

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
D	428m NE	Garage	1958 - 1989	51971
D	429m NE	Garage	1994	50239
D	429m NE	Garage	1972	50586

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

## 1.6 Historical military land

**Records within 500m**

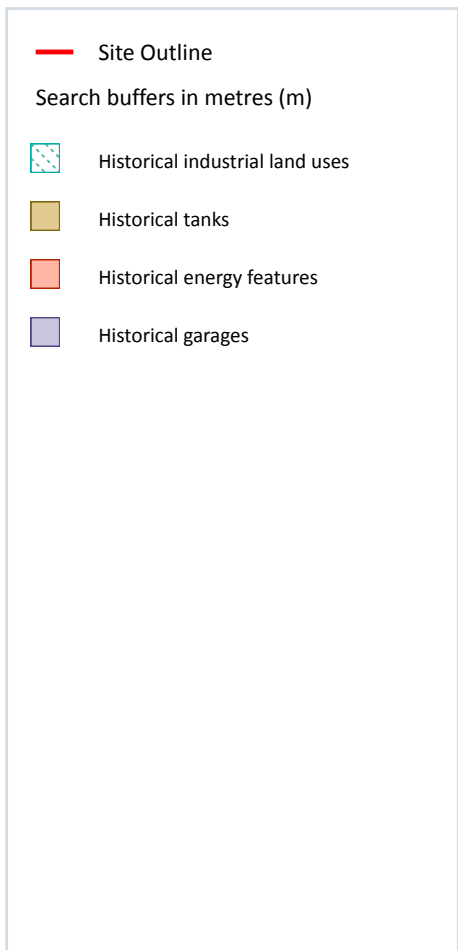
**0**

Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

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



## 2 Past land use - un-grouped



## 2.1 Historical industrial land uses

11

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
C	238m SW	Windmill	1885	1646952
C	288m SW	Windmill	1904	1646952
F	343m W	Unspecified Works	1966	1599002

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	350m W	Sewage Farm	1980	1603375
G	357m NW	Smithy	1950	1612505
F	364m W	Filter Beds	1980	1579862
F	374m W	Unspecified Tank	1966	1594577
G	378m NW	Smithy	1904	1612506
F	395m W	Unspecified Tank	1966	1594576
2	423m W	Unspecified Pit	1980	1611348
J	459m W	Settling Tanks	1980	1602247

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

## 2.2 Historical tanks

### Records within 500m

**14**

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	1m N	Unspecified Tank	1991	274956
A	1m N	Unspecified Tank	1991	274956
F	367m W	Tanks	1980	270915
F	367m W	Tanks	1984	270915
F	367m W	Tanks	1991	270915
F	367m W	Tanks	1991	270915
F	367m W	Tanks	1991	270915
F	375m W	Tanks	1958	278822
J	453m W	Settling Tanks	1980	270257
J	453m W	Settling Tanks	1984	270257
J	453m W	Settling Tanks	1991	270257
J	453m W	Settling Tanks	1991	270257



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
J	453m W	Settling Tanks	1991	270257
J	454m W	Settling Tanks	1972	273997

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

## 2.3 Historical energy features

### Records within 500m

**22**

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	58m N	Electricity Substation	1972	161774
B	60m N	Electricity Substation	1980	162096
B	60m N	Electricity Substation	1984	162096
B	60m N	Electricity Substation	1991	162096
B	60m N	Electricity Substation	1991	162096
B	60m N	Electricity Substation	1991	162096
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1980	164502
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1984	164502
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1991	164502
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1991	164502
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1991	164502
D	276m N	Electricity Substation	1972	164502
E	289m NW	Electricity Substation	1972	158622
E	290m NW	Electricity Substation	1980	158622
E	290m NW	Electricity Substation	1984	158622
E	290m NW	Electricity Substation	1991	158622
E	290m NW	Electricity Substation	1991	158622
E	290m NW	Electricity Substation	1991	158622



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
H	380m N	Electricity Substation	1984	153458
H	380m N	Electricity Substation	1991	153458
H	380m N	Electricity Substation	1991	153458
H	380m N	Electricity Substation	1991	153458

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

## 2.4 Historical petrol stations

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
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Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

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

## 2.5 Historical garages

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>4</b>
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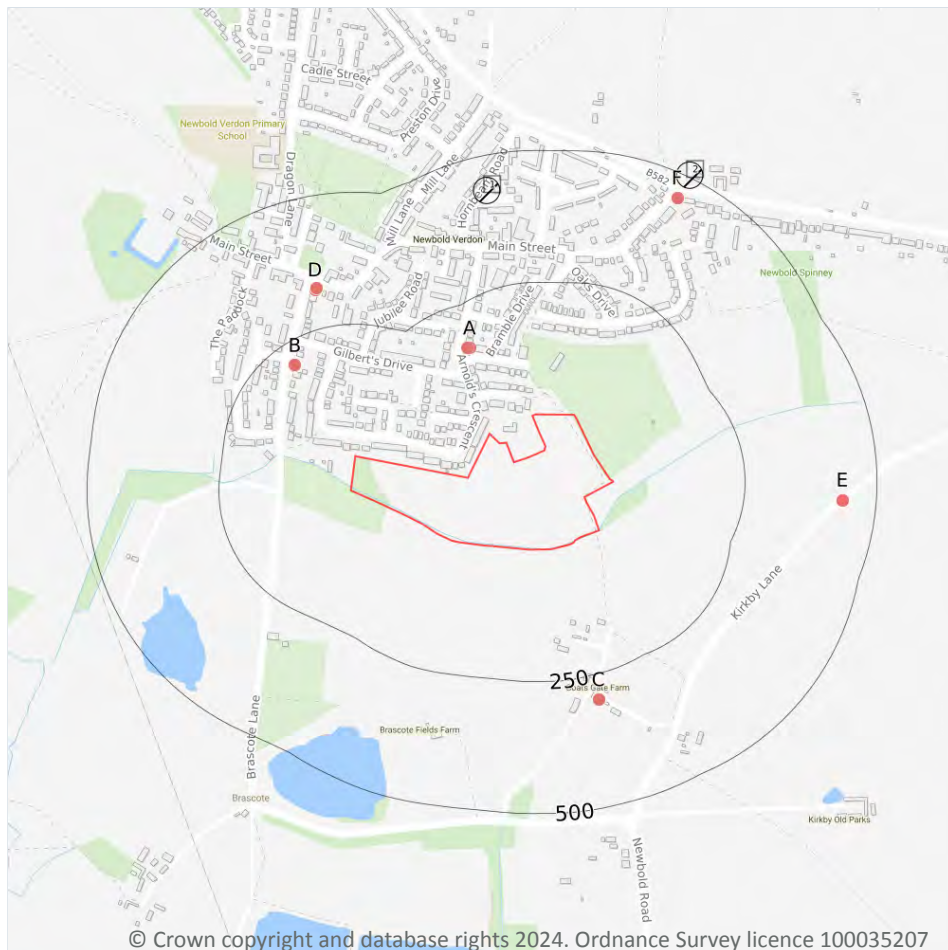
Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
I	428m NE	Garage	1989	51971
I	429m NE	Garage	1994	50239
I	429m NE	Garage	1972	50586
I	430m NE	Garage	1958	51971

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

## 3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical landfill (EA/NRW)
- Waste exemptions

### 3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

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

### 3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

Landfill sites identified on a survey carried out on behalf of the DoE in 1973. These sites may have been closed or operational at this time.

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



### 3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m	0
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Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.*

### 3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m	2
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Known historical (closed) landfill sites (e.g. sites where there is no PPC permit or waste management licence currently in force). This includes sites that existed before the waste licensing regime and sites that have been licensed in the past but where a licence has been revoked, ceased to exist or surrendered and a certificate of completion has been issued.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 23 >](#)

ID	Location	Details		
1	409m N	Site Address: Newbold Verdon Landfill Site, Hornbeam Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire Licence Holder Address: -	Waste Licence: - Site Reference: GDO 202, 73 Waste Type: Waste Unknown Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Reference: - Licence Issue: - Licence Surrender: -	Operator: - Licence Holder: - First Recorded: - Last Recorded: -
2	478m NE	Site Address: Wrask Farm, Wrask Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire Licence Holder Address: -	Waste Licence: - Site Reference: GDO 202, 203 Waste Type: Inert, Industrial Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Reference: - Licence Issue: - Licence Surrender: -	Operator: - Licence Holder: - First Recorded 31/12/1940 Last Recorded: 31/12/1950

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

### 3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m	0
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Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

*This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.*

### 3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m	0
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Active or recently closed waste sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

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

### 3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m	44
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Activities involving the storage, treatment, use or disposal of waste that are exempt from needing a permit. Exemptions have specific limits and conditions that must be adhered to.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 23 >](#)

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	166m N	-	WEX277171	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
A	168m N	10, arnolds crescent, newbold verdon, le9 9ld	WEX105266	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
B	206m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX020634	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
B	206m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX020634	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	206m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX020634	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
B	206m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX020634	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	207m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX179837	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
B	207m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX179837	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	207m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX179837	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit





ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	207m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX179837	Disposing of waste exemption	Not on a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX315002	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX315002	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX315002	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX315002	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX185805	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX185805	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX185805	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX185805	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	299m SE	GOATS GATE FARM, KIRKBY LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LE9 9LN	WEX025985	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
D	323m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX310427	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
D	323m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX310427	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
D	323m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX310427	Disposing of waste exemption	Not on a farm	Burning waste in the open
D	323m NW	FARAWAY BUNGALOW, Brascote Lane, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, LE9 9LF	WEX310427	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
D	325m NW	Faraway Brascote Lane Leicester LE9 9LF	EPR/PE5383BY /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
D	325m NW	Faraway Brascote Lane Leicester LE9 9LF	EPR/PE5383BY /A001	Using waste exemption	Non-Agricultural Waste Only	Use of waste in construction
D	325m NW	Faraway Brascote Lane Leicester LE9 9LF	EPR/PE5383BY /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
D	325m NW	Faraway Brascote Lane Leicester LE9 9LF	EPR/PE5383BY /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Non-Agricultural Waste Only	Burning waste in the open
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural Waste Only	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
E	435m E	Cottage Farm Kirkby Lane LEICESTER LE9 9LN	EPR/XF0831XB /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultura l Waste Only	Burning waste in the open
F	453m NE	Red House Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	WEX341001	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
F	453m NE	Red House Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	WEX341001	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Incorporation of ash into soil
F	453m NE	Red House Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	WEX341001	Treating waste exemption	On a farm	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
F	453m NE	Red House Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	WEX341001	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
F	453m NE	Red House Farm, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	WEX341001	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open

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



## 4 Current industrial land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses
- ▲ Current or recent petrol stations
- Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)
- Licensed Discharges to controlled waters
- Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

### 4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

2

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 29](#) >

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
B	65m NW	Electricity Sub Station	Leicestershire, LE9	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
B	90m NW	Electricity Sub Station	Leicestershire, LE9	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.



## 4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

**Records within 500m****1**

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 29](#) >

ID	Location	Company	Address	LPG	Status
D	432m NE	PROTEUS	5-11, Desford Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE9 9LG	Not Applicable	Obsolete

*This data is sourced from Experian.*

## 4.3 Electricity cables

**Records within 500m****0**

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

*This data is sourced from National Grid.*

## 4.4 Gas pipelines

**Records within 500m****0**

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

*This data is sourced from National Grid.*

## 4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

**Records within 500m****0**

Contaminated Land Register of sites designated under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

## 4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

**Records within 500m****0**

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites. This data includes upper and lower tier sites, and includes a historical archive of COMAH sites and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) records.

*This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.*



## 4.7 Regulated explosive sites

**Records within 500m****0**

Sites registered and licensed by the Health and Safety Executive under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER). The last update to this data was in April 2011.

*This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.*

## 4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

**Records within 500m****0**

Consents granted for a site to hold certain quantities of hazardous substances at or above defined limits in accordance with the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

## 4.9 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

**Records within 500m****0**

Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) records of substance releases to air, land and water. This data represents a historical archive as the IPC regime has been superseded.

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

## 4.10 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

**Records within 500m****0**

Records of Part A(1) installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

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

## 4.11 Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

**Records within 500m****1**

Records of Part A(2) and Part B installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 29](#) >

ID	Location	Address	Details	
D	453m NE	Verdon Garage, Desford Road, Newbold, LE9 9LG	Process: Unloading of Petrol into Storage at Service Stations Status: Historical Permit Permit Type: Part B	Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Date of enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Comment: No Enforcements Notified

*This data is sourced from Local Authority records.*

## 4.12 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
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Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

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

## 4.13 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>12</b>
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Discharges of treated or untreated effluent to controlled waters under the Water Resources Act 1991.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 29 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Details	
A	15m W	NEWBOLD VERNON 2 CSO, ADJACENT TO 91 ARNOLDS CRESCENT, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LW	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - SEWER STORM OVERFLOW - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45425/O Permit Version: 2 Receiving Water: TRIBUTARY OF THURLASTON BROOK	Status: VARIED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 04/09/2020 Effective Date: 04/09/2020 Revocation Date: -
A	19m W	NEWBOLD VERNON 2 CSO, ADJACENT TO 91 ARNOLDS CRESCENT, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LW	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - SEWER STORM OVERFLOW - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45425/O Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: TRIB OF THURLASTON BROOK	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 10/01/2001 Effective Date: 10/01/2001 Revocation Date: 03/09/2020



ID	Location	Address	Details	
C	417m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 08/12/2000 Effective Date: 08/12/2000 Revocation Date: 10/08/2005
C	417m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 4 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: MODIFIED - (WRA 91 SCHED 10 - AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 14/10/2008 Effective Date: 01/01/2010 Revocation Date: 06/03/2017
C	417m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 2 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 11/08/2005 Effective Date: 11/08/2005 Revocation Date: 31/12/2005
C	417m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 3 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 11/08/2005 Effective Date: 01/01/2006 Revocation Date: 31/12/2009
C	429m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 5 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: VARIED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 07/03/2017 Effective Date: 07/03/2017 Revocation Date: 31/05/2018





ID	Location	Address	Details	
C	429m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 6 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: VARIED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 01/06/2018 Effective Date: 01/06/2018 Revocation Date: 27/02/2020
C	429m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 7 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: VARIED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 13/12/2019 Effective Date: 28/02/2020 Revocation Date: 26/09/2022
C	429m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE9 9LE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/45372/R Permit Version: 8 Receiving Water: TRIBUTARY OF THURLASTON BROOK	Status: VARIED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 27/09/2022 Effective Date: 27/09/2022 Revocation Date: -
C	446m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, OFF BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/20047/R Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: POST NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE > 31-AUG-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 31/10/1989 Effective Date: 31/10/1989 Revocation Date: 07/12/2000
C	446m W	NEWBOLD VERDON STW, OFF BRASCOTE LANE, NEWBOLD VERDON, LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: T/50/20047/R Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: NORMANTON BROOK	Status: POST NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE > 31-AUG-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 31/10/1989 Effective Date: 31/10/1989 Revocation Date: 07/12/2000

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



#### 4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

**Records within 500m****0**

Discharges of specified substances under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991.

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

#### 4.15 Pollutant release to public sewer

**Records within 500m****0**

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

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

#### 4.16 List 1 Dangerous Substances

**Records within 500m****0**

Discharges of substances identified on List I of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

#### 4.17 List 2 Dangerous Substances

**Records within 500m****0**

Discharges of substances identified on List II of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

#### 4.18 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

**Records within 500m****3**

Records of substantiated pollution incidents. Since 2006 this data has only included category 1 (major) and 2 (significant) pollution incidents.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 29 >](#)



ID	Location	Details	
A	On site	<b>Incident Date: 27/12/2001</b> <b>Incident Identification: 49617</b> <b>Pollutant: Oils and Fuel</b> <b>Pollutant Description: Gas and Fuel Oils</b>	<b>Water Impact: Category 3 (Minor)</b> <b>Land Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)</b> <b>Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)</b>
1	183m SE	Incident Date: 20/08/2001 Incident Identification: 25379 Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials Pollutant Description: Household Waste	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)
2	308m W	Incident Date: 24/06/2002 Incident Identification: 86890 Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials Pollutant Description: Commercial Waste	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)

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

## 4.19 Pollution inventory substances

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

The pollution inventory (substances) includes reporting on annual emissions of certain regulated substances to air, controlled waters and land. A reporting threshold for each substance is also included. Where emissions fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*

## 4.20 Pollution inventory waste transfers

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

The pollution inventory (waste transfers) includes reporting on annual transfers and recovery/disposal of controlled wastes from a site. A reporting threshold for each waste type is also included. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*

## 4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

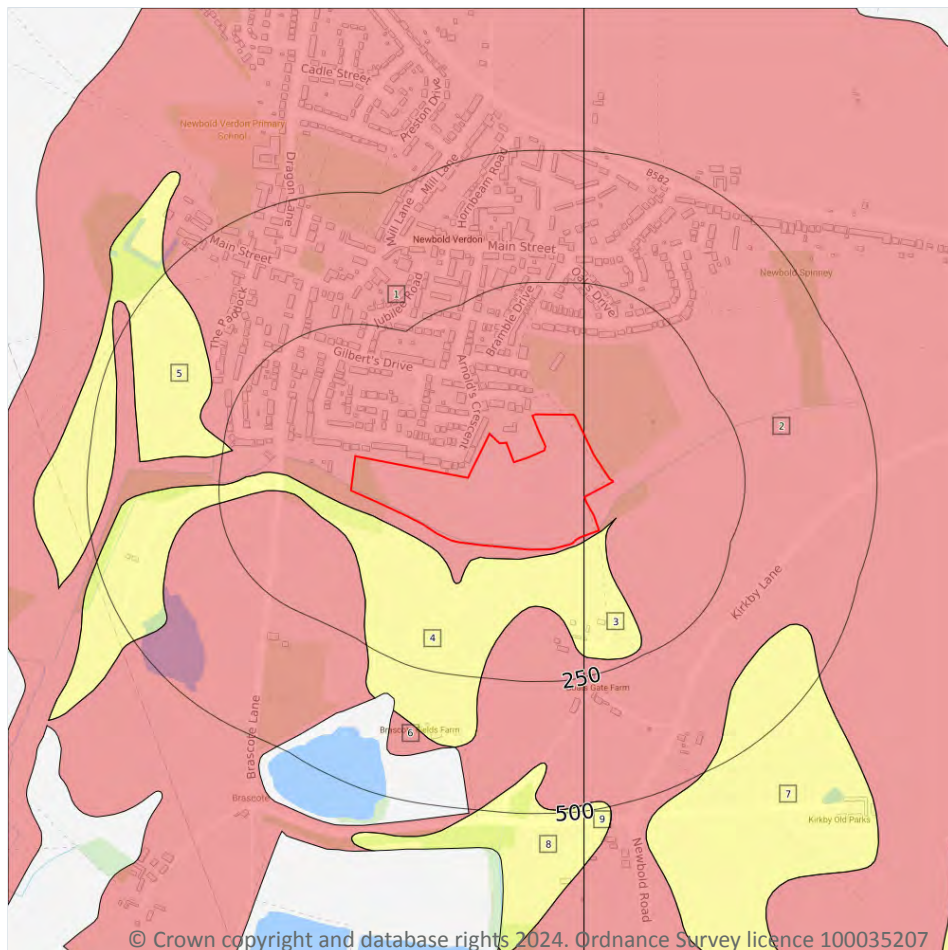
<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

The pollution inventory (radioactive wastes) includes reporting on annual releases of radioactive substances from a site, including the means of release. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

*This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.*



## 5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



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

### 5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

9

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on [page 37 >](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
2	On site	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers

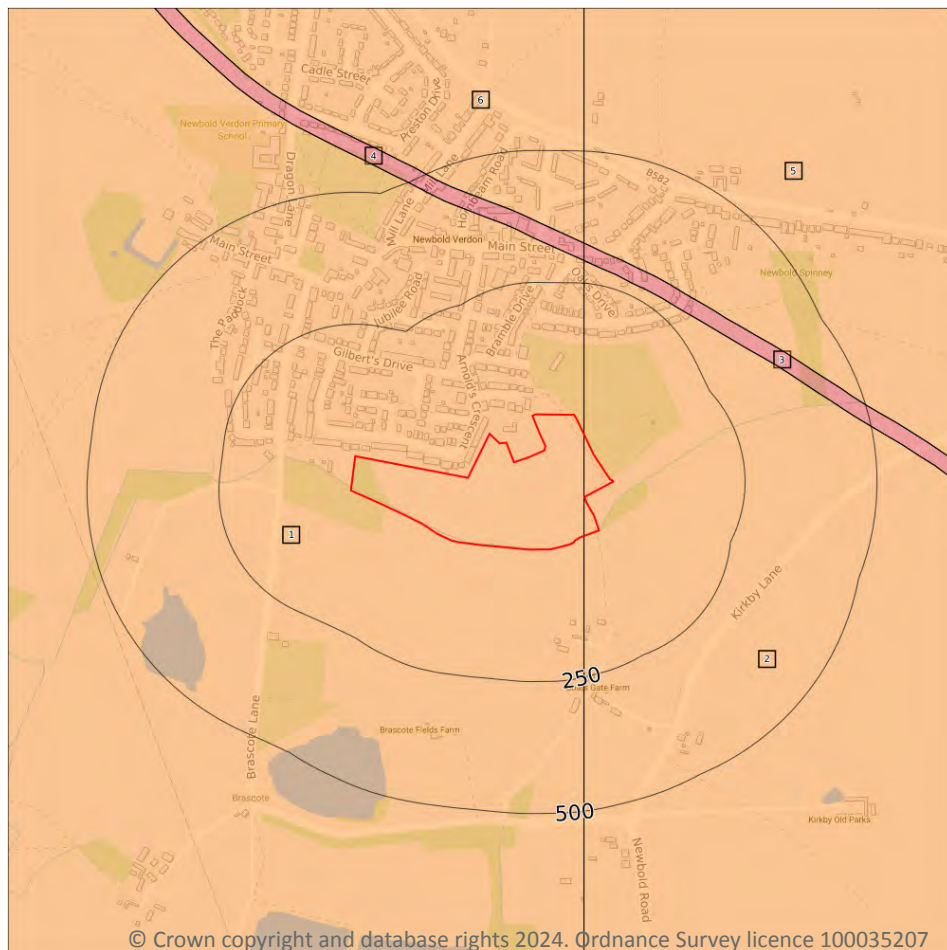


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	3m E	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
4	6m SE	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
5	232m W	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
6	340m SW	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
7	377m SE	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
8	405m S	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
9	485m S	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

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



## Bedrock aquifer



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

### 5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

6

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 39 >](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers
2	On site	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers



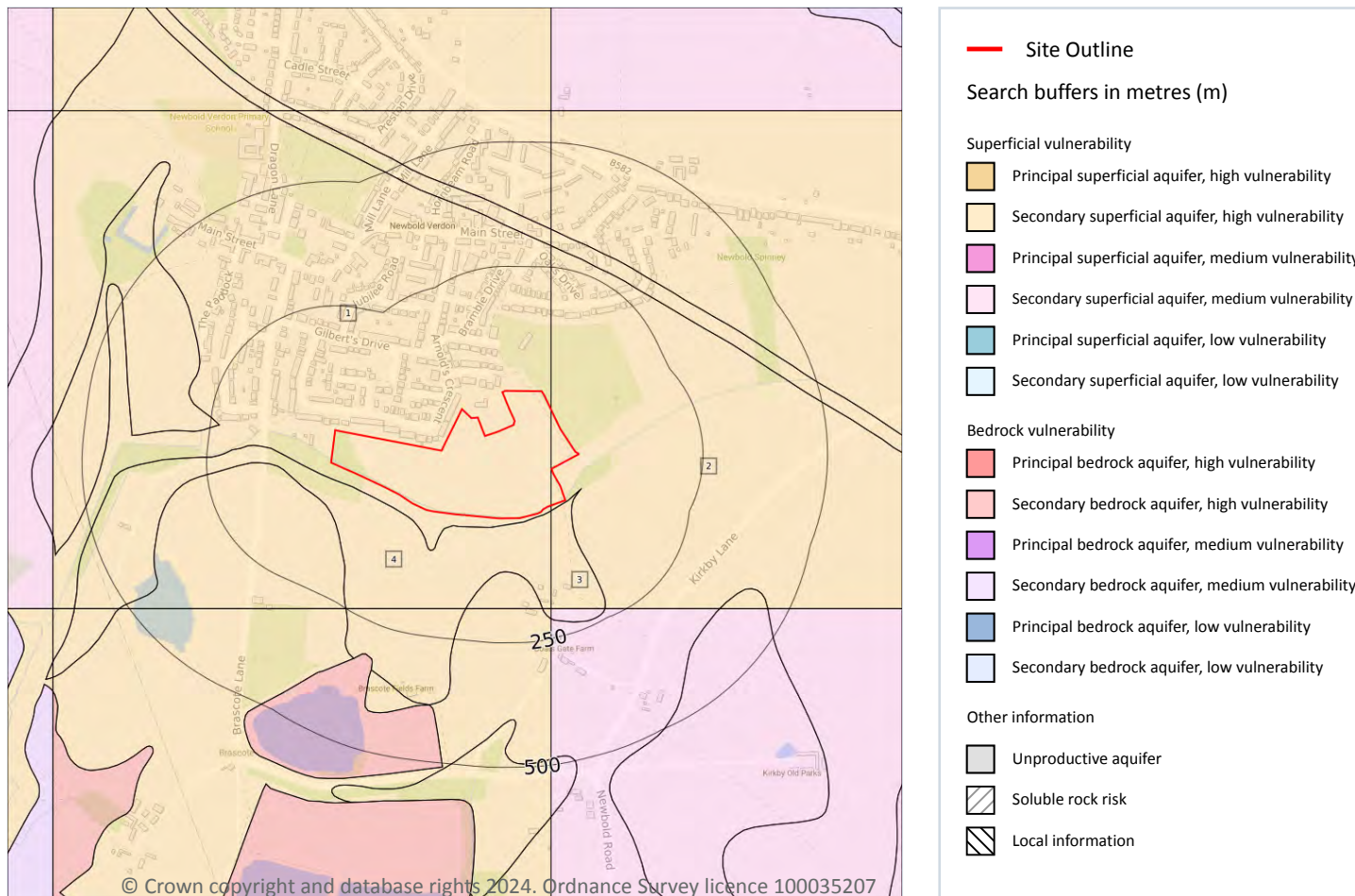


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	272m NE	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
4	293m N	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
5	303m NE	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers
6	326m N	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers

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



## Groundwater vulnerability



### 5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

#### Records within 50m

4

An assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one kilometre square grid. Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Features are displayed on the Groundwater vulnerability map on [page 41](#) >



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	<b>Summary Classification:</b> Secondary superficial aquifer - High Vulnerability <b>Combined classification:</b> Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	<b>Leaching class:</b> High <b>Infiltration value:</b> >70% <b>Dilution value:</b> 300-550mm/year	<b>Vulnerability:</b> High <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Thickness:</b> 3-10m <b>Patchiness value:</b> >90% <b>Recharge potential:</b> High	<b>Vulnerability:</b> Medium <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Flow mechanism:</b> Well connected fractures
2	On site	<b>Summary Classification:</b> Secondary superficial aquifer - High Vulnerability <b>Combined classification:</b> Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	<b>Leaching class:</b> High <b>Infiltration value:</b> >70% <b>Dilution value:</b> <300mm/year	<b>Vulnerability:</b> High <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Thickness:</b> 3-10m <b>Patchiness value:</b> >90% <b>Recharge potential:</b> High	<b>Vulnerability:</b> Medium <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Flow mechanism:</b> Well connected fractures
3	3m E	<b>Summary Classification:</b> Secondary superficial aquifer - High Vulnerability <b>Combined classification:</b> Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	<b>Leaching class:</b> High <b>Infiltration value:</b> >70% <b>Dilution value:</b> <300mm/year	<b>Vulnerability:</b> High <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Thickness:</b> 3-10m <b>Patchiness value:</b> >90% <b>Recharge potential:</b> High	<b>Vulnerability:</b> Medium <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Flow mechanism:</b> Well connected fractures
4	6m SE	<b>Summary Classification:</b> Secondary superficial aquifer - High Vulnerability <b>Combined classification:</b> Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	<b>Leaching class:</b> High <b>Infiltration value:</b> >70% <b>Dilution value:</b> 300-550mm/year	<b>Vulnerability:</b> High <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Thickness:</b> 3-10m <b>Patchiness value:</b> >90% <b>Recharge potential:</b> High	<b>Vulnerability:</b> Medium <b>Aquifer type:</b> Secondary <b>Flow mechanism:</b> Well connected fractures

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

## 5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

### Records on site

0

This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.*



## 5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

### Records on site

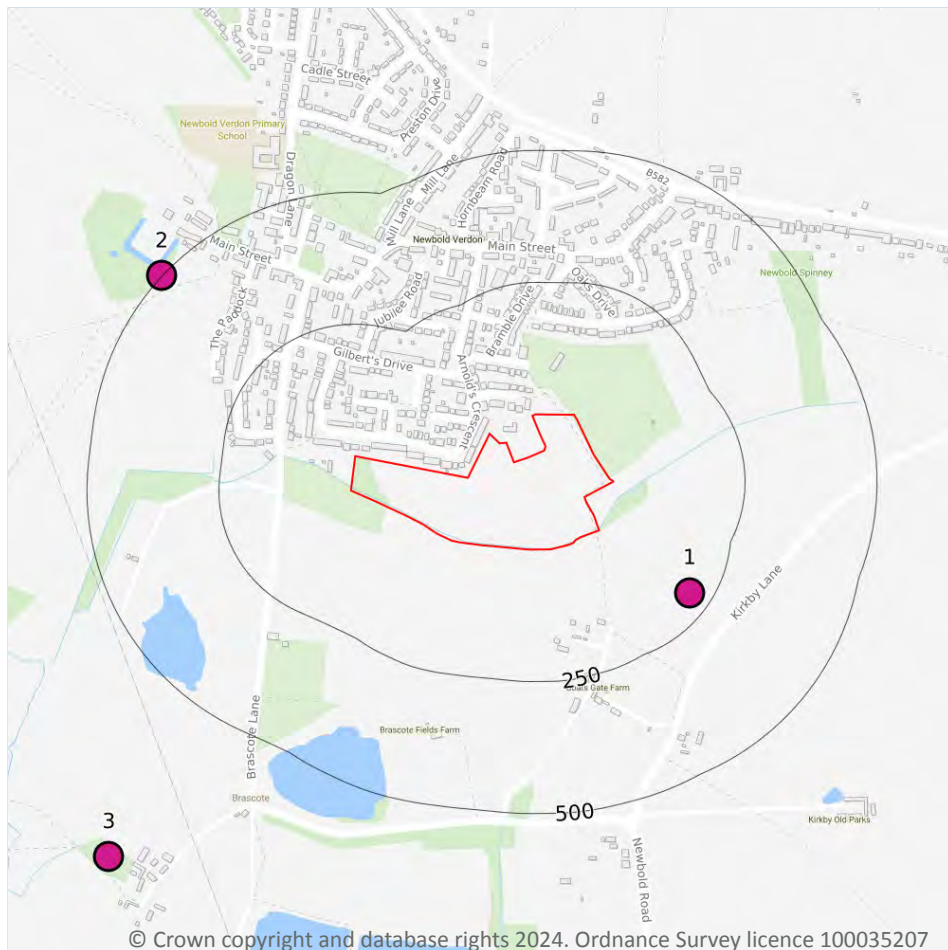
0

This dataset identifies areas where additional local information affecting vulnerability is held by the Environment Agency. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Environment Agency local Area groundwater team through the Environment Agency National Customer Call Centre on 03798 506 506 or by email on [enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk) ↗.

*This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.*



## Abstractions and Source Protection Zones



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

### 5.6 Groundwater abstractions

#### Records within 2000m

7

Licensed groundwater abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 44](#) >

ID	Location	Details	
1	207m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/50/0014 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: 'OAK LEA' Data Type: Point Name: B AND T H BATES Easting: 445200 Northing: 303100	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 03/11/1965 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2000 Version End Date: -
2	501m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/56/0018 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: THE HALL, NEWBOLD VERDON - WELL Data Type: Point Name: J G SELKIRK ESQ Easting: 444200 Northing: 303700	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 07/04/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2000 Version End Date: -
3	831m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/50/0079 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: MANOR FARM - SPRING Data Type: Point Name: FREEMAN Easting: 444100 Northing: 302600	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 24/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2000 Version End Date: -
-	1186m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/50/0016 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: BRASCOTE HOUSE FARM Data Type: Point Name: WIGHTMAN Easting: 444300 Northing: 302100	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 03/11/1965 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2000 Version End Date: -
-	1428m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: MD/028/0020/007 Details: Drinking, Cooking, Sanitary, Washing, (Small Garden) - Commercial/Industrial/Public Services Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: ABSTRACTION POINT - CADEBY QUARRY Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443321 Northing: 302580	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 41390 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 649 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/04/2020 Expiry Date: 31/12/2021 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 29/04/2020 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1499m W	Status: Historical Licence No: MD/028/0020/007 Details: Mineral Washing Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: ABSTRACTION AREA - CADEBY QUARRY Data Type: Poly4 Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 442669 Northing: 302870	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 41390 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 649 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/04/2020 Expiry Date: 31/12/2021 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 29/04/2020 Version End Date: -
-	1983m W	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/20/0066 Details: General Farming & Domestic Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: SOUTH FARM, WELL 4 Data Type: Point Name: S H AND T E PERRY Easting: 442700 Northing: 302600	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 24/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 24/02/1966 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.7 Surface water abstractions

### Records within 2000m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 44 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
-	1600m SW	Status: Active Licence No: 03/28/50/0065 Details: Process Water Direct Source: Surface Water Midlands Region Point: CADEBY QUARRY - KIRKBY BROOK Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443566 Northing: 302038	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 115000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 560 Original Application No: NPS/WR/038710 Original Start Date: 20/01/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 106 Version Start Date: 26/08/2022 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1600m SW	Status: Active Licence No: 03/28/50/0065 Details: Mineral Washing Direct Source: Surface Water Midlands Region Point: CADEBY QUARRY - KIRKBY BROOK Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443566 Northing: 302038	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 115000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 560 Original Application No: NPS/WR/038710 Original Start Date: 20/01/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 106 Version Start Date: 26/08/2022 Version End Date: -
-	1671m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/50/0065 Details: Mineral Washing Direct Source: Surface Water Midlands Region Point: CADEBY QUARRY - KIRKBY BROOK Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443500 Northing: 302000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 115000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 3750.45 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 20/01/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 104 Version Start Date: 26/10/2015 Version End Date: -
-	1671m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 03/28/50/0065 Details: General Use Relating To Secondary Category (Medium Loss) Direct Source: Surface Water Midlands Region Point: CADEBY QUARRY - KIRKBY BROOK Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443500 Northing: 302000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 115000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 3750.45 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 20/01/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 104 Version Start Date: 26/10/2015 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.8 Potable abstractions

### Records within 2000m

**1**

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

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 44 >](#)



ID	Location	Details	
-	1428m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: MD/028/0020/007 Details: Drinking, Cooking, Sanitary, Washing, (Small Garden) - Commercial/Industrial/Public Services Direct Source: Groundwater Midlands Region Point: ABSTRACTION POINT - CADEBY QUARRY Data Type: Point Name: Tarmac Trading Limited Easting: 443321 Northing: 302580	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 41390 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 649 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 29/04/2020 Expiry Date: 31/12/2021 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 29/04/2020 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.9 Source Protection Zones

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

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

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

## 5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

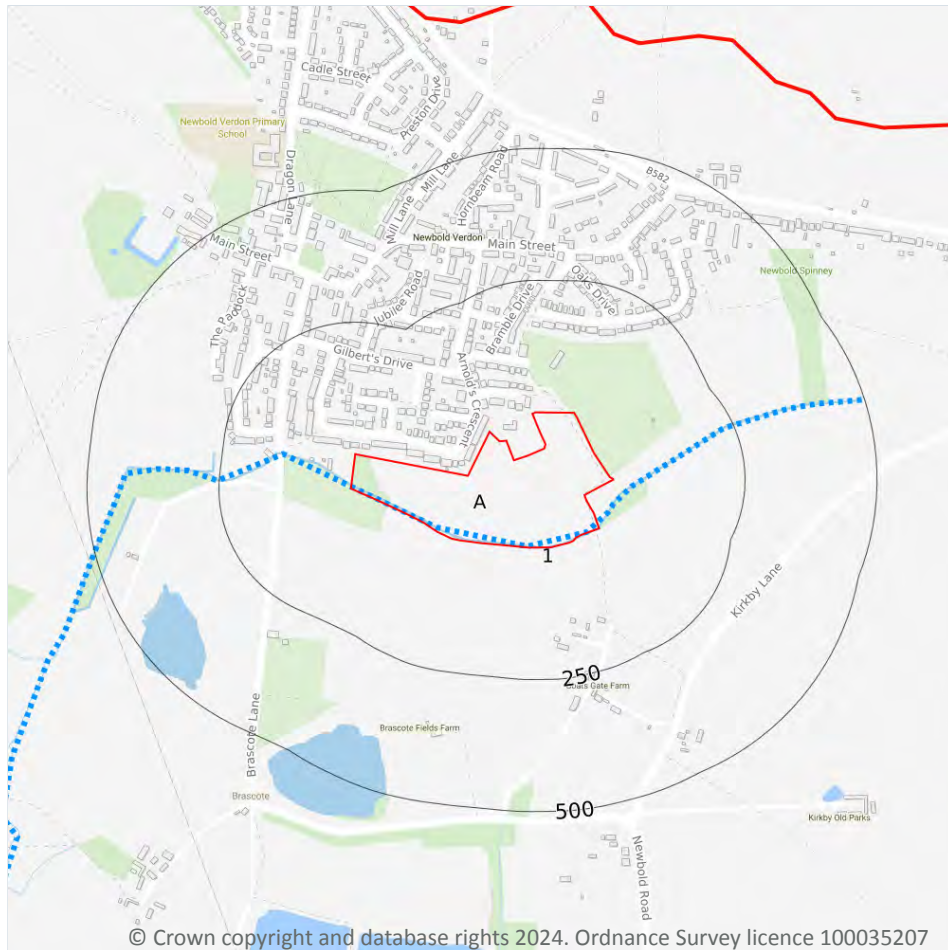
<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

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



## 6 Hydrology



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

### 6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 49](#) >

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

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*





## 6.2 Surface water features

### Records within 250m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 49 >](#)

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

## 6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

### Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 49 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River	Thurlaston Brook Catchment (trib of Soar)	GB104028046940	Soar River	Soar

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

## 6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

### Records identified

1

Surface water bodies under the Directive may be rivers, lakes, estuary or coastal. To achieve the purpose of the Directive, environmental objectives have been set and are reported on for each water body. The progress towards delivery of the objectives is then reported on by the relevant competent authorities at the end of each six-year cycle. The river water body directly associated with the catchment listed in the previous section is detailed below, along with any lake, canal, coastal or artificial water body within 250m of the site. Click on the water body ID in the table to visit the EA Catchment Explorer to find out more about each water body listed.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 49 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
3	On site	River	Thurlaston Brook Catchment (trib of Soar)	<a href="#">GB104028046940 ↗</a>	Poor	Fail	Poor	2019

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

## 6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

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

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 49 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
A	On site	Soar - Secondary Combined	<a href="#">GB40402G990600 ↗</a>	Good	Good	Good	2019

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



## 7 River and coastal flooding

### 7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

#### Records within 50m

**0**

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

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

### 7.2 Historical Flood Events

#### Records within 250m

**0**

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

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

### 7.3 Flood Defences

#### Records within 250m

**0**

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

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



## 7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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



## River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

### 7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m	0
--------------------	---

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

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

### 7.7 Flood Zone 3

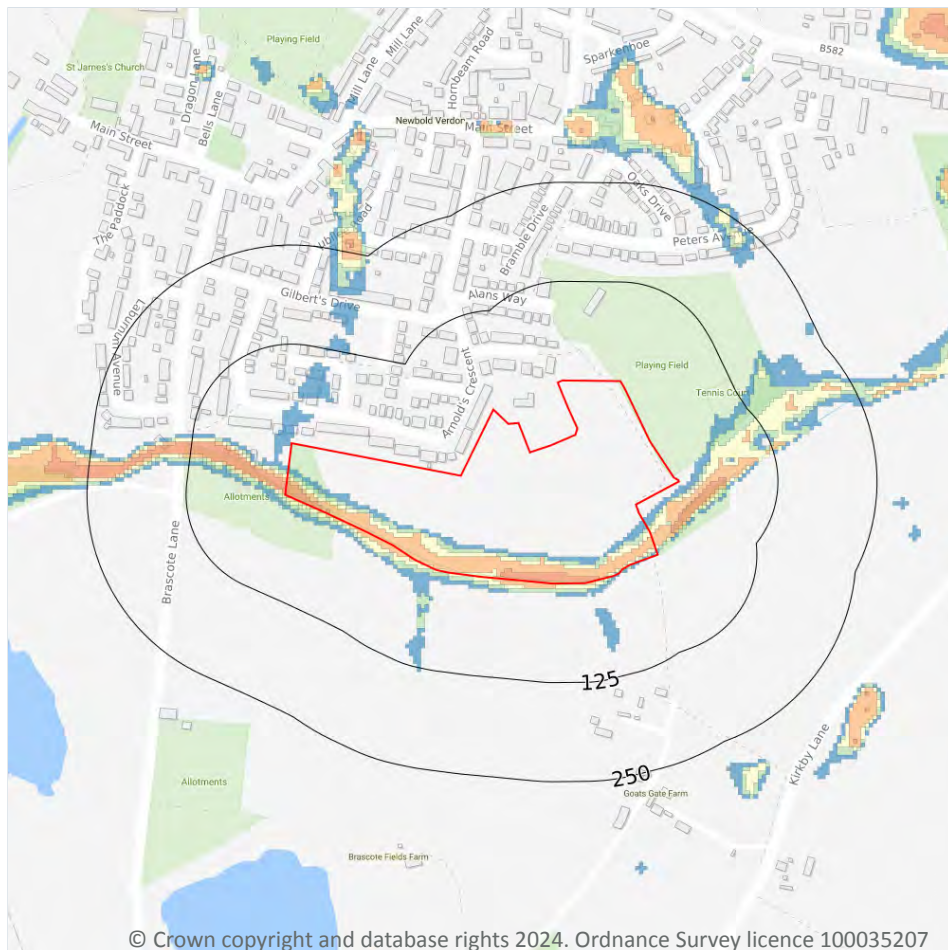
Records within 50m	0
--------------------	---

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

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



## 8 Surface water flooding



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period

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

1 in 250 return period

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

1 in 100 return period

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

1 in 30 return period

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

### 8.1 Surface water flooding

**Highest risk on site**

**1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m**

**Highest risk within 50m**

**1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m**

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 55 >](#)

The data shown on the map and in the table above shows the highest likelihood of flood events happening at the site. Lower likelihood events may have greater flood depths and hence a greater potential impact on a site.

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

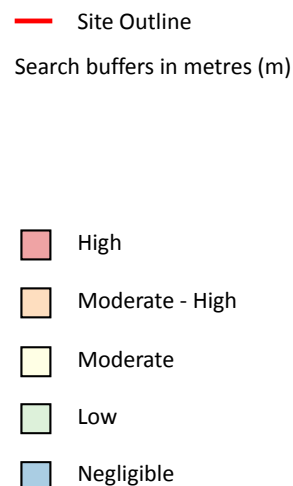
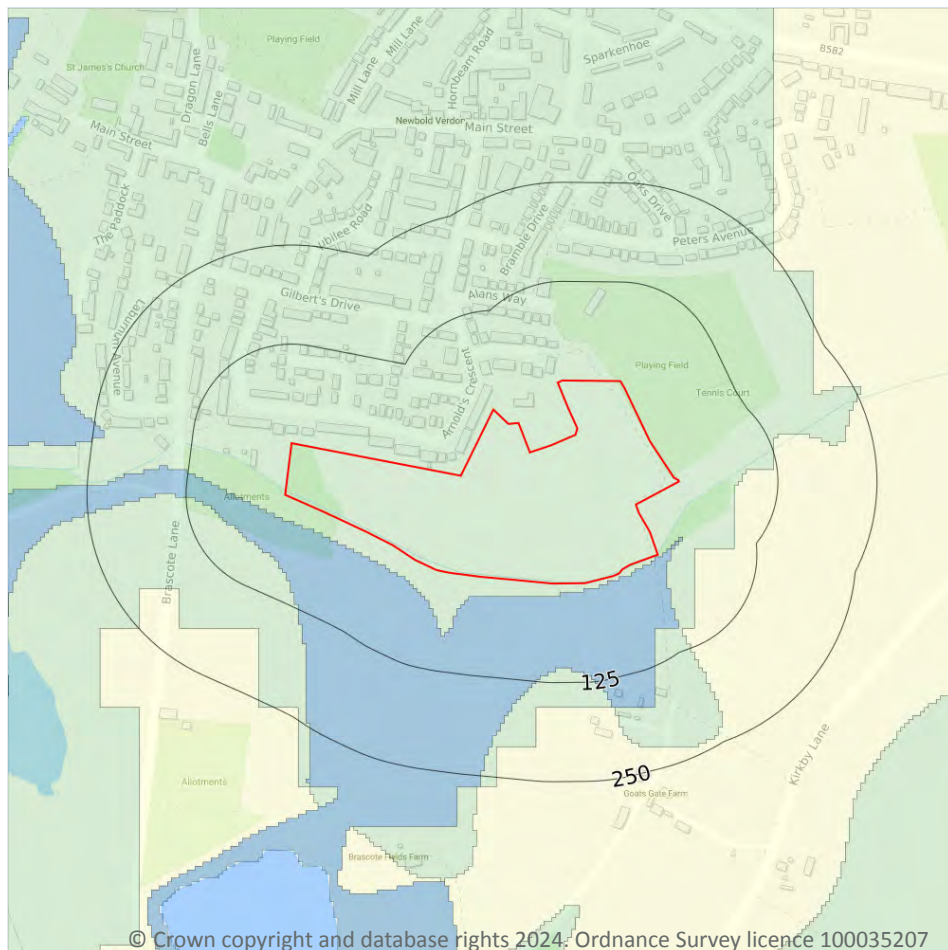
Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Greater than 1.0m
1 in 250 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 100 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m
1 in 30 year	Between 0.3m and 1.0m

*This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.*





## 9 Groundwater flooding



### 9.1 Groundwater flooding

**Highest risk on site**

**Low**

**Highest risk within 50m**

**Moderate**

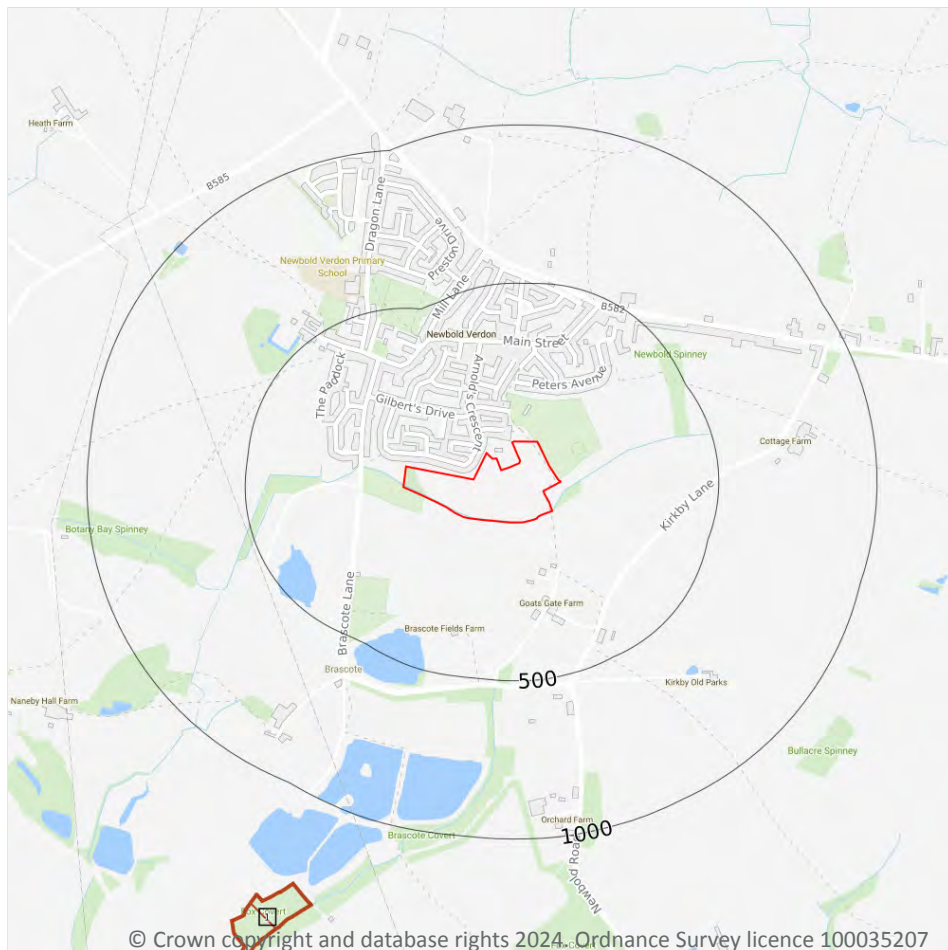
Groundwater flooding is caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs when the water table rises above the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements or cellars. Groundwater flooding tends to exhibit a longer duration than surface water flooding, possibly lasting for weeks or months, and as a result it can cause significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 1 in 100 year return period and a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM).

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on [page 57 >](#)

*This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.*



## 10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Designated Ancient Woodland

### 10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

**Records within 2000m****2**

Ancient woodlands are classified as areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. This includes semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. 'Wooded continuously' does not mean there is or has previously been continuous tree cover across the whole site, and not all trees within the woodland have to be old.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 58 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	1277m SW	Fox Covert	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1567m SW	Fox Covert	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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

## 10.8 Biosphere Reserves

**Records within 2000m****0**

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

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

## 10.9 Forest Parks

**Records within 2000m****0**

These are areas managed by the Forestry Commission designated on the basis of recreational, conservation or scenic interest.

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*



## 10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

**Records within 2000m****0**

A type of marine nature reserve in UK waters established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009). They are designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.

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

## 10.11 Green Belt

**Records within 2000m****0**

Areas designated to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

*This data is sourced from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.*

## 10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

**Records within 2000m****0**

Ramsar sites are areas listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) 1971. The sites here supplied have a status of 'Proposed' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

**Records within 2000m****0**

Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Possible' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

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

## 10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

**Records within 2000m****0**

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas designated (or 'classified') under the European Union Wild Birds Directive for the protection of nationally and internationally important populations of wild birds. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Potential' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m

5

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

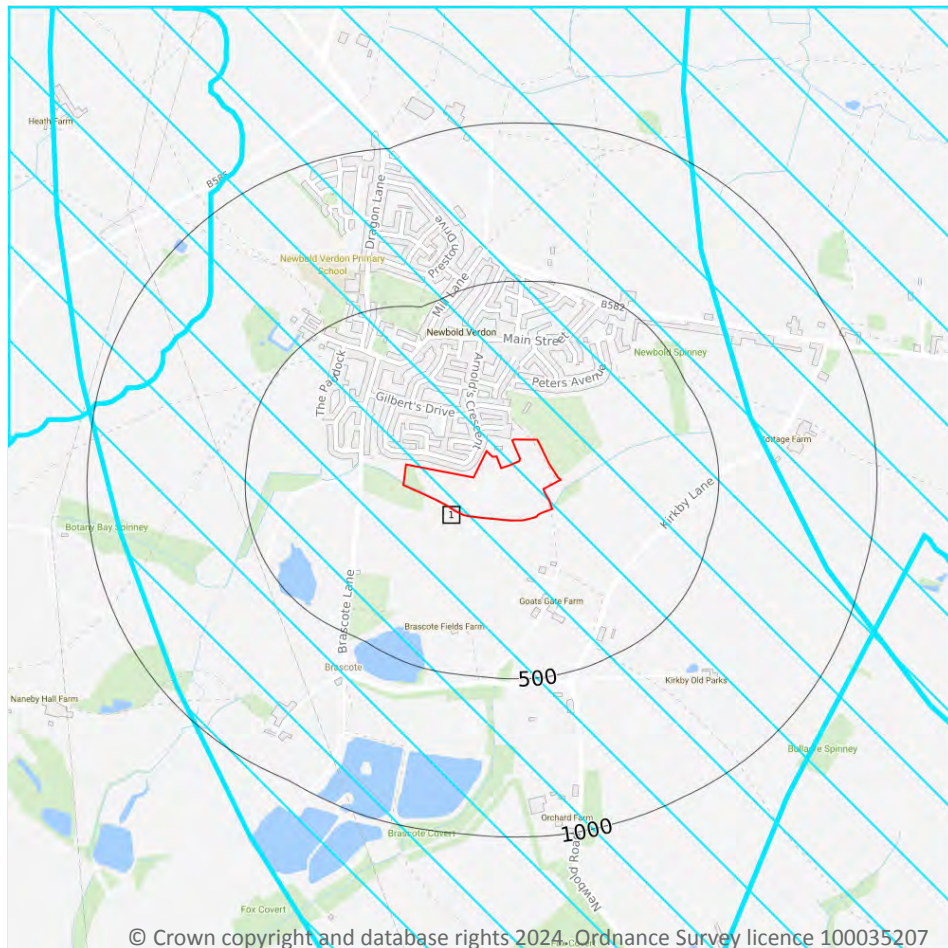
Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
<b>On site</b>	<b>SOAR R NVZ</b>	<b>Surface Water</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>Existing</b>
467m W	SOAR R NVZ	Surface Water	309	Existing
965m NW	River Trent (source to confluence with Derwent)	Surface Water	308	Existing
1083m NW	River Trent (source to confluence with Derwent)	Surface Water	308	Existing
1144m NW	SOAR R NVZ	Surface Water	309	Existing

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





## SSSI Impact Zones and Units



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

### 10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

#### Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on [page 63](#) >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Air pollution - Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m <sup>2</sup> , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m <sup>2</sup> , manure stores > 3500t.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 10.18 SSSI Units

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

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





## 11 Visual and cultural designations

### 11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

### 11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

### 11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

### 11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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



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

## 11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

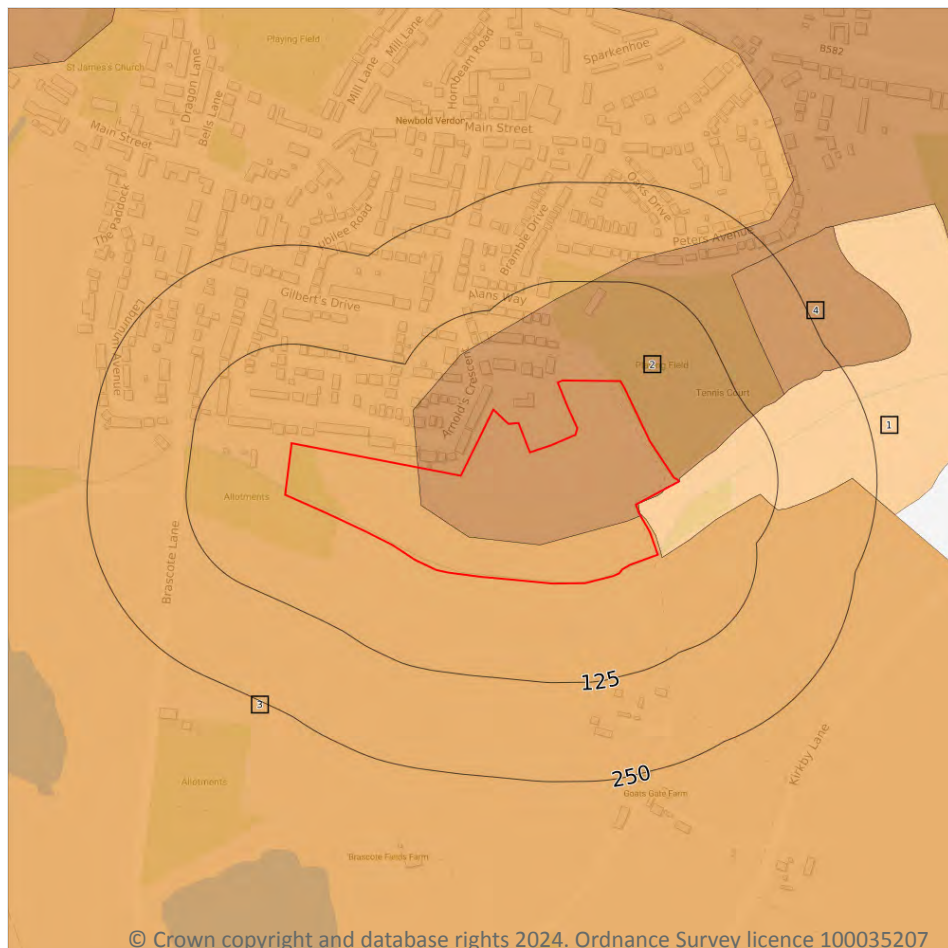
0

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

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



## 12 Agricultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Grade 1 - excellent quality
- Grade 2 - very good quality
- Grade 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

4

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 67](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3a	Good quality agricultural land. Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.



ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	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.
3	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.
4	172m E	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.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*



## 12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

**Records within 250m****0**

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

**Records within 250m****1**

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

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
3m E	1273303	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2022	31/12/2026

*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

1

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 70 >](#)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	195m W	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

2

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

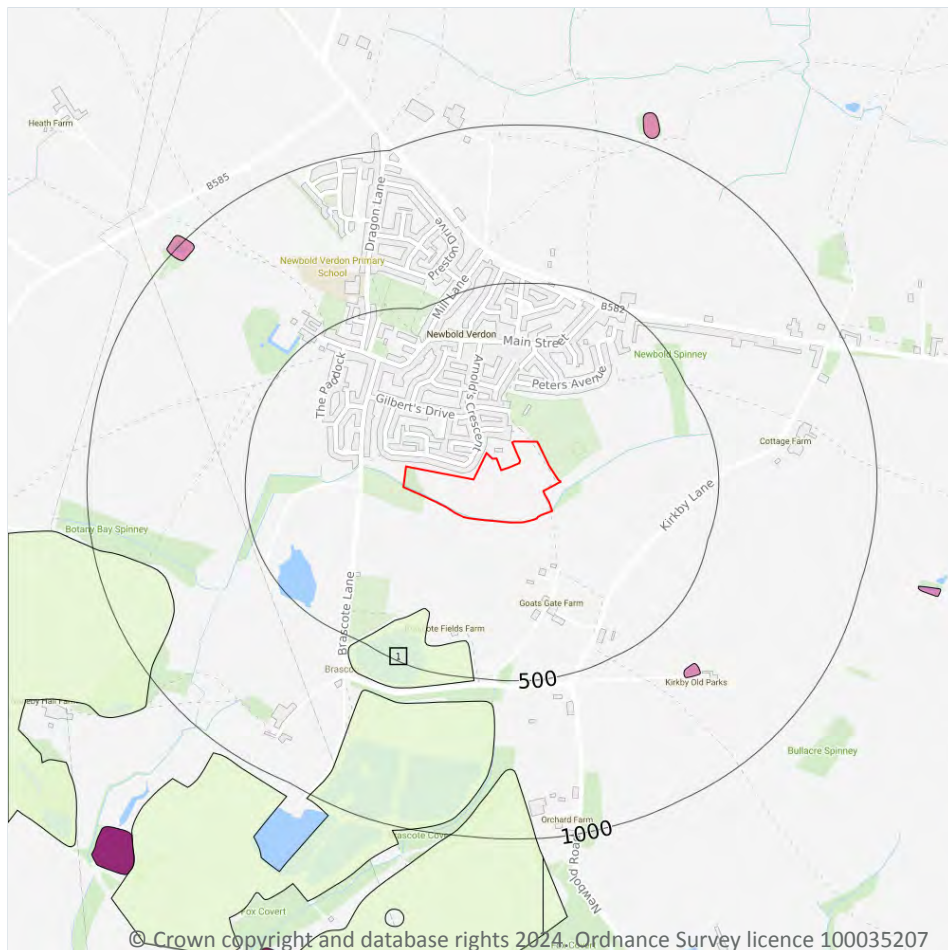
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 72](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SK40SW
2	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SK40SE

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



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



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

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

Records within 500m

1

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

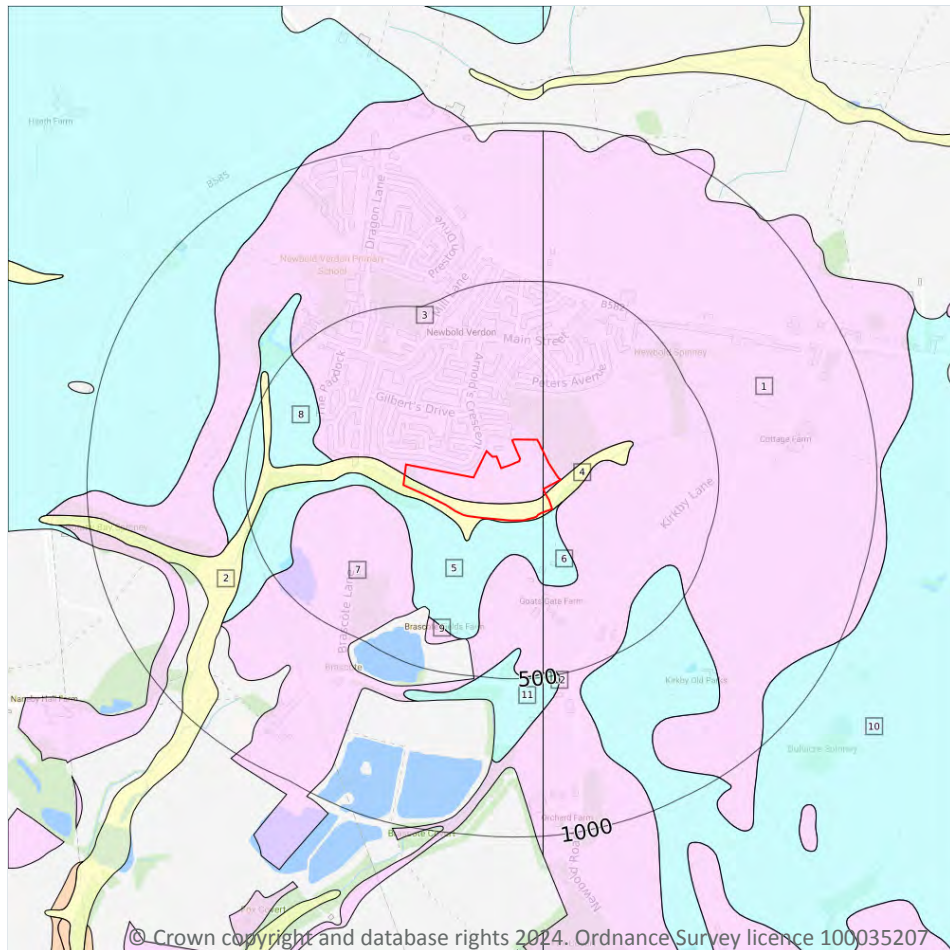
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 73](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	314m SW	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	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

12

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 74](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	GFDMP-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
2	On site	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
3	On site	GFDMP-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
4	On site	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	3m S	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
6	3m E	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
7	73m W	GFDMP-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
8	232m W	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
9	340m SW	GFDMP-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
10	377m SE	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
11	404m S	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton
12	485m S	ODT-DMTN	Oadby Member - Diamicton	Diamicton

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

## 14.4 Landslip (10k)

**Records within 500m**

**0**

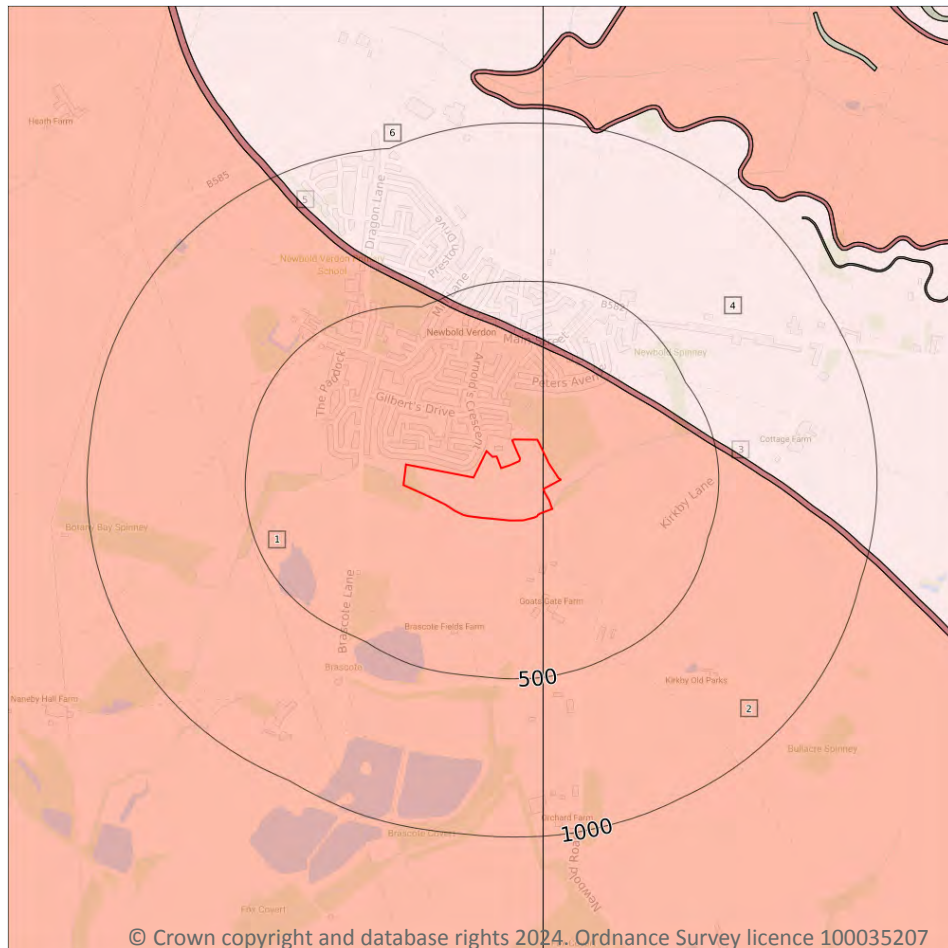
Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

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





## Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

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

### 14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

#### Records within 500m

6

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 76 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	GUN-MDST	Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone	Ladinian Age - Anisian Age
2	On site	GUN-MDST	Gunthorpe Member - Mudstone	Ladinian Age - Anisian Age
3	273m NE	COT-SDST	Cotgrave Sandstone Member - Sandstone	Carnian Age
4	291m NE	EDW-MDST	Edwalton Member - Mudstone	Carnian Age



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	293m N	COT-SDST	Cotgrave Sandstone Member - Sandstone	Carnian Age
6	317m N	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 78](#) >

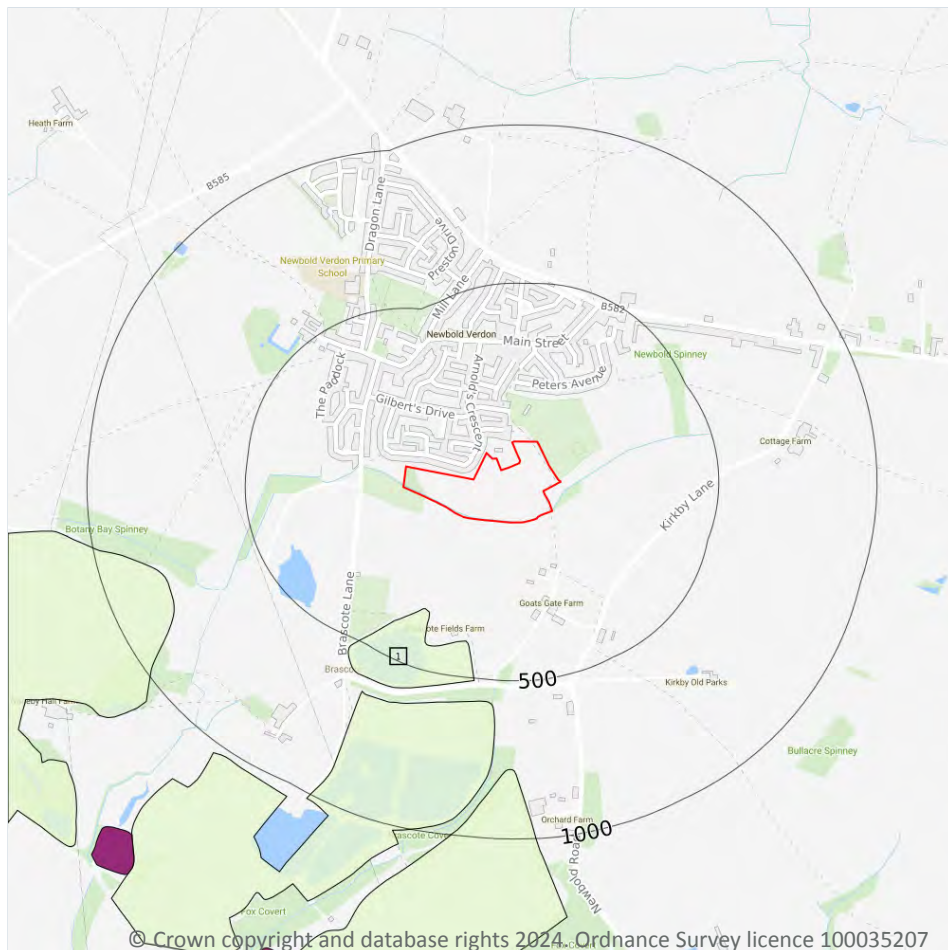
ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW155_coalville_v4

*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

1

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 79](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	314m SW	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



## 15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

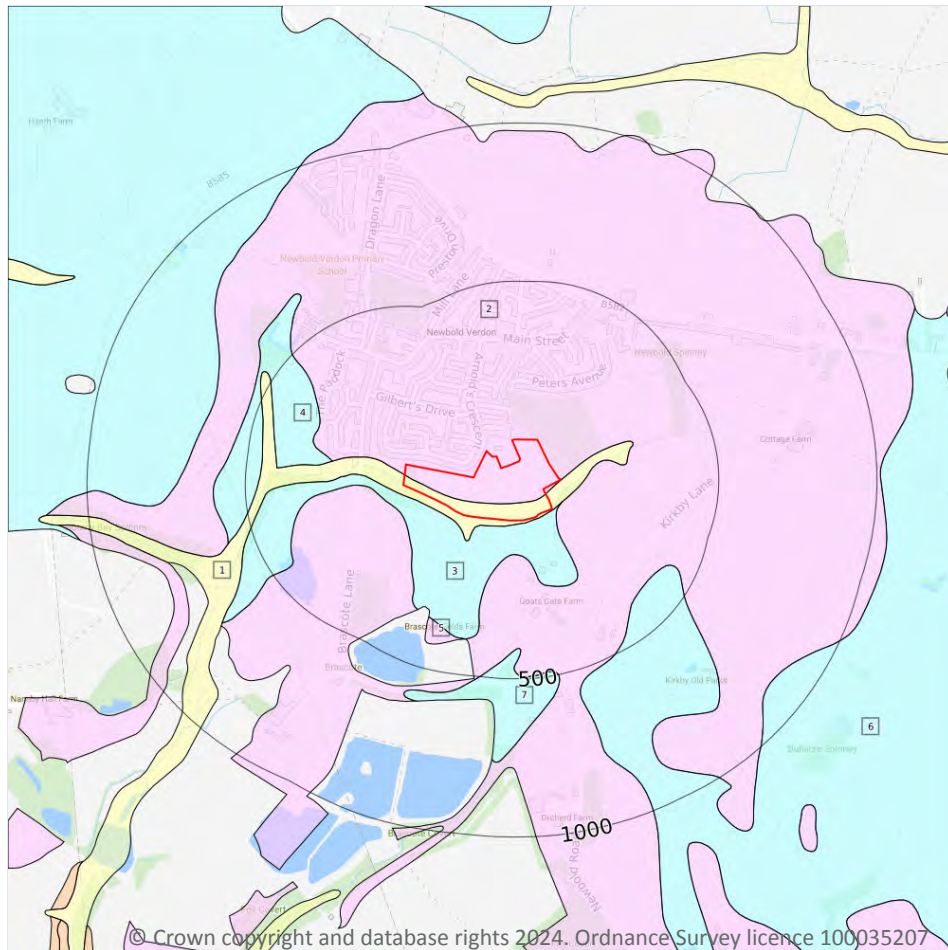
0

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

7

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 81](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	GFDMP-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	3m E	ODT-DMTN	OADBY MEMBER	DIAMICTON
4	232m W	ODT-DMTN	OADBY MEMBER	DIAMICTON



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	340m SW	GFDMP-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	SAND AND GRAVEL
6	377m SE	ODT-DMTN	OADBY MEMBER	DIAMICTON
7	405m S	ODT-DMTN	OADBY MEMBER	DIAMICTON

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

## 15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>6</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
On site	Intergranular	High	Very Low
On site	Intergranular	High	Very Low
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
3m E	Mixed	Moderate	Low
6m SE	Mixed	Moderate	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)

Records within 50m

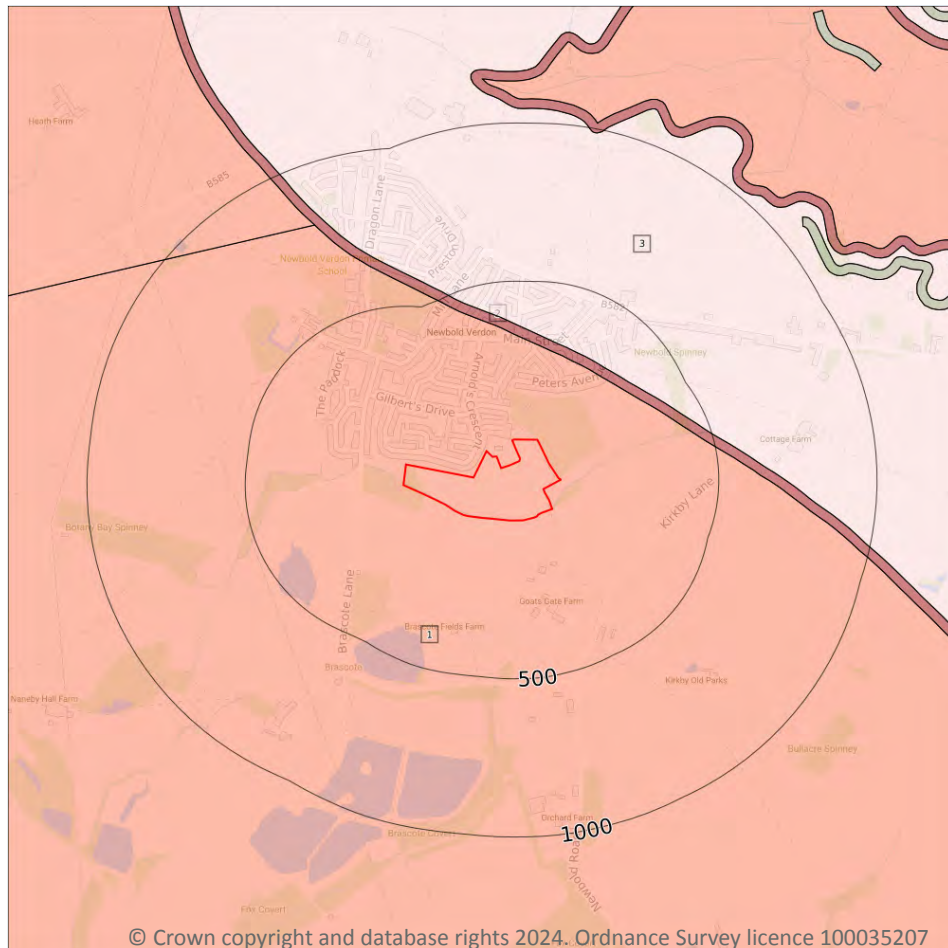
0

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

3

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 84](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	GUN-MDST	GUNTORPE MEMBER - MUDSTONE	ANISIAN
2	272m NE	COT-SDST	COTGRAVE SANDSTONE MEMBER - SANDSTONE	CARNIAN
3	303m NE	EDW-MDST	EDWALTON MEMBER - MUDSTONE	CARNIAN

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



## 15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

**Records within 50m****2**

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Fracture	Low	Low
On site	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

### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

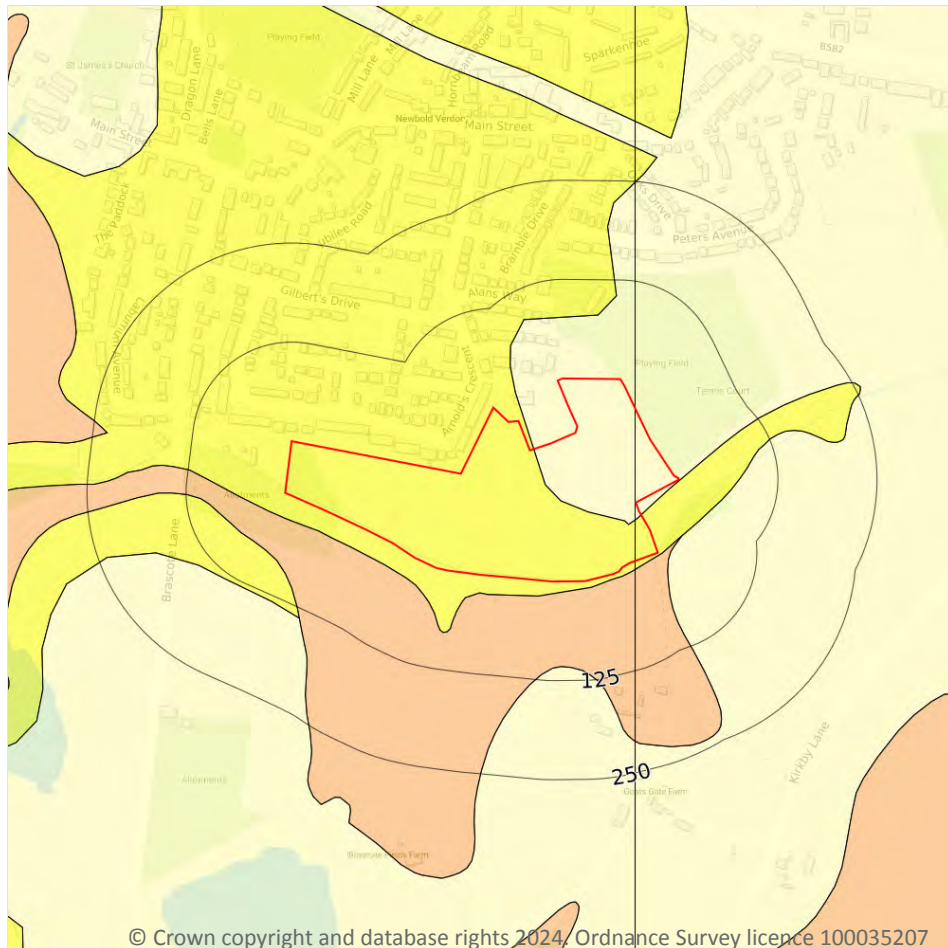
0

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

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



## 17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

### 17.1 Shrink swell clays

#### Records within 50m

4

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 87 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.
3m E	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.

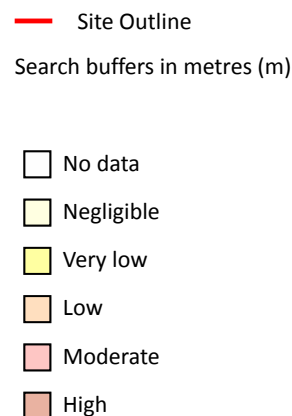
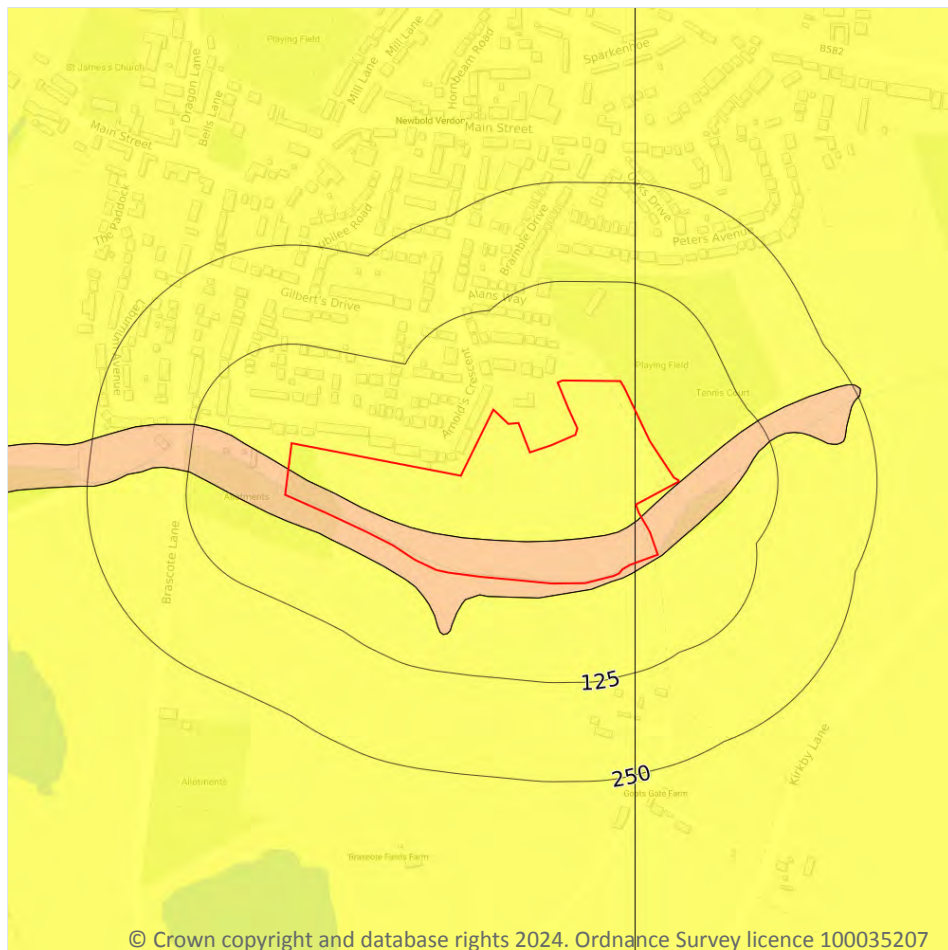


Location	Hazard rating	Details
6m SE	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 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 89](#) >

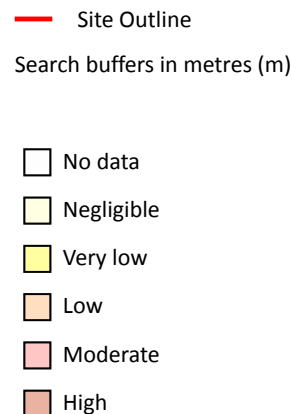
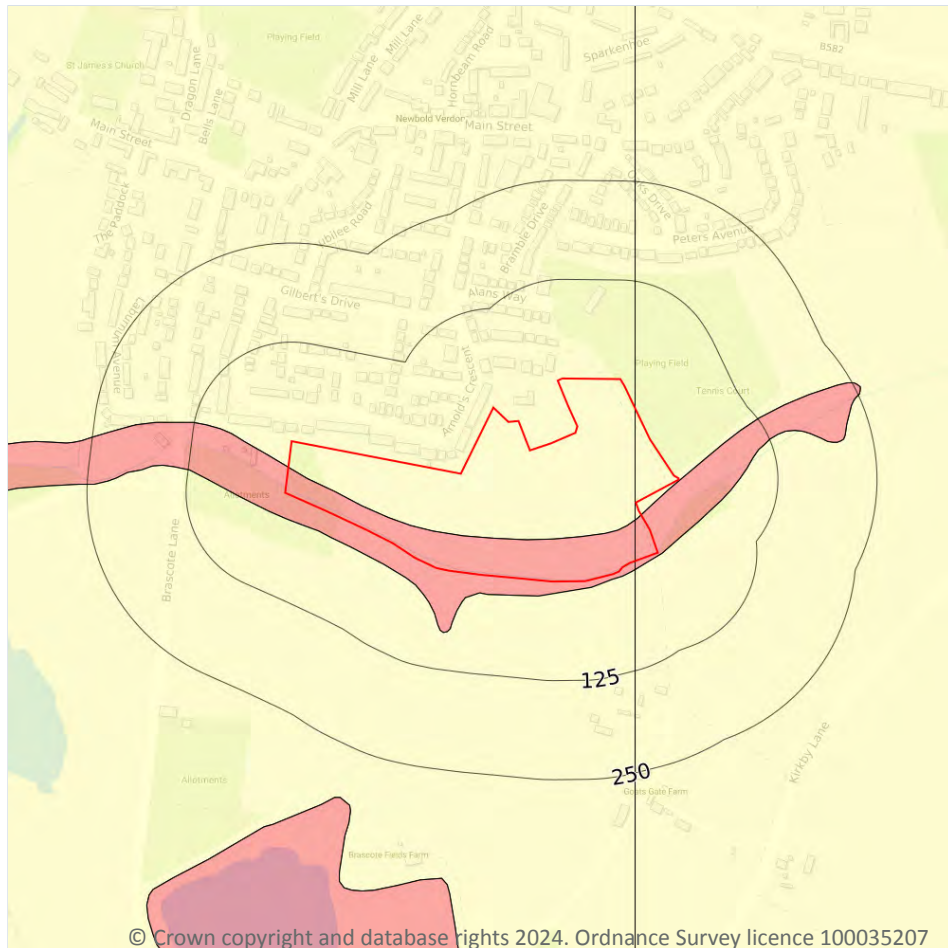
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.
6m SE	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



### 17.3 Compressible deposits

#### Records within 50m

3

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 91](#) >

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

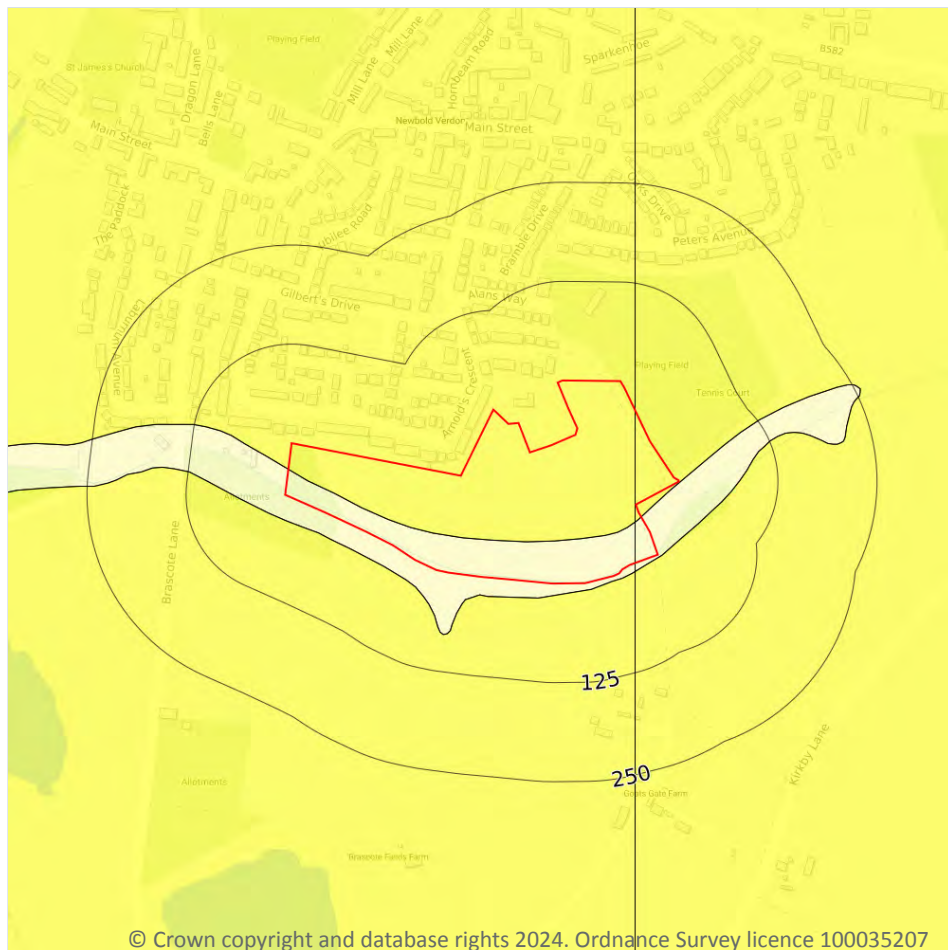


Location	Hazard rating	Details
6m SE	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

*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

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 93 >](#)

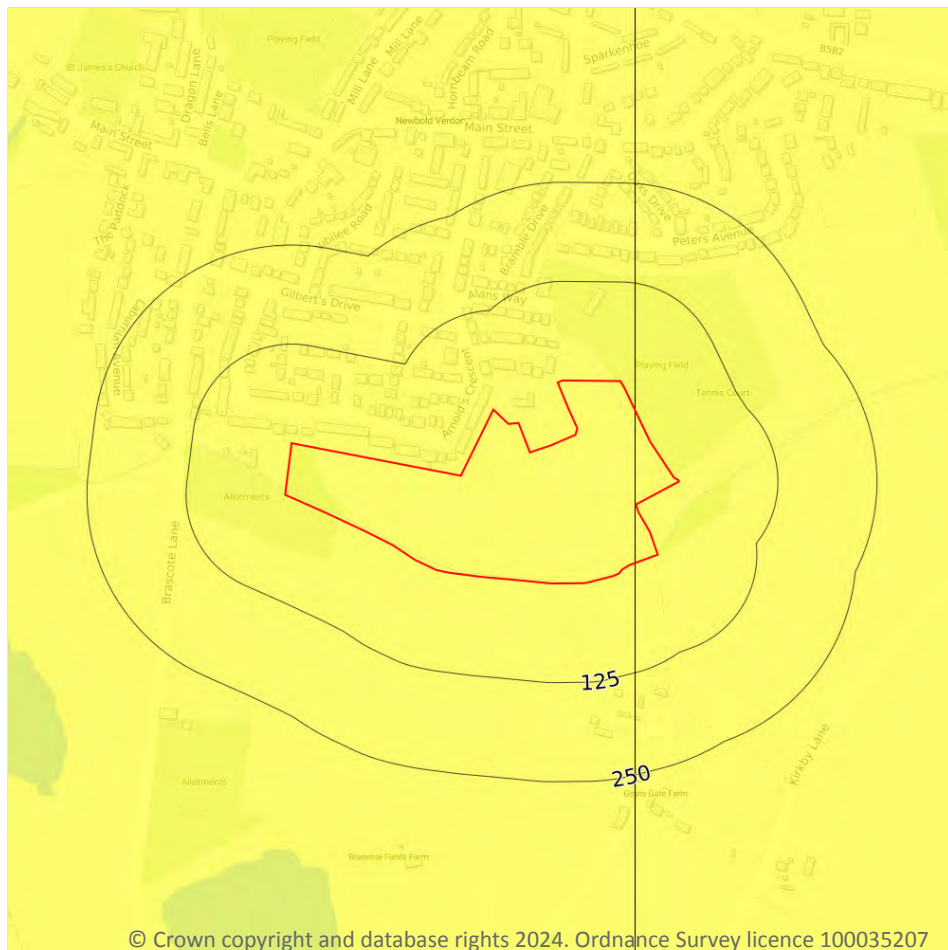
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
6m SE	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.



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



## Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



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

### 17.5 Landslides

#### Records within 50m

1

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

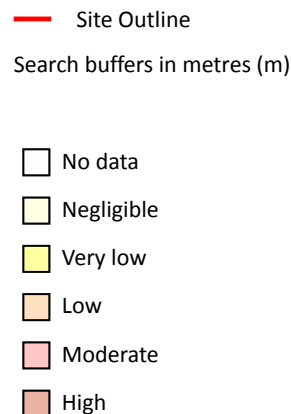
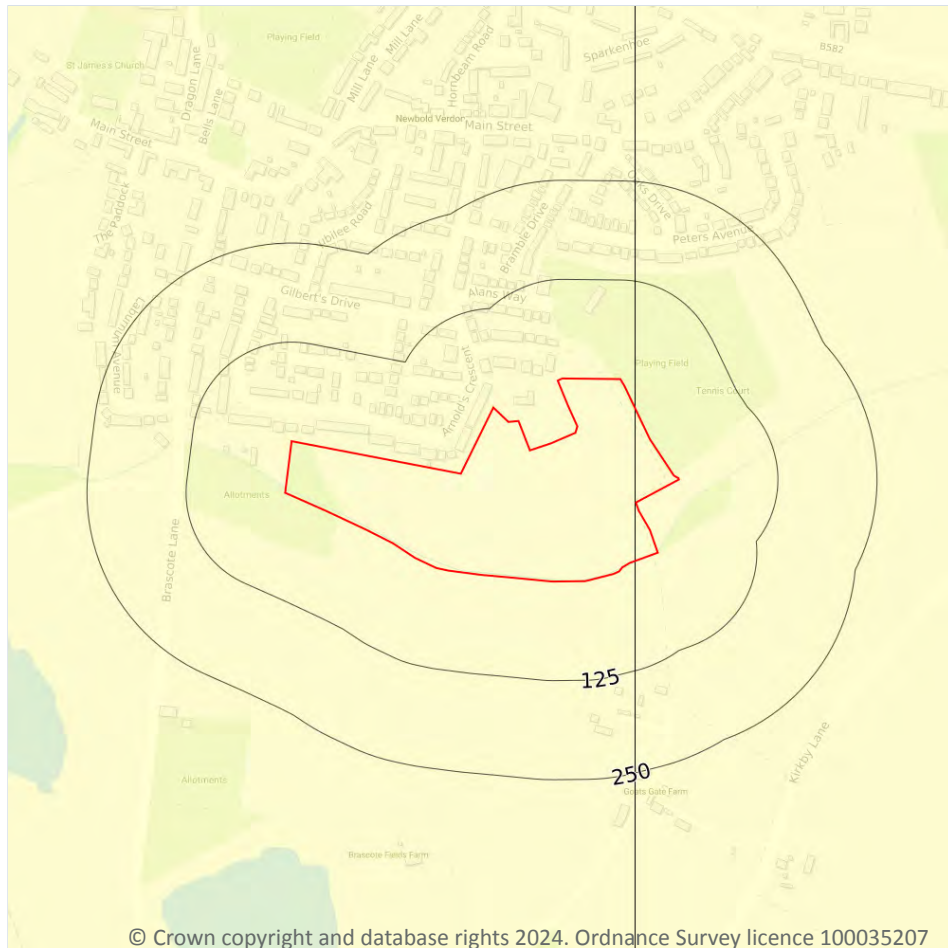
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 95 >](#)

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

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



### 17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

#### Records within 50m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on [page 96](#)

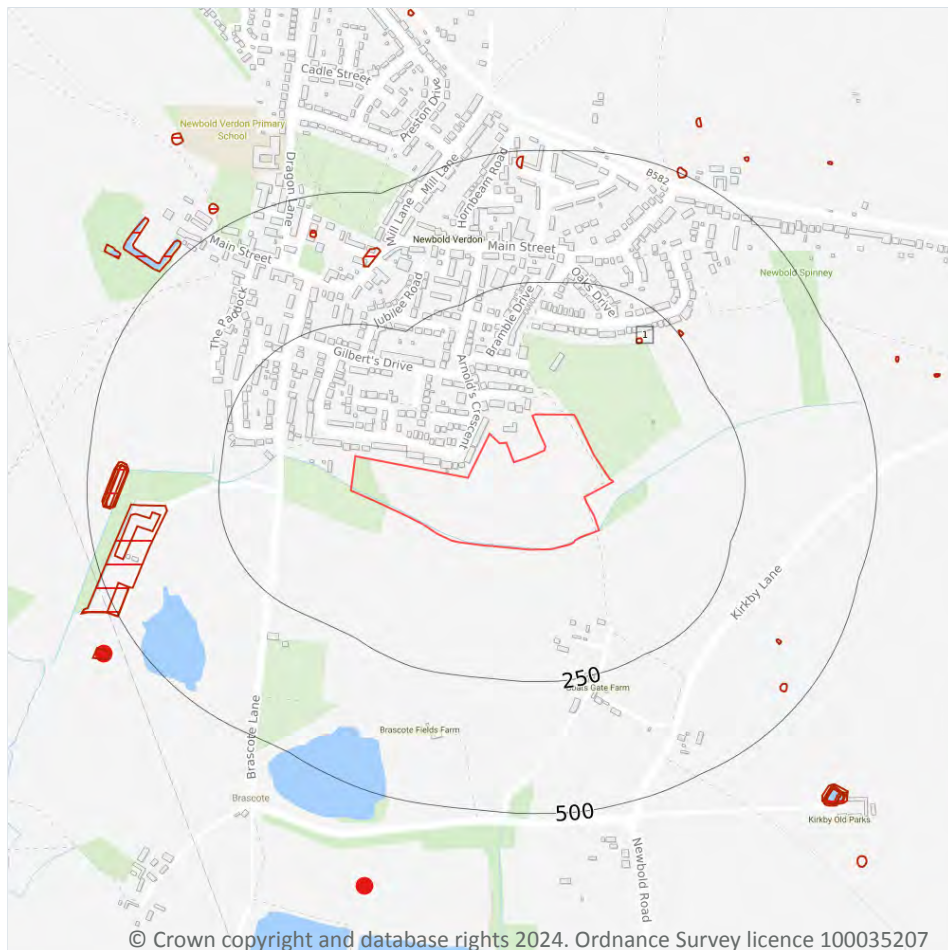
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



*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

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 98](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	181m NE	Pond	1931	1:10560

*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

0

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

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





## 18.6 Non-coal mining

### Records within 1000m

0

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

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

## 18.7 JPB mining areas

### Records on site

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	In addition to being located inside an area where The Coal Authority have information on coal mining activities, Johnson Poole & Bloomer (JPB) have information such as mining plans and maps held within their archive of mining activities that have occurred within 1km of this property which may supplement this information. 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 <a href="mailto:enquiries.gs@jpb.co.uk">enquiries.gs@jpb.co.uk</a> ↗.

*This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.*

## 18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

### Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.*

## 18.9 Researched mining

### Records within 500m

0

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



risk have been captured.

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

## 18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

## 18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

## 18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

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.*

## 18.13 Brine areas

Records on site

0

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

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



## 18.14 Gypsum areas

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

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

*This data is sourced from British Gypsum.*

## 18.15 Tin mining

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

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

## 18.16 Clay mining

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

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

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

## 19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

### 19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.*

### 19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.*

### 19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

### 19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

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



*This data is sourced from Groundsure.*

## 19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m

0

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

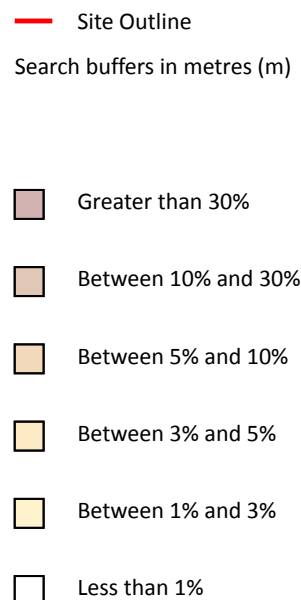
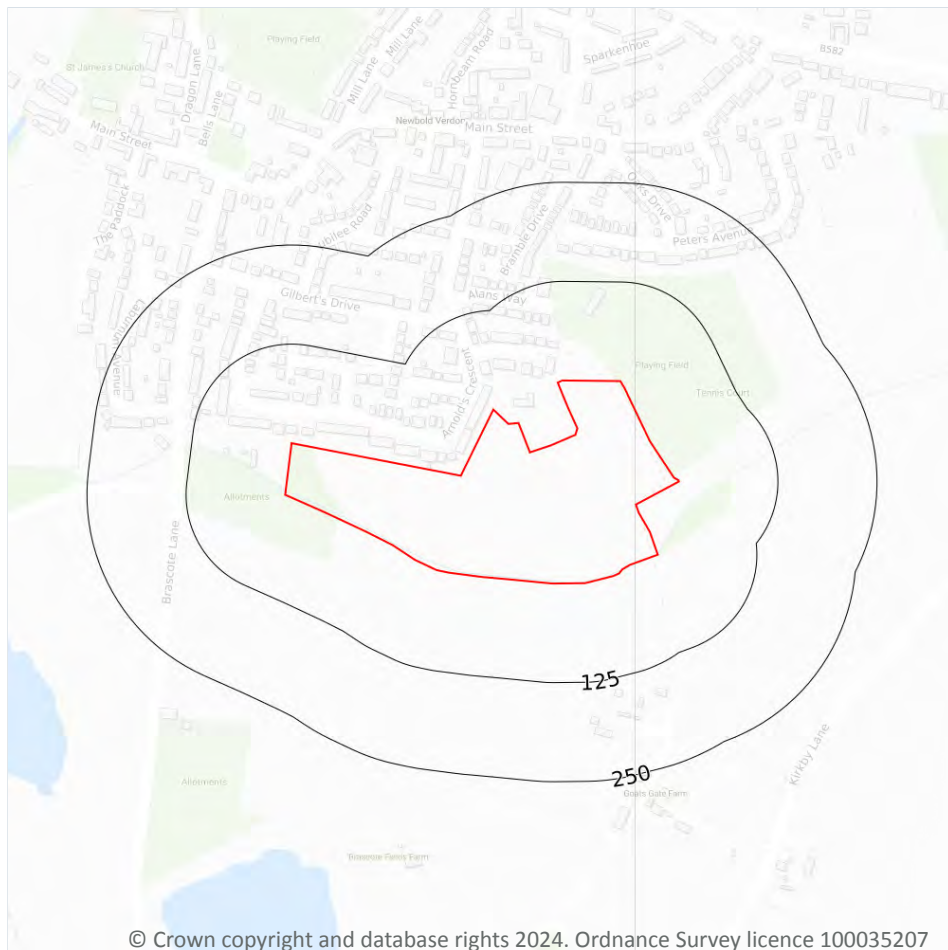
Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over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

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

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



## 20 Radon



### 20.1 Radon

#### Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 105 >](#)

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

9

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	20 - 40 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	20 - 40 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	20 - 40 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
19m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
22m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 mg/kg
26m SE	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 km<sup>2</sup>).

*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 km<sup>2</sup>.

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



## 22 Railway infrastructure and projects

### 22.1 Underground railways (London)

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

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

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

### 22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

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

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

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

### 22.3 Railway tunnels

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

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

### 22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

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

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

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

### 22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

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

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



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

## 22.6 Historical railways

**Records within 250m**

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.*

## 22.7 Railways

**Records within 250m**

**0**

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

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

## 22.8 Crossrail 1

**Records within 500m**

**0**

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

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

## 22.9 Crossrail 2

**Records within 500m**

**0**

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

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

## 22.10 HS2

**Records within 500m**

**0**

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

*This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.*



## Data providers

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

## Terms and conditions

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## Appendix D: Coal Authority Report





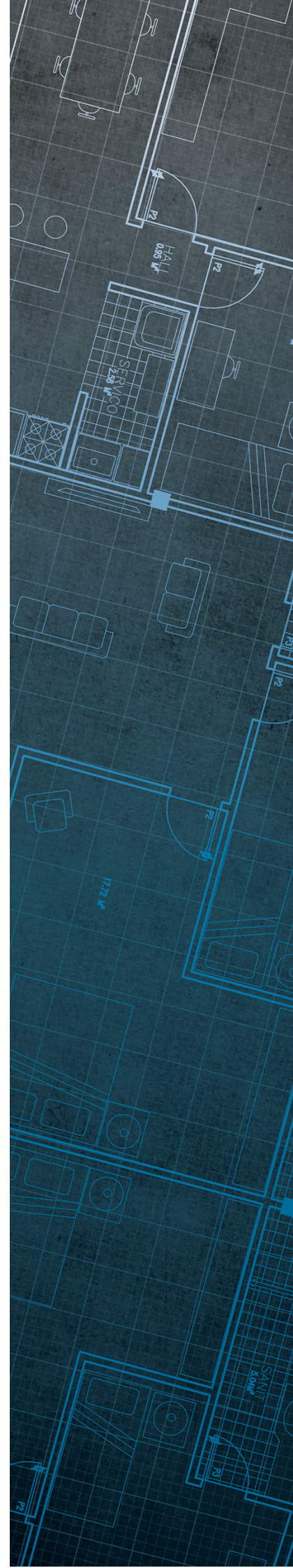
# Consultants

## Coal Mining Report

Land North Of  
Brascote Lane  
Brascote  
Newbold Verdon  
Leicestershire  
LE9 9LE

Date of enquiry: 12 October 2021  
Date enquiry received: 12 October 2021  
Issue date: 12 October 2021

Our reference: 51002678544001  
Your reference: PJSG-Q472



# Consultants

## Coal Mining Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

### Client name

Nicholas Brown

### Enquiry address

Land North Of  
Brascote Lane  
Brascote  
Newbold Verdon  
Leicestershire  
LE9 9LE

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 @coalauthority

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /thecoalauthority



Approximate position of property



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# Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

## **Past underground mining**

No past mining recorded.

## **Probable unrecorded shallow workings**

None.

## **Spine roadways at shallow depth**

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

## **Mine entries**

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

## **Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers**

None available.

## **Outcrops**

No outcrops recorded.

## **Geological faults, fissures and breaklines**

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

## **Opencast mines**

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

## **Coal Authority managed tips**

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

## Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

### Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

### Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

## Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

### Future underground mining

None recorded.

### Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### Court orders

None recorded.

### Section 46 notices

No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

### Withdrawal of support notices

The property is not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

### Payments to owners of former copyhold land

The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

## Section 4 – Further information

Based on the responses in this report, no further information has been highlighted.

## Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at [groundstability@coal.gov.uk](mailto:groundstability@coal.gov.uk)**.

### Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

### Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

### Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

### Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

### Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

### Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.



### **Opencast mines**

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

### **Coal Authority managed tips**

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

### **Site investigations**

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

### **Remediated sites**

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

### **Coal mining subsidence**

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

### **Mine gas**

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission.

### **Mine water treatment schemes**

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

### **Future underground mining**

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

### **Coal mining licensing**

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

### **Court orders**

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

### **Section 46 notices**

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

### **Withdrawal of support notices**

Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.


### **Payment to owners of former copyhold land**

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

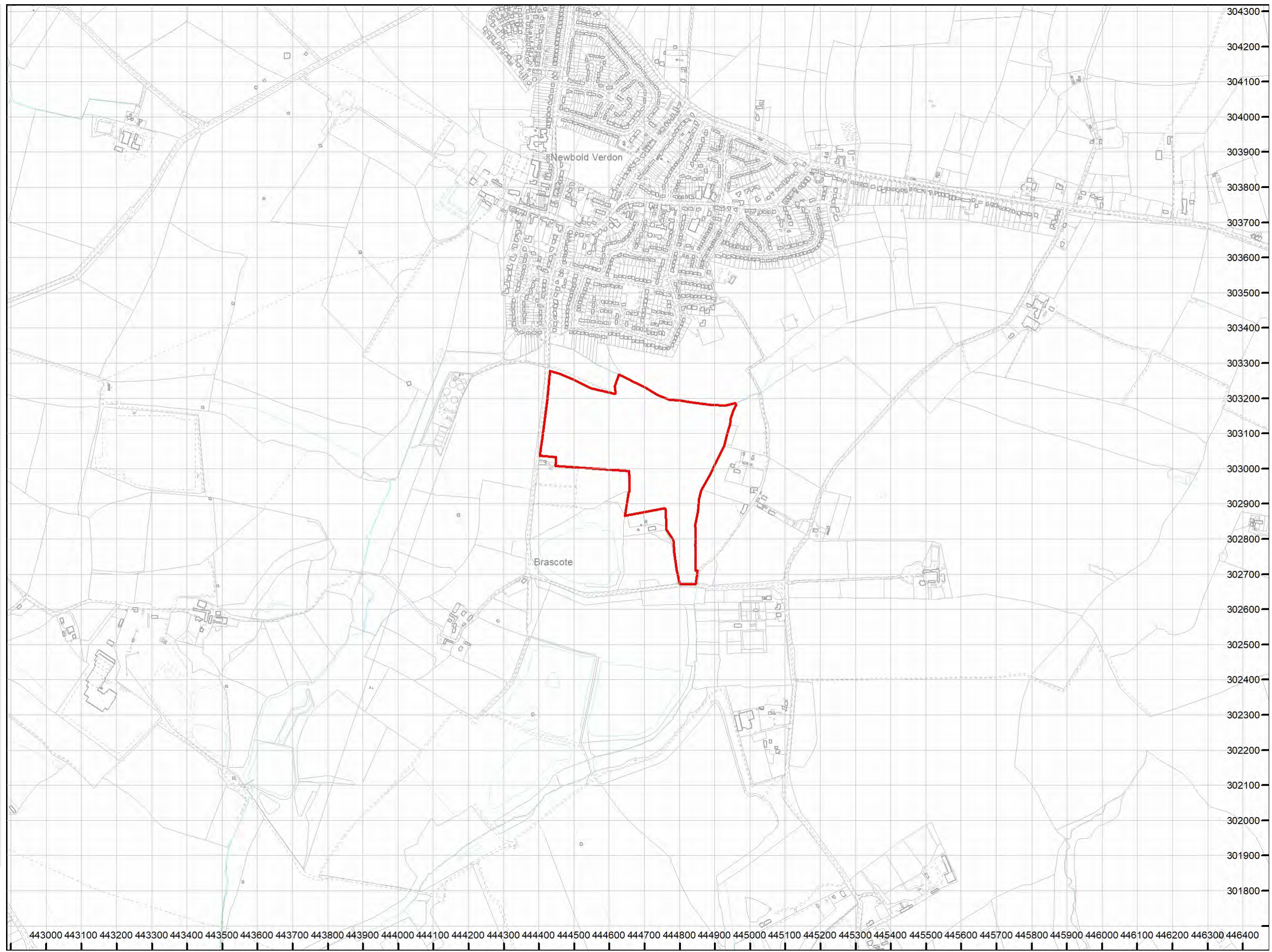


The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

**Key**

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 

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## Appendix E: UXO Risk

# UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



## SITE LOCATION

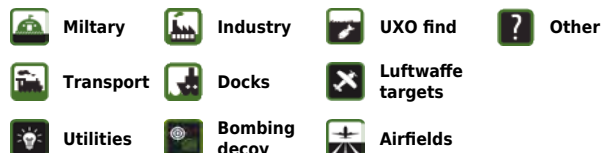
Map Centre: 444788,303258



This map principally indicates a hazard from Unexploded Bombs (UXB) due to WWII bombardment. Other sources of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) may be present. It should be noted that this map does not represent UXO risk and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

## LEGEND

- High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.



## How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

This map indicates the potential for UXBs to be present because of World War Two (WWII) bombing. It can be incorporated into a technical report, such as a Phase 1 Desk Study, or similar document as an indication of the potential for UXO encounter on a Site. Other sources of UXO may also be indicated, although note that these are not comprehensive and more detailed research is required to confirm their presence.

## What if my Site is in a moderate or high density area?

We typically recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in an area with a moderate or high bombing density. Additionally, if your site is in close proximity to a strategic target, military establishment, airfield or bombing decoy, then [additional detailed research](#) is recommended.

## If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirm that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site, then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can request one of our [pre-desk study assessments \(PDSA\)](#) by emailing a site boundary and location to [uxo@zetica.com](mailto:uxo@zetica.com).

**You should never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, to include an assessment of the likelihood of a source of UXO hazard from other military activity not reflected on these maps.**

## If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: +44 (0) 1993 886682 email: [uxo@zetica.com](mailto:uxo@zetica.com) web: [www.zeticauxo.com](http://www.zeticauxo.com)

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a range of sources and should be used with the [accompanying notes on our website](#).

**Zetica cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information or data used and cannot accept any liability for any use of the maps. These maps can be used as part of a technical report or similar publication, subject to acknowledgement. The copyright remains with Zetica Ltd.**

## Appendix F: Contamination Risk Assessment Methodology

By considering the sources, pathways and receptors (contaminant linkages), an assessment of the human health / environmental risks is made regarding the significance and degree of the risk. This assessment is based on consideration of whether the source of contamination can reach a receptor and hence whether it is of major or minor significance.

The risks associated with construction materials are considered outside of this procedure. The risk assessment has been undertaken regarding BS10175:2011+A2:2017 and CIRIA Document C552: Contaminated Land Risk assessment 'A Guide to Good Practice', 2001. The risk assessment has been carried out by assessing the severity of the potential consequence, considering both the potential severity of the hazard and the sensitivity of the target, based on the categories given below in Table 1.

**Table 1: Potential Hazard Severity Definition**

Category	Definition
<b>Severe</b>	Acute risks to human health, catastrophic damage to buildings/property, major pollution of controlled waters;
<b>Medium</b>	Chronic risk to human health, pollution of sensitive controlled waters, significant effects on sensitive ecosystems or species, significant damage to buildings or structures;
<b>Mild</b>	Pollution of non-sensitive waters, minor damage to buildings or structures;
<b>Minor</b>	Requirement for protective equipment during site works to mitigate health effects, damage to non-sensitive ecosystems or species.

The likelihood of an event (probability) considers both the presence of the hazard and target and the integrity of the pathway and has been assessed based on the categories given below in Table 2.

**Table 2: Potential of Risk Definition**

Category	Definition
<b>High Likelihood</b>	Contaminant linkage may be present, and risk is almost certain to occur in long term, or there is evidence of harm to the receptor;
<b>Likely</b>	Contaminant linkage may be present, and it is probable that the risk will occur over the long term;
<b>Low Likelihood</b>	Contaminant linkage may be present, and there is a possibility of the risk occurring, although there is no certainty that it will do so;
<b>Unlikely</b>	Contaminant linkage may be present, but the circumstances under which harm would occur are considered improbable.

The potential severity of the risk and the probability of the risk occurring have been combined in accordance with the following matrix to give a level of risk for each potential hazard as listed below in Table 3.

**Table 3: Level of Risk**

Probability of Risk	Potential severity			
	Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
<b>High Likelihood</b>	Very High	High	Moderate	Moderate/Low
<b>Likely</b>	High	Moderate	Moderate/Low	Low
<b>Low Likelihood</b>	Moderate	Moderate/Low	Low	Very Low
<b>Unlikely</b>	Moderate/Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

The assessment is discussed in terms of plausible contaminant linkages.

A description of the risk classifications and likely action required are given in CIRIA 552. These risk classifications are listed below in Table 4.

**Table 4: Risk Classification**

Risk Classification	
<b>Very High Risk</b>	High probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard OR there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in substantial liability. Urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required.
<b>High Risk</b>	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in substantial liability. Urgent investigation is required, and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the long term.
<b>Moderate Risk</b>	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify risks and to determine potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the long term.
<b>Low Risk</b>	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
<b>Very Low Risk</b>	It is a low possibility that harm could arise to a designated receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.





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