



**Goldfinch**  
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENT  
PARSONAGE FARM  
THE STREET  
PRESTON ST MARY  
SUFFOLK**

**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL  
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**GEOENVIRONMENTAL  
DESK STUDY**

**Report Ref.: 0862/1**

**Prepared by :**

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BSc FGS

**Date:**

October 2022

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**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**PARSONAGE FARM, THE STREET**  
**PRESTON ST MARY**  
**SUFFOLK**

**1. INTRODUCTION.**

**1.1 General.**

This report describes the findings of a geoenvironmental desk study undertaken by Goldfinch Environmental Limited on the instruction of Mr G Pryke (the Client), via the offices of N Peasland Architecture, at a site off The Street towards the southeastern end of Preston St Mary, Suffolk.

A site location plan has been included as Figure 1 with the proposed layout shown in Figure 2 towards the back of this report to assist the reader.

The Desk Study was required to support a planning application for the development of the site to a residential land use by establishment of new dwellings as shown in Figure 2 towards the back of this report.

## **2. LIMITATIONS.**

This report is for the sole reliance and use of the Client. Any Third Party coming into possession of this report relies on it at their risk, unless written permission is expressly sought from, and provided by, Goldfinch Environmental Limited. The author owes them no duty of care and skill. Goldfinch Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for purposes other than that for which it was commissioned and the assessments provided herein should not be relied on as a legal opinion.

The findings and opinions expressed are relevant to the time of the site visit and information review and should not be relied upon to represent conditions at substantially later dates. The assessments and opinions given in this report are based upon information available at the time of the report. Where additional information comes available which may affect or identify a need to review our conclusions or assessments we request the opportunity (and reserve the right), to review the information and where warranted, modify our assessment / opinion in part or wholly, accordingly.

The purpose of this desk study report was to determine the historical use of the site and adjacent areas from searches of Public Registers and a review of available historical maps and included a site reconnaissance ('walkover') survey together with brief internet searches. The outcome of these activities is described below and this information was used to construct a conceptual model for the site from which a risk assessment was completed in the context of the proposed residential development of the site.

The risk assessment was based on the source-pathway-receptor framework, with respect to the geoenvironmental condition of the site in the context of various sensitive receptors. Goldfinch Environmental Ltd have based this desk study upon the sources given in this report, and believes them to be reliable but cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the data it has relied upon.

This desk study does not include any geotechnical considerations pertaining to the site as these were outside the agreed brief.

The recommendations given in this report are based on guidance and best practice in place at the time of issue of the report, the information available at the time of the investigation, the nature of the indicated proposed development and associated end user behaviour patterns. Should any of the foregoing change at any time, then this report should be reviewed in the context of proposed changes.

The absence of indicators in search data, or from on site observations does not rule out their presence in other parts of the site. This desk study report has been based on information supplied in the 'GroundSure' report and its component parts included at Appendix 1 towards the back of this report, discussions with the Client and in-house searches.

### 3. LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY SETTING.

The Environmental Protection Act of 1990 created the framework for the identification and remediation of contaminated land. The Act defines “contaminated land” as any land, which appears by the Local Authority to be “in such a condition, by reason of substances, in, on, or under the land that significant harm is being caused or there is significant possibility of such harm being caused, or, pollution of Controlled Waters is being, or is likely to be, caused”.

Land potentially affected by ‘contamination’ is a material consideration for planning purposes together with its relationship with ‘regulatory intervention’ (Part IIa), and ‘voluntary’ investigation (which includes redevelopment of sites which may be affected by contamination). The Model Procedures (CLR-11, Environment Agency 2004), provide a generic framework indicating key technical activities applicable in each of these contexts.

The management of land contamination broadly comprises three components that are identified as ‘Risk assessment’, ‘Options appraisal’ and ‘Implementation’. These, in turn, determine if any *unacceptable* risks exist, ascertain the most appropriate remediation strategy for the site and, finally, demonstrate that the strategy will be effective.

In accordance with this and other current guidance, where a ‘land quality’ risk assessment is required each ‘Relevant Pollutant Linkage’ (RPL, formerly referred to as “source-pathway-receptor” framework), is separately identified and a level of risk attached. This is documented in the form of a ‘Conceptual Model’.

The outcome of the assessment of established, plausible relevant pollutant linkages is used to determine qualitatively the need for further investigation, or remediation with ensuing mitigation of the determined unacceptable risk. (In accordance with the Model Procedures and Regulatory preference, detailed remedial measures should be provided in a separate phase).

The risk assessment takes account of the local environment, end user behaviour patterns, and the nature of the development in relation to proven ‘unacceptable’ risk. This is the approach advocated by current guidance (CLR-11 and BS10175 etc), and therefore has been adopted in the assessment of this site.

## 4. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.

### 4.1 Introduction

A site visit was carried out during 4 October 2022 the purpose being to:-

- I. Collect additional/relevant information about the site its environs and any site-specific potential contaminants, pathways and receptors.
- II. Record any aspects of the site not revealed by documentary searches. (e.g. the presence of above- or belowground hydrocarbon storage tanks.).
- III. Collect any information that will assist in the planning of any subsequent phases of field investigation where the Desk Study deems this is necessary.

Approximate Grid Reference <sup>5</sup>094463, <sup>2</sup>50266 refers.

The site comprised an irregularly-shaped plot of land on the western side of The Street towards the approximate southeastern edge of Preston St Mary, Suffolk.

Topographic levels at the site, by visual inspection, appeared to reduce gradually and consistently in a southwesterly direction across the site.

At the time of the site walkover survey the site was capped with hard cover of compacted gravel with a loose gravel cover.

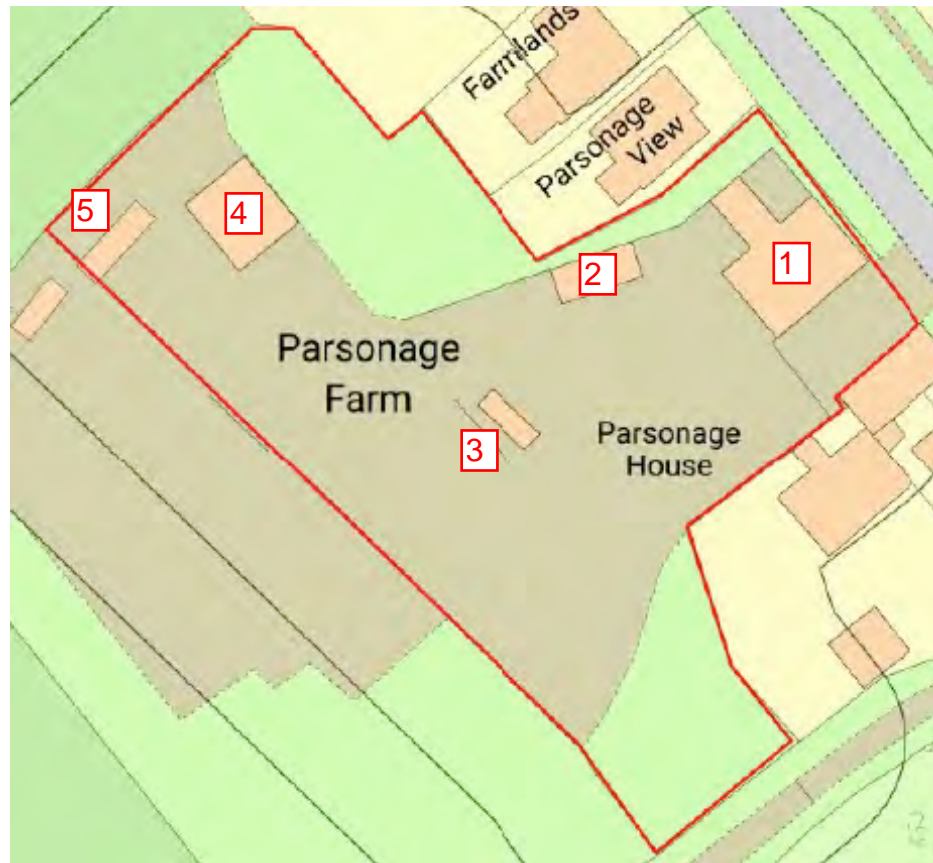


**Photograph 1: View of the Site from the Northeast [Entrance].**

Author Note: The Reader should note the semi-mature large hedge [circled in blue] forms southwestern boundary of the site.

## 4.2 Buildings At The Site

At the time of the walkover survey five structures were noted to be present. The extract below shows their locations across the site. The structures are discussed in more detail in the following subsections 4.2.1-5 inclusive.



### 4.2.1 Building 1

Located near the site entrance this building had been constructed from concrete blocks and clad with timber [weatherboard?] over a concrete floorslab. Off its northern elevation was a small extension with on its eastern side an area of concrete hard cover. This latter section was understood to originally have been a small piggery where a tractor was parked. Inspection of the concrete surfaces within the footprint of the tractor showed a relative absence of staining.

This building was in use as storage of items which included timber, a patio heater, metal racking /shelving accommodating paint, plastics, small containers of oil, elsewhere in



this building were bicycles, small hand tools, rolls of wire fencing, various sized part used or empty containers of lubricating oil, and wood preservative. Visual inspection of the exposed concrete surfaces showed general superficial staining. However, there were no odours to identify recent spillages/leakages and the dull appearance of the stains suggested they were 'aged'.

The Reader should note that the concrete floorslab was judged, by visual inspection, to be in a 'good' state of repair with little evidence of 'weathering' e.g. cracking and crazing, suggesting that the stains are unlikely to have penetrated the slab and impacted the underlying soils.



Between and in front of Building 1 and Building 2 a small lorry and a pickup truck were parked. Visual inspection of the gravel surfaces within the vehicle footprints appeared to be reasonably free of staining suggesting these vehicles were 'regularly' moved.

#### **4.2. Building 2**

This building, located on the western side of Building 1 near the northern boundary of the site and was constructed mainly from timber and was open to the elements on its southern side as can be seen in Photograph 2.

At the time of the walkover survey this building was being used to store mainly timber and a [gas-fuelled] fork lift truck and a tractor. Between the tractor and the forklift were two pallets one of which contained a small amount of brick and the second appeared to accommodate carpet draped over textiles with black plastic below. Inspection of the gravel surface showed an absence of staining or discolouration.



### 4.2.3 Building 3

Located towards the approximate site centre this wooden structure appeared to function as an office.

Visual inspection within and near its elevations showed there were no notable features associated with it in the context of land quality and potential [plausible] soil-borne sources of contamination.



**Photograph 3. View of Building 3 Towards The Approximate Site Centre.**

#### 4.2.4 Building 4

Located in the northwestern part of the site this building was mainly of timber construction with some sections of the elevations and the roof formed from corrugated cementised panels over a concrete floorslab. Where exposed, the surfaces of the floorslab by visual inspection appeared to be in a 'good' state of repair i.e. little or no sign of cracking and crazing, but there were signs of 'weathered' staining.



**Photograph 4: View of Building 4 from the South.**

The Reader should note that there were no odours in this building that would have suggested recent spillages or leakages.

At the time of the walkover survey the building was being used to store various items which included a tractor, two small to medium sized excavators, spare parts on pallets e.g batteries, a ride-on lawnmower, loading straps, timber, plastic piping / hydraulic hosing are various colours, gas cylinders [for welding] and small quantities of containerised lubricating oils. Some of which can be seen in Photograph 5 and Photograph 6 below.



**Photograph 5: Internal View of Building 4.**



**Photograph 6: Internal View of Building 4.**

#### **4.2.4.1 External Area Adjacent To Building 4**

The area on the southern side [front] of this building accommodated several stockpiles of wooden pallets and large pieces of 'stone'.

On the southwestern side of the building a rectangular concrete pit was noted as can be seen in Photograph 7.

Visual inspection of the exposed concrete and nearby gravel surfaces showed an absence of staining and the surface of the water within the pit also showed no visible sign of impact from 'contamination' e.g. diffraction patterns the presence of which might suggest impact from hydrocarbons. Equally there were no signs of 'recent' use of this feature at the site.



**Photograph 7: View of the Former Maintenance Pit  
Near Building 4.**

#### **4.2.5 'Building' 5**

This is a small 'temporary' type structure located in the northwestern corner of the site.

This structure appeared to be of metal construction with a red tarpaulin covering the southern elevation over loose gravel as can be seen in Photograph 8 [circled red] overleaf. At the time of the walkover survey this building was being used to store plastic piping, palletted powered/self-propelled 'garden machinery' and timber.

There was no apparent staining of the soil surfaces in this part of the site.

Between this building and Building 4 was a HGV- flat trailer, whose bed accommodated an excavator bucket, some large rubber belt/conveyor material, small pieces of timber and metal, electrical flex and aged redundant hydraulic hoses. Underneath was a large sack which appeared to contain stone. Nearby was a conveyor-type piece of plant that might have been used for size-sorting comminuted/crushed stone, and another piece of powered plant [circled blue] as can be seen in Photograph 8 overleaf.

In around the aforementioned plant referred above there was no apparent staining of the soils suggesting that these potential sources had had no impact on the site.



**Photograph 8: View of Building 5 in the Western Corner of the Site**



**Photograph 9: Internal View of Building 5.**

### 4.3 External Areas

As stated above much of the site was covered with compacted gravel to form a surface over which vehicles could travel without being impeded by wet ground and as a result a cover of loose gravel was also present.



At the time of the site walkover survey the weather had been dry for several days, visual inspection of the external areas of the site revealed a *relative* absence of staining or discolouration of the gravel. However, as can be seen in Photograph 3 [p.10] several small dull dark stains could be seen towards the approximate site centre. The dull appearance of these features suggested they were aged rather than recent.

### 4.4 Concluding Remarks To Section 4.

Following visual inspection of the site there were no specific notable features with regard to land contamination. In addition, although the site had been subject to previous 'development' [it had accommodated a decorative stone retail business and to a lesser extent light haulage] there was no apparent evidence of:~



1. The presence of Made Ground other than the inert sources referred above.
2. The presence or storage of potentially leachable materials/chemicals other than relatively small quantities of containerised lubricating fluids which had been well managed as evidenced by the lack of impact on exposed soils.
3. Demolition or dispersal of contaminated rubble or other materials.
4. Importation of potentially contaminated fill onto the site.
5. Asbestos containing materials: Building 4 appeared to have corrugated cementised panels in its fabric, which are a documented source of low but measurable quantities of asbestos. It is anticipated that these will be removed off site [under Duty of Care] as part of the proposed scheme.
6. The Reader should note that it was understood from a discussion with Mr Pryke that the loose gravel and underlying compacted gravel surfacing presently capping the site would be removed as part of the redevelopment of the site.

## **5. SITE HISTORY.**

### **5.1 Historical Maps.**

Where the attached maps are compiled from a composite of editions, the year of map upon which the majority of the site may be found is quoted below. These are reproduced at Appendix 1. Annotation, as it appears on the maps, is indicated by italics.

Land use in excess of 250m from the site is considered of potentially negligible to low risk to the application site and on that basis is generally excluded from the summary provided below (unless record review by this author suggests otherwise). However, should the reader require this additional detail, full disclosure records are included in Appendix 1 towards the back of this report.

(The reader should note at this point that occasionally on the older map editions the site boundaries can be slightly 'shifted' relative to more recent maps.).

#### **1884 Edition {County Series - Scale 1:2 500}**

The site was shown as an undeveloped plot of land.

Land to the southeast of the site was developed as three structures were shown.

There were no other notable features associated with the site or surrounding land use in the context of land quality.

#### **1884-8 Editions {County Series - Scale 1:10 560}**

There were no apparent changes to the site or its immediate environs at this scale of mapping.

#### **1902 Edition {County Series - Scale 1:2 500}**

The eastern part of the site fronting the public highway had now undergone development with the establishment of structures at this scale of mapping.

There were no apparent change to the immediate environs of the site at this scale of mapping.

#### **1905 Edition {County Series - Scale 1:10 560}**

There were no apparent changes to the site or surrounding land at this scale of mapping.

### **1953 Edition {Provisional - Scale 1:10 560}**

There were no apparent changes to the site.

The immediate environs appeared to have undergone small-scale development.

### **1980-3 Edition {National Grid - Scale 1:10 000}**

There were no apparent changes to the site at this scale of mapping except that a possible building was noted near the northwestern site boundary. A '*Pond*' was shown in the northwest of the site.

There were no apparent changes to surrounding land at this scale of mapping. However, this does not preclude minor development having taken place.

### **1993-4 Edition {National Grid - Scale 1:2 500}**

There were no apparent changes to the site at this scale of mapping.

There were no apparent changes to surrounding land at this scale of mapping. However, this does not preclude minor development having taken place.

### **2001 Edition {National Grid - Scale 1:10 000}**

There were no apparent changes to the site.

There were no apparent changes to the immediate environs of the site.

### **2003 Edition {LandLine - Scale 1:1 250}**

There were no apparent changes to the site.

Land to the north and east of the site showed development.

### **2010 Edition {National Grid - Scale 1:10 000}**

There were no further changes to the site.

There were no apparent changes to the surrounding environs with respect to land contamination.

### **2022 Edition {National Grid - Scale 1:10 000}**

There were no apparent changes to the site, except that the former Pond was no longer shown.

There were no apparent changes to the surrounding environs with respect to land contamination.

## **5.2 Public Registers.**

A search of public register information has been made using an Internet-based system. A disclosure report is reproduced at Appendix 1. The following commentary is restricted to entries within a 250m search radius of the site. Appendix 1 should be referred to for details on entries beyond of this range.

### **5.2.1 Past Land Use**

#### **5.2.1.1 Historical Industrial Land Uses**

There were four entries for the referred search radius for the site. Supplied information indicated these were located between approximately 52 and 199m distant from the site and were given as; '*Grave Yard*'; '*Sewage Works*' and '*Smithy*' [x2].

### **5.2.2 Past Land Use – Ungrouped**

#### **5.2.2.1 Historical Industrial Land Uses**

There were four entries for the referred search radius for the site. Supplied information indicated these were located between approximately 52 and 199m distant from the site and were given as; '*Grave Yard*'; '*Sewage Works*' and '*Smithy*' (x2).

### **5.2.3 Waste & Landfill**

There were no records for this potential source of contamination within the search radius for the site.

### **5.2.4 Current Industrial Land Use**

#### **5.2.4.1 Recent Industrial Land Uses**

There were six entries for the referred search radius for the site. Supplied information indicated these were located between approximately the site and 158m distant from the site and were given as; '*Distribution & Haulage*'; '*Tanks – Generic*' [x2]; '*Sewage Works*' '*Pontoon*' and '*Silos*'.

## **5.2.5 Hydrogeology**

### **5.2.5.1 Superficial Aquifer**

Records were '*Identified*' within supplied search data and indicated the site was underlain by a '*Secondary*' aquifer.

### **5.2.5.2 Bedrock Aquifer**

Records were '*Identified*' within supplied search data and indicated the site was underlain by a '*Principal*' aquifer.

## **5.2.6 Geology**

### **5.2.6.1 Superficial (1:50 000)**

Records were '*Identified*' within supplied search data and indicated the site was underlain by Head Deposits (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel).

### **5.2.6.2 Bedrock (1:50 000)**

Records were '*Identified*' within supplied search data and indicated the site was underlain by Crag Group (Sand).

## **5.2.7 Radon**

Searches indicated that the site is in an area where less than 1% of properties are above the 'Action Level' therefore radon protection measures are not necessary in extensions and new dwellings.

## 6. PRELIMINARY QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT.

### 6.1 Introduction.

There are three factors that are taken into account whilst undertaking a qualitative risk assessment. These have been described in Section 3 of this document. At the time of this report, the site had been proposed for residential development.

### 6.2 Conceptual Model.

Source (s) (Potential)	Pathway	Target	Risk
<p><b>Soil:</b></p> <p>The site had existed as 'developed' plot of land since issue of the 1902 Edition with changes shown on the 1980-3 Edition with no further changes to the present day. i.e. the time of the site walkover survey carried out during 4 October 2022 by this Author.</p> <p>At the time of the walkover survey it was noted that the site had accommodated storage and sales of decorative stone and small-scale light haulage of the same. While plausible sources of potential contamination were identified at the site e.g. stored fluids, parked vehicles etc, their respective situations in terms of pollutant linkages e.g being stored on permanent concrete surfaces in a good state of repair or in external areas on hard cover due for removal as part of the redevelopment of the site suggesting they posed a 'Low' risk in terms of human health and the wider environment. It was also noted by this Author that much of the external areas of the site are proposed for capping with new permanent hard cover to form the new access road, parking areas and building footprints.</p> <p>Visual and olfactory indicators of [plausible] potential contamination immediately nearby off site were not noted.</p>	❖ Dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present users</li> <li>• End users</li> <li>• Construction workers</li> <li>• General public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
	❖ Wind erosion and atmospheric dispersion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjacent properties</li> <li>• General public</li> <li>• Ecological Systems</li> <li>• Archaeological Sites &amp; Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• n/a</li> </ul>
	❖ Leaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjacent properties</li> <li>• Shallow groundwater</li> <li>• Services/construction materials</li> <li>• Plant life</li> <li>• Surface water</li> <li>• Ecological Systems</li> <li>• Arch. &amp; Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
<p><b>Shallow groundwater:</b></p> <p>The site overlies 'Secondary' and 'Principal' aquifers, which were not considered to be pollution sources.</p>	❖ Groundwater migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjacent properties</li> <li>• Deep groundwater</li> <li>• Services/construction materials</li> <li>• Plant life</li> <li>• Ecological Systems</li> <li>• Archaeological Sites &amp; Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• n/a</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> </ul>
	❖ Dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present users</li> <li>• End users</li> <li>• Construction workers</li> <li>• General public</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Neg-Low</li> </ul>

<p><b>Gas:</b></p> <p>Measurable (background) concentrations of ground gas would not (reasonably) be anticipated to be present as a result of historical site use or the underlying natural geology. The historic maps show a Pond in the northern corner of the site. At the time of the walkover survey its topography could be noted but [presumably-] due to the dry summer it contained no water. Therefore a 'Low' risk is associated with this feature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Direct inhalation</li> <li>❖ Soil migration</li> <li>❖ Services migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End users</li> <li>• Construction workers</li> <li>• Buildings</li> <li>• Ecological Systems</li> <li>• Arch. Sites &amp; Monuments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Neg</li> </ul>
<p><b>Negligible Risk</b> Defined as the site should be considered suitable for present or future use and environmental setting. Contaminants unlikely to be present, which might have unacceptable impact on key targets.</p> <p><b>Low Risk</b> Defined as the site should be considered suitable for present or future use and environmental setting. Contaminants may be present but unlikely to have unacceptable impact on key targets.</p> <p><b>Medium Risk</b> Defined as the site may not be suitable for present or future use and environmental setting. Contaminants are probably present and might have unacceptable impact on key targets.</p> <p><b>High Risk</b> Defined as the site is probably or certainly not suitable for present or future use and environmental setting. Contaminants probably or certainly present and likely to have an unacceptable impact on key targets.</p> <p>Notes: n/a = not applicable</p>			

The risk assessment follows below:-

### 6.3 Targets.

Potential targets, in the context of the risk assessment (based on the relevant pollutant linkage), where a plausible pathway can be proven, are discussed as follows.

At the time of this report, the proposed scheme comprised residential development.

#### 6.3.1 Human Health (Site Users & Construction Workers)

The site had a limited documented development history as described, which included its establishment. There is little or no potential for the presence of limited thicknesses of Made Ground [other than the inert sources described in Section 4 of this report].

Based upon the foregoing and the final paragraph of this report, regarding 'unanticipated contamination:-

A Low risk has been identified until proven otherwise.

#### 6.3.2 Services and Construction Materials

##### 6.3.2.1 Concrete & Potable water supplies.

Adverse effects on services and construction materials may be anticipated where soils are impacted by localised raised/lowered pH values, PAH's, TPHs and metals contamination and where these are present in Made Ground materials. However, in this instance and based on the absence of Made Ground and the foregoing:-

A Low risk has been identified.

#### **6.4 Landscaping & Planting**

Based on the foregoing a 'Low' risk is presented to this receptor from the Made Ground present at the site.

#### **6.5 Groundwater (Controlled Waters)**

The site is underlain by '*Secondary*' and '*Principal*' aquifers. However, there remains the potential for small quantities of perched groundwater in any superficial fills (or Made Ground), where these are present. However, searches indicated in this instance that the presence of significant thicknesses of Made Ground would not be reasonably anticipated given the documented history of the site.

A Low risk to deeper groundwater has been identified.

#### **6.6 Ground Gas**

Measurable concentrations of soil gases (predominantly carbon dioxide) would not be reasonably anticipated to be present as a function of any made ground present. However, where present, any granular overburden would mitigate the risk of ground gas buildup via natural ventilation of ground gas to atmosphere.

On the basis of the foregoing:~

A Low risk has been identified.



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOWING PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT.

### 7.1 Overview.

The desk study information (including the outcome of the walkover survey), showed the site had a limited documented developmental history since its establishment.

The site walkover survey and the searches carried out as part of this Desk Study indicated that there were no readily identifiable plausible sources of soil-borne contamination.

Made Ground was not noted to be present [other than the inert sources referred above].

On that basis, and subject to the final paragraph in this report (in blue text), the need for a Phase 2 intrusive investigation is considered *unwarranted*.

The opinions and recommendations in this report are subject to the agreement of the Regulators.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS.

This geoenvironmental desk study prepared by Goldfinch Environmental Limited was undertaken on the instruction of Mr G Pryke (the Client), via the offices of N Peasland Architecture, at a site off The Street towards the southeastern end of Preston St Mary, Suffolk.

The site was proposed for residential development.

There were no notable features present in the context of land contamination other than inert Made Ground as described above.

Desk Study searches have shown that the site rests on Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel underlain by Crag Group (Sands).

An *overall Low* risk is associated with the site *subject to the final paragraph in this report.*

Recommendations for the need for further work (or otherwise) have been discussed in Section 7 of this report.

Also, at all times especially once any necessary groundworks have commenced, the final paragraph below applies regarding 'unanticipated' contamination.

The reader should note that the opinions, recommendations and conclusions in this report are subject to the agreement of the Local Authority who are the final arbiters in these matters.

Based on the foregoing, a *Low* risk to construction workers and services installations has been associated with the site until proven otherwise. Site personnel, particularly groundworkers, should follow sound health and safety welfare practices that will further mitigate this level of risk.

*Should unanticipated contamination be suspected, or revealed during any groundworks, then the area should be temporarily isolated and further advice sought by a suitably independent qualified person and a management strategy for these occurrences should be submitted to the Local Authority for their approval prior to proceeding, as required by Regulatory Offices.*

## FIGURES

Approximate Site Location

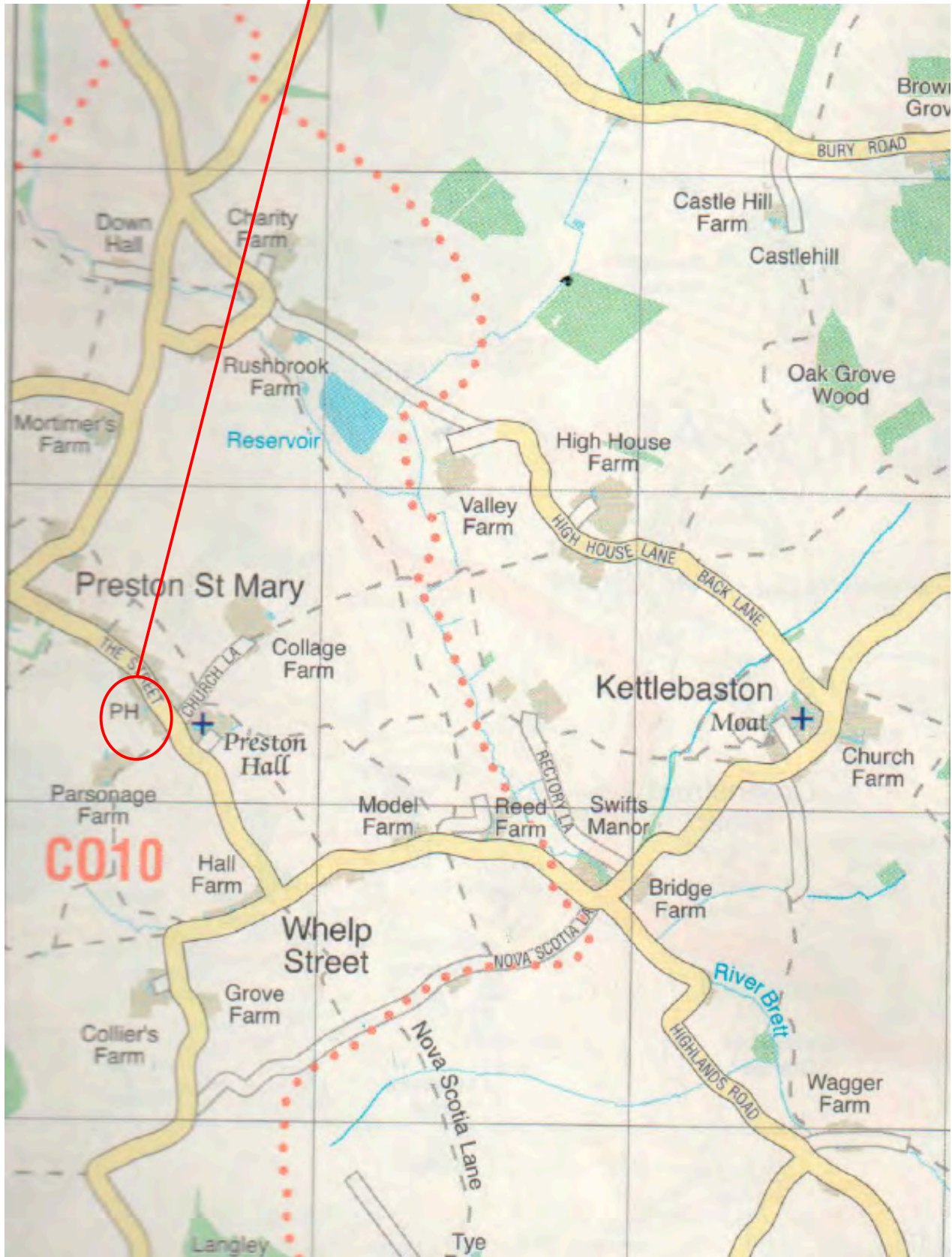
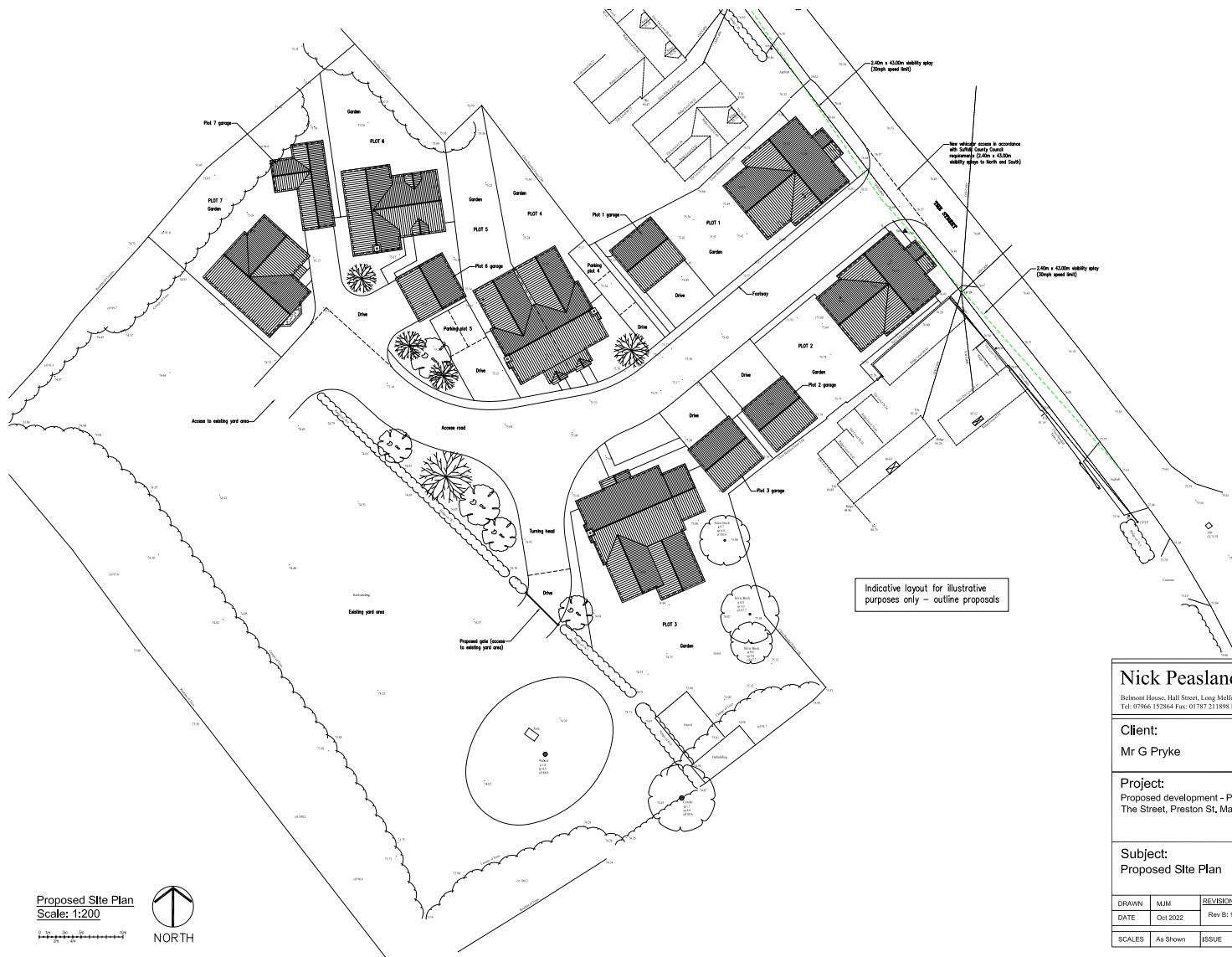


Figure 1

Site Location Plan

Ref: 0862/1

**Goldfinch**  
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<b>Client:</b> Mr G Pryke		
<b>Project:</b> Proposed development - Parsonage Farm, The Street, Preston St, Mary, Suffolk, CO10 9NQ		
<b>Subject:</b> Proposed Site Plan		
<small>DRAWN</small>	<small>MJM</small>	<small>REVISIONS:</small>
<small>DATE</small>	<small>Oct 2022</small>	<small>Rev B: 19.10.2022 - Drawing Updated</small>
<small>SCALES</small>	<small>As Shown</small>	<small>ISSUE at A1 DRAWING No. 2786/02</small>

Figure 2

Proposed Layout Plan

**Goldfinch**  
Environmental  
Limited

Ref. 0862/1

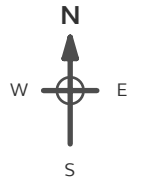
## APPENDIX 1

### ‘Groundsure’ Report

**Site Details:**  
 PARSONAGE FARM, THE STREET, PRESTON ST MARY, CO10 9NQ

**Client Ref:** 0862-ds  
**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** County Series  
**Map date:** 1884  
**Scale:** 1:2,500  
**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1884  
 Revised 1884  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

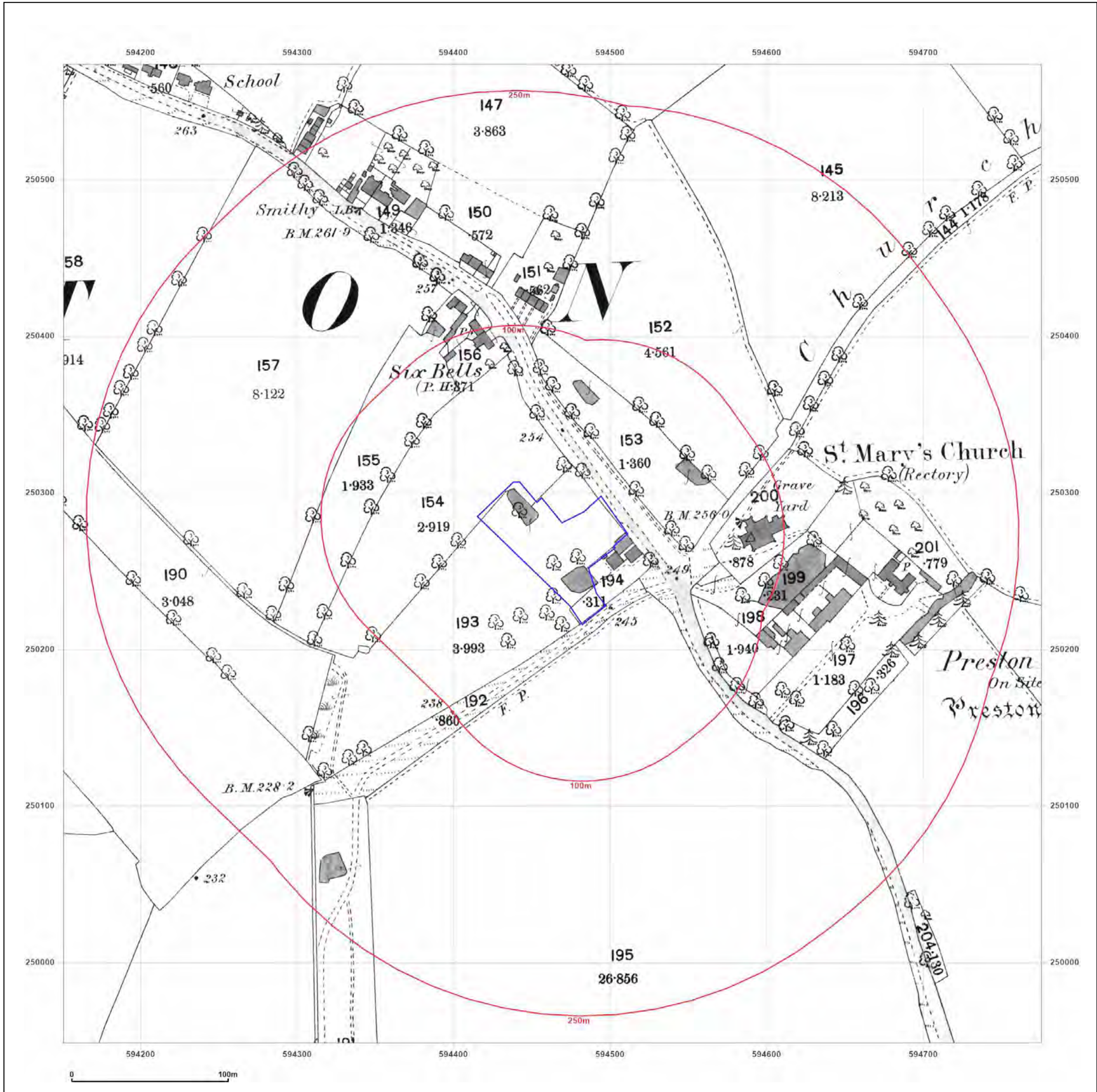
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**Site Details:**

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**Client Ref:** 0862-ds  
**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map date:** 1884-1888

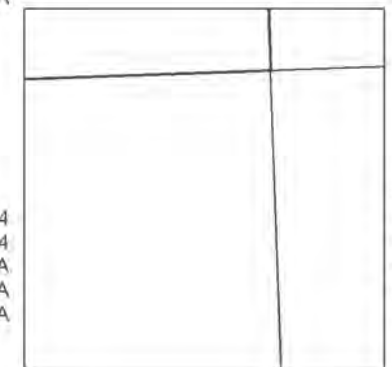
**Scale:** 1:10,560

**Printed at:** 1:10,560



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 Revised 1884  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
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 Revised 1884  
 Edition N/A  
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 Revised 1884  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

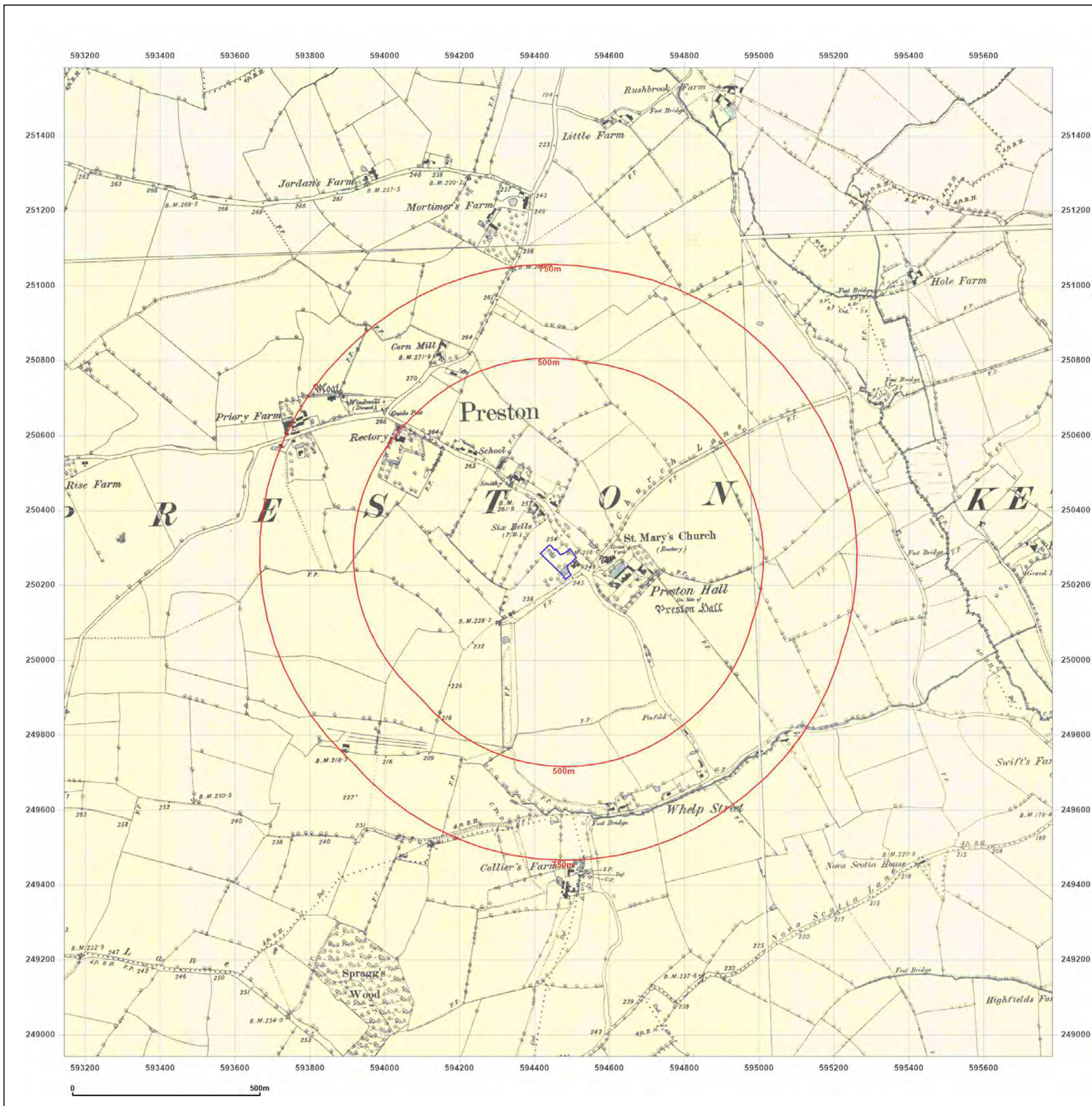


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**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** County Series

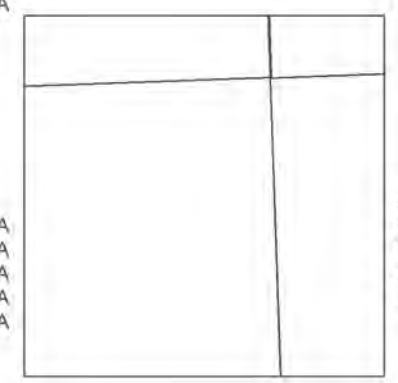
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 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A



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 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
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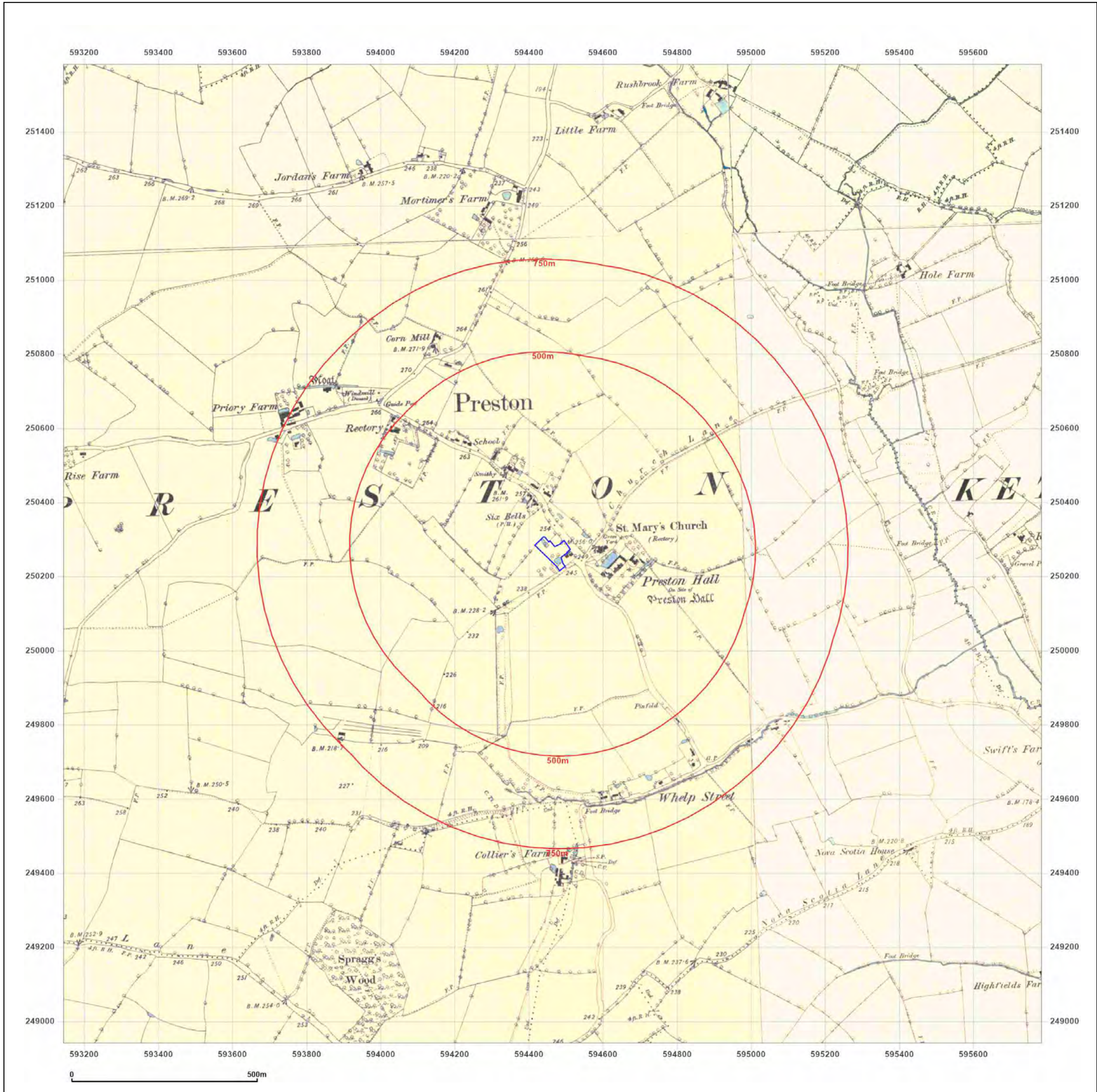


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Client Ref: 0862-ds  
 Report Ref: GS-2391-9093409  
 Grid Ref: 594463, 250261

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1902

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1902  
 Revised 1902  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

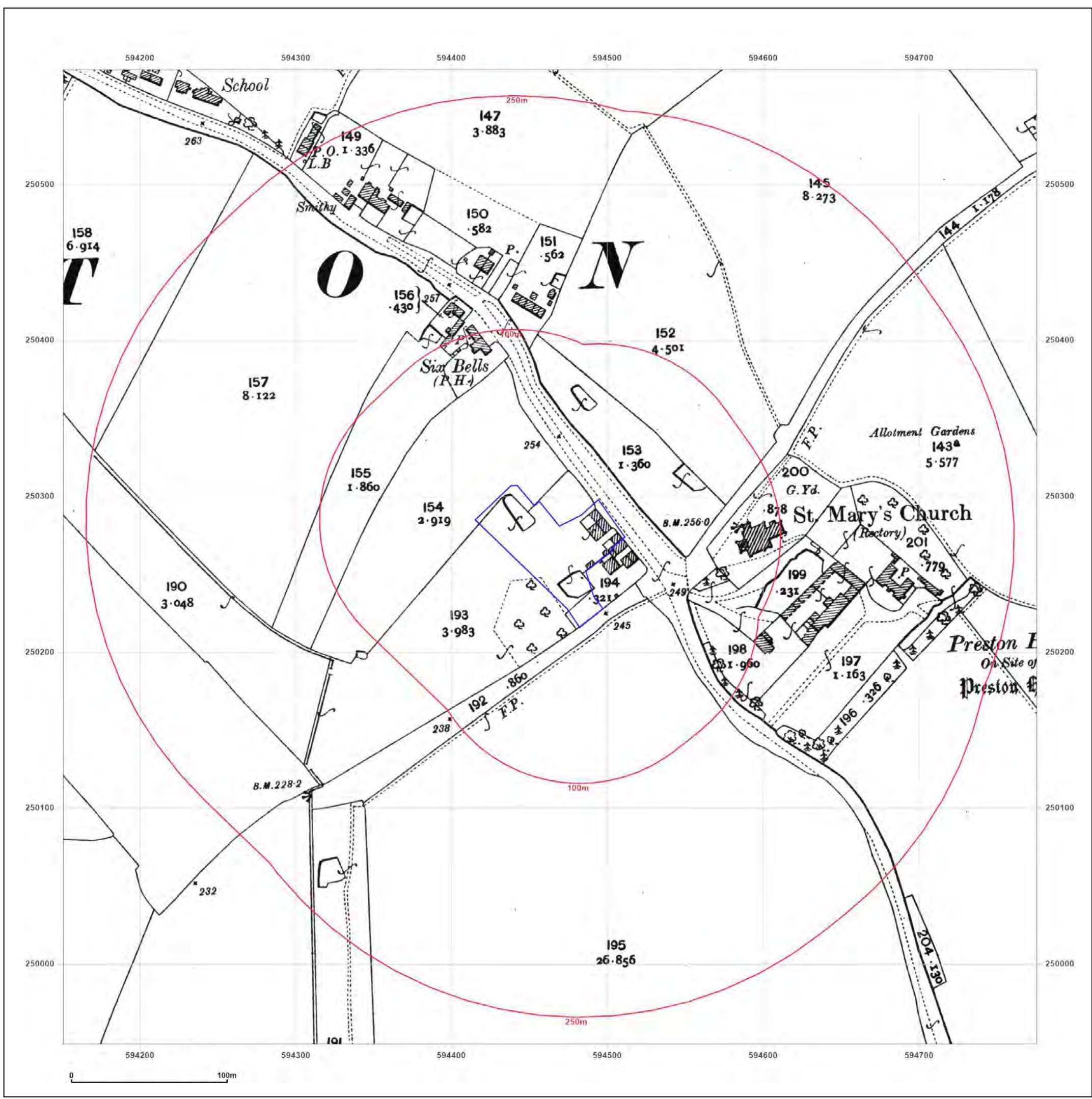


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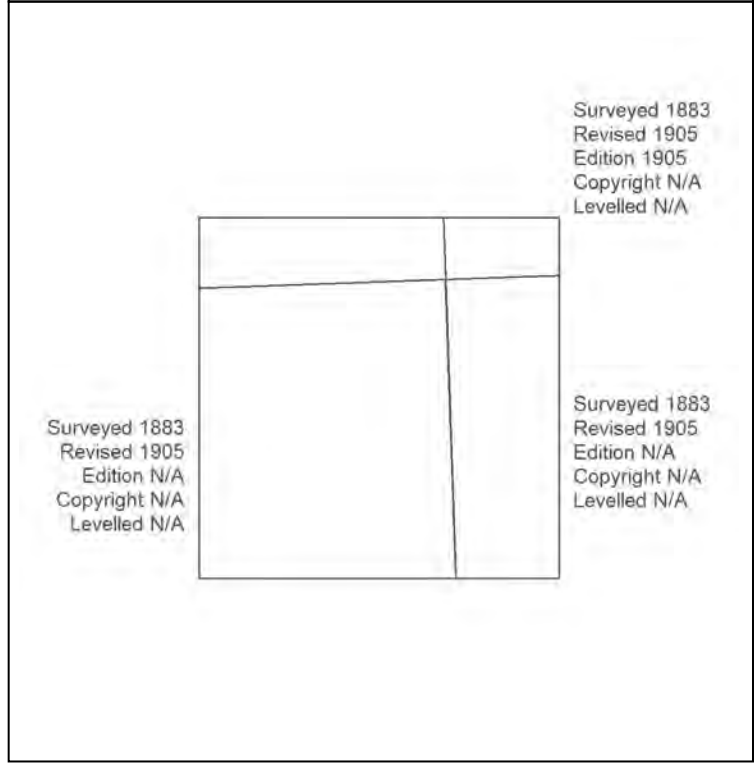
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**Map date:** 1905

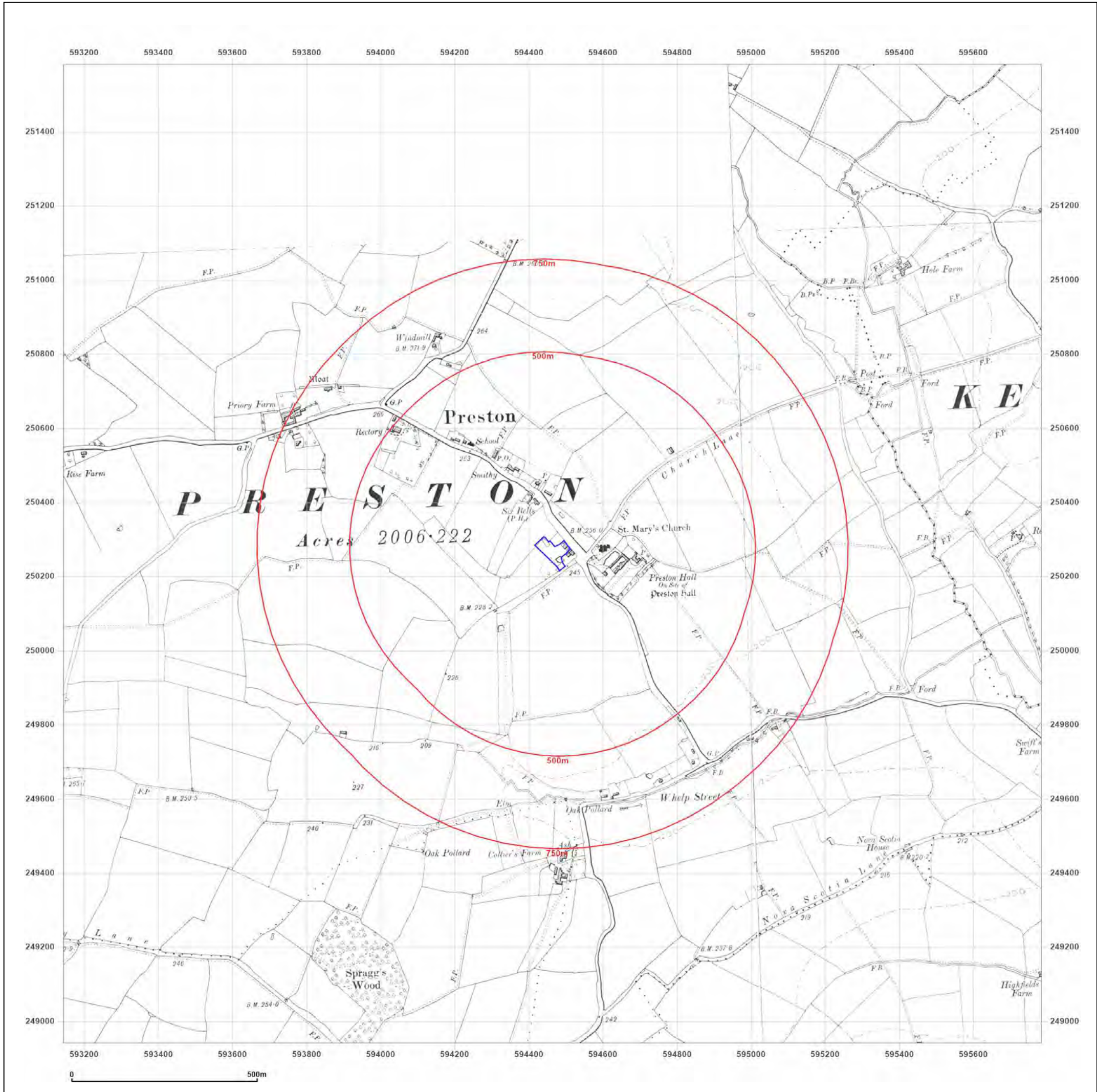
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**Printed at:** 1:10,560

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Revised 1905  
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**Site Details:**

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**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** Provisional

**Map date:** 1953

**Scale:** 1:10,560

**Printed at:** 1:10,560



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 Edition N/A  
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 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1953  
 Revised 1953  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright N/A  
 Levelled N/A

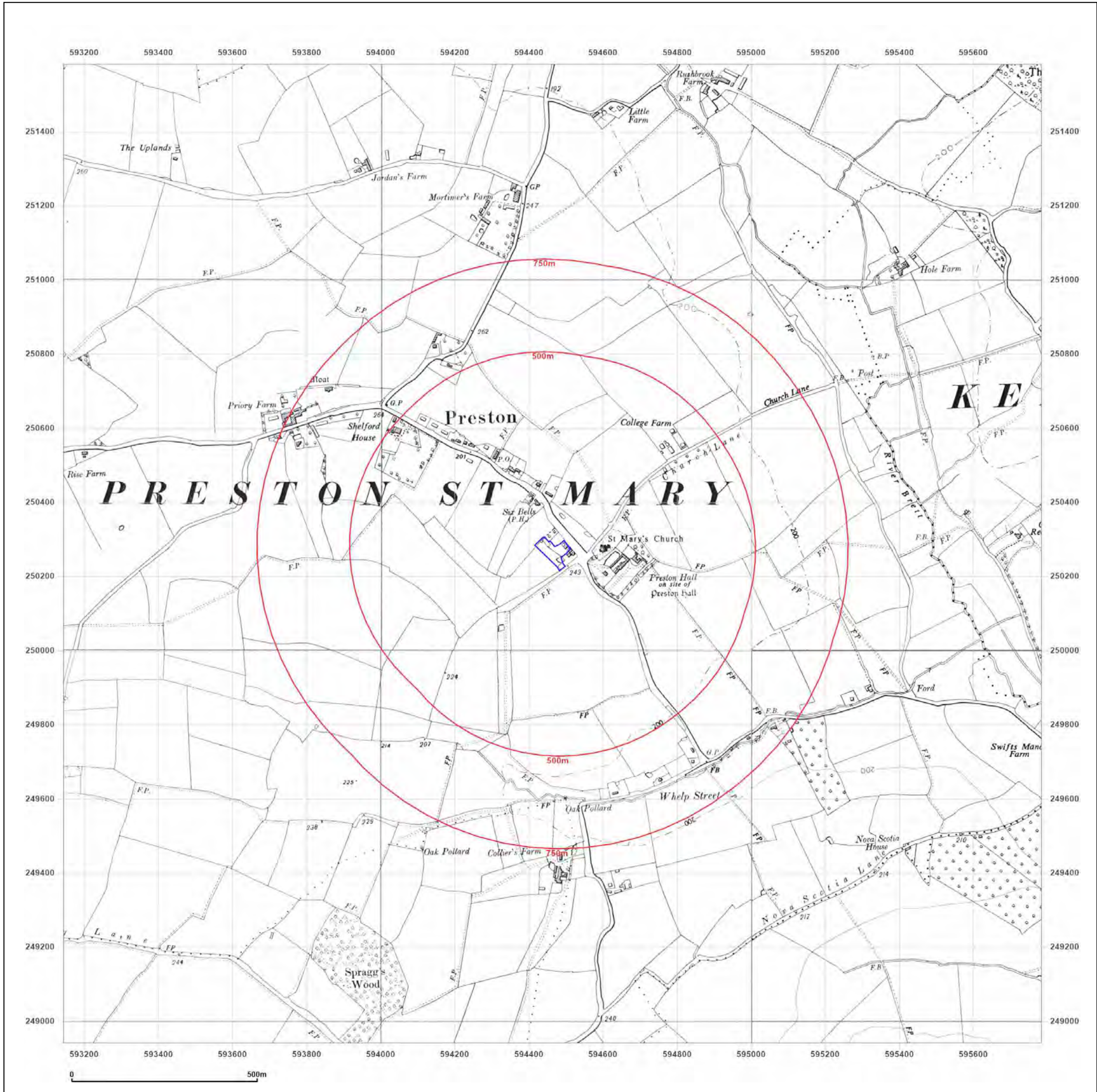


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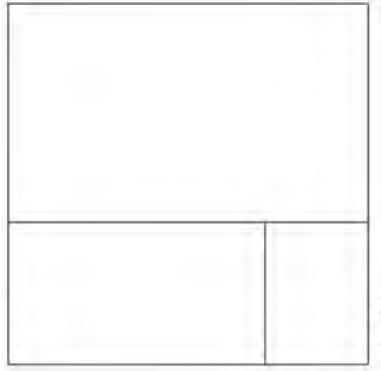
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**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1974-1978

**Scale:** 1:10,000

**Printed at:** 1:10,000

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 Edition N/A  
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 Levelled 1974

Surveyed 1973  
 Revised 1978  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1978  
 Levelled 1973

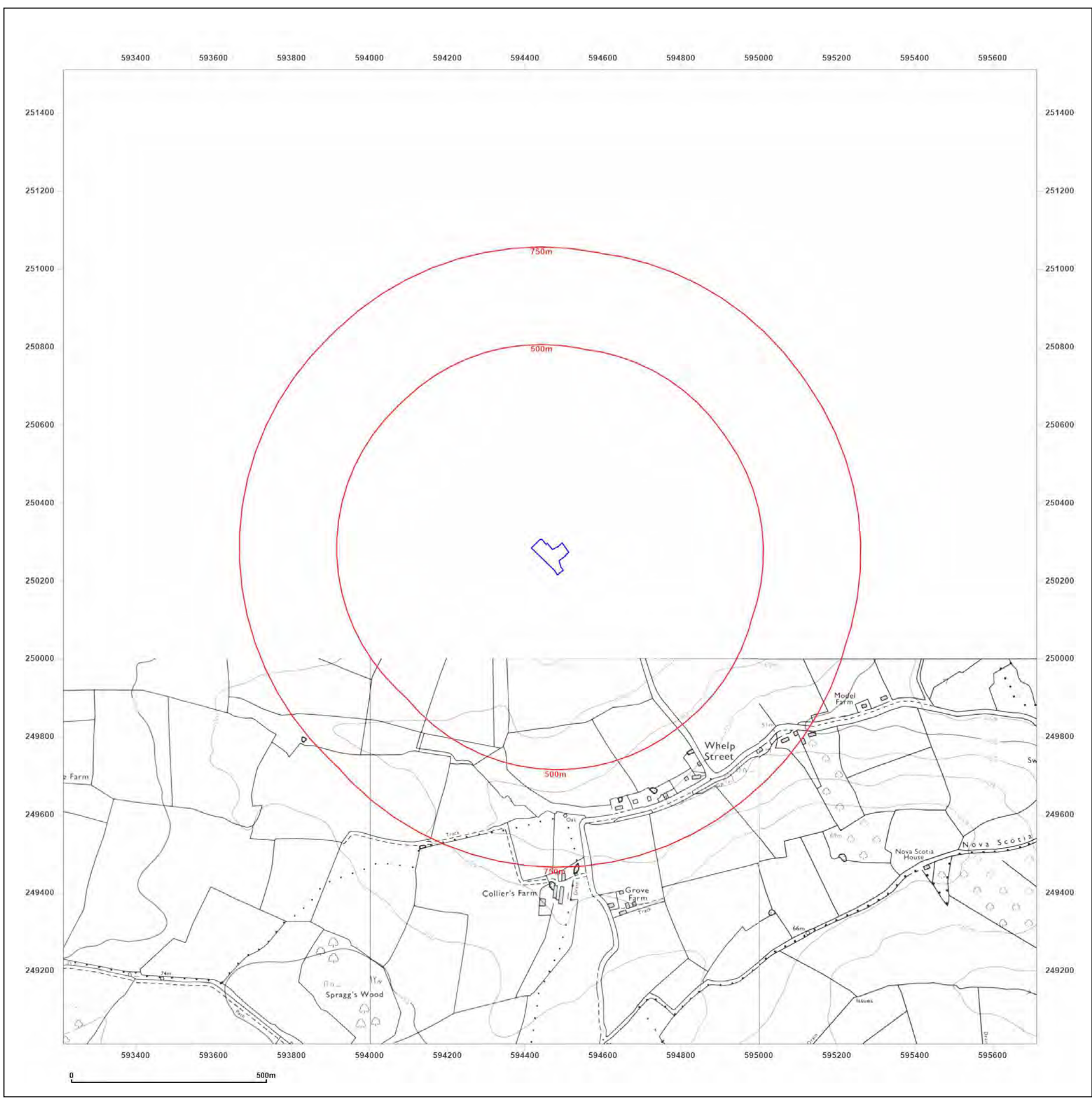


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**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1980-1983

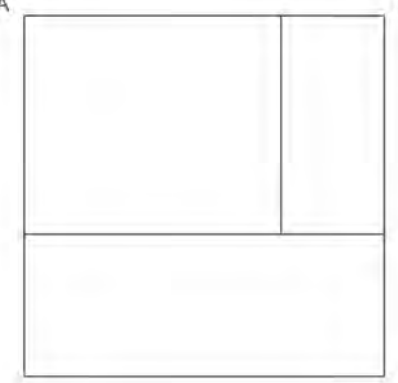
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 Levelled N/A

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 Revised 1979  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1980  
 Levelled 1973

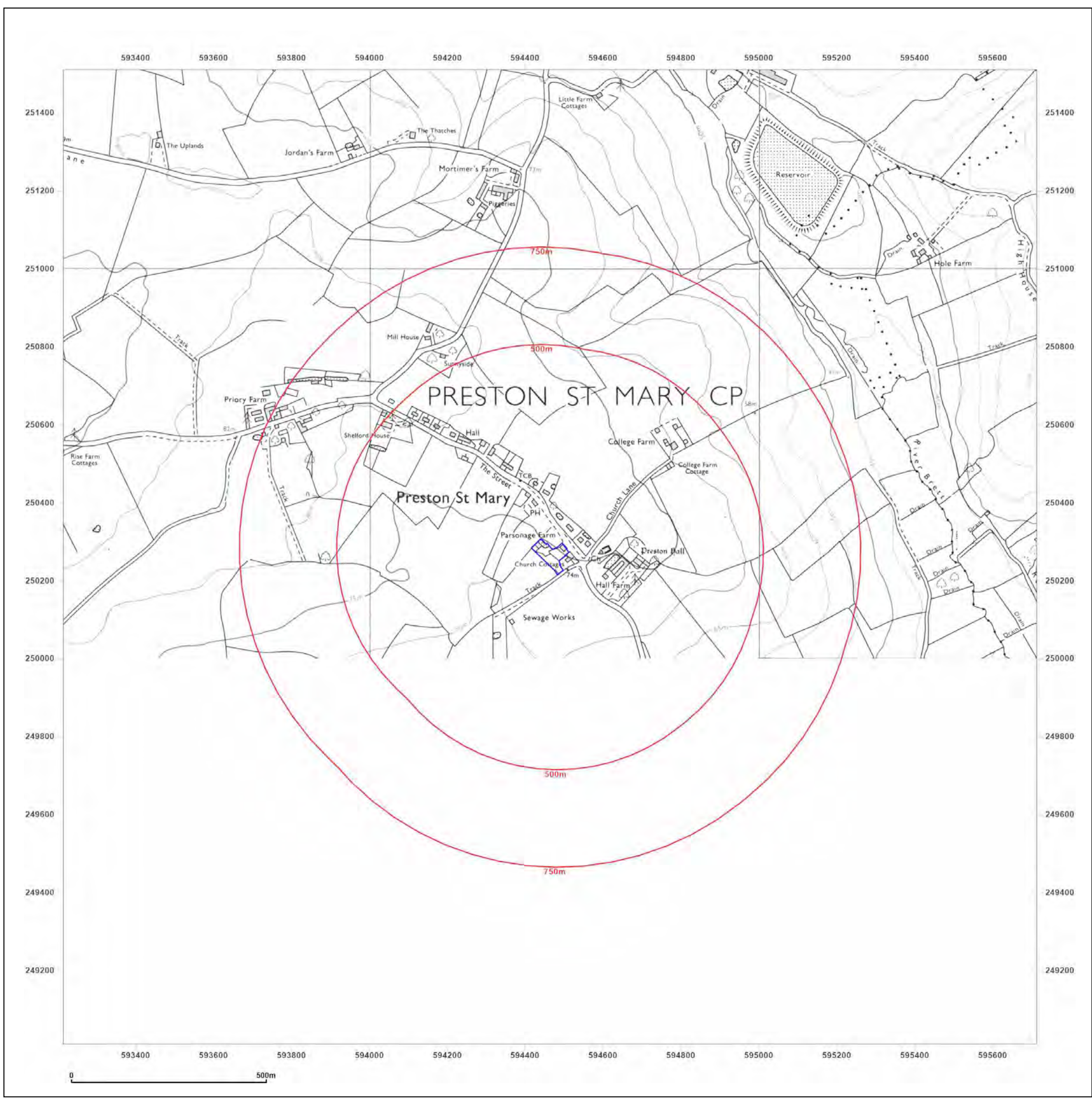


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**Client Ref:** 0862-ds  
**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map date:** 1993-1994

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Printed at:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1993  
 Levelled N/A

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 Revised N/A  
 Edition N/A  
 Copyright 1994  
 Levelled N/A

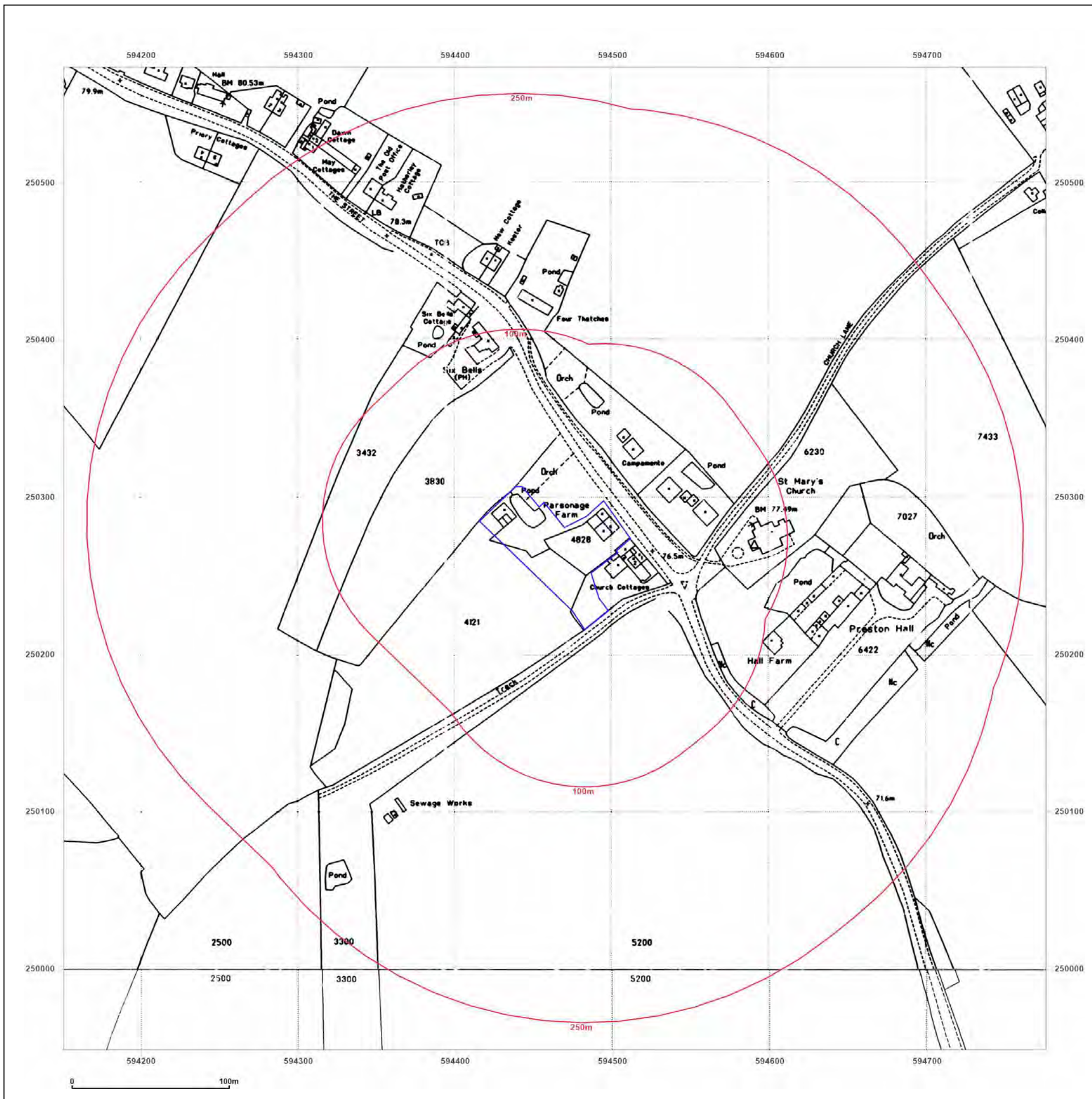


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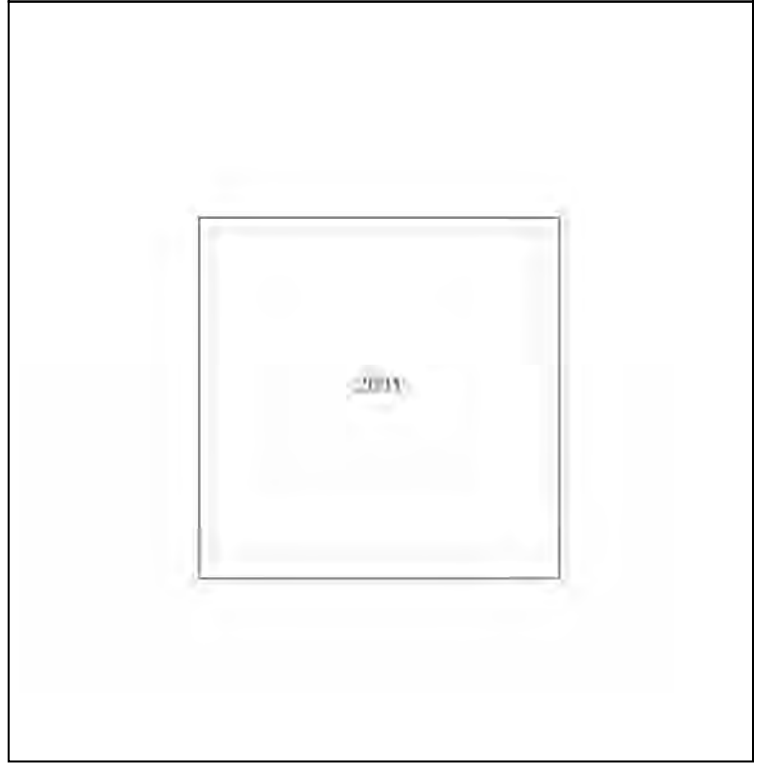
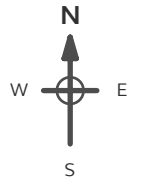
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**Site Details:**  
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**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
**Grid Ref:** 594463, 250261

**Map Name:** National Grid  
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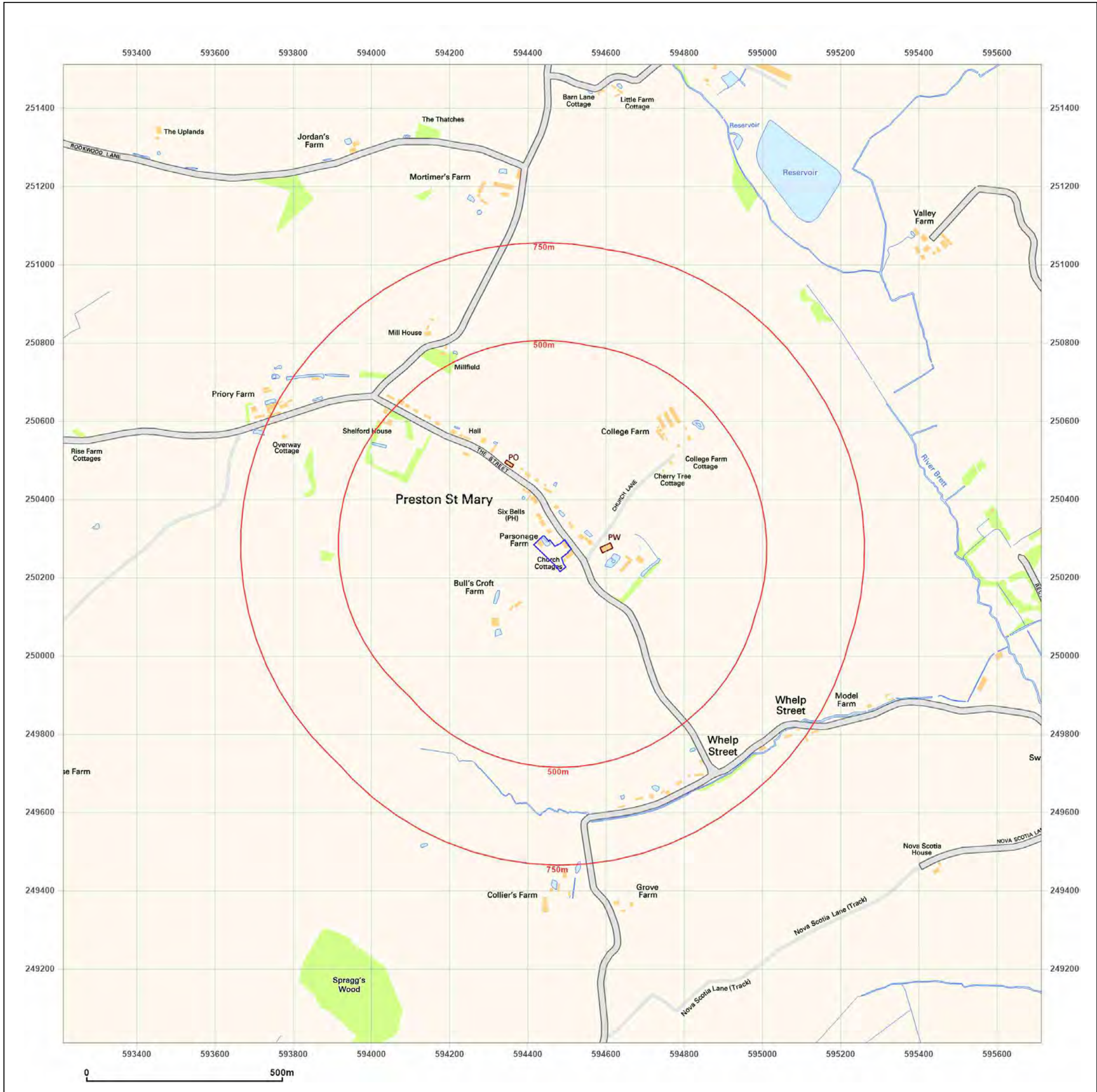


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**Site Details:**

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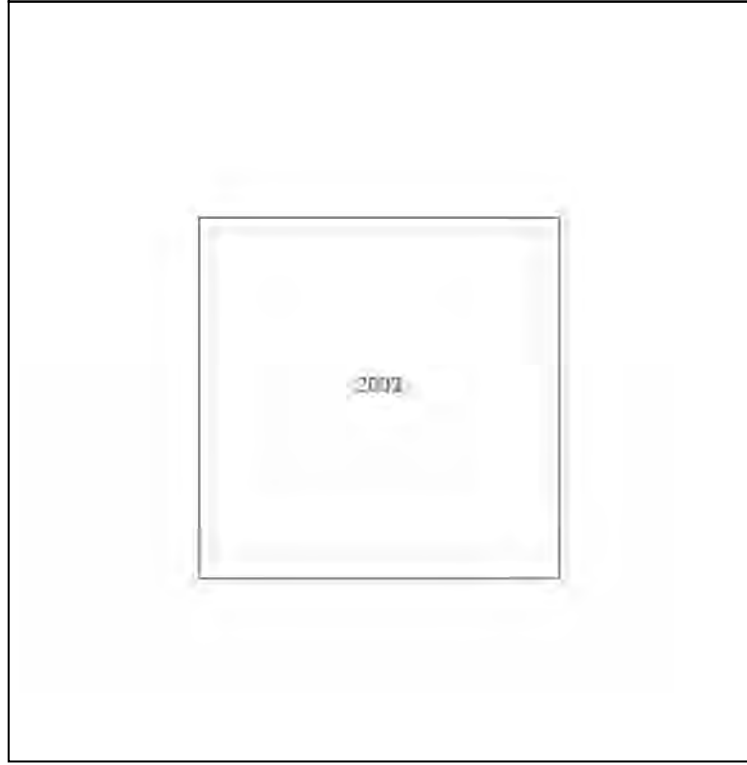
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**Map Name:** LandLine

**Map date:** 2003

**Scale:** 1:1,250

**Printed at:** 1:1,250

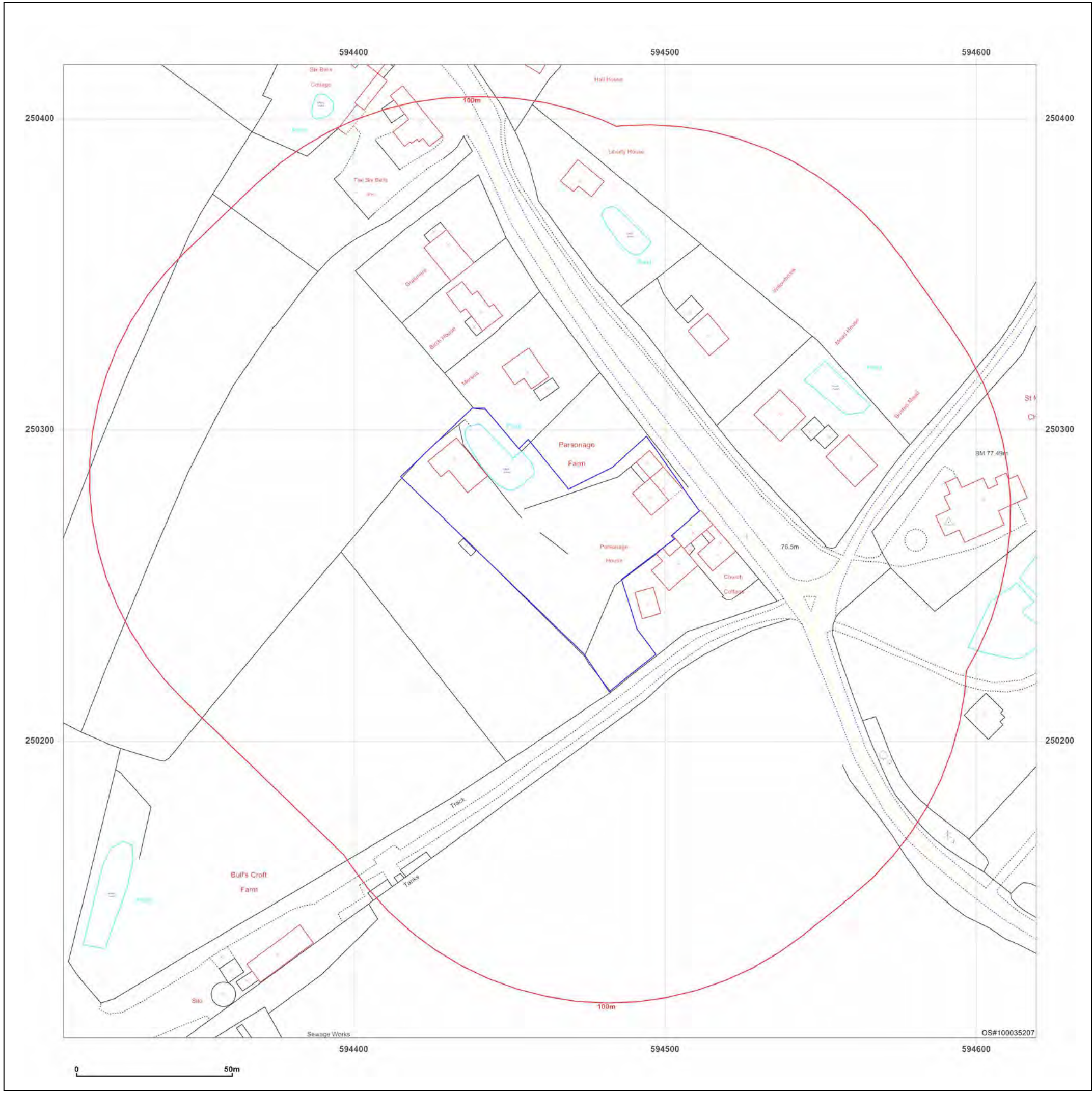


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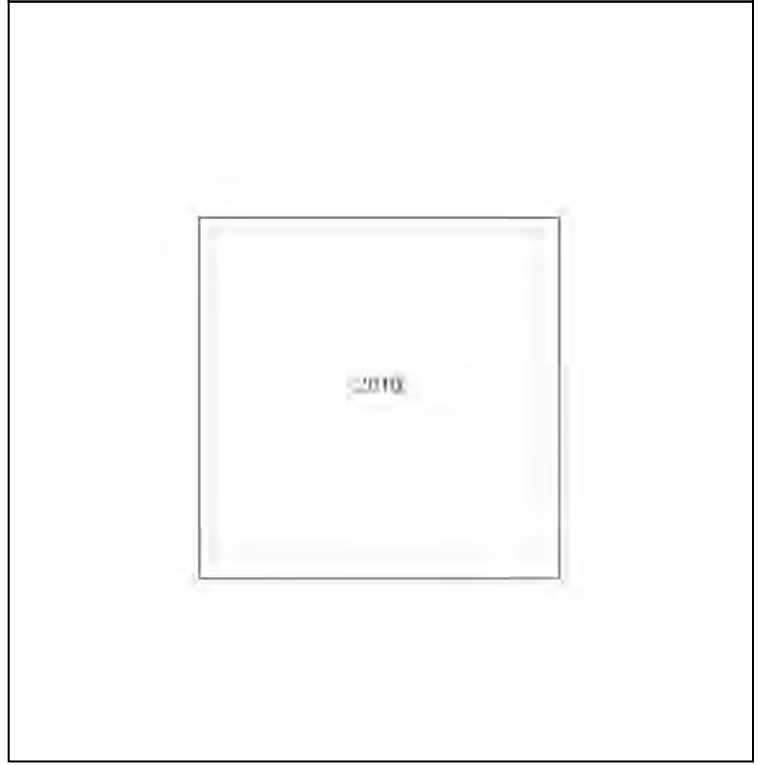
Map legend available at: [www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure\\_legend.pdf](http://www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf)



**Site Details:**  
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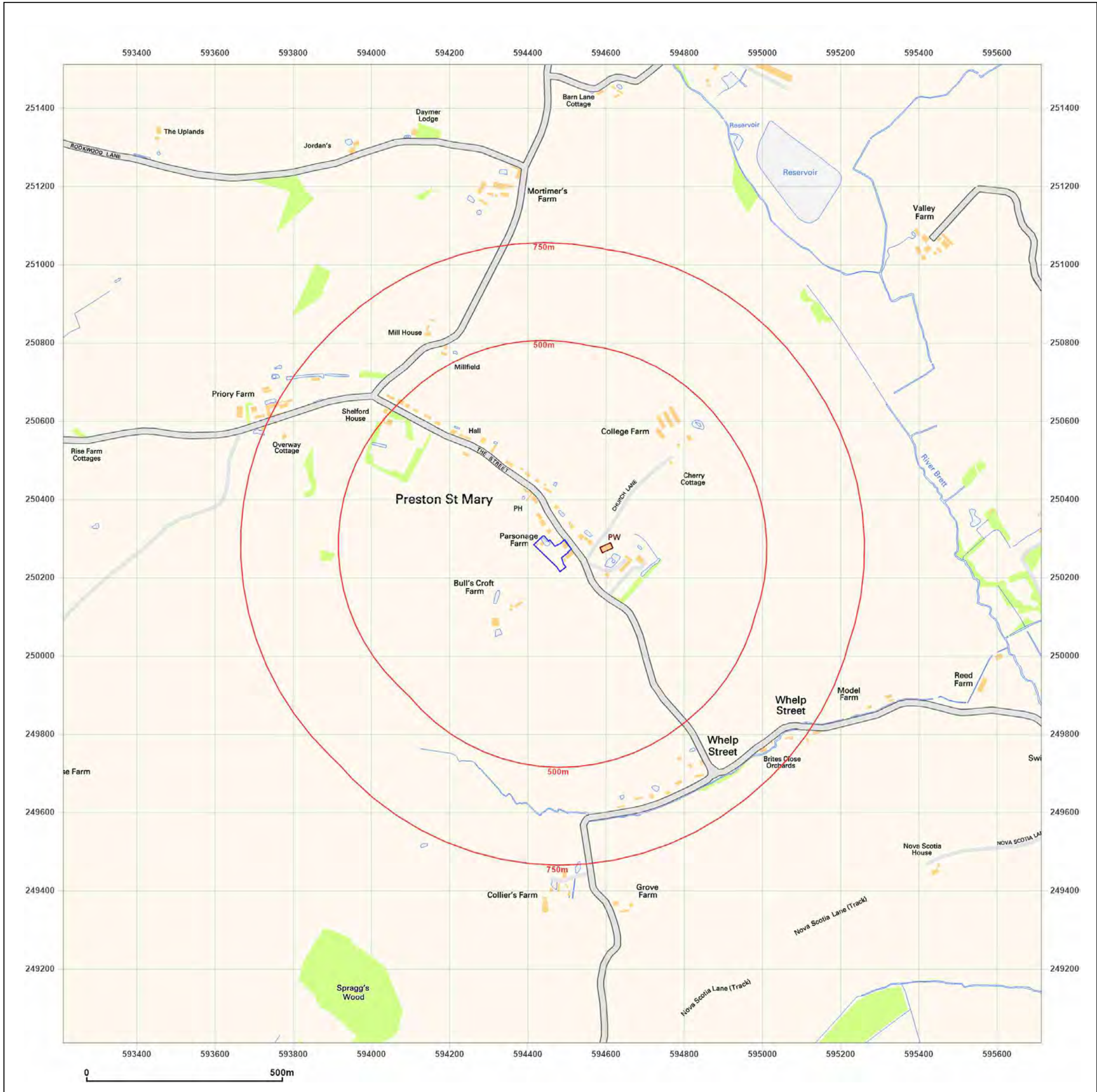


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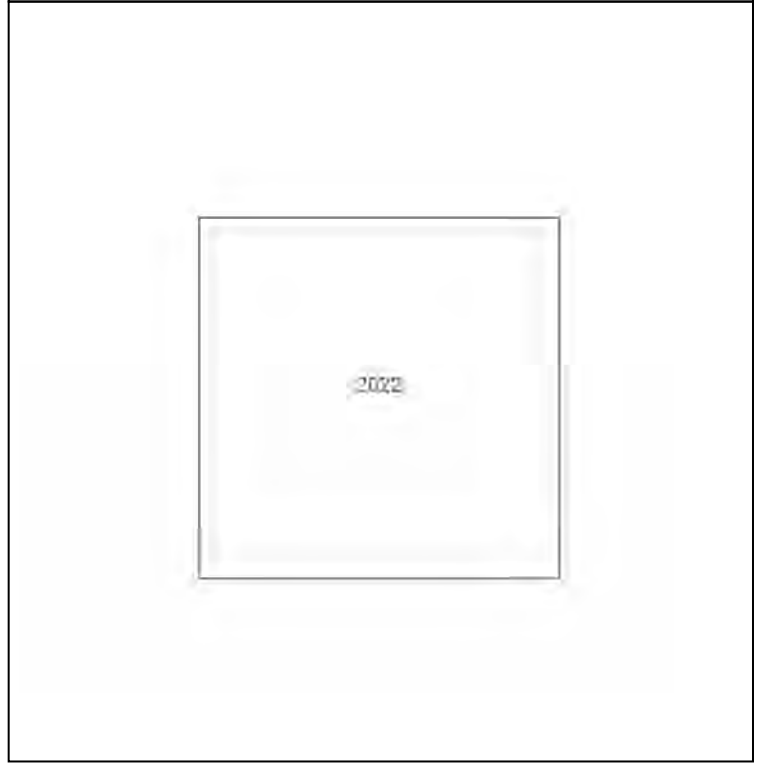
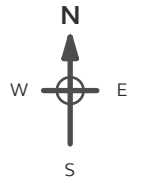
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**Client Ref:** 0862-ds  
**Report Ref:** GS-2391-9093409  
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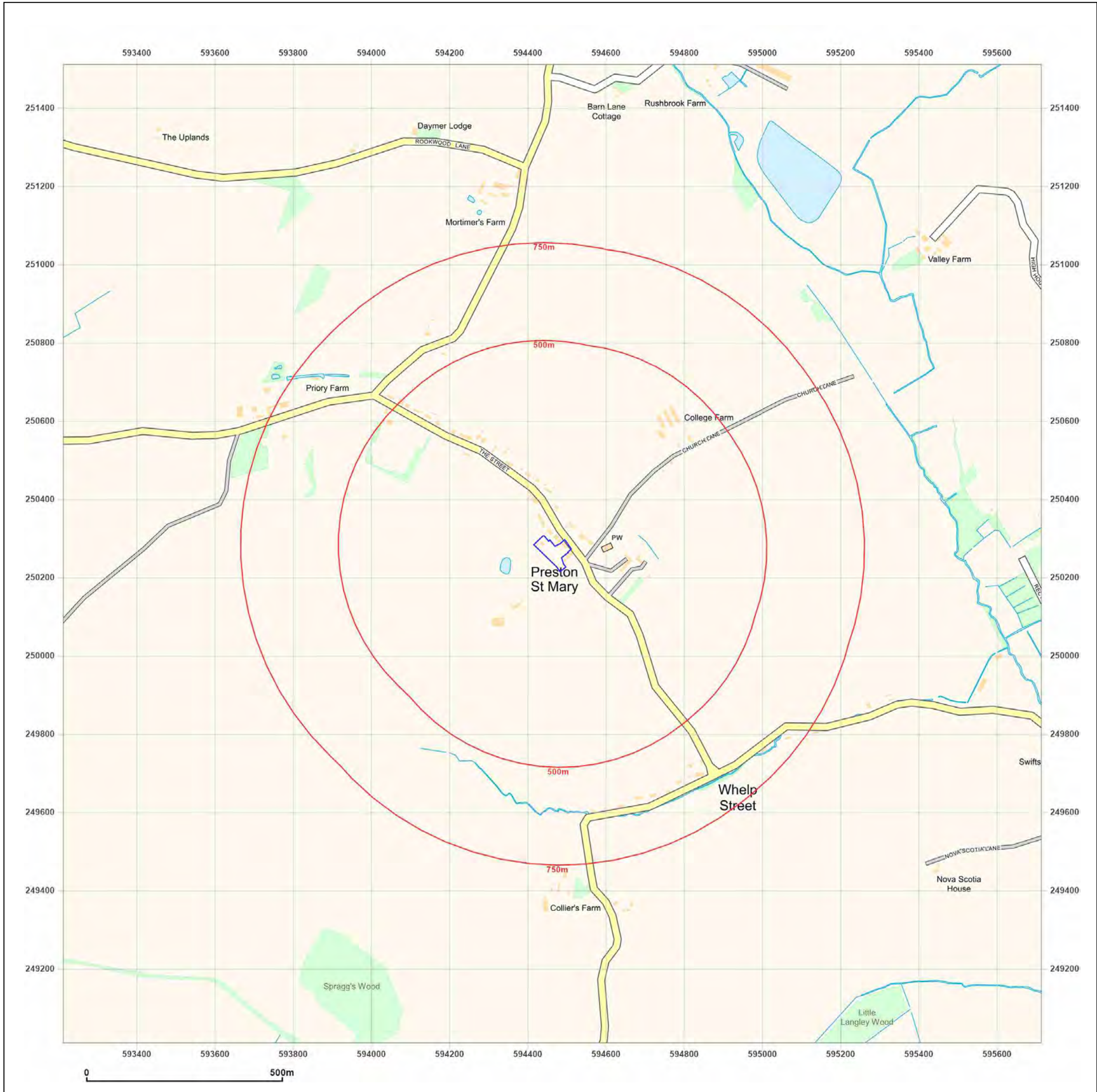


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PARSONAGE FARM, THE STREET, PRESTON ST MARY, CO10 9NQ

**Order Details**

**Date:** 30/09/2022  
**Your ref:** 0862-ds  
**Our Ref:** GS-2391-9093410

**Site Details**

**Location:** 594463 250266  
**Area:** 0.39 ha  
**Authority:** [Babergh District Council](#)



**Summary of findings**

p. 2

**Aerial image**

p. 8

**OS MasterMap site plan**

p.12

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## Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>13</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b><u>Historical industrial land uses</u></b>	0	0	4	0	-
14	1.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	0	-
14	1.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
14	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
15	1.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
15	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>16</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b><u>Historical industrial land uses</u></b>	0	0	4	0	-
17	2.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	0	-
17	2.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
17	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
17	2.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
18	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
18	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
19	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
19	3.4	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	0	0	0	0	-
19	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
19	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
<b>19</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b><u>Waste exemptions</u></b>	0	0	6	0	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>21</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Recent industrial land uses</u></b>	1	0	5	-	-
22	4.2	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
22	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
<b>22</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b><u>Gas pipelines</u></b>	0	0	1	0	-
23	4.5	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-



23	4.6	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
23	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
23	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
23	4.9	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
24	4.10	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
24	4.11	Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	0	0	0	0	-
24	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
<b>24</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b><u>Licensed Discharges to controlled waters</u></b>	0	0	2	0	-
25	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
25	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
25	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
25	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
25	4.18	Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-

Page	Section	Hydrogeology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>27</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b><u>Superficial aquifer</u></b>	Identified (within 500m)				
<b>29</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b><u>Bedrock aquifer</u></b>	Identified (within 500m)				
<b>31</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b><u>Groundwater vulnerability</u></b>	Identified (within 50m)				
32	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
32	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
<b>33</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b><u>Groundwater abstractions</u></b>	0	0	0	0	3
<b>34</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b><u>Surface water abstractions</u></b>	0	0	0	0	2
35	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>35</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b><u>Source Protection Zones</u></b>	1	0	0	0	-
36	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-

Page	Section	Hydrology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>37</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b><u>Water Network (OS MasterMap)</u></b>	0	0	2	-	-



<b>38</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b><u>Surface water features</u></b>	0	0	2	-	-
<b>38</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b><u>WFD Surface water body catchments</u></b>	1	-	-	-	-
<b>38</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b><u>WFD Surface water bodies</u></b>	0	0	0	-	-
<b>39</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b><u>WFD Groundwater bodies</u></b>	1	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
40	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
40	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
40	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
41	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
41	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
42	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
42	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding					
43	8.1	Surface water flooding	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding					
<b>44</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b><u>Groundwater flooding</u></b>	Low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>45</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b><u>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</u></b>	0	0	0	0	2
46	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
46	10.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
46	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
46	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
47	10.6	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>47</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b><u>Designated Ancient Woodland</u></b>	0	0	0	0	2
47	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
47	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0



48	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
49	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
<b>49</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b><u>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones</u></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b><u>SSSI Impact Risk Zones</u></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b><u>SSSI Units</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
53	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
54	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
54	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
<b>54</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b><u>Listed Buildings</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
55	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
55	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
55	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>56</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b><u>Agricultural Land Classification</u></b>	<b>Grade 3 (within 250m)</b>				
57	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
57	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
57	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
<b>57</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b><u>Countryside Stewardship Schemes</u></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Page	Section	Habitat designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
59	13.1	Priority Habitat Inventory	0	0	0	-	-
59	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
59	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
59	13.4	Limestone Pavement Orders	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:10,000 scale	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>60</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b><u>10k Availability</u></b>	<b>Identified (within 500m)</b>				
61	14.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
62	14.3	Superficial geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-





62	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
63	14.5	Bedrock geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
63	14.6	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>64</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b><u>50k Availability</u></b>	Identified (within 500m)				
65	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
65	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
<b>66</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b><u>Superficial geology (50k)</u></b>	1	0	0	1	-
<b>67</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b><u>Superficial permeability (50k)</u></b>	Identified (within 50m)				
67	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
67	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
<b>68</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b><u>Bedrock geology (50k)</u></b>	1	0	0	0	-
<b>69</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b><u>Bedrock permeability (50k)</u></b>	Identified (within 50m)				
69	15.10	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>70</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b><u>BGS Boreholes</u></b>	0	0	1	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence					
<b>71</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b><u>Shrink swell clays</u></b>	Low (within 50m)				
<b>72</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b><u>Running sands</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>73</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b><u>Compressible deposits</u></b>	Negligible (within 50m)				
<b>74</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b><u>Collapsible deposits</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>75</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b><u>Landslides</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>76</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b><u>Ground dissolution of soluble rocks</u></b>	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining, ground workings and natural cavities	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
77	18.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
78	18.2	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-
<b>78</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b><u>Surface ground workings</u></b>	0	0	7	-	-
78	18.4	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
79	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-



79	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
79	18.7	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
79	18.8	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
79	18.9	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
80	18.10	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
80	18.11	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
80	18.12	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
80	18.13	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Radon					
<b>81</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>Radon</b>	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>82</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b><u>BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry</u></b>	2	0	-	-	-
82	20.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
82	20.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
83	21.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
83	21.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
83	21.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
83	21.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
83	21.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
84	21.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
84	21.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
84	21.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-
84	21.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
84	21.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-



## Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/04/2020

Site Area: 0.39ha



## Recent site history - 2017 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 09/04/2017

Site Area: 0.39ha



## Recent site history - 2014 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 15/05/2014

Site Area: 0.39ha



## Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/05/1999

Site Area: 0.39ha



## OS MasterMap site plan



Site Area: 0.39ha



# 1 Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses

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## 1.1 Historical industrial land uses

**Records within 500m** **4**

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 13**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
1	52m E	Grave Yard	1884	2050952



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
2	163m SW	Sewage Works	1983	2047332
A	188m NW	Smithy	1905	2095772
A	199m NW	Smithy	1884	2095465

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

## 1.2 Historical tanks

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 1.3 Historical energy features

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 1.4 Historical petrol stations

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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



## 1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

0

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

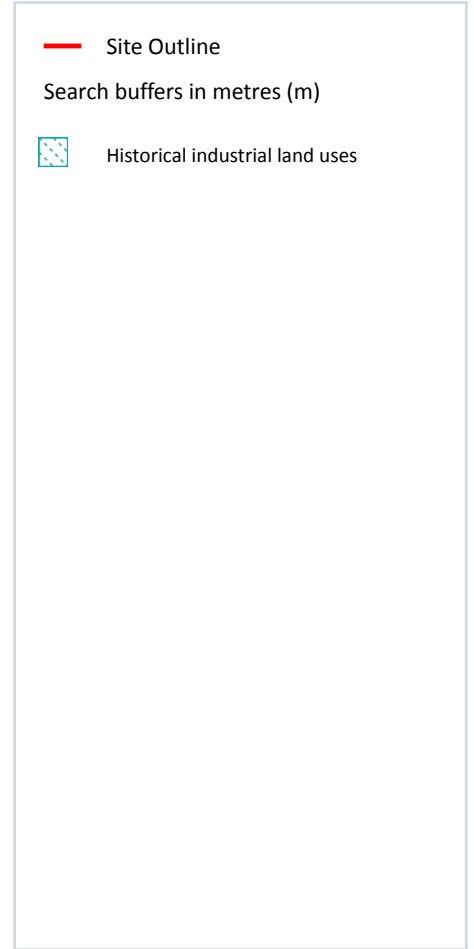
0

Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

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



## 2 Past land use - un-grouped



### 2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

4

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 10,560 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 16**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	52m E	Grave Yard	1884	2050952
2	163m SW	Sewage Works	1983	2047332
A	188m NW	Smithy	1905	2095772

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	199m NW	Smithy	1884	2095465

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

## 2.2 Historical tanks

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 2.3 Historical energy features

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 2.4 Historical petrol stations

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 2.5 Historical garages

**Records within 500m**

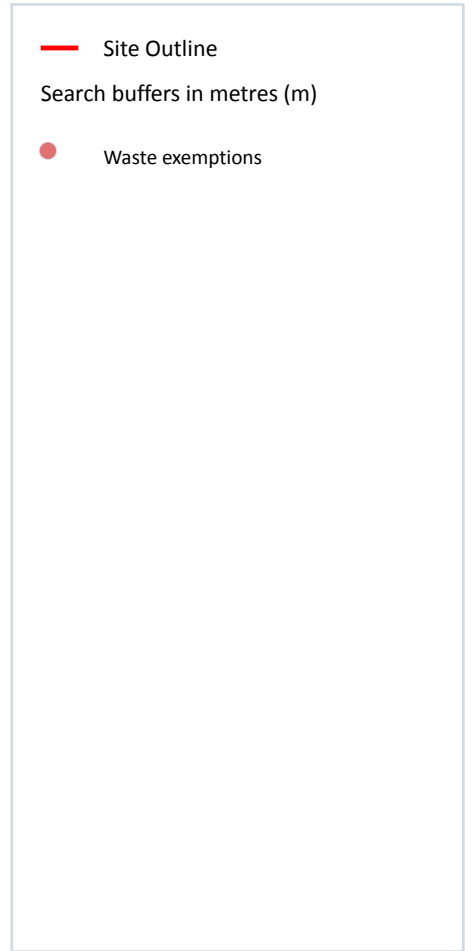
**0**

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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



## 3 Waste and landfill



### 3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

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

### 3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

Landfill sites identified on a survey carried out on behalf of the DoE in 1973. These sites may have been closed or operational at this time.

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

### 3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m

0

Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.*

### 3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m

0

Known historical (closed) landfill sites (e.g. sites where there is no PPC permit or waste management licence currently in force). This includes sites that existed before the waste licensing regime and sites that have been licensed in the past but where a licence has been revoked, ceased to exist or surrendered and a certificate of completion has been issued.

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

### 3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m

0

Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

*This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.*

### 3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed waste sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

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

### 3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m

6

Activities involving the storage, treatment, use or disposal of waste that are exempt from needing a permit. Exemptions have specific limits and conditions that must be adhered to.

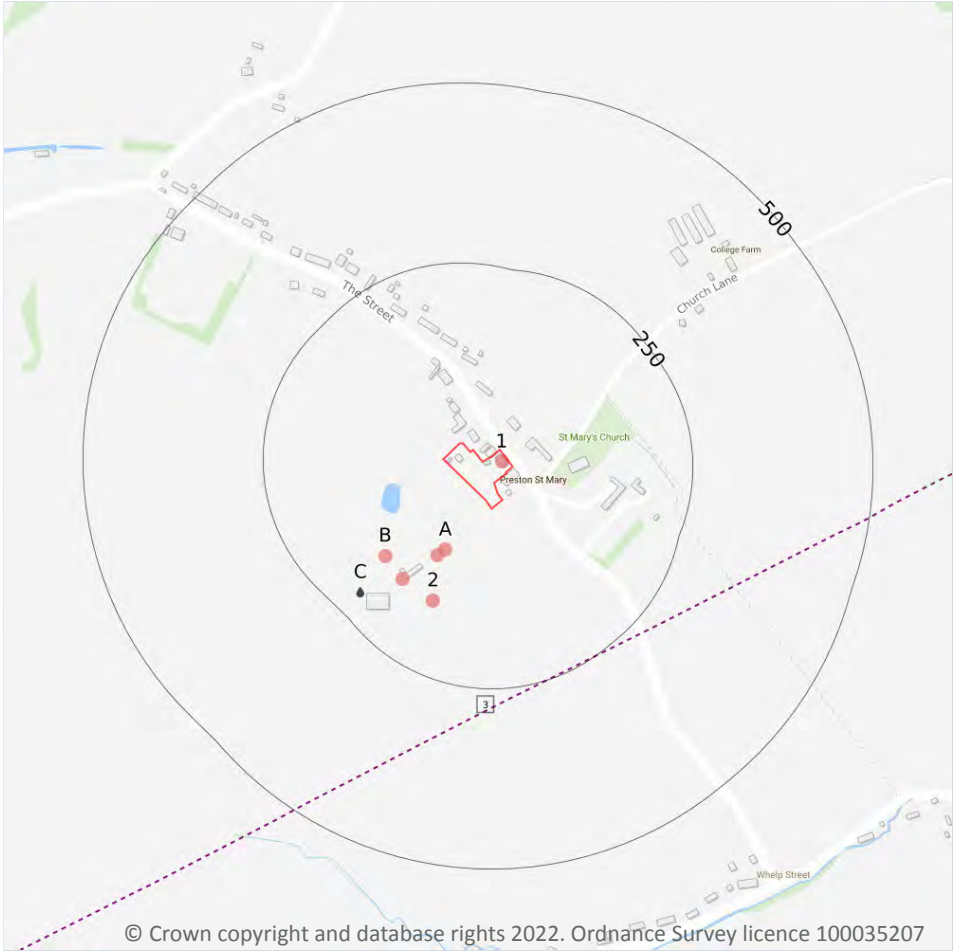
Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on **page 18**

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
1	51m E	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/NF0500LV /A001	Treating waste exemption	Non- Agricultura l Waste Only	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes
A	200m SW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
A	200m SW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
A	200m SW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Burning waste in the open
A	200m SW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
A	200m SW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Use of waste for a specified purpose

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



## 4 Current industrial land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses
- Gas pipelines
- Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

### 4.1 Recent industrial land uses

**Records within 250m** **6**

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 21**

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	On site	Pryke Bros	Parsonage Farm, The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk, CO10 9NQ	Distribution and Haulage	Transport, Storage and Delivery
A	86m SW	Tank	Suffolk, CO10	Tanks (Generic)	Industrial Features
A	99m SW	Tank	Suffolk, CO10	Tanks (Generic)	Industrial Features



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
2	151m SW	Sewage Works	Suffolk, CO10	Waste Storage, Processing and Disposal	Infrastructure and Facilities
B	152m SW	Pontoon	Suffolk, CO10	Moorings and Unloading Facilities	Water
B	158m SW	Silo	Suffolk, CO10	Hoppers and Silos	Farming

*This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.*

## 4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

**Records within 500m**

**0**

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

*This data is sourced from Experian.*

## 4.3 Electricity cables

**Records within 500m**

**0**

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

*This data is sourced from National Grid.*

## 4.4 Gas pipelines

**Records within 500m**

**1**

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 21**

ID	Location	Pipe Name	Details
3	247m SE	STOWMARKE T TO BRAINTREE	Pipe Number: - Pipeline Safety Regulations Number: - Ownership: National Grid Maximum Operating Pressure (Bar): - Pipeline Diameter (mm): 900 Wall Thickness (mm): - Year of commission: Not specified Abandonment Status: Not abandoned

*This data is sourced from National Grid.*

#### 4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

Records within 500m	0
---------------------	---

Contaminated Land Register of sites designated under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

#### 4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m	0
---------------------	---

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites. This data includes upper and lower tier sites, and includes a historical archive of COMAH sites and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) records.

*This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.*

#### 4.7 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m	0
---------------------	---

Sites registered and licensed by the Health and Safety Executive under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER). The last update to this data was in April 2011.

*This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.*

#### 4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m	0
---------------------	---

Consents granted for a site to hold certain quantities of hazardous substances at or above defined limits in accordance with the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

#### 4.9 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

Records within 500m	0
---------------------	---

Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) records of substance releases to air, land and water. This data represents a historical archive as the IPC regime has been superseded.

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



#### 4.10 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Records of Part A(1) installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

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

#### 4.11 Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Records of Part A(2) and Part B installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

#### 4.12 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

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

#### 4.13 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>2</b>
----------------------------	----------

Discharges of treated or untreated effluent to controlled waters under the Water Resources Act 1991.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 21**

ID	Location	Address	Details	
C	212m SW	PRESTON ST MARY STW, PRESTON ST. MARY, SUDBURY, CO10	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: AW2NF11271A Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: Tributary River Brett NT	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 17/05/1984 Effective Date: 17/05/1984 Revocation Date: -
C	212m SW	PRESTON ST MARY STW, PRESTON ST. MARY, SUDBURY, CO10	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: AW2NFE11271 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: Tributary River Brett NT	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 09/09/1971 Effective Date: 09/09/1971 Revocation Date: 16/05/1984

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

#### 4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Discharges of specified substances under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991.

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

#### 4.15 Pollutant release to public sewer

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

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

#### 4.16 List 1 Dangerous Substances

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Discharges of substances identified on List I of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

#### 4.17 List 2 Dangerous Substances

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Discharges of substances identified on List II of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

#### 4.18 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

Records of substantiated pollution incidents. Since 2006 this data has only included category 1 (major) and 2 (significant) pollution incidents.

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



#### 4.19 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m

0

The pollution inventory (substances) includes reporting on annual emissions of certain regulated substances to air, controlled waters and land. A reporting threshold for each substance is also included. Where emissions fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*

#### 4.20 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m

0

The pollution inventory (waste transfers) includes reporting on annual transfers and recovery/disposal of controlled wastes from a site. A reporting threshold for each waste type is also included. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*

#### 4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

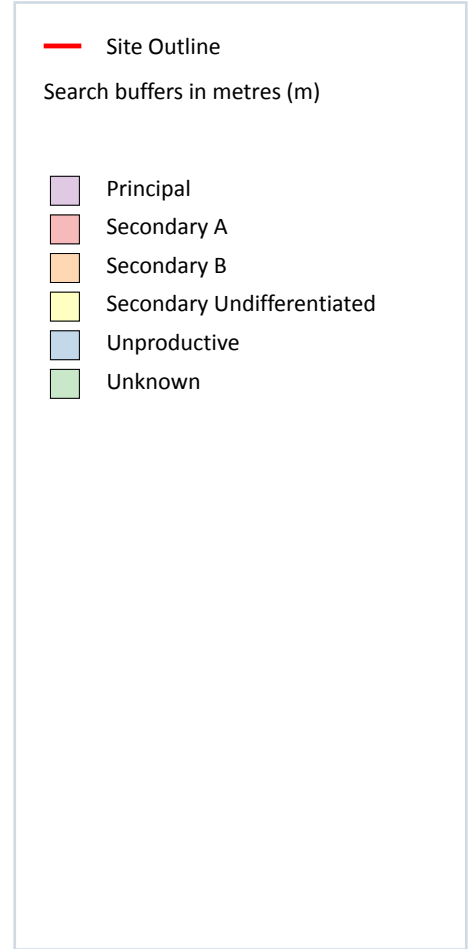
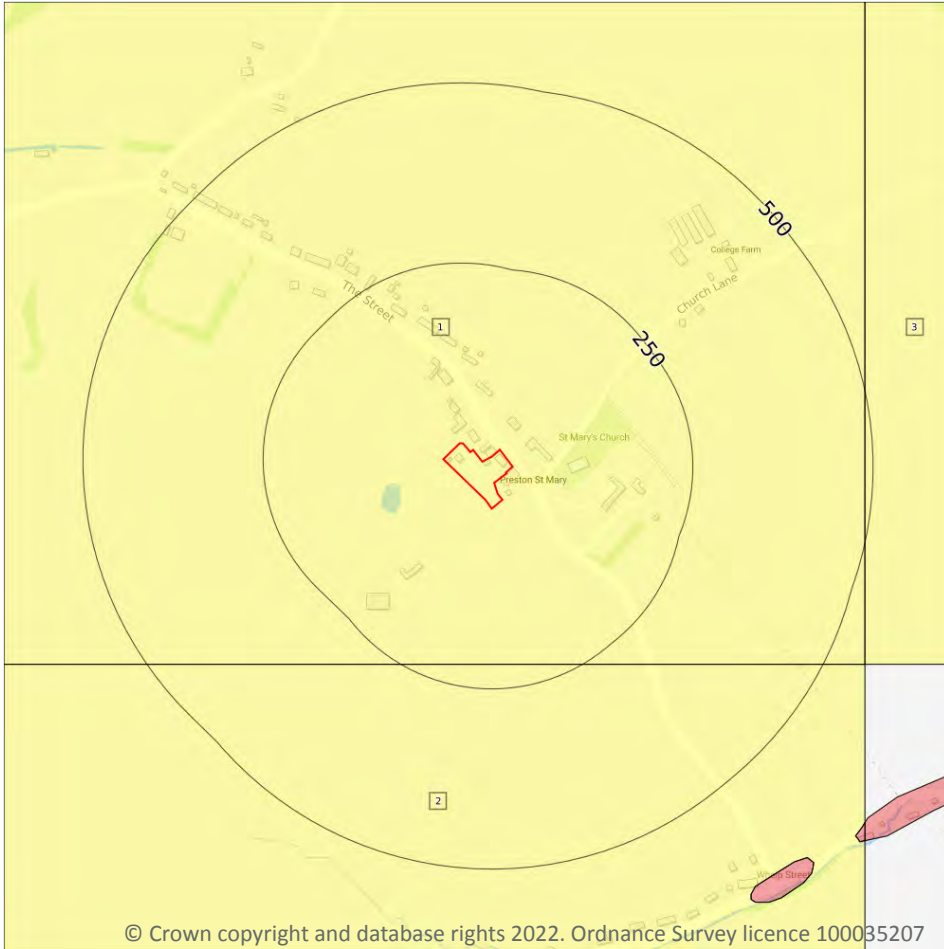
Records within 500m

0

The pollution inventory (radioactive wastes) includes reporting on annual releases of radioactive substances from a site, including the means of release. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*

## 5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



### 5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

3

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on **page 27**

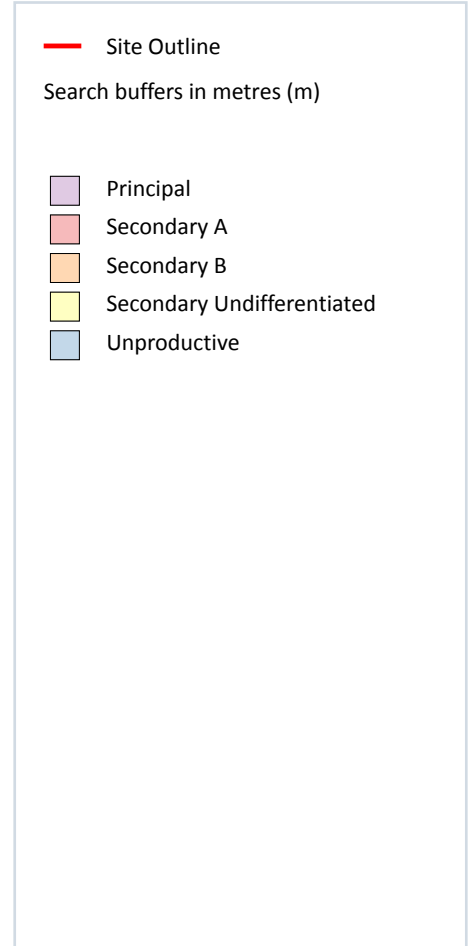
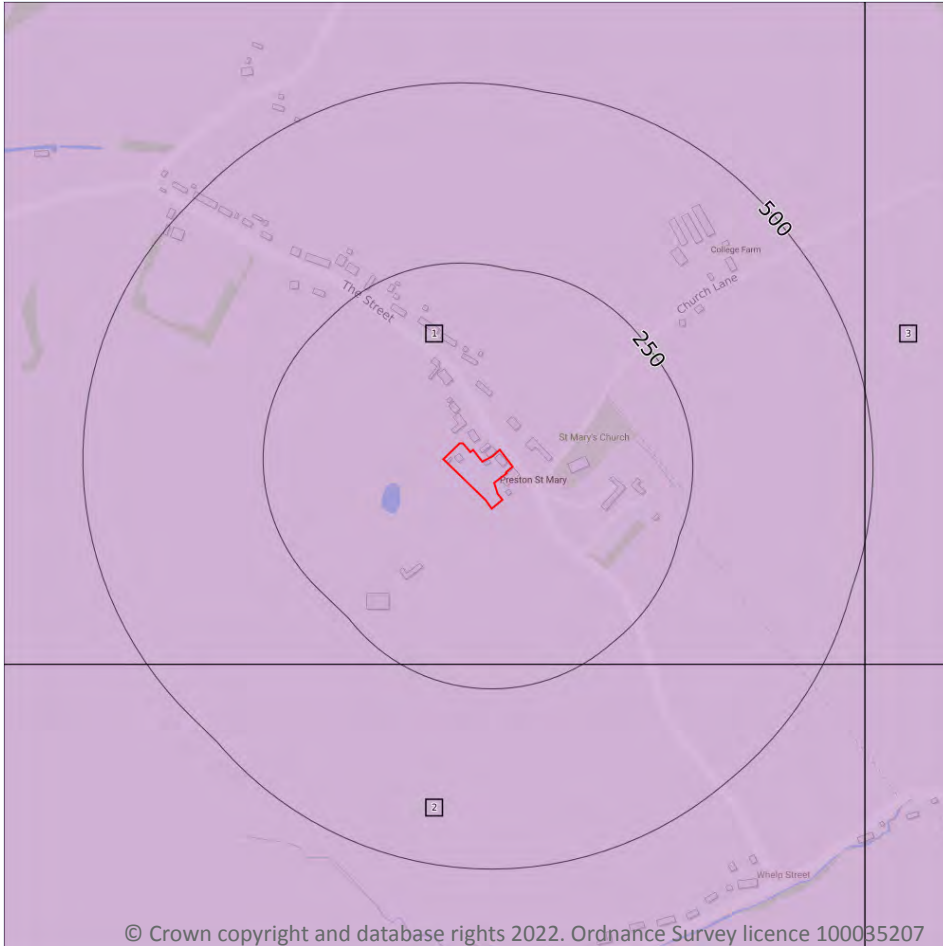
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
2	216m S	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	489m E	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.*



## Bedrock aquifer



### 5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

3

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 29](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Principal	<b>Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers</b>
2	216m S	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers

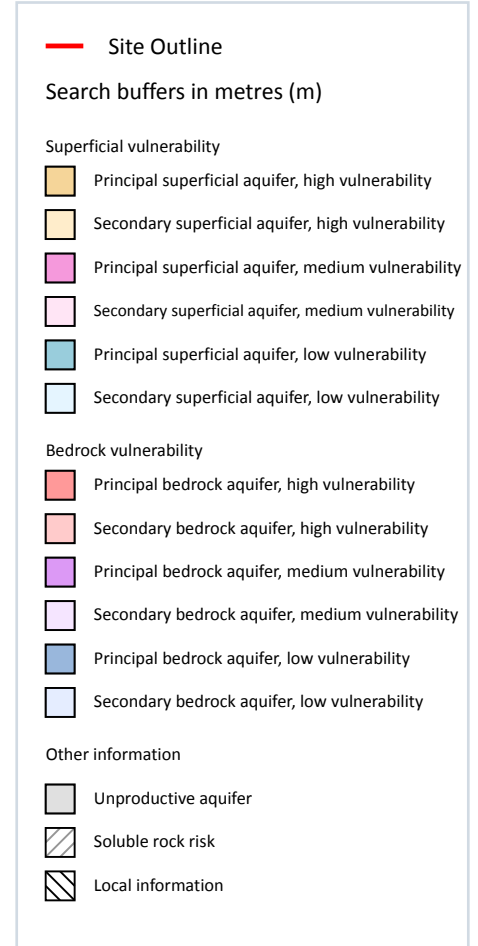
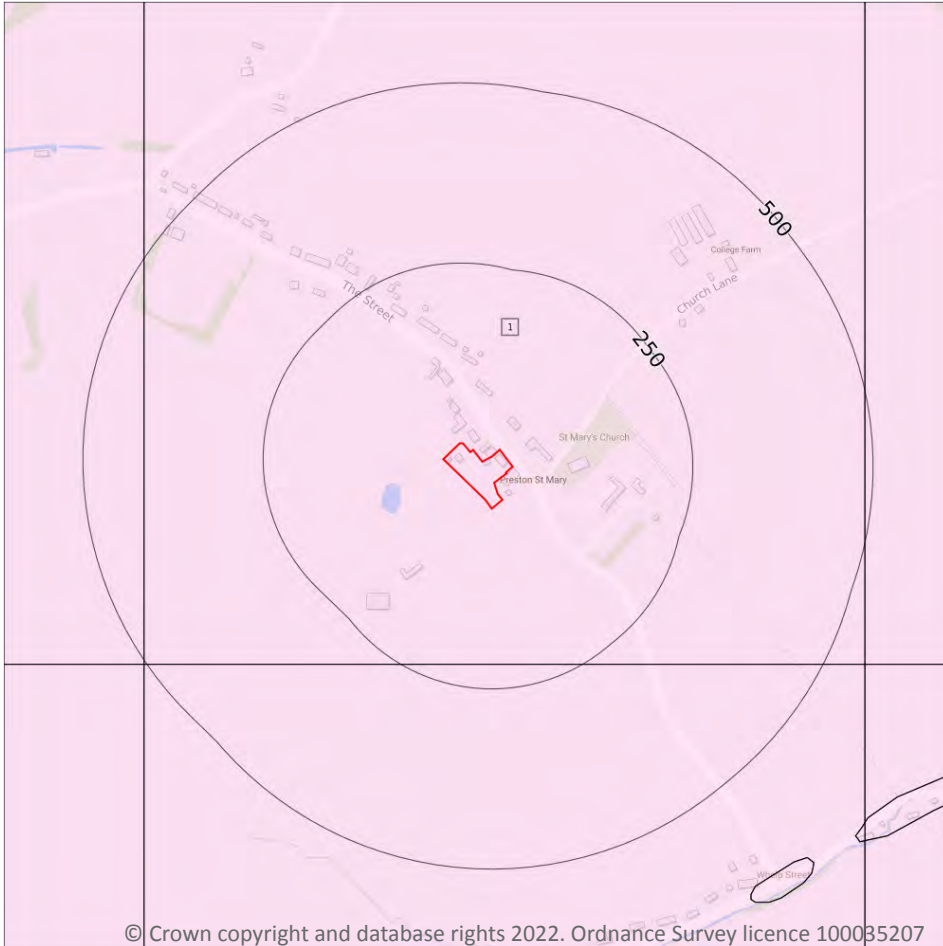


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	489m E	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.*



## Groundwater vulnerability



### 5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m

1

An assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one kilometre square grid. Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Features are displayed on the Groundwater vulnerability map on **page 31**

ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	<b>Summary Classification:</b> Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability <b>Combined classification:</b> Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	<b>Leaching class:</b> Intermediate <b>Infiltration value:</b> 40- 70% <b>Dilution value:</b> <300mm/year	<b>Vulnerability: Medium</b> <b>Aquifer type: Secondary</b> <b>Thickness: &gt;10m</b> <b>Patchiness value: &gt;90%</b> <b>Recharge potential: Low</b>	<b>Vulnerability: Low</b> <b>Aquifer type:</b> Principal <b>Flow mechanism:</b> Intergranular

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.*

## 5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.*

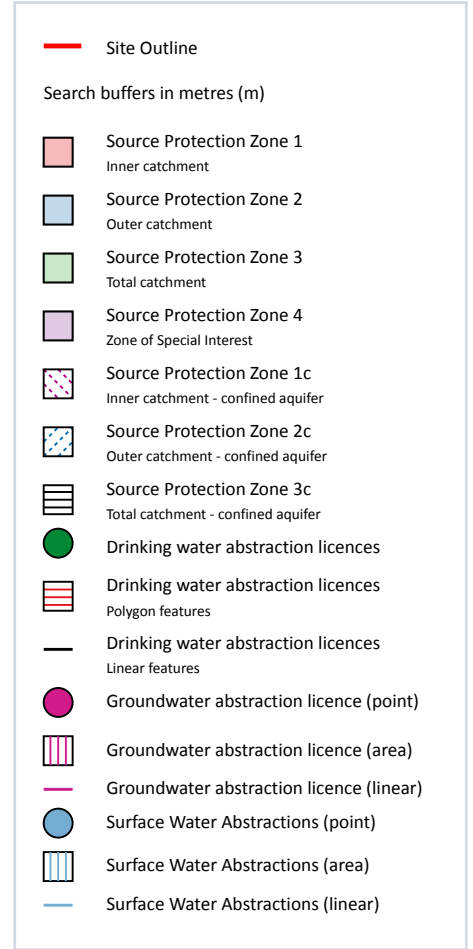
## 5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>0</b>
------------------------	----------

This dataset identifies areas where additional local information affecting vulnerability is held by the Environment Agency. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Environment Agency local Area groundwater team through the Environment Agency National Customer Call Centre on 03798 506 506 or by email on enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.*

## Abstractions and Source Protection Zones



### 5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m

3

Licensed groundwater 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, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 33**

ID	Location	Details	
-	1049m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0069 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: OLD THATCHES, PRESTON ST. MARY Data Type: Point Name: COTTINGHAM Easting: 594100 Northing: 251300	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/06/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/05/1988 Version End Date: -
-	1320m W	Status: Active Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0004 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: RISE FARM, PRESTON. Data Type: Point Name: HAWKINS & CO Easting: 593100 Northing: 250400	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 18,184 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 91 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/05/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2008 Version End Date: -
-	1432m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0022 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: BORE AT HIGH HOUSE FARM Data Type: Point Name: SHADWELL ESTATE COMPANY LTD Easting: 595800 Northing: 250900	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/03/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/01/1996 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.7 Surface water abstractions

### Records within 2000m

2

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 33**



ID	Location	Details	
-	1034m NE	Status: Active Licence No: 8/36/17/*S/0079 Details: Spray Irrigation - Storage Direct Source: SURFACE WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: TRIB R.BRETT, THORPE MORIEUX 1 Data Type: Point Name: STRUTT & PARKER (FARMS) LTD Easting: 595000 Northing: 251200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 181,800 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 15,260 Original Application No: NPS/WR/035620 Original Start Date: 30/07/1971 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 103 Version Start Date: 08/04/2021 Version End Date: -
-	1210m NE	Status: Active Licence No: 8/36/17/*S/0079 Details: Spray Irrigation - Storage Direct Source: SURFACE WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: TRIB R.BRETT, THORPE MORIEUX 2 Data Type: Point Name: STRUTT & PARKER (FARMS) LTD Easting: 595300 Northing: 251200	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 181,800 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 15,260 Original Application No: NPS/WR/035620 Original Start Date: 30/07/1971 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 103 Version Start Date: 08/04/2021 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.8 Potable abstractions

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>1</b>
----------------------------	----------

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination. Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 33**

ID	Location	Type	Description
1	On site	3	Total catchment

*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



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- 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

2

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 37**

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
B	166m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-





ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
B	206m E	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

## 6.2 Surface water features

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>2</b>
----------------------------	----------

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 37**

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

## 6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>1</b>
------------------------	----------

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 37**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River	Old River Brett	GB105036040760	Stour OC	Essex Combined

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

## 6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

<b>Records identified</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

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 37**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	888m NE	River	Old River Brett	<a href="#">GB105036040760</a>	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

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

## 6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

<b>Records on site</b>	<b>1</b>
------------------------	----------

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 37**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
<b>A</b>	<b>On site</b>	<b>North Essex Chalk</b>	<a href="#">GB40501G400700</a>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>2019</b>

*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

### 8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

Negligible

Highest risk within 50m

Negligible

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.

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



### 9.1 Groundwater flooding

**Highest risk on site**

**Low**

**Highest risk within 50m**

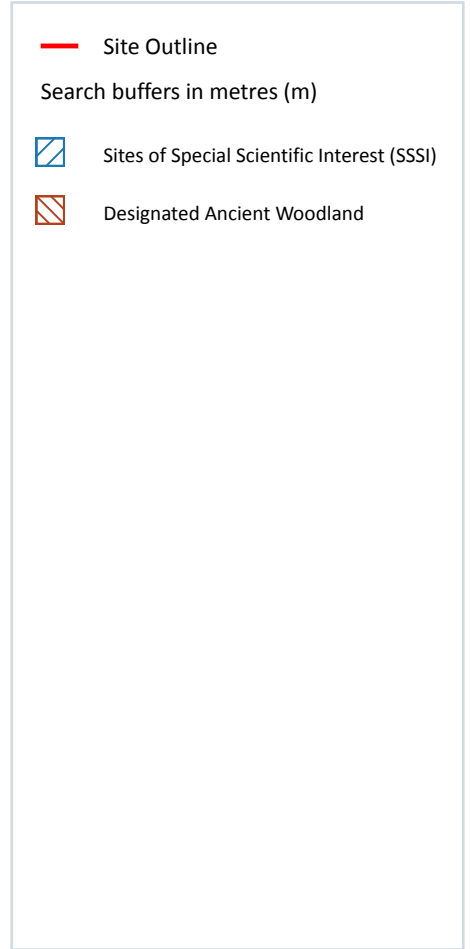
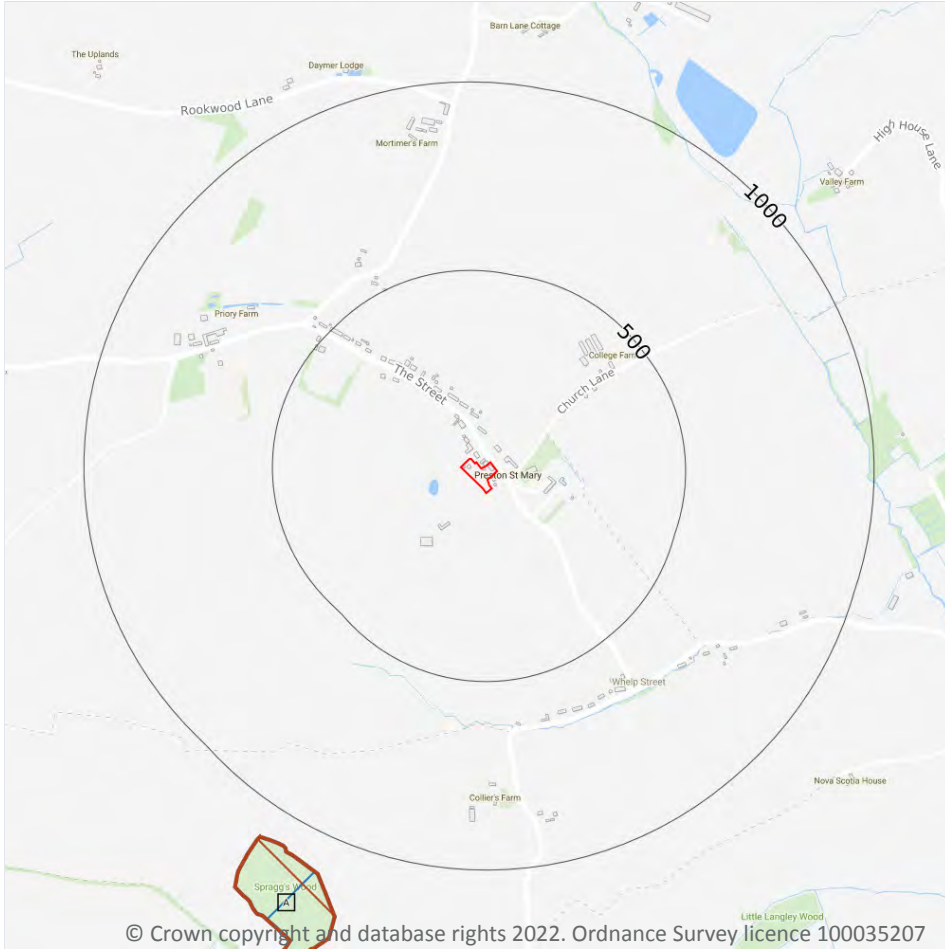
**Low**

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 44**

*This data is sourced from Ambient Risk Analytics.*

## 10 Environmental designations



### 10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

2

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 45**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
A	1079m SW	Brent Eleigh Woods	Natural England



ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1530m S	Brent Eleigh Woods	Natural England

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

## 10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

2

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 45**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
A	1079m SW	Spraggs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1530m S	Langley Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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

## 10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*



## 10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m

4

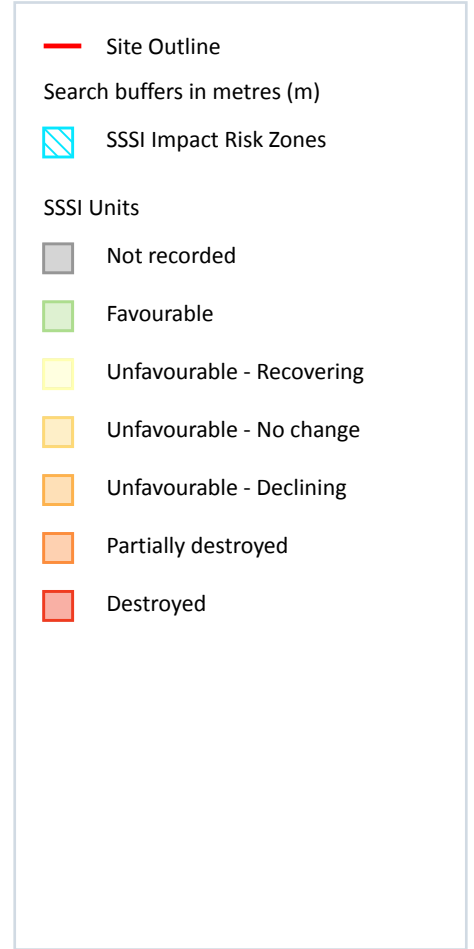
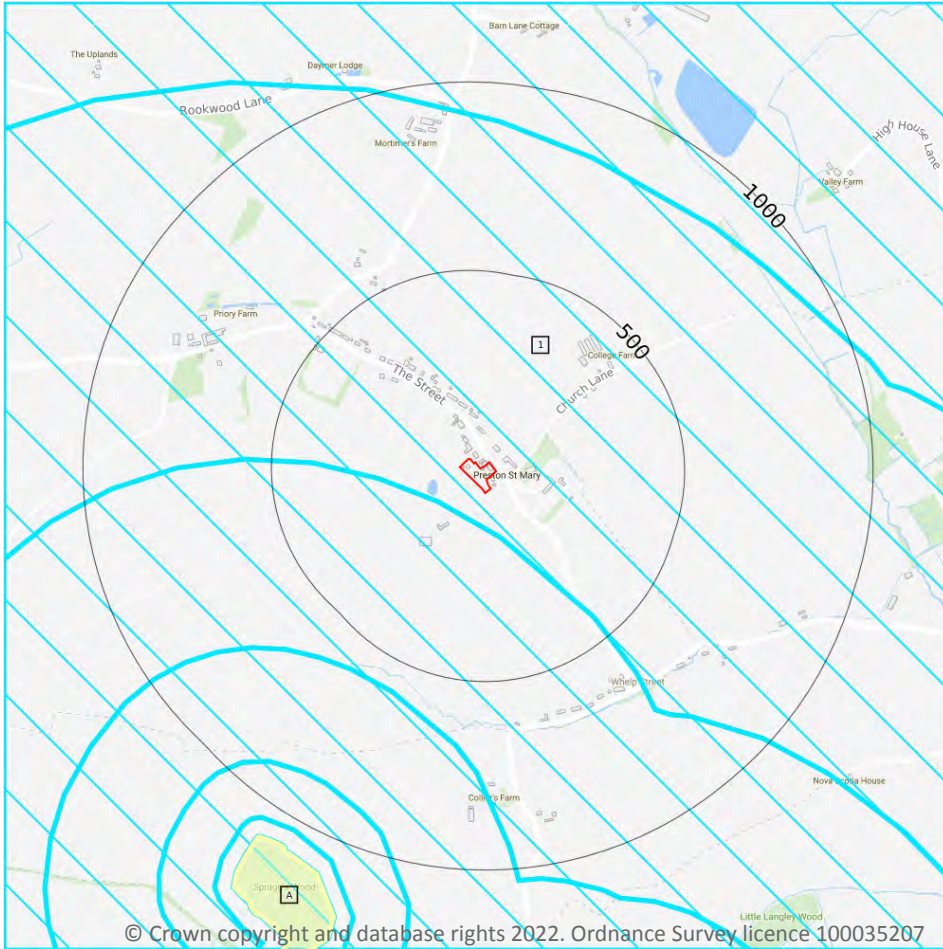
Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Lower Stour NVZ	Surface Water	424	Existing
On site	Sandlings and Chelmsford	Groundwater	78	Existing
323m W	Sandlings and Chelmsford	Groundwater	78	Existing
323m W	Lower Stour NVZ	Surface Water	424	Existing

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



## SSSI Impact Zones and Units



### 10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

1

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 50**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	<p><b>Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</b></p> <p><b>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, review of minerals permissions (romp), extensions, variations to conditions etc. oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</b></p> <p><b>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</b></p> <p><b>Combustion - General combustion processes &gt;20mw energy input. incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</b></p> <p><b>Waste - Landfill. incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</b></p> <p><b>Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</b></p> <p><b>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or more.</b></p>

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.18 SSSI Units

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>2</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 50**

ID: A  
 Location: 1079m SW  
 SSSI name: Brent Eleigh Woods  
 Unit name: Spragg's Wood  
 Broad habitat: Broadleaved, Mixed And Yew Woodland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Unfavourable - Recovering	21/12/2010



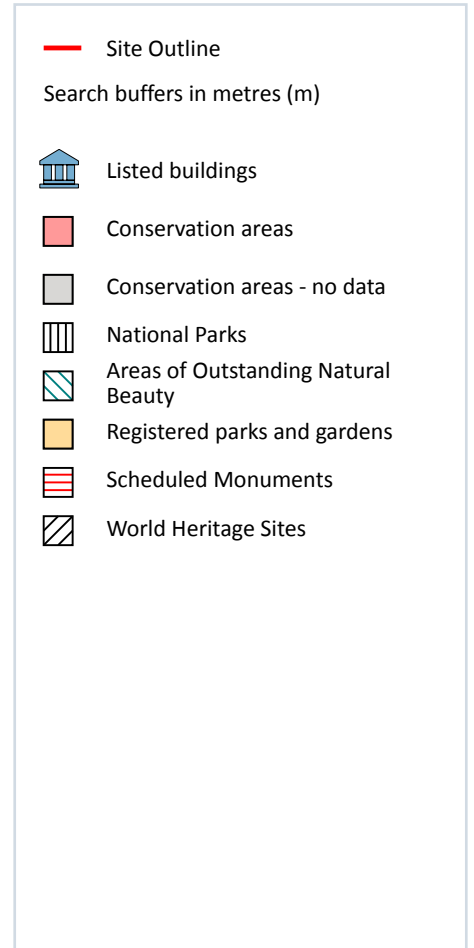
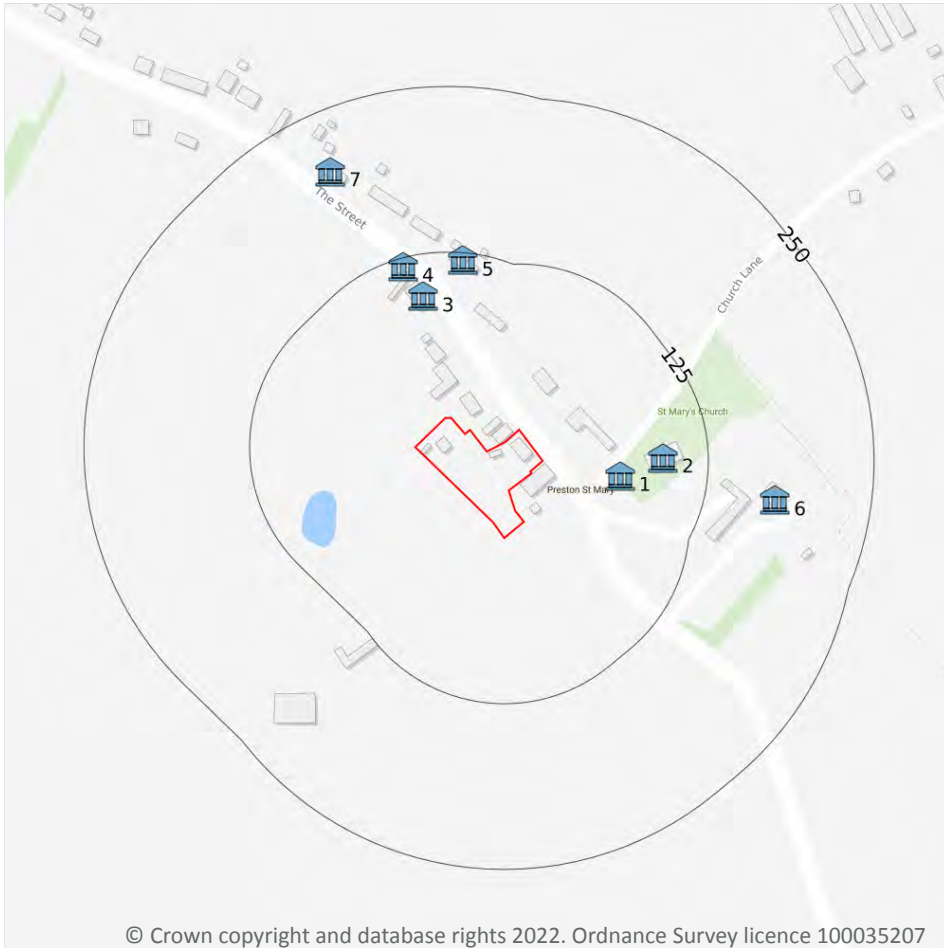
ID: -  
Location: 1530m S  
SSSI name: Brent Eleigh Woods  
Unit name: Langley Wood  
Broad habitat: Broadleaved, Mixed And Yew Woodland - Lowland  
Condition: Favourable  
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Favourable	26/10/2007

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



## 11 Visual and cultural designations



### 11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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



## 11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

7

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 53**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	59m E	Preston St Mary War Memorial, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II	1469805	20/04/2020
2	91m E	Church of St Mary, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	I	1037055	23/01/1958
3	93m N	Six Bells inn, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II	1182508	10/07/1980
4	118m N	Six Bells Cottage, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II	1037059	10/07/1980
5	119m N	Four Thatch Cottage, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II	1351593	10/07/1980



ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
6	178m E	Preston Hall, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II*	1182472	23/01/1958
7	205m NW	The Old Post office and Hatherley Cottage, Preston St. Mary, Babergh, Suffolk, CO10	II	1037058	10/07/1980

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

## 11.5 Conservation Areas

**Records within 250m**

**0**

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

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

## 11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

**Records within 250m**

**0**

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

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

## 11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

**Records within 250m**

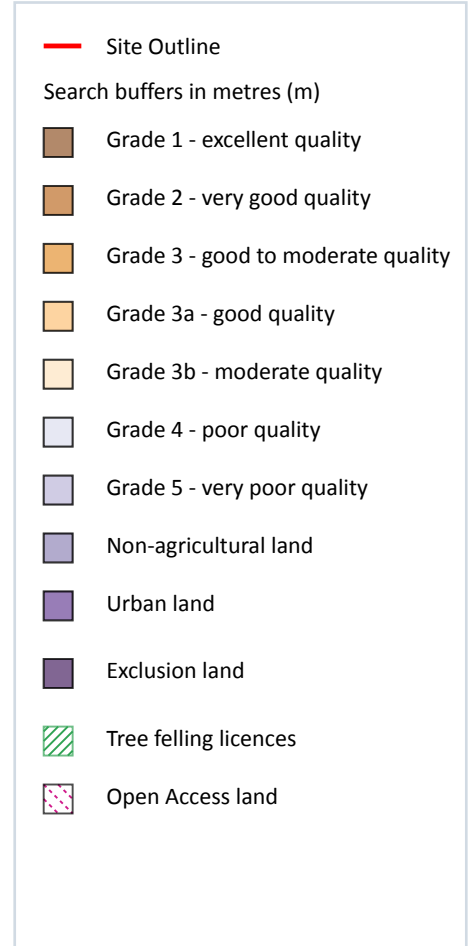
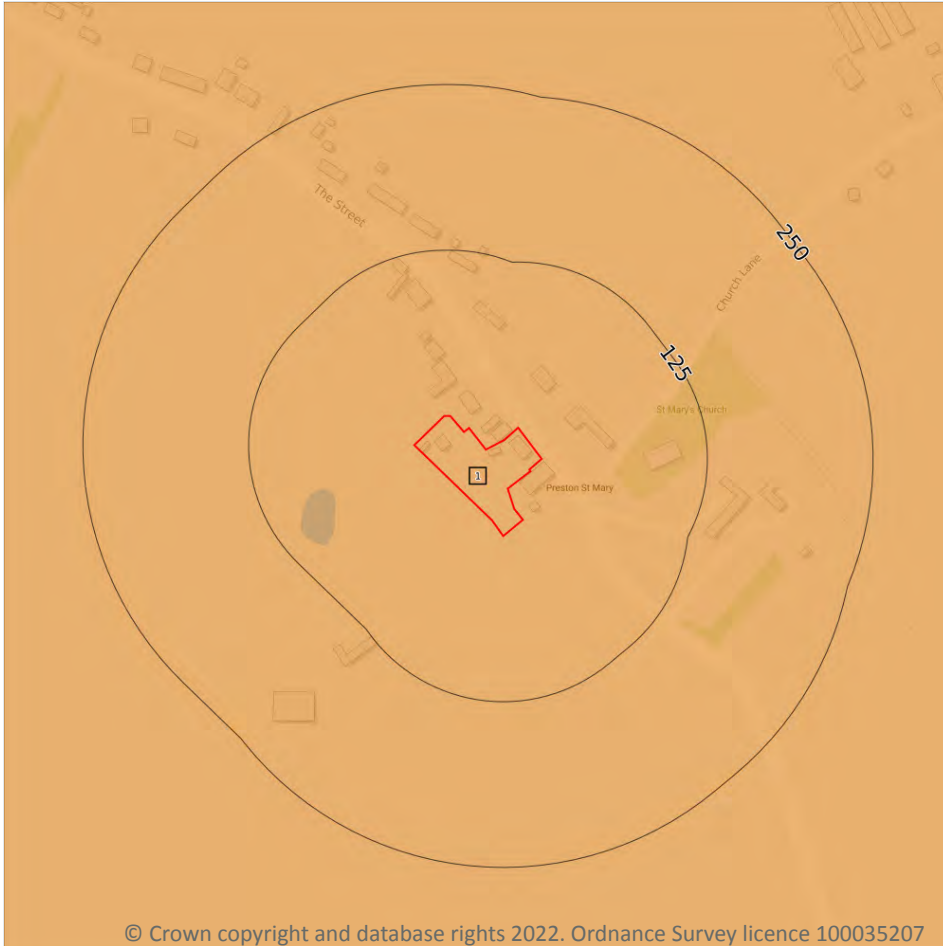
**0**

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

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



## 12 Agricultural designations



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### 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 56**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

*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

3

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.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
59m E	1065372	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2021	31/12/2025
94m SW	1065372	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2021	31/12/2025
111m S	1065372	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2021	31/12/2025



*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 13 Habitat designations

### 13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

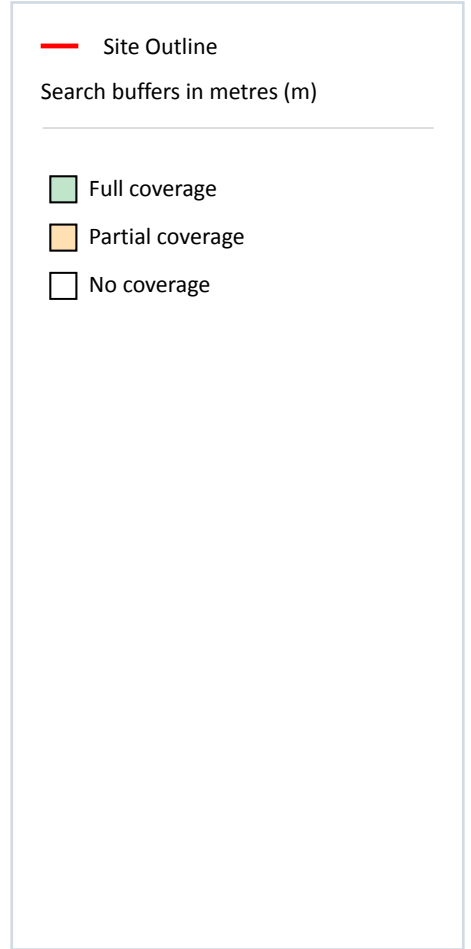
0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



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



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### 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 60**

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

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

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

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

Records within 500m

0

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

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





## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

### 14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

### 14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock

### 14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

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

Records within 500m

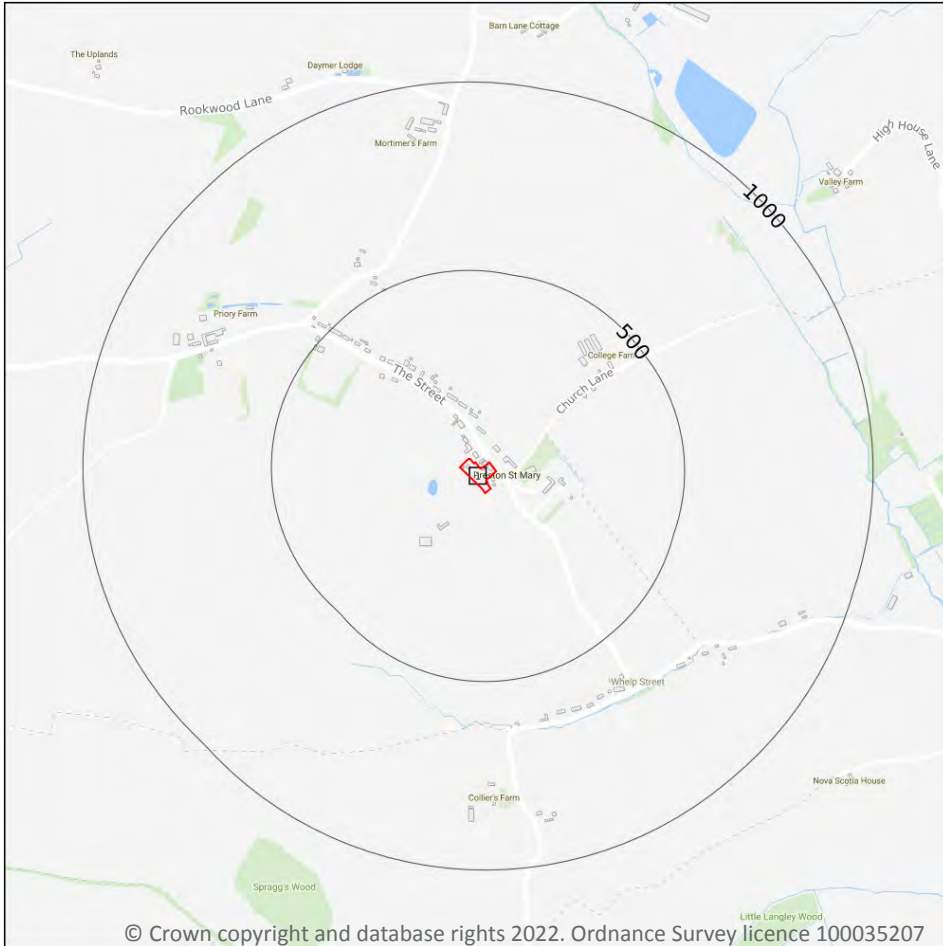
0

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

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



## 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 64**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW206_sudbury_v4

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

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

### 15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

### 15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

0

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

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

## Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Landslip (50k)
- Superficial geology (50k)  
Please see table for more details.

### 15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

2

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 66**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	LOFT-DMTN	LOWESTOFT FORMATION	DIAMICTON
2	258m SW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	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	Mixed	Moderate	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.*

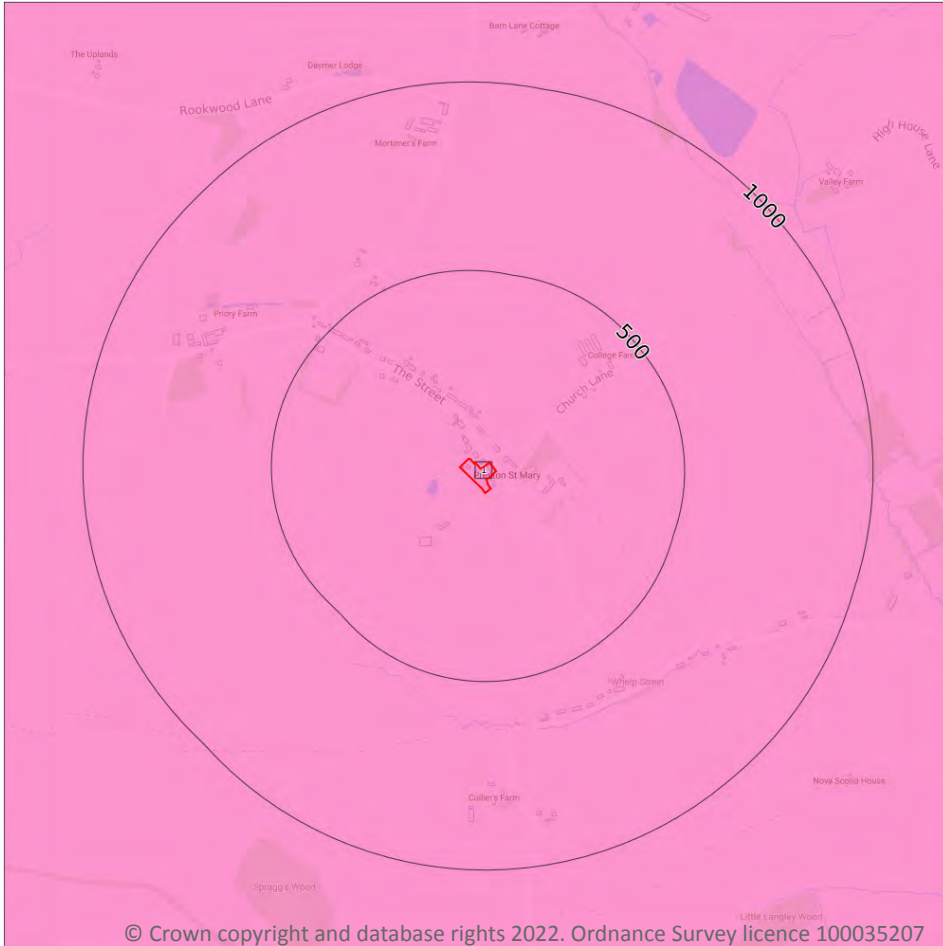
## 15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

**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 68**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	CRAG-S	CRAG GROUP - SAND	-

*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	Intergranular	High	High

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

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

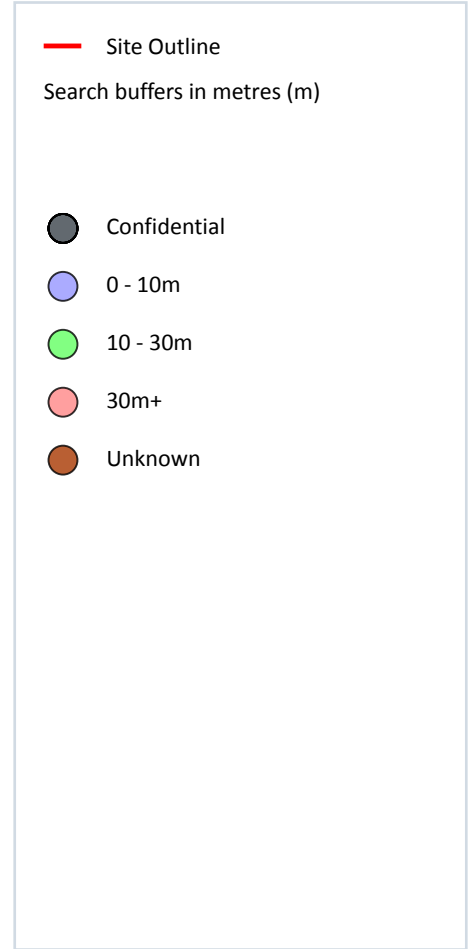
**Records within 500m** **0**

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

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



## 16 Boreholes



### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

1

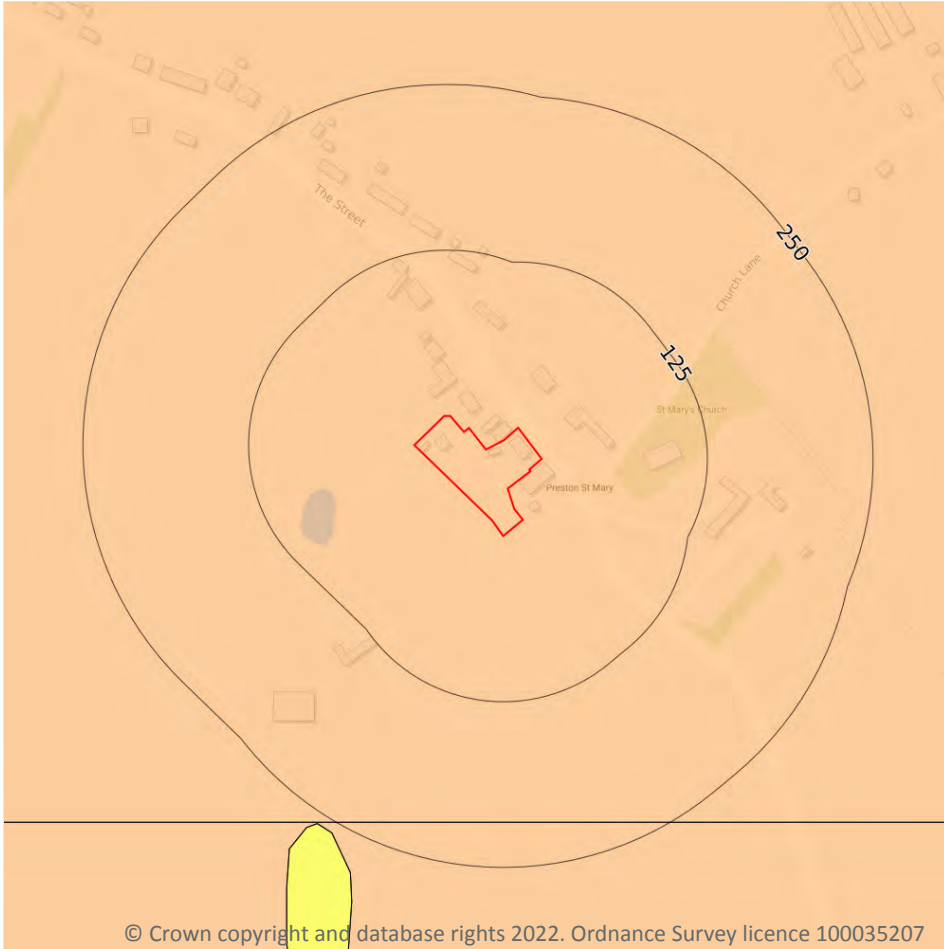
The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 70**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	168m NW	594370 250460	PUBLIC WELL, PRESTON	91.44	N	<a href="#">556184</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

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 71**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.

*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 72**

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 73**

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

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

## Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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### 17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

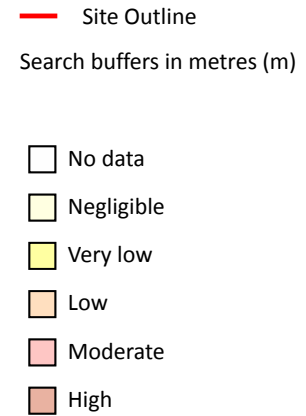
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 74**

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

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

## Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



### 17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

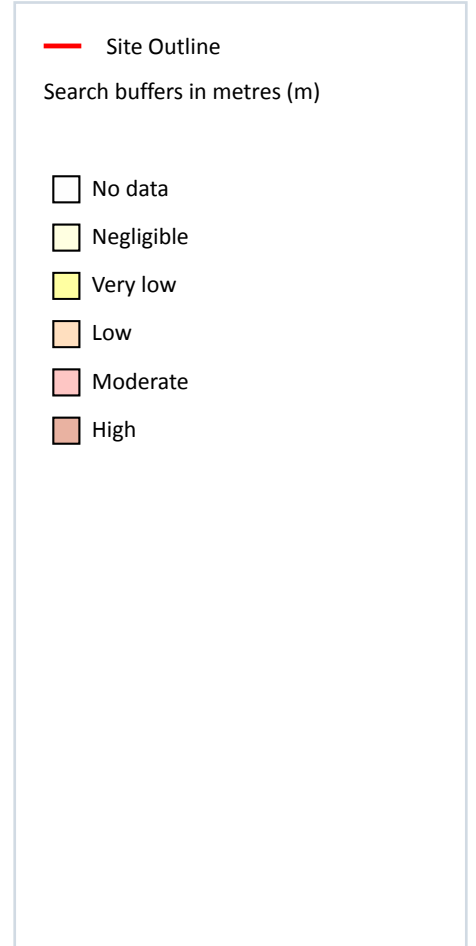
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 75**

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

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

## Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



### 17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 76**

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 Stantec UK Ltd.*



## 18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

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.

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

## 18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

7

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 77**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	52m E	Grave Yard	1884	1:10560
A	94m SE	Pond	1905	1:10560
A	94m SE	Pond	1884	1:10560
A	98m SE	Pond	1983	1:10000
1	163m SW	Sewage Works	1983	1:10000
B	188m E	Pond	1905	1:10560
B	188m E	Pond	1884	1:10560

*This 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 Stantec UK Ltd.*

## 18.8 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

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

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

## 18.9 Coal mining

Records on site

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.*



## 18.10 Brine areas

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

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

## 18.11 Gypsum areas

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

*This data is sourced from British Gypsum.*

## 18.12 Tin mining

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

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

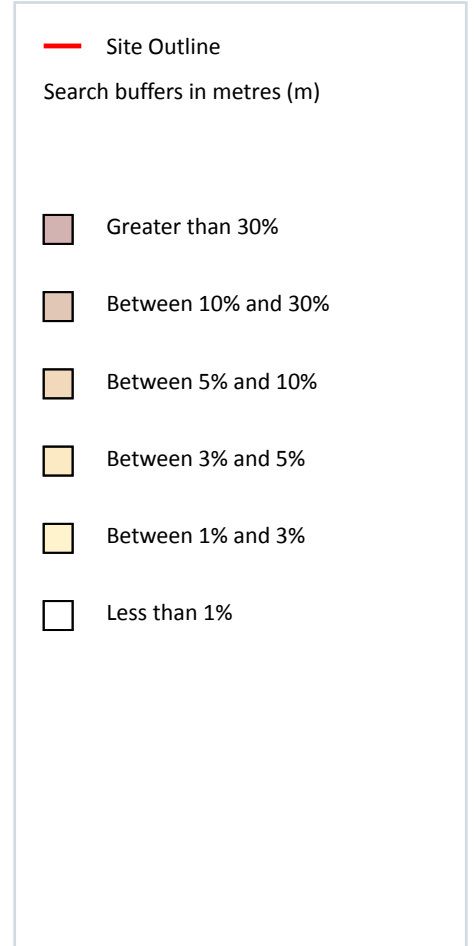
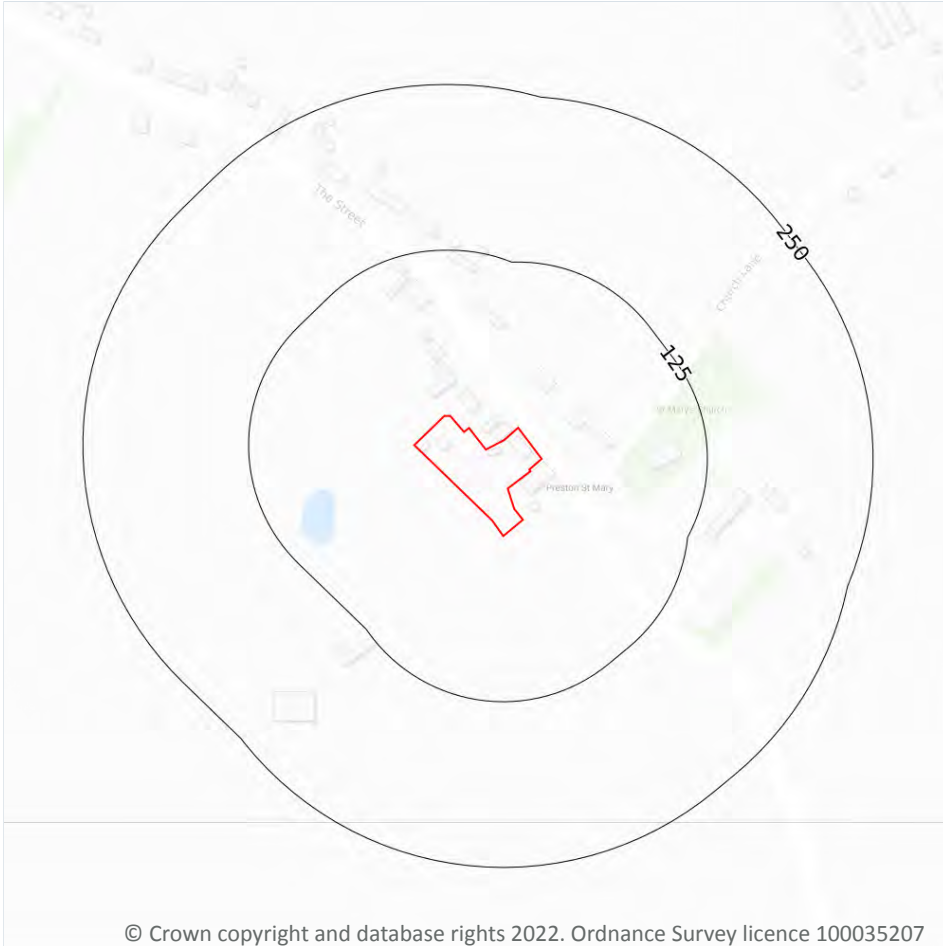
## 18.13 Clay mining

Records on site	0
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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



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### 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 81**

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

2

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	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

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

### 20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

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

### 20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

*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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## Data providers

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

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