ID	Location	Details	
-	1913m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/28/0277 Details: Spray Irrigation - Spray Irrigation Definition Order Direct Source: THAMES GROUNDWATER Point: WELL AT LITTLE LONDON NURSERY, HARLINGTON ROAD, HILLINGDON Data Type: Point Name: BARWICK Easting: 507800 Northing: 181700	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 13/02/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 25/09/1996 Version End Date: -

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

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m	**3**

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

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 59 >**

ID	Location	Details	
1	24m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/36/0038 Details: Dust suppression Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: GRAND UNION CANAL FRONTAGE AT WEST DRAYTON Data Type: Line Name: BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD Easting: 507700 Northing: 179800	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 26/03/1976 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 28/02/1995 Version End Date: -
2	137m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/36/0038 Details: Process Water Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: GRAND UNION CANAL AT STOCKLEY ROAD, WEST DRAYTON. Data Type: Line Name: Canal and River Trust Easting: 507770 Northing: 179890	Annual Volume (m^3): 24000 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 160 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 26/03/1976 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 102 Version Start Date: 17/12/2007 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1573m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/36/0075 Details: Non-Evaporative Cooling Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: GRAND UNION CANAL AT UBS DATA PROCESSING CENTRE, HAYES Data Type: Point Name: Canal and River Trust Easting: 509249 Northing: 179886	Annual Volume (m^3): 3101040 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 8496 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/10/2008 Expiry Date: 31/03/2025 Issue No: 2 Version Start Date: 22/09/2010 Version End Date: -

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

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m	0

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

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

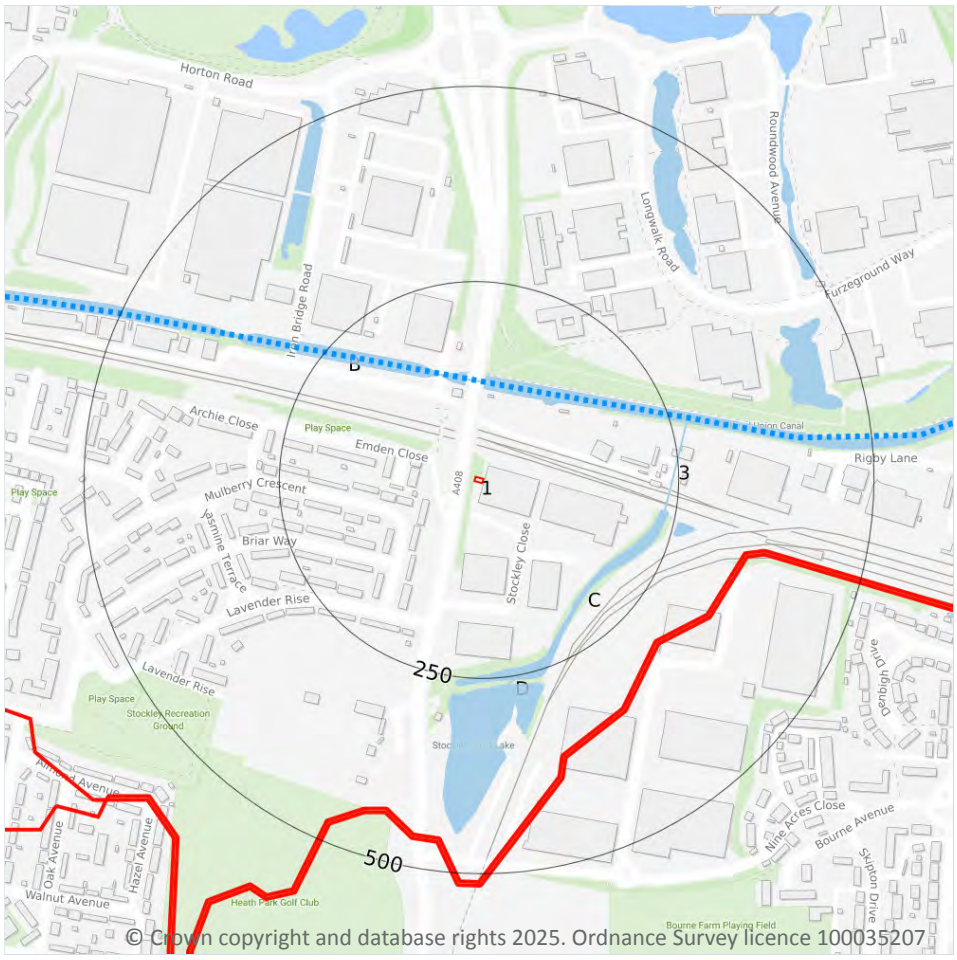
5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m	0

Source Protection Zones in the confined aquifer define the sensitivity around a deep groundwater abstraction to contamination. A confined aquifer would normally be protected from contamination by overlying geology and is only considered a sensitive resource if deep excavation/drilling is taking place.

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

6 Hydrology



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Surface water features (wider than 5m)

Surface water features (narrower than 5m)

WFD River, canal and surface water transfer water bodies

WFD Lake water bodies

WFD Transitional and coastal water bodies

WFD Surface water body catchments boundaries

WFD Groundwater body boundaries

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m	5

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 66 >**

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
B	122m N	Canal. A manmade watercourse for inland navigation.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Grand Union Canal

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
C	190m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
3	236m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Not provided	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	246m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	246m S	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	4

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 66 >**

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site	1

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 66 >**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	**On site**	**River**	**Pinn**	**GB106039023070**	**Colne**	**Colne**

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified	2

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 66 >**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
A	122m N	Canal	Grand Union Canal, Uxbridge to Hanwell Locks, Slough Arm, Padding	GB70610078 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019
-	2173m NW	River	Pinn	GB106039023070 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 66 >**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
1	**On site**	**Lower Thames Gravels**	**GB40603G000300 ↗**	**Poor**	**Good**	**Poor**	**2019**

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

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

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m	0

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

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

8 Surface water flooding

Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 250 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 100 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 30 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site	**Negligible**
Highest risk within 50m	**1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m**

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 72 >**

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

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

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Negligible
1 in 250 year	Negligible
1 in 100 year	Negligible
1 in 30 year	Negligible

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

9 Groundwater flooding

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 74 >**

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m	0

Sites managed for nature conservation, and to provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature. They are declared by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency.

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m	0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m	25

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 75 >**

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
1	132m N	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
2	138m N	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
3	236m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
4	259m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
5	502m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
6	550m NW	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
7	1003m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
8	1038m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
9	1062m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
10	1228m E	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1245m N	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1291m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1317m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1349m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1503m W	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1538m SW	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1559m N	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1724m E	London Green Belt	Hillingdon

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
-	1813m SE	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1857m E	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1879m SW	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1885m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1909m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1963m NW	London Green Belt	Hillingdon
-	1981m S	London Green Belt	Hillingdon

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

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

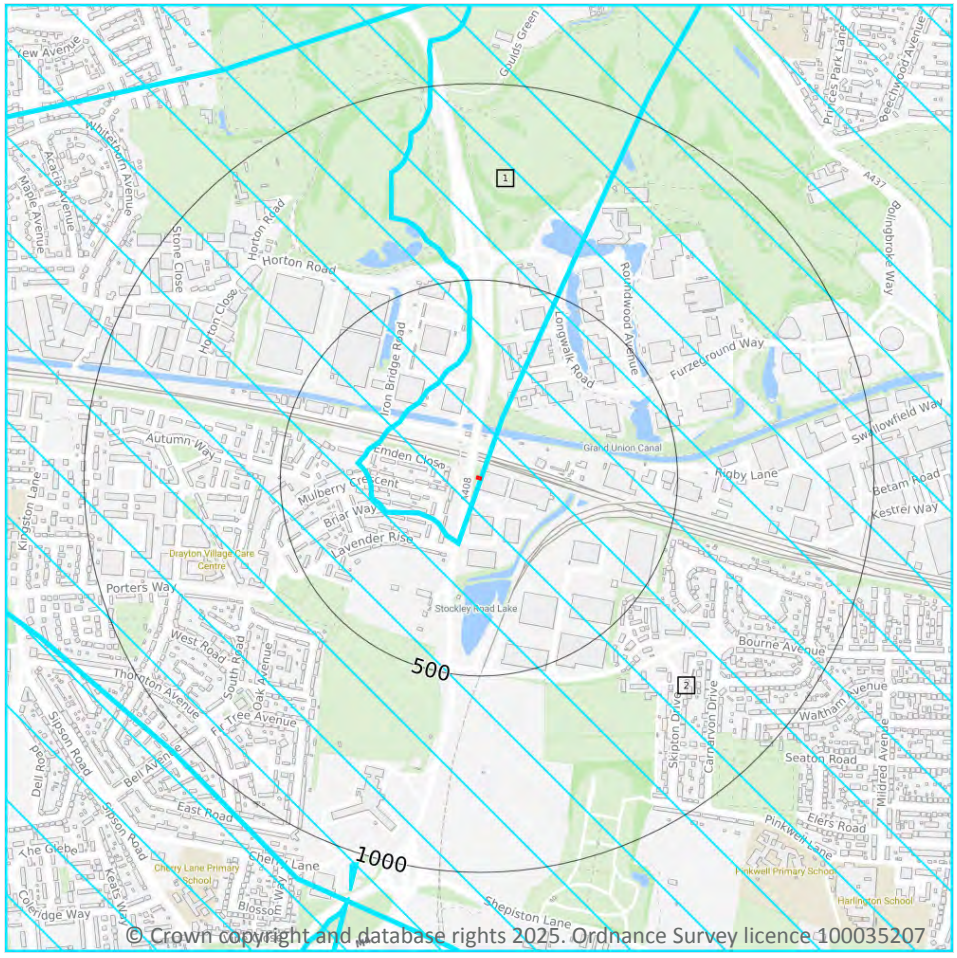
10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m	0

Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

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

SSSI Impact Zones and Units



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

SSSI Impact Risk Zones

SSSI Units

- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site	2

Developed to allow rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 81 >**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0300000630000&notes=&location=507945,180788%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)
2	On site	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0300000630050&notes=&location=509847,179377%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)

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	0

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

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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m	0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m	0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m	1

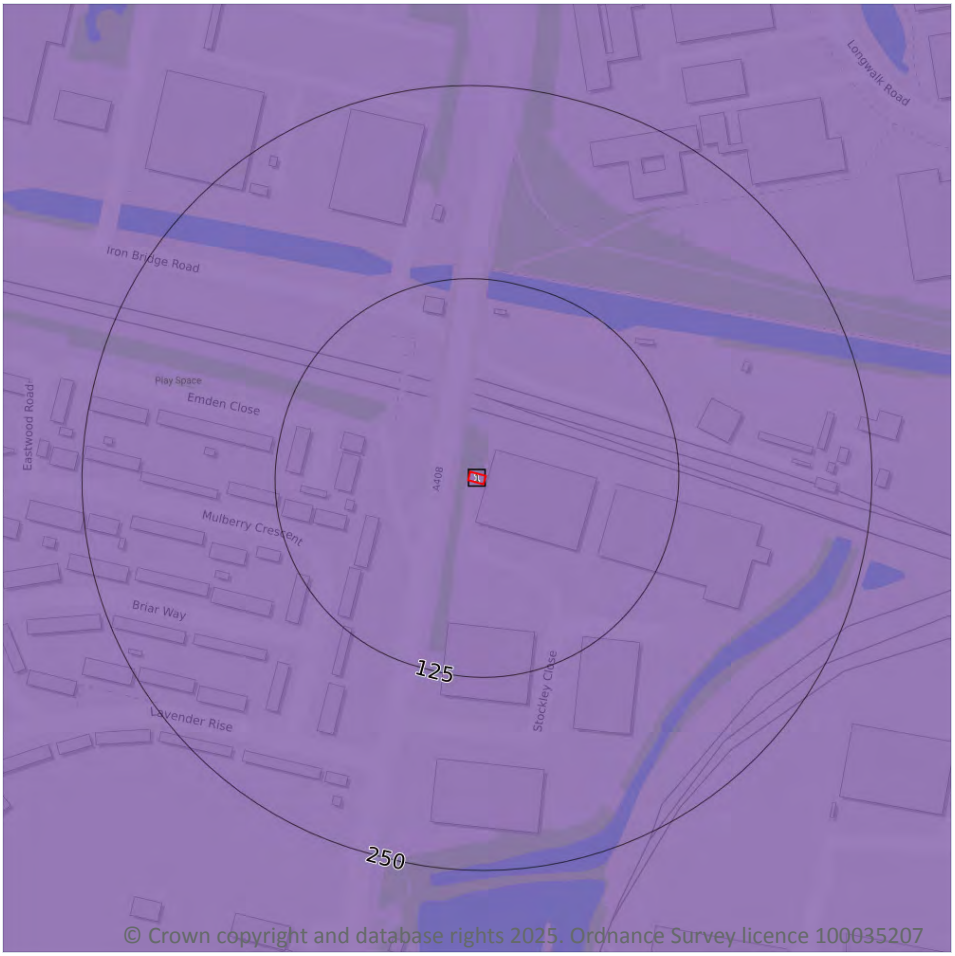
Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 83 >**

ID	Location	Name	Grade
1	163m N	Stockley Park: Business Park Phases I And Ii, And Country Park And Golf Course	II

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 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	1

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 86 >**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	**On site**	**Urban**	**Non-agricultural/no quality assigned**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m	0

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

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

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13 Habitat designations

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	9

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 88 >**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	21m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	87m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	108m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	132m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
A	133m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
5	164m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	165m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	194m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	230m E	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.

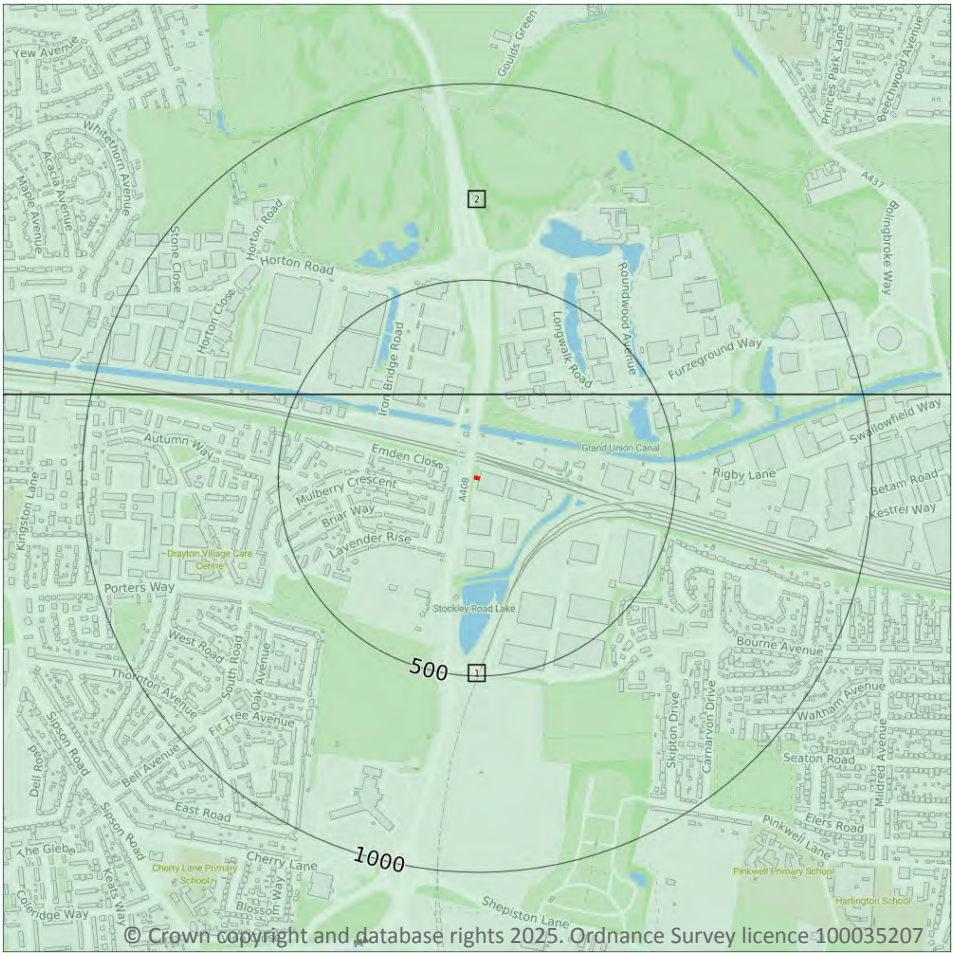
13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

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



14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m	2

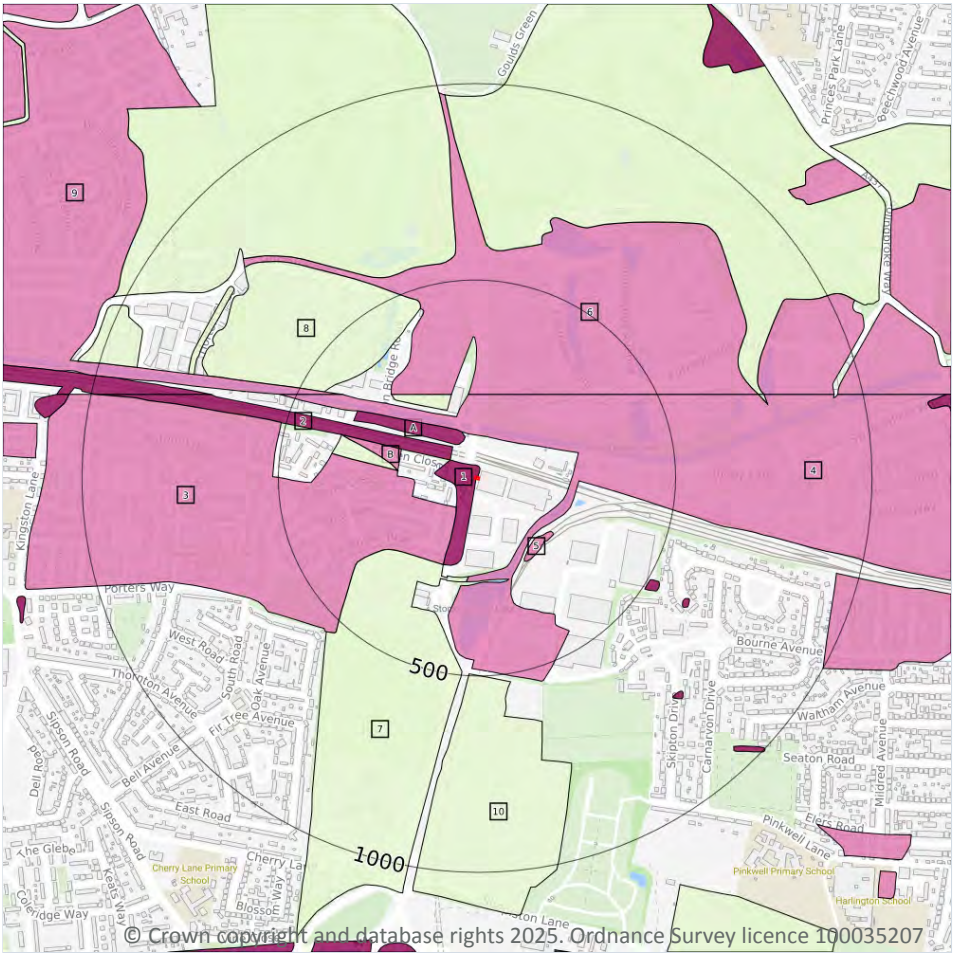
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 90 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**No coverage**	**TQ07NE**
2	209m N	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	TQ08SE

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 **14**

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.

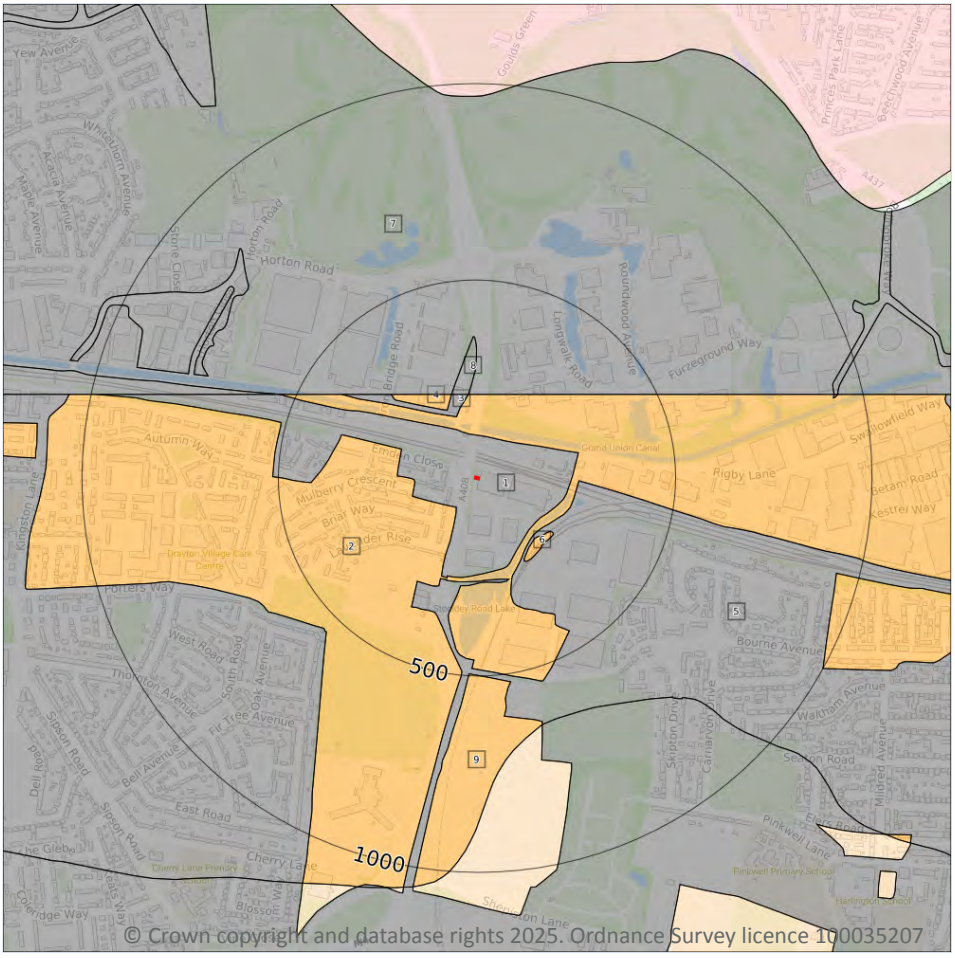
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 91 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**MGR-UKNOWN**	**Made Ground (Undivided)**	**Unknown/unclassified Entry**
2	76m NW	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
3	87m SW	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
A	91m NW	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	105m N	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
A	183m NW	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
B	197m W	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
B	197m W	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
5	207m SE	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
6	209m N	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
7	234m S	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
8	383m NW	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
9	398m NW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
10	495m S	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry

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	9

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 93 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**LASI-Z**	**Langley Silt Member - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)**	**Silt**
2	87m SW	LHGR-XSV	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
3	159m N	LASI-Z	Langley Silt Member - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	183m NW	LHGR-XSV	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
5	198m SE	LASI-Z	Langley Silt Member - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
6	207m SE	LHGR-XSV	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
7	209m N	LHGR-V	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Gravel (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Gravel
8	210m N	LASI-Z	Langley Silt Member - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
9	495m S	LHGR-XSV	Lynch Hill Gravel Member - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m	**0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock

Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m **2**

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 95 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**LC-CLAY**	**London Clay Formation - Clay**	**Eocene Epoch**
2	209m N	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

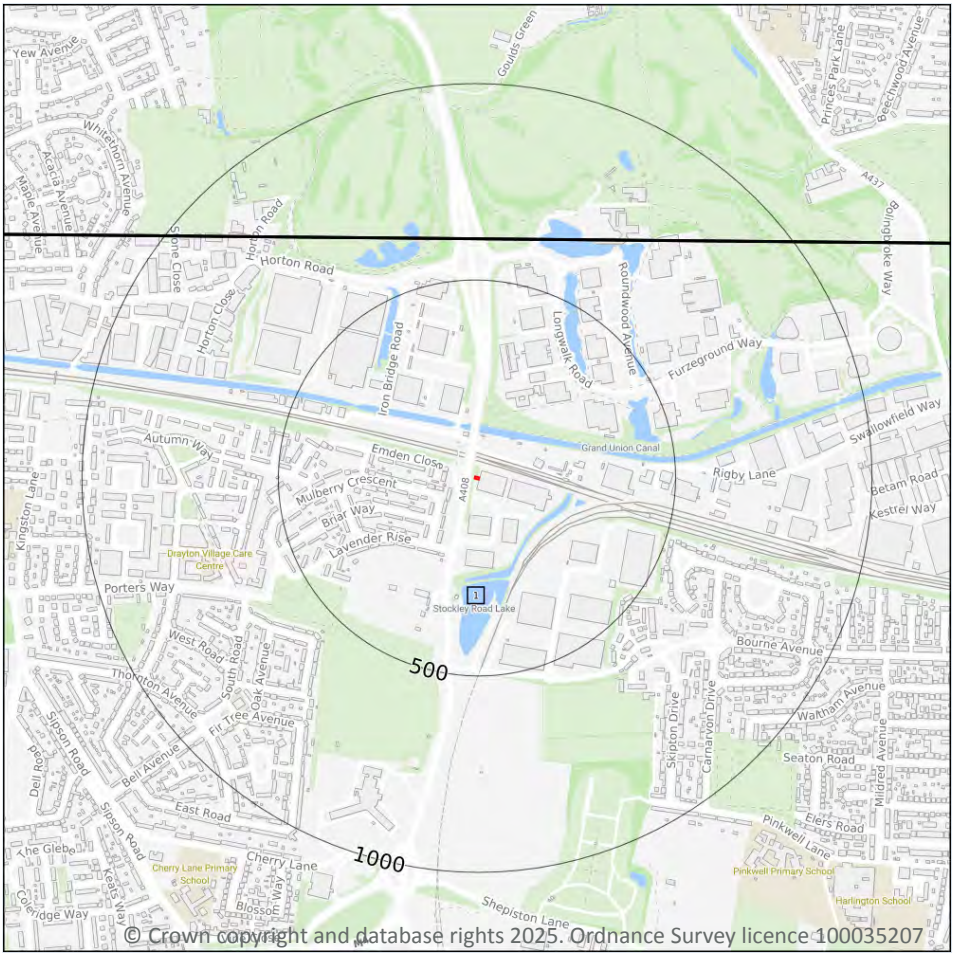
14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

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

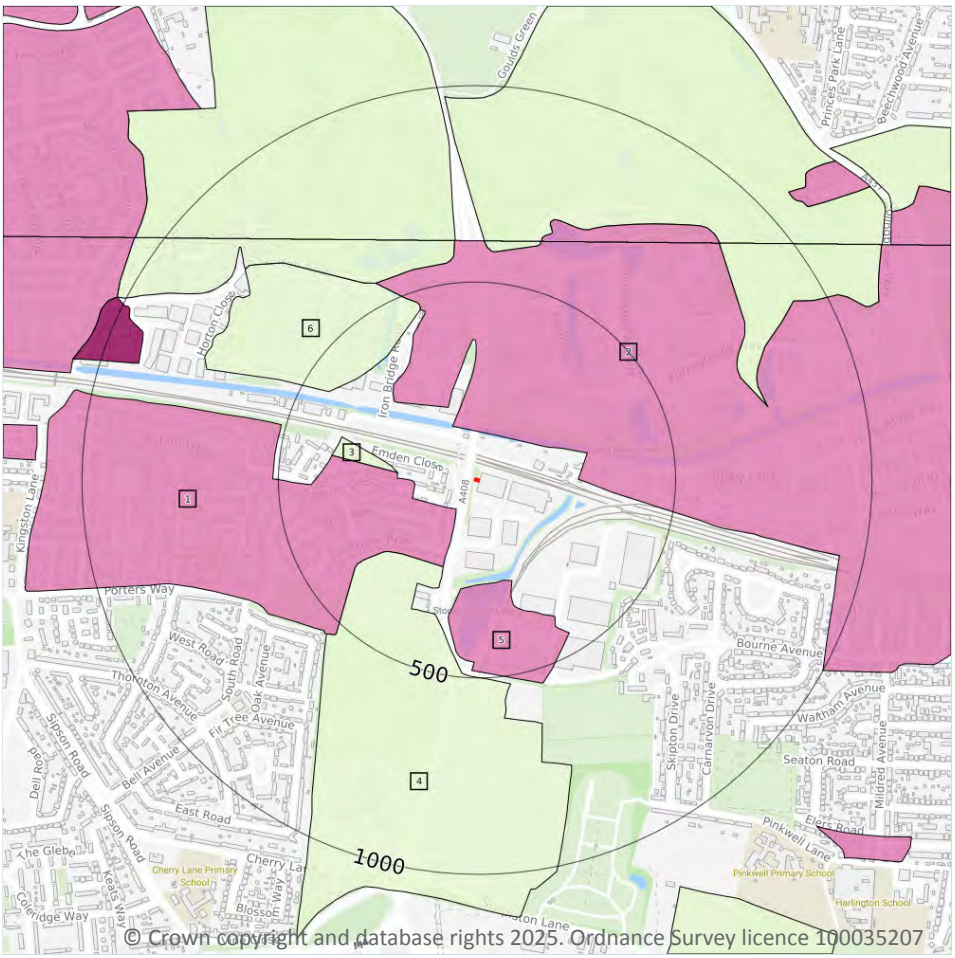
An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 97 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**EW269_windsor_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	6

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 98 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	87m SW	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
2	118m N	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
3	197m W	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
4	234m S	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	259m S	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
6	383m NW	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

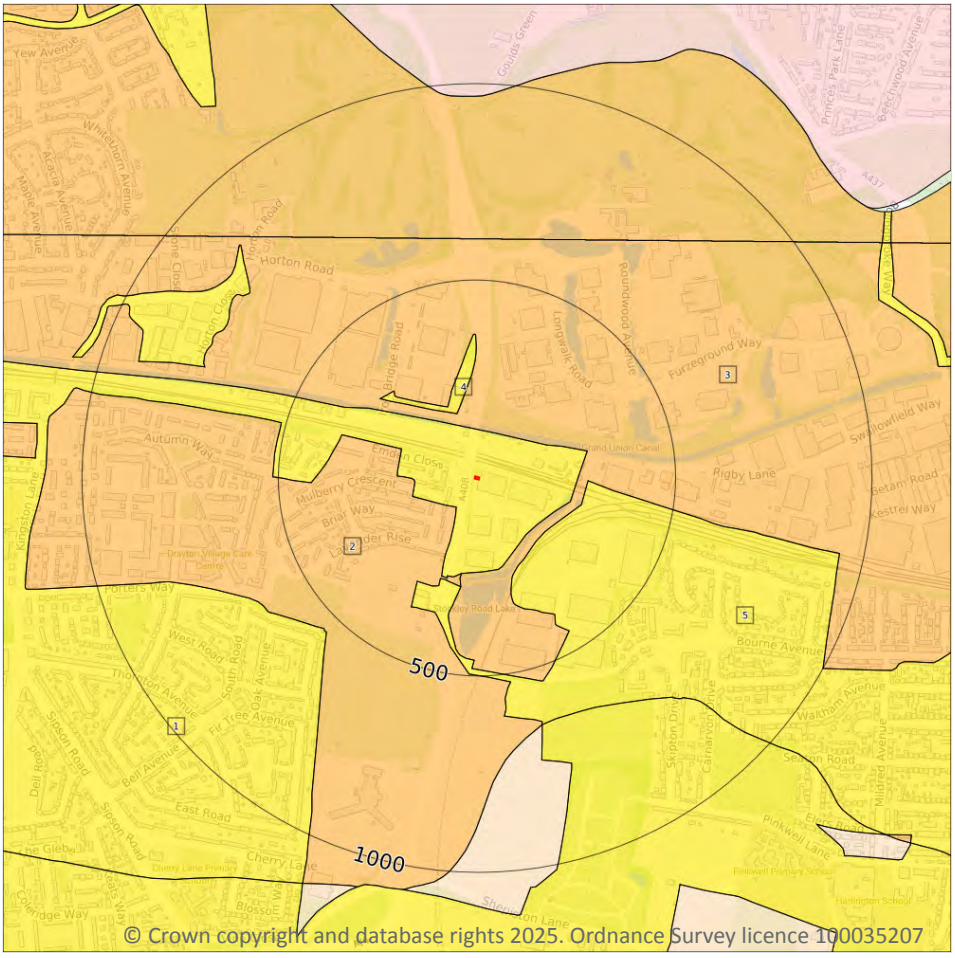
15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

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 100 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**LASI-XCZ**	**LANGLEY SILT MEMBER**	**CLAY AND SILT**
2	87m SW	LHGR-XSV	LYNCH HILL GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	118m N	LHGR-XSV	LYNCH HILL GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
4	167m N	LASI-XCZ	LANGLEY SILT MEMBER	CLAY AND SILT

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	214m SE	LASI-XCZ	LANGLEY SILT MEMBER	CLAY AND SILT

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	**Mixed**	**Low**	**Very Low**

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.

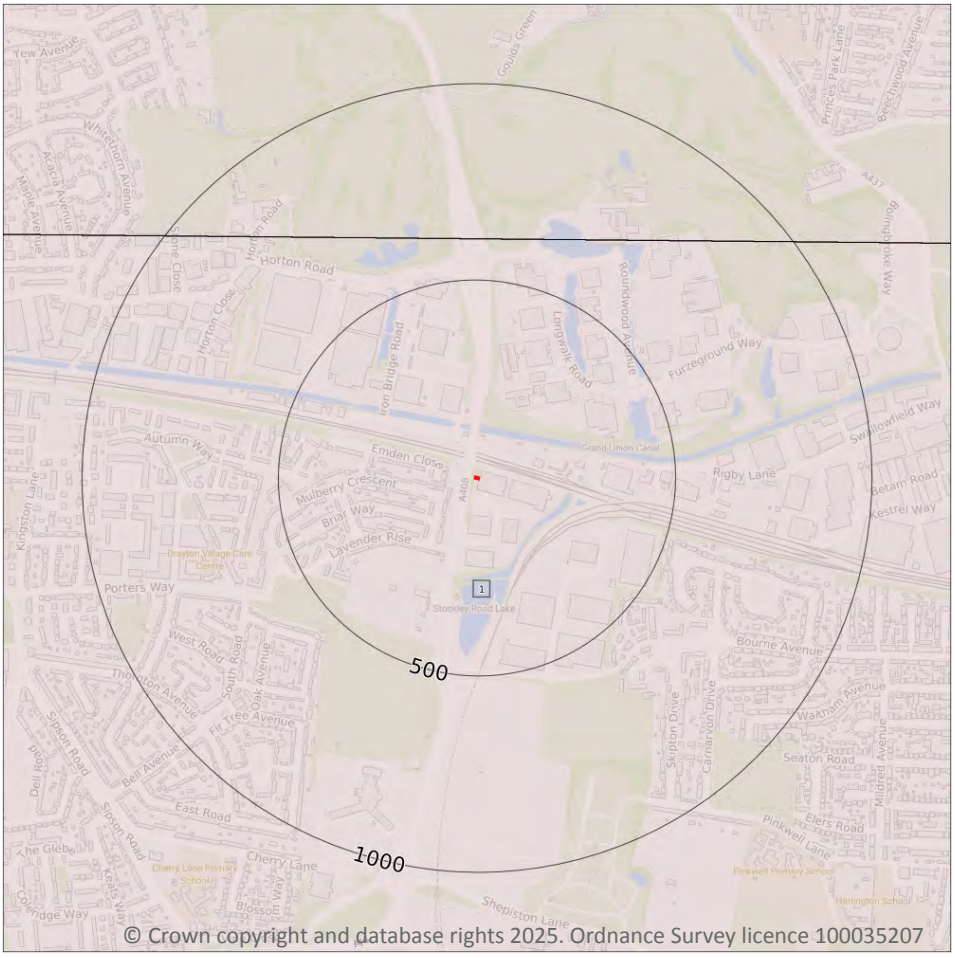
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

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 102 >**

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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m	32

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 104 >**

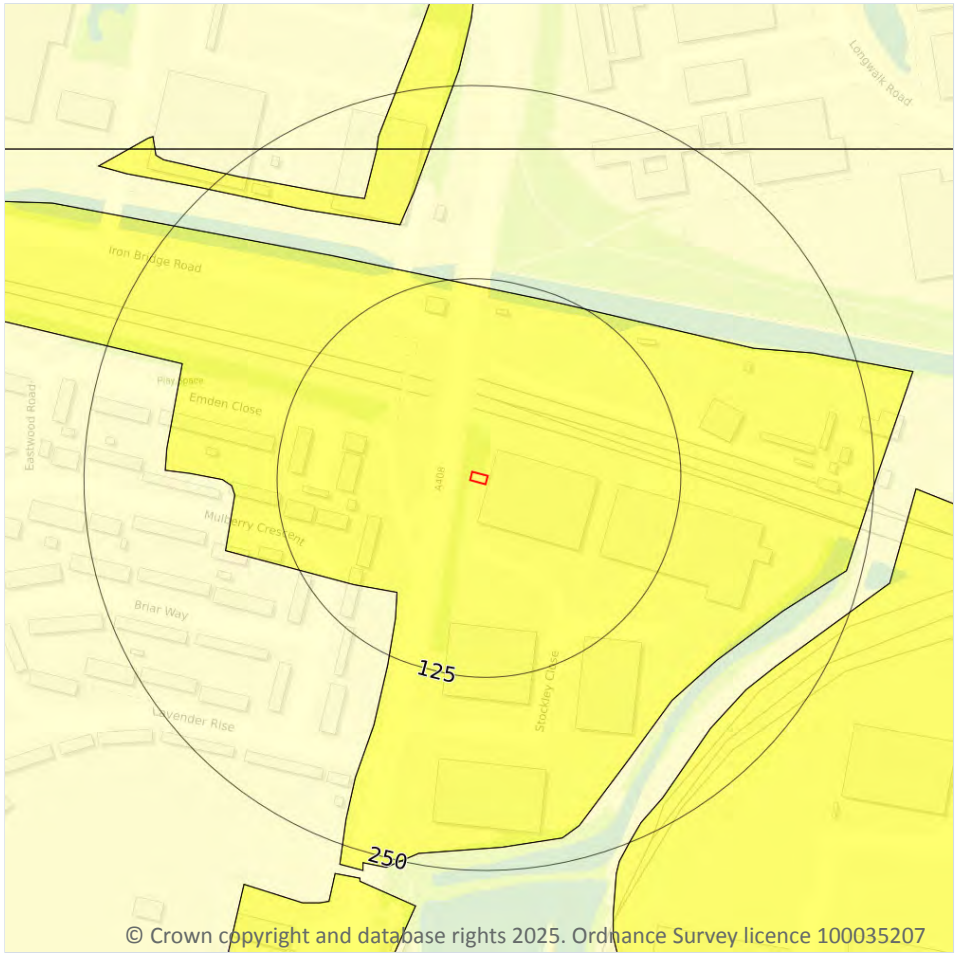
ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	27m NW	507650 179810	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 21	20.0	N	574223 ↗
A	34m NW	507640 179810	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 22	11.0	N	574224 ↗
1	38m SW	507640 179760	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 23	12.0	N	574225 ↗

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
2	60m N	507660 179850	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 20	20.0	N	574222 ↗
3	89m N	507670 179880	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 17	20.0	N	574221 ↗
B	139m N	507670 179930	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 16	20.0	N	574220 ↗
B	149m N	507670 179940	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 15	12.0	N	574219 ↗
4	179m N	507680 179970	YIEWSLEY BYPASS 14	12.5	N	574218 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 1	10.0	N	573883 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 2	10.0	N	573884 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 3	10.0	N	573885 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 4	10.0	N	573886 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 5	20.0	N	573887 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 6	10.0	N	573888 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 7	10.0	N	573889 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 8	10.0	N	573890 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 9	10.0	N	573891 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 TP 10	2.0	N	573892 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 TP 11	2.0	N	573893 ↗
C	220m SE	507800 179600	WEST DRAYTON PSA G/0302 TP 12	2.0	N	573894 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS TPD	2.0	N	576529 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S1	2.9	N	13325447 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S2	3.4	N	13325451 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S3	4.1	N	13325452 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S8	5.55	N	13325460 ↗
D	230m N	507690 180020	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S9	6.0	N	13325462 ↗
D	240m N	507690 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S6	4.6	N	13325456 ↗
D	240m N	507690 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S7	5.05	N	13325458 ↗

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
D	240m N	507690 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME P1	7.0	N	13325464 ↗
D	240m N	507690 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME P2	8.0	N	13325465 ↗
D	241m N	507700 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S4	4.75	N	13325453 ↗
D	241m N	507700 180030	YIEWSLEY BYPASS PILOT SCHEME S5	4.6	N	13325455 ↗

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	1

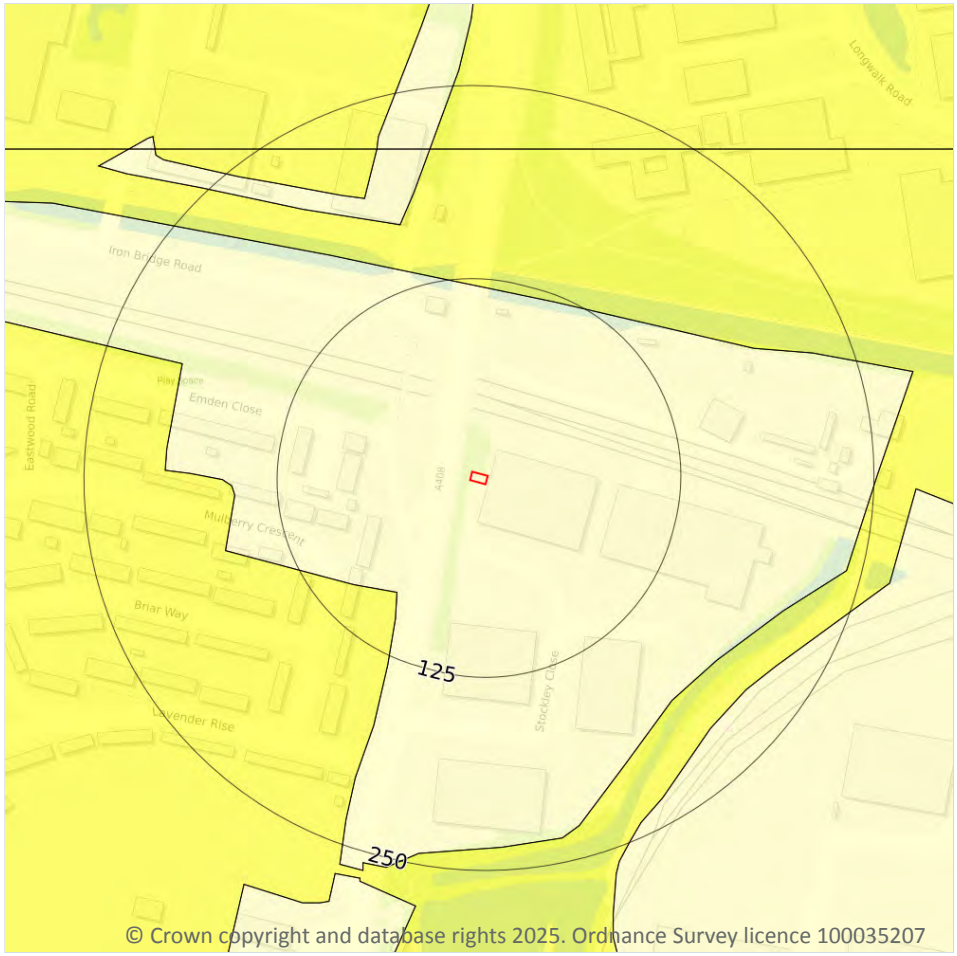
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 107 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m	1

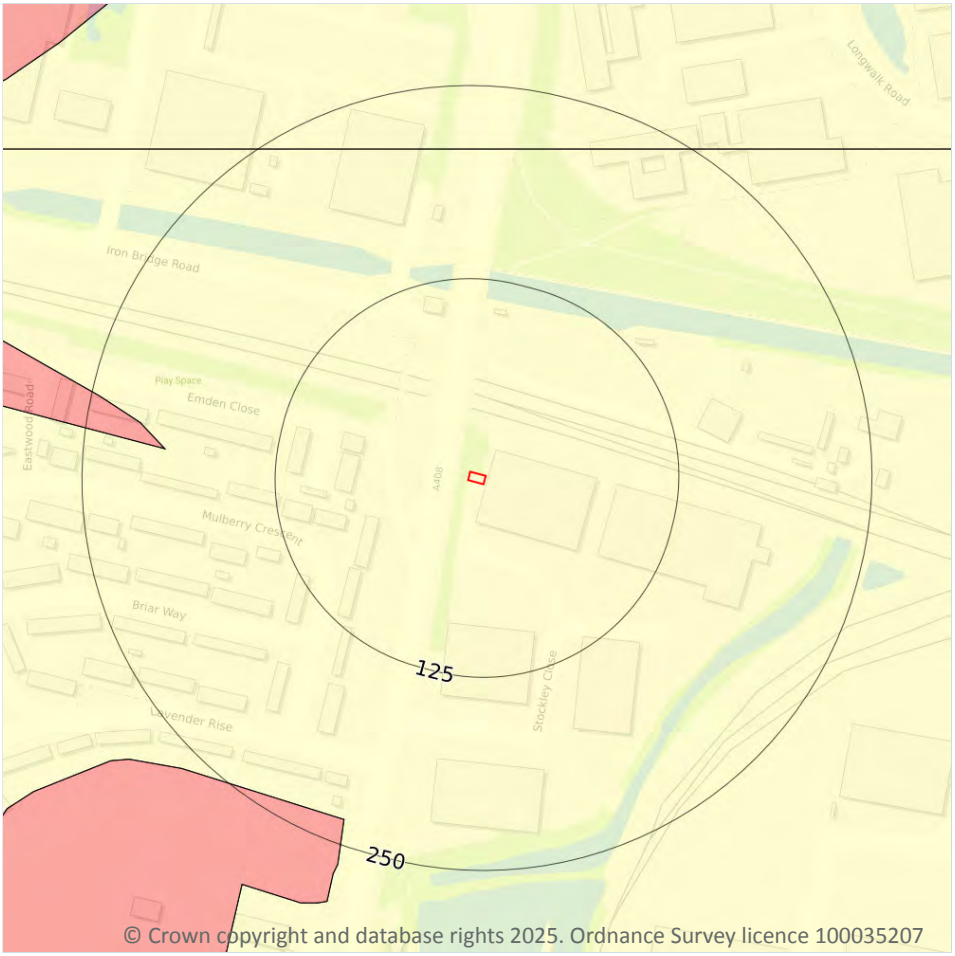
The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 108 >**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m	1

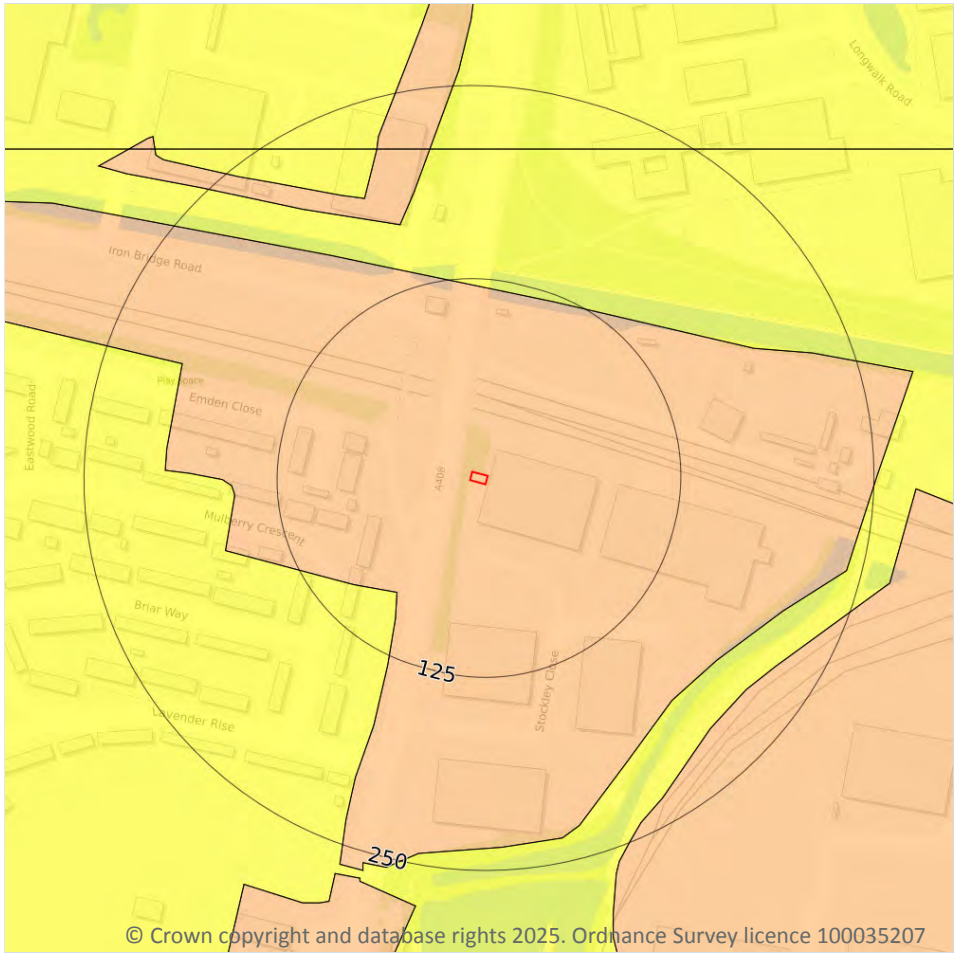
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 109 >**

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

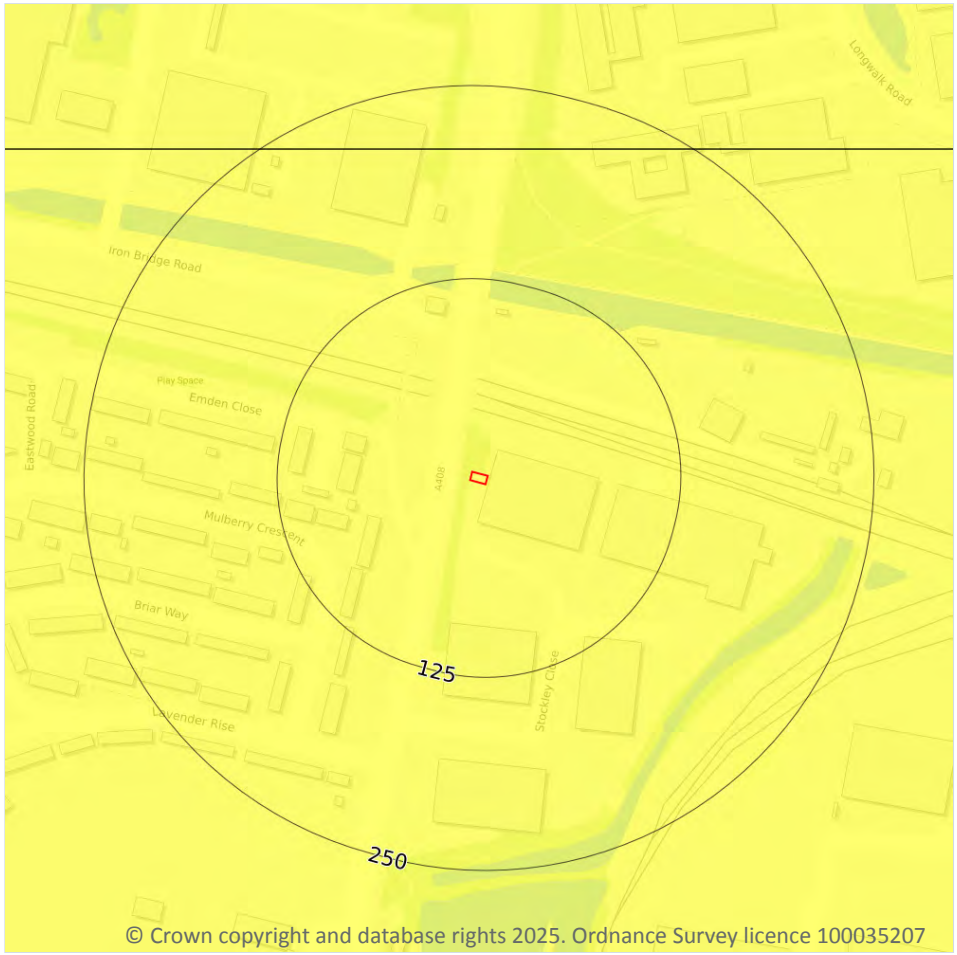
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 110 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Low**	**Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are possibly present in places.**

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 111 >**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m	1

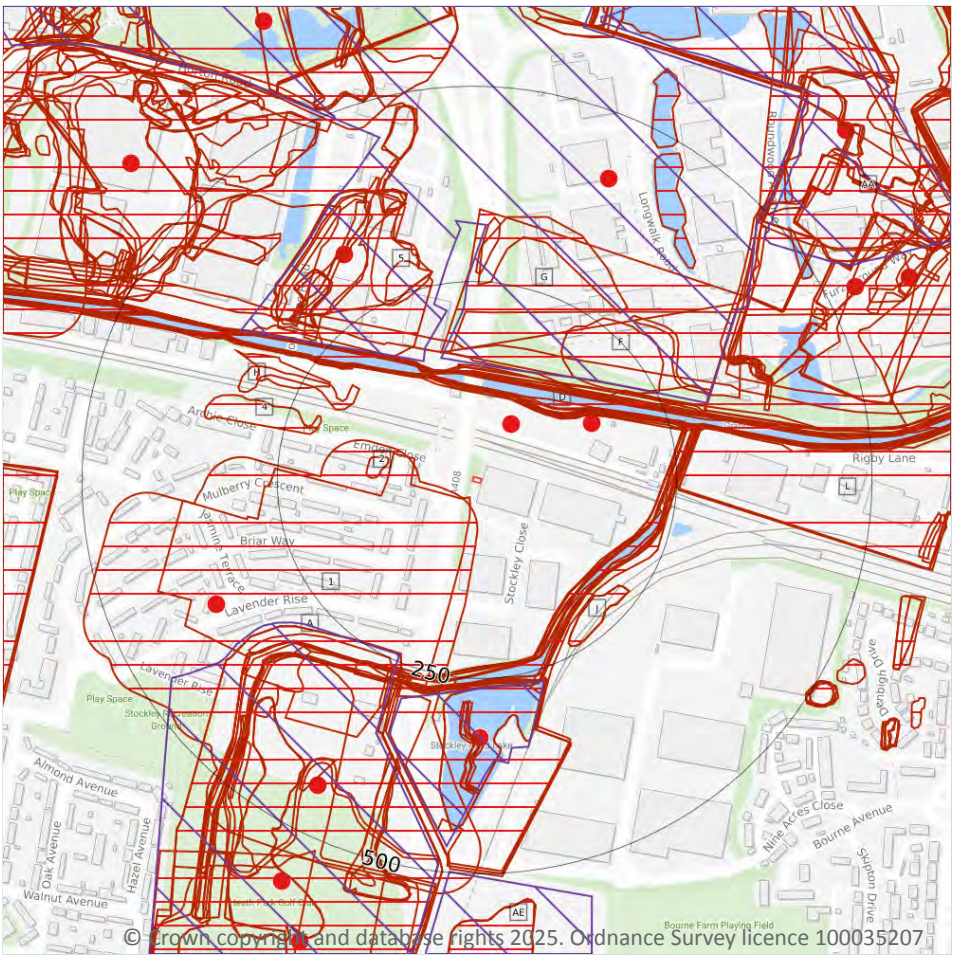
The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 112 >**

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 and ground workings



18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m	9

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 and ground workings map on **page 114 >**

ID	Location	Details	Description
B	79m NE	Name: West Drayton Rail Depot Address: West Drayton Depot, Stockley Road, WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex, UB7 9FN Commodity: Crushed Rock Status: Active	Type: A site where mineral commodities are loaded to, and, or, unloaded from, rail trucks and stored. Status description: Site which is actively extracting a mineral, or in the case of wharfs and rail depots, is actively handling minerals

ID	Location	Details	Description
B	79m NE	Name: West Drayton Rail Depot Address: West Drayton Depot, Stockley Road, WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex, UB7 9FN Commodity: Marine Sand & Gravel Status: Active	Type: A site where mineral commodities are loaded to, and, or, unloaded from, rail trucks and stored. Status description: Site which is actively extracting a mineral, or in the case of wharfs and rail depots, is actively handling minerals
C	159m NE	Name: West Drayton Canal Wharf Address: West Drayton Depot, Stockley Road, WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: Sea, river or canal wharf where mineral commodities are unloaded and stored or loaded from. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
M	326m S	Name: West Drayton Gravel Pit Address: WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
I	330m NW	Name: Iron Bridge Road Gravel Pit Address: Iron Bridge Road, YIEWSLEY, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
M	348m S	Name: West Drayton Brick Field Address: WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

ID	Location	Details	Description
12	364m SW	Name: West Drayton Brickfield Address: WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
15	417m NE	Name: Stockley Gravel & Ballast Pits Address: Chapel Lane, Stockley, HAYES, Middlesex Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
K	436m SW	Name: West Drayton Brick Field Address: WEST DRAYTON, Middlesex Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m **34**

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 and ground workings map on **page 114 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	21m S	Brick Field	1881	1:10560
A	25m SW	Brick Field	1868	1:10560

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
C	106m N	Canal	1868	1:10560
D	109m N	Canal	1964	1:10560
D	109m N	Canal	1935	1:10560
E	109m N	Canal	1960	1:10560
2	111m W	Pond	1938	1:10560
D	111m N	Canal	1898	1:10560
E	112m NE	Canal	1938	1:10560
E	112m NE	Canal	1913	1:10560
E	112m NE	Canal	1894	1:10560
C	112m N	Canal	1970	1:10560
E	113m N	Canal	1938	1:10560
E	113m N	Canal	1932	1:10560
D	113m NE	Canal	1913	1:10560
D	113m NE	Canal	1894	1:10560
C	114m N	Canal	1987	1:10000
C	114m N	Canal	1974	1:10000
D	146m N	Canal	1881	1:10560
F	149m N	Refuse Heap	1974	1:10000
G	164m N	Unspecified Pit	1932	1:10560
F	176m NE	Refuse Heap	1970	1:10560
H	180m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1881	1:10560
I	184m NW	Old Gravel Pit	1932	1:10560
J	205m SE	Pond	1987	1:10000
J	205m SE	Pond	1974	1:10000
4	207m W	Unspecified Pit	1868	1:10560
H	218m NW	Unspecified Heap	1970	1:10560
K	239m SW	Brick Field	1932	1:10560
K	239m SW	Brick Field	1898	1:10560

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
5	242m NW	Old Gravel Pit	1913	1:10560
I	245m NW	Old Gravel Pit	1913	1:10560
G	246m N	Unspecified Pit	1970	1:10560
L	250m E	Brick Field	1894	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	0

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

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies underground mine workings that could present a potential risk, including adits and seam workings. These features have been identified from BGS Geological mapping and mine plans sourced from the BGS and various collections and sources.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m	5

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 114 >**

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
3	143m N	Iron Bridge Road Gravel Pit	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	1957, 1956
K	241m SW	West drayton	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	1947

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
M	261m S	West drayton	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	1960
AA	476m NE	Stockley Gravel Pit	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available
AE	499m S	West drayton	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	27/7/54, 1954, 1947

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 JPB mining areas

Records on site	0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m	5

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

Location	Mineral type
On site	**Stone**
104m N	Stone
208m SE	Stone
261m S	Stone
382m NW	Stone

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 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.

18.13 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.

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 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 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m	0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m	0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.

Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

20 Radon

Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Greater than 30%
- Between 10% and 30%
- Between 5% and 10%
- Between 3% and 5%
- Between 1% and 3%
- Less than 1%

20.1 Radon

Records on site	1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 124 >**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.

21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	1

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km^2. 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^2; 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**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	4

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^2).

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	**12**	**2.1**	**194**	**133**	**6.9**	**177**	**212**	**63**	**47**
9m N	12	2.1	206	142	6.5	174	198	58	46
21m E	12	2.1	184	126	9.2	196	248	74	55
24m NE	12	2.1	192	132	8.2	188	230	68	52

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

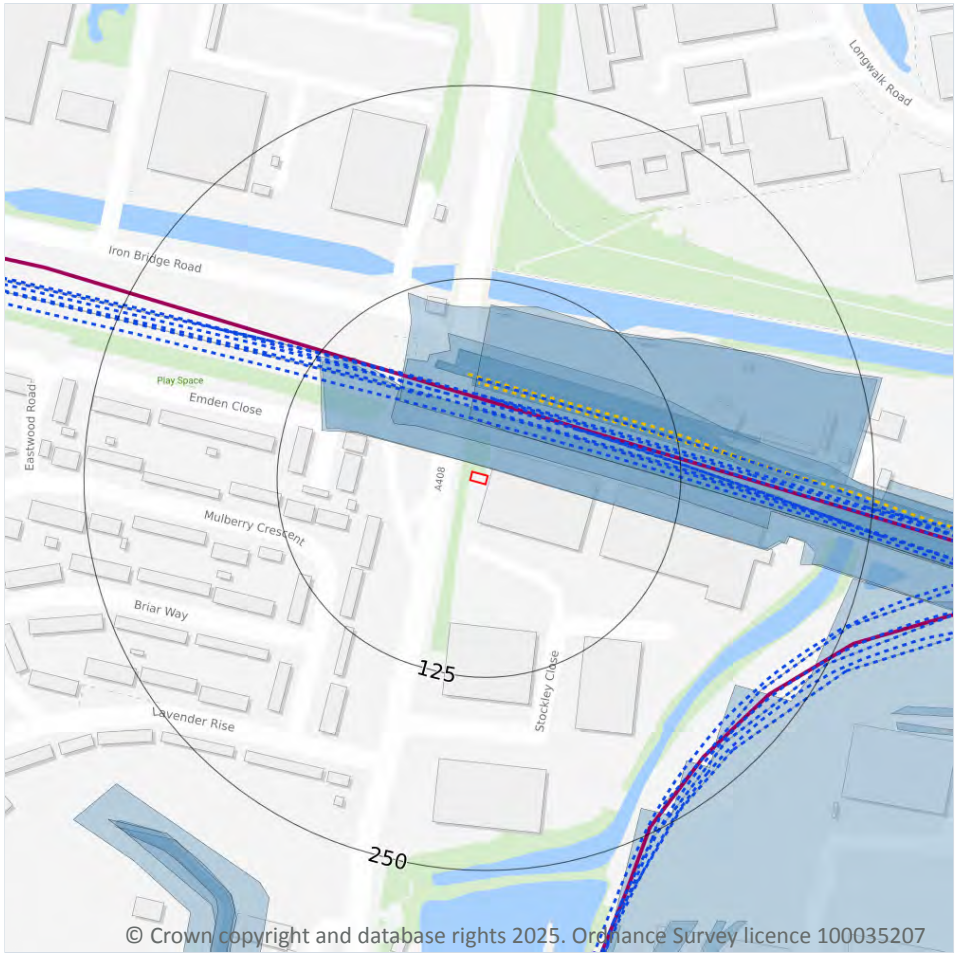
21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

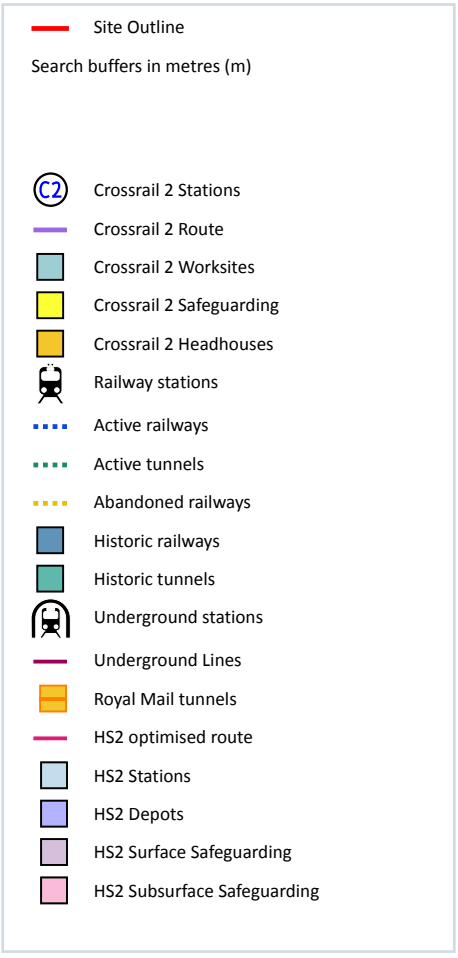
Records within 50m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

22 Railway infrastructure and projects





22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m	1

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 128 >**

Location	Line Name	Line Section	Track Type	Depth (m bgl)	Operational hours
47m N	Elizabeth Line	Elizabeth Line	Surface Track	0	Mon-Thu: Early 0500 Late 0111, Fri: Early 0523 then a 24h service until Sun, Sun: Late 0001

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 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.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m	0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m	12

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 128 >**

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
5m N	Railway	1935	-
5m N	Railway	1895	-
20m N	Railway Sidings	1970	10560
31m N	Railway Sidings	1974	10000
31m N	Railway Sidings	1987	10000
54m N	Railway Sidings	1988	1250
54m N	Railway Sidings	1990	1250
54m N	Railway Sidings	1998	1250
58m N	Railway Sidings	1967	2500
58m N	Railway Sidings	1966	1250
58m N	Railway Sidings	1975	1250
207m SE	Railway Sidings	1970	10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 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.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m	2

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 128 >**

Location	Description
56m N	Disused
60m N	Disused

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m	37

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 128 >**

Location	Name	Type
33m N	Great Western Main Line	rail
40m N	Not given	Multi Track
41m N	Great Western Main Line	rail
45m N	Great Western main line	rail
48m N	Not given	Single Track

Location	Name	Type
49m N	Not given	Multi Track
49m N	Not given	Multi Track
49m N	Great Western main line	rail
54m N		rail
56m NW	Not given	Multi Track
58m N	Not given	Multi Track
62m NE	Not given	Multi Track
64m NW	Not given	Multi Track
65m NE	Great Western main line	rail
65m NE	Great Western Main Line	rail
66m NE	Not given	Single Track
69m NE	Not given	Multi Track
71m NW	Not given	Multi Track
78m NW	Not given	Multi Track
153m NW	Not given	Multi Track
156m NW	Not given	Multi Track
162m E	Not given	Single Track
168m E	Not given	Multi Track
169m E	Not given	Single Track
171m E	Not given	Multi Track
217m SE	Heathrow Link Line	rail
222m SE	Not given	Single Track
225m SE	Heathrow Link Line	rail
226m SE	Heathrow Link Line	rail
227m E	Not given	Single Track
228m SE	Not given	Single Track
233m SE	Heathrow Link Line	rail
235m E	Great Western Main Line	rail

Location	Name	Type
235m SE	Not given	Single Track
235m SE	Not given	Single Track
236m SE	Heathrow Link Line	rail
247m E		rail

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 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.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 ltd.

Data providers

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

Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/ ↗.

Appendix 4

Photographs

Photo 1:

Photo 2:

Photo 3:

Photo 4: