

ID	Location	Details	
-	850m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 18/54/14/0113 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: LAND AT SIBFORD FERRIS - WELL Data Type: Point Name: BISHOP Easting: 436400 Northing: 237200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 16/02/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 16/02/1967 Version End Date: -
-	1567m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0290 Details: Drinking, Cooking, Sanitary, Washing, (Small Garden) - Household Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: TYNEHILL FARM, SIBFORD FERRIS, OXON Data Type: Point Name: TAYLOR Easting: 436700 Northing: 238200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/07/1980 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 29/07/1980 Version End Date: -
-	1567m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0290 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: TYNEHILL FARM, SIBFORD FERRIS, OXON Data Type: Point Name: TAYLOR Easting: 436700 Northing: 238200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/07/1980 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 29/07/1980 Version End Date: -
-	1597m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0083 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: GRANGE FARM, SWALCLIFFE (CATCHPIT - A) Data Type: Point Name: LITANY HOLDINGS LTD Easting: 437100 Northing: 237500	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 7819 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 21.6 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 06/10/1995 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 21/05/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1597m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0083 Details: General Use Relating To Secondary Category (Medium Loss) Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: GRANGE FARM, SWALCLIFFE (CATCHPIT - A) Data Type: Point Name: LITANY HOLDINGS LTD Easting: 437100 Northing: 237500	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 7819 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 21.6 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 06/10/1995 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 21/05/2001 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1597m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0083 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: GRANGE FARM, SWALCLIFFE (CATCHPIT) Data Type: Point Name: LITANY HOLDINGS LTD Easting: 437100 Northing: 237500	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 7819 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 21.6 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 06/10/1995 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 21/05/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1597m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0083 Details: General Use Relating To Secondary Category (Medium Loss) Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: GRANGE FARM, SWALCLIFFE (CATCHPIT) Data Type: Point Name: LITANY HOLDINGS LTD Easting: 437100 Northing: 237500	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 7819 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 21.6 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 06/10/1995 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 21/05/2001 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.7 Surface water abstractions

### Records within 2000m

**0**

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

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

## 5.8 Potable abstractions

### Records within 2000m

**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 36**



ID	Location	Details	
-	1567m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/14/0290 Details: Drinking, Cooking, Sanitary, Washing, (Small Garden) - Household Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: TYNEHILL FARM, SIBFORD FERRIS, OXON Data Type: Point Name: TAYLOR Easting: 436700 Northing: 238200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/07/1980 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 29/07/1980 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.9 Source Protection Zones

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

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

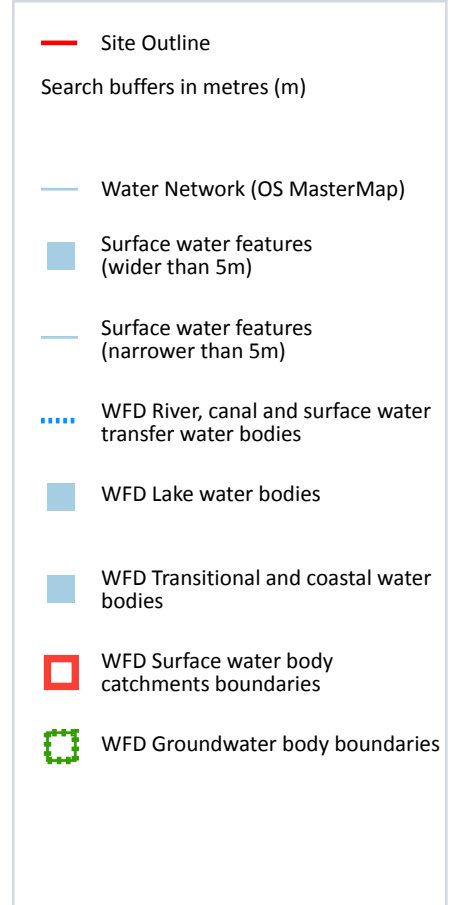
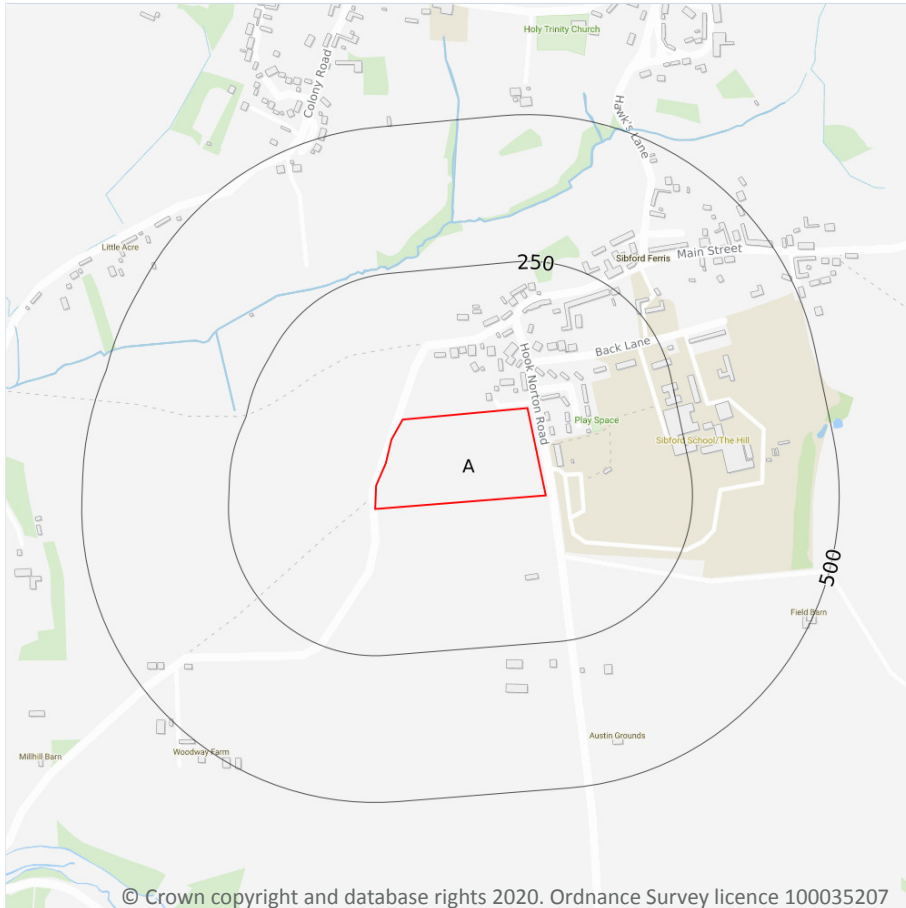
### 5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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.

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

## 6 Hydrology



### 6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

### 6.2 Surface water features

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

### 6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>1</b>
------------------------	----------

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 40**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River WB catchment	Stour (Warks) - source to conf Nethercote Bk	GB109054039860	Avon Rural Rivers and Lakes	Avon Warwickshire

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

### 6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

<b>Records identified</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

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 40**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	796m SW	River	Stour (Warks) - source to conf Nethercote Bk	<a href="#">GB109054039860</a>	Moderate	Good	Moderate	2016

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

## 6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

**Records on site****1**

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 40**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
A	On site	Warwickshire Avon - Secondary Mudrocks	<a href="#">GB40902G990900</a>	Good	Good	Good	2015

*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 Sea (RoFRaS)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>0</b>
---------------------------	----------

The chance of flooding from rivers and/or the sea in any given year, based on cells of 50m. Each cell is allocated one of four flood risk categories, taking into account flood defences and their condition; 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).

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

### 7.2 Historical Flood Events

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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**

**Negligible**

**Highest risk within 50m**

**Negligible**

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.

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	Negligible
1 in 250 year	Negligible
1 in 100 year	Negligible
1 in 30 year	Negligible

*This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.*



## 9 Groundwater flooding



### 9.1 Groundwater flooding

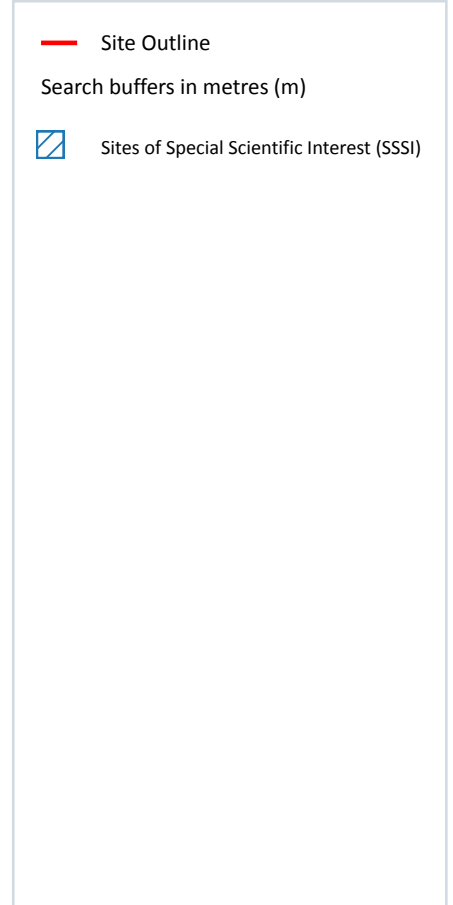
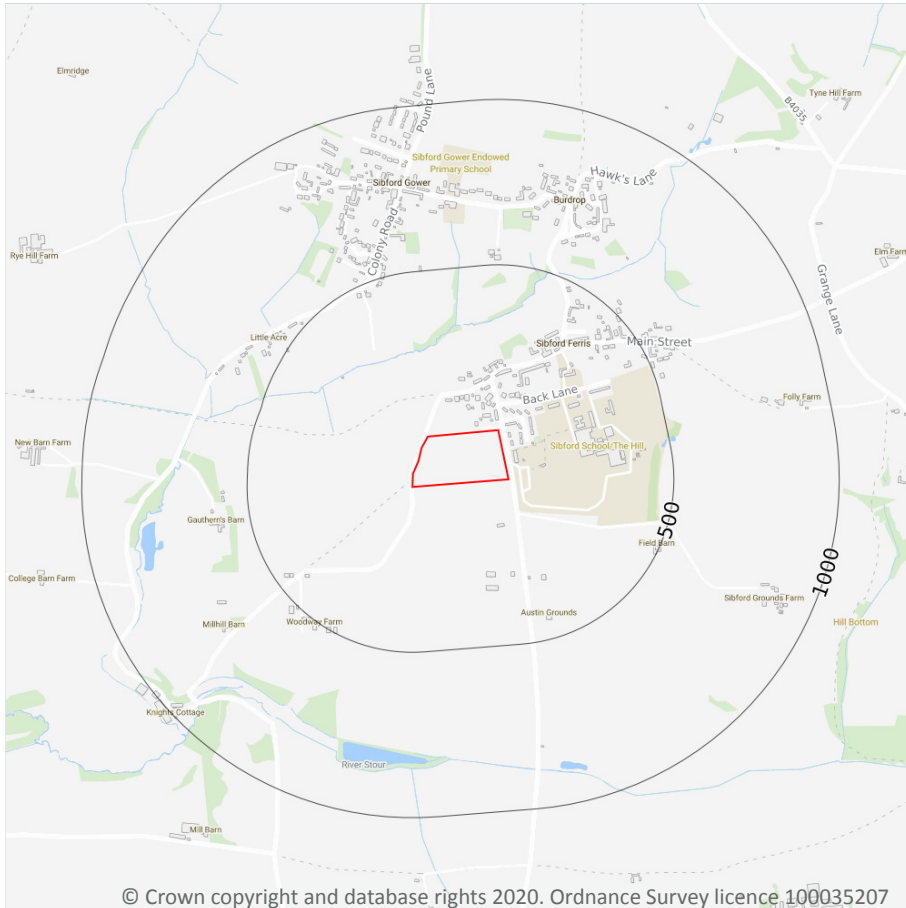
<b>Highest risk on site</b>	<b>Negligible</b>
<b>Highest risk within 50m</b>	<b>Negligible</b>

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 47**

*This data is sourced from Ambient Risk Analytics.*

## 10 Environmental designations



### 10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 48**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1821m SW	Sharp's Hill Quarry	Natural England



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

## 10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

**Records within 2000m**

**0**

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

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

## 10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

**Records within 2000m**

**0**

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

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

## 10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

**Records within 2000m**

**0**

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

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

## 10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

**Records within 2000m**

**0**

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

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



## 10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m

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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m

6

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.

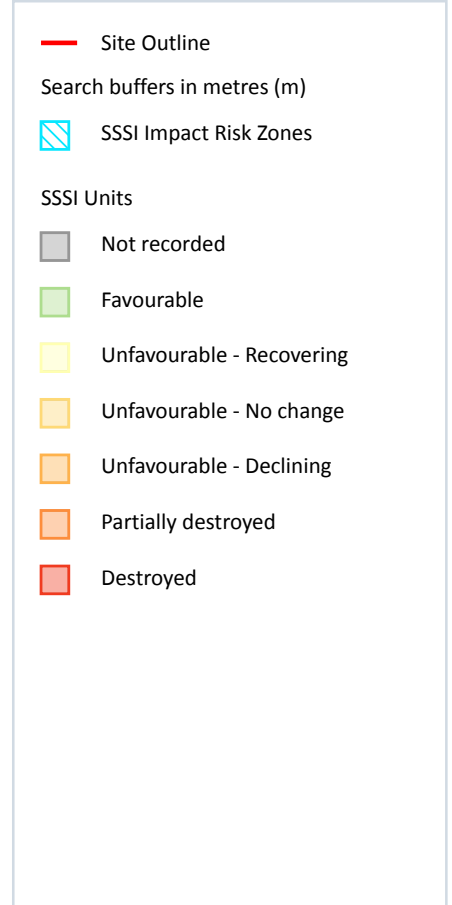
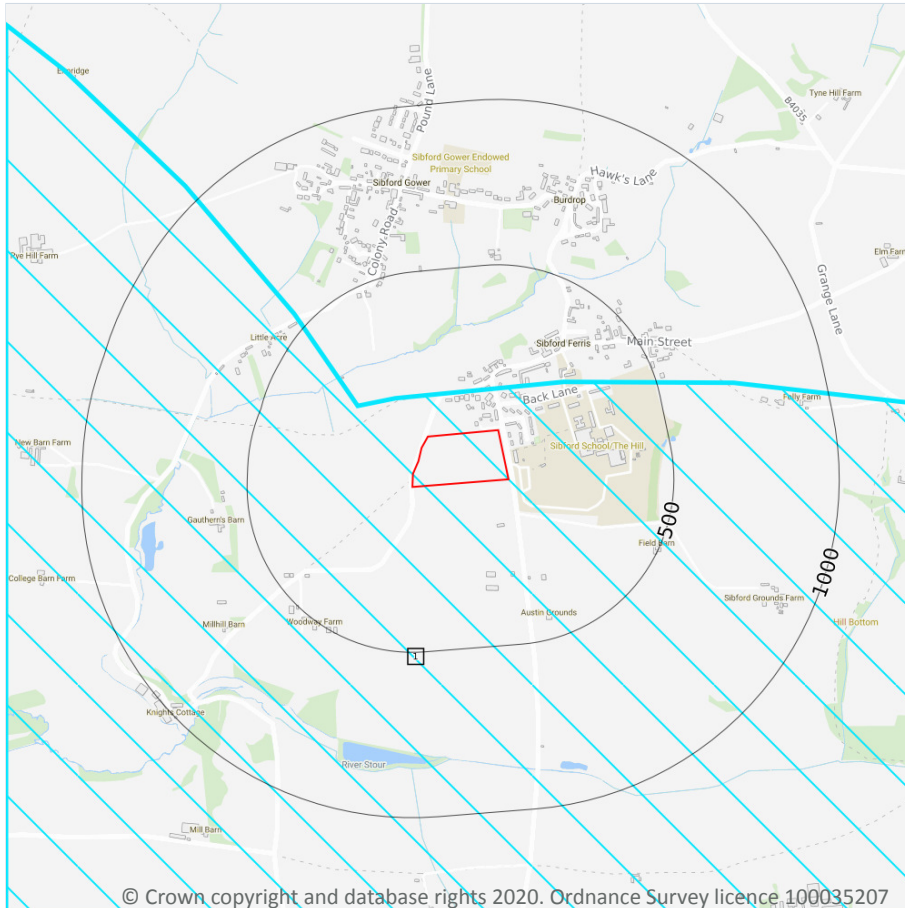
Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
<b>On site</b>	<b>River Avon (to confluence with River Severn) NVZ</b>	<b>Surface Water</b>	<b>S590</b>	<b>Existing</b>
988m SE	River Avon (to confluence with River Severn) NVZ	Surface Water	S590	Existing
1191m NW	River Avon (to confluence with River Severn) NVZ	Surface Water	S590	Existing
1311m NE	Balscote	Groundwater	G164	Existing
1311m NE	Cherwell (Ray to Thames) and Woodeaton Brook NVZ	Surface Water	S472	Existing
1548m SW	River Avon (to confluence with River Severn) NVZ	Surface Water	S590	Existing

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





## SSSI Impact Zones and Units



### 10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>1</b>
------------------------	----------

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 53**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	<b>Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</b> <b>Air pollution - Livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup> &amp; manure stores &gt; 3500t.</b>

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.18 SSSI Units

**Records within 2000m****1**

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 53**

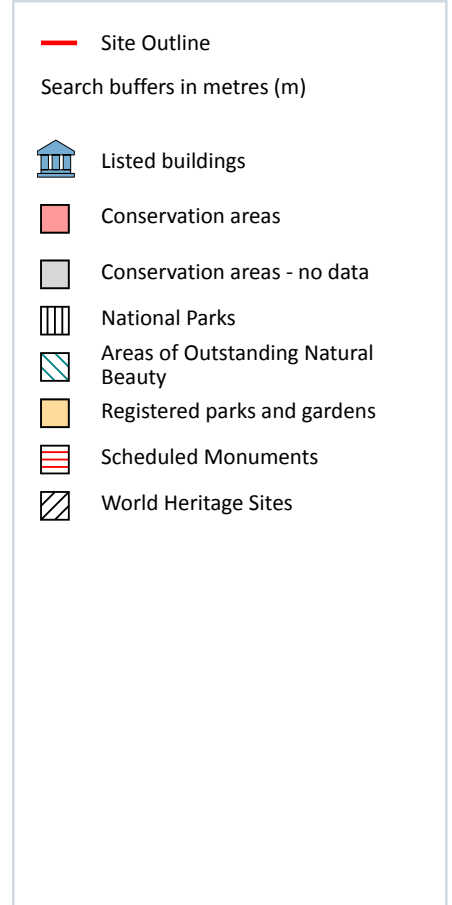
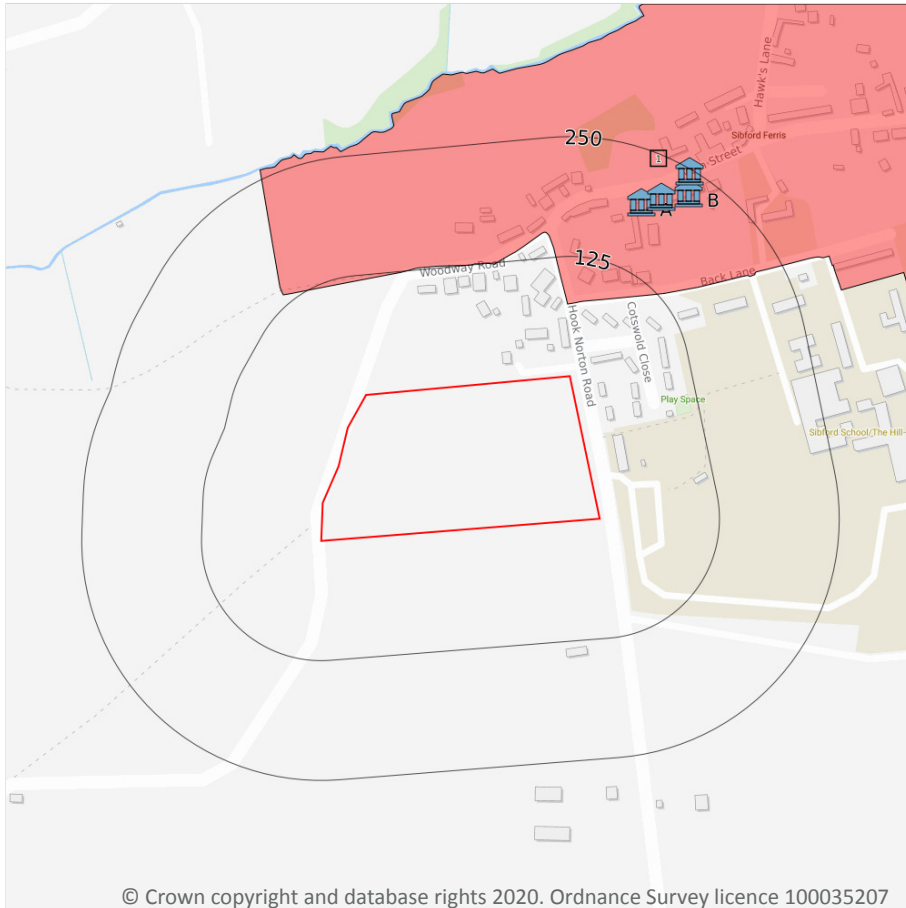
ID: -  
Location: 1821m SW  
SSSI name: Sharp's Hill Quarry  
Unit name: Quarry  
Broad habitat: Earth Heritage  
Condition: Favourable  
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
ED - Bathonian	Favourable	15/03/2006

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



## 11 Visual and cultural designations



### 11.1 World Heritage Sites

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

4

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 55**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
A	196m N	The Old House, Sibford Ferris, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX15	II	1046830	08/12/1955
A	210m NE	The Old Bakehouse, Sibford Ferris, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX15	II	1184434	20/09/1988
B	228m NE	Home Close And Attached Walls And Steps, Sibford Ferris, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX15	II	1369577	20/09/1988
B	248m NE	Wall To Left Of Sibford School, Sibford Ferris, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX15	II	1046829	20/09/1988



*This data is sourced from English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.*

## 11.5 Conservation Areas

**Records within 250m**

**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 55**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
1	75m N	Sibford Ferris	Cherwell	11/1985

*This data is sourced from English Heritage, 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 English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.*

## 11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

**Records within 250m**

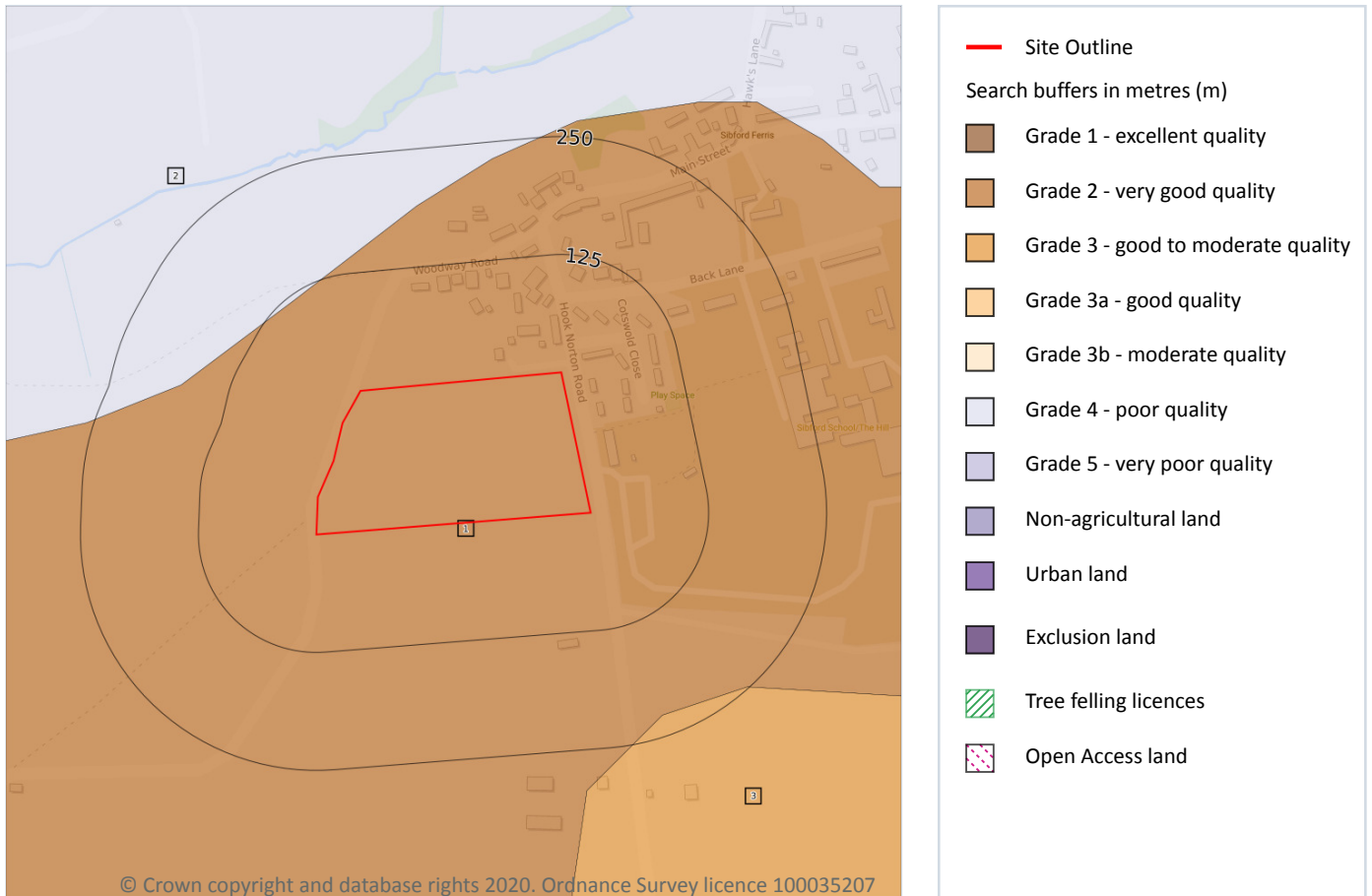
**0**

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 English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.*



## 12 Agricultural designations



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

### 12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

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 58**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 2	<b>Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.</b>
2	119m NW	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	228m S	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.

*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.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
203m W	AG00472166	Entry Level Stewardship	01/09/2013	31/08/2018

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

**Records within 250m**
**2**

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

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
102m SE	644932	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2019	31/12/2023
203m W	629266	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2019	31/12/2023

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 13 Habitat designations

### 13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m	0
---------------------	---

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

*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

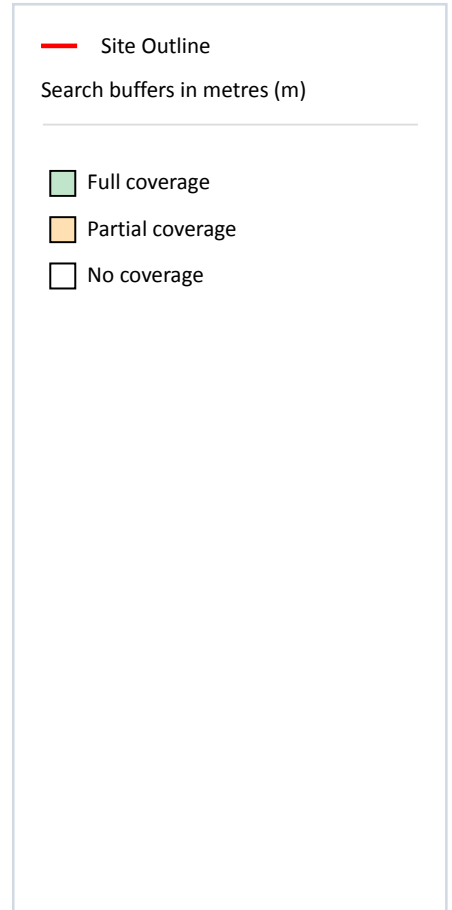
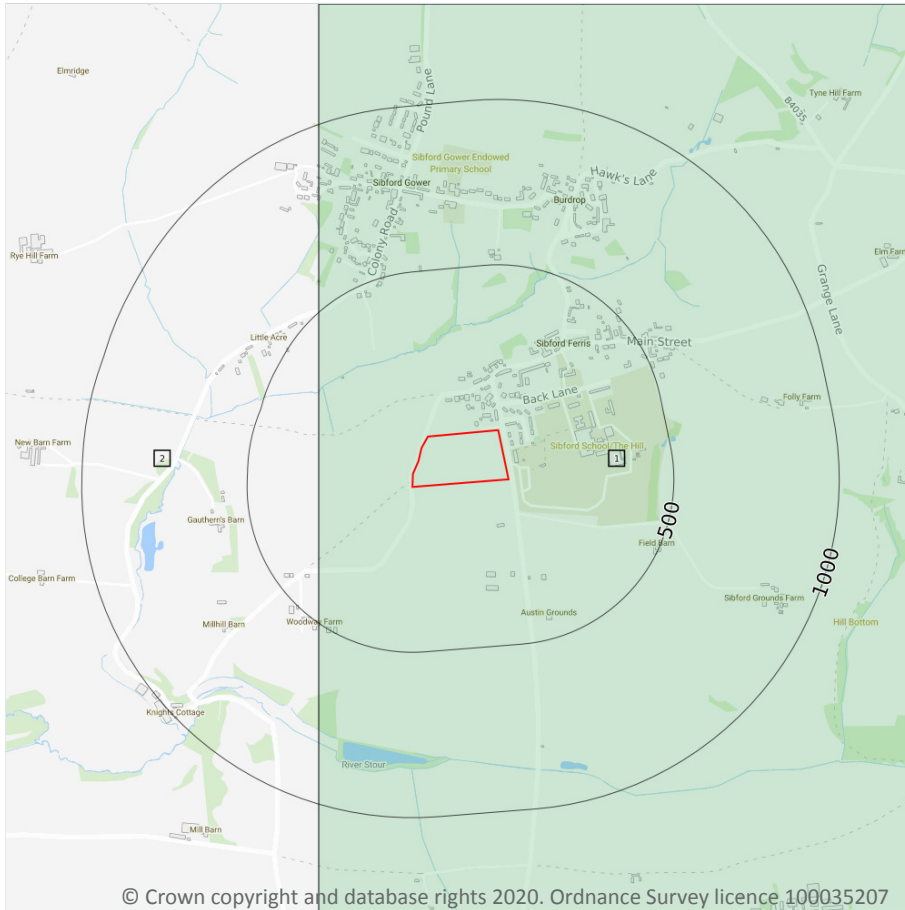
Records within 250m	0
---------------------	---

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.*



## 14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



### 14.1 10k Availability

**Records within 500m** **2**

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 62**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	No coverage	SP33NE
2	283m W	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	NoCov

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*

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

### 14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

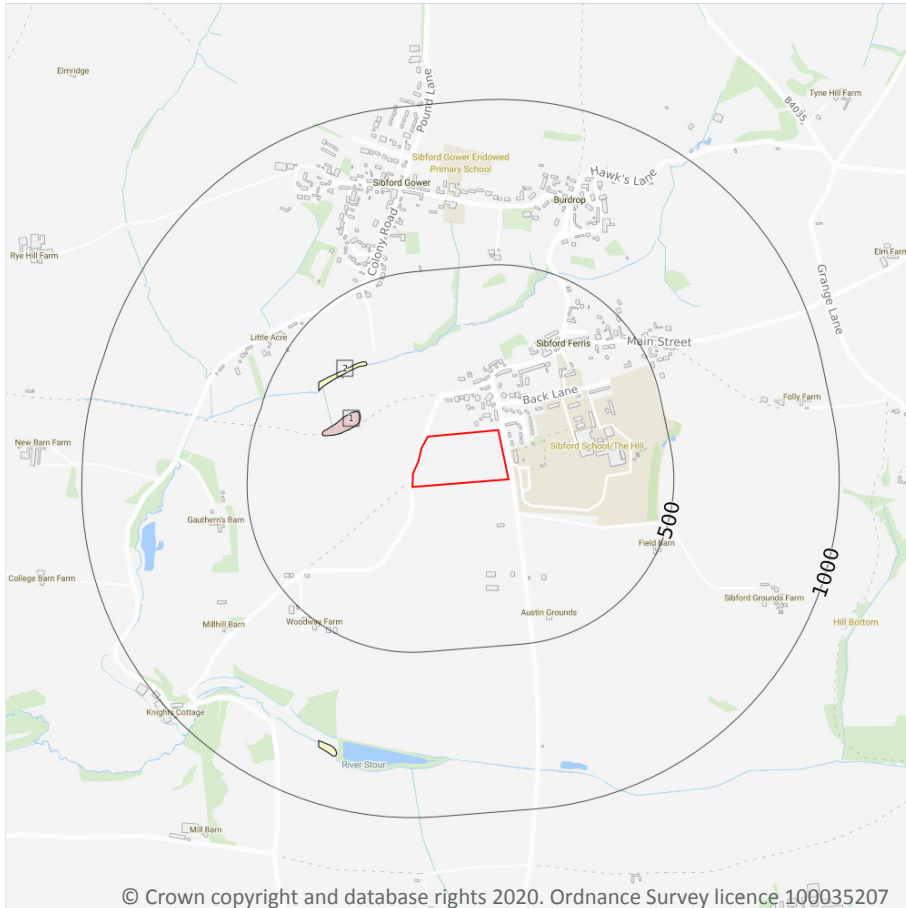
0

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

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Landslip (10k)
- Superficial geology (10k)
- Please see table for more details.

### 14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

2

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 64**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	204m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
2	285m NW	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## 14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

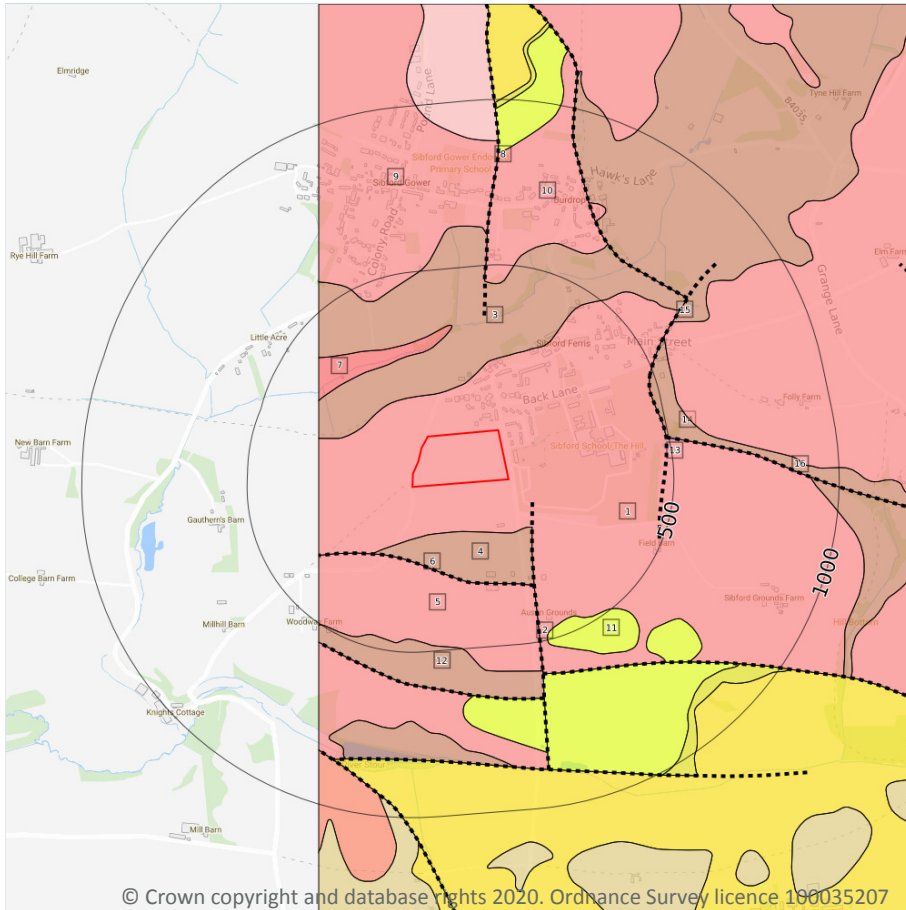
0

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

10

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 66**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	NS-SDLI	Northampton Sand Formation - Sandstone, Limestone And Ironstone	Aalenian Age
3	125m N	WHM-MDST	Whitby Mudstone Formation - Mudstone	Toarcian Age
4	146m S	WHM-MDST	Whitby Mudstone Formation - Mudstone	Toarcian Age



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	218m S	NS-SDLI	Northampton Sand Formation - Sandstone, Limestone And Ironstone	Aalenian Age
7	248m NW	MRB-FLIR	Marlstone Rock Formation - Ferruginous Limestone And Ironstone	Toarcian Age - Pliensbachian Age
9	441m N	NS-SDLI	Northampton Sand Formation - Sandstone, Limestone And Ironstone	Aalenian Age
10	443m N	NS-SDLI	Northampton Sand Formation - Sandstone, Limestone And Ironstone	Aalenian Age
11	457m SE	CNL-LMOOL	Chipping Norton Limestone Formation - Ooidal Limestone	Bathonian Age
12	460m S	WHM-MDST	Whitby Mudstone Formation - Mudstone	Toarcian Age
14	473m E	WHM-MDST	Whitby Mudstone Formation - Mudstone	Toarcian Age

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*

## 14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

**Records within 500m**

**6**

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

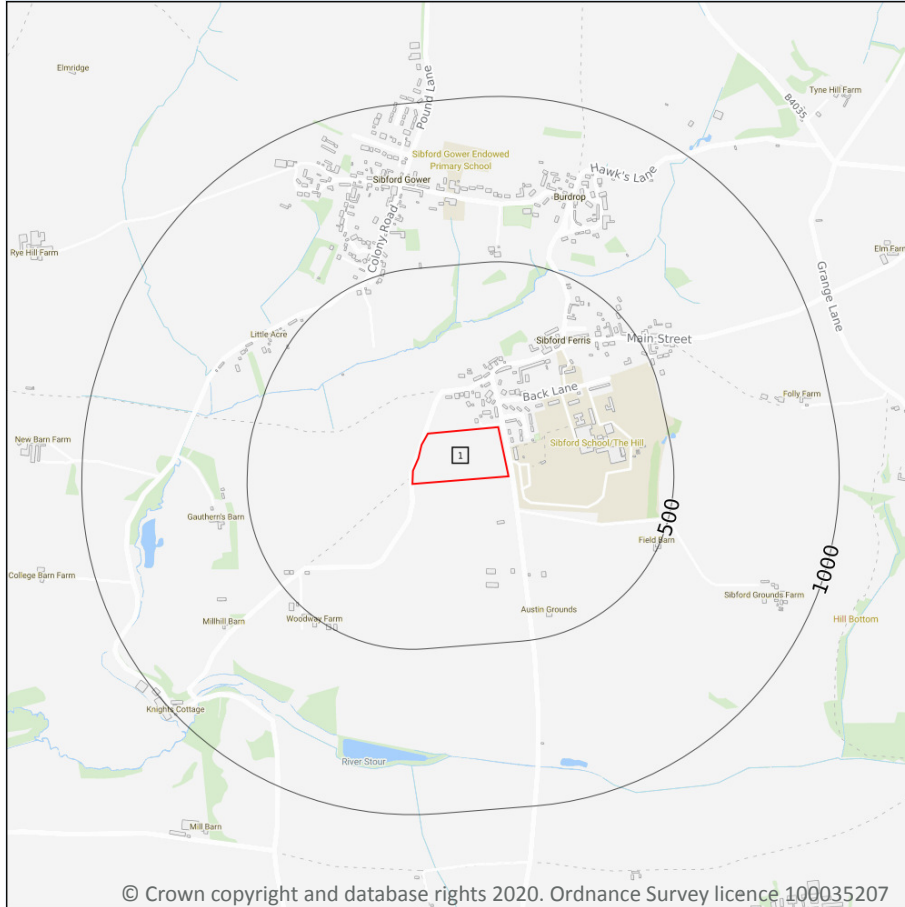
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 66**

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	100m SE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
6	218m S	FAULT	Normal fault, observed; crossmark on downthrow side
8	347m N	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
13	466m E	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
15	486m E	FAULT	Normal fault, observed; crossmark on downthrow side
16	493m E	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; downthrow not specified

*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

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>1</b>
----------------------------	----------

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 68**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW218_chipping_norton_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

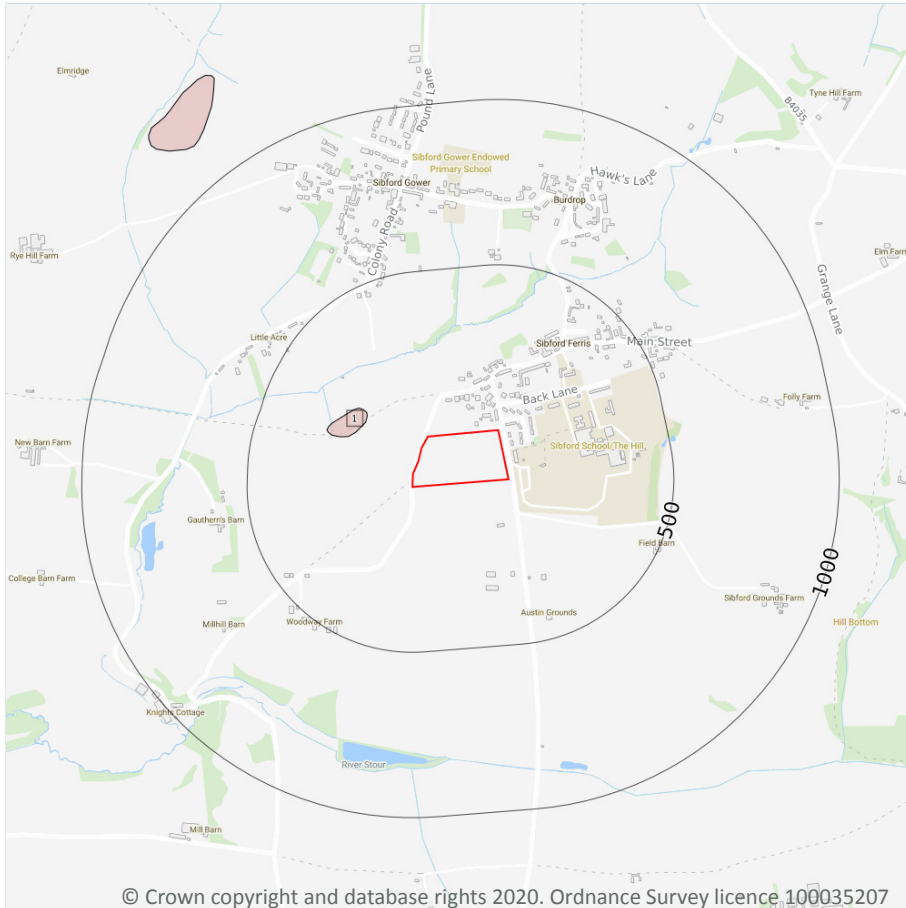
0

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

1

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 70**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	186m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	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)

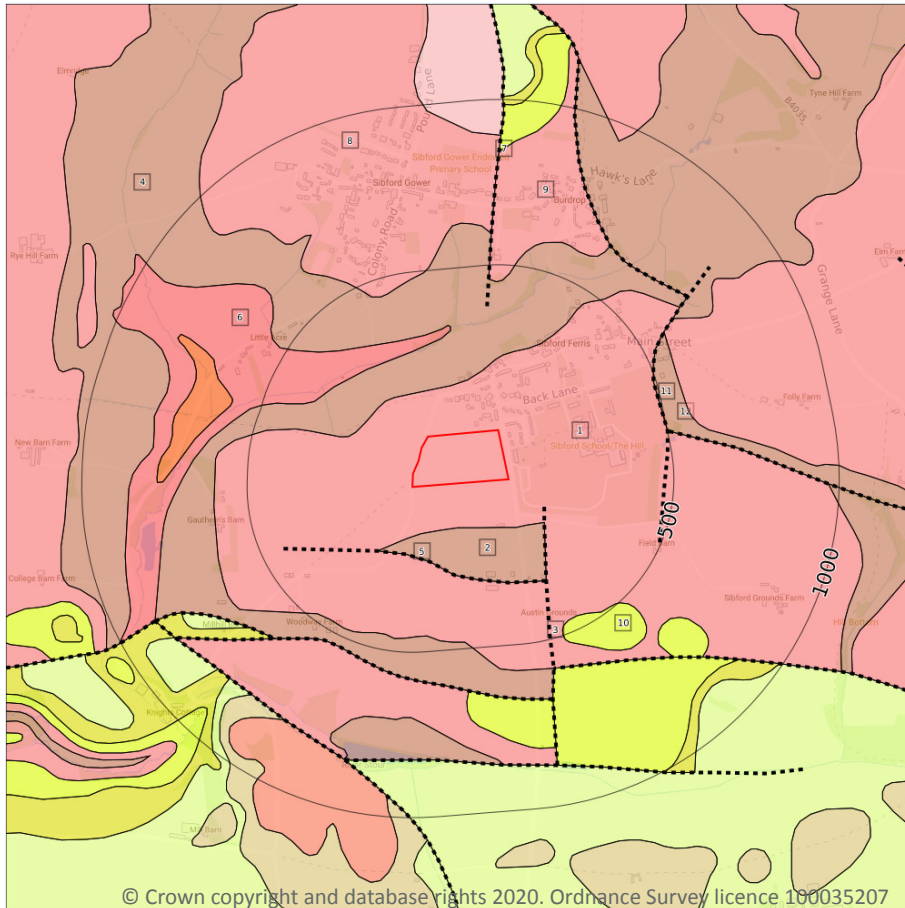
Records within 50m

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.

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### 15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

8

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 72**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	NS-SDLI	NORTHAMPTON SAND FORMATION - SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE AND IRONSTONE	AALENIAN
2	134m S	WHM-MDST	WHITBY MUDSTONE FORMATION - MUDSTONE	TOARCIAN
4	137m N	WHM-MDST	WHITBY MUDSTONE FORMATION - MUDSTONE	TOARCIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
6	257m N	MRB-FLIR	MARLSTONE ROCK FORMATION - FERRUGINOUS LIMESTONE AND IRONSTONE	PLIENSBACHIAN
8	446m N	NS-SDLI	NORTHAMPTON SAND FORMATION - SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE AND IRONSTONE	AALENIAN
9	449m N	NS-SDLI	NORTHAMPTON SAND FORMATION - SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE AND IRONSTONE	AALENIAN
10	462m SE	CNL-LMOOL	CHIPPING NORTON LIMESTONE FORMATION - LIMESTONE, OOIDAL	BATHONIAN
12	492m E	WHM-MDST	WHITBY MUDSTONE FORMATION - MUDSTONE	TOARCIAN

*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
<b>On site</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*

## 15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

**Records within 500m**

**4**

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 72**

ID	Location	Category	Description
3	135m SE	FAULT	Fault, observed
5	204m S	FAULT	Fault, observed
7	376m N	FAULT	Fault, inferred
11	471m E	FAULT	Fault, inferred



*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## 16 Boreholes

### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

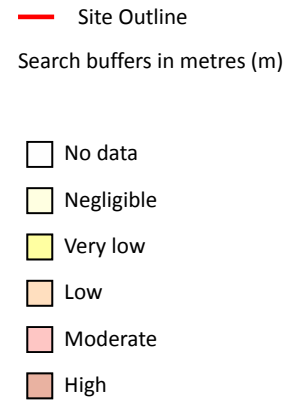
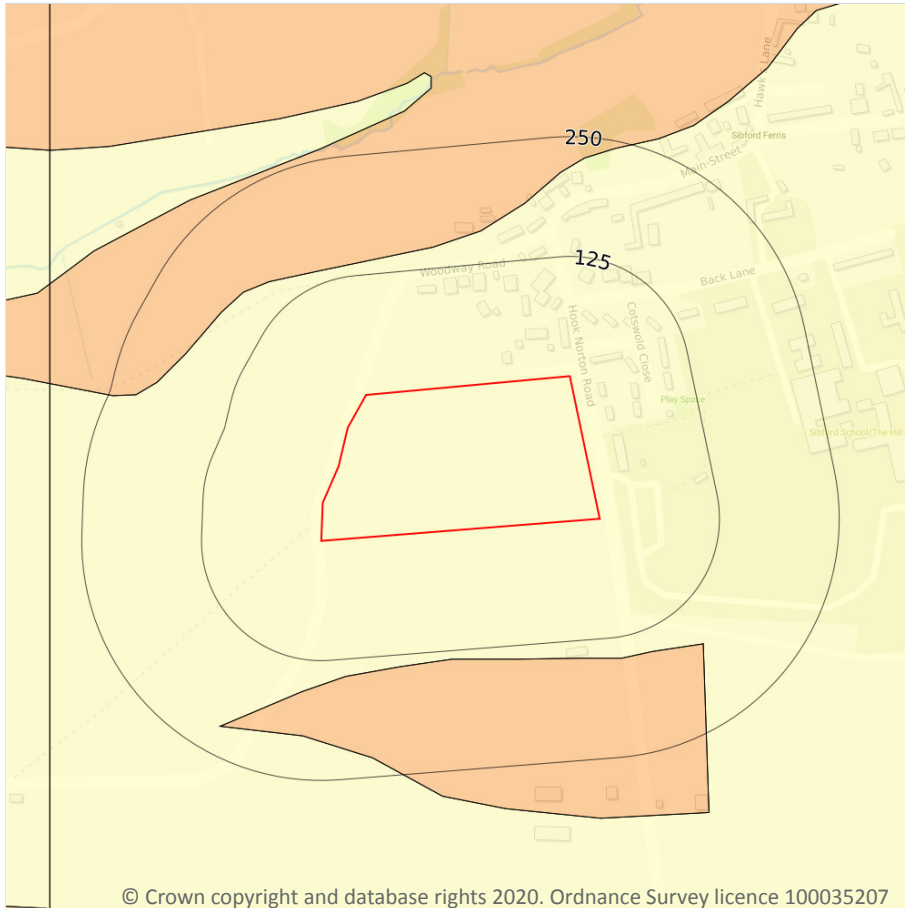
0

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

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## 17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



### 17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

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).

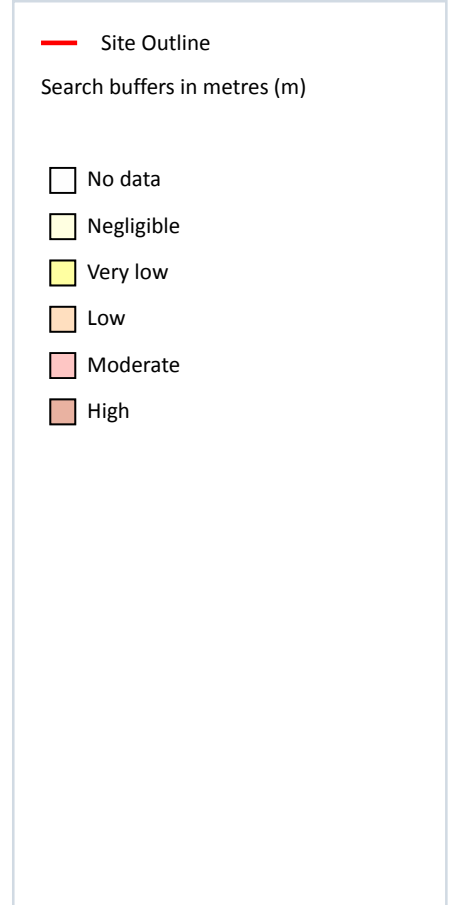
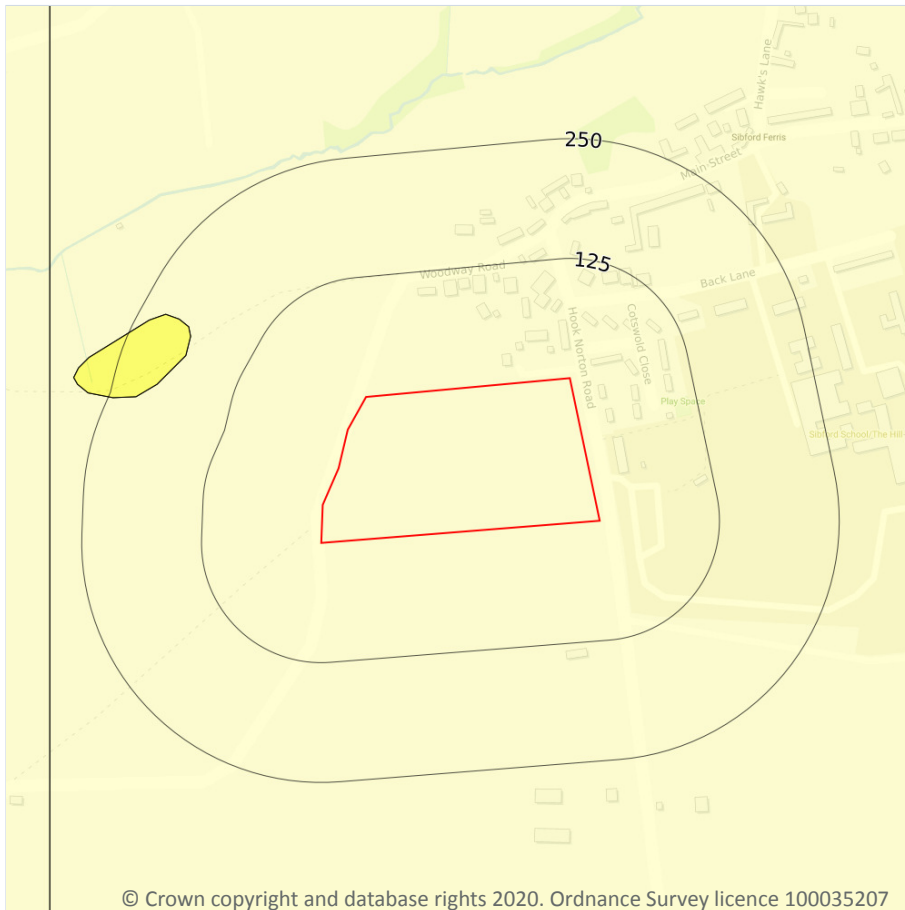
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 76**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 17.2 Running sands

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

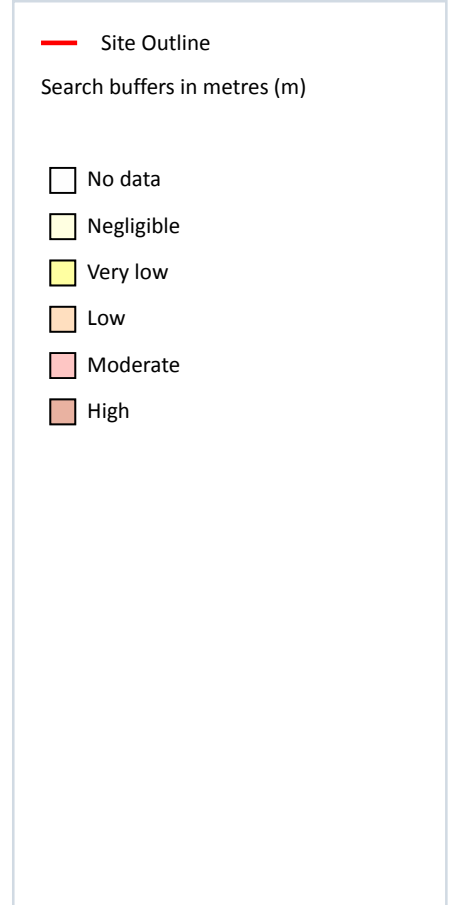
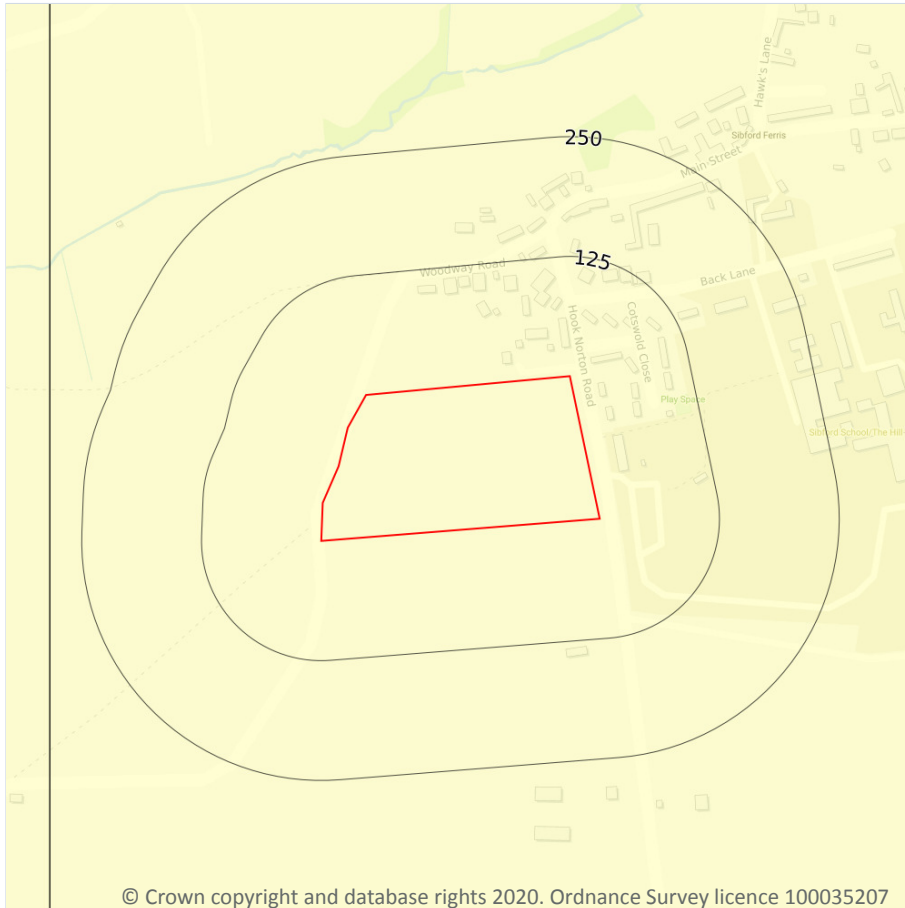
The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 77**

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



### 17.3 Compressible deposits

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

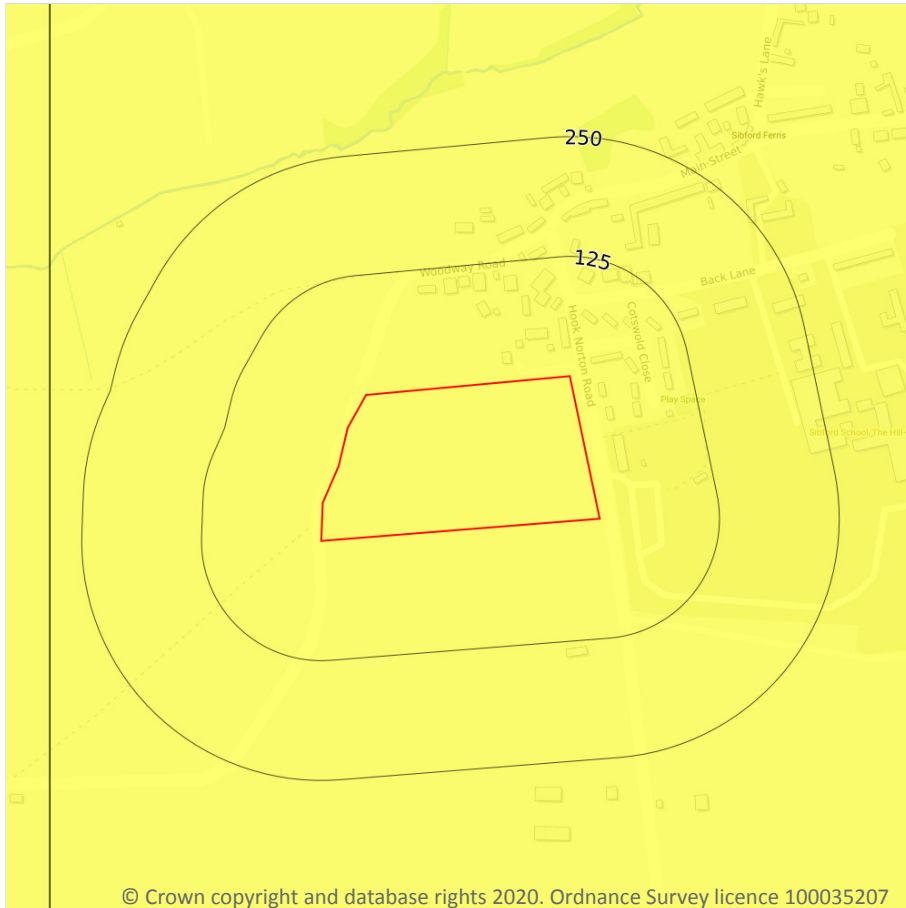
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 78**

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

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

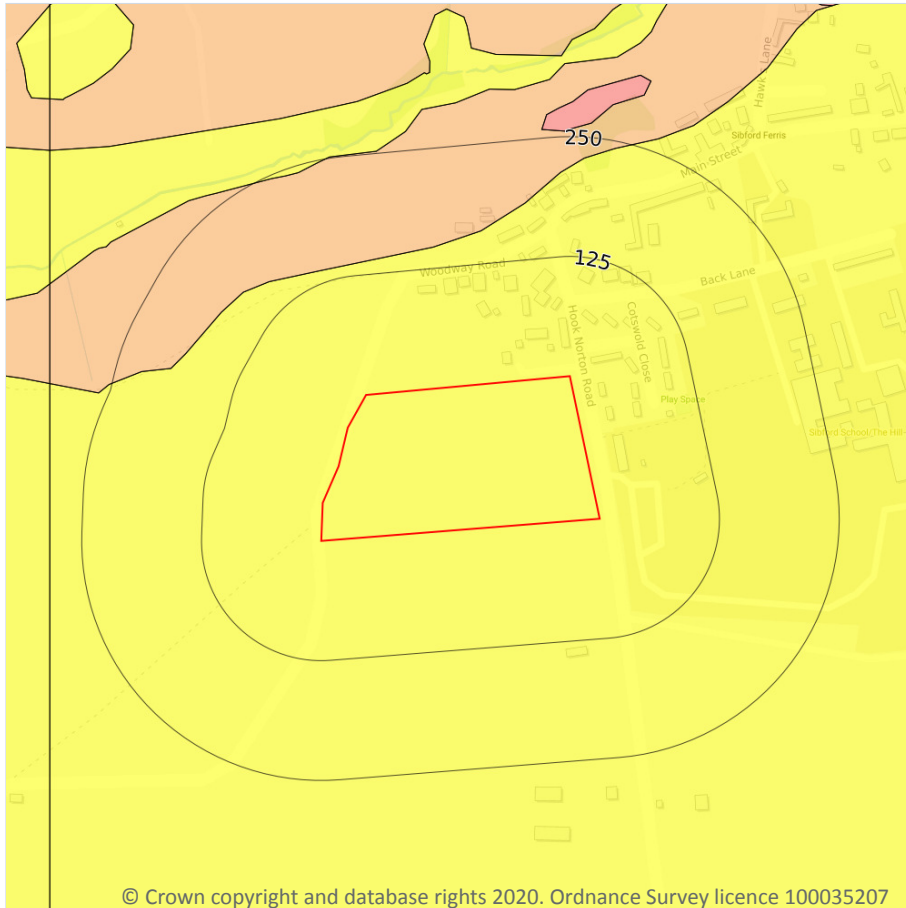
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 79**

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

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

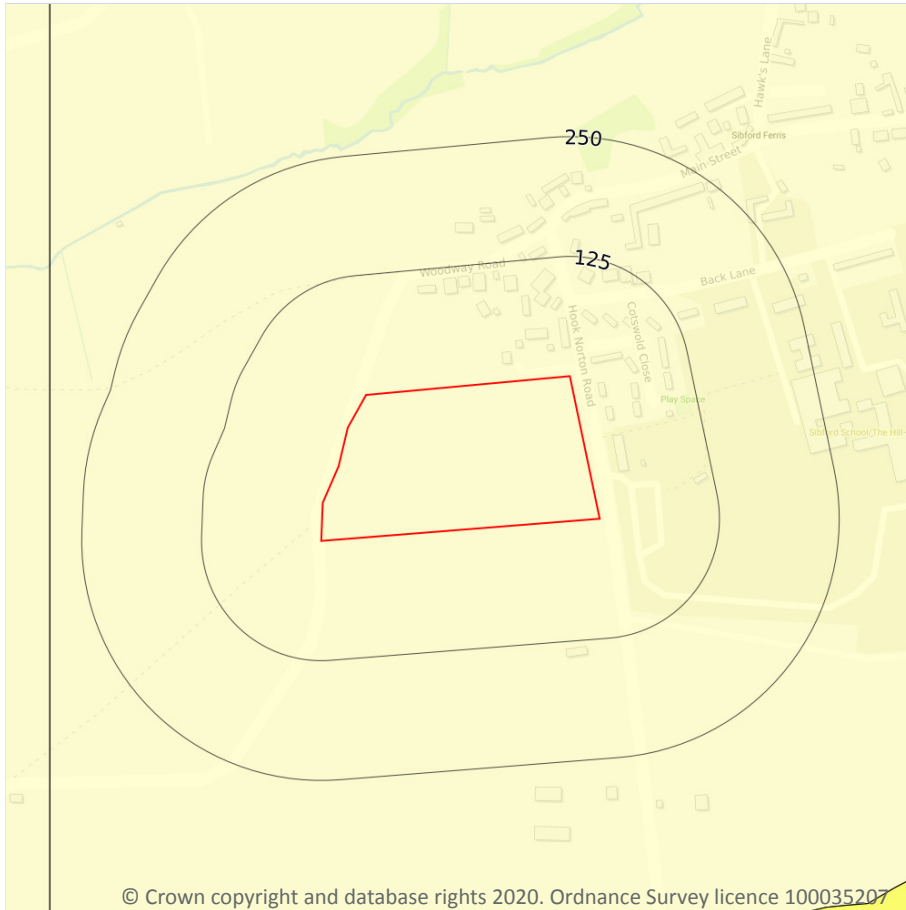
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 80**

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 81**

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

### 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 Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

### 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	0
---------------------	---

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.

*This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.*

### 18.4 Underground workings

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

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

*This is 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 Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

## 18.8 JPB mining areas

**Records on site** **0**

Areas which could be affected by former coal 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

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

*This data is sourced from British Gypsum.*

### 18.12 Tin mining

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

*This data is sourced from Mining Searches UK.*

### 18.13 Clay mining

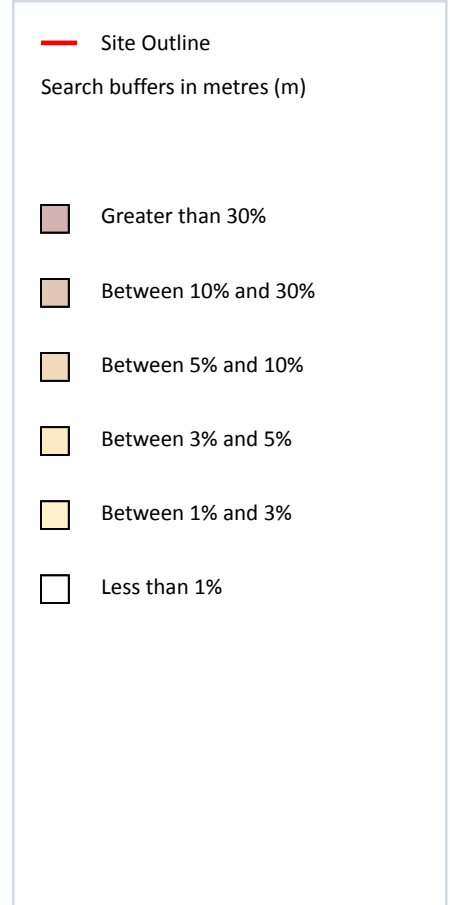
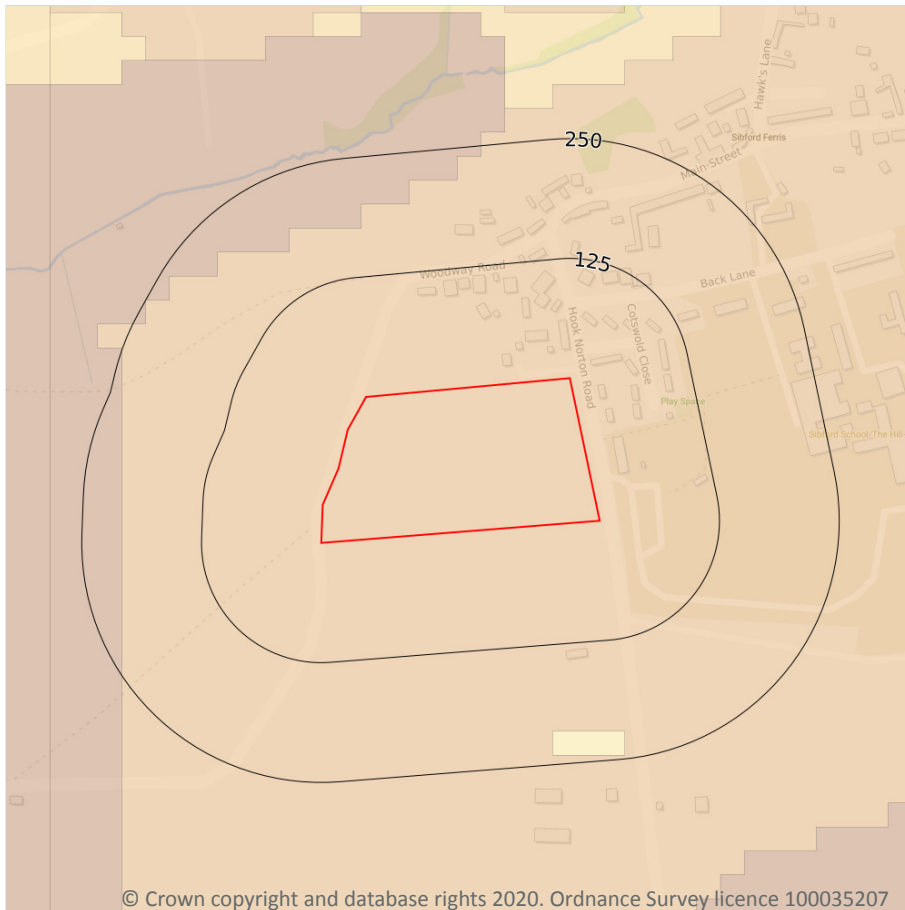
<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

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



### 19.1 Radon

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>1</b>
------------------------	----------

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 85**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
<b>On site</b>	<b>Between 5% and 10%</b>	<b>Basic</b>

*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

6

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 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 km<sup>2</sup>; 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	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	35 - 45 mg/kg	2 mg/kg	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 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 km<sup>2</sup>).

*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 km<sup>2</sup>.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## 21 Railway infrastructure and projects

### 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

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

*This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.*

## 21.7 Railways

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

*This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.*



## Data providers

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

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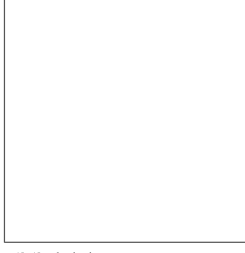


## **APPENDIX D: HISTORICAL MAPS**

**Site Details:**  
435415, 237090

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**Report Ref:** GS-7029612  
**Grid Ref:** 435429, 237057

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1886  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1886  
Revised 1886  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

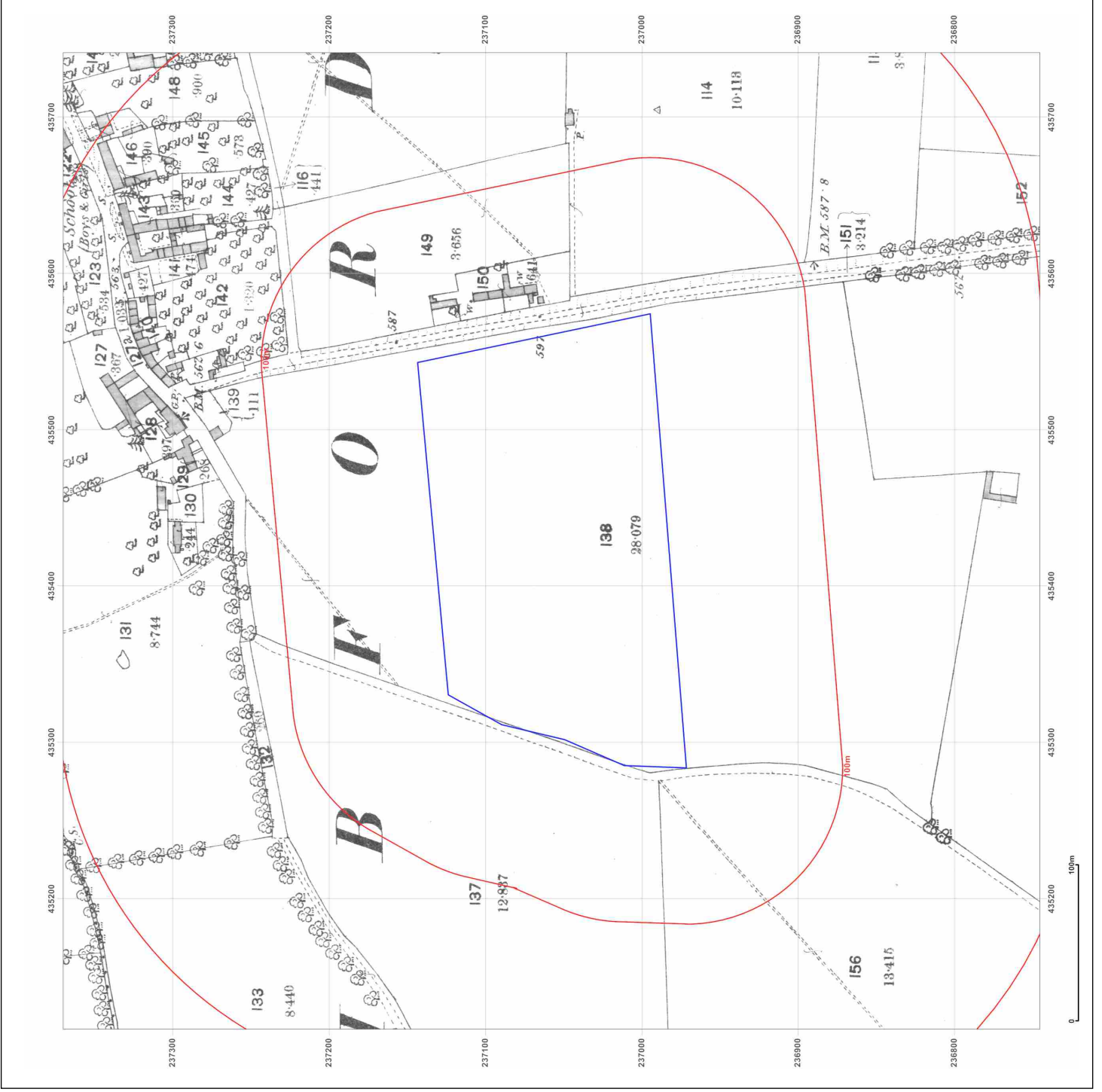


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Production date: 07 September 2020

Map legend available at:  
[www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)

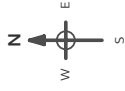




**Site Details:**  
435415, 237090

**Client Ref:** G747  
**Report Ref:** GS-7029612  
**Grid Ref:** 435429, 237057

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1900  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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

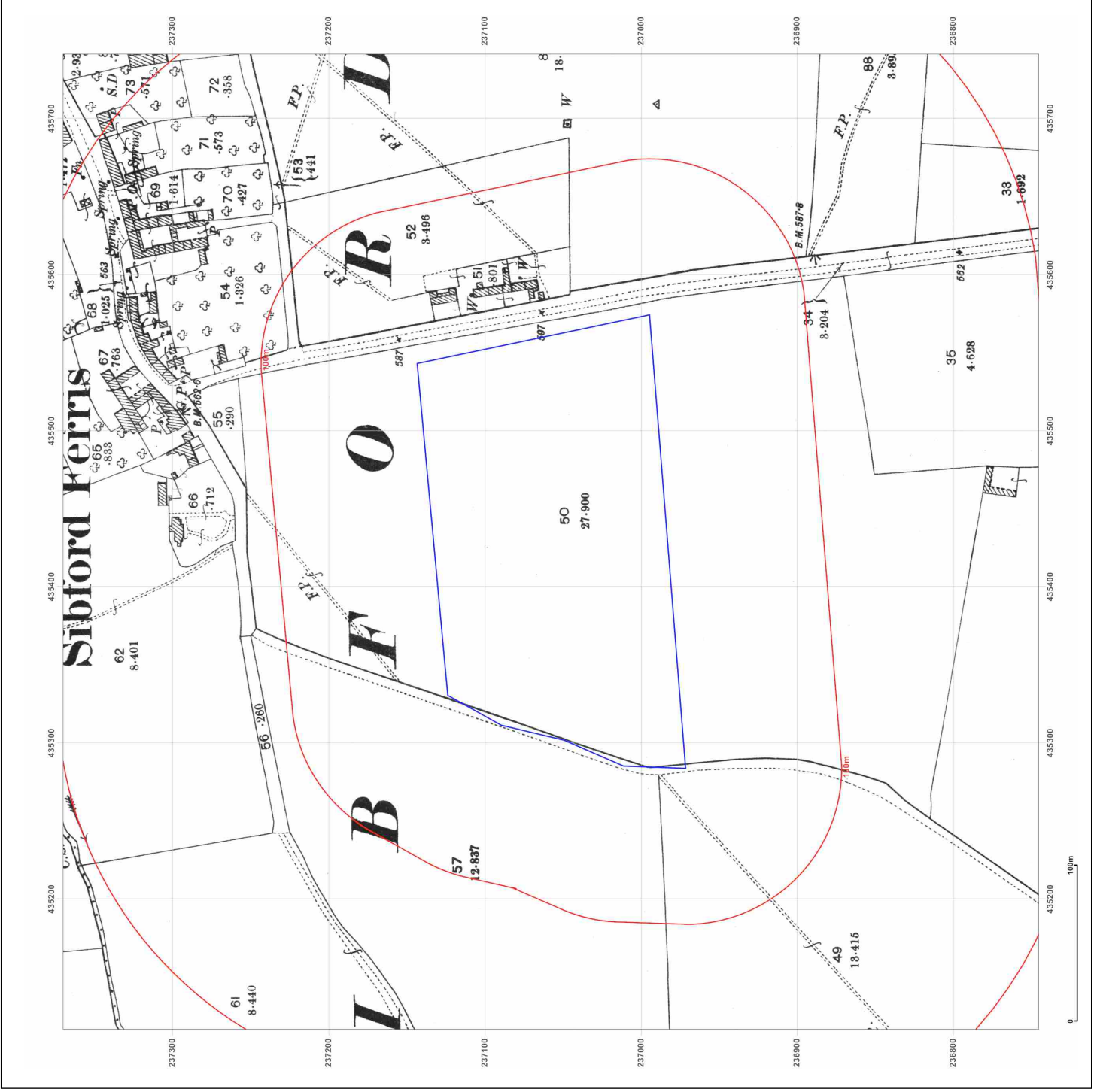


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**Site Details:**

435415, 237090

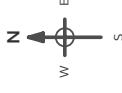
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**Grid Ref:** 435429, 237057

**Map Name:** County Series

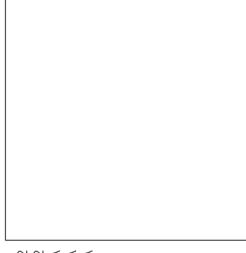
**Map date:** 1922

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1922  
 Revised 1922  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

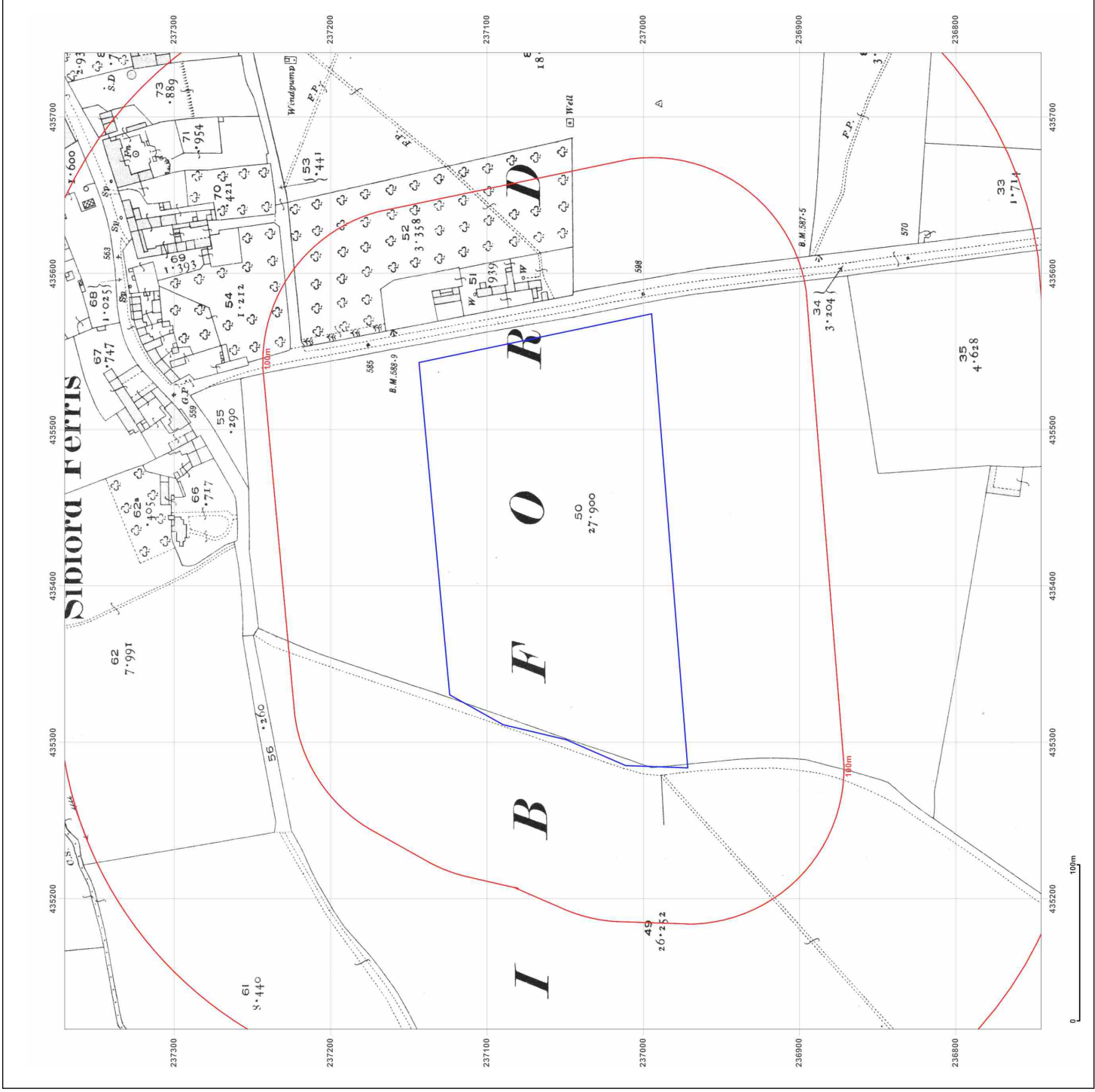


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**Site Details:**

435415, 237090

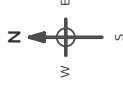
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**Map Name:** National Grid

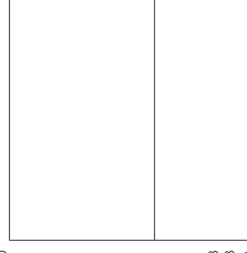
**Map date:** 1973

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1973  
 Revised 1973  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1974  
 Levelled 1970



Surveyed 1973  
 Revised 1973  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1974  
 Levelled 1970

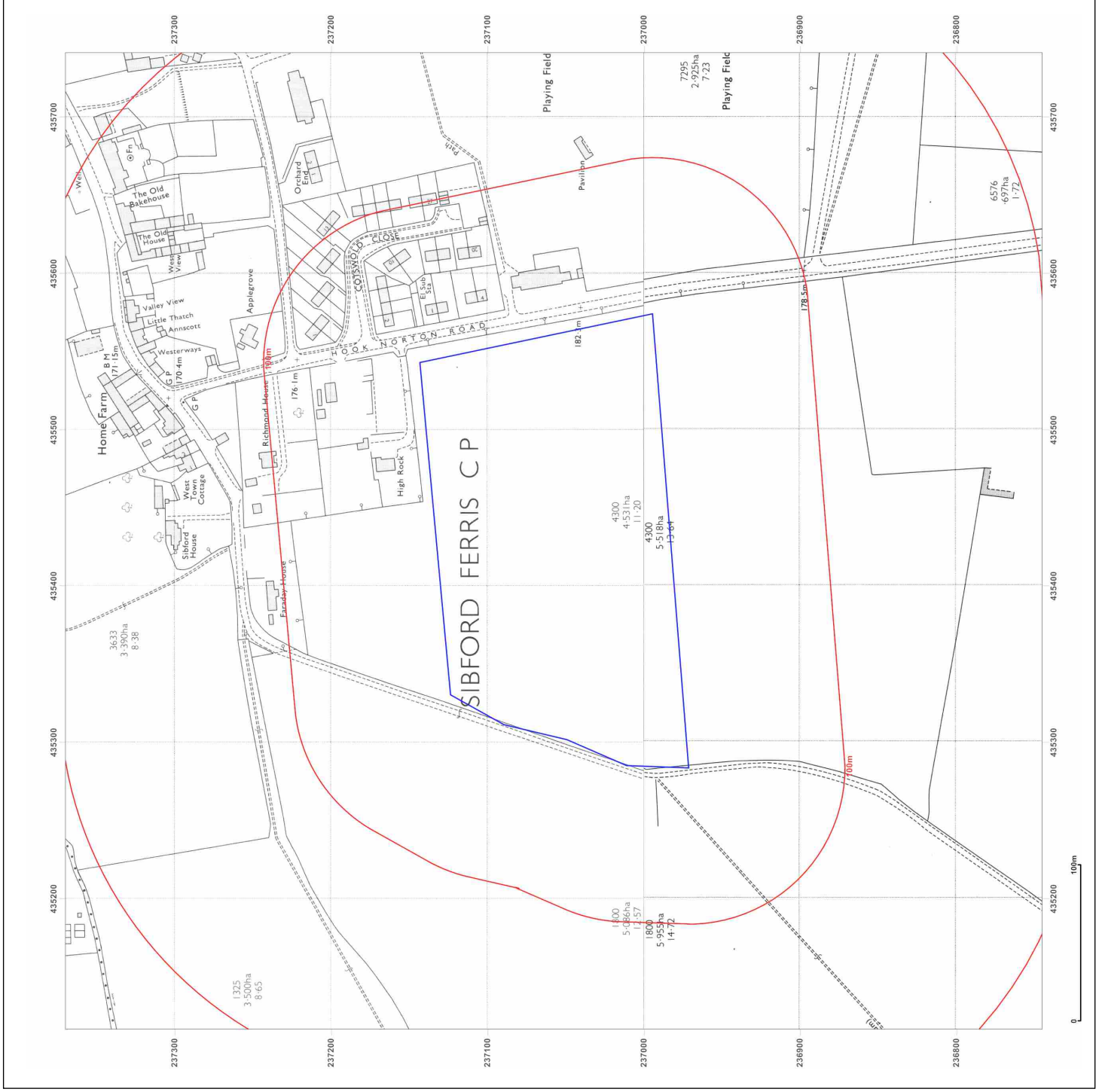


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**Site Details:**

435415, 237090

**Client Ref:** G747  
**Report Ref:** GS-7029612  
**Grid Ref:** 435429, 237057

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1974

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



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 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
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