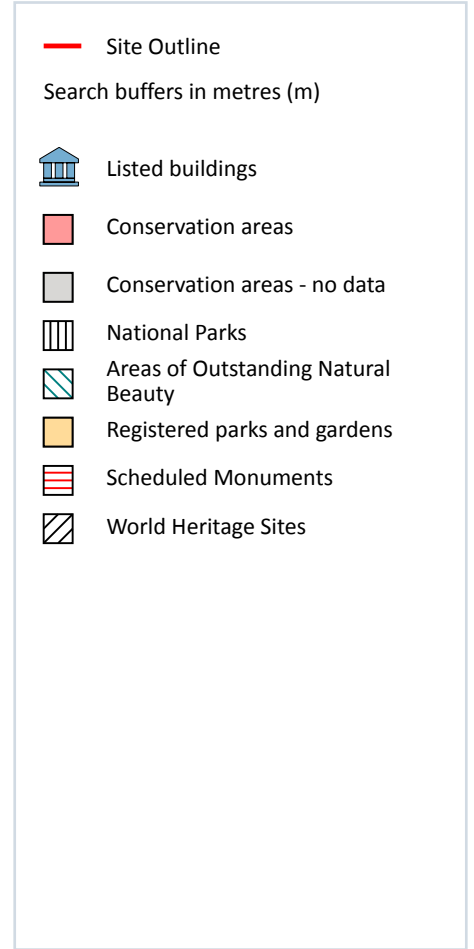
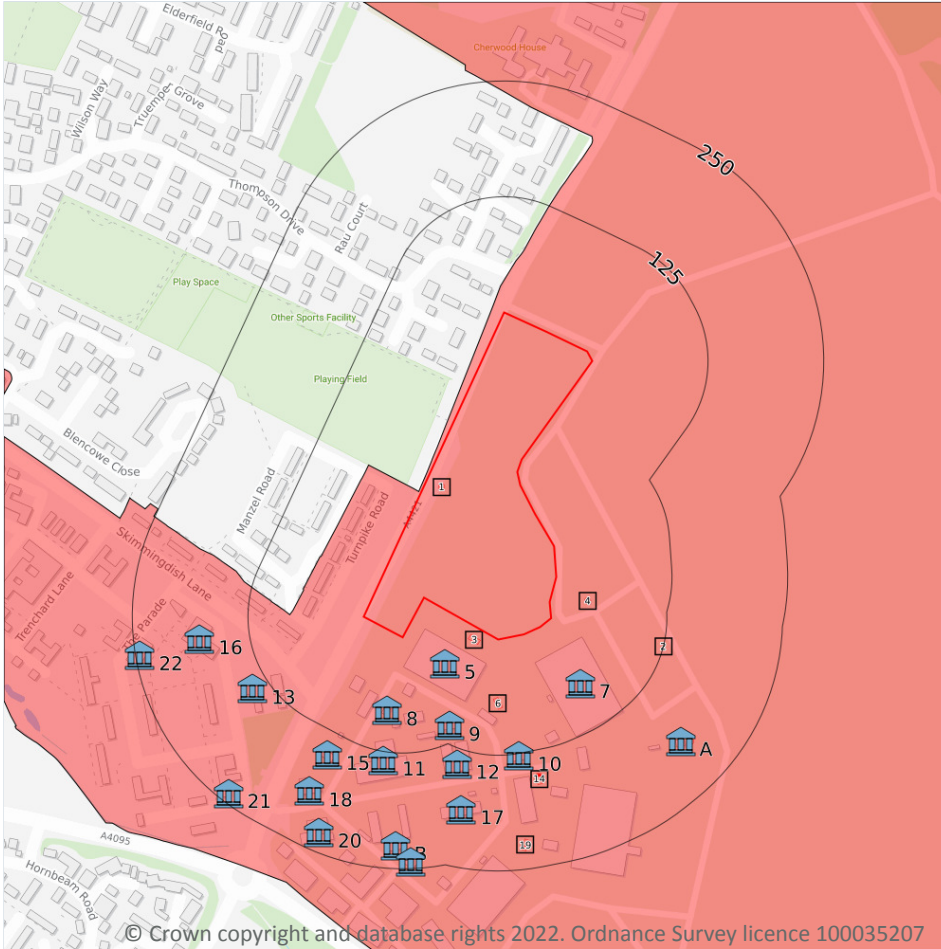


11 Visual and cultural designations



11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

18

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 58**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
5	51m SW	Buildings Nos 79 And 137 (Type 'A' Hangars), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393035	01/12/2005
7	75m SE	Buildings 108 And 113 (Type C Hangars), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1392762	01/12/2005
8	81m S	Building No 92 (Parachute Store), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393039	01/12/2005



ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
9	107m SW	Building No 96 (Lubricant Store), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393040	01/12/2005
10	127m S	Building 103 (Link Trainer), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1392761	01/12/2005
11	135m S	Building No 90 (Main Stores), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393038	01/12/2005
12	142m S	Building No 99 (Main Workshops), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393041	01/12/2005
13	143m SW	Building 33 (Barrack Block), Caversfield, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX27	II	1392759	01/12/2005
15	150m SW	Building No 87 (Fire Party House), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393036	01/12/2005
16	179m W	Building No 32 (Airmen's Institute), Caversfield, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX27	II	1391631	01/12/2005
17	188m S	Building No 123 (Lecture Rooms And Armoury), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393043	01/12/2005
A	193m SE	Building No 109 (Watch Tower And Office), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393042	01/12/2005
18	194m SW	Building No 89 (Guard And Fire Party House), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393037	01/12/2005
B	225m S	Building Nos 129, 130 And 131 (Motor Transport Sheds), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393044	01/12/2005
20	229m SW	Building Nos 146 And 147 (Station Offices And Operation Block), Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393034	01/12/2005
21	240m SW	Building No 48 (Dining Room And Cookhouse), Caversfield, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX27	II	1393029	01/12/2005
B	243m S	Building No 135, Launton, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX26	II	1393049	01/12/2005
22	245m W	Building Number 31 (Sergeants Mess), Caversfield, Cherwell, Oxfordshire, OX27	II	1391626	01/12/2005

This data is sourced from Historic England, 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 58**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
2	On site	RAF Bicester	Cherwell	07/2002

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

7

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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 58**

ID	Location	Ancient monument name	Reference number
1	On site	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
3	10m SW	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
4	36m E	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
6	63m S	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
14	150m S	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
A	197m SE	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455
19	217m S	RAF Bicester: World War II airfield	1021455

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



11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

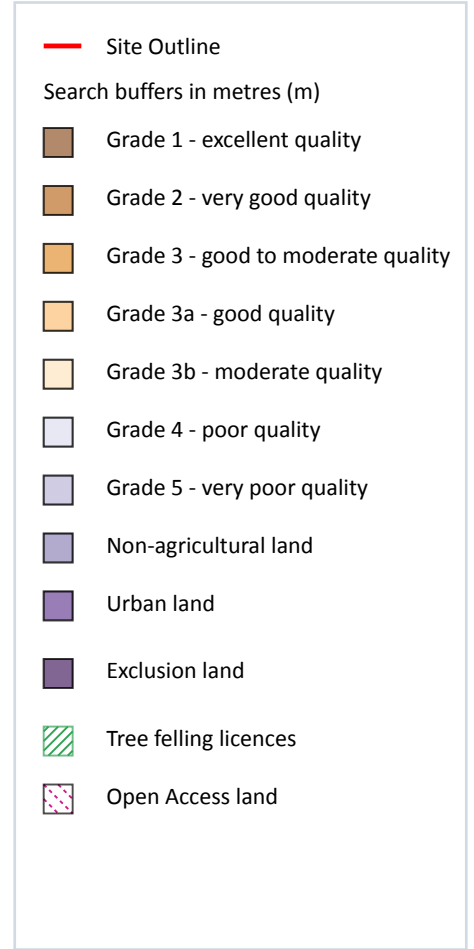
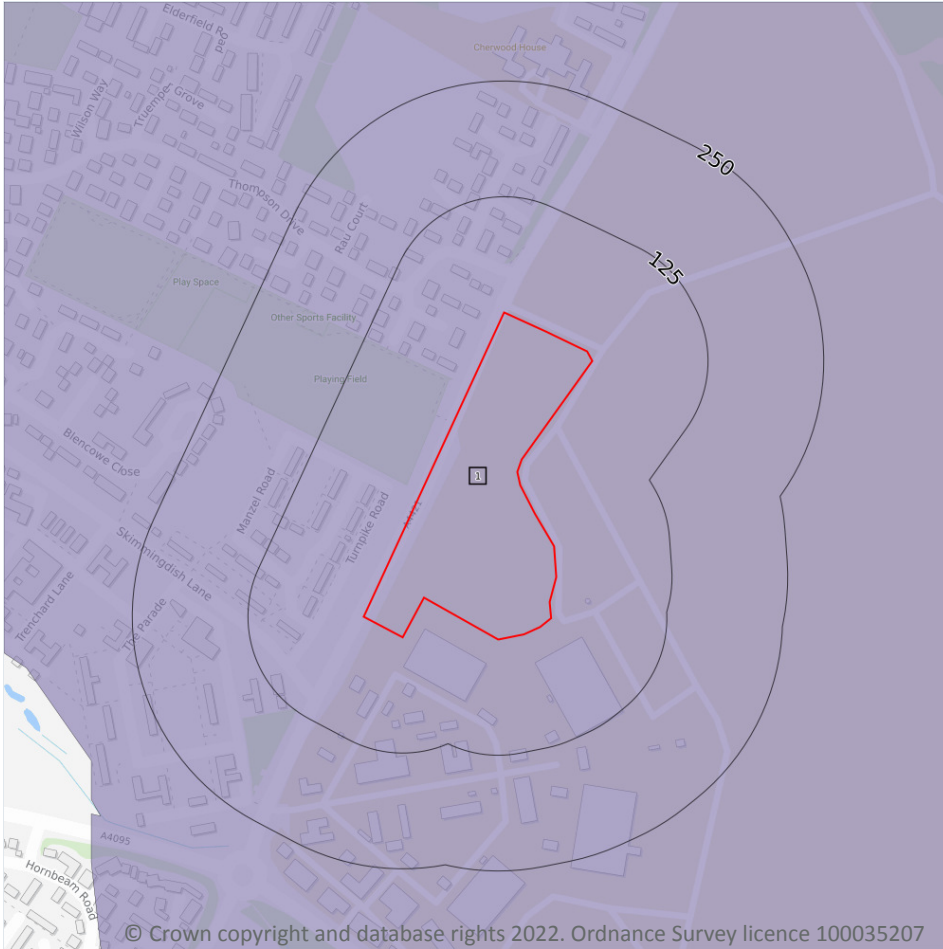
0

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

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



12 Agricultural designations



12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

1

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 63**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Non Agricultural	-

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

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

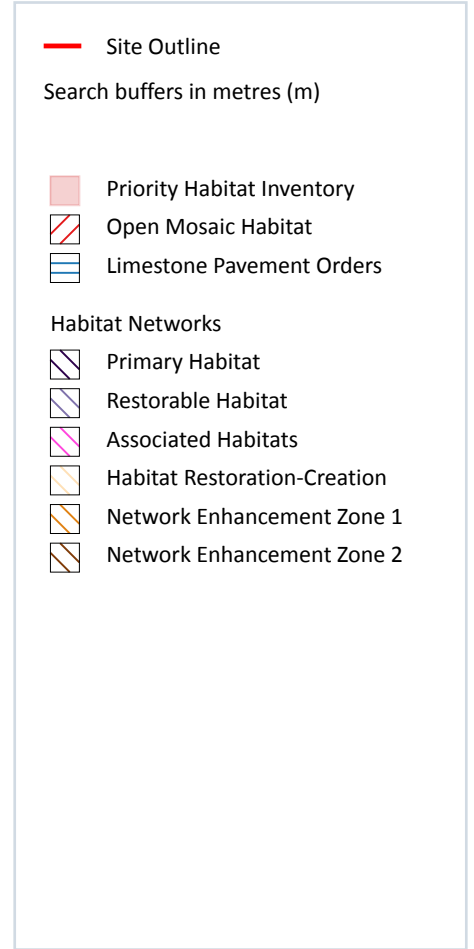
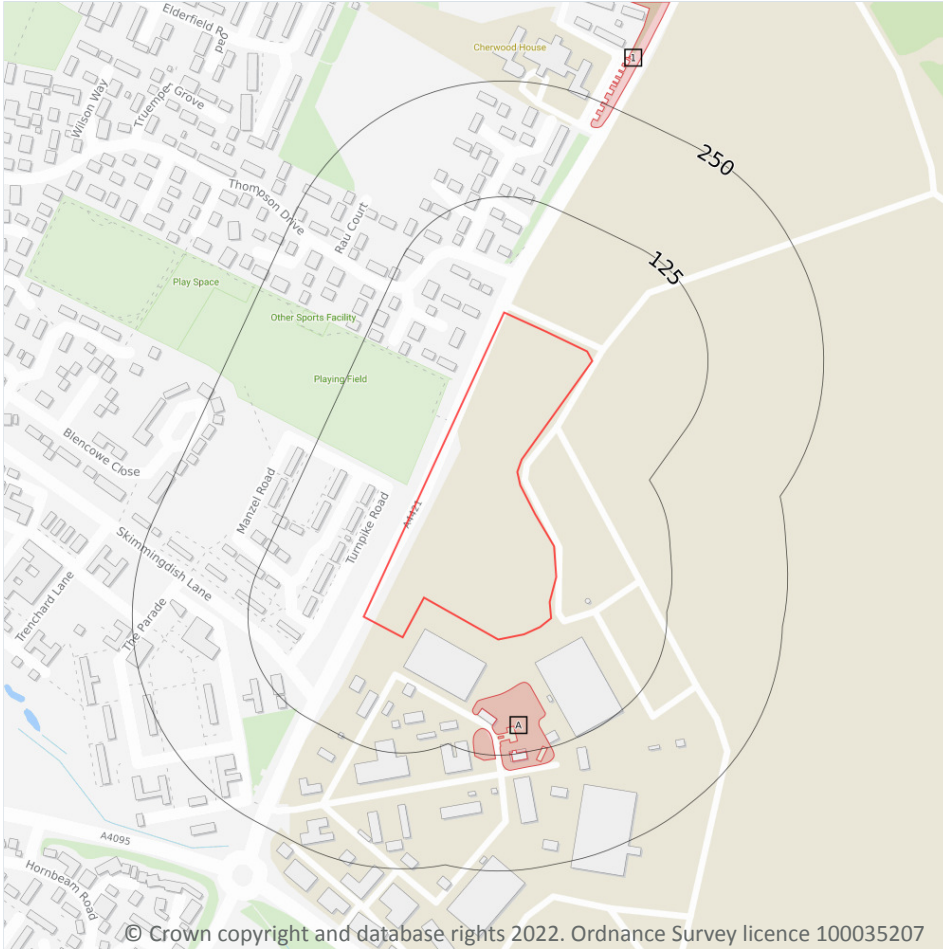
0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations



13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 65**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
A	51m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	98m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	104m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
1	222m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

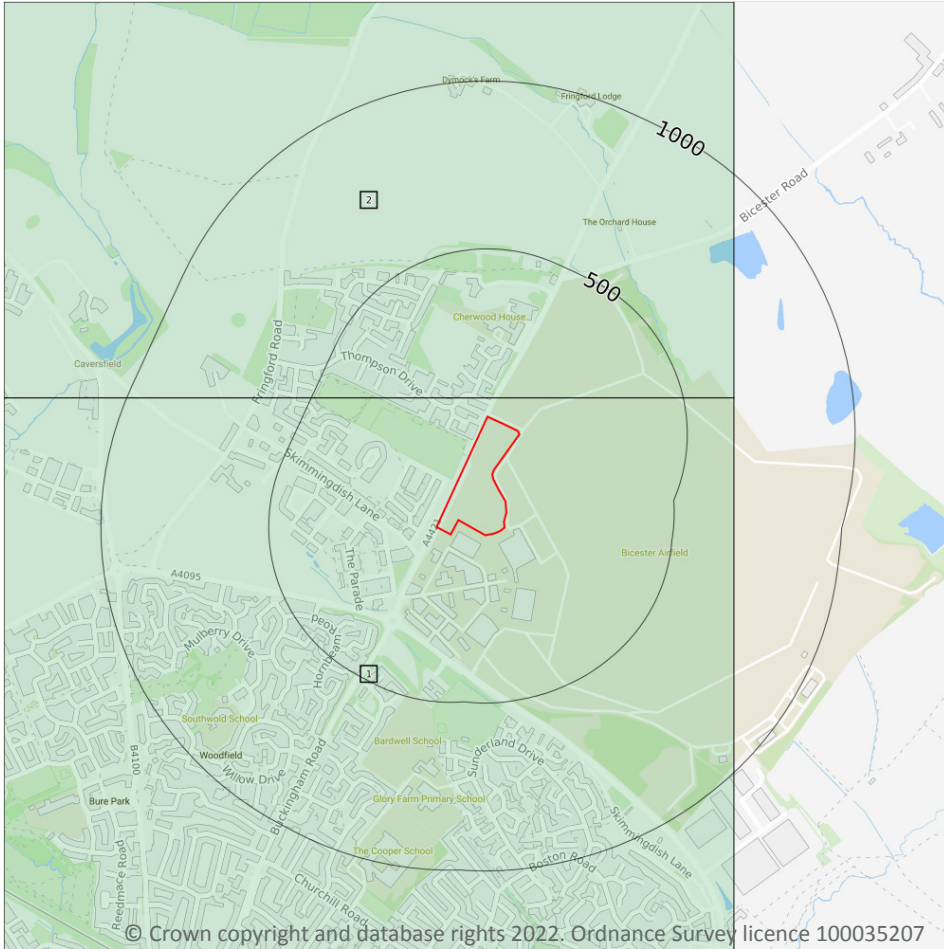
0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

2

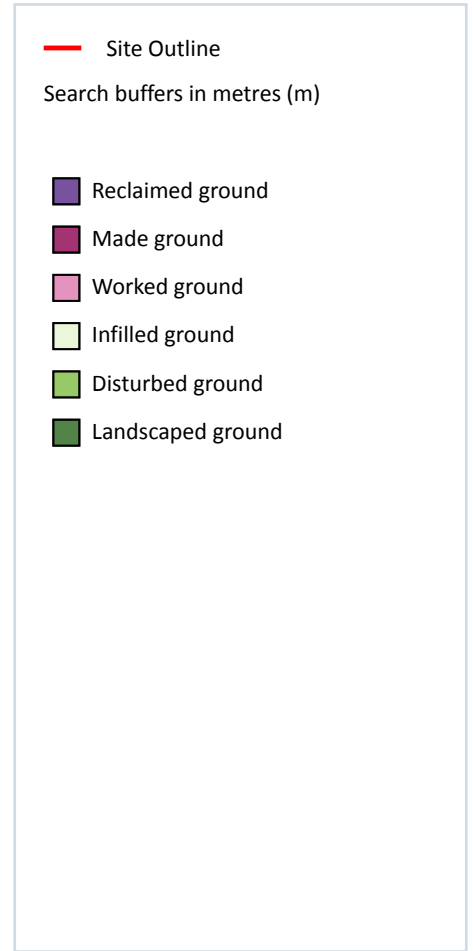
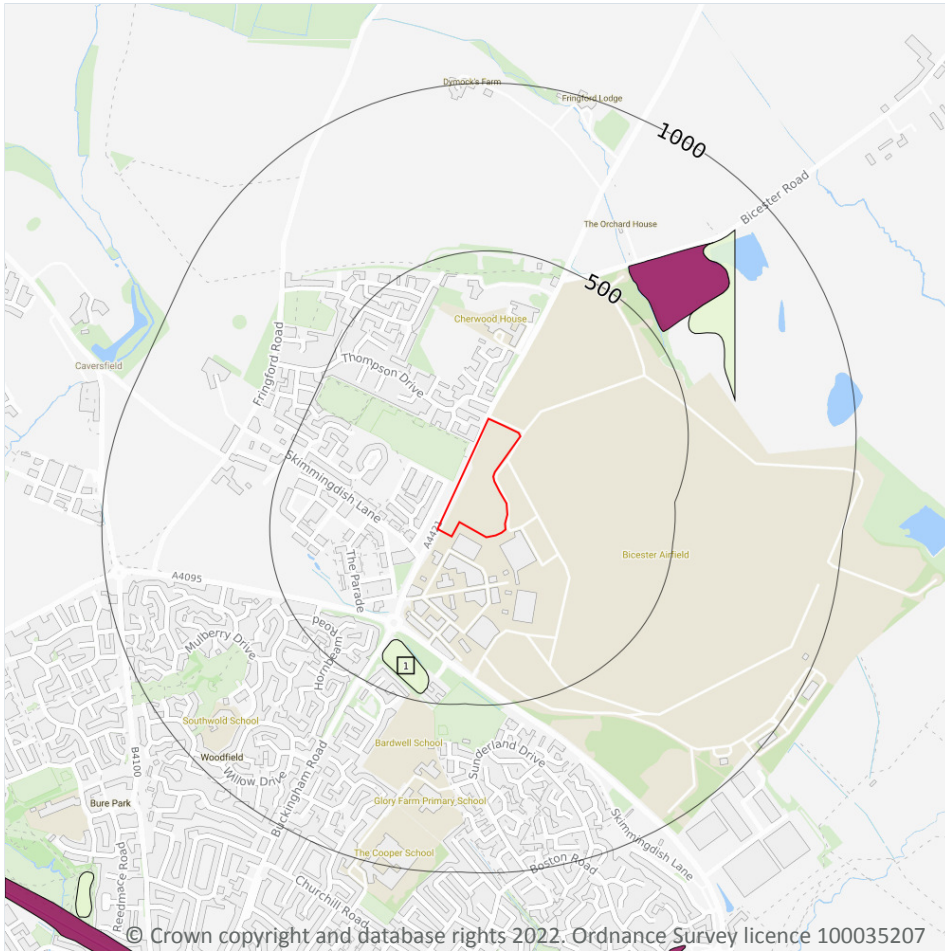
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 67**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SP52SE
2	56m N	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SP52NE

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

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 68**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	347m SW	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

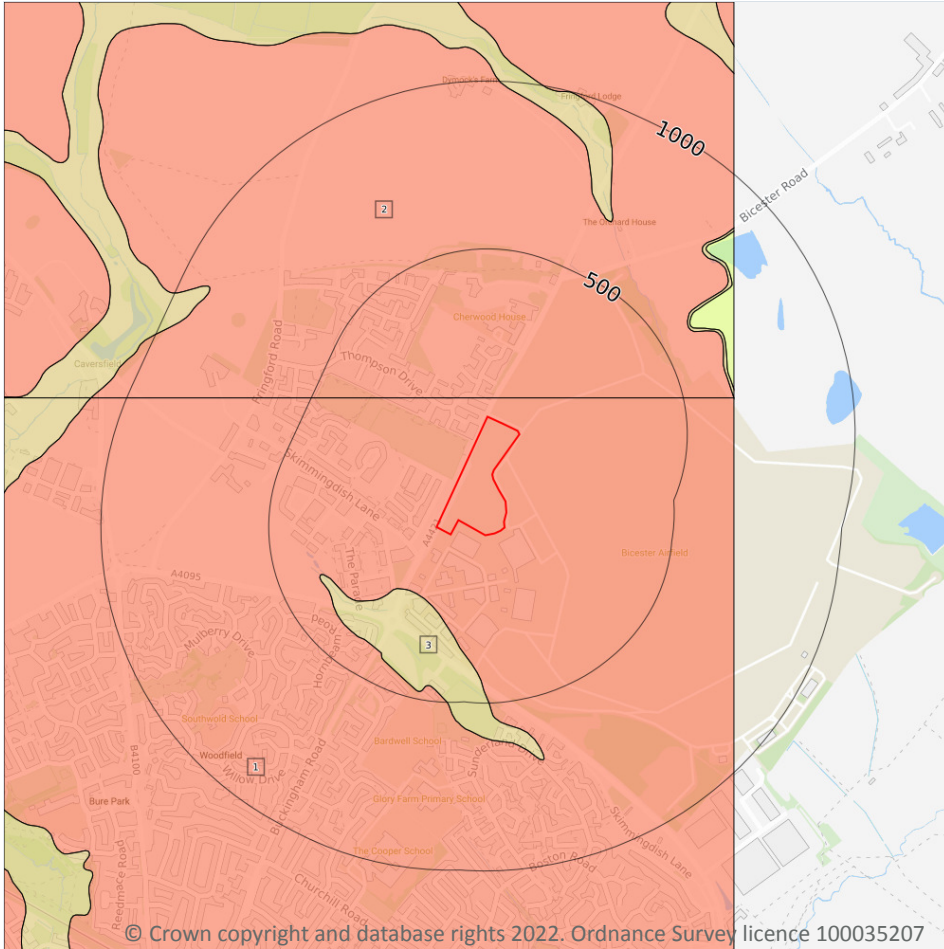
0

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

3

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 70**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	CB-LMST	Cornbrash Formation - Limestone	Callovian Age - Bathonian Age
2	56m N	CB-LMST	Cornbrash Formation - Limestone	Callovian Age - Bathonian Age
3	203m SW	FMB-LSMD	Forest Marble Formation - Interbedded Limestone And Mudstone	Bathonian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

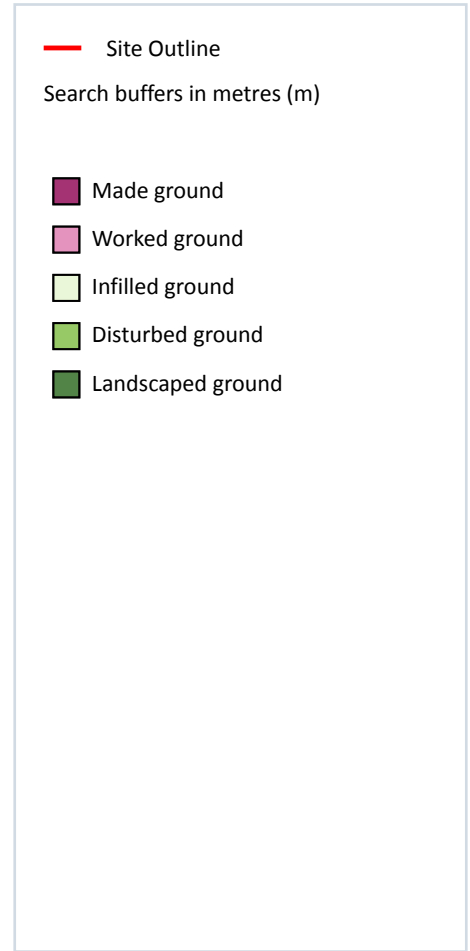
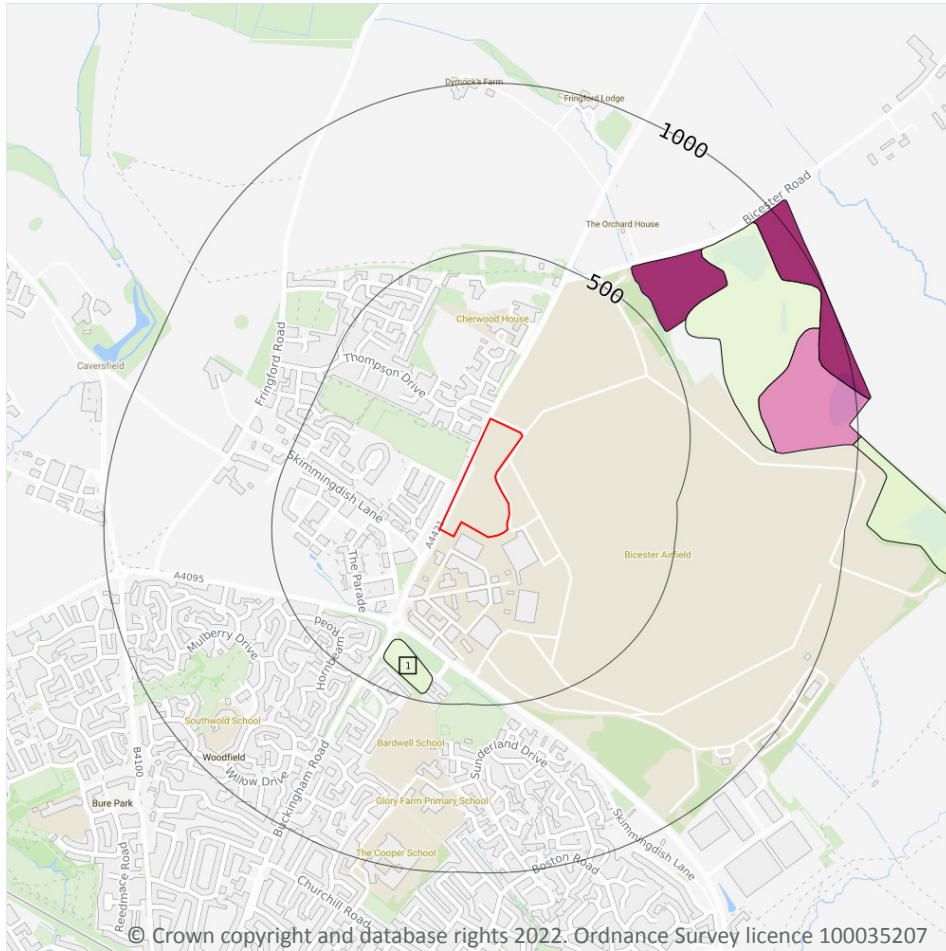
An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

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

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW219_buckingham_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

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 73**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	345m SW	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

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

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m 0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m 0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m 0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

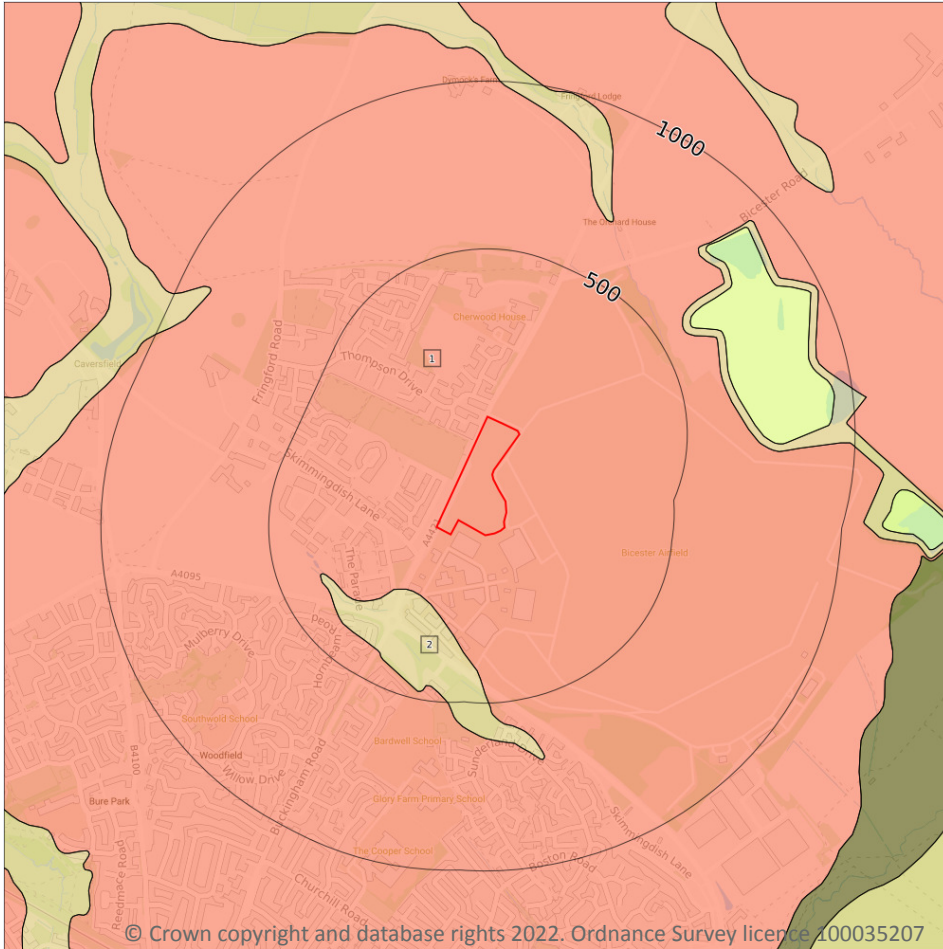
Records within 50m 0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



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

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

2

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 76**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	CB-LMST	CORNBRASH FORMATION - LIMESTONE	BATHONIAN
2	202m SW	FMB-LSMD	FOREST MARBLE FORMATION - LIMESTONE AND MUDSTONE, INTERBEDDED	BATHONIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m **1**

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

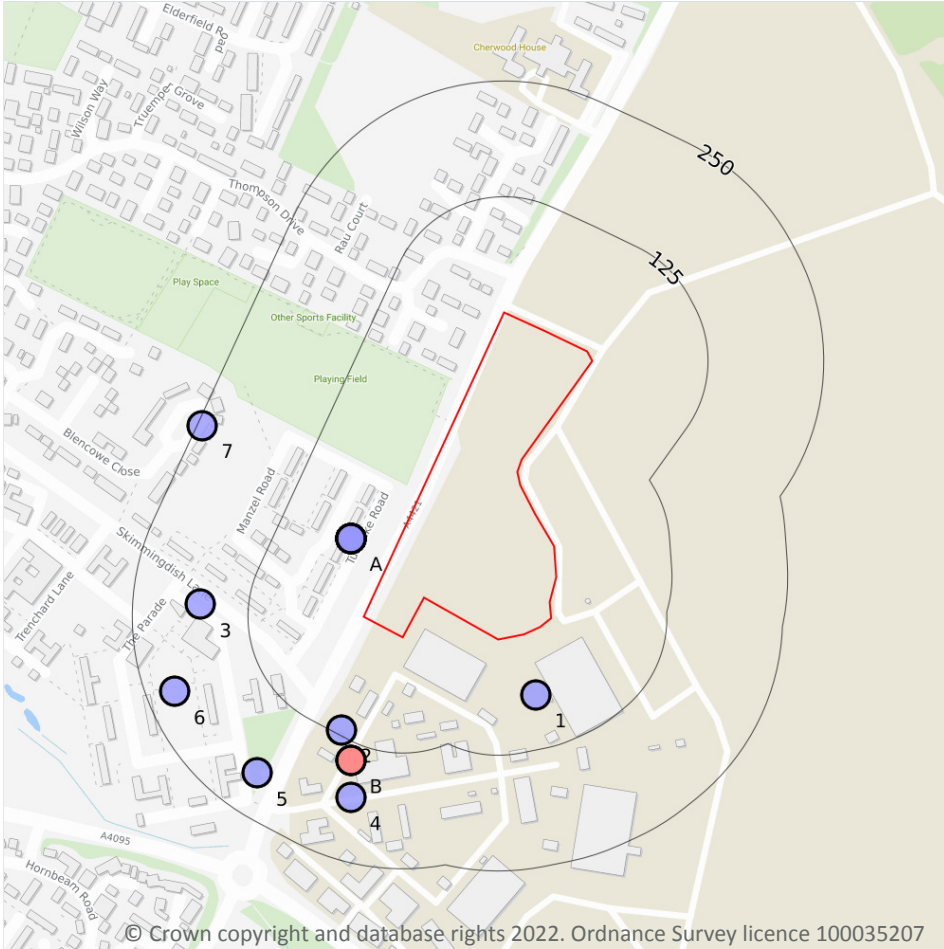
15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m **0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

16 Boreholes



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

21

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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 78**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP1	1.0	N	336731
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP9	2.0	N	336739

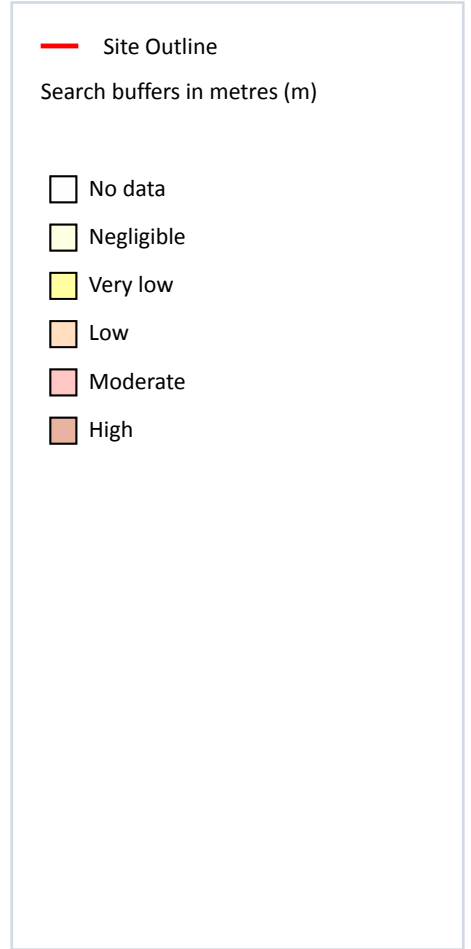
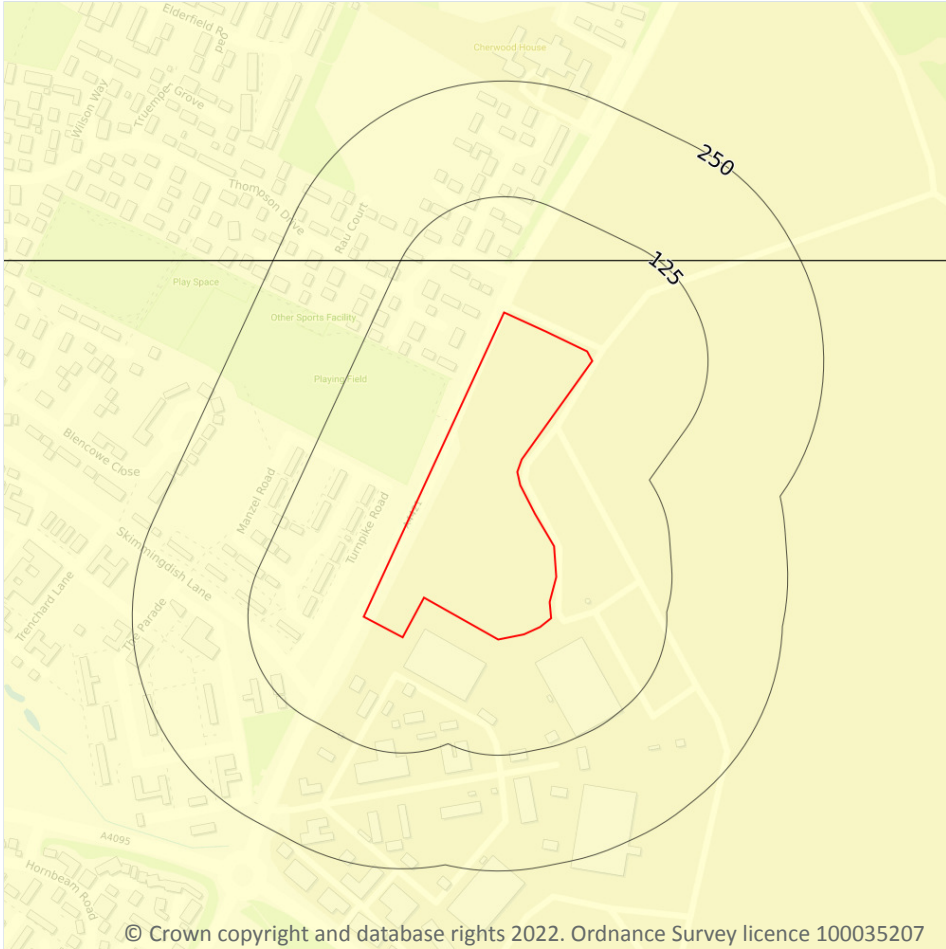


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP4	1.0	N	336734
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP8	1.0	N	336738
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP10	1.0	N	336740
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP11	1.0	N	336741
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP3	1.0	N	336733
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP5	2.0	N	336735
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP2	2.0	N	336732
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP7	1.0	N	336737
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP12	1.0	N	336742
A	49m NW	459100 224700	R.A.F. BICESTER TP6	2.0	N	336736
1	66m S	459300 224531	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP18	2.0	N	336769
2	119m SW	459090 224493	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP16	2.0	N	336767
B	145m SW	459100 224460	BICESTER R.A.F. STATION	42.67	N	336707
B	145m SW	459100 224460	R.A.F.STATION BICESTER	42.67	N	336874
3	177m W	458938 224629	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP12	2.0	N	336763
4	182m S	459100 224420	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP17	2.0	N	336768
5	204m SW	458999 224447	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP15	2.0	N	336766
6	220m W	458910 224535	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAIN TP13	2.0	N	336764
7	245m NW	458940 224822	RAF BICESTER REPLACEMENT W/MAINS TP8	1.0	N	336759

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

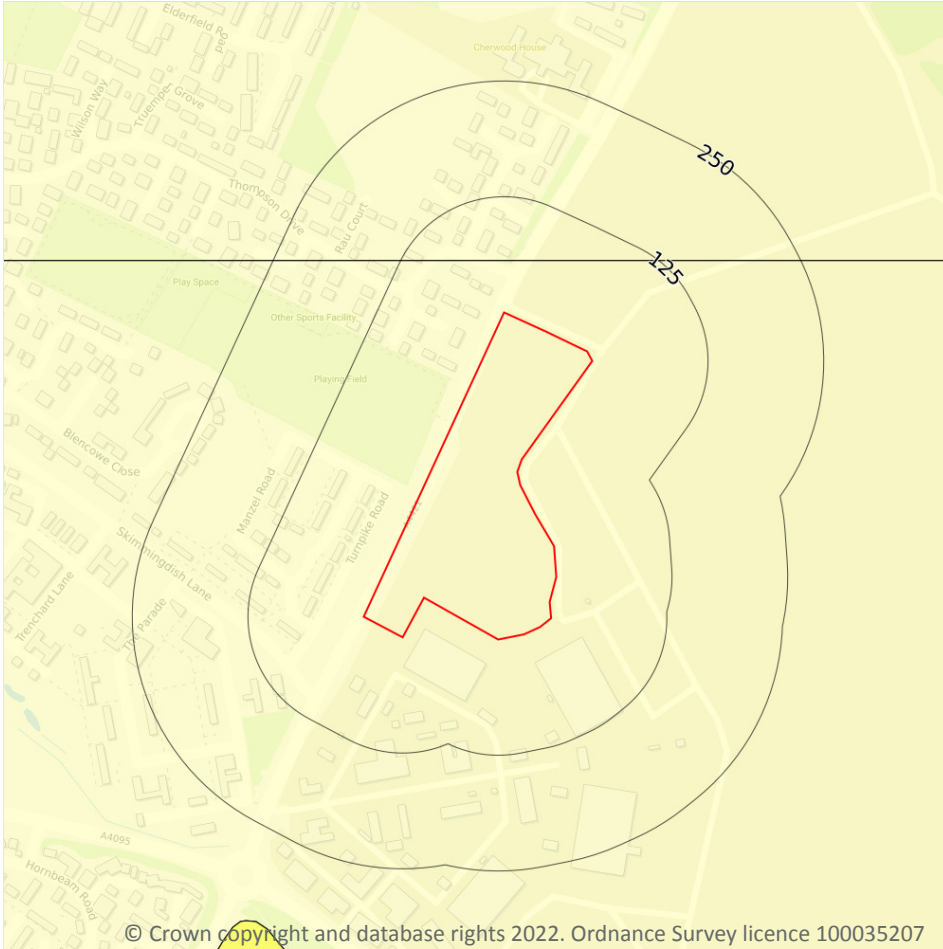
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 80**

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

Records within 50m

1

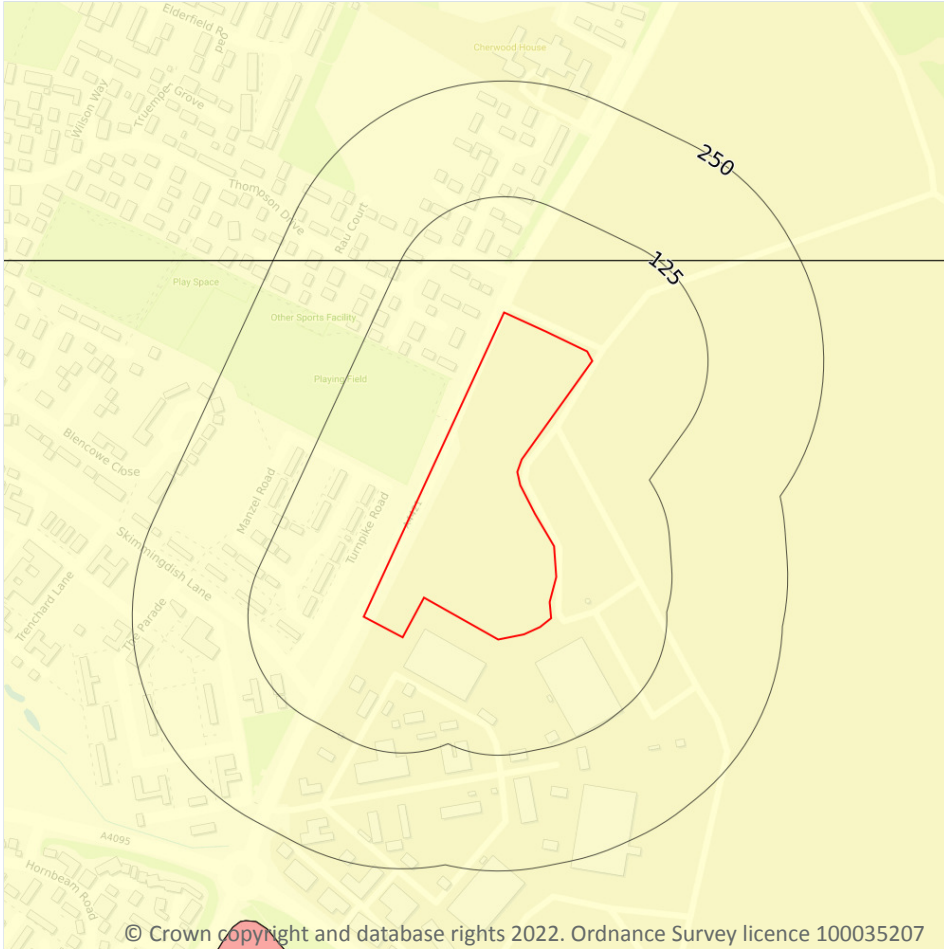
The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 81**

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

Records within 50m

1

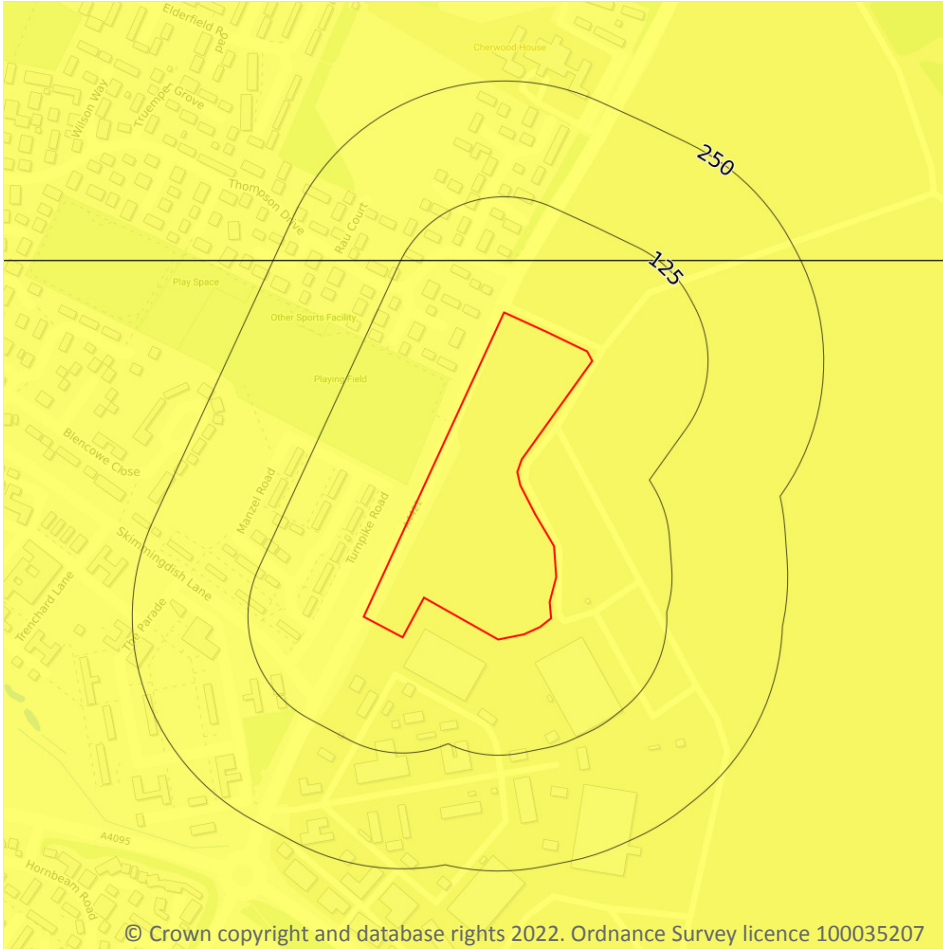
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 82**

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



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17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

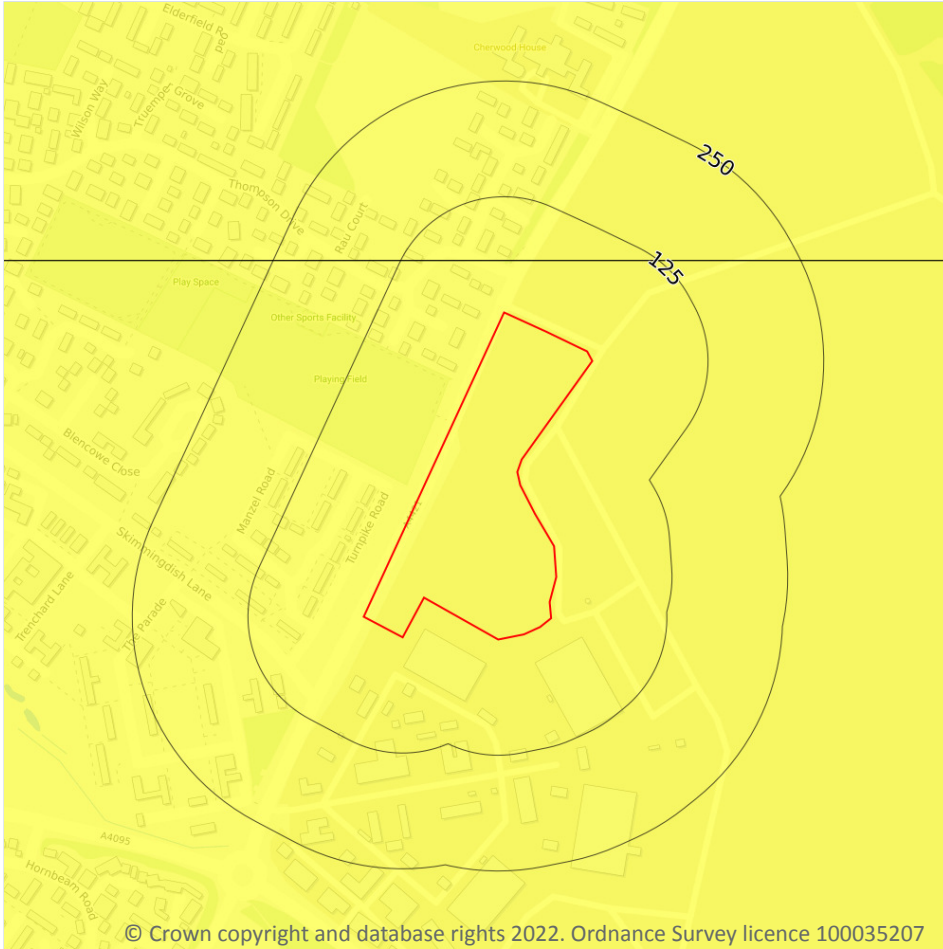
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 83**

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



17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

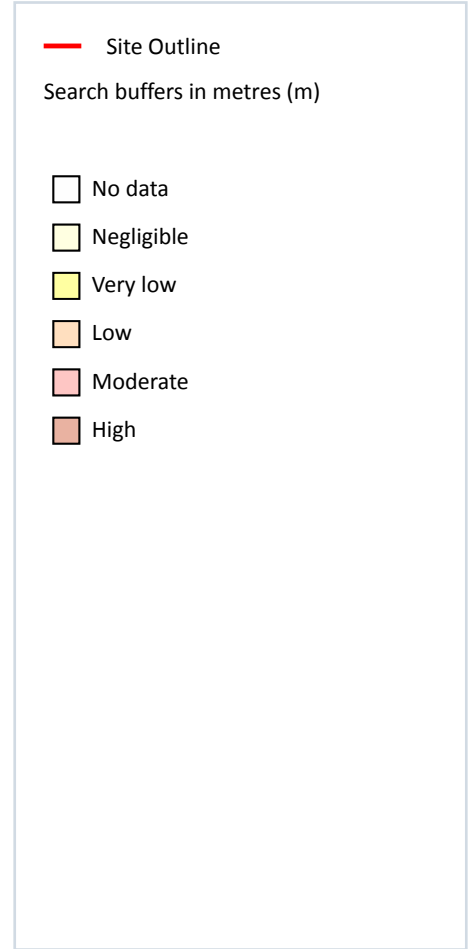
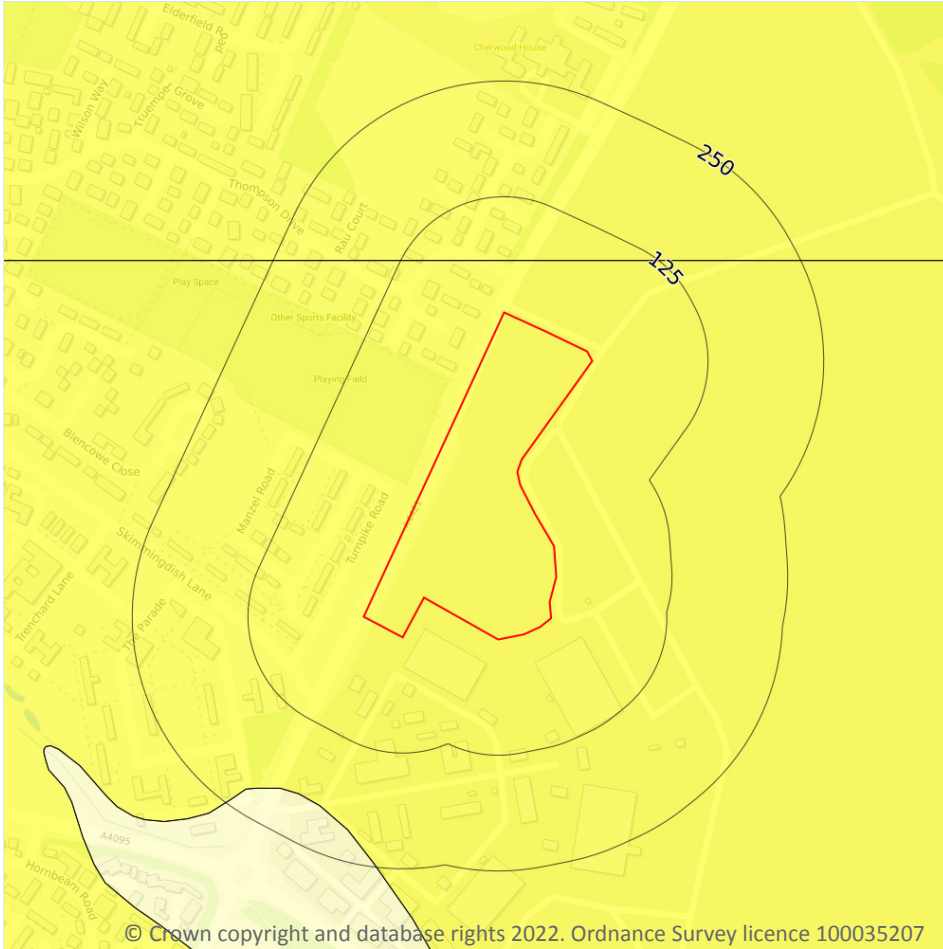
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 84**

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



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.

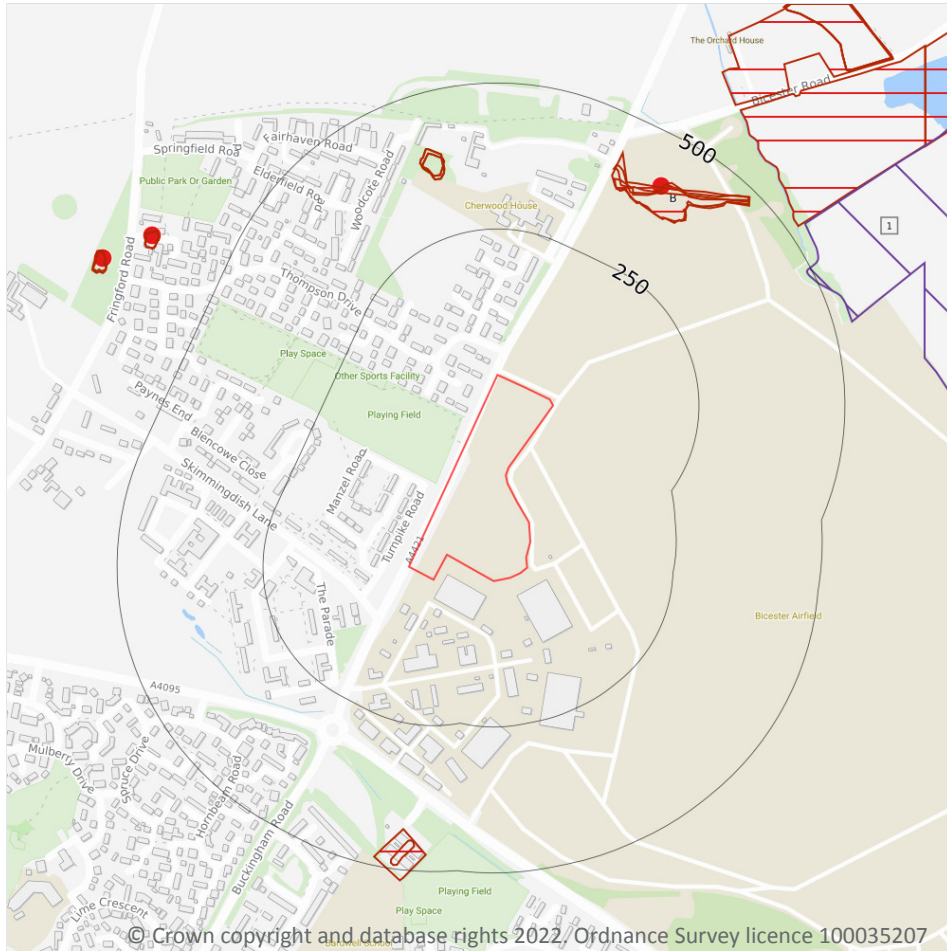
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 85**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, 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 Stantec UK Ltd.

18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 87**

ID	Location	Details	Description
B	412m NE	Name: Brashfield House Address: Caversfield, OXFORD, Oxfordshire Commodity: Limestone Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.3 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

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 87**



ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
1	491m NE	Elm Farm	Clay	Surface mineral working	Valid	1957

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m **0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m **0**

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

18.8 JPB mining areas

Records on site **0**

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.9 Coal mining

Records on site **0**

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.



18.10 Brine areas

Records on site

0

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

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

18.11 Gypsum areas

Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.13 Clay mining

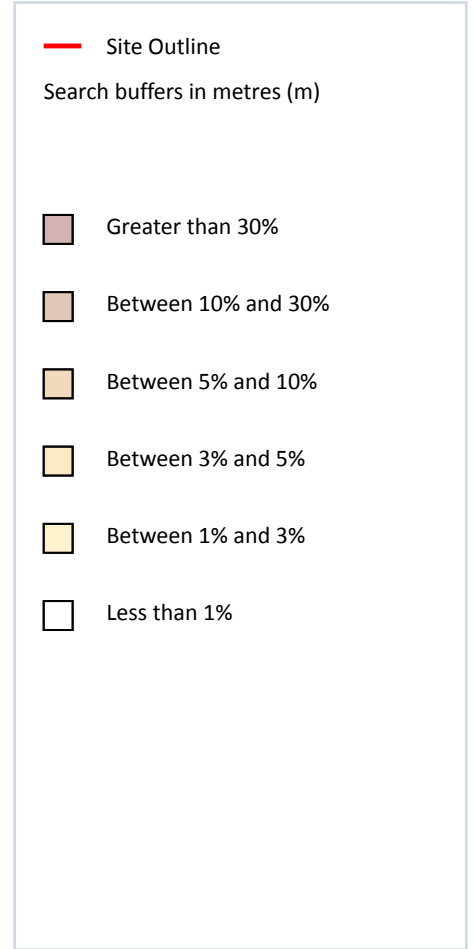
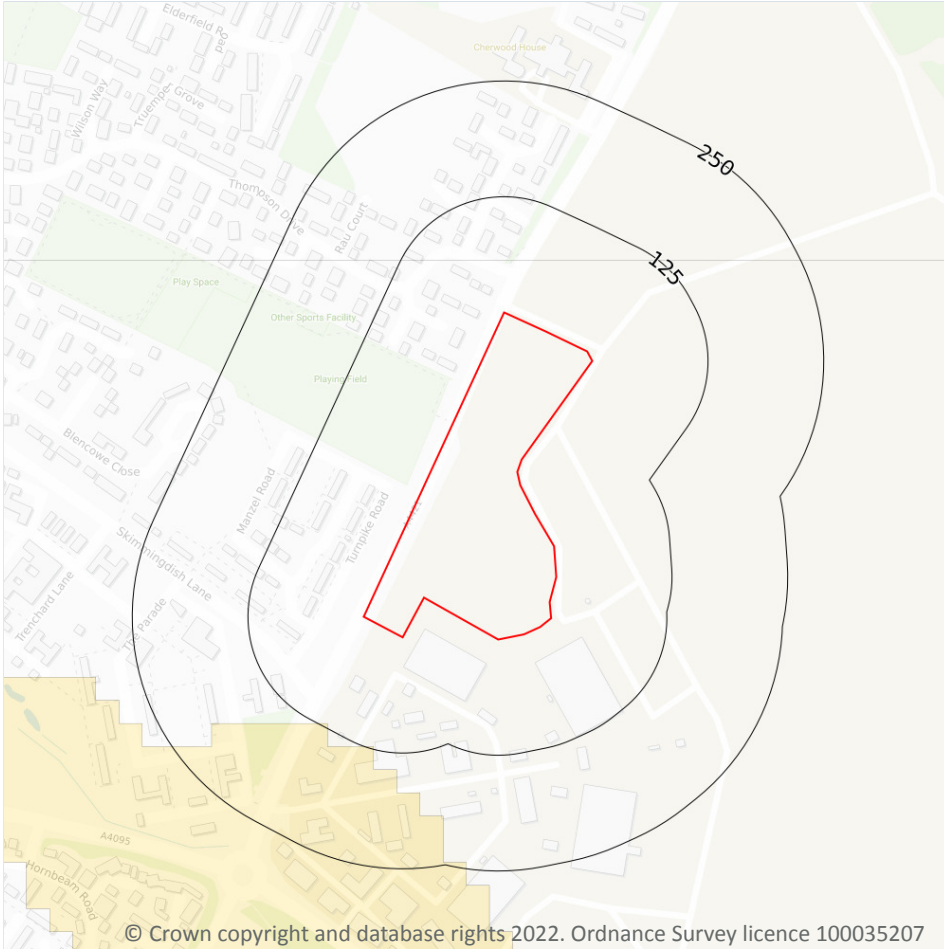
Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

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

19 Radon



19.1 Radon

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 91**

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

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

20 Soil chemistry

20.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

1

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21 Railway infrastructure and projects

21.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m 0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m 0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m 0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m 0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

21.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m 0

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

21.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m **0**

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

21.7 Railways

Records within 250m **0**

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

21.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m **0**

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.9 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m **0**

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.10 HS2

Records within 500m **0**

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



This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers














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>.

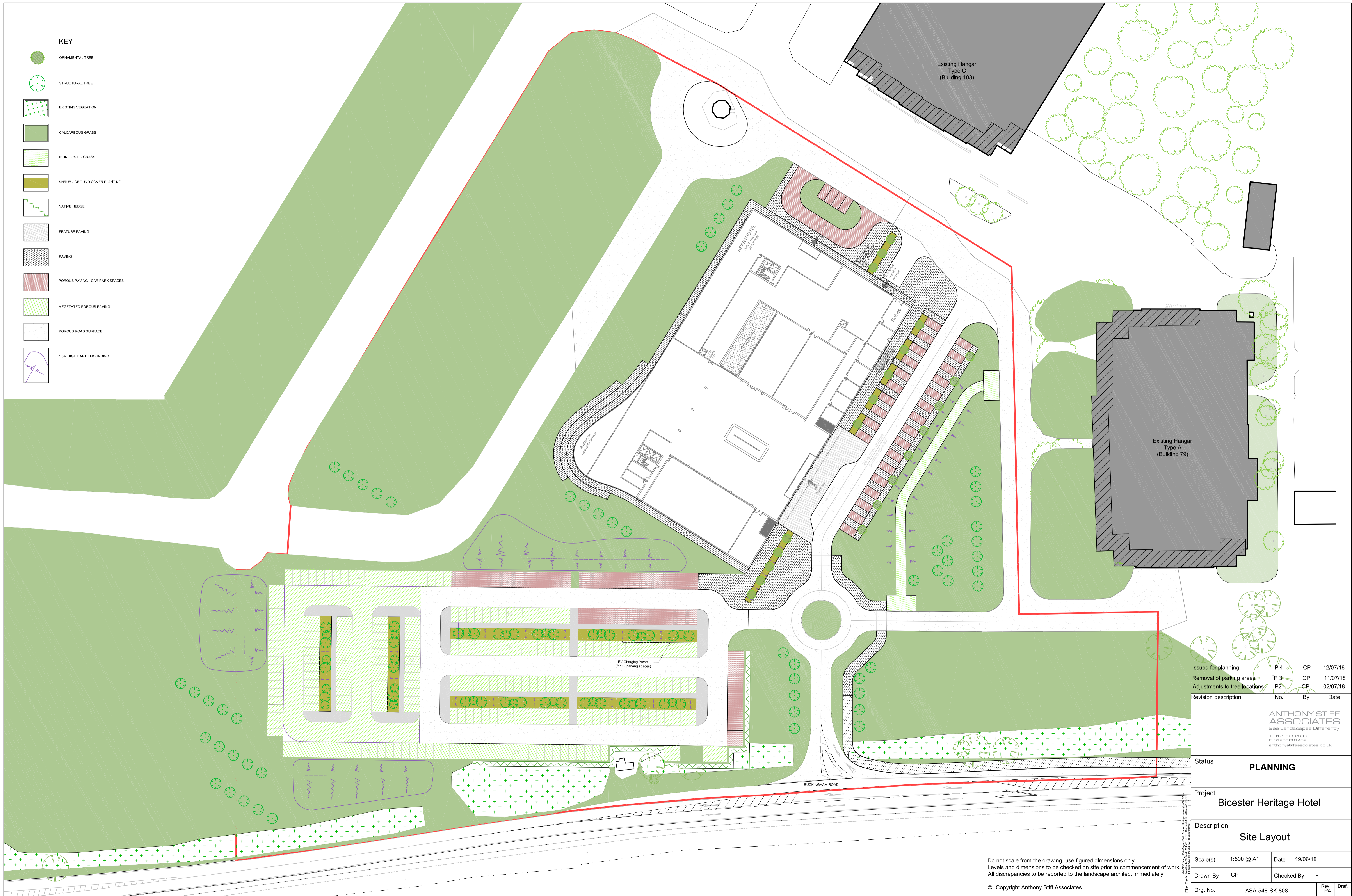
Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: <https://www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-jan-2020/>.



KEY

-  ORNAMENTAL TREE
-  STRUCTURAL TREE
-  EXISTING VEGETATION
-  CALCAREOUS GRASS
-  REINFORCED GRASS
-  SHRUB - GROUND COVER PLANTING
-  NATIVE HEDGE
-  FEATURE PAVING
-  PAVING
-  POROUS PAVING - CAR PARK SPACES
-  VEGETATED POROUS PAVING
-  POROUS ROAD SURFACE
-  1.5M HIGH EARTH MOUNDING



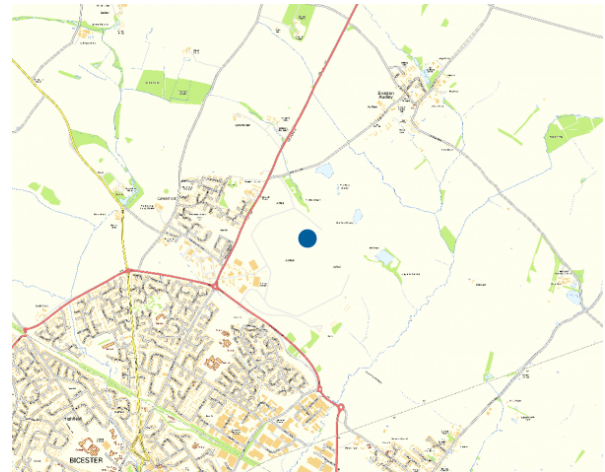
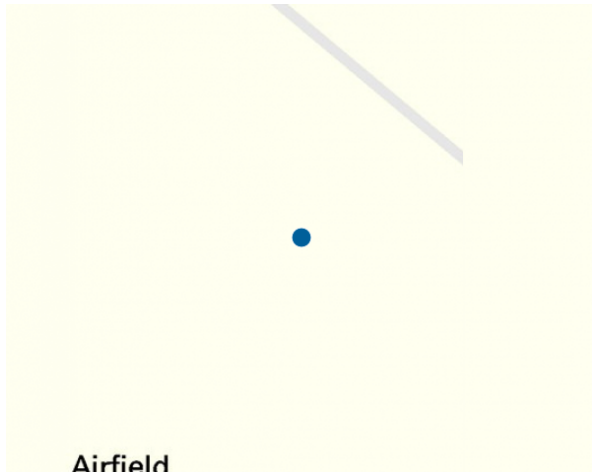
Issued for planning	P 4	CP	12/07/18
Removal of parking areas	P 3	CP	11/07/18
Adjustments to tree locations	P 2	CP	02/07/18
Revision description	No.	By	Date

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Status	PLANNING		
Project	Bicester Heritage Hotel		
Description	Site Layout		
Scale(s)	1:500 @ A1	Date	19/06/18
Drawn By	CP	Checked By	-
Drg. No.	ASA-548-SK-808	Rev.	P4
		Draft	-

Do not scale from the drawing, use figured dimensions only.
 Levels and dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of work.
 All discrepancies to be reported to the landscape architect immediately.
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Preliminary Unexploded Ordnance Risk Assessment



Project: 459390 224486

Groundsure Ref: GS-5162966

Report prepared by Dynasafe BACTEC Limited and FIND Mapping Limited

Report reference: 502858

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Preliminary Unexploded Ordnance Threat Assessment

459390 224486

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1 Executive Summary

1 Has a potential unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk been identified at the site in question?

YES

Indicative British / Allied UXO Risk

MEDIUM

Indicative German UXO Risk

LOW

2 Does the site in question require further research to clarify the unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk to future ground works?

YES

3 Dynasafe BACTEC's recommendation:

A Stage 2 Detailed Unexploded Ordnance Desktop Threat Assessment of the site is carried out.

To request a quotation please call Dynasafe BACTEC Limited on 01322 284 550

If you order the recommended Stage 2 Detailed Desktop Threat Assessment, you will be refunded the fee for this BombRisk Preliminary Threat Assessment.

2 Introduction

About Dynasafe BACTEC Limited

Since 1991, Dynasafe BACTEC Limited has supported the UK construction industry by assessing the risk of encountering items of unexploded ordnance (UXO) during intrusive works. Dynasafe BACTEC's specialist advice provides essential information for threat assessments, improving safety and enhancing reputations, helping contractors avoid costly delays.

Dynasafe BACTEC holds the following accreditations: Occupational Health & Safety Management Systems (OHAS 18001:2007), Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001:2004) and Quality Management Systems (ISO 9001:2008).

The risk of encountering UXO on most sites in the UK is low. However, where a site is at increased risk it is necessary to take measures to mitigate that risk. The factors affecting UXO threat assessment are based upon the history and previous usage of a site and its surroundings.

In 2009, the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) established a set of guidelines to assist industry professionals.

CIRIA recommends a four stage risk management process:

- **Preliminary threat assessment**
- **Detailed threat assessment**
- **Risk mitigation**
- **Implementation**

The preliminary threat assessment enables a non-UXO specialist to place a site in context and to identify whether a more detailed assessment is necessary. The assessment is based upon data obtained from desktop reviews of the site's history and its proximity to potential indicators of UXO contamination.

There are two principal groups of onshore UXO in the UK:

- **British / Allied Army, Air Force and Navy activities – domestic military activity**
- **Enemy bombing during WWI and WWII – aerial bombing and naval bombardment**

These two groups comprise many potential UXO risk contributing sources within the UK, the most significant of which are listed below. Georeferenced databases containing this information are used by BombRisk.com to identify areas of potentially elevated UXO risk.

- **Historic army, navy and air-force facilities**
- **Explosives / ammunition factories**
- **Munitions storage depots**
- **Historic military training areas and firing ranges**

- **British army explosive ordnance clearance tasks / recces**
- **WWII heavy anti-aircraft batteries**
- **WWII anti-invasion defensive fortifications**
- **Miscellaneous WWII pipe mined locations**
- **WWII prisoner of war camps**
- **WWII German bombing density statistics**
- **WWII bombing decoy sites**
- **Press articles regarding UXO finds**
- **Locations of Dynasafe BACTEC UXO finds**
- **Locations of Dynasafe BACTEC desktop threat assessments**
- **Locations of Dynasafe BACTEC on-site support services**

About FIND Mapping Limited

Established in 2006, FIND Mapping Limited is a pioneering web mapping and spatial data technology company offering online mapping and consultancy services. FIND technology powers the generation of this report.

www.findmaps.co.uk provides detailed mapping and a wealth of data sets to hundreds of the UK's top property, environmental and design/build companies.

FIND's consultancy services provide bespoke internet mapping solutions to a range of businesses enabling them to manage their spatial data more effectively.

While working closely with a wide range of reputable data providers including Ordnance Survey and the Environment Agency, FIND works independently of these organisations. A similar arm's-length relationship is maintained in terms of software and hardware providers. This enables the team at FIND to offer truly independent advice.