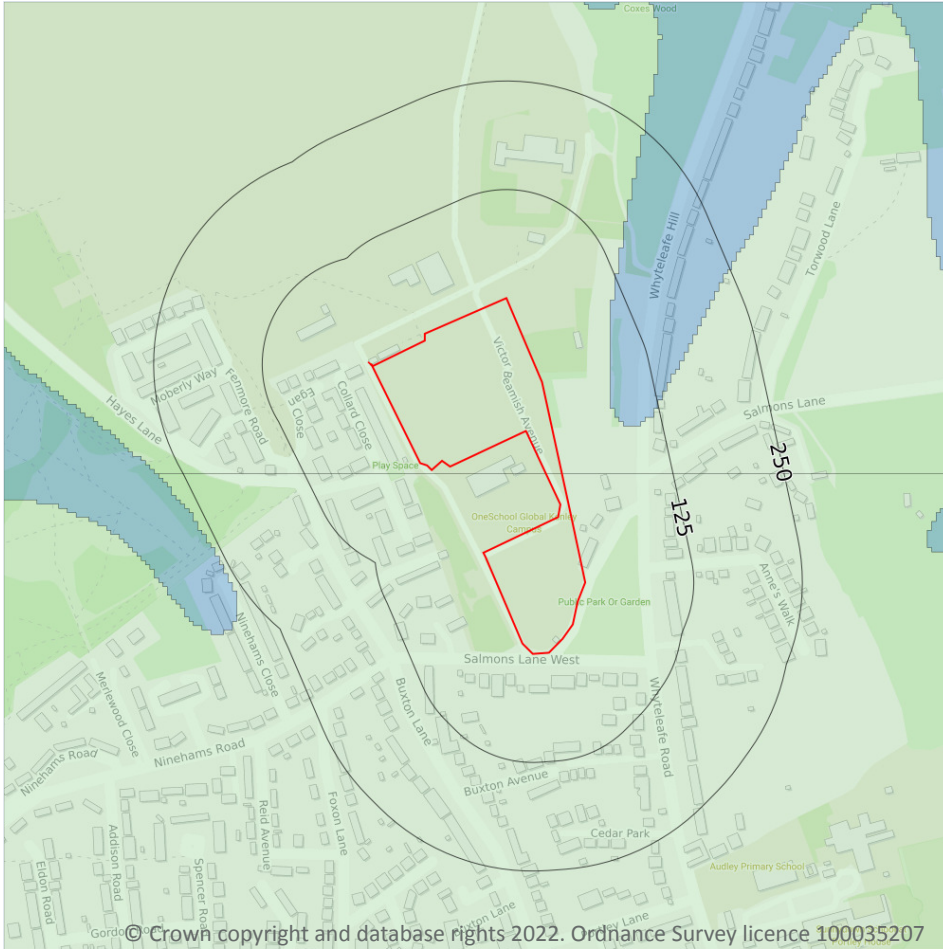


The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m
1 in 250 year	Negligible
1 in 100 year	Negligible
1 in 30 year	Negligible

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

9 Groundwater flooding



9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

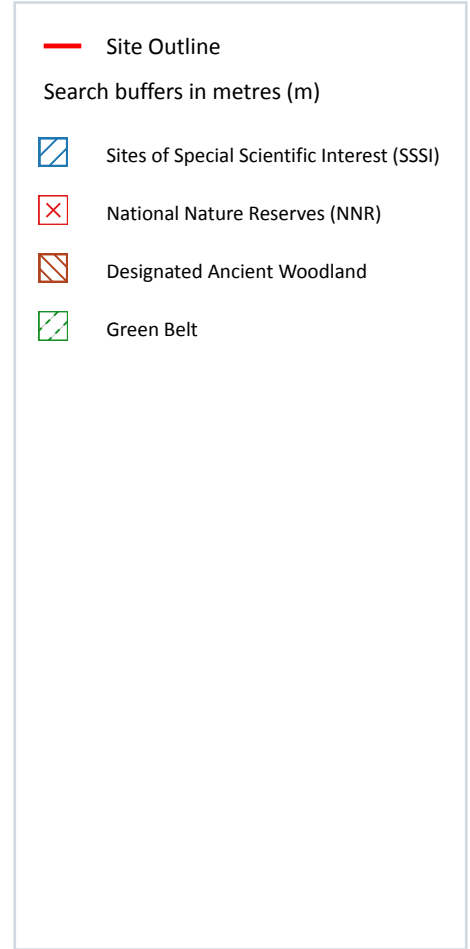
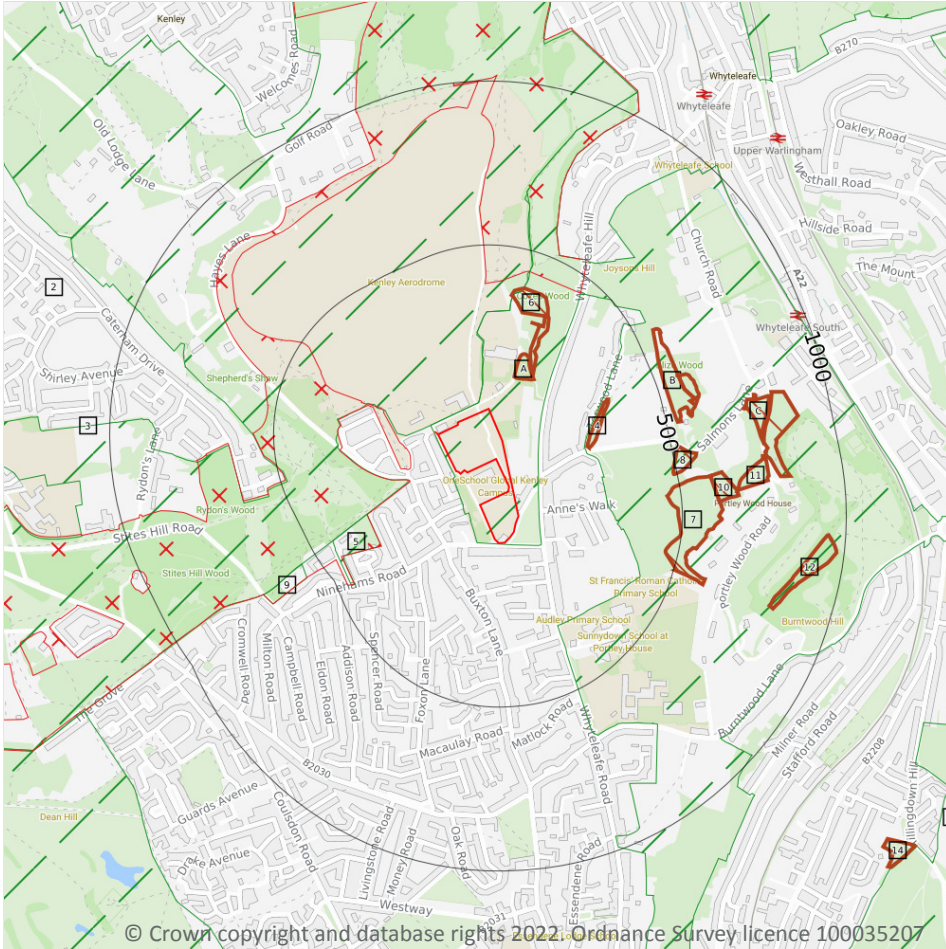
Low

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 48**

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

3

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 49**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1771m SW	Farthing Downs and Happy Valley	Natural England

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1793m N	Riddlesdown	Natural England
-	1909m N	Riddlesdown	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

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

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m

3

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 49**

ID	Location	Name	Data source
3	103m W	South London Downs	Natural England
-	1794m N	South London Downs	Natural England
-	1830m N	South London Downs	Natural England

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

27

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 49**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
A	125m N	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
A	173m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
4	250m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
6	311m N	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
7	458m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
8	490m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
B	524m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
B	573m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
10	599m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
11	673m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
C	740m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
C	777m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
12	811m SE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
14	1474m SE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1580m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1597m W	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1661m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1662m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1800m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1832m NW	In Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1850m SE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1869m E	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1906m E	Unknown	Ancient Replanted Woodland
-	1918m S	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1922m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1950m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1996m SW	Devilsden/figgs Woods	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

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

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



10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

7

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on **page 49**

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
1	On site	London	Tandridge
2	27m NW	London	Croydon
5	302m W	London	Tandridge
9	549m SW	London	Tandridge
13	1299m NE	London	Tandridge
-	1787m N	London	Croydon
-	1830m N	London	Croydon

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**4**

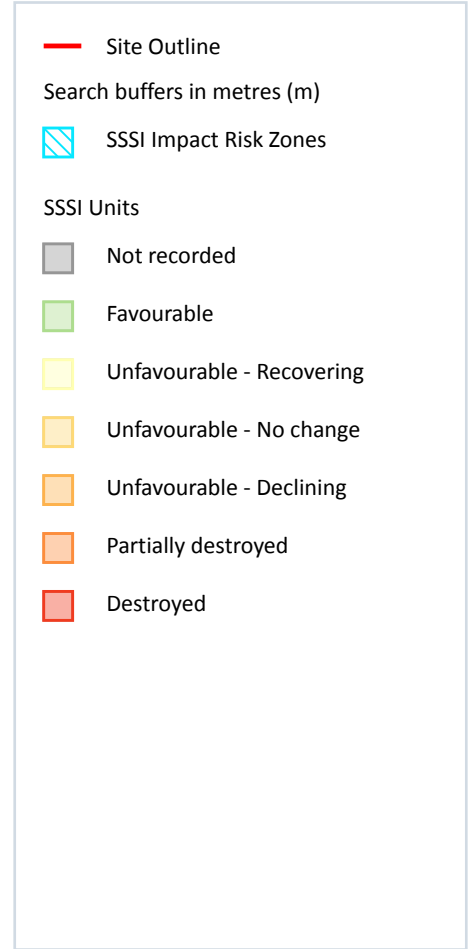
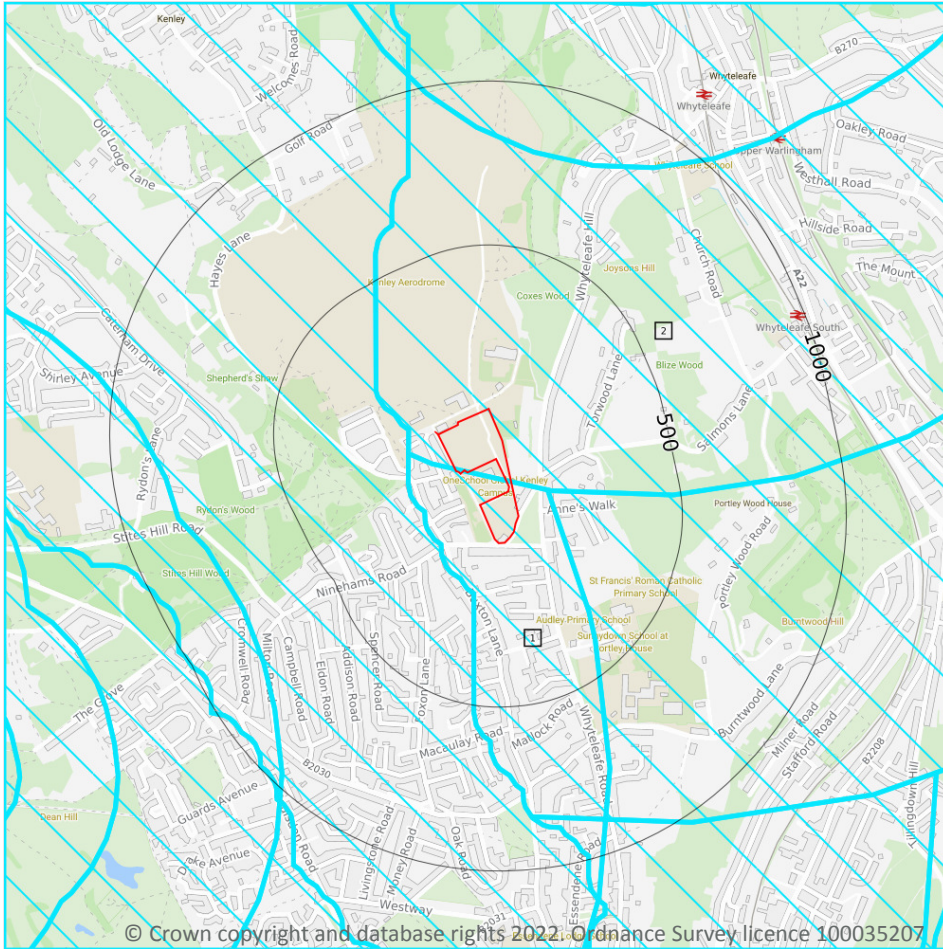
Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
On site	Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth) and the R. Gravney NVZ	Surface Water	464	Existing
806m E	Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth) and the R. Gravney NVZ	Surface Water	464	Existing
1136m S	Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth) and the R. Gravney NVZ	Surface Water	464	Existing
1418m SE	Wandle (Croydon to Wandsworth) and the R. Gravney NVZ	Surface Water	464	Existing

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



SSSI Impact Zones and Units



10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

2

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

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 56**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	<p>Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</p> <p>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, review of minerals permissions (romp), extensions, variations to conditions etc. oil & gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).</p> <p>Combustion - General combustion processes >20mw energy input. incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Waste - Landfill. incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p> <p>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.</p>
2	On site	<p>Infrastructure - Pipelines, pylons and overhead cables. any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</p> <p>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, review of minerals permissions (romp), extensions, variations to conditions etc. oil & gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Rural non-residential - Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.</p> <p>Rural residential - Any residential development of 100 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.</p> <p>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).</p> <p>Combustion - General combustion processes >20mw energy input. incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Waste - Landfill. incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p> <p>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m² or more.</p>

This data is sourced from Natural England.



10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

5

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 56**

ID: -
 Location: 1771m SW
 SSSI name: Farthing Downs and Happy Valley
 Unit name: Scarp Slope
 Broad habitat: Calcareous Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland calcareous grassland (CG3-5)	Favourable	24/07/2012
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Favourable	24/07/2012

ID: -
 Location: 1793m N
 SSSI name: Riddlesdown
 Unit name: Lower Riddlesdown Slope
 Broad habitat: Broadleaved, Mixed And Yew Woodland - Lowland
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland calcareous grassland (CG3-5)	Favourable	01/10/2010
Scrub	Not Recorded	01/01/1900
Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	01/10/2010

ID: -
 Location: 1909m N
 SSSI name: Riddlesdown
 Unit name: Disused Land To Se
 Broad habitat: Calcareous Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Favourable



Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland calcareous grassland (CG3-5)	Favourable	01/10/2010
Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	01/10/2010

ID: -
 Location: 1928m SW
 SSSI name: Farthing Downs and Happy Valley
 Unit name: 4
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland neutral grassland (MG5)	Favourable	24/07/2012
Population of Schedule 8 plant - Rhinanthus angustifolius, Greater Yellow-rattle	Favourable	24/07/2012

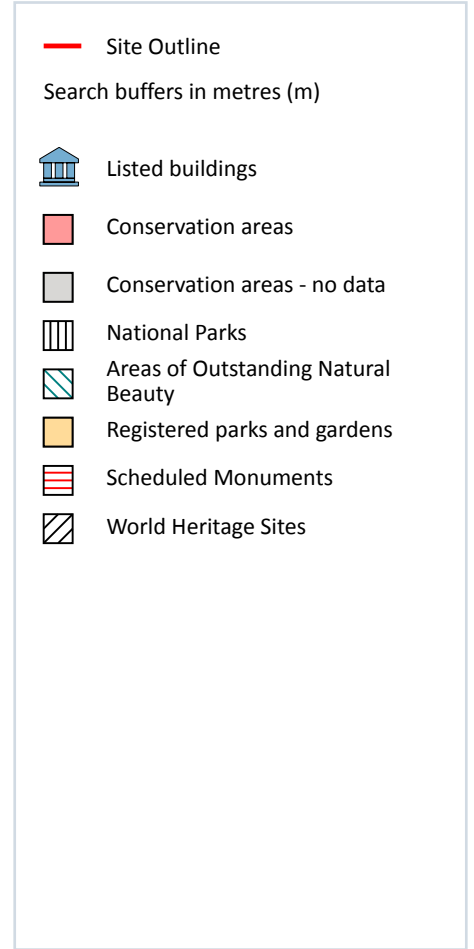
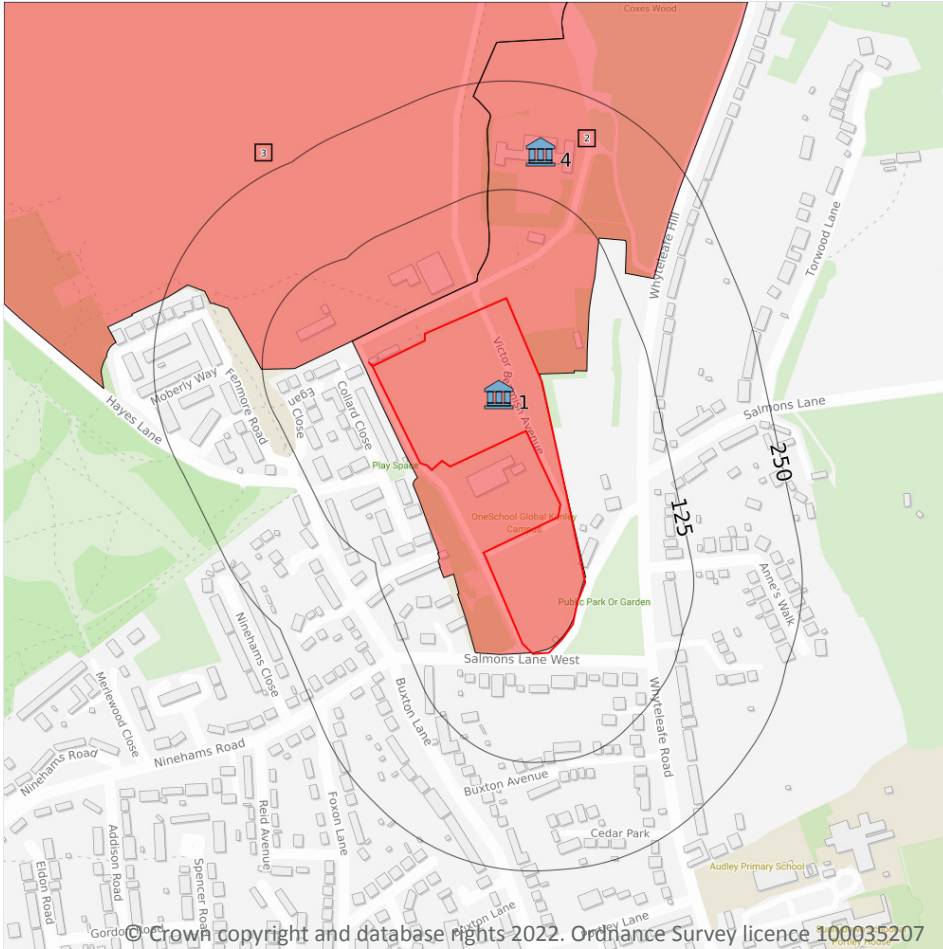
ID: -
 Location: 1980m N
 SSSI name: Riddlesdown
 Unit name: Upper Riddlesdown
 Broad habitat: Calcareous Grassland - Lowland
 Condition: Favourable
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Lowland calcareous grassland (CG3-5)	Favourable	01/10/2010
Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	01/10/2010

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

2

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 60**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	On site	Former Dining Room and institute At Former Raf Kenley, Caterham-on-the-Hill, Tandridge, Surrey, CR3	II	1334946	10/01/2001
4	173m N	Former officers Mess At Former Raf Kenley, Caterham-on-the-Hill, Tandridge, Surrey, CR3	II	1334947	10/01/2001

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



11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 60**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
2	On site	Kenley	Tandridge	07/12/2005
3	30m NW	Kenley Aerodrome	Croydon	09/01/2006

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

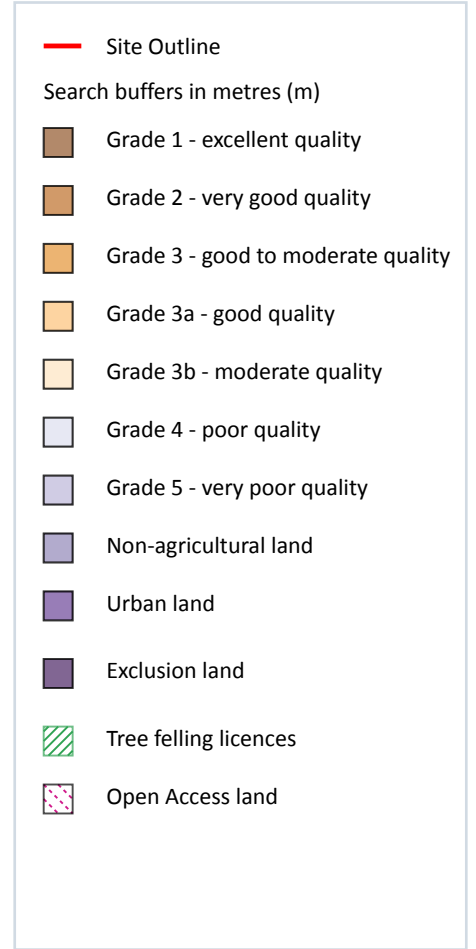
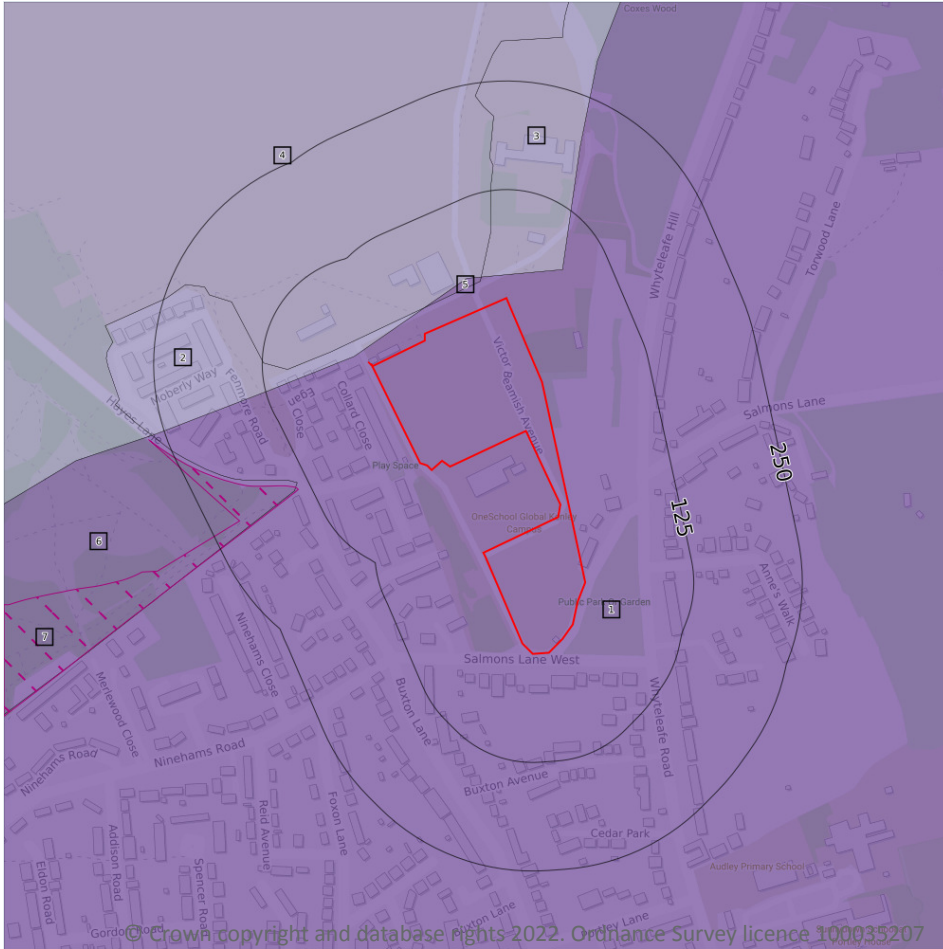
0

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



12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

6

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

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 63**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	-
2	18m NW	Non Agricultural	-

ID	Location	Classification	Description
3	27m N	Non Agricultural	-
4	27m NW	Non Agricultural	-
5	28m NW	Urban	-
6	137m W	Urban	-

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 63**

ID	Location	Name	Classification	Other relevant legislation
7	139m W	Coulsdon Common	Section 15 Land	Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act

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

6

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



Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
116m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021
120m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021
133m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021
133m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021
139m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021
149m W	AG00361324	Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship	01/04/2011	31/03/2021

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

1

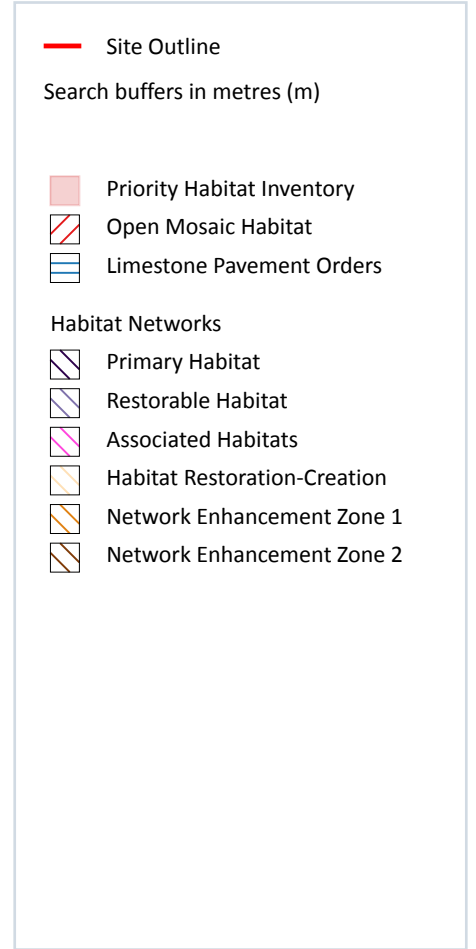
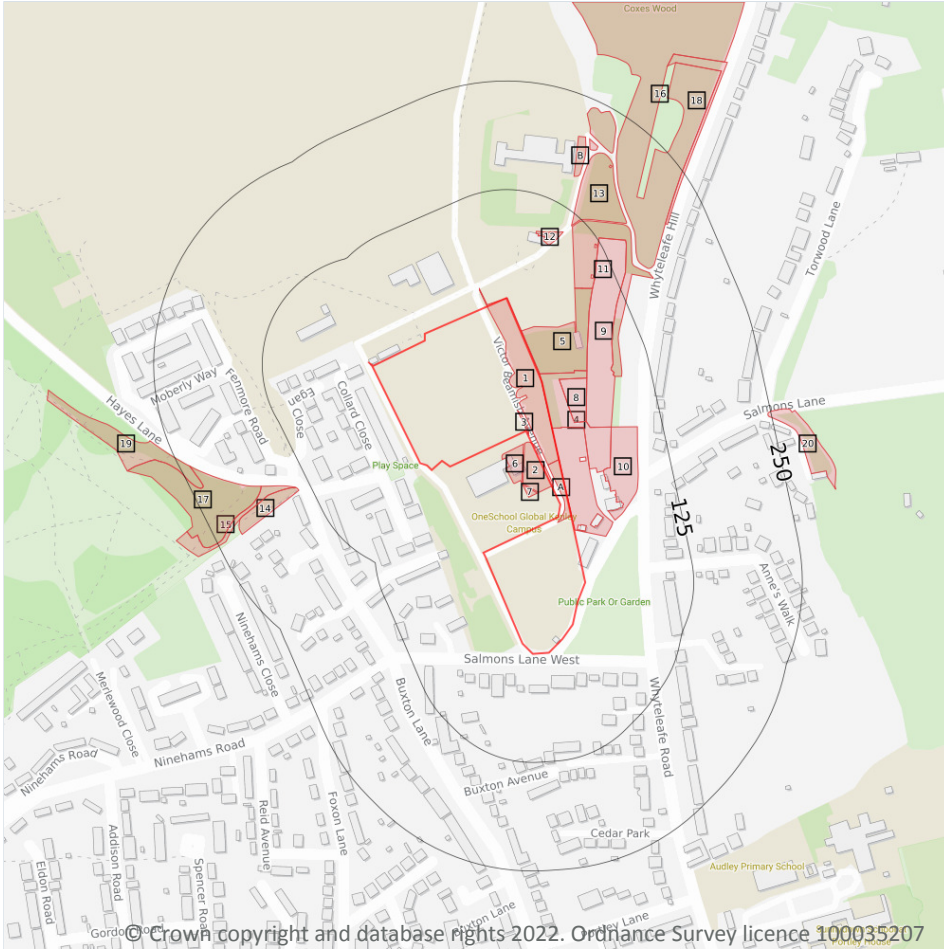
Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
139m W	1049336	Woodland Management Plan	01/12/2020	30/11/2022

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations



13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

25

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	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
A	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	On site	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
5	1m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	9m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	19m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
8	20m NE	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
9	40m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
10	43m SE	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	77m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	78m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
13	112m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	139m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%, FEP + HLS)
15	141m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%, FEP + HLS)
16	156m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	161m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	176m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%, FEP + HLS)
B	197m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	202m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	206m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	236m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%, FEP + HLS)
20	246m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

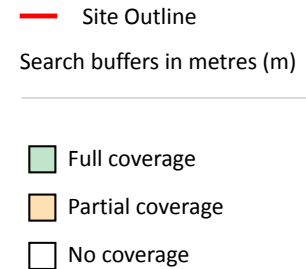
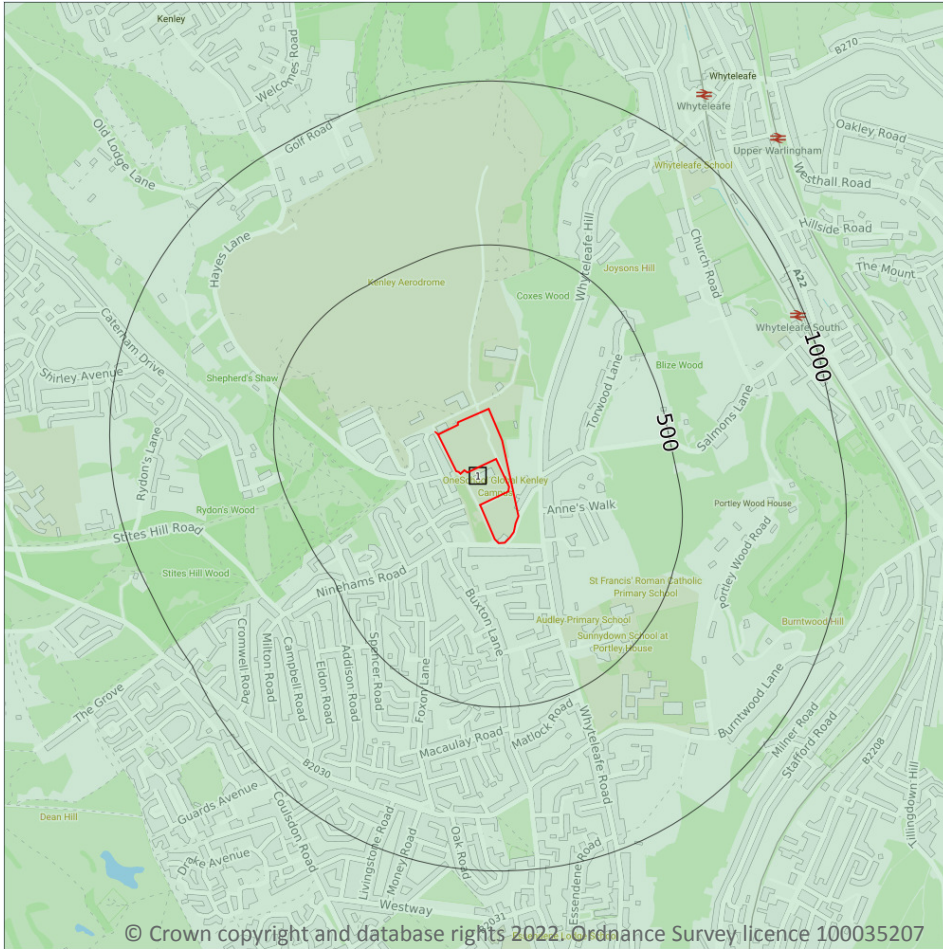
0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

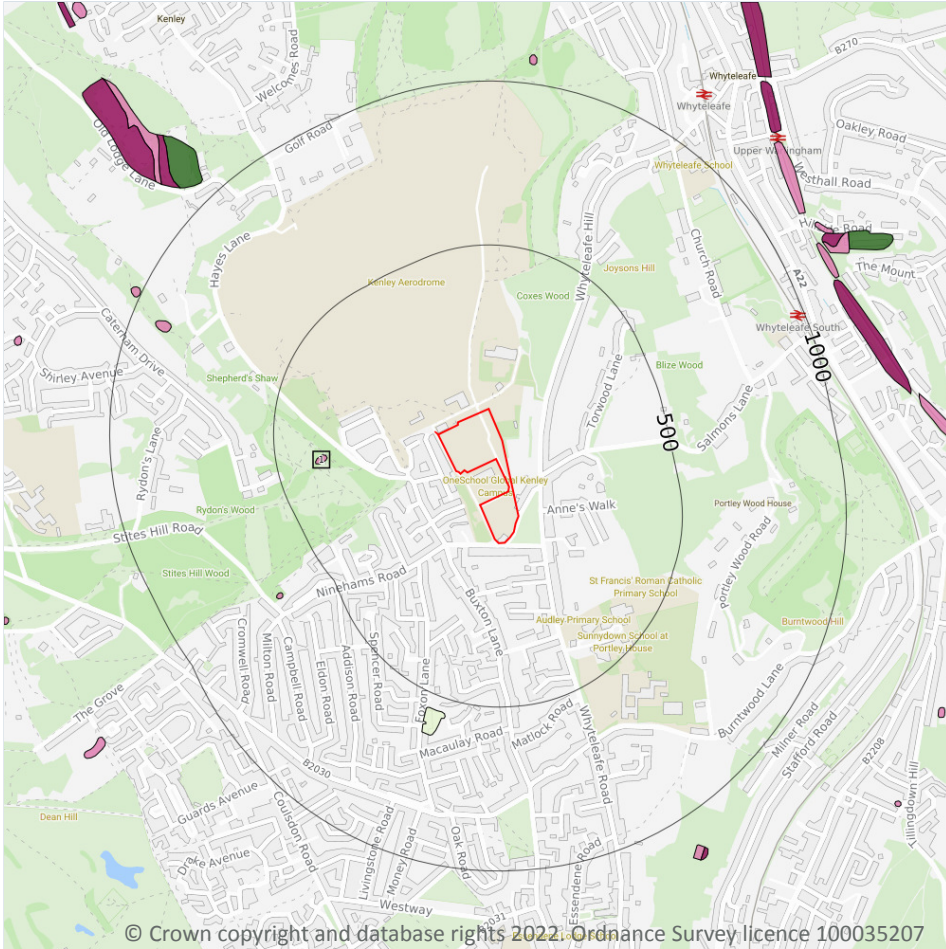
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

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	TQ35NW

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

1

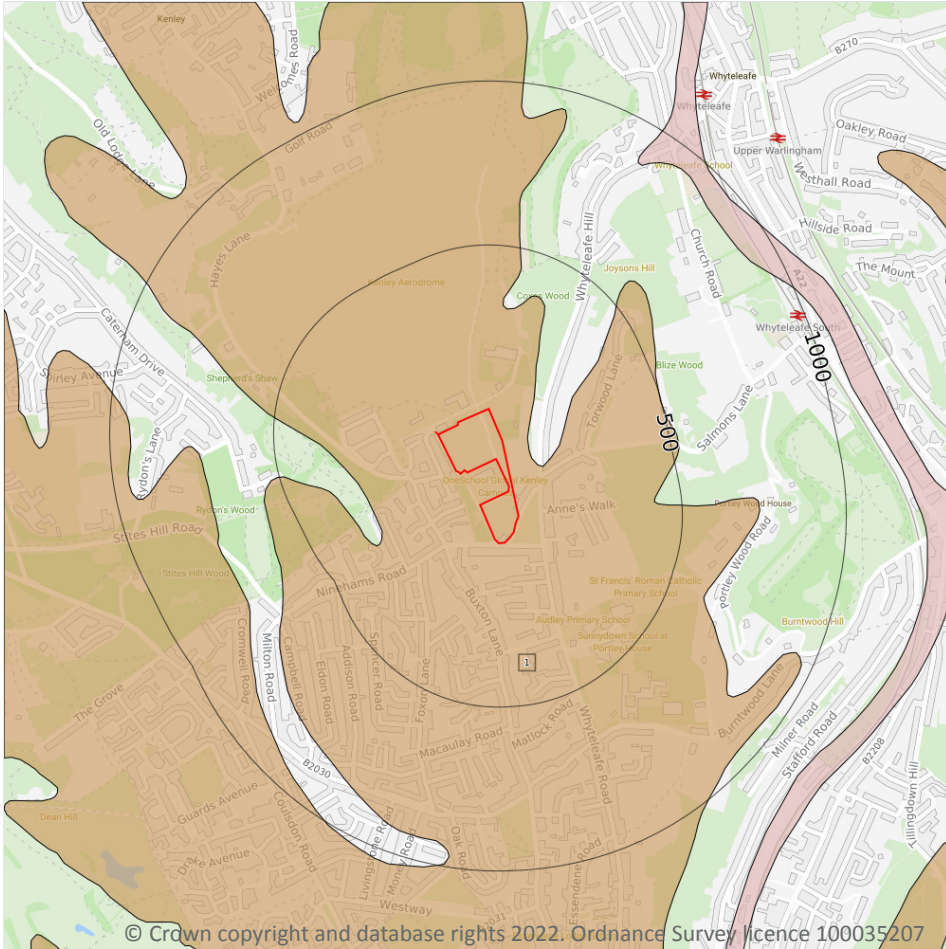
Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 70**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	344m W	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void

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

1

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	On site	CWF-DMTN	Clay-with-flints Formation - Diamicton	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

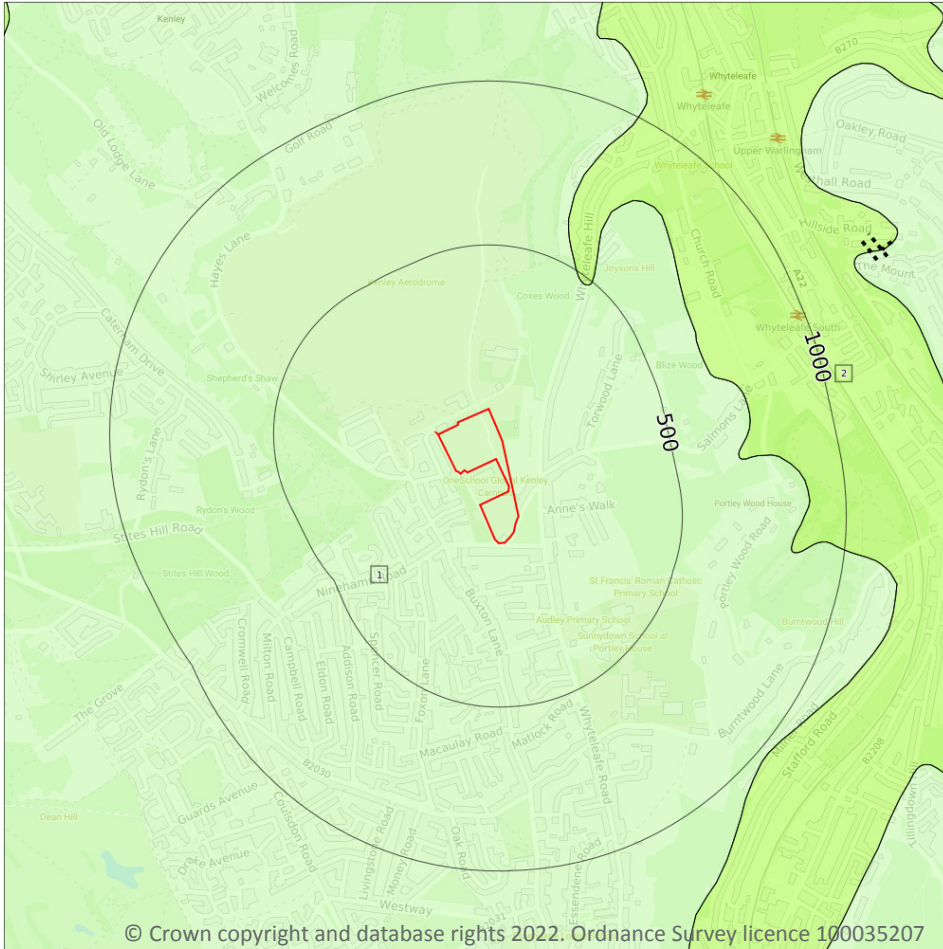
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



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

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

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	LSNCK-CHLK	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation And Newhaven Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk	Campanian Age - Turonian Age
2	479m NE	HNCK-CHLK	Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation And New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk	Turonian Age - Cenomanian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

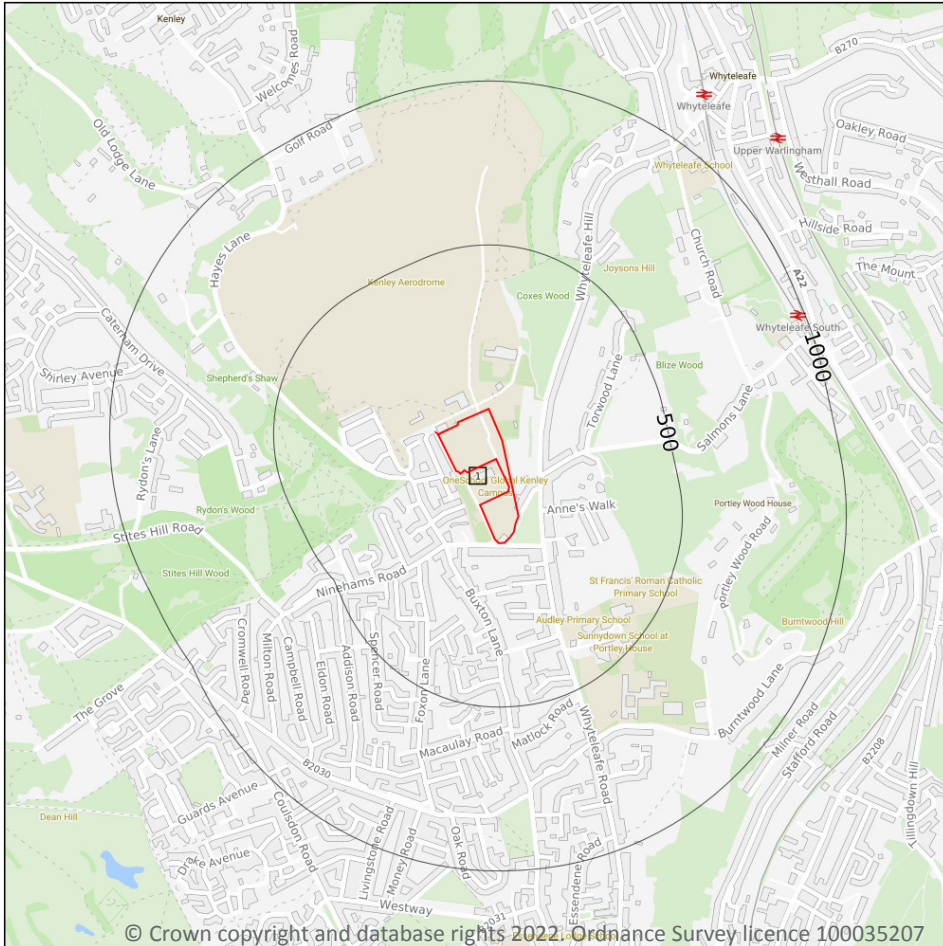
0

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	No coverage	Full	Full	Full	EW286_reigate_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)

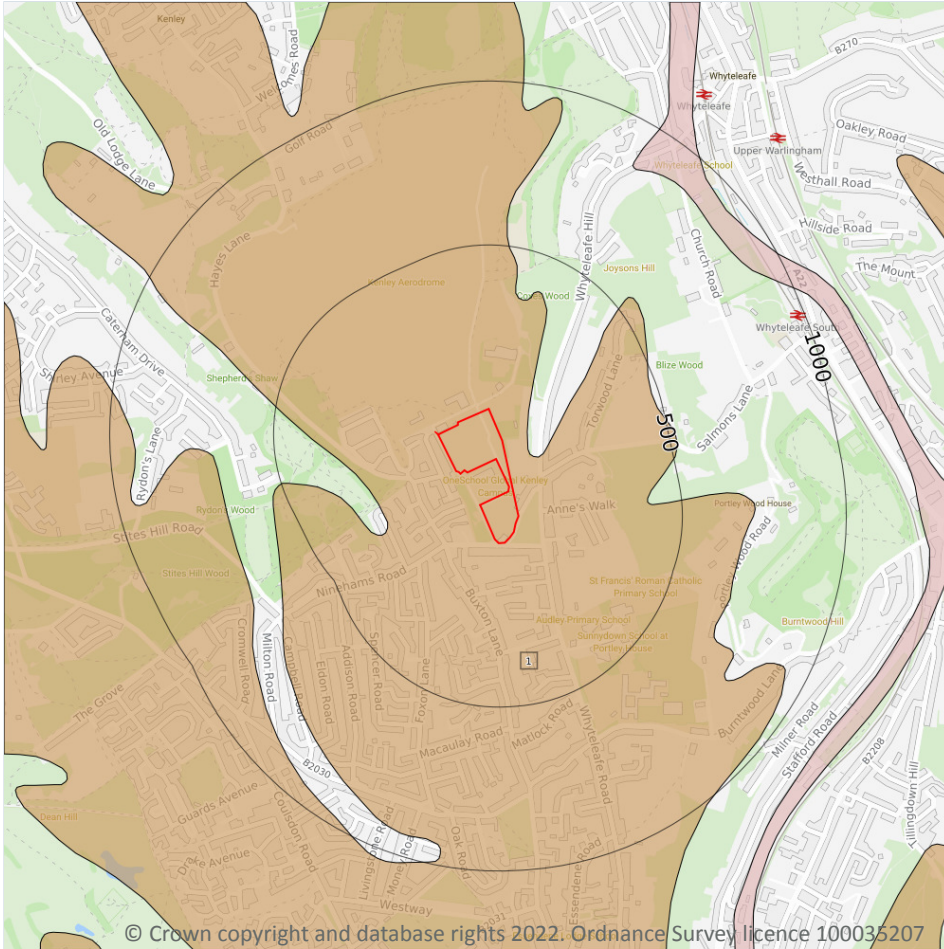
Records within 50m

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

1

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	On site	CWF-XCZSV	CLAY-WITH-FLINTS FORMATION	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m **0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

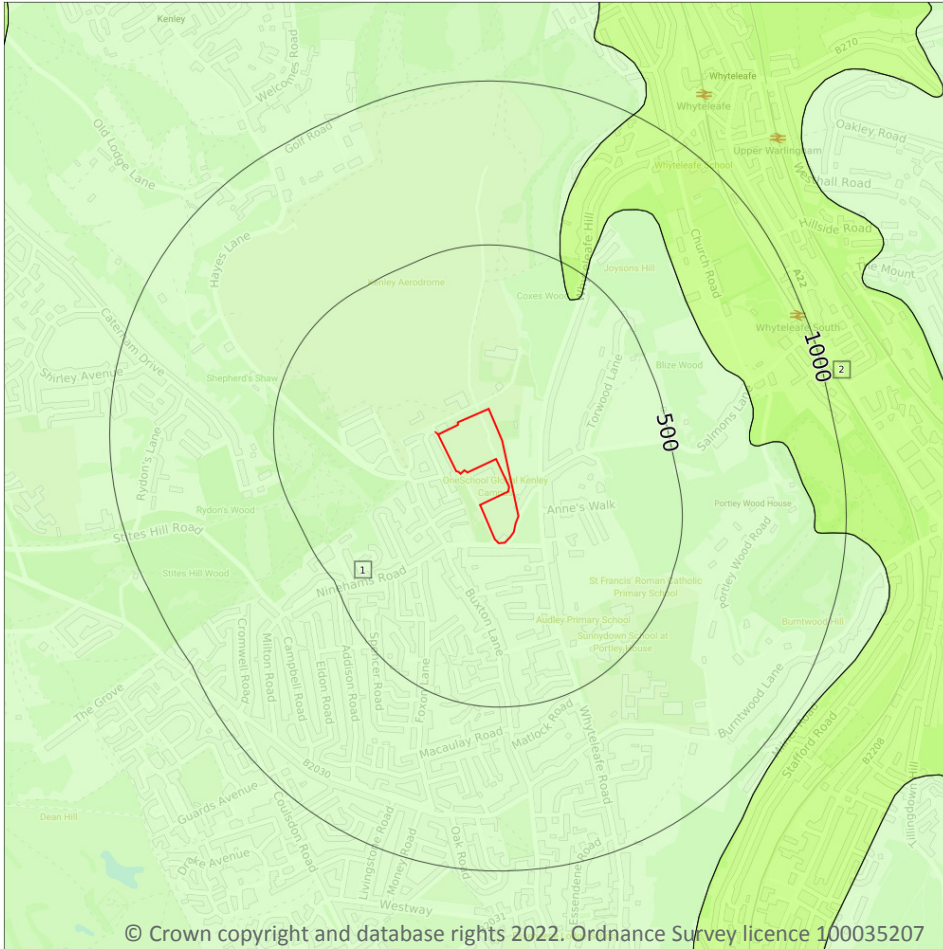
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m **0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



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

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

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	LSNCK-CHLK	LEWES NODULAR CHALK FORMATION, SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION AND NEWHAVEN CHALK FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - CHALK	TURONIAN
2	415m NE	HNCK-CHLK	HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION AND NEW PIT CHALK FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - CHALK	CENOMANIAN

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	Fracture	Very High	Very High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

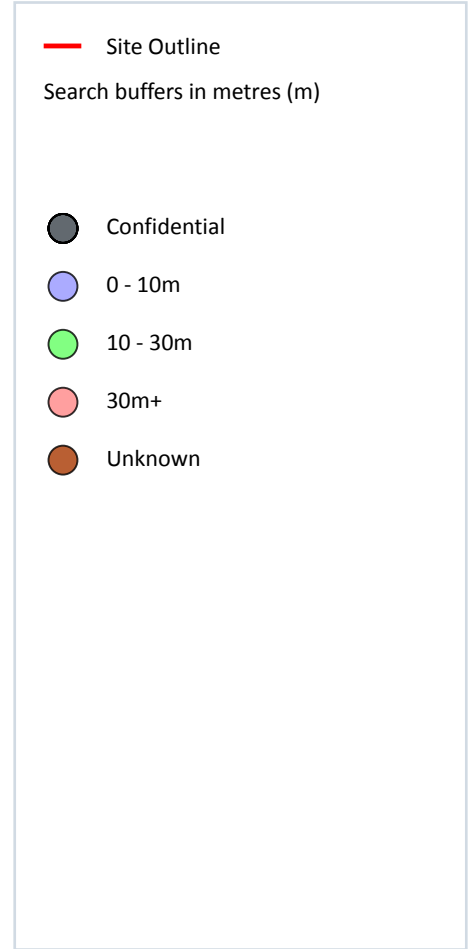
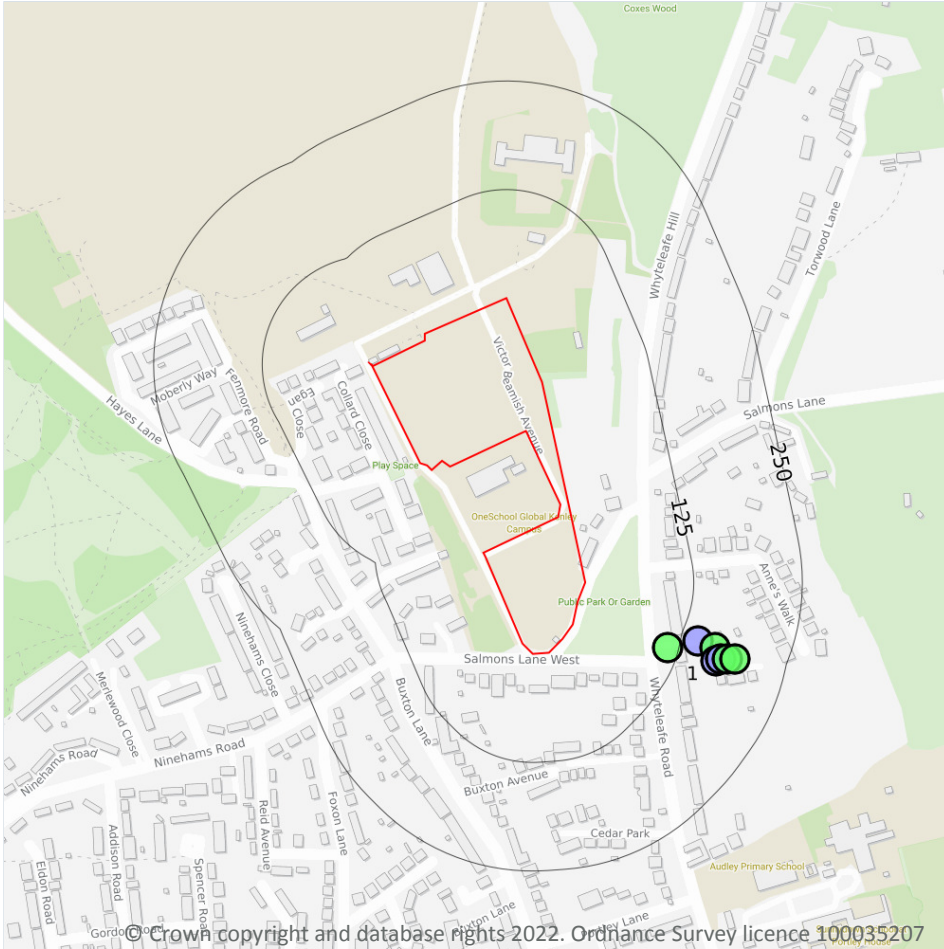
Records within 500m

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

7

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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 81**

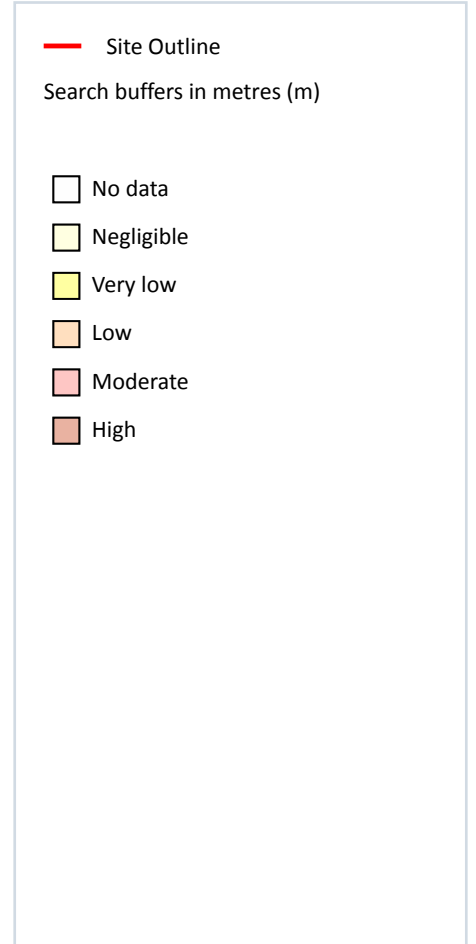
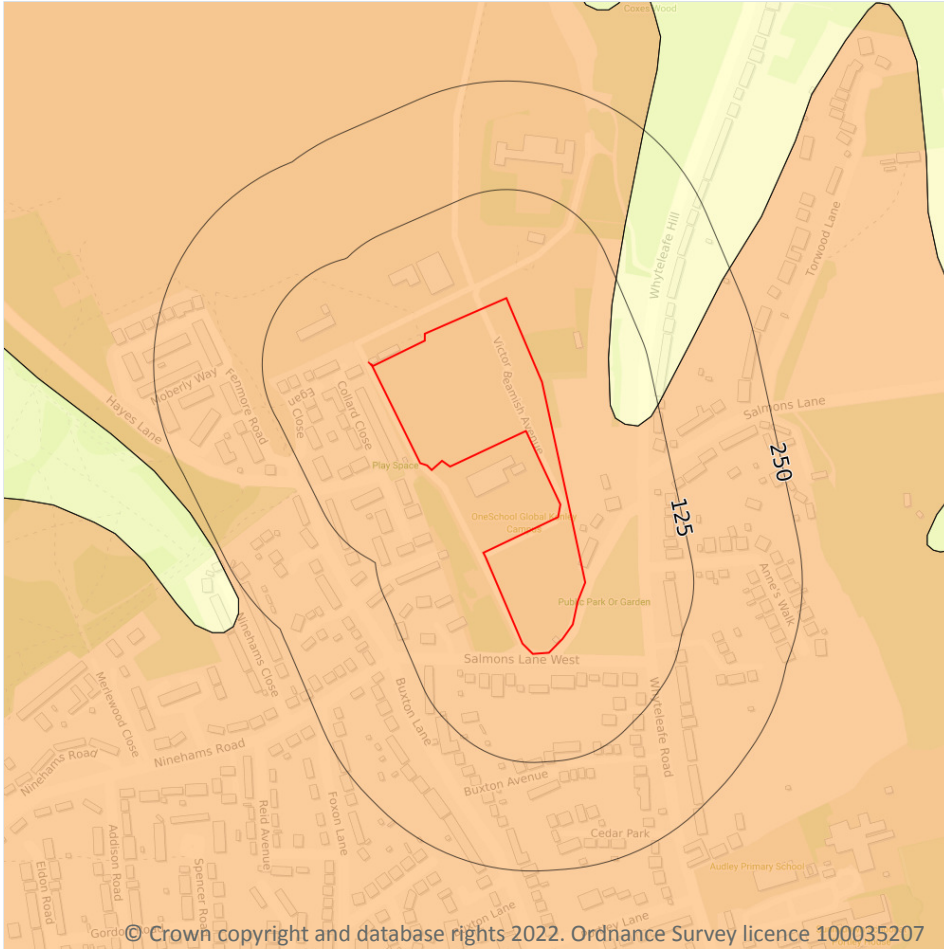
ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	112m SE	533381 157125	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 8	10.4	N	19993602
A	145m SE	533416 157132	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 7	10.0	N	19993601
A	166m SE	533436 157125	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 5	11.0	N	19993600

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	170m SE	533437 157110	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 3	9.6	N	19993598
A	175m SE	533442 157112	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 4	10.0	N	19993599
A	183m SE	533450 157112	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 2	12.6	N	19993597
A	190m SE	533458 157112	186 WHYTELEAFE ROAD CROYDON BH 1	11.6	N	19993596

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

1

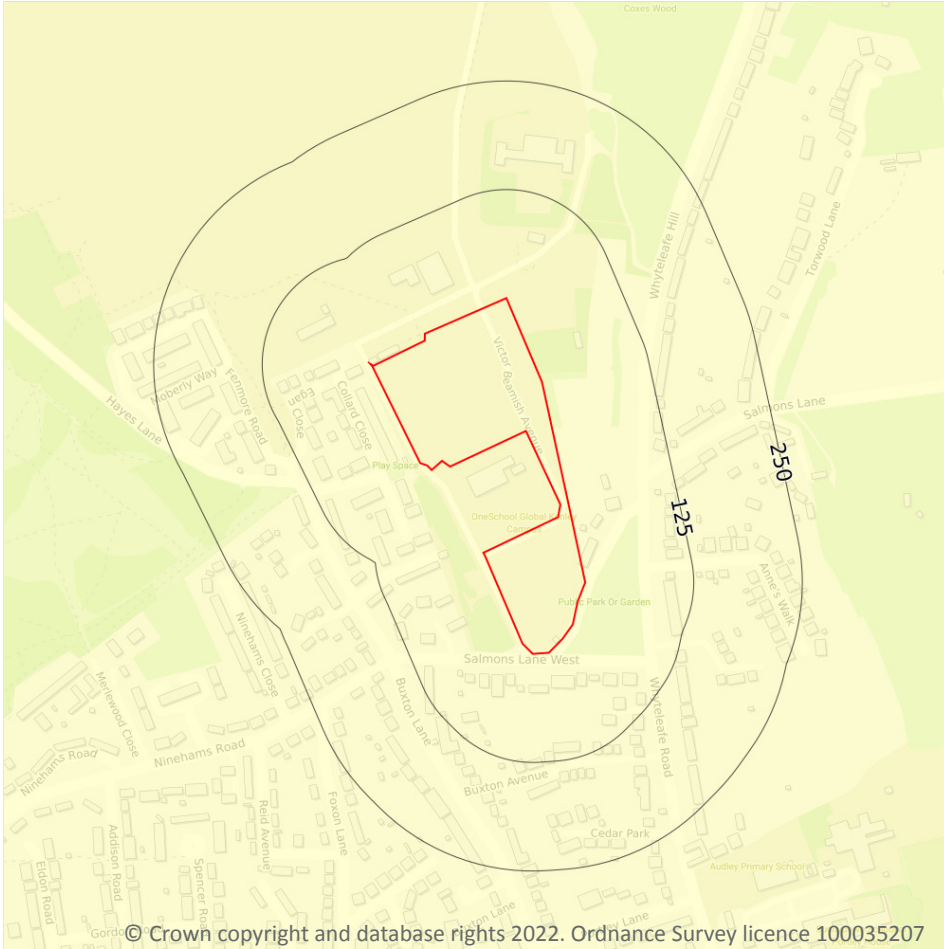
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 83**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

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.

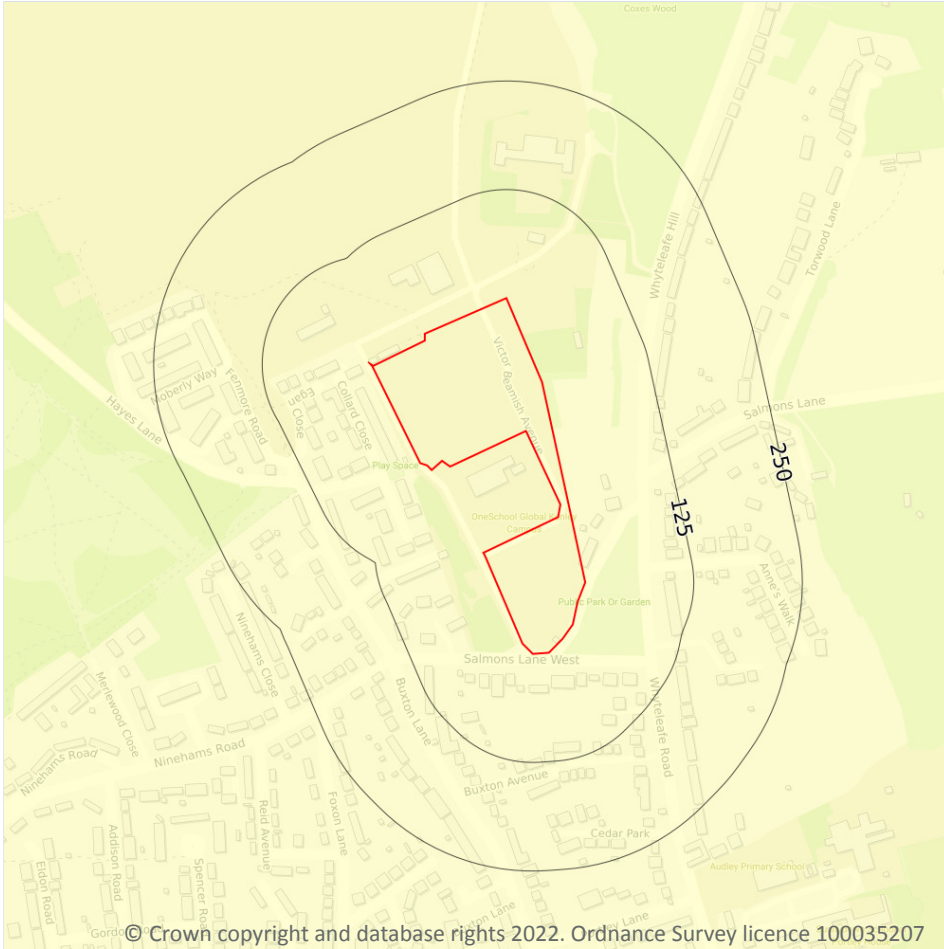
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 84**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

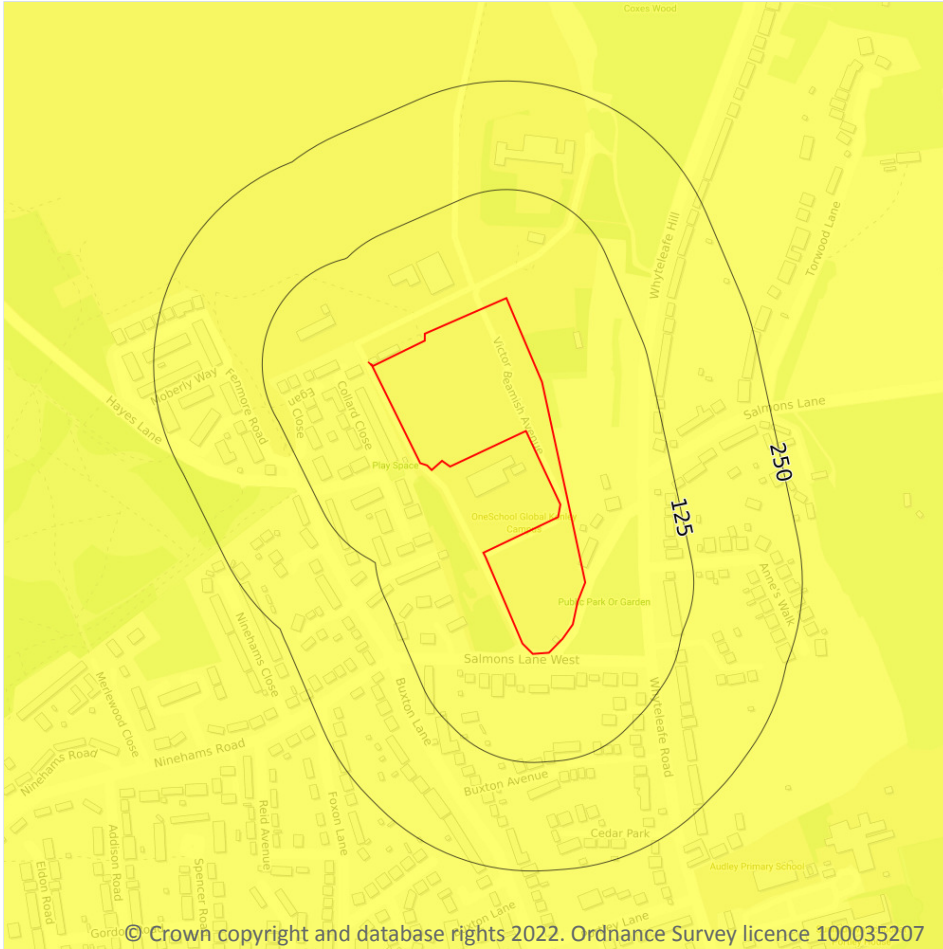
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 85**

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



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

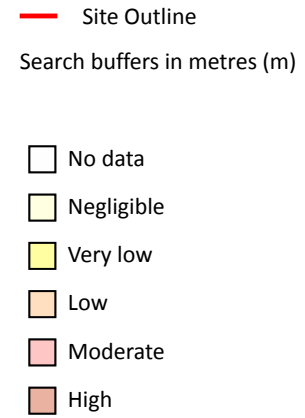
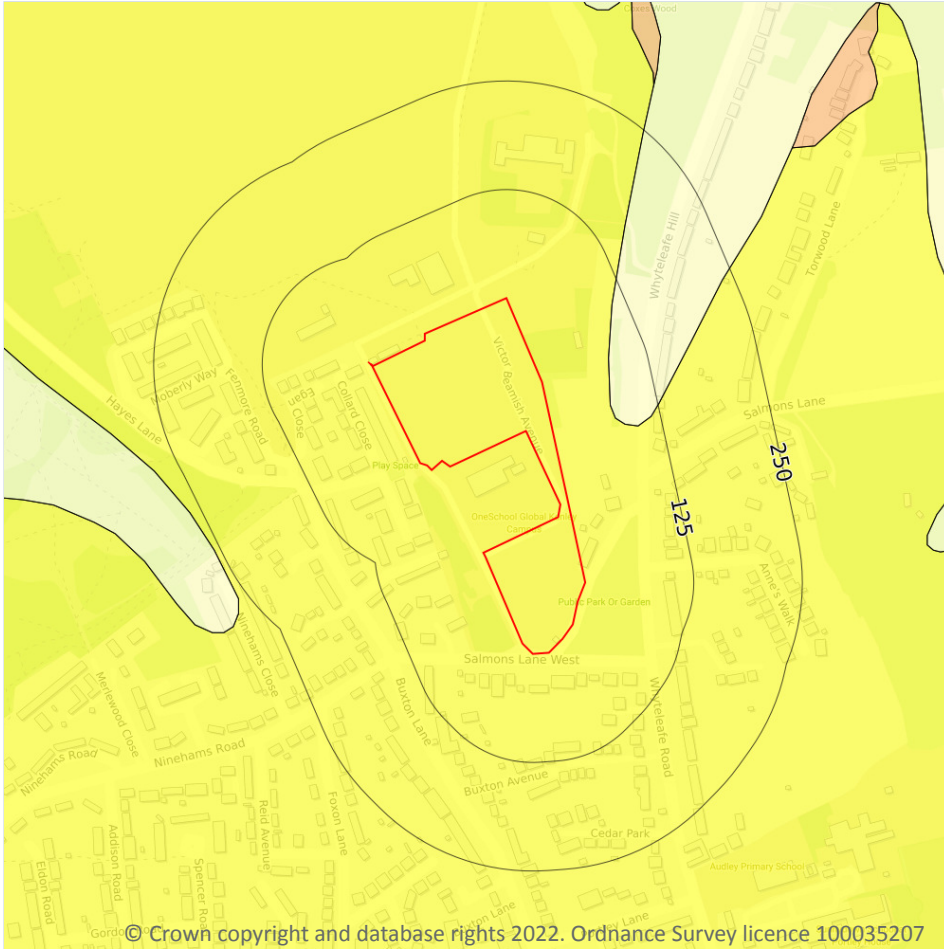
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 86**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

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

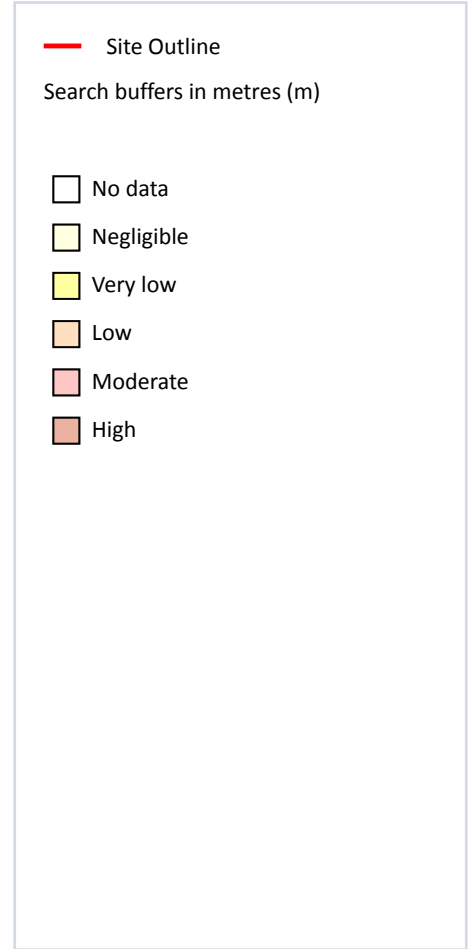
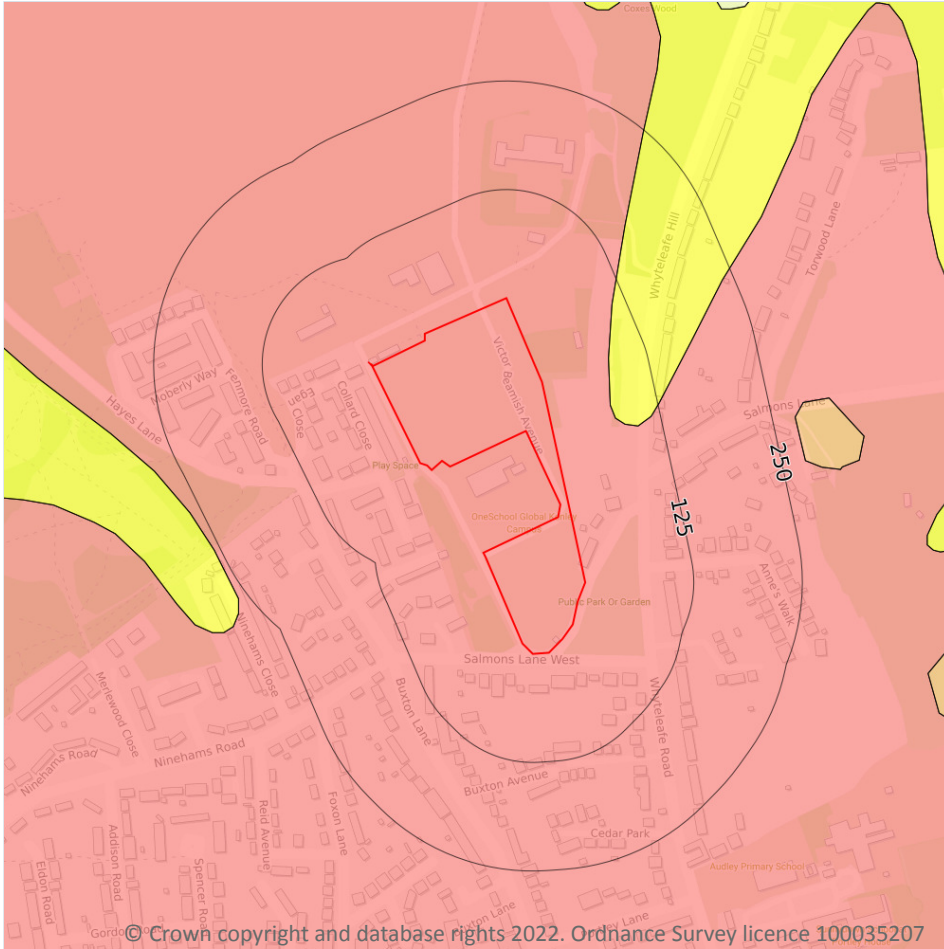
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 87**

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.

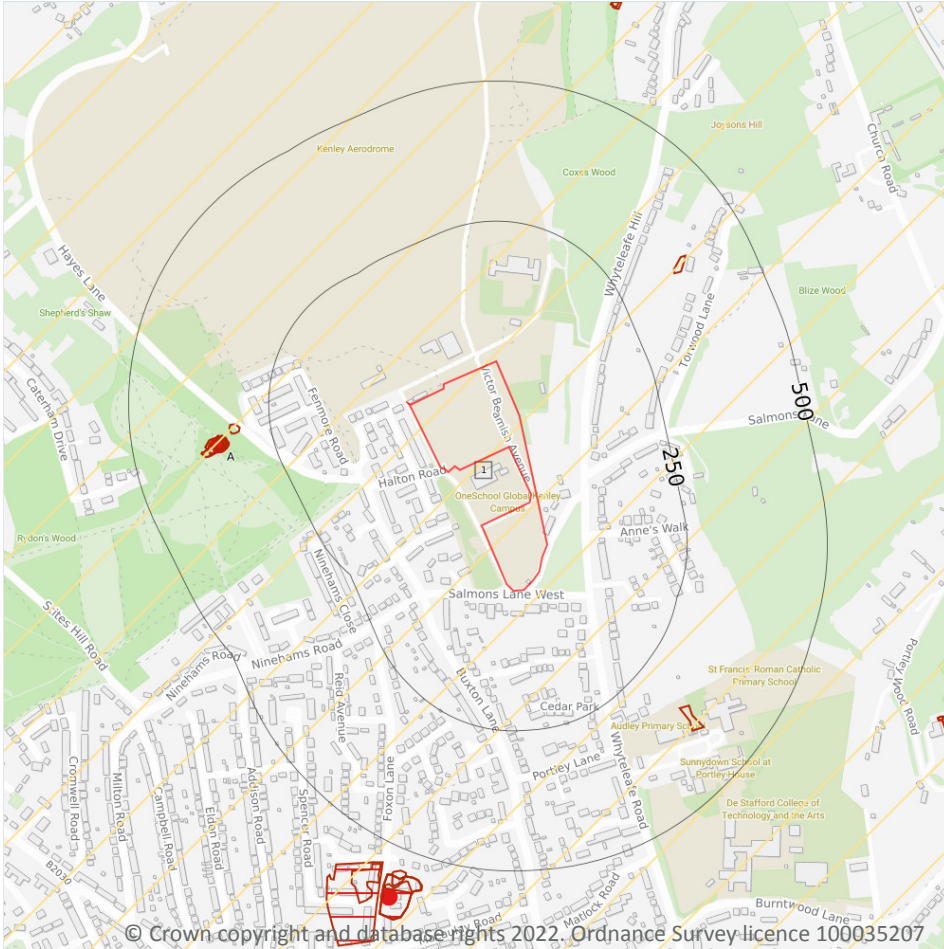
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 88**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Moderate	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Many dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they should be considered. Potential for subsidence is at a level where it may need to be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Historical Mineral Planning Areas
- Mining Cavities
- Non Coal Mining
- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 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.

18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 90**

ID	Location	Details	Description
A	346m W	Name: Rydon's Wood Chalk Pit Address: COULSDON, Greater London Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

0

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.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 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.

18.5 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

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 90**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 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.

18.8 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.

18.9 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.



18.10 Brine areas

Records on site	0
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The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

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

18.11 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

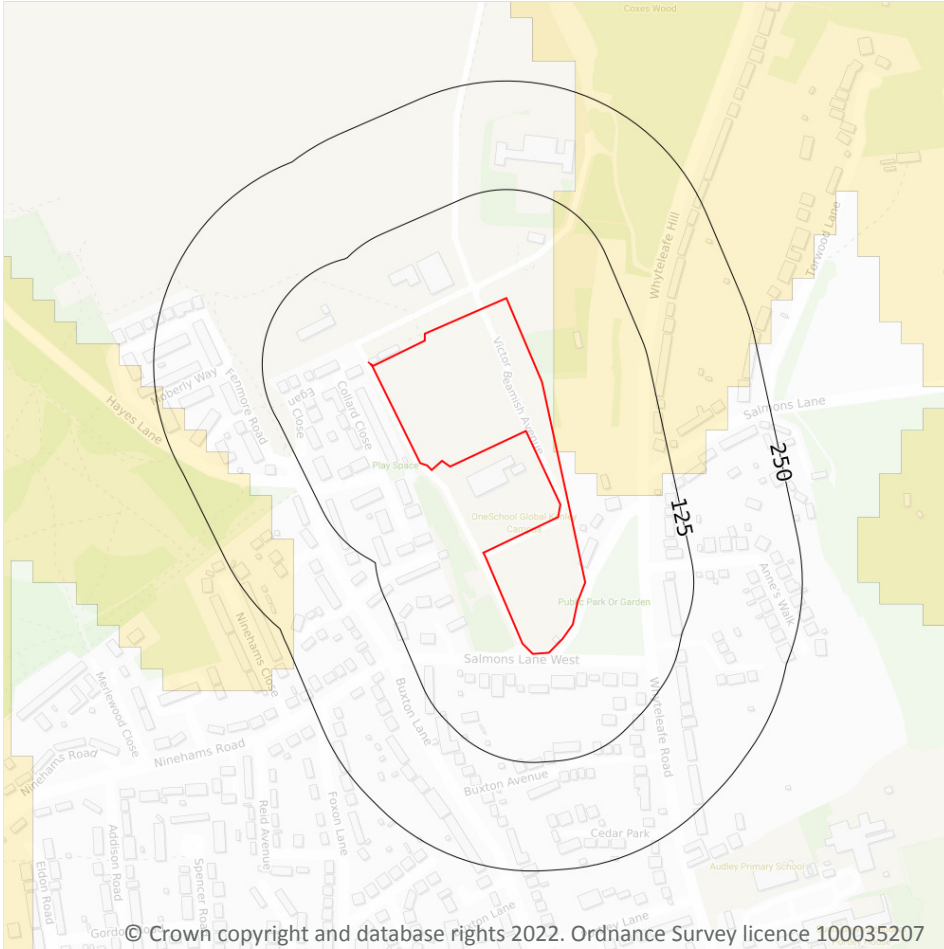
18.13 Clay mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

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

19 Radon



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

19.1 Radon

Records on site

2

Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level. This data is the highest resolution radon dataset available for the UK and is produced to a 75m level of accuracy to allow for geological data accuracy and a 'residential property' buffer. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain. The data was derived from both geological assessments and long term measurements of radon in more than 479,000 households.

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 94**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Between 1% and 3%	None
On site	Less than 1%	None**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and Public Health England.



20 Soil chemistry

20.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

4

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 - 25 mg/kg	No data	No data	No data	No data	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
39m NW	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	No data	No data	No data	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
39m NW	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	No data	No data	No data	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

20

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).

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	17	3	145	100	0.9	79	43	33	12
On site	17	3	134	92	0.9	80	42	34	11



Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	17	3	159	109	0.9	77	46	33	14
On site	17	3	152	104	0.9	78	45	33	13
On site	17	3	149	102	1	79	46	35	12
On site	17	3	154	106	1	79	47	35	12
On site	18	3.2	150	103	1	80	48	37	11
On site	18	3.2	160	110	0.9	78	48	35	13
On site	18	3.2	157	108	1	79	50	37	12
On site	19	3.3	159	109	1.2	80	53	40	11
On site	19	3.3	168	115	1.2	79	55	41	11
On site	21	3.7	193	133	1.4	79	65	46	12
13m NW	17	3	127	87	1	82	42	35	9
14m SE	17	3	154	106	1	79	47	35	12
14m SE	18	3.2	158	109	1	79	50	37	12
18m S	18	3.2	158	109	0.9	78	47	34	13
31m S	17	3	157	108	0.9	77	46	33	14
31m SW	16	2.8	158	109	0.9	77	46	33	14
34m SE	19	3.3	166	114	1.1	79	53	39	12
39m NW	16	2.8	121	83	0.9	81	38	32	10

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21 Railway infrastructure and projects

21.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

21.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

21.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

21.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

21.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.9 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.10 HS2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

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

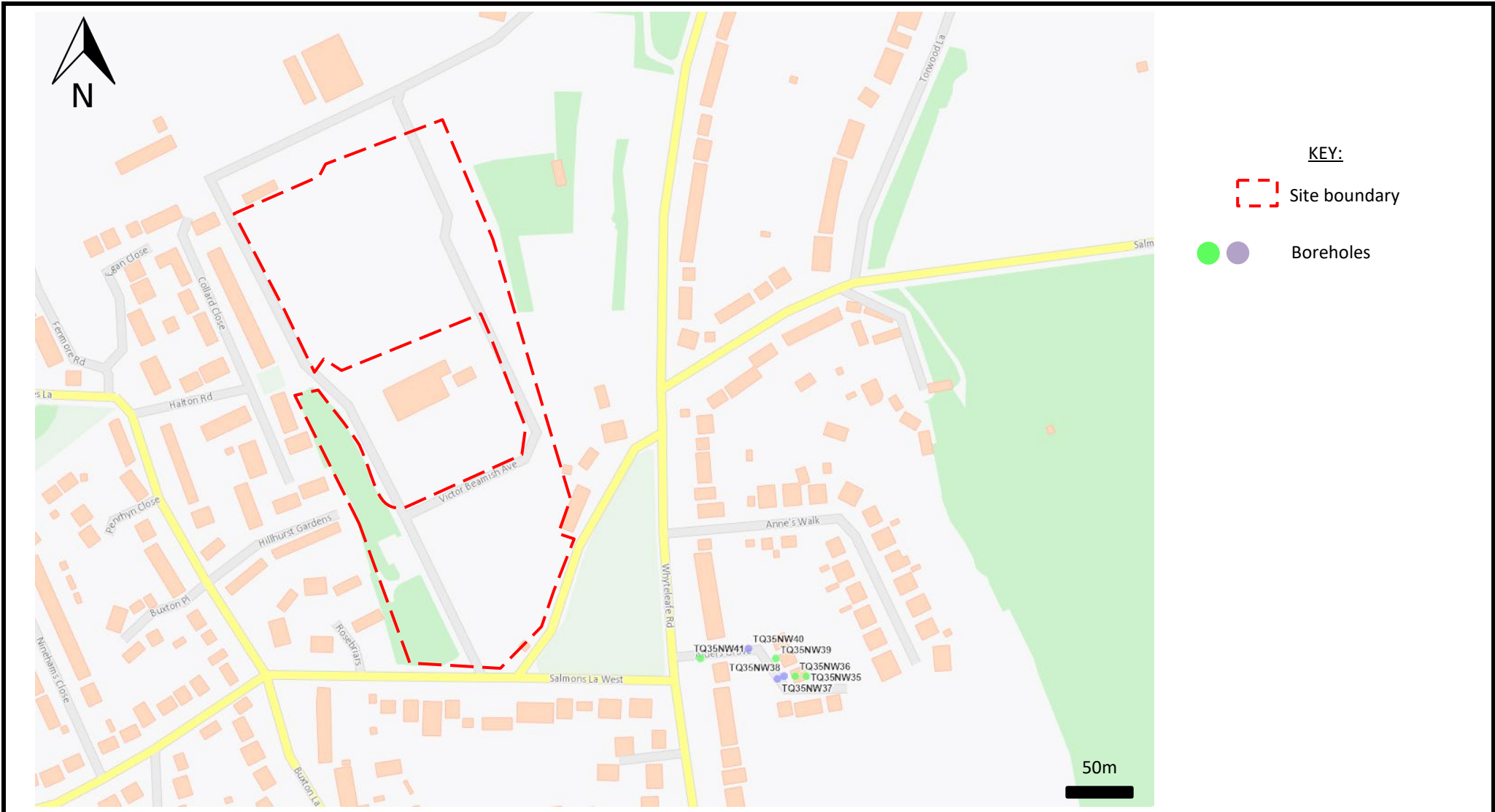
Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: <https://www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-jan-2020/>.



APPENDIX E

BGS Borehole Records



Client
Daniel Watney LLP

Project
Kenley Campus, Caterham, Surrey

Job No
CG/39415



Title
BGS Borehole Records