

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
3	On site	<p>All applications - All Planning Applications (Except Householder) Outside Or Extending Outside Existing Settlements/urban Areas Affecting Greenspace, Farmland, Semi Natural Habitats Or Landscape Features Such As Trees, Hedges, Streams, Rural Buildings/structures</p> <p>Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals</p> <p>Wind and Solar - Solar schemes with footprint &gt; 0.5ha, all wind turbines</p> <p>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Rural non-residential - Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is &gt; 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or footprint exceeds 0.2ha</p> <p>Residential - Residential development of 10 units or more.</p> <p>Rural residential - Any residential development of 10 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.</p> <p>Air pollution - Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons/manure stores).</p> <p>Combustion - All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Waste - Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management</p> <p>Composting - Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream (NB this does not include discharges to mains sewer which are unlikely to pose a risk at this location).</p> <p>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is &gt; 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or any development needing its own water supply</p> <p>Notes: For new residential development in this area financial contributions are required to mitigate increased recreational disturbance on coastal SPAs and Ramsar Sites. Check with Local Planning Authority.</p>

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

17

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 66**

ID: 8  
 Location: 252m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: S.15 Northbourne Fen Fields  
 Broad habitat: Fen, Marsh And Swamp - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering



**Reportable features:**

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

**ID:** B  
**Location:** 494m NE  
**SSSI name:** Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
**Unit name:** S.15. Sholden Mr Steed  
**Broad habitat:** Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
**Condition:** Favourable  
**Reportable features:**

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

**ID:** A  
**Location:** 667m NW  
**SSSI name:** Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
**Unit name:** Northbourne Fen (Unimproved)  
**Broad habitat:** Fen, Marsh And Swamp - Lowland  
**Condition:** Unfavourable - Recovering  
**Reportable features:**

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: 13  
 Location: 1163m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Fish Ponds  
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Favourable	21/10/2010

ID: 14  
 Location: 1200m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: How Bridge South  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: 17  
 Location: 1563m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Mr Leads Land, Finglesham  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: -  
 Location: 1605m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: S.15 - Foulmead Farm - Mr Steed  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: -  
 Location: 1784m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Mr Farrington's Land  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: 20  
 Location: 1786m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: South Of Ham Fen Nature Reserve  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: -  
 Location: 1802m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: The Adelaide  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Declining  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: 22  
 Location: 1814m NE  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Mr Mount's Land, S Of Mr Drew  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - No change  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012

ID: -  
 Location: 1832m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Dr Walter's Land  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - No change  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Unfavourable - No change	20/09/2012
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Unfavourable - No change	20/09/2012
Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable - No change	20/09/2012

ID: -  
 Location: 1850m NE  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Mr Drews Land, S Of Mr Husk  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - No change  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012

ID: -  
 Location: 1912m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: S Hacklinge Village  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Unfavourable - Recovering	20/09/2012
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Unfavourable - Recovering	20/09/2012
Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable - Recovering	20/09/2012

ID: -  
 Location: 1921m N  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: S.15 Lydden Valley - Betteshanger Farm  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

ID: -  
 Location: 1948m NE  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Mr Mount's Land, S Of Mr Drew  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - No change  
 Reportable features:

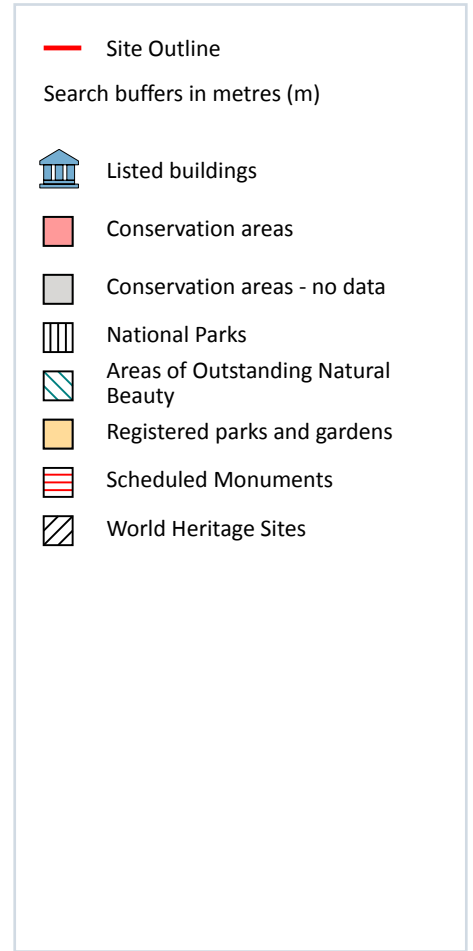
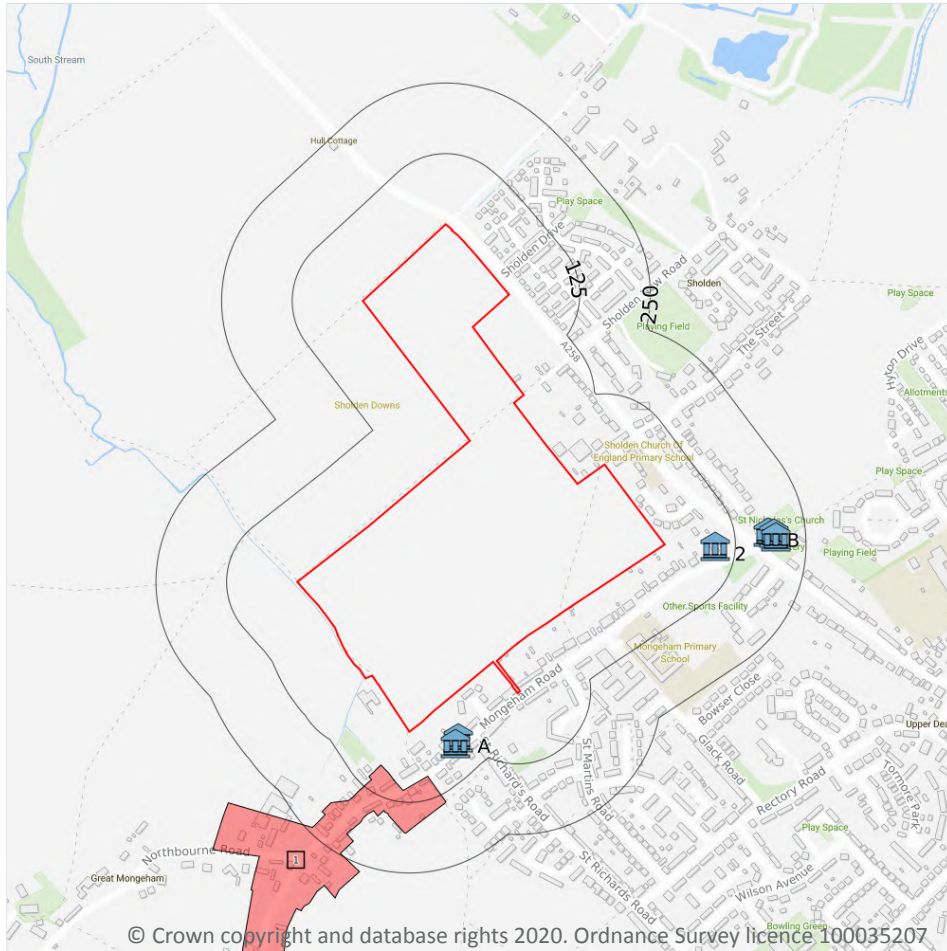
Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012
Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable - No change	01/11/2012

ID: -  
 Location: 1976m NW  
 SSSI name: Sandwich Bay to Hacklinge Marshes  
 Unit name: Betteshanger Farms  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Ditches	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Libellula fulva, Scarce Chaser	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Not Recorded	01/01/1900

*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

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 76**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
A	65m SE	110, Mongeham Road, Great Mongeham, Dover, Kent, CT14	II	1254092	14/02/1989
A	68m SE	112, Mongeham Road, Great Mongeham, Dover, Kent, CT14	II	1261480	14/02/1989
2	90m E	Sholden Hall, Sholden, Dover, Kent, CT14	II	1264296	25/01/1978
B	184m E	Church Of St Nicholas, Sholden, Dover, Kent, CT14	II*	1237584	11/10/1963
B	195m E	Tomb Chest And Vault And Headstone About 2 And 5 Metres North Of Church Of St Nicholas, Sholden, Dover, Kent, CT14	II	1264004	24/03/1987

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
B	197m E	Tomb Chest And Headstone About 1+5 Metres East Of Church Of St Nicholas, Sholden, Dover, Kent, CT14	II	1237026	24/03/1987

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

## 11.5 Conservation Areas

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>1</b>
----------------------------	----------

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 76**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
1	78m SW	Great Mongeham - Mongeham Road, Dover	Dover	06/11/1970

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

## 11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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 English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.*

## 11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

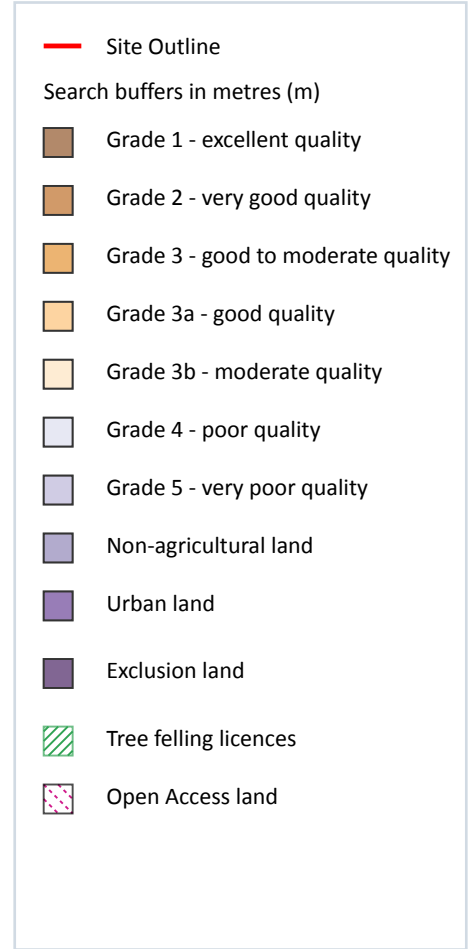
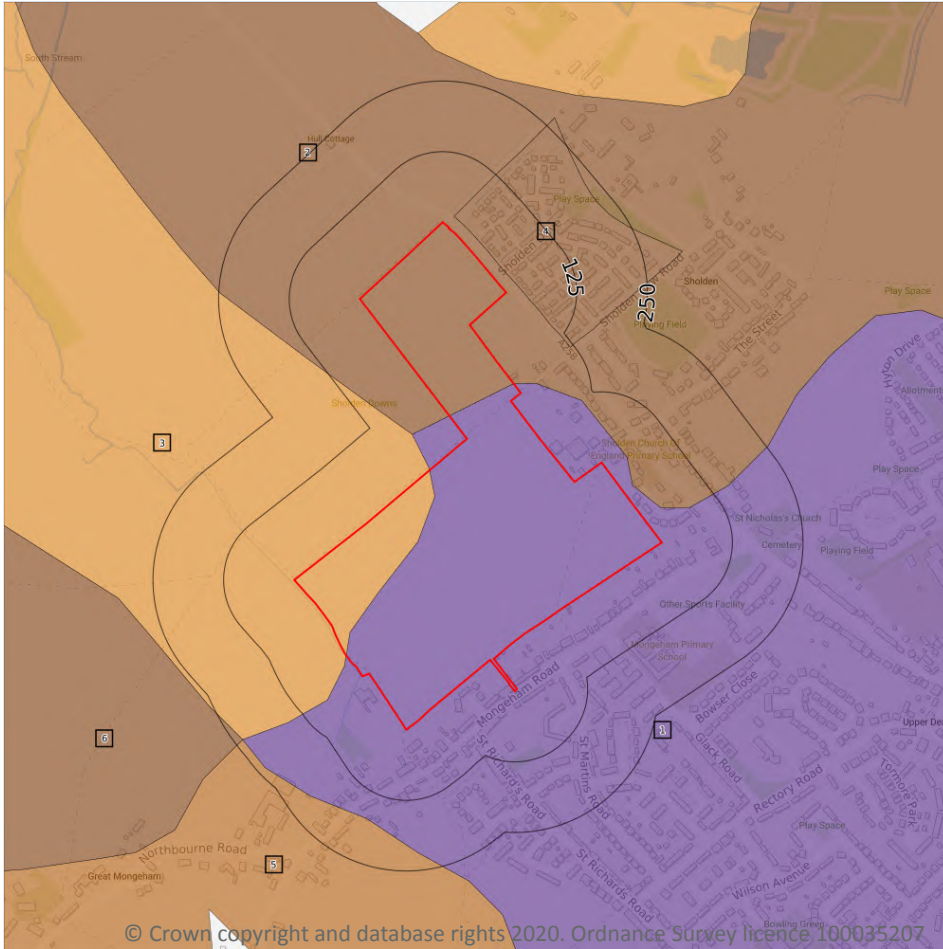
<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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 English Heritage, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.*



## 12 Agricultural designations



### 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 79**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	-
2	On site	Grade 1	Excellent quality agricultural land. Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.

ID	Location	Classification	Description
3	On site	Grade 3	<b>Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.</b>
4	21m NE	Grade 1	Excellent quality agricultural land. Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.
5	172m SW	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
6	236m SW	Grade 1	Excellent quality agricultural land. Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*



## 12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

0

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

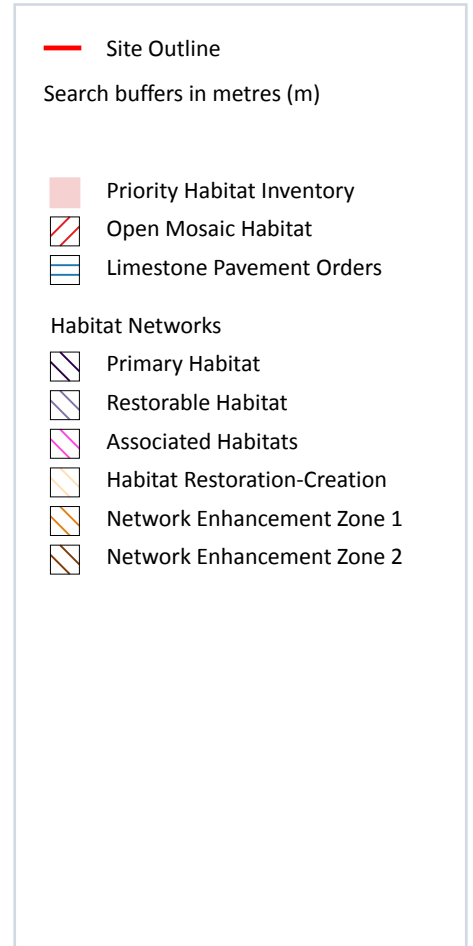
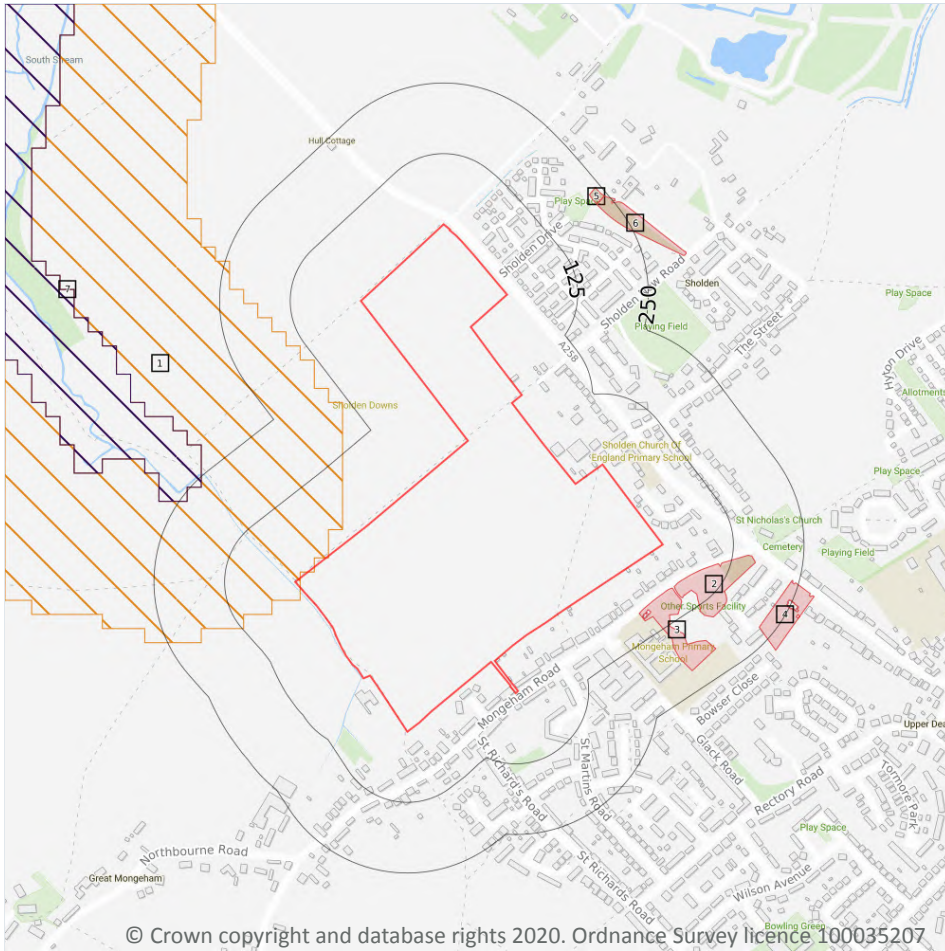
0

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

5

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 82**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
2	71m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	72m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	224m SE	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
5	224m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
6	225m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 13.2 Habitat Networks

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

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.

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 82**

ID	Location	Type	Habitat
1	On site	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified
7	236m NW	Primary Habitat	Lowland fens

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

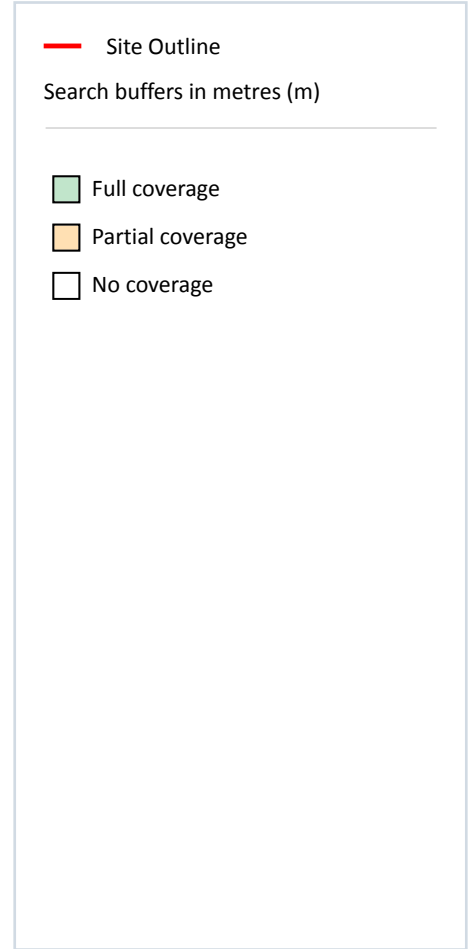
<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



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



### 14.1 10k Availability

#### Records within 500m

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 84**

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

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



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

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

Records within 500m

0

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

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



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

### 14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

### 14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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



## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock

### 14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

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

Records within 500m

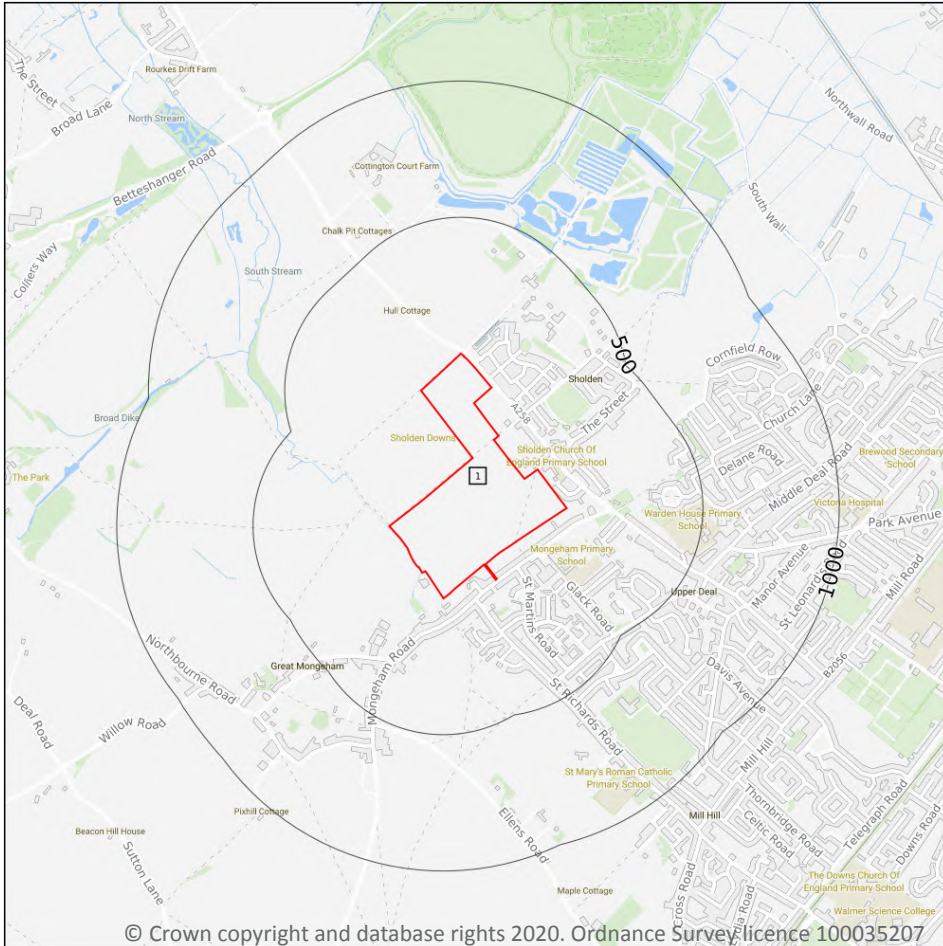
0

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

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



## 15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

### 15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 88**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	EW290_dover_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

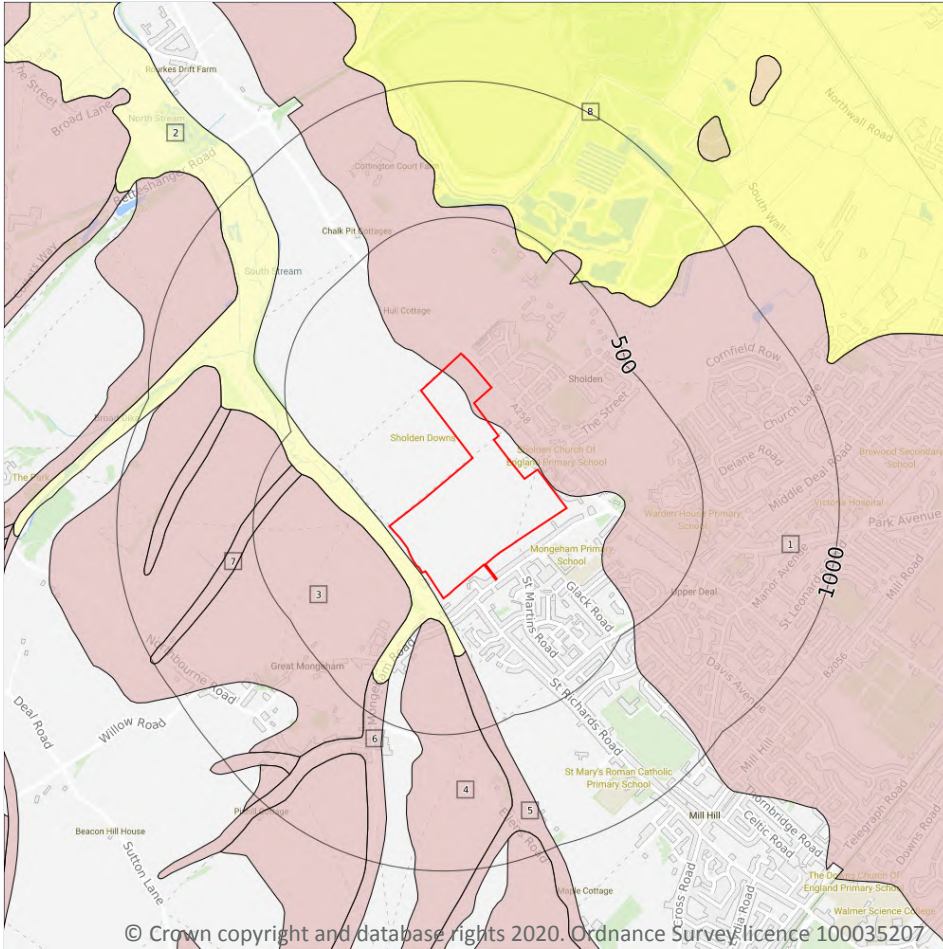
0

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

8

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 90**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	HEAD-XCZ	HEAD	CLAY AND SILT
2	6m SW	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
3	67m SW	HEAD-XCZ	HEAD	CLAY AND SILT
4	84m S	HEAD-XCZ	HEAD	CLAY AND SILT



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	210m SE	HEAD-XZV	HEAD	SILT AND GRAVEL
6	358m SW	HEAD-XZV	HEAD	SILT AND GRAVEL
7	373m NW	HEAD-XZV	HEAD	SILT AND GRAVEL
8	451m NE	TFD-XCZ	TIDAL FLAT DEPOSITS	CLAY AND SILT

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

## 15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>2</b>
---------------------------	----------

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
<b>On site</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Very Low</b>
6m SW	Intergranular	High	Very Low

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

## 15.6 Landslip (50k)

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

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)

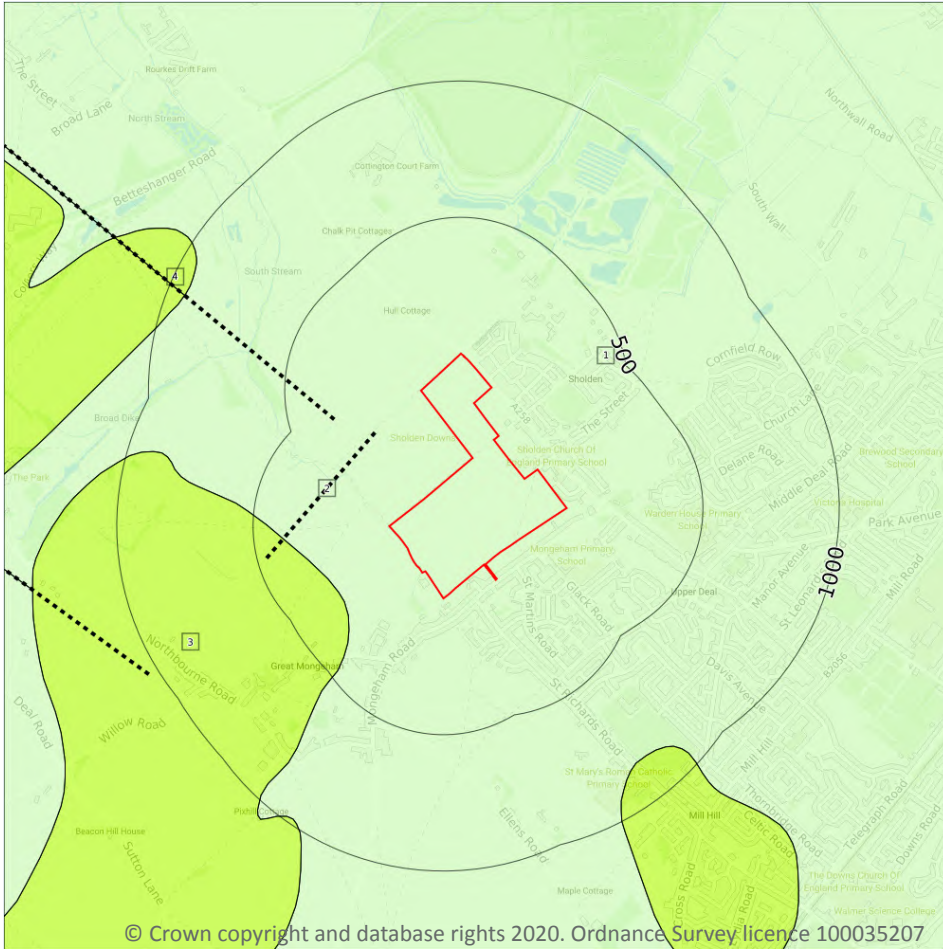
<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>0</b>
---------------------------	----------

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

2

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 92**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	SECK-CHLK	SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION - CHALK	CONIACIAN
3	294m SW	MACK-CHLK	MARGATE CHALK MEMBER - CHALK	SANTONIAN

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





## 15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

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	Fracture	Very High	Very High

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

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

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

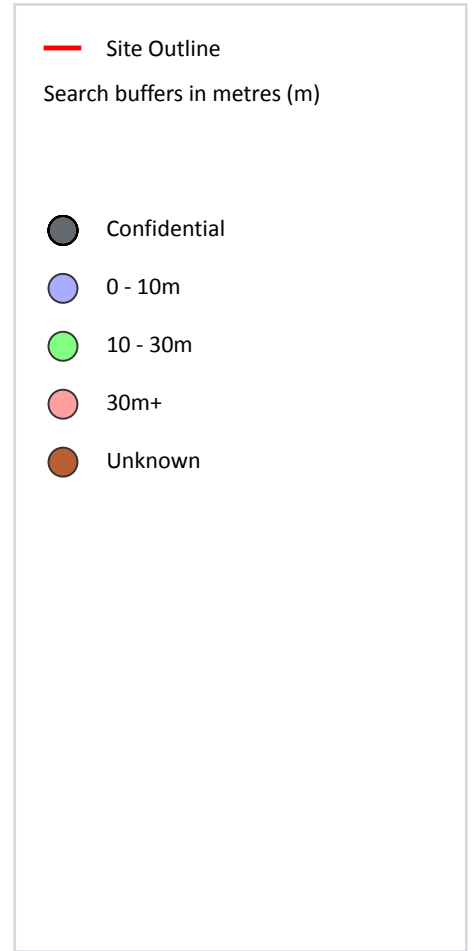
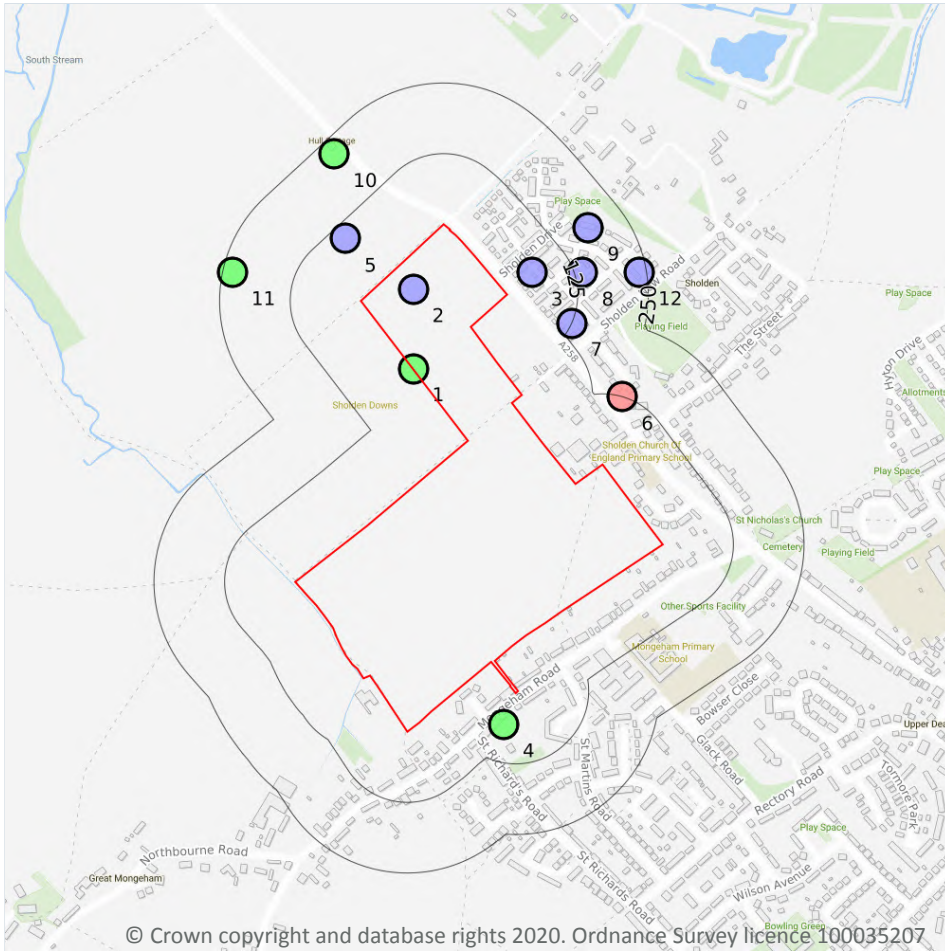
Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 92**

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	222m SW	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
4	336m W	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown

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

## 16 Boreholes



### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

12

The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep. Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 94**

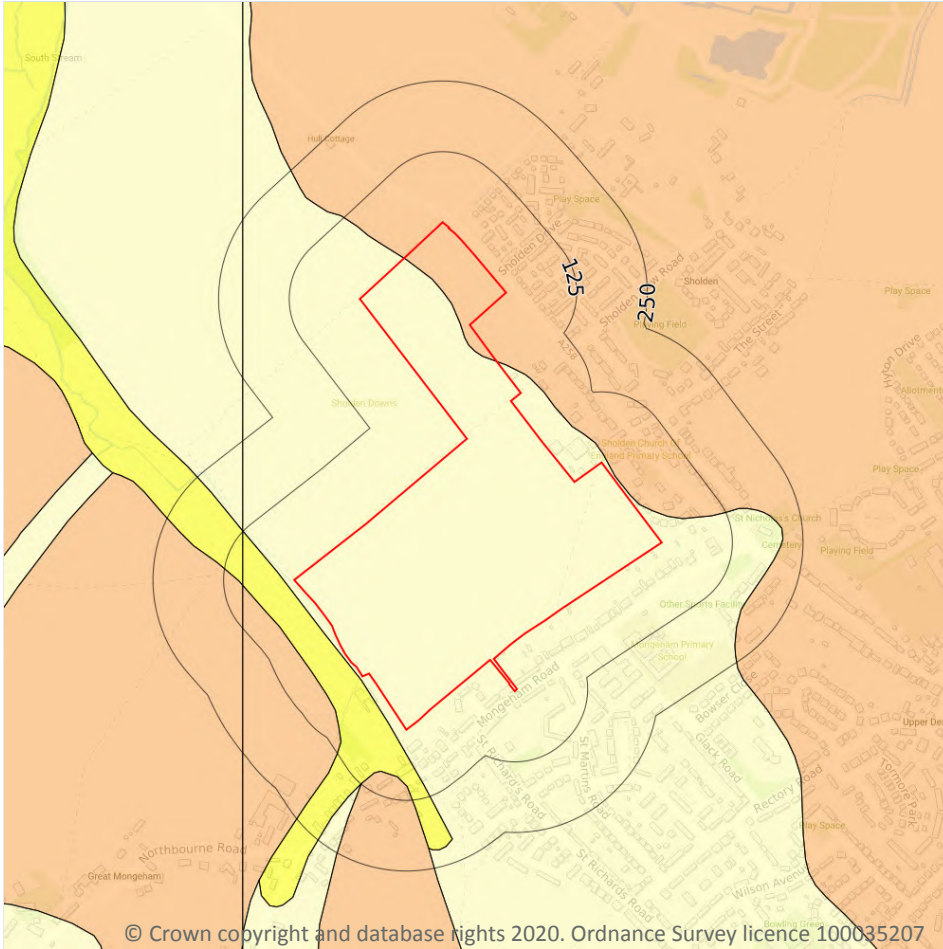
ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	On site	635300 152460	BETTESHANGER U/G 14 UP&DOWN	15.54	N	<a href="#">647271</a>
2	On site	635300 152600	BETTESHANGER U/G 13 UP&DOWN	4.57	N	<a href="#">647270</a>
3	59m NE	635510 152630	SHOLDEN DEAL TP7	2.0	N	<a href="#">647276</a>

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	60m S	635460 151830	1 JAMES COTTAGES, GREAT MONGEHAM	12.94	N	<a href="#">647282</a>
5	100m NW	635180 152690	BETTESHANGER U/G 12 UP	0.0	N	<a href="#">647269</a>
6	125m N	635670 152410	BETTESHANGER U/G 5	31.69	N	<a href="#">647268</a>
7	125m SE	635580 152540	SHOLDEN DEAL TP1	3.0	N	<a href="#">647273</a>
8	140m E	635600 152630	SHOLDEN DEAL TP5	3.0	N	<a href="#">647275</a>
9	187m NE	635610 152710	SHOLDEN DEAL TP9	5.0	N	<a href="#">647277</a>
10	223m NW	635160 152840	HULL COTTAGE, SHOLDEN	19.81	N	<a href="#">647281</a>
11	233m W	634980 152630	BETTESHANGER 3 DOWN	24.68	N	<a href="#">656562</a>
12	237m E	635700 152630	SHOLDEN DEAL TP3	4.0	N	<a href="#">647274</a>

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



## 17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



— Site Outline  
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

### 17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

3

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 96**

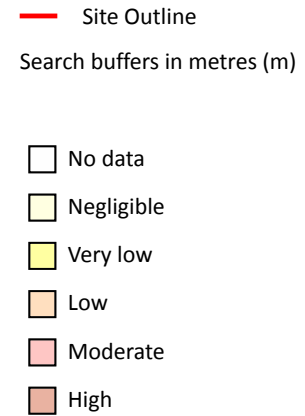
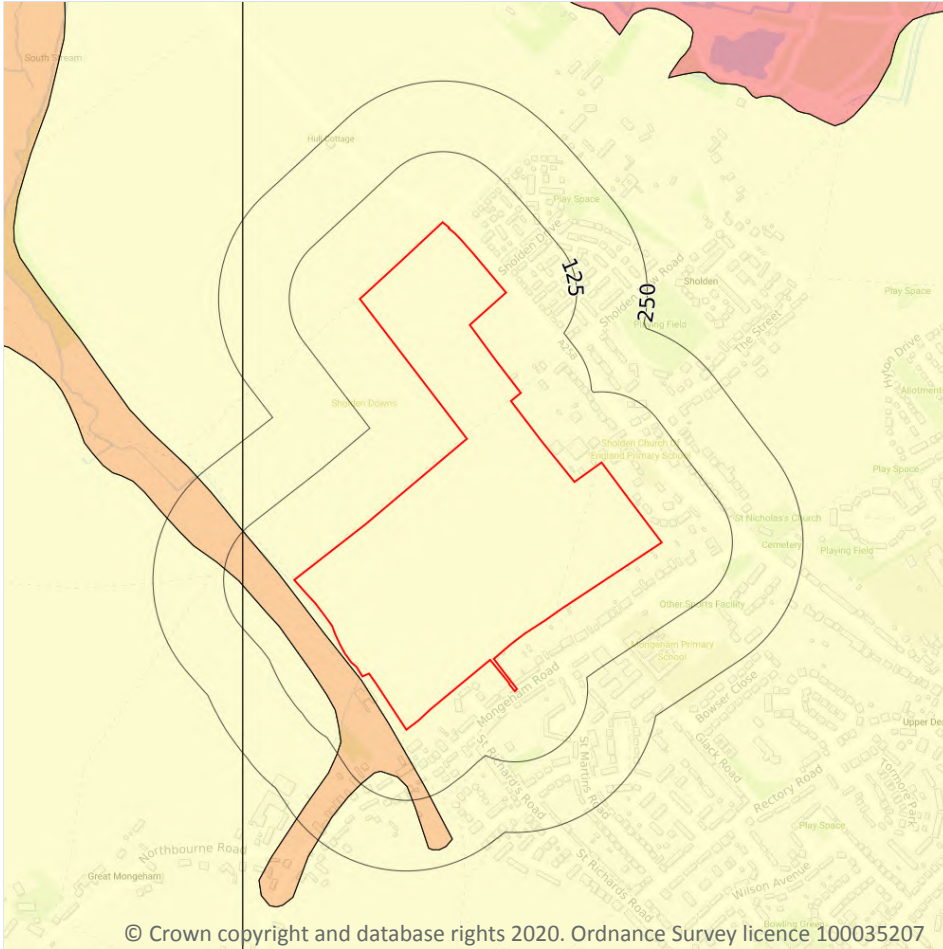
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.
6m SW	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.



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



## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 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 98**

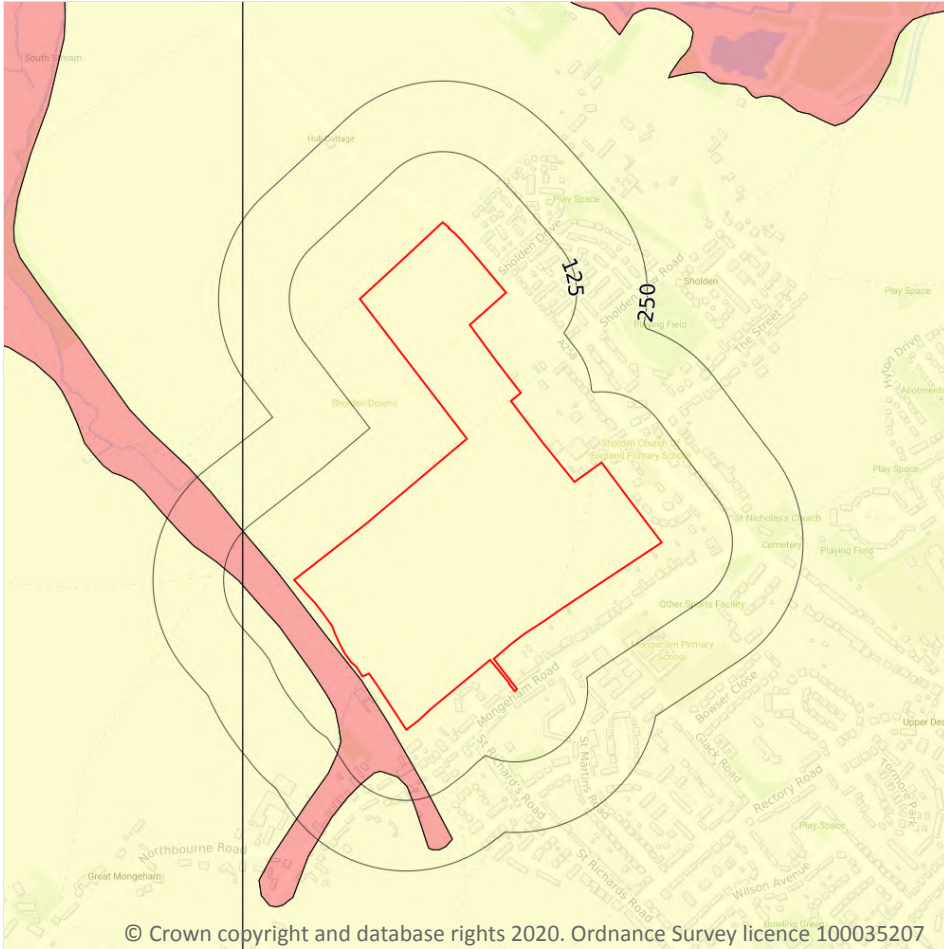
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
6m SW	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.

*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 100**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
6m SW	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.

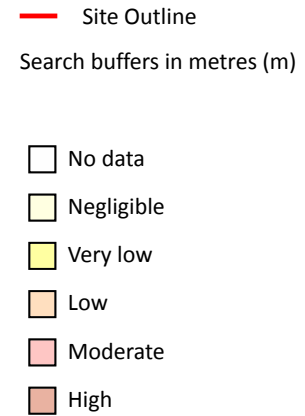
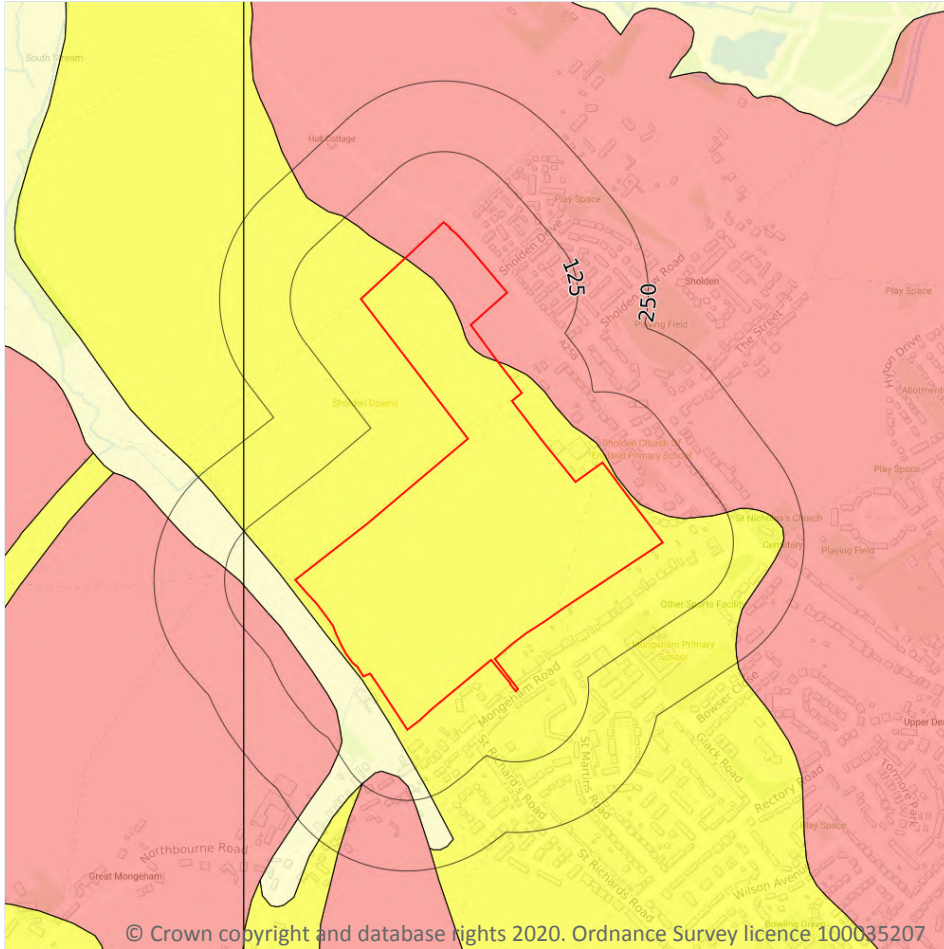




*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.*



## Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



### 17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

3

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.

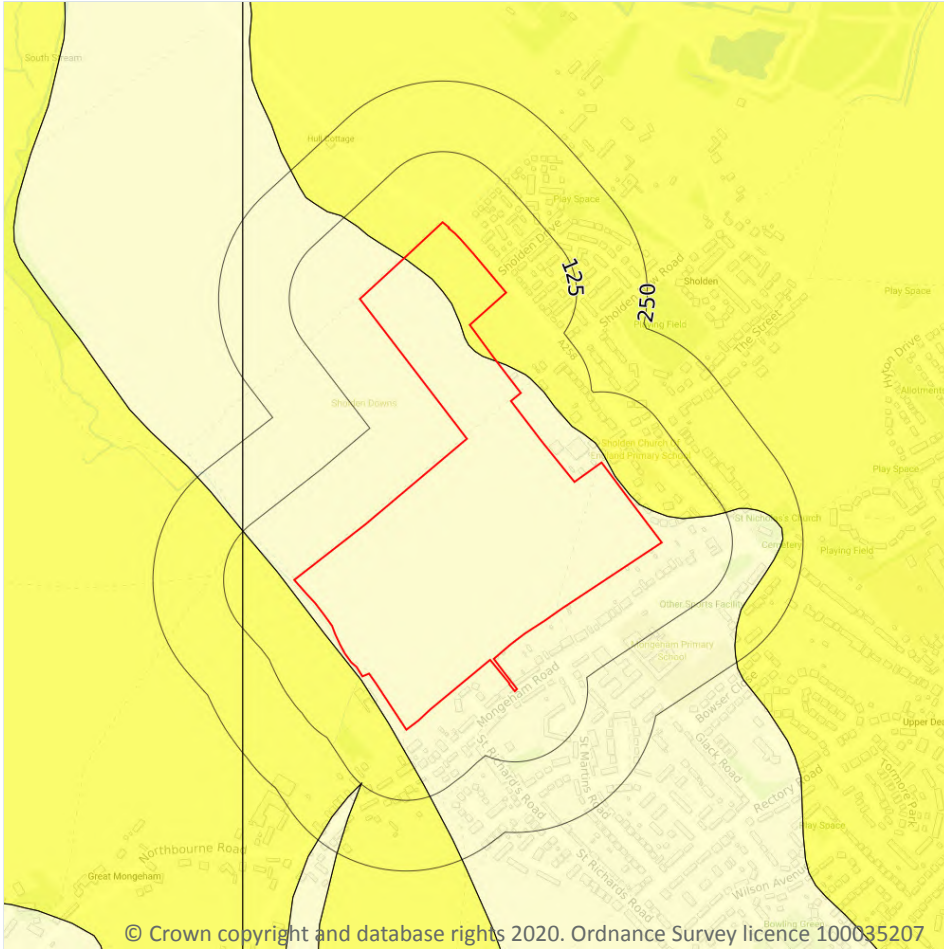
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 102**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
On site	Moderate	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are probably present in places.
6m SW	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not 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 104**

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

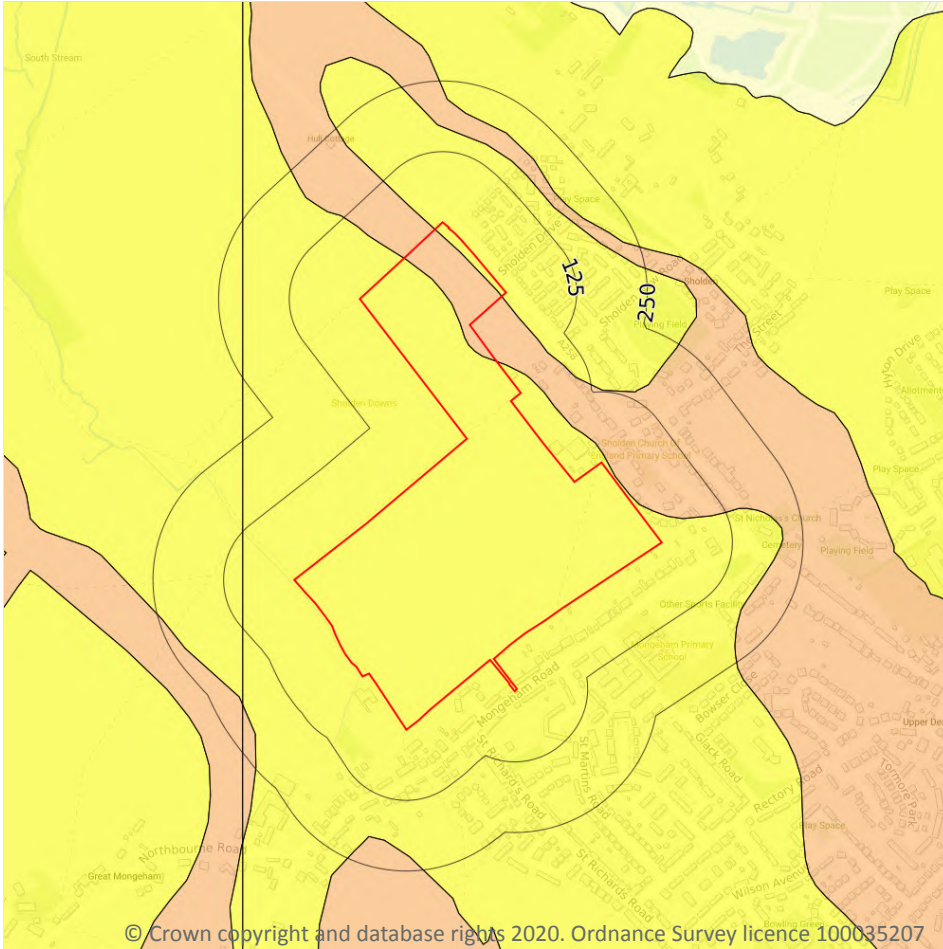


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



— Site Outline  
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

### 17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

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 106**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Few dissolution features are likely to be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions or localised subsidence are at a level where they need not be considered.

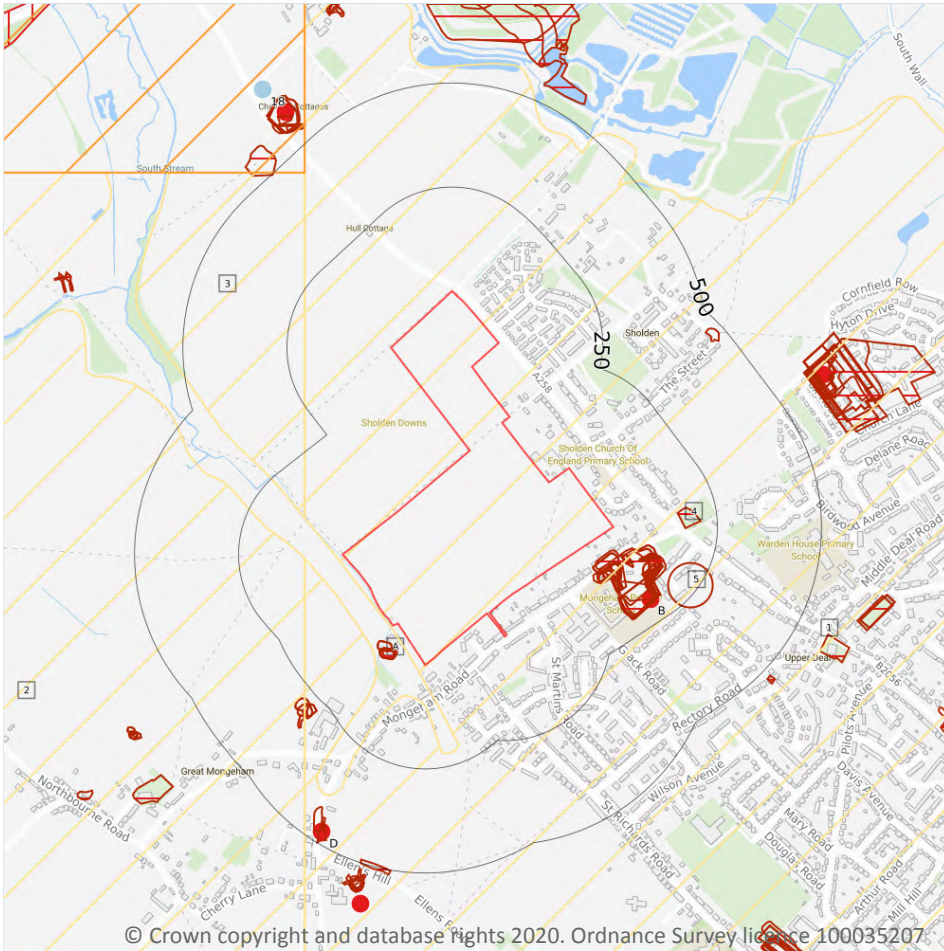


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	<b>Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Some dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they may be considered, localised subsidence need not be considered except in exceptional circumstances.</b>

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



## 18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



### 18.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*



## 18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 108**

ID	Location	Details	Description
B	192m SE	Name: Sholden Chalk Pit Address: Sholden, DEAL, Kent Commodity: Chalk Status: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site	Type: Ceased Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
D	471m SW	Name: Ellen Hill Gravel Pit Address: Great Mongeham, DEAL, Kent Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site	Type: Ceased Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

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

## 18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

39

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 108**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	40m SW	Unspecified Pits	1938	1:10560
A	42m SW	Unspecified Pits	1908	1:10560
A	42m SW	Unspecified Pits	1938	1:10560
B	44m SE	Unspecified Pit	1889	1:10560
A	45m SW	Unspecified Pits	1905	1:10560
A	45m SW	Unspecified Pits	1905	1:10560
A	47m SW	Unspecified Pits	1907	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	47m SW	Unspecified Pits	1907	1:10560
B	49m SE	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
B	49m SE	Unspecified Pit	1908	1:10560
B	64m SE	Unspecified Hole	1872	1:10560
B	69m SE	Unspecified Heap	1973	1:10000
B	69m SE	Unspecified Heap	1985	1:10000
B	71m SE	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
B	72m SE	Unspecified Hole	1907	1:10560
B	73m SE	Unspecified Pit	1905	1:10560
B	73m SE	Unspecified Pit	1905	1:10560
B	74m SE	Unspecified Hole	1938	1:10560
B	75m SE	Unspecified Pit	1985	1:10000
B	75m SE	Unspecified Pit	1973	1:10000
B	75m SE	Unspecified Pit	1897	1:10560
B	75m SE	Unspecified Hole	1938	1:10560
B	79m SE	Unspecified Pit	1960	1:10560
B	81m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1908	1:10560
B	81m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1938	1:10560
B	100m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1907	1:10560
B	100m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1907	1:10560
B	103m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1905	1:10560
B	103m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1905	1:10560
B	104m SE	Unspecified Pits	1938	1:10560
B	104m SE	Unspecified Pit	1960	1:10560
B	109m SE	Unspecified Pit	1973	1:10000
B	109m SE	Unspecified Pit	1985	1:10000
B	113m SE	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
B	121m SE	Old Chalk Pit	1889	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
B	151m SE	Unspecified Heap	1960	1:10560
B	153m SE	Old Chalk Pit	1897	1:10560
4	158m E	Grave Yard	1872	1:10560
5	179m SE	Unspecified Hole	1897	1:10560

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

## 18.4 Underground workings

<b>Records within 1000m</b>	<b>0</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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

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

## 18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

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

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

<b>Records within 1000m</b>	<b>4</b>
-----------------------------	----------

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).

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 108**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	On site	Not available	Chalk	A	Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and localised and are at a level where they need not be considered

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
2	92m W	Not available	Chalk	A	Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and localised and are at a level where they need not be considered
3	126m NW	Not available	Chalk	A	Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and localised and are at a level where they need not be considered
6	450m NW	Not available	Chalk	C	Small scale underground mining may have occurred; mine adits, shafts and tunnels may be present. Potential for localised difficult ground conditions are at a level where they should be considered

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

## 18.7 Mining cavities

### Records within 1000m

**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 108**

ID	Location	Mine Address	Mineral	Data source	Publisher
18	664m NW	'Cottington Court Farm', Sholden, Kent	Chalk	THE ENGINEERING GEOMORPHOLOGY OF KARST DEVELOPMENT AND THE PREDICTION OF SUBS..	PHD THESIS, LONDON UNIVERSITY

*This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

## 18.8 JPB mining areas

### Records on site

**0**

Areas which could be affected by former coal 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 **1**

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

Location	Details
On site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

*This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.*

## 18.10 Brine areas

Records on site **0**

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

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

## 18.11 Gypsum areas

Records on site **0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

*This data is sourced from British Gypsum.*

## 18.12 Tin mining

Records on site **0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

*This data is sourced from Mining Searches UK.*

## 18.13 Clay mining

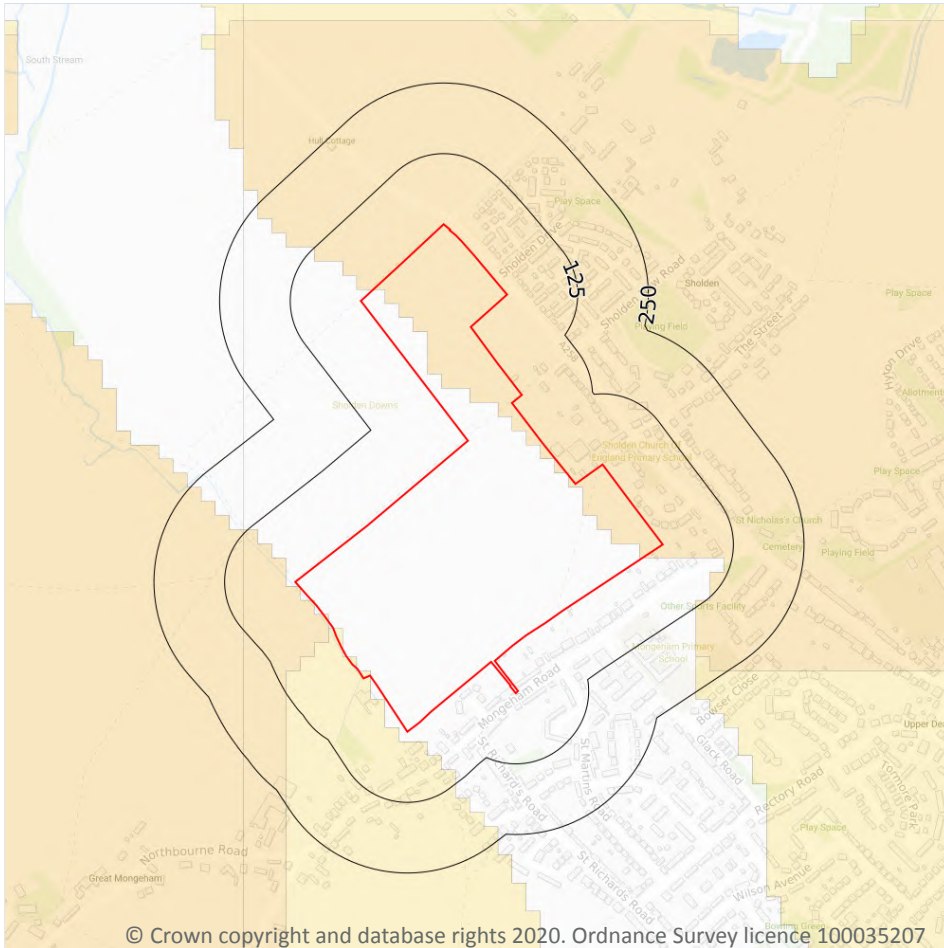
Records on site **0**

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

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



## 19 Radon



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

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

### 19.1 Radon

#### Records on site

3

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 114**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Between 3% and 5%	Basic
On site	Between 1% and 3%	None



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

*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

14

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
5m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
6m SW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
15m SW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
19m SW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
34m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

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





## 20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

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

## 20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

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



## 21 Railway infrastructure and projects

### 21.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m 0

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

### 21.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m 0

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

### 21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m 0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

### 21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m 0

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

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

### 21.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m 0

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



*This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.*

## 21.6 Historical railways

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

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

*This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.*

## 21.7 Railways

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

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

*This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.*

## 21.8 Crossrail 1

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

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

## 21.9 Crossrail 2

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

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

*This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.*

## 21.10 HS2

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

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

*This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.*



---

## 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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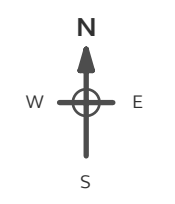


### **Appendix 3: Historical Mapping**

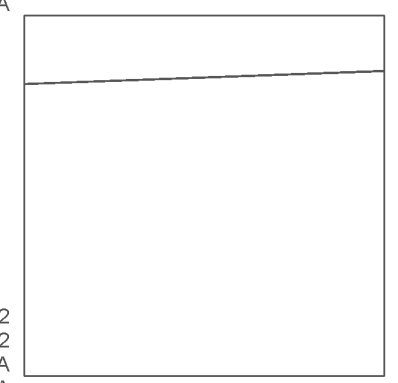
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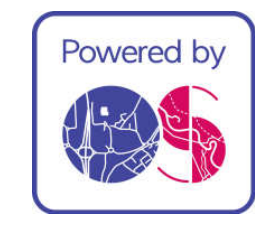
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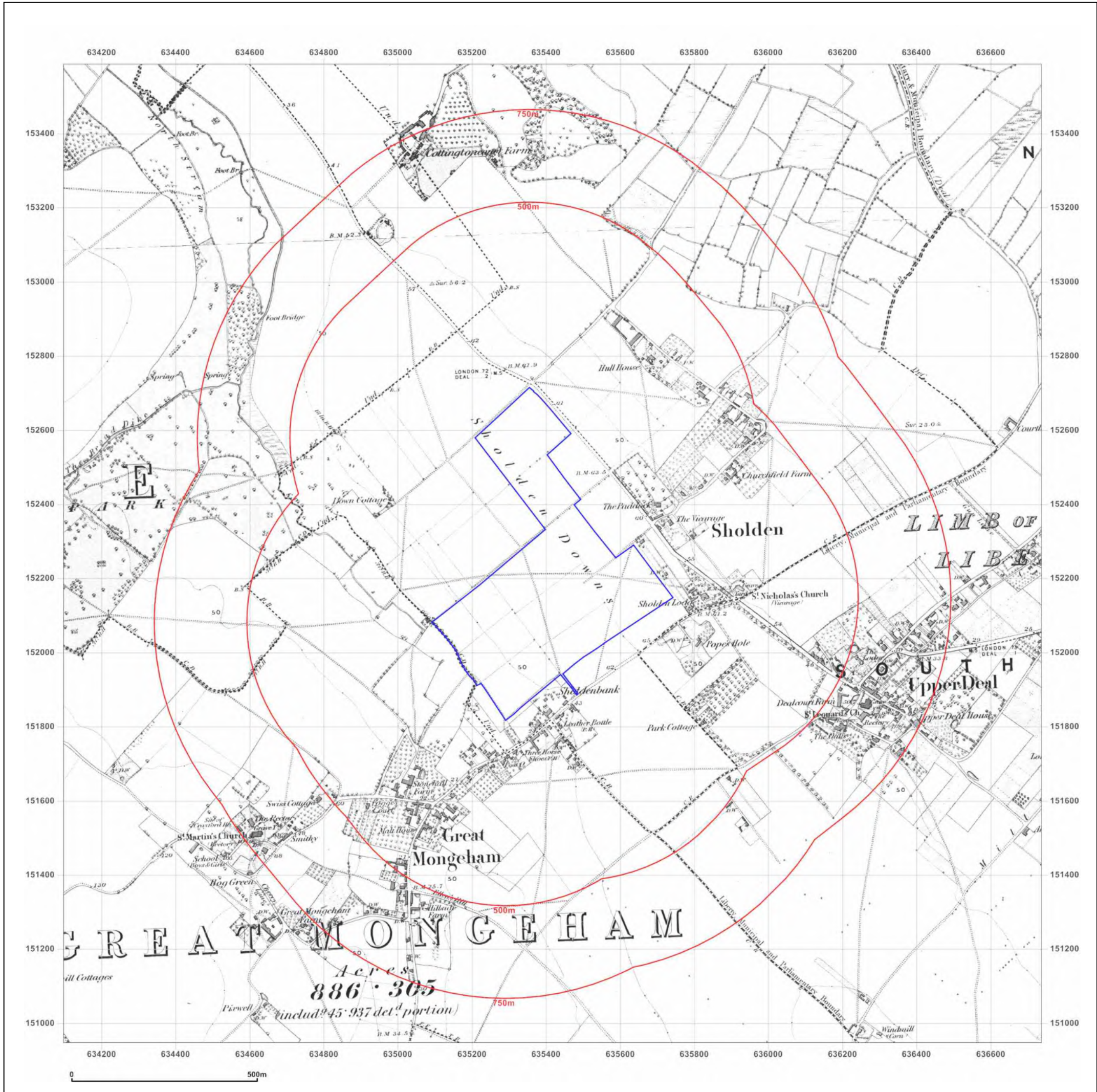


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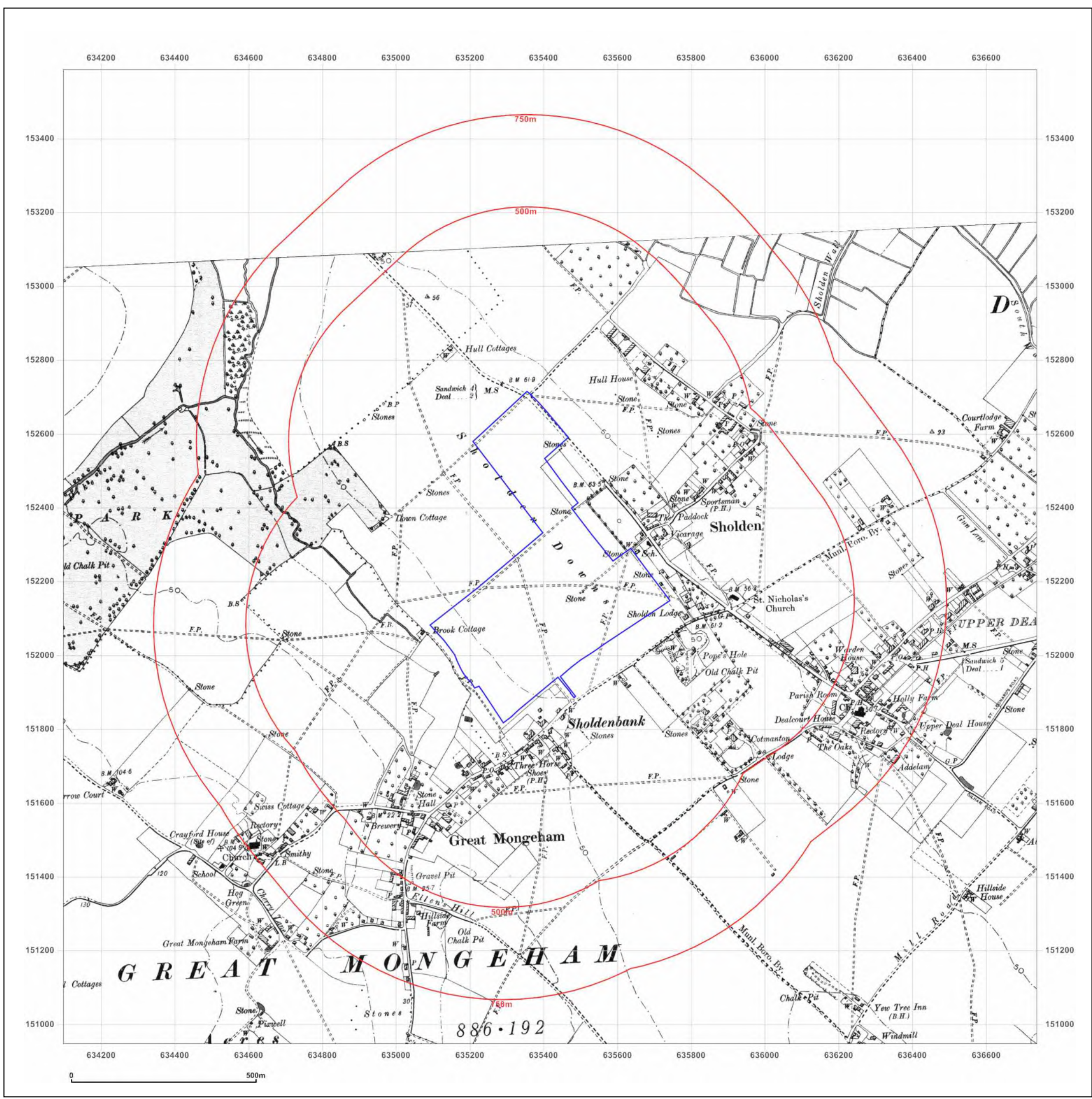


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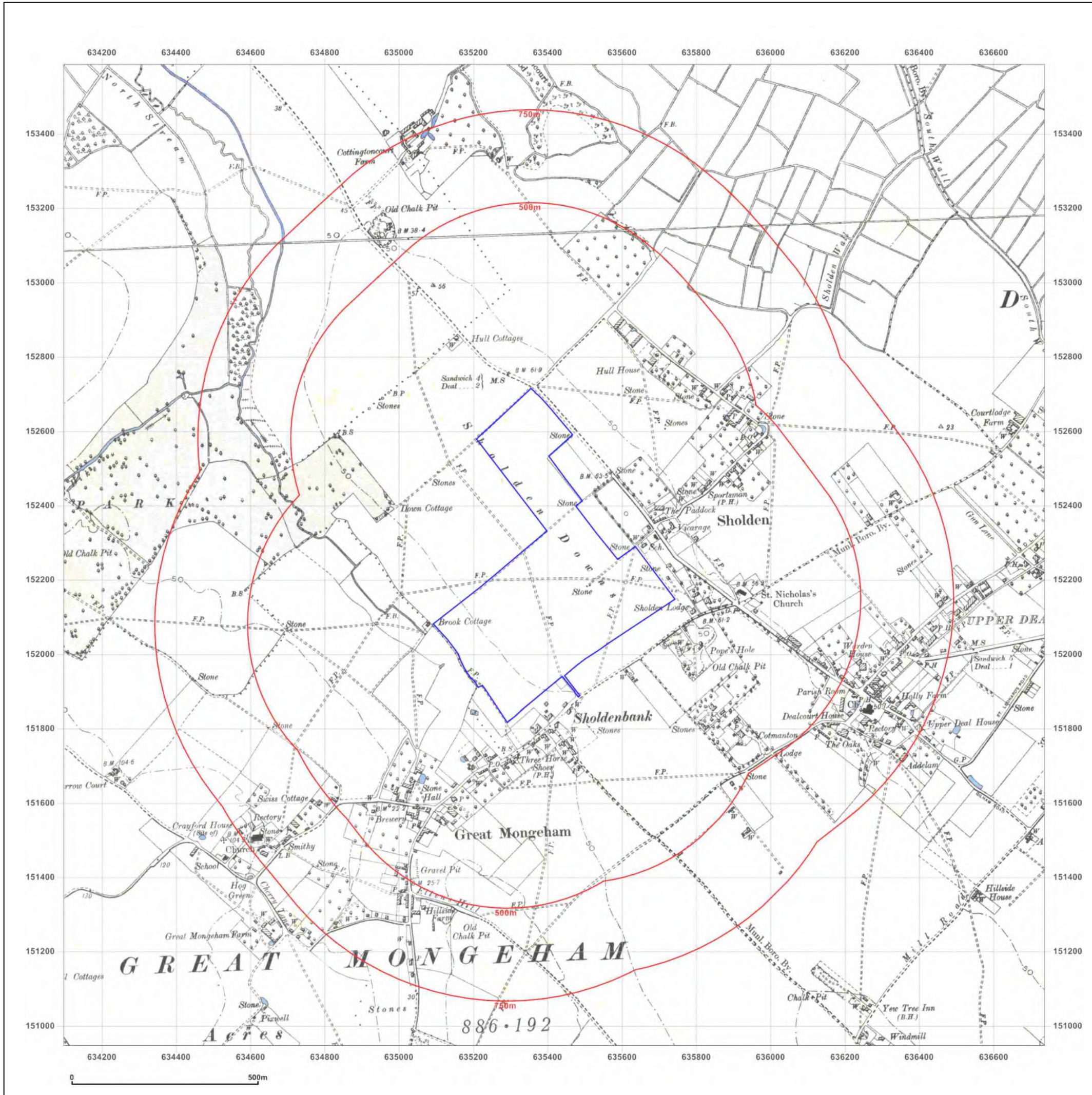


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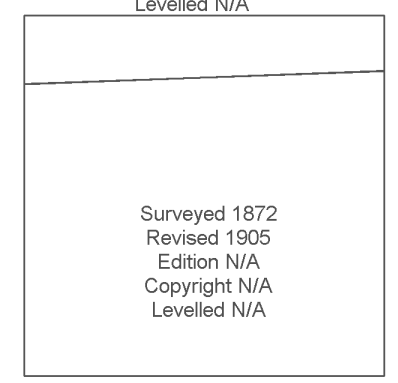
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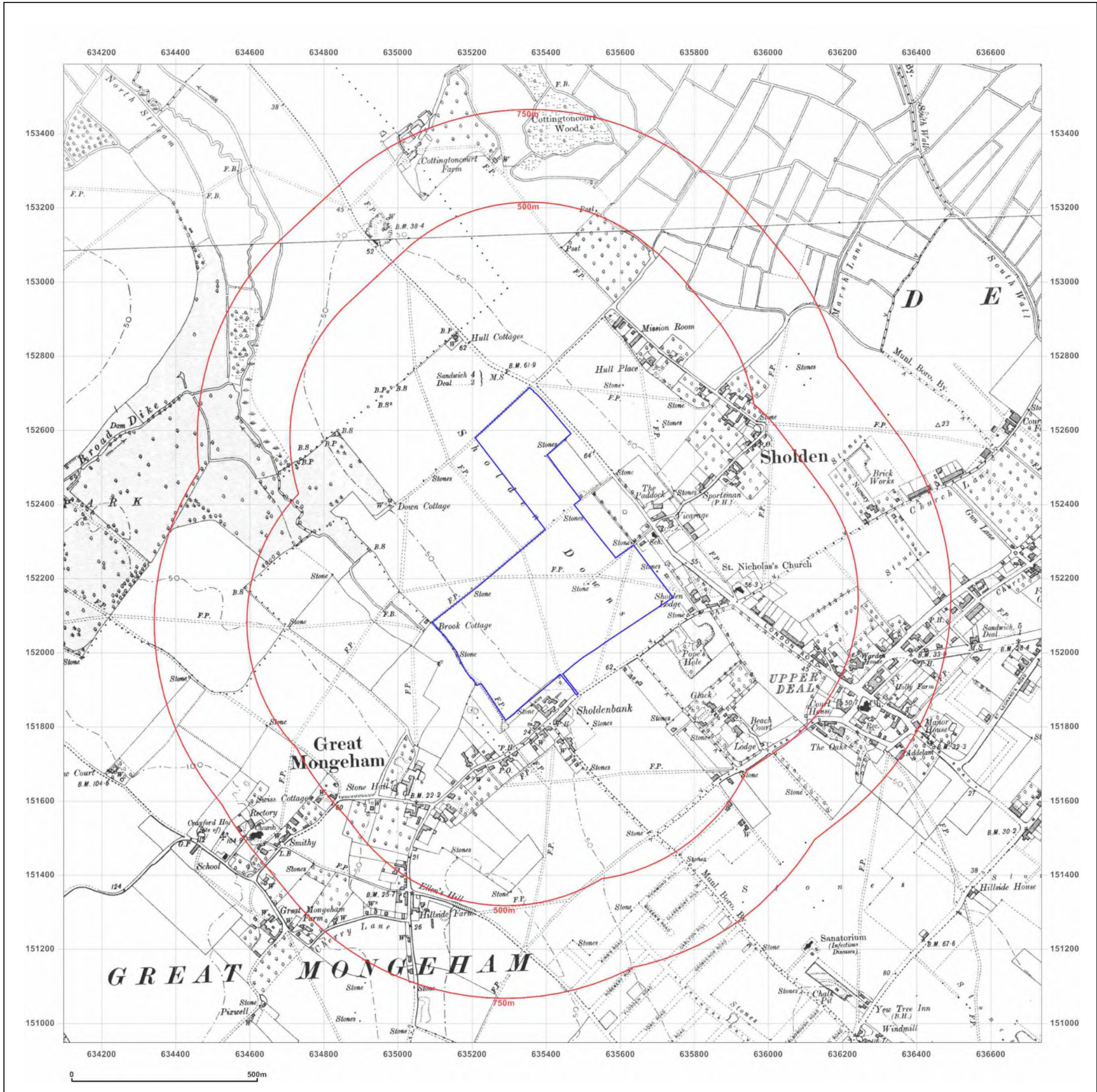


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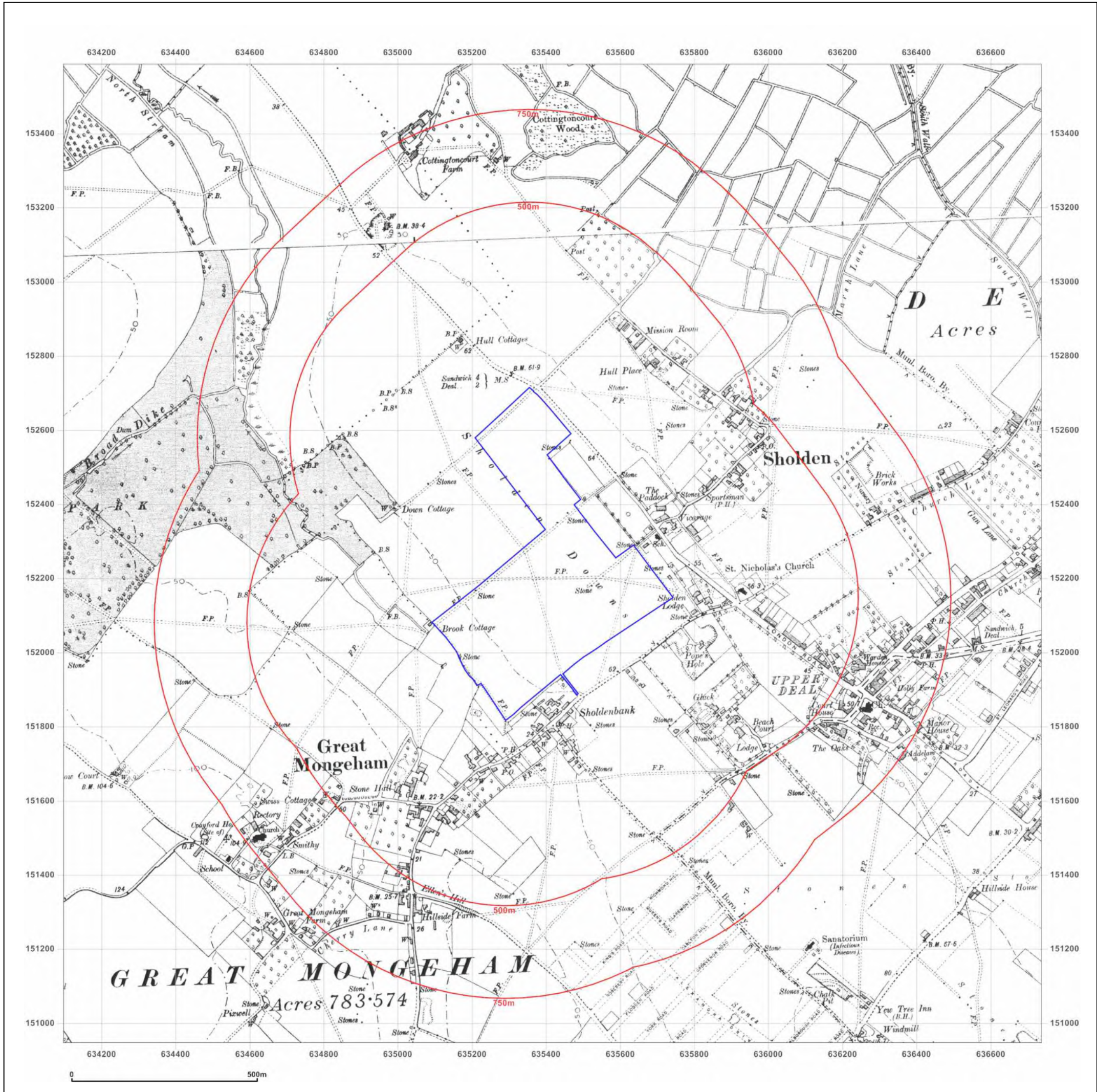


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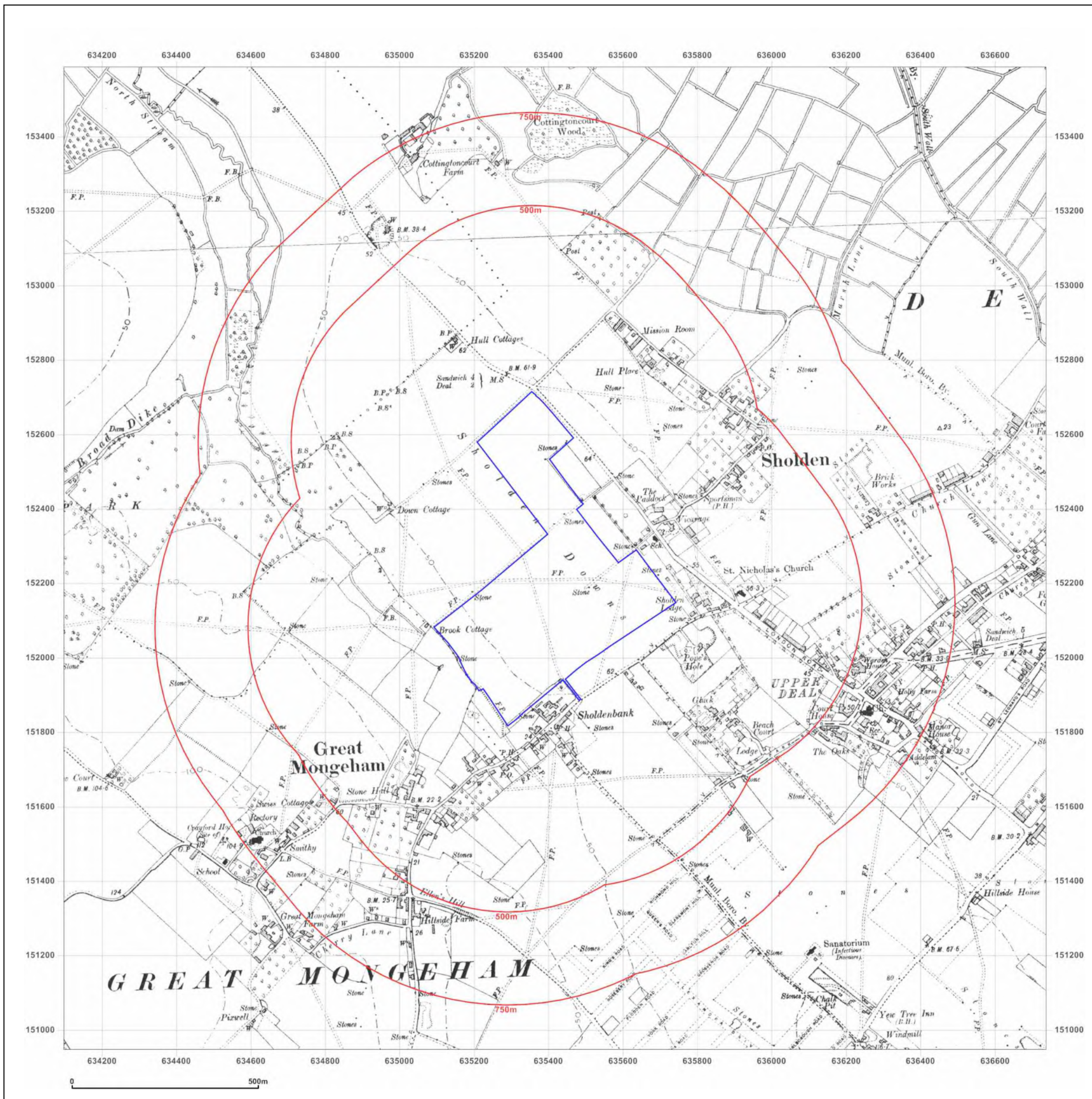


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