10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m	0

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

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m	11

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 58 >**

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
3	1085m S	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
4	1154m NW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
5	1204m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
6	1258m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
7	1264m SW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
8	1403m NW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1518m SE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
A	1557m NW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1633m NW	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1722m NE	Unknown	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
-	1989m NW	Furze Field	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	0

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

This data is sourced from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m	0

Ramsar sites are areas listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) 1971. The sites here supplied have a status of 'Proposed' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m	0

Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Possible' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

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

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m	0

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas designated (or 'classified') under the European Union Wild Birds Directive for the protection of nationally and internationally important populations of wild birds. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Potential' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m	0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

This data is sourced from Natural England.

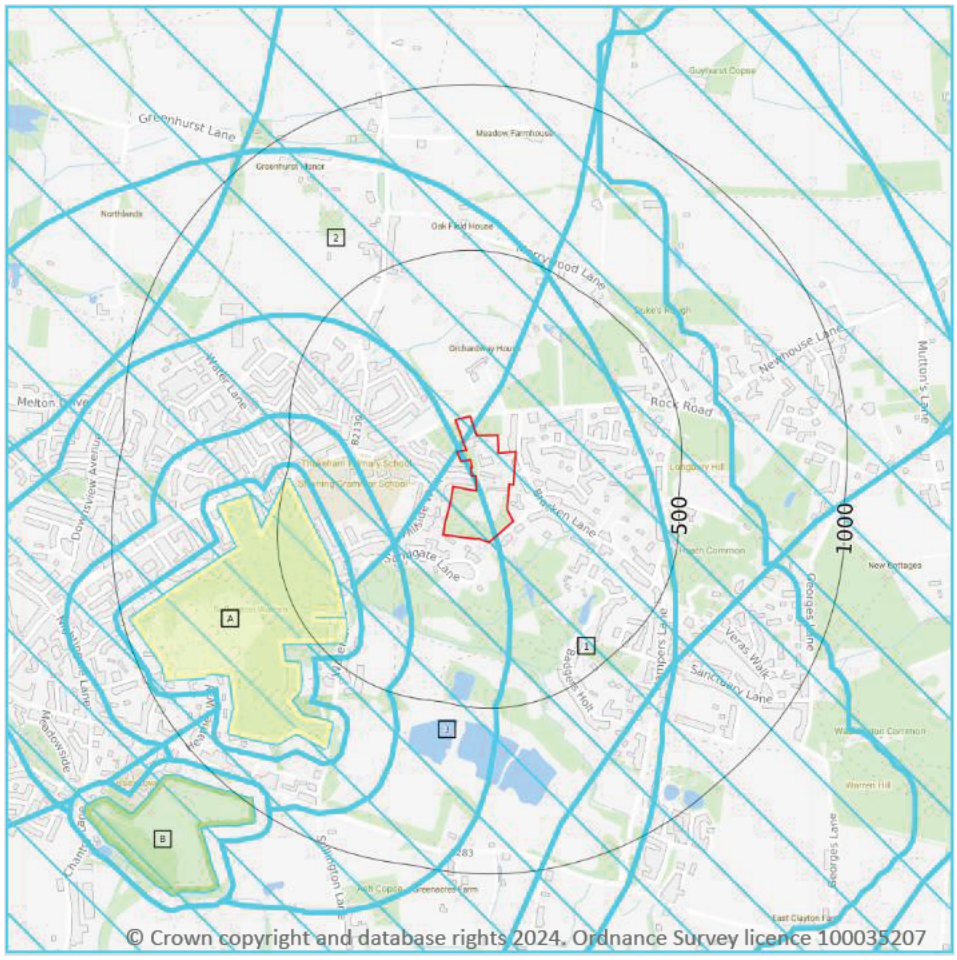
10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m	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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

SSSI Impact Risk Zones

SSSI Units

- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site	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 63 >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Wind and Solar - Wind turbines. Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Combustion - General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. 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. Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Notes: SUSSEX NORTH WATER SUPPLY ZONE. All new development that requires a public water supply requires an HRA to assess the impacts of groundwater abstraction on Arun Valley SPA/SAC/Ramsar. LPAs to refer to Natural England's Statement and Advice Note.
2	On site	Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Wind and Solar - Wind turbines. Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Air pollution - Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Combustion - General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Waste - Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. 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. Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Notes: SUSSEX NORTH WATER SUPPLY ZONE. All new development that requires a public water supply requires an HRA to assess the impacts of groundwater abstraction on Arun Valley SPA/SAC/Ramsar. LPAs to refer to Natural England's Statement and Advice Note.

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
3	On site	**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. Wind and Solar - Solar schemes with footprint > 0.5ha, all wind turbines. Minerals, Oil and Gas - Planning applications for quarries: new proposals or extensions, outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland or semi natural habitats. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Rural non-residential - Large non residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Rural residential - Any residential development of 50 or more houses outside existing settlements/urban areas. Air pollution - Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Combustion - All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Waste - Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Composting - Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Discharges - Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Notes: SUSSEX NORTH WATER SUPPLY ZONE. All new development that requires a public water supply requires an HRA to assess the impacts of groundwater abstraction on Arun Valley SPA/SAC/Ramsar. LPAs to refer to Natural England's Statement and Advice Note.**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m	2

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 63 >

ID:	A
Location:	351m SW
SSSI name:	Sullington Warren
Unit name:	1
Broad habitat:	Dwarf Shrub Heath - Lowland
Condition:	Unfavourable - Recovering
Reportable features:	

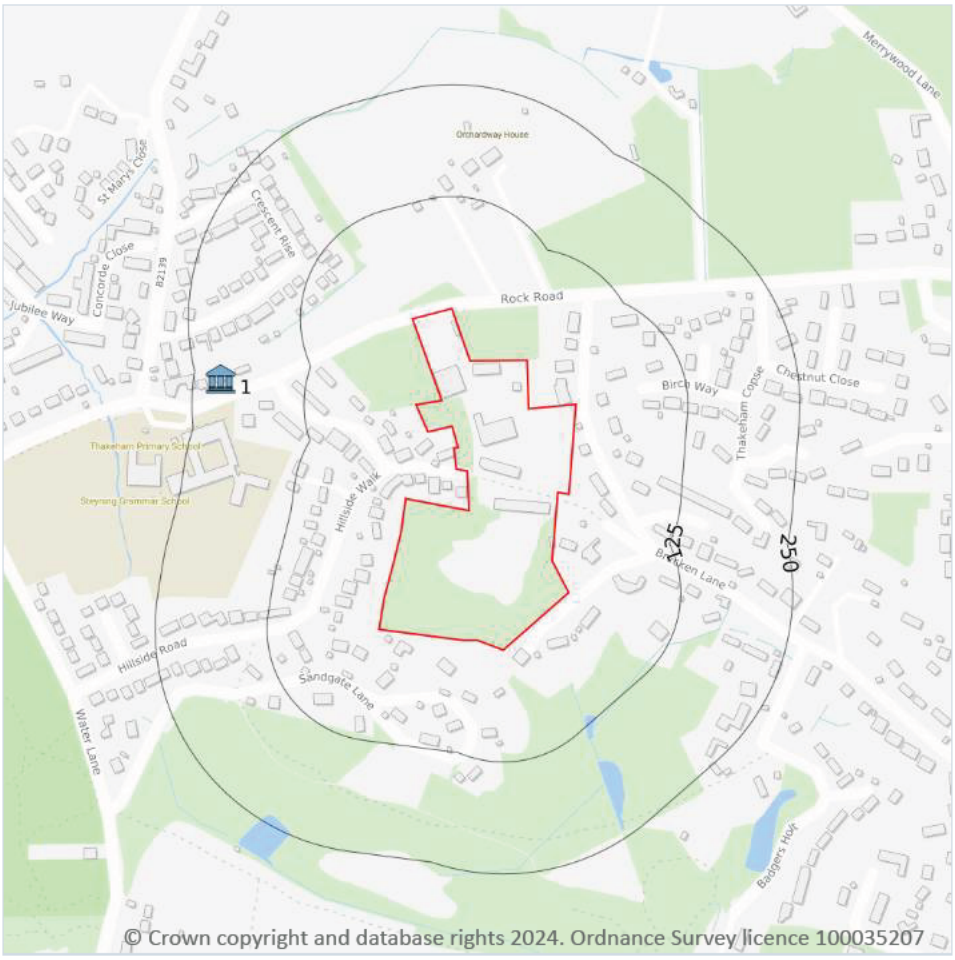
Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Assemblages of breeding birds - Mixed: Scrub, Woodland	Unfavourable - Recovering	29/07/2009
Lowland dry heath	Unfavourable - Recovering	03/03/2022

ID: B
Location: 991m SW
SSSI name: Chantry Mill
Unit name: 1
Broad habitat: Earth Heritage
Condition: Favourable
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
EA - Aptian - Albian	Favourable	16/11/2021

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

11 Visual and cultural designations



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Conservation areas - no data
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites

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 67 >**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	220m NW	Penfold	II	1181375	09/05/1980

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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m	0

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

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

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m	0

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

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

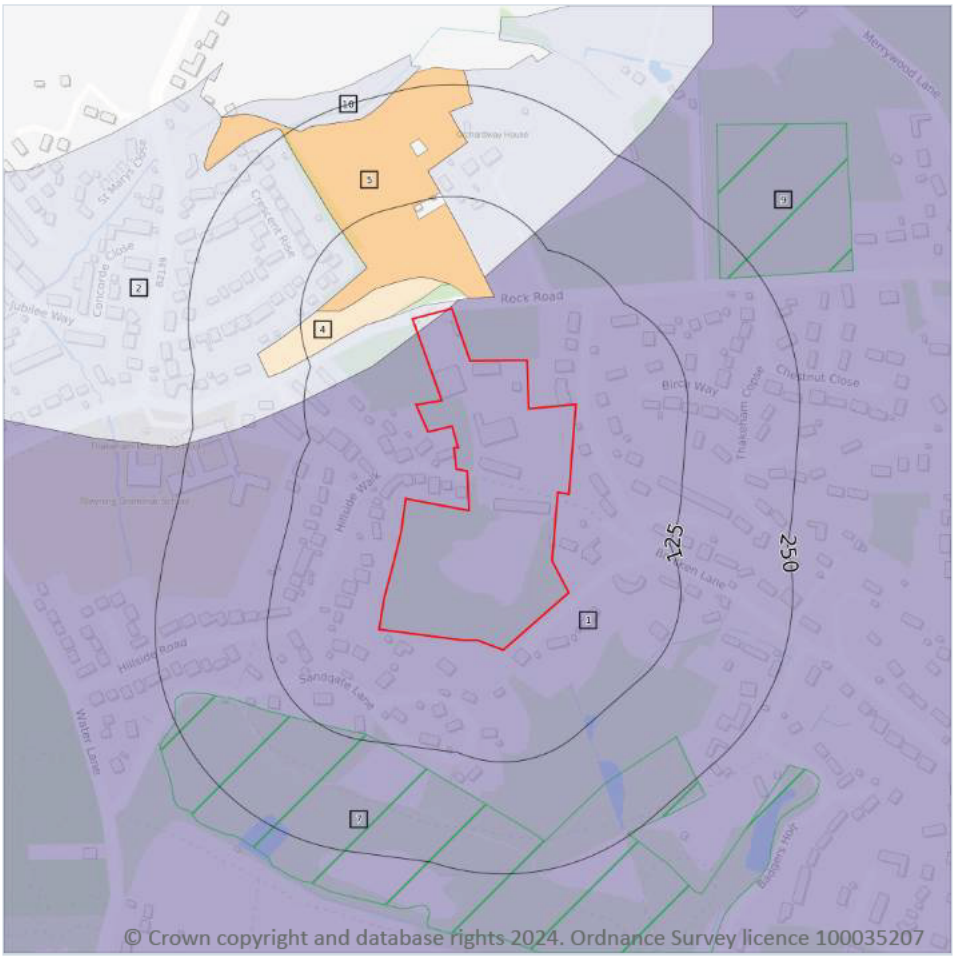
11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m	0

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

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

12 Agricultural designations



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

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m	5

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

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on page 70 >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Non Agricultural	Non-agricultural/no quality assigned

ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	**On site**	**Grade 4**	**Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.**
4	14m 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.
5	21m N	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	230m N	Grade 4	Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m	0

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

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

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m	2

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.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on page 70 >

ID	Location	Description	Reference	Application date
7	118m SW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	019/109/04-05	13/01/2008
9	213m NE	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	019/93/12-13	11/06/2012

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

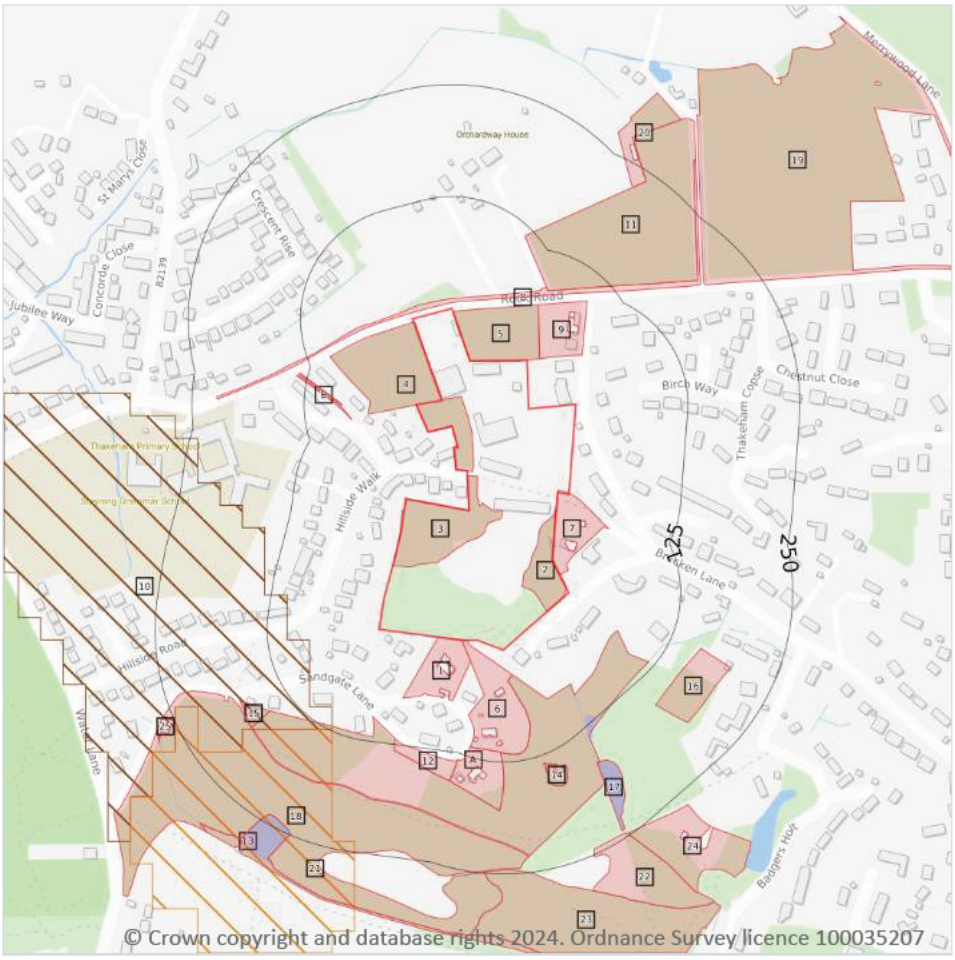
12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13 Habitat designations



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Priority Habitat Inventory
Open Mosaic Habitat
Limestone Pavement Orders

Habitat Networks
Primary Habitat
Restorable Habitat
Associated Habitats
Habitat Restoration-Creation
Network Enhancement Zone 1
Network Enhancement Zone 2

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m	27

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 73 >

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**	**No main habitat but additional habitats present**	**Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)**
7	**On site**	**No main habitat but additional habitats present**	**Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)**
8	7m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
9	14m N	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	30m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	74m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	81m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	82m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	113m S	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	118m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	134m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
15	152m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	153m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	163m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	178m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	197m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
20	227m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	239m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	244m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: LHEAT (INV > 50%); DWOOD (INV > 50%)
23	245m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
24	247m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
25	250m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m	2

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on page 73 >

ID	Location	Type	Habitat
10	78m SW	Network Enhancement Zone 2	Not specified
13	123m SW	Network Enhancement Zone 1	Not specified

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

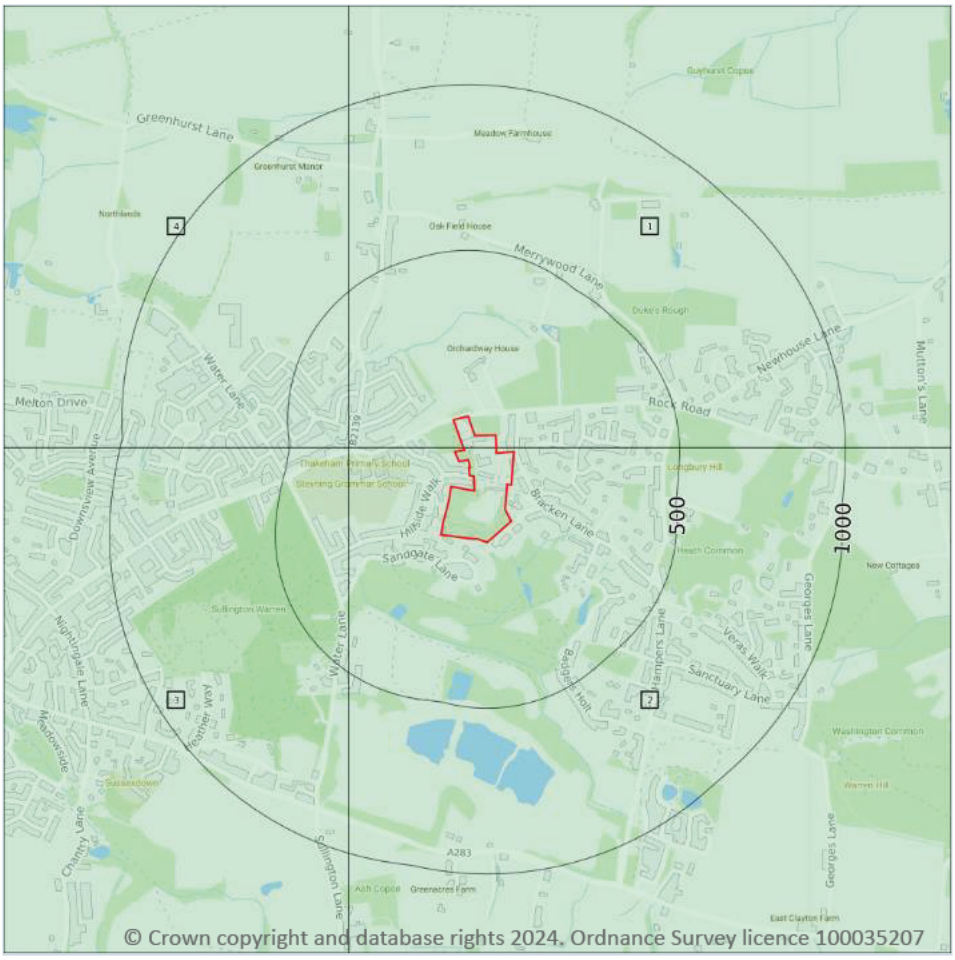
13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Full coverage

Partial coverage

No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m	4

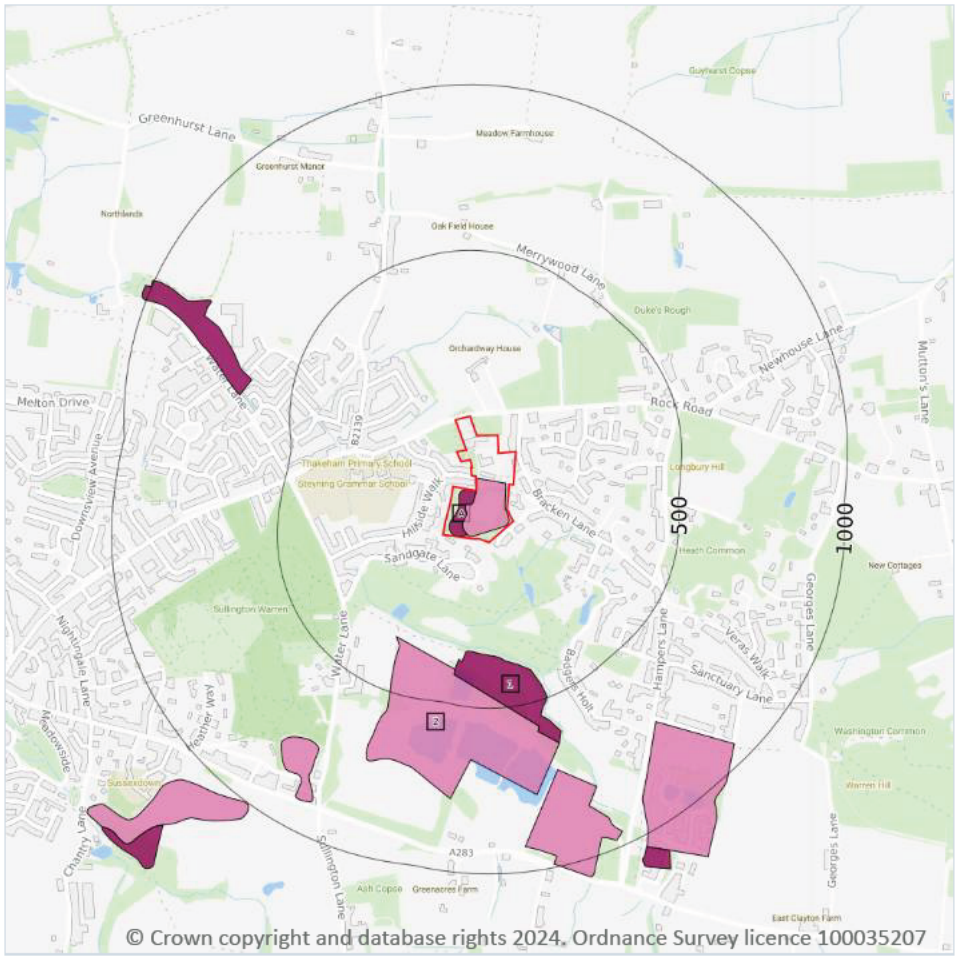
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on page 76 >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**No coverage**	**Full**	**Full**	**No coverage**	**TQ11NW**
2	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**TQ11SW**
3	278m W	Full	Full	Full	Full	TQ01SE
4	315m NW	Full	Full	Full	Full	TQ01NE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Reclaimed ground
- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m	4

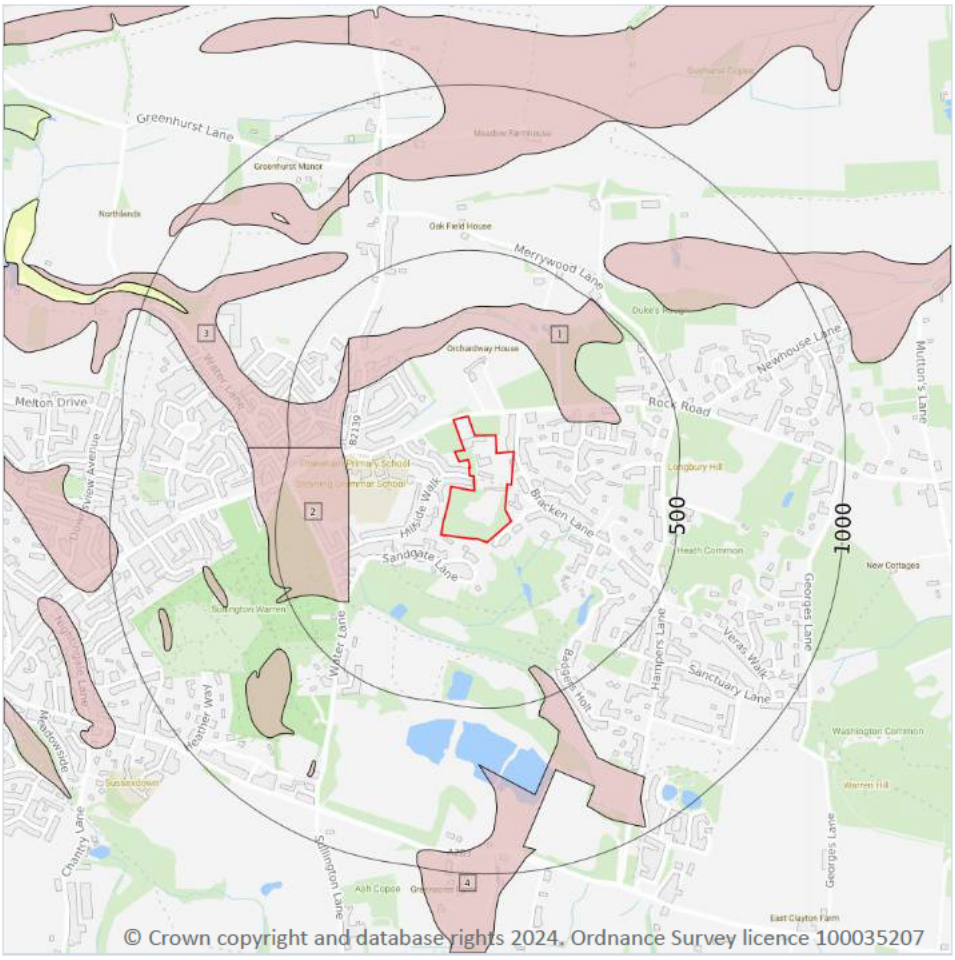
Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on page 78 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	**On site**	**MGR-ARTDP**	**Made Ground (Undivided)**	**Artificial Deposit**
A	**On site**	**WGR-VOID**	**Worked Ground (Undivided)**	**Void**
1	333m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
2	338m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m	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 80 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	183m NE	HEAD-XCZS	Head - Clay, Silt And Sand	Clay, Silt And Sand
2	278m W	HEAD-DMTN	Head - Diamicton	Diamicton
3	326m NW	HEAD-DMTN	Head - Diamicton	Diamicton

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	398m S	HEAD-DMTN	Head - Diamicton	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

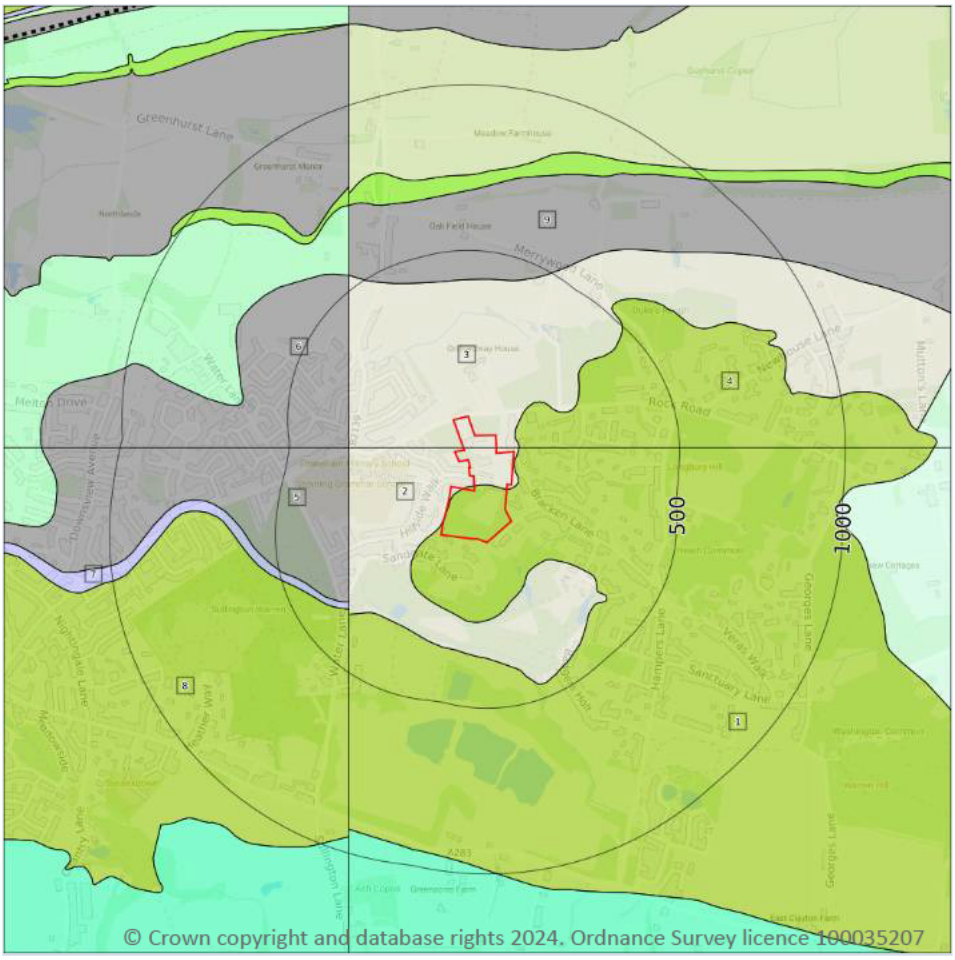
14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m	9

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 82 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**FO-SDST**	**Folkestone Formation - Sandstone**	**Albian Age - Aptian Age**
2	**On site**	**SAB-STMD**	**Sandgate Formation - Sandstone And Mudstone**	**Aptian Age**
3	**On site**	**SAB-SDSM**	**Sandgate Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone**	**Aptian Age**
4	20m NE	FO-SDST	Folkestone Formation - Sandstone	Albian Age - Aptian Age

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	278m W	FIB-SDST	Fittleworth Member - Sandstone	Aptian Age
6	315m NW	FIB-SDST	Fittleworth Member - Sandstone	Aptian Age
7	344m SW	MHC-MDST	Marehill Clay Member - Mudstone	Aptian Age
8	357m SW	FO-SDST	Folkestone Formation - Sandstone	Albian Age - Aptian Age
9	411m N	HY-STMD	Hythe Formation - Sandstone And Mudstone	Aptian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

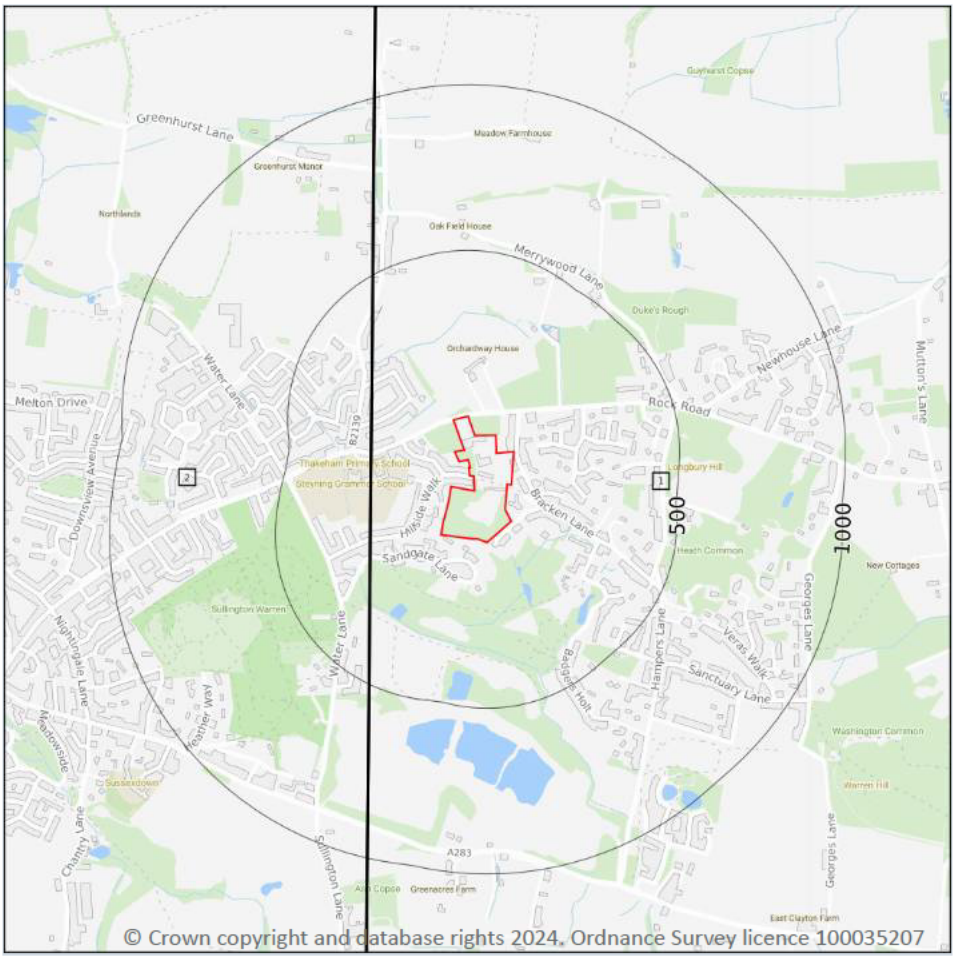
14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m	2

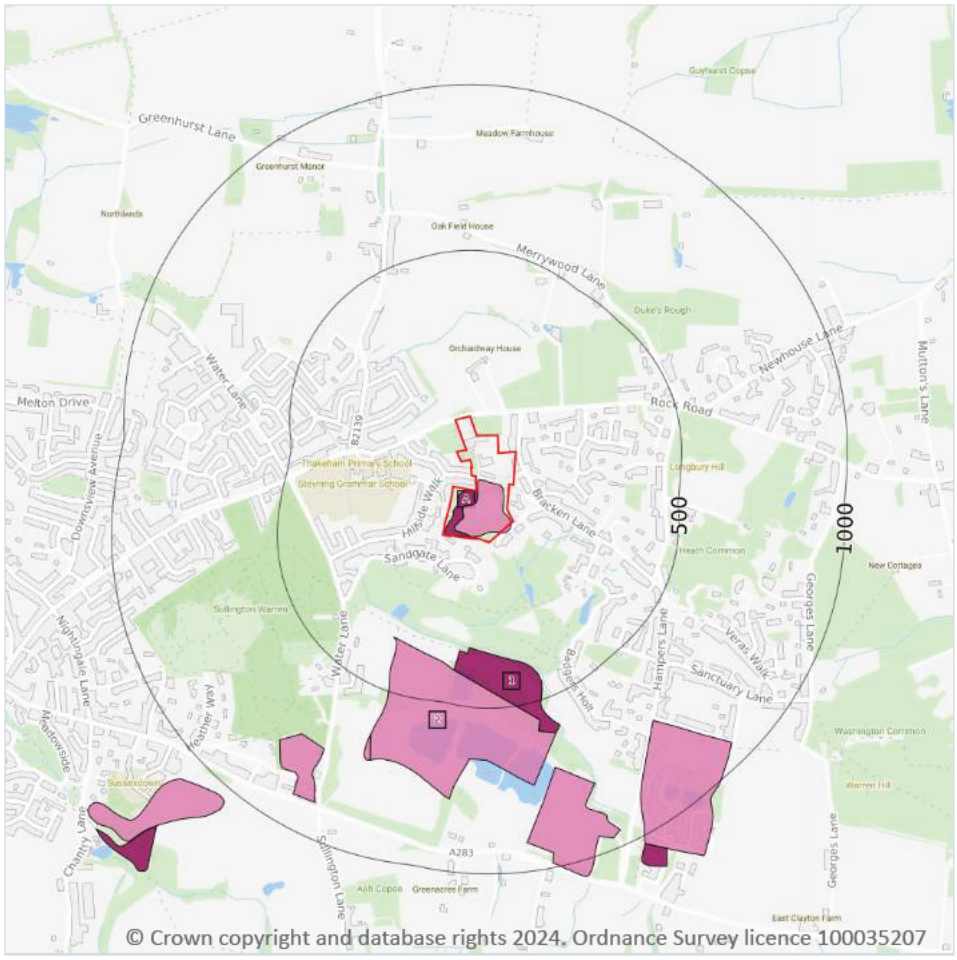
An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on page 84 >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**EW318_333_brighton_and_worthing_v4**
2	213m SW	Full	Full	Full	Full	EW317_332_chichester_and_bognor_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m **4**

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 85 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	**On site**	**MGR-ARTDP**	**MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)**	**ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT**
A	**On site**	**WGR-VOID**	**WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)**	**VOID**
1	323m S	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
2	342m SW	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

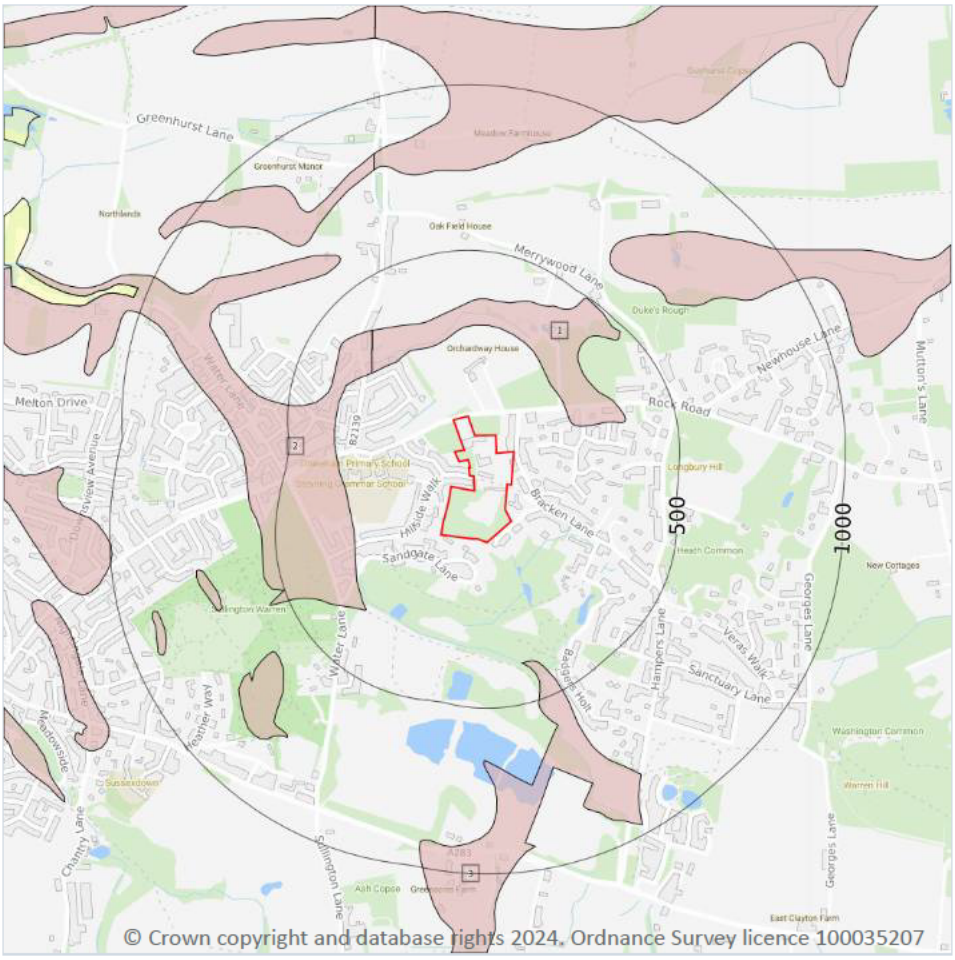
Records within 50m	1

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

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

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 87 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	193m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
2	262m W	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	379m S	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

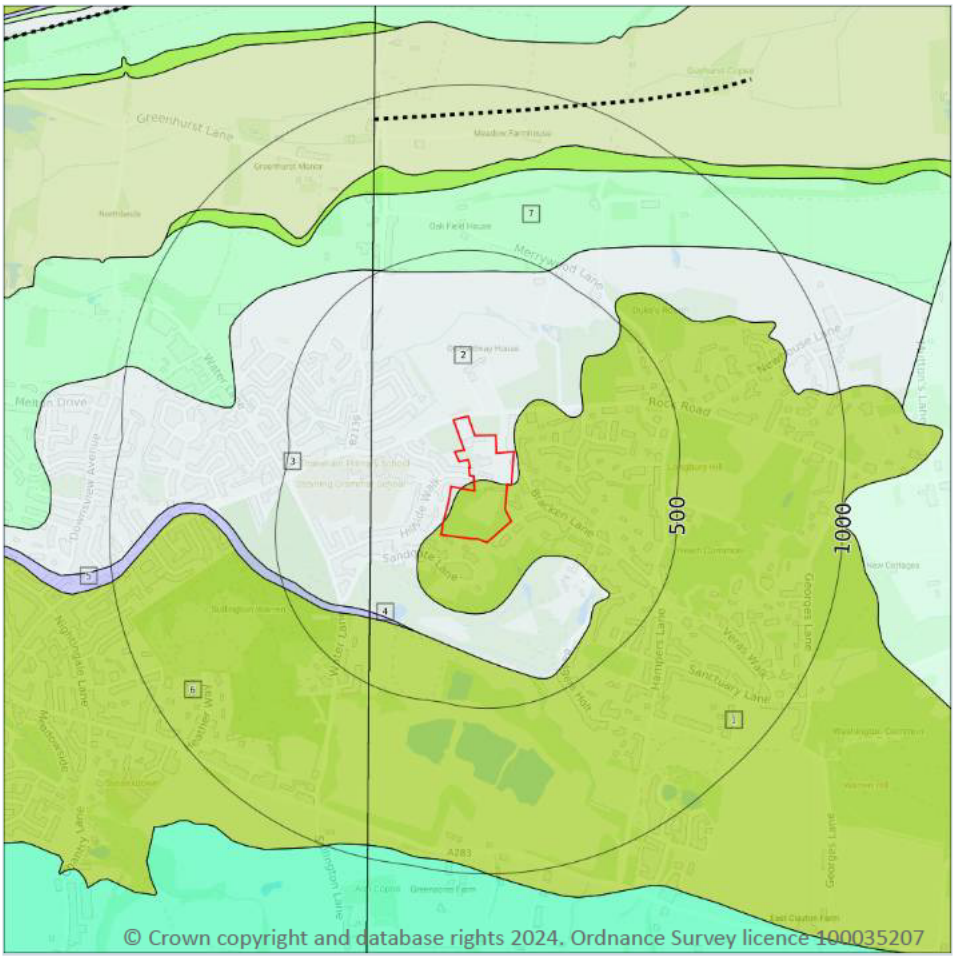
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m	7

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 89 >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**FO-SDST**	**FOLKESTONE FORMATION - SANDSTONE**	**APTIAN**
2	**On site**	**FIB-STMD**	**FITTLEWORTH MEMBER - SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE**	**APTIAN**
3	214m W	FIB-STMD	FITTLEWORTH MEMBER - SANDSTONE AND MUDSTONE	APTIAN
4	296m SW	MHC-MDST	MAREHILL CLAY MEMBER - MUDSTONE	APTIAN

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	316m SW	MHC-MDST	MAREHILL CLAY MEMBER - MUDSTONE	APTIAN
6	331m SW	FO-SDST	FOLKESTONE FORMATION - SANDSTONE	APTIAN
7	436m N	HY-SDST	HYTHE FORMATION - SANDSTONE	APTIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	4

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**	**Moderate**	**Low**
On site	**Mixed**	**Moderate**	**Low**
On site	**Intergranular**	**High**	**High**
13m NE	Intergranular	High	High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

16 Boreholes

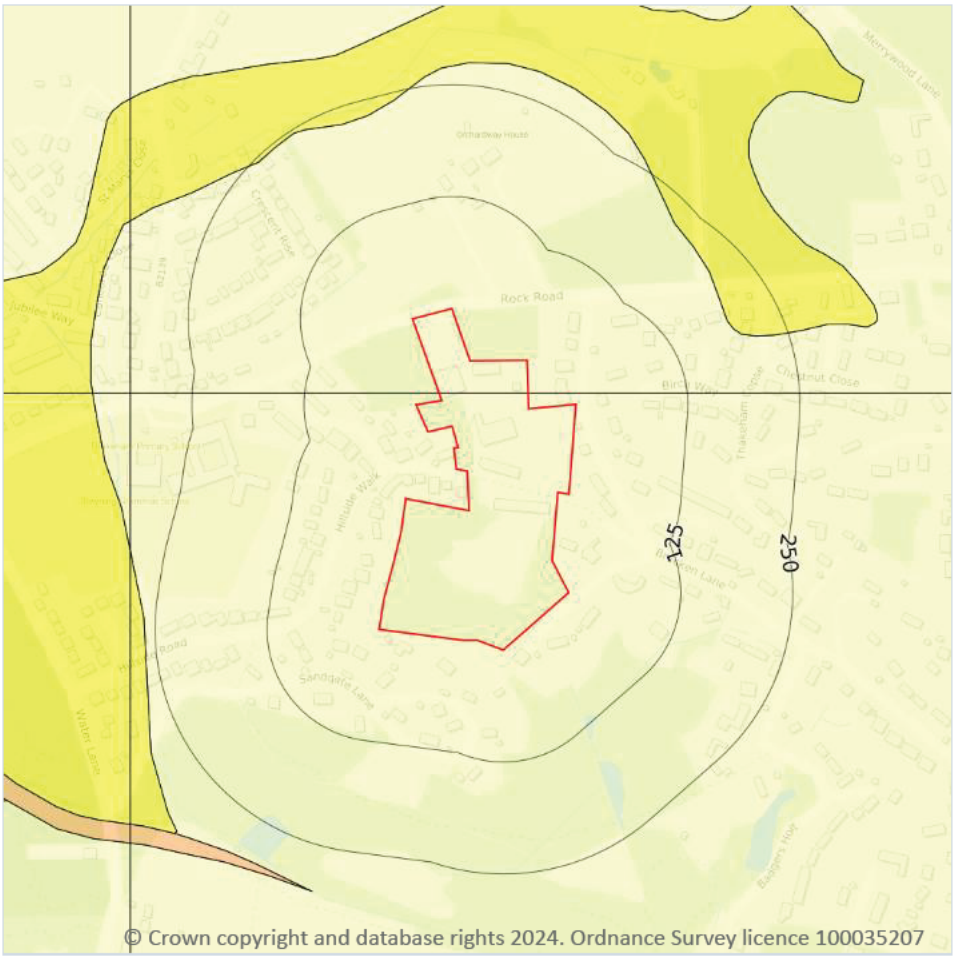
16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m	1

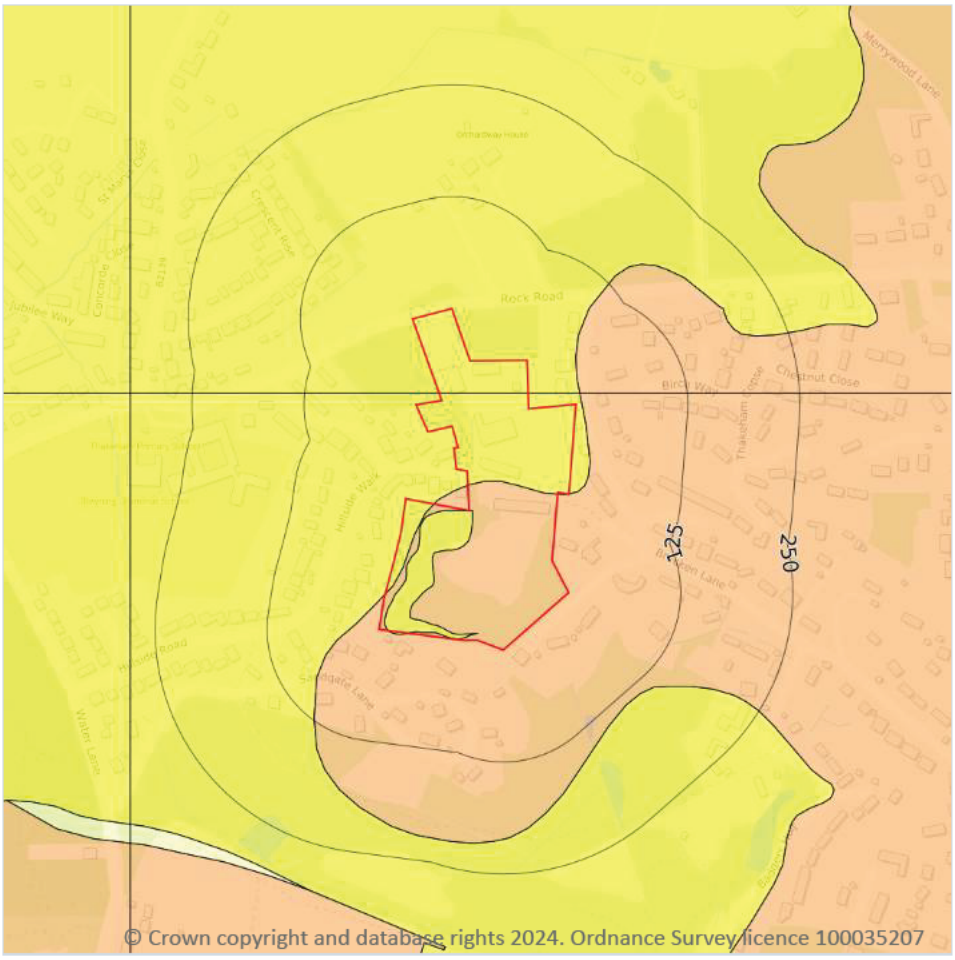
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on page 92 >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m	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.

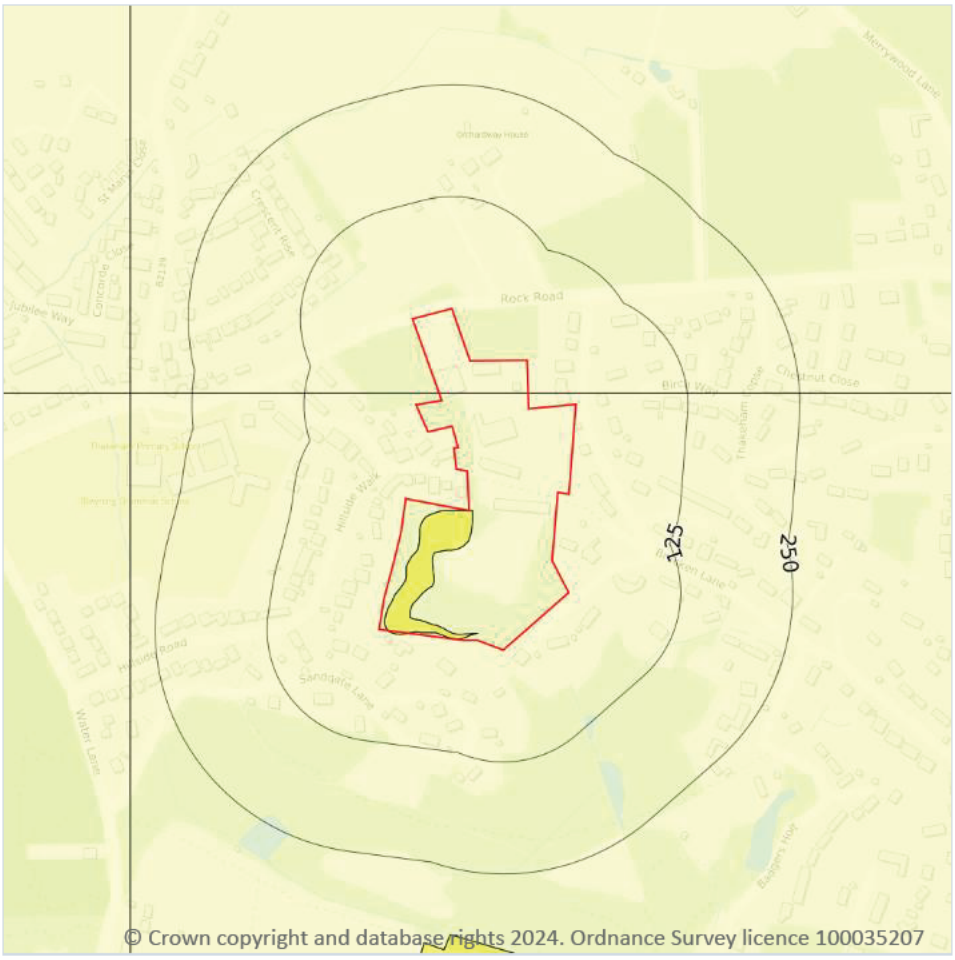
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on page 93 >

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.**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Low**	**Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.**
13m 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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m	2

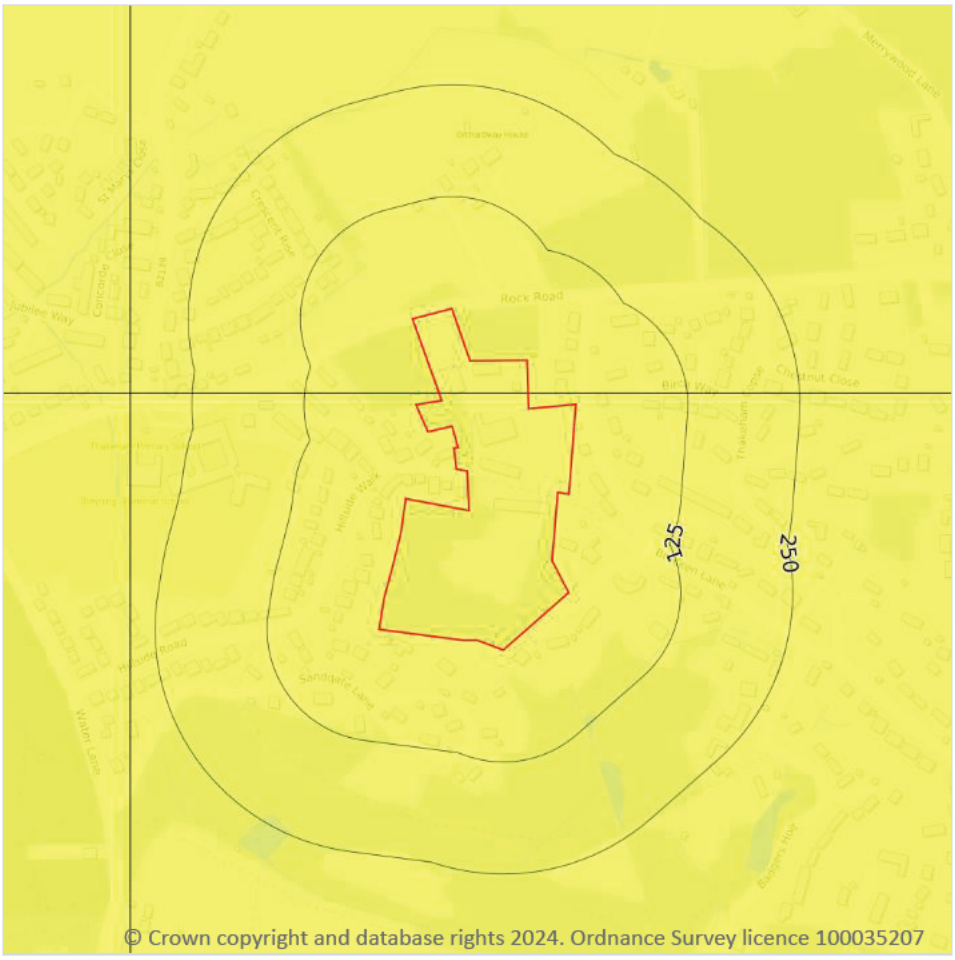
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on page 95 >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Compressible strata are not thought to occur.**
On site	**Very low**	**Compressibility and uneven settlement problems are not likely to be significant on the site for most land uses.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m	1

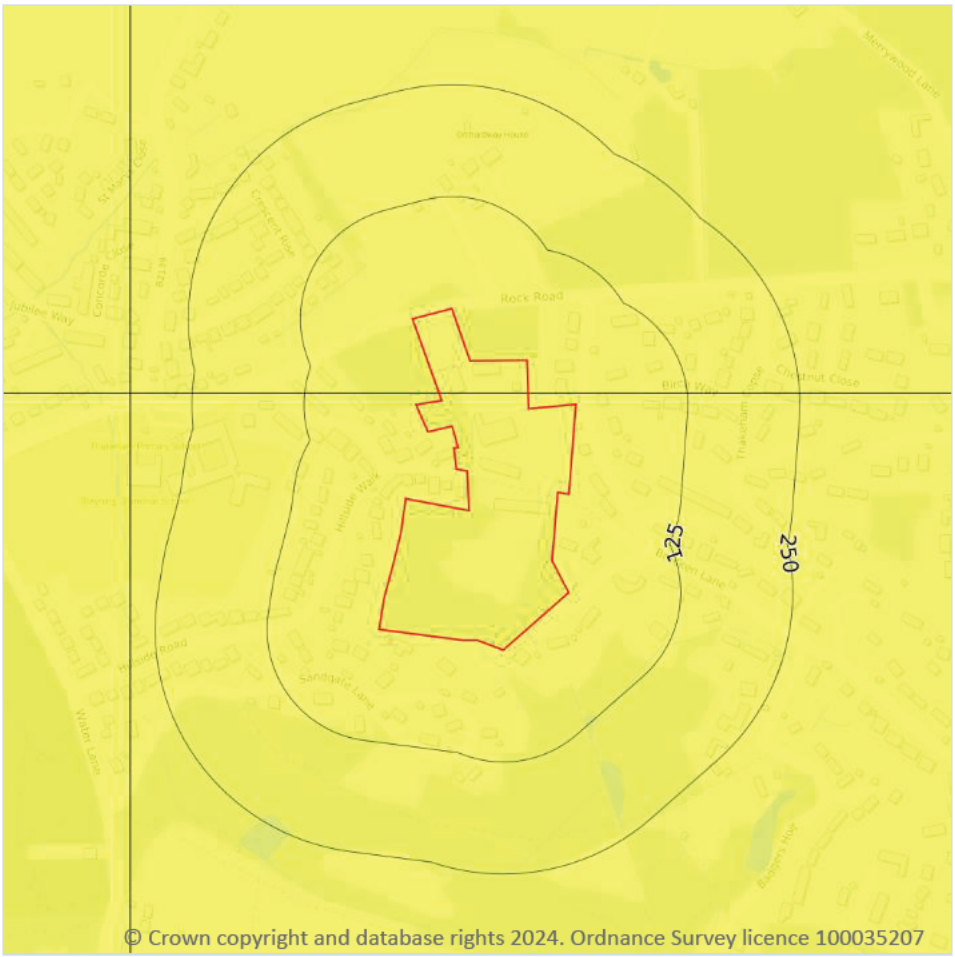
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on page 97 >

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m	1

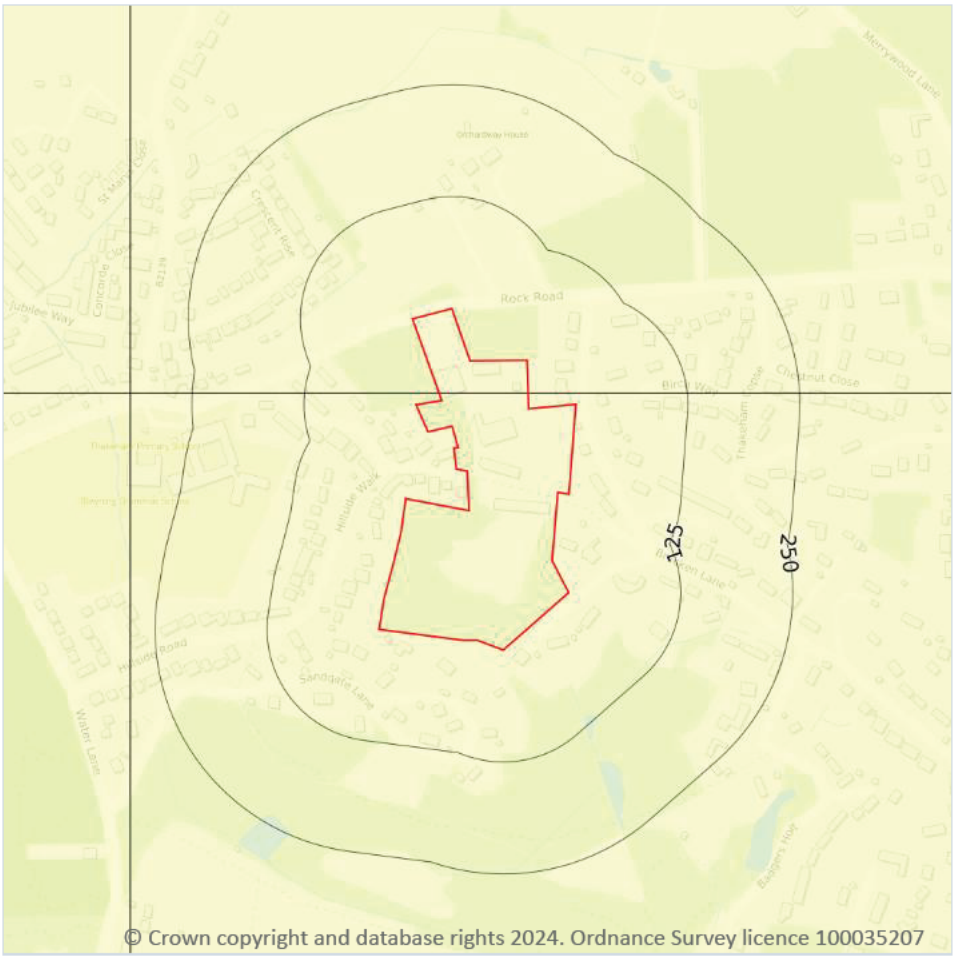
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on page 98 >

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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m	1

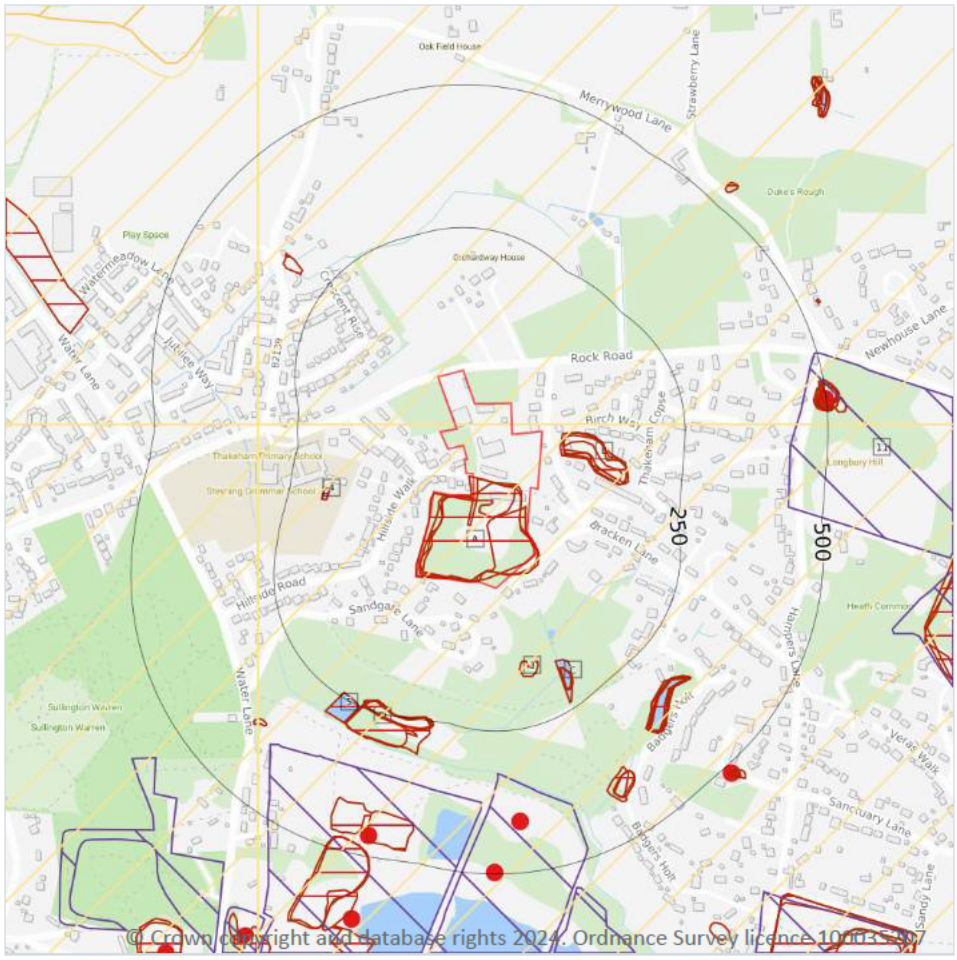
The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on page 99 >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18 Mining and ground workings



18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m	4

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 101 >

ID	Location	Details	Description
10	410m S	Name: Sandgate Park Quarry Address: Sullington, PULBOROUGH, West Sussex Commodity: Sand Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
G	464m S	Name: Sandgate Park Quarry Address: Sullington, PULBOROUGH, West Sussex Commodity: Sand Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
J	498m E	Name: Heath Common Sand Pit Address: Storrington, PULBOROUGH, West Sussex Commodity: Sand Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority
F	498m S	Name: Sandgate Park Quarry Address: Sullington, PULBOROUGH, West Sussex Commodity: Sand Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m **17**

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 101 >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	**On site**	**Unspecified Disused Pit**	**1980**	**1:10000**
A	**On site**	**Sand Pit**	**1961**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Sand Pit**	**1946**	**1:10560**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	**On site**	**Sand Pit**	**1971**	**1:10560**
B	34m NE	Unspecified Heap	1961	1:10560
B	37m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1971	1:10560
B	39m NE	Sand Pit	1946	1:10560
3	137m S	Pond	1980	1:10000
C	165m SE	Pond	1980	1:10000
C	178m SE	Pond	1971	1:10560
C	179m SE	Pond	1961	1:10560
4	181m W	Pool	1980	1:10000
D	229m SW	Pond	1914	1:10560
D	230m SW	Pond	1914	1:10560
D	231m SW	Pond	1875	1:10560
D	231m SW	Pond	1896	1:10560
5	241m SW	Pond	1980	1:10000

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	0

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

This 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 3

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 101 >

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
F	325m S	Sandgate Park sandpit	Sand	Surface mineral working	Valid	1964
G	352m SW	Sandgate Park sandpit	Sand	Surface mineral working	Valid	20/1/61, 6/4/49
11	435m E	Hampers Lane	Sand	Surface mineral working	Refused	Not available

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m 6

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 101 >

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	**On site**	**Not available**	**Sand**	**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.**
2	**On site**	**Not available**	**Sand**	**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.**
6	278m W	Not available	Sand	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.

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
8	315m NW	Not available	Sand	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.
18	714m NW	Not available	Iron Ore	B	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past or current mines may be working at significant depth to modern engineering standards. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.
-	740m N	Not available	Iron Ore	B	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past or current mines may be working at significant depth to modern engineering standards. 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	0

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is

approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site	0

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site	0

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

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

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0

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

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

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m	0

Industry recognised national database of natural cavities. Sinkholes and caves are formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as chalk and limestone, gulls and fissures by cambering. Ground instability can result from movement of loose material contained within these cavities, often triggered by water.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m	0

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m	0

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

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m	0

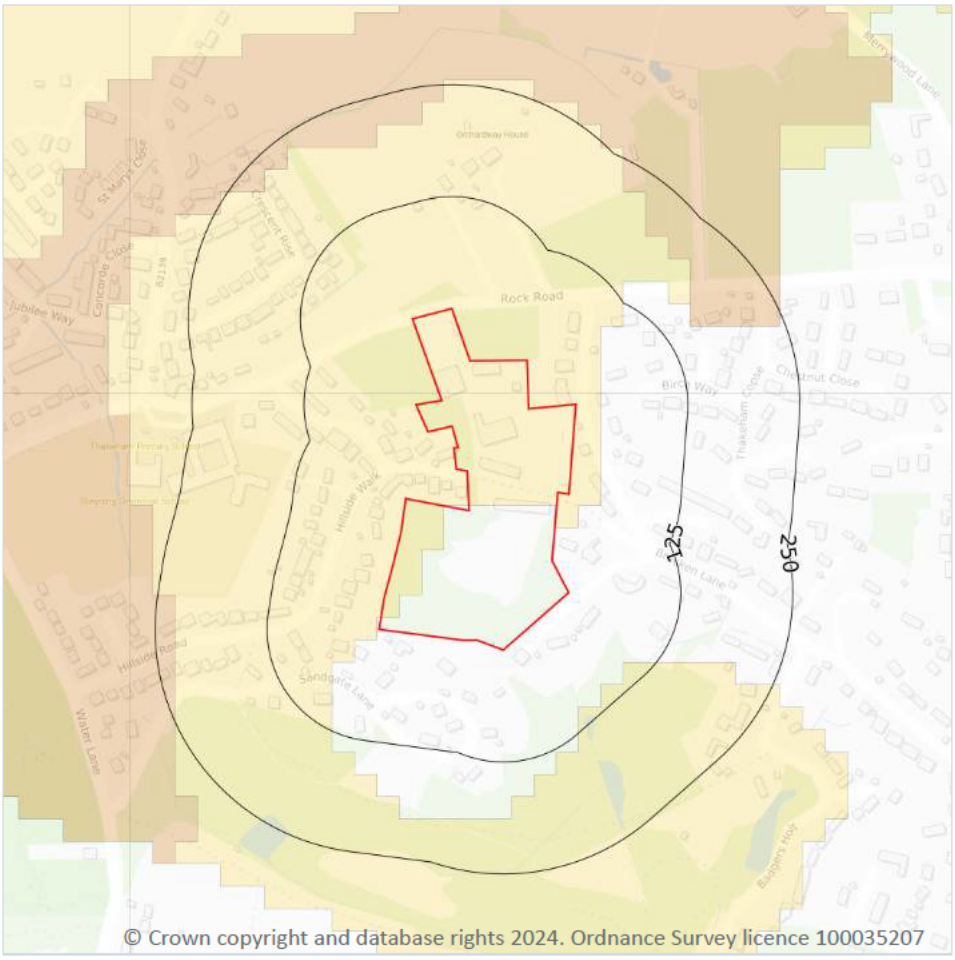
This is a comprehensive database of national karst information gathered from a wide range of sources. BGS have collected data on five main types of karst feature: Sinkholes, stream links, caves, springs, and incidences of associated damage to buildings, roads, bridges and other engineered works.

Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over 800 caves, 1300 stream sinks, 5600 springs, 10,000 sinkholes.

The database is not yet complete, and not all records have been verified. The absence of data does not mean that karst features are not present at a site. A reliability rating is included with each record.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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	2

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 110 >

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

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	8

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
3m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
7m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
13m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
13m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
20m NE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

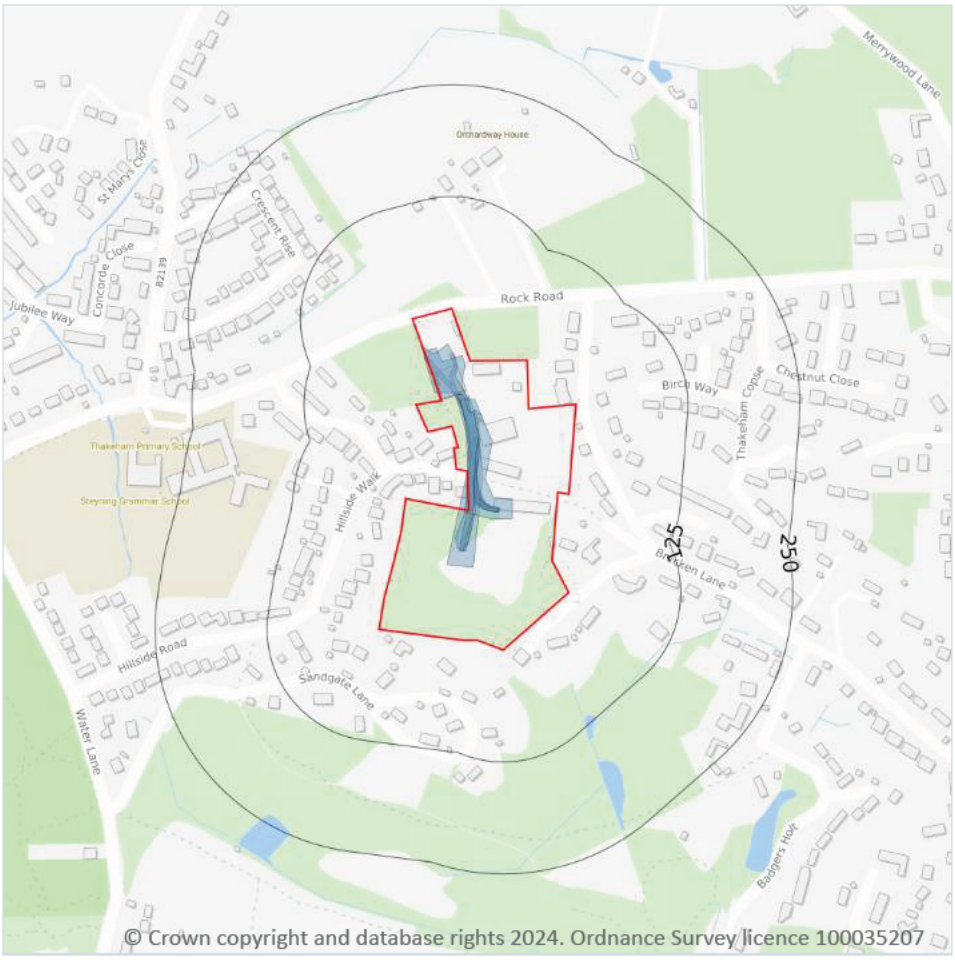
21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

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 km^2.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

22 Railway infrastructure and projects



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Crossrail 2 Stations
- Crossrail 2 Route
- Crossrail 2 Worksites
- Crossrail 2 Safeguarding
- Crossrail 2 Headhouses
- Railway stations
- Active railways
- Active tunnels
- Abandoned railways
- Historic railways
- Historic tunnels
- Underground stations
- Underground Lines
- Royal Mail tunnels
- HS2 optimised route
- HS2 Stations
- HS2 Depots
- HS2 Surface Safeguarding
- HS2 Subsurface Safeguarding

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	11

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 114 >

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
On site	Railway Sidings	1972	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1980	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1985	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1990	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1993	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1937	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1961	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1946	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1980	10000
On site	Railway Sidings	1971	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1957	10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m	0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from HS2 ltd.

Data providers

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

Terms and conditions

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

Consent No:	S/2024/341

CONSENT TO INVESTIGATE A GROUNDWATER SOURCE

Section 32(3) Water Resources Act 1991

This **CONSENT** is issued by the Environment Agency ("the Agency") to:

Hydrock Consultants Ltd ("the Consent Holder") on behalf of Thakeham Concrete Products Ltd

This Consent authorises the Consent Holder to construct two boreholes and abstract water for testing purposes from those boreholes at Thakeham Tiles, Rock Road, Storrington, Pulborough RH20 3AD.

National Grid References:
BH1: TQ 10353 15060
BH2: TQ 10348 15060

subject to the conditions set out in the Schedules 1 and 2 to this Consent.

This Consent is effective from the date below and expires on 31st March 2025

Signature [redacted]	Print name **Paul Batty**
Position **Team Leader, Groundwater Hydrology & Contaminated Land**	Date **3rd September 2024**

This Consent is issued by the Environment Agency, Solent & South Downs Area from its Chichester office Oving Rd, Portfield, Chichester PO20 2AG. The person whom the Consent Holder should contact during the carrying out of the works and if they have any queries is Richard Tucker (mobile: 07442 798604).

SCHEDULE 1 - General Conditions

1 INTERPRETATION

a) "The Consent Holder" means the person (whether an individual or organisation) to whom this consent is granted. Where the Consent Holder is two or more persons (e.g. a partnership) such persons shall be jointly and severally liable for the proper fulfilment of the conditions of this consent. In this consent the expression may also include, where the context so admits, a person who is the applicant for a consent i.e. before a consent is granted.

b) "The works" means the activities authorised or required by this consent, including the survey, construction of the well, borehole, well points, catchpit, or other work, and/or test pumping of the same, as the context so requires. The expression "the works" does not include activities for which this consent is unnecessary, such as construction of ancillary buildings, access roads, pits for drill cuttings, etc.

2 CLEARANCE/DEVELOPMENT PUMPING

Clearance/development pumping to remove any products of the well drilling or well development treatment is permitted under this Consent for a period not exceeding 48 hours. Clearance/development pumping that extends beyond 48 hours must be agreed with the Agency prior to the commencement of pumping. There must be a **full recovery** of water levels before a proper test pumping commences. Condition 5 of Schedule 1 of this Consent concerning the discharge of water and potential for pollution/physical disturbance applies to any such pumping operations.

3 SURVEY

The works shall not proceed unless and until the Agency has informed the Consent Holder in writing to the effect that (i) it considers the survey of water sources and other features which may be relevant to the works as specified by the Agency has been carried out adequately and (ii) it appears unlikely that test pumping will significantly affect other water users.

4 NOTICES etc TO THE AGENCY

Unless other periods are agreed in writing with the Agency, the Consent Holder shall give written notice to the Agency as follows:-

a) 5 days' notice before first commencing construction of the works

b) 5 days' notice before commencing acidisation or other treatment of the works

c) 10 days' notice before commencing test pumping.

Notice, and other information required by the Agency, shall be sent to the office at the address shown on the front of this consent for the attention of the person named there.

5 DISCHARGE OF WATER and POTENTIAL FOR POLLUTION/ PHYSICAL DISTURBANCE

a) The Consent Holder shall construct and finish the works so that water is prevented from running to waste. Any artesian flow must be securely capped.

b) The Consent Holder shall secure any completed works so as to prevent pollution or other hazard through those works, for example by capping and locking a completed borehole.

c) The Consent Holder shall ensure that pollution of, interference with, or damage to inland freshwaters or groundwater does not occur, whether from abstracted water or from substances or materials used in connection with the works.

d) The Consent Holder shall be responsible for obtaining necessary consents in relation to structures in, over or under watercourses.

e) The Consent Holder shall be responsible for the proper disposal of wastes from the works.

f) The Consent Holder shall notify neighbouring landowners who may be affected by discharge from the works and, if applicable, the Internal Drainage Board for the area, and shall take all necessary steps to prevent flooding.

g) The Consent Holder shall ensure that all persons engaged in the works are free from, and are not carriers of, waterborne diseases, and shall ensure that they operate to a high standard of hygiene.

6 EFFECTS ON OTHER WATER SOURCES

The Consent Holder shall immediately inform the Agency if any information or complaint is received by him about the consented operation and shall immediately consult with the Agency as to the appropriate action to be taken.

7 RECORDS

The Consent Holder shall keep such records of strata encountered, construction of the works, results of any geophysical logging, water quality analyses, and test pumping data as may be required by the Agency. The information shall be given on forms provided by the Agency, and/or on compatible computer disk in a format agreed with the Agency. These records must be returned within one month of completion of the works or with any subsequent licence application (whichever is sooner).

8 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The Consent Holder shall present results and analysis of test pumping in the form specified in Schedule 2 to this consent.

9 INFORMATION TO THE BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (BGS) ON BEHALF OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

a) Where the proposed works are intended to be more than 15 metres (50 feet) deep, the Consent Holder must notify BGS before starting the works. BGS' address for the purpose is the Hydrogeology Group, British Geological Survey, Maclean Building, Crowmarsh Gifford, Wallingford, Oxon OX10 8BB.

b) The Consent Holder shall send BGS stratigraphic and test pumping information as required by section 198 Water Resources Act 1991

within one month of completing the work. By arrangement with BGS, the Agency will do this on behalf of the Consent Holder unless the Consent Holder instructs otherwise.

c) Under “The Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995” HSE must be notified when drilling boreholes more than 30 metres deep into used or disused mining areas. The regulations define “mining area” as land within one kilometre in a horizontal or other direction of workings in a mine, or where a licence to mine for minerals has been granted.

10 DRILLING SAMPLES

Samples shall be taken whenever there is a change in stratum, or at 10 metre intervals, whichever is less. The samples shall be bagged or boxed and labelled with their location, depth below ground level, and date taken. The samples shall be kept available for inspection by the Agency for up to 30 days following completion of the works.

11 MEASUREMENT ACCESS

The Consent Holder shall provide an access tube of diameter adequate for measuring instruments to be lowered safely into the borehole. In the case of lagoons, the consent holder shall install a gauge board, of a design approved by the Agency, in a position in the lagoon so that at all times the full range of water levels from normal top water level to the maximum drawdown level can be safely observed. The datum level on the gauge board shall be accordingly levelled to Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

12 ENTRY BY THE AGENCY or BGS

The Consent Holder shall allow representatives of the Agency or BGS to enter the site at all reasonable hours, to inspect the works, to inspect and take copies or extracts of documents, and to take measurements and samples, as such representatives consider appropriate.

13 STANDARDS OF WORK

Unless otherwise specified in this consent or subsequently agreed with the Agency, the Consent Holder shall carry out the works and present data fully in accordance with British Standard ISO 14686 (2003) "Hydrometric determinations – pumping tests for water wells – considerations and guidelines for design, performance and use". Copies of this are available from BSI, 389 Chiswick High Road, London, W4 4AL. Tel: (020) 89969000. http://www.bsi-global.com/. The Agency may require repetition of tests or other appropriate remedial activities should the required standards not be met.

SCHEDULE 2 - Special Conditions

1. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

When constructing the works:

a. The boreholes shall be constructed in accordance with the designs as supplied by the consent holder. Drawing ref: “08347 Preliminary borehole design P02”

b. The maximum depth of the boreholes shall be 65m.

c. The boreholes shall be constructed to target the Hythe Formation only.

d. The maximum diameter of the boreholes shall be no greater than 250mm.

e. The boreholes outer casing shall be of steel construction to a depth of 5m bgl.

f. The maximum diameter of the borehole liner shall be no greater than 175mm

g. The well lining shall be constructed of solid PVC liner from the head works to a minimum depth of 1m below the base of the Fittleworth Member, followed by slotted PVC screen to 1m above the base of the Hythe Formation or a maximum depth of 64m bgl , followed by 1m of solid PVC liner to the base of the borehole.

h. The boreholes shall be grouted from ground level to a depth of 20m bgl.

i. Bentonite seals and raised wellheads and covers will be installed to prevent groundwater contamination.

j. A dip tube shall be positioned in the boreholes so that a cable dipper can be lowered to record the water level without fouling installed pumping equipment. The dip tube shall be at least 25mm in diameter and shall at all times extend to a depth not less than 1 meter below the minimum water level as recorded when the borehole is operating at the proposed maximum hourly rate of abstraction.

k. There should be suitable pollution prevention measures in place at the site during construction & development to prevent any sediment or polluting material entering any nearby watercourses or the groundwater.

l. If contaminated material or groundwater is found at any time during the works, the Consent Holder is required to immediately stop construction and contact the Environment Agency.

2. PROGRAMME

The Consent Holder shall carry out chemical testing of the soils within the borehole starter pits to ensure there is no contamination present, prior to the construction of the boreholes.

The Consent Holder shall carry out chemical testing of the groundwater within the boreholes to ensure there is no contamination present, prior to the test pumping of the boreholes.

The Consent Holder shall carry out test pumping and measurement of water levels in the works and at other points using a preliminary step test and constant rate test. Full Details of your test requirements are given in section 5.

Pumping rates shall not exceed a maximum of $6m^3$/hr during the step tests and $3.5m^3$/hr during the constant rate tests.

3. CHEMICAL TESTING

Prior to construction of the boreholes to ensure there is no contamination present, the Consent Holder shall undertake chemical testing of the soils within the borehole starter pits as detailed in document: “08417 Thakeham Tiles abstraction well testing suite.xlxs”.

The Consent Holder shall undertake chemical testing of the groundwater in each borehole as detailed in document: “08417 Thakeham Tiles abstraction well testing suite.xlxs” to ensure there is no contamination present prior to discharging any abstracted waters to ground.

4. WATER LEVEL MONITORING

2a. At the pumped source

The Consent Holder shall measure and record water levels daily for 3 days before any pumping commences. Thereafter the Consent Holder shall measure water levels as shown on the attached data sheets (WR39) from the commencement and completion of the constant rate test, and afterwards during the recovery test. Discharge rates or meter readings must be recorded at the minimum frequency during pumping.

Where data logger is to be used to measure water levels, the Consent Holder shall ensure loggers/pressure transducers are accurately levelled into borehole datum. Any transducers installed must be capable of resolving fluctuations in pressure equivalent to 0.02 meters of water or less. Data should be recorded at 5-minute intervals or less using a data logger.

In addition to data logging, manual groundwater level measurements should be undertaken within the borehole on test for the first 3 hours of the test and recovery at the intervals detailed on the WR39 test pumping form.

Prior to cessation of testing The Consent Holder shall:

a. verify the groundwater level in the test borehole has reached steady state. If the groundwater level has not reached steady state, the Consent Holder must contact the Environment Agency to discuss if the test needs to be extended.
b. verify the data from the data loggers are valid. If the data is invalid the Consent Holder must contact the Environment Agency to discuss if the test needs to be repeated.

2b. Observation points

In addition to groundwater monitoring in the borehole being tested, the Consent Holder is required to monitor the following:

a. The well at Orchardway Farm NGR: TQ 10383 15215

The Consent Holder shall measure and record water levels/flows daily in the observation points for 3 days before the test pumping of the production borehole. Thereafter the Consent Holder shall measure water levels as shown on the attached data sheets (WR39) from the commencement and completion of the constant rate test, and afterwards during the recovery test.

Where continuous monitoring of any observation site has been specified, the Consent Holder shall arrange for water levels to be measured at the observation site(s) by pressure transducers accurately leveled into borehole datum. Any transducers installed must be capable of resolving fluctuations in pressure equivalent to 0.02 metres of water or less. Data should be recorded at 5-minute intervals or less using a data logger.

Prior to cessation of testing The Consent Holder will verify the data from the data logger is valid. If the data is invalid the Consent Holder must contact the Environment Agency to discuss if the test needs to be repeated.

5. TEST PUMPING

A meter shall be fitted to the borehole pump during abstraction to monitor the abstraction rate. Meter readings must be recorded initially every hour for the first 4 hours, and then as frequently as practicable.

No pumping tests shall commence until the Consent Holder has verified the groundwater levels have recovered fully from any previous pumping test.

Pumping tests will be undertaken in periods of low groundwater and must be agreed with the Environment Agency prior to testing.

Any proposed changes to the pump testing schedule must be discussed and agreed with the Environment Agency beforehand.

a. Preliminary Step Tests

Step testing will be undertaken on each borehole in isolation at the following rates and durations:

1st rate	$2m^3$	for	60 minutes
2nd rate	$3m^3$	for	60 minutes
3rd rate	$4m^3$	for	60 minutes
4th rate	$5m^3$	for	60 minutes
5th rate	$6m^3$	for	60 minutes

b. Constant Rate Testing

The Consent Holder shall pump the borehole for 24 hours at a constant rate of no greater than $3.5m^3$/hour. This is based on the assumption that the step tests showed that this rate is achievable.

If, during the Constant Rate Test, groundwater levels have not stabilised after pumping for 24 hours, the Consent Holder must contact the Environment Agency to discuss if the test needs to be extended.

Immediately after the Constant Rate Test the Consent Holder shall carry out a Recovery Test on the pumped borehole for 24 hours or until recovery is complete, whichever is the sooner.

6. DISCHARGE OF WATER

The Consent Holder shall:

a. Discharge all development pumping water to ground at an appropriate location as agreed with the Environment Agency.

b. All discharge points will be lined with a minimum of 5m x 5m of plastic sheeting to buffer and disperse the discharged water to prevent scouring and deterioration of ground conditions.

c. Discharge the water via a dewatering bag or other suitable filtering method to prevent sedimentation or contamination of the environment.

d. Ensure that the water discharged does not cause any localised flooding.

e. Undertake regular visual inspections of the discharge locations and drainage network will be undertaken to ensure the water levels are suitably managed and not at risk of causing localised flooding.

Any discharge must not cause localized flooding, turbidity, adverse effect on any water course/ environment.

The pumped water should be disposed of in such a way as to prevent re-circulation back to the aquifer

7. PROVISION OF INFORMATION

The Consent Holder shall present construction details and water level information on form WR-38 (Borehole Records) provided by the Environment Agency.

The Consent Holder shall ensure that a geologist is on-site during the construction of the boreholes to ensure the ground conditions encountered are suitably logged and sampled.

Logging and sampling will be undertaken during the construction of the boreholes and in accordance with suitable British Standards such as BS5930 and BS EN ISO 22475.

Where continuous monitoring of the test source and/or any observation sites has been specified, the Consent Holder shall submit monitoring data recovered from data loggers to the Agency Windows EXCEL format with hourly and summary data.

8. OTHER SPECIAL CONDITIONS

There should be suitable pollution prevention measures in place at the site during construction, to prevent any sediment or polluting material entering any nearby watercourses or the groundwater.

If contaminated material or groundwater is found at any time during the works, the Consent Holder is required to immediately stop construction and contact the Environment Agency.

Should there be a pollution incident you must inform the Environment Agency immediately on the Incident Hotline telephone number 0800 80 70 60.

Thakeham Tiles
Potable Water Feasibility Review

Prepared for:
Thakeham Tiles Ltd.

Prepared by:
Callum Rowe

13 June 2025

Project/File:
37212-HYD-XX-XX-RP-ME-0001

Stantec UK Limited

Document control sheet

Issued by	**Stantec Hydrock Limited** 100 Barbirolli Square Manchester M2 3PW UNITED KINGDOM stantec.com	+44 161 245 8900 hydrock.com
Client	Thakeham Tiles Ltd.	
Project name	Thakeham Tiles Residential Redevelopment	
Title	Potable Water Feasibility Review	
Doc ref	37212-HYD-XX-XX-RP-ME-0001	
Project number	37212	
Status	Preliminary	
Date	13 June 2025	

Document production record

Issue number	P02	Name
Prepared by		Callum Rowe
Checked by		Andy Turl
Approved by		Ellie Griffiths

Document revision record

Issue number	Status	Date	Revision details
P01	Preliminary	8 May 2025	Preliminary Issue
P02	Preliminary	17 June 2025	Revised issue

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1 Introduction

Thakeham Tiles Ltd are proposing to re-develop their site on Rock Road, Storrington, Pulborough for a residential development. The site is located within the Hardham Basin of the Arun and Western Streams abstraction licensing area and the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. There is concern that large groundwater abstractions from the Folkstone Formation within the Hardham Basin exceed the sustainable limit for the aquifer. This is potentially impacting on the designated wildlife sites within the Arun Valley (SAC. SPA, SSSIs and Ramsar site) and resulted in a Position Statement by Natural England for all new developments to achieve water neutrality to help reduce pressure on the Folkstone Formation aquifer.

The proposed development includes 108 dwellings of various occupancies and sizes. Separate works have been undertaken by others to identify the feasibility of providing potable water to the site through use of a local borehole and water treatment plant to adhere to the water neutrality requirements.

The purpose of this report is to review the feasibility of utilising the water, abstracted from the borehole, to provide the potable water requirements of the proposed development.

We will assess the following anticipated elements:

- Peak simultaneous flow rates to the site
- Borehole abstraction flow rate
- Daily and hourly usage patterns
- Storage requirements
- Possible infrastructure routing

2 Basis of Assessment

Below are the listed assumptions used as the basis of this assessment:

- The site plan, as provided by the client.
    - It is assumed the naming convention of the building types is [bedrooms]B[bathrooms], so 3B2 is a three-bedroom, two-bathroom dwelling. This is to be checked by Chris Ingram at Thrive Architects
- It is assumed there is no sprinkler requirements for this development.
- Information provided by H2OGeo via email relating to borehole water abstraction rates.
    - 52.5 m^3/day
- Information provided by Stantec in Water Supply Borehole Investigation report 08347-HYD-XX-XX-RP-GE-1005 (Rev P02, issued 11/12/2024) relating to borehole water abstraction rates:
    - 84 m^3/day
- The daily and hourly water usage patterns will be estimated using the guidance in CIBSE and CIPHE guides.
- Water storage requirements will be estimated using the guidance in CIBSE and CIPHE guides.
- Peak potable water flow rates to the site will be estimated using BS EN 806 loading units in table 1.
- The assumed provision of sanitary fittings for each type of dwelling is outlined in table 2.

Table 1 identifies the loading units for each type of sanitary fitting based on BS EN 806. These values are used in the calculations.

Type / Fitting	WC	Bath	Shower	Kitchen Sink	Wash Hand Basin	Bib tap	Washing Machine	Dish-washer
Hot	0	4	2	2	1	0	0	0
Cold	1	4	2	2	1	5	2	2
Total	1	8	4	4	2	5	2	2

Table 1 – BS EN 806 Sanitary fittings loading units

Table 2 shows the dwelling numbers, assumed occupant numbers ascertained from the site plan. Also provided is an estimate of the provision of sanitary fittings throughout the development.

Type / Fitting	*1BF*	*2B*	*3B1*	*3B2*	*3B3*	*3B4*	*4B1*	*4B2*	*4B3*	*4B4*	*Plant*
WC	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	0
Bath	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	0
Shower	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0
Kitchen Sink	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Wash Hand Basin	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	0
Bib Tap	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washing Machine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Dishwasher	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
No.	4	36	13	17	21	2	9	2	2	2	1
Occupancy	2	4	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	0

Table 2 – Dwelling numbers, occupant numbers, and sanitary fittings numbers

3 Calculation Findings

3.1 Simultaneous Peak Flow Rate

Domestic water usage is intermittent and therefore does not result in a constant flow rate.

The estimated simultaneous peak flow rate for the development has been determined based on:

- The loading units calculation method outlined in BS EN 806, as indicated in table 1.
- The allocation of sanitary fittings indicated in table 2.

The borehole abstraction rate is based on daily usage estimates (provided out by H2OGeo) and averaged at a constant flow rate.

The key outcomes of the calculations are laid out below:

- Simultaneous peak flow rate to the site: 7.05 l/s
- Borehole abstraction flow rate (derived from H2OGeo hourly flow rate): 0.6 l/s

As there is a significant difference between borehole abstraction flow rate and simultaneous peak flow rate to the site, there is a requirement to accommodate this by providing a cold water storage tank between the borehole and the site.

3.2 Cold Water Storage Tank Capacity

The following section outlines the cold water storage tank capacity assessment. The investigation has used multiple methods to estimate an appropriate cold-water tank capacity to accommodate the difference between incoming and outgoing flow rates, outlined in section 3.1 above.

3.2.1 CIPHE (Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineers) Guides

The following section summarizes the calculations carried out using the CIPHE guides.

Daily water usage

The daily water usage requirements for dwellings are provided in the CIPHE guides as follows

Dwelling type (number of bedrooms)	CIPHE Daily Usage (litres/bed)	Quantity (from table 2)	Total Daily Usage (litres)
1	210	4	32,100
2	130	36	
3	100	53	
4	100	15	

Table 3 – Daily water usage calculation

Water Storage Capacity

The CIPHE guides outline recommendations for cold water storage for dwellings as follows:

- Recommended storage as a percentage of daily usage: 50%
- Water storage capacity based on 50% of daily usage (refer to table 3): 16,050 litres

Assessment of water storage capacity

In order to assess whether the storage identified above is appropriate for the proposed development, an hourly usage histogram, as outlined in CIPHE and CIBSE guides, has been considered, shown in table 4 and figure 1 below. This will identify the anticipated tank water turnover time and minimum levels during peak usage periods.

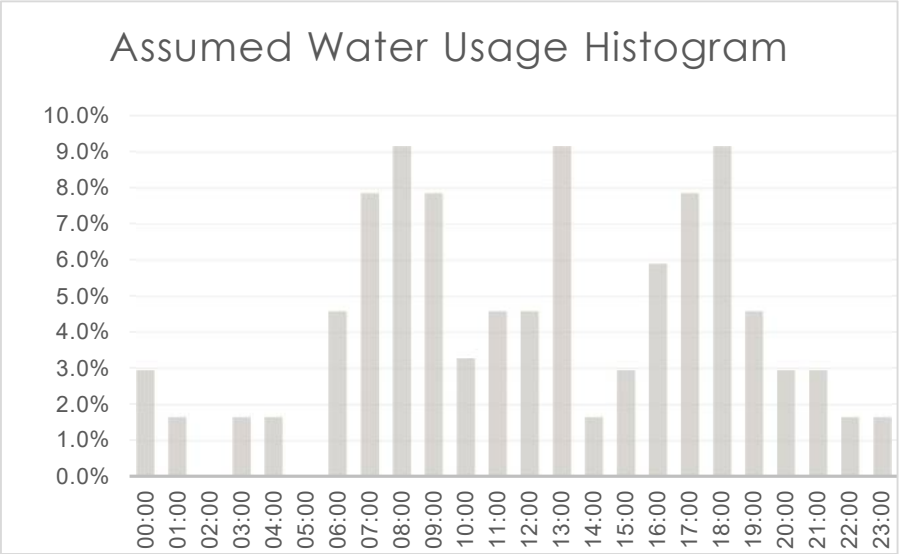


Figure 1 – Hourly water usage profile

Hour	% of Daily Water Use	Estimated Hourly Water Usage (litres)
00:00	2.9%	944
01:00	1.6%	525
02:00	0.0%	0
03:00	1.6%	525
04:00	1.6%	525
05:00	0.0%	0
06:00	4.6%	1469
07:00	7.8%	2518
08:00	9.2%	2937
09:00	7.8%	2518
10:00	3.3%	1049
11:00	4.6%	1469
12:00	4.6%	1469
13:00	9.2%	2937
14:00	1.6%	525
15:00	2.9%	944
16:00	5.9%	1888
17:00	7.8%	2518
18:00	9.2%	2937
19:00	4.6%	1469
20:00	2.9%	944
21:00	2.9%	944
22:00	1.6%	525
23:00	1.6%	525

Table 4 – Hourly water usage profile

Based on the profile above, it is expected that the tank turnover time and minimum water levels in the tank will be appropriate based on the indicative tank sizes assessed. This would need to be verified

through a future design process. On the basis that the tank is sized to store 50% of the daily usage, it is anticipated that a much larger peak usage, up to half of the daily usage within an hour, could be accommodated. The peak simultaneous flowrate would also be capable of delivering this.

3.2.2 Tank Size Recommendations

Based on the above calculations, the following indicative tank details have been deduced:

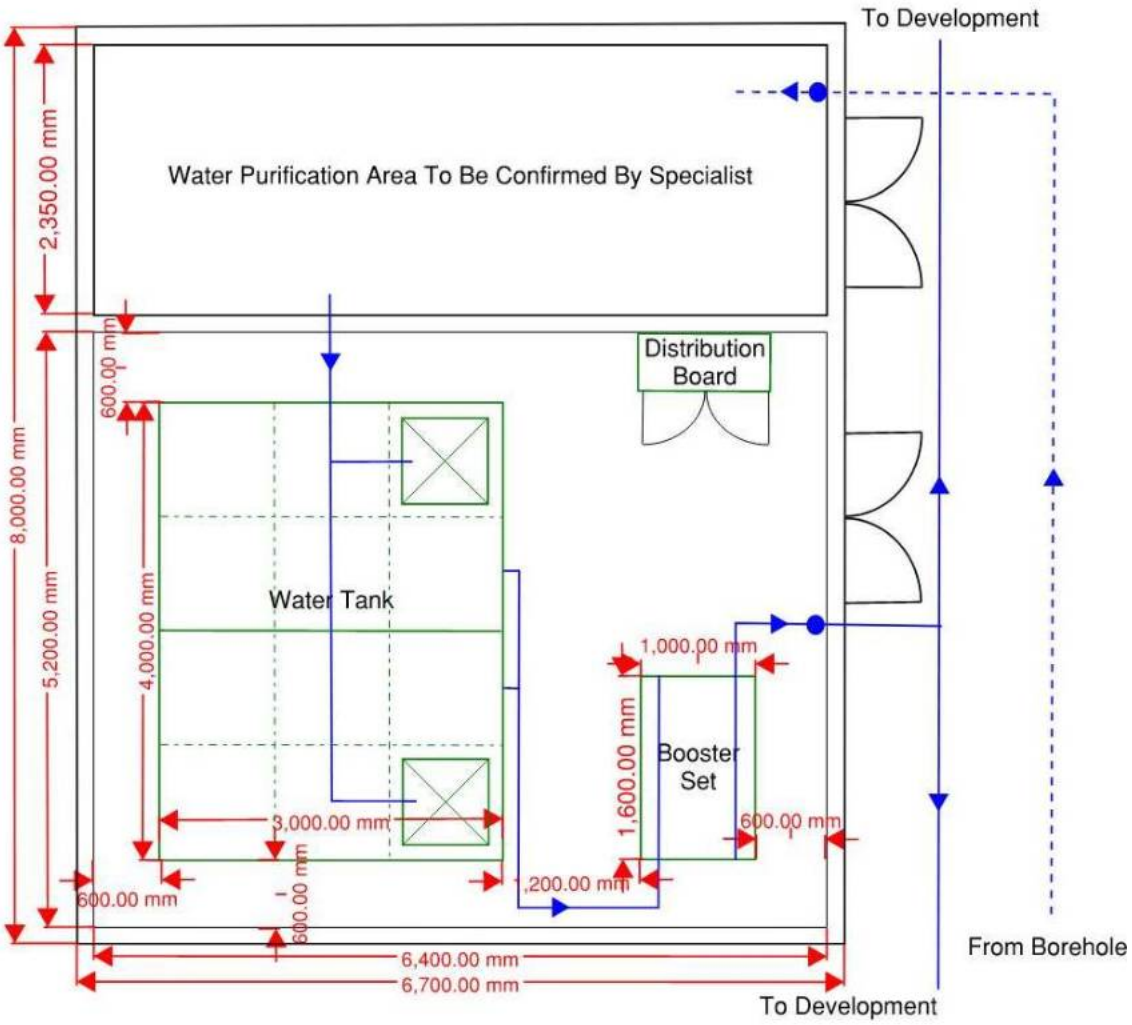
- Indicative required capacity: 16,050 litres
- Possible tank dimensions: 4m x 3m x 2m (LxWxH)
    - Actual capacity: 18,000 litres
- Tank compartments: 2
- Tank Location: above ground
- Base details: Concrete piers and steel frame to manufacturers recommendations
- Tank details and accessories subject to design

3.2.3 Tank Room Size and Location Recommendations

Based on the above calculations, the following indicative tank room details have been deduced:

- Possible plant room external dimensions (including water purification area). Refer to section 3.3 for indicative plant compound layout sketch: 6.7m x 8m x 3.7m
- Plant room louvres will be required for natural ventilation and to reduce overheating, size of louvres required to be determined in future design works
- Plant room distance from borehole is to be finalised based on the available pressure from the borehole abstraction pump.
- Plant room construction / aesthetics to be determined by others as part of the future design works
- There are no known reason why the plant room should need to be located away from dwellings other than acoustic requirements. However, it is not anticipated that the plant will generate excessive noise. This will need to be investigated as part of future works.
- Final connectivity of water treatment plant and tank / booster plant to be finalised during future design works.

3.3 Indicative Tank Room Layout



3.4 Indicative Water Infrastructure Distribution

4 Conclusion

This assessment has:

- Made assumptions on the sanitary fitting provision across the proposed site
- Assessed the resultant load of the site
- Considered the difference between the rate of the borehole abstraction and peak simultaneous flow rate to the site
- Reviewed optimal storage capacity to offset the difference
- Considered potential site distribution and tank room position, size and layout

We have determined that in order to maintain water neutrality to the development, it is possible to provide a water storage and boosting infrastructure system to meet the requirements of the dwellings.

5 Recommendations for Further Work

This assessment is limited to a feasibility review. In order to progress this to a more detailed level, further design through the RIBA plan of work stages would be required.

Hydrock now Stantec

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Annex F – Environment Agency Correspondence

Acknowledgement of your application for a licence to abstract

Abstraction Licence SO/041/00255/023

Mr D Walker
Consultant
H20geo
16 Kempshott Road
Horsham
West Sussex

Our reference: NPS/WR/043620

Your reference:

Date: 2 April 2025

Dear Mr Walker

Acknowledgement of your application for a licence to abstract

Application number: NPS/WR/043620
Licence number: SO/041/0025/023

Thank you for your application for a new abstraction licence. We have now assessed and accepted your application and confirm that you have paid the correct charge.

Your application will now await allocation to a permitting officer for determination. They will assess and make a decision on your application. I will be arranging for the advert to be placed shortly.

I confirm that your application:

- began the formal decision process on 2 April 2025;
- will be decided by 1 August 2025 *, unless you agree to extend this period in writing with us or we find that we need more information from you before we can make a decision; and
- needs to be advertised. We will do this for you by publishing a press notice in a local newspaper and on our website. You will need to pay the costs of advertising in a local newspaper and a [redacted] administration fee. We will write to you setting out these costs shortly.

Please note if you change your proposal after we have started assessing it we may ask you to withdraw your application and resubmit a new one.

* We think that it will take longer than the standard time period to determine your application. Therefore, we would like to extend the period in which we can make a decision on your application to 12 September 2025. Please respond in writing to me if you agree to this extension.

When we grant a licence we must be satisfied that you have a right of access or are negotiating for a right of access. The right of access must be in place from the date the licence comes into effect and last for at least one year, or the duration of the licence if this is less.

We may ask you to provide evidence of the right of access and this could be in the form of a deed, lease or tenancy agreement. Evidence of negotiations for a right of access may include a draft of the ‘heads of terms’ of an agreement or letters between legal advisors about the rights of access.

Where we do need to see evidence of your right of access, we’ll ideally need to see this at least seven days before the decision date shown above. This is to allow us time to check your evidence and confirm that we’re satisfied that a right of access is in place.

If you can’t satisfy us that you have a right of access before the decision date shown above, we may refuse your application. We won’t agree to extend a decision date for your application if you don’t have the right of access. However, this won’t prevent you from making a new application once you have the rights in place. You can also withdraw the application if you prefer to do so.

If we do grant you a licence, a condition of the licence will be to install a meter as a means of measurement. A meter must be fitted and operated in line with our abstraction metering good-practice manual. We enclose our factsheet ‘Water abstraction: metering for domestic and agricultural licence holders’

Use this guide to help you choose the right type of meter and to make sure you know how to install it correctly. Please make sure you keep this factsheet in a safe place.

If we do grant you a licence, it may be subject to an annual charge. A copy of our Charges Scheme, which gives details of how we calculate the annual charge and when they are applicable, is available on GOV.UK at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permits-and-abstraction-licences-tables-of-charges

If we cannot make a decision on your licence application by the decision date shown above, or by any agreed extended date, you can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. You do this by filling in a ‘notice of appeal’, which you can get from the address below.

Environment Appeals
The Planning Inspectorate
3A Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Phone: 0303 444 5584
Email: ETC@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

You must send written notice of the appeal and the documents listed below to the Secretary of State to the Planning Inspectorate address above. At the same time you must send us a copy of the notice and documents to:

Centralised Services Team - Appeals
Environment Agency
National Permitting Service
Quadrant 2
Parkway Business Park
Sheffield
S9 4WF

Phone: 02030 250662
Email: appeals_NPS@environment-agency.gov.uk

You must send the notice of appeal to the Secretary of State at the relevant address above **within 28 days** of the decision date shown on the previous page (or any agreed extended decision date). In the notice you must give the reasons for the appeal and you must also send a copy of:

- the application which it relates to;
- any information or reports you sent to us with the application; and
- any other relevant correspondence, including this acknowledgement letter.

You may withdraw an appeal at any time before a decision has been made. In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary of State has the power to allow a longer period for serving a notice of appeal.

If you have any questions about your application before your application has been allocated to a permitting officer for determination, please contact Integrated Permitting Services by email at PSC-waterresources@environment-agency.gov.uk or phone on 02084748939.

Yours sincerely

MRS CAROLINE TREVASKIS
Permitting Officer (Validation)

Water Resources
LICENCE TO
ABSTRACT
WATER

Environment Act 1995
Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Water Act 2003
Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006

IMPORTANT NOTES

Need for safekeeping

This licence is an important document. The permission or right to abstract water may be valuable to your landholding. So -

- **Keep the licence safe, preferably with your deeds etc.**
- **Take careful note of the comments below about "transfer and apportionment" and "death and bankruptcy".**

This is to ensure that the permission and any rights granted by the licence continue if you need to pass it on to someone else.

If you want to:

- revoke (cancel) the licence;
- notify us of the death or bankruptcy of the licence holder ;
- vary (change/amend) the licence in any way
- change the owner of the licence **or**
- change your contact address (but you continue to hold the licence).

You can find our forms on .GOV UK or alternatively contact us for advice on how to make any changes by calling our National Customer Centre on 03708 506 506.

Transfer and apportionment (split)

If you need to pass this licence or any part of it to someone else, you must contact the Environment Agency and obtain the appropriate application forms. Temporary licences cannot be transferred or apportioned. The licence holder remains responsible for compliance with the terms of the licence and any charges payable until the licence has been transferred or apportioned.

Death or bankruptcy of the licence holder

'Vesting' is the transfer of responsibility and ownership of a licence when an existing licence holder is no longer able to hold the licence either through death or bankruptcy.

If a licence has been **'vested'** in you, as a result of the death or bankruptcy of the licence holder, please contact the Environment Agency in writing, telling us the licence number(s) and the date that the licence vested in you as a personal representative or trustee of the licence holder. This is necessary in order to enable you to subsequently transfer the licence.

You must notify us in writing within **15 months** of the date of vesting, being either death or bankruptcy of the licence holder giving the full names of all personal representatives or trustees and a contact address.

Time limits

Your licence may be subject to a time limit (where appropriate this will be shown on the front of your licence). All new abstraction licences are legally required to include a time limit. For variations to licences, time limits are added in accordance with our policy.

The duration of a time limit is determined in accordance with our time limiting policy. The time limit is linked to the next or subsequent review of water resources within the relevant Abstraction Licensing Strategy (ALS).

At the end of the time limit, we should be able to renew the licence if:

- there is no damage to the environment;
- the need for the abstraction can still be justified;
- water is being used efficiently; and
- you still meet the legal requirements for getting a licence.

If your licence is time limited and you wish to renew it when it expires, you will need to apply for a new licence to replace the existing one. You are advised to submit this application at least six months before it expires. To allow you to give early consideration to this, we will send you a reminder approximately 18 months before the expiry date.

If your licence cannot be renewed, we will endeavour to give at least six years notice. We will also endeavour to give at least six years notice where the licence is likely to be renewed on different terms and will significantly impact upon the use of the licence.

In exceptional circumstances, for example where there are other overriding statutory duties such as the Habitats Regulations, it may not be possible to provide six years notice.

Charges

Unless specifically exempted, we will levy an annual charge for water authorised to be abstracted by this licence, in accordance with our abstraction charges scheme in force at the time. To work out your charges, please refer to our Scheme of Abstraction Charges available on GOV.UK. The licence holder specified by the current issue of the licence is responsible for the payment of the annual charge until the date the licence is legally transferred to a new licence holder or the licence ends.

Quantity and quality of water

You must not abstract more than the quantity specified in the licence.
The Environment Agency does not, by issue of this licence or otherwise, in any way guarantee that the source of supply will produce the quantity of water authorised to be abstracted by this licence, nor that the water is fit for its intended use.

The quantity of water authorised for abstraction is given in cubic metres. One cubic metre is approximately 220 gallons.
(The precise conversion is 1 cubic metres = 219.969 gallons).

Source of supply and authorised point of abstraction

You may abstract from the point(s) specified in the licence and from no other points. If you want to add or change the authorised point(s) of abstraction, you must apply to us to vary the licence.

Purpose for which water is authorised to be used

You may only use the water for the purpose(s) specified in the licence. You must apply to us to vary the licence if you wish to add to or change the purpose(s).

Offences

Under the Water Resources Act 1991 it is an offence:-

- to abstract water, or cause or permit any other person to abstract water, unless the abstraction is authorised by and in accordance with an abstraction licence, or is subject to an exemption;
- to do anything to enable abstraction, or to increase abstraction, except in accordance with an abstraction licence or exemption;
- to fail to comply with the conditions of an abstraction licence.
- to interfere with a meter or other device which measures quantities of water abstracted so as to prevent it from measuring correctly;
- **Note in particular that it may be a condition of the licence to maintain the meter or other measuring device etc. and failure to do so will be an offence;**
- to fail to provide information which we have reasonably required for the purpose of carrying out any of the Environment Agency's water resources functions;
- to knowingly make false statements for the purpose of obtaining a licence or consent or in giving required information.

The requirement for a licence is subject to some exemptions, set out in the Water Resources Act 1991, as amended and the Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017. If in any doubt as to whether you need a licence, contact us at the address shown at the bottom of the front page of the licence.

Right of appeal

If you are dissatisfied with our decision on your licence application, you have the right to appeal against our decision.

You should write to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, care of The Planning Inspectorate at:
Environment Appeals
The Planning Inspectorate
3A Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Alternatively you can obtain an on-line appeal form at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-abstraction-and-impoundment-appeal-form

You must serve notice of appeal within 28 days of the date of receipt of this licence (although the Secretary of State has power to allow a longer period for serving notice of appeal). See Water Resources Act 1991, section 43.

Disclosure of information

Details of this licence are placed on a register, kept by the Environment Agency and open for inspection by the public. The public may also obtain further details about it by virtue of the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (see also Disclosure of Information) except in special cases (for advice please contact us at the address shown on the front page of the licence).

Members of the public are also entitled to ask us for other "environmental information" it holds, including any activities likely to affect "the state of any water" or any "activities or other measures designed to protect it". That would include the information additional to the licence document e.g. any related agreement or abstraction returns. In certain restricted circumstances it is possible to claim that information should be kept confidential. If you require more information about keeping this information off the public register because it is confidential, please contact us by writing to the address shown on the front page of the licence within 28 days of receiving this licence.

Licence Serial No:	SO/041/0025/023

Please quote the serial number in all correspondence about this licence

FULL LICENCE TO ABSTRACT WATER

The Environment Agency ("the Agency") grants this licence to:-

Thakeham Concrete Products Limited ("the Licence Holder")

Heath Common
Storrington
West Sussex
RH20 3AD

Company registration number: 09531492

This licence authorises the Licence Holder to abstract water from the source of supply described in the Schedule of Conditions to this licence and subject to the provisions of that Schedule. The licence commences from the effective date shown below and shall remain in force until the date of expiry shown below.

Signed G. Green

Gavin Green
Permitting Team Leader

Environment Agency
Permitting and Support Centre
Water Resources Team
Quadrant 2
99 Parkway Avenue
Parkway Business Park
Sheffield
S9 4WF

Date of issue ..... 03 October 2025

Date effective ..... 03 October 2025

Date of expiry ..... 31 March 2040

The licence should be kept safe and its existence disclosed on any sale of the property to which it relates. Please read the 'important notes' on the cover to this licence.

Note: References to "the map" are to the map which forms part of this licence.
References to "the Agency" are to the Environment Agency or any successor body.

Licence Serial No:	SO/041/0025/023

SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS

1. SOURCE OF SUPPLY

1.1 Underground strata comprising of Hythe Formation at Rock Road, Storrington, West Sussex.

2. POINT OF ABSTRACTION

2.1 At National Grid Reference TQ 10353 15060 marked 'A' on the map.

3. MEANS OF ABSTRACTION

3.1 A borehole not exceeding 65 metres in depth and 250 millimetres in diameter with a submersible pump.

4. PURPOSES OF ABSTRACTION

4.1 Site activity: Abstraction for the purpose of dust suppression during construction of residential development.

4.2 Site activity: Abstraction for the purpose of wheel washing during construction of residential development.

4.3 Private water undertaking to up to 108 properties for potable water supply.

5. PERIOD OF ABSTRACTION

5.1 All year.

6. MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF WATER TO BE ABSTRACTED

6.1 For the purpose of condition 4.1:

20 cubic metres per day
7,300 cubic metres per year

At an instantaneous rate not exceeding 1.0 litres per second.

6.2 For the purpose of condition 4.2:

3 cubic metres per day
1,095 cubic metres per year

At an instantaneous rate not exceeding 1.0 litres per second.

6.3 For the purpose of condition 4.3:

4 cubic metres per hour
48 cubic metres per day
17,515 cubic metres per year

At an instantaneous rate not exceeding 1.0 litres per second.

6.4 The aggregate quantity of water authorised to be abstracted under this licence for the purpose of condition 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 shall not exceed:

4	cubic metres per hour
48	cubic metres per day
17,515	cubic metres per year

At an instantaneous rate not exceeding 1.0 litres per second.

Note: an hour means any period of 60 consecutive minutes, a day means any period of 24 consecutive hours and a year means the 12 month period beginning on 01 April and ending on 31 March.

7. MEANS OF MEASUREMENT OF WATER ABSTRACTED

7.1 (i) The Licence Holder shall use one meter for each separately identified purpose to measure quantities of water abstracted.

(ii) No abstraction shall take place unless the Licence Holder has installed any meters required in (i) above.

(iii) The Licence Holder shall position and install the meters in accordance with any written directions given by the Agency.

(iv) The Licence Holder shall calibrate, maintain, repair or replace any meters to ensure that accurate measurements are taken at all times.

(v) The Licence Holder shall retain all evidence of the repair of the meters or replacement(s) including evidence of current certification and / or results of flow checking for inspection by the Agency for a period of 6 years.

8. RECORDS

8.1 The Licence Holder shall take and record readings of the meters specified in condition 7.1 at the same time each month during the whole of the period during which abstraction is authorised or as otherwise approved in writing by the Agency.

8.2 The Licence Holder shall send a copy of the record to the Agency within 28 calendar days of being so directed in writing by the Agency or alternatively the Licence Holder shall send summary data from the record as specified by the Agency.

8.3 Each record shall be kept and be made available during all reasonable hours for inspection by the Agency for at least 6 years.

9. FURTHER CONDITIONS

9.1 This licence shall cease to be of any effect if the abstraction it authorises has not commenced by 02 October 2030.

9.2 The Licence Holder shall notify the Agency in writing within 10 working days of the abstraction of water under the terms of this licence for the purpose of construction of a residential development first commencing (condition 4.1 and/or 4.2) and confirm how many properties are to be built.

9.3 The Licence Holder shall notify the Agency in writing within 10 working days of the abstraction of water under this licence for the purpose of private water undertaking to up to 108 properties first commencing (purpose 4.3).

9.4 The minimum value for the quantity of water authorised to be abstracted under this licence, as referred to in section 46(2A) Water Resources Act 1991, is 17,515 cubic metres per year.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Note: the following is provided for information only. It does not form part of the licence.

REASONS FOR CONDITIONS

The abstraction is required to be metered to demonstrate compliance with the terms of the licence and to provide information on actual water usage for water planning purposes.

The licence is time-limited to a date to reflect the timing of a future review of the catchment resources availability.

The licence includes a 'self-destruct' condition in order to secure the proper use of water resources and to avoid commitment of water resources to an abstraction right which cannot be exercised.

The licence includes condition 9.4 as a requirement under section 46(2A) of the Water Resources Act 1991. The condition allows the Agency to put forward proposals to vary the licence so as to reduce the maximum authorised quantity which may be abstracted to the figure specified within the condition, without the Agency having to pay compensation to the Licence Holder, if the reduction is necessary to protect the availability of water in this source of supply. In this case we do not anticipate that a reduction will be necessary and have therefore set the quantity to match the maximum authorised annual volume.

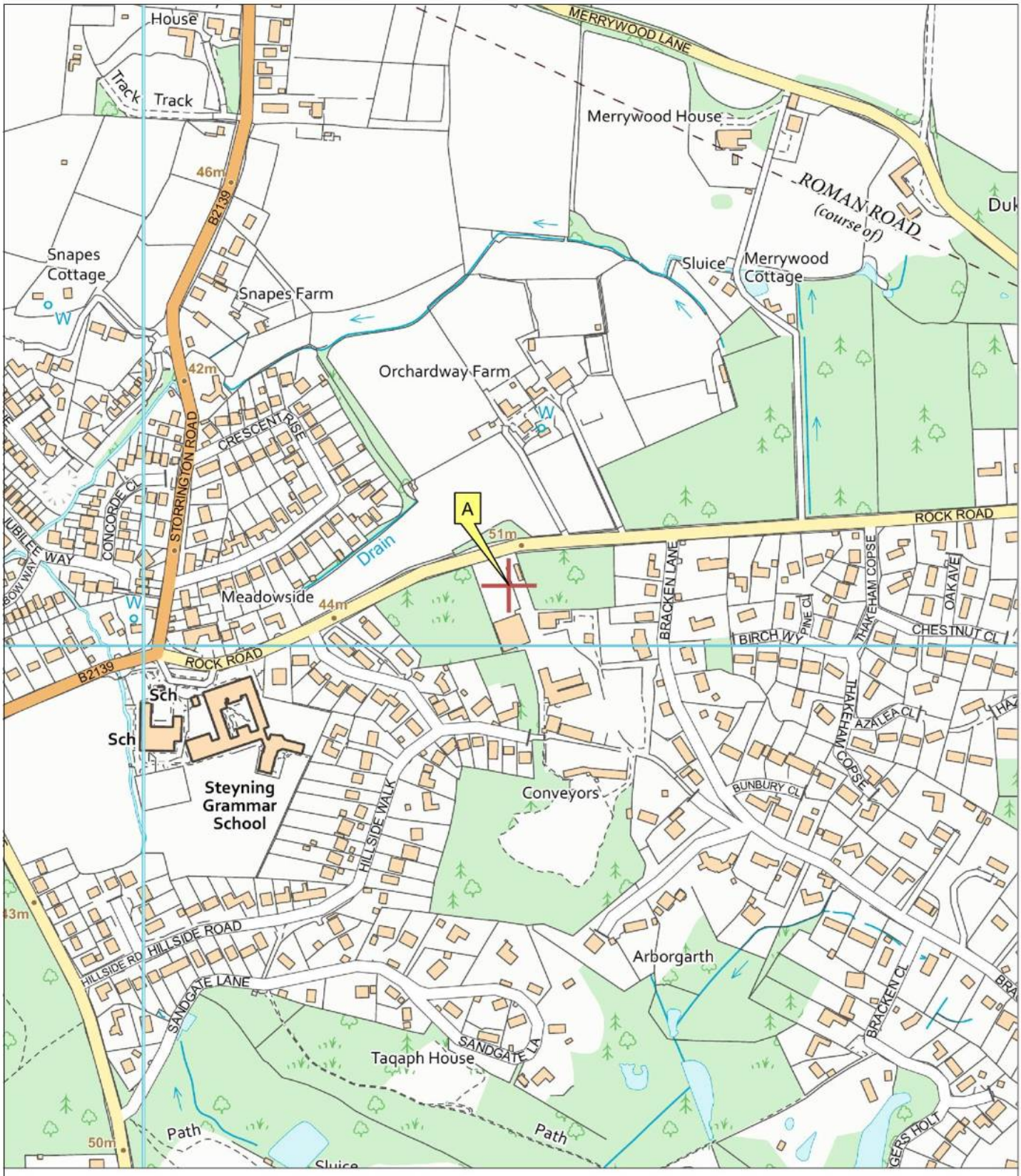
IMPORTANT NOTES

Water efficiency note
The Licence Holder should use water abstracted under the terms of this licence in an efficient manner. The Agency may refer to its guidance on water efficiency (or equivalent guidance) in determining whether water is being used efficiently and may offer advice on any measures considered necessary to meet particular recommendations.

Metering
The Agency will have regard to its Abstraction Metering Good Practice Manual (or equivalent guidance) in directing any of the following: where the meter should be located or how it should be installed; whether the meter measures accurately, and/or is properly maintained, whether it is necessary to require repair or replacement of the meter.

Construction phase
The Licence Holder shall endeavour to apply to vary the licence promptly once the construction phase has ended, in order to remove the redundant purposes from the licence.

Contact details
For the purpose of conditions 9.2 and 9.3, the licence holder should contact Groundwater, Hydrology & Contaminated Land and Integrated Environment Planning by email sent to ssdgroundwaterresources@environment-agency.gov.uk and aep_ssd_southern@environment-agency.gov.uk including the licence number in any correspondence.



Environment Agency

MAP ACCOMPANYING LICENCE NUMBER

SO/041/0025/023

Scale 1:5,000

N
W E
S

Would you like to find out more about us, or about your environment?

Then call us on
03708 506 506 (Mon-Fri 8-6)

email
enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk

or visit our website
www.gov.uk/environment-agency

Incident hotline 0800 80 70 60 (24hrs)
Floodline 0345 988 1188

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