



**Ground and Environmental
Investigation Limited**

**8 Wapping Lane
Marton
Gainsborough
DN21 5AJ
01522 412058**

**Land west of The Street
Preston St Mary
Suffolk**

Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment


**On behalf of AC Geotechnical and Environmental
Services Ltd**



**Site: Land to the west of The Street,
Preston St Mary, Suffolk**

Document Reference No: 23-445

Quality Management

Authorised by:	 Marc Pearson BSc MSc MEnvSci - Director
Date	March 2024
Revision	0
Contact	Marc Pearson (marc@groundenvironmental.com)

Ground and Environmental Investigation Ltd is a specialist geo-environmental consultancy and ground investigation company operating nationally.

Our approach to all of projects is to provide our clients with cost-effective solution to potential geo-environmental hazards, essential considerations before site acquisition, or prior to final development scheme design.

We offer a full range of geo-environmental services from initial due diligence site assessments through to engineering and ground remediation design.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND LAYOUT	1
3	SITE HISTORY	4
4	PLANNING HISTORY	4
5	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	5
5.1	GEOLOGY	5
5.2	GROUNDWATER	5
5.3	RADON	6
5.4	OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	6
6	CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT	8
6.1	CONTAMINANT SOURCES.....	9
6.2	RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH.....	9
6.3	RISKS TO WATER RESOURCES	9
6.4	RISKS TO PLANTS	9
6.5	RISKS TO BUILDINGS & SERVICES.....	10
6.6	GAS ASSESSMENT	10
6.7	WASTE DISPOSAL	10
7	PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL	11
8	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	14

Drawings

1. Site Plan

Appendices

1. Historical Maps
2. Envirocheck Report

1 INTRODUCTION

Ground and Environmental Investigation Ltd (GEI) was commissioned by AC Geotechnical and Environmental Services Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment on a proposed development site on land west of 'The Street', Preston St Mary, Suffolk

It was understood that the proposed works on site comprise the construction of a stables including stable block, hay barn, training surfaces and a temporary dwelling. Hardstanding around the stables would be a permeable granular finish. The proposed site plan is presented in Drawing 1.

The purpose of the Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment is to provide a preliminary risk assessment identifying any potential contamination arising from the site's former and current use, and any risks which may arise from such contamination. In addition, a conceptual model of the site will show the relationship between any sources of contamination, potential receptors, and the pathways for any contamination on site.

2 SITE LOCATION AND LAYOUT

The site is located to the west of Hall Road, approximately 500m south of Preston St Mary and centred on approximate Ordnance Survey grid reference TL 945 498. The site location is presented in Figure 1.

The following features surround the site:

- To the north, west and east the site is bound by fields in use for grazing of agricultural production; and
- To the south, there are residential properties of Whelp Street beyond which are fields in agricultural production.

A site walkover was undertaken on the 15th March 2024 by a suitably qualified member of GEI.

At the time of the walkover, the site was accessed from a gated track off Hall Road laid to road planings.



A small wooden store was present to the northeast corner of the field, currently in use for small plan and tool storage.



The remaining land was given over to grass.





No significant visual or olfactory signs of contamination were noted across the site. Healthy vegetation was growing and did not show any sign of phytotoxic stress.

3 SITE HISTORY

A map search was carried out for the site and extracts of the following Ordnance Survey maps were obtained covering the period between 1884 and 2024.

These are presented in Appendix 1 and the relevant historic details are summarised as follows:

Mapping Date Range	On Site	Surrounding Area
1884 - 1888	The site appears to be a portion of a larger field parcel, likely in agricultural production.	The surrounding land use is predominantly given over to agricultural use. Whelp Street is mapped to the south of the site. Collier's Farm is mapped approximately 200m to the south. Preston Hall and St Mary's Church is mapped approximately 350m to the north.
1905	No significant development is noted on site.	No significant development is noted in surrounding area.
1953		
1974 - 1978		
1980 - 1983		A sewage works is mapped approximately 250m north.
2001		No significant development is noted in surrounding area.
2010		
2024		

Aerial photography from 1999 to 2021 does not indicate any significant development on the site or in the surrounding area.

4 PLANNING HISTORY

A review was undertaken of the Babergh District Council planning database on the 18th March 2024 as part of the review of the site history.

No additional potentially contaminative activities or other information pertinent to this assessment were identified from the historical planning records.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

5.1 GEOLOGY

Reference to the British Geological Survey online geological map of the area indicates that the geology underlying the site comprises Superficial Deposits of the Lowestoft Formation over solid geology of the Crag Group - Sand.

Superficial Deposits of Head are mapped along the southern boundary of the site.

The geological memoir for the area described these strata as follows:

Lowestoft Formation

The Lowestoft Formation forms an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.

Head

Head is poorly sorted and poorly stratified, angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep, mantling a hillslope and deposited by solifluction and gelifluction processes.

Crag Group – Sand

Sands, gravels, silts and clays. The sands are characteristically dark green from glauconite but weather bright orange with haematite 'iron pans'. The gravels in the lower part of the group are almost entirely composed of flint. Those higher in the group include up to 10% of quartzite from the Midlands, igneous rocks from Wales, and chert from the Upper Greensand of south-eastern England.

5.2 GROUNDWATER

Reference to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale Aquifer Designation Dataset, shows the site to be set upon a Principal Aquifer with respect to the solid geology and a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer with respect to the superficial deposits.

Principal Aquifers are highly permeable formations. They are layers of rock or drift deposits that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability - meaning they usually provide a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.

Secondary Aquifers include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage. Secondary aquifers are subdivided into two types.

Secondary A - are also permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local scale and may be an important source of base flow to rivers. These include a wide range of rock layers or drift deposits with an equally wide range of water permeability and storage.

Secondary B – tend to be lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.

Secondary Undifferentiated – are not attributed either category A or B status. Generally, these layers were previously designated as both minor and non-aquifer dependant on local geology.

The site is situated within an Environment Agency-designated Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 (total catchment).

5.3 RADON

Reference to the National Radiological Protection Board’s “Radon Atlas of England and Wales” indicated that the property is not situated within a Radon Affected Area (less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level of 200 Bq/m³). No radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.

5.4 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Reference was made to the Groundsure environmental database, extracts from which are provided in Appendix 2. Relevant information relating to the sites environmental sensitivity is summarised as follows:

Dataset		On site	Nearest significant off-site feature
Past Land Use	Historical industrial land uses	None	272m north. Sewage Works.
	Historical Tanks	None	218m south. Unspecified Tank.
Waste and landfill	Waste exemptions	None	184m south. Storage of waste in secure containers.
Industrial Land Use	Recent industrial land uses	None	None within 250m.
	Gas pipelines	None	56m northwest. 900mm.

Dataset		On site	Nearest significant off-site feature
	Licensed Discharges to controlled waters	None	293m northwest. Sewage Discharges – final/treated effluent – water company.
Geological	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards	Very low	
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards	Negligible	
	Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards	Negligible	
	Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards	Very low	
	Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards	Very low	
	Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards	Low	
	Artificial and Made Ground	None	No records within 500m.
Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Surface Water Abstractions	None	1330m north. Spray Irrigation – Storage.
	Groundwater Abstractions	None	1386m northwest. General Farming and Domestic.
	Potable Abstractions	None	None within 2000m.
	Source Protection Zones	3	
	Water Network	None	20m south. Inland River not influenced by normal tidal action.
Environmental Designations	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	None	593m southwest. Brent Eleigh Woods.
	Designated Ancient Woodland	None	593m southwest. Spraggs Wood.
	Listed Buildings	None	27m southeast. Chestnuts, Grade 2.
Mining and Ground Workings	Surface Ground Workings	None	142m south. Ponds.

6 CONTAMINATION RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment has been undertaken with due regard to the advice relating to groundwater as provided in the Environment Agency’s “Methodology for the Derivation of Remedial Targets for Soil and Groundwater to Protect Water Resources”, the advice provided in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000, and the associated statutory guidance. The guidance defines contaminated land as any land that is in such a condition that by reason of substances in, on or under the land:

- significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or
- pollution of controlled water is being or is likely to be caused.

This definition is based on the principles of risk assessment defined as a combination of the probability (or frequency) of occurrence of a defined hazard and the magnitude (including the seriousness) of the consequences. Central to the risk assessment process is the concept of pollutant linkage, that is a linkage between a contaminant and a receptor by means of a pathway.

Statutory definitions relating to pollution linkage.	
Contaminant	“a substance which is in, on or under the land and which has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of controlled waters.”
Receptor	“a living organism, a group of living organisms, and ecological system or a piece of property” which meets given criteria. “controlled waters which are, or could be, polluted by a contaminant”.
Pathway	“one or more routes or means by, or through, which a receptor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is being exposed to, or affected by, a contaminant, or • could be so exposed or affected”.

The relationship between these components is discussed below in order to identify the existence of any source-pathway-receptor linkage on the site, and hence the potential risks associated with any contamination. As a temporary dwelling is proposed on site, this risk assessment is based on the conservative end use of residential development without plant uptake.

The significance of the risks to the receptors/targets identified is based on an evaluation of the potential pathways between the contaminant source and receptors based on a residential with plant uptake end use of the site.

Potential receptors/targets at the site and in the area in which the site is located include:

- future users and the public.
- construction/maintenance workers.
- groundwater resources; and
- underground services in and around the site.

6.1 CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The site was noted as being in agricultural use since the earliest available mapping (1884) and has remained undeveloped to present day.

It is not considered that the surrounding land use is likely to have caused significant contamination to the site.

The environmental data did not indicate the presence of any significant sources of contamination on site or in the surrounding area and there are no clear signs of significant on-site sources of contamination present on site.

6.2 RISK TO HUMAN HEALTH

Potential sources of significant concentrations of toxic metals or organic contamination were not identified during the historical map survey, data review or overview of the site. Therefore, the risks to human health from these contaminants is considered to be low.

As such it is considered that the soils on site would be unlikely to pose a risk of significant harm to human health.

6.3 RISKS TO WATER RESOURCES

The site is underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the solid geology and a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer in the superficial geology. The site is located within a Source Protection Zone 3 (total catchment).

Due to the absence of any clear onsite contamination sources the risk to water resources is considered to be low.

6.4 RISKS TO PLANTS

Potential sources of significant concentrations of phytotoxic metals were not identified during the historical map survey, data review or walkover of the site. As such the risk to plants is low and further investigation is deemed unnecessary.

6.5 RISKS TO BUILDINGS & SERVICES

Given the absence of significant sources of ground contamination it is considered that the risks to developed buildings and services are low. This assumption is made based upon the absence of any clear onsite contamination with regard to both the walkover survey, environmental data review and the historical maps.

6.6 GAS ASSESSMENT

The historical mapping and environmental data do not indicate any significant gas sources on site or in the surrounding area.

Therefore, it is considered that the risk from gas is low and further investigation is not required.

6.7 WASTE DISPOSAL

Should an excess volume of soil be required to be disposed of off-site then a waste classification may be required.

For a waste classification to be undertaken, materials may need to be subjected to leachate testing which would give an indication to the soluble component of contaminants and, therefore those most toxic to the environment in the waste. The classification will then allow the appropriate disposal pathway to a suitably licensed disposal facility to be determined.

All certification and waste transfer documentation should be retained by the client.

7 PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

A Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (PCSM) is a system diagram identifying contaminant sources, routes of exposure (pathways), and which receptors are affected by contaminants moving along those pathways.

The model is produced to identify the zones of the site with different potential contaminations characteristics (e.g. whether contaminants in the soil are likely to be on the surface or at depth, distributed over an entire area or in localised 'hot spots').

The PCSM presented in the table below is based on the findings of the desk study and site walkover.

Land to the west of The Street, Preston St Mary Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment



Source	Pollutant	Pathway	Hazard	Receptor	Observations/ Recommendations	Assessed Risk
Contaminated ground	Metals (i.e. arsenic, copper, cobalt lead), and organic compounds.	→ Direct contact, ingestion, and inhalation.	Health risks including skin irritation.	→ Humans: site workers and future occupants.	No potential sources of significant contamination identified on site.	Low
		Ingestion.	Consumption of homegrown produce.	→ Humans – future site users.		Low
		Uptake by plants.	Phytotoxic effects.	→ Soft landscaped areas / plants.		Low
		Surface run off from hardstanding areas.	Lateral movement to surface watercourses.	→ Aquatic resources, ecology and subsequent users including humans.		Low
		Leaching/ Dispersion.	Downward migration to groundwater.	→ Aquatic resources – Groundwater abstractions wells / surface waters.		Low
		Direct contact	Aggressive chemical attack	→ Building structures and services		Low
Liquid contaminant sources	Diesel, Petrol and Oils.	→ Direct contact; ingestion, inhalation.	Health risks including skin irritation. Lateral and vertical migration of contaminants.	→ Humans: site workers and future occupants. Groundwater and surface water.	No potential sources of contamination identified on site.	Low
Landfill, Made ground	Ground gases (CO ₂ , CH ₄)	Inhalation and ingress into buildings	Asphyxiation and explosions	Buildings/ humans/ future site users	No potential sources of contamination identified on site or in the vicinity.	Low
Redundant Waste, Demolition Waste		Dermal Contact/ingestion. Potential for migration via surface water run-off	Health Risks	Humans: Site Workers	Any unwanted waste on site is to be removed from site during site preparatory works and disposed of in	Low

*Land to the west of The Street, Preston St Mary
Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment*



Source	Pollutant	Pathway	Hazard	Receptor	Observations/ Recommendations	Assessed Risk
					accordance with current legislation. Normal health and safety precautions.	

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ground and Environmental Investigation Ltd undertook a Phase 1 Contamination Risk Assessment on land to the west of The Street, Preston St Mary, Suffolk.

The purpose of the Contamination Risk Assessment was to provide a preliminary assessment of contamination issues based on current Contaminated Land Legislation with regards to the construction of a stables including stable block, hay barn, training surfaces and a temporary dwelling. Hardstanding around the stables would be a permeable granular finish.

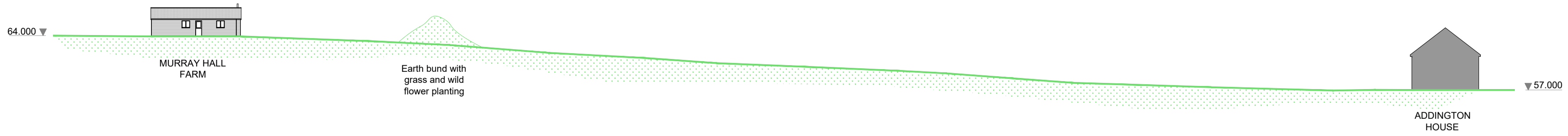
As a temporary dwelling is proposed, this risk assessment is based on the conservative end use of residential development without plant uptake.

- At the time of the walkover, the site comprised an undeveloped portion of land with a road planings track. A small wooden store was present, with the remaining land laid to grass.
- The geology underlying the site comprises superficial geology of the Lowestoft Formation and Head Deposits over solid geology of the Crag Group.
- The site is underlain by a Principal Aquifer within the solid geology and a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer in the superficial geology. The site is located within a Source Protection Zone 3 (total catchment).
- No visual evidence of significant ground contamination was identified during the historical map search, environmental data review or site walkover.
- The risks to human health, water resources, plants, and buildings and services are considered to be low in the absence of any identifiable sources of ground contamination.

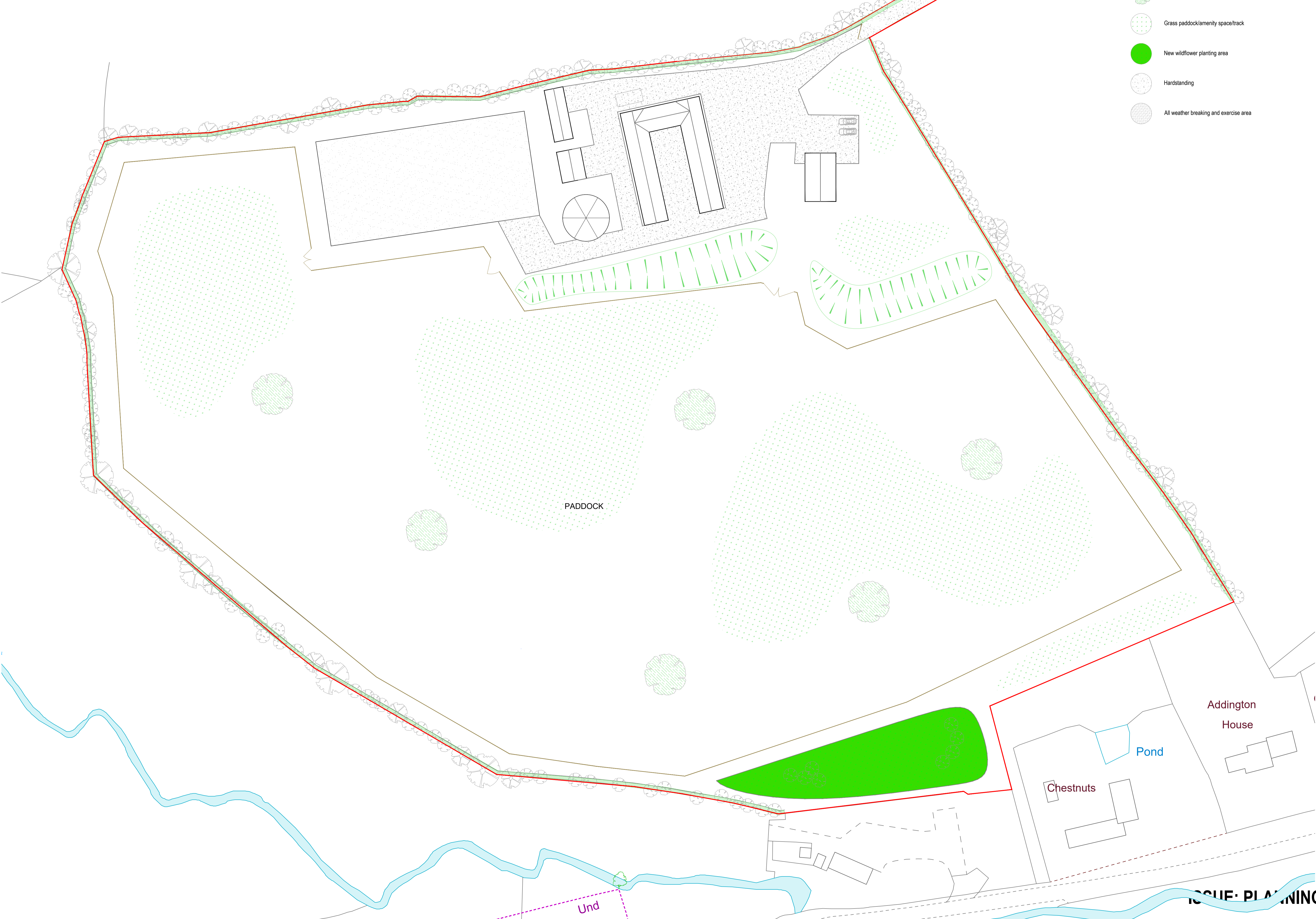
Based on the principles and definitions outlined under section 57 of the Environment Act 1995, the site would not be considered “Contaminated Land”, and no further investigation is considered to be required.

DRAWINGS

1. SITE PLAN



-  Proposed new planted tree - Species TBC
-  Grass paddock/amenity space/track
-  New wildflower planting area
-  Hardstanding
-  All weather breaking and exercise area



DISCLAIMER:

Cox Design and Planning Limited trading as Cox Design and Consult.

For all work please refer to the building specification.

The contractor is responsible for checking all dimensions on site prior to commencement of the works with any errors being reported to Cox Design & Planning Ltd as soon as possible.

Any construction work carried out prior to receiving all necessary approvals Planning Building regulations a written order of the client.

All building work to be completed to the satisfaction of the Local Authority Building Control Officer and in accordance with the current Building Regulations and as such additional professional building costs may be required on site.

The contractor shall be entirely responsible for the safety, strength and stability of the building during the course of the works.

Drawings are prepared for the purpose to obtain Building Regulations Approval & Planning Permission only.

All design responsibility will remain solely at the purchaser of the drawings, documents or services provided by Cox Design & Planning Ltd.

In the event of a third party using principles, construction, design, design responsibility will remain at the purchaser of the drawings, documents or services provided by Cox Design & Planning Ltd.

Whilst care is taken to ensure that the design is as up-to-date and accurate as possible, no responsibility can be taken by Cox Design and Planning Ltd for any errors or omissions. Furthermore, responsibility for any loss, damage or distress resulting from reliance on any advice, suggestions or recommendations made available through the design or through Cox Design and Planning Ltd, whether based on written, verbal, or any other legal theory, and whether or not Cox Design and Planning Ltd is advised of the possibility of such damages.

All drawings are the copyright of Cox Design & Planning Ltd. This drawing may not be copied or reproduced without prior written permission.

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	INT.
F	FEASIBILITY	22.06.22	RS
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

DESIGN SIGN OFF

DESIGN HAS BEEN PREPARED BY COX DESIGN AND PLANNING LTD UNDER INSTRUCTION FROM _____

APPROVED BY CLIENT/THIRD PARTY: _____ DATE: _____

DESIGN AND ALL DRAWING NOTES/DISCLAIMERS AND AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR FINAL SIGN OFF.

APPROVED BY: _____ DATE: _____

ON BEHALF OF: _____

DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING
WORK TO PRINTED DIMENSIONS ONLY
CHECK DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO STARTING WORK
REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE PROPERTY SERVICES SECTION BEFORE COMMENCING OR CONTINUING WORK

COX
Design & Consult

Design, Engineering, Surveying, Consultancy.

Adas Works, Colchester, Essex, CO2 2TE, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1787 221275
www.cox.uk.com

99 Bishopsgate, London, ECGM 3XD, UK
Tel: +44 (0)20 3893 7585
contact@cox.uk.com

DRAWING STATUS
PLANNING

PROJECT TITLE
MURRAY HALL FARM
TEMPORARY DWELLING PROPOSAL

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN
ELEVATIONS AND SECTION

SCALE(S)	DRAWN	RS
1:50@A1	CHECKED	LC
	DATED	22.06.23

PROJECT No.
799MHF

DRAWING No.
799MHF_A_100_01

REV.	#

ISSUE PLANNING

APPENDIX 1

HISTORICAL MAPS

Site Details:

STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-721-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1884

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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

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

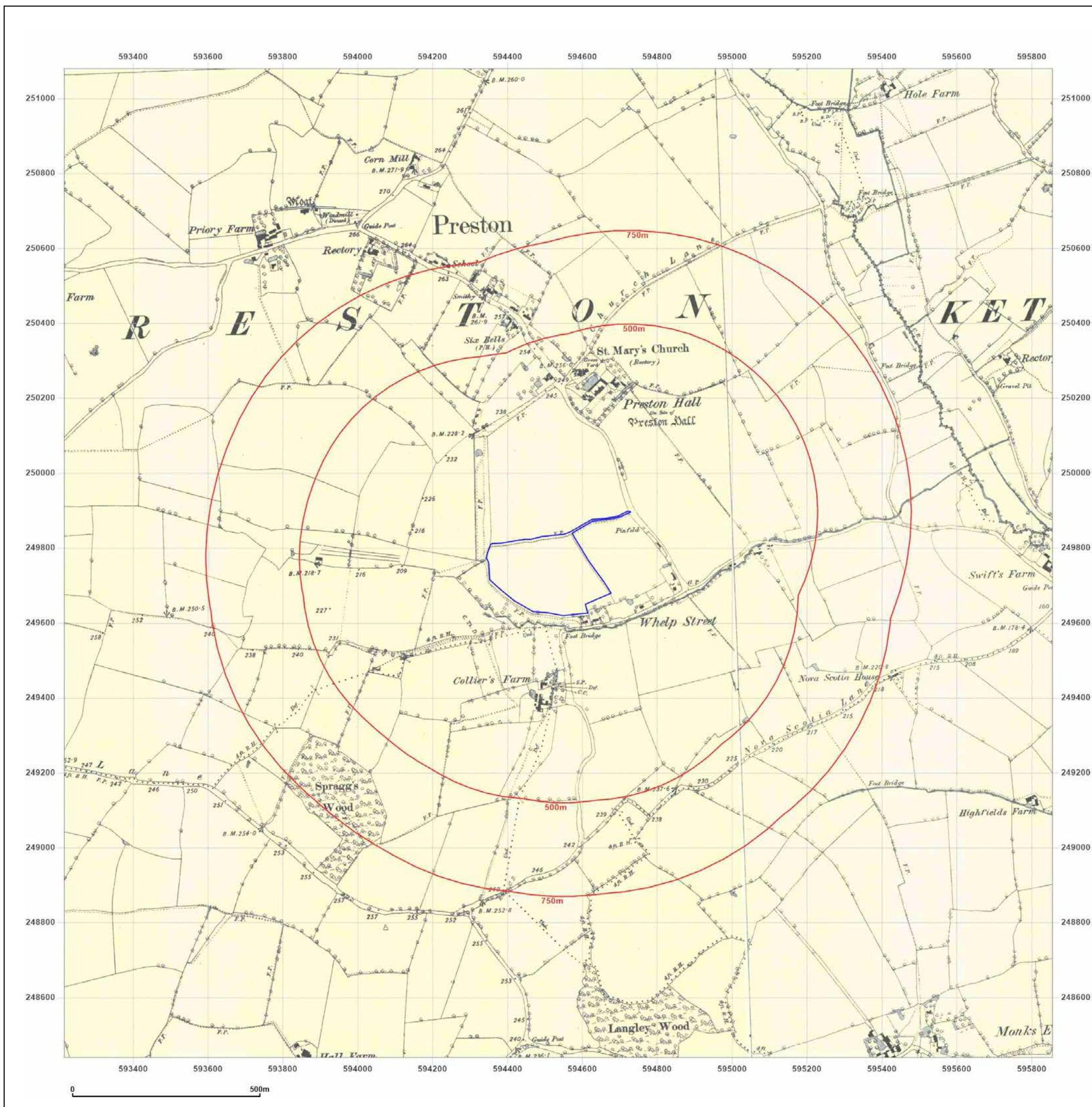


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

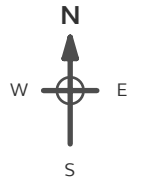
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-721-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: County Series
Map date: 1888
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



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

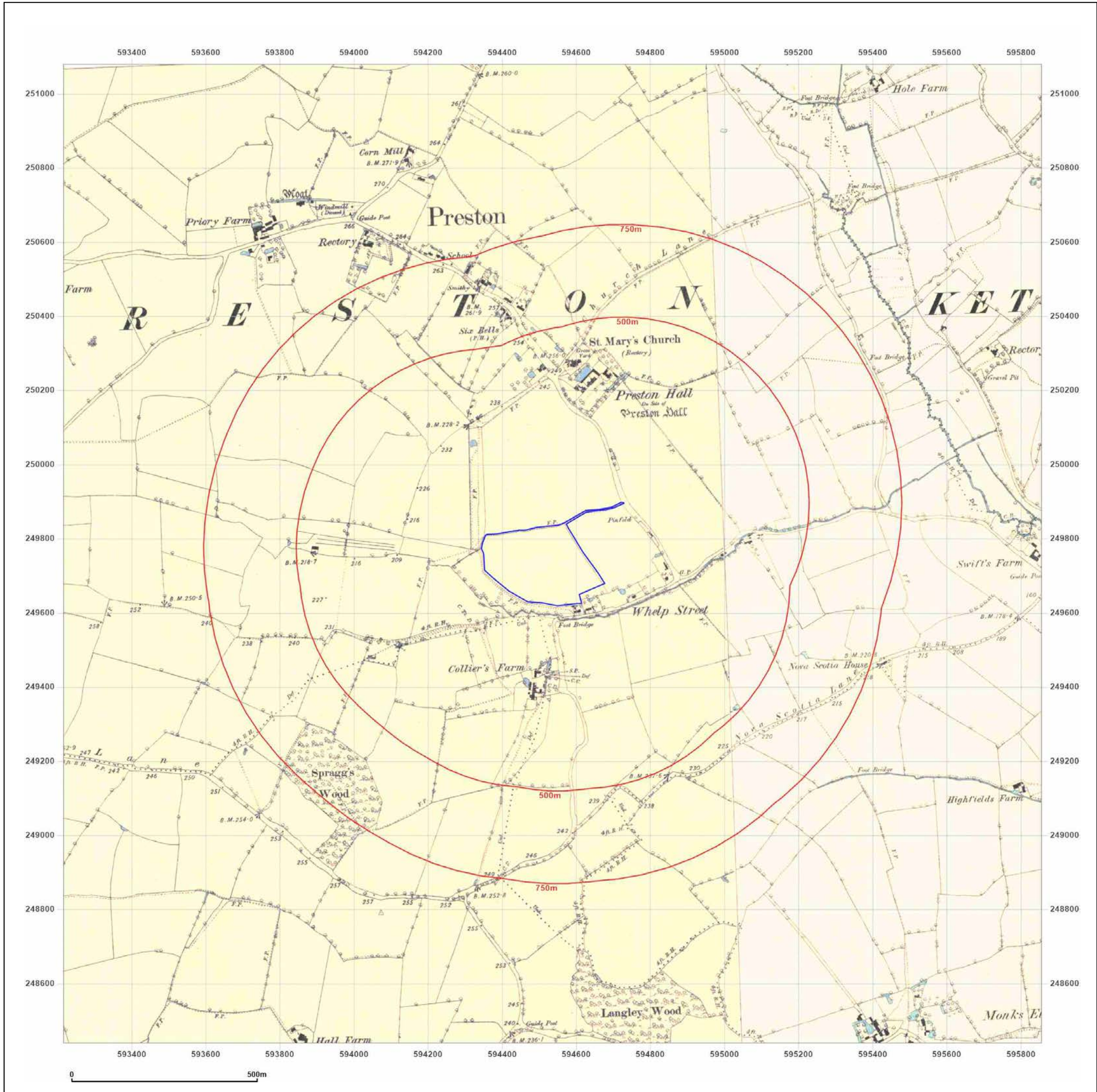
Powered by


Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

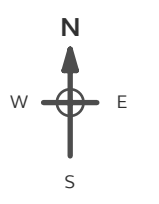


0 500m

Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-721-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: County Series
Map date: 1905
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1883
 Revised 1905
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

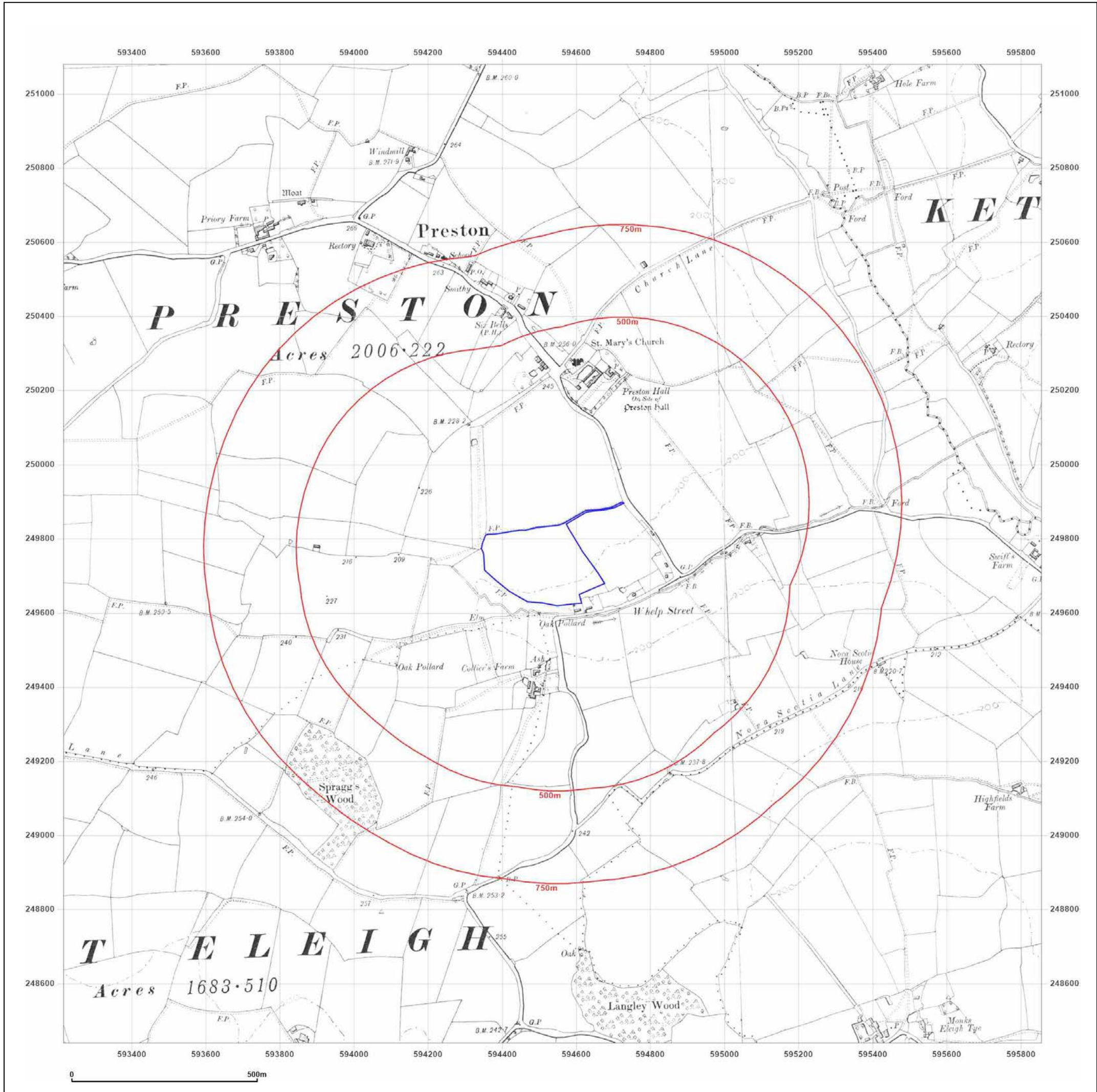
Powered by


Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1953

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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

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

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

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

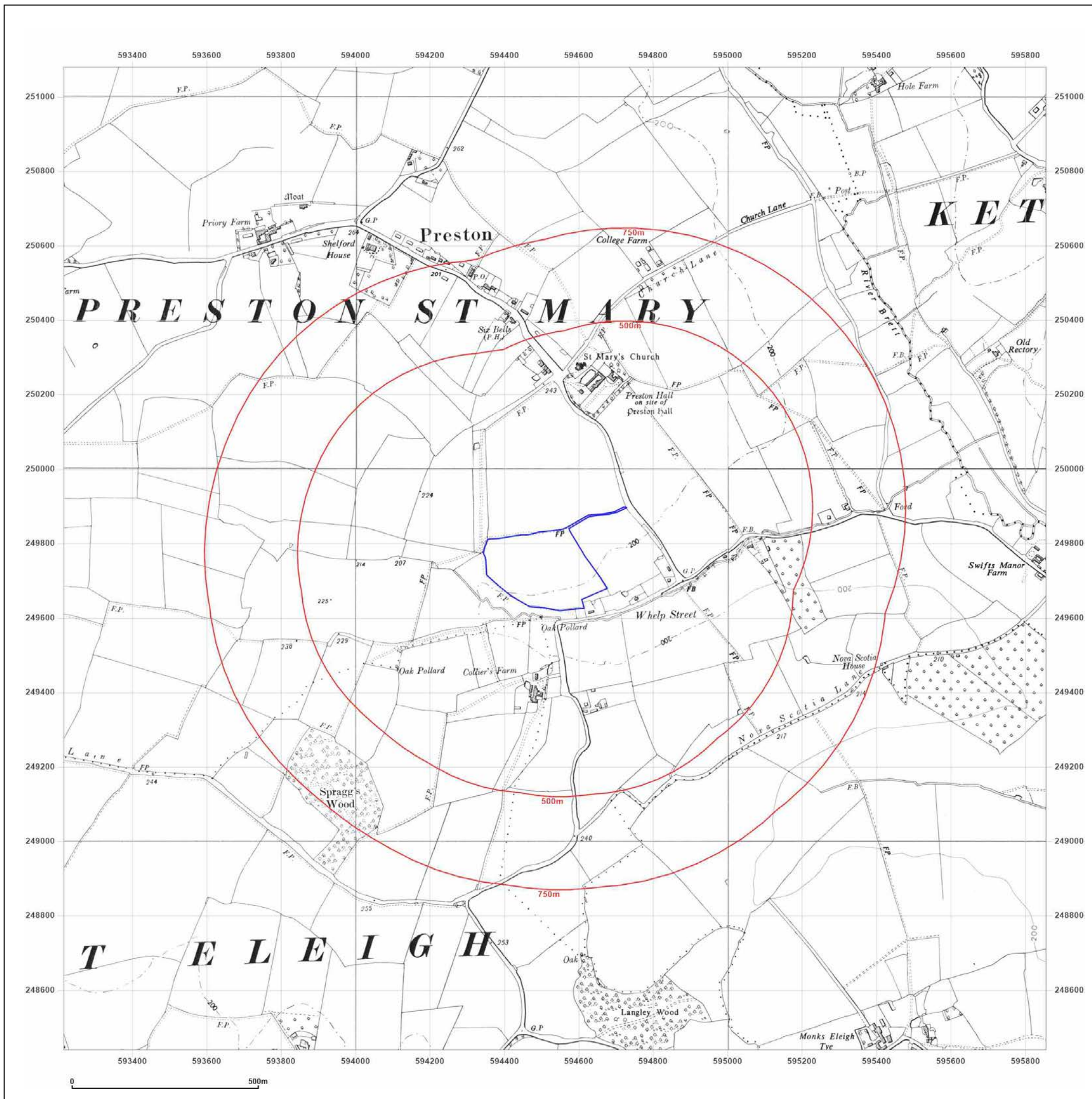


Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
CO10 9NG

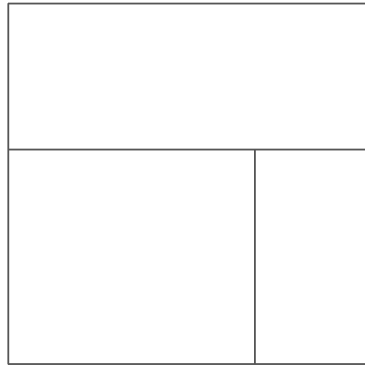
Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1974-1978

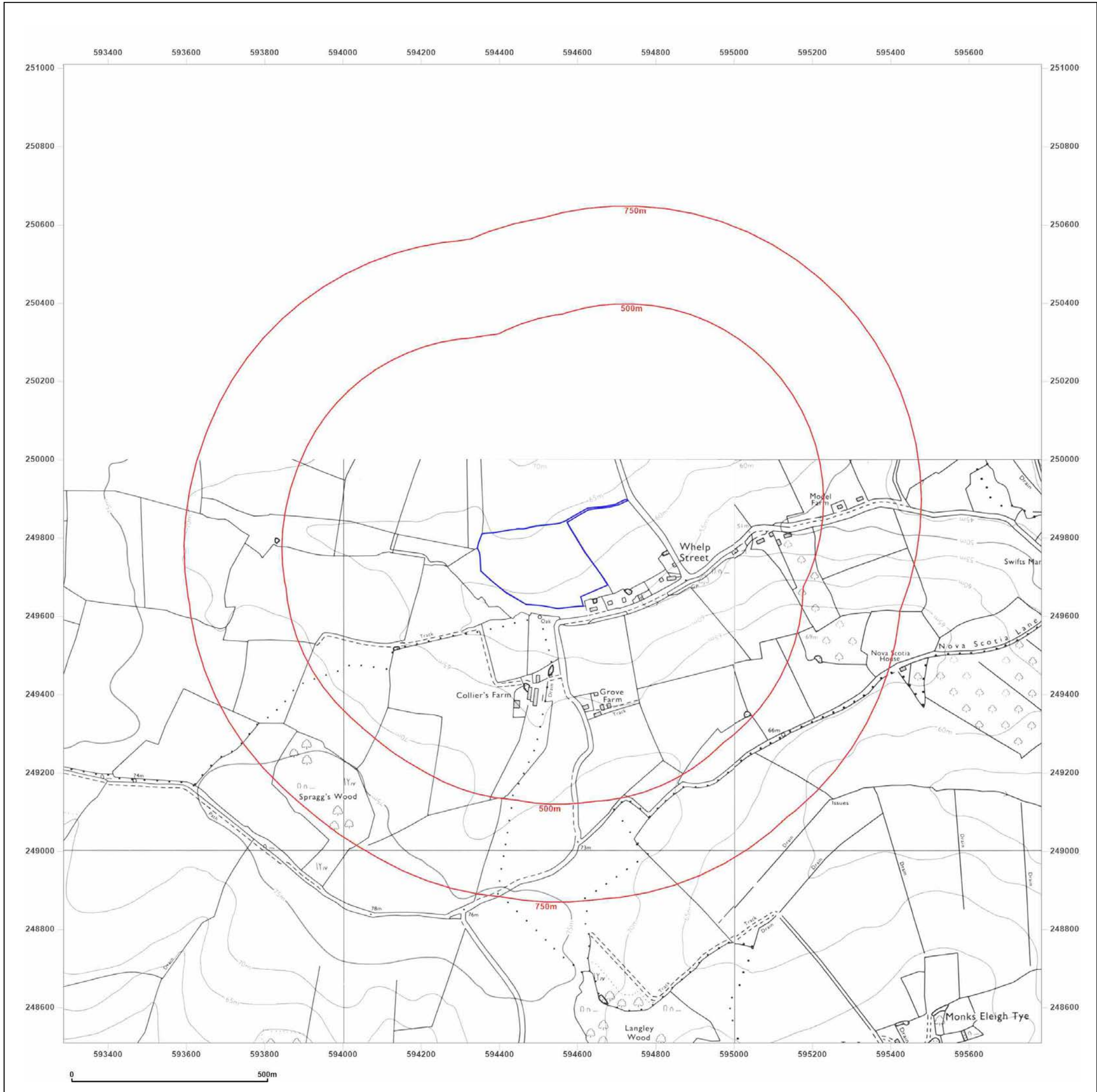
Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

Surveyed 1971
Revised 1974
Edition N/A
Copyright 1974
Levelled 1974

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



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207


Production date: 18 March 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

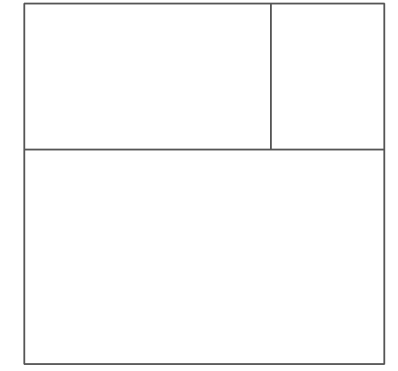
Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 1980-1983
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



Surveyed 1975
 Revised 1983
 Edition N/A
 Copyright N/A
 Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1973
 Revised 1979
 Edition N/A
 Copyright 1980
 Levelled 1973



Powered by

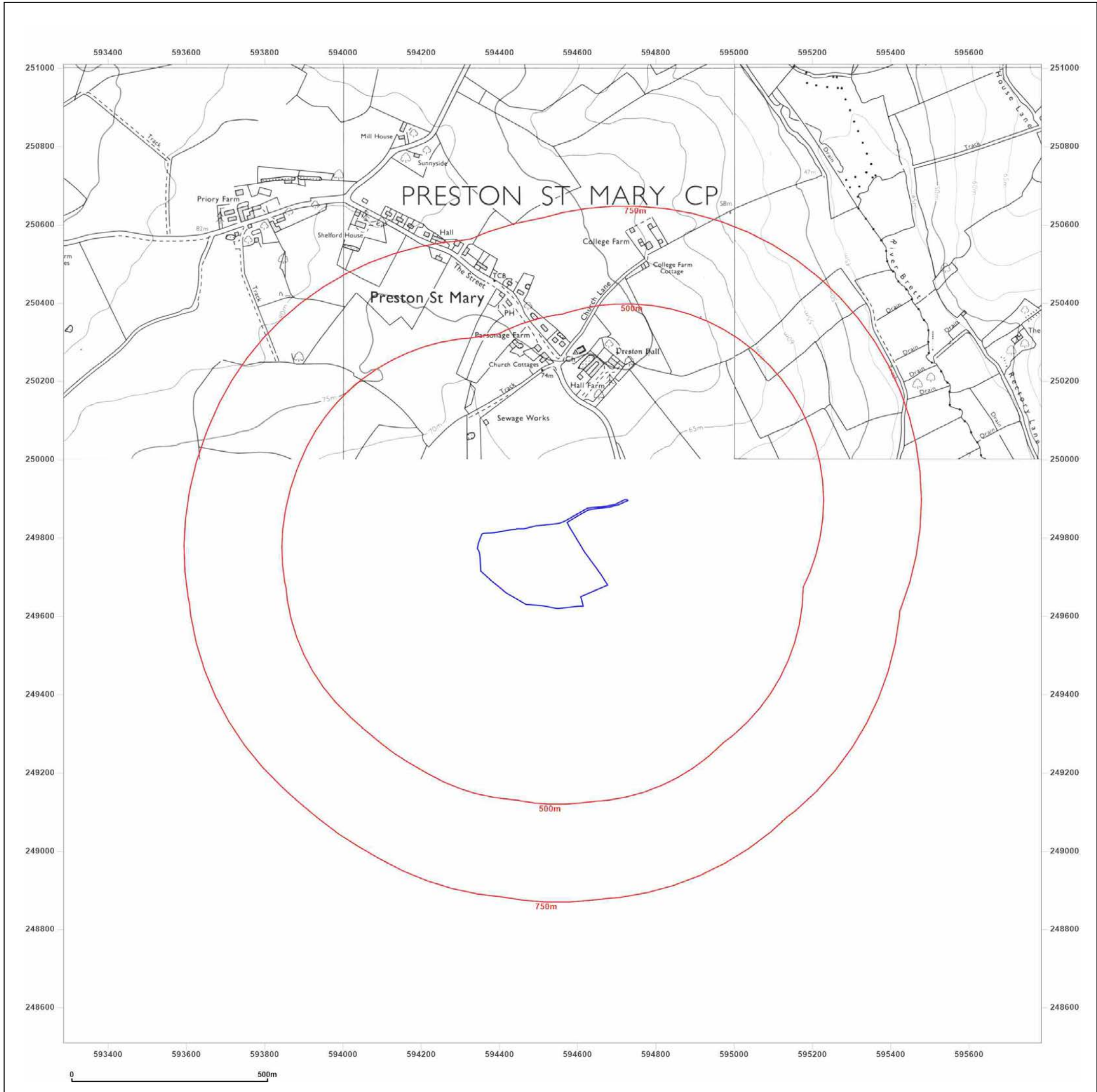


Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

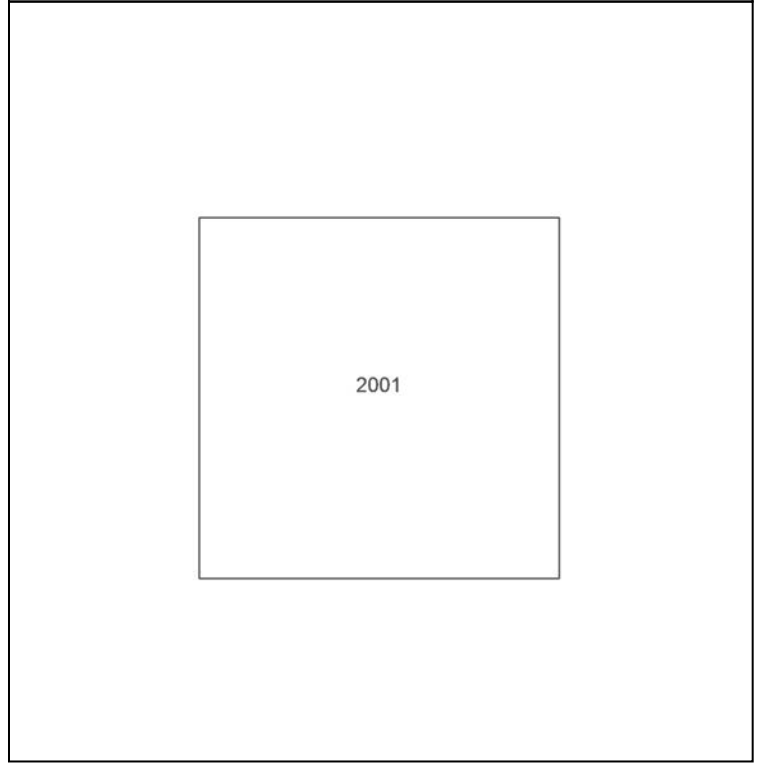
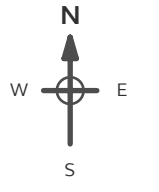
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 2001
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



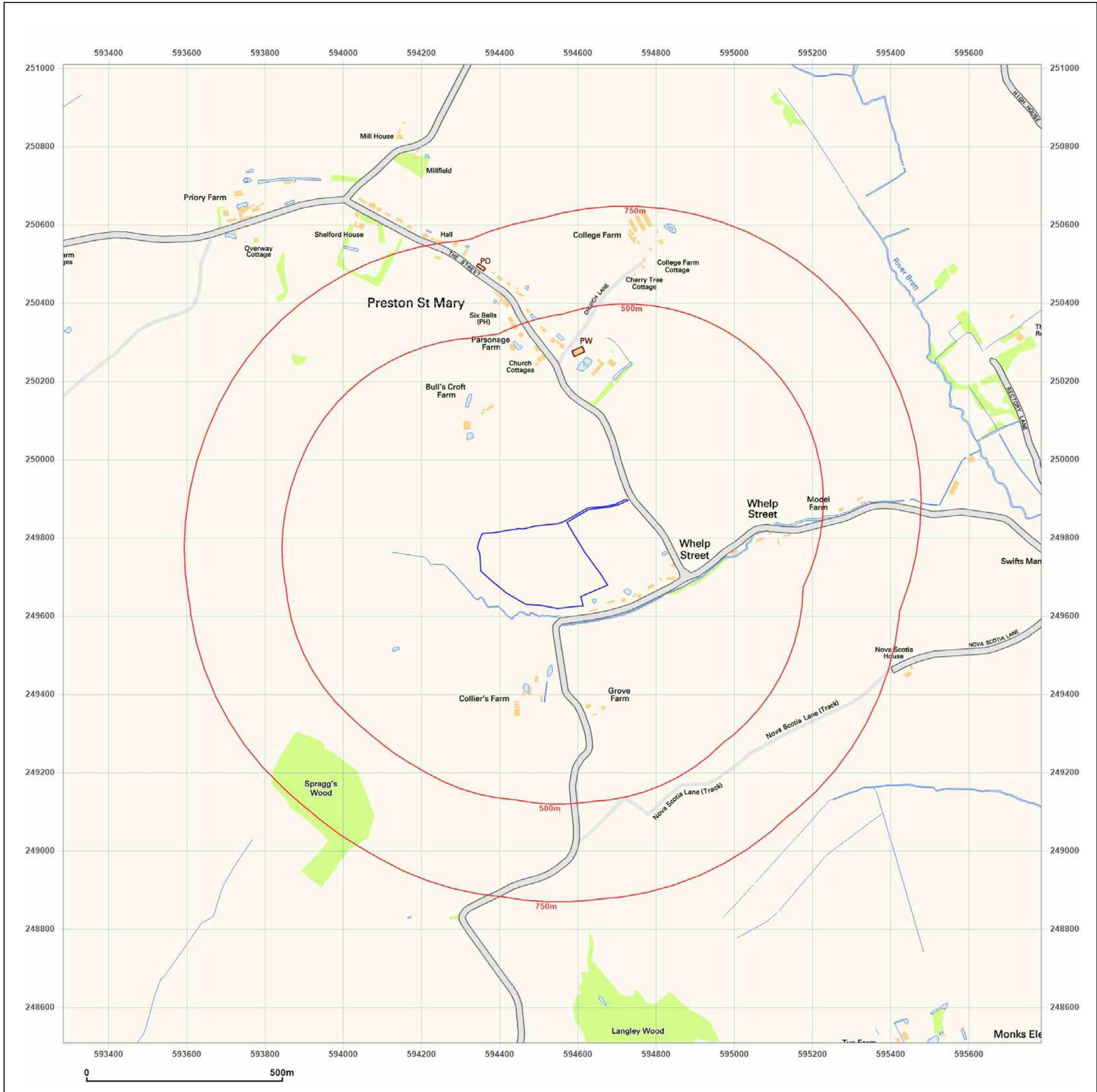
Powered by


Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

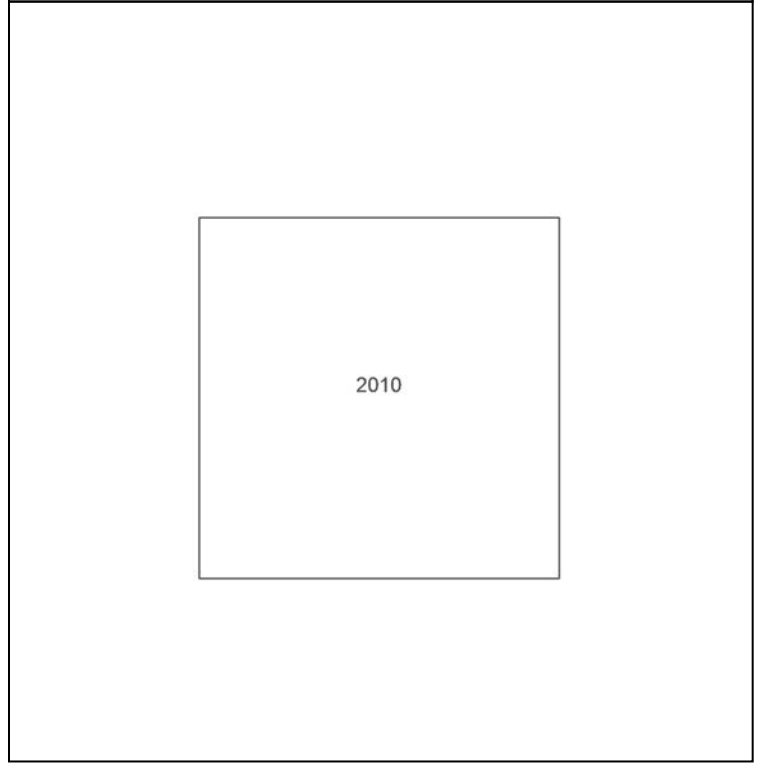
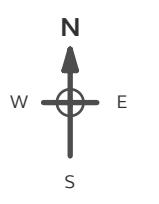
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 2010
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



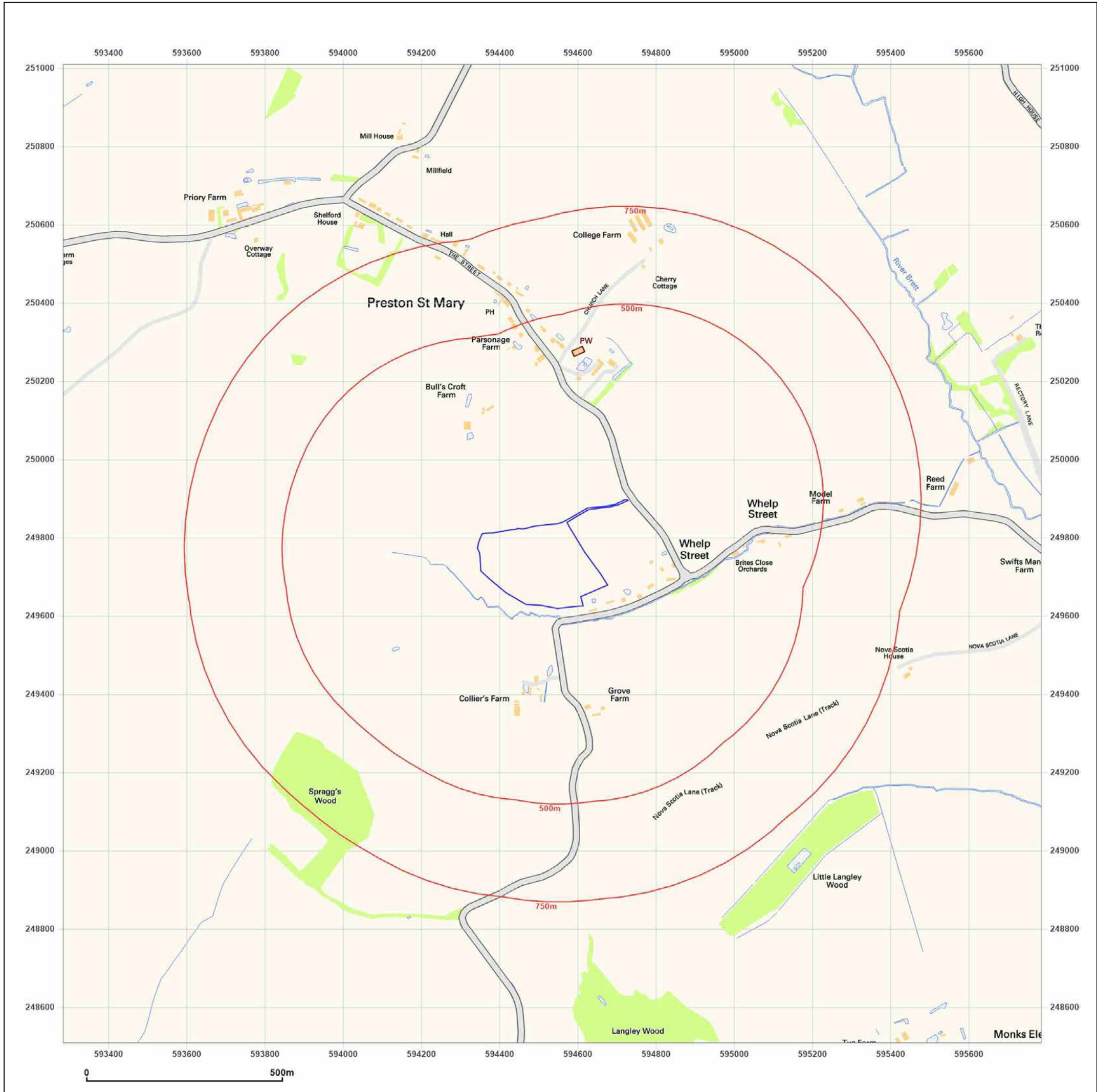
Powered by

 Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

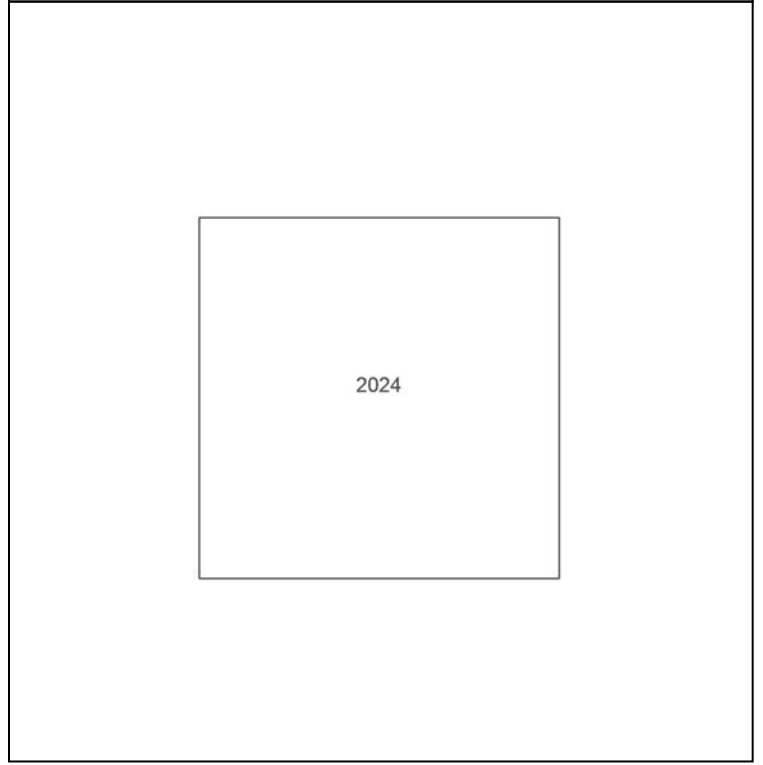
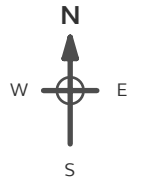
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:
 STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW,
 PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK,
 CO10 9NG

Client Ref: 24-552
Report Ref: GS-72I-CRW-1H8-ILZ
Grid Ref: 594535, 249759

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 2024
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000

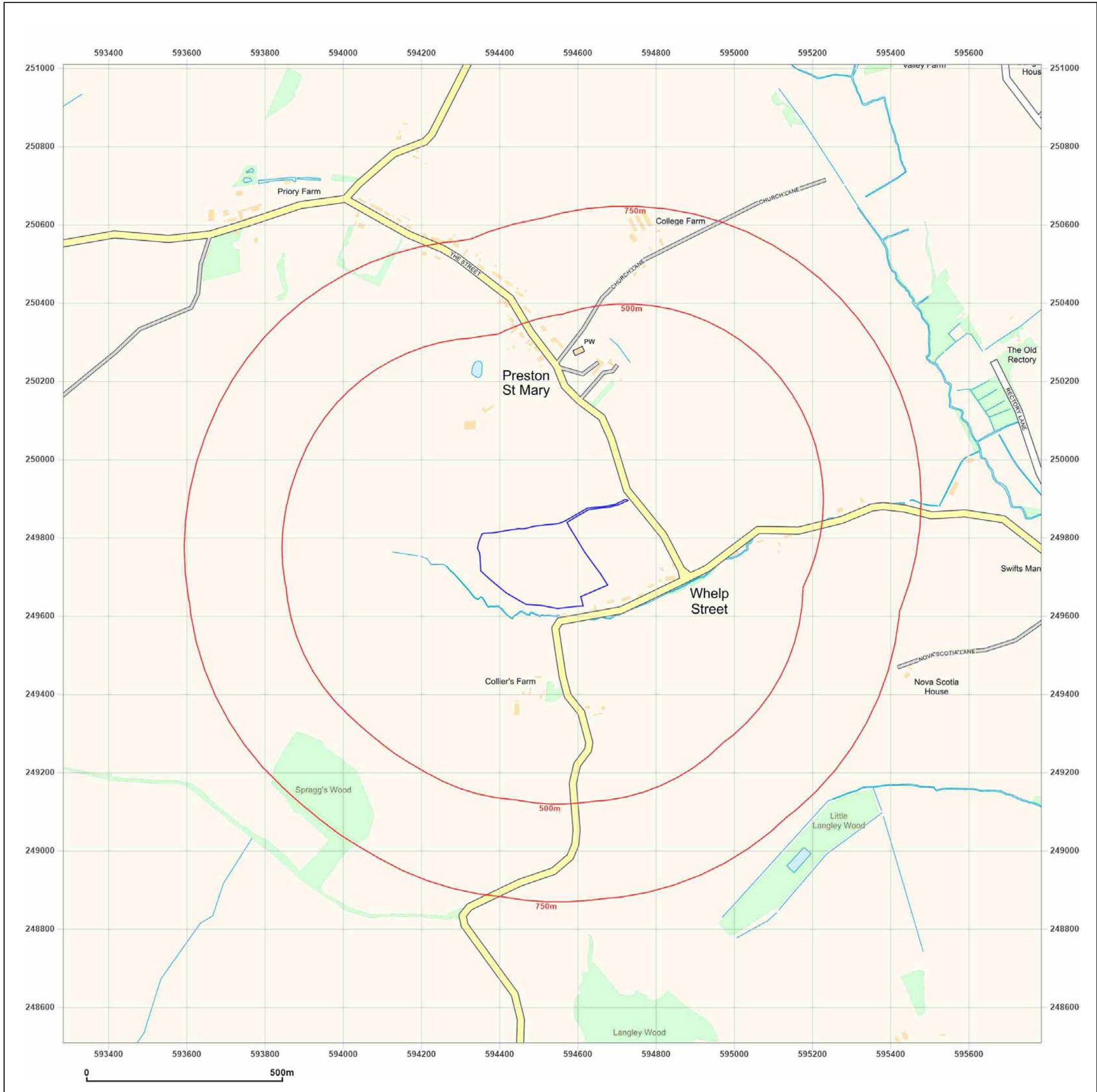


Powered by
 Produced by
 Groundsure Insights
 T: 08444 159000
 E: info@groundsure.com
 W: www.groundsure.com

© Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 100035207

Production date: 18 March 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



APPENDIX 2
ENVIROCHECK REPORT

STREET RECORD, FIELD VIEW, PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK, CO10 9NG

Order Details

Date: 18/03/2024
Your ref: 24-552
Our Ref: GS-S8R-ZBZ-BPP-LY2

Site Details

Location: 594504 249731
Area: 5.12 ha
Authority: [Babergh District Council](#) ↗



Summary of findings

[p. 2 >](#)

Aerial image

[p. 9 >](#)

OS MasterMap site plan

[p.13 >](#)

groundsure.com/insightuserguide ↗

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
14 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	0	0	0	2	-
15 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	1	0	-
15	1.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
15	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
16	1.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
16	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
17 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	0	0	0	2	-
18 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	1	0	-
18	2.3	Historical energy features	0	0	0	0	-
18	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
18	2.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
19	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
19	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
20	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
20	3.4	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	0	0	0	0	-
20	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
20	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
20 >	3.7 >	Waste exemptions >	0	0	4	6	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
22	4.1	Recent industrial land uses	0	0	0	-	-
22	4.2	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
23	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
23 >	4.4 >	Gas pipelines >	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	-
24	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
24	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
24	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	-
25	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
25 >	4.13 >	<u>Licensed Discharges to controlled waters ></u>	0	0	0	4	-
26	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
26	4.18	Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	0	0	0	0	-
27	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
27	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
27	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrogeology ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
28 >	5.1 >	<u>Superficial aquifer ></u>	Identified (within 500m)				
30 >	5.2 >	<u>Bedrock aquifer ></u>	Identified (within 500m)				
32 >	5.3 >	<u>Groundwater vulnerability ></u>	Identified (within 50m)				
33	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
33	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
34 >	5.6 >	<u>Groundwater abstractions ></u>	0	0	0	0	6
36 >	5.7 >	<u>Surface water abstractions ></u>	0	0	0	0	3
37	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
37 >	5.9 >	<u>Source Protection Zones ></u>	1	0	0	0	-
37	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrology ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
38 >	6.1 >	<u>Water Network (OS MasterMap) ></u>	0	3	5	-	-



39 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	0	2	2	-	-
39 >	6.3 >	WFD Surface water body catchments >	1	-	-	-	-
40 >	6.4 >	WFD Surface water bodies >	0	0	0	-	-
40 >	6.5 >	WFD Groundwater bodies >	1	-	-	-	-

Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
41	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
41	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
41	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
42	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
42	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
43	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
43	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				

Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
44 >	8.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m (within 50m)				

Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
46 >	9.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	Low (within 50m)				

Page	Section	Environmental designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
47 >	10.1 >	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) >	0	0	0	0	2
48	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
48	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
49	10.6	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0	0	0	0	0
49 >	10.7 >	Designated Ancient Woodland >	0	0	0	0	2
49	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
49	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
50	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
50	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
50	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0



50	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
50	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
51	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
51 >	10.16 >	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones >	2	0	0	2	0
52 >	10.17 >	SSSI Impact Risk Zones >	1	-	-	-	-
53 >	10.18 >	SSSI Units >	0	0	0	0	2
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
55	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
56	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
56	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
56 >	11.4 >	Listed Buildings >	0	1	3	-	-
57	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
57	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
57	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
58 >	12.1 >	Agricultural Land Classification >	Grade 3 (within 250m)				
59	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
59	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
59	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
59 >	12.5 >	Countryside Stewardship Schemes >	0	0	1	-	-
Page	Section	Habitat designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
60	13.1	Priority Habitat Inventory	0	0	0	-	-
60	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
60	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
60	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
61 >	14.1 >	10k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
62	14.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
63	14.3	Superficial geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-



63	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
64	14.5	Bedrock geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
64	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
65 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
66	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
66	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
67 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	2	0	1	1	-
68 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
68	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
68	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
69 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	1	0	0	0	-
70 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
70	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
71 >	16.1 >	BGS Boreholes >	0	0	1	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
72 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Low (within 50m)				
73 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Very low (within 50m)				
74 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Negligible (within 50m)				
75 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
76 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Very low (within 50m)				
77 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
79	18.1	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-
80 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	0	0	1	-	-
80	18.3	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
80	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-
80	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-



81	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
81	18.7	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
81	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
81	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
82	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
82	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
82	18.12	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
82	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
82	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
83	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
83	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
84	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
84	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
84	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
84	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
85	19.5	National karst database	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
86 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
88 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	4	1	-	-	-
88	21.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
88	21.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
89	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
89	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
89	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
89	22.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
89	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-



90	22.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
90	22.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
90	22.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-
90	22.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
90	22.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/04/2020

Site Area: 5.12ha



Recent site history - 2017 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 09/04/2017

Site Area: 5.12ha



Recent site history - 2014 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/05/2014

Site Area: 5.12ha



Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/05/1999

Site Area: 5.12ha



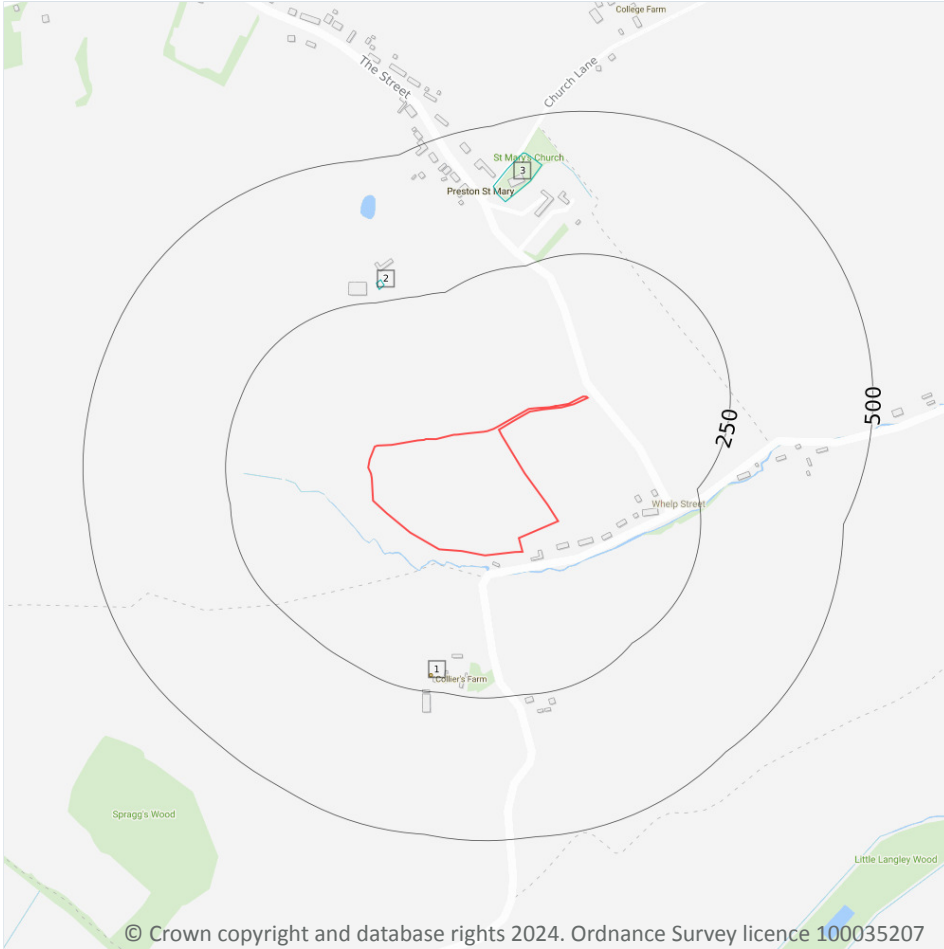
OS MasterMap site plan




Site Area: 5.12ha



1 Past land use



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

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m 2

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 14 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
2	272m N	Sewage Works	1983	2047332

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
3	365m N	Grave Yard	1884	2050952

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
1	218m S	Unspecified Tank	1970	345492

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

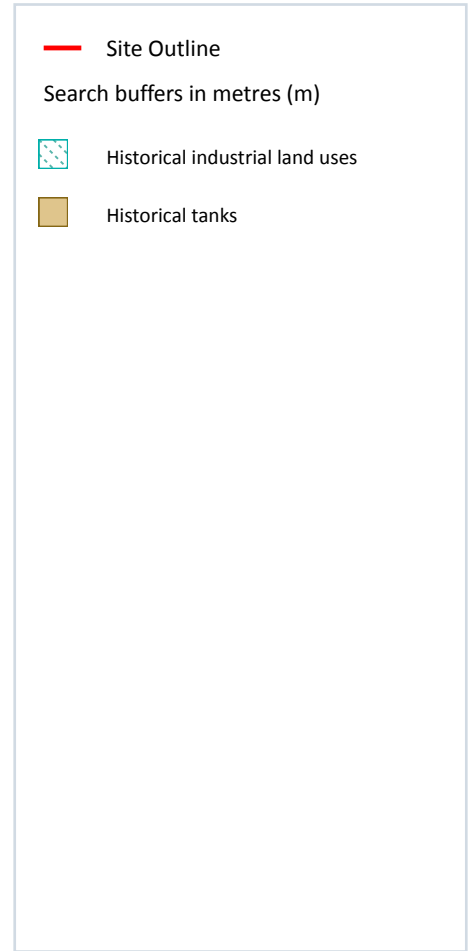
0

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

2

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 ungrouped 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 17](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
2	272m N	Sewage Works	1983	2047332
3	365m N	Grave Yard	1884	2050952

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 17 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	218m S	Unspecified Tank	1970	345492

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

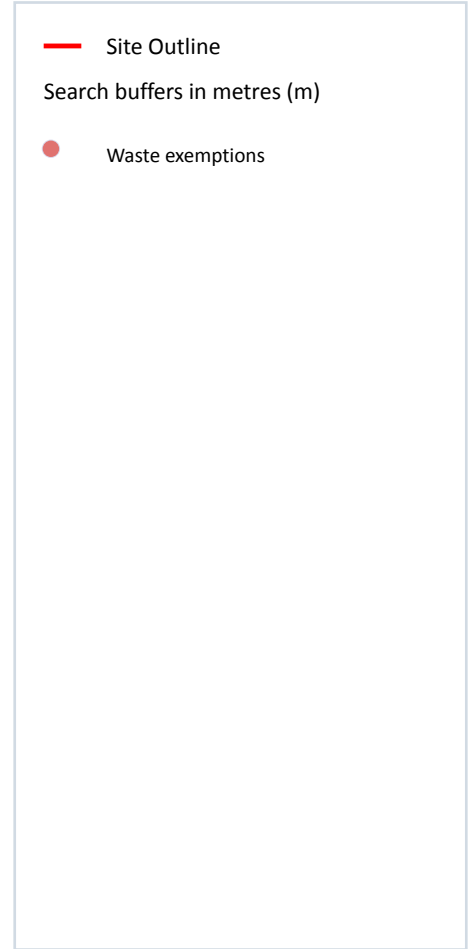
0

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

10

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 19 >](#)

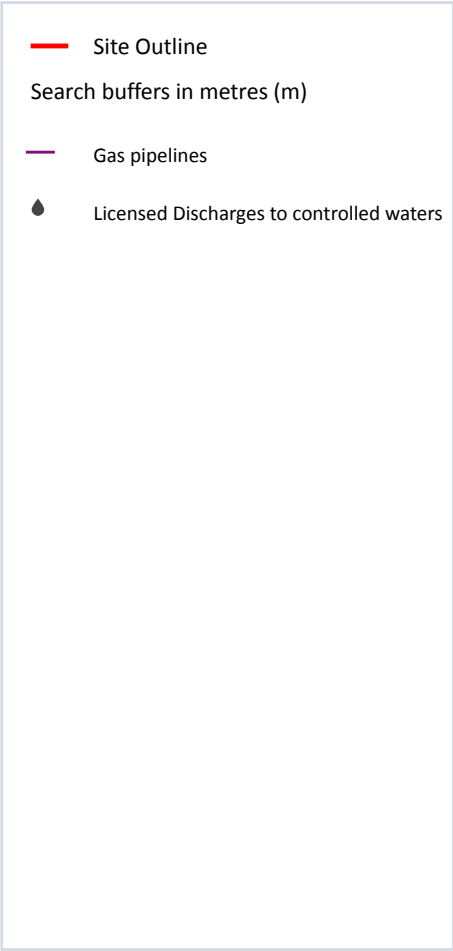
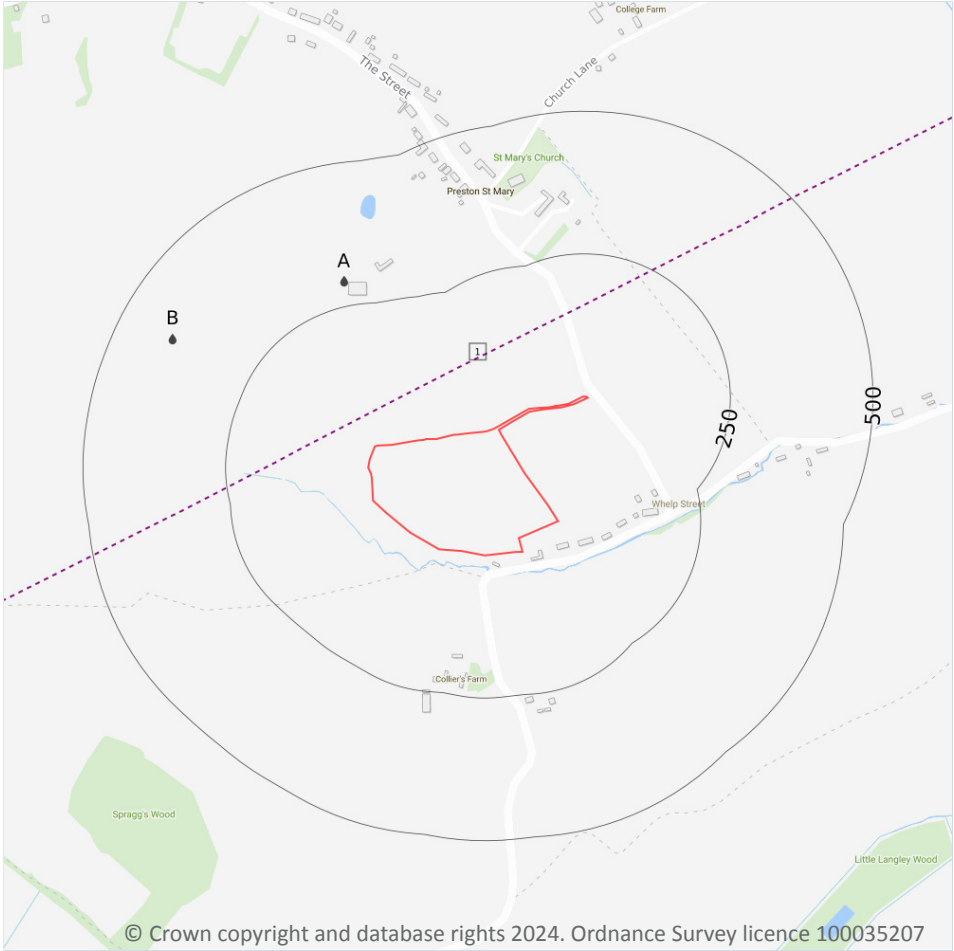


ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	184m S	COLLIERS FARM, WHELP STREET, BRENT ELEIGH, SUDBURY, CO10 9NW	WEX164509	Storing waste exemption	On a Farm	Storage of waste in secure containers
A	184m S	COLLIERS FARM, WHELP STREET, BRENT ELEIGH, SUDBURY, CO10 9NW	WEX164509	Storing waste exemption	On a Farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
A	184m S	COLLIERS FARM, WHELP STREET, BRENT ELEIGH, SUDBURY, CO10 9NW	WEX004524	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
A	184m S	COLLIERS FARM, WHELP STREET, BRENT ELEIGH, SUDBURY, CO10 9NW	WEX004524	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	281m NW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
B	281m NW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
B	281m NW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Use of waste for a specified purpose
B	281m NW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
B	281m NW	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/SE5080EE /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Burning waste in the open
1	421m N	COMMAND HOUSE CHURCH LANE PRESTON ST MARY SUDBURY SUFFOLK CO10 9NQ	EPR/NF0500LV /A001	Treating waste exemption	Non-Agricultural Waste Only	Crushing waste fluorescent tubes

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



4 Current industrial land use



4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m **0**

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

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 22 >](#)

ID	Location	Pipe Name	Details	
1	56m NW	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))

Records within 500m

0

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)

Records within 500m

0

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

Records within 500m

0

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

Records within 500m

4

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 22 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Details	
A	293m NW	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
A	293m NW	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: -
B	401m NW	CHESTNUTS, WHELP STREET, PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK, CO10 9NL	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: PR2LFS07671 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: Land	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 20/05/1971 Effective Date: 20/05/1971 Revocation Date: -
B	401m NW	CHESTNUTS, WHELP STREET, PRESTON ST MARY, SUFFOLK, CO10 9NL	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: PR2LFS14774 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: Land	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 12/12/1974 Effective Date: 12/12/1974 Revocation Date: -

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



4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

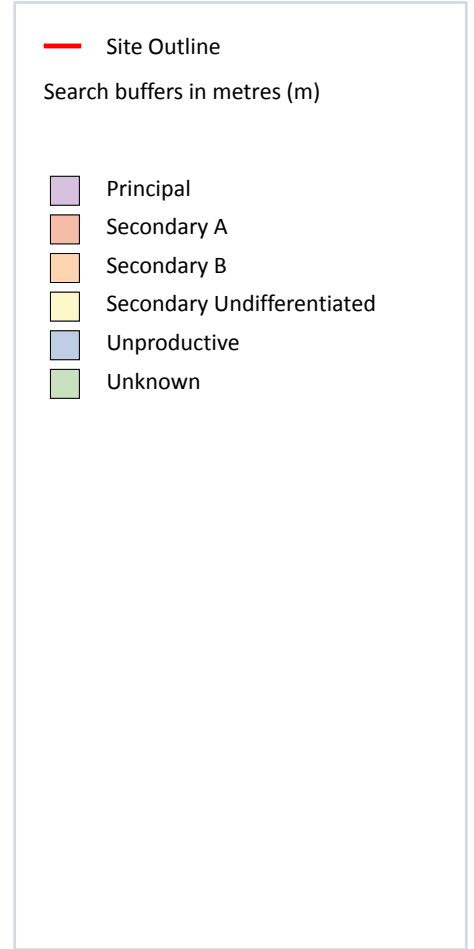
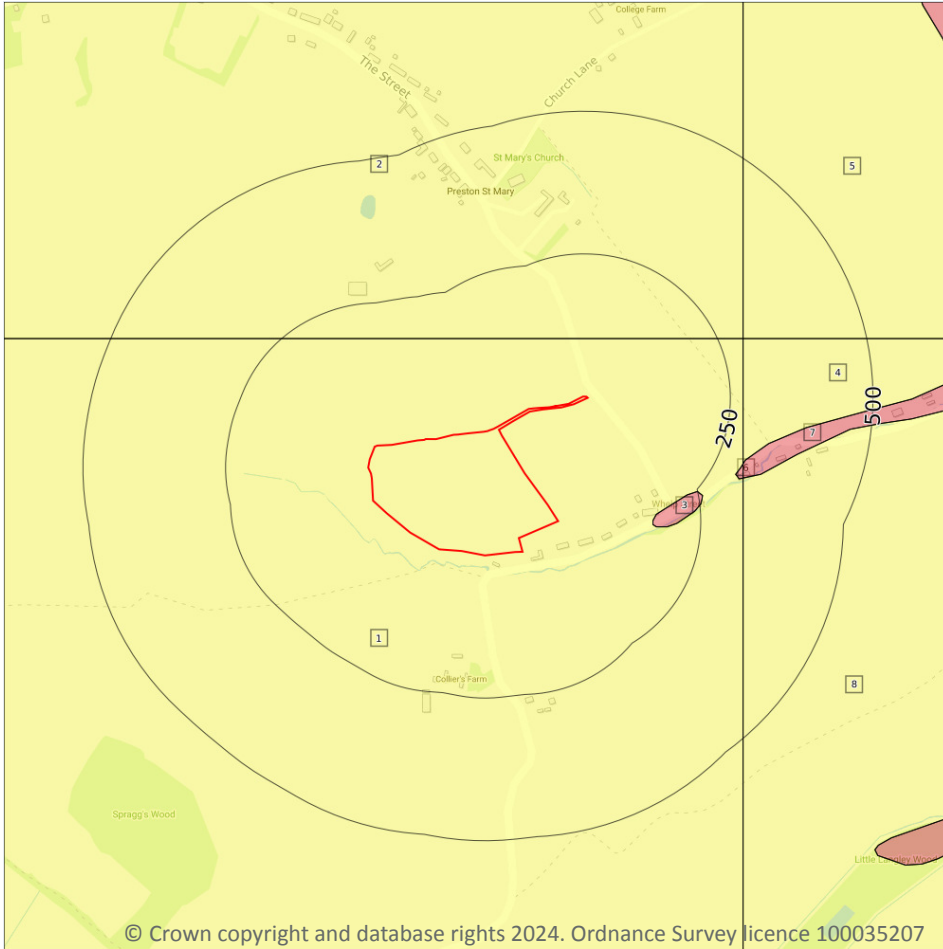
0

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

8

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on [page 28](#) >

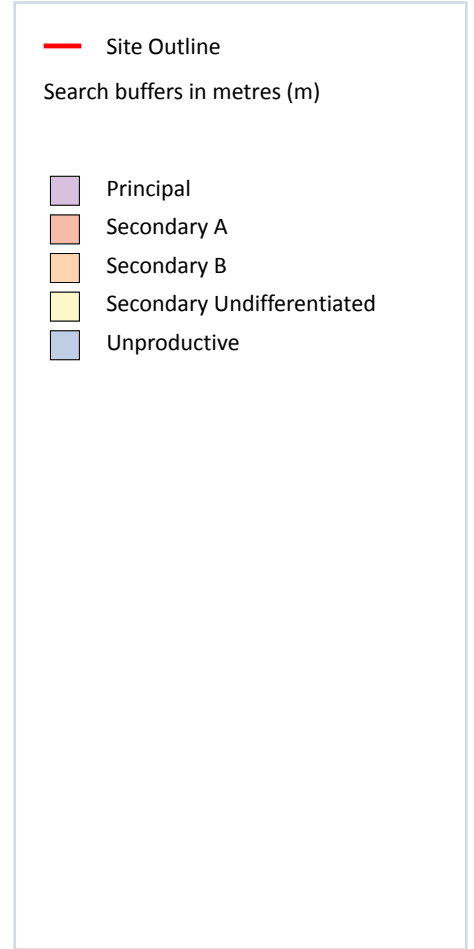
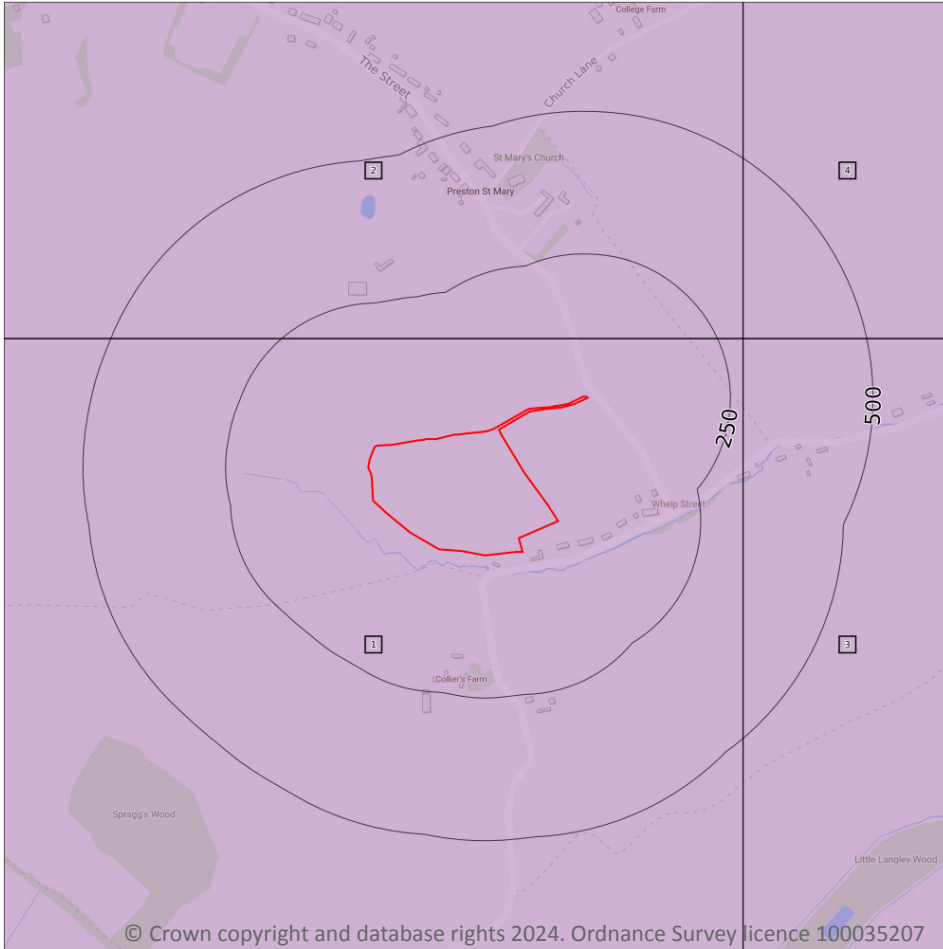
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
2	102m NE	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	166m E	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
4	272m 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
5	291m NE	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
6	292m E	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
7	296m E	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
8	307m 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

4

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 30](#) >

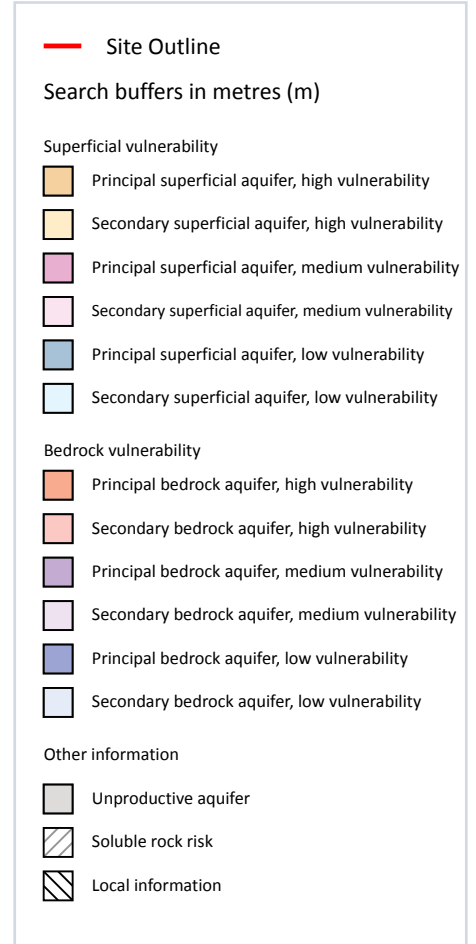
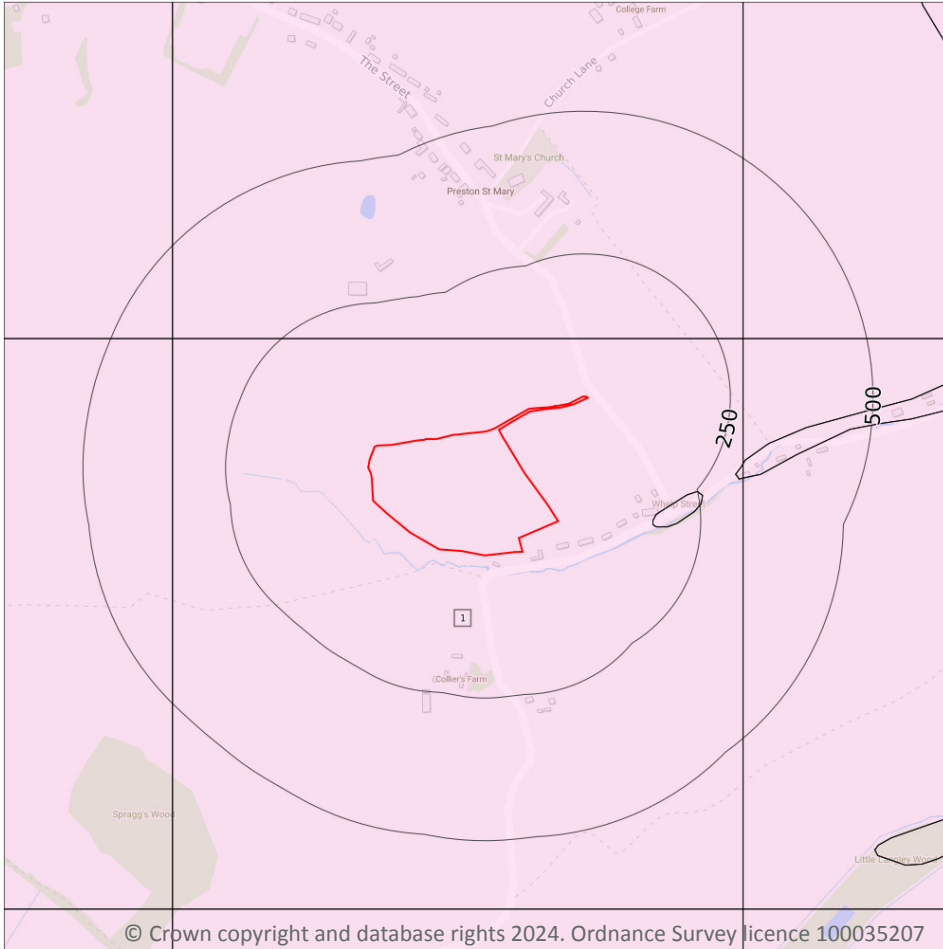
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers
2	102m NE	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	272m 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
4	291m NE	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 32](#) >

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

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

5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

Records on site

0

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

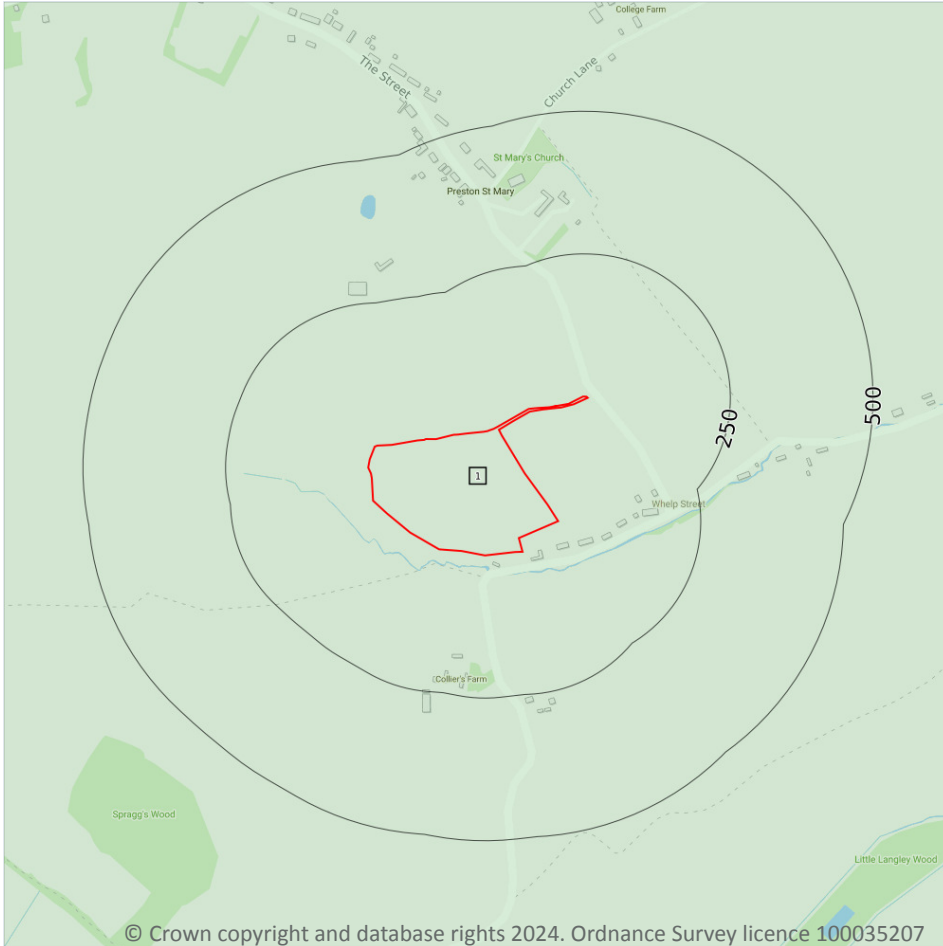
Records on site

0

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

6

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 34 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
-	1386m NW	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 ³): 18184 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 91 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/05/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2008 Version End Date: -
-	1468m 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 ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/03/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/01/1996 Version End Date: -
-	1510m 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 ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/06/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/05/1988 Version End Date: -
-	1623m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0085 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: HALL FARM, BRENT ELEIGH. Data Type: Point Name: GLEED Easting: 593700 Northing: 248200	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/06/1978 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/06/1978 Version End Date: -
-	1802m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0011 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: CORRIE FARM, BRENT ELEIGH Data Type: Point Name: HILL FARM (SUFFOLK) LTD Easting: 593700 Northing: 248000	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/02/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/02/1967 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1817m SW	Status: Active Licence No: 8/36/17/*G/0004 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: GROUND WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: BRIDGE FARM, BRENT ELEIGH. Data Type: Point Name: HAWKINS & CO Easting: 593000 Northing: 248500	Annual Volume (m ³): 18184 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 91 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/05/1967 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2008 Version End Date: -

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

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m	3
-----------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 34 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
-	1330m N	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 ³): 181800 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 15260 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: -
-	1423m 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 ³): 181800 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 15260 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: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1946m E	Status: Active Licence No: 8/36/17/*S/0054 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: SURFACE WATER SOURCE OF SUPPLY Point: OLD RIVER BRETT, MONKS ELEIGH Data Type: Point Name: STRUTT & PARKER (FARMS) LTD Easting: 596500 Northing: 249000	Annual Volume (m ³): 5910 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 320 Original Application No: NPS/WR/035615 Original Start Date: 01/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 102 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

Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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

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

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m	1
----------------------------	----------

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 34 >](#)

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)

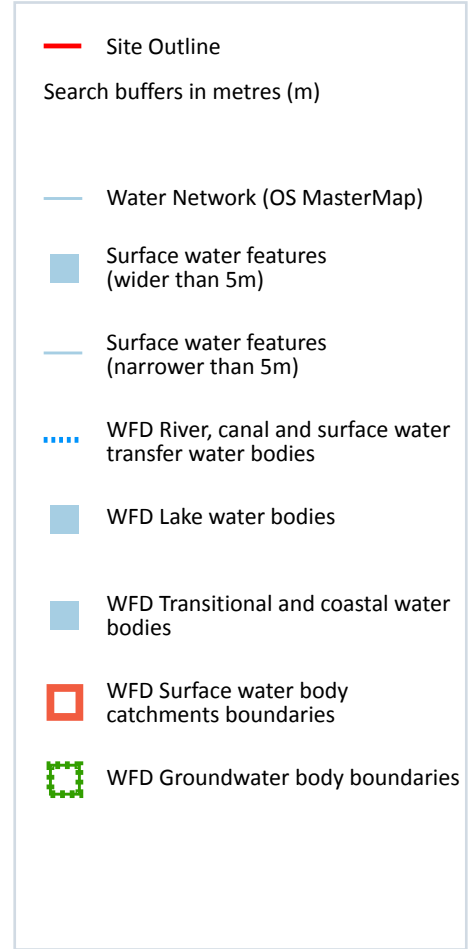
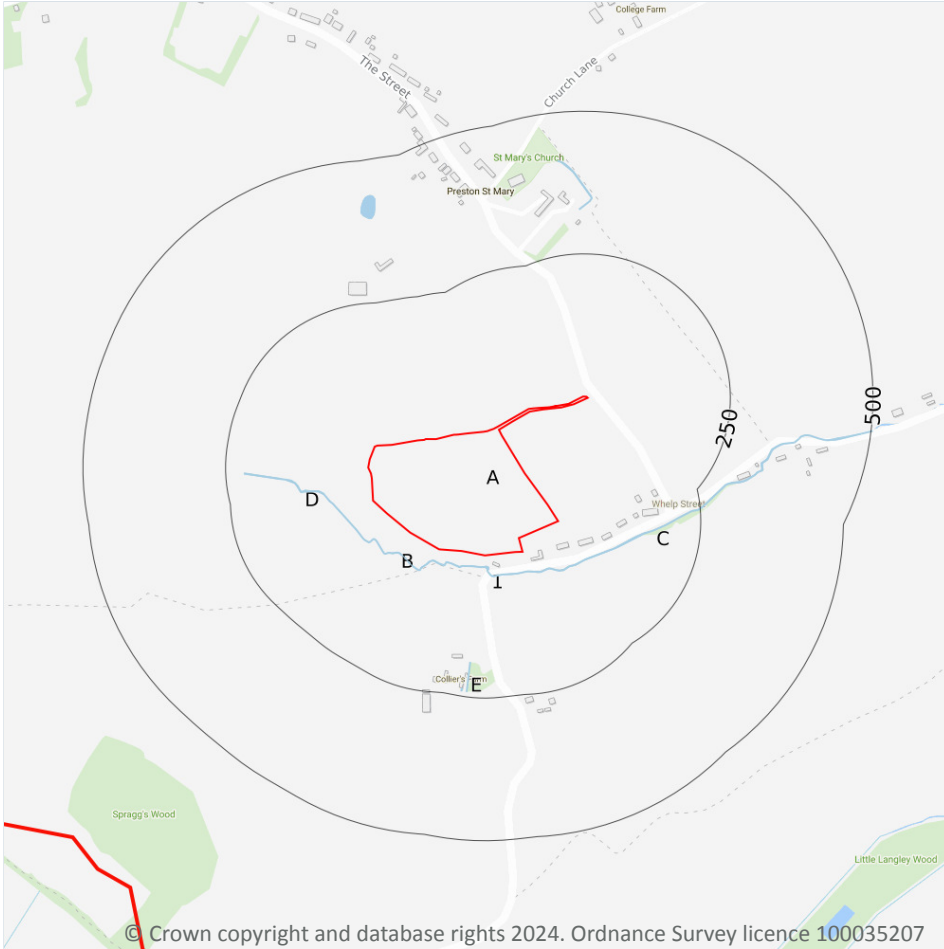
Records within 500m	0
----------------------------	----------

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



6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

8

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 38 >](#)

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
B	20m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
1	28m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	35m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	84m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	146m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	153m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	188m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	235m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 38 >](#)

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

1

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



Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 38 >](#)

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

Records identified	1
---------------------------	----------

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 38 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	855m NE	River	Old River Brett	GB105036040760 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	1
------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 38 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
A	On site	North Essex Chalk	GB40501G400700 ↗	Poor	Poor	Poor	2019

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



7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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



7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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



River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

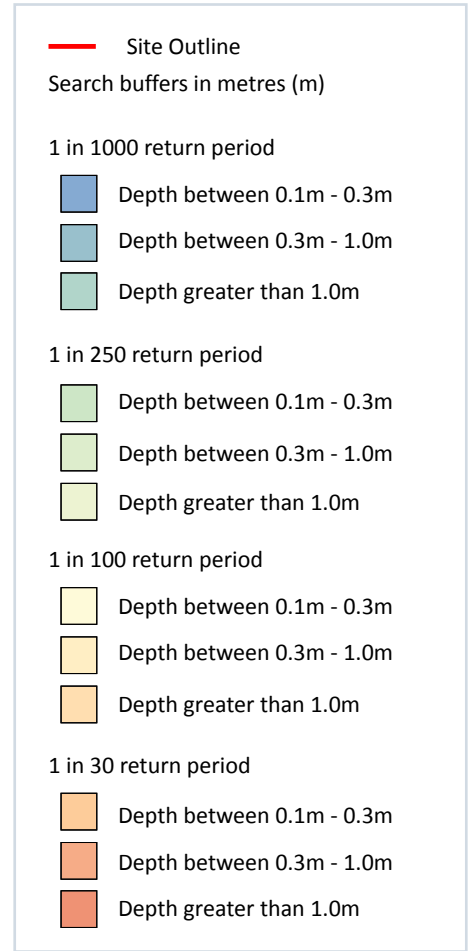
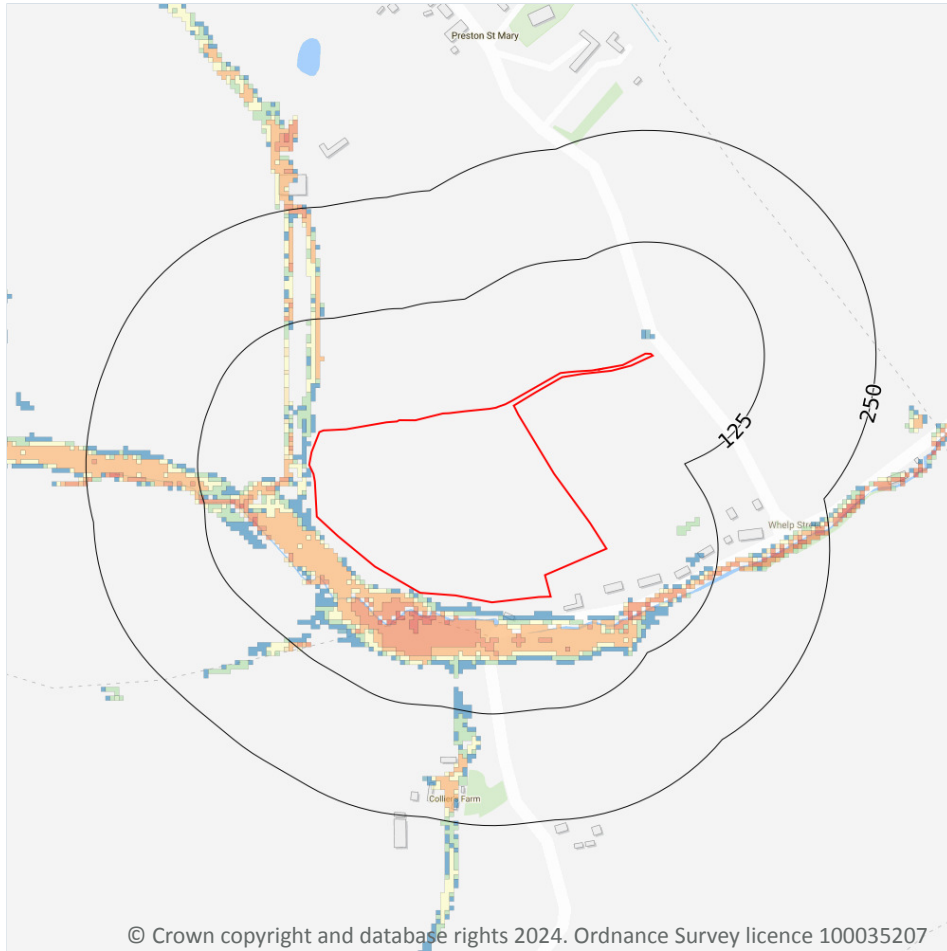
0

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

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



8 Surface water flooding



© Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey licence 100035207

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 1000 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 44 >](#)

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.

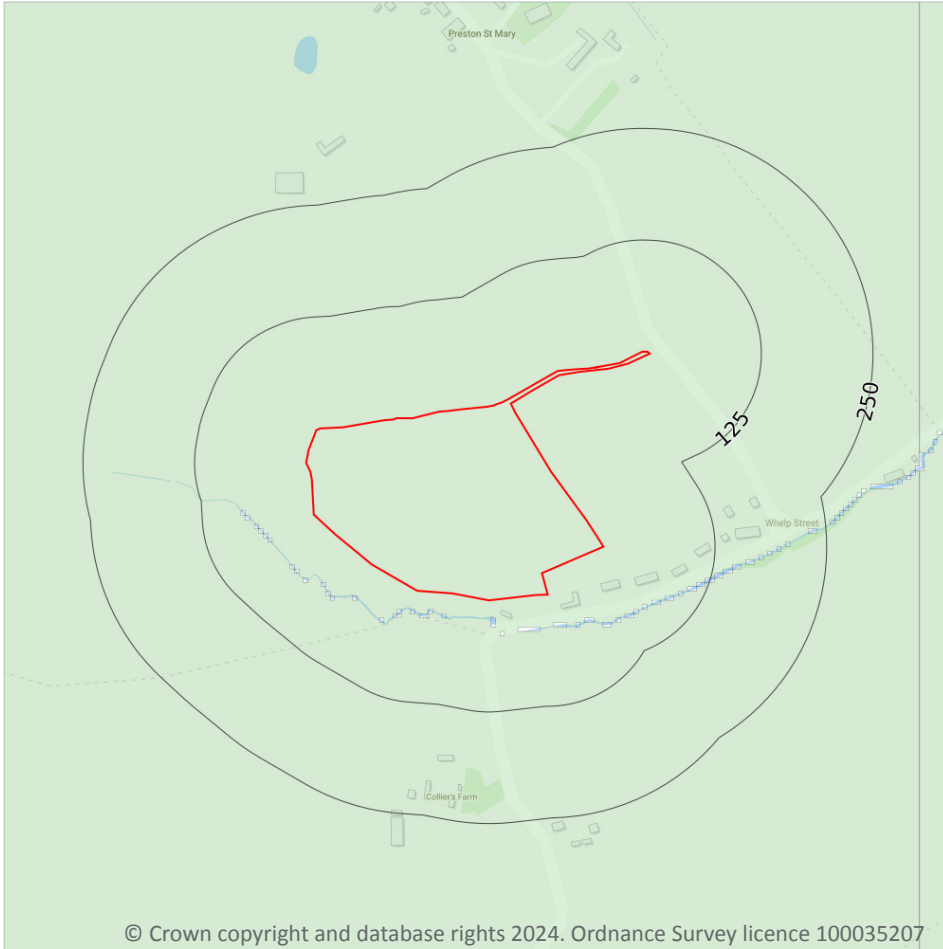
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m
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

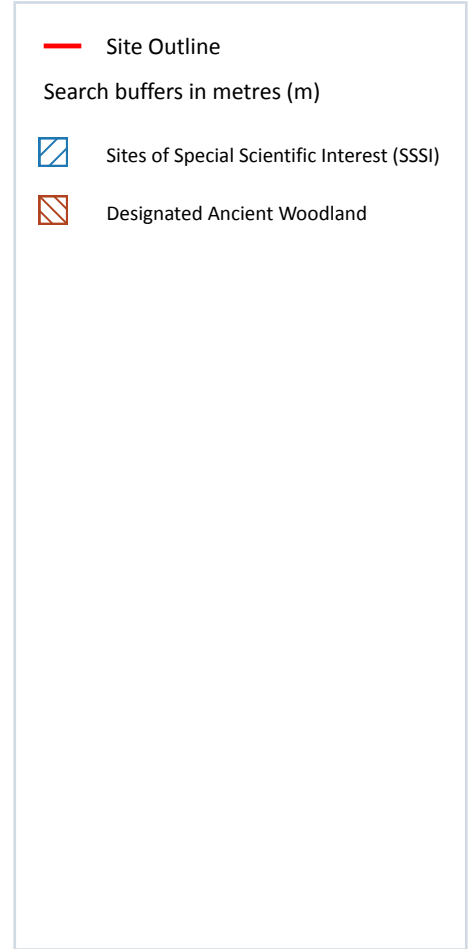
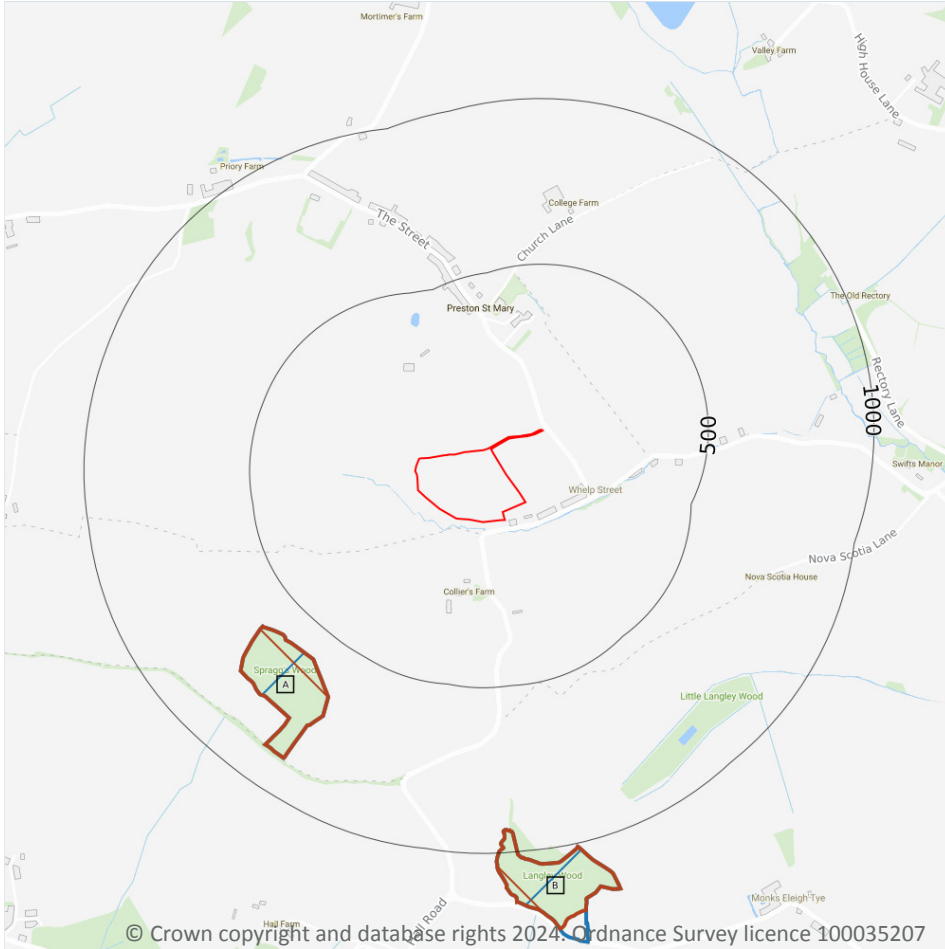
Low

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 46 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiental 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 47 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
A	593m SW	Brent Eleigh Woods	Natural England

ID	Location	Name	Data source
B	931m 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)

Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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

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



10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

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 47 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
A	593m SW	Spraggs Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
B	931m 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

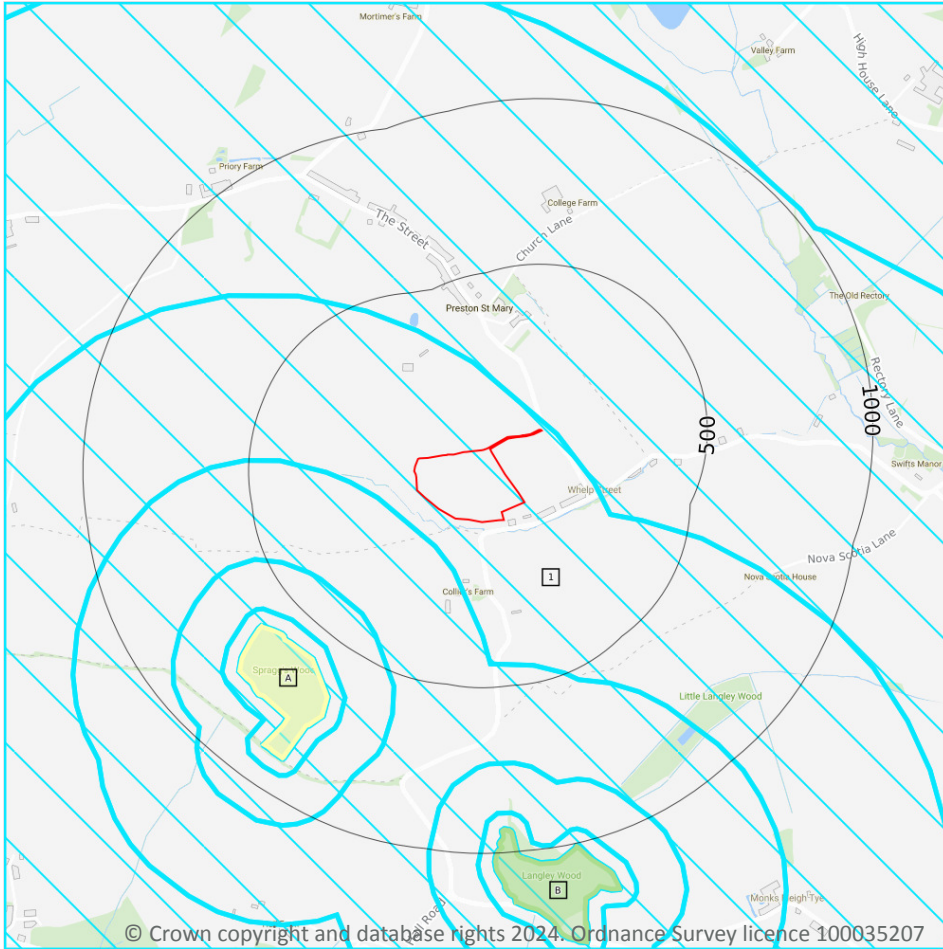
Records within 2000m	4
-----------------------------	----------

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
251m W	Lower Stour NVZ	Surface Water	424	Existing
251m W	Sandlings and Chelmsford	Groundwater	78	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 52](#) >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	<p>Infrastructure - Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</p> <p>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Residential - Residential development of 100 units or more.</p> <p>Rural residential - Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.</p> <p>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).</p> <p>Combustion - General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or any development needing its own water supply .</p>

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m	2
-----------------------------	----------

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 52 >](#)

ID: A
 Location: 593m 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

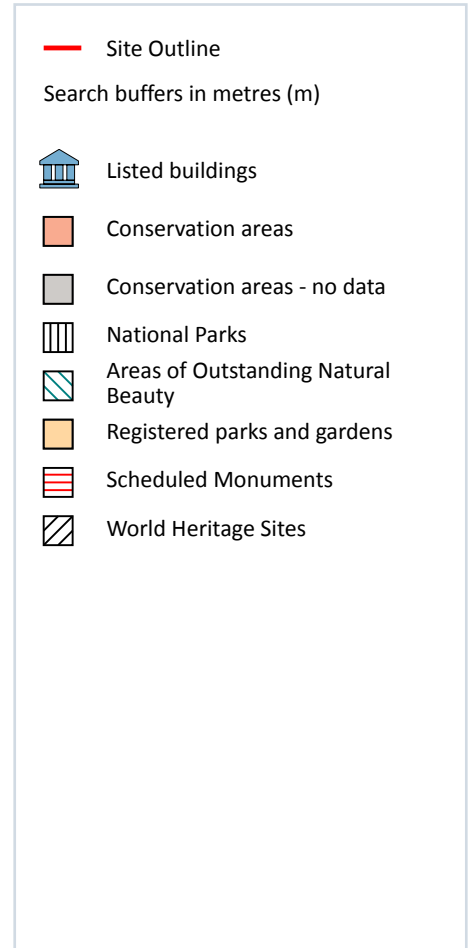
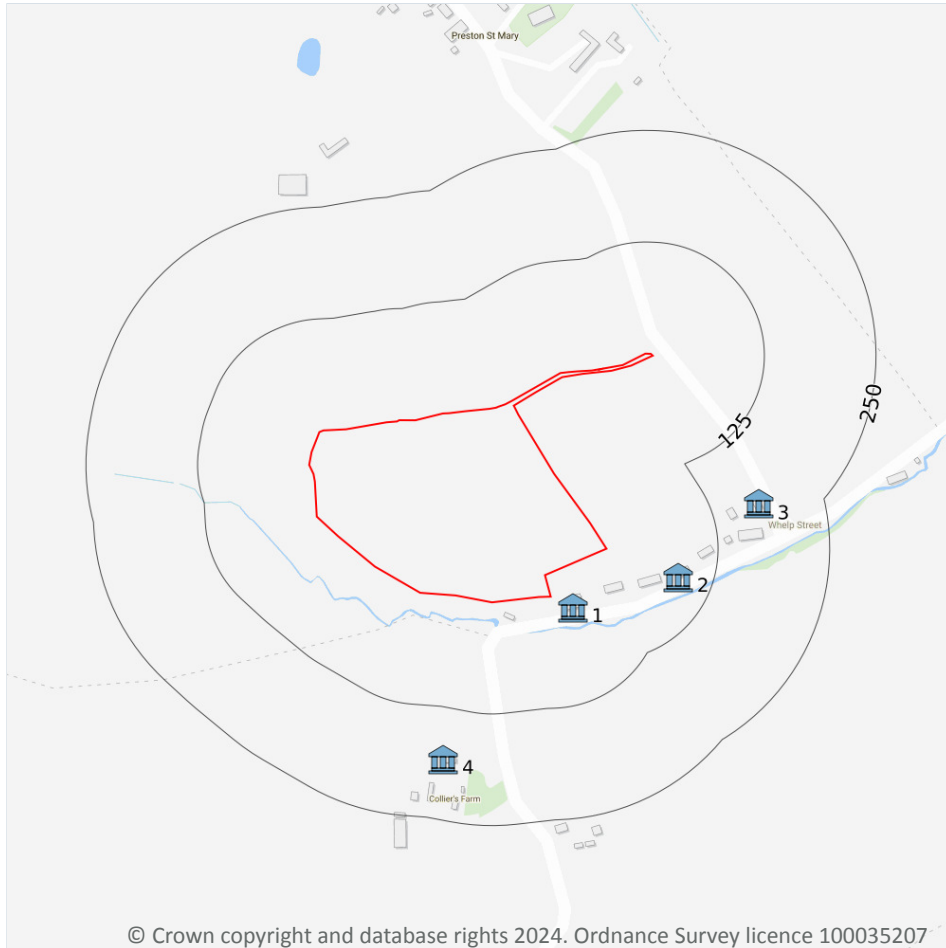


ID: B
Location: 931m S
SSSI name: Brent Eleigh Woods
Unit name: Langley Wood
Broad habitat: Broadleaved, Mixed And Yew Woodland - Lowland
Condition: Favourable
Reportable features:

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



© Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey licence 100035207

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**4**

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 55 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	27m SE	Chestnuts	II	1351555	10/07/1980
2	86m E	Applebough Spring Cottage	II	1284495	10/07/1980
3	177m E	Hall Cottage	II	1351592	10/07/1980
4	183m S	Collier's Farmhouse	II	1037382	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

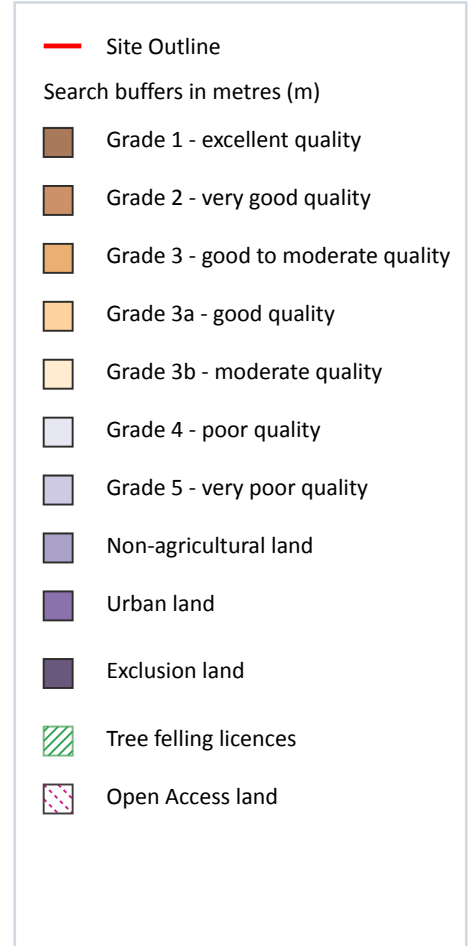
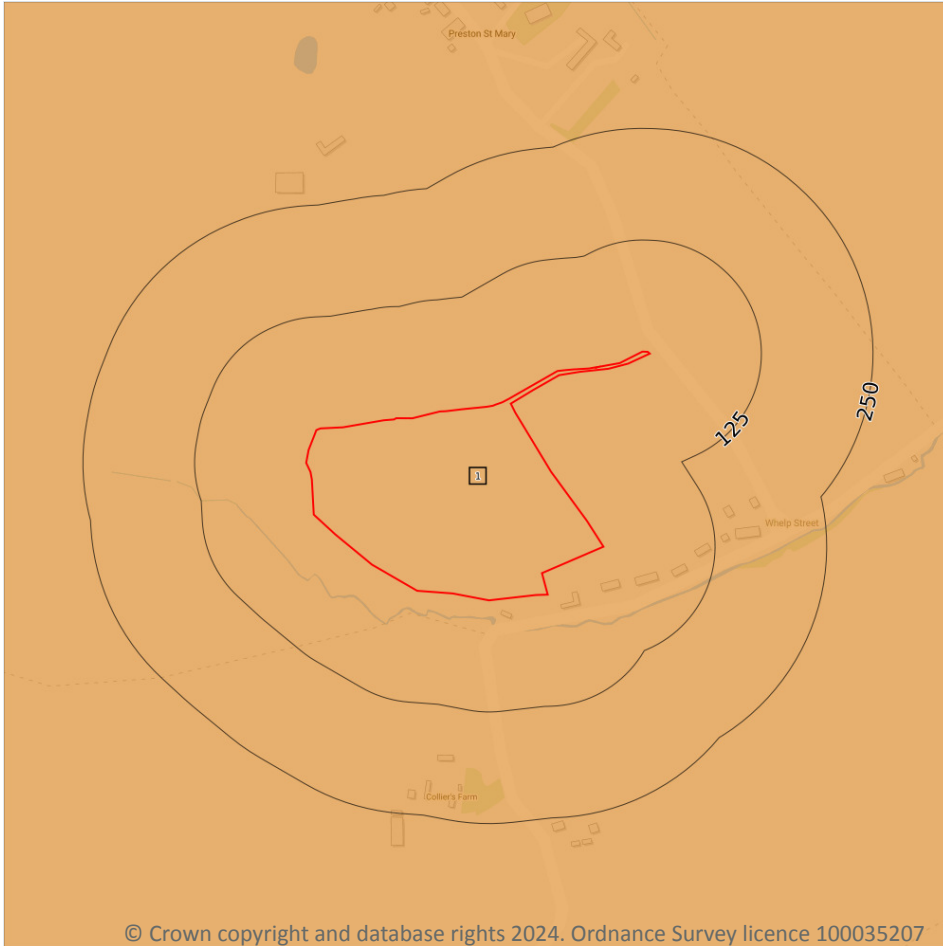
0

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



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 58](#) >

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

1

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
246m S	904235	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

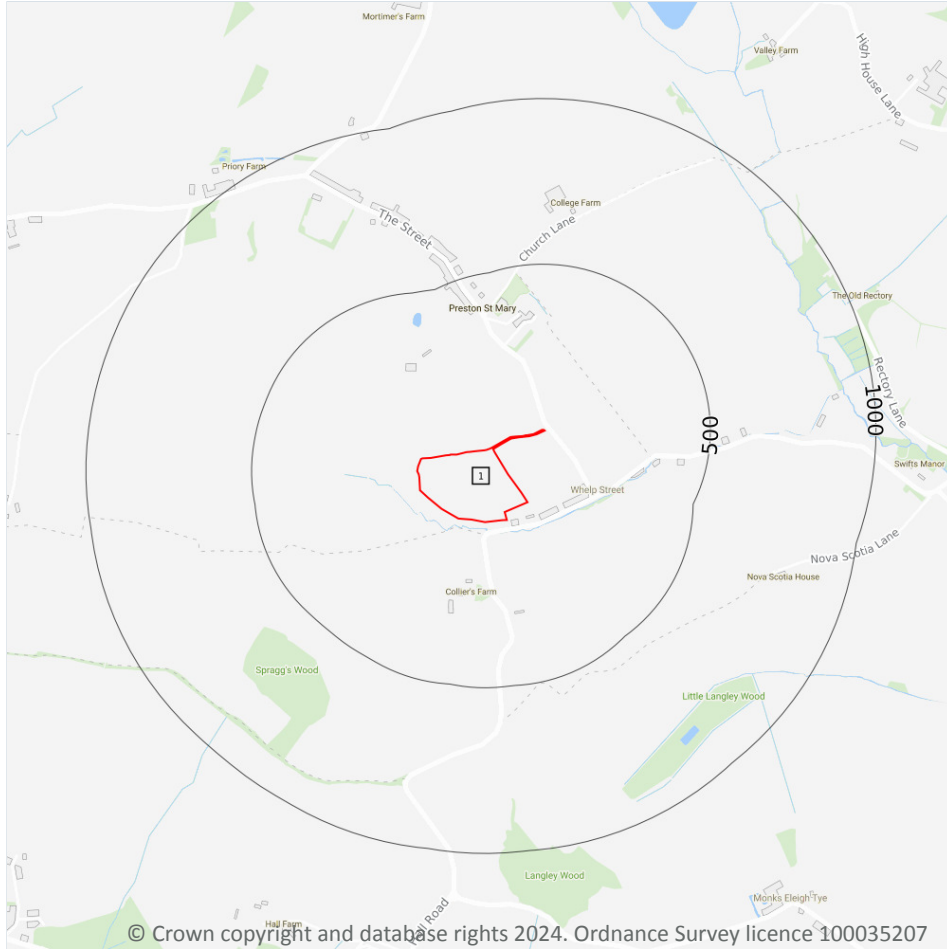
Records within 250m	0
---------------------	---

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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 61](#) >

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

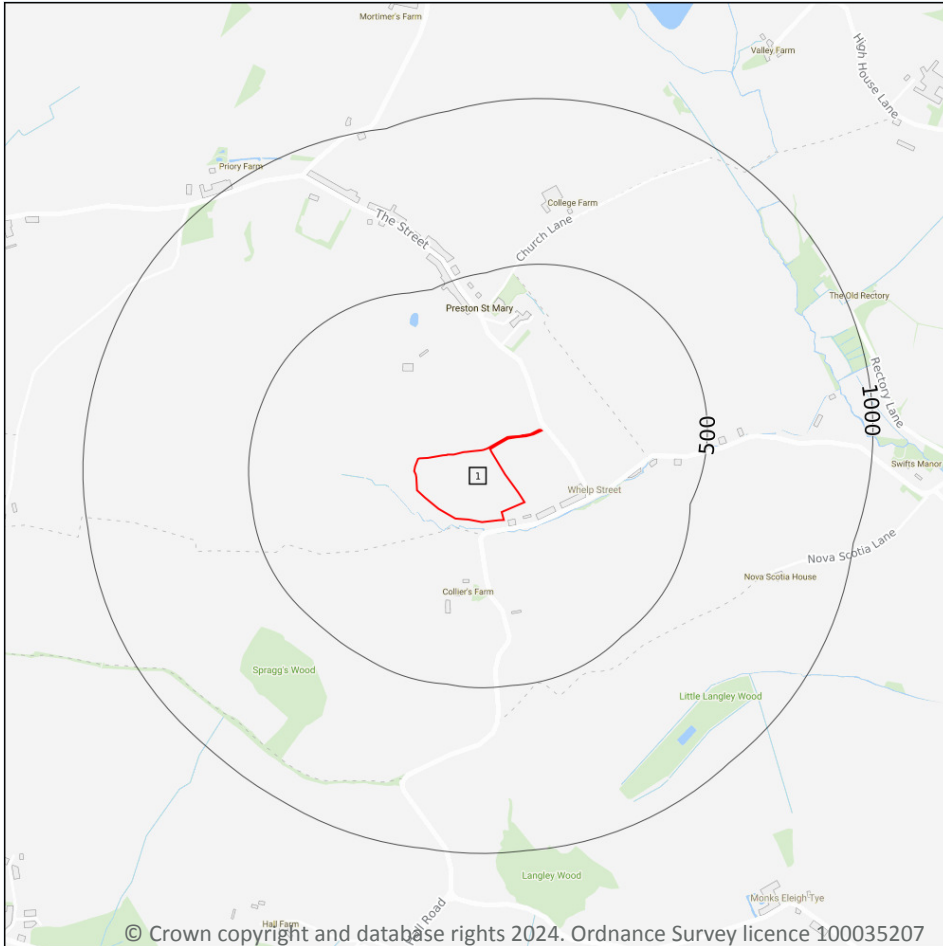
0

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 65](#) >

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

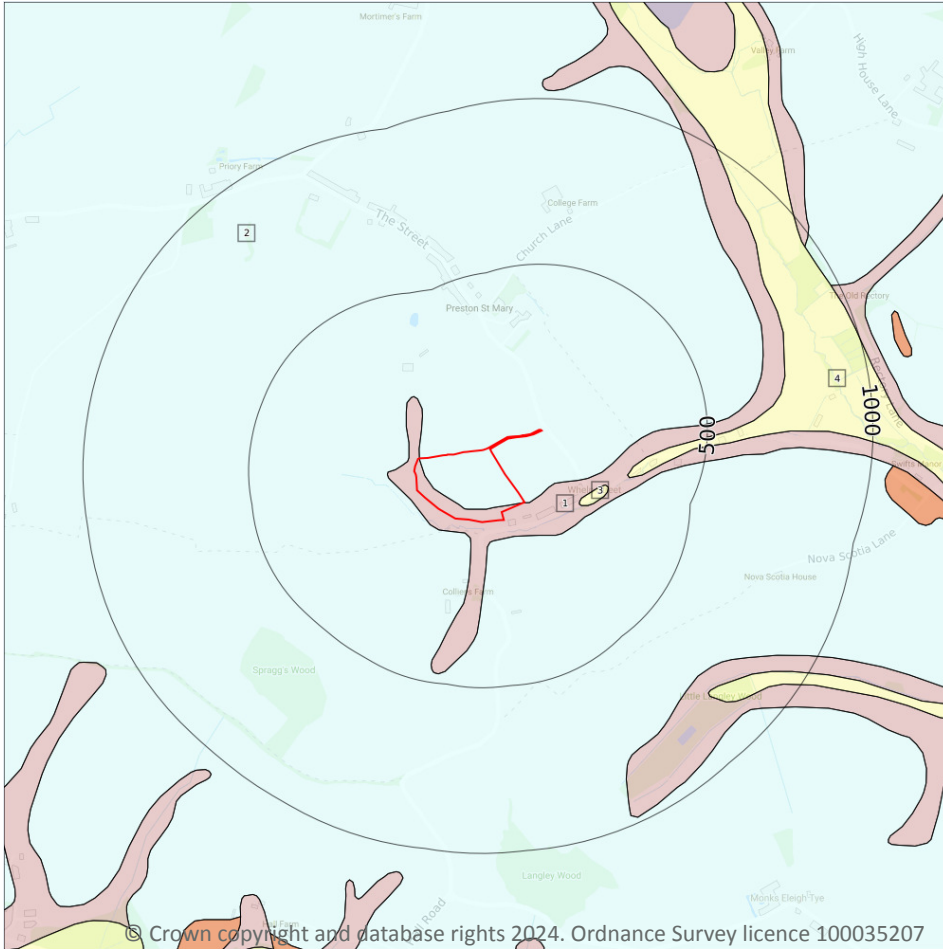
0


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

4

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 67 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	HEAD- XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	LOFT-DMTN	LOWESTOFT FORMATION	DIAMICTON
3	166m E	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	292m E	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	2
---------------------------	----------

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Mixed	High	Very Low
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.

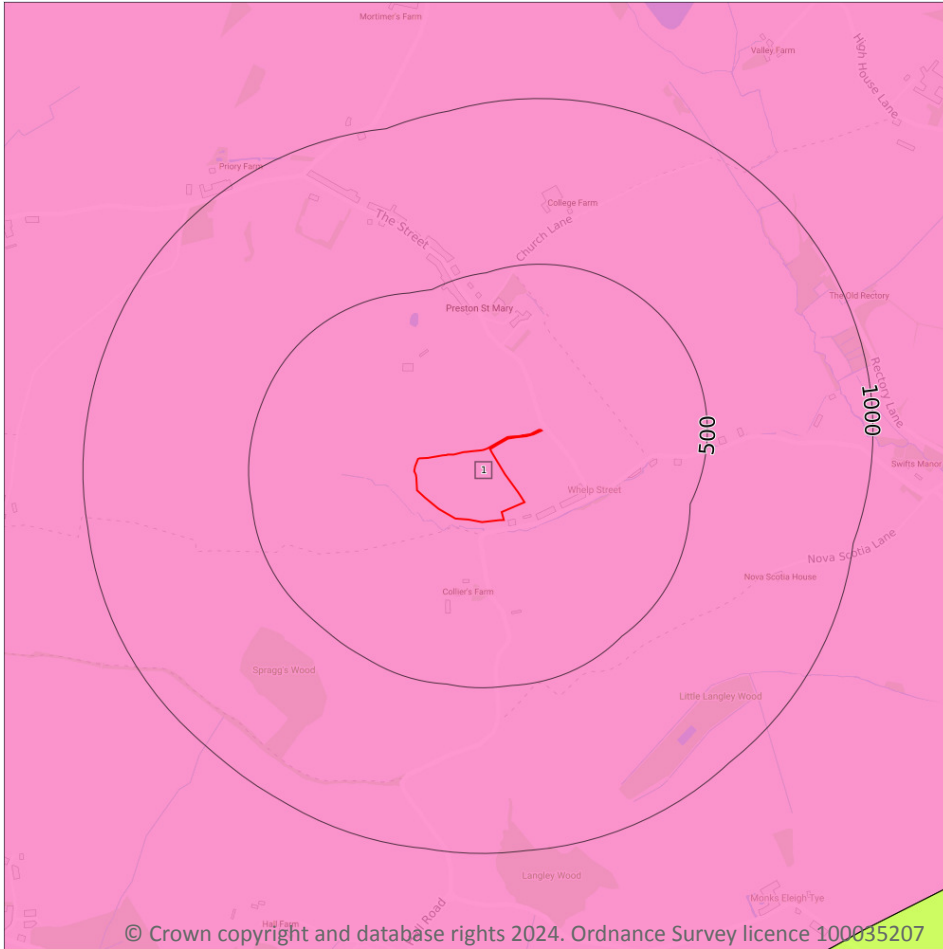
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

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 69](#) >

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

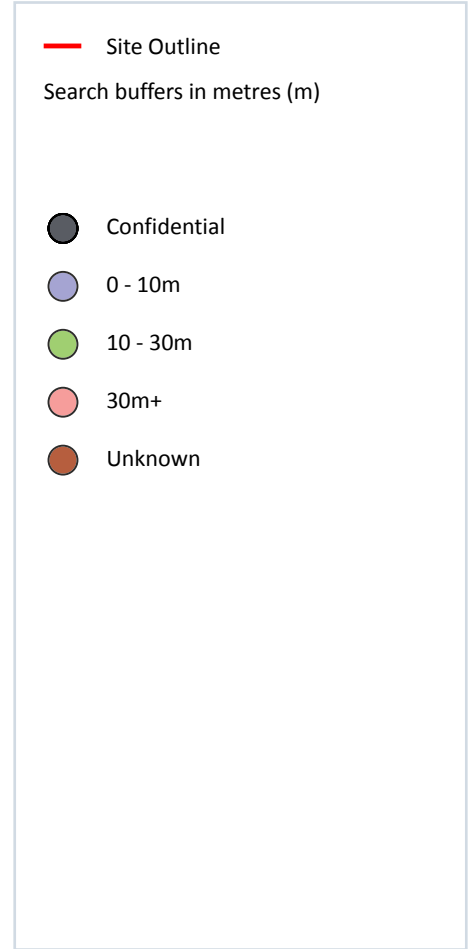
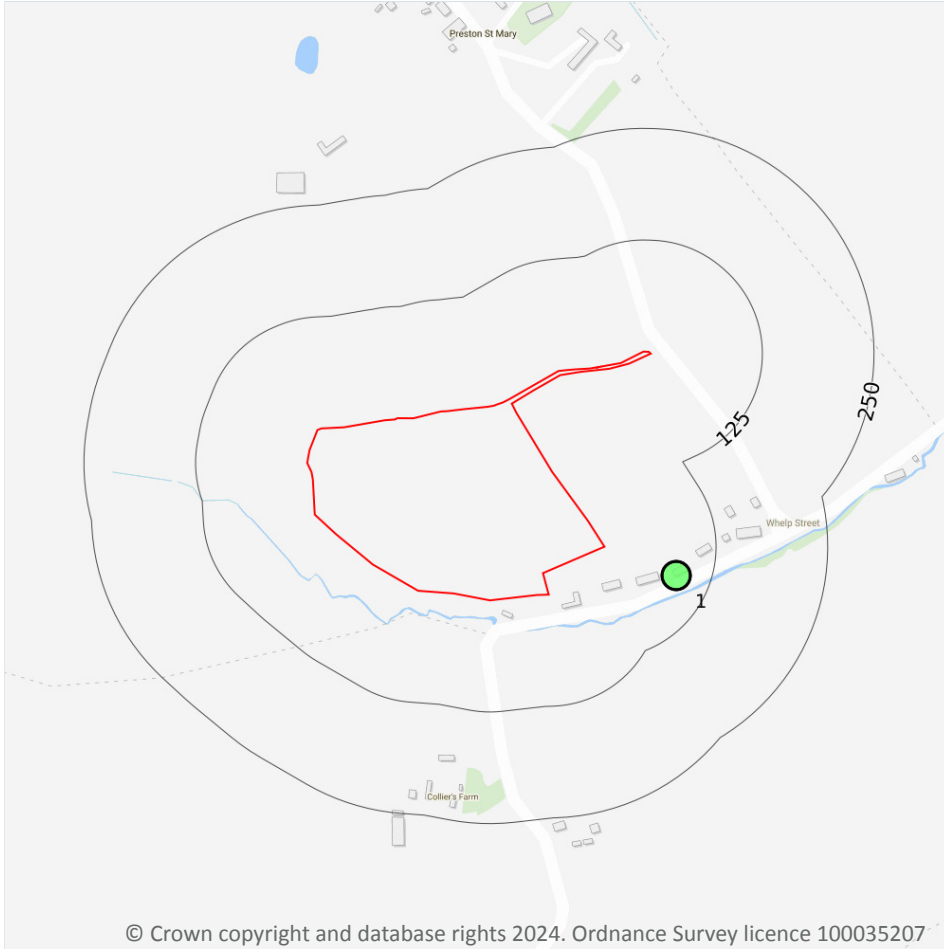
0

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



© Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey licence 100035207

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

1

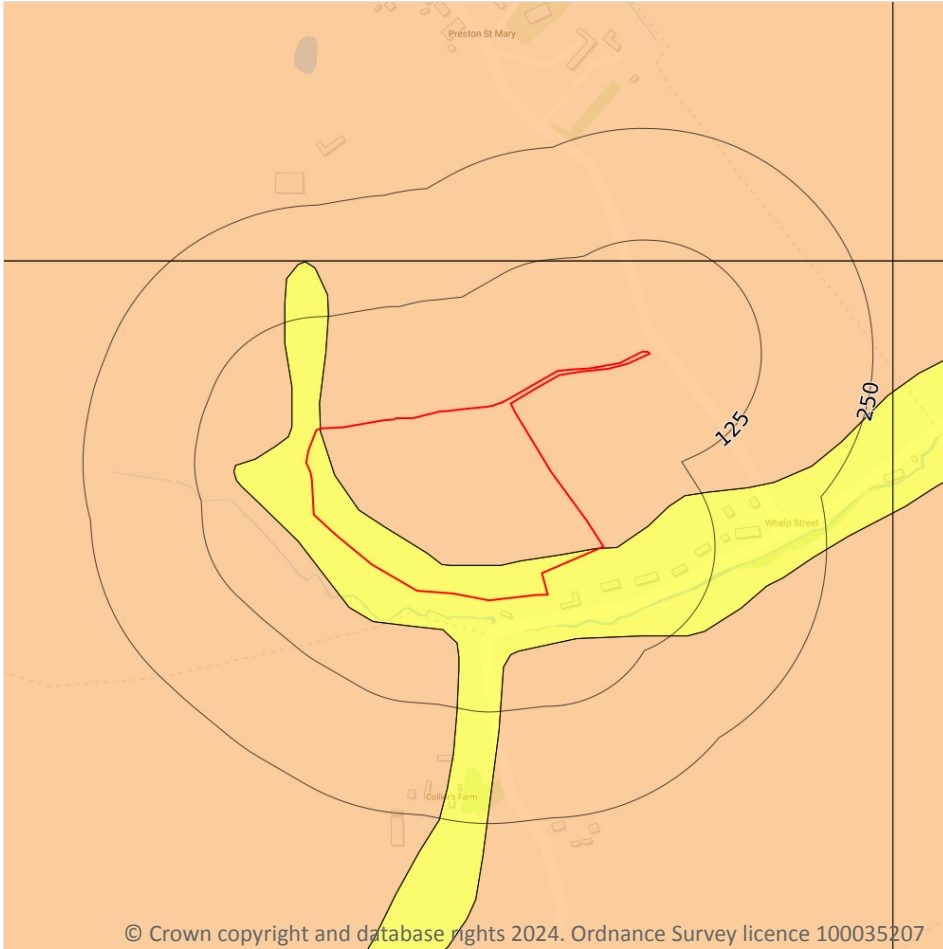
The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on [page 71](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	86m E	594756 249648	SPRING COTTAGE, WHELP STREET	10.66	N	1097280 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

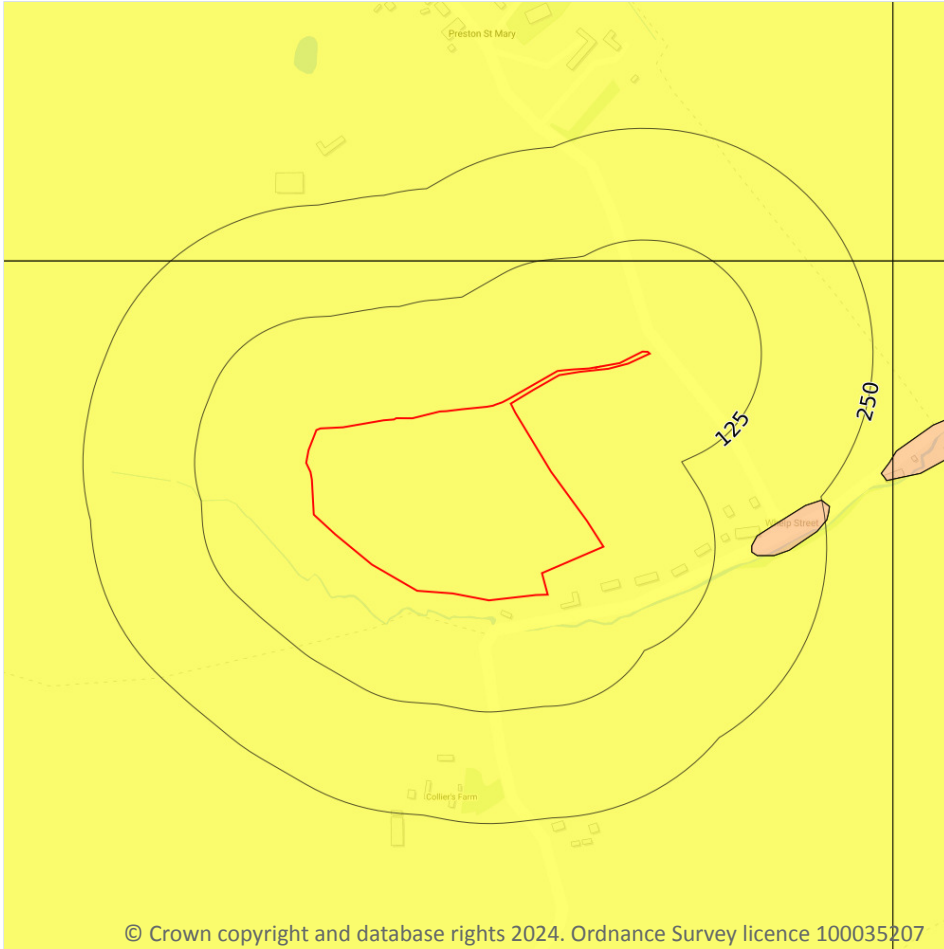
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 72 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



© Crown copyright and database rights 2024. Ordnance Survey licence 100035207

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

1

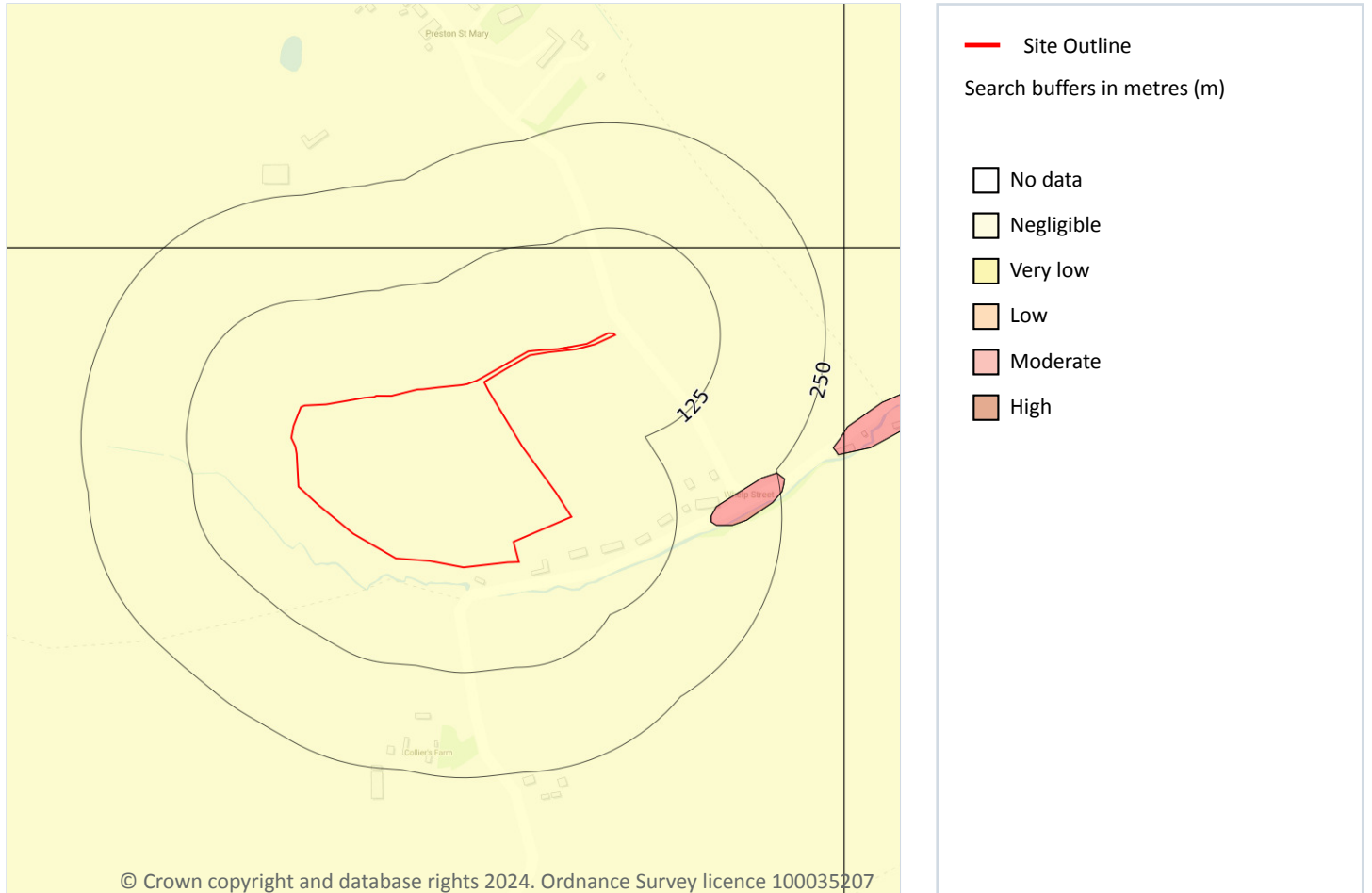
The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 73 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

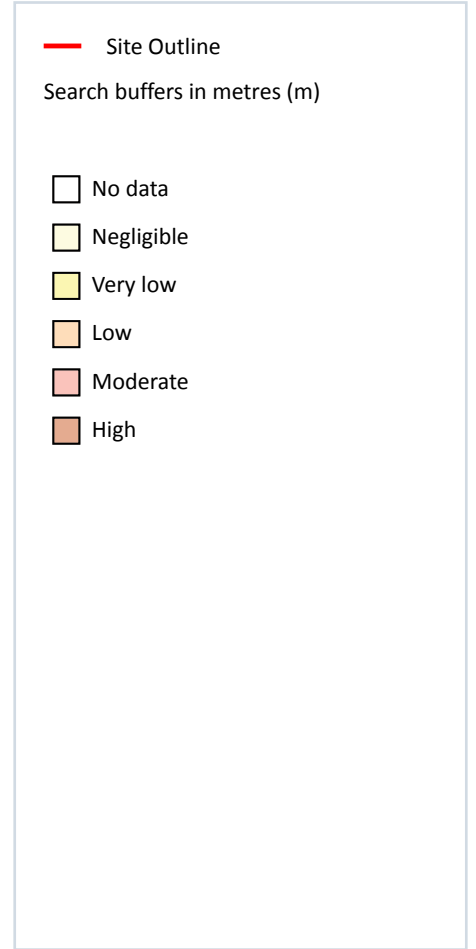
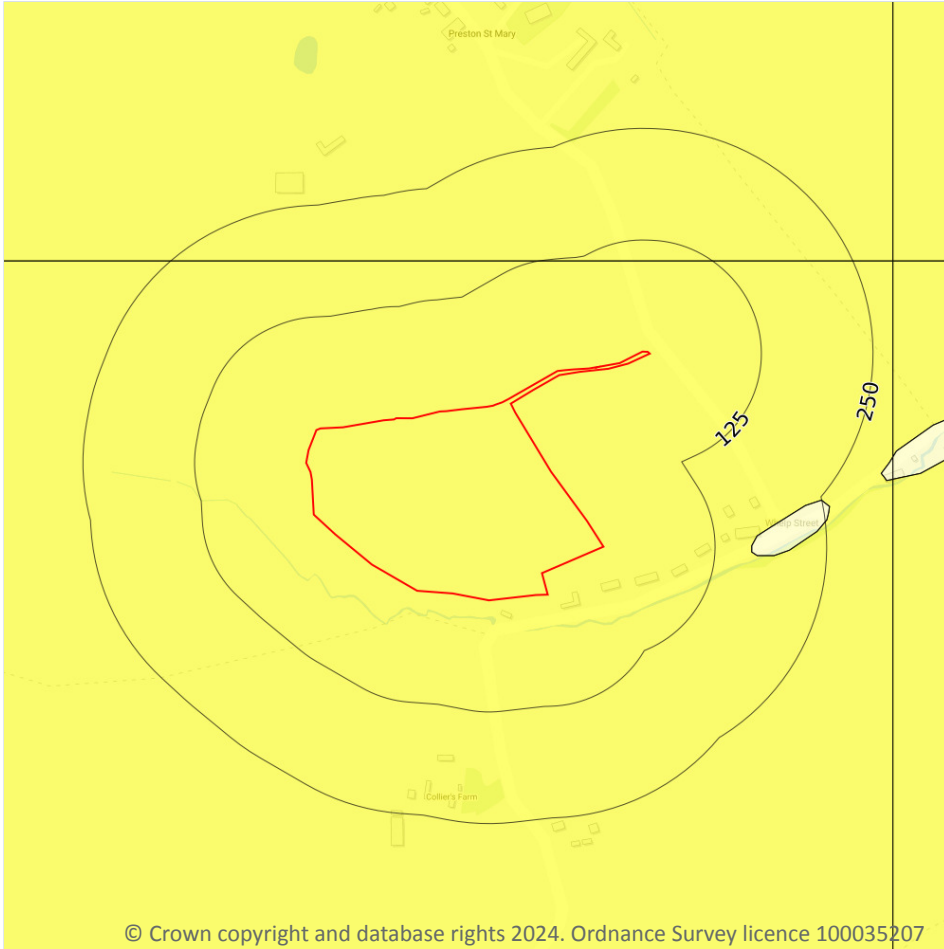
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 74 >](#)

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



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

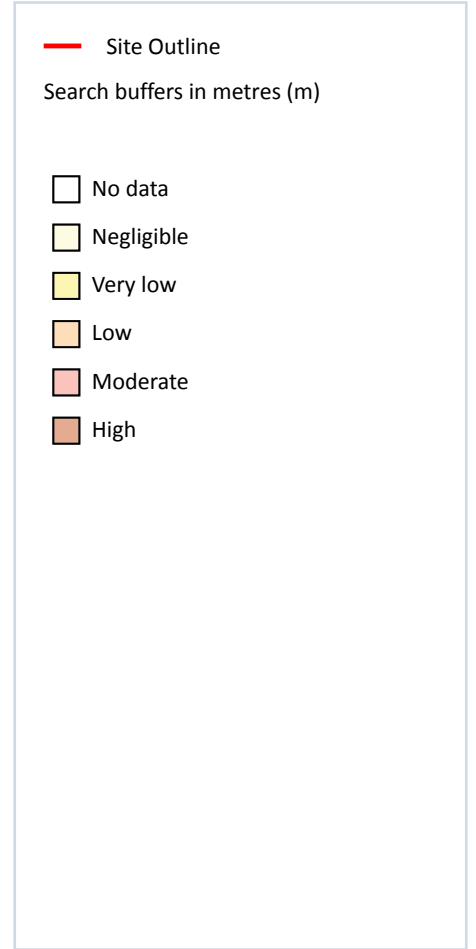
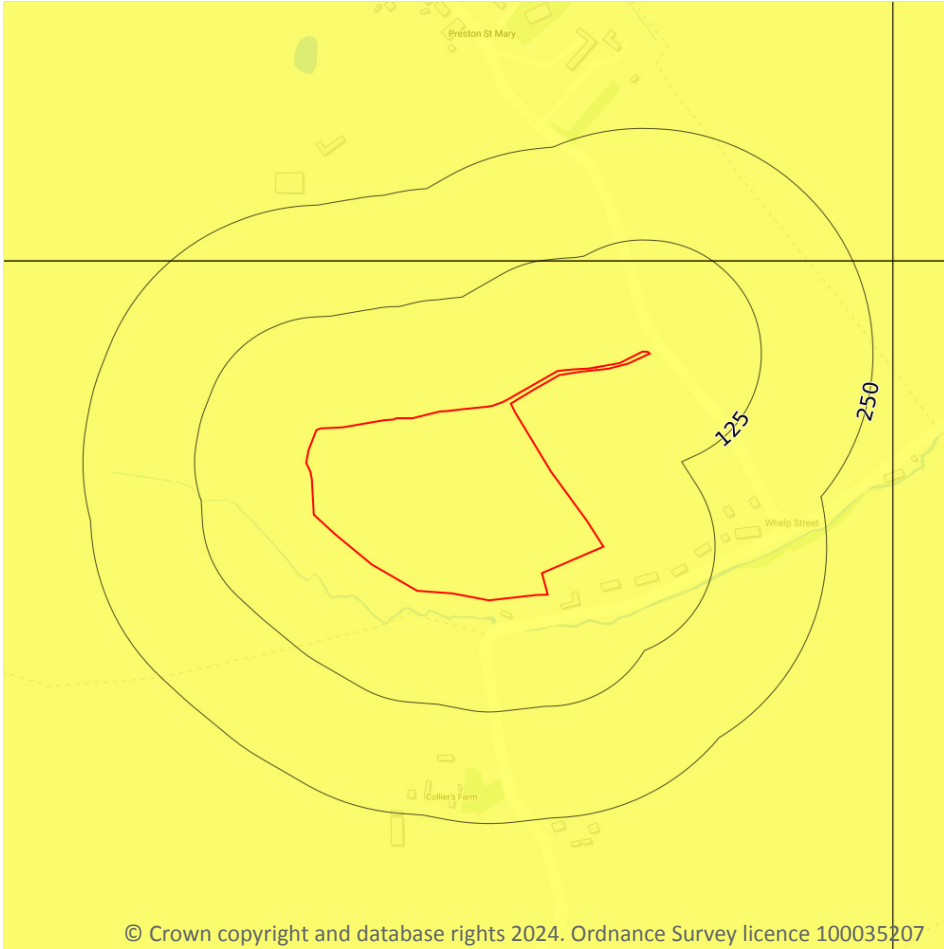
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 75 >](#)

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

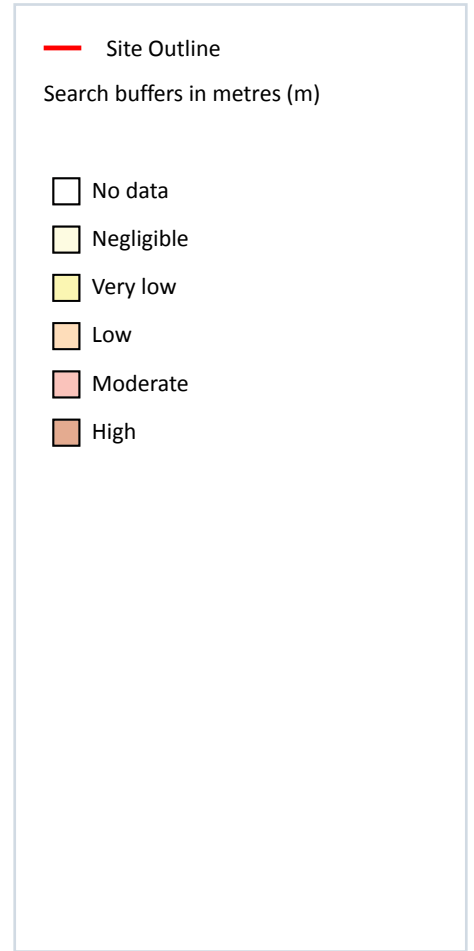
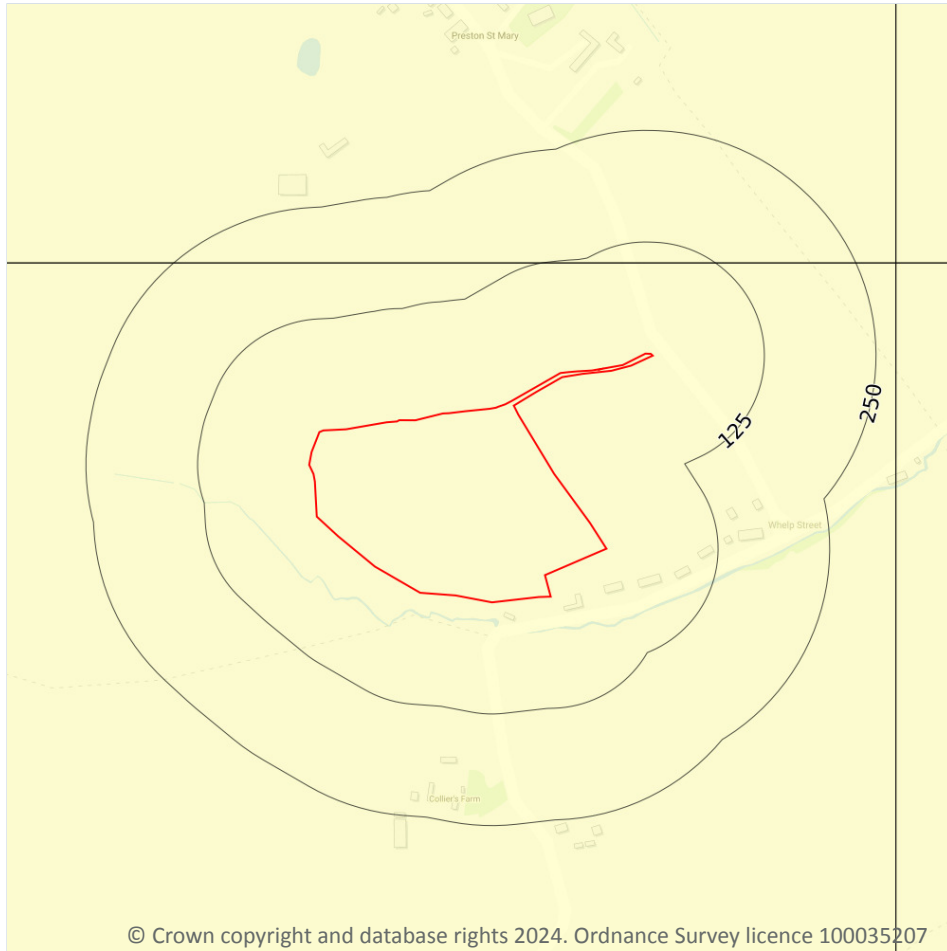
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 76 >](#)

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 77](#)

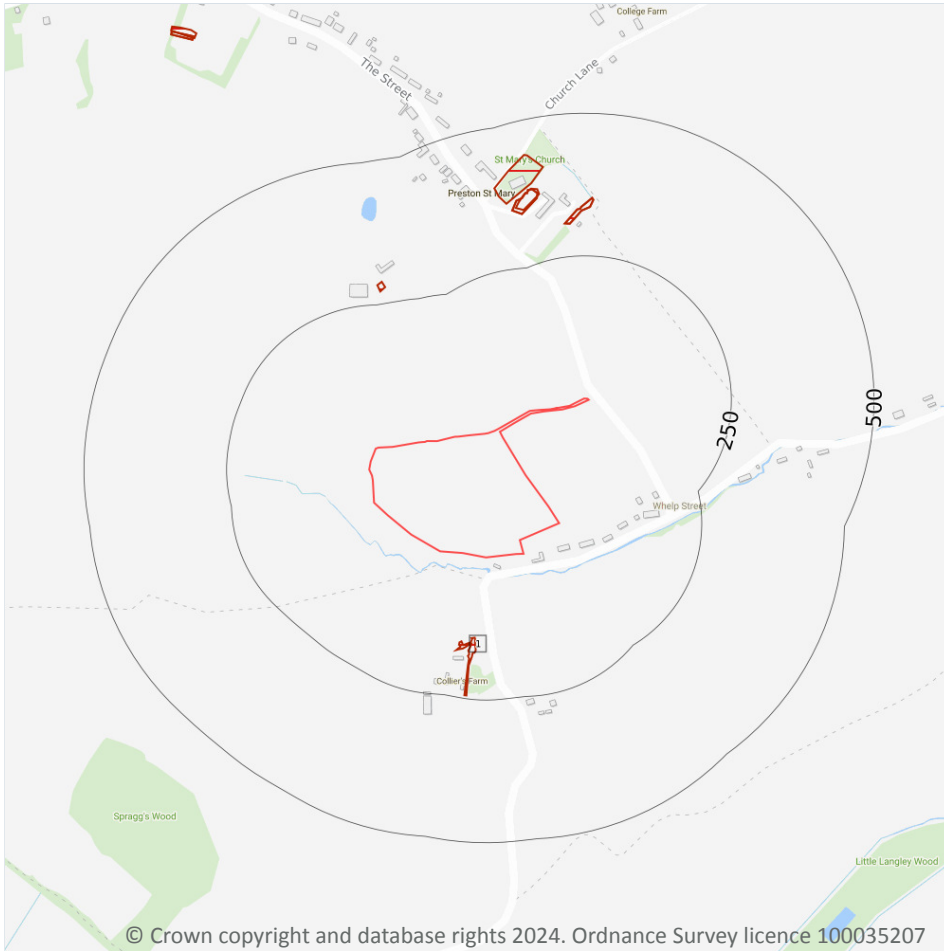
>

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

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.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 79 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	142m S	Ponds	1884	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

0

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

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

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 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site

0

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

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

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.



18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m

0

This is a comprehensive database of national karst information gathered from a wide range of sources. BGS have collected data on five main types of karst feature: Sinkholes, stream links, caves, springs, and incidences of associated damage to buildings, roads, bridges and other engineered works.

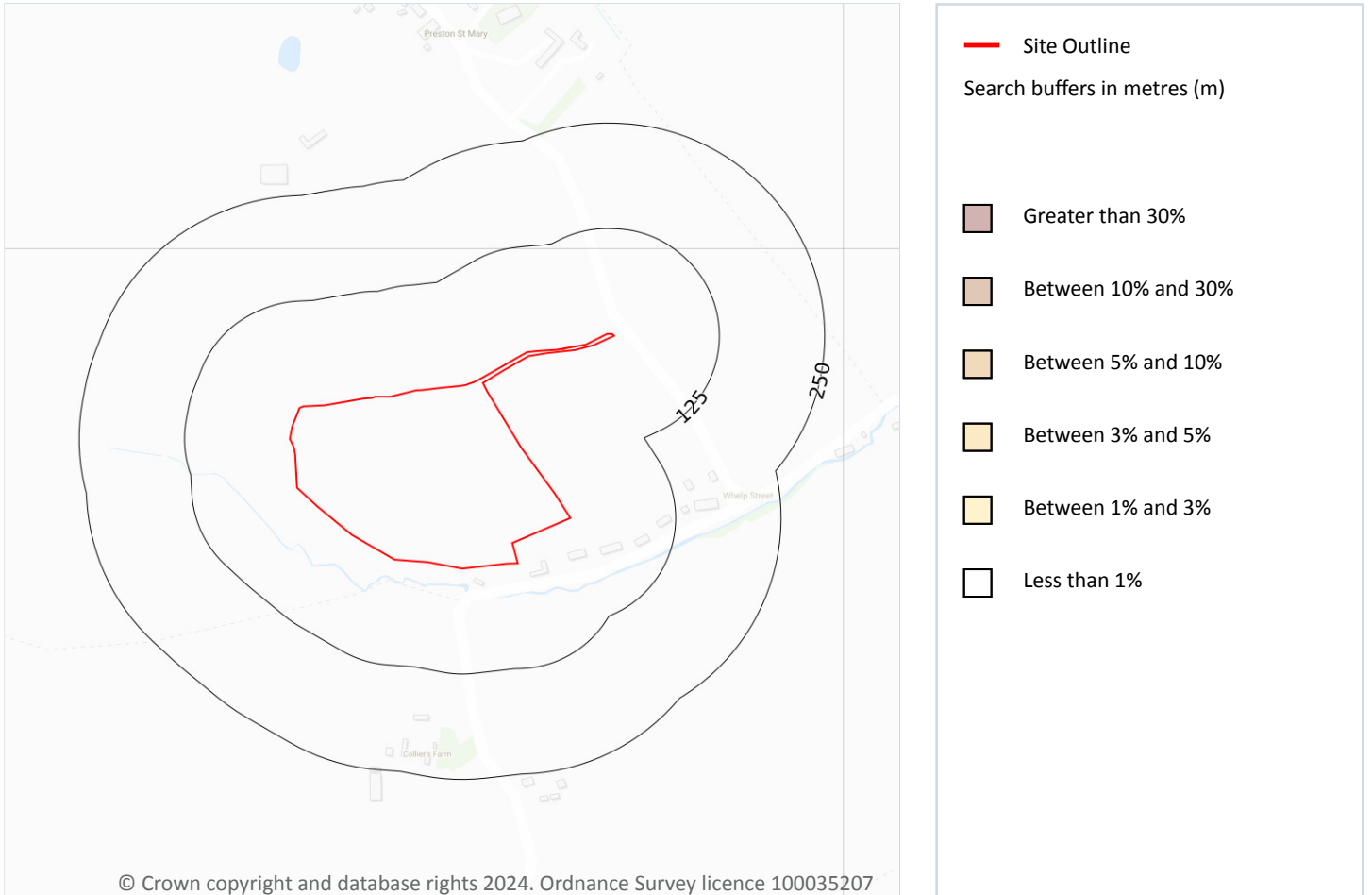
Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over 800 caves, 1300 stream sinks, 5600 springs, 10,000 sinkholes.

The database is not yet complete, and not all records have been verified. The absence of data does not mean that karst features are not present at a site. A reliability rating is included with each record.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 86 >](#)

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

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



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

5

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 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
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
45m S	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.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km²).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km².

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 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.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

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.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 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.

22.8 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.

22.9 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.

22.10 HS2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

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

Terms and conditions

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

