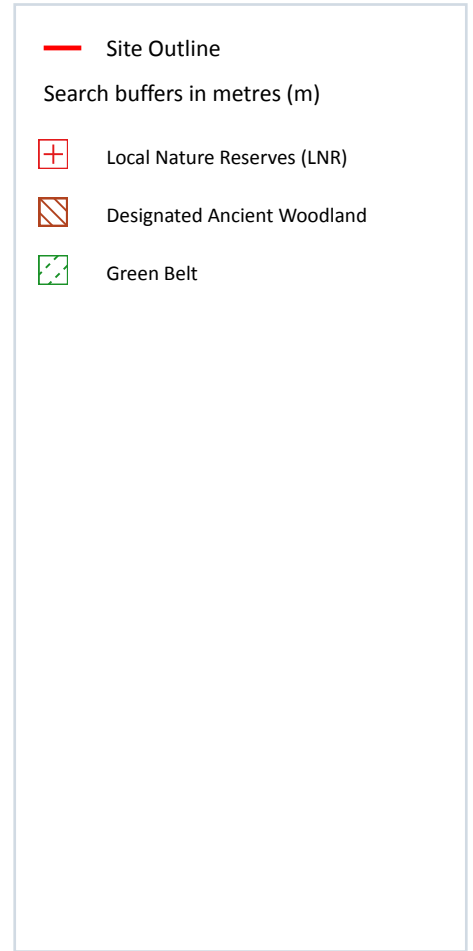
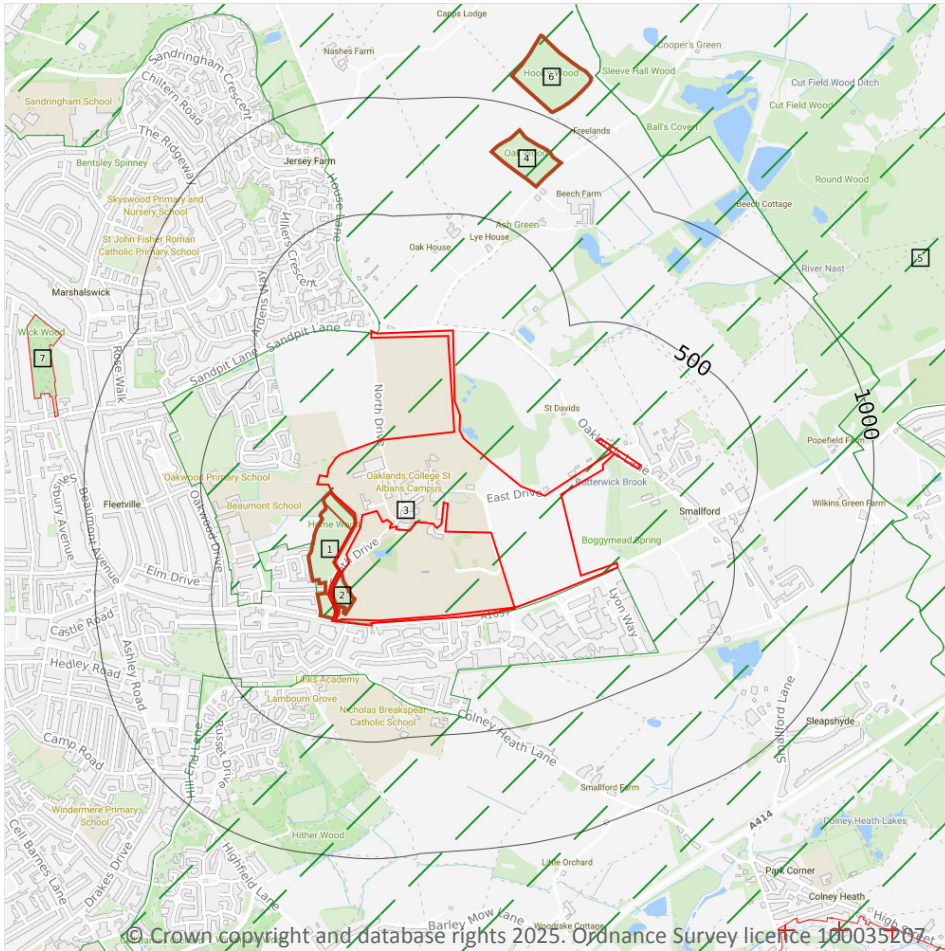


10 Environmental designations



10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

0

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.

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

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m

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 101 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
7	1148m W	The Wick Wood	Natural England
8	1688m SE	Colney Heath	Natural England

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

5

Ancient woodlands are classified as areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. This includes semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. 'Wooded continuously' does not mean there is or has previously been continuous tree cover across the whole site, and not all trees within the woodland have to be old.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 101 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	On site	Home Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
2	On site	Home Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
4	712m NE	Oak Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
6	1027m NE	Hooks Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1699m S	Knights Wood	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m

0

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



local community.

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

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 101 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
3	On site	London Green Belt	St Albans
5	866m E	London Green Belt	Welwyn Hatfield
-	1790m S	London Green Belt	Hertsmere

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

1

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

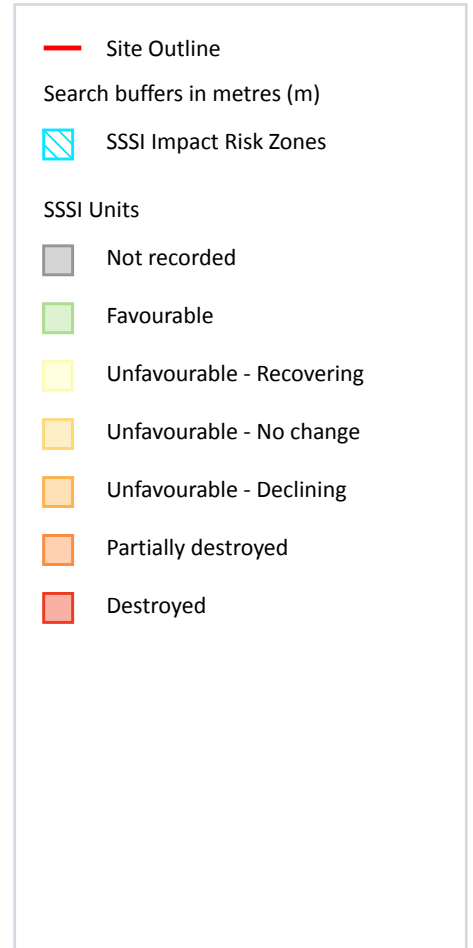
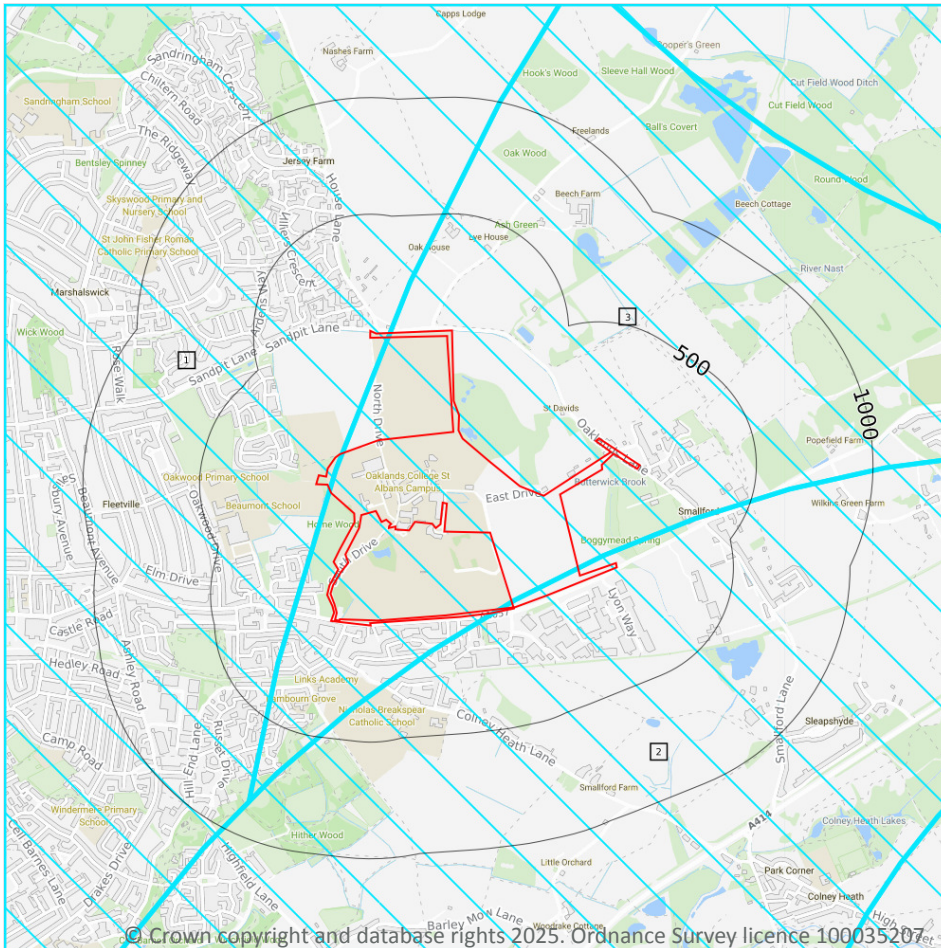
Location	Name	Type	NVZ ID	Status
276m N	Hatfield	Groundwater	93	Existing



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



SSSI Impact Zones and Units



10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

3

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 107](#) >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=000300000000&notes=&location=516065,208820%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)
2	On site	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0303000500000&notes=&location=518333,199667%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
3	On site	https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0303000000000&notes=&location=519751,208249%20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

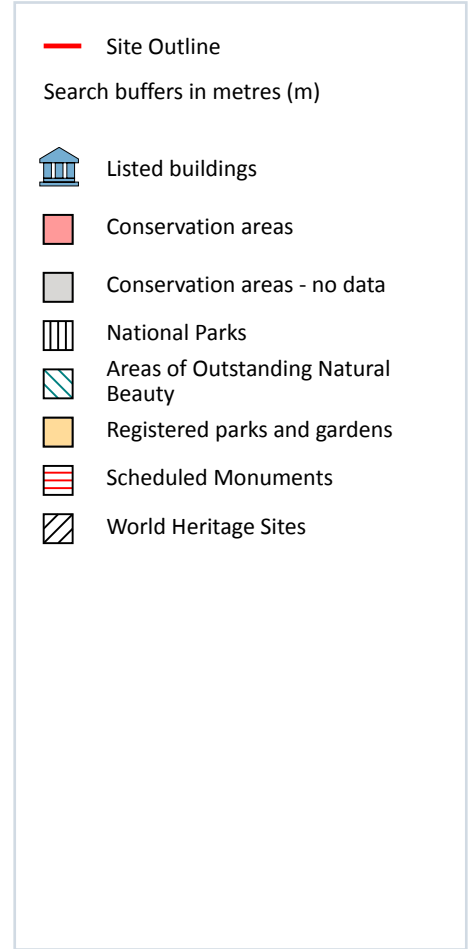
Records within 2000m	0
-----------------------------	----------

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.

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

1

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

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on [page 109 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	On site	Milepost On North Side Of Road, South Of Oaklands College	II	1103024	27/09/1984

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



11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

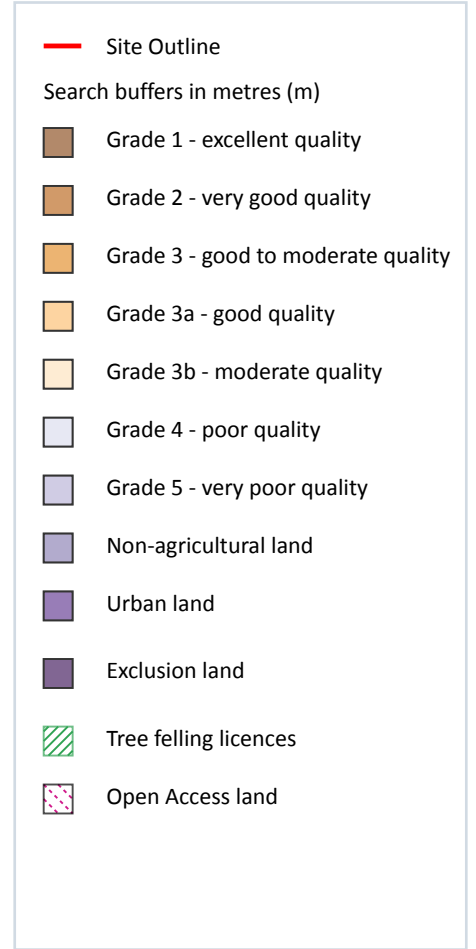
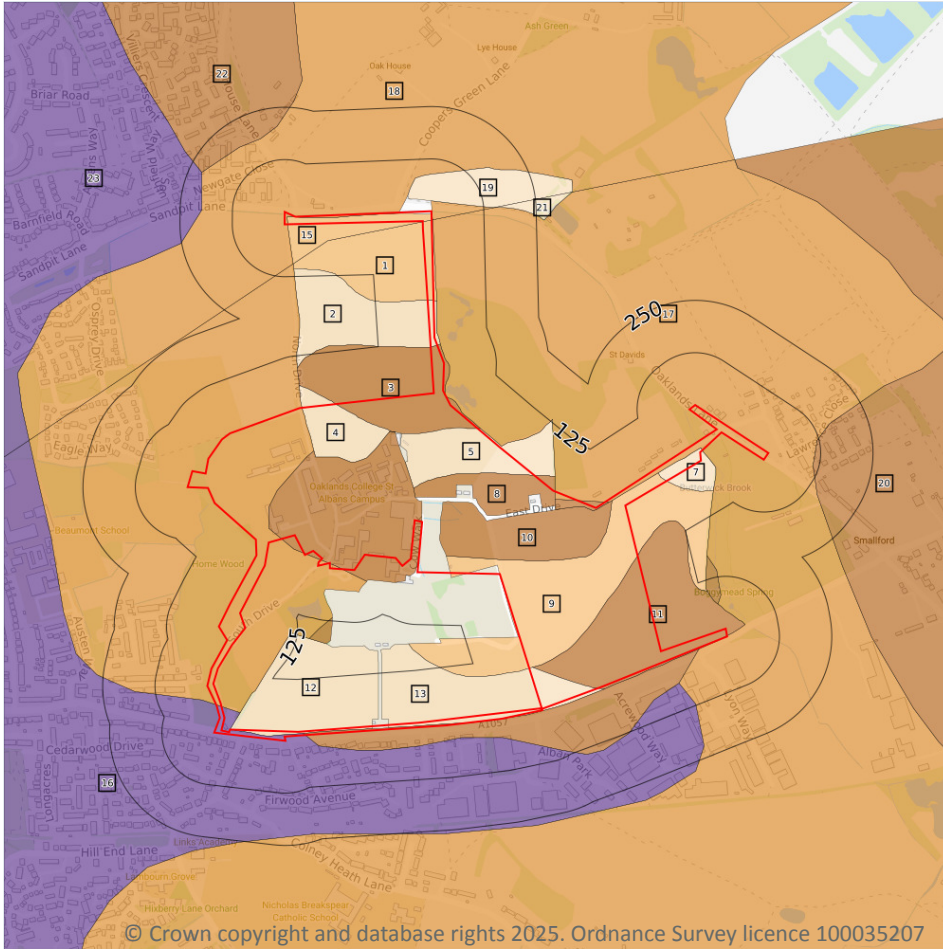
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Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, 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

22

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 112](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3a	Good quality agricultural land. Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.

ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
3	On site	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
4	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
5	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
7	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
8	On site	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
9	On site	Grade 3a	Good quality agricultural land. Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.
10	On site	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
11	On site	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
12	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.



ID	Location	Classification	Description
13	On site	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
15	On site	Grade 3a	Good quality agricultural land. Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields of a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields of a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.
16	On site	Urban	Non-agricultural/no quality assigned
17	On site	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.
18	On site	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.
A	On site	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
19	25m N	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
20	110m E	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
21	151m E	Grade 3b	Moderate quality agricultural land. Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields of a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.
22	184m N	Grade 2	Very good quality agricultural land. Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.
23	198m W	Urban	Non-agricultural/no quality assigned

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

4

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

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
On site	AG00518772	Entry Level Stewardship	01/12/2013	30/11/2018
On site	AG00518772	Entry Level Stewardship	01/12/2013	30/11/2018
18m N	AG00518772	Entry Level Stewardship	01/12/2013	30/11/2018
18m N	AG00518772	Entry Level Stewardship	01/12/2013	30/11/2018

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m

9

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

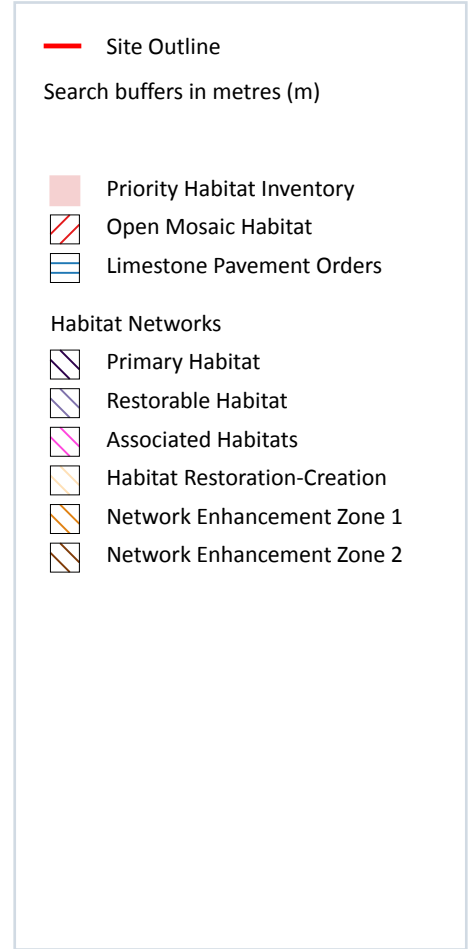
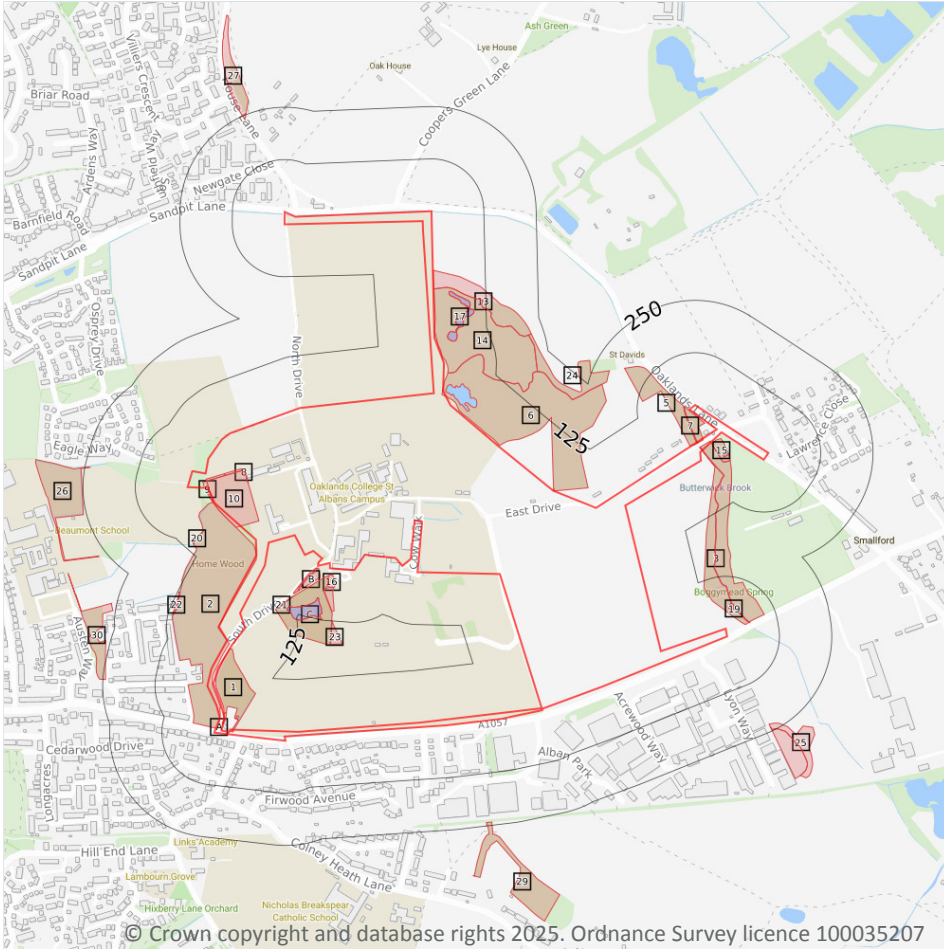


Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End Date
On site	1229731	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2022	31/12/2026
On site	1229731	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2022	31/12/2026
On site	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028
On site	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028
On site	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028
On site	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028
7m NW	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028
18m N	1229731	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2022	31/12/2026
21m S	1645381	Countryside Stewardship (Middle Tier)	01/01/2024	31/12/2028

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations



13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

36

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 117 >](#)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
8	On site	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
9	On site	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
10	On site	Traditional orchard	Overruled by Traditional Orchards HAP Inventory dataset
11	On site	Traditional orchard	Main habitat: TORCH (INV > 50%)
12	On site	Traditional orchard	Main habitat: TORCH (INV > 50%)
A	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
13	1m E	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: GQSIG (INV > 50%)
14	1m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); GQSIG (INV > 50%)
15	4m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	6m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	6m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	16m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
C	18m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	30m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); GQSIG (INV > 50%)
18	46m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	48m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
20	69m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	70m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
C	76m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	110m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
23	126m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
24	196m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
25	232m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
26	239m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
27	241m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
28	241m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
29	242m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
30	244m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

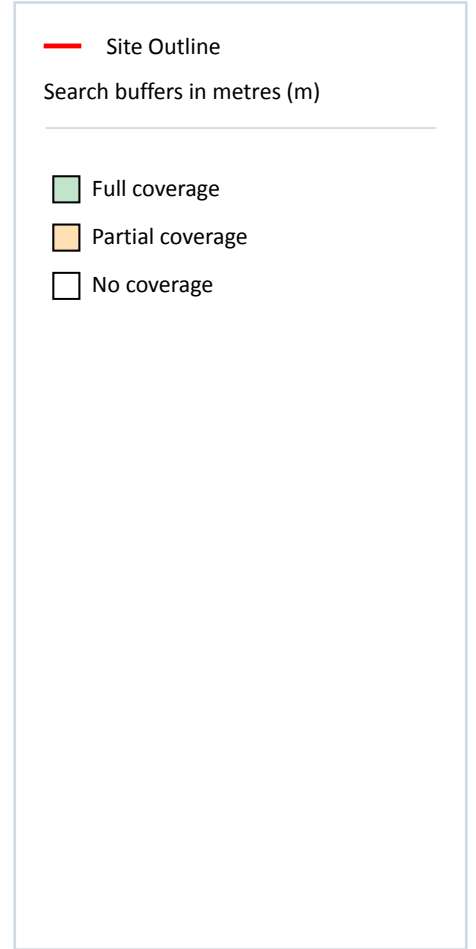
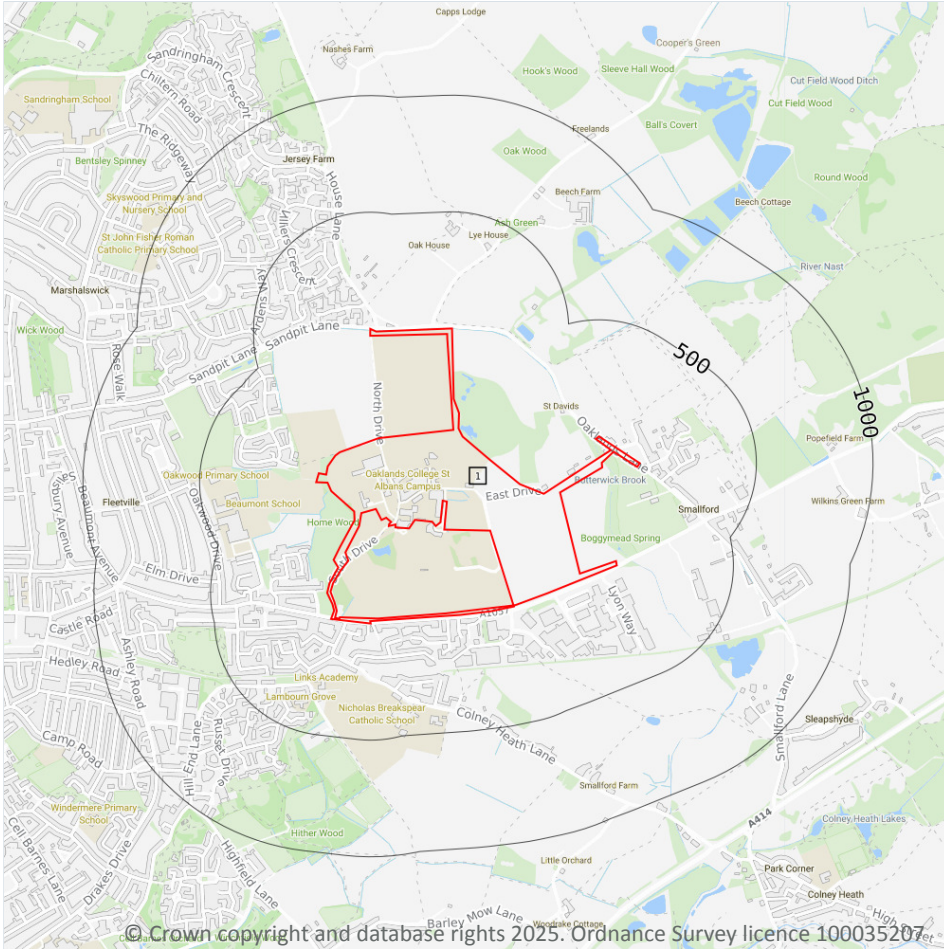
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Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable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

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 120](#) >

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

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial

14.3 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.

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

14.5 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.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

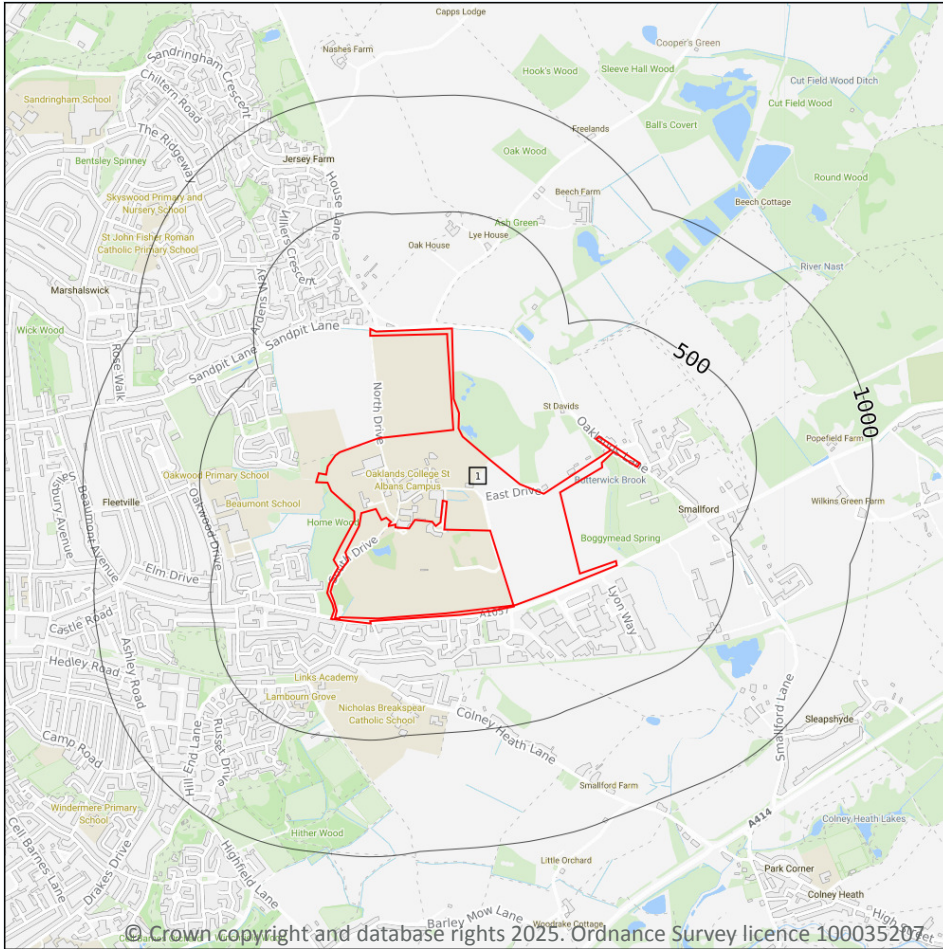
0

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 124](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	No coverage	EW239_hertford_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

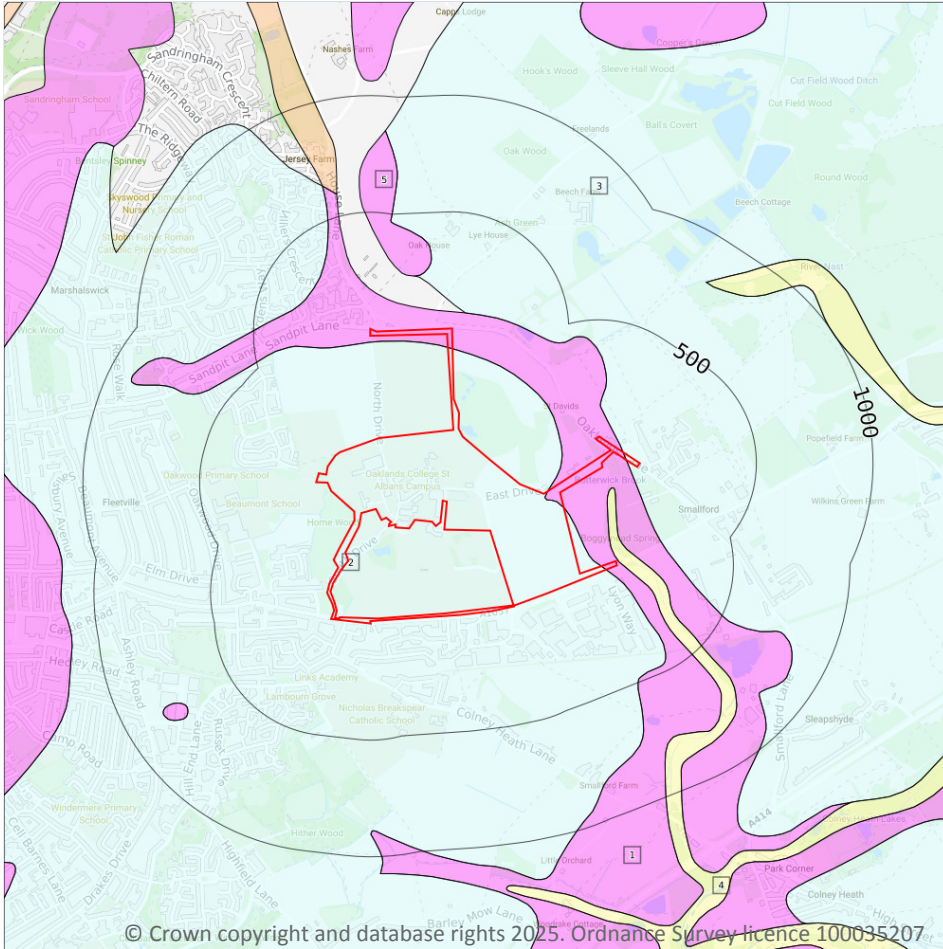
Records within 50m


0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



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

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

5

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 126 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	KGCA-XSV	KESGRAVE CATCHMENT SUBGROUP	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	LOFT-DMTN	LOWESTOFT FORMATION	DIAMICTON
3	On site	LOFT-DMTN	LOWESTOFT FORMATION	DIAMICTON
4	9m NE	ALV-XCZSV	ALLUVIUM	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	231m N	KGCA-XSV	KESGRAVE CATCHMENT SUBGROUP	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	3
---------------------------	----------

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Mixed	Moderate	Low
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
9m NE	Intergranular	High	Very Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

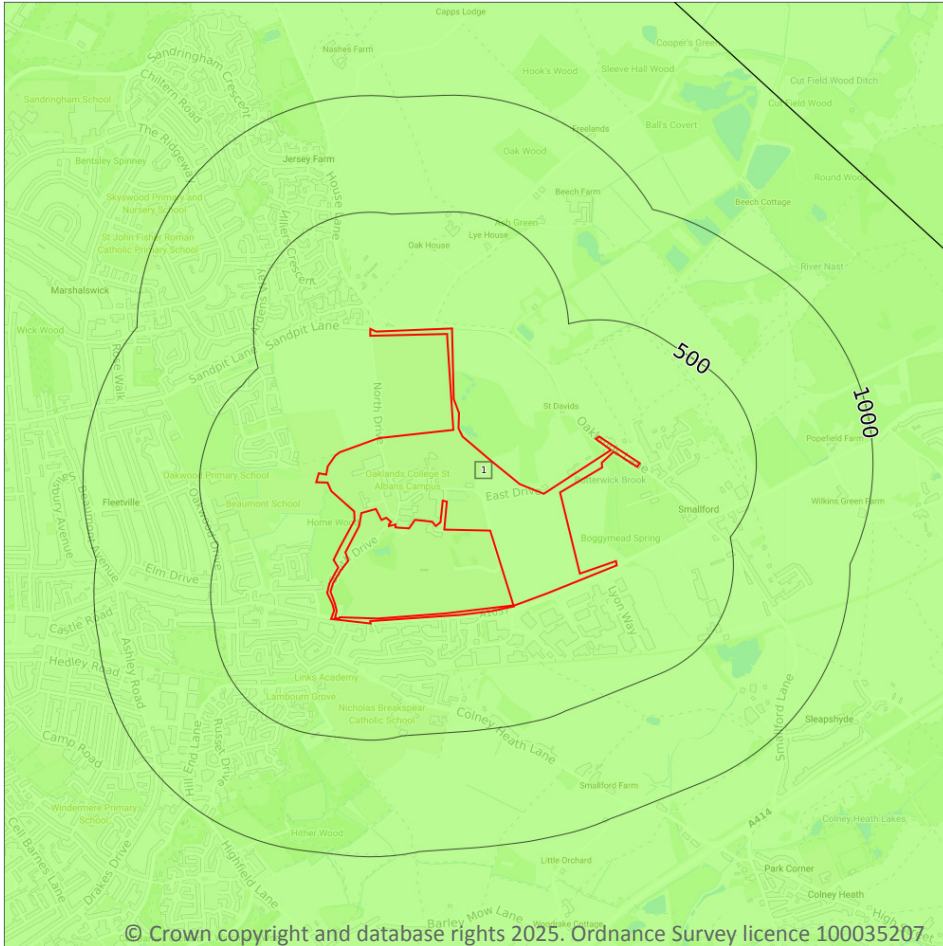
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0
---------------------------	----------

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



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

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

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 128](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LESE-CHLK	LEWES NODULAR CHALK FORMATION AND SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION (UNDIFFERENTIATED) - CHALK	TURONIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

1

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

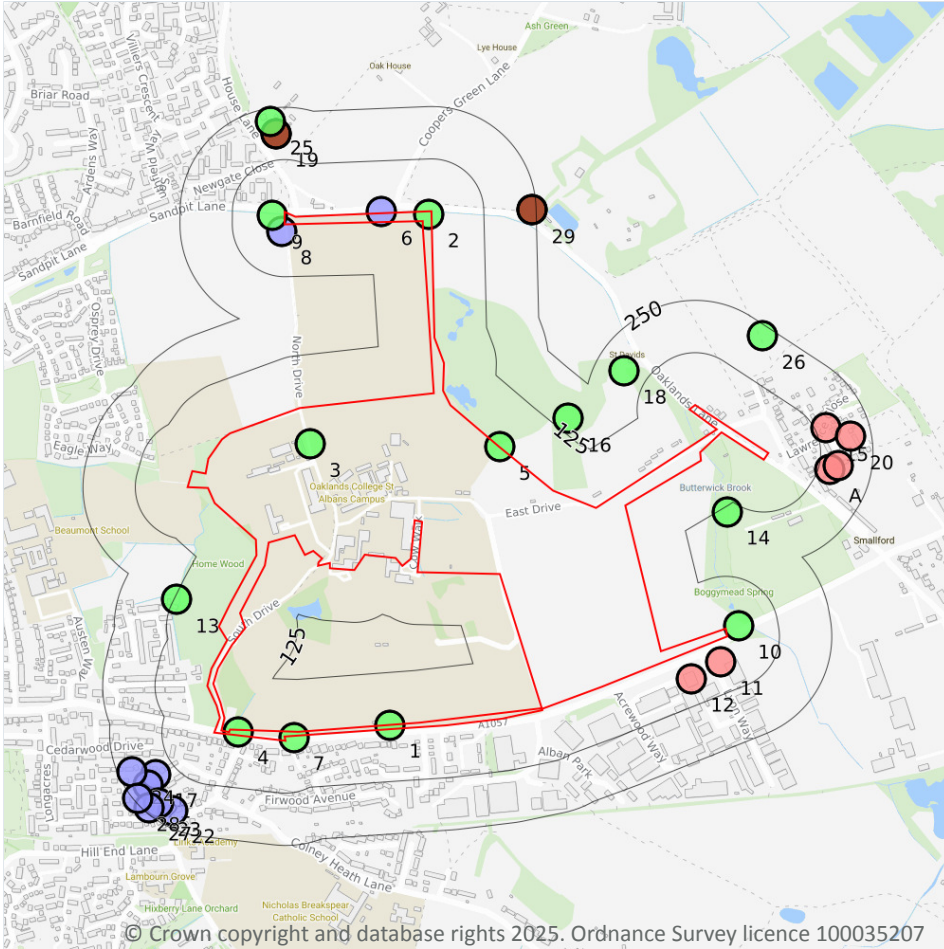
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
 Search buffers in metres (m)

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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

31

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 130](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	On site	518350 207260	OAKLANDS COLNEY HEATH	16.0	N	526939 ↗
2	On site	518442 208479	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM2PG	17.0	N	18946148 ↗



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
3	On site	518159 207932	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM3PG	18.5	N	18946151 ↗
4	On site	517987 207244	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM7PG	25.16	N	18946165 ↗
5	1m NE	518612 207925	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM4PG	16.0	N	18946154 ↗
6	4m N	518330 208486	A1(M) ROESTOCK - STANBOROUGH E7	3.0	N	18059672 ↗
7	4m S	518120 207230	A1(M) ROESTOCK - STANBOROUGH E8	17.5	N	18059673 ↗
8	18m SW	518090 208440	NEWGATE COLNEY HEATH	9.0	N	526935 ↗
9	30m W	518068 208477	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM1PG	16.0	N	18946145 ↗
10	33m E	519183 207498	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM8PG	17.2	N	18946166 ↗
11	52m S	519140 207410	HATFIELD ROAD ST.ALBANS	36.57	N	526967 ↗
12	63m S	519070 207370	BUTTERWICK WOODS	36.57	N	527004 ↗
13	119m NW	517840 207560	HOME WOOD COLNEY HEATH	14.6	N	526936 ↗
14	137m SE	519155 207769	OAKLAND LANE TUNNEL HATFIELD 5	10.5	N	20230871 ↗
15	150m NE	519390 207970	RADIO NURSERIES SMALLFORD	42.67	N	526965 ↗
A	152m E	519400 207870	CHESTER NURSERIES SMALLFORD	45.72	N	526964 ↗
16	157m NE	518776 207992	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM5PG	17.0	N	18946158 ↗
A	169m E	519420 207880	COLNEY HEATH NURSERIES	45.72	N	526998 ↗
17	173m SW	517789 207142	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 7	2.1	N	15019991 ↗
18	183m NW	518908 208107	OAKLANDS COLLEGE WM6PG	15.0	N	18946162 ↗
19	189m N	518077 208673	WOODSTOCK NURSERIES (OLD BOREHOLE) GW17	-1.0	N	18946138 ↗
20	201m E	519450 207950	SMALLFORD	54.86	N	526999 ↗
21	202m SW	517772 207116	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 16	1.8	N	15020007 ↗

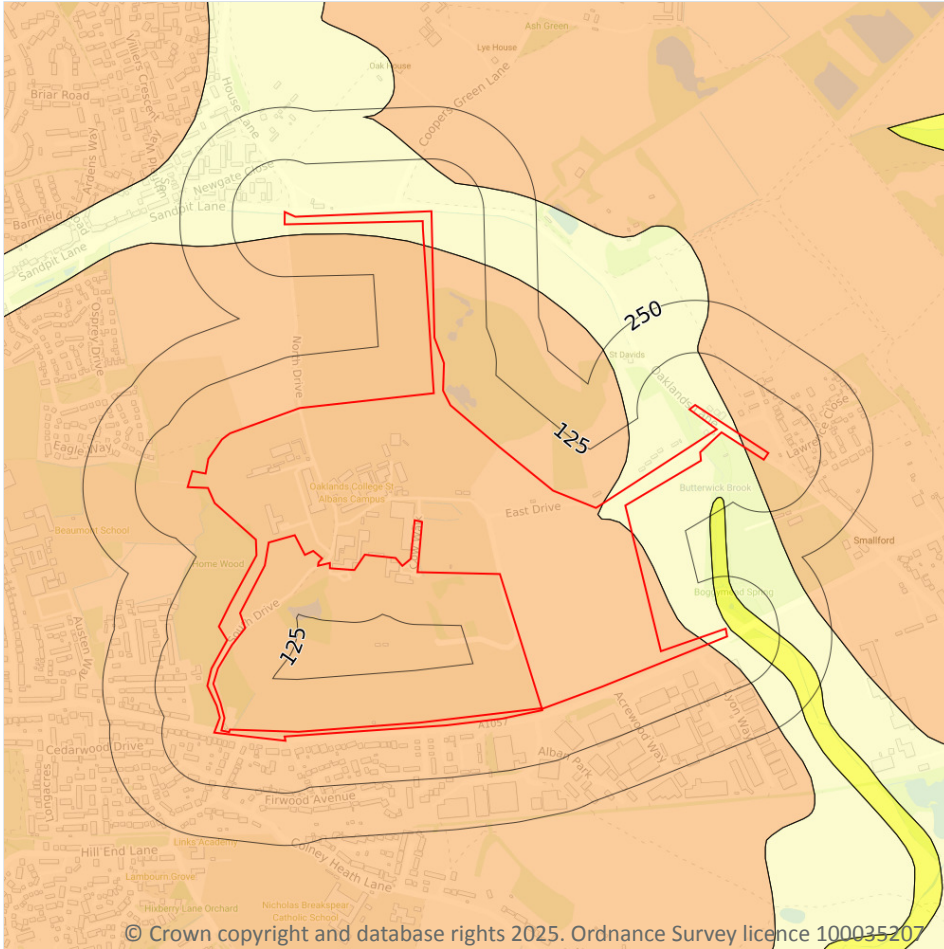


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
22	211m SW	517830 207056	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 14	1.9	N	15020001 ↗
23	215m SW	517796 207074	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 8	1.8	N	15019992 ↗
24	218m SW	517733 207149	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 6	2.0	N	15019989 ↗
25	219m N	518065 208702	HOUSE LANE GW16	15.65	N	18946173 ↗
26	227m NE	519240 208190	P.O.WIRELESS STATION SMALLFORD	24.38	N	527028 ↗
27	238m SW	517774 207062	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 17	1.6	N	15020009 ↗
28	241m SW	517746 207086	G.E.C. ST ALBANS TP 9	2.9	N	15019994 ↗
29	241m E	518690 208490	HATFIELD QUARRY ST.ALBANS	-1.0	N	527050 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

3

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 133](#) >

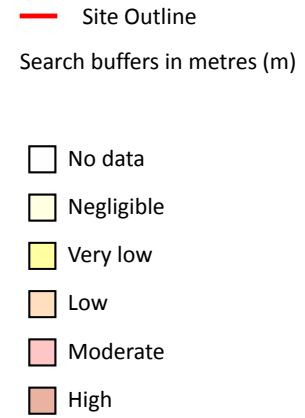
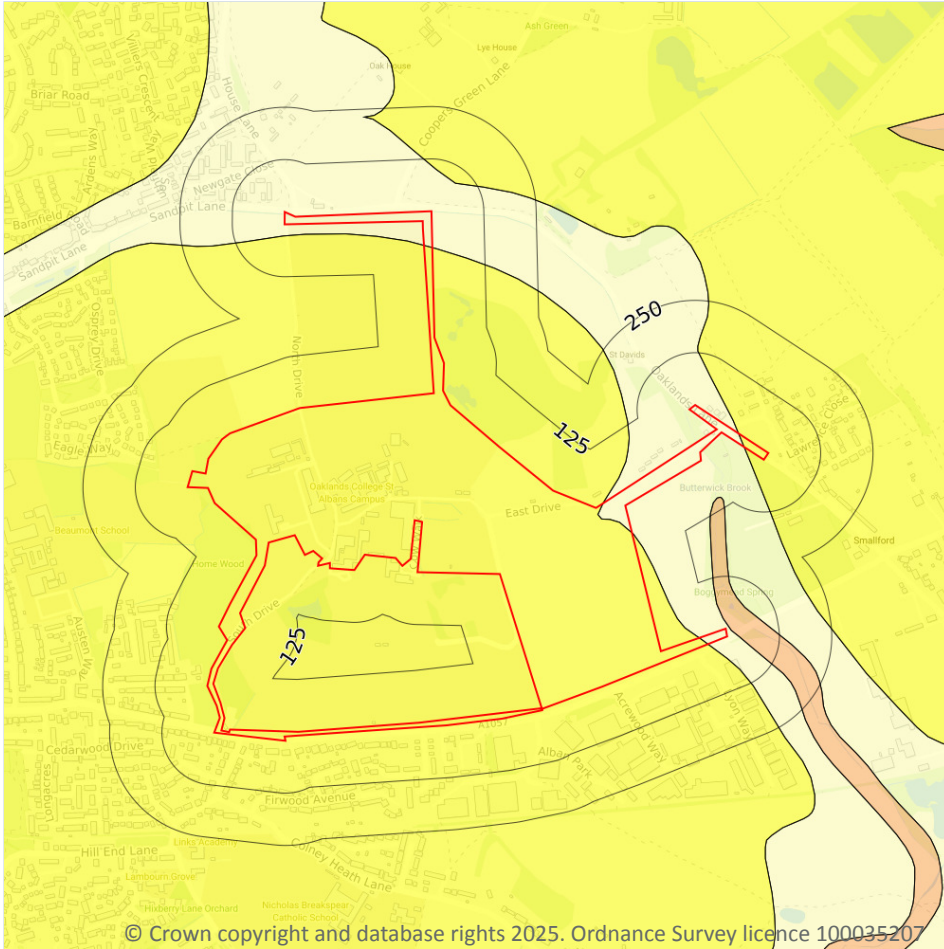
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.
9m NE	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

3

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 135](#) >

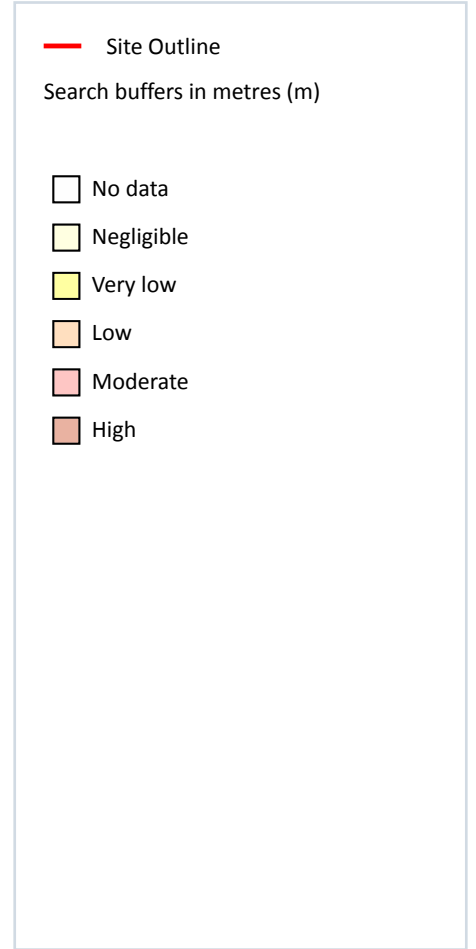
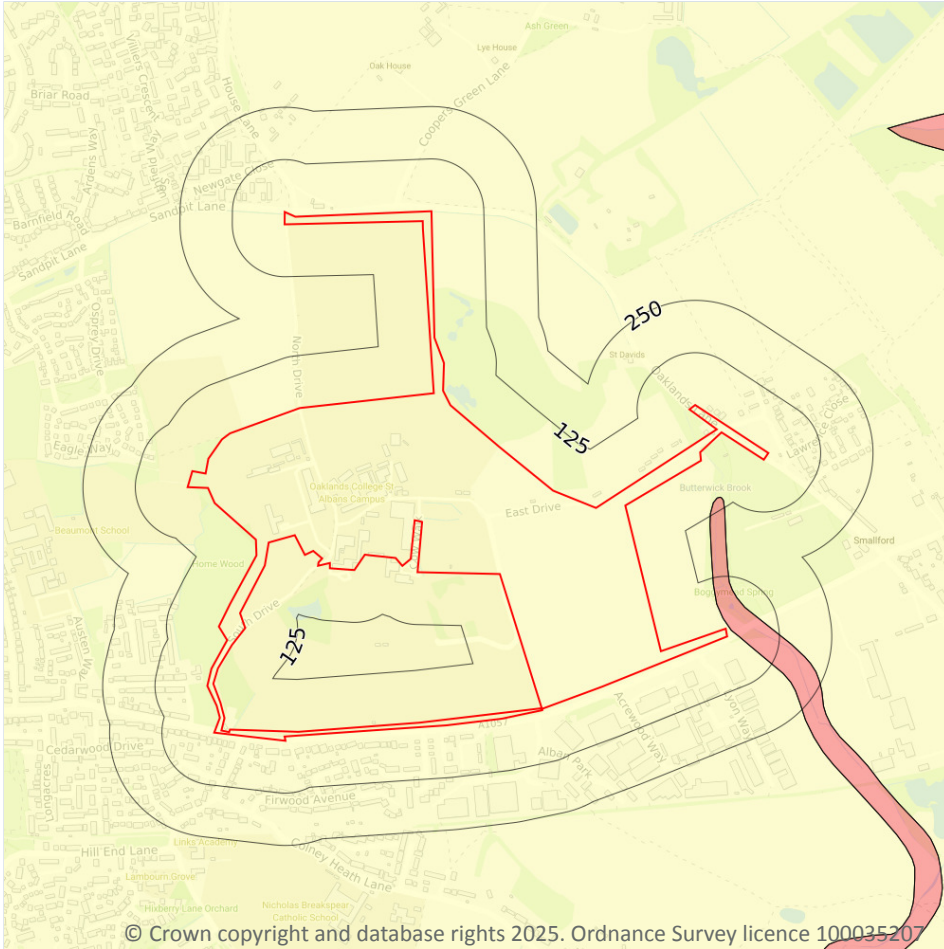
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
9m NE	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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.

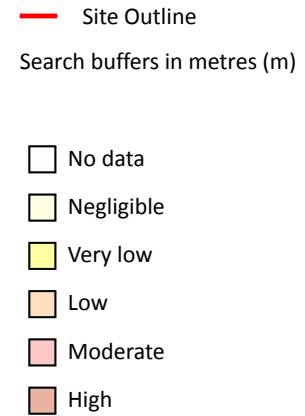
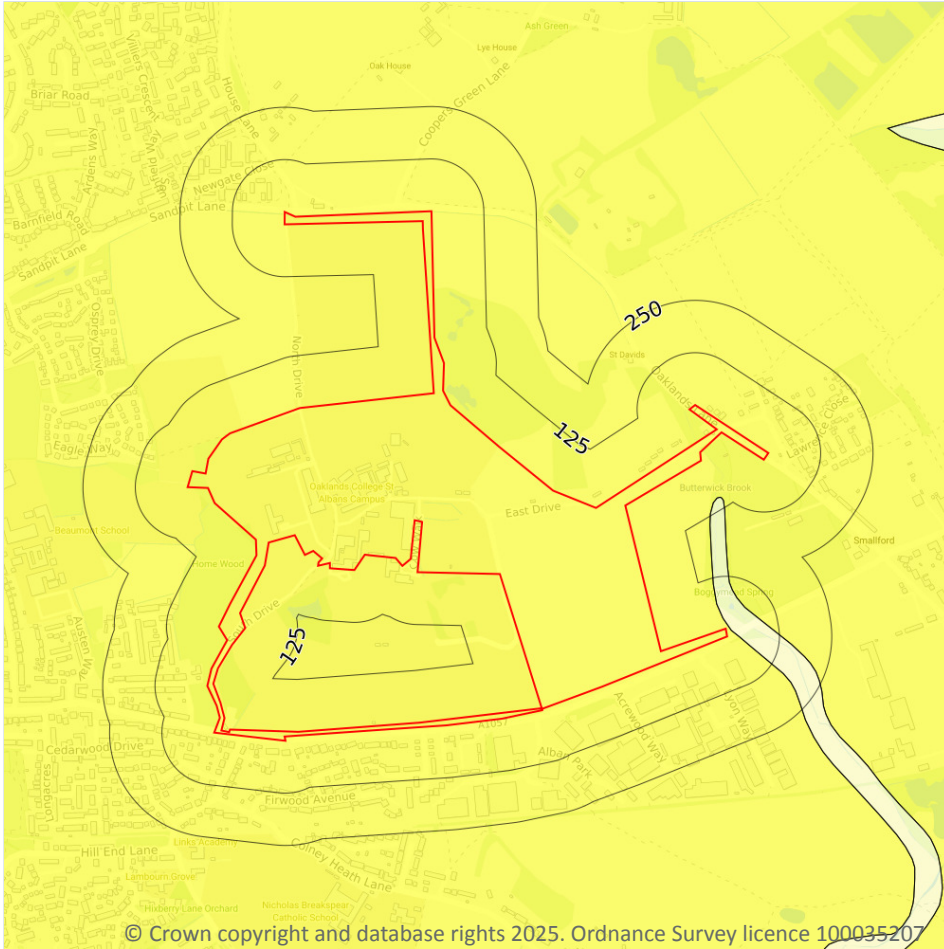
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 137](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
9m NE	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

2

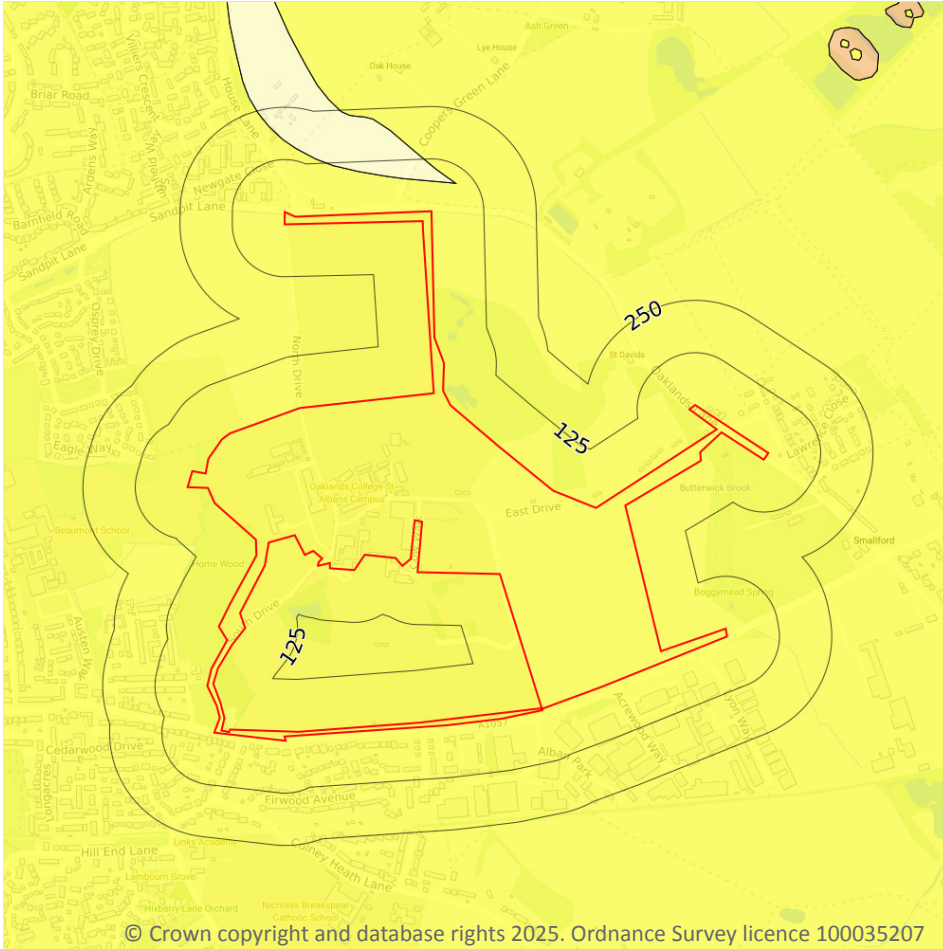
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 139 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
9m NE	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

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

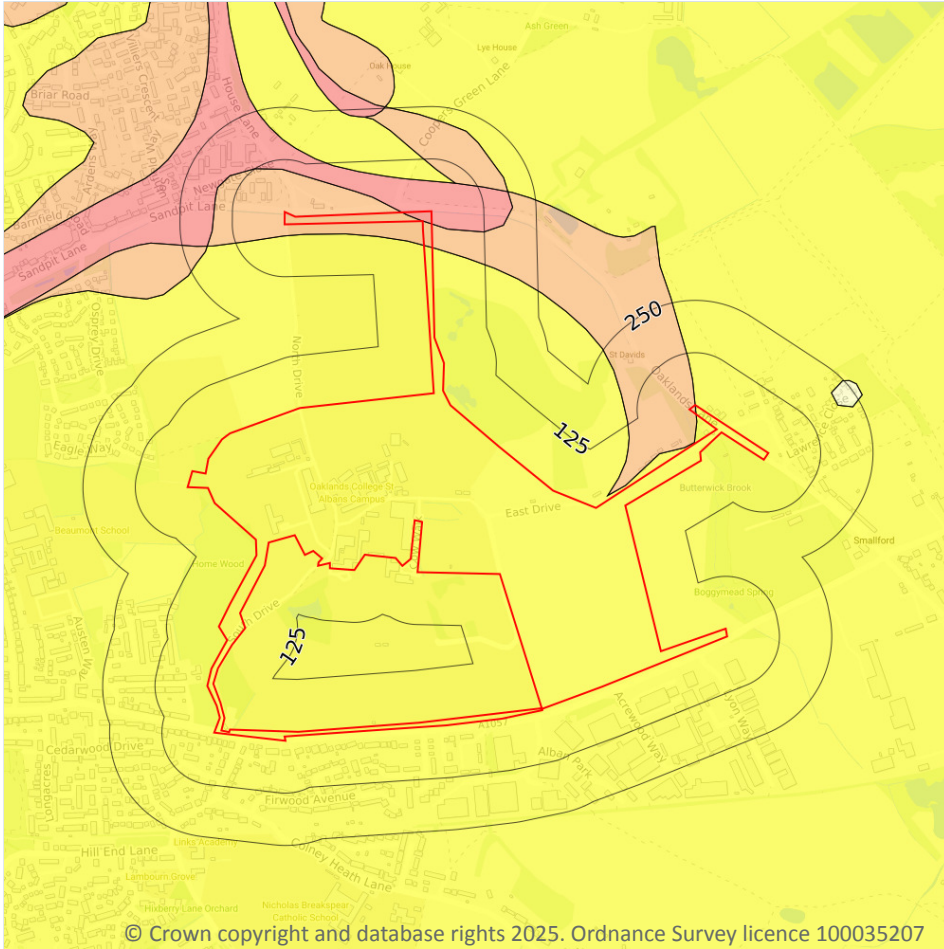
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 140](#) >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

3

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 141](#) >

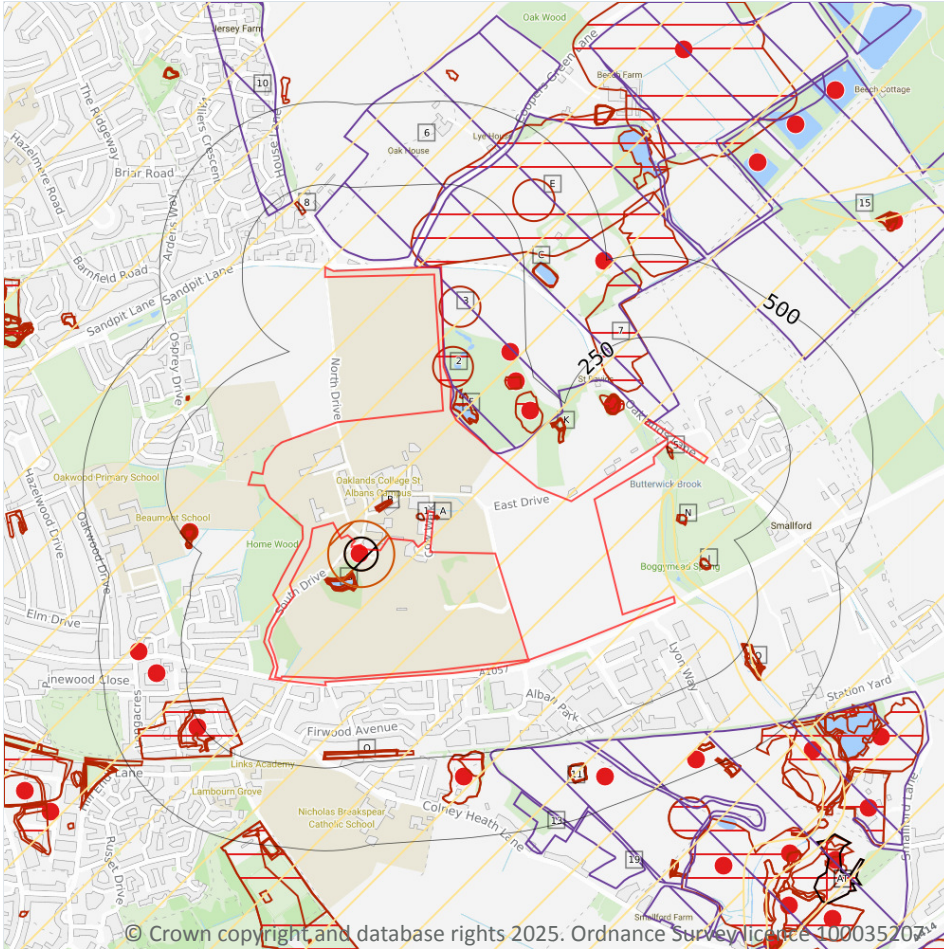
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Few dissolution features are likely to be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions or localised subsidence are at a level where they need not be considered.

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Some dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they may be considered, localised subsidence need not be considered except in exceptional circumstances.
On site	Moderate	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Many dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they should be considered. Potential for subsidence is at a level where it may need to be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Underground mining extents
- Historical mineral planning areas
- TCA non-coal mining
- Non Coal Mining
- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

16

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 143](#) >

ID	Location	Details	Description
D	16m S	Name: Oaklands Chalkwell Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit, drift or incline. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun' Ee' - Scots). May also be locally termed 'Quarry' or 'Underground Quarry' when referring to sites extracting building stone (e.g. in Dorset and Wiltshire). The location given is that of the mine entrance and may be approximate for older sites shown on contemporaneous mapping by the Geological Survey used as the source document. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
H	114m NW	Name: Oaklands Gravel Pit Address: Oaklands, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
I	168m NE	Name: Oaklands Gravel Pits Address: Oaklands, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
M	196m E	Name: Oaklands Gravel Pits Address: Oaklands, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.



ID	Location	Details	Description
9	204m E	Name: Hatfield Quarry Address: Oaklands Lane, Colney Heath, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
P	227m SW	Name: Winche's Farm Chalk Pits Address: Oaklands, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
P	254m SW	Name: Winche's Farm Chalk Pits Address: Oaklands, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
L	263m SW	Name: Hill End Station Brick Works Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.



ID	Location	Details	Description
R	314m S	Name: Colney Heath Lane Gravel Pit Address: Colney Heath Lane, Smallford, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
T	337m W	Name: Chalkdell Wood Chalk Pit Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
T	343m W	Name: Chalkdell Wood Chalk Pit Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
T	373m W	Name: Chalkdell Wood Chalk Pit Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.



ID	Location	Details	Description
T	381m W	Name: Winche's Wood Chalk Pit Address: ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Chalk Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
14	411m S	Name: Butterwick Farm Gravel Pit Address: Colney Heath Lane, Smallford, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
V	464m S	Name: Butterwick Farm Gravel Pit Address: Colney Heath Lane, Smallford, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
20	494m E	Name: Hatfield Quarry Address: Oaklands Lane, ST ALBANS, Hertfordshire Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Inactive	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which is not currently extracting minerals, but which still has a valid planning permission to do so, and can restart at any time. May be considered 'Mothballed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active' or 'Dormant' planning permission by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

64

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 143](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	On site	Unspecified Pit	1883	1:10560
2	On site	Unspecified Disused Workings	1983	1:10000
3	On site	Unspecified Workings	1978	1:10000
A	On site	Filter Bed	1938	1:10560
A	On site	Filter Bed	1922	1:10560
A	On site	Filter Bed	1922	1:10560
B	On site	Pond	1922	1:10560
B	On site	Pond	1883	1:10560
B	On site	Pond	1922	1:10560
E	3m N	Unspecified Workings	1978	1:10000
5	4m SE	Unspecified Pit	1883	1:10560
F	6m E	Pond	1960	1:10560
F	8m NE	Pond	1983	1:10000
F	8m NE	Pond	1978	1:10000
G	75m S	Pond	1960	1:10560
G	76m SW	Pond	1983	1:10000
G	76m SW	Pond	1978	1:10000
H	79m NW	Refuse Heap	1938	1:10560
G	80m S	Pond	1922	1:10560
G	80m S	Pond	1896	1:10560
G	80m S	Pond	1938	1:10560
G	80m S	Pond	1883	1:10560
G	83m S	Pond	1922	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
H	90m W	Refuse Heap	1922	1:10560
H	91m W	Refuse Heap	1922	1:10560
7	101m N	Gravel Pit	1960	1:10560
H	104m NW	Gravel Pit	1896	1:10560
I	114m NE	Gravel Pits	1938	1:10560
J	122m NE	Refuse Heap	1922	1:10560
J	128m NE	Refuse Heap	1922	1:10560
K	148m NE	Ponds	1922	1:10560
K	148m NE	Ponds	1938	1:10560
K	148m NE	Ponds	1883	1:10560
L	154m SW	Brick Works	1938	1:10560
L	154m SW	Brick Works	1937	1:10560
M	164m E	Gravel Pits	1938	1:10560
N	167m S	Unspecified Pit	1960	1:10560
N	169m S	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
K	171m NE	Ponds	1922	1:10560
K	173m NE	Pond	1896	1:10560
8	174m NW	Pond	1938	1:10560
K	174m NE	Pond	1960	1:10560
O	202m S	Cuttings	1938	1:10560
O	202m S	Cuttings	1937	1:10560
O	204m S	Cuttings	1960	1:10560
P	209m SW	Unspecified Pits	1922	1:10560
O	210m S	Cuttings	1883	1:10560
P	211m SW	Unspecified Pit	1960	1:10560
P	211m SW	Unspecified Pit	1922	1:10560
P	212m SW	Unspecified Pit	1883	1:10560
P	212m SW	Old Chalk Pits	1896	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
P	213m SW	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
L	219m SW	Refuse Heap	1938	1:10560
L	219m SW	Refuse Heap	1937	1:10560
Q	238m SE	Pond	1960	1:10560
Q	241m SE	Pond	1983	1:10000
Q	241m SE	Pond	1978	1:10000
R	243m S	Old Gravel Pit	1938	1:10560
R	243m S	Old Gravel Pit	1937	1:10560
R	243m S	Unspecified Pit	1960	1:10560
L	244m SW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1938	1:10560
L	244m SW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1937	1:10560
P	249m SW	Unspecified Pit	1922	1:10560
P	249m SW	Old Chalk Pits	1896	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 143](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
AT	842m SE	Unspecified Workings	1978	1:10000

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

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



This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

8

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 143](#) >

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
C	On site	Hatfield Quarry	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	24/09/47
6	27m N	Hatfield Quarry	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available
10	220m NW	Evans Farm	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	20/10/47
11	246m S	Butterwick and Smallford Farms	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	29/10/58
12	293m S	Butterwick and Smallford Farms	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	29/10/58
13	382m S	Butterwick and Smallford Farms	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Refused	27/11/54
15	418m NE	Hatfield Quarry	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	Not available
19	487m S	Butterwick and Smallford Farms	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	27/05/64

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 143](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
4	On site	Not available	Chalk	A	Underground mine workings are uncommon, although the geology is similar to that worked elsewhere. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.
D	On site	Oaklands	Chalk	D	Underground mining is considered likely to have occurred within or close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
D	On site	Oaklands	Chalk	E	Underground mining is known or considered likely within or very close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
-	747m E	Not available	Chalk	A	Underground mine workings are uncommon, although the geology is similar to that worked elsewhere. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.



18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m

0

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m

12

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

Location	Mineral type
On site	Unspecified
146m NW	Unspecified
170m NW	Unspecified
174m NW	Unspecified
197m W	Stone
209m S	Stone
221m NW	Unspecified
330m W	Unspecified
335m W	Unspecified
367m W	Unspecified
376m W	Unspecified
385m W	Unspecified

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site

0

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

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

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.



18.15 Tin mining

Records on site

0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

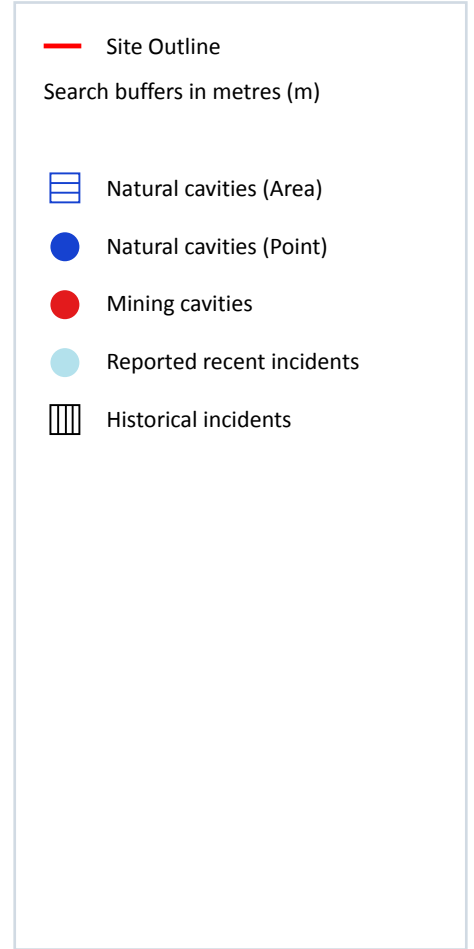
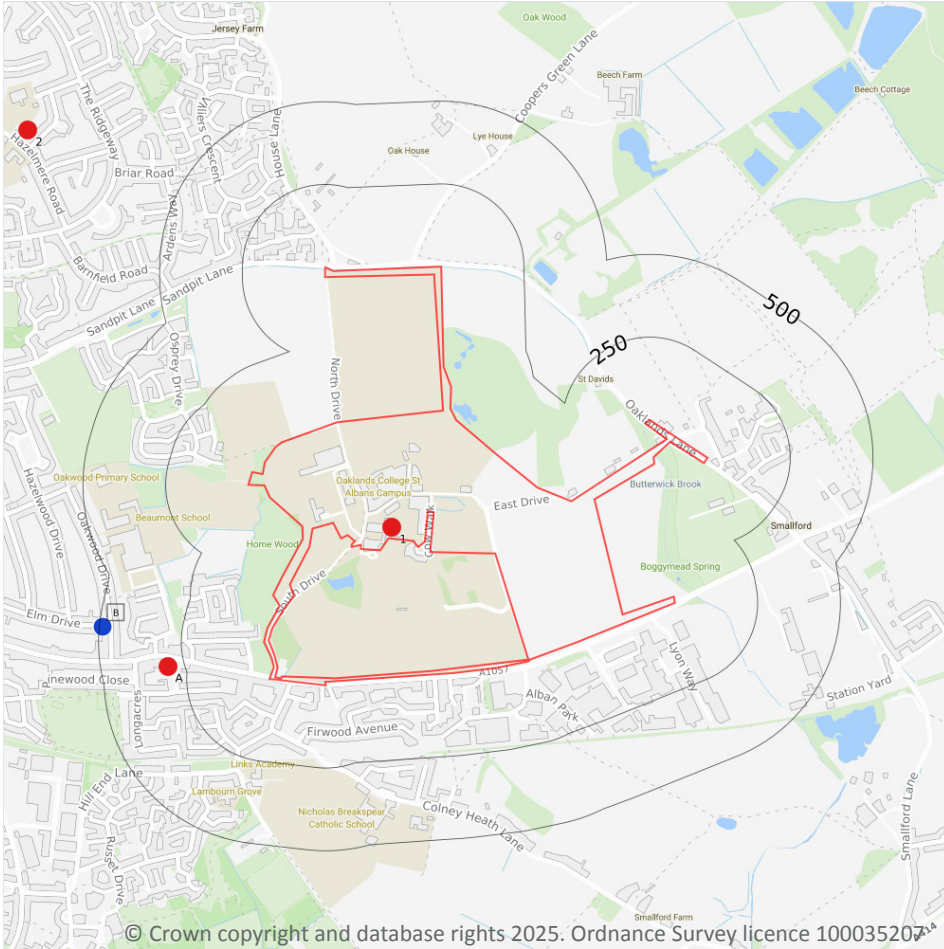
Records on site

0

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

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

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes



19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on [page 156](#) >

ID	Location	Details
B	491m W	Type: Solution Feature x 1 Superficial Geology: Lowestoft Formation-Diamicton Bedrock Geology: Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formation

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

3

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.

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on [page 156 >](#)

ID	Location	Mine Address	Mineral
1	On site	Oaklands, St Albans, Hertfordshire	Chalk
A	301m W	St. Albans, Hertfordshire	Chalk
2	989m NW	St Albans, Hertfordshire	Chalk

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

2

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

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on [page 156 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Date	Cause	Estimated diameter	Description	Accuracy
A	299 m W	Cedar Court, St Albans ↗	01/11/2018	Collapsed workings	5-6m	A mine shaft, extending from the base of a historical clay pit had been poorly capped and the voids, associated with the chalk mine below the pit, had compromised the shaft, eventually leading to the collapse of the void and the infilled clay pit above.	1m
B	487 m W	Elm Drive, St Albans ↗	03/05/2023	Possible broken surface water drain	2m	One metre square hole appeared on Elm Drive	1m

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

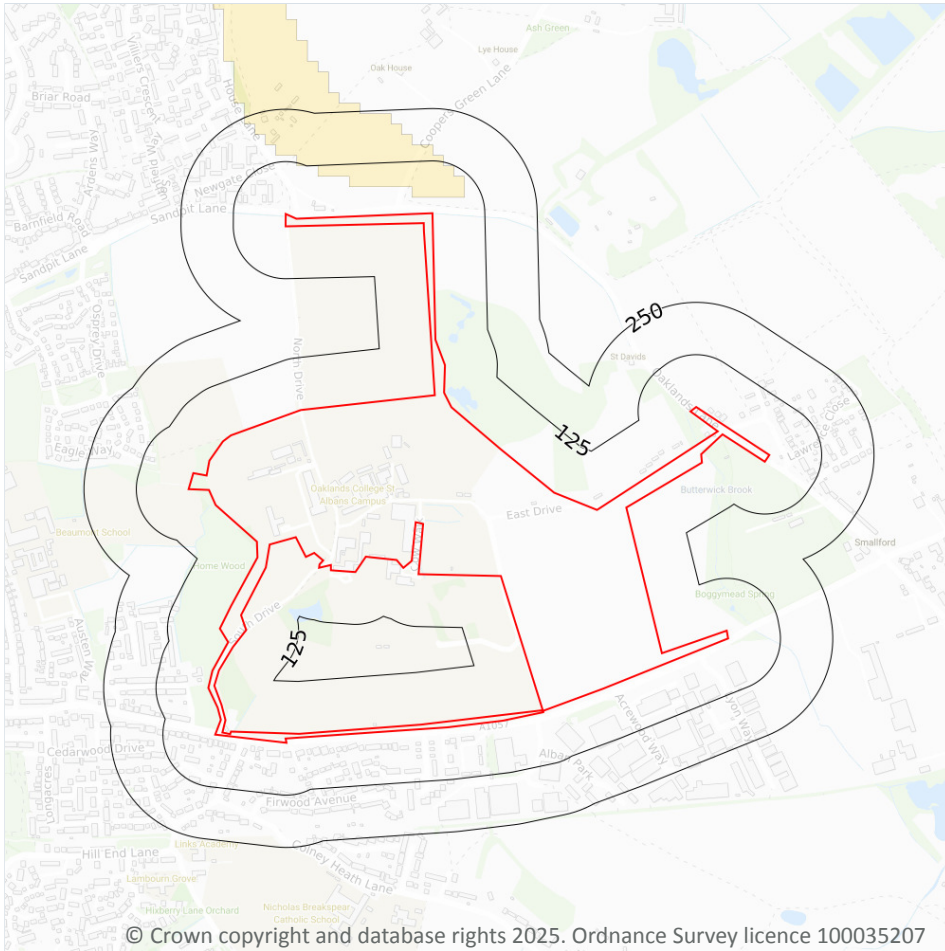
0

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

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

20 Radon



— Site Outline
 Search buffers in metres (m)

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

20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 159](#) >

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



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



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

31

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 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 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg



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 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 - 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 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
9m NE	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
11m N	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
13m N	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
18m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
26m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
26m NE	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
30m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
30m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
30m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
30m N	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg



Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
49m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

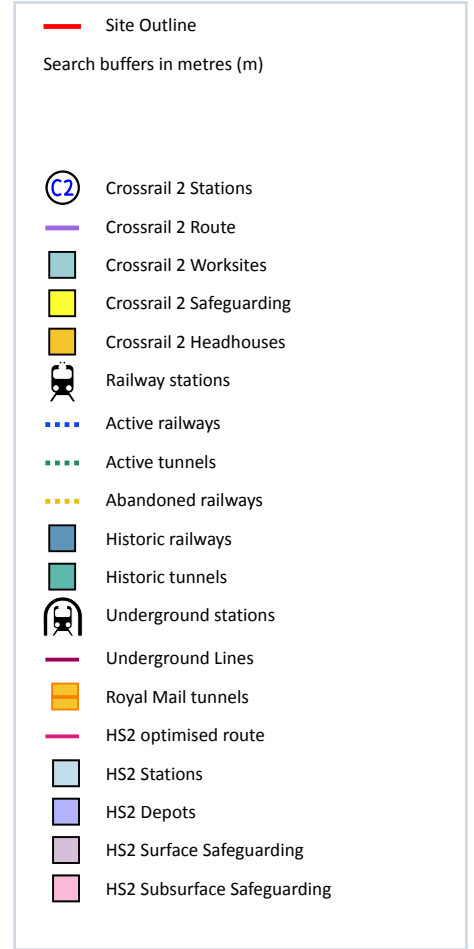
Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

22 Railway infrastructure and projects



22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

14

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 164 >](#)

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
41m S	Railway Sidings	1962	1250
43m S	Railway Sidings	1965	2500
128m S	Railway Sidings	1960	10560
173m S	Railway Sidings	1965	2500
174m S	Railway Sidings	1964	1250
192m S	Railway Sidings	1969	1250
192m S	Railway Sidings	1964	1250
212m S	Railway Sidings	1969	1250
212m S	Railway Sidings	1964	1250
216m S	Railway	1932	-
220m S	Railway	1893	-
222m S	Railway	1878	-
224m S	Railway	1937	-
240m S	Railway Sidings	1965	2500

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 164 >](#)

Location	Description
210m S	Abandoned
211m S	Historical OSM
212m S	Historical OSM

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.



22.9 HS2

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

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

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HERTFORDSHIRE, AL4 0JA

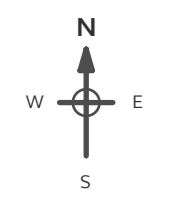
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1883

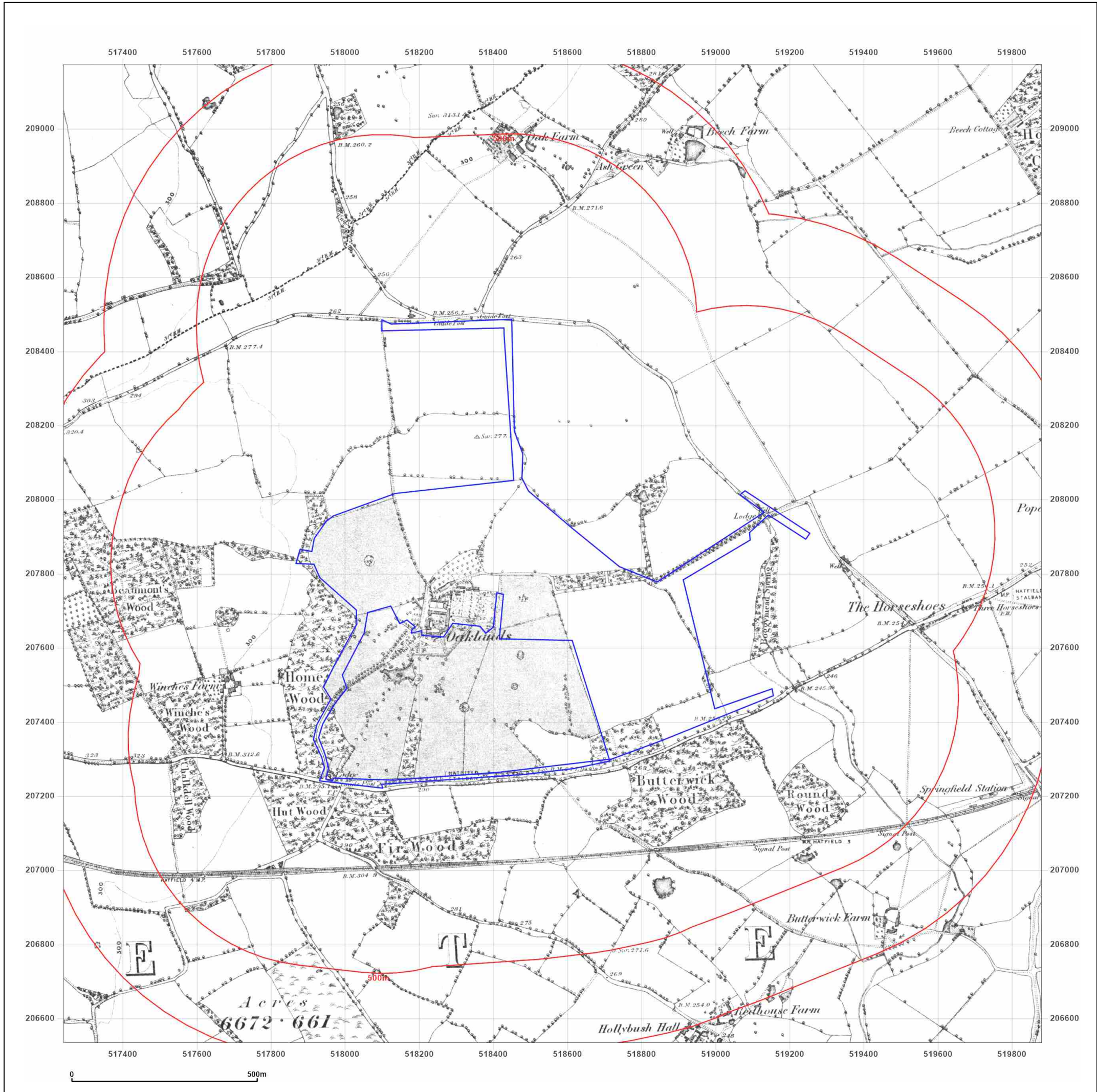
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Client Ref: P02166595
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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1896-1897

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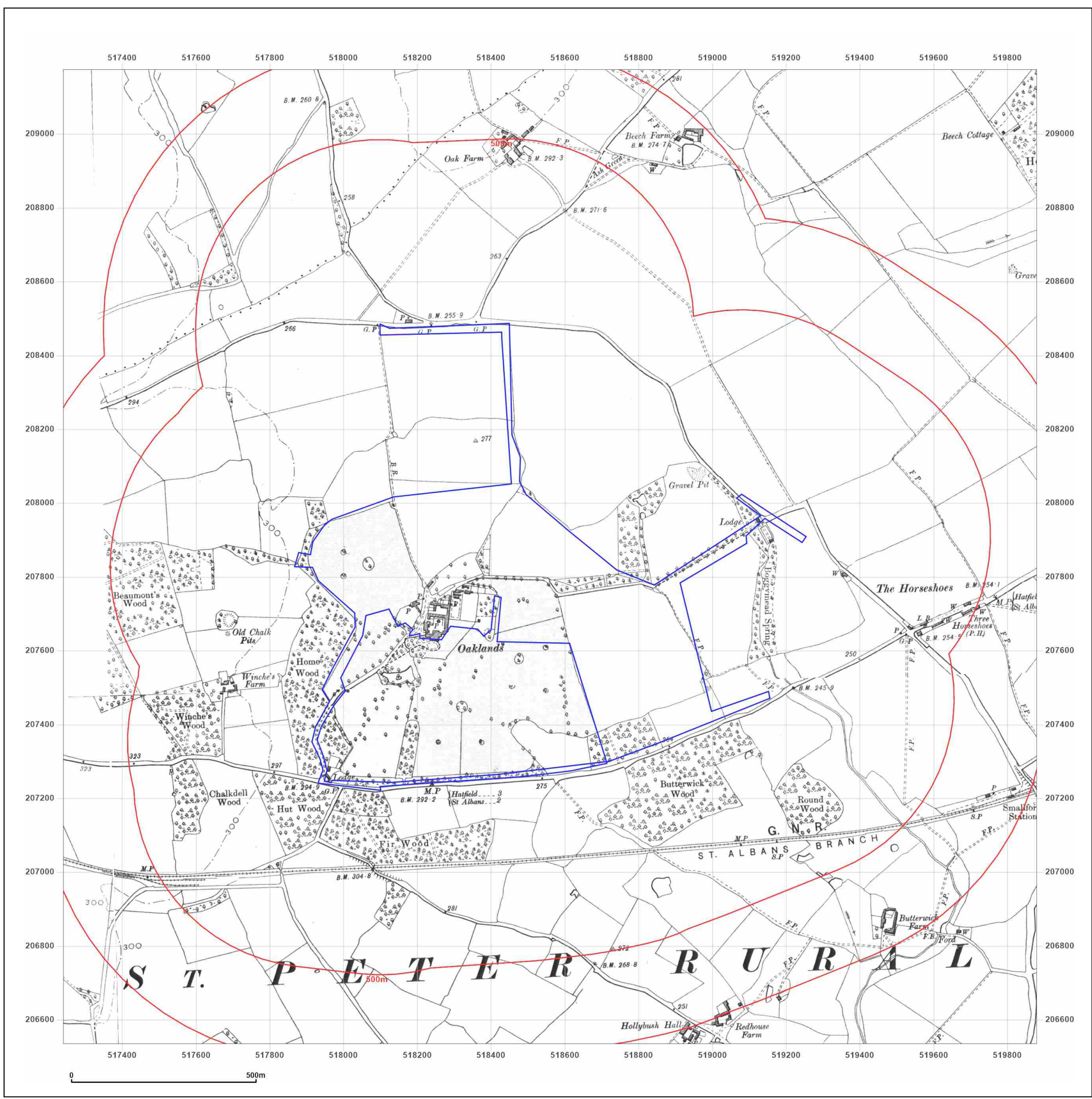


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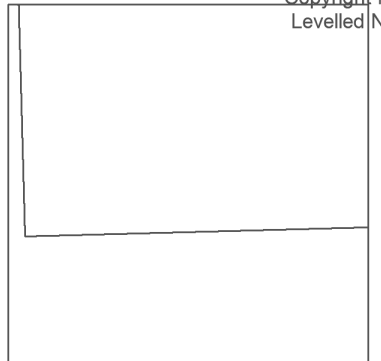
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Client Ref: P02166595
Report Ref: GS-RHT-UJD-S5R-5WT
Grid Ref: 518559, 207854

Map Name: County Series
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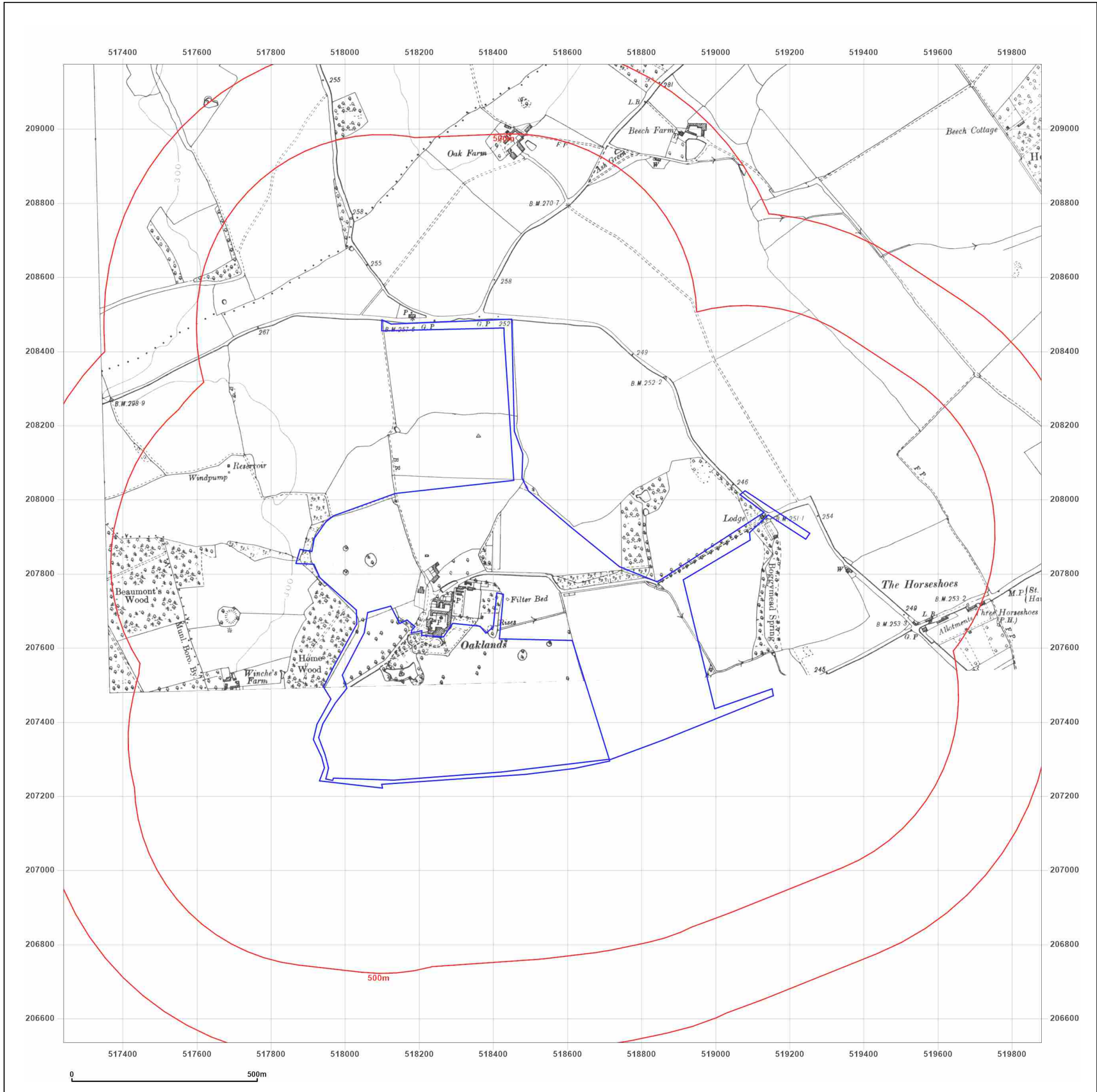


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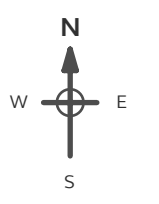
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Client Ref: P02166595
Report Ref: GS-RHT-UJD-S5R-5WT
Grid Ref: 518559, 207854

Map Name: County Series
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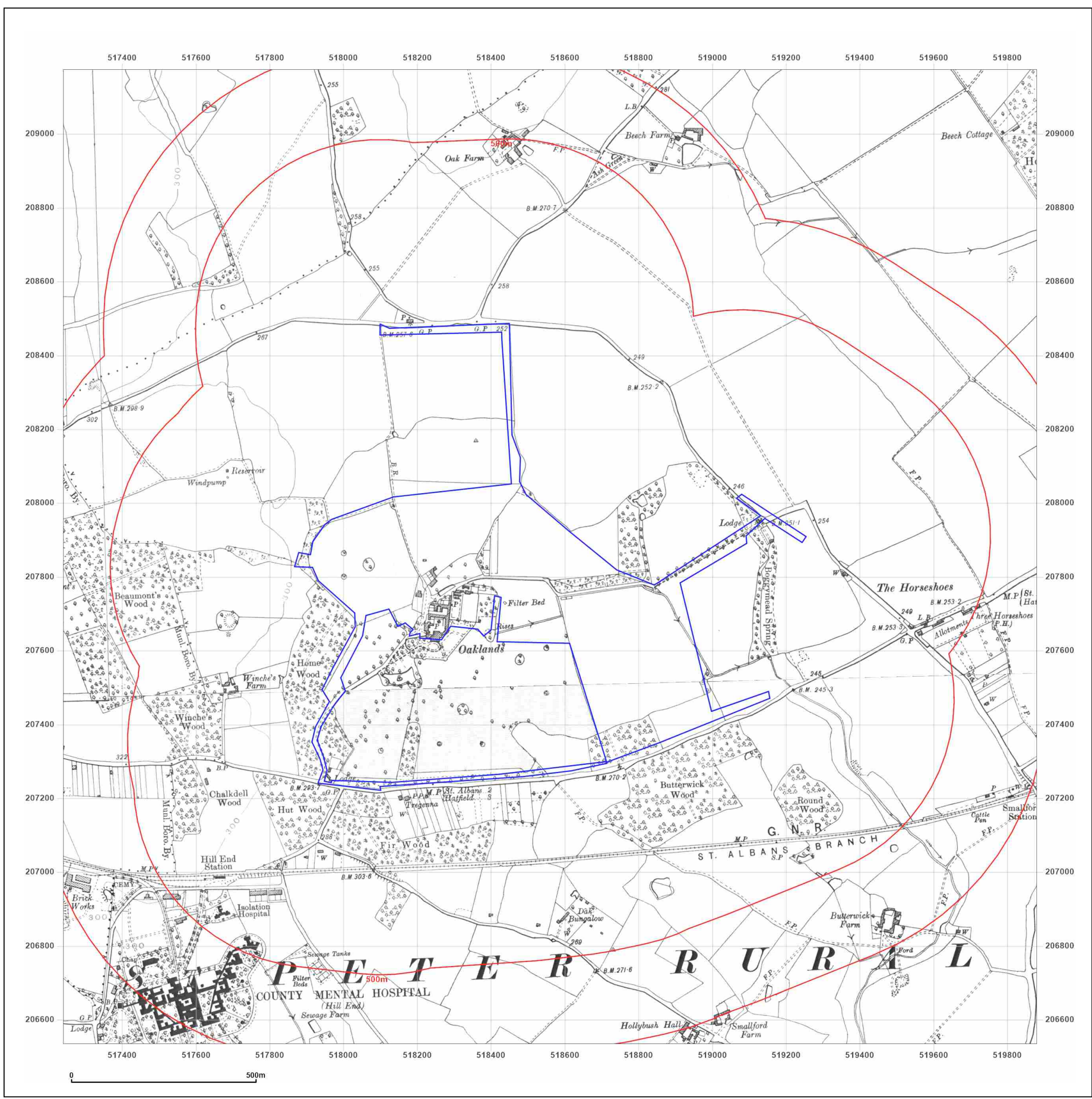
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Report Ref: GS-RHT-UJD-S5R-5WT
Grid Ref: 518559, 207854

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1937-1938

Scale: 1:10,560

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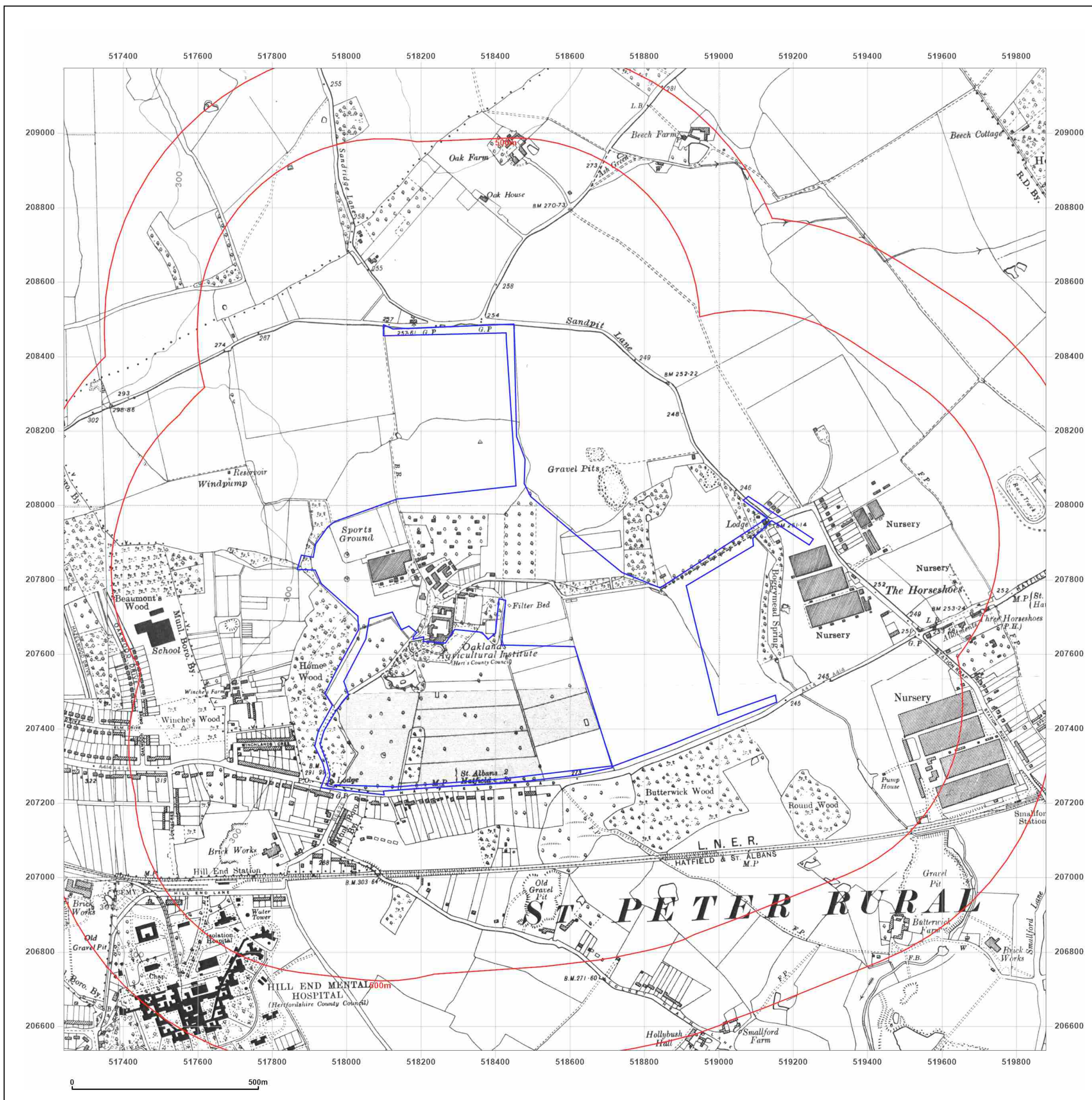


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Grid Ref: 518559, 207854

Map Name: County Series
Map date: 1938
Scale: 1:10,560
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