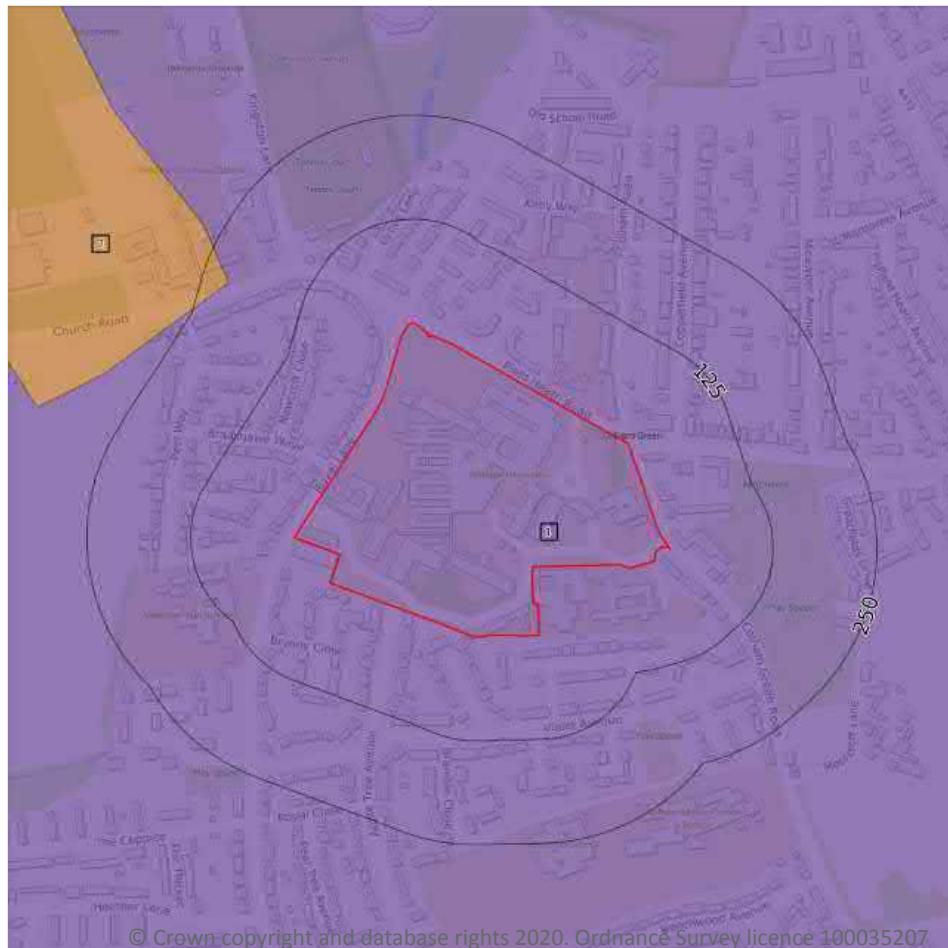


## 12 Agricultural designations



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

### 12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

#### Records within 250m

2

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 83](#)

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	-



ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	218m W	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.2 Open Access Land

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

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land without having to use paths. Access land includes mountains, moors, heaths and downs that are privately owned. It also includes common land registered with the local council and some land around the England Coast Path. Generally permitted activities on access land are walking, running, watching wildlife and climbing.

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

## 12.3 Tree Felling Licences

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

Felling Licence Application (FLA) areas approved by Forestry Commission England. Anyone wishing to fell trees must ensure that a licence or permission under a grant scheme has been issued by the Forestry Commission before any felling is carried out or that one of the exceptions apply.

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*

## 12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	1
---------------------	---

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
241m SW	AG00423417	Higher Level Stewardship	01/12/2013	30/11/2023

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

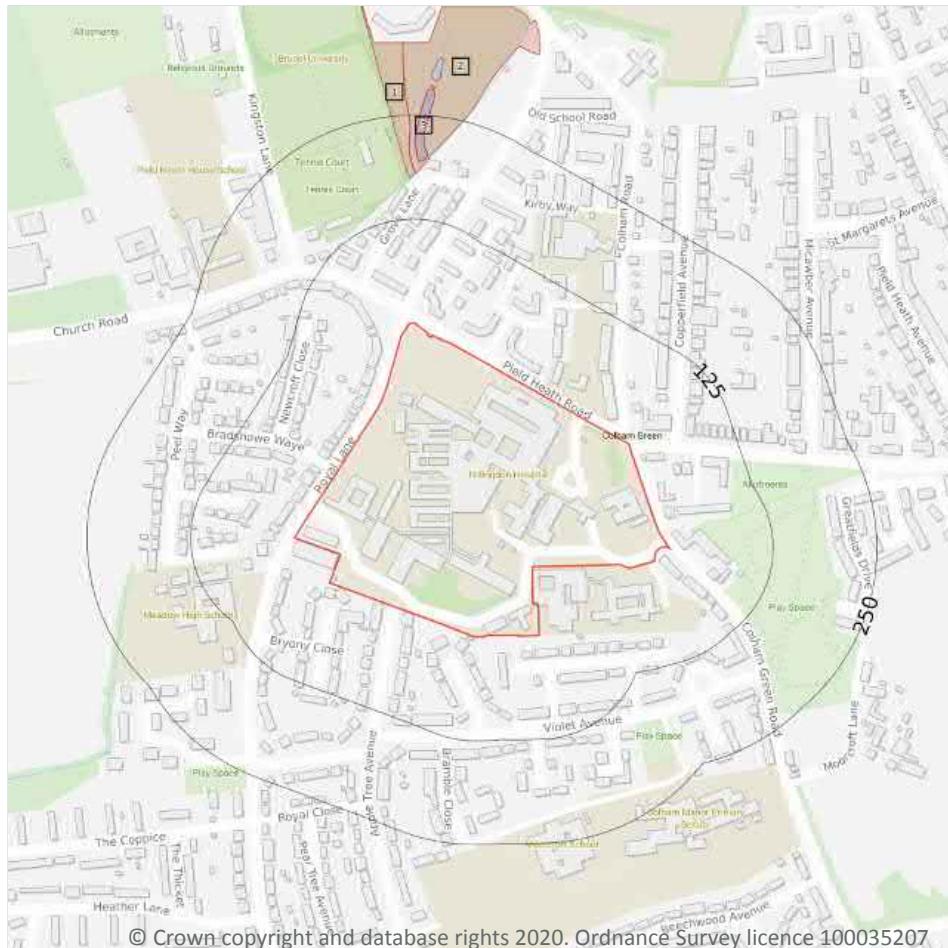
**Records within 250m****0**

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



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- Priority Habitat Inventory
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Limestone Pavement Orders
- Habitat Networks
  - Primary Habitat
  - Restorable Habitat
  - Associated Habitats
  - Habitat Restoration-Creation
  - Network Enhancement Zone 1
  - Network Enhancement Zone 2

### 13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

#### Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 86](#)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	175m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	181m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	195m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.



## 13.2 Habitat Networks

**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

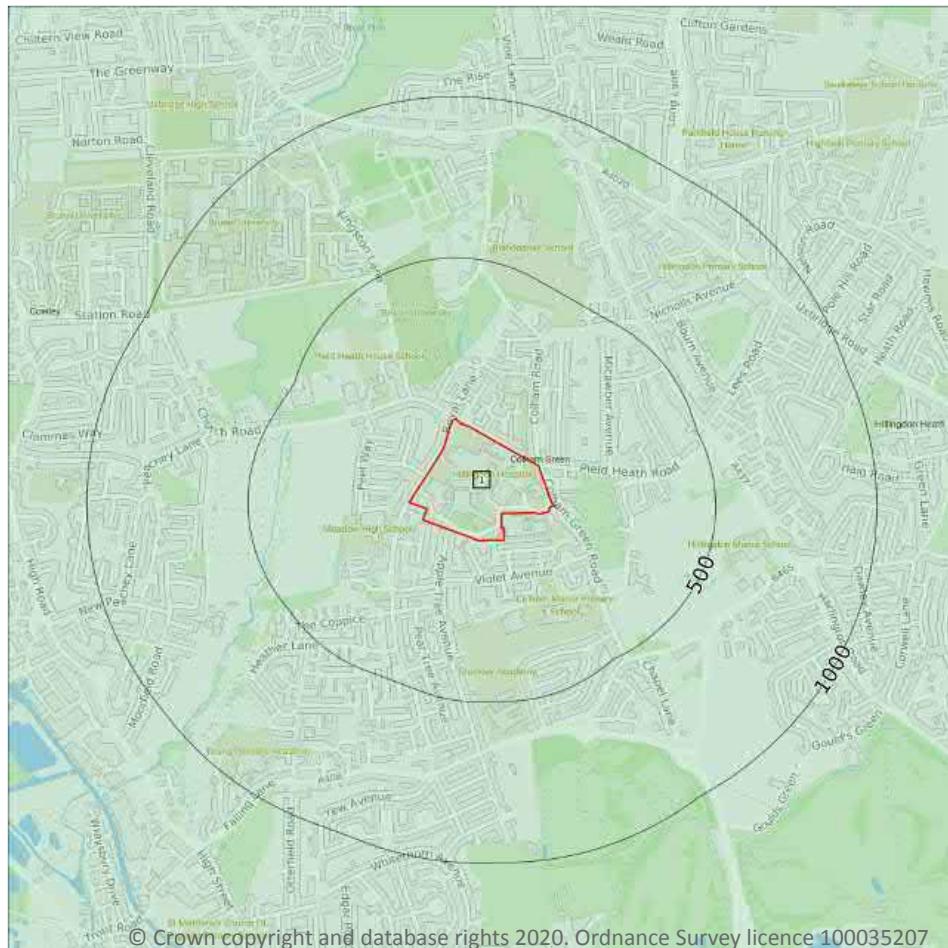
**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



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



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

### 14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m							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.							

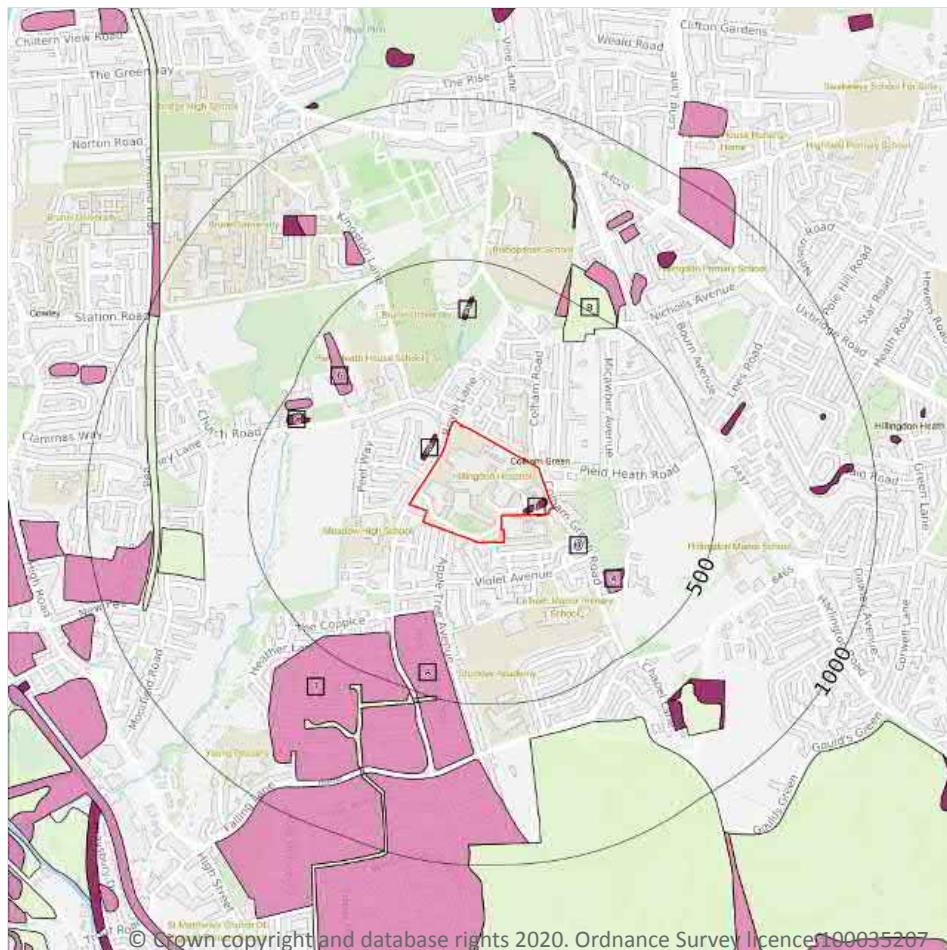
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 88**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	TQ08SE

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



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



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- Reclaimed ground
- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

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

#### Records within 500m

13

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 89](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	MGR-ARTDP	<b>Made Ground (Undivided)</b>	<b>Artificial Deposit</b>
2	32m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
3	120m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
4	248m SE	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	249m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
5	316m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
6	325m W	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
7	356m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
B	378m NE	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
C	400m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
C	422m NW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
B	436m NE	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
A	495m S	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit

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



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

☒ Landslip (10k)  
 Superficial geology (10k)  
 Please see table for more details.

### 14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

#### Records within 500m

5

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 91](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	BHT-XSV	Boyn Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
2	97m W	LASI-Z	Langley Silt Member - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
3	249m S	LHGR-V	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Gravel (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	307m NE	BPGR-XSV	Black Park Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
5	386m W	ALV-XZC	Alluvium - Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay

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

## 14.4 Landslip (10k)

### Records within 500m

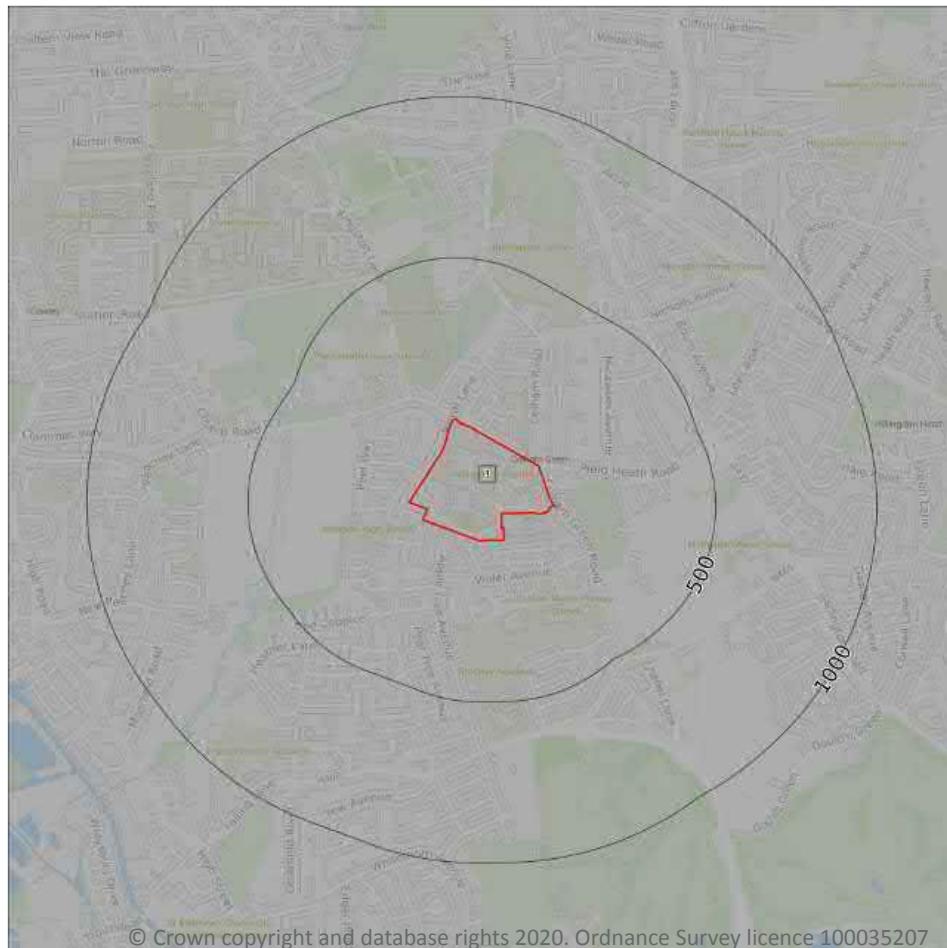
0

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

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



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

.... Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)  
 Bedrock geology (10k)  
 Please see table for more details.

### 14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

#### Records within 500m

1

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 93](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-CLISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch

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



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

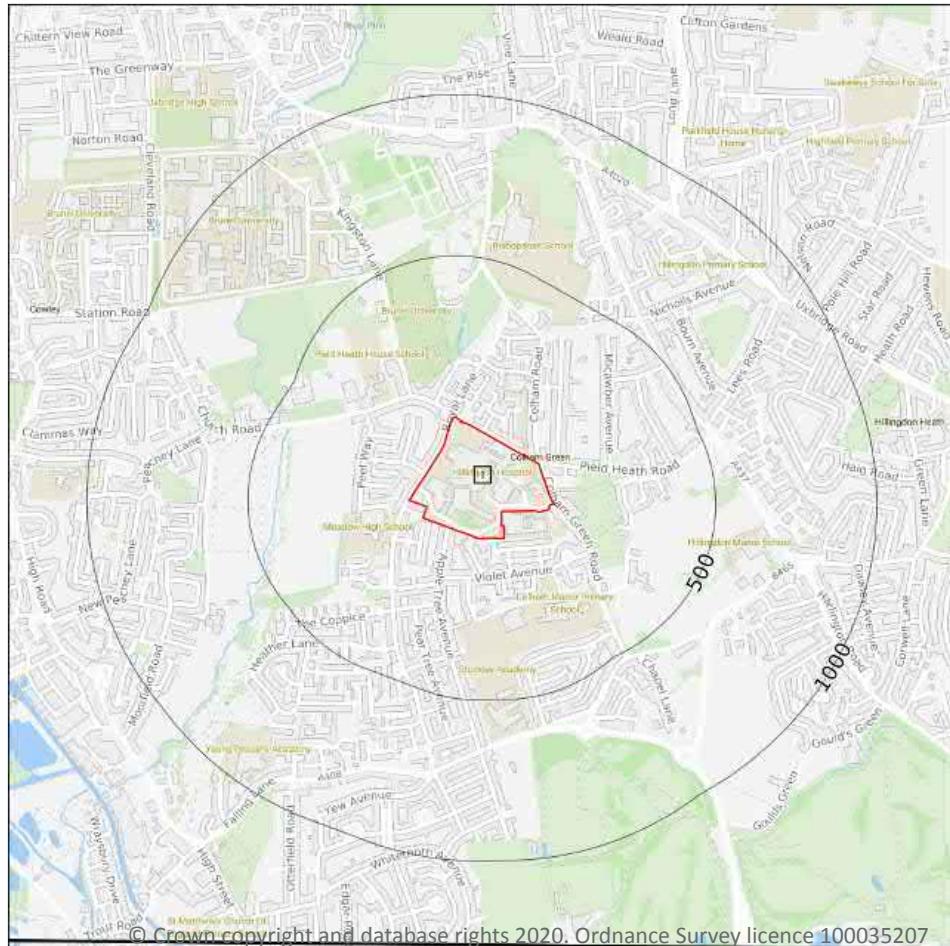
**Records within 500m****0**

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

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



## 15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

Geological map tile

### 15.1 50k Availability

#### Records within 500m

1

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

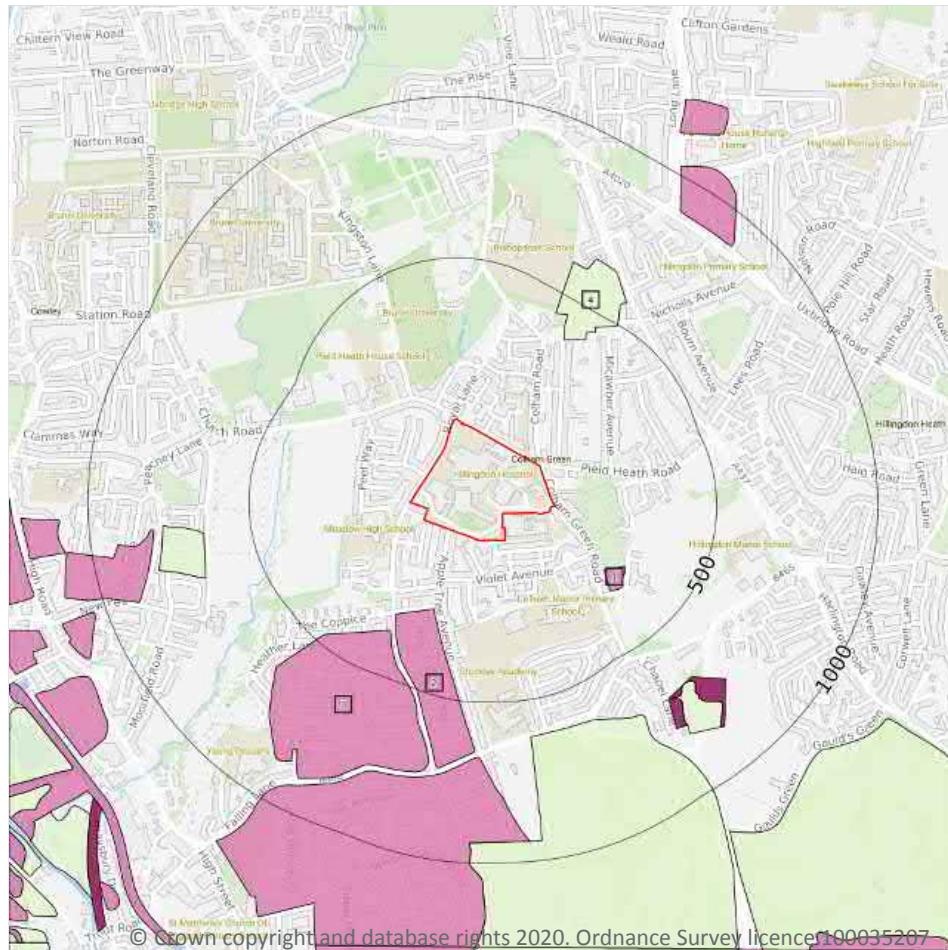
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 95](#)

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW255_beaconsfield_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

4

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 96**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	248m SE	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
2	249m S	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
3	357m S	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
4	378m NE	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT



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

## 15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

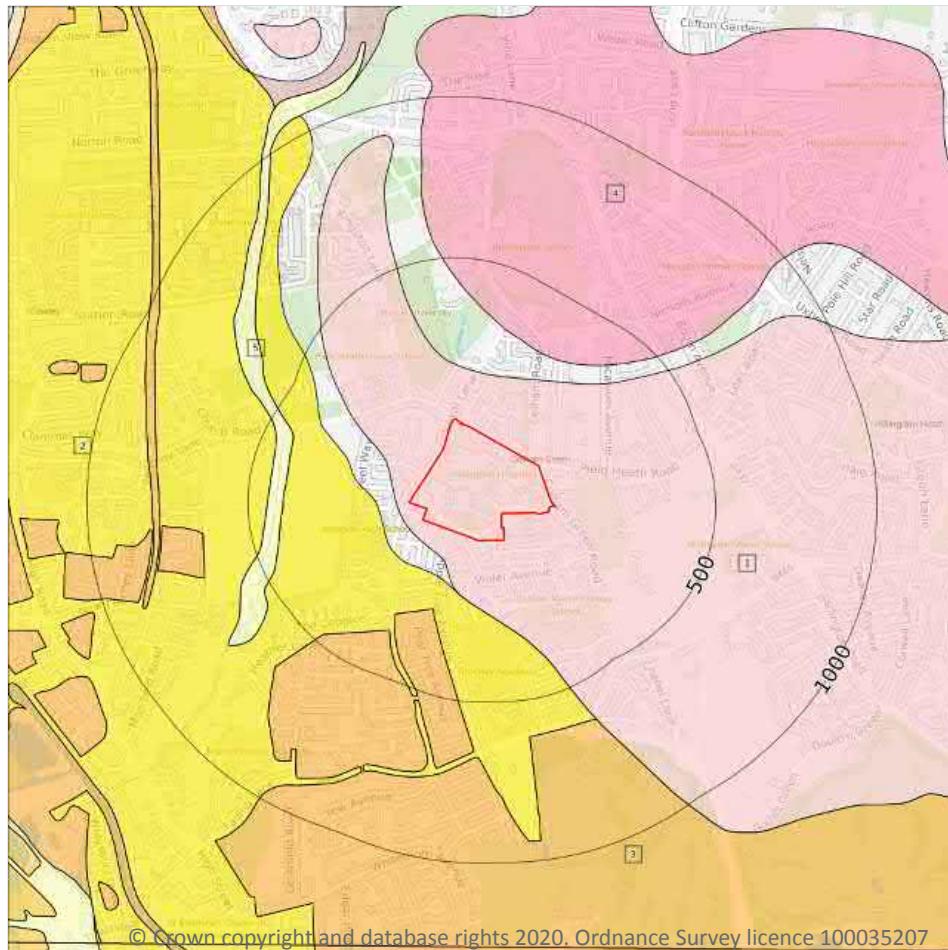
0

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

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



## Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



— 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

5

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 98**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	BHT-XSV	BOYN HILL GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	97m W	LASI-XCZ	LANGLEY SILT MEMBER	CLAY AND SILT
3	249m S	LHGR-XSV	LYNCH HILL GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
4	308m NE	BPGR-XSV	BLACK PARK GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	387m W	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

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

## 15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m		1

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of 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

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

## 15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m		0

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

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

## 15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

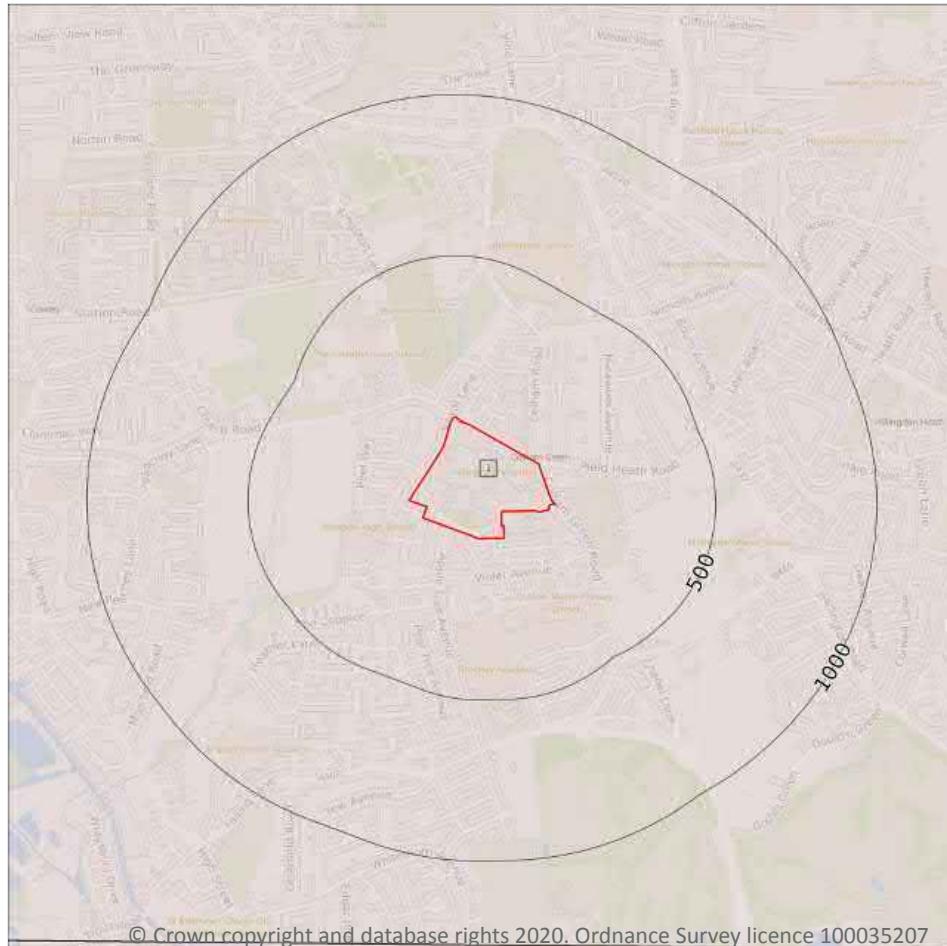
Records within 50m		0

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

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



## Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

.... Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)  
 Bedrock geology (50k)  
 Please see table for more details.

### 15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

#### Records within 500m

1

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 100**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-XCZS	LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY, SILT AND SAND	YPRESIAN

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



## 15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

### Records within 50m

1

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Mixed	Moderate	Very Low

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

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

### Records within 500m

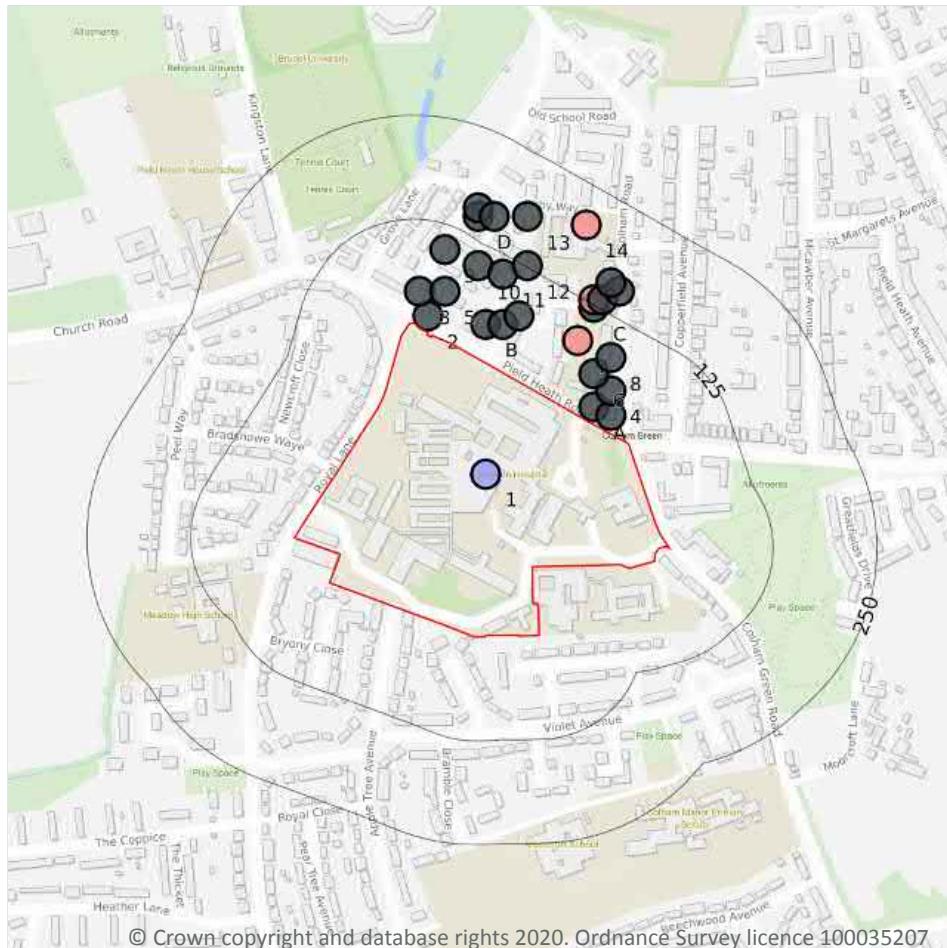
0

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

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



## 16 Boreholes



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

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

### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

#### Records within 250m

27

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 102](#)

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	On site	506830 181860	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL COLHAM GREEN	9.14	N	<a href="#">576334</a>
2	17m NE	506760 182050	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE 3	-	Y	N/A
A	19m NE	506960 181940	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP1	-	Y	N/A

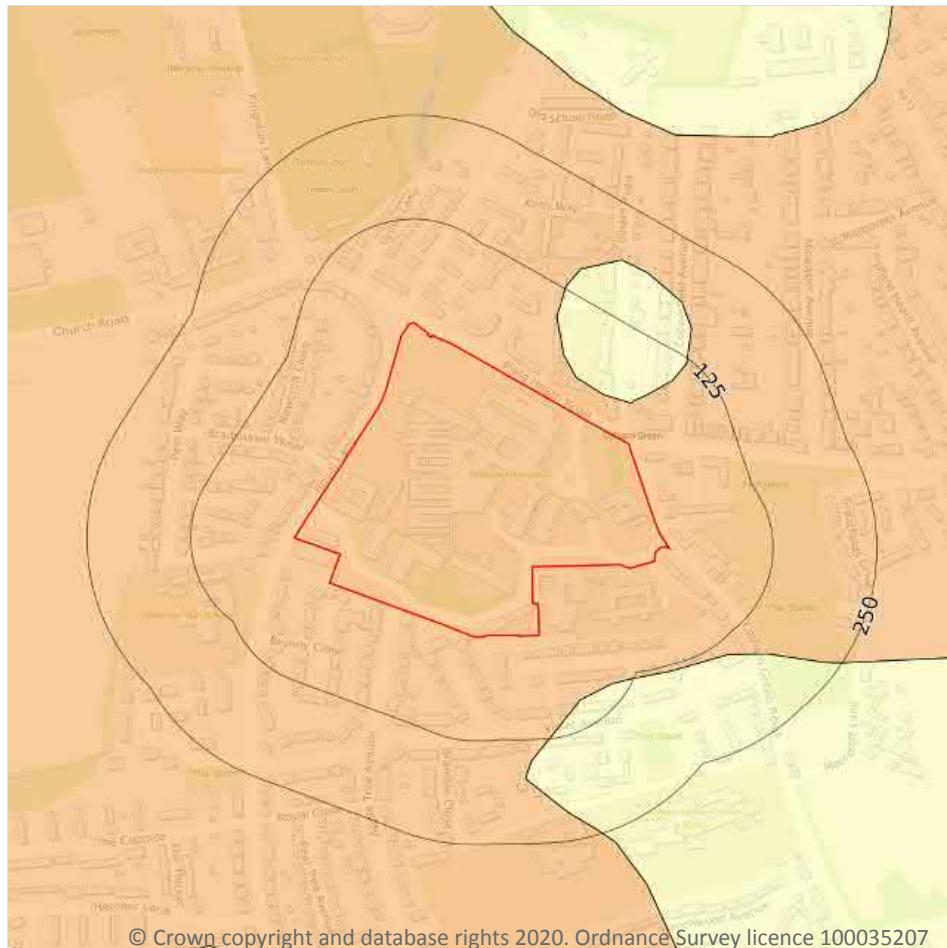


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	19m NE	506980 181930	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL 1	-	Y	N/A
3	39m N	506750 182080	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL SOAKAGE TESTS TP4	-	Y	N/A
B	41m NE	506830 182040	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL SOAKAGE TESTS TP1	-	Y	N/A
4	46m NE	506980 181960	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP2	-	Y	N/A
B	51m NE	506850 182040	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE 2	-	Y	N/A
5	53m NE	506780 182080	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP1	-	Y	N/A
6	53m NE	506960 181980	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP3	-	Y	N/A
B	69m NE	506870 182050	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP7	-	Y	N/A
7	78m NE	506940 182020	MIDDLESEX COUNTY HOSPITAL HILLINGDON	64.92	N	<a href="#">576346</a>
8	80m NE	506980 182000	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP4	-	Y	N/A
9	96m N	506780 182130	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL SOAKAGE TESTS TP3	-	Y	N/A
10	98m NE	506820 182110	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP4	-	Y	N/A
11	103m NE	506850 182100	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP5	-	Y	N/A
C	122m NE	506960 182060	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP5	-	Y	N/A
12	126m NE	506880 182110	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP6	-	Y	N/A
C	131m NE	506960 182070	UNION POOR HOUSE HILLINGDON	76.5	N	<a href="#">576347</a>
C	136m NE	506970 182070	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL 2	-	Y	N/A
D	150m NE	506820 182170	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP2	-	Y	N/A
C	155m NE	506990 182080	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP6	-	Y	N/A
D	158m NE	506820 182180	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL SOAKAGE TESTS TP2	-	Y	N/A
C	158m NE	506980 182090	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL TP7	-	Y	N/A
D	161m NE	506840 182170	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE TP3	-	Y	N/A
13	179m NE	506880 182170	HILLINGDON HOSPITAL NORTH SITE 1	-	Y	N/A
14	204m NE	506950 182160	WORKHOUSE HILLINGDON	137.16	N	<a href="#">576348</a>

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).

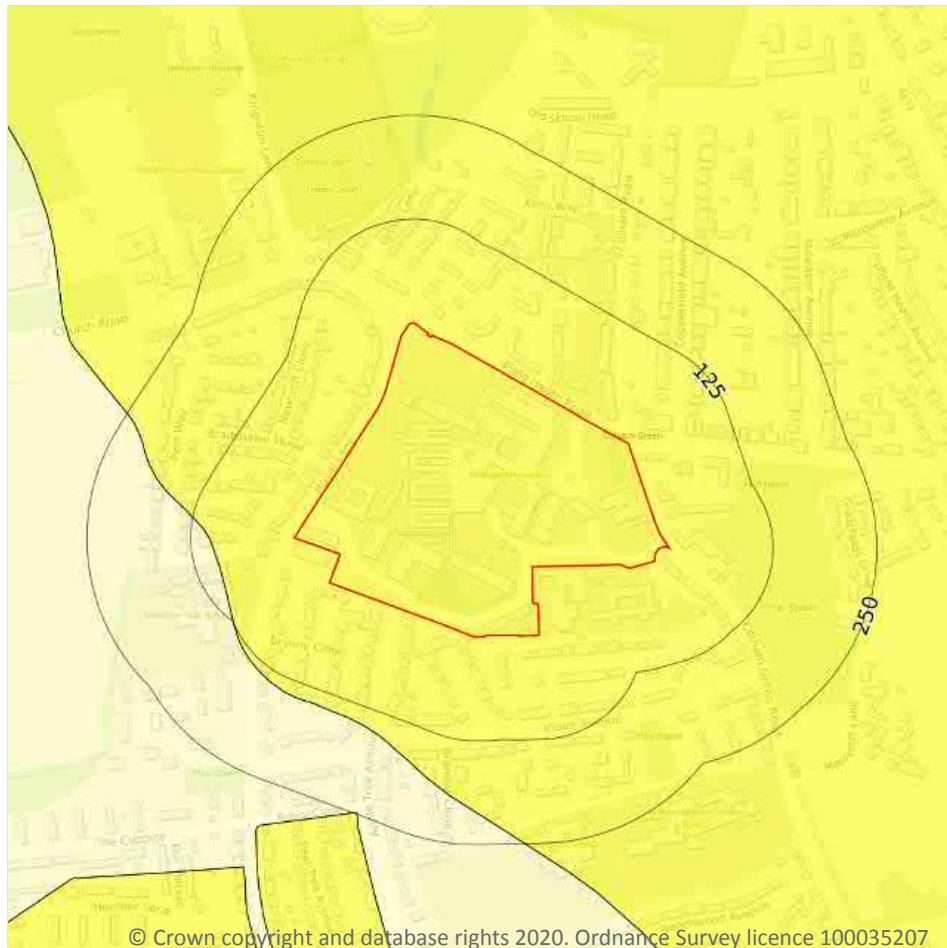
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 104](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	<b>Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.</b>
37m NE	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 17.2 Running sands

#### Records within 50m

1

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

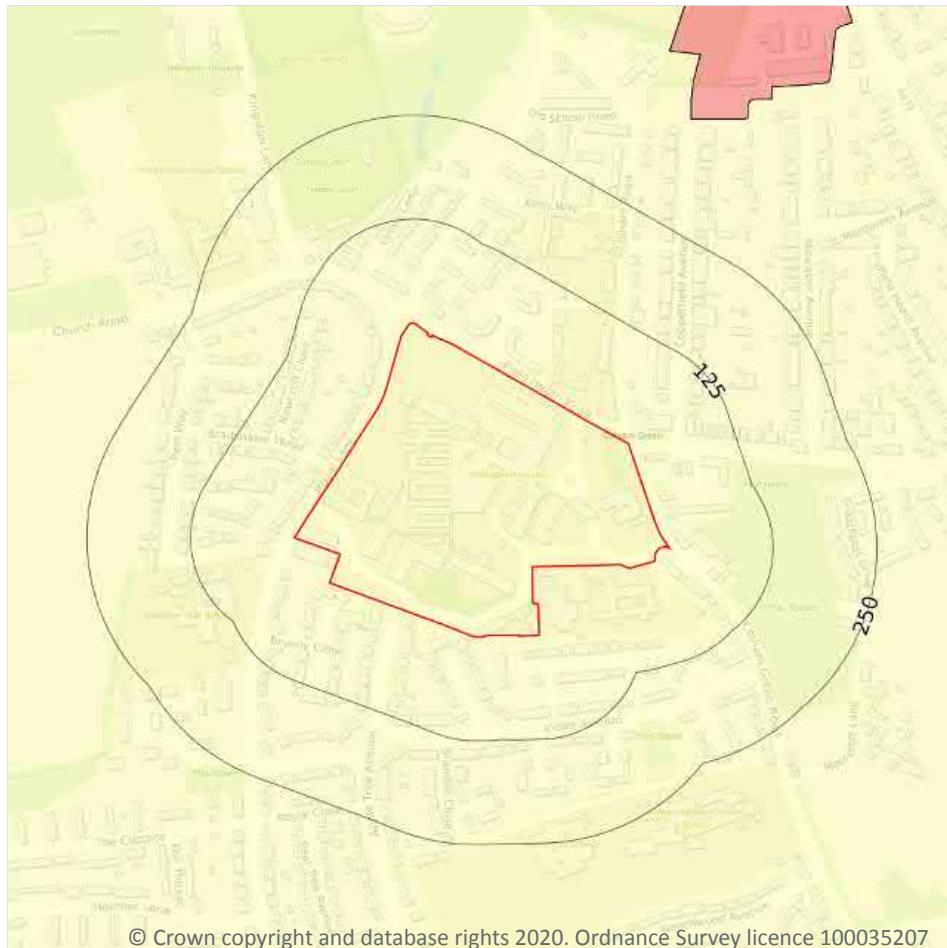
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 105](#)

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



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

### 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.

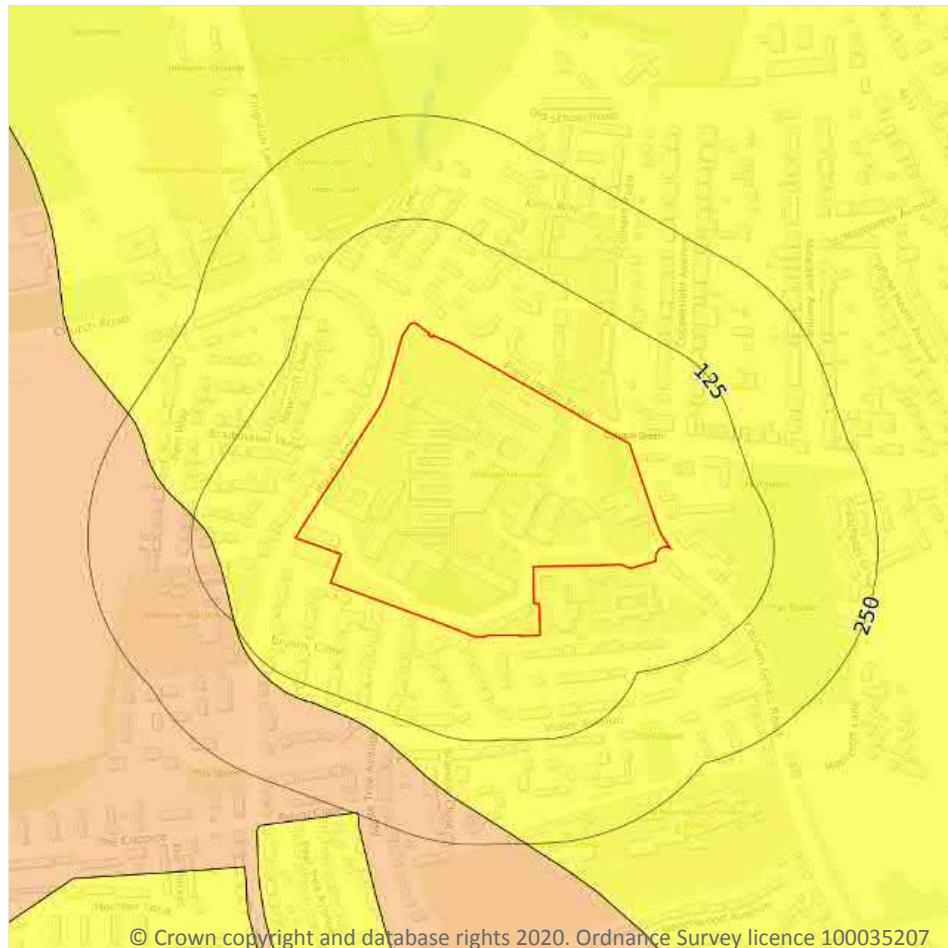
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 106](#)

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

1

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

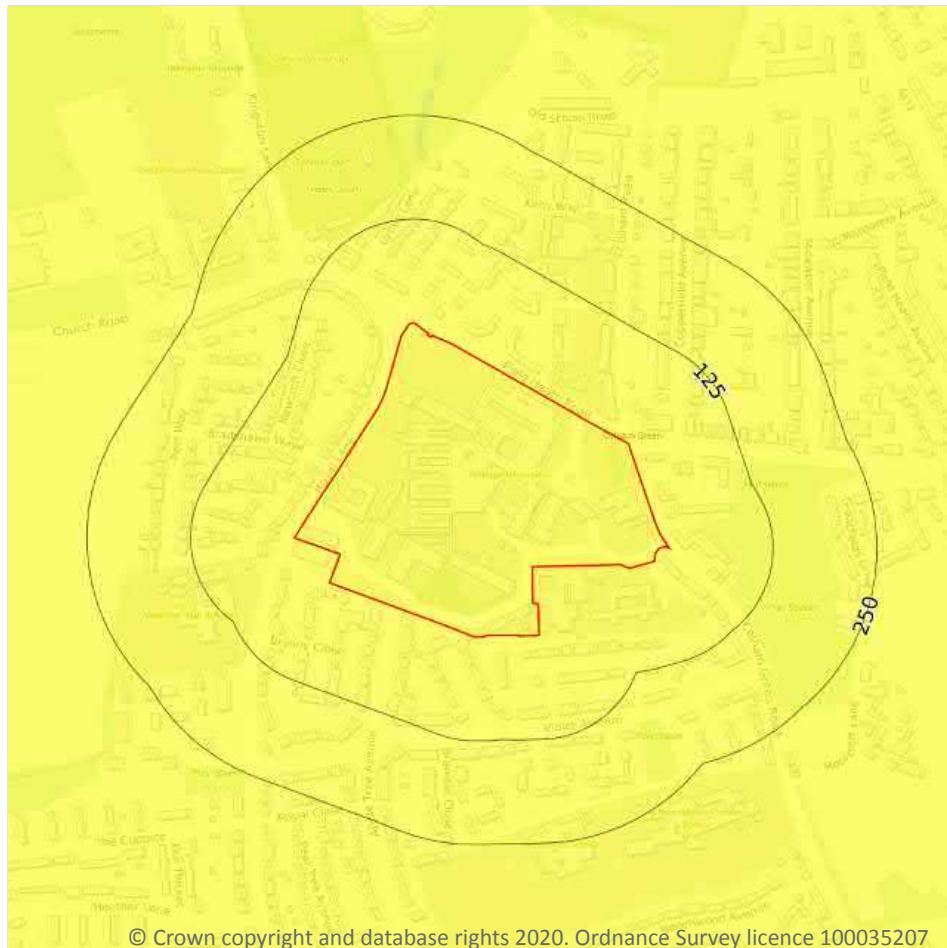
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 107**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

### 17.5 Landslides

#### 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.

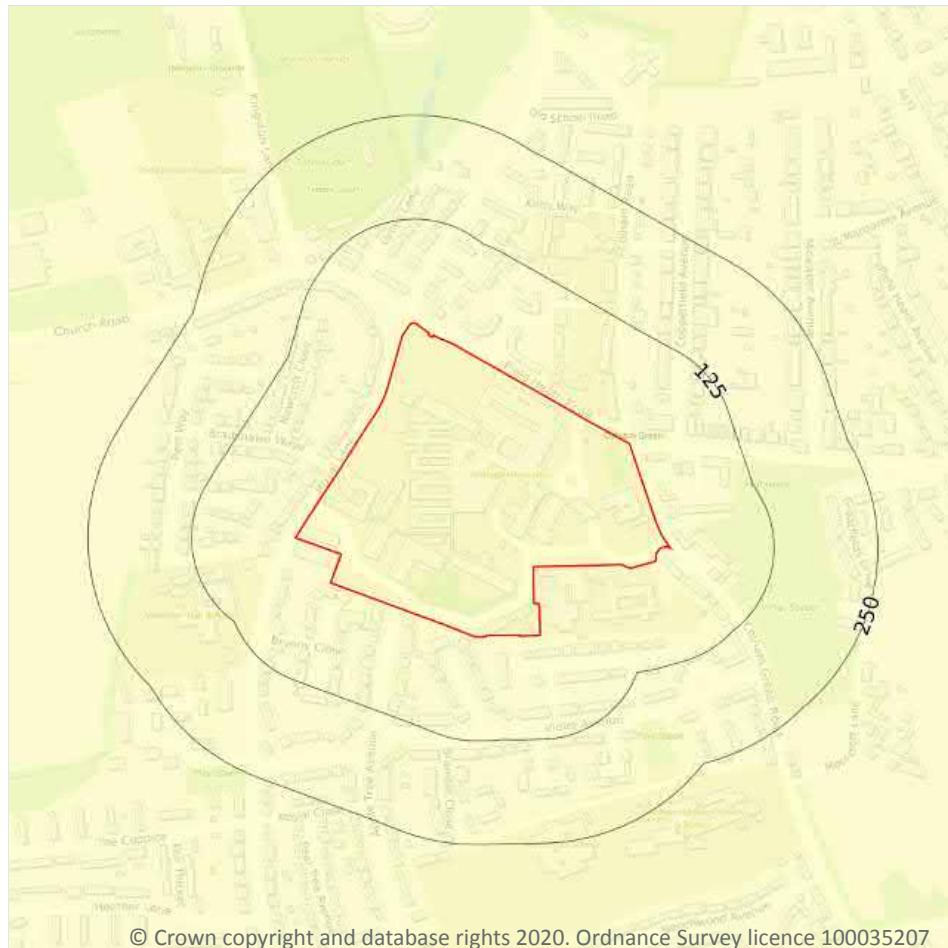
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 108](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	<b>Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.</b>

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

### 17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

#### Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on [page 109](#)

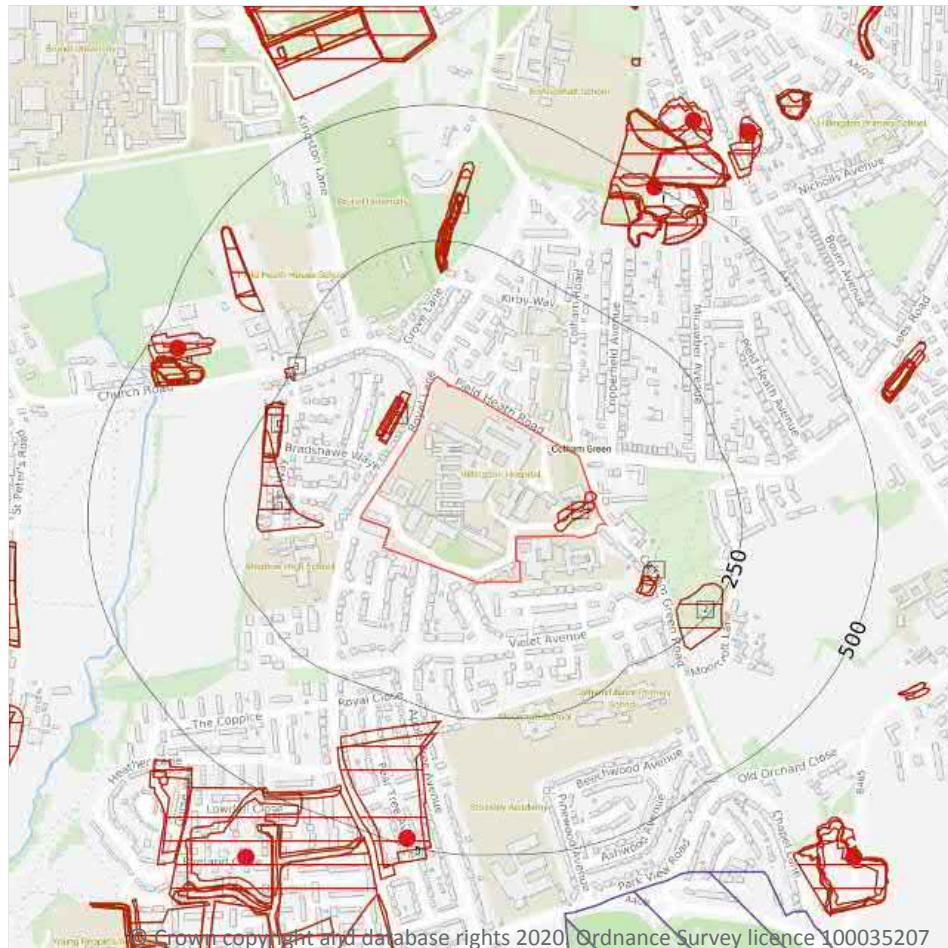
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



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



## 18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



### 18.1 Natural cavities

#### Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*



## 18.2 BritPits

### Records within 500m

3

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 111](#)

ID	Location	Details	Description
H	451m NW	Name: Pield Heath Gravel Pit Address: Cowley, UXBRIDGE, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site	Type: Ceased 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
5	486m S	Name: Yiewsley Brickfields Address: YIEWSLEY, Middlesex Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site	Type: Ceased 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
I	498m NE	Name: Colham Green Address: Hillingdon Heath, HILLINGDON, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site	Type: Ceased 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

30

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 111](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Pond	1868	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1882	1:10560
B	31m W	Pond	1913	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
B	31m W	Pond	1882	1:10560
B	32m W	Pond	1868	1:10560
B	41m W	Pond	1897	1:10560
B	41m W	Pond	1895	1:10560
1	69m W	Unspecified Heap	1959	1:10560
C	105m SE	Pond	1882	1:10560
C	116m SE	Pond	1895	1:10560
C	118m SE	Pond	1868	1:10560
D	188m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1938	1:10560
D	189m NW	Unspecified Heap	1935	1:10560
D	189m NW	Unspecified Heap	1935	1:10560
D	191m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1938	1:10560
E	192m N	Ponds	1868	1:10560
E	194m N	Pond	1938	1:10560
E	194m N	Pond	1913	1:10560
E	194m N	Ponds	1913	1:10560
E	195m N	Ponds	1935	1:10560
E	196m N	Pond	1989	1:10000
E	196m N	Pond	1975	1:10000
E	196m N	Pond	1970	1:10560
2	196m SE	Unspecified Pit	1970	1:10560
E	197m N	Pond	1932	1:10560
E	200m N	Ponds	1938	1:10560
E	200m N	Pond	1895	1:10560
E	201m N	Pond	1959	1:10560
E	203m N	Pond	1897	1:10560
3	239m NW	Ponds	1868	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



## 18.4 Underground workings

**Records within 1000m**

0

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

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

## 18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

**Records within 500m**

0

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

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

## 18.6 Non-coal mining

**Records within 1000m**

0

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

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

## 18.7 Mining cavities

**Records within 1000m**

0

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

*This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

## 18.8 JPB mining areas

**Records on site**

0

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

*This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.*



## 18.9 Coal mining

**Records on site**

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.*

## 18.10 Brine areas

**Records on site**

0

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

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

## 18.11 Gypsum areas

**Records on site**

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

*This data is sourced from British Gypsum.*

## 18.12 Tin mining

**Records on site**

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

*This data is sourced from Mining Searches UK.*

## 18.13 Clay mining

**Records on site**

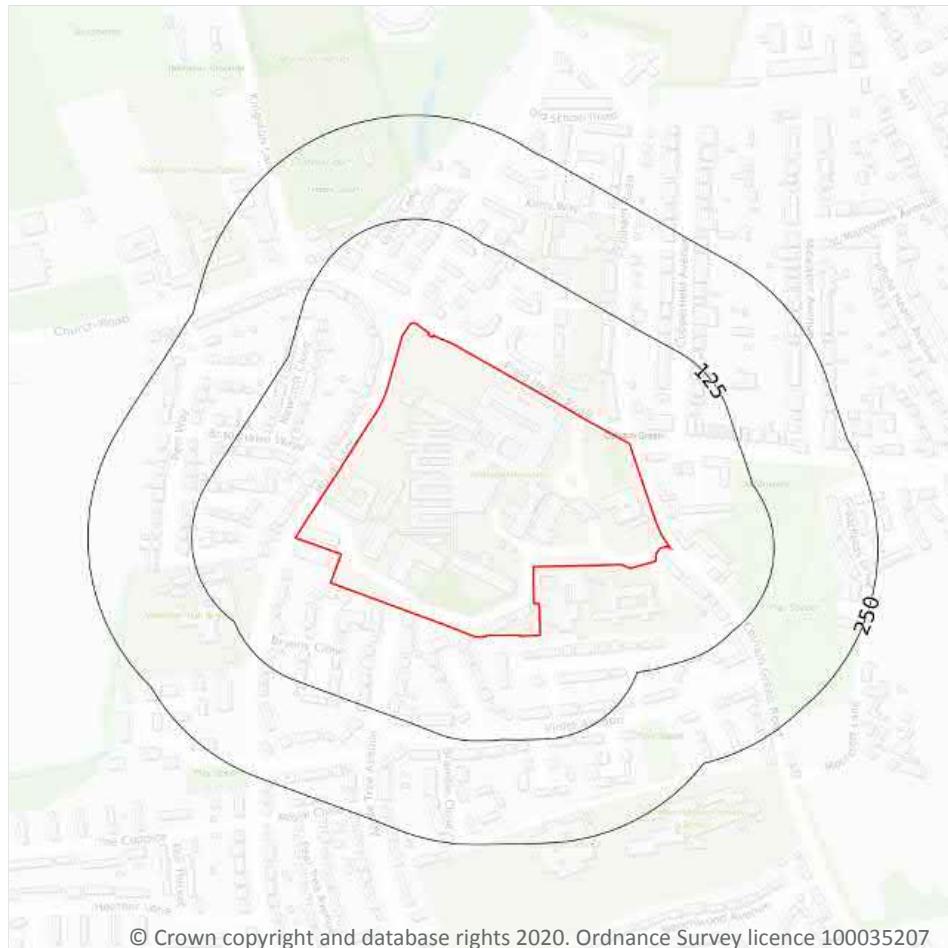
0

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 116](#)

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 km<sup>2</sup>. In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
On site	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
On site	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
38m SW	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

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

### 20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

27

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km<sup>2</sup>).

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	14	2.5	108	74	0.6	63	34	21	11
On site	14	2.5	148	102	0.6	65	31	21	10
On site	14	2.5	136	93	0.6	64	32	21	11
On site	14	2.5	182	125	0.6	67	32	22	9
On site	14	2.5	171	117	0.6	66	32	21	11



Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	14	2.5	107	74	0.6	63	33	20	11
On site	14	2.5	149	102	0.6	66	29	20	9
On site	15	2.6	108	74	0.6	65	35	21	11
On site	15	2.6	123	85	0.6	65	31	22	10
On site	15	2.6	111	76	0.6	70	36	22	10
On site	15	2.6	115	79	0.6	63	32	21	10
On site	15	2.6	124	85	0.6	67	35	21	12
On site	15	2.6	169	116	0.7	65	33	22	12
On site	15	2.6	165	113	0.7	73	38	23	13
On site	15	2.6	127	87	0.7	69	38	21	12
On site	15	2.6	220	151	0.7	67	35	23	14
On site	15	2.6	164	113	0.7	67	37	25	9
On site	16	2.8	235	161	0.8	67	38	24	15
On site	16	2.8	118	81	0.7	75	43	25	12
3m NE	15	2.6	202	139	0.7	68	34	22	12
6m SE	15	2.6	170	117	0.7	76	42	23	14
7m SW	15	2.6	112	77	0.7	67	37	21	11
9m W	16	2.8	147	101	0.7	67	39	26	9
20m NW	15	2.6	197	135	0.7	68	37	26	9
41m NE	14	2.5	165	113	0.6	67	30	20	10
46m SE	16	2.8	227	156	0.8	75	43	24	16
50m E	17	3	299	205	0.8	68	38	25	18

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



## 20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

### Records within 50m

1

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km<sup>2</sup>.

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)	Sample Type
3m SW	14.2	0.6	61.0	32.6	20.2	105.0	10.7	Topsoil

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



## 21 Railway infrastructure and projects

### 21.1 Underground railways (London)

**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

### 21.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

### 21.3 Railway tunnels

**Records within 250m****0**

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

### 21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

**Records within 250m****0**

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

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

### 21.5 Royal Mail tunnels

**Records within 250m****0**

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



*This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.*

## 21.6 Historical railways

### Records within 250m

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.*

## 21.7 Railways

### Records within 250m

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.*

## 21.8 Crossrail 1

### Records within 500m

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

## 21.9 Crossrail 2

### Records within 500m

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

## 21.10 HS2

### Records within 500m

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.*



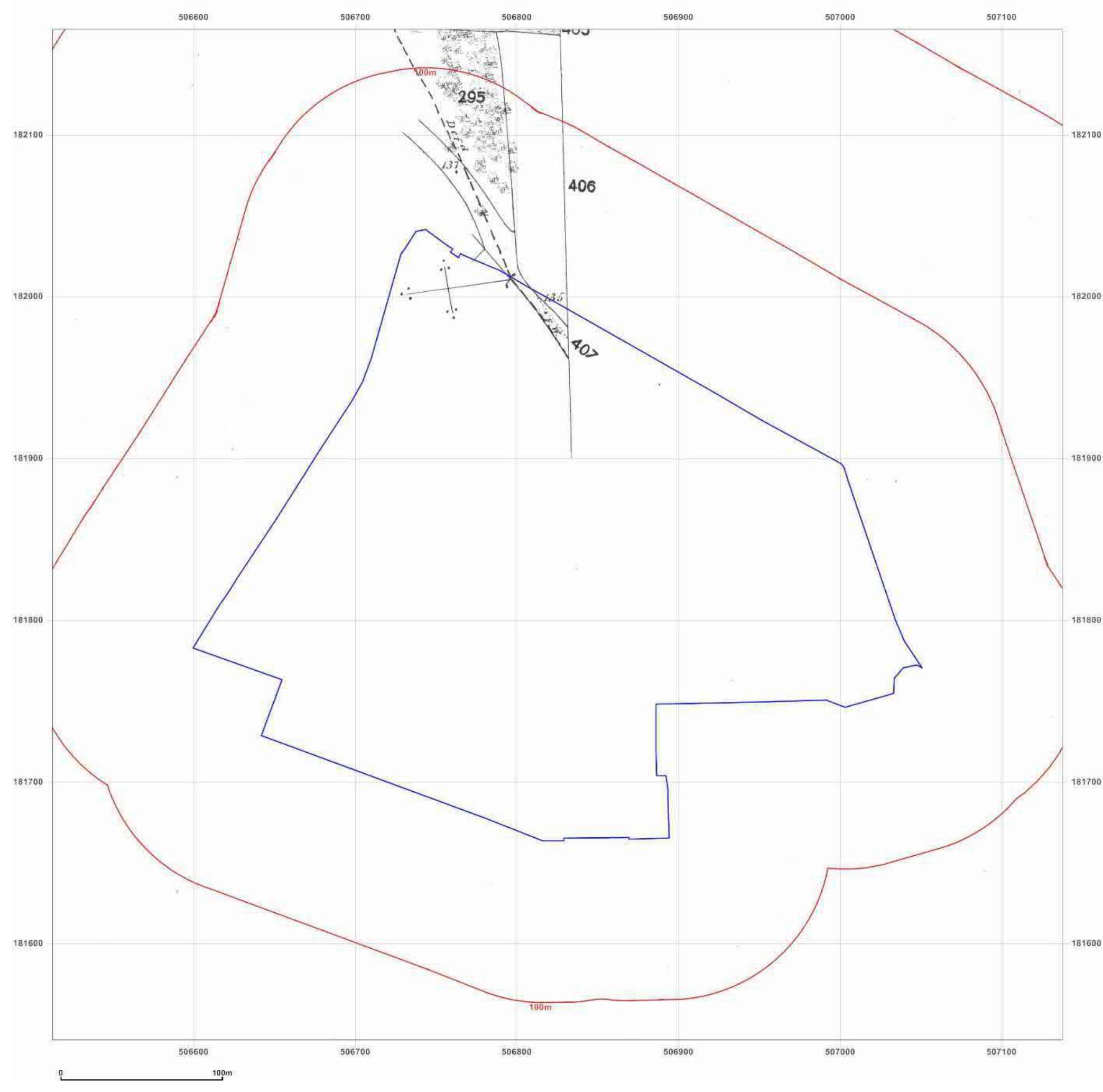
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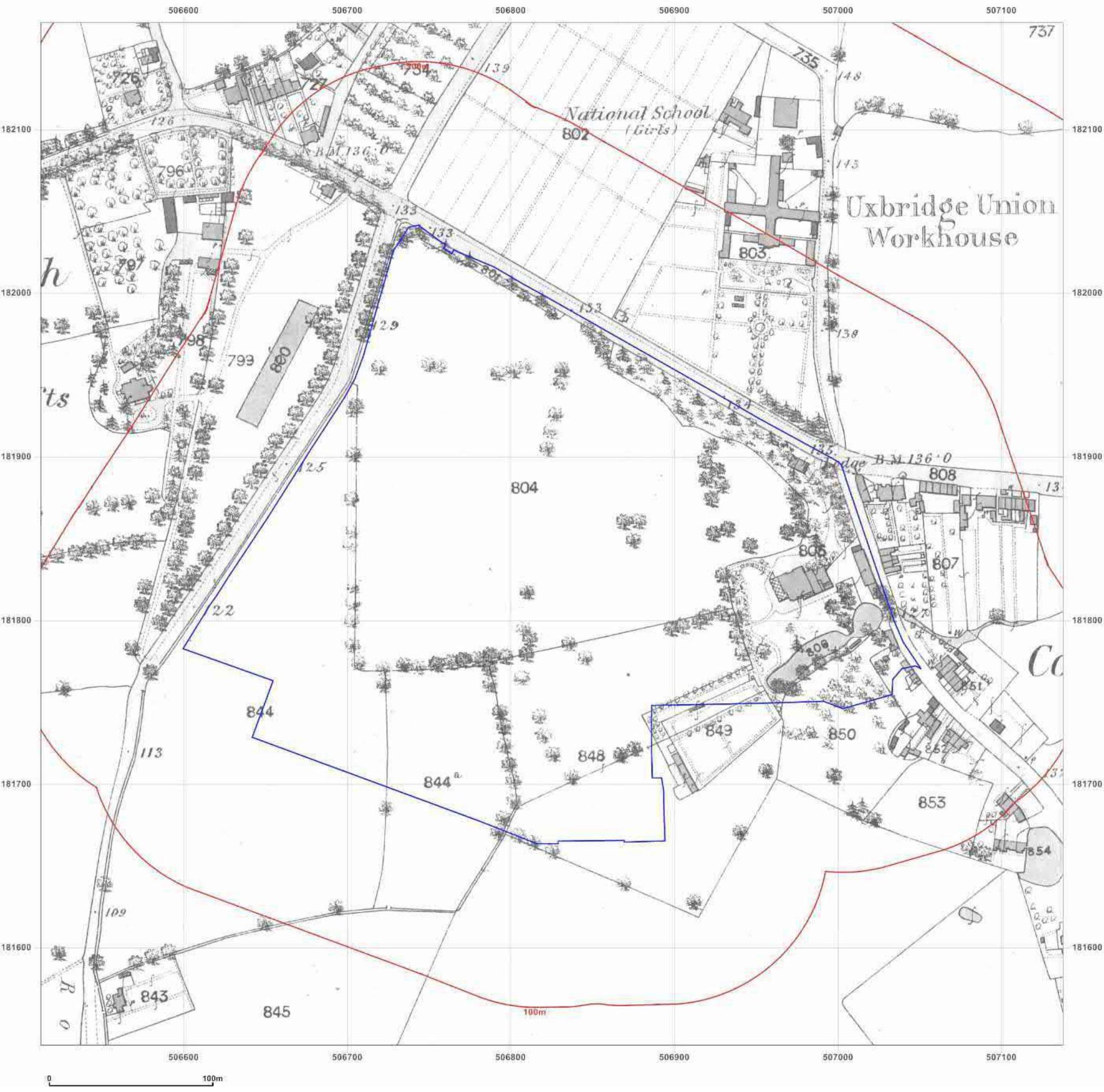
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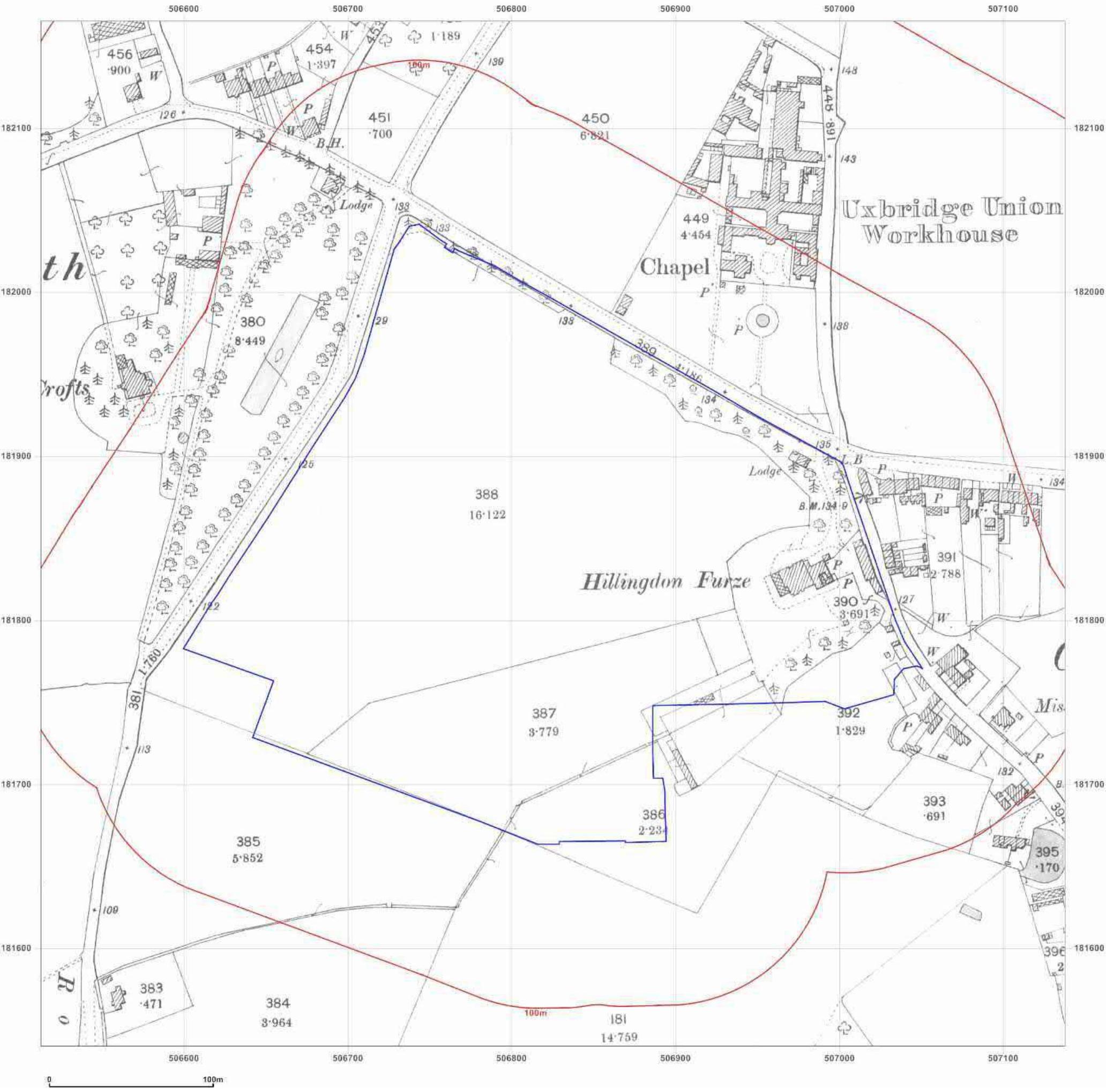
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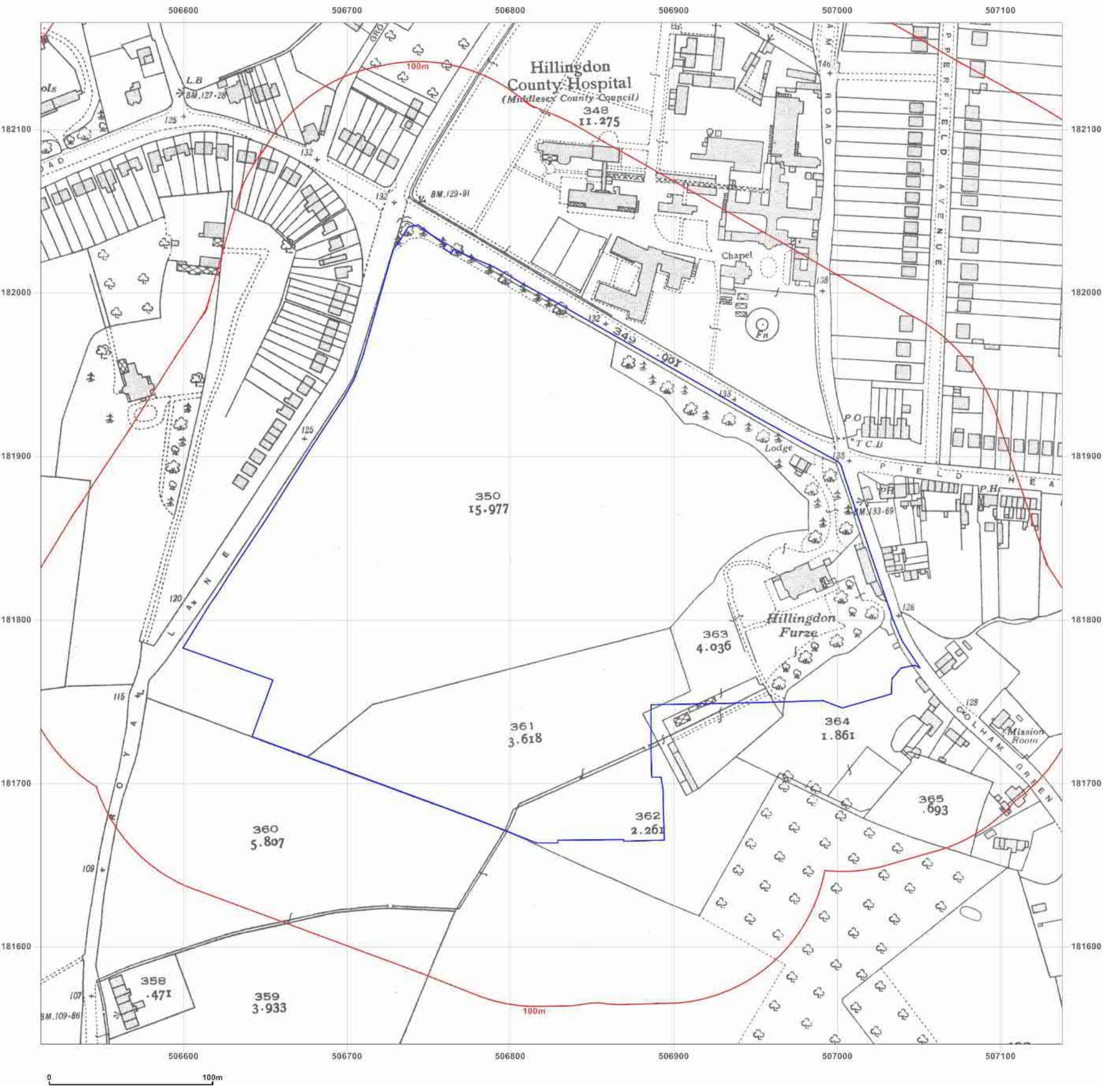
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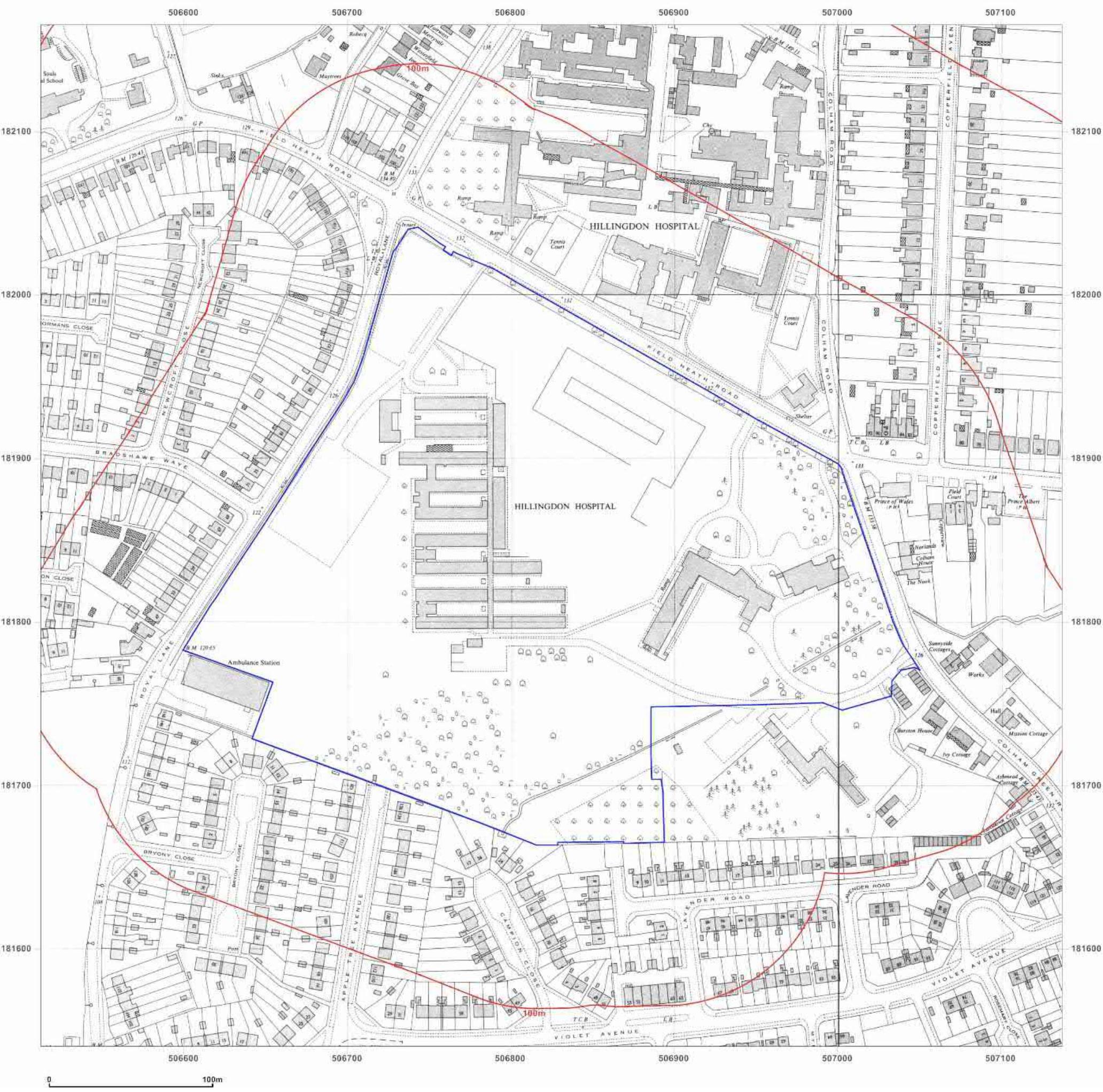


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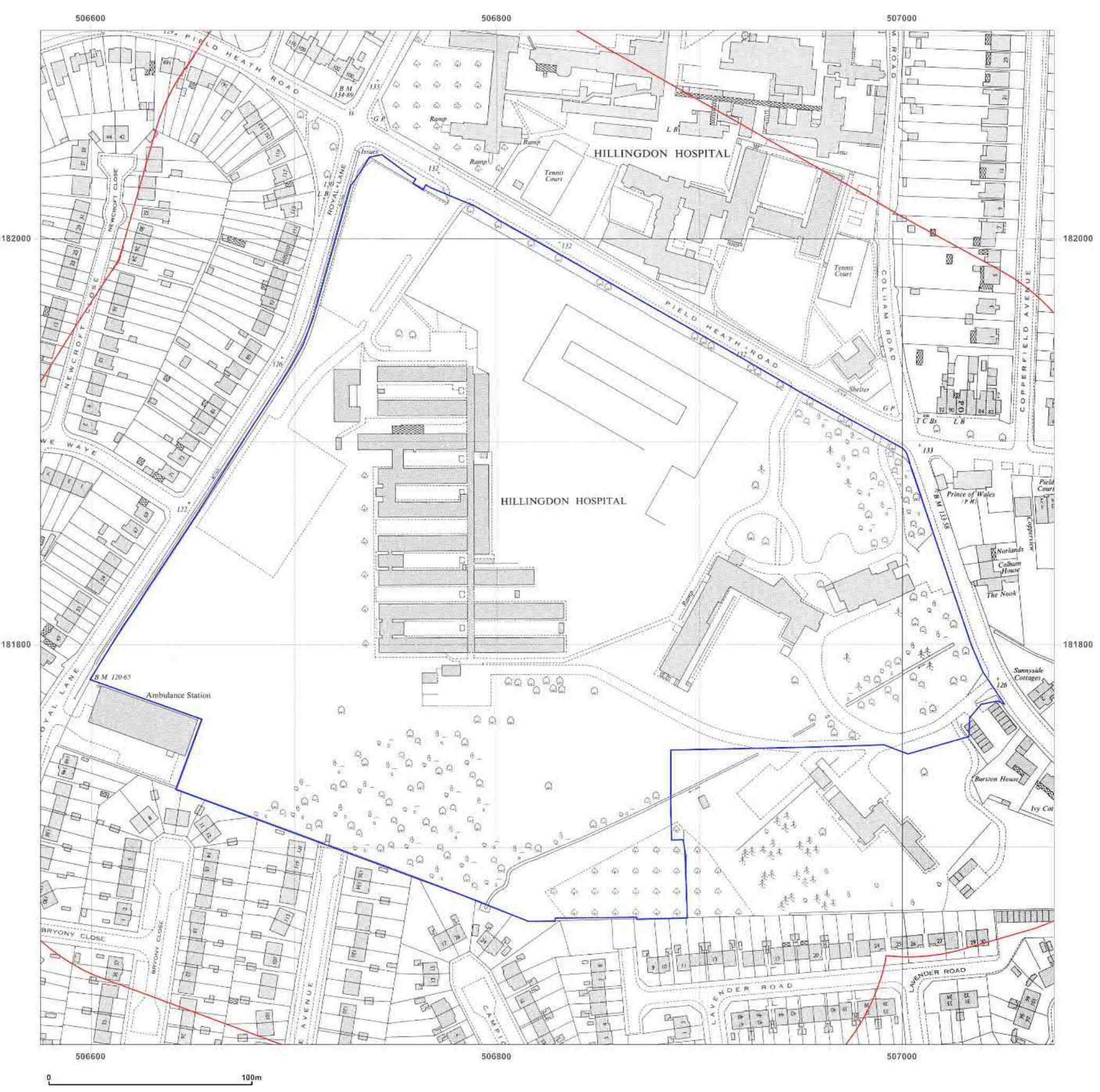


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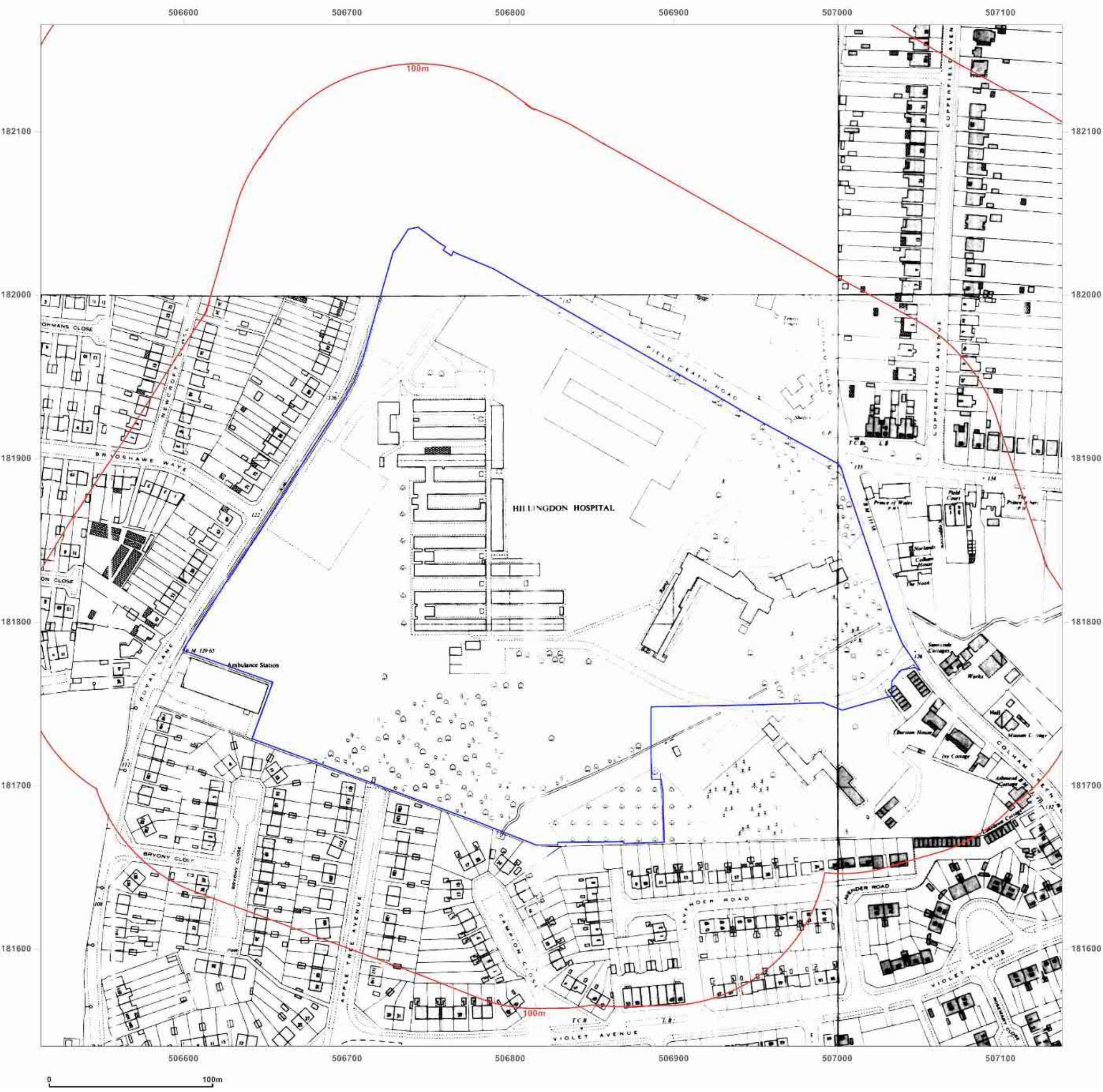


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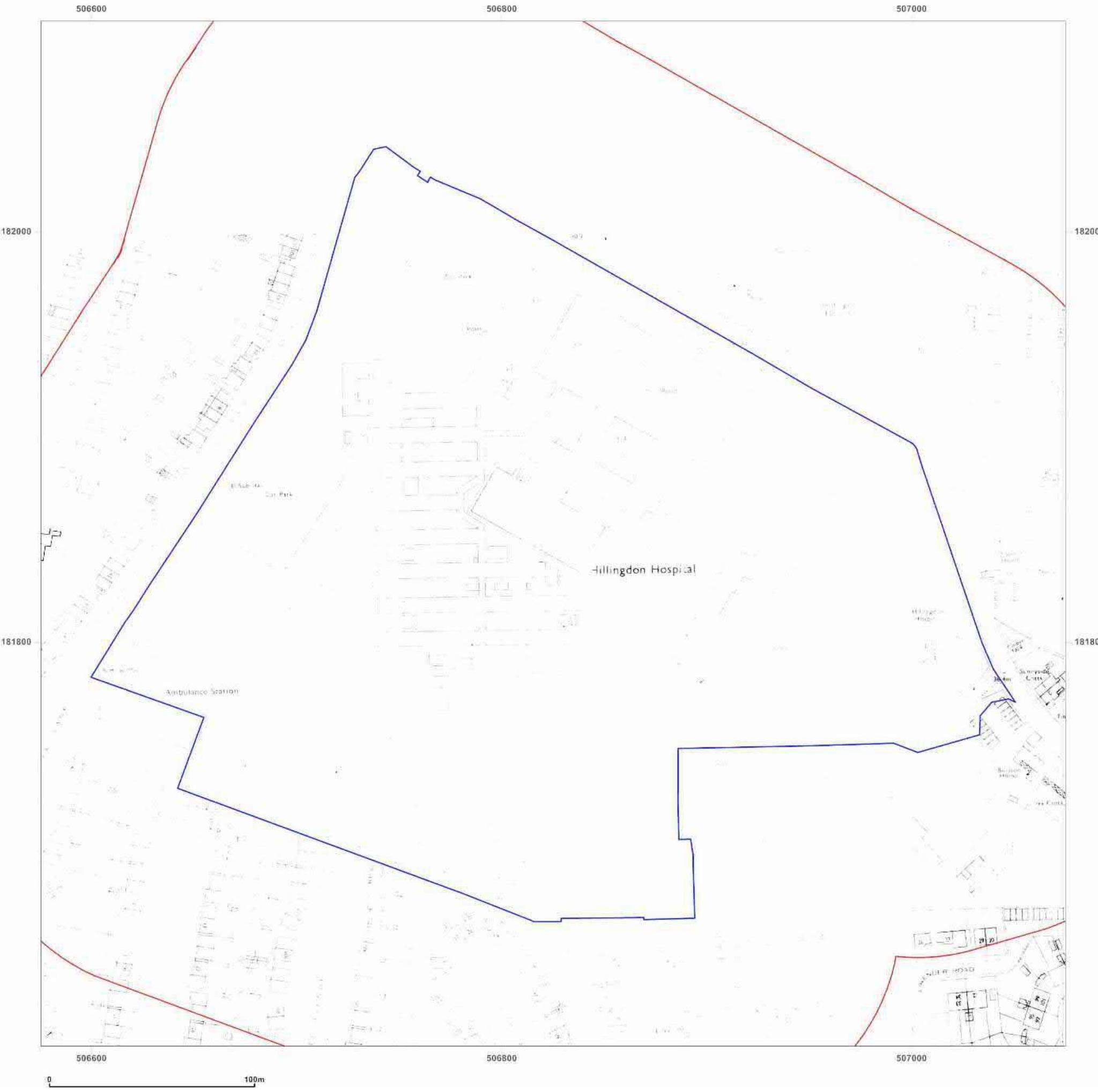


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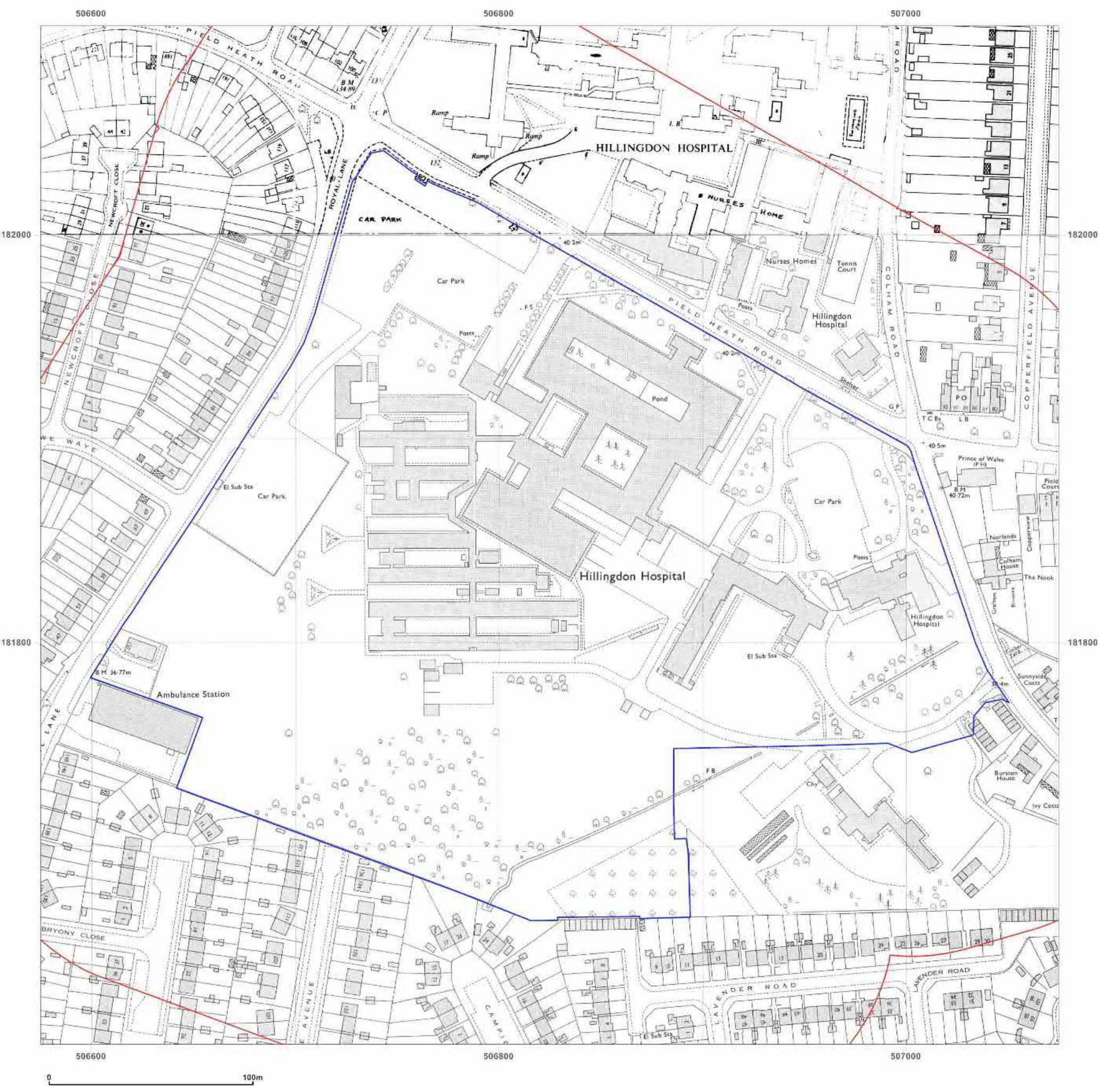


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Map legend available at:  
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