

## **APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE REPORT**

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# Historical Mapping Legends

## Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

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

## Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
	Refuse or Slag Heap		Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes		Boulders
	Coniferous Trees		Non-Coniferous Trees
	Orchard		Scrub
	Coppice		Heath
	Rough Grassland		Marsh
	Reeds		Saltings
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
	Electricity Transmission Line		Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Standard Gauge Multiple Track		Standard Gauge Single Track
	Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line		Narrow Gauge
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	Geographical County		
	Administrative County, County Borough or County of City		
	Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council		
	Borough, Burgh or County Constituency Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

## 1:10,000 Raster Mapping

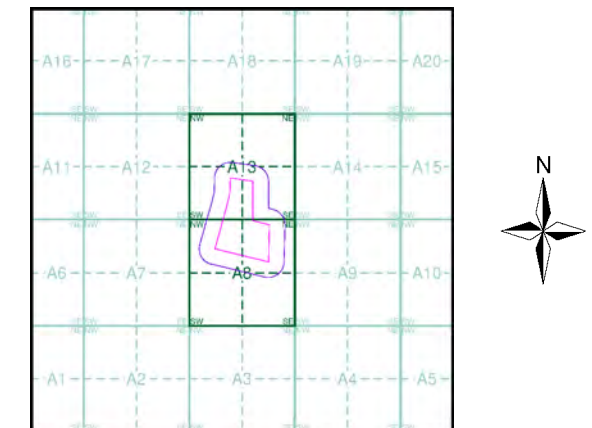
	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock		Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle		Mud
	Sand		Sand Pit
	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only)		Civil,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



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Northamptonshire	1:10,560	1884	2
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1885	3
Oxfordshire	1:10,560	1900	4
Northamptonshire	1:10,560	1923	5
Historical Aerial Photography	1:10,560	1949	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1982	8
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	9
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	10
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2021	11

## Historical Map - Slice A



## Order Details

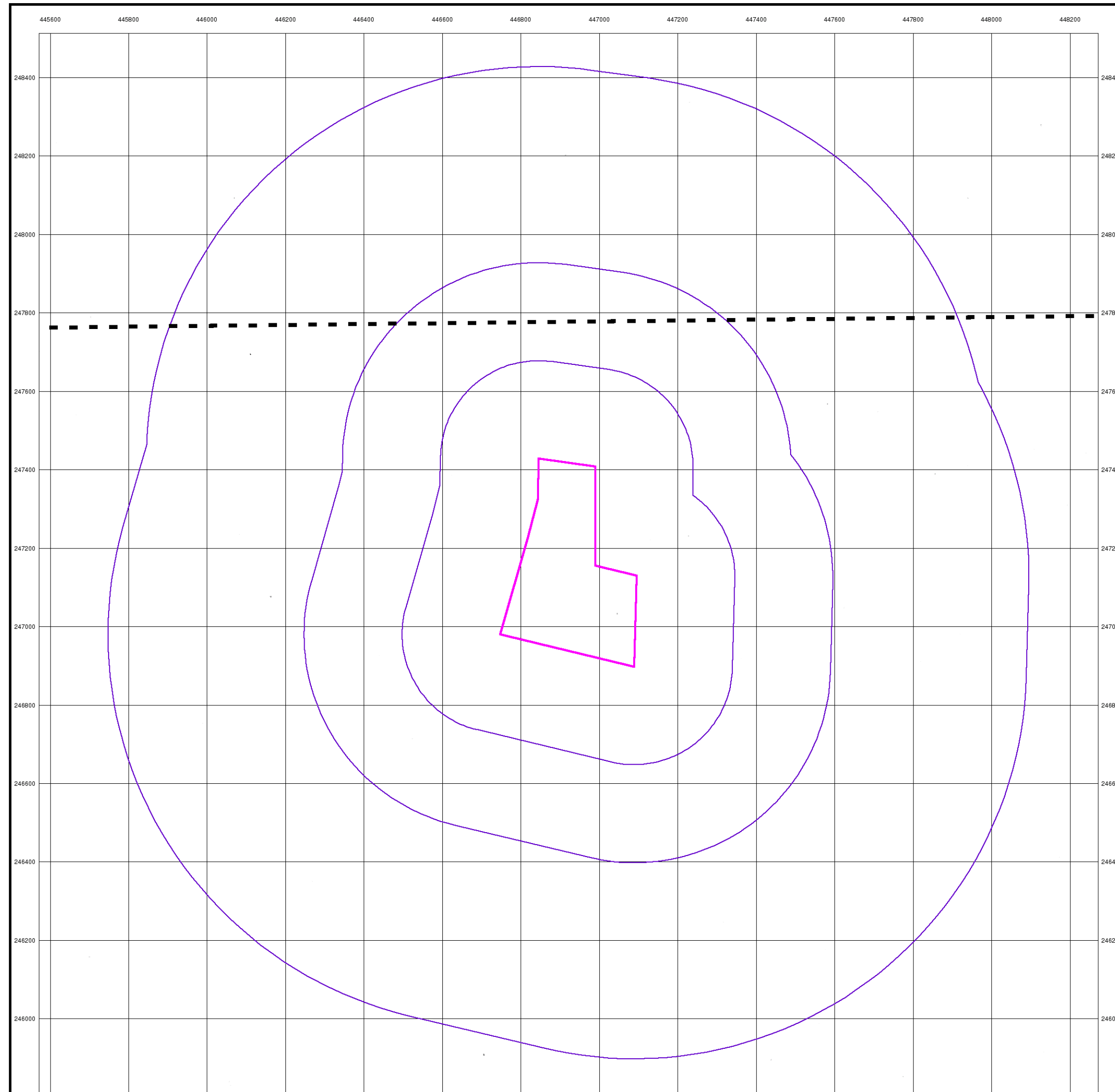
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 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

## Site Details

, The Hollies, Creampot Lane, Cropredy, Banbury, OX17 1NT



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**Northamptonshire**

**Published 1884**

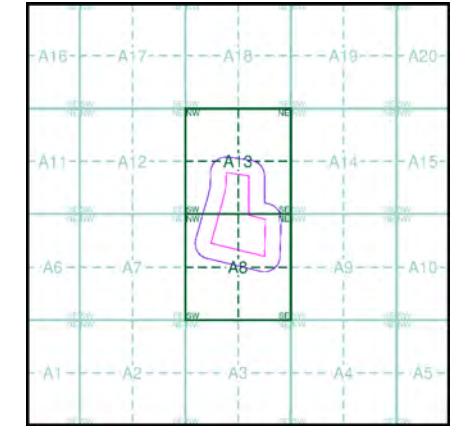
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

054NW 1884 1:10,560
054SW 1884 1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

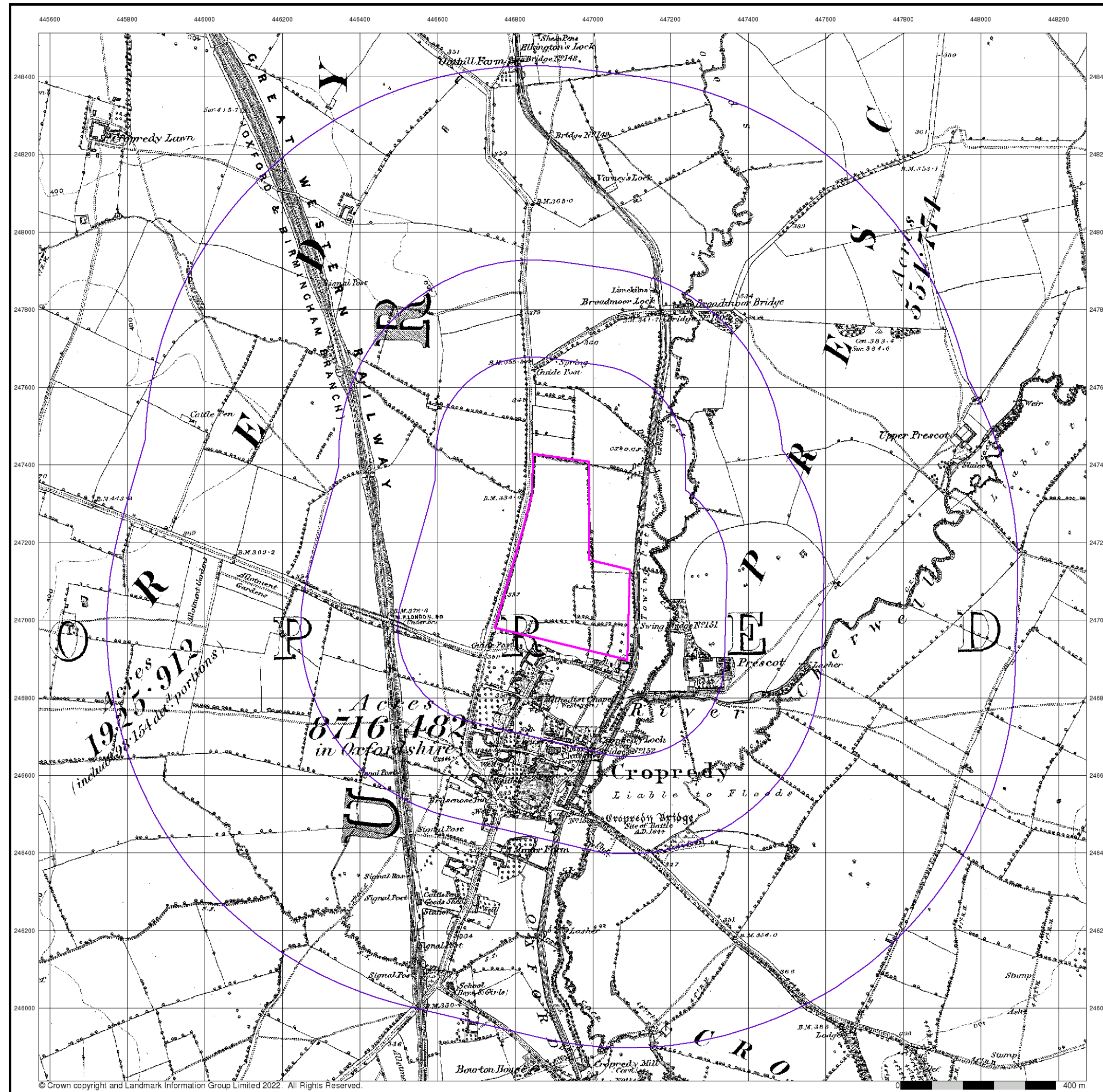
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 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
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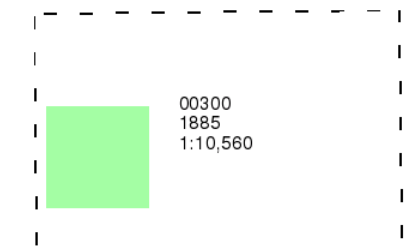
Oxfordshire

Published 1885

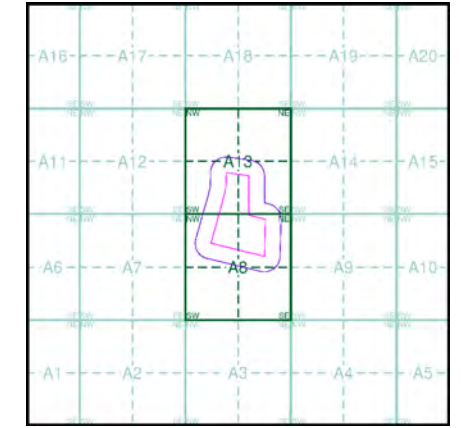
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

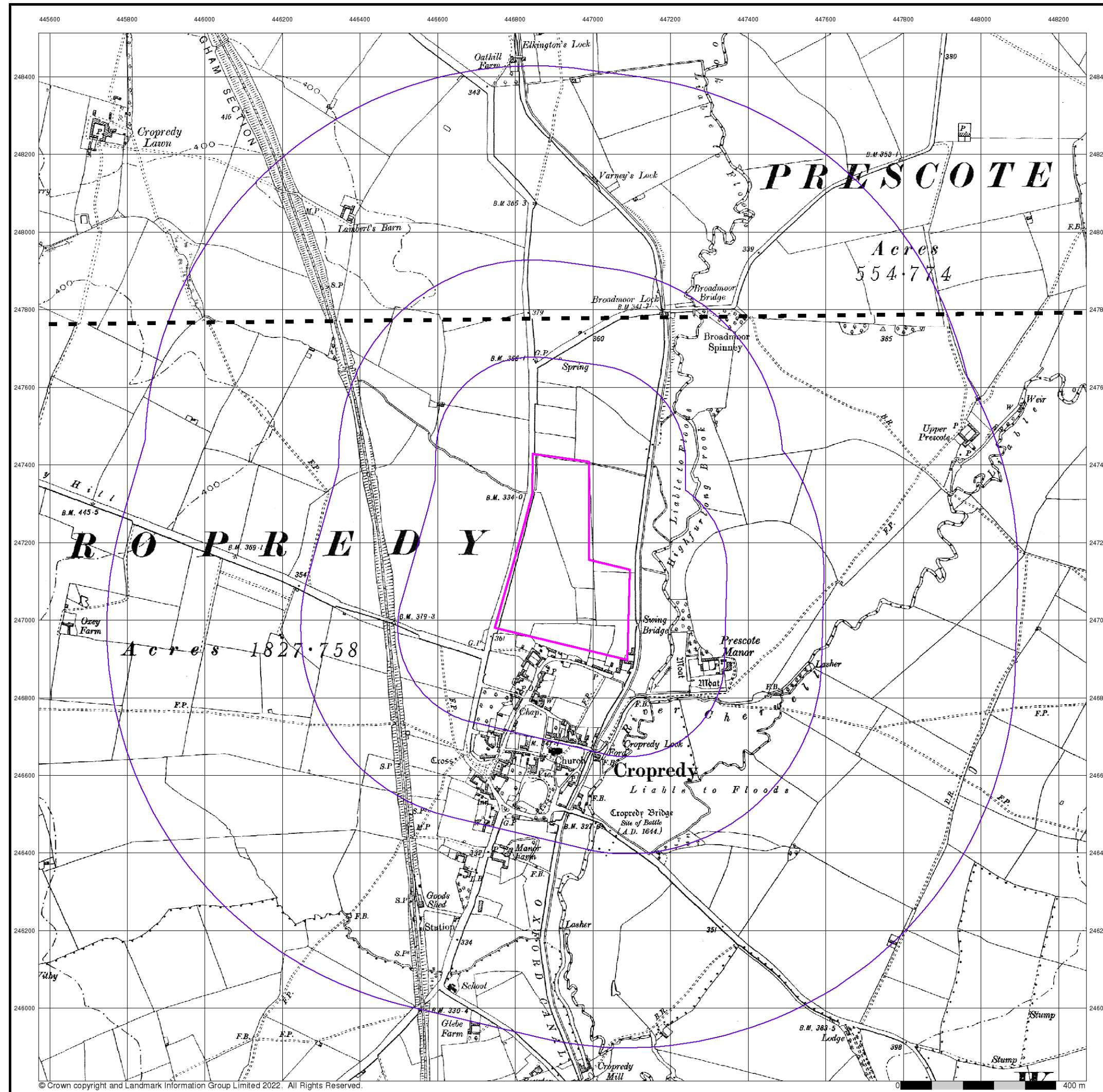
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 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
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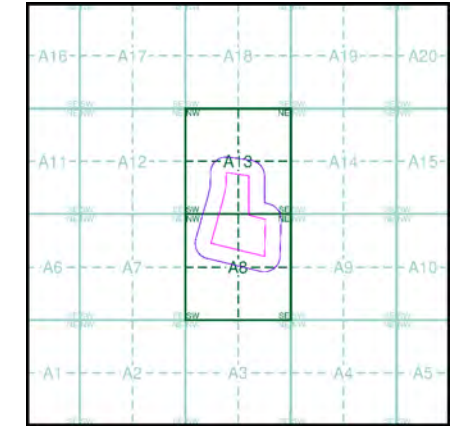
**Oxfordshire**  
**Published 1900**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

003NW	1900	1:10,560
003SW	1900	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

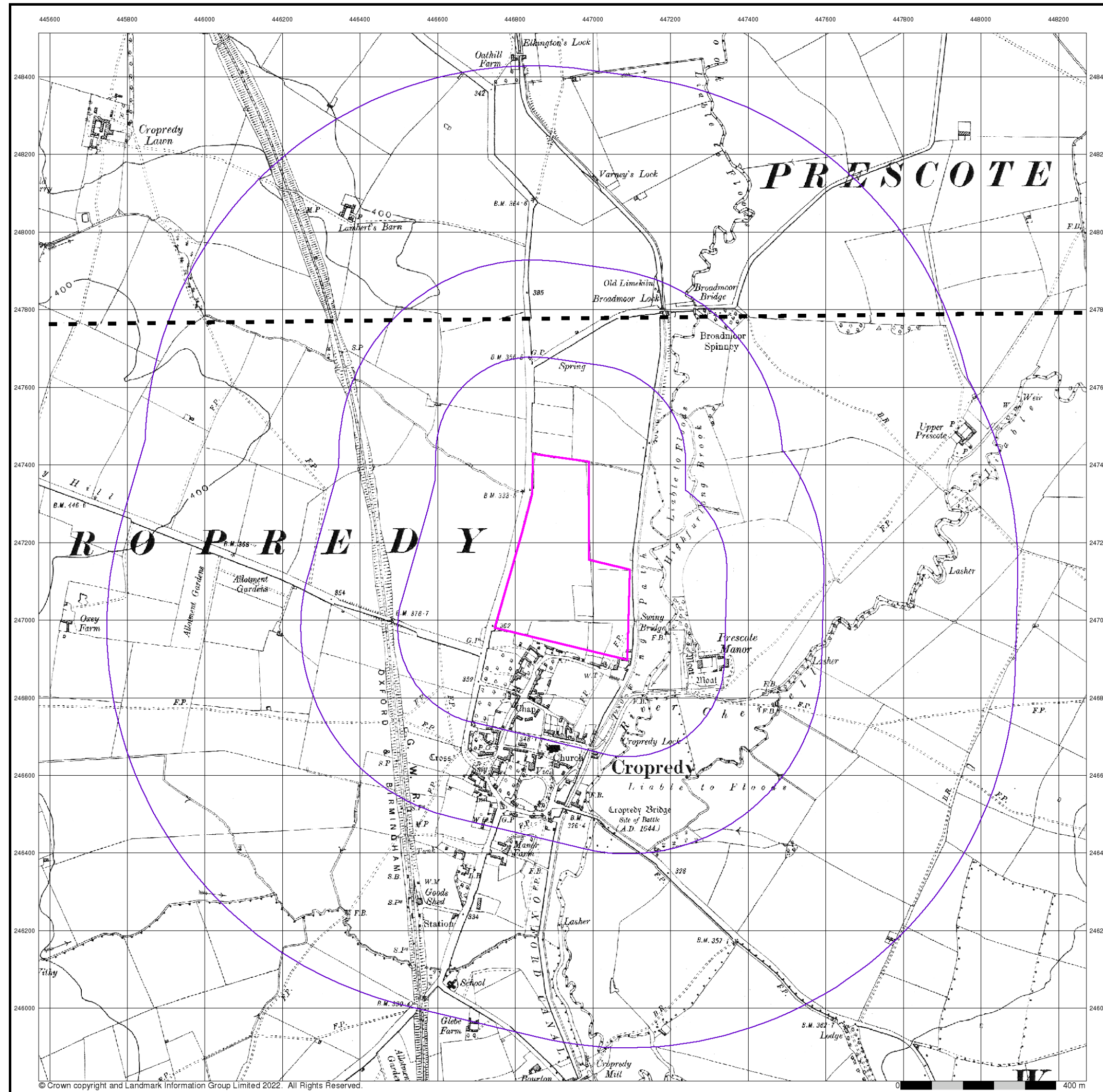
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**Northamptonshire**

**Published 1923**

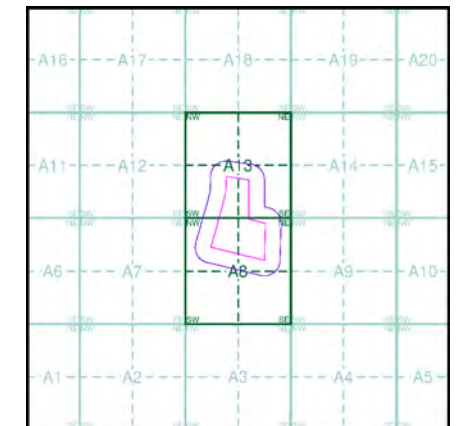
**Source map scale - 1:10,560**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

054NW	1923	1:10,560
054SW	1923	1:10,560

**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

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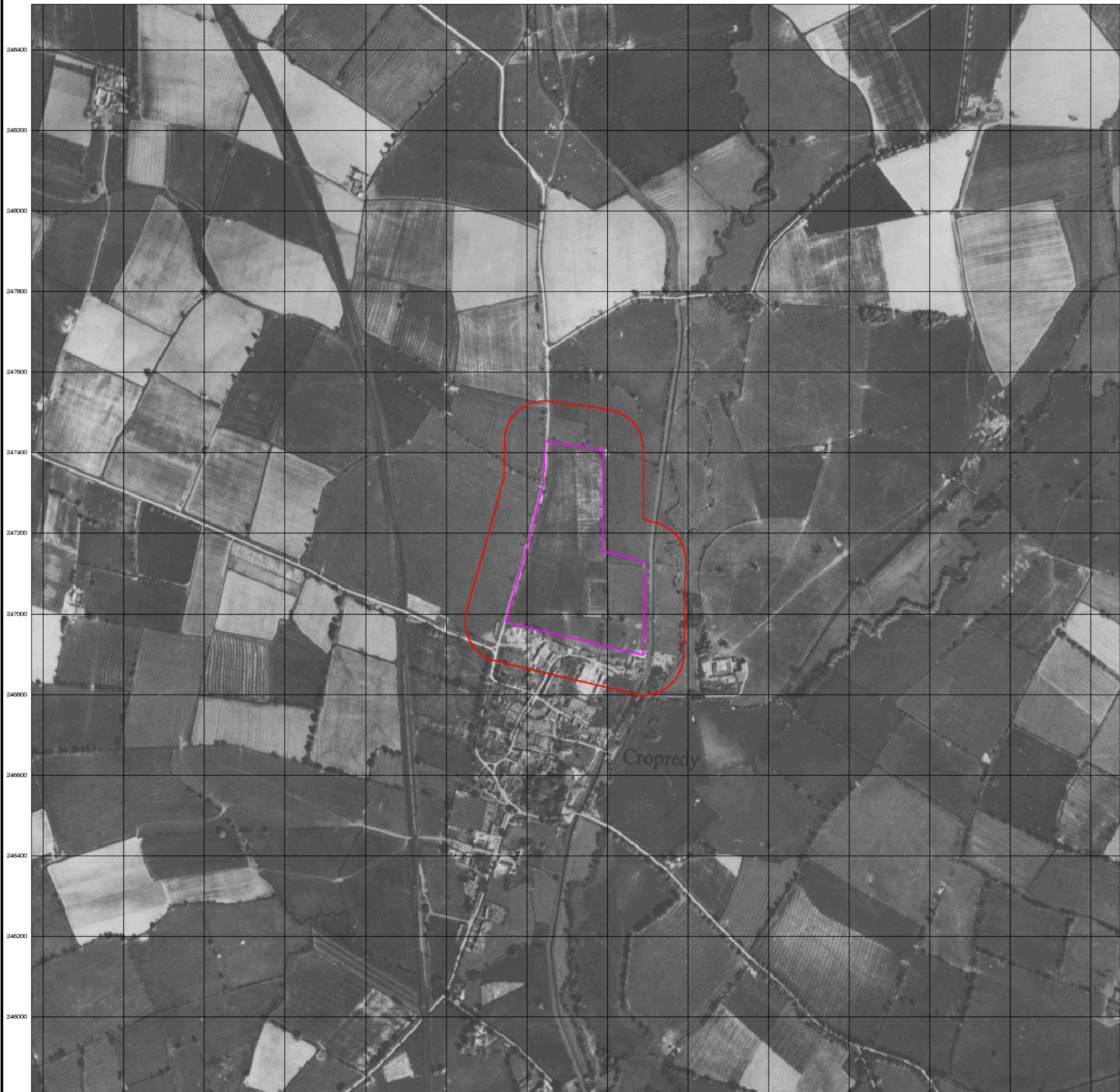
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44500 44500 44600 44600 44600 44600 44600 44600 44700 44700 44700 44700 44700 44700 44800 44800 44800



## Historical Aerial Photography

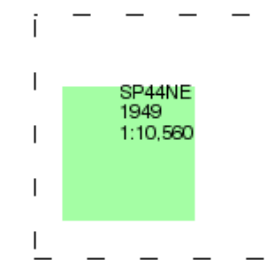
Published 1949

Source map scale - 1:10,560

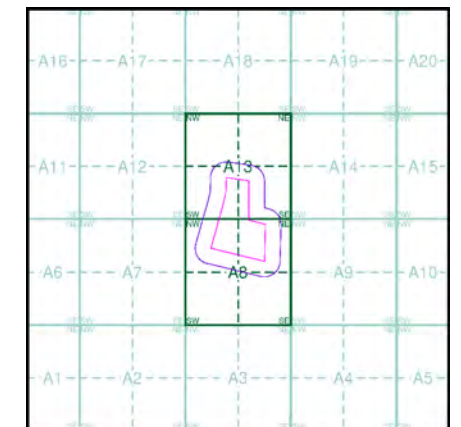
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was re-checked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A



### Order Details

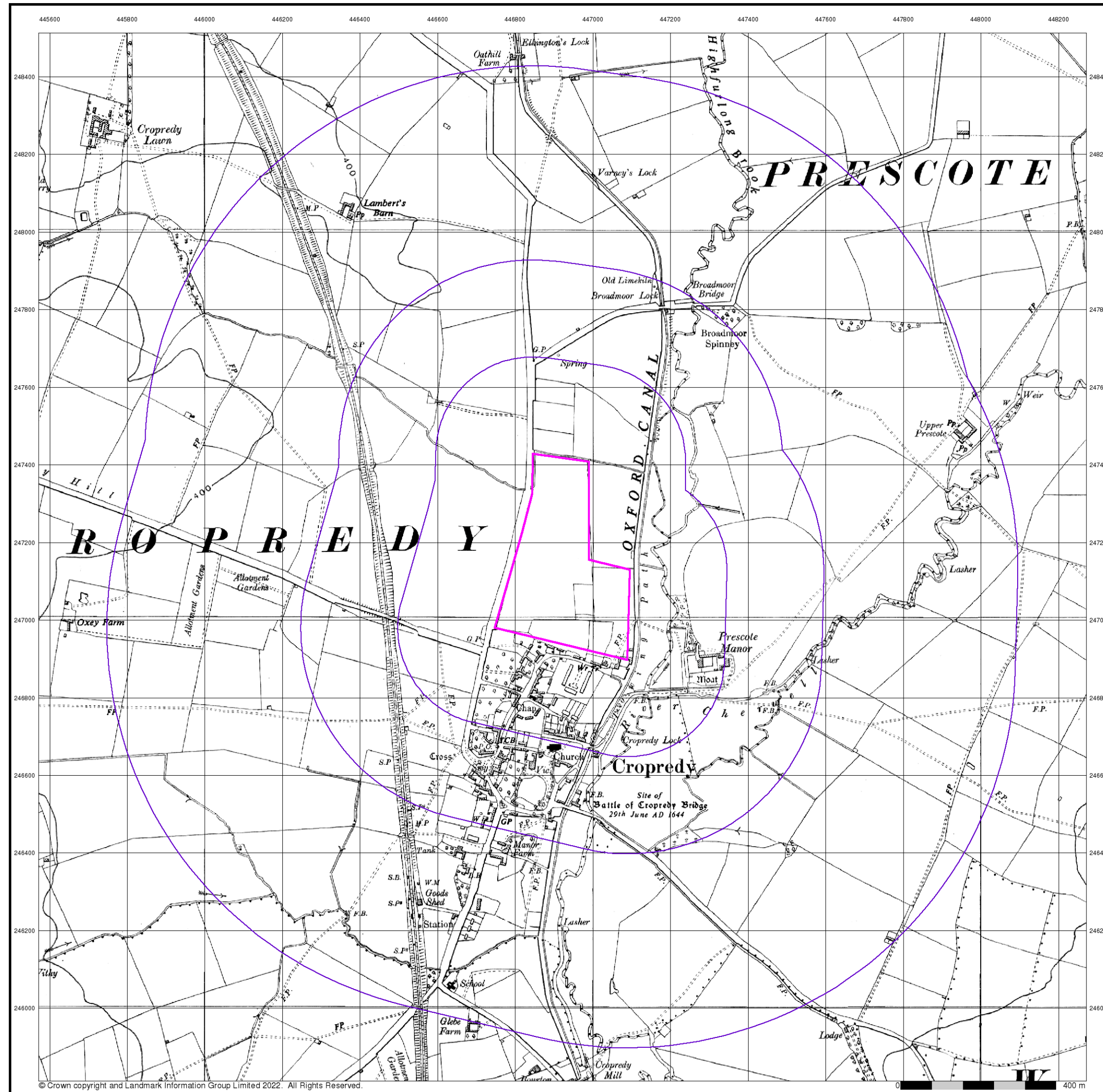
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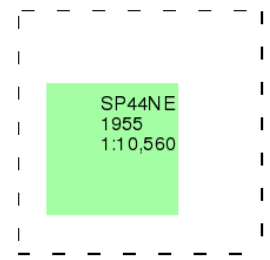
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
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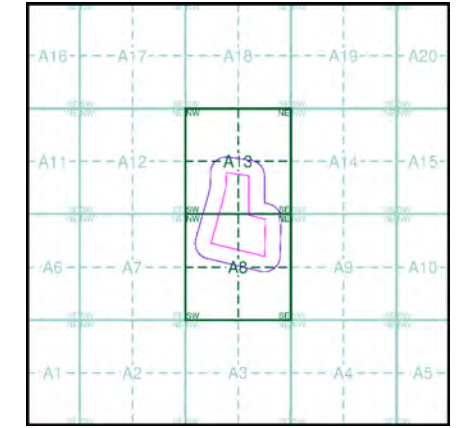
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1955**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

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 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
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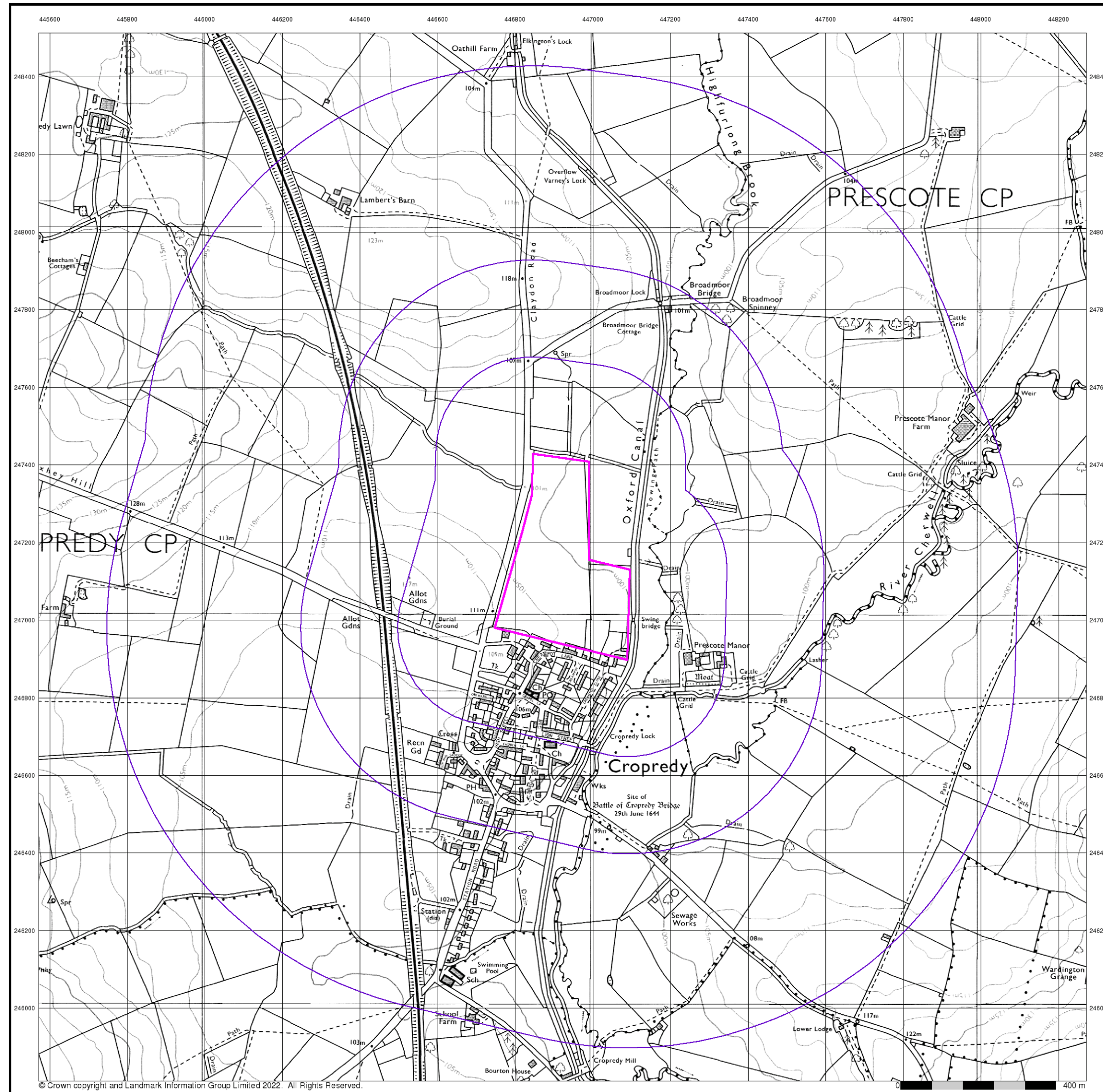
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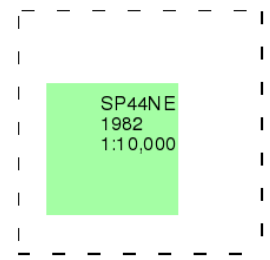




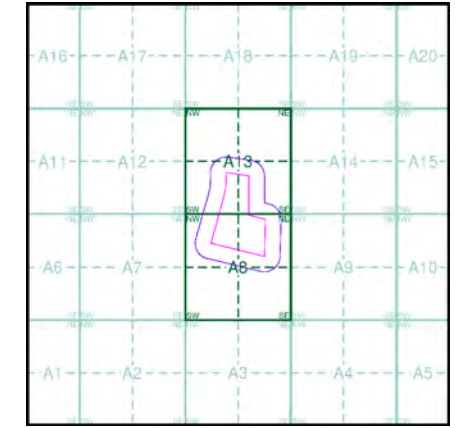
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1982**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

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**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

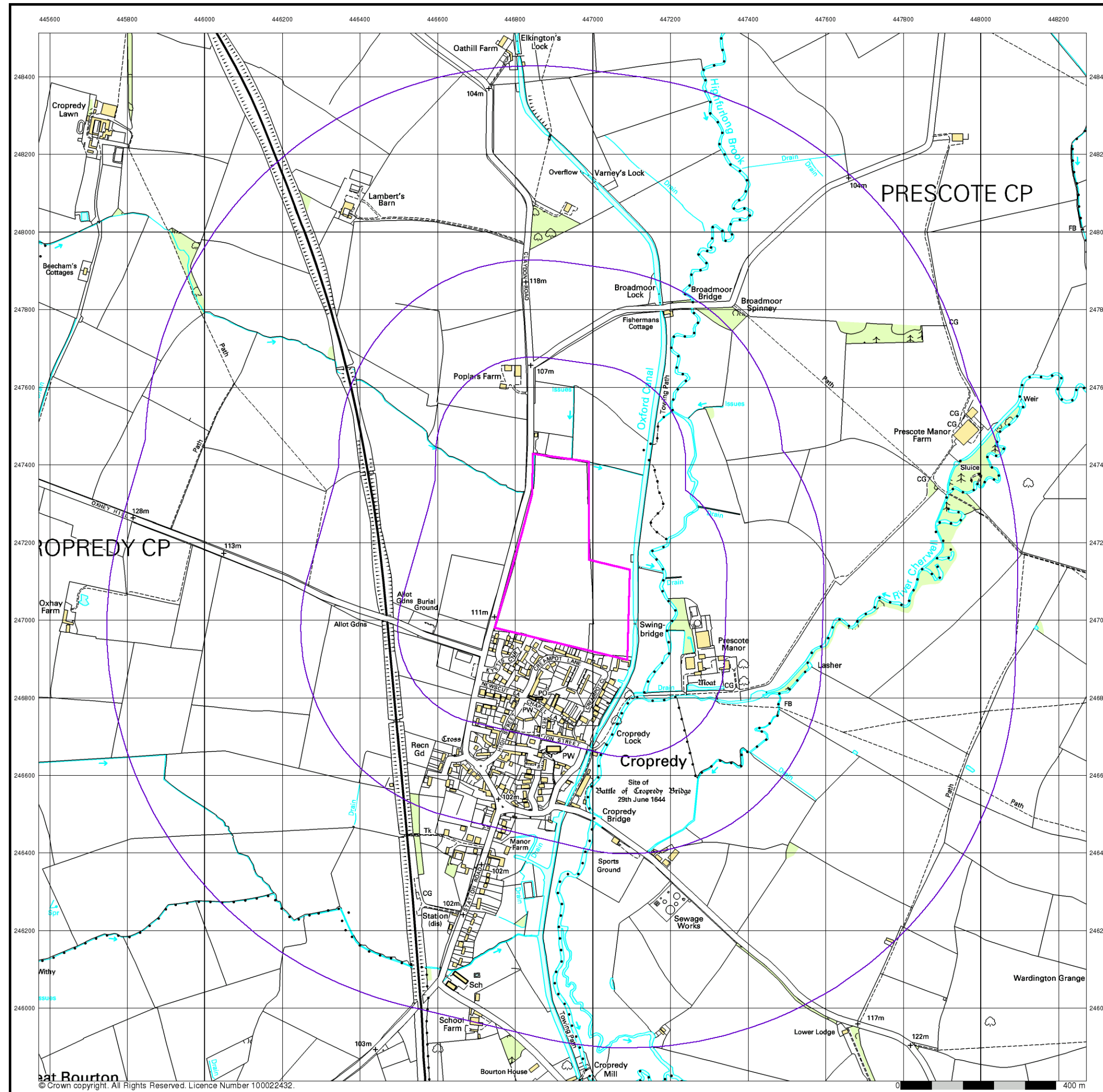
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
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**Site Details**

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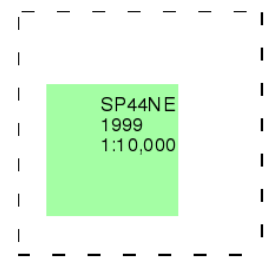
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 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
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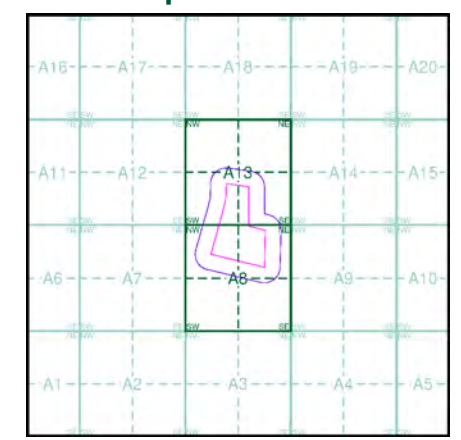
**10k Raster Mapping**  
**Published 1999**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

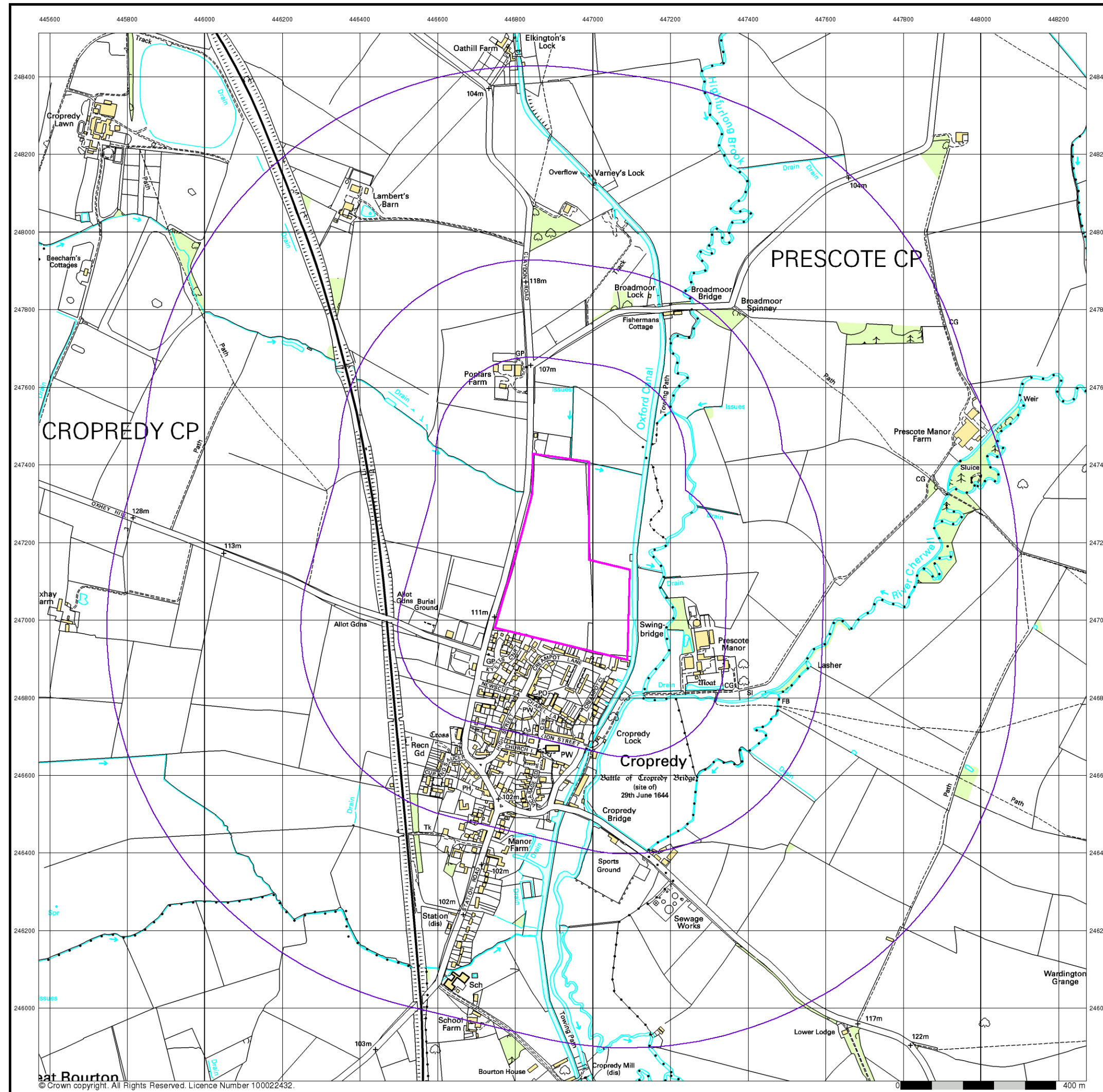
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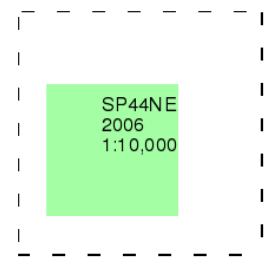
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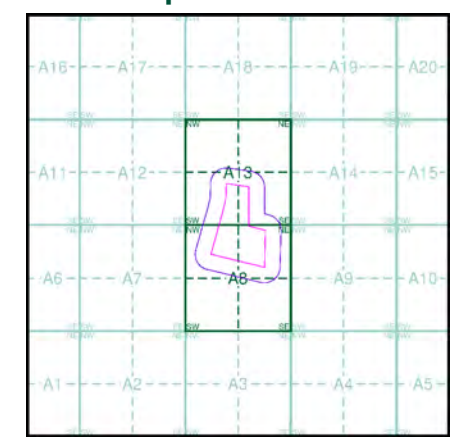
**10k Raster Mapping**  
**Published 2006**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**  
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
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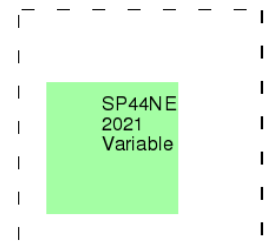
© Crown copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number 100022432.



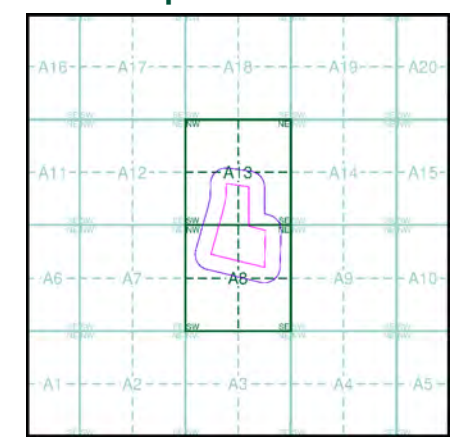
**VectorMap Local**  
**Published 2021**  
**Source map scale - 1:10,000**

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Slice A**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
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# Historical Mapping Legends

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

**Quarry**   **Gravel Pit**   **Sand Pit**  
**Clay Pit**   **Shingle**   **Refuse Heap**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Flat Rock**  
**Marsh**   **Reeds**   **Osiers**  
**Rough Pasture**   **Furze**   **Wood**  
**Mixed Wood**   **Brushwood**   **Orchard**  
**Fir**   **Ford**   **Stepping Stones**  
**Ferry**   **Waterfall**   **Lock**  
**Trig. Station**   **Altitude at Trig. Station**  
**B.M. 325.9**   **Bench Mark**   **Surface Level**  
**Arrow denotes flow of water**   **Antiquities (site of)**  
**Cutting**   **Embankment**  
**Railway crossing Road**   **Level Crossing**   **Road crossing Railway**  
**Railway crossing River or Canal**   **Road over single stream**   **Road over River or Canal**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**County Borough Boundary (England)**  
**Co. Boro. Bdy.**  
**County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)**  
**Co. Burgh Bdy.**  
**BP BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **P.C.B** Police Call Box  
**B.R.** Bridle Road   **P** Pump  
**E.P** Electricity Pylon   **S.P** Signal Post  
**F.B.** Foot Bridge   **Sl** Sluice  
**F.P.** Foot Path   **Sp.** Spring  
**G.P** Guide Post or Board   **T.C.B** Telephone Call Box  
**M.S** Mile Stone   **Tr.** Trough  
**M.P M.R** Mooring Post or Ring   **W** Well

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

**Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**   **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**  
**Rock**   **Boulders**  
**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Archway**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
**Orchard Tree**   **Scrub**   **Bracken**  
**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Bench Mark**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Cave Entrance**   **Triangulation Station**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary**  
**London Borough Boundary**  
**Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes**  
**BH** Beer House   **P** Pillar, Pole or Post  
**BP, BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **PO** Post Office  
**Cn, C** Capstan, Crane   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **PH** Public House  
**D Fn** Drinking Fountain   **Pp** Pump  
**EI P** Electricity Pillar or Post   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**FAP** Fire Alarm Pillar   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Foot Bridge   **Spr** Spring  
**GP** Guide Post   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**H** Hydrant or Hydraulic   **TCB** Telephone Call Box  
**LC** Level Crossing   **TCP** Telephone Call Post  
**MH** Manhole   **Tr** Trough  
**MP** Mile Post or Mooring Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MS** Mile Stone   **W** Well  
**NTL** Normal Tidal Limit   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump

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

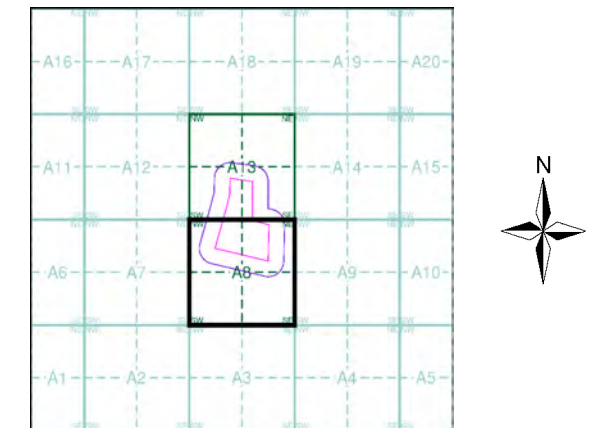
**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Rock**   **Rock (scattered)**  
**Boulders**   **Boulders (scattered)**  
**Positioned Boulder**   **Scree**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
**Orchard Tree**   **Scrub**   **Bracken**  
**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Triangulation Station**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**B.M. 231.60m** Bench Mark   **Buildings with Building Seed**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Civil parish/community boundary**  
**District boundary**  
**County boundary**  
**Boundary post/stone**  
**Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)**  
**Bks** Barracks   **P** Pillar, Pole or Post  
**Bty** Battery   **PO** Post Office  
**Cemy** Cemetery   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **Pp** Pump  
**Cis** Cistern   **Ppg Sta** Pumping Station  
**Dismtd Rly** Dismantled Railway   **PW** Place of Worship  
**EI Gen Sta** Electricity Generating Station   **Sewage Ppg Sta** Sewage Pumping Station  
**EI P** Electricity Pole, Pillar   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**EI Sub Sta** Electricity Sub Station   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Filter Bed   **Spr** Spring  
**Fn / D Fn** Fountain / Drinking Ftn.   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**Gas Gov** Gas Valve Compound   **Tr** Trough  
**GVC** Gas Governor   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump  
**GP** Guide Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MH** Manhole   **Wks** Works (building or area)  
**MP, MS** Mile Post or Mile Stone   **W** Well



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1882	2
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1922	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1966 - 1974	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1978	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1980	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	8
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	9
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1996	10
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	11

## Historical Map - Segment A8



## Order Details

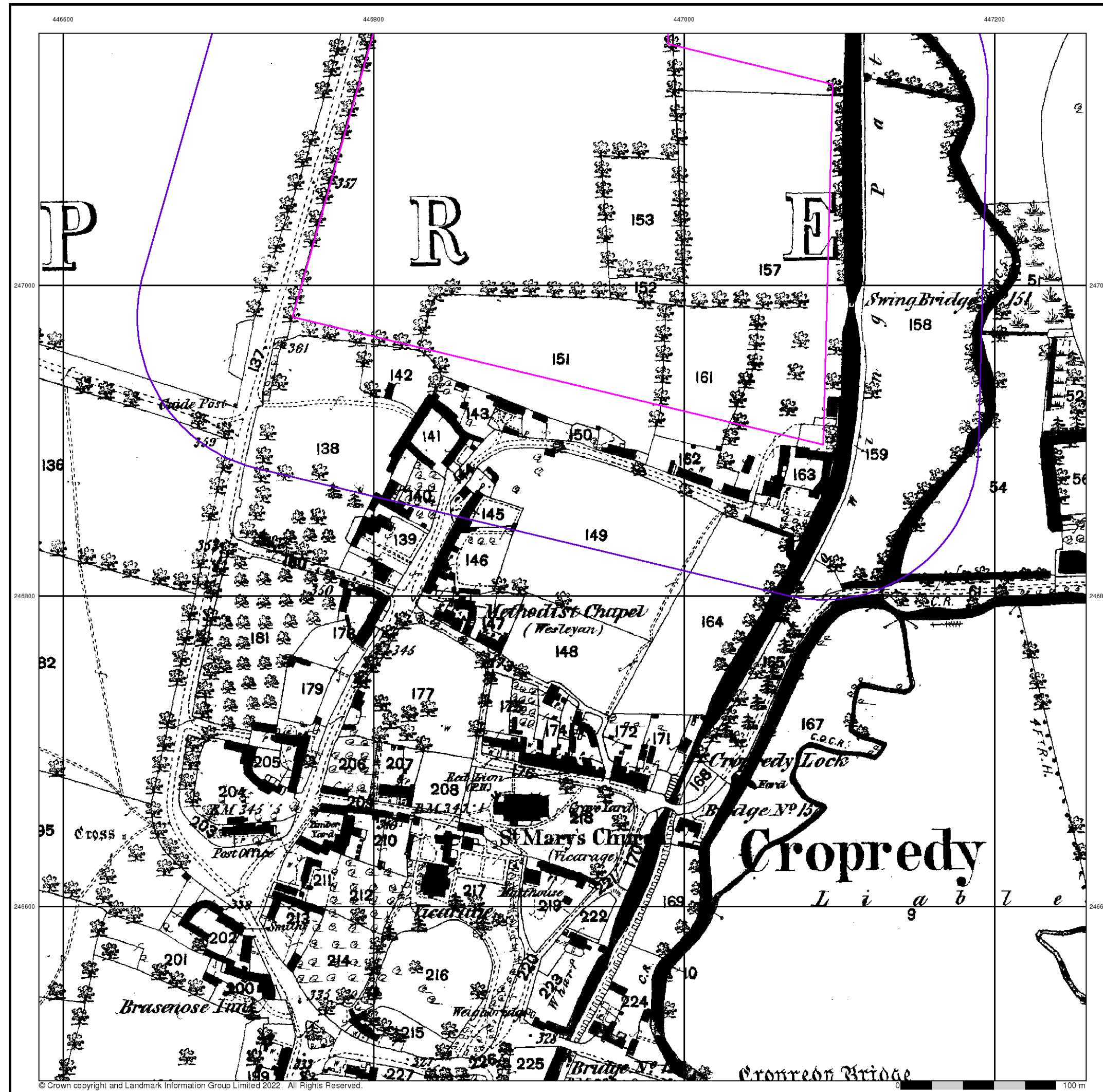
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

## Site Details

, The Hollies, Creampot Lane, Cropredy, Banbury, OX17 1NT



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



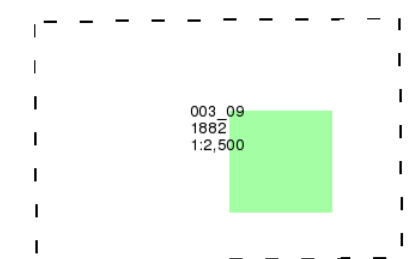
Oxfordshire

Published 1882

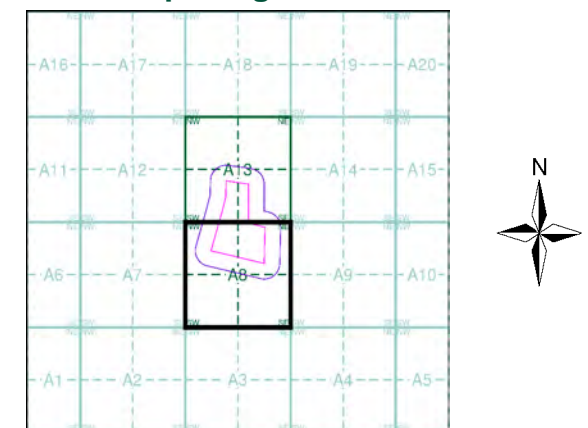
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

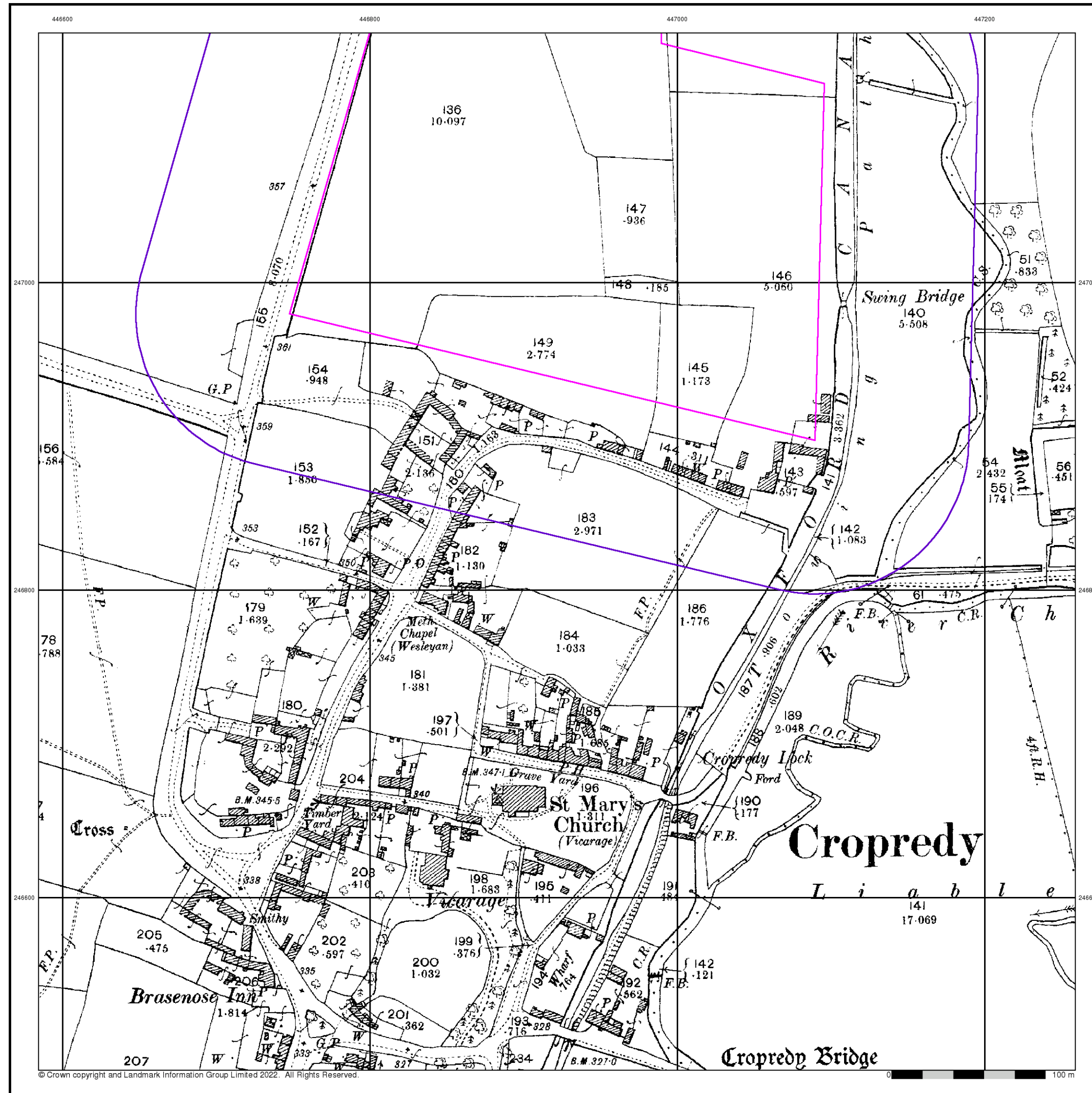
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 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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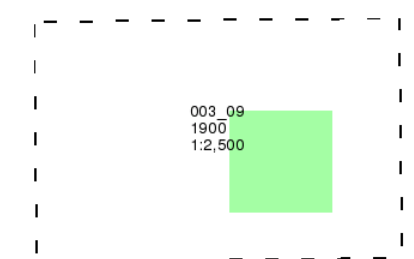
Oxfordshire

Published 1900

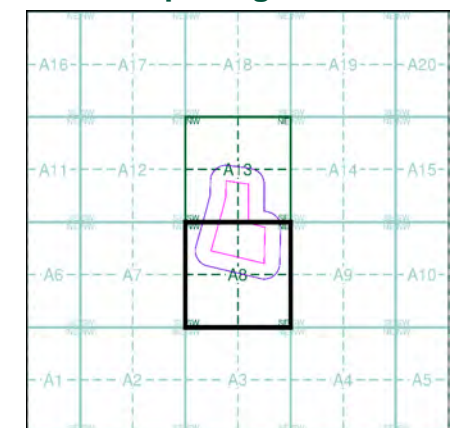
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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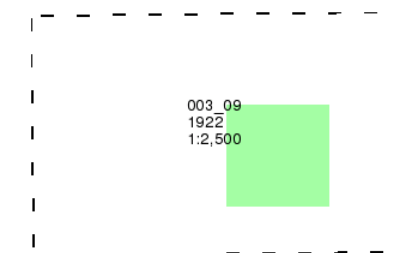
Oxfordshire

Published 1922

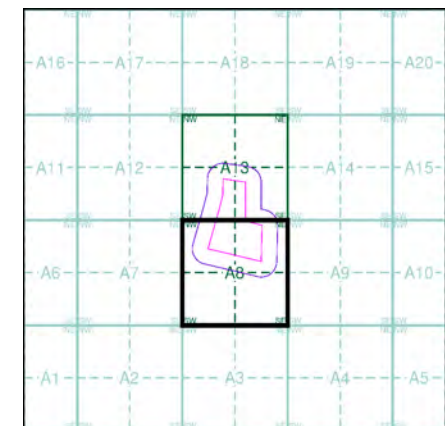
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A8



Order Details

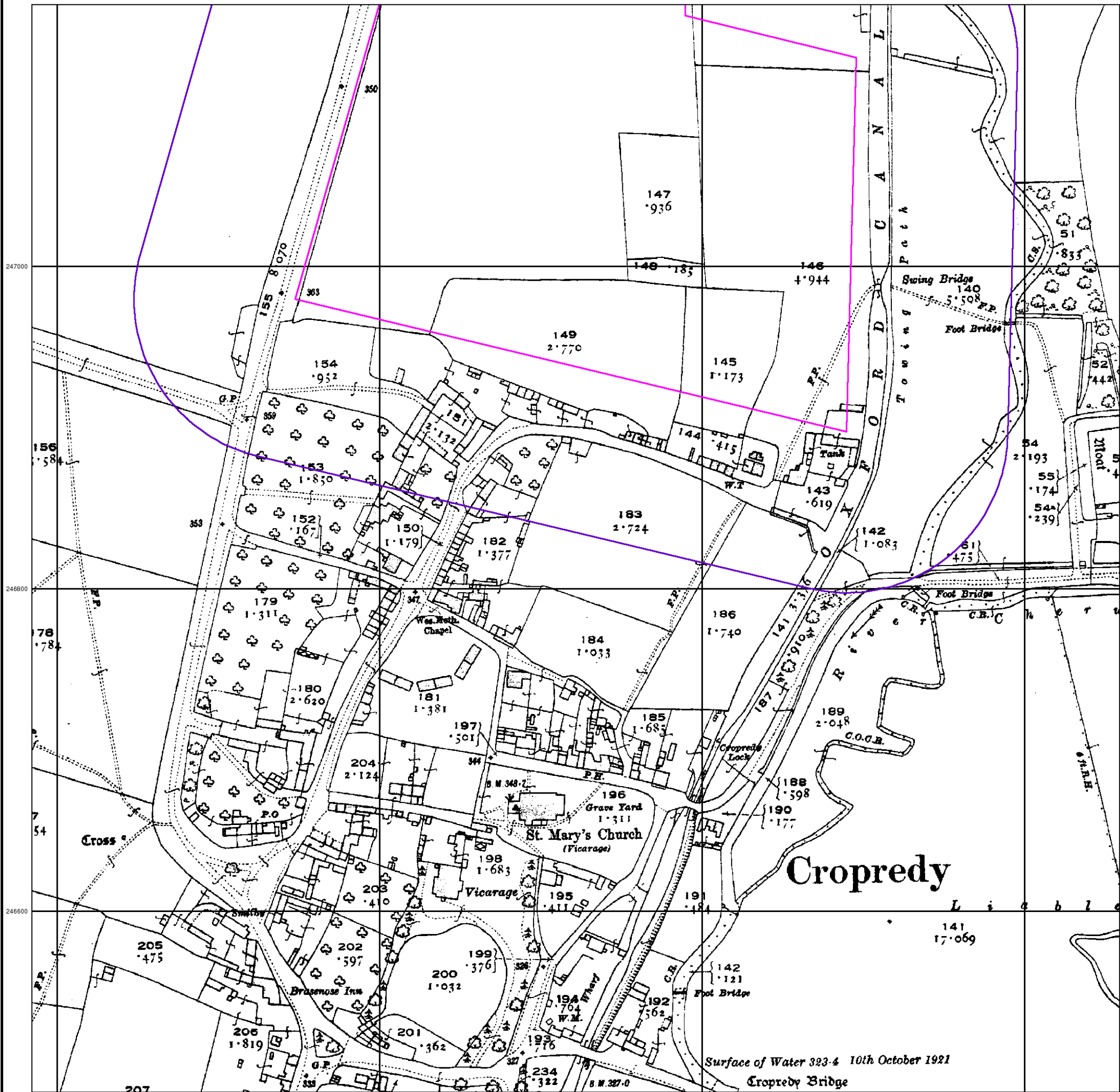
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: 305297  
National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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### Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1966 - 1974

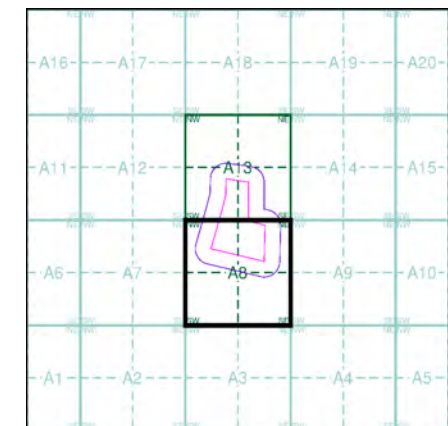
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SP4647 1974 12,500	SP4747 1974 12,500
SP4646 1966 12,500	SP4746 1966 12,500

### Historical Map - Segment A8



### Order Details

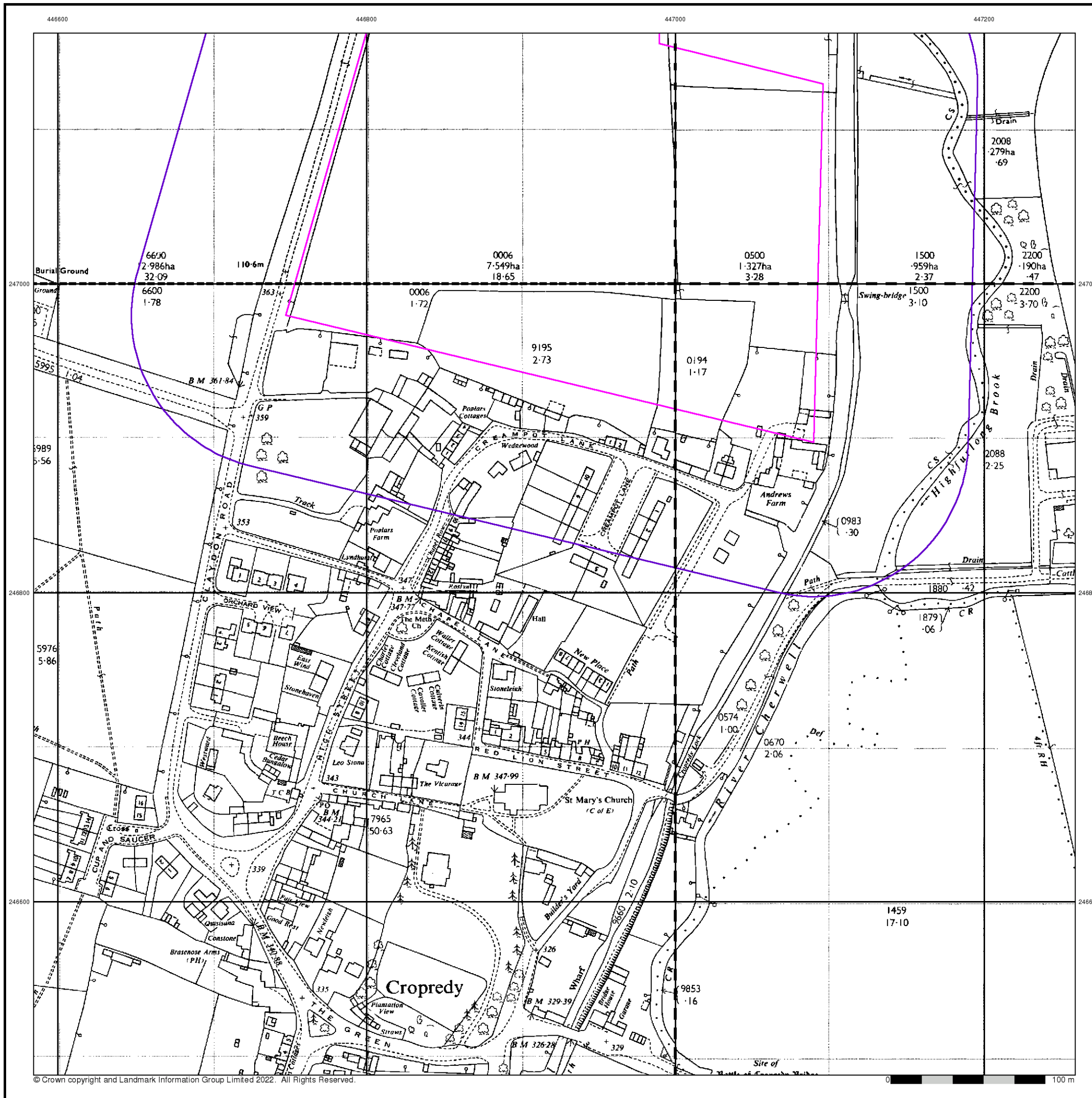
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 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

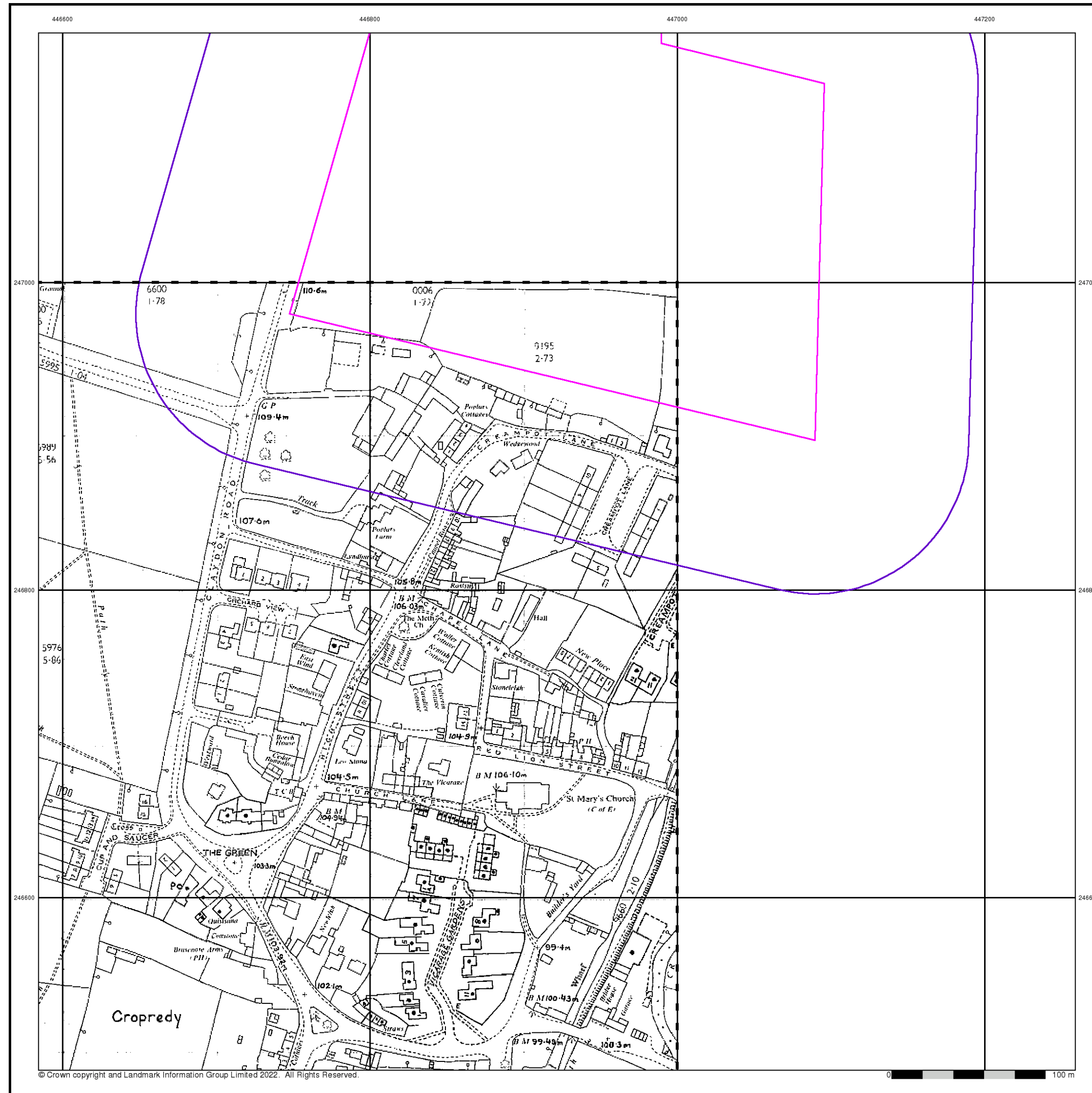
### Site Details

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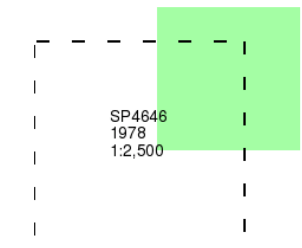




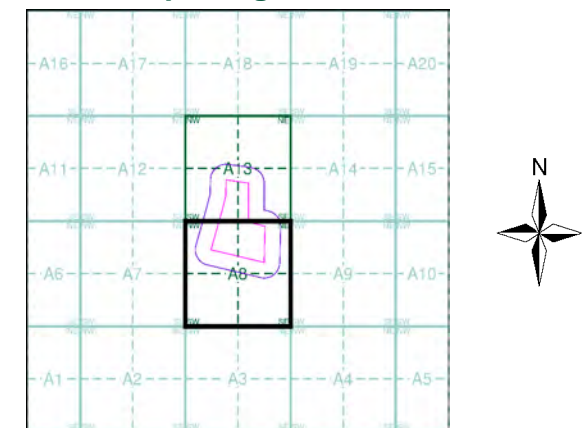
**Additional SIMs**  
**Published 1978**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A8**



**Order Details**  
 Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

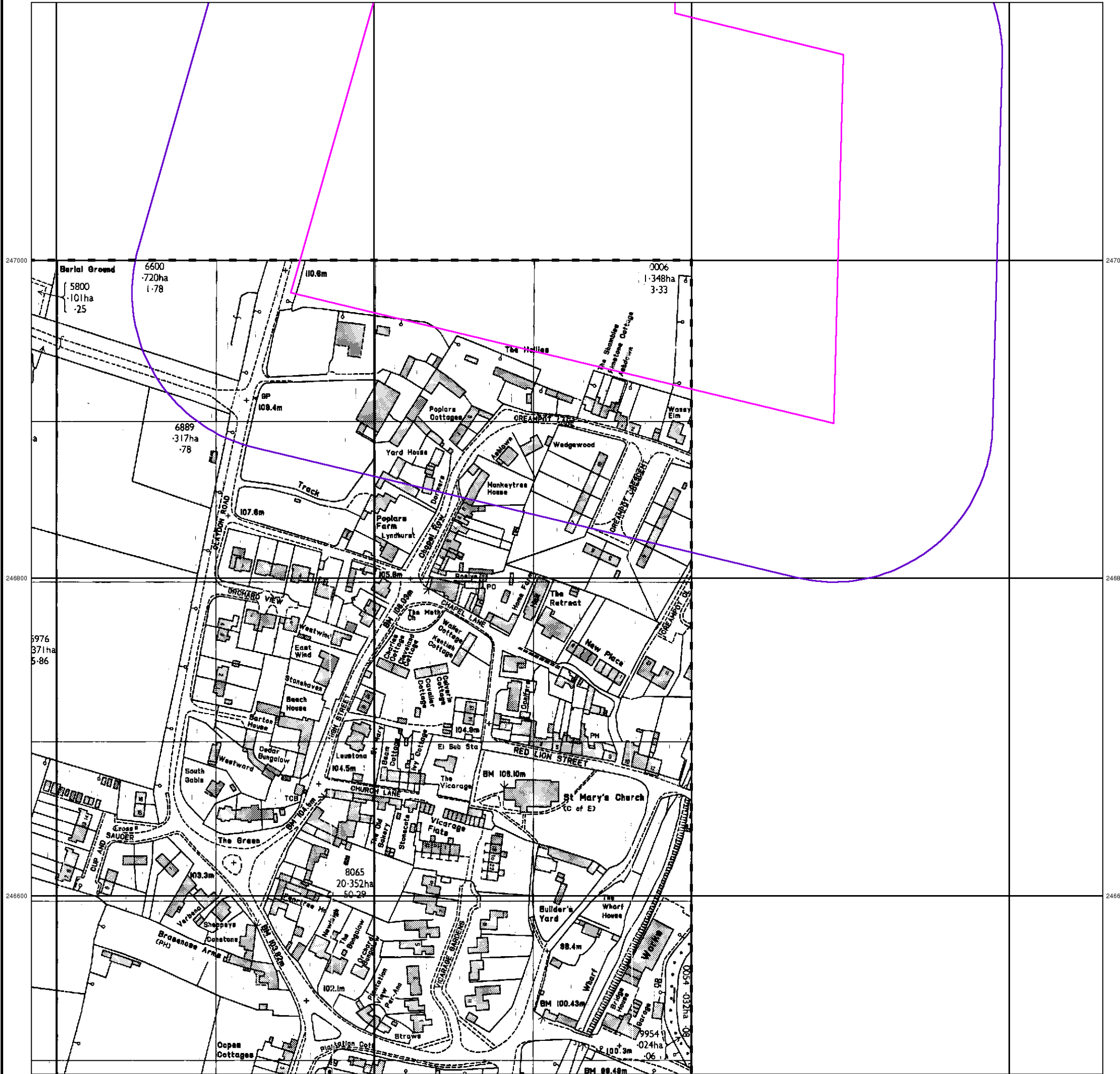
**Site Details**  
 , The Hollies, Creampot Lane, Cropredy, Banbury, OX17 1NT

446800

446900

447000

447200



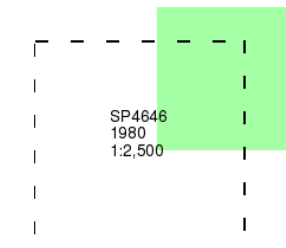
**Ordnance Survey Plan**

**Published 1980**

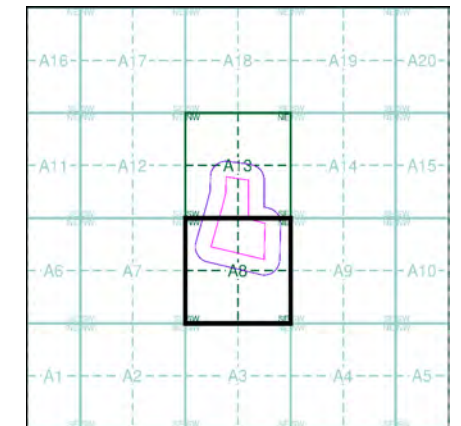
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A8**



**Order Details**

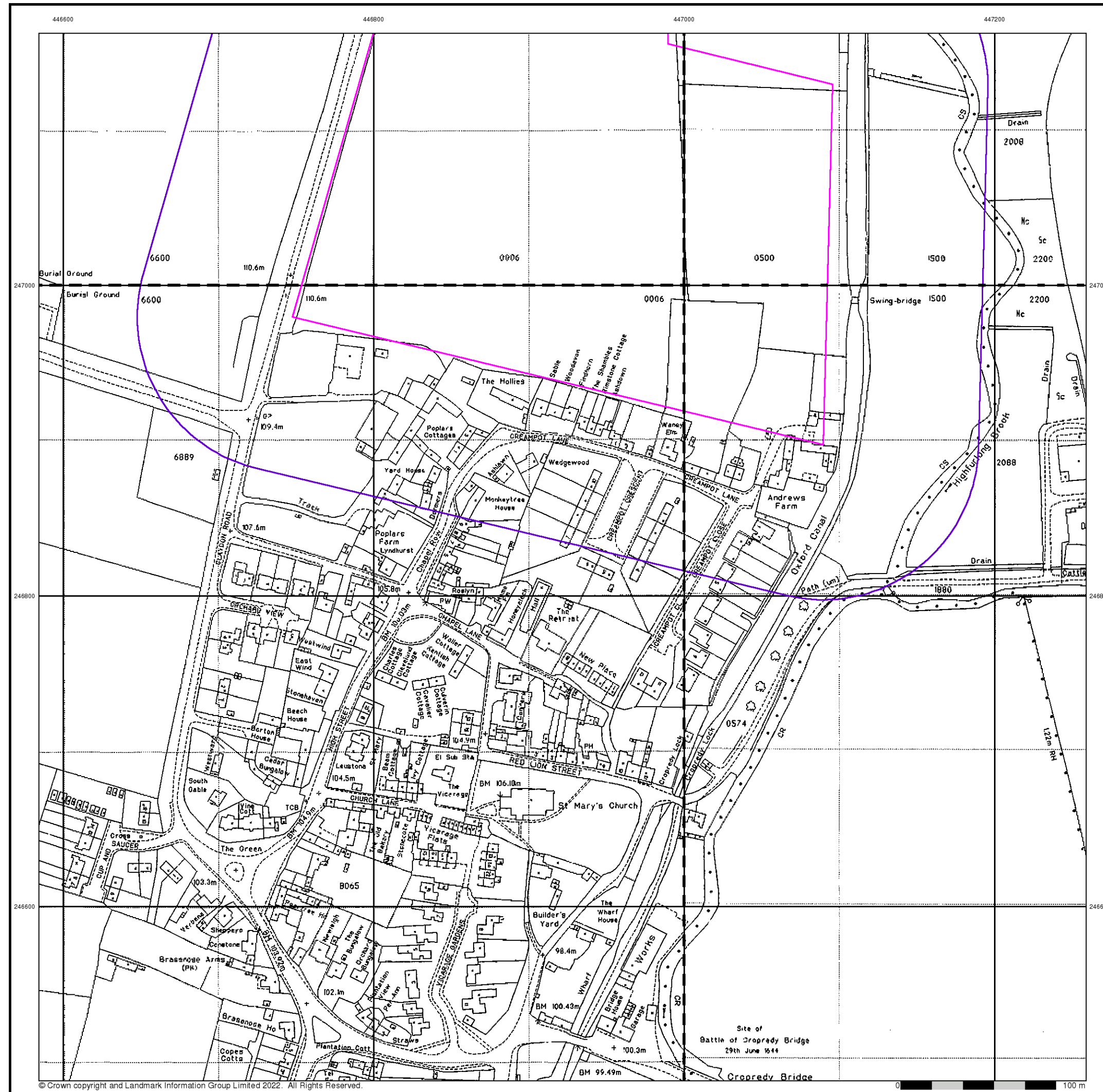
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
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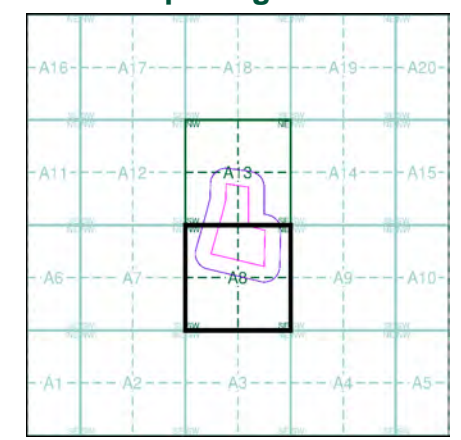
**Large-Scale National Grid Data**  
**Published 1993**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

SP4647	SP4747
1993	1993
12,500	12,500
SP4646	SP4746
1993	1993
12,500	12,500

**Historical Map - Segment A8**



**Order Details**

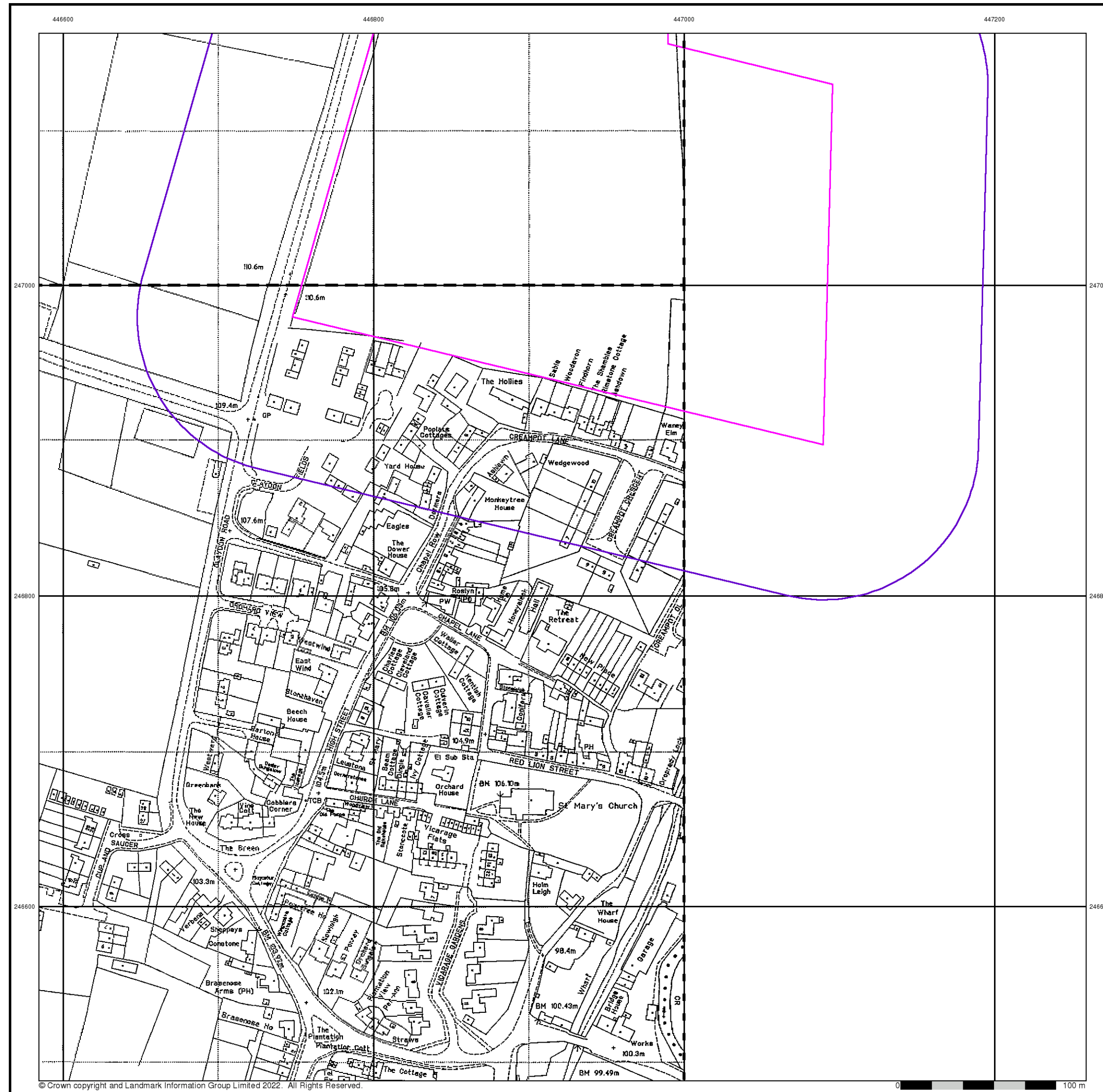
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**

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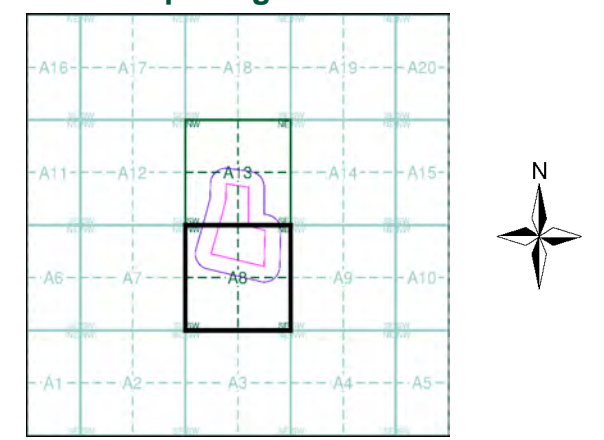
**Large-Scale National Grid Data**  
**Published 1994**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

SP4647	1994	1:2,500
SP4646	1994	1:2,500

**Historical Map - Segment A8**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**

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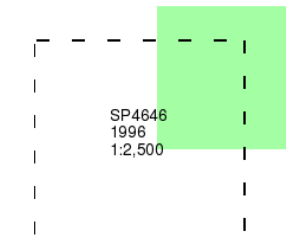
### Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

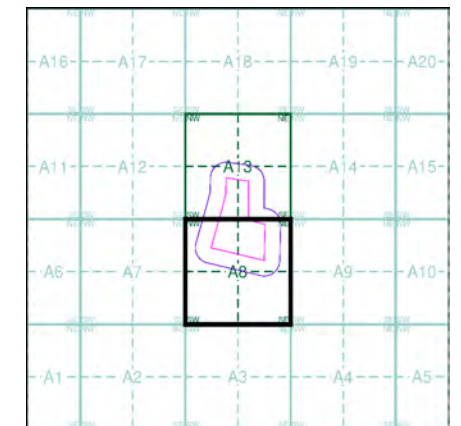
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A8



### Order Details

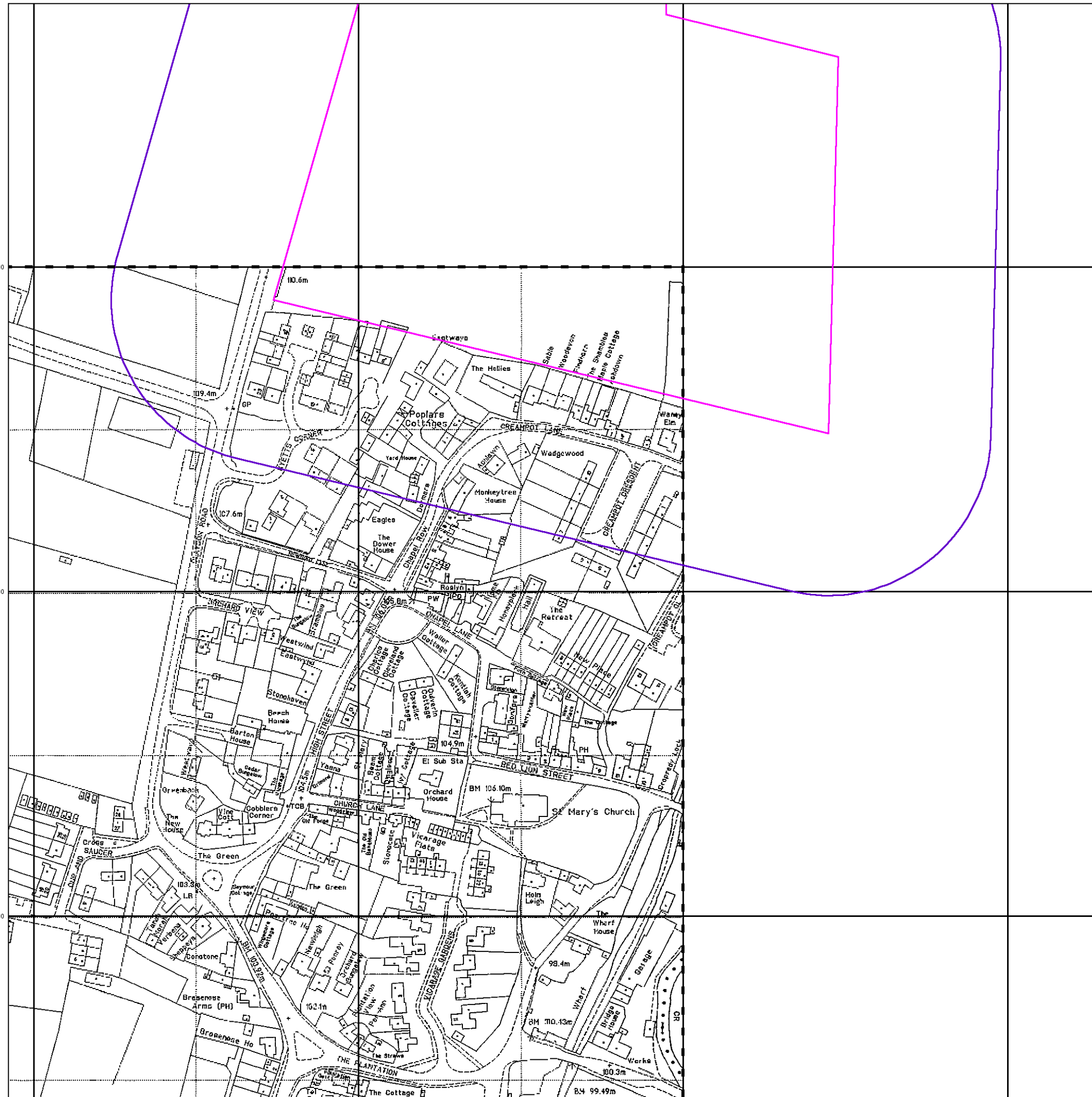
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
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 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

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446600

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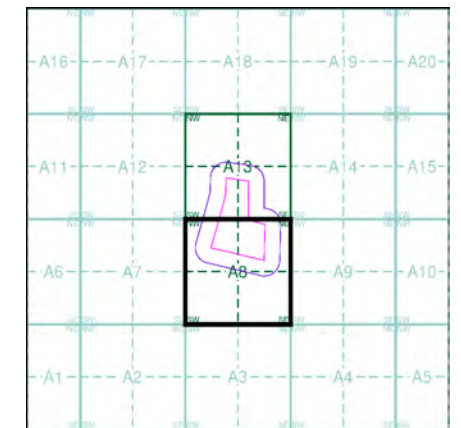


## Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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

### Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A8



### Order Details

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

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# Historical Mapping Legends

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

**Quarry**   **Gravel Pit**   **Sand Pit**  
**Clay Pit**   **Shingle**   **Refuse Heap**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Flat Rock**  
**Marsh**   **Reeds**   **Osiers**  
**Rough Pasture**   **Furze**   **Wood**  
**Mixed Wood**   **Brushwood**   **Orchard**  
**Fir**   **Ford**   **Stepping Stones**  
**Ferry**   **Waterfall**   **Lock**  
**Trig. Station**   **Altitude at Trig. Station**  
**B.M. 325.9**   **Bench Mark**   **Surface Level**  
**Arrow denotes flow of water**   **Antiquities (site of)**  
**Cutting**   **Embankment**  
**Railway crossing Road**   **Level Crossing**   **Road crossing Railway**  
**Railway crossing River or Canal**   **Road over single stream**   **Road over River or Canal**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**County Borough Boundary (England)**  
**Co. Boro. Bdy.**  
**County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)**  
**Co. Burgh Bdy.**  
**BP BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **P.C.B** Police Call Box  
**B.R.** Bridle Road   **P** Pump  
**E.P** Electricity Pylon   **S.P** Signal Post  
**F.B.** Foot Bridge   **SL** Sluice  
**F.P.** Foot Path   **Sp.** Spring  
**G.P** Guide Post or Board   **T.C.B** Telephone Call Box  
**M.S** Mile Stone   **Tr.** Trough  
**M.P M.R** Mooring Post or Ring   **W** Well

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

**Inactive Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**   **Active Quarry, Chalk Pit or Clay Pit**  
**Rock**   **Boulders**  
**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Sloping Masonry**   **Archway**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
**Orchard Tree**   **Scrub**   **Bracken**  
**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Bench Mark**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Cave Entrance**   **Triangulation Station**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**  
**County Boundary (Geographical)**  
**County & Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Civil Parish Boundary**  
**Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary**  
**London Borough Boundary**  
**Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes**  
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**BP, BS** Boundary Post or Stone   **PO** Post Office  
**Cn, C** Capstan, Crane   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **PH** Public House  
**D Fn** Drinking Fountain   **Pp** Pump  
**EI P** Electricity Pillar or Post   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**FAP** Fire Alarm Pillar   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Foot Bridge   **Spr** Spring  
**GP** Guide Post   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**H** Hydrant or Hydraulic   **TCB** Telephone Call Box  
**LC** Level Crossing   **TCP** Telephone Call Post  
**MH** Manhole   **Tr** Trough  
**MP** Mile Post or Mooring Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MS** Mile Stone   **W** Well  
**NTL** Normal Tidal Limit   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump

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

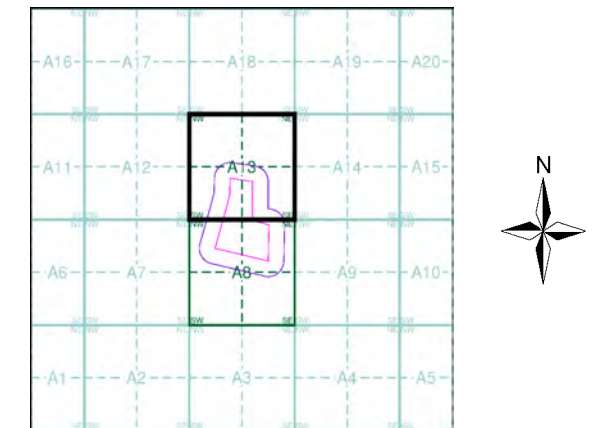
**Cliff**   **Slopes**   **Top**  
**Rock**   **Rock (scattered)**  
**Boulders**   **Boulders (scattered)**  
**Positioned Boulder**   **Scree**  
**Non-Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**   **Coniferous Tree (surveyed)**  
**Non-Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**   **Coniferous Trees (not surveyed)**  
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**Coppice, Osier**   **Reeds**   **Marsh, Saltings**  
**Rough Grassland**   **Heath**   **Culvert**  
**Direction of water flow**   **Triangulation Station**   **Antiquity (site of)**  
**Electricity Transmission Line**   **Electricity Pylon**  
**B.M. 231.60m** Bench Mark   **Buildings with Building Seed**  
**Roofed Building**   **Glazed Roof Building**  
**Civil parish/community boundary**  
**District boundary**  
**County boundary**  
**Boundary post/stone**  
**Boundary mereing symbol (note: these always appear in opposed pairs or groups of three)**  
**Bks** Barracks   **P** Pillar, Pole or Post  
**Bty** Battery   **PO** Post Office  
**Cemy** Cemetery   **PC** Public Convenience  
**Chy** Chimney   **Pp** Pump  
**Cis** Cistern   **Ppg Sta** Pumping Station  
**Dismtd Rly** Dismantled Railway   **PW** Place of Worship  
**EI Gen Sta** Electricity Generating Station   **Sewage Ppg Sta** Sewage Pumping Station  
**EI P** Electricity Pole, Pillar   **SB, S Br** Signal Box or Bridge  
**EI Sub Sta** Electricity Sub Station   **SP, SL** Signal Post or Light  
**FB** Filter Bed   **Spr** Spring  
**Fn / D Fn** Fountain / Drinking Ftn.   **Tk** Tank or Track  
**Gas Gov** Gas Valve Compound   **Tr** Trough  
**GVC** Gas Governor   **Wd Pp** Wind Pump  
**GP** Guide Post   **Wr Pt, Wr T** Water Point, Water Tap  
**MH** Manhole   **Wks** Works (building or area)  
**MP, MS** Mile Post or Mile Stone   **W** Well



## Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1882	2
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1900	3
Oxfordshire	1:2,500	1922	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1974	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1993	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	7
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	1999	8

## Historical Map - Segment A13



## Order Details

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

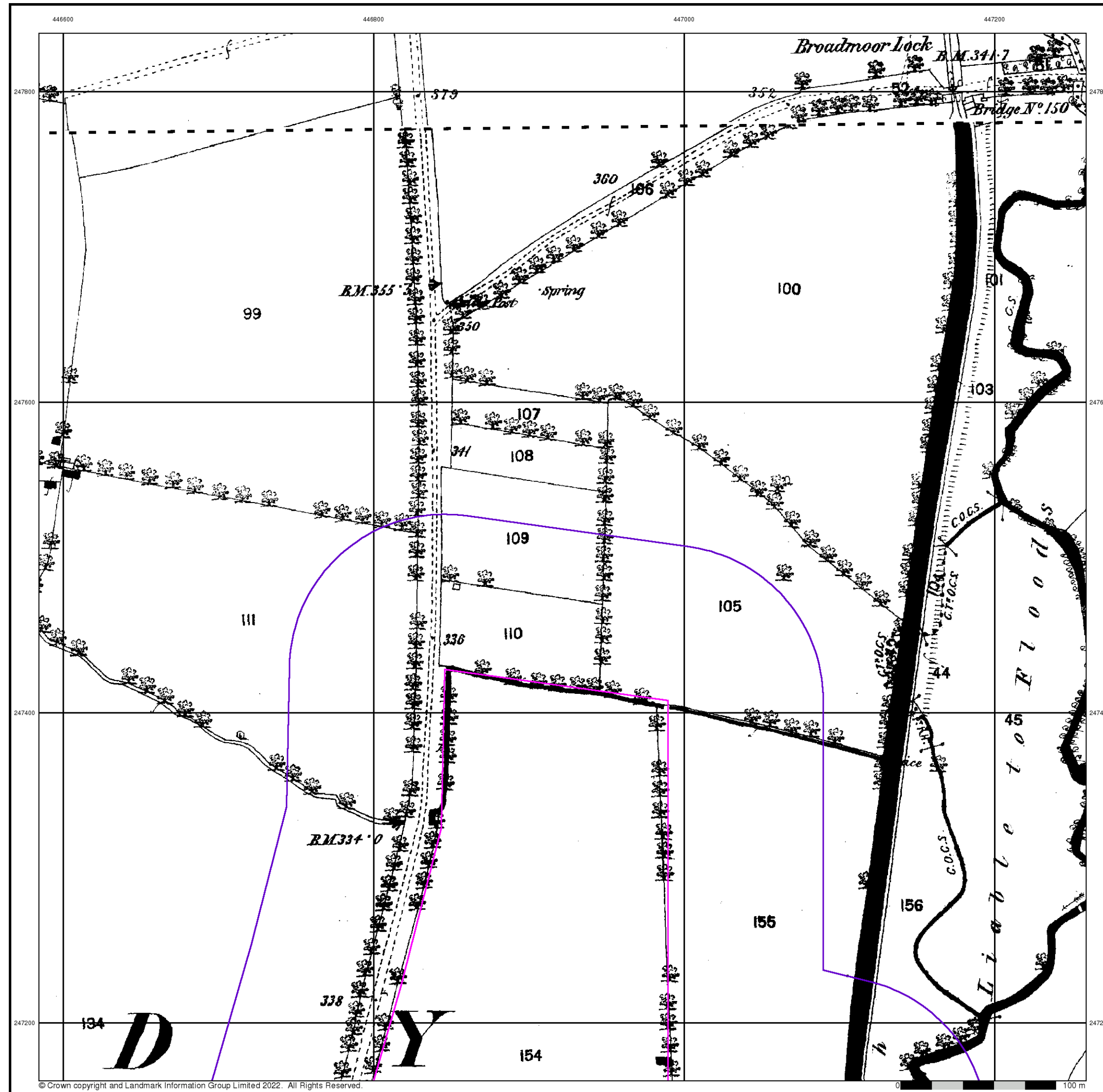
## Site Details

, The Hollies, Creampot Lane, Cropredy, Banbury, OX17 1NT



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 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
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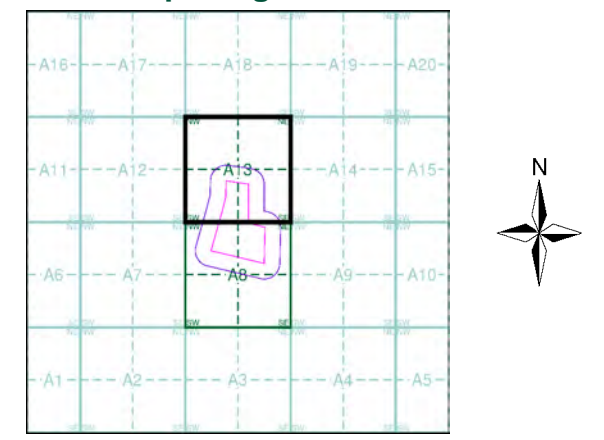
**Oxfordshire**  
**Published 1882**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**

003_05	1882	1:2,500
003_09	1882	1:2,500

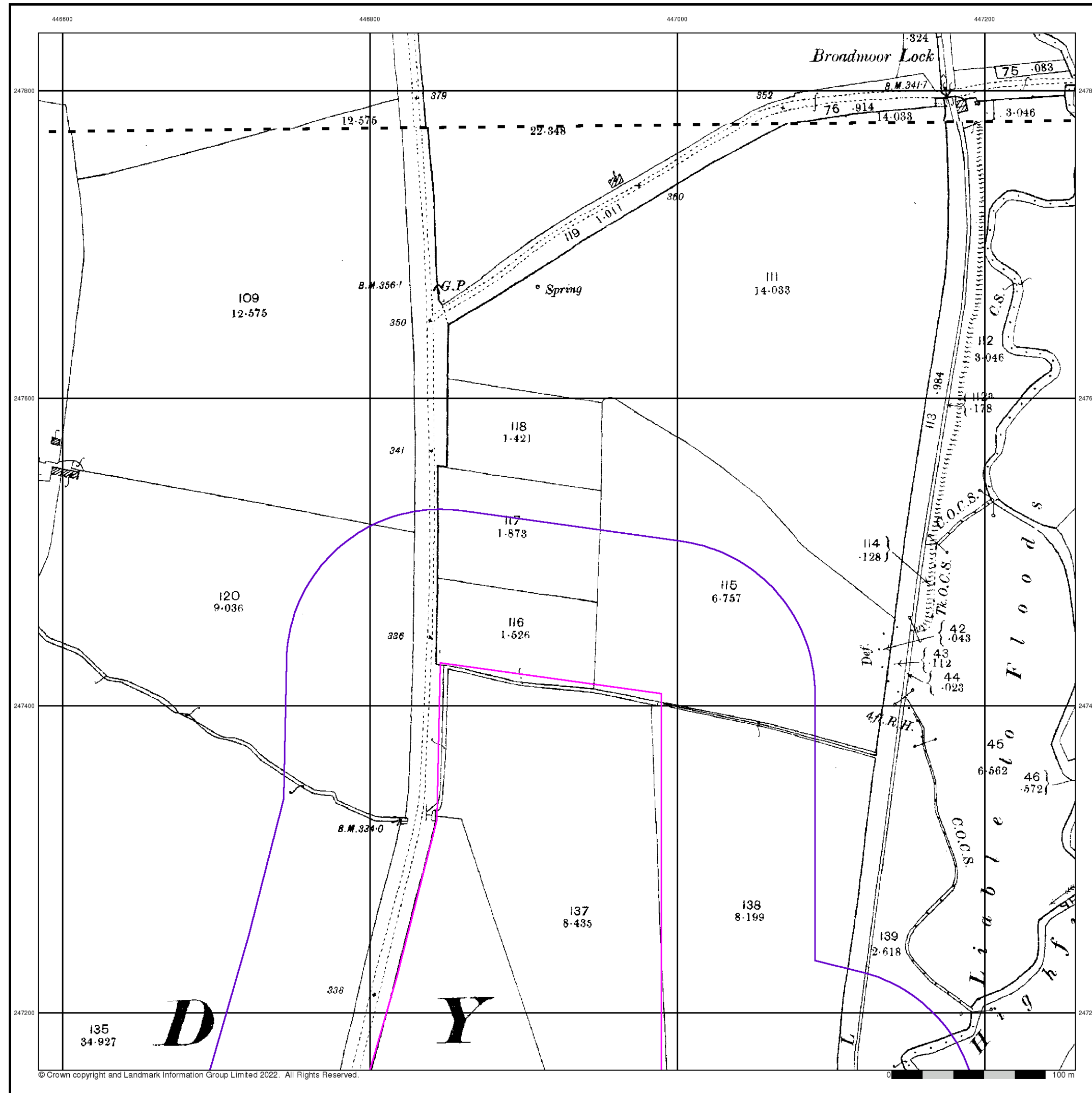
**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**  
 Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**  
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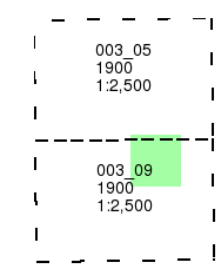
Oxfordshire

Published 1900

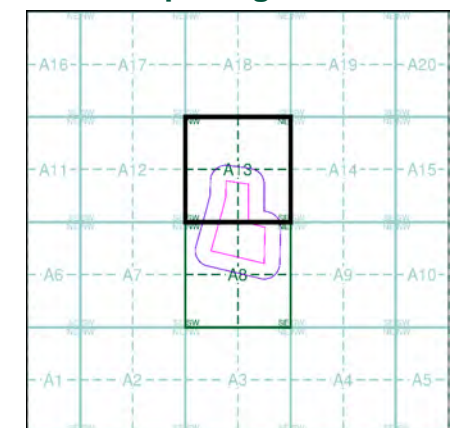
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

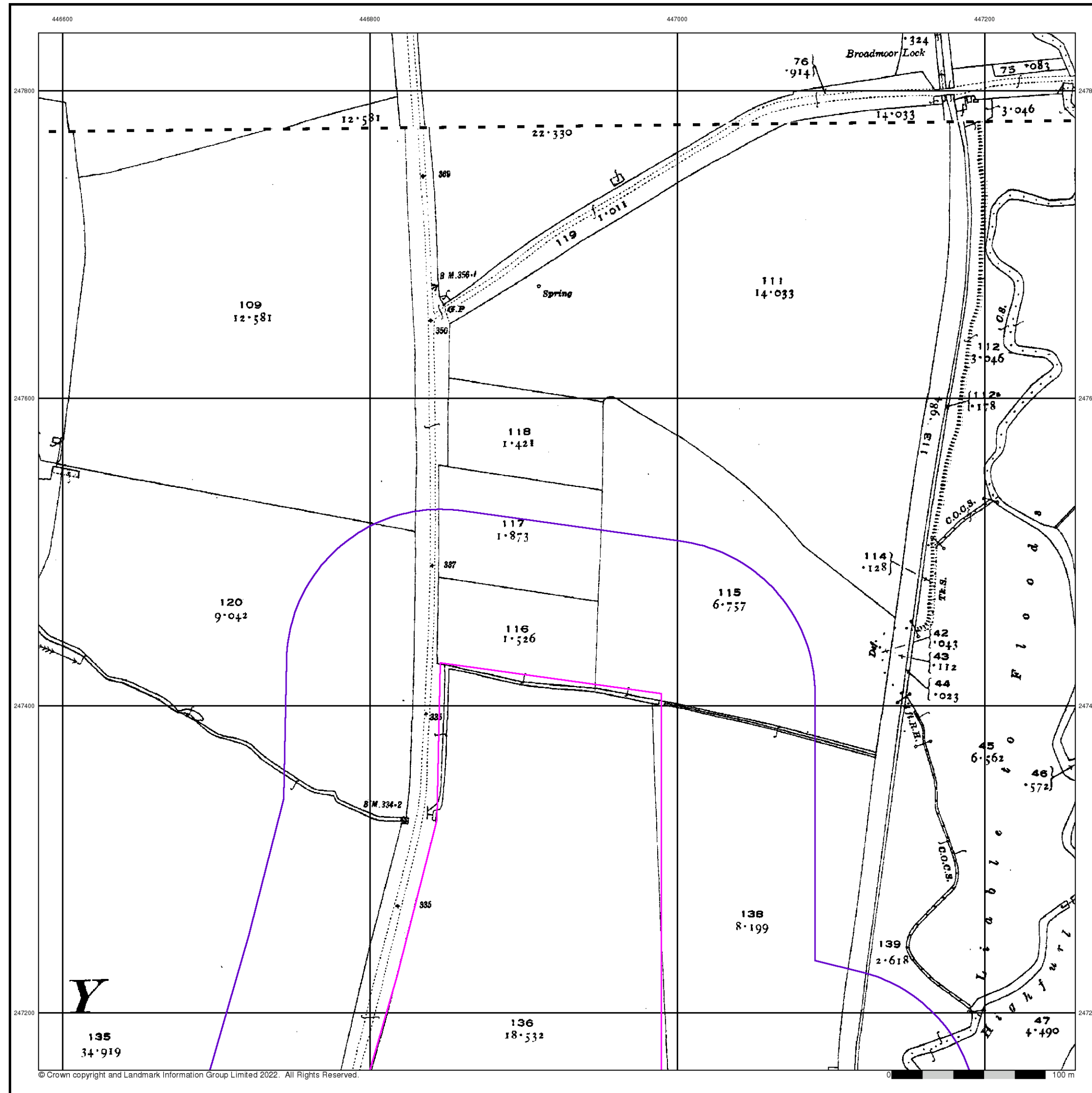
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

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Oxfordshire

Published 1922

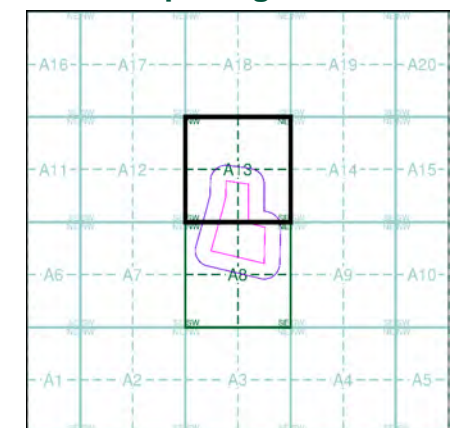
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

003_05	1922	1:2,500
003_09	1922	1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

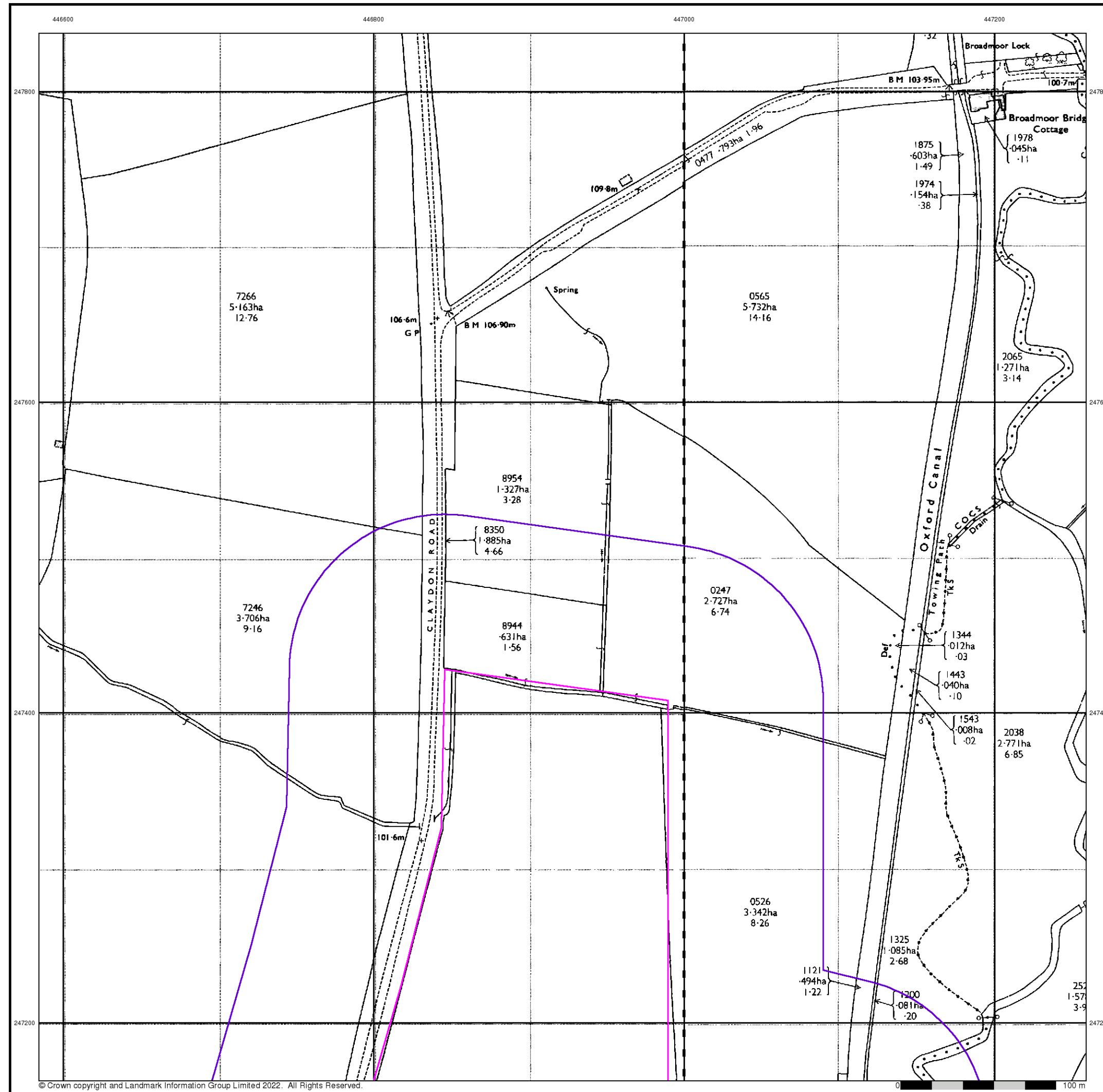
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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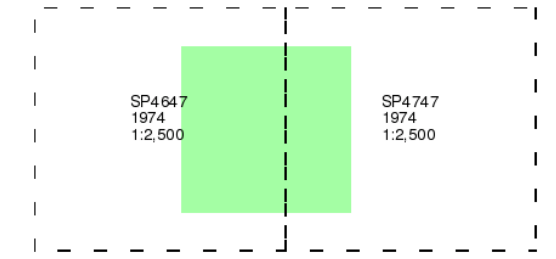
Tel: 0844 844 9952  
 Fax: 0844 844 9951  
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



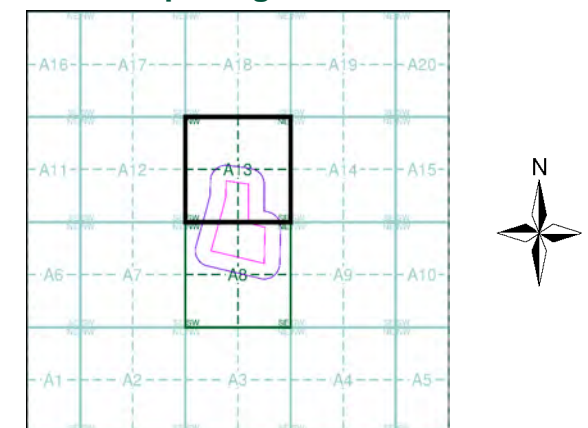
**Ordnance Survey Plan**  
**Published 1974**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**

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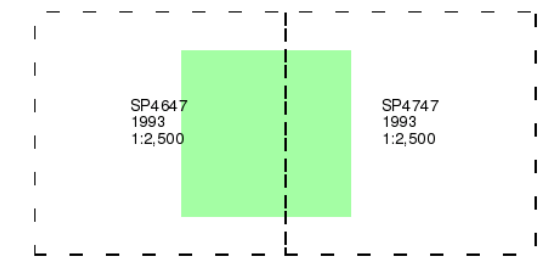
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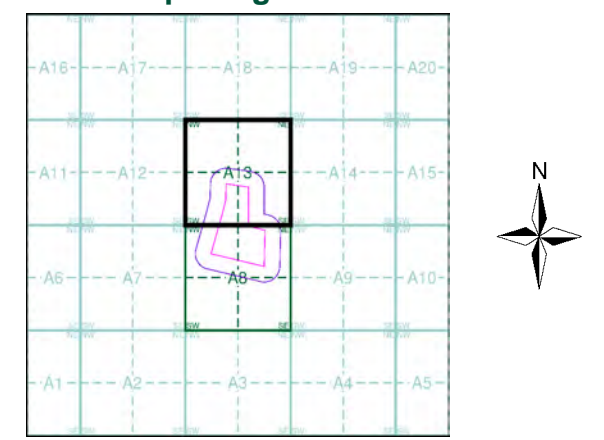
**Large-Scale National Grid Data**  
**Published 1993**  
**Source map scale - 1:2,500**

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

**Map Name(s) and Date(s)**



**Historical Map - Segment A13**



**Order Details**

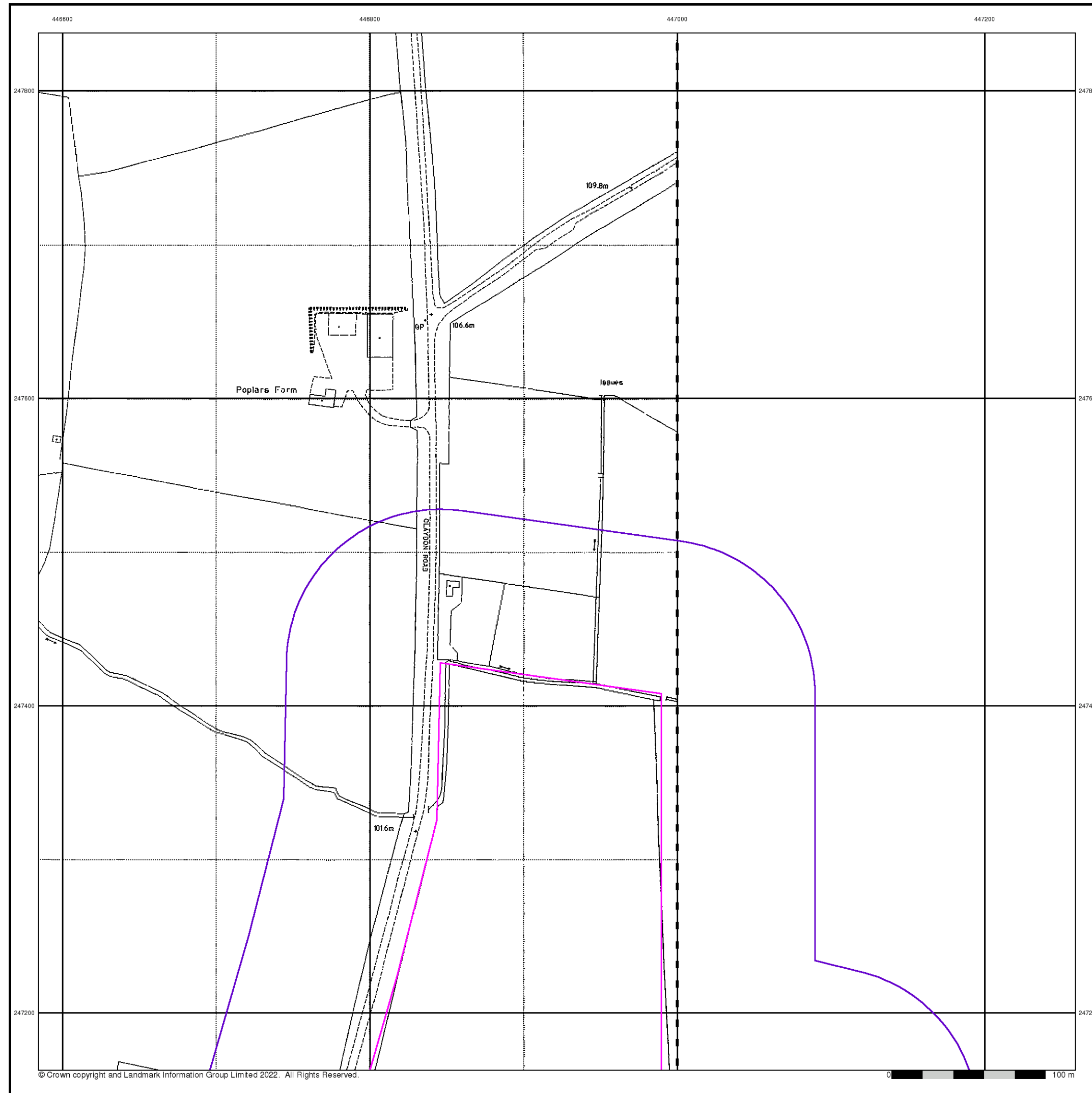
Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details**

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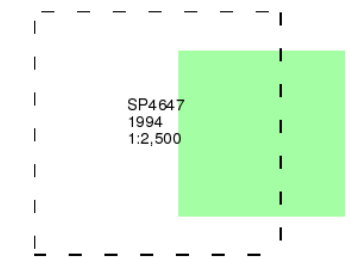
## Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994

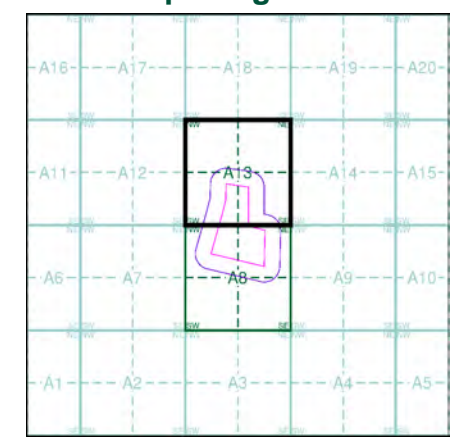
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
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446600

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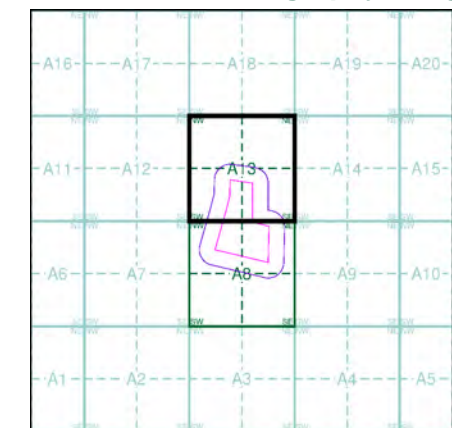


## Historical Aerial Photography

Published 1999

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

### Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



#### Order Details

Order Number: 302074765\_1\_1  
 Customer Ref: 305297  
 National Grid Reference: 446930, 247140  
 Slice: A  
 Site Area (Ha): 11.12  
 Search Buffer (m): 100

#### Site Details

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## **APPENDIX D    SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

---



## RECORD OF SHAFT OR BORE FOR MINERALS

6-inch Map Registered No.

Name of Shaft or Bore given by Geological Survey:

Gas Council GCN - 107 borehole

SP 44NR/72

Name and Number given by owner:

GCN - 107

Nat. Grid Reference

46800 E : 47325 N

For whom made Gas Council

Town or Village Deddington County Oxon

Exact site \_\_\_\_\_ (Attach a tracing from a map, or a sketch-map, if possible.)

1" N.S. Map No.

1" O.S. Map No.

Confidential

201

Purpose for which made Proving underground structure

Ground Level at ~~shaft~~ bore relative to O.D. + 335 If not ground level give O.D. of beginning of shaft bore

Made by British Petroleum mobile rig.

Date of sinking 1962

Information from Schlumberger Gamma ray log and clipping samples

Date received

Examined by E. G. Poole

## SPECIMEN NUMBERS AND ADDITIONAL NOTES

Starts in Lower Lias according to 6 in. map

(For Survey use only) GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION OF STRATA	THICKNESS		DEPTH	
		Fr	in.	Fr	in.
	Gamma log:-				
	Lower Lias etc	459	0	459	0
	White Lias limestone	15	0	(139.7m) 476	0
	Rhaetic	10	0	(44.8m) 486	0
	Total logged			(47.5m) 484	0
	Total drilled			(47.5m) 498	0
	Chipping samples (every 6 ft)			(151.8m)	
	No samples	456		456	0
WHITE LIAS	Limestone, pale whitish grey, fine-grained hard and splintery with Lower Lias mudstone fragments and dark grey argillaceous limestone pieces	3	0	(139m) 459	0
	Limestone, pale whitish grey, fine-grained, hard and splintery with scattered dark grey lime- stone fragments	18	0	(140m) 477	0
UPPER RHAETIC	Mudstone, pale greenish grey, finely silty and micaceous with Lower Lias and White Lias fragments common. Many buff reddish brown fragments at 495 to 498 ft.	21	0	(145.4m) 498	0
				(151.8m)	

TRIAL PIT ONE

Depth -m	Strata Description
	NADE GROUND
G.L. to 0.15	CONCRETE SLAB
0.15 to 0.45	Firm dark brown light grey and light brown silty CLAY with some flint gravel, bricks, and roots.
	OLD TOPSOIL
0.45 to 1.30	Soft dark brown silty slightly sandy CLAY with occasional rounded flint gravel and roots.
	SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS
1.30 to 1.70	Firm mid brown silty slightly sandy CLAY with occasional rounded flint gravel. Rootlets down to 1.50m depth.

Remarks

1. Trial pit dug by hand on 13- 14.06.1991.
2. Trial pit dimensions - 0.70 x 1.70 x 1.70m deep.
3. Sides stable.
4. Water encountered at 1.13m depth adjacent to corner of bungalow. Also water flowed through open joints in brickwork at 1.20m depth. Standing level on 14.06.1991 was 1.23m depth. Water sample taken.
5. Disturbed samples taken at 0.35, 0.85, 1.35, 1.50, 1.70m depths.
6. Mackintosh probe carried out adjacent to trial pit.
7. Borehole one carried out in base of pit.

Date .  
June 1991

TRIAL PIT LOG

Report No.  
S.2016

## Emily Chissell

---

**From:** donotreply@oxfordshire.gov.uk on behalf of Oxfordshire County Council  
<donotreply@oxfordshire.gov.uk>  
**Sent:** 12 October 2022 15:39  
**To:** James Lilley  
**Subject:** Contact us - Freedom of Information

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This email comes from an email address that cannot accept incoming emails. Please do not reply to this email.

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## APPENDIX E SITE RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS


<i>PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG</i>	
<b>Photo no.</b> 1	<b>Date:</b>
	
<p><b>Description:</b> Overview of roadway connecting Clayton Road and Copredy Marina.</p>	


<b>Photo No.</b> 2	<b>Date:</b>
	
<p><b>Description:</b> Overview western boundary of the site facing south.</p>	


<b>Photo No.</b> 3	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Overview of the southern boundary of the site and the overhead powerline running parallel to this.		

<b>Photo No.</b> 4	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Overview of the centre of the site facing north.		

<b>Photo No.</b> 5	<b>Date:</b> 1/05/17	
<b>Description:</b> Electrical transformer located in the southern extents of the site.		

<b>Photo No.</b> 6	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Oxford Canal located 5m to the east, adjacent to the site		

<b>Photo No.</b> 7	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Manhole/service feature located in the upper north-east section of the site by the Copredy Marina roadway.		

<b>Photo No.</b> 8	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Electrical transformer located on the northern boundary of the site besides Copredy Marina.		

<b>Photo No.</b> 8	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Description:</b> Drainage ditch/culverted stream located on the northern boundary of the site.		



## APPENDIX F TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

---

### H1 Desk Study

#### **Aquifer designation and Source protection zones**

Principal aquifer: layers of rock or drift deposit that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability (usually providing a high level of water storage). They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.

Secondary A aquifer: permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

Secondary B aquifer: predominantly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.

Secondary undifferentiated aquifer: it has not been possible to attribute either a category A or B to a rock type. In most cases this means that it was previously designated as both a minor and non-aquifer in different locations owing to the variable characteristics.

Unproductive' strata: low permeability with negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

The EA generally adopts a three-fold classification of source protection zones (SPZ) surround abstractions for public water supply. The Site is situated in an area defined as follows:

- Zone 1 or the 'inner protection zone' is located immediately adjacent to the groundwater source and is based on a 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. It is designed to protect against the effects of human activity and biological/chemical contaminants that may have an immediate effect on the source
- Zone 2 or the 'outer protection zone' is defined by a 400-day travel time from a point below the water table to the source. The travel time is designed to provide delay and attenuation of slowly degrading pollutants
- Zone 3 or the 'total catchment' is the area around the source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.

#### **Preliminary risk assessment methodology**

LCRM outlines the framework to be followed for risk assessment in the UK. The framework is designed to be consistent with UK legislation and policies including planning. An outline conceptual model should be formed at the preliminary risk assessment stage that collates all the existing information pertaining to a site in text, tabular or diagrammatic form. The outline conceptual model identifies potentially complete (termed possible) contaminant linkages (contaminant–pathway–receptor) and is used as the basis for the design of the site investigation. The outline conceptual model is updated as further information becomes available, for example as a result of the site investigation.

Production of a conceptual model requires an assessment of risk to be made. Risk is a combination of the likelihood of an event occurring and the magnitude of its consequences. Therefore, both the

likelihood and the consequences of an event must be taken into account when assessing risk. RSK has adopted guidance provided in CIRIA C552 for use in the production of conceptual models.

The likelihood of an event can be classified on a four-point system using the following terms and definitions based on CIRIA C552:

- highly likely: the event appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution
- likely: it is probable that an event will occur or circumstances are such that the event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
- low likelihood: circumstances are possible under which an event could occur, but it is not certain even in the long term that an event would occur and it is less likely in the short term
- unlikely: circumstances are such that it is improbable the event would occur even in the long term.

The severity can be classified using a similar system also based on CIRIA C552. The terms and definitions relating to severity are:

- severe: 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 resources. Catastrophic damage to buildings or property. Short-term risk to an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem (note definition of ecosystem in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000)
- medium: chronic damage to human health (‘significant harm’ as defined in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000), pollution of sensitive water resources, significant change in an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem
- mild: pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services (‘significant harm’ as defined in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings, structures or the environment
- minor: harm, not necessarily significant, but that could result in financial loss or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent human health effects easily prevented by use of personal protective clothing. Easily repairable damage to buildings, structures and services.

Once the probability of an event occurring and its consequences have been classified, a risk category can be assigned according to the table below.

		Consequences			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	Highly likely	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate/low
	Likely	High	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low
	Low likelihood	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low	Very low
	Unlikely	Moderate/low	Low	Very low	Very low

Definitions of these risk categories are as follows together with an assessment of the further work that may be required:

- very high: there is a high probability that severe harm could occur or there is evidence that severe harm is currently happening. This risk, if realised, could result in substantial liability; urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required
- high: harm is likely to occur. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation is required. Remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the long term
- moderate: it is possible that harm could arise, but it is unlikely that the harm would be severe and it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify the risk and determine the liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term
- low: it is possible that harm could occur, but it is likely that if realised this harm would at worst normally be mild
- very low: there is a low possibility that harm could occur and if realised the harm is unlikely to be severe.

### **Reuse of suitable materials**

*The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011) (CoP)* was developed in consultation with the Environment Agency and development industry to enable the re-use of materials under certain scenarios and subject to demonstrating that specific criteria are met. The current reuse scenarios covered by the CoP comprise

- reuse on the site of origin (with or without treatment)
- direct transfer of clean and natural soils between sites
- use in the development of land other than the site of origin following treatment at an authorised Hub site (including a fixed soil treatment facility).

The importation of made ground soils (irrespective of contamination status) or crushed demolition materials is not permitted currently under the CoP and requires either a standard rules environmental permit or a U1 waste exemption (see below).

In the context of excavated materials used on-sites undergoing development, four factors are considered to be of particular relevance in determining if the material is a waste or when it ceases to be waste:

- the aim of the Waste Framework Directive is not undermined, i.e. if the use of the material will create an unacceptable risk of pollution of the environment or harm to human health it is likely to be waste
- the material is certain to be used
- the material is suitable for use both chemically and geotechnically
- only the required quantity of material will be used.

The CoP requires the preparation of a materials management plan (MMP) that confirms the above factors will be met. This plan needs to be reviewed by a 'Qualified Person' (QP) who will then issue



a declaration form to the EA. As the project progresses, data must be collated and on completion a verification report produced that shows the MMP was followed and describes any changes.

The MMP establishes whether specific materials are classified as waste and how excavated materials will be treated and/or reused in line with the CoP. The MMP is likely to form part of the site waste management plan.

**APPENDIX G    UXO MAP**

---

# UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



## SITE LOCATION

Location: OX17 1NU,  
Map Centre: 446972,246829



## LEGEND

- High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

- military
- industry
- UXO find
- transport
- dock
- Luftwaffe targets
- utilities
- Bombing decoy
- other

### How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

The map indicates the potential for Unexploded Bombs (UXB) to be present as a result of World War Two (WWII) bombing.

You can incorporate the map into your preliminary risk assessment\* for potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) for a site. Using this map, you can make an informed decision as to whether more in-depth detailed risk assessment\* is necessary.

### What do I do if my site is in a moderate or high risk area?

Generally, we recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in a moderate or high UXB risk area.

Similarly, if your site is near to a designated Luftwaffe target or bombing decoy then additional detailed research is recommended.

More often than not, this further detailed research will conclude that the potential for a significant UXO hazard to be present on your site is actually low.

**Never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, particularly where there may be a source of UXO from other military operations which are not reflected on these maps.**

### If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirms that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

A low risk really means that there is no greater probability of encountering UXO than anywhere else in the UK.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can ask for one of our **pre-desk study assessments (PDSA)**

### If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: **+44 (0) 1993 886682**

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The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a number of sources and should be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes on our website: (<https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>)

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\*Preliminary and detailed UXO risk assessments are advocated as good practice by industry guidance such as CIRIA C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a guide for the construction industry'.