

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
D	350m NE	Electricity Substation	1997	234005
D	350m NE	Electricity Substation	1994	234005
D	350m NE	Electricity Substation	1994	234005
D	350m NE	Electricity Substation	1996	234005

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

17

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

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

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
C	320m E	Garage	1997	71456
C	320m E	Garage	1997	71456
C	320m E	Garage	1994	71456
C	320m E	Garage	1994	71456
C	320m E	Garage	1996	71456
C	332m E	Garage	1964	69863
C	345m E	Garage	1989	68059
C	345m E	Garage	1992	68059
C	345m E	Garage	1985	68059

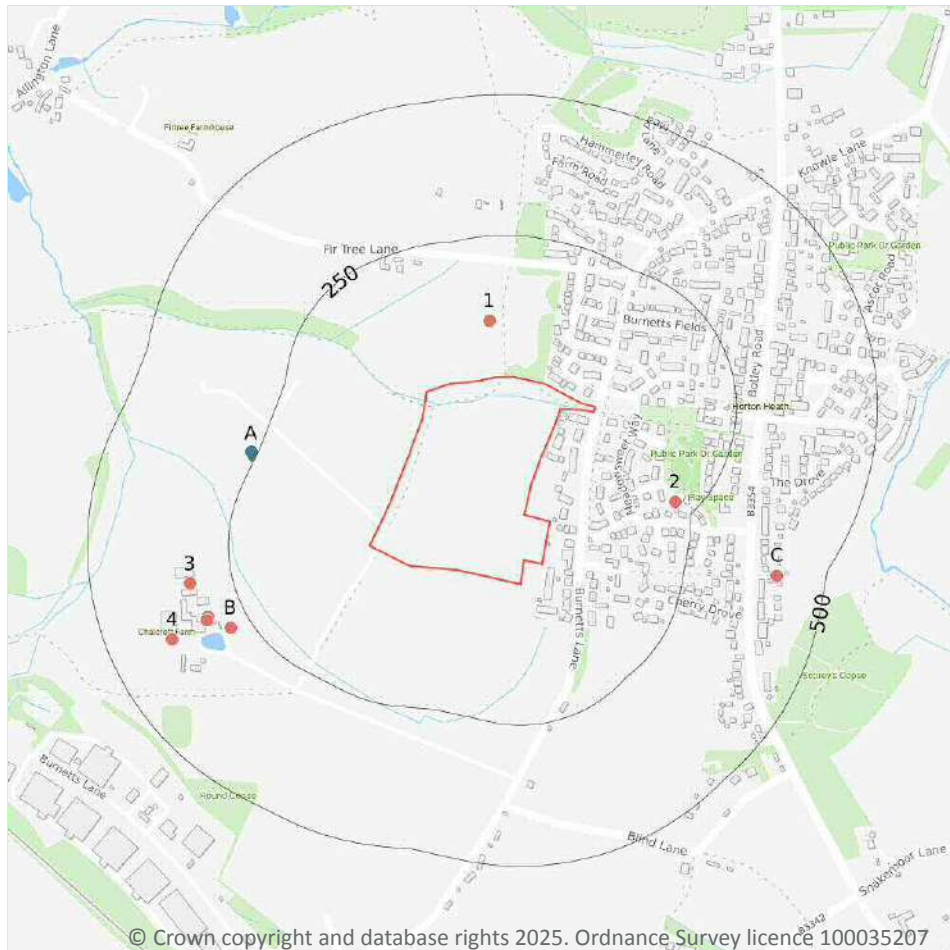


ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
E	427m NE	Garage	1997	70953
E	428m NE	Garage	1997	70073
E	428m NE	Garage	1994	70073
E	428m NE	Garage	1994	70073
E	428m NE	Garage	1996	70073
E	428m NE	Garage	1989	70444
E	428m NE	Garage	1992	70444
E	428m NE	Garage	1985	70444

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Licensed waste sites
- 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	3
---------------------	---

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

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 22 >](#)

ID	Location	Details		
A	260m NW	Site Name: Mobile Site Address: - Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Mobile Plant Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: BIO004 EPR reference: EA/EPR/VP3890EG/S003 Operator: Biogenie Site Remediation Ltd Waste Management licence No: 83424 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 25/04/2003 Effective Date: - Modified: 12/04/2005 Surrendered Date: Jul 18 2006 12:00AM Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Surrendered

ID	Location	Details		
A	260m NW	Site Name: Mobile Plant Site Address: - Correspondence Address: Eagle House, The Ring, Bracknell, Berkshire, RH12 1HB	Type of Site: Mobile Plant Size: >= 75000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: BIO013 EPR reference: - Operator: Biogenie Site Remediation Ltd Waste Management licence No: 83558 Annual Tonnage: 0	Issue Date: 22/04/2005 Effective Date: - Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Issued
A	260m NW	Site Name: Mobile Plant Site Address: - Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Mobile Plant Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: BIO002 EPR reference: EA/EPR/ZP3790ET/S003 Operator: Biogenie Site Remediation Ltd Waste Management licence No: 83361 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 20/02/2002 Effective Date: - Modified: 23/12/2004 Surrendered Date: Jul 18 2006 12:00AM Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Surrendered

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

3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m	13
----------------------------	-----------

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	100m N	Foxhill Farm Fir Tree Lane Horton Heath Southampton So50 7df	EA/EPR/VP375 8TK/A001	Treating waste exemption	Non-agricultural waste only	Repair or refurbishment of WEEE
2	215m SE	9, Avens Close, Horton Heath, Eastleigh, So50 7pw	WEX023434	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	288m SW	Little Moorgreen Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/HE5686W J/A001	Using waste exemption	Non-agricultural waste only	Use of waste in construction

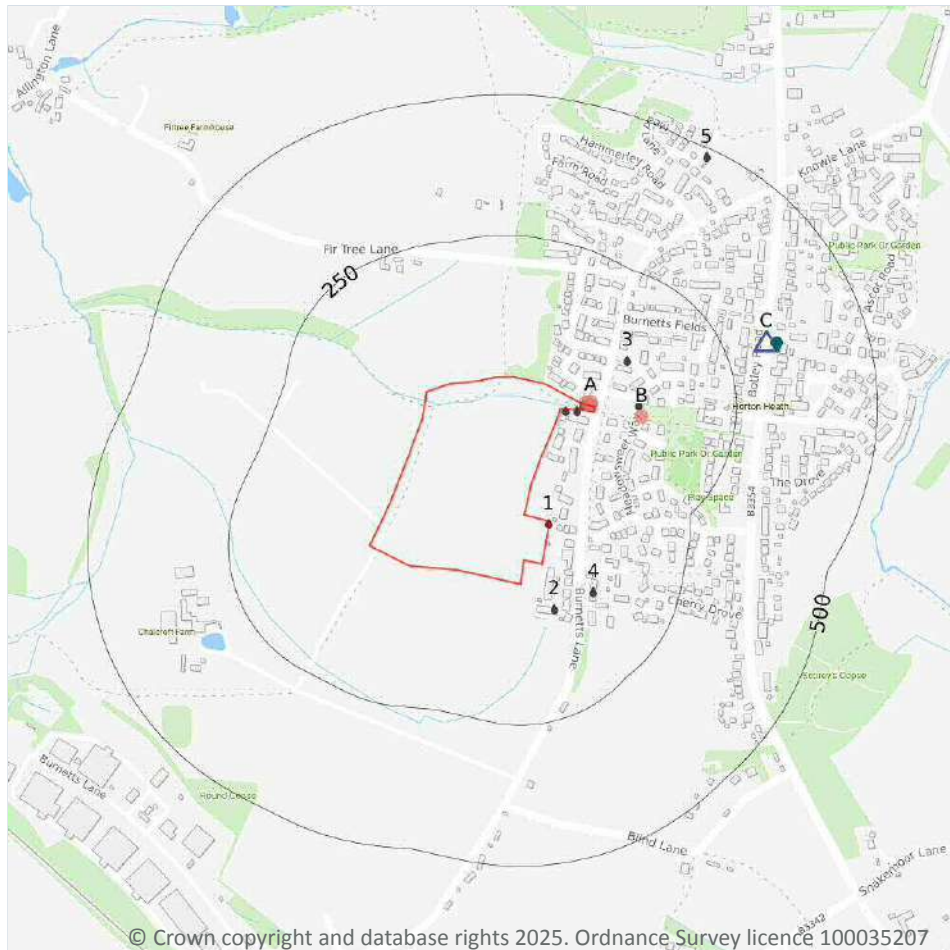


ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
B	314m SW	Chalcroft Farm, Burnetts Lane, West End, Southampton, So30 2hu	WEX100205	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
B	318m SW	Chalcroft Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/AF0105PT /A001	Treating waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Recovery of scrap metal
B	318m SW	Chalcroft Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/AF0105PT /A001	Disposing of waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Burning waste in the open
B	318m SW	Chalcroft Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/AF0105PT /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Spreading waste on agricultural land to confer benefit
B	318m SW	Chalcroft Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/AF0105PT /A001	Storing waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Storage of waste in a secure place
B	318m SW	Chalcroft Farm Burnetts Lane Southampton So30 2hu	EPR/AF0105PT /A001	Using waste exemption	Agricultural waste only	Use of waste in construction
3	327m W	-	WEX287951	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
4	388m SW	Chalcroft Farm, Burnetts Lane, West End, Southampton, So30 2hu	WEX109414	Using waste exemption	On a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	413m E	Heathfield Cottage, Botley Road, Horton Heath, Eastleigh, So50 7dq	WEX245024	Using waste exemption	Not on a farm	Use of waste in construction
C	413m E	Heathfield Cottage Botley Road Eastleigh Hampshire So50 7dq	EPR/GE5040V V/A001	Using waste exemption	Non-agricultural waste only	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
- △ Current or recent petrol stations
- ◆ Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)
- ◆ 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 26 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
A	1m N	Pumping Station	Hampshire, SO50	Water Pumping Stations	Industrial Features
A	4m N	Electricity Sub Station	Hampshire, SO50	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
A	6m N	Sewage Pumping Station	Hampshire, SO50	Waste Storage, Processing and Disposal	Infrastructure and Facilities
B	83m E	Electricity Sub Station	Hampshire, SO50	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 National Geographic Database (NGD) - Current or recent tanks

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

Current or recent tanks identified from the Ordnance Survey NGD.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.3 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m	1
----------------------------	----------

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 26 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	LPG	Status
C	324m E	JET	Botley Road, Horton Heath, Southampton, Hampshire, SO50 7DN	No	Open

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.4 Electricity cables

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

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.5 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m

0

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.6 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 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.

4.9 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.



4.10 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.

4.11 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.

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

Records within 500m**1**

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

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 26 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Details	
C	339m E	Horton Heath Fill Station, Botley Road, Horton Heath, Eastleigh, SO50 7DN	Process: Unloading of Petrol into Storage at Service Stations Status: Current Permit Permit Type: Part B	Enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Date of enforcement: No Enforcements Notified Comment: No Enforcements Notified

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.13 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.



4.14 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Records within 500m

11

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 26 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Details	
1	On site	LAND OFF BURNETTS LANE, LAND OFF BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH SURREY	Effluent Type: MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGES - SURFACE WATER Permit Number: P03099 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 09/08/1990 Effective Date: 09/08/1990 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997
A	On site	SEWAGE PUMPING STATION, SEWAGE PUMPING STATION, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - UNSPECIFIED - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: H01085 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 13/12/1965 Effective Date: 13/12/1965 Revocation Date: 01/07/1991
A	2m S	BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE, SO50 7PA	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - STW STORM OVERFLOW/STORM TANK - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: A01182 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: TRIBUTARY OF RIVER ITCHEN	Status: NEW CONSENT (WRA 91, S88 & SCHED 10 AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 31/03/2003 Effective Date: 01/04/2003 Revocation Date: 02/04/2007
A	2m S	BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE, SO50 7PA	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - PUMPING STATION - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: W00291 Permit Version: 2 Receiving Water: TRIBUTARY OF RIVER ITCHEN	Status: MODIFIED - (WRA 91 SCHED 10 - AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 31/03/2003 Effective Date: 31/03/2003 Revocation Date: -
A	2m S	BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE, SO50 7PA	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - SEWER STORM OVERFLOW - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: A01182 Permit Version: 2 Receiving Water: TRIBUTARY OF RIVER ITCHEN	Status: MODIFIED - (WRA 91 SCHED 10 - AS AMENDED BY ENV ACT 1995) Issue date: 03/04/2007 Effective Date: 03/04/2007 Revocation Date: -



ID	Location	Address	Details	
A	3m S	LAND OFF BURNETTS LANE, LAND OFF BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH SURREY	Effluent Type: MISCELLANEOUS DISCHARGES - SURFACE WATER Permit Number: P03099 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 09/08/1990 Effective Date: 09/08/1990 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997
2	73m SE	MYRTLE COTTAGE, MYRTLE COTTAGE, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH, FAIR OAK	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: N03359 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: INTO LAND	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 14/12/1978 Effective Date: 14/12/1978 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997
B	77m E	BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE WPS, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE, SO50 7PA	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: W00291 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 02/10/1979 Effective Date: 02/10/1979 Revocation Date: 31/03/2003
3	100m NE	BURNETTS FIELD STW, BURNETTS FIELD STW, BURNETTS FIELD, HORTON, HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - FINAL/TREATED EFFLUENT - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: H00525 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: PRE NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE 01-SEP-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: 13/07/1962 Effective Date: 13/07/1962 Revocation Date: 01/07/1991
4	103m SE	LAUREL COTTAGES, LAUREL COTTAGES, BURNETTS LANE, HORTON HEATH HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - SEWER STORM OVERFLOW - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: W00302 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: SURRENDERED UNDER EPR 2010 Issue date: 18/07/1977 Effective Date: 18/07/1977 Revocation Date: 31/03/2018
5	484m NE	LECHLADE, LECHLADE, HORTON HEATH, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - UNSPECIFIED - NOT WATER COMPANY Permit Number: H01714 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: FRESHWATER RIVER	Status: LAPSED UNDER SCHEDULE 23 ENVIRONMENT ACT 1995 Issue date: 12/07/1963 Effective Date: 12/07/1963 Revocation Date: 31/03/1997

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



4.15 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.

4.16 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.

4.17 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.

4.18 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.

4.19 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.



4.20 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.

4.21 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.

4.22 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

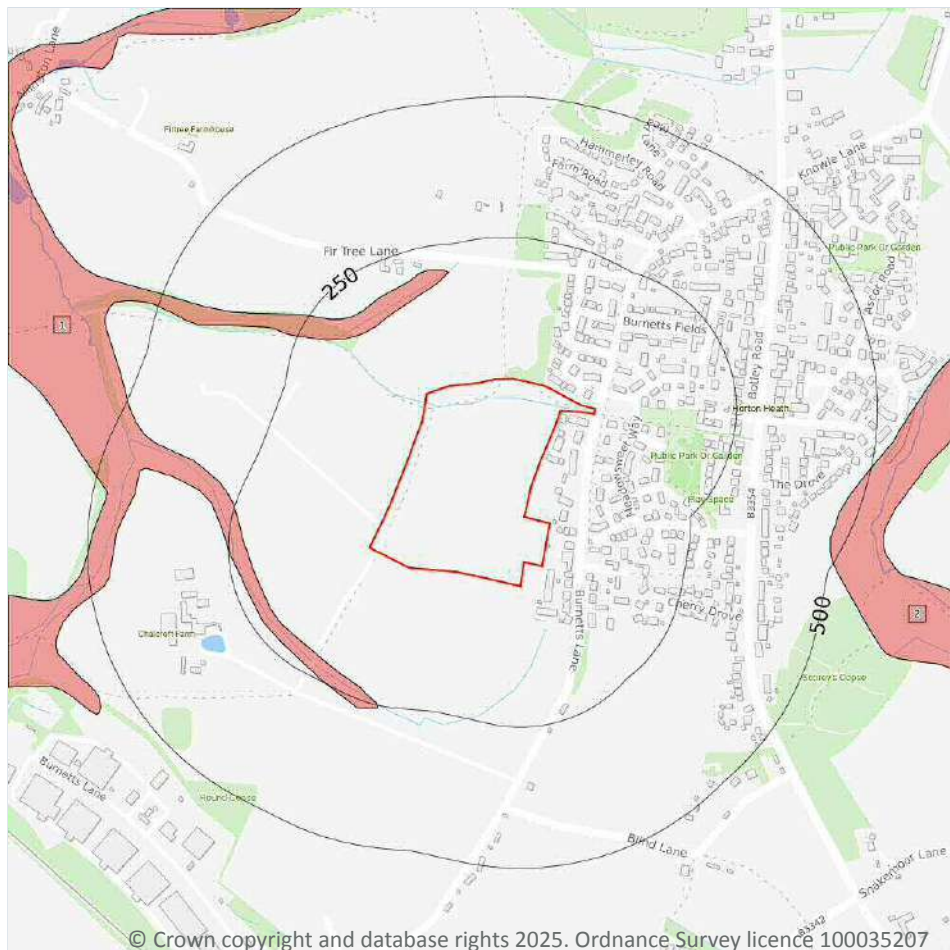
Records within 500m**0**

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

2

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

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

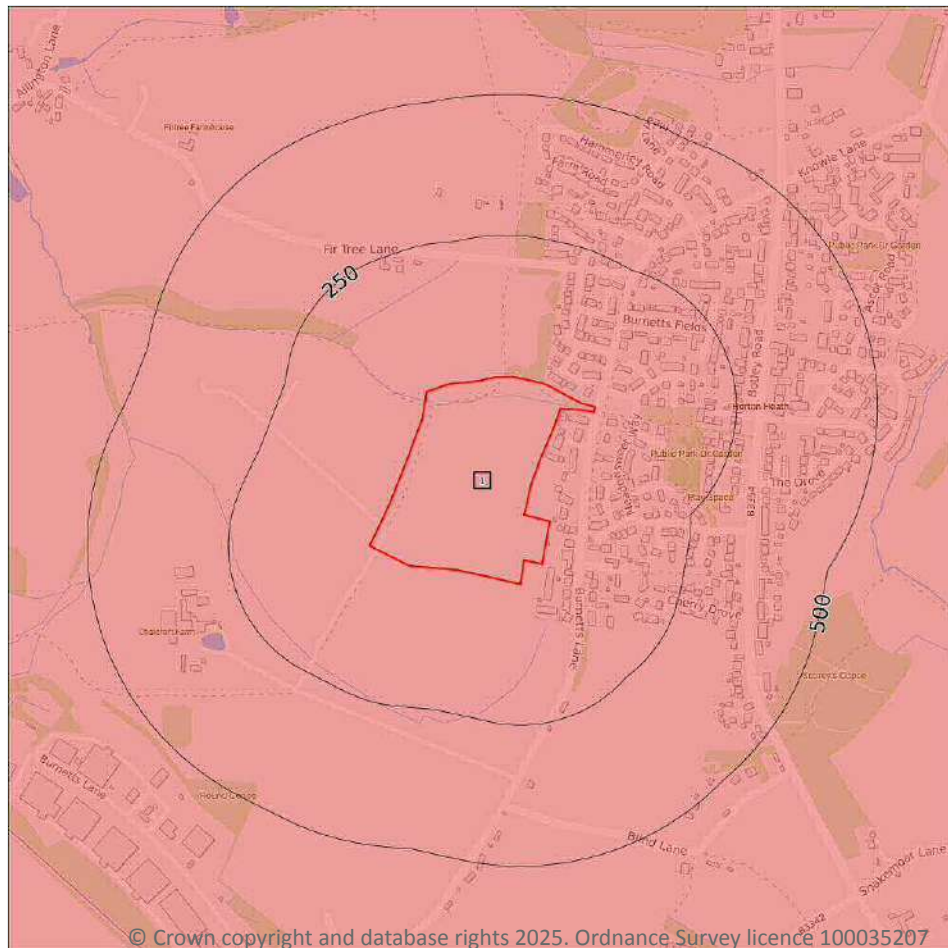
ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	149m NW	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers
2	469m E	Secondary 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

1

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

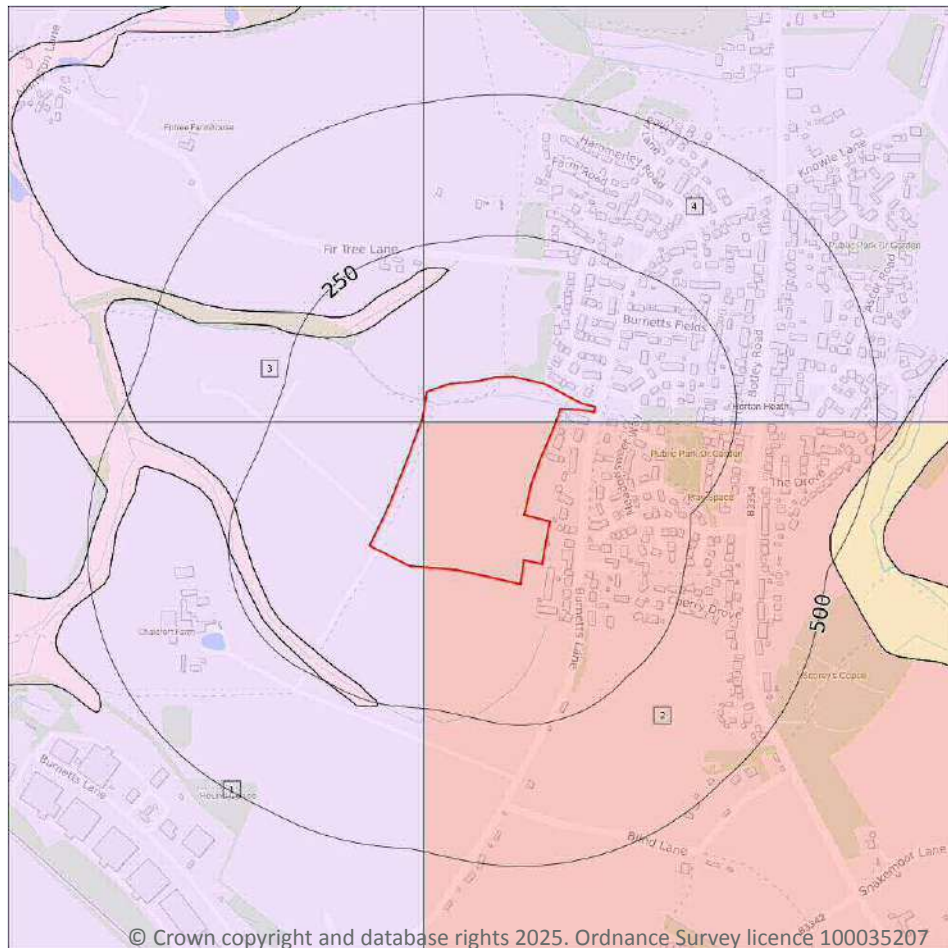
Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 36](#) >

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

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



Groundwater vulnerability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Superficial vulnerability

- Principal superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, low vulnerability

Bedrock vulnerability

- Principal bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability

Other information

- Unproductive aquifer
- Soluble rock risk
- Local information

5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m

4

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

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

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

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

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

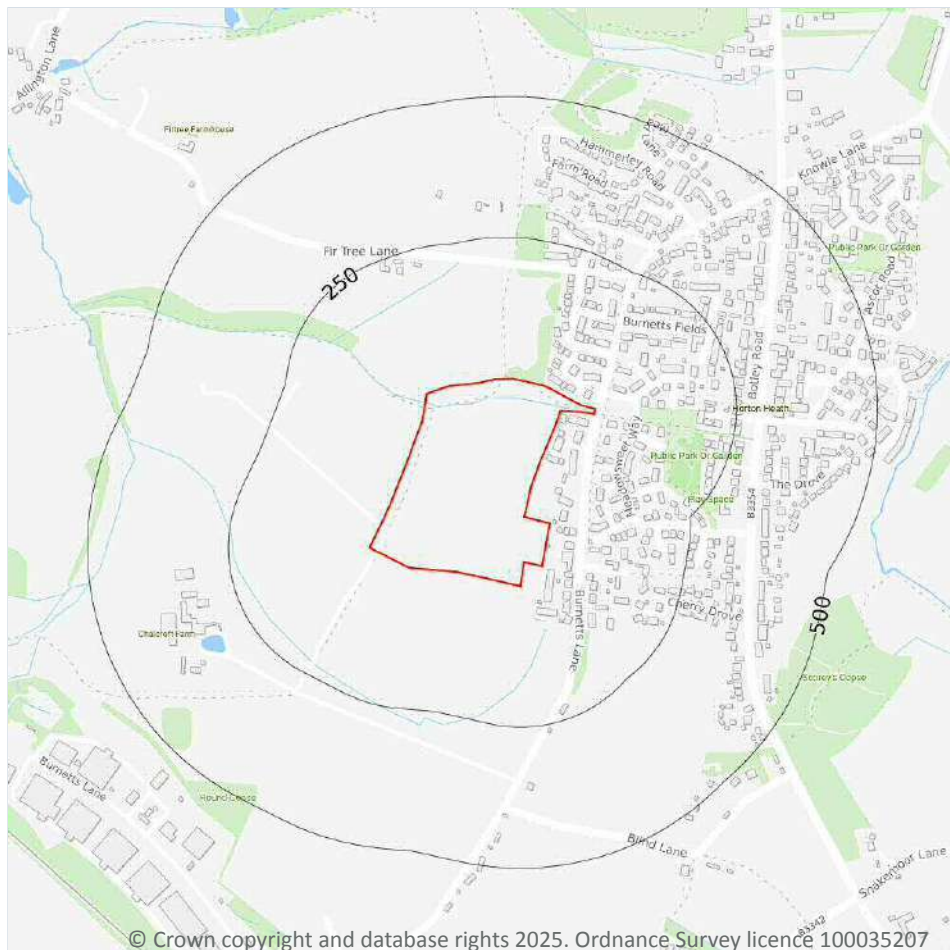
0

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

6

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 39](#) >

ID	Location	Details	
-	1046m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 11/42/22.10/120 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: TRIBUTARY OF RIVER ITCHEN AT ALLINGTON MANOR FARM, FAIR OAK Data Type: Line Name: Arturi Easting: 447870 Northing: 117610	Annual Volume (m ³): 2275 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 100 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 23/12/1965 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 23/10/2018 Version End Date: -
-	1841m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 31/088CA Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: EAST HORTON FARM, FAIR OAK Data Type: Point Name: East Horton Golf Centre Ltd Easting: 450800 Northing: 118100	Annual Volume (m ³): 9000 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 88 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: - Expiry Date: - Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 06/09/1999 Version End Date: -
-	1841m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 30/054 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: EAST HORTON FARM, FAIR OAK Data Type: Point Name: East Horton Golf Centre Ltd Easting: 450800 Northing: 118100	Annual Volume (m ³): 9000 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 88 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: - Expiry Date: - Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 12/06/2009 Version End Date: -
-	1869m NE	Status: Active Licence No: 30/050/R01 Details: Spray Irrigation - Storage Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: POINT A AT EAST HORTON FARM Data Type: Point Name: East Horton Golf Centre Ltd Easting: 450803 Northing: 118143	Annual Volume (m ³): 8182 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 126 Original Application No: NPS/WR/012658 Original Start Date: 16/03/2014 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 01/04/2021 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1871m NE	Status: Historical Licence No: 30/050 Details: Spray Irrigation - Storage Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: POINT A AT EAST HORTON FARM Data Type: Point Name: East Horton Golf Centre Ltd Easting: 450800 Northing: 118150	Annual Volume (m ³): 9091 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 126 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: - Expiry Date: 15/03/2014 Issue No: 101 Version Start Date: 12/06/2009 Version End Date: -
-	1927m NE	Status: Active Licence No: 30/054 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: Southern Region Surface Waters Point: EAST HORTON FARM, FAIR OAK Data Type: Point Name: East Horton Golf Centre Ltd Easting: 450949 Northing: 118030	Annual Volume (m ³): 9000 Max Daily Volume (m ³): 37.03 Original Application No: NPS/WR/015184 Original Start Date: 02/11/1992 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 2 Version Start Date: 19/12/2014 Version End Date: -

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

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m	0
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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)

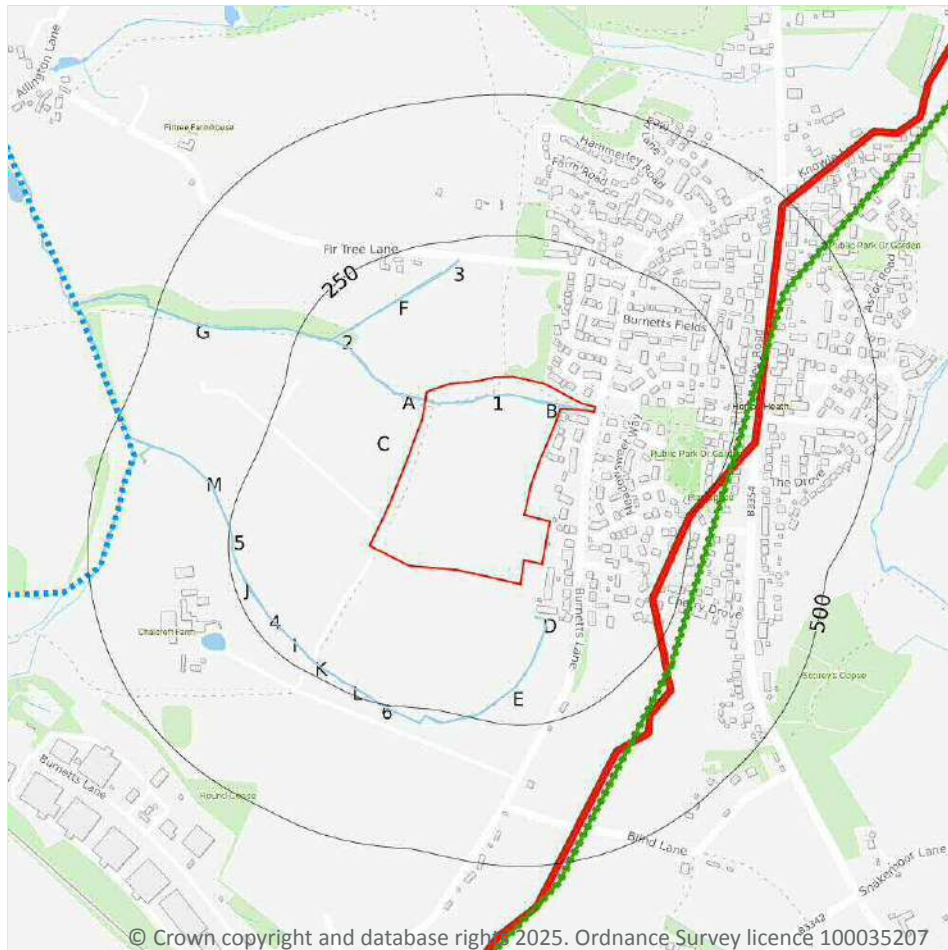
Records within 500m	0
----------------------------	----------

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

20

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 42 >](#)

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
1	On site	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	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
B	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	63m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	78m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	89m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	166m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
2	176m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
G	193m NW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
3	197m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	215m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
4	218m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
J	218m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
K	227m SW	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
K	228m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
K	231m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
L	231m SW	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
5	245m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
M	246m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
6	250m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

10

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 42 >](#)

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 42 >](#)



ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
C	On site	River	Itchen	GB107042022580	Itchen	Test and Itchen

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified	1
---------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 42 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
10	446m W	River	Itchen	GB107042022580 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Good	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 42 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
C	On site	Central Hants Bracklesham Group	GB40702G500900 ↗	Good	Good	Good	2019

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



7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m**0**

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

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

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m**0**

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

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



7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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



River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

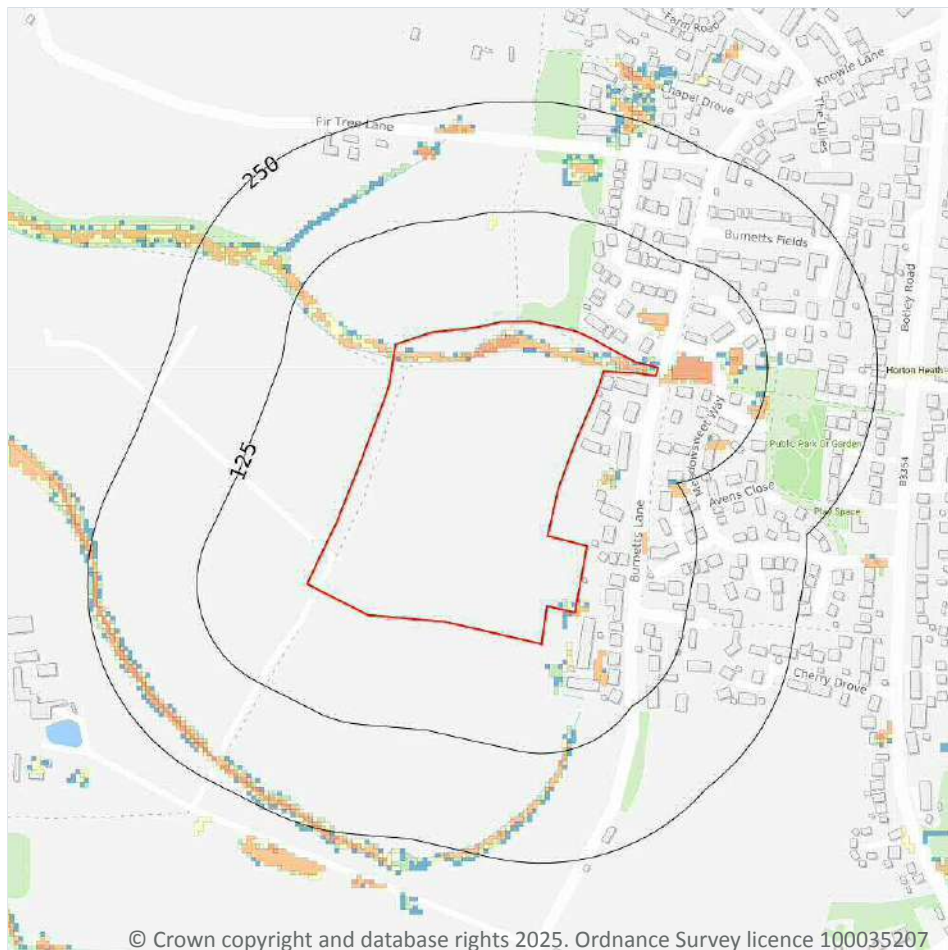
0

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

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



8 Surface water flooding



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period

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

1 in 250 return period

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

1 in 100 return period

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

1 in 30 return period

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

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 49](#) >

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

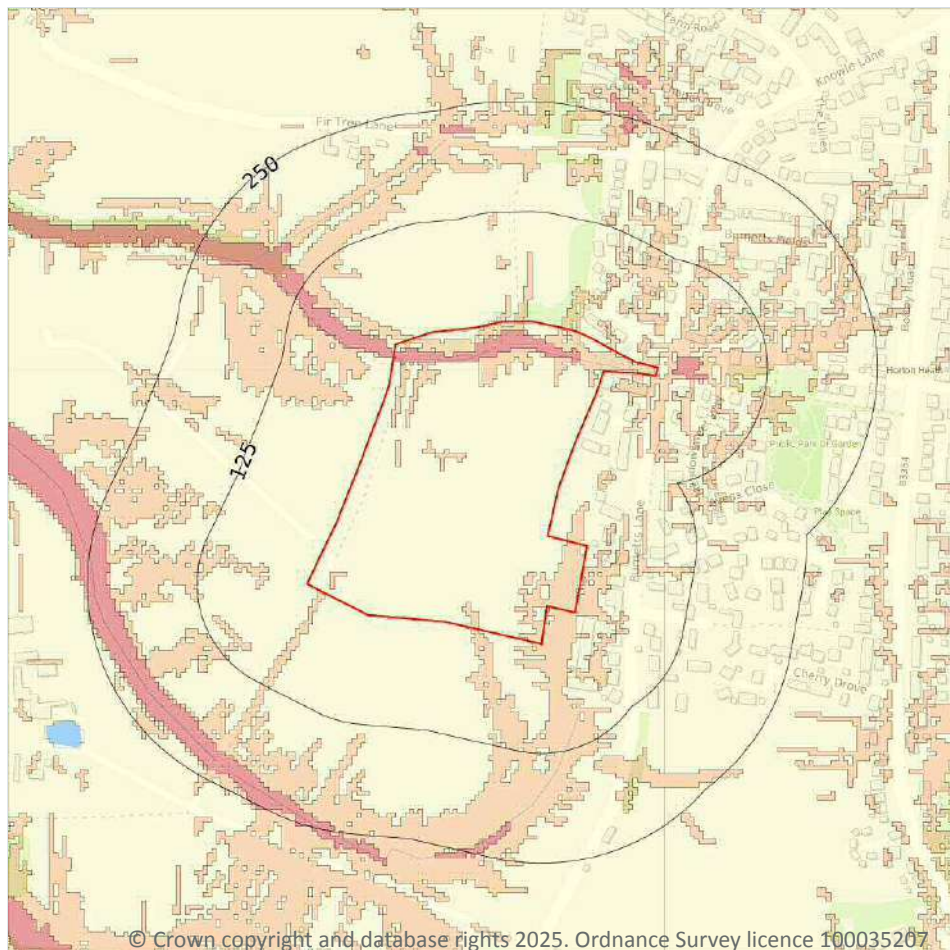
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

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

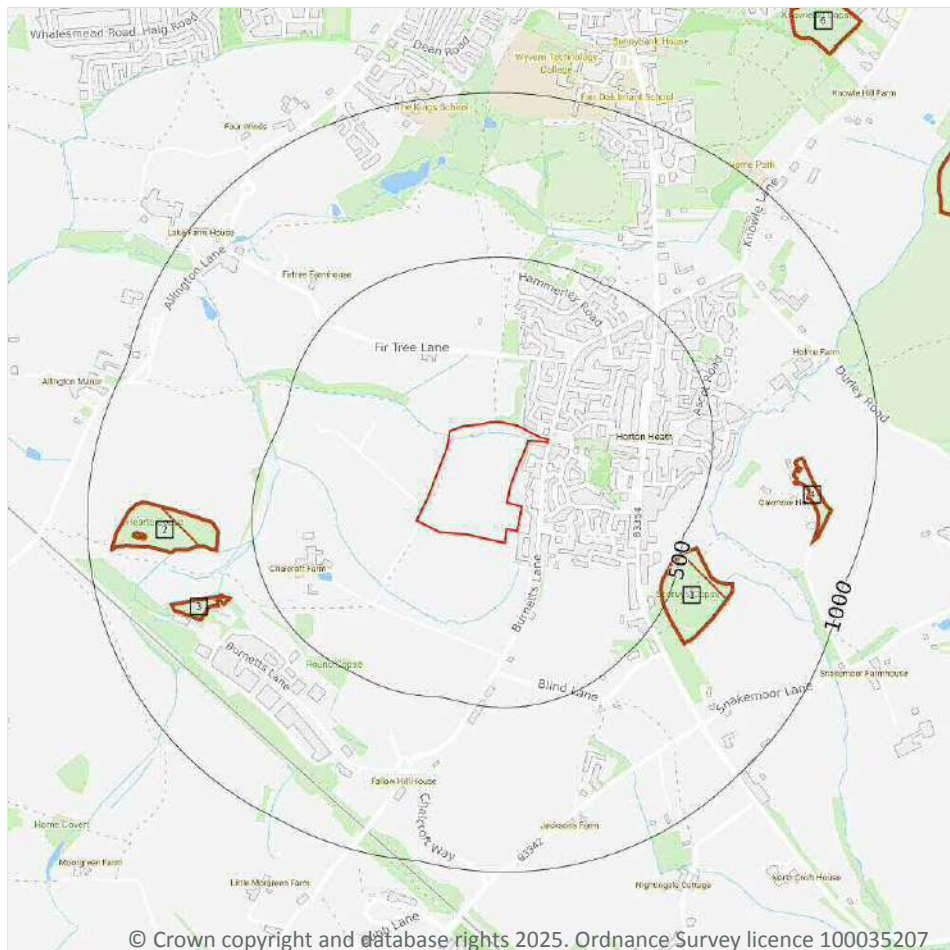
High

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 51](#) >

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- + Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Designated Ancient Woodland

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 52](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1670m W	River Itchen - 2000227 SSSI	Natural England



ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1930m S	Moorgreen Meadows 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	0
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Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. They cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. These sites cover a broad definition of wetland; marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, and even some marine areas.

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m	1
-----------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 52 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Features of interest	Habitat description	Data source
-	1670m W	River Itchen	Rivers with floating vegetation often dominated by water-crowfoot; Sea lamprey; Brook lamprey; River lamprey; Atlantic salmon; Bullhead; Desmoulin's whorl snail; Southern damselfly; White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish; Otter	Mixed woodland; Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland; Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Improved grassland; Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	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**0**

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m**10**

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 52 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	466m E	Scoreys Copse	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
2	605m W	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
3	615m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
4	753m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
5	1379m NE	Durley Copse	Ancient Replanted Woodland
6	1438m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1728m W	Paynes Row	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1842m W	Paynes Row	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1880m SW	Bushy/withybed Copses	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1940m E	Greenwood	Ancient Replanted 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

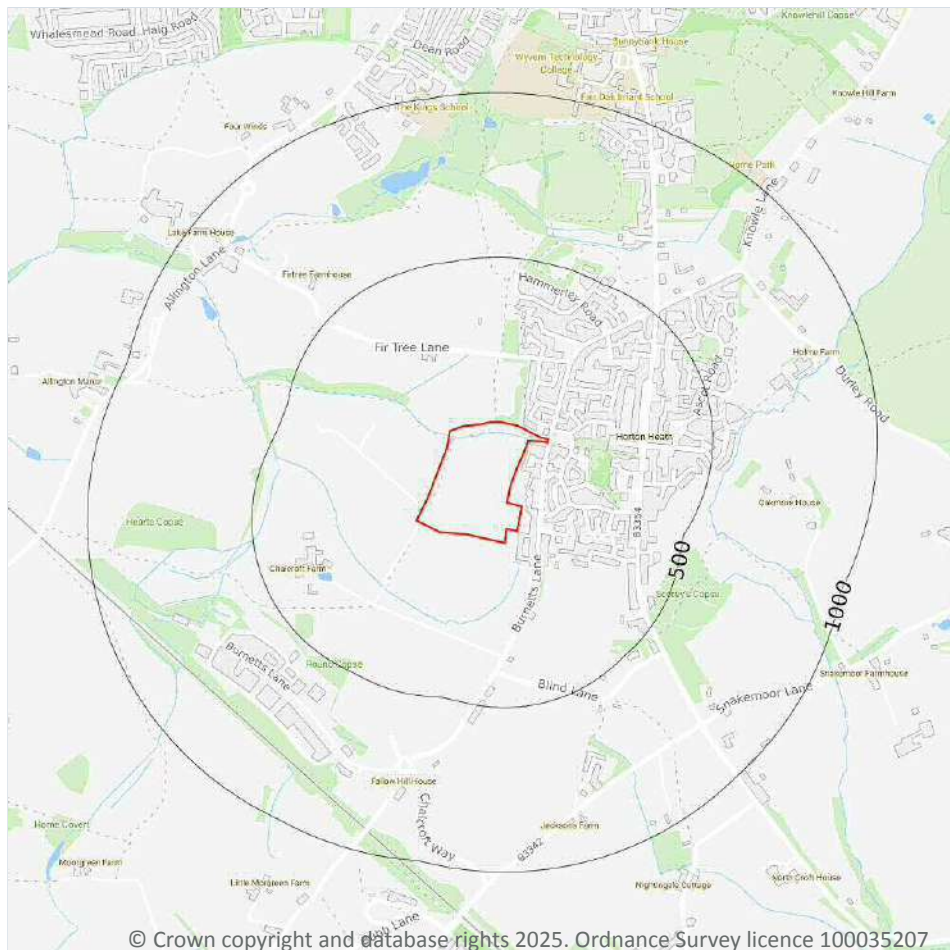
Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Hamble Estuary Eutrophic NVZ (TraC)	Eutrophic Water	3	Existing
731m S	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

0

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.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

3

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 58 >](#)

ID: -
 Location: 1670m W
 SSSI name: River Itchen
 Unit name: 95
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Floodplain fen (lowland)	Unfavourable - Recovering	09/12/2024
Invert. assemblage W314 reed-fen & pools	-	-
Lowland mire grassland and rush pasture	Unfavourable - Recovering	09/12/2024
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Coenagrion mercuriale, Southern Damselfly	Unfavourable - Recovering	21/06/2011
Otter, Lutra lutra	Favourable	09/12/2024
S1044 Southern damselfly, Coenagrion mercuriale	Unfavourable - Recovering	21/06/2011
S1355 Otter, Lutra lutra	Favourable	21/06/2011

ID: -
 Location: 1930m S
 SSSI name: Moorgreen Meadows
 Unit name: Northern Acid Grassland
 Broad habitat: Acid Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Declining
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland mire grassland and rush pasture	Unfavourable - Declining	07/08/2023
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Unfavourable - Declining	07/08/2023



Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Population of declining plant species and species at the edge of their range - Dactylorhiza purpurella, Northern marsh orchid (and hybrids)	Unfavourable - No change	07/08/2023

ID: -
 Location: 1963m W
 SSSI name: River Itchen
 Unit name: Former Unit 4
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Assemblages of breeding birds - Lowland open waters and their margins	Favourable	09/12/2024
Floodplain fen (lowland)	Favourable	09/12/2024
Invert. assemblage W314 reed-fen & pools	-	-
Lowland neutral grassland (MG8)	Unfavourable - Recovering	09/12/2024
Nationally rare and scarce dragonfly species - Coenagrion mercuriale, Southern Damselfly	Unfavourable - Recovering	05/05/2011
Otter, Lutra lutra	Favourable	09/12/2024
S1044 Southern damselfly, Coenagrion mercuriale	Unfavourable - Recovering	05/05/2011
S1355 Otter, Lutra lutra	Favourable	05/05/2011

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



11 Visual and cultural designations

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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



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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

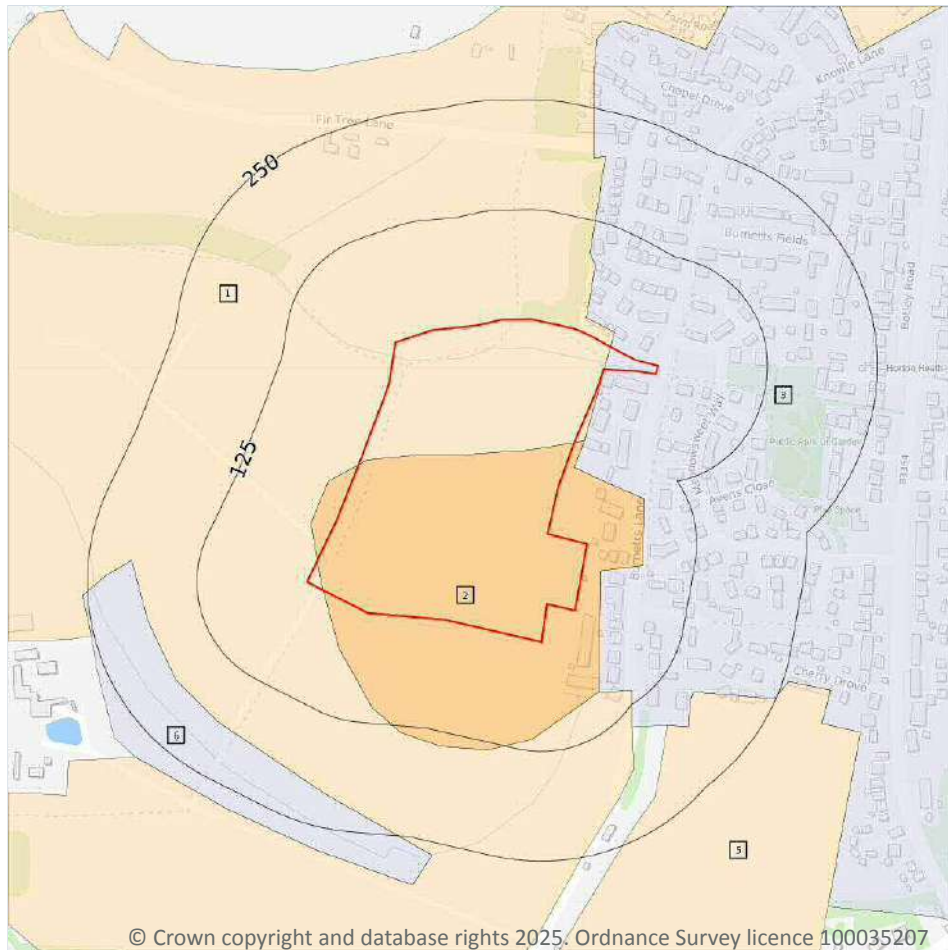
0

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

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



12 Agricultural designations



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

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

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 63](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	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.



ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	Grade 3a	Good quality agricultural land. Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.
3	On site	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.
5	164m SE	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.
6	183m SW	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

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

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations



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

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

9

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 66](#) >

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	152m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	161m SE	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
4	176m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
5	179m E	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
6	195m SW	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
7	201m SW	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
8	203m SW	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	Main habitat: CFPGM (INV > 50%)
10	239m E	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
11	239m E	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

2

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 66 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Habitat
3	164m SE	Network Enhancement Zone 2	Not specified
9	207m 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

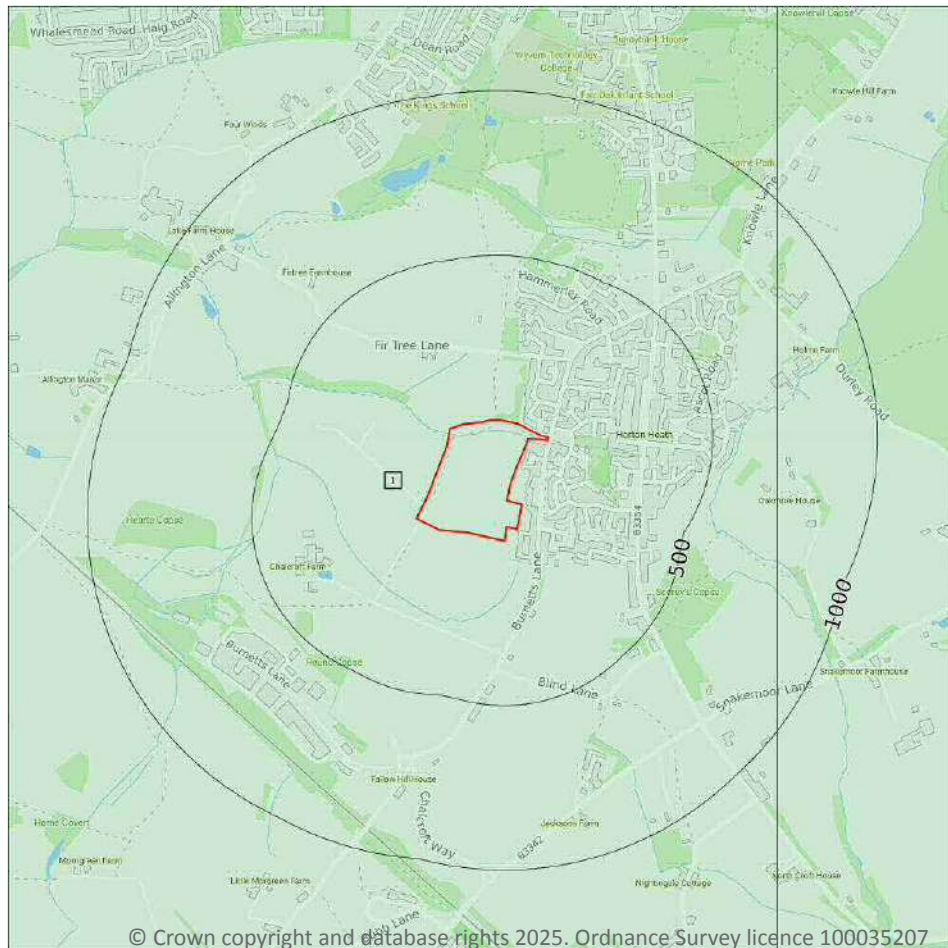


them additional protection via the creation of Limestone Pavement Orders, which made it a criminal offence to remove any part of the outcrop. The associated Limestone Pavement Priority Habitat is part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat in England.

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 69](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SU41NE

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

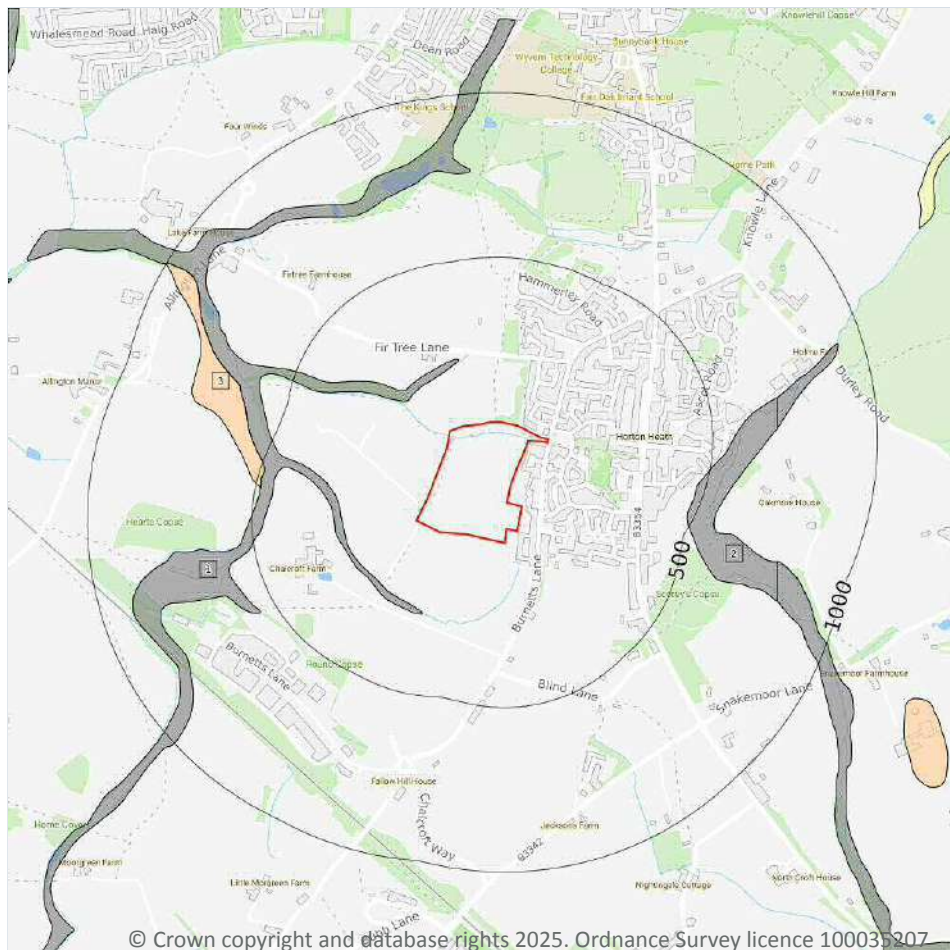
0

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

3

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 71](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	156m NW	ALV-Z	Alluvium - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
2	474m E	ALV-Z	Alluvium - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt
3	484m W	RTD1-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

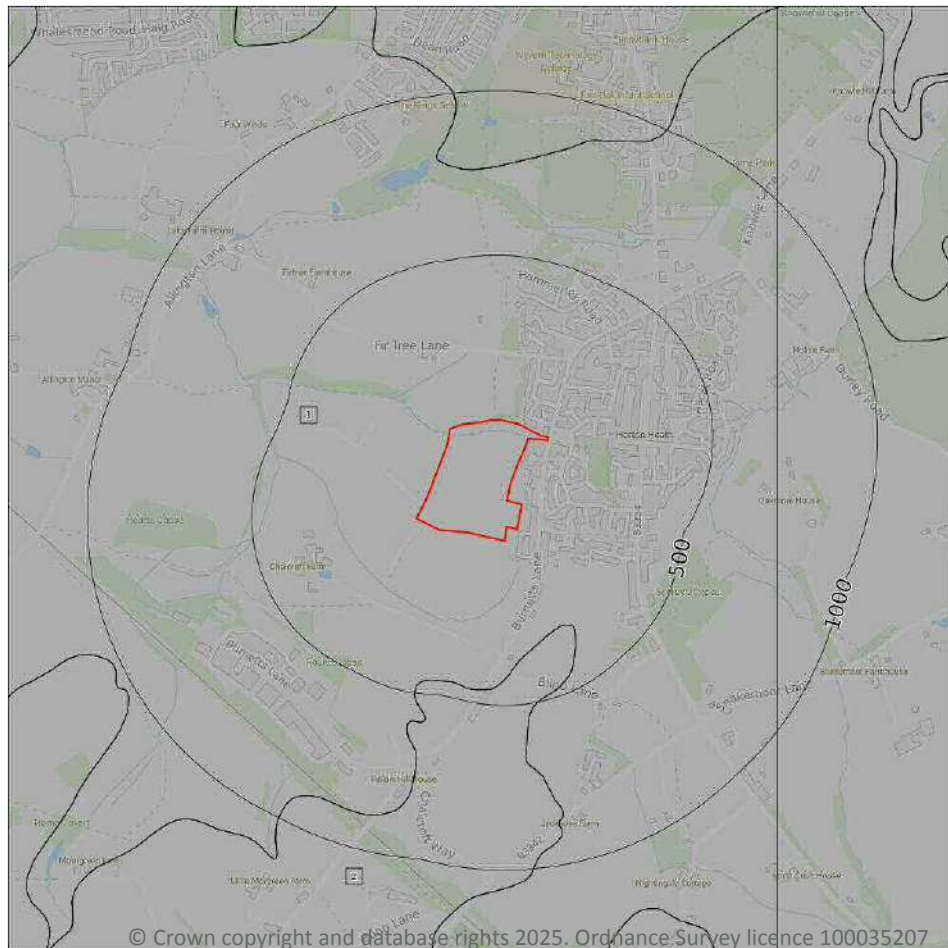
0

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

2

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 73](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	WTT-SACL	Wittering Formation - Sandy Clay	Lutetian Age - Ypresian Age
2	310m SE	EA-SANDU	Earnley Sand Formation - Sand	Lutetian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

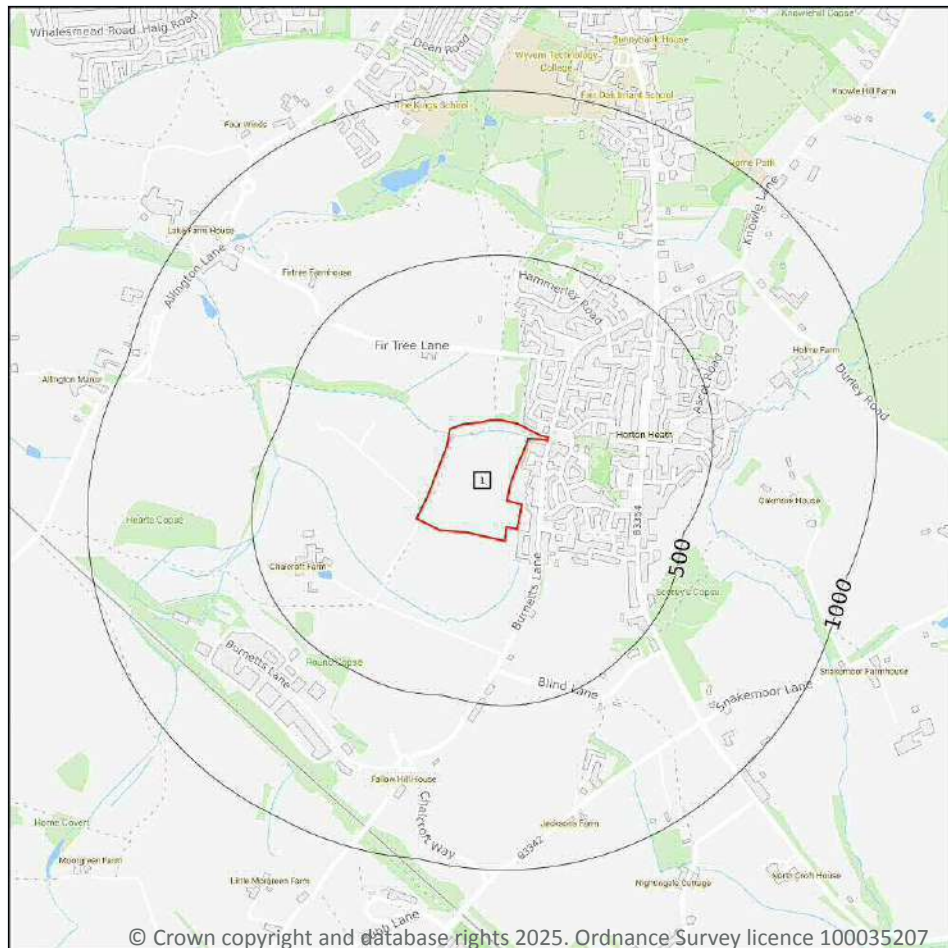
0

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

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 75 >](#)

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW315_southampton_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

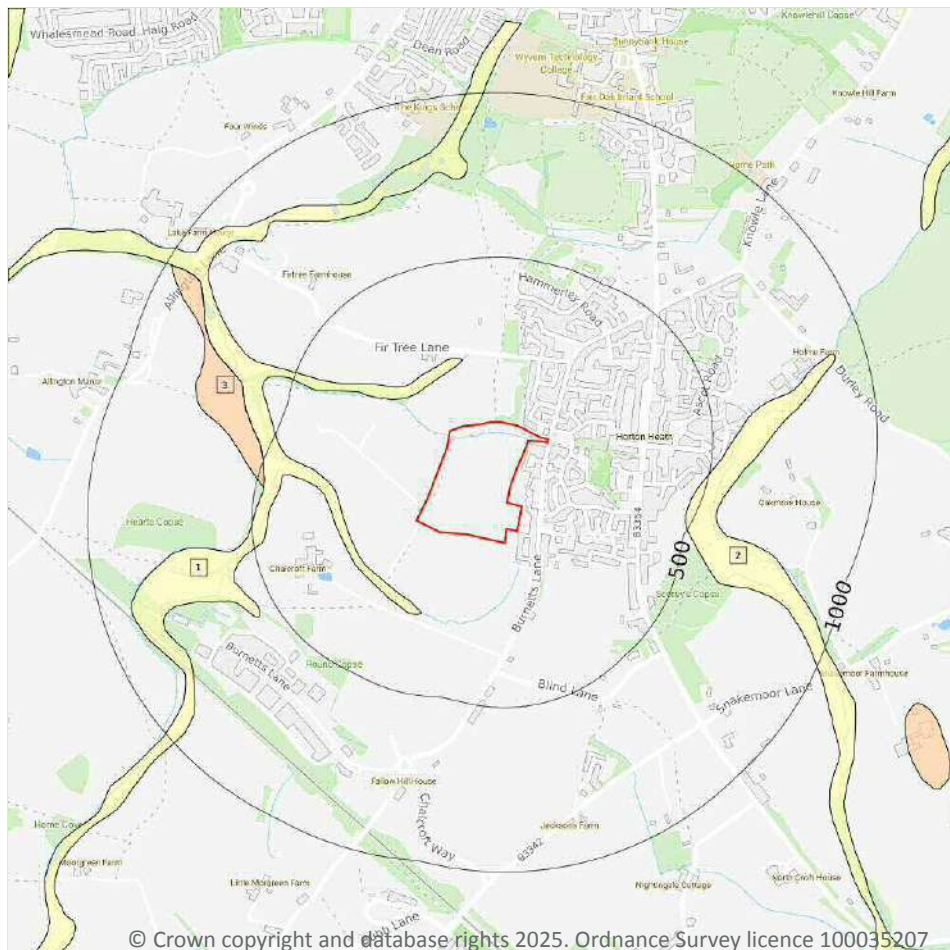
0

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

3

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 77](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	149m NW	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
2	469m E	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
3	475m W	RTD1-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 1	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.5 Superficial 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 superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

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

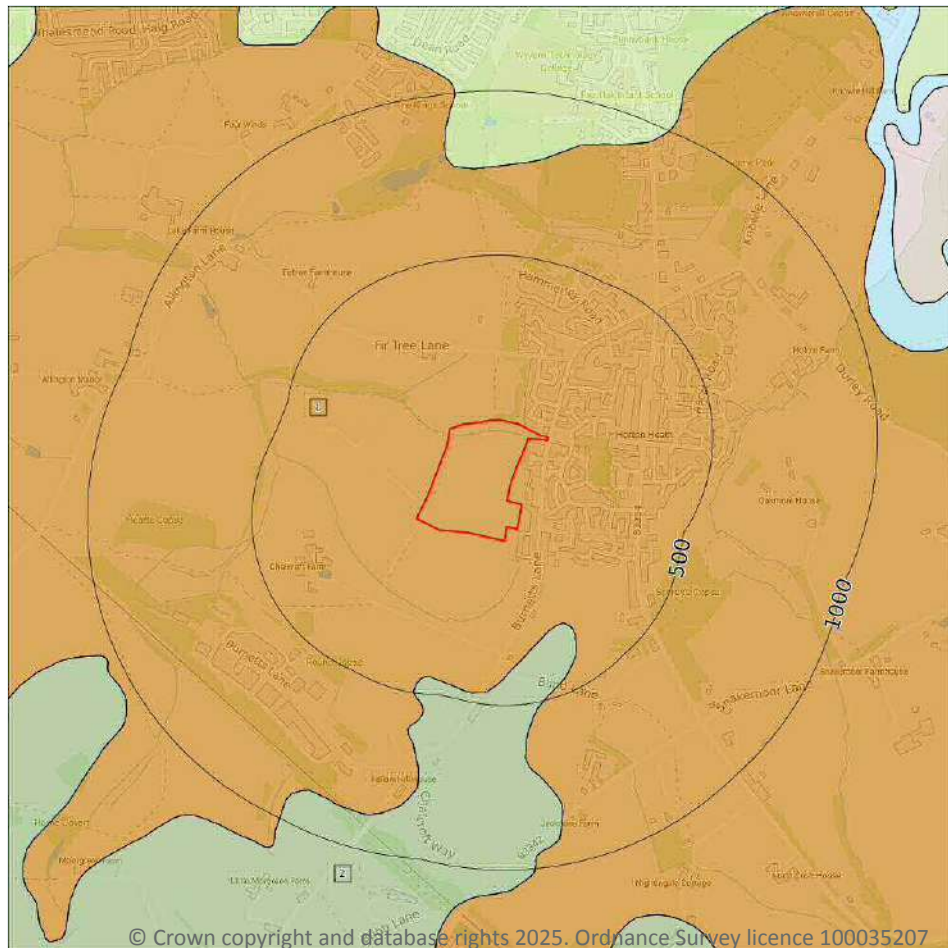
0

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

2

Bedrock geology at 1:50,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 79](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	WTT-XSZC	WITTERING FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY	YPRESIAN
2	302m SE	EA-XSZC	EARNLEY SAND FORMATION - SAND, SILT AND CLAY	LUTETIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m**1**

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	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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

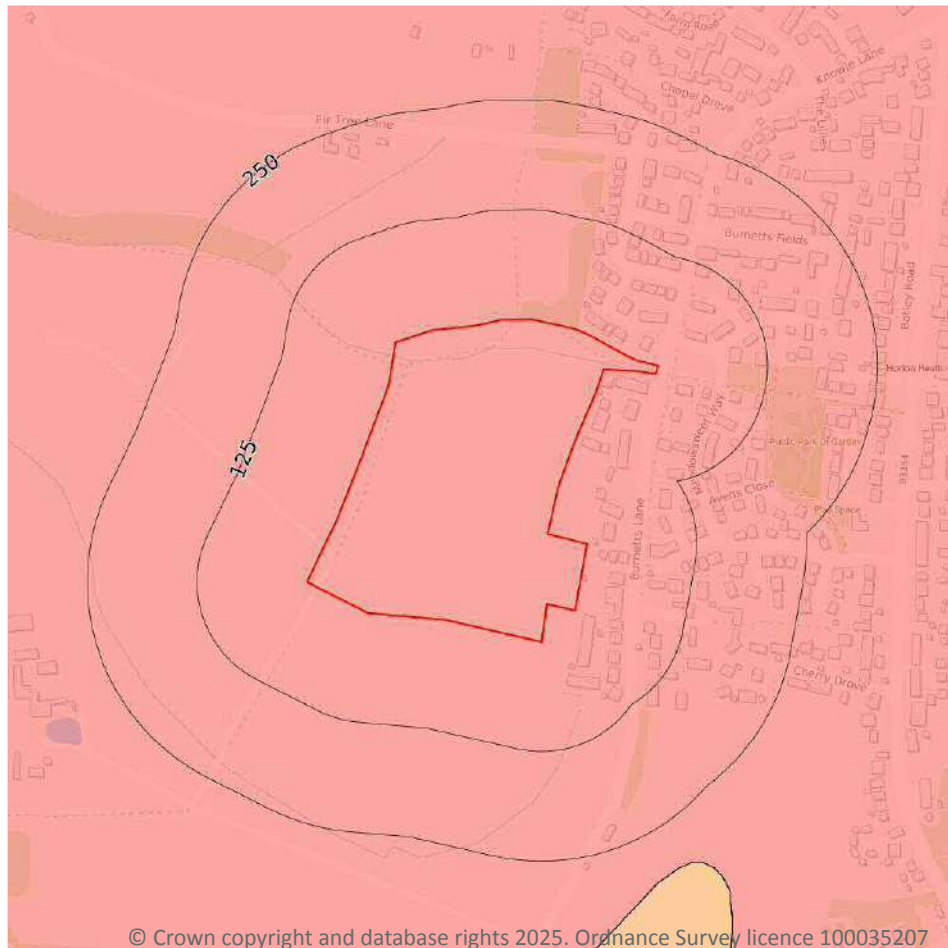
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

1

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).

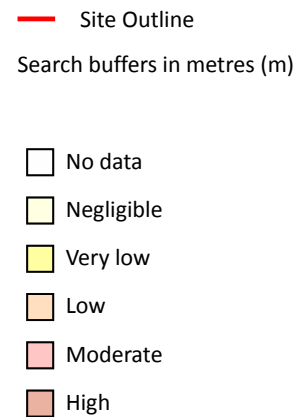
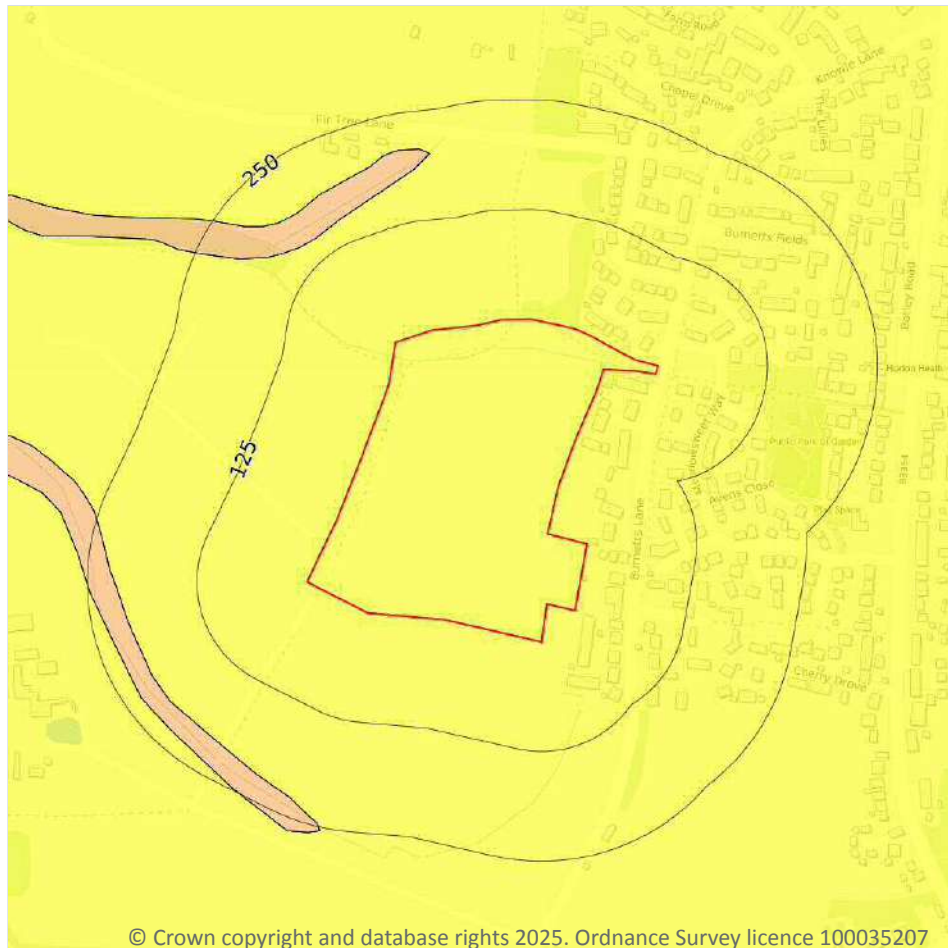
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 82 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



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17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

1

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.

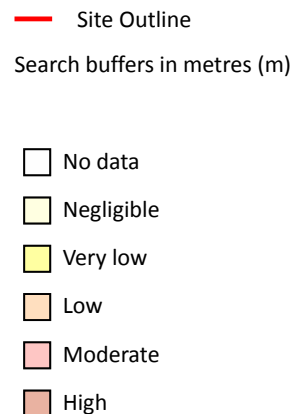
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 83](#) >

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

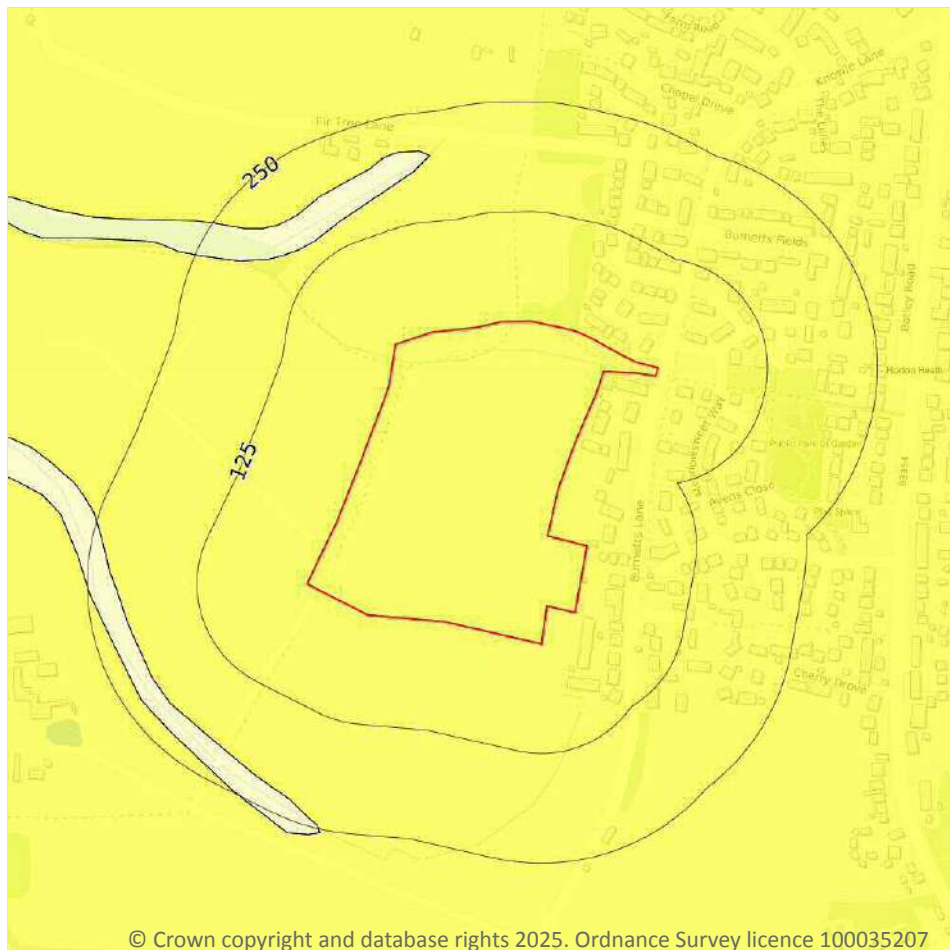
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 84](#) >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 85](#) >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

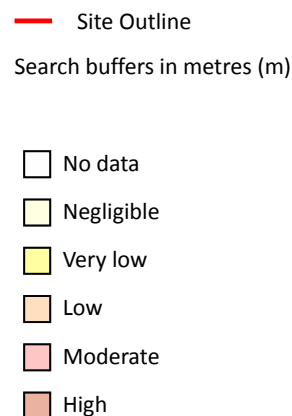
Records within 50m	1
--------------------	---

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 86 >](#)

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 87](#)

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.



18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

2

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 89](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	129m N	Unspecified Pit	1868	1:10560
2	196m N	Pond	1908	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site

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.

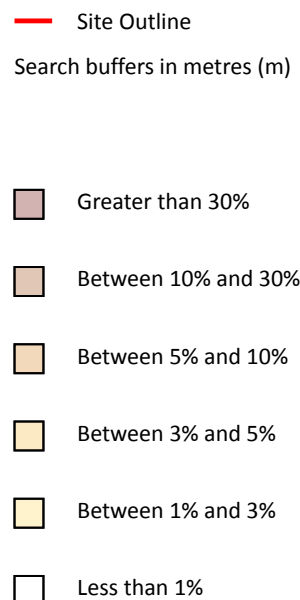
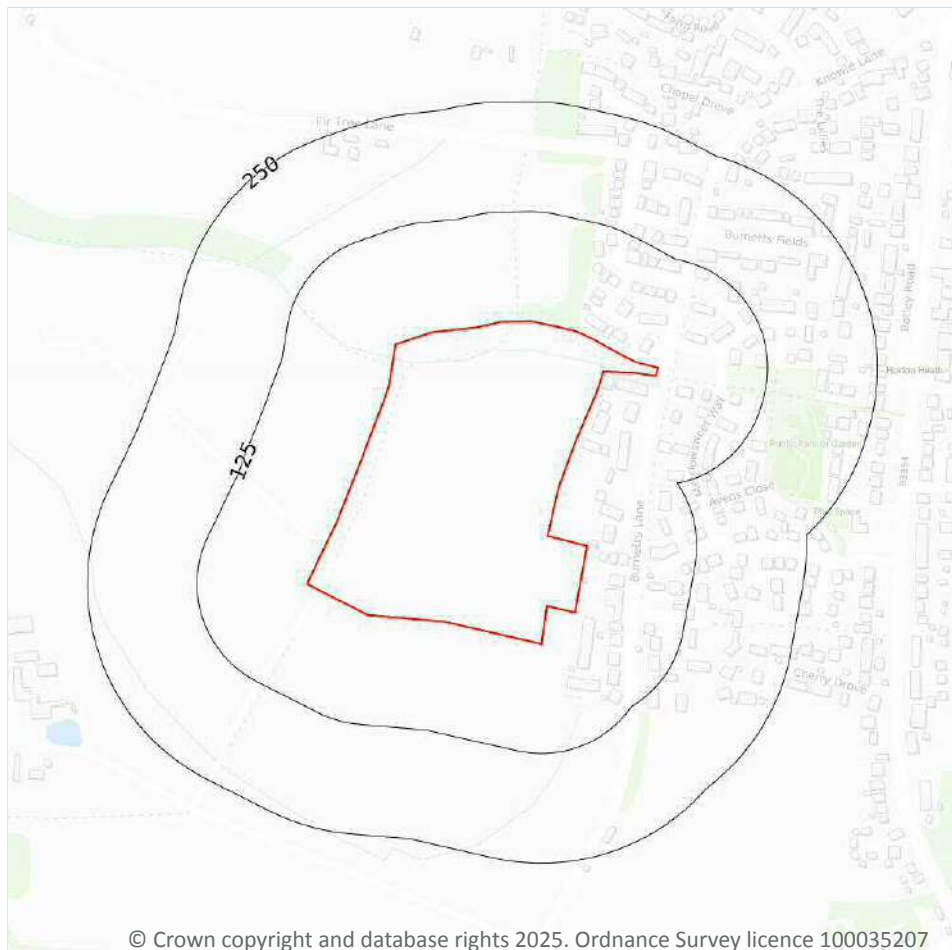
Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 96 >](#)

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



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



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

9

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 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	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 Underground railways (London)

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

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

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

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

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

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

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

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

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

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

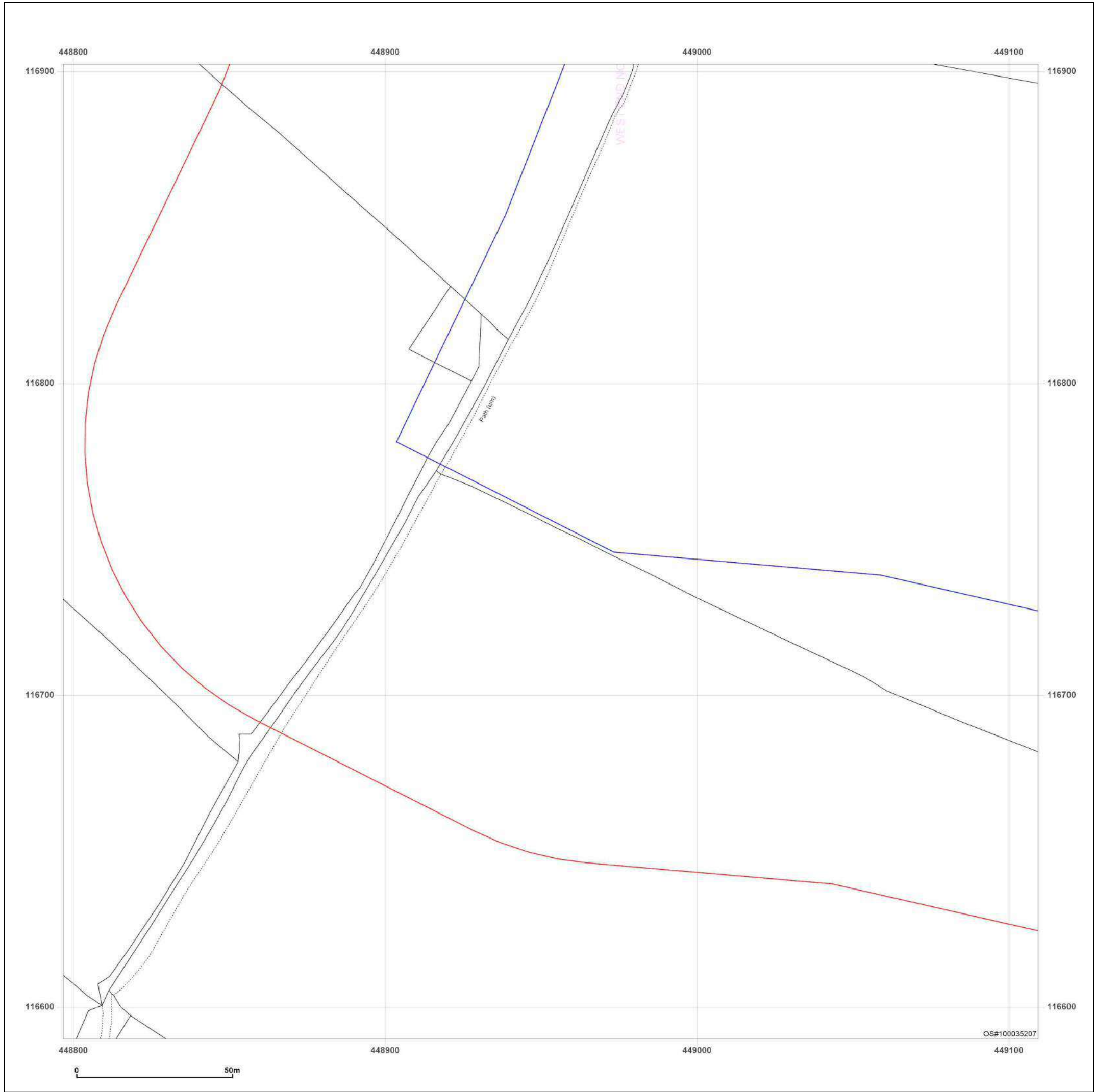
Groundsure works with respected data providers to bring you the most relevant and accurate information. To find out who they are and their areas of expertise see <https://www.groundsure.com/sources-reference> ↗.

Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/ ↗.



Appendix D Site Sensitivity Maps



Site Details:

One Horton Heath School,
Burnetts Lane, Hampshire SO50
7QB

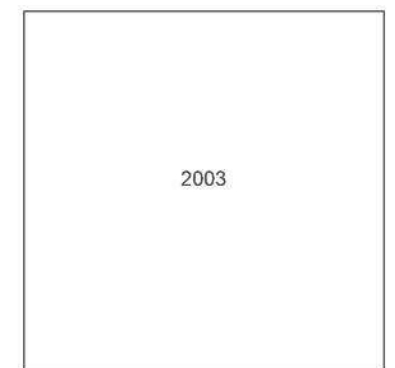
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Report Ref: GS-KYG-IDU-YCR-7J4_Landline_1_1
Grid Ref: 448953, 116746

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
T: 08444 159000
E: info@groundsure.com
W: www.groundsure.com

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Production date: 09 October 2025

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

Site Details:

One Horton Heath School,
Burnetts Lane, Hampshire SO50
7QB

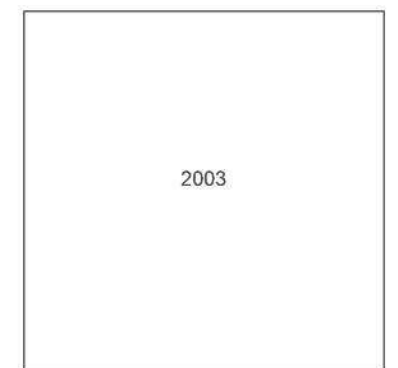
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Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250

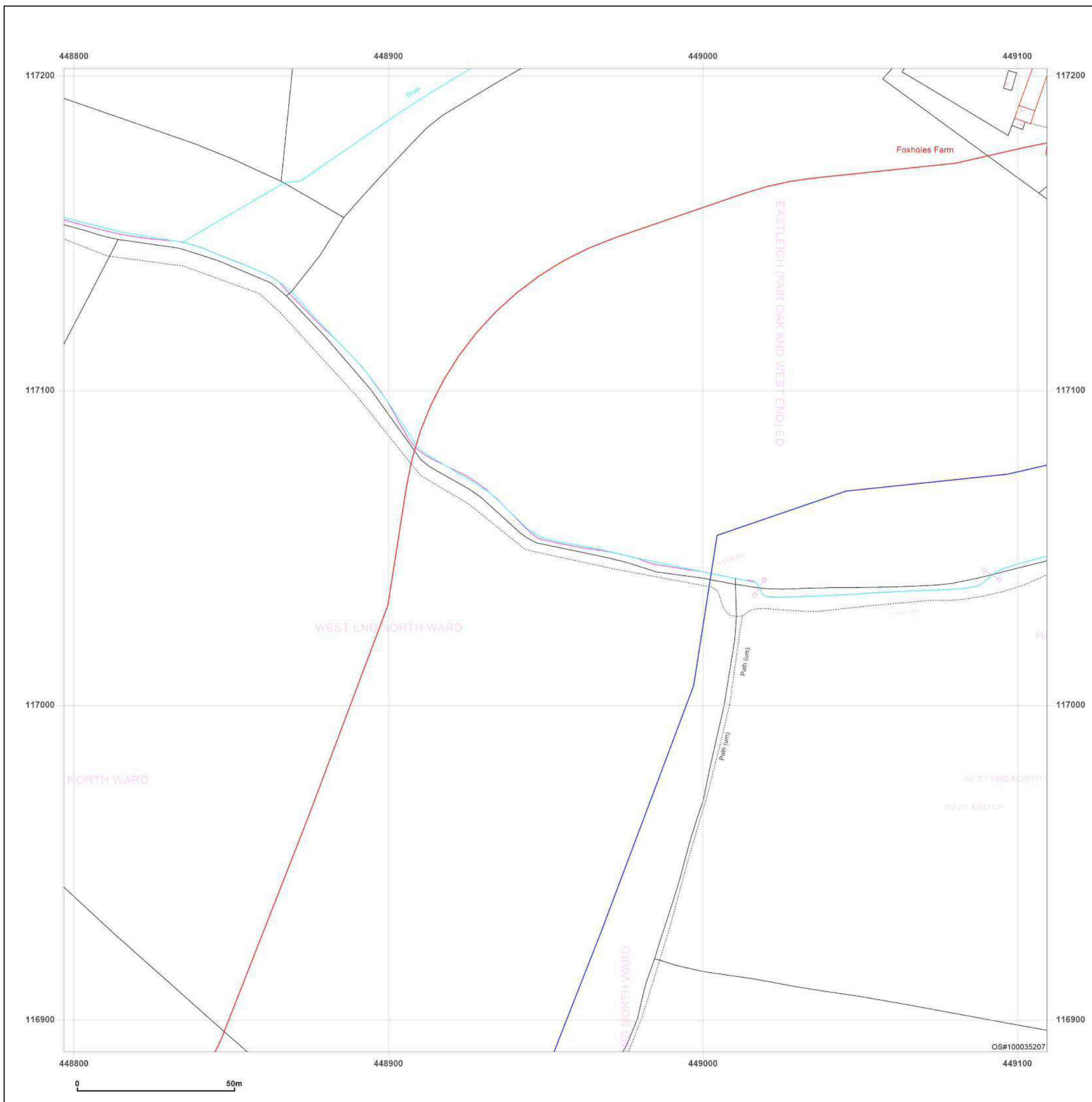


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Groundsure Insights
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Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

One Horton Heath School,
Burnetts Lane, Hampshire SO50
7QB

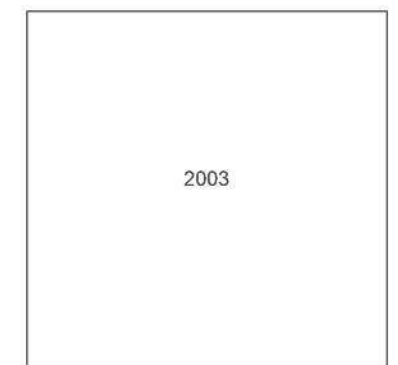
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Grid Ref: 449253, 116746

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



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Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



Site Details:

One Horton Heath School,
Burnetts Lane, Hampshire SO50
7QB

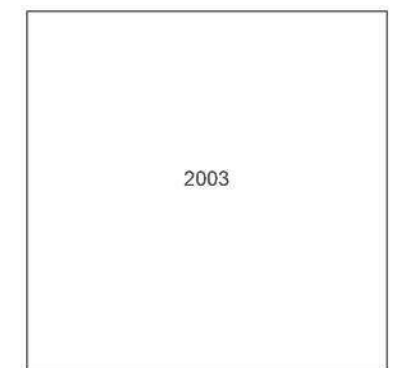
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Report Ref: GS-KYG-IDU-YCR-7J4_Landline_2_2
Grid Ref: 449253, 117046

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



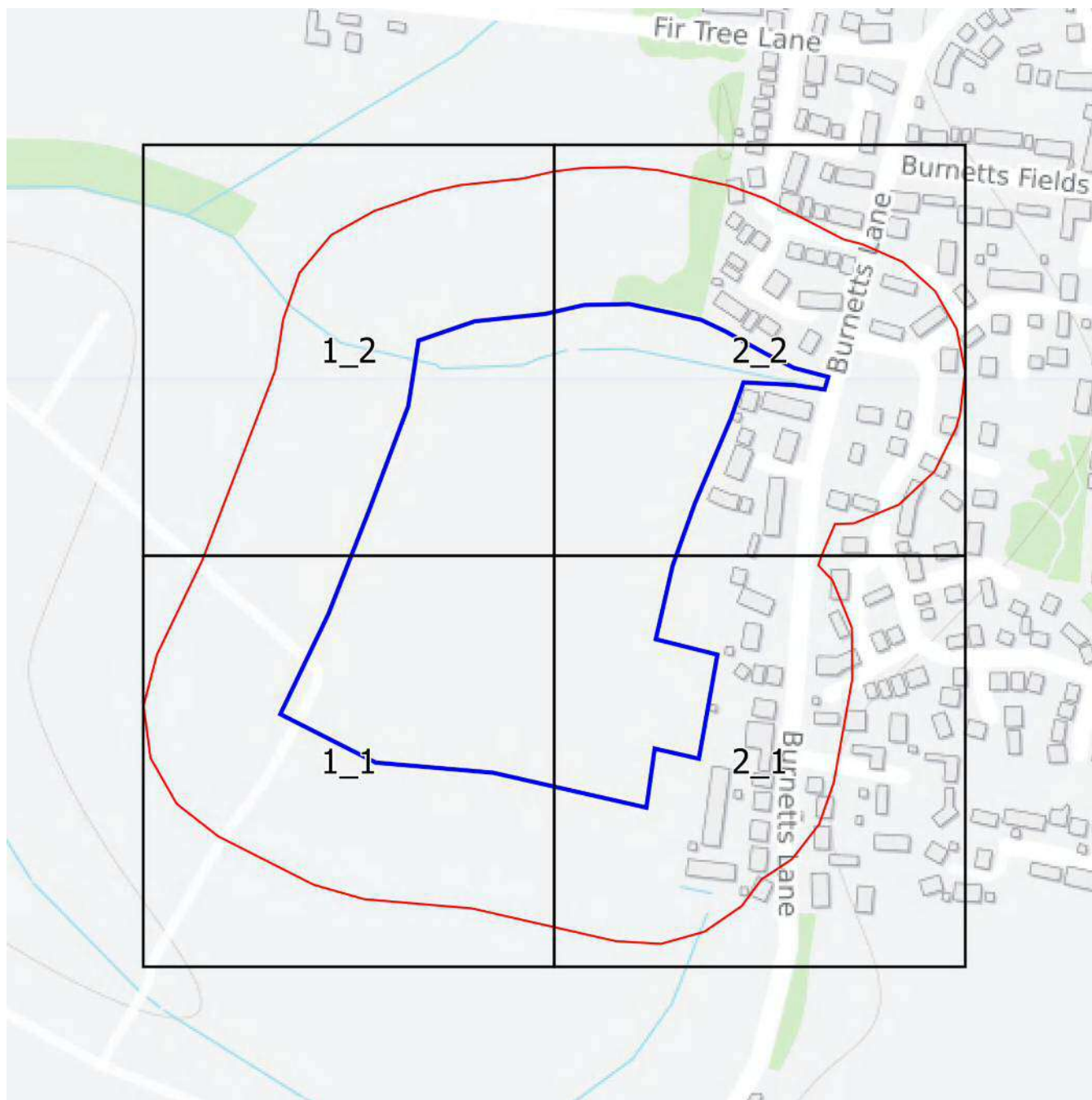
Produced by
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W: www.groundsure.com

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Production date: 09 October 2025

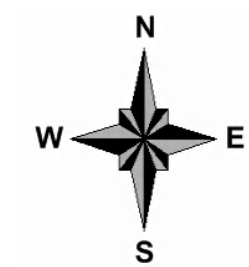
Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf





Groundsure
INSIGHTS

Landline Scale Grid Index



Appendix E Zetica UXO Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



SITE LOCATION

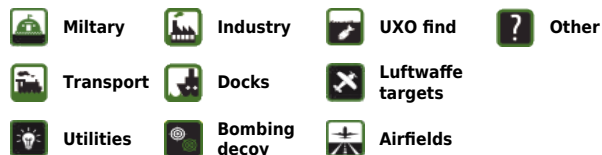
Location: SO50 7QB,
Map Centre: 449271,116970



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

LEGEND

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: [+44 \(0\) 1993 886682](tel:+44%201993%20886682) email: uxo@zetica.com web: www.zeticauxo.com

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

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

Appendix F Site Photographs



Photo 1:

Entrance of the site, with shrubs and semi/mature trees noted and grass covered ground.



Photo 2:	Grass covered ground with over head cable noted onsite
-----------------	--



Photo 3:

Site locally water logged



Photo 4:	Site was a field mainly covered by grass
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Photo 5:

Residential housing to the east along Burnetts Lane. A small utility compound with above-ground plant is located outside site boundary.

Appendix G Risk Assessment Criteria

The classification presented in Table G.1 to Table G.4 below are modified from, 'contaminated land risk assessment: A guide to good practice, 2001, CIRIA C552'.

Table G.1. Classification of Consequence

Classification	Definition
Severe	Short-term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in "significant harm" as defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short term risk of pollution (note: Water Recourses Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings/property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000.)
Medium	Chronic damage to Human Health ("significant harm" as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water recourse (note: Water Recourses Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000.)
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive water recourses. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ("significant harm" as defined in the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000.)
Minor	Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc.)

Table G.2. Classification of Probability

Classification	Definition
High likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptors of harm or pollution.
Likely	There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Low likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place and is less likely in the short term.
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the long term.

Table G.3. Comparison of Consequence Against Probability

Probability	Consequence			
	Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
High likelihood	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk
Likely	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk
Low likelihood	Moderate risk	Moderate/low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
Unlikely	Moderate risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

Table G.4. Risk Classifications

Very High	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without remediation action OR there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is already occurring. Realisation of that risk is likely to present a substantial liability to be site owner/or occupier. Investigation is required as a matter of urgency and remediation works likely to follow in the short-term.
High	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without remediation action. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability to the site owner/or occupier. Investigation is required as a matter of urgency to clarify the risk. Remediation works may be necessary in the short-term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, and if any harm were to occur it is more likely, that the harm would be relatively mild. Further investigative work is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability to site owner/occupier. Some remediation works may be required in the longer term.
Low	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from identified hazard, but it is likely at worst, that this harm if realised would normally be mild. It is unlikely that the site owner/or occupier would face substantial liabilities from such a risk. Further investigative work (which is likely to be limited) to clarify the risk may be required. Any subsequent remediation works are likely to be relatively limited.
Very low	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.
None	No potential risk if no pollution linkage has been established.

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