

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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

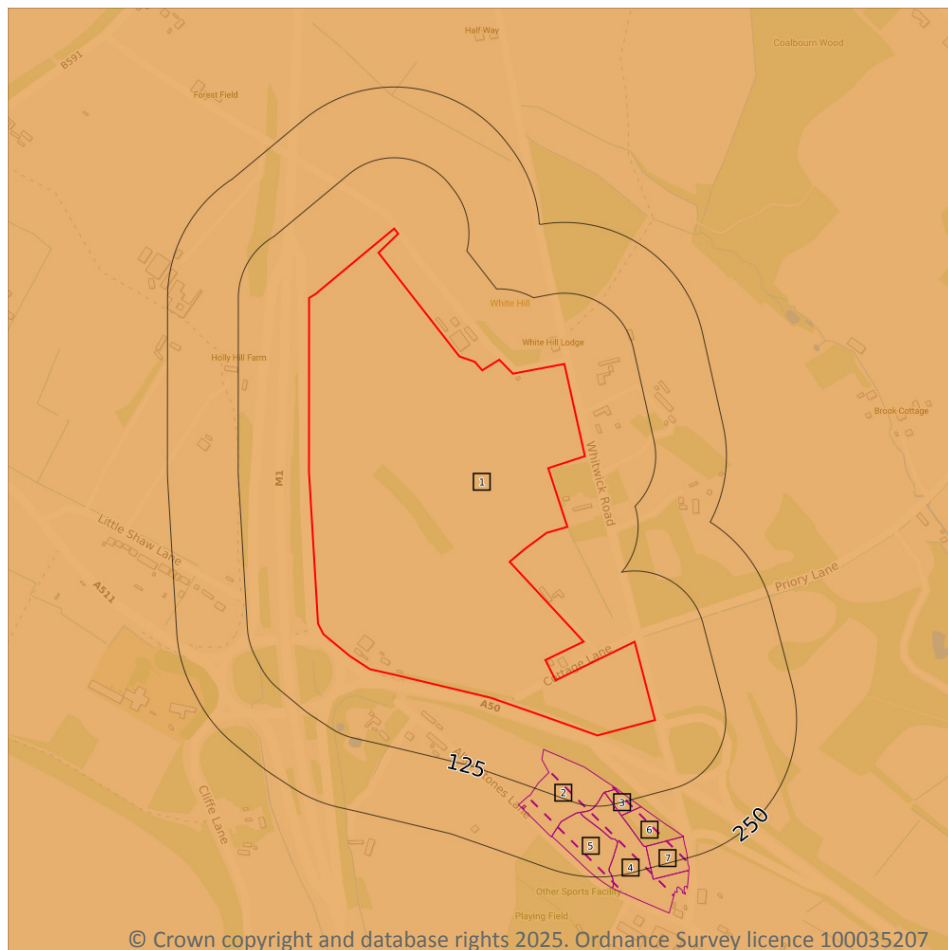
0

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

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



12 Agricultural designations



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

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 74](#) >

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

6

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.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 74](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Classification	Other relevant legislation
2	55m SE	-	Section 4 Conclusive Open Country	-
3	99m SE	-	Section 4 Conclusive Open Country	-
4	101m SE	-	Section 4 Conclusive Open Country	-
5	139m SE	-	Section 4 Conclusive Open Country	-
6	142m SE	-	Section 4 Conclusive Open Country	-
7	211m SE	Land at Rauncliffe	Section 4 Conclusive Registered Common Land	-

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

5

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.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
On site	AG00483137	Entry Level Stewardship	01/09/2013	31/08/2018
9m N	AG00483137	Entry Level Stewardship	01/09/2013	31/08/2018



Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
104m NW	AG00483137	Entry Level Stewardship	01/09/2013	31/08/2018
155m E	AG00536160	Entry Level Stewardship	01/11/2013	31/10/2018
215m NW	AG00483137	Entry Level Stewardship	01/09/2013	31/08/2018

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

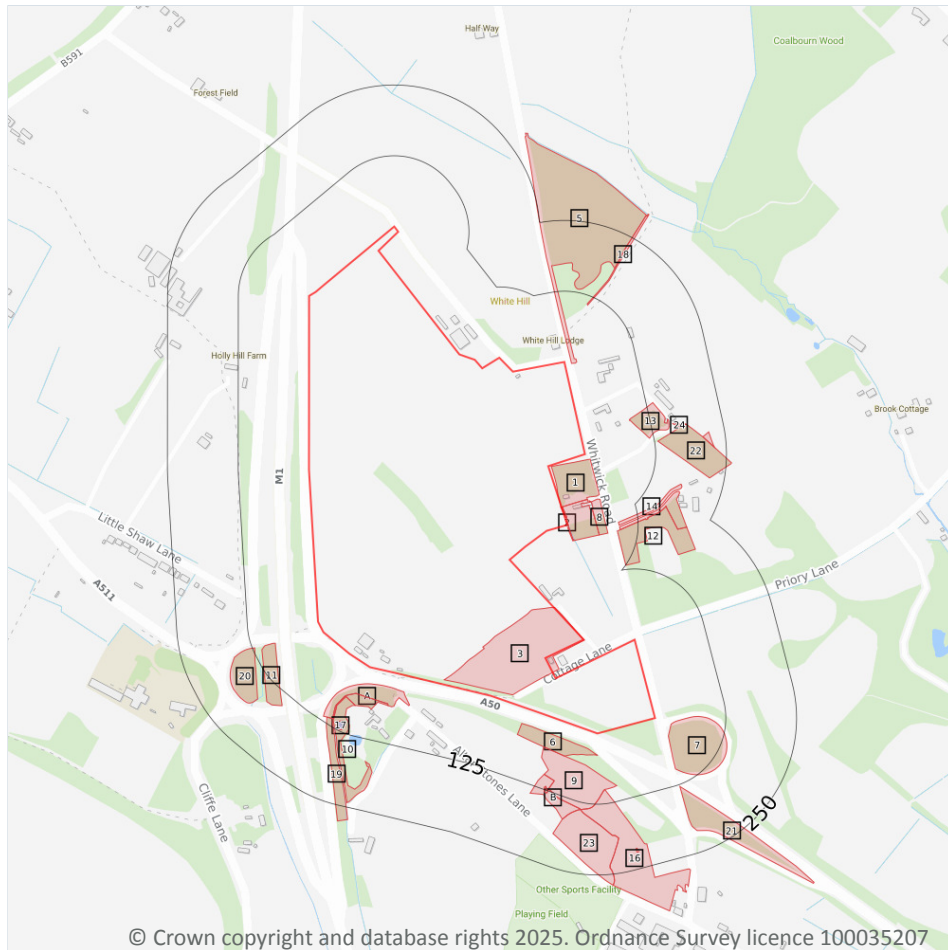
0

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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Priority Habitat Inventory
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Limestone Pavement Orders
- Habitat Networks
- Primary Habitat
- Restorable Habitat
- Associated Habitats
- Habitat Restoration-Creation
- Network Enhancement Zone 1
- Network Enhancement Zone 2

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

29

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 77](#) >

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	On site	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (INV > 50%)
4	1m E	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	12m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	26m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	28m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	30m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
8	50m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	52m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
9	54m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); LDAGR (INV > 50%)
10	66m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	85m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	89m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
13	90m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	90m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
15	92m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	100m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	100m SE	Lowland dry acid grassland	Main habitat: LDAGR (INV > 50%, FEP + HLS)
17	106m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	109m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	112m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	119m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
20	121m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	129m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	131m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
23	138m SE	Lowland dry acid grassland	Main habitat: LDAGR (FEP + HLS)
24	163m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
25	211m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

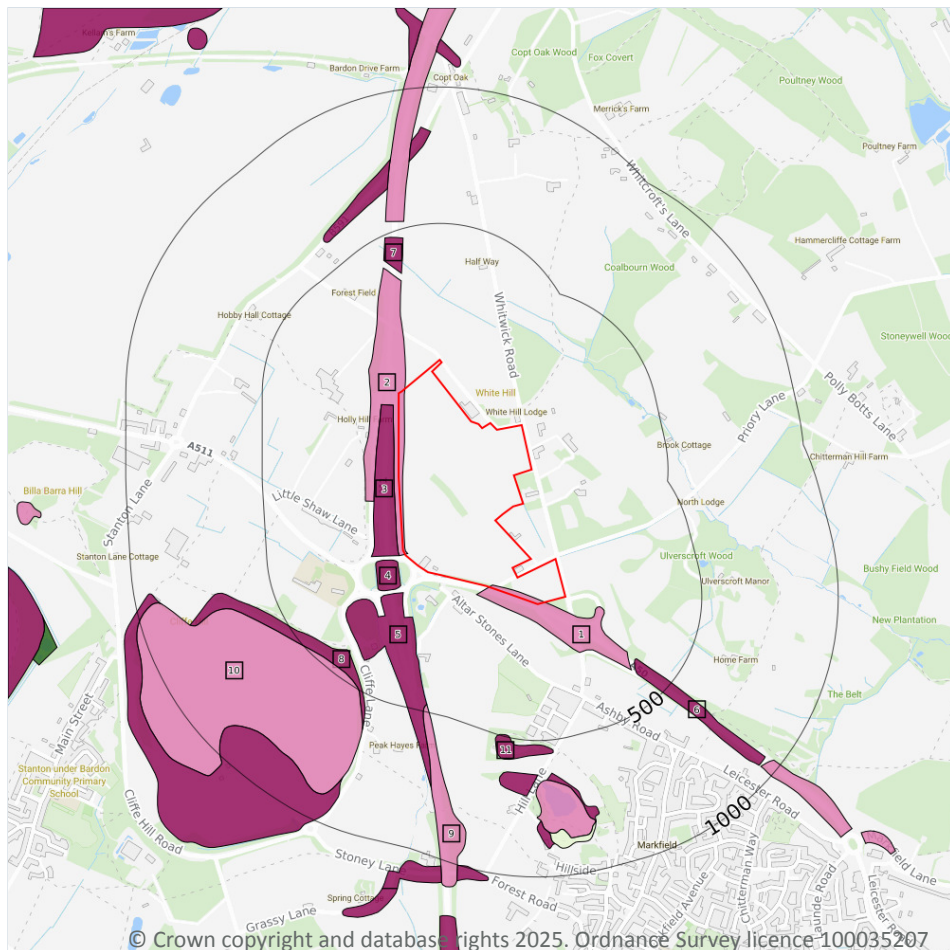
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SK41SE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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



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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

11

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 81](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
2	On site	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
3	17m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
4	38m SW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit

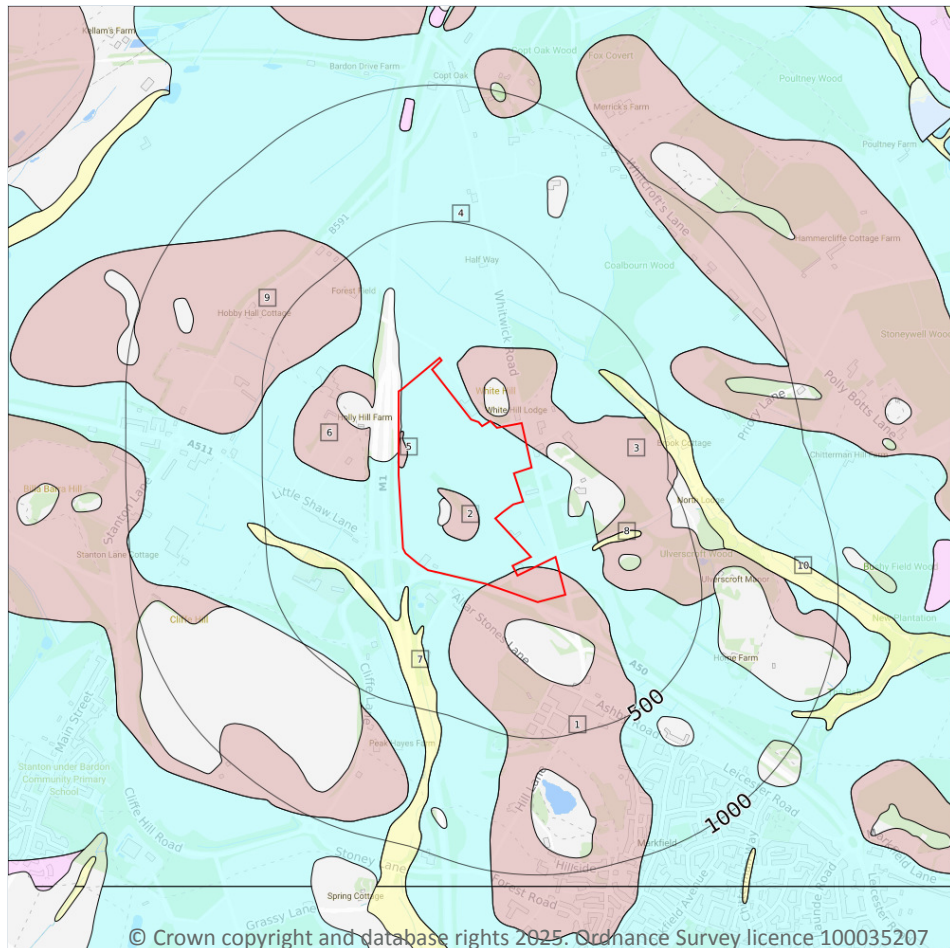


ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	112m SW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
6	344m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
7	347m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
8	402m SW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
9	473m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
10	474m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
11	493m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

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

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

10

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 83](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
2	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
4	On site	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
5	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
6	87m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
7	92m SW	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
8	138m SE	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
9	293m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
10	339m NE	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

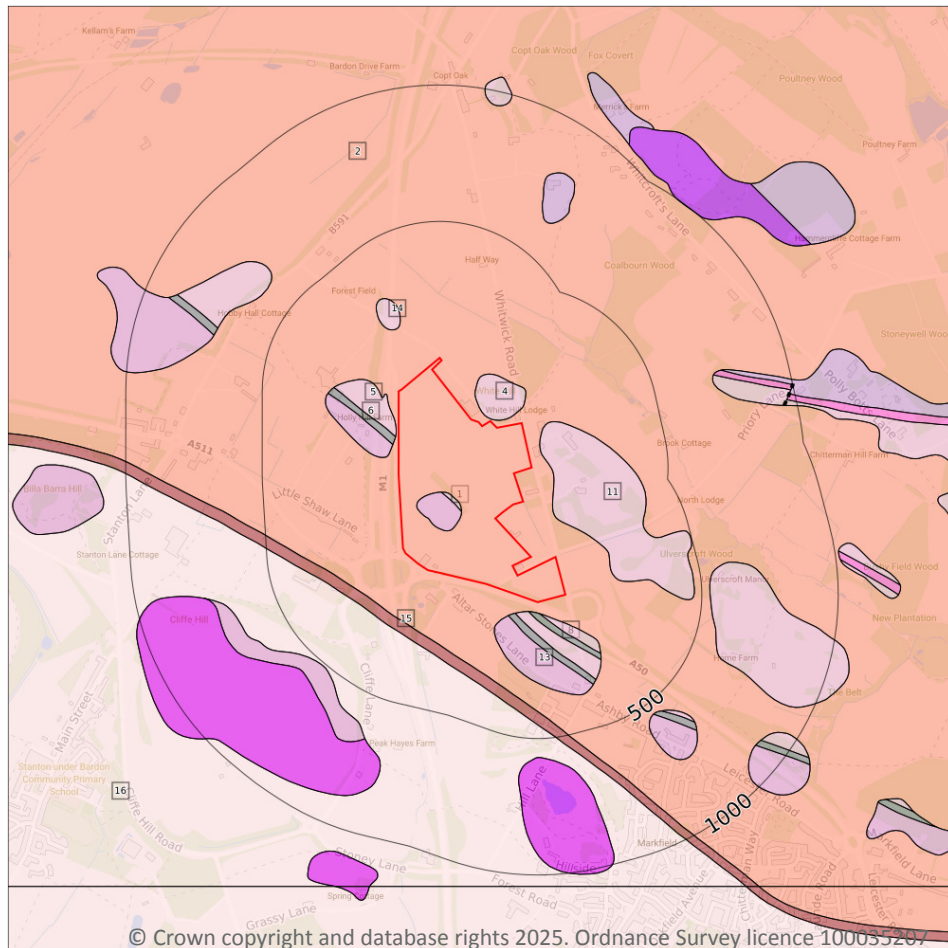
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)
- Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

16

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 85](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	CMBH-VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
2	On site	GUN-MDST	Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone	Ladinian Age - Anisian Age
3	On site	CMBT-VCSLST	Bradgate Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	8m N	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
5	9m NW	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
6	12m NW	CMSS-BREC	Sliding Stone Slump Breccia Member - Breccia	Ediacaran Period
7	22m NW	CMBT- VCSLST	Bradgate Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
8	39m SE	CMSS-BREC	Sliding Stone Slump Breccia Member - Breccia	Ediacaran Period
9	43m SE	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
10	44m SE	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
11	45m NE	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
12	66m SE	CMSS-BREC	Sliding Stone Slump Breccia Member - Breccia	Ediacaran Period
13	83m S	CMBT- VCSLST	Bradgate Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
14	182m N	CMBH- VCSLST	Beacon Hill Formation - Volcaniclastic-siltstone	Ediacaran Period
15	207m SW	COT-SDST	Cotgrave Sandstone Member - Sandstone	Carnian Age
16	247m SW	EDW-MDST	Edwalton Member - Mudstone	Carnian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

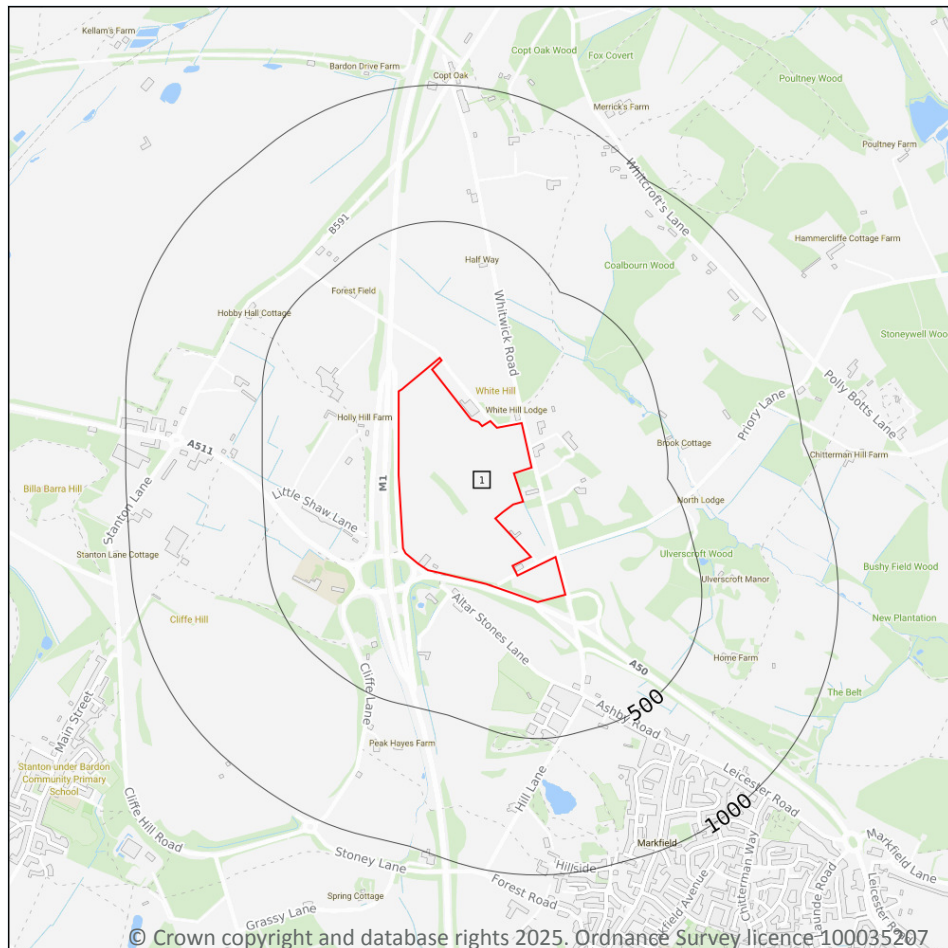
0

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.

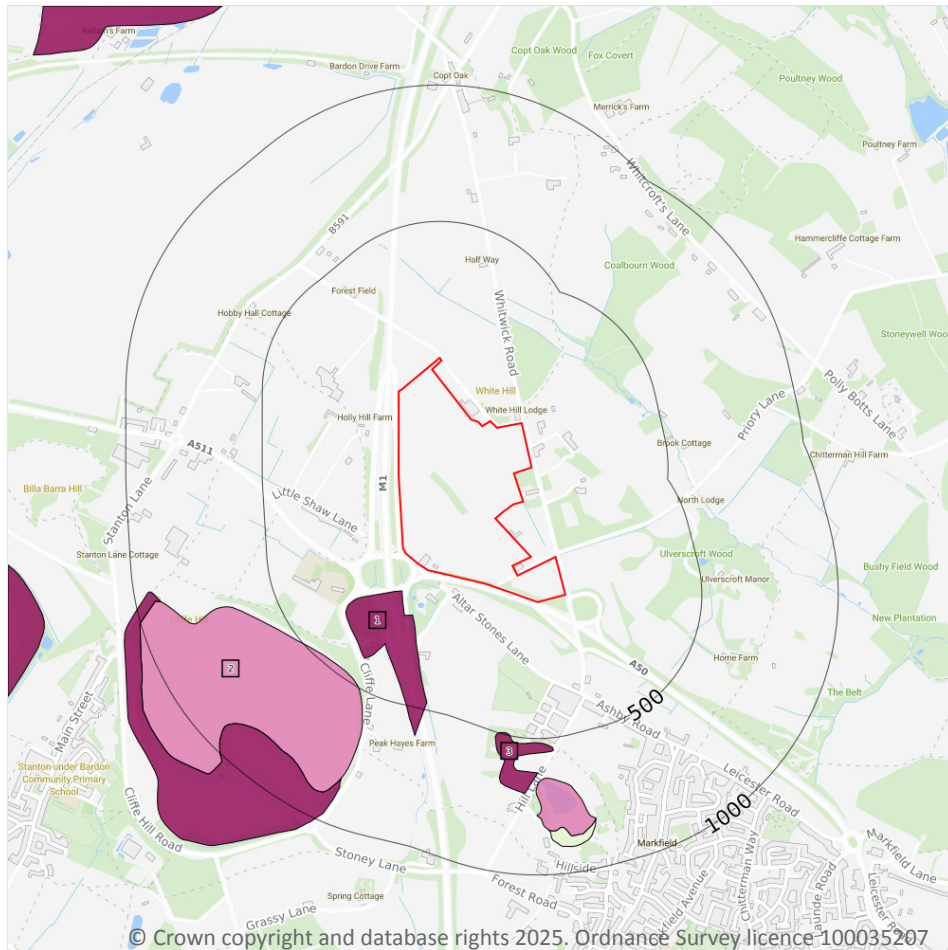
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 87](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW155_coalville_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

3

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 88](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	116m SW	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
2	474m SW	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
3	492m S	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

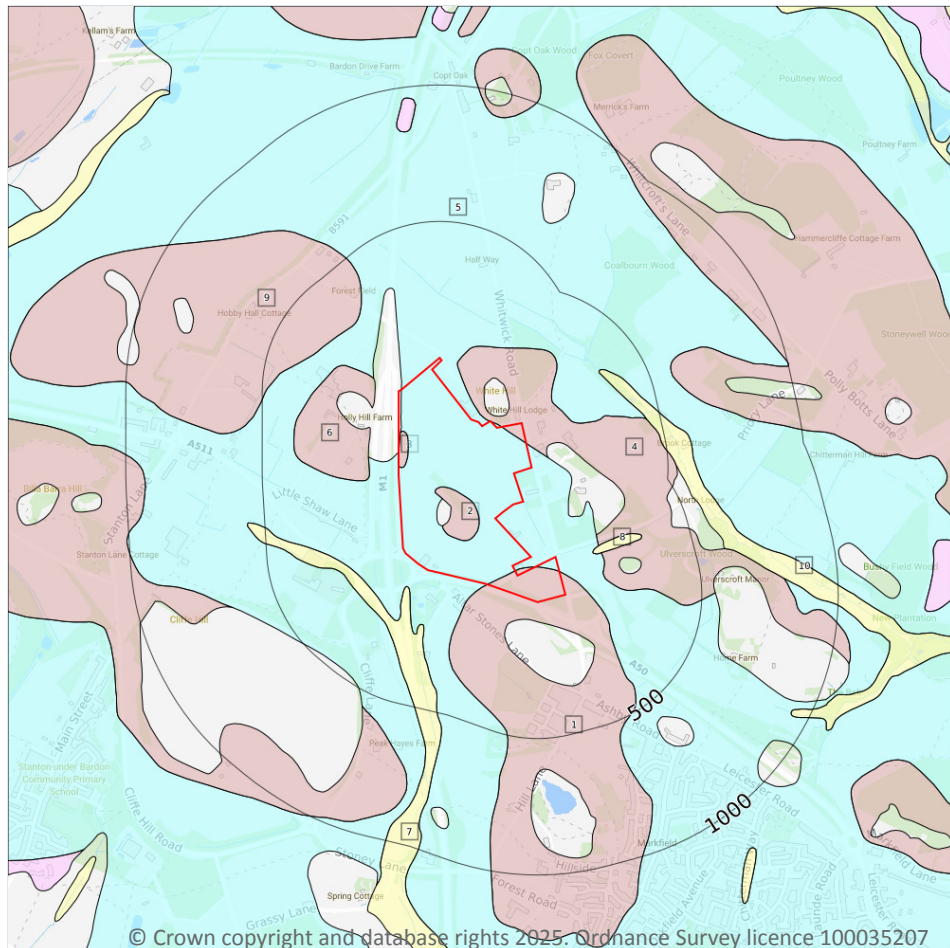
0

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

10

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-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
4	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
5	On site	ODT-DMTN	OADBY MEMBER	DIAMICTON
6	87m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
7	92m SW	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
8	137m SE	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
9	293m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
10	339m NE	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	5
---------------------------	----------

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

0

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:50,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

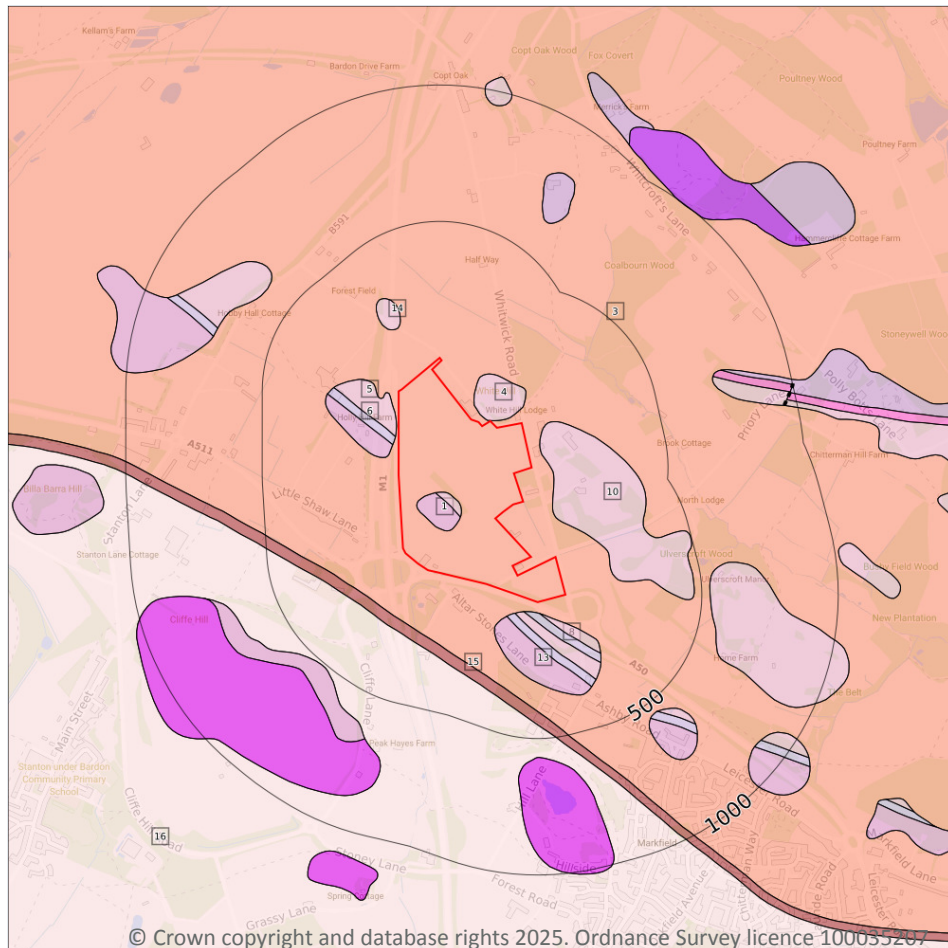
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)
- Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

16

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 93](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	CMBT- VCSLST	BRADGATE FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
2	On site	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
3	On site	GUN-MDST	GUNTHORPE MEMBER - MUDSTONE	ANISIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	2m N	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
5	8m NW	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
6	12m NW	CMSS-VCBR	SLIDING STONE SLUMP BRECCIA MEMBER - VOLCANICLASTIC-BRECCIA	-
7	22m NW	CMBT- VCSLST	BRADGATE FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
8	39m SE	CMPB-VCBR	PARK BRECCIA - VOLCANICLASTIC-BRECCIA	-
9	43m SE	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
10	46m NE	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
11	50m SE	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
12	67m SE	CMSS-VCBR	SLIDING STONE SLUMP BRECCIA MEMBER - VOLCANICLASTIC-BRECCIA	-
13	87m S	CMBT- VCSLST	BRADGATE FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
14	182m N	CMBH- VCSLST	BEACON HILL FORMATION - VOLCANICLASTIC-SILTSTONE	-
15	207m SW	COT-SDST	COTGRAVE SANDSTONE MEMBER - SANDSTONE	CARNIAN
16	247m SW	EDW-MDST	EDWALTON MEMBER - MUDSTONE	CARNIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

9

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	Low	Low
On site	Fracture	Low	Low
2m N	Fracture	Low	Low



Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
8m NW	Fracture	Low	Low
12m NW	Fracture	Low	Low
22m NW	Fracture	Low	Low
39m SE	Fracture	Low	Low
43m SE	Fracture	Low	Low
46m NE	Fracture	Low	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

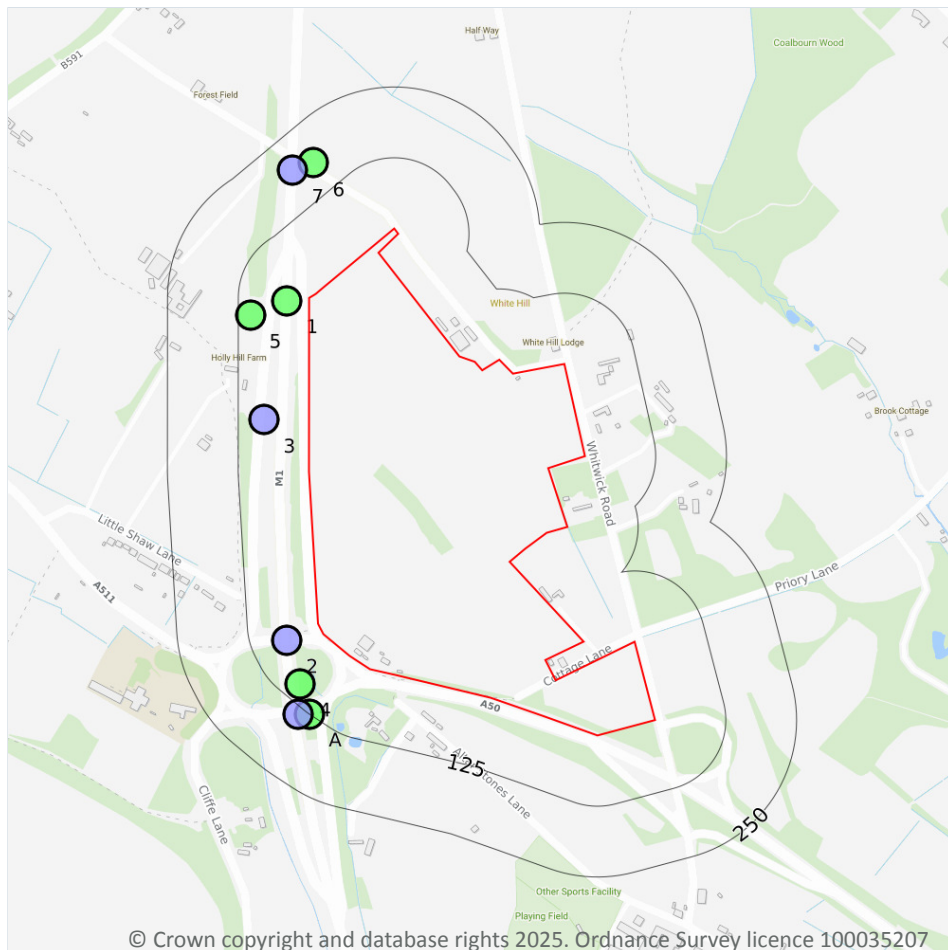
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Confidential
- 0 - 10m
- 10 - 30m
- 30m+
- Unknown

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

9

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 96](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	39m NW	447920 311810	M1 SHEPSHED 255	12.19	N	216787 ↗
2	62m SW	447920 311210	M1 EXTENSIONS BH254 MARKFIELD	9.14	N	216786 ↗
3	79m NW	447880 311600	M1 EXTENSIONS TRIAL PIT BH254A MARKFIELD	2.74	N	216802 ↗

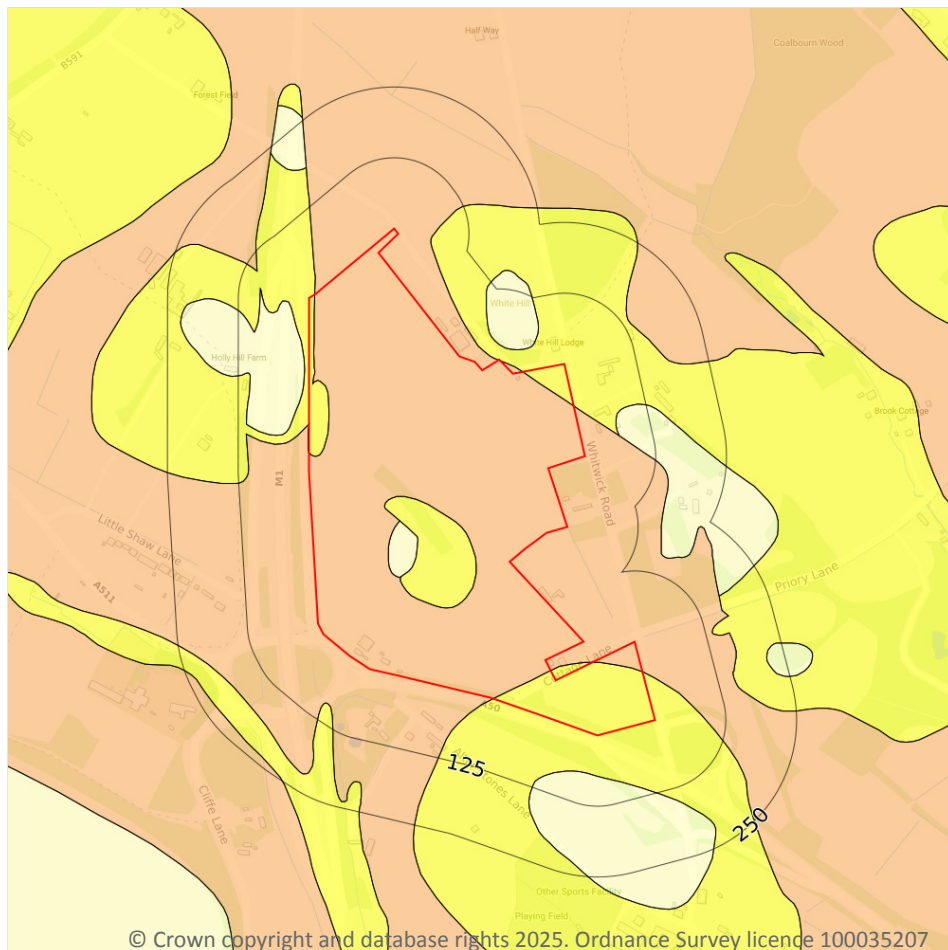


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	94m SW	447943 311133	M1 WIDENING JCT 22-23 & JCT 25-28 CONTRACT 1 PRELIMINARY GI CP1027	15.0	N	19886774 ↗
5	104m NW	447855 311785	M1 WIDENING JCT 22-23 & JCT 25-28 CONTRACT 1 PRELIMINARY GI RC1028	15.65	N	19886783 ↗
A	124m SW	447960 311080	M1 EXTENSIONS BH253A MARKFIELD	14.93	N	216801 ↗
A	137m SW	447940 311080	M1 EXTENSIONS BH253 MARKFIELD	9.44	N	216785 ↗
6	180m N	447967 312053	M1 WIDENING JCT 22-23 & JCT 25-28 CONTRACT 1 PRELIMINARY GI CP1029	11.6	N	19886775 ↗
7	194m NW	447930 312040	M1 EXTENSIONS BH256 MARKFIELD	9.14	N	216788 ↗

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

5

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 98](#) >

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

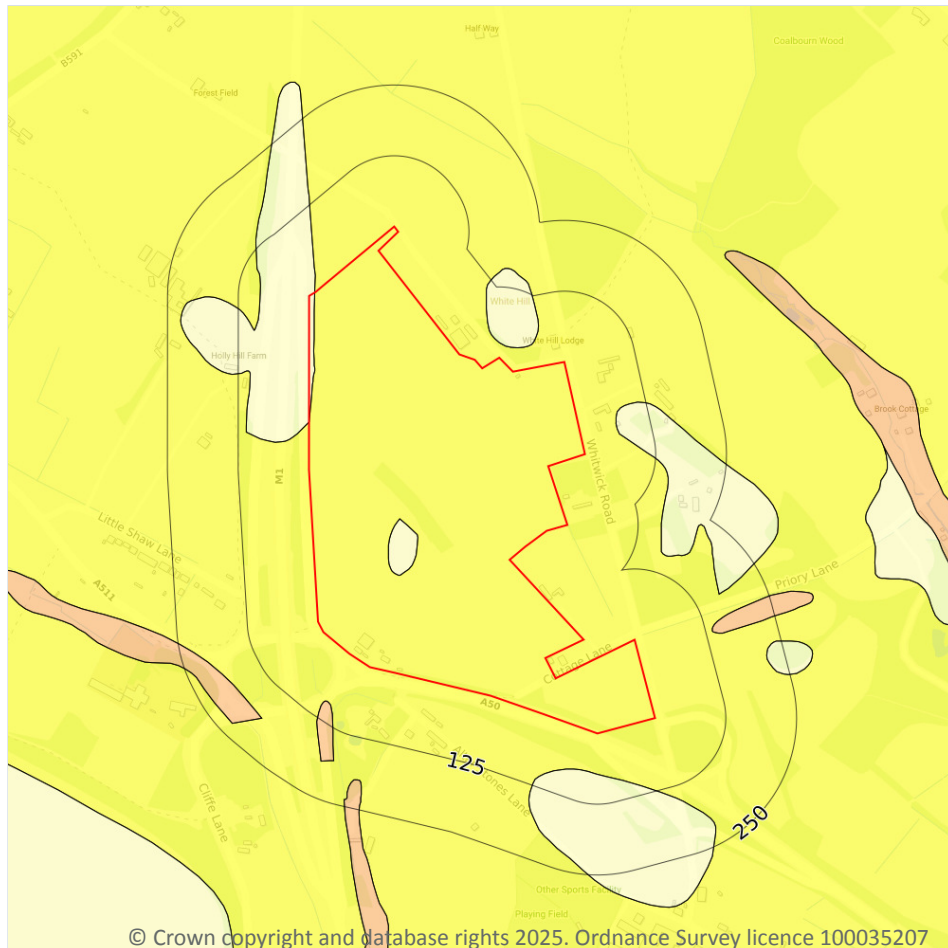


Location	Hazard rating	Details
8m NW	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
23m N	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

3

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 100](#) >

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.

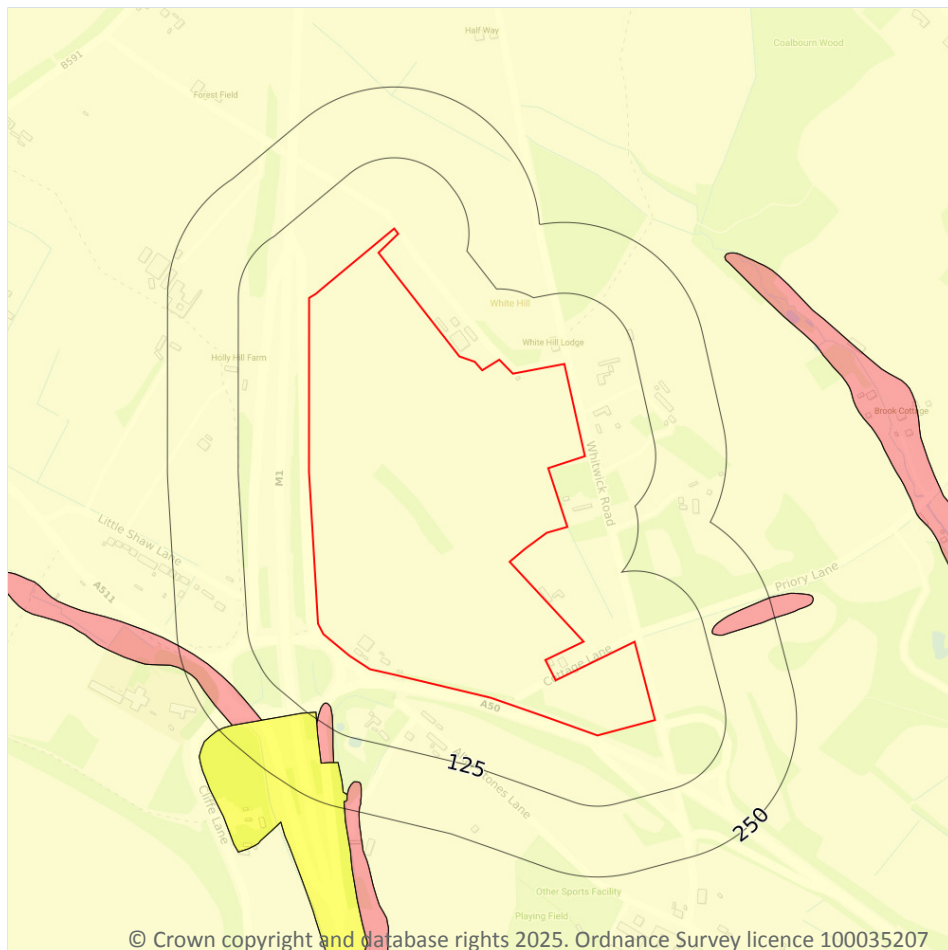


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
23m N	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

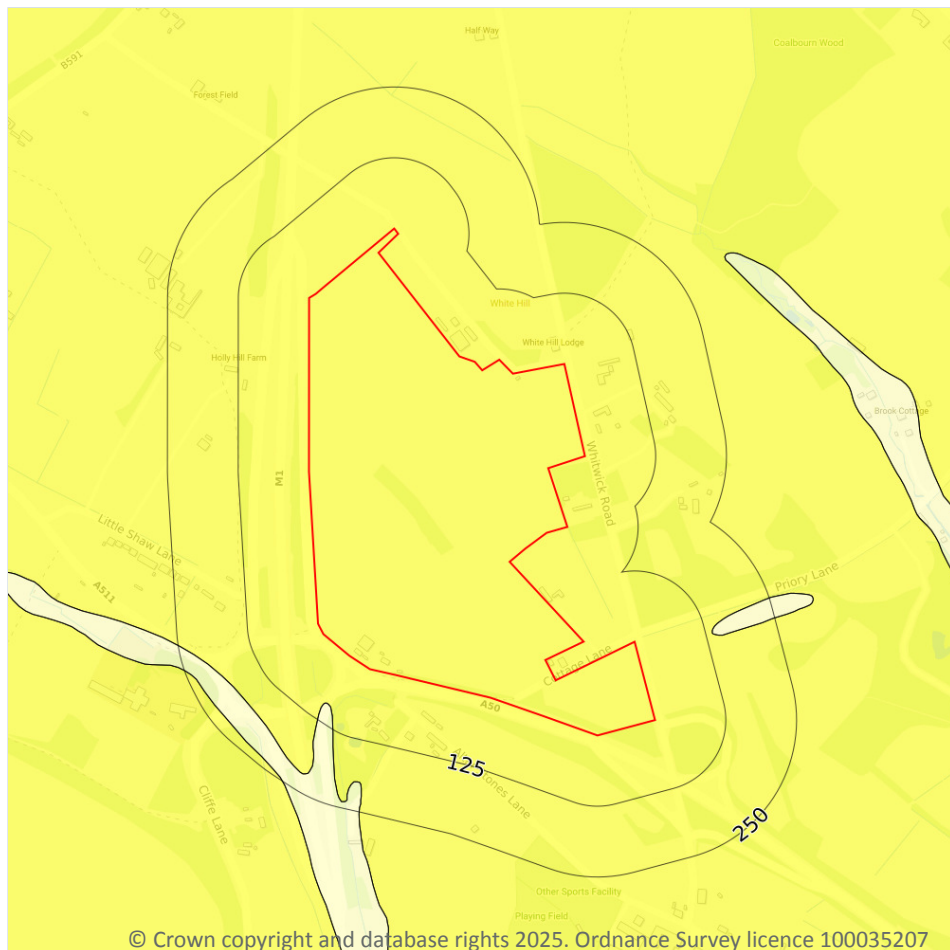
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 102 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

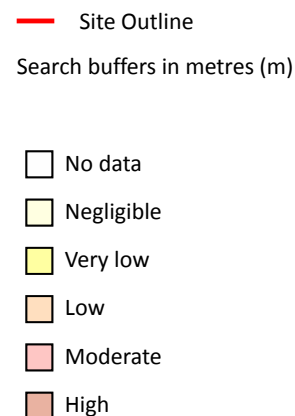
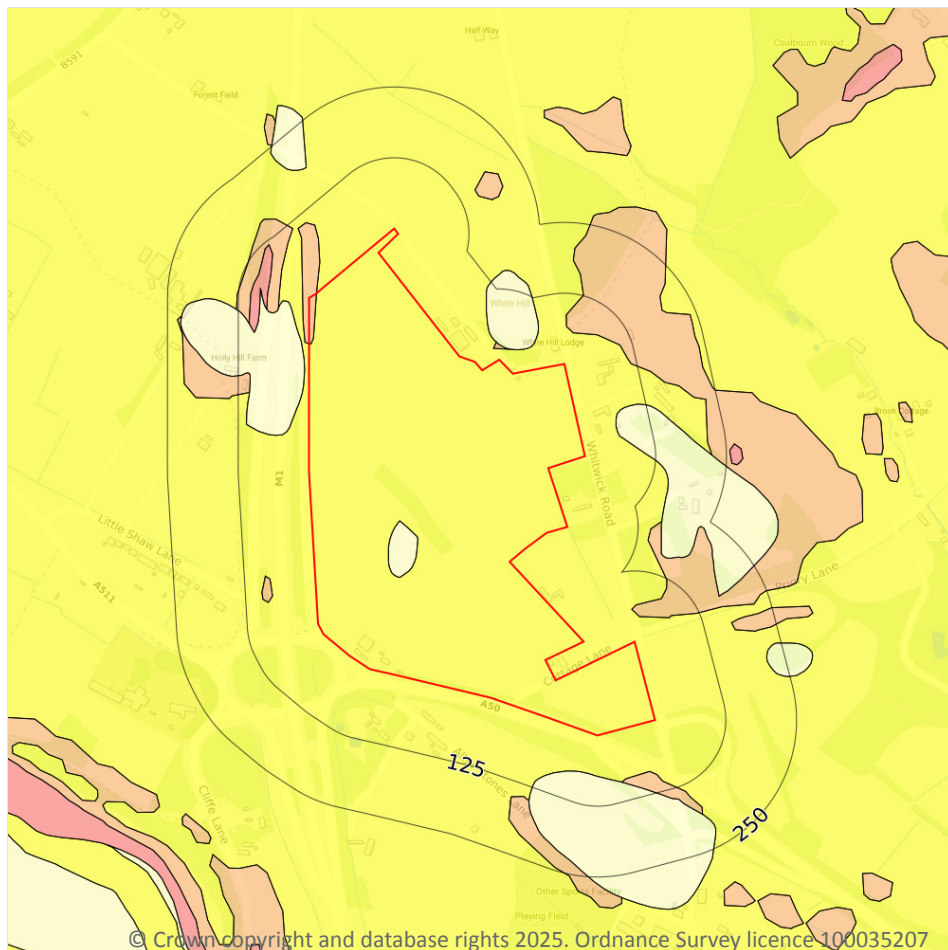
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 103](#) >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

7

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.

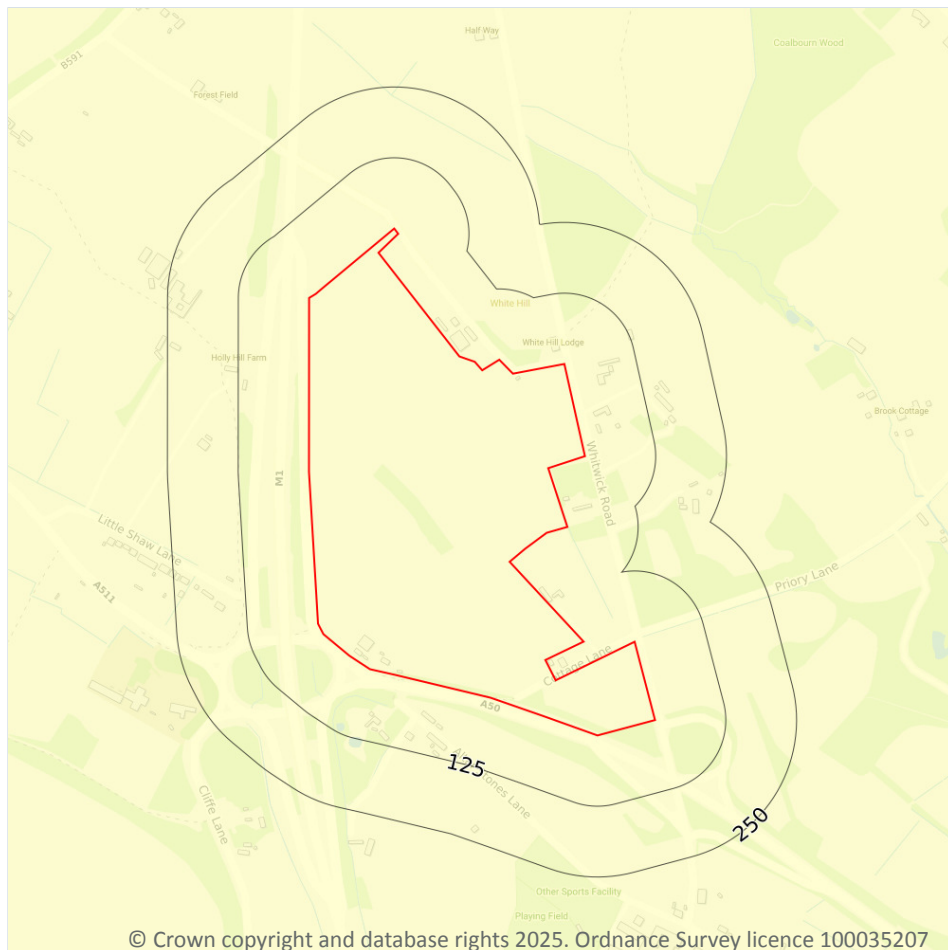


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.
On site	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
8m NW	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.
20m N	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
23m N	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.
45m SE	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.

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

1

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on [page 106](#) >

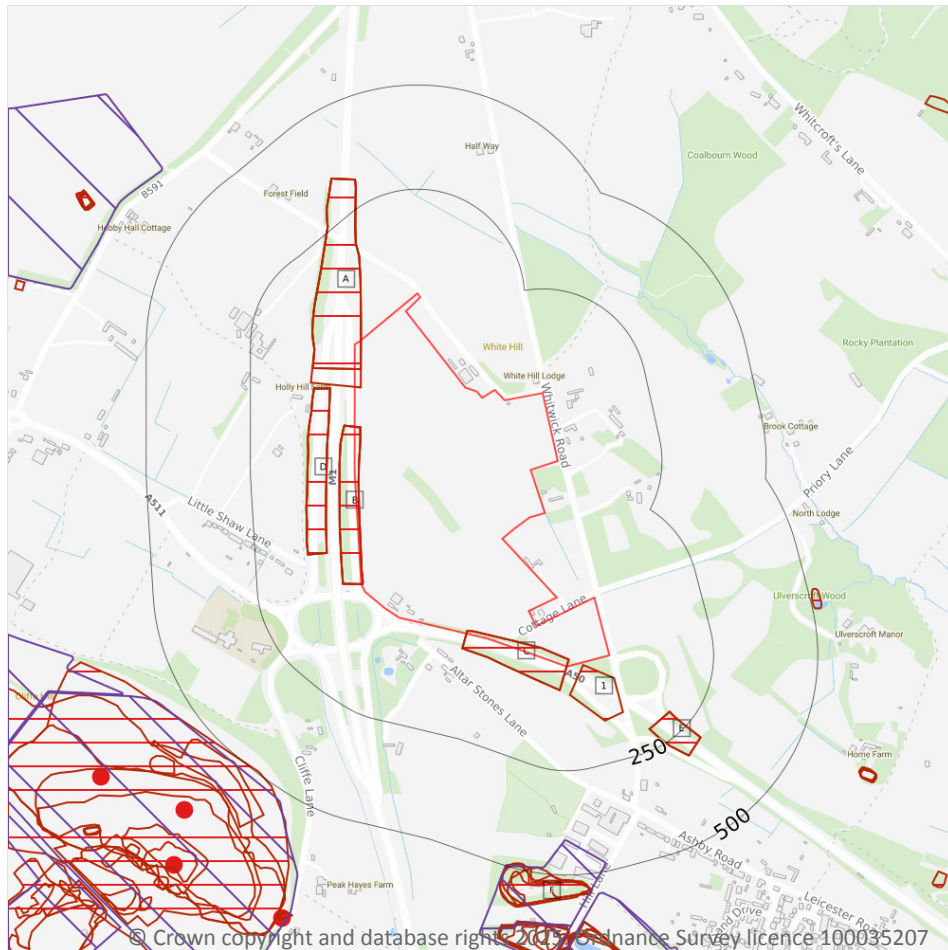
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Underground mining extents
- Historical mineral planning areas
- TCA non-coal mining
- Non Coal Mining
- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

14

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 108 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Cuttings	1968	1:10560
A	On site	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
A	On site	Cuttings	1992	1:10000
B	On site	Cuttings	1968	1:10560
B	On site	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
B	On site	Cuttings	1992	1:10000
C	On site	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
C	On site	Cuttings	1992	1:10000
1	7m SE	Cuttings	1992	1:10000
D	59m NW	Cuttings	1968	1:10560
D	59m NW	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
D	59m NW	Cuttings	1992	1:10000
E	197m SE	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
E	197m SE	Cuttings	1992	1:10000

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 108 >](#)

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
F	417m S	Markfield	Igneous rock	Surface mineral working	Withdrawn	7/3/72

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site

1

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



Location	Details
On site	Whilst outside of an area where The Coal Authority have information on coal mining activities, Johnson Poole & Bloomer (JPB) may have information such as mining plans and maps held within their archive that have occurred within 1km of this property. Please note, the plans held by JPB may also relate to non-mining records. Further details and a quote for services (if appropriate) can be obtained by emailing this report to enquiries.gs@jpb.co.uk.

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0
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This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m	0
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This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

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

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site**0**

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site**0**

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

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

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site**0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site**0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

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

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

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



19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



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

116

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

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



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

29

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 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	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 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	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg



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	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
19m NW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
31m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
32m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
38m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
41m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
42m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
45m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
47m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
49m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
50m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m**0**

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m**0**

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m**0**

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 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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