

8 Surface water flooding



8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on **page 103**

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.

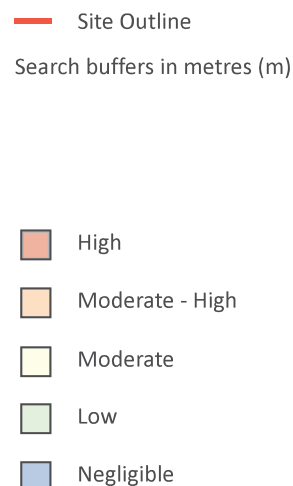
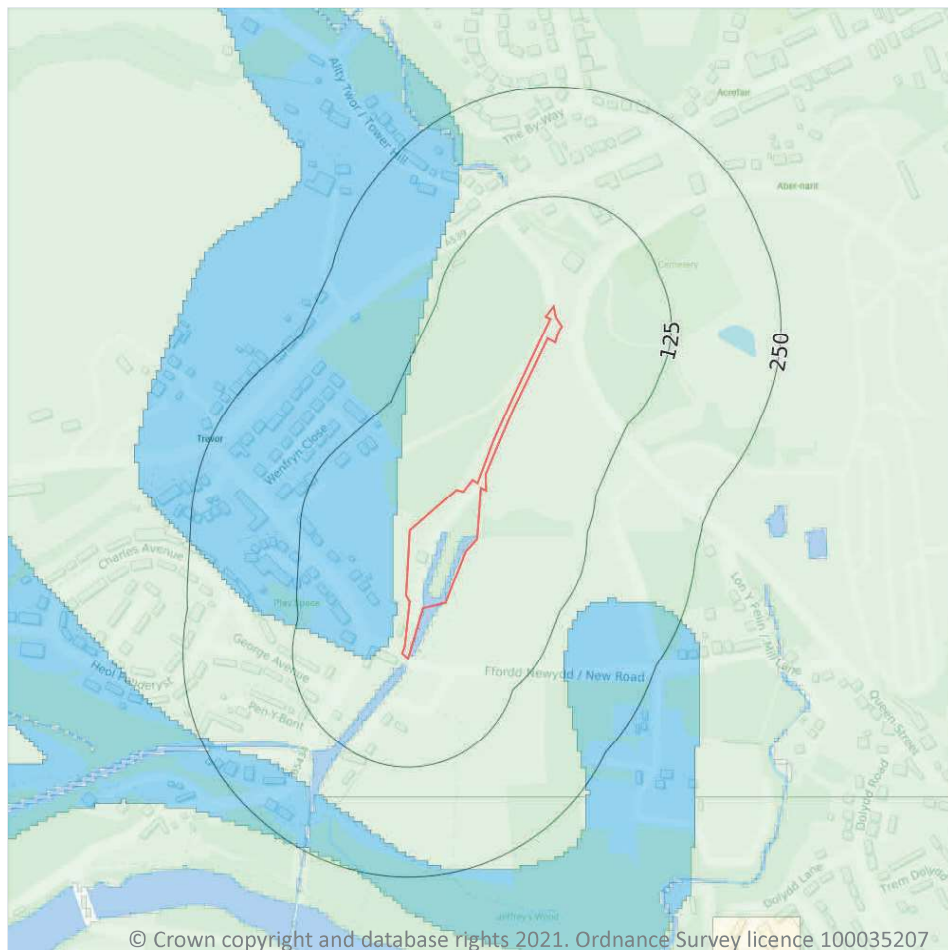
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

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 0.1m and 0.3m

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

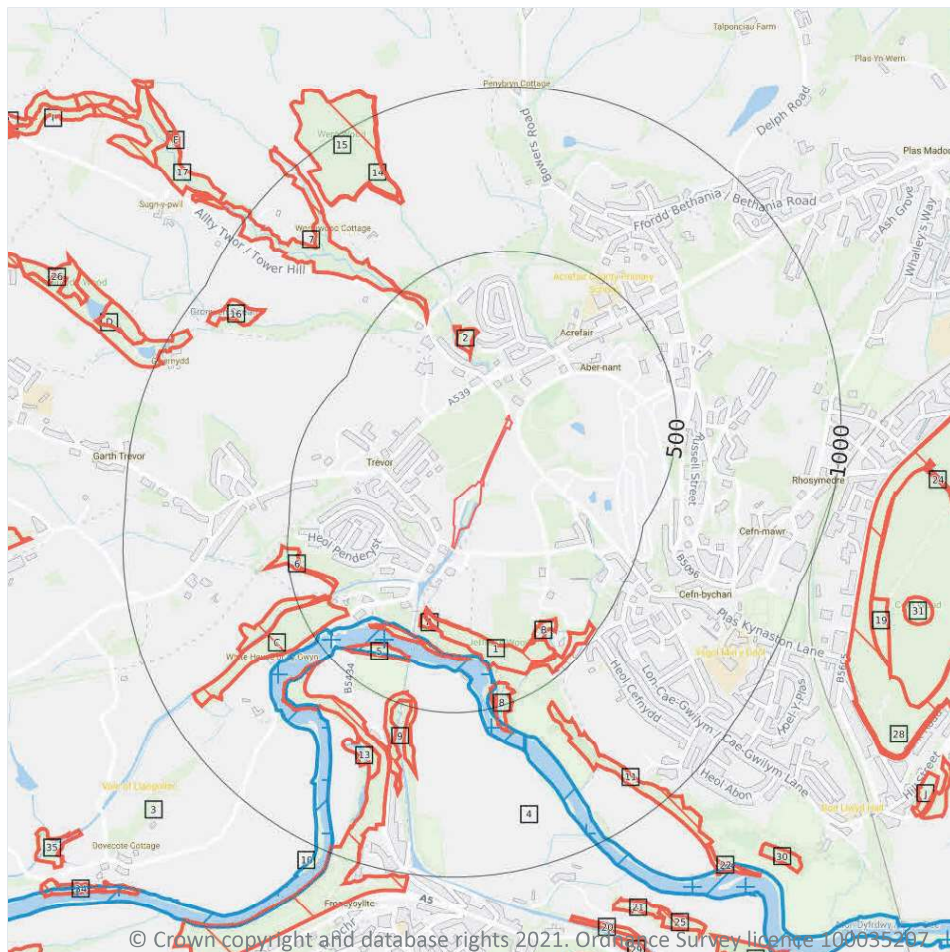
Low

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 105**

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

2

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 106**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
3	290m SW	Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee)	Natural Resources Wales



ID	Location	Name	Data source
12	608m S	Afon Dyfrdwy (River Dee)	Natural Resources Wales

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	1
-----------------------------	----------

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 106**

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
4	290m SW	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

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**93**

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 106**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
A	202m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
1	207m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
2	220m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
A	292m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
B	344m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
5	352m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
6	367m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
C	377m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
7	389m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
C	415m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
B	422m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
8	430m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
9	461m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
10	537m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
11	554m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
13	642m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
14	726m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
15	745m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
16	807m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
D	942m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
D	1060m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
17	1094m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
18	1131m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
19	1175m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
20	1177m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
21	1180m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
22	1185m SE	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
23	1241m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
24	1258m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
25	1261m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1275m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
26	1275m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
27	1282m W	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1286m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
28	1286m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
29	1286m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
F	1289m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
F	1292m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
30	1303m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
31	1313m SE	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
E	1314m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
E	1329m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1350m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1355m W	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1366m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1371m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1383m W	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
34	1413m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
H	1415m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
35	1427m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1449m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1458m S	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1461m S	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
38	1468m E	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
E	1473m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
H	1476m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
39	1499m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
E	1504m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
E	1506m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1511m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
E	1537m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1539m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
I	1554m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1562m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
E	1576m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
E	1577m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
J	1581m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
I	1603m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
J	1607m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1617m S	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1618m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1625m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1672m SE	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1685m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
L	1703m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
L	1717m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1725m SW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
L	1728m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1732m W	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
M	1735m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
L	1735m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
47	1744m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1752m NW	Unknown	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
-	1800m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1821m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1831m E	Unknown	Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category
-	1872m NW	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1912m E	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
-	1934m SW	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
52	1943m SE	Unknown	Restored Ancient Woodland Site
-	1973m W	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1987m E	Unknown	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
-	1992m SE	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

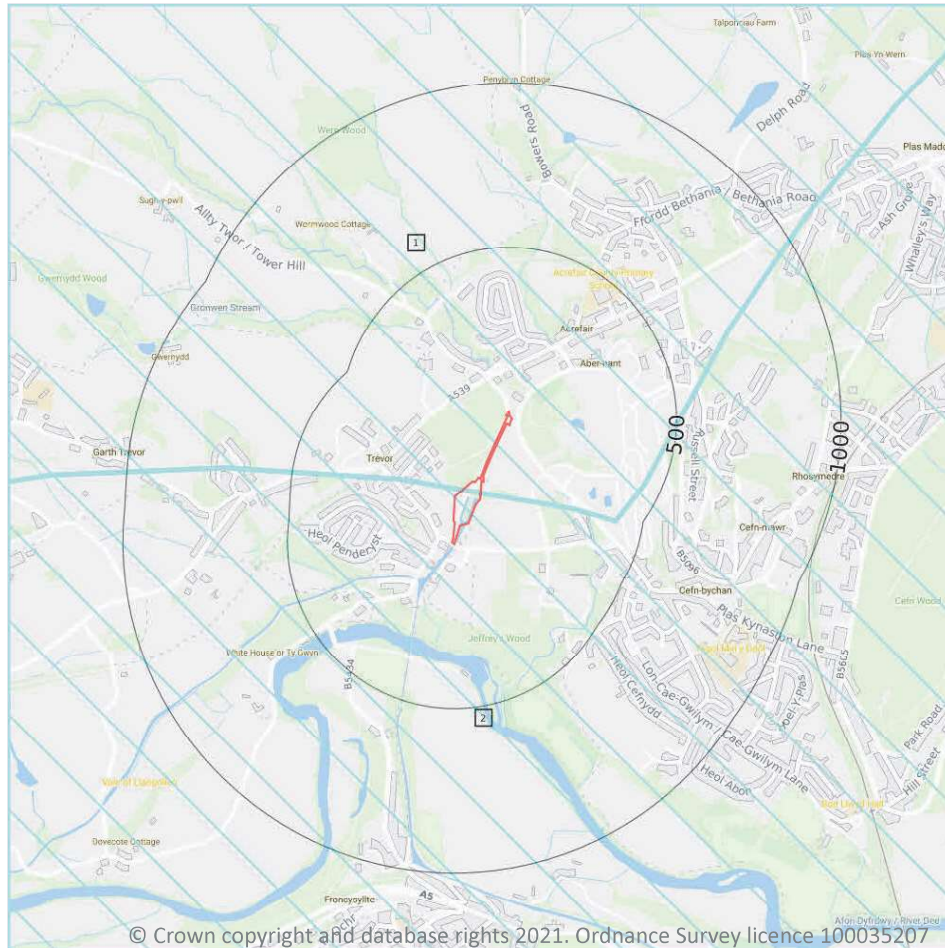
0

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

2

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

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 115**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Air pollution - Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 4000m². Combustion - General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion



ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
2	On site	Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons > 750m² & manure stores > 3500t) Combustion - General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion

This data is sourced from Natural England.

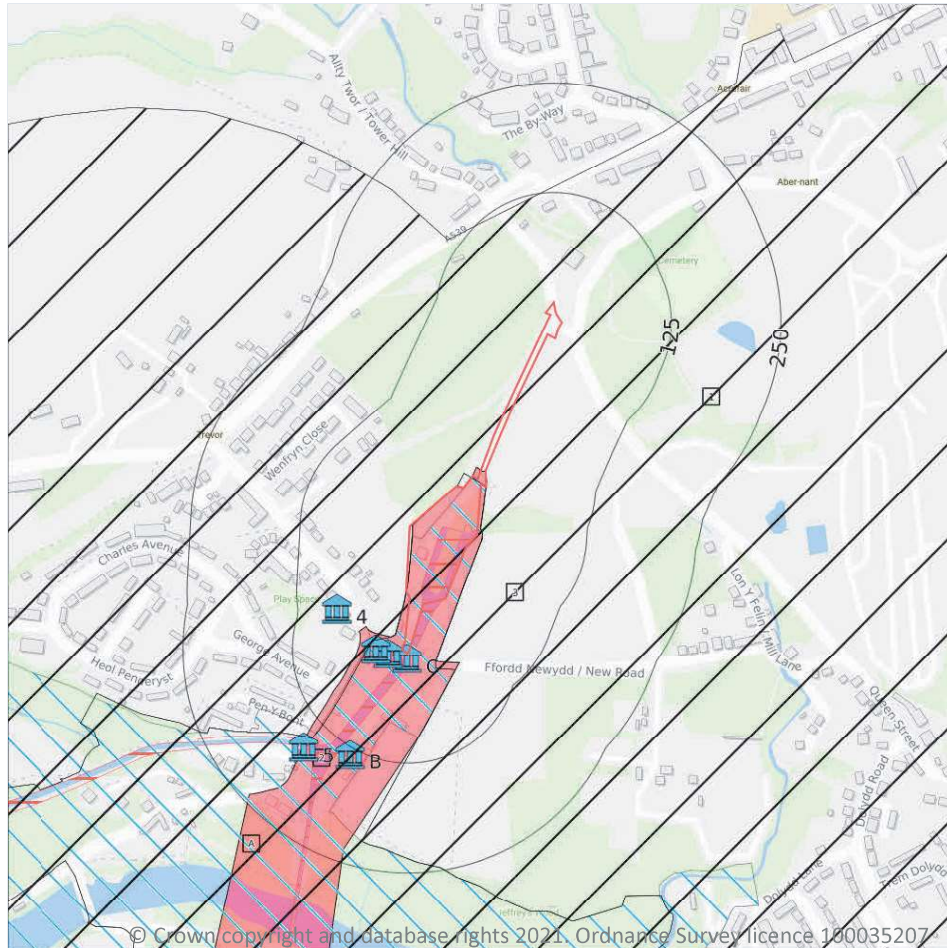
10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m	0
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Divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment, however, the size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest.

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

11 Visual and cultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Conservation areas - no data
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

4

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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 117**

ID	Location	Name	Data Source
1	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Buffer Zone	Historic England
3	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal Essential Setting	CADW
A	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	Historic England



ID	Location	Name	Data Source
A	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	CADW

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m	1
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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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 117**

ID	Location	NAME	Data Source
A	On site	BRYNIAU CLWYD A DYFFRYN DYFRDWY/CLWYDIAN RANGE AND DEE VALLEY	Natural Resources Wales

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m	0
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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	6
----------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 117**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
C	5m S	Bridge Next To Telford Inn, Situated Near The Terminus Of The Ellesmere Canal (Renamed Llangollen Canal, 1963) Where It Bifurcates Into Two Dock Areas	II	19966	11/06/1998
C	16m W	New Road (House Next To Telford Inn), Situated Next To Telford Inn	II	19967	11/06/1998
C	29m W	Telford Inn, Situated At The Junction Of Station Road And New Road, Set Back From, And At Right Angles To The Ellesmere Canal	II	1306	24/11/1983
4	81m W	Bryn Seion Presbyterian Chapel, Situated In Centre Of Village And In Prominent Position Parallel To Road And Facing Downhill	II	19968	11/06/1998
B	132m SW	Pair Of Docks On E Side Of Trevor Basin, Excluding Modern Workshop Superstructure And Swing Bridge., On E Side Of Trevor Basin, Opposite Rhos-Y-Coed Bridge	II	87547	01/10/2007
5	159m SW	Bridge No 31, Situated At A Point Where The Llangollen Feeder Branches Off From The Ellesmere Canal (Renamed Llangollen Canal, 1963) Near Centre Of Village	II	19969	11/06/1998

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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 117**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
B	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct	WREXHAM	1998-07-06

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



11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 117**

ID	Location	Ancient monument name	Reference number
2	On site	Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal	3128

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

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

6

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 121**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
4	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
7	97m E	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land

ID	Location	Classification	Description
8	105m SW	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
9	140m W	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land
13	246m SW	Grade 4	Poor 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

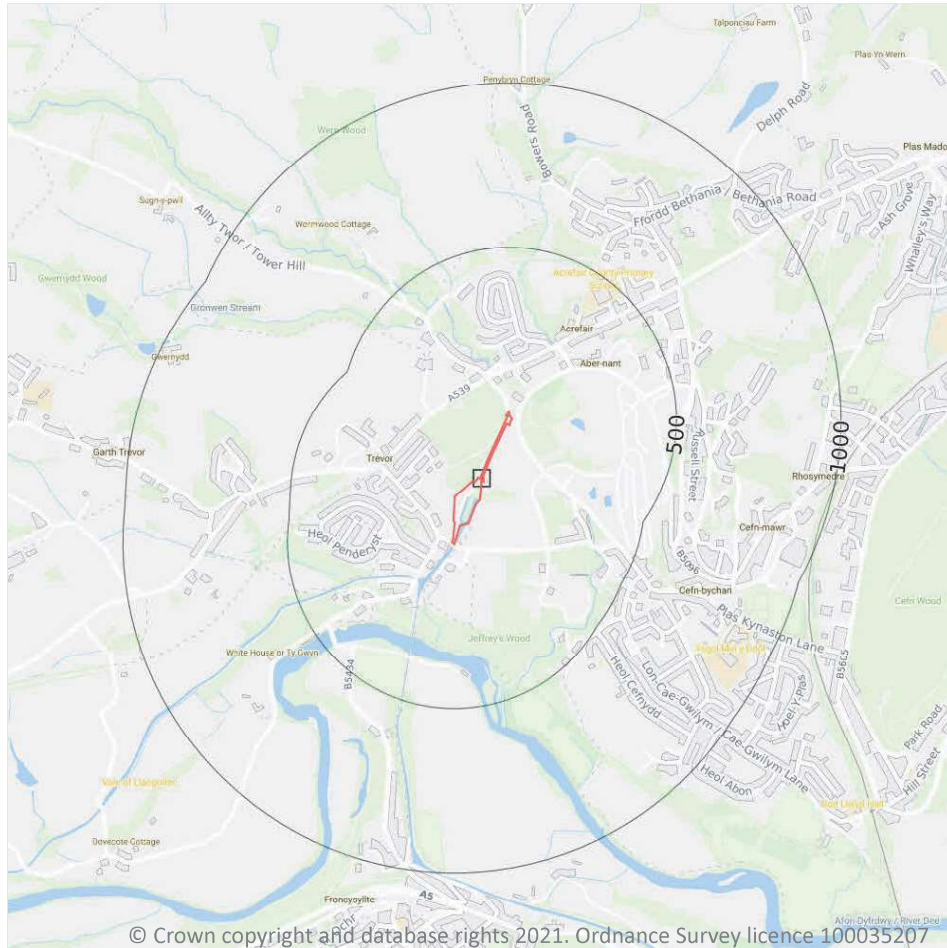
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Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 125**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

