



Phase 1

Environmental Assessment Report

**Simon House,
Wavell Road,
Manchester,
M22 5RA**

Date: 28th February 2023

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Document Verification

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Executive Summary

The preliminary environmental site assessment indicates that the site can be classified as low risk in terms of contamination and the risks to the identified receptors (e.g., human health, controlled waters, buildings) following redevelopment is considered to be low.

During site preparation works, if any unexpected visual or olfactory evidence of contamination is encountered, it is recommended that the material is removed and stockpiled on site and advice is sought from a suitably qualified person (Environmental Consultant) on how to deal with the material. Testing of the material will be necessary to identify whether it is suitable for re-use on site or if it will have to be taken off-site for disposal.

In addition, to ensure that they do not come into contact with contaminated soils and groundwater, it is recommended that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and that suitable Health and Safety procedures be adopted to ensure that ingestion of contaminated soils and groundwater is avoided (e.g., by washing hands prior to eating, drinking and smoking).

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However, to the extent that the report is based on or relies upon information contained in records, reports or other materials provided to EnviroSolution Ltd, which have not been independently produced or verified, EnviroSolution Ltd, gives no warranty, representation or assurance as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

EnviroSolution Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment at a site located at Simon House, Wavell Road, Manchester M22 5RA. This report was commissioned to provide information on the potential contamination status of the site.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the preliminary environmental site assessment was:

1. To provide a summary of the environmental setting and historical land use of the site and immediate surrounding area.
2. To obtain information on the ground conditions present beneath the site.
3. To develop a conceptual site model and complete a generic quantitative risk assessment to identify any environmental risks and liabilities associated with ground conditions at the site.

1.3 Scope of Work

To achieve the objectives, the following scope of work was completed:

1. A desk-based study of the site comprising a review of available environmental information for the site such as geological and hydrogeological data and historical land use information.
2. A site-walkover
3. Assessment of potential hazards and constraints during construction and longer term.

This work has been devised to generally comply with the relevant principles and requirements of the following legalisation and guidance:

- Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990 and Section 57 of the Environmental Act 1995;
- Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 and Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (DEFRA, April 2012);
- National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021);
- BS10175: 2011 +A2:2017 “Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites- Code of Practice”; and

- Environment Agency (2020) Land Contamination Risk Management Report LCRM “How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination”.

1.4 Information Sources

Historical Ordnance Survey maps have been obtained from historical records, ranging from 1874 to 2022. These maps provide high quality information on historical site use.

The British Geological Survey Geoindex database has been used to provide information on geo-environmental aspects of the site and the immediate surrounding area such as geological, hydrogeological and hydrological data.

The Environment Agency website (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency) and Magic website (www.magic.gov.uk) was also used to obtain environmental information.

Industry Profiles produced by the Department of the Environment were utilised to obtain information on processes, materials and wastes associated with potential contaminative land uses near the site.

Readily available information sources have been used to produce this desk-based study. Additional information may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (e.g., local authority environmental information request).

2 The Site

2.1 Site Location

The site is located at Simon House, Wavell Road, Manchester M22 5RA. The British National Grid Reference for the approximate site centre is GR: 382917, 386893.

The site location is shown on **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Site Description

The site description has been prepared following a walkover survey conducted by EnviroSolution Ltd on the 8th of February 2022. The site photographs are included in **Appendix B**.

The site is rectangular in shape and covers an approximate area of 4,200 square metres. The site is flat lying at an approximate mean elevation of 66m aOD.

The site is currently developed with a large two-storey building previously used as a job centre and it is located between Wavell Road and Brownley Road.

Currently, the majority of the ground surface is covered in tarmac and concrete as a carparking space. The site has a large commercial development and is surrounded by steel palisade fencing. The site is less than 10 minutes away from Heald Green Train Station.

Access to the site is via a barrier which is located on Wavell Road. The site can also be accessed via a metal gate, along Wavell Road.

Land use in the surrounding area is predominantly residential.

There is a single petrol filling station present within a 250m radius of the site and is located 120m southwest.

The existing site plan is shown on **Figure 2** which is included in **Appendix A**.

2.3 Development Proposals

The future development plans are to include the demolition of an existing building and site clearance, to propose a 2-storey Tier III Data Centre – Concurrently Maintainable.

The proposed development plan is shown on **Figure 3** which is included in **Appendix A**.

2.4 Site History

The development site and surrounding area has been reviewed with reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The history of the site and immediate surrounding area is summarised in Table 1. Copies of the historical OS maps are included in **Appendix C**. A search buffer of 250m has been used.

Table 1 - Historic Mapping Review

Date	Scale	On Site	Off Site
1874-77	1:2,500	The site is occupied by agricultural fields.	3 no. ponds 120m northeast. A pond 140m southeast, 240m south and 180m west. 2 no. ponds of 80m south and 2 no. ponds 60m and 80m southwest. 2 no. ponds 200m northwest and north northwest.
1882	1:10,560	The site is occupied by agricultural fields.	The surrounding site is occupied by agricultural fields.
1898	1:2,500	No significant changes.	A pond 200m northwest and north northwest appeared to be infilled. 2 no. ponds 80m south and 200m north northwest appear to be infilled.
1899	1:10,560	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1910	1:2,500	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1910-11	1:10,560	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1911	1:10,560	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1935	1:2,500	No significant changes.	A well 210m north.
1938	1:10,560	No significant changes.	Further residential development in the northern area of the surrounding site.

Date	Scale	On Site	Off Site
1954	1:10,000	No significant changes.	Further residential development in the northern area of the surrounding site. 3 no. Ponds 150m northeast appear infilled.
1960	1:1,250	Site is occupied by rough pastures.	Further residential development in the southern area of the surrounding site. Pond 150m southeast, 240m south and 180m west appear infilled. Ponds 180m north, 160m west, 250m west and 170m west.
1960-61	1:2,500	No significant changes.	Playing fields 150m east.
1967	1:10,000	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1971-82	1:1,250	The site is occupied by commercial development known as Simon House (Government Office (Social Security))	Further residential/commercial development in all areas of the surrounding site. Electric sub-station 250m southeast. *A garage 120m southwest. A subway 210m west.
1977	1:10,000	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1978-82	1:1,250	No significant changes.	All ponds appear to be infilled.
1990	1:10,000	No significant changes.	Further residential/commercial development in all the western areas of the surrounding site. Bus Station 200m northwest.
1992	1:1,250	No significant changes.	An electric sub-station 220m east.

Date	Scale	On Site	Off Site
1996	1:10,000	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1999	1:10,000	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
2023	1:10,000	No significant changes.	**Tramline 70m south.

*According to Google Image the garage appears to be a petrol filling station.

**According to the Google Images the tramline was built in the 2010s.

3 Environmental Setting

3.1 Geology

Geological maps of the area indicate that the site is directly underlain by superficial Till deposits (Diamicton), deposited during the Pleistocene Period. Till is unsorted and unstratified drift, generally over consolidated, deposited directly by and underneath a glacier without subsequent reworking by water from the glacier. It consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape (diamicton).

The underlying bedrock is the Bollin Mudstone Member, deposited during the Triassic Period. The upper part is a dominantly laminated reddish-brown and greenish-grey mudstone with siltstones. The lower part is a structureless and laminated, dominantly reddish-brown mudstone.

The nearest geological fault is located approximately 290m southwest of the site.

A borehole (Ref: SJ88NW1314) was obtained from BGS online records located 210m southwest of the site. The borehole was excavated to 3.44m bgl and shows approximately 0.3m of Grass over Topsoil, 0.5m of Made Ground, 1.30m of firm reddish brown mottled grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay and 1.34m extremely weak reddish-brown Mudstone.

A copy of the geological maps is included in **Appendix D**. A copy of the BGS borehole records is included in **Appendix E**.

3.2 Radon

The site lies within the lowest band of radon potential where it is estimated that less than 1% of the properties are above the action level (low probability). Radon protective measures are not deemed necessary for the development.

3.3 Coal Mining Activity

The site does not fall within a Coal Mining Reporting Area described as having minable coal deposits and does not lie within a 'Development High Risk Area' for coal mining, as defined by the Coal Authority. As such, it is considered that there are no coal mining related hazards which could affect the site.

3.4 Hydrogeology

The superficial Till deposits (Diamicton) are designated as an Unproductive Aquifer, defined as; cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type due to the variable characteristics of the soil type.

The underlying Bollin Mudstone Member is designated as a Secondary B Aquifer defined as; 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.

The site is not located within a Source Protection Zone within a 1km radius of the site and there are no records of abstraction licences within a 1km radius of the site.

A copy of the hydrogeological maps is included in **Appendix F**.

3.5 Hydrology

There are no significant surface water features (rivers, lakes and reservoirs) located within a 1km radius of the site.

There are no minor surface water features located within a 250m radius of the site.

3.6 Flood Risk

The site lies within a Flood Zone 1 (low probability), land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (0.01%) in any year (low risk). The completion of a detailed Flood Risk Assessment is not deemed necessary for this site.

A copy of the flood risk map is included in **Appendix G**.

3.7 Waste Management Facilities

There are no records of historical landfill sites or currently authorised landfill sites located within a 1km radius of the site. There are no records of sites operating under an environmental permit for waste operations within a 1km radius of the site.

3.8 Environmental Permits, Incidents and Registers

There are no records of sites located within a 1km radius of the development site operating under an environmental permit for discharges to water and groundwater. There are no records of pollution incident recorded by the Environment Agency having occurred within a 1km radius of the site.

There are no records of development sites operating under an environmental installation permit within a 1km radius of the site.

3.9 Designated Environmentally Sensitive Sites

Records of designated environmentally sensitive sites located within a 1km radius of the site are summarised in Table 2 and shown on plans included in **Appendix I**.

Table 2 – Environmental Designations Summary

Features	Distance	Comments
Community Forests (England)	On Site	The site lies within the Community Forest Zone.
Green Belt (England)	870m E	The site lies 870m E from the Green Belt.

4 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

4.1 Introduction

To assess the environmental risks, present, a preliminary conceptual model has been developed for the site. This model has been developed using best practice guidelines in conjunction with the current assessment framework considering the development proposals. This preliminary conceptual model is based on the gathered desk-based information (e.g., historical OS data and data sourced from the EA, Geoindex and Magic databases).

The conceptual site model is a representation of the hypothesised relationships between sources, pathways and receptors which allows the identification of potential pollutant linkages and whether these linkages have the potential to comprise significant harm and/or pollution of controlled waters in relation to the site. This model comprises three elements:

Source – the key pollutant hazards associated with the site

Receptor – the key targets at risk from the sources

Pathway – the means by which the contaminant can cause harm to the receptor.

If all three elements are present, then a potential pollutant linkage exists, and this may require further assessment.

4.2 Potential Contamination Sources

The site has been developed and occupied by a commercial development since as far back as the 1970s. Previously, the land has been undeveloped. This land use is not likely to have contaminated the shallow soils beneath the site.

Due to the age of the construction of the buildings on site the presence of asbestos cannot be discarded. An asbestos survey in the buildings to be demolished is recommended, and if confirmed their safe removal must be carried out by a certified contractor before/during demolition.

A number of off-site land uses have been identified in the surrounding area (i.e., within a 250m radius) that have the potential to contaminate the shallow soils at the site. The land uses and their associated contaminants are summarised in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – Off-Site Land Use Summary

Land Use	Potential Contaminants
Ponds (infilled)	Ground gases (carbon dioxide and methane)
Electric sub-station	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Petrol Filling Station	Heavy metals, hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), solvents.
Subway	Heavy metals, hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), asbestos.
Tramline	Heavy metals, hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), asbestos.

It is considered that the above land uses can be discounted as potential sources of contamination to the site due the presence of impermeable superficial clays which underlie the area which will act as an impermeable barrier, preventing the migration of any contaminants to the site.

Additionally, the ponds were infilled prior to the 1970s. Given the age of backfilling, it is unlikely that they will generate ground gases. The ponds have since been developed with commercial properties.

4.3 Receptors

The potential receptors considered to be at risk from soil and groundwater contamination associated with the site are summarised in Table 4 below:

Table 4 - Receptor Description

Receptor	Details
Human (On Site)	- Construction workers - Future site users - Site visitors
Human (Off Site)	- Adjacent site users
Controlled Waters	- Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer - Secondary B Aquifer

Receptor	Details
Building/ construction materials	- Foundations - Buried services
Environmental Receptors	- Community Forests - Green Belt

4.4 Pathways

The potential exposure pathways linking contamination with the receptors identified above are summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5 - Exposure Pathways Summary

Receptor	Details of Exposure Pathway
Human (on-site)	- Direct ingestion of contaminated soil/groundwater - Dermal contact with soil/groundwater - Inhalation of gases and vapours
Human (off-site)	- Inhalation of fibres and particulates - Inhalation of migrating gases and vapours
Controlled waters	- Vertical and lateral migration of dissolved phase contaminants via preferential pathways to groundwater aquifers - Direct surface water run-off to surface water features
Building/construction	- Buried materials/services - Contact with contaminated soil and/or groundwater

4.5 Potential Pollution Linkages

4.5.1 Human Health

The future development plans are to include the demolition of an existing building and site clearance, to propose a 2-storey Tier III Data Centre – Concurrently Maintainable. This is considered to be a non-sensitive end use.

The presence of buildings and hardstanding would eliminate the risk of exposure, via the dermal contact and ingestion pathways to future site users to any ground contamination that may remain following development.

There could be a potential risk of exposure to any ground contamination that remains following redevelopment in any areas of soft landscaping (i.e., gardens), to future site users, via all possible exposure pathways. However, no areas of soft landscaping are proposed.

Any ground gases (i.e., methane and carbon dioxide) and vapours that are present within the soils beneath the site could potentially ingress into future buildings through preferential pathways (e.g., service entry points). Therefore, there would be a risk of exposure via inhalation to future site users.

There is the potential for construction workers and adjacent land users to be exposed to soil and groundwater contamination during site redevelopment. However, the use of appropriate PPE and the adoption of suitable Health and Safety methods will help to reduce the risks posed to human health during this work.

4.5.2 Controlled Waters

The site is directly underlain by diamicton deposits (Till) which are designated as Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer. The diamicton is generally of low permeability and will act as an impermeable barrier, preventing any migration of potential contaminants from the surface to the underlying aquifer.

The site does not lie within a Source Protection Zone and there are no ground water abstraction licences located within 1km radius of the site.

There are no significant or minor surface water features within a 1km radius.

Overall, the risk to controlled waters is deemed to be low.

4.5.3 Building/Construction Materials/Buried Services

The presence of any soil and groundwater contaminants beneath the site could potentially impact on construction materials for future new developments, such as below ground structures and services. Concrete foundations are particularly sensitive to aggressive ground conditions, i.e., sulphate attack.

If ground gases and vapour are present in the soil beneath the site, then there would be the potential risk of ingress into new properties which could present a risk of explosion.

4.6 Environmental Designations

The proposed development is not considered to pose a risk to the identified environmental designations.

4.7 Preliminary Hazard Assessment

A preliminary hazard assessment is presented in Table 6. The preliminary hazard assessment is a qualitative assessment of the risks posed by each potential pollutant linkage described above and is used to identify the requirement for additional work (e.g., intrusive ground investigation).

Table 6 – Preliminary Hazard Assessment

Source 1	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Effect	Risk	Assessment
Contaminated soil	Ingestion (via soil dust), inhalation (via soil dust and vapours), ingestion through dirty hands, dermal contact with soil/water.	Future site users Adjacent site users Construction workers	1	3	Low	No contamination source potential identified.
Contaminated soil groundwater	Direct contact	Buildings/ services	1	3	Low	No on site contamination source potential identified.
Contaminated groundwater	Downward or lateral migration	Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer Secondary B Aquifer	1	3	Low	Impermeable superficial deposits will act as an impermeable barrier, preventing migration of any potential contaminants to the receptors. There are no groundwater abstraction licences located nearby. No surface water receptors nearby.
Ground gas/ vapours Radon	Inhalation, ingress into buildings	Buildings / services Future site users Adjacent site users Construction workers	1	4	Low	Ground gas sources from off-site ponds discounted due to the presence of impermeable superficial clays which will act as an impermeable barrier. Site lies within a low probability area for radon.

Using Risk Matrix (Table 7) Degree of Risk (R) = Likelihood (L) x Effect (E)

Table 7 - Risk Matrix, Degree of Risk (R) = Likelihood (L) x Effect (E)

Likelihood	Description	Probability	Effect (E)	Description
5	Almost certain	>70%		
4	Probable	50-70%	4	Severe
3	Likely	30-50%	3	Medium
2	Unlikely	10-30%	2	Mild
1	Negligible	<10%	1	Minor
Risk (R)	Risk Level	Action		
1-5	Low	None required		
6-10	Moderate	Further assessment via Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation.		
>10	High	Further assessment via Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation.		

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The preliminary environmental site assessment indicates that the site can be classified as low risk in terms of contamination and the risks to the identified receptors (e.g., human health, controlled waters, buildings) following redevelopment is considered to be low.

During site preparation works, if any unexpected visual or olfactory evidence of contamination is encountered, it is recommended that the material is removed and stockpiled on site and advice is sought from a suitably qualified person (Environmental Consultant) on how to deal with the material. Testing of the material will be necessary to identify whether it is suitable for re-use on site or if it will have to be taken off-site for disposal.

In addition, to ensure that they do not come into contact with contaminated soils and groundwater, it is recommended that workers wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and that suitable Health and Safety procedures be adopted to ensure that ingestion of contaminated soils and groundwater is avoided (e.g., by washing hands prior to eating, drinking and smoking).

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Site Location and Site Plan

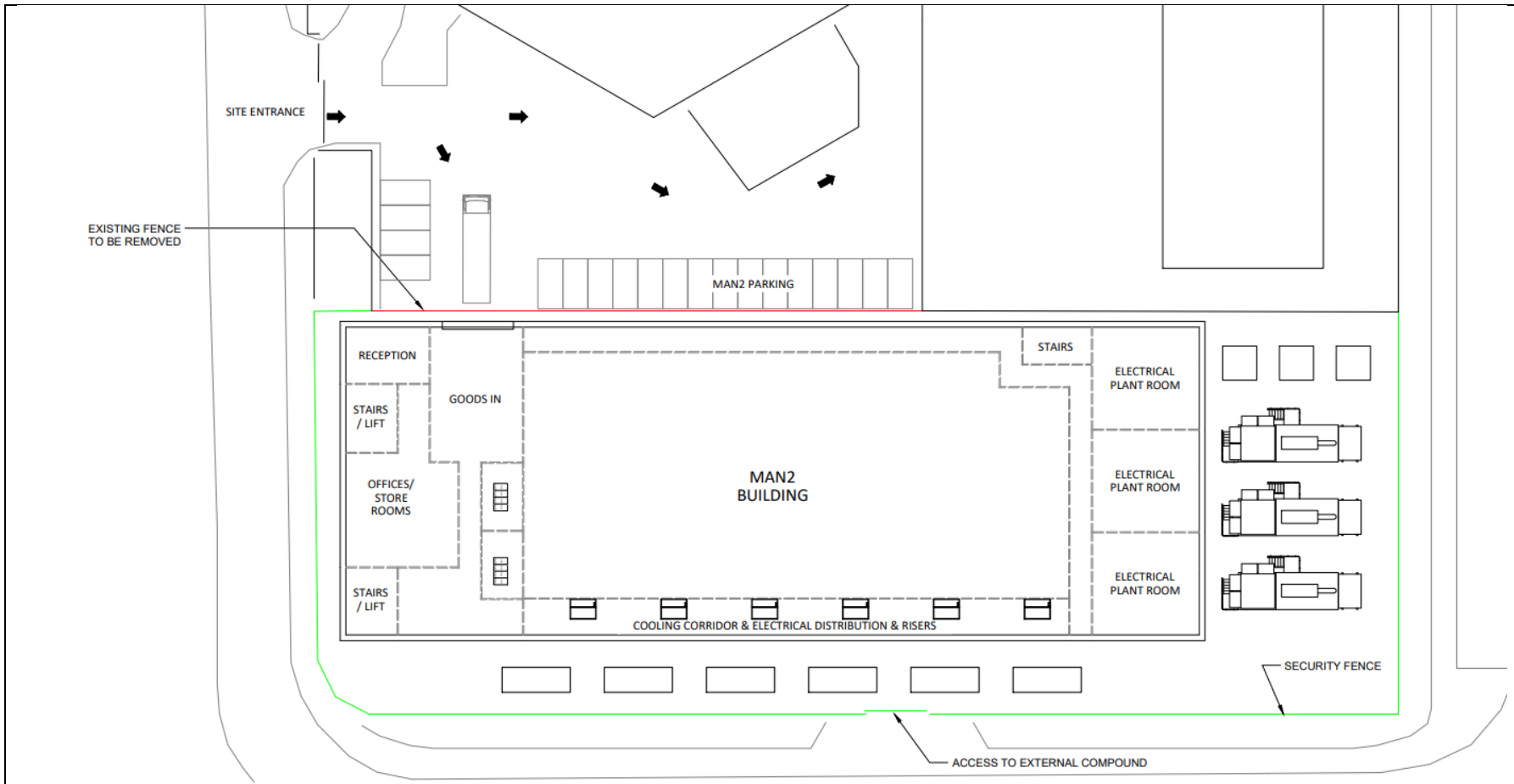




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Existing Site Plan

Figure 2



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Existing Site Plan

Figure 3

Appendix B – Site Photographs



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View of site access at the north-western corner boundary, along Wavell Road, looking southeast.



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View of the northern elevation, looking southeast.



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View of the northern elevation, looking southwest.



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View of east elevation.



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View of the ground conditions at the site.



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**View of the south-eastern corner looking
northwest.**



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**View of the south boundary along
Wavell Road, looking west.**



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View of the northern boundary line.



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View of the air conditioning units.



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**View of the entrance to the site, along
Wavell Road, looking northwest.**



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**Overview of the site looking northwest
from Wavell Road.**

Appendix C – Historic Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

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

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Geographical County		Administrative County, County Borough or County of City
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
	Civil Parish		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

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

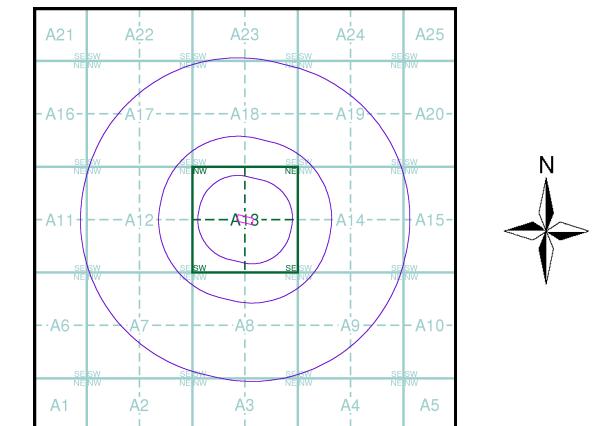
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Cheshire	1:10,560	1882	2
Cheshire	1:10,560	1899	3
Cheshire	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	4
Cheshire	1:10,560	1911	5
Cheshire	1:10,560	1911	6
Cheshire	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1954	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1967	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1977	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1996	12
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	13
Street View	Variable		14

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

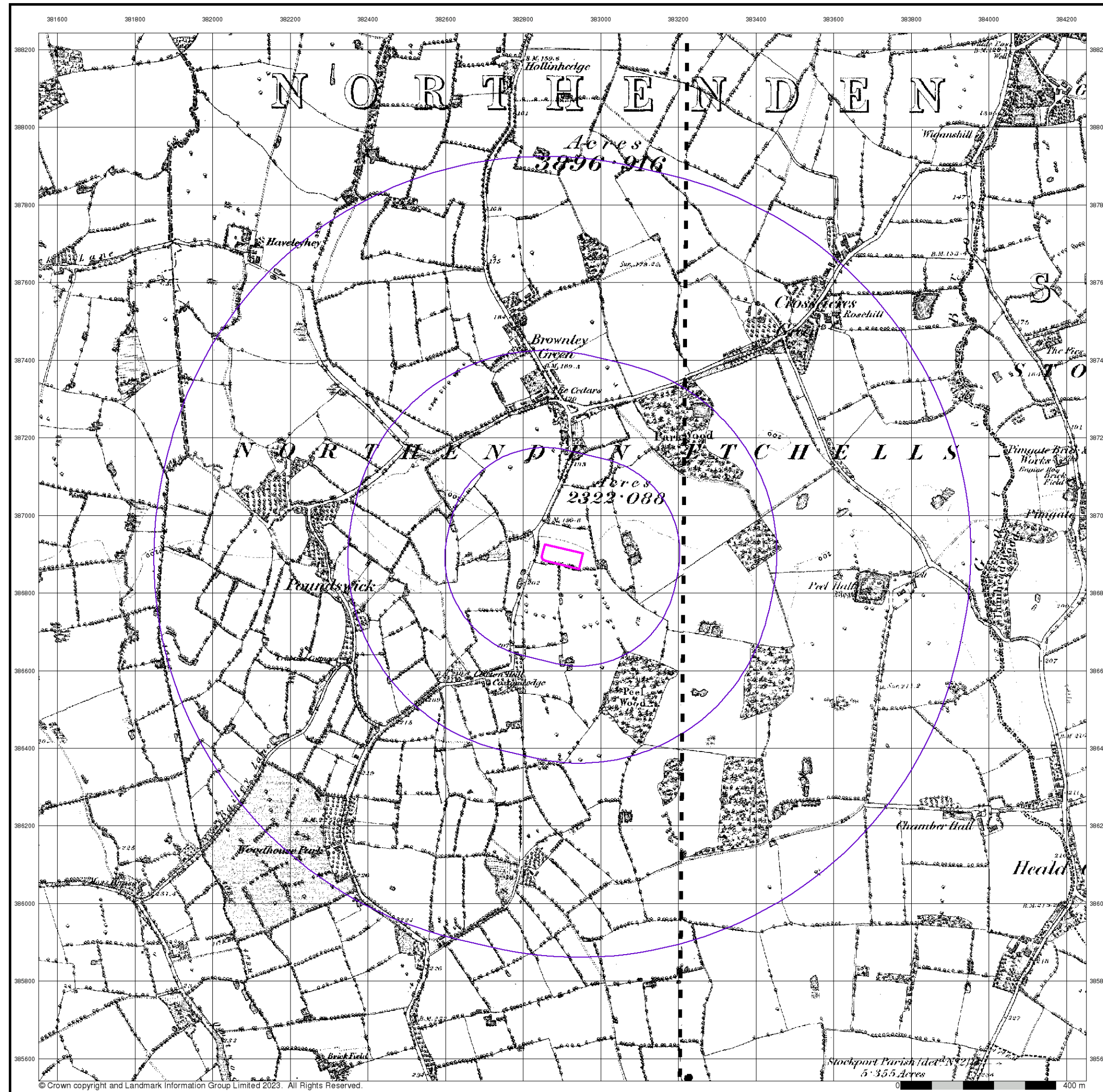
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Customer Ref: ES240223
National Grid Reference: 382900, 386890
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Jobcentre Plus, Simon House, Wavell Road, Wythenshawe, MANCHESTER, M22 5RA

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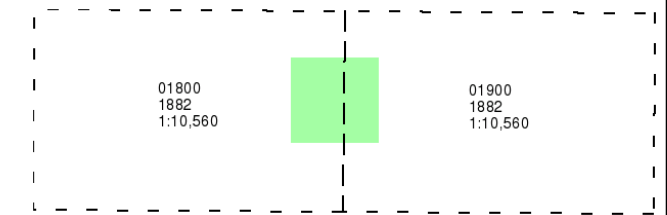
Cheshire

Published 1882

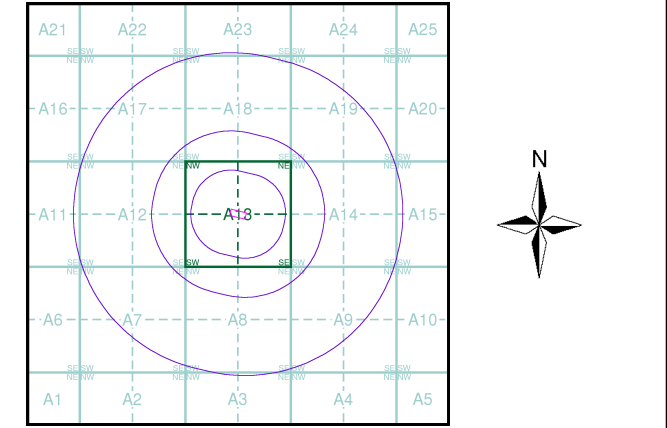
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

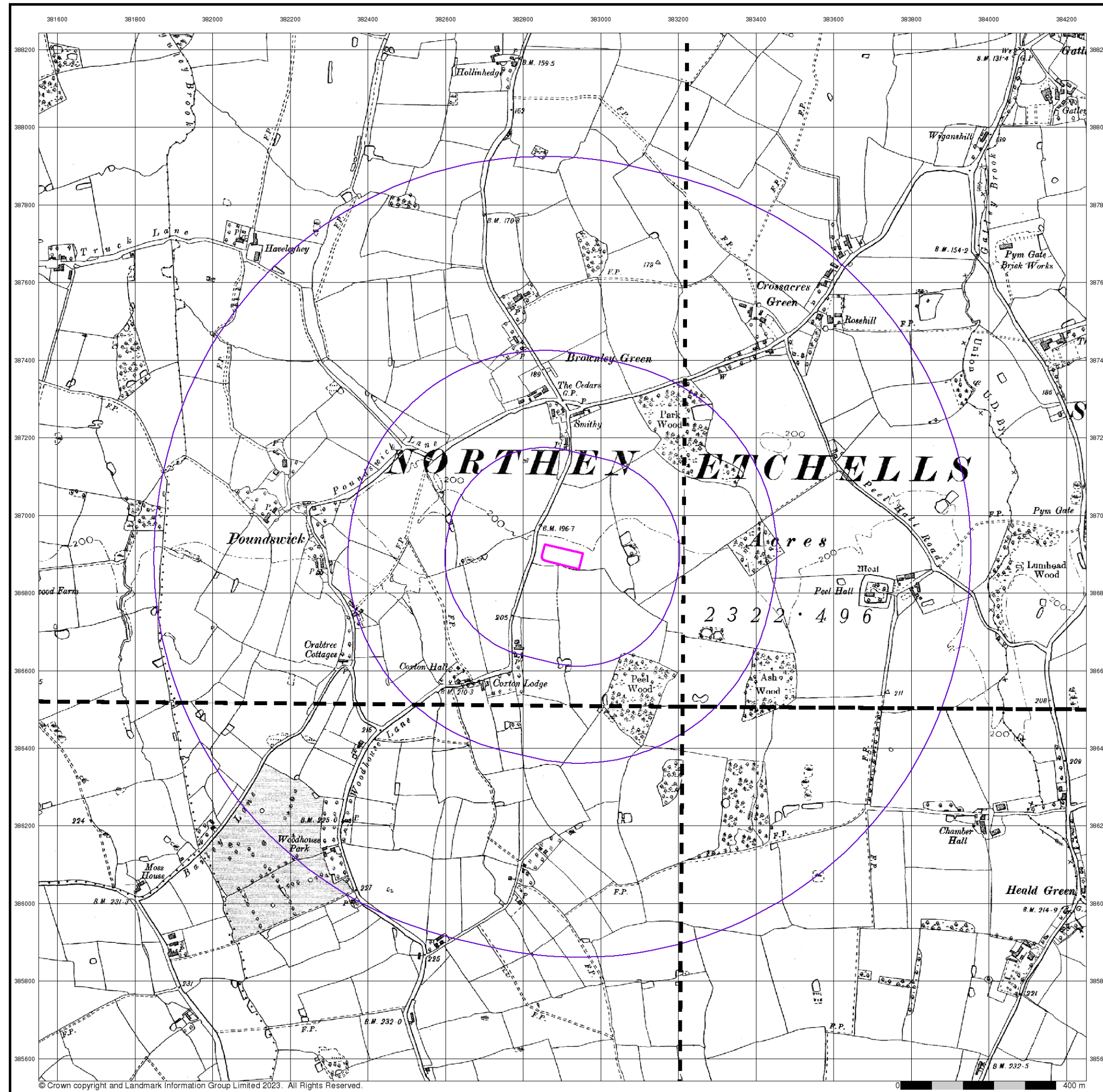
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.42
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Jobcentre Plus, Simon House, Wavell Road, Wythenshawe, MANCHESTER, M22 5RA

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Cheshire

Published 1899

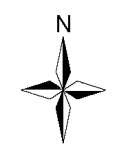
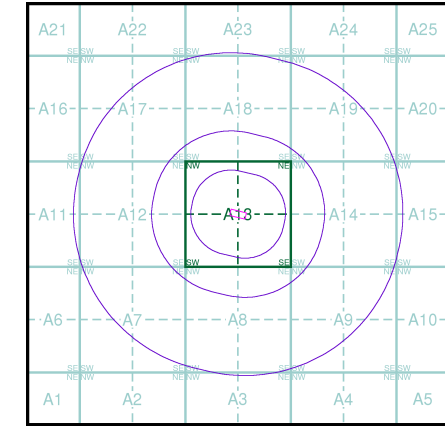
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

018NE 1899 1:10,560	019NW 1899 1:10,560
018SE 1899 1:10,560	019SW 1899 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

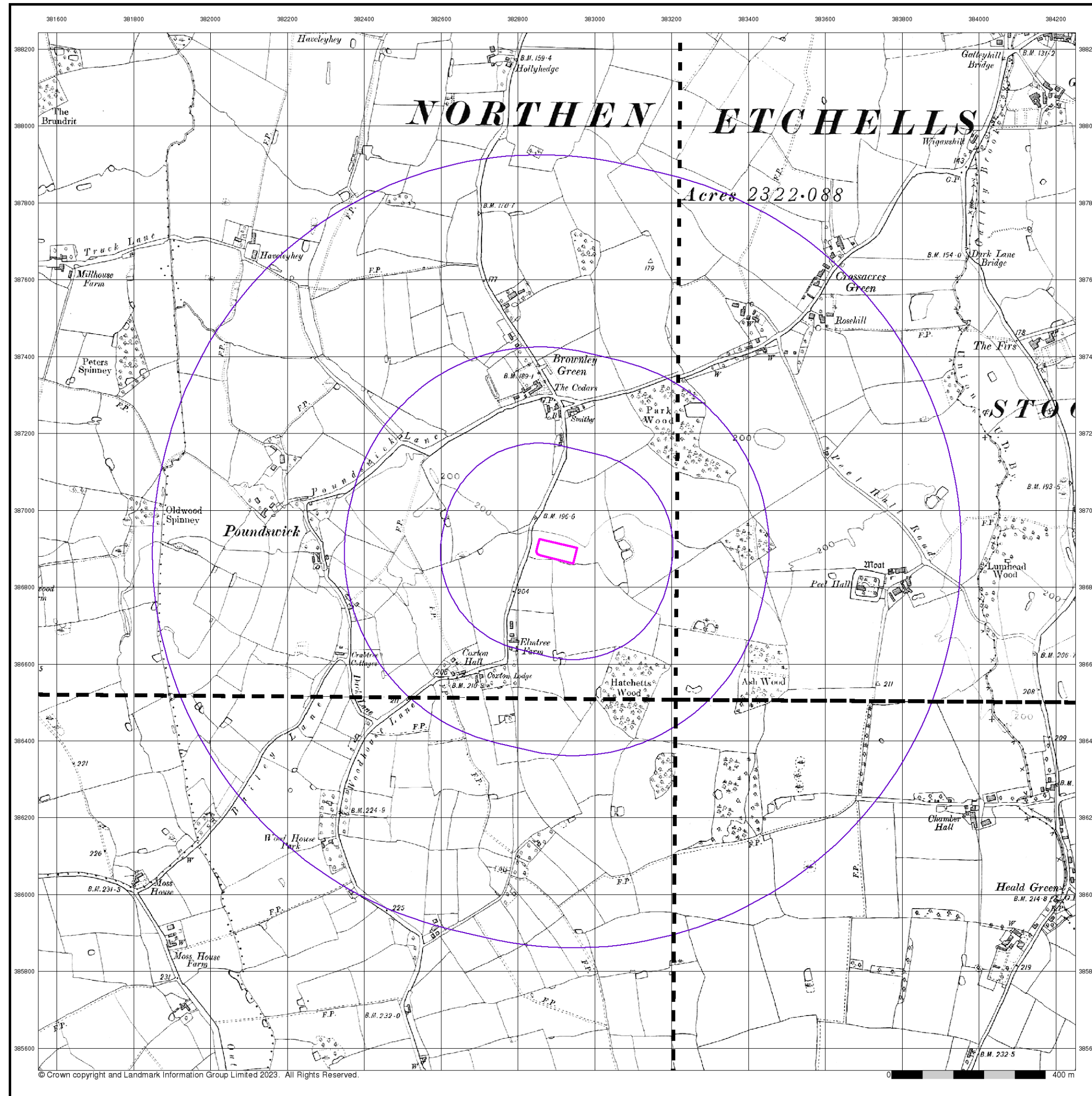


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Cheshire

Published 1910 - 1911

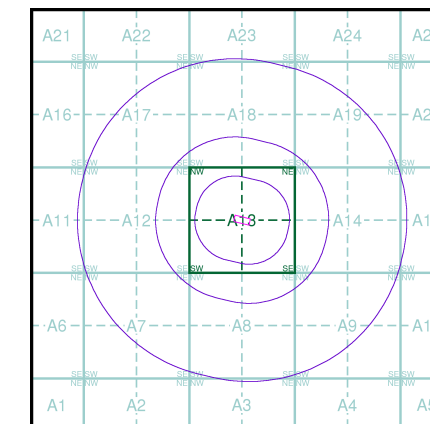
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

018NE 1911 1:10,560	019NW 1911 1:10,560
018SE 1910 1:10,560	019SW 1911 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

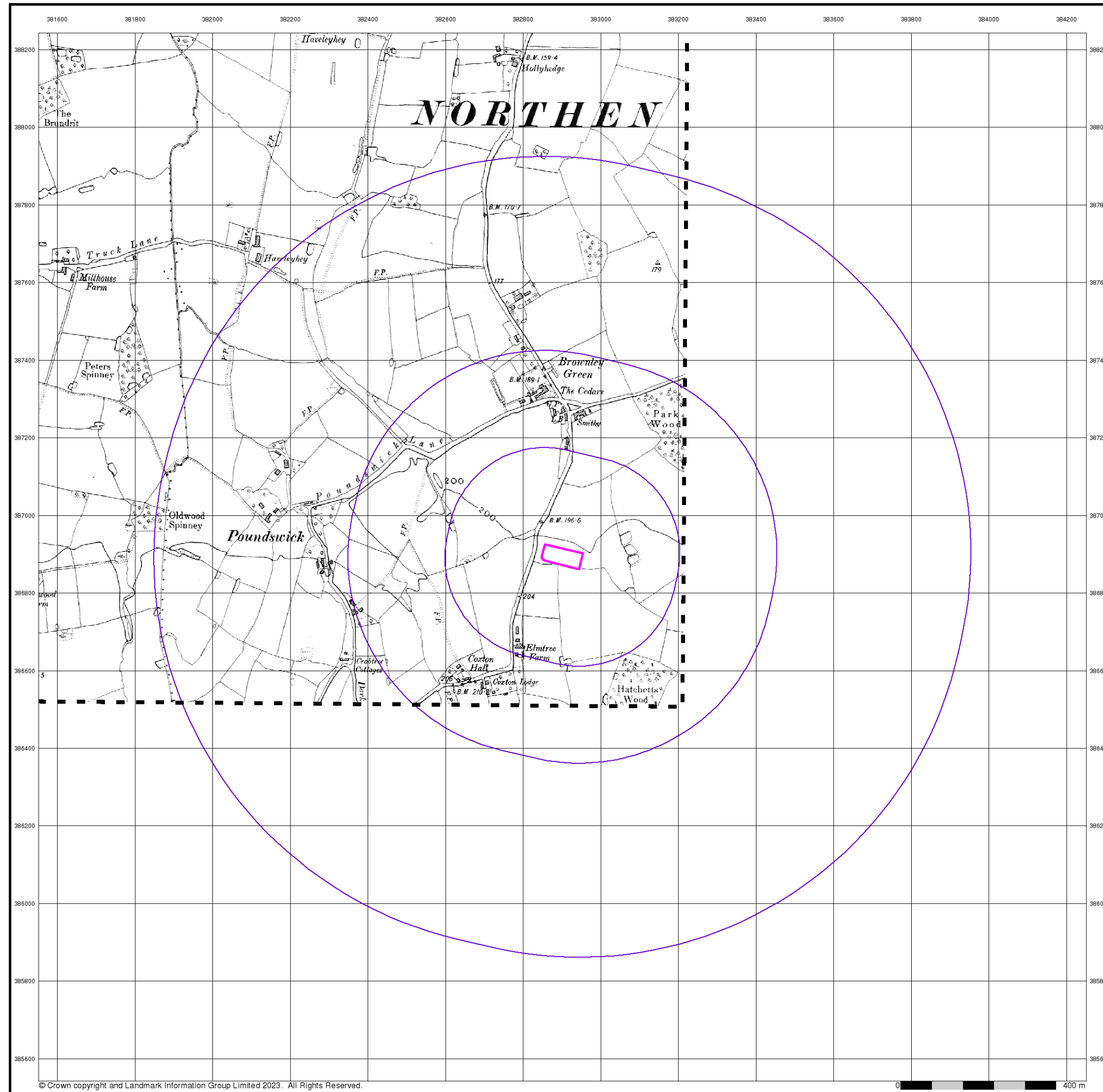
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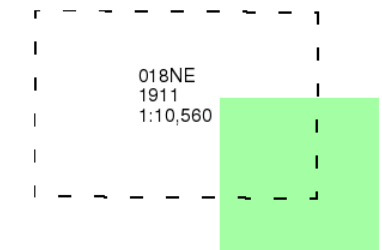
Cheshire

Published 1911

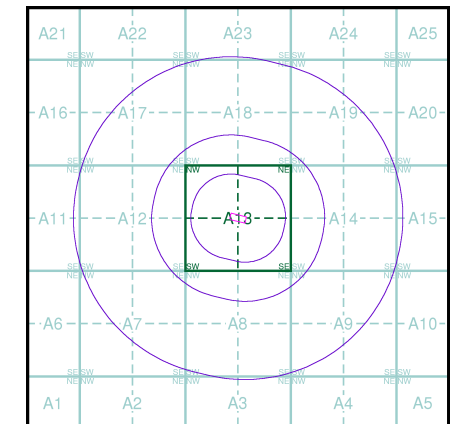
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

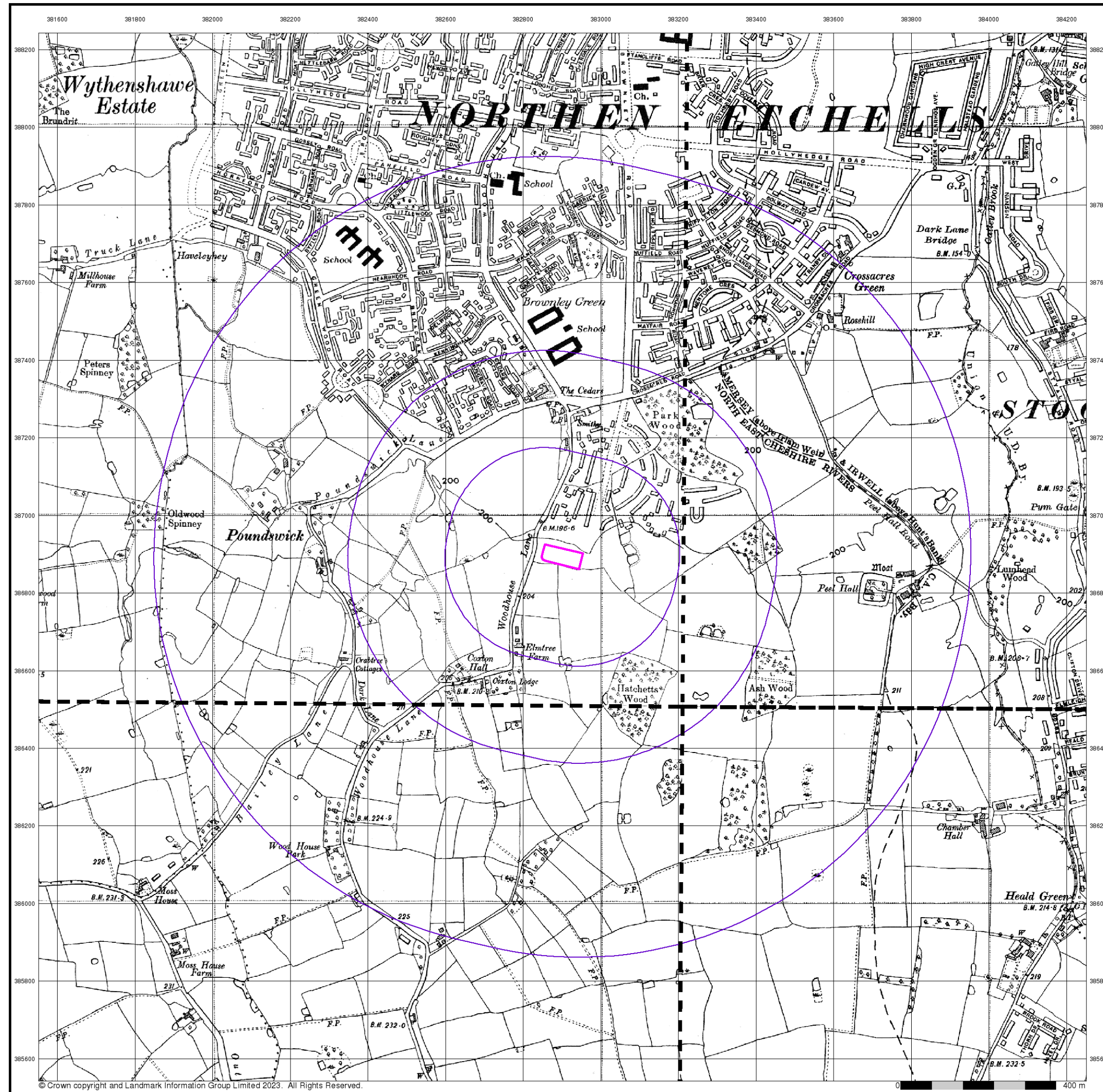


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Cheshire

Published 1938

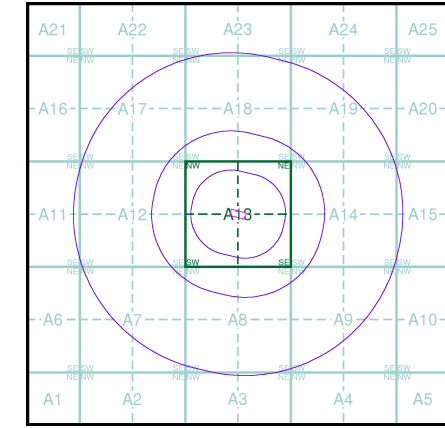
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

018NE 1938 1:10,560	019NW 1938 1:10,560
018SE 1938 1:10,560	019SW 1938 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

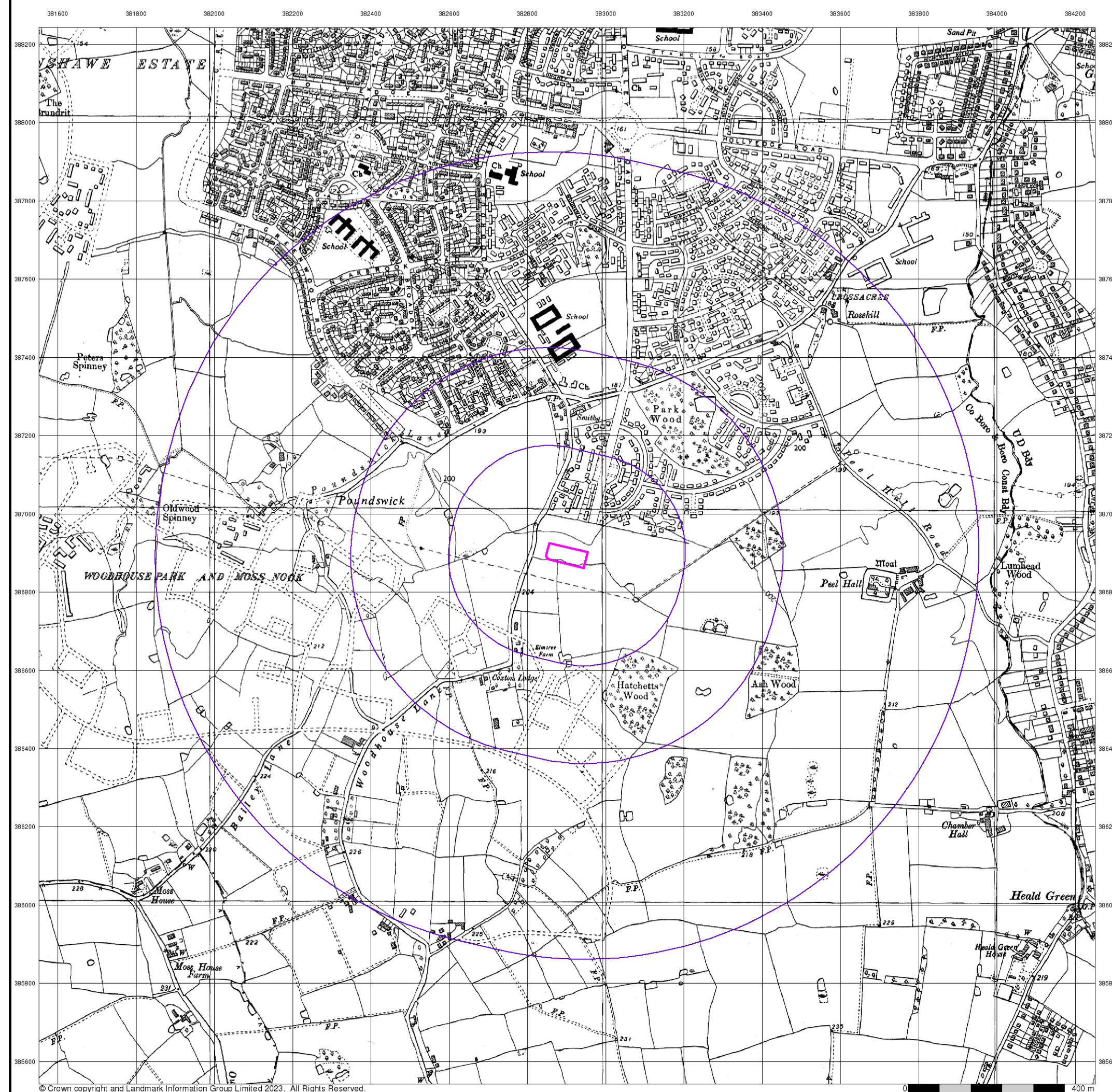
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1954

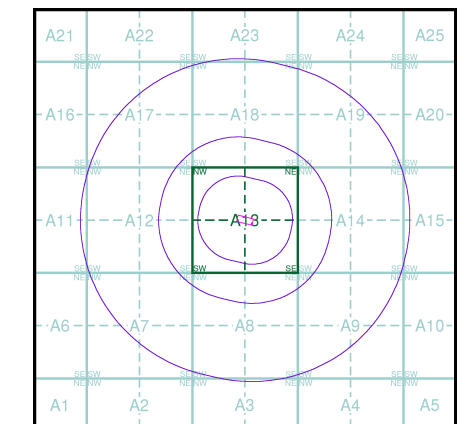
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ88NW
1954
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

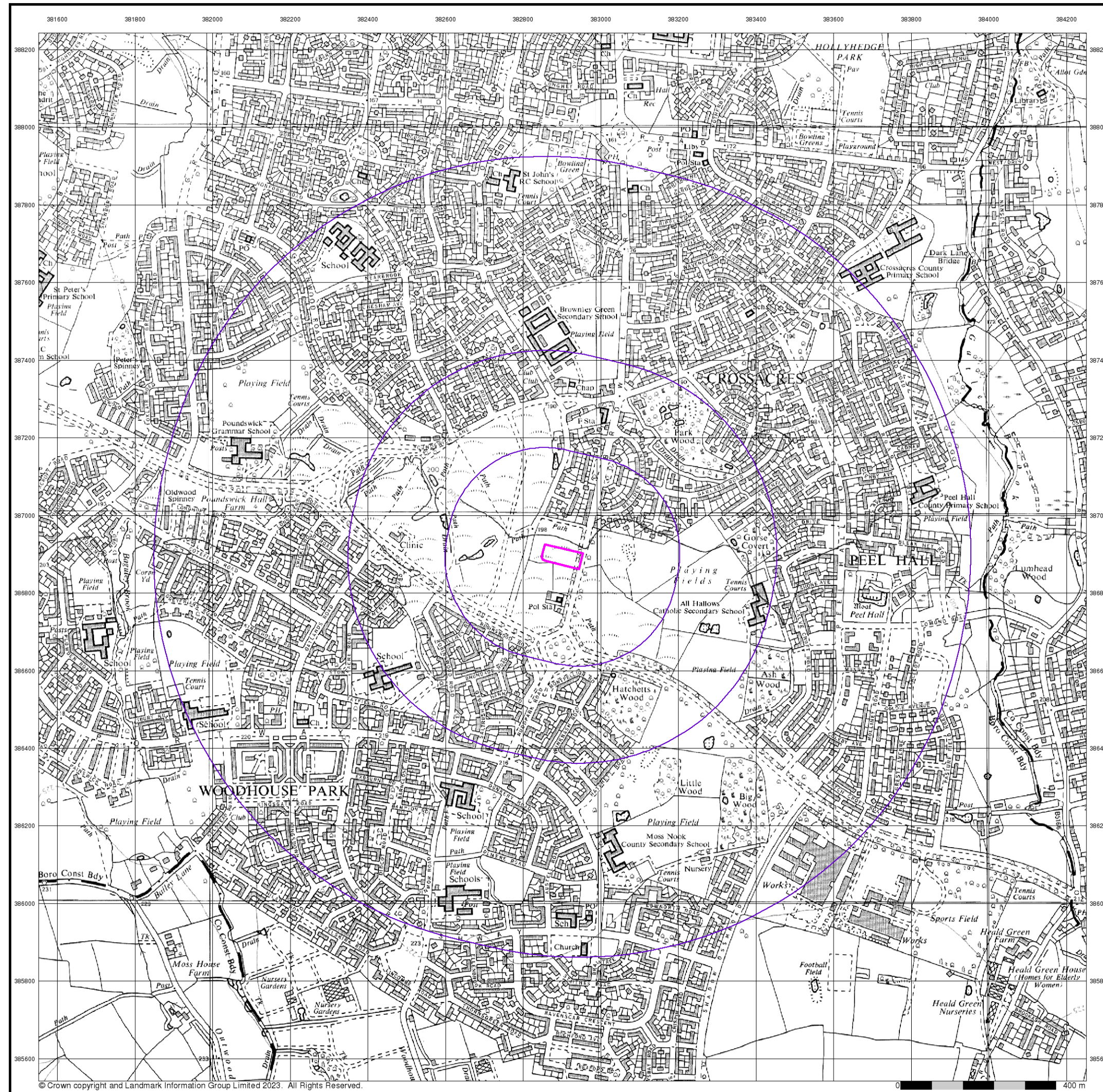
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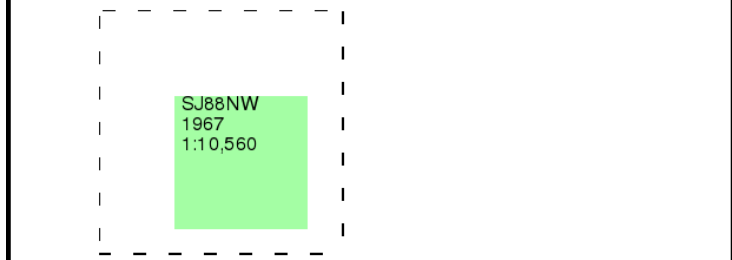
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967

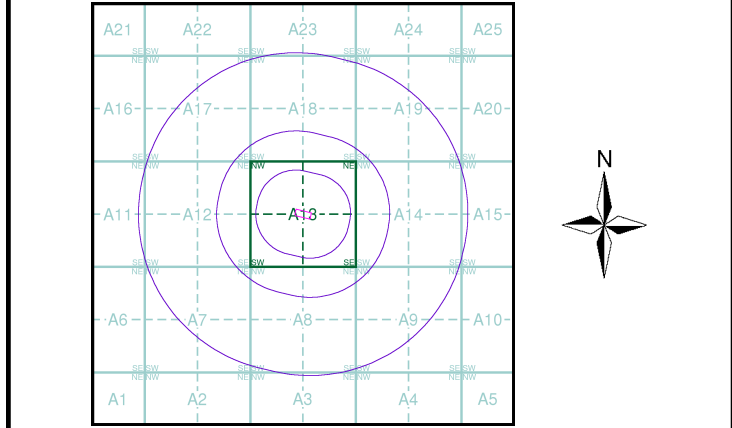
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



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