

Flaxlands Solar Farm

Geotechnical and Geo-Environmental Desk Study

Ampyr Solar Europe

Project number: 60727989

December 2024

Prepared for:

Ampyr Solar Europe

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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The site reconnaissance consisted of a general external inspection of the Site aimed at identifying any obvious signs of geotechnical hazards and potential sources of ground contamination affecting the Site. An environmental compliance audit and/or detailed structural inspection of existing buildings were outside the project brief. Similarly, the site visit excluded detailed consideration of the ecological or archaeological aspects of the Site, and if such are believed to be of potential significance then it is recommended that specialist advice is sought.

Any risks identified in this Report are perceived risks, based on the information reviewed during the desk study and therefore partially based on conjecture from available information. The study is limited by the non-intrusive nature of the work and actual risks can only be assessed following a physical investigation of the Site.

The opinions expressed in this Report concerning any contamination found and the risks arising there from are based on current good practice.

The opinions expressed in this report and the comments and recommendations given are based on a desk assessment of readily available information and an initial site reconnaissance by an AECOM Engineer. At this stage intrusive investigations have yet to be undertaken at the Site to establish actual ground and groundwater conditions and to provide data for an assessment of the geo-environmental status of the Site.

Reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and/or data provides invaluable information regarding the land use history of a site. However, it should be noted that historical evidence will be incomplete for the period pre-dating the first edition and between the release of successive maps and/or data.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of Appointment

On the behalf of Ampyr Solar Europe (the Client), AECOM Limited (AECOM) has carried out a Geotechnical and Geo-environmental Desk Study to inform the proposed installation of a 49.9 MW solar farm and a 49.9 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development') within land north of Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

The work has been carried out in accordance with the AECOM fee proposal dated 21st October 2024, reference 60727989/FlaxFE06. The Client's instruction was confirmed under email of appointment dated 29th October 2024.

1.2 Background and Proposed Development

The report has been produced on the assumption that the Site will be developed as presented on drawing "Concept Design without constraints", within Appendix A.

The Proposed Development comprises a 49.9MW solar farm and 49.9MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) across the 84.78 Ha site. The Site will mostly be utilised with solar photovoltaic arrays, which will be situated across both the western and eastern land parcels, at present the BESS is situated in the north of the Site, as shown on drawing "Concept Design without constraints" in Appendix A.

The preliminary designs allow approximately 14 ha to provide space for biodiversity net gain provision. Several of these areas have since been identified as priority habitat and will be retained during construction and operation of the development.

The development of the Site is anticipated to require the following stages:

- Clearance of vegetation;
- Widening of gaps within hedgerows for access purposes;
- Levelling of access tracks for plant to access working areas;
- Site earthworks, including excavation, levelling and landscaping;
- Installation of services and site drainage; and
- Construction of the access roads, foundations, solar panel arrays, BESS and substation.

1.3 Report Objectives

The primary objectives of this report are to:

- determine whether potentially contaminative uses have taken place within, or in close proximity to, the Site which could have led to the contamination of underlying soils or groundwater; and
- to understand the effects of the geological conditions and site activities on the geotechnical properties for site development.

This report is prepared to advise on site conditions under the requirements of Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and considers the potential implications of Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part 2A) and the associated Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 and Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (2012).

This report has been prepared in general accordance with the technical guidance and procedures described in the UK Government guidance Land Contamination: Risk Management (2019) and its predecessor, Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination, Contaminated Land Report (CLR) 11 (Department of Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)/Environment Agency, 2004), British Standard (BS) 5930:2015 (as amended) Code of Practice for site Investigations (BSI), BS:EN 1997 Eurocode 7 – Geotechnical Design (BSI) and BS 10175:2011 (as amended) Investigation of Potentially Contaminated sites – Code of Practice (BSI), to:

- Describe the geology, hydrogeology and shallow mining potential;

- Describe the environmental setting/ sensitivity and current/ historical land use of the Site and surrounding area;
- Describe the findings of a site reconnaissance visit;
- Summarise the history of the Site;
- Summarise the underlying geology and hydrogeology;
- Summarise the findings of any historical ground investigation work;
- Provide an initial Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for the prevailing ground conditions;
- Using the source-pathway-receptor model present a preliminary qualitative risk assessment of potential land contamination risks to human (chronic), environmental, or controlled water receptors from contamination sources on or in the vicinity of the Site, via transport pathways; and
- Present a preliminary qualitative evaluation of potential geotechnical issues.

The report concludes with a series of recommendations for undertaking further investigative work. The purpose of such is to substantiate the findings of the preliminary risk assessment and thereby refine the CSM.

1.4 Sources of Information

This report has been prepared using a combination of information and reports, including, but not limited to the following sources:

- British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Environment Agency;
- Defra;
- Ampyr Solar Europe;
- Cranfield Soil and Agri-food Institute Soilscales (2024); and
- Groundsure Report (Appendix B).

These include statutory records and historical mapping supplied within the Groundsure Report (Appendix B), published geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical borehole records and observations made during the Site reconnaissance undertaken in November 2024 (as discussed in Section 2.3 of this report).

Specific information sources are referenced throughout the document and a bibliography is included in Section 13 of this report.

2. Site Setting

2.1 Location

The footprint of the Proposed Development is located approximately 1.7km north of the town of Royal Wootton Bassett, and approximately 250m north of the M4, within Wiltshire County. The Site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SU 06910 85466A site location plan is provided as Figure 2-1.

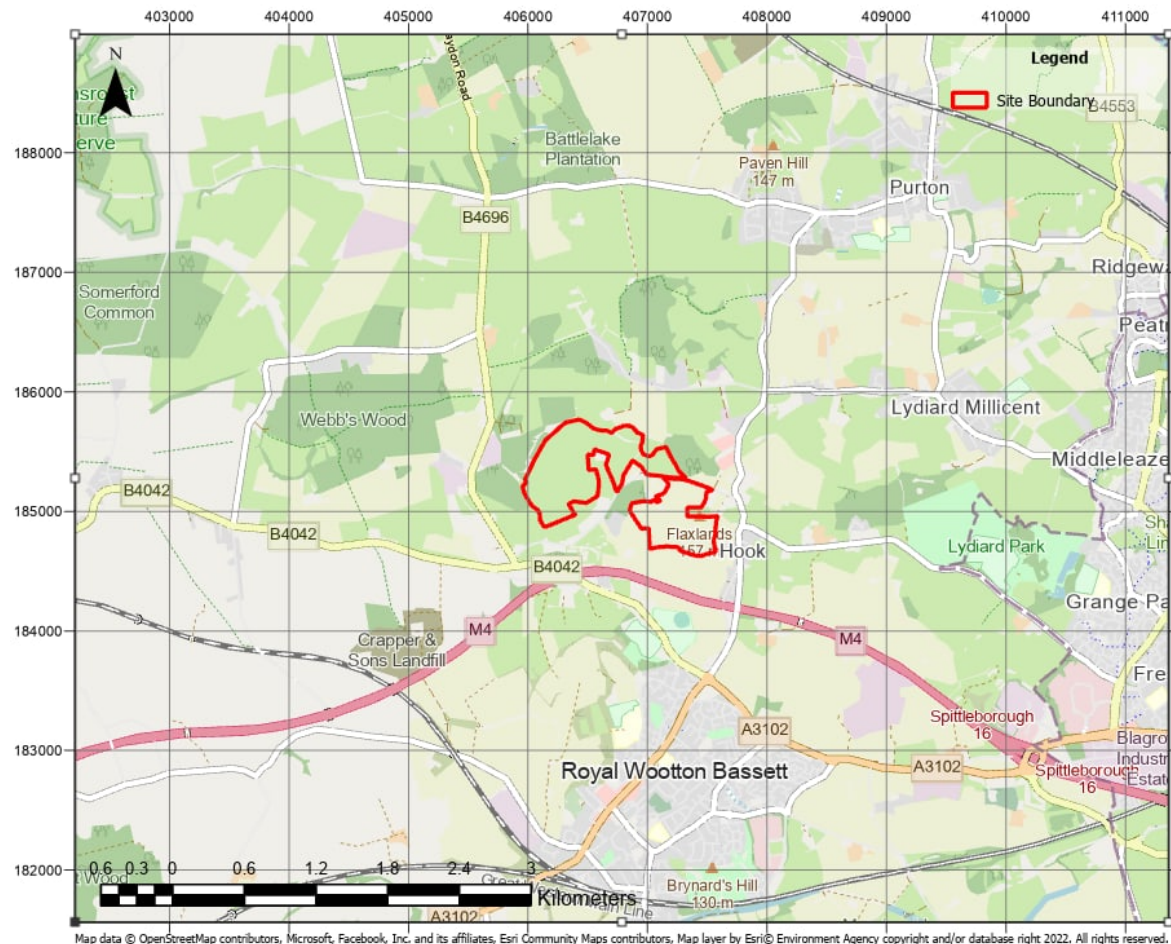


Figure 2-1 Site Location Plan in relation to Swindon (east) and the M4 (south)

2.2 Description and Setting

The Site covers an area of 84.78 hectares and is predominantly comprised of open land used for farming. The Site area is comprised of two land parcels, a western and an eastern parcel either side of Flaxlands Lane. Both parcels consist of multiple fields bounded by hedgerows, mature broadleaved trees, and existing farm tracks.

The eastern area of the Site is shown to slope gently from southeast to northwest reducing from 154mAOD to 108mAOD, whilst the western parcel slopes from northwest to southeast as taken from National 1m LiDAR data and compared with available OS mapping. In this regard, the Site and local area peaks at 150mAOD around the area of Four Acre Farm, immediately to the midpoint north (see Figure 2-2). The Site is shown to slope more steeply between contours 130mAOD and 118mAOD within the western portion of the Site with an average slope angle of between 5 and 10 degrees and locally 10 to 30 degrees as shown in Figure 2-2. Relevant features immediately surrounding the Site are summarised in Table 2.1.

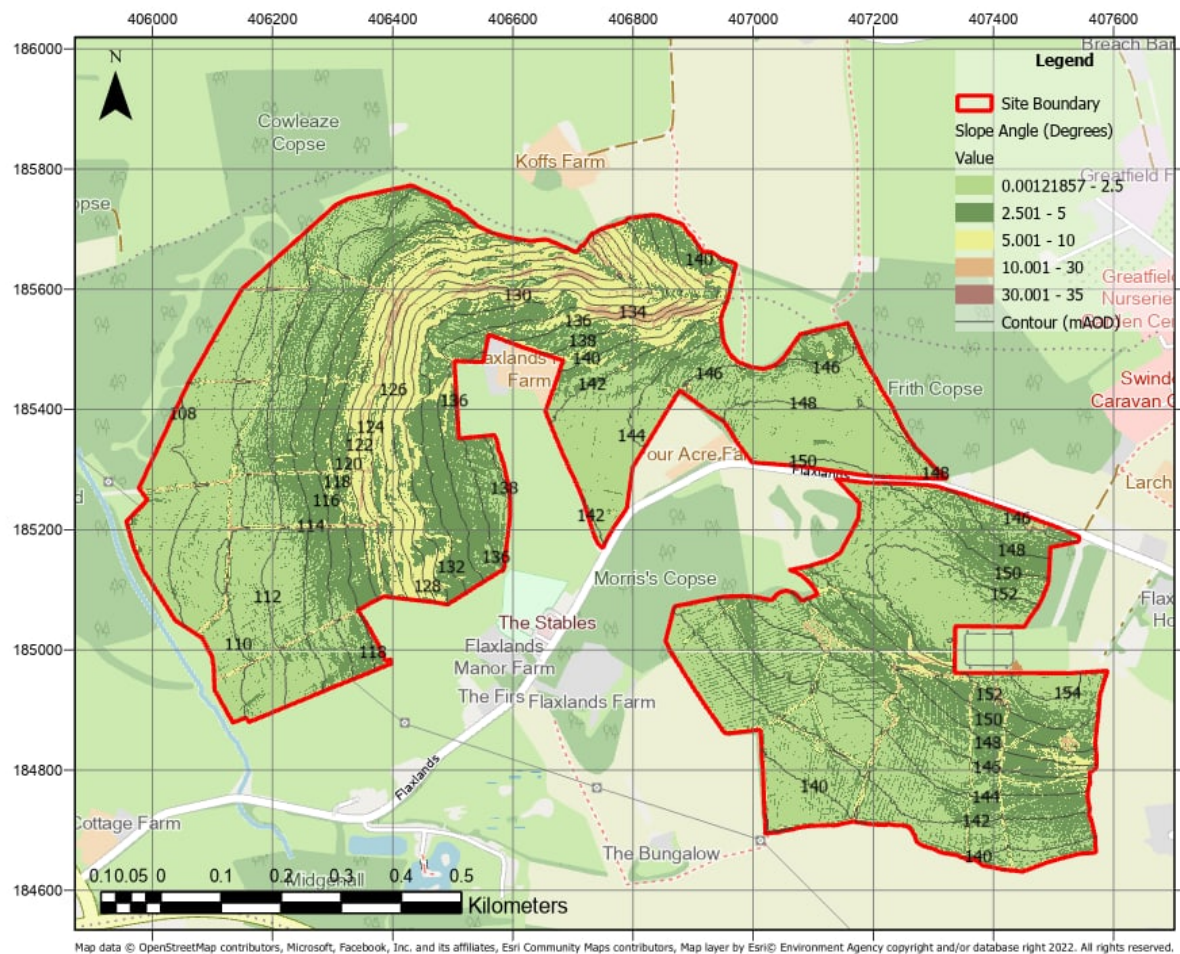


Figure 2-2 Site Setting plan including topography and slope angles

Table 2-1 Features Surrounding the Site

Direction	Summary
Western	Eastern
North	The northern boundary of this part of the Site is adjacent to farmland and woodland areas. The northeastern field had a steep topography with evidence of previous ground instability in the form of isolated dissolution features shown in photographs 31 and 37.
South	The south of this part of the Site is adjacent to additional fields, this portion of the Site was significantly wetter than the rest of Site and topographically lower (photographs 78,79,80,81).
East	The east of this part of the Site comprises a large field containing a ponded area of vegetated land approximately 10m in diameter (photograph 82). In addition, an electrical substation is present in the northeastern part of this eastern parcel of land. It is assumed this is associated with the water reservoir or mast present north of the boundary (photographs 83,84).

Direction	Summary
Western	Eastern
West	The west of this part of the Site is the lowest elevation of the Site and gently sloped westwards. The boundary was highly vegetated, with areas of clearance being undertaken at the time of the walkover. The west of the Site comprises woodland area and additional open fields. Evidence of previous clearance was present surrounding a ponded area. Uncertain if manmade or natural (photograph 57).

The west of the Site contained a proportion of scrub vegetation but did not contain features of geotechnical or geoenvironmental note.

Note: Photographs referenced can be found in Appendix D

2.3 Site Reconnaissance

2.3.1 Introduction

An external inspection of the Site was completed by a suitably qualified and experienced AECOM Engineering Geologist on 11th November 2024. The aim of the visit was to identify the range existing of activities carried out on the Site and any obvious potential sources of ground contamination or geotechnical issues.

Figure 2-3 identifies the principal observations and photographs made during the visit and a summary is provided below. In addition, a photographic record of the visit is included as Appendix D. The entirety of the Site was not visited due to access constraints such as the presence of livestock and locked gates. Figure 2-3 identifies the principal observations and photographs made during the visit and a summary is provided below. The field located northeast of photograph 9, where the BESS is to be located, was occupied with rams and as such was not entered. Photographs and observations were made surrounding the field. The fields southwest of photograph 65 were not accessed due to scrub removal taking place. A locked gate which was considered unsafe to climb also meant that the field south of photograph 64 was not accessed. The access restrictions do not limit the findings within this report.



Figure 2-3 Distribution of photographs undertaken during the walkover visit

2.3.2 Environmental Considerations

2.3.2.1 Assessment of Black-Top

No evidence of black-top material was observed during the Site walkover. No asphalt roads were observed directly on site. Flaxlands Lane is constructed of asphalt, however, and dissects the eastern and western land parcels.

2.3.2.2 Above Ground Storage Tanks and Underground Storage Tanks

No indication of above ground or underground storage tanks were observed within the Site boundary. It should be noted that a water reservoir is located north of the Site as identified during the Site walkover (photograph 85, Appendix D). In addition, a concrete structure suspected to house a water tank was present in the eastern field surrounding Flaxlands farm (photograph 6, Appendix D), which corresponds to the location of a historic windpump (see Section 4.1). Likewise, a cesspit tank is suspected to be present at the property associated with Flaxlands farm based on an observed cover during the walkover.

No tanks were directly observed within the adjacent Flaxlands farmyard. However, a possibility remains that tanks could be present associated with the farming compounds, and their presence cannot be discounted.

2.3.2.3 Non-Bulk Handling Storage

Three storage containers were observed within the Flaxlands Farm compound immediately south of the Site (photograph 18, Appendix D). Whilst not accessed, it is possible chemicals associated with agriculture may be stored in these units.

2.3.2.4 Water and Wastewater Management

Land drains were present towards the west of the western parcel, draining southwest and southeast of the eastern parcel, draining south. Wastewater management was not observed during the walkover. It is likely that surface water and foul water sewers are present within Flaxlands road.

2.3.2.5 Asbestos Containing Materials

Potential for asbestos is limited with minimal buildings present on the Site. However, buildings/ structures that are present on the Site may potentially contain asbestos or asbestos containing materials (ACM). Uncontrolled burial of waste asbestos and ACMs is potentially possible on historical farm sites, and may have formed an element of the backfill to the old quarry discussed in Section 4.1.

2.3.2.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

An electrical substation was recorded on site to the east side of the eastern parcel (photograph 83, Appendix D). The substation is a potential source of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

2.3.2.7 Invasive Plant Species

No invasive plant species were identified during the walkover or are recorded within the AECOM (2024) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA). It should be noted the walkover was undertaken during the winter months when invasive plant species foliage would be limited.

2.3.2.8 Environmental, Noise, Odour, Nuisance, and Complaints

The Site is located within a rural farm setting and therefore noise and odour are unlikely to pose a problem to the development.

A suspected hydrocarbon 'sheen' was observed on water standing within vehicle track marks (photograph 81, Appendix D). Aside from this, no obvious visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was observed during the walkover, such as surface staining or discolouration, or vegetation distress marks.

2.3.3 Geotechnical Considerations

2.3.3.1 Western site

2.3.3.1.2 Access

The main site area is situated within the current Flaxlands Farm which is accessible through a double gate and hardcore gravel track. There are limited access points through existing field gates, varying in width but all suitable for standard vehicles, whilst allowing for farm traffic.

In many areas of the Site the ground was boggy and churned up from previous vehicle use. Access for future ground investigation may be restricted as a result of these wet ground conditions and the timing of works, or the provision of aids to vehicle/plant access, may need to be considered. Furthermore, the slopes towards the north of the Site are relatively steep and could cause an issue for rig mobilisation and construction plant without specialist equipment.

2.3.3.1.2 Surface Condition

Surface features were identified at the Site, these included; steep slopes, hummocky terrain, and areas of depression - suspected to be dissolution features.

The slopes on site were at their steepest along the northern part of the western site area, hummocky terrain was observed on the northern slopes of the north field, where the steep slopes undulated approximately 10m based on the recorded elevations during the walkover (135mAOD to 146mAOD) across a vertical distance of 50m. The on site equipment used during the walkover to make these measurements had a vertical accuracy of +/-5.2m.

In addition, two areas are suspected to be dissolution features as shown in photograph 30, 31 and 37 located at E:407116, N:185485 and E:406927, N:185621 respectively. They are shown to be approximately 5m in diameter. The feature in photograph 30 approximately has a 2m depression from top of slope to base of feature, whilst the feature shown in photographs 31 and 37 (Appendix D) is shown to slightly decrease in height by approximately 0.5 m.

2.3.3.2 Eastern Site

2.3.3.2.1 Access

The main site area is situated to the north east of the Site from Flaxlands Lane via a double five bar gateway. There are limited access points through existing field gates, varying in width but all suitable for standard vehicles, whilst allowing for farm traffic.

Access may be restricted as a result of wet ground conditions, in many areas the ground was boggy and churned up from previous vehicles and therefore timings of works may need to be considered for ground investigation purposes, or at least the provision of aids to vehicle/plant access particularly in the south of the Site.

2.3.3.2.2 Surface Condition

Two ponds were identified during the walkover and are associated with marshy ground conditions. The flow of water along the surface of the Site followed well established drainage channels following the natural topography. The drainage channels are partially visible within Figure 2-2 where changes of slope are shown in yellow.

No signs of ground instability were identified during the walkover.

2.3.4 Utilities

A number of utilities were identified during the Site walkover, as presented in Table 2-2. It is recommended that a utility search is undertaken with survey works being in accordance with PAS 128, i.e. including Type D, C, B surveys and if required, Type A, ahead of any future intrusive investigation particularly within the proposed BESS location.

Table 2-2 Summary of utilities observed during walkover

Utility	Western	Eastern
Clay pipe / agricultural drains	Agricultural drains were present running east-west down slope of the fields. It is suspected these land drains flow into the large, ponded area present in the southeast of the Site. In addition, an open excavation was observed on site with clay pipe broken inside running south.	No agricultural drains were identified however natural water run-off flow across the Site followed the topography.
Overhead Lines & Pylons	Western portion of the Site running northeast-southwest joining to the northeast running east-west. Pylon located in the SW fields (approx. NGR 406179, 185082)	Overhead lines were present running northeast-southwest across the length of the Site. Pylon was located south of the Site boundary.

Utility	Western	Eastern
Unknown Covers	Located east of the access track, suspected water cover with faint scar along surface connecting to the southwestern corner of the two visible fields surrounding the Site access area (photograph 7, 14,15, Appendix D).	Three unknown covers adjacent to the water reservoir suspected to be utility covers (photographs 84, 85, Appendix D).
Water Tank	An above ground suspected water tank was located within the field east of the proposed Flaxlands Solar Farm site entrance (photograph 75, Appendix D) (approx. NGR 406678, 185147).	No water tanks identified however a water reservoir is located east of the Site boundary.
Electrical Substation	Not identified	Located in the northeast of the Site (approx. NGR 407571, 184930)

3. Geological and Environmental Setting

3.1 Introduction

The environmental setting including the topography, geology, hydrogeology and hydrology are the key factors that influence the way in which contaminants in the soil or groundwater can be transported on or off site, and the way in which contamination can affect receptors including controlled waters and users of the Site. This setting will also impact on the geotechnical properties and distribution of the ground underlying the Site.

The environmental setting of the Site has been assessed by making reference to the information sources detailed in Section 1.4 and the References within Section 13.

3.2 Geology and Soils

3.2.1 Published Geology & Exploratory Hole Records

AECOM has reviewed publicly available information. The published 1:50,000 and 1:10,560 scale geological maps of the area produced by the BGS (Sheet 252, "Swindon", 1997 and SU08NE & SU08SE Solid and Drift, 1977) indicates the Site is underlain by the geological succession summarised in Table 3-1. Extracts of the superficial deposit and bedrock maps are included in the Groundsure Geo-Insight Report in Appendix B and Figure 3-1.

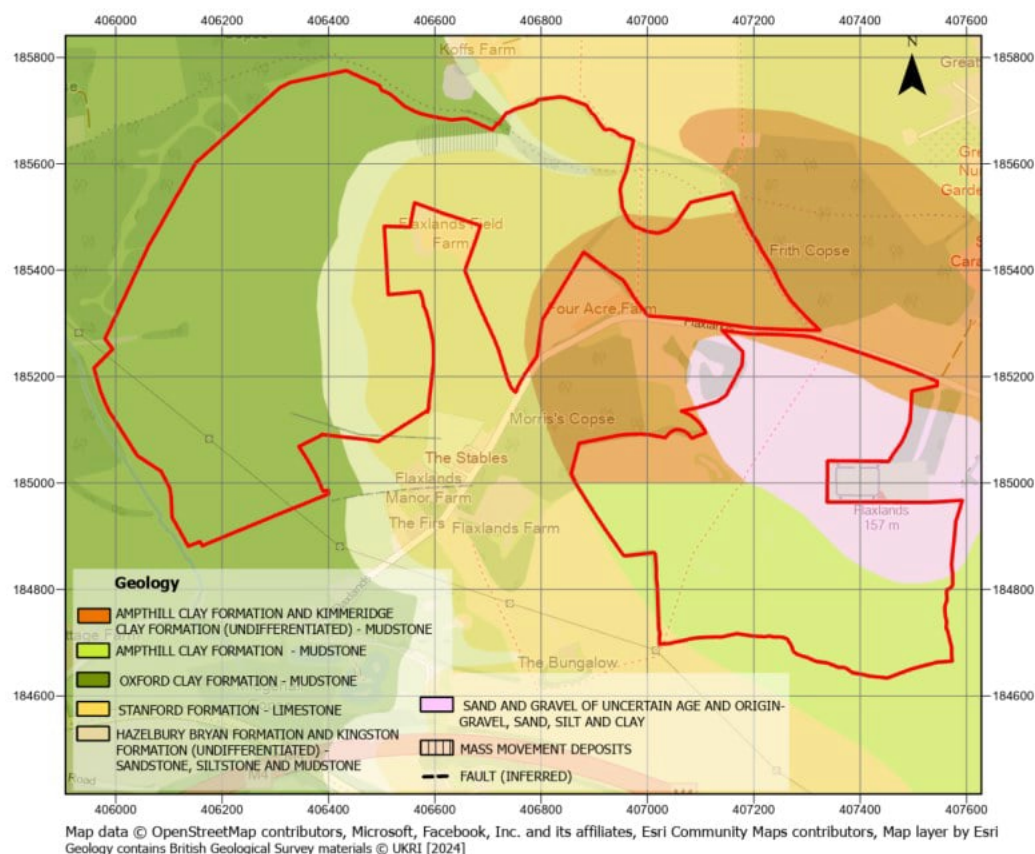


Figure 3-1 BGS mapping records of the Site comprising 1:50,000 solid and drift deposits

The former cover of Chalk and earlier Cretaceous rocks has been removed by erosion in the basin of the Wiltshire Avon, leaving a prominent scarp trending generally northeast - southwest across the centre of the county which is present to the east of the Site (Horton, 1988).

Table 3-1 Geological Succession from Published Mapping

Geological Stratum	Stratum	Description	Thickness (m)
Sand and Gravel	Superficial Deposits	Sand and gravel with rare lenses of clay from uncertain age and origin	-
Landslide Deposits	Landslide Deposits	Landslide deposits are formed by the relatively rapid movement of a mass of rock, earth or debris down a slope	-
Undifferentiated Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay	Bedrock	Mudstones thin siltstone and cementstone beds; locally sands and silts	c.25
Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated)	Bedrock	Grey to brown sandy mudstone, sandstone and yellow, brown and grey very fine- to medium-grained quartzose sand, with thin sandy siltstone beds in parts. Sand is locally cemented into lenticular beds and doggers of calcareous, 'blue-hearted' sandstone to sandy limestone. Strata are generally grey when fresh, weathering to brown or yellow. "Blue-hearted" refers to calcareous sandstone that is locally cemented into doggers and lenticular beds.	c.8-30
Stanford Formation	Bedrock	Shell detrital limestones, ooidal limestone, coralline limestone, fossiliferous marls, and interbedded limestone, marl and mudstone.	c.26
Oxford Clay	Bedrock	Weathered exposures typically pale yellowish grey mottled, smooth clay with secondary selenite crystals. At greater depths becoming medium grey, disaggregated mudstone and then interbedded medium to pale grey mudstones with olive to brownish grey, more fissile, shelly, shaly, bituminous mudstones which contain sporadic thin ammonite-rich layers and pyritic shell-beds.	>70

Two landslide records are shown within 250 m north of the Site at the interface between the Oxford Clay Formation and Hazelbury Bryan Formation. Faulting is present in a west to east orientation through the approximate centre of the eastern parcel of the Site. The faulting is between the Oxford Clay Formation, the Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (Undifferentiated) – Sandstone, Mudstone and Siltstone, and the Stanford Formation - Limestone. This is evident on the mapping shown on Figure 3-1.

3.3 BGS Borehole Records

The BGS maintains an archive of historical exploratory hole records throughout the UK. AECOM has searched the database, and no records are located within 250m of the Site. Due to a lack of existing on-site information, the preliminary ground model has been drafted based on a selection of boreholes located within the same anticipated geological strata as shown on the BGS geological mapping and where the depth achieved was greater than 10 metres – this approach is considered appropriate and robust for the purposes of assessment. These borehole locations are presented on Figure 3-2.

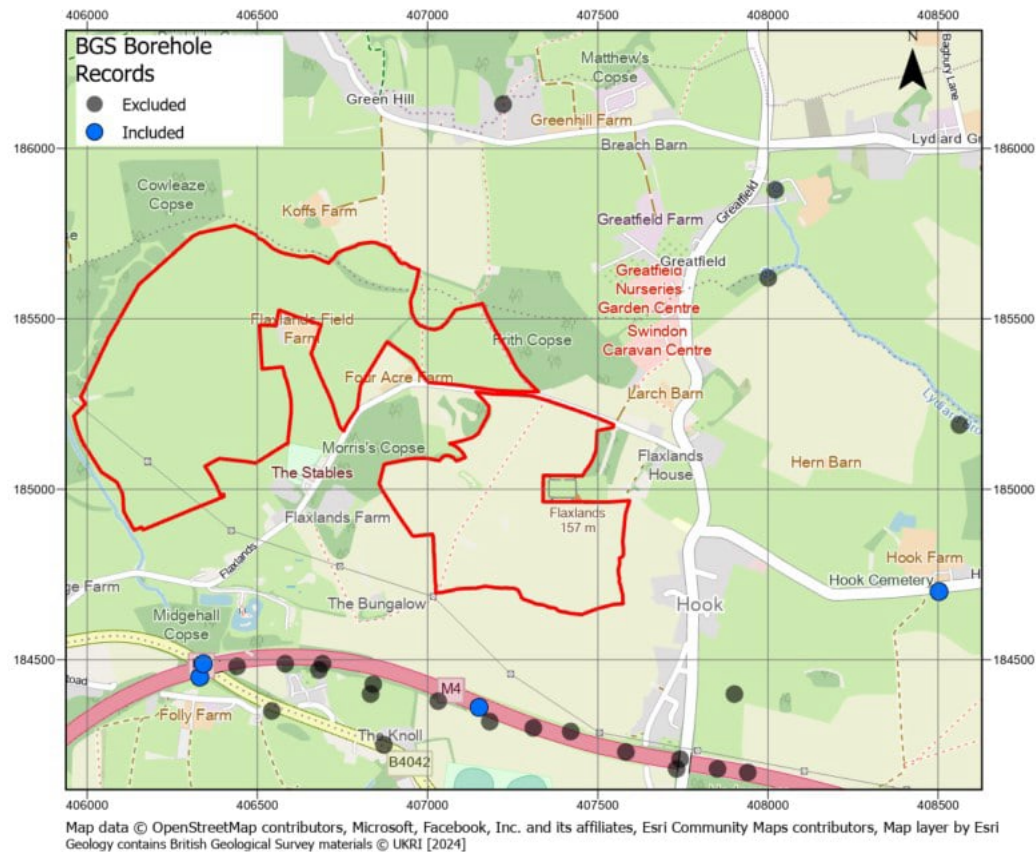


Figure 3-2 Summary of the available BGS borehole records in relation to the Site

A summary of the encountered ground conditions and interpreted strata based on the BGS geological mapping is presented within Table 3-2. Copies of the records can be found in Appendix G.

Table 3-2 Summary of BGS borehole records within ground model

BGS Borehole ID (Date)	Depth (top) m	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
SU08SE65 (2008) 950m east	0	3	Drift	Sand and Gravel deposits
	3	2	Yellow clay	Weathered Amphill Clay Formation
	5	3	Grey sandy clay	
	8	10	Hard band limestone clay	Standford Formation
	Groundwater encountered at 8.0mbgl			
SU08SE41 (1968) 320m south	18	20	Blue grey clay with limestone bands	Hazelbury Bryan & Kingston Formation
	38	>32	Oxford Clay	Oxford Clay Formation
	0	0.36	Topsoil	Topsoil
	0.36	0.55	Brown/grey limestone	Standford Formation
	0.91	2.57	Grey limestone very broken in place with brown sandy clay matrix	
	3.48	0.97	Grey limestone with bands of brown sandy clay	
	4.45	2.26	Grey limestone with brown sandy clay bands	Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation
SU08SE11	6.71	3.85	Grey limestone mostly very broken with bands of blue silty clay	
	10.54	1.88	Grey limestone with soft and firm sandy blue clay	
	12.42	>2.28	Stiff blue silty clay	Oxford Clay Formation
SU08SE11	0	0.45	Topsoil	Topsoil

BGS Borehole ID (Date)	Depth (top) m	Thickness	Description	Interpretation
(1966) 500m south	0.45	1.53	Firm brown mottled grey silty clay with occasional stones	Weathered Oxford Clay
	Groundwater encountered at 1.3mbgl			
	1.98	13.14	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional shells. Becoming stiff from 6.1m.	
	15.3	>6.05	Very stiff dark grey silty clay with occasional shells	Oxford Clay
	0	0.45	Topsoil	Topsoil
SU80SE12 (1966) 520m south	0.45	6.25	Firm brown mottled grey silty clay with occasional stones	Weathered Oxford Clay
	Groundwater encountered at 3.0mbgl			
	6.7	11.0	Firm dark grey silty with occasional shells. Becoming stiff from 15.3m	
	17.7	4.87	Very stiff dark grey silty clay with occasional shells	Oxford Clay
	22.57	>1.83	Hard layers of (illegible) shells with clay	

3.4 Soils and Soil Chemistry

Information obtained from LandIS' Soilsclapes Viewer (Cranfield Soil and Agri-food Institute Soilsclapes 2024) describes the soils underlying the Site, that are shown as Soilscape 18 and 3. Soilscape 18 – Oxford Clay and Ampthill Clay Formations, is described as lowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy; Soilscape 3 - Stanford Formation, is described as clayey soils and shallow lime rich soils over chalk or limestone respectively. Figure 3-1 indicates the distribution of these formations underlying the Site.

Natural England South West Region 1:250,000 series reports the Agricultural Land Use Classification to be good to moderate within the Site.

The BGS Soil Chemistry datasets provide indicative information on regional concentrations of five potentially harmful elements (PHEs): arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), nickel (Ni) and lead (Pb) in soil, as presented within the Groundsure Report. Elevated concentrations of these PHEs can exist because of natural geological conditions or possible anthropogenic contamination. The following BGS estimated soil chemistry levels are attributed to the vicinity of the Site based on the geometric mean concentrations of available data (presented in Table 3-3).

None of these concentrations would exceed published generic assessment criteria values for a sensitive residential development, for example, thus the natural geology is not considered a potential source of ground contamination.

Table 3-3 Estimated Soil Chemistry

Potentially Harmful Element	Estimated geometric mean concentration (mg/kg)
Arsenic	15-25
Cadmium	1.8
Chromium	90-120
Lead	100
Nickel	30-45

3.4.1 Ground Stability Records

Table 3-4 shows the variable risk of ground stability hazards across the Site, taken from the provided information contained within the Groundsure Report (provided within Appendix B).

Table 3-4 Ground Stability Records

Hazard Type	Hazard Potential within 50 m of the Site	Additional Comments
Collapsible Ground Stability	Very low	-
Compressible Ground Stability	Negligible	This will be localised to areas of Oxford Clay on site and Weathered Ampthill Clay Formation.
Ground Dissolution Stability	Very low	Based on the observed features from the walkover it is expected there is a higher dissolution risk than recorded.
Landslide Ground Stability	Moderate	Mass movement deposits are shown on BGS mapping at the toe of the northern slopes of the western parcel. Hummocky terrain and steep slopes suggest ground movement is possible associated with Hazelbury Bryan and Kingston Formation.
Running Sand Ground Stability	Very low	-
Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability	Moderate	This will be localised to areas of Oxford Clay on site and Weathered Ampthill Clay Formation

3.4.2 Mining and Mineral Extraction

3.4.2.1 Planning Policy for Mineral Use

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) for England requires minerals planning authorities to promote sustainable use of mineral resources in their Local Plans. This includes defining mineral safeguard zones to ensure that specific mineral resources of local or national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development (but not assuming that the identified minerals will be worked). If it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place then the local planning authority should set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible.

When determining planning applications local planning authorities must ensure that, amongst other matters, that there are no unacceptable impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety (taking into account cumulative effects from multiple sites); unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions, and vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source; and to not normally permit other developments in mineral safeguard zones.

The Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy (2006-2026) (Swindon Borough Council (2024)) shows the Site is not situated within an area of mineral safeguarding and does not indicate any future changes from 2026 that may impact the area.

3.4.2.2 Aggregate/Mineral Quarrying and Mining

The Groundsure Report provided in Appendix B presents the available information on mining and quarrying operations, past and present that have taken place within 250m of the Site. One record has been identified through Brit Pits; and three additional records of surface ground workings based on historical mapping. These are the following;

- Greenhill Farm Brick Works, located 350m northeast, quarrying clay and shale between 1974-1981 and now ceased;
- Unspecified Quarry/Pit present between 1884 to 1956 within the northeast of the Site, corresponding to the feature identified as a potential dissolution feature (SU 06925 85622);
- Pond located 150m east of Site between 1973-1992; and
- Saw Pit located 135m northeast of Site in 1899.

Due to the age of the Greenhill Farm Brick works and its proximity to the Site it is not anticipated to have an impact on site conditions, likewise the two surface workings (pond and saw pit listed above) off site are not considered to be a risk. The unspecified quarry/pit was reviewed during the walkover where no surface evidence of contamination was apparent, and vegetation growth appeared healthy. It should be noted that the quarry shown on the maps may be a dissolution feature, or the feature noted was a remnant quarry. It is recommended that geotechnical investigations be carried out to ascertain the cause of the depression.

3.4.2.3 Coal Mining

The Groundsure Report and the Coal Authority online viewer (The Coal Authority Interactive Map Viewer) does not show the Site to lie within an area of coal mining.

3.4.3 Radon

The Radon potential data, within the Groundsure Report in Appendix B, classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level or above the action level in the UK. Less than 1% of the properties on site are affected and no radon protection measures are deemed required.

3.4.4 Hydrogeology

3.4.4.1 Aquifer Classification

The Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy adopts aquifer designations that are consistent with the Water Framework Directive. Definitions of the various aquifer types can be found on the Environment Agency section of the gov.uk website.

According to this system, a superficial Secondary A Aquifer underlies a portion of the eastern Site parcel, associated with the superficial Sand and Gravel deposits.

The bedrock underlying the Site is classified as either of Secondary A productivity or as being unproductive. The productive Secondary A Aquifers are associated with the underlying Limestone (Stanford Formation) and Sandstone (Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated)) – forming a north-south orientated 'belt' through the centre of the Site. A Secondary A aquifer is defined as permeable layers capable of supporting at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. The unproductive strata associated with the Oxford Clay Formation and Ampthill Clay Formations is defined as rock layers that have low permeability with a negligible significance for water supply or base river flow.

The Groundsure Report records Water Framework Directive listed Groundwater Bodies are on site (although shown as offsite on the Groundsure Hydrology mapping). These are the Shrivenham Corallian (GB40602G600600) and Corallian Limestone (Calne to Swindon). Both have good overall chemical and quantitative ratings as of the available 2019 data. These are likely associated with the Stanford Formation which can comprise Corallian Limestone.

3.4.5 Groundwater Vulnerability

The Environment Agency's Combined Groundwater Vulnerability Map of the area, within the Groundsure Report in Appendix B, depicts the superficial Sand and Gravel as a secondary superficial aquifer, of medium vulnerability.

The same map shows that, partially, the bedrock geology of the Site is classified as a Secondary A aquifer, of a high vulnerability to pollution. High vulnerability areas are areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater and are characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits. The remaining bedrock lithologies are of unproductive strata with no vulnerability rating.

3.4.5.1 Source Protection Zones

In terms of identifying the risk of contamination from potential polluting activities in a given area to groundwater sources (wells, boreholes and springs) used for supplying public drinking water, the Environment Agency identifies Source Protection Zones (SPZ). SPZs show the extent of a groundwater source catchment and are divided into three zones, of which details can be found on the Environment Agency section of the gov.uk website.

The Site falls within a SPZ2c which is associated with the outer catchment of a confined aquifer. An SPZ2 relates to where an aquifer is confined beneath substantially low permeability material.

3.5 Licensed Groundwater Abstractions

Two Licensed Groundwater Abstractions have been identified within 1 km of the Site. The closest has 'historic status' and lies 420 m to the southeast as a catchpit at Midge Hall, Wootton Bassett and is of general farming and domestic use. It is operated by J D Cooper & Son under Licence No. 28/39/03/0022.

A groundwater abstraction is expected to have been active at the former windpump, associated with the tank mentioned in Sections 0 and 4.1. The windpump is no longer present, so this abstraction is no longer considered active.

3.6 Risk of Flooding from Groundwater

There is a limited potential for groundwater flooding to occur at the Site. It should be noted that the walkover identified very wet, and in places marsh-like, surface ground conditions, despite it following a period of no rain.

3.7 Hydrology

3.7.1 Surface Water Courses and Drainage

There are two on site Water Framework Directive-relevant surface watercourses in the Site's immediate vicinity. The Lydiard Brook runs within and parallel to the Site's northern margin with a c.250 m section cutting into and across the Site. It is orientated and flowing east to west (according to historical mapping symbology) (water body ID GB10603903310). The Woodbridge Brook is located immediately west of the western parcel's western boundary, orientated north-south and flowing south to north (according to historical mapping symbology) (water body ID GB109053027760).

Several ponds are distributed across the Site's interior, which according to the Site walkover, hold varying quantities of water seasonally. A land drain is also located towards the southwest of the western parcel of the Site, orientated eastnortheast to westsouthwest, with drainage likely to be flowing southwesterly into the Woodbridge Brook. During the Site walkover a stream was identified running between the hedgerows in the southwestern portion of the western parcel.

Man-made ponds at the Flaxlands Fishery, located approximately 250m to the south of the Site, appear to be connected to the Woodbridge Brook but are upstream of the Site. The Flaxlands Reservoir is partially enveloped by the eastern parcels eastern boundary and is a covered reservoir. It is unknown if this feature is fed by a groundwater or surface water source.

Table 3-5 summarises the pertinent surface water quality information available associated with the Site.

Table 3-5 Surface Water Quality

Surface Water Feature	GQA (Chemical) (Biological)	Distance (m)	NGR, Direction	Upstream / Downstream of the Site
Lydiard Brook (sourced from River Ray)	Fail (Mercury, PFOS*, PBDE**, Cypermethrin) Moderate	On site and immediately north	SU 06942 85609 Westerly	On site
Woodbridge Brook	Fail Moderate	Immediately Southwest & West	SU 06109 84900 Northerly	Downstream

*Per-Fluorooctane Sulphonate

**Polybrominated diphenyl ethers

3.7.2 Licensed Surface Water Abstractions

No Licensed Surface Water Abstractions have been identified within at least a 2km radius of the Site.

3.7.3 Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

There is negligible risk of flooding from surface waters across the eastern parcel of the Site.

A worst-case 1 in 30 year flood with modelled height of 0.10-0.30m is indicated by the flood risk mapping for the western site parcel shown in the Groundsure Report in Appendix B. The risk mapping conjectures this to be associated with the Lydiard and Woodbridge Brooks and is limited on site only affecting a small portion to the north and southwest.

It should also be noted, the walkover identified very wet and in places marsh-like surface ground conditions, despite it following a period of no rain.

4. Historical & Planned Development

4.1 Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping & Aerial Photographs

Historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps of the Site and the wider environs were provided in the Groundsure Map Insight Report (scales 1:2,500, 1:10,560 and 1:10,000) and from Google Earth Pro and these are reviewed in this Section. Copies of these maps are presented in Appendix B. The historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, obtained with the Groundsure Report, date between (1880) and (2024).

Table 4-1 presents a summary of the main features present on and within approximately 250 m radius of the Site boundary. AECOM notes that only indicative map scales are provided. Where dates are stated, these refer to the dates of maps on which the features are present, have changed use or are no longer annotated, and do not necessarily refer to the exact dates of existence of a particular feature. Development that may have occurred between map editions is recorded as occurring on the latter published map, hence there are some limitations to the accuracy to the date of development unless supplementary evidence is available:

Table 4-1 Summary of Historical Mapping

Date/s	Key Features on site	Key Features off site
1884-1886 (1:2,500 and 1:10,560)	- Site comprises undeveloped open fields of probable agricultural use, subdivided by hedgerows, interspersed with trees; - A single small Old Quarry is located towards the northnortheast; - A brook runs parallel to the northern boundary, cutting through the Site c.30m south of the quarry/pit; 5 No. small ponds are located within the eastern & southeastern parcel. - A straight linear feature orientated northeast to southwest, in the southwestern section, is present in the location known now to be a land drain.	- Off-site open fields of agricultural use continue across the local area, with the Site in a dominantly rural setting; - Flaxlands Wood, Plain Copse, Cowleaze Copse, Frith Copse and Marris Copse are located on Site boundaries - What is later named Woodbridge Brook runs parallel and immediately beyond the southwestern margin, between the Site and Flaxlands Copse; - Greenhill Farm hosts a well immediately adjacent to a pond c.100m north. A well is also located c.130m west of the eastern parcel at Flaxlands. A well is also situated c.120m northeast at a residential property; - The small village of Hook lies c.250m east; - Flaxlands, a collection of probable farm related buildings and residential properties, lies between the north and south parcels. - The surrounding road network appears to be in its present day layout with the precursors to Flaxlands Lane and Greatfields (Hook through-road) already present.
1899 (1:10,560)	No significant changes.	- A new residential property with a well has been developed c.160m southwest of the eastern parcel; - Greenhill Farm is now shown with a Saw Pit c.135m north; - A Clay Pit is shown c.320m north at Green Hill.
1900-1925 (1:2,500)	- Rises are shown where the brook along the northern boundary enters the Site to the northnortheast; - No other significant changes.	- The saw pit is no longer present at Greenhill Farm, nor is the well; - A windpump with tank is shown immediately west of the eastern parcel's western boundary; - An embankment is now shown c.65m north of the Site and c.190m west of Greenhill Farm.
1925-1956 (1:2,500 and 1:10,560)	No significant changes.	- The Embankment 65m north is now labelled an Earthwork, whilst Greenhill Farm is now Koffs Farm; - An elevated mound-like feature is now present in the modern location of Flaxlands Reservoir, with an access road also having been built to the area off Flaxlands Lane.
1956-1973 (1:2,500), 1:10,560, and 1:10,000)	The Old Quarry is no longer present by 1973 mapping, suggesting its infilling at least between 1956 and 1973. However, the location of the old quarry corresponds with the feature identified as a potential dissolution feature (photograph 37) (SU 06925 85622).	- The Clay Pit is no longer shown suggesting its infill during this time gap; - Flaxlands Manor Farm has added buildings to Flaxlands Farm south of the Site; northeast of this and immediately south of the Site is now a mast; - Flaxlands Reservoir (Covered) is now clearly marked. A coal yard is shown immediately east of the reservoir; - A footbridge is now shown in place of the earthworks suggesting this is what the land raise was for.

Date/s	Key Features on site	Key Features off site
1973-1983 (1:2,500 and 1:10,000)	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
1983-1992 (1:10,000)	Pylons and overhead electricity lines now intersect the southwestern part of the western parcel of the Site.	A mast is now present at Flaxlands Reservoir. Another mast is located 65m northeast next to small buildings.
1992-2010 (1:2,500 and 1:10,000)	No significant changes.	No significant changes.
2010-2024 (1:10,000 and Google Earth Aerial Imagery)	No significant changes.	- Ponds at Flaxlands Fishery are excavated and filled from 2003 to 2006, still present today; - New agricultural buildings are built by 2019, immediately south of the central part of the Site linking the western & eastern parcels.

4.2 Summary of Potential Historical Contamination Sources

In summary, the Site has comprised 'greenfield' land for its entire recent history, being open undeveloped fields of agricultural use separated by hedgerows with trees and featuring small ponds, and brooks. On site potential sources of contamination identified by the historical mapping alone, are limited to the infilled old quarry with unknown nature of the infill material.

Off-site sources with migration potential are also limited. These are the farmyards nearby with barns housing agricultural plant and equipment, general agricultural use, and the potential presence of underground storage tanks (UST) / above ground storage tanks (AST) that may not have been recorded directly on the mapping or noted during the Site walkover. Off-site sources include the historical coal yard and any associated Made Ground, the infilled saw pit at Greenhill/Koffs Farm, and an infilled clay pit with unknown infill.

Agricultural use of land could involve the addition of pesticides/herbicides to fields and the over application of fertilisers. The over application of fertilisers can be associated with run-off risk to surface waters. In this regard, the spreading of manure was evident from the muck piles observed during the walkover, and the Groundsure Report (Appendix B) specifically lists this activity as a waste exemption (discussed in Section 5.2).

Nonetheless, there has been no significant historical industrial usage of the Site. The surrounding area has not been subject to widespread or established industrial usage, albeit with a historical landfill recorded at the clay pit 250 m to the north (discussed in Section 5.2).

4.3 Planning Authority Records

The Wiltshire Council web-based planning portal (Wiltshire Council, 2024) was reviewed to identify whether there are existing planning conditions which relate to the Site. No planning cases with significant relation to land contamination have been identified by this search, within 200m of the site.

4.4 Unexploded Ordnance Risk

The Pre-Desk Study Assessment (PDSA) produced by Zetica (Appendix C) shows that the Site lies within a zone that experiences a low risk of unexploded bombs (UXB). The PDSA states whilst always prudent, a detailed desk study is not considered essential.

The PDSA mentions that during WWII, several Anti-Tank (AT) ditches were constructed on the Site. After WWII, these were removed.

5. Regulated Activities and Statutory Consultation

5.1 Introduction

The key relevant features that characterise the Site and surrounding area are summarised in this section, along with an indication of the risk to the land quality of the Site.

Information on groundwater and surface water abstractions is detailed in Section 3 and is not repeated here.

Generally, any regulated activities within 250m of the Site could, depending upon their nature, represent potential off-site sources of contamination. Whilst a 1km search area was generally adopted this section places emphasis on those activities present within 250m.

5.2 Regulated Processes

Table 5-1 summarises information on regulated processes contained in the Groundsure Report (Appendix B). The Report collates data from a variety of sources including the Environment Agency (EA) and the British Geological Survey (BGS). All data suppliers are referenced in the Report.

Table 5-1 Summary of Regulatory Information

Subject	Number present				Details
	On site	0 - 250 m	250 - 500 m	500 - 1000 m	
<u>Agency & Hydrological</u>					
Discharge Consents	2	1	1	-	There are 4no. discharge consents listed within 500m. 2No. on site entries are recorded as “Flaxlands 2” and “Flaxlands 1” which are revoked discharges of unspecified trade effluent into the River Ray. Off-site the only listed entry not yet revoked is 411m NE at 11 Greenhill, Wootton Bassett, for treated sewage discharge into land (CAWM.0402).
Substantiated Pollution Incident Register	-	-	1	-	A single pollution incident is recorded within 500m (408m west), relating to inert materials and wastes, from construction & demolition in 2002. The incident had no impact (category 4) on water, land and air.
<u>Licensed Waste Management Facilities and Industrial Land Uses</u>					
Historical Landfills	-	1	1	-	A single landfill is located within 250m, listed 250m northeast at Green Hill. Historic mapping suggests this feature is further, some 320m however – with this apparently comprising the infilled Clay Pit discussed in Section 4.1. It is recorded as accepting inert, industrial, commercial, and household wastes, under licence ref: NW/76/0001/WD issued in 1976 with last recorded date of filling in 1981.
Licensed Waste sites	-	-	2	-	2 No. licensed waste site listings are noted 438m southwest at Folly Farm Landfill site – EPR ref: EA/EPR/WP3190FR/S002. It accepted non-biodegradable waste from 1991 until surrendered in 2003.
Waste Exemptions	-	250	18	-	Multiple Waste Exemptions are listed across Flaxlands Farm (21m east), Warwick Farm Ballards Ash (101m south), and Koffs Farm (157m north) Within 250m these included potentially contaminative activities such as: use of waste in construction; spreading waste on agricultural land, incorporation of ash into soil, crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters.
Contemporary Trade Directory Entries	2	6	-	-	No trade directory entries lie within 250m, including an on site electrical pylon and telecommunications mast. Further pylons are noted 9m southwest, 43m east, 218m south and 221m west. A tank associated with the windpump is recorded 1m east, known to be for water. Hayes press lies 106m south. A slurry bed is located 131m north then Koffs Farm is listed as a dairy farm 175m north.

Sensitive Land Uses

Subject	Number present				Details
	On site	0 - 250 m	250 - 500 m	500 - 1000 m	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	-	-	-	1	The Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood SSSI lies 544m northeast, which is in 'favourable to unfavourable – recovering' condition. The Site lies within its SSSI Impact Risk Zone which means certain types of development will require consultation in this regard – the infrastructure associated with the solar farm is likely to trigger requirements for consultation.
Local Nature Reserves	-	-	-	1	The Jubilee Lake is located 789m south. This is considered sufficiently remote from the Site, for the Proposed Development to have significant impact on.
Designated Ancient Woodland	1	6	1	4	The Frith Copse is located on site and immediately to its east. Morris's Copse, Flaxlands Wood, Cowleaze Copse are then also in very close proximity to the Site.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)	1	1	1	-	The Site is located within the Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ.
Priority Habitat Inventory	3	34	-	-	Deciduous woodland and lowland meadows are recorded on site. Good quality semi-improved grassland and further deciduous woodland lie immediately off site.
Habitat Networks	3	6	-	-	Associated habitats, a network enhancement zone 1 (not specified), and primary habitat (lowland meadows) are recorded on site.
<u>Heritage</u>					
Listed Buildings	-	2	-	-	The Manor Farmhouse 146m west and Lydiard Tregoze Parish War Memorial are listed buildings within a 250m radius.

Source: Groundsure Report

No entries were recorded for the following: Contaminated Land Register Entries & Notices, Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters, Enforcement and Prohibition Notices, Integrated Pollution Controls, Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls, Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements, Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters, Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes, Registered Radioactive Substances, Water Industry Act Referrals, Control of Major Accident Hazards sites (COMAH), Explosive sites, Fuel Stations, Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS), Planning Hazardous Substance Consents, Planning Hazardous Substance Enforcements, Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, World Heritage sites, AONB, National Parks, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens.

The slurry bed at Koffs Farm 131 m north, and landfill recorded at the infilled clay pit 250m-320 m northeast of the Site, could comprise potential sources of contamination in terms of migratory risks to the Site. The waste exemptions reveal the nature of potential activities within the surrounding nearby farm sites, and across the agricultural fields, which also could be considered potential sources of ground contamination.

6. Preliminary Ground Model

6.1 Geology

Based on the review of published geological and hydrogeological information and a selection of historical borehole records a preliminary ground model has been produced. The ground conditions within the Site are considered to comprise the following sequence presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Preliminary Ground Model

Strata	Approximate Depth to Top (mbgl)	Thickness (m)	Generalised Description and Potential location
Topsoil	0	c.0.3	Topsoil
Made Ground	0	Unknown	Infilled ground may locally be present where previous farm structures and old pits are present.
Drift Deposits	0	c.3.0	May only be present locally on site within the eastern parcel, found at surface or directly below Topsoil. Described as sand and gravel.
Mass Movement Deposits	0	Unknown	Landslide Deposits- Sandstone and Mudstone Generally associated with areas where the Hazelbury Bryan & Kingstone Formation outcrops overlying the Oxford Clay Formation and steeper sloping ground.
Amphill Clay Formation	0	c.5	May only be present locally on site within the east of both land parcels. Found below Topsoil, if no drift deposits are present. Previously encountered as highly weathered described as yellow/ grey sandy clay.
Standford Formation	0-8	c.6-10	Likely to be present centrally on site and underlying the Amphill Clay Formation. Also encountered directly below Topsoil as brown/ grey limestone or a hard band of limestone clay. Limestone may be very broken in place with brown sandy clay matrix. Likely to be underlying higher ground on site and underlying the proposed BESS site.
Hazelbury Bryan & Kingston Formation	6-18	c.8	Likely to be present centrally on site underlying sloping ground. Encountered below Amphill Clay Formation or Standford Formation (if present). Previously encountered as blue grey clay with limestone bands or grey limestone with soft and firm sandy blue clay.
Oxford Clay Formation	0-5	c.20-25	Likely to be present at / near surface in the western areas of the Site. Previously encountered from surface below topsoil, may also be present beneath Amphill clay formation and Hazelbury Bryan and Kingston Formation. Previously encountered as highly weathered to a firm brown mottled grey silty clay with occasional stones. Becoming less weathered with depth eventually present as very stiff dark grey silty clay with occasional shells.

6.2 Groundwater

According to historical borehole records, groundwater was encountered between 1.67m to 3.00m depth within firm clay, interpreted as Oxford Clay formation (SU08SE11 drilled: 04/11/1966/SU08SE12 drilled: 08/11/1966), and at 8.00m at the boundary between clay and limestone interpreted as the Hazelbury Bryan & Kingston Formation and Oxford Clay formation (SU08NE65 drilled: 14/03/2008).

7. Initial Conceptual Site Model

7.1 Introduction

This section aims to identify any possible risks, arising from substances used or deposited on site, or from other sources of land contamination. Both past and current potentially contaminative land uses have been considered. It is based on the Proposed Development as defined in Section 1.1 and presented on drawing “Concept Design without constraints”, within Appendix A.

7.2 Assessment Framework

The Site, in terms of potential land contamination, will be regulated by the Local Authority (Wiltshire Council) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), taking account of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019, with the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage acting as potential statutory consultees.

Environmental liabilities can arise through provisions contained within statutory legislation including Part 2A of the EPA 1990, the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009, the Water Resources Act 1991, the Groundwater Regulations 2009 and the Water Act 2003.

Current best practice recommends that the determination of health hazards due to contaminated land is based on the principle of risk assessment, as outlined in the Statutory Guidance to Part 2A (2012) and Land Contamination: Risk Management (LCRM).

The “suitable for use” approach is adopted for the assessment of contaminated land, where remedial measures are undertaken where unacceptable risks to human health or the environment are realised - taking into account the use (or proposed use) of the land in question and the environmental setting. The proposed end-use for the Site is a solar farm with associated infrastructure including BESS and substation.

The risk assessment process for environmental contaminants is based on a source-pathway-receptor analysis. These terms can be defined as follows:

- **Source:** hazardous substance that has the potential to cause adverse impacts; and
- **Pathway:** route whereby a hazardous substance may come into contact with the receptor: examples include ingestion of contaminated soil and leaching of contaminants from soil into watercourses; and
- **Receptor:** target that may be affected by contamination: examples include human occupants/ users of site, water resources (surface waters or groundwater), or structures.

For a risk to be present, there must be a relevant/ viable contaminant linkage; i.e. a mechanism whereby a source impacts on a sensitive receptor via a pathway.

The following sections detail the initial conceptual site model (iCSM) which has been developed for the Site with a view to assessing the potential risks/ liabilities and constraints associated with the Site in its current condition prior to any proposed redevelopment. Risks associated with the Proposed Development have also been assessed based on a Public Open Space (Parks) future land use scenario, including any potential sources of contamination, potential receptors and potential contaminant pathways identified during this desk-based assessment. This generic ‘POS-parks’ scenario was considered most appropriate owing to the dominantly soft-landscaped surfacing, public footpaths cutting through the Site, and lack of buildings/enclosed structures proposed.

7.3 Sources of Potential Contamination

7.3.1 On site

Based on the above the following potential sources of contamination may be found at the Proposed Development site:

- The infilled Old Quarry towards the northeast of the Site was infilled by at least 1973. This process was likely uncontrolled so the nature of Made Ground within the pit is unknown. This therefore comprises a potential source of contamination with respect to human health and controlled waters. Risks from hazardous ground gases are not considered from this source further as no enclosed spaces are proposed and any such gases will vent up into open fresh air at an area to be visited infrequently.
- The majority of the Site area consists agricultural fields, over which manure piles were identified during the walkover survey. Manure and fertilisers can pose run-off risks of pollution into the nearby watercourses, for

example, of nitrates. This is especially true of a site in a nitrate vulnerable zone. The historic use of now banned hazardous and residual pesticides and herbicides could also be possible across the Site. Some waste exemptions listed in Section 5.2 may have affected the Site, such as incorporation of ash into site soils.

- A hydrocarbon 'sheen' with a 'rainbow effect' was noted during the walkover survey (photograph 81, Appendix D) in the southeastern section of the Site. This was observed on water standing within vehicle tracks/ruts. Vehicles related to farm activities across the entire site and this location have the potential for spillage/leakage of fuels/lubricants. It is unclear if this is an isolated occurrence in both temporal and spatial sense.
- An electricity substation was recorded within the eastern area southwestern boundary during the walkover survey (photograph 83, Appendix D). No tar-like residues (i.e. PCBs) were observed around the feature's base. PCBs lack mobility to have any more than a localised impact. Therefore, PCBs can be discounted as a potential contamination source.

7.3.2 Off-site

Based on the above the following potential off-site sources of contamination may be in proximity to the Site:

- The immediately adjacent Farms (Flaxlands, Four Acre, Koffs) and farm related activities, such as the waste exemptions listed in Section 5.2, as well as potential storage of chemicals (photograph 18, Appendix D), unrecorded UST/ASTs, any hydrocarbon spills/leaks from vehicle/plant/equipment storage, or slurry pits, could comprise a risk of migratory contamination;
- The saw pit 135m northeast of the Site was infilled by at least 1923 and was of a small aerial extent. Gas production with any positive gas pressure would have long ceased. The pit is also downhill and likely down hydraulic gradient of the Site, so on site migration is unlikely. The saw pit is therefore discounted as a source;
- The historic coal yard immediately east of the Site near the Flaxlands Reservoir, could have introduced carbonaceous/colliery associated Made Ground to the eastern limits of the Site. Such Made Ground is commonly associated with elevated polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), lead & arsenic. However, contaminants of this type are typically of a low mobility so leaching then on site migration via lateral flow is unlikely. The extents of the coal yard also do not appear to encroach onto site, removing the risk of contact with any contaminated Made Ground. The coal yard is therefore discounted as a source;
- The historic mapping identified a clay pit c.320m north of the Site at Green Hill. The Groundsure Report lists a historic landfill at this locality, but at a distance of 250m. As with the on site old quarry, the unknown nature of uncontrolled backfill into the pit could comprise a potential source of migratory contamination, in terms of ground gas. The feature is downhill and likely down hydraulic gradient of the Site so risks posed to on site controlled waters are very low. Ground gas risks are low given the pit was filled by at least 1981, such that significant gas production would have likely ceased, and the feature is sufficiently remote for any residual gas generation to lack positive pressure sufficient to reach the Site. The Clay Pit/Historic Landfill is therefore discounted as a source.

7.4 Summary of potential sources

With reference to the above listed potential sources of contamination, Table 7-1 indicates the potential contaminants that may be associated with the current land use.

Table 7-1 Potential Sources of Contamination

Source Reference	Location	Potential Sources	Associated Contaminants of Potential Concern (CoPC)
S1	On site	Old Quarry's infill: Made Ground	Heavy metals and inorganics including sulphate, pH, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs, asbestos and ACMs.
S2	On site	Site-wide agriculture: Fuel/oils spills & leaks Pesticides/Herbicides Waste activities Nitrate rich manure fertilisers	Heavy metals and inorganics, especially Nitrates, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs, acids, alkalis.

Source Reference	Location	Potential Sources	Associated Contaminants of Potential Concern (CoPC)
S3	Off site	Farms: Waste activities, chemical storage, vehicle storage & maintenance (fuel/oil leaks/spills), Fertiliser spreading	Heavy metals and inorganics including sulphates and nitrates, pH, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs.

7.5 Potential Receptors

7.5.1 On site Receptors

At this time, it is understood the proposed solar farm will not be occupied full-time by operatives, with routine monthly visits probable and mostly remote operation. Human health receptors are therefore limited, but will include: construction workers to be involved with the Proposed Development and future maintenance workers, such as those completing the routine visits or involved with repair for example, to buried services around the Site; trespassers; and the general public making use of the public right of way footpaths around and through the Site.

No enclosed structures nor buildings are understood to be proposed, however existing service covers are present as mentioned in Section 2.3.4, which may require maintenance access. BESS and substation structures will be subject to ATEX (Explosive Atmospheres) and DSEAR (Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations) assessments depending on design and have therefore been discounted as a potential receptor for accumulation of ground gas. Ground bearing structures will be required to support the BESS area – therefore buried concrete is a potential receptor. Full details on proposed buried services are not yet available, however it is very likely new electricity cables, drainage and new water supply pipes (i.e. for fire-fighting) will be required.

Controlled water receptors comprise the Secondary A superficial and bedrock aquifers, the on site and immediately off-site Lydiard Brook, Woodbridge Brook, and the various on site ponds. The covered Flaxlands Reservoir could be considered a receptor, albeit it is presently unclear how its water is sourced (surface/groundwater) and if its construction would negate incoming permeation of contaminants. It is assumed to be constructed with impermeable lining/material (metal/concrete), such that contamination would be very unlikely to reach its interior and so it is not considered a receptor further. The walkover also confirmed that the historically recorded windpump is no longer present next to the water tank immediately south of the Site, off the Flaxlands access road (photograph 75, Appendix D) - the windpump and water tank are no longer associated with an active groundwater abstraction.

The absence of past significant industrial use suggests ground risks to other fauna are low. Risks to Flora are also considered low – no stunted or impacted plant growth was observed during the walkover even above the old quarry, plus mature healthy tree growth was also evident.

7.5.2 Off-site Receptors

Earthworks and construction activities are unlikely to cause significant disturbance to the local area as it is predominantly used for agriculture. Any potential for nuisance (dust, odour, noise, run-off etc.) is expected to be managed during the construction phase through typical site management (i.e. dust suppression if needed, covered bulker lorries, control of work hours etc.). Surrounding site users are not therefore considered a receptor.

7.5.3 Summary of Potential Receptors

Potential receptors associated with the Proposed Development are shown on Table 7-2:

Table 7-2 Potential Receptors

Receptor Reference	Receptor	Description
R1	Human Health: Acute	Construction and maintenance workers
R2	Human Health: Acute	Site visitors (Public Footpaths) and/or Trespassers
R3	Human Health: Chronic	Future site users – Solar farm operatives undertaking routine visits.

Receptor Reference	Receptor	Description
R4	Water Environment: Superficial Aquifers Superficial Sand and Gravel deposits partially over eastern parcel	Secondary A Aquifer
R5	Water Environment: Bedrock Aquifers of the Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) sandstone, and the Stanford Formation limestone	Secondary A Aquifer
R6	Water Environment: Surface waters	Lydiard Brook
R7	Water Environment: Surface waters	Woodbridge Brook
R8	Water Environment: Surface waters	Multiple ponds across the Site potentially supporting aquatic/amphibious fauna
R9	Buildings & Infrastructure: Concrete	Proposed ground bearing structures for the BESS areas may be impacted by potential contamination in the ground. In particular, any concrete foundations if the groundwater has high sulphate levels.
R10	Buildings & Infrastructure: Services	Potable water supply pipes and other services.

7.6 Potential Pathways

7.6.1 On site Pathways

Human health receptors may come into contact with the previously identified sources of contamination identified in Table 7-1 via direct exposure, including accidental ingestion and dermal absorption; or indirectly via inhalation of soil derived dusts and/or vapours. These pathways are considered of limited potential, given the very limited contact receptors (identified in Table 7-2) will have with on site soils.

The potential spillage of farm related chemicals such as pesticides, accidental fuel/leaks or spillages, could reach controlled water receptors via surface run-off, through the land drains, vertical or lateral migration, such as by base flow or within the unsaturated zone, or via the higher permeability Secondary A bedrock aquifers.

Direct contact with aggressive chemical environments for concrete (i.e. high sulphate) could occur between the bases of the BESS features and underlying ground. Buried services placed into any contaminated soils could see contaminant permeation into such services, for example into potable water supply if UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR) guidance is not followed.

7.6.2 Off-site Pathways

The on-site migration of hazardous ground gases from the sawmill and clay pit with historical landfill is unlikely. This is because significant gas production would have likely ceased in the time elapsed since their infilling. Therefore there would be insufficient pressure driven flow towards site. Furthermore, no enclosed buildings or structures are proposed – these linkages can therefore be discounted as the pathways of gas migration are not viable.

As mentioned in Section 7.5.1, on site migration of hazardous ground gases arising from off-site identified sources is not of concern, with no plausible potential receptors identified.

On site migration of contamination from the surrounding farms could potentially occur via surface run-off, such as of slurry, chemicals, or fuel/oils. On site migration of such contamination could occur via leaching into shallow groundwater then lateral migration towards the Site's ponds or section of Lydiard Brook that cuts through the Site.

7.6.3 Summary of Potential Pathways

Potential pathways associated with the Proposed Development are shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3 Potential Pathways

Pathway Reference	Receptor	Description
P1	Human Health / Fauna: People (Human Health) and animals (Fauna)	Direct Pathway: Direct contact, dermal absorption or ingestion of soil.
P2	Human Health / Fauna: People (Human Health) and animals (Fauna)	Indirect Pathway: Inhalation of soil particulates derived from soils.
P3	Human Health / Fauna: People (Human Health) and animals (Fauna)	Indirect Pathway: Inhalation of soil vapour derived from soils
P4	Human Health / Fauna: People (Human Health) and animals (Fauna)	Indirect Pathway: Migration of hazardous gases/vapours via permeable strata into confined spaces (asphyxiation/ explosion). Indoor and outdoor inhalation.
P5	Water Environment: Surface water	Direct Pathway: Spillage/loss/run off from surface direct to receiving water
P6	Water Environment: Groundwater	Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/ or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers
P7	Water Environment: Groundwater	Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of impacted shallow groundwater towards Secondary A Aquifers, and Lydiard & Woodbridge Brooks.
P8	Buildings & Infrastructure: Concrete	Direct Pathway: Direct contact of buried concrete with contaminated soils (i.e. hydrocarbons) and aggressive ground conditions (pH and sulphate).
P9	Buildings & Infrastructure: Supply pipes	Direct Pathway: Direct contact of services and supply pipes with contaminated soils.

8. Environmental Risk Assessment

8.1 Risk Assessment Principles

Current best practice recommends that the determination of hazards due to contaminated land is based on the principle of risk assessment, as outlined in the Environment Agency guidance on LCRM (Environment Agency 2020).

For a risk to be present, there must be a viable contaminant linkage i.e. a mechanism whereby a source impacts on a sensitive receptor via a pathway.

Assessments of risks associated with each of these contaminant linkages are discussed in the following sections.

Using criteria broadly based on those presented in the National House Building Council/Environment Agency/Chartered Institute of Environmental Health publication R&D 66 (NHBC/EA/CIEH, 2008), the magnitude of the risk associated with potential contamination at the Site has been assessed. To do this an estimate is made of:

- The magnitude of the potential consequence (i.e. severity); and
- The magnitude of probability (i.e. likelihood).

The severity of the risk is classified according to the criteria in Table 8-1.

8.2 Risk Assessment Framework

Table 8-1 Description of Severity of Risk

Term	Description
Severe	– Highly elevated concentrations likely to result in significant harm to human health. – Catastrophic damage to crops, buildings or property (e.g. by explosion). – Equivalent to EA Category 1 pollution incident including persistent and/or extensive effects of water quality. – Major damage to aquatic or other ecosystems.
Medium	– Elevated concentrations which could result in significant harm to human health. – Significant damage to crops, buildings or property (e.g. damage to building rendering it unsafe). – Equivalent to EA Category 2 pollution incident including significant effect on water quality. – Significant damage to aquatic or other ecosystems.
Mild	– Exposure to human health unlikely to lead to significant harm. – Minor damage to crops, buildings or property (e.g. surface spalling to concrete). – Equivalent to EA Category 3 pollution incident including minimal or short-lived effect on water quality. – Minor or short-lived damage to aquatic or other ecosystems.
Minor	– No measurable effect on humans. – Repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services. – Equivalent to insubstantial pollution incident with no observed effect on water quality of ecosystems.

The probability of the risk occurring is classified according to the criteria in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Likelihood of Risk Occurrence

Likelihood	Explanation
High	Contaminant linkage may be present that appears very likely in the short-term and risk is almost certain to occur in the long term, or there is evidence of harm to the receptor.
Likely	Contaminant linkage may be present, and it is probable that the risk will occur over the long term.
Low	Contaminant linkage may be present and there is a possibility of the risk occurring, although there is no certainty that it will do so.
Unlikely	Contaminant linkage may be present but the circumstances under which harm would occur even in the long-term are improbable.

An overall evaluation of the level of risk is gained from a comparison of the severity and probability, as shown in Table 8.3.

Table 8-3 Risk based on Comparison of Likelihood and Severity

		Severity			
Likelihood		SEVERE	MEDIUM	MILD	MINOR
	HIGH	Very High	High	Moderate	Low
	LIKELY	High	Moderate	Moderate/Low	Low
	LOW	Moderate	Moderate/Low	Low	Very Low
	UNLIKELY	Moderate/Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

8.3 LCRM Assessment of Risk

In 2019, the UK government issued new guidance on the evaluation and management of contaminated land, LCRM. Current contaminated land guidance in LCRM (Environment Agency, 2020) categorises risk at Stage 1 Tier 1 (i.e. PRA) as follows:

- Acceptable;
- Unacceptable.

However, no framework for assessing the risk has been published to accompany the guidance, so the CIEH & NHBC R&D 66 assessment framework constitutes best practice in this regard. To align the risk rankings in Section 10.2 with the LCRM rankings and with the Part 2A definitions, the following matrix has been utilised. This conversion is demonstrated in 8-4 below:

Table 8-4 Conversion to LCRM Risk Categories

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Very Low		
Low		
Moderate/Low		
Moderate*		
High		
Very High		

* This risk category spans both acceptable and unacceptable. This is intentional as it is this risk band that tends to have the greatest level of uncertainty associated with it. Acceptability will be dependent on site-specific circumstances and level of confidence in the available evidence

For a risk to be unacceptable, the contaminant linkage should be associated with at least a "medium" severity as defined in Table A4.3 in Annex 4 of R&D66 and the probability should (in the majority of cases) be at least "likely" as defined in Table A4.4 of R&D66

These risk categories represent the level of risk as it is currently understood from the information available at this time.

8.4 Preliminary Risk Assessment

An iCSM illustrating plausible contaminant linkages has been formulated for this Site. The qualitative preliminary risk assessment of the possible linkages of the above sources (S1 to S3), transport pathways (P1 to P9) and receptors (R1 to R10) is provided in Table 8-5.

The level of risk is determined based on the current condition of the Site (i.e. the effects of mitigation measures are not included).

The preliminary risk assessment undertaken within this section does not consider acute linkages for construction and maintenance workers (S1-S3, R1, P1-P4). These acute linkages will be mitigated by appropriate health and safety measures during the construction process, as is discussed in Section 8.5.

Table 8-5 Summary of Preliminary CSM and Risk Assessment

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Severity	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential Risk (R&D 66)	Potential Risk (LCRM)	Linkage Reference	Justification
S1: Infilled Old Quarry Made Ground (Heavy metals and inorganics including sulphate, pH, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs, asbestos and ACMs.	P1: Direct Pathway: Direct contact, dermal absorption or ingestion of soil.	R2: Site Visitors (Public Footpaths) and/or Trespassers	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P1-R2	Circumstances considered necessary for receptors to be exposed to old quarry infill are very unlikely to be realised even if infill is contaminated. Nature of infill should be characterised by a ground investigation.
		R3: Future site Users	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P1-R3	Solar farm operatives completing routine site visits will not have frequent nor sustained contact with the quarry infill. Very unlikely for direct exposure to occur at amount needed for adverse effects nor harm.
	P6: Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers	R4: Superficial Secondary A Aquifer	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P6-R4	Any leaching of contaminants is likely to have already occurred in the 51 years since the pit was infilled. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing any infiltration reaching the pit. Migration along hydraulic gradients is likely to be towards the northwest owing to local topography; this is away from the Sand and Gravel superficial aquifer. Any baseflow would be intercepted by the Lydiard Brook. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of impacted shallow groundwater towards Superficial A Aquifer.		Mild	Low	Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P7-R4	Any leaching of contaminants is likely to have already occurred in the 51 years since the pit was infilled. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing any infiltration reaching the pit. Migration along hydraulic gradients is likely to be towards the northwest owing to local topography; this is away from the Sand and Gravel superficial aquifer. No abstractions recorded from superficial aquifer; future abstractions unlikely.
	P6: Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers	R5: Secondary A Bedrock Aquifers	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P6-R5	Any leaching of contaminants is likely to have already occurred in the 51 years since the pit was infilled. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing any infiltration reaching the pit. Abstractions from Secondary A Aquifer are sufficiently remote from source that any impact is likely to be attenuated. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely.
			Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P7-R5	Any leaching of contaminants is likely to have already occurred in the 51 years since the pit was infilled. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing any infiltration reaching the pit. Abstractions from Secondary A Aquifer are sufficiently remote from source that any impact is likely to be attenuated. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of shallow groundwater.	R6: Lydiard Brook along and within northern boundary	Mild/Medium	Low	Low*	Acceptable*	LC: S1-P7-R6	Any leaching of contaminants is likely to have already occurred in the 51 years since the pit was infilled. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing any infiltration reaching the pit. Base flow of impacted groundwater is possible however, given the proximity of the brook to the pit, and considering the brook is likely hydraulically down gradient of pit, this is an unlikely pathway. *Should be confirmed with ground investigation to ascertain nature of infill.
		R8: Multiple ponds across site	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P7-R8	Pit is down the general expected hydraulic gradient from all ponds except a single pond along the route of Lydiard Brook. Walkover observed pond to be only partially present suggesting non-permanent presence, and not in continuity with permanent water bodies, and so overall feature is lower sensitivity. Lydiard Brook would intercept base flow and take any contamination away from ponds.
	P8: Direct Pathway: Direct contact of buried concrete with contaminated soils (i.e. hydrocarbons) and aggressive ground conditions (pH and sulphate).	R9: Buildings & Infrastructure: Concrete	Mild/Medium	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S1-P8-R9	No development currently proposed over old quarry footprint.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Severity	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential Risk (R&D 66)	Potential Risk (LCRM)	Linkage Reference	Justification
S2: site wide agriculture Fuel/oils spills & leaks such as at observed 'sheen' Pesticides/Herbicides Waste activities Nitrate rich manure fertilisers (Heavy metals and inorganics, especially Nitrates, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs, acids, alkalis)	P9: Direct Pathway: Direct contact of services and supply pipes with contaminated soils.	R10: Potable water supply pipes and other services	Mild/Medium	Unlikely	Low*	Acceptable*	LC: S1-P9-R10	Not considered that new services will intercept feature. Design consideration should ensure that new buried services do not cut through its location, or, *should be confirmed with ground investigation to ascertain nature of infill.
	P1: Direct Pathway: Direct contact, dermal absorption or ingestion of soil.	R2: Site Visitors (Public Footpaths) and/or Trespassers	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P1-R2	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Exposure sufficient to cause harm is very unlikely to be realised.
		R3: Future site Users	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P1-R3	Solar farm operatives completing routine site visits will not have frequent nor sustained contact with the sites sub-surface. Very unlikely for ingestion or dust generation to occur at amounts needed for adverse effects nor harm.
	P6: Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers	R4: Superficial Secondary A Aquifer	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P6-R4	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent such that there is no long-term legacy. This is especially considering the rotational use of fields for pasture or crops (historic aerial photography). No abstractions recorded from superficial aquifer; future abstractions unlikely. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely during operation of the proposed site use. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing infiltration and leaching.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of impacted shallow groundwater off-site towards Superficial A Aquifer.		Mild	Low	Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P7-R4	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent such that there is no long-term legacy. This is especially considering the rotational use of fields for pasture or crops (historic aerial photography). There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely. Improved drainage likely to be installed reducing infiltration and leaching.
	P6: Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers		Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P6-R5	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, and in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and so infrequent that there is no impact. This is especially considering the rotational use of fields for pasture or crops (historic aerial photography). Abstractions from Secondary A Aquifer are sufficiently remote from source that any impact is likely to be attenuated. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely during operation of the proposed site use. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing infiltration and leaching.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of shallow groundwater off-site towards Secondary A Aquifer.	R5: Secondary A Bedrock Aquifers	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P7-R5	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent such that there is no impact. This is especially considering the rotational use of fields for pasture or crops (historic aerial photography). Abstractions from Secondary A Aquifer are sufficiently remote from source that any impact is likely to be attenuated. There are no on site abstractions and future abstractions are unlikely during operation of the proposed site use. Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing infiltration and leaching.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Severity	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential Risk (R&D 66)	Potential Risk (LCRM)	Linkage Reference	Justification
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of shallow groundwater towards brook.	R6: Lydiard Brook along and within northern boundary	Mild/Medium	Low	Low*	Acceptable*	LC: S2-P7-R6	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent such that there is no impact. This is especially considering the rotational use of fields for pasture or crops (historic aerial photography). Improved drainage is likely to be installed reducing infiltration and leaching.
	P5: Direct Pathway: Spillage/loss/run off from surface direct to receiving water		Mild/Medium	Low	Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P5-R6	Agricultural use of Site will cease so sources of run-off contaminants will be removed. Improved drainage should also be designed to intercept run-off before it reaches brook.
	P5: Direct Pathway: Spillage/loss/run off from surface direct to receiving water	R7: Woodbridge Brook parallel to western boundary	Mild/Medium	Low	Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P5-R7	Agricultural use of Site will cease so sources of run-off contaminants will be removed. Improved drainage should also be designed to intercept run-off before it reaches brook.
	P5: Direct Pathway: Spillage/loss/run off from surface direct to receiving water	R8: Multiple ponds across site	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P5-R8	Agricultural use of Site will cease so sources of run-off contaminants will be removed. Improved drainage should also be designed to intercept run-off before it reaches ponds. Walkover observed pond to be only partially present suggesting non-permanent presence, and so overall feature is lower sensitivity.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of shallow groundwater towards ponds.		Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S2-P7-R8	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy.
	P8: Direct Pathway: Direct contact of buried concrete with contaminated soils (i.e. hydrocarbons) and aggressive ground conditions (pH and sulphate).	R9: Buildings & Infrastructure: Concrete	Mild/Medium	Unlikely	Low*	Acceptable*	LC: S2-P8-R9	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy. *Should be confirmed with ground investigation including laboratory testing appropriate for concrete sulphate class design.
	P9: Direct Pathway: Direct contact of services and supply pipes with contaminated soils.	R10: Potable water supply pipes and other services	Mild/Medium	Unlikely	Low*	Acceptable*	LC: S2-P9-R10	Significant ground contamination is not expected due to long standing 'greenfield' use of Site. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy. *Should be confirmed with ground investigation including laboratory testing appropriate for considering selection of buried pipework material.
	S3: Immediately adjacent Farms & Farmyards Waste activities, chemical storage, vehicle storage & maintenance (fuel/oil leaks/spills)	R6: Lydiard Brook along and within northern boundary	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P5-R6	The Site sits at a localised topographic high with most farmyards generally 'downhill' of the main site area, such that run-off would mostly run away from the Site. The farms and Site itself have, or will have, drainage suitable to intercept such run-off.
		R7: Woodbridge Brook parallel to western boundary	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P5-R7	The Site sits at a localised topographic high with most farmyards generally 'downhill' of the main site area, such that run-off would mostly run away from the Site. The farms and Site itself have, or will have, drainage suitable to intercept such run-off.
		R8: Multiple ponds across site	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P5-R8	The Site sits at a localised topographic high with most farmyards generally down gradient of the main site area, such that run-off would mostly run away from the Site. The farms and Site itself have, or will have, drainage suitable to intercept such run-off. Walkover observed pond to be only partially present suggesting non-permanent presence, and so overall feature is lower sensitivity.

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Severity	Likelihood of Occurrence	Potential Risk (R&D 66)	Potential Risk (LCRM)	Linkage Reference	Justification
(Heavy metals and inorganics including sulphate, pH, PAH, TPH, SVOCs, VOCs.)	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of impacted shallow groundwater on site.	R6: Lydiard Brook along and within northern boundary (onsite)	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P7-R6	Significant contamination sources are not expected. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy impact. Site is at local topographic high and is likely to be hydraulically upgradient of the surrounding farms so on site migration from off-site sources is unlikely.
		R4: Superficial Secondary A Aquifer	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P7-R4	Significant contamination sources are not expected. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy impact. No abstractions recorded from superficial aquifer; future abstractions unlikely during operation of proposed site use.
	P6: Indirect Pathway: Leaching of chemicals and vertical migration of impacted groundwater to shallow and/or deep groundwater of the Secondary A Aquifers	R5: Secondary A Bedrock Aquifers	Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P6-R5	Significant contamination sources are not expected. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy. No abstractions recorded from superficial aquifer; future abstractions unlikely during operation of proposed site use.
	P7: Indirect Pathway: Lateral migration of impacted shallow groundwater on site towards Superficial Secondary A Aquifer.		Mild	Unlikely	Very Low	Acceptable	LC: S3-P7-R5	Significant contamination sources are not expected. Any contamination sourced from use of pesticides and herbicides or fuel/oil spills/leaks is likely to be very localised, in insufficient quantity to pose significant risks, and infrequent - such that there is no long-term legacy. No abstractions recorded from superficial aquifer; future abstractions unlikely during operation of proposed site use.

8.5 Discussion of Acute Risk to Future Construction Workers & Off-site Receptors.

AECOM understands that the construction of the Proposed Development will be undertaken in compliance with Construction Design and Management (CDM) 2015 regulations.

Prior to work commencing, a health and safety risk assessment shall be carried out by the appointed Principal Contractor / developed in accordance with current health and safety regulations. This assessment should cover potential risks to construction staff, permanent site staff and the local population. Based on the findings of this risk assessment, appropriate mitigation measures shall be implemented during the construction period.

The greatest potential for generation of dust, and subsequent transportation of potential contaminants, will be during construction and therefore dust generation should be kept to a minimum in accordance with general best practice, as outlined in, for example, 'Environmental Good Practice on site', CIRIA Publication C741 to reduce this risk.

The risk to construction workers during the excavation and construction phases, in terms of potential exposure to high concentrations of contaminants, is considered to be low given the historic and current land uses identified at the Site. Should gross contamination be identified during the construction phase, then this may pose a potential acute risk to construction works. It is likely to be able to be effectively managed through good health and safety practices and protocols. Adoption of appropriate dust suppression techniques would also mitigate the degree of potential particulate migration off-site.

9. Waste Management & Potential Reuse of site-Won Material

9.1 Initial Assessment of Probable Waste Generation

Waste production from the Proposed Development will arise from localised reprofiling of the Site (cut and fill) with the potential for surplus material, excavations of the bases of the BESS units, and surrounding infrastructure towards the centre-north of Site (see Appendix A). Construction of the new internal network of access roads will also require excavation, producing waste arisings. The installation of the solar panels will not produce waste.

It is expected the arisings will comprise mostly topsoil and subsoil, and shallow horizons of the underlying geology (as described in Section 3.2). As such the arisings would most likely comprise non-hazardous or inert waste.

A 'perimeter track' is indicated linking the northernmost section of solar panels and the BESS area, which is in close proximity to the infilled old quarry (approximate location of photograph 40, Appendix D). Any excavated waste from the old quarry may be contaminated and shall be subjected to waste classification testing prior to re-use.

9.2 Initial Assessment of Probable Material Available for Reuse

The potential for reuse of site-won materials will need to be assessed following further geotechnical assessment of the Site and once detailed designs are finalised. At this stage, however, it is probable that the excavated shallow natural geology would likely be suitable for reuse as engineered backfill under a detailed earthworks specification.

Section 8.4 has detailed worst-case low risks of ground contamination therefore arisings are likely to be suitable for reuse in the context of the Site setting and nature of the Proposed Development.

9.3 Outline Recommendations

An allowance should be made for the reuse of site-won materials, which will be subject to final designs and material mass balance calculations. This would need to be achieved via preparation of a Materials Management Plan under the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011)– for which an allowance should also be made.

Moving the proposed perimeter track to confirm it fully avoids the old quarry footprint should also be considered.

Intrusive ground investigation will be required to provide geotechnical design parameters for the development and to advise final designs. During this, samples should be taken for geo-environmental laboratory analysis, to determine suitability for reuse, and to provide any surplus materials with a waste hazard characterisation & classification. At this stage however, it is expected most waste soils would be non-hazardous and potentially inert.

10. Review of Geotechnical Risk and Preliminary Engineering Assessment

10.1 Geotechnical Risk

A preliminary geotechnical risk register is given in Appendix E which describes the main ground related hazards on the Site (excluding ground contamination) and mitigation measures which may be implemented to eliminate or reduce the risk by means of further investigation or during the design. The most significant risks are considered to be those indicated below; the risk register should be referred to for further details.

- Lack of existing ground information at the Site
- Variable lateral and vertical ground conditions ;
- Dissolution features from underlying geology in limestone strata;
- Potential for excavation instabilities if granular deposits are saturated with water;
- Potential for landslide risk on boundary between Hazelbury Bryan and Kingston Formation and the underlying Oxford Clay;
- Potential for soft ground in marshy areas encountered;
- Sloping ground presence in area of BESS;
- Potential for relatively shallow groundwater including varying permeability in superficial and bedrock deposits, and potential hydraulic conductivity with adjacent watercourses;
- Buried utilities, both active and redundant, associated with historical and present-day land uses;
- Excavatability of limestone underlying the Site, including for installation of ground screws for solar panels;
- Sulphate risk within groundwater and Oxford and Ampthill Clay Formations; and
- Construction on soils with volume change potential near to existing or planned trees and the potential for shrinkage or heave and root protection zones.

The above geotechnical risks, alongside others presented in the risk register, result in various constraints to the Proposed Development and require further investigation, risk assessment and suitable mitigation within future works and designs. These constraints are presented in the plan within Appendix F. Engineering solutions are required to mitigate these risks which will have to be explored further following intrusive ground investigation.

10.2 Preliminary Engineering Assessment

The below engineering assessment is preliminary only, limited to desk-based records reviewed in this report, and is therefore subject to change and will require confirmation through intrusive ground investigations.

10.2.1 Foundations

For the light loads anticipated from the solar panels, the ground conditions are expected to be suitable for the use of traditional ground screws. Consideration may be needed of the impact of the volume change potential of cohesive soils in areas where trees are to be removed or planted. In addition, consideration will be required in areas of marshy ground regarding the potential for deeper foundations being required to resist uplift forces of the solar panels.

For the moderate to large loads associated with the BESS area, foundation slabs are likely to be prone to differential settlement. Therefore, consideration should be given to whether clay soils susceptible to heave/ shrinkage are present at shallow depths. Similarly, mature oak trees are present within the hedgerow adjacent to the BESS area. In these circumstances reference should be made to Chapter 4.2 of NHBC's Standards (2024) for foundation design to reduce the shrink/swell impact. However, if sufficiently dense, thick and laterally consistent weathered bedrock or shallow rockhead is found, shallow foundations are feasible.

Prior to construction, care should be taken in identifying and locating any existing foundations, utilities or other obstructions that may remain in place and ensuring such are suitably mitigated.

The design of buried infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development such as cabling, pipes or foundations will require consideration of aggressive ground conditions, as per BRE Special Digest 1 (2024), and selection of appropriate concrete class to mitigate risk.

10.2.2 Excavations and Earthworks

Large scale ground levelling is expected for the construction of the BESS and access roads. There is potential for cemented bands within the bedrock which may cause difficulties during excavation. Shallow excavations for foundations and drainage are anticipated to be stable but locally unstable due to soft marshy ground where groundwater is high. Close or continuous support will be required for any manned entry to excavations. The volume of cut and fill is currently unknown but there is the potential for either a deficit or excess of materials dependant on final levels. Within the earthworks there is the potential for both soil and rock to be encountered depending on the final design levels.

Excavated materials are likely be suitable for re-use, within proposed access roads, as engineered backfill under a detailed earthworks specification. Shallow groundwater may be encountered based on observed surface groundwater during the walkover. This may require groundwater control during excavation, including in marshy areas and existing drainage channels. Detailed information regarding the groundwater regime will be available following the ground investigation and subsequent monitoring.

Earthworks may be required for construction of access tracks to enable a sufficient slope angle for the required vehicles. Design of the access tracks will be confirmed by a civil engineer.

10.2.3 Solution Features

Two areas of potential dissolution features were encountered on the Site, as shown in Appendix F. There is the potential for additional features to be present, or to form with time. These features are present on the boundary between the Stanford Formation and the underlying Oxford Clay. Where features have been noted, ground investigation is recommended to confirm the extents and exclusion zones to be applied for construction. During construction, should additional features be encountered, consultation with an experienced engineering geologist should be sought to advise on any constraints.

11. Conclusions

11.1 Geo-Environmental

Potential sources of contamination have been identified on and around the Site, relating to the Site's and surrounding areas prolonged use as agricultural land with associated farmyards. This carries a risk with regards to waste activities, potential use of chemicals (pesticides/herbicides) and fuel/oil spillages and leaks from plant and vehicles. An old/ disused quarry, with unknown infill, is also present within the Site.

Based on the available desk study information and consideration of the Proposed Development, the Site is classified overall as having a very low/low risk with respect to contaminated land. This is predominantly driven by risks to on site controlled water receptors (Secondary A Aquifers, Woodbridge & Lydiard Brooks, and ponds).

Human health risks, and risk from hazardous ground gases are considered very low based on likely very limited exposure to the identified receptors, and that no enclosed spaces are proposed for receptors to be exposed to.

Notwithstanding, and as discussed in Section 11.2 below, the above conclusions will need to be confirmed via intrusive ground investigation to confirm/verify the iCSM and very low/low risk classification given.

The Site is located within the Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood SSSI impact risk zone. Consultation would therefore be expected to be required with Wiltshire Council regarding the Proposed Development. In addition, the Site falls within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ2c) which is associated with the outer catchment of a confined aquifer. Both of these constraints cover the whole of the Site and are therefore not marked on the Constraints Plan in Appendix F.

11.2 Geotechnical

The Site is located to the north and south of Flaxlands Lane. The access to the Site for ground investigation plant is good due to farm vehicles utilising the gates and access tracks. However, the sloping topography of the Site may pose a limitation for access to the northern areas, especially in wet conditions.

The published geological mapping and local historical BGS exploratory hole records indicate the Site to be underlain by a sequence of Ampthill Clay overlying limestone of the Stanford, Hazelbury Bryan, and Kingston Formations overlying clay of the Oxford Clay Formation. Therefore, in combination with the observations during the Site walkover and from review of the Groundsure Report (Appendix B) there is a risk of landslide hazard, and dissolution features present at the Site. There is also the potential for volume change within clays. Made Ground is anticipated to be encountered on-site associated with historical and current developments. However, it is not expected to be laterally extensive beyond any existing areas where farm buildings are present and the potential old quarry backfill. There is the potential for soft ground to be encountered in the marshy areas leading to construction risks.

A superficial Secondary A Aquifer underlies a portion of the eastern Site parcel, associated with the superficial Sand and Gravel deposits. The bedrock underlying the Site is either a Secondary A Aquifer or unproductive. The Secondary A Aquifers are associated with the underlying Limestone (Stanford Formation, Hazelbury Bryan Formation and Kingston Formation) forming an east-west orientated 'belt' through the centre of the Site and is related to the higher ground shown on the Constraints Plan (Appendix F). The unproductive strata is associated with the Oxford Clay Formation and the Ampthill Clay Formation. The Water Framework Directive listed Groundwater Bodies are recorded on site, these are the Shrivenham Corallian and Corallian Limestone. Both have good overall, chemical and quantitative ratings as of 2019.

Overall, a number of geotechnical risks have been identified on-site as summarised in Section 10, resulting in various constraints to the Proposed Development. These risks require further investigation, risk assessment and suitable mitigation will need to be implemented within future works and designs.

Engineering solutions will have to be explored further following intrusive ground investigation. Recommendations for future work to further inform the development of the Site are presented in Section 12.

12. Recommendations

It is recommended that a ground investigation and subsequent interpretative reporting is carried out to confirm the ground and groundwater conditions on the Site, investigate and assess anticipated risks, and inform design.

It is understood that at present the following works are in the process of being undertaken at the Site and the findings of which may influence recommendations for ground investigation works.

- Liaison with ecologists and arboriculturists to confirm nature of trees and associated constraints;
- Liaison; with archaeologist/heritage specialists;
- Liaison with drainage engineers regarding proposals for any attenuation ponds and outline drainage design;
- Liaison with the existing stakeholders, asset owners, landowners to confirm their requirements and expectations with regards to the proposed works and development, alongside any constraints.

Findings of these communications should be made available prior to the scoping of ground investigation works.

The UXO PDSA did not consider a detailed desk study to be essential for the proposed works.

The geotechnical elements of the investigation should be designed with consideration to BS EN 1997-1:2004, BS EN 1997-2:2007 (Eurocode 7: Geotechnical Design- Parts 1 and 2), and BS 5930:2015+A1:2020. The geo-environmental investigation should be designed with due consideration of the requirements of BS 10175:2011+A2:2017.

In summary, key objectives to be addressed by the investigation include:

- Confirmation of the ground and groundwater conditions and validation of the general risks identified in the iCSM;
- Chemical status of soil and Made Ground for the purpose of risk assessment to human health, groundwater and for preliminary waste classification to inform disposal / storage for UK WIR assessment;
- It may be prudent to assess the chemical status of surface water (from upstream and downstream) in order to determine risks to controlled waters;
- Investigation of anticipated geotechnical hazards;
- Identification of geotechnical design parameters;
- Inform design of proposed developments, including foundations, road-pavements, and drainage; and
- Undertake a topographic survey for the purpose of road design and BESS location confirmation

It is recommended that the ground investigation is undertaken in accordance with the ICE UK Specification for Ground Investigation 3rd Edition (ICE Publishing 2022). In brief, the outline scope of works is anticipated to include boreholes, trial pitting, in-situ testing (including Standard Penetration Testing, hand shear vane testing and permeability testing), sampling of soil, surface water and geotechnical and geo-environmental laboratory testing and groundwater monitoring.

By undertaking an intrusive ground investigation, an assessment of the ground and groundwater profiles may be carried out along with a further assessment of the geotechnical and geo-environmental risks associated with the Site. This will allow a refined risk assessment and conceptual site model (CSM) to be developed in accordance with LCRM methodology. The ground investigation will allow a quantitative assessment as to whether any of the potential risks identified in this report are present and are of material concern to the Proposed Development, human health and environmental receptors.

The findings from the ground investigation should be interpreted within an interpretative Ground Investigation Report to be secured via conditions attached to any planning permission. This would also inform successive Geotechnical Design Reports as required as the design progresses.

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Appendix A Flaxlands Solar Farm Concept Design



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LEGEND

	SITE BOUNDARY
	FENCING
	SOLAR AREA
	PV TABLE
	MV STATION
	BESS + SUBSTATION
	ENTRANCE
	ACCESS ROAD
	PERIMETER TRACK
	PROW BUFFER
	11kV AND 132kV OH line
	BNG AREA
	WATERPIPE LINE

PLANT DETAILS

NO. OF MODULES - SITE 2	(102028 of 600Wp)
DC CAPACITY - SITE 2	61.2 MWp
INTERROW SPACING	3.0 m
TILT ANGLE	13°
BESS Capacity (2 hrs)	49.9MW

NOTE:
DRAWING UNIT IS IN METER UNLESS SPECIFIED.

R12	06.08.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R11	23.07.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R10	14.06.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R9	08.05.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R8	26.04.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R7	24.04.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R6	29.02.2024	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R5	14.11.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R4	16.10.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R3	02.10.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	KSS	MM
R2	21.09.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	SA	MM
R1	11.09.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	SA	MM
R0	07.06.2023	PRELIMINARY LAYOUT	EMV	MM

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PRPD	CKD
REVISIONS HISTORY				
AS-BUILT	CONSTRUCTION	FOR APPROVAL	PRELIMINARY	
☐	☐	☐	☒	

PROJECT TITLE:
FLAXLANDS SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE:
**CONCEPT DESIGN
WITHOUT CONSTRAINTS**

DEVELOPER:

DRAWING CODE:		-----	
GPS CO-ORDINATES		51°33'59.74"N, 1°54'36.96"W	
SHEET NO.	1 OF 1	PAPER SIZE	A1
PREPARED BY	KSS	DATE	06.08.2024
SCALE	1:2500	REV NO.	R12

0 100 200 METERS

Appendix B Groundsure Report

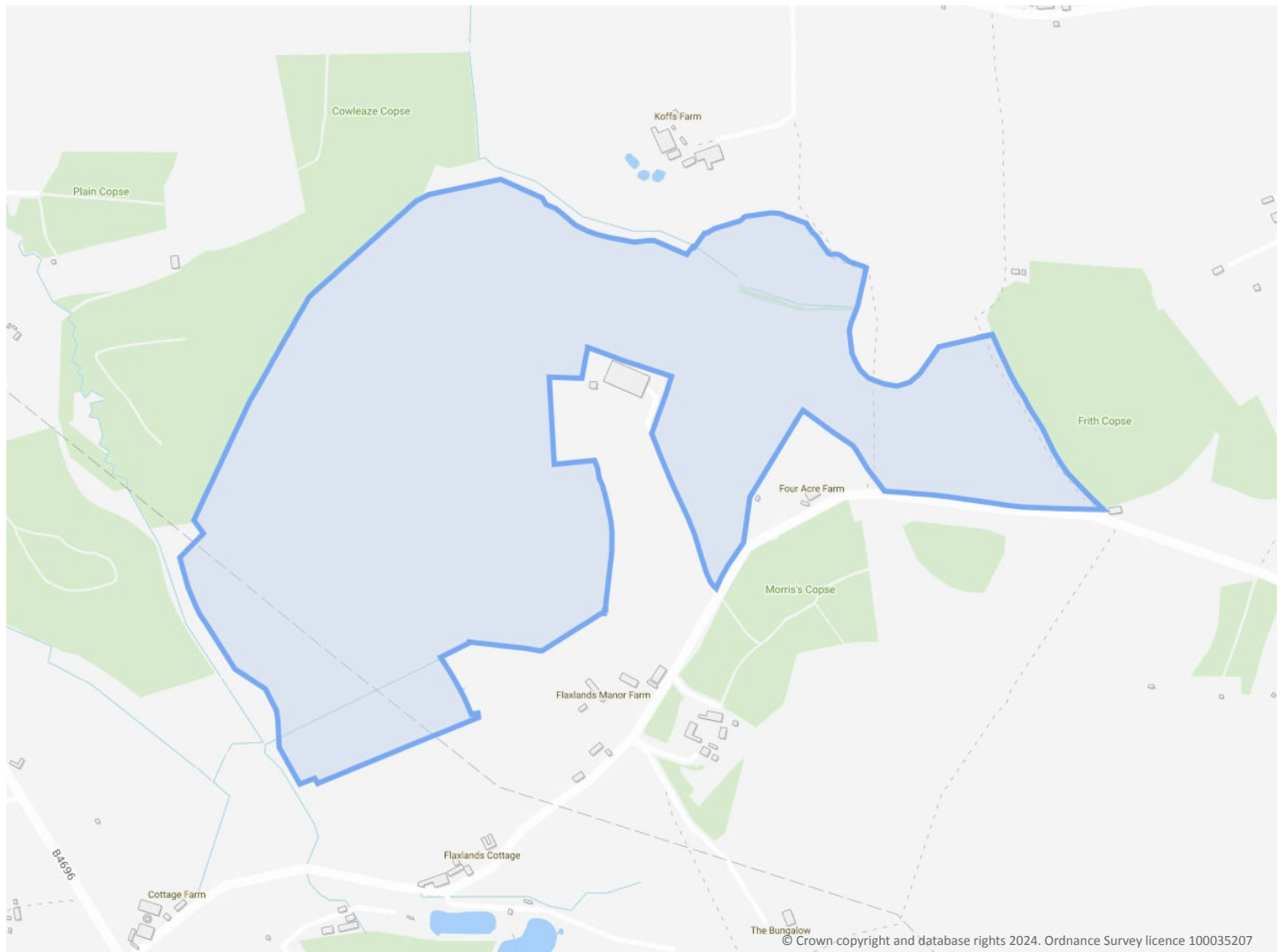
Flaxlands

Order Details

Date: 31/10/2024
Your ref: 60727989_1025_GE
Our Ref: GS-JSW-46E-M8F-99I

Site Details

Location: 406489 185378
Area: 55.18 ha
Authority: [Wiltshire Council](#) ↗



Summary of findings

[p. 2 >](#)

Aerial image

[p. 9 >](#)

OS MasterMap site plan

N/A: >10ha

[Insight User Guide](#) ↗

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
14 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	2	1	1	16	-
15 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	1	-
16	1.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
16	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
16	1.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
17	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
18 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	5	2	1	22	-
20 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	1	-
20	2.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
20	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
20	2.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
21	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
21	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
22	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
22 >	3.4 >	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records) >	0	0	1	0	-
22	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
22	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
23 >	3.7 >	Waste exemptions >	0	13	239	16	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
45 >	4.1 >	Recent industrial land uses >	1	1	7	-	-
46	4.2	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
46	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
46	4.4	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-
47	4.5	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-



47	4.6	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
47	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
47	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
47	4.9	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
48	4.10	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
48	4.11	Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	0	0	0	0	-
48	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
48 >	4.13 >	<u>Licensed Discharges to controlled waters</u> >	0	0	0	4	-
49	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
49	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
49	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
50	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
50 >	4.18 >	<u>Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)</u> >	0	0	0	1	-
50	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
50	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
51	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrogeology</u> >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
52 >	5.1 >	<u>Superficial aquifer</u> >	Identified (within 500m)				
54 >	5.2 >	<u>Bedrock aquifer</u> >	Identified (within 500m)				
56 >	5.3 >	<u>Groundwater vulnerability</u> >	Identified (within 50m)				
58 >	5.4 >	<u>Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk</u> >	Identified (within 0m)				
59	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
60 >	5.6 >	<u>Groundwater abstractions</u> >	0	0	0	0	5
62	5.7	Surface water abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
62	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
62	5.9	Source Protection Zones	0	0	0	0	-
62 >	5.10 >	<u>Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)</u> >	1	0	0	1	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrology</u> >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
63 >	6.1 >	<u>Water Network (OS MasterMap)</u> >	4	5	17	-	-



66 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	1	4	15	-	-
66 >	6.3 >	WFD Surface water body catchments >	3	-	-	-	-
66 >	6.4 >	WFD Surface water bodies >	0	0	0	-	-
67 >	6.5 >	WFD Groundwater bodies >	2	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
68	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
68	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
68	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
69	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
69	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
70	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
70	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
71 >	8.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
73 >	9.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	Low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
74 >	10.1 >	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) >	0	0	0	0	1
75	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
75	10.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
75	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
75	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
76 >	10.6 >	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) >	0	0	0	0	1
76 >	10.7 >	Designated Ancient Woodland >	1	4	2	1	12
77	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
77	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
77	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
78	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
78	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0



78	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
78	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
78	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
79 >	10.16 >	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones >	1	0	1	1	3
80 >	10.17 >	SSSI Impact Risk Zones >	2	-	-	-	-
81 >	10.18 >	SSSI Units >	0	0	0	0	4
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
84	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
85	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
85	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
85 >	11.4 >	Listed Buildings >	0	0	1	-	-
86	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
86	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
86	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
87 >	12.1 >	Agricultural Land Classification >	Grade 4 (within 250m)				
88	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
88 >	12.3 >	Tree Felling Licences >	0	3	1	-	-
89 >	12.4 >	Environmental Stewardship Schemes >	1	1	0	-	-
89 >	12.5 >	Countryside Stewardship Schemes >	4	0	1	-	-
Page	Section	Habitat designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
90 >	13.1 >	Priority Habitat Inventory >	3	9	25	-	-
92 >	13.2 >	Habitat Networks >	3	1	5	-	-
93	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
93	13.4	Limestone Pavement Orders	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:10,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
94 >	14.1 >	10k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
95	14.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
96 >	14.3 >	Superficial geology (10k) >	0	1	1	2	-



97 >	14.4 >	Landslip (10k) >	1	0	1	0	-
98 >	14.5 >	Bedrock geology (10k) >	8	1	5	0	-
99 >	14.6 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k) >	1	1	1	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
100 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
101	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
101	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
102 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	0	2	0	1	-
103 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
103 >	15.6 >	Landslip (50k) >	1	0	1	0	-
103 >	15.7 >	Landslip permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
104 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	7	1	4	0	-
105 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
106 >	15.10 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k) >	1	1	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
107	16.1	BGS Boreholes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
108 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Moderate (within 50m)				
110 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Very low (within 50m)				
112 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Negligible (within 50m)				
113 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
114 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Moderate (within 50m)				
116 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Very low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
118 >	18.1 >	BritPits >	0	0	0	1	-
119 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	5	0	3	-	-
119	18.3	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
120	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-
120	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-



120	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
120	18.7	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
120	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
121	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
121	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
121	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
121	18.12	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
122	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
122	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
122	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
122	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
123	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
123	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
123	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
123	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
124	19.5	National karst database	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
125 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
127 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	20	4	-	-	-
128	21.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
129	21.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
130	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
130	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
130	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
130	22.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
130	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-



131	22.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
131	22.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
131	22.8	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
131	22.9	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



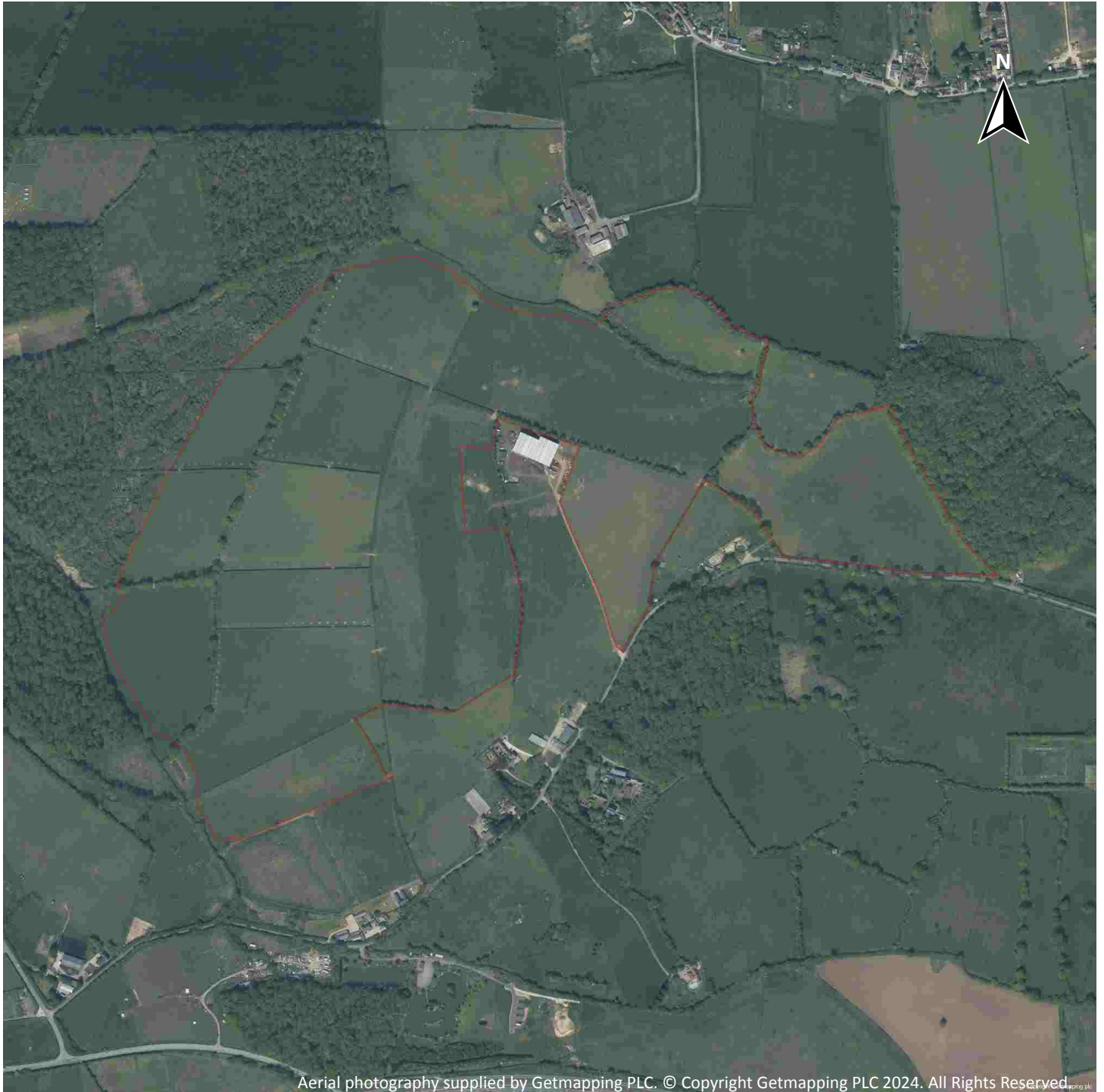
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Capture Date: 28/05/2023

Site Area: 55.18ha



Recent site history - 2020 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 22/04/2020

Site Area: 55.18ha



Recent site history - 2016 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 19/07/2016

Site Area: 55.18ha



Recent site history - 2012 aerial photograph



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Capture Date: 22/05/2012

Site Area: 55.18ha



Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph

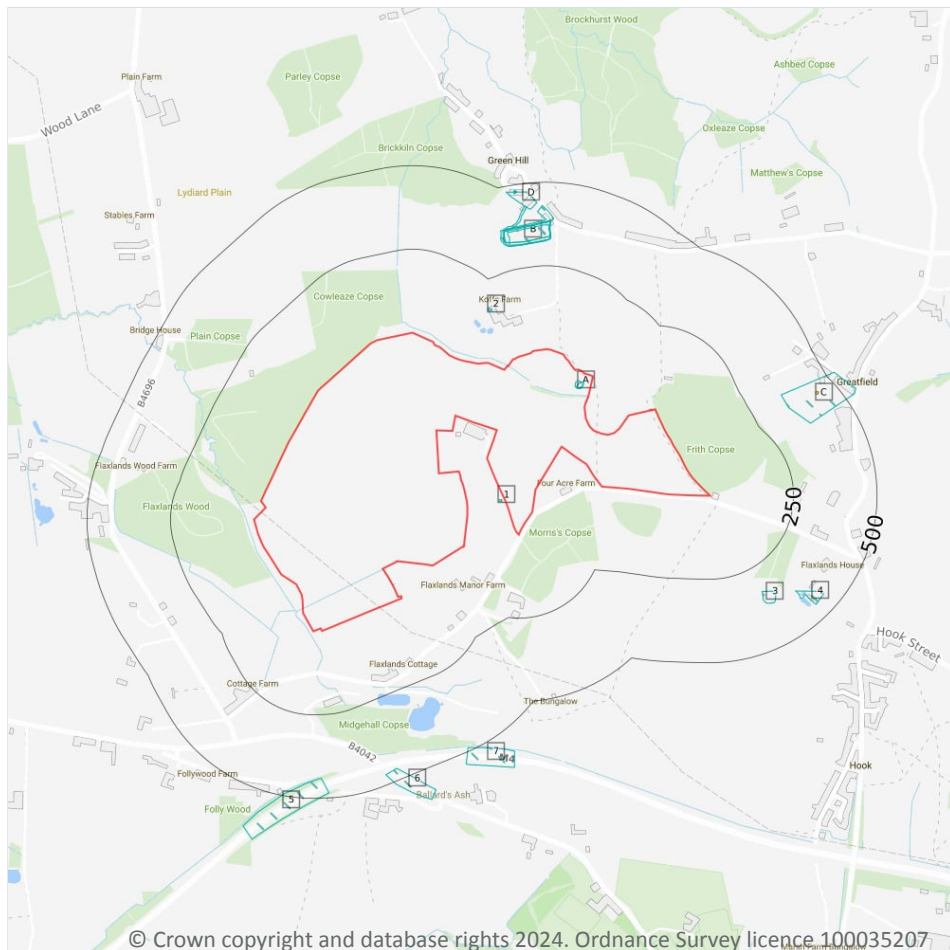


Capture Date: 27/11/1999

Site Area: 55.18ha



1 Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

20

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14](#) >

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Quarry	1884	1882570



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1899 - 1956	1940727
1	8m SE	Unspecified Tank	1922 - 1925	1970718
2	157m N	Saw Pit	1899	1891718
B	319m N	Unspecified Pit	1925 - 1956	1980789
B	319m N	Unspecified Pit	1922	1982825
B	321m N	Unspecified Pit	1884	1966920
3	327m E	Unspecified Heap	1956	1894948
B	328m NE	Clay Pit	1899	1887216
B	328m NE	Brick Works	1899	1897510
C	353m E	Nursery	1973 - 1992	1926737
B	368m N	Unspecified Ground Workings	1884	1880825
4	384m E	Coal Yard	1973 - 1983	1983555
D	422m N	Brick Works	1884	1897511
5	440m S	Cuttings	1973 - 1983	1946026
6	465m S	Cuttings	1973 - 1983	1950372
D	475m N	Unspecified Kiln	1899	1911388
D	475m N	Unspecified Old Kiln	1925	1922537
D	475m N	Unspecified Old Kiln	1922	1971859
7	489m S	Cuttings	1973 - 1983	1981331

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14 >](#)



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
C	440m E	Unspecified Tank	1993	321883

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m	0
----------------------------	----------

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m	0
----------------------------	----------

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m	0
----------------------------	----------

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

0

Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure / other sources.



2 Past land use - un-grouped



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

30

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 10,560 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 18](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1925	1940727
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1899	1940727
A	On site	Unspecified Quarry	1884	1882570



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1956	1940727
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1922	1940727
B	8m SE	Unspecified Tank	1922	1970718
B	9m SE	Unspecified Tank	1925	1970718
1	157m N	Saw Pit	1899	1891718
C	319m N	Unspecified Pit	1956	1980789
C	319m N	Unspecified Pit	1922	1982825
C	320m N	Unspecified Pit	1925	1980789
C	321m N	Unspecified Pit	1884	1966920
2	327m E	Unspecified Heap	1956	1894948
C	328m NE	Brick Works	1899	1897510
C	328m NE	Clay Pit	1899	1887216
D	353m E	Nursery	1992	1926737
D	353m E	Nursery	1973	1926737
C	368m N	Unspecified Ground Workings	1884	1880825
E	384m E	Coal Yard	1973	1983555
E	384m E	Coal Yard	1983	1983555
F	422m N	Brick Works	1884	1897511
G	440m S	Cuttings	1973	1946026
G	440m S	Cuttings	1983	1946026
H	465m S	Cuttings	1973	1950372
H	465m S	Cuttings	1983	1950372
F	475m N	Unspecified Old Kiln	1925	1922537
F	475m N	Unspecified Kiln	1899	1911388
F	475m N	Unspecified Old Kiln	1922	1971859
I	489m S	Cuttings	1973	1981331
I	489m S	Cuttings	1983	1981331

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 18 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
D	440m E	Unspecified Tank	1993	321883

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

0

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

0

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical landfill (EA/NRW)
- Waste exemptions

3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

Landfill sites identified on a survey carried out on behalf of the DoE in 1973. These sites may have been closed or operational at this time.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m**0**

Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m**1**

Known historical (closed) landfill sites (e.g. sites where there is no PPC permit or waste management licence currently in force). This includes sites that existed before the waste licensing regime and sites that have been licensed in the past but where a licence has been revoked, ceased to exist or surrendered and a certificate of completion has been issued.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 21 >](#)

ID	Location	Details		
1	250m NE	Site Address: Land At Greenhill Farm, Greenhill Farm, Lydiard Millant Licence Holder Address: -	Waste Licence: Yes Site Reference: NW/76/0001/WD Waste Type: Inert, Industrial, Commercial, Household Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Reference: - Licence Issue: 08/09/1976 Licence Surrender: -	Operator: - Licence Holder: Blackfords Land First Recorded 01/01/1974 Last Recorded: 01/06/1981

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m**0**

Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m**0**

Active or recently closed waste sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m

268

Activities involving the storage, treatment, use or disposal of waste that are exempt from needing a permit. Exemptions have specific limits and conditions that must be adhered to.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 21 >](#)

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non- agricultural land to confer benefit



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
A	21m E	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX324031	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Recovery of scrap metal
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Disposal by incineration
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Burning waste in the open
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Sorting mixed waste
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Treatment of waste food
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Treatment of waste aerosol cans



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Screening and blending of waste
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of mulch
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Storing waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Storage of waste in secure containers
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Storing waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Storage of waste in a secure place
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Use of waste in construction
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Spreading waste on non- agricultural land to confer benefit
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Incorporation of ash into soil
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Use of waste derived biodiesel as fuel
B	101m S	Warwick Farm Ballards Ash Wiltshire Sn4 8dy	EPR/AH0473E F/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non- agricultural waste	Use of waste for a specified purpose
B	103m S	Flaxlands Fields Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dy	WEX162929	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste derived biodiesel as fuel
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Sorting mixed waste
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Disposal by incineration
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Screening and blending of waste
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX187334	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
B	103m S	Warwick Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX124384	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
C	157m N	Koffs Farm Swindon Sn4 8eh	EPR/CH0476B V/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste in construction
C	157m N	Koffs Farm Swindon Sn4 8eh	EPR/CH0476B V/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Burning waste in the open
C	157m N	Koffs Farm Swindon Sn4 8eh	EPR/CH0476B V/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
C	157m N	Koffs Farm Swindon Sn4 8eh	EPR/CH0476B V/A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
C	157m N	Koffs Farm Swindon Sn4 8eh	EPR/CH0476B V/A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste for a specified purpose



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX171243	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX008971	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX008971	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX008971	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
C	175m N	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX304494	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
D	190m SW	Warwick Farm Flaxlands Swindon Sn4 8dy	EPR/ZF0601XD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste in construction
D	190m SW	Warwick Farm Flaxlands Swindon Sn4 8dy	EPR/ZF0601XD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Screening and blending of waste
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Sorting mixed waste
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Disposal by incineration
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste derived biodiesel as fuel
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX321936	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
E	203m S	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Sn4 8dy	WEX395900	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
E	203m S	-	WEX266286	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal
E	203m S	Flaxlands Field Farm, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn48dy	WEX195942	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Sorting mixed waste
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste food
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing and emptying waste vehicle oil filters
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste aerosol cans
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide washings by carbon filtration for disposal
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of mulch
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste in a biobed or biofilter
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Screening and blending of waste
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Recovery of scrap metal



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste to manufacture finished goods
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Disposal by incineration
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from a portable sanitary convenience
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Anaerobic digestion at premises not used for agriculture and burning of resultant biogas
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootten Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste derived biodiesel as fuel
F	243m SE	Warwick Farm, Ballards Ash, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, Sn4 8dy	WEX028103	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
G	253m SW	Flaxland Meadow, Raden Road, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8dx	WEX275194	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
G	256m SW	Flaxland Meadow, Raden Road, Swindon, Sn48dx	WEX122742	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
2	340m SW	Oakwood, Braydon, Swindon, Sn5 0an	WEX074099	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose

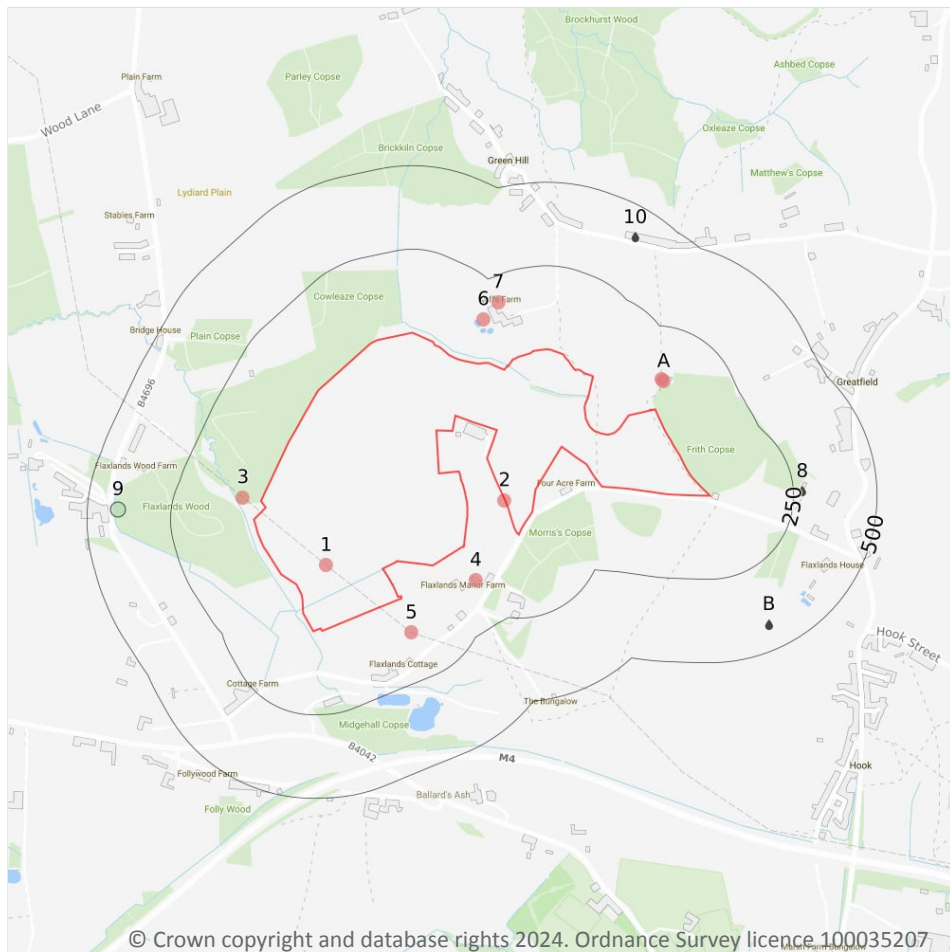


ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
3	354m SW	Oakwood Wiltshire Sn50an	EPR/KF0036ZK /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste for a specified purpose
H	429m W	Flaxlands Wood Farm, Lydiard Plain, Swindon, Sn5 0al	WEX160172	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
H	429m W	Flaxlands Wood Farm, Lydiard Plain, Swindon, Sn5 0al	WEX160172	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
4	459m W	Oaklands Farm, Braydon, Swindon, Sn5 0an	WEX328364	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Storing waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Storage of waste in a secure place
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of waste in construction
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of waste for a specified purpose
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
I	466m E	Greatfield Farm Swindon Wiltshire Sn4 8eq	EPR/UH0677N M/A001	Storing waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Storage of waste in secure containers
J	473m NE	Unit 4, Greatfield Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX328219	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
J	473m NE	Unit 4, Greatfield Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Sn4 8eh	WEX203110	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



4 Current industrial land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses
- Licensed Discharges to controlled waters
- Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

9

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 45 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	On site	Pylon	Wiltshire, SN4	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
2	1m SE	Tank	Wiltshire, SN4	Tanks (Generic)	Industrial Features
3	55m W	Pylon	Wiltshire, SN5	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
A	87m E	Mast	Wiltshire, SN4	Telecommunications Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
A	93m E	Pylon	Wiltshire, SN4	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
4	106m S	Hayes Press	The Barn, Flaxlands, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, SN4 8DY	Published Goods	Industrial Products
5	106m S	Pylon	Wiltshire, SN4	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
6	131m N	Slurry Bed	Wiltshire, SN4	Waste Storage, Processing and Disposal	Infrastructure and Facilities
7	175m N	D E Meredith	Koffs Farm, Greenhill, Royal Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, SN4 8EH	Dairy Farming	Farming

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m	0
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Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.3 Electricity cables

Records within 500m	0
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High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.4 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m	0
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High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.



4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

Records within 500m**0**

Contaminated Land Register of sites designated under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m**0**

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites. This data includes upper and lower tier sites, and includes a historical archive of COMAH sites and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) records.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.7 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m**0**

Sites registered and licensed by the Health and Safety Executive under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER). The last update to this data was in April 2011.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m**0**

Consents granted for a site to hold certain quantities of hazardous substances at or above defined limits in accordance with the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.9 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

Records within 500m**0**

Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) records of substance releases to air, land and water. This data represents a historical archive as the IPC regime has been superseded.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



4.10 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

Records within 500m	0
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Records of Part A(1) installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.11 Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

Records within 500m	0
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Records of Part A(2) and Part B installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.12 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

Records within 500m	0
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Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.13 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Records within 500m	4
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Discharges of treated or untreated effluent to controlled waters under the Water Resources Act 1991.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 45 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Details	
8	276m E	NEW HOUSE, FLAXLANDS, HOOD, LYDIARD, NEW HOUSE, FLAXLANDS, HOOD, LYDI, ARD TREGOSE, WILTS	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CTCU.0529 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: OOLITE BRASHSTRATA	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 09/03/1970 Effective Date: 09/03/1970 Revocation Date: 01/10/1996

ID	Location	Address	Details	
10	411m NE	11 GREENHILL, WOOTTON BASSETT, WILTSHIRE, SN4 8EH	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CAWM.0402 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: INTO LAND	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 23/10/2001 Effective Date: 10/10/2001 Revocation Date: -
B	423m SE	Flaxlands 1, Flaxlands 1	Effluent Type: TRADE DISCHARGES - UNSPECIFIED Permit Number: TEMP.0116 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: RIVER RAY	Status: REVOKED - UNSPECIFIED Issue date: 15/09/1989 Effective Date: 15/09/1989 Revocation Date: 05/10/2000
B	424m SE	Flaxlands 2, Flaxlands 2	Effluent Type: TRADE DISCHARGES - UNSPECIFIED Permit Number: TEMP.0117 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: RIVER RAY	Status: REVOKED - UNSPECIFIED Issue date: 15/09/1989 Effective Date: 15/09/1989 Revocation Date: 05/10/2000

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

Records within 500m

0

Discharges of specified substances under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.15 Pollutant release to public sewer

Records within 500m

0

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.16 List 1 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m

0

Discharges of substances identified on List I of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



4.17 List 2 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m

0

Discharges of substances identified on List II of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.18 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

Records within 500m

1

Records of substantiated pollution incidents. Since 2006 this data has only included category 1 (major) and 2 (significant) pollution incidents.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 45 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
9	408m W	Incident Date: 31/05/2002 Incident Identification: 82359 Pollutant: Inert Materials and Wastes Pollutant Description: Construction and Demolition Materials and Wastes	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.19 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m

0

The pollution inventory (substances) includes reporting on annual emissions of certain regulated substances to air, controlled waters and land. A reporting threshold for each substance is also included. Where emissions fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.20 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m

0

The pollution inventory (waste transfers) includes reporting on annual transfers and recovery/disposal of controlled wastes from a site. A reporting threshold for each waste type is also included. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.



4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

Records within 500m

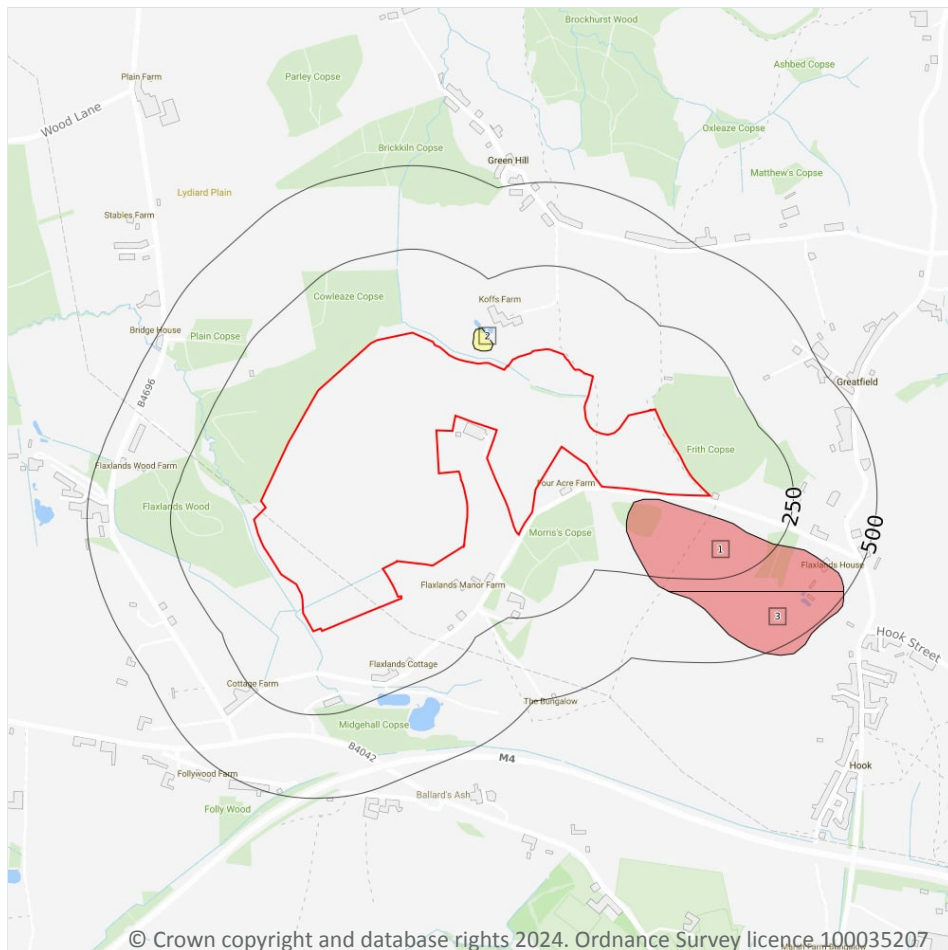
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The pollution inventory (radioactive wastes) includes reporting on annual releases of radioactive substances from a site, including the means of release. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.



5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive
 - Unknown

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

3

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on [page 52 >](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	18m E	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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
2	36m NE	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

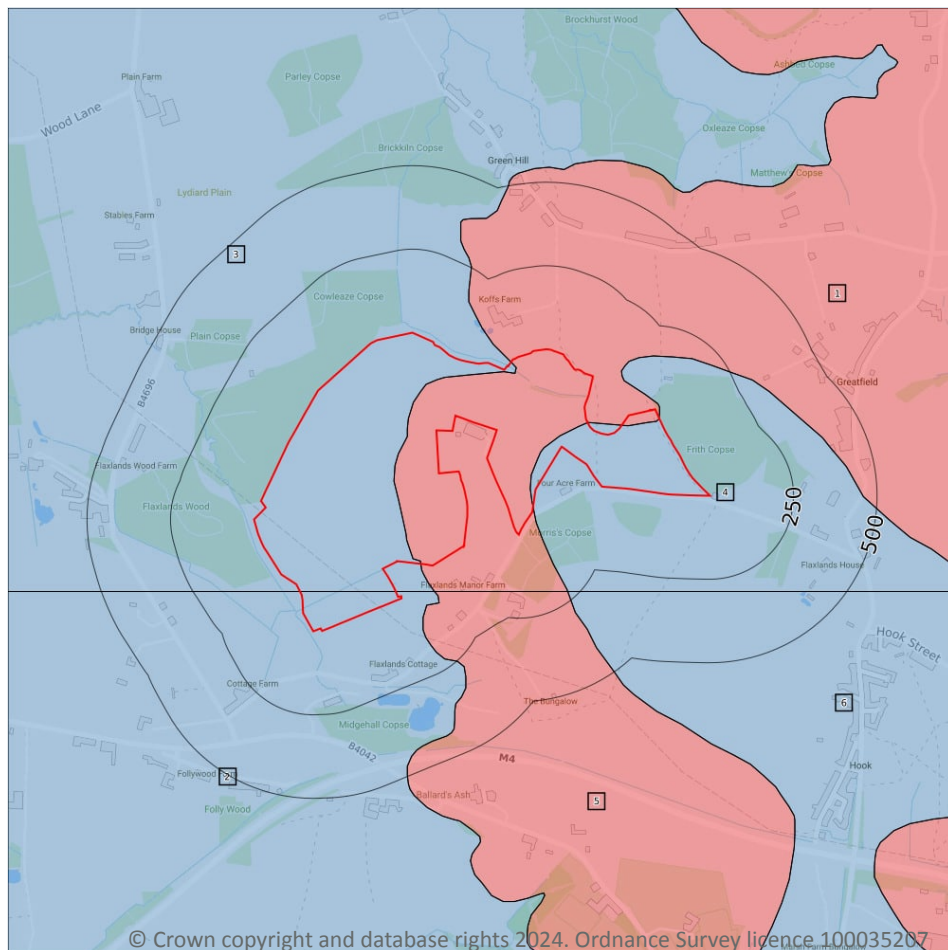


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	287m SE	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



Bedrock aquifer



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

6

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 54 >](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
2	On site	Unproductive	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow

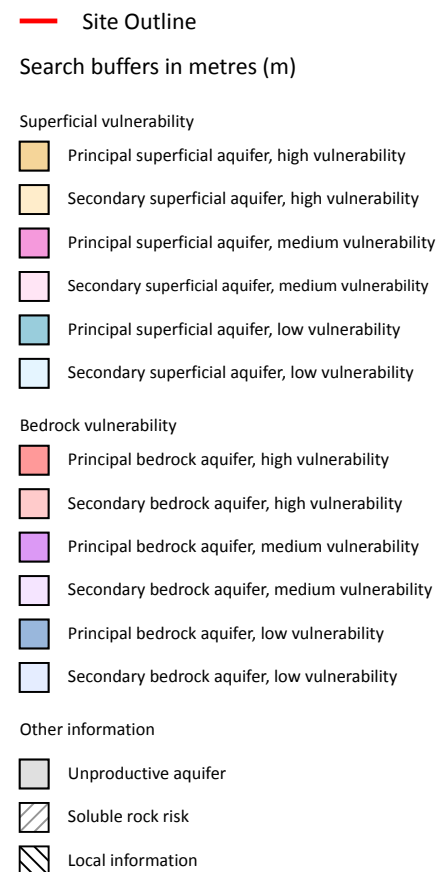
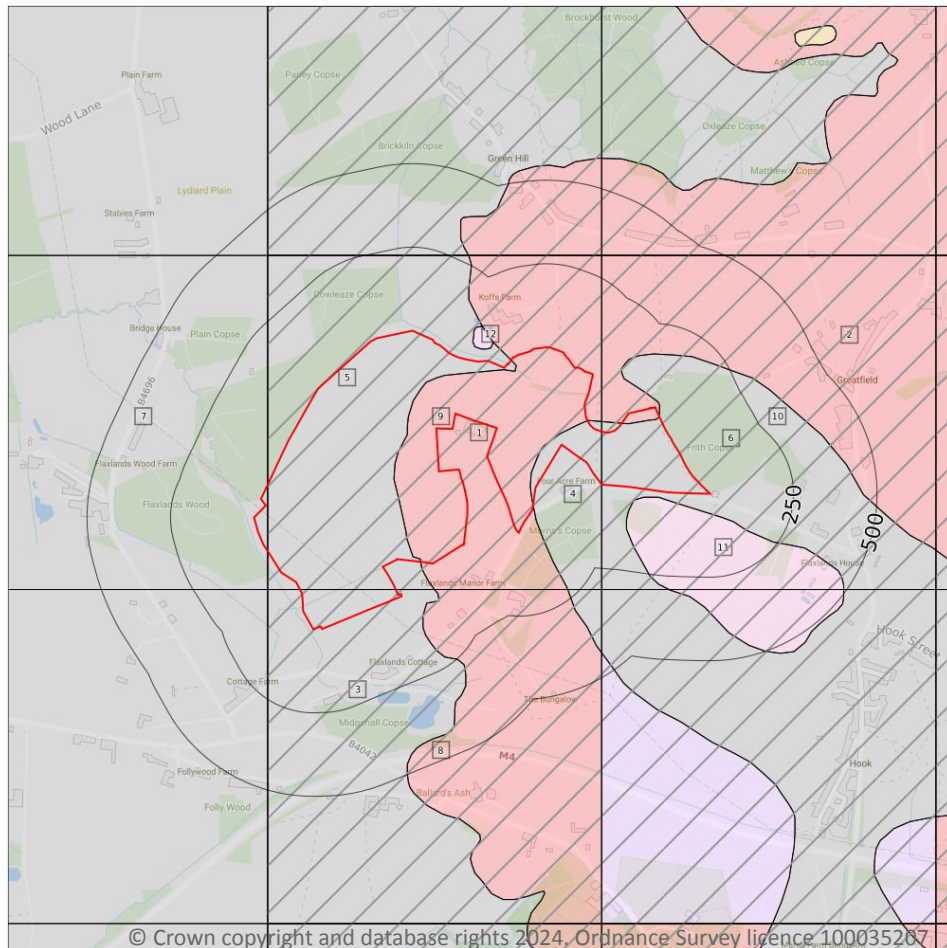


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	On site	Unproductive	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow
4	On site	Unproductive	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow
5	78m S	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. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
6	224m SE	Unproductive	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



Groundwater vulnerability



5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m

9

An assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one kilometre square grid. Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Features are displayed on the Groundwater vulnerability map on [page 56](#) >



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary bedrock aquifer - High Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: High Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
2	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary bedrock aquifer - High Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: >70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: High Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
3	On site	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
4	On site	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
5	On site	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
6	On site	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: >70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
7	On site	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
11	19m E	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: >70% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
12	36m NE	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: No Data	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

Records on site	3
------------------------	----------

This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

ID	Maximum soluble risk category	Percentage of grid square covered by maximum risk
8	Significant soluble rocks are likely to be present. Problems unlikely except with considerable surface or subsurface water flow.	33.0%
9	Significant soluble rocks are likely to be present. Problems unlikely except with considerable surface or subsurface water flow.	35.0%
10	Significant soluble rocks are likely to be present. Problems unlikely except with considerable surface or subsurface water flow.	46.0%

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.



5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

Records on site

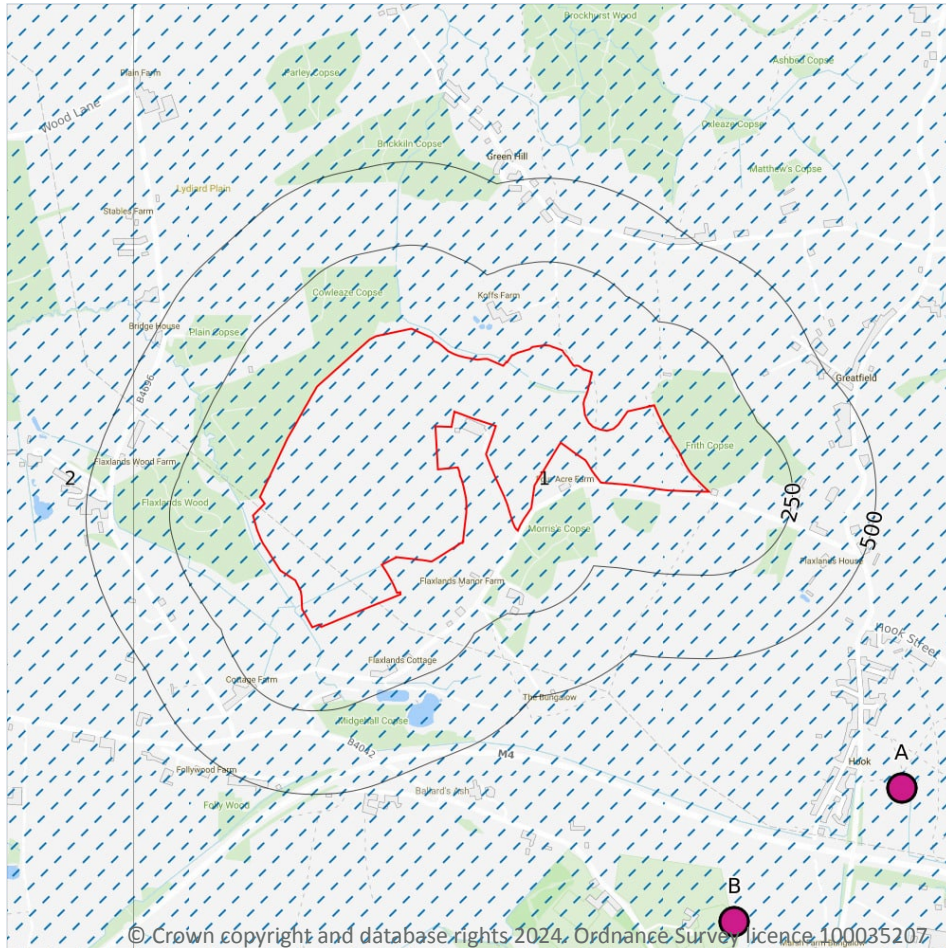
0

This dataset identifies areas where additional local information affecting vulnerability is held by the Environment Agency. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Environment Agency local Area groundwater team through the Environment Agency National Customer Call Centre on 03798 506 506 or by email on enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk ↗.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.



Abstractions and Source Protection Zones



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Source Protection Zone 1
Inner catchment
- Source Protection Zone 2
Outer catchment
- Source Protection Zone 3
Total catchment
- Source Protection Zone 4
Zone of Special Interest
- Source Protection Zone 1c
Inner catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 2c
Outer catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 3c
Total catchment - confined aquifer
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Polygon features
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Linear features
- Groundwater abstraction licence (point)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (area)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (linear)
- Surface Water Abstractions (point)
- Surface Water Abstractions (area)
- Surface Water Abstractions (linear)

5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m

5

Licensed groundwater abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 60](#) >

ID	Location	Details	
A	1058m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/03/0022 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: CATCHPIT AT MIDGE HALL, WOOTTON BASSETT Data Type: Point Name: J D COOPER & SON Easting: 407900 Northing: 184400	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 07/09/1998 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 07/09/1998 Version End Date: -
A	1058m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/03/0022 Details: General use relating to Secondary Category (High Loss) Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: CATCHPIT AT MIDGE HALL, WOOTTON BASSETT Data Type: Point Name: J D COOPER & SON Easting: 407900 Northing: 184400	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 07/09/1998 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 07/09/1998 Version End Date: -
-	1279m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/03/0001 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: HOOK FARM, WOOTTON BASSETT Data Type: Point Name: WOOLFORD Easting: 408600 Northing: 185200	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 08/11/1965 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/01/1980 Version End Date: -
B	1289m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 17/53/007/G/001 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Ground Water - Fresh Point: "WELL, WOOTTON BASSETT" Data Type: Point Name: Cooper & Son Easting: 407400 Northing: 184000	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 28/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 28/02/1966 Version End Date: -
B	1289m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 17/53/007/G/001 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Ground Water - Fresh Point: WELL, WOOTTON BASSETT Data Type: Point Name: Cooper & Son Easting: 407400 Northing: 184000	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 28/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 28/02/1966 Version End Date: -

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

Licensed surface water abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, a stretch of watercourse or a larger area.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

Licensed potable water abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, a stretch of watercourse or a larger area.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m

0

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m

2

Source Protection Zones in the confined aquifer define the sensitivity around a deep groundwater abstraction to contamination. A confined aquifer would normally be protected from contamination by overlying geology and is only considered a sensitive resource if deep excavation/drilling is taking place.

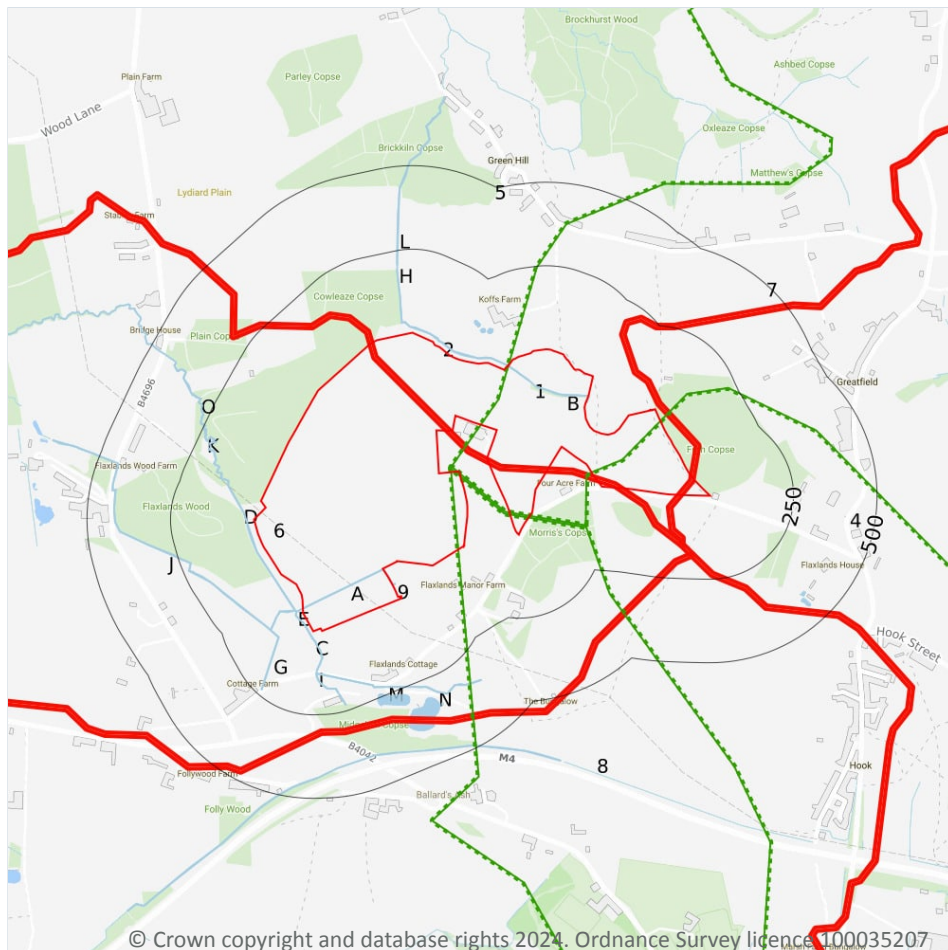
Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 60 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Description
1	On site	2c	Outer catchment within confined aquifer
2	357m W	2c	Outer catchment within confined aquifer

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



6 Hydrology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Water Network (OS MasterMap)
- Surface water features (wider than 5m)
- Surface water features (narrower than 5m)
- ⋯ WFD River, canal and surface water transfer water bodies
- WFD Lake water bodies
- WFD Transitional and coastal water bodies
- WFD Surface water body catchments boundaries
- WFD Groundwater body boundaries

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

26

Detailed water network of Great Britain showing the flow and precise central course of every river, stream, lake and canal.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 63](#) >

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
1	On site	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
2	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
B	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
9	9m S	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	13m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Woodbridge Brook
E	20m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Woodbridge Brook
D	23m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Woodbridge Brook
E	23m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
G	99m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	110m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	118m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Woodbridge Brook
E	125m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	127m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
I	127m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
J	127m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	192m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	195m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	196m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	201m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	203m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
L	207m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
M	227m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
N	229m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
K	230m W	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
O	230m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Woodbridge Brook

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.



6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

20

Covering rivers, streams and lakes (some overlap with OS MasterMap Water Network data in previous section) but additionally covers smaller features such as ponds. Rivers and streams narrower than 5m are represented as a single line. Lakes, ponds and rivers or streams wider than 5m are represented as polygons.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 63 >](#)

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

3

The Water Framework Directive is an EU-led framework for the protection of inland surface waters, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater through river basin-level management planning. In terms of surface water, these basins are broken down into smaller units known as management, operational and water body catchments.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 63 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
4	On site	River	Lydiard Brook	GB106039023310	Thames Upper	Gloucestershire and the Vale
5	On site	River	Key (Source to Thames)	GB106039023650	Thames Upper	Gloucestershire and the Vale
6	On site	River	Woodbridge Bk - source to conf Charlton Str	GB109053027760	Avon Bristol Rural	Avon Bristol and Somerset Nort

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified

3

Surface water bodies under the Directive may be rivers, lakes, estuary or coastal. To achieve the purpose of the Directive, environmental objectives have been set and are reported on for each water body. The progress towards delivery of the objectives is then reported on by the relevant competent authorities at the end of each six-year cycle. The river water body directly associated with the catchment listed in the previous section is detailed below, along with any lake, canal, coastal or artificial water body within 250m of the site. Click on the water body ID in the table to visit the EA Catchment Explorer to find out more about each water body listed.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 63 >](#)



ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	780m E	River	Lydiard Brook	GB106039023310 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019
-	2085m N	River	Key (Source to Thames)	GB106039023650 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019
-	3123m W	River	Woodbridge Bk - source to conf Charlton Str	GB109053027760 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	2
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Groundwater bodies are also covered by the Directive and the same regime of objectives and reporting detailed in the previous section is in place. Click on the water body ID in the table to visit the EA Catchment Explorer to find out more about each groundwater body listed.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 63](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
7	On site	Shrivenham Corallian	GB40602G600600 ↗	Good	Good	Good	2019
8	On site	Corallian Limestone (Calne to Swindon)	GB40902G806100 ↗	Good	Good	Good	2019

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m**0**

The chance of flooding from rivers and/or the sea in any given year, based on cells of 50m within the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (RoFRaS)/Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) models. Each cell is allocated one of four flood risk categories, taking into account flood defences and their condition. The risk categories for RoFRaS for rivers and the sea and FRAW for rivers are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 100 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance). The risk categories for FRAW for the sea are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 200 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance).

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m**0**

Records of historic flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water. Records began in 1946 when predecessor bodies started collecting detailed information about flooding incidents, although limited details may be included on flooding incidents prior to this date. Takes into account the presence of defences, structures, and other infrastructure where they existed at the time of flooding, and includes flood extents that may have been affected by overtopping, breaches or blockages.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m**0**

Records of flood defences owned, managed or inspected by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Flood defences can be structures, buildings or parts of buildings. Typically these are earth banks, stone and concrete walls, or sheet-piling that is used to prevent or control the extent of flooding.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

Areas that would benefit from the presence of flood defences in a 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding each year from rivers or 1 in 200 (0.5%) chance of flooding each year from the sea.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

Areas that act as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel or to delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer period.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land between Flood Zone 3 (see next section) and the extent of the flooding from rivers or the sea with a 1 in 1000 (0.1%) chance of flooding each year.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

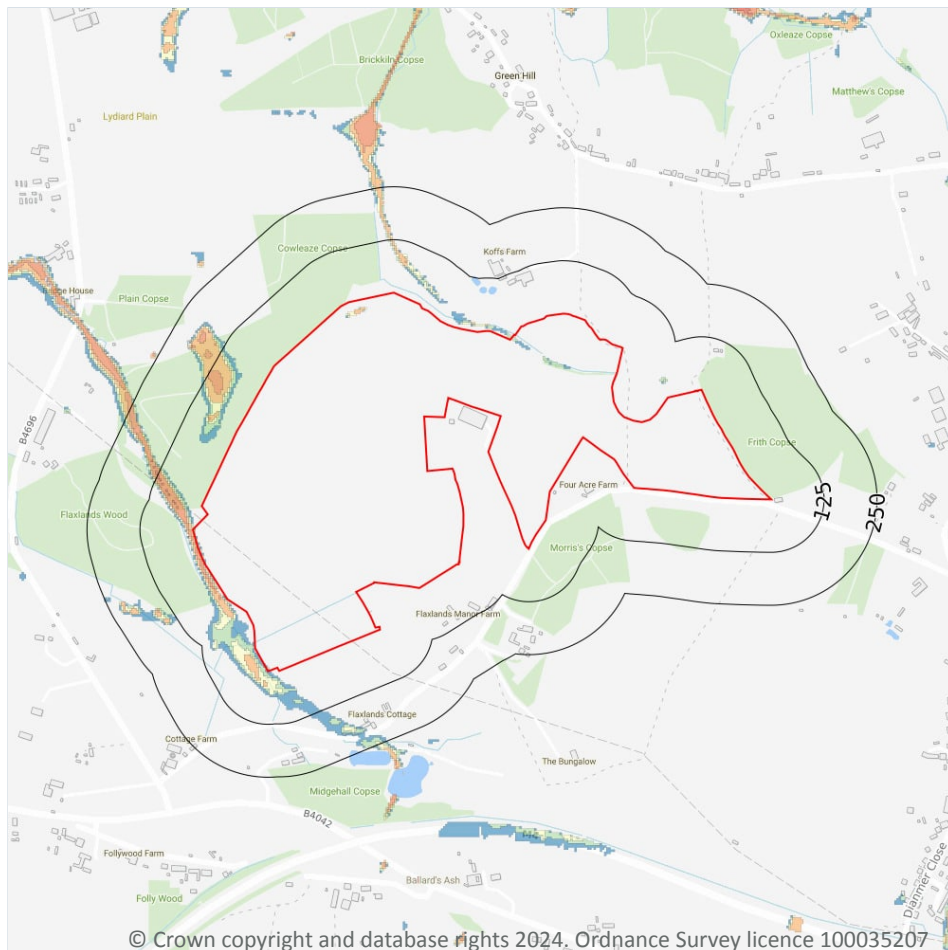
0

Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land with a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater chance of flooding each year from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater chance of flooding each year from the sea.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



8 Surface water flooding



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 250 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 100 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 30 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m

Ambiental Risk Analytics surface water (pluvial) FloodMap identifies areas likely to flood as a result of extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally vulnerable to surface water ponding or flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1,000 year rainfall events. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though some older ones may flood in a 1 in 5 year rainfall event.

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 71 >](#)

The data shown on the map and in the table above shows the highest likelihood of flood events happening at the site. Lower likelihood events may have greater flood depths and hence a greater potential impact on a site.

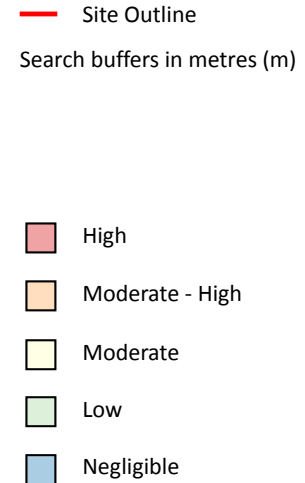
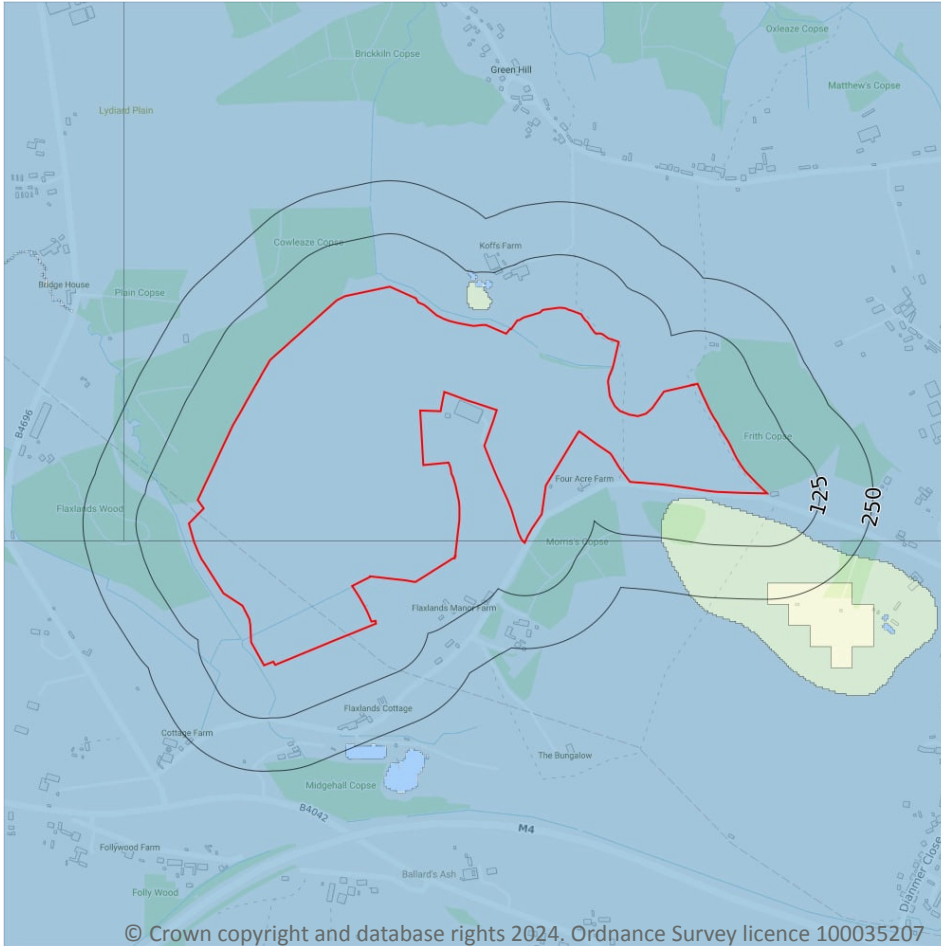
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 250 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 100 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 30 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Negligible

Highest risk within 50m

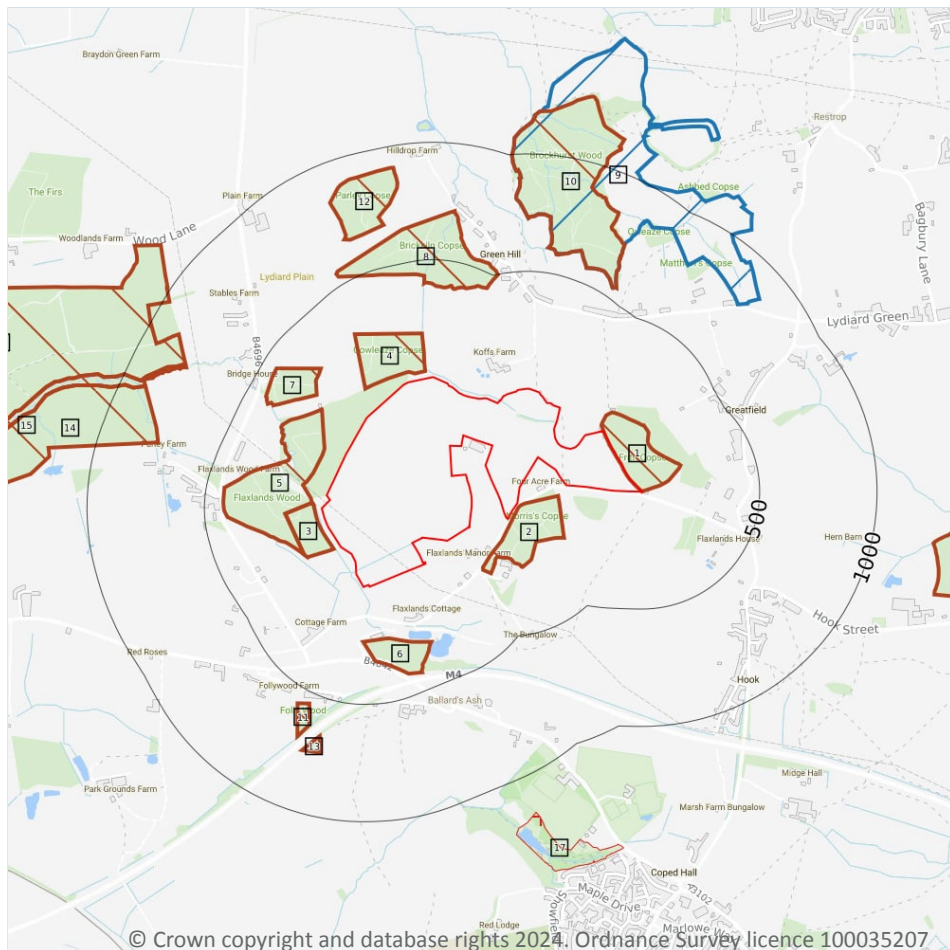
Low

Groundwater flooding is caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs when the water table rises above the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements or cellars. Groundwater flooding tends to exhibit a longer duration than surface water flooding, possibly lasting for weeks or months, and as a result it can cause significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 1 in 100 year return period and a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM).

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on [page 73 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ▨ Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- + Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- ▨ Designated Ancient Woodland

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

1

Sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of UK flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. Originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, SSSIs were re-notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and (in Scotland) by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2010.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 74 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
9	544m NE	Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood	Natural England



This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m

0

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. They cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. These sites cover a broad definition of wetland; marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, and even some marine areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m

0

Areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m

0

Sites classified by the UK Government under the EC Birds Directive, SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m

0

Sites containing examples of some of the most important natural and semi-natural terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in Great Britain. They are managed to conserve their habitats, provide special opportunities for scientific study or to provide public recreation compatible with natural heritage interests.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.



10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m

1

Sites managed for nature conservation, and to provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature. They are declared by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 74 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
17	1158m S	Jubilee Lake	Natural England

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

20

Ancient woodlands are classified as areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. This includes semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. 'Wooded continuously' does not mean there is or has previously been continuous tree cover across the whole site, and not all trees within the woodland have to be old.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 74 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	On site	Frith Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
2	14m SE	Morriss Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
3	31m SW	Flaxlands Wood	Ancient Replanted Woodland
4	31m N	Cowleaze Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
5	44m W	Flaxlands Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
6	228m S	Midgehall Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
7	233m NW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
8	384m N	Brickkiln Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
10	544m NE	Brockhurst Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
11	547m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
12	655m NW	Parley Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
13	662m SW	Unknown	Ancient Replanted Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
14	751m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient Replanted Woodland
15	774m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
16	784m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient Replanted Woodland
18	1259m E	Park Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1450m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1471m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient Replanted Woodland
-	1750m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1986m W	Webbs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

Biosphere Reserves are internationally recognised by UNESCO as sites of excellence to balance conservation and socioeconomic development between nature and people. They are recognised under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme with the aim of promoting sustainable development founded on the work of the local community.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

These are areas managed by the Forestry Commission designated on the basis of recreational, conservation or scenic interest.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

A type of marine nature reserve in UK waters established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009). They are designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.



10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

0

Areas designated to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

This data is sourced from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m

0

Ramsar sites are areas listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) 1971. The sites here supplied have a status of 'Proposed' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m

0

Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Possible' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m

0

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas designated (or 'classified') under the European Union Wild Birds Directive for the protection of nationally and internationally important populations of wild birds. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Potential' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was



closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

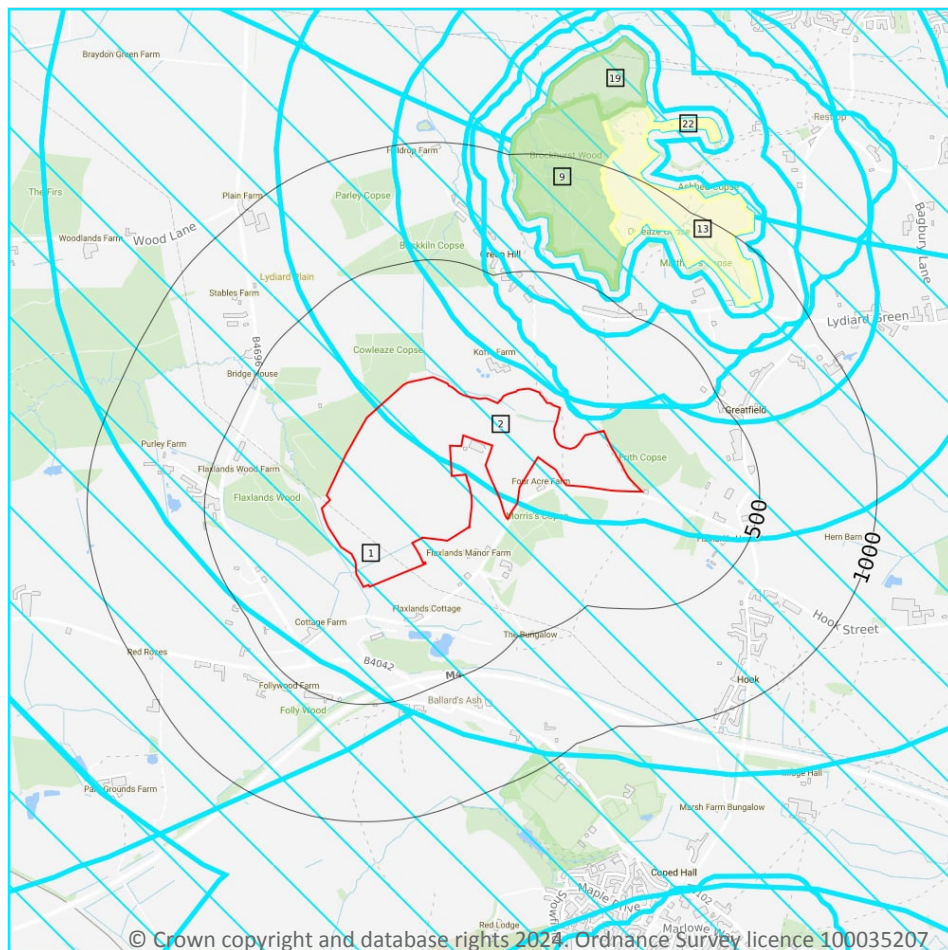
Records within 2000m	6
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Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ	Surface Water	457	Existing
207m N	Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ	Surface Water	457	Existing
318m E	Brinkworth Bk- Hancocks Wtr to conf R Avon (Brist) NVZ	Surface Water	575	Existing
1166m W	Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ	Surface Water	457	Existing
1619m W	Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ	Surface Water	457	Existing
1924m W	Brinkworth Bk- Hancocks Wtr to conf R Avon (Brist) NVZ	Surface Water	575	Existing

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

SSSI Impact Zones and Units



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones
- SSSI Units
- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

2

Developed to allow rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on [page 80](#) >



ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Combustion - General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.
2	On site	Infrastructure - Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Residential - Residential development of 100 units or more. Rural residential - Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Combustion - General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

4

Divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment, however, the size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on [page 80 >](#)



ID: 9
Location: 544m NE
SSSI name: Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood
Unit name: 2
Broad habitat: Broadleaved, Mixed And Yew Woodland - Lowland
Condition: Favourable
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Favourable	11/07/2011

ID: 13
Location: 727m NE
SSSI name: Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood
Unit name: 3
Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Unfavourable - Recovering	17/06/2013

ID: 19
Location: 1183m N
SSSI name: Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood
Unit name: 1
Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Condition: Favourable
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Favourable	15/06/2011

ID: 22
Location: 1227m NE
SSSI name: Restrop Farm and Brockhurst Wood
Unit name: 4
Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
Reportable features:

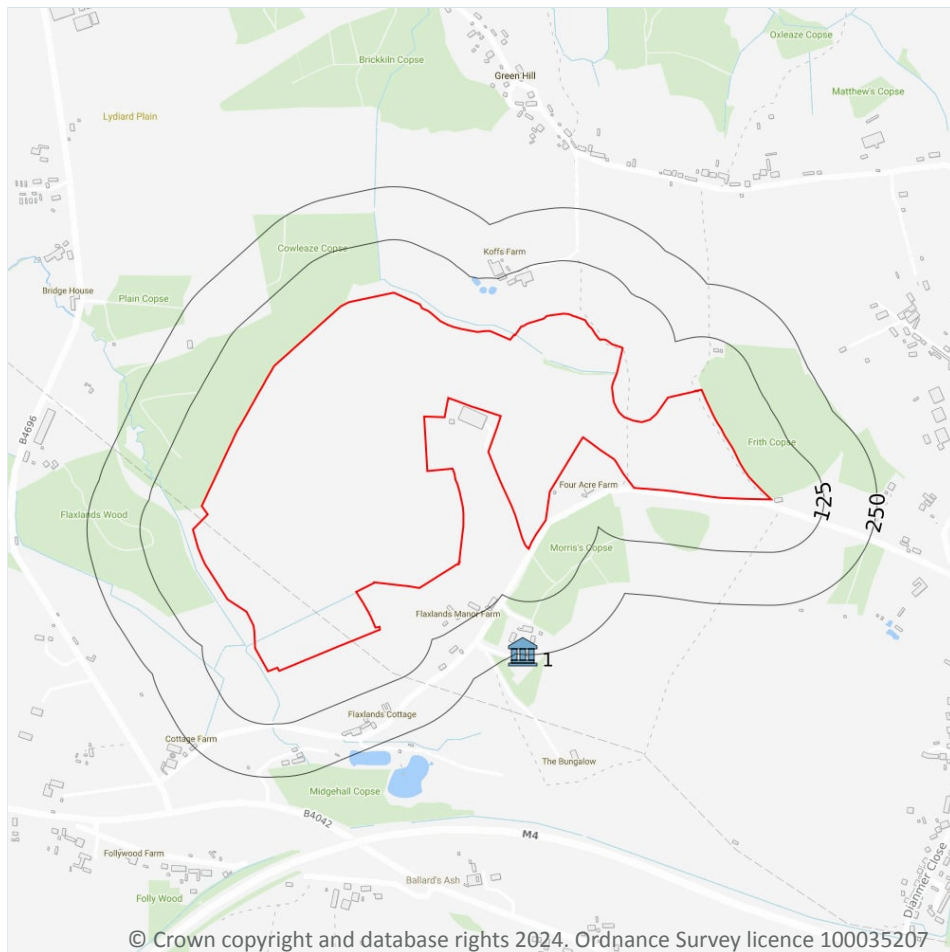


Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Unfavourable - Recovering	17/06/2013

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.



11 Visual and cultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Conservation areas - no data
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

Sites designated for their globally important cultural or natural interest requiring appropriate management and protection measures. World Heritage Sites are designated to meet the UK's commitments under the World Heritage Convention.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m**0**

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are conservation areas, chosen because they represent 18% of the finest countryside. Each AONB has been designated for special attention because of the quality of their flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations, and/or scenic views. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 created AONBs and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 added further regulation and protection. There are likely to be restrictions to some developments within these areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m**0**

In England and Wales, the purpose of National Parks is to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic well-being of those living within them. In Scotland National Parks have the additional purpose of promoting the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area and the sustainable social and economic development of its communities. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established the National Park designation in England and Wales, and The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 in Scotland.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and the Scottish Government.

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m**1**

Buildings listed for their special architectural or historical interest. Building control in the form of 'listed building consent' is required in order to make any changes to that building which might affect its special interest. Listed buildings are graded to indicate their relative importance, however building controls apply to all buildings equally, irrespective of their grade, and apply to the interior and exterior of the building in its entirety, together with any curtilage structures.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on [page 84 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	244m SE	Manor Farmhouse	II	1199833	15/08/1985

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.



11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m**0**

Local planning authorities are obliged to designate as conservation areas any parts of their own area that are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area gives broader protection than the listing of individual buildings. All the features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address the quality of the landscape in its broadest sense.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m**0**

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Schedule of Monuments has c.20,000 entries and includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

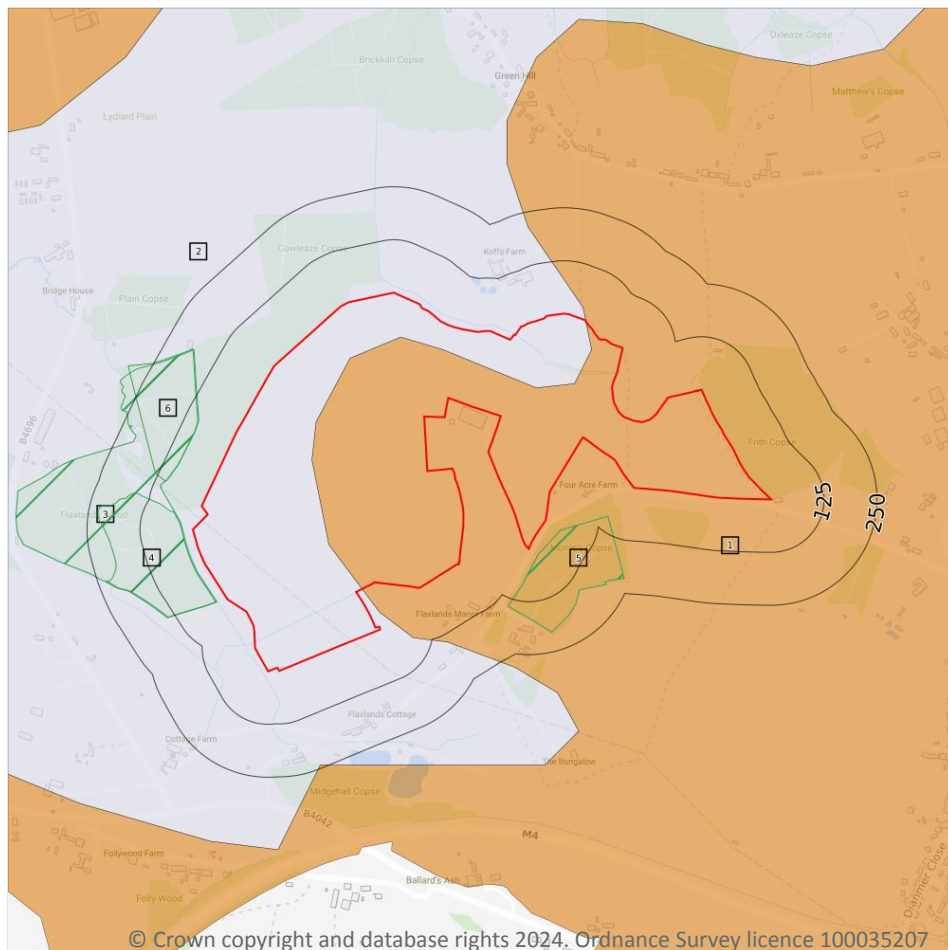
Records within 250m**0**

Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of the landscape.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.



12 Agricultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Grade 1 - excellent quality
- Grade 2 - very good quality
- Grade 3 - good to moderate quality
- Grade 3a - good quality
- Grade 3b - moderate quality
- Grade 4 - poor quality
- Grade 5 - very poor quality
- Non-agricultural land
- Urban land
- Exclusion land
- Tree felling licences
- Open Access land

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

2

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 87](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.



ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m **0**

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land without having to use paths. Access land includes mountains, moors, heaths and downs that are privately owned. It also includes common land registered with the local council and some land around the England Coast Path. Generally permitted activities on access land are walking, running, watching wildlife and climbing.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m **4**

Felling Licence Application (FLA) areas approved by Forestry Commission England. Anyone wishing to fell trees must ensure that a licence or permission under a grant scheme has been issued by the Forestry Commission before any felling is carried out or that one of the exceptions apply.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 87](#) >

ID	Location	Description	Reference	Application date
3	24m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Conditional)	018/148/15-16	07/09/2015
4	26m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/238/04-05	31/01/2005
5	26m SE	Selective Fell/Thin (Conditional)	018/294/04-05	21/02/2005
6	90m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/238/04-05	31/01/2005

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.



12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

2

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. The schemes identified may be historical schemes that have now expired, or may still be active.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
On site	AG00297599	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/01/2010	31/12/2023
10m E	AG00297599	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/01/2010	31/12/2023

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

5

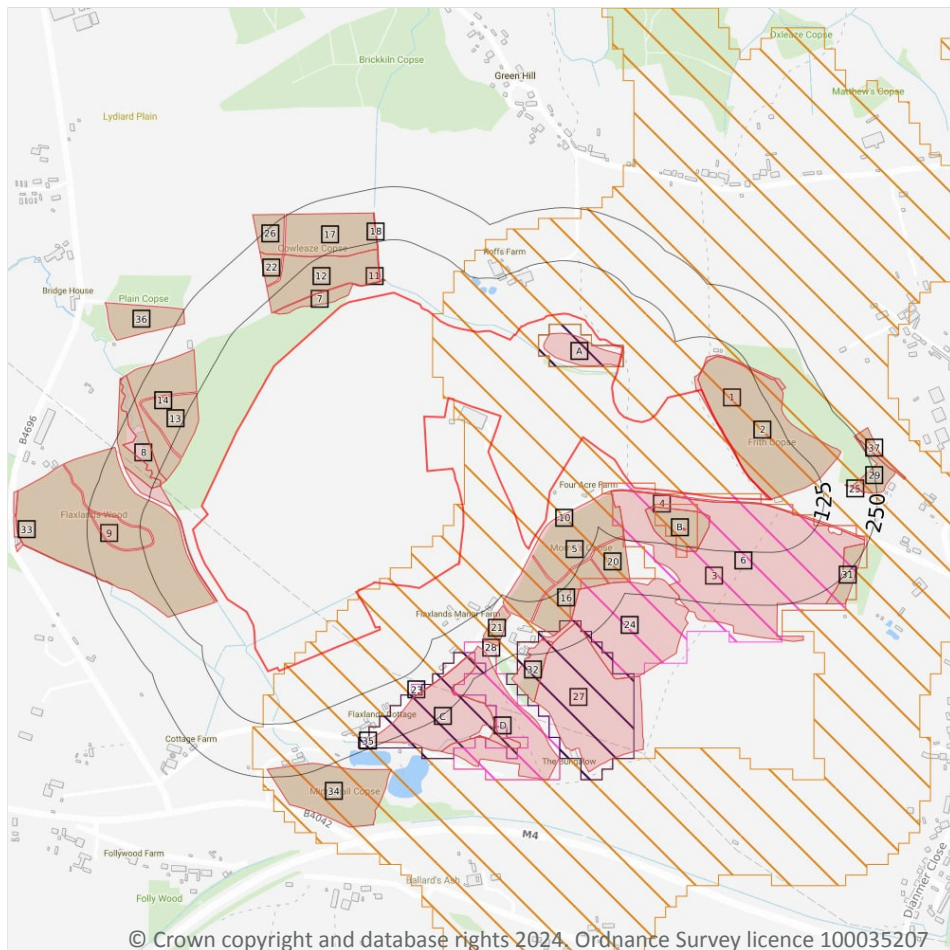
Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
On site	1486792	Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)	01/08/2023	31/07/2026
On site	1486792	Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)	01/08/2023	31/07/2026
On site	1486792	Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)	01/08/2023	31/07/2026
On site	1054350	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2021	31/12/2025
114m E	1450360	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2023	31/12/2027

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Priority Habitat Inventory
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Limestone Pavement Orders
- Habitat Networks
- Primary Habitat
- Restorable Habitat
- Associated Habitats
- Habitat Restoration-Creation
- Network Enhancement Zone 1
- Network Enhancement Zone 2

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

37

Habitats of principal importance as named under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41.

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 90](#) >

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	On site	Lowland meadows	Main habitat: LMEAD (INV > 50%)
5	6m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
6	9m E	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (FEP + HLS)
7	16m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
8	22m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
9	28m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
10	30m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	30m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	32m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	40m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); GQSIG (FEP + HLS)
B	83m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); GQSIG (FEP + HLS)
13	89m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	91m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
15	99m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	107m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	107m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	108m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	109m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
20	119m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	143m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	146m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
24	153m SE	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (FEP + HLS)
D	176m S	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (FEP + HLS); Additional: LFENS (FEP 50%); TORCH (FEP 50%)
C	177m S	Lowland calcareous grassland	Main habitat: LCGRA (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%); GQSIG (FEP + HLS); Additional: LFENS (FEP 50%); TORCH (FEP 50%)
25	177m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
26	182m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
29	193m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
30	205m SE	Lowland calcareous grassland	Main habitat: LCGRA (INV > 50%); Additional: GQSIG (FEP 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
31	207m E	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (FEP + HLS)
32	217m SE	Lowland calcareous grassland	Main habitat: LCGRA (INV > 50%)
33	220m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
34	226m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
35	230m S	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (FEP + HLS); Additional: LFENS (FEP 50%); TORCH (FEP 50%)
36	233m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
37	246m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

9

Habitat networks for 18 priority habitat networks (based primarily, but not exclusively, on the priority habitat inventory) and areas suitable for the expansion of networks through restoration and habitat creation.

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 90 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Habitat
3	On site	Associated Habitats	Other associated habitats
4	On site	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified
A	On site	Primary Habitat	Lowland meadows
B	22m E	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified
23	149m S	Associated Habitats	Other associated habitats
C	162m S	Primary Habitat	Lowland calcareous grassland
D	164m S	Associated Habitats	Other associated habitats
27	185m SE	Primary Habitat	Lowland calcareous grassland
28	191m S	Habitat Restoration-Creation	Not specified

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

Sites verified as Open Mosaic Habitat. Mosaic habitats are brownfield sites that are identified under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as a priority habitat due to the habitat variation within a single site, supporting an array of invertebrates.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

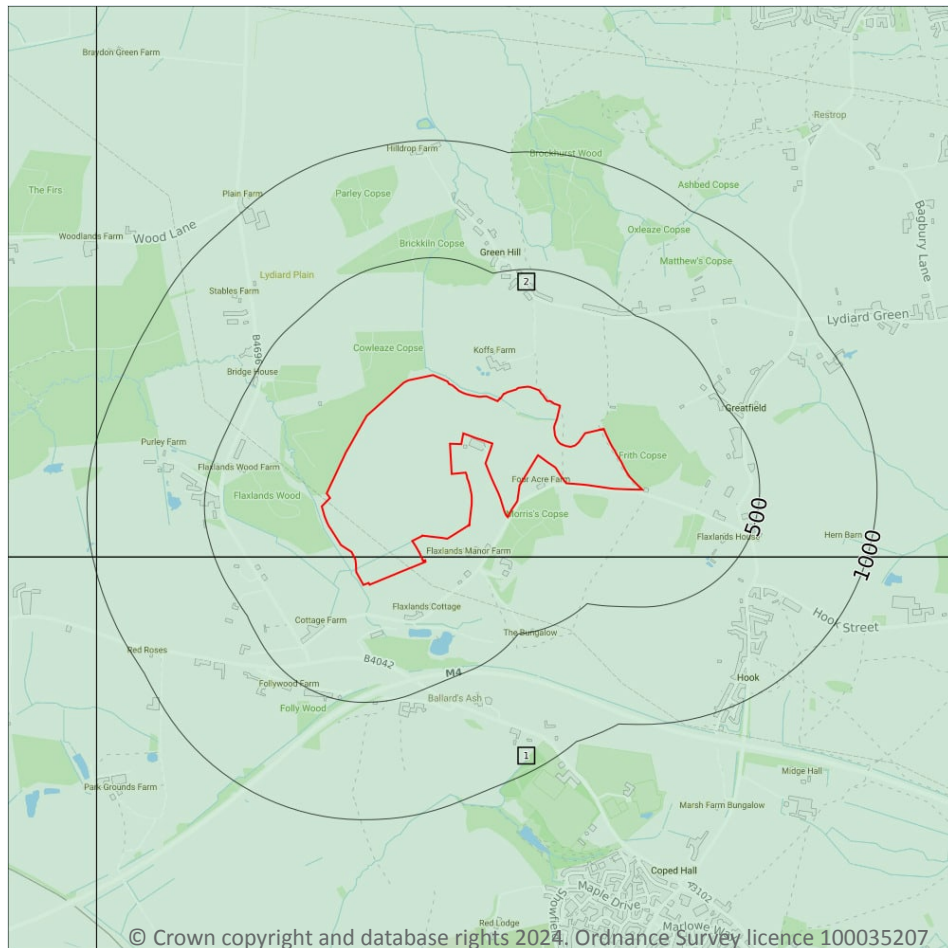
0

Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable habitats for wildlife. These habitats are threatened due to their removal for use in gardens and water features. Many limestone pavements have been designated as SSSIs which affords them some protection. In addition, Section 34 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 gave them additional protection via the creation of Limestone Pavement Orders, which made it a criminal offence to remove any part of the outcrop. The associated Limestone Pavement Priority Habitat is part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat in England.

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Full coverage
 - Partial coverage
 - No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

2

An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 94](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	SU08SE
2	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	SU08NE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

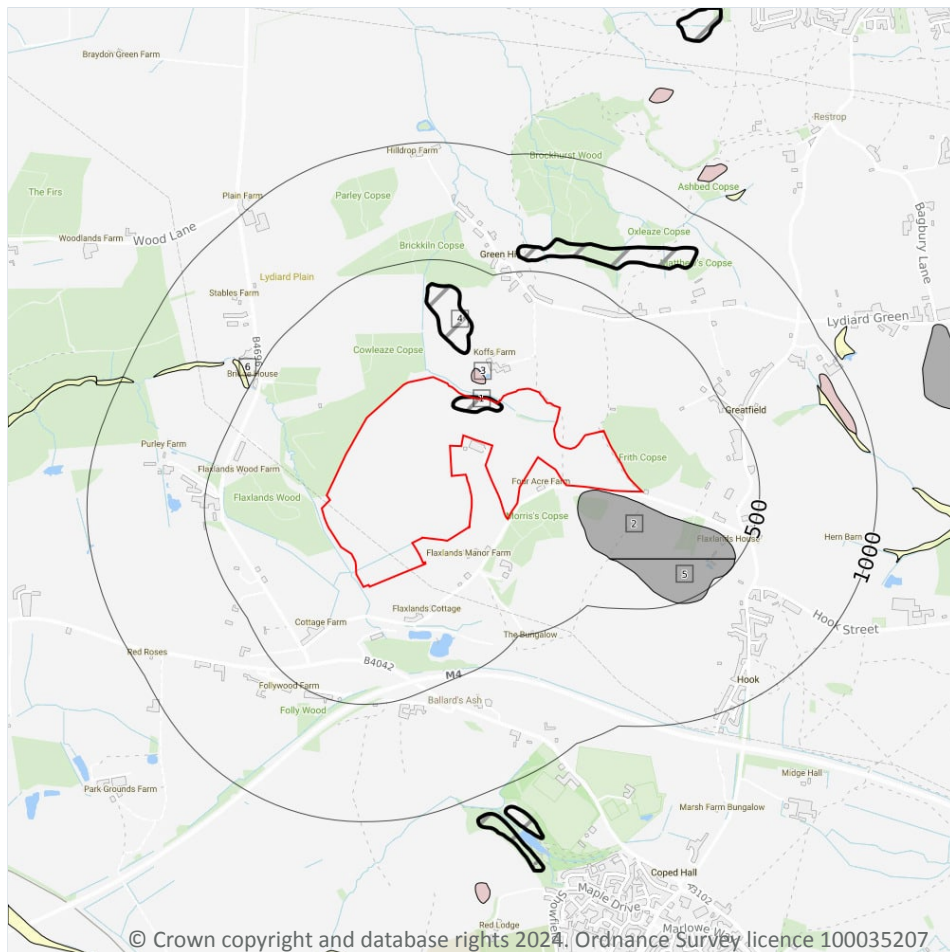
0

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

4

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 96](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
2	7m E	SGAO-XVSZC	Sand And Gravel Of Uncertain Age And Origin - Gravel, Sand, Silt And Clay	Gravel, Sand, Silt And Clay
3	61m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	287m SE	SGAO-XVSZC	Sand And Gravel Of Uncertain Age And Origin - Gravel, Sand, Silt And Clay	Gravel, Sand, Silt And Clay
6	500m NW	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

2

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

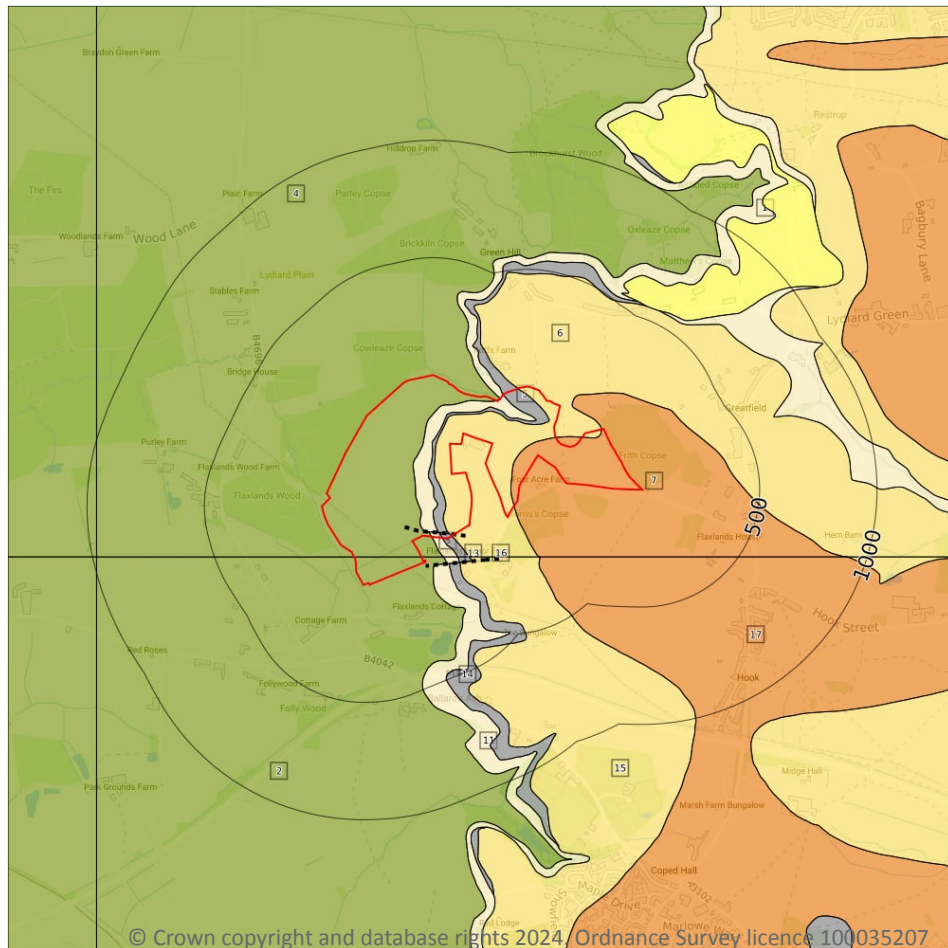
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 96 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	SLIP-SDSM	Landslide Deposits	Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone
4	147m N	SLIP-SDSM	Landslide Deposits	Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

.... Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

14

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 98](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	HYBK-SDSM	Hazelbury Bryan Formation And Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone	Oxfordian Age
2	On site	OXC-MDST	Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone	Oxfordian Age - Callovian Age
3	On site	HYBK-SDSM	Hazelbury Bryan Formation And Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone	Oxfordian Age



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	On site	OXC-MDST	Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone	Oxfordian Age - Callovian Age
5	On site	STFD-LMOOL	Stanford Formation - Ooidal Limestone	Oxfordian Age
6	On site	STFD-LMST	Stanford Formation - Limestone	Oxfordian Age
7	On site	AMKC-MDST	Amphill Clay Formation And Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone	Kimmeridgian Age - Oxfordian Age
8	On site	STFD-LMOOL	Stanford Formation - Ooidal Limestone	Oxfordian Age
11	39m S	HYBK-SDSM	Hazelbury Bryan Formation And Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone	Oxfordian Age
12	78m S	HYBK-SDSM	Hazelbury Bryan Formation And Kingston Formation (undifferentiated) - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone	Oxfordian Age
13	90m S	STFD-LMOOL	Stanford Formation - Ooidal Limestone	Oxfordian Age
14	103m S	STFD-LMOOL	Stanford Formation - Ooidal Limestone	Oxfordian Age
15	115m S	STFD-LMST	Stanford Formation - Limestone	Oxfordian Age
17	216m SE	AMKC-MDST	Amphill Clay Formation And Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone	Kimmeridgian Age - Oxfordian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

3

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:10,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

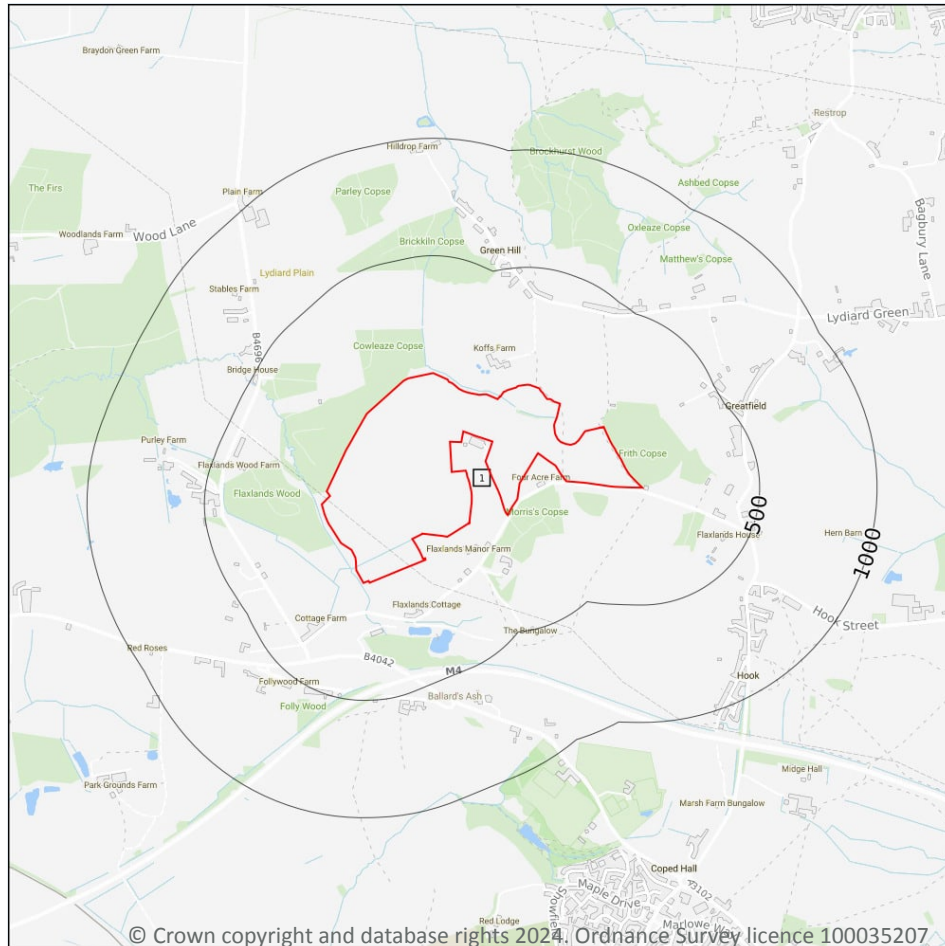
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 98](#) >

ID	Location	Category	Description
9	On site	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
10	17m S	FAULT	Normal fault, observed; crossmark on downthrow side
16	161m SE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

☐ Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 100](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW252_swindon_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

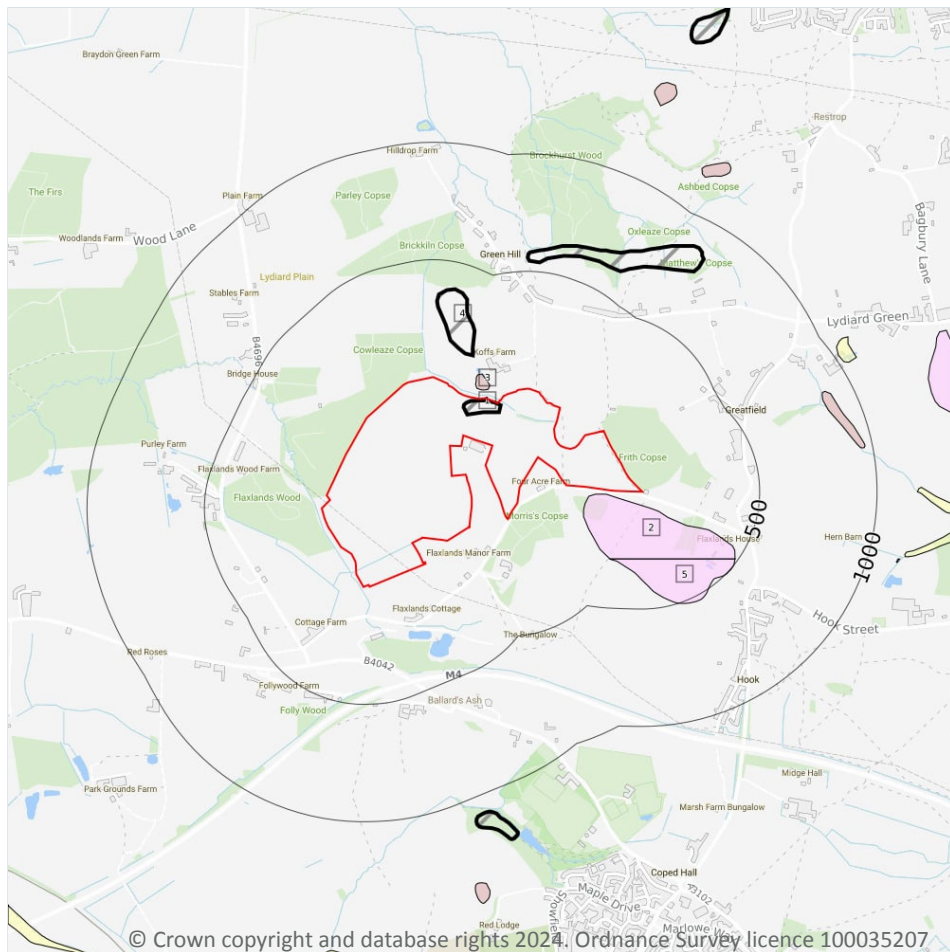
0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any artificial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

 Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

3

Superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 102 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
2	18m E	SUPD-XVSZC	SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS	GRAVEL, SAND, SILT AND CLAY
3	36m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
5	287m SE	SUPD-XVSZC	SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS	GRAVEL, SAND, SILT AND CLAY

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

2

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
18m E	Intergranular	Very High	Low
36m NE	Mixed	High	Very Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

2

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:50,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 102](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	SLIP-STMD	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE
4	148m N	SLIP-STMD	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

1

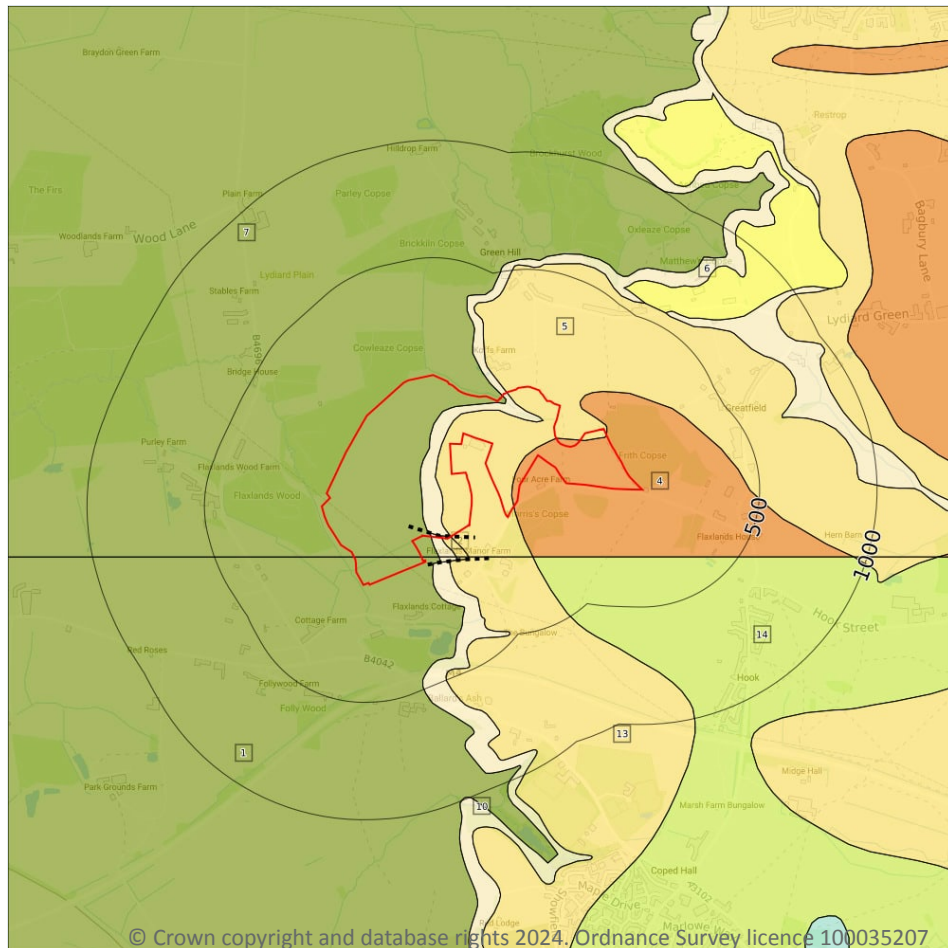
A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
Intergranular	High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)
- Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

12

Bedrock geology at 1:50,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 104](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	OXC-MDST	OXFORD CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE	CALLOVIAN
2	On site	STFD-LMST	STANFORD FORMATION - LIMESTONE	OXFORDIAN
3	On site	HYBK-SDSM	HAZELBURY BRYAN FORMATION AND KINGSTON FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	On site	AMKC-MDST	AMPTHILL CLAY FORMATION AND KIMMERIDGE CLAY FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN
5	On site	STFD-LMST	STANFORD FORMATION - LIMESTONE	OXFORDIAN
6	On site	HYBK-SDSM	HAZELBURY BRYAN FORMATION AND KINGSTON FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN
7	On site	OXC-MDST	OXFORD CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE	CALLOVIAN
10	35m S	HYBK-SDSM	HAZELBURY BRYAN FORMATION AND KINGSTON FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN
11	60m S	HYBK-SDSM	HAZELBURY BRYAN FORMATION AND KINGSTON FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN
12	87m S	STFD-LMST	STANFORD FORMATION - LIMESTONE	OXFORDIAN
13	96m S	STFD-LMST	STANFORD FORMATION - LIMESTONE	OXFORDIAN
14	201m SE	AMC-MDST	AMPTHILL CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE	OXFORDIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

6

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Mixed	High	Low
On site	Fracture	Low	Very Low
On site	Fracture	Low	Very Low
On site	Fracture	Low	Very Low
On site	Fracture	Very High	High
35m S	Mixed	High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

2

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 104](#) >

ID	Location	Category	Description
8	On site	FAULT	Fault, observed
9	14m S	FAULT	Fault, inferred

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

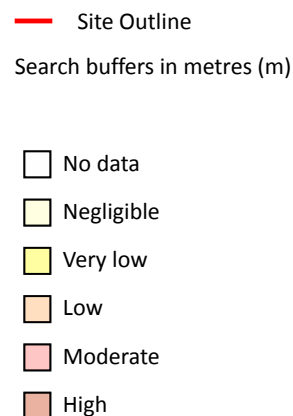
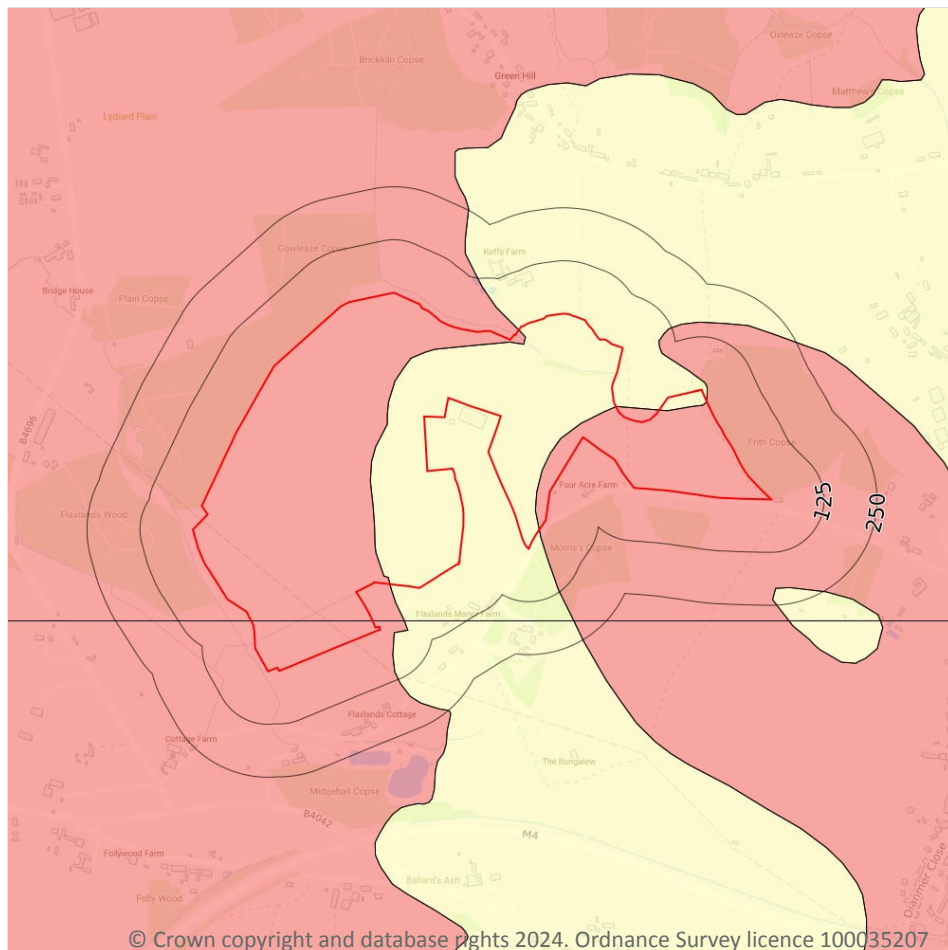
0

The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

3

The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and local drainage).

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 108](#) >

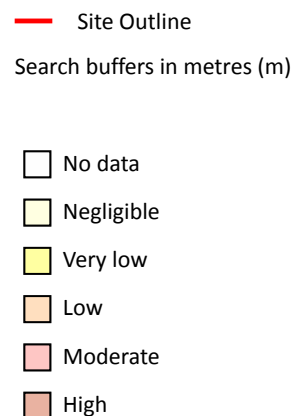
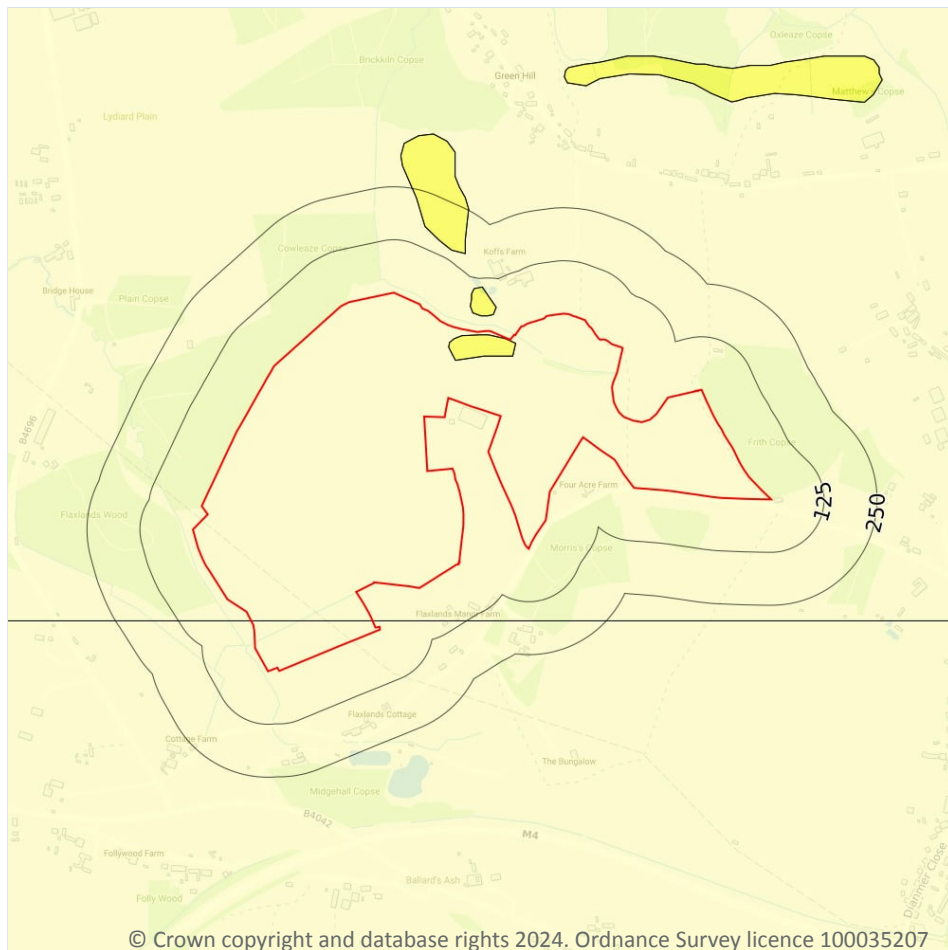
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Moderate	Ground conditions predominantly high plasticity.
35m S	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

3

The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 110 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

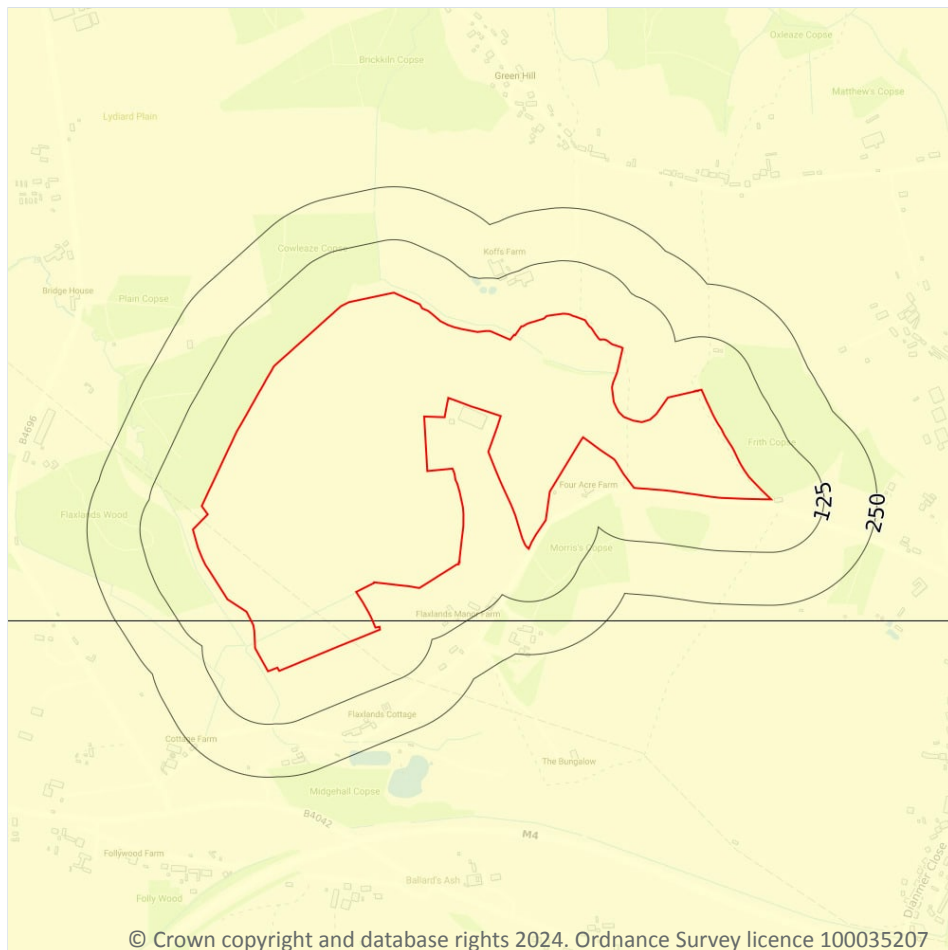


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
36m NE	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

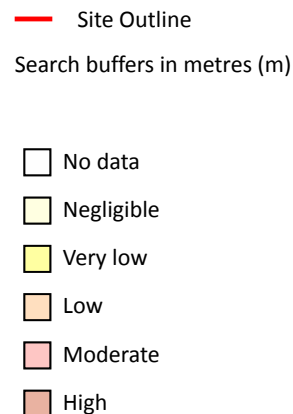
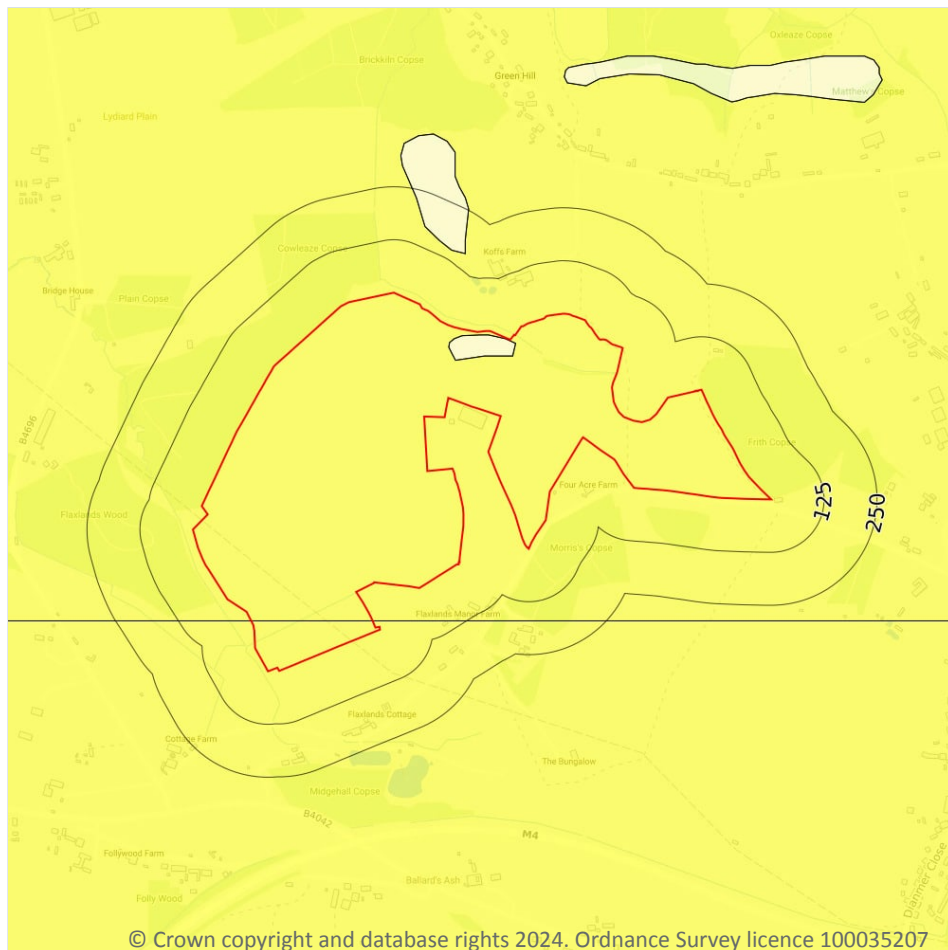
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 112 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

2

The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

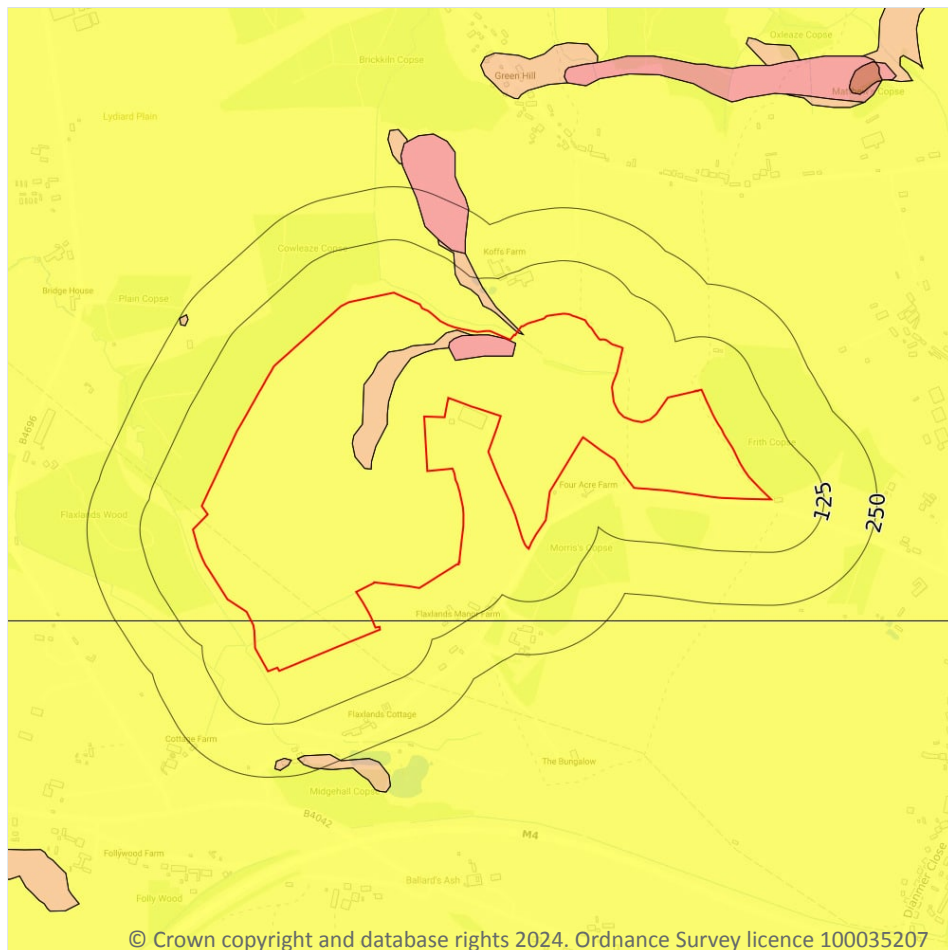
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 113](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

-  No data
 Negligible
 Very low
 Low
 Moderate
 High

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

3

The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 114 >](#)

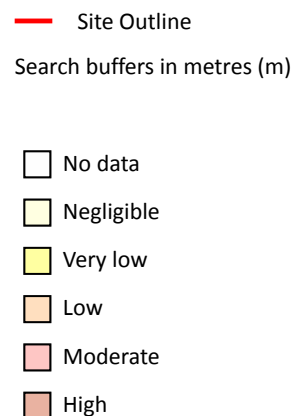
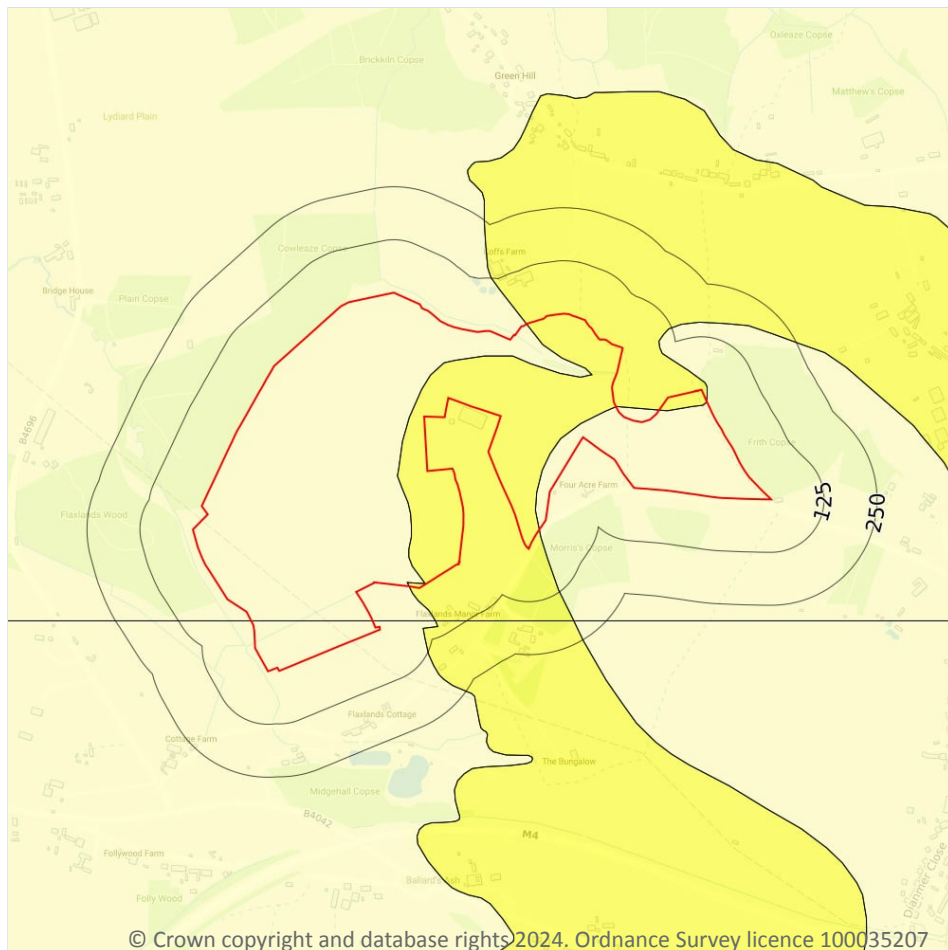
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
On site	Moderate	Slope instability problems are probably present or have occurred in the past. Land use should consider specifically the stability of the site.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

2

The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on [page 116](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.

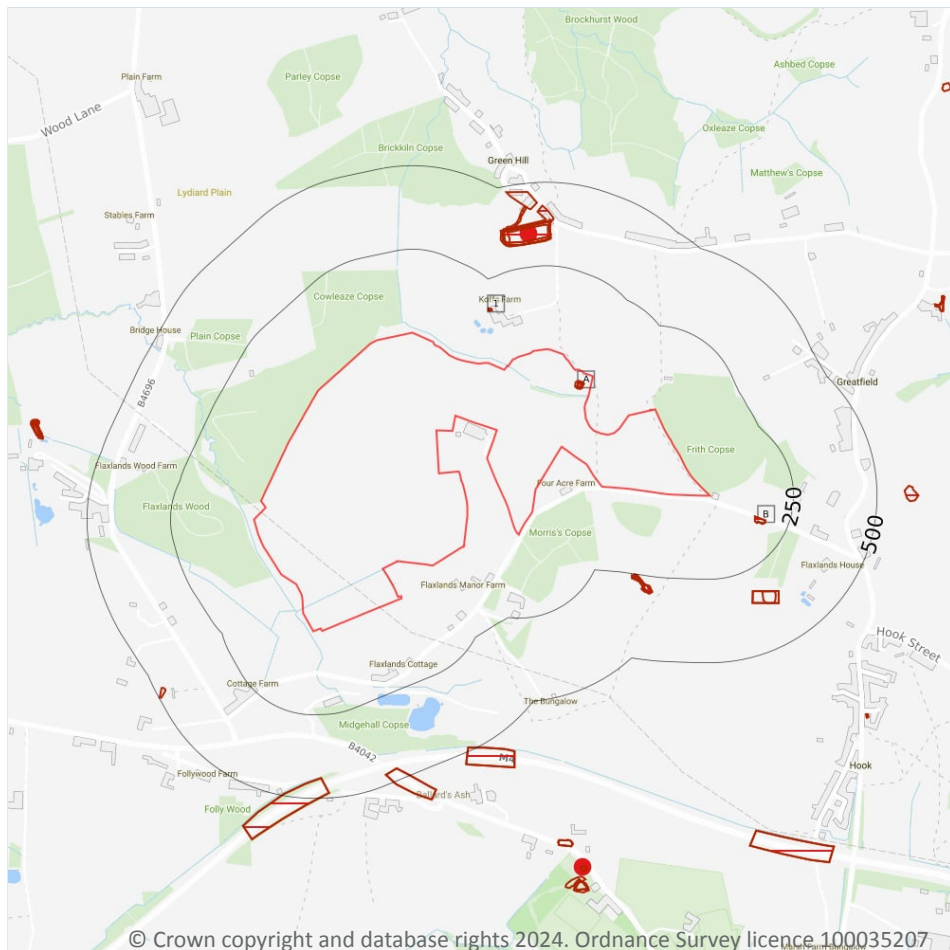


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Few dissolution features are likely to be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions or localised subsidence are at a level where they need not be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Underground mining extents
- Historical mineral planning areas
- TCA non-coal mining
- Non Coal Mining
- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

1

BritPits (an abbreviation of British Pits) is a database maintained by the British Geological Survey of currently active and closed surface and underground mineral workings. Details of major mineral handling sites, such as wharfs and rail depots are also held in the database.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 118](#) >



ID	Location	Details	Description
E	350m NE	Name: Greenhill Farm Brick Works Address: Lydiard Millicent, MALMESBURY, Wiltshire Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m	8
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Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 118 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1922	1:10560
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1925	1:10560
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1899	1:10560
A	On site	Unspecified Quarry	1884	1:10560
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1956	1:10560
B	148m E	Pond	1992	1:10000
B	148m E	Pond	1973	1:10000
1	157m N	Saw Pit	1899	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that indicate the presence of underground workings e.g. mine shafts.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m**0**

This data identifies underground mine workings that could present a potential risk, including adits and seam workings. These features have been identified from BGS Geological mapping and mine plans sourced from the BGS and various collections and sources.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m**0**

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m**0**

The potential for historical non-coal mining to have affected an area. The assessment is drawn from expert knowledge and literature in addition to the digital geological map of Britain. Mineral commodities may be divided into seven general categories - vein minerals, chalk, oil shale, building stone, bedded ores, evaporites and 'other' commodities (including ball clay, jet, black marble, graphite and chert).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site**0**

Areas which could be affected by former coal and other mining. This data includes some mine plans unavailable to the Coal Authority.

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m**0**

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the



Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m

0

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

0

Areas which could be affected by past, current or future coal mining.

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site	0
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The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

This data is sourced from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board.

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

Industry recognised national database of natural cavities. Sinkholes and caves are formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as chalk and limestone, gulls and fissures by cambering. Ground instability can result from movement of loose material contained within these cavities, often triggered by water.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.

Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m

0

This is a comprehensive database of national karst information gathered from a wide range of sources. BGS have collected data on five main types of karst feature: Sinkholes, stream links, caves, springs, and incidences of associated damage to buildings, roads, bridges and other engineered works.

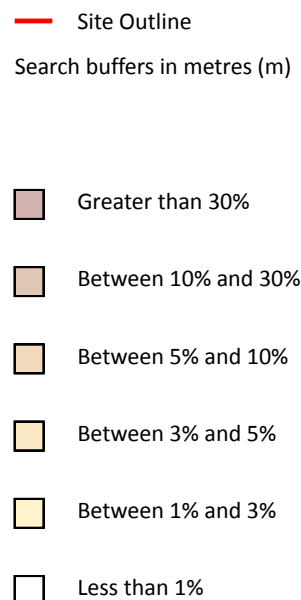
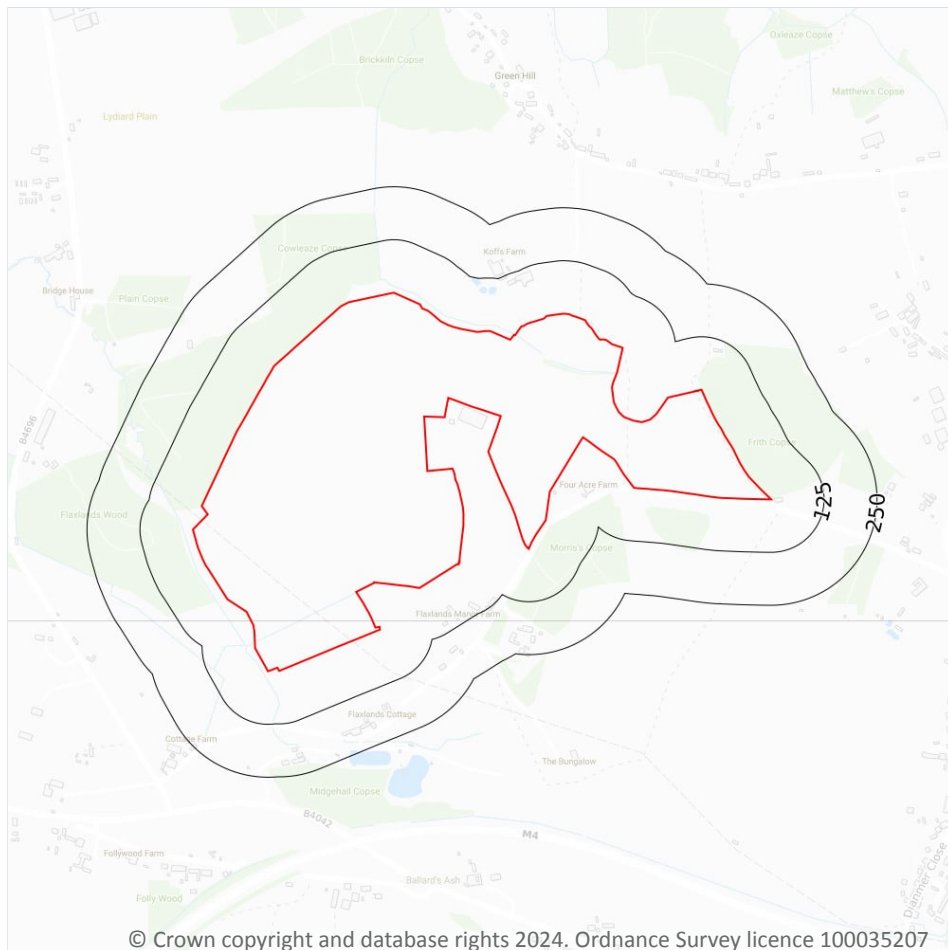
Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over 800 caves, 1300 stream sinks, 5600 springs, 10,000 sinkholes.

The database is not yet complete, and not all records have been verified. The absence of data does not mean that karst features are not present at a site. A reliability rating is included with each record.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 125 >](#)

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Less than 1%	None



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

24

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km². In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km²; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg



Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
15m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
18m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
24m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
36m NE	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	0
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Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km²).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km².

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m**0**

Details of all active London Underground lines, including approximate tunnel roof depth and operational hours.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m**0**

Details of the Merseyrail system, the Tyne and Wear Metro and the Glasgow Subway. Not all parts of all systems are located underground. The data contains location information only and does not include a depth assessment.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m**0**

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m**0**

Railways and tunnels digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping as scales of 1:1,250, 1:2,500, 1:10,000 and 1:10,560.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m**0**

The Post Office Railway, otherwise known as the Mail Rail, is an underground railway running through Central London from Paddington Head District Sorting Office to Whitechapel Eastern Head Sorting Office. The line is 10.5km long. The data includes details of the full extent of the tunnels, the depth of the tunnel, and the depth to track level.



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

0

Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m

0

HS2 is a proposed high speed rail network running from London to Manchester and Leeds via Birmingham. Main civils construction on Phase 1 (London to Birmingham) of the project began in 2019, and it is currently anticipated that this phase will be fully operational by 2026. Construction on Phase 2a (Birmingham to Crewe) is anticipated to commence in 2021, with the service fully operational by 2027. Construction on Phase 2b (Crewe to Manchester and Birmingham to Leeds) is scheduled to begin in 2023 and be operational by 2033.

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

Groundsure works with respected data providers to bring you the most relevant and accurate information. To find out who they are and their areas of expertise see <https://www.groundsure.com/sources-reference> ↗.

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