



Geo-Environmental

MINERAL SAFEGUARDING ASSESSMENT

for the site at

HOLLY TREE FARM,

MADDOXFORD LANE,

BOORLEY GREEN,

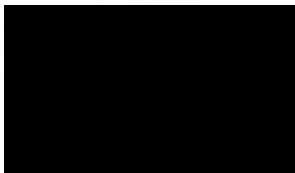
HAMPSHIRE,

SO32 2DB

on behalf of

BLOOR HOMES SOUTHERN



Report:	MINERAL SAFEGUARDING ASSESSMENT
Site:	HOLLY TREE FARM, MADDOXFORD LANE, BOORLEY GREEN, HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB
Client:	BLOOR HOMES SOUTHERN
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Prepared by:	
Reviewed by:	FIONA GOODE BSc (Hons), MSc, FGS, MEnvSc, RSoBRA SENIOR CONSULTANT ENGINEER
Approved by:	 SHAUN ARMITAGE BSc (Hons), FGS PRINCIPAL ENGINEER
	 GAVIN ROBERTS CGeol, BEng (Hons), MSc, FGS TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
Geo-Environmental Services Limited Unit 7, Danworth Farm, Cuckfield Road, Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex, BN6 9GL +44(0)1273 832972 www.gesl.net	

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Geo-Environmental Services Limited (Geo-Environmental) was instructed by Bloor Homes Southern (the Client) to undertake an assessment of the possible mineral reserve significance pertaining to Holly Tree Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Boorley Green, Hampshire, SO32 2DB. The site's location is presented in Figure 1.

Hampshire County Council's (HCC's), Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted 2013) (HMWLP) has defined the subject site to be within a mineral consultation area. The HMWLP serves to protect potential mineral resources from sterilisation due to development. The HMWLP has been referred to for this assessment alongside documents which include:

- *Hampshire (comprising Hampshire, City of Portsmouth and City of Southampton) mineral resources: mineral resource information in support of national, regional and local planning.* Mineral Resources Series. British Geological Survey.

The above report indicated the site to be located in an area where superficial sand and gravel deposits are likely to be present. This area of likely superficial sand and gravel associated with River Terrace Deposits is mapped as potentially being present in the central northern area and central north-eastern area of the site. This is likely why the site was designated to be within a mineral consultation area.

There could also be potential for viable sand and gravel to be recovered for use within the development project and upcycled to a mineral processing operator. HCC required the submission of a Mineral Safeguarding Assessment, undertaken prior to application determination.

1.2 Objectives

This Mineral Safeguarding Assessment (MSA) has been prepared with respect to the mineral reserve significance for the site and to support determination of possible planning application in due course.

1.3 Scope of Assessment

This report summarises the findings of a desk study and ground investigation report, both undertaken by Geo-Environmental; an assessment of the mineral resources likely to be present based on the information currently available; and potential for resource extraction on site. The desk study was carried out in July 2025 (report reference GE23094/DSR/JUN25), the ground investigation was carried out in August 2025 and reported in October 2025 (report reference GE23094/GIR/OCT25).

As part of the MSA, evidence was required of discussions with local operators to confirm the viability of prior extraction, where relevant.

2.0 SITE SETTING

The findings of the Phase I desk study are presented in the following section. A copy of the historical maps and other information obtained as part of the desk study are presented in Appendix A. Comments made in the following section regarding possible ground conditions on the site are based purely on the desk study.

2.1 Site Description

A walkover inspection was undertaken on 26th June 2025 by an engineer from Geo-Environmental. The site was located at NGR 451483, 114186 and extended to c. 10.1ha.

At the time of the walkover, the site comprised an irregularly shaped area of land incorporating agricultural fields with a farmhouse, scrap yard and selection of workshops and storage buildings located in the north-east of the site. The site was accessed via a driveway off Maddoxford Lane. Holly Tree Farmhouse was located to the east of the access road, comprising a 2-storey brick built residential property with associated garden area. A static caravan type dwelling was located to the west of the access road opposite the farmhouse.

The scrap yard area was located to the south of these dwellings and accessed via the driveway from Maddoxford Lane. Numerous vehicles in varying states of dereliction were stored to the east of this access track. A porta-cabin and workshop building were located to the west of the access track. It was noted that the roof of the workshop building was constructed with potential asbestos containing material (ACM). A number of tyres, oil drums and gas canisters were stored in the vicinity of this workshop building. The workshop was located on an area of hardstanding. Two storage units were located within the south-eastern portion of the scrap yard area, both located on an area of hardstanding. Immediately to the east of these storage unit were piles of car bumpers and car doors. Cars, car parts, engine blocks, gearboxes, scrap and various paraphernalia were underlain directly by grass or bare soil. Several washing machines were also present in the scrap yard area, as were numerous plastic drums (seemingly empty) and occasional buckets containing what appeared to be engine oil. No oil containment, spillage prevention or the like was observed with any of the drums or buckets. Surface staining of the bare soil/grassed ground surface was observed in some locations within the scrap yard. In addition, bags of broken parts were present in the scrap yard area and appeared to have been present for some time given the vegetation growth around them. An old steel oil drum was located between the scrap yard and workshop and was being used for *ad hoc* burning, with the contents smouldering at the time of the walkover.

The workshops and hardstanding in front of the workshop doors (southern end of the workshop) were in use at the time of the site walkover and whilst detailed inspection of this area was not feasible, the workshop and hardstanding were in use for vehicle repair/working on vehicles and parts, tyres and the like were observed stacked/stored around this portion of the site.

An overhead power line crossed from the central field to a pole to the north of the workshop and cabling fed into a pole-mounted transformer type unit.

The field immediately to the south of the scrap yard area comprised a flat dirt track area, with evidence of burning (including a smouldering bonfire at the time of the walkover). Plastic, wood and glass debris were observed on the bare soil surface on and around the dirt track. A public footpath ran along the western boundary of this area of the site in a north-south direction.

The central field was cropped and fell towards the south, with overhead power lines running in an east-west direction across the northern portion of the field. This field was bounded by trees along the eastern and southern boundaries.

The western field comprised a hay meadow which fell from the north towards the south. A manure heap was located within the eastern portion of the field. A ditch containing water at the time of the walkover, was noted to be present along the southern boundary. Gas service marker posts were observed in the southern corner of the

western field, and along the northern boundary of this field. A brick-built gas governor station was observed to be present offsite immediately adjacent to the north of the western field.

It must be noted that given the use and status of the scrap yard and workshop area, it is possible that evidence of contamination may have been obscured such as in areas where cars were stacked and the like.

Numerous trees were located around the site's periphery and within the site, such as around the footpath and along internal field boundaries.

The easternmost portion of the site could not be accessed and appeared to comprise woodland and an overgrown field as observed from the western and northern boundaries. A watercourse appeared to flow through this portion of the site but could not be accessed for observation. Mapping indicates this watercourse to be the River Hamble.

The site was bounded by residential land to the west, Maddoxford Lane to the north, overgrown woodland and fields to the east and open agricultural land to the south.

2.2 Geology

BGS Mapping

British Geological Survey (BGS) geological mapping indicated the ground conditions beneath the site to comprise superficial geology of River Terrace Deposits (Sand and Gravel) in the central northern area and central north-eastern area of the site and Alluvium in the north-eastern area of the site overlying bedrock comprising clay silt and sand of the Wittering Formation overlying clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. Given that the site use comprised agricultural land and a number of buildings and scrap yard in the north-eastern area, it is considered likely that there may be areas of reworked, disturbed or Made Ground across areas of the site.

BS5930:2015+A1:2020 defines **Made Ground** as anthropogenic ground in which the material has been placed without engineering control and/or manufactured by man in some way, such as through crushing or washing, or arising from an industrial process. Great variations in material type, thickness and degree of compaction invariably occur and there can be deleterious or harmful matter, as well as potentially methanogenic organic material. In addition, where identified it is not uncommon for asbestos to be present within Made Ground soils.

Alluvium is the most recent river or estuarine deposit and generally comprises silty clays usually with an appreciable organic content. Lenses of sand and gravel are also commonly found, as are pockets of peat.

The rivers of southern England, including the River Hamble and its tributaries, have been subject to several changes of level since Pleistocene times. One result has been the formation of a complex series of **River Terrace Deposits**. The deposits are generally found at an elevation close to or higher than that of the existing rivers, and generally comprise sand and gravel of roughly bedded flint or chert of varying degrees of coarseness.

The **Wittering Formation** is the lowest unit of the Bracklesham Group and was deposited by intertidal sedimentation during the Eocene. It comprises mainly brown grey laminated sandy clay and clayey sand with beds of green to brown glauconitic sand. Lignite beds may be encountered towards the base of the formation.

Within the Southampton area the **London Clay Formation** consists predominantly of sandy clay and silty sand. Sporadic claystones occur and thin but persistent bands of rounded flint pebbles occur at the bases of sedimentary cycles. Lenticular bodies of sand such as the Whitcliff Sand and Portsmouth Sand fill channels in the upper parts of the formation.

BGS Boreholes

A search was undertaken for BGS borehole records on, or proximal to the site. 5No. records were identified within close proximity to the site. A summary of the ground conditions encountered in the boreholes within 250m of the site is presented in Table 2.1.

Borehole ID	Encountered Conditions	Depth up to (m bgl)	Ground Level (m AOD)	Groundwater (m bgl)
SU51SW105 (64m NW)	Topsoil	0.30	-	-
	Stony Clay	1.40		
	Clay	6.00		
SU51SW15 (77m N)	Drift – Clay and Sand	36.50	-	-
SU51SW104 (103m N)	Topsoil	0.30	-	1.09
	Sandy Clay	2.70		
	Ballast	3.90		
	Sandy Clay	4.20		
SU51SW107 (176m NW)	Topsoil	0.30	-	-
	Clay	1.80		
	Ballast	4.20		
	Clay	6.00		
	Clay	6.00		
SU51SW106 (199m N)	Topsoil	0.30	-	2.40
	Brown blue sandy Clay	6.00		

NOTE – Due to the age of the borehole logs the depths were recorded in feet and inches, this has been converted to m bgl in the table above. Descriptions are reported as presented in the respective borehole logs.

Table 2.1 Summary of BGS boreholes records in the vicinity of the site

2.3 Hydrogeology

With reference to information provided by the Environment Agency, the superficial geology of the Alluvium and the River Terrace Deposits were both classified as Secondary 'A' Aquifers, along with the bedrock geology of the Wittering Formation, whilst the bedrock strata of the London Clay were classified as Unproductive.

Secondary 'A' Aquifers are 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

Unproductive strata are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

The site was noted to be located within a medium groundwater vulnerability area with a low leaching class. The site was noted to be located in an area where no significant soluble rocks are present.

The site was not located within Source Protection Zone. The site was reported to be in a Water Framework Directive (WFD) catchment area for South East Hants Bracklesham Group, the overall rating for which was reported to be poor on site in 2019.

No pollution incidents were recorded within 1000m of the site, nor were any groundwater abstractions or licensed discharges to groundwater identified.

Ambiental Risk Analytics data indicated that the site had a high potential for groundwater flooding to occur along the eastern boundary in the vicinity of the river tributary with the remainder of the site indicated as either a moderate or moderate to high potential for groundwater flooding to occur.

2.4 Hydrology

The Groundsure data identified the River Hamble to flow along the eastern site boundary.

The site was identified as being located in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) surface water body catchment for the rivers reported as Horton Heath Stream and Main River Hamble with an overall rating of moderate to good.

No pollution incidents to surface water were identified within 1000m of the site.

Five licensed discharges to surface waters were identified within 500m of the site to freshwater streams or rivers, as summarised below:

- 37m NW – Oakridge Farm, Sewage Discharge – Final treated effluent - not water company, Issue date 19/01/1990, revocation date 31/03/1997. Receiving water: into land;
- 39m N – Maddoxford Farmhouse, Sewage Discharge – Unspecified - not water company, Issue date 15/04/1965, revocation date 31/03/1997. Receiving water: freshwater river;
- 98m N – Maddoxford Farm, Unspecified, Issue date 15/04/1965, revocation date 19/10/1992. Receiving water: freshwater river;
- 265m W – Oatlands Lane, Crows Nest Lane, Miscellaneous Discharges – Surface Water, Issue date 25/04/1980, revocation date 31/03/1997. Receiving water: freshwater river;
- 306m E – Wangfield Farm, Unspecified effluent type, Issue date 18/10/1963, revocation date 01/10/1991. Receiving water: freshwater river.

The highest risk of surface water flooding to occur on site was identified in the immediate vicinity of the adjacent river, as being 1 in 30 year, greater than 1.0m. This eastern area of the site was also located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 (Fluvial/Tidal Models).

One surface water abstraction was identified onsite along with one abstraction identified within 500m of the site, as summarised below:

- On-site – Holly Tree Farm, Spray Irrigation – Historical – Start date 15/01/1971, no end date or volumes provided;
- 395m SE – Newhouse Farm, Spray Irrigation – Historical – Annual Volume 7910m³, Max Daily Volume 159.11m³ - Start date 21/04/1972, no end date provided.

2.5 Sensitive Land Uses

A search was made of environmentally sensitive areas, including areas of green belt, scenic or natural beauty, parks, reserves, nitrate zones, protected conservation and scientific areas.

The site was identified as being located within one Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) details of which are provided in Table 2.2.

Location	Name	Type
On site	Hamble Estuary Eutrophic NVZ (TraC)	Eutrophic Water

Table 2.2 Summary of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones within 1km of the site.

One area of Designated Ancient Woodland was identified within 500m of the site boundary, the details of which are presented within Table 2.3.

Location	Name	Type
257m SE	Wangfield Lodge Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

Table 2.3 Summary of Designated Ancient Woodland within 500m of the site

No Ramsar sites, Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Biosphere Reserves, Forest Parks or Marine Conservation Areas were identified within 1km of the site boundary.

The site was, however, identified as being located in an area defined as a SSSI Impact Risk Zone where assessment of risk to the SSSI would be required in relation to specific types of development. Types of development requiring consultation that may be relevant to the proposed redevelopment, subject to the final design of the site include:

- Residential - Residential development of 100 units or more.
- Rural residential - Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.
- Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
- For new development with overnight accommodation Reg 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 must be applied and additional measures required. LPA to refer to Natural England's Nutrient Neutrality advice.

2.6 Environmental Data

Searches of other various environmental databases were made as part of the desk study, including air pollution control sites, Part IIA contaminated land, Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) site, registered radioactive substances, COMAH sites, explosives sites, Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) sites, planning permissions for sites involving hazardous substances, contemporary trade directories and fuel station registers.

The desk study identified twenty four historical industrial land uses (including historical tanks, garages and energy features) within 500m of the site, as summarised in Table 2.4.

Distance and Direction (m)	Land Use	Date
Onsite	Gas Valve Compound	1987
91m N	Gravel Pit	1910-1957
105m S	Cuttings	1868 & 1910
111m S	Cuttings	1957
112m S	Cuttings	1968-1987
118m S	Cuttings	1868 & 1895
129m SE	Gravel Pit	1910 & 1957
158m S	Cuttings	1910
160m SE	Gravel Pit	1895
164m S	Cuttings	1895
164m SE	Gravel Pit	1897
213m SE	Cuttings	1897
256m W	Nursery	1910
271m SE	Gravel Pit	1895-1897
272m NW	Gas Governor	1987 & 1996
340m S	Nursery	1987
358m SW	Gas Governor	1996
369m E	Nursery	1987
394m NW	Nursery	1910-1957
398m W	Electricity Substation	1987-1989 & 1996
457m E	Tanks	1996
470m W	Unspecified Heap	1910-1957
488m W	Cuttings	1910

Distance and Direction (m)	Land Use	Date
493m E	Nursery	1968

Table 2.4 Historical Industrial Land Uses within 500m

The desk study identified four recent industrial land uses within 250m of the site, as summarised in Table 2.5 below.

Distance and Direction (m)	Land Use	Activity	Category
54m N	Gas Valve Company	Gas Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
147m NW	Electrical Sub Station	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
213m S	Pylon	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
236m NW	Gas Governor	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

Table 2.5 Recent Industrial Land Uses within 250m

2.7 Geochemistry

Data obtained as part of the desk study provides details on the estimated soil chemistry for natural soils in the vicinity of the site. The estimated quality of natural soils beneath the subject site is presented in Table 2.6.

Determinand	Concentration (mg/kg)	In Excess of SGV/GAC/C4SL*?
Arsenic	15	No
Cadmium	1.8	No
Chromium	90-120	No
Lead	100	No
Nickel	15-30	No

NOTE: *Comparative SGV/GAC/C4SL concentrations are for a residential end use with plant uptake

Table 2.6 Summary of Site Geochemistry

The natural background concentrations (where available) were below respective published Soil Guideline Values, Generic Assessment Criteria and Category 4 Screening Levels for the protection of human health under a residential land use, i.e. the most conservative end use.

However, these values are not necessarily representative of the site's soil chemistry and do not take account of current or historical activities on the site, nor the presence or composition of Made Ground soils. Furthermore, some screening criteria are dependent on pH and soil organic matter content. Therefore, concentrations of specific determinands and the utilised SGV/GAC/C4SL cannot be determined without site specific investigation and analysis.

2.8 Mining and Ground Workings

Three BritPits (British Pits, currently active and closed, surface and underground mineral works) were identified within 500m of the site as summarised below:

- 171m SE, Wangfield Copse Gravel Pit, Commodity – Sand and Gravel, Ceased
- 210m N, Greywood Gravel Pit, Commodity – Sand and Gravel, Ceased
- 284m SE, Wangfield Copse Gravel Pit, Commodity – Sand and Gravel, Ceased

Fifteen historical surface ground workings were identified within 250m of the site, as summarised in Table 2.7.

Location	Land Use	Year of Mapping
43m E	Ponds	1895
82m E	Pond	1868
91m N	Gravel Pit	1910
92m N	Gravel Pit	1957
105m S	Cuttings	1868 & 1910
111m S	Cuttings	1957
112m S	Cuttings	1968 & 1987
118m S	Cuttings	1868 & 1895
129m SE	Gravel Pit	1910 & 1957
158m S	Cuttings	1910
160m SE	Gravel Pit	1895
164m S	Cuttings	1895
164m SE	Gravel Pit	1897
183m N	Lake	1968 & 1987
213m SE	Cuttings	1897

Table 2.7 Summary of Surface Ground Workings onsite and within 250m of the site

In addition, three valid historical mineral planning area was recorded within 500m of the site, as summarised below.

- 341m NW – Maddoxford Farm, Surface Mineral Working, Sand and Gravel, Valid
- 397m E – Wangfield Farm, Surface Mineral Working, Sand and Gravel, Valid
- 425m NE – Frogmill Farm, Surface Mineral Working, Sand and Gravel, Valid

2.9 Landfill and Waste Management Facilities

A search of BGS recorded landfill sites, IPC registered waste sites, licensed waste management facilities, local authority recorded landfill sites, other registered landfill sites, waste transfer stations, and other waste treatment or disposal sites was undertaken as part of the desk study. Such sites may form an artificial source of ground gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, where wastes are buried or disposed of to landfill.

Eight waste exemptions were recorded onsite and within 250m of the site, with some sites reported as having multiple exemptions, details of which are outlined within Table 2.8.

Location	Site	Sub-Category	Category	Description
Onsite	Holly Tree Farm	Agricultural Waste Only	Disposing of waste exemption	Burning waste in the open
24m W	Oakridge Farm	Non-agricultural Waste Only	Using waste exemption	Use of waste in construction
31m W	Maddoxford Farm	On a farm	Using waste exemption	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
			Disposing of waste exemption	Burning Waste in the open
68m NW	Maddoxford Farm	Agricultural Waste Only	Disposing of waste exemption	Burning waste in the open
77m NW	Maddoxford Farm	On a Farm	Disposing of waste exemption	Burning waste in the open

Location	Site	Sub-Category	Category	Description
			Using waste exemption	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
118m SE	New House Farm	On a Farm	Using waste exemption	Use of waste in construction
134m NW	Maddoxford Farm	On a Farm	Disposing of waste exemption	Burning waste in the open
			Using waste exemption	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
155m E	Long Acres Farm	On a Farm	Using waste exemption	Use of waste in construction
			Disposing of waste exemption	Burying waste in the open

Table 2.8 Summary of Waste Exemptions within 250m

2.10 Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping dating back to 1868 indicated the site to have comprised fields across the majority of the site with a farmhouse, storage buildings and scrap yard developed in the north-east of the site from around 1987.

The surrounding area was found primarily to comprise agricultural land, farms and residential properties. A number of gravel pits were mapped within 250m of the site, all of which were mapped as old pits, and subsequently redeveloped over the course of the mapping period. Two railway lines were mapped within 200m of the site to the east and south, with the railway line to the east being mapped as disused from c.1968 and then dismantled from c.1985. A number of garden nurseries were also mapped within 750m of the site along with a gas valve company site immediately adjacent to the north-western site boundary.

2.11 Radon

The Groundsure report states the majority of the site lies in an area where less than 1% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level as defined by Public Health England. The BGS record states that no radon protective measures are necessary in the construction of the new dwellings or extensions within this specific area of the site.

However, the Groundsure report also states that extreme north-eastern portion of the site lies in an area where between 3% and 5% of homes are estimated to be at or above the Action Level as defined by Public Health England. The BGS record states that basic radon protection measures are necessary in the construction of the new dwellings or extensions within this specific area of the site.

2.12 Previous Ground Investigations

Geo-Environmental undertook an intrusive investigation in August 2025 reported in October 2025 (report reference GE23094/GIR/OCT25), pertinent findings of which are presented in following sections of this report.

2.13 Generic Contamination

Potential asbestos containing materials (ACMs) were identified within the workshop building (e.g. roof/cladding) and located in the scrap yard area in the north-east of the site, during the site walkover.

The site has historically comprised agricultural land with an active scrap yard type area located in the north-east of the site. The site walkover identified areas where burning was being undertaken. This area was immediately to the south of the former scrap yard (ground surface bonfire and within an old oil drum in the scrap yard area). Within and around the scrap yard area of the site, derelict cars, components, engine blocks and the like were observed to be stored on grass and bare soil with no clear evidence of pollution/contamination controls being in place.

Whilst site-wide gross contamination is considered unlikely based on the information reviewed, there is the potential for heavy metals, metalloids, sulphates, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), battery acid, antifreeze, brake fluid (typically glycol-ether or silicone based) and asbestos to be present within the scrap yard area of the site. In addition, based on the previous site uses and environmental information reviewed there is the potential for heavy metals, metalloids, sulphates, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), asbestos and pesticides to be present within any Made Ground and shallow soils on the remainder of the site.

Although the potential sources of contamination have been identified by the Desk Study the likelihood of these potential sources affecting the entire mineral resource on site is low. However, it is considered that should sand and gravel be present beneath the scrapyard area of the site there is a moderate to high risk that these soils will be impacted by contaminants associated with this use.

3.0 PLANNING STATUS OF THE SITE

A search was made on 18/11/2025 of the registered planning applications on the Hampshire County Council website (ref: <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/>) no applications or decisions pertinent to the proposed development were found.

There were planning applications located in the vicinity of the site, however these related to outfalls and culverts into the adjacent river and drainage associated with the oil pipeline located to the north of the site.

4.0 MINERAL POTENTIAL

The mineral potential of the site has been assessed on the basis of the encountered ground conditions.

A factual record of the conditions encountered during the physical investigations of the site are presented in the following sections.

The physical ground investigation works were undertaken in August 2025. The findings of the ground investigation were presented within the Ground Investigation Report (report ref. GE23094/GIR/OCT25). Extracts are presented herein where relevant to this assessment.

Unless stated otherwise, all depths are reported as metres below ground level (m bgl).

4.1 Ground Conditions

The ground conditions encountered during the investigation were broadly consistent with the anticipated published sequence of strata. In summary, ground conditions typically comprised a mantle of Topsoil overlying soils of the River Terrace Deposits, which were found to be underlain by soil inferred to be of the Wittering Formation across the majority of the site with soils inferred to be of the London Clay Formation in the western and south-western portions of the site.

A summary of the soil conditions encountered during the ground investigation are presented in Table 4.1.

Top (m bgl)	Base (m bgl)	Description	Locations
0 – 0.20	0.10 – 0.60	TOPSOIL: Grass over CLAY with varying proportions of silt, sand and gravel with frequent roots and rootlets, colouration dark brown and brown.	All except WS10
0	0.20	MADE GROUND: Grey silty SAND with much limestone gravel and occasional plastic and metal.	WS10 only
0.10 – 0.50	0.80 – >4.00	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS: Firm to very stiff orange and grey and orange brown CLAY with varying proportions of silt, sand and gravel; Orange brown and brown GRAVEL with varying proportions of sand and clay; Brown and orange brown SAND with varying proportions of silt and clay	BH01-BH02, SA02-SA03, SA05-SA06, TP02, TP04, TP05-TP07, TP09-TP10, TP12, TP16-TP17, WS01-WS02, & WS04-WS10
0.15 – 3.00	>25.00	WITTERING FORMATION: Encountered soils were a mixed composition, of predominantly either CLAY or SAND; Firm to very stiff CLAY with varying proportions of silt, sand and gravel, colouration brown and blue-grey; Fine SAND with varying proportions of clay and silt, colouration orange brown, orange and grey, light grey and greenish grey. Visible desiccation was noted within shallow soils within a number of exploratory holes.	BH01-BH03, SA04, TP01, TP05, TP07, TP09, TP11, TP13-TP18, WS01-WS02, WS04, WS06, & WS08-WS10

Top (m bgl)	Base (m bgl)	Description	Locations
0.15 – 2.60	>3.00	LONDON CLAY FORMATION: Firm to very stiff orange and grey CLAY with varying proportions of silt and sand.	SA01, TP03- TP04, TP08- TP13, WS01, WS03 & WS05

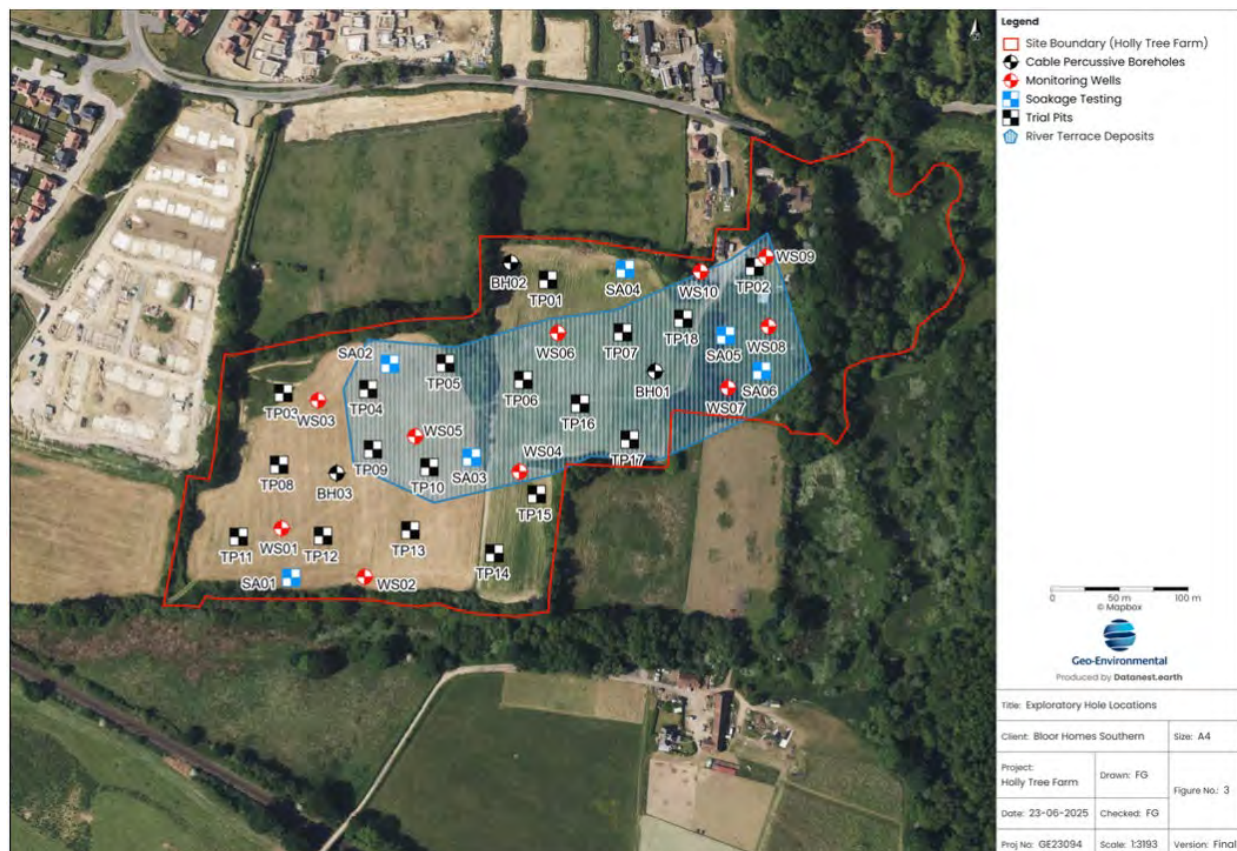
Table 4.1 Summary of Ground Conditions

Hand penetrometer testing was undertaken in the cohesive soils of the River Terrace Deposits, Wittering Formation and London Clay Formation within the trial pits and dynamic sampler boreholes to depths of up to 4.00m bgl. These results ranged from 2.5kg/cm² to 4.5kg/cm² (stiff to very stiff) in the River Terrace Deposits, from 1.2kg/cm² to 4.5kg/cm² (firm to very stiff) in the Wittering Formation and from 1.4kg/cm² to 3.5kg/cm² (firm to very stiff) in the London Clay.

Standard Penetration Tests (SPTs) were undertaken within the cable percussive boreholes with SPT 'N' values ranging between uncorrected SPT 'N' values of N=9 and N=50 in the River Terrace Deposits, and N=7 to N>50 in the Wittering Formation, with blow counts and inferred 'strength' varying with depth. SPT testing was also undertaken within the dynamic sampler boreholes with results ranging between uncorrected SPT 'N' values of N=4 and N=47 in the River Terrace Deposits, N=8 to N=24 in the Wittering Formation and N=10 to N=24 in the London Clay Formation.

For more detailed descriptions at specific locations, reference should be made to the exploratory hole logs presented within Appendix B.

Based on the intrusive investigation undertaken by Geo-Environmental soils inferred to be of the River Terrace Deposits were encountered as mapped below on Plan 1.

**Plan 1 Approximate location of soils inferred to be of the River Terrace Deposits based on intrusive investigation**

4.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered within a number of exploratory holes during the intrusive investigation works as summarised in Table 4.2 below.

Location	Depth (m bgl)	Comment
BH01	8.00	Rising to 6.00m after 20mins (borehole subsequently cased to advance)
BH02	9.30	Rising to 8.15m after 20mins (borehole subsequently cased to advance)
BH03	9.00	Rising to 7.91m after 20mins (borehole subsequently cased to advance)
TP11	3.00	Water seepage in base of pit
WS01	3.00	Rising to 2.70m after 20mins
WS08	3.00	Wet at 3.00m

Table 4.2 Summary of groundwater encountered within exploratory holes during investigation works

Groundwater monitoring wells were installed within all borehole locations, WS01-WS10 to a depth of 4.00m bgl. At the time of reporting, return groundwater monitoring is still ongoing, two of six rounds have been undertaken. Table 4.3 presents a summary of the groundwater monitoring completed to date.

Location	Groundwater Depth (m bgl)	
	03/10/2025	06/11/2025
WS01	3.54	3.50
WS02	2.55	2.57
WS03	4.23	4.24
WS04	Dry	Dry
WS05	4.17	3.62
WS06	Dry	Dry
WS07	3.61	3.25
WS08	2.87	2.44
WS09	2.97	2.46
WS10	3.74	Inaccessible

NOTE – WS01-WS03 are located in the west of the site where no River Terrace Deposits have been encountered

Table 4.3 Summary of groundwater depth monitoring results completed to date

It is possible that groundwater could be present at differing depths over time, e.g. during or following prolonged wet periods, or as a result of seasonal variations.

It should also be noted that changes in groundwater levels do occur for a number of reasons including seasonal effects and variations in drainage. Such fluctuations may only be recorded by the measurement of the groundwater level within a series of standpipes or piezometers installed within appropriate response zones.

4.3 Obstructions

An intermediate pressure gas pipeline runs along the western site boundary. This pipeline was marked by Southern Gas Networks (SGN) whilst Geo-Environmental were on site to ensure all exploratory hole locations were sufficiently distanced. All exploratory holes were sited at least 15m from this pipeline, as marked and confirmed by SGN's representative.

4.4 Geotechnical Testing

The results of the geotechnical testing undertaken as part of the supplementary ground investigation are summarised in Table 4.4, with test results presented in Appendix C.

Parameter		River Terrace Deposits	Wittering Formation	London Clay Formation	Number of tests
Natural Moisture Content (%)		7.8 – 37	9.2 – 38	31 – 44	23
Liquid Limit (%)		47 – 110	32 – 84	75 – 110	
Plastic Limit (%)		16 – 37	13 – 45	29 – 46	
Plasticity Index (%)		29 – 72	18 – 51	42 – 72	
Modified Plasticity Index (%)		7 – 71	16 – 51	42 – 72	
Volume Change Potential		Non-shrinkable to High	Low to High	High	
Particle Size Distribution % Passing 425µm		25 – 99	82 – 100	100	6
Particle Size Distribution (%)	Very Coarse	0	0	-	
	Gravel	1 – 70	0	-	
	Sand	15 – 77	60 – 79	-	
	Fines	15 – 45	21 – 40	-	
pH		7.1	4.7 – 7.7	4.7 – 5.2	9
Water Soluble Sulphate (mg/l)		675	22.8 – 93.4	32 – 69.9	
Acid Soluble Sulphate (%)		0.324	0.019 – 0.174	0.036 – 0.066	
Total Sulphur (%)		0.075	0.008 – 0.466	0.014 – 0.029	
Total Potential Sulphate (%) *		0.225	0.024 – 1.398	0.042 – 0.087	
Oxidisable Sulphides (%) *		-0.099	0.004 – 1.363	0.003 – 0.024	
Soaked CBR (%)		2.1	1.3 – 1.8	-	3
Optimum Moisture Content (Compaction 2.5kg)		12.4 – 13.4	30	-	3
Maximum Dry Density (Compaction 2.5kg)		1.85 - 1.91	1.36	-	3
Optimum Moisture Content (Compaction 4.5kg)		11.7	10.6 – 18.9	-	3
Maximum Dry Density (Compaction 4.5kg)		1.91	1.65 - 2.03	-	3

NOTE: Modified plasticity index is defined in NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2

Table 4.4 Summary of Geotechnical Laboratory Test Results

The Modified Plasticity Index range showed the cohesive samples of the River Terrace Deposits to vary from non-shrinkable to high volume change potential. The cohesive soils of the Wittering Formation were of low to high volume change potential, and the cohesive soils of the London Clay Formation were of high volume change potential.

The Partial Size Distribution (PSD) laboratory testing demonstrates that samples of River Terrace Deposits tested comprised sand and gravel with an appreciable silt and/or clay component.

4.5 Mineral Quality and Quantity

The HMWLP indicated that the central-northern area and central north-eastern area of the site, were located in an area designated as a 'Mineral Safeguarding Area'. The *Hampshire mineral resources map* identified superficial sand and gravel deposits present across the central-northern area and central north-eastern area of the site, as such there could be potential for viable sand and gravel within the River Terrace Deposits to be recovered from the site, should they be present.

The intrusive investigation undertaken to date has established the presence of River Terrace Deposits beneath the central portion of the site as indicated by Plan 1 in Section 4.1 above. The majority of these encountered River Terrace Deposits comprised both cohesive and granular elements; gravelly and/or sandy clay, clayey gravel and clayey sand. Cohesive soils inferred to be of the Wittering Formation were encountered beneath the River Terrace

Deposits, across the majority of the site with soils inferred to be of the London Clay Formation in the western and south-western portions of the site.

The encountered superficial deposits were shown, by visual inspection and laboratory testing, to include appreciable cohesive elements, i.e. clays and silts.

The presence of sand and gravel deposits is variable across the site, such that producing a reliable estimate of the extent, depth and overall quantity of the resources would be difficult with the available information. Sand and gravel deposits were found to include significant clay and silt fractions and would therefore likely be classified as low quality.

Whilst it might be possible to undertake extraction of the more granular deposits within the River Terrace Deposits by opencast (mass excavation) methods on this site, a sterile/no-dig buffer (assumed minimum 20m) would be required around the perimeter. A battered or stepped excavation profile would be required, and this would limit both the depth of excavation and volume which could be won from this site. Given that any anticipated volume of granular deposits is considered to be low and of low quality, this would be substantial activity for negligible gain. In addition, segregating the sand and gravel fractions from the cohesive clays and silts would be very difficult and it is likely that much of the overall resource could be wasted during segregation.

Groundwater monitoring completed to date encountered groundwater within WS04-WS10, located within the River Terrace Deposits beneath the site, between 2.44m to 4.17m bgl. It should be noted that groundwater monitoring is still ongoing and is yet to be completed during the wettest months. The feasibility of dewatering to the full potential extent of the mineral resource (>4m bgl) is considered very unlikely and would comprise onerous recovery for little gain.

4.6 Opportunities for Prior Extraction

Current policy (Policy DM9) and guidance advocate the extraction of minerals prior to non-mineral development, where practicable, albeit with an acknowledgment that this approach needs to be flexible in application. The term 'practicable' relates not only to how prior extraction could be managed but also relates to the viability of mineral extraction and applies to post extraction reclamation such that this does not then prevent the non-mineral development taking place.

Whilst the HMWLP identifies the site as including a potential mineral resource for sand and gravel, this would only relate to the River Terrace Deposits. The intrusive investigation works have shown that these River Terrace Deposits are present beneath part of the site. However, not all sands and gravels are suitable for use within such products, e.g. due to content of clay or silt fractions. Geotechnical laboratory testing has demonstrated that the sand and gravel deposits encountered on site include appreciable clay and silt fractions and range from non-shrinkable to high volume change potential. Therefore, sand and gravel deposits are likely to require significant treatment prior to use, which is likely to generate waste products (cohesive fractions and process water).

The site is situated c.2.8 miles from the M27 providing good road connections across Hampshire, albeit the local road network comprises lanes and minor roads. Therefore, lorries would be required to transfer the extracted material from the site. In addition, suitable backfill material would also need to be transported by lorry from multiple 'donor' sites. These lorry loads have the potential to cause significant adverse impacts to the local communities and local road networks.

In backfilling the site following any mineral resource extraction, the engineering properties of the ground would be altered. This would potentially require changing any current foundation solution. The concrete requirements for this solution might also be more onerous, therefore increasing the carbon footprint and embodied carbon within the development, causing an adverse impact to the environment. In general terms, backfilled materials would not be considered geotechnically suitable as a foundation bearing stratum and thus, a deep foundation solution such as piled foundations might be required within areas of the site where extraction had occurred.

4.7 Opportunities for Incidental Extraction

Much like the opportunities for prior extraction, current policy and guidance advocate the incidental extraction of minerals during the non-mineral development, where practicable. Such incidental extractions may be possible during the groundworks and foundation excavation stage. Any excess materials excavated during the development could be placed on CL:AIRE's register of materials, following best practice.

However, as noted above, given the variability in composition of the strata encountered, any incidental extraction might require additional treatment or processing to generate a usable mineral resource such as sand and gravel and is also likely to generate a significant 'waste' stream, i.e. soils with no mineral resource value. The River Terrace Deposits might be suitable for use as earthworks fill principally within the site assuming a requirement for earthworks and secondly as a viable earthwork fill for other construction sites. This might then preserve mineral resources elsewhere.

Whilst not an identified mineral resource, the soils of the Wittering Formation and London Clay beneath the site would have potential, subject to acceptability and compliance testing, to be considered for use as earthworks fill and could reduce a requirement for importation on to the site.

5.0 OPINIONS OF LOCAL OPERATORS

Consultation was made with local operators with regards to the commercial interest and viability of the potential mineral deposits on the subject site.

Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd, Raymond Brown Quarrying Products Ltd and Tarmac Trading Ltd were contacted on 23/06/2025. As yet they have not responded, and this may reflect a lack of commercial interest.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The intrusive investigation identified the presence of sand and gravel (River Terrace Deposits) beneath the site. However, these River Terrace Deposits have been shown to incorporate both silt and clay fractions and/or be cohesive, therefore any mineral quality is classified as low.

The granular deposits of the River Terrace Formation are considered likely to represent a low value aggregate and competing with recycled materials, thus a less sustainable option than possible alternatives. To date, no response indicating a commercial interest or consideration of commercial viability has been received from consultation with local operators.

There could be potential for incidental extraction as part of a development of the site with any such soils won from development-based excavation and construction work placed on CL:AIRE's register of materials, following best practice. Given the presence of clays and granular material with cohesive fractions within the River Terrace Deposits, incidental extraction is likely only to generate a mixed cohesive fill (likely to be cohesive assuming >35% clay fraction of the excavated soil mass).

Incidental use of site won soils might be feasible if/where ground level raising is required, or for earthworks associated with future development of the site and re-use of site won soils could reduce or remove a requirement to import specific earthworks fill materials, thereby preserving other deposits/resources off-site whilst maximising the re-use potential of any on-site resource as a general earthwork fill rather than necessarily as an aggregate or other mineral resource.

FIGURES





Legend
□ Site Boundary (Holly Tree Farm)

0 50 m 100 m
© Mapbox



Geo-Environmental
Produced by **Datanest.earth**

Title: Site Location Plan

Client: Bloor Homes Southern		Size: A4
Project: Holly Tree Farm	Drawn: FG	Figure No.: 1
Date: 23-06-2025	Checked: FG	
Proj No: GE23094	Scale: 1:2884	Version: Final



- Legend**
- Site Boundary (Holly Tree Farm)
 - Cable Percussive Boreholes
 - Monitoring Wells
 - Soakage Testing
 - Trial Pits

0 25 m 50 m
© Mapbox



Geo-Environmental
Produced by **Datanest.earth**

Title: Exploratory Hole Locations

Client: Bloor Homes Southern Size: A4

Project: Holly Tree Farm Drawn: FG Figure No.: 3

Date: 23-06-2025 Checked: FG

Proj No: GE23094 Scale: 1:2534 Version: Final

APPENDIX A

Desk Study Information



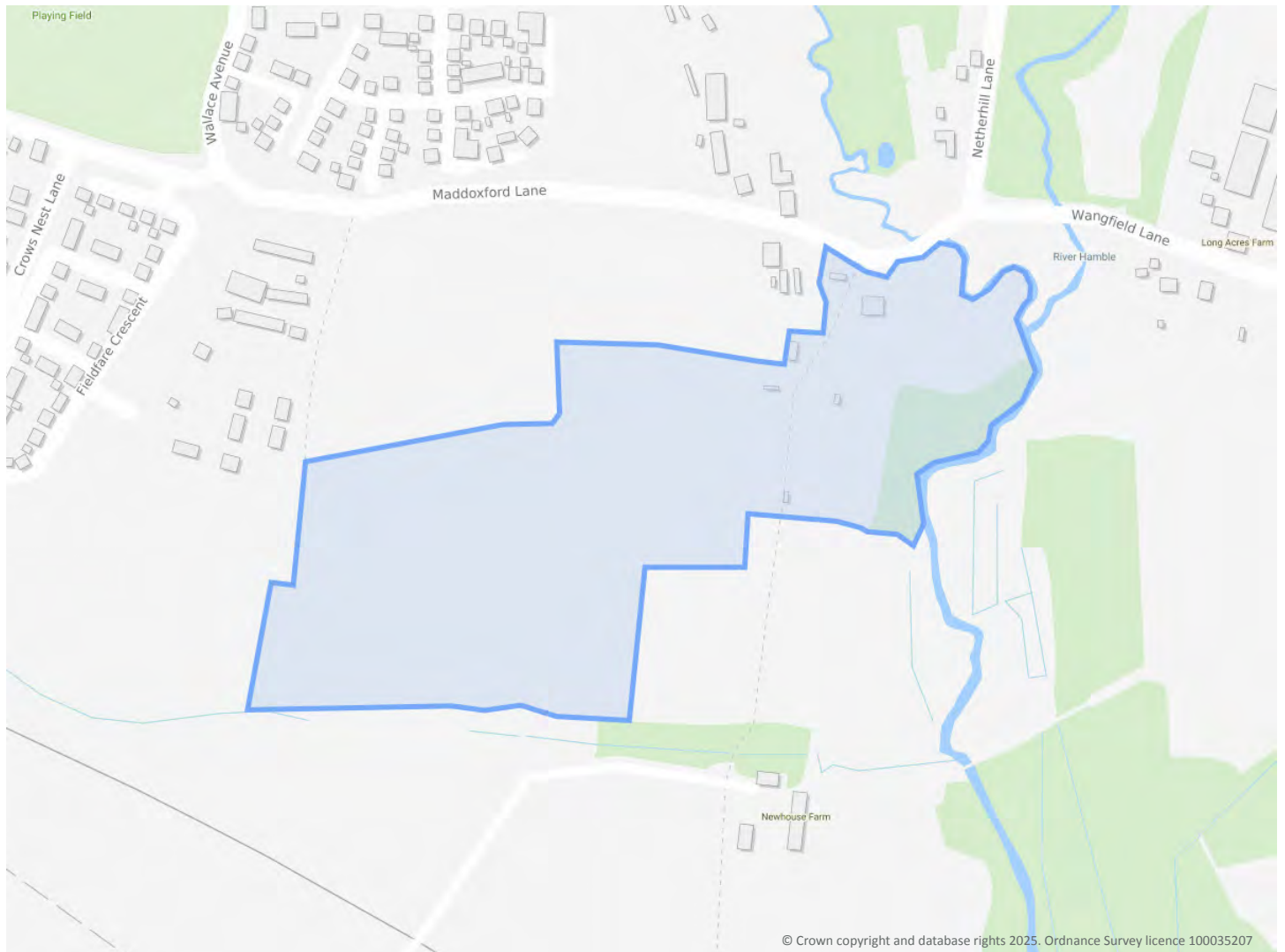
HOLLY TREE FARM, MADDOXFORD LANE, BOTLEY, HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Order Details

Date: 12/06/2025
Your ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Our Ref: GS-RZD-PT5-32N-N95

Site Details

Location: 451483 114186
Area: 10.1 ha
Authority: [Eastleigh Borough Council](#) ↗, [Winchester City Council](#) ↗



Summary of findings

[p. 2 >](#)

Aerial image

[p. 9 >](#)

OS MasterMap site plan

N/A: >10ha

[Insight User Guide](#) ↗

Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com ↗

01273 257 755

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
14 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	1	0	14	8	-
15 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	1	-
16 >	1.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	0	5	-
16	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
17	1.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
17	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
18 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	1	0	16	11	-
20 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	1	-
20 >	2.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	0	11	-
21	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
21	2.5	Historical garages	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
22	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
22	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.4	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
23 >	3.7 >	Waste exemptions >	1	3	11	27	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
28 >	4.1 >	Recent industrial land uses >	0	0	4	-	-
29	4.2	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.4	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.5	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-



29	4.6	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.9	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.10	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.11	Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
31 >	4.13 >	<u>Licensed Discharges to controlled waters ></u>	0	2	1	2	-
32	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
33	4.18	Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	0	0	0	0	-
33	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
33	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
33	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrogeology ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
34 >	5.1 >	<u>Superficial aquifer ></u>	Identified (within 500m)				
36 >	5.2 >	<u>Bedrock aquifer ></u>	Identified (within 500m)				
37 >	5.3 >	<u>Groundwater vulnerability ></u>	Identified (within 50m)				
39	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
39	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
40	5.6	Groundwater abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
41 >	5.7 >	<u>Surface water abstractions ></u>	1	0	0	1	6
43	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
43	5.9	Source Protection Zones	0	0	0	0	-
43	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	<u>Hydrology ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
44 >	6.1 >	<u>Water Network (OS MasterMap) ></u>	0	16	18	-	-



47 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	1	9	12	-	-
47 >	6.3 >	WFD Surface water body catchments >	2	-	-	-	-
48 >	6.4 >	WFD Surface water bodies >	2	0	0	-	-
48 >	6.5 >	WFD Groundwater bodies >	1	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
49 >	7.1 >	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea >	High (within 50m)				
50	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
50	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
50	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
50	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
51 >	7.6 >	Flood Zone 2 >	Identified (within 50m)				
52 >	7.7 >	Flood Zone 3 >	Identified (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
53 >	8.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
55 >	9.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	High (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
56 >	10.1 >	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) >	0	0	0	0	4
57 >	10.2 >	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites) >	0	0	0	0	1
58 >	10.3 >	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) >	0	0	0	0	1
58 >	10.4 >	Special Protection Areas (SPA) >	0	0	0	0	1
59	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
59 >	10.6 >	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) >	0	0	0	0	1
59 >	10.7 >	Designated Ancient Woodland >	0	0	0	1	13
60	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
60	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
60	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
61	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
61	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0



61	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
61	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
61	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
62 >	10.16 >	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones >	1	0	0	0	1
63 >	10.17 >	SSSI Impact Risk Zones >	1	-	-	-	-
64 >	10.18 >	SSSI Units >	0	0	0	0	2
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
66	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
67	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
67	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
67 >	11.4 >	Listed Buildings >	0	0	4	-	-
68	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
68	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
68	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
69 >	12.1 >	Agricultural Land Classification >	Grade 3a (within 250m)				
70	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
70	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
71	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
71 >	12.5 >	Countryside Stewardship Schemes >	2	1	1	-	-
Page	Section	Habitat designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
72 >	13.1 >	Priority Habitat Inventory >	5	7	14	-	-
73 >	13.2 >	Habitat Networks >	2	0	1	-	-
74	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
74	13.4	Limestone Pavement Orders	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:10,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
75 >	14.1 >	10k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
76	14.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
77 >	14.3 >	Superficial geology (10k) >	5	1	3	1	-

78	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
79 >	14.5 >	Bedrock geology (10k) >	2	0	2	0	-
80	14.6	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
81 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
82	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
82	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
83 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	3	2	3	2	-
84 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
84	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
85	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
86 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	2	0	1	1	-
87 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
87	15.10	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
88 >	16.1 >	BGS Boreholes >	0	0	5	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
90 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Moderate (within 50m)				
91 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Low (within 50m)				
93 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Moderate (within 50m)				
95 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
97 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Very low (within 50m)				
98 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
100 >	18.1 >	BritPits >	0	0	2	1	-
101 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	0	1	19	-	-
102	18.3	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
103	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-
103 >	18.5 >	Historical Mineral Planning Areas >	0	0	2	3	-



103	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
104	18.7	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
104	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
104	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
104	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
105	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
105	18.12	Coal mining	None (within 0m)				
105	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
105	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
105	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
106	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
107	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
107	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
107	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
107	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
109 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Between 3% and 5% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
111 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	7	11	-	-	-
112	21.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
112	21.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
113	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
113	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
114	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
114	22.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
114	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
114 >	22.6 >	Historical railways >	0	0	4	-	-



115 >	22.7 >	Railways >		0	0	9	-	-
115	22.8	Crossrail 2		0	0	0	0	-
115	22.9	HS2		0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 03/05/2023

Site Area: 10.1ha



Recent site history - 2020 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 05/04/2020

Site Area: 10.1ha



Recent site history - 2013 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 04/06/2013

Site Area: 10.1ha



Recent site history - 2005 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 26/05/2005

Site Area: 10.1ha



Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph

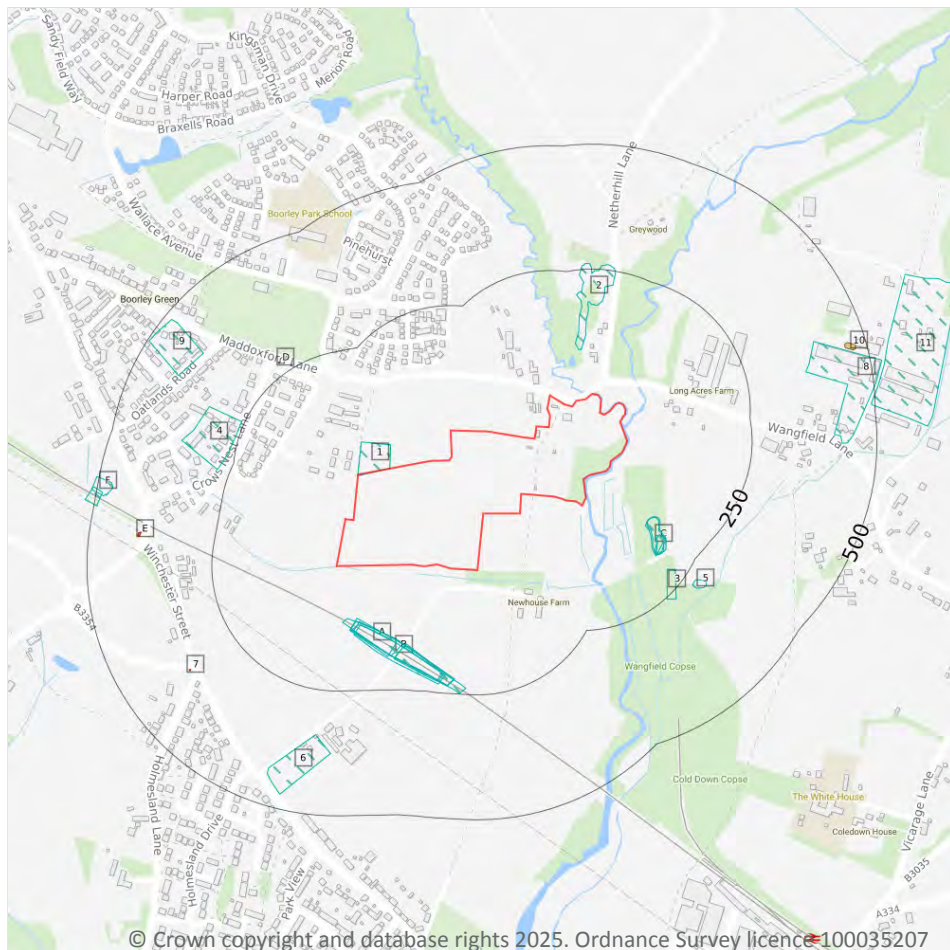


Capture Date: 29/07/1999

Site Area: 10.1ha



1 Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

23

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14](#) >

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
1	On site	Gas Valve Compound	1987	1909048



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
2	91m N	Gravel Pit	1910 - 1957	1940777
A	105m S	Cuttings	1910	1988187
B	105m S	Cuttings	1868	1938504
B	111m S	Cuttings	1957	1917435
B	112m S	Cuttings	1968 - 1987	1939638
B	118m S	Cuttings	1868	1959335
A	118m S	Cuttings	1895	1979398
C	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1957	1962907
C	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1910	1942738
B	158m S	Cuttings	1910	1931780
C	160m SE	Gravel Pit	1895	1919566
B	164m S	Cuttings	1895	1934913
C	164m SE	Gravel Pit	1897	1937229
3	213m SE	Cuttings	1897	1886317
4	256m W	Nursery	1910	1898191
5	271m SE	Gravel Pit	1895 - 1897	1990837
6	340m S	Nursery	1987	1898193
8	369m E	Nursery	1987	1898192
9	394m NW	Nursery	1910 - 1957	1937766
F	470m W	Unspecified Heap	1910 - 1957	1982935
F	488m W	Cuttings	1910	1885465
11	493m E	Nursery	1968	1959499

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or



succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
10	457m E	Tanks	1996	317447

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m	5
----------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 14 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
D	272m NW	Gas Governor	1996	221178
D	273m NW	Gas Governor	1987	224058
7	358m SW	Gas Governor	1996	210978
E	398m W	Electricity Substation	1996	225188
E	398m W	Electricity Substation	1987 - 1989	212981

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.4 Historical petrol stations

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

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

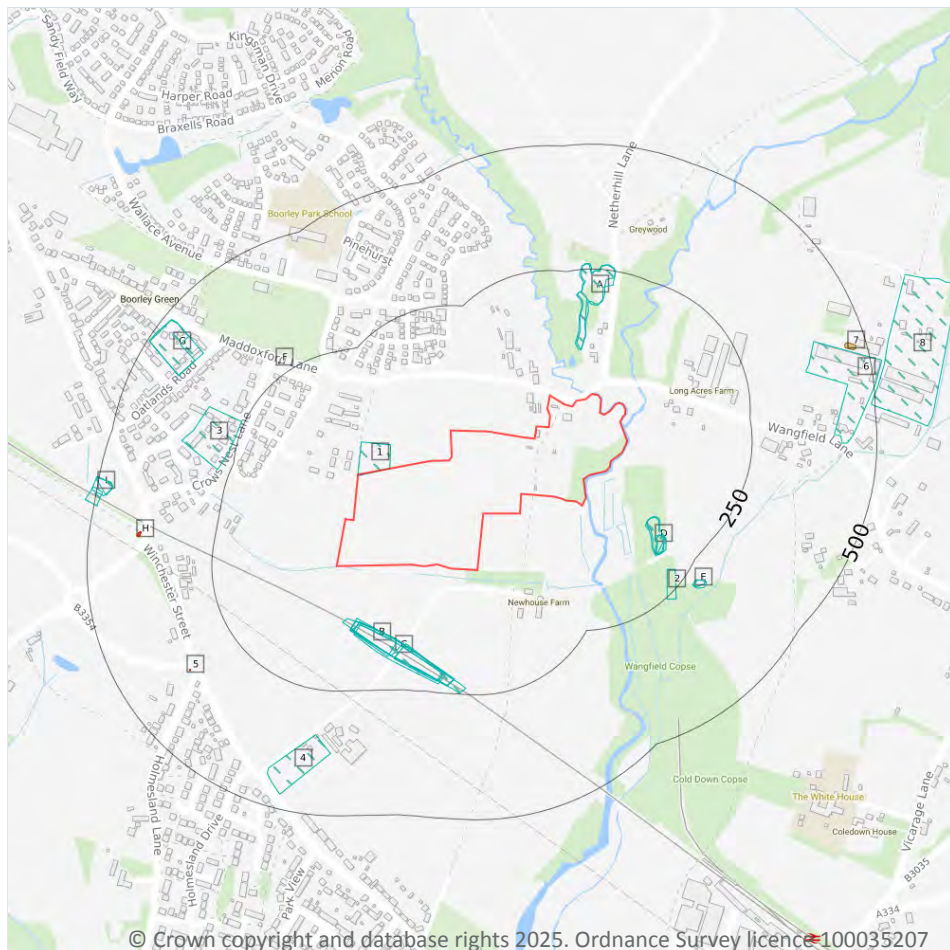
0

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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

28

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

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 18](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	On site	Gas Valve Compound	1987	1909048
A	91m N	Gravel Pit	1910	1940777
A	92m N	Gravel Pit	1957	1940777



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	105m S	Cuttings	1910	1988187
C	105m S	Cuttings	1868	1938504
C	111m S	Cuttings	1957	1917435
C	112m S	Cuttings	1987	1939638
C	112m S	Cuttings	1968	1939638
C	118m S	Cuttings	1868	1959335
B	118m S	Cuttings	1895	1979398
D	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1957	1962907
D	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1910	1942738
C	158m S	Cuttings	1910	1931780
D	160m SE	Gravel Pit	1895	1919566
C	164m S	Cuttings	1895	1934913
D	164m SE	Gravel Pit	1897	1937229
2	213m SE	Cuttings	1897	1886317
3	256m W	Nursery	1910	1898191
E	271m SE	Gravel Pit	1895	1990837
E	274m SE	Gravel Pit	1897	1990837
4	340m S	Nursery	1987	1898193
6	369m E	Nursery	1987	1898192
G	394m NW	Nursery	1957	1937766
G	399m NW	Nursery	1910	1937766
I	470m W	Unspecified Heap	1957	1982935
I	470m W	Unspecified Heap	1910	1982935
I	488m W	Cuttings	1910	1885465
8	493m E	Nursery	1968	1959499

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

1

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 18 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
7	457m E	Tanks	1996	317447

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

11

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 18 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
F	272m NW	Gas Governor	1996	221178
F	273m NW	Gas Governor	1987	224058
5	358m SW	Gas Governor	1996	210978
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1996	225188
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1996	225188
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1987	212981
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1987	212981
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1988	212981
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1988	212981
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1989	212981
H	398m W	Electricity Substation	1988	212981

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

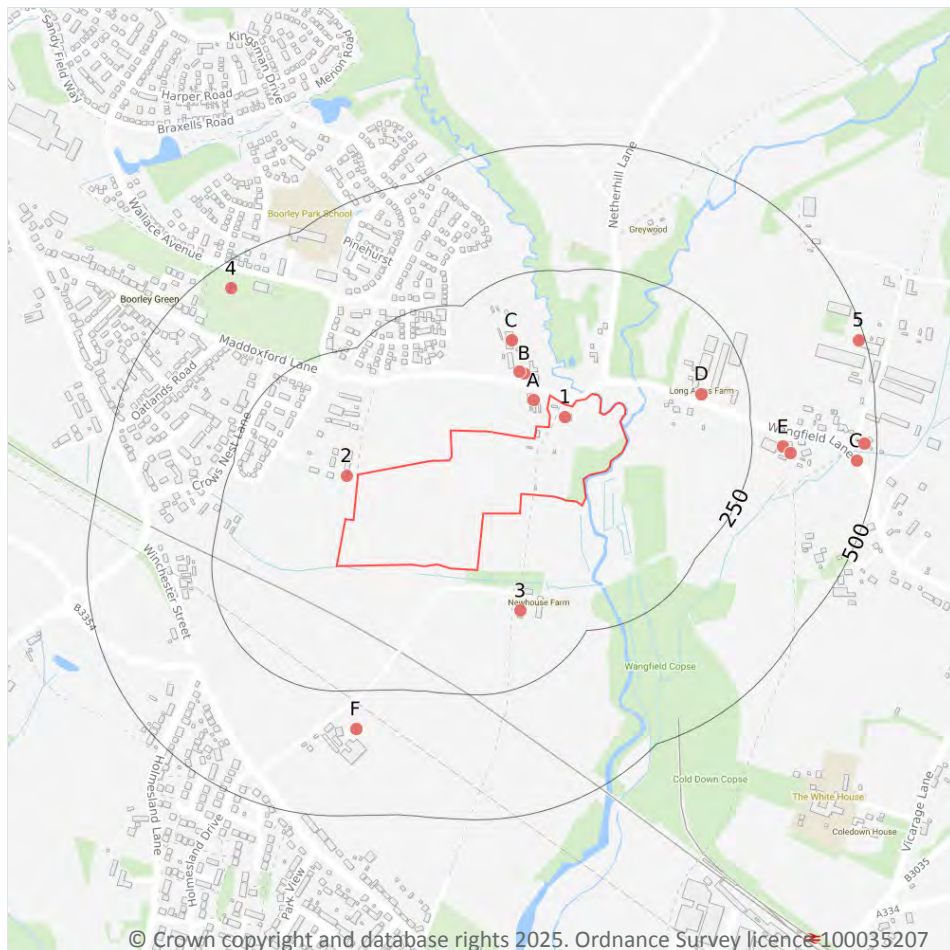
0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Waste exemptions

3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

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

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

3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m**0**

Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

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

3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m**0**

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

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

3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m**0**

Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

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

3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m**0**

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

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

3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m**42**

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 22](#) >

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
1	On site	Holly Tree Farm Maddoxford Lane Southampton Hampshire So32 2db	EPR/JE5185KP /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
2	24m W	Oakridge Farm Maddoxford Lane Southampton So32 2db	EPR/XE5986AJ /A001	Using waste exemption	Non- agricultural waste only	Use of waste in construction
A	31m W	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX438060	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
A	31m W	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX438060	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	68m NW	Maddoxford Farm Maddoxford Lane Southampton So32 2db	EPR/DH0576X W/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
B	77m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX174975	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
B	77m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX174975	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	77m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX306637	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	77m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX306637	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
3	118m SE	New House Farm, Winchester Street, Botley, Southampton, So30 2aa	WEX122704	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	134m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX014434	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
C	134m NW	Maddoxford Farm, Maddoxford Lane, Botley, Southampton, So32 2db	WEX014434	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
D	155m E	Long Acres Farm, Wangfield Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, So32 2da	WEX181497	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
D	155m E	Long Acres Farm, Wangfield Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, So32 2da	WEX039127	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
D	155m E	Long Acres Farm, Wangfield Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, So32 2da	WEX317234	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Deposit of agricultural waste consisting of plant tissue under a Plant Health notice
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Deposit of waste from dredging of inland waters
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
E	311m E	Lower Wangfield Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton So32 2da	EPR/SE5387TS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of waste for a specified purpose
E	326m E	-	WEX395104	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
E	326m E	-	WEX395104	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
E	326m E	-	WEX395104	Disposing of waste exemption	On a farm	Burning waste in the open
E	326m E	-	WEX395104	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of waste in a secure place
E	326m E	-	WEX395104	Storing waste exemption	On a farm	Storage of sludge



ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
F	328m S	Uplands Farm, Winchester Street, Botley, Southampton, So30 2aa	WEX038565	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
F	328m S	Uplands Farm, Winchester Street, Botley, Southampton, So30 2aa	WEX034243	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Storing waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Storage of waste in a secure place
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating relevant waste
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Preparatory treatments (baling, sorting, shredding etc)
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Spreading of plant matter to confer benefit
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of baled end-of-life tyres in construction
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
F	328m S	Uplands Farm Winchester Street Southampton So30 2aa	EPR/SH0877JS /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
4	451m NW	-	WEX246322	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
G	460m E	Long Acres Farm Wangfield Lane Southampton Hampshire So32 2da	EPR/QH0278Y U/A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Burning waste in the open
G	474m E	Nutwood, Wangfield Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, So32 2da	WEX125640	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction

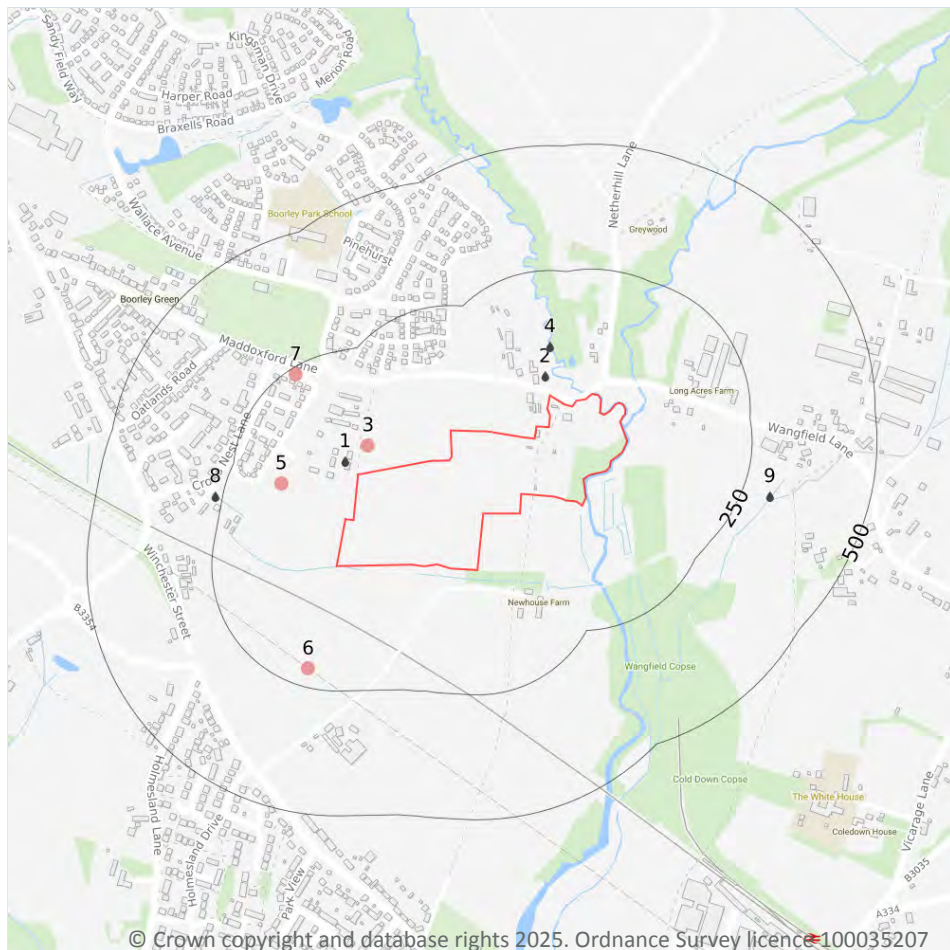


ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
G	474m E	Wangfield Poultry Farm, Wangfield Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, So32 2da	WEX127182	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
5	486m E	Wangfield Lane Curdridge Southampton So32 2da	WEX019470	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction

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



4 Current industrial land use



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

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

4

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
3	54m N	Gas Valve Company	Hampshire, SO32	Gas Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
5	147m NW	Electricity Sub Station	Hampshire, SO32	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
6	213m S	Pylon	Hampshire, SO30	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
7	236m NW	Gas Governor	Hampshire, SO32	Gas Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

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

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.3 Electricity cables

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

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.4 Gas pipelines

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

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

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

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

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

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

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

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.



4.7 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.9 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

4.10 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

Records within 500m

0

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

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

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

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.12 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

Records within 500m

0

Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

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

4.13 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Records within 500m

5

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 28](#) >

ID	Location	Address	Details	
1	37m NW	OAKRIDGEFARM,BOTLEY,OAKRIDG EFARM,MADDOXFORDLANE,BOTLE Y,SOUTHAMPTON,HAMPSHIRE,SO3 22DB	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: P02535 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: INTO LAND	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 19/01/1990 Effective Date: 19/01/1990 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997
2	39m N	MADDOXFORDFARMHOUSE,MADD OXFORDFARMHOUSE,BOTLEYHAM PSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - UNSPECIFIED - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: H01343 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 15/04/1965 Effective Date: 15/04/1965 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997
4	98m N	MADDOXFORDFARM,MADDOXFOR DFARM,BOTLEY,HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: UNSPECIFIED Permit Number: H01199 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 15/04/1965 Effective Date: 15/04/1965 Revocation Date: 19/10/1992
8	265m W	OATLANDSLANECROWSNESTLANE, OATLANDSLANECROWSNESTLANE, BOORLEYGREEN,BOTLEY,HAMPSHI RE	Effluent Type: MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGES - SURFACE WATER Permit Number: N01129 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 25/04/1980 Effective Date: 25/04/1980 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997



ID	Location	Address	Details	
9	306m E	WANGFIELDFARM,WANGFIELDFARM,BOTLEY,HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: UNSPECIFIED Permit Number: H01759 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 18/10/1963 Effective Date: 18/10/1963 Revocation Date: 01/10/1991

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

4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

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

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

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

4.15 Pollutant release to public sewer

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

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

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

4.16 List 1 Dangerous Substances

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

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

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

4.17 List 2 Dangerous Substances

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

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

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

4.18 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

Records within 500m**0**

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

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

4.19 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m**0**

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

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

4.20 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m**0**

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

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

4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

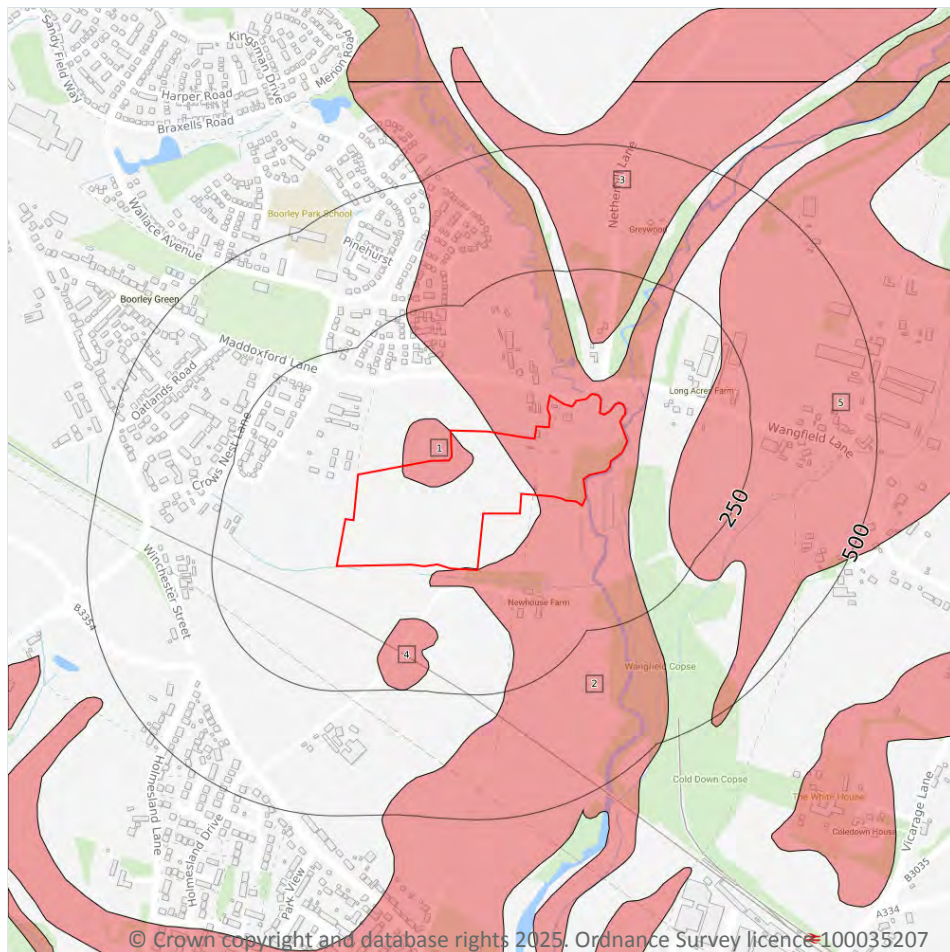
Records within 500m**0**

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

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



5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



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

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

5

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on [page 34](#) >

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

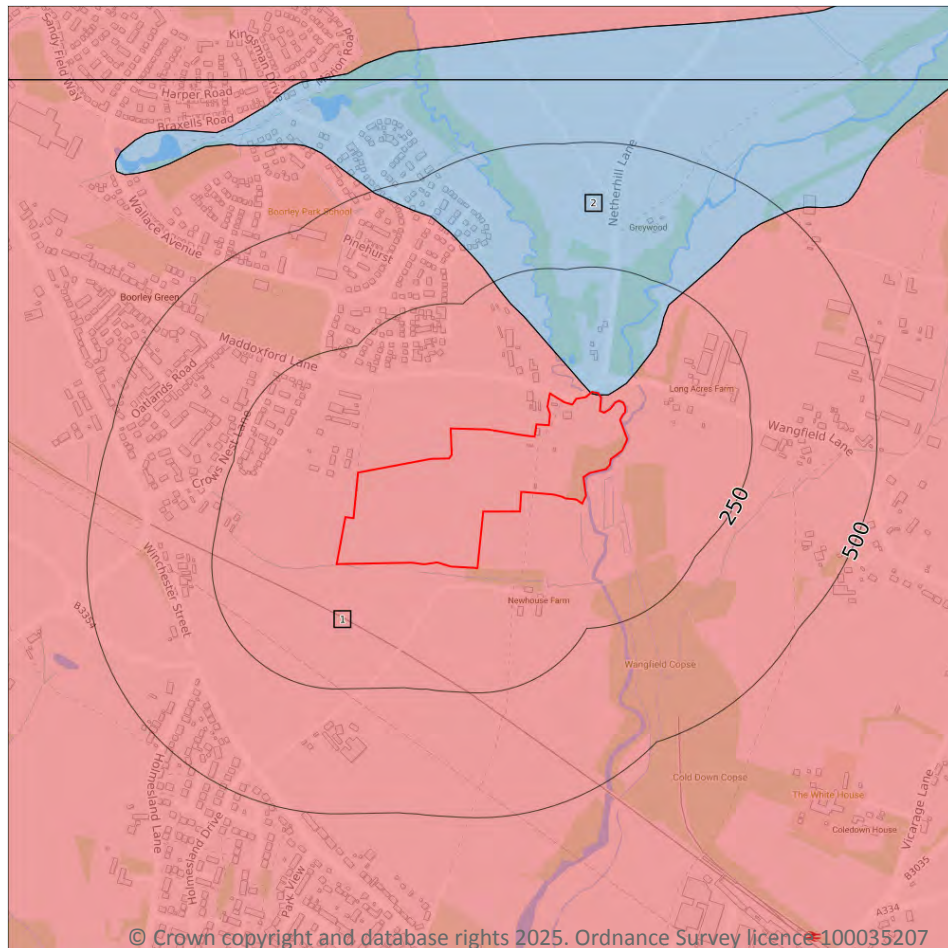


ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	101m N	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
4	106m S	Secondary 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	111m E	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

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



Bedrock aquifer



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

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

2

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

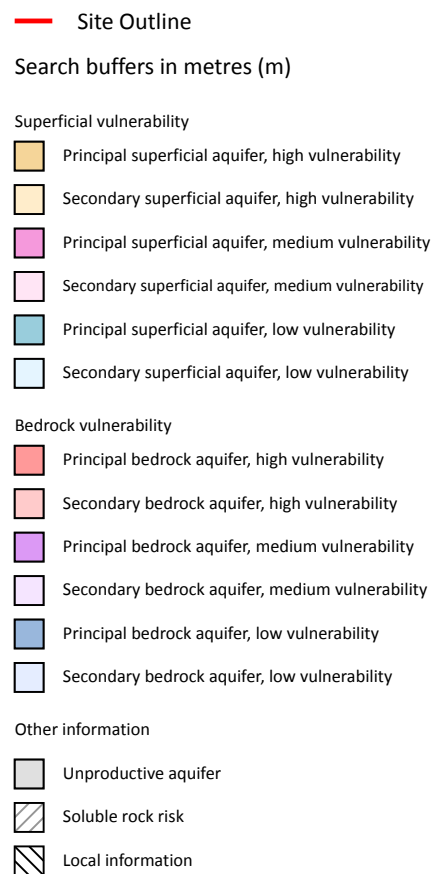
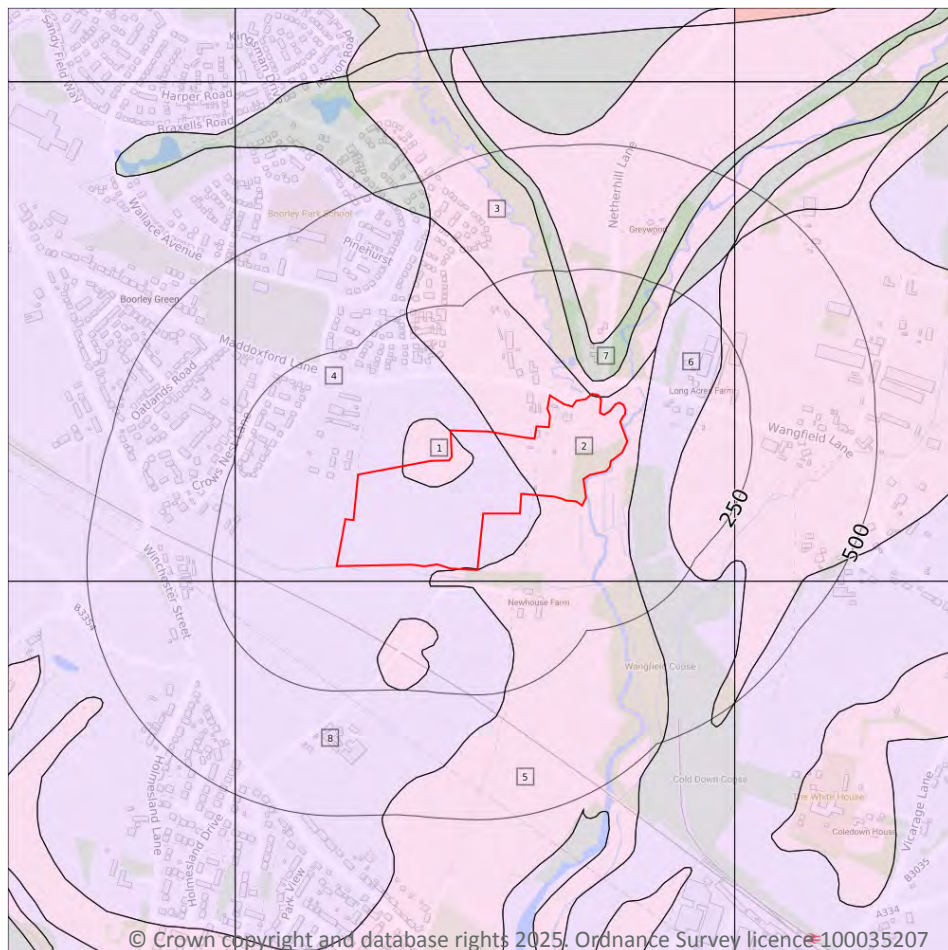
Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 36](#) >

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	Unproductive	These are rock layers or drift deposits with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow

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

8

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 37](#) >



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Mixed
2	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Mixed
3	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Mixed
4	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary bedrock aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Mixed
5	22m S	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Intergranular
6	25m E	Summary Classification: Secondary bedrock aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40- 70% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Mixed



ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
7	26m N	Summary Classification: Unproductive aquifer (may have productive aquifer beneath) Combined classification: Unproductive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Unproductive Aquifer type: Unproductive Flow mechanism: Mixed
8	30m S	Summary Classification: Secondary bedrock aquifer - Medium Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, No Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: 40-70% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: - Aquifer type: - Thickness: <3m Patchiness value: <90% Recharge potential: High	Vulnerability: Medium Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Intergranular

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

5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

Records on site	0
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This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

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

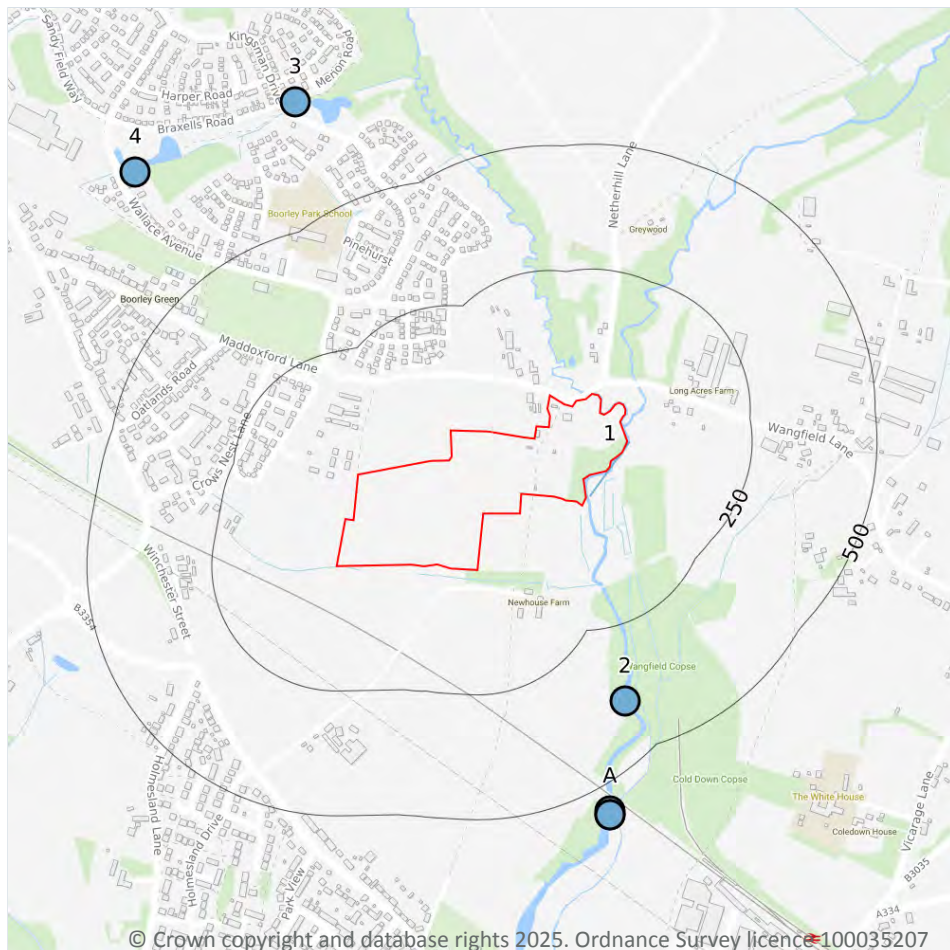
5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

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

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

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

Abstractions and Source Protection Zones



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

5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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



5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m

8

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 40 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
1	On site	Status: Historical Licence No: 11/42/25.3/51 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: HOLLY TREE FARM Data Type: Line Name: Cozens Esq Easting: 451790 Northing: 114280	Annual Volume (m³): - Max Daily Volume (m³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: - Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 15/01/1971 Version End Date: -
2	395m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 11/42/25.3/27A Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: NEWHOUSE FARM, BOTLEY Data Type: Point Name: Draper Easting: 451780 Northing: 113760	Annual Volume (m³): 7910 Max Daily Volume (m³): 159.11 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 21/04/1972 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 01/04/2016 Version End Date: -
A	550m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 30/052 Details: Fish Pass/Canoe Pass Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: POINT A ON MILL STREAM, BOTLEY MILL Data Type: Point Name: The Environment Agency Easting: 451750 Northing: 113540	Annual Volume (m³): - Max Daily Volume (m³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 04/07/2007 Expiry Date: 31/03/2016 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 12/06/2009 Version End Date: -
A	557m SE	Status: Active Licence No: 30/052/R01 Details: Fish Pass/Canoe Pass Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: POINT A ON MILL STREAM, BOTLEY MILL Data Type: Point Name: Environment Agency Easting: 451750 Northing: 113533	Annual Volume (m³): - Max Daily Volume (m³): - Original Application No: NPS/WR/018998 Original Start Date: 01/04/2016 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2016 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
A	557m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 30/052 Details: Fish Pass/Canoe Pass Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: POINT A ON MILL STREAM, BOTLEY MILL Data Type: Point Name: The Environment Agency Easting: 451750 Northing: 113533	Annual Volume (m ³): - Max Daily Volume (m ³): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 04/07/2007 Expiry Date: 31/03/2016 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 12/06/2009 Version End Date: -
3	728m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 11/42/25.1/65CA Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: BOTLEY HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB AT MADDOXFORD (POINT B) Data Type: Point Name: Macdonald Hotels Ltd Easting: 451120 Northing: 114960	Annual Volume (m ³): 8500 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 85 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 31/10/1989 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 01/04/2016 Version End Date: -
4	753m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 11/42/25.1/65CA Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: BOTLEY HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB AT MADDOXFORD (POINT A) Data Type: Point Name: Macdonald Hotels Ltd Easting: 450800 Northing: 114820	Annual Volume (m ³): 8500 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 85 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 31/10/1989 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 01/04/2016 Version End Date: -
-	1630m S	Status: Active Licence No: 30/045 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: STEEPLE COURT FARM, FAREHAM Data Type: Point Name: King Easting: 451200 Northing: 112400	Annual Volume (m ³): 17974 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 1080 Original Application No: 169/1332 Original Start Date: 25/06/1993 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 12/06/2009 Version End Date: -

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



5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m

0

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

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

5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m

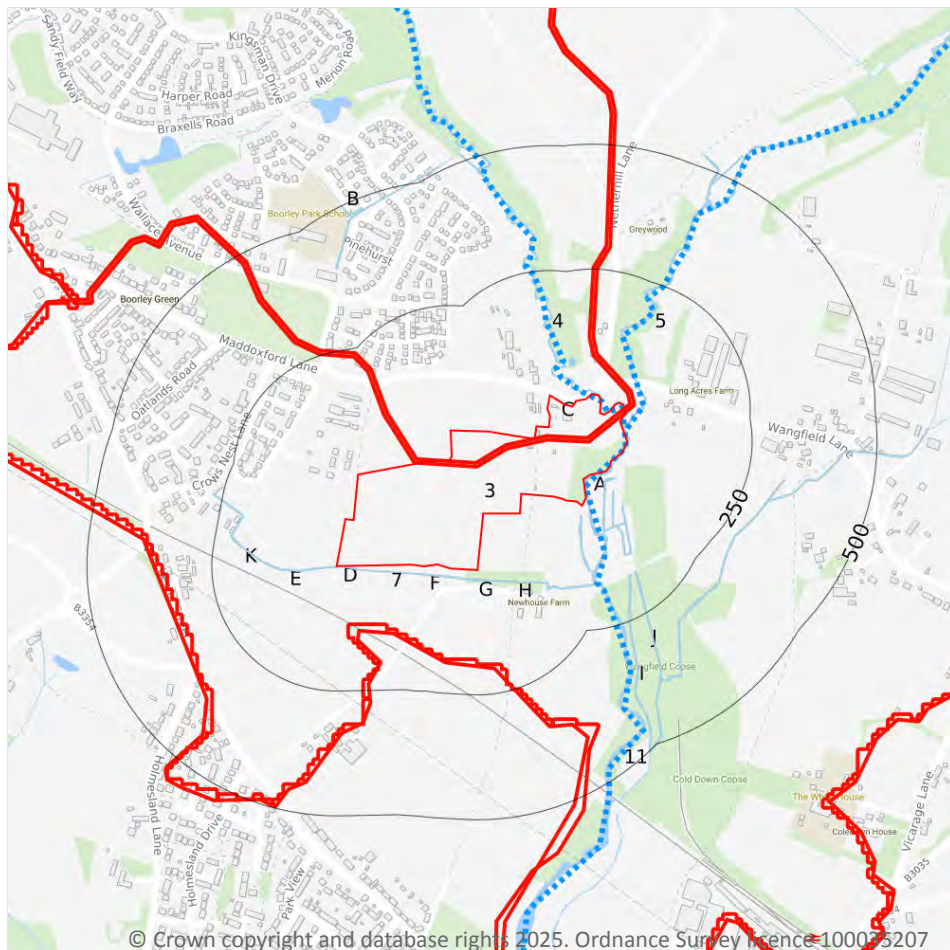
0

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

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



6 Hydrology



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

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

34

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 44 >](#)

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
4	1m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Ford Lake



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
A	1m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	River Hamble
C	1m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	1m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	1m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	2m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	2m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
5	2m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	River Hamble
D	2m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
7	9m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Not provided	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	15m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	16m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
G	17m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	19m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
F	21m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	41m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	67m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	67m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	74m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	74m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	River Hamble
A	76m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	78m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	79m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	79m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	85m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
A	130m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	134m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
A	138m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	River Hamble
H	141m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
11	157m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	River Hamble
I	167m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
J	168m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
K	189m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
K	194m W	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

22

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 44](#) >

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

2

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 44](#) >

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River	Main River Hamble	GB107042016250	East Hampshire Rivers	East Hampshire
B	On site	River	Horton Heath Stream	GB107042016270	East Hampshire Rivers	East Hampshire

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified	2
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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 44](#) >

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
1	On site	River	Horton Heath Stream	GB107042016270 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Good	2019
2	On site	River	Main River Hamble	GB107042016250 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	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.

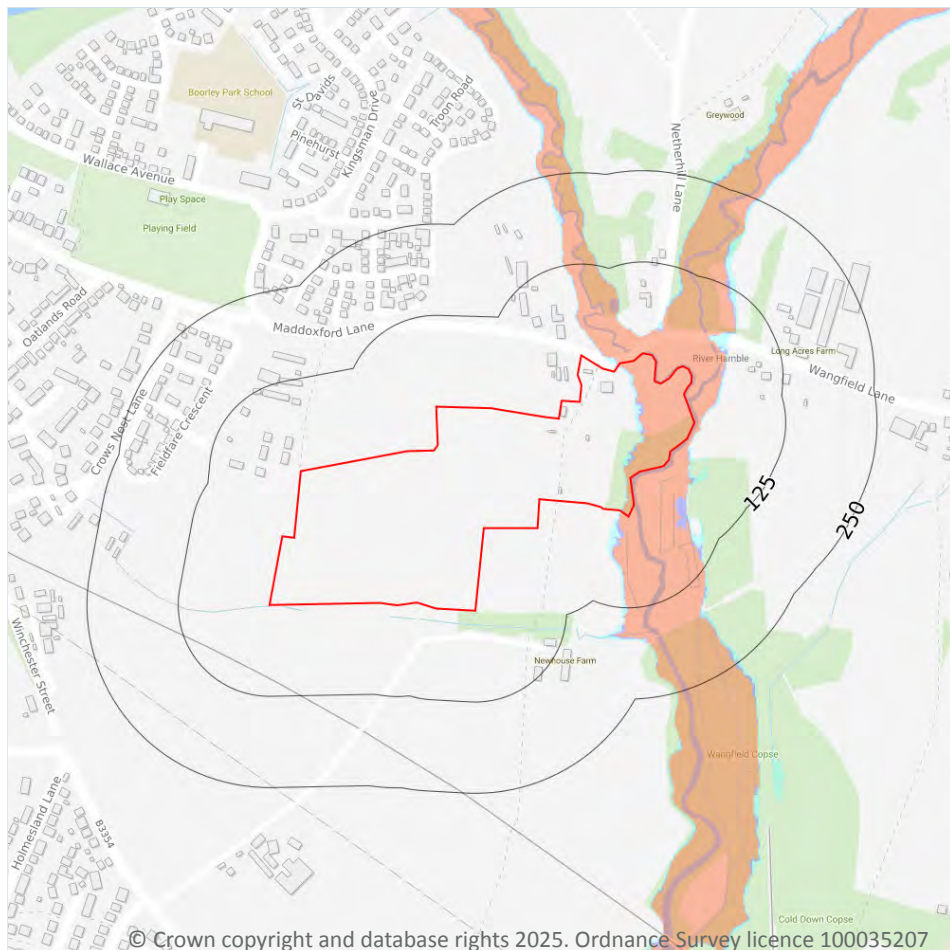
Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 44](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
3	On site	South East Hants Bracklesham Group	GB40702G503000 ↗	Poor	Poor	Good	2019

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



7 River and coastal flooding



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- River and coastal flooding:
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Historical Flood Events
- Areas Used for Flood Storage
- Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences
- Flood Defences

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m

5

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).

Features are displayed on the River and coastal flooding map on [page 49 >](#)



Distance	Flood risk category
On site	High
0 - 50m	High

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.

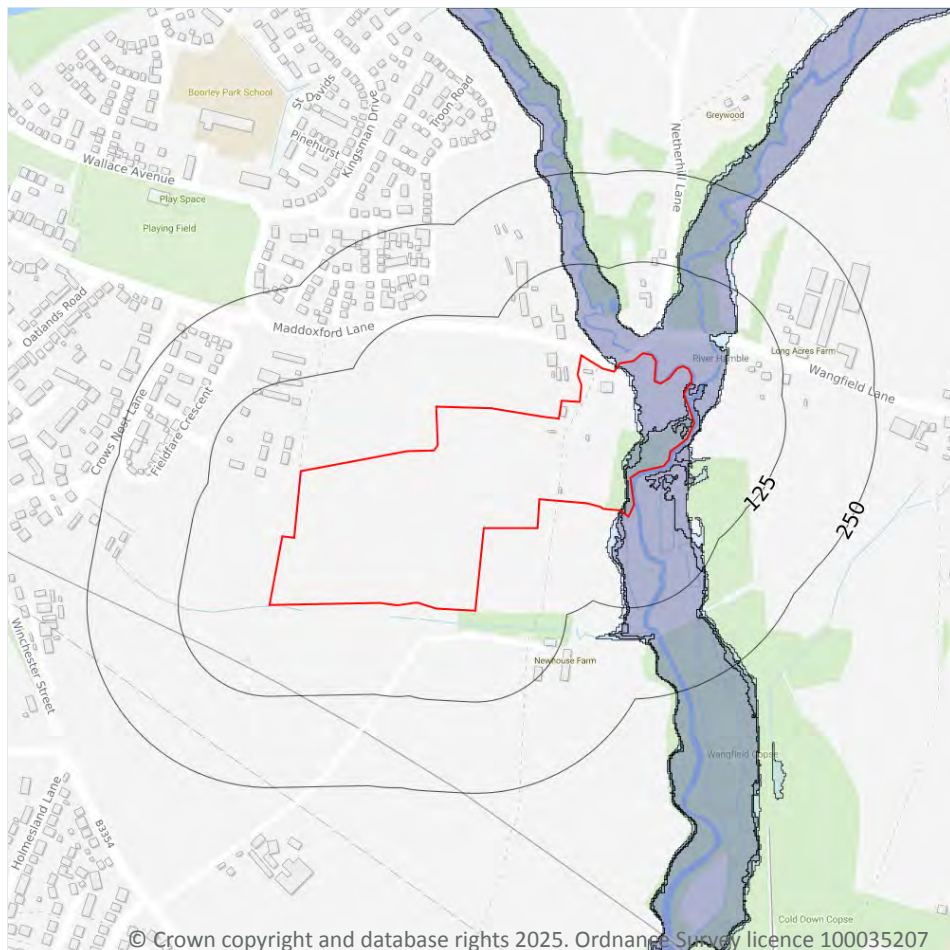
7.5 Flood Storage Areas

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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 3

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the River and coastal flooding map on [page 49](#) >

Location	Type
On site	Zone 2 - (Fluvial /Tidal Models)

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



7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

1

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.

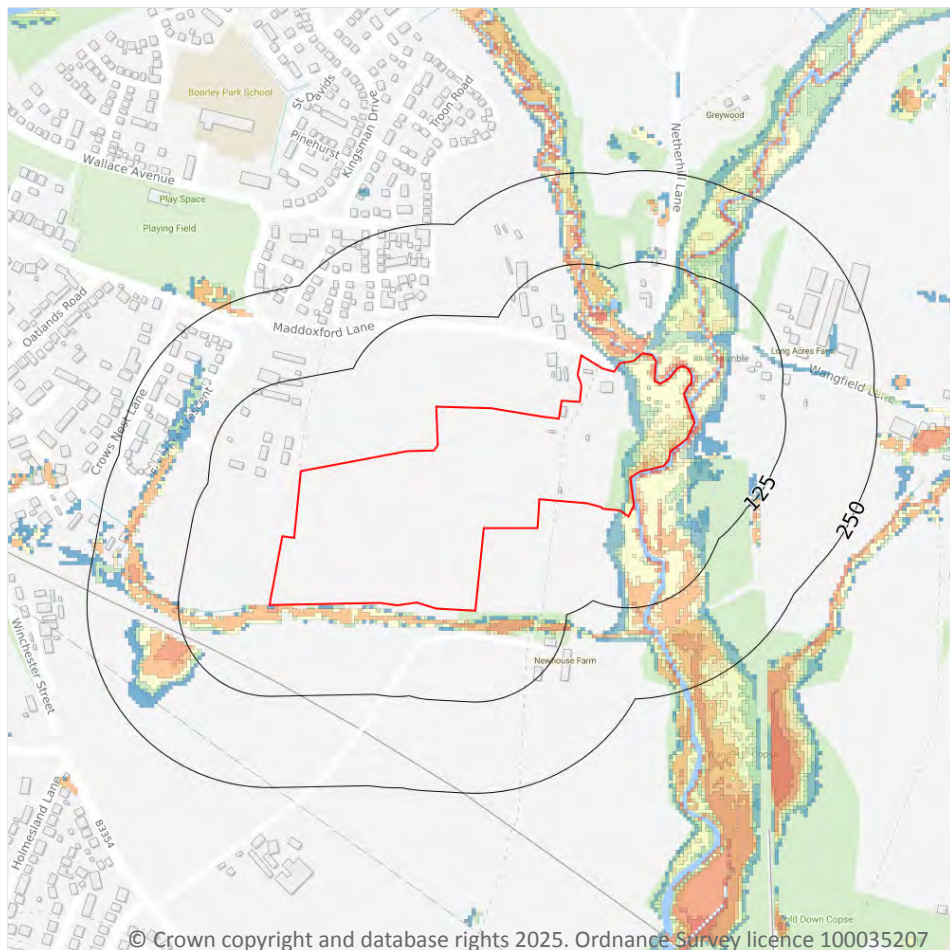
Features are displayed on the River and coastal flooding map on [page 49](#) >

Location	Type
On site	Zone 3 - (Fluvial /Tidal Models)

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, Greater than 1.0m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 53](#) >

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.

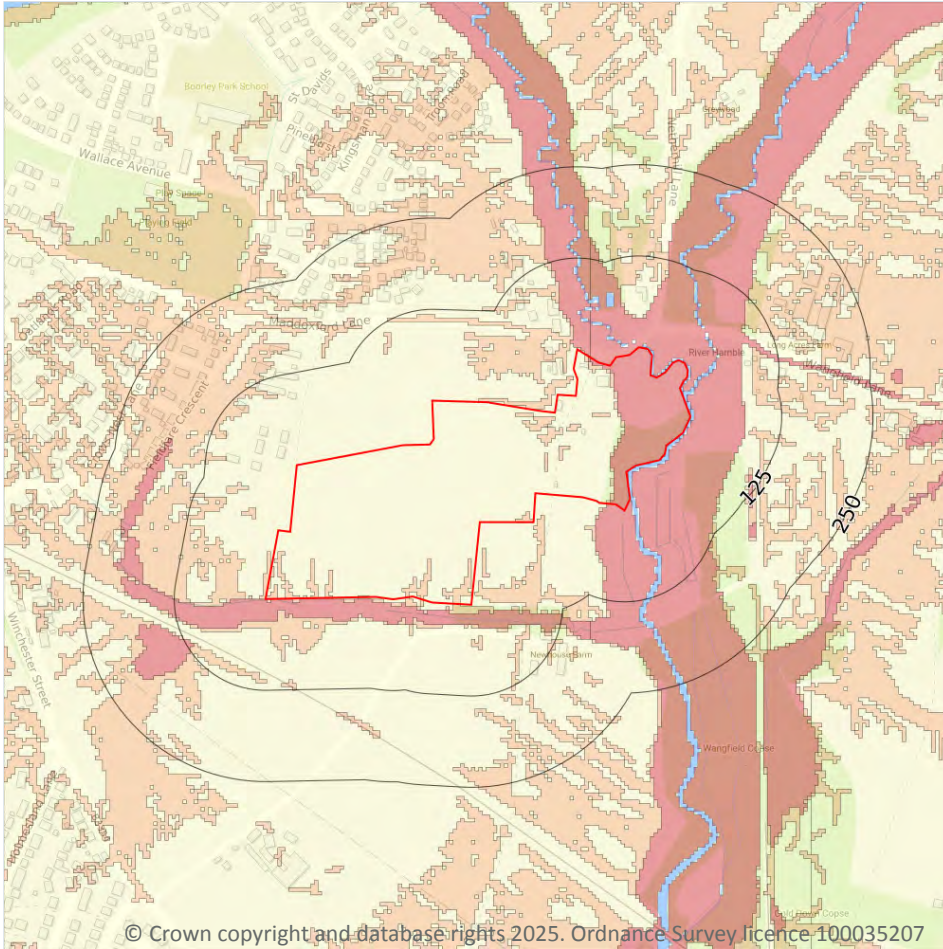
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

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

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- High
- Moderate - High
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

High

Highest risk within 50m

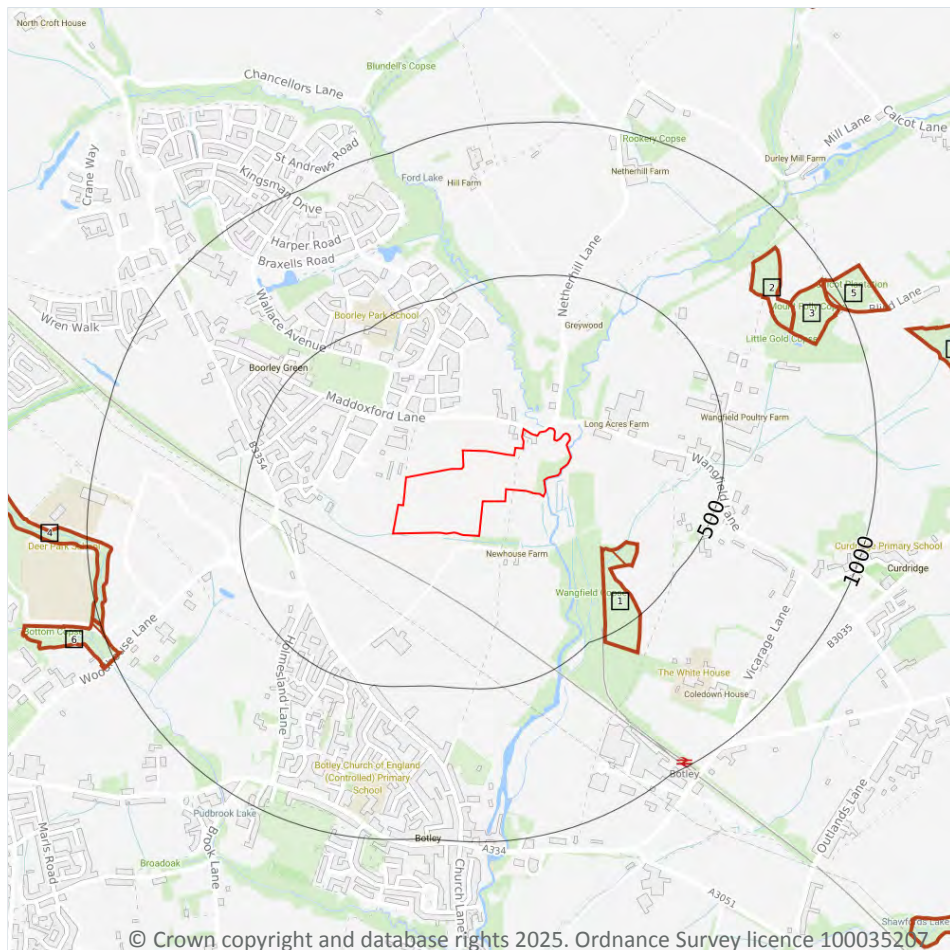
High

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 55 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- × Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)
- + Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- + Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- ▨ Designated Ancient Woodland

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1474m S	Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI	Natural England



ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1619m S	Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI	Natural England
-	1621m S	Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI	Natural England
-	1629m S	Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods SSSI	Natural England

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

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Site	Details
-	1474m S	Name: Solent & Southampton Water Site status: Listed Data source: Natural England	Overview: The area covered extends from Hurst Spit to Gilkicker Point along the south coast of Hampshire and along the north coast of the Isle of Wight. The site comprises of estuaries and adjacent coastal habitats including intertidal flats, saline lagoons, shingle beaches, saltmarsh, reedbeds, damp woodland, and grazing marsh. The diversity of habitats support internationally important numbers of wintering waterfowl, important breeding gull and tern populations and an important assemblage of rare invertebrates and plants. Ramsar criteria: Ramsar criterion 1 The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs. Ramsar criterion 2 The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site.

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



10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
-	1474m S	Solent Maritime	Subtidal sandbanks; Estuaries; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats; Lagoons; Annual vegetation of drift lines; Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves; Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Cord-grass swards; Atlantic salt meadows; Shifting dunes with marram; Dune grassland; Desmoulin's whorl snail; Otter; Common seal	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets; Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair; Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes; Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins); Marine areas, Sea inlets	Natural England

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Species of interest	Habitat description	Data source
-	1474m S	Solent & Southampton Water	Eurasian teal; Ringed plover; Mediterranean gull; Sandwich tern; Roseate tern; Common tern; Little tern; Black-tailed godwit; Dark-bellied brent goose	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes; Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair; Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets; Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins); Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland; Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	Natural England

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**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1944m S	Manor Farm	Natural England

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m**14**

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 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	257m SE	Wangfield Lodge Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
2	762m NE	Mount Folly Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
3	801m NE	Mount Folly Copse	Ancient Replanted Woodland
4	921m W	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
5	955m NE	Mount Folly Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
6	975m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
7	1159m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1330m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1483m S	Trullmill/pinkmead Copses	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1608m NE	Gunners/brokes Copses	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1734m S	Gould Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1790m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
15	1835m SE	Hall Court Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1984m SE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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

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



10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m

0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was



closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m

2

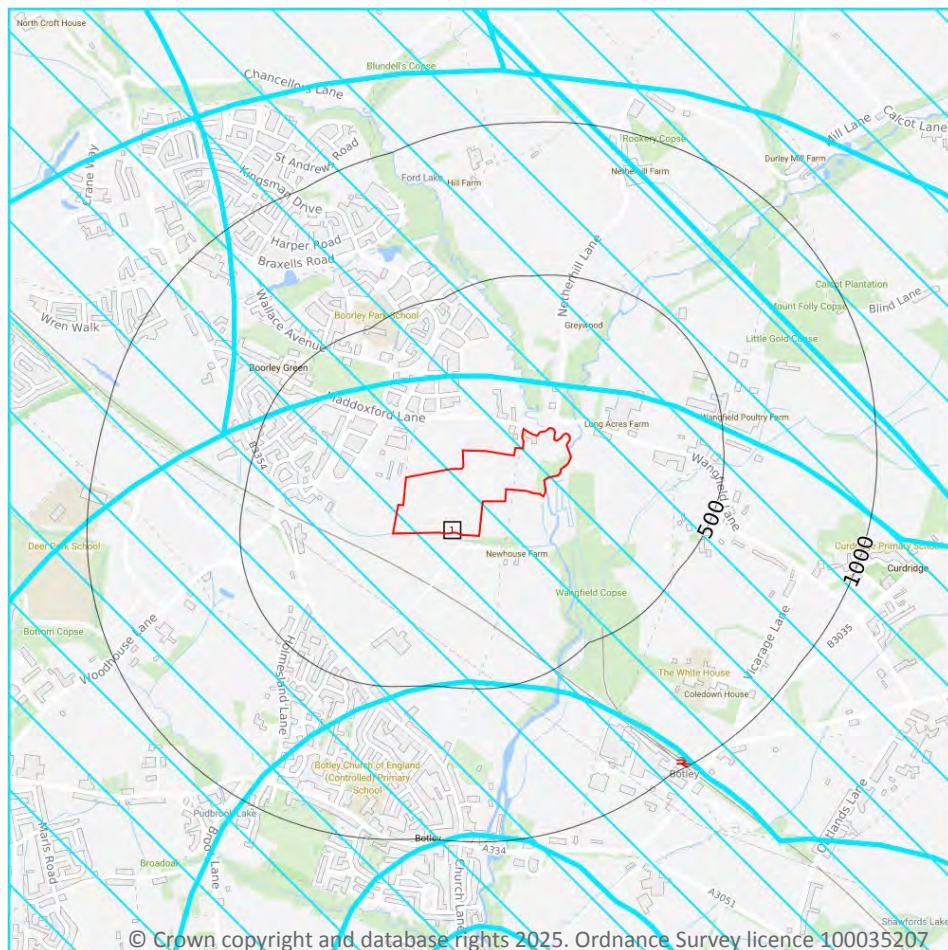
Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Hamble Estuary Eutrophic NVZ (TraC)	Eutrophic Water	3	Existing
1607m N	Hamble Estuary Eutrophic NVZ (TraC)	Eutrophic Water	3	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	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0101355322342&notes=11101+11410+11414&location=449546,113197%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)

This data is sourced from Natural England.



10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

2

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

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

ID: -
 Location: 1474m S
 SSSI name: Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods
 Unit name: Pinkmead Farm
 Broad habitat: Littoral Sediment
 Condition: Unfavourable - Declining
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
H1130 Estuaries	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
H1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Favourable	08/03/2021
H1320 Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Favourable	08/03/2021
H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Favourable	08/03/2021
Littoral sediment	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Favourable	08/03/2021
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Unfavourable - Declining	08/03/2021
Lowland wetland including basin fen, valley fen, floodplain fen, waterfringe fen, spring/flush fen and raised bog lagg	Unfavourable - Declining	08/03/2021
SM4-28 - Saltmarsh	Favourable	08/03/2021

ID: -
 Location: 1702m S
 SSSI name: Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods
 Unit name: Ymca
 Broad habitat: Littoral Sediment
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

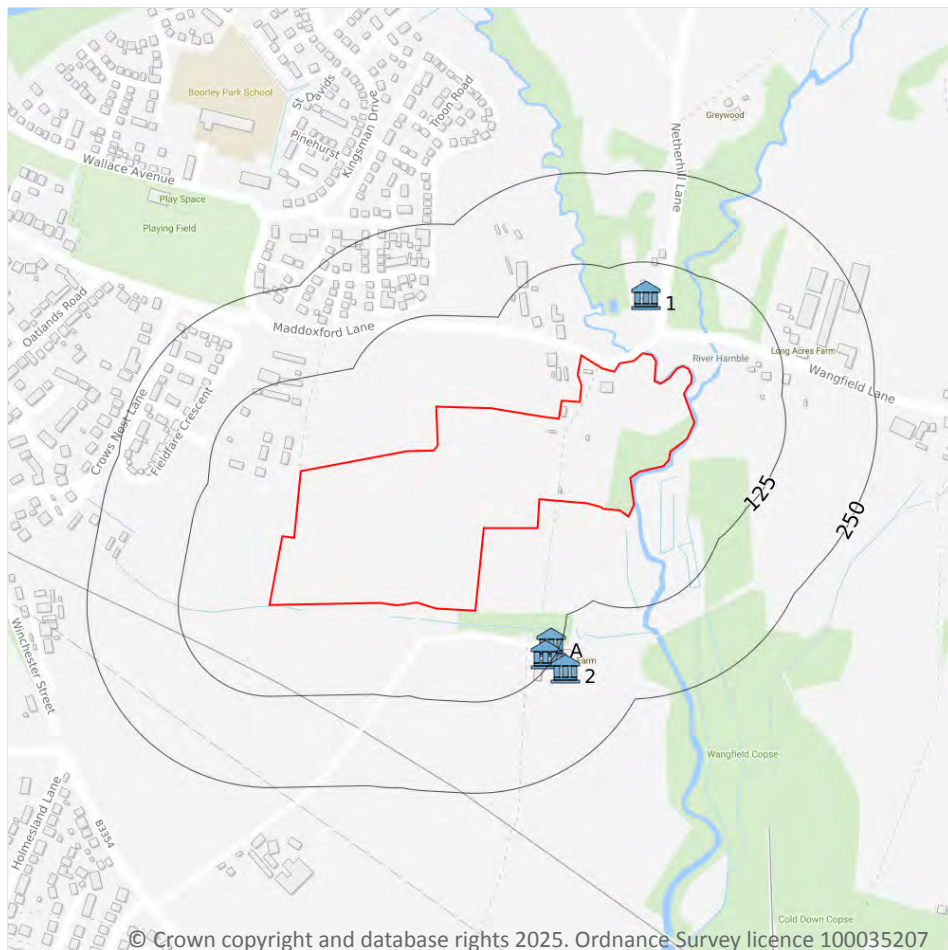


Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
H1130 Estuaries	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
H1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
H1310 Salicornia and other annuals colonising mud and sand	Favourable	08/03/2021
H1320 Spartina swards (Spartinion maritimae)	Favourable	08/03/2021
H1330 Atlantic salt meadows (Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae)	Favourable	08/03/2021
Littoral sediment	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Favourable	08/03/2021
Lowland wetland including basin fen, valley fen, floodplain fen, waterfringe fen, spring/flush fen and raised bog lagg	Favourable	08/03/2021
SM4-28 - Saltmarsh	Favourable	08/03/2021

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



11 Visual and cultural designations



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

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

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**4**

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on [page 66 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	79m N	High House	II	1350585	07/02/1952
A	112m SE	Small Barn 40 Metres North Of Farmhouse, Newhouse Farm	II	1203605	14/02/1983
A	113m SE	Granary 25 Metres North Of Farmhouse, Newhouse Farm	II	1111962	14/02/1983
2	146m SE	Barn 35 Metres North East Of Farmhouse, Newhouse Farm	II	1203600	14/02/1983

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

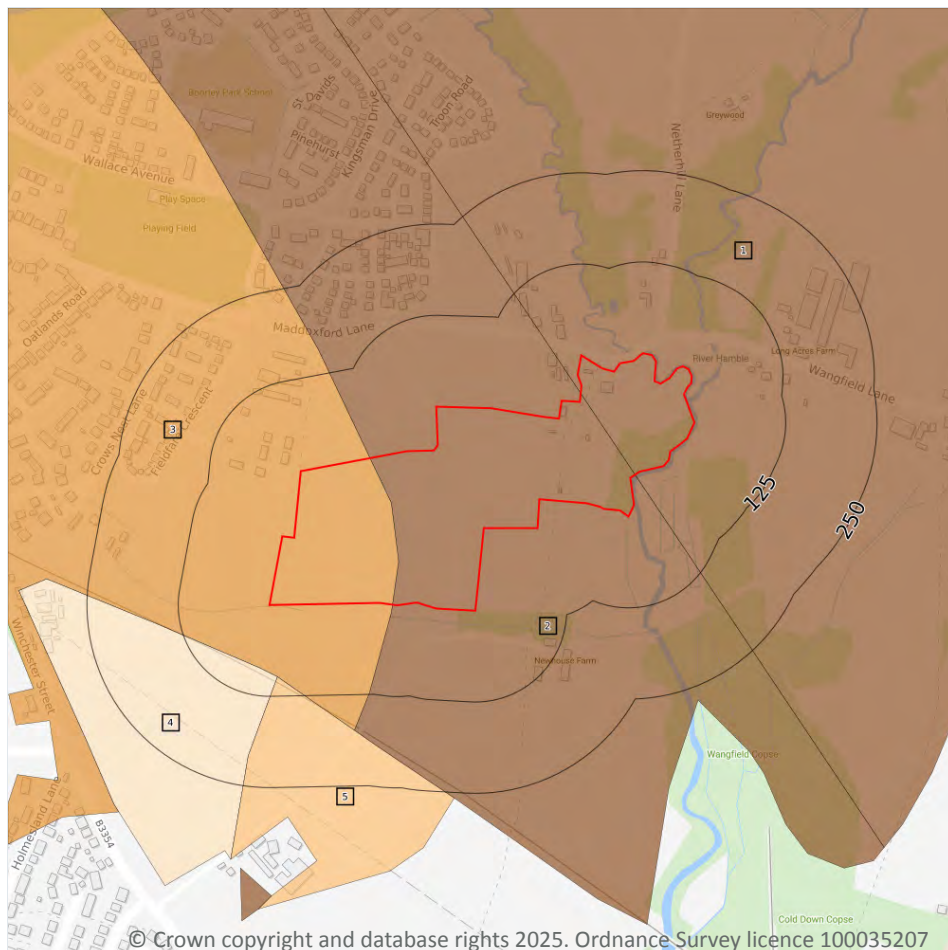
0

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

5

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 69](#) >

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



ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	Grade 1	Excellent quality agricultural land. Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality.
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	84m SW	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
5	98m S	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.

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**4**

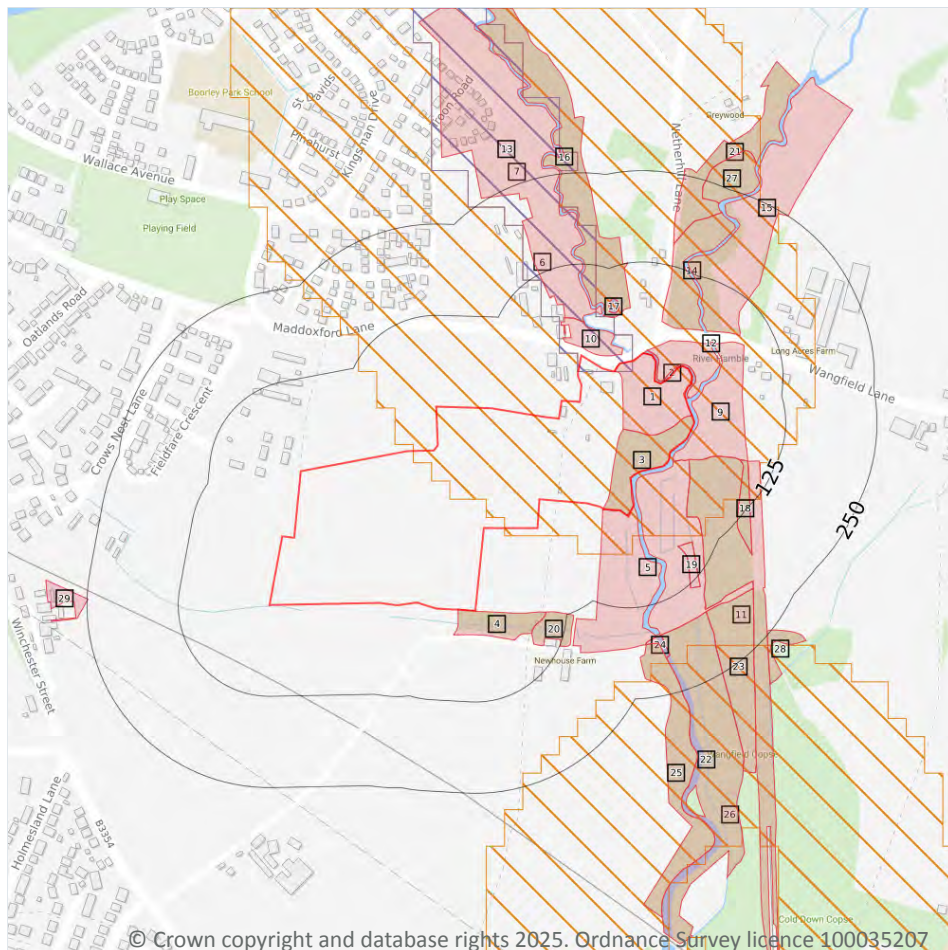
Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
On site	1451062	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2023	31/12/2027
On site	1426902	Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)	01/01/2023	31/12/2027
36m S	1451062	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2023	31/12/2027
88m E	1426902	Countryside Stewardship (Higher Tier)	01/01/2023	31/12/2027

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

26

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 72 >](#)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	On site	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
3	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	On site	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
8	2m NW	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
9	3m SE	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
10	10m NE	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
11	24m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	45m NE	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
13	46m N	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
14	47m NE	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Additional: CFPGM (INV 50%)
15	58m NE	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
16	62m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	67m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	77m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	79m SE	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
20	83m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	155m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	166m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
23	168m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
24	168m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
25	177m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
27	226m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
28	246m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
29	249m W	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Additional: TORCH (INV 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 72 >](#)



ID	Location	Type	Habitat
6	On site	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified
7	On site	Restorable Habitat	Not specified
26	194m SE	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m **0**

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

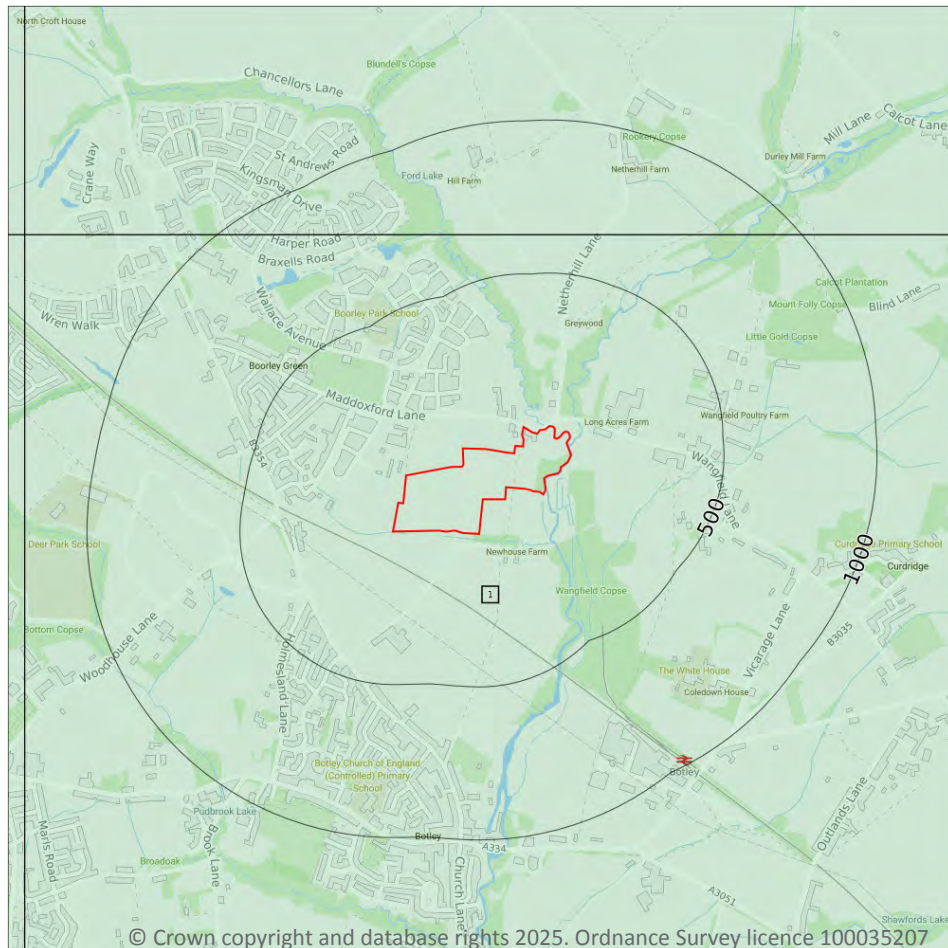
Records within 250m **0**

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 75 >](#)

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SU51SW

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

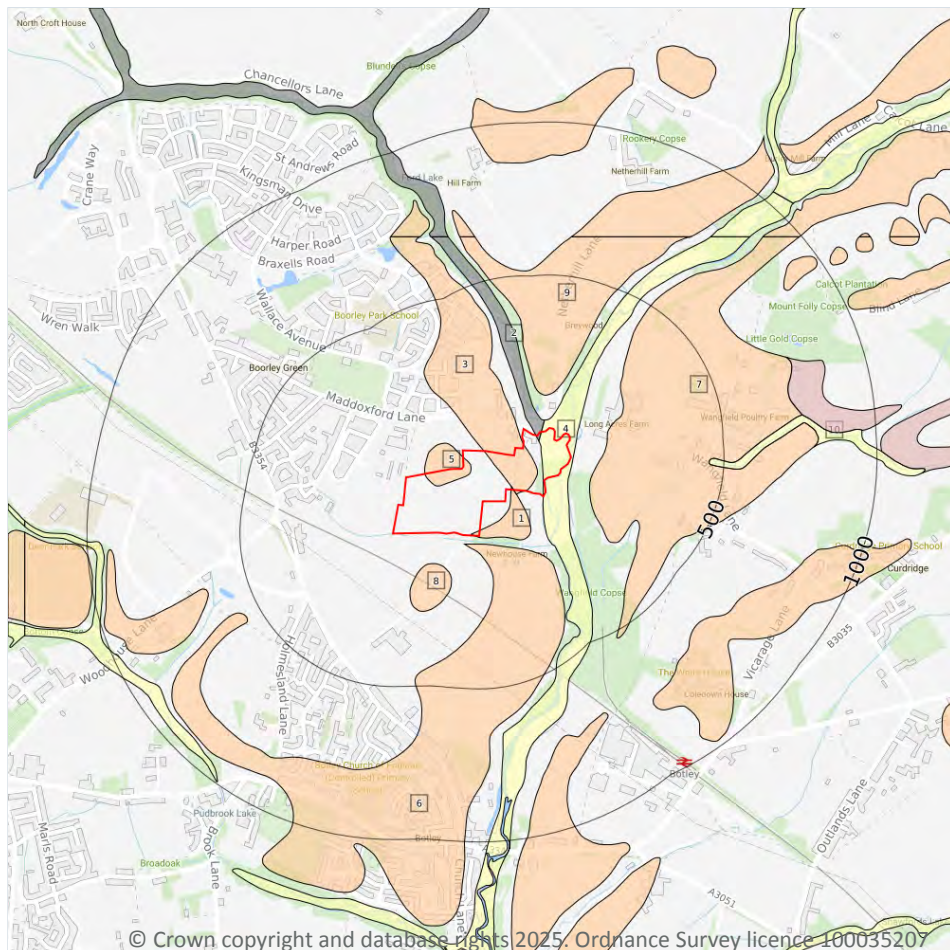
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

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

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

10

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 77 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
2	On site	ALV-Z	Alluvium - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
3	On site	RTD3-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 3 - 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	On site	RTDU-XSV	River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6	27m S	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
7	87m SE	RTD3-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 3 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
8	101m S	RTDU-XSV	River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9	108m N	RTD3-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 3 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
10	452m E	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

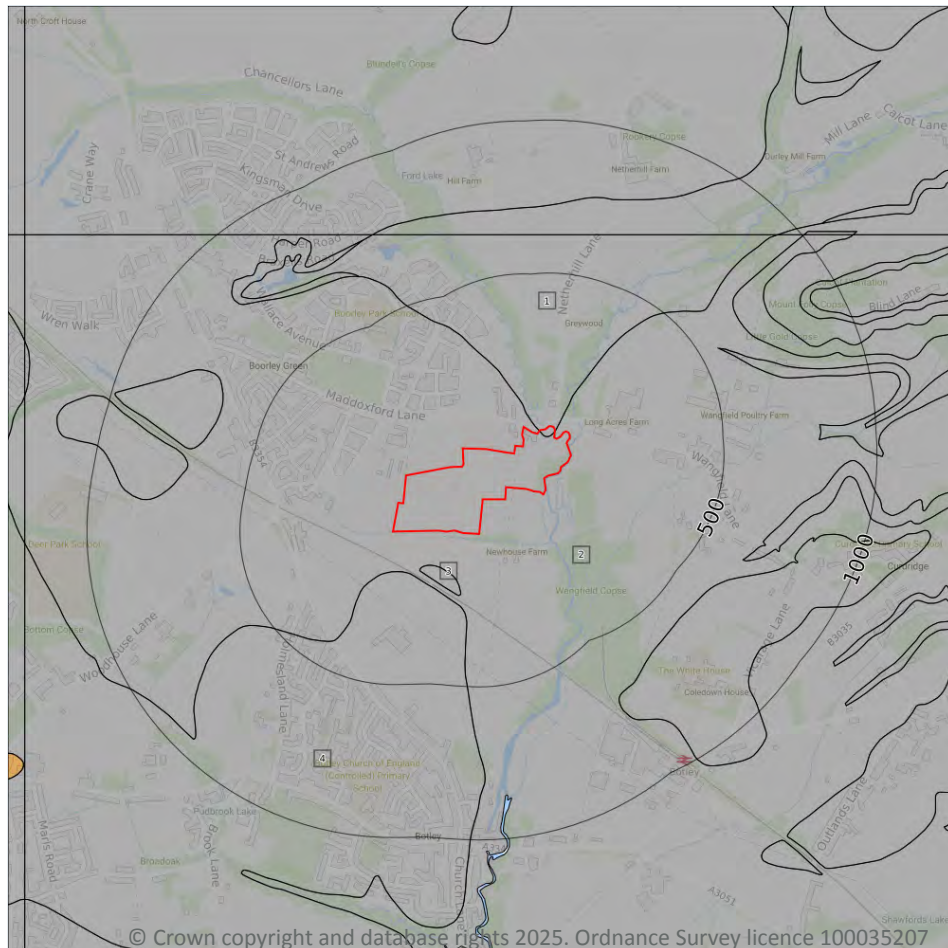
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

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

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

4

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 79 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
2	On site	WTT-CLSISA	Wittering Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Lutetian Age - Ypresian Age
3	113m S	EA-SSCL	Earnley Sand Formation - Sand, Silt And Clay	Lutetian Age
4	131m S	EA-SSCL	Earnley Sand Formation - Sand, Silt And Clay	Lutetian Age



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

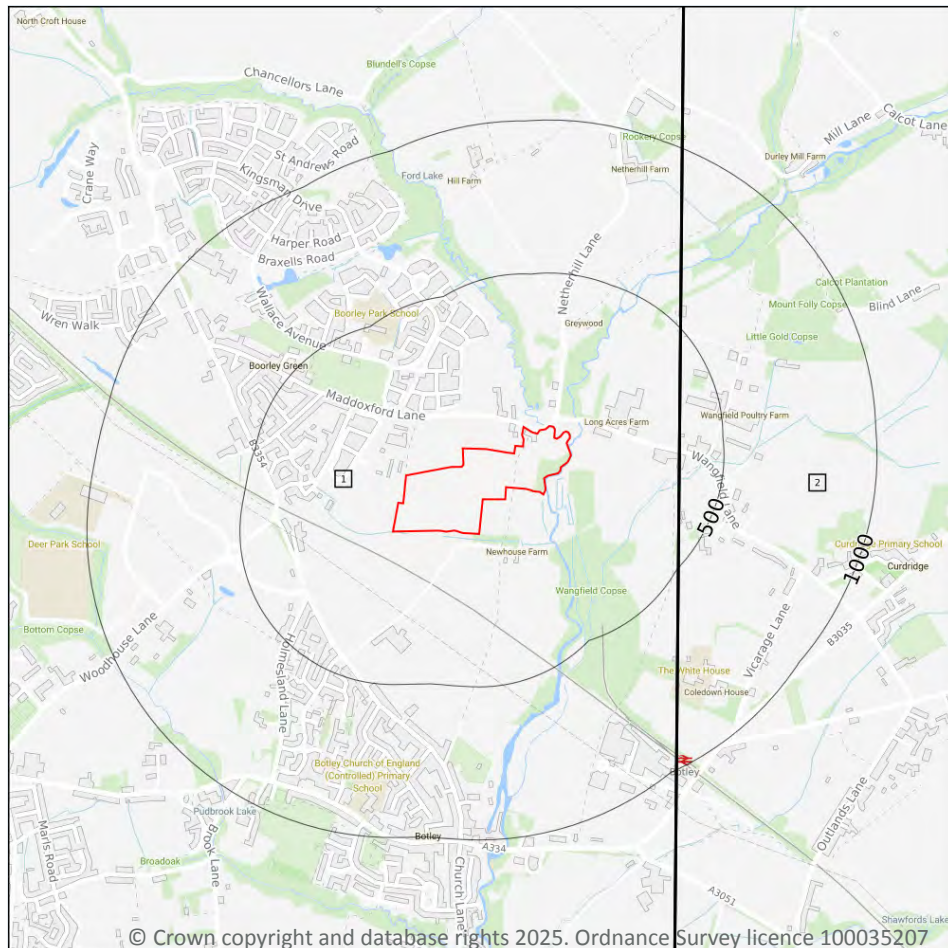
0

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

2

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 81](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW315_southampton_v4
2	354m E	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW316_fareham_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

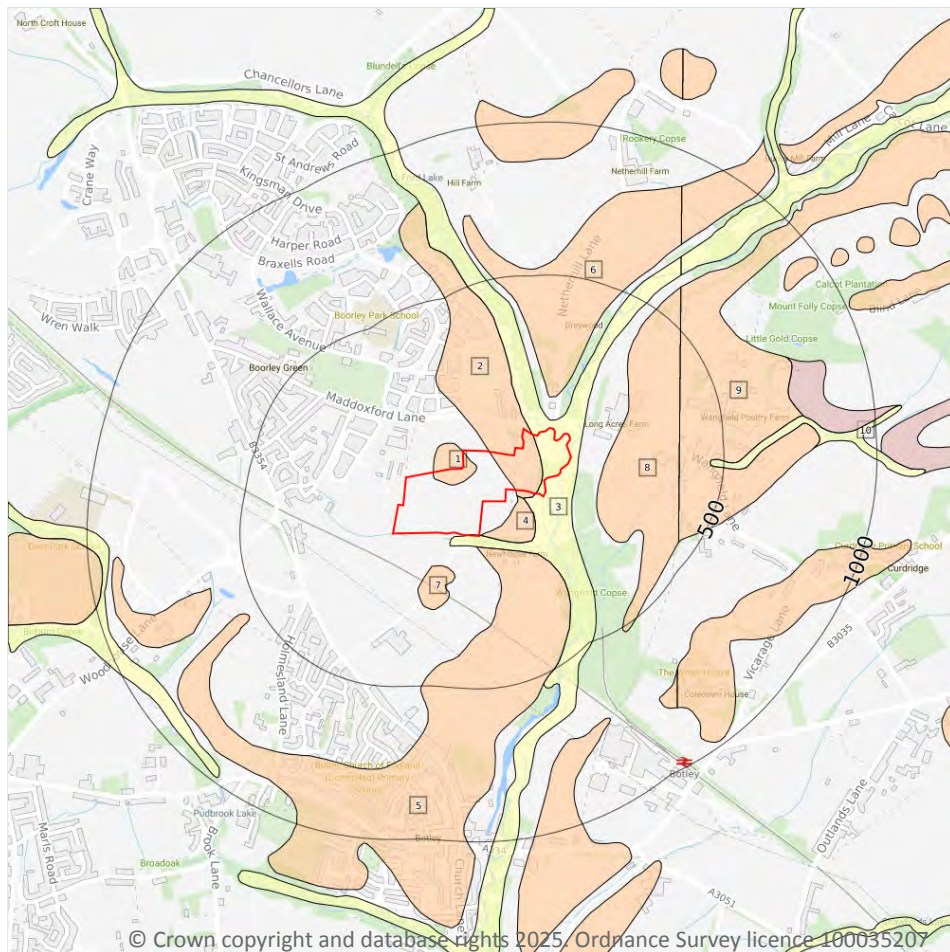
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

10

Superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 83](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	RTDU-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS (UNDIFFERENTIATED)	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	RTDU-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS (UNDIFFERENTIATED)	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	On site	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
4	4m E	RTDU-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS (UNDIFFERENTIATED)	SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	36m S	RTD2-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 2	SAND AND GRAVEL
6	101m N	RTD3-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 3	SAND AND GRAVEL
7	106m S	RTDU-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS (UNDIFFERENTIATED)	SAND AND GRAVEL
8	111m E	RTD3-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 3	SAND AND GRAVEL
9	354m E	RTD3-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 3	SAND AND GRAVEL
10	456m E	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

3

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	Very High	High
36m S	Intergranular	Very High	High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

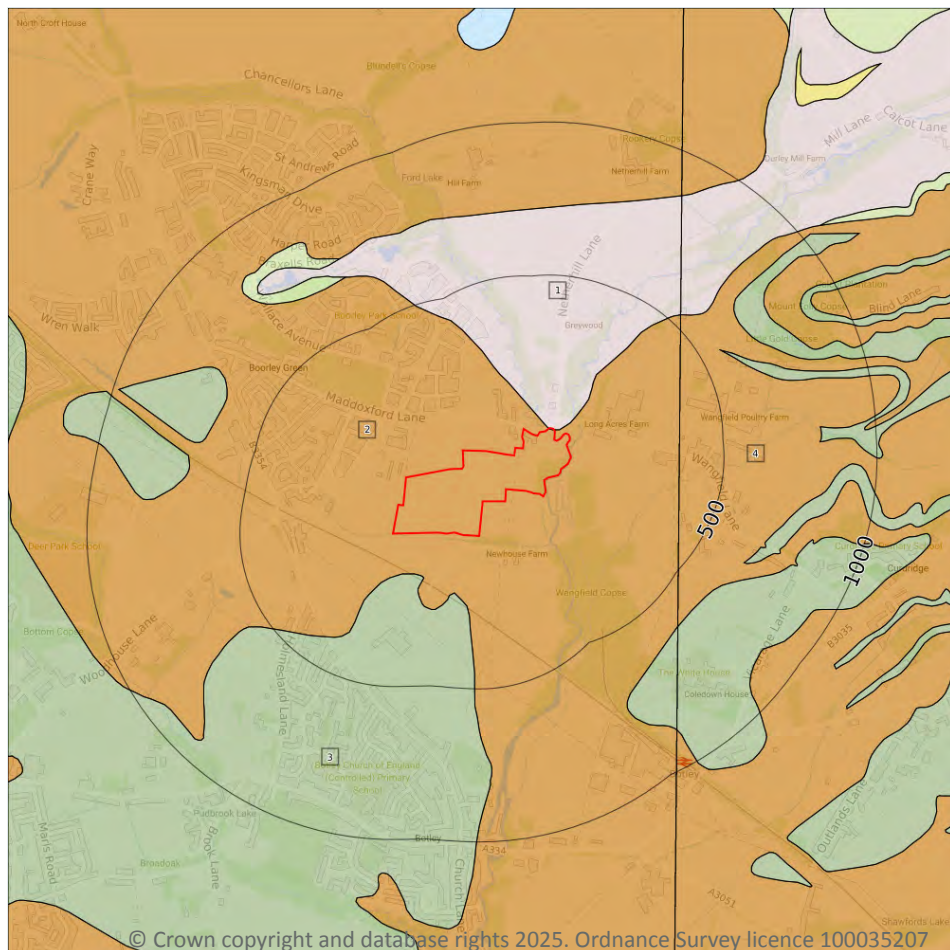
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

.... Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

4

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 86](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-XCZS	LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY, SILT AND SAND	YPRESIAN
2	On site	WTT-XSZC	WITTERING FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY	YPRESIAN
3	133m S	EA-XSZC	EARNLEY SAND FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY	LUTETIAN
4	354m E	WTT-XSZC	WITTERING FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY	YPRESIAN



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	Mixed	Moderate	Very Low
On site	Intergranular	High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

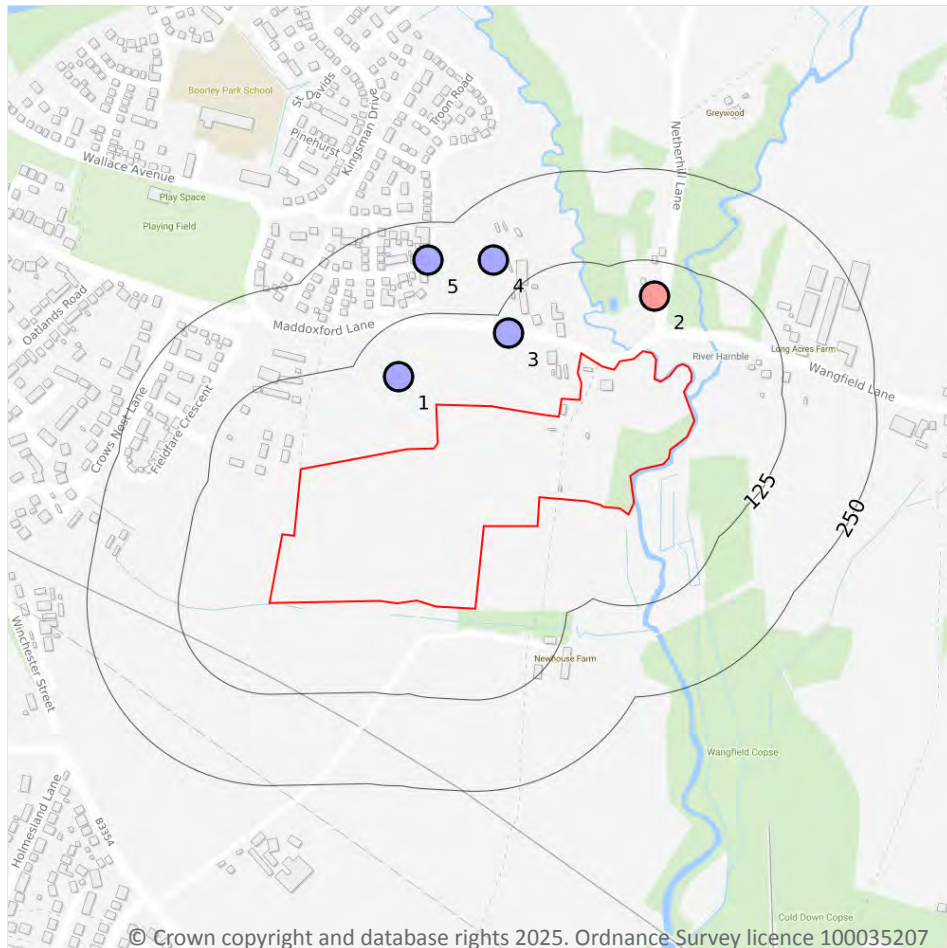
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

5

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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on [page 88](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	64m NW	451380 114340	MADDOXFORD FARM BOORLEY GREEN 2	6.0	N	416622 ↗
2	77m N	451730 114450	HIGH HOUSE CURD RIDGE	36.57	N	416532 ↗
3	103m N	451530 114400	MADDOXFORD FARM BOORLEY GREEN 1	4.0	N	416621 ↗

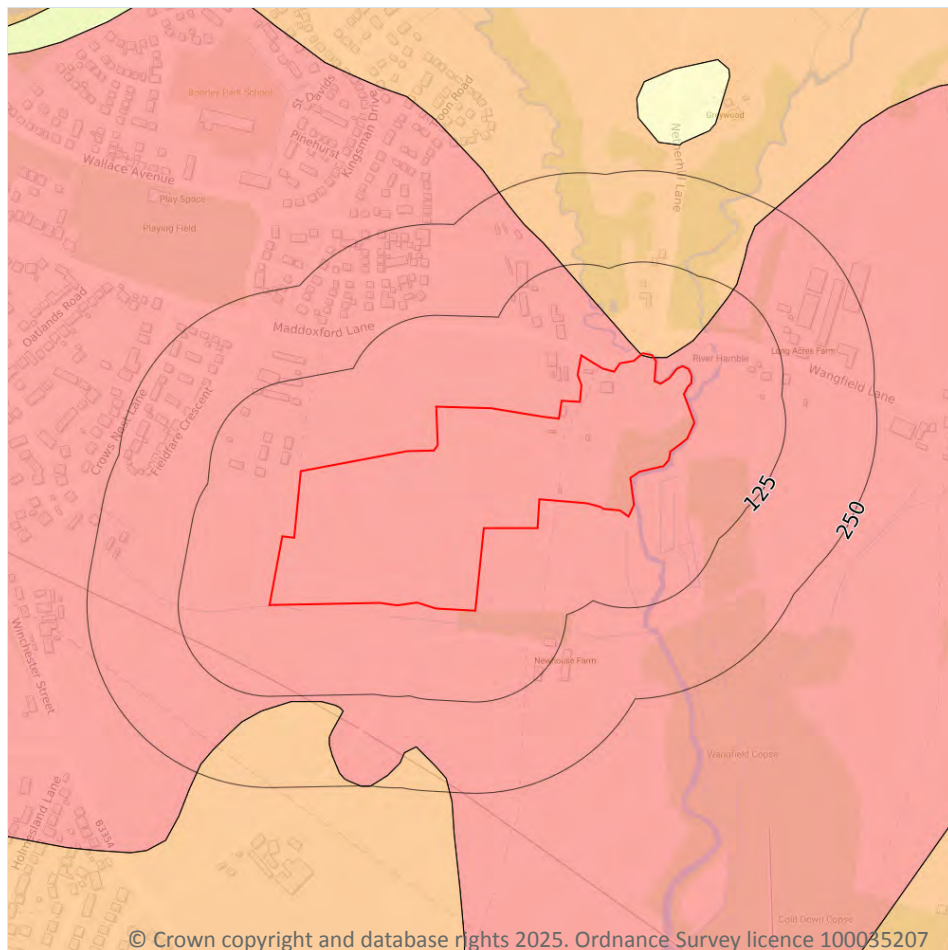


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	176m NW	451510 114500	MADDOXFORD FARM BOORLEY GREEN 4	6.09	N	416624 ↗
5	199m N	451420 114500	MADDOXFORD FARM BOORLEY GREEN 3	6.09	N	416623 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

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

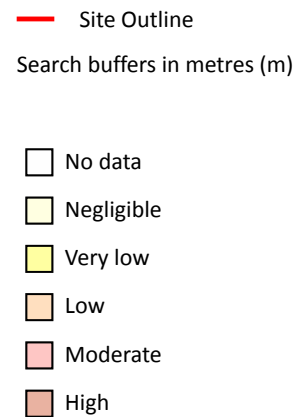
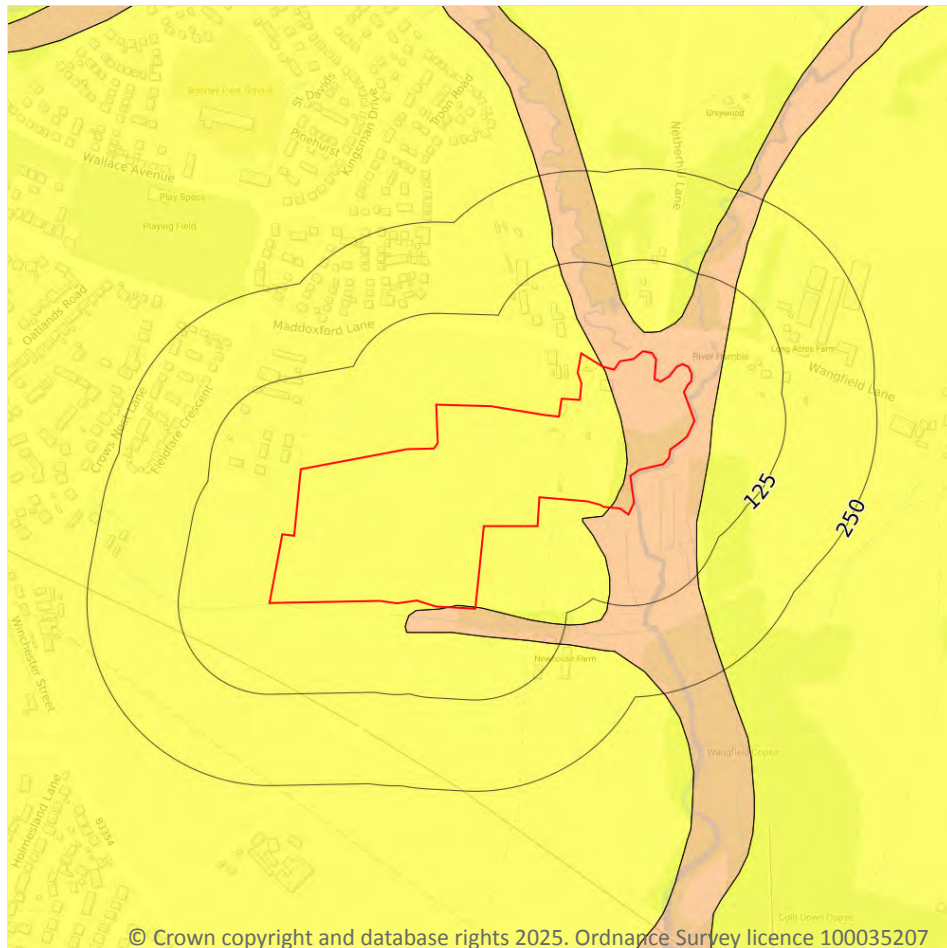
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 90 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.
On site	Moderate	Ground conditions predominantly high plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

4

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 91](#) >

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.

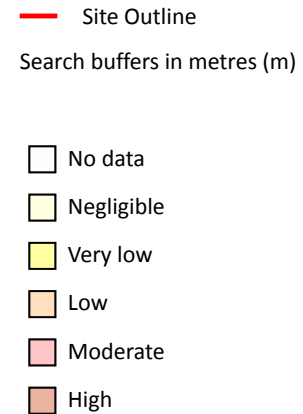
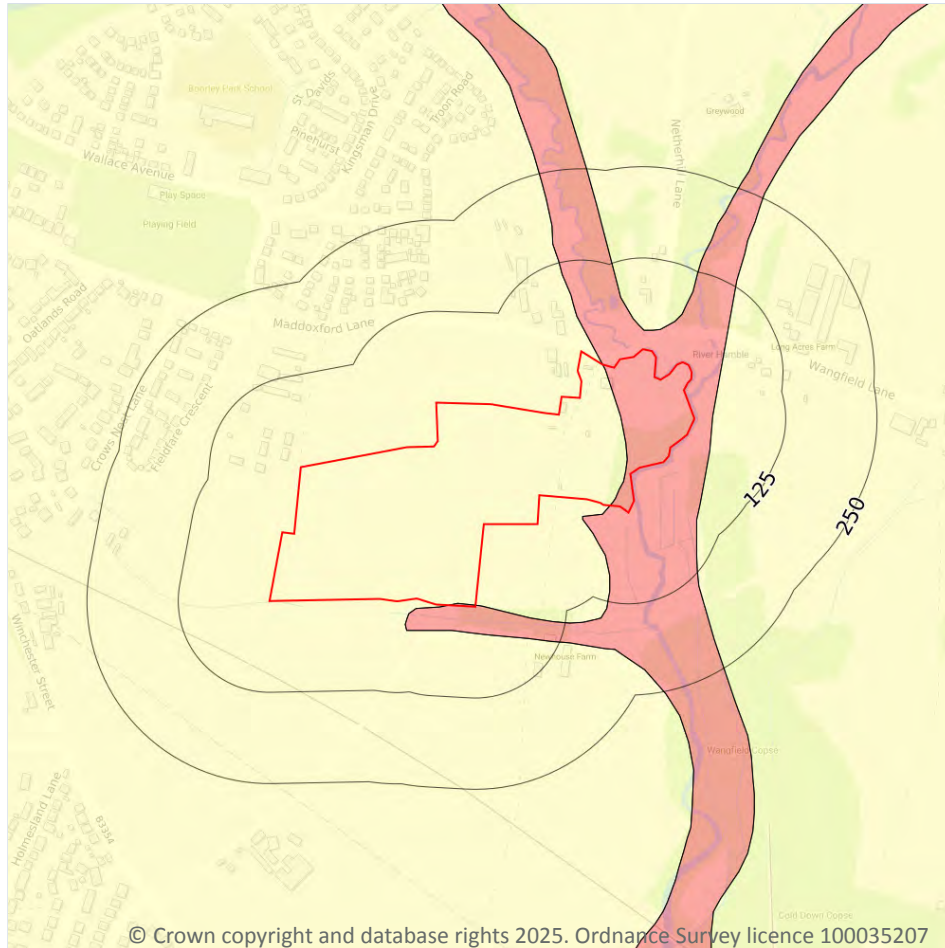


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.
25m E	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
26m N	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

4

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 93](#) >

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.

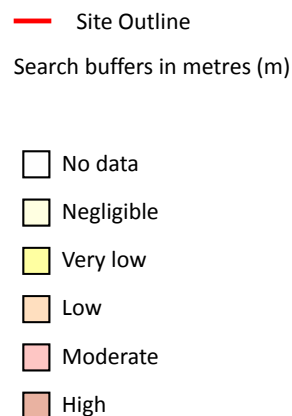
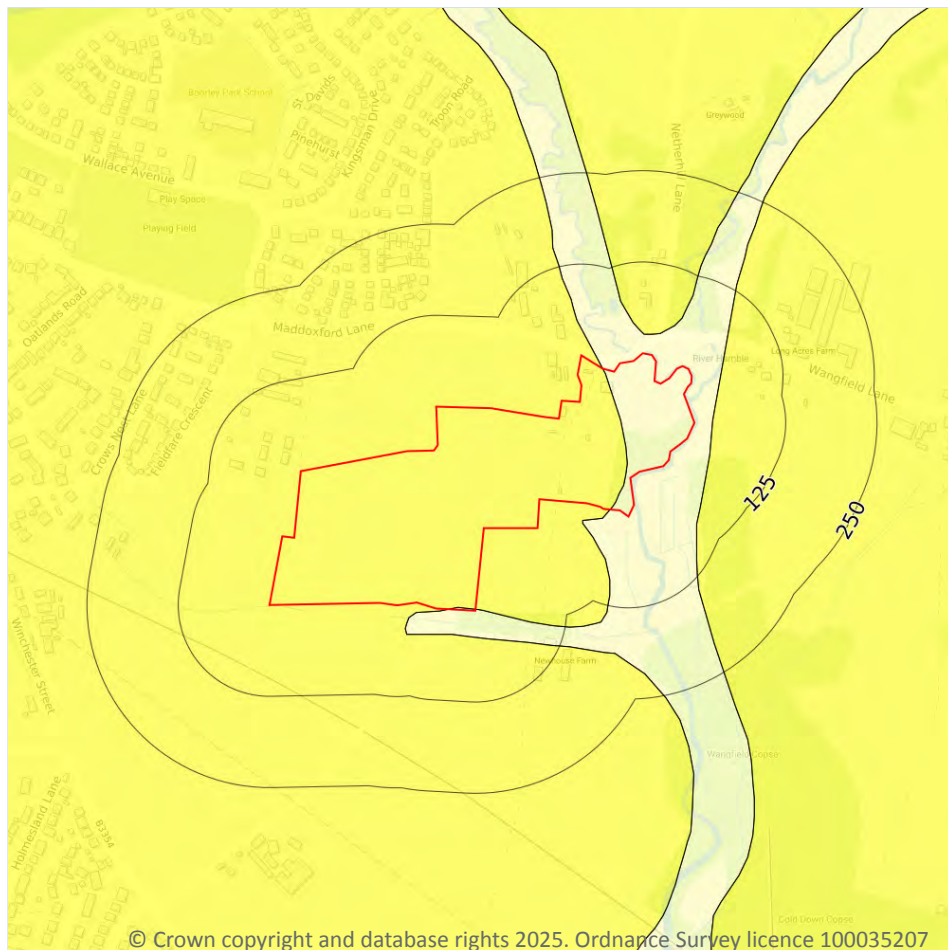


Location	Hazard rating	Details
25m E	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
26m N	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

4

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 95 >](#)

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.
25m E	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.



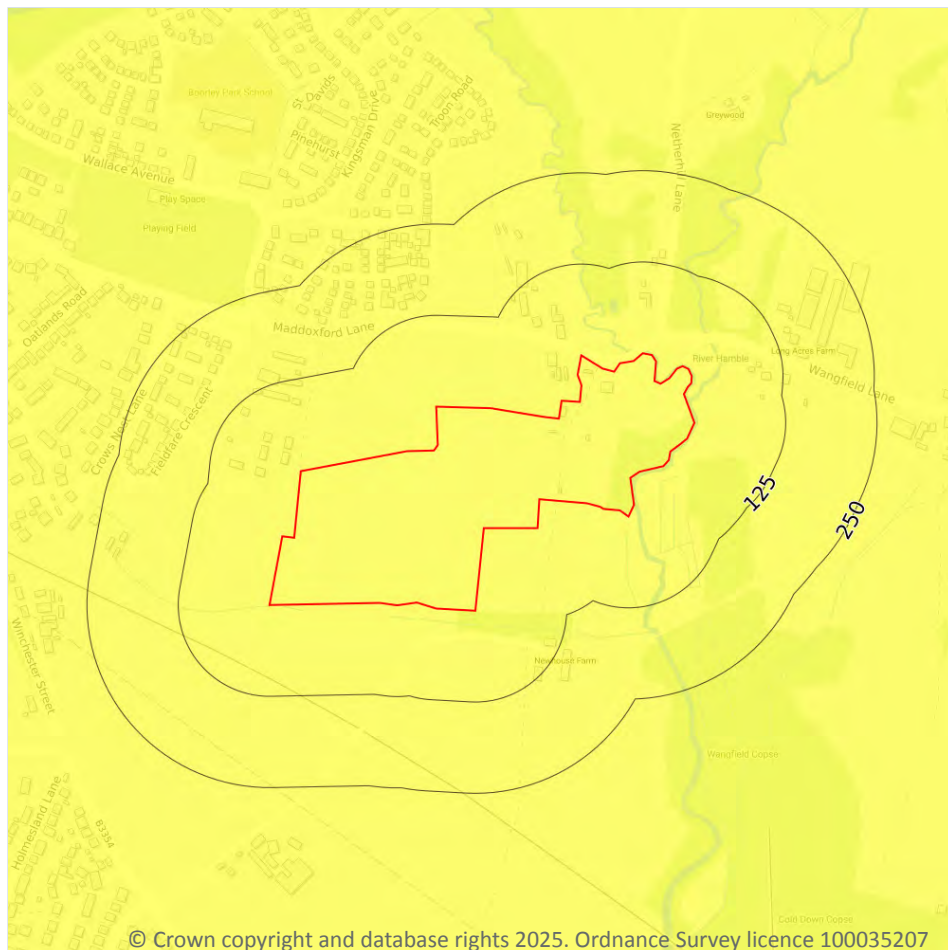
Location	Hazard rating	Details
----------	---------------	---------

26m N	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.

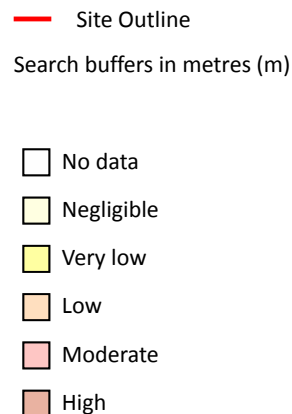
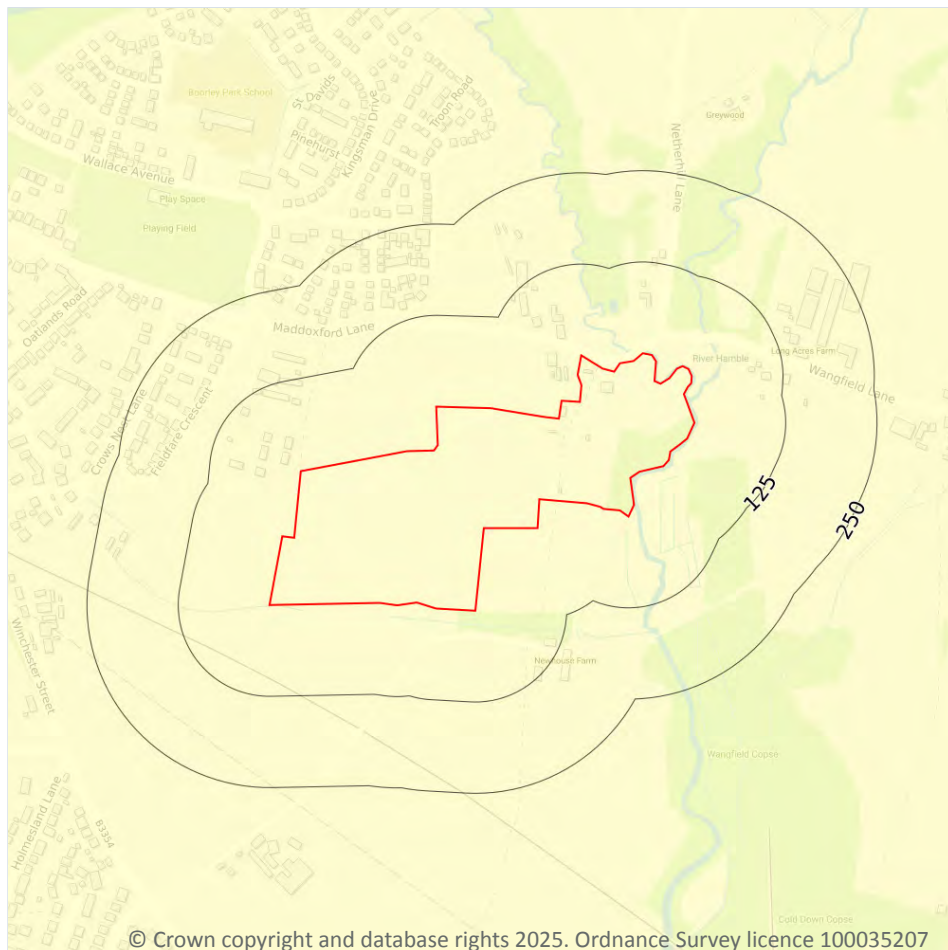
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 97](#) >

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 98](#)

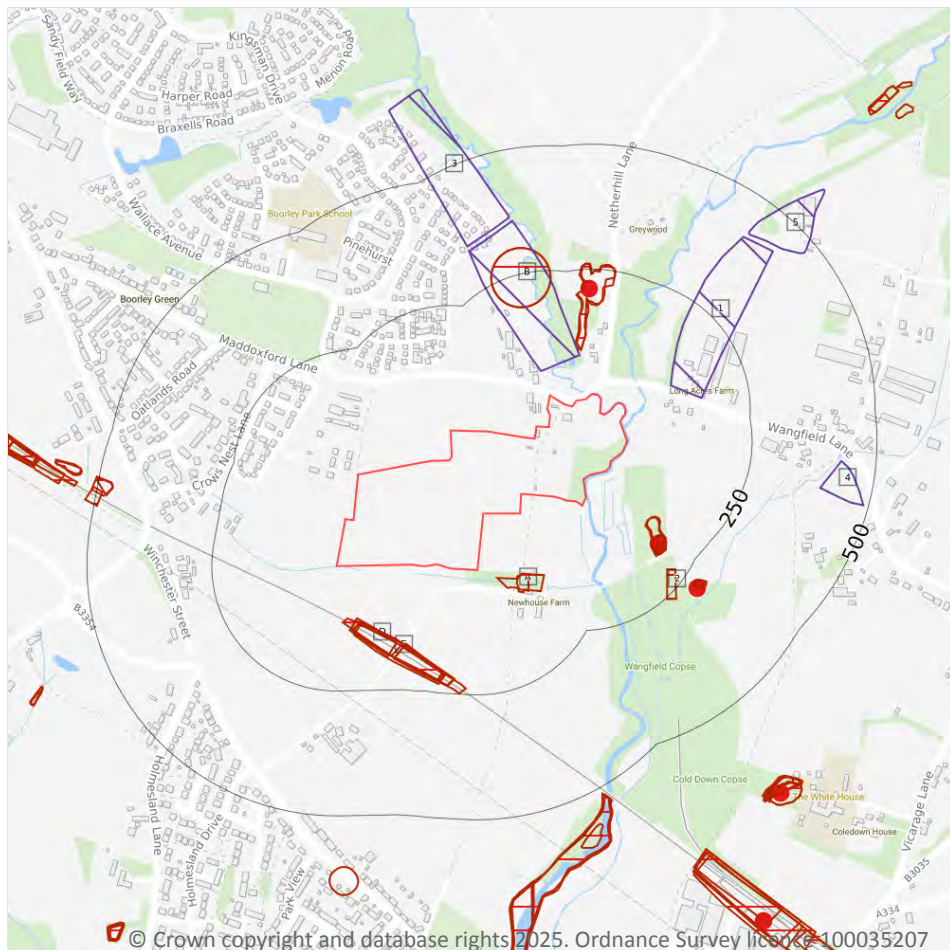
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



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

3

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 100](#) >



ID	Location	Details	Description
F	171m SE	Name: Wangfield Copse Gravel Pit Address: Curdridge, SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
C	210m N	Name: Greywood Gravel Pit Address: Botley, SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
G	284m SE	Name: Wangfield Copse Gravel Pit Address: Curdridge, SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m	20
----------------------------	-----------

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 100](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	43m E	Ponds	1895	1:10560
A	82m E	Pond	1868	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
C	91m N	Gravel Pit	1910	1:10560
C	92m N	Gravel Pit	1957	1:10560
D	105m S	Cuttings	1910	1:10560
E	105m S	Cuttings	1868	1:10560
E	111m S	Cuttings	1957	1:10560
E	112m S	Cuttings	1987	1:10000
E	112m S	Cuttings	1968	1:10560
E	118m S	Cuttings	1868	1:10560
D	118m S	Cuttings	1895	1:10560
F	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1957	1:10560
F	129m SE	Gravel Pit	1910	1:10560
E	158m S	Cuttings	1910	1:10560
F	160m SE	Gravel Pit	1895	1:10560
E	164m S	Cuttings	1895	1:10560
F	164m SE	Gravel Pit	1897	1:10560
B	183m N	Lake	1987	1:10000
B	183m N	Lake	1968	1:10560
2	213m SE	Cuttings	1897	1:10560

This is 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 is 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

5

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 100 >](#)

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
B	52m N	Maddox Ford Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Refused	Not available
1	103m NE	Frogmill Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Refused	Not available
3	341m NW	Maddox Ford Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available
4	397m E	Wangfield Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available
5	425m NE	Frogmill Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available

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

0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 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**0**

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site**0**

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

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

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site**0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site**0**

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site

0

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

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



19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

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

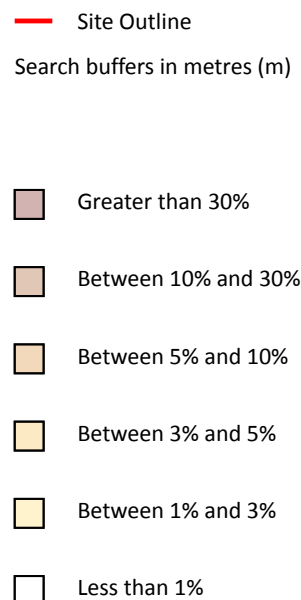
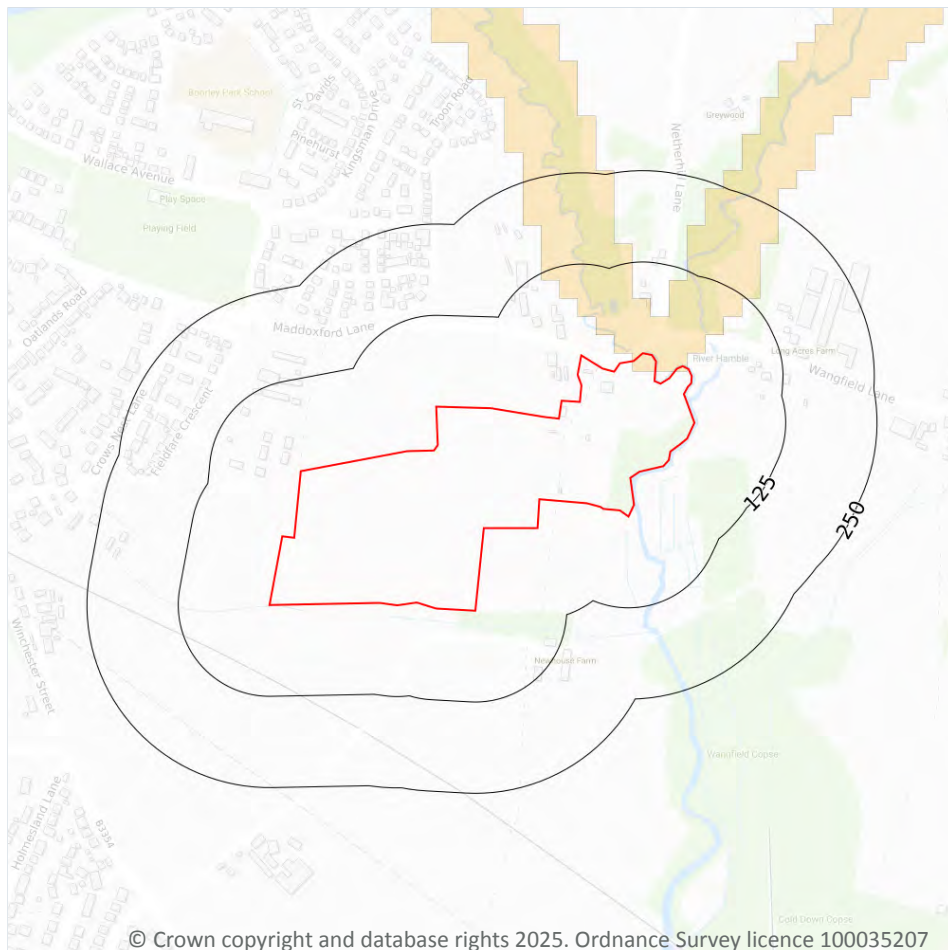
Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

2

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 109](#) >

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Between 3% and 5%	Basic



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

18

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 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	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
4m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
14m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
15m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
22m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
25m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
26m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
26m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
27m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
30m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
36m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
41m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	90 - 120 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

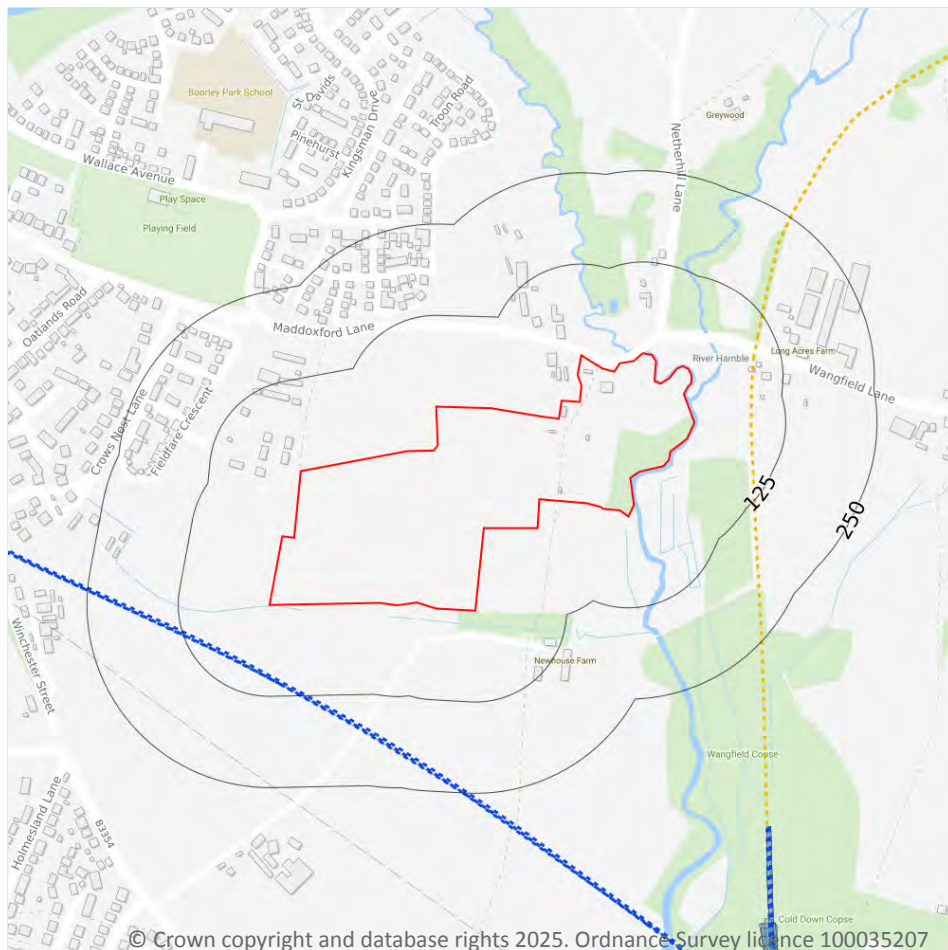
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The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km².

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- C2 Crossrail 2 Stations
- Crossrail 2 Route
- Crossrail 2 Worksites
- Crossrail 2 Safeguarding
- Crossrail 2 Headhouses
- Railway stations
- Active railways
- Active tunnels
- Abandoned railways
- Historic railways
- Historic tunnels
- Underground stations
- Underground Lines
- Royal Mail tunnels
- HS2 optimised route
- HS2 Stations
- HS2 Depots
- HS2 Surface Safeguarding
- HS2 Subsurface Safeguarding

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

4

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 113 >](#)

Location	Description
78m E	Abandoned
88m E	Razed
104m NE	Historical OSM
104m NE	Abandoned

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.



22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

9

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways. Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 113 >](#)

Location	Name	Type
85m SW	Eastleigh to Fareham Line	rail
89m SW	Eastleigh to Fareham Line	rail
89m SW	Not given	Multi Track
90m S	Not given	Multi Track
99m SW	Not given	Multi Track
101m SW	Not given	Multi Track
108m S	Not given	Multi Track
175m S	Not given	Multi Track
248m S	Not given	Multi Track

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

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

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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1868

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1868
Revised 1868
Edition N/A
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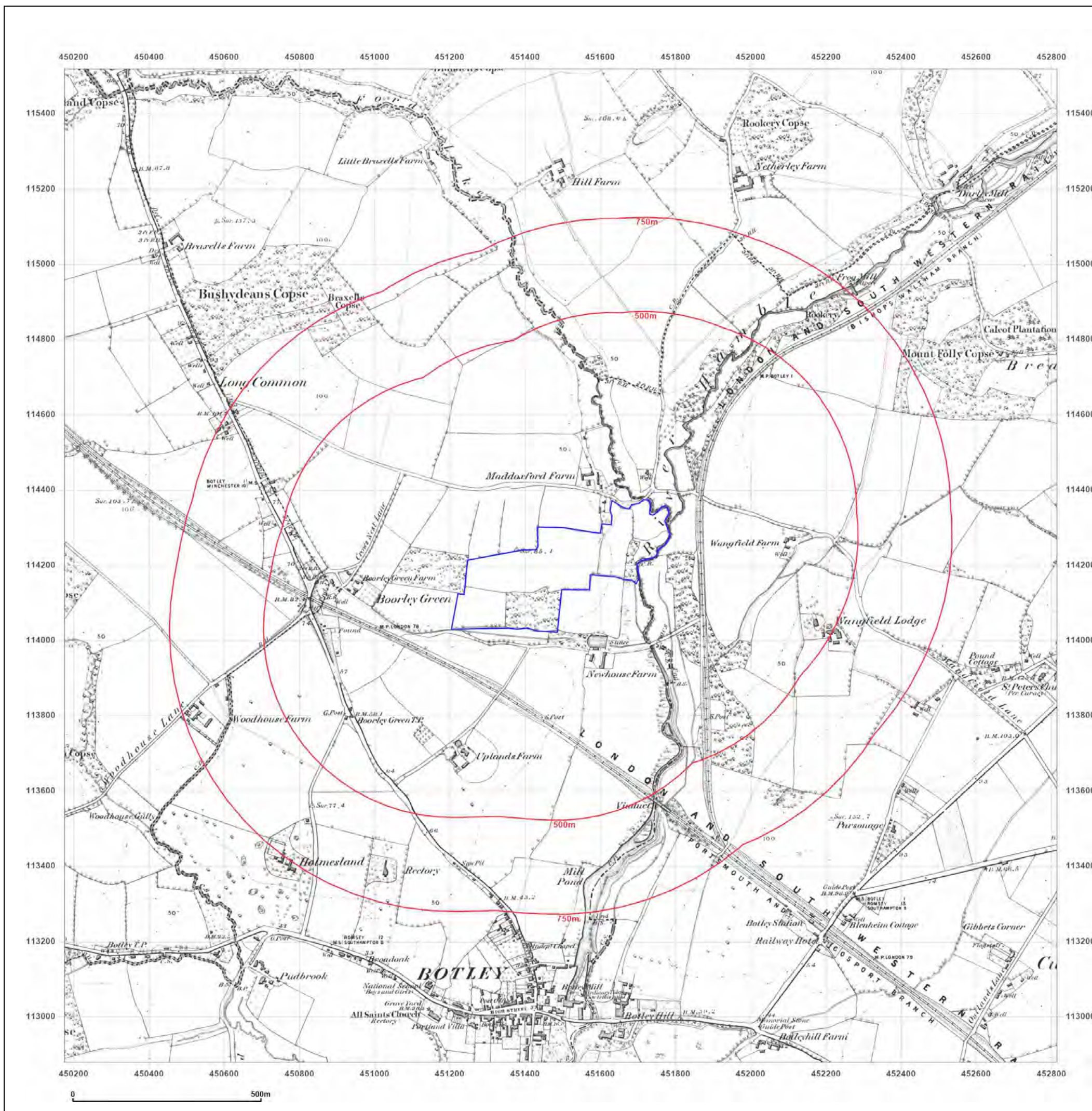


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Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1868

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1868
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
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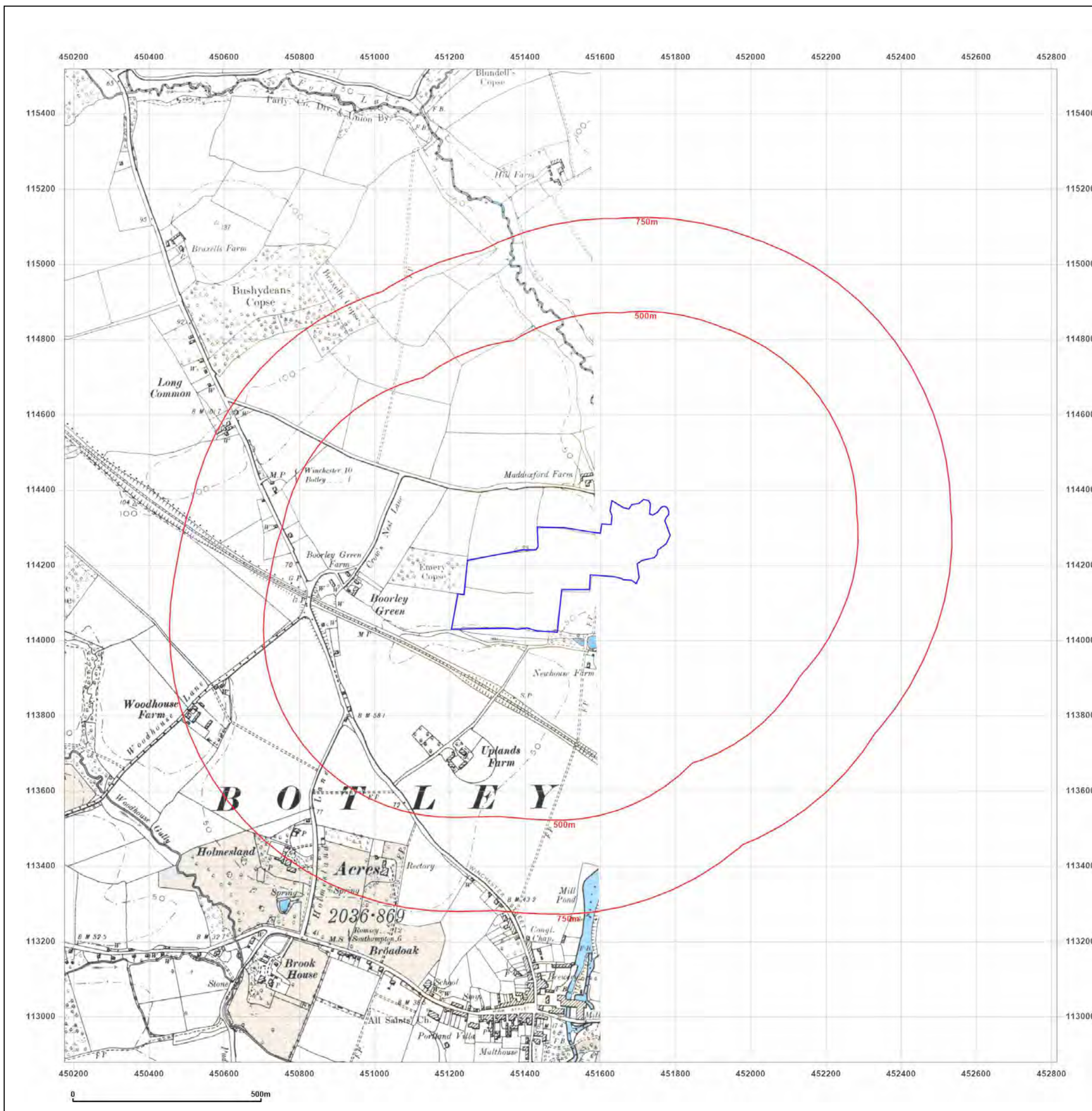


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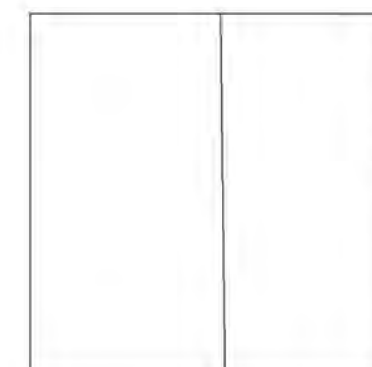
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1895

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



Surveyed 1866
Revised 1895
Edition N/A
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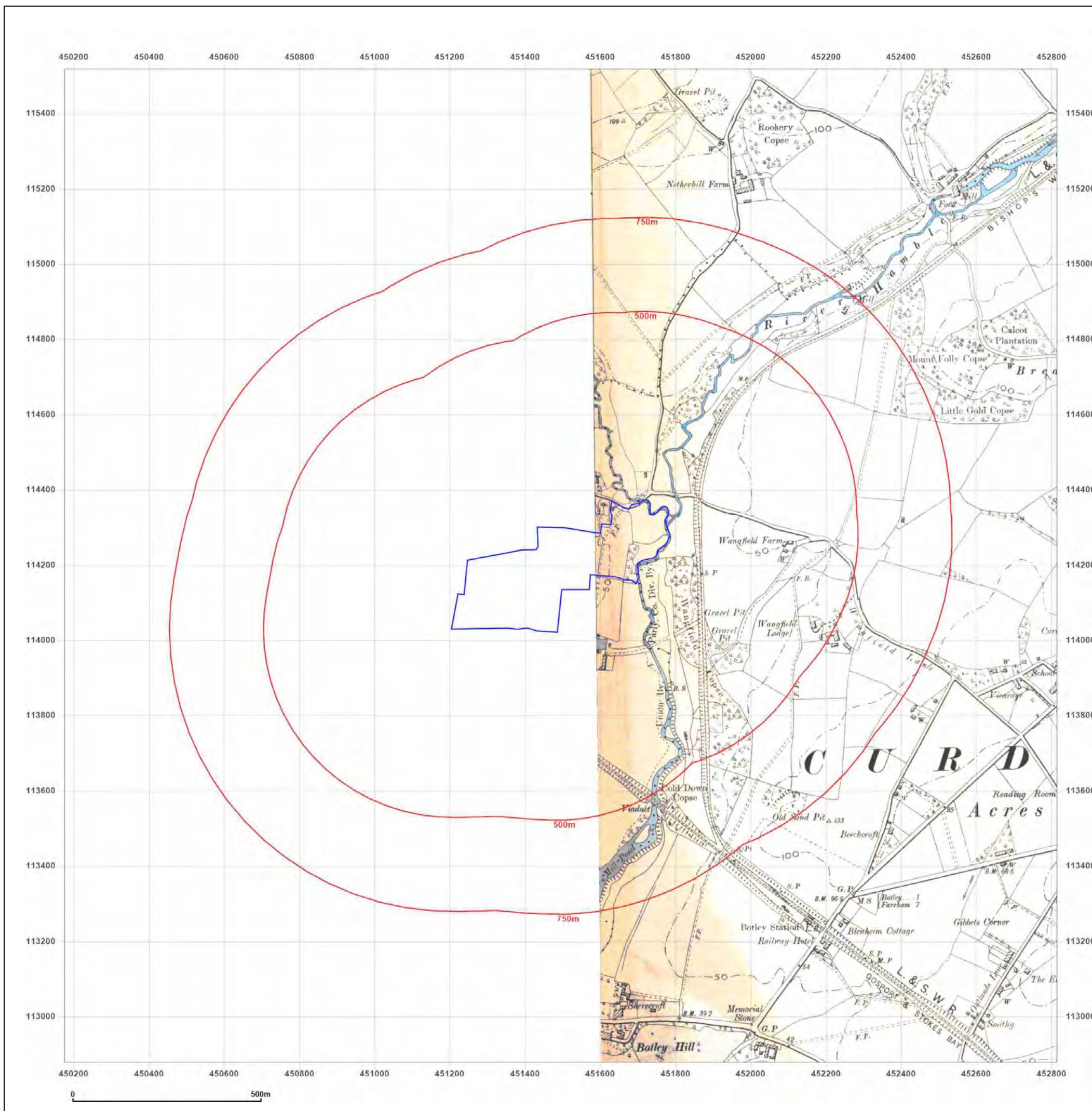


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Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1895-1897

Scale: 1:10,560

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Edition 1897
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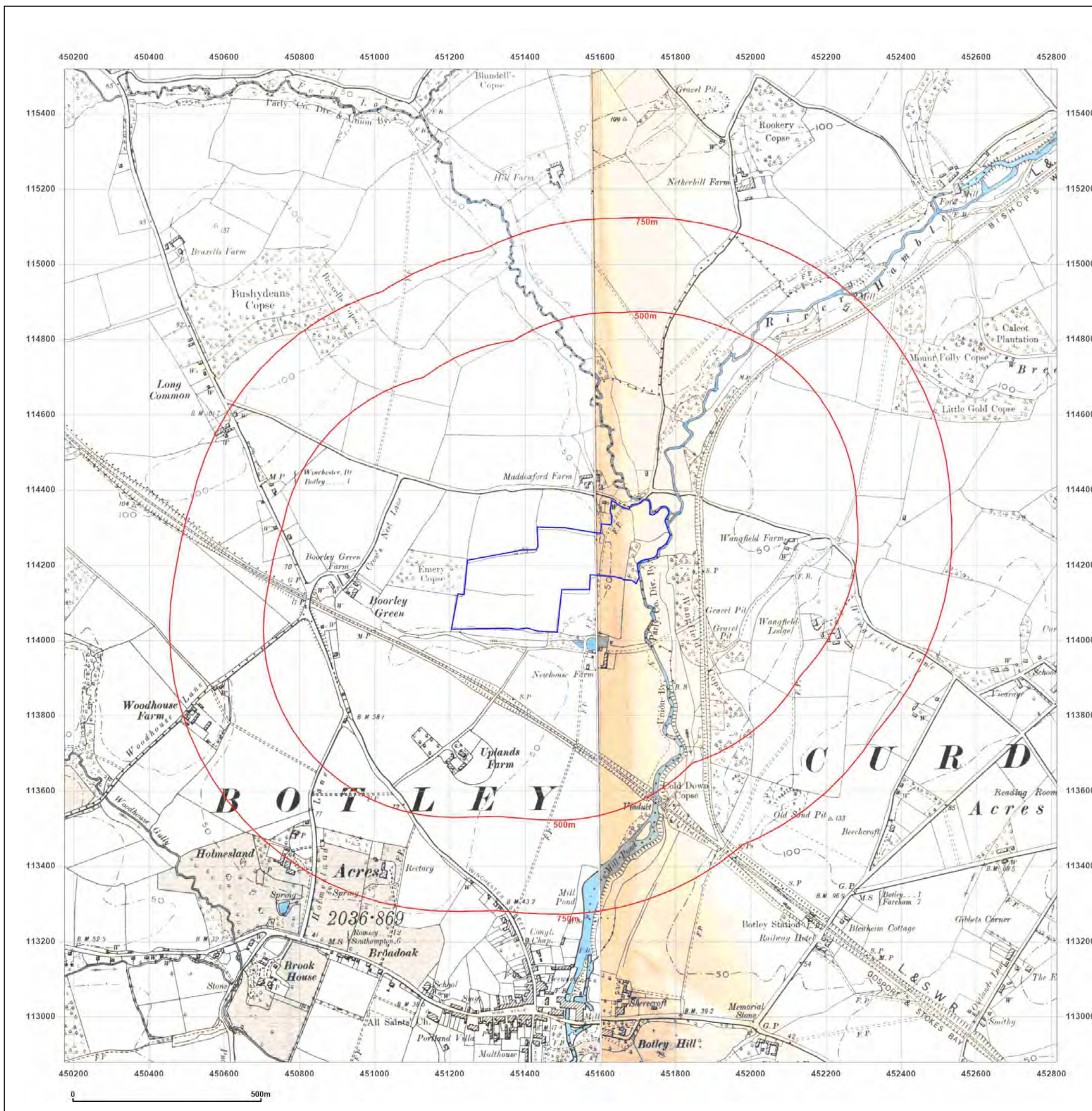


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
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Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1910

Scale: 1:10,560

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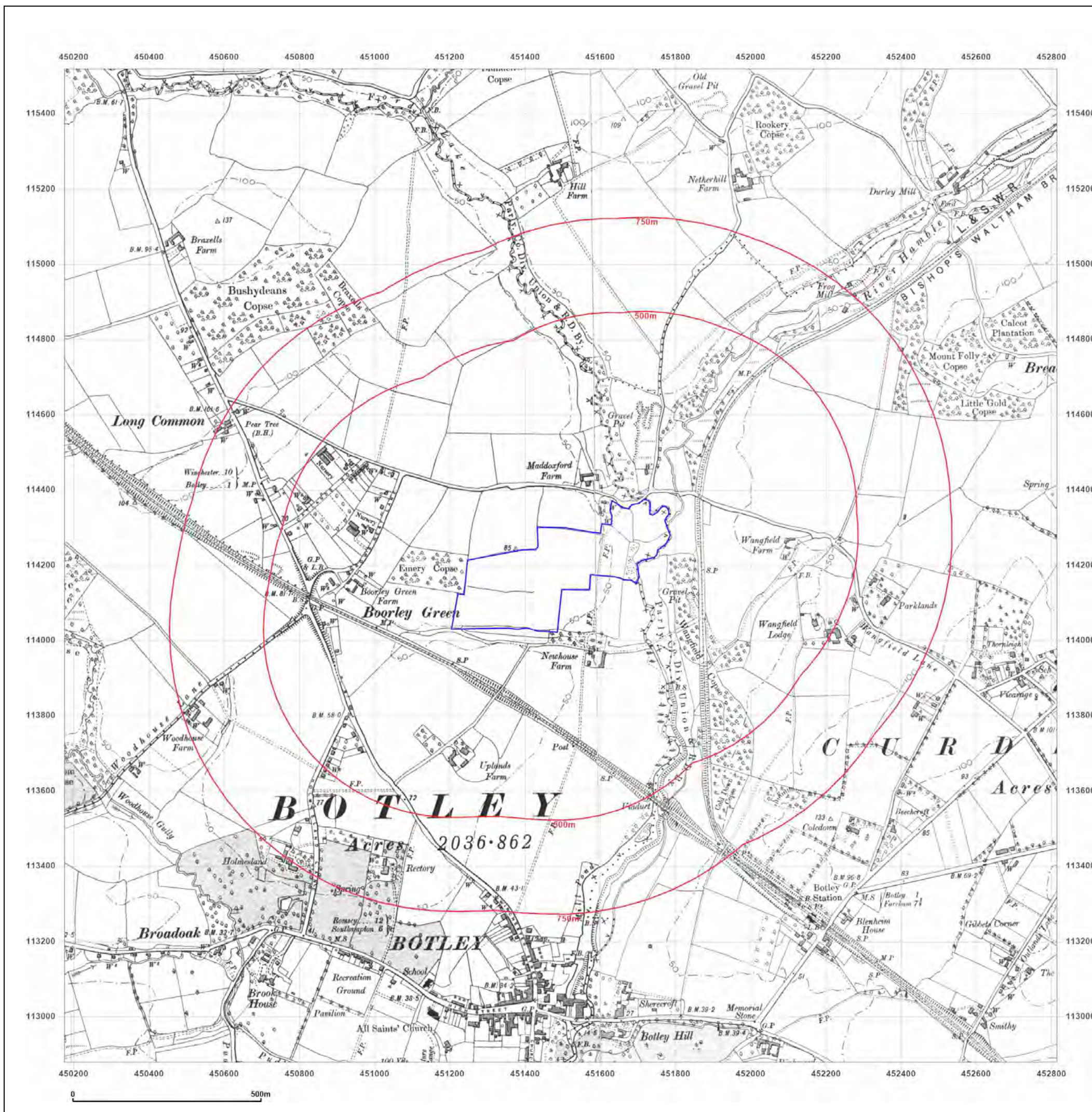


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
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Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1957

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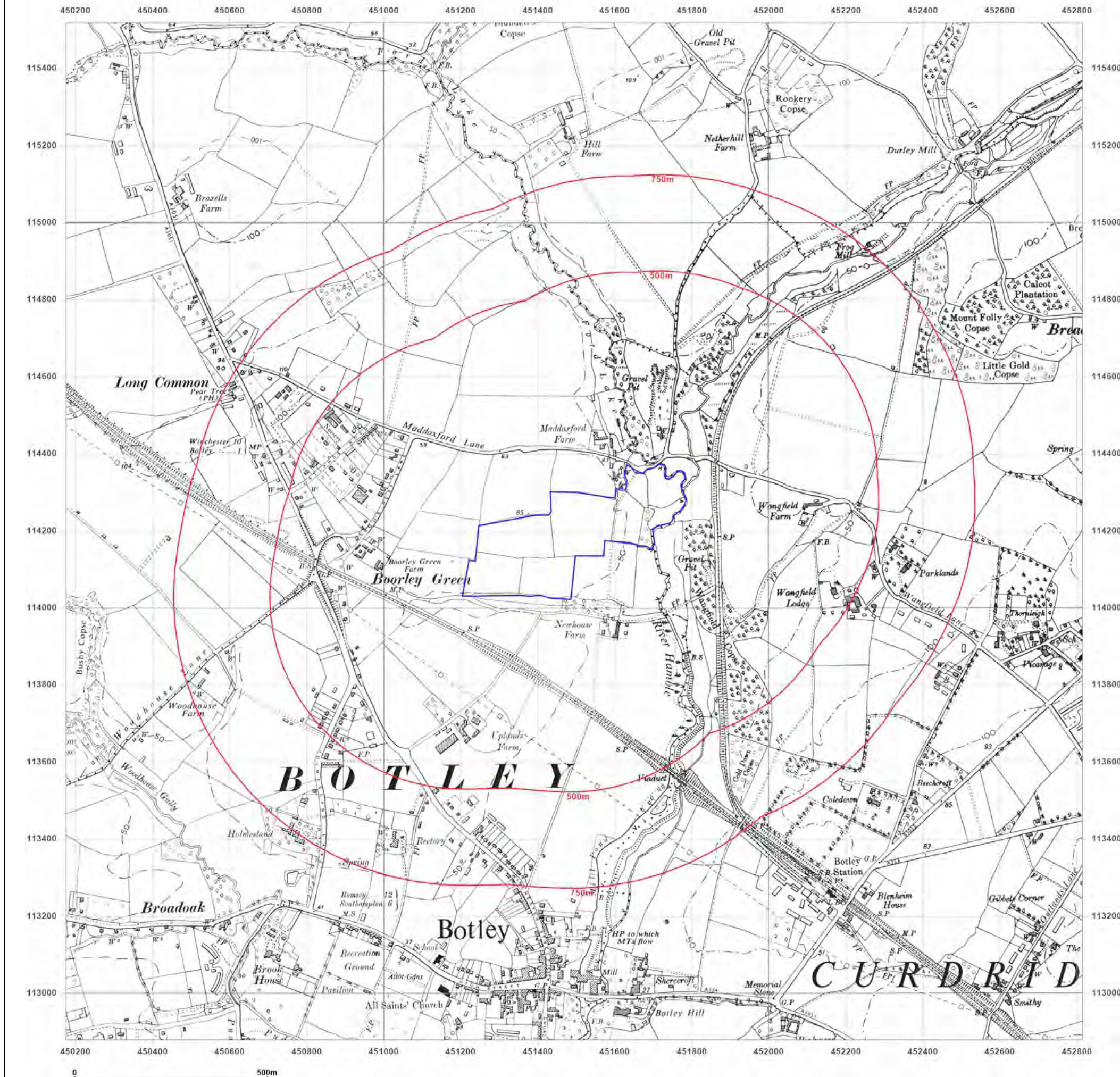


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Map Name: Provisional

Map date: 1968

Scale: 1:10,560

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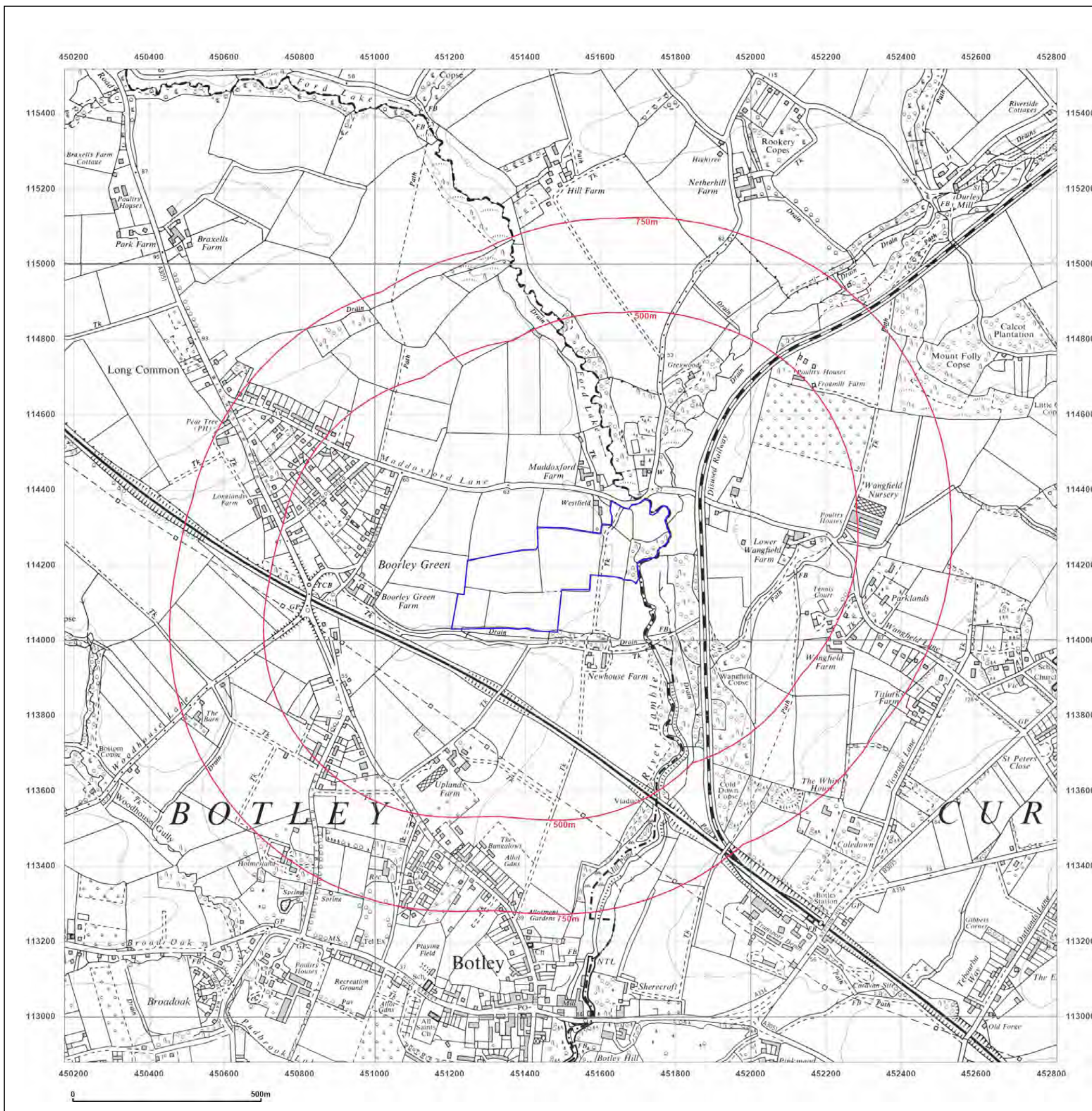


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-911-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1985-1987

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



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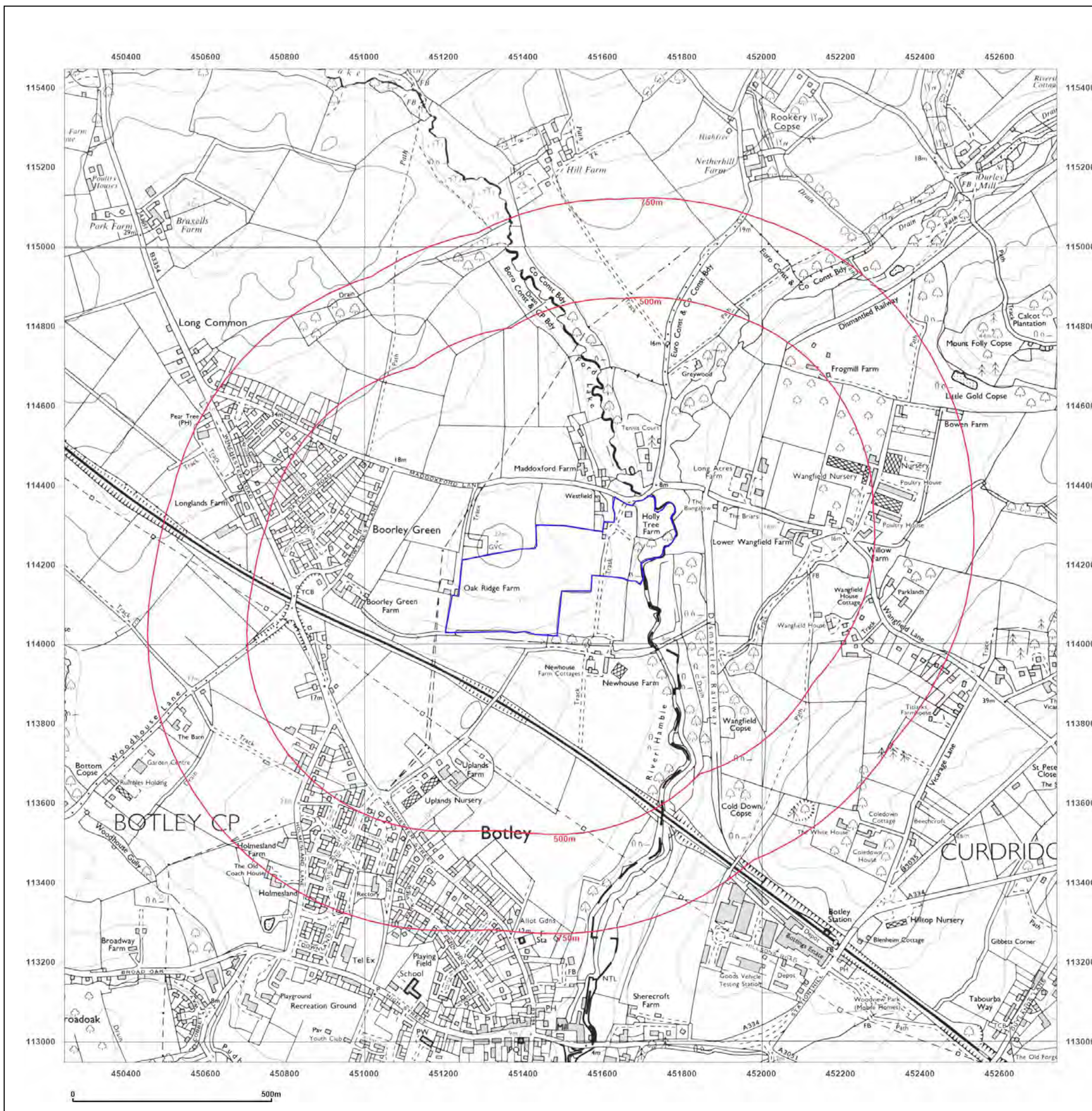


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Site Details:

HOLLY TREE FARM,
MADDOXFORD LANE, BOTLEY,
HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2001

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



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Site Details:

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MADDOXFORD LANE, BOTLEY,
HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2010

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

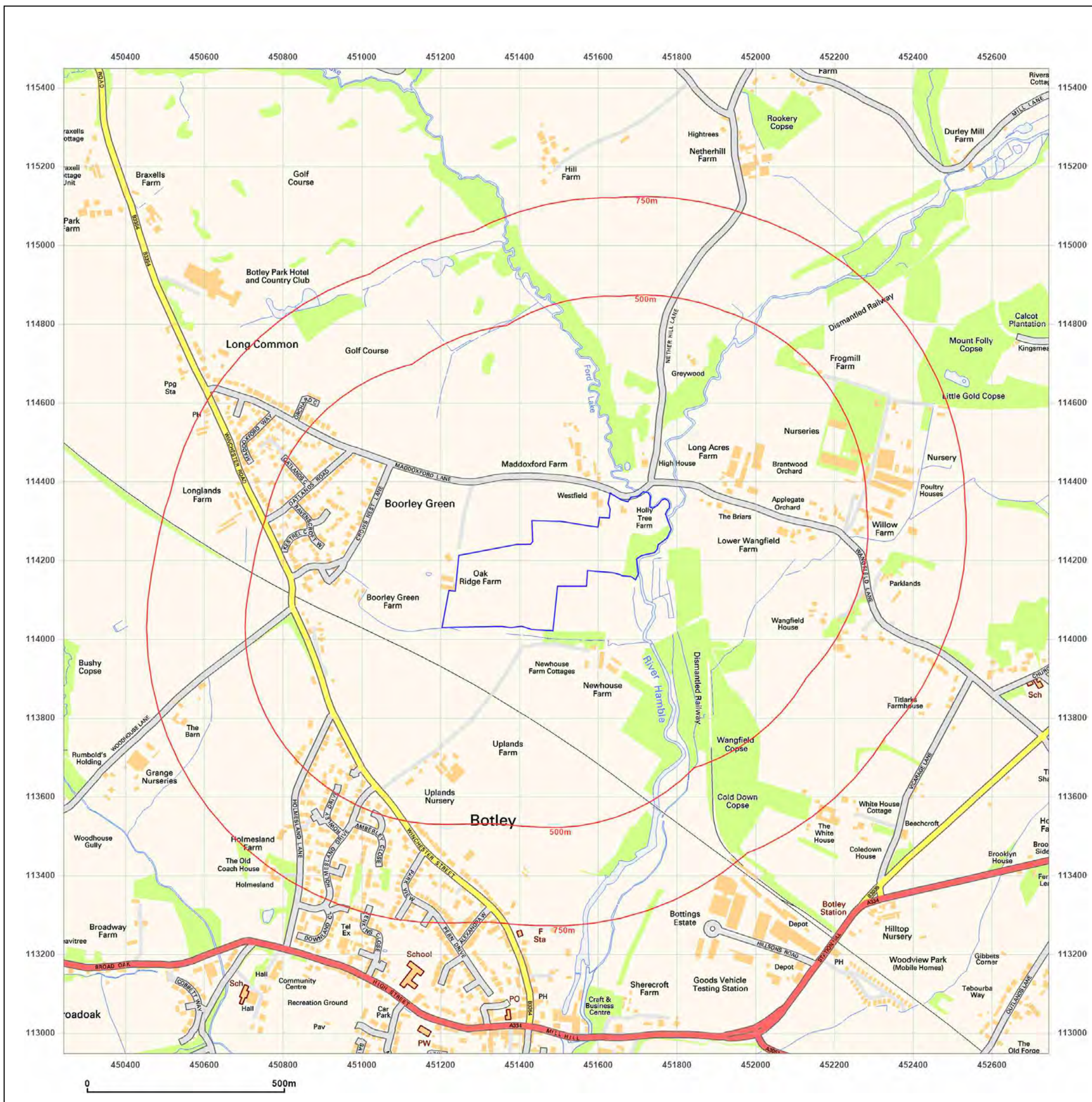


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Site Details:

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HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY
Grid Ref: 451494, 114198

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 2025

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000



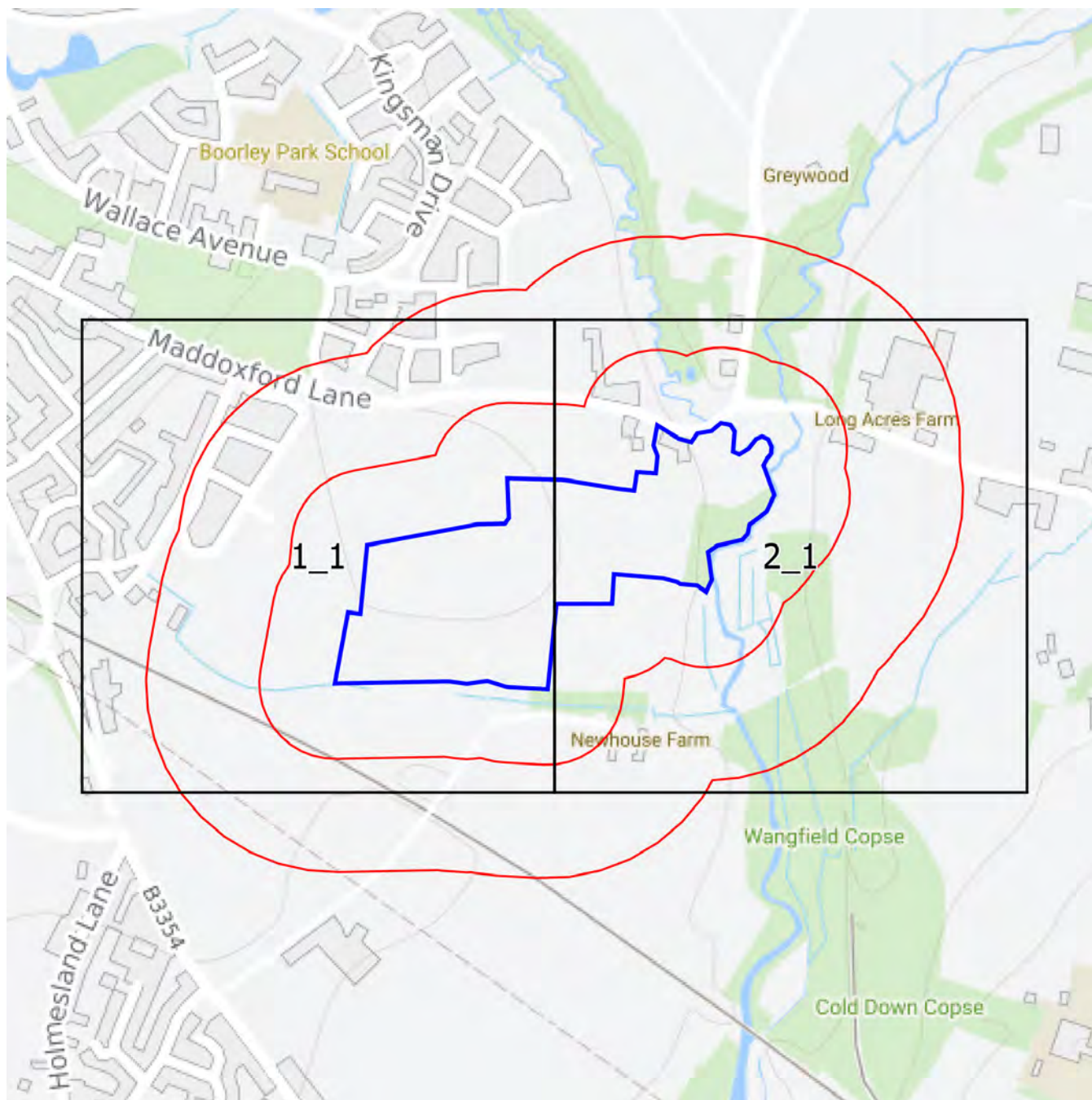
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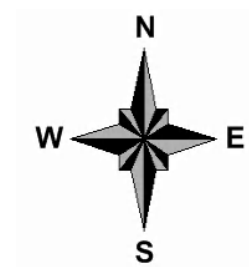
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1:2,500 Scale Grid Index



Site Details:

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HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1868

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1868
Revised 1868
Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1868
Revised 1868
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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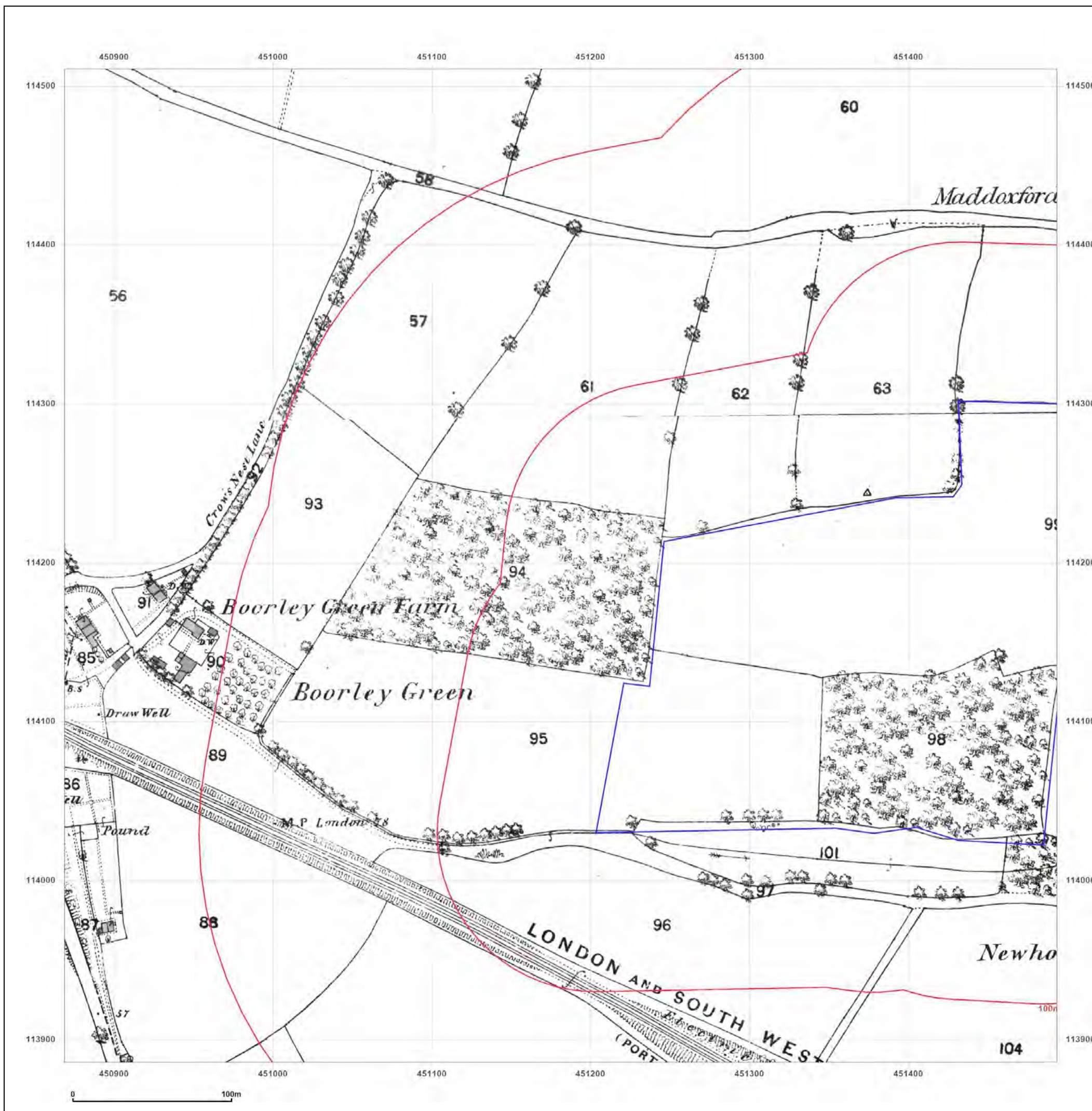


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Site Details:

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HAMPSHIRE, SO32 2DB

Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

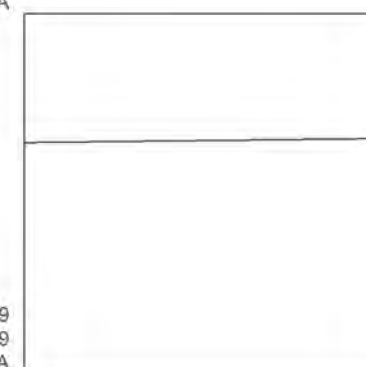
Map date: 1868-1869

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1868
Revised 1868
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
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Surveyed 1869
Revised 1869
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

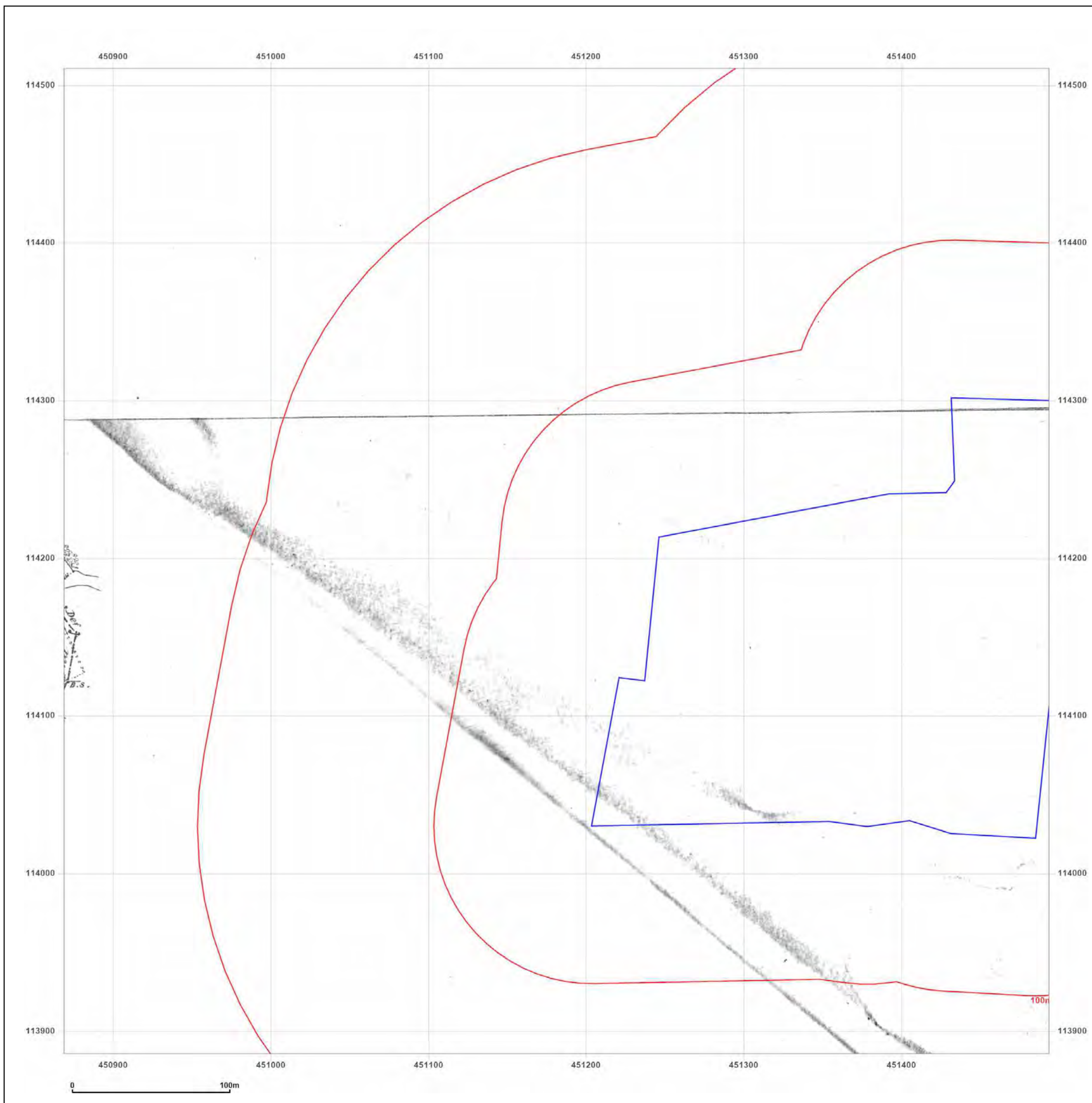


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

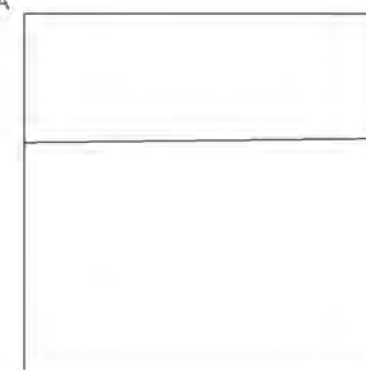
Map date: 1869

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1869
Revised 1869
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

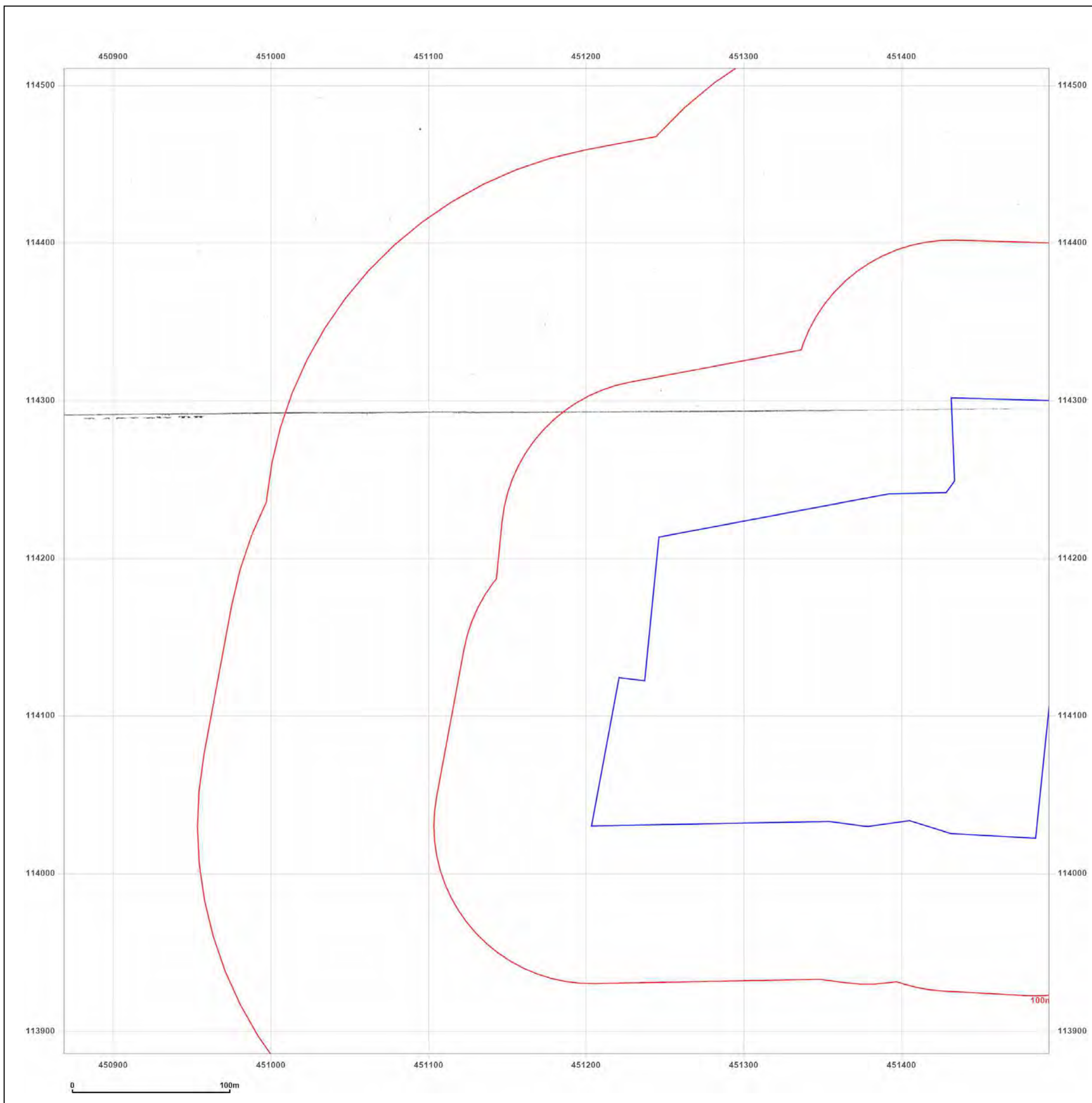


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

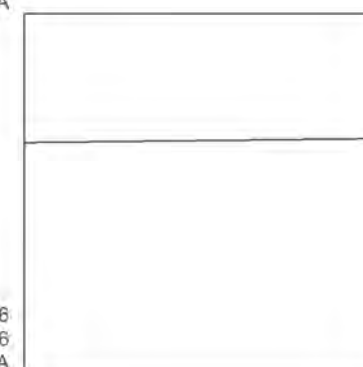
Map date: 1896

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1896
Edition N/A
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Revised 1896
Edition N/A
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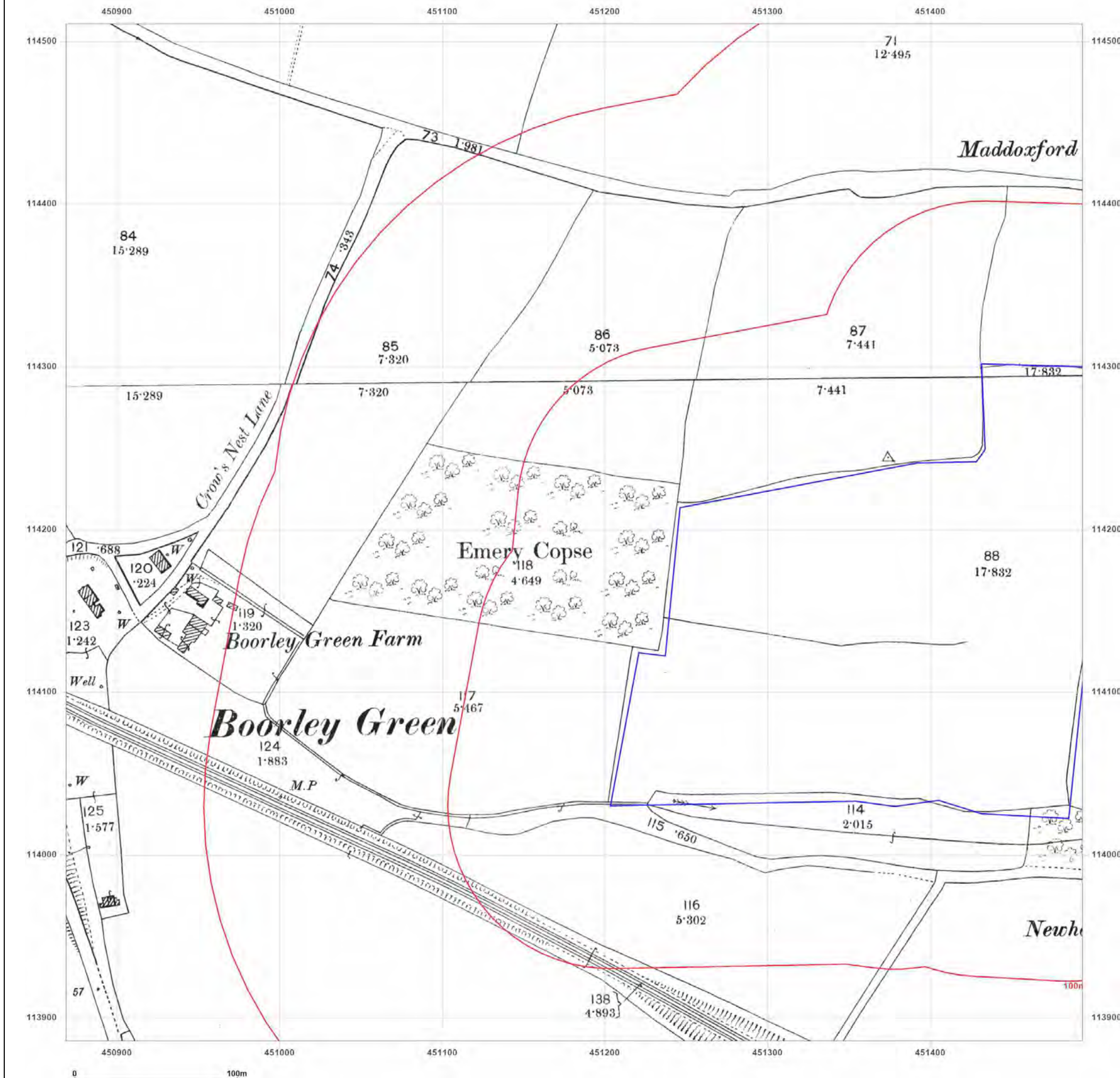


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

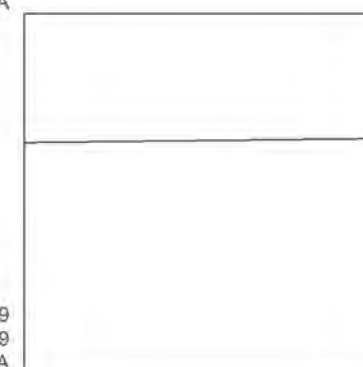
Map date: 1909

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Edition N/A
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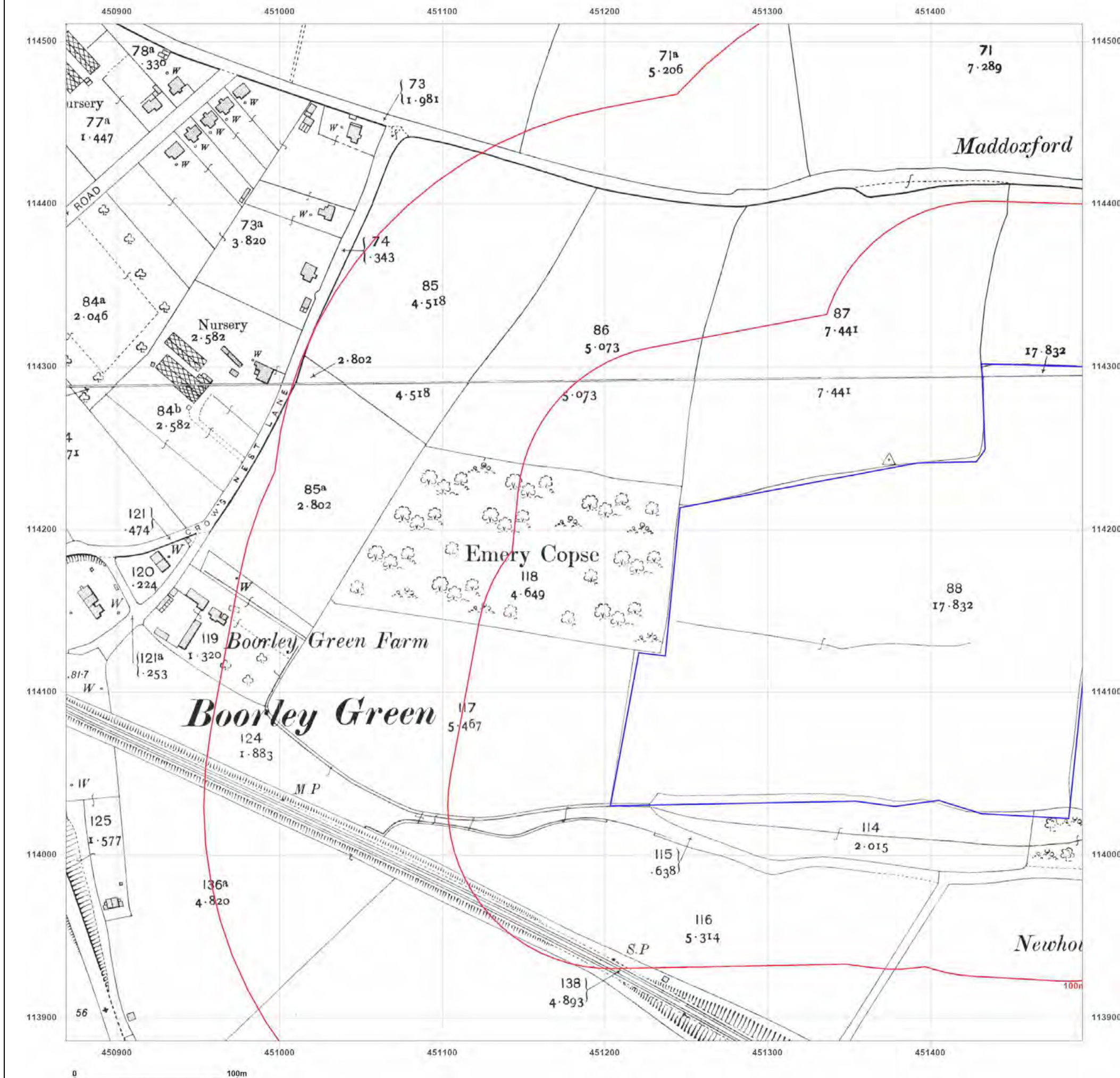


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1940

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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Revised 1940
Edition N/A
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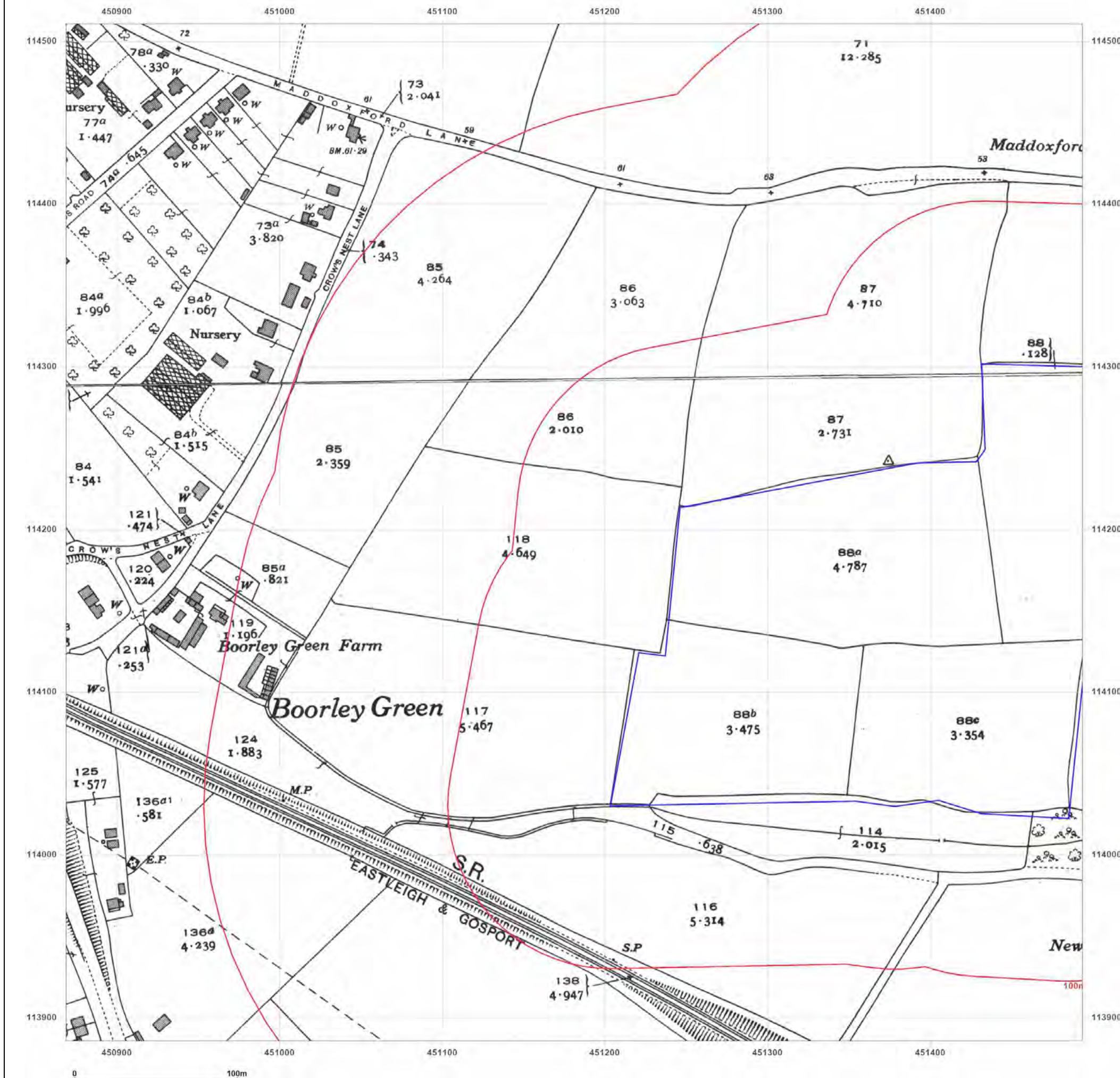


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Client Ref: GE23094/ PO-8774
Report Ref: GS-91I-MM7-251-KOY_LS_1_1
Grid Ref: 451181, 114198

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: 1965

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



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