

Cae Brymer Farm, Wrexham

Proposed Barn Alteration

Phase I Desk Study Report

Mr. Stuart Edwards



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mr. Stuart Edwards of Cae Brymer Farm, Wrexham proposes to convert an existing farmyard barn into accommodation for his elderly mother, who currently lives in temporary accommodation close to the barn.

However, the planning application has attracted a planning condition relating to contaminated land. Subsequent discussions with the Local Authority have confirmed that this was due to the presence of a backfilled pond beneath the site.

Blueprint Architectural Services (BAS) are the architects for the development, and they have appointed GroundSolve Ltd (GSL) on behalf of Mr. Edwards to undertake a Phase I desk study to address the planning condition.

In addition, as Mr. Edwards owns an excavator a preliminary trial pit was excavated to determine the nature of the pond backfill.

This report presents the findings of the desk study and initial trial pit, and gives preliminary conceptual ground models, and environmental risk assessments.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located at Cae Brymer Farm in Wrexham, immediately to the east of Wrexham Industrial Estate, at National Grid Reference SJ 401 494, see Figure 1.

It is part of Cae Brymer Farm (sometimes referred to as Cae Bryner Farm), with the farm buildings surrounding the site. It is bounded by the B5130 road to the east, trending north to south, and open fields elsewhere. Cae Brynner Cottage is present immediately south of the site. Numerous ponds are present in the fields around the site, see Figure 2.

The site is flat, and at an elevation of around 29.31mAOD, as evidenced by a benchmark on one of the farm buildings. It is some 42m long and 23m wide.

The existing barn is of solid double skin brick construction, and is two stories high. The ground floor of the building was until recently used as a milking parlour, and for storing the fresh milk.

The barn is showing signs of structural distress, with cracking across either side of the building and the floor slab, which appears to be due to settlement of the gable end of the structure.

Photographs of the site are presented in Appendix A.

2.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

The geology of the site has been studied on the 1:50,000 scale geology plan, Sheet 121, and the associated geological memoirs, Reference 1. In addition, the Wrexham applied mapping study at a scale of 1:25,000 has been researched, Reference 2.

The site is underlain by glacial till, which is described as being mainly silty, sandy clays, with gravel, cobble and occasional boulder. These contain layers of sand and gravel, which may be water bearing. GSL experience in this area confirms the glacial till to have a thin weathered layer at surface, typically described as firm, yellow brown clay, quickly becoming a firm to stiff, brown clay, with some gravel.

The superficial deposits are recorded to be around 50m deep at this location, Reference 2.

The underlying bedrock comprises the Kinnerton Sandstone Formation, which is Triassic in age. This overlies the Erbistock Formation, Coed yr Allt Formation, and Ruabon Marl Formation before the Coal Measures strata is encountered. Consequently, shallow coal

mining will not be an issue at the site. This is confirmed by Reference 2, with no mine entrances nearby, or any coal outcrops.

No nearby boreholes were found on the BGS web site.

The superficial deposits are classified as a secondary undifferentiated aquifer, with medium vulnerability. Whilst the underlying bedrock is classified as a Principal aquifer, with low vulnerability. This is defined as an aquifer, which has 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.

2.3 History

The history of the site has been studied on old Ordnance Survey (OS) plans dating from 1873, at a scale of 1:2,500, unless stated otherwise.

The 1873 OS plan clearly shows the majority of the site being underlain by a pond, with the site lying within open fields. The pond is some 45m long and 14m wide. A road had already been constructed on the eastern site boundary, trending north to south, see Figure 3a. Numerous other ponds are shown in the fields surrounding the site.

No changes are shown on the 1899 or 1911 OS plans, although on the 1911 plan the pond is shown to be marshy, suggesting it was shallow, see Figure 3b and 3c.

The 1949 to 1953 OS plan at a scale of 1:10,560, confirms that the farm had still not been constructed. However, Mr. Edwards informed GSL that the farm was constructed in the 1950's, apparently by the Government of the day.

This is confirmed by the 1961 OS plan (part only - west) showing Cae Brymer farm had been constructed, see Figure 3d.

The 1970 OS plan shows the entire site, with the barn constructed at the same time as the rest of the farm, and the pond to have been backfilled. No other development was present near the farm, see Figure 3e.

No changes are shown on the 1994 OS plan, although a benchmark on site recorded an elevation of 29.31mAOD, see Figure 3f.

The 2003 OS plan shows that the temporary accommodation to the north of the barn had been erected on site, see Figure 3g.

Later aerial photographs failed to reveal any changes on site.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SEARCHES

A Groundsure report has been obtained for the site. The relevant points are summarised below, with the report presented in full in Appendix B.

Past Land Uses

- Industrial land is shown to 388m west of the site, associated with Wrexham Industrial estate,
- No petrol stations are shown within 500m of the site,
- Historic military ground is recorded some 446m west of the site associated with the World War II munitions works at the location of Wrexham Industrial Estate.

Waste and Landfill

- There are no active or recent landfill sites within 500m of the site,
- The farm has ten waste exceptions associated with farm activities.

Current Industrial Use

- There is an industrial use registered on site, which is Adhesive Direct at Cae Brynner House for adhesives and sealants.

Hydrology

- There is a discharge consent associated with Cae Brynner farm, which comprises treated sewage effluent onto land,
- The closest water abstraction is 839m south east of the site,
- There are no surface water features within 250m of the site,
- The site is not at risk from flooding.

Environmental Designations

- There are no environmental designations within 1km of the site,

Geological

The BGS have estimated the following background soil chemistry:

- Arsenic 15mg/kg,
- Lead 100mg/kg,
- Bio accessible lead 100 to 200 mg/kg,
- Cadmium 1.8 mg/kg,
- Chromium 60 to 90 mg/kg,
- Nickel 30 to 45 mg/kg.

In addition, the following geological comments were presented.

- The risk of shrinking clays is very low, with the clay predominantly low plasticity,
- The risk of running sands is very low,
- The risk of compressible strata is negligible,
- The potential for collapsible deposits is very low,
- The risk of landslides is very low,
- The risk of soluble rock is negligible,
- Surface workings in the form of a pond were identified on site,
- The site is in an area where less than 1% of homes are affected,
- Therefore, radon protection measures are not required.

4.0 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Stuart Edwards of Cae Brymer Farm, Wrexham proposes to convert an existing farmyard barn into accommodation for his elderly mother, who currently lives in temporary accommodation close to the barn.

Therefore, no external works to the barn are proposed, and the existing garden areas in front of the barn will remain.

The proposed development layout is presented in Figure 4.

5.0 CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 General

According to the Contaminated Land Regulations, to determine whether there is a significant possibility of significant harm, the following should be considered:

“The nature and degree of harm, the susceptibility of the receptors and the timescale within which the harm might occur”.

Current good practice therefore requires that the findings from the desk study or site investigation be evaluated for contamination on a site-specific basis using a risk-based approach. Risk assessment involves identification of the hazards and evaluation of the risks associated with these hazards. Risk assessment requires an evaluation of a conceptual “source – pathway – receptor” linkage model and can be qualitative or quantitative.

The basis of an environmental risk assessment involves identifying a ‘source’ of contamination, a ‘pathway’ along which the contamination may migrate and a ‘receptor’ at risk from the contamination.

Current legislation defines the various elements of the pollution linkage as:

- A contaminant ‘source’ is a substance, which is in, or under the ground, and which has the potential to cause harm or to cause pollution of controlled waters.
- A ‘pathway’ is one or more routes through which a receptor is being exposed to, or affected by, a contaminant, or could be so affected.
- A ‘receptor’ is either a living organism, an ecological system, a piece of land or property, or controlled water.

A pollutant linkage indicates that all three elements have been identified. The site can only be defined as ‘Contaminated Land’ if a pollutant linkage exists, and the contamination meets the criteria above.

5.2 Hazard Identification

On Site

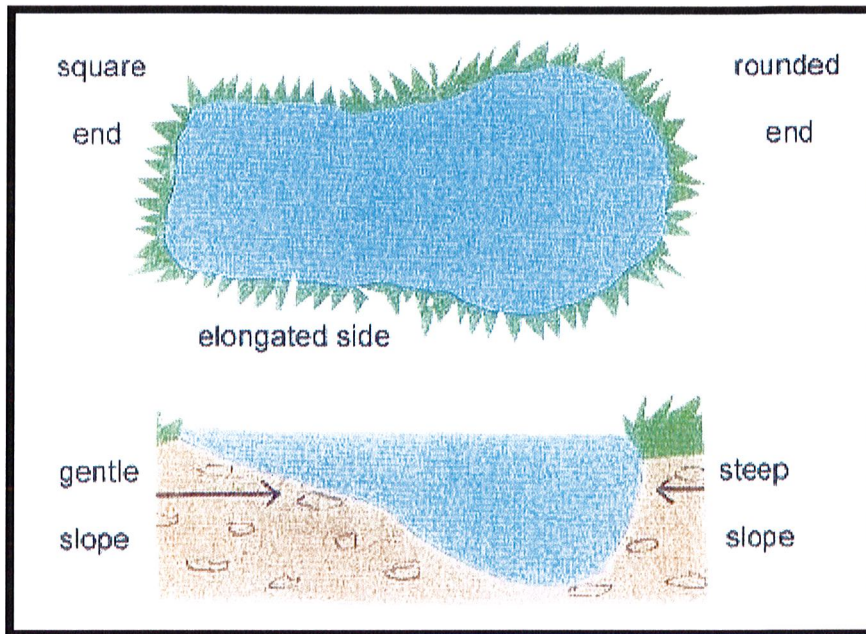
The desk study has revealed that the site’s only use has been as pond, which appears to have been backfilled at the same time as the Farm was constructed in the 1950’s. It had certainly been backfilled by 1961, some 60 years ago.

Such ponds are common in this area, as confirmed by the historical plans, and they are referred to as “Marling Pits”.

The glacial drift left behind by the last ice age left swathes of sand and marl, which contained concentrations of secondary calcium carbonate. It has been known since Roman times that

spreading clay over sandy deposits improves its water holding capacity. The marl was excavated to depths of around 1 to 2m by hand, then spread over the land creating marling pits.

A typical plan and section through a Marling Pit is presented below.



Marling Pit

The shape was the result of a few hundredweights of marl being excavated and loaded into carts, which were then hauled up the sloping end of the pit. Over time the pit would partly fill with water, so another pit was excavated nearby.

It was initially considered that the pond would have been backfilled with spoil arisings derived from excavations for the construction of the farm.

However, a trial pit was excavated on the 19th January 2022, immediately outside of the front of the barn. This confirmed 1.50m of medium dense, becoming loose with depth, light grey, sandy, sub angular, fine to coarse gravel, which is sub base.

Groundwater was encountered at a depth of 0.80m, where fast water inflows were recorded. The sub base appears to have been compacted, as it was difficult to excavate near surface, although it became looser below the water table. The pit was abandoned at a depth of 1.50m, as it was starting to become unstable.

The trial pit location has been plotted on Figure 5, which also shows the location of the backfilled pond.

Photographs of the trial pit and the spoil arisings are presented below.



Trial Pit Location



Spoil arisings comprising sub base material



Trial Pit

Whilst the barn is surrounded by farm buildings, the area between the barn and road is so small, that it would not have been used for any farm activities, and is wholly underlain by the backfilled pond, see Figure 5. In any case, the farm is used for grazing cattle and milk production, with the barn itself used as a milking parlour

Off Site

The only industrial activity recorded close to the site was in Cae Brynner Cottage, which is some 40m south of the barn. This is a cottage industry largely comprising the production of labels, with glue being the main component imported onto site.

5.3 Summary of Conceptual Ground Model

Potential Contamination Sources	Potential Contaminants of Concern	Potential Pathways	Receptor Group
Made Ground in pond Landfill Gas	Heavy Metals PAH Methane and Carbon Dioxide	Inhalation/ingestion of contaminated dust Dermal contact Ingestion of soil	Construction Workers Site end users
		Leaching of contaminated materials Lateral Migration and Infiltration of gas/water	Surface and groundwater Building materials and buried services

5.4 Pathways

In relation to any on site contamination reaching potential site users, the following pathways are generally considered for this type of development:

- Ingestion and skin contact with soils on site,
- Ingestion of home-grown vegetables,
- Inhalation of ground gas,
- Inhalation of contaminated dust,
- Leaching of contaminated materials that may affect controlled waters,
- Direct contact with contaminated material during construction.

5.5 Receptors

The potential impact of a hazard must be assessed with regard to the following target groups:

- Future site users,
- Construction workers,
- Surface and groundwater, both on and off the site,
- Nearby vegetation,
- Building materials and buried services.

5.6 Future Site Users Risk Assessment

The development is to comprise a barn conversion, with the existing garden areas left untouched.

The desk study failed to reveal any past contaminated land uses, although the presence of a backfilled pond leads to the theoretical hazards of made ground and ground gas.

However, the trial pit proved the pond to be backfilled with sub base to a depth of at least 1.50m, and no visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was encountered in the trial pit. Figure 5 confirms that the pond extended beneath the barn, therefore the sub base is almost certainly also beneath the barn. In fact, the cracking observed in the barn walls and the floor slab coincide perfectly with the plotted position of the backfilled pond.

The site is therefore considered to be uncontaminated and fit for its intended land use, with no contamination risk associated from the backfilled pond.

However, it would be prudent to undertake a watching brief should any shallow excavations be undertaken. Any potentially contaminated material encountered should be excavated, stored safely on site, tested and then disposed of at a suitably licensed landfill facility.

5.7 Controlled Waters Risk Assessment

When considering the risk to controlled waters both surface waters and underlying aquifers have to be considered.

In this case, there are no nearby surface watercourses, and there is a considerable thickness of low permeability glacial till beneath the site that would protect any underlying aquifer.

However, the lack of contamination beneath the proposed barn alteration, or immediate garden area means that the risk to controlled waters is considered to be negligible.

5.8 Construction Workers

The risk to construction workers is considered to be very low, with the only proposed work being inside the existing barn structure. Therefore, adequate protection can be provided by supplying appropriate PPE and washing facilities in accordance with current good practice.

5.9 Ground Gases

The desk study has confirmed that the pond on site would have been a shallow feature, probably not exceeding 2m in depth. Therefore, the quantity of backfill material would be limited, meaning a low source potential. It appears that the pond has been backfilled with granular sub base, although clay arisings from the farm development may also have been used. This means that a degradable material hasn't been used to backfill the pit. Even if there were small amounts of degradable material present, it is over 60 year's old, and would have

reached the end of its gas generation potential. If gas were to be produced it would vent upwards through the granular sub base.

The risk to the development from potential landfill gas is considered to be very low.

The site is in an area where no radon protection measures are considered necessary.

However, Mr. Edwards proposes to replace the existing barn floor slab, which will include installing a DPC membrane and reinforced concrete slab, which would protect the development from the low risks associated with landfill gas.

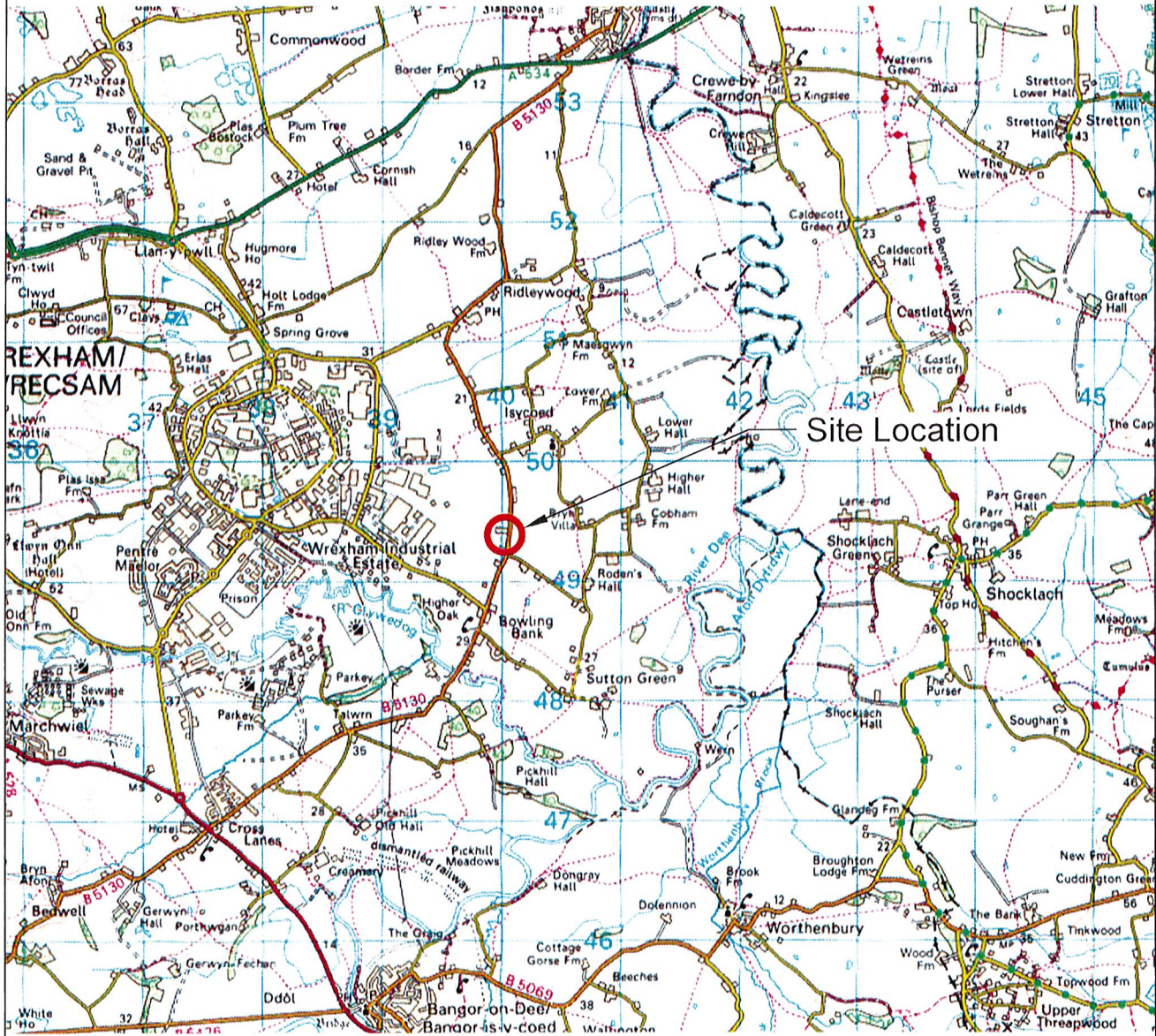
5.10 Building Materials

The desk study has not revealed the presence of any contamination that could adversely affect building materials or services, and it is understood that all services are already in place.

REFERENCES

1. The Geology of the Country around Wrexham (Part II), British Geological Survey, 1928.
2. Applied geological mapping in the Wrexham area: geology and land use planning, Technical Report WA/91/4, British Geological Survey, 1991.

FIGURES



SCALE 1:50,000 @ A4

SITE LOCATION

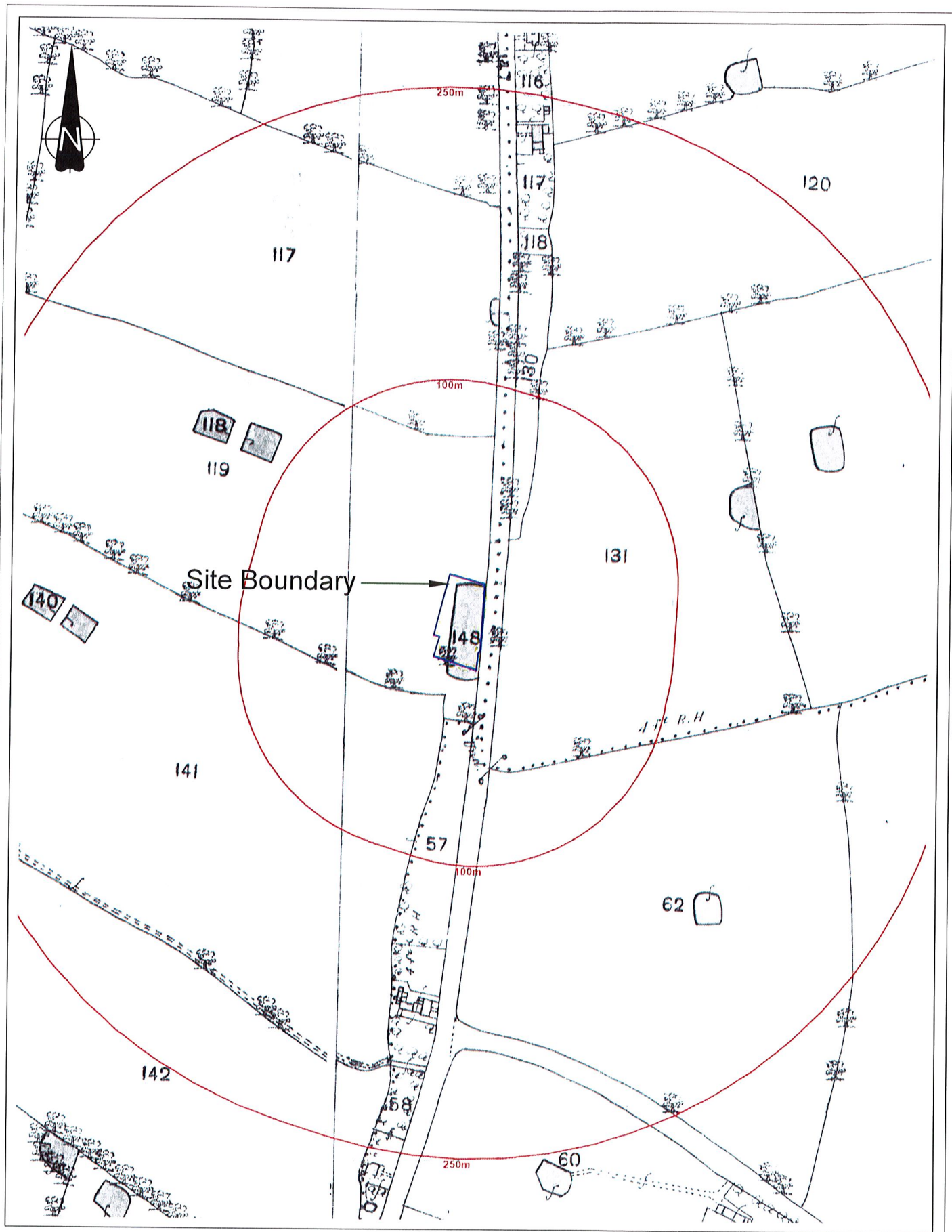
FIGURE 1



SCALE 1:500 @ A3

Figure Title
EXISTING SITE LAYOUT

FIGURE 2

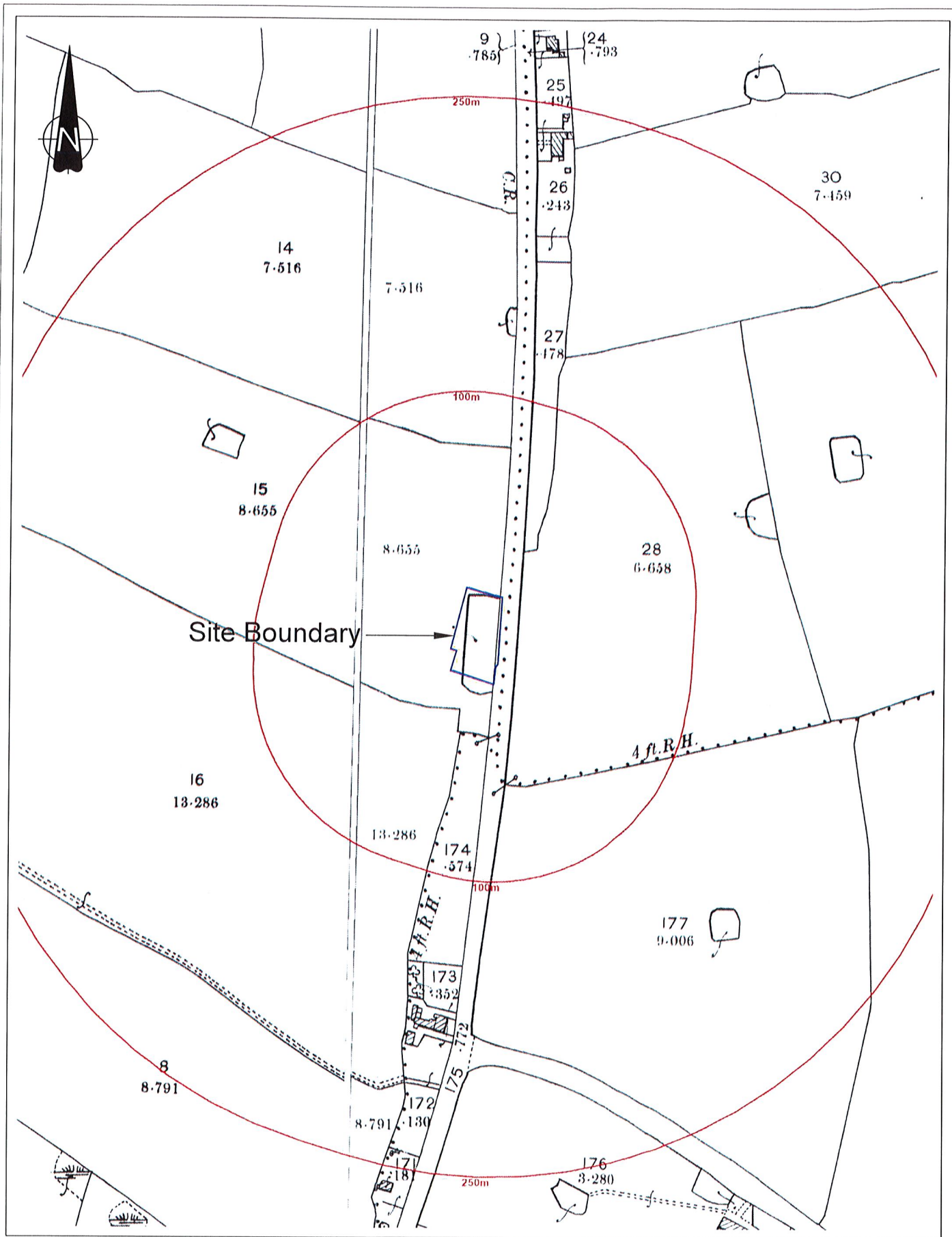


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
1873 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3a

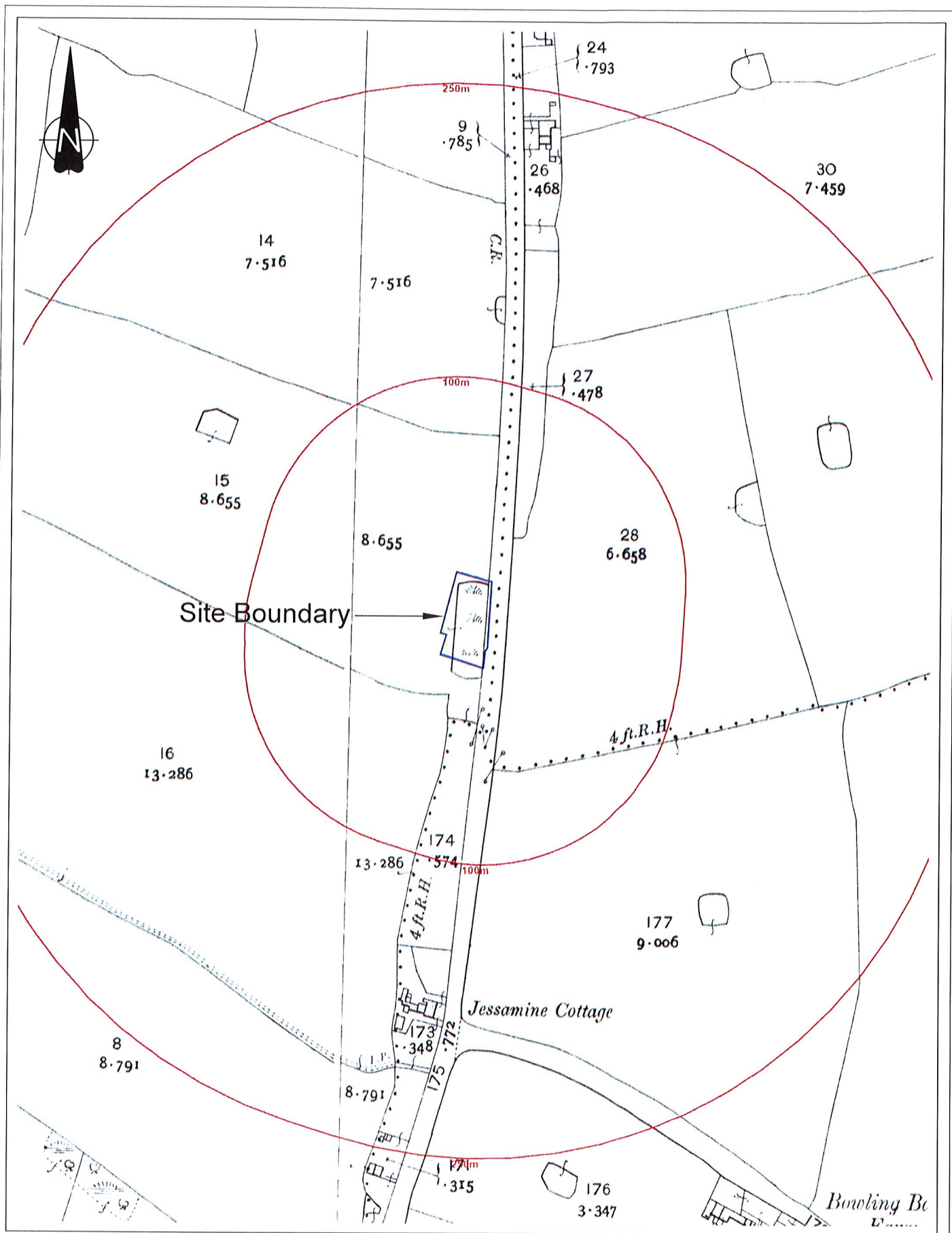


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
1899 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3b

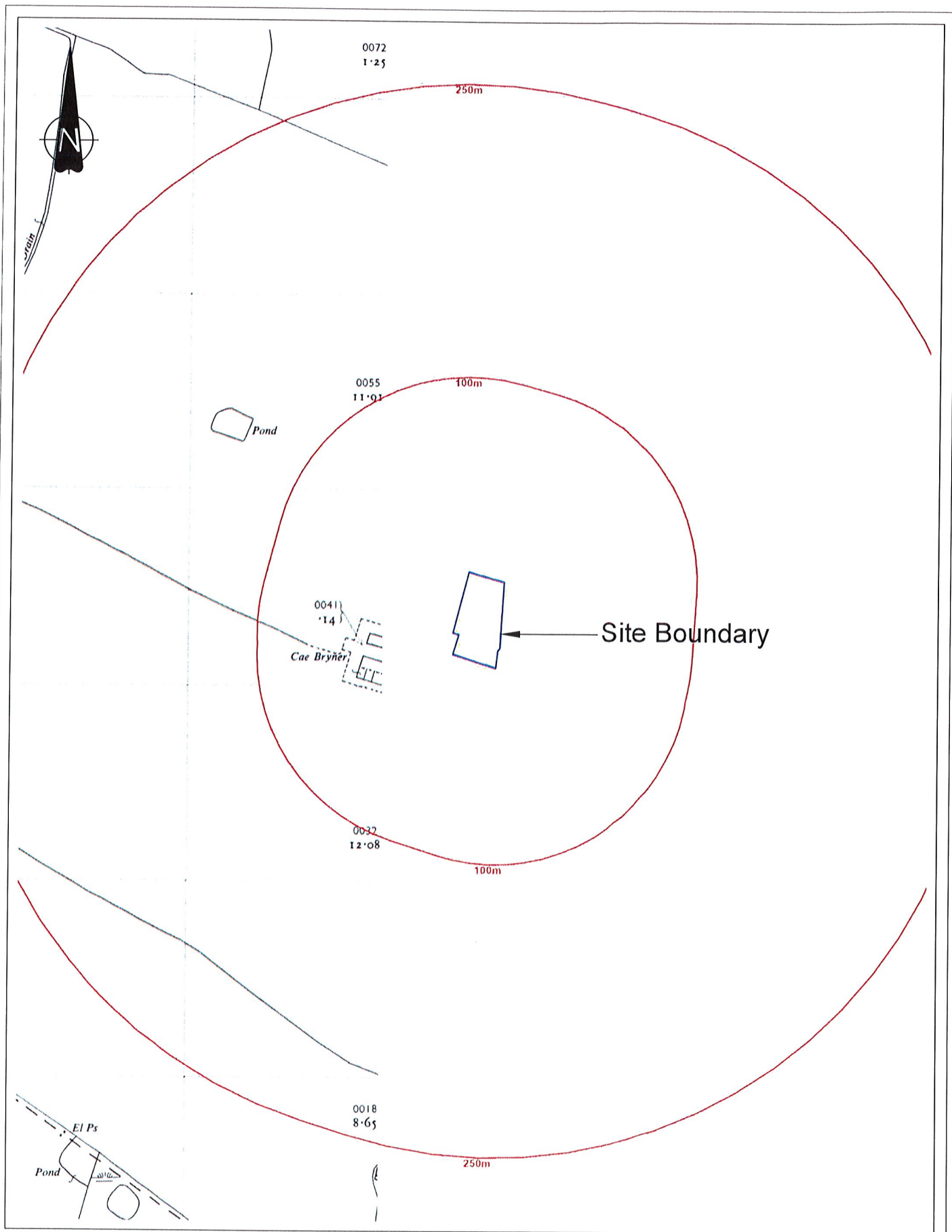


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISOTRY
1911 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3c

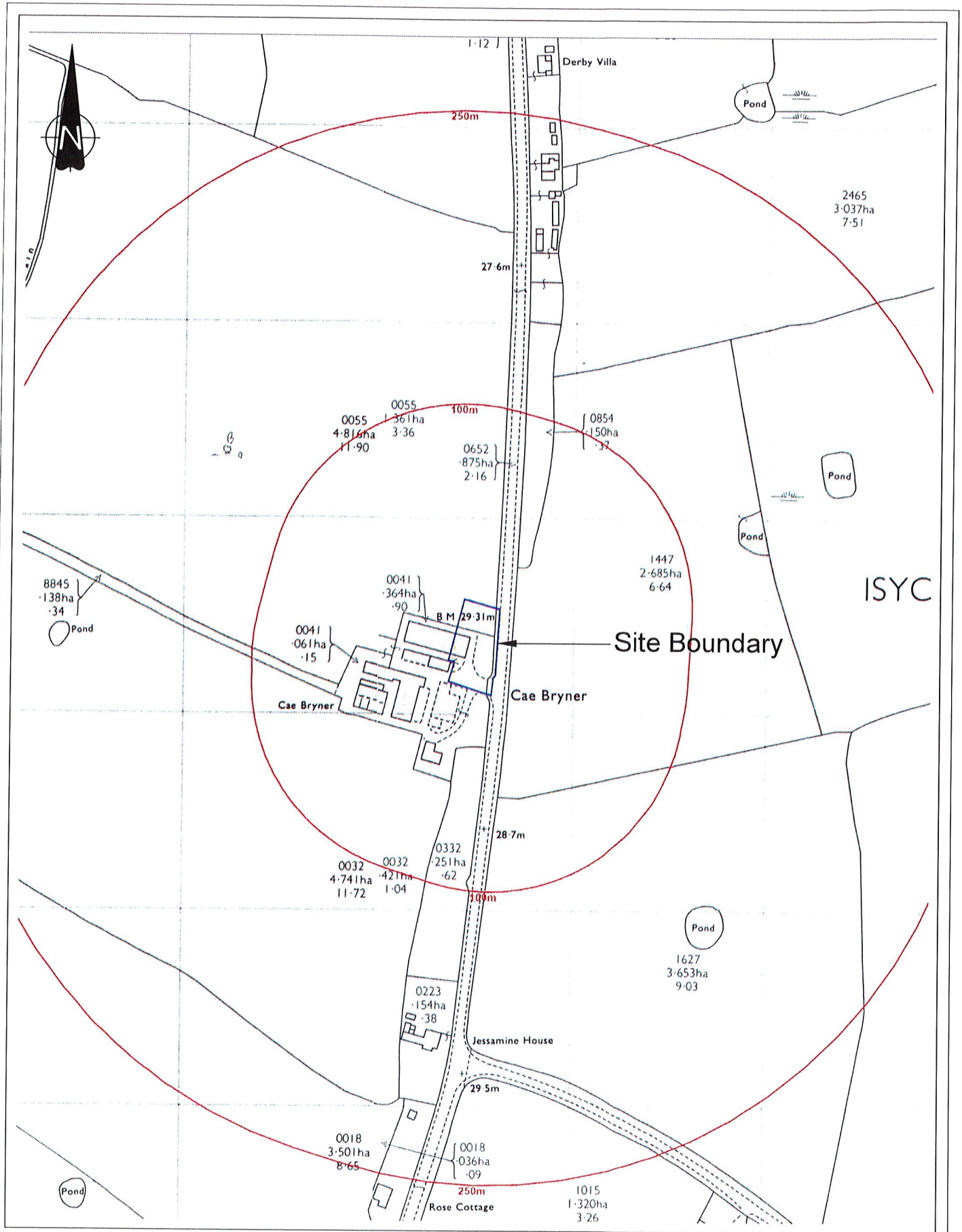


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
1961 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3d

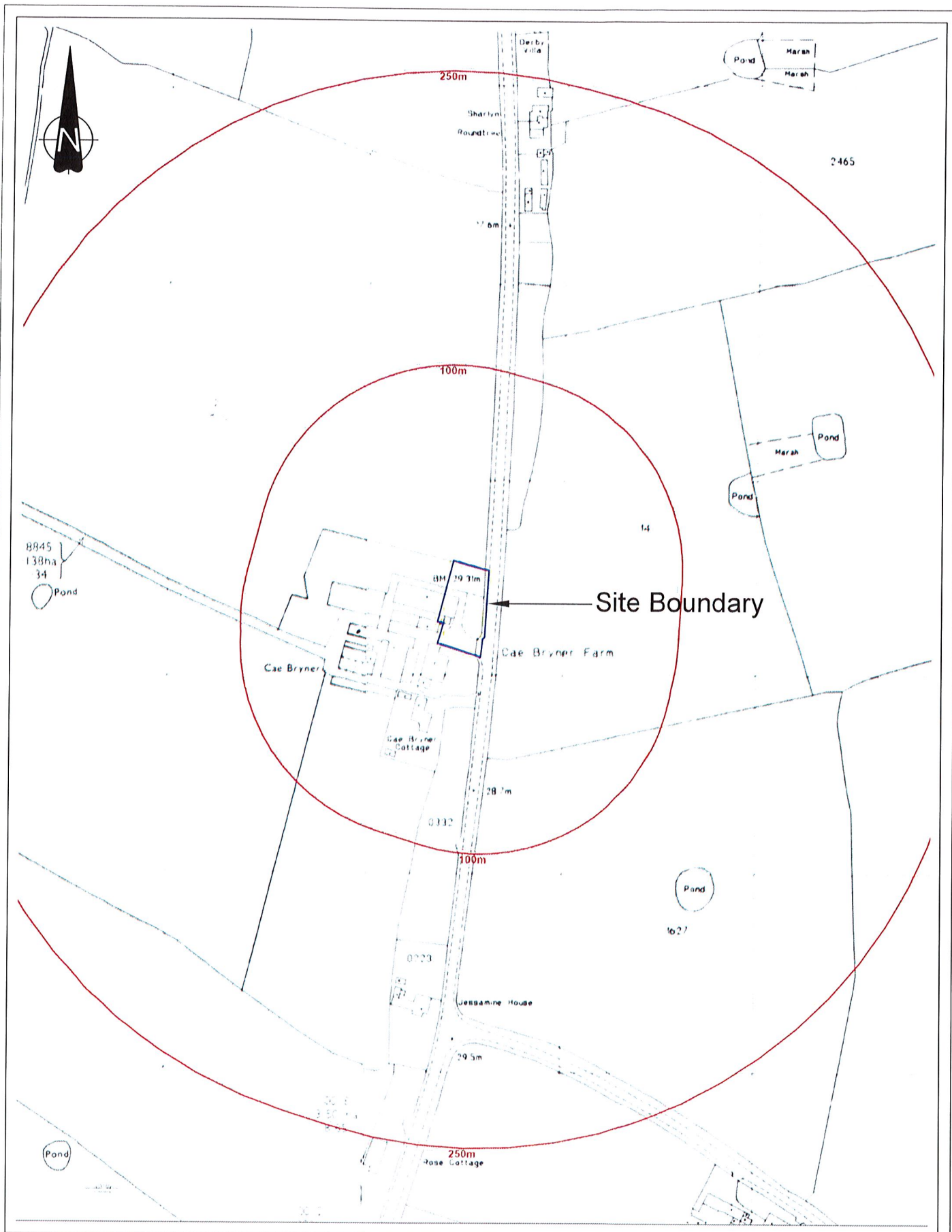


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
1972 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3e

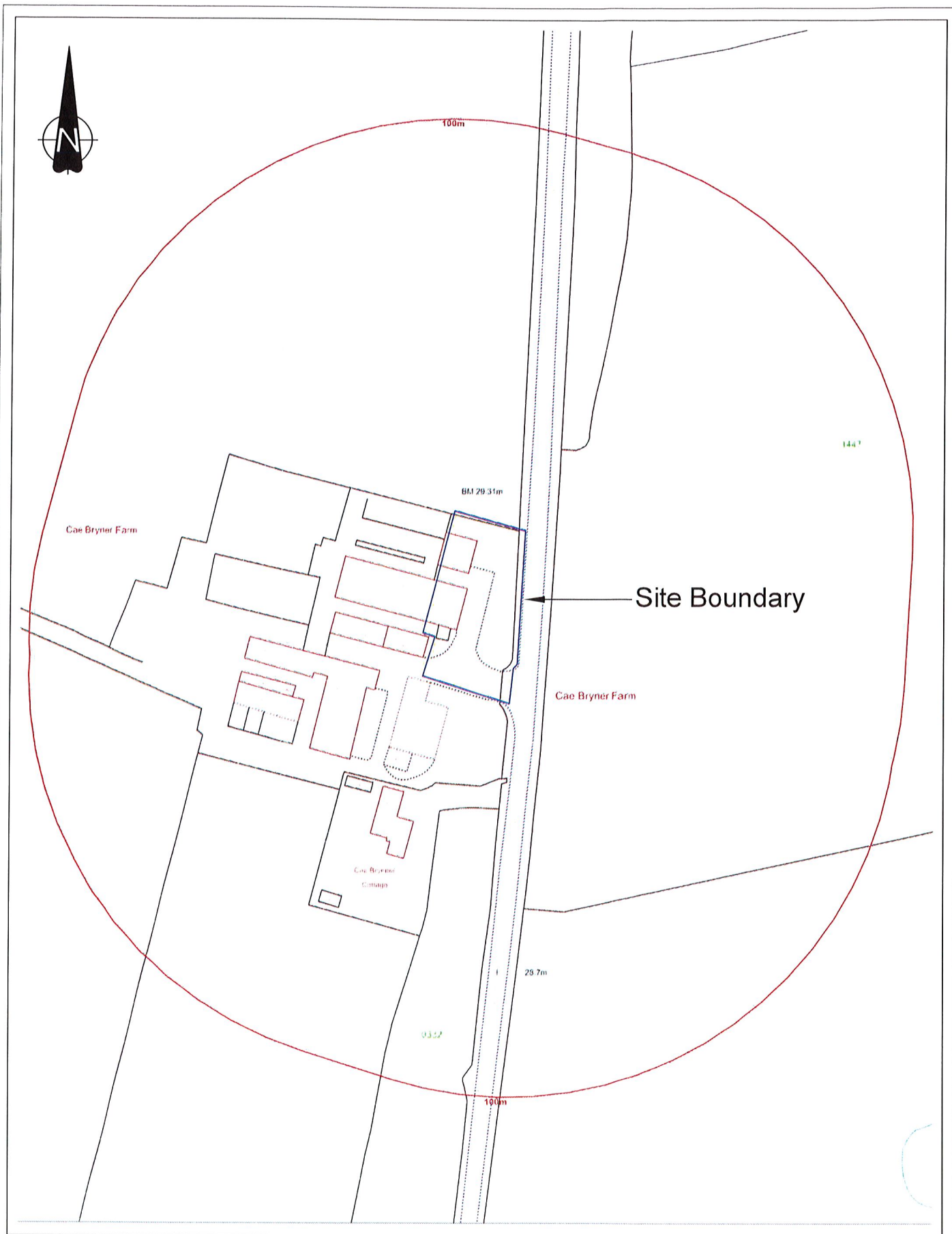


SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
1994 OS PLAN

FIGURE 3f



SCALE 1:2500 @ A4

Figure Title

HISTORY
2003 OS PLAN

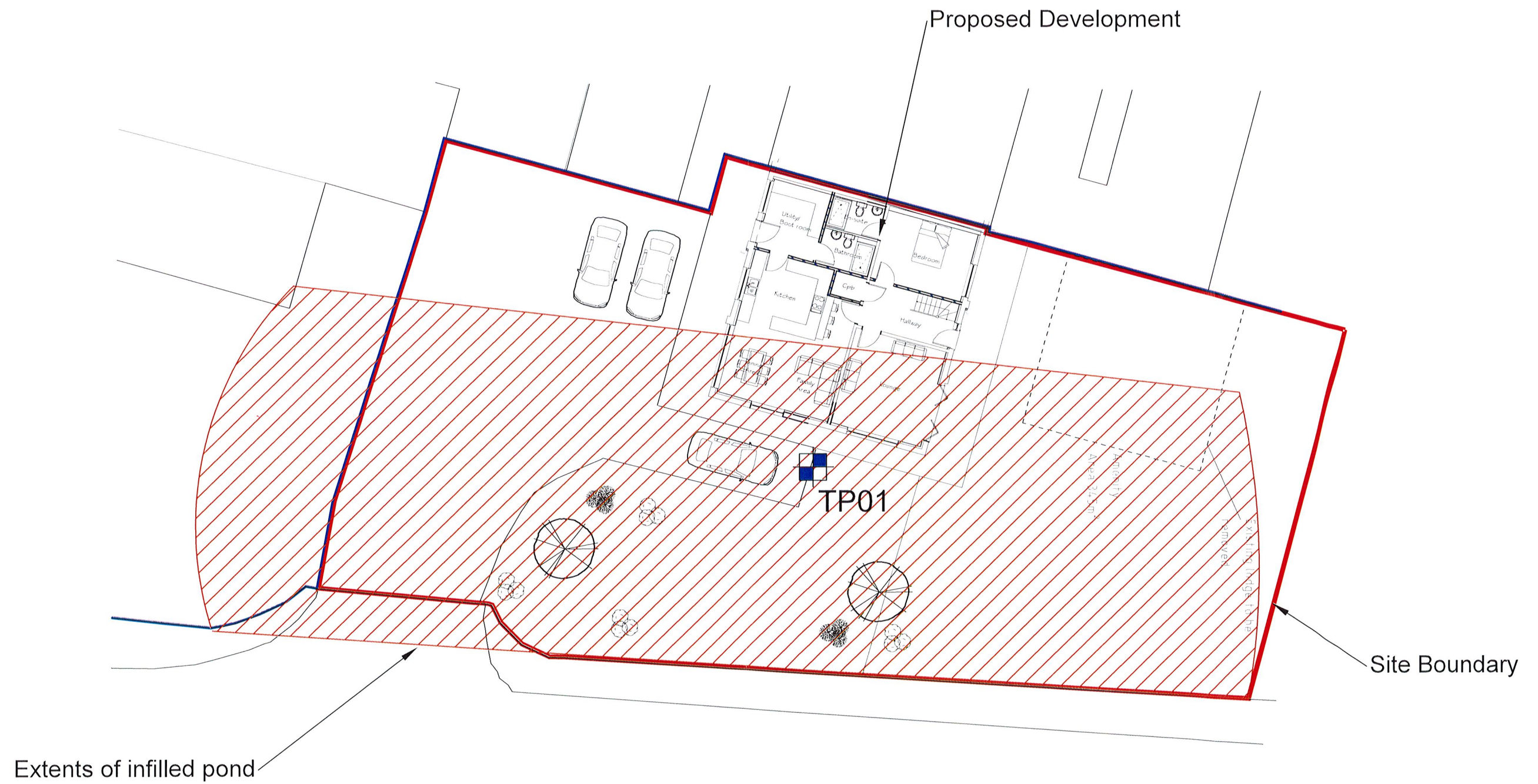
FIGURE 3g



SCALE 1:200 @ A3

Figure Title
Proposed Development

FIGURE 4



SCALE 1:200 @ A3

Legend

- Trial Pit Location
- Site Boundary
- Historic Pond Location

Figure Title

Constraints Drawing

FIGURE 5

APPENDIX A
Site Photographs



Photograph 1 Showing cracking on side of barn



Photograph 2 Barn



Photograph 3 Other side of Barn



Photograph 4 Front of barn



Photograph 5 Garden in front of barn



Photograph 6 Existing temporary accommodation



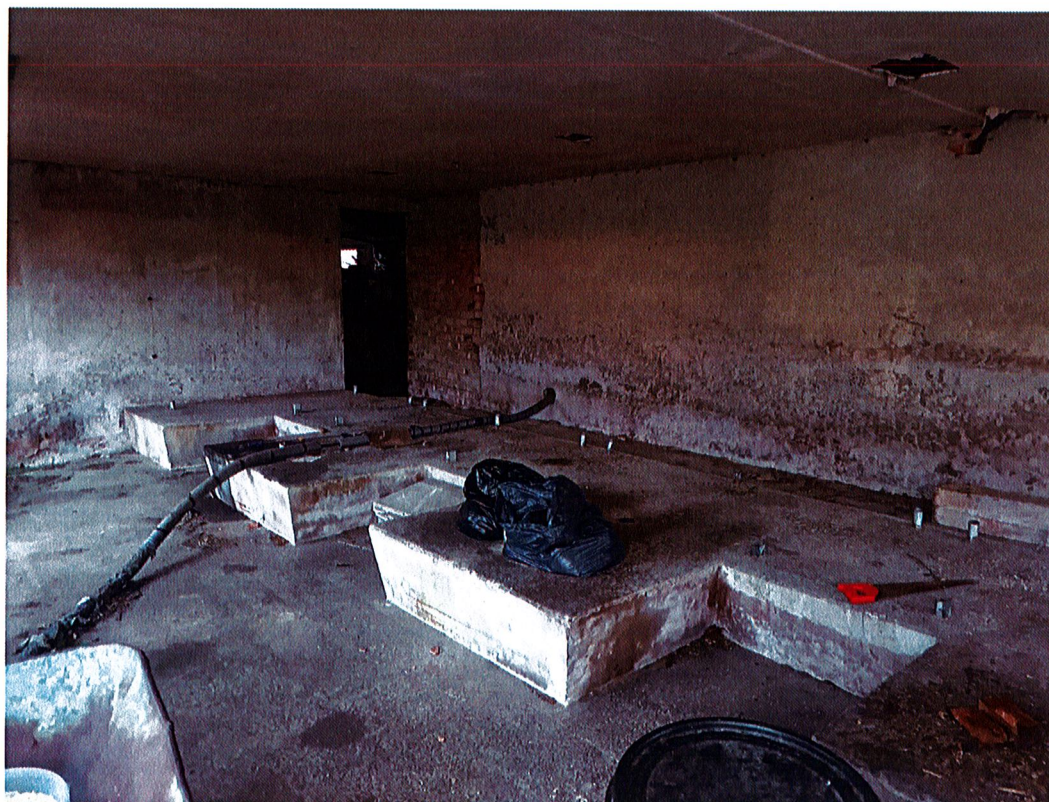
Photograph 7 Garden area



Photograph 8 Nearby farm buildings



Photograph 9 Site entrance



Photograph 10 Inside Barn – Milking Parlour

APPENDIX B

Groundsure Report

CAE BRYNER FARM, B5130 FROM PICKHILL BRIDGE TO GRASMERE, BOWLING BANK, WREXHAM, LL13 9RL

Order Details

Date: 08/12/2021
Your ref: GSL2662_-_PO000449
Our Ref: GS-8387180
Client: GroundSolve Ltd

Site Details

Location: 340048 349427
Area: 0.1 ha
Authority: [Wrexham - Wrexham County Borough Council](#)



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Summary of findings

p. 2

Aerial image

p. 8

OS MasterMap site plan

p.13

groundsure.com/insightuserguide

Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com

08444 159 000

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
14	1.1	<u>Historical industrial land uses</u>	0	0	0	3	-
15	1.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	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	<u>Historical military land</u>	0	0	0	1	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
17	2.1	<u>Historical industrial land uses</u>	0	0	0	3	-
18	2.2	Historical tanks	0	0	0	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	<u>Waste exemptions</u>	10	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
22	4.1	<u>Recent industrial land uses</u>	1	0	1	-	-
23	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	0	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	2	2	-
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	Hydrogeology	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	19
38	5.7	Surface water abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
39	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
39	5.9	Source Protection Zones	0	0	0	0	-
39	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Hydrology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
40	6.1	Water Network (OS MasterMap)	0	0	0	-	-

40	6.2	Surface water features	0	0	0	-	-
41	6.3	<u>WFD Surface water body catchments</u>	1	-	-	-	-
41	6.4	<u>WFD Surface water bodies</u>	0	0	0	-	-
42	6.5	<u>WFD Groundwater bodies</u>	1	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
43	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
43	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
43	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
44	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
44	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
45	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
45	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding					
46	8.1	<u>Surface water flooding</u>	1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding					
48	9.1	<u>Groundwater flooding</u>	Low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
49	10.1	<u>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</u>	0	0	0	0	3
50	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
50	10.3	<u>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</u>	0	0	0	0	3
51	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
51	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
52	10.6	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0	0	0	0	0
52	10.7	<u>Designated Ancient Woodland</u>	0	0	0	0	3
52	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
53	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
53	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
53	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
53	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0

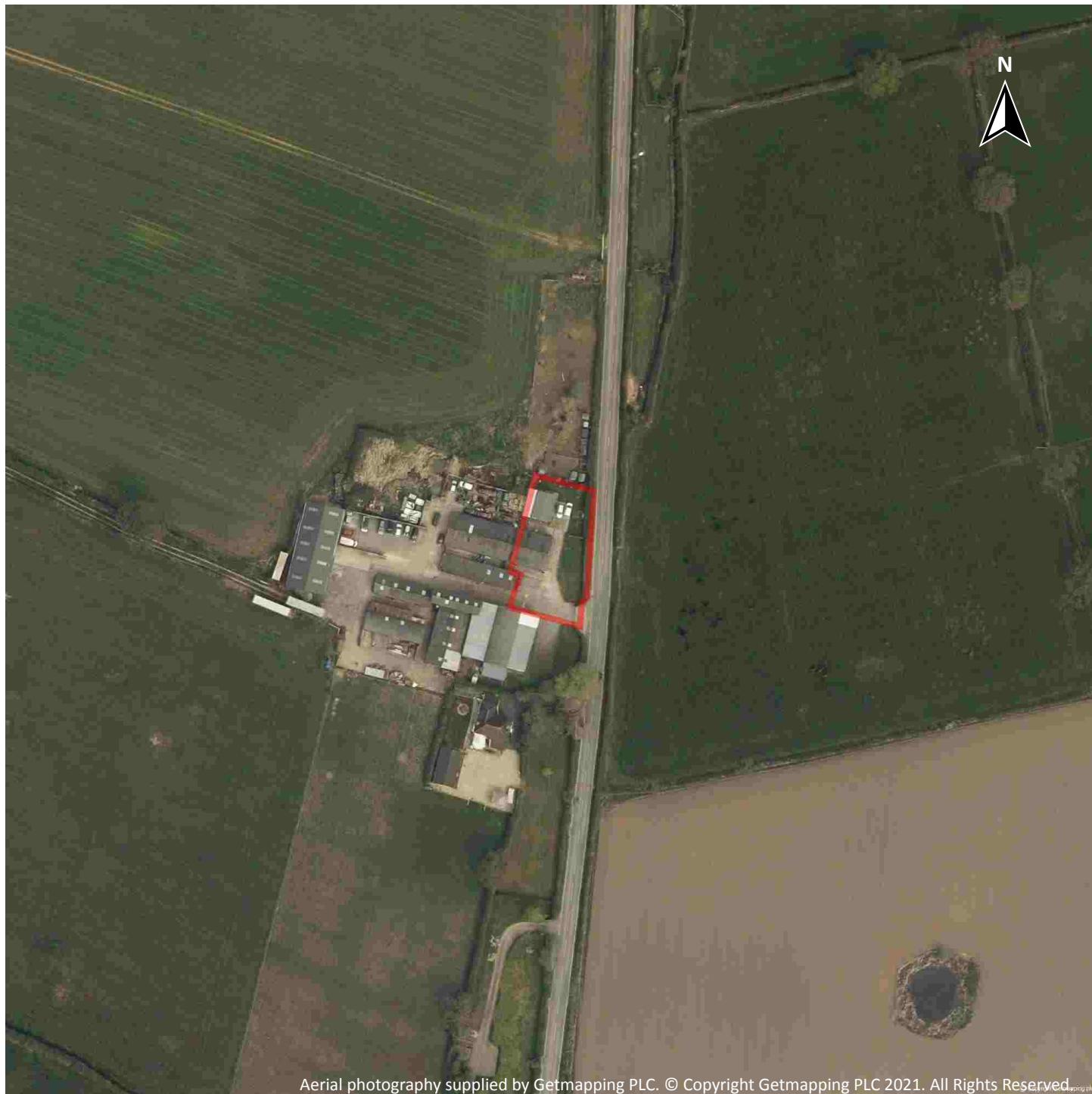
53	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.16	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	0	0	0	0	0
55	<u>10.17</u>	<u>SSSI Impact Risk Zones</u>	1	-	-	-	-
56	<u>10.18</u>	<u>SSSI Units</u>	0	0	0	0	3
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
58	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
58	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
58	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
58	11.4	Listed Buildings	0	0	0	-	-
59	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
59	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
59	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
60	<u>12.1</u>	<u>Agricultural Land Classification</u>	Grade 3b (within 250m)				
61	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
61	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
61	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
61	12.5	Countryside Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Habitat designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
62	13.1	Priority Habitat Inventory	0	0	0	-	-
62	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
62	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
62	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
63	<u>14.1</u>	<u>10k Availability</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
64	<u>14.2</u>	<u>Artificial and made ground (10k)</u>	0	0	0	1	-
65	<u>14.3</u>	<u>Superficial geology (10k)</u>	0	1	0	0	-

66	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
67	14.5	<u>Bedrock geology (10k)</u>	0	1	0	0	-
68	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
69	15.1	<u>50k Availability</u>	Identified (within 500m)				
70	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
70	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
71	15.4	<u>Superficial geology (50k)</u>	1	0	0	0	-
72	15.5	<u>Superficial permeability (50k)</u>	Identified (within 50m)				
72	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
72	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
73	15.8	<u>Bedrock geology (50k)</u>	1	0	0	0	-
74	15.9	<u>Bedrock permeability (50k)</u>	Identified (within 50m)				
74	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
75	16.1	BGS Boreholes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence					
76	17.1	<u>Shrink swell clays</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
77	17.2	<u>Running sands</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
79	17.3	<u>Compressible deposits</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
80	17.4	<u>Collapsible deposits</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
81	17.5	<u>Landslides</u>	Very low (within 50m)				
83	17.6	<u>Ground dissolution of soluble rocks</u>	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining, ground workings and natural cavities	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
85	18.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
86	18.2	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-
86	18.3	<u>Surface ground workings</u>	6	0	2	-	-
86	18.4	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
87	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-



87	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
87	18.7	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
87	18.8	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
87	18.9	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
88	18.10	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
88	18.11	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
88	18.12	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
88	18.13	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Radon					
89	19.1	Radon	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
90	20.1	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry	1	3	-	-	-
90	20.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
91	20.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
92	21.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
92	21.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
92	21.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
92	21.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
92	21.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
93	21.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
93	21.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
93	21.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-
93	21.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
93	21.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2021. All Rights Reserved.

Capture Date: 10/04/2020

Site Area: 0.1ha



Recent site history - 2017 aerial photograph

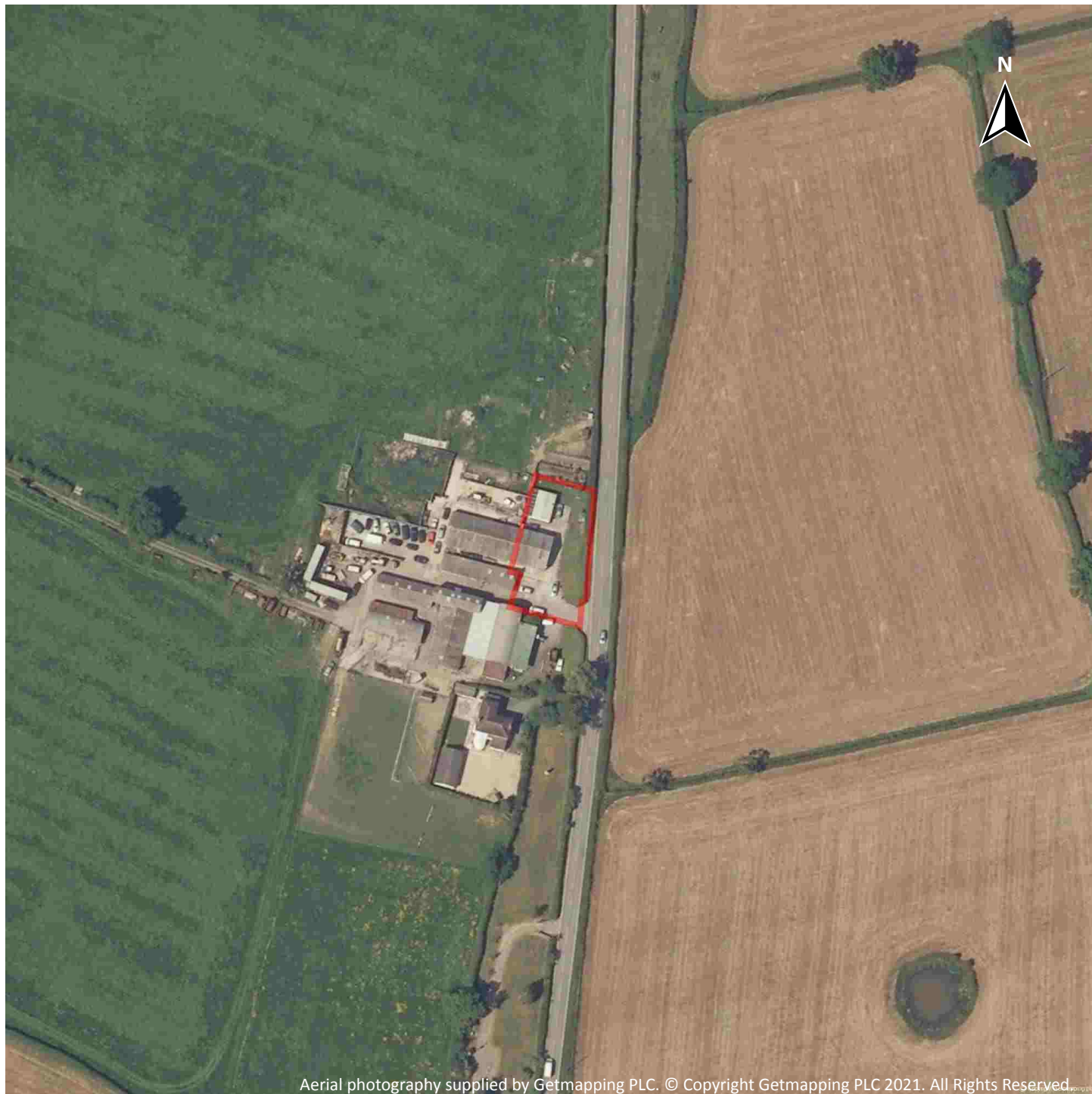


Capture Date: 07/05/2017

Site Area: 0.1ha



Recent site history - 2009 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 01/06/2009

Site Area: 0.1ha



Recent site history - 2001 aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2021. All Rights Reserved

Capture Date: 01/05/2001

Site Area: 0.1ha



Recent site history - 2000 aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2021. All Rights Reserved

Capture Date: 04/09/2000

Site Area: 0.1ha



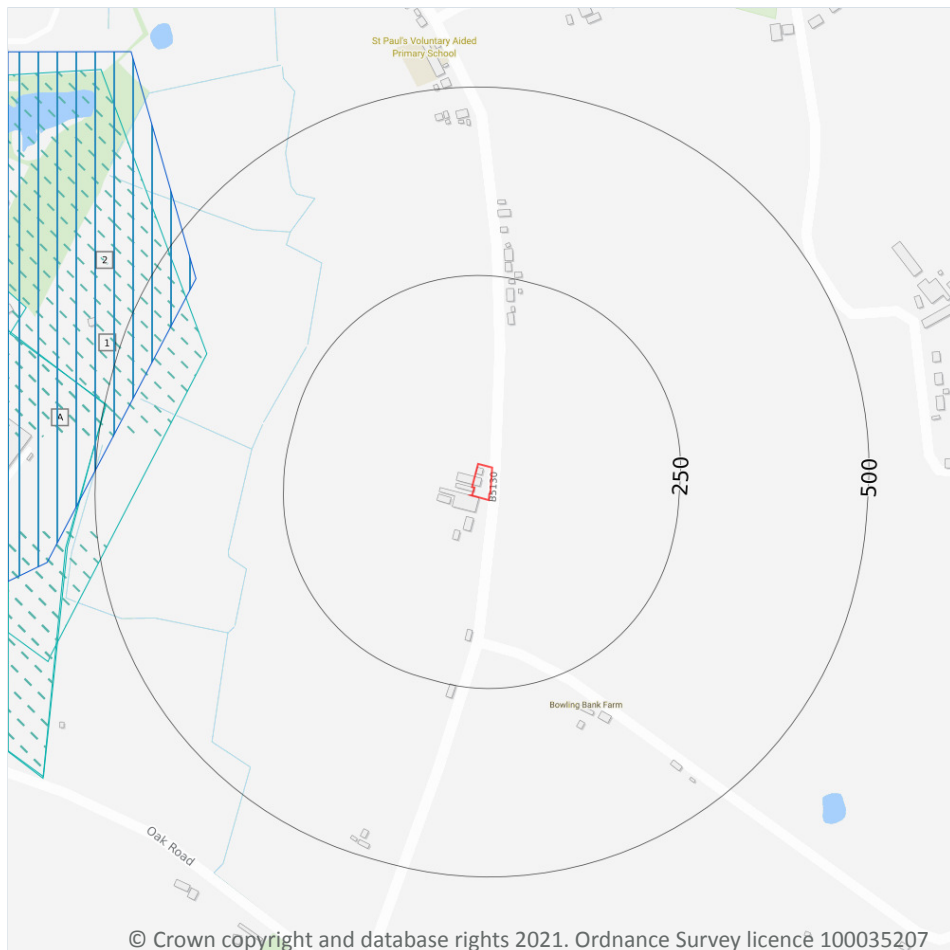
OS MasterMap site plan



Site Area: 0.1ha



1 Past land use



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

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

3

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
1	388m W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1964	960269



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	498m W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1992	899911
A	499m W	Industrial Estate	1977	806990

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

1

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.

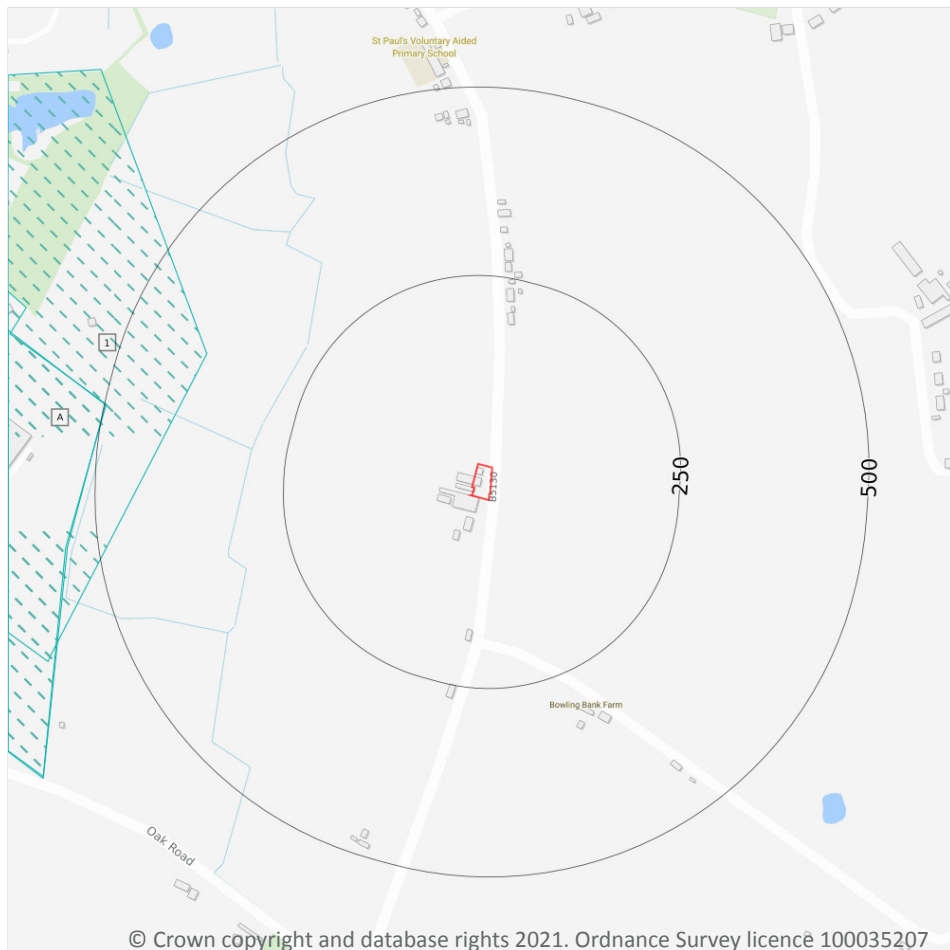
Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 14**

ID	Location	Site Name	Date of Operation	Activities
2	446m NW	ROF Wrexham	c.1938 - 1988	c. WW2: Produced cordite;; post WW2: Cordite production ceased in 1945 and the area was used as an industrial estate by the Welsh Development Agency to boost the local economy; Explosives Factory

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



2 Past land use - un-grouped



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Historical industrial land uses

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 17**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	388m W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1964	960269
A	498m W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1992	899911
A	499m W	Industrial Estate	1977	806990

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.5 Historical garages

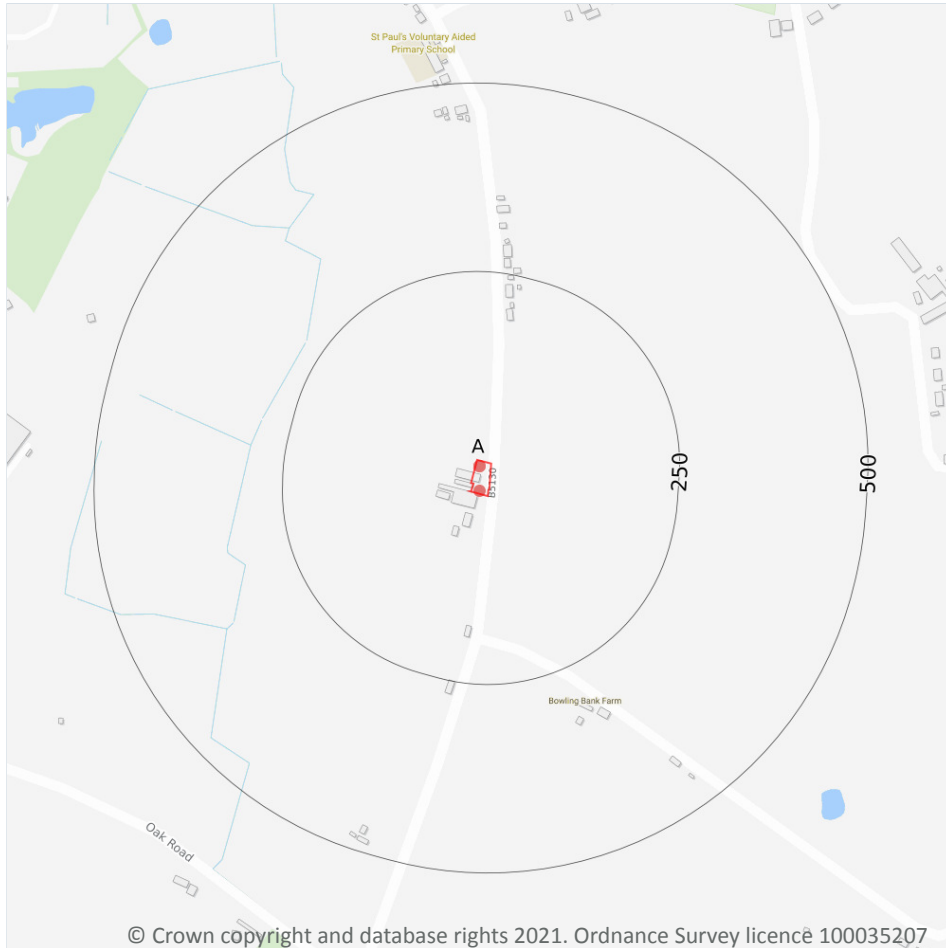
Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

3 Waste and landfill



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)
● Waste exemptions

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.

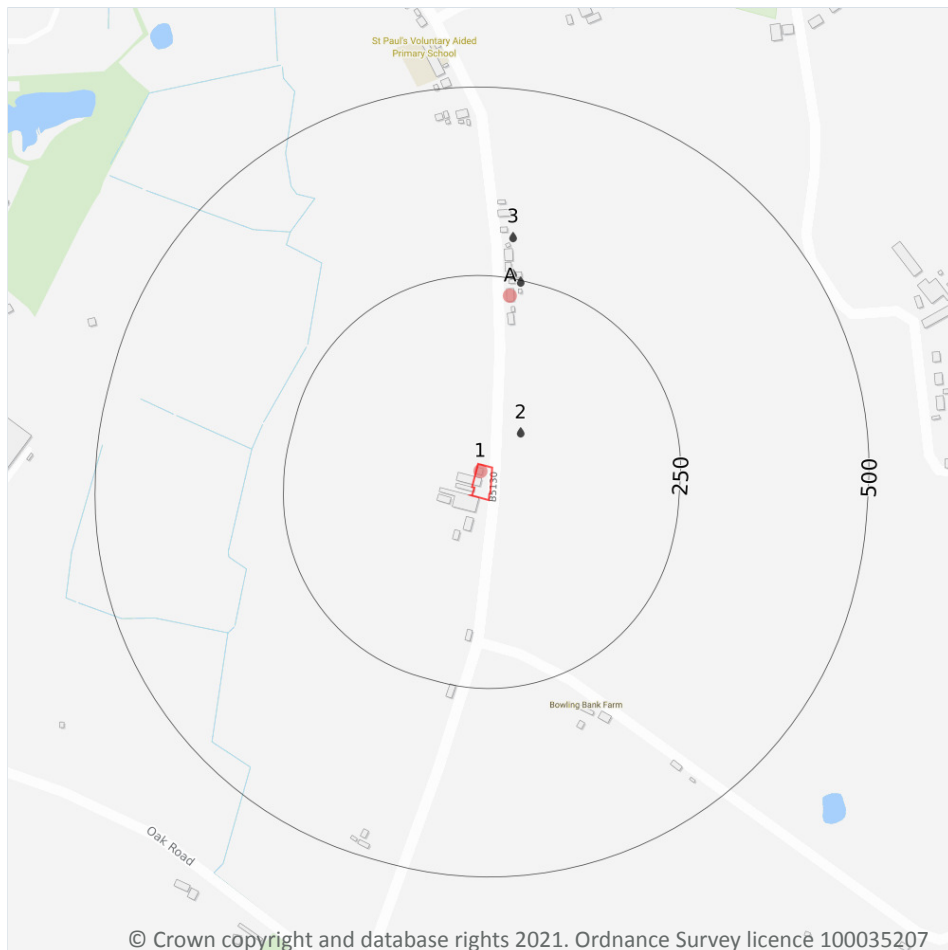
Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on **page 19**

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	On site	Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, WREXHAM, LL13 9RL	WEX154673	Treating waste exemption	On a Farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
A	On site	Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, WREXHAM, LL13 9RL	WEX154673	Using waste exemption	On a Farm	Use of waste for a specified purpose
A	On site	Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, WREXHAM, LL13 9RL	WEX154673	Using waste exemption	On a Farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
A	On site	Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrexham, LL13 9RL	NRW-WME061677	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Mechanical treatment of end-of-life tyres
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
A	On site	T G ELLIS, Diamond Farm, Bowling Bank, Wrecsam, LL139RL	NRW-WME013286	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising

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



4 Current industrial land use



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

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

2

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 22**

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	On site	Adhesive Direct	Cae Brynner House, Bowling Bank, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL13 9RL	Adhesives and Sealants	Industrial Products
A	227m N	P D Q Signs & Engraving	Rowntree Cottage, Bowling Bank, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL13 9RL	Signs	Industrial Products

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**0**

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

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	
2	59m NE	CAE BRYNER FARM BOWLING BANK WREXH, CAE BRYNER FARM BOWLING BANK WR, BOWLING BANK WREXHAM, WREXHAM, WREXHAM, WREXHAM	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CG0322501 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: INTO LAND	Status: NEW CONSENT, BY APPLICATION (WRA 91, SECTION 88) Issue date: 27/11/1991 Effective Date: 27/11/1991 Revocation Date: -
A	247m N	SILVERBURN LODGE ISYCOED WREXHAM, SILVERBURN LODGE, ISYCOED, WREXHAM, WALES, LL13 9RL	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CG037500101 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: UNNAMED TRIB OF ISYCOED BROOK	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY Issue date: 03/02/1998 Effective Date: 03/02/1998 Revocation Date: -
A	255m N	SHARLYN & CHALSVER BOWLING BANK WR, SHARLYN & CHALSVER BOWLING BANK, BOWLING BANK WREXHAM, BOWLING BANK WREXHAM, WREXHAM	Effluent Type: UNSPECIFIED Permit Number: CM0183801 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: LAND	Status: REVOKED - UNSPECIFIED Issue date: 07/08/1989 Effective Date: 07/08/1989 Revocation Date: 14/05/1992
3	305m N	DERBY VILLA IS-Y-COED WREXHAM, DERBY VILLA IS-Y-COED WREXHAM, IS-Y-COED WREXHAM, WREXHAM, WREXHAM	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: CG0371901 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: A DITCH	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY Issue date: 12/05/1997 Effective Date: 12/05/1997 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.

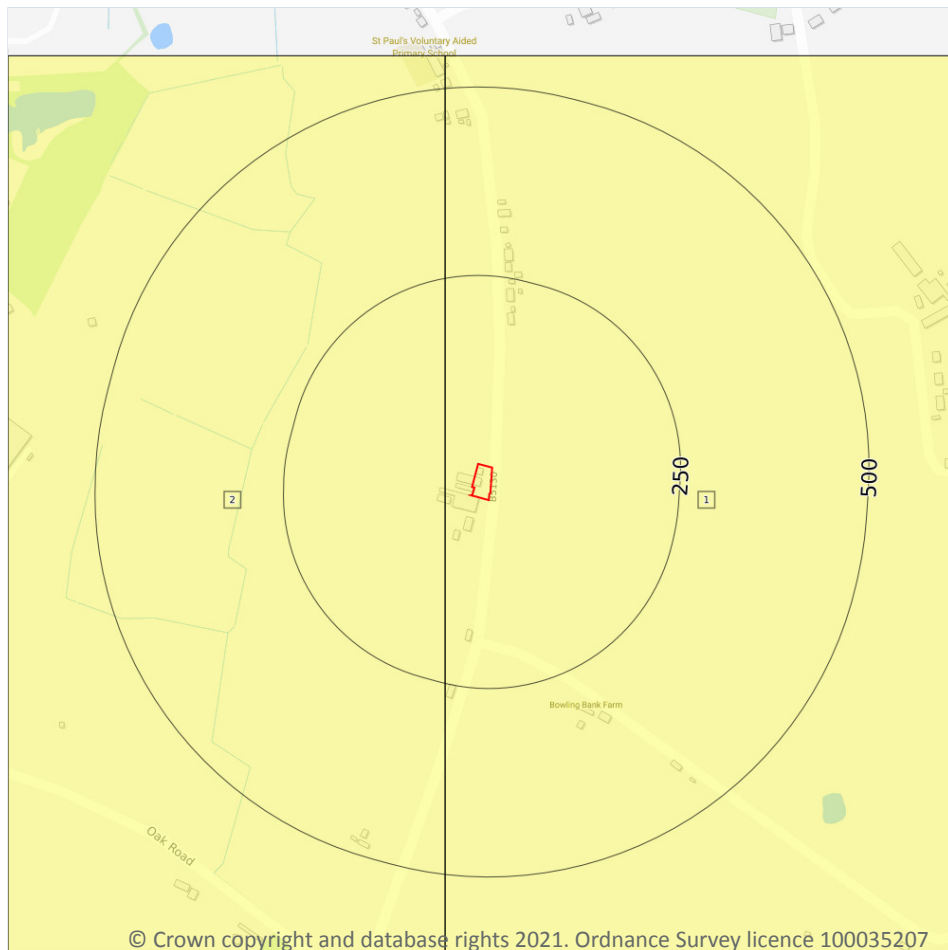
4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

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



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive
 - Unknown

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

2

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on **page 28**

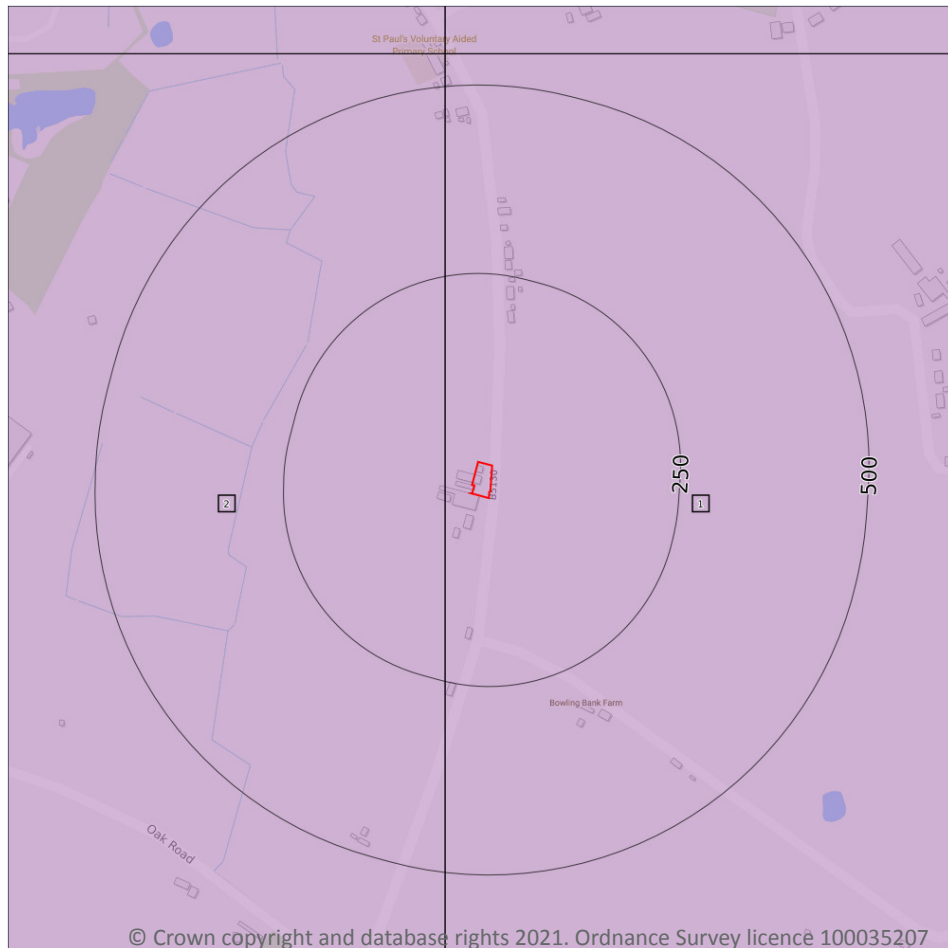
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
2	36m W	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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

2

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on **page 30**

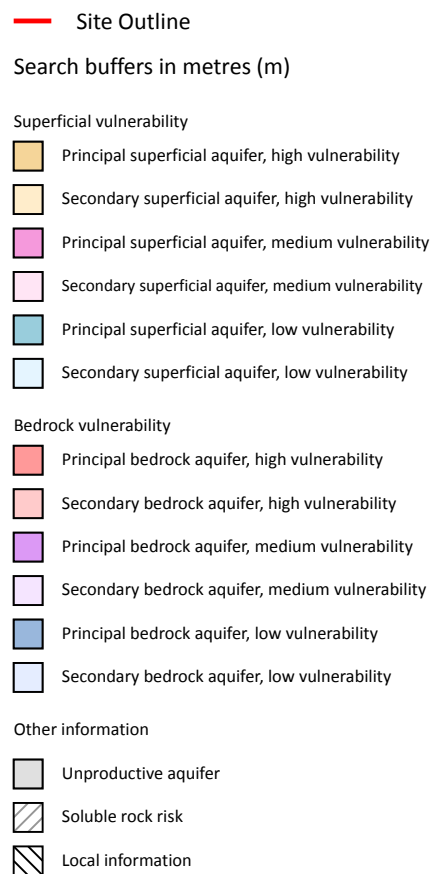
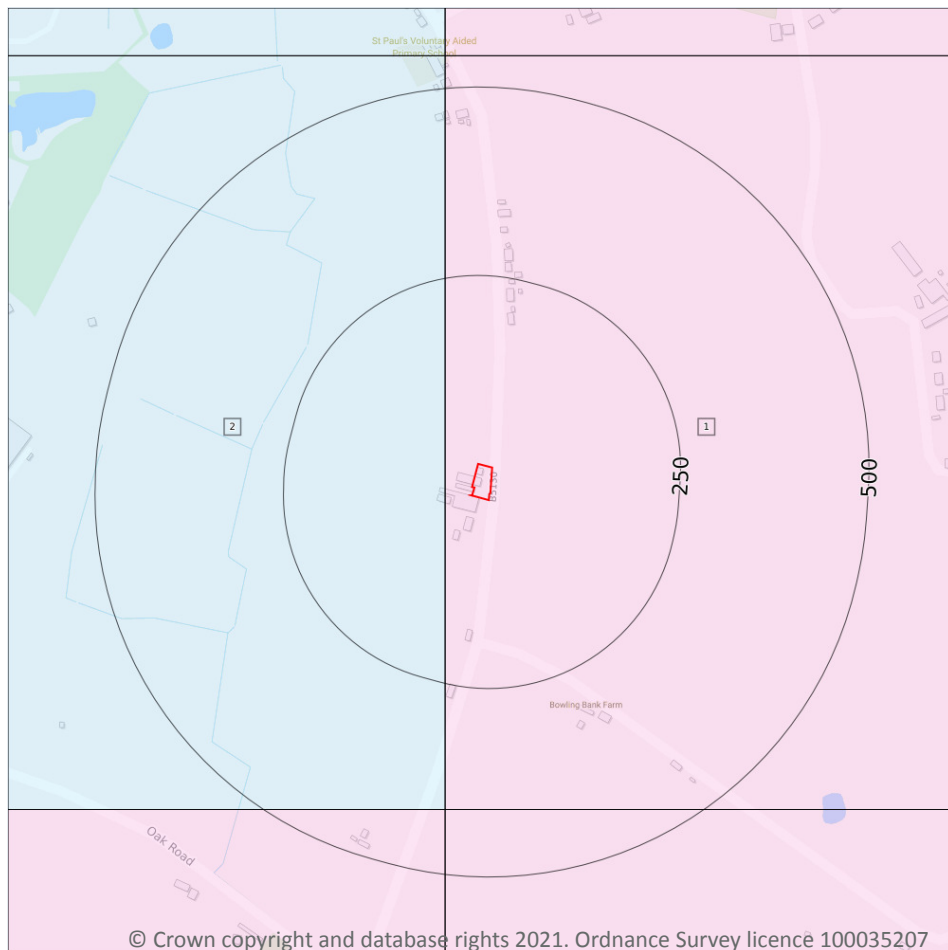
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers
2	36m W	Principal	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

2

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: Low Infiltration value: <40% 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
2	35m W	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Low Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: <40% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Low 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
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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.

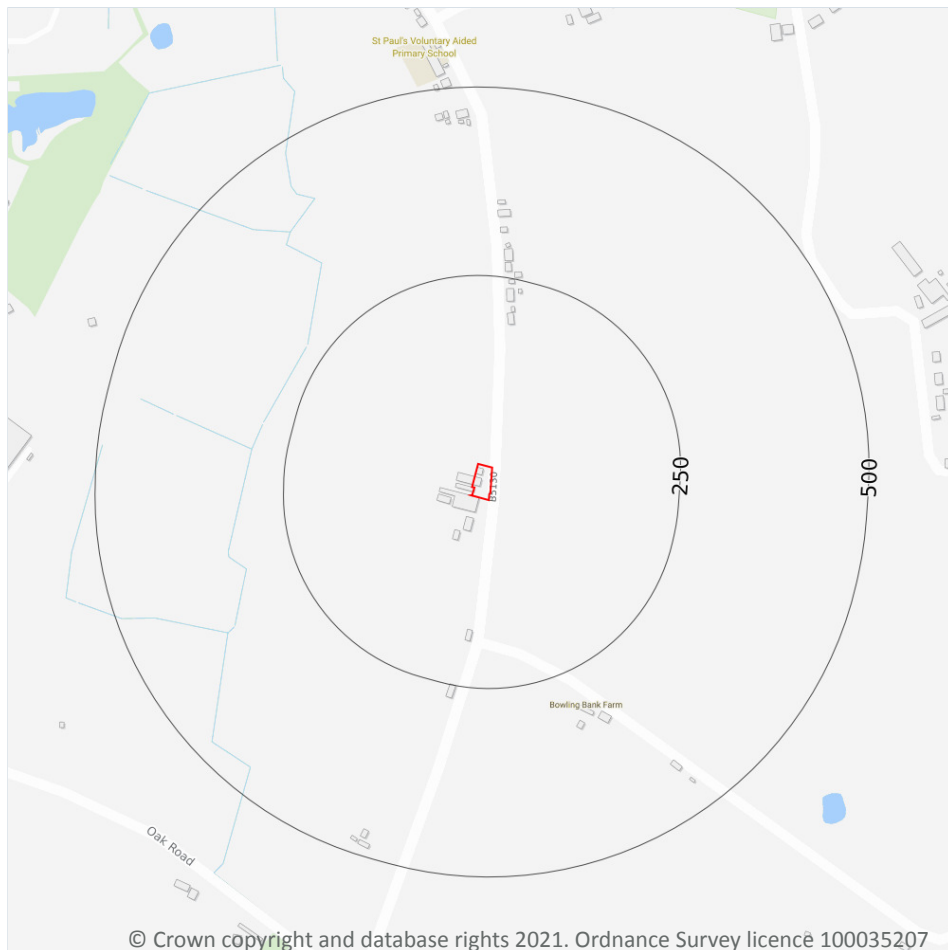
5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

Records on site	0
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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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Source Protection Zone 1
Inner catchment
- Source Protection Zone 2
Outer catchment
- Source Protection Zone 3
Total catchment
- Source Protection Zone 4
Zone of Special Interest
- Source Protection Zone 1c
Inner catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 2c
Outer catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 3c
Total catchment - confined aquifer
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Polygon features
- Drinking water abstraction licences
Linear features
- Groundwater abstraction licence (point)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (area)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (linear)
- Surface Water Abstractions (point)
- Surface Water Abstractions (area)
- Surface Water Abstractions (linear)

5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m

19

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	
-	839m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0105 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: WELL Data Type: Point Name: Brereton Easting: 340790 Northing: 349000	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 25/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 25/10/1966 Version End Date: -
-	1171m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0212 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: BOREHOLE - PERMO-TRIASSIC SANDSTONE Data Type: Point Name: Pinnington Easting: 341190 Northing: 349770	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 12/03/1998 Expiry Date: 12/03/2003 Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 12/03/1998 Version End Date: -
-	1171m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0225 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: BOREHOLE - PERMO-TRIASSIC SANDSTONE Data Type: Point Name: Pinnington Easting: 341190 Northing: 349770	Annual Volume (m ³): 11115 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 80 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 27/03/2003 Expiry Date: 31/03/2008 Issue No: 2 Version Start Date: 01/04/2006 Version End Date: -
-	1171m E	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0234 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: BOREHOLE - PERMO-TRIASSIC SANDSTONE Data Type: Point Name: Worsnop Easting: 341190 Northing: 349770	Annual Volume (m ³): 11115 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 80 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/04/2008 Expiry Date: 31/03/2015 Issue No: 2 Version Start Date: 19/08/2009 Version End Date: -
-	1177m E	Status: Historical Licence No: WA/067/0007/012 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: UNDERGROUND STRATA AT HIGHER HALL, BOWLING BANK, WREXHAM Data Type: Point Name: Higher Hall Poultry Limited Easting: 341196 Northing: 349771	Annual Volume (m ³): 11115 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 80 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/04/2015 Expiry Date: 31/03/2027 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2015 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1177m E	Status: Active Licence No: WA/067/0007/012 Details: General Farming & Domestic - Medium Direct Source: - Point: - Data Type: Point Name: - Easting: 341196 Northing: 349771	Annual Volume (m ³): 11,115 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 108 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 2015-04-01 00:00:00.0000000 Expiry Date: 2027-03-31 00:00:00.0000000 Issue No: - Version Start Date: - Version End Date: -
-	1255m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0171 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: BOREHOLE Data Type: Point Name: Davies Easting: 340410 Northing: 350660	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/01/1969 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 31/01/1994 Version End Date: -
-	1267m N	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0107 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: WELL Data Type: Point Name: Evans Easting: 340420 Northing: 350670	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 25/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 25/10/1966 Version End Date: -
-	1385m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0095 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: BOREHOLE Data Type: Point Name: Rigby Easting: 340870 Northing: 350580	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 25/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 25/10/1966 Version End Date: -
-	1690m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0213 Details: Process water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144 M DEEP, 200MM DIA BH AW2 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338360 Northing: 349190	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/1998 Expiry Date: 10/09/2001 Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 10/09/1998 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1690m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0222 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144 M DEEP, 200MM DIA BH AW2 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338360 Northing: 349190	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/2001 Expiry Date: 31/03/2012 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 10/09/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1702m W	Status: Historical Licence No: WA/067/0007/006 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: SPECTRUM BUSINESS PARK BOREHOLE AW2 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338350 Northing: 349180	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/04/2012 Expiry Date: 31/03/2022 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2012 Version End Date: -
-	1825m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0213 Details: Process water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA., OB1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338240 Northing: 349090	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/1998 Expiry Date: 10/09/2001 Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 10/09/1998 Version End Date: -
-	1825m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0222 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA., OB1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338240 Northing: 349090	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/2001 Expiry Date: 31/03/2012 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 10/09/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1825m W	Status: Historical Licence No: WA/067/0007/006 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA., OB1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338240 Northing: 349090	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/04/2012 Expiry Date: 31/03/2022 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2012 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1906m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0213 Details: Process water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA. BOREHOLE AW1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338190 Northing: 348940	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/1998 Expiry Date: 10/09/2001 Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 10/09/1998 Version End Date: -
-	1906m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 24/67/7/0222 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA. BOREHOLE AW1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338190 Northing: 348940	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/09/2001 Expiry Date: 31/03/2012 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 10/09/2001 Version End Date: -
-	1906m W	Status: Historical Licence No: WA/067/0007/006 Details: Process Water Direct Source: EAW Groundwater Point: 144M DEEP, 150MM DIA. BOREHOLE AW1 Data Type: Point Name: Calypso Soft Drinks Ltd Easting: 338190 Northing: 348940	Annual Volume (m ³): 131400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 01/04/2012 Expiry Date: 31/03/2022 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2012 Version End Date: -
-	1906m W	Status: Active Licence No: WA/067/0007/006 Details: Process Water - Medium Direct Source: Underground strata Point: - Data Type: Point Name: - Easting: 338190 Northing: 348940	Annual Volume (m ³): 131,400 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 600 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 2016-10-02 00:00:00.0000000 Expiry Date: 2027-03-30 00:00:00.0000000 Issue No: - Version Start Date: - Version End Date: -

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

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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



5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m

0

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

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

5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m

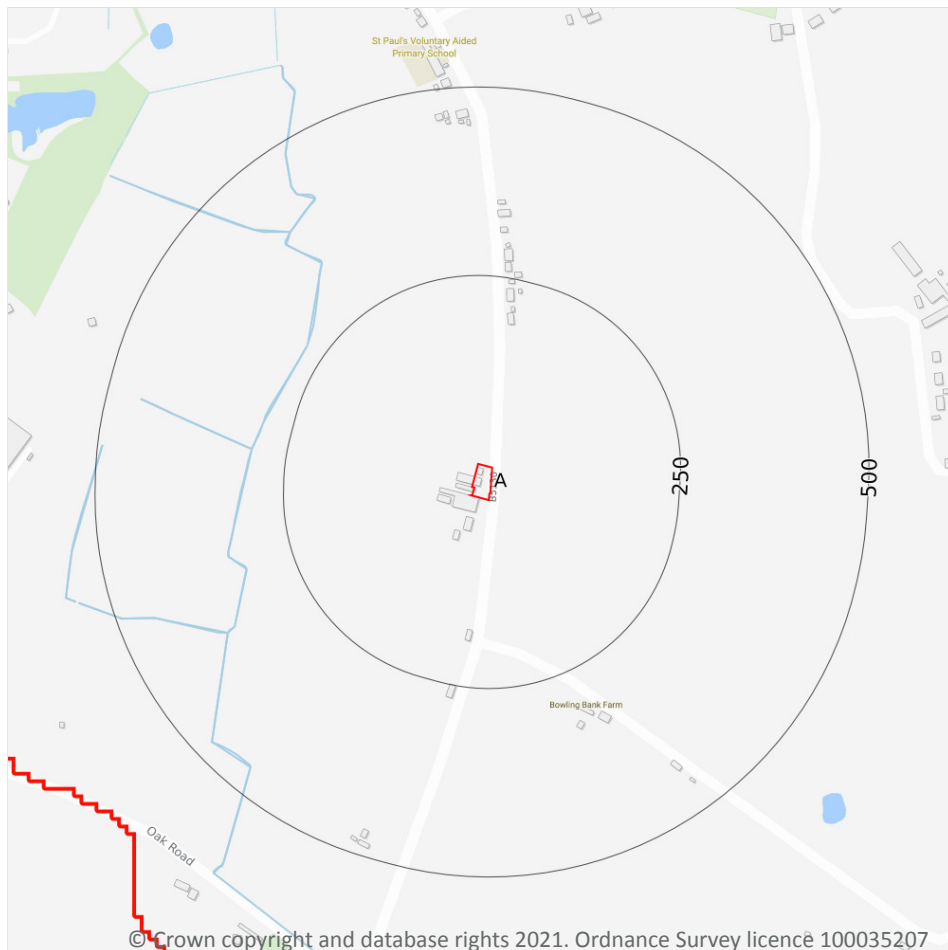
0

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

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



6 Hydrology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Water Network (OS MasterMap)
- Surface water features (wider than 5m)
- Surface water features (narrower than 5m)
- WFD River, canal and surface water transfer water bodies
- WFD Lake water bodies
- WFD Transitional and coastal water bodies
- WFD Surface water body catchments boundaries
- WFD Groundwater body boundaries

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

0

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.



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 40**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River WB catchment	Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog	GB111067057080	Dee Lower Chester Weir to Ceiriog	Dee

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.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 40**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	1643m E	River	Dee - Chester Weir to Ceiriog	GB111067057080	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2016

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 40**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
A	On site	Dee Permo-Triassic Sandstone	GB41101G202400	Poor	Poor	Good	2019

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



7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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



7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

0

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

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

8 Surface water flooding



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 250 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 100 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 30 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 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 46**

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.

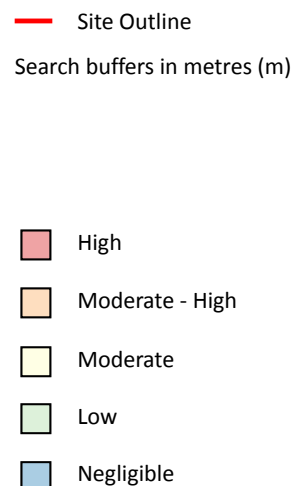
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 250 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 100 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 30 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

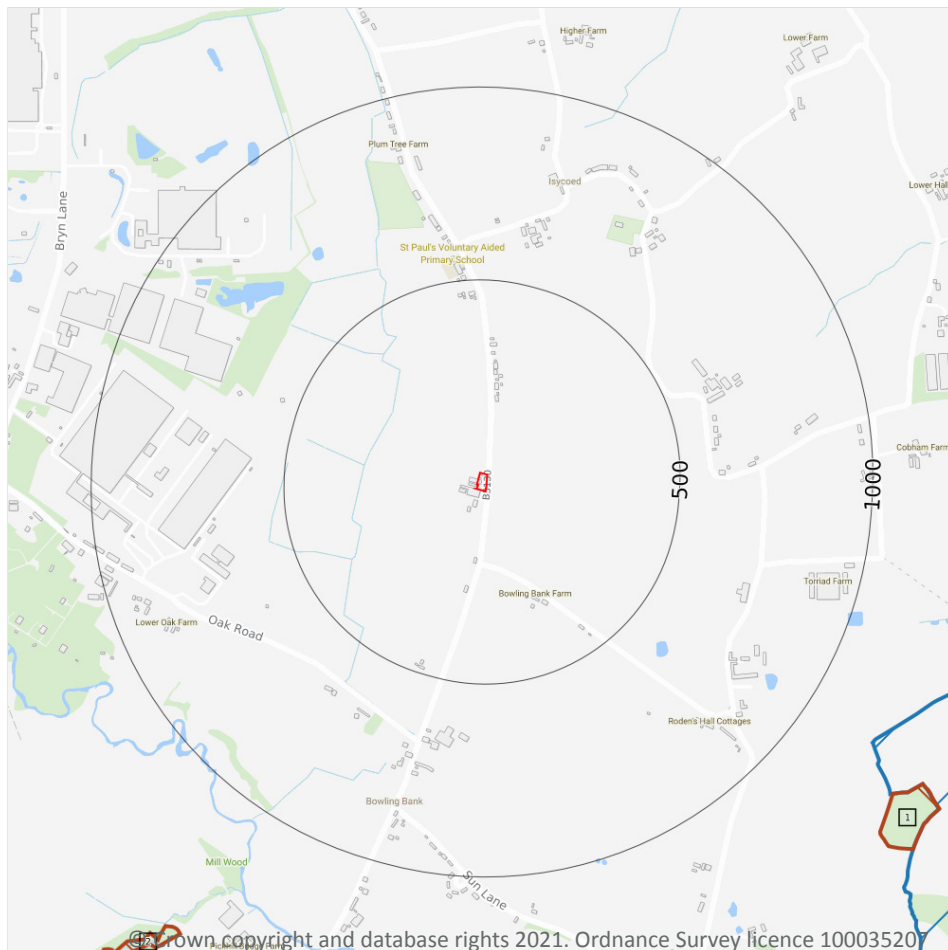
Low

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 48**

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- + Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Designated Ancient Woodland

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

3

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 49**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
A	1197m SE	Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee)	Natural Resources Wales



ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1796m NE	Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee)	Natural Resources Wales
-	1824m E	River Dee (England)	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
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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	3
-----------------------------	----------

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 49**

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
-	1622m E	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid (Wales)	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes; Western acidic oak woodland; Alder woodland on floodplains; Sea lamprey; Brook lamprey; River lamprey; Twaite shad; Atlantic salmon; Bullhead; Freshwater pearl mussel; Otter; Floating water-plantain.	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins); Improved grassland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	Natural Resources Wales

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
-	1930m E	River Dee and Bala Lake	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes; Western acidic oak woodland; Alder woodland on floodplains; Sea lamprey; Brook lamprey; River lamprey; Twaite shad; Atlantic salmon; Bullhead; Freshwater pearl mussel; Otter; Floating water-plantain.	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins); Improved grassland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	Natural England
-	1930m E	River Dee and Bala Lake / Afon Dyfrdwy a Llyn Tegid (England)	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot; Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes; Western acidic oak woodland; Alder woodland on floodplains; Sea lamprey; Brook lamprey; River lamprey; Twaite shad; Atlantic salmon; Bullhead; Freshwater pearl mussel; Otter; Floating water-plantain.	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins); Improved grassland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	Natural Resources Wales

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**3**

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 49**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	1315m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
2	1381m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
3	1524m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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



10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

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

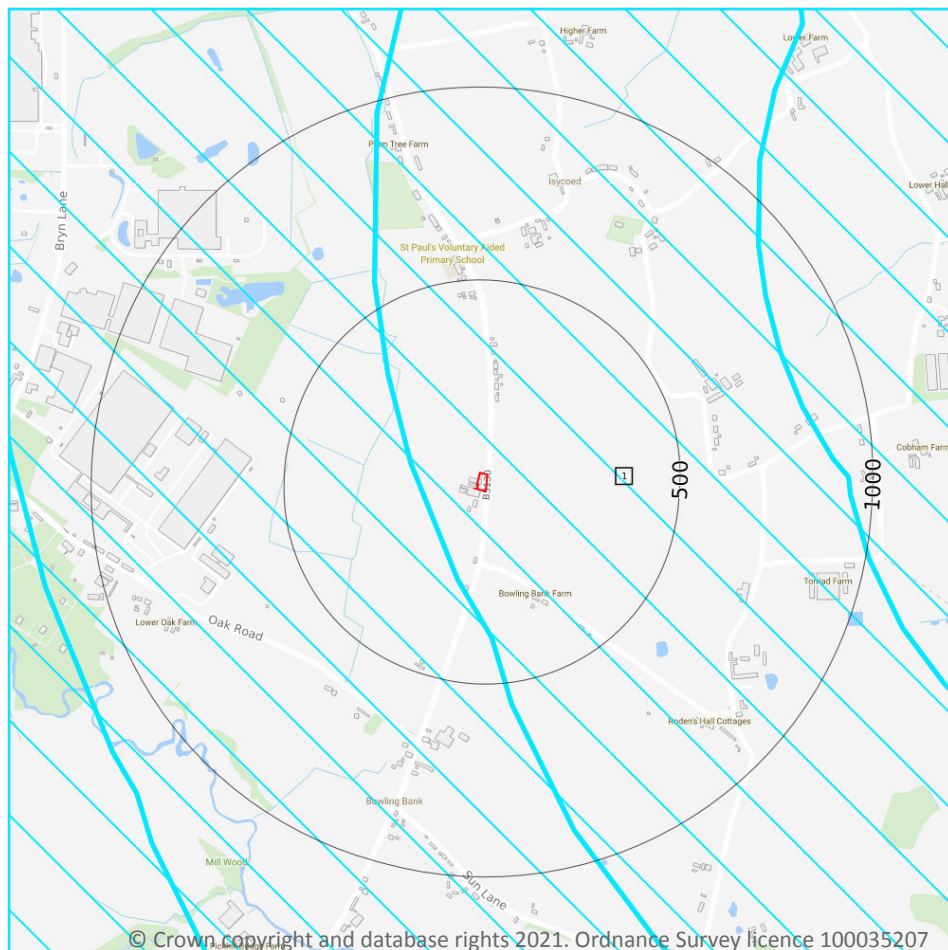
Records within 2000m

0

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

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

SSSI Impact Zones and Units



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones
- SSSI Units
- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

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 55**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. 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. 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). 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. Waste - Landfill. incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

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

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 55**

ID: -
 Location: 1824m E
 SSSI name: River Dee (England)
 Unit name: Farndon - Shocklach Floodplain
 Broad habitat: Rivers And Streams
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
IA - Fluvial Geomorphology	Favourable	18/10/2010

ID: -
 Location: 1930m E
 SSSI name: River Dee (England)
 Unit name: Farndon - Shocklach
 Broad habitat: Rivers And Streams
 Condition: Unfavourable - No change
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Atlantic salmon, <i>Salmo salar</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
H3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with <i>R. fluitantis</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - <i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i> , Club-tailed Dragonfly	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
Otter, <i>Lutra lutra</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
River supporting habitat	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
Rivers and Streams	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
S1095 Sea lamprey, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
S1096 Brook lamprey, <i>Lampetra planeri</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
S1099 River lamprey, <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
S1106 Atlantic salmon, <i>Salmo salar</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010
S1163 Bullhead, <i>Cottus gobio</i>	Unfavourable - No change	18/10/2010

ID: -
 Location: 1948m E
 SSSI name: River Dee (England)
 Unit name: Farndon - Shocklach Floodplain
 Broad habitat: Rivers And Streams
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
IA - Fluvial Geomorphology	Favourable	18/10/2010

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

11 Visual and cultural designations

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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



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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

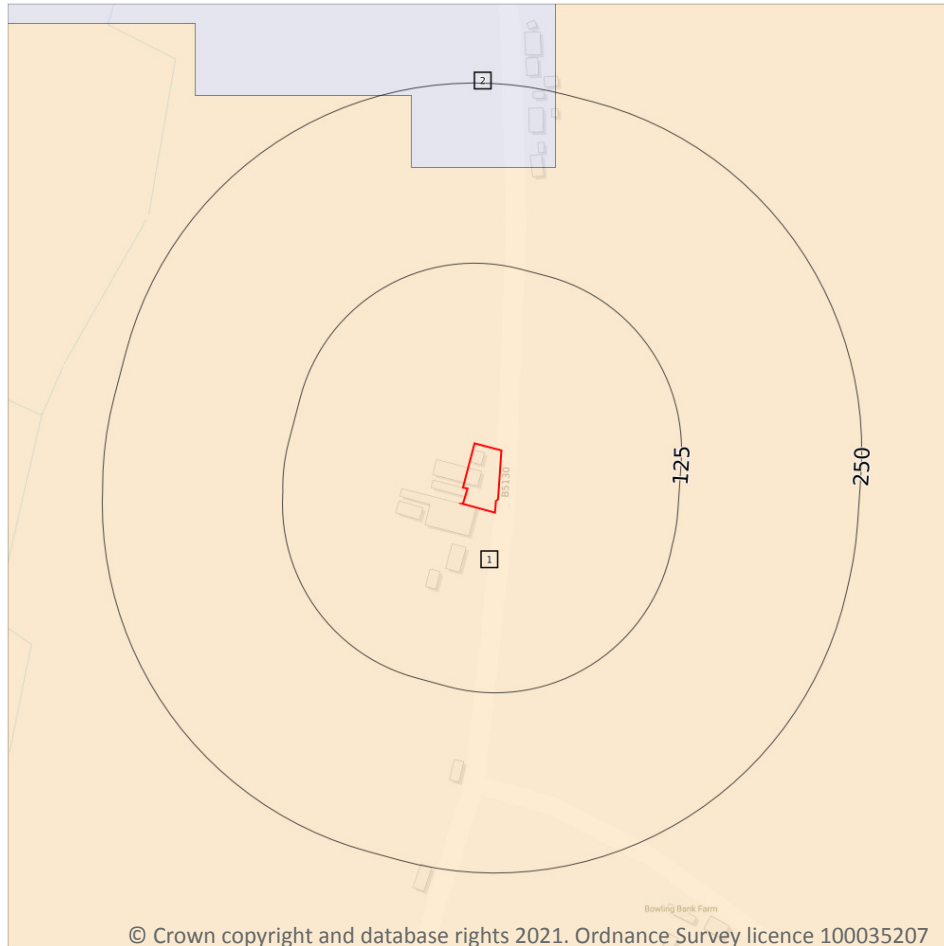
0

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

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



12 Agricultural designations



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

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12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 60**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3a	Good to moderate quality agricultural land
2	192m N	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land

This data is sourced from Natural Resources Wales.



12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13 Habitat designations

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

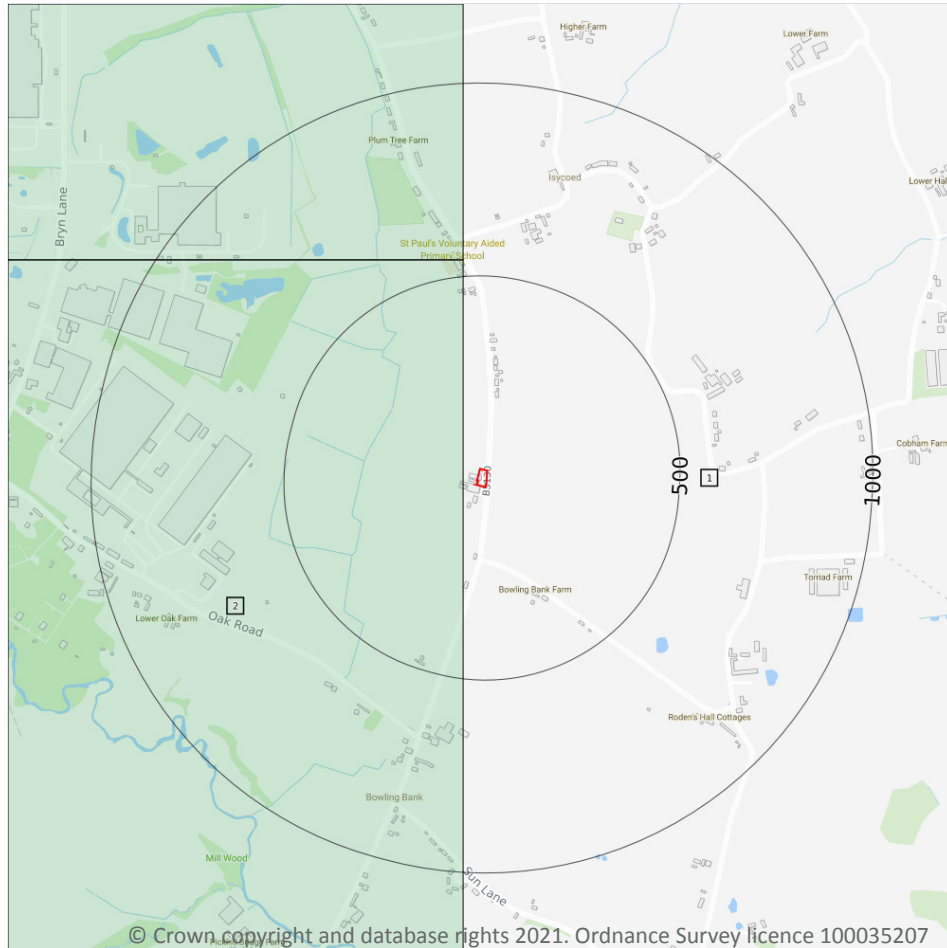
0

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

2

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

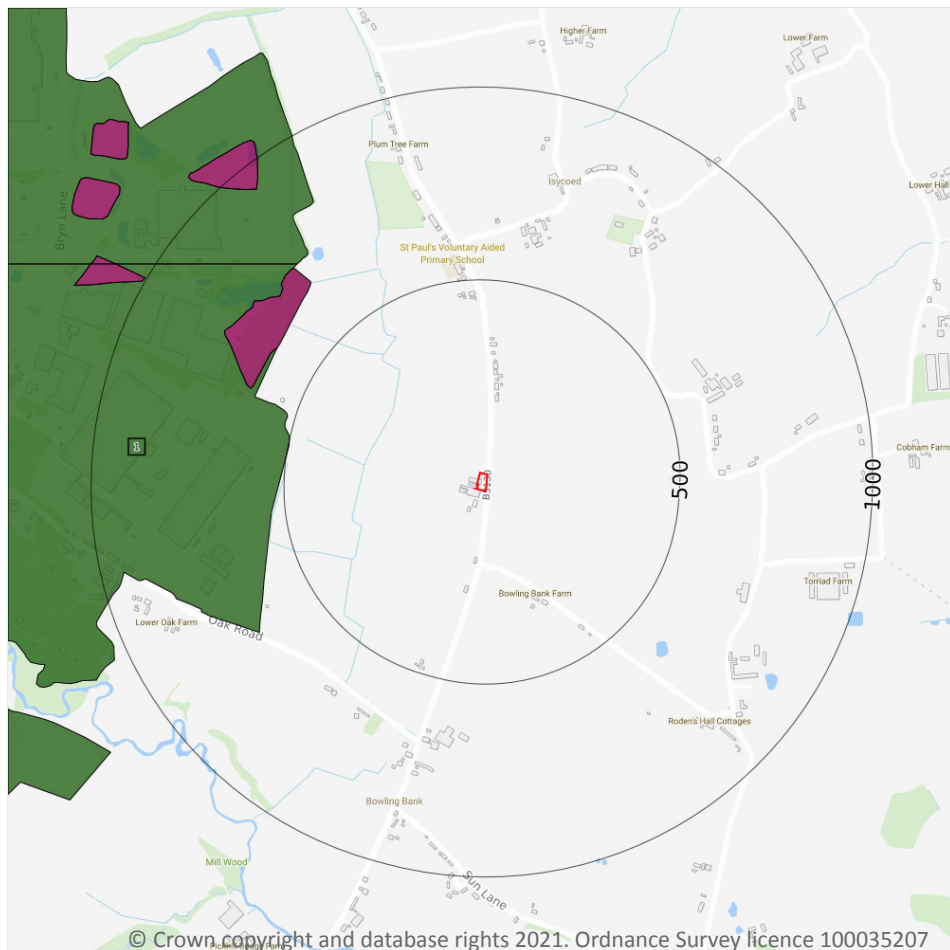
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 63**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	No coverage	NoCov
2	36m W	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SJ34NE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Reclaimed ground
 - Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

1

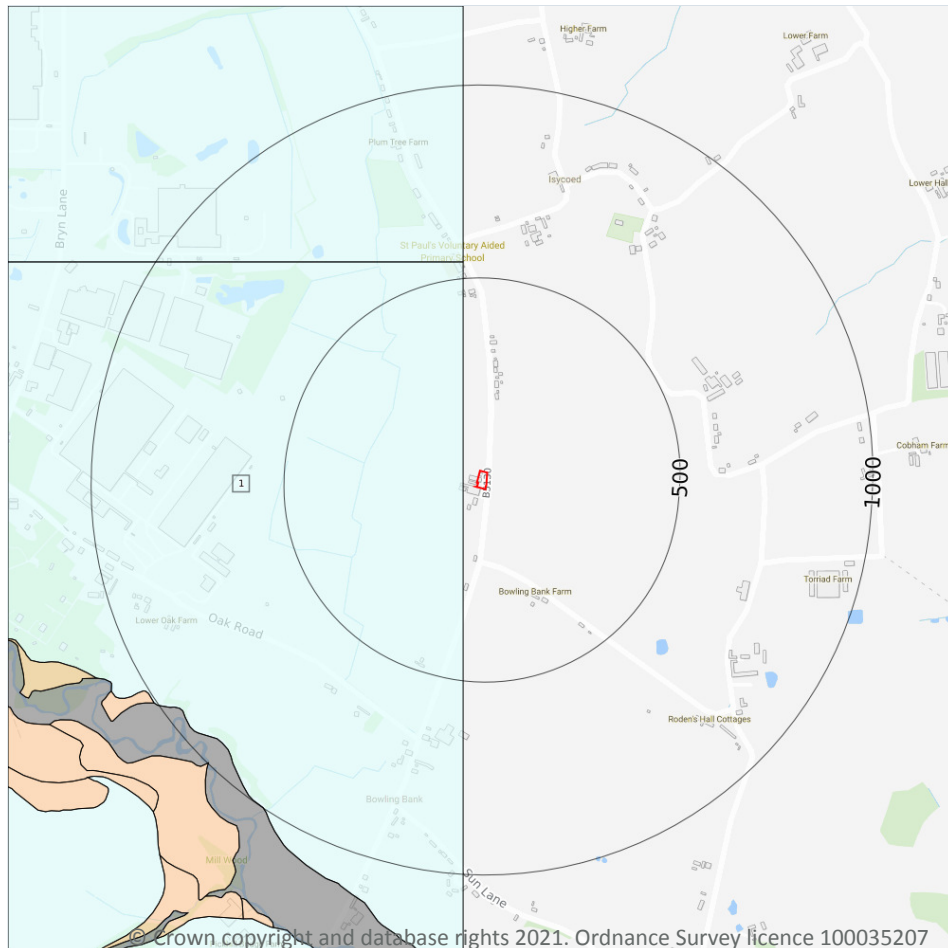
Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 64**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	497m W	LSGR-UNKNOWN	Landscaped Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

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

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 65**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	36m W	TILL-DMTN	Till - Diamicton	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

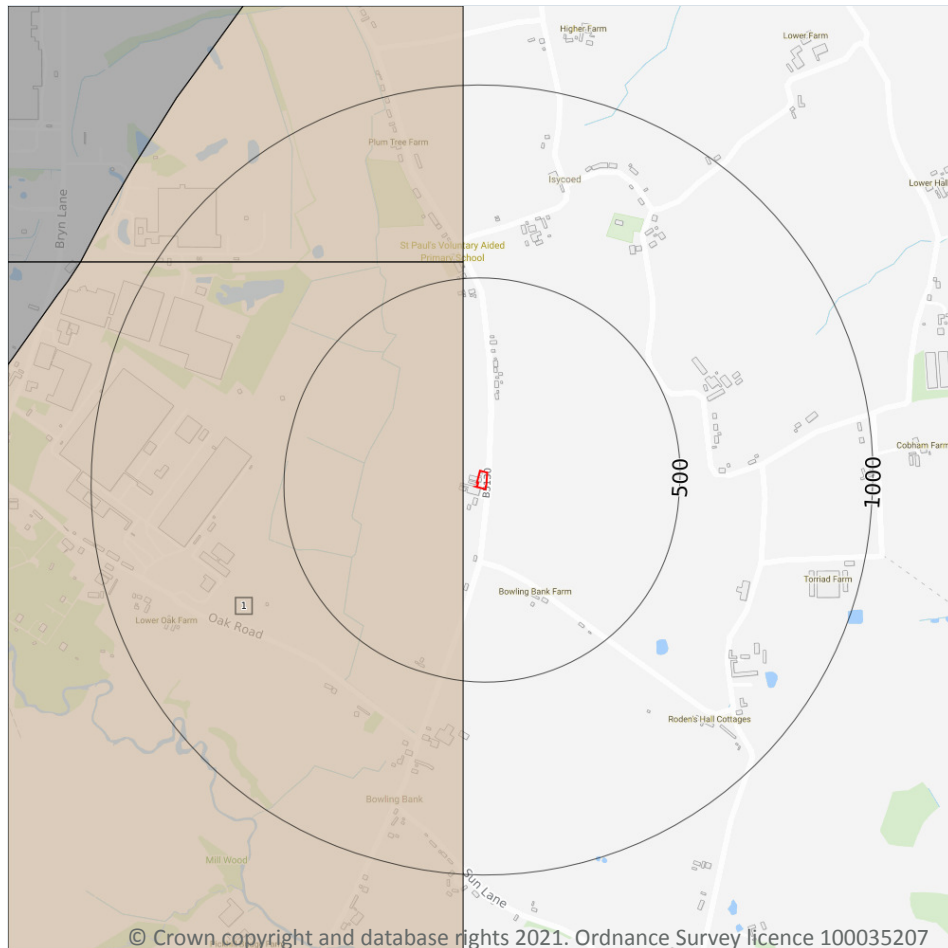
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

..... Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

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

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 67**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	36m W	KNSF-SDST	Kinnerton Sandstone Formation - Sandstone	Early Triassic Epoch

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

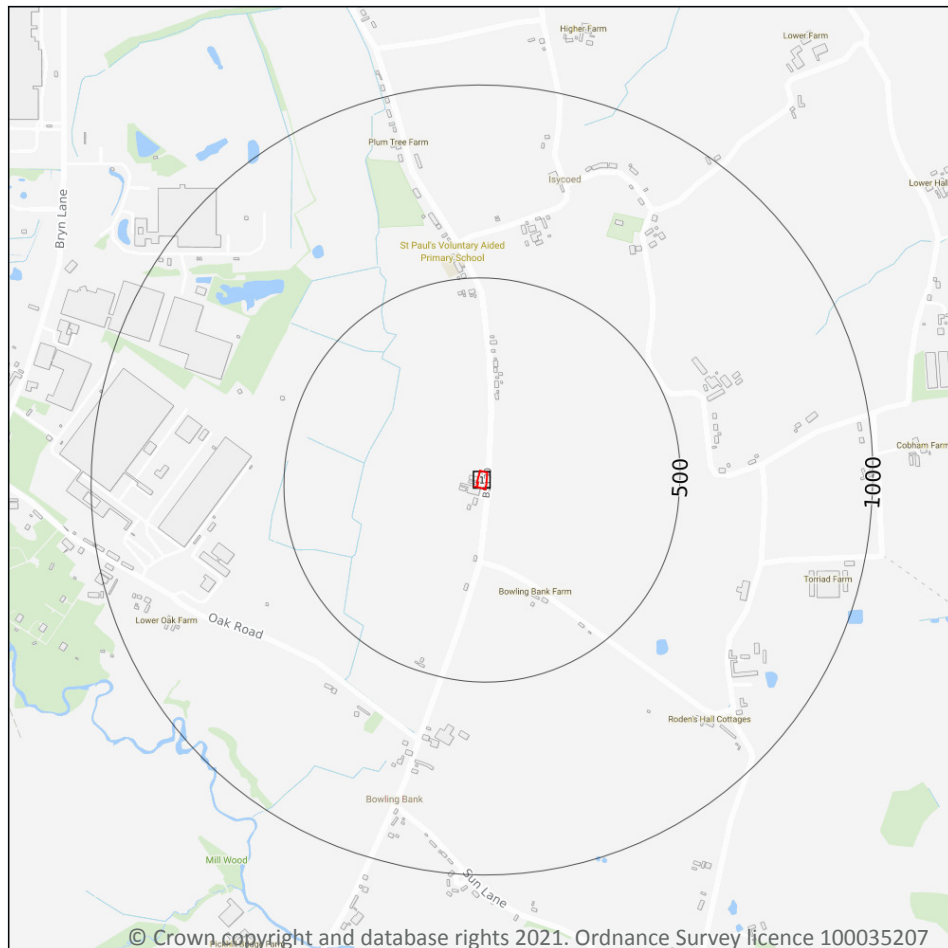
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme. Where 50k data is not available, this area has been filled in with 625k scale data.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 69**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	EW122_nantwich_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)

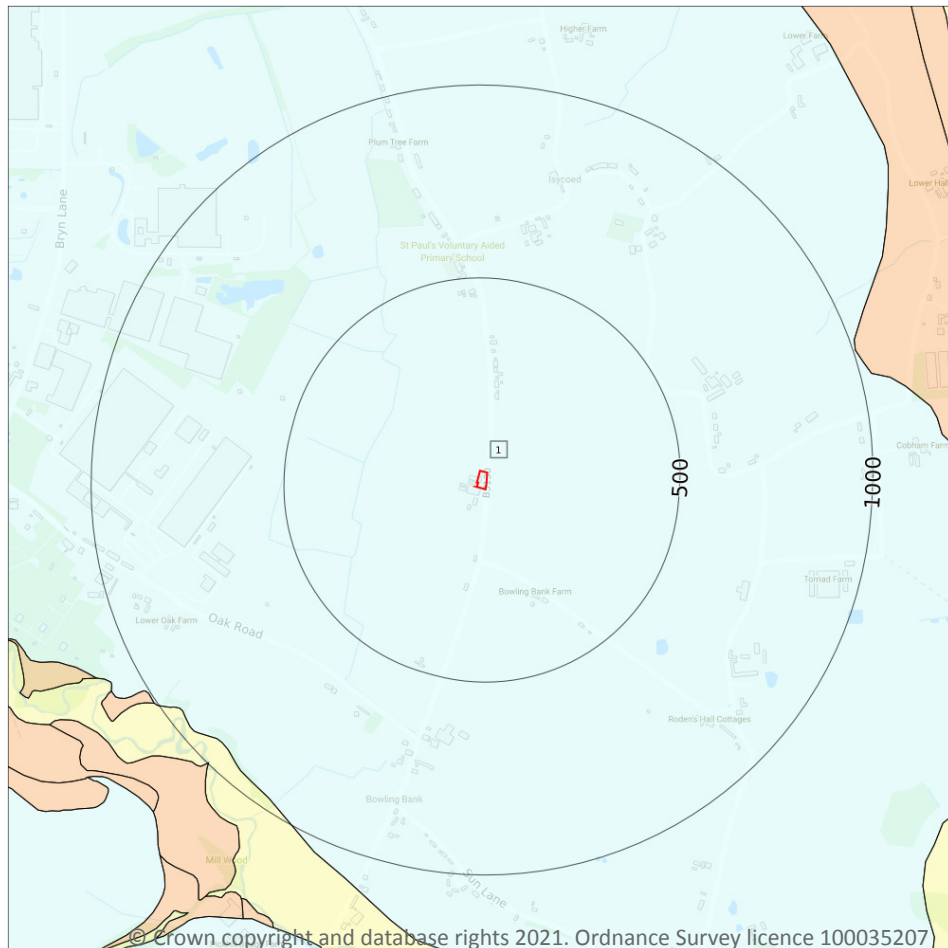
Records within 50m

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

1

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 71**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVANSIAN	DIAMICTON

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	Low
36m W	Mixed	High	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)

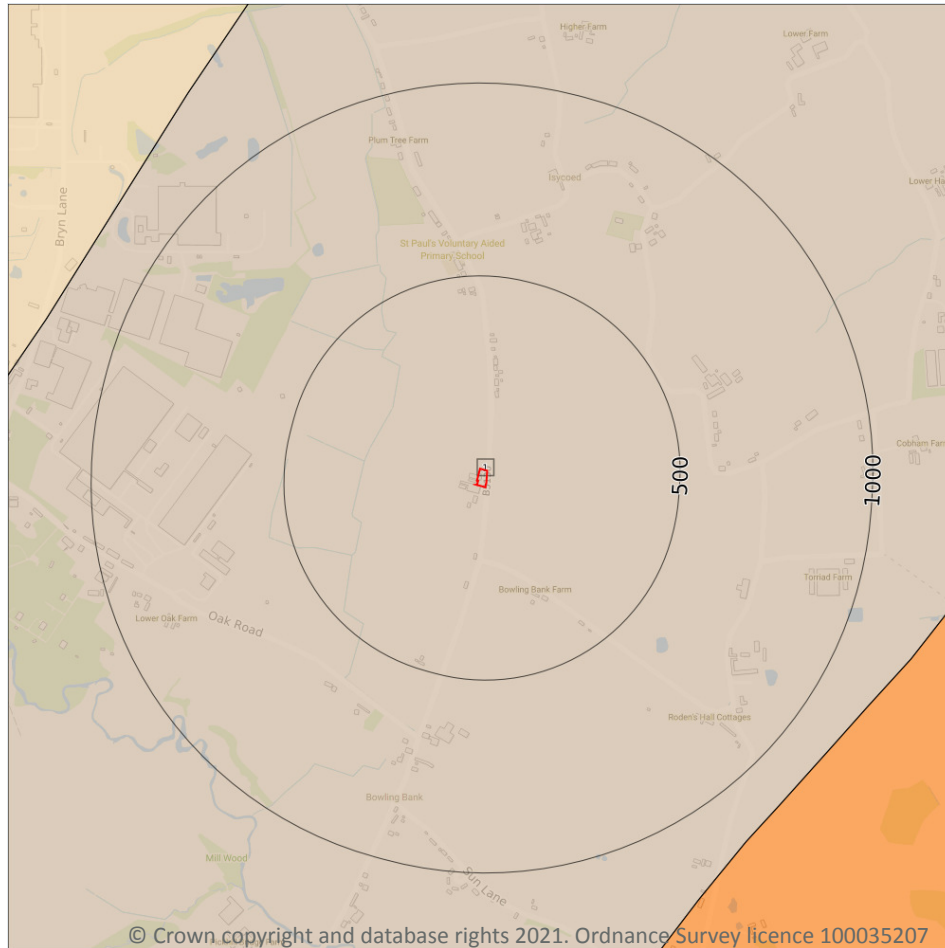
Records within 50m**0**

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 73**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	KNSF-SDST	KINNERTON SANDSTONE FORMATION - SANDSTONE	-

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock 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 bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Intergranular	High	High
36m SW	Intergranular	High	High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

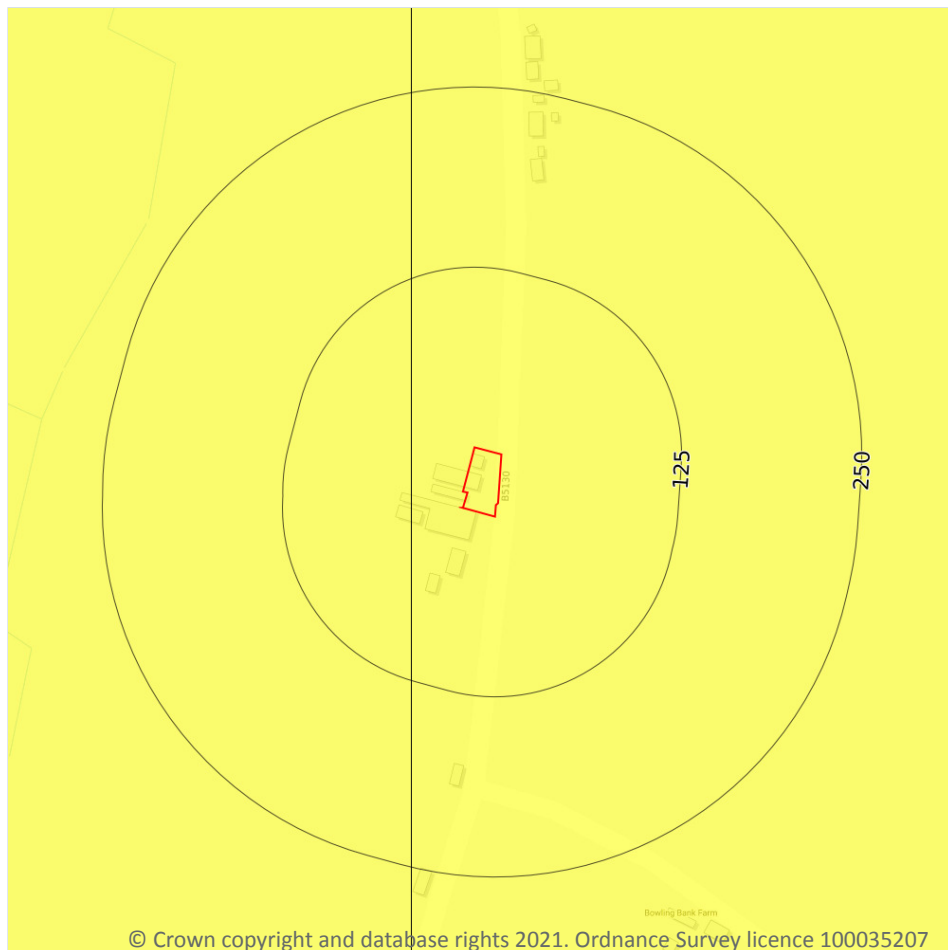
0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

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

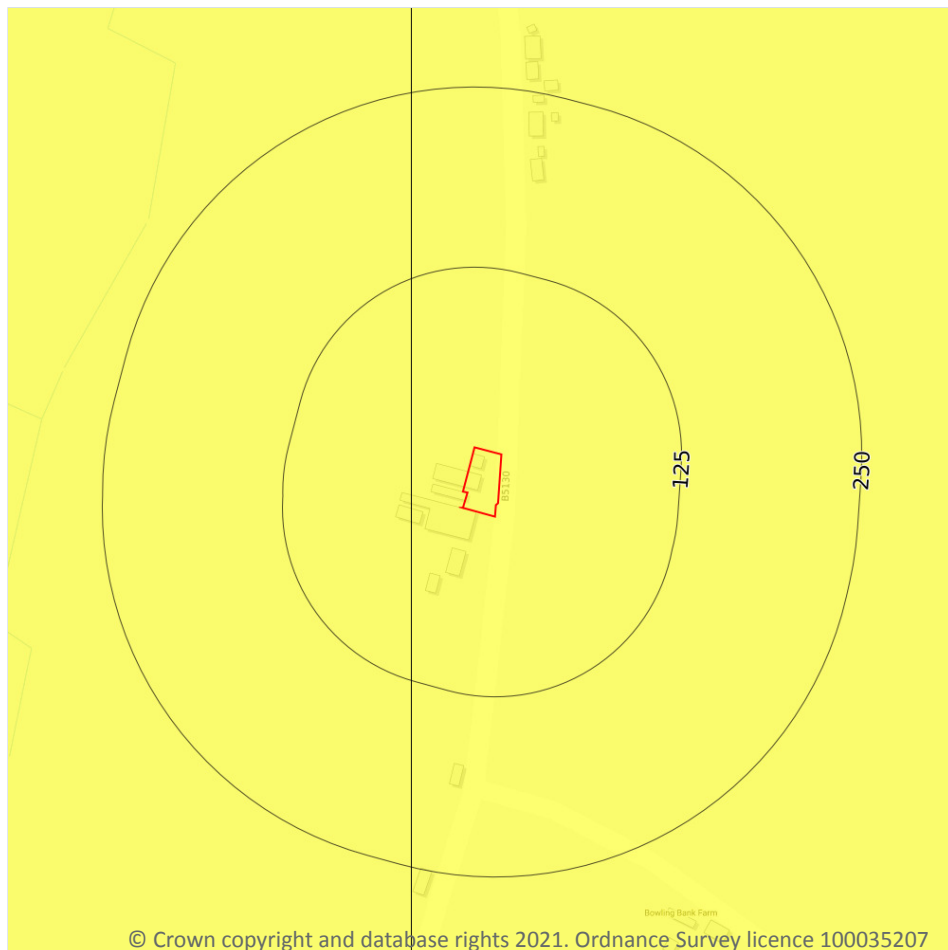
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 76**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.
36m W	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

2

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 77**

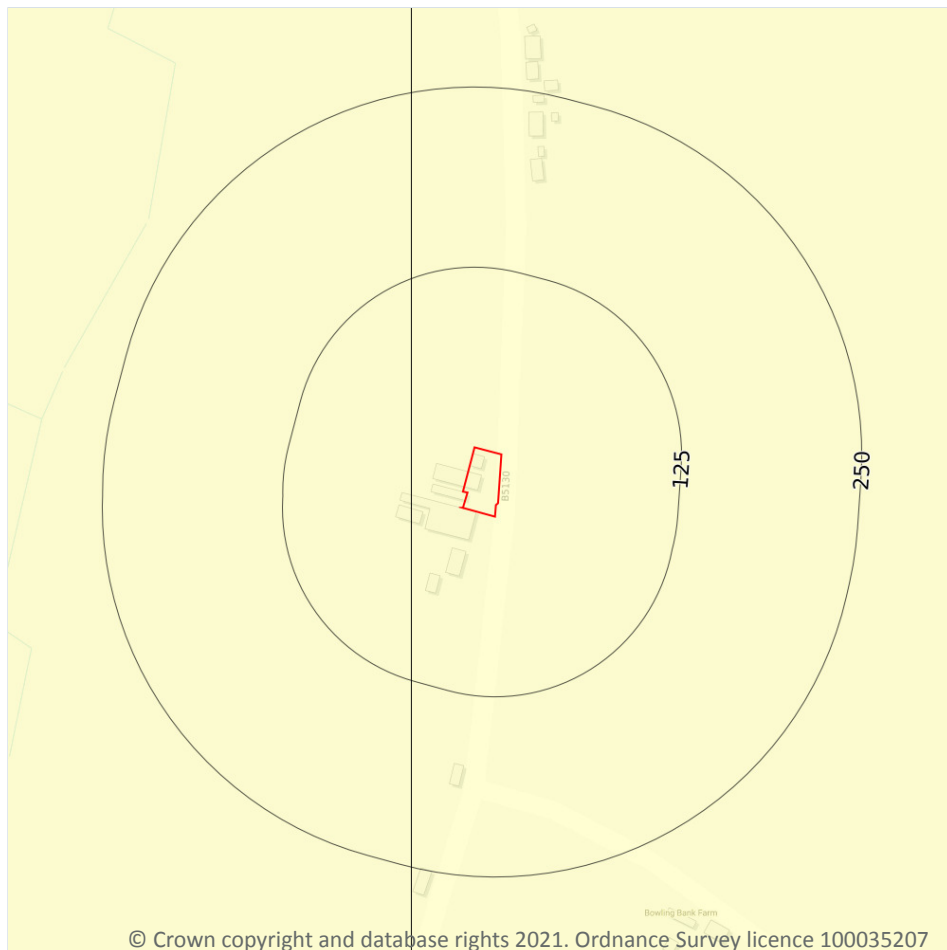
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
36m W	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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

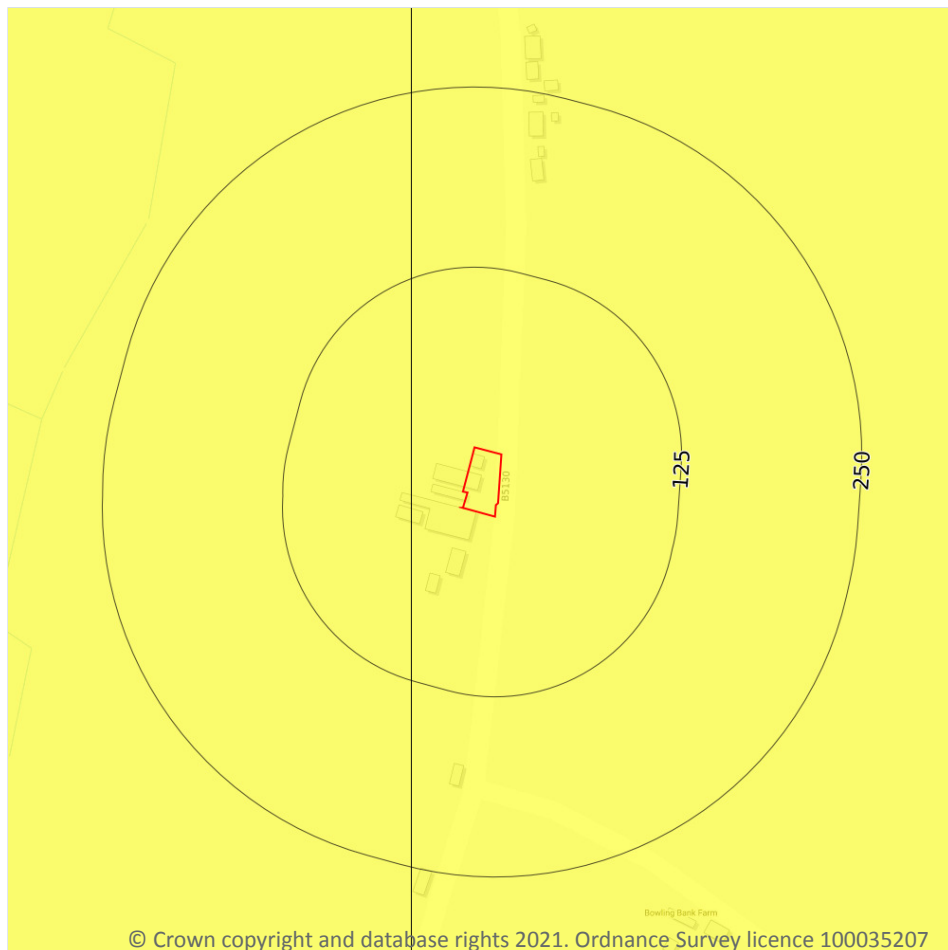
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 79**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
36m W	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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.

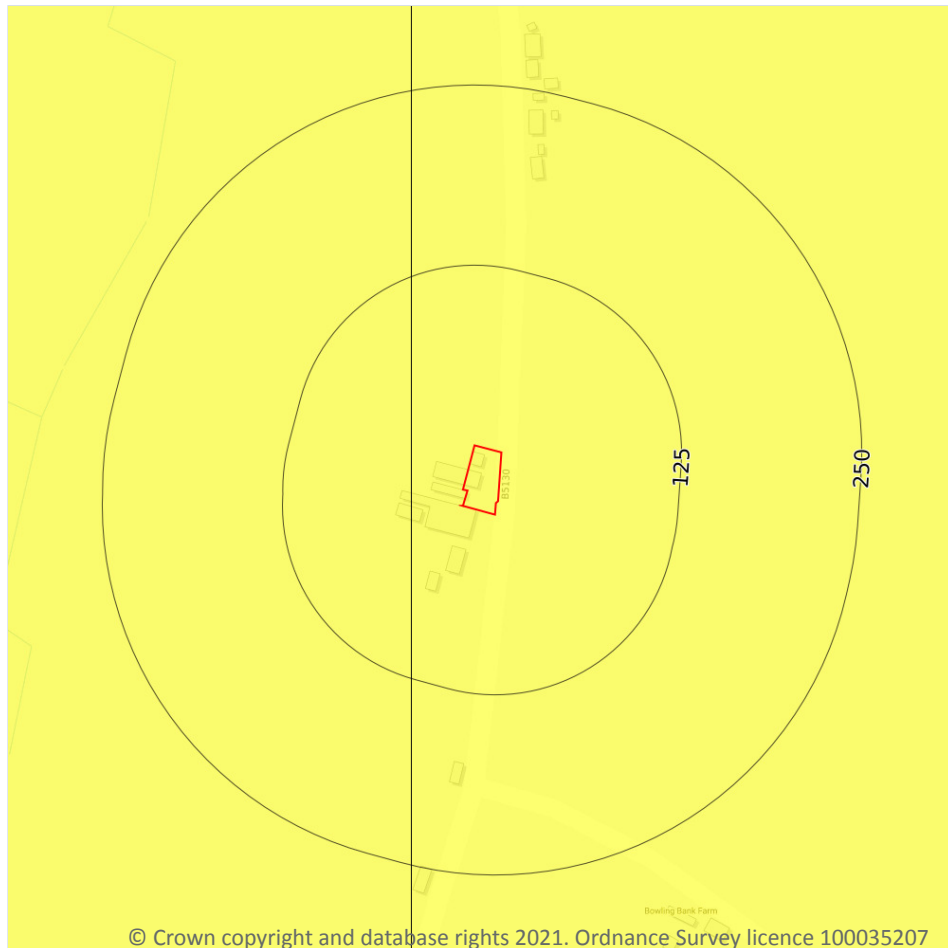
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 80**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
36m W	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



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

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

2

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 81**

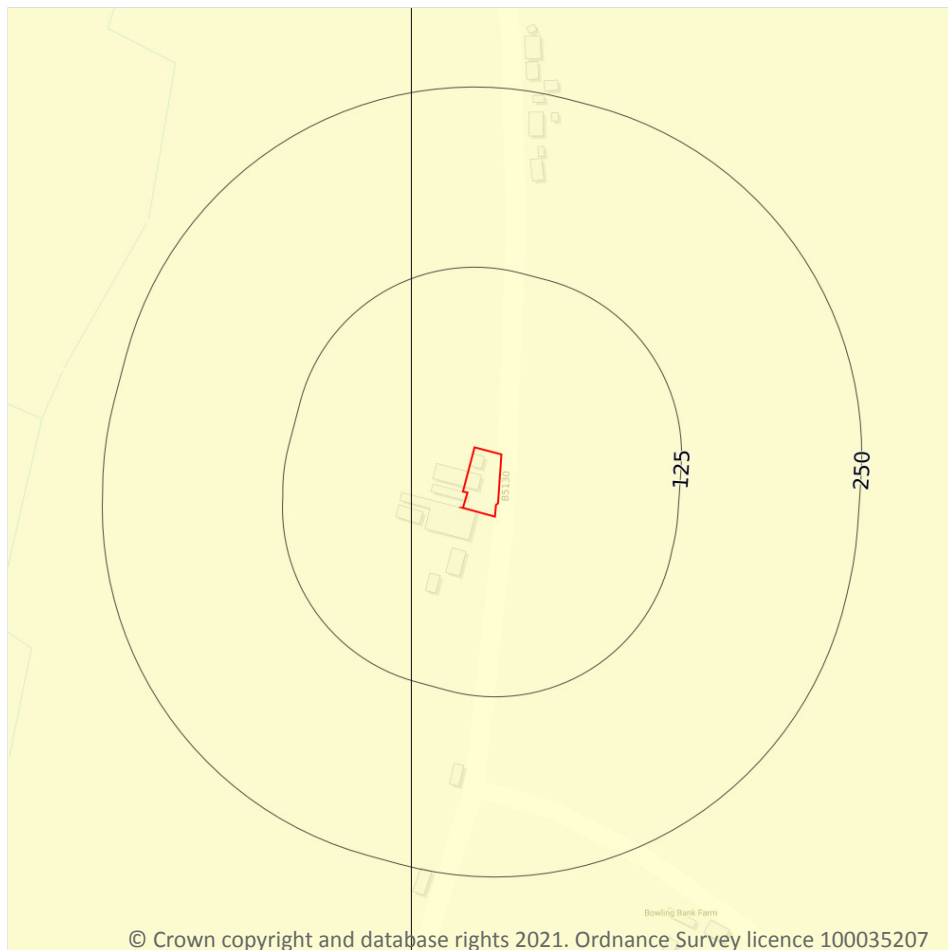
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
36m W	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

2

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 83**

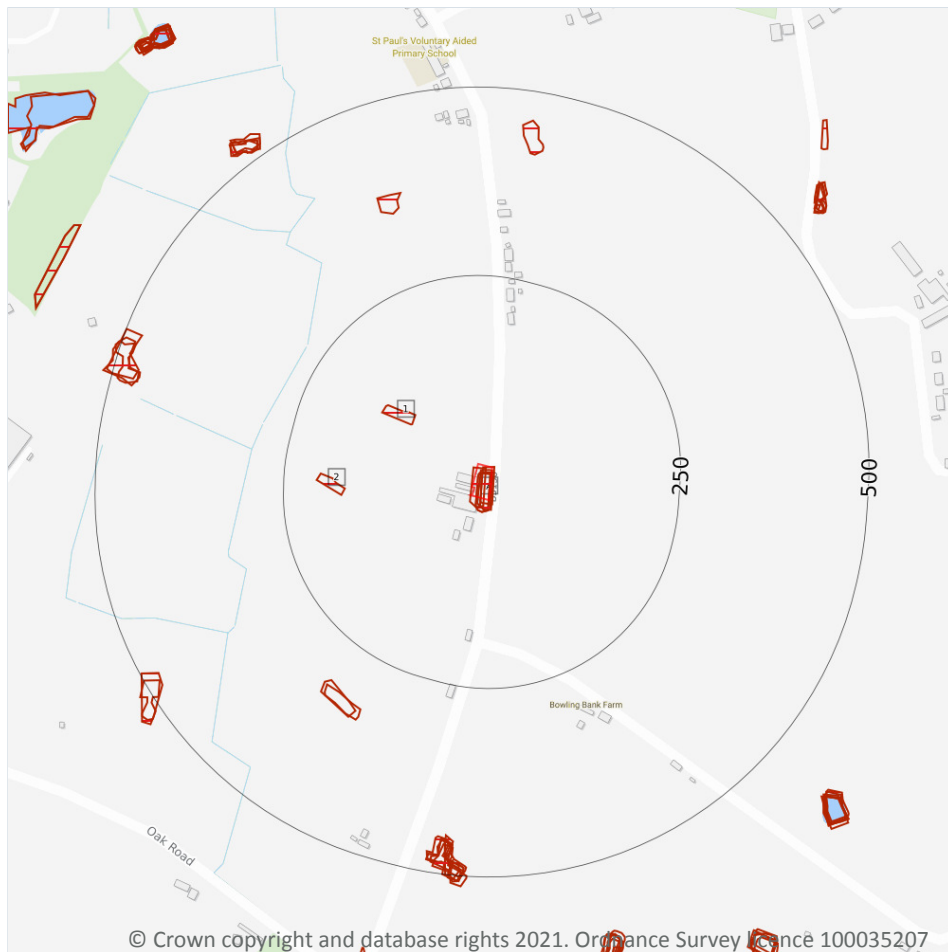
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
36m W	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Historical Mineral Planning Areas
- Mining Cavities
- Non Coal Mining
- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

BritPits (an abbreviation of British Pits) is a database maintained by the British Geological Survey of currently active and closed surface and underground mineral workings. Details of major mineral handling sites, such as wharfs and rail depots are also held in the database.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

8

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 85**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Pond	1913	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1897	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1900	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1949	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1914	1:10560
A	On site	Pond	1872	1:10560
1	102m NW	Ponds	1872	1:10560
2	169m W	Ponds	1872	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

18.8 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.9 Coal mining

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.



18.10 Brine areas

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

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

18.11 Gypsum areas

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

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

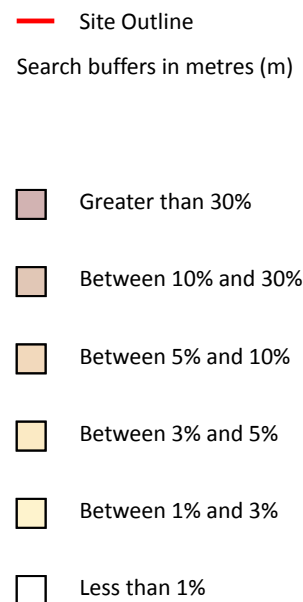
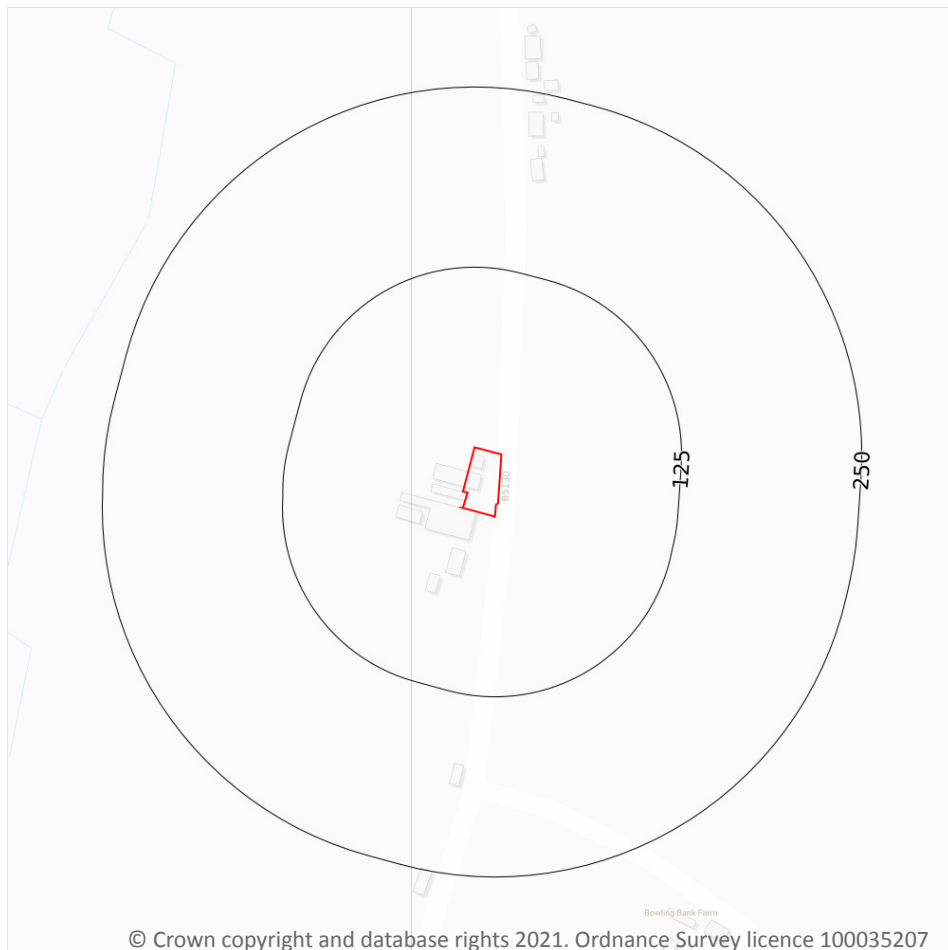
18.13 Clay mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

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

19 Radon



19.1 Radon

Records on site

1

Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level. This data is the highest resolution radon dataset available for the UK and is produced to a 75m level of accuracy to allow for geological data accuracy and a 'residential property' buffer. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain. The data was derived from both geological assessments and long term measurements of radon in more than 479,000 households.

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 89**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and Public Health England.



20 Soil chemistry

20.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

4

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 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	30 - 45 mg/kg
36m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
36m SW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
41m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21 Railway infrastructure and projects

21.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

21.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

21.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m	0
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Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

21.7 Railways

Records within 250m	0
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Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

21.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m	0
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The Crossrail railway project links 41 stations over 100 kilometres from Reading and Heathrow in the west, through underground sections in central London, to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.9 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m	0
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Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.10 HS2

Records within 500m	0
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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>.

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