

ENVIRONMENT

Mactaggart and Mickel
Land at Cricklade
Wiltshire

Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary	
Site Address	Land at Cricklade, Wiltshire, approximate postcode SN6 6HA.
Proposed Development	The site is being assessed for a proposed residential development
Current Site Use	The site consists of two undeveloped agricultural fields. An oil pipeline crosses the eastern edge of the site. Overhead cables cross the east and south west corner of the site.
Site History	The site has been used as agricultural and throughout its history, with further agricultural fields surrounding it in all directions.
Ground Conditions	The site is anticipated to be underlain by topsoil, with Oxford Clay Formation directly beneath. The upper part of the Oxford Clay may be weathered. Limited Made Ground may be encountered in the vicinity of the pylons and oil pipeline and at the site boundaries.
Geotechnical Review	Shallow strip foundations bearing onto the Oxford Clay Formation are likely to be a suitable foundation solution for lightly loaded residential structures.
Environmental Review	The site is considered to pose a moderate to low risk to human health and low risk to controlled waters due to the cohesive ground conditions, and the lack of potential contaminant sources on site due to its agricultural history and lack of prior development. The risk from ground gas is considered to be low due to the agricultural history of the site meaning there are limited potential sources of ground gases on site.
Recommendations	An intrusive ground investigation is recommended in order to assess the soil chemical and geotechnical properties of soils on site in order to assess potential contamination and inform foundation design.
This summary should be read in conjunction with BWB's full report (ref. LAC-BWB-ZZ-XX-RP-YE-0002_Ph1) and reflects an assessment of the site based on information received by BWB at the time of production.	

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Appendix 2: Historical Mapping

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1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1 BWB Consulting (BWB) was instructed by Mactaggart and Mickel (the Client) to carry out a Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment for the site at Land at Cricklade, Wiltshire. Details of the project brief are included in BWB proposal reference 20220610/R1/221000/SN/HW, dated June 2022.
- 1.2 The proposed development is anticipated to comprise residential properties with associated roads, pavements and soft landscaping.

Objectives

- 1.3 This report has been completed to present pertinent information into the environmental risks and liabilities associated with the site. It has been completed to fulfil the requirements of a preliminary risk assessment in accordance with BS 10175:2011+A2:2017 'Investigation of potentially contaminated sites, code of practice' and EA Guidance on Risk Management of Land Contamination <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm>.
- 1.4 The report has also been prepared with reference to land contamination technical guidance available through <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-contamination-technical-guidance>.
- 1.5 The objectives of this report are to:
 - Assess historical activities at the site with respect to their potential impact on the site environment;
 - Characterise the environmental setting of the site, identify migration pathways and vulnerable receptors for contamination originating at the site, focusing on potential soil and groundwater liabilities;
 - Assess historical and current surrounding land use in relation to known or potential off-site contamination issues that may impact the site;
 - Review existing site investigation and remediation information for the site, where available;
 - Develop a preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM); and
 - Assess potential environmental liabilities associated with the site.

Scope of Work

- 1.6 The scope of work included:
 - A review of the following information:
 - Groundsure report, reference HMD-214-8892147 (**Appendix 1**);
 - Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping (**Appendix 2**);

- Historical aerial photographs (Google Earth) and other imagery (Groundsure and Google Maps);
 - British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50 000 Scale, 'Swindon', Sheet 252, Solid and Drift, (1997);
 - BGS online geological maps and exploratory hole records (www.bgs.ac.uk);
 - MAGIC website (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/magicmap);
 - Coal Authority Interactive Map Viewer (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/coalauthority/home.html>);
 - Regional unexploded bomb risk maps.
- A summary of the key hazards or uncertainties that require additional investigation in order to further characterise the associated risks; and
 - Production of a Geo-Environmental Assessment (this report), concluding in a qualitative assessment of the risks from contamination and ground-related constraints which may impact on the site.

2. THE SITE

Site Location

- 2.1 The site is located at Land at Cricklade, in Wiltshire, centred at National Grid reference 408883, 193701. The approximate location of the site is shown below in **Figure 2:1**.

Figure 2:1: Site Location Plan



Site Description

- 2.2 The site is an irregularly shaped plot of land, sloping down from the south west (c. 110m above ordnance datum) to the north east (c. 90m above ordnance datum).
- 2.3 The site comprised two agricultural fields, with a fence running east to west between the two. An opening in the eastern portion of this fence line provides access between the fields.
- 2.4 Overhead services run across the site in two places. One set crosses the south western corner of site, and another passes along the eastern boundary. An Esso oil pipeline is present in the eastern area of the site, running parallel to the eastern boundary of the site, shown on **Drawing 1**.

Site Surroundings

- 2.5 The surrounding land uses as viewed on 2022 aerial photographs are summarised in **Table 2:1**.

Table 2:1: Surrounding Land Use

Surrounding Land Use	
North	Stones Lane with agricultural fields beyond.
East	Agricultural fields with the town of Cricklade beyond.
South	Farm buildings are adjacent to the site boundary, with agricultural fields beyond.
West	Agricultural fields.

- 2.6 An aerial photograph representative of the site and surroundings, dated 13/09/2022, is presented as **Figure 2:2**.

Figure 2:2: Aerial Photograph



Potential Constraints to Ground Investigation

- 2.7 An appropriate standoff from the overhead and underground services will be required during intrusive ground investigation works.

3. ANTICIPATED GROUND CONDITIONS

- 3.1 The anticipated ground conditions for the site and controlled waters vulnerability is discussed within **Table 3:1**.

Table 3:1: Summary of Anticipated Ground Conditions

Anticipated Ground Conditions	
Geology	Information published by the BGS indicates that the site has an absence of superficial deposits and is directly underlain by Oxford Clay Formation bedrock. Beneath the Oxford Clay Formation are the Kellaways Sand and Clay Members, consisting of interbedded pale grey silicate sandstones and siltstones and grey silicate mudstones. The BGS Lexicon database describes the Oxford Clay Formation as Silicate-mudstone, grey, generally smooth to slightly silty, with sporadic beds of argillaceous limestone nodules. BGS borehole logs located to the east and south of site indicate a thin layer of topsoil directly overlying the Oxford Clay Formation at approximately 0.20m bgl. The depth to Kellaways Beds has not been proved in this area.
Hydrogeology	The Environment Agency (EA) classifies the Oxford Clay Formation as unproductive strata. The Kellaways Clay and Sand members are classed as Secondary A Aquifers. The site is indicated to be within an EA Zone 3 groundwater Source Protection Zone (Total Catchment) and also a Zone 2c (Outer Catchment) confined aquifer Source Protection Zone. There are no licensed groundwater abstractions or discharge consents within 1000m of site. There no recorded pollution incidents relating to groundwater within 100m of site.
Surface Waters	The closest surface water feature to the site is an unnamed stream 37m to the south of site, while the closest major surface water feature is the River Thames, 510m to the north east. There are no active outfalls or discharges to surface waters within 500m of the site. There are no licenced abstractions from surface water within 500m of site. There are no pollution incidents relating to surface within 500m of site. The site is not indicated to be within a zone 2 or 3 floodplain.
Ground Gas & Radon	The site has a less than 1% risk of elevated radon.
Mining and Mineral Extraction	The site is not located within a Coal Authority reporting area. There are no records of mineral extraction within 1000m of site.
Environmental Sensitivity	A SSSI is located 625m to the north east of site.

4. SITE HISTORY

- 4.1 Historical Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping for the site area has been reviewed. These maps and plans date from 1875 to 2022. The historical plans reviewed are provided in **Appendix 2**. The key points of the historical development of the site and surrounding area are summarised in Table 4:1. All distances quoted are approximate.

Table 4:1: Key Points of Development History

Dates	On Site	Off-Site
1875	The site was undeveloped agricultural land	The site was bordered by the present-day roads to the north and south. Agricultural fields extend in all directions, with residential buildings 800m to the east. The Wiltshire and Berkshire canal passes 400m north of site.
1900	No significant changes	The Midland and South Western Junction Railway passes 100m to the north east of site.
1921	No significant changes	A tank was located 500m east of site. A covered reservoir was located 250m south west of site.
1956	No significant changes	Residential buildings were present 100m to the east of site.
1971	A pond was located in the southern area of site	No significant changes
1993	No significant changes	A garage was located 110m to the north east of site.
1976-2022	No significant changes	The railway is now indicated to be dismantled.

Historical Aerial Photography and Imagery

- 4.2 Aerial photographs/imagery available through Google Earth and included within the Groundsure report are summarised in **Table 4:2**.

Table 4:2: Summary of Aerial Photography

Date (Source)	Description
1999-2021 (Google Earth, Groundsure)	The site was undeveloped agricultural fields, with further agricultural fields in all directions, and farm building adjacent to the south east and south west corners of site. Roads are present along the boundaries of site to the north and south, with residential buildings 100m to the east of the site.
2022 (Google Maps)	Apparent archaeological pits have been excavated in the field adjacent to the site to the east, and across several fields 300m to the west

Operational / Company Records

- 4.3 No operational records have been made available for review as part of this assessment.

Planning History

- 4.4 The Wiltshire council Planning Portal was accessed on 12/07/2022 and indicated that no planning applications have been submitted for the site since 1989.

5. REGULATORY SETTING

Permits Consents and Authorisations

- 5.1 A full listing of permits, consents and authorisations including discharge consents, pollution incidences and other environmental information, is included in the Groundsure report, presented in **Appendix 3**.
- 5.2 No significant features have been identified which are considered likely to have had a detrimental impact on the site.

Landfilling and Waste Management

- 5.3 A full listing of EA, BGS and Local Authority recorded landfills are provided in the Groundsure report presented in **Appendix 3**. The following facilities have been identified which have the potential to have a detrimental impact on site.
- 5.4 One historical landfill site were identified within 500m of the site, as detailed in **Table 5:1**.

Table 5:1: Historical Landfill Sites

Name	Distance from Site	Details
Tip at Garden and Canal	277m East	Accepted inert, industrial, commercial and household waste from 1979 to 1984.

6. GEOTECHNICAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 The Groundsure report, site history, current site setting, and geology setting have all been considered in order to provide an indication of the potential ground related constraints and opportunities in the context of the proposed development as set out in **Table 6:1**.

Table 6:1: Ground Related Constraints & Opportunities

Potential Constraint / Opportunity	Explanation	Potential Mitigation Options
Topsoil / Made Ground	Topsoil is expected to be present across the majority of the site. Limited Made Ground is expected to be present along roads and paths and possibly around overhead service poles.	Topsoil may be suitable for reuse on site, subject to confirmation of chemical status and engineering properties via ground investigation, and confirmation of potential restrictions on reuse associated with waste management licencing.
Preliminary Foundation Solution	Based on the proposed low-density housing at the site, shallow strip foundations bearing onto the bedrock are likely to be suitable at the site.	Ground investigation should be undertaken to confirm ground conditions at the site and allow for in-situ and laboratory testing to inform foundation design.
Buried Obstructions	Given the historical uses of the site there is limited potential for buried obstructions such as services and former foundations.	Buried obstructions may require removal from site within areas of proposed development.
Trees	Mature trees were noted on site, along the site boundaries and scattered around the site.	Foundations in close proximity to new or existing trees may need to be locally deepened beyond the zone of influence of tree roots and/or heave precautions adopted.
Pyritic Geology	Ground conditions are expected to be pyritic based on the geology.	As part of ground investigation works, appropriate testing should be undertaken in relation to aggressive ground conditions.
Shrinking and Swelling Clays	The Groundsure report indicates a moderate risk on site.	Ground investigation should be undertaken to confirm the ground conditions at the site.
Earthworks	The proposed development is not likely to include changes to levels.	No further assessment required.
Slope Stability	The Groundsure report indicates a very low risk on site.	It is indicated that slope instability problems are unlikely to be present on-site therefore no further assessment required.
Drainage and Soakaways	Soakaways are unlikely to be a viable option at the site, due to the cohesive underlying Oxford clay bedrock.	Should soakaways be considered as part of the drainage strategy, it is recommended that infiltration

Potential Constraint / Opportunity	Explanation	Potential Mitigation Options
		testing in accordance with current guidance is undertaken.
Roads and Pavements	California Bearing Ratio (CBR) values should be sought for road, car park and pavement design.	In-situ testing should be undertaken to infer CBR values. Furthermore, geotechnical testing should be undertaken to provide consistency of results.
Ground Hazards Dissolution	The Groundsure report indicates a negligible risk based on location.	No further action is required.
UXO	Review of the unexploded ordnance risk maps available online indicates the site to be in an area of low risk from UXO.	No further assessment required.

7. PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 7.1 The risk posed by any contaminants in soil or groundwater will depend on the nature of the hazard, the probability of exposure, the pathway by which exposure occurs, and the likely effects on the receptors. A contaminant is defined as a substance that has the potential to cause harm, while a risk is considered to exist if such a substance is present in sufficient concentration to cause harm and a pathway exists for a receptor to be exposed to the substance.
- 7.2 Three impact potentials exist for any given site, all of which need to be considered in a risk assessment, which are:
- The site impacting upon itself;
 - The site impacting on its surroundings; and
 - The surroundings impacting on the site.
- 7.3 The following sections discuss all the identified potential on and off-site sources, pathways and receptors in the context of the proposed development and plausible pollutant linkages which may represent a risk to identified receptors such as human health and/or controlled waters from the data gained from the desk study.
- 7.4 The assessment is qualitative and aimed to determine all likely pollutant linkages, with consideration of significance and allowing for uncertainties.
- 7.5 **Sources (S):** These are potential or known sources of contamination that may relate to a former land use or present site feature or process (e.g. fuel storage tanks).
- 7.6 **Pathways (P):** A pathway is defined as a mechanism or route by which a contaminant comes into contact with, or otherwise affects a receptor. Pathways by which the identified receptors may be impacted upon in the context of the proposed development.
- 7.7 **Receptors (R):** Receptors are defined as people, living organisms, ecological systems, controlled waters, atmosphere, structures and utilities that could be adversely affected by contaminant(s).

Conceptual Site Model

- 7.8 Consideration has been given to the likely sources, pathways and receptors which may be present, based on the information in the previous sections. These are presented in **Table 7:1** and **Table 7:2** and further information about the risk classification scheme is included within **Appendix 3**, with reference to CIRIA C552 '*Contaminated land risk assessment - a guide to good practice*'.
- 7.9 A tabulated version of the Preliminary CSM based on the desk study and site observations is presented in

7.10 Table 7.3.

Table 7.1: Potential Sources of Contamination

Location	Potential Source	Contaminants of Potential Concern (CoPC)
On-site	Possible localised MADE GROUND associated with the buried and overhead services on site, and along roads.	- Heavy metals - Inorganics, such as cyanides, sulphates and nitrates - pH - Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) - Petroleum hydrocarbons - Methane, carbon dioxide
	Contamination associated with the Esso pipeline	Petroleum hydrocarbons
Off-site	Contamination associated with nearby railway line.	- Heavy metals - Inorganics, such as cyanides, sulphates and nitrates - PAHs - Petroleum hydrocarbons
	MADE GROUND associated with the railway and road construction	- Heavy metals - Inorganics, such as cyanides, sulphates and nitrates - PAHs - Petroleum hydrocarbons - Methane, carbon dioxide

Table 7.2: Relevant Potential Pathways and Receptors

Receptors	Pathways
Human Health: - Future site users (residential) - Neighbouring public (residential) - Intrusive maintenance workers	- Dermal contact with soil or dust - Incidental ingestion of soil and/or dust - Inhalation of dust and/or fibres - Ingestion of contaminated vegetables and/or soil attached to vegetables - Migration and accumulation of ground gas in enclosed spaces leading to inhalation or explosion
Controlled Waters: - Groundwater - Surface water (unnamed water course and River Thames)	- Leaching of soil contaminants - Vertical and lateral migration - Surface run-off
Property: - Underground utilities - Building structures	- Direct Contact - Accumulation and explosion of gas

7.11 A number of potential receptors, identified during the review, are not considered likely to be at risk from the site. These are detailed below, along with the appropriate justification for not being included within the preliminary CSM:

- The SSSI located 800m away from site to the north west is unlikely to be a potential receptor for contamination due to the distance from site.

Table 7:3: Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Con	Prob	Risk	Potential Mitigation/Investigation Requirements
On-site sources as detailed in Table 7:1 .	Dermal contact with, and incidental ingestion of soil and/or dust. Inhalation of dust and/or fibres.	Future site users (residential/allotments)	Md	UI	L	As part of the proposed development, it is anticipated that hardstanding will be present across some of the site. This will limit the potential for direct contact with and minimise dust generation from potentially contaminated soils at the site post construction. In garden areas the provision of a clean capping layer would restrict direct access to potentially contaminated soils. It is recommended that an intrusive ground investigation be completed in order to assess the extent of any potential contamination at the site.
		Intrusive maintenance workers	Md	UI	L	The exposure of intrusive maintenance workers can be mitigated by the adoption of suitable working methods, utilising appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and maintaining good hygiene. If significant asbestos is recorded, the requirements of the Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012 should be complied with.
	Ingestion of contaminated vegetables and/or soil attached to vegetables.	Future site users (residential/allotments)	Md	UI	L	In landscaped or garden areas where there is the potential for allotments, the provision of a clean capping layer would with appropriate demarcation at depth would limit the potential for vegetables to be grown in potentially contaminated soils should these be shown to be present.
	Migration and accumulation of ground gases in enclosed spaces leading to asphyxiation (carbon dioxide) or explosion (methane).	Future site users (residential)	Md	UI	L	Limited Made Ground is expected across the site, but may be present in the vicinity of roads and the pylons across the northeast of the site. The presence of the above indicates a potential risk from ground gases. Ground investigation should include the installation of ground gas monitoring wells in order to determine the risk posed from ground gases.
	Leaching and permeation through soil profile.	Groundwater: Underlying	Mi	UI	VL	A significant contamination source has not been recorded on site. Considering that the underlying geology is unproductive

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Con	Prob	Risk	Potential Mitigation/Investigation Requirements
	Vertical and lateral migration of contaminants.	Unproductive Strata	Mi	UI	VL	and there are no on site surface water receptors, the risk to controlled waters is considered to be very low.
	Surface run-off.	Unnamed water course and River Thames	Mi	UI	VL	
	Direct contact.	Water utility pipes	Mi	UI	VL	Organic compounds in the shallow soils could taint the water supply. A ground investigation and subsequent laboratory analysis should be undertaken to inform the design of new services.
		Buried structures/foundations.	Mi	Lw	L	Sulphates and low pH in the ground could accelerate the degradation of buried concrete structures (e.g. foundations). Ground investigation should include an assessment of the concrete design class.
Off-site sources as detailed in Table 7:1 .	Migration and accumulation of ground gases in enclosed spaces leading to asphyxiation (carbon dioxide) or explosion (methane).	Future site users (residential)	Md	UI	L	Ground gas monitoring should be completed as part of an intrusive ground investigation in order to characterise the ground gas regime at the site. Where possible, monitoring wells should be located along the site boundaries in order to delineate any potential contamination.
	Lateral migration of contaminated groundwater.	Groundwater: Underlying Unproductive Strata	Mi	UI	VL	It is expected that the cohesive ground conditions will minimise groundwater migration from off-site, however, this should be confirmed through ground investigation.
VH = Very High, H = High, M = Moderate, M/L = Moderate/Low, L = Low, VL = Very Low KEY: Sv = Severe, Md = Medium, Mi = Mild, Mr = Minor, Hi = High, Li = Likely, Lw = Low Likelihood, UI = Unlikely						
Pollutant Linkage Assessment Summary When considered in the context of the conceptual site model and the historical activities that have taken place (agriculture), the proposed development is considered to pose a LOW risk to human health. It is considered that the main driver for the risk rating for human health is contamination from Esso pipeline. The risk posed to controlled waters is predominantly considered to be VERY LOW due to the lack of a significant contamination source and the cohesive ground conditions limiting migration potential. It is recommended that a ground investigation be undertaken to quantify the identified pollutant linkages and assess likely mitigation measures.						

8. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY ASSESSMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

Statutory Liability

- 8.1 The contaminated land regime has implications for those who cause or knowingly permit land to be contaminated, or who own or occupy land that is contaminated. Contaminated land is defined in Section 78A(2) of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as:
- 8.2 "Any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that:
- i. *Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or*
 - ii. *Significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused."*
- 8.3 Harm is defined in Section 78A(4) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as:
- 8.4 "Harm to the health of living organisms or other interference with ecological systems of which they form part and, in the case of man, includes harm to his property."
- 8.5 Once an area of land has been identified as contaminated land, appropriate persons will be identified as being responsible for the cost of cleaning up the land by the enforcing authority. The appropriate person will be liable for all or part of the remediation of the land. Two classes of appropriate person have been identified:
- Class A appropriate persons are those who cause or knowingly permit the pollutants to be in, on or under the land.
 - Class B appropriate persons are the owners(s) or occupier(s) of the land.
- 8.6 Where no Class A appropriate persons can be identified, then Class B appropriate persons may become liable.
- 8.7 Based on the information available regarding the site, the potential for Statutory Authority action based on "pollution of controlled water" or "significant harm" as defined by Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 is considered to be LOW.

Third Party Liability

- 8.8 Based on the information contained in this report, it is the opinion of BWB that the potential for legal action by surrounding landowners, based on the potential for contamination to migrate off-site, is considered to be LOW when considering the agricultural land surrounding the site.

Public Relations

- 8.9 The likelihood of public relations being tarnished due to contamination issues at the site are considered to be LOW.

Development Implications

- 8.10 Ground conditions are potentially pyritic and buried concrete may need to incorporate additional protective measures.

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- 9.1 The site consists of two undeveloped agricultural fields. An oil pipeline crosses the eastern edge of the site. Overhead cables cross the east and south west corner of the site.
- 9.2 The site has been used as agricultural and throughout its history, with further agricultural fields surrounding it in all directions.
- 9.3 The site is indicated to be underlain by Oxford Clay Formation- which is classified as unproductive strata, with possible localised made ground in areas of underground services and pylons.
- 9.4 Limited sources of contamination have been identified at the site. The site is considered to represent a low risk to human health based on the limited source of contamination identified. The risk to controlled waters is considered to be very low based on the low sensitivity of the underlying aquifer.
- 9.5 Shallow strip foundations bearing onto the Oxford Clay Formation are likely to be a suitable foundation solution for lightly loaded residential structures.

Recommendations

- 9.6 An intrusive ground investigation is recommended in order to assess the soil chemical and geotechnical properties of soils on site in order to assess potential contamination and inform foundation design.

10. REFERENCES

1. BS 10175:2011+A2:2017 Investigation of potentially contaminated sites. Code of practice. British Standards Institute, 2017.
2. CIRIA C552 *Contaminated land risk assessment. A guide to good practice*. Rudland, D J, Lancefield, R M, Mayell, P N, 2001.
3. Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A, Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2012.
4. Land Contamination Risk Management. Environment Agency, 2020.
5. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-contamination-technical-guidance>.
6. The Control of Asbestos Regulations. Health and Safety Executive, 2012.

DRAWINGS

Drawing 1: Esso Oil Pipeline Plan

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Groundsure Report

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE, SN6 6HA

Order Details

Date: 11/07/2022
Your ref: 221000-2024
Our Ref: HMD-214-8892147

Site Details

Location: 408882 193698
Area: 11.94 ha
Authority: [Wiltshire Council](#)



Summary of findings

p. 2

Aerial image

p. 8

OS MasterMap site plan

N/A: >10ha

groundsure.com/insightuserguide

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
13	1.1	Historical industrial land uses	0	0	6	16	-
14	1.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	2	-
15	1.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	5	-
15	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
16	1.5	Historical garages	0	0	1	0	-
16	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
17	2.1	Historical industrial land uses	0	0	10	22	-
19	2.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	3	-
19	2.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	19	-
20	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
20	2.5	Historical garages	0	0	3	0	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
22	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
22	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.4	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	0	0	0	1	-
23	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
24	3.7	Waste exemptions	0	0	17	2	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
27	4.1	Recent industrial land uses	0	0	4	-	-
28	4.2	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.4	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.5	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-



28	4.6	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.9	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.10	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.11	Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.13	<u>Licensed Discharges to controlled waters</u>	0	0	0	1	-
30	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.18	<u>Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)</u>	0	0	0	1	-
31	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Hydrogeology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
33	5.1	<u>Superficial aquifer</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
34	5.2	<u>Bedrock aquifer</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
35	5.3	<u>Groundwater vulnerability</u>	Identified (within 50m)				
36	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
36	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
37	5.6	<u>Groundwater abstractions</u>	0	0	0	0	12
40	5.7	<u>Surface water abstractions</u>	0	0	0	0	3
41	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
41	5.9	<u>Source Protection Zones</u>	1	0	0	0	-
42	5.10	<u>Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)</u>	1	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Hydrology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
43	6.1	<u>Water Network (OS MasterMap)</u>	0	4	3	-	-



44	6.2	<u>Surface water features</u>	0	3	2	-	-
44	6.3	<u>WFD Surface water body catchments</u>	1	-	-	-	-
45	6.4	<u>WFD Surface water bodies</u>	0	0	0	-	-
45	6.5	WFD Groundwater bodies	0	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
46	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
46	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
46	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
47	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
47	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
48	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
48	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding					
49	8.1	<u>Surface water flooding</u>	1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding					
51	9.1	<u>Groundwater flooding</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
52	10.1	<u>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</u>	0	0	0	0	10
53	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
53	10.3	<u>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</u>	0	0	0	0	1
54	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.5	<u>National Nature Reserves (NNR)</u>	0	0	0	0	2
54	10.6	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.7	Designated Ancient Woodland	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0



56	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.16	<u>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones</u>	1	0	0	0	0
58	10.17	<u>SSSI Impact Risk Zones</u>	2	-	-	-	-
60	10.18	<u>SSSI Units</u>	0	0	0	0	8
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
65	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
65	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
65	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
65	11.4	Listed Buildings	0	0	0	-	-
66	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
66	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
66	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
67	12.1	<u>Agricultural Land Classification</u>	Grade 3b (within 250m)				
68	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
68	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
68	12.4	<u>Environmental Stewardship Schemes</u>	1	0	0	-	-
69	12.5	Countryside Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Habitat designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
70	13.1	<u>Priority Habitat Inventory</u>	0	0	4	-	-
71	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
71	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
71	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
72	14.1	<u>10k Availability</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
73	14.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
74	14.3	<u>Superficial geology (10k)</u>	0	0	0	3	-



75	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
76	14.5	<u>Bedrock geology (10k)</u>	1	0	0	0	-
77	14.6	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
78	15.1	<u>50k Availability</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
79	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
79	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
80	15.4	<u>Superficial geology (50k)</u>	0	0	0	3	-
81	15.5	Superficial permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
81	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
81	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
82	15.8	<u>Bedrock geology (50k)</u>	1	0	0	0	-
83	15.9	<u>Bedrock permeability (50k)</u>	Identified (within 50m)				
83	15.10	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
84	16.1	<u>BGS Boreholes</u>	0	2	3	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence					
86	17.1	<u>Shrink swell clays</u>	Moderate (within 50m)				
87	17.2	<u>Running sands</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
88	17.3	<u>Compressible deposits</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
89	17.4	<u>Collapsible deposits</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
90	17.5	<u>Landslides</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
91	17.6	<u>Ground dissolution of soluble rocks</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining, ground workings and natural cavities	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
92	18.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
93	18.2	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-
93	18.3	<u>Surface ground workings</u>	0	0	13	-	-
94	18.4	<u>Underground workings</u>	0	0	0	3	0
94	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-



94	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
94	18.7	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
95	18.8	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
95	18.9	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
95	18.10	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
95	18.11	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
95	18.12	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
96	18.13	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Radon					
97	19.1	<u>Radon</u>	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
98	20.1	<u>BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry</u>	4	3	-	-	-
98	20.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
99	20.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
100	21.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
100	21.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
101	21.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
101	21.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
101	21.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
101	21.6	<u>Historical railways</u>	0	0	2	-	-
102	21.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
102	21.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-
102	21.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
102	21.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



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Capture Date: 13/09/2019

Site Area: 11.94ha



Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com

08444 159 000

Date: 11 July 2022

Recent site history - 2016 aerial photograph



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Capture Date: 20/04/2016

Site Area: 11.94ha



Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com

08444 159 000

Date: 11 July 2022

Recent site history - 2013 aerial photograph



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Capture Date: 05/09/2013

Site Area: 11.94ha



Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com

08444 159 000

Date: 11 July 2022

Recent site history - 2006 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 03/06/2006

Site Area: 11.94ha



Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph

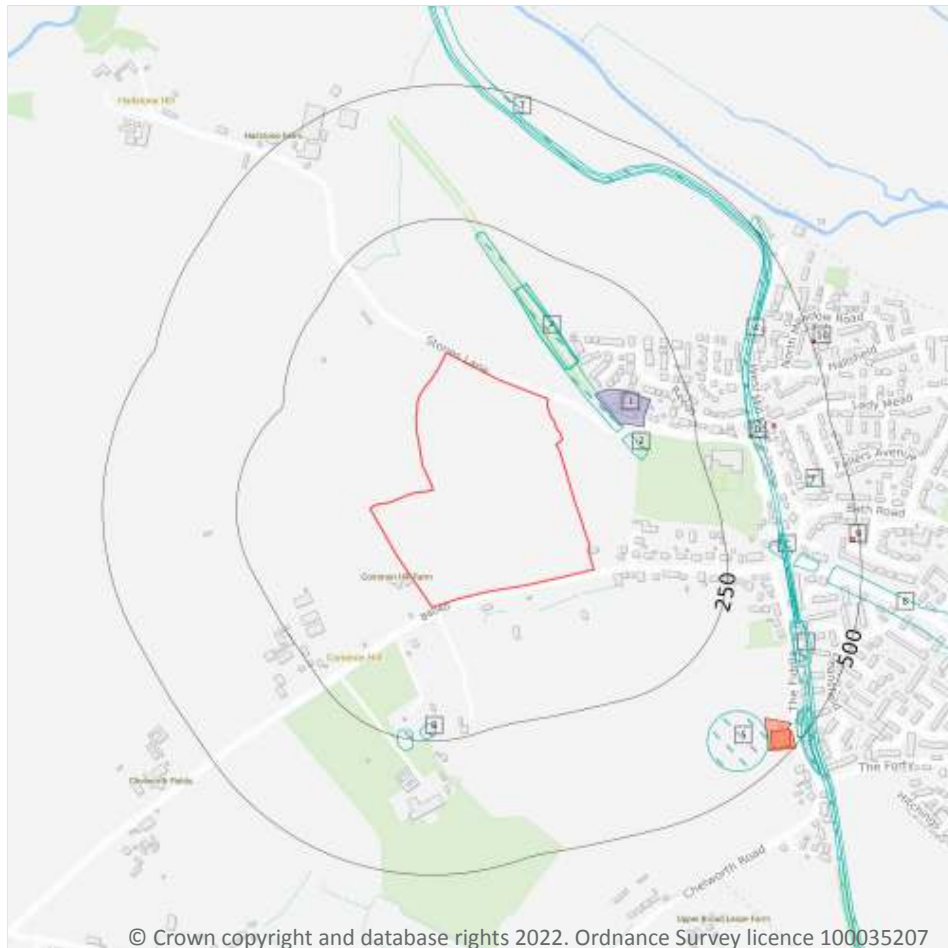


Capture Date: 27/11/1999

Site Area: 11.94ha



1 Past land use



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

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

22

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 13**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	58m NE	Cuttings	1924 - 1956	1916258



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	65m NE	Cuttings	1900	1886399
A	68m NE	Cuttings	1974	1920877
2	111m E	Cuttings	1924 - 1956	1963534
B	218m S	Unspecified Heap	1924 - 1956	1917852
B	233m S	Unspecified Heap	1924	1869357
C	330m E	Cuttings	1924 - 1956	1921908
3	347m E	Disused Canal	1924 - 1925	1924887
4	348m E	Old Canal	1974	1961144
C	352m E	Tunnel	1924	1942947
C	353m E	Tunnel	1900	1950190
C	354m E	Tunnel	1875	1962843
5	362m SE	Unspecified Disused Wharf	1924	1884607
C	373m E	Cuttings	1924 - 1956	1925932
6	379m E	Cuttings	1900	1882166
E	388m E	Old Canal	1956	1875157
7	415m N	Old Canal	1956 - 1974	1938721
F	420m E	Unspecified Tank	1924	1857681
8	437m E	Railway Sidings	1924 - 1956	1921956
E	463m SE	Wharf	1900	1856268
E	467m SE	Unspecified Wharf	1875 - 1900	1907667
E	467m SE	Unspecified Disused Wharf	1956	1884608

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

2

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 13**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
D	348m E	Tanks	1978 - 1988	312921
F	427m E	Unspecified Tank	1921	304212

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

5

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 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 13**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
D	392m E	Electricity Substation	1978 - 1993	201745
E	424m SE	Electricity Substation	1988 - 1993	205502
E	448m SE	Electricity Substation	1978	200422
9	483m E	Electricity Substation	1978 - 1993	199471
10	499m E	Electricity Substation	1978 - 1993	197725

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 un-grouped 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

1

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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 13**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
1	89m E	Garage	1989 - 1993	63750

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

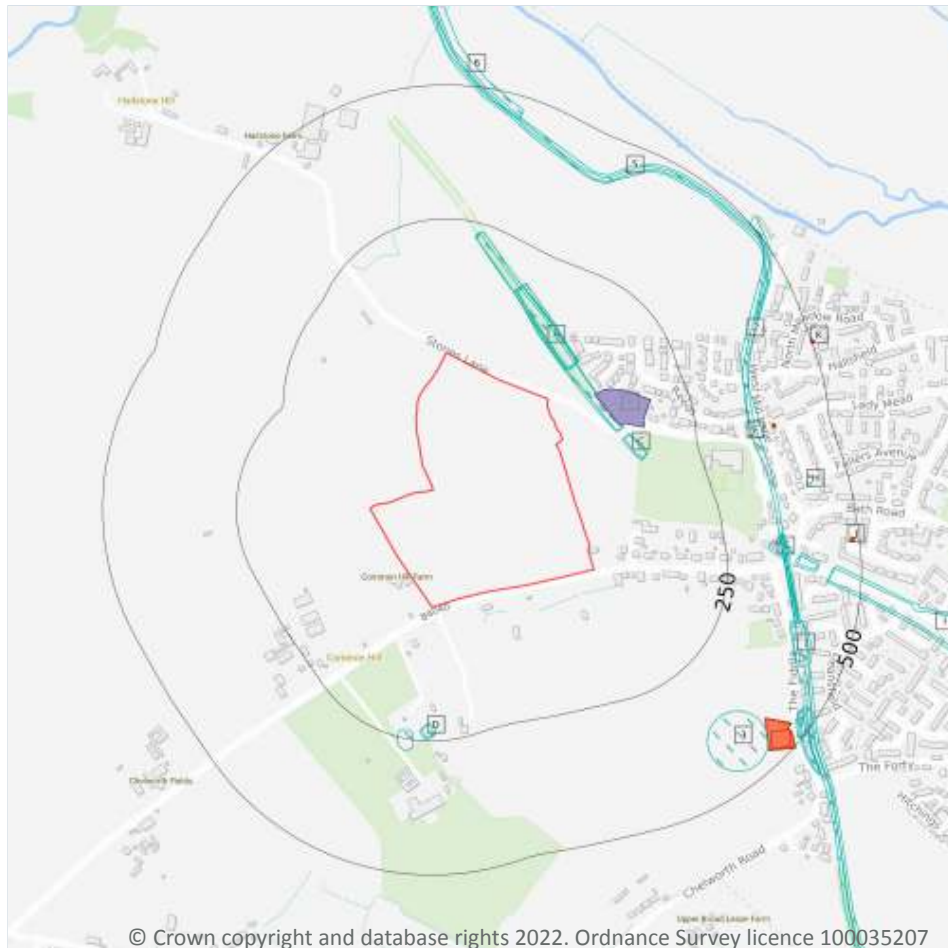
0

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
- Historical energy features
- Historical garages

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

32

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 17**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	58m NE	Cuttings	1924	1916258
A	62m NE	Cuttings	1956	1916258
A	65m NE	Cuttings	1900	1886399



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	68m NE	Cuttings	1974	1920877
A	68m NE	Cuttings	1900	1886399
C	111m E	Cuttings	1924	1963534
C	116m E	Cuttings	1956	1963534
D	218m S	Unspecified Heap	1956	1917852
D	220m S	Unspecified Heap	1924	1917852
D	233m S	Unspecified Heap	1924	1869357
E	330m E	Cuttings	1924	1921908
E	337m E	Cuttings	1956	1921908
1	347m E	Disused Canal	1924	1924887
2	348m E	Old Canal	1974	1961144
E	352m E	Tunnel	1924	1942947
E	353m E	Tunnel	1900	1950190
E	354m E	Tunnel	1875	1962843
E	357m E	Tunnel	1900	1950190
3	362m SE	Unspecified Disused Wharf	1924	1884607
E	373m E	Cuttings	1924	1925932
4	379m E	Cuttings	1900	1882166
E	381m E	Cuttings	1956	1925932
G	388m E	Old Canal	1956	1875157
5	415m N	Old Canal	1956	1938721
H	420m E	Unspecified Tank	1924	1857681
I	437m E	Railway Sidings	1924	1921956
I	438m E	Railway Sidings	1956	1921956
6	458m N	Old Canal	1974	1938721
G	463m SE	Wharf	1900	1856268
G	467m SE	Unspecified Wharf	1900	1907667
G	467m SE	Unspecified Disused Wharf	1956	1884608



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
G	470m SE	Unspecified Wharf	1875	1907667

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m	3
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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 17**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
F	348m E	Tanks	1988	312921
F	349m E	Tanks	1978	312921
H	427m E	Unspecified Tank	1921	304212

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m	19
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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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 17**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
F	392m E	Electricity Substation	1988	201745
F	392m E	Electricity Substation	1989	201745
F	392m E	Electricity Substation	1992	201745
F	392m E	Electricity Substation	1993	201745
F	394m E	Electricity Substation	1978	201745
G	424m SE	Electricity Substation	1989	205502
G	424m SE	Electricity Substation	1992	205502



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
G	424m SE	Electricity Substation	1993	205502
G	425m SE	Electricity Substation	1988	205502
G	448m SE	Electricity Substation	1978	200422
J	483m E	Electricity Substation	1988	199471
J	483m E	Electricity Substation	1989	199471
J	483m E	Electricity Substation	1992	199471
J	483m E	Electricity Substation	1993	199471
J	486m E	Electricity Substation	1978	199471
K	499m E	Electricity Substation	1988	197725
K	499m E	Electricity Substation	1989	197725
K	499m E	Electricity Substation	1992	197725
K	499m E	Electricity Substation	1993	197725

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

3

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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 17**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	89m E	Garage	1989	63750

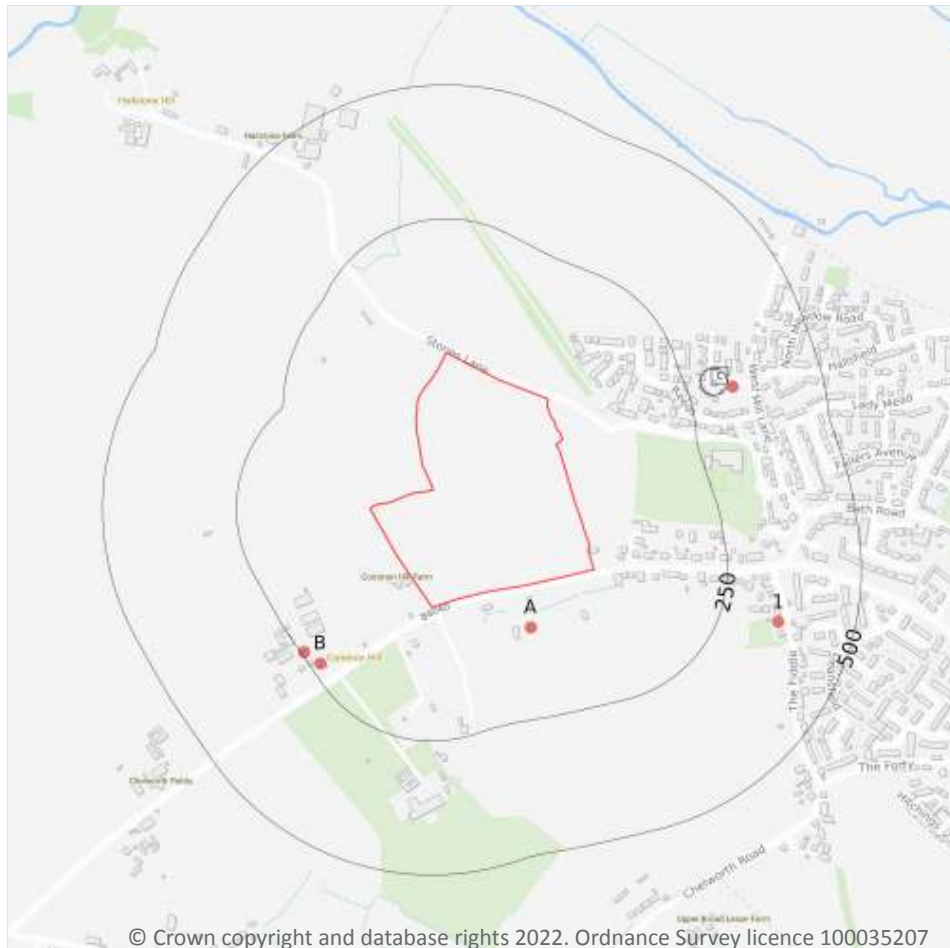


ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	89m E	Garage	1992	63750
B	89m E	Garage	1993	63750

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 22**

ID	Location	Details		
C	277m E	Site Address: Tip At Garden and Canal, Westmill Lane, Cricklade Licence Holder Address: -	Waste Licence: Yes Site Reference: W/91/0068/WD, TP0675 Waste Type: Inert Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Reference: - Licence Issue: 01/01/1976 Licence Surrender: -	Operator: - Licence Holder: The Marquess Of Bath First Recorded 01/06/1975 Last Recorded: -

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

19

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 22**

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	79m S	-	WEX239344	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
A	79m S	-	WEX239344	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	232m SW	-	WEX268265	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Burning waste in the open
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Storing waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Storage of waste in a secure place
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /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	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /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	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Recovery of scrap metal
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste in construction
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Spreading waste on non-agricultural land to confer benefit
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of mulch
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
B	246m SW	Windmill Farm Common Hill SWINDON SN6 6HA	EPR/AF0335TD /A001	Using waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Use of waste for a specified purpose

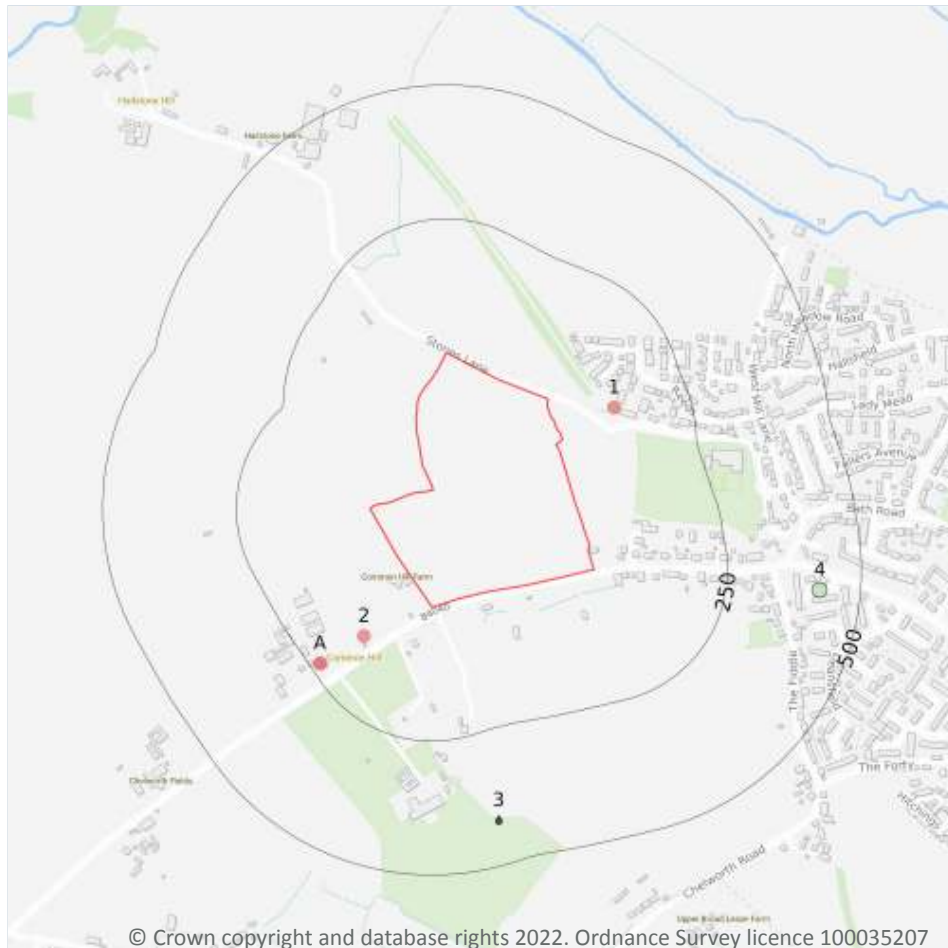


ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
C	331m E	STONES FARM, WEST MILL LANE, CRICKLADE, SWINDON, SN6 6JL	WEX231643	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
1	358m E	FIDDLE FARM HOUSE, THE FIDDLE, CRICKLADE, SWINDON, SN6 6HN	WEX239833	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction

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

4

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 27**

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	111m NE	T James Motors	9, Stones Lane, Cricklade, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN6 6JW	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
2	136m SW	Masts	Wiltshire, SN6	Telecommunications Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
A	232m SW	K T Engineering	Unit 2 Windmill Farm, Common Hill, Cricklade, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN6 6HA	Metalworkers Including Blacksmiths	Construction Services



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
A	232m SW	Windmill Farm Storage & Workshops	Windmill Farm, Common Hill, Cricklade, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN6 6HA	Container and Storage	Transport, Storage and Delivery

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.3 Electricity cables

Records within 500m

0

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.4 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m

0

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

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

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

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

1

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 27**

ID	Location	Address	Details	
3	416m S	COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE, WILTS, COMMON HILL CRICKLADE WILTS.	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CTWC.0489 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: UNNAMED TRIB OF RIVER KEY	Status: REVOKED - UNSPECIFIED Issue date: 06/11/1985 Effective Date: 06/11/1985 Revocation Date: 08/10/1996

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 27**

ID	Location	Details	
4	423m E	Incident Date: 25/04/2002 Incident Identification: 74604 Pollutant: Inert Materials and Wastes Pollutant Description: Soils and Clay	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) 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

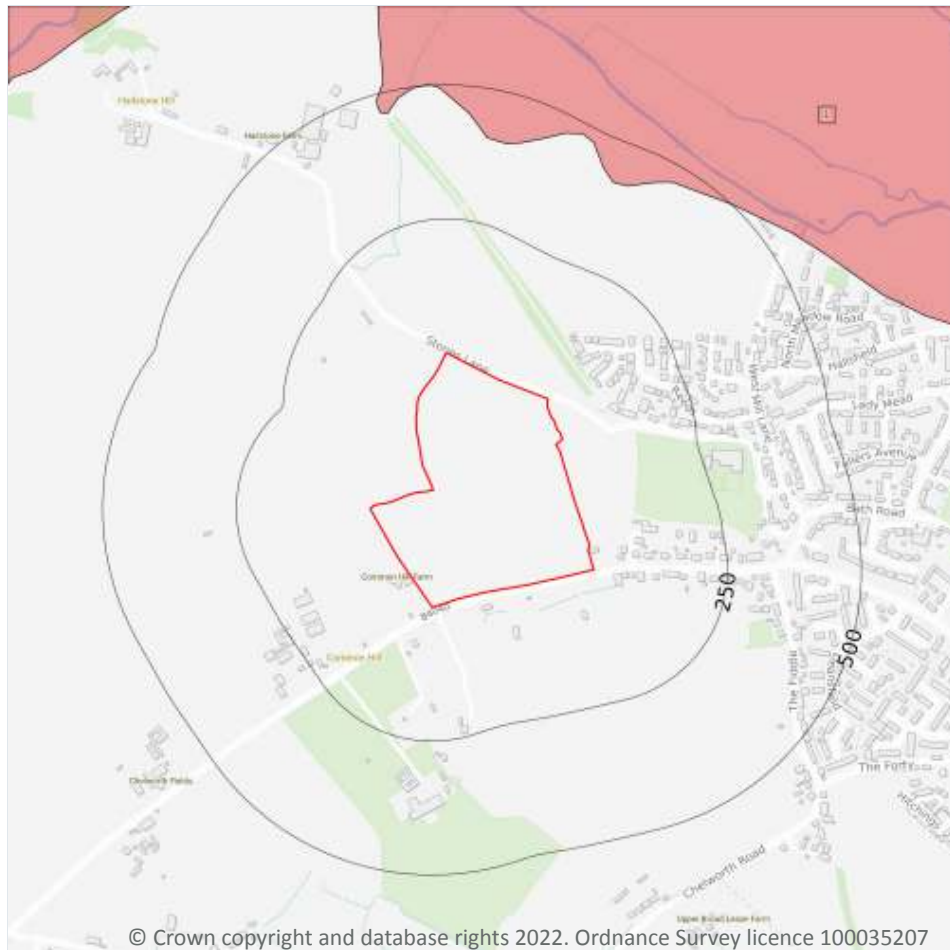
0

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

1

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on **page 33**

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	406m N	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

1

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

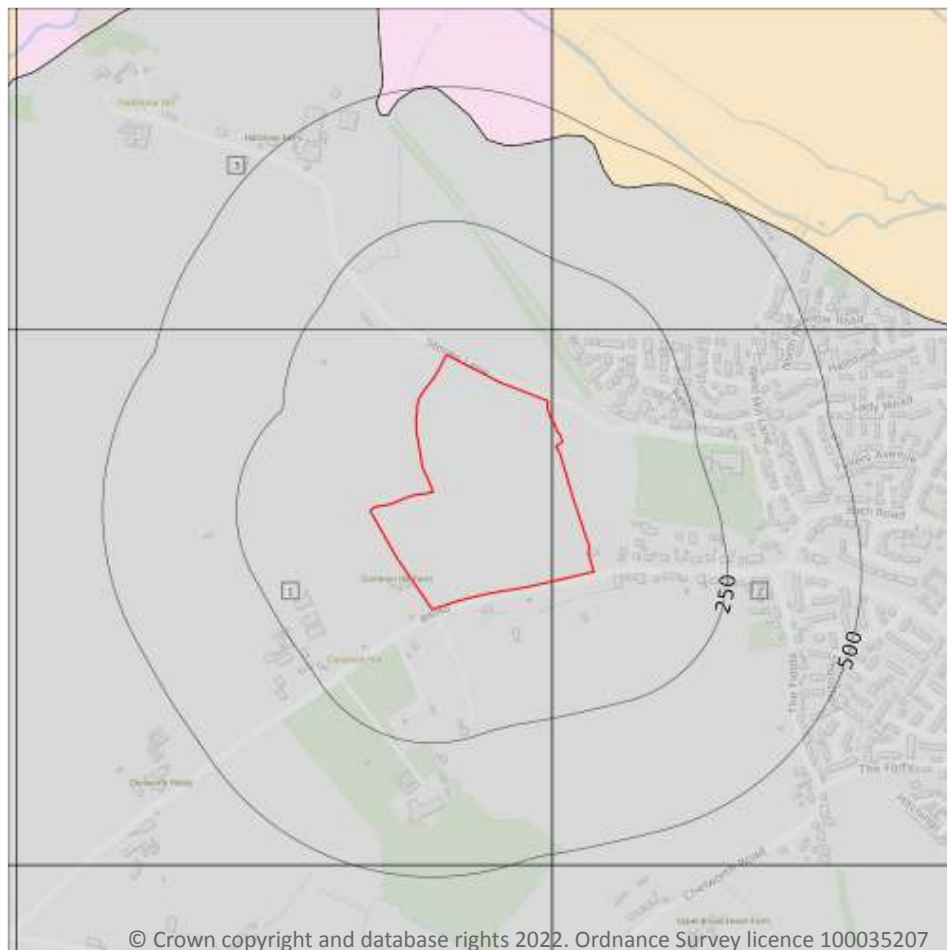
Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on **page 34**

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Superficial vulnerability

- Principal superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, low vulnerability

Bedrock vulnerability

- Principal bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability

Other information

- Unproductive aquifer
- Soluble rock risk
- Local information

5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m

3

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 35**



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	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
2	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
3	46m N	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: Medium	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

0

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

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

5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

Records on site

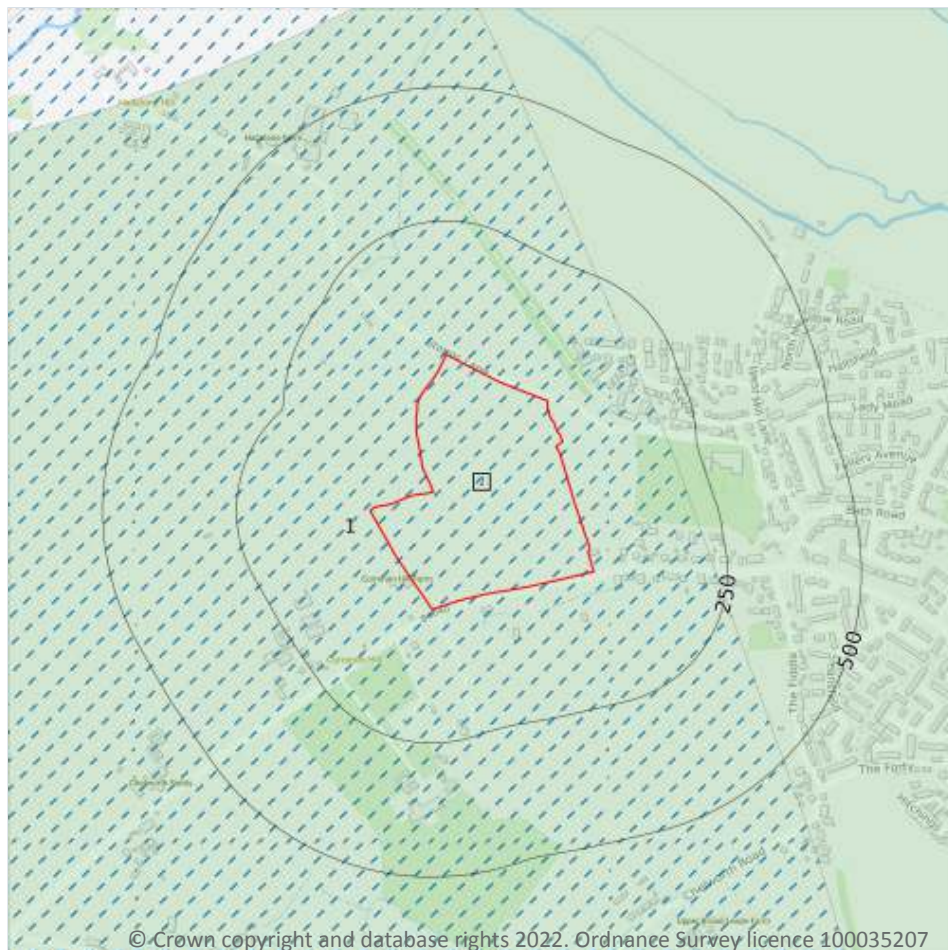
0

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

12

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 37**

ID	Location	Details	
3	1005m NW	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0002/017 Details: Dewatering Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: CERNEY WICK QUARRY Data Type: Poly4 Name: Hills Quarry Products Limited Easting: 407157 Northing: 195012	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: NPS/WR/031564 Original Start Date: 11/02/2020 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 11/02/2020 Version End Date: -
-	1341m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/002 Details: Dewatering Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'C' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410175 Northing: 194499	Annual Volume (m ³): 4,600,000 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 18,000 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000781 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1341m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: General Washing/Process Washing Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'C' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410175 Northing: 194499	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1341m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: Mineral Washing Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'C' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410175 Northing: 194499	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1341m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: Dust Suppression Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'C' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410175 Northing: 194499	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1845m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/04/0008 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: MANOR FARM, LATTON (WELL D) Data Type: Point Name: FARMCARE LTD Easting: 409400 Northing: 195700	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 05/09/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 15/01/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1845m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/04/0008 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: MANOR FARM, LATTON (WELL B FORMERLY WELL D) Data Type: Point Name: THE COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD Easting: 409400 Northing: 195700	Annual Volume (m ³): 26367 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 144 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 05/09/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 102 Version Start Date: 01/04/2004 Version End Date: -
-	1927m N	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0002/018 Details: Dewatering Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: LATTON NORTH QUARRY AREA Data Type: Poly4 Name: Hills Quarry Products Limited Easting: 408278 Northing: 196531	Annual Volume (m ³): 101,200 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,800 Original Application No: NPS/NA/001016 Original Start Date: 10/03/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2027 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 10/03/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1968m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: General Washing/Process Washing Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'A' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410356 Northing: 195286	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1968m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: Mineral Washing Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'A' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410356 Northing: 195286	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1968m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/002 Details: Dewatering Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'A' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410356 Northing: 195286	Annual Volume (m ³): 4,600,000 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 18,000 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000781 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1968m NE	Status: Active Licence No: TH/039/0004/001 Details: Dust Suppression Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: EYSEY MANOR QUARRY AREA 'A' Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 410356 Northing: 195286	Annual Volume (m ³): 635,300 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 4,668 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000780 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -

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

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m

3

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.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 37**

ID	Location	Details	
-	1449m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/02/0054 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: STREET FARM, LATTON, S/W POINT Data Type: Line Name: CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOC LTD Easting: 408500 Northing: 195500	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/04/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 10/04/1967 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1449m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/02/0054 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: SPRING AT STREET FARM, LATTON, S/W POINT Data Type: Line Name: FARMCARE LTD Easting: 408500 Northing: 195500	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/04/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 15/01/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1973m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/04/0003 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: COURT FARM, NR CRICKLADE - AMPNEY BROOK- B Data Type: Point Name: Farmcare Trading Limited Easting: 410481 Northing: 195162	Annual Volume (m ³): 9092 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 318.2 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 04/04/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 104 Version Start Date: 31/10/2016 Version End Date: -

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

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m	0
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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	1
----------------------------	----------

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination. Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 37**

ID	Location	Type	Description
2	On site	3	Total catchment

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



5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m**1**

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.

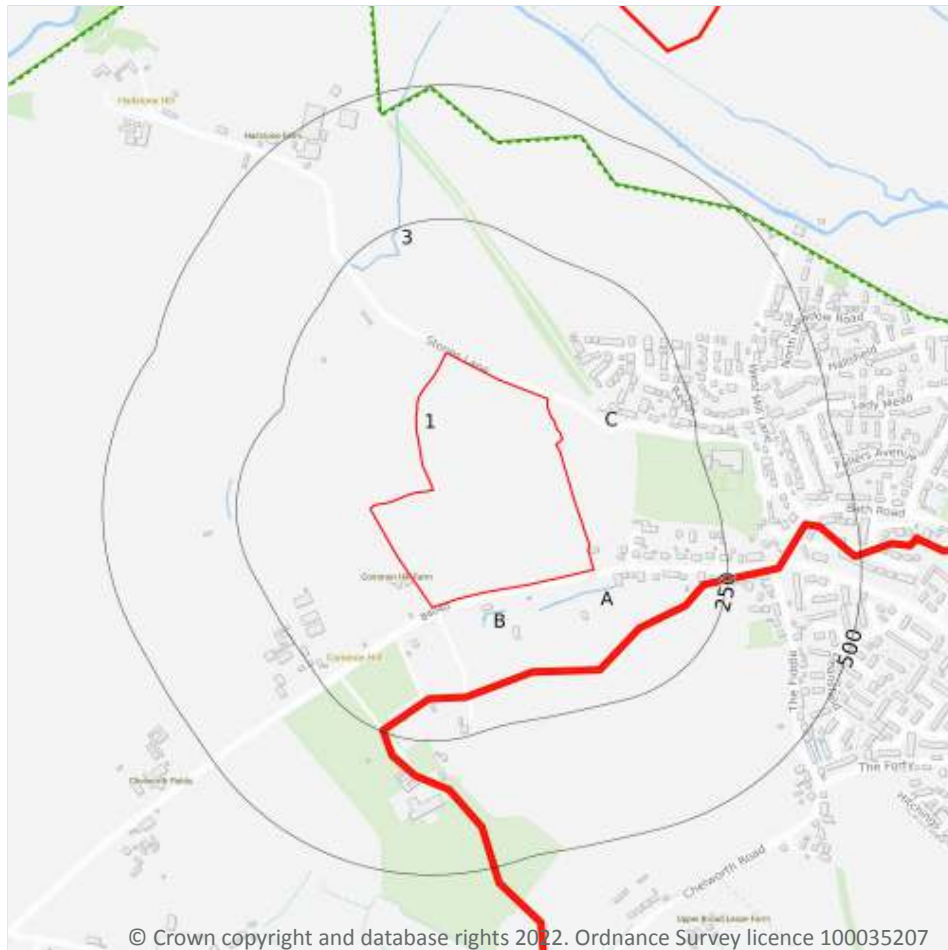
Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 37**

ID	Location	Type	Description
1	On site	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

7

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 43**

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
A	37m S	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
A	38m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
B	39m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	39m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
B	55m S	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	82m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
3	203m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

5

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 43**

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

1

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 43**



ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
1	On site	River	Thames (Waterhaybridge to Cricklade) and Chelworth Brook	GB106039022960	Thames Upper	Gloucestershire and the Vale

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified	1
---------------------------	----------

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 43**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	527m NE	River	Thames (Waterhaybridge to Cricklade) and Chelworth Brook	GB106039022960	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	0
------------------------	----------

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.

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

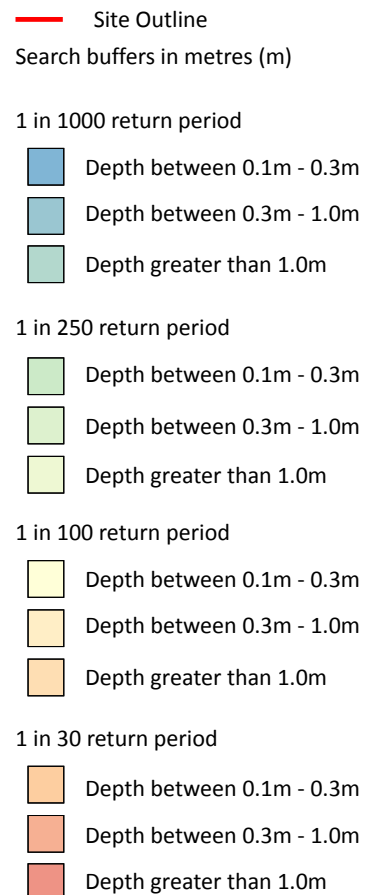
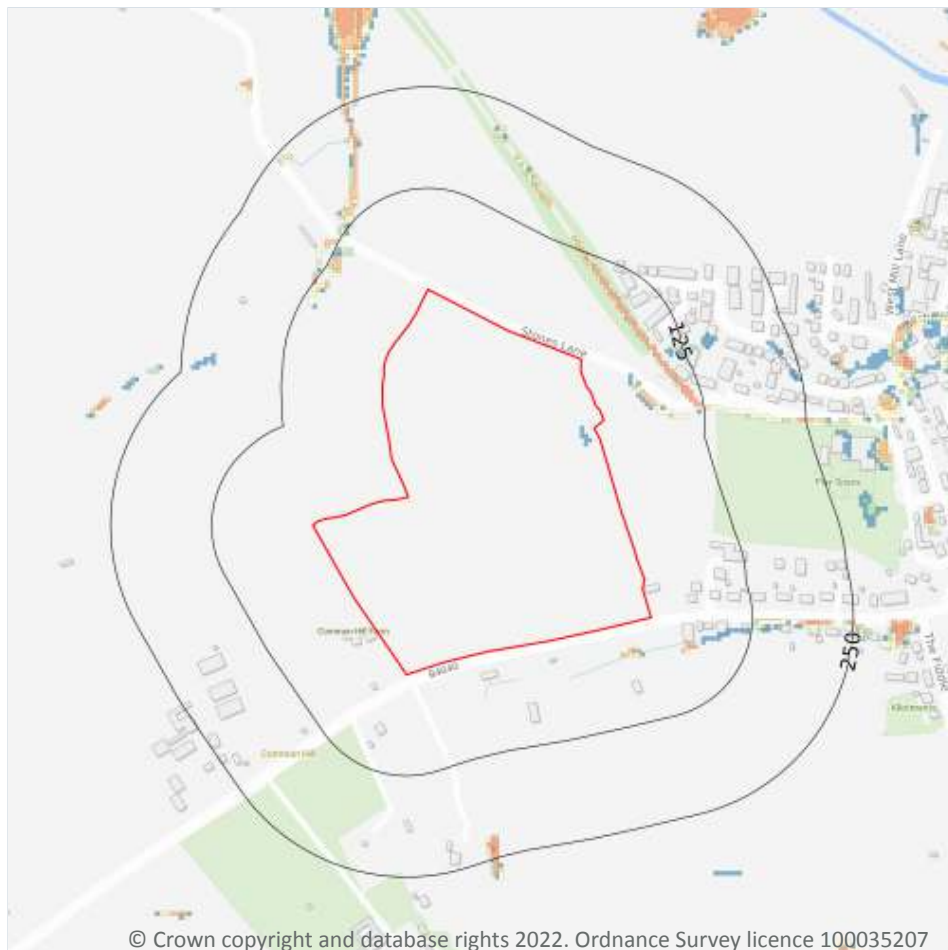
0

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



8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 1000 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 49**

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 0.1m and 0.3m
1 in 250 year	Negligible
1 in 100 year	Negligible
1 in 30 year	Negligible

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- High
- Moderate - High
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Negligible

Highest risk within 50m

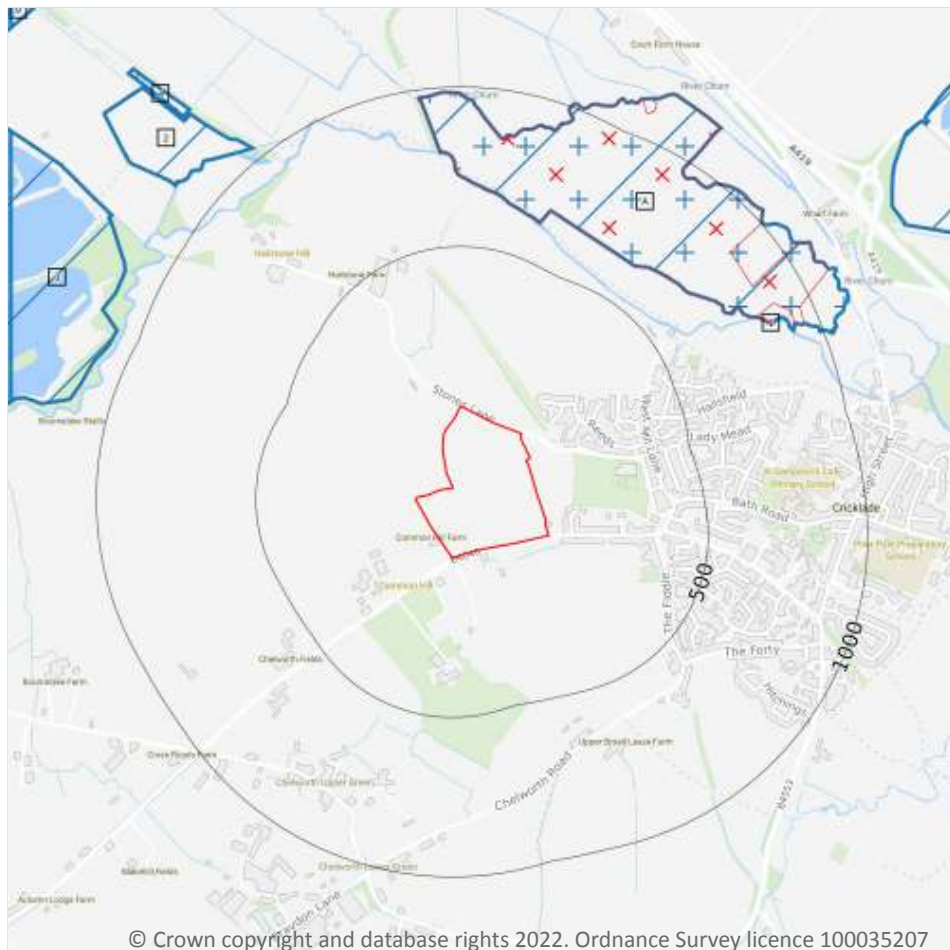
Negligible

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 51**

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- + Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- × National Nature Reserves (NNR)

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

10

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 52**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
A	625m NE	North Meadow, Cricklade	Natural England



ID	Location	Name	Data source
2	1039m NW	Elmlea Meadows	Natural England
3	1074m NW	Cotswold Water Park	Natural England
4	1257m NW	Elmlea Meadows	Natural England
5	1304m W	Cotswold Water Park	Natural England
6	1364m NE	Cotswold Water Park	Natural England
-	1466m N	Cotswold Water Park	Natural England
-	1753m W	Upper Waterhay Meadow	Natural England
9	1830m NW	Cotswold Water Park	Natural England
-	1953m N	Cotswold Water Park	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

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 52**

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
A	626m NE	North Meadow & Clattinger Farm	Lowland hay meadows.	Dry grassland, Steppes; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Improved grassland; Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	Natural England



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

2

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 52**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
A	625m NE	North Meadow, Cricklade	Natural England
1	856m NE	North Meadow, Cricklade	Natural England

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

10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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

1

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.

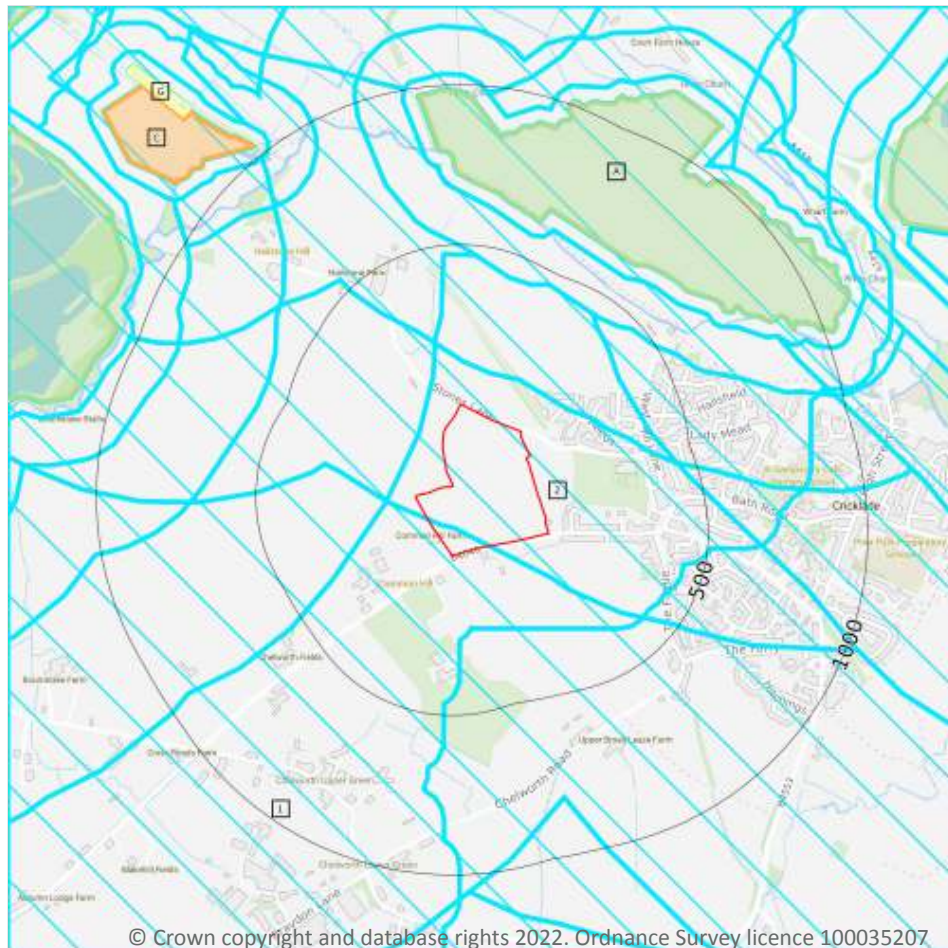
Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Thames (Churn to Coln) NVZ	Surface Water	457	Existing



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 58**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Wind and Solar - Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines. 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. Rural non-residential - Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Residential - Residential development of 50 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 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. 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, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Wind and Solar - Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines. 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. Rural non-residential - Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha. Residential - Residential development of 50 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. Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. 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

8

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 58**

ID: A
 Location: 625m NE
 SSSI name: North Meadow, Cricklade
 Unit name: North Meadow
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
H6510 Lowland hay meadows (A. pratensis, S. officinalis)	Favourable	11/05/2010
Lowland neutral grassland (MG4)	Favourable	11/05/2010
Nationally scarce plant - Fritillaria meleagris, Fritillary	Favourable	11/05/2010

ID: C
 Location: 1039m NW
 SSSI name: Elmlea Meadows
 Unit name: Elmlea Meadow(smith)
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Declining
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG4)	Favourable	24/05/2011
Nationally scarce plant - Fritillaria meleagris, Fritillary	Favourable	24/05/2011
Population of RDB plant - Carex filiformis, Downy-fruited Sedge	Favourable	24/05/2011



ID: 31
 Location: 1074m NW
 SSSI name: Cotswold Water Park
 Unit name: Whole Site (Was Units 1 To 10)
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
>20,000 Non-breeding waterbirds	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little egret, Egretta garzetta	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little ringed plover, Charadrius dubius	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Coot, Fulica atra	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, Anas strepera	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Green sandpiper, Tringa ochropus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Lesser black-backed gull, Larus fuscus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Pochard, Aythya ferina	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Shoveler, Anas clypeata	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula	Favourable	06/10/2020
Assemblages of breeding birds - Mixed: Lowland open water, Scrub	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Chara curta, Lesser Bearded Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Nitellopsis obtusa, Starry Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020

ID: G
 Location: 1257m NW
 SSSI name: Elmlea Meadows
 Unit name: Railway Field
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG4)	Unfavourable - Recovering	22/09/2011



ID: 38
 Location: 1364m NE
 SSSI name: Cotswold Water Park
 Unit name: Whole Site (Was Units 1 To 10)
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
>20,000 Non-breeding waterbirds	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little egret, Egretta garzetta	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little ringed plover, Charadrius dubius	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Coot, Fulica atra	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, Anas strepera	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Green sandpiper, Tringa ochropus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Lesser black-backed gull, Larus fuscus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Pochard, Aythya ferina	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Shoveler, Anas clypeata	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula	Favourable	06/10/2020
Assemblages of breeding birds - Mixed: Lowland open water, Scrub	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Chara curta, Lesser Bearded Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Nitellopsis obtusa, Starry Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020

ID: -
 Location: 1466m N
 SSSI name: Cotswold Water Park
 Unit name: Whole Site (Was Units 1 To 10)
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
>20,000 Non-breeding waterbirds	Favourable	06/10/2020



Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Aggregations of breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little egret, Egretta garzetta	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little ringed plover, Charadrius dubius	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Coot, Fulica atra	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, Anas strepera	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Green sandpiper, Tringa ochropus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Lesser black-backed gull, Larus fuscus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Pochard, Aythya ferina	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Shoveler, Anas clypeata	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula	Favourable	06/10/2020
Assemblages of breeding birds - Mixed: Lowland open water, Scrub	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Chara curta, Lesser Bearded Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Nitellopsis obtusa, Starry Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020

ID: -
 Location: 1753m W
 SSSI name: Upper Waterhay Meadow
 Unit name: Meadow
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG4)	Unfavourable - Recovering	31/10/2007
Nationally scarce plant - Fritillaria meleagris, Fritillary	Favourable	31/10/2007

ID: -
 Location: 1953m N
 SSSI name: Cotswold Water Park
 Unit name: Whole Site (Was Units 1 To 10)
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:



Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
>20,000 Non-breeding waterbirds	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little egret, Egretta garzetta	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of breeding birds - Little ringed plover, Charadrius dubius	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Coot, Fulica atra	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, Anas strepera	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Great crested grebe, Podiceps cristatus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Green sandpiper, Tringa ochropus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Lesser black-backed gull, Larus fuscus	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Pochard, Aythya ferina	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Shoveler, Anas clypeata	Favourable	06/10/2020
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Tufted duck, Aythya fuligula	Favourable	06/10/2020
Assemblages of breeding birds - Mixed: Lowland open water, Scrub	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Chara curta, Lesser Bearded Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020
Population of RDB stonewort - Nitellopsis obtusa, Starry Stonewort	Favourable	06/10/2020

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



11 Visual and cultural designations

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

0

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.



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

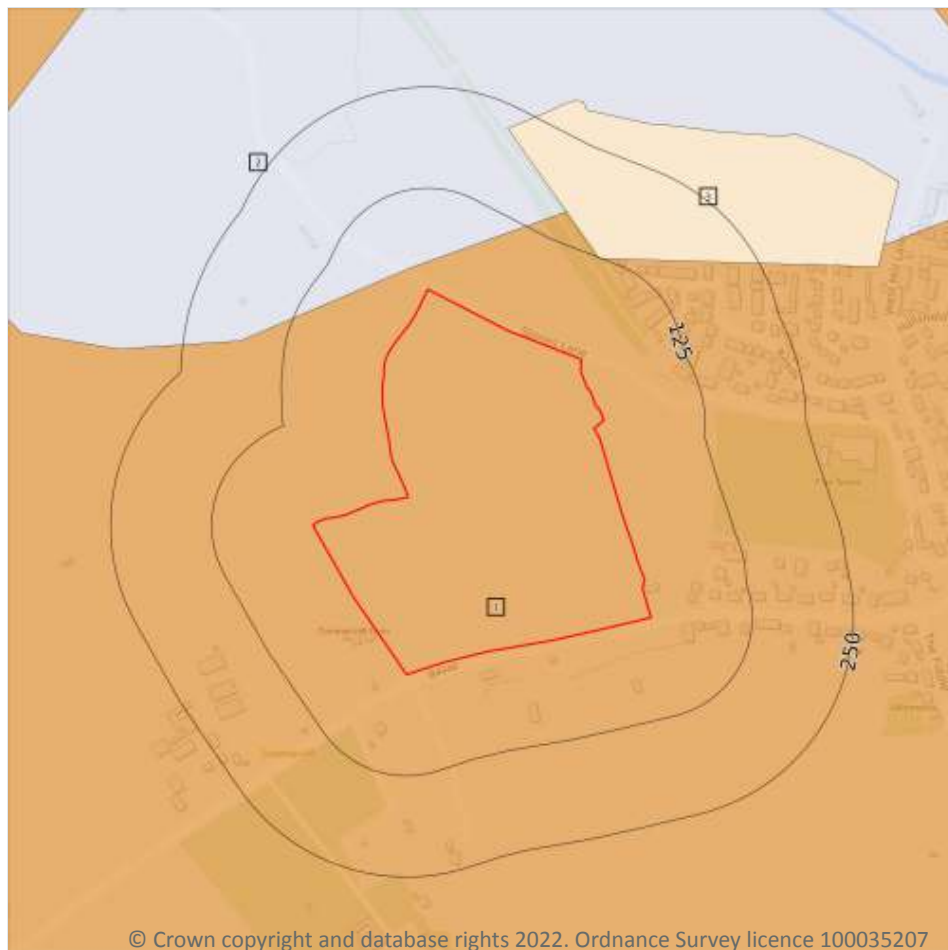
0

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

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12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

3

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 67**

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	32m N	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.
3	124m N	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.

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

0

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.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

1

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	AG00465013	Entry Level Stewardship	01/05/2013	30/04/2018

This data is sourced from Natural England.



12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

0

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.

This data is sourced from Natural England.



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- 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

Records within 250m	4
---------------------	---

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 70**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	59m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	60m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	79m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	90m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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.

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.



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Full coverage
 Partial coverage
 No coverage

72

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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

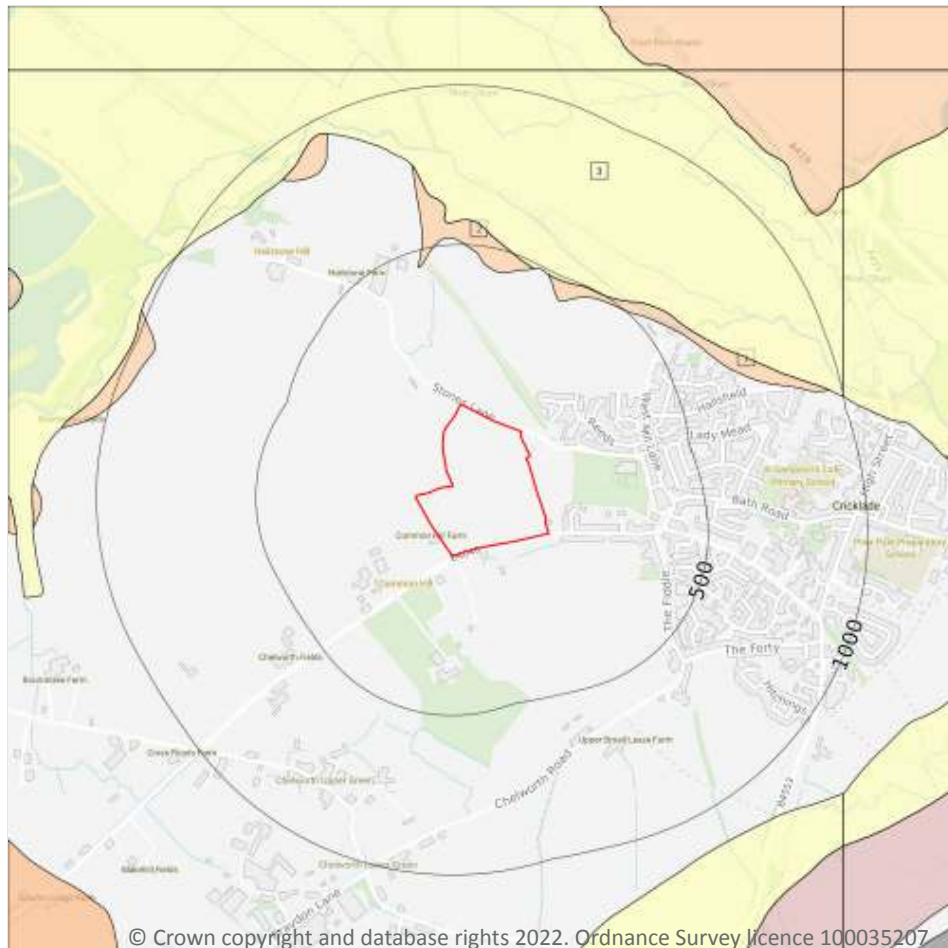
0

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

3

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 74**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	425m N	NO-XSV	Northmoor Sand And Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
2	430m N	NO-XSV	Northmoor Sand And Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
3	482m NE	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

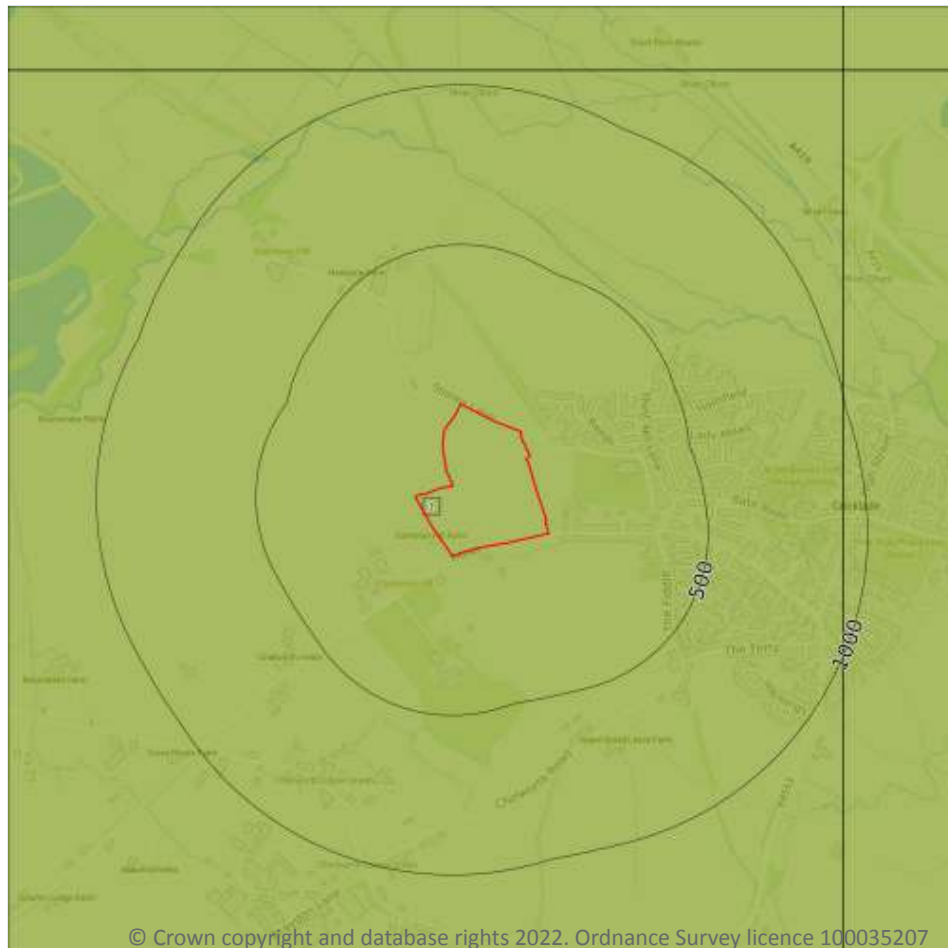
0

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.

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

1

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 76**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	OXC-MDST	Oxford Clay Formation - Mudstone	Oxfordian Age - Callovian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

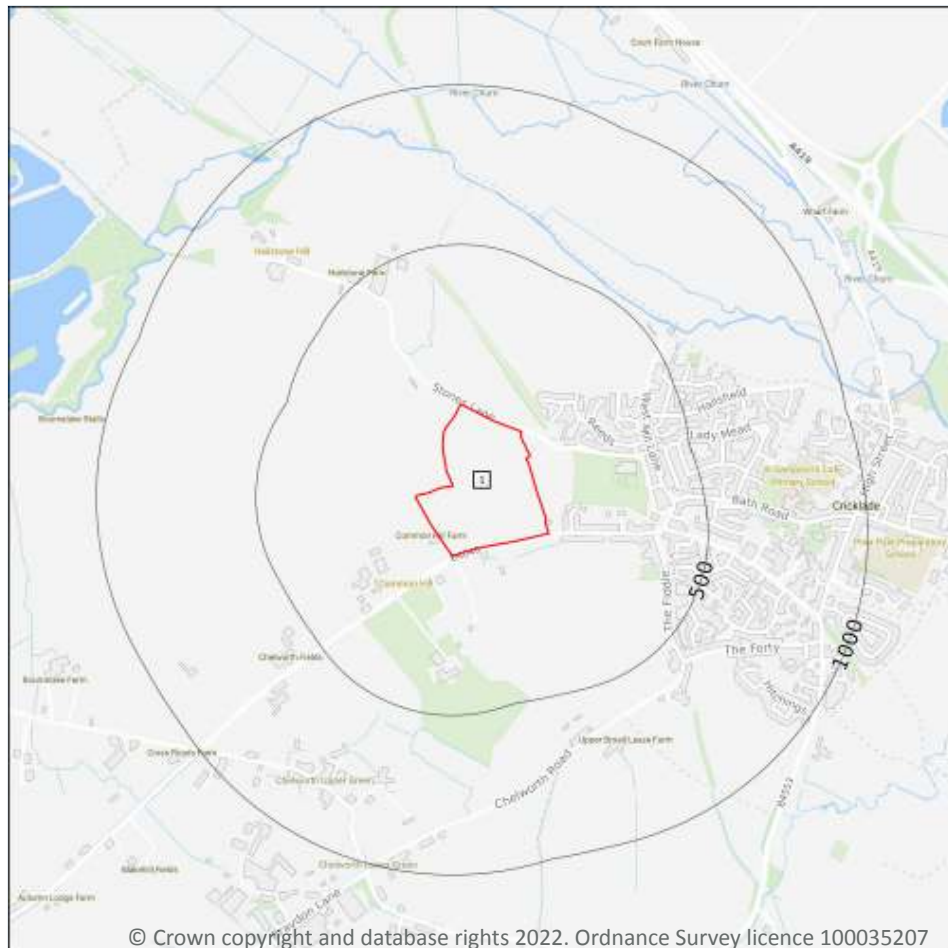
0

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.

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 78**

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

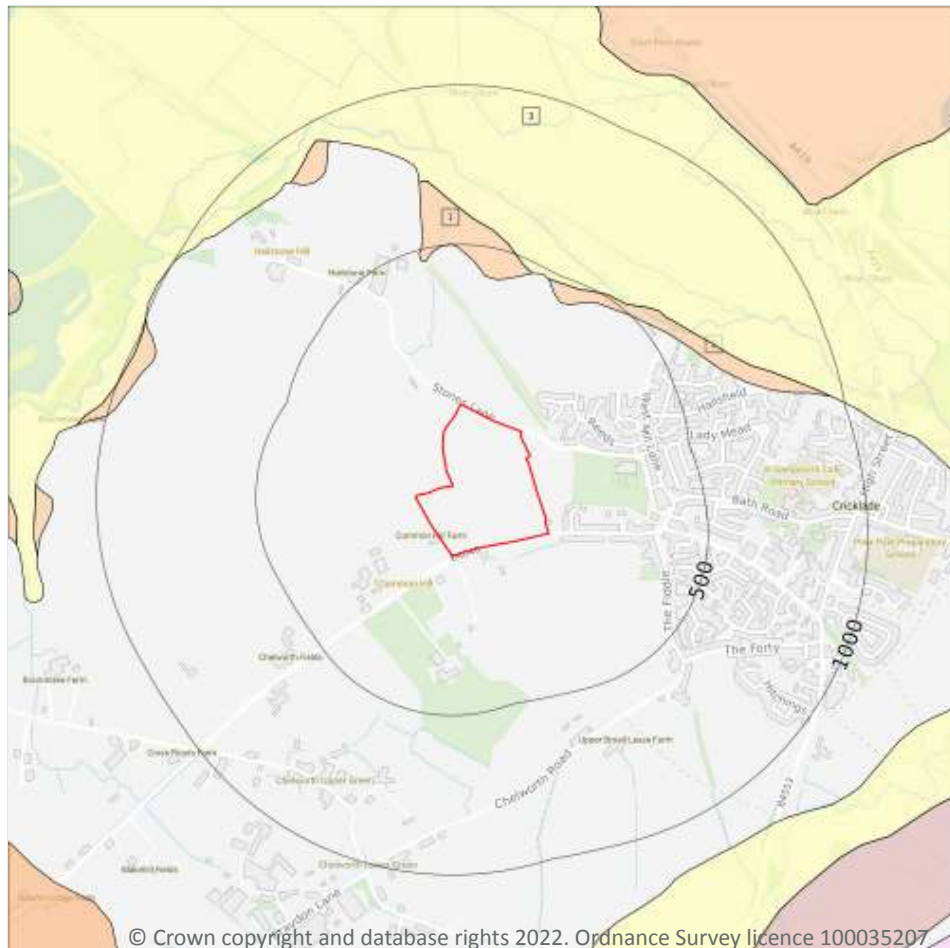
0

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 80**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	406m N	NO-XSV	NORTHMOOR SAND AND GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	421m N	NO-XSV	NORTHMOOR SAND AND GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	467m NE	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.5 Superficial 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 superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

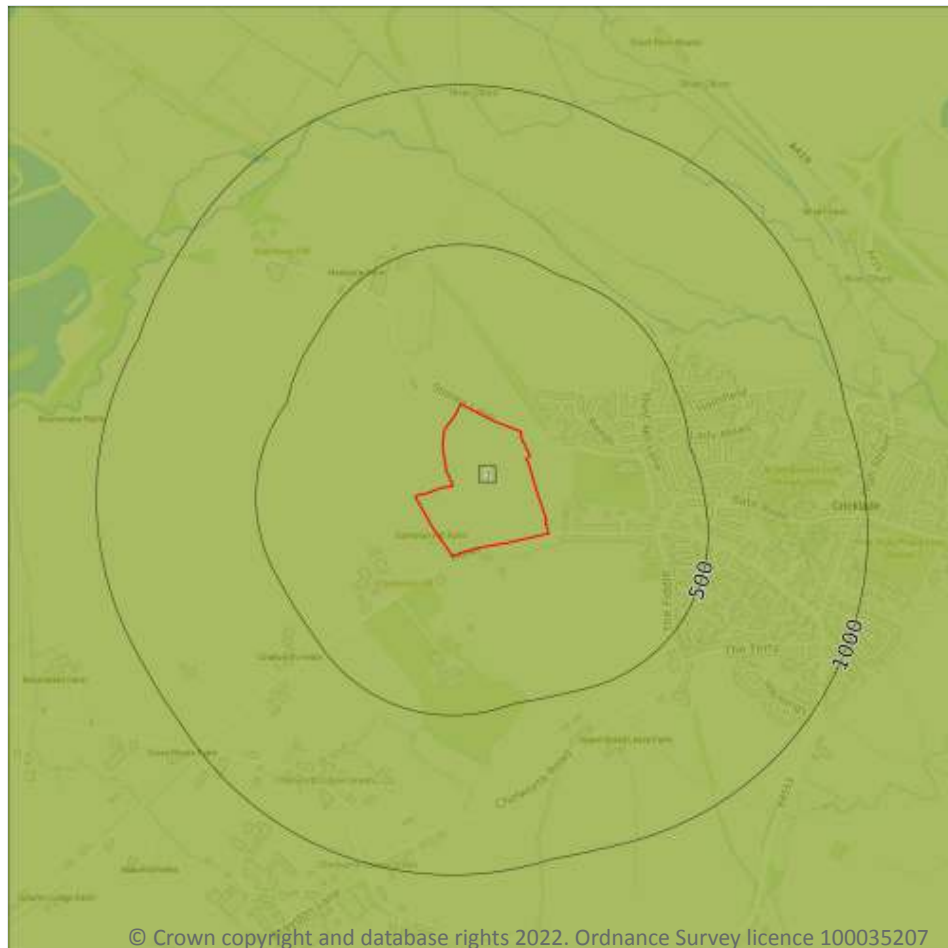
0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip 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 - 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

1

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 82**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	OXC-MDST	OXFORD CLAY FORMATION - MUDSTONE	CALLOVIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock 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 bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Fracture	Low	Very Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Confidential
- 0 - 10m
- 10 - 30m
- 30m+
- Unknown

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

5

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.

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 84**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	48m S	409080 193500	ESSO MIDLINE PIPELINE BH64/31	1.5	N	400334
2	49m N	408940 193940	ESSO MIDLINE PIPELINE BH65/31	1.5	N	400335
A	70m E	409080 193830	HORSEY DOWN BRIDGE TP 3	2.0	N	400397

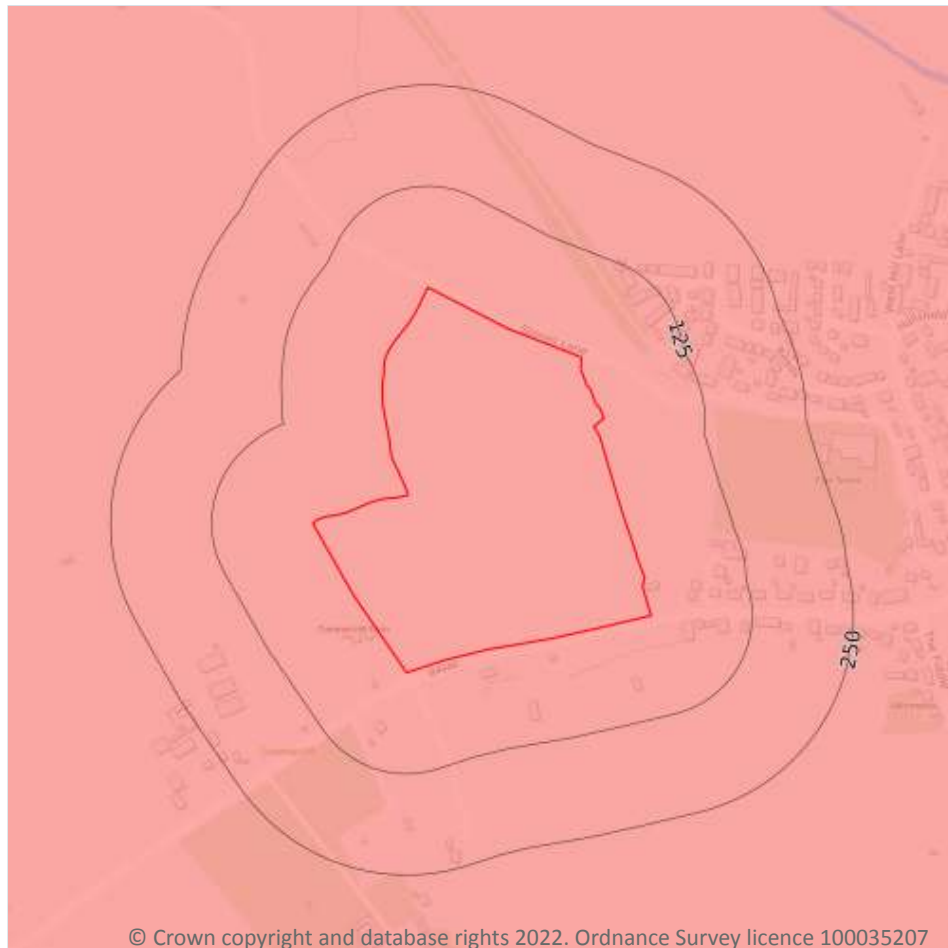


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	86m E	409100 193820	HORSEY DOWN BRIDGE TP 2	2.0	N	400396
A	102m E	409120 193810	HORSEY DOWN BRIDGE TP 1	2.0	N	400395

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

1

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 86**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Moderate	Ground conditions predominantly high plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

1

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 87**

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.

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.

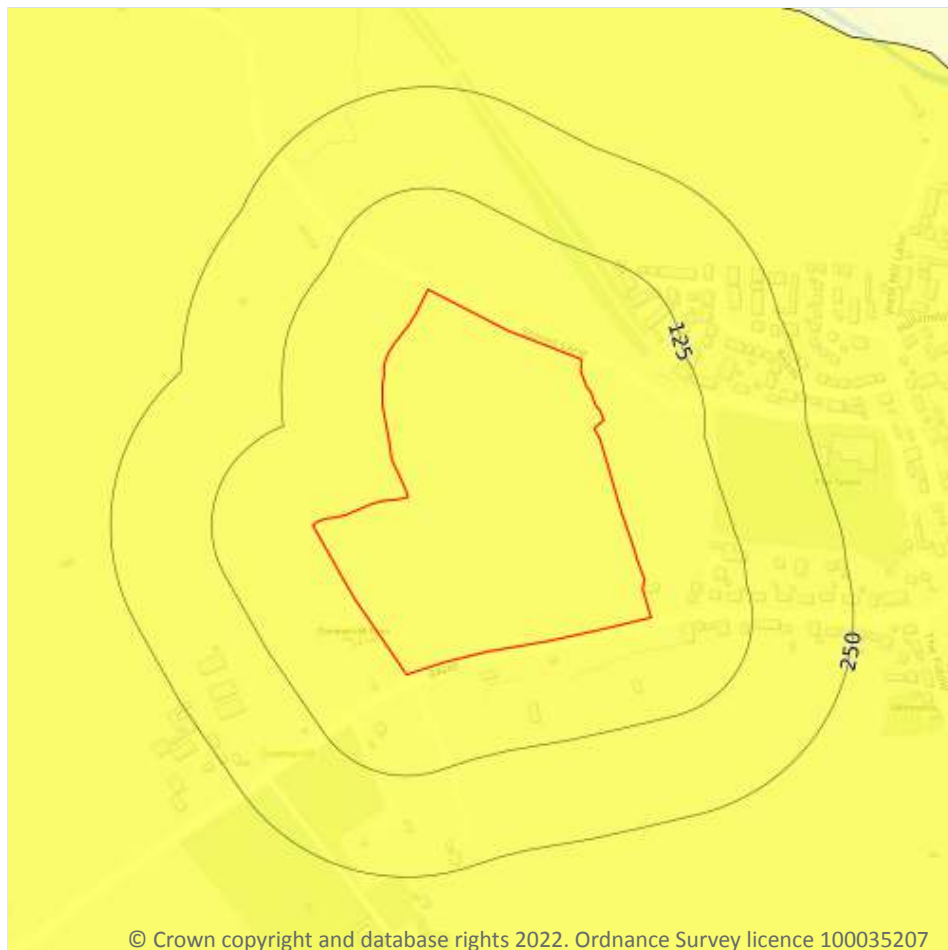
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 88**

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



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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.

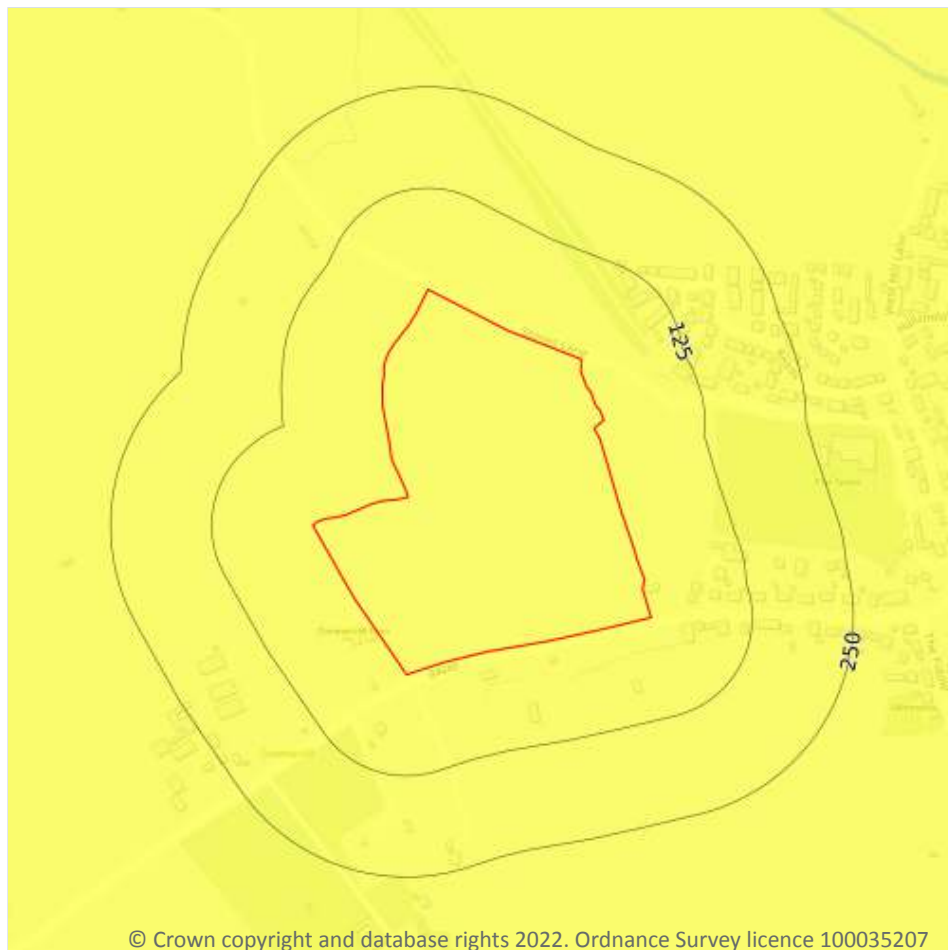
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 89**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
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

1

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 90**

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

1

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 91**

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Historical Mineral Planning Areas
- Mining Cavities
- 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 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.

18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

13

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, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 92**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	58m NE	Cuttings	1924	1:10560
A	62m NE	Cuttings	1956	1:10560
A	65m NE	Cuttings	1900	1:10560
A	68m NE	Cuttings	1974	1:10000
A	68m NE	Cuttings	1900	1:10560
B	111m E	Cuttings	1924	1:10560
B	116m E	Cuttings	1956	1:10560
C	212m S	Covered Reservoir	1974	1:10000
C	218m S	Unspecified Heap	1956	1:10560
C	220m S	Unspecified Heap	1924	1:10560
C	233m S	Unspecified Heap	1924	1:10560
C	234m S	Reservoir	1974	1:10000
C	245m S	Reservoirs	1924	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.4 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 92**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
D	352m E	Tunnel	1924	1:10560
D	354m E	Tunnel	1875	1:10560
D	357m E	Tunnel	1900	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/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 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.



18.8 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.

18.9 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.

18.10 Brine areas

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

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.

18.11 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



18.13 Clay mining

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

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 Radon



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Greater than 30%
 - Between 10% and 30%
 - Between 5% and 10%
 - Between 3% and 5%
 - Between 1% and 3%
 - Less than 1%

19.1 Radon

Records on site

1

Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level. This data is the highest resolution radon dataset available for the UK and is produced to a 75m level of accuracy to allow for geological data accuracy and a 'residential property' buffer. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain. The data was derived from both geological assessments and long term measurements of radon in more than 479,000 households.

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 97**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and Public Health England.



20 Soil chemistry

20.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

7

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	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
29m S	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
29m SE	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	120 - 180 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
46m N	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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.



20.3 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.



21 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- C1 Crossrail 1 Stations
- Crossrail 1 Route
- Crossrail 1 Worksites
- C2 Crossrail 2 Stations
- Crossrail 2 Route
- Crossrail 2 Worksites
- Crossrail 2 Safeguarding
- Crossrail 2 Headhouses
- Railway stations
- ... Active railways
- ... Active tunnels
- ... Abandoned railways
- Historic railways
- Historic tunnels
- Underground stations
- Underground Lines
- Royal Mail tunnels
- HS2 optimised route
- HS2 Stations
- HS2 Depots
- HS2 Surface Safeguarding
- HS2 Subsurface Safeguarding

21.1 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.

21.2 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.

21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

21.4 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.

21.5 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.

21.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 100**

Location	Description
70m NE	Abandoned
99m E	Razed

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.



21.7 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.

21.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m

0

The Crossrail railway project links 41 stations over 100 kilometres from Reading and Heathrow in the west, through underground sections in central London, to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.9 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.

21.10 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

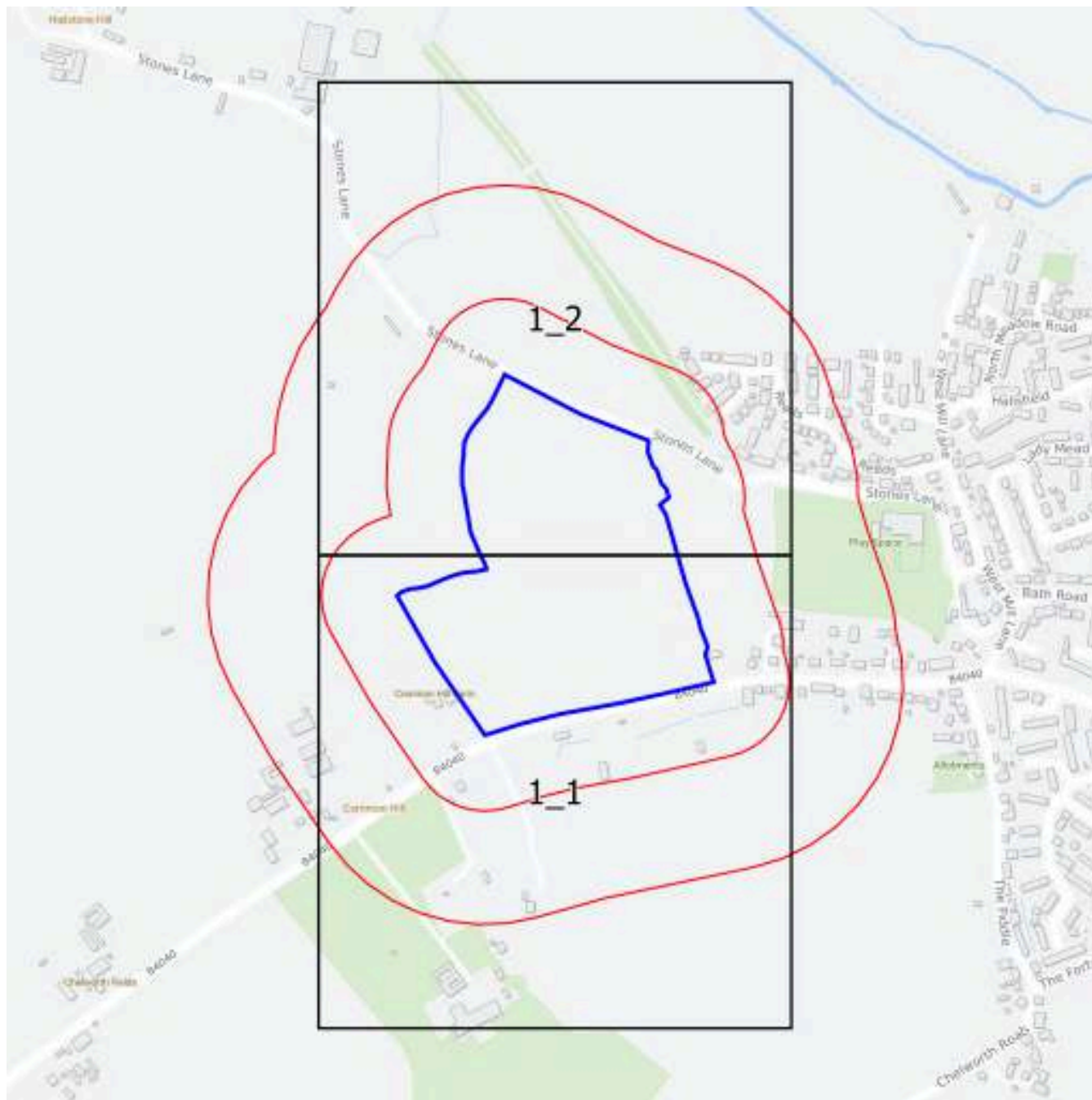
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Appendix 2: Historical Mapping



1:2,500 Scale Grid Index



Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_Landline_1_1
Grid Ref: 408719, 193566

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



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Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_Landline_1_2
Grid Ref: 408719, 193866

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250

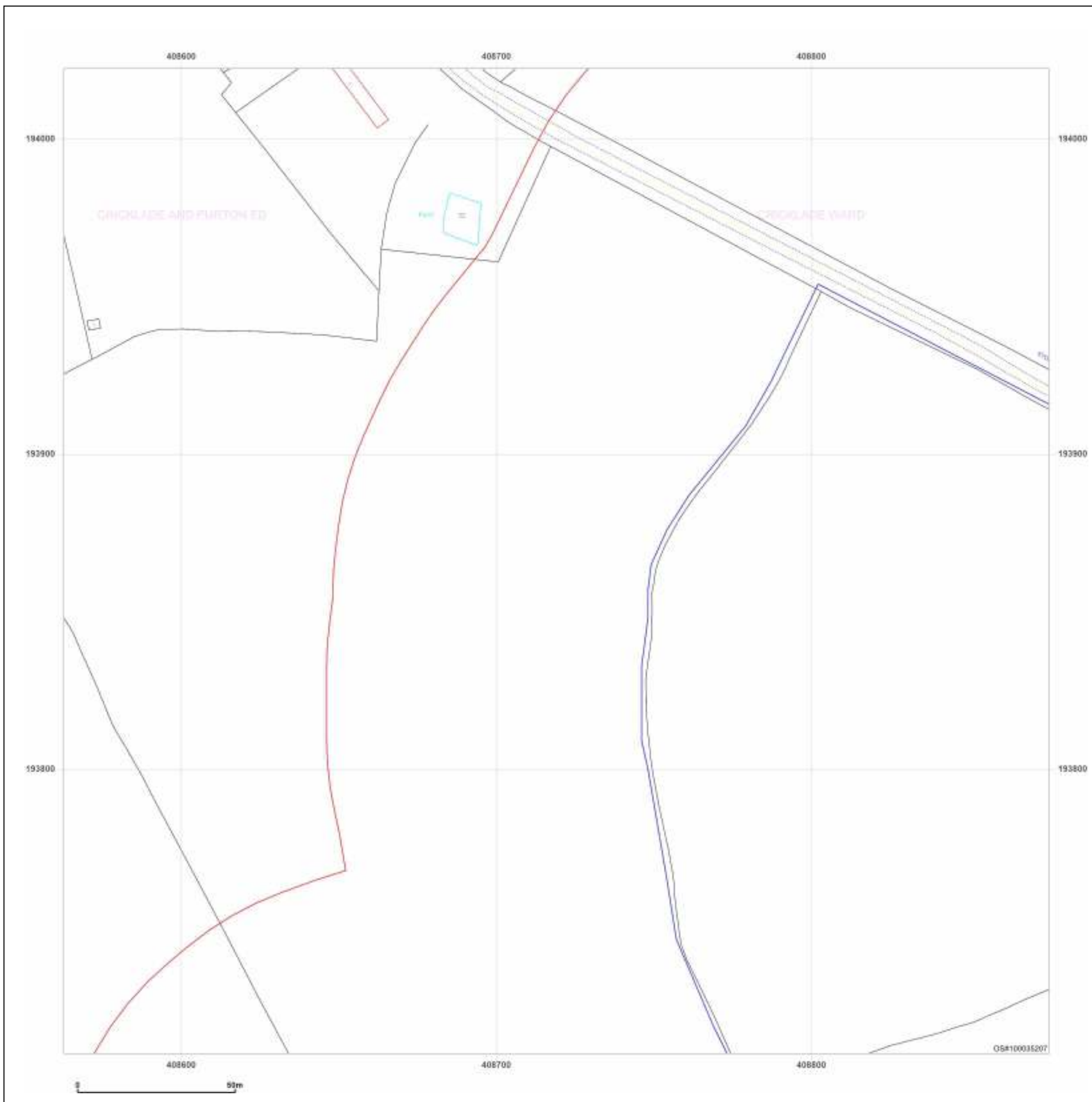


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Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_Landline_2_1
Grid Ref: 409019, 193566

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250

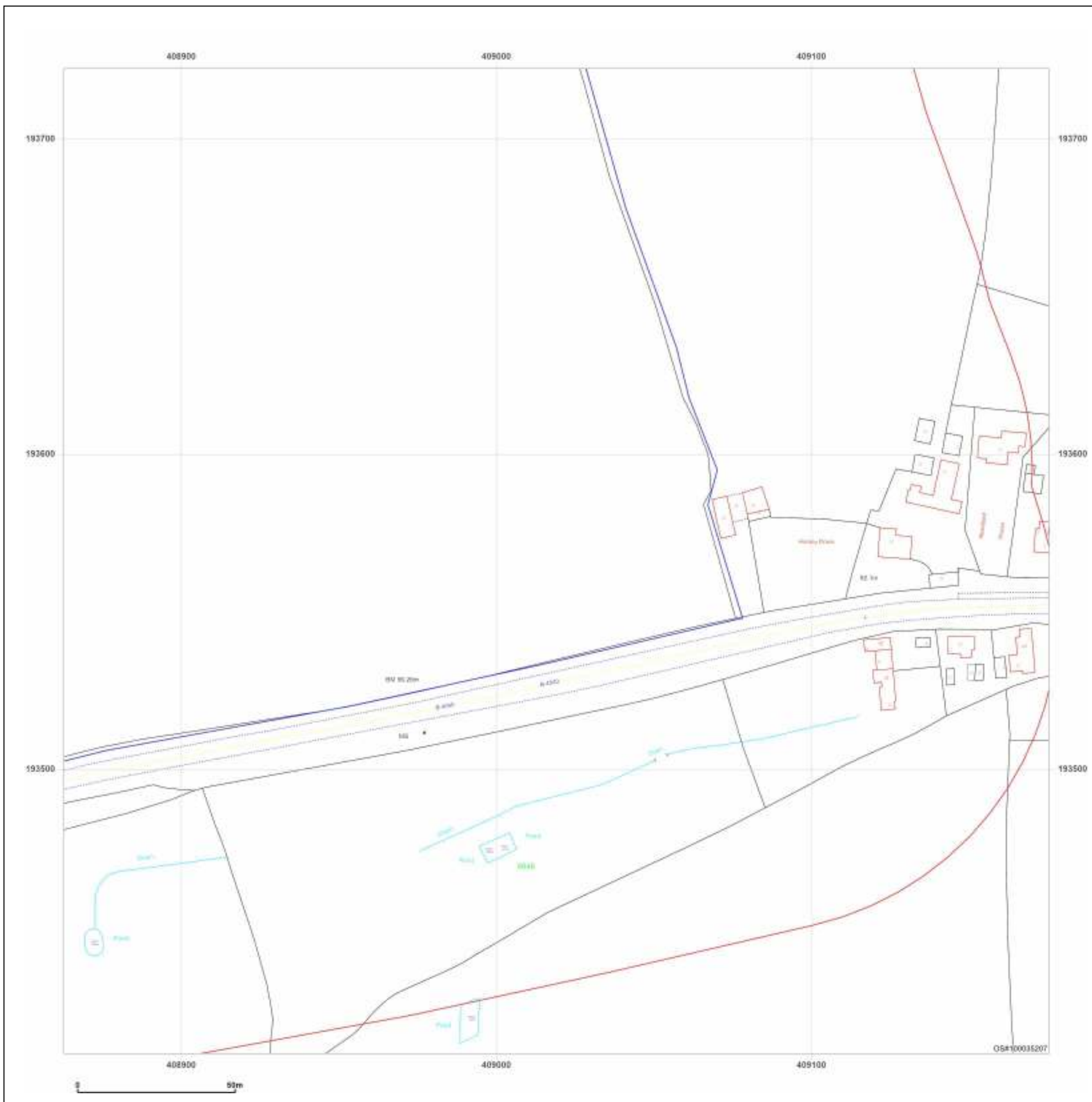


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Site Details:

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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_Landline_2_2
Grid Ref: 409019, 193866

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250

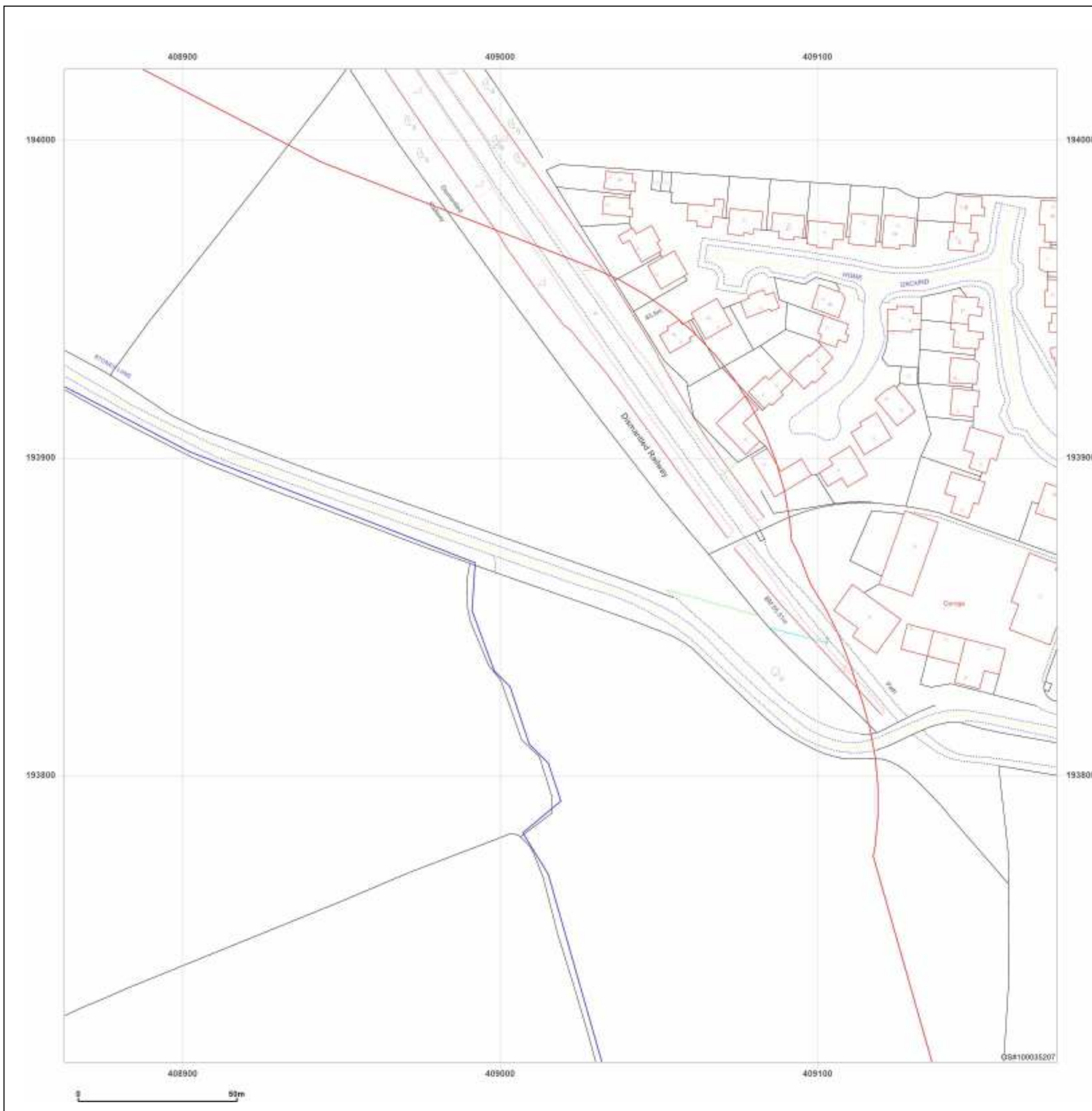


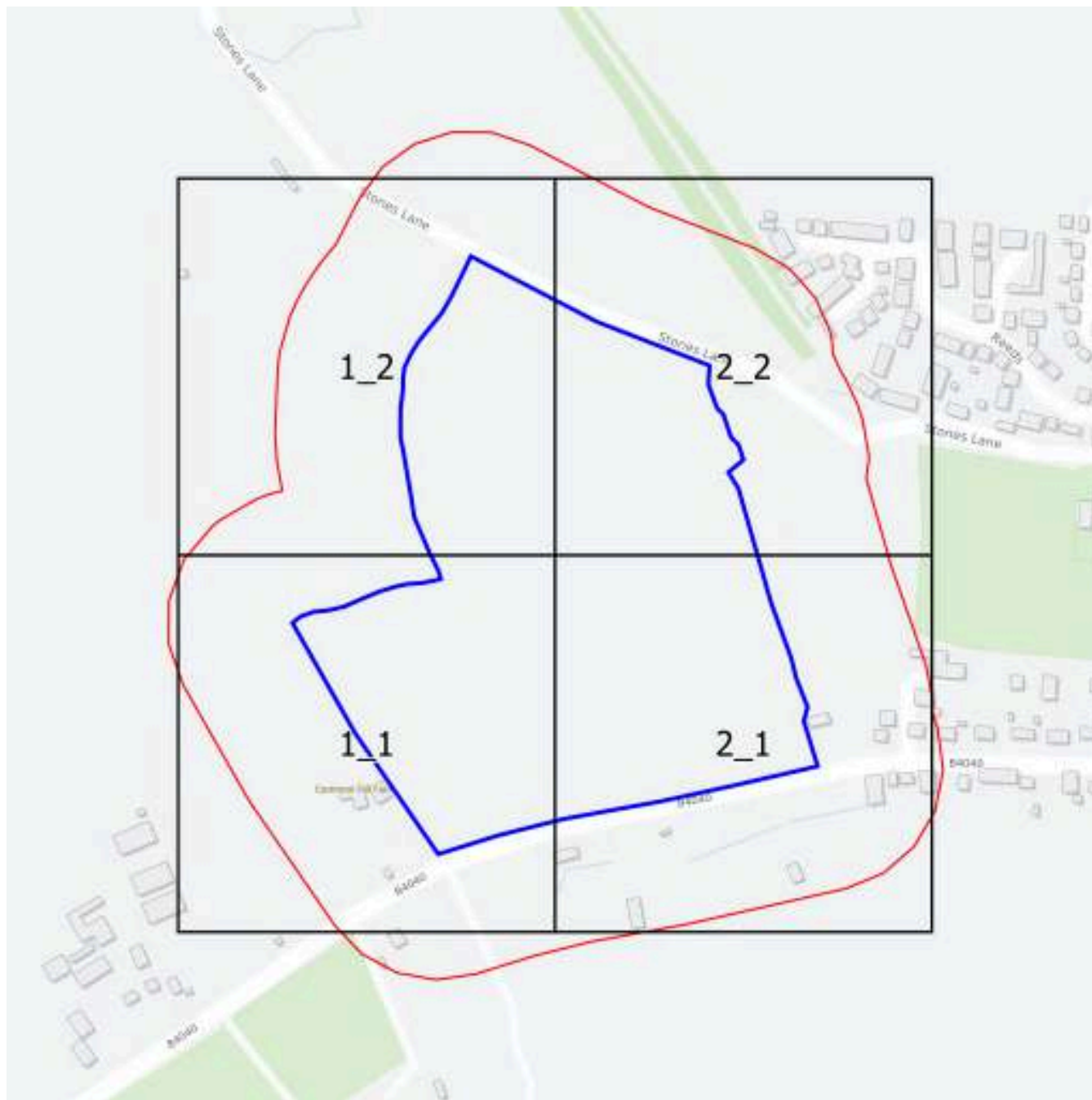
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Landline Scale Grid Index



Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1877

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1877
Revised 1877
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

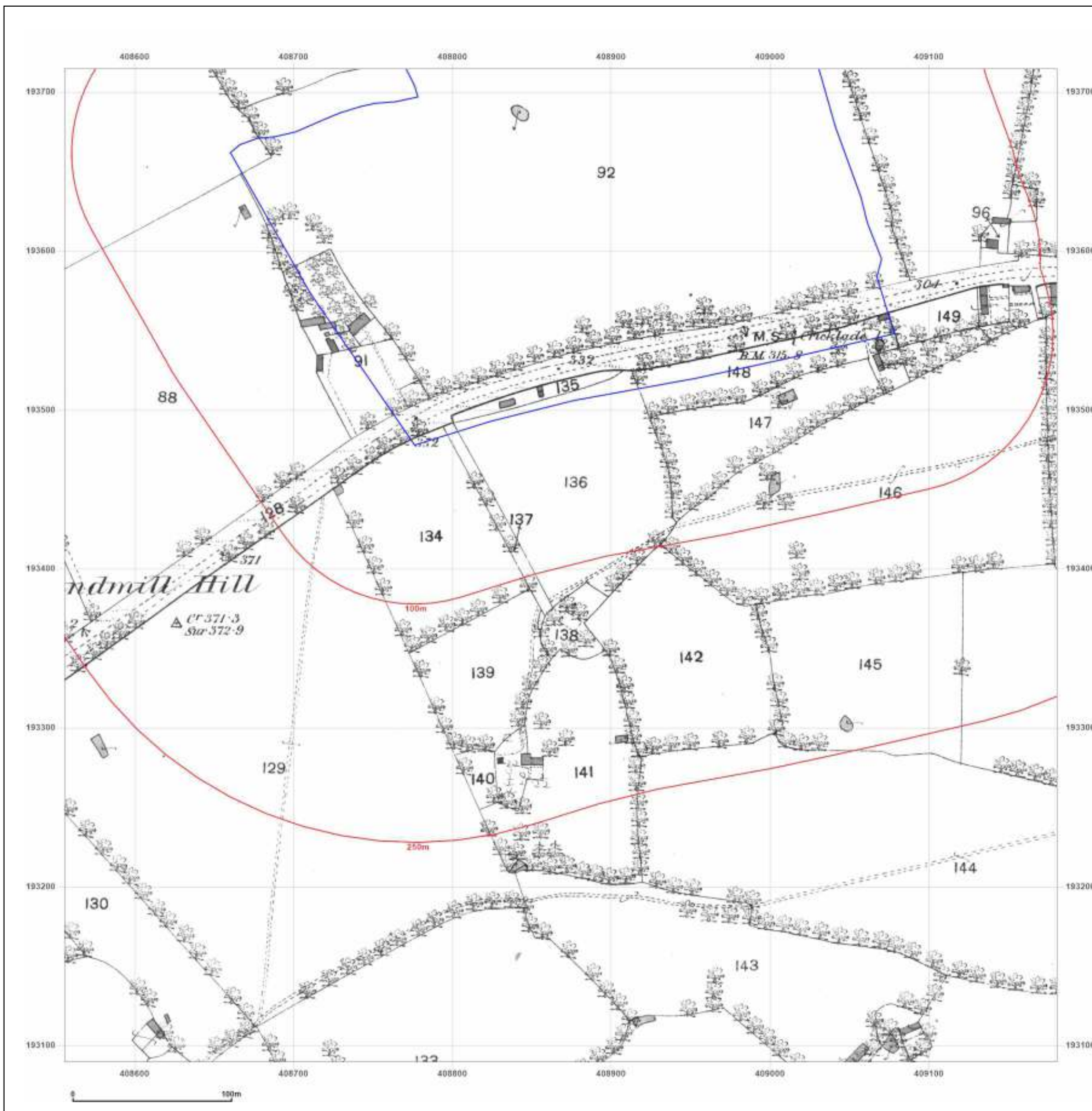


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: County Series

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Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1900
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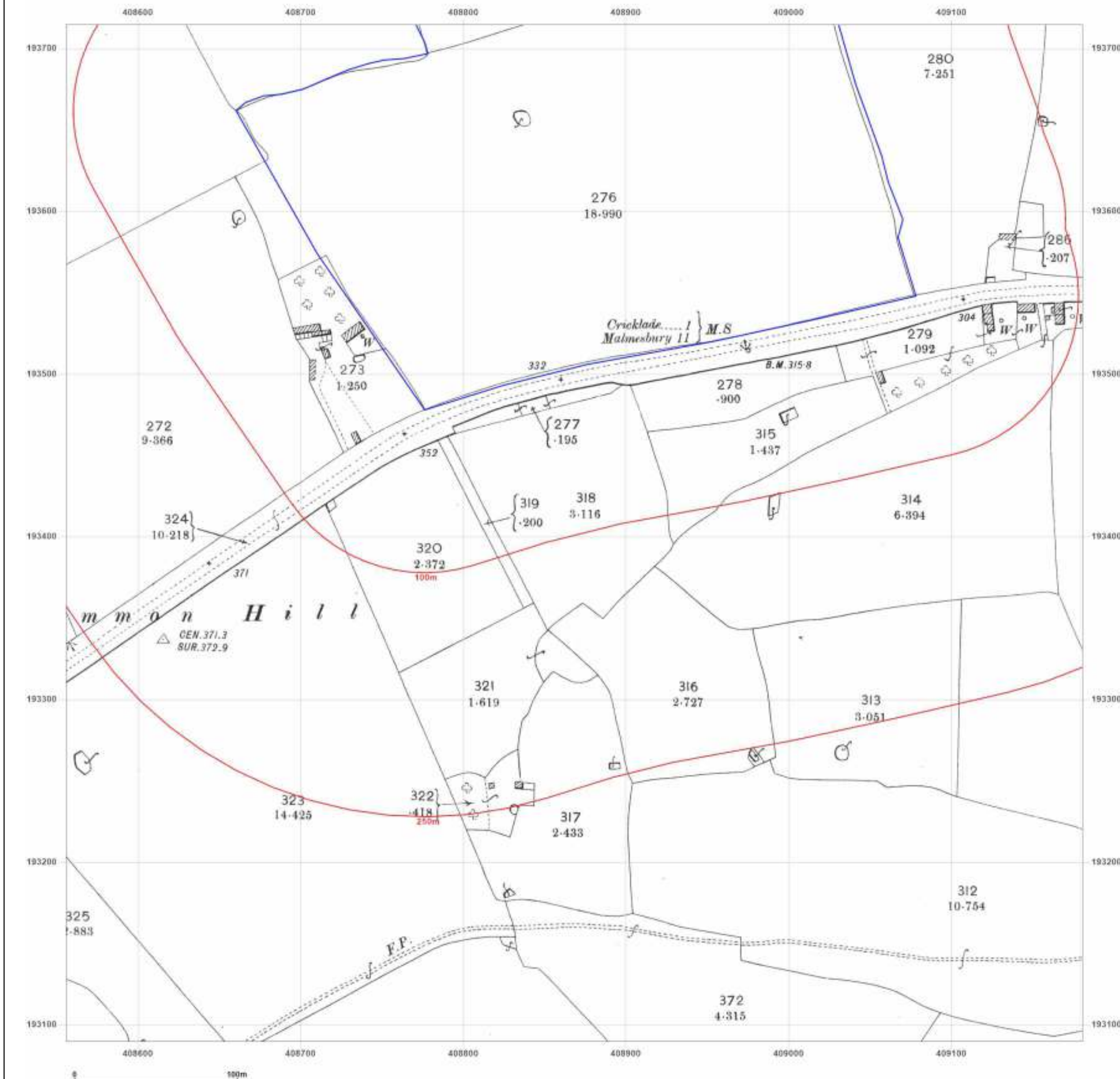


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1921

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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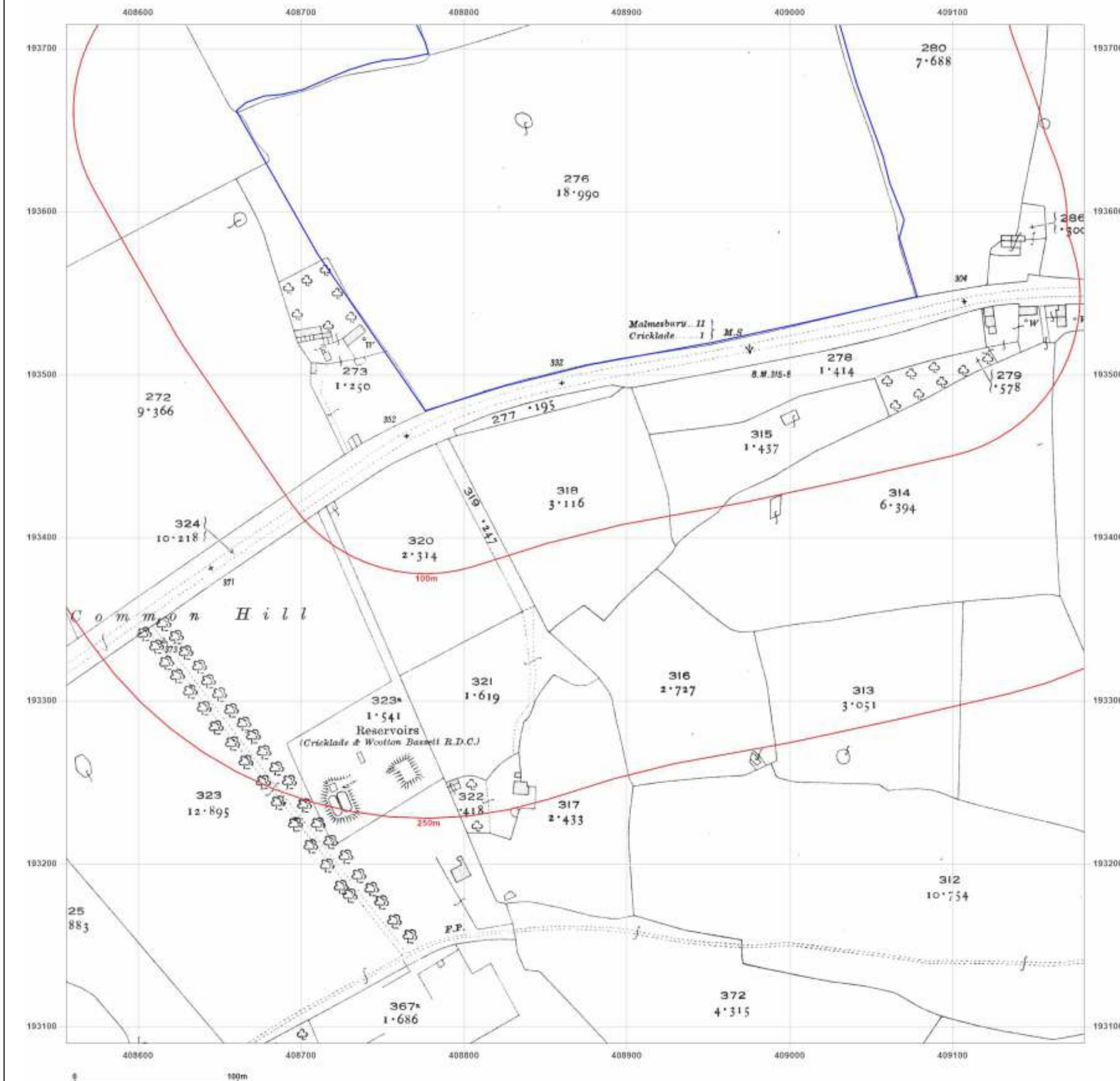


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1971

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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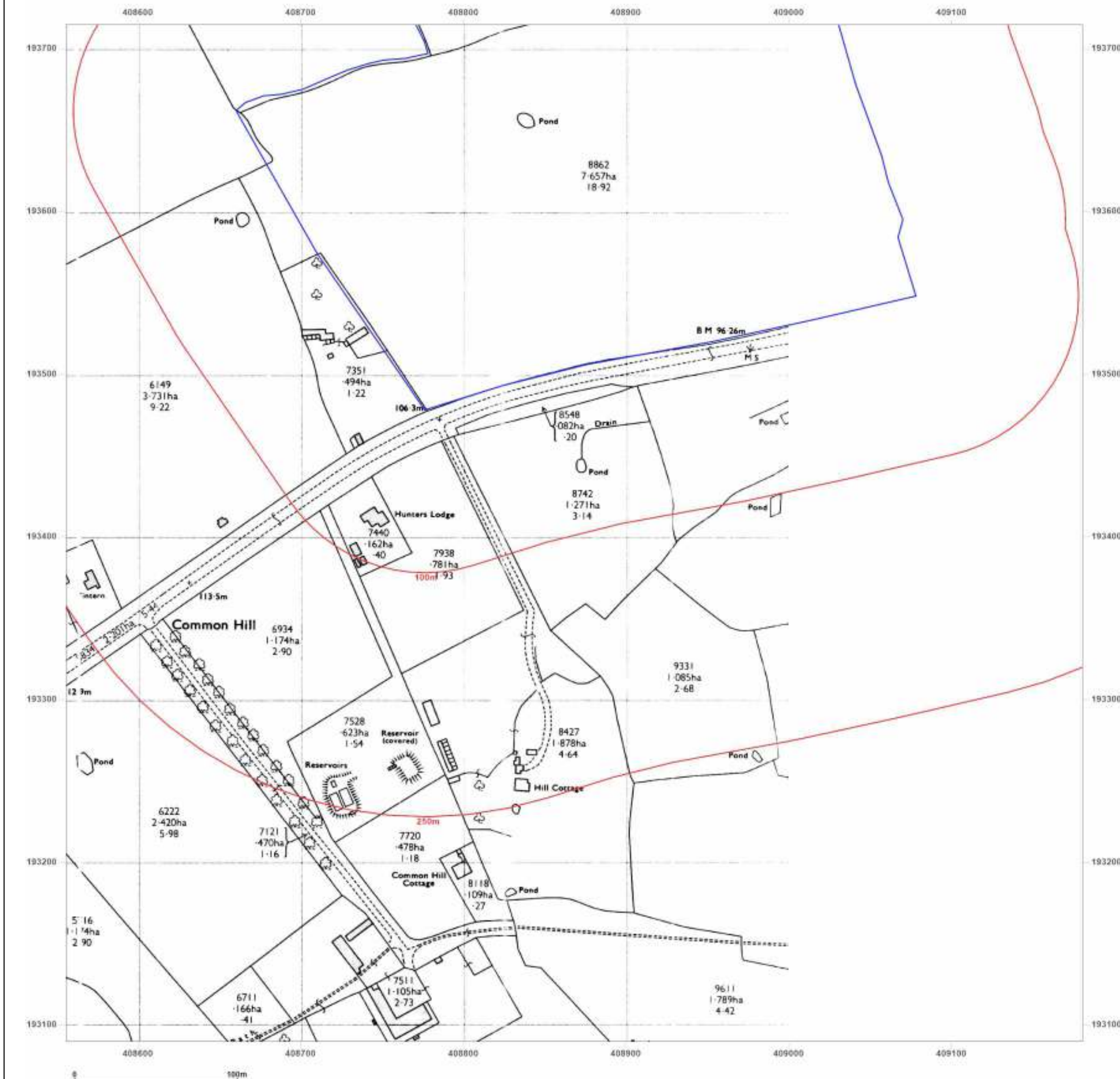


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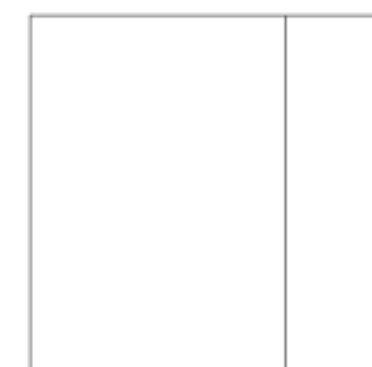
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Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1979

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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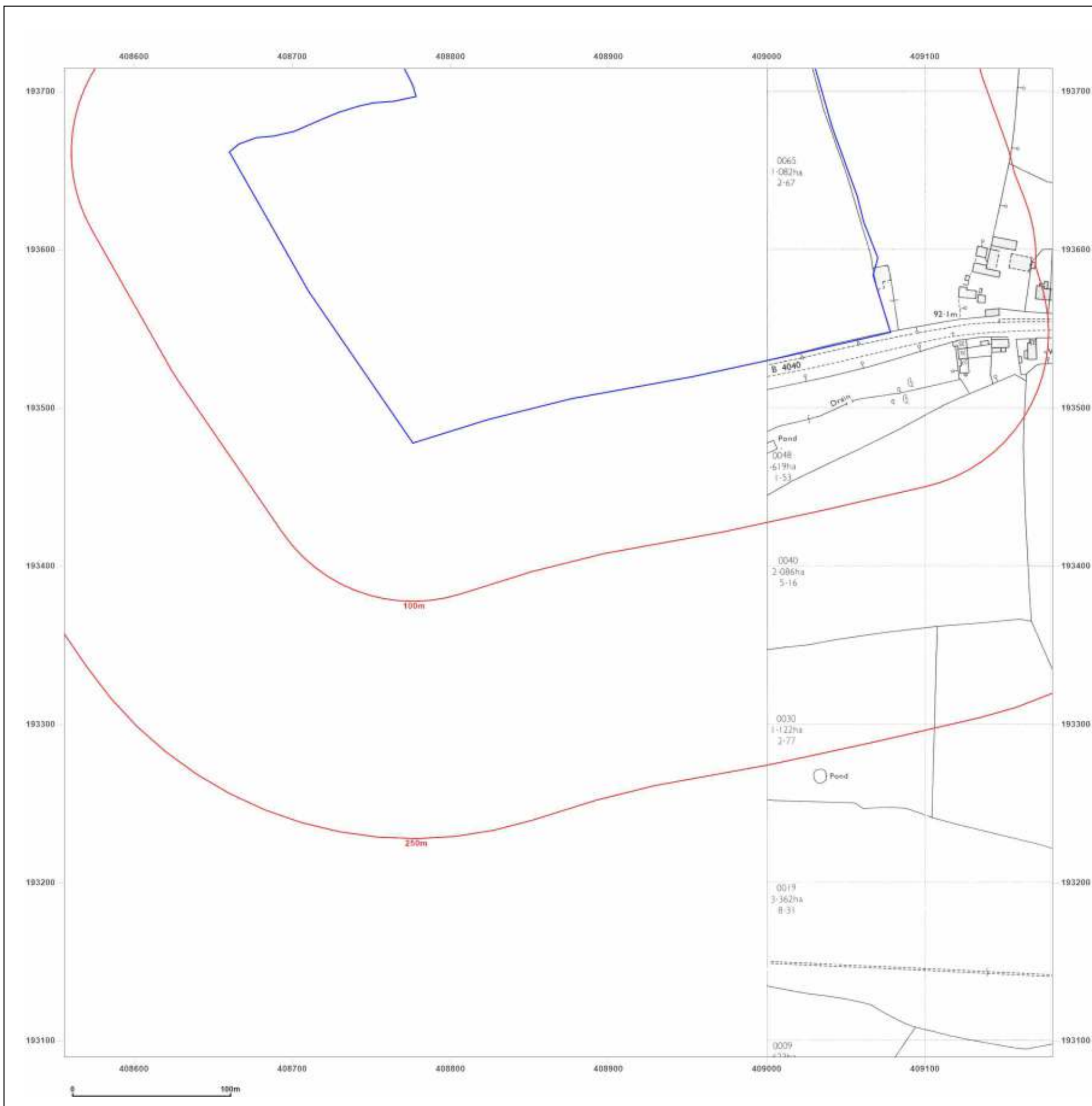


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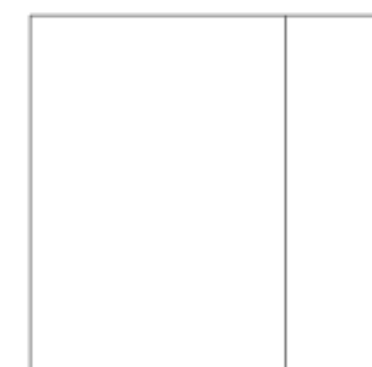
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Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

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Map date: 1988

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1988
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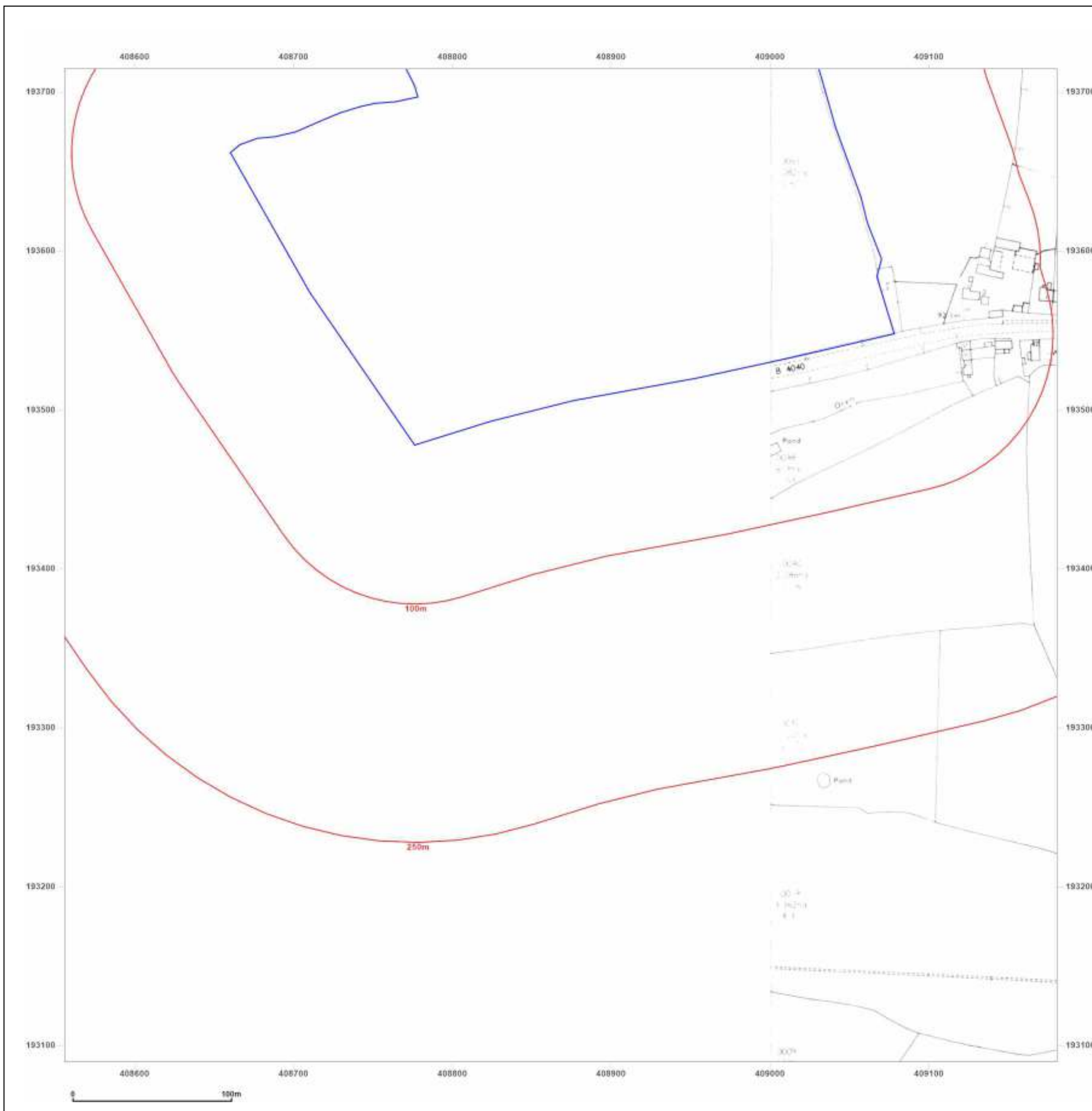


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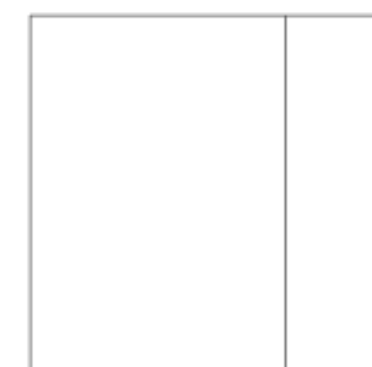
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Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1989

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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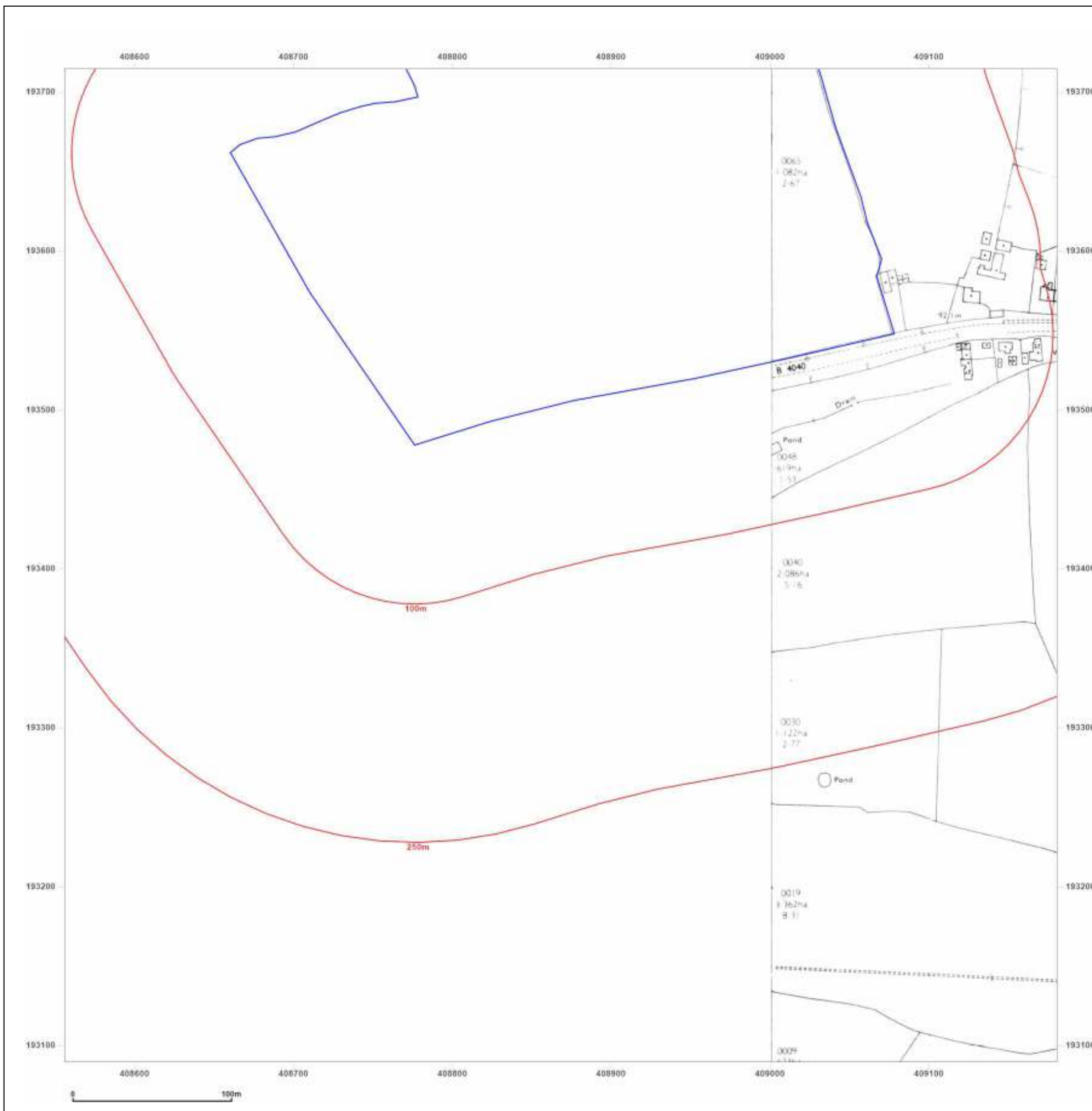


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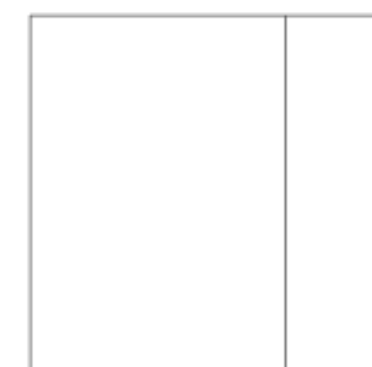
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Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1992

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966
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Edition N/A
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Levelled 1966

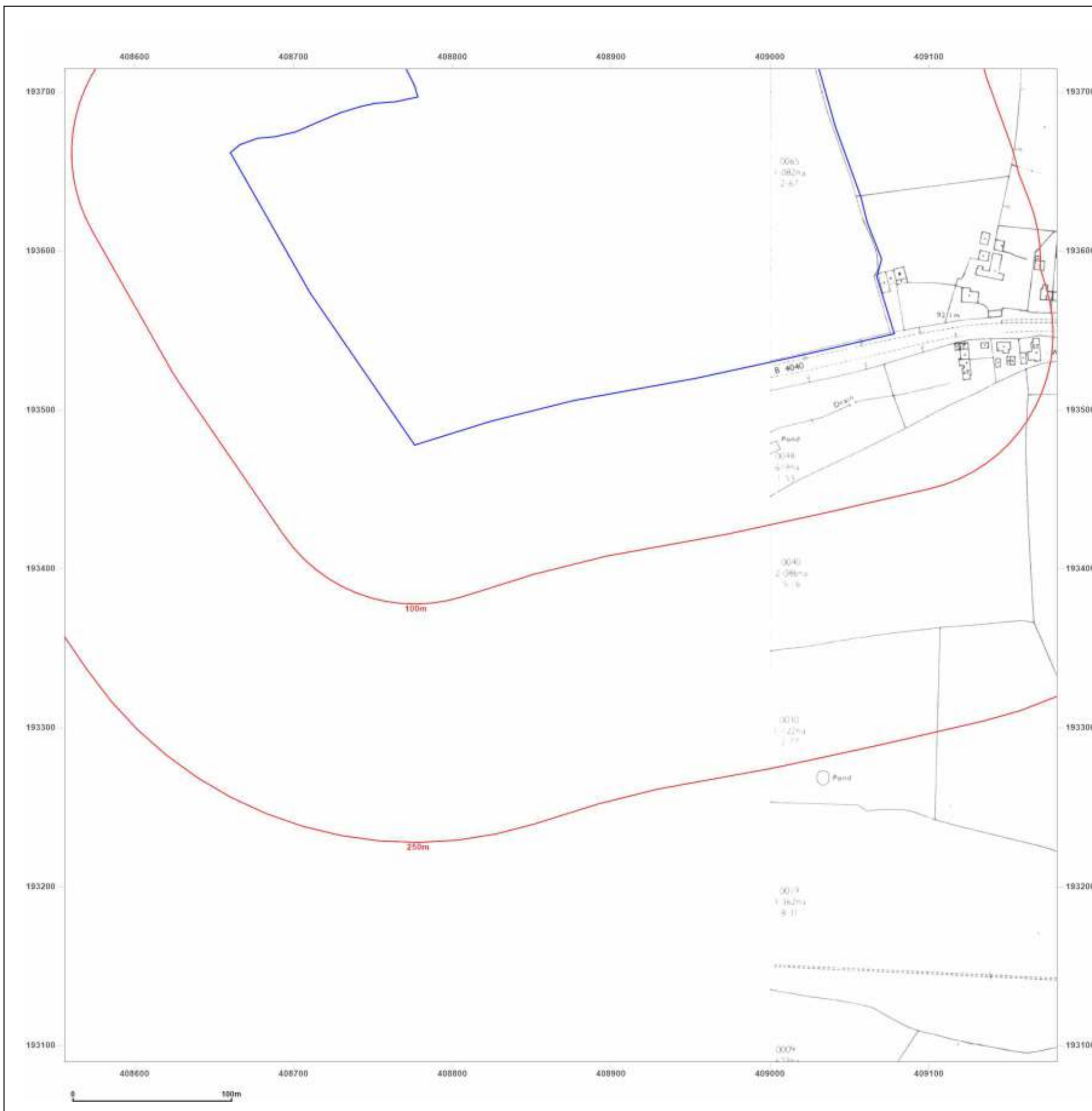


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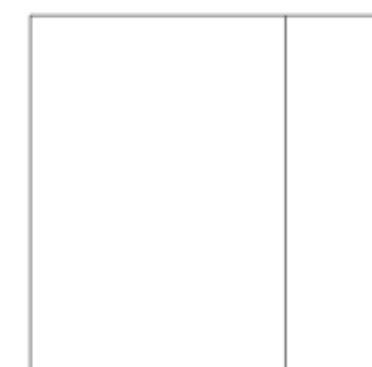
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Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1993

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966
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Edition N/A
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Levelled 1966

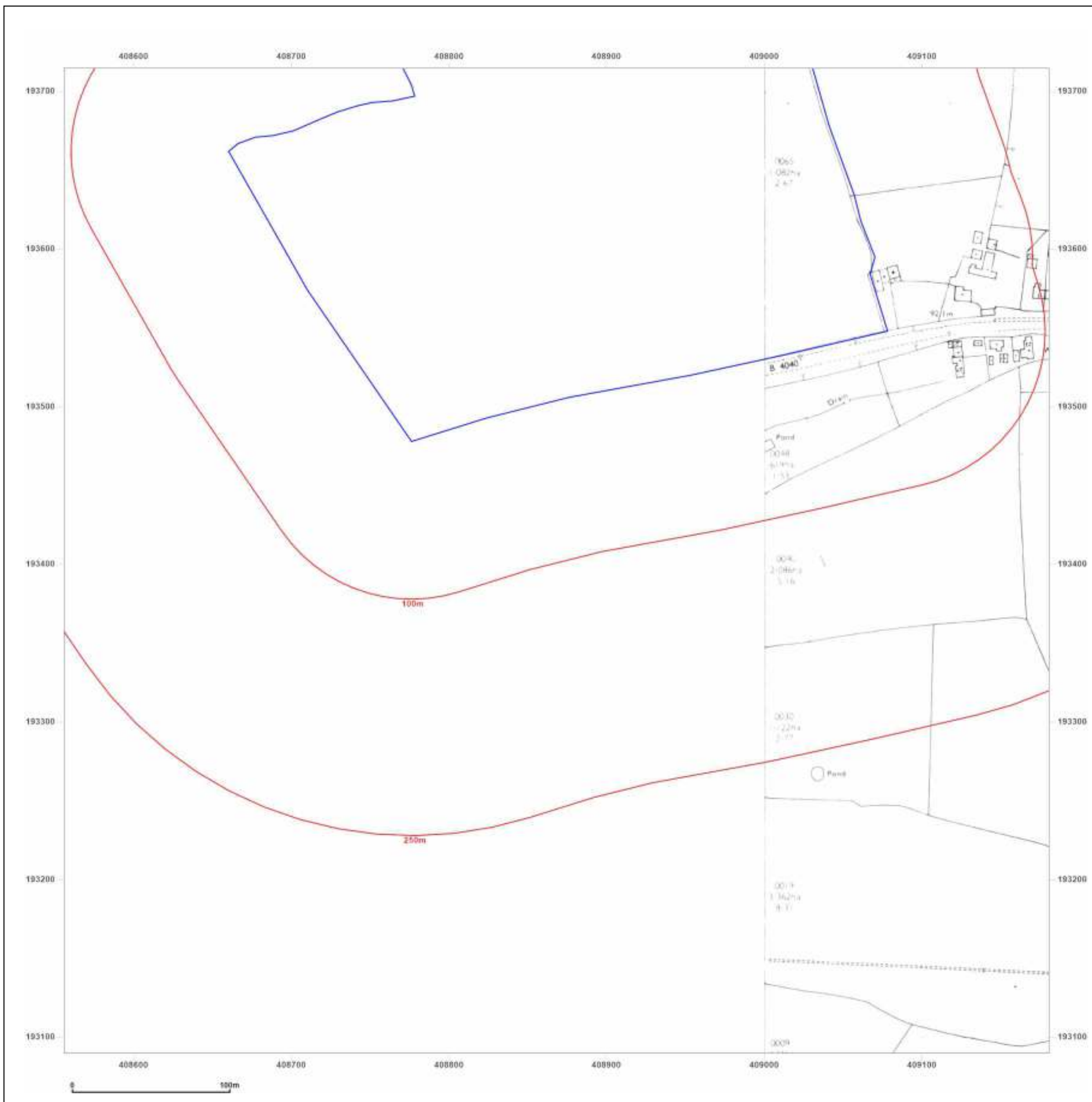


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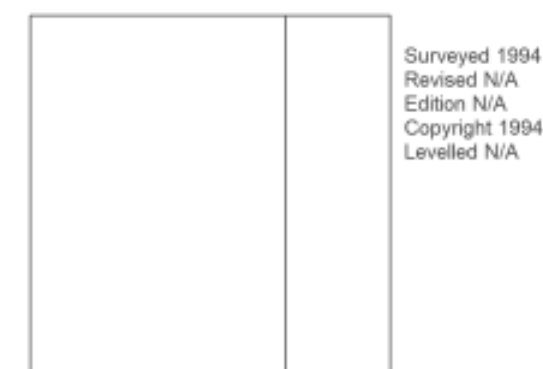
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Grid Ref: 408868, 193402

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1994

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1994
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright 1994
Levelled N/A

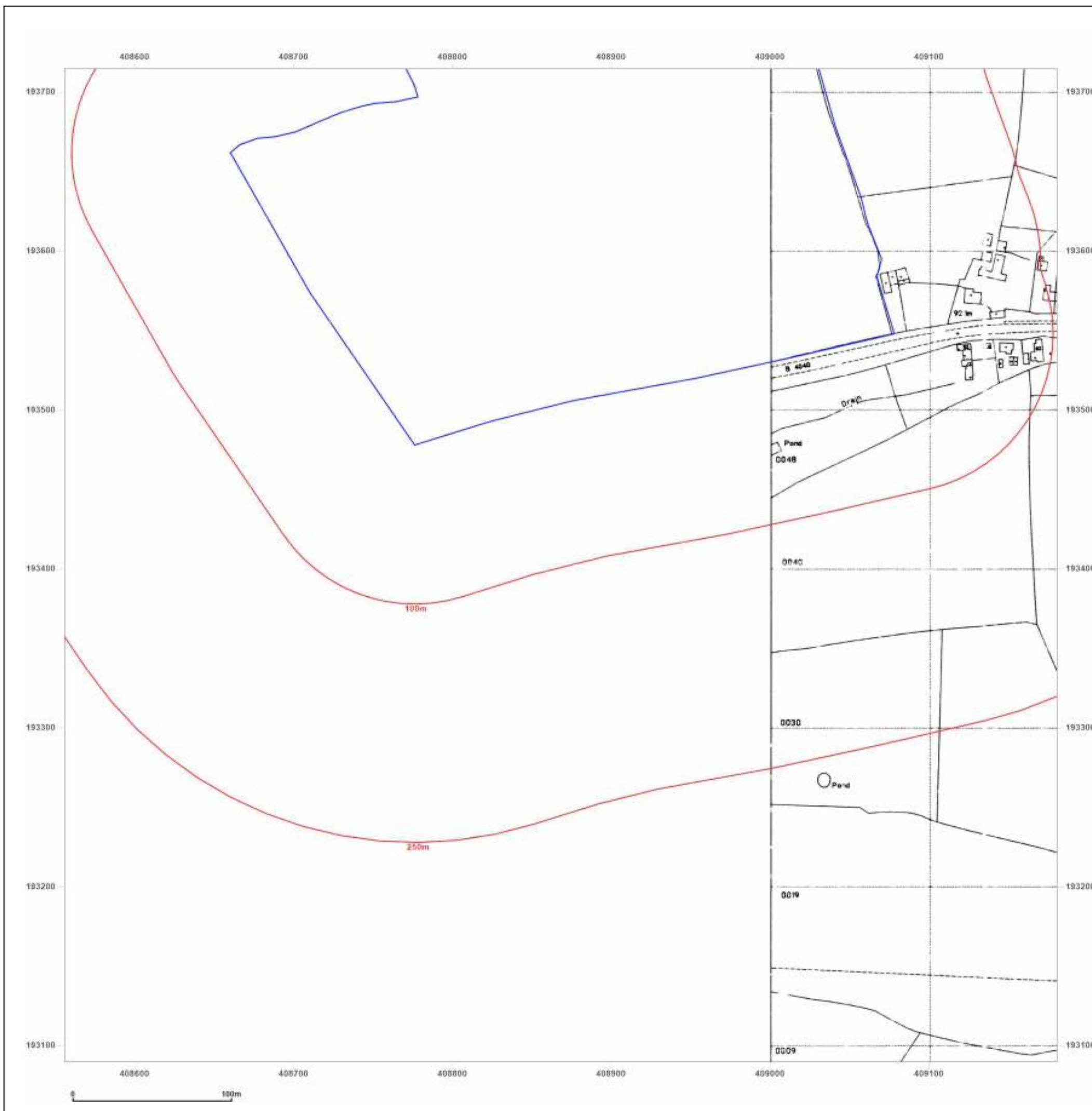


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Site Details:

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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1877

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1877
Revised 1877
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1877
Revised 1877
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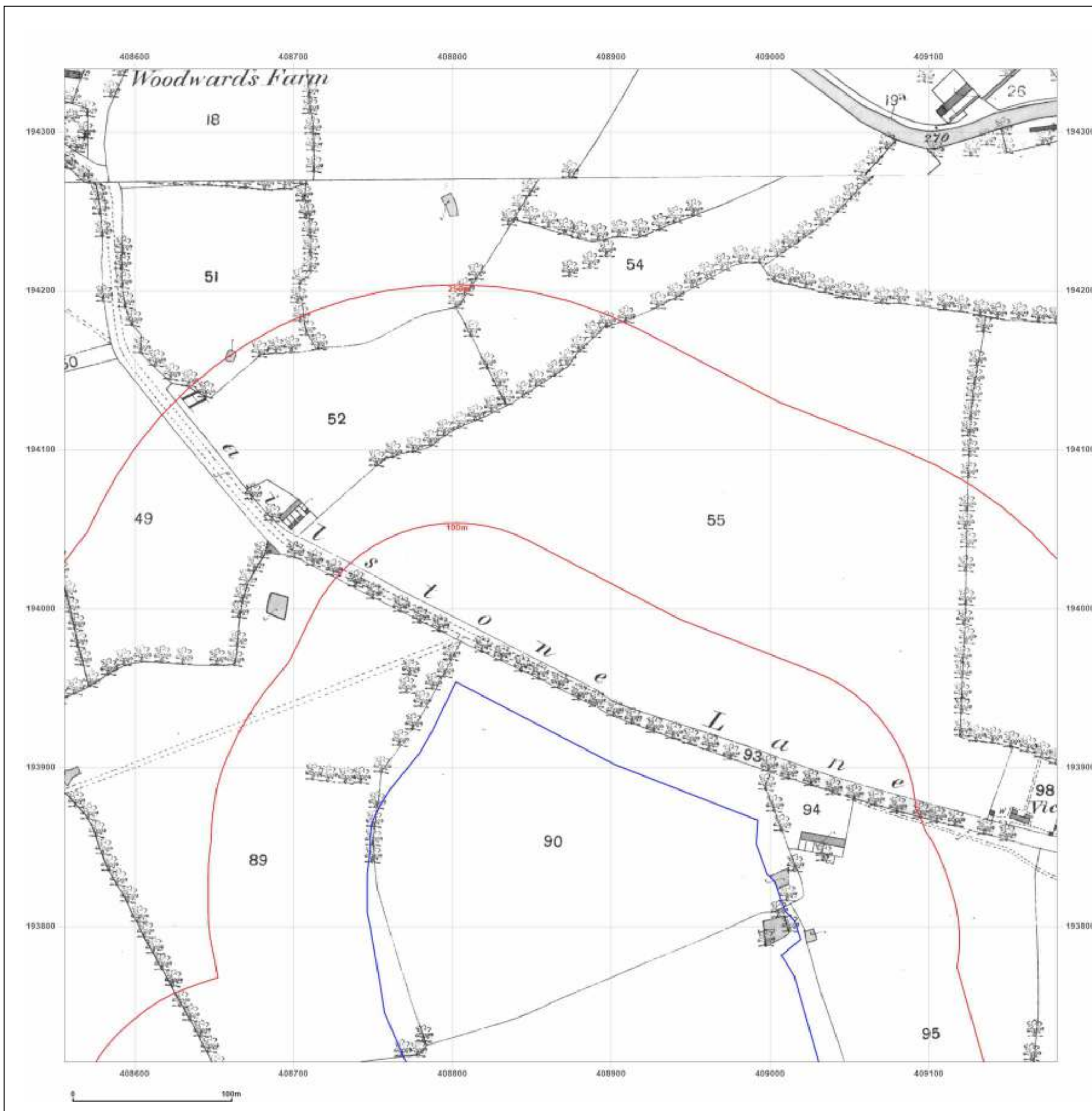


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Site Details:

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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1900

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1900
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Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1900
Revised 1900
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

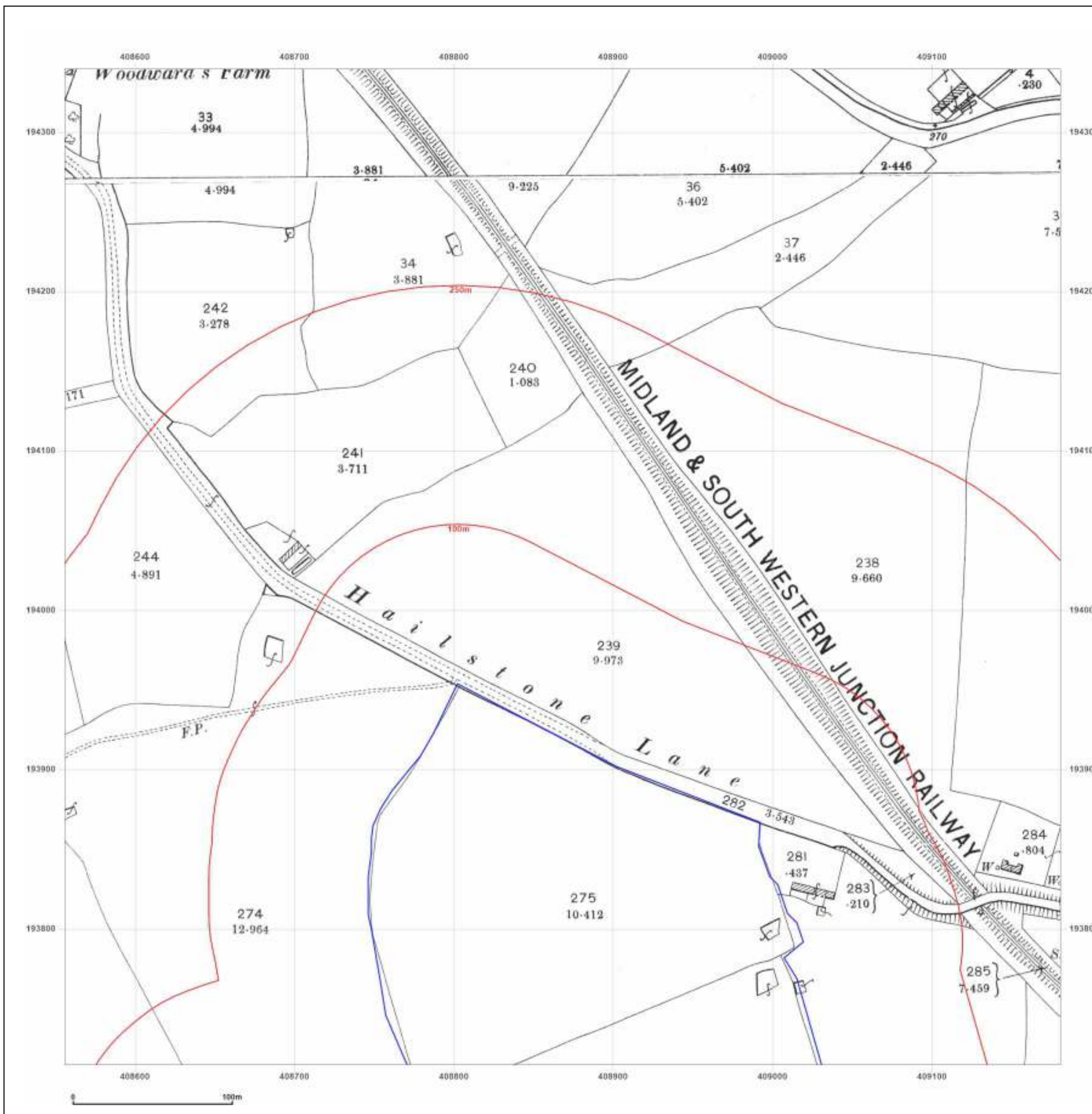


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1921

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1921
Revised 1921
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

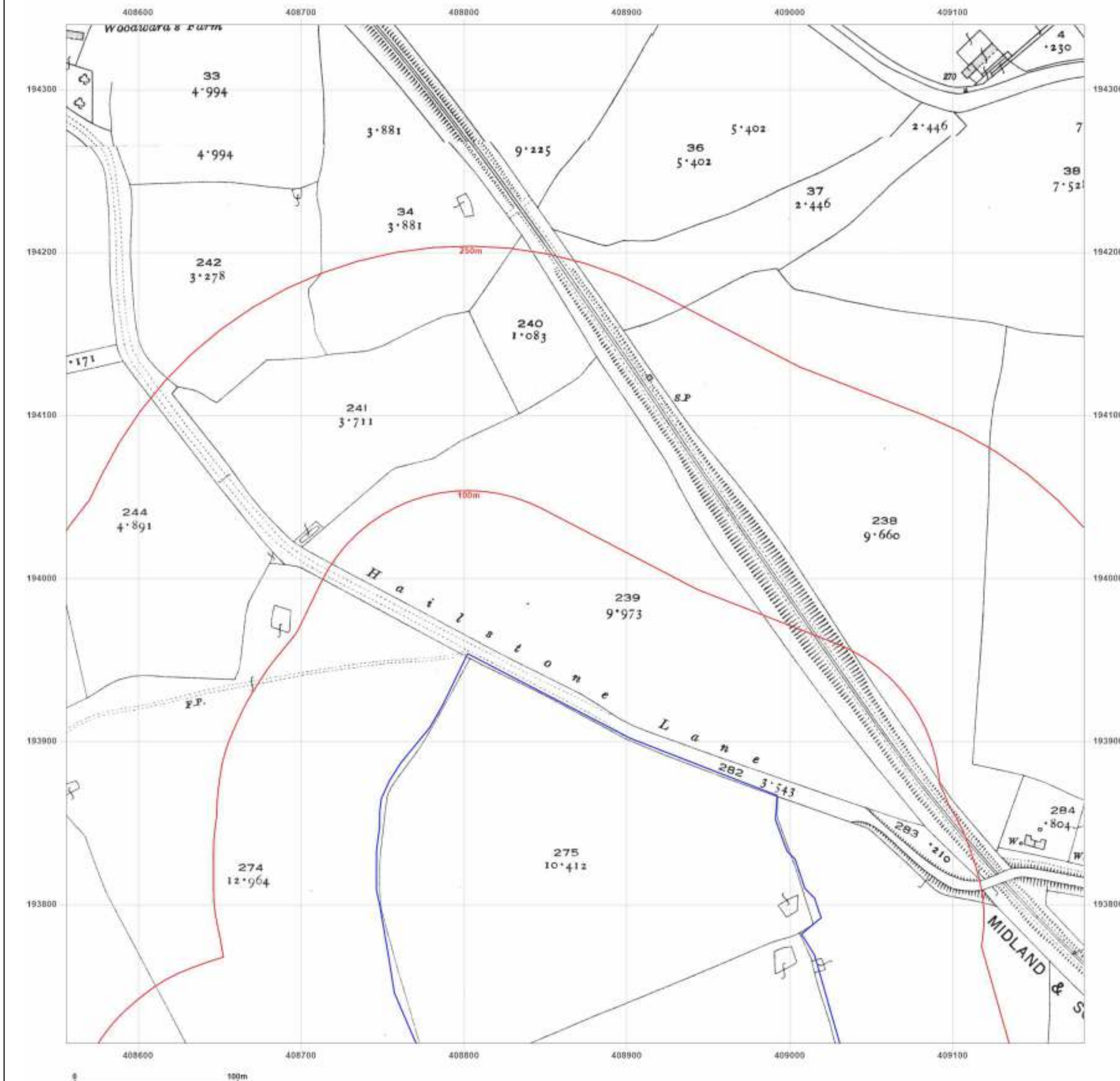


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Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1971

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1970
Revised 1970
Edition N/A
Copyright 1971
Levelled 1966

Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

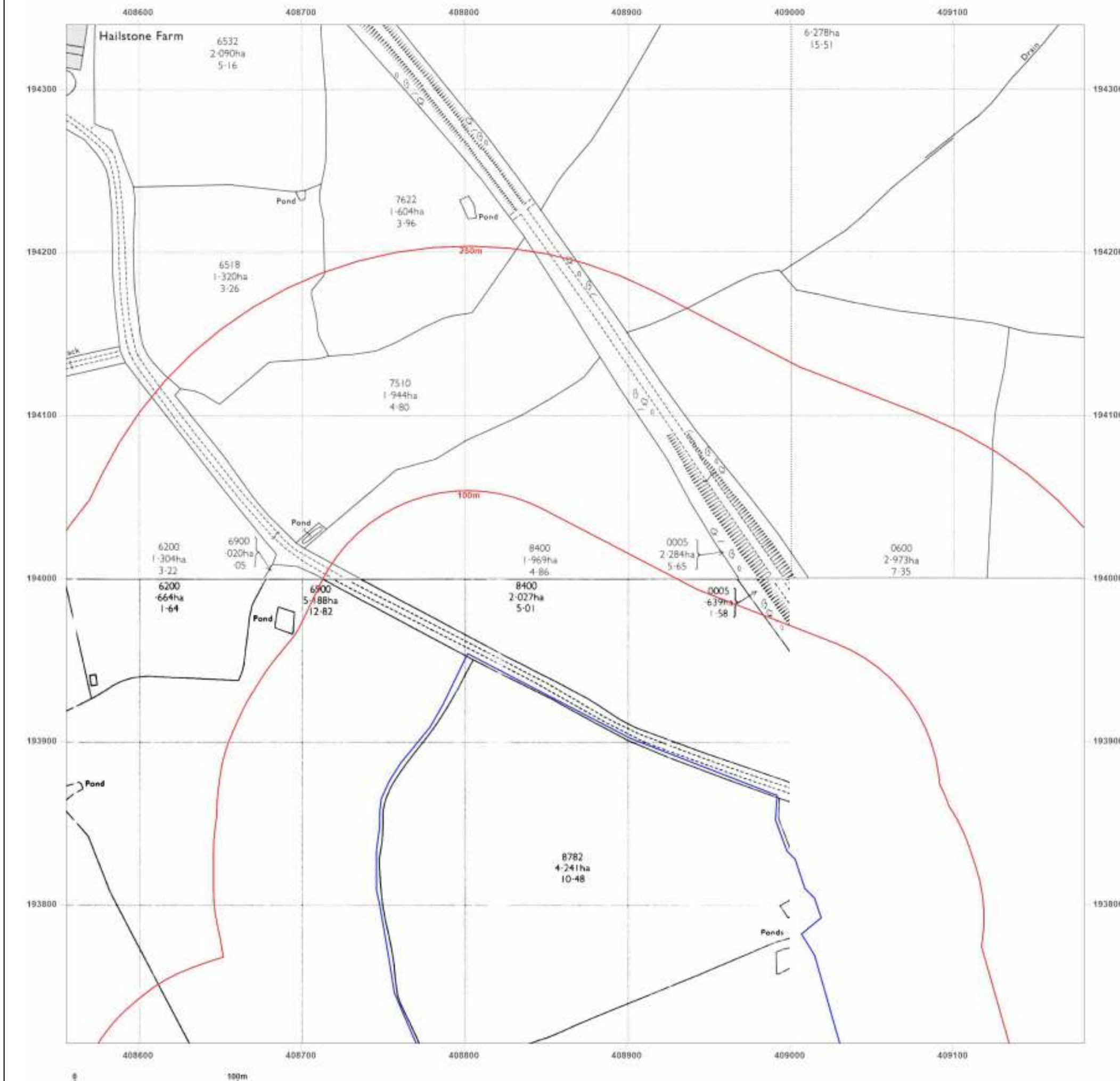


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

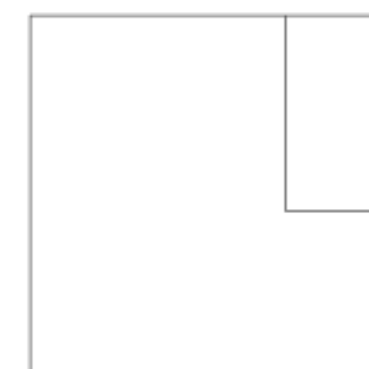
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Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

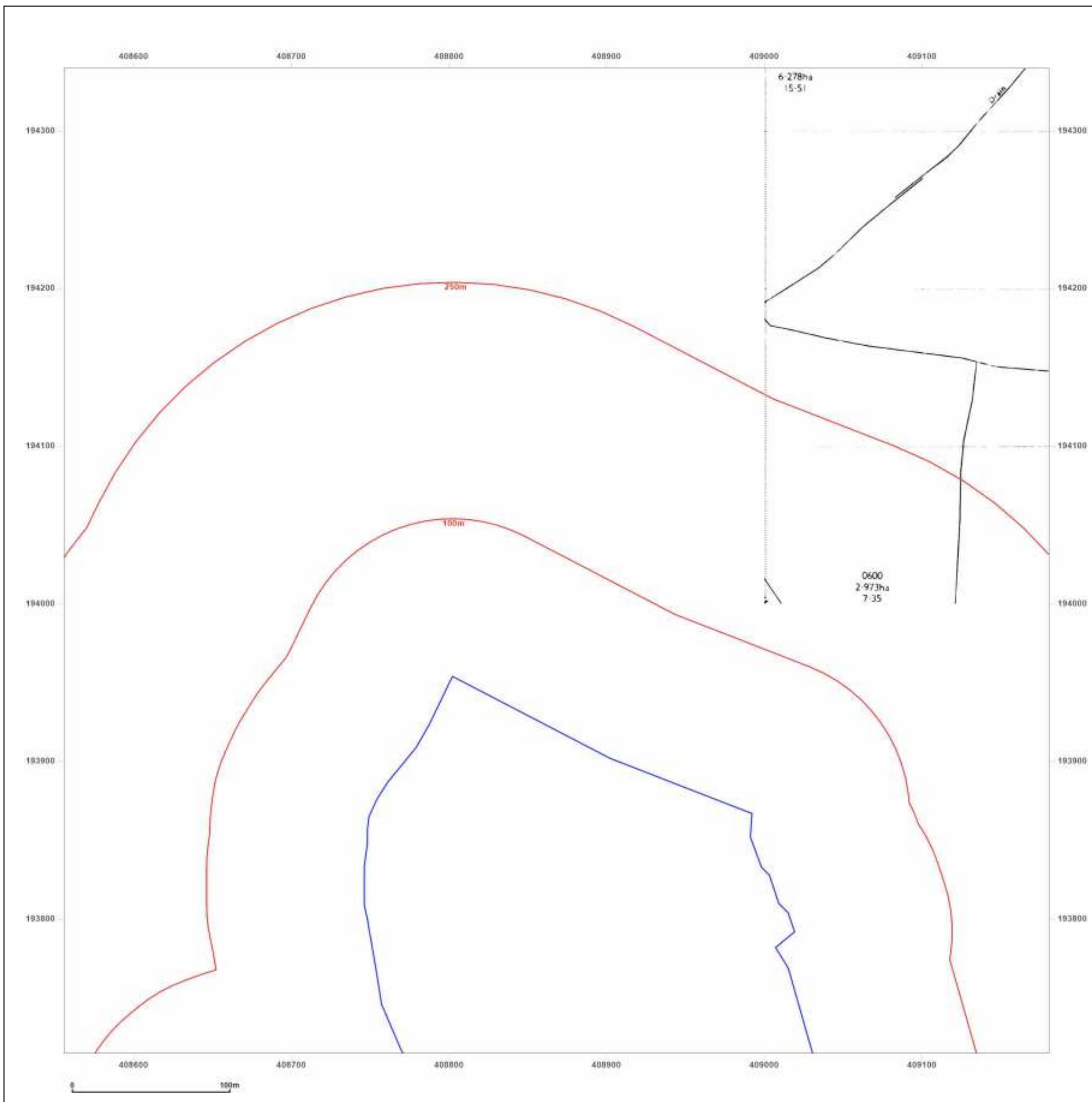


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Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1977-1979

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1978
Revised 1978
Edition N/A
Copyright 1979
Levelled 1986

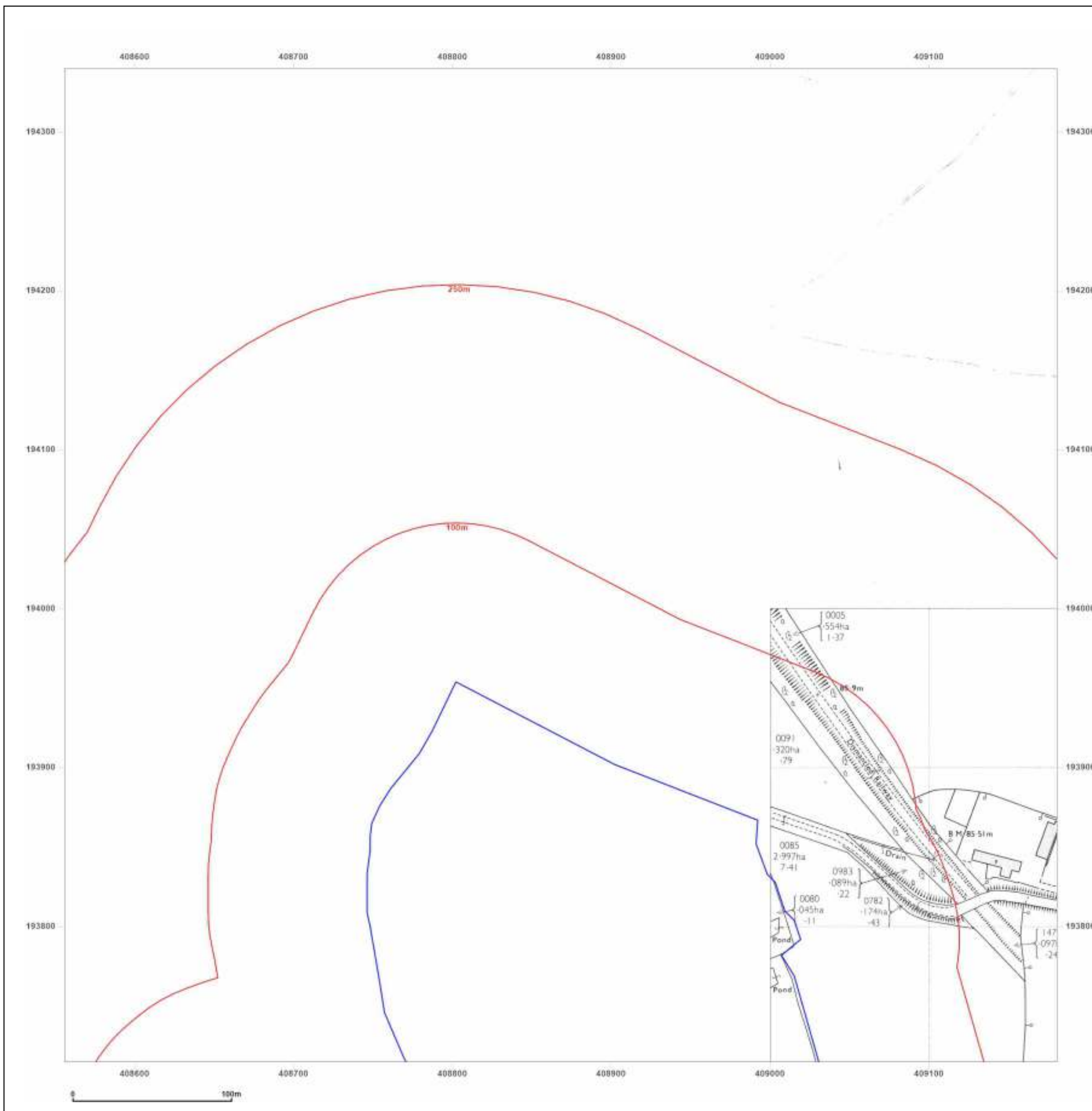


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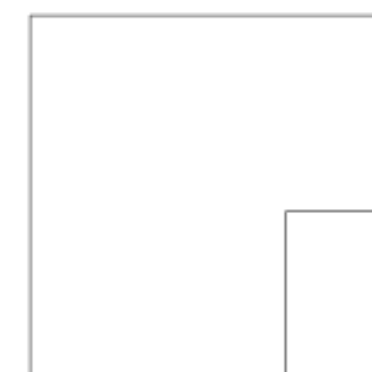
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Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1988

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1988
Revised 1988
Edition N/A
Copyright 1988
Levelled N/A

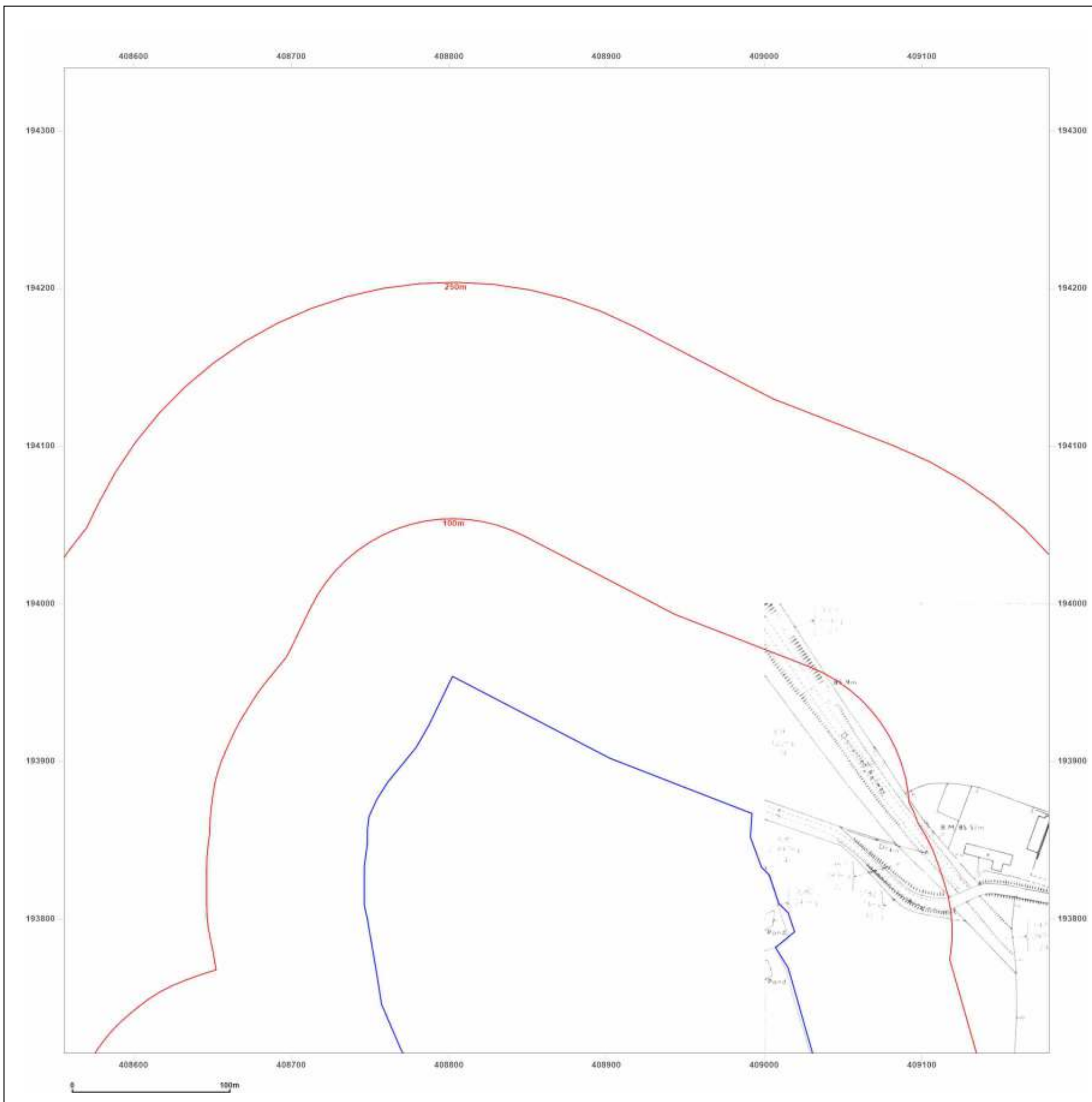


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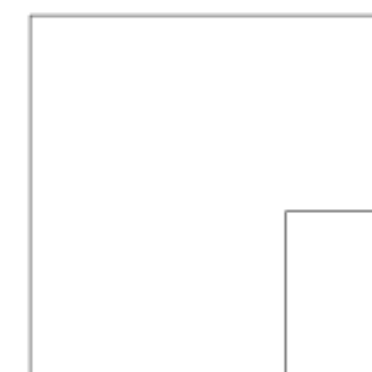
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Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1992

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966
Revised 1992
Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled 1966

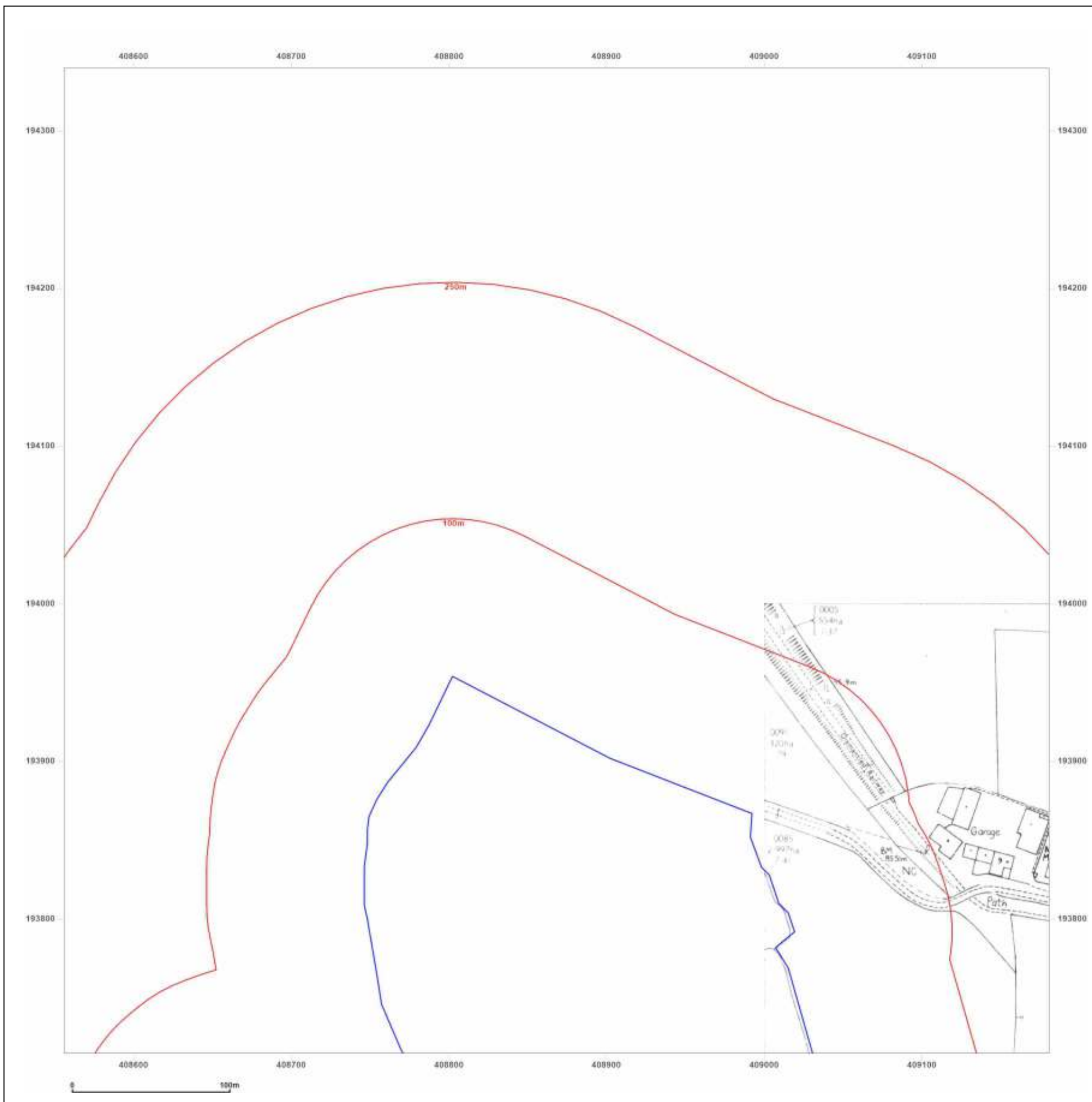


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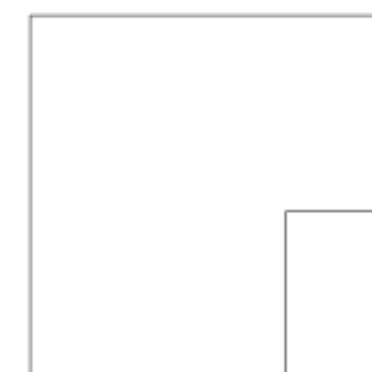
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Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1993

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1966
Revised 1993
Edition N/A
Copyright 1993
Levelled 1966

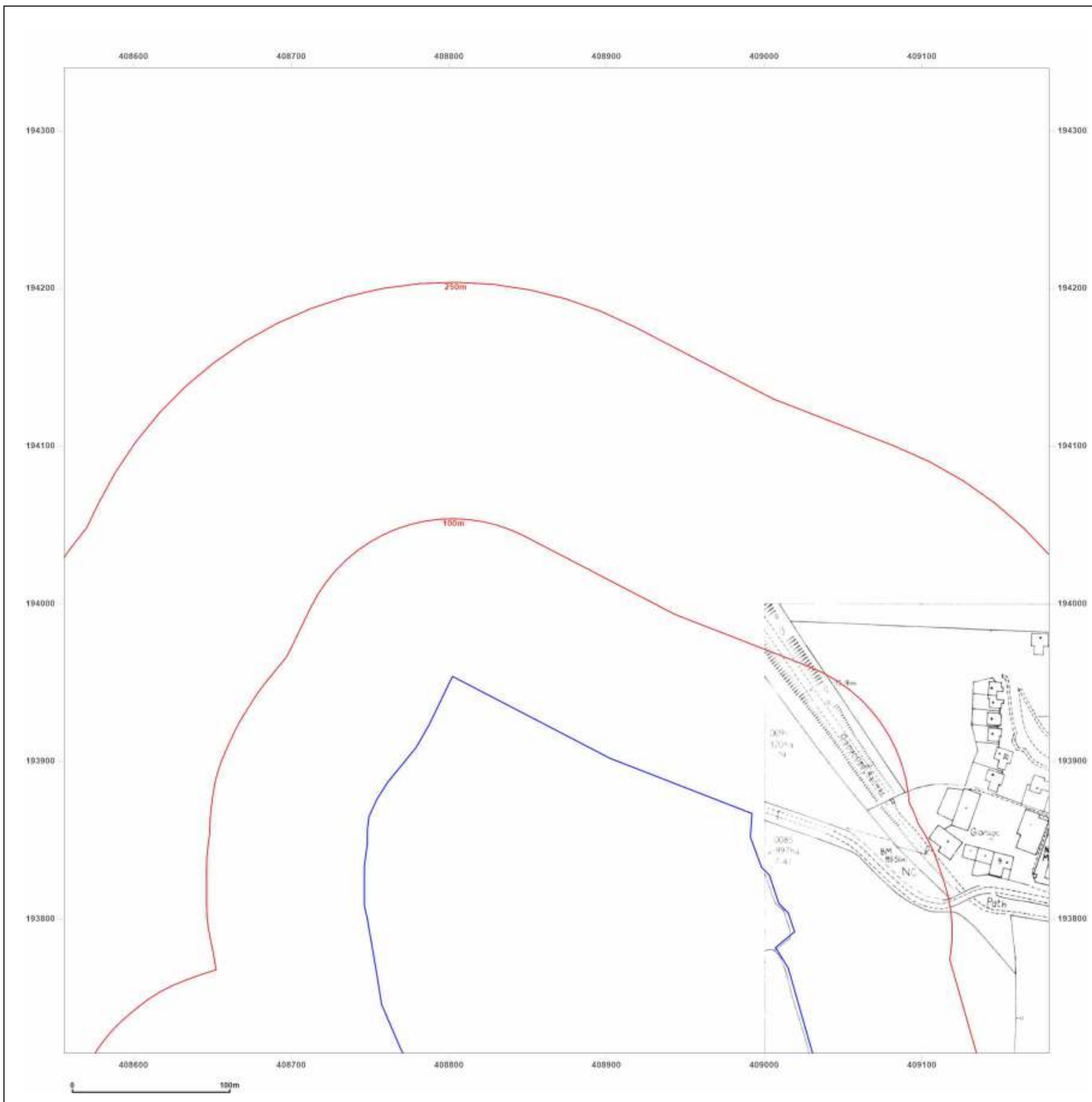


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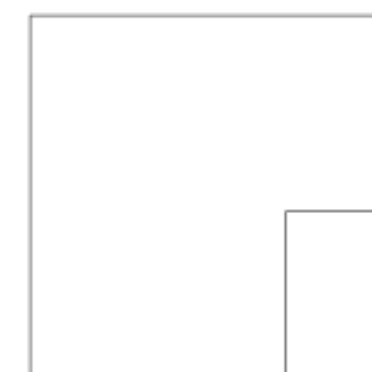
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Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1994

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1994
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright 1994
Levelled N/A

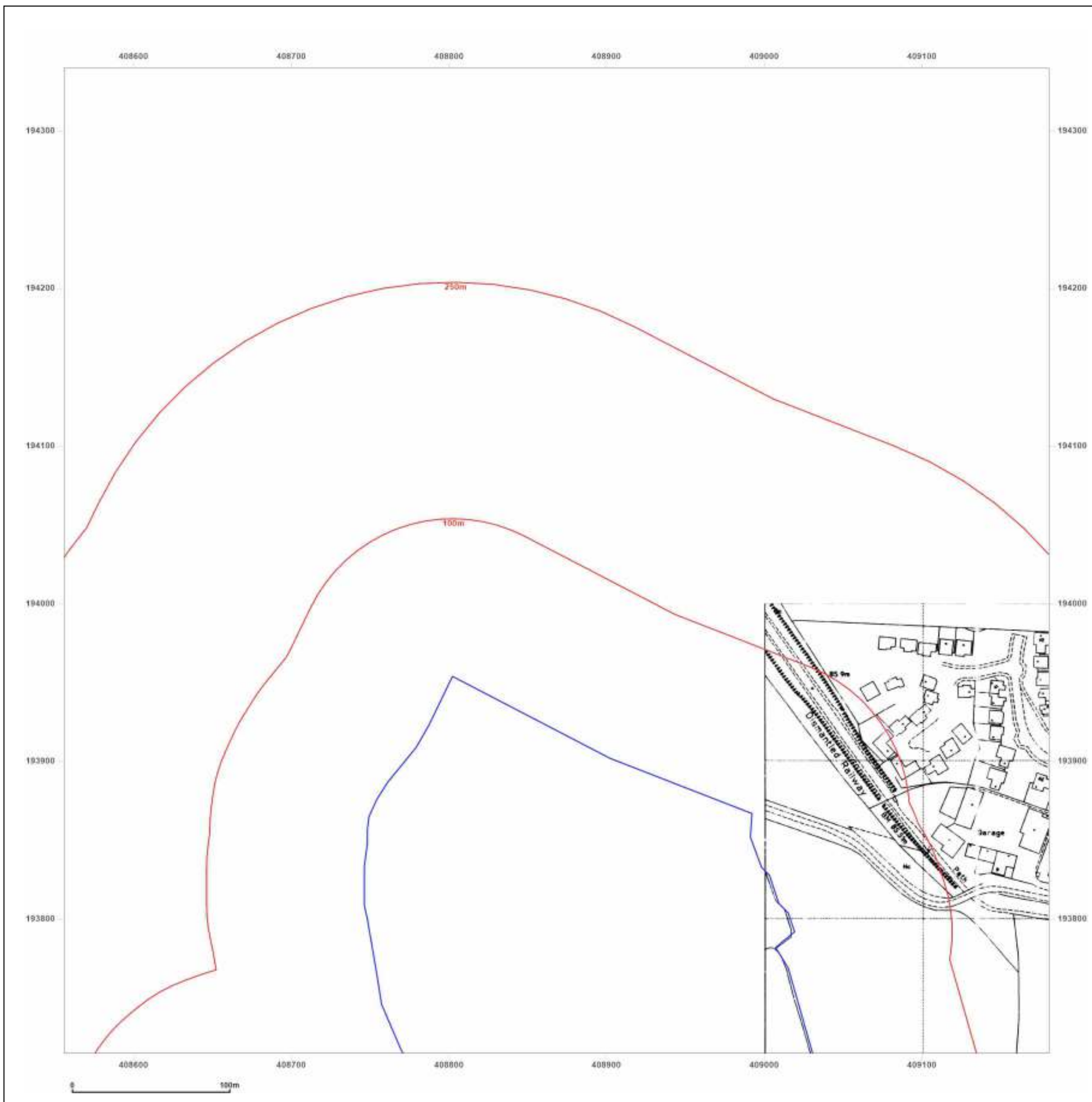


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Site Details:

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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146_LS_1_2
Grid Ref: 408868, 194027

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1989-1994

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1994
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Surveyed 1994
Revised N/A
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Site Details:

COMMON HILL, CRICKLADE,
SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1875

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1875
Revised 1875
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

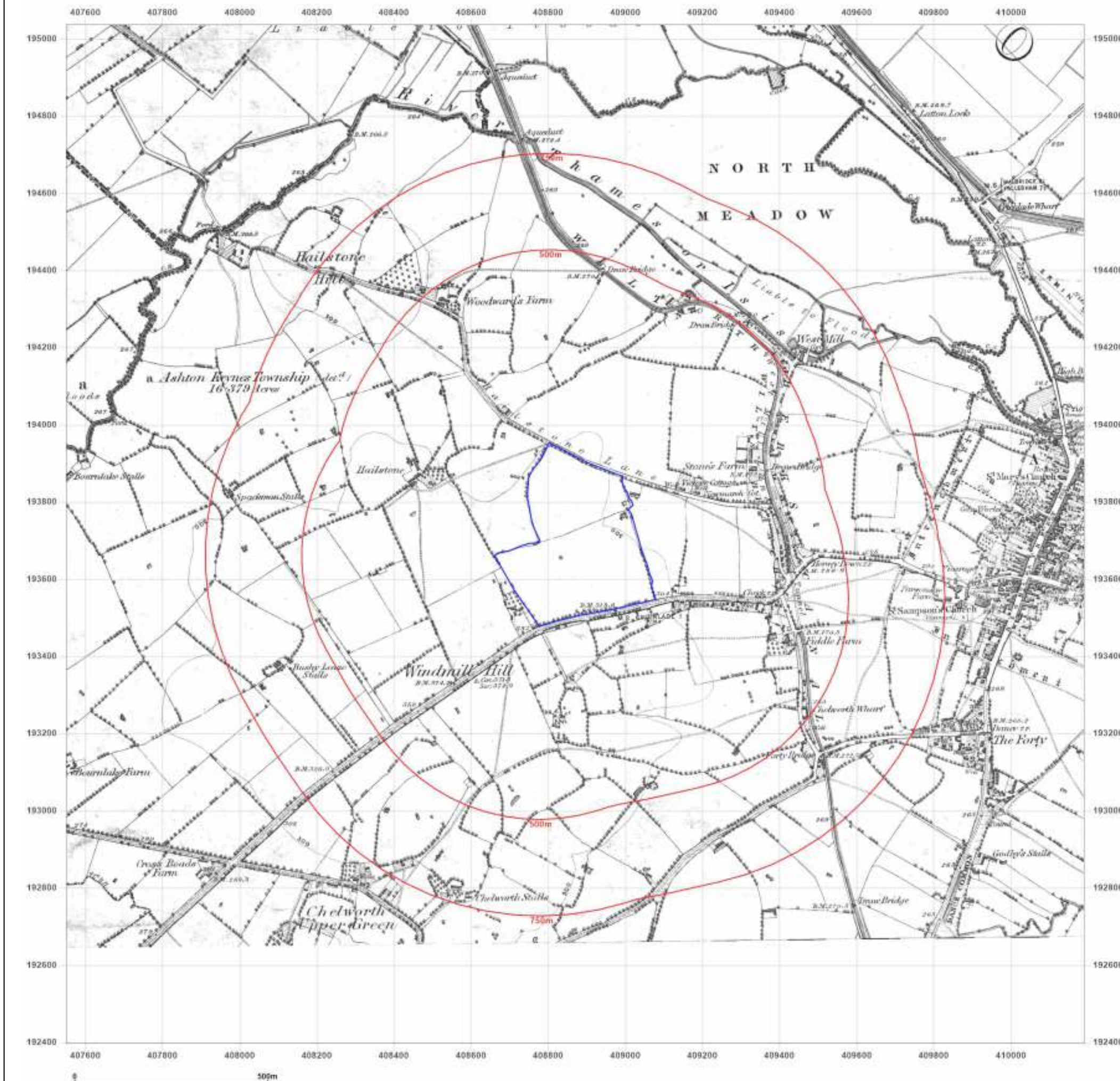


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1899-1900

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A
Surveyed 1873
Revised 1899
Edition N/A
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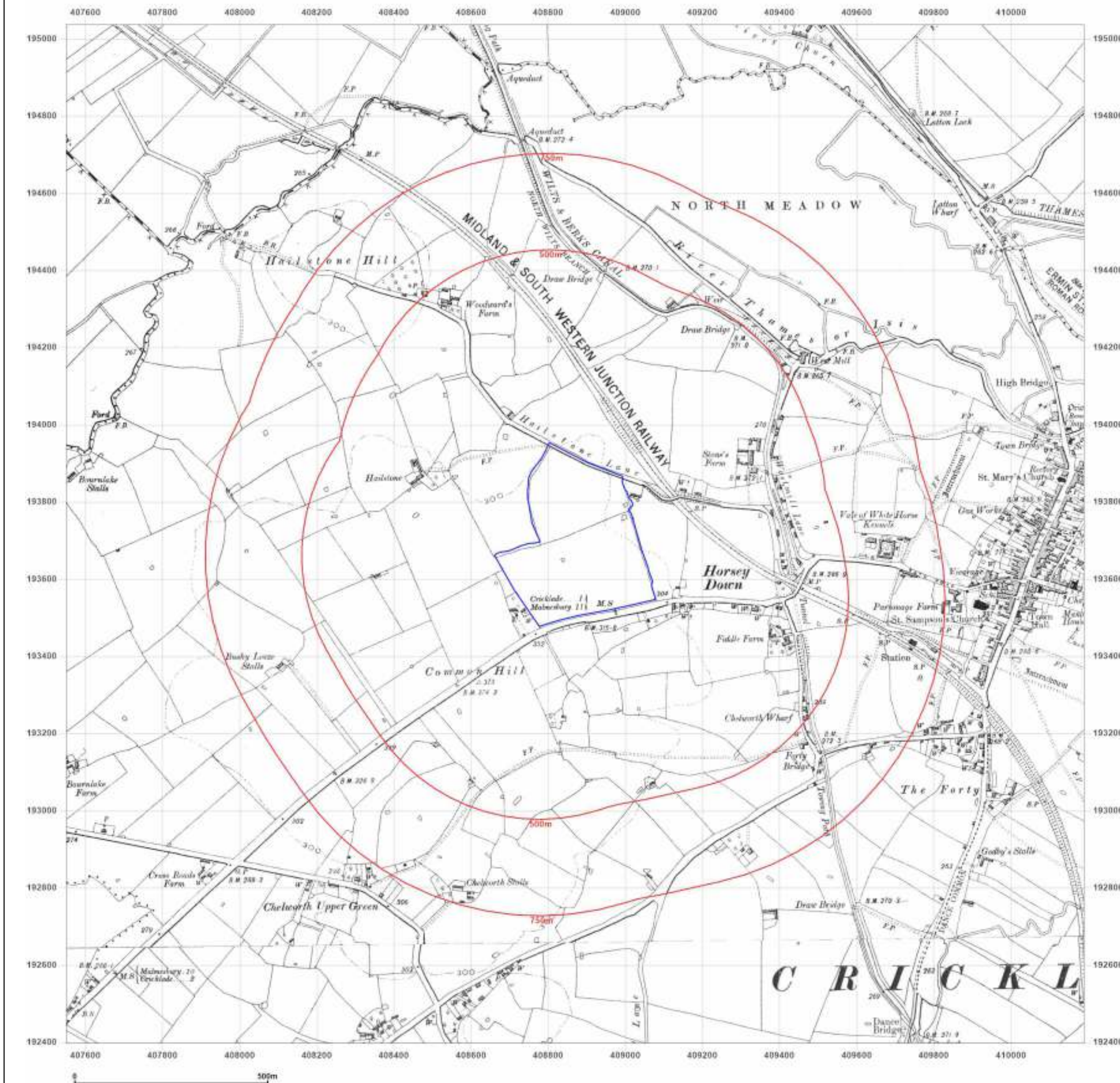


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1924-1925

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1880
Revised 1924
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1873
Revised 1925
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

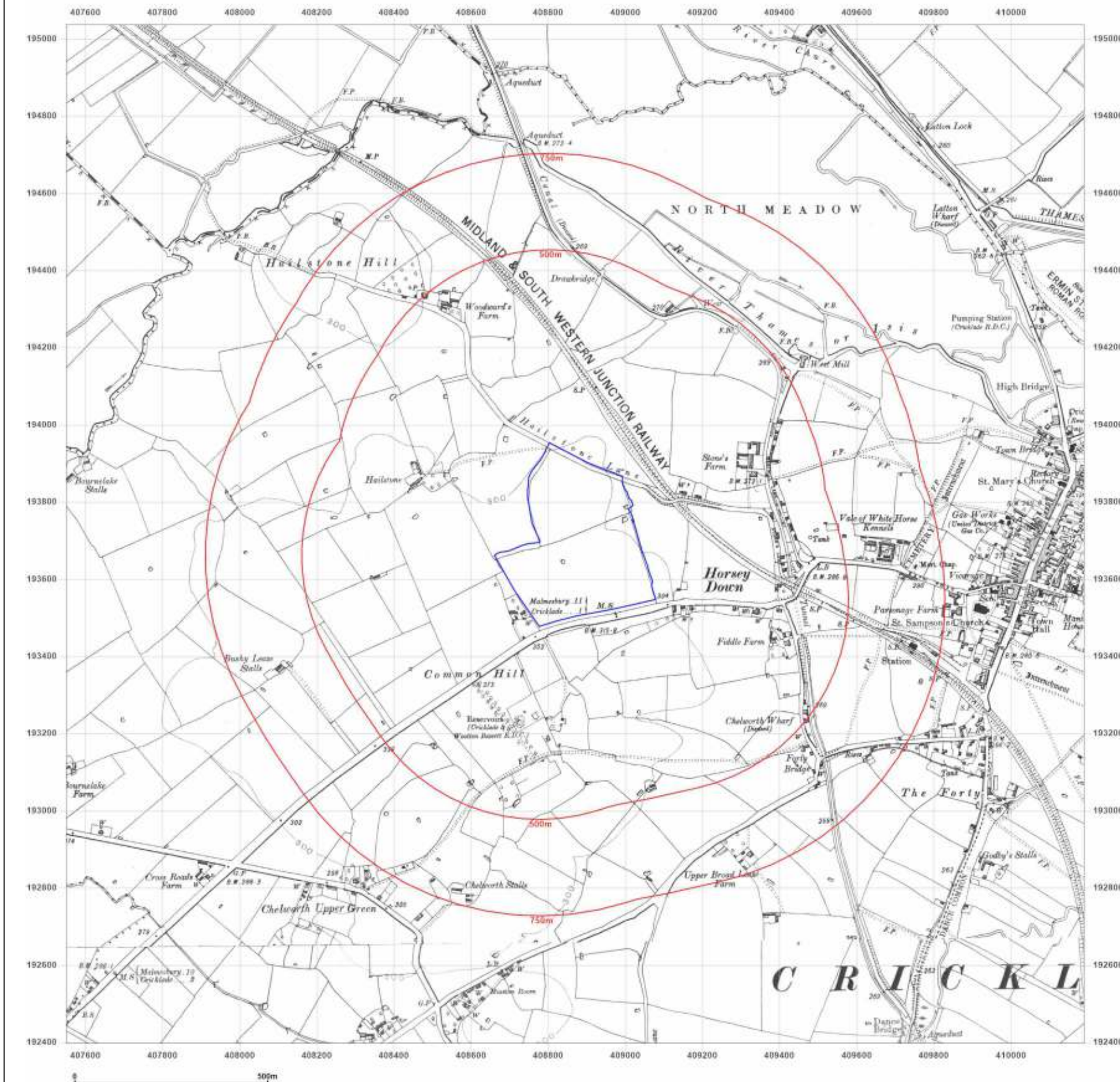


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1956-1960

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1956
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Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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Surveyed N/A
Revised 1959
Edition 1960
Copyright 1960
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1956
Revised 1956
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

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Revised 1956
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Levelled N/A

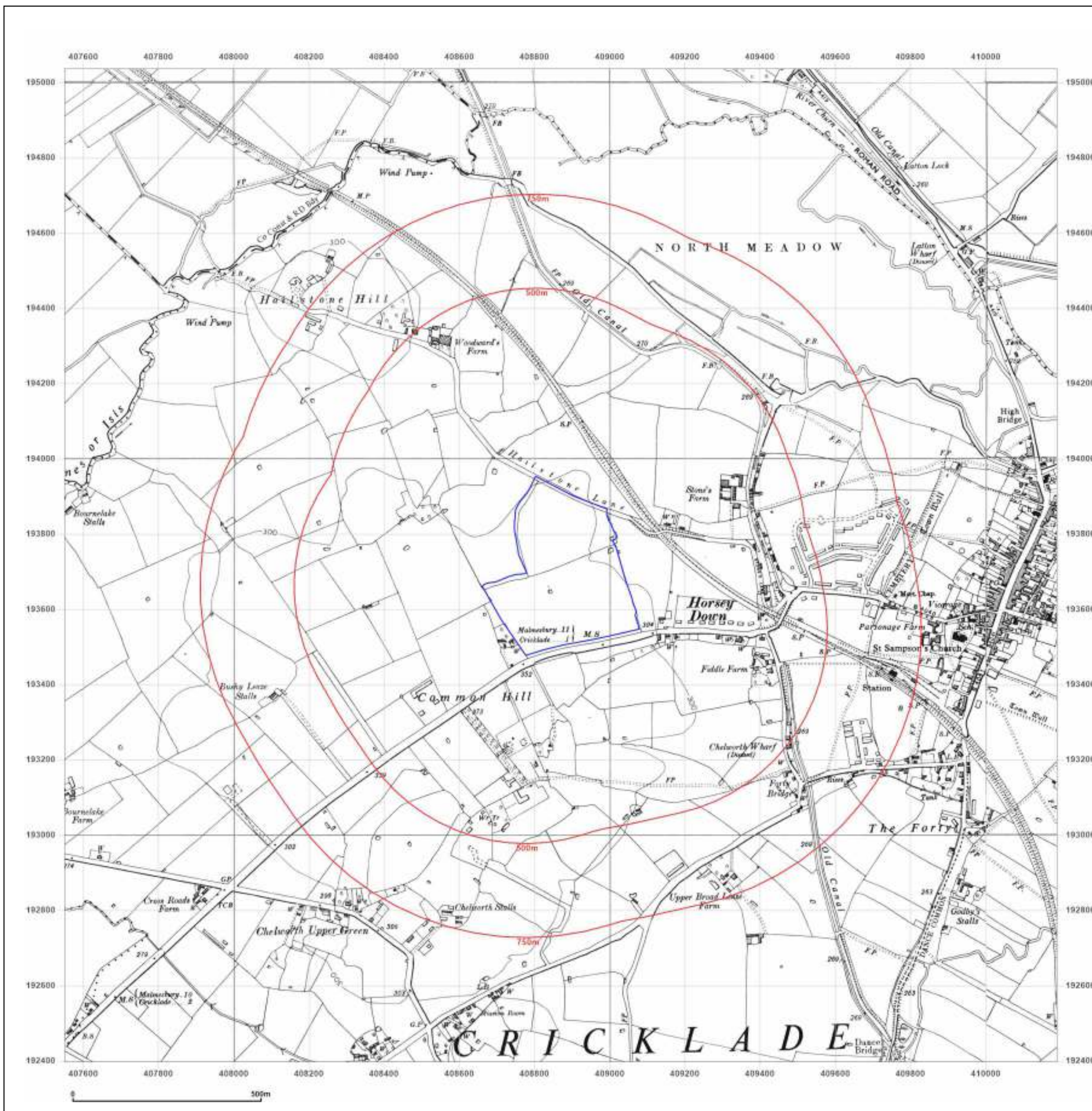


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1975-1976

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1972
Revised 1975
Edition N/A
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Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1972
Revised 1976
Edition N/A
Copyright 1976
Levelled N/A

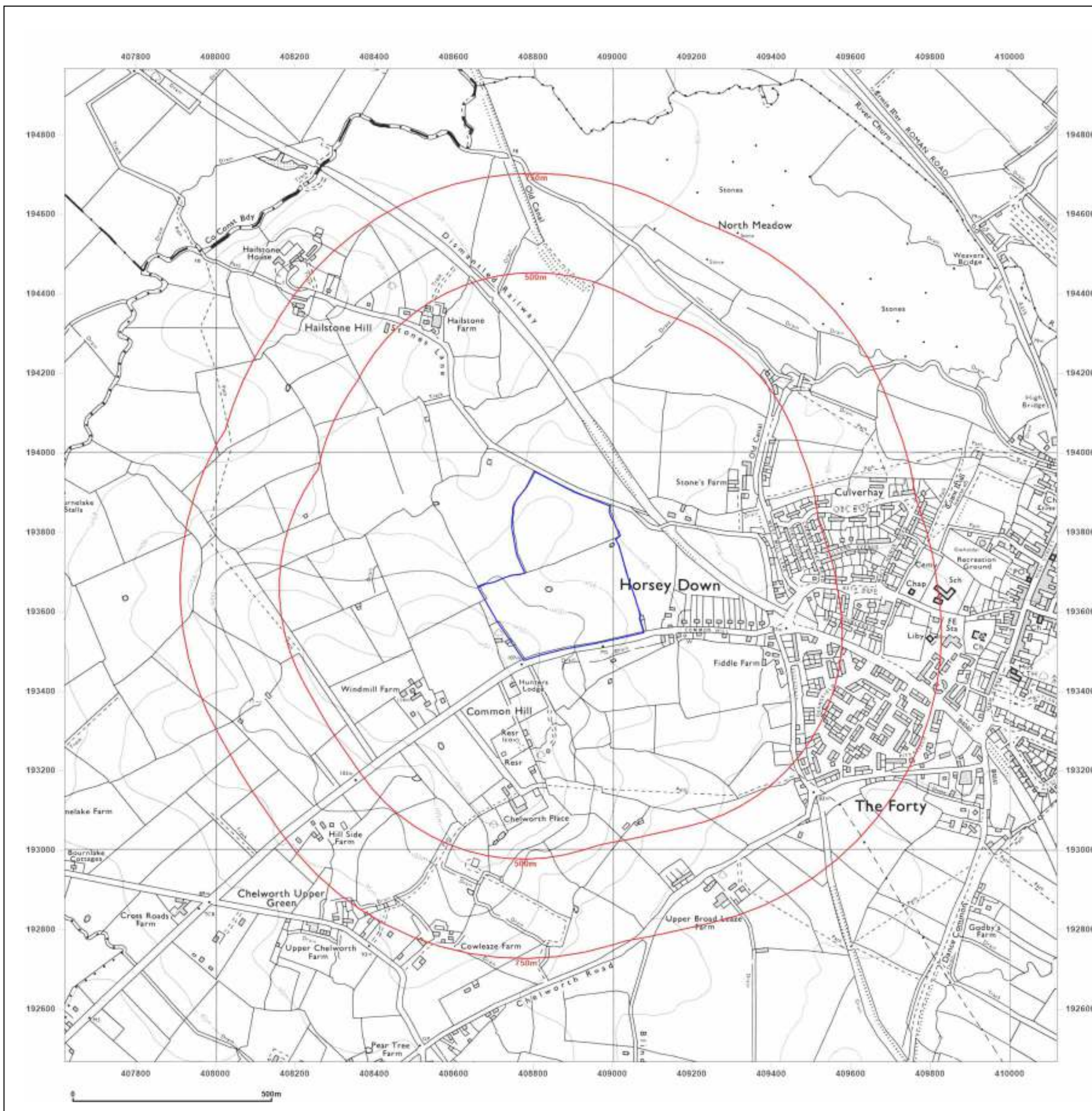


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Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2001

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

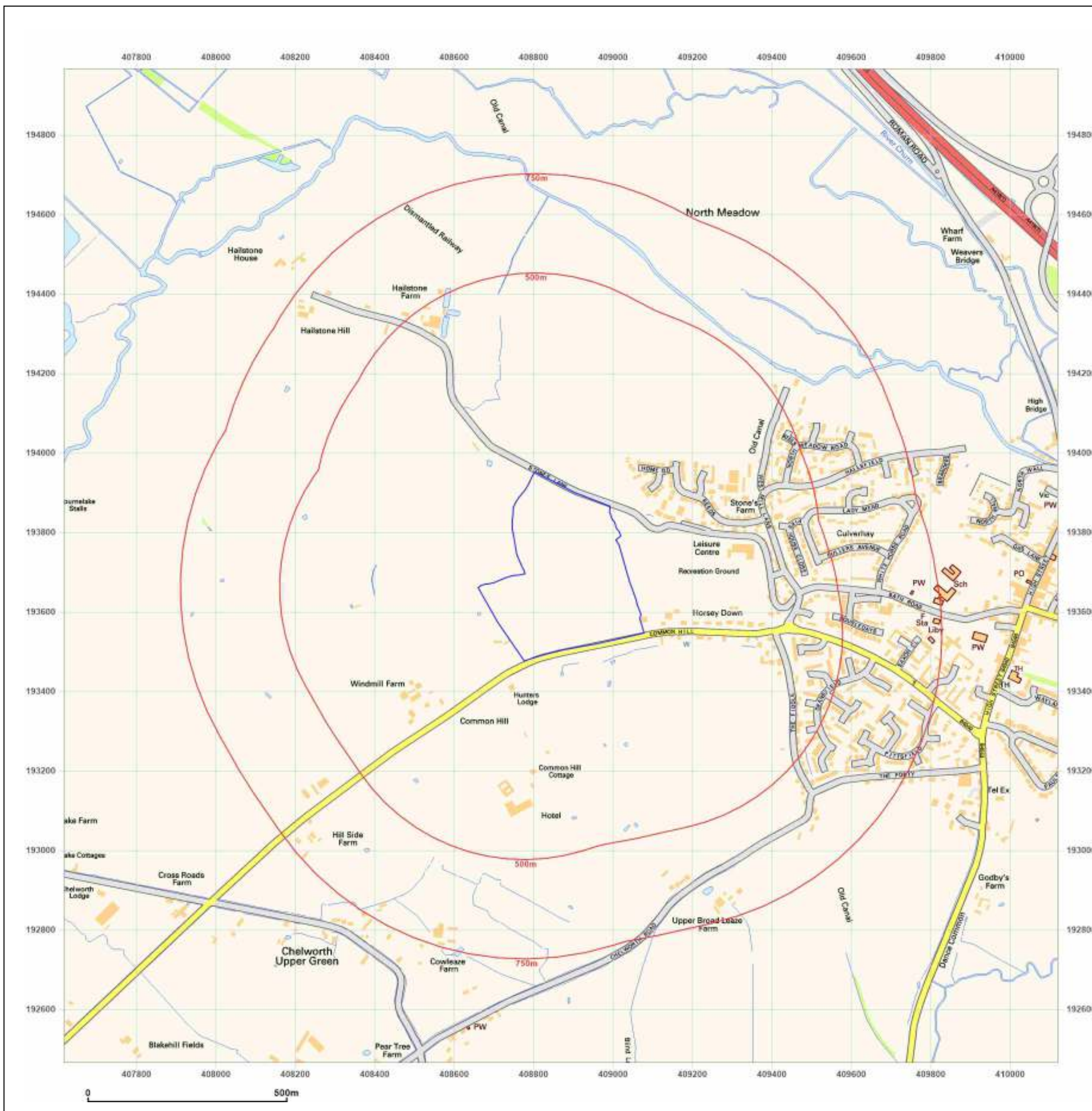


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SN6 6HA

Client Ref: 221000-2024
Report Ref: HMD-214-8892146
Grid Ref: 408869, 193716

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Map date: 2022

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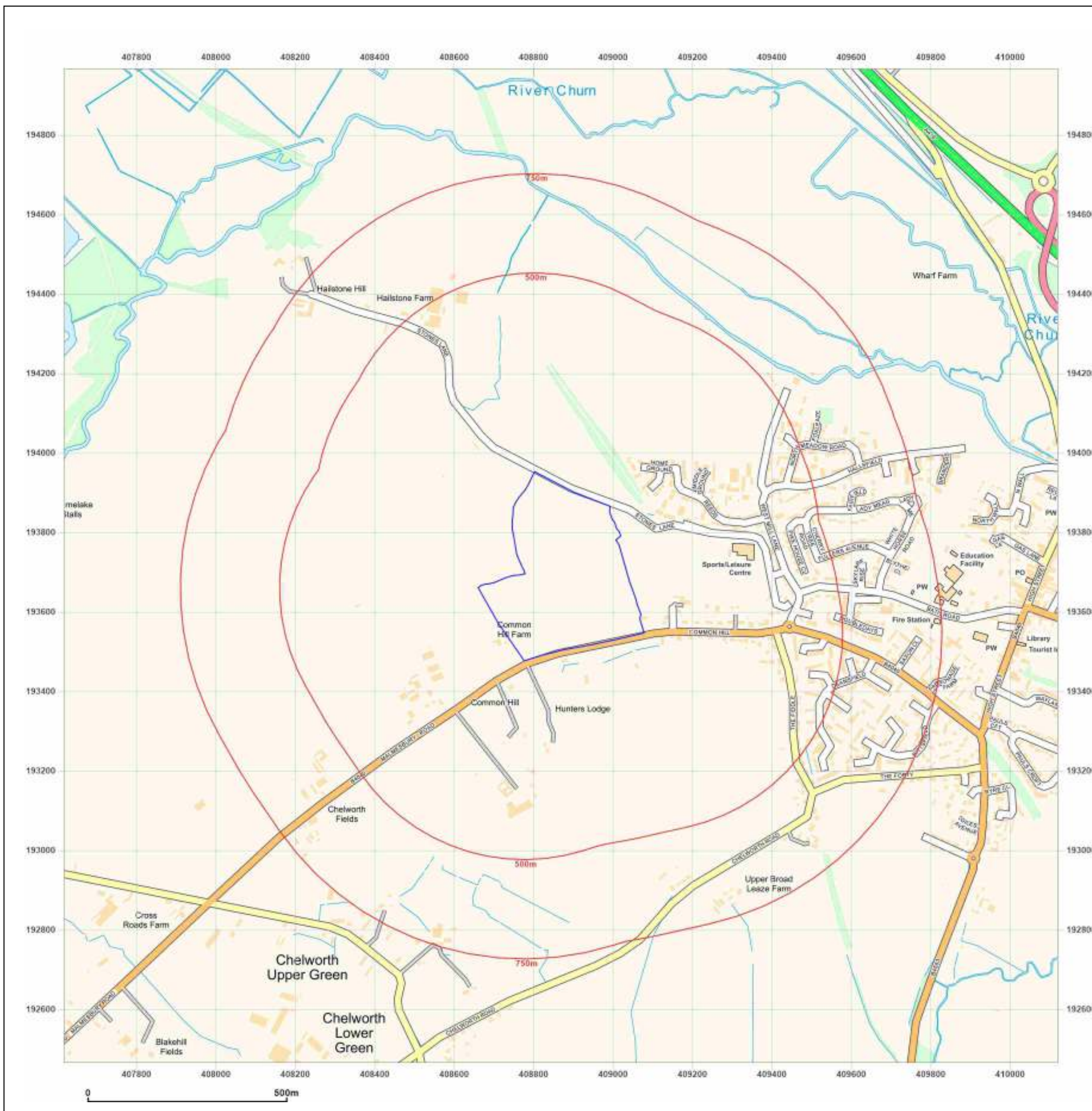


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Appendix 3: Classification of Risk

BWB RISK ASSESSMENT CLASSIFICATION (REFERENCE CIRIA C552, CONTAMINATED LAND RISK ASSESSMENT: A GUIDE TO GOOD PRACTICE, 2001)

CIRIA C552, *Contaminated Land Risk Assessment A Guide to Good Practice*, 2001 sets out a methodology for estimating risk. The methodology for risk evaluation is a qualitative method for interpreting the output for the risk estimation stage of the assessment. It involves the classification of the:

- Magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of risk occurring; and
- Magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring.

The classification of consequence and probability are replicated in **Table 1** and **Table 2**, respectively.

Table 1: Classification of Consequence

Classification	Definition	Examples
Severe (Sv)	Short term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in "significant harm" as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short term risk of pollution of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings/property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem.	High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled water. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to a short-term human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium (Md)	Chronic damage to Human Health ("significant harm"). Pollution of sensitive water resources. A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem.	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceeding the generic or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer. Death of species within a designated nature reserve.
Mild (Mi)	Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services. Damage to sensitive buildings/structures/services or the environment.	Pollution of non-classified groundwater. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability).
Minor (Mr)	Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by measures such as protective clothing etc.). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The presence of contaminants at such concentration that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete.

The classification of consequence does not take into account the probability of the consequence being realised. Therefore, there may be more than one consequence for a particular pollutant linkage. Both a severe and medium classification can result in death.

Severe relates to short term (acute) risk while medium relates to long term (chronic) risk. Mild relates to significant harm but to less sensitive receptors. Minor classification relates to harm which is not significant but could have a financial cost.

Table 2: Classification of Probability

Classification	Definition
High likelihood (Hi)	There is a pollutant linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable in the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
Likely (Li)	There is a pollutant linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Low likelihood (Lw)	There is a pollutant linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely (Ui)	There is a pollutant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long term.

The classification gives a guide as to the severity and consequence of identified risk when compared with other risk presented on the site. It should be noted that if a risk is identified it cannot be classified as “no risk” but as “very low risk”. Differing stakeholders may have a different view on the acceptability of a risk.

Once the consequence and probability have been classified these can be compared using a matrix to identify an overall risk category, as shown in **Table 3**. These categories and the actions required are categorised in **Table 4**.

Table 3: Risk Evaluation Matrix

Consequence		Severe (Sv)	Medium (Md)	Mild (Mi)	Minor (Mr)
Probability	High likelihood (Hi)	Very High Risk (VH)	High Risk (H)	Moderate Risk (M)	Mod/Low Risk (M/L)
	Likely (Li)	High Risk (H)	Moderate Risk (M)	Mod/Low Risk (M/L)	Low Risk (L)
	Low likelihood (Lw)	Moderate Risk (M)	Mod/Low Risk (M/L)	Low Risk (L)	Very Low Risk (VL)
	Unlikely (Ui)	Mod/Low Risk (M/L)	Low Risk (L)	Very Low Risk (VL)	Very Low Risk (VL)

Table 4: Risk Categorisations

Very High Risk (VH)	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High Risk (H)	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short-term and are likely over the longer-term.
Moderate Risk (M)	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer-term.
Low Risk (L)	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
Very Low Risk (VL)	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.

Reference:

CIRIA C552 *Contaminated land risk assessment. A guide to good practice*. Rudland, D J, Lancefield, R M, Mayell, P N, 2001.

