Report Title:

Geo-Environmental Desk Study

Project Name:

Mole Road, Arborfield

Report Reference: **BRD4594-OR1-A**

Date: **June 2025**

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REPORT CONTROL SHEET

REPORT TITLE	**GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL DESK STUDY**
PROJECT	**MOLE ROAD, ARBORFIELD**
CLIENT	**GLEESON LAND**

REPORT REFERENCE	ISSUE DETAIL	DATE	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY
BRD4594-OR1-A	First Issue	30/06/2025	R Davies	J Brockwell

BRD Environmental Limited

Geotechnical and Environmental Services

- Ground Investigation
- Japanese Knotweed Removal
- Soil, Water and Gas Testing
- Contamination Assessment
- Geotechnical Advice
- Remediation Solutions

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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.

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. BRD4594-OP2-A
	Site Walkover Photographs	Ref. BRD4594-OP3-A
	Proposed Development Layout	'Illustrative Masterplan – Loddon Garden Village, Wokingham', Richards Urban Design Ltd, drawing ref. 1345.03, dated 12/04/2024.
	Initial Conceptual Site Model	Ref. BRD4594-OP4-A
APPENDIX 2	**HISTORICAL PLANS**	
	Historical 1:2,500 & 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey maps	58 x A3 pages
APPENDIX 3	**GEOLOGY REPORT**	
	Geology 1:50,000 Maps	5 x A4 pages
APPENDIX 4	**MINING AND GROUND STABILITY DATA**	
	Envirocheck Order No. 379050148_1_1	14 x A4 pages & 5 x A3 pages.
APPENDIX 5	**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**	
	Envirocheck Order No. 379050148_1_1	81 x A4 pages & 16 A3 pages.
APPENDIX 6	**SUPPORTING INFORMATION**	
	Zetica UXO Assessment ref. PA023789	2 x A4 pages.

SUMMARY REPORT

SUBJECT	COMMENTS
CURRENT SITE CONDITION	The site currently comprises four fields (three pastoral grassed fields and one arable field), divided by hedgerows, ditches and stock proof fences, along with a small wooded area in the north east.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	It is proposed that the site will be developed as residential housing estates comprising 10No. parcels built either side of primary road corridor running from north to south across the centre of the site with areas of Public Open Space (PoS) surrounding the housing estate parcels and two drainage basins in the north east of the site.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY	The site has been shown to be agricultural fields with part small wooded area present in the north east of the site through out it's mapped history. A likely former barn was also shown to be present in the south east of the site between 1944 and 1950.
PUBLISHED GEOLOGY	The site is shown to be devoid of superficial deposits. The shallowest bedrock unit is shown to be the London Clay Formation.
RADON GAS	Radon gas protection measures are not required.
HYDROGEOLOGY	The site is shown to be devoid of superficial deposits. The underlying bedrock geology is designated an Unproductive Strata. The site is not located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone.
HYDROLOGY	The closest surface water feature to the site is the drainage ditches running through and around the site. The site is not in an area indicated to be at risk of flooding.
UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE	A Pre-Desk Study UXO Assessment found there to be no records of bombing on the site from World War One, World War Two, or the presence of other military activities. The UXO assessment concluded that whilst a detailed desk study is always prudent it is not considered essential for this site.
PREVIOUS GROUND REPORTS	BRD is not aware of any previous ground investigations having been conducted at the site.
PRELIMINARY CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT	
A minor potential contamination risk has been identified by this Phase 1 desk study, however, this is localised to the location of the likely former small barn in the south east of the site. As this could still have a potential impact on the proposed development, a Phase 2 contamination assessment is therefore recommended to assess the significance of this potential pollutant linkage to the identified receptor. However, whilst there is the need for some further Phase 2 contamination assessment, this Phase 1 desk study has confirmed that there should be no significant contamination on the site which would preclude any redevelopment and therefore no reason why any subsequent	

contamination assessment could not be addressed through appropriately worded conditions on any future planning permission for the proposed development.	
PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	
The anticipated ground conditions at the site would typically support shallow spread foundations. However, tree influence from existing or proposed trees could dictate the need for deepened footings for any plots in close proximity. Likewise, the anticipated ground conditions can contain elevated sulphate in the soils which may affect the design and construction of sub-surface structures. Given the impermeable nature of the anticipated underlying geology, it is considered that soakaways or other infiltration systems are unlikely to be feasible at the site.	
RECOMMENDATIONS	
PHASE 2 CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT	A Geo-Environmental Site Investigation is currently being undertaken by BRD and will be reported separately.
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. An intrusive ground investigation incorporating a geotechnical assessment is being undertaken by BRD and shall be reported separately.

1. INTRODUCTION TO TECHNICAL REPORT

1.1. CONTRACT DETAILS

CLIENT	Gleeson Land Limited trading as Gleeson Land.
SITE	Land situated at Mole Road in the village of Arborfield, Berkshire.
CLIENT'S ADVISORS	BRD Environmental Limited (BRD) has been commissioned directly by the Client.
REPORT CONTEXT	It is understood that the Client intends to purchase the site and market it for a residential housing development.
REPORT TYPE	Factual and interpretative Phase 1 geo-environmental desk study.
REPORT OBJECTIVES	The purpose of the report is to undertake a preliminary geo-environmental assessment of the site as part of the pre-acquisition due diligence review and to accompany future planning application for the proposed develoment.

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".
- 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	Land north of Mole Road, Arborfield, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 9JQ.
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	476200E, 168010N.

2.2. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.2.1. Overview

The site currently comprises four fields, three pastoral grassed fields and one arable field, that are divided by hedgerows, ditches and stock proof fences. There is also a small wooded area in the north east.

2.2.2. Details

INSPECTION DATE	16th June 2025.
CURRENT USE	The site currently comprises three pastoral grassed fields and one arable field (currently planted with a cereal crop), divided by hedgerows, ditches and stock proof fences. There is also a small wooded area in the north east.
AREA	Approximately 22.51 hectares.
SHAPE	The site is irregular in shape.
ACCESS	The site is accessed via three five bar metal gates from Mole Road to the south east, Church Lane to the south west and Cartershill Lane to the west.
BOUNDARIES	The site boundaries are marked by mixed hedgerows.
TOPOGRAPHY	The site slopes gently from a high point in the south west at 60.4m AOD to a low point within a shallow valley feature in the north east at 45.0m AOD. The boundaries between the northern and eastern and western fields and the southern and eastern and western fields are marked by drainage ditches (up to ~1.0m deep) that were found to be dry at the time of the walkover. Further drainage ditches (up to ~1.0m deep) are also present along all of the site boundaries, all of which were also dry at the time of the walkover.
SURFACING	The northern field is surfaced in recently cut grass, the eastern and southern fields are surfaced in long grass ready to be cut for hay and the western field is surfaced in a cereal crop. The small wooded area in the north east is covered with trees, weeds and undergrowth.
BUILDINGS	No buildings are present on site.

VEGETATION	The site boundaries, along with the boundary between the southern and eastern and western fields and much of the boundary between the northern and eastern and western fields comprise mature but trimmed deciduous hedgerows, which also contain numerous mature trees. Species include but are not limited to oak, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, maple, hazel, beech, holly and pine. The small wooded area in the north east of the site comprises species including but not limited to oak, ash, hawthorn, holly, hazel and beech.
NOTABLE FEATURES AND OBSERVATIONS	Two sets of overhead electricity lines cross the west of the site from north to south and a BT overhead line runs along the western site boundary. A gas main is indicated to cross the west of the site from the north west to the south. Two identification markers are present in the hedgerows between the northern and eastern and western fields and the southern and eastern and western fields. The exposed soils were clay soils with occasional flint gravel also present. There was no visible or olfactory evidence of any contamination present at the site within the exposed soils.

SURROUNDING LAND USE	The site is set in a mainly rural area.
TO THE NORTH	The site is bounded to the north by more agricultural fields and a residential property.
TO THE EAST	Further Agricultural fields, paddocks and a small stable block bound the site to the east.
TO THE SOUTH	The site is bounded by Mole Road and Church Lane to the south with agricultural fields, residential properties and a plant nursery beyond.
TO THE WEST	Cartershill Lane (a byway) bounds the site to the west with agricultural fields, a wooded area and a residential property beyond.

2.3. SITE HISTORY

MAPPED HISTORY		
DATE RANGE	**SITE**	**SURROUNDING AREA**
1873 - 1961	The site is shown to comprise 4No. fields and part of a small wooded area in the north east, along with a small farm access track shown in the south western corner. The end of 'Bear Lane' is shown on the north eastern site boundary within the wooded area. By 1899 the central two fields have been combined into one larger field and the small farm access track is no longer shown. The 1948 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a small barn in the south east of the site. The 1961 map shows one of the overhead electricity lines to be present crossing the west of the site from north to south and no longer shows the small likely barn in the south east.	The site is surrounded by other fields with small roads or lanes bounding the site to the south and west. The remainder of the small wooded area also bounds part of the site in the north east. Likely residential properties are shown approximately 15m to the north west, 25m and 130m to the south west, 75m to the south east and 120m to the east. A church is shown approximately 70m to the west and a brook is shown meandering from the south to north approximately 105m to the east. By 1899 a "reading room" is shown approximately 15m to the west, which is likely associated with the adjacent church. The 1961 maps shows new likely houses to have been built beyond 85m to the south west of the site.
1967 - 2024	The 1967 map shows the central field to have been divided into 5No. smaller fields and the drainage ditches currently present along the site boundaries and northern, southern and central fields are shown. 'Bear Lane' on the north eastern site boundary is no longer shown. The 1999 map shows the central fields to have been combined into one larger field once again. By 2016 the current field boundary splitting the central field into two is shown.	The 1979 map shows part of the brook located approximately 105m to the east of the site to have been straightened. The 1990 map shows the plant nursery to be present beyond approximately 15m to the south west of the site. By 1993 the reading rooms have been converted to a residential property. The 1999 map shows the small stable block bounding the site to the south east and some further new stables to have been built beyond approximately 155m to the south west. By 2024 two new likely houses are shown beyond approximately 15m to the south west of the site.

AERIAL IMAGERY	Google Earth Google Earth imagery from 2003 to 2025 shows the site in its current state with imagery from between 2020 and 2022 showing two different crops being grown in the western field. Google Streetview Google Streetview imagery from 2009 to 2024 shows the site in its current state with imagery from 2020 showing two different crops being grown in the western field. Historic England Aerial photographs from 1944 to 1946 show the site as agricultural fields with a farm access track running along the southern edge of the central field to what appears to be a small barn. Aerial photographs from 1950 to 1967 no longer show the small likely barn in the south east.
INTERNET SEARCH	A search of Wokingham Borough Council's planning website revealed that a desk study for a much wider area including the site had been undertaken by RPS Group PLC in June 2022. The desk study did not identify significant contamination risks on or surrounding the site, although it did recommend an intrusive investigation for whole of the wider area. Given the site is currently being subjected to a specific desk study, this RPS report does not need to be considered further.
ANECDOTAL INFORMATION	The farmer said he had no recollection of small barn shown in the aerial photographs between 1944 and 1950 and thought that it was possible that it could have been a hay stack. The farmer also said that 'Bear Lane' on the north eastern site boundary until 1967 was a track or path used by local residents to get to the church located to the west of the site.
UNEXPLODED ORDANANCE (UXO) ASSESSMENT	BRD commissioned an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Pre-Desk Study Assessment for the site undertaken by ZeticaUXO. This found there to be no records of bombing on the site from World War One or World War Two, or the presence of other military activities. The assessment concluded that whilst a detailed desk study is always prudent it is not considered essential for this site. The Zetica Preliminary UXO Risk Assessment is included in Appendix 6.

2.4. GEOLOGY

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	The site is within an area of Palaeogene sedimentary bedrock and Quaternary superficial deposits. The Palaeogene sedimentary bedrock formed within shallow sea environments giving rise to clay, silt and sand. The Quaternary superficial deposits formed within fluvial and sub-aerial slope environments giving rise to clay, silt, sand and gravel. These deposits have historically been quarried for and sand and gravel extraction in the area of the site.

SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS	No superficial deposits indicated to be present. However, an earlier edition of the British Geological Survey (BGS) map from 1895 shows Alluvium to be present in the shallow valley feature in the north east of the site, as well as south eastern corner of the site.
BEDROCK GEOLOGY	The shallowest bedrock unit is shown to be the London Clay Formation. The London Clay Formation is described by the BGS as bioturbated or poorly laminated, blue grey or grey brown, slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay, clayey silt and sometimes silt, with some layers of sandy clay. It commonly contains thin courses of carbonate concretions and disseminated pyrite. It also includes a few thin beds of shells and fine sand partings or pockets of sand, which commonly increase towards the base and towards the top of the formation. At the base, and at some other levels, thin beds of black rounded flint gravel occur in places. The Formation is typically up to 150m thick.
BGS BOREHOLE RECORDS	There are no nearby publicly available 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 situated within an area where no radon gas protection measures are required in new buildings.

2.6. HYDROGEOLOGY

SUPERFICIAL AQUIFER	No superficial deposits are shown to be present.
BEDROCK AQUIFER	The London Clay is classified as Unproductive Strata.
AQUIFER PROPERTIES	The site is shown to be underlain by an unproductive strata and therefore groundwater is unlikely to be present.
LICENSED GROUNDWATER ABSTRACTIONS	None within 250m from the site.
GROUNDWATER SOURCE PROTECTION ZONE (SPZ)	The site is not located within a SPZ.

2.7. HYDROLOGY

SITE DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS	Given the impermeable nature of the anticipated underlying geology, the presence of the drainage ditches on and around the site and the topography it is considered that the site will predominantly drain via surface water run-off into the drainage ditches.
SURFACE WATER FEATURES	The closest surface water features to the site are the drainage ditches running through and around the site. These ditches flow into Barkham Brook, located approximately 145m to the east which flows in a northerly direction before joining the River Loddon located approximately 950m to the north west which flows in a north easterly direction.
SURFACE WATER ABSTRACTIONS	None within 250m from the site.
DISCHARGE CONSENTS	None relevant to consideration of the site.
FLOODING	The site is located within a Zone 1 area and is highly unlikely to be affected by flooding. As the site is greater than one hectare in area, a Flood Risk Assessment will still have to be undertaken for the site.

2.8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

LANDFILL	There are no recorded landfill sites within 250m of the site.
CONTEMPORARY TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES	No nearby contemporary trade entries of relevance to assessment of the site.
REGISTERED HAZARDOUS SITES	None within 250m of the site.
POLLUTION INCIDENTS TO CONTROLLED WATERS	There has been one recorded pollution incident within 250m of the site. The incident is recorded as having taken place approximately 134m to the east of the site in June 1994, it involved unknown sewage and was classed as a Category 2 – Significant Incident. Given the distance from the site and the length of time since the incident occurred, this pollution incident is not considered to present a cause for concern and as such is not considered further.
ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE LAND USE	The western end of the small wooded area in the north east of the site is recorded as ancient and semi-natural woodland.

2.9. PREVIOUS GROUND INVESTIGATIONS

BRD is not aware of any previous ground investigation at the site.

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**
On site agricultural fields.	Due to the historical use of the site as being open fields, it is unlikely that there is any on site source of contamination.
Off-site infilled brook bed.	At some point between 1971 and 1979 part of the brook located approximately 105m to the east of the site to have been straightened. It is likely that old brook bed was infilled at this time. Historically it was common to backfill such brook beds with waste materials. Organic rich wastes degrade to form hazardous gases under anaerobic conditions. However, given the impermeable nature of the anticipated underlying geology and the distance from the site it is considered that any potential landfill gasses from such backfilled areas would not be able to reach the site.

POTENTIAL ON SITE SOURCES		
HISTORIC LAND USE	**DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION HAZARD**	**POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN**
Demolished likely former barn	A likely small former barn was shown to be present in the south east of the site between 1944 and 1950. The demolition of this barn may have led to rubble and building products becoming incorporated in the soils in this area of the site which could contain asbestos cement building products.	Asbestos containing materials (e.g. cement asbestos building products).

POTENTIAL OFF SITE SOURCES		
HISTORIC LAND USE	**DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION HAZARD**	**POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN**
Off-site plant nursery	A plant nursery is located beyond approximately 15m to the south west of the site with greenhouses present. These greenhouses are likely to be heated using boilers, with either heating oil or coal used. Disposal of ash and clinker from the boiler has the potential to cause contamination by metals and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons.	Metals. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH). Petroleum hydrocarbons (heating oil).

3.2. RECEPTOR ASSESSMENT

CONTEXT	
ASSESSMENT LAND USE CATEGORY	Residential. Public open space.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LAND USE	The proposed end use of the site is for residential housing built either side of primary road corridor running from north to south across the centre of the site with areas of Public Open Space (PoS) surrounding the housing estate parcels and two drainage basins formed in the north east of the site.

RECEPTORS	
RECEPTOR	**DISCUSSION**
HUMAN HEALTH	Residents with zero to 6 year old child being most sensitive receptor.
CONTROLLED WATERS GROUNDWATER	Not considered to be a significant receptor as site underlain by unproductive strata.
CONTROLLED WATERS SURFACE WATER	On site drainage ditches.
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	Asbestos containing materials only offer a valid pollutant source to the future residents via inhalation of fibres. As asbestos does not dissolve and does not penetrate new supply pipes, there is no valid linkages to these receptors. Given the anticipated impermeable nature of the anticipated underlying geology. It is considered that any potential contamination from the off-site plant nursery located beyond 15m to the south west would not be able to migrate on to the site. Consequently, there are not considered to be any valid pollutant linkages between the off-site plant nursery and any of the on site receptors.
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
Demolished likely former barn – Asbestos containing materials.	Inhalation of fibres (1)	Residents	Human health effects [Medium]	There were no signs of any asbestos containing material where the likely small former barn was located. [Low-likelihood]	Moderate to Low Risk

3.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

A minor potential contamination risk has been identified by this Phase 1 desk study, however, this is localised to the location of the likely former small barn in the south east of the site. As this could still have a potential impact on the proposed development, a Phase 2 contamination assessment is therefore recommended to assess the significance of this potential pollutant linkage to the identified receptor.

However, whilst there is the need for some further Phase 2 contamination assessment, this Phase 1 desk study has confirmed that there should be no significant contamination on the site which would preclude any redevelopment and therefore no reason why any 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.	✘	
Historic wells.	✘	
Soft or compressible natural deposits such as Alluvium or Peat.	✘	
Changes in ground conditions within short distances.	✘	
Fine soils that have a volume change capacity.	✓	The London Clay Formation shown to be present on the site is likely to have a medium or high volume change potential. Should this be the case it will likely impact on foundation design and depths. Existing and proposed trees will further complicate foundations within their zone of influence.
Dissolution features or 'swallow holes'.	✘	
Cambering of valley sides with possibility of 'gulls'.	✘	
Risk of slope instability.	✘	
Shallow groundwater.	✘	
Underground mining.	✘	
Geological faults.	✘	
Aggressive chemical environment for concrete e.g. expansive slag or high sulphate soils.	✓	The London Clay Formation shown to be present on the site can contain elevated sulphate in the soils. Should this be the case it may affect the design and construction of sub-surface structures.

4.2. PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

The anticipated ground conditions at the site would typically support shallow spread foundations. However, tree influence from existing or proposed trees could dictate the need for deepened footings, such as trench fill or even piles, for any plots in close proximity. Likewise, the anticipated ground conditions can contain elevated sulphate in the soils which may affect the design and construction of sub-surface structures.

Given the impermeable nature of the anticipated underlying geology, it is considered that soakaways or other infiltration systems are unlikely to be feasible at the 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. An intrusive ground investigation incorporating a geotechnical assessment is being undertaken by BRD and shall be reported separately.

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 268 ‘Reading’ Solid and Drift Edition (1:50,000), published 2000.
- https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/collections/aerial-photos/
- https://planning.wokingham.gov.uk/FastWebPL/detail.asp?AltRef=243188&ApplicationNumber=243188&AddressPrefix=&Postcode=&KeywordSearch=&Submit=Search

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

Not to scale.

Project Title:	Mole Road, Arborfield
Client:	Gleeson Land
BRD Reference:	BRD4594-OP2-A
Date Issued:	June 2025

BRD
01295 272244
info@brduk.com

Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 1: View east showing the access to the site from the byway Cartershill Lane in the north west of the site.

Plate 2: View north east showing the western end of the northern field on the site with the overhead electricity lines crossing the west of the site also visible.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 3: View north east showing the northern field and the small wooded area in the north west in the background.

Plate 4: View north east showing the small wooded area in the north west of the site.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 5: View south west showing the north east and centre of the site including the shallow valley feature in the north east.

Plate 6: View south west showing the drainage ditch present between the northern and eastern fields.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 7: View south west showing the eastern field.

Plate 8: View west showing the location of the likely former barn in the south east of the site.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 9: View north showing the access to the site from Mole Road in the south east of the site.

Plate 10: View south west showing the southern field.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 11: View north east showing the south and centre of the site.

Plate 12: View north east showing the centre and the east of the site.

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info@brduk.com

Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 13: View south west showing the western field and overhead electricity lines crossing the west of the site.

Plate 14: View south east showing the centre of the site with the stockproof fence marking boundary between the eastern and western fields.

BRD
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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 15: View north east showing the eastern field and the north east of the site in the background.

Plate 16: View south west showing the western field.

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Site Walkover Photographs

Plate 17: View north east showing the western field.

Plate 18: View north east showing the access to the site from Church Lane in the south west.

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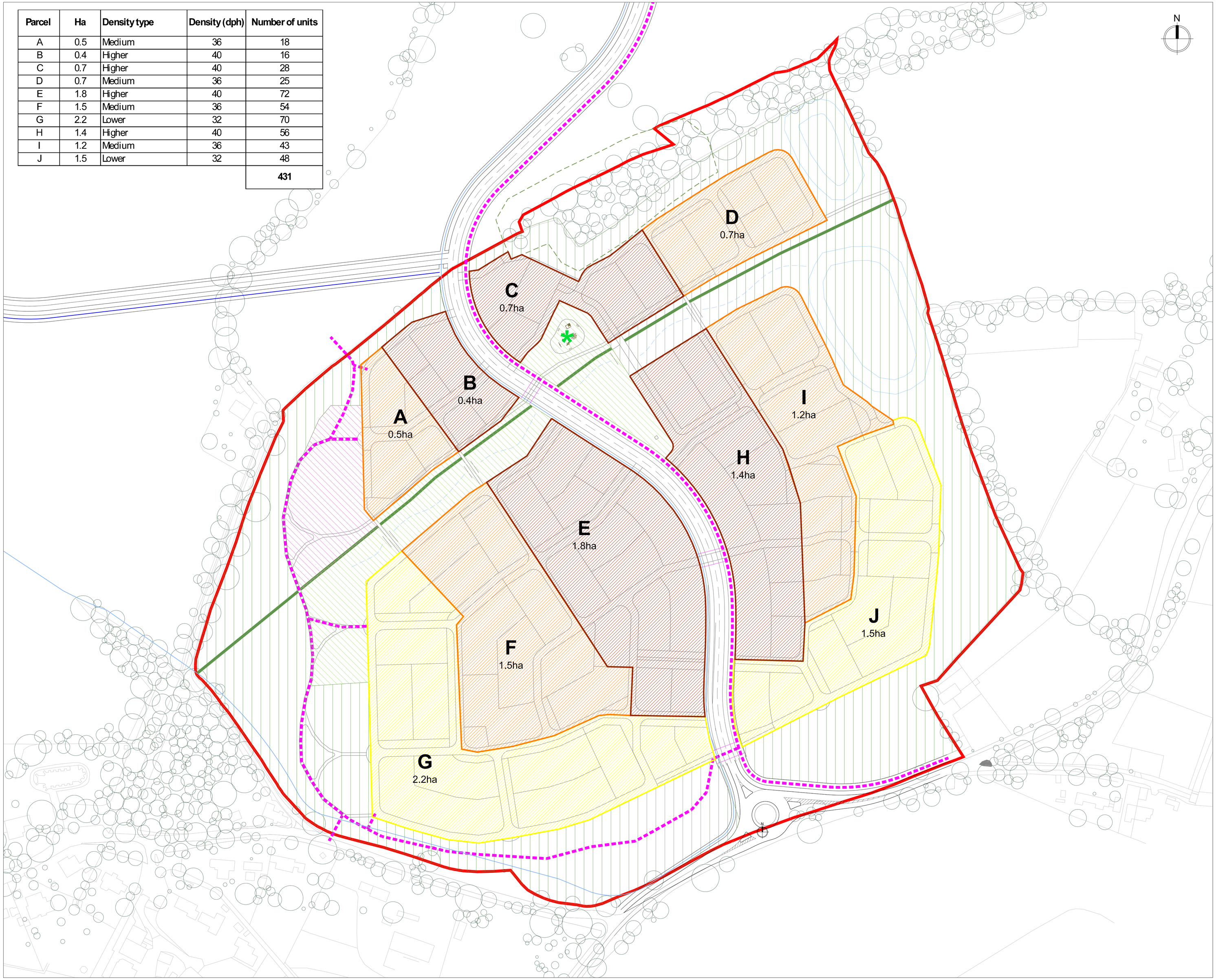
Parcel	Ha	Density type	Density (dph)	Number of units
A	0.5	Medium	36	18
B	0.4	Higher	40	16
C	0.7	Higher	40	28
D	0.7	Medium	36	25
E	1.8	Higher	40	72
F	1.5	Medium	36	54
G	2.2	Lower	32	70
H	1.4	Higher	40	56
I	1.2	Medium	36	43
J	1.5	Lower	32	48
				431



Site

LODDON GARDEN VILLAGE, WOKINGHAM

Drawing

Illustrative masterplan

Scale

1:1250@A1

Date

12.04.24

Drawing ref

1345.**03**

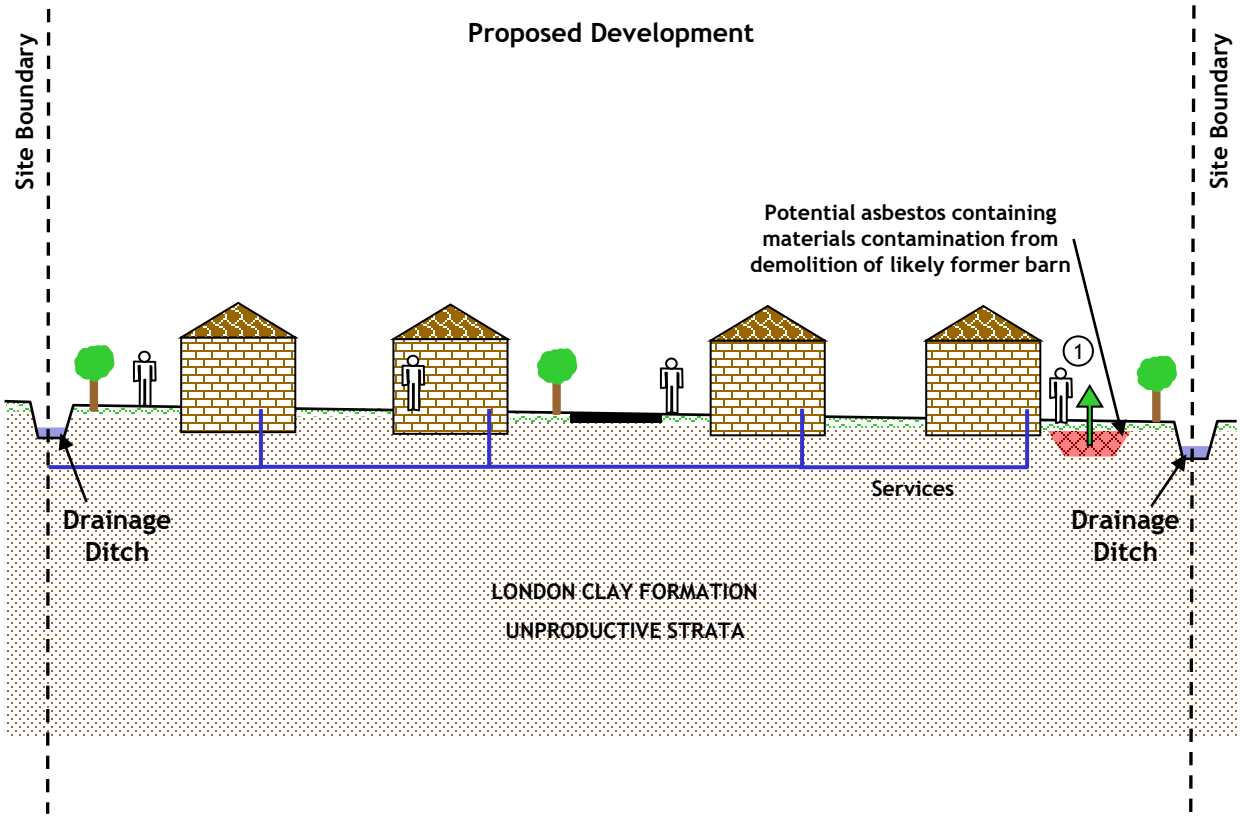
0 10 20 30 40 50m

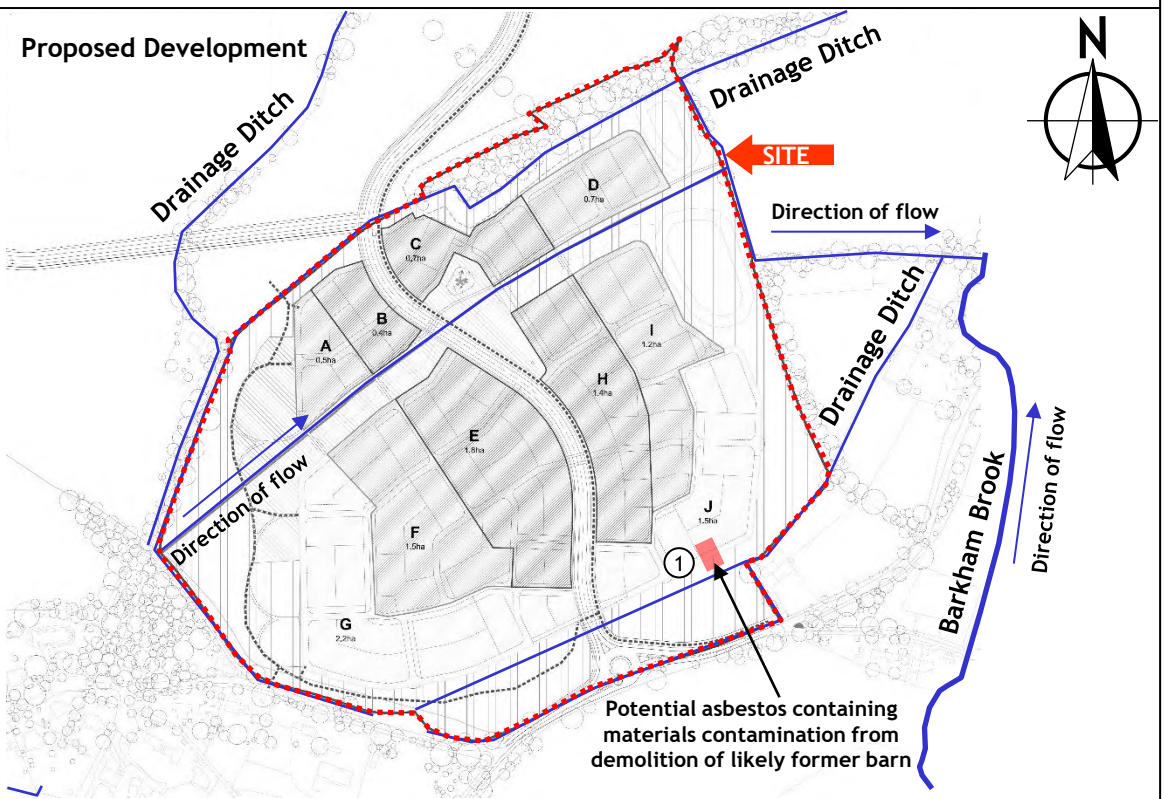
KEY

- Site boundary
- Existing trees
- Proposed planting
- Primary road corridor (22m)
- Residential development (Lower density)
- Residential development (Medium density)
- Residential development (Higher density)
- Natural Greenspace / Parks and Gardens
- Amenity public open space
- Community growing / orchard / allotments
- LEAP
- Indicative SuDS basin
- Strategic swale / channel
- Potential for Strategic Cycle links

richards urban design

Initial Conceptual Model





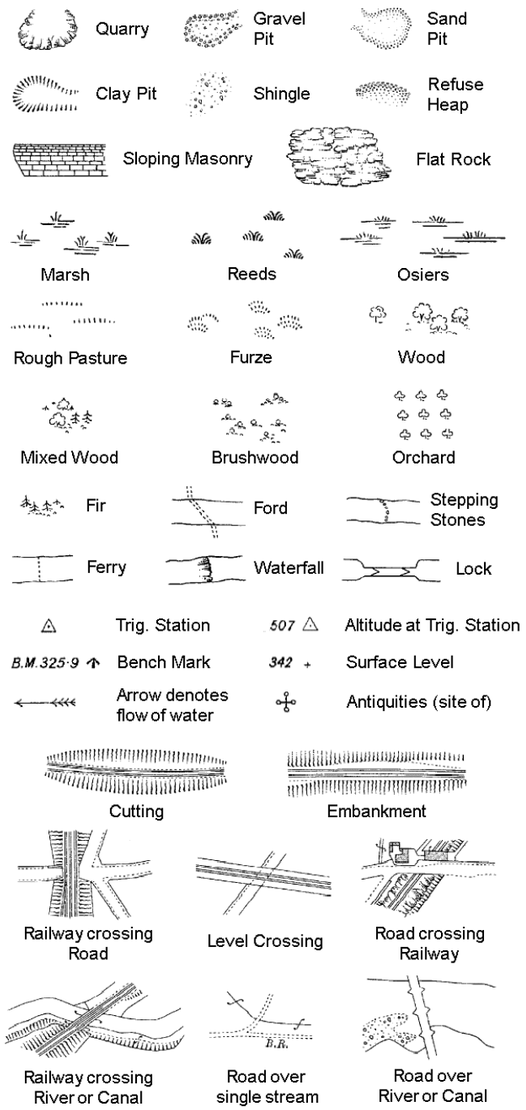
Project Title:	Mole Road, Arborfield
Client:	Gleeson Land
BRD Reference:	BRD4594-OP4-A
Date Issued:	June 2025

BRD
01295 272244
info@brduk.com

APPENDIX 2

Historical Mapping Legends

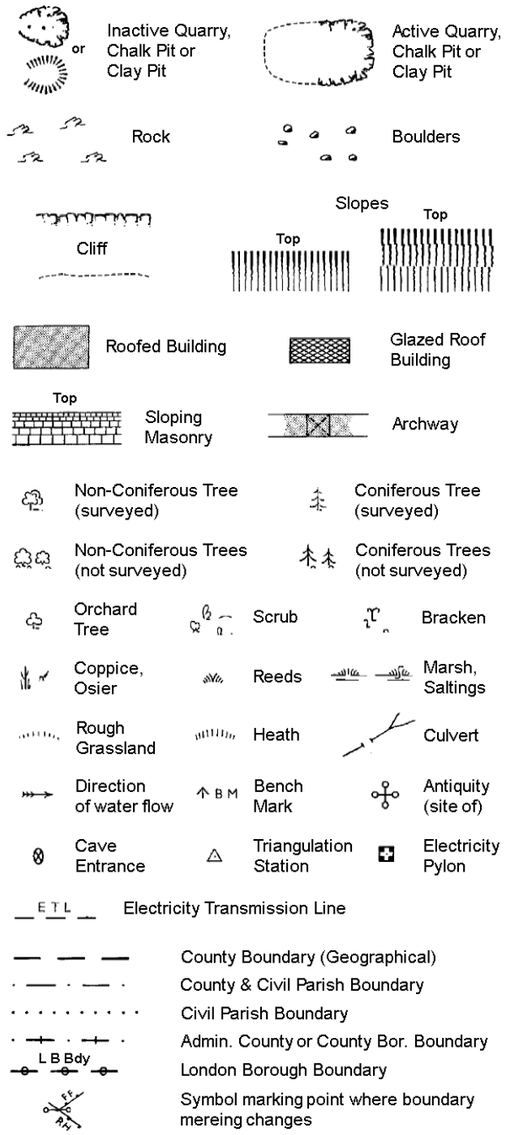
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

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

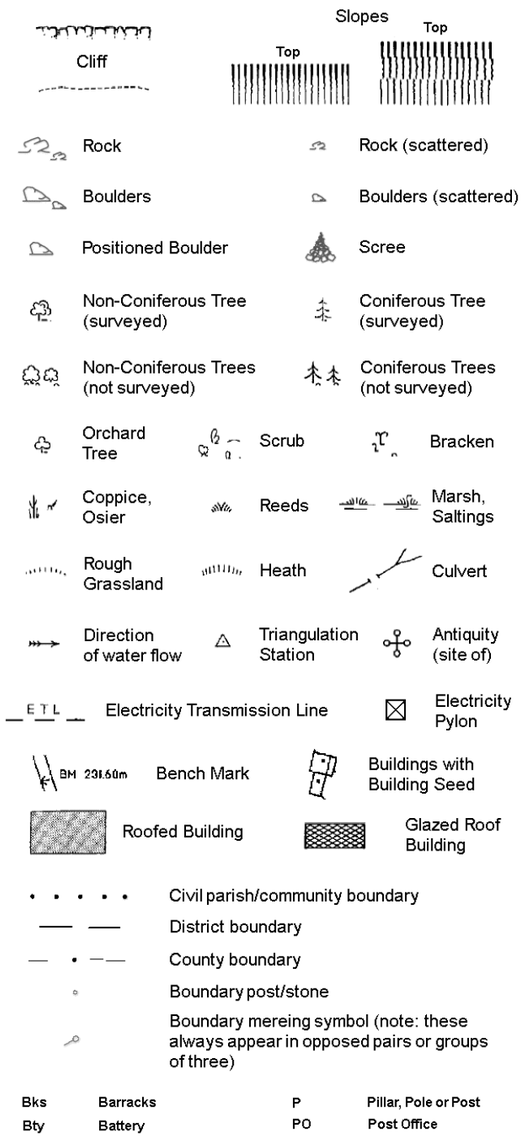
Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



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

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

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



Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

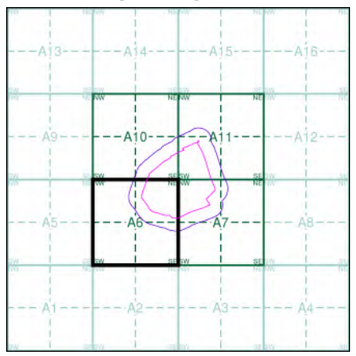
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity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

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:2,500	1872 - 1873	2
Berkshire	1:2,500	1876	3
Berkshire	1:2,500	1876	4
Berkshire	1:2,500	1899	5
Berkshire	1:2,500	1911 - 1912	6
Berkshire	1:2,500	1933	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1967 - 1968	8
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1987	9
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	10
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	11

Historical Map - Segment A6



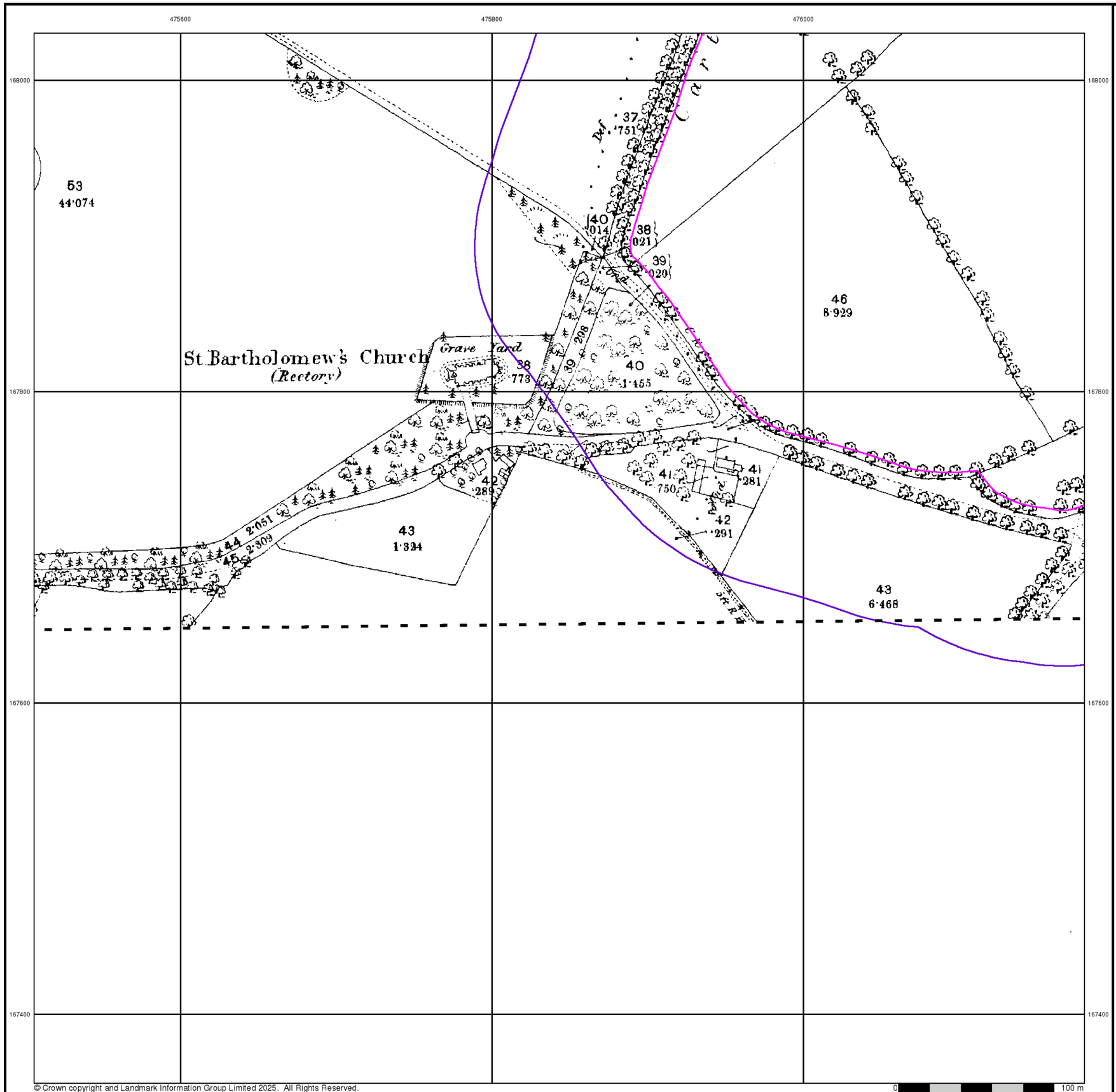
Order Details

Order Number:	379050148_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4594
National Grid Reference:	476200, 168010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

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



BRD

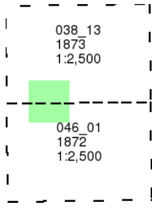
Berkshire

Published 1872 - 1873

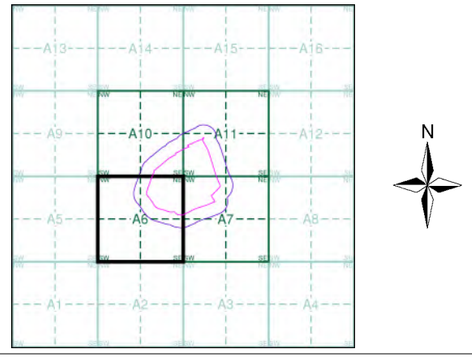
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A6



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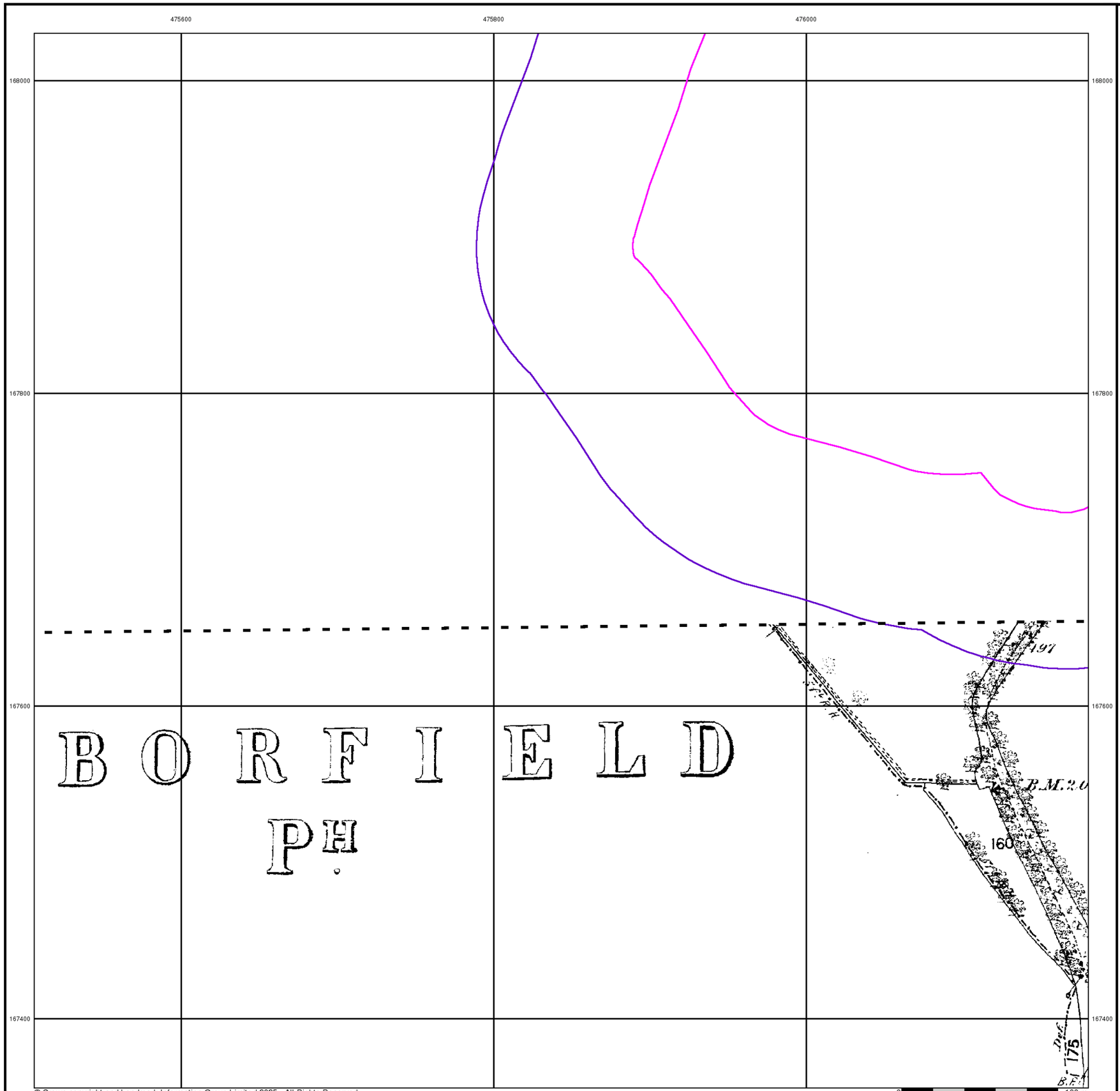

0 100 m

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1876

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.

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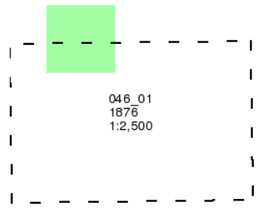
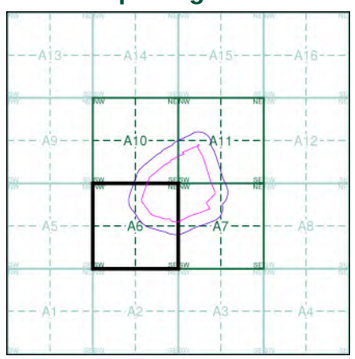


Historical Map - Segment A6



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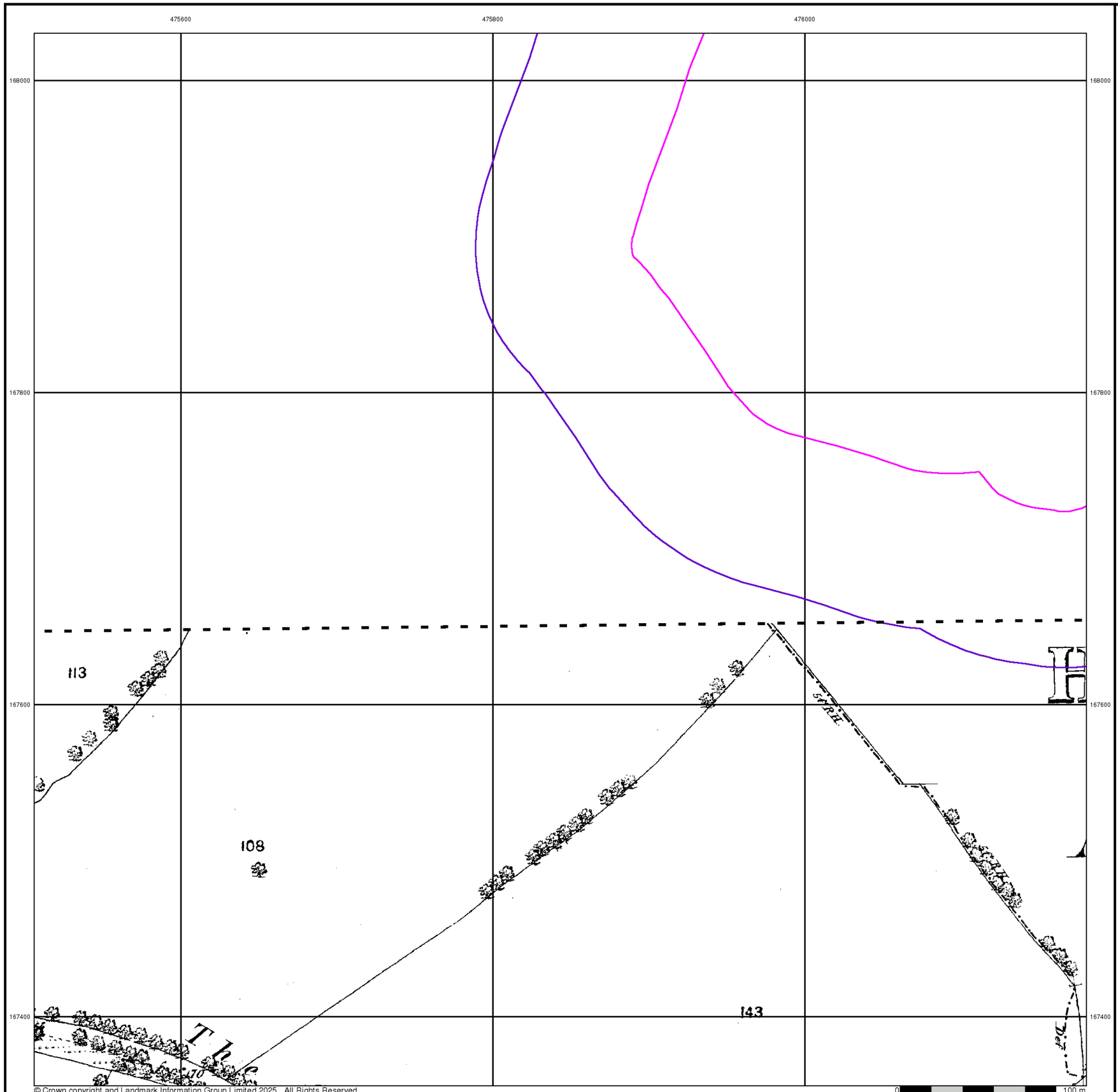

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1876

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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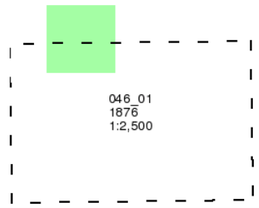
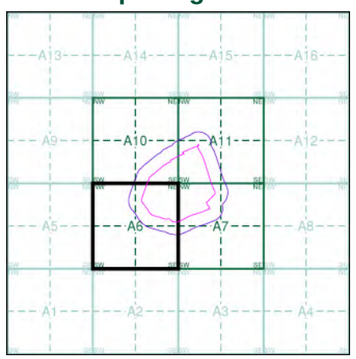
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A6



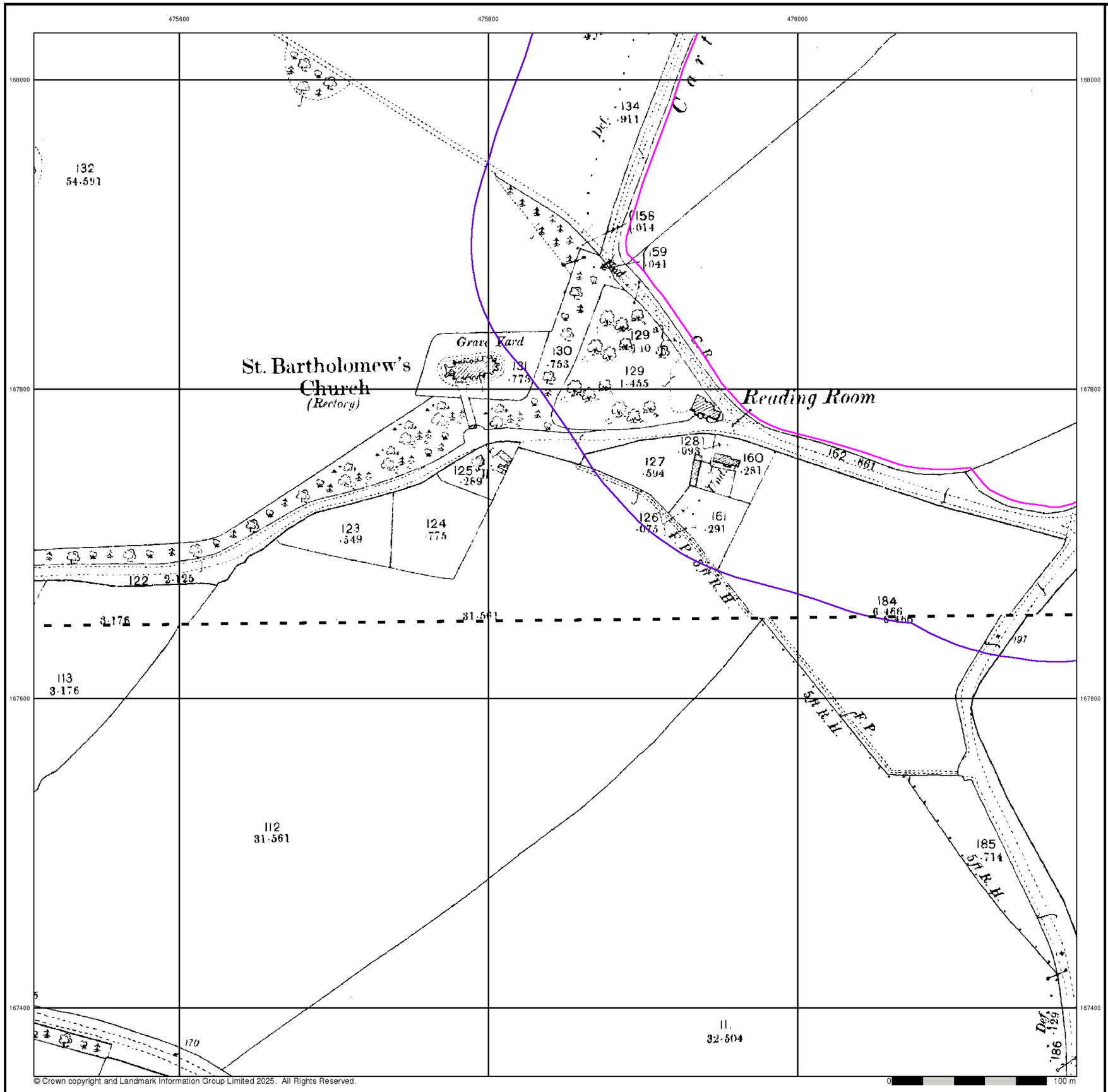
Order Details

Order Number:	379050148_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4594
National Grid Reference:	476200, 168010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

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



0 100 m

BRD

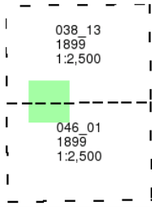
Berkshire

Published 1899

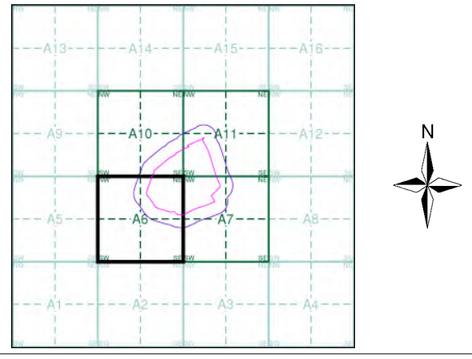
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A6



Order Details

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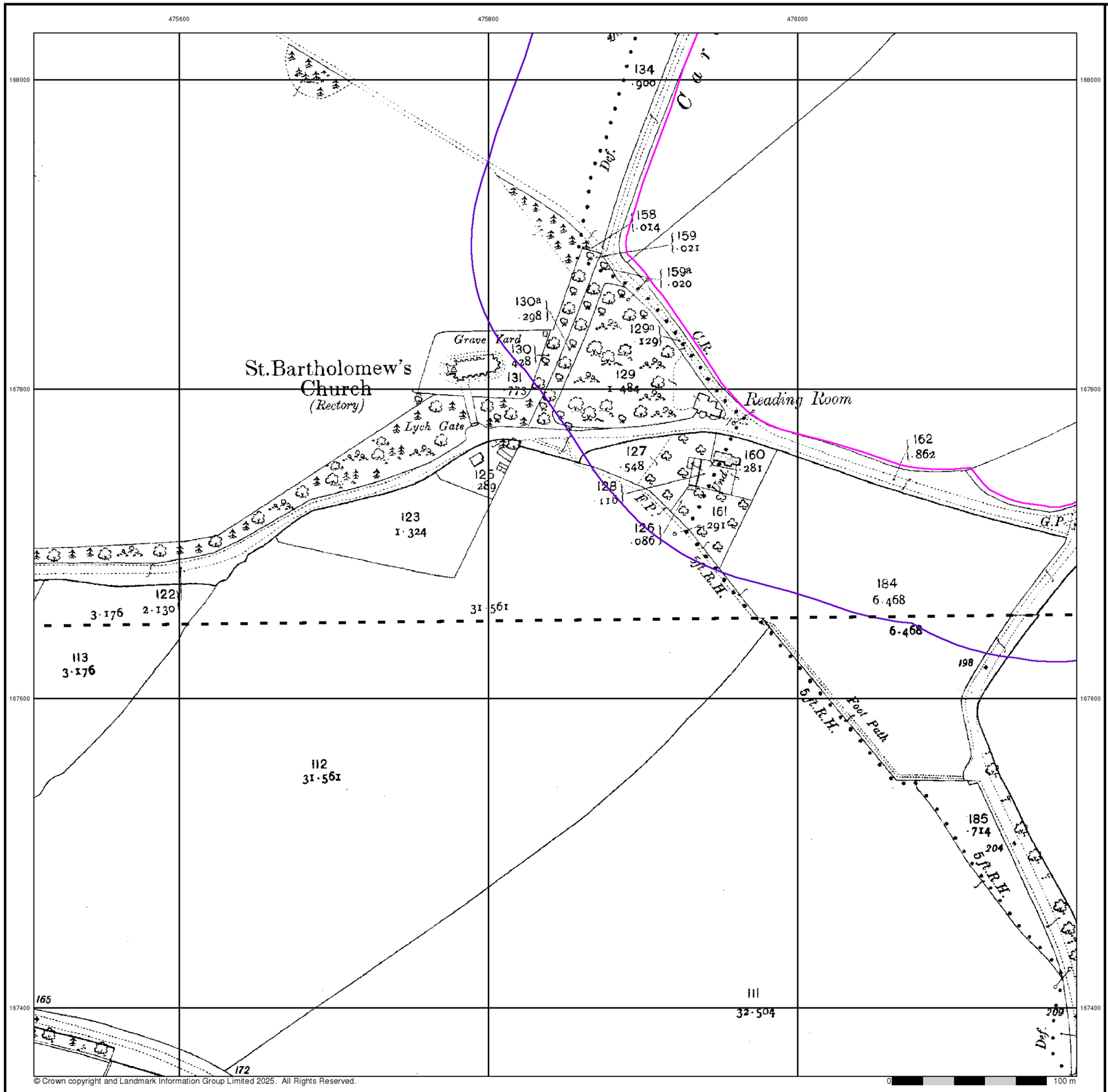

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1911 - 1912

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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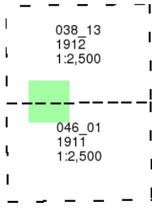
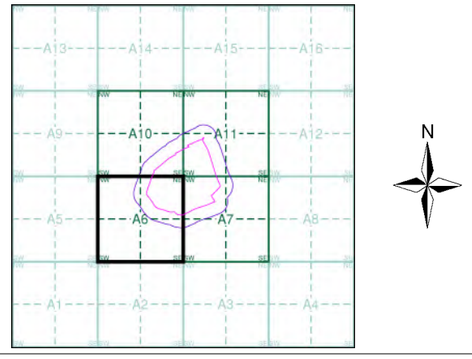


Historical Map - Segment A6



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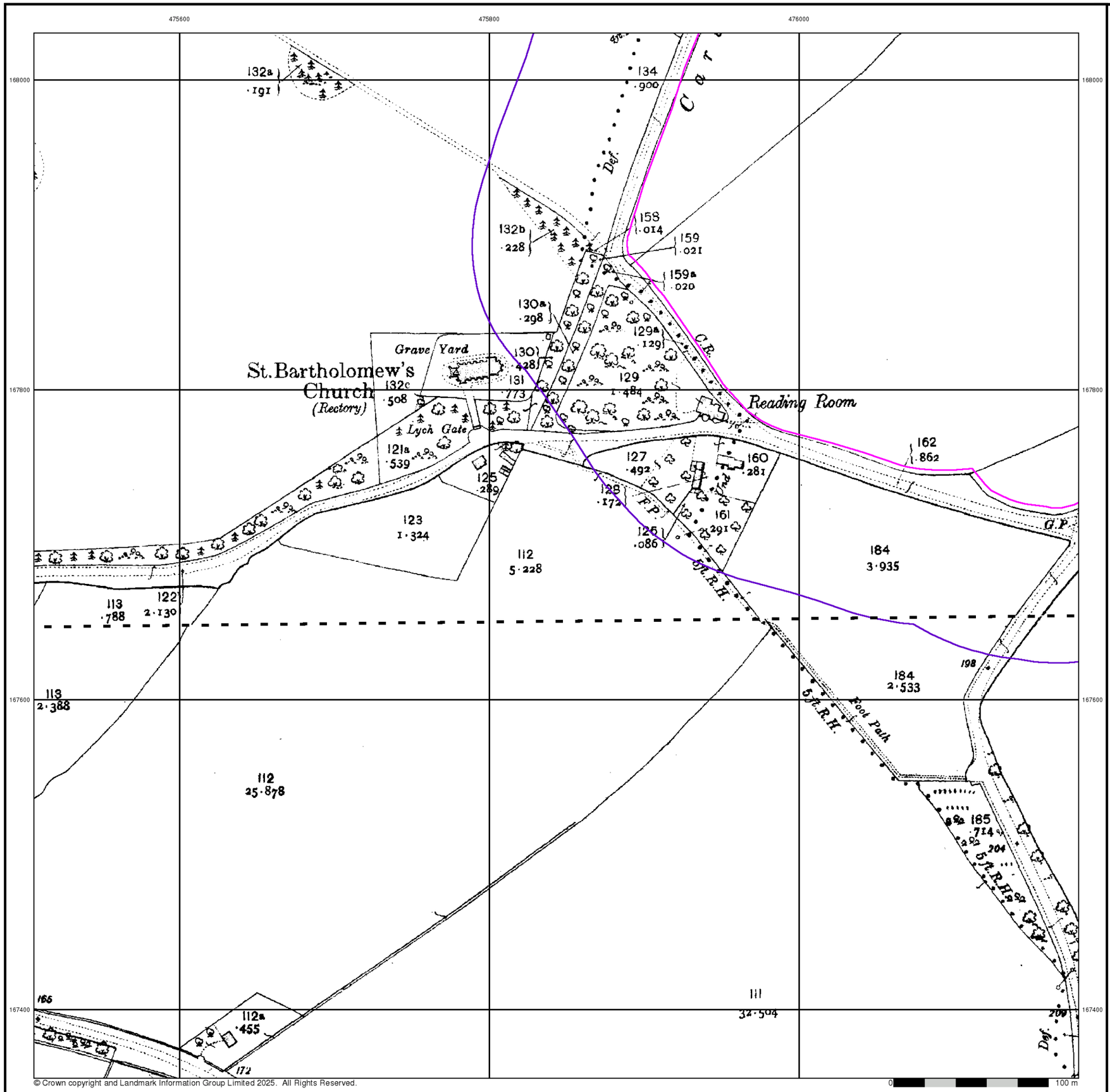

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1933

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.

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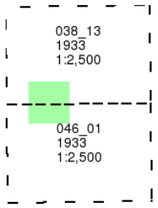
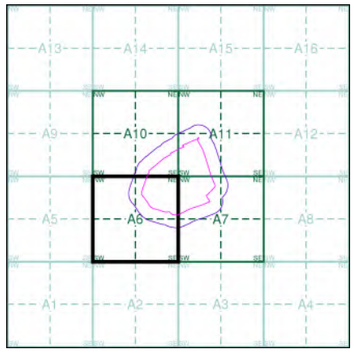


Historical Map - Segment A6



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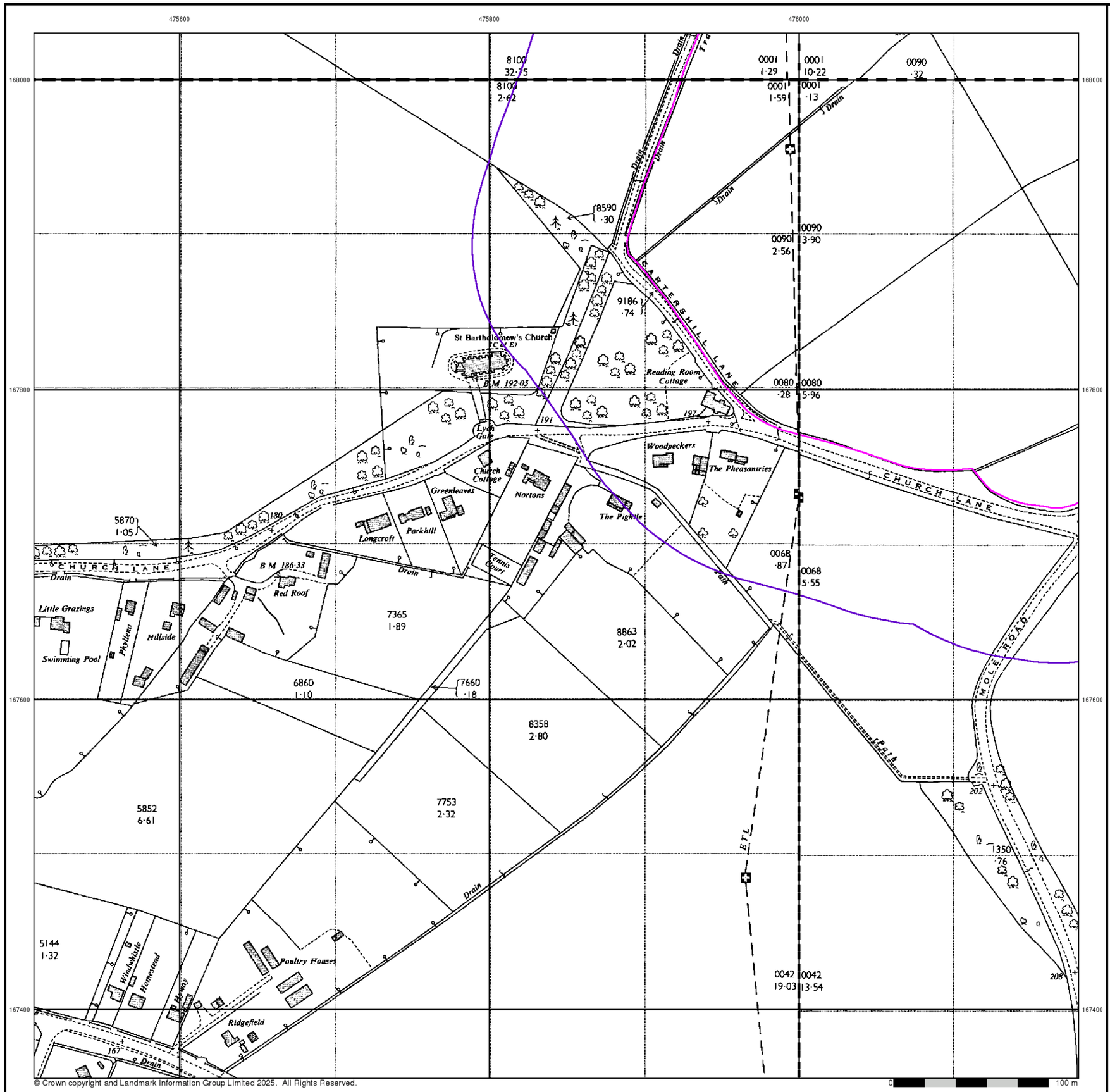

BRD

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967 - 1968

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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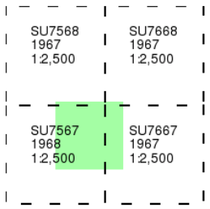
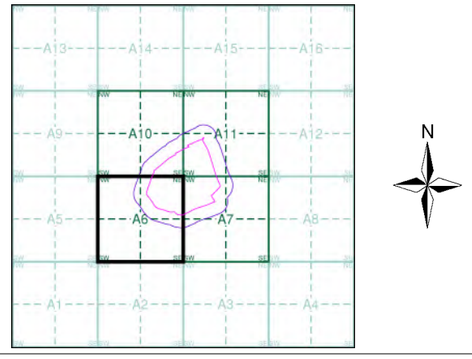


Historical Map - Segment A6



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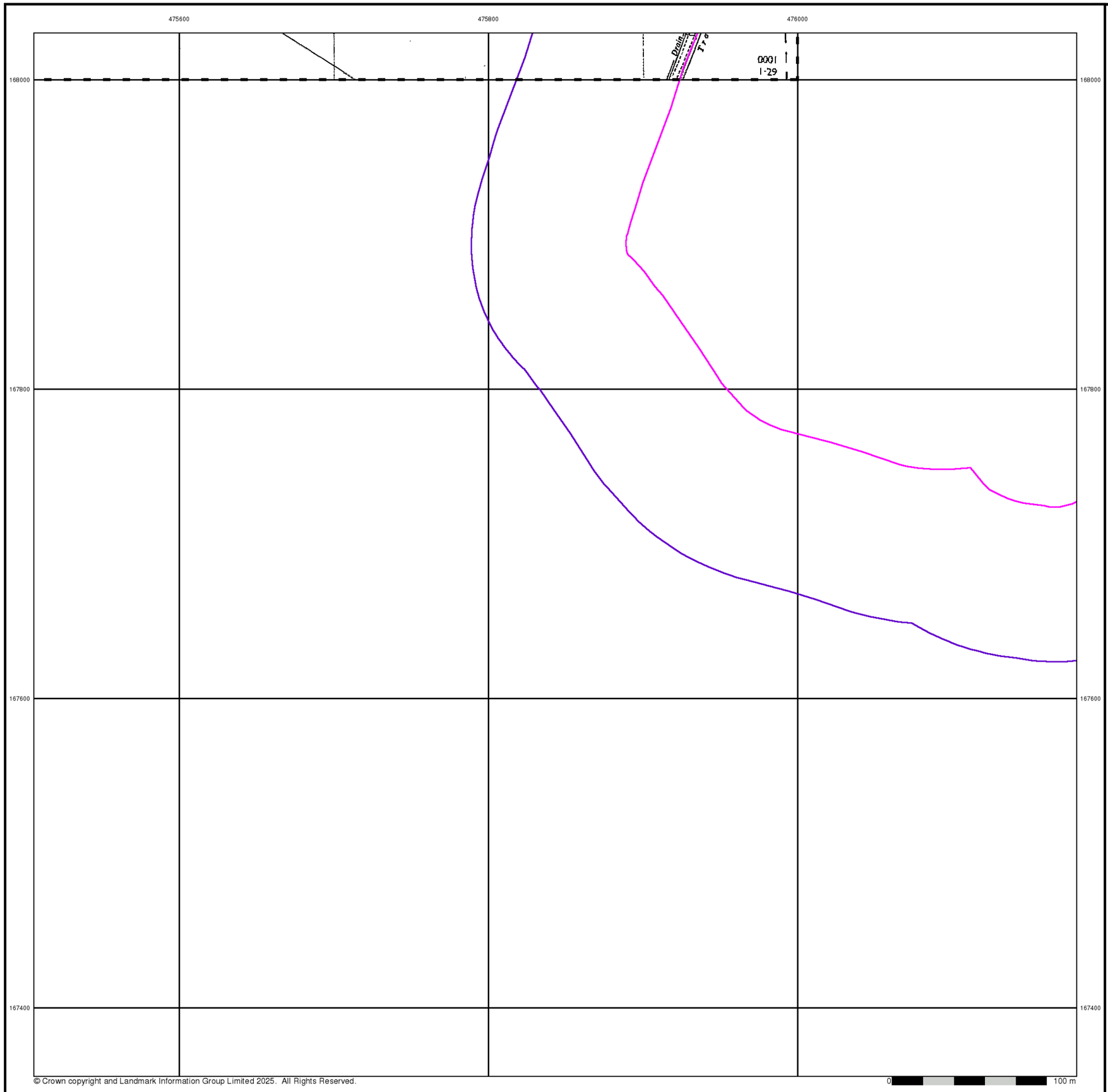


BRD

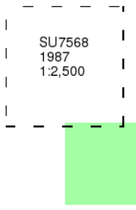
Additional SIMs

Published 1987

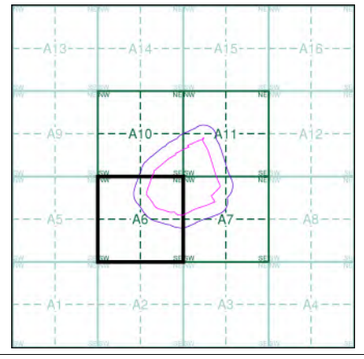
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A6



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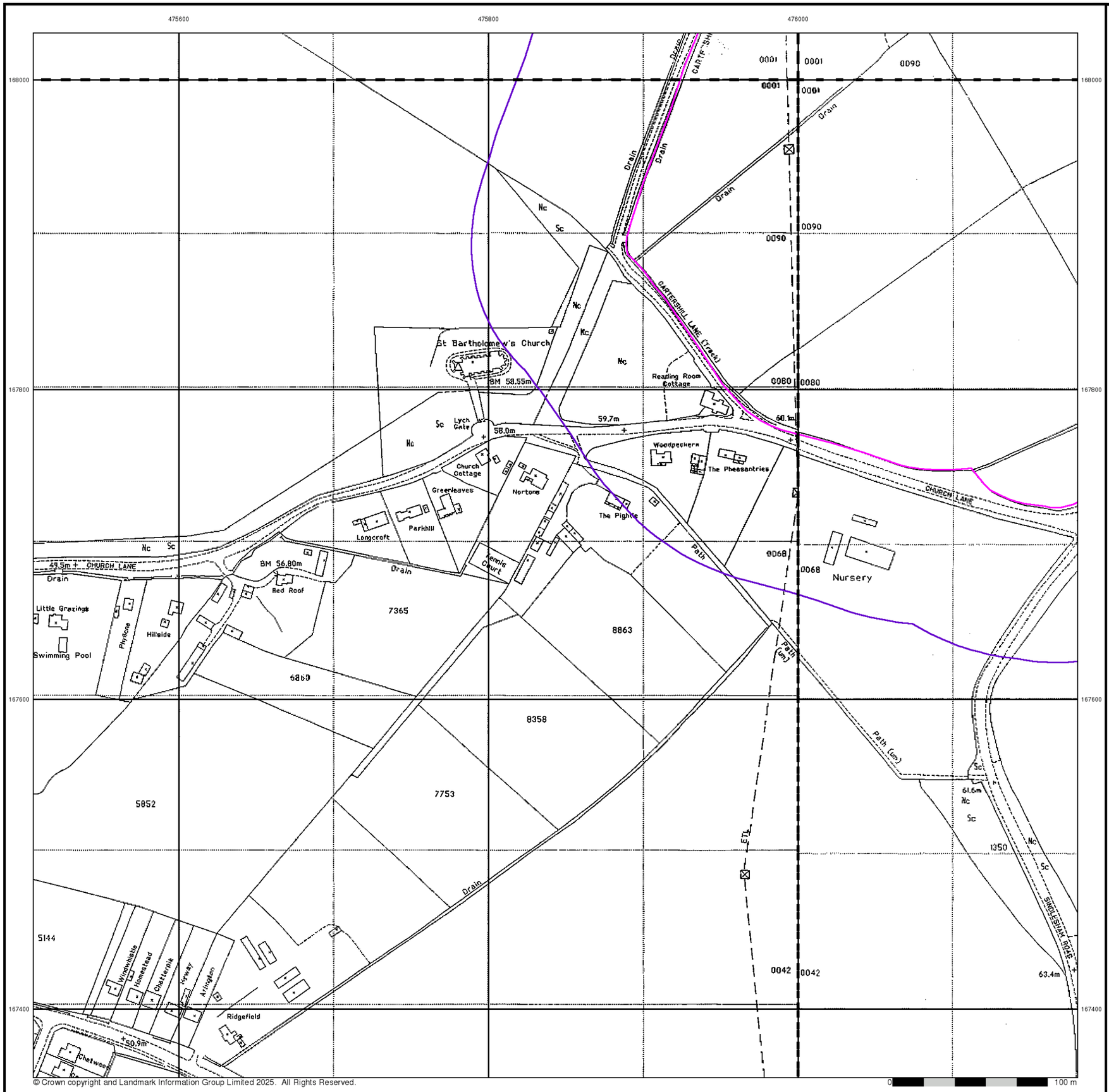


BRD

Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

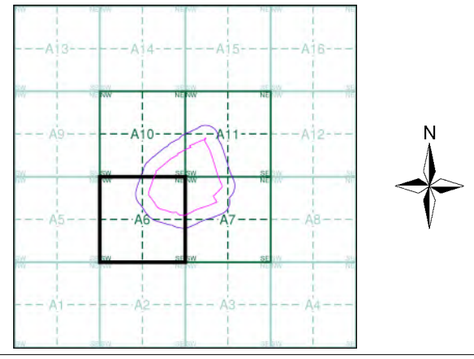
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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)

SU7568 1993 1:2,500	SU7668 1993 1:2,500
SU7567 1993 1:2,500	SU7667 1993 1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A6



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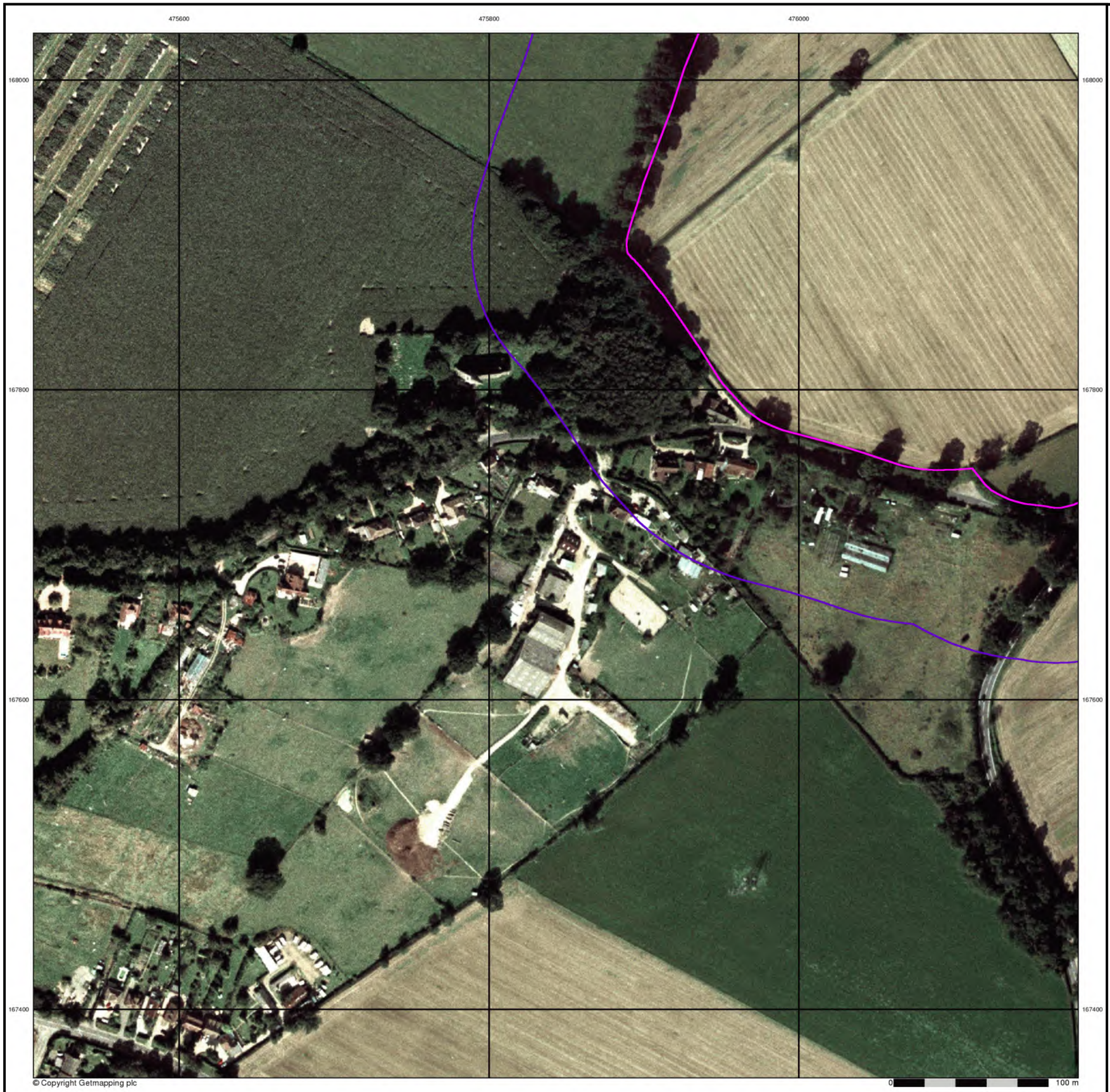


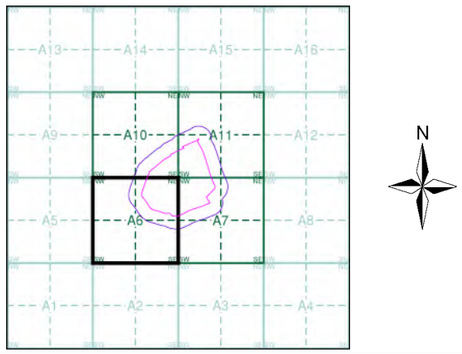
BRD

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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 A6



Order Details

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Slice:	A
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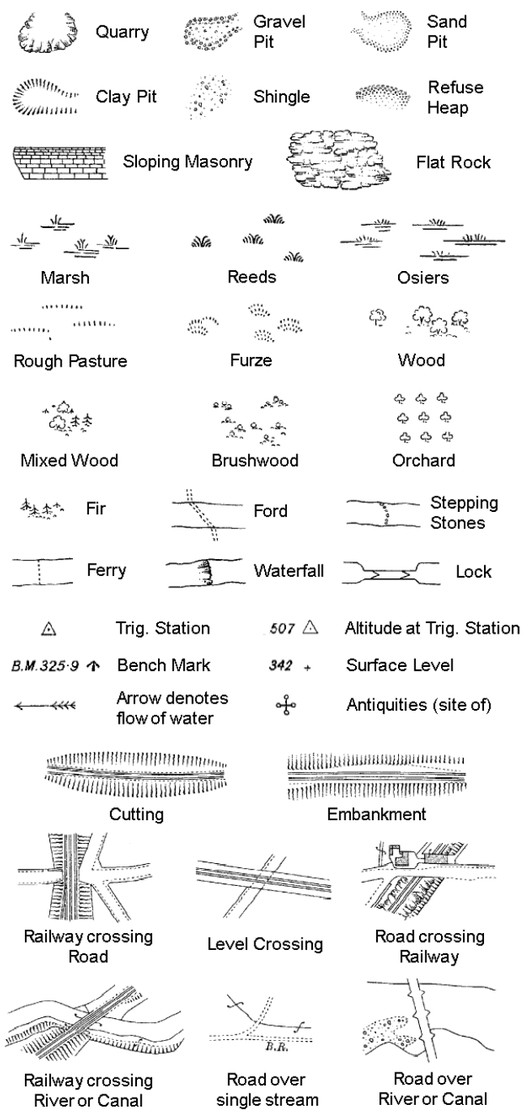
Historical Mapping Legends

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

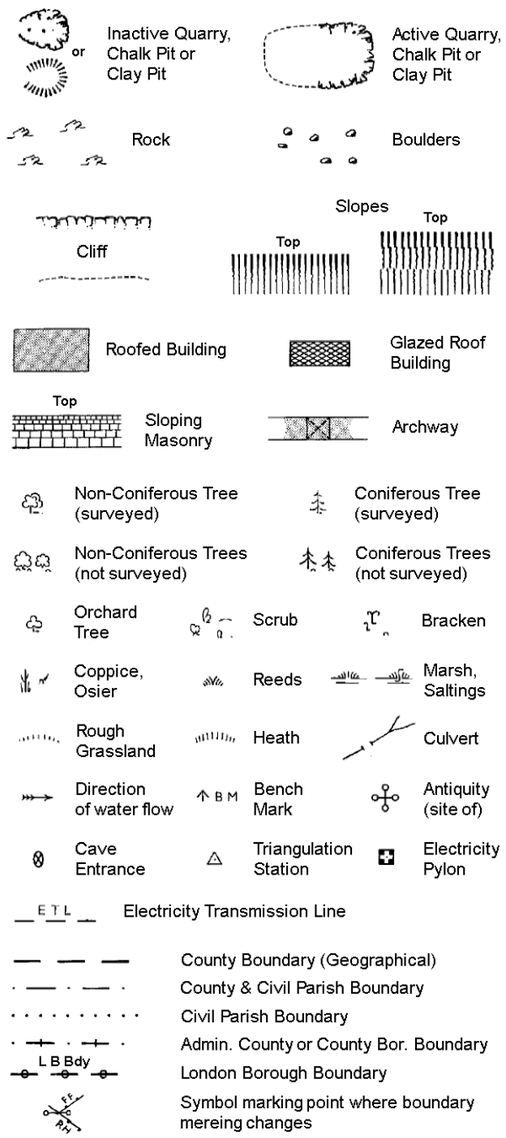
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

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

Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

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

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



County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

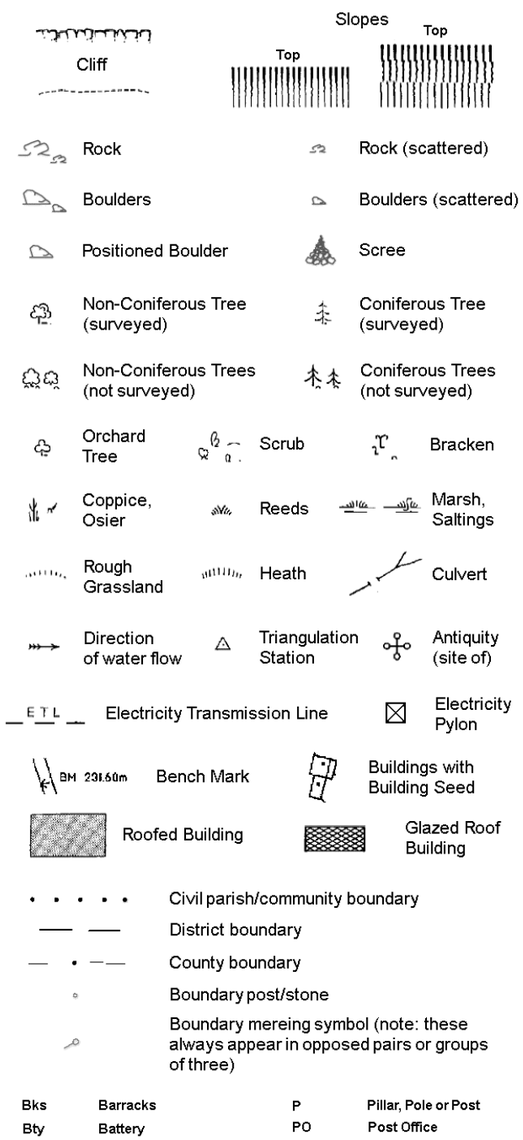
Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

L B Bdy London Borough Boundary

Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

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

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



Civil parish/community boundary

District boundary

County boundary

Boundary post/stone

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

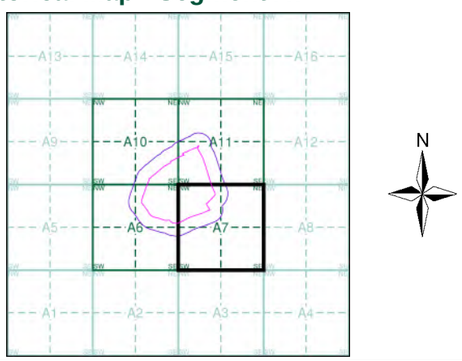
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity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

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:2,500	1872 - 1873	2
Berkshire	1:2,500	1876	3
Berkshire	1:2,500	1876	4
Berkshire	1:2,500	1899	5
Berkshire	1:2,500	1911 - 1912	6
Berkshire	1:2,500	1933	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1967	8
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	9
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	10

Historical Map - Segment A7



Order Details

Order Number: 379050148_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4594
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Site Area (Ha): 22.51
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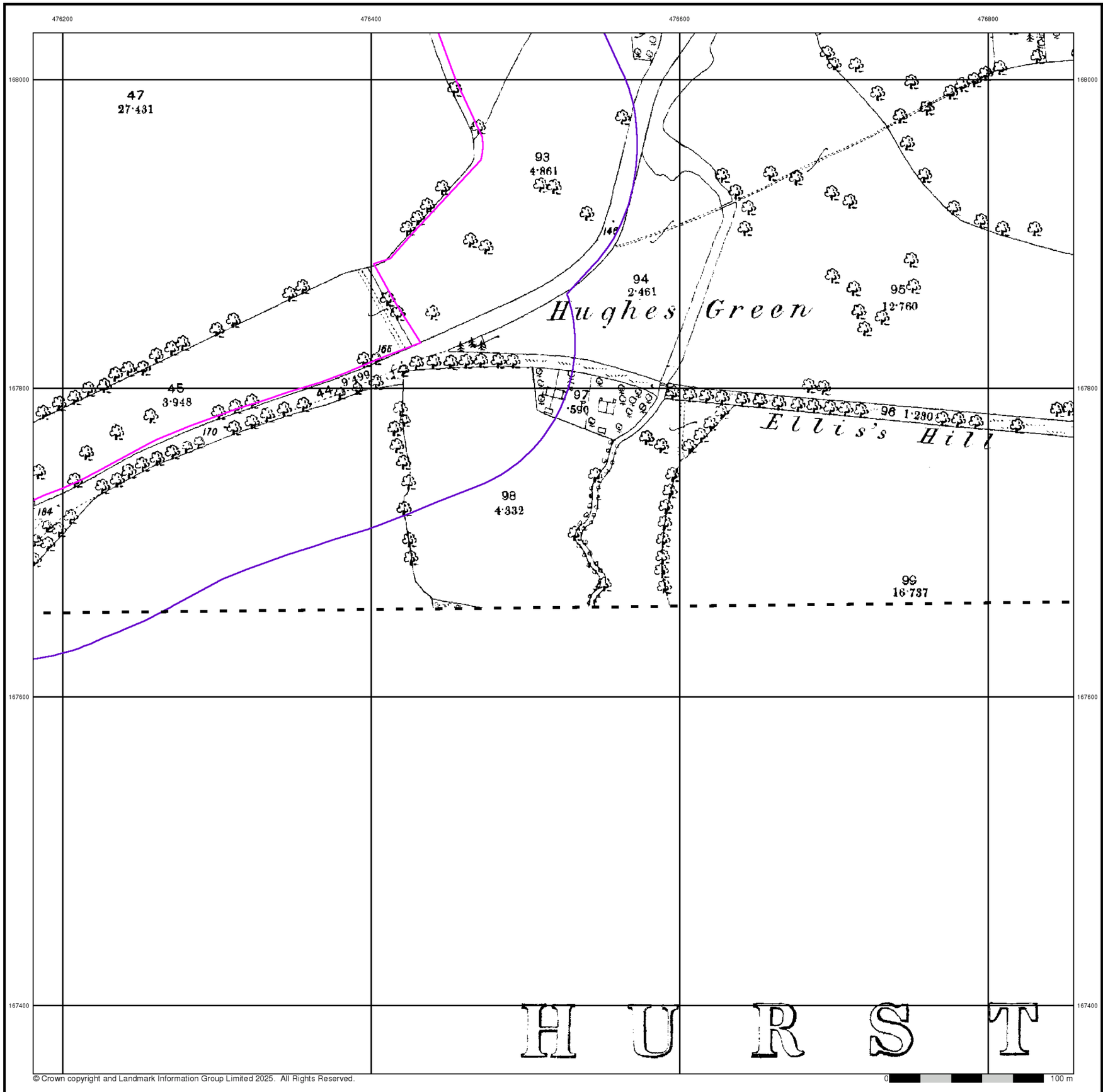

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1872 - 1873

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.

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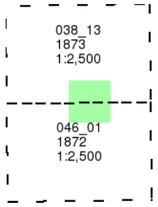
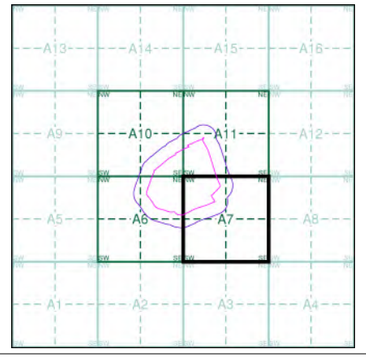


Historical Map - Segment A7



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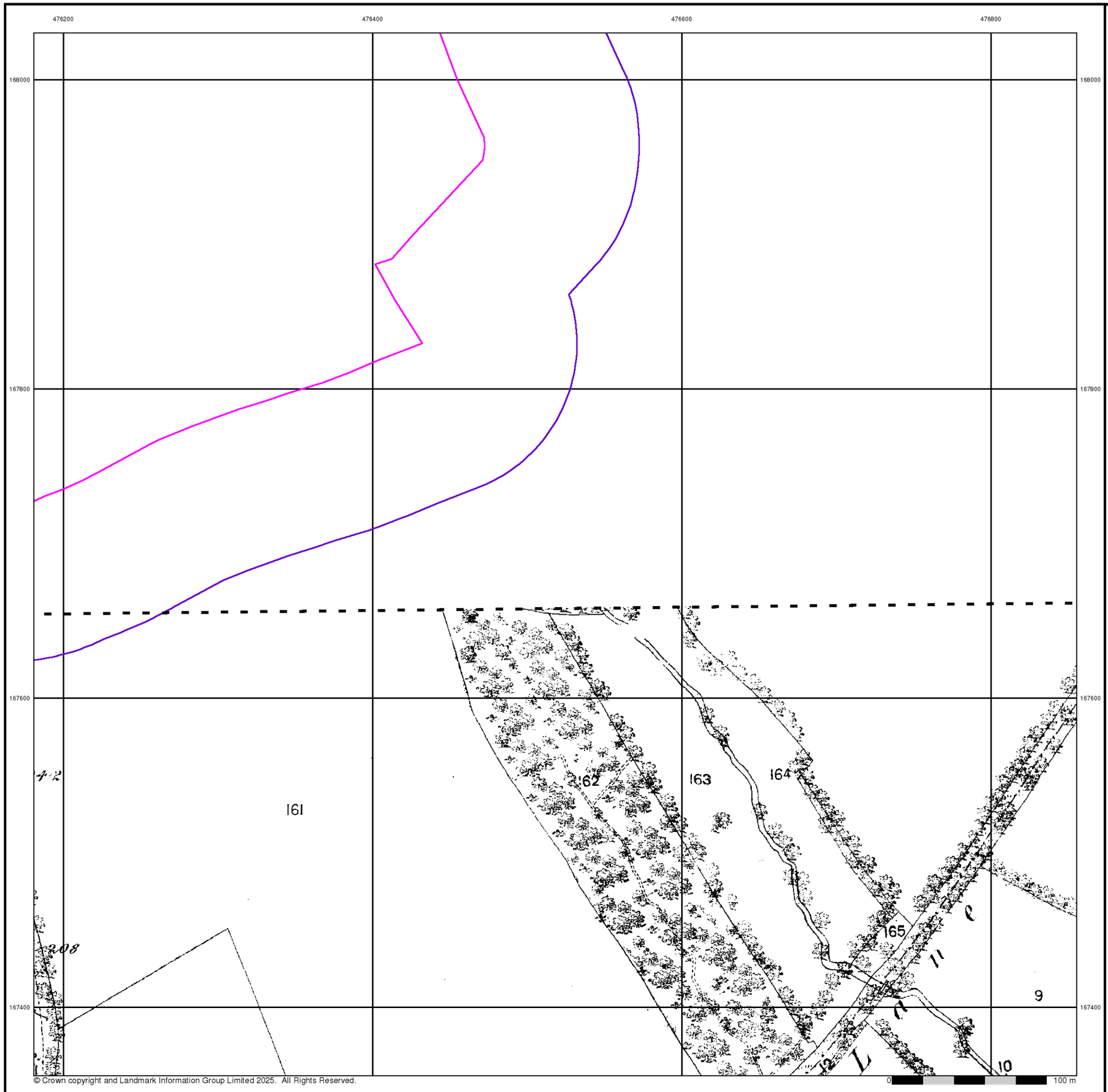

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1876

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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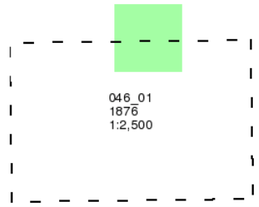
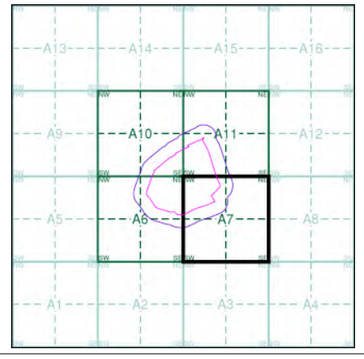


Historical Map - Segment A7



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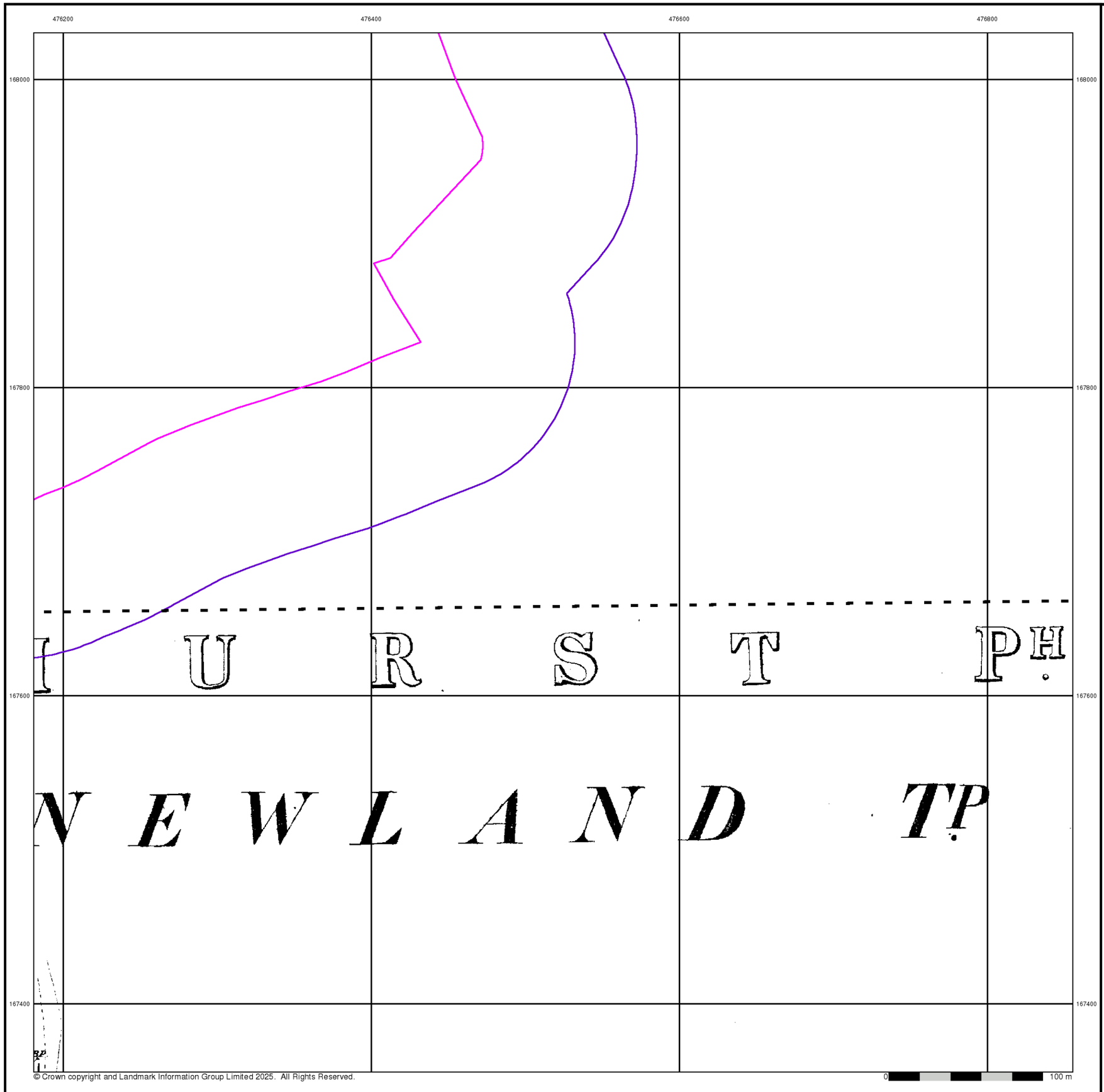

0 100 m

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1876

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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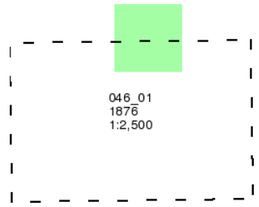
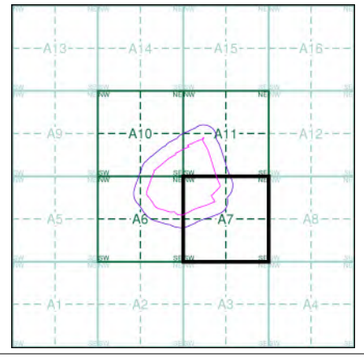
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A7



Order Details

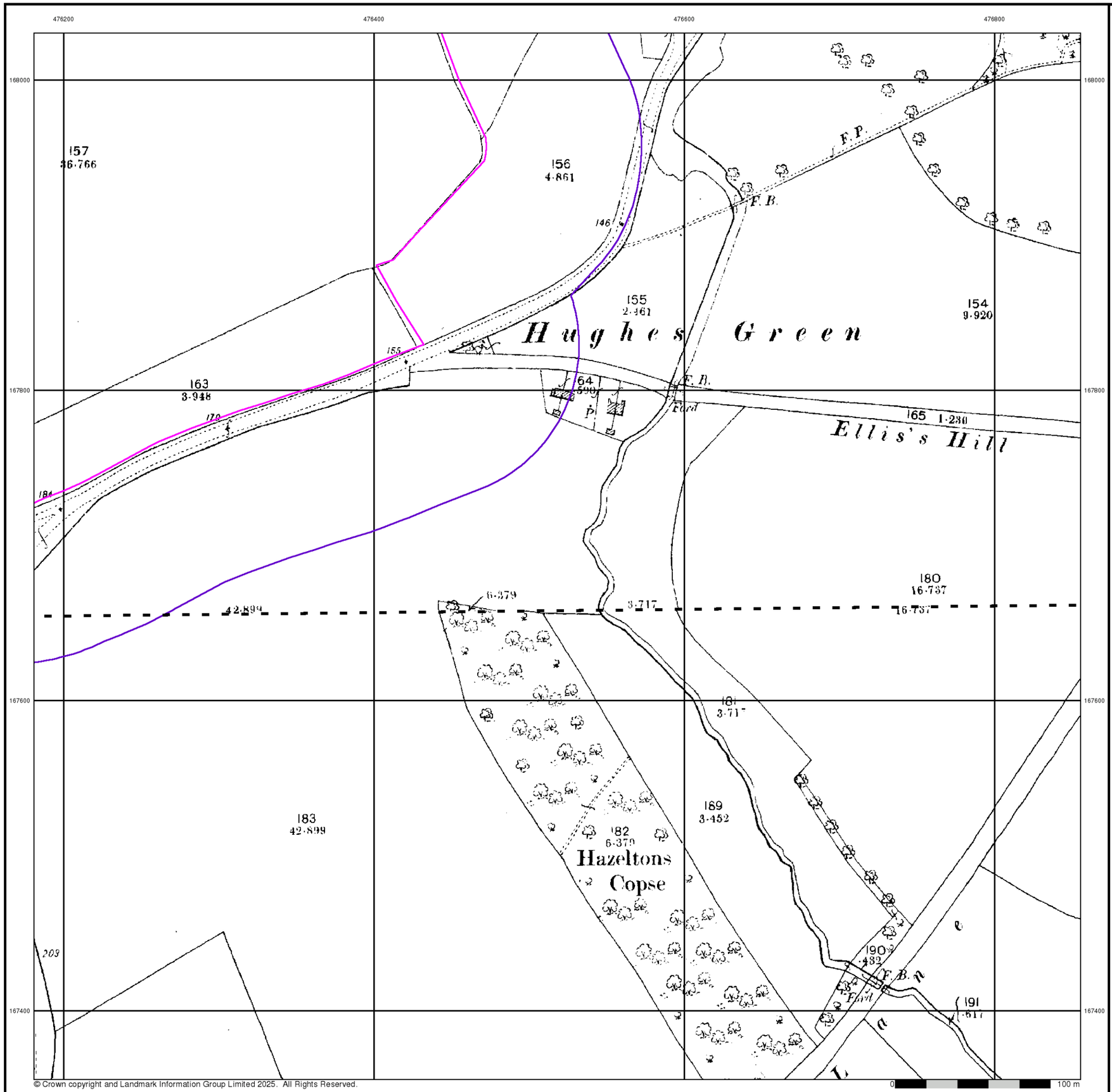
Order Number:	379050148_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4594
National Grid Reference:	476200, 168010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP

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



BRD

Berkshire

Published 1899

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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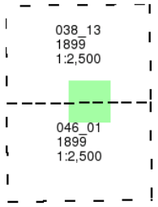
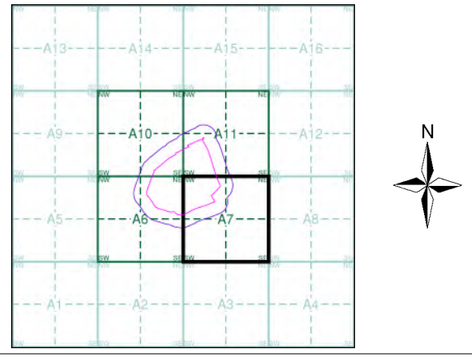


Historical Map - Segment A7



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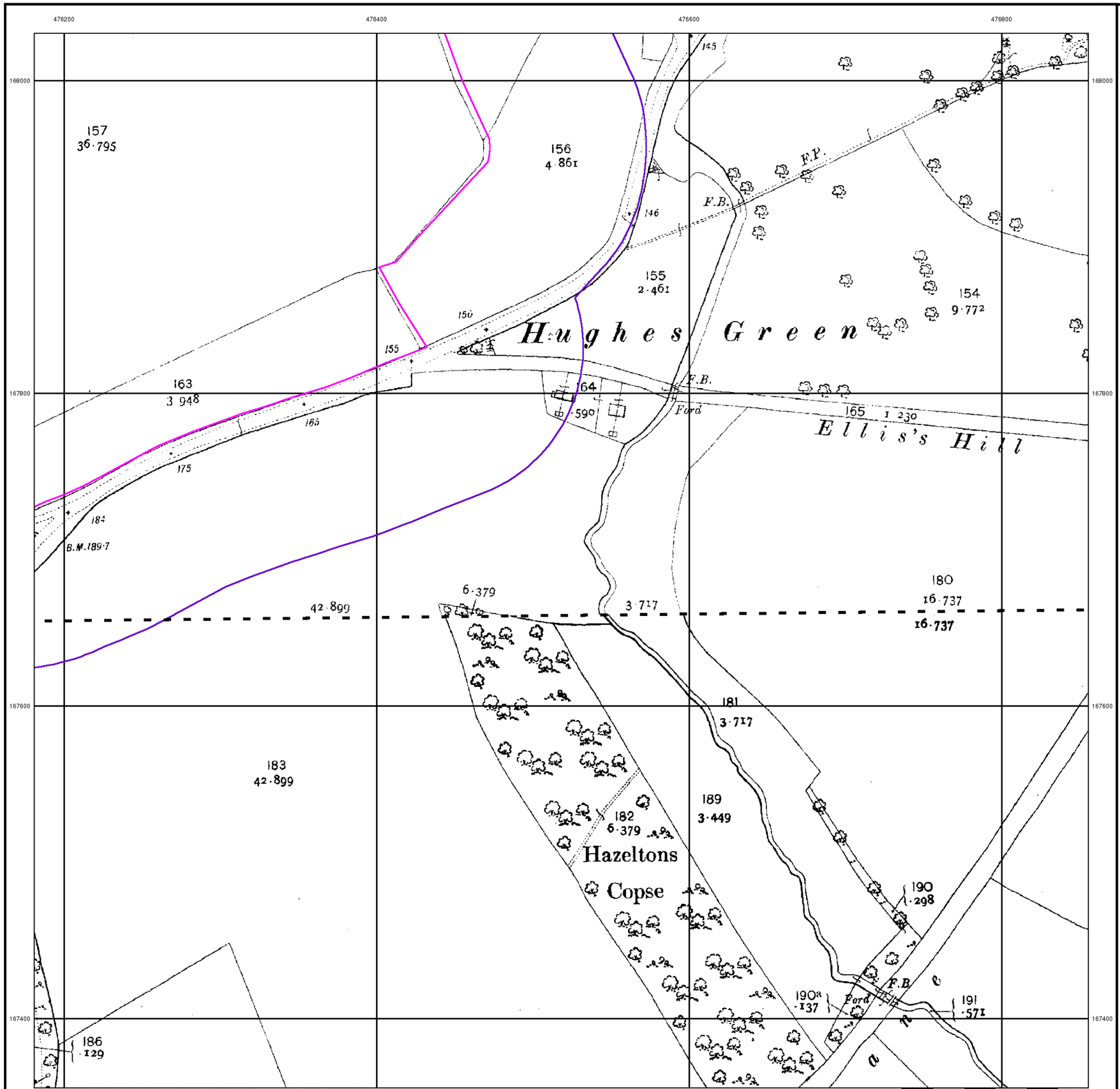

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1911 - 1912

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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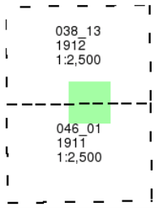
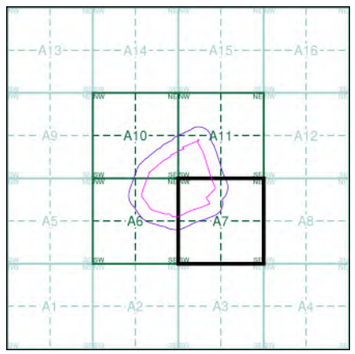


Historical Map - Segment A7



Order Details

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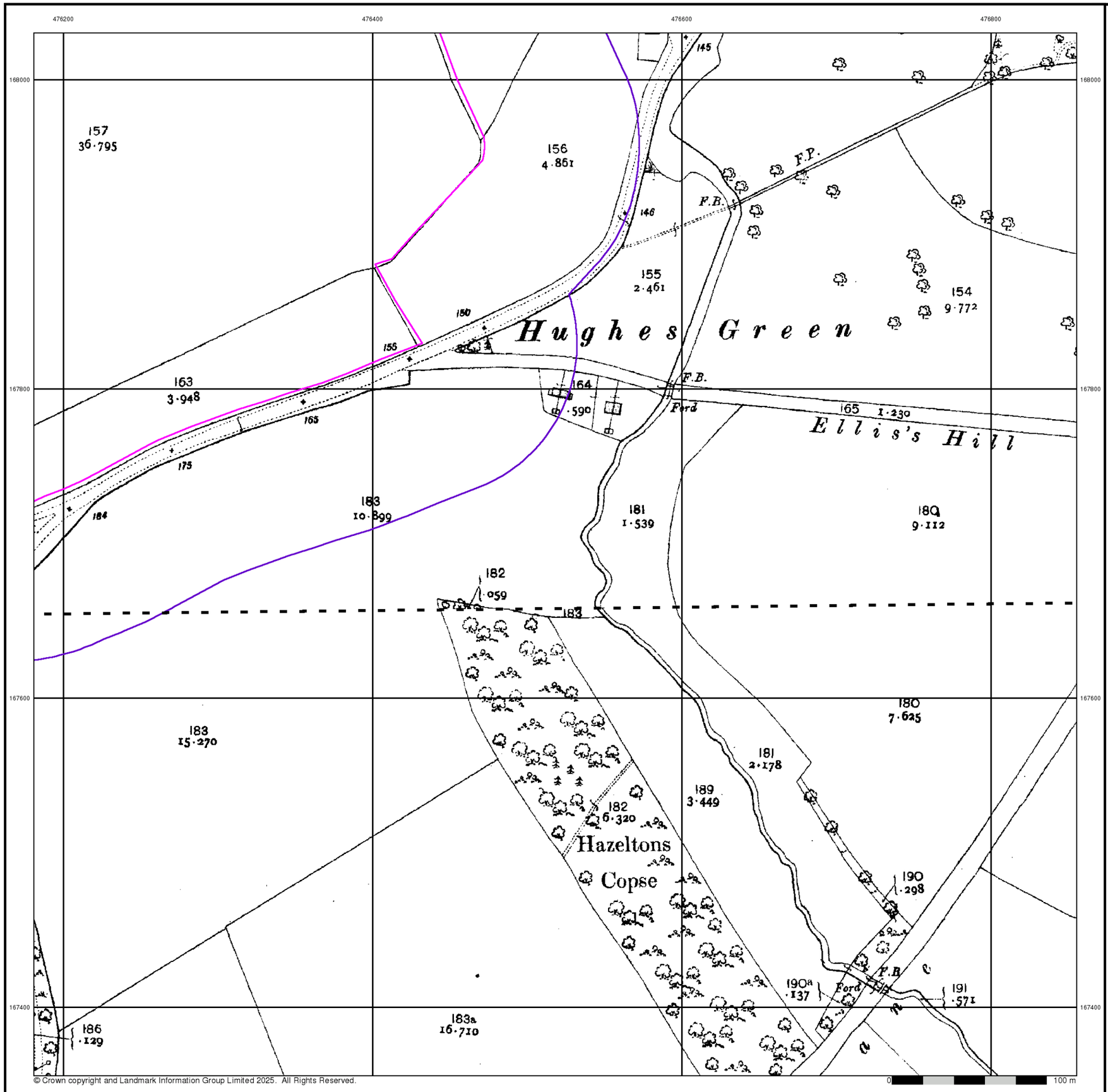

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1933

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.

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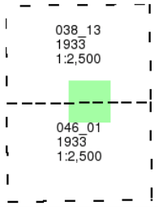
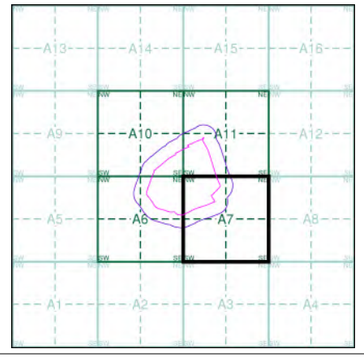


Historical Map - Segment A7



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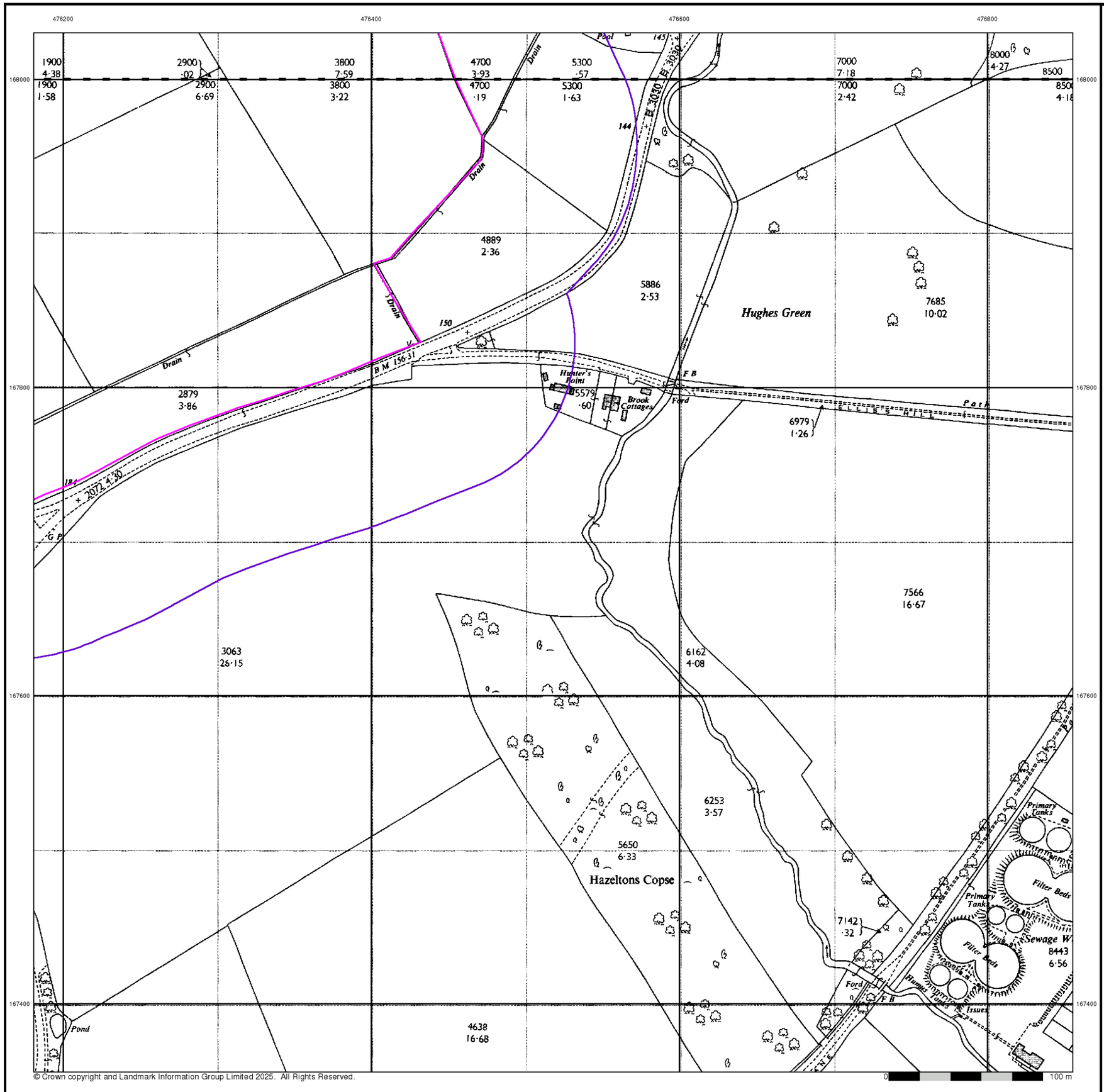

BRD

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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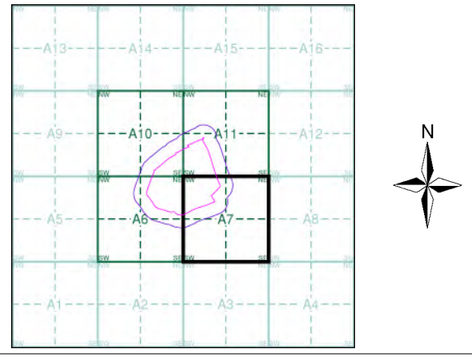
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SU7668
1967
1:2,500

SU7667
1967
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A7



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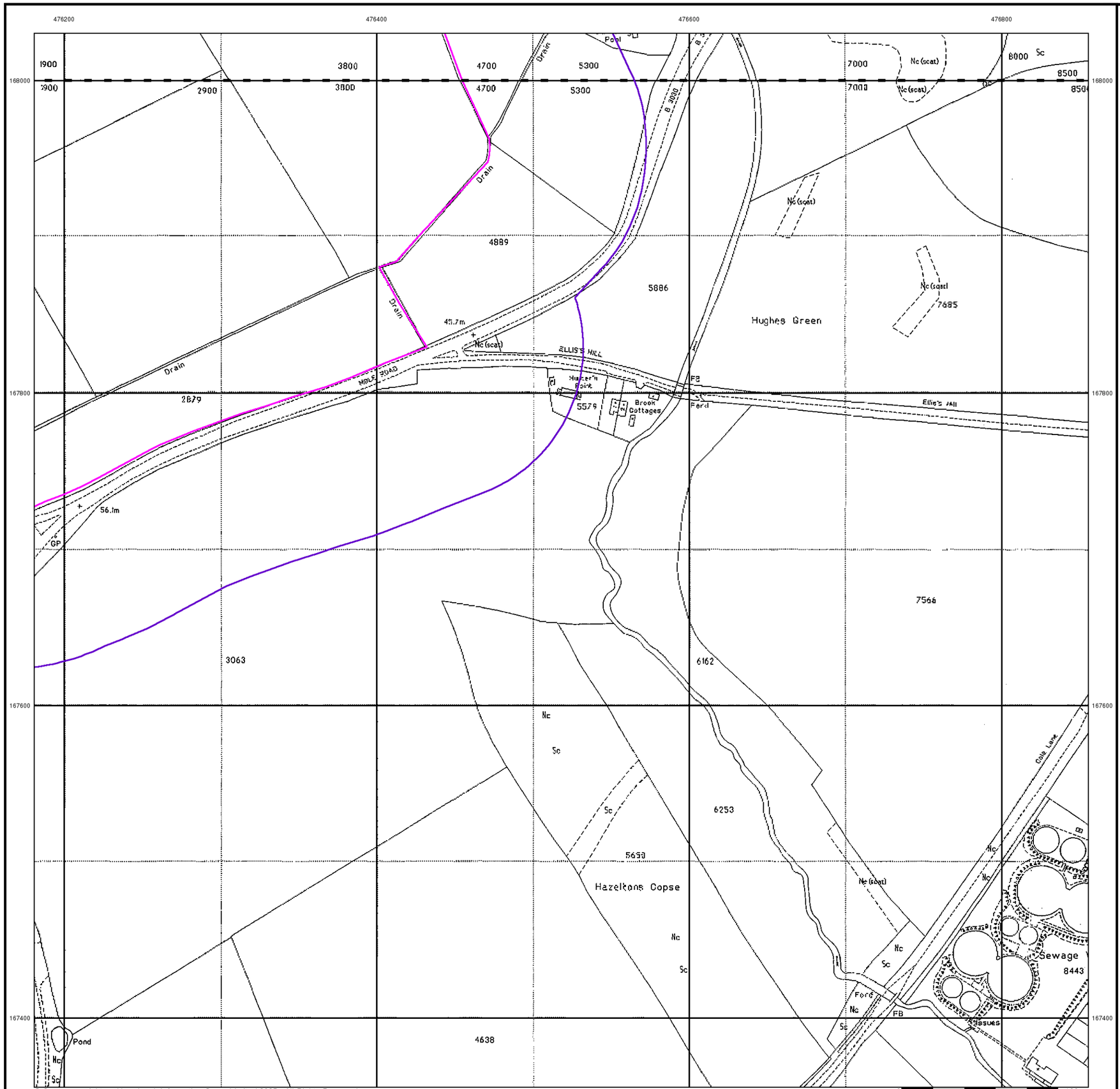


BRD

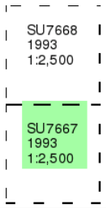
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

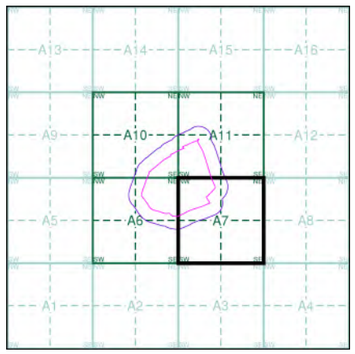
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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 A7



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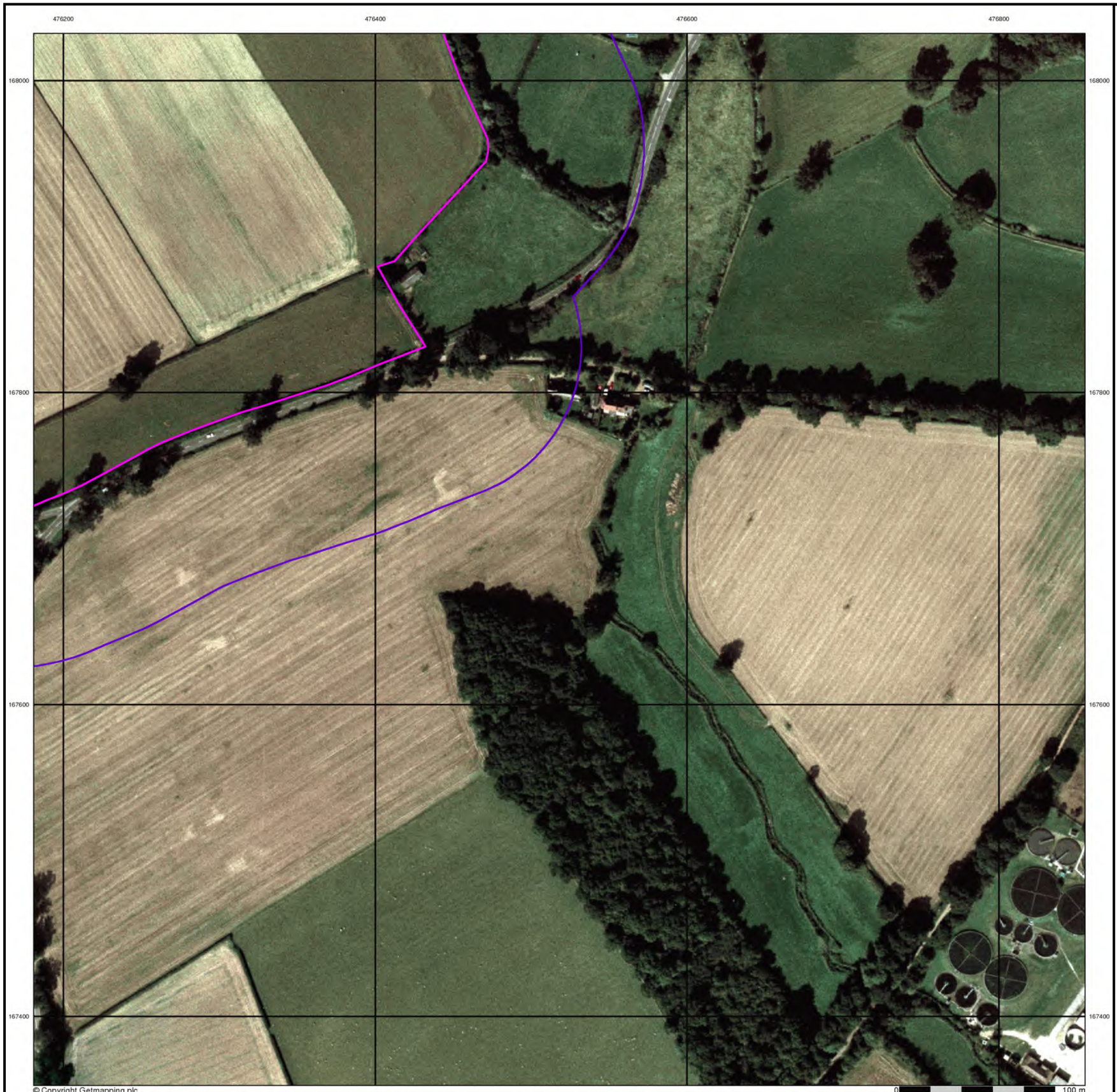


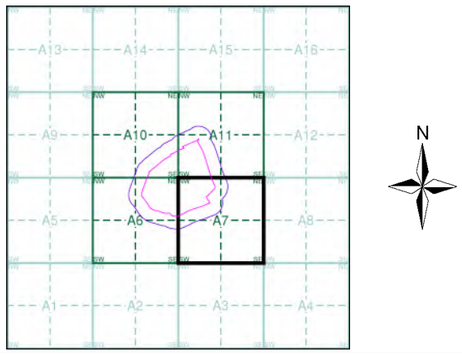
BRD

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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 A7



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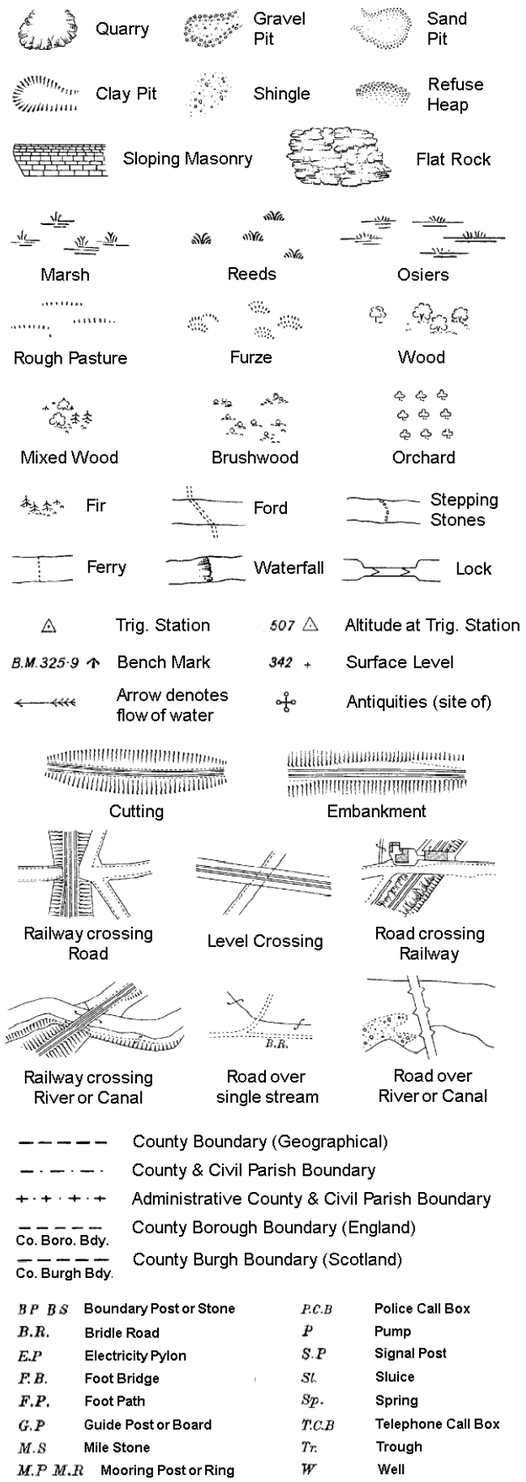
Historical Mapping Legends

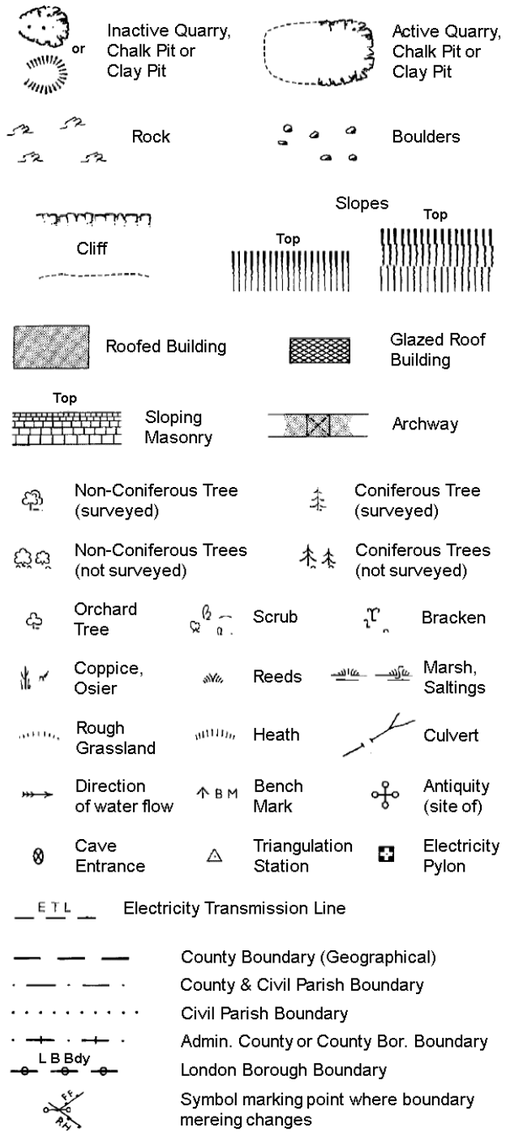
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

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

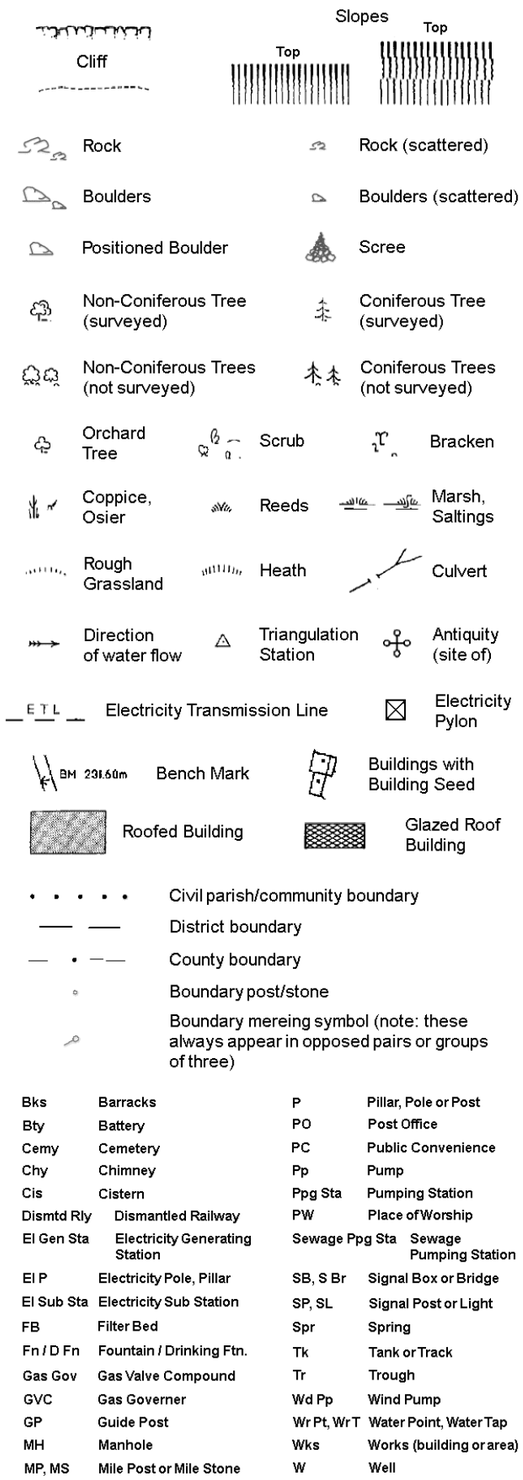
Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



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

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

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



Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

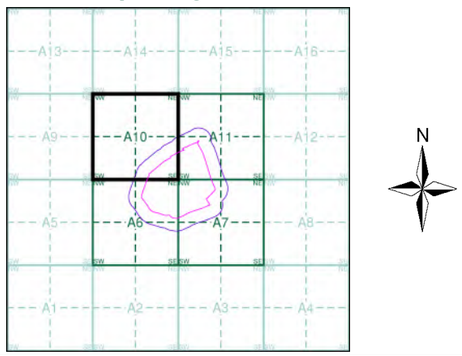
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity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

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:2,500	1873	2
Berkshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Berkshire	1:2,500	1912	4
Berkshire	1:2,500	1933	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1967	6
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1987	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	9

Historical Map - Segment A10



Order Details

Order Number:	379050148_1_1
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Slice:	A
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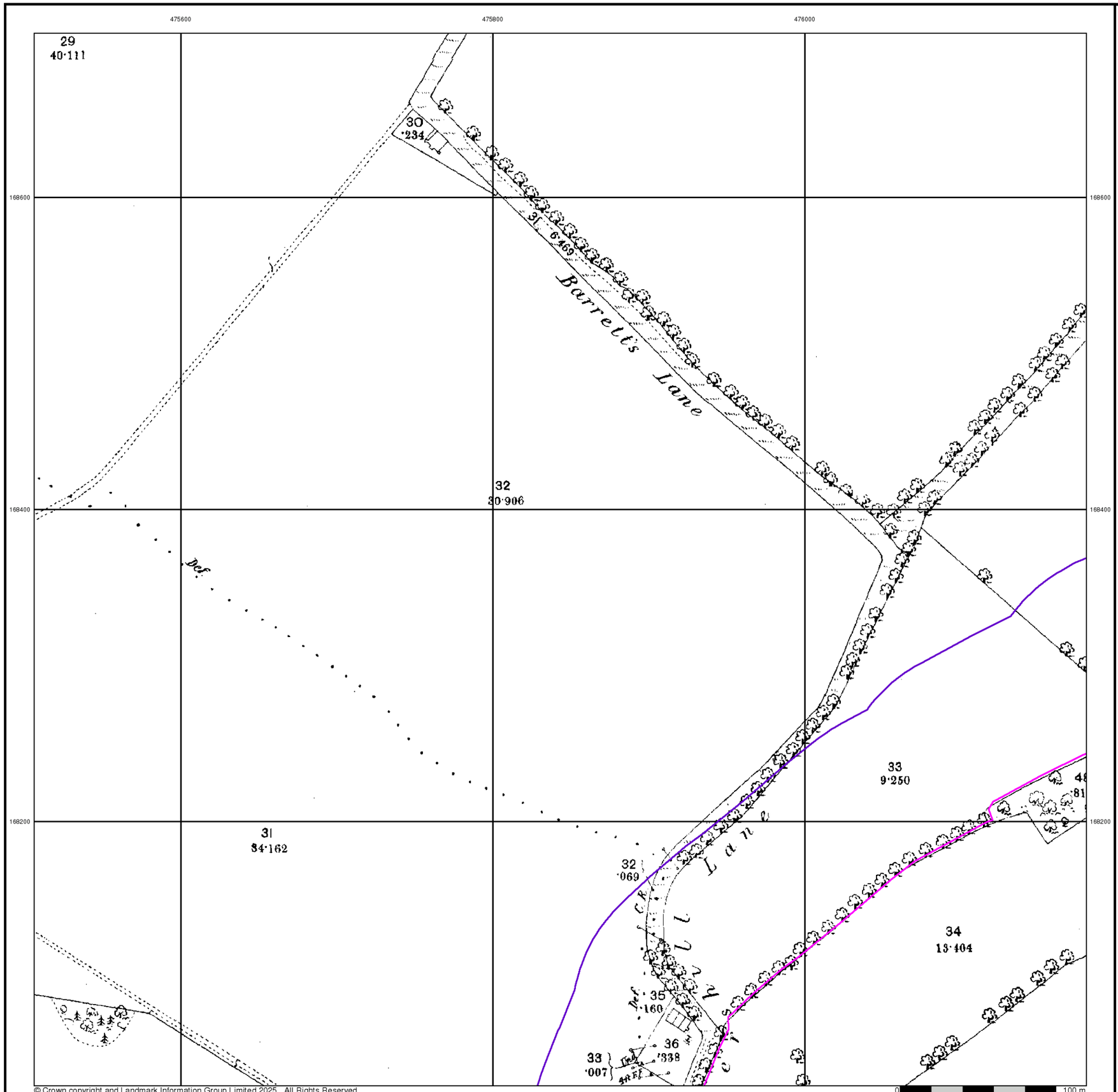
Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ



BRD

Berkshire

Published 1873

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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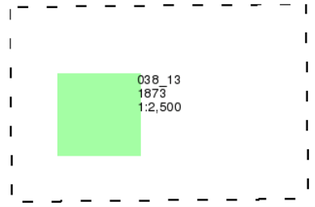
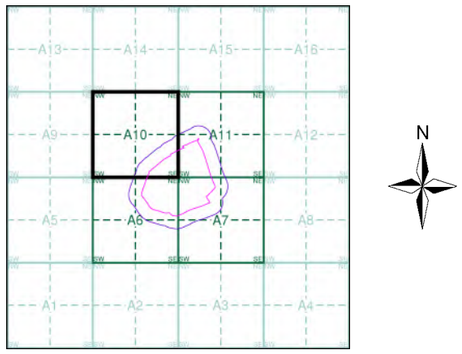


Historical Map - Segment A10



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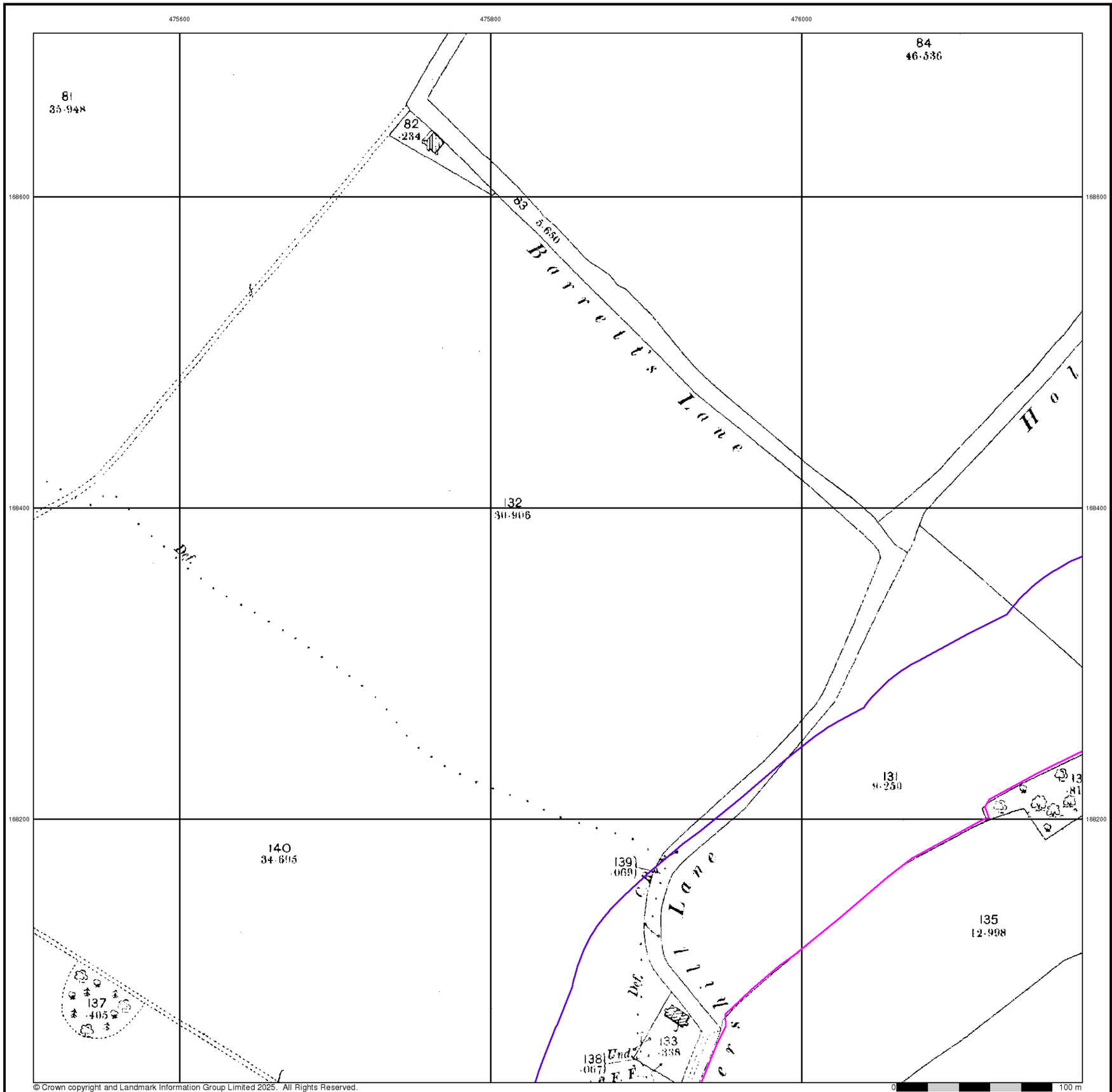

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1899

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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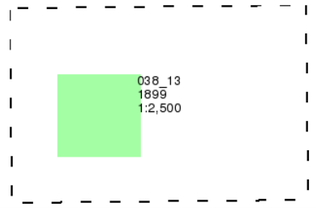
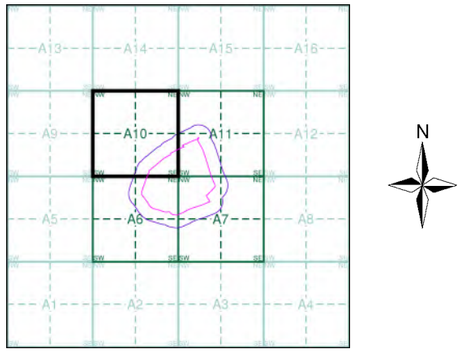


Historical Map - Segment A10



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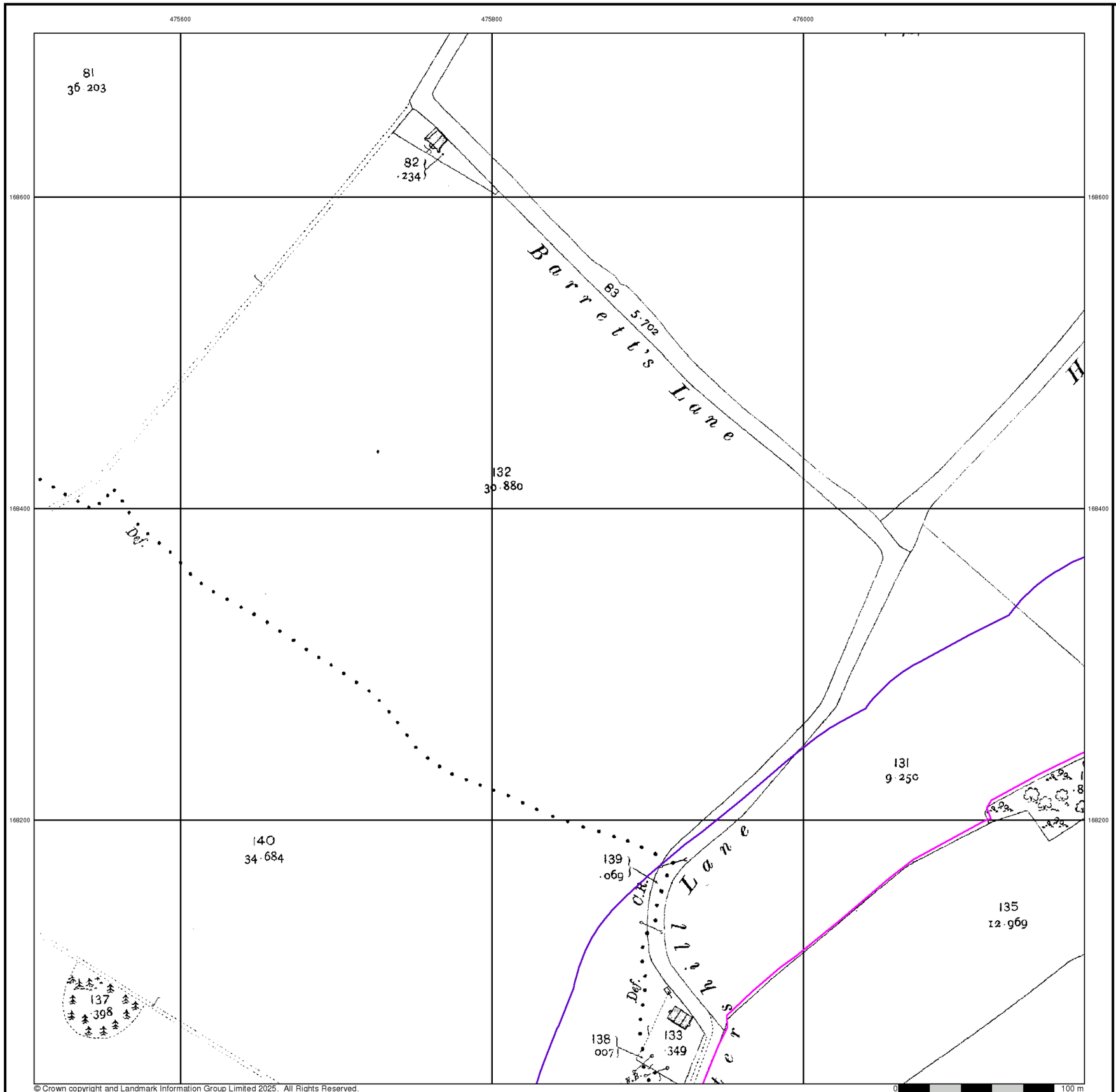

Berkshire

Published 1912

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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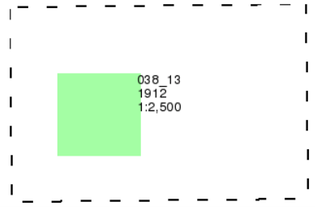
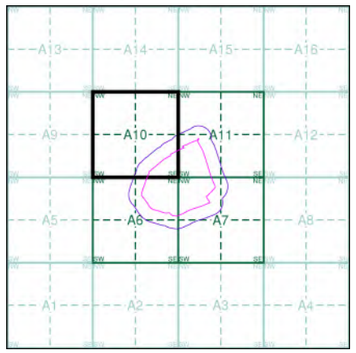


Historical Map - Segment A10



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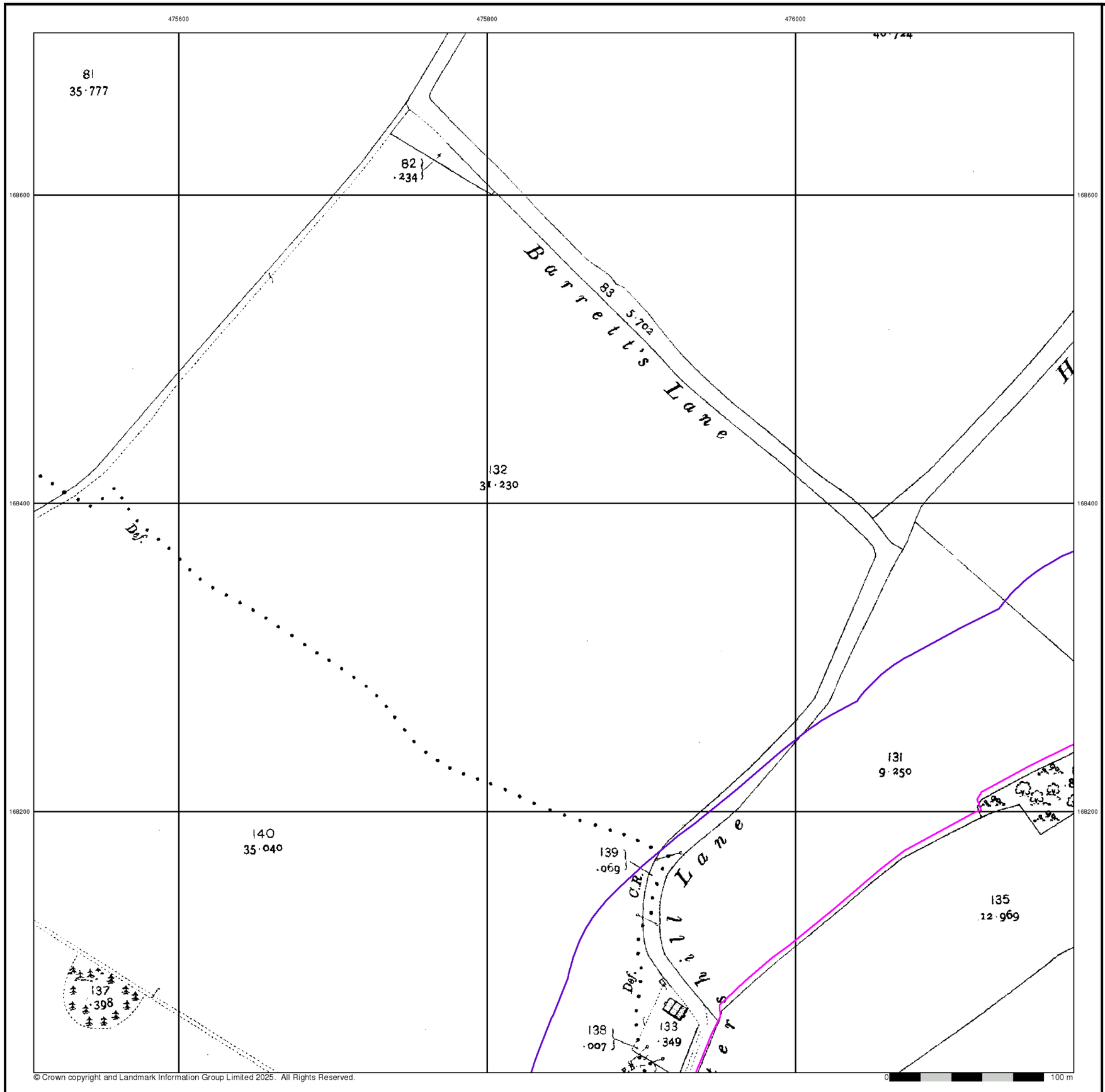

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1933

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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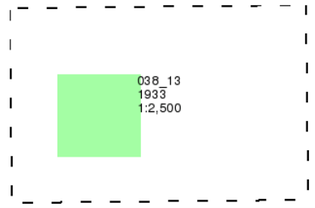
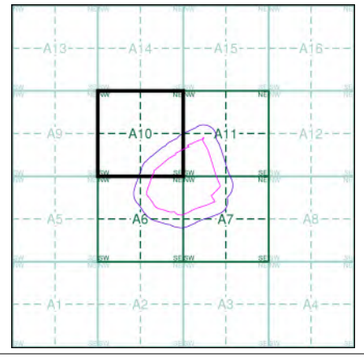


Historical Map - Segment A10



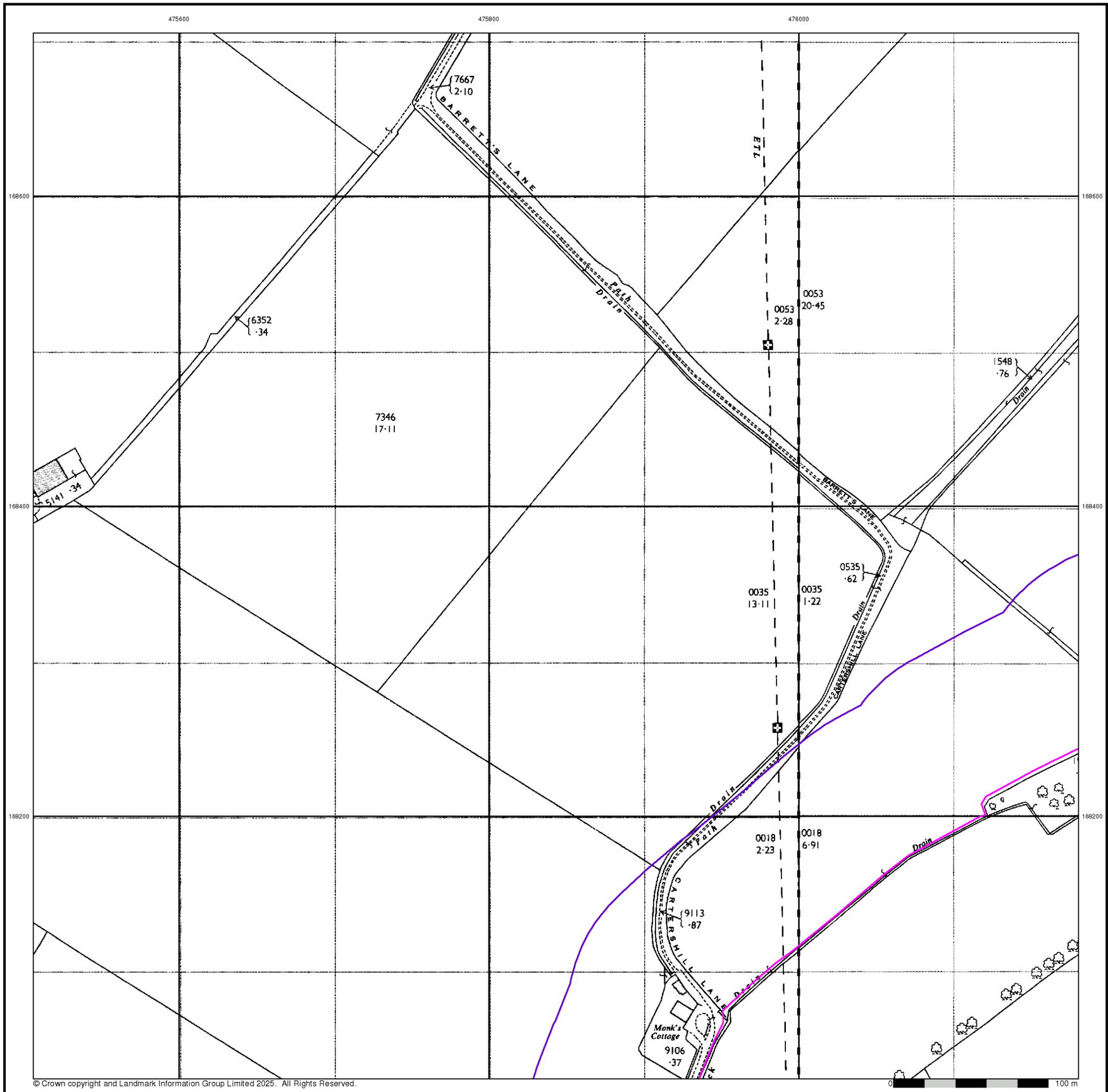
Order Details

Order Number:	379050148_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4594
National Grid Reference:	476200, 168010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

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



BRD

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

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.

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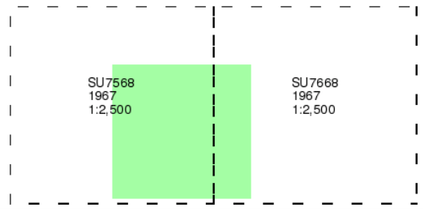
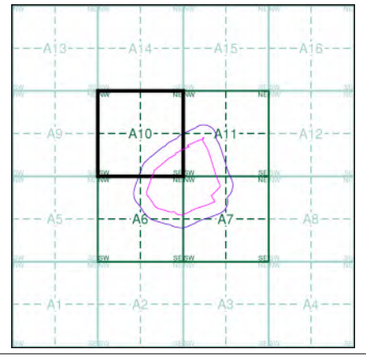


Historical Map - Segment A10



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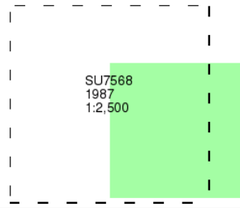
Additional SIMs

Published 1987

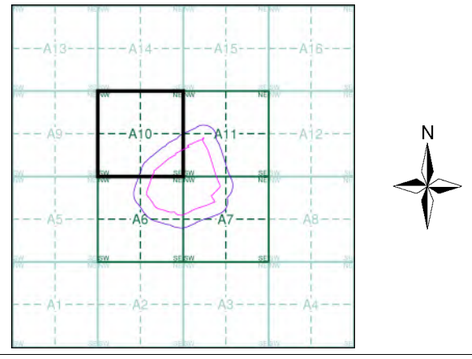
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 A10



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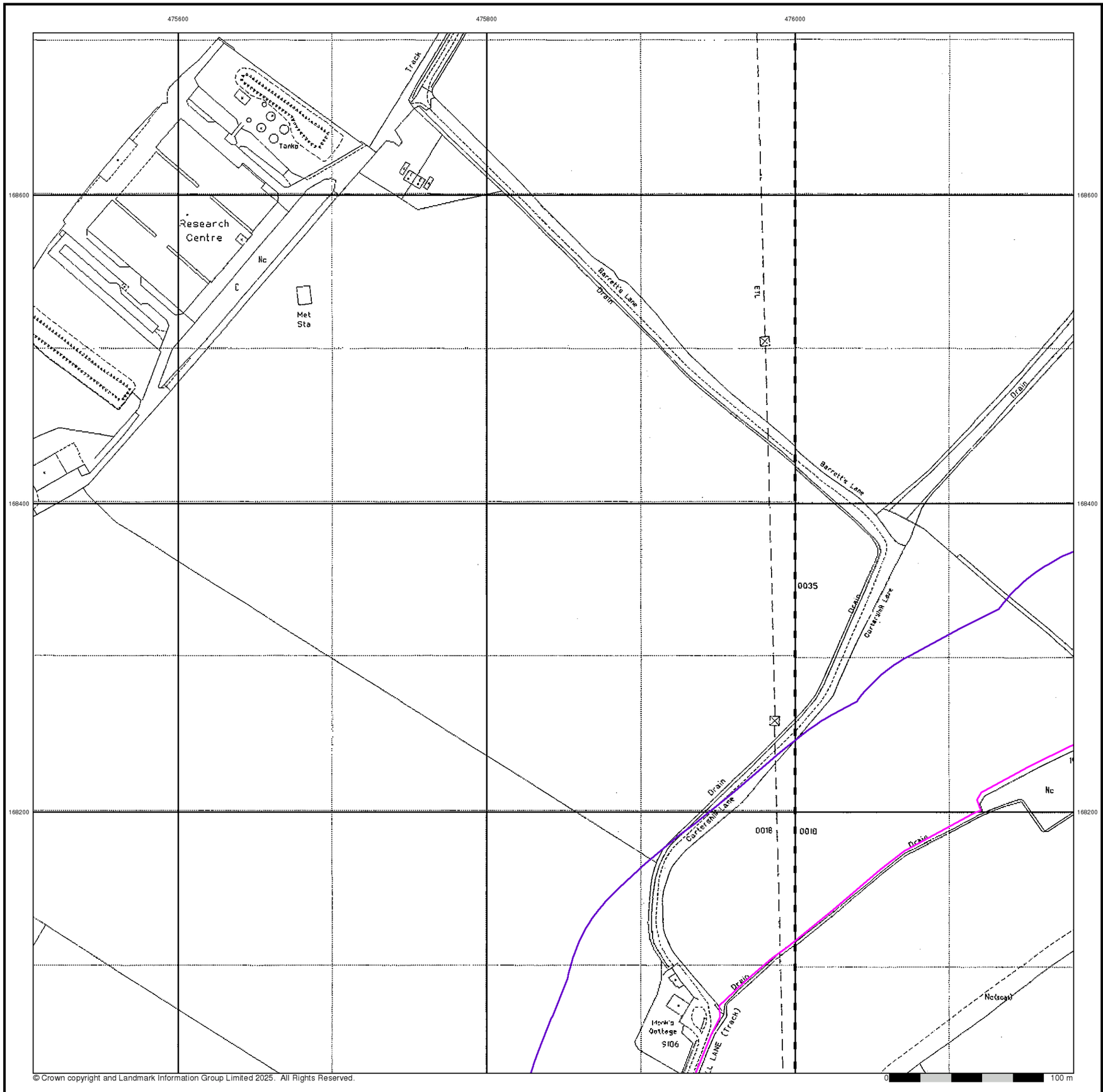


BRD

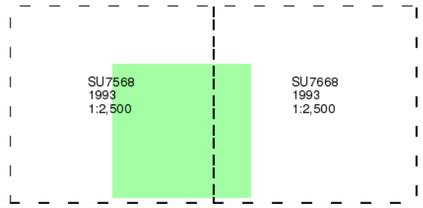
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

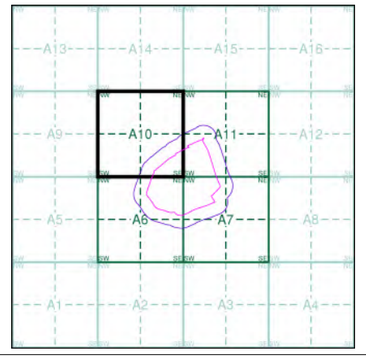
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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 A10



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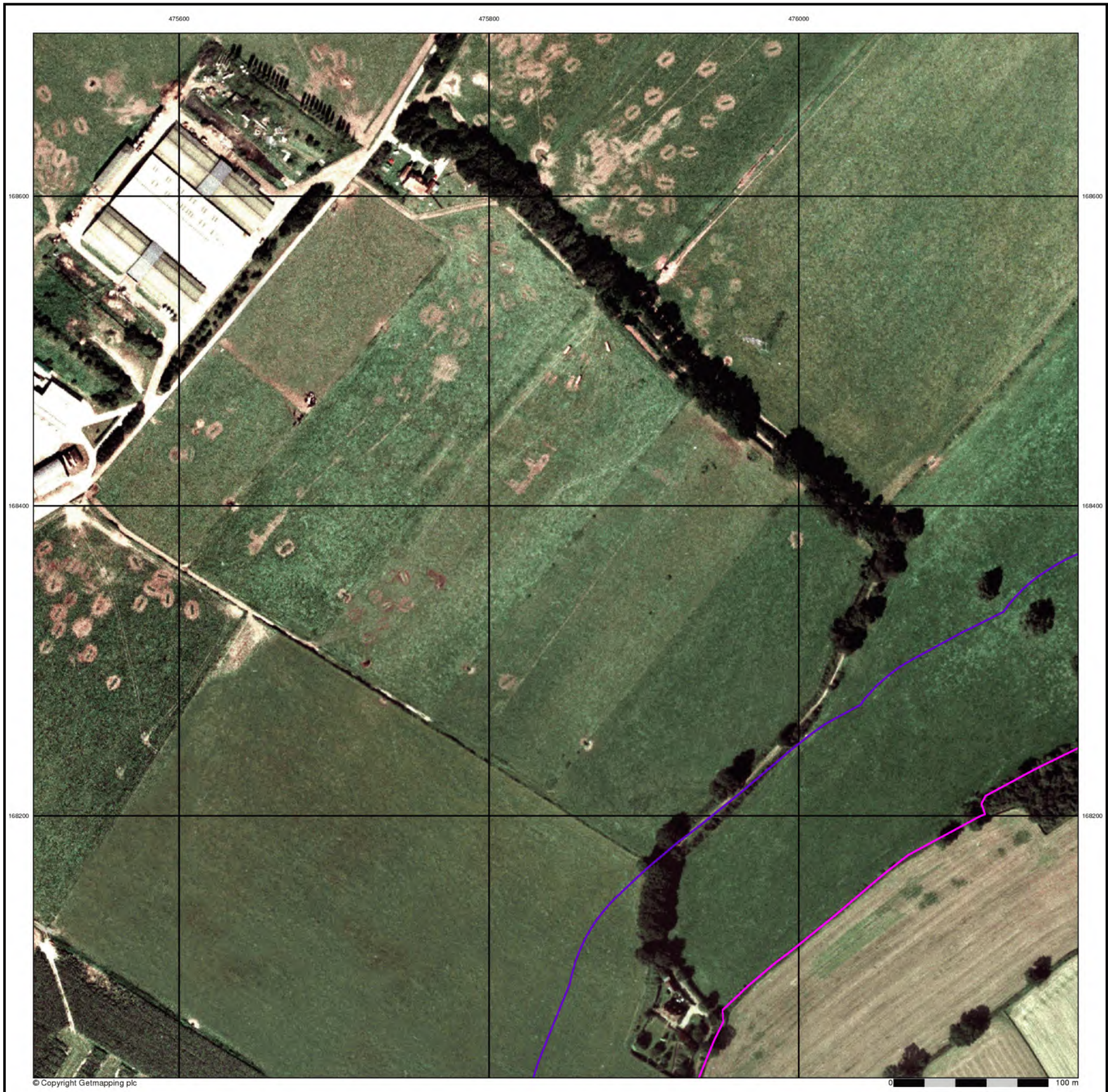


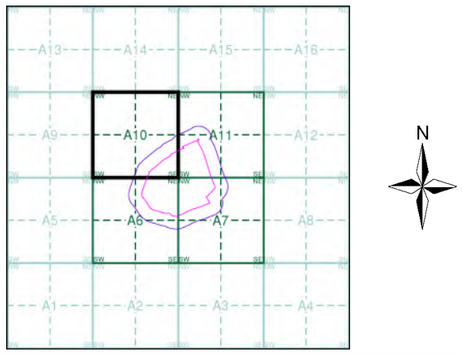
BRD

Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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 A10



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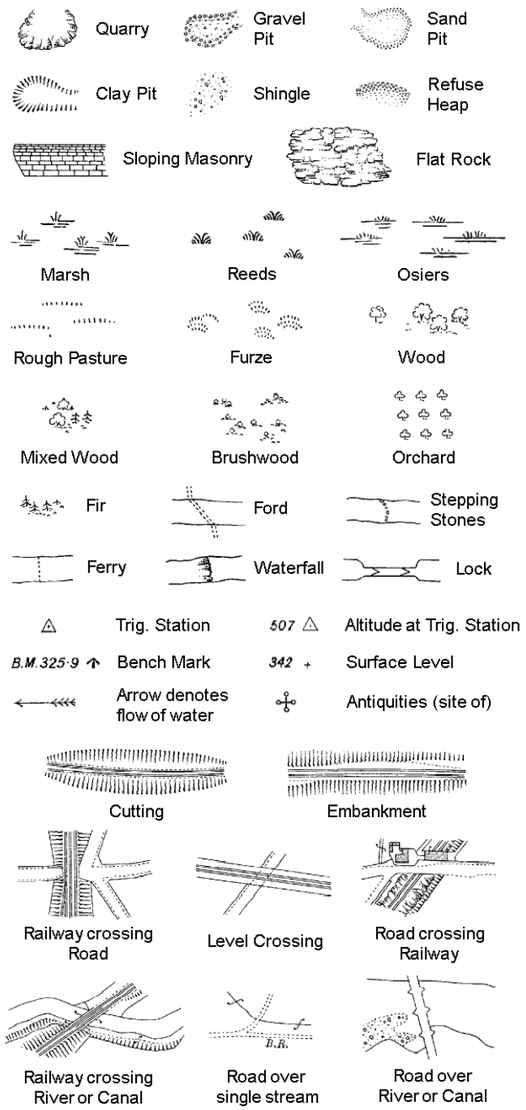
Historical Mapping Legends

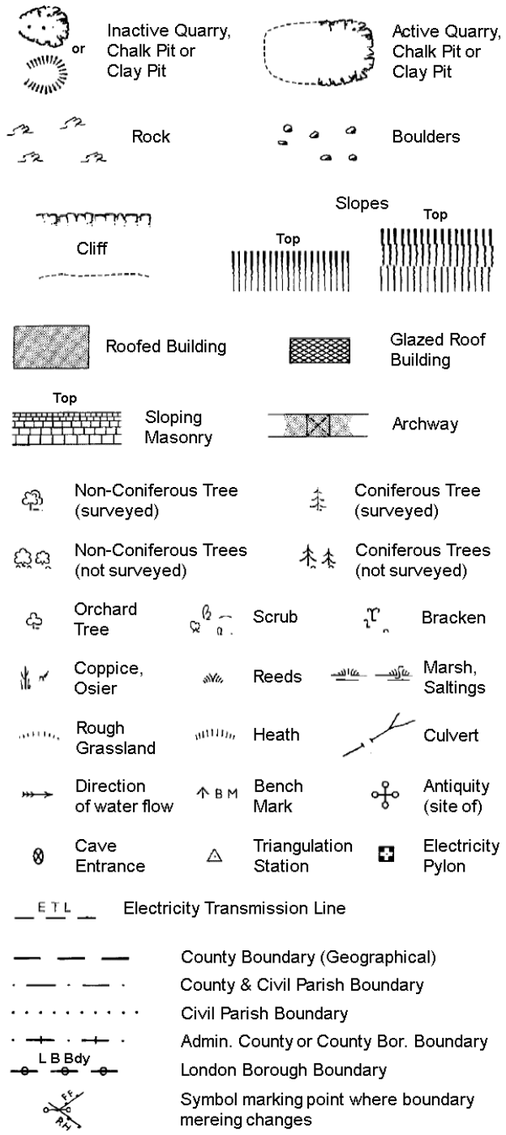
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy.
County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy.
County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

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

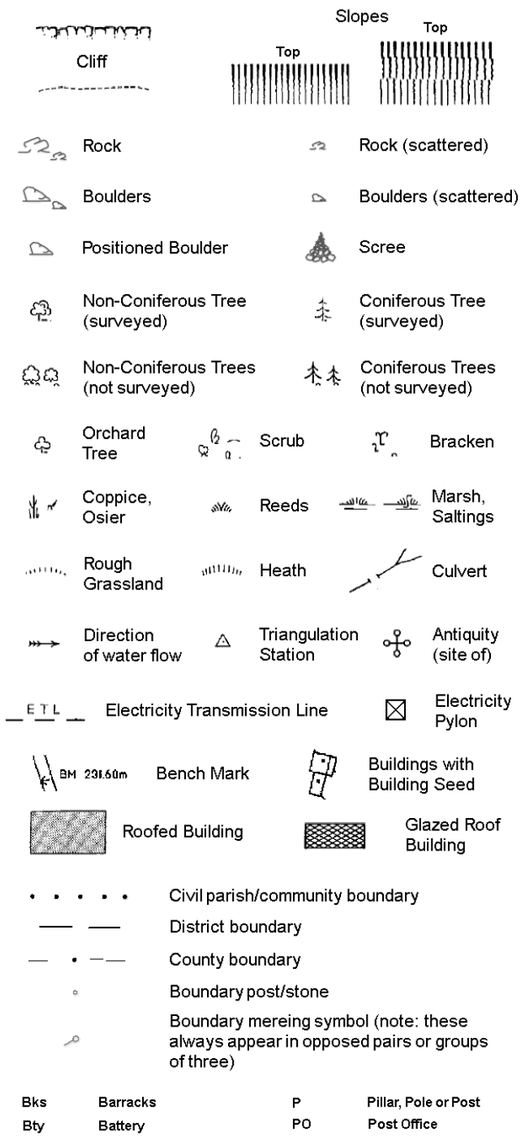
Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



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

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

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



Civil parish/community boundary
District boundary
County boundary
Boundary post/stone
Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)

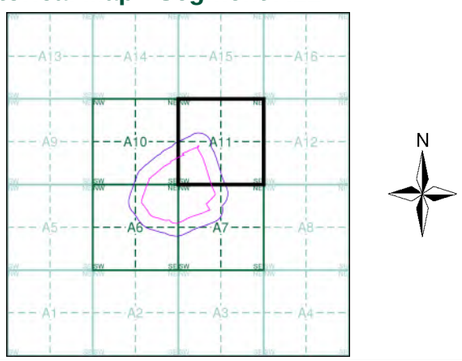
Bks	Barracks	P	Pillar, Pole or Post
Bty	Battery	PO	Post Office
Cemy	Cemetery	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	Pp	Pump
Cis	Cistern	Ppg Sta	Pumping Station
Dismtd Rly	Dismantled Railway	PW	Place of Worship
El Gen Sta	Electricity Generating Station	Sewage Ppg Sta	Sewage Pumping Station
El P	Electricity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

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:2,500	1873	2
Berkshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Berkshire	1:2,500	1912	4
Berkshire	1:2,500	1933	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1967	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	7
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	8

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
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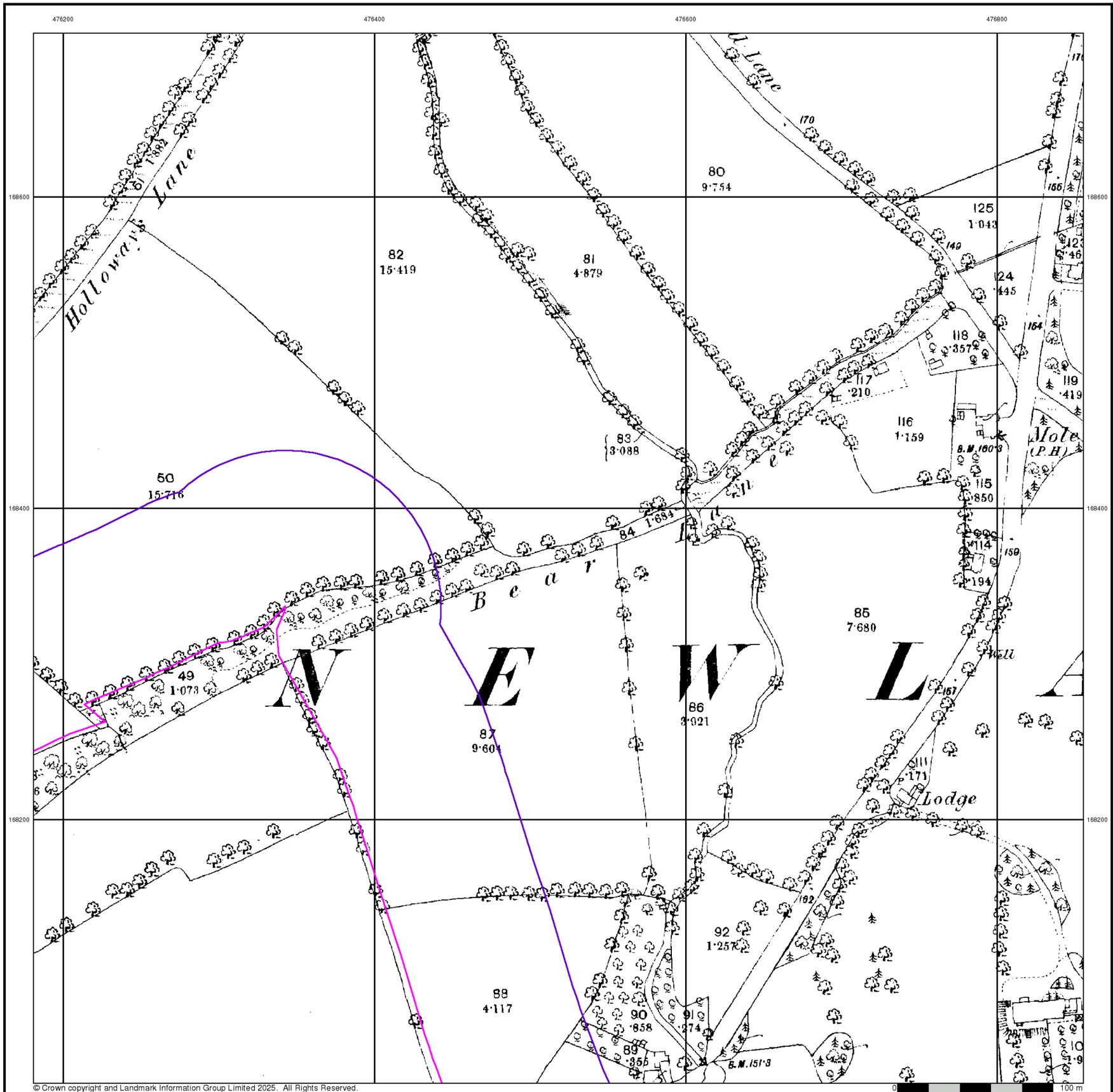

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1873

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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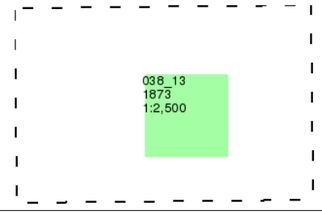
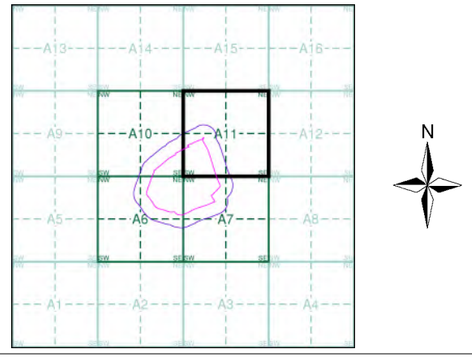


Historical Map - Segment A11



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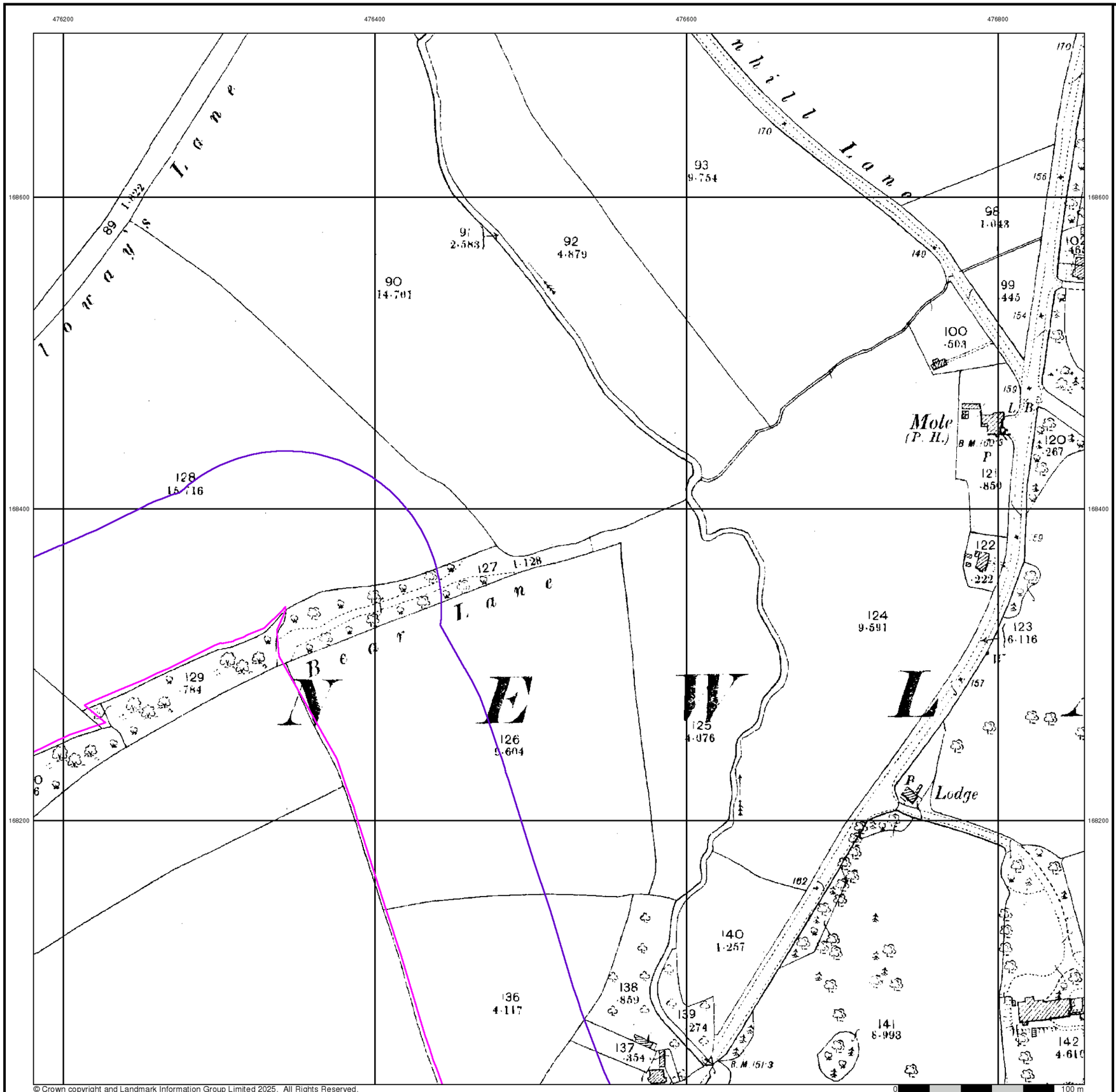

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1899

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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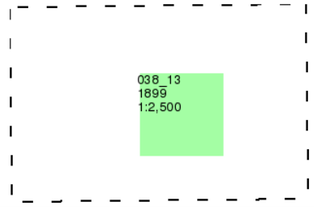
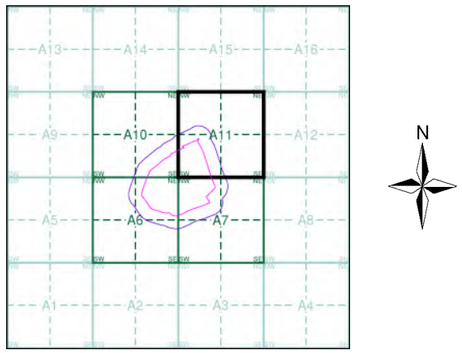


Historical Map - Segment A11



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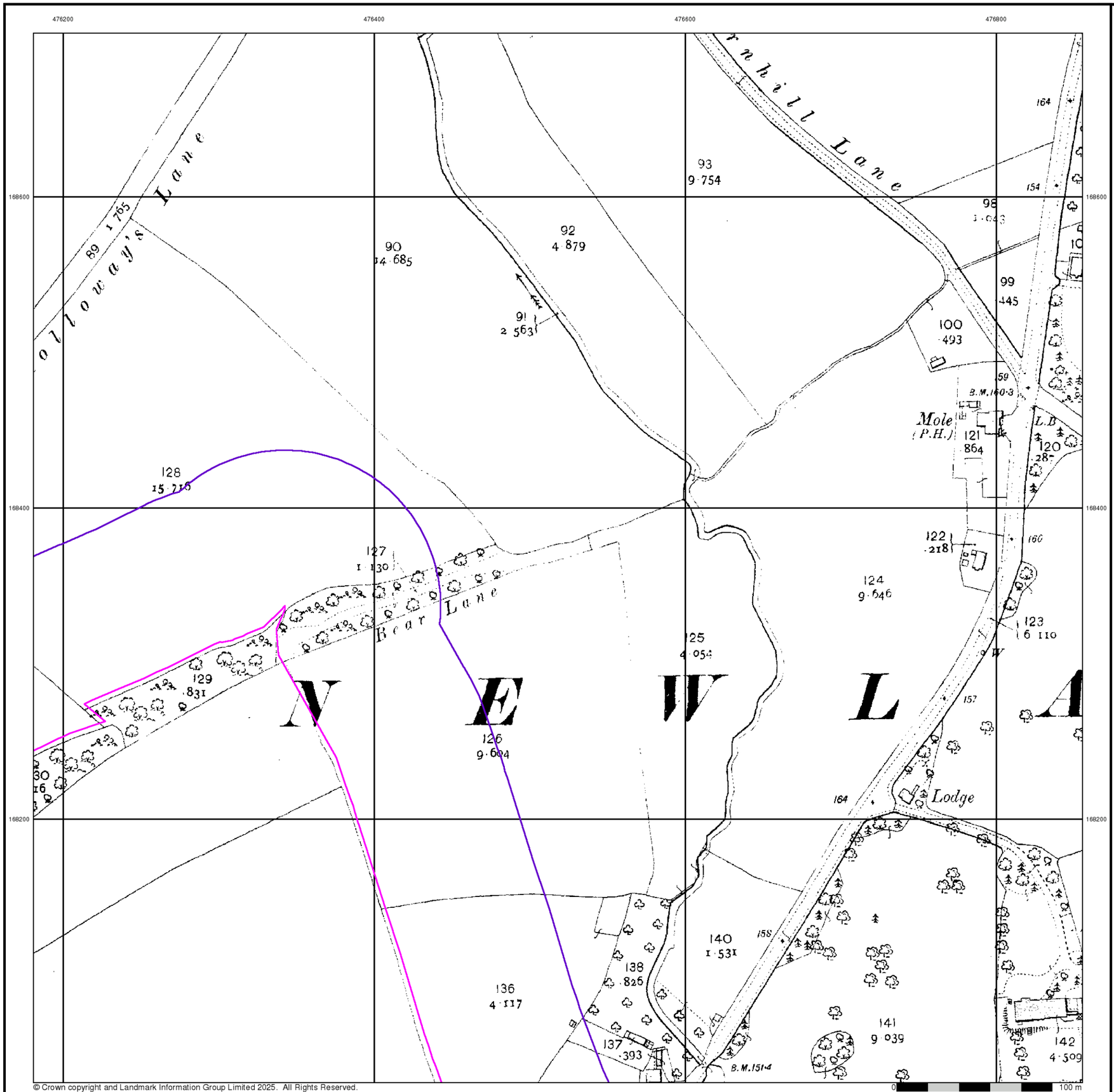

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1912

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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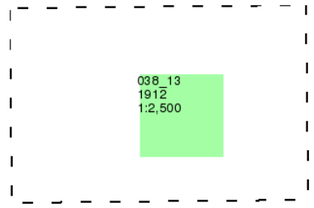
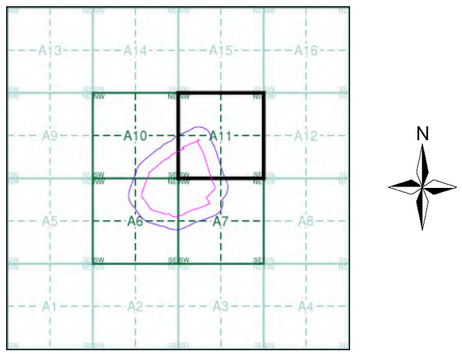


Historical Map - Segment A11



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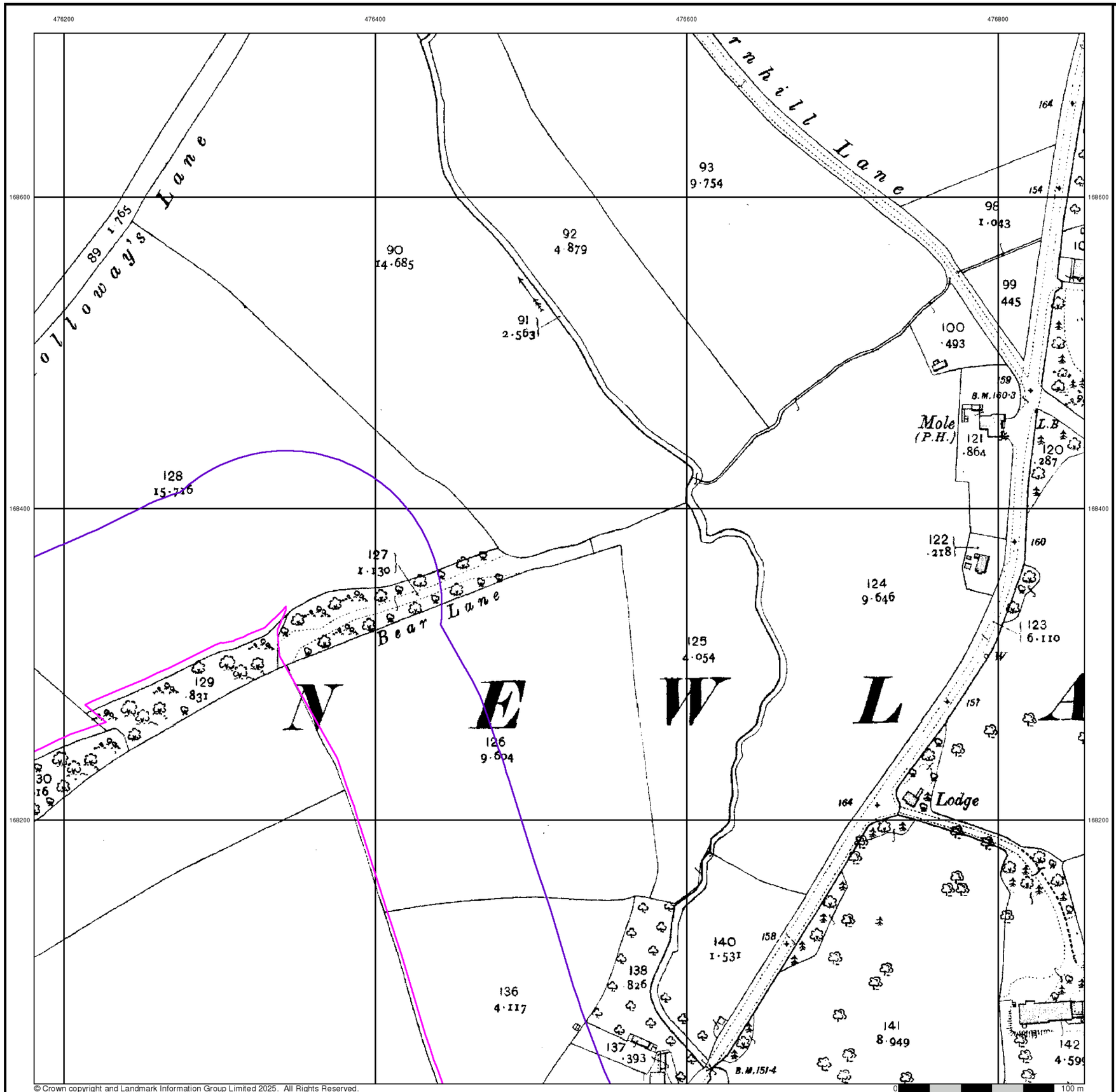

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1933

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.

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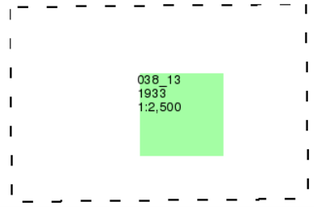
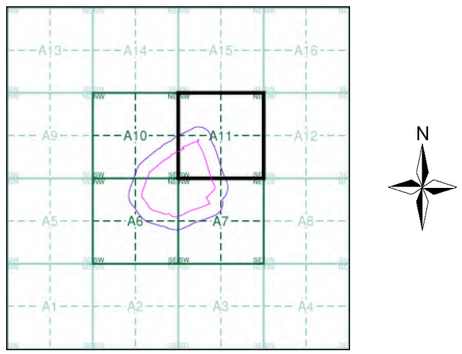


Historical Map - Segment A11



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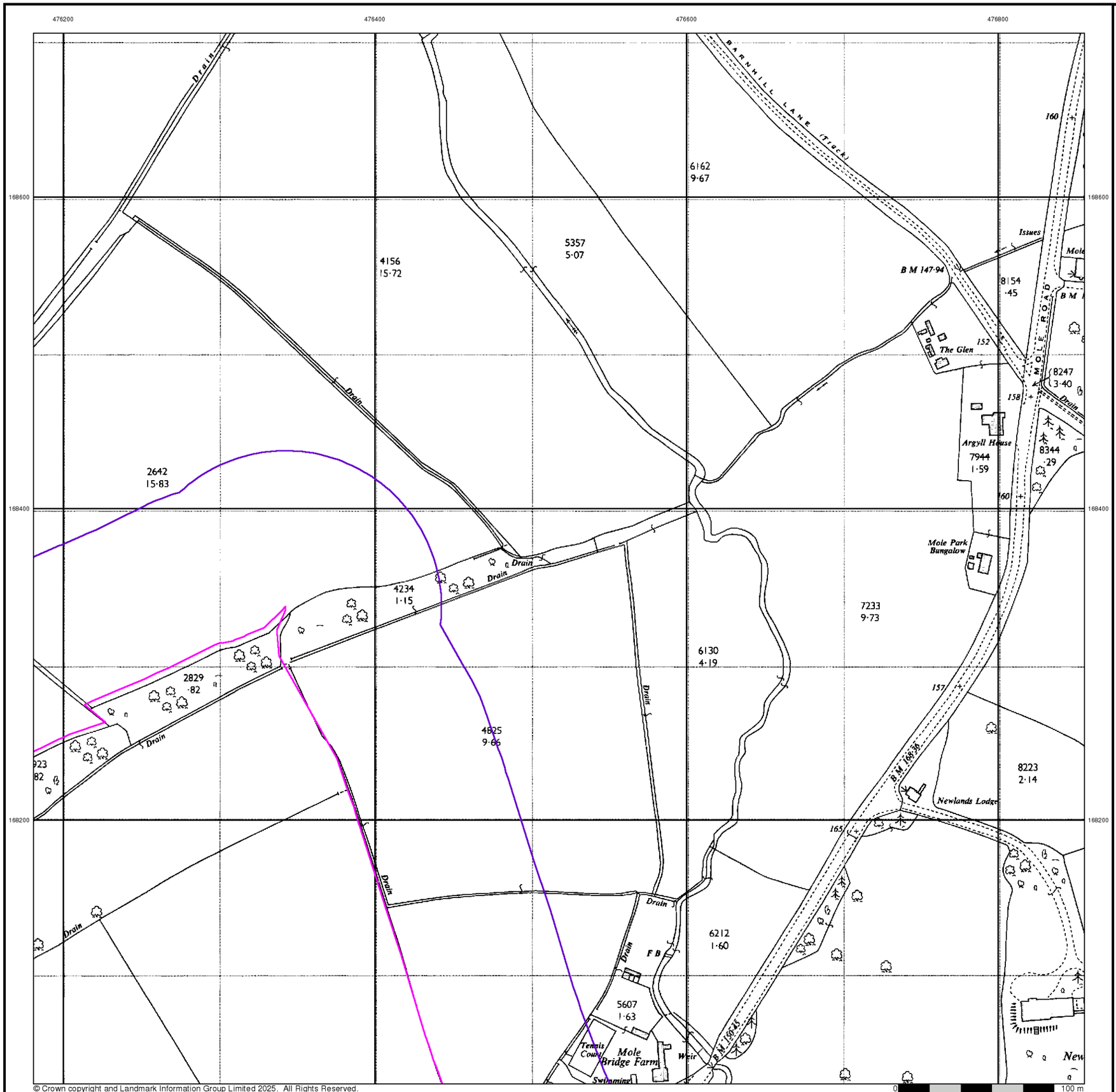

BRD

Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

Source map scale - 1:2,500

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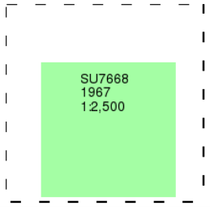
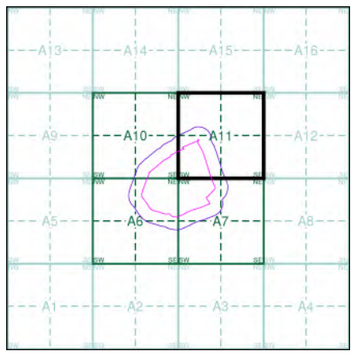


Historical Map - Segment A11



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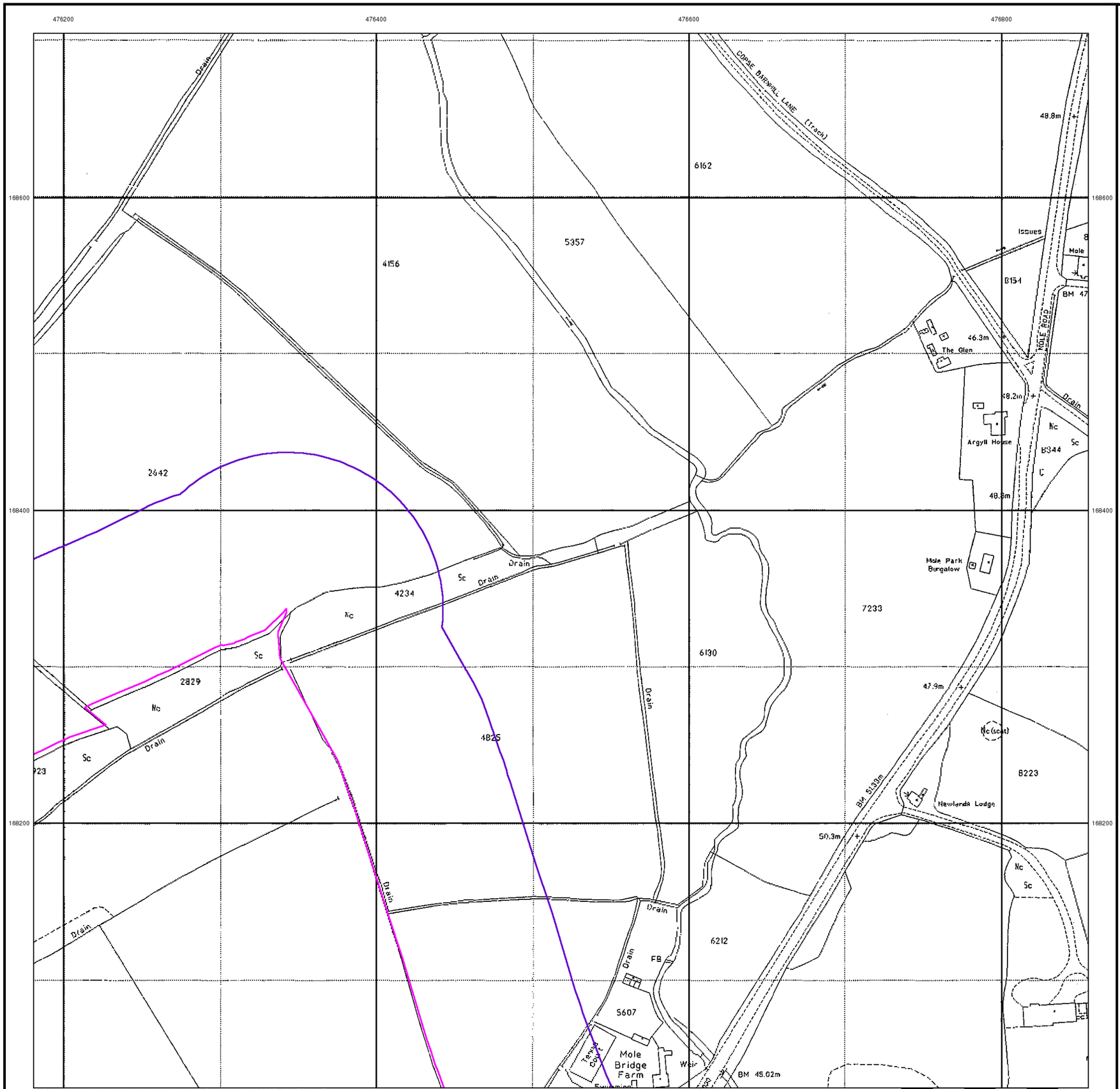


BRD

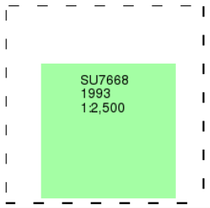
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1993

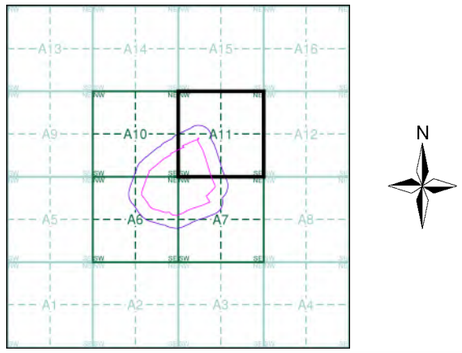
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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 A11



Order Details

Order Number:	379050148_1_1
Customer Ref:	BRD4594
National Grid Reference:	476200, 168010
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	22.51
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Mole Road, Arborfield, READING, RG2 9JQ

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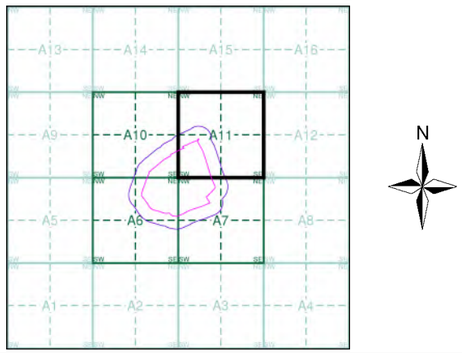
Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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



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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
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Minor Roads
Fenced
Un-Fenced
Sunken Road
Raised Road
Road over Railway
Railway over River
Railway over Road
Level Crossing
Road over River or Canal
Road over Stream
Road over Stream
County Boundary (Geographical)
County & Civil Parish Boundary
Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary
Co. Boro. Bdy. County Borough Boundary (England)
Co. Burgh Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)
R.D. Bdy. Rural District Boundary
Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

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

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

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

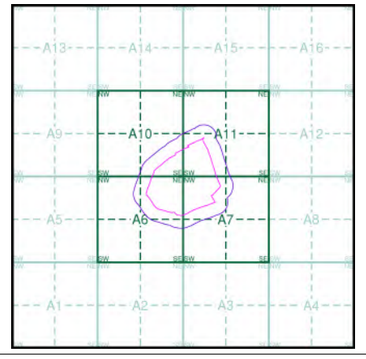
Gravel Pit
Refuse tip or slag heap
Rock
Rock (scattered)
Boulders
Boulders (scattered)
Shingle
Mud
Mud
Sand
Sand
Sand Pit
Slopes
Top of cliff
General detail
Underground detail
Overhead detail
Narrow gauge railway
Multi-track railway
Single track railway
County boundary (England only)
Civil, parish or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

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:10,560	1876 - 1883	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1877	4
Berkshire	1:10,560	1900	5
Berkshire	1:10,560	1901	6
Berkshire	1:10,560	1912 - 1913	7
Berkshire	1:10,560	1932	8
Berkshire	1:10,560	1938	9
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1961	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1971	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1976 - 1979	14
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1984	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	16
Reading	1:10,000	1990	17
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	18
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	19
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2024	20

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 22.51
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Russian Military Mapping Legends

1:5,000 and 1:10,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale

- Government and Administrative Buildings
- Military and Industrial Buildings
- Military and Communication Areas
- Subway Entrance
- Fireproof Building
- Prominent Fireproof Building
- Non-fireproof Building
- Non-fireproof Building (non-dwelling)
- Factory, mill, and flour mill, with chimneys
- Factory, mill, and flour mill, without chimneys
- Power Station, drawn to scale
- Hydroelectric Power Station
- Radio Station, drawn to scale
- Telephone Station, drawn to scale
- Abandoned Open-pit Mine or Quarry
- Open-pit Salt Mine
- Pit
- Oil Deposit or Well
- Oil Seepage
- Tailings Pile
- Fuel Storage Tanks
- Natural Gas Tank
- Bench Mark
- Drill Hole
- Burial Mound
- Triangulation Point on Burial Mound
- Single-track Railroad
- Double-track Railroad and Station Building
- Coniferous Forest
- Deciduous Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Lawns
- Citrus Orchard
- Wet Ground
- Scattered Vegetation

243,8 — Values for prominent elevations

186.0 — Numbers for spot elevations, depth soundings, contour lines, etc.

0,2 — Velocity of the current, width of river bed, depth of river

Fractional terms: length and capacity of bridges; depth of fords and condition of the river bottom; height of forest and the diameter of trees

Russian Alphabet (For reference and phonetic interpretation of map text)

А а (A)	З з (Z)	П п (P)	Ч ч (CH)
Б б (B)	И и (I)	Р р (R)	Ш ш (SH)
В в (V)	Й й (Y)	С с (S)	Щ щ (SHCH)
Г г (G)	К к (K)	Т т (T)	ъ (–)
Д д (D)	Л л (L)	У у (U)	ы (Y)
Е е (E)	М м (M)	Ф ф (F)	ь (')
Ё ё (YO)	Н н (N)	Х х (KH)	Э э (E)
Ж ж (ZH)	О о (O)	Ц ц (TS)	Ю ю (YU or IU)
			Я я (YA or IA)

1:25,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale

- Government and Administrative Buildings
- Military and Industrial Buildings
- Military and Communication Areas
- Subway Entrance
- Partly Demolished Buildings
- Demolished Buildings
- Built-Up Area with Fireproof Buildings Predominant
- Built-Up Area with Non-Fireproof Buildings Predominant
- Individual Fireproof Building
- Prominent Industrial Building
- Individual Dwelling, Fireproof
- Ruins of an Individual Dwelling
- Factory or Mill Chimney
- Factory or Mill with Chimney
- Factory or Mill without Chimney
- Mine or Open Pit Mine
- Operating Shaft or Mine
- Non-Operating Shaft or Mine
- Salt Mine
- Tailings Pile
- Pit
- Stone Quarry
- Gas Pump or Service Station
- Fuel Storage or Natural Gas Tank
- Oil or Natural Gas Derrick
- Small Hydroelectric Power Station
- Power Station
- Transformer Station
- Cemetery
- Burial Mound (height in metres)
- Triangulation Point on Burial Mound
- Triangulation Point
- Bench Mark
- Bench Mark (monumented)
- Telegraph Office
- Telephone Station
- Radio Station
- Radio Tower
- Airfield or Seaplane Base
- Landing Strip
- Main Highway
- Highway under Construction
- Improved Dirt Road (former truck road)
- Double-track Railroad with First Class Station
- Dismantled Railroad
- Railroad Under Construction
- Shore Embankment
- River or Ditch with Embankment
- Well
- Water Reservoir or Rain Water Pit
- Spring
- Isobath with value
- Heavy (Index) Contour Line
- Contour Line and Value
- Half Contour Line
- Spot Elevation Value
- Coniferous
- Deciduous
- Mixed
- Scrub

Key to Numbers on Mapping

SU76NE_Reading

No.	Description
54	Sewage Works

BRD

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Berkshire	1:10,560	1876 - 1883	3
Hampshire & Isle Of Wight	1:10,560	1877	4
Berkshire	1:10,560	1900	5
Berkshire	1:10,560	1901	6
Berkshire	1:10,560	1912 - 1913	7
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Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1948	10
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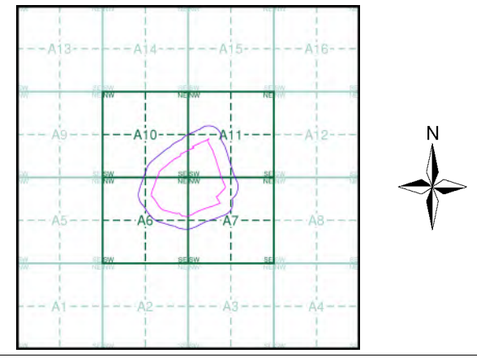
Reading	1:10,000	1990	17
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	18
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	19
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2024	20

Russian Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 379050148_1_1
Customer Ref: BRD4594
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 22.51
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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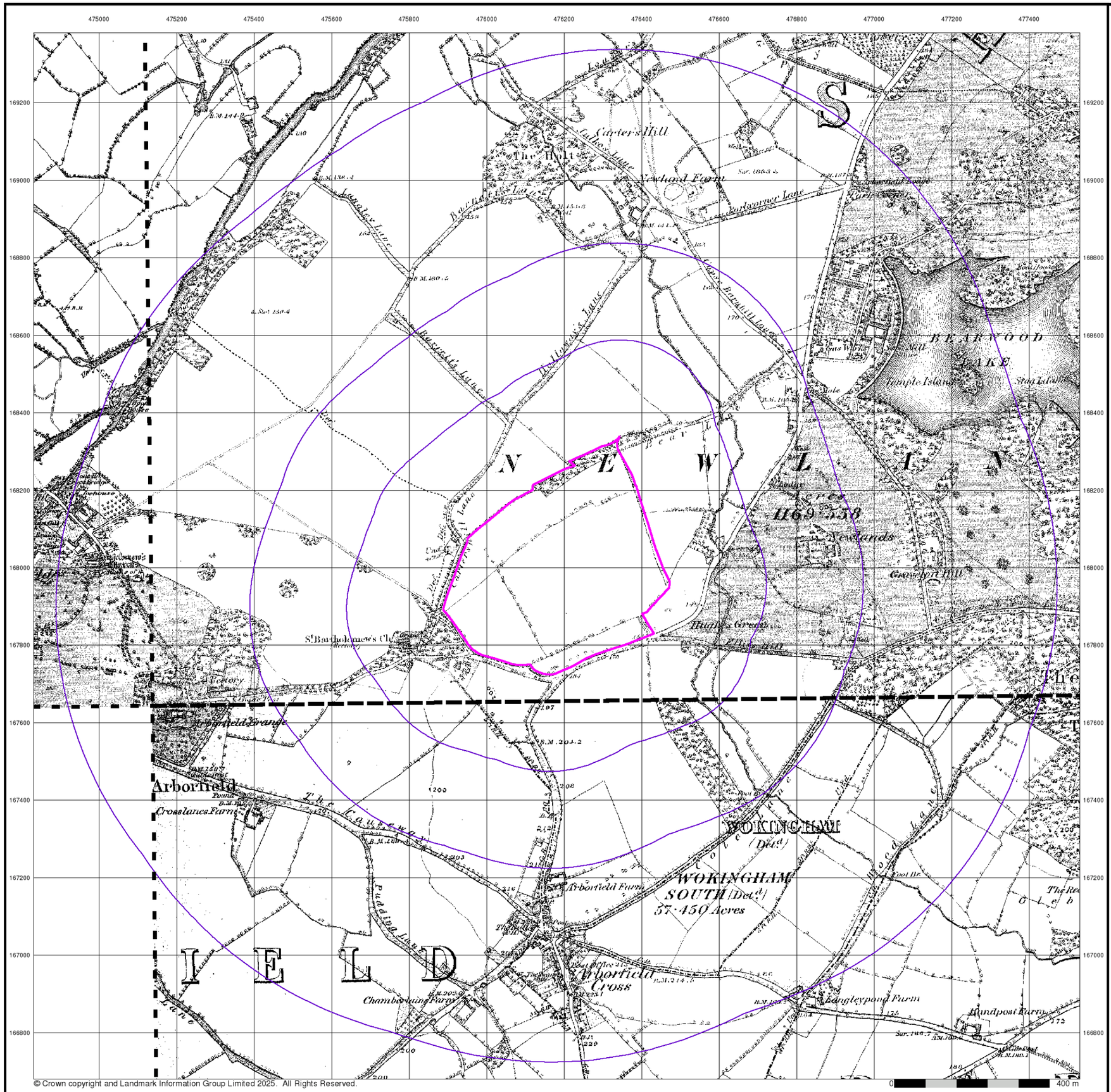


0 400 m

BRD

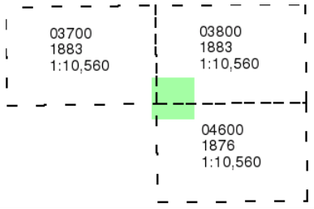
Berkshire

Published 1876 - 1883

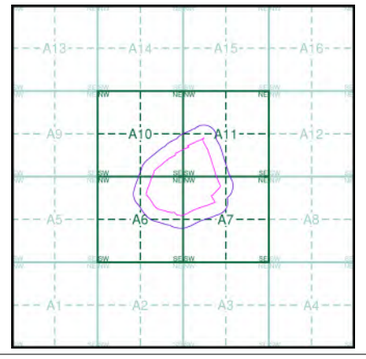
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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



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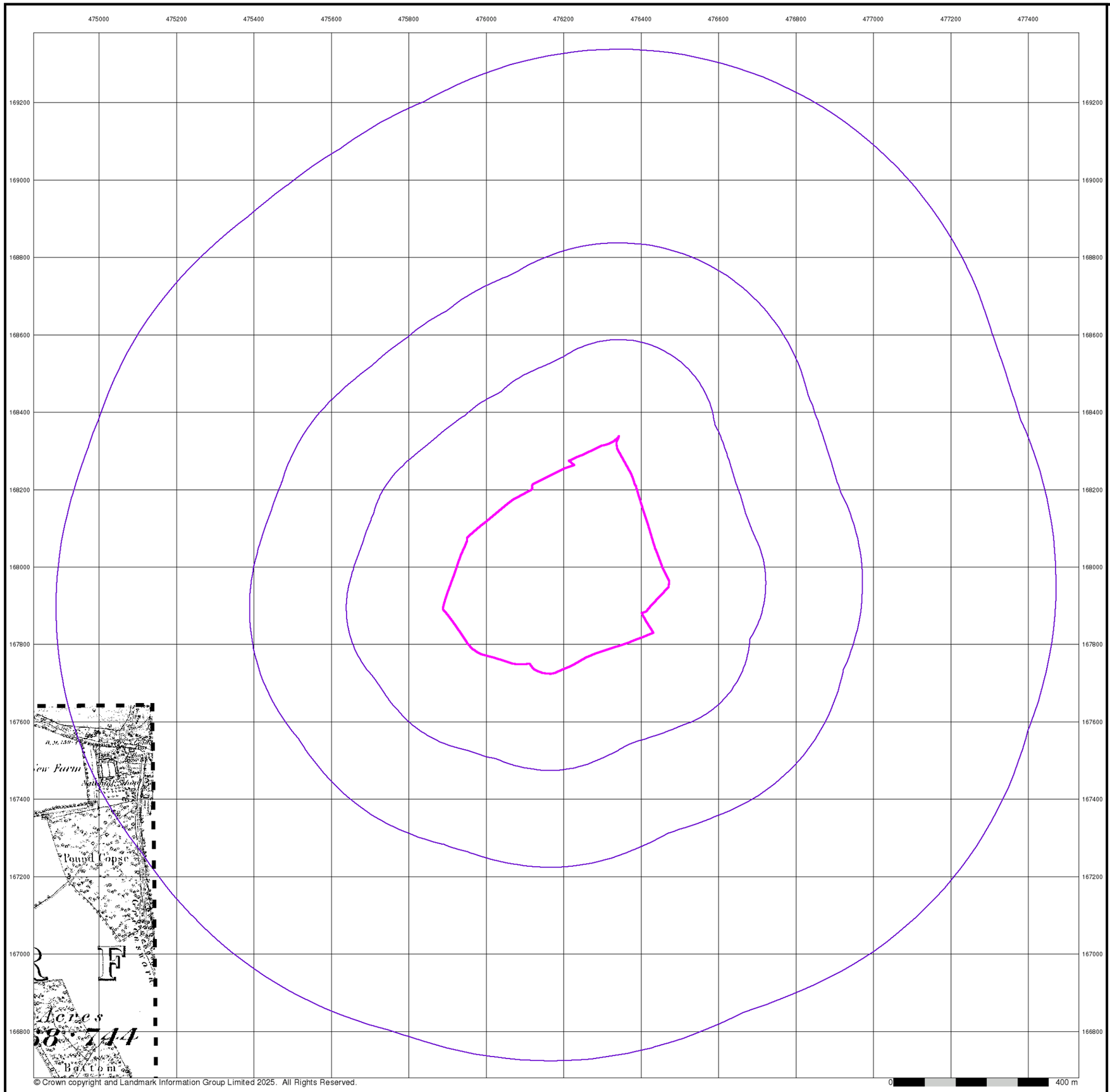

BRD

Hampshire & Isle Of Wight

Published 1877

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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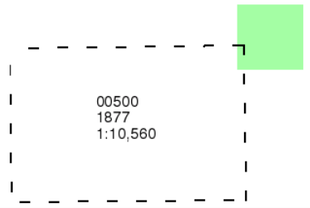
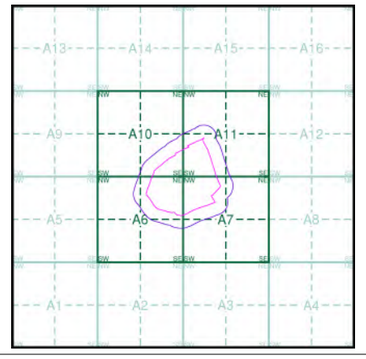


Historical Map - Slice A



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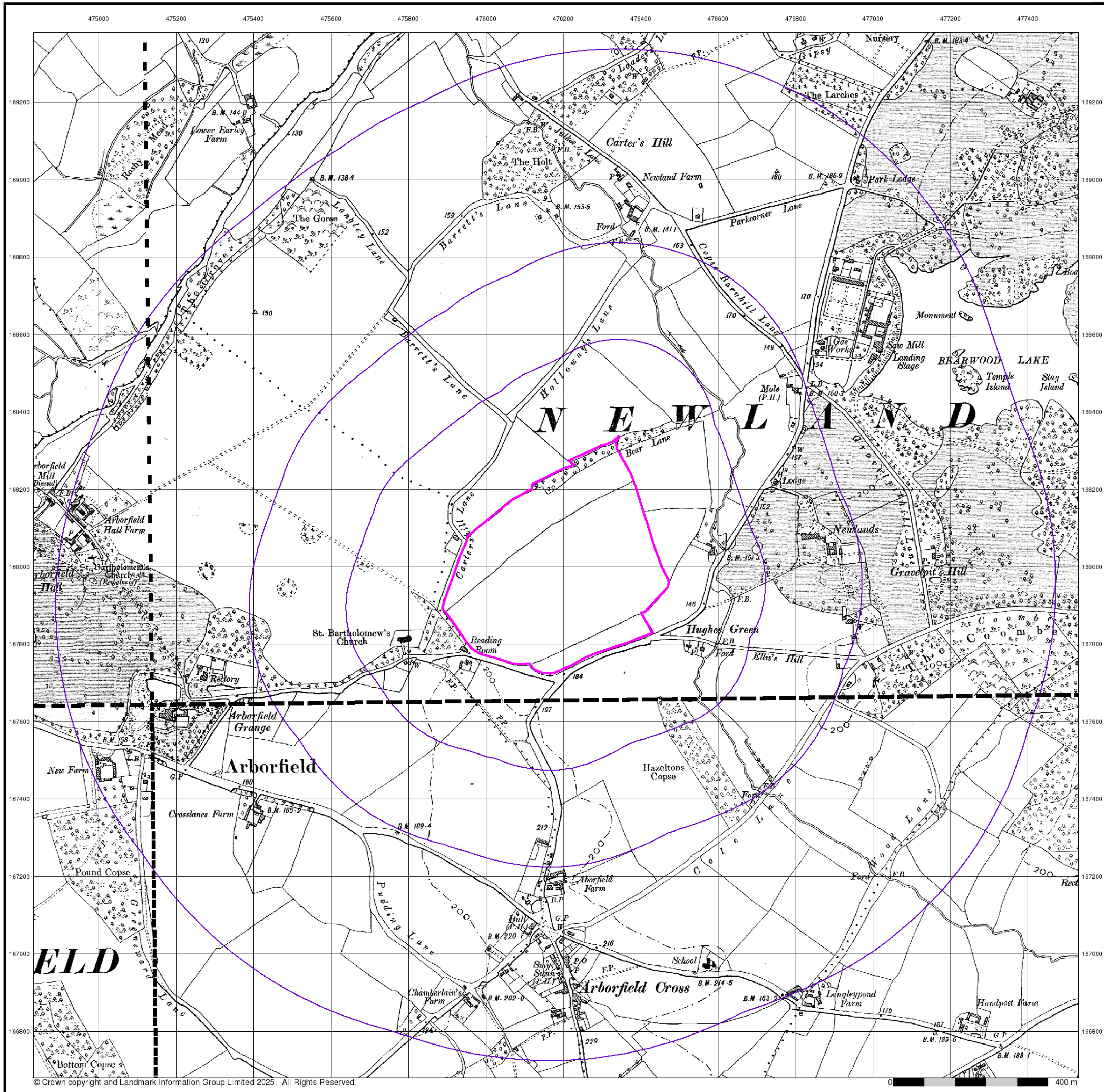

Berkshire

Published 1900

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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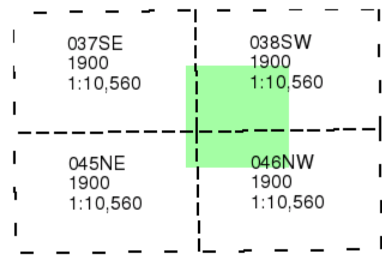
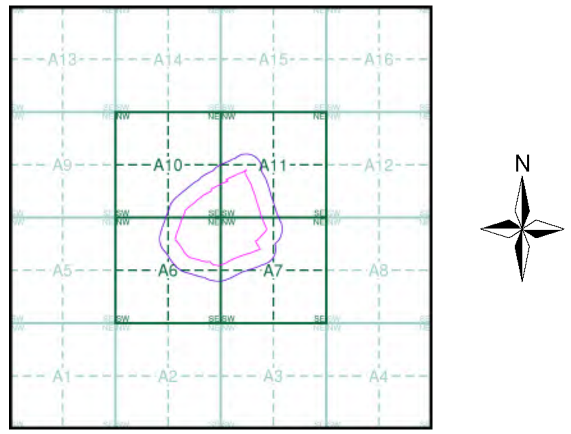
Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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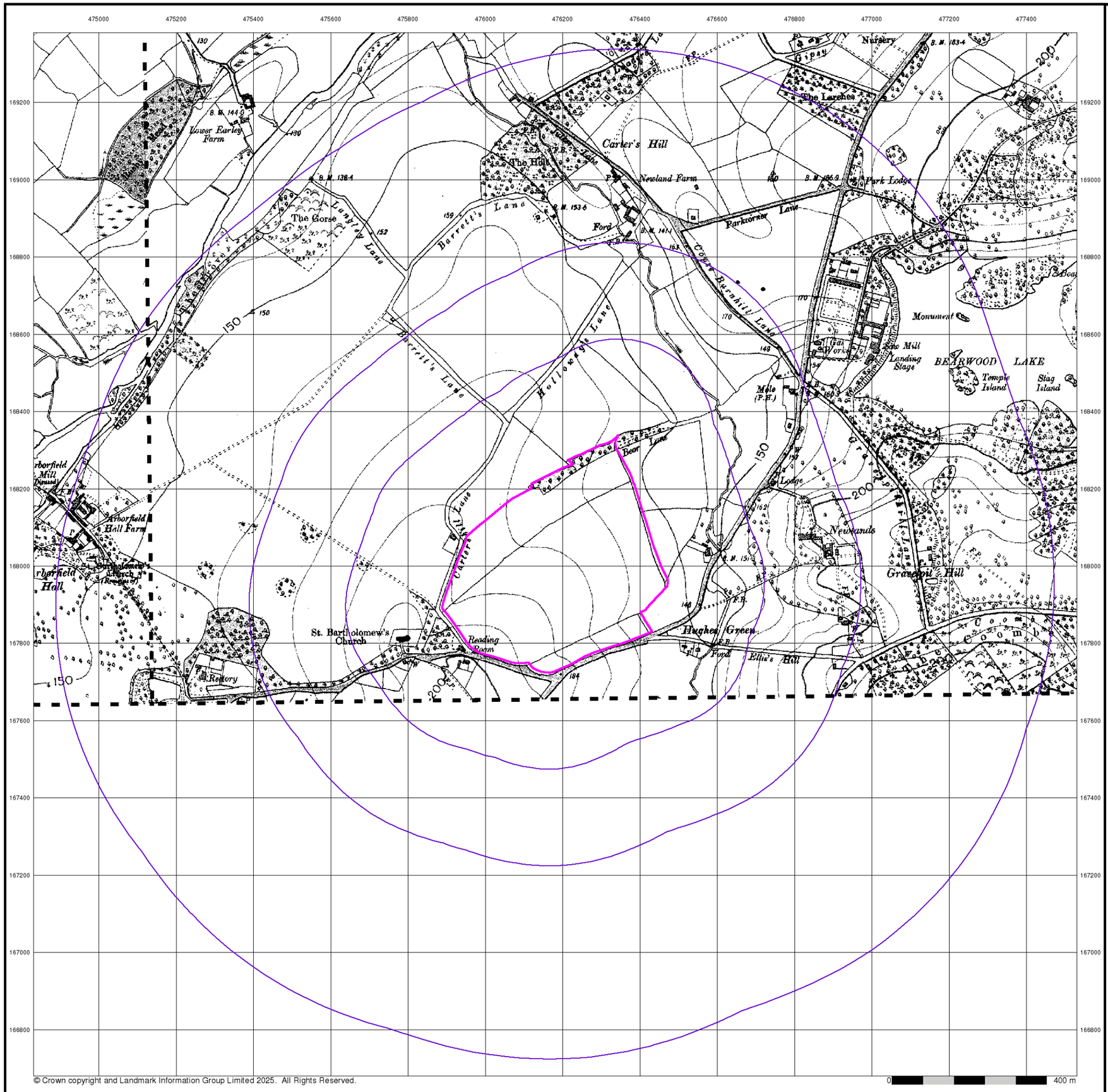

BRD

Berkshire

Published 1901

Source map scale - 1:10,560

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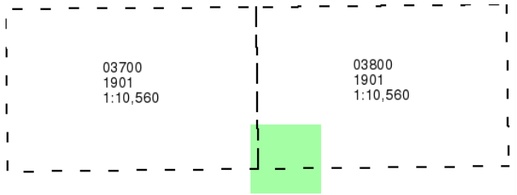
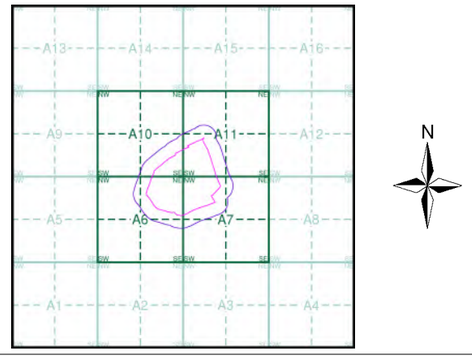


Historical Map - Slice A



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