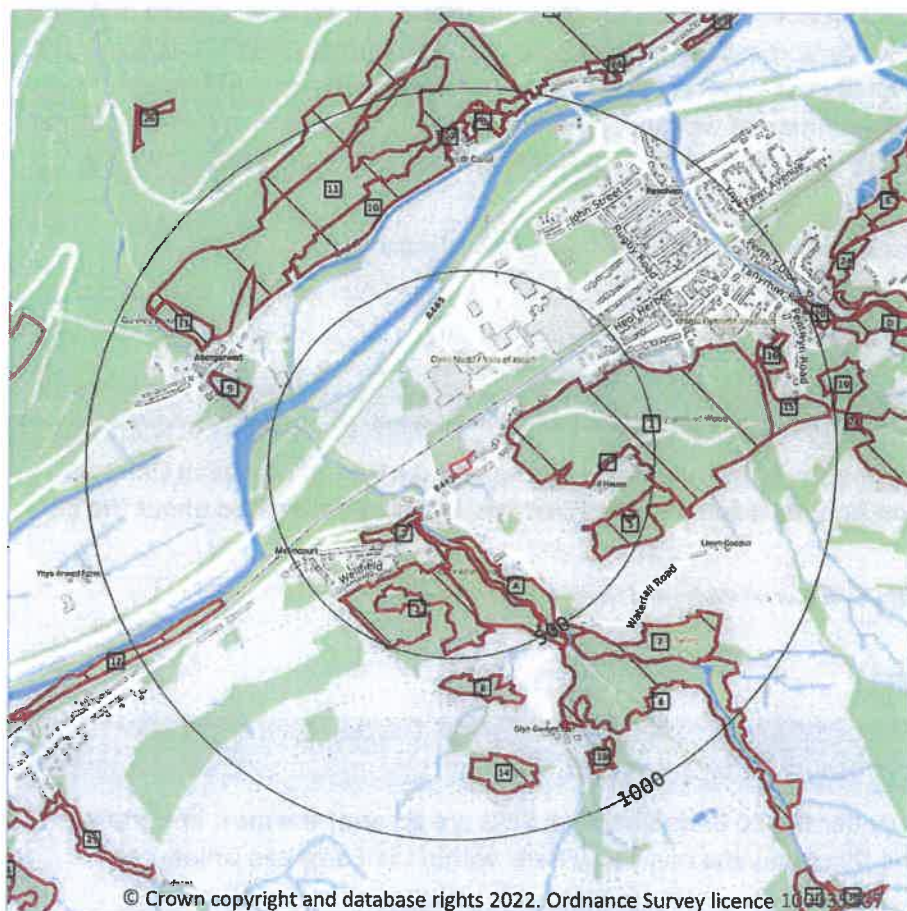


10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Designated Ancient Woodland

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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

80

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 59**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	105m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
2	136m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
A	170m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
A	193m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
3	243m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
4	350m E	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
5	351m SE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
6	496m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
7	543m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
8	544m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
9	590m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
10	656m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
11	666m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
12	727m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
13	738m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
14	769m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
15	808m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
16	826m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
17	828m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
18	834m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
B	858m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
C	859m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
C	930m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
C	937m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
19	972m E	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
20	985m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
21	1031m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
22	1048m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
D	1050m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
23	1078m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
D	1084m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
24	1087m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1122m NE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
25	1175m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
D	1207m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
D	1207m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
F	1212m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
26	1223m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1253m N	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
27	1254m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1257m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1259m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1354m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
29	1358m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
-	1366m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1408m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
30	1416m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1434m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
32	1435m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
33	1439m NE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1442m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1469m W	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
35	1491m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1499m NE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1499m N	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
38	1507m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1533m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1554m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1564m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1580m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1649m N	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1651m N	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
-	1672m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1703m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1746m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1775m NE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1784m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1791m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1821m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1822m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1828m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1884m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
-	1889m N	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1893m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1902m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1907m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1921m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1966m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1986m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1993m E	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

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



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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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



SSSI Impact Zones and Units

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

0

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.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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

11 Visual and cultural designations

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m**0**

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



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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

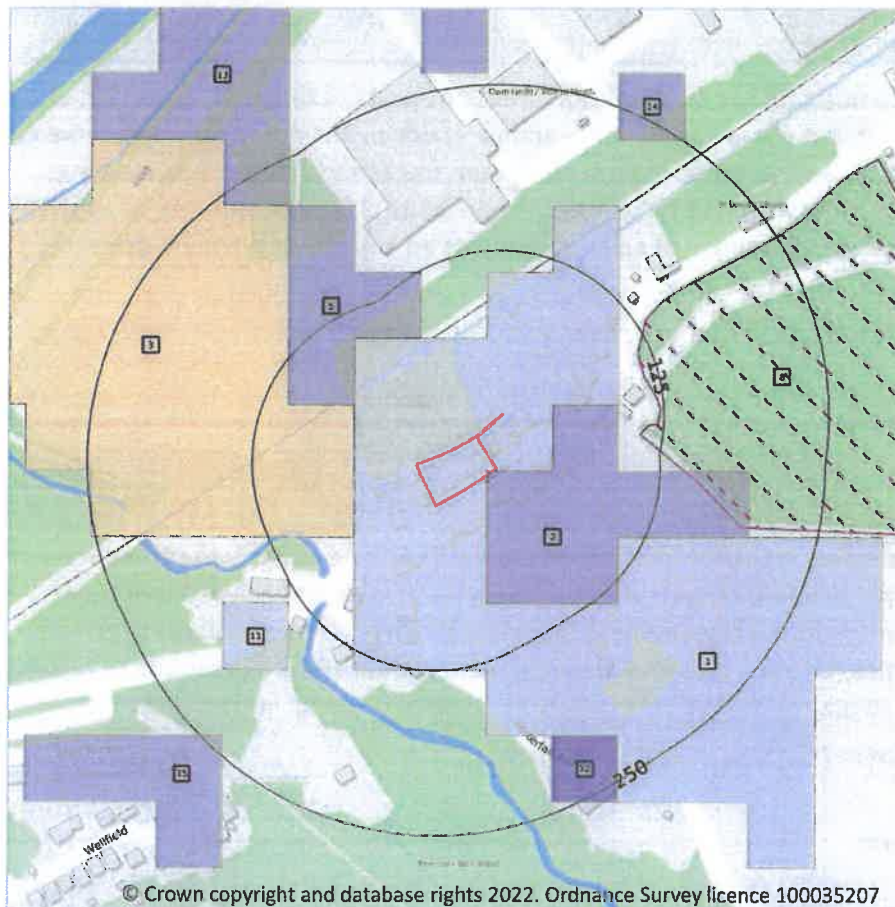
Records within 250m

0

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

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

12 Agricultural designations



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

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12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

9

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 70**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
2	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
3	47m W	Grade 3a	Good to moderate quality agricultural land



ID	Location	Classification	Description
5	64m NW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
11	134m SW	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
12	196m SE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
13	217m NW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
14	227m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
15	238m SW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land

This data is sourced from Natural Resources Wales.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

1

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.

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

ID	Location	Name	Classification	Other relevant legislation
8	108m E	-	NRW Public Forest 2014	-

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

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.



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 Full coverage
 Partial coverage
 No coverage

1

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 74**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	NoCov



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

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

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

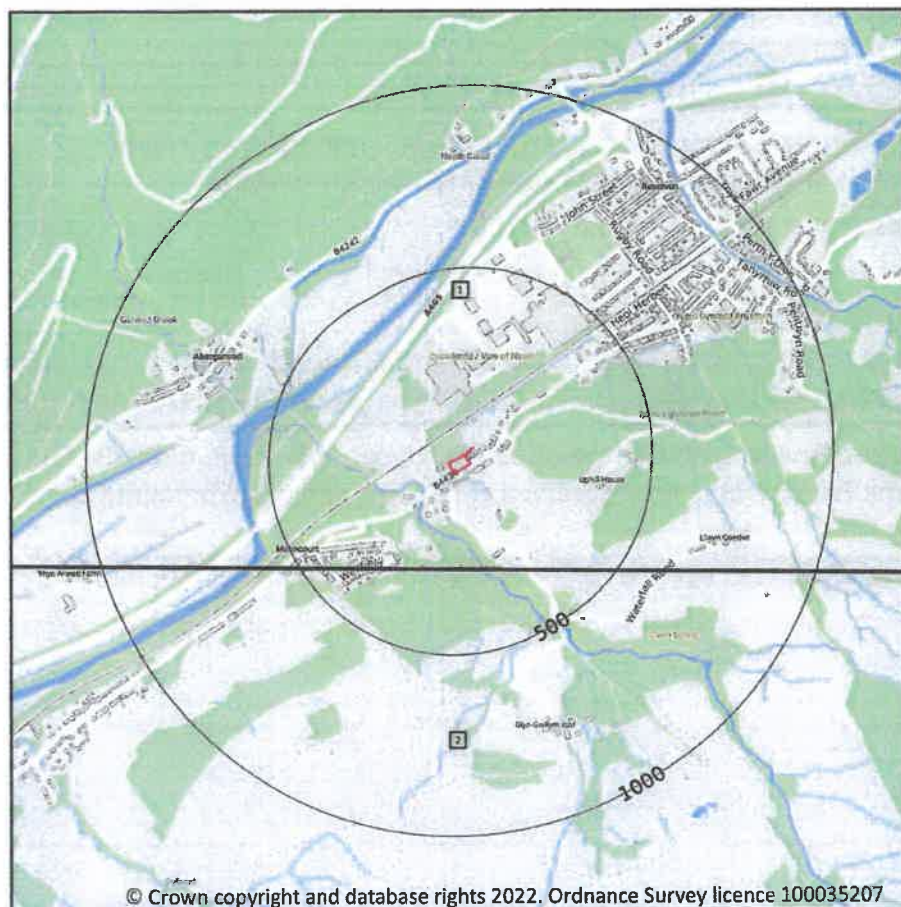
Records within 500m

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

2

An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme. Where 50k data is not available, this area has been filled in with 625k scale data.

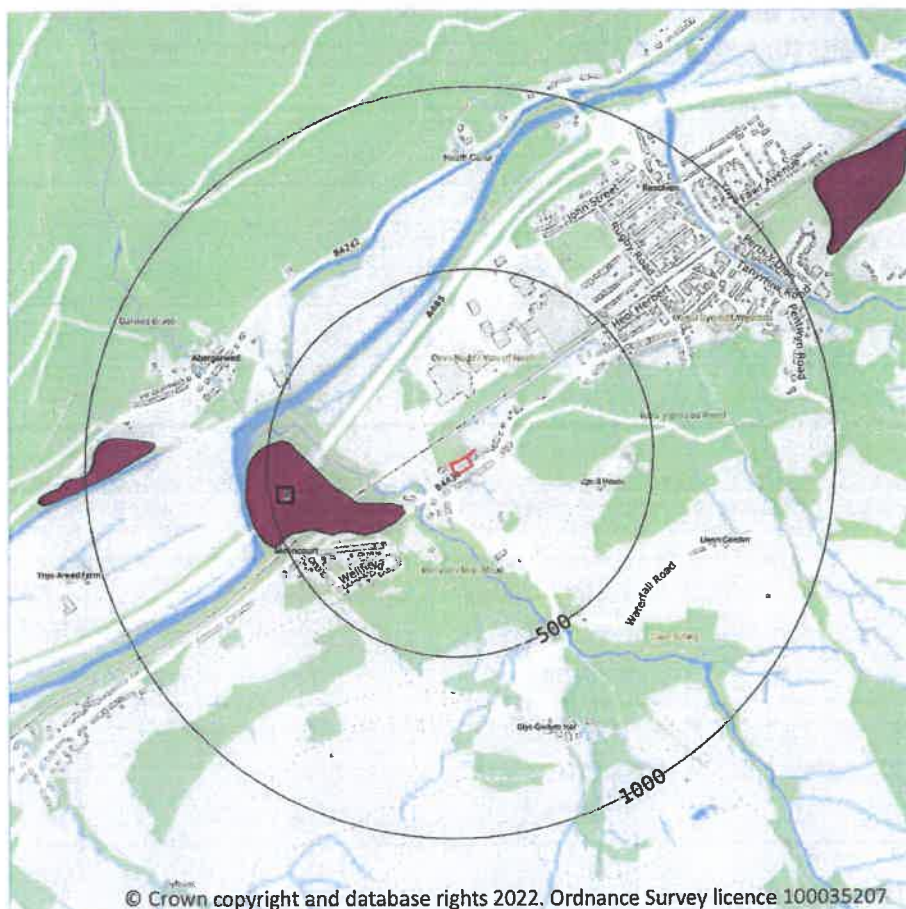
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 78**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW231_merthyr_v4
2	264m S	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	EW248_pontypridd_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped 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 79**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	168m SW	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

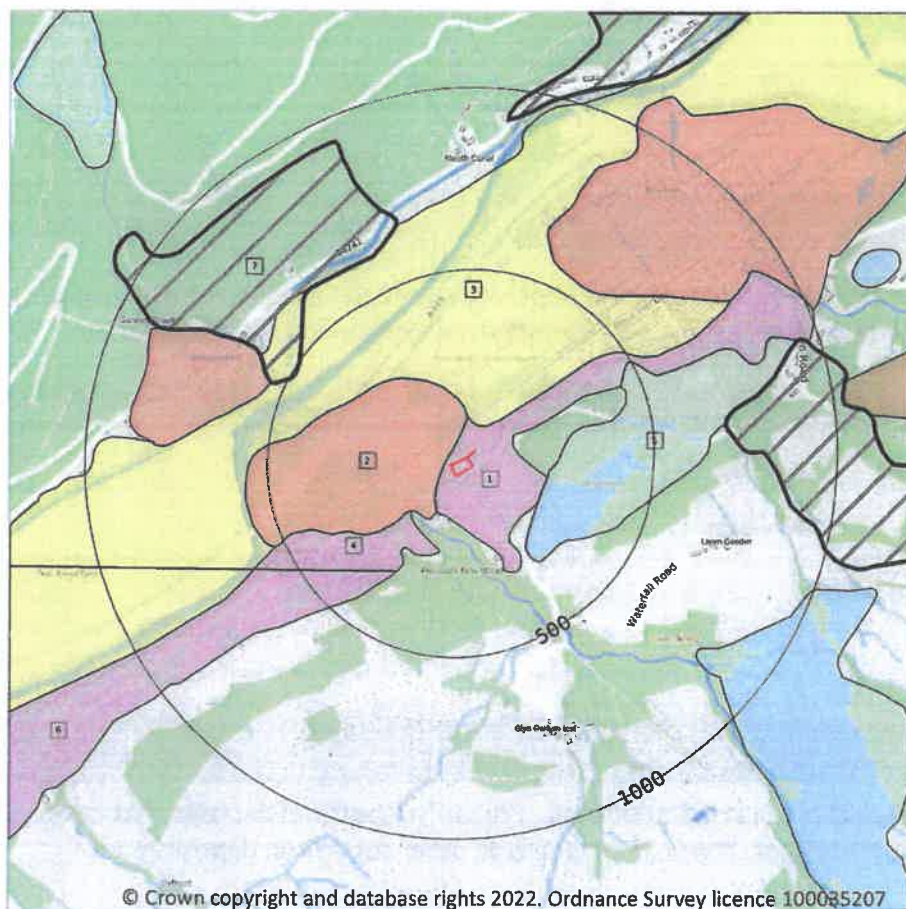
0

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



— 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

6

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 81**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	14m NW	ALF-XSV	ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	72m N	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
4	154m SW	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	205m E	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON
6	307m SW	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

2

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
14m W	Intergranular	Very High	High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 81**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
7	491m NW	SLIP-UNKNOWN	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	UNKNOWN/UNCLASSIFIED ENTRY

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

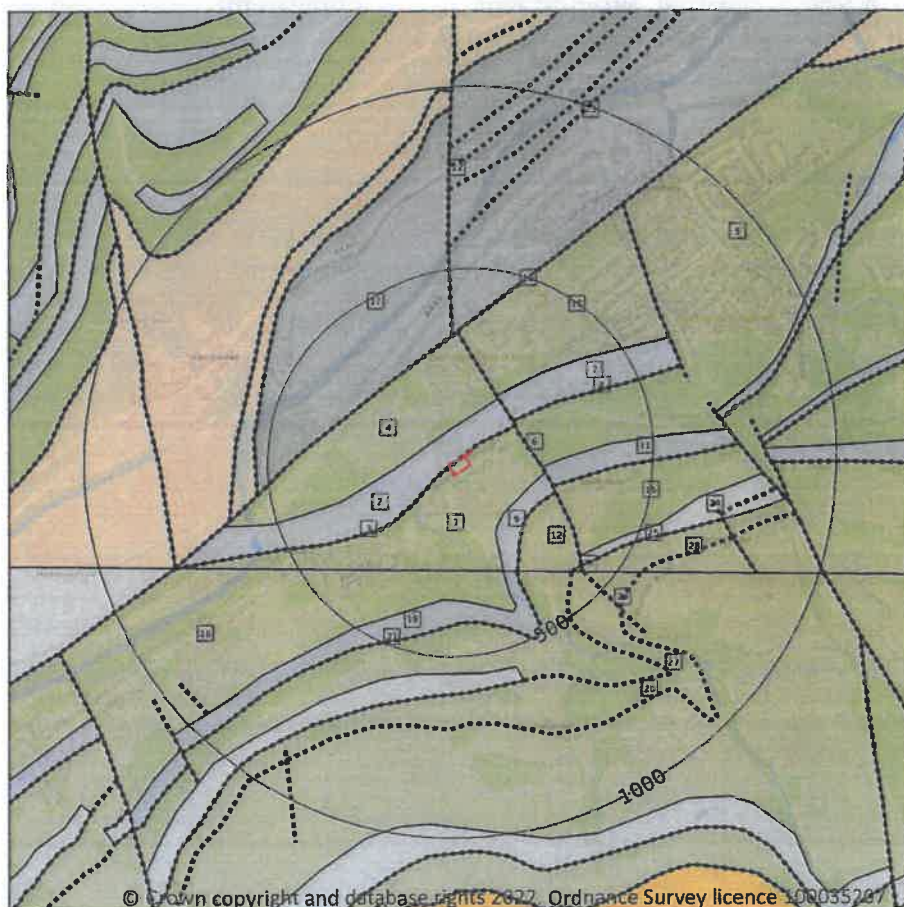
0

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

18

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 83**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
2	On site	RA-MDSS	RHONDDA MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
4	73m NW	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	139m E	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
7	142m NE	RA-MDSS	RHONDDA MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
9	160m SE	RA-MDSS	RHONDDA MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
10	167m NE	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
11	200m E	RA-MDSS	RHONDDA MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
12	212m SE	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
15	237m E	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
16	264m S	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
17	274m NW	SWMCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
19	298m SE	RA-MDSS	RHONDDA MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
20	318m SE	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
23	320m N	SWMCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
24	394m SE	BD-MDSS	BRITHDIR MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
26	407m SE	BD-MDSS	BRITHDIR MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
28	414m SE	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

2

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Fracture	Moderate	Low
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

11

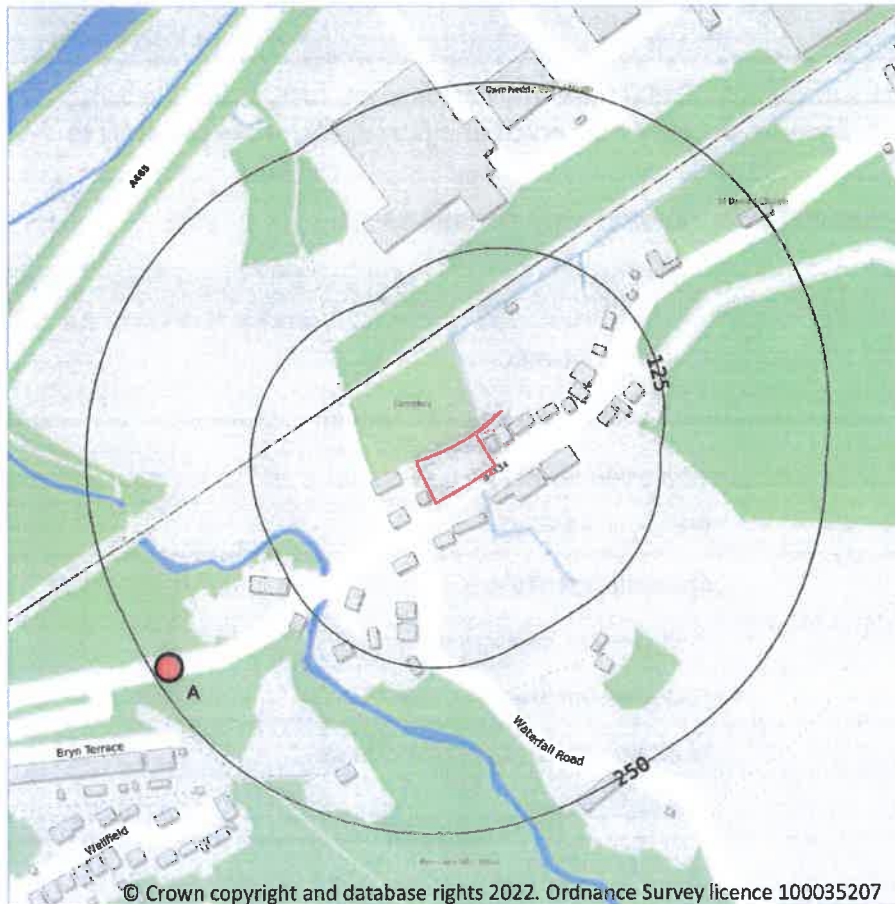
Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 83**

ID	Location	Category	Description
3	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
6	139m E	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
8	142m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
13	212m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
14	237m E	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
18	274m NW	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
21	318m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
22	320m N	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
25	407m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
27	407m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
29	429m SE	FAULT	Fault, observed, displacement unknown

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

2

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.

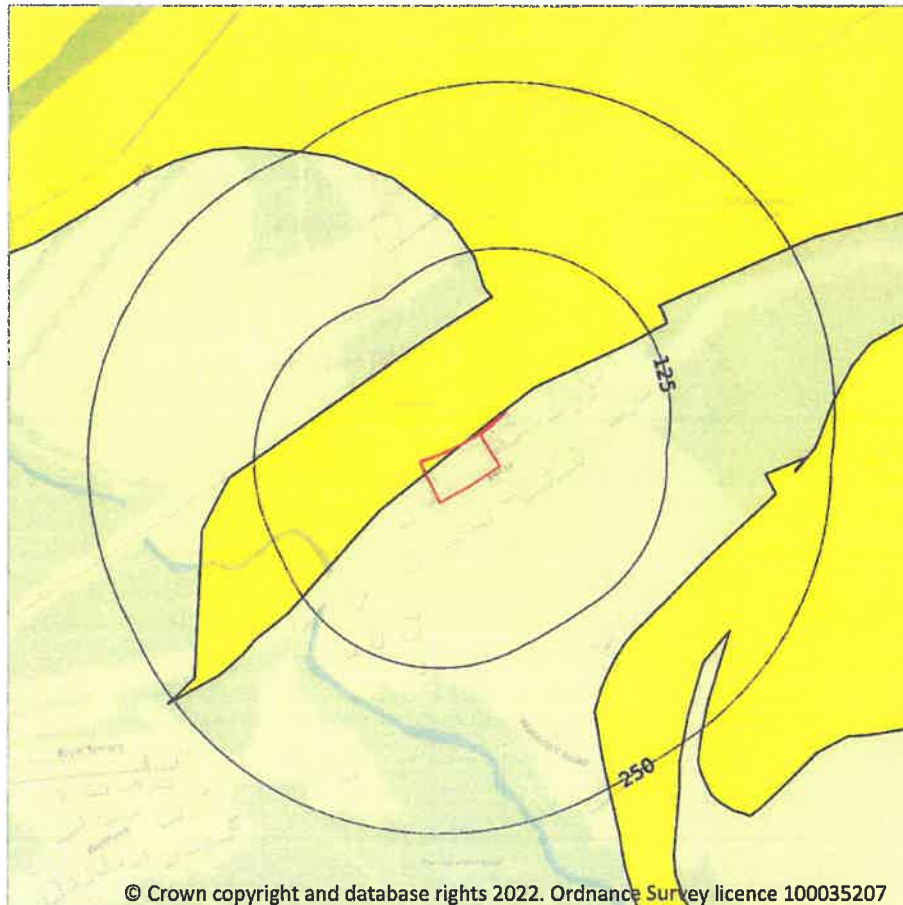
Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 86**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	237m SW	282110 201950	GLYN MERTHYR COLLIERY	108.83	N	258474
A	237m SW	282110 201950	GLYN MERTHYR COLLIERY, 231/5	108.97	N	258369

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

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).

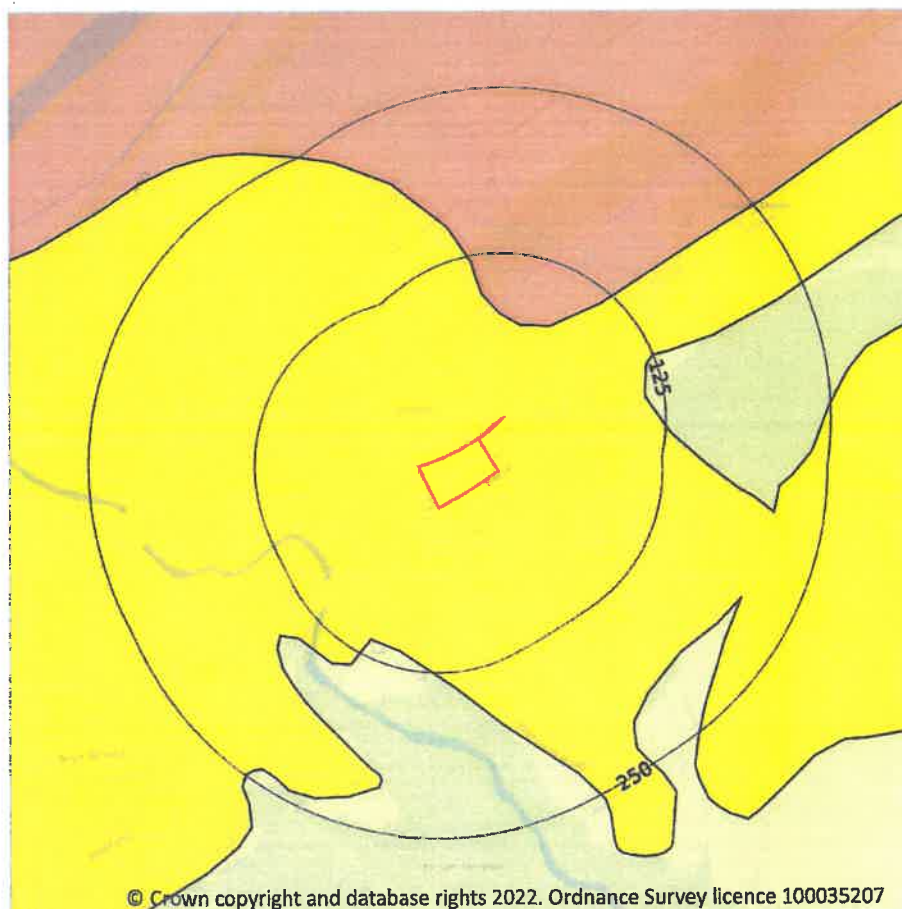
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 87**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



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

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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 88**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

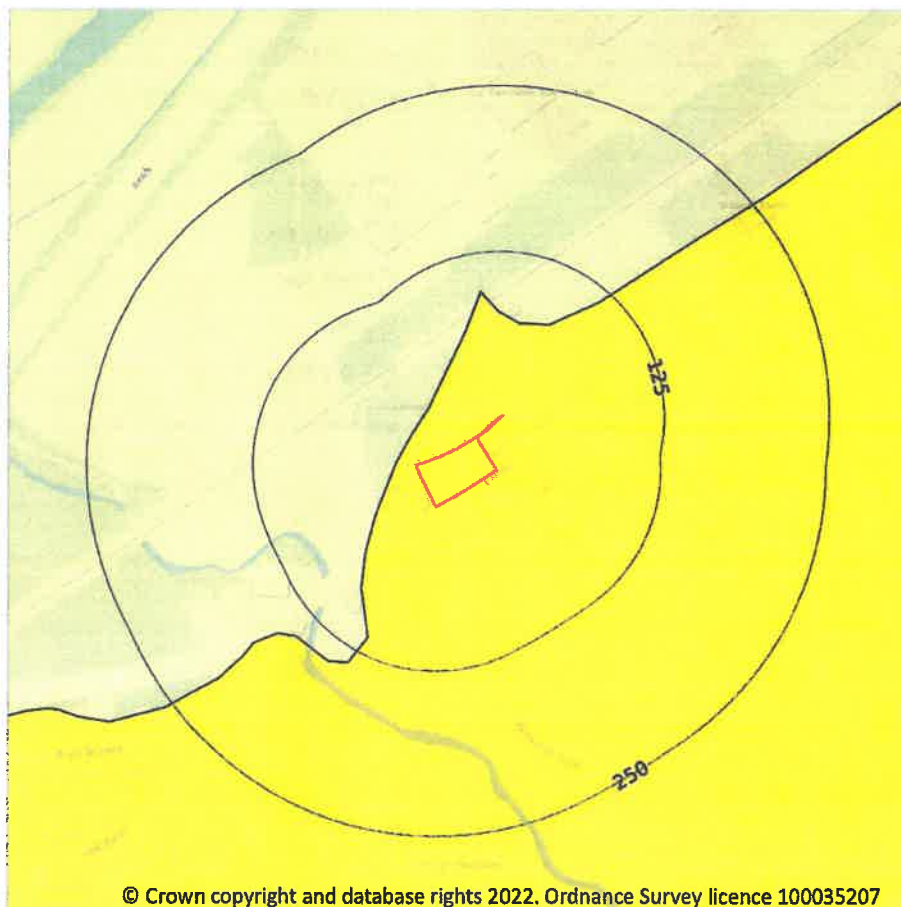
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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

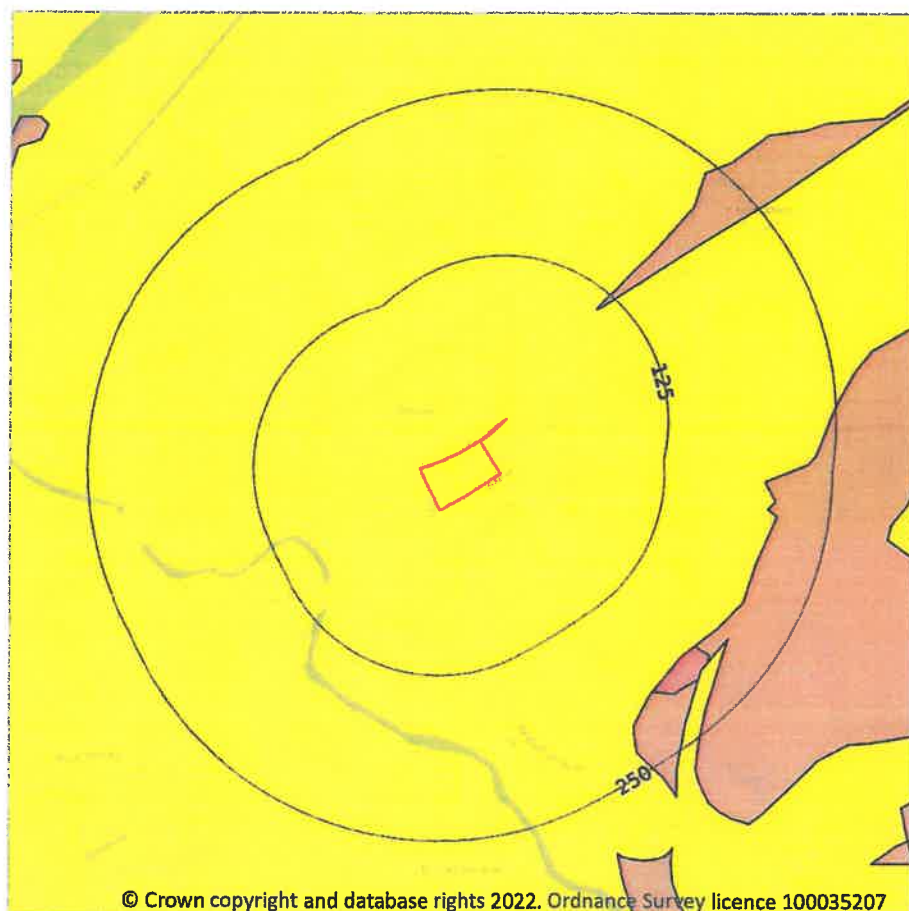
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 90**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
14m NW	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



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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.

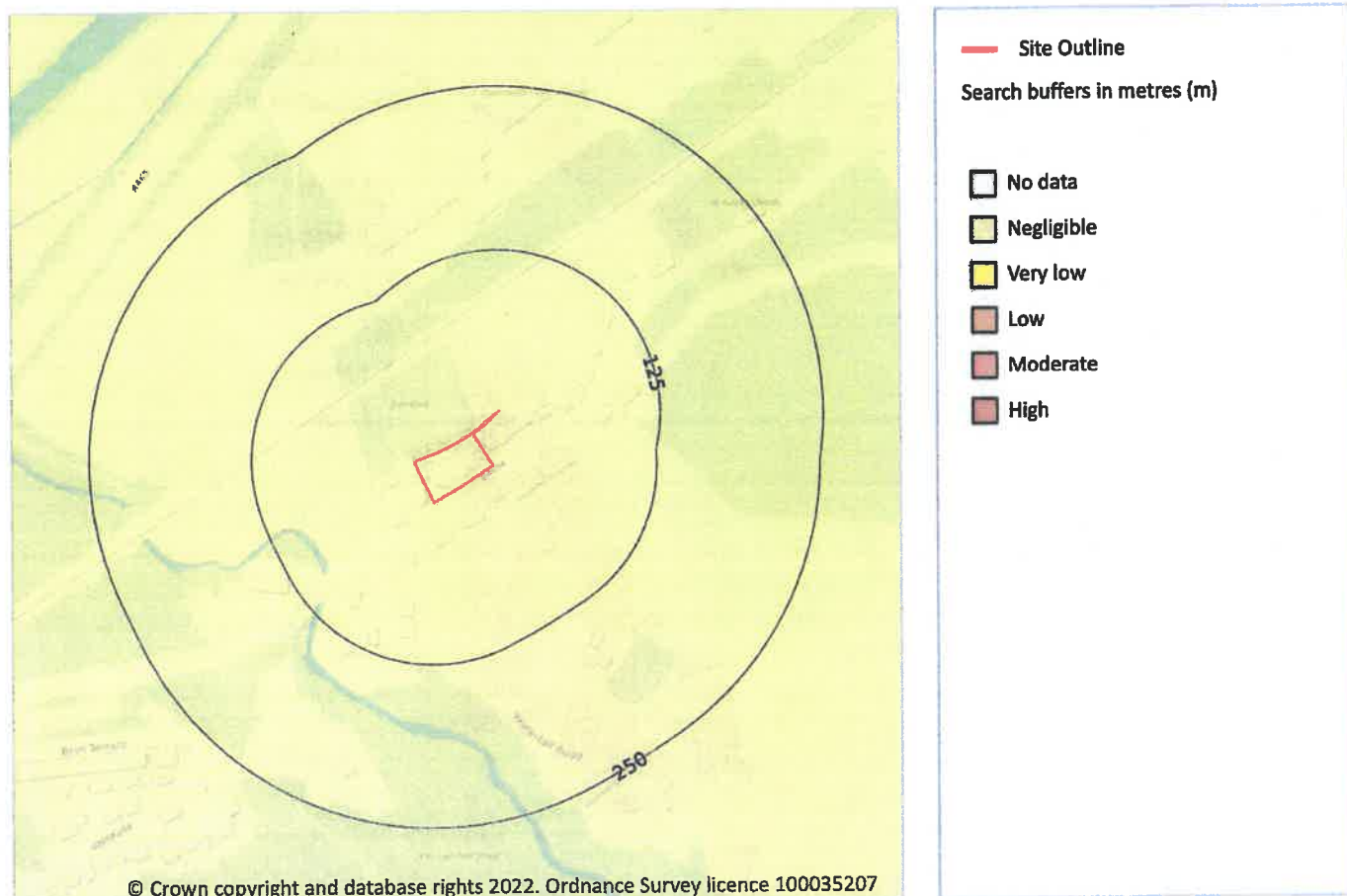
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 91](#)

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.

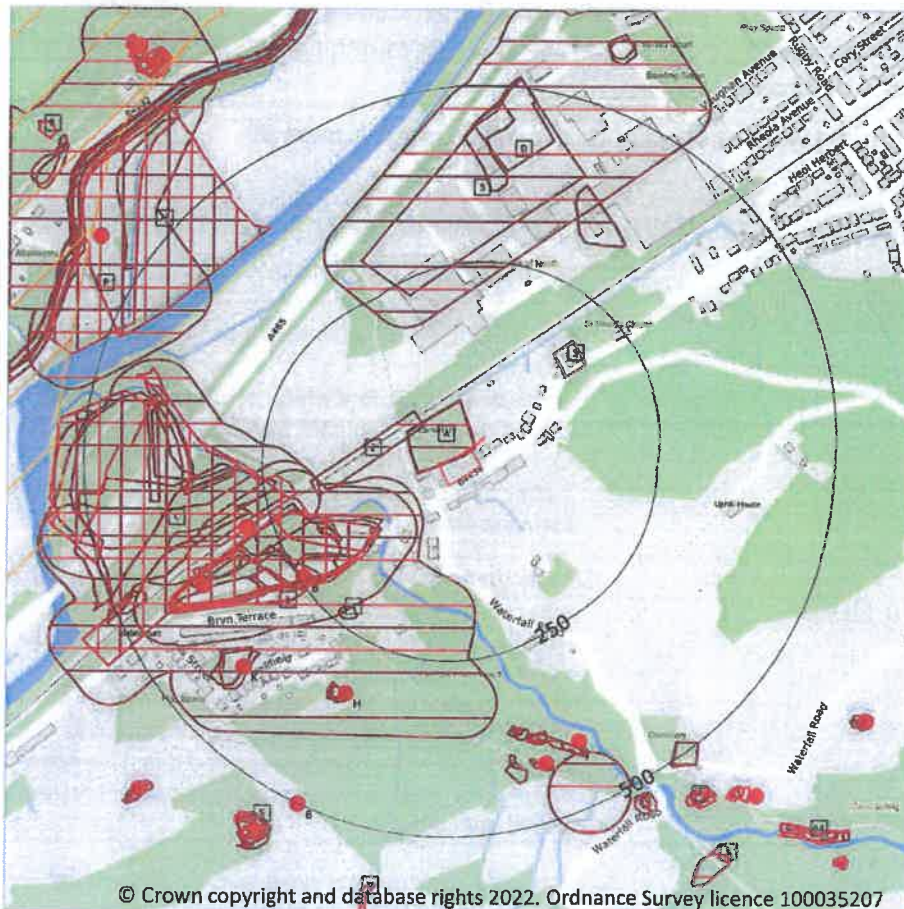
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 92**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ▢ Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- BritPits
- ▢ Surface ground workings
- ▢ Underground workings
- ▢ Historical Mineral Planning Areas
- Mining Cavities
- Non Coal Mining
- ▢ Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- ▢ Localised small scale underground mining possible
- ▢ Small scale mining possible
- ▢ Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- ▢ Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.



18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

8

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 93](#)

ID	Location	Details	Description
B	242m SW	Name: Glyn Merthyr Colliery Address: Resolven, GLYNNEATH, West Glamorgan Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit or drift. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun Ee - Scots) 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
E	285m W	Name: Glyn Merthyr Address: Resolven, NEATH, Glamorgan Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit or drift. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun Ee - Scots) 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
H	329m SW	Name: Melin Court Address: Resolven, NEATH, Glamorgan Commodity: Sandstone 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
B	373m SW	Name: Melin Court Address: Resolven, NEATH, Glamorgan Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit or drift. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun Ee - Scots) 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



ID	Location	Details	Description
K	387m SW	Name: Melin Court Address: Resolven, NEATH, Glamorgan Commodity: Sandstone 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
J	407m SE	Name: Pen-cae'r-felin Wood Clay Pit Address: Resolven, NEATH, West Glamorgan Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
J	419m S	Name: Pen-cae'r-felin Wood Clay Pit Address: Resolven, NEATH, West Glamorgan Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
8	499m SW	Name: Pen-cae'r-felin Wood Address: Resolven, NEATH, West Glamorgan Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit or drift. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun Ee - Scots) 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

27

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 93**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Cemetery	1965	1:10560
A	On site	Cemetery	1988	1:10000



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Cemetery	1876	1:10560
1	50m SW	Colliery	1921	1:10560
2	55m NW	Cuttings	1877	1:10560
B	64m SW	Colliery	1921	1:10560
B	106m SW	Brick Works	1897	1:10560
B	114m SW	Brick Works	1877	1:10560
C	119m SW	Colliery	1876	1:10560
3	145m NE	Grave Yard	1877	1:10560
B	150m SW	Colliery	1877	1:10560
B	166m SW	Refuse Heap	1876	1:10560
B	167m SW	Refuse Heap	1921	1:10560
B	170m SW	Refuse Heap	1921	1:10560
B	172m SW	Refuse Heap	1876	1:10560
C	173m W	Colliery	1921	1:10560
B	176m SW	Refuse Heap	1965	1:10560
B	176m SW	Refuse Heap	1988	1:10000
D	185m NW	Sewage Works	1921	1:10560
C	207m W	Colliery	1921	1:10560
B	220m SW	Refuse Heap	1921	1:10560
4	221m SW	Pond	1897	1:10560
B	223m SW	Cuttings	1877	1:10560
E	223m W	Refuse Heap	1921	1:10560
5	228m NW	Sewage Works	1921	1:10560
C	232m W	Refuse Heap	1965	1:10560
C	232m W	Refuse Heap	1988	1:10000

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.4 Underground workings

Records within 1000m
101

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 93**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
C	119m SW	Colliery	1876	1:10560
B	150m SW	Colliery	1877	1:10560
C	207m W	Colliery	1921	1:10560
B	267m SW	Colliery	1897	1:10560
M	410m NW	Colliery	1921	1:10560
P	474m NW	Colliery	1876	1:10560
S	542m SW	Old Coal Level	1948	1:10560
S	549m SW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
T	552m SE	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
T	558m SE	Unspecified Disused Levels	1965	1:10560
T	558m SE	Unspecified Disused Levels	1988	1:10000
S	560m SW	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
S	560m SW	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
V	576m S	Coal Drift	1877	1:10560
T	581m SE	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
T	583m SE	Old Coal Levels	1948	1:10560
T	583m SE	Unspecified Disused Levels	1965	1:10560
T	583m SE	Unspecified Disused Levels	1988	1:10000
Y	645m SE	Coal Level	1877	1:10560
AA	664m SE	Old Coal Levels	1948	1:10560
AB	672m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
AA	674m SE	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
AB	676m NW	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
AB	677m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
AB	693m NW	Old Coal Levels	1897	1:10560
-	704m S	Old Coal Drift	1897	1:10560
-	706m S	Coal Drift	1877	1:10560
-	710m S	Unspecified Disused Drift	1965	1:10560
-	710m S	Unspecified Disused Drift	1988	1:10000
-	714m SW	Old Coal Drift	1948	1:10560
R	716m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
R	716m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
AB	716m NW	Air Shaft	1921	1:10560
AB	717m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
AB	719m NW	Air Shaft	1877	1:10560
-	719m S	Old Coal Drift	1921	1:10560
AB	720m NW	Old Air Shaft	1876	1:10560
AB	725m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
AB	725m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
AB	727m NW	Old Air Shaft	1921	1:10560
AB	727m NW	Old Air Shaft	1897	1:10560
AA	751m SE	Air Shafts	1921	1:10560
-	751m NW	Old Air Shaft	1921	1:10560
AA	753m SE	Air Shafts	1948	1:10560
AA	755m SE	Air Shafts	1897	1:10560
AA	758m SE	Air Shafts	1897	1:10560
AA	759m SE	Disused Air Shaft	1965	1:10560
AA	759m SE	Disused Air Shaft	1988	1:10000
AA	759m SE	Air Shaft	1877	1:10560
-	762m NW	Old Air Shaft	1921	1:10560
-	770m NW	Old Air Shaft	1876	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
-	794m N	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	803m E	Old Trial Level	1921	1:10560
-	803m N	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560
-	818m N	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
-	818m N	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
-	849m E	Disused Trial Level	1965	1:10560
-	849m E	Disused Trial Level	1988	1:10000
-	868m N	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	886m N	Unspecified Disused Levels	1965	1:10560
-	886m N	Unspecified Disused Levels	1988	1:10000
-	886m N	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	898m N	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560
-	917m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
-	917m NW	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
-	917m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	923m SE	Unspecified Disused Mine	1965	1:10560
-	923m SE	Unspecified Disused Mine	1988	1:10000
-	936m N	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	936m W	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
-	939m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	940m N	Unspecified Disused Levels	1965	1:10560
-	940m N	Unspecified Disused Levels	1988	1:10000
-	945m N	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	945m N	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560
-	945m W	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
-	947m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560
-	949m NE	Colliery	1921	1:10560
-	950m NW	Old Coal Level	1921	1:10560

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
-	955m E	Old Trial Level	1876	1:10560
-	957m NW	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560
-	964m N	Unspecified Old Shaft	1921	1:10560
-	965m W	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
-	966m W	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
-	966m W	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
-	968m N	Unspecified Disused Shaft	1965	1:10560
-	968m N	Unspecified Disused Shaft	1988	1:10000
-	970m W	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
-	970m E	Old Trial Level	1921	1:10560
-	971m N	Unspecified Shaft	1877	1:10560
-	973m N	Unspecified Old Shaft	1921	1:10560
-	973m N	Unspecified Old Shaft	1921	1:10560
-	973m N	Unspecified Old Shaft	1897	1:10560
-	973m N	Unspecified Old Shaft	1876	1:10560
-	974m W	Old Coal Levels	1876	1:10560
-	976m W	Old Coal Levels	1921	1:10560
-	980m W	Old Coal Levels	1876	1:10560
-	980m W	Unspecified Disused Level	1965	1:10560
-	980m W	Unspecified Disused Level	1988	1:10000
-	981m NW	Old Coal Level	1876	1:10560
-	993m S	Disused Colliery	1921	1:10560

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

1

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).

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 93**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
R	532m W	Not available	Iron Ore (Bedded)	B	Localised small scale underground mining may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely or localised and are at a level where they need not be considered

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

1

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



Location	Details
On site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.10 Brine areas

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

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

18.11 Gypsum areas

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

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

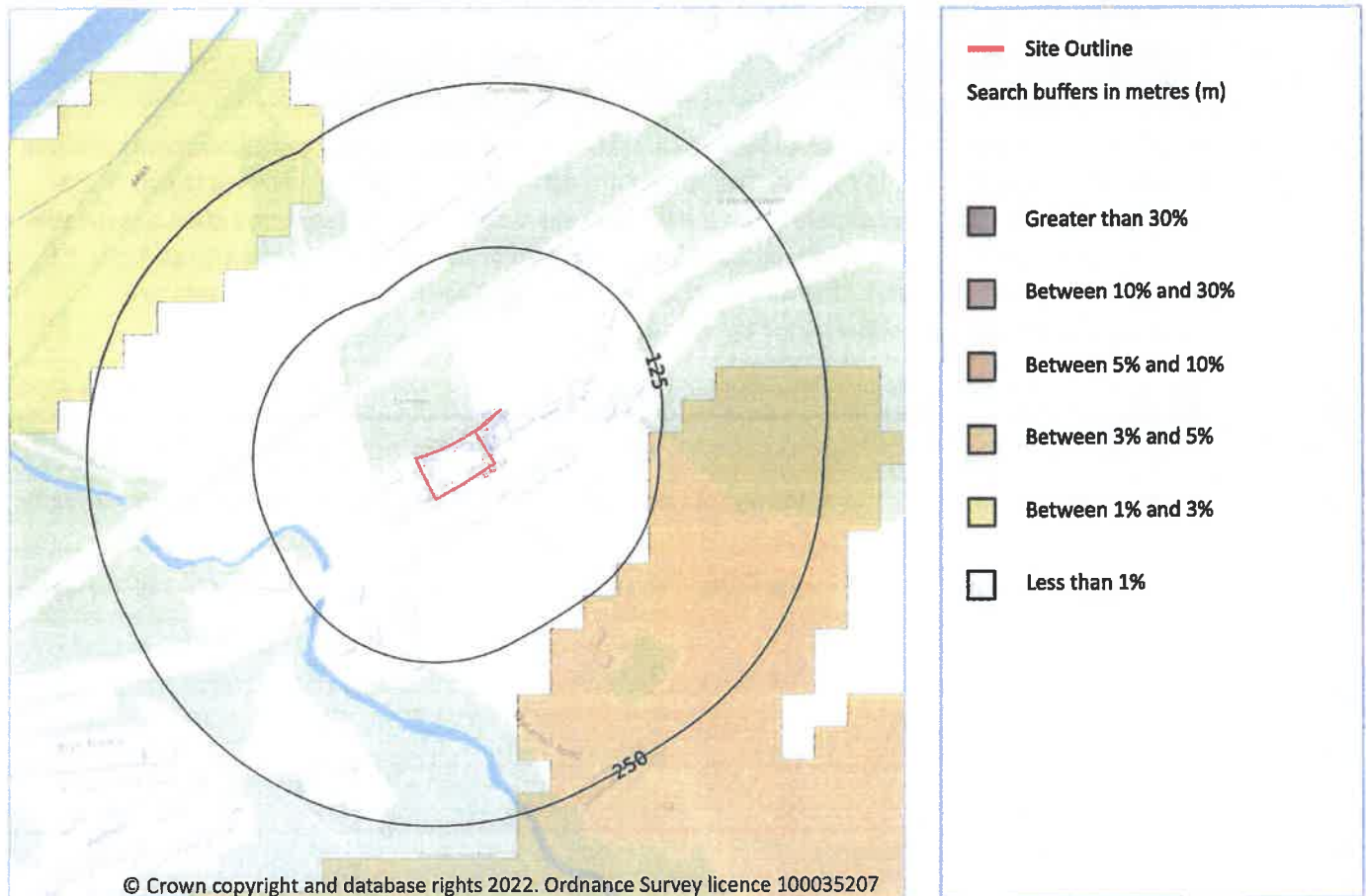
18.13 Clay mining

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 103**

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

4

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
14m W	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
44m SW	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	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 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

24

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.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 106**

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
61m NW	Railway Sidings	1921	10560
71m N	Railway Sidings	1965	10560
71m N	Railway Sidings	1988	10000
73m NW	Railway Sidings	1918	2500
76m N	Railway Sidings	1950	10560
90m NW	Railway Sidings	1962	2500
136m SW	Tramway Sidings	1897	10560
143m W	Railway Sidings	1950	10560
145m SW	Tramway Sidings	1877	2500
145m SW	Tramway Sidings	1899	2500
150m W	Railway Sidings	1965	10560
150m W	Railway Sidings	1988	10000
150m SW	Railway Sidings	1877	10560
183m W	Railway Sidings	1962	2500
184m W	Mineral Railway Sidings	1964	2500
205m W	Railway Sidings	1899	2500
207m W	Railway Sidings	1921	10560



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
218m W	Railway Sidings	1877	2500
237m SW	Tramway Sidings	1877	2500
238m W	Mineral Railway Sidings	1964	2500
239m SW	Tramway Sidings	1897	10560
239m SW	Railway Sidings	1921	10560
242m SW	Tramway Sidings	1918	2500
247m SW	Tramway Sidings	1899	2500

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

10

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways. Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 106**

Location	Name	Type
68m NW	Vale of Neath Railway	rail
71m NW	Not given	Single Track



Location	Name	Type
72m NW	Not given	Single Track
82m N	Not given	Single Track
86m N	Not given	Single Track
162m NE	Not given	Single Track
173m NE	Not given	Single Track
188m W	Not given	Single Track
202m W	Vale of Neath Railway	rail
213m W	Vale of Neath Railway	rail

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>.

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