

## 5.7 Surface water abstractions

### Records within 2000m

**8**

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

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 60 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
A	491m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T22 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 513400 Northing: 169300	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
A	491m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T22 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 513400 Northing: 169300	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	758m S	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T20 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 512900 Northing: 169000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	758m S	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T20 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 512900 Northing: 169000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	877m S	Status: Historical Licence No: TH/039/0031/022 Details: Heat Pump Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: ABSTRACTION POINT A - RIVER THAMES Data Type: Point Name: Rachel Skinner Easting: 512928 Northing: 168871	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 18250 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 50 Original Application No: NPS/WR/025880 Original Start Date: 20/10/2017 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 20/10/2017 Version End Date: -
-	1856m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 WALTON INTAKE T15 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 511500 Northing: 168800	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	1856m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 WALTON INTAKE T15 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 511500 Northing: 168800	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	1926m E	Status: Historical Licence No: TH/039/0031/023 Details: Spray Irrigation - Direct Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: LEAT CHANNEL AT WATERHOUSE WOODLAND GARDEN, BUSHY PARK, HA Data Type: Point Name: The Royal Parks Easting: 515069 Northing: 169436	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 16536 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 83 Original Application No: NPS/NA/000854 Original Start Date: 05/07/2021 Expiry Date: 31/03/2028 Issue No: 1 Version Start Date: 05/07/2021 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.8 Potable abstractions

### Records within 2000m

6

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



Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on [page 60 >](#)

ID	Location	Details	
A	491m SE	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T22 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 513400 Northing: 169300	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
A	491m SE	Status: Active Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T22 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 513400 Northing: 169300	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	758m S	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T20 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 512900 Northing: 169000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	758m S	Status: Active Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 HAMPTON INTAKE T20 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 512900 Northing: 169000	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -
-	1856m SW	Status: Historical Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: M2 WALTON INTAKE T15 Data Type: Point Name: THAMES WATER UTILITIES LTD Easting: 511500 Northing: 168800	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -



ID	Location	Details	
-	1856m SW	Status: Active Licence No: 28/39/M/0002 Details: Potable Water Supply - Storage Direct Source: THAMES SURFACE WATER - NON TIDAL Point: RIVER THAMES AT M2 WALTON INTAKE T15 Data Type: Point Name: Thames Water Utilities Ltd Easting: 511500 Northing: 168800	Annual Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 665388000 Max Daily Volume (m <sup>3</sup> ): 5455000 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 10/10/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 18/09/1987 Version End Date: -

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

## 5.9 Source Protection Zones

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
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Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination.

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

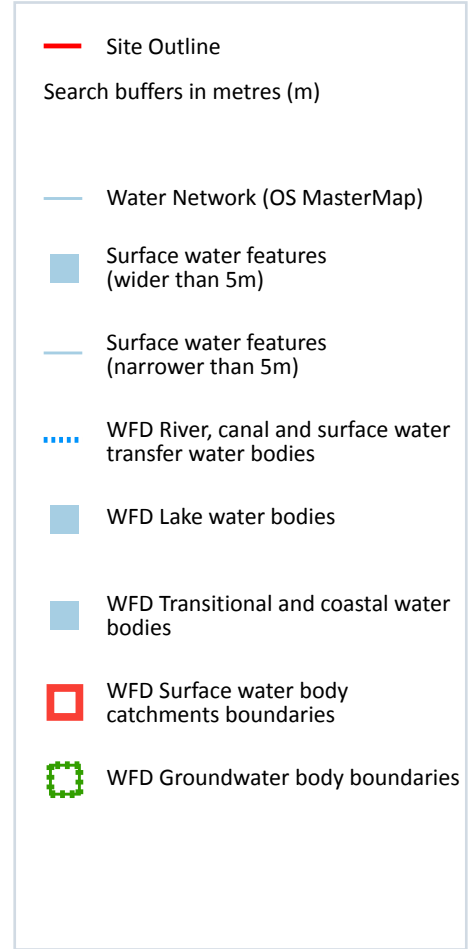
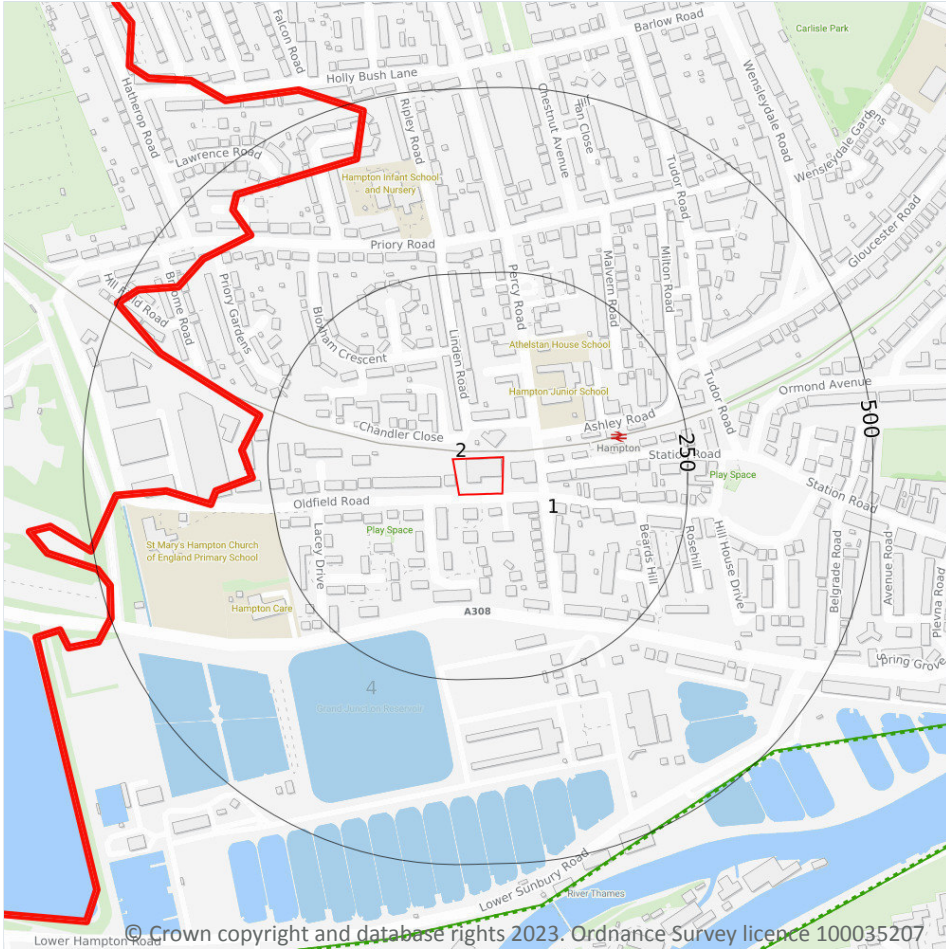
## 5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

<b>Records within 500m</b>	<b>0</b>
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Source Protection Zones in the confined aquifer define the sensitivity around a deep groundwater abstraction to contamination. A confined aquifer would normally be protected from contamination by overlying geology and is only considered a sensitive resource if deep excavation/drilling is taking place.

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

## 6 Hydrology



### 6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 66 >](#)

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
4	242m SW	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Grand Junction Reservoir

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

## 6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 66 >](#)

*This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.*

## 6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 66 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
1	On site	River	Thames (Egham to Teddington)	GB106039023232	Thames Lower	Maidenhead and Sunbury

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

## 6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 66 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	557m S	River	Thames (Egham to Teddington)	<a href="#">GB106039023232 ↗</a>	Poor	Fail	Poor	2019



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

## 6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site

1

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

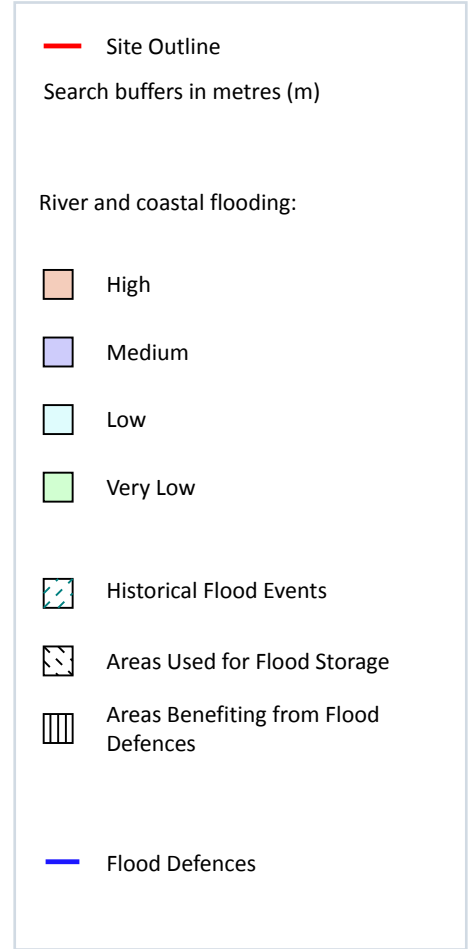
Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 66](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
2	On site	Lower Thames Gravels	<a href="#">GB40603G000300</a> ↗	Poor	Good	Poor	2019

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



## 7 River and coastal flooding



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

Records within 50m

0

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

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



## 7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the River and coastal flooding map on [page 69 >](#)

ID	Location	Event name	Date of flood	Flood source	Flood cause	Type of flood
1	181m S	South West England	2014-01-30 2014-02-10	Unclassified	Unclassified	No data
2	209m S	South West England	2014-01-30 2014-02-10	Unclassified	Unclassified	No data
3	243m S	South West England	2014-01-30 2014-02-10	Unclassified	Unclassified	No data

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

## 7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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



## 7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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



## River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

### 7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

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

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

### 7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

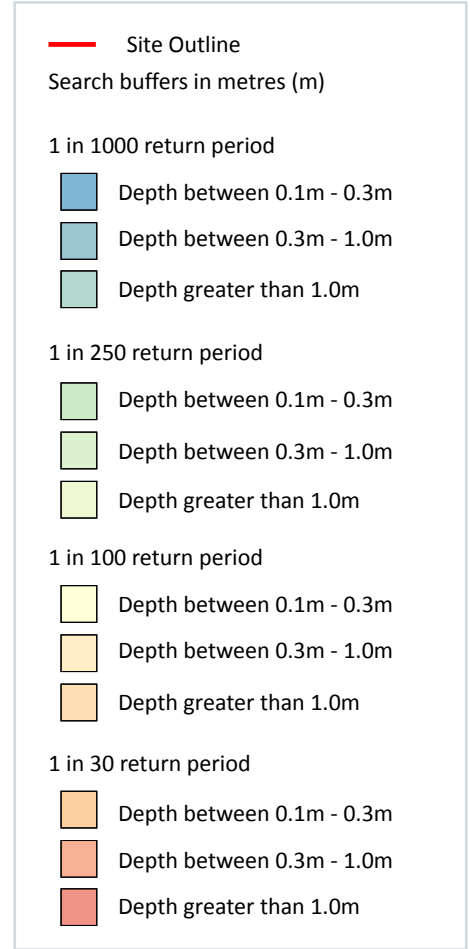
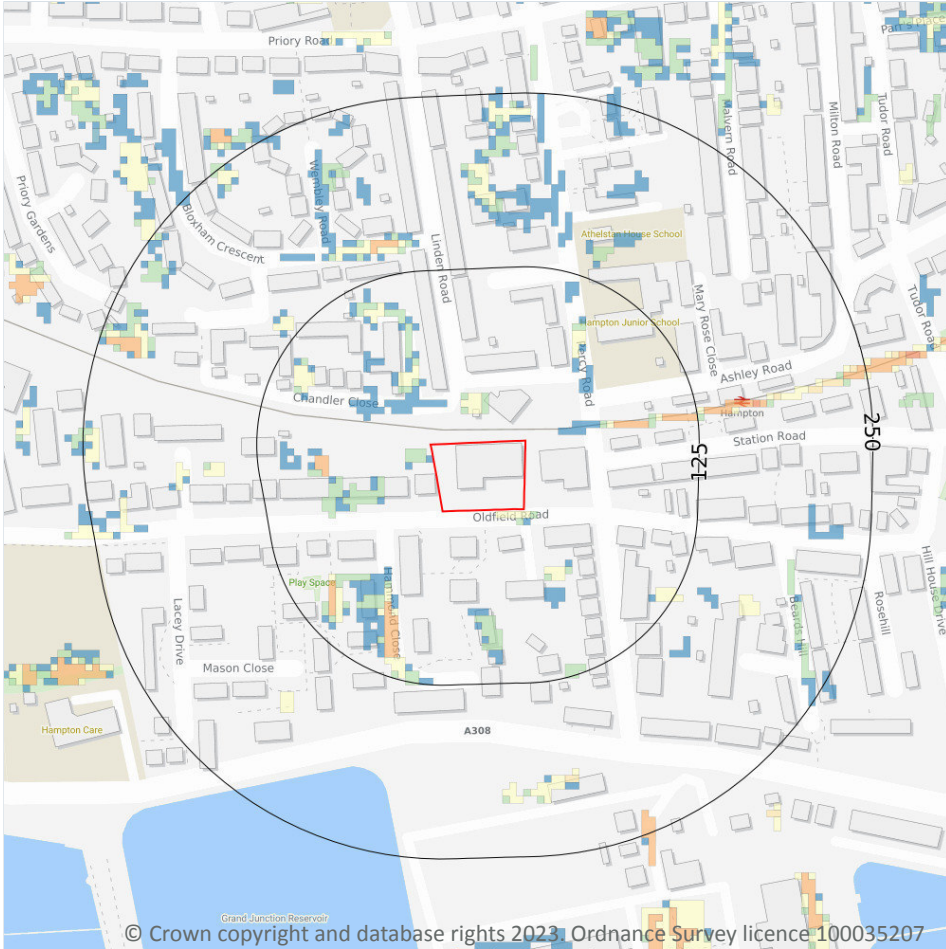
0

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

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



## 8 Surface water flooding



### 8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 1000 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 100 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 73 >](#)

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

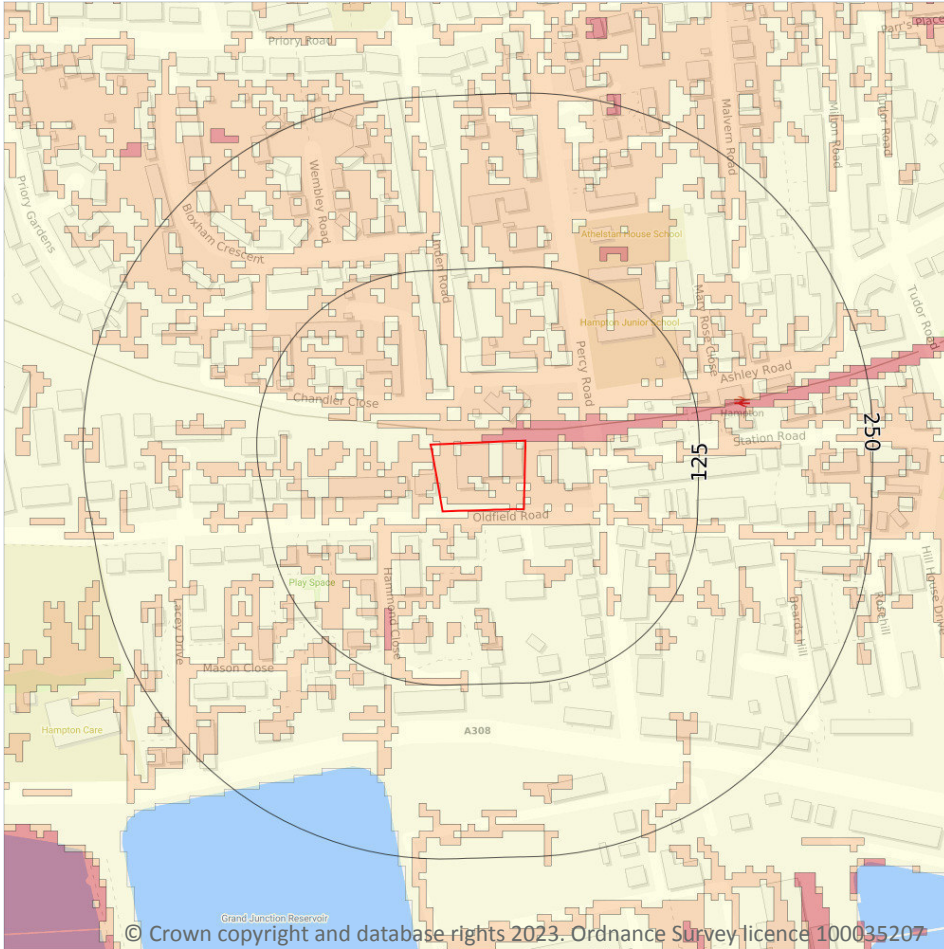
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.1m 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**

**High**

**Highest risk within 50m**

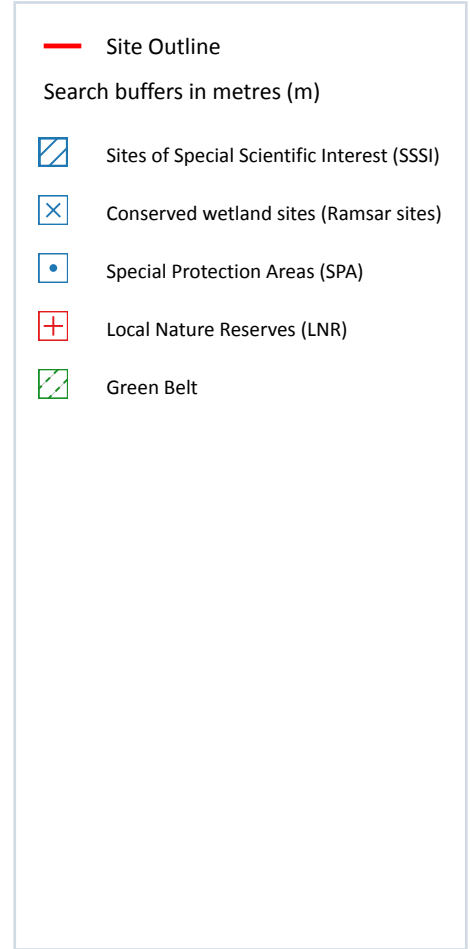
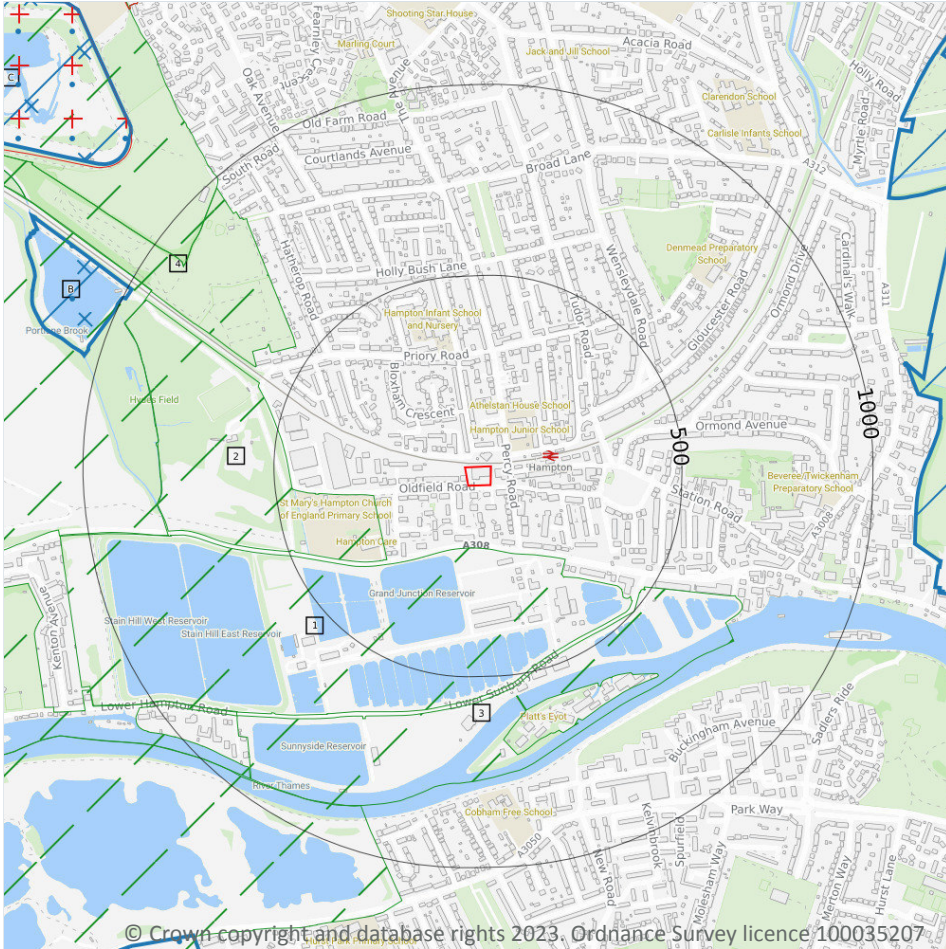
**High**

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

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on [page 75 >](#)

*This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.*

## 10 Environmental designations



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

Records within 2000m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 76](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Data source
B	989m NW	Kempton Park Reservoirs	Natural England

ID	Location	Name	Data source
8	1116m E	Bushy Park and Home Park	Natural England
C	1213m NW	Kempton Park Reservoirs	Natural England
A	1379m SW	Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs	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

3

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 76 >](#)

ID	Location	Site	Details
B	988m NW	Name: South West London Waterbodies Site status: Listed Data source: Natural England	Overview: The South West London Waterbodies site comprises a series of reservoirs and former gravel pits that support internationally important numbers of wintering <i>Anas strepera</i> and <i>Anas clypeata</i> . Ramsar criteria: 6. Supports nationally important populations of the following species: Great cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , common pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , common coot <i>Fulica atra</i> .
C	1212m NW	Name: South West London Waterbodies Site status: Listed Data source: Natural England	Overview: The South West London Waterbodies site comprises a series of reservoirs and former gravel pits that support internationally important numbers of wintering <i>Anas strepera</i> and <i>Anas clypeata</i> . Ramsar criteria: 6. Supports nationally important populations of the following species: Great cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , common pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , common coot <i>Fulica atra</i> .



ID	Location	Site	Details
A	1379m SW	Name: South West London Waterbodies Site status: Listed Data source: Natural England	Overview: The South West London Waterbodies site comprises a series of reservoirs and former gravel pits that support internationally important numbers of wintering <i>Anas strepera</i> and <i>Anas clypeata</i> . Ramsar criteria: 6. Supports nationally important populations of the following species: Great cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> , great crested grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> , common pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> , tufted duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i> , common coot <i>Fulica atra</i> .

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

### 10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
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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)

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>3</b>
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Sites classified by the UK Government under the EC Birds Directive, SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 76 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Species of interest	Habitat description	Data source
B	989m NW	South West London Waterbodies	Gadwall; Northern shoveler	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Improved grassland; Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	Natural England
C	1213m NW	South West London Waterbodies	Gadwall; Northern shoveler	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Improved grassland; Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	Natural England
A	1379m SW	South West London Waterbodies	Gadwall; Northern shoveler	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland; Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water); Improved grassland; Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	Natural England

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



## 10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

## 10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 76 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
C	1205m NW	Kempton Nature Reserves	Natural England
D	1486m NW	Oak Avenue Hampton	Natural England

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

## 10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

0

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.

*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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
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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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>0</b>
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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

<b>Records within 2000m</b>	<b>10</b>
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Areas designated to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 76 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
1	163m S	London	Richmond upon Thames
2	248m W	London	Richmond upon Thames
3	472m SE	London	Richmond upon Thames
4	544m NW	London	Richmond upon Thames
5	795m W	London	Spelthorne
6	847m SW	London	Spelthorne
A	883m S	London	Elmbridge
7	906m NW	London	Hounslow
-	1358m N	London	Richmond upon Thames
D	1486m NW	London	Richmond upon Thames

*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

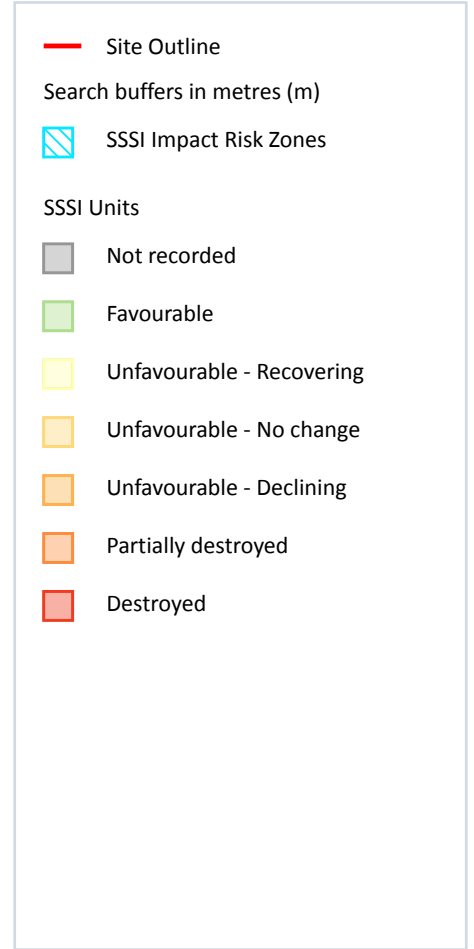
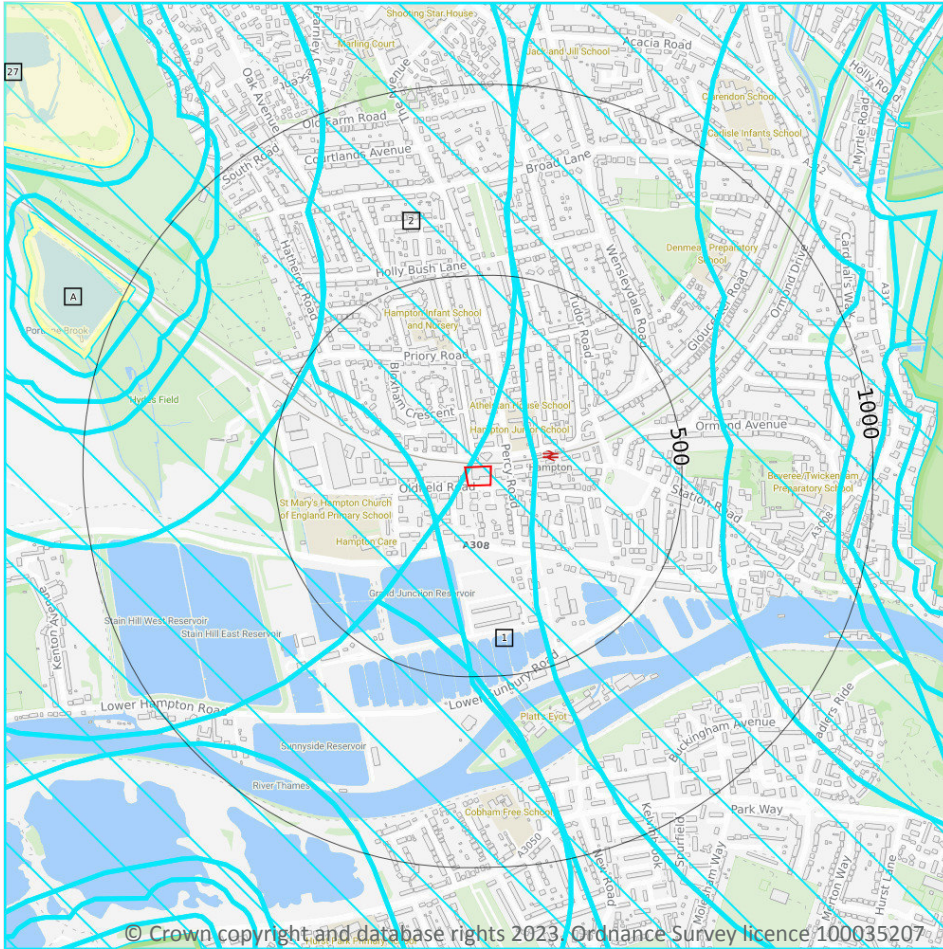
0

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.

*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 83](#) >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	<p><b>Infrastructure - Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</b></p> <p><b>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</b></p> <p><b>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</b></p> <p><b>Combustion - General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</b></p> <p><b>Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</b></p> <p><b>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where total net additional gross internal floorspace following development is 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or more.</b></p>
2	On site	<p><b>Infrastructure - Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.</b></p> <p><b>Wind and Solar - Wind turbines.</b></p> <p><b>Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</b></p> <p><b>Residential - Residential development of 100 units or more.</b></p> <p><b>Rural residential - Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas.</b></p> <p><b>Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</b></p> <p><b>Combustion - General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</b></p> <p><b>Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</b></p> <p><b>Composting - Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</b></p> <p><b>Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</b></p> <p><b>Water supply - Large infrastructure such as warehousing / industry where net additional gross internal floorspace is &gt; 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or any development needing its own water supply .</b></p>

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

6

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 83 >](#)

ID: A  
 Location: 989m NW  
 SSSI name: Kempton Park Reservoirs  
 Unit name: Redhouse Reservoir  
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i>	Unfavourable - Recovering	14/10/2011

ID: 23  
 Location: 1116m E  
 SSSI name: Bushy Park and Home Park  
 Unit name: West Bushy Park  
 Broad habitat: Acid Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Invert. assemblage A2 wood decay	Favourable	16/06/2014
Lowland dry acid grassland (U4)	Favourable	16/06/2014
Population of veteran trees	Favourable	28/03/2017

ID: 27  
 Location: 1213m NW  
 SSSI name: Kempton Park Reservoirs  
 Unit name: Kempton Park East Reservoir  
 Broad habitat: Neutral Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Unfavourable - Recovering  
 Reportable features:





Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera</i>	Unfavourable - Recovering	14/10/2011

ID: 28  
 Location: 1256m NE  
 SSSI name: Bushy Park and Home Park  
 Unit name: North Bushy Park  
 Broad habitat: Acid Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Invert. assemblage A2 wood decay	Favourable	16/06/2014
Lowland dry acid grassland (U4)	Favourable	16/06/2014
Population of veteran trees	Favourable	28/03/2017

ID: 29  
 Location: 1379m SW  
 SSSI name: Knight & Bessborough Reservoirs  
 Unit name: Whole Site  
 Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Aggregations of non-breeding birds - Shoveler, <i>Anas clypeata</i>	Favourable	09/12/2011

ID: -  
 Location: 1411m E  
 SSSI name: Bushy Park and Home Park  
 Unit name: Woodland Gardens & Court Field  
 Broad habitat: Acid Grassland - Lowland  
 Condition: Favourable  
 Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Invert. assemblage A2 wood decay	Favourable	16/06/2014
Lowland dry acid grassland (U4)	Favourable	16/06/2014

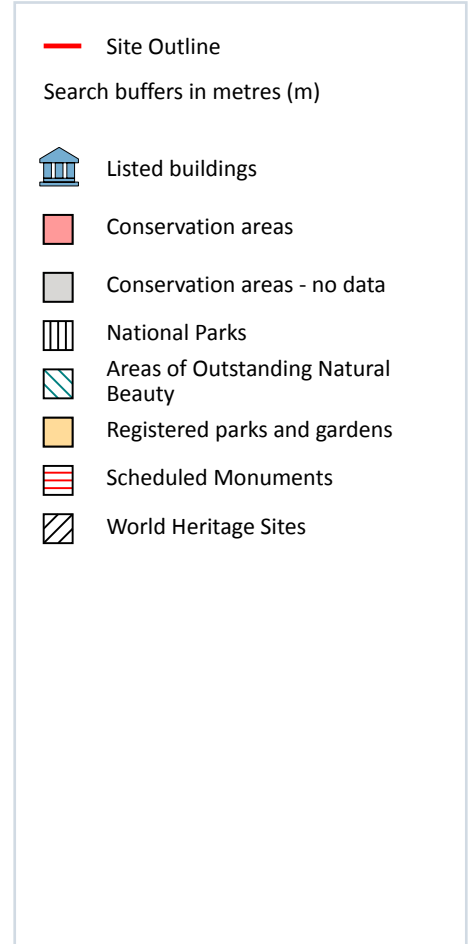
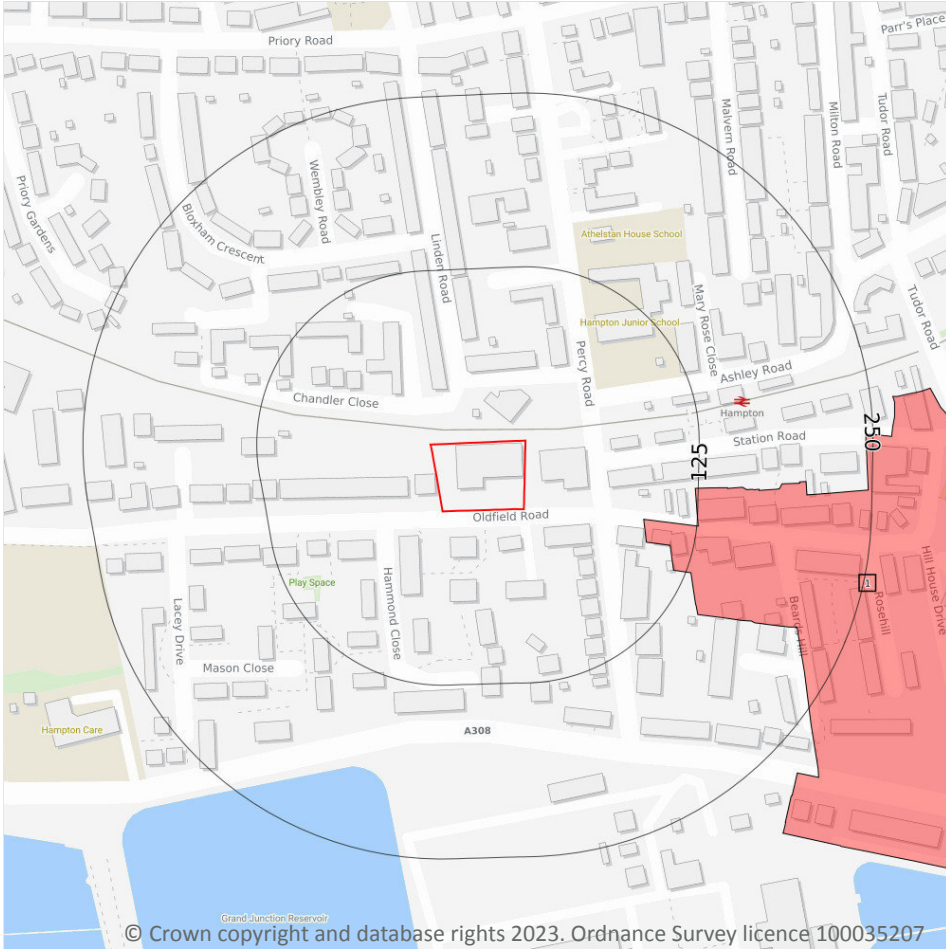


Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Population of veteran trees	Favourable	28/03/2017

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



## 11 Visual and cultural designations



### 11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

1

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 88](#) >

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
1	87m E	Hampton Village	Richmond upon Thames	14/01/1969

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

## 11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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.*

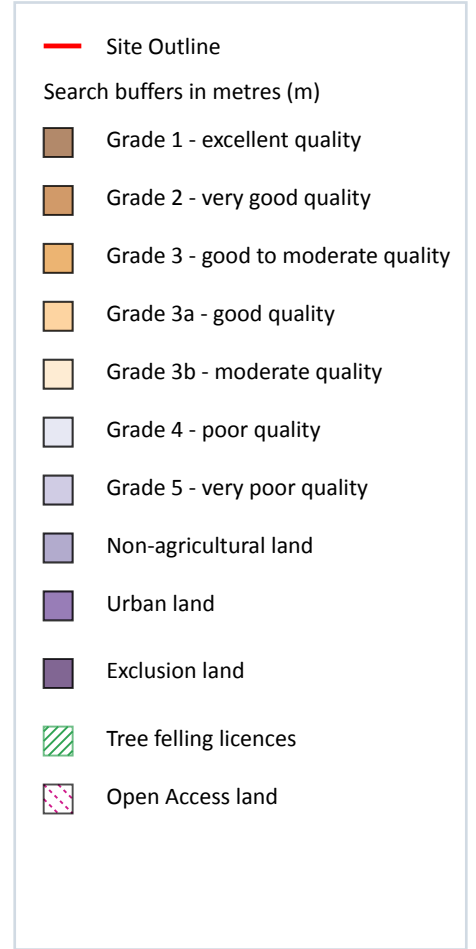
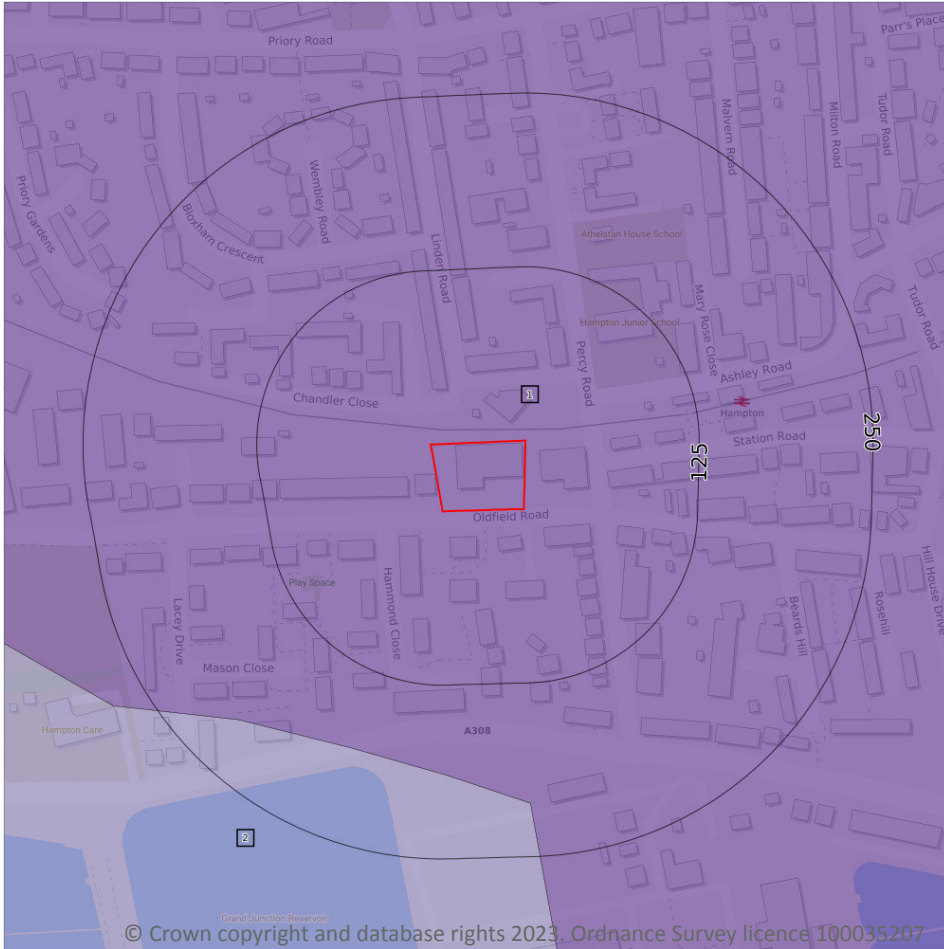
## 11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

<b>Records within 250m</b>	<b>0</b>
----------------------------	----------

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

2

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 91](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	-
2	182m S	Non Agricultural	-

This data is sourced from Natural England.



## 12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m

0

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

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

## 12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.*

## 12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

## 12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

0

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*



## 13 Habitat designations

### 13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

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

Habitats of principal importance as named under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41.

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.2 Habitat Networks

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

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

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

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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*

### 13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

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

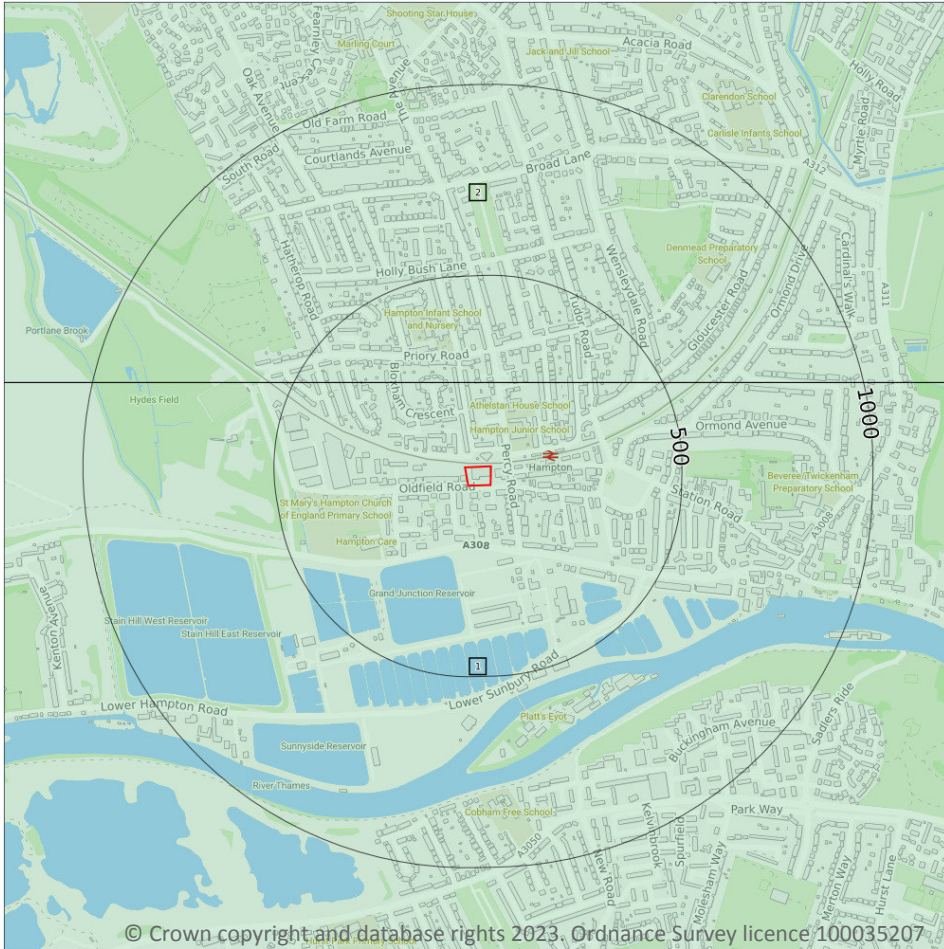
Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable habitats for wildlife. These habitats are threatened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

*This data is sourced from Natural England.*





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



— Site Outline  
 Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

### 14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

2

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

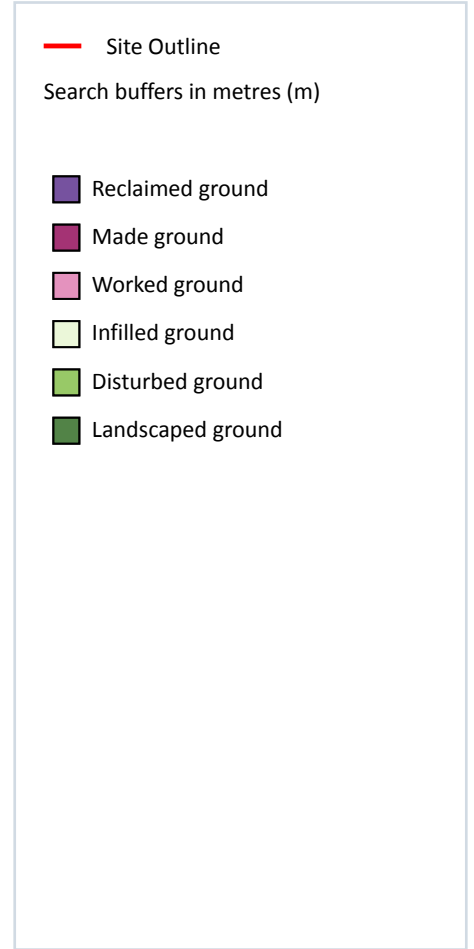
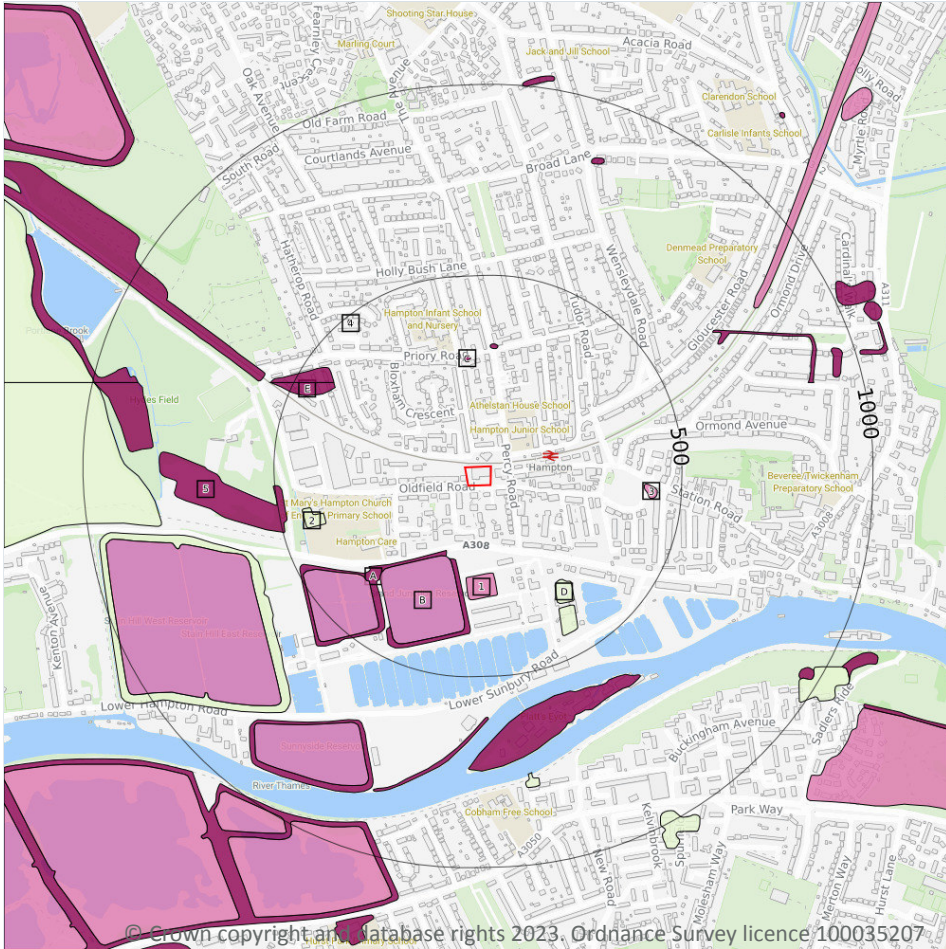
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 94](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	TQ16NW
2	219m N	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	TQ17SW

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

15

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.

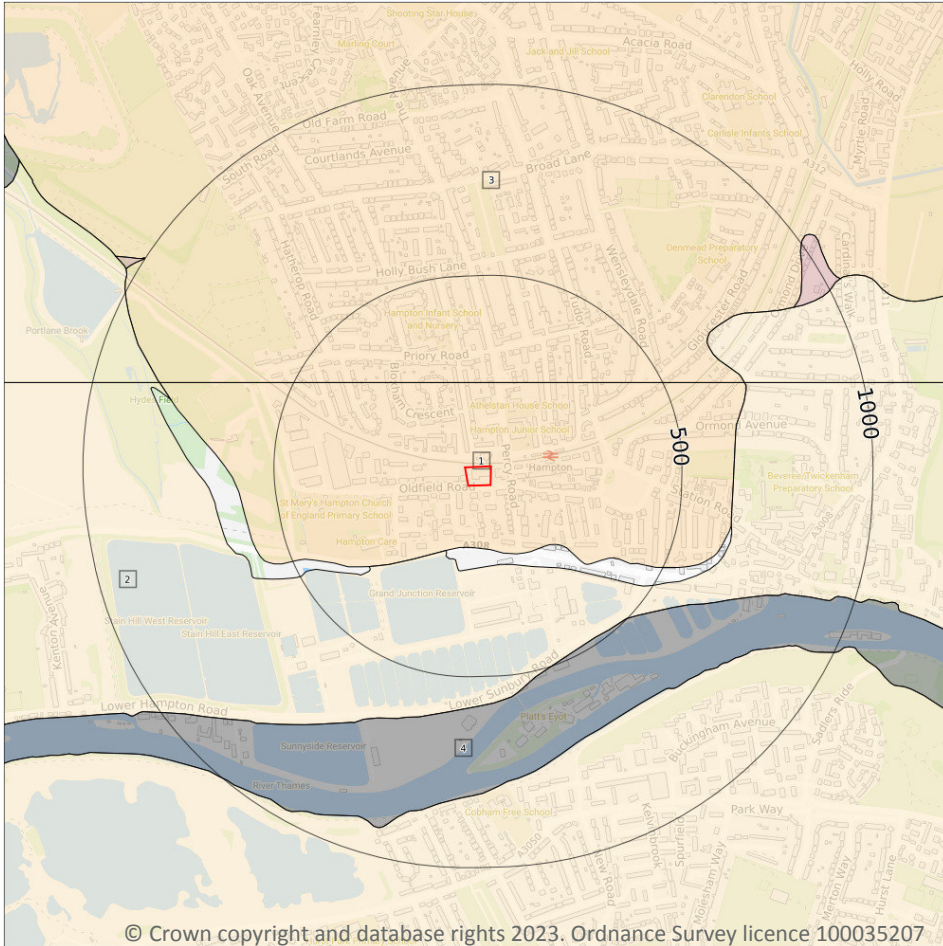
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 95](#) >


ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	179m SW	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
B	193m S	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
B	195m S	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
1	230m S	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
C	279m N	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
D	307m SE	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
C	308m N	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
A	360m SW	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
D	370m SE	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
2	385m W	WMGR-UKNOWN	Infilled Ground	Unknown/unclassified Entry
E	399m NW	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
3	402m E	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
E	409m NW	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
4	474m NW	WGR-UKNOWN	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry
5	482m W	MGR-UKNOWN	Made Ground (Undivided)	Unknown/unclassified Entry

*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

4

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 97 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TPGR-XSV	Taplow Gravel Formation - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
2	179m SW	KPGR-XSV	Kempton Park Gravel Formation - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
3	219m N	TPGR-XSV	Taplow Gravel Formation - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
4	484m SE	ALV-Z	Alluvium - Silt (unlithified Deposits Coding Scheme)	Silt



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

## 14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

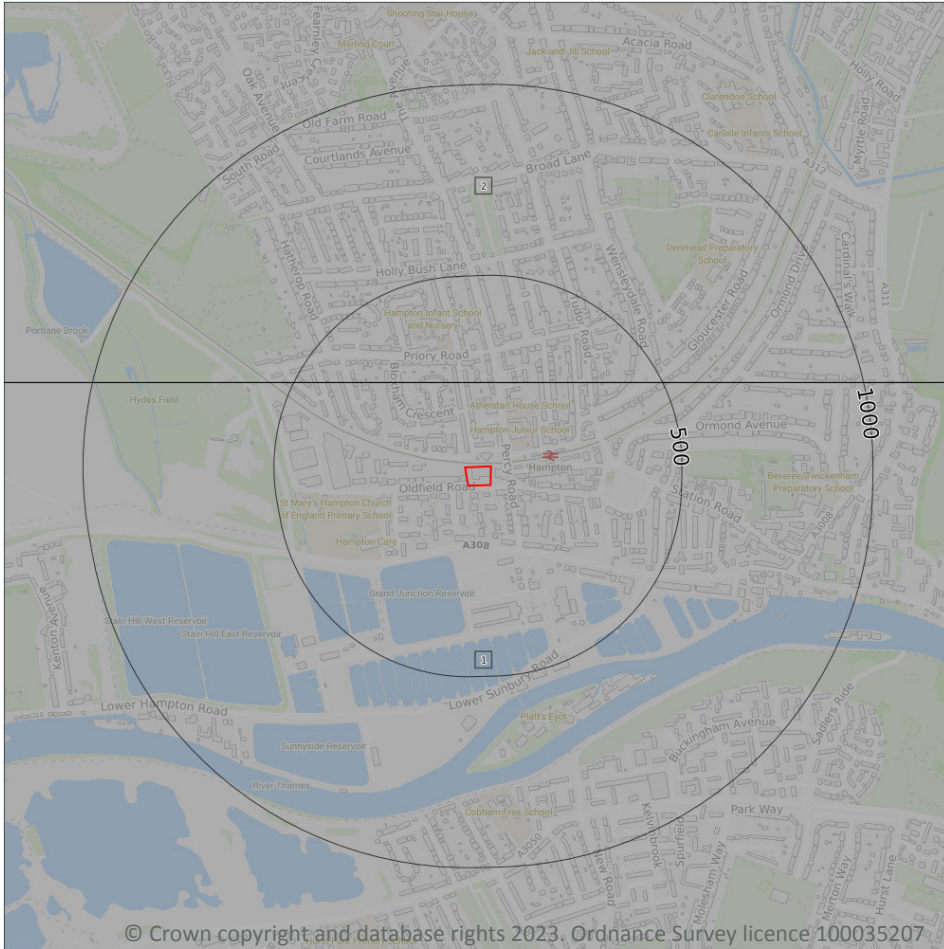
0

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 99](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-CLAY	London Clay Formation - Clay	Eocene Epoch
2	219m N	LC-CLAY	London Clay Formation - Clay	Eocene Epoch

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



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

Records within 500m

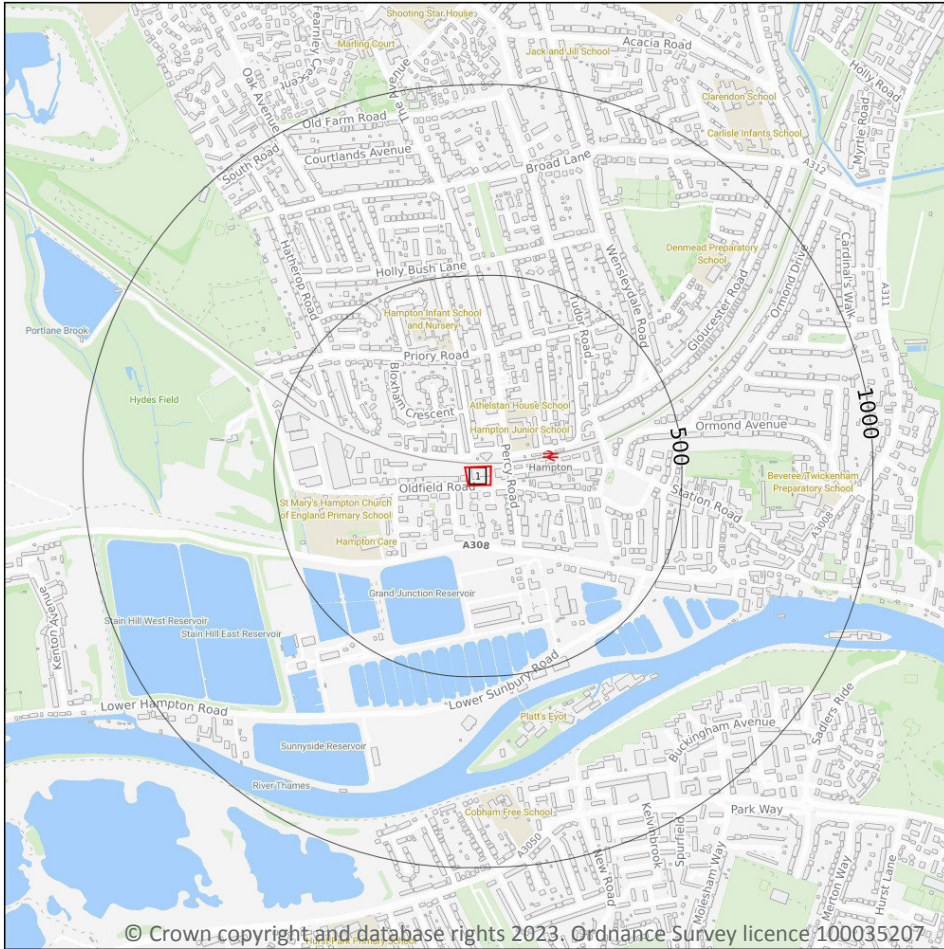
0

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 101](#) >

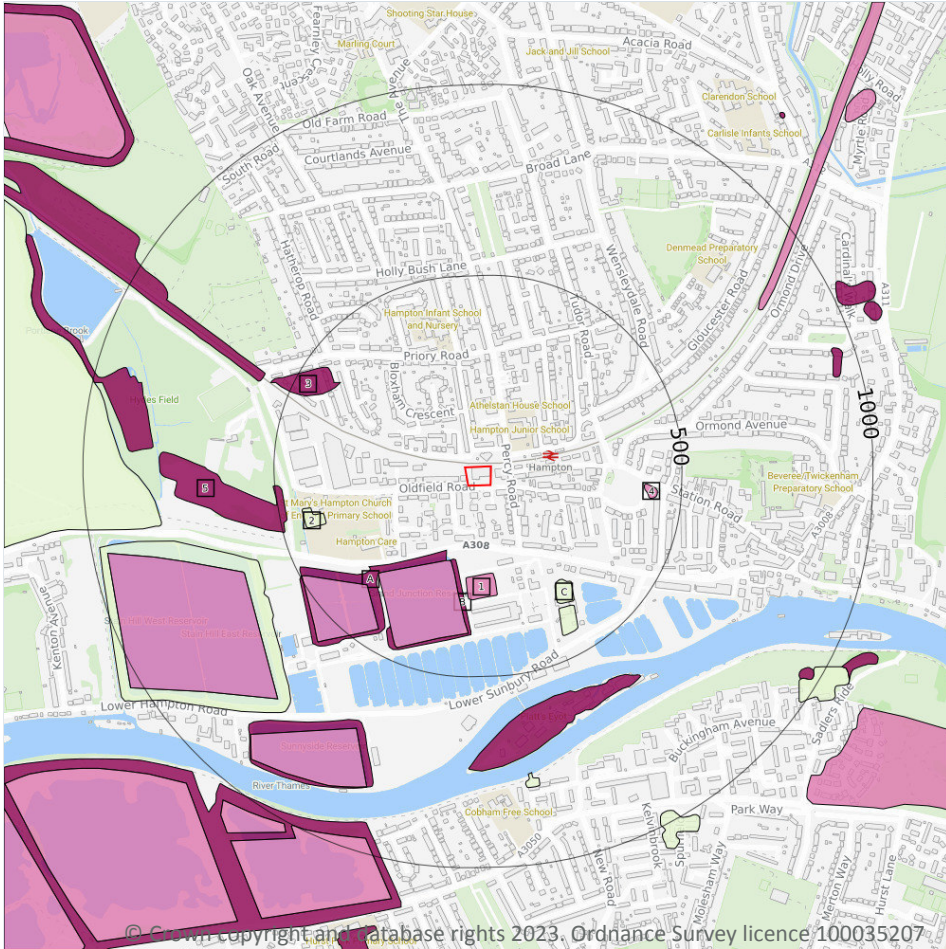
ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW270_south_london_v4

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

11

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 102](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	178m SW	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
B	196m S	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
B	202m S	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
1	230m S	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
C	306m SE	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
C	370m SE	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
A	371m SW	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
2	384m W	WMGR-ARTDP	INFILLED GROUND	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
3	395m NW	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
4	403m E	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
5	482m W	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

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

### 15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

**Records within 50m**

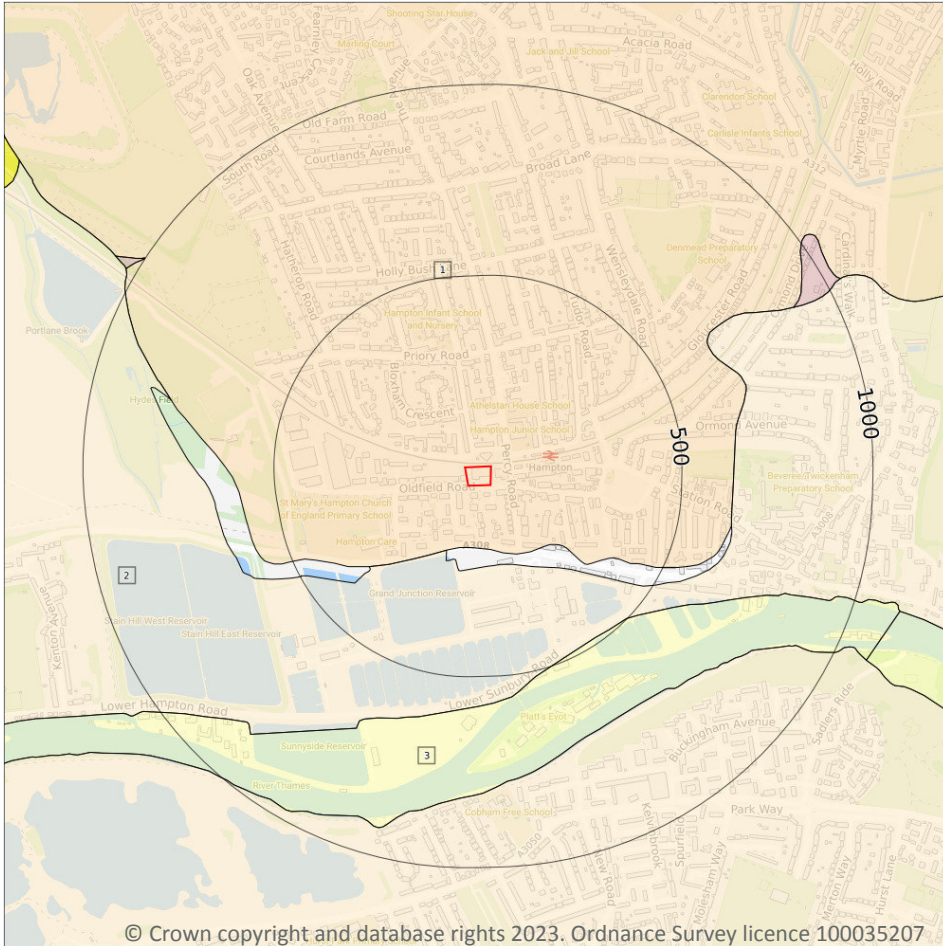
**0**

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

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



## Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Landslip (50k)
- Superficial geology (50k)  
Please see table for more details.

### 15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 104](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TPGR-XSV	TAPLOW GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	178m SW	KPGR-XSV	KEMPTON PARK GRAVEL MEMBER	SAND AND GRAVEL
3	484m SE	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



## 15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>1</b>
---------------------------	----------

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High

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

## 15.6 Landslip (50k)

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

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

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

## 15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

<b>Records within 50m</b>	<b>0</b>
---------------------------	----------

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

1

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 106](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LC-XCZ	LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY AND SILT	YPRESIAN

*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	Mixed	Low	Very Low

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

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

Records within 500m

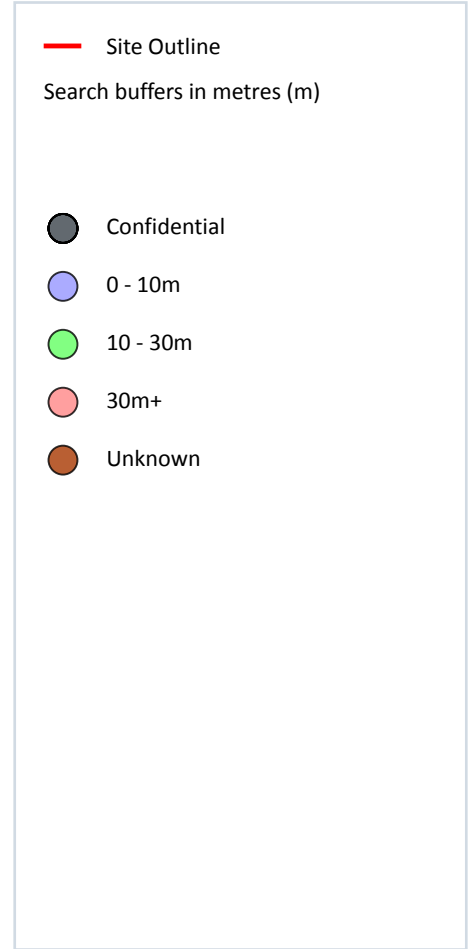
0

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

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



## 16 Boreholes



### 16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

1

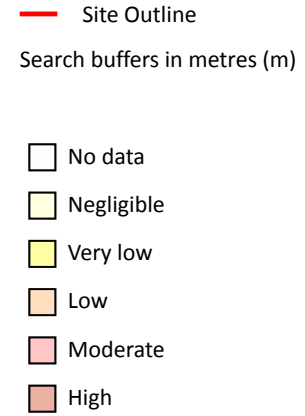
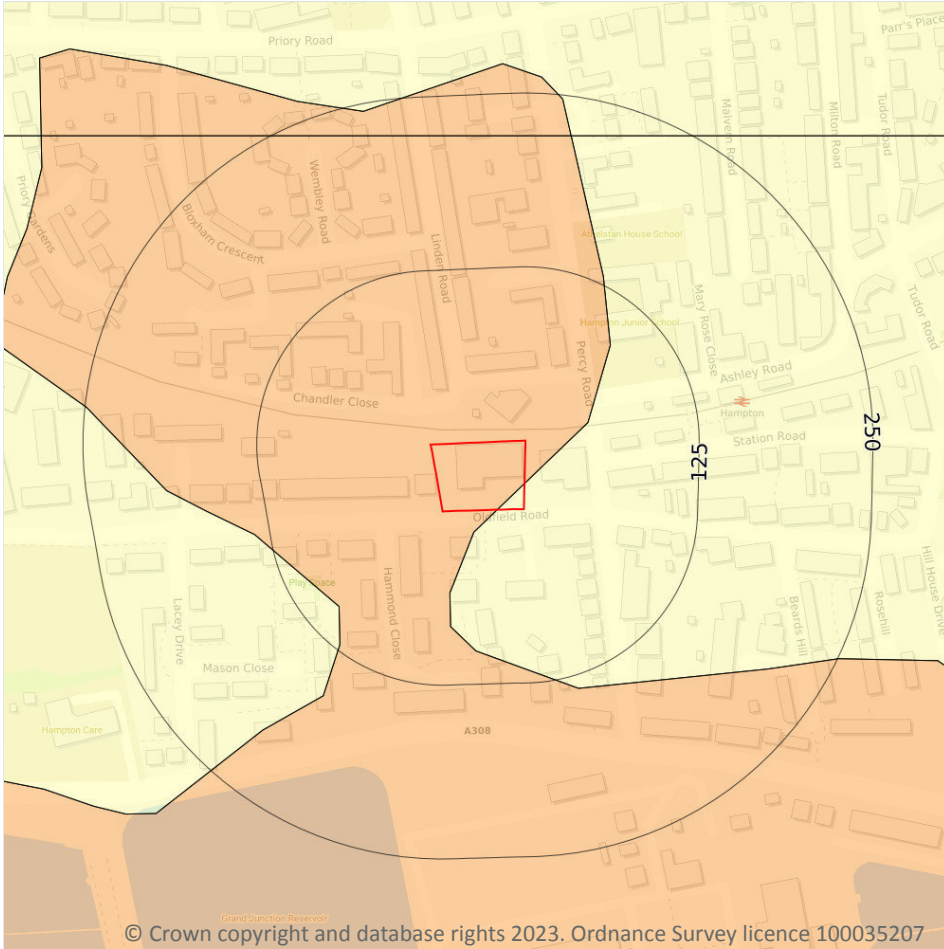
The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep. Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on [page 108 >](#)

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	189m W	512920 169840	HAMPTON SUBSTATION BR - S REGION	6.24	N	<a href="#">579832 ↗</a>

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



## 17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



### 17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 109](#) >

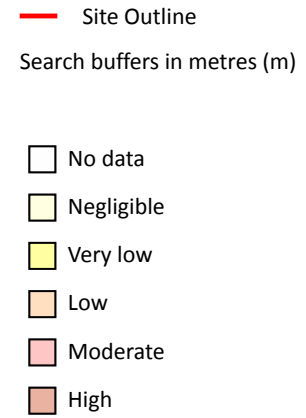
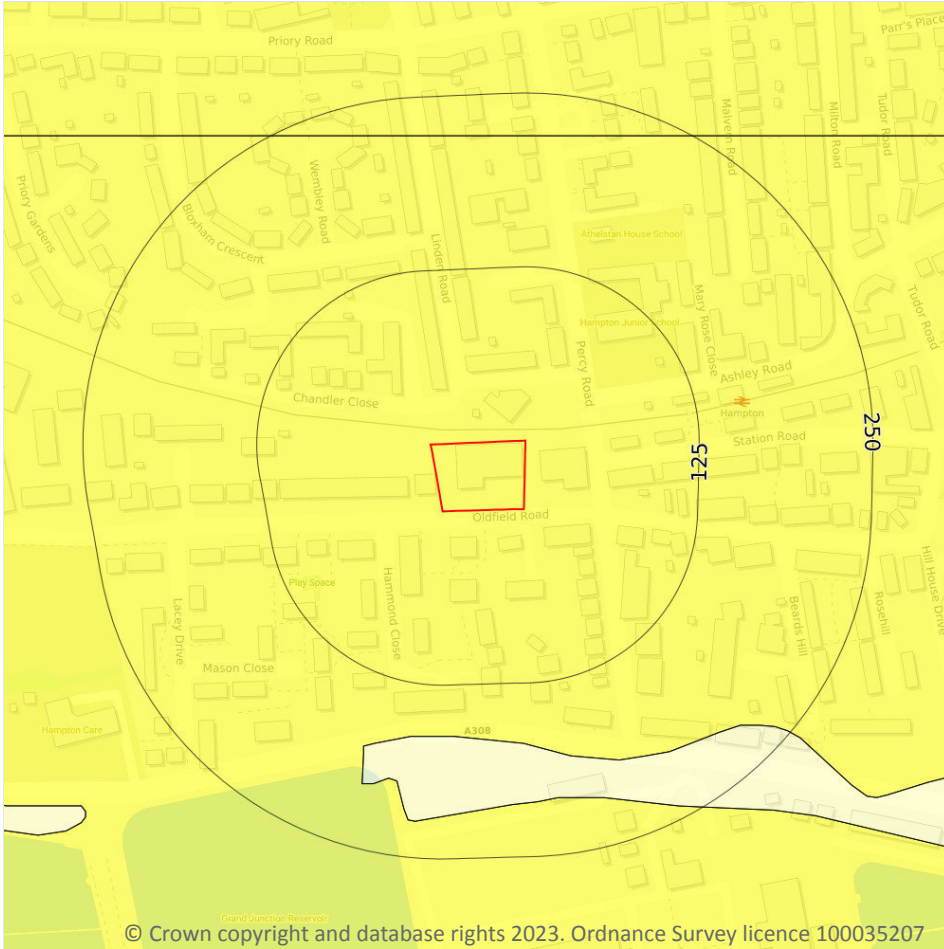
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.





## Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



### 17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

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.

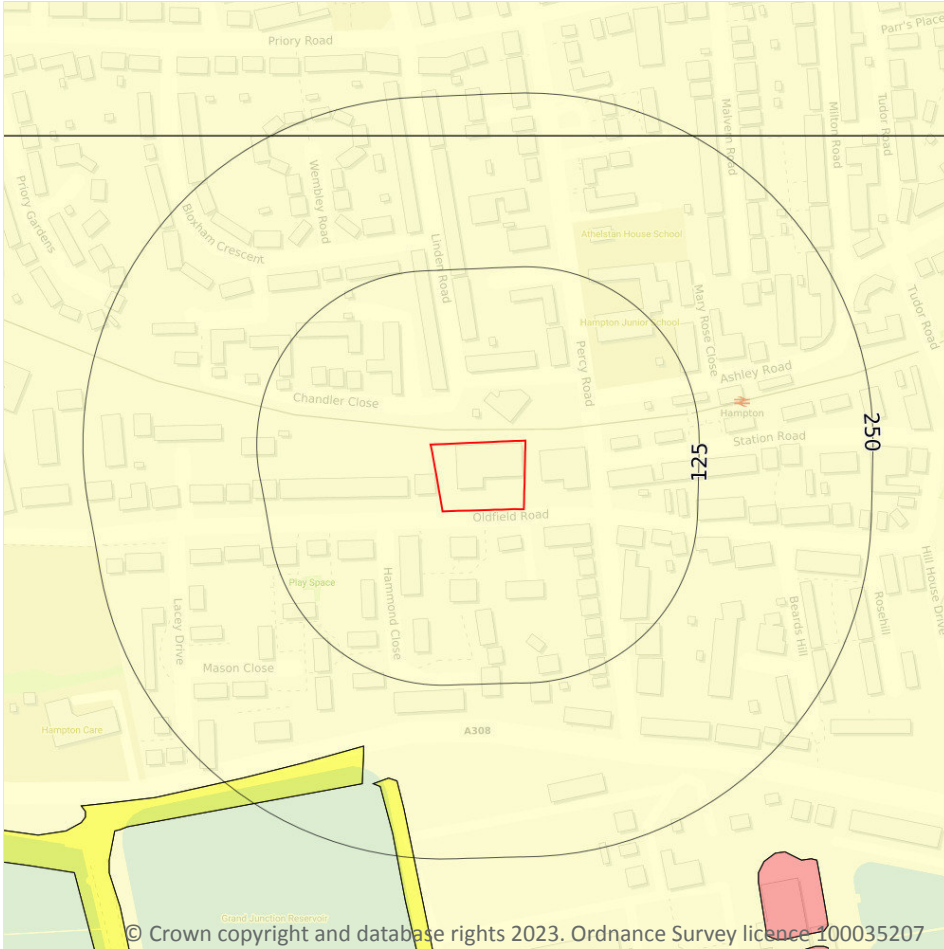
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 110](#) >

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

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



## Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



### 17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 111](#) >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.