

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
C	16m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	18m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	19m NW	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	26m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
6	29m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	31m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
8	34m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	42m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	44m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
11	82m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
12	103m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
13	104m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
L	104m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
14	114m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
M	115m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
M	121m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
15	131m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
16	136m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
17	147m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Nant Cregan
N	158m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
O	161m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
P	163m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
Q	174m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
R	189m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
19	191m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
P	201m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
T	204m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
S	219m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
20	222m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Afon Afan
21	232m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Nant Tryfal
22	232m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Nant Tryfal
U	232m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
V	234m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
W	237m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
X	237m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

22

Covering rivers, streams and lakes (some overlap with OS MasterMap Water Network data in previous section) but additionally covers smaller features such as ponds. Rivers and streams narrower than 5m are represented as a single line. Lakes, ponds and rivers or streams wider than 5m are represented as polygons.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 80**

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.



6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

3

The Water Framework Directive is an EU-led framework for the protection of inland surface waters, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater through river basin-level management planning. In terms of surface water, these basins are broken down into smaller units known as management, operational and water body catchments.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 80**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
1	On site	River WB catchment	Llynfi - headwaters to Lletty Brongu STW	GB110058026331	Ogmore	Tawe to Cadoxton
2	On site	River WB catchment	Afan - conf with Corrwg to confluence with Pelenna	GB110058026130	Afan	Tawe to Cadoxton
K	On site	River WB catchment	Afan - headwaters to confluence with Corrwg	GB110058026120	Afan	Tawe to Cadoxton

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified

3

Surface water bodies under the Directive may be rivers, lakes, estuary or coastal. To achieve the purpose of the Directive, environmental objectives have been set and are reported on for each water body. The progress towards delivery of the objectives is then reported on by the relevant competent authorities at the end of each six-year cycle. The river water body directly associated with the catchment listed in the previous section is detailed below, along with any lake, canal, coastal or artificial water body within 250m of the site.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 80**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
10	82m NE	River	Afan - conf with Corrwg to confluence with Pelenna	GB110058026130	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2016
28	264m NE	River	Afan - headwaters to confluence with Corrwg	GB110058026120	Good	Good	Good	2016



ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	610m S	River	Llynfi - headwaters to Lletty Brongu STW	GB110058026331	Moderate	Good	Moderate	2016

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site **1**

Groundwater bodies are also covered by the Directive and the same regime of objectives and reporting detailed in the previous section is in place.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 80**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
B	On site	Swansea Carboniferous Coal Measures	GB41002G201000	Poor	Poor	Good	2017

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



7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m

0

The chance of flooding from rivers and/or the sea in any given year, based on cells of 50m within the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (RoFRaS)/Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) models. Each cell is allocated one of four flood risk categories, taking into account flood defences and their condition. The risk categories for RoFRaS for rivers and the sea and FRAW for rivers are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 100 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance). The risk categories for FRAW for the sea are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 200 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance).

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

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m

0

Records of historic flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water. Records began in 1946 when predecessor bodies started collecting detailed information about flooding incidents, although limited details may be included on flooding incidents prior to this date. Takes into account the presence of defences, structures, and other infrastructure where they existed at the time of flooding, and includes flood extents that may have been affected by overtopping, breaches or blockages.

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

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

Records of flood defences owned, managed or inspected by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Flood defences can be structures, buildings or parts of buildings. Typically these are earth banks, stone and concrete walls, or sheet-piling that is used to prevent or control the extent of flooding.

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

7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

Areas that would benefit from the presence of flood defences in a 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding each year from rivers or 1 in 200 (0.5%) chance of flooding each year from the sea.

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

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

Areas that act as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel or to delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer period.

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



River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m	0
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Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land between Flood Zone 3 (see next section) and the extent of the flooding from rivers or the sea with a 1 in 1000 (0.1%) chance of flooding each year.

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

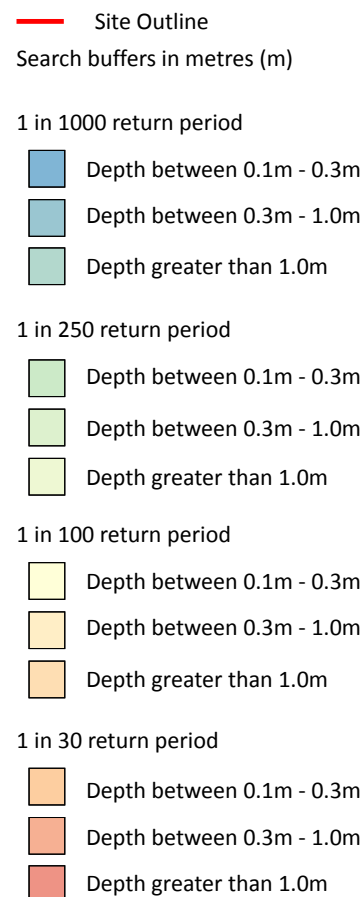
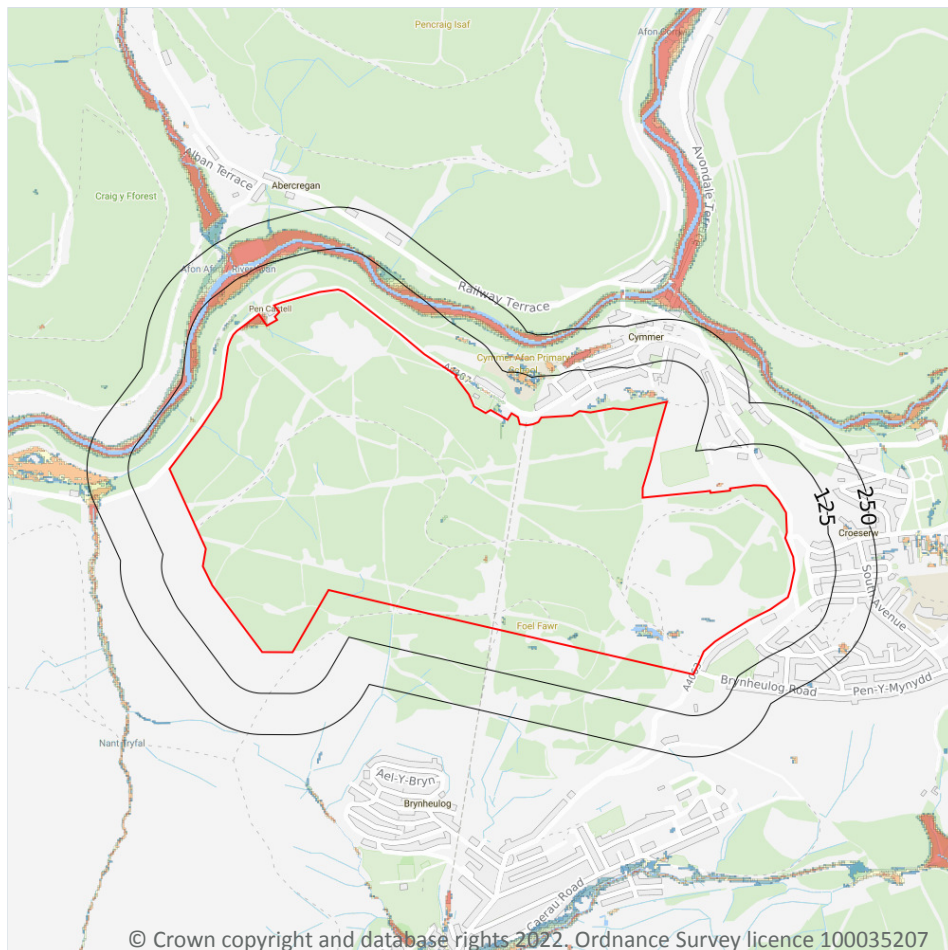
Records within 50m	0
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Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land with a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater chance of flooding each year from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater chance of flooding each year from the sea.

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



8 Surface water flooding



8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

Ambiental Risk Analytics surface water (pluvial) FloodMap identifies areas likely to flood as a result of extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally vulnerable to surface water ponding or flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1,000 year rainfall events. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though some older ones may flood in a 1 in 5 year rainfall event.

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on **page 90**

The data shown on the map and in the table above shows the highest likelihood of flood events happening at the site. Lower likelihood events may have greater flood depths and hence a greater potential impact on a site.

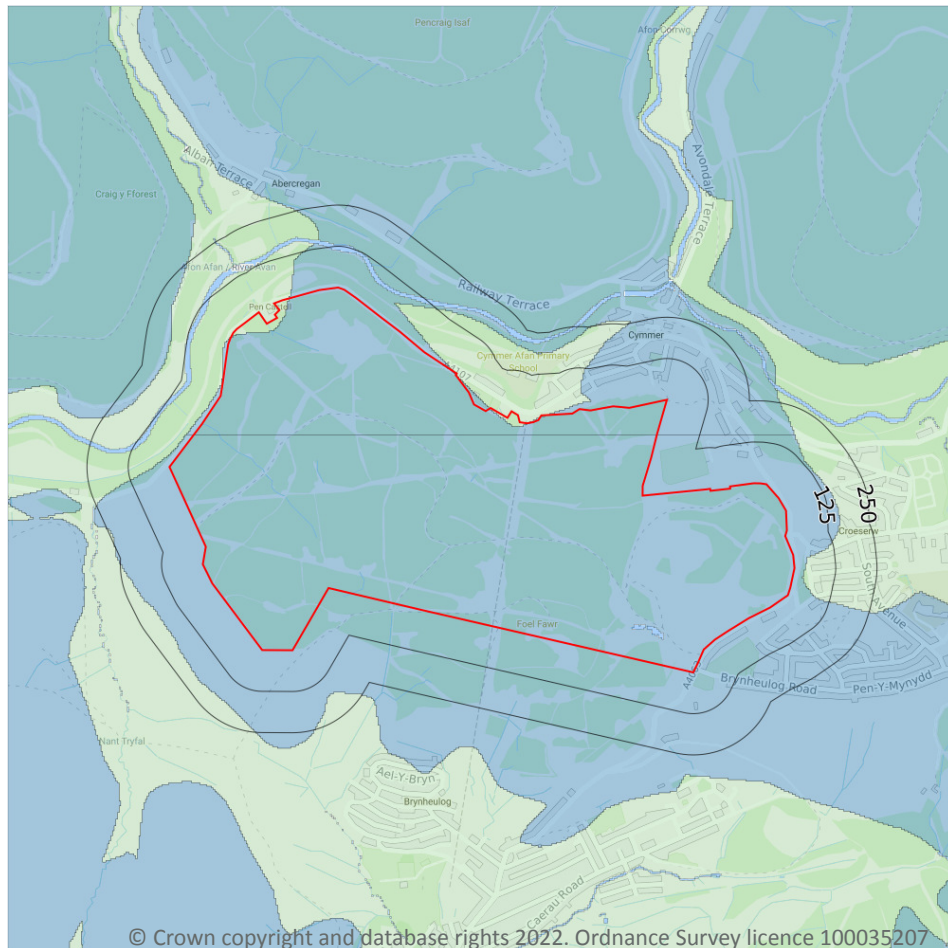
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Greater than 1.0m
1 in 250 year	Greater than 1.0m
1 in 100 year	Greater than 1.0m
1 in 30 year	Greater than 1.0m

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

Low

Groundwater flooding is caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs when the water table rises above the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements or cellars. Groundwater flooding tends to exhibit a longer duration than surface water flooding, possibly lasting for weeks or months, and as a result it can cause significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 1 in 100 year return period and a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM).

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on **page 92**

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

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

56

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 93**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	On site	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
2	On site	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
3	8m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
4	9m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
A	131m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
6	137m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
7	143m N	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
A	173m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
A	197m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
8	250m N	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
B	266m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
9	266m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
B	280m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
10	298m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
12	318m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
B	323m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
13	324m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
14	329m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
15	386m N	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
C	474m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
C	506m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
C	512m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
C	536m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
D	640m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
17	685m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
D	694m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
18	722m NE	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
19	812m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
20	819m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
21	819m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
22	834m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
23	877m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
24	909m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
25	953m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
26	996m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
E	1030m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
27	1134m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1153m N	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
F	1159m N	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
G	1164m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
G	1192m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
28	1205m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
F	1211m N	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
29	1306m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
30	1330m NE	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
-	1530m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
32	1538m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
H	1544m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
H	1547m NE	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
-	1626m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1880m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
37	1884m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1924m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1937m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1982m NE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1982m NE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

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

5

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 93**

ID	Location	Name
5	60m NW	Afan Argoed



ID	Location	Name
11	318m N	Afan Argoed
16	400m NE	Afan Argoed
33	1605m NE	Afan Argoed
35	1800m SW	Afan Argoed

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m	0
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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
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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
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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
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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

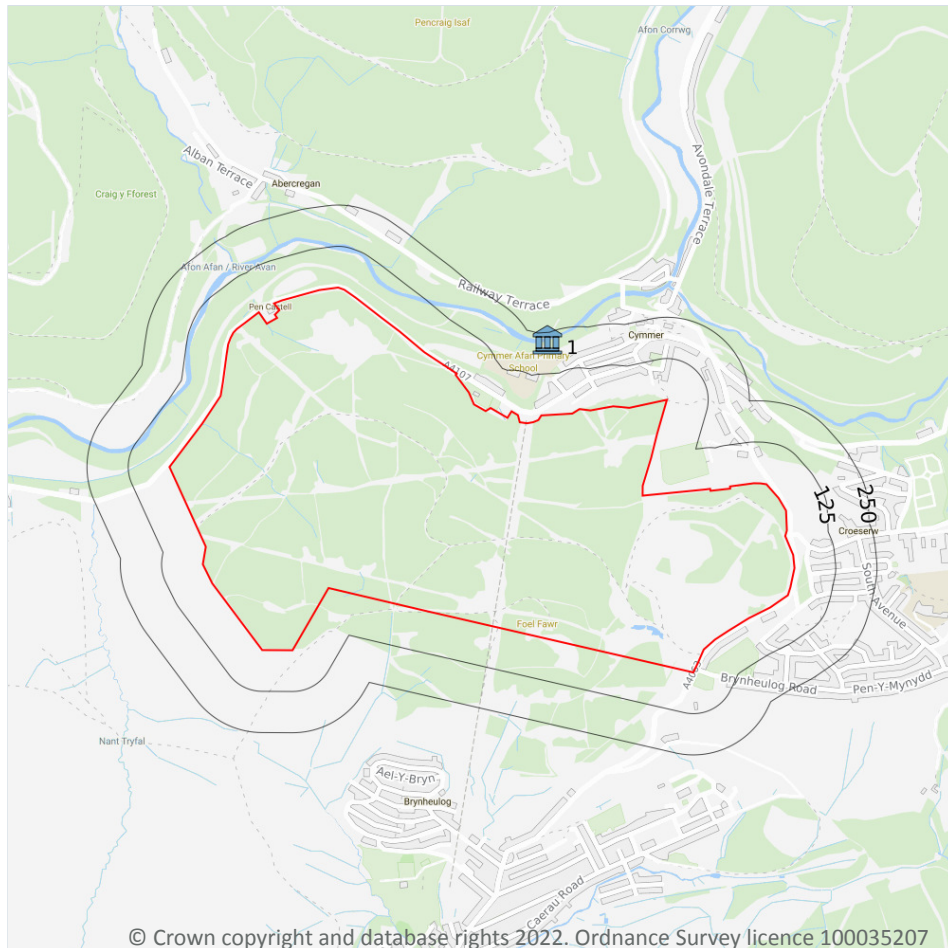
0

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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
-  Listed buildings
-  Conservation areas
-  Conservation areas - no data
-  National Parks
-  Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
-  Registered parks and gardens
-  Scheduled Monuments
-  World Heritage Sites

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

1

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 101**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	229m N	Cymmer Viaduct, Spanning The Afan River Approximately 0.5Km Wnw Of The Centre Of Cymmer	II	23843	31/07/2000

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

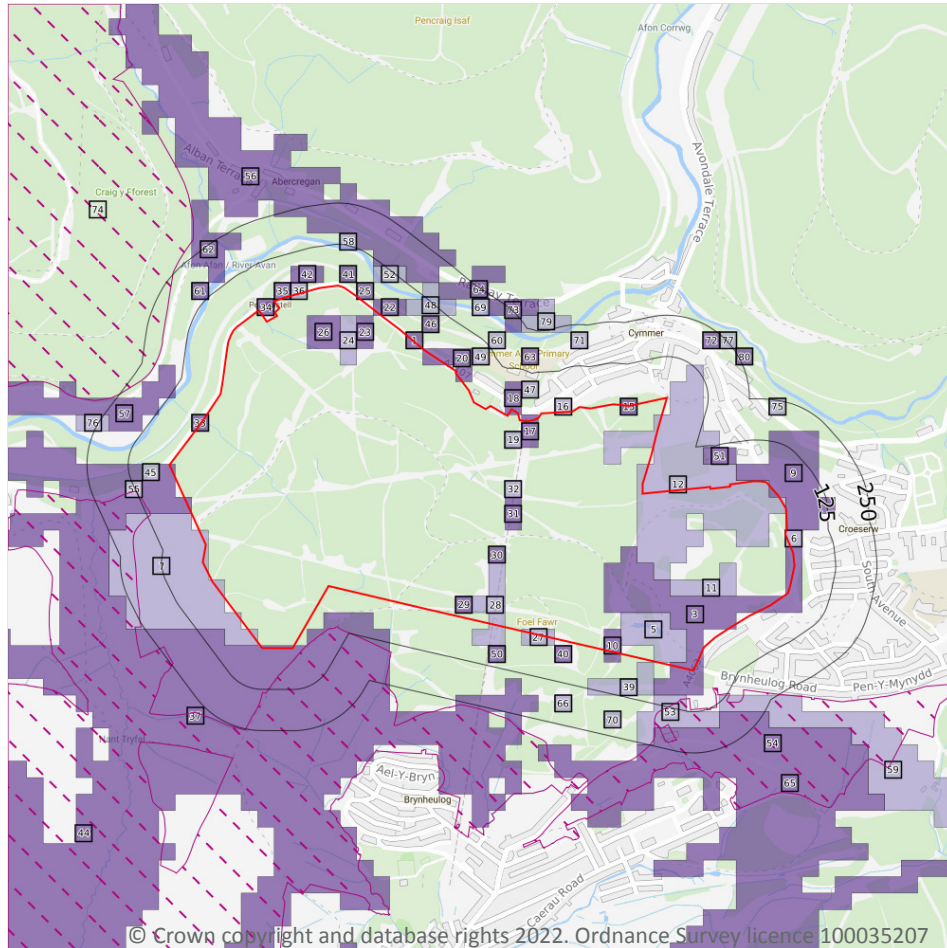
Records within 250m**0**

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

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

66

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 104**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
3	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
5	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land

ID	Location	Classification	Description
6	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
7	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
9	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
10	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
11	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
12	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
15	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
16	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
17	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
18	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
19	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
20	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
22	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
23	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
24	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
25	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
26	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
27	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
28	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
29	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
30	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
31	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
32	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
33	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
34	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
35	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
36	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
37	On site	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land

ID	Location	Classification	Description
39	2m S	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
40	10m S	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
41	10m N	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
42	15m N	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
45	33m W	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
46	39m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
47	45m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
48	45m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
49	51m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
50	55m S	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
51	59m N	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
52	64m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
53	78m S	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
55	95m SW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
56	104m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
57	108m NW	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
58	109m N	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
59	109m SE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
60	119m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
61	121m NW	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
62	129m NW	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
63	137m N	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
64	148m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
65	148m SE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
66	156m S	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
69	167m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
70	171m S	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
71	177m N	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land

ID	Location	Classification	Description
72	185m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
73	189m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land
75	204m N	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
76	210m NW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
77	218m NE	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
79	229m N	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land
80	232m NE	Grade 5	Very poor quality agricultural land

This data is sourced from Natural Resources Wales.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

3

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 104**

ID	Location	Name	Classification	Other relevant legislation
44	26m SE	-	Open Access Open Country	-
54	80m SE	-	Open Access Open Country	-
74	197m W	-	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

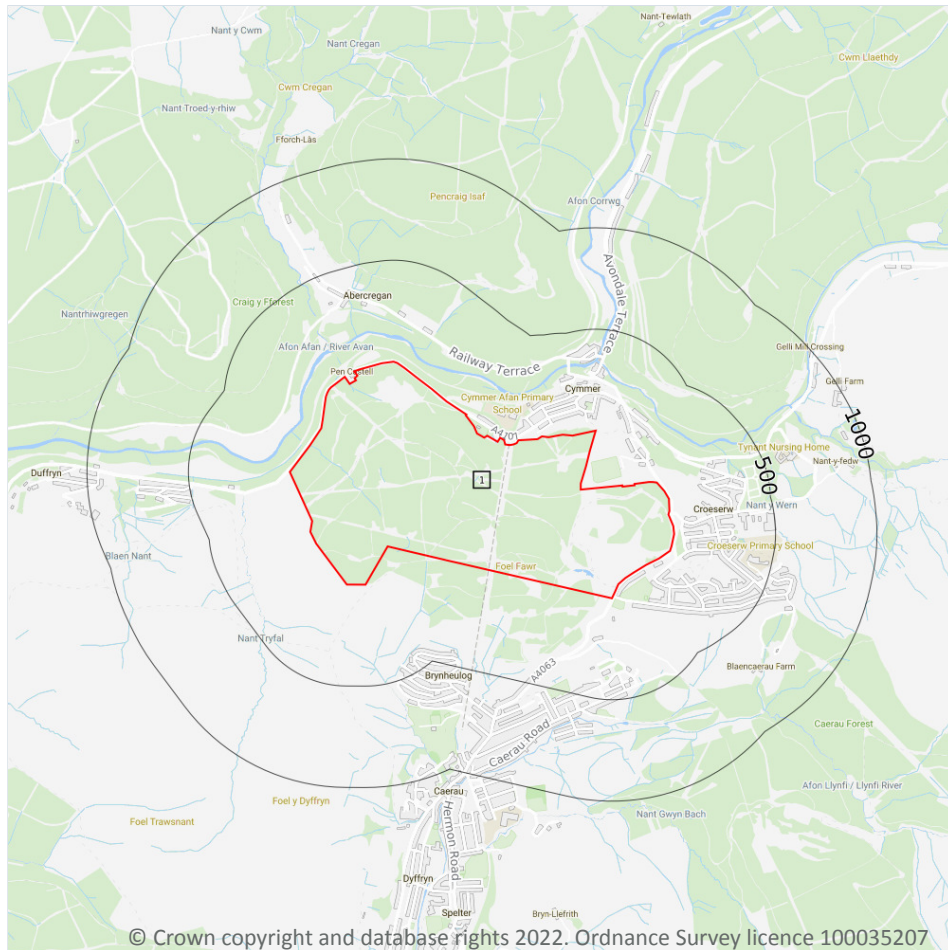
0

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.



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

1

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 110**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

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.



[illegible]

— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

☐ Geological map tile

Records within 500m 1

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 114**

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

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

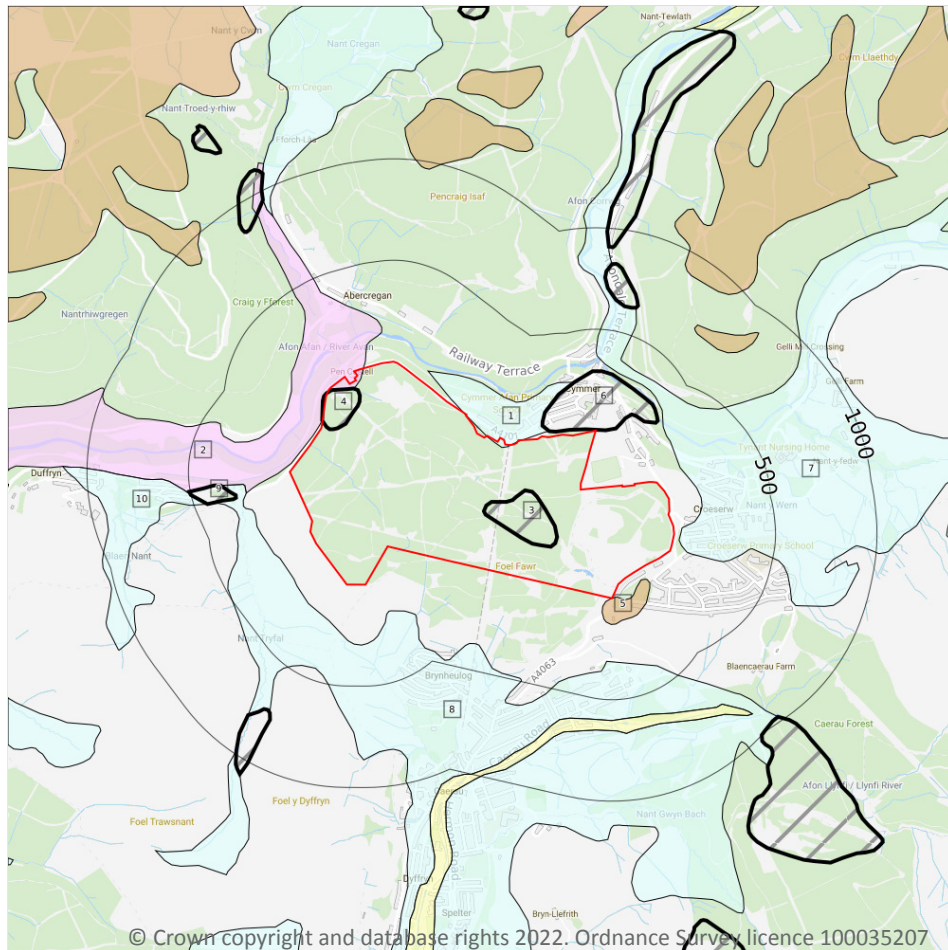
Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

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 116**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVANSIAN	DIAMICTON
2	On site	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVANSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
5	0m S	PEAT-P	PEAT	PEAT



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
7	30m E	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON
8	175m SE	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON
10	436m W	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

5

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	Mixed	Low	Very Low
On site	Mixed	High	Low
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
15m NW	Intergranular	Very High	High
30m E	Mixed	High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

4

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 116**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	On site	SLIP-UNKNOWN	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	UNKNOWN/UNCLASSIFIED ENTRY
4	On site	SLIP-UNKNOWN	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	UNKNOWN/UNCLASSIFIED ENTRY
6	4m N	SLIP-UNKNOWN	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	UNKNOWN/UNCLASSIFIED ENTRY
9	290m SW	SLIP-UNKNOWN	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	UNKNOWN/UNCLASSIFIED ENTRY



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

3

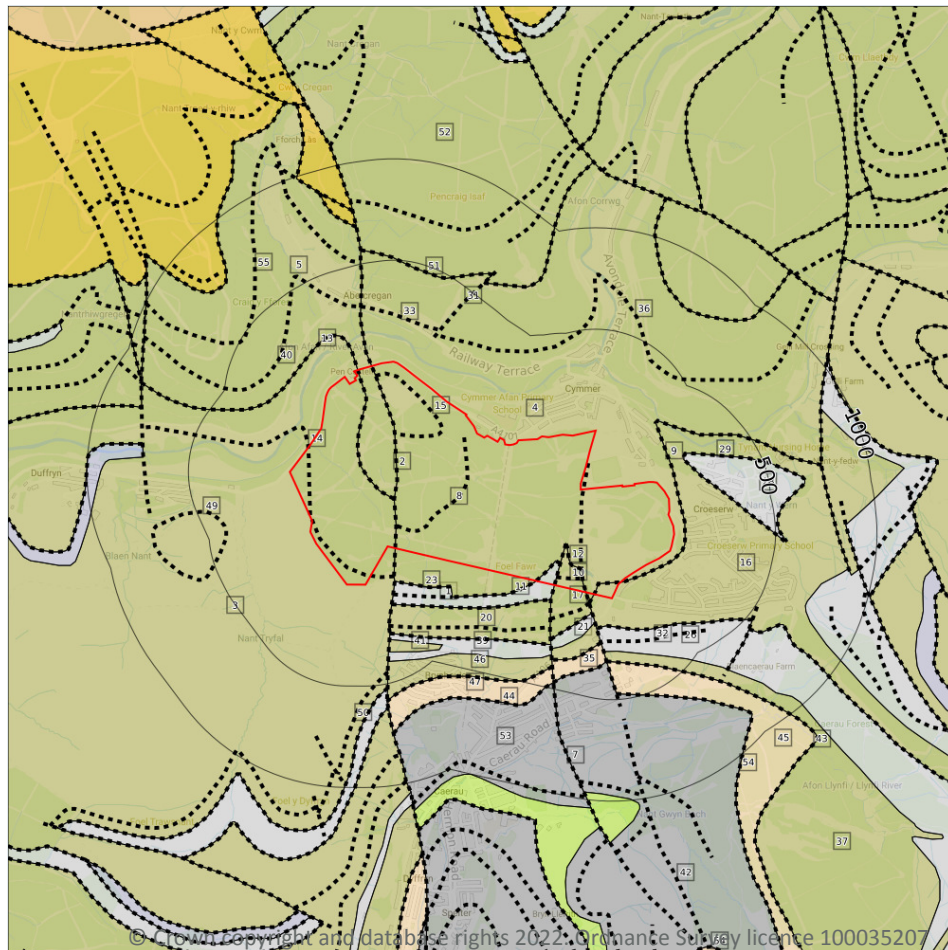
A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
Mixed	Very High	Low
Mixed	Very High	Low
Mixed	Very High	Low

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

21

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 119**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LLFB-MDSS	LLYNFI MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
3	On site	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
4	On site	RA-SDST	RHONDDA MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	On site	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
16	On site	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
17	On site	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
20	74m S	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
21	93m S	LLFB-MDSS	LLYNFI MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
24	135m S	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
26	138m S	LLFB-MDSS	LLYNFI MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
28	175m NE	LLFB-MDSS	LLYNFI MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
35	225m S	SWUCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES UPPER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
37	262m S	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
39	269m SE	LLFB-MDSS	LLYNFI MEMBER - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
41	295m SE	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
42	312m S	SWMCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
45	312m S	SWUCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES UPPER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
46	337m S	LLFB-SDST	LLYNFI MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
47	395m S	SWUCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES UPPER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
52	469m N	BD-SDST	BRITHDIR MEMBER - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
53	470m S	SWMCM-MDSS	SOUTH WALES MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

8

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	High	Moderate
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate
On site	Fracture	Moderate	Low
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate
On site	Fracture	High	Moderate
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

34

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 119**

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	On site	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
6	On site	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
7	On site	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
8	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
9	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
10	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
11	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred

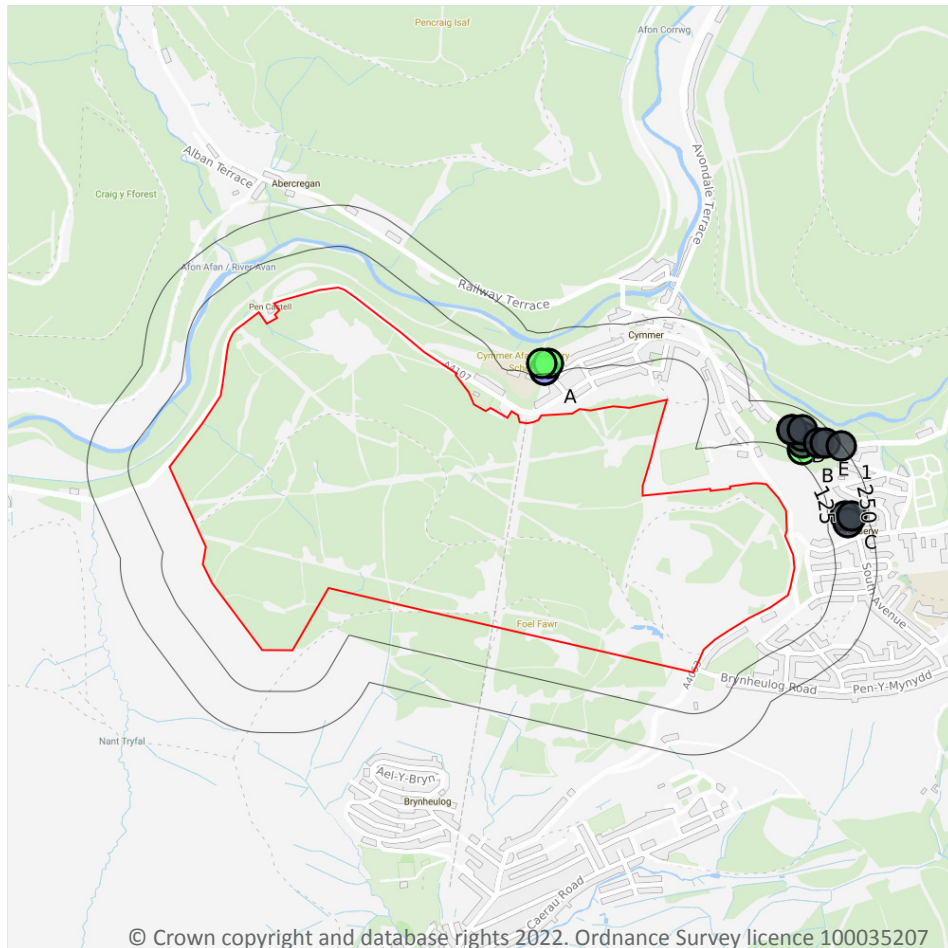


ID	Location	Category	Description
12	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
13	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
14	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
15	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
18	48m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
19	74m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
22	93m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
23	116m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
25	138m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
27	142m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
29	175m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
30	206m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
31	210m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
32	212m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
33	218m N	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
34	225m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
36	227m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
38	269m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
40	289m NW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
43	312m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
44	312m S	FOSSIL_HORIZON	Marine band
48	395m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
49	403m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
50	444m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
51	469m N	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
54	471m S	FOSSIL_HORIZON	Marine band
55	486m NW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred

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

16

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 123**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	136m N	285770 196040	CYMMER AFAN PROPOSED JUNIOR SCHOOL 1	6.25	N	373143
A	136m N	285770 196040	CYMMER AFAN PROPOSED JUNIOR SCHOOL 4	2.4	N	373146
B	151m NE	286550 195800	IN FIELD NEAR CROESERW (?) FARM	18.14	N	373139

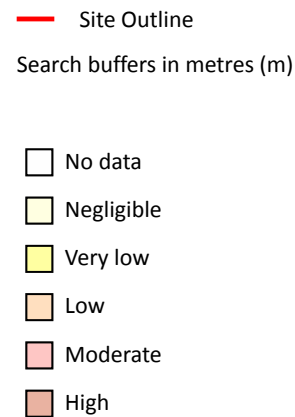
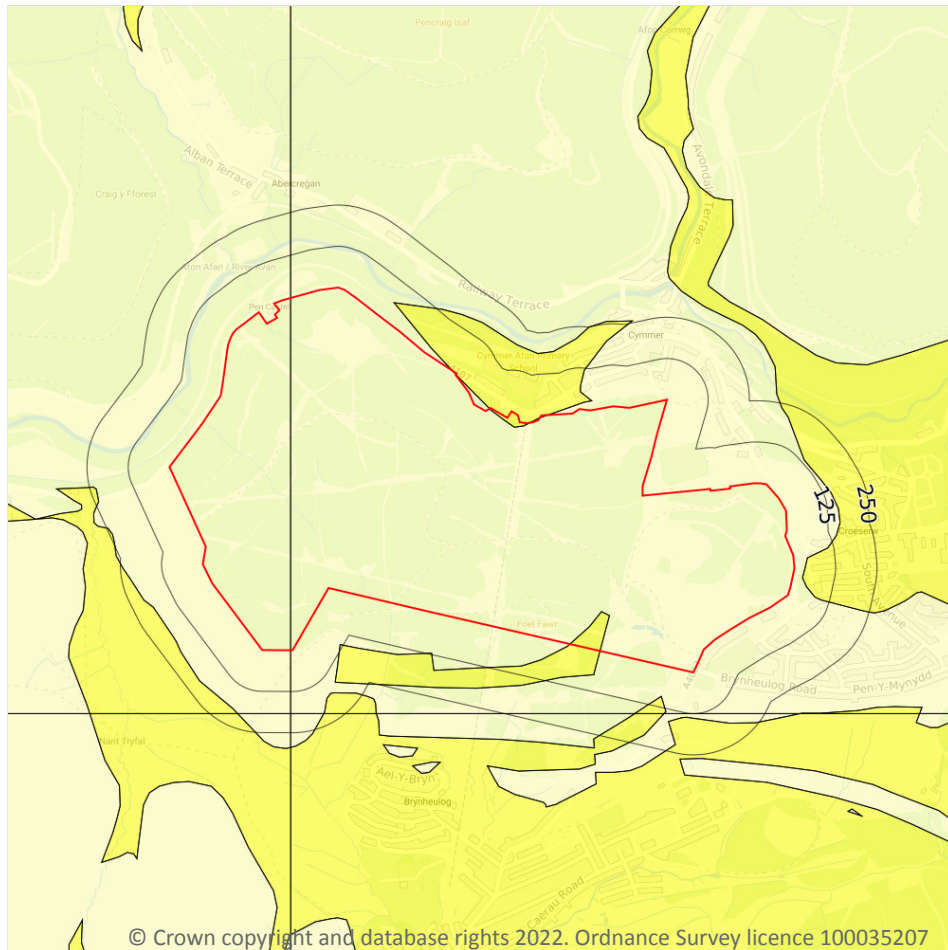


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	155m N	285780 196060	CYMMER AFAN PROPOSED JUNIOR SCHOOL 3	12.8	N	373145
A	156m N	285760 196060	CYMMER AFAN PROPOSED JUNIOR SCHOOL 2	10.1	N	373144
B	165m NE	286550 195820	CROES ERW BEND 4	-	Y	N/A
C	178m E	286680 195600	CYMMER DAY CENTRE 2	-	Y	N/A
B	181m NE	286550 195840	CROES ERW BEND 3	-	Y	N/A
D	183m NE	286520 195860	CROES ERW BEND 1A	-	Y	N/A
D	183m NE	286520 195860	CROES ERW BEND 1	-	Y	N/A
C	187m E	286690 195580	CYMMER DAY CENTRE 1	-	Y	N/A
B	197m NE	286550 195860	CROES ERW BEND 2	-	Y	N/A
C	198m E	286700 195600	CYMMER DAY CENTRE 3	-	Y	N/A
E	201m NE	286600 195820	CROES ERW BEND 5	-	Y	N/A
E	216m NE	286620 195820	CROES ERW BEND 6	-	Y	N/A
1	247m NE	286670 195810	CROES ERW BEND 8	-	Y	N/A

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

3

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).

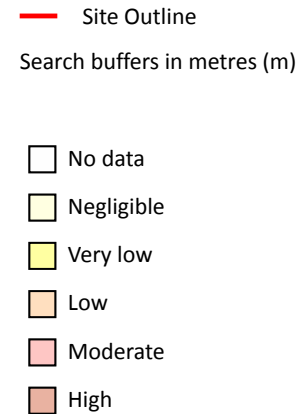
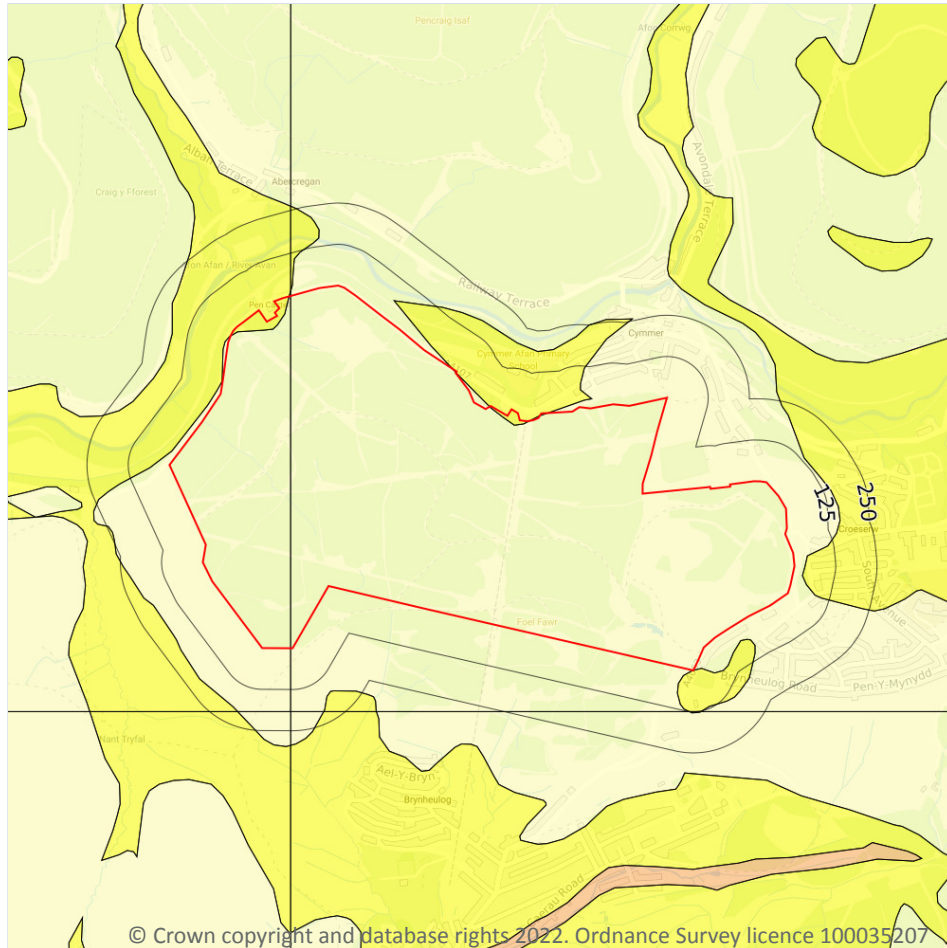
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 125**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.
30m E	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

5

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 127**

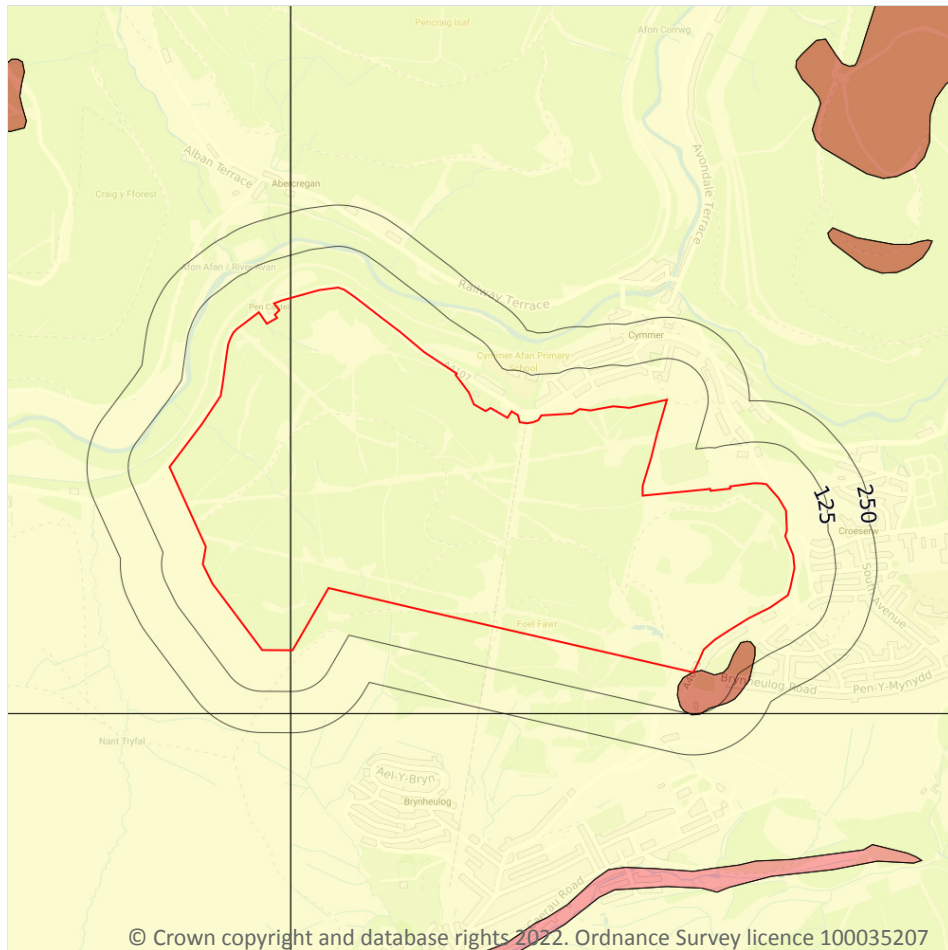
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

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.
0m S	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
15m N	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
30m E	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



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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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 129**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
0m S	High	Highly compressible strata present. Significant constraint on land use depending on thickness.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

