

## Specimen Address, Specimen Town

### Order Details

**Date:** 22/04/2020  
**Your ref:** Sample Report  
**Our Ref:** Sample Report  
**Client:** Sample Report

### Site Details

**Location:** XXXXXX XXXXXX  
**Area:** 1.08 ha  
**Authority:** [Derby City Council](#)



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**Summary of findings**

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**Aerial image**

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**OS MasterMap site plan**

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Contact us with any questions at:

[info@groundsure.com](mailto:info@groundsure.com)

08444 159 000

## Summary of findings

Page	Section	Geology 1:10,000 scale	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>11</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b><u>10k Availability</u></b>	Identified (within 500m)				
12	1.2	Artificial and made ground (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
13	1.3	Superficial geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
13	1.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
14	1.5	Bedrock geology (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
14	1.6	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>15</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b><u>50k Availability</u></b>	Identified (within 500m)				
16	2.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
16	2.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
<b>17</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b><u>Superficial geology (50k)</u></b>	0	1	2	3	-
<b>18</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b><u>Superficial permeability (50k)</u></b>	Identified (within 50m)				
18	2.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
18	2.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
<b>19</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b><u>Bedrock geology (50k)</u></b>	2	0	4	0	-
<b>20</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b><u>Bedrock permeability (50k)</u></b>	Identified (within 50m)				
20	2.10	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>21</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b><u>BGS Boreholes</u></b>	0	1	22	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence					
<b>23</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Shrink swell clays</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>24</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Running sands</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>26</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Compressible deposits</u></b>	Negligible (within 50m)				
<b>27</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b><u>Collapsible deposits</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>28</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b><u>Landslides</u></b>	Very low (within 50m)				
<b>29</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b><u>Ground dissolution of soluble rocks</u></b>	Negligible (within 50m)				



Page	Section	Mining, ground workings and natural cavities	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m	
30	5.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-	
31	5.2	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-	
<b>31</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b><u>Surface ground workings</u></b>	0	0	2	-	-	
31	5.4	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0	
31	5.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-	
32	5.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0	
32	5.7	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0	
32	5.8	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)					
32	5.9	Coal mining	None (within 0m)					
32	5.10	Brine areas	None (within 0m)					
33	5.11	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)					
33	5.12	Tin mining	None (within 0m)					
33	5.13	Clay mining	None (within 0m)					

Page	Section	Radon					
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<b>34</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b><u>Radon</u></b>	Between 1% and 3% (within 0m)				
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Page	Section	Soil chemistry	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
<b>36</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b><u>BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry</u></b>	2	2	-	-	-
<b>36</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b><u>BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry</u></b>	4	6	-	-	-
37	7.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-

Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
38	8.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
38	8.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
39	8.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
<b>39</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b><u>Historical railway and tunnel features</u></b>	0	0	1	-	-
39	8.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
39	8.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
40	8.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
40	8.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-



40	8.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
40	8.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-



## Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 20/04/2019

Site Area: 1.08ha





## Recent site history - 2018 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 01/07/2018

Site Area: 1.08ha





## Recent site history - 2015 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 04/06/2015

Site Area: 1.08ha





## Recent site history - 2007 aerial photograph



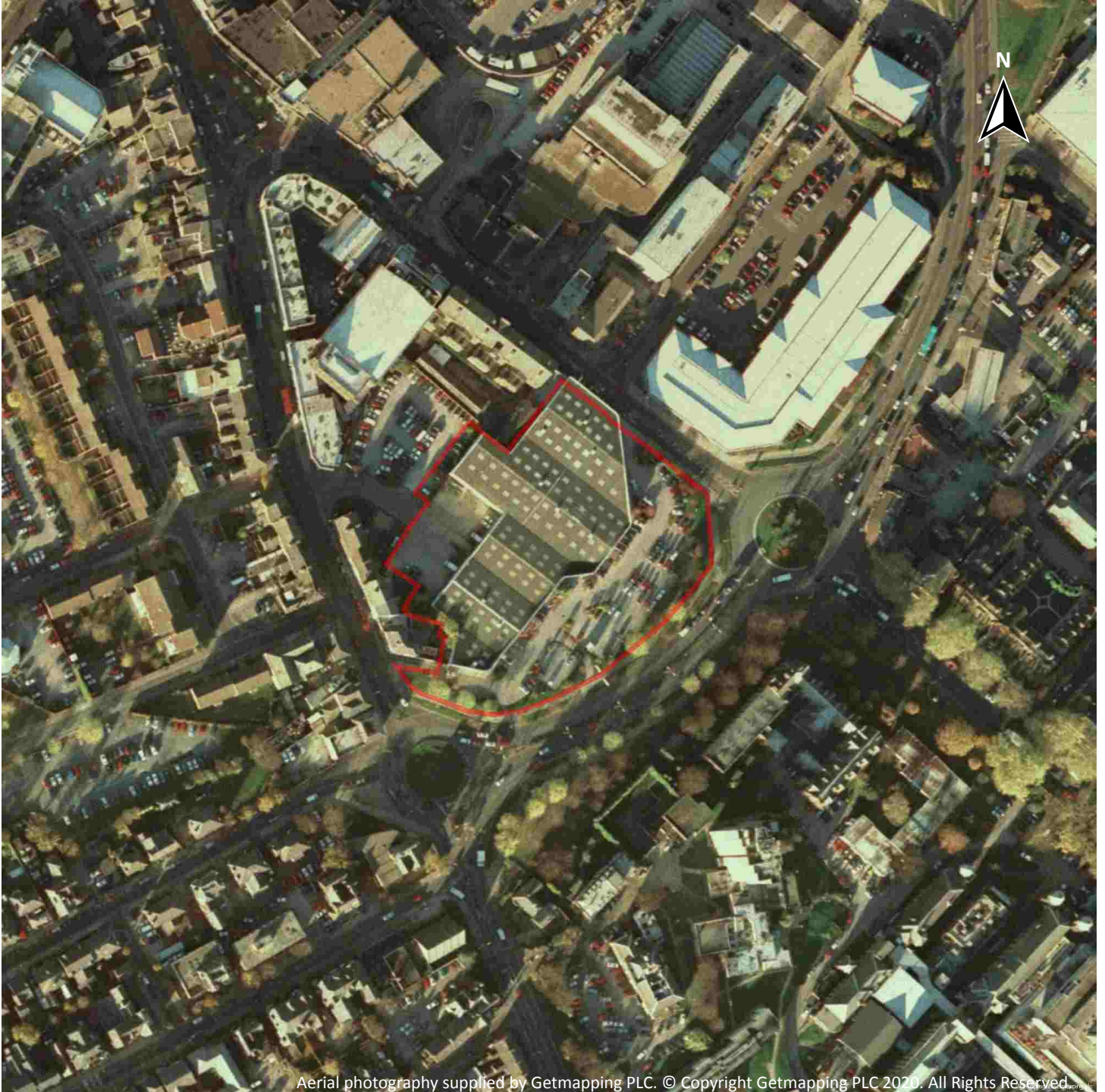
Capture Date: 01/05/2007

Site Area: 1.08ha





## Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph



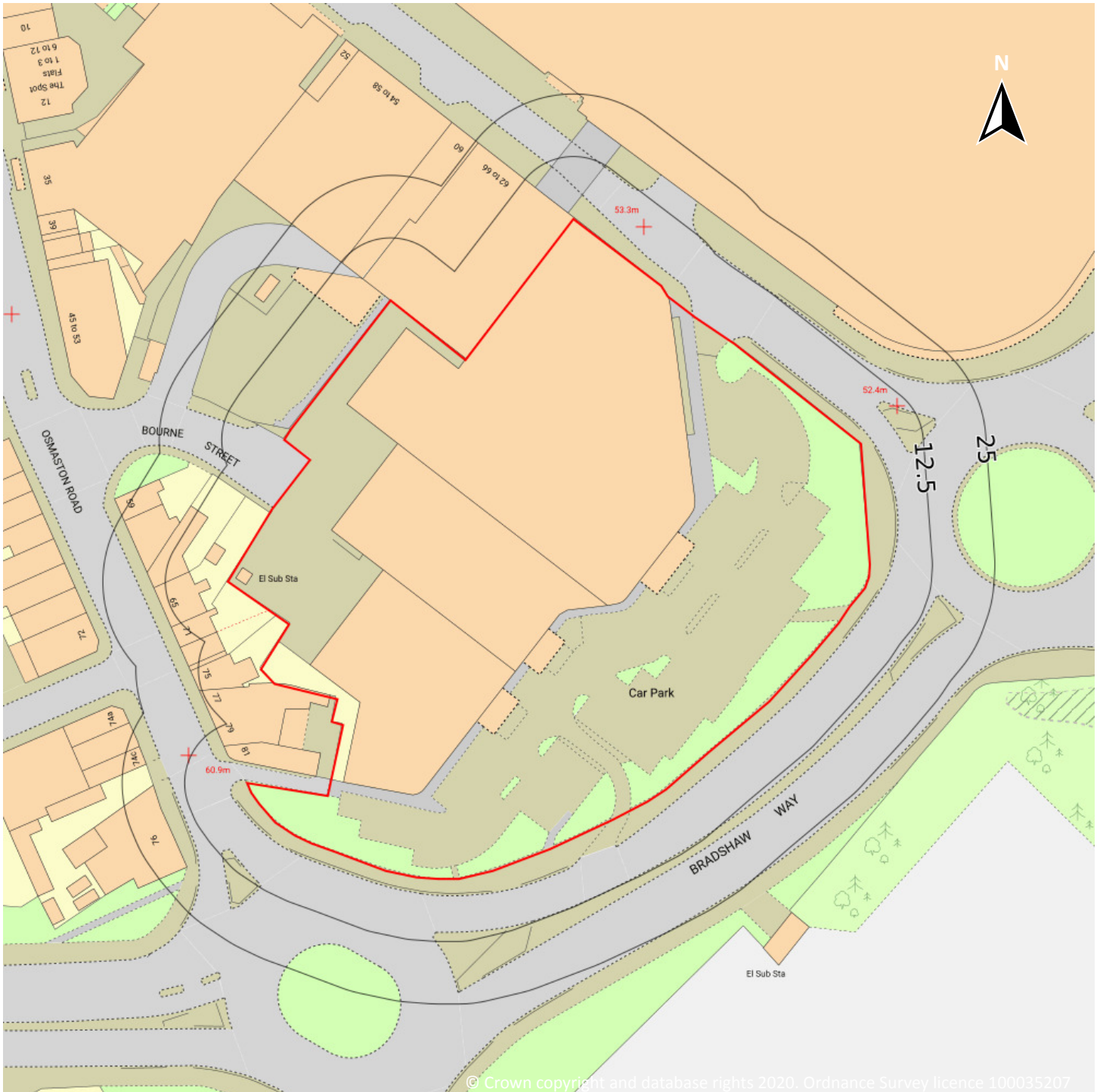
Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2020. All Rights Reserved.

Capture Date: 17/11/1999

Site Area: 1.08ha



## OS MasterMap site plan



Site Area: 1.08ha





## 1 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline  
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

### 1.1 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 11**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

### 1.2 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

### 1.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

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

### 1.4 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

### 1.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

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

### 1.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

0

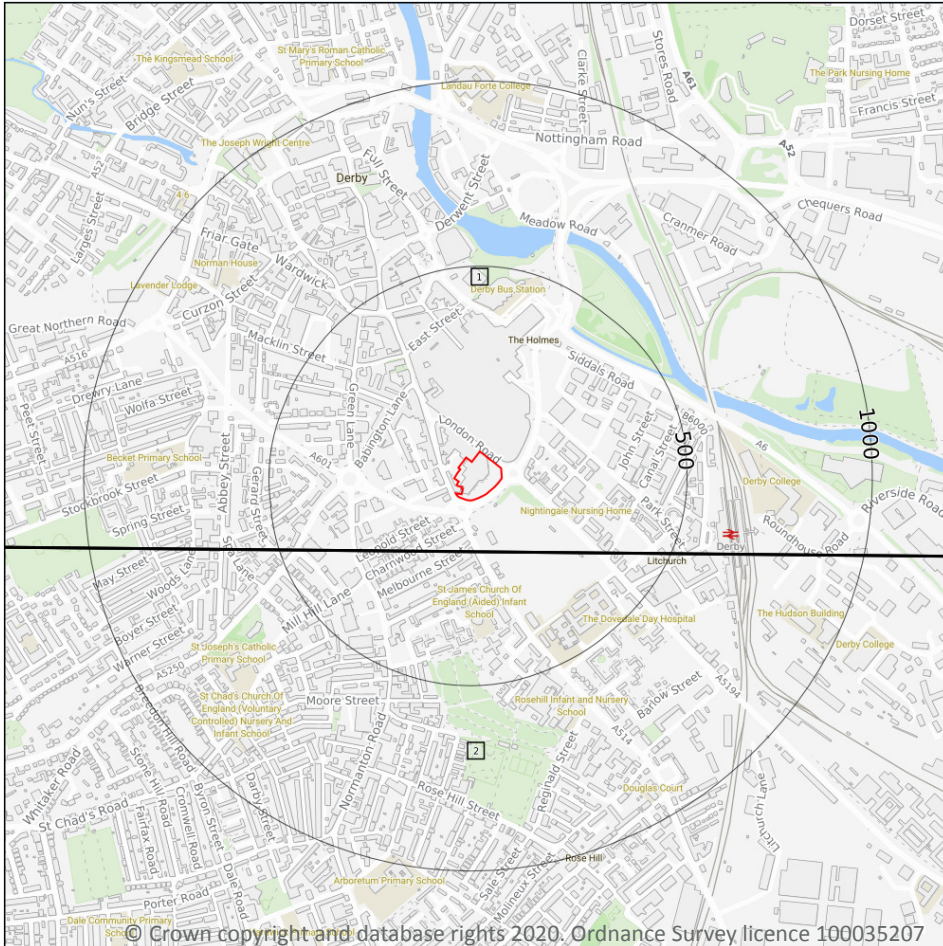
Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:10,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

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





## 2 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

### 2.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 15**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW125_derby_v4
2	138m S	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW141_loughborough_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

### 2.2 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.*

### 2.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

0

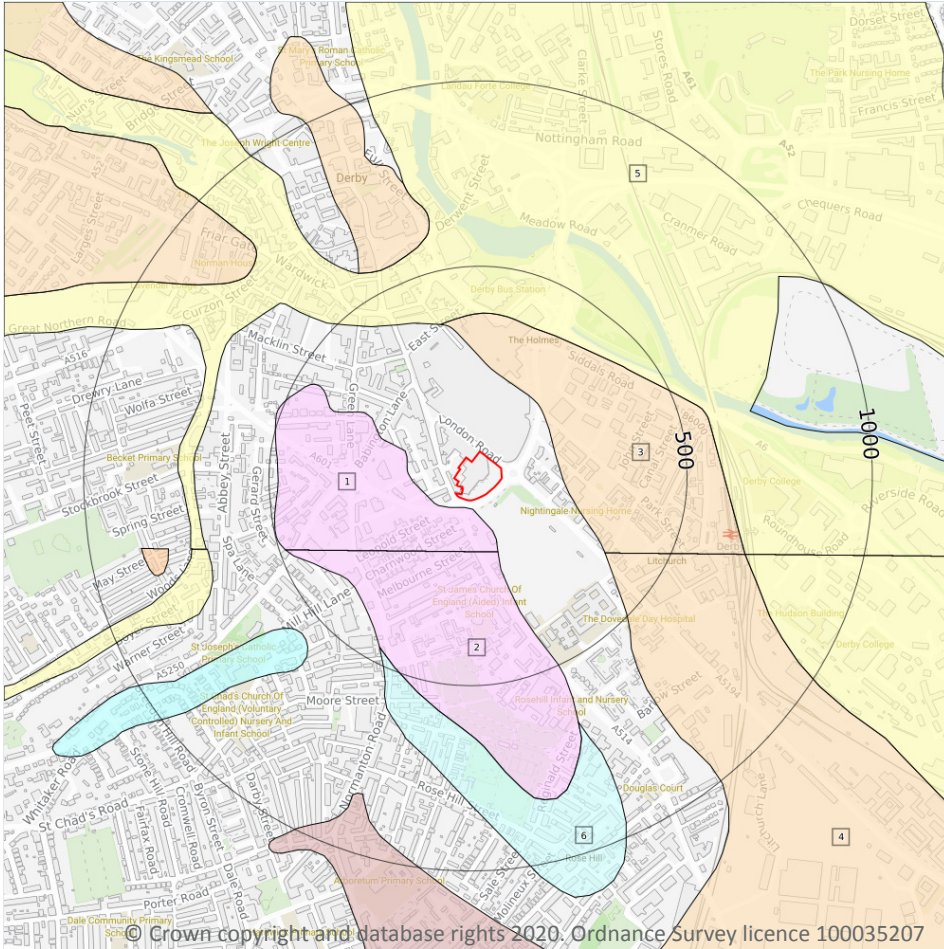
A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any artificial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

*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.

### 2.4 Superficial geology (50k)

#### Records within 500m

6

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 17**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	21m S	GFDMP-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	139m S	GFDMP-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MID PLEISTOCENE	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	151m E	ALTD-XSV	ALLENTON TERRACE DEPOSITS	SAND AND GRAVEL
4	344m SE	ALTD-XSV	ALLENTON TERRACE DEPOSITS	SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	359m N	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
6	459m SW	THT-DMTN	THRUSSINGTON MEMBER	DIAMICTON

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

## 2.5 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
19m SW	Intergranular	Very High	High

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

## 2.6 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.*

## 2.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

**Records within 50m**

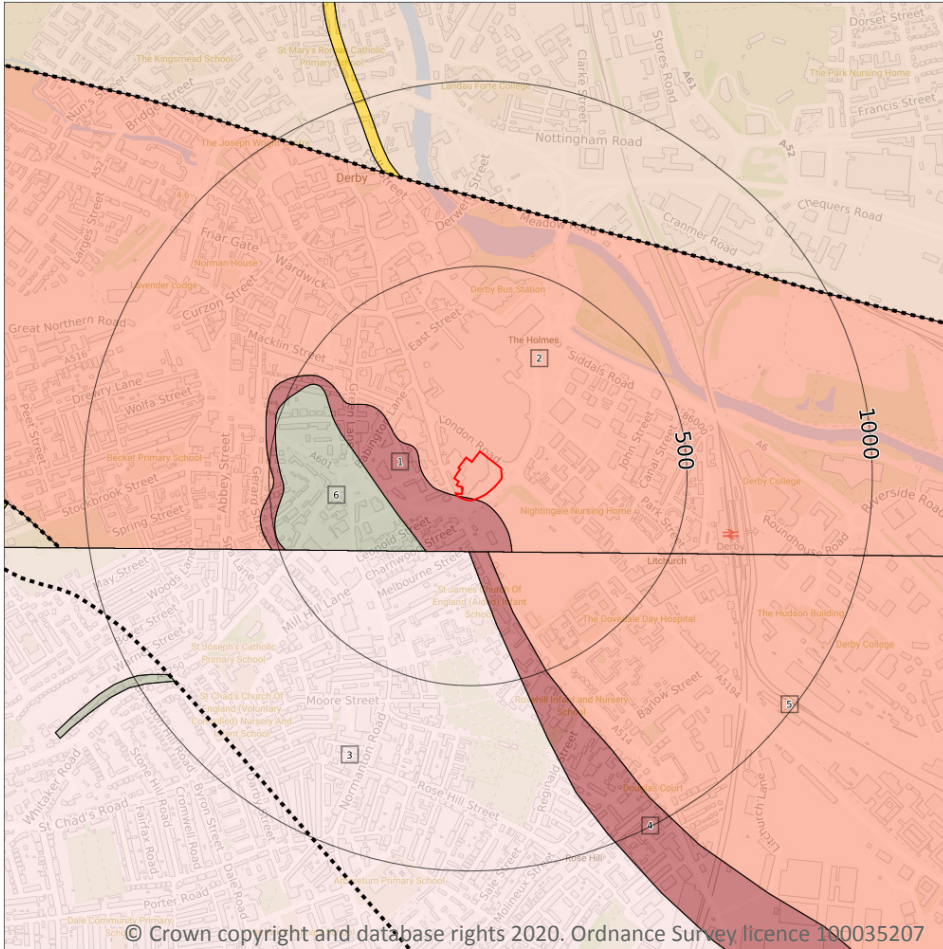
**0**

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.

### 2.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

6

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 19**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	COT-SDST	COTGRAVE SANDSTONE MEMBER - SANDSTONE	CARNIAN
2	On site	GUN-MDST	GUNTORPE MEMBER - MUDSTONE	ANISIAN
3	139m S	EDW-MDST	EDWALTON MEMBER - MUDSTONE	CARNIAN
4	139m S	COT-SDST	COTGRAVE SANDSTONE MEMBER - SANDSTONE	CARNIAN





ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	146m S	GUN-MDST	GUNTHORPE MEMBER - MUDSTONE	ANISIAN
6	158m SW	EDW-DSLST	EDWALTON MEMBER - SILTSTONE, DOLOMITIC	CARNIAN

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

## 2.9 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
<b>On site</b>	<b>Fracture</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>

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

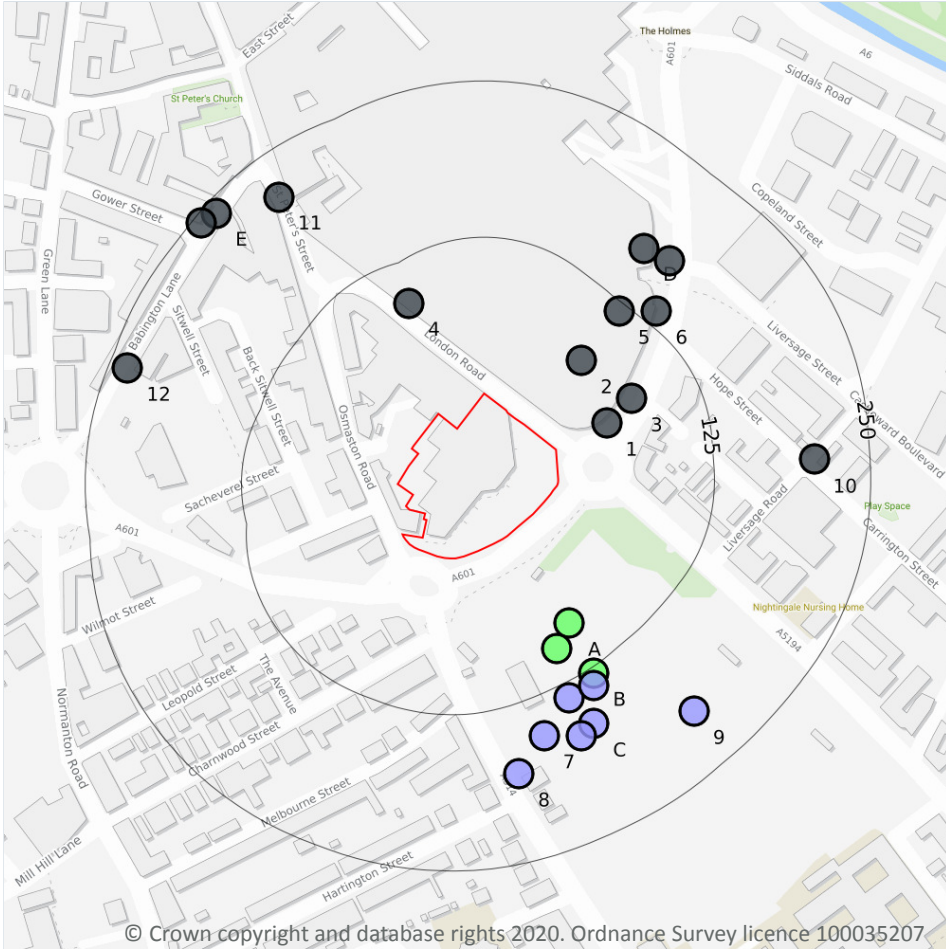
## 2.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

**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.*

### 3 Boreholes



**Site Outline**

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

#### 3.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

23

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 21**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	46m NE	435630 335750	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH2	-	Y	N/A
2	69m NE	435610 335800	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH1	-	Y	N/A
3	73m NE	435650 335770	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH3	-	Y	N/A



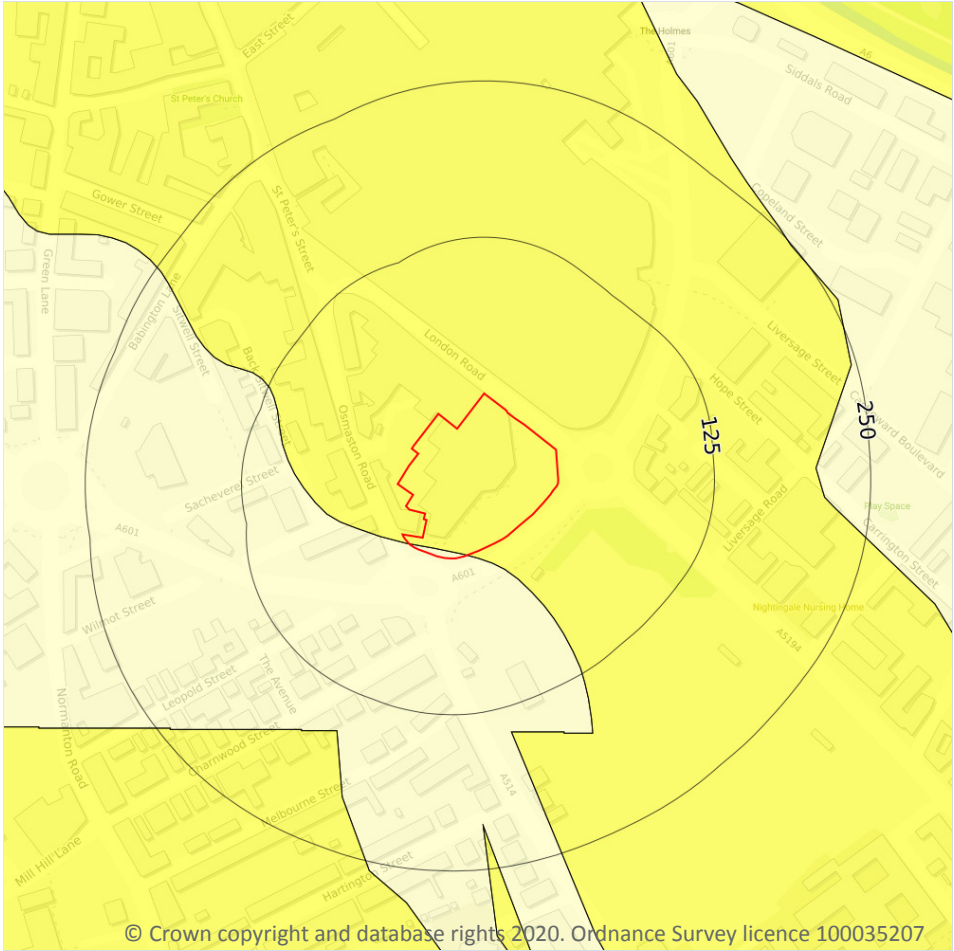
ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	85m SE	435600 335590	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY BH3	14.02	N	<a href="#">210716</a>
4	92m N	435472 335846	DERBY CITY RESEWERAGE 1	-	Y	N/A
A	97m SE	435590 335570	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY BH2	13.72	N	<a href="#">210715</a>
5	119m NE	435640 335840	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH7	-	Y	N/A
B	130m SE	435620 335550	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY BH1	14.63	N	<a href="#">210714</a>
6	137m NE	435670 335840	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH4	-	Y	N/A
B	137m SE	435600 335530	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP5	2.13	N	<a href="#">210708</a>
B	138m SE	435620 335540	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP7	3.66	N	<a href="#">210709</a>
7	157m S	435580 335500	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP2A	2.13	N	<a href="#">210705</a>
C	164m SE	435620 335510	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP4	1.52	N	<a href="#">210707</a>
C	169m SE	435610 335500	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP3	3.35	N	<a href="#">210706</a>
D	170m NE	435660 335890	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH6	-	Y	N/A
D	175m NE	435680 335880	TRAFFIC STREET DERBY BH5	-	Y	N/A
8	179m S	435560 335470	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP1	2.13	N	<a href="#">210704</a>
9	203m SE	435700 335520	ROYAL INFIRMARY-DERBY TP9	2.44	N	<a href="#">210711</a>
10	205m E	435796 335721	DERBY CITY CHALLENGE 34/37	-	Y	N/A
11	215m NW	435368 335931	DERBY CITY RESEWERAGE 2	-	Y	N/A
12	235m NW	435247 335794	DERBY CITY RESEWERAGE 21	-	Y	N/A
E	239m NW	435318 335918	DERBY CITY RESEWERAGE 19	-	Y	N/A
E	243m NW	435306 335910	DERBY CITY RESEWERAGE 19A	-	Y	N/A

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





## 4 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



**Site Outline**

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

### 4.1 Shrink swell clays

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

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

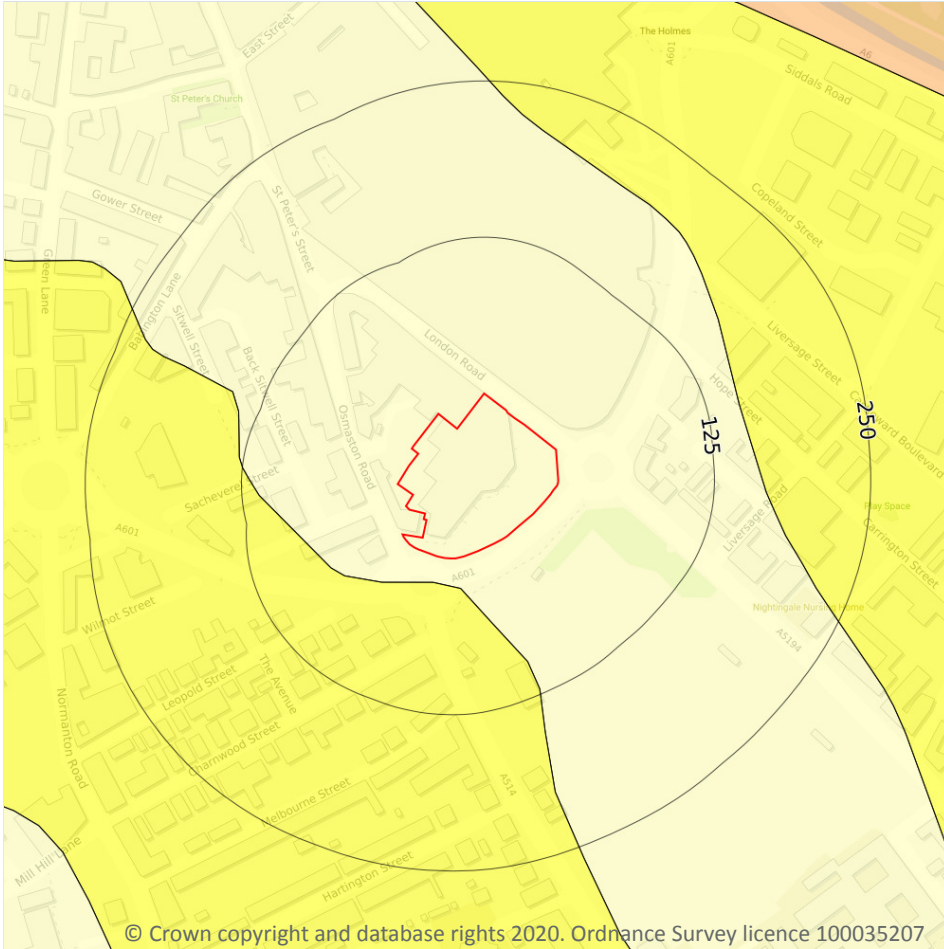
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 23**

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

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 4.2 Running sands

#### Records within 50m

2

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 24**

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

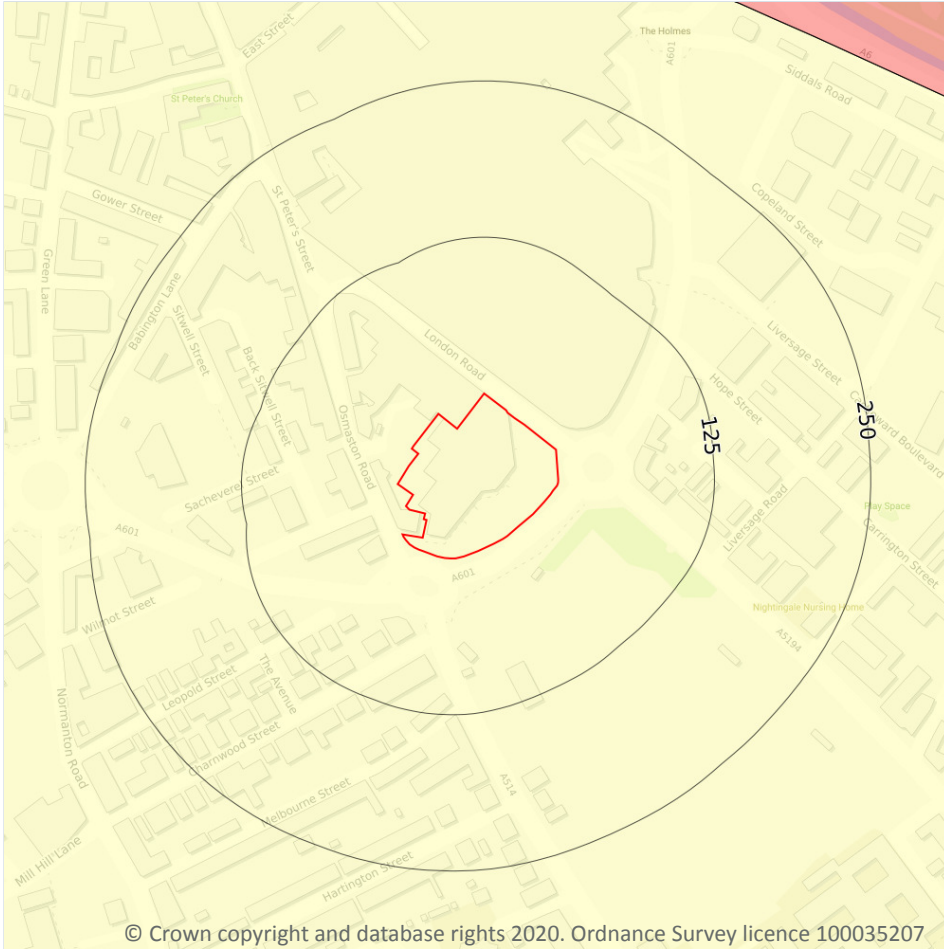
Location	Hazard rating	Details
21m S	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

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





## Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



### 4.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

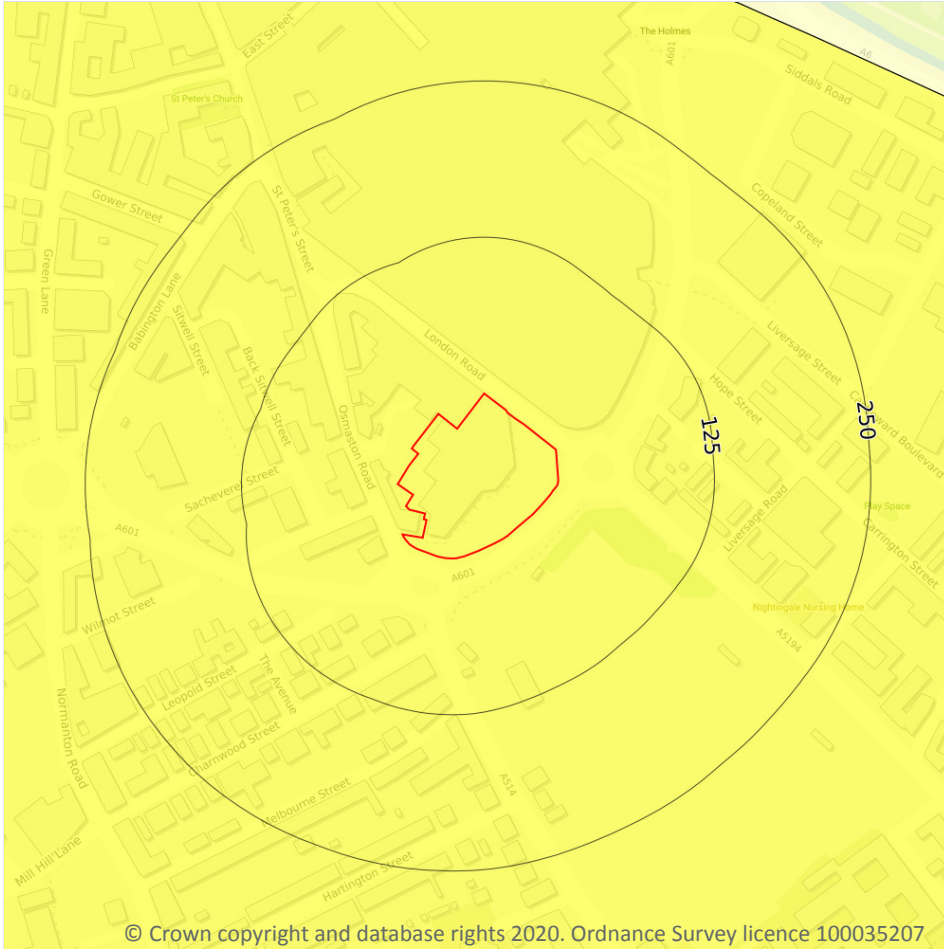
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 26**

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



### 4.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

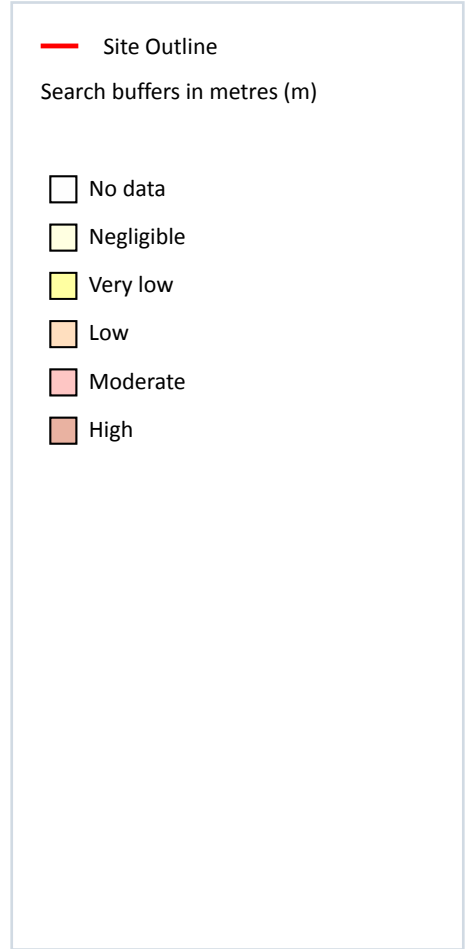
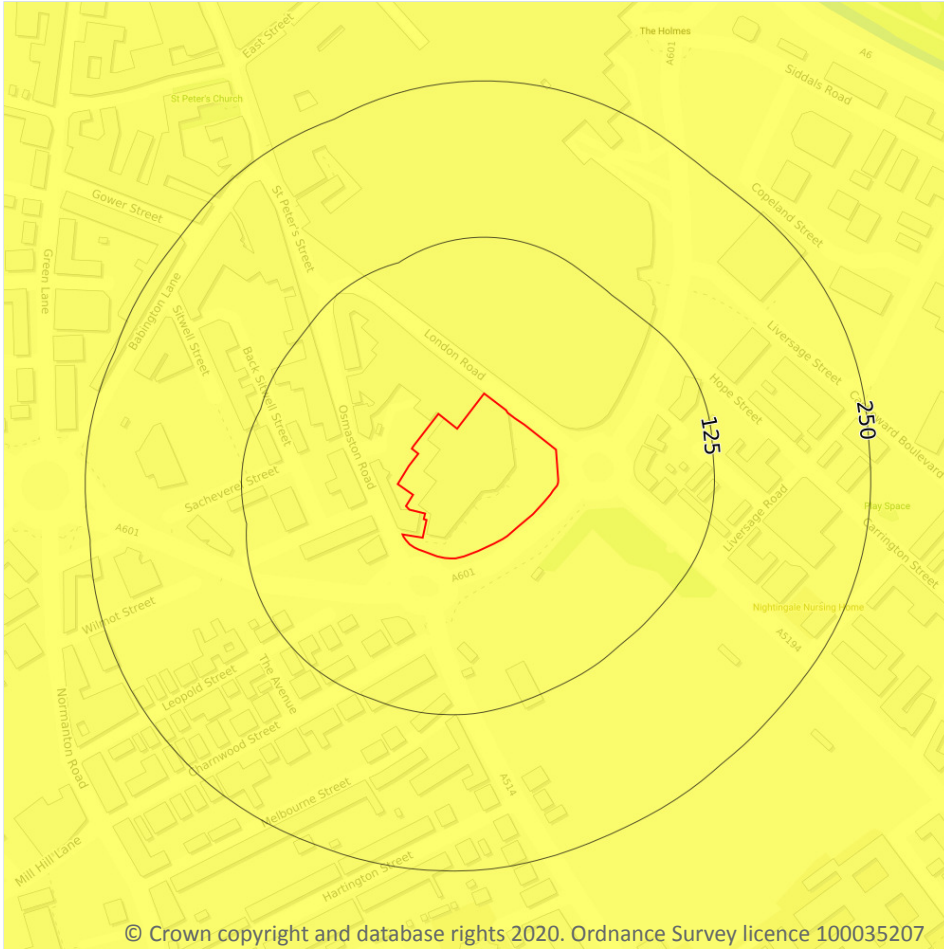
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 27**

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



### 4.5 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 28**

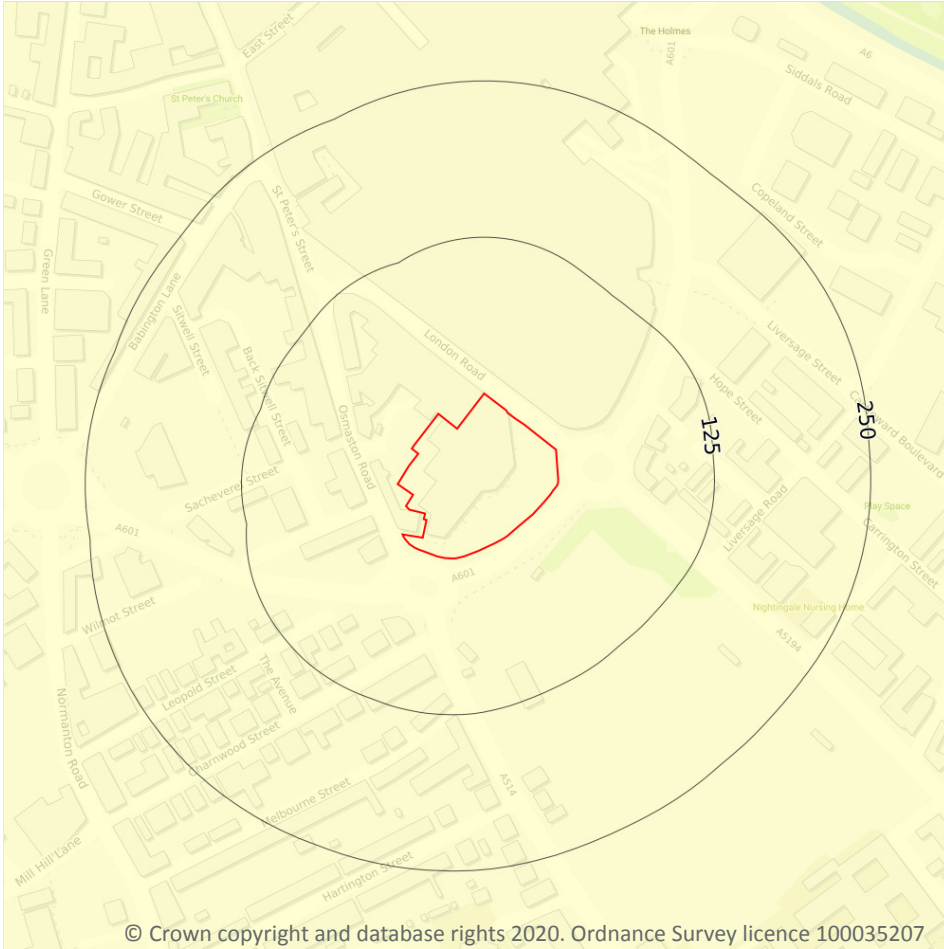
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

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





## Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



### 4.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

#### Records within 50m

1

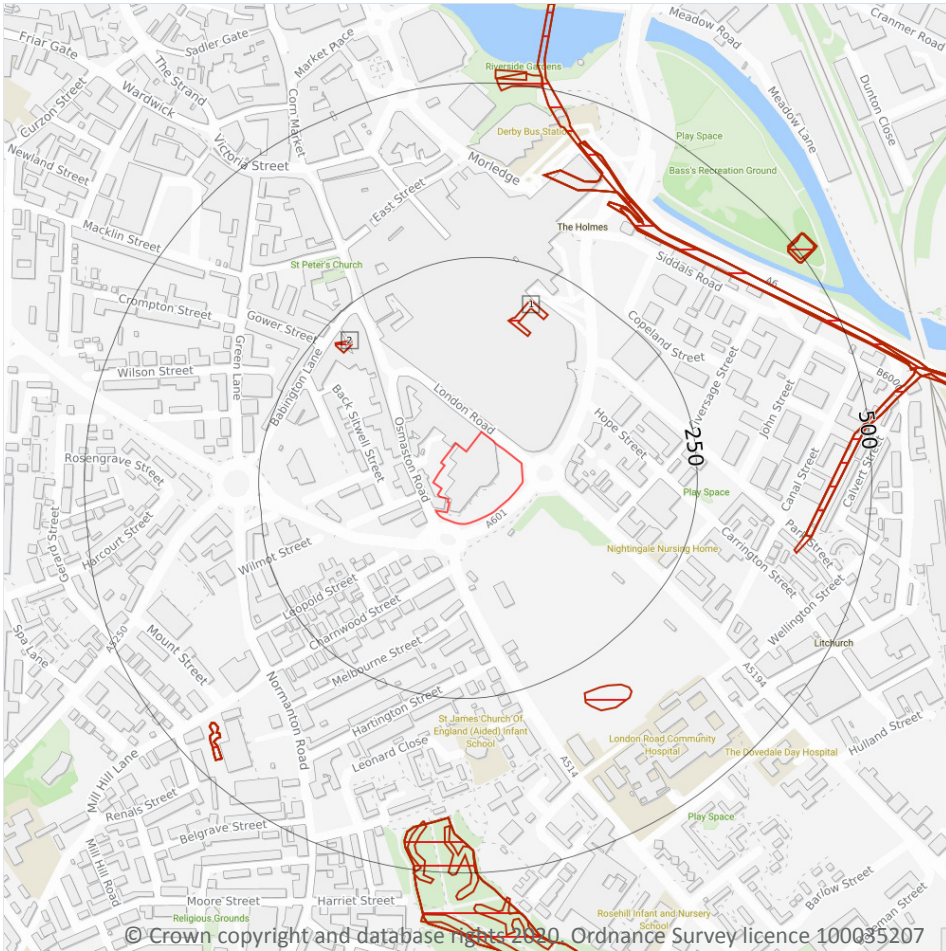
The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 29**

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.*

## 5 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



### 5.1 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 Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

## 5.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

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

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

## 5.3 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, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 30**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	153m NE	Ponds	1882	1:10560
2	205m NW	Unspecified Pit	1882	1:10560

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

## 5.4 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.*

## 5.5 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.*





## 5.6 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.*

## 5.7 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 Peter Brett Associates (PBA).*

## 5.8 JPB mining areas

**Records on site**

**0**

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

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

## 5.9 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.*

## 5.10 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.*



### 5.11 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.*

### 5.12 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 Mining Searches UK.*

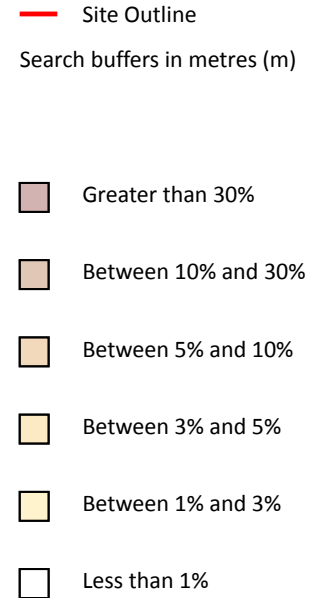
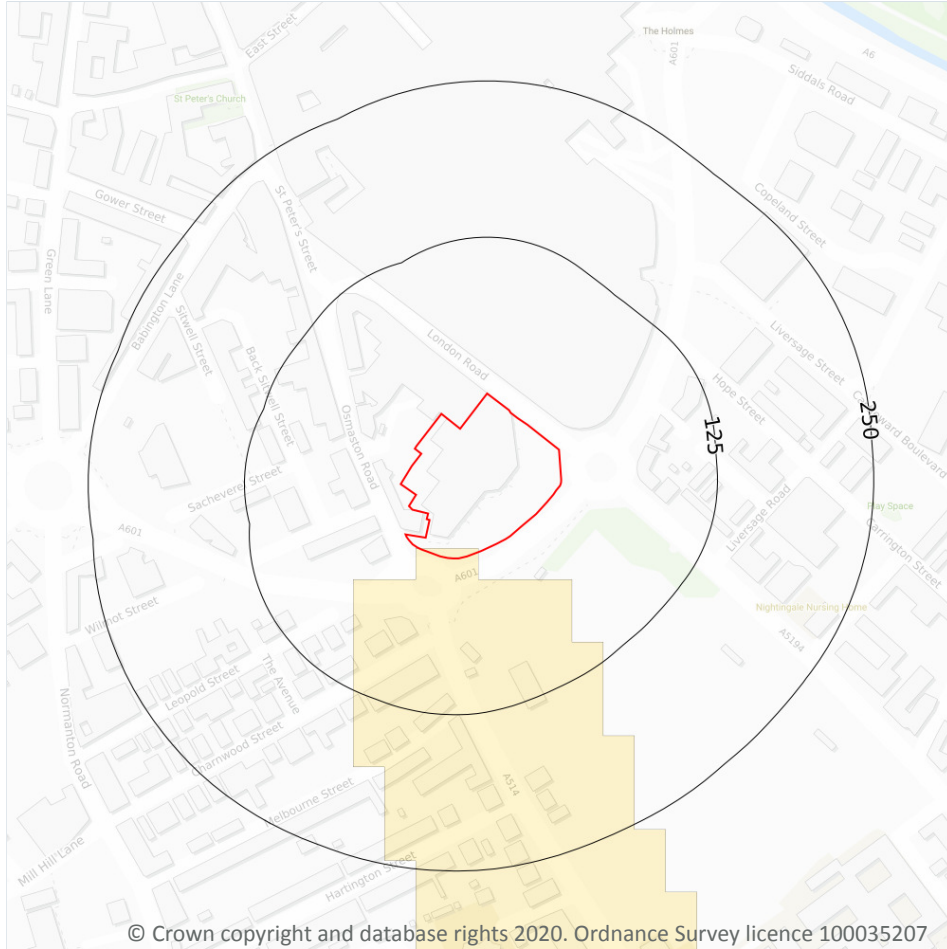
### 5.13 Clay mining

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).*

## 6 Radon



### 6.1 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 Road map on **page 34**

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.*



## 7 Soil chemistry

### 7.1 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 km<sup>2</sup>. In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
19m W	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
20m S	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

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

### 7.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

10

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km<sup>2</sup>).

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	15	2.6	76	52	0.4	78	20	40	14
On site	16	2.8	78	54	0.5	74	19	40	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)
<b>On site</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>On site</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>
9m E	13	2.3	80	55	0.5	82	33	45	12
9m SE	14	2.5	79	54	0.5	78	31	42	12
26m N	13	2.3	73	50	0.3	74	22	37	16
41m NW	16	2.8	134	92	0.4	70	40	34	15
42m S	18	3.2	79	54	0.5	72	18	39	9
42m SW	20	3.5	138	95	0.3	70	34	37	11

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

### 7.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

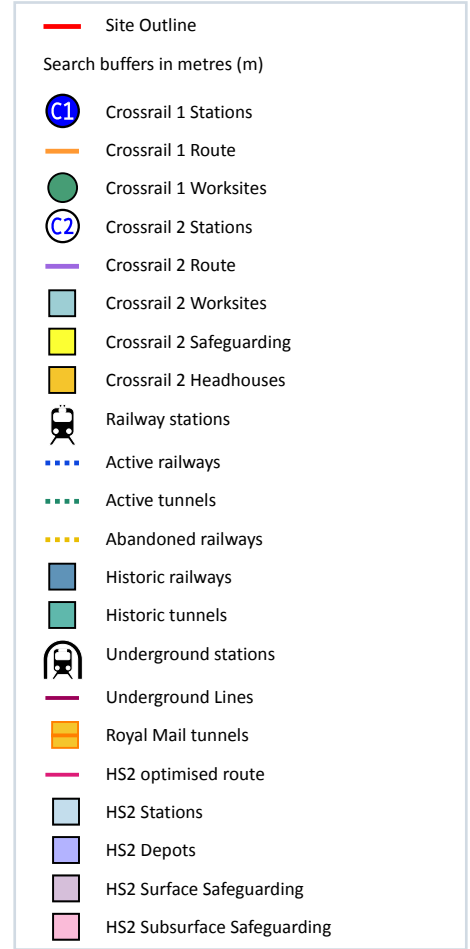
<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>0</b>
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The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km<sup>2</sup>.

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



## 8 Railway infrastructure and projects



### 8.1 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.*

### 8.2 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.*

### 8.3 Railway tunnels

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

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

### 8.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

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

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.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 38**

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
227m NW	Railway Sidings	1884	2500

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

### 8.5 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.*

### 8.6 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.*



## 8.7 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.*

## 8.8 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.*

## 8.9 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.*

## 8.10 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.*



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## Data providers

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

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