or close to, the site. There are no faults on, or close to, the site.
SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS	Alluvium is unconsolidated river deposits and commonly consists of compressible clay that may be organic, however may also be silt, sand, peat or gravel. Any Alluvium on site will be limited in extent and local to the stream running through the site.
BEDROCK GEOLOGY	The Oxford Clay Formation is described as mainly grey mudstone, with sporadic limestone nodules, although a more weathered clay would be expected as the shallow strata. In this area the Oxford Clay Formation is known to be up to 150m thick and is underlain by the Kellaways Member, which is described as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.
BGS BOREHOLE RECORDS	There are no nearby publicly available British Geological Survey (BGS) borehole records.
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	The site is not situated in an area where the natural background concentrations of metals is elevated.

2.5. RADON

The site is not situated within an area where radon gas protection measures are required in new buildings.

2.6. HYDROGEOLOGY

SUPERFICIAL AQUIFER	The Alluvium is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer.
BEDROCK AQUIFER	The Oxford Clay Formation is classified as Unproductive Strata.
AQUIFER PROPERTIES	Generally the site is underlain by unproductive strata and therefore groundwater would not be expected. Some local perched groundwater could be found in any Alluvium deposits associated with the on-site stream. Based on the local topography, the flow of any groundwater (if present) is likely to be towards the west flowing stream crossing the southwestern area of the site.
LICENSED GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS	There are no licensed groundwater abstractions within 250m of the site.
GROUNDWATER SOURCE PROTECTION ZONE (SPZ)	The site is not located within an SPZ.

2.7. HYDROLOGY

SITE DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS	The ground generally slopes gently downwards towards the west flowing stream in the southwestern area of the site, however, one of the fields in the northern area slopes downwards gently towards the northwest. Ditches that drain into the stream are present around some of the field boundaries, however, at the time of the walkover, all these ditches were dry. There are no buildings or areas of hardstanding on the site, therefore, all the rainwater will infiltrate into the ground and migrate towards the stream.
SURFACE WATER FEATURES	As noted above, there is a west flowing stream in the southwestern area of the site. This stream flows into Clackers Brook approximately 750m west of the site, which eventually meets the River Avon approximately 2.3km west of the site.
SURFACE WATER ABSTRACTIONS	There are no surface water abstraction licenses within 250m of the site.
DISCHARGE CONSENTS	The Envirocheck report records a discharge consent 30m from the site. However, the postcode given in the report locates the consent over 1km to the south of the site and, therefore, it is not considered relevant to the site.

FLOODING	The site falls in a Zone 1 area and is therefore considered highly unlikely to be affected by flooding. However, as the site is greater than one hectare in area, a Flood Risk Assessment will still have to be undertaken for the site.
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2.8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

LANDFILL	The Envirocheck report records 2No historical landfill sites within 250m of the site. These relate to refuse tips at Hack Farm and Brickyard Plantation, recorded to both be around 250m to the northeast. Reference to the accompanying Site Sensitivity drawings indicates these are the same site. The deposited waste is recorded as inert, household, commercial and unknown material, and landfilling is recorded to have taken place between 1977 and 1984.
CONTEMPORARY TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES	The Envirocheck report records 1No contemporary trade entry within 100m of the site. This is a vehicle repair and servicing workshop and located 66m to the north. There are no active or historical fuel filling stations recorded by the Envirocheck report within 250m of the site.
REGISTERED HAZARDOUS SITES	None within 250m of the site.
POLLUTION INCIDENTS TO CONTROLLED WATERS	There have been no recorded pollution incidents within 250m of the site.
ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE LAND USE	None identified within 250m.

2.9. PREVIOUS GROUND INVESTIGATIONS

BRD have previously undertaken two reports for larger sites of which all or sections of this current site forms a part. These reports are referenced as follows:

- ‘Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study’, reference BRD3304-OR1-A and dated August 2018
- ‘Preliminary Phase 2 Geo-Environmental Site Investigation’, reference BRD3304-OR2-B and dated June 2023,

2.9.1. BRD Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Desk Study, August 2018.

The previous desk study included the whole of this current site as well as the Phase 1 area of proposed development to the west. The general findings of the desk study are similar to this report. Some localised contamination sources in the form of infilled ponds and stockpiled soils were identified in the northern area of the site, however, these areas were not within the boundary of the current Phase 2 development land.

2.9.2. BRD Preliminary Phase 2 Geo-Environmental Investigation, June 2023.

In support of the Phase 1 development land to the west, a preliminary ground investigation was undertaken. This investigation only included part of the northern area of this current site.

Within northern part of the site, this previous investigation comprised 5No. machine excavated trial pits and 3No. windowless sample boreholes.

The ground conditions encountered generally comprised Topsoil or Made Ground down to 0.2m to 0.5m depth underlain by a thin layer of glacial Oadby Member soils down to a maximum depth of 0.7m depth. Below the Oadby Member soils, clay soils of the Oxford Clay Formation were encountered down to the base of the exploratory points at 5.45m. However, at one test location, which had been targeted at one of the former ponds, Made Ground, which included some man-made materials, was encountered down to 1.0m depth onto Alluvium down to 1.7m depth onto the Oxford Clay Formation.

Little groundwater was encountered during the fieldworks, however, at the subsequent monitoring variable standing water levels were recorded. With the exception of those boreholes located close to the stream, this standing water was considered to be surface water ingress into the wells rather than being a continuous groundwater body.

Geotechnical testing recorded the Oxford Clay Formation soils to have mainly medium volume change potential and indicated the potential for them to be pyritic.

None of the contamination testing undertaken, including two samples from the current site, recorded any elevated concentrations of potential contaminants.

The wider site was subject to a programme of ground gas monitoring. This included targeting any potential gas migration from the nearby historic landfill sites and from any infilled ponds. Following this monitoring the wider site was classified as having a Characteristic Situation CS-1 gas regime with no requirement for any gas protection measures.

3. PRELIMINARY CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

INVALID CONTAMINATION SOURCES	
HISTORIC LAND USE	DISCUSSION AS TO WHY THE HISTORICAL USE IS NOT CONSIDERED TO PRESENT A PLAUSIBLE HAZARD
Vehicle repair and servicing workshop, 66m north	Based on the observed site activities and the presence of a concrete slab across the yard area, the previous desk study investigation classified the vehicle repair and service workshop as an invalid contamination source. This current investigation has not revealed any findings to contradict the previous assessment, and therefore, it remains as an invalid contamination source.
The historical landfill site to the northeast	Taking account of the distance of the landfill site to this site and the known local geology, which comprises fine-grained Oxford Clay Formation, it is considered there is no viable pathway for carbon dioxide and/or methane gases to migrate to the site. Therefore, the landfill site is not considered to present a cause for concern and is not a valid source.
Blackmore Farm to the west	Farm activities are not considered likely to pose a significant source of concern to the site. The soil testing carried out as part of the previous Phase 2 investigation substantiates this assessment.

POTENTIAL ON SITE SOURCES		
HISTORIC LAND USE	DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION HAZARD	POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN
Agricultural fields.	The historical use of most of the site was open fields, and it is unlikely that there is any significant on-site sources of contamination in these areas. However, the historic use of pesticides may have occurred.	Pesticides
Infilled ponds in the northern area of the site.	The materials used to fill the ponds could contain a variety of contaminants, depending on the source of the material. Should they include organic rich wastes then these could degrade to form hazardous gases. In addition, water seeping through the materials could become polluted.	Metals Hydrocarbons Asbestos containing materials Hazardous ground gases
Contamination associated with the former stockpile in the northern area	The stockpile is no longer present, however residual contamination may still be present in the near surface soils	Metals Hydrocarbons Asbestos containing materials

POTENTIAL OFF-SITE SOURCES
No potential off-site sources of contamination have been identified that warrant consideration for this site.

3.2. RECEPTOR ASSESSMENT

CONTEXT	
ASSESSMENT LAND USE CATEGORY	Residential with plant uptake.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LAND USE	The proposed development involves housing, with gardens, access roads and driveways, across the northern and central areas of the site and public open space, including the retention of the woodland, across the southern area.

RECEPTORS	
RECEPTOR	DISCUSSION
HUMAN HEALTH	Residents with zero to 6 year old child most sensitive receptor.
CONTROLLED WATERS GROUNDWATER	Generally Unproductive Strata associated with the Oxford Clay, but limited extent of Secondary A aquifer from Alluvium alongside the stream.
CONTROLLED WATERS SURFACE WATER	The west flowing stream in the southwestern area of the site.
BUILDING MATERIALS AND SERVICES	Water service pipes. Buried concrete.

3.3. INITIAL CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

POLLUTANT LINKAGES	The pollutant linkages are best presented in a diagrammatic form and therefore the initial conceptual site model plan is presented in Appendix 1. The individual pollutant linkages as numbered on the plan are described further below.
INVALID POLLUTANT LINKAGES	No invalid pollutant linkages have been identified.
LIMITATIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES	The preliminary conceptual model has been developed based solely on desk based research and assessment. The only way to conclusively determine the presence or absence of contamination is with intrusive site investigation.

3.4. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CONTAMINATION RISKS

The following table identifies the potential risks that exist to the receptors through each of the identified pollutant linkages in the conceptual site model. It should be noted that the numbers referred to for each of the pathways refers to the numbered pollutant linkages from the Initial Conceptual Site Model Plan, as presented in Appendix 1.

POTENTIAL SOURCES AND CONTAMINANTS	PATHWAYS (REFERENCE FROM MODEL)	RECEPTORS	HAZARD SEVERITY	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	POTENTIAL RISK
Agricultural fields: - Pesticides	Ingestion Inhalation Direct Contact (1)	Future residents	Reduced human health effects given residual nature - Mild	If present, only residual concentrations of pesticides would likely remain - Low Likelihood	Low
	Surface run-off and lateral migration (2)	Stream	Limited exposure to surface water - Mild		Low
	Vertical and lateral migration (3)	Groundwater	Limited exposure to Secondary A Aquifer - Mild		Low
	Direct contact (4)	Building materials and services	Limited exposure to building materials - Mild		Low
Infilled ponds in the northern area - Metals - Hydrocarbons - Asbestos - Hazardous ground gases	Ingestion Direct Contact (5)	Future residents	Human health effects - Medium, albeit very localised to the ponds	Backfill is likely to include some man-made and organic materials, although any contamination will be localised - Low Likelihood	Moderate / Low
	Inhalation of ground gases (6)		Any gas generation would be minor given pond sizes - Mild	The clayey nature of the surrounding soils will limit any gas migration - Low Likelihood	Low
	Surface run-off and lateral migration	Stream	Limited exposure to surface water - Mild	The ponds are distant from the stream and Alluvium - Unlikely	Negligible
	Vertical and lateral migration	Groundwater	Limited exposure to Secondary A Aquifer - Mild		Negligible
	Direct contact (7)	Building materials and services	Building materials - Mild	Backfill is likely to include some man-made and organic materials, although any contamination will be localised - Low Likelihood	Low

POTENTIAL SOURCES AND CONTAMINANTS	PATHWAYS (REFERENCE FROM MODEL)	RECEPTORS	HAZARD SEVERITY	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	POTENTIAL RISK
Former stockpile in the northern area the northern area - Metals - Hydrocarbons - Asbestos	Ingestion Inhalation Direct Contact (8)	Future residents	Human health effects - Medium, albeit very localised to the stockpile locations	The stockpile has been removed; however, it is possible some residual contamination remains - Low Likelihood	Moderate / Low
	Surface run-off and lateral migration	Stream	Limited exposure to surface water - Mild	The stockpile was distant from the stream and Alluvium - Unlikely	Negligible
	Horizontal and lateral migration	Groundwater	Limited exposure to Secondary A Aquifer - Mild		Negligible
	Direct contact (9)	Building materials and services	Building materials - Mild	The stockpile has been removed; however, it is possible some residual contamination remains - Low Likelihood	Low

3.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally, no significant potential contamination risks have been identified by this Phase 1 Desk Study. However, some localised risks have been identified in the locations of possibly backfilled ponds and in an area containing a former stockpile. Some Phase 2 Contamination Assessment is therefore necessary to assess these potential risks. It is recommended that this next phase of assessment includes the following investigation elements:

- A spread of test locations across the site and targeted investigations at the infilled ponds and former stockpile in the northern area. These should include a combination of mechanical trial pitting and windowless sample boreholes, including gas monitoring wells.
- Chemical testing of soil samples, with associated analysis of the results. The testing should include metals, inorganics, petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs, pesticides, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and asbestos.
- Quantitative risk assessment of the results with recommendations for further targeted investigations and/or remedial measures.

Whilst the need for a Phase 2 contamination assessment has been identified, this Phase 1 report has shown that there should be no significant contamination on the site which would preclude any redevelopment and therefore no reason why the subsequent contamination assessment could not be addressed through appropriately worded conditions on any future planning permission for the proposed development.

4. IMPLICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION

4.1. GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a checklist summary of geotechnical hazards and their likelihood to have an impact on the proposed development of the site.

GEOTECHNICAL HAZARD	LIKELY TO AFFECT SITE?	COMMENT
Removal of existing sub-structures affecting new foundations.	✗	-
Deep Made Ground.	✓	Possible localised deep Made Ground associated with the backfill of the ponds. If present, this may complicate the design and construction of foundations but the affected areas are expected to be very localised.
Historic wells.	✗	-
Soft or compressible natural deposits such as Alluvium or Peat.	✓	There is the possibility for localised Alluvium deposits in the proximity of the stream and former ponds. Such deposits could complicate the design and construction of foundations in those areas, but again this is expected to be very localised and in all likelihood will be outside of the development area.
Changes in ground conditions within short distances.	✓	There is the potential for variable Alluvium and Oxford Clay Formations soils in the southern area close to the stream. If present, variable soils may complicate the design and construction of foundations.
Fine soils that have a volume change capacity.	✓	The Oxford Clay Formation is a fine-grained soil typically has a medium volume change potential. This will have an impact on foundation design and depths. Existing and proposed vegetation will further complicate foundations.
Dissolution features or 'swallow holes'.	✗	-
Cambering of valley sides with possibility of 'gulls'.	✗	-
Risk of slope instability.	✗	-

GEOTECHNICAL HAZARD	LIKELY TO AFFECT SITE?	COMMENT
Shallow groundwater.	✓	Shallow groundwater is likely in areas close to the stream. If present, shallow groundwater could present construction difficulties and have implications for the design of sub-surface structures.
Underground mining.	✗	-
Geological faults.	✗	-
Aggressive chemical environment for concrete e.g. expansive slag or high sulphate soils.	✓	The Oxford Clay Formation is known to be potentially pyrite bearing and contains elevated sulphates. This may affect the design and construction of sub-surface structures.

4.2. PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

Based on the anticipated ground conditions, it is considered that shallow strip foundations are likely to be suitable, however, the following constraining factors should be noted:

- There could be localised deep Made Ground associated with the infilled ponds that would require deepened foundations, but only for those few plots straddling the former pond locations.
- Due to the likelihood of the underlying soils having a medium volume change potential, any foundations within areas of tree influence will have to be deepened.

Due to the likely presence of fine-grained soils and possibility for shallow groundwater, the use of soakaway drainage is unlikely to be suitable for this site.

For any form of development, BRD recommend that an intrusive ground investigation is undertaken in order to confirm ground conditions and allow design of the new structures. The geotechnical investigation could easily be undertaken alongside the proposed Phase 2 contamination assessment.

4.3. CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

As with any construction site, if any anomalous material is encountered during the redevelopment then expert environmental advice should be sought.

REPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey sheet 265 'Bath' Solid and Drift edition (1:50,000) published 2011.



SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The site characteristics are collated from various information sources, including but not limited to Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey (BGS), Environment Agency (EA) and local authorities.

BRD generally commission the Landmark Information Group to produce an Envirocheck Report for study sites and where employed this is included in the Appendices. It should be noted that some of the data provided in the Envirocheck report is not considered within BRD's interpretation for the site characteristics as it is not relevant. Examples of this are:

- Nitrate Sensitive Zones and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones are ignored as these are only applicable to agricultural activities relating to the application of manure and fertilisers to land.*
- River Quality is ignored as at this preliminary stage of risk assessment as all surface water bodies are considered equally sensitive to contamination risks.*

In assessing site characteristics, BRD also consider the area within a surrounding 250m buffer zone extending from the site boundary.

HISTORY

Mapped History

The site history summarises the changes in use or layout of the site over time and is largely developed from a study of available Ordnance Survey maps. It should be noted that changes to the site may have occurred between the editions of the maps employed to assess the history of the site. Historical information of relevance within the 250m surrounding the site is also discussed in a separate section. The historical plans referred to in the text are generally included in an Appendix.

Aerial Photography

As a minimum, current and historical aerial images of the site and surrounding areas are studied from the Google Earth program. Where additional historic aerial photographs have been purchased then these are referenced within the technical report.

Internet Searches

A simple search of the internet for relevant material relating to the use or history of the site is made. Information obtained from internet searches has been accepted as fact without validation by BRD except for ensuring the source is reputable. It should be recognised that due to programme and budgetary constraints the search conducted may not have revealed all the information available.

GEOLOGY

The geology of the site is assessed by reference to the relevant British Geological Survey (BGS) online mapping. The 1:50,000 scale sheet in Bedrock and Superficial (historically Solid and Drift) map editions may also be referred to. Many of these geological maps are relatively old with superseded terminology and descriptions. BRD therefore employ the BGS Open Geoscience website to determine current nomenclature of strata and to assist in determining geological boundaries against current topographic features. BRD also employ BGS Regional Geology Guides to assist in understanding the geological context of the site.

Ground Stability Hazards

Ground stability hazards caused by mining, ground dissolution, landslide potential, collapsible ground and natural cavities are identified by the Envirocheck database search of records held by The Coal Authority, British Geological Survey and studies completed by Ove Arup and Peter Brett Associates.

The Envirocheck database ground stability hazard entries for compressible ground, running sands and shrinking or swelling clays are not discussed directly. This is because these hazards are very common and are considered within the preliminary geotechnical assessment where necessary.

Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring colourless and odourless gas that is radioactive. It is formed by the radioactive decay of radium which in turn is derived from the radioactive decay of uranium, both of which are minerals that can be found in many soil types. Whilst it is recognised that the air inside every house contains radon, some houses built in certain defined areas of the country might have unacceptably high concentrations and require special precautions to be taken during construction to reduce this risk.

Radon can move through cracks and fissures in the soil into the atmosphere or into buildings via basements and/or underfloor voids. If radon enters the living space of buildings its concentration can potentially increase and provide a risk to human health as the inhalation of the radioactive decay products of radon gas can increase the risk of developing lung cancer.

The maps contained within 'Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings' (2023) identify areas where no radon protection measures are necessary or where higher concentrations are present that either basic or full radon protection measures are required to be fitted to all new buildings together with supplementary advice concerning extensions, conversions and refurbishments. However, some local authorities have local bylaws, that BRD may not be aware of, that insist on radon protection to all new dwellings within their area regardless of the recommendations of the 'Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings' (2023) report.

Basic radon protection measures comprise incorporation of a continuous gas resistant membrane sealed at joints and around service entries into the floor construction and extended across the cavity tray.

Full radon protection measures comprise incorporating a continuous gas resistant membrane into the floor construction together with a ventilated sub-floor void through either the use of suspended floor construction or a 'radon sump'. The membrane is sealed at joints and around service entries into the floor and extended across the cavity tray.

'Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings' (2023) should be referred to for detail on the construction of the protective measures.

HYDROGEOLOGY

Aquifer Designations

The Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy uses designations that reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a drinking water resource, but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.

In defining groundwater vulnerability, both the superficial (drift) deposits and bedrock (solid) geology are considered separately with the following aquifer designations:

- *Principal Aquifers: These are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.*
- *Secondary Aquifers: These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types:*
 - *Secondary A - 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.*
 - *Secondary B - predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.*
- *Secondary Undifferentiated - has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type.*
- *Unproductive Strata: These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.*

Source Protection Zones

The Environment Agency (EA) has defined Source Protection Zones for groundwater sources, such as boreholes and springs, that are used for public water supply. The EA uses the zones to target pollution prevention measures and monitor the activities of potential polluters within the affected area. There are three types Source Protection Zone:

- *Zone 1 (Inner Protection Zone) is the most sensitive area within which pollution could reach the borehole within 50 days. Alternatively it is defined by a minimum 50m radius around the borehole.*
- *Zone 2 (Outer Protection Zone) are defined by the area within which pollution could reach the borehole within 400 days or 25% of the total catchment area.*
- *Zone 3 (Total Catchment) are defined by the total area required to support the removal of water from the borehole.*

HYDROLOGY

Flooding

The Environment Agency has zoned England and Wales in respect of the risk from flooding from 'highly unlikely' in Zone 1 to 'likely' in Zone 3. The zones ignore the presence of flood defences or certain other manmade structures and channel improvements.

National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, dated March 2012 states “A site-specific flood risk assessment is required for proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1; all proposals for new development (including minor development and change of use) in Flood Zones 2 and 3, or in an area within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems (as notified to the local planning authority by the Environment Agency); and where proposed development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class may be subject to other sources of flooding”.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Landfill

The database of the Environment Agency of active and historic landfills is searched for all sites. Sometimes additional historic landfill data is available from the British Geological Society and local authorities to identify nearby landfill sites. It should be noted that landfill sites that closed prior to 1974 and unlicensed disposal activities will not necessarily be revealed by this search.

Pollution Incidents

The Environment Agency ceased recording ‘Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters’ in 2000, when they commenced the replacement ‘Substantiated Pollution Incident Register’. BRD do not consider any ‘Category 3 - Minor Incident’ on the ‘Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters’ database as relevant to assessing the site due to the time elapsed and the low level of impact that occurred. Again, due to the time elapsed and the fact that remedial measures would have been undertaken at the time, ‘Category 1 - Major Incident’ and ‘Category 2 - Significant Incident’ are only considered relevant if the impacted controlled water was on or immediately adjacent to the site.

On the ‘Substantiated Pollution Incident Register’, BRD approach to this information in the following manner:

- Pollution incidents impacting ‘air’ only are not considered relevant to the purpose of this report.
- Pollution incidents to ‘water’ are only considered where the surface water impacted is either on, flows through or is immediately adjacent to the site.
- Pollution incidents to ‘land’ are only considered where these are on or immediately adjacent to the site unless there are grounds to consider that the incident had the potential to impact groundwater that may have migrated beneath the site.
- Category 4 potential pollutant incidents are recorded, but upon investigation were found to have had no impact and accordingly are not considered relevant.

Ecologically Sensitive Land Use

The land uses that are identified as ecologically sensitive are those identified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites, Natural Parks, Natural Nature Reserves, Marine Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, Green Belt, Forest Parks, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

UK Policy

The UK Government's policy in relation to land affected by historic contamination is based on a 'suitable for use' approach. The approach recognises that the risks presented by any given level of contamination will vary greatly according to the use of the land and a wide range of other factors, such as the underlying geology of the site. Contamination risks therefore need to be assessed on a site-by-site basis. The 'suitable for use' approach limits requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risks to human health or the environment in relation to either the current use or future use of the land.

The three main drivers for contamination assessment and remediation are:

- Voluntary action.
- Development as part of the planning regime.
- Regulatory action to mitigate unacceptable risks e.g. Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Contaminant Linkages

For a contamination risk to exist there must be a 'contaminant linkage' from the source (contaminant or pollutant) via a pathway (the route from contaminant to receptor) to a receptor (the entity that could be harmed). The absence of a source, pathway or receptor breaks the contaminant linkage and therefore no contamination risk exists.

Contamination is typically present at a site (in the ground and/or in the underlying groundwater) as a result of a historic or current industrial use, usually as a result of leaks, spills or disposal of residues, wastes and excess raw materials from the industrial processes. Contamination may also be present due to:

- The deliberate application of chemicals e.g. the spraying of herbicide/pesticide.
- Migration of pollutants from adjacent land.
- Naturally occurring processes e.g. elevated concentrations of particular heavy metals associated with specific geological strata.
- Atmospheric deposition.

Conceptual Site Model

The conceptual site model can be defined as a textual or graphical representation of the identified contaminant linkages for a given site. The model forms the basis for designing the investigation as the aim will be to target all of the potential contaminant linkages to determine, through the subsequent phases of risk assessment, whether or not they pose an actual risk.

It is important that the conceptual site model is updated with new information as the various investigation, risk assessment and remediation works are completed.

Technical Guidance

The technical and legal framework for contamination assessment is complex. The process adopted through this report for assessing contamination risks is in general accordance with the following guidance, as listed below:

- ‘Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites - Code of Practice - BS 10175:2011+A2:2017’, (BSi, 2017).
- Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) website, (Environment Agency, 2023).
- ‘Guidance for the safe development of housing on land affected by contamination - R&D66: 2008’, (NHBC/Environment Agency, 2008).

Land Contamination Risk Management: Stage 1 Risk Assessment

In line with the technical guidance, the contamination risk assessment follows a series of steps for each tier of risk assessment:

- *Identify the hazard* - A preliminary stage of risk assessment concerned with identifying and characterising the contamination source that may be associated with a particular site.
- *Assess the hazard* - Use a source-pathway-receptor (S-P-R) linkage approach to find out if there is the potential for unacceptable risk.
- *Estimate the risk* - predict what degree of harm or pollution might result and how likely it is to occur by using the tiered approach to risk assessment.
- *Evaluate the risk* - Decide whether a risk is unacceptable, taking into account the nature and scale of the risk estimates, any uncertainties associated with the assessment and the broad costs and benefits of taking action to mitigate risks.

The separate staged tiers of risk assessment are as follows:

TIER	DESCRIPTION
TIER 1: PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT	Generally limited to desk based research and a site walkover survey (site reconnaissance) to develop an initial conceptual site model and identify what risks, if any, are likely to be presented by the site. Occasionally it may include assessment of a limited exploratory ground investigation or previous investigation data.
TIER 2: GENERIC QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT	This phase is concerned with establishing whether contamination is present, usually through intrusive ground investigation, and then evaluating the magnitude of the associated risks with test results compared to generic assessment criteria.
TIER 3: DETAILED QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT	To further evaluate risks the development of site-specific assessment criteria are values for concentrations of contaminants derived using risk estimation models

Risk Classification

The objective of risk assessment is to identify the nature and magnitude of the potential risks and should be based on a consideration of both:

- The likelihood/probability of an event [taking into account both the presence of the hazard and receptor and the integrity of the pathway].
- The severity of the potential consequence [taking into account both the potential severity of the hazard and the sensitivity of the receptor].

There is a need for a logical, transparent and repeatable system in defining the categories of severity of consequence and likelihood as well as for the risk itself and therefore the following risk rating matrix is employed:

		SEVERITY OF CONSEQUENCE			
		SEVERE	MEDIUM	MILD	MINOR
PROBABILITY	HIGH LIKELIHOOD	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk
	LIKELY	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk
	LOW LIKELIHOOD	Moderate Risk	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible Risk
	UNLIKELY	Moderate/Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible Risk	Negligible Risk

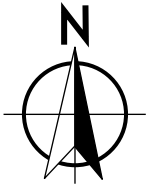
These risk classifications are defined as follows:

- **Very High Risk** - There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remediation action.
- **High Risk** - Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remediation action.
- **Moderate Risk** - It is possible that without appropriate remediation action harm could arise to a designated receptor. It is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, and if any harm were to occur it is more likely that such harm would be relatively mild.
- **Low Risk** - It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. It is likely that, at worst if any harm was realised any effects would be mild.
- **Negligible Risk** - The presence of an identified hazard does not give rise to the potential to cause harm to a designated receptor.

This risk assessment matrix and classification system is based on guidance produced by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Environment Agency in connection with contaminated land assessment.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan



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Not to scale.

Project Title: Blackmore Farm - Phase 2, Melksham
Client: Gleeson Land
BRD Reference: BRD4599-OP1-A
Date Issued: June 2025



Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 1: Area of former stockpile in the north of the site.



Plate 2: Viewing northwest across the northern area.

Project Title: Blackmore Farm - Phase 2, Melksham
Client: Gleeson Land
BRD Reference: BRD4599-OP2-A
Date Issued: June 2025

Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 3: Viewing south across the central northern area.



Plate 4: Viewing southeast across the central southern area.

Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 5: Viewing north across the central area.



Plate 6: Viewing northwest along the stream in the south-western area.

Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 7: Viewing north across the southern area.



Plate 8: Viewing southwest across the southwestern area.

Site Walkover Photographs



Plate 9: Viewing east across the western area.

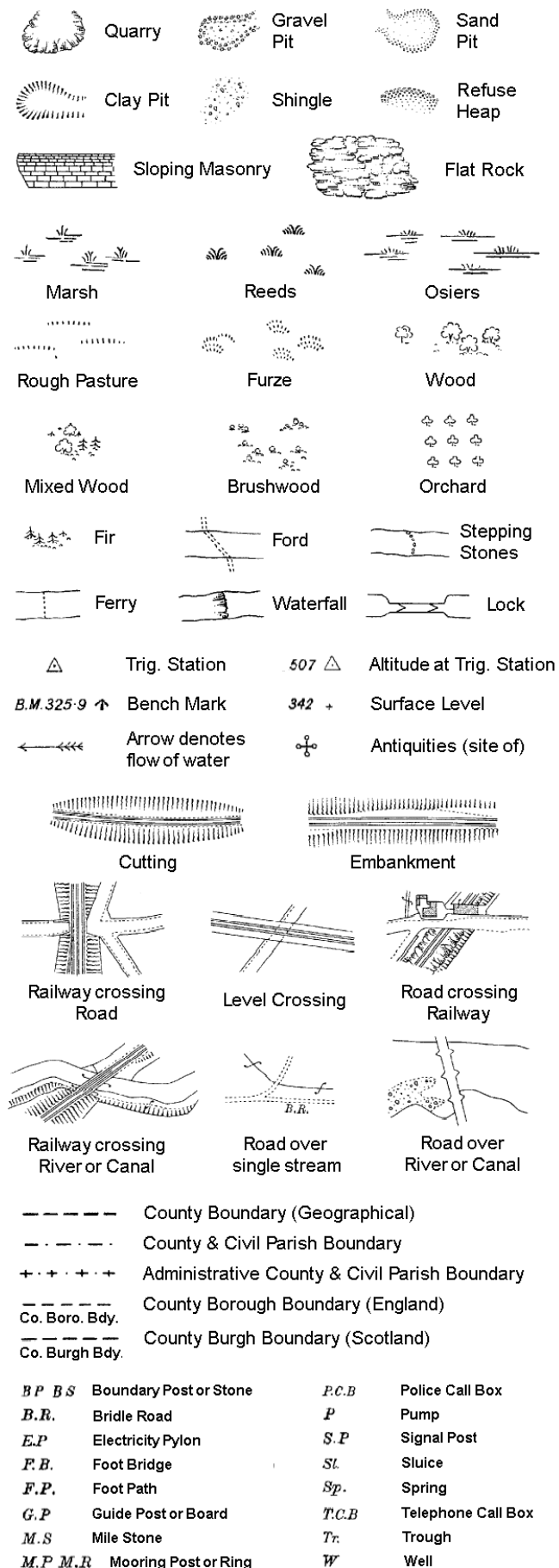


Plate 10: View across to the wooded area in the southeast.

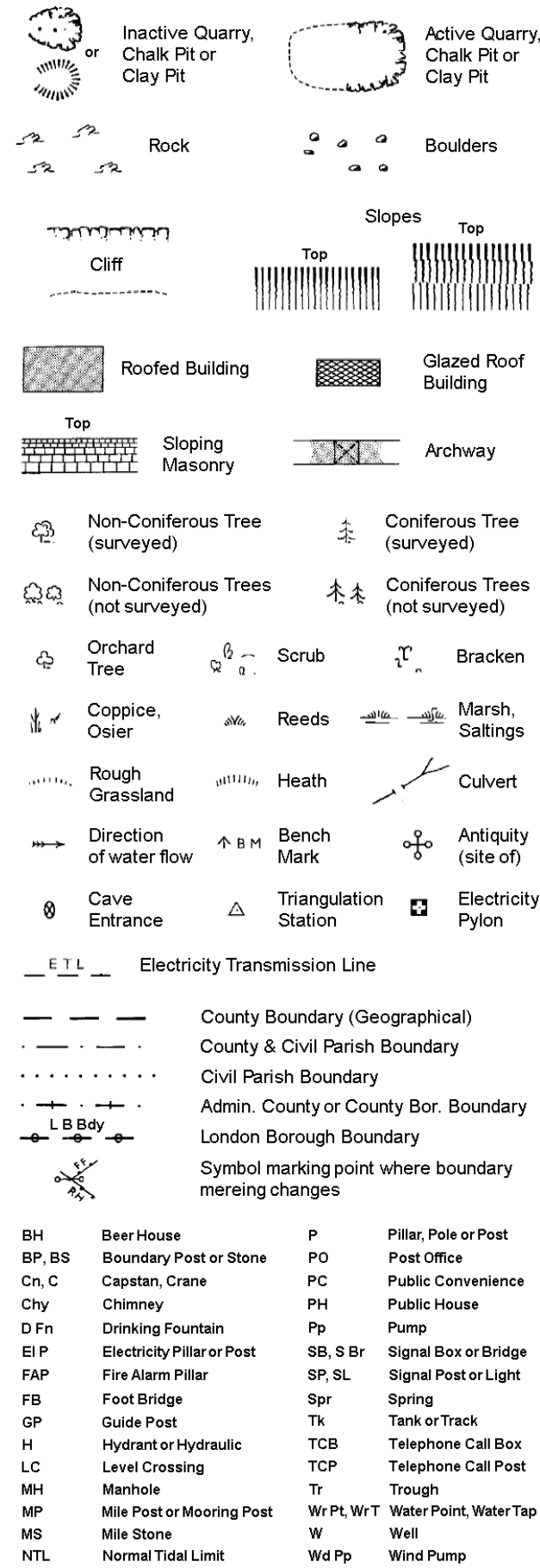
APPENDIX 2

Historical Mapping Legends

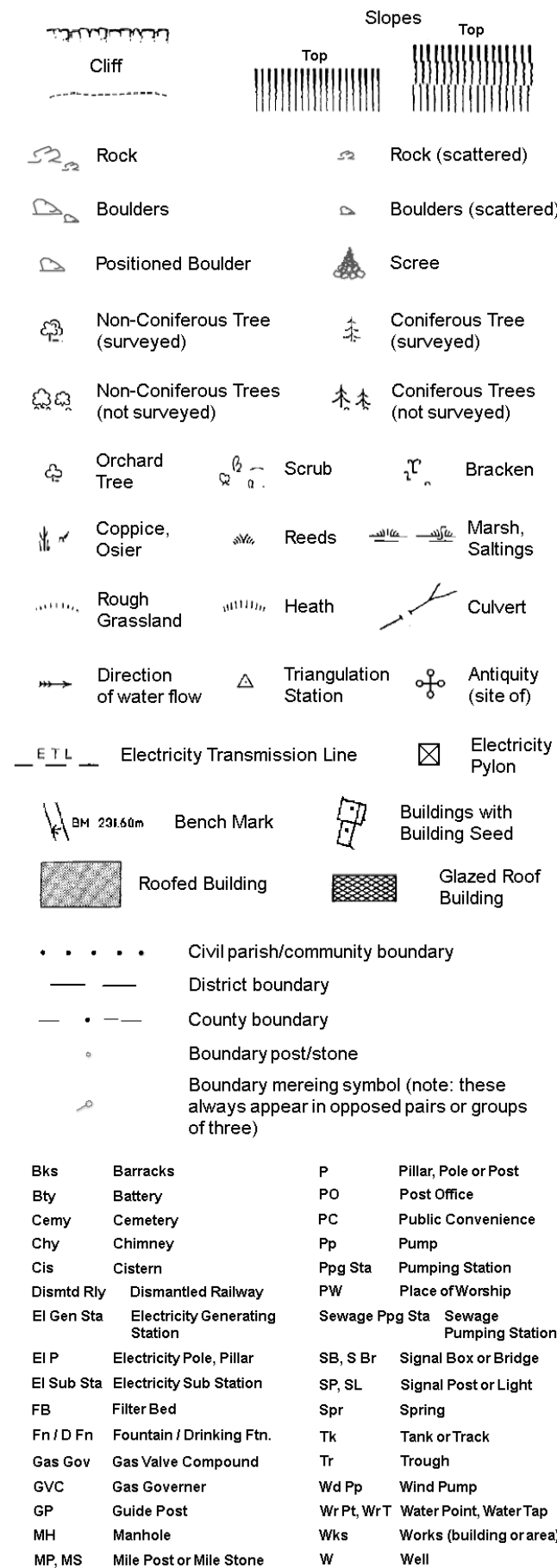
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



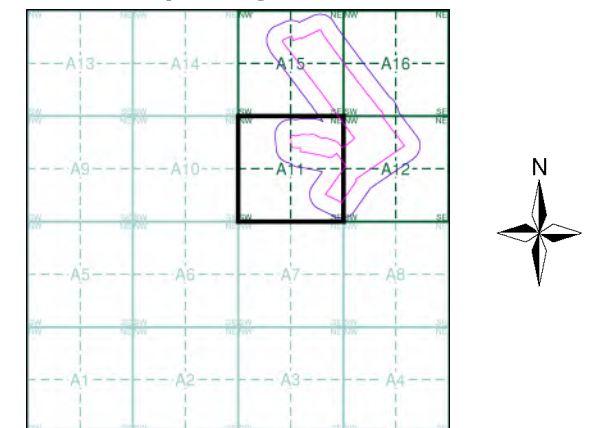
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1886	2
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1924	4
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1936 - 1942	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2001	9

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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



Wiltshire

Published 1886

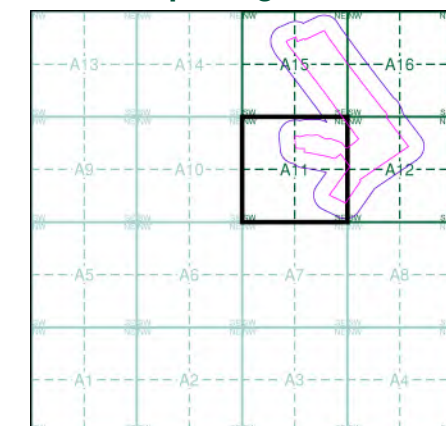
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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1:2,500
033_10
1886
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A11



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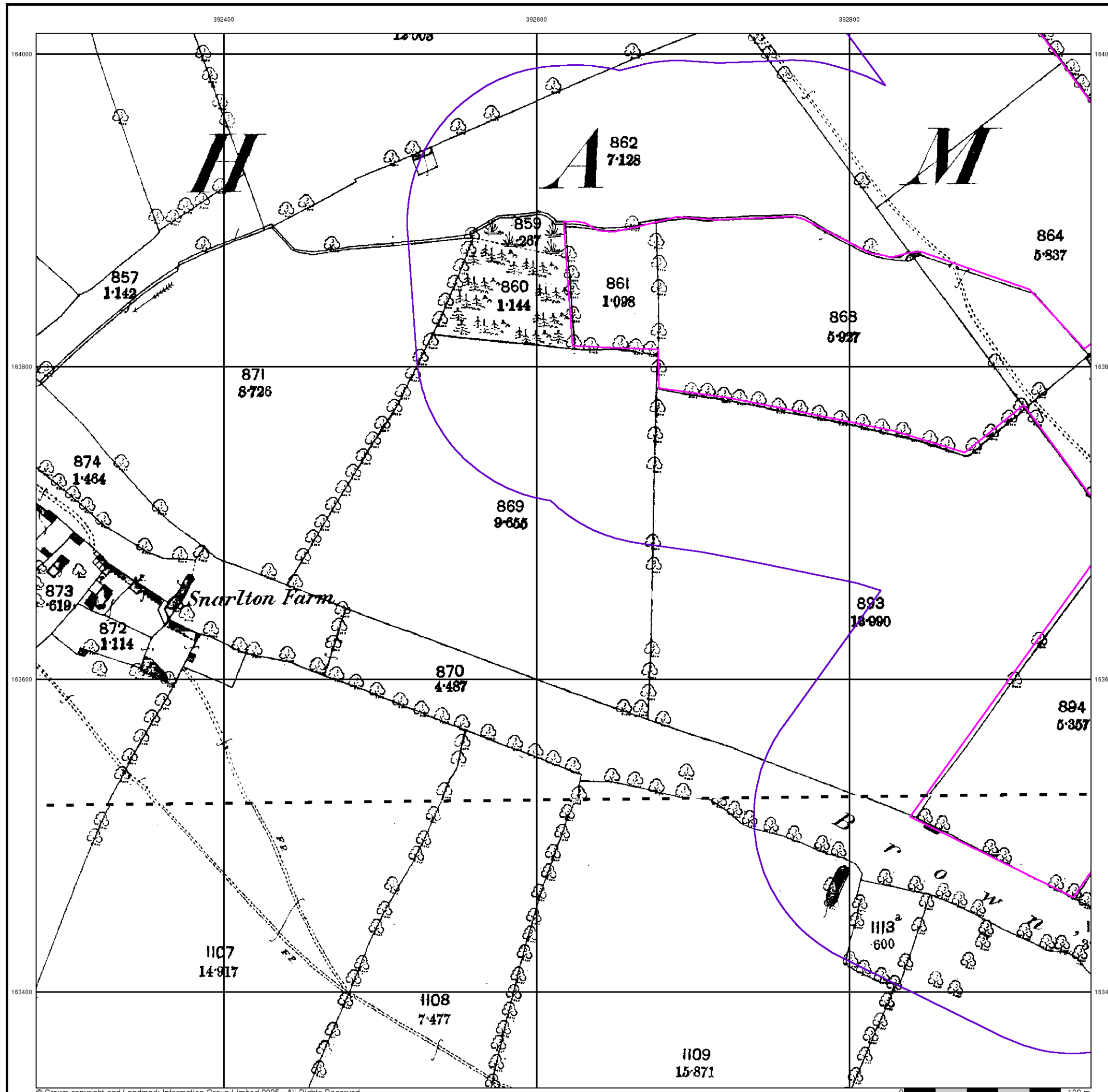
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Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

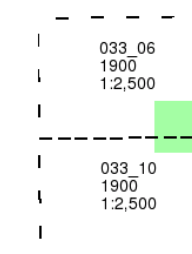
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Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



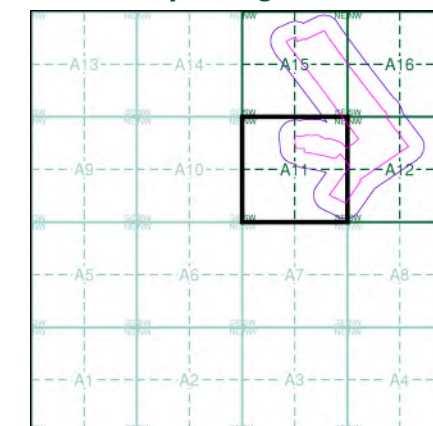


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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A11



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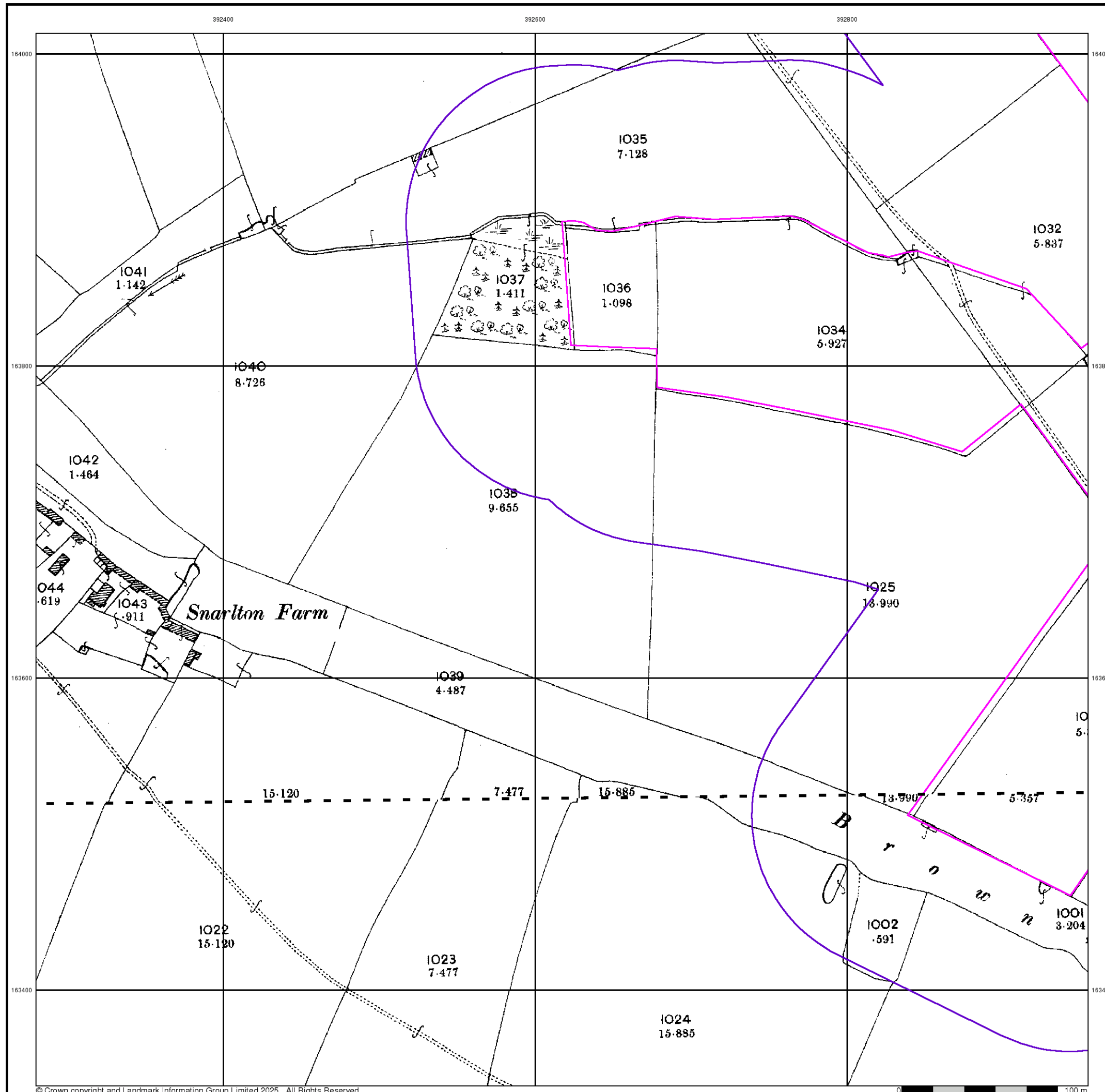
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Slice:	A
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Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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Wiltshire

Published 1924

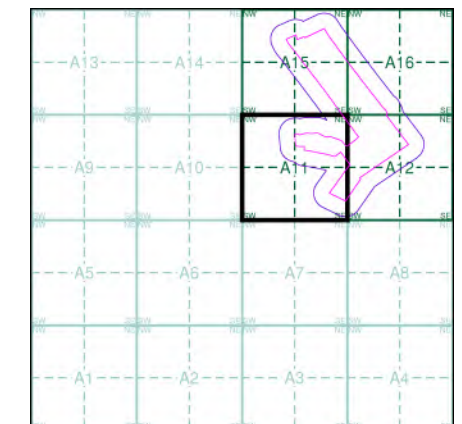
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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1:2,500
033_10
1924
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

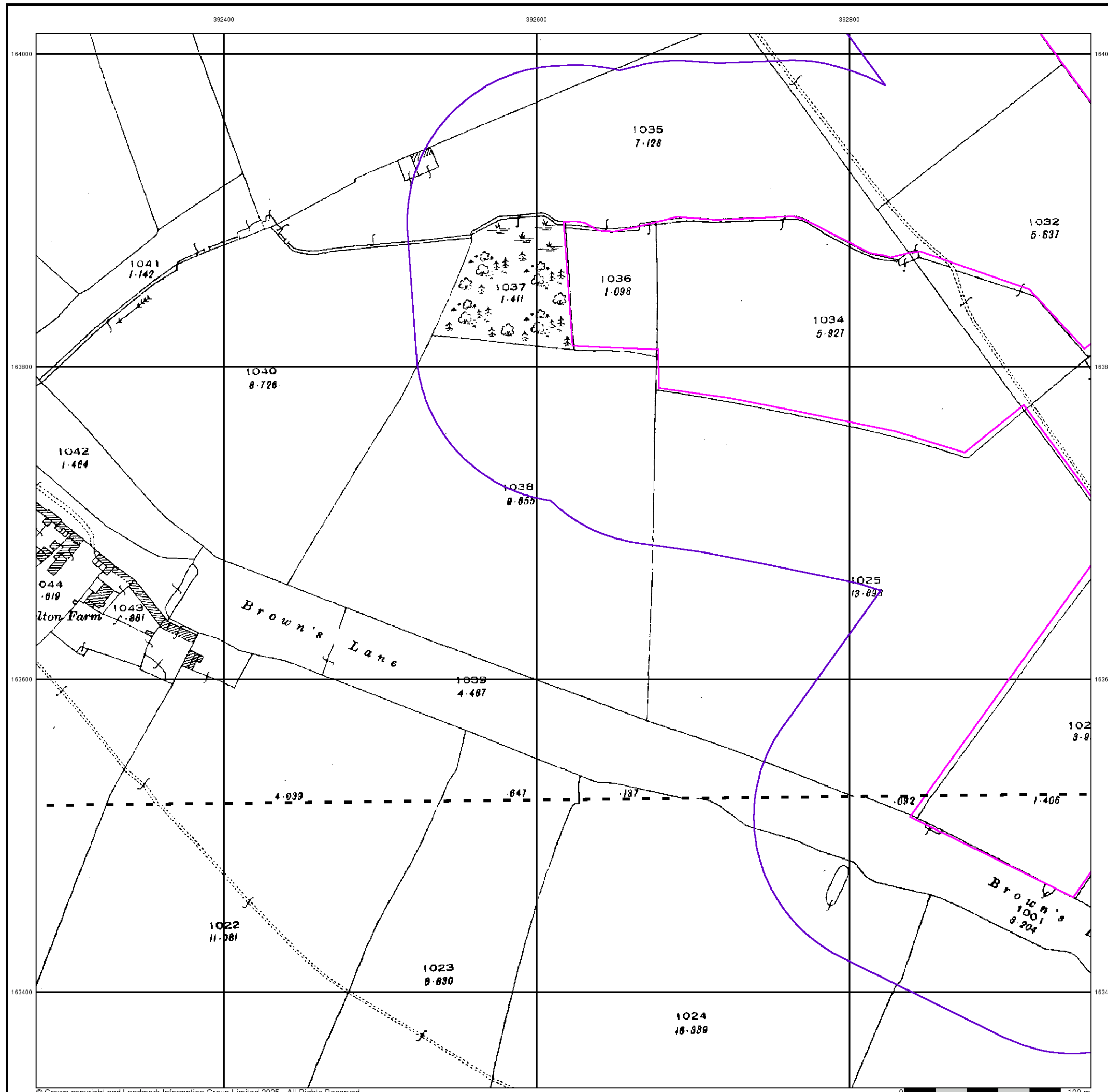
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Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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





Wiltshire

Published 1936 - 1942

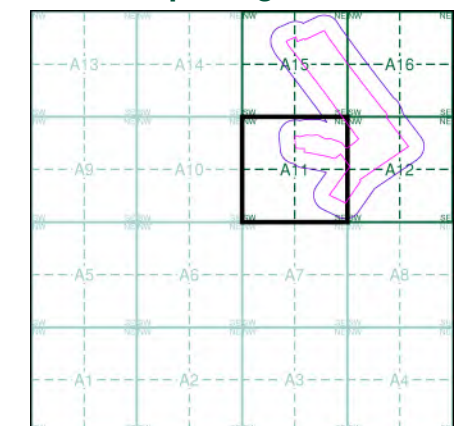
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1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A11



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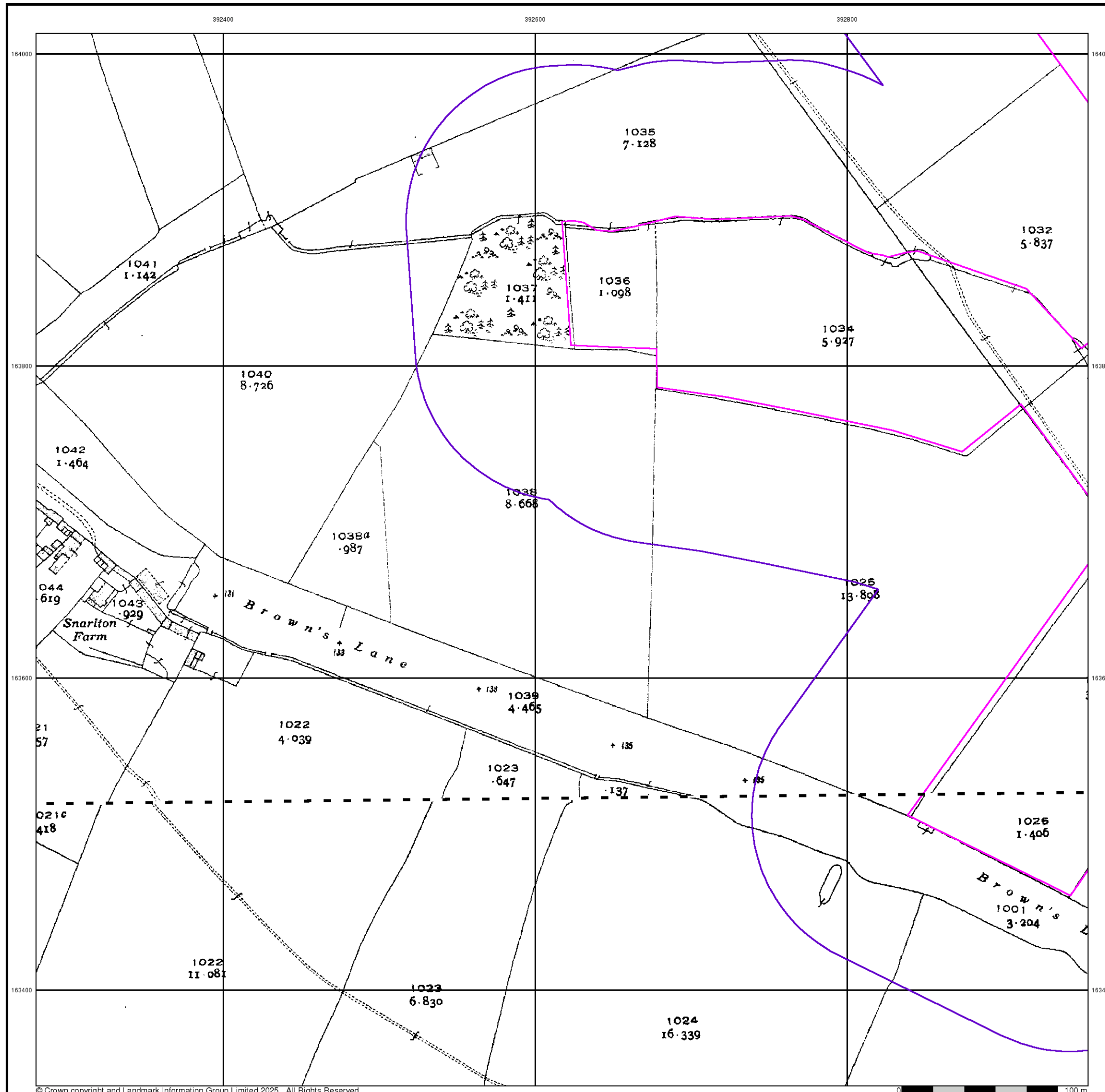
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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





Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972

Source map scale - 1:2,500

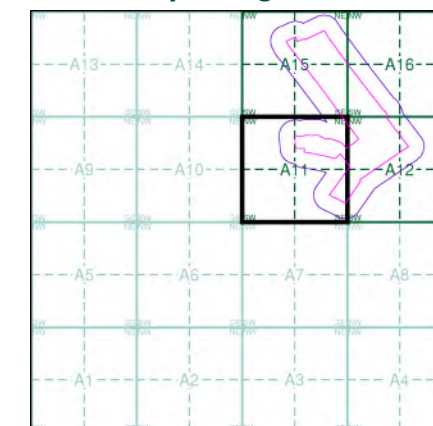
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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1972
1:2,500

ST9263
1972
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

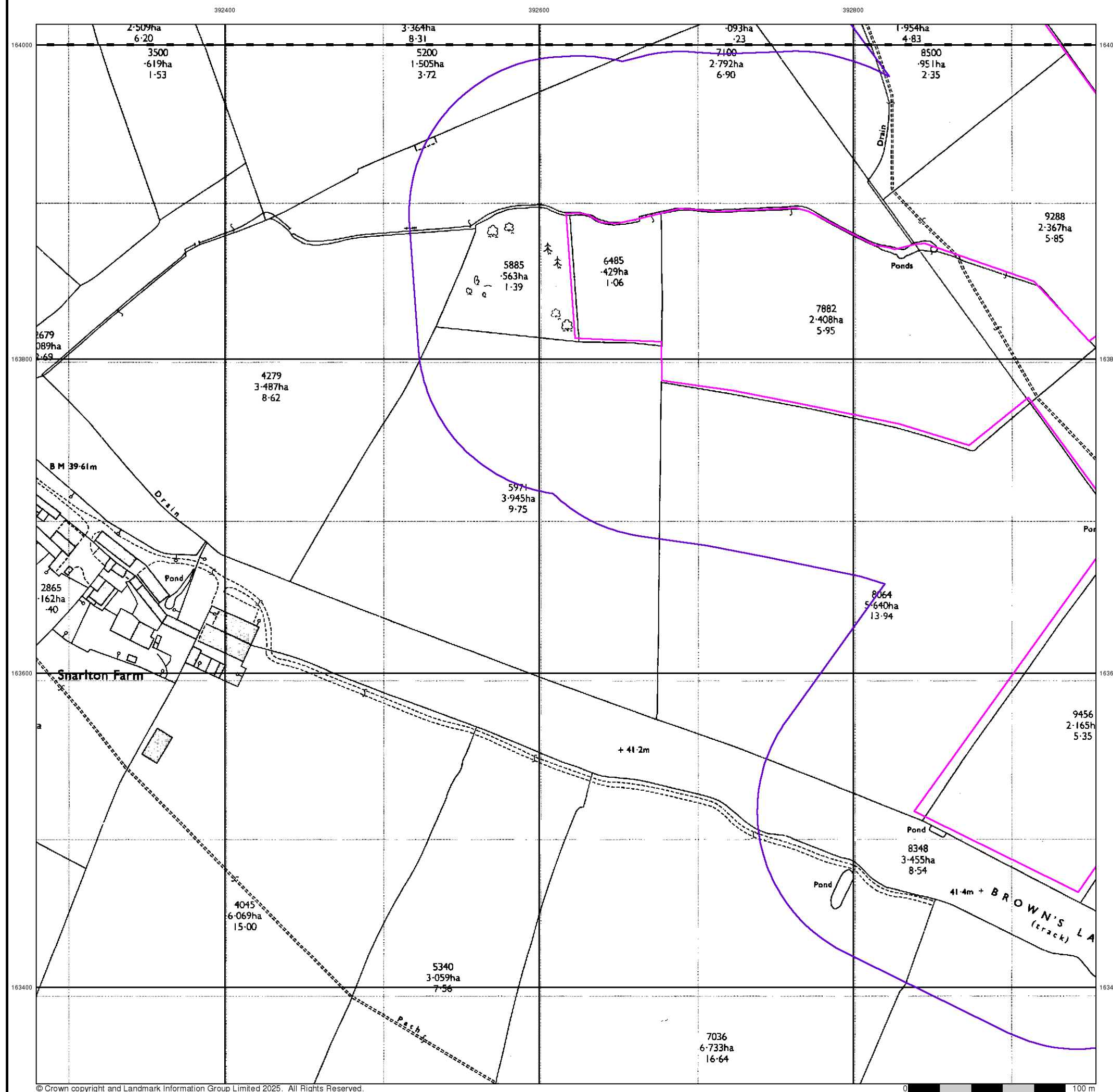
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Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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





Additional SIMs

Published 1991

Source map scale - 1:2,500

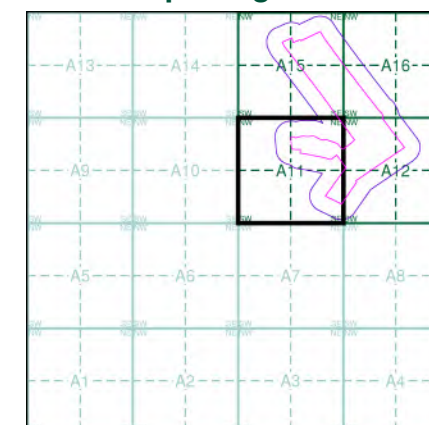
The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST9264
1991
1:2,500

ST9263
1991
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

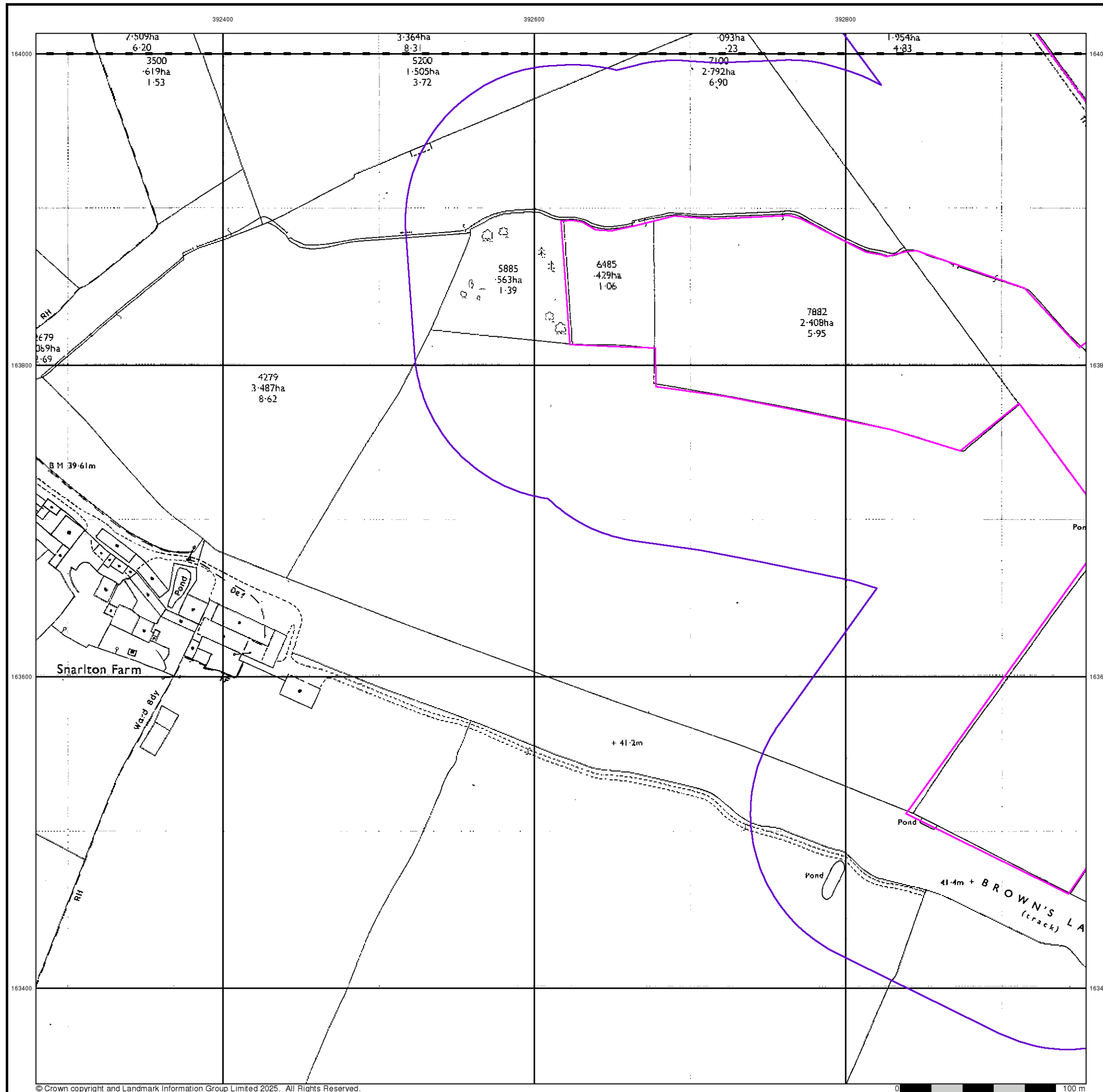
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



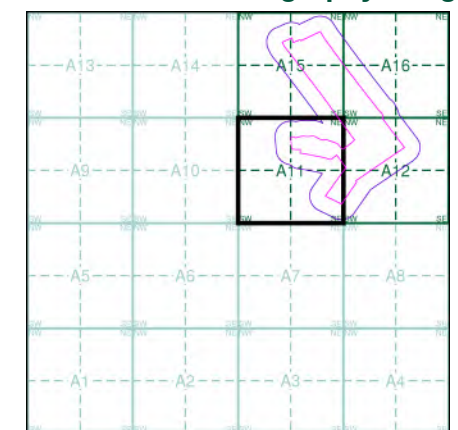


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2001

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A11



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

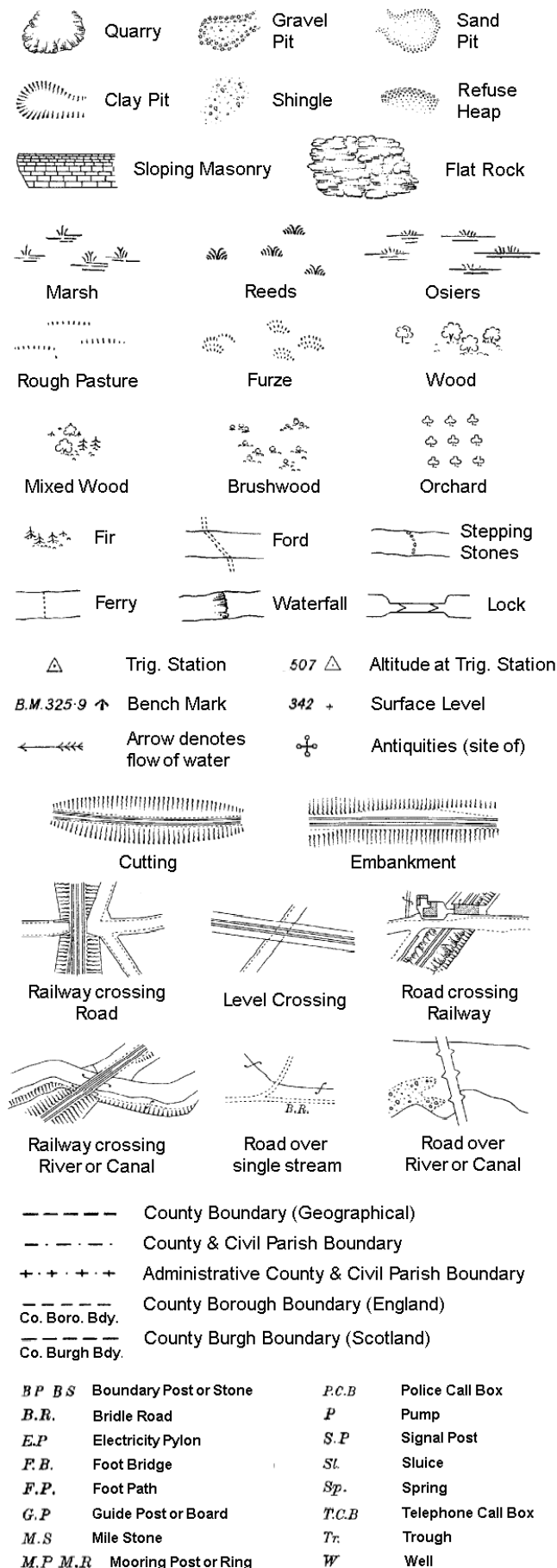
Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

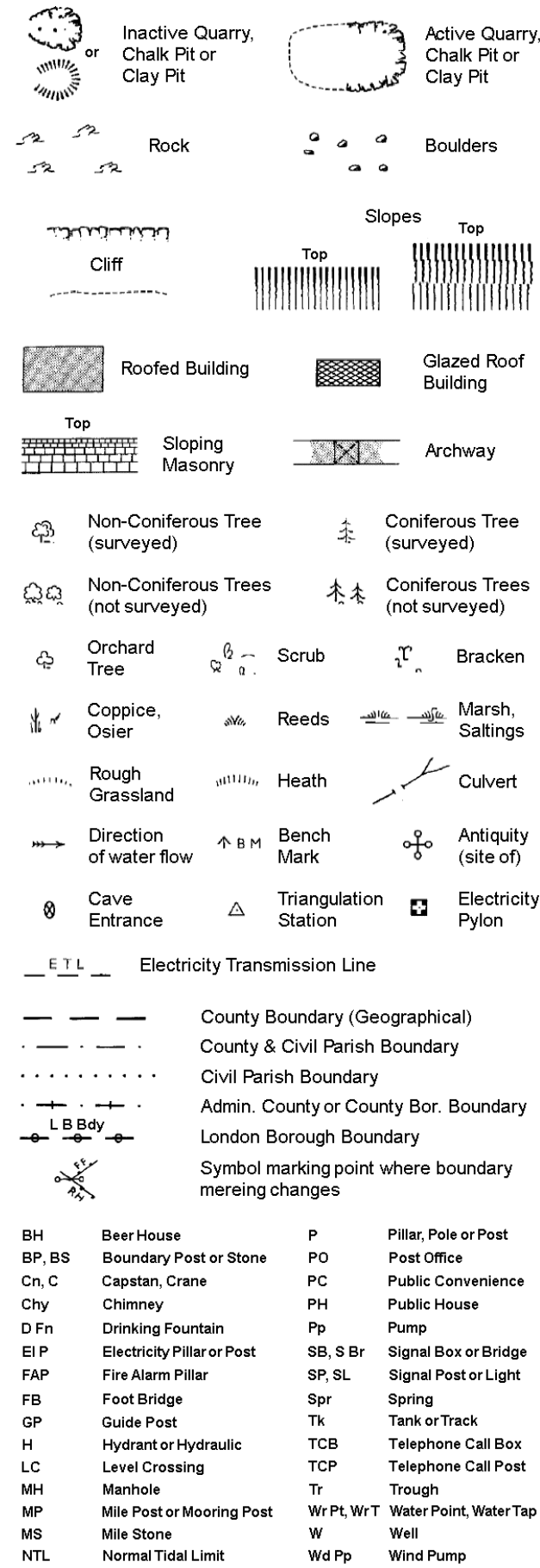
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

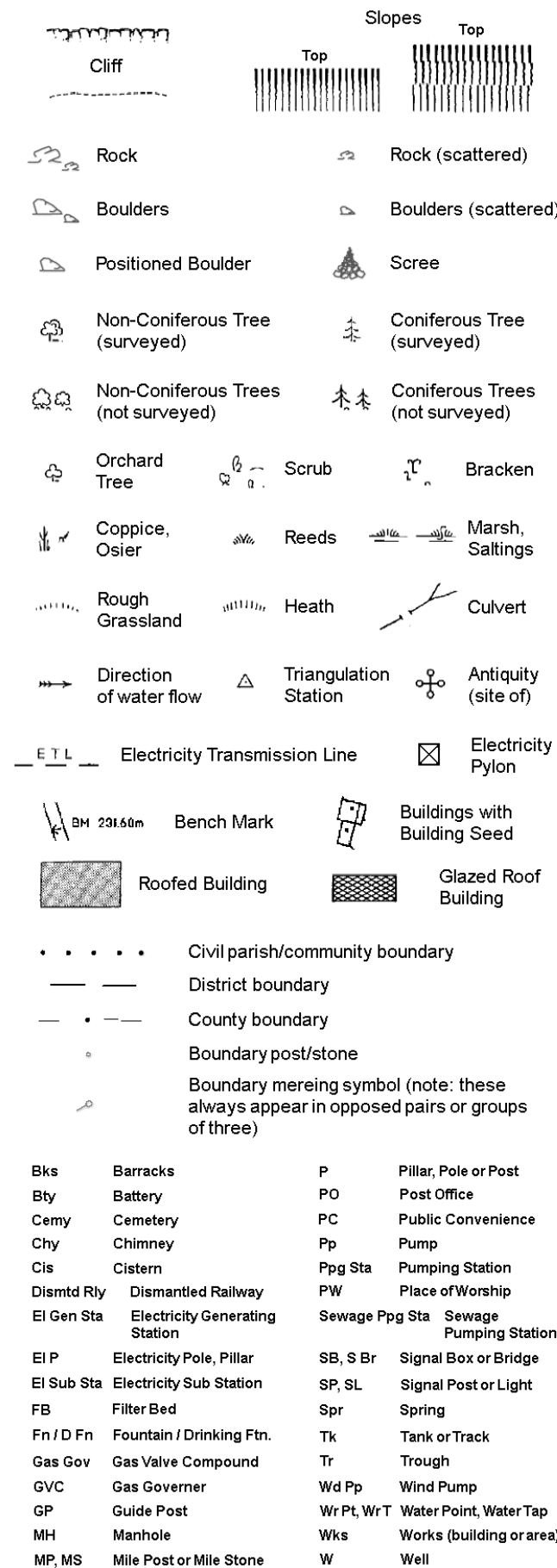
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



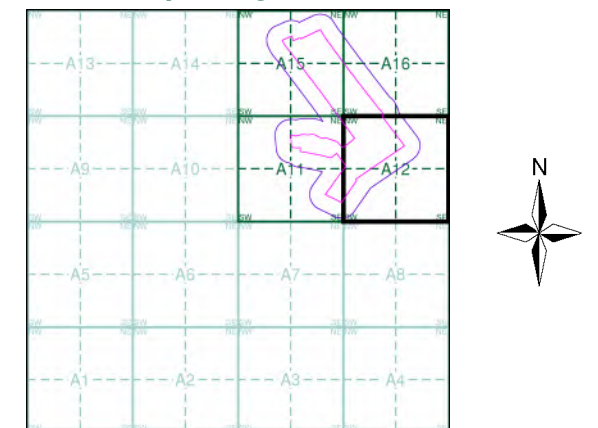
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1886	2
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1924	4
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1936 - 1942	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2001	9

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

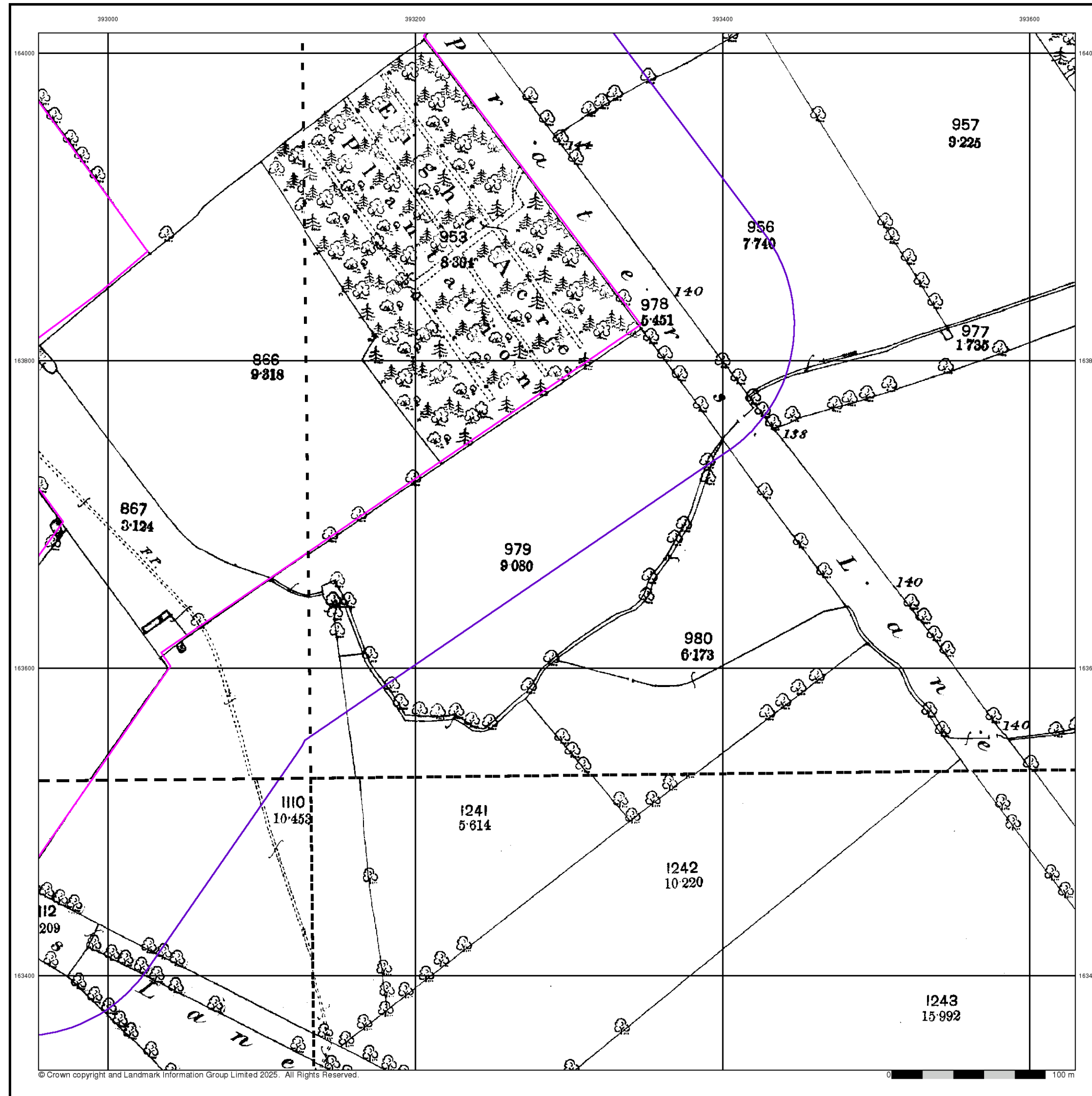
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Wiltshire

Published 1886

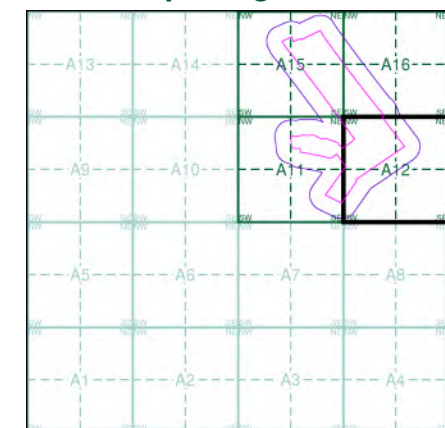
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

033_06 1886 1:2,500	033_07 1886 1:2,500
033_10 1886 1:2,500	033_11 1886 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

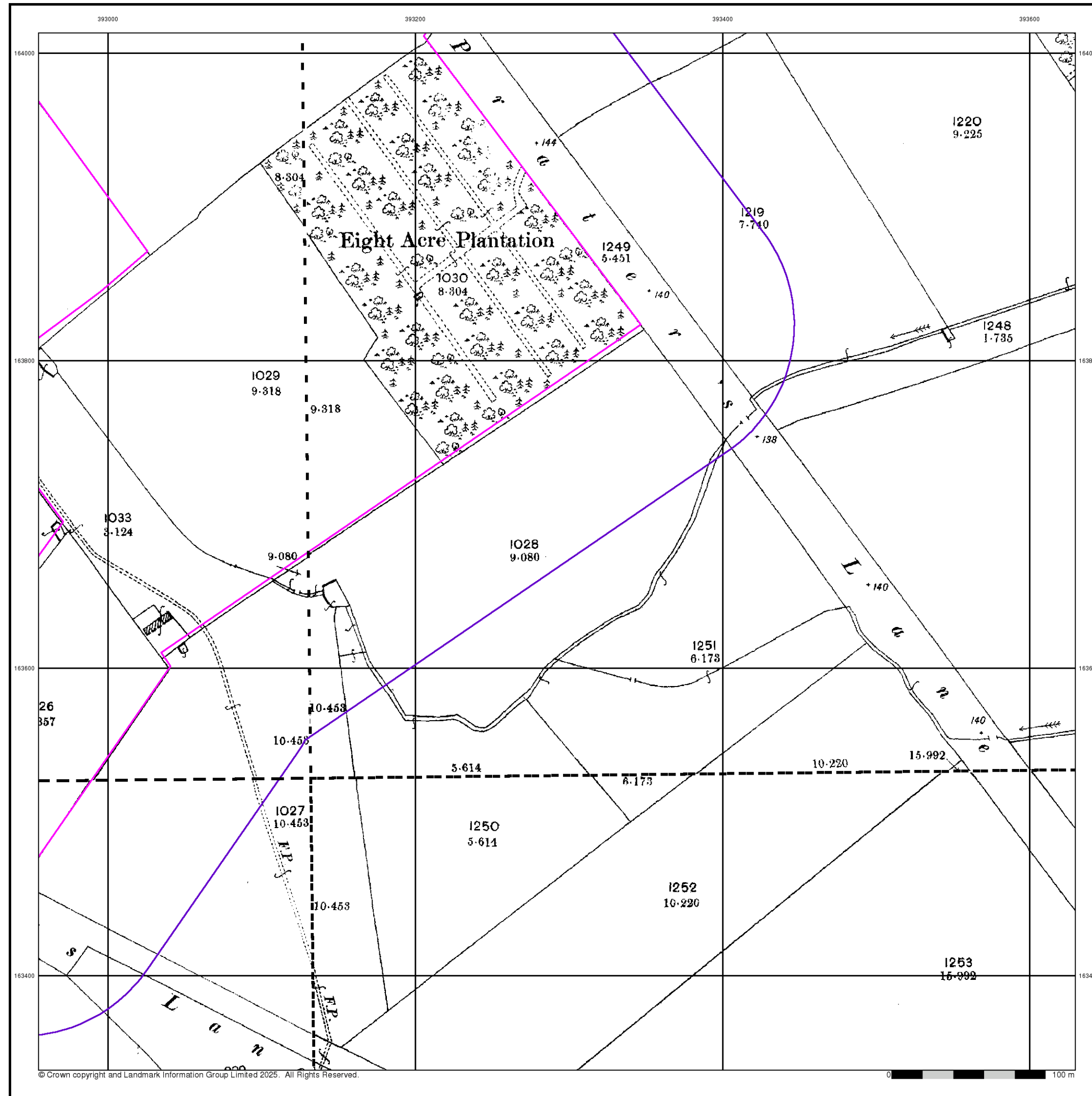
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Wiltshire

Published 1900

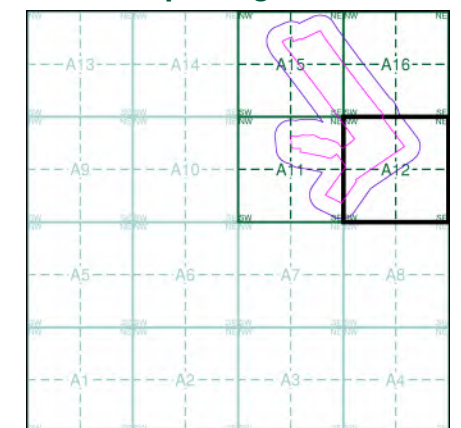
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

033_06 1900 1:2,500	033_07 1900 1:2,500
033_10 1900 1:2,500	033_11 1900 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

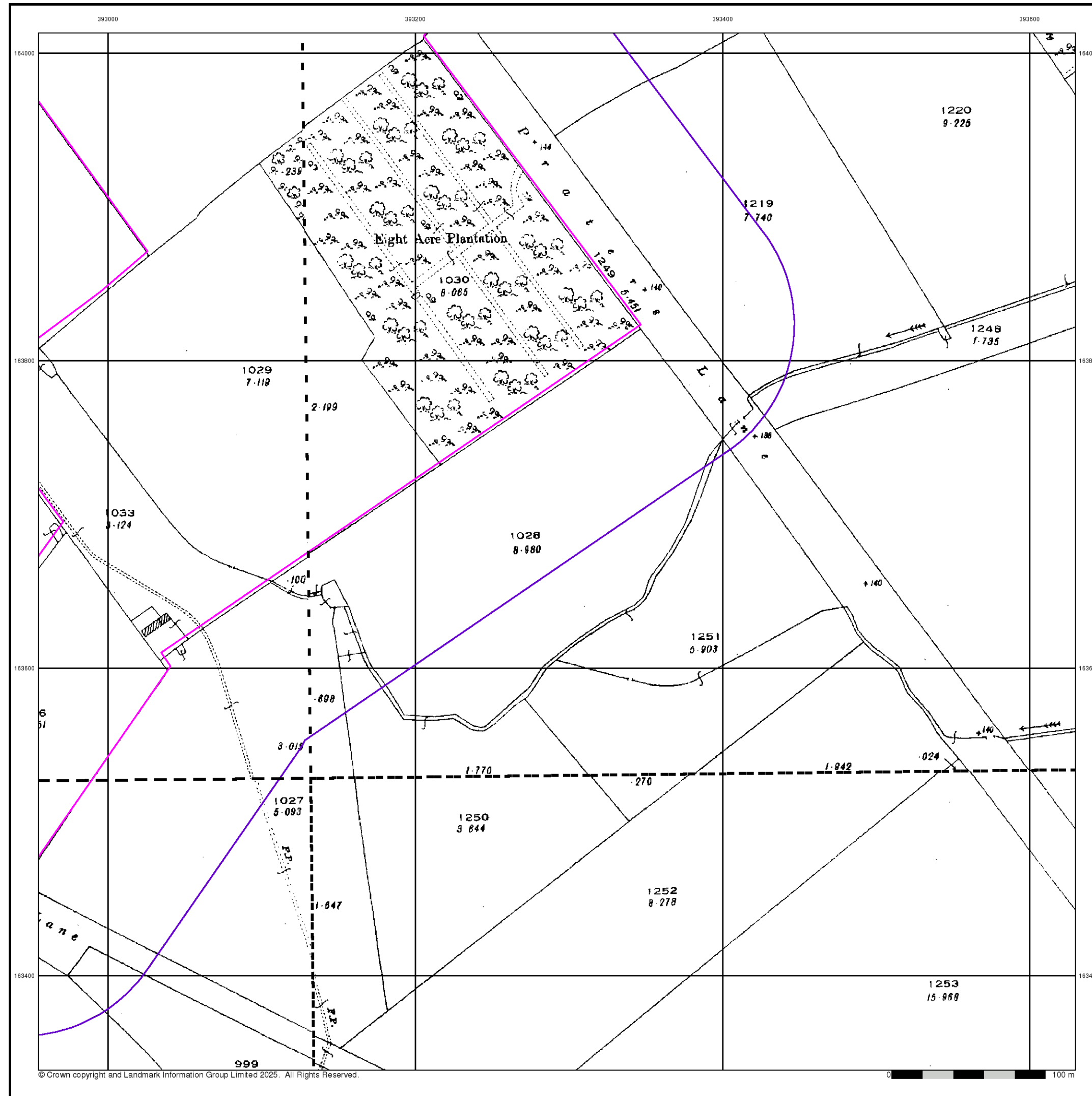
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Wiltshire

Published 1924

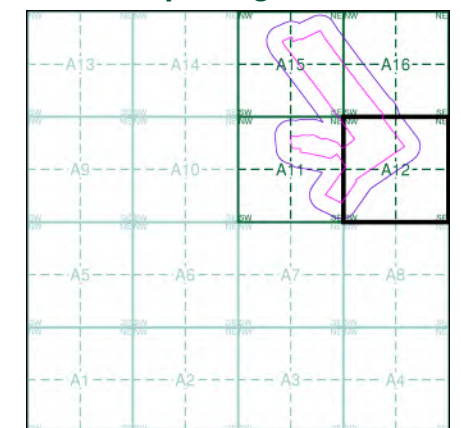
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

033_06 1924 1:2,500	033_07 1924 1:2,500
033_10 1924 1:2,500	033_11 1924 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

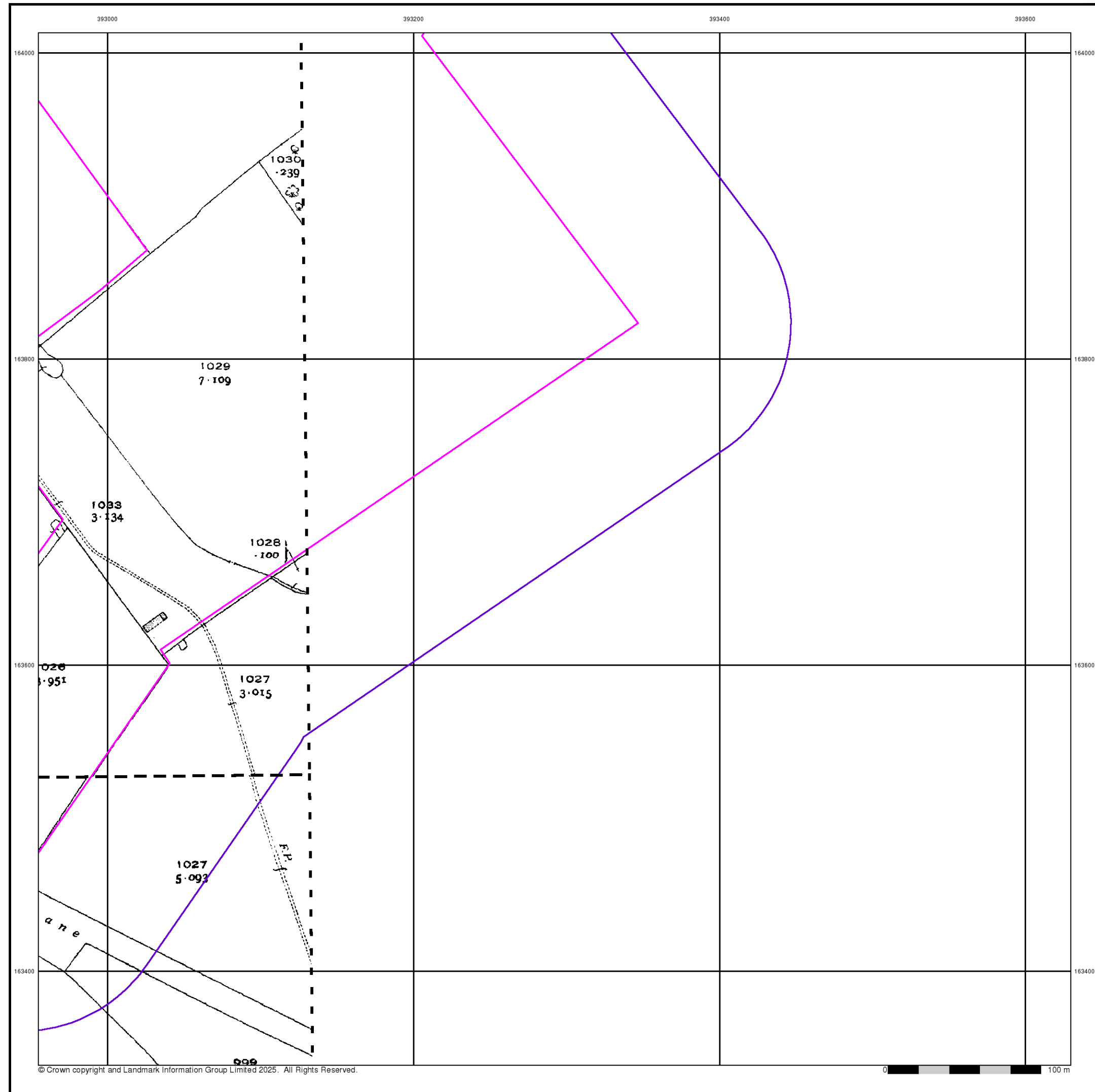
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Wiltshire

Published 1936 - 1942

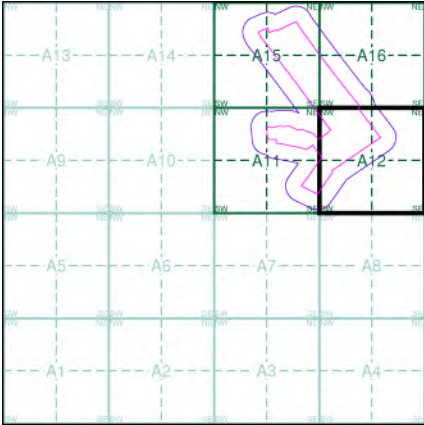
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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)

033_06 1936 12,500	
033_10 1942 12,500	

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number:	376962185_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4599
National Grid Reference:	392690, 163680
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	30.8
Search Buffer (m):	100

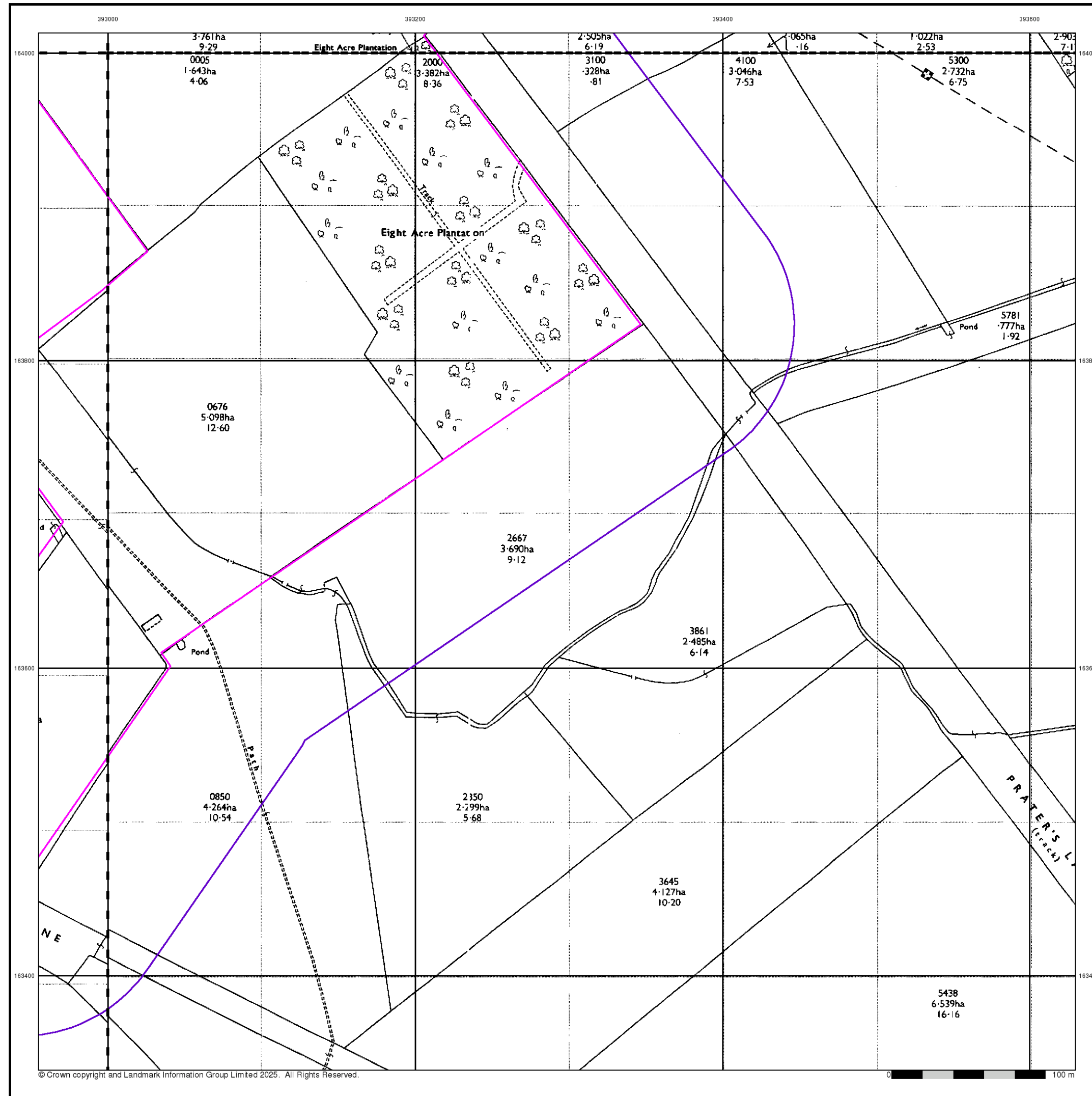
Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 16-May-2025 Page 5 of 9



Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972

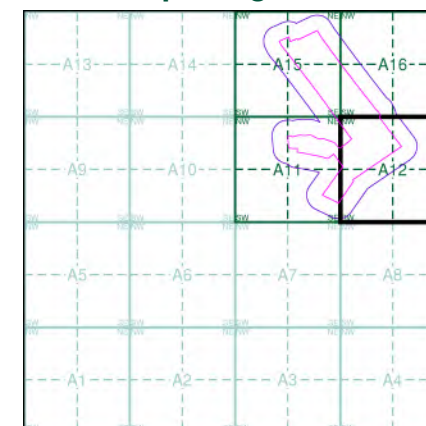
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST9284 1972 12,500	ST9364 1972 12,500
ST9263 1972 12,500	ST9363 1972 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

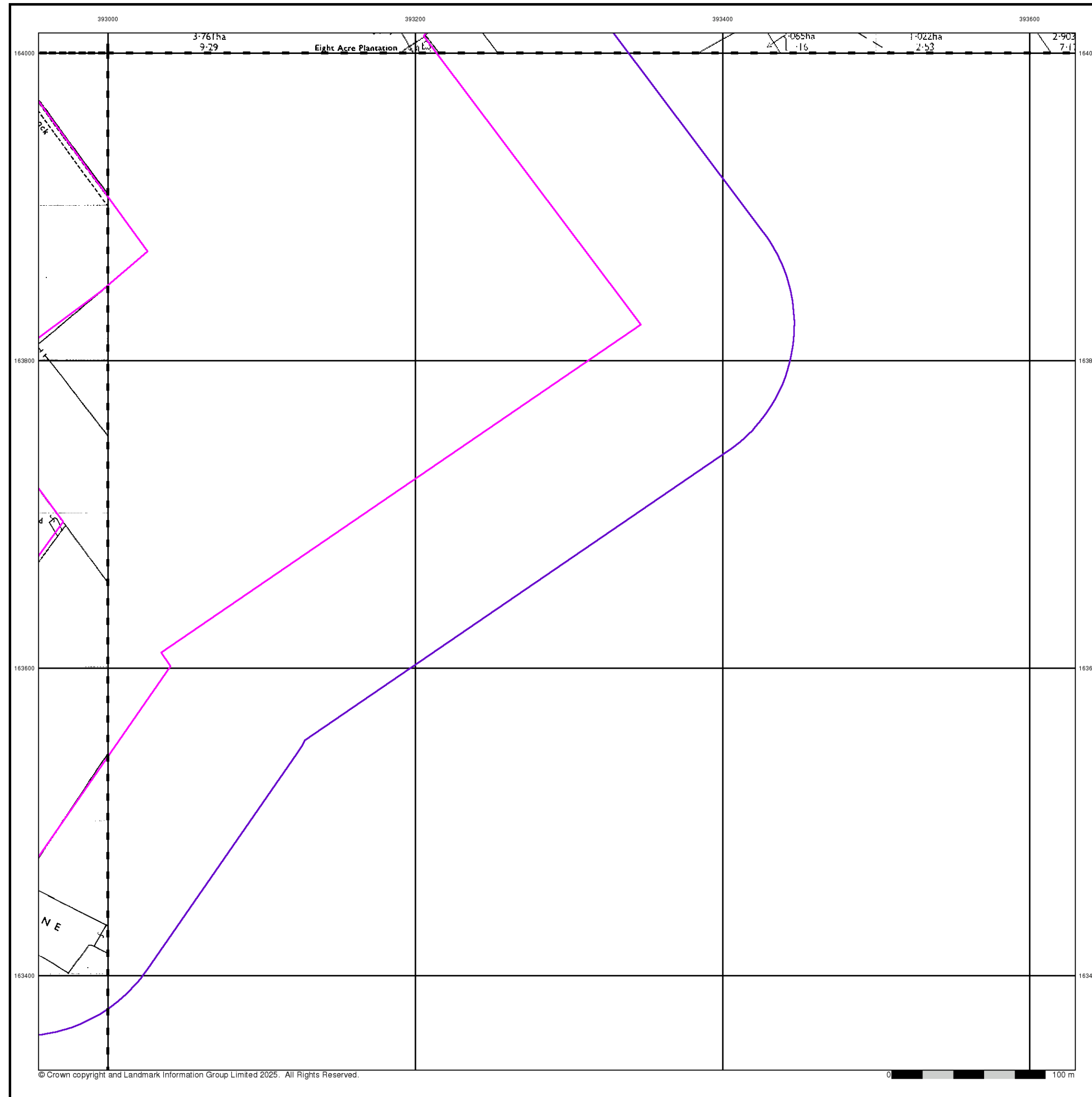
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Additional SIMs

Published 1991

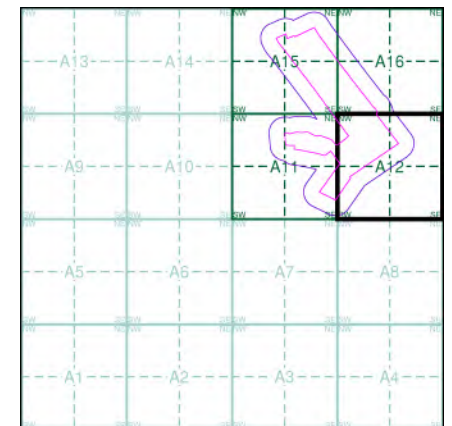
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST9264 1991 1:2,500	ST9364 1991 1:2,500
ST9263 1991 1:2,500	

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

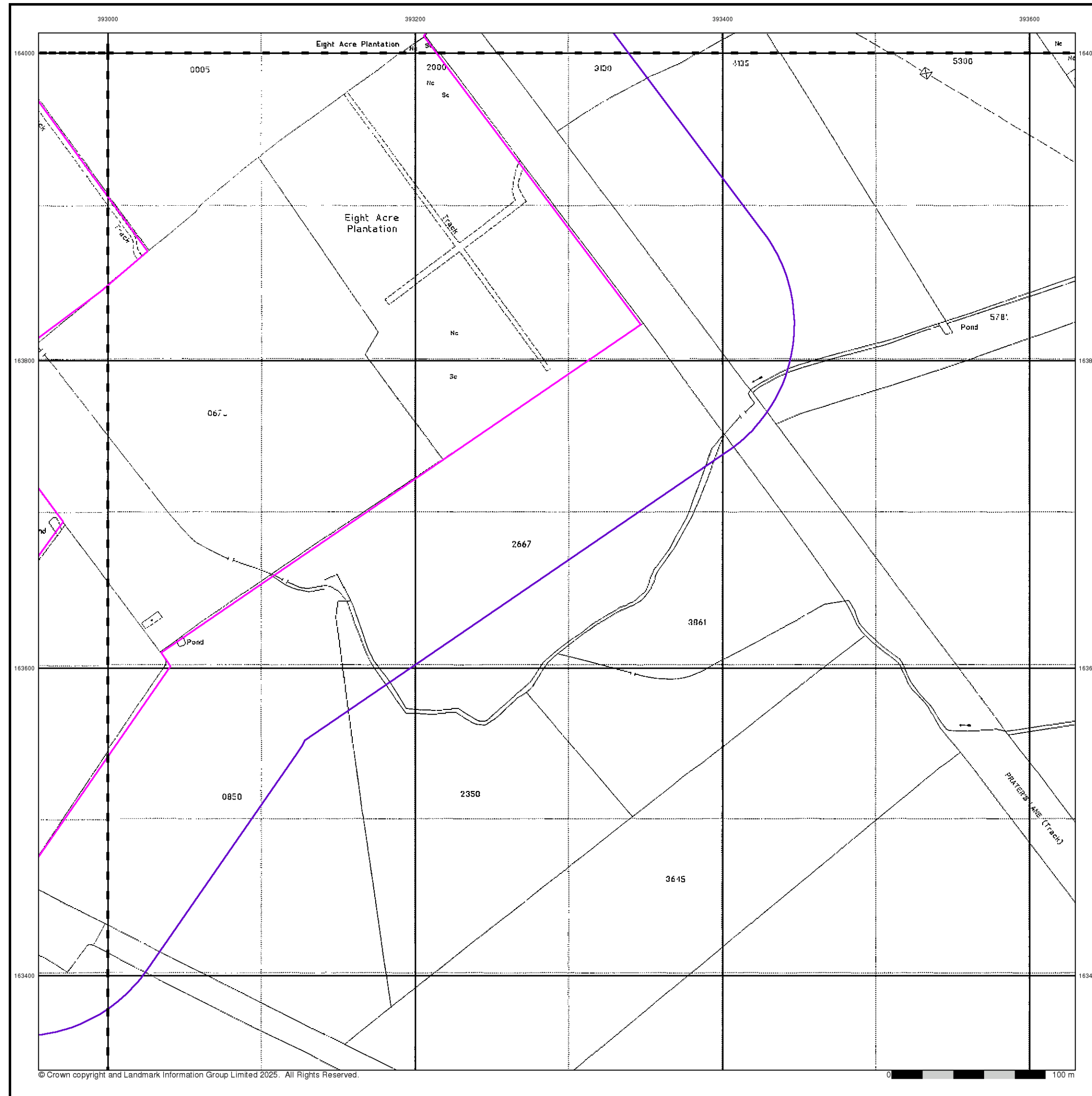
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

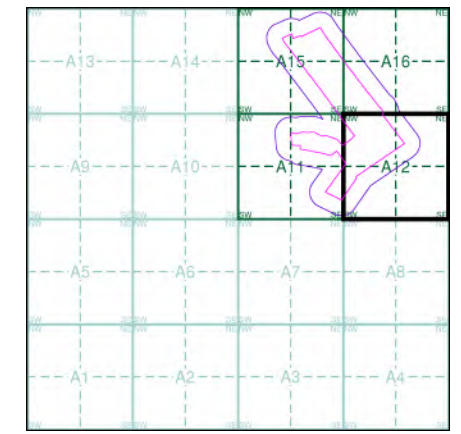
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

ST9264 1995 12,500	ST9364 1995 12,500
ST9263 1995 12,500	ST9363 1995 12,500

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

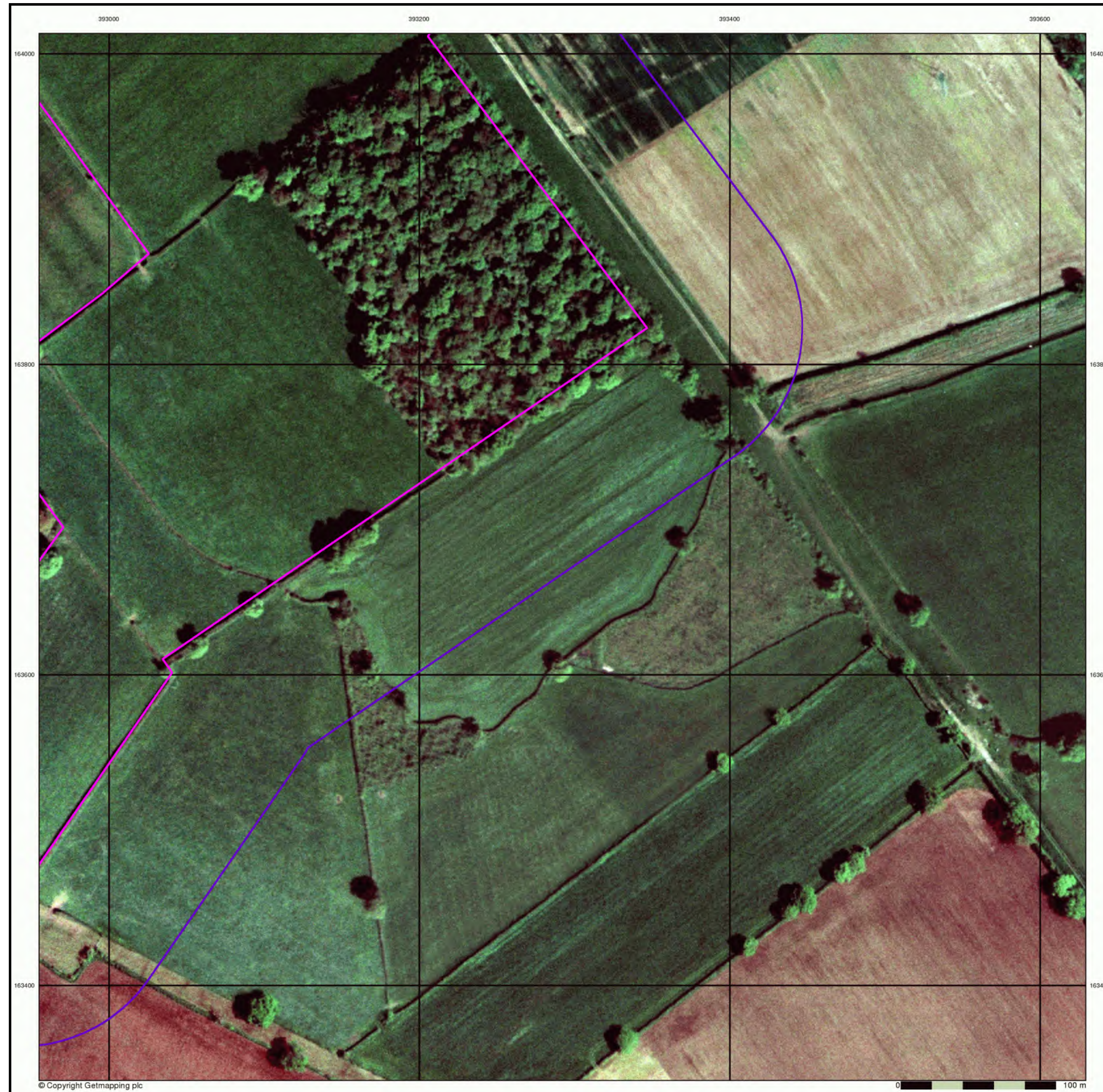
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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0 100 m

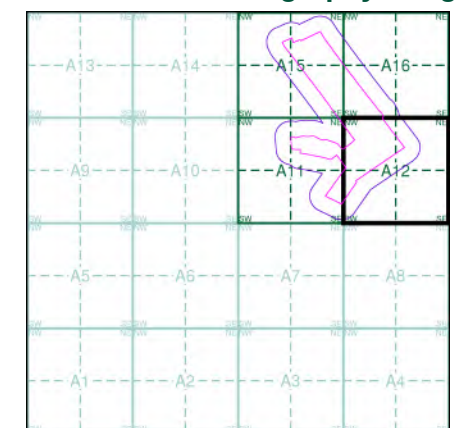


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2001

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

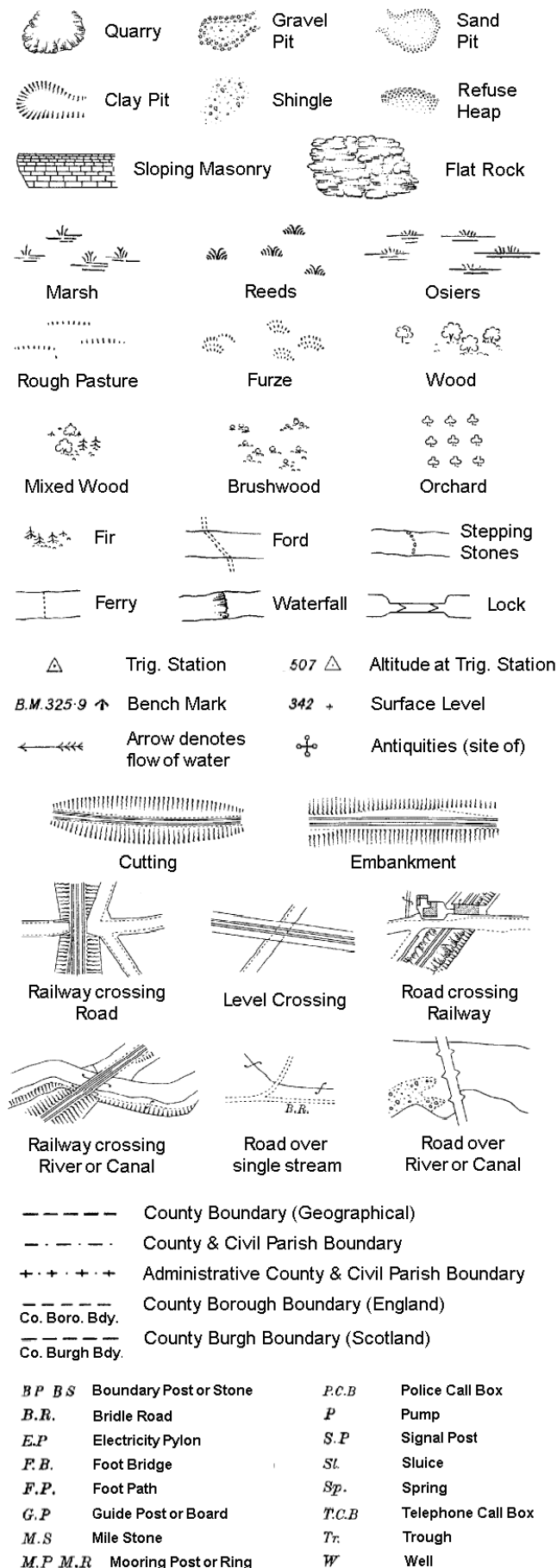
Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



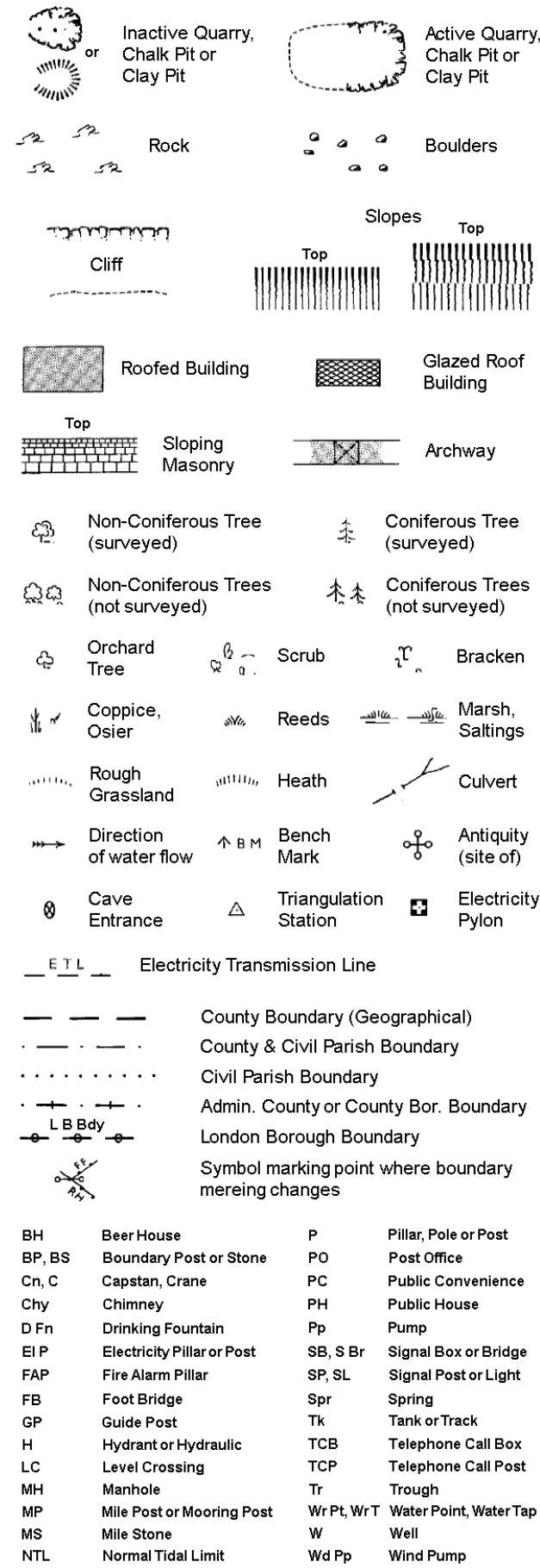
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

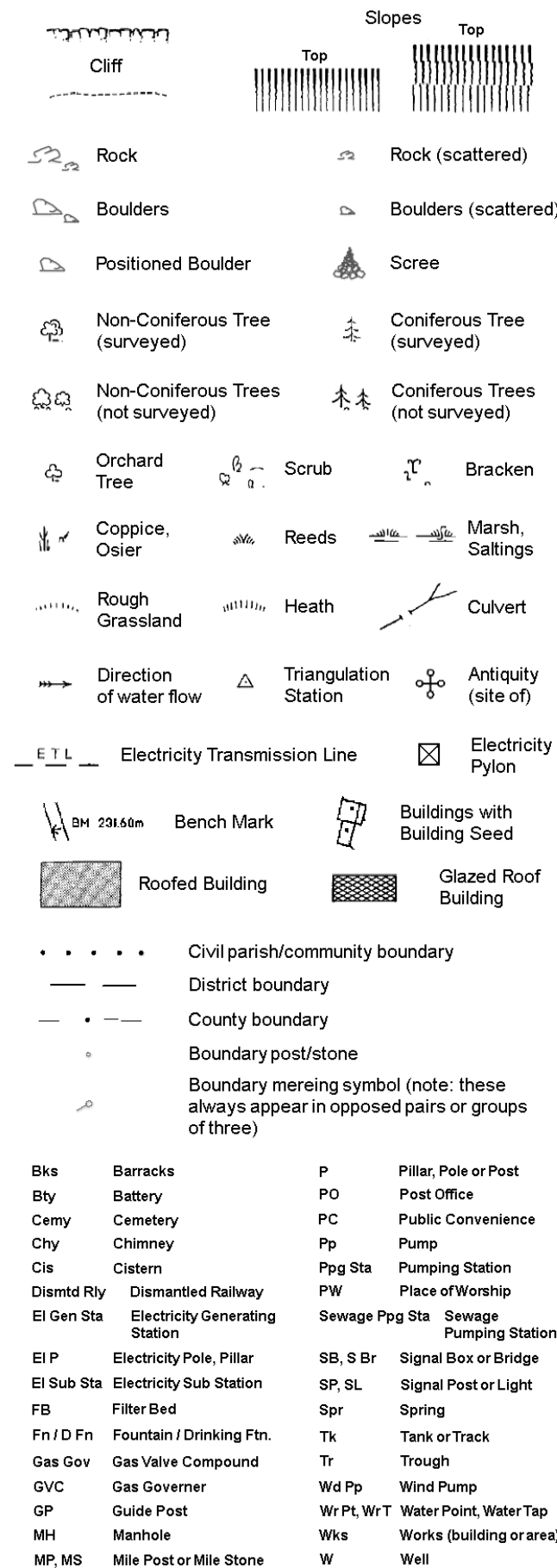
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



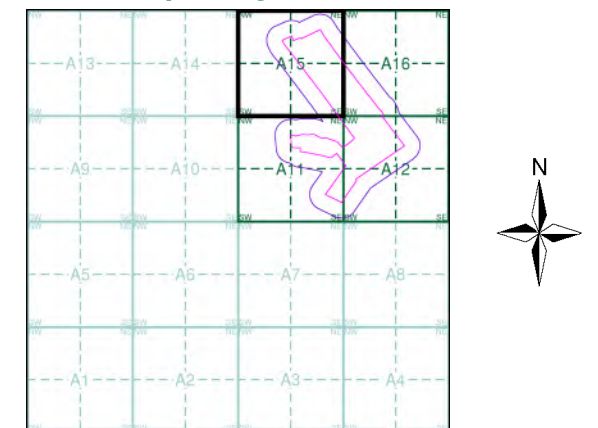
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1886	2
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1924	4
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1936	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2001	9

Historical Map - Segment A15



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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



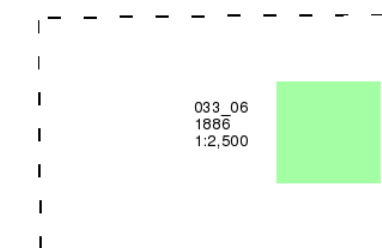
Wiltshire

Published 1886

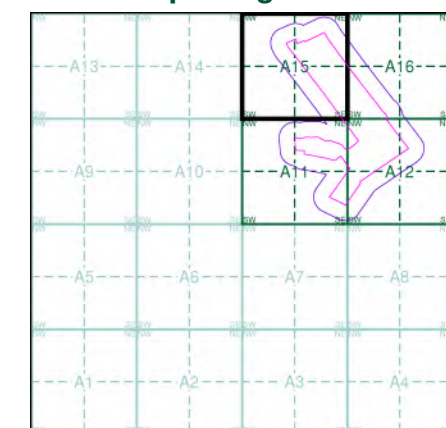
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A15



Order Details

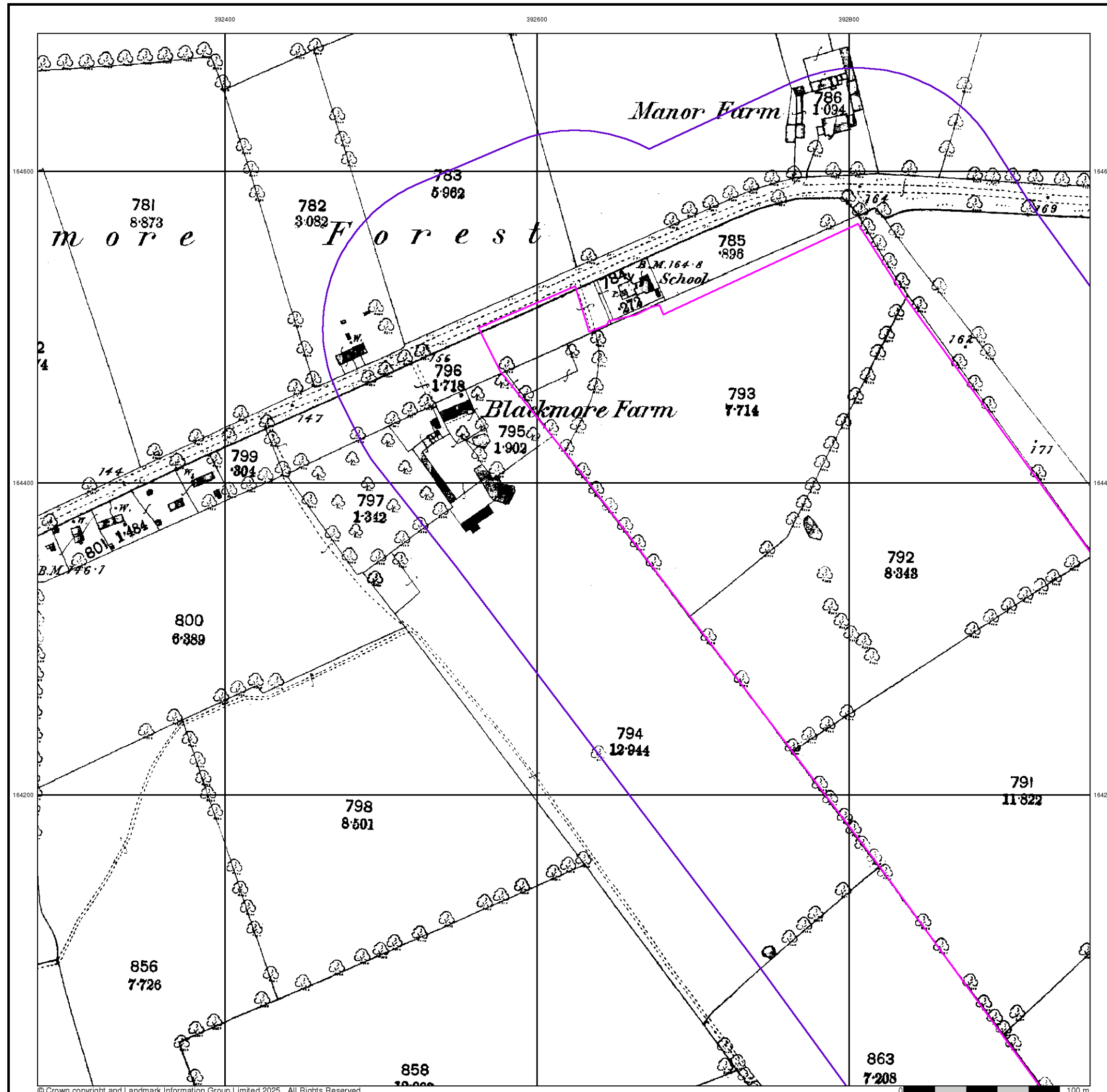
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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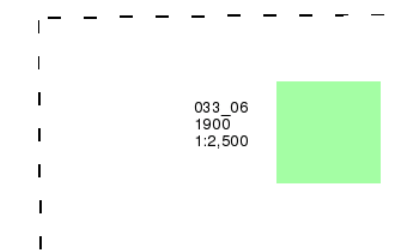
Wiltshire

Published 1900

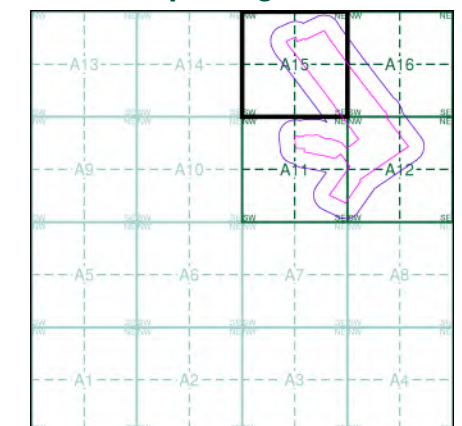
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A15



Order Details

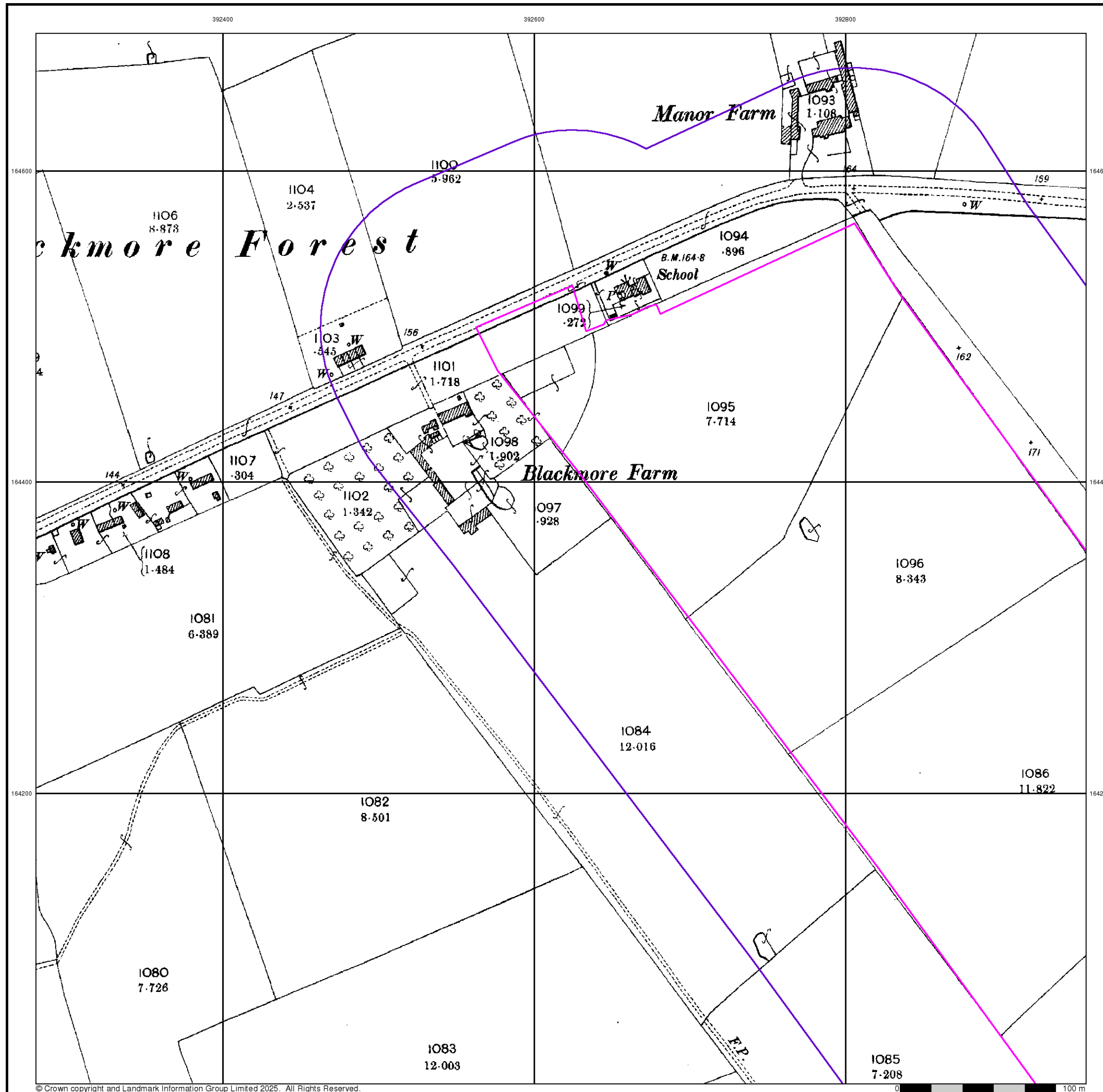
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

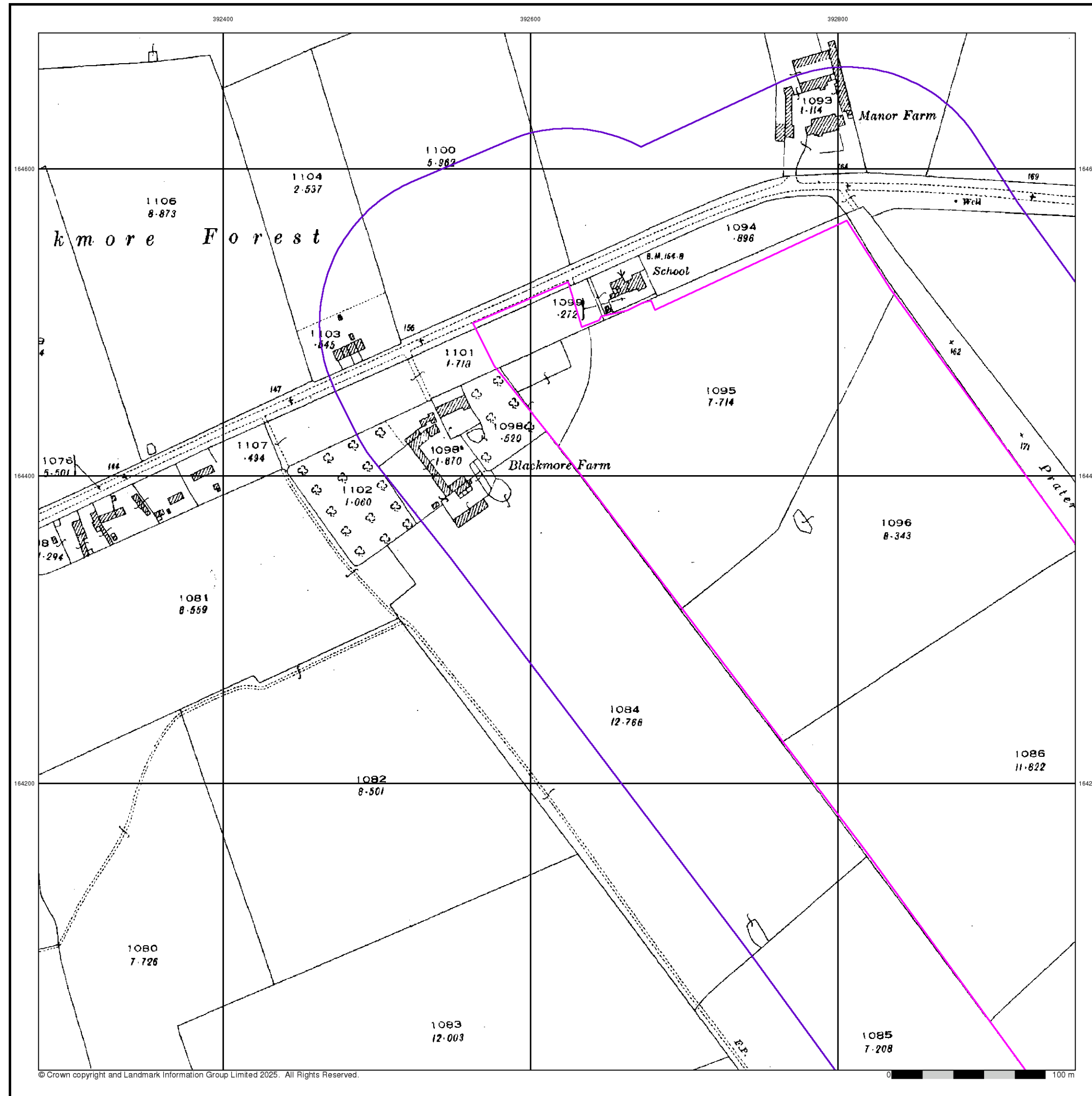
Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



Tel: 0844 844 9952
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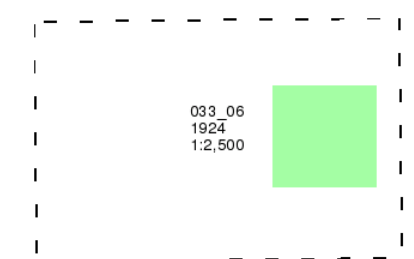
Wiltshire

Published 1924

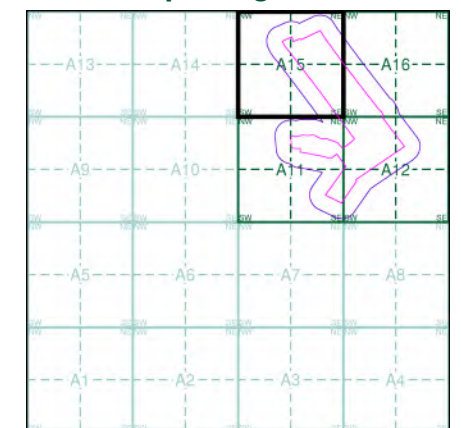
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A15



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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



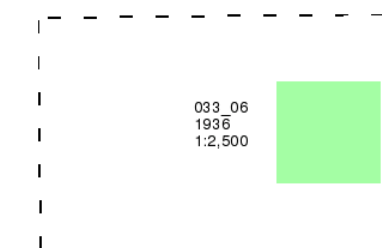
Wiltshire

Published 1936

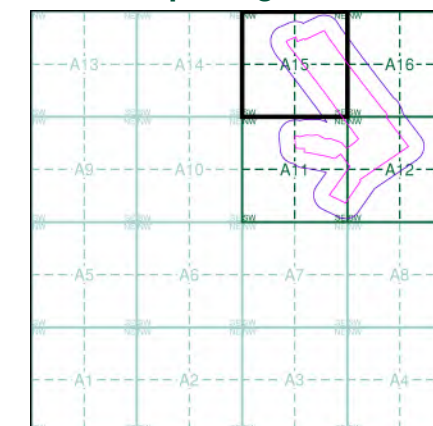
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A15



Order Details

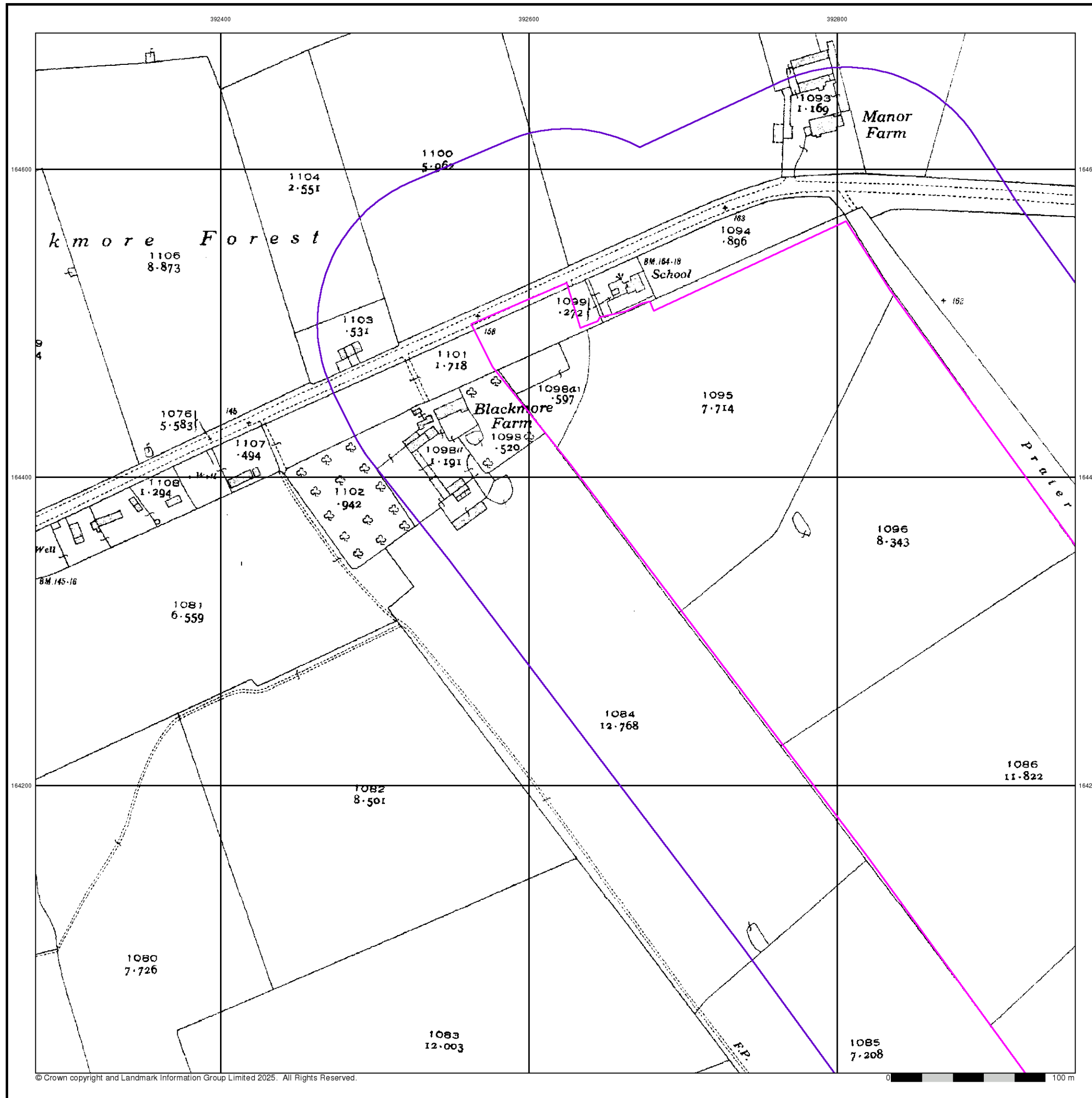
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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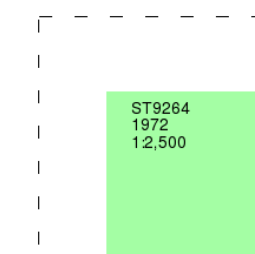
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972

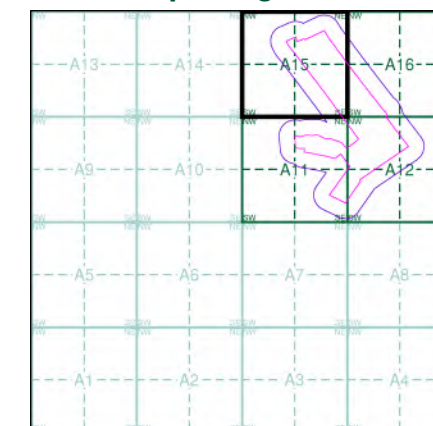
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent 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 A15



Order Details

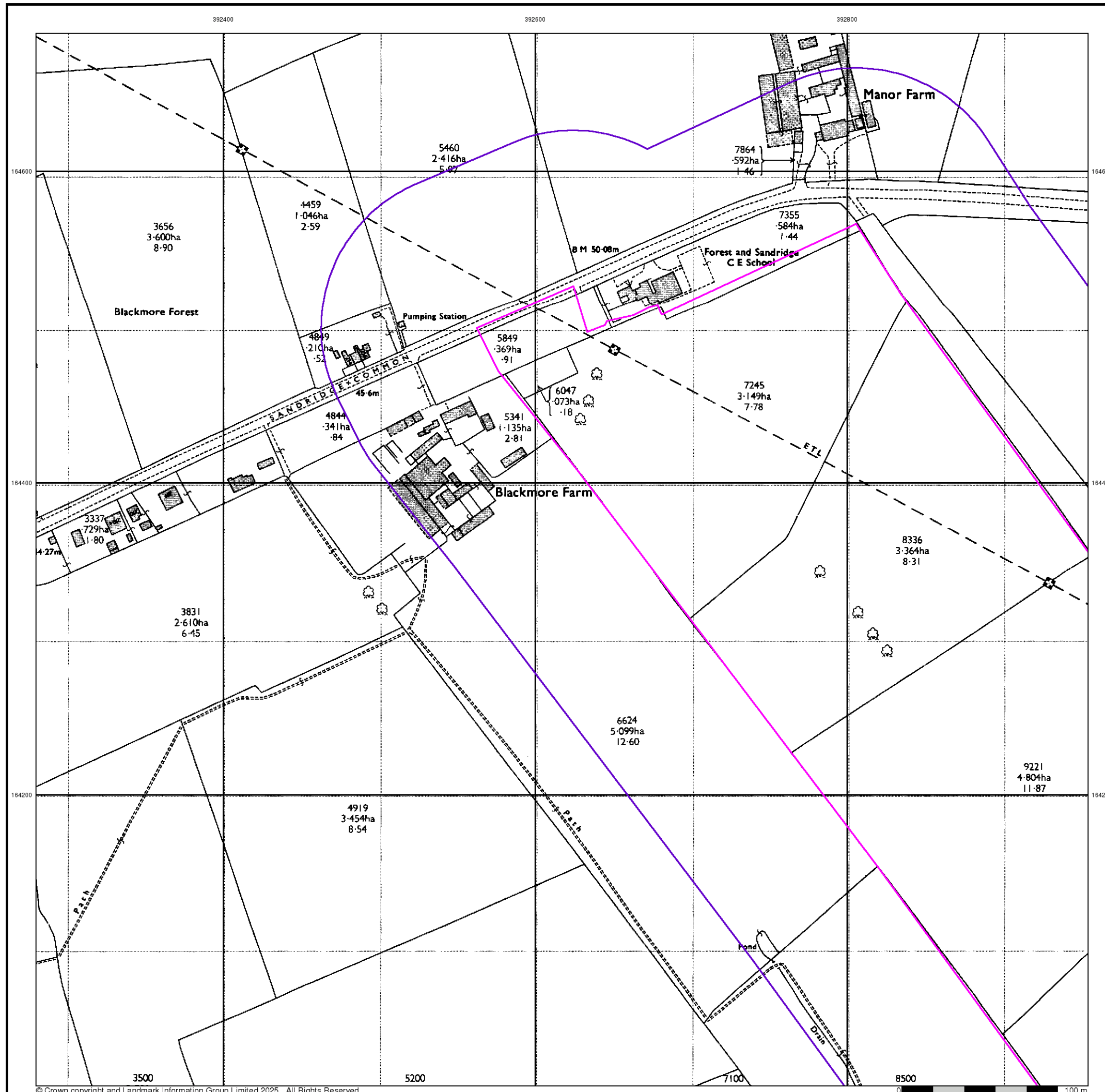
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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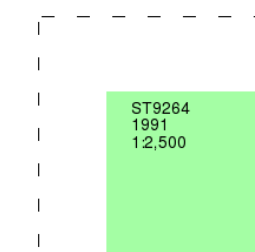
Additional SIMs

Published 1991

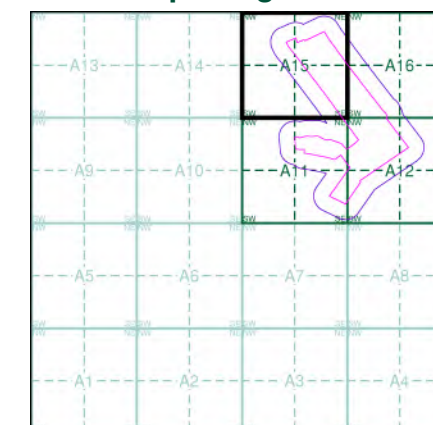
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A15



Order Details

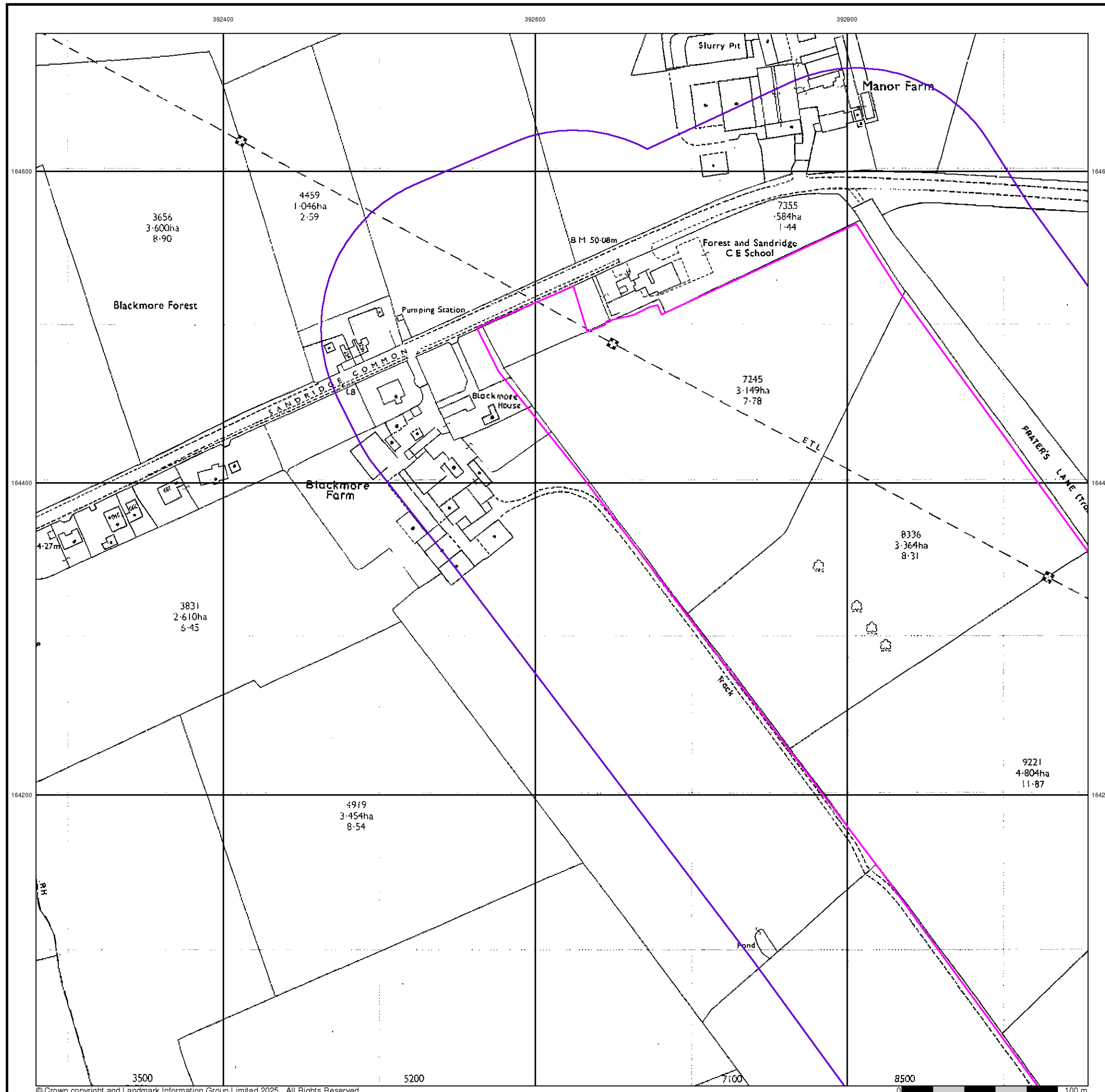
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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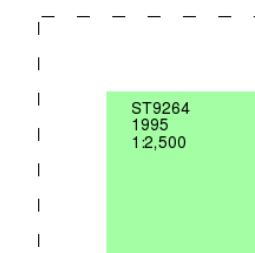
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

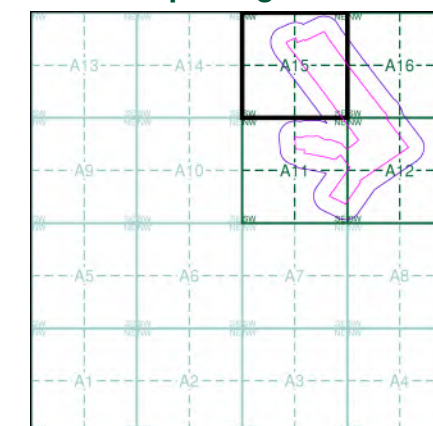
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A15



Order Details

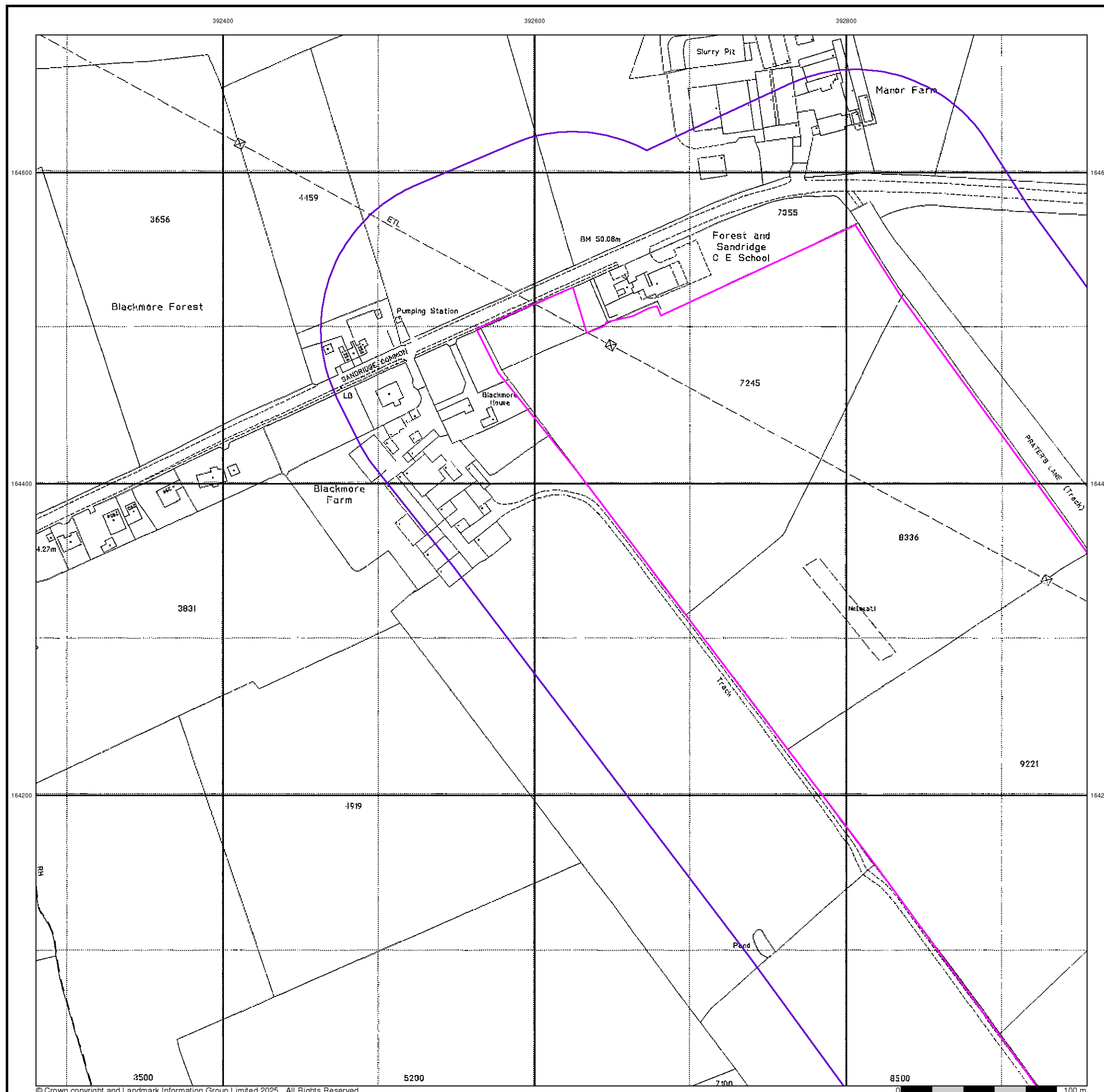
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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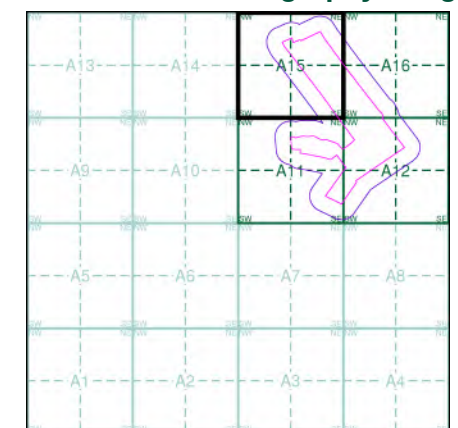




Historical Aerial Photography Published 2001

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A15



Order Details

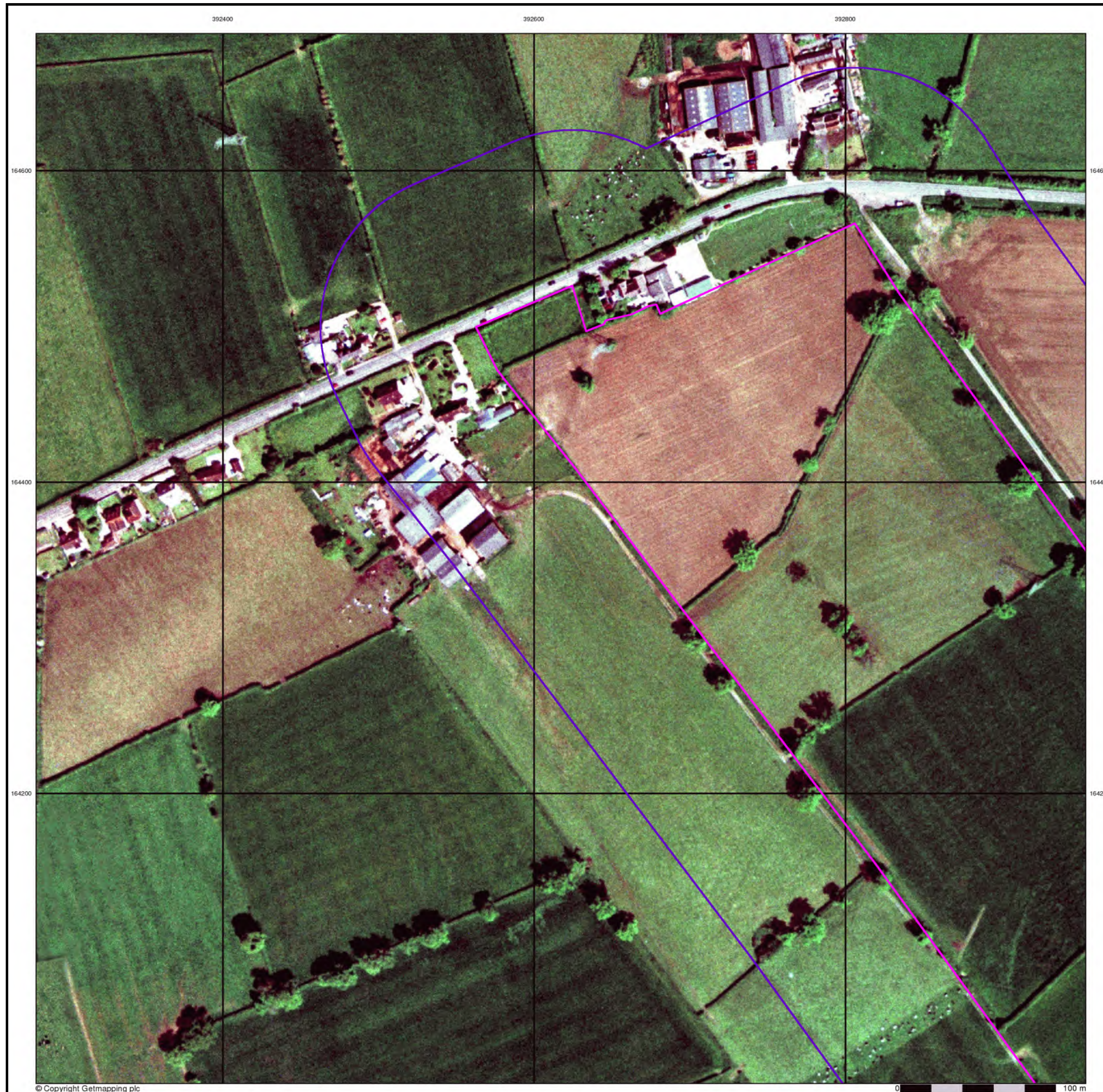
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS

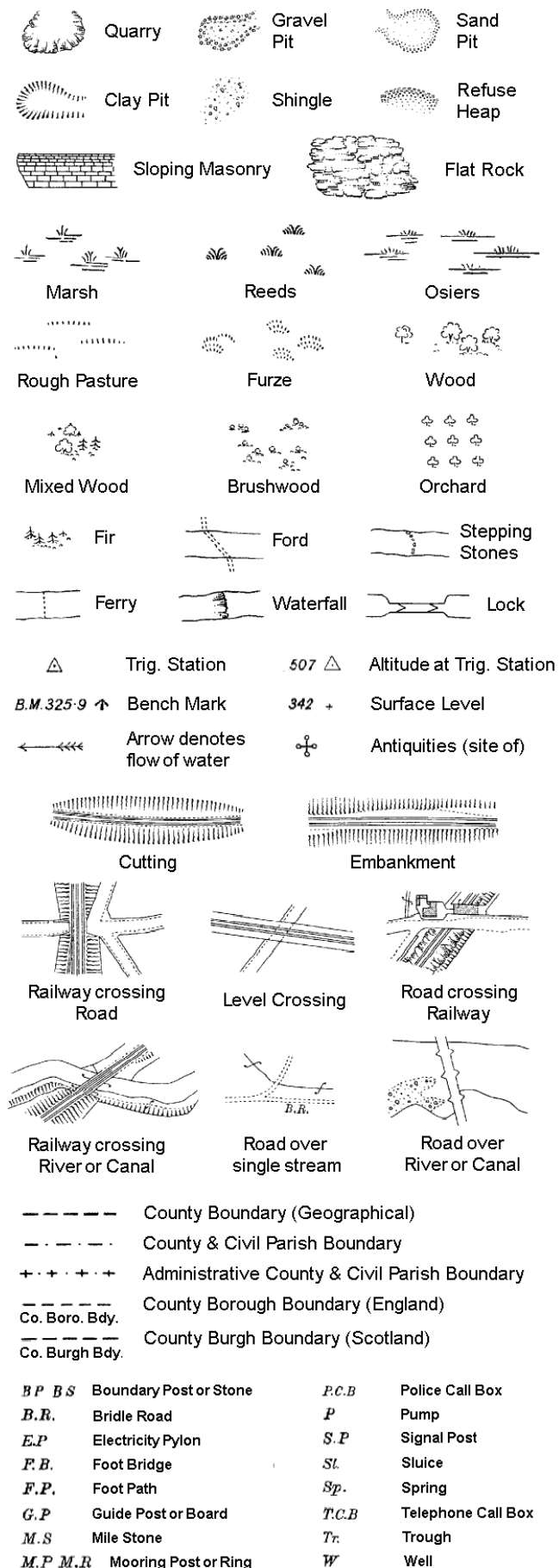
Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

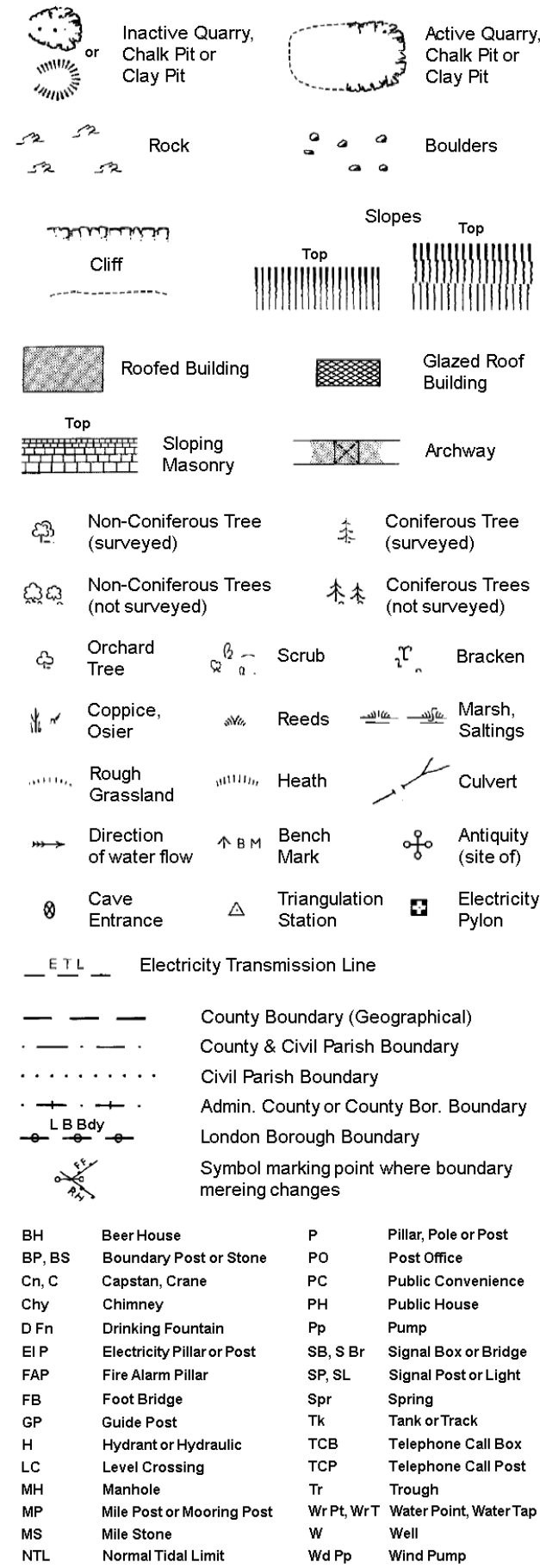


Historical Mapping Legends

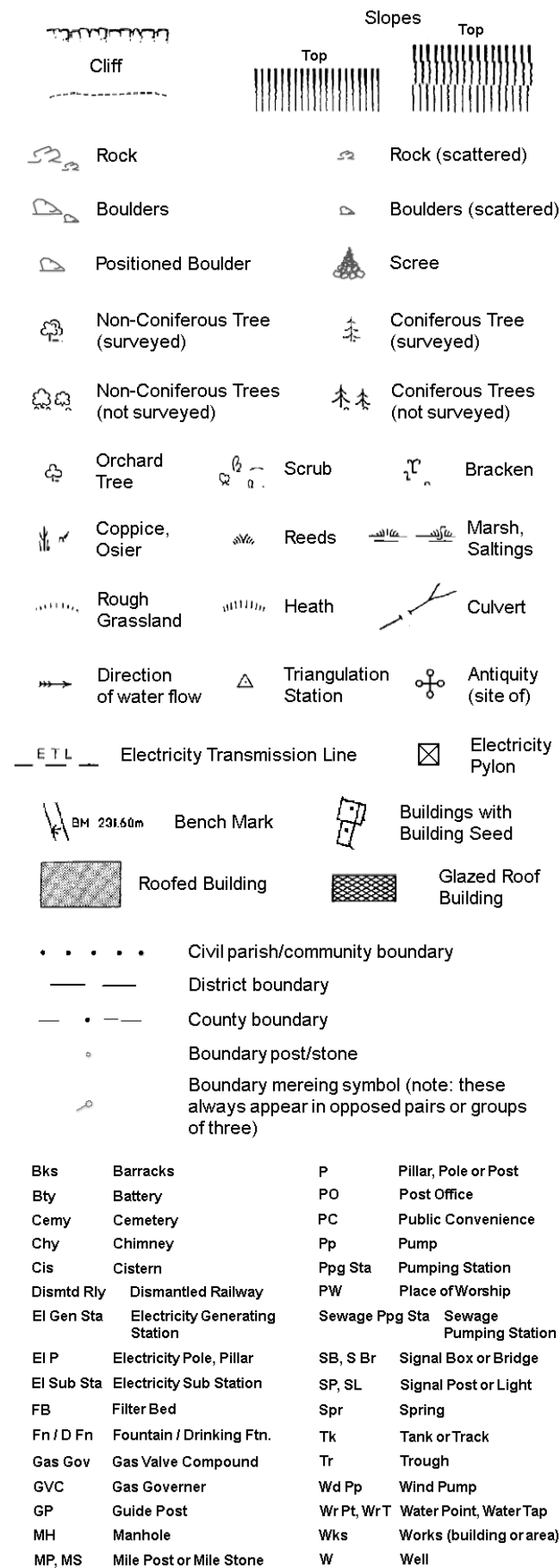
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



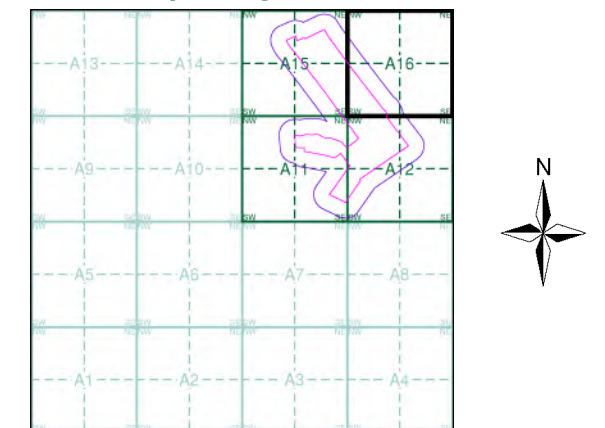
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1886	2
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1924	4
Wiltshire	1:2,500	1936	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1972	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2001	9

Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

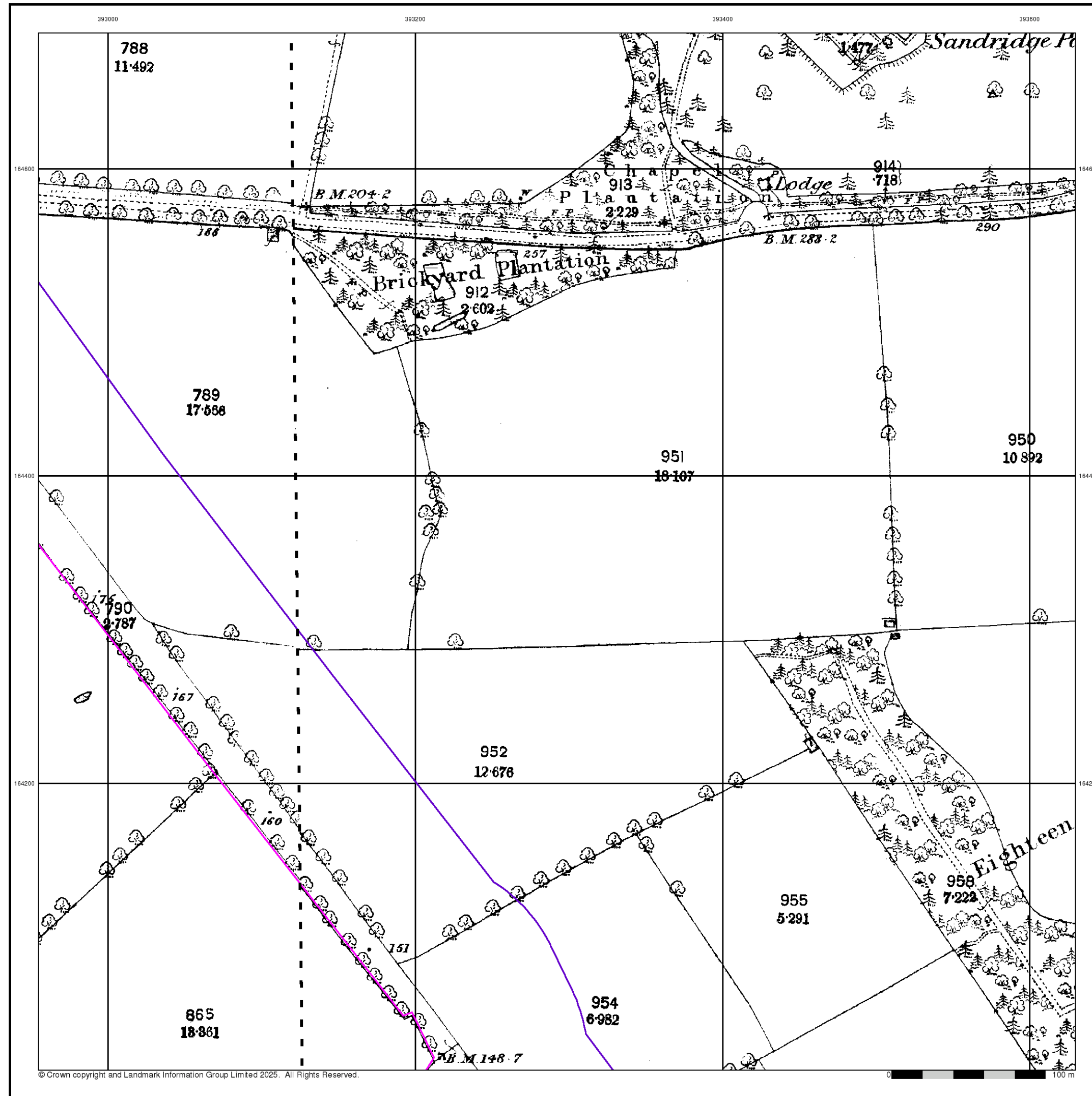
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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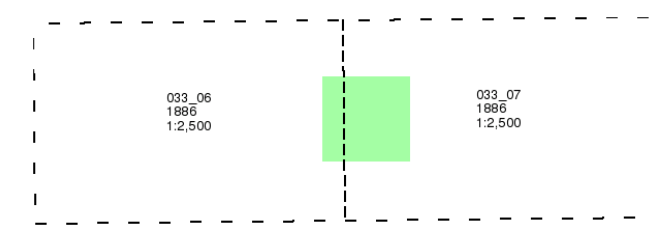
Wiltshire

Published 1886

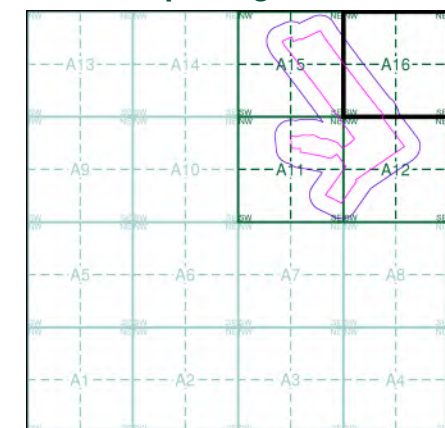
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

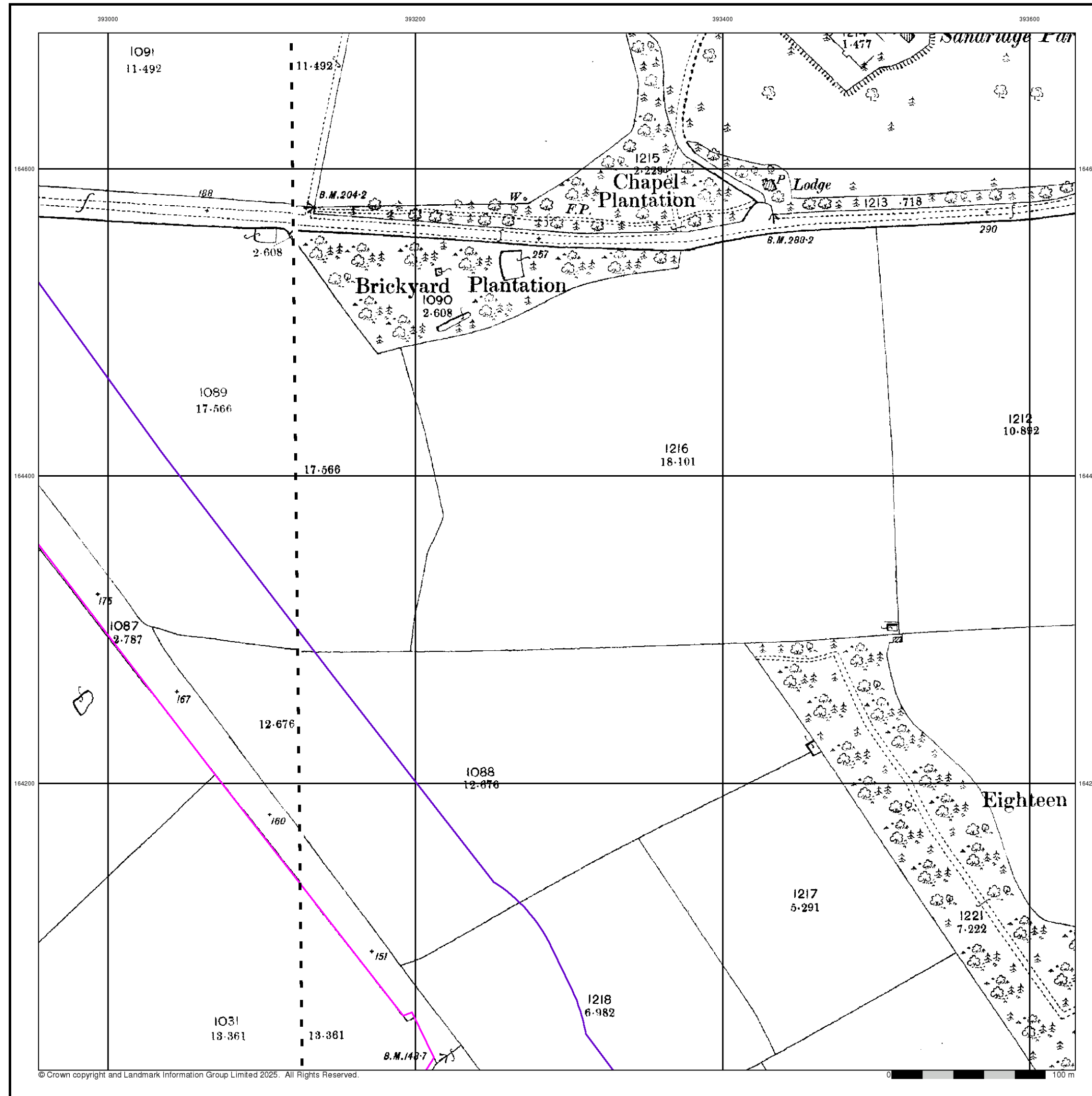
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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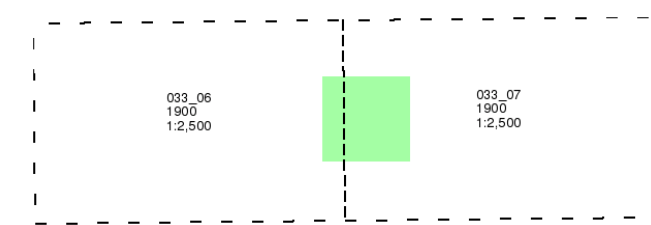
Wiltshire

Published 1900

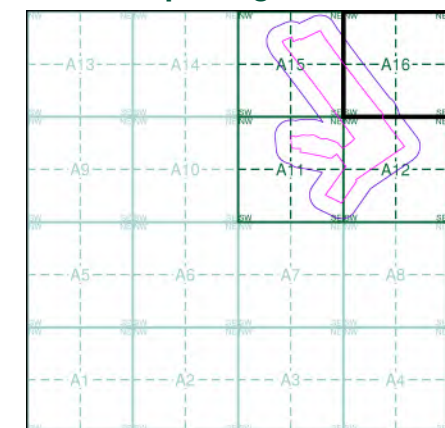
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A16



Order Details

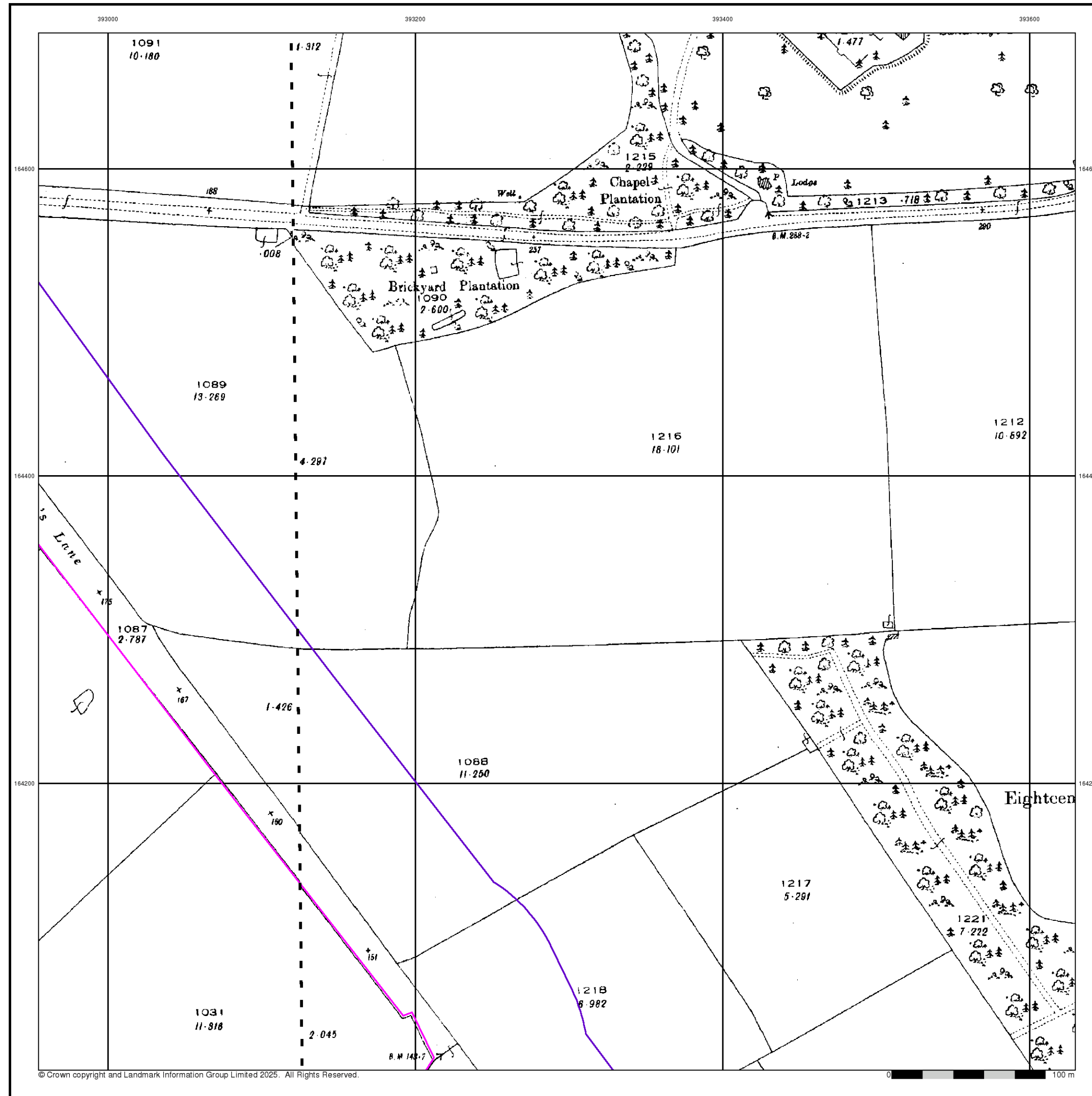
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Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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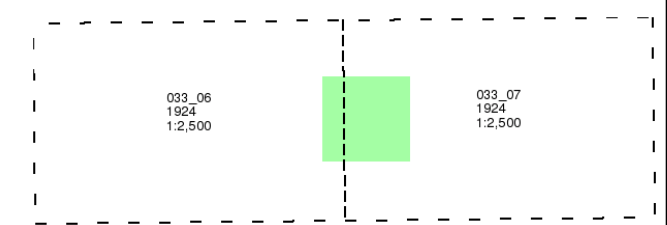
Wiltshire

Published 1924

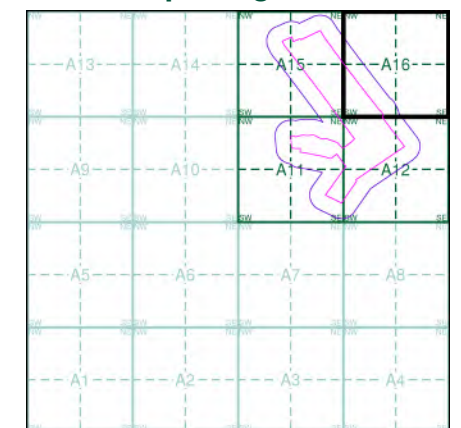
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A16



Order Details

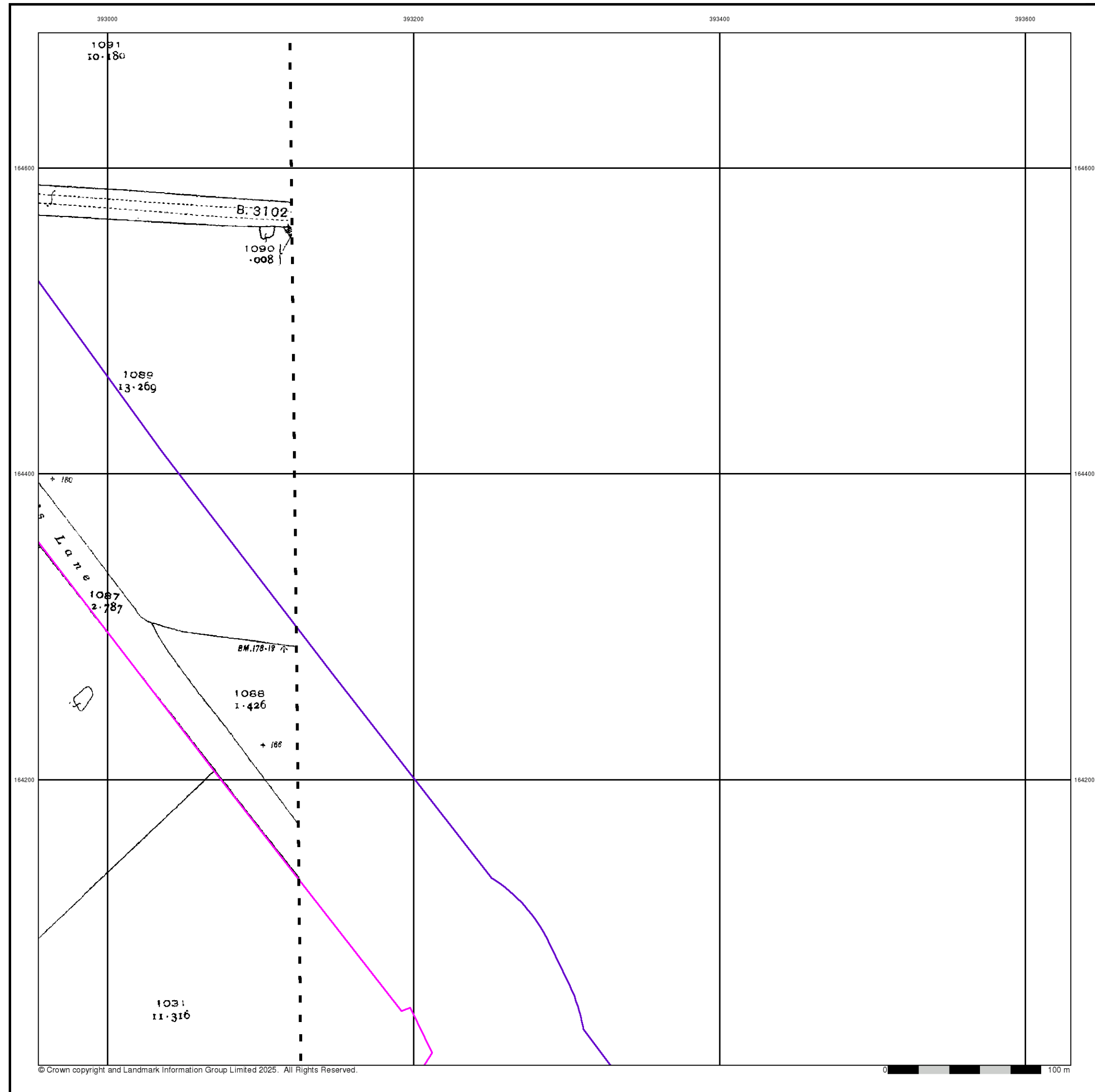
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Wiltshire

Published 1936

Source map scale - 1:2,500

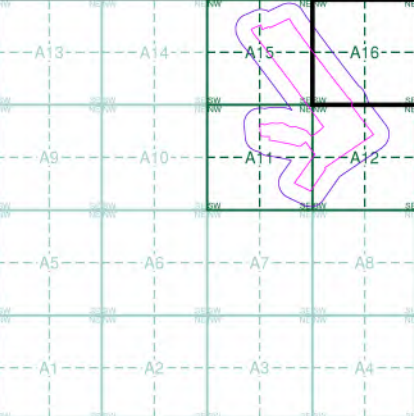
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. 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)

033_06
1936
1:2,500



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number:	376962185_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4599
National Grid Reference:	392690, 163680
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	30.8
Search Buffer (m):	100

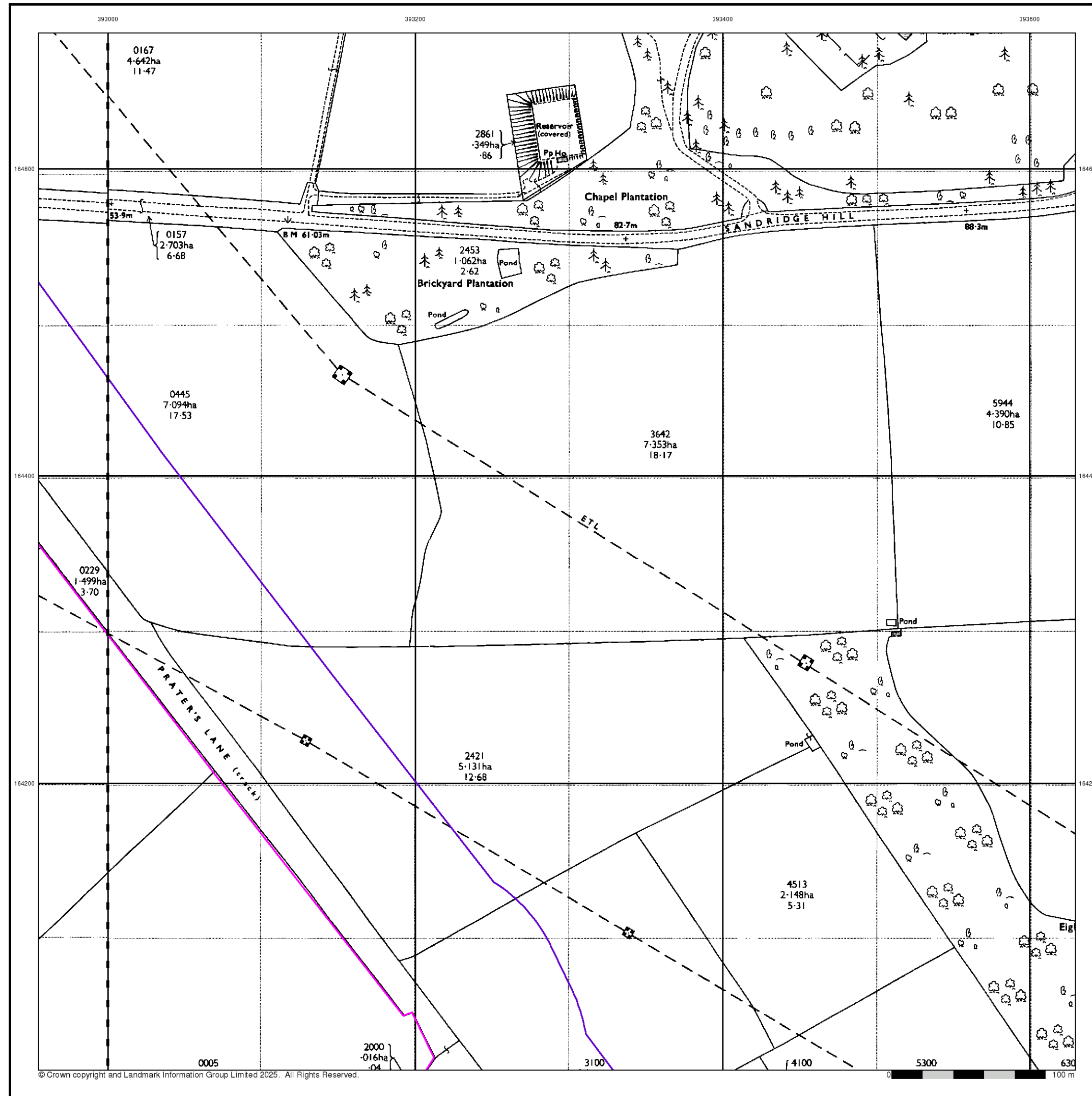
Site Details

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 16-May-2025 Page 5 of 9

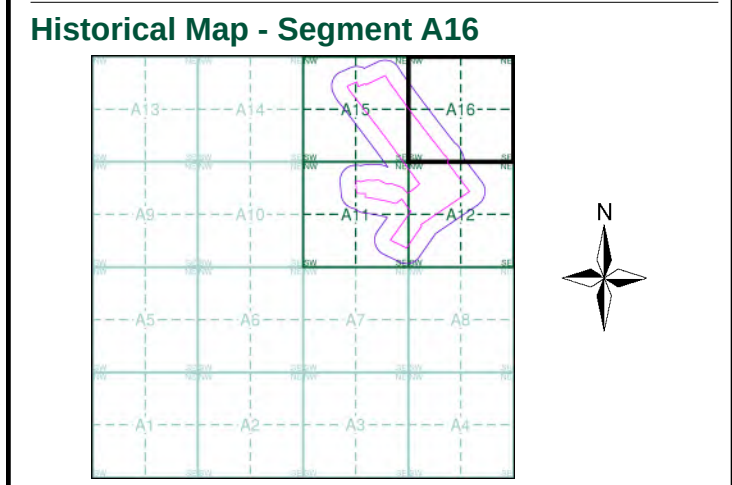
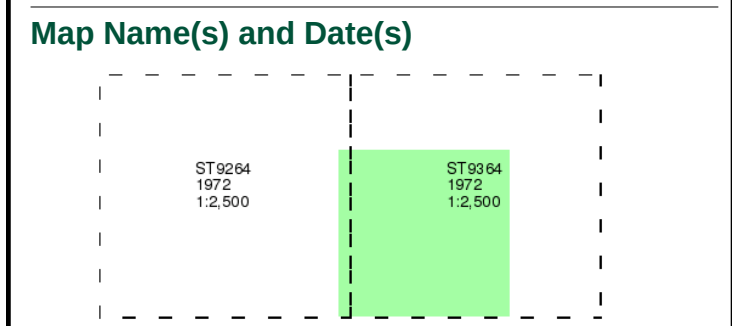


Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



Order Details

Order Number:	376962185_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4599
National Grid Reference:	392690, 163680
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	30.8
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



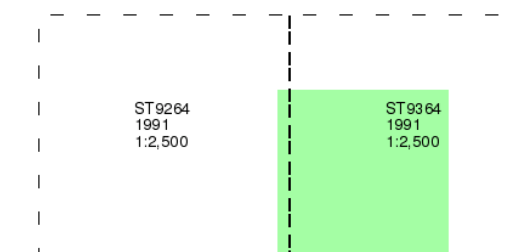
Additional SIMs

Published 1991

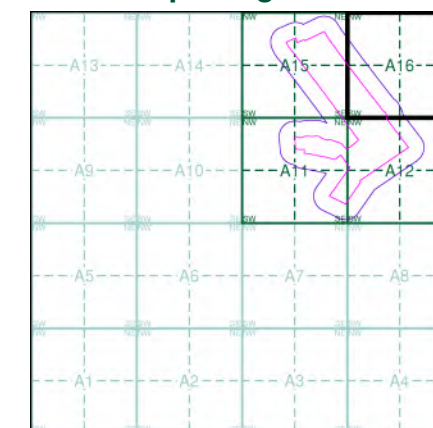
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

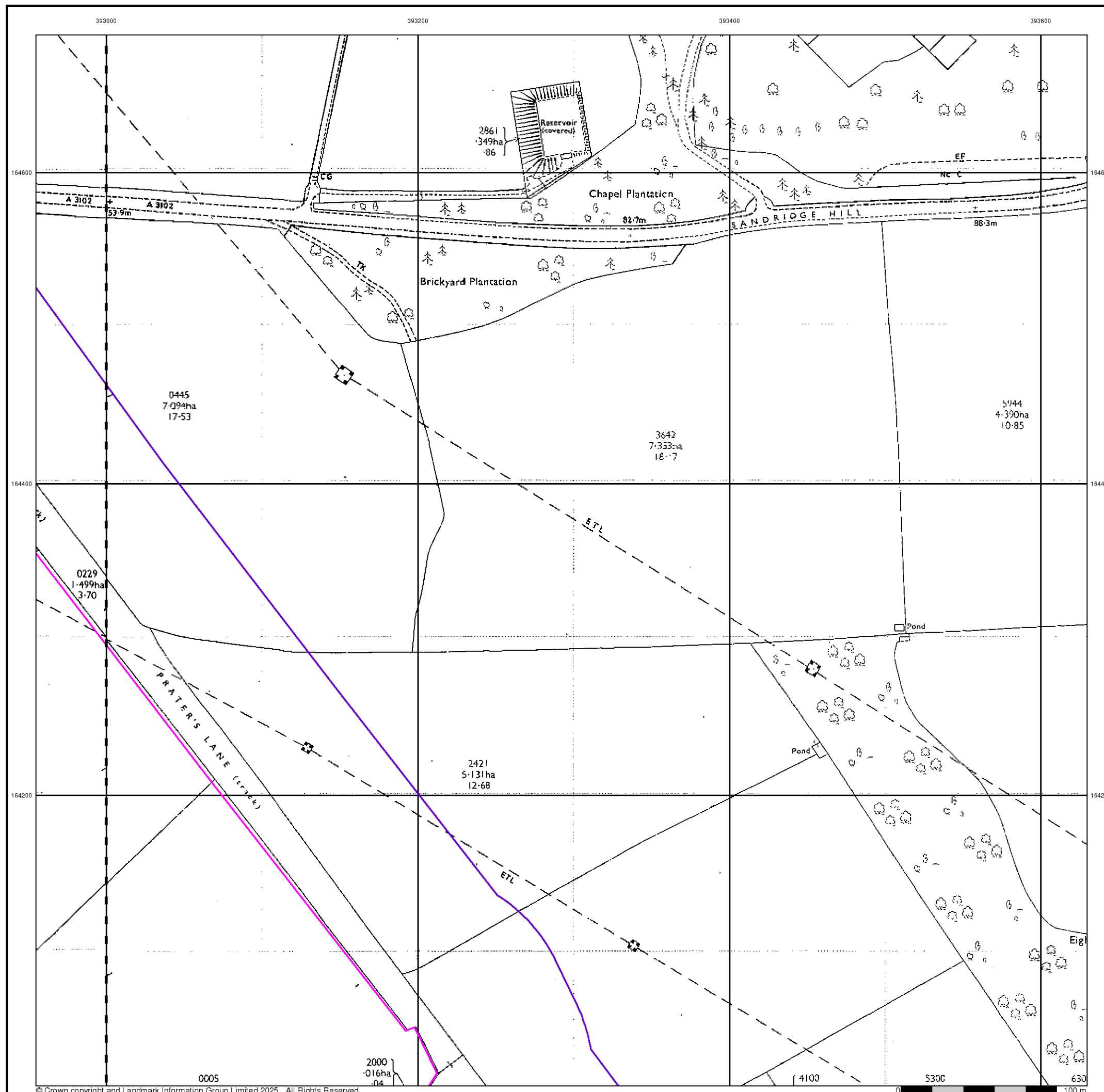
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Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

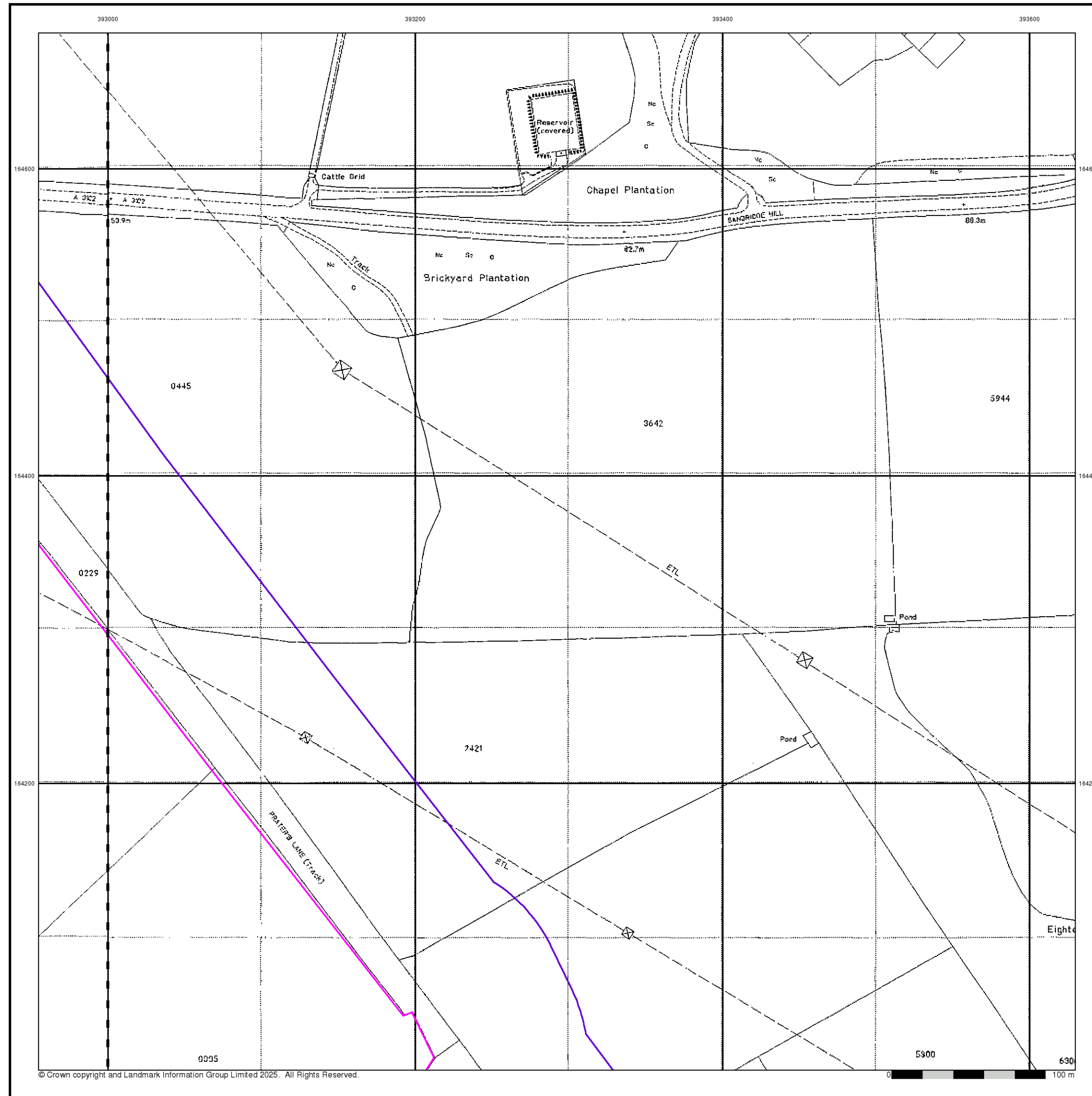
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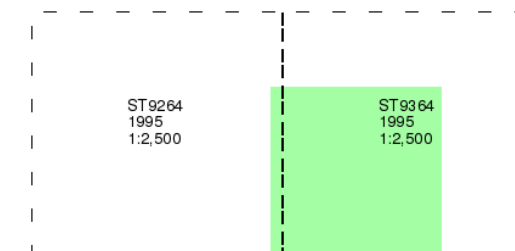
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

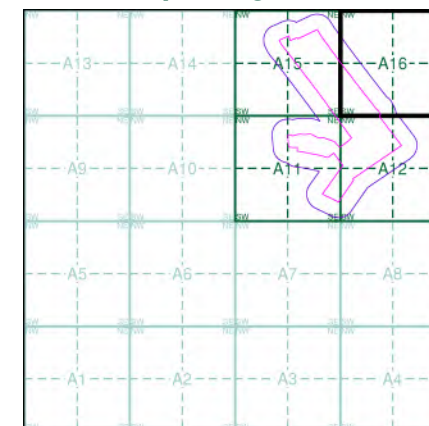
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

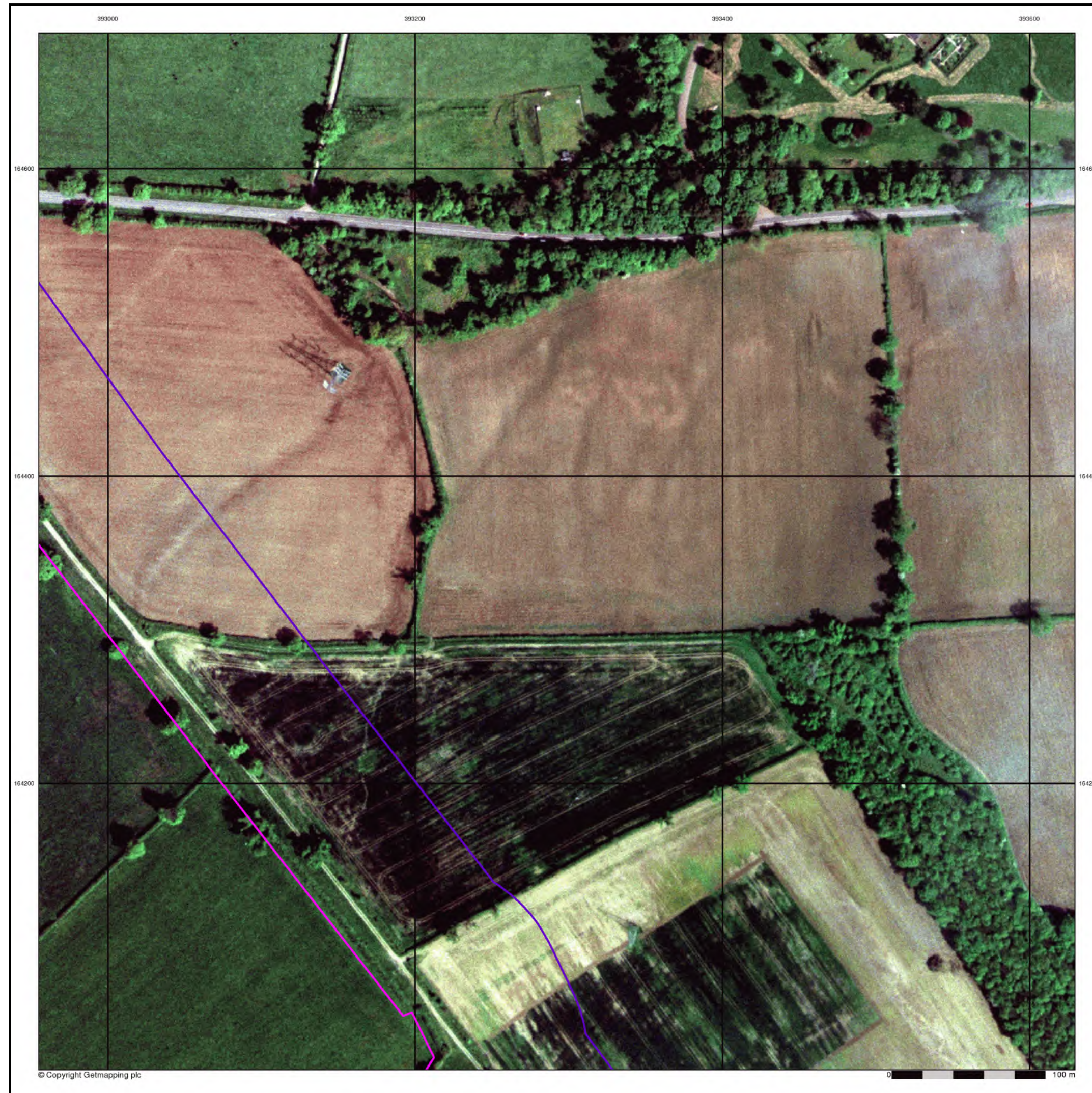
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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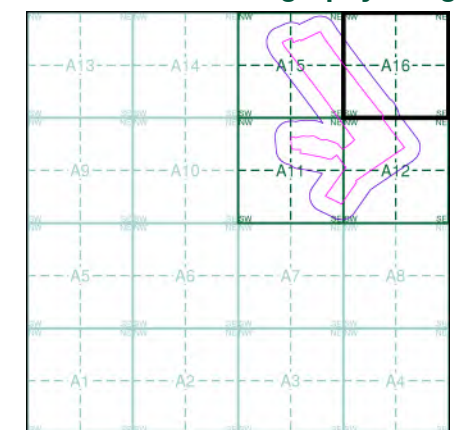
© Copyright Getmapping plc



Historical Aerial Photography Published 2001

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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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		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		
	BP, BS 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

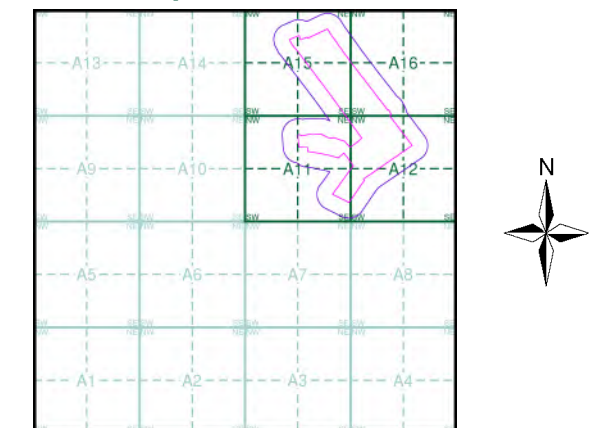
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil, 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
Wiltshire	1:10,560	1888	2
Wiltshire	1:10,560	1901	3
Wiltshire	1:10,560	1926	4
Wiltshire	1:10,560	1942 - 1951	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1947	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1975	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1988	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	10
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	11
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2024	12

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

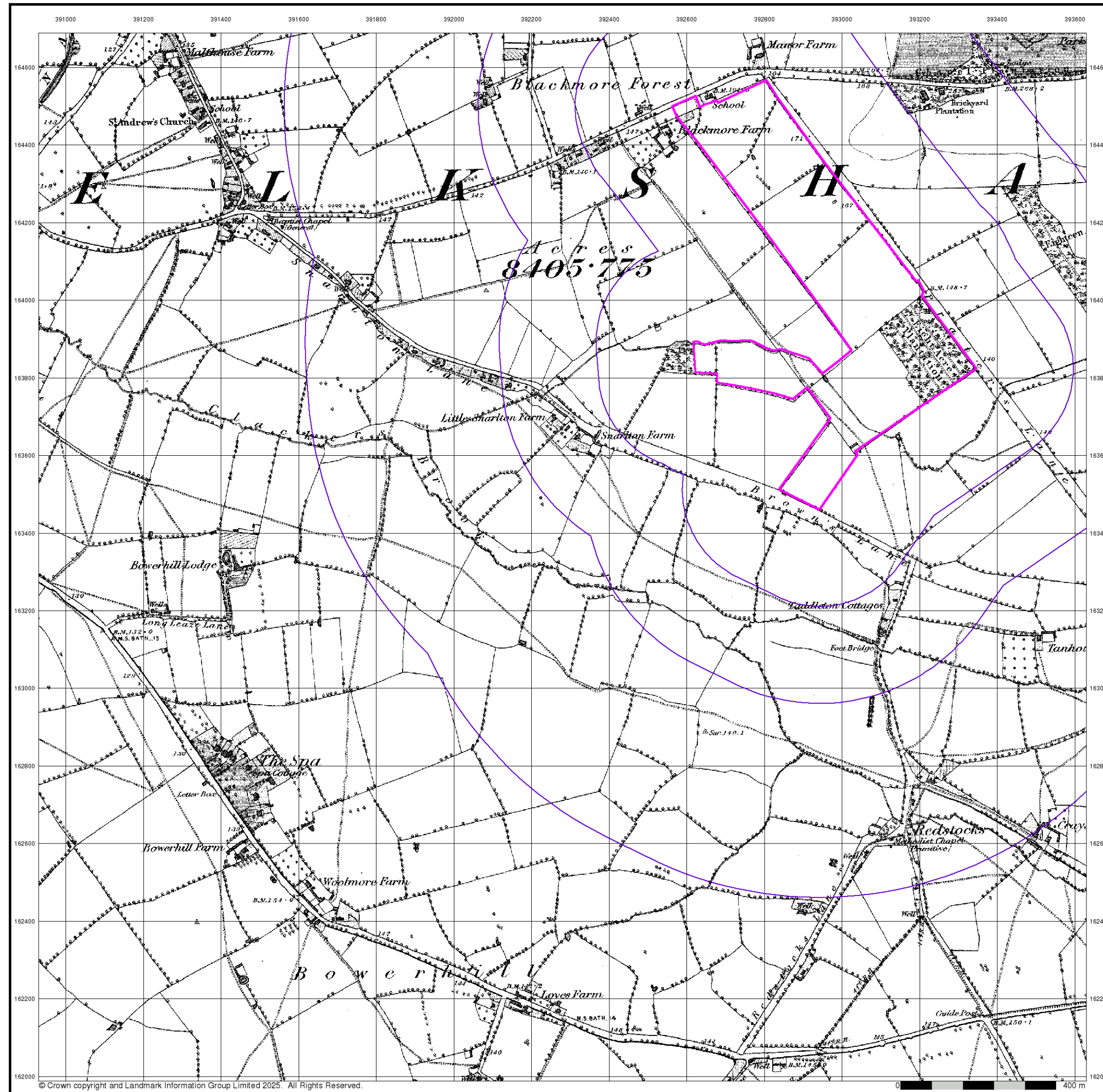
Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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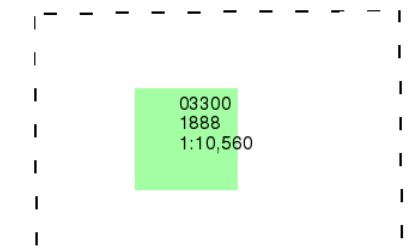
Wiltshire

Published 1888

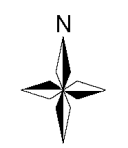
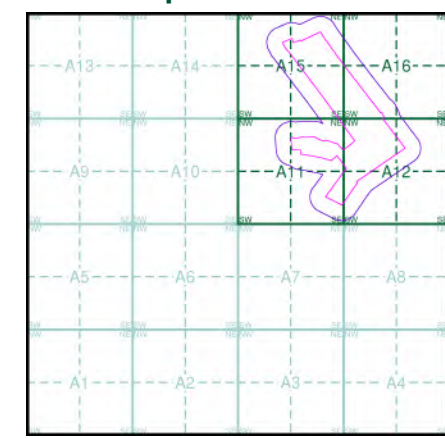
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 376962185_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4599
National Grid Reference: 392690, 163680
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 30.8
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Blackmore Farm, Sandridge Common, MELKSHAM, SN12 7QS



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