



Environmental Risk Assessment

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING LTD

East Cramlington Industrial Estate

Old Stone Road

Cramlington

NE23 6XW

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Appendices

Drawing 004 - Receptor Plan

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Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Description of Change
V1	10/10/2025	Olive Compliance Ltd	New for permit application
V2	30/01/2026	Olive Compliance Ltd	New for permit application - updated re water discharge and sewer connection
V3	30/06/2026	Olive Compliance Ltd	New for permit application – noise assessment, ewc codes receptors water discharge and sewer connection

BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by Olive Compliance Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the manpower and resources devoted to it by agreement with the client. Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected and has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT

1.0 Introduction

JMC Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd (JMC) has instructed Olive Compliance Limited (OCL) to prepare an application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit for their site located at East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Old Stone Road, Cramlington NE23 6XW.

This ERA has been undertaken in accordance with the Environment Agency (EA) *Risk assessments for your environmental permit*¹ (2016) and is a simple assessment of the risks to the environment and human health from accidents, noise and fugitive emissions that may be associated with the proposed operations at the site.

The aim of the assessment is to identify any significant risks and demonstrate that the risk of pollution or harm will be acceptable by taking the appropriate measures to manage these risks.

The above guidance requires all receptors that are near the site and could reasonably be affected by the proposed activities to be identified and considered as part of the ERA. Therefore:

- a 2km radius has been adopted in reviewing potentially sensitive receptors of ecological importance; and
- a radius of 1km from the proposed permit boundary has been adopted for all other potentially sensitive receptors (for example, residential, cultural heritage, commercial, industrial, agricultural and surface water receptors).

2.0 Site Setting and Receptors

2.1 Site Setting

The site is located at East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Old Stone Road, Cramlington NE23 6XW.

The site is principally bounded as shown below in Table 1 and Image 1.

Table 1 – Site Setting

Boundary	Description
North	Industrial
South	Rural/Agricultural
East	Rural/Agricultural
West	Rural/Agricultural

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessments-for-your-environmental-permit>

Image 1 – Site Setting

2.2 Waste Management Facilities

There are a number of regulated permitted facilities and companies operating under waste exemptions operating within 1km of the proposed facility.

Waste Exemptions

Table 2 – Registered exempt site within 1km

Name	Exemption Type
EAST CRAMLINGTON RECYCLED AGGREGATES LIMITED	S2
J R Carins & Partners	D1, D7
M.G.L. DEMOLITION LIMITED	U1
MORGAN SINDALL CONSTRUCTION & INFRASTRUCTURE LTD	U1

After a review of the registered exemptions there is no posed risk to the activities proposed on site.

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Permitted Sites

Permitted sites are located within 1km of the proposed site. These are listed below in Table 3.

Table 3 – Permitted Sites

Name	Distance (km)	Address
EAST CRAMLINGTON RECYCLED AGGREGATES LIMITED	0km	East Cramlington Ind Est, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW
AS NEW AUTO RECYCLERS LIMITED	0.9	Double Row, Seaton Delaval, Whitley Bay, Tyne & Wear, NE25 0PP

2.3 Geology

A review of the British Geological Survey (BGS) maps² reveals that the site is underlain by the following.

Superficial deposits are described as being Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

Bedrock geology is described as being Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

2.4 Hydrogeology

Aquifer Classifications

Superficial aquifer - Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology is described as Secondary Undifferentiated. The classification is assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general, these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

Bedrock Aquifer – The Bedrock aquifer classification is Secondary A. This is described as permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers.

2.5 Groundwater

No specific depth to groundwater for the site is available.

² [BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#)

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Source Protection Zones

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination.

The site is not located within a Source Protection Zone. The nearest Source Protection Zone is located over 2km from the site.

Groundwater Abstractions

There are no licensed groundwater abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

Groundwater Vulnerability

Groundwater vulnerability is described as an assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one-kilometre square grid.

Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Image 2 (from the Groundsure Report) below shows the site to be in an area of Low Vulnerability.

Image 2 – Groundwater Vulnerability Classification

ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Low Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: <40% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: >10m Patchiness value: >90% Recharge potential: Low	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Well-connected fractures

2.6 Hydrology

Surface Water Features

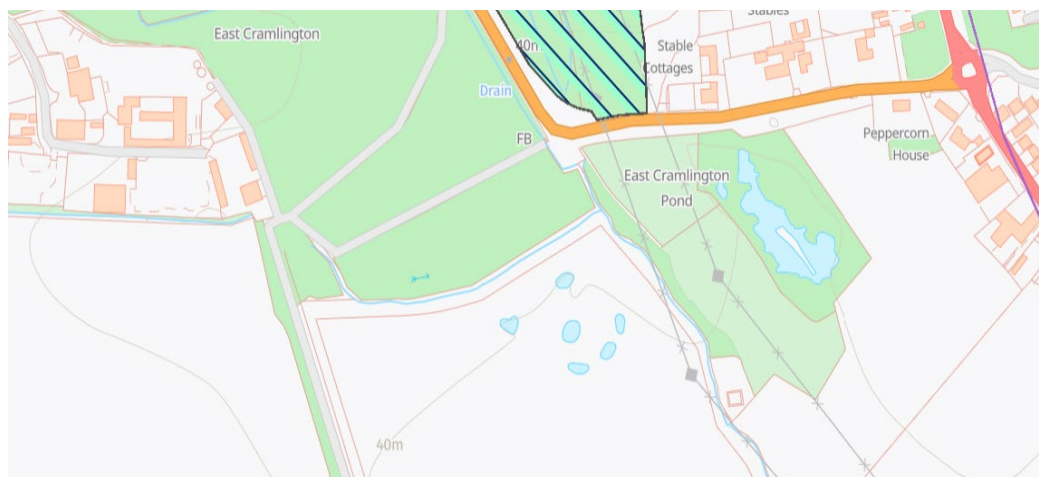
An unnamed stream, the is located approximately 1m south of the site.

Image 3 – Unnamed water course

This water course is described within the Groundsure report as:

- Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action (Watercourse contains water year-round (in normal circumstances))

East Cramlington Pond is located 544m east of the site.

Image 4 – East Cramlington Pond

Surface Water Abstractions

There are no recorded licensed surface water abstractions³ within 2km of the site.

³ [Groundsure - Home](#)

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2.7 Flood Risk

Checks conducted on the EA flood map planning [Check the long term flood risk for an area in England - GOV.UK](#) report that the site is not in a flood risk area.

Surface Water Flooding

Yearly chance of flooding - Very low

Yearly chance of flooding between 2040 and 2060 - Very low

Flooding from Rivers and Seas

Yearly chance of flooding - Very low

Yearly chance of flooding between 2040 and 2060 - Very low

Groundwater Flooding

Flooding from groundwater is unlikely in this area.

Reservoir Flooding

Flooding from reservoirs is unlikely in this area.

2.8 Pollution Incidents

A review of the Groundsure Report for statutory pollution history information within 500m to the site was undertaken. There are no records noted in the report.

There is no information in relation to onsite pollution events to record.

2.9 Landfill

There are no recorded active landfill sites within 500m of the site.

There is one recorded closed/historic landfill sites within 500m of the site.

ID Location Details

Located: 287m N Site Address: East Cramlington Pit Heap, East Cramlington, Northumberland

Waste Licence: Site Reference: PC 004

Waste Type: Inert, Industrial, Commercial, Household

Operator: Seaton Valley Urban District Council

First Recorded 31/05/1951

Last Recorded: 30/06/1972

2.10 Permitted Sites

Checks carried out on the EA Public Register ([Public Registers Online](#)) show the below.

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There are 2 recorded Permitted Waste Sites within 1km of the site.

There are no recorded Installation Sites within 1km of the site.

There are 4 registered waste exemptions within 1km of the site.

Historical Land-Uses and Associated Contaminants

The below list identifies records of the site previous use and the surrounding area up until 1991.

This identifies little risk of associated contamination from its previous use as a Works Depot before becoming a Waste Transfer Station based on the EA Permit Surrender process as the previous associated permit was surrendered with the site fully remediated.

Table 4 – Historic Use

1	On site	Unspecified Works	1981 - 1991
C	16m NE	Railway Sidings	1950
B	17m NE	Railway Sidings	1924
B	18m NE	Colliery	1938
B	18m NE	Railway Sidings	1938
D	27m N	Unspecified Mine	1967
E	30m NW	Tramway Sidings	1924 - 1938
D	35m NE	Colliery	1858
B	40m N	Colliery	1950
3	41m N	Unspecified Depot	1991
E	90m NW	Railway Building	1924
F	93m NE	Smithy	1896
4	97m E	Smithy	1858
5	110m N	Railway Sidings	1896
D	125m NE	Refuse Heap	1967
D	132m NE	Refuse Heap	1950
B	135m N	Sand Pit	1858
D	178m NE	Refuse Heap	1924
D	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938
G	258m N	Refuse Heap	1924

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G	261m N	Refuse Heap	1950
G	263m N	Refuse Heap	1938
H	289m N	Refuse Heap	1967
I	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924
I	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924
J	310m E	Tile Works	1858
7	311m N	Refuse Heap	1896
8	316m E	Brick and Tile Works	1896
H	316m N	Refuse Heaps	1950
I	318m N	Refuse Heaps	1938
K	331m S	Refuse Heap	1950
K	331m S	Refuse Heap	1967
L	344m E	Clay Pit	1858
M	348m NW	Railway Sidings	1924
9	360m NE	Refuse Heap	1950
J	369m E	Clay Pit	1858
M	370m NW	Railway Sidings	1938
M	379m NW	Railway Sidings	1924
L	382m E	Pumping Engine	1924
L	382m E	Pumping Engine	1924 - 1938
11	417m NE	Clay Pit	1858
N	440m E	Sewage Works	1924 - 1938
N	444m E	Sewage Works	1924
N	445m E	Filtering Beds	1924
N	445m E	Filter Beds	1938
N	446m E	Unspecified Works	1967
N	446m E	Disused Filter Beds	1950
N	448m E	Filter Beds	1924

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O	454m E	Unspecified Pit	1896
O	489m E	Old Clay Pit	1924
O	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1938
O	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1924
O	496m E	Old Clay Pit	1950

Historical maps (see Groundsure Report - Appendix A of this report) identified the sites previous use as industrial from 1890 until 191.

2.11 Coal Mining

The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority with the area remediated and no coal mining recorded in the local area since 1950.

Table 5 – Coal Mining Activity Records

A	7m E	Colliery	1924
A	7m E	Colliery	1924
A	18m NE	Colliery	1938
A	18m NE	Colliery	1938
B	35m NE	Colliery	1858
A	40m N	Colliery	1950
A	110m N	Colliery	1896

2.12 Radon

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can accumulate in areas with certain geological conditions.

The site is not in a Radon Affected Area.

2.13 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Checks conducted on the [Air Quality Management Areas \(AQMAs\) - DEFRA UK Air - GOV.UK](#) webpage and Northumberland County Council webpage do not identify the site as being in an AQMA.

2.14 Planning Permission

Checks were conducted on the Northumberland County Council website.

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The site has previously been used as Waste Transfer Facility as Hughes Waste Management. Currently planning permission is being applied for to reinstate permission to carry out waste transfer activities from an End of Life Vehicle Facility.

The below records of historic planning permission are available at the time this report was prepared.

2014

Reference	14/03531/DISCON
Alternative Reference	PP-03720240
Application Received	Wed 22 Oct 2014
Application Validated	Thu 06 Nov 2014
Address	Former Hughes Waste Management Oldstone Road Cramlington Northumberland NE23 6XW
Proposal	Discharge of conditions 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 of planning permission 13/03548/COU - Change of use from waste transfer station (Use Class Sui Generis) to vehicle storage, depollution and dismantling (authorised treatment) facility (use class B2, B8 and Sui Generis)
Status	Decided
Decision	Partial Consent / Partial Refusal
Decision Issued Date	Wed 14 Jan 2015
Appeal Status	Not Available
Appeal Decision	Not Available

2013

Reference	13/03548/COU
Alternative Reference	PP-02998365
Application Received	Thu 21 Nov 2013
Application Validated	Fri 13 Dec 2013
Address	Hughes Waste Management Old Stone Road East Cramlington Industrial Estate Cramlington Northumberland NE23 6XW
Proposal	Change of use from waste transfer station (Use Class Sui Generis) to vehicle storage, depollution and dismantling (authorised treatment) facility (use class B2, B8 and Sui Generis).

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Status	Permitted
Decision	Application Permitted
Decision Issued Date	Wed 20 Aug 2014
Appeal Status	Not Available
Appeal Decision	Not Available

2002

Reference	B/02/00608/NCC1
Alternative Reference	Not Available
Application Received	Fri 06 Dec 2002
Application Validated	Fri 06 Dec 2002
Address	Transfer Station Old Stone Road East Cramlington Industrial Estate Cramlington Northumberland NE23 6XW
Proposal	Construction of soil storage canopy, waste sorting building and garage and car parking and variation to hours of operation
Status	Unknown
Decision	No Objection to BVBC consultation
Decision Issued Date	Wed 05 Feb 2003
Appeal Status	Not Available
Appeal Decision	Not Available

2.15 Boreholes

Boreholes range from one to several thousand metres deep. Borehole records are produced from a geologist's or surveyor's observations of the rock core extracted from the ground and typically include locality and lithological descriptions with depth and thickness. Geophysical logs may also be noted from on-site

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measurements. A search was made of BGS⁴ borehole records for the site. As can be seen in Image 5 there are no boreholes recorded on site.

Image 5 – Borehole locations



2.16 Prevailing Wind Direction

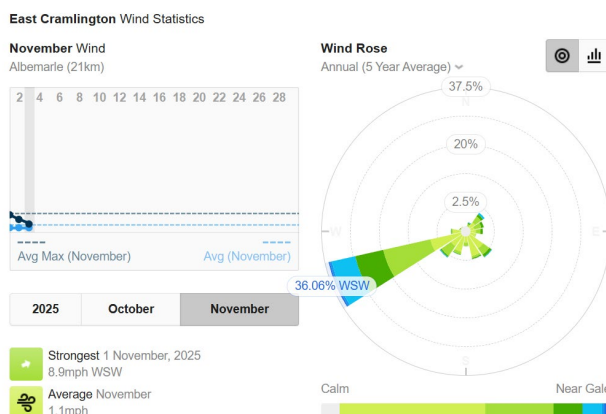
Using the Willy Weather application, meteorological forecast information is available for over 45000 British locations. The available data includes Met Office weather radar, satellite images and synoptic charts. The application also provides current conditions and warnings.

Upon review of historic wind data, the prevailing wind directions are predominately west south westerly in respect of the site.

Given the prevailing wind, the receptors that could principally be affected by fire at the site would be the rural areas situated directly to the east north easterly of the site and residential area receptors.

The wind direction is shown in the Willy Weather application in the image below.

Image 6 – Prevailing Wind Direction



⁴ Borehole records - British Geological Survey

3.0 Environmental Risk Assessment

3.1 Overview and Approach

This section outlines the procedure that has been followed in the undertaking of the ERA for the site. The results are presented, in accordance with the EA Guidance, in the tables presented in Section 3.2.

3.1.1 Identification of Hazards

The first step of an ERA is to consider and identify the risks posed to the environment by the activities proposed for a site.

The EA Guidance states that an operator must:

“...identify whether any of the following risks could occur and what the environmental impact could be:

- *any discharge, for example sewage or trade effluent to surface or groundwater*
- *accidents*
- *odour (not for standalone water discharge and groundwater activities)*
- *noise and vibration (not for standalone water discharge and groundwater activities)*
- *uncontrolled or unintended (‘fugitive’) emissions, for which risks include dust, litter, pests and pollutants that shouldn’t be in the discharge*
- *visible emissions, eg smoke or visible plumes.”*

3.1.2 Identification of Receptors

Section 2 of this document describes the site setting, and the land uses in the vicinity of the proposed site.

This information has been used in order to focus on the main receptors that could be potentially at risk from the activities of the site.

Waste activities on site are deemed as low risk as the site is surrounded by commercial activities, conducting various commercial and industrial operations. The site will operate under a robust accredited management system, a working plan and an Environmental Agency approved Fire Prevention Plan. Site activities are monitored daily through checks, with monthly audits to ensure controls are in place and procedures are adhered to. External monitoring is also carried out by independent consultants to monitor amenity risks such as dust and noise.

In accordance with the EA Guidance, Drawing 004 presents a map showing the location of the site and the human receptors considered within the ERA.

3.1.3 Identification of Potential Pathways

For each of the identified hazards for operation of the site, the ERA has considered that pathways through which each hazard may impact on a sensitive receptor. Where such pathways exist, the risks of potentially significant impacts have been assessed in accordance with Sections 3.1.4 and 3.1.5 (below) and the full details are included in the tables in Section 3.2.

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Where no pathway exists between an identified hazard and an identified receptor, the associated risks are not considered further within the ERA and are, thus, not included in Section 3.2.

3.1.4 Assessment of Risks

The EA Guidance states that the nature of the ERA will be influenced by the type of activity (or activities) that are proposed for a site. For installations/waste operations, the ERA is required to consider, “...one or more of the following, depending on the substances you discharge and where they’re discharged to:

- *assess the risks of your air emissions*
- *calculate the global warming impact of your air emissions*
- *assess risks to groundwater*
- *assess risk to groundwater from landfill leachate*
- *assess risks to surface water from hazardous pollutants*
- *assess risks to surface water from sanitary and other pollutants”*

For installations and waste operations, an operator is also required to decide how to treat, recycle or dispose of waste. The ERA has therefore included consideration of the environmental impact of the ultimate fate of the materials that will be processed by the proposed activities of the site.

3.1.5 Controlling Risks

The EA Guidance states:

“You’ll need to show how you’re managing any risks appropriately by controlling and monitoring your emissions and through your management system.”

Where an ERA identifies risks that are potentially significant, the ERA is required to demonstrate how the risk of pollution or harm can be mitigated by measures to manage these risks. The approach undertaken to the implementation of management/mitigation measures, for this ERA, is (in order of preference):

- Avoidance / prevention;
- Minimisation / management;
- Mitigation; and
- Offset / compensation.

The following tables present the assessment in terms of hazards posed, receptors and pathways, along with management and residual risks for the following hazards:

- Odour;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Fugitive Emissions (including dust, mud, litter and pests); and
- Accidents.

3.2 Proposed Waste Operations

JMC wish to apply for a Bespoke Household, Commercial and Industrial Transfer station.

Annual tonnage is proposed to be 75,000 tonnes per annum.

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Permitted wastes will be limited to non-hazardous wastes and do not include hazardous wastes such as asbestos.

All bulking, transfer or treatment of non-hazardous waste will be carried out inside a building, with the storage of non-hazardous waste stored in secure containers externally.

Wastes such as soils and aggregates will be stored and treated externally.

Wastes will be bulked up for disposal or recovery off site post treatment by sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing and compaction.

The site wishes to carry out the activities below shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6 – Proposed Permitted Activities

Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents.	The activities are limited to the operation of a waste treatment and transfer station.
R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds.	Treatment activities are limited to sorting, separation, screening, baling, shredding, crushing, compaction, and bulking.
R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials.	Treatment does not include soil or aggregate washing or heat treatments.
D9: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12.	The activities are limited as follows: - no more than 75,000 tonnes of waste, shall be accepted per year;
D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to 13.	no more than 50 tonnes per day of waste may be treated for disposal.
R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	Treatment of waste batteries and shall consist of manual sorting only. Treatment of WEEE shall consist of manual sorting only.
D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced)	

3.3 Site Infrastructure

The below infrastructure is in place on site to ensure environmental impacts are reduced.

Table 7 – Site Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Key features
Waste Transfer Building	On site there is a metal framed building 30mx24m will facilitate the acceptance, treatment and storage of most wastes on site.
Site Drainage	The site has existing drainage infrastructure. Kerbing will be installed around the site boundary to meet the sealed drainage requirements. The stream running along the back of the facility is bunded off with a 1m boundary bund along with kerbing to be installed along the southern border to prevent any impact to the water course. The site will have an interceptor with a S106 Sewer application with NWL and Discharge consent applied for.
Site Surfacing	The site currently is surfaced with a mixture of both concrete and areas of hardstanding. The Operator will be concreting the full site have a fully impermeable surface.
Site Security	The site is bounded by 2.3m palisade fencing with metal lockable gates. 24/7 Site security will be in place.

A Noise Impact Assessment has been provided at the request of the EA. Treatment operations on site are fully enclosed to reduce noise impact from fixed plant and machinery. An NIA and NMP is provided within the application. The conclusion from the NIA states:

The site is located within a mixed industrial/residential suburban area. The area experiences high daytime background (LA90) and residual (LAeq) noise levels consistent with urban industrial areas. Nighttime background levels locally are dominated but the existing residual industrial noises from the industrial estate.

The site buildings are modern industrial units constructed of brick/block, and/or profile steel over a steel frame, consistent with modern industrial buildings suitable for general industrial uses.

The proposed operation of the waste facility is to process and recover a range of commercial and industrial wastes using established waste recovery techniques including electromagnetic separation, mechanical screening and separation, and hand-picking lines. The facility will process a maximum of 75,000 tonnes per

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annum (approximately 300 tonnes/day), although the actual throughput is likely to be considerably lower. The main tipping activities and the mechanical separation processes take place within an industrial building.

Background and residual sound level measurements at sensitive receptors establish that sound levels are consistent with monitoring carried out in 2021 for the installation of the ECRA aggregate washing and recovery plant, the monitoring establish the acoustic characteristics of the area, are similar to those observed in the previous report but now feature the additional activities of the ECRA wash plant.

The operation of the plant is noted to have no tonal or impulsive components likely to be noticeable at receptor locations.

A noise model was then constructed to evaluate the acoustic impacts and the results of the model applied to BS4142:2014+A1(2019).

Modelling indicates that the site operations will have a low impact with a worst case specific sound level of 34 dB at the closest receptor. This is 20 dB below the typical residual level for the area during the daytime and early morning. The sound from the proposed plant will not add to the current residual noise level and as such does not impact WHO or BS8233 guidelines for external noise levels at sensitive receptors.

The outcome of the BS4142 assessment indicates a low impact for the intended hours of operation Monday – Friday 6am – 7pm, Saturday 7am – 4pm.

The applicant initially submitted the EA noise screening tool which indicated a similar result of low impacts and that noise could be screened out. This impact assessment confirms the original screening.

In context the results indicate that sound from the site would be barely audible at receptor locations and heavily masked by existing industrial activities. Occasional reversing alarms or external waste movements may be barely perceptible but are unlikely to change the perception of the area or be intrusive or cause behavioural change.

The noise generating activities are very similar those already present within the area, the waste and minerals handling at ECRA, and it is unlikely that the application site activities will change stand out or change the character of the area beyond what is already present.

For reference and completeness, the site has prepared a provisional Noise Management Plan for operational control of activities on the site that may be required by the Environmental Permit. A copy of the provisional plan is provided as separate document.

It is considered that there are no acoustic impacts requiring additional controls over and above the noise management plan.

A Dust Management Plan has been requested by the EA. The site proposes it may carry out the low level of crushing and screening of soils and aggregate type wastes. A DEMP is provided within the application.

Table 3-1 Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Odours from the acceptance, treatment and storage of waste	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i>	Air	- No odorous wastes will be accepted at the site. - Strict waste acceptance procedures will be adhered to, to ensure only permitted wastes are accepted on site. - Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCl wastes. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted, these waste would be rejection upon identification. This reduces the risk of odorous waste being accepted onto site. - Although the Environmental Permit Waste Codes could allow for potentially odorous waste types entering site, the company have a strict acceptance policy. - These wastes do not give rise to odour, to ensure odorous waste is not accepted, waste such as mixed packaging (plastic/carboards) are assessed at the time of enquiry, then checked at the time of collection for any contamination and odour prior to loading and depositing on site. - Any deviation from these codes	Negligible	Odour nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant

			would assessed at the time of an enquiry. The waste will be fully assessed against the origin of the waste, the EWC codes, the process it arises from, the age of the waste and its prior storage conditions. • Stringent pre-acceptance, acceptance and rejection procedures will prevent any malodorous materials from entering site. • Any non-permitted wastes (including malodorous wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and removed within 48hrs. • Odour abatement in the form of Airopure, is also on site to treat odorous waste as a short-term measure until waste is removed. • The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). • All vehicles delivering and collecting materials from the site are covered. • All waste processing operations take place within the enclosed processing building/covered areas. • Storage of waste is for a limited period of time as specified in the FPP. • Odour is monitored on a daily basis during the daily site inspection. • In the event that odours are detected, investigations will be undertaken to determine the cause and appropriate remedial action taken. • The Site Manager will be			
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			responsible for implementing risk management measures. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures.			
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Table 3-2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Noise from vehicular movements, waste acceptance and treatment (site access road and yard)	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i>	Air.	- The site is located within a predominantly industrial setting and as such is not considered unduly sensitive in regard to noise. - Wastes are tipped and treated within a building which mitigates against noise from waste activities. - Low volumes of soils and stones will be tipped externally in dedicated bays. - All potentially noisy plant will be acoustically enclosed and / or fitted with attenuation. - Appropriate preventative maintenance will be provided for the various elements of the installation. This will ensure no deterioration of plant or equipment that would give rise to increases in noise. - All equipment has been designed in accordance with best practice and to ensure that any noise does not present an issue to the employees at the site under the Control of Noise at Work Regulations, and also to ensure that noise breakout does not lead to noise nuisance at the	Mobile. Intermittent throughout the day. Medium.	Noise nuisance and loss of amenity.	Not significant

			identified sensitive receptors. • Waste treatment operations will only be carried out during operational hours. • All equipment will be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's guidance and will be maintained in good working order. • The site will be operated so as to minimise noise emissions from the site. Measures that will be taken at the site include: • the avoidance of dropping loads,containers,skips off from height; • the imposition of a speed limit for vehicles delivering waste to the site. This will reduce noise associated with high engine speeds; training of all personnel in the need to minimise site noise. • All personnel are responsible for monitoring and reporting excessive noise when carrying out their everyday roles; • regular maintenance of site surfaces to prevent the development of potholes. This will significantly reduce noise generated by vehicles, particularly empty vehicles exiting the site; • Any noise complaint received will be logged in the site diary. The Site Manager will investigate the complaint and will take action to identify the source of the noise and implement remedial measures where appropriate. • The measures employed at the site to minimise the emission of			
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			noise will be regularly reviewed by the Site Manager and additional measures will be employed where required. • All vehicles would be fitted with white noise reversing signals rather than the traditional 'beeper' warnings. • The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures. • An NIA has been screened out as part of the application using the EA noise tool. However the EA have requested a NIA and NMP based on sensitive receptors. The conclusion states there is no noise impact from proposed site operations. These are provided within the application.			
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Table 3-3 Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
To Air:						
Dust from: Vehicle movements Waste storage and treatment Dusty wastes Waste deposition Waste surfaces During Dry and Dusty Conditions	<i>Site personnel , local receptors and local human population</i>	Air	- The site has water suppression controls to reduce the potential of any dust particles to be released to the air during acceptance, treatment and storage of waste accepted externally. There will be no acceptance or treatment of dust or powdered wastes on site. - Incoming wastes are inspected and validated prior to acceptance and would be rejected if too dusty. Waste Tipping Preventative - During waste acceptance a dedicated tipping area is identified for the deposit and inspection of waste inside a building. - Soils and stones are tipped into an external bay. Water	Medium	Dust nuisance Harm to human health	Not significant

			suppression will be used should there be any risk of fugitive dust leaving the site. Waste Processing Preventative – All HCl wastes are processed within a building before storage. Waste Storage Preventative- • All wastes will be stored in the designated storage areas, with all HCl waste stored inside a building or in secure containers/bays externally. • Concrete panel walls are used for bay walls which act as containment and control of material on site internally and externally. • All stockpiles on site are stored no higher than 4m in concrete walled bays in line with the FPP. This control measure prevents material getting blown offsite, wind whipping and containment. Waste Loading Preventative • Loading of processed material vehicles takes place inside an enclosed building reduce the risk of any dust arising from the movement and loading of waste.			
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			Site Controls • A speed limit of 10mph is implemented for vehicles using the site. • Site staff have radios for communications to take action to address vehicles not adhering to the speed limit. • Access to cctv should the speed limit be breached can be used to take immediate action and report to management. • Green dust/debris netting is fitted around eastern boundary and site entrance/exit. • Site fencing or bay walls act as a containment measure around the eastern, western and southern boundary. • Incoming and outgoing vehicles carrying loads are covered or secured and sheeted. Housekeeping • Site access roads and operational areas will be maintained and repaired to minimise emissions of dust due to uneven and poor surfacing. These are checked on a daily basis for damage with any remedial action logged on the electronic diary and emailed to senior management. • Any temporary repairs are			
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			made good within 24 hours and arrangements are made to have permanent repairs, if required, will be completed within one week. (Any substantial repair timescales may exceed this timescale dependant on weather conditions and work required), this would be tracked and recorded in the site diary in the event until complete. • Records of all repairs made are recorded in the site diary and contractor invoices/records are kept in the site office for inspection if required. • The entire site benefits from concrete surfacing throughout. • The site and entrance/exit routes are swept using a sweeper hired in if necessary. • Manual site cleaning is carried using brushes and water to clean working areas down at the start of the day and at the end of the working day. • During the day if dust is identified by the Site Manager, and site staff action will be taken to clean site access areas and operational areas will be swept where necessary to reduce dust emissions. If required, the site will be washed down in particularly dry conditions using the water			
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			cannons, mobile IBC or fire hoses installed. • External Roads are swept and cleaned on a monthly basis. • Plant cleaning and maintenance are carried out every Monday as a routine measure. Records for each machine/plant are kept to evidence this. • Prior to leaving site vehicles on can be washed down using the site power washer if the site supervisor or driver identify dust or debris on the vehicle body or wheels. Water is directed and controlled via the site drainage system. • Detergents are not used. Monitoring Proactive- • Daily visual inspection around the perimeter of the site, site external site access areas and all operational areas of the site and the site boundary will be carried out by site personnel. This is recorded in the daily diary. • In very dry or windy conditions the frequency of these inspections will be increased, every 2 hours to check the site for signs of dust emissions and any impact off site. Load acceptance and delivery is always visually checked and			
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			observed by a site operative who can assess the load, and to apply suppression if required before tipping to reduce and mitigate against dust impact arising from this activity. • Daily weather conditions are checked and recorded by the Site Manager both first thing in the morning then at noon. The supervisor (and key nominated staff) continue to monitor the weather conditions should they change drastically during the working day and review and implement control methods should dust be an issue. • The site has a windsock in place for the supervisor and staff to visually monitor wind direction during the day. • A key sensitive receptor is identified on the Southern Perimeter. This receptor is checked daily and inspection/any findings recorded on the electronic diary. • Should any complaints or visual inspections indicate emissions leaving site further monitoring will be carried out. A map of the Site and its surroundings identifies the off-site locations that shall be monitored, based on the nearest receptor areas. • The Site Manager or			
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			nominated trained personnel would carry out this monitoring. • The dust impacts (i.e. deposition, airborne particulate matter) will be monitored at external 4 key locations at 5minute periods. • The dust impacts will be assessed in accordance with the following scoring scheme: 0 - No dust detected 1 - Very faint, unlikely to cause annoyance 2 - Faint dust, unlikely to cause annoyance 3 - Distinct dust, likely to cause annoyance 4 - Visible dust in continuous plumes, likely to cause annoyance 5 - Large amounts of visible dust, likely to cause annoyance 6 - Excessive amounts of dust and particles, highly likely to cause annoyance • The frequency of on-site and off-site inspections may be increased: • Upon receipt of material will be potential to generate significant amounts of dust is received at the Site; and/or • During periods of prolonged windy and/or dry conditions; • Or if complaints continued to			
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			be received. - Only employees with suitable training/competency will undertake the dust monitoring. - Quantitative monitoring is not proposed during routine inspections. In the event of a dust impact scoring 3 or greater arising from site activities, the full extent of the impact will be determined and notified immediately to the Site Manager and the management team with action taken e.g.; increase water suppression or cease activity (processing etc) Other sources of dust will also be recorded should no impact be identified from the site, for example Local businesses, construction works, other wastes sites, external high traffic movements. All findings and monitoring would be recorded on the monitoring report (Incident and Accident Form) The use of site CCTV can also be used to investigate dust complaints and to review site or other external activities. - Site staff are trained to be aware of the weather conditions and the risks of			
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			impact both on and off site. They act on any visual signs of dust occurring and would implement further site controls such as further suppression, ceasing activities then inform the Site Manager. • In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust in the form of extra water suppression using the water cannon or fire hoses that access all areas of the site. • Should dust be a persistent issue due to severe dry periods or high winds the Site Manager would suspend waste activities immediately. This would be communicated to the EA. Procedures and Recording Forms • The management of dust emissions is detailed in Dust Management of the EMS. • The procedure for managing complaints is included in the EMS. • Individual Plant and Equipment Maintenance Forms Water Supplies • The site has as access to local external water supply for general everyday use.			
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			Severe Drought Conditions - In the event water supplies are unavailable the site would consider the cessation of waste activities with direction of senior management or divert wastes to other sites. Management of procedures - The Site Manager (and other nominated trained members of staff) will be responsible for implementing risk management controls and site recording. - The facility will not give rise to reasonable cause for annoyance. In the unlikely event of any complaints, these will be dealt with in accordance with the sites complaints procedures. A site specific DEMP is in place.			
To Water						
Runoff from waste storage areas & site surfaces Percolation of contaminated water	Surface water: Groundwater within bedrock deposits.	Overland percolation through the ground	- All waste will be stored on an impermeable surface. All surface water drainage from the site is directed to the surface water system and discharged to an interceptor. - All site water falls to an interceptor on site located at the entrance of the site. The interceptor will have a	Low	Contamination of surface water and groundwater.	Not significant

			capacity alarm, shut off valve and will be checked monthly for silt build up. • Site buildings and guttering is checked on a 3month basis and cleared if required. Records of checks and cleaning are kept on the diary system. • Strict waste acceptance procedures will ensure that only permitted waste types are accepted on site. • In the event that non-conforming waste is delivered to site, it will be isolated and removed from site within 48hrs.			
Pests						
Birds, vermin and insects.	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i>	Via air (flies and birds) or over ground (vermin and birds).	Although permitted to accept various waste types, the facility accepts only HCI wastes. Food waste or black bin bag waste is not accepted; these wate would be rejection upon identification. This reduces the risk of pest activity on site. Waste is collected by company vehicles and are inspected by trained operative before collection and delivery to site. This further reduces the risk of the acceptance of non-compliant or putrescible wastes. The company conducts pre- and	Negligible	Nuisance, loss of amenity and harm to human health.	Not significant

			collection discussions with customer with instructions of permitted wastes and the returns policy – if prohibited items are found when the skip is emptied you are likely to be charged extra and the restricted items returned to customer. Strict waste acceptance procedures implemented. Any non-permitted wastes (including infested wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and removed within 48hrs. The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). Robust housekeeping procedures in the form of detailed in the OMP, DEMP and FPP also reduce the risk of pest infestation and easy identification of problems or signs of pest activity. Surfaces used for the storage of waste are to be kept clean with robust housekeeping procedures in the form of the below are in place. • Daily condition of waste in bays – waste material checks ensure that wastes are in good condition and have not degraded causing dust/debris; • Daily checks on the volume of waste in bays – to ensure that bay storage limits are not exceeded; • Daily inspections of the			
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			condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean; • Daily inspections of the condition of bay walls – to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes; • Daily inspections of any evidence of dust/fluff build up on surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of dust/debris arising from waste handling; • Daily plant and equipment checks (recorded) to identify dust/fluff build up on mobile plant – to minimise potential risk of dust and debris arising during plant movement; • Daily inspections of the condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled. Staff welfare/office areas are kept clean and free of waste and exposed food. The site is to be monitored daily for any visible signs of rodent or insect activity, such as runways, and the findings logged in the site check sheet. The management of pests is detailed and supported by procedure SOP 3.14 of the EMS.			
Mud/Litter						
Litter from acceptance	Local human	Airborne litter	• Due to the nature of the waste	Low	Nuisance and loss	Not significant

and storage of waste	<i>population and wildlife.</i>		to be accepted on site, it is not anticipated that litter will pose a serious risk. However, the boundary of the site and its environs will be visually inspected daily which is formally recorded and any litter cleaned up. The site will benefit from a perimeter fence which will limit the potential for litter to escape off-site. • It will be the responsibility of the site staff to monitor the site for any signs of escaping materials either from within the site or from vehicles delivering or removing materials to and from the site. • Inspections will be carried out on a daily basis and a record maintained within the site diary. • The management of litter is detailed further in the WP.		of amenity	
Mud on roads	<i>Local human population</i>	Transferral of mud on vehicle wheels	• The site is fully surfaced with concrete with concrete access roads. It is therefore not expected that mud will feature as a problem on the site. The following measures will be taken to prevent the deposition or tracking of mud or debris from the site onto public areas or highways: • site surfaces will be maintained free of significant quantities of mud and debris;	Low	Mud on road, road traffic accidents.	Not significant

			• all operational areas will be subject to monitoring by staff throughout the working day; and • all vehicles leaving operational areas will, before leaving the site, be checked to ensure that they are clear of loose waste and that any products being exported from the site are secure. • In the event that mud, debris or waste arising from the site is deposited onto public areas outside the site, the following remedial measures will be implemented: • the affected public areas outside the site will be cleaned; and • traffic will be isolated from sources of mud and debris within the site to prevent further tracking of mud and debris, and measures will be taken to clear any such sources as soon as practicable.			
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Table 3-4 Accidents Risk Assessment and Management Plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the Risk	Assessing the Risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk what do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? – Who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence
Unauthorised waste	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i> <i>Local environment</i>	Via air (odours and dust) Overland (to sewer, surface water and groundwater)	- Upon delivery waste will be subject to strict waste acceptance procedures to identify, reject and/or segregate potentially non-conforming waste. - Only waste authorised by the permit will be accepted at the site. - All wastes will be subject to inspection and checking against the declaration on the waste transfer documentation. - In the event that unauthorised waste is delivered to the site, the waste will be reloaded onto the delivery vehicle for removal from site or will be segregated and stored in a designated quarantine area prior to export from site. - Any non-permitted wastes (including malodorous wastes), which are found following deposit or during subsequent	Low	Water contamination Odour and dust nuisance, loss of amenity	Not significant

			storage and treatment operations, will be covered, segregated and removed within 48hrs. • Odour abatement in the form of Airopure, is also on site to treat odorous waste as a short term measure until waste is removed. • The waste acceptance and rejection procedures are included in the EMS (Procedure SOP3.2/3.3 refers). • The site also has an Odour Management Plan in place as part of the management system. • The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.			
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Fire	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i> <i>Local environment</i>	Air, water runoff	Due to the nature of the waste activity the risk of Fire could be low. A brief summary of the measures which will be employed is as follows: • incompatible materials will not be accepted at the site; • EA approved FPP in place; • fire extinguishers will be provided at designated locations; • smoking will not be permitted in operational areas of the site; • working practices will ensure the assessment of fire hazards and training of employees in fire prevention, e.g. the use of fire extinguishers and emergency procedures; and • no wastes will be burned on the site and any fire at the site will be treated as an emergency. • In the event of a major fire, the following action will be taken: • the Site Manager /Senior and Fire Brigade will be notified immediately and the Environment Agency as soon as practicable; • the burning area will be isolated and attempts will be made to extinguish the fire utilising the onsite fire extinguishers, if safe to do so; and • the site and buildings will be evacuated; • all internal drains will be blocked to retain fire water.	Low	Nuisance (smoke and fumes) and harm to human health. Water contamination (runoff)	Not significant
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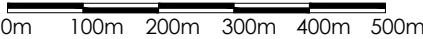
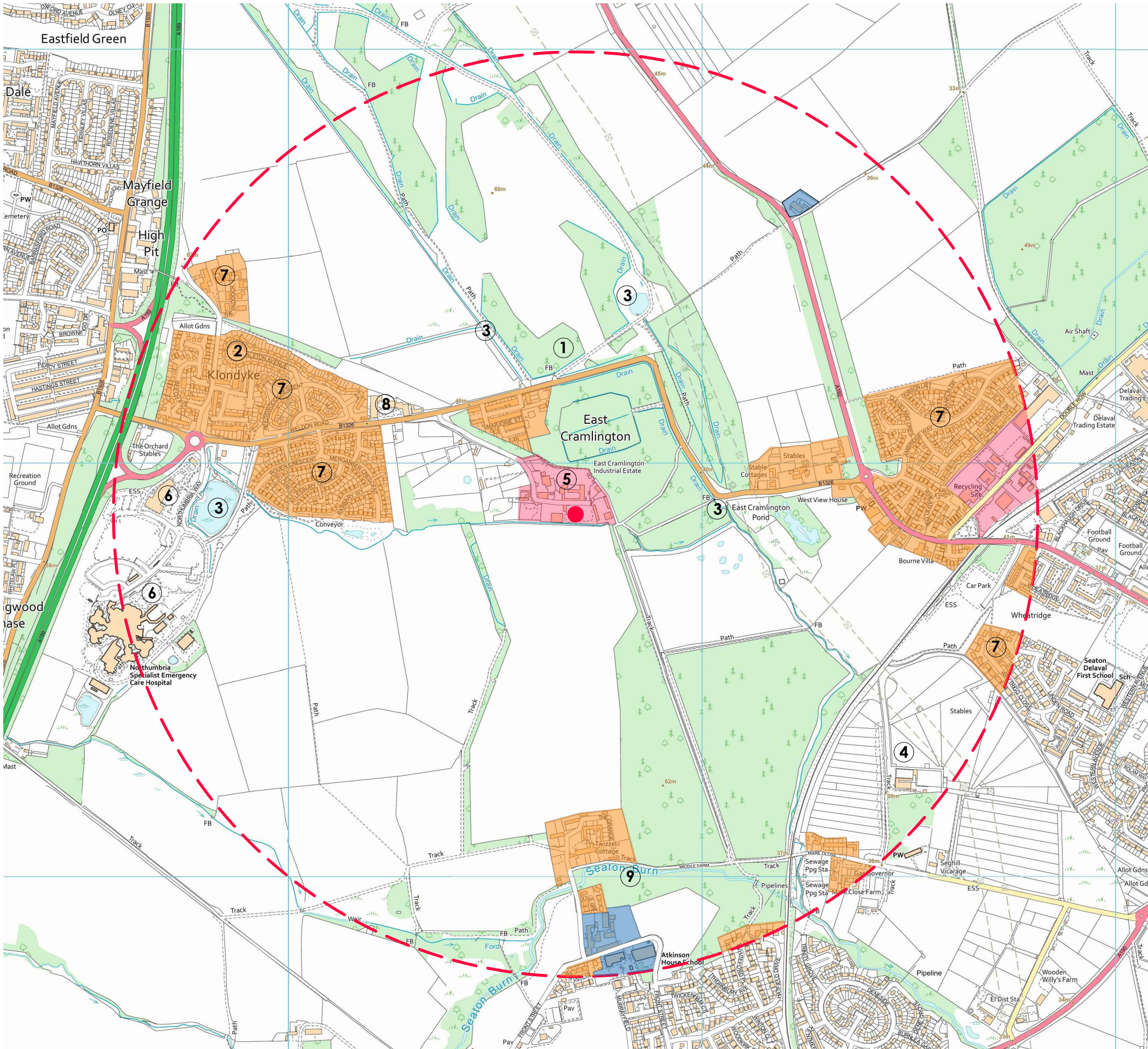
Spillage and Leakage	Local land quality, surface water and groundwater. <i>Site personnel, emergency services personnel and local human population</i>	Runoff and percolation through ground. Direct exposure and transport via air	To prevent loss of containment and minimise the risk and impact of releases the following measures will be implemented: • Containment system: any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals will be sited above ground on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bundled compound will be at least the equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. All filling points, vents and gauges will be located within the bund. • Storage vessels: storage tanks will be constructed to the appropriate British Standard; • Inspection: tanks will be inspected visually on a daily basis by site staff to ensure the continued integrity of the tanks, and identify the requirement for any remedial action; • Spill kits: materials suitable for absorbing and containing minor spillages will be maintained on site; and • Monitoring techniques: the site staff will undertake daily monitoring for evidence of spillage and leakage. • In the event of any potentially polluting leak or spillage occurring on site, the following action will be taken:	Low	Contamination of groundwater and surface water. Harm to human health.	Not significant

			• Minor spillages will be cleaned up immediately, using sand or proprietary absorbent. The resultant materials will be placed into containers and will then be removed from site and disposed of at a suitably permitted facility. The incident will be logged in the site diary. • Any dry/dusty wastes spilled on site will be quarantined immediately and controlled by the Site Manager. Wastes will be re bagged and stored within the container. • In the event of a major spillage, which is causing or is likely to cause polluting emissions to the environment, immediate action will be taken to contain the spillage and prevent liquid from entering surface water or drains. The spillage will be cleared immediately and placed in containers for offsite disposal, and the Environment Agency will be informed. • The spillage procedure, included in the EMS, provides further information with respect to spillages on site. • An emergency spillage management plan will be produced and will be incorporated within the accident management plan. • Wastes are stored upon impermeable concrete and are bunded off from the surface			
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			water body running along the southern boundary. • There are no significant quantities of chemicals kept onsite and therefore little potential for major spills. • Site procedures will be in place to ensure that spill kit inventories are routinely checked and replacements ordered as required.			
Security and Vandalism	Personnel on site, emergency service workers.		The following security measures are in place: • Security gates: the site entrance will be locked at all times when the facility is unattended and when the site is not in use; • CCTV is installed around the site with external monitoring by the Operator and the external Security Company. • Authorised access system: all visitors to the site will be required to register in the visitor's book and sign out again on exit to minimise the risk of unauthorised visitors being present on site; and • Monitoring techniques: operational procedures, including regular inspections, will ensure continual monitoring of security provision at the site. • In the event of a breach of security at the site, the cause will be investigated and appropriate mitigation measures	Low	Nuisance and harm to human health. Contamination of land and surface water.	Not significant

			implemented. Records to be maintained include inspections and maintenance of security fencing and gates, breaches of security, investigations and actions taken.			
Flooding	<i>Site personnel and local human population</i> <i>Local environment</i>	Overland	- According to the UK government Flood Map for Planning, the site lies within flood zone 1. This means the site has a very low risk of flooding. - Evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of flooding. - The Site Manager will be responsible for implementing risk management measures.	Low	Inundation of site with flood water	Not significant
Litter	<i>Local residents</i>	Windblown/Air	- The site access and concrete hardstanding shall be swept as necessary. - All processed waste storage takes place internally. - Vehicles delivering waste to the site / collecting waste are covered. - The site has robust housekeeping measures in place in the form of the below : - Daily checks on the volume of waste in bays – to ensure that bay storage limits are not exceeded causing exceedance of storage and risk of litter escaping; - Daily inspections of the condition of impermeable areas – easy to conduct visual inspections and clean; - Daily inspections of the	Low: Little potential for waste to be generated	Nuisance	Very Low: – due to the proposed management techniques

			condition of bay walls – to ensure bays remain fit for purpose and control wastes; • Daily inspections of any evidence of litter around the buildings and site surfaces – to implement cleaning procedure and the potential risk of litter arising from waste handling; • Daily inspections of the condition of perimeter fencing – to ensure fencing is fit for purpose to prevent any potential windblown litter is controlled. • housekeeping rota to clean bays, surfaces, fencing. • Any waste generated by the facility will be disposed of at the appropriate onsite location and subject to the general site waste management plan. • The site shall be inspected daily by the Site Manager and any litter, or accumulated debris shall be dealt with immediately.			
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NOTES

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LEGEND

SITE / SITE BOUNDARY

1KM OFF SET BOUNDARY

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

INDUSTRIAL / INDUSTRIAL PARK

SMALL BUSINESS / GENERAL BUSINESS

1. EAST CRAMLINGTON - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

240M (NORTH)

2. LANERCOST - LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

996M (WEST)

3. WATERCOURSE

1M (SOUTH)

4. EQUINE FACILITIES

80M (WEST)

5. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

45M (NORTH)

6. NORTHUMBRIA SPECIALIST EMERGENCY CARE HOSPITAL

1000M (WEST)

7. RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

160M (NORTH)

8. ASTOR COURT CARE HOME

470M (N - WEST)

9. SEATON BURN WATER COURSE

927M (SOUTH)

East Cramlington Wind Statistics

November Wind

Albemarle (21km)

2

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

20

22

24

26

28

Avg Max (November)

Avg (November)

2025

October

November

Strongest 1 November, 2025

8.9mph WSW

Average November

1.1mph

Wind Rose

Annual (5 Year Average)

37.5%

20%

2.5%

36.06% WSW

Calm

Near Gales

N

W

E

S

SITE

JMC METAL AND WASTE RECYCLING

OLD STONE ROAD, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBRLAND, NE23 6XW

PROJECT

EA Permit Application

DRAWING TITLE

SITE RECEPTOR PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER

004

REVISION

0

SCALE

1:10000 @ A3

DATE

03.11.25

OLIVE

Compliance

AA CONSTRUCTION, OLD STONE ROAD, EAST CRAMLINGTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, CRAMLINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NE23 6XW

Order Details

Date: 02/11/2025
Your ref: KD_JMC
Our Ref: GS-SFT-IO1-671-6C2

Site Details

Location: 428676 575878
Area: 0.58 ha
Authority: [Northumberland Council](#) ↗



Summary of findings

[p. 2](#) >

Aerial image

[p. 9](#) >

OS MasterMap site plan

[p.14](#) >

[Insight User Guide](#) ↗

Contact us with any questions at:

info@groundsure.com ↗

01273 257 755

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
15 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	2	15	9	34	-
18 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	3	1	-
18 >	1.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	1	1	-
19	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
19 >	1.5 >	Historical garages >	0	0	0	1	-
19	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
20 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	3	18	12	40	-
23 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	3	1	-
24 >	2.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	1	2	-
24	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
24 >	2.5 >	Historical garages >	0	0	0	1	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
25	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
25	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
26 >	3.3 >	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records) >	0	0	0	1	-
26 >	3.4 >	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records) >	0	0	0	1	-
26 >	3.5 >	Historical waste sites >	4	1	0	0	-
28 >	3.6 >	Licensed waste sites >	4	2	6	0	-
32 >	3.7 >	Waste exemptions >	1	0	2	3	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
34 >	4.1 >	Recent industrial land uses >	0	1	3	-	-
35 >	4.2 >	National Geographic Database (NGD) - Current or recent tanks >	0	0	6	-	-
35	4.3	Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
35	4.4	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
36	4.5	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-



36	4.6	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-
36	4.7	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
36	4.8	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
36	4.9	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
37	4.10	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
37	4.11	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
37	4.12	Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)	0	0	0	0	-
37	4.13	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
37	4.14	Licensed Discharges to controlled waters	0	0	0	0	-
38	4.15	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
38	4.16	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
38	4.17	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
38	4.18	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
38	4.19	Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	0	0	0	0	-
39	4.20	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
39	4.21	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
39	4.22	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Hydrogeology >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
40 >	5.1 >	Superficial aquifer >	Identified (within 500m)				
41 >	5.2 >	Bedrock aquifer >	Identified (within 500m)				
42 >	5.3 >	Groundwater vulnerability >	Identified (within 50m)				
43	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
43	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
44	5.6	Groundwater abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
44	5.7	Surface water abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
44	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
44	5.9	Source Protection Zones	0	0	0	0	-
45	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Hydrology >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m

46 >	6.1 >	Water Network (OS MasterMap) >	0	2	12	-	-
48 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	0	1	6	-	-
48 >	6.3 >	WFD Surface water body catchments >	1	-	-	-	-
48 >	6.4 >	WFD Surface water bodies >	0	0	0	-	-
49 >	6.5 >	WFD Groundwater bodies >	1	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
50	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
50	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
50	7.3	Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
51	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
51	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
52	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
52	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
53 >	8.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
55 >	9.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	Low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
56 >	10.1 >	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) >	0	0	0	0	1
57	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
58 >	10.6 >	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) >	0	0	0	1	1
58	10.7	Designated Ancient Woodland	0	0	0	0	0
58	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
58	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
59	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
59 >	10.11 >	Green Belt >	0	1	0	0	1

59	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0
59	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
60	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
60	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
60	10.16	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	0	0	0	0	0
61	10.17	SSSI Impact Risk Zones	0	-	-	-	-
62 >	10.18 >	<u>SSSI Units ></u>	0	0	0	0	1
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
63	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
63	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
63	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
63	11.4	Listed Buildings	0	0	0	-	-
64	11.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
64	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
64	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	<u>Agricultural designations ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
65 >	12.1 >	<u>Agricultural Land Classification ></u>	Grade 3b (within 250m)				
66	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
66 >	12.3 >	<u>Tree Felling Licences ></u>	0	1	1	-	-
66	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
67	12.5	Countryside Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	<u>Habitat designations ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
68 >	13.1 >	<u>Priority Habitat Inventory ></u>	0	1	4	-	-
69	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
69	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
69	13.4	Limestone Pavement Orders	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	<u>Geology 1:10,000 scale ></u>	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
70 >	14.1 >	<u>10k Availability ></u>	Identified (within 500m)				
71 >	14.2 >	<u>Artificial and made ground (10k) ></u>	0	2	0	1	-

72 >	14.3 >	Superficial geology (10k) >	1	0	0	0	-
73	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
74 >	14.5 >	Bedrock geology (10k) >	1	0	0	2	-
75 >	14.6 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k) >	1	0	2	1	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
76 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
77	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
77	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
78 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	1	0	0	0	-
79 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
79	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
79	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
80 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	1	0	0	2	-
81 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
81 >	15.10 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k) >	0	1	1	1	-
Page	Section	Boreholes >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
82 >	16.1 >	BGS Boreholes >	0	0	5	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
84 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Low (within 50m)				
85 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Very low (within 50m)				
86 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Negligible (within 50m)				
87 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
88 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Very low (within 50m)				
89 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
91 >	18.1 >	BritPits >	0	0	1	2	-
93 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	0	6	10	-	-
93 >	18.3 >	Underground workings >	0	4	1	0	13
94	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-



95	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-
95	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
95	18.7	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
95	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
96	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
96	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
96	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
96 >	18.12 >	Coal mining >	Identified (within 0m)				
97	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
97	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
97	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
97	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
98	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
98	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
98	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
98	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
100 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
102 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	1	0	-	-	-
102	21.2	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
102	21.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
103	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
103	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
104	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
104 >	22.4 >	Historical railway and tunnel features >	0	15	5	-	-
105	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-



105 >	22.6 >	Historical railways >	0	2	1	-	-
105	22.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
106	22.8	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
106	22.9	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



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Capture Date: 13/09/2022

Site Area: 0.58ha



Recent site history - 2019 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 26/08/2019

Site Area: 0.58ha



Recent site history - 2015 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 10/06/2015

Site Area: 0.58ha



Recent site history - 2009 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 01/06/2009

Site Area: 0.58ha



Recent site history - 1999 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 10/07/1999

Site Area: 0.58ha



East Cramlington Industrial Estate

Garage

WB

Tanks

Macbrides Yard

Depot

Def

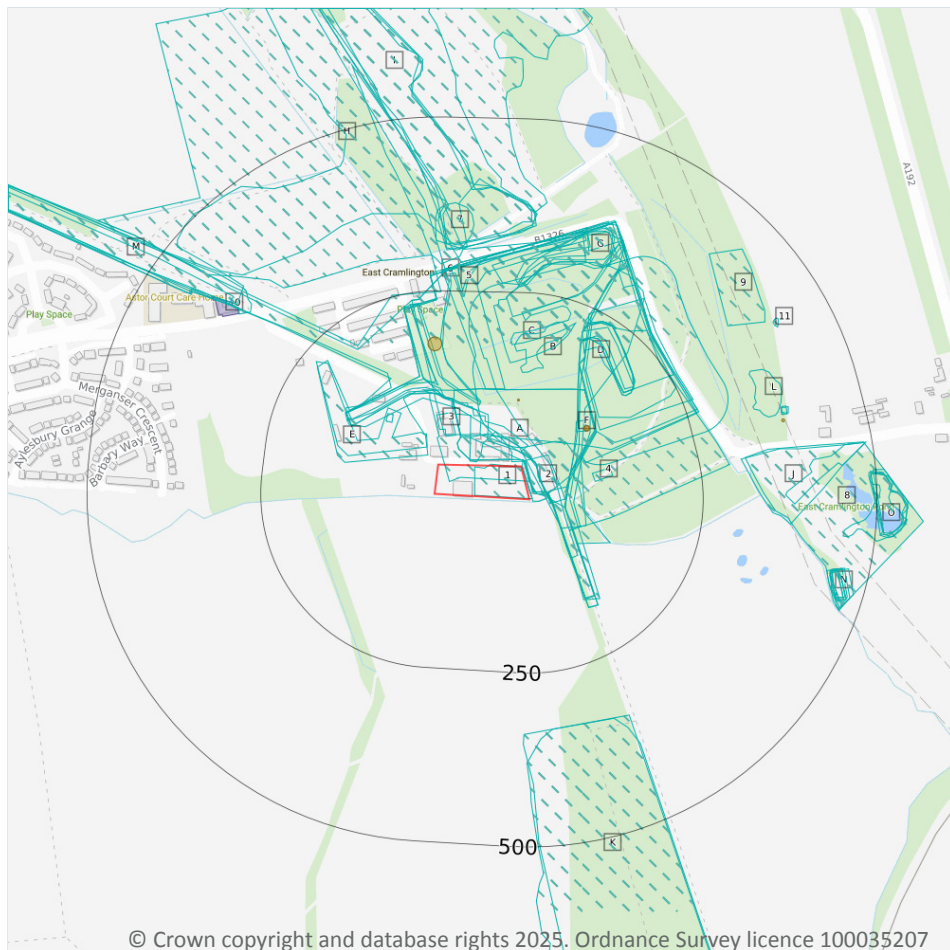
12.5

25

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1 Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features
- Historical garages

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

60

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 15 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
1	On site	Unspecified Works	1981 - 1991	1373912



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Works	1896	1407905
2	2m E	Unspecified Depot	1991	1336480
A	5m N	Railway Sidings	1858 - 1896	1397367
B	7m E	Colliery	1924	1422445
B	7m E	Colliery	1896 - 1924	1408510
B	7m E	Railway Sidings	1924	1422889
C	11m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1967	1367057
C	16m NE	Railway Sidings	1950	1416392
B	17m NE	Railway Sidings	1924	1373362
B	18m NE	Colliery	1938	1404169
B	18m NE	Railway Sidings	1938	1428349
D	27m N	Unspecified Mine	1967	1334640
E	30m NW	Tramway Sidings	1924 - 1938	1429262
D	35m NE	Colliery	1858	1389937
B	40m N	Colliery	1950	1366792
3	41m N	Unspecified Depot	1991	1336377
E	90m NW	Railway Building	1924	1420154
F	93m NE	Smithy	1896	1343567
4	97m E	Smithy	1858	1343566
5	110m N	Railway Sidings	1896	1402550
D	125m NE	Refuse Heap	1967	1411580
D	132m NE	Refuse Heap	1950	1430681
B	135m N	Sand Pit	1858	1340008
D	178m NE	Refuse Heap	1924	1430324
D	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1407792
G	258m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1406245
G	261m N	Refuse Heap	1950	1408344
G	263m N	Refuse Heap	1938	1416543



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
H	289m N	Refuse Heap	1967	1417538
I	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1399860
I	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1366824
J	310m E	Tile Works	1858	1338664
7	311m N	Refuse Heap	1896	1426855
8	316m E	Brick and Tile Works	1896	1329581
H	316m N	Refuse Heaps	1950	1397593
I	318m N	Refuse Heaps	1938	1430237
K	331m S	Refuse Heap	1950	1394403
K	331m S	Refuse Heap	1967	1360827
L	344m E	Clay Pit	1858	1342703
M	348m NW	Railway Sidings	1924	1410056
9	360m NE	Refuse Heap	1950	1329132
J	369m E	Clay Pit	1858	1342705
M	370m NW	Railway Sidings	1938	1424927
M	379m NW	Railway Sidings	1924	1426010
L	382m E	Pumping Engine	1924	1385553
L	382m E	Pumping Engine	1924 - 1938	1369695
11	417m NE	Clay Pit	1858	1342704
N	440m E	Sewage Works	1924 - 1938	1409363
N	444m E	Sewage Works	1924	1382752
N	445m E	Filtering Beds	1924	1334761
N	445m E	Filter Beds	1938	1390374
N	446m E	Unspecified Works	1967	1345535
N	446m E	Disused Filter Beds	1950	1339737
N	448m E	Filter Beds	1924	1368001
O	454m E	Unspecified Pit	1896	1341651
O	489m E	Old Clay Pit	1924	1418836



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
O	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1938	1377200
O	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1924	1421844
O	496m E	Old Clay Pit	1950	1377066

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

4

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 15 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
B	94m N	Unspecified Tank	1858	212105
F	105m NE	Gasometer	1896	216352
C	164m N	Unspecified Tank	1961	212101
L	380m E	Unspecified Tank	1922	212084

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

2

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 15 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
F	105m NE	Gasometer	1896	129229



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
6	271m N	Electricity Substation	1985 - 1990	134452

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m	0
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Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m	1
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Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 15 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
10	360m NW	Garage	1990	41965

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

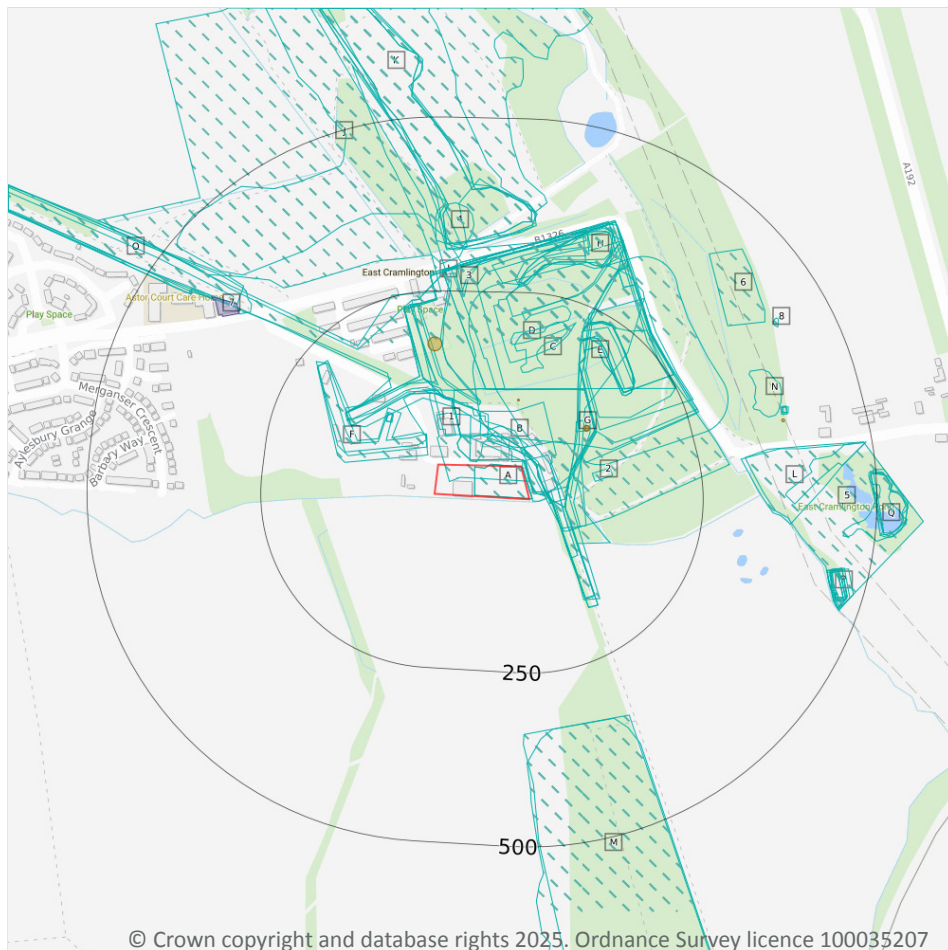
1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m	0
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Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure / other sources.

2 Past land use - un-grouped



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features
- Historical garages

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

73

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 10,560 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 20](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	On site	Unspecified Works	1981	1373912
A	On site	Unspecified Works	1991	1373912
B	On site	Unspecified Works	1896	1407905



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	2m E	Unspecified Depot	1991	1336480
B	5m N	Railway Sidings	1896	1397367
C	7m E	Colliery	1924	1422445
C	7m E	Railway Sidings	1924	1422889
C	7m E	Colliery	1924	1408510
D	11m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1967	1367057
D	16m NE	Railway Sidings	1950	1416392
C	17m NE	Railway Sidings	1924	1373362
C	18m NE	Railway Sidings	1938	1428349
C	18m NE	Colliery	1938	1404169
C	18m NE	Colliery	1938	1404169
B	21m NE	Railway Sidings	1858	1397367
E	27m N	Unspecified Mine	1967	1334640
F	30m NW	Tramway Sidings	1924	1429262
E	35m NE	Colliery	1858	1389937
F	39m NW	Tramway Sidings	1938	1429262
C	40m N	Colliery	1950	1366792
1	41m N	Unspecified Depot	1991	1336377
F	90m NW	Railway Building	1924	1420154
F	93m NW	Railway Building	1924	1420154
G	93m NE	Smithy	1896	1343567
2	97m E	Smithy	1858	1343566
3	110m N	Railway Sidings	1896	1402550
C	110m N	Colliery	1896	1408510
E	125m NE	Refuse Heap	1967	1411580
E	132m NE	Refuse Heap	1950	1430681
C	135m N	Sand Pit	1858	1340008
E	178m NE	Refuse Heap	1924	1430324



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
E	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1407792
E	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1407792
H	258m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1406245
H	261m N	Refuse Heap	1950	1408344
H	263m N	Refuse Heap	1938	1416543
H	263m N	Refuse Heap	1938	1416543
J	289m N	Refuse Heap	1967	1417538
K	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1399860
K	309m N	Refuse Heap	1924	1366824
L	310m E	Tile Works	1858	1338664
4	311m N	Refuse Heap	1896	1426855
5	316m E	Brick and Tile Works	1896	1329581
J	316m N	Refuse Heaps	1950	1397593
K	318m N	Refuse Heaps	1938	1430237
K	318m N	Refuse Heaps	1938	1430237
M	331m S	Refuse Heap	1950	1394403
M	331m S	Refuse Heap	1967	1360827
N	344m E	Clay Pit	1858	1342703
O	348m NW	Railway Sidings	1924	1410056
6	360m NE	Refuse Heap	1950	1329132
L	369m E	Clay Pit	1858	1342705
O	370m NW	Railway Sidings	1938	1424927
O	379m NW	Railway Sidings	1924	1426010
N	382m E	Pumping Engine	1924	1385553
N	382m E	Pumping Engine	1938	1369695
N	384m E	Pumping Engine	1924	1369695
8	417m NE	Clay Pit	1858	1342704
P	440m E	Sewage Works	1938	1409363

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
P	440m E	Sewage Works	1938	1409363
P	442m E	Sewage Works	1924	1409363
P	444m E	Sewage Works	1924	1382752
P	445m E	Filtering Beds	1924	1334761
P	445m E	Filter Beds	1938	1390374
P	445m E	Filter Beds	1938	1390374
P	446m E	Unspecified Works	1967	1345535
P	446m E	Disused Filter Beds	1950	1339737
P	448m E	Filter Beds	1924	1368001
Q	454m E	Unspecified Pit	1896	1341651
Q	489m E	Old Clay Pit	1924	1418836
Q	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1938	1377200
Q	492m E	Old Clay Pit	1924	1421844
Q	496m E	Old Clay Pit	1950	1377066

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

4

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 20 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
C	94m N	Unspecified Tank	1858	212105
G	105m NE	Gasometer	1896	216352
D	164m N	Unspecified Tank	1961	212101
N	380m E	Unspecified Tank	1922	212084

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

3

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 20 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
G	105m NE	Gasometer	1896	129229
I	271m N	Electricity Substation	1985	134452
I	271m N	Electricity Substation	1990	134452

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

1

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 20 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
7	360m NW	Garage	1990	41965

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical landfill (EA/NRW)
- Historical landfill (LA/OS)
- Historical waste sites
- Licensed waste sites
- Waste exemptions

3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

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

3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

Landfill sites identified on a survey carried out on behalf of the DoE in 1973. These sites may have been closed or operational at this time.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m

1

Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 25 >](#)

ID	Location	Site address	Source	Data type
4	332m S	Refuse Tip	1971 mapping	Polygon

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m

1

Known historical (closed) landfill sites (e.g. sites where there is no PPC permit or waste management licence currently in force). This includes sites that existed before the waste licensing regime and sites that have been licensed in the past but where a licence has been revoked, ceased to exist or surrendered and a certificate of completion has been issued.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 25 >](#)

ID	Location	Details		
3	287m N	Site Address: East Cramlington Pit Heap, East Cramlington, Northumberland Licence Holder Address: -	Waste Licence: - Site Reference: PC 004 Waste Type: Inert, Industrial, Commercial, Household Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Reference: - Licence Issue: - Licence Surrender: -	Operator: Seaton Valley Urban District Council Licence Holder: - First Recorded 31/05/1951 Last Recorded: 30/06/1972

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

3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m

5

Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 25 >](#)

ID	Location	Address	Further Details	Date
A	On site	Site Address: Hughes Waste Management, Oldstone Road, East Cramlington Industrial Es, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Vehicle storage/Dismantling Unit (Conversion) Planning application reference: 13/03548/COU Description: Scheme comprises change of use from waste transfer station (use Class sui generis) to vehicle storage, depollution and dismantling (authorised treatment) facility (use class B2, B8 and Sui Generis). Data source: Historic Planning Application Data Type: Point	20/08/2014
A	On site	Site Address: East Cramlington Industrial Es, Oldstone Road, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Waste Recycling Facility Planning application reference: 07/00256/NCC1 Description: Scheme comprises change of use from vacant disused plant yard to waste recycling facility. An application (ref: 07/00256/NCC1) for detailed planning permission was submitted to Blyth Valley B.C. Data source: Historic Planning Application Data Type: Point	-
A	On site	Site Address: East Cramlington Industrial Es, Oldstone Road, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Waste Recycling Facility Planning application reference: 07/00256/NCC1 Description: Scheme comprises change of use from vacant disused plant yard to waste recycling facility. An application (ref: 07/00256/NCC1) for detailed planning permission was submitted to Blyth Valley B.C. Data source: Historic Planning Application Data Type: Point	-
A	On site	Site Address: Hughes Waste Management, 12, Oldstone Road, East Cramlington Industrial, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Waste Transfer Station Planning application reference: 10/00211/CCM Description: Scheme comprises change of use from former concrete yard to waste transfer station, construction of a new waste transfer building, site offices and associated infrastructure. An application (ref: 10/00211/CCM) for detailed planning permission was granted by Northumberland U.A The start date, contract period and project value are guidelines only. Detailed plans approved. Data source: Historic Planning Application Data Type: Point	01/07/2011



ID	Location	Address	Further Details	Date
A	6m N	Site Address: East Cramlington Recycled Aggr, Oldstone Road, East Cramlington Ind. Est, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Recycling Centre Planning application reference: 21/04567/FUL Description: Scheme comprises installation of a self contained soil and aggregate wash plant. Data source: Historic Planning Application Data Type: Point	14/12/2021

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m	12
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Active or recently closed waste sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 25 >](#)

ID	Location	Details		
A	On site	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: East Cramlington Transfer Station, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment Size: Unknown Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: 631517 EPR reference: EA/EPR/JB3231AR Operator: Hughes Waste Management Limited Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 0	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 15/07/1987 Modified: 15/07/1987 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Expired
A	On site	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: East Cramlington Transfer Station, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: HUG048 EPR reference: EA/EPR/JB3231AR/T001 Operator: Hughes Waste Management Ltd Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 26/07/2012 Modified: 16/06/2011 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: 16/09/2014 Cancelled Date: - Status: Expired



ID	Location	Details		
A	On site	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: Land/premises At, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: HUG001 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BP3897ZJ/V002 Operator: Anthony Mark Hughes, Mark Hughes & Elizabeth Joan Hughes Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 07/09/2002 Modified: 16/06/2011 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Modified
A	On site	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: East Cramlington Transfer Station, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: 75kte HCI Waste TS + treatment Size: >= 25000 tonnes 75000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: 651948 EPR reference: EA/EPR/JB3231AR Operator: Hughes Waste Management Limited Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 15/07/1987 Modified: 15/07/1987 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Expired
B	14m W	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: Land/premises At, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: HUG001 EPR reference: BP3897ZJ/T004 Operator: Anthony Mark Hughes, Mark Hughes & Elizabeth Joan Hughes Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 24999	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 07/09/2002 Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Transferred



ID	Location	Details		
B	14m W	Site Name: East Cramlington Transfer Station Site Address: Land/premises At, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: HUG001 EPR reference: BP3897ZJ/T004 Operator: Anthony Mark Hughes, Mark Hughes & Elizabeth Joan Hughes Waste Management licence No: 67328 Annual Tonnage: 24999	Issue Date: 15/07/1987 Effective Date: 07/09/2002 Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Transferred
A	66m N	Site Name: Old Stone Road Site Address: East Cramlington Ind Est, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: EAS150 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BB3400HW/V003 Operator: East Cramlington Recycled Aggregates Limited Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 28/11/2008 Effective Date: 11/06/2014 Modified: 14/06/2017 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Modified
A	66m N	Site Name: Old Stone Road Site Address: East Cramlington Ind Est, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment Size: >= 25000 tonnes 75000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: EAS150 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BB3400HW/V003 Operator: East Cramlington Recycled Aggregates Limited Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 28/11/2008 Effective Date: 11/06/2014 Modified: 14/06/2017 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Modified



ID	Location	Details		
A	66m N	Site Name: Old Stone Road Site Address: East Cramlington Ind Est, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Physical Treatment Facility Size: >= 25000 tonnes 75000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: 664586 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BB3400HW Operator: East Cramlington Recycled Aggregates Limited Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 28/11/2008 Effective Date: 28/11/2008 Modified: 28/11/2008 Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Issued
A	72m N	Site Name: Northern Plant Supplies Site Address: Land / Premises At, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Ind St, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: KIT005 EPR reference: EA/EPR/FP3093MZ/T001 Operator: Kitching Edith Marthe Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 28/11/2008 Effective Date: 28/11/2009 Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Transferred
A	72m N	Site Name: Northern Plant Supplies Site Address: Land / Premises At, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Ind St, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: -	Type of Site: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment Size: 25000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: THO172 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BB3338RD/T001 Operator: Thorburn Michael Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 74999	Issue Date: 28/11/2008 Effective Date: 30/11/2011 Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Transferred



ID	Location	Details		
A	99m N	Site Name: Northern Plant Supplies Site Address: Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Ind St, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW Correspondence Address: Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Ind Est, East Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Type of Site: Inert & excavation Waste TS + treatment Size: >= 75000 tonnes Environmental Permitting Regulations (Waste) Licence Number: NPS001 EPR reference: EA/EPR/BP3293MZ/A001 Operator: William Kitching & Francois Kitching Waste Management licence No: 100542 Annual Tonnage: 0	Issue Date: 11/28/2008 Effective Date: - Modified: - Surrendered Date: - Expiry Date: - Cancelled Date: - Status: Issued

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

3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m	6
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Activities involving the storage, treatment, use or disposal of waste that are exempt from needing a permit. Exemptions have specific limits and conditions that must be adhered to.

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 25 >](#)

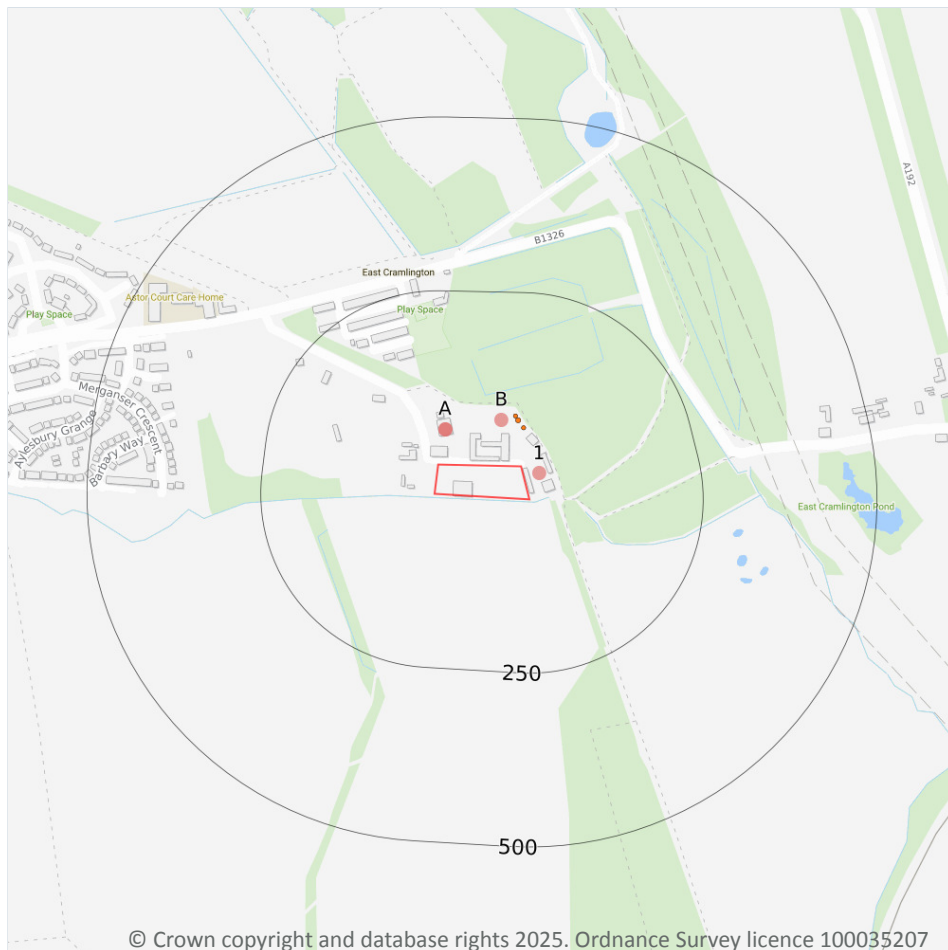
ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
A	On site	-	WEX085945	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Treatment of waste wood and waste plant matter by chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising
A	68m N	Old Stone Road East Cramlington Industrial Northumberland Ne23 6xw	EPR/SE5986V N/A001	Using waste exemption	Non-agricultural waste only	Burning of waste as a fuel in a small appliance
1	93m N	East Cramlington Industrial Estate Old Stone Road East Cramlington Northumberland Ne23 6xw	EPR/TE5187RY /A001	Treating waste exemption	Both agricultural and non-agricultural waste	Aerobic composting and associated prior treatment
2	267m NW	Astor Court And Astor Lodge, Lamb Street, Cramlington, Ne23 6xf	WEX305591	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
C	470m NW	Lamb Street, Cramlington, Ne23 6xp	WEX220312	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
C	470m NW	Lamb Street, Cramlington, Ne23 6xp	WEX300386	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal



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



4 Current industrial land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses
- NGD current or recent tanks

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

4

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 34](#) >

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	22m E	Mel Horn	McBrides Yard, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
A	51m N	J B Motors	Unit Jb4, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
A	51m N	S Collins	Unit Jb4, Old Stone Road, East Cramlington Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland, NE23 6XW	Vehicle Repair, Testing and Servicing	Repair and Servicing
B	66m N	Industrial Estate	Northumberland, NE23	Business Parks and Industrial Estates	Industrial Features

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 National Geographic Database (NGD) - Current or recent tanks

Records within 250m

6

Current or recent tanks identified from the Ordnance Survey NGD.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 34](#) >

ID	Location	Tank description	Activity	Date first identified
B	53m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024
B	53m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024
B	63m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024
B	63m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024
B	69m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024
B	69m N	Open Storage Tank	Commercial Activity: Distribution Or Storage	24/06/2024

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.3 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.4 Electricity cables

Records within 500m

0

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.



4.5 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m

0

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.6 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

Records within 500m

0

Contaminated Land Register of sites designated under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.7 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m

0

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites. This data includes upper and lower tier sites, and includes a historical archive of COMAH sites and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) records.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m

0

Sites registered and licensed by the Health and Safety Executive under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER). The last update to this data was in April 2011.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.9 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m

0

Consents granted for a site to hold certain quantities of hazardous substances at or above defined limits in accordance with the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.10 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

Records within 500m**0**

Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) records of substance releases to air, land and water. This data represents a historical archive as the IPC regime has been superseded.

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

4.11 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

Records within 500m**0**

Records of Part A(1) installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

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

4.12 Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

Records within 500m**0**

Records of Part A(2) and Part B installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.13 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

Records within 500m**0**

Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

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

4.14 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Records within 500m**0**

Discharges of treated or untreated effluent to controlled waters under the Water Resources Act 1991.

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

4.15 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

Records within 500m**0**

Discharges of specified substances under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991.

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

4.16 Pollutant release to public sewer

Records within 500m**0**

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

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

4.17 List 1 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m**0**

Discharges of substances identified on List I of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

4.18 List 2 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m**0**

Discharges of substances identified on List II of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

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

4.19 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

Records within 500m**0**

Records of substantiated pollution incidents. Since 2006 this data has only included category 1 (major) and 2 (significant) pollution incidents.

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

4.20 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m**0**

The pollution inventory (substances) includes reporting on annual emissions of certain regulated substances to air, controlled waters and land. A reporting threshold for each substance is also included. Where emissions fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.21 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m**0**

The pollution inventory (waste transfers) includes reporting on annual transfers and recovery/disposal of controlled wastes from a site. A reporting threshold for each waste type is also included. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.22 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

Records within 500m**0**

The pollution inventory (radioactive wastes) includes reporting on annual releases of radioactive substances from a site, including the means of release. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive
 - Unknown

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

1

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

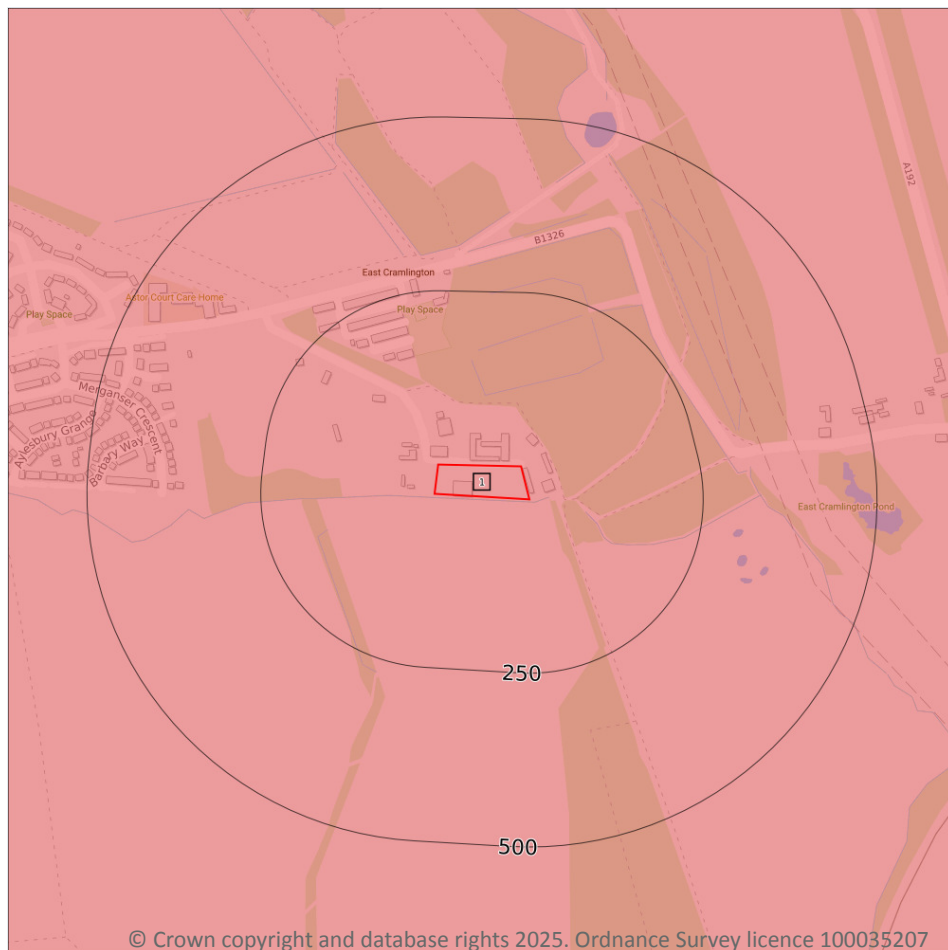
Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on [page 40 >](#)

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



Bedrock aquifer



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
 - Secondary A
 - Secondary B
 - Secondary Undifferentiated
 - Unproductive

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

1

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

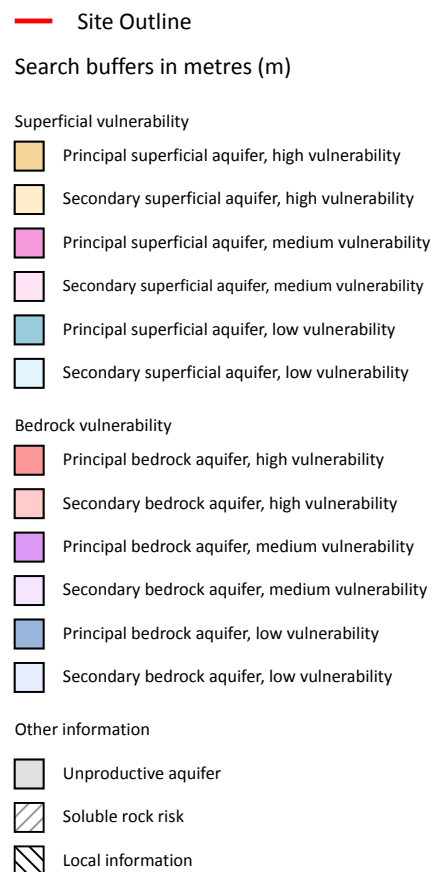
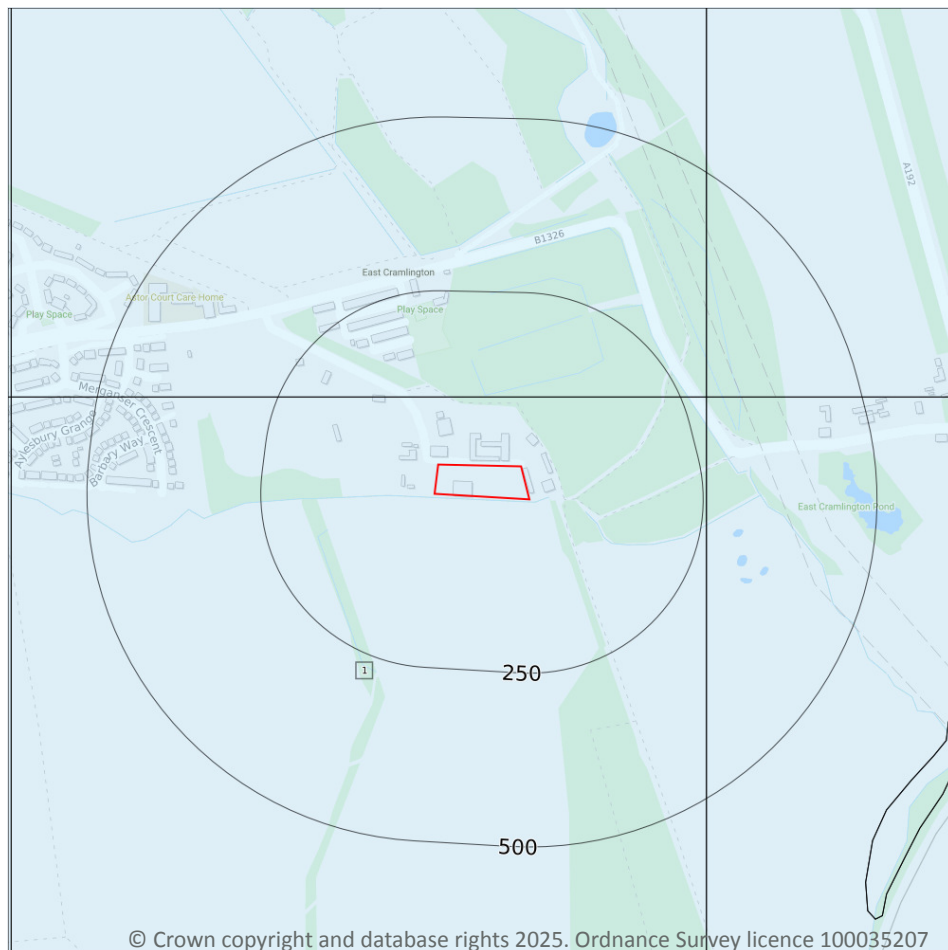
Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 41](#) >

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary A	Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers. These are generally aquifers formerly classified as minor aquifers

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.



Groundwater vulnerability



5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m

1

An assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one kilometre square grid. Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Features are displayed on the Groundwater vulnerability map on [page 42](#) >

ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Low Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: <40% Dilution value: 300- 550mm/year	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: >10m Patchiness value: >90% Recharge potential: Low	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey, the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

Records on site	0
------------------------	----------

This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.

5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

Records on site	0
------------------------	----------

This dataset identifies areas where additional local information affecting vulnerability is held by the Environment Agency. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Environment Agency local Area groundwater team through the Environment Agency National Customer Call Centre on 03798 506 506 or by email on enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk ↗.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.

Abstractions and Source Protection Zones

5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

Licensed groundwater abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

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

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m

0

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination.

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

5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m

0

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

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



6 Hydrology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Water Network (OS MasterMap)
- Surface water features (wider than 5m)
- Surface water features (narrower than 5m)
- ⋯ WFD River, canal and surface water transfer water bodies
- WFD Lake water bodies
- WFD Transitional and coastal water bodies
- WFD Surface water body catchments boundaries
- WFD Groundwater body boundaries

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

14

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 46 >](#)

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
A	3m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
3	28m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Not provided	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
B	83m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	101m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
4	128m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
5	128m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Not provided	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	163m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	166m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	234m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	236m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	242m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	242m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
G	247m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	250m NE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.



6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

7

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 46 >](#)

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 46 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
A	On site	River	Seaton Burn from Source to Tidal Limit	GB103022076190	Blyth	Northumberland Rivers

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

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified

1

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 46 >](#)

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
-	827m S	River	Seaton Burn from Source to Tidal Limit	GB103022076190 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

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

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	1
------------------------	----------

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 46 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
1	On site	Northumberland Carboniferous Limestone and Coal Measures	GB40302G700200 ↗	Poor	Poor	Good	2019

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

7 River and coastal flooding

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m**0**

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

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

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m**0**

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

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

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m**0**

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

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



7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m

0

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

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

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m

0

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

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

River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m

0

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

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

7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m

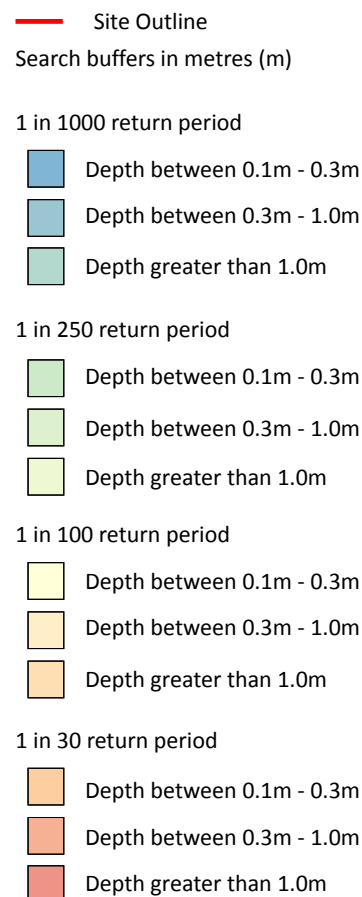
0

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

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



8 Surface water flooding



8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 250 year, 0.1m - 0.3m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 53 >](#)

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

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

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

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.



9 Groundwater flooding



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- High
- Moderate - High
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

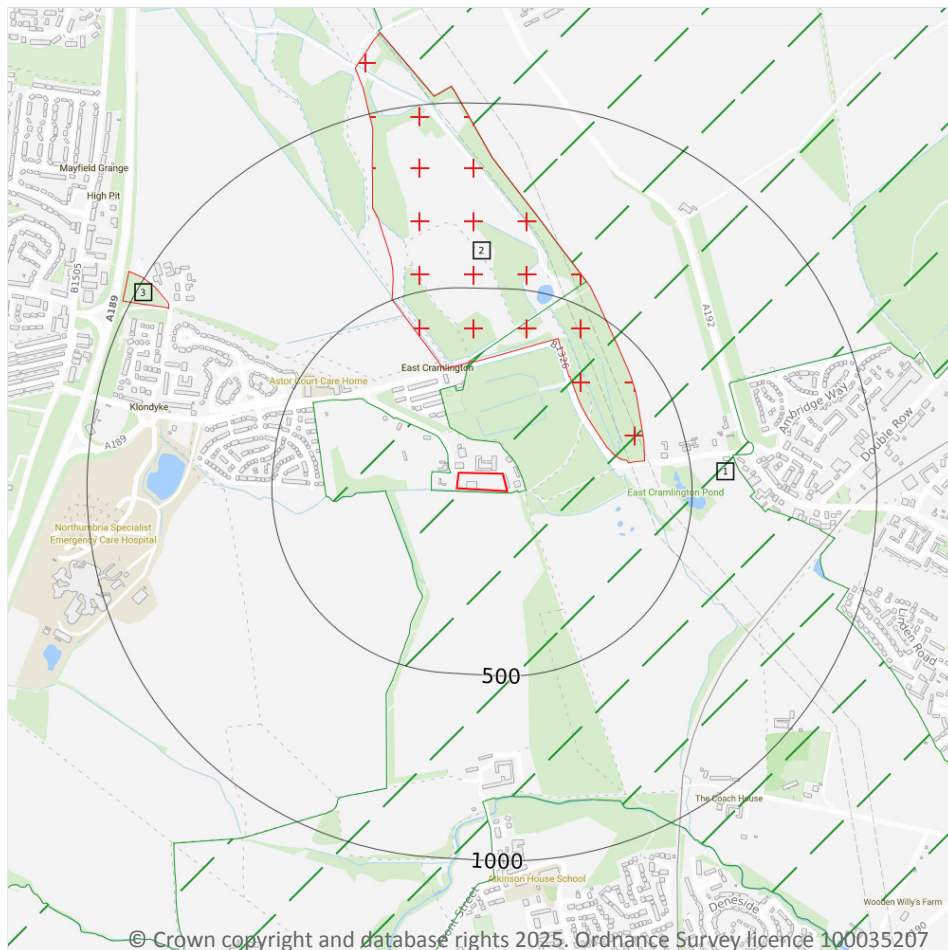
Low

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

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on [page 55 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- + Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Green Belt

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1664m E	New Hartley Ponds SSSI	Natural England



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

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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



10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m**2**

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
2	275m NE	East Cramlington	Natural England
3	901m NW	Lanercost	Natural England

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

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

10.9 Forest Parks

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**2**

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 56 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Local Authority name
1	5m S	Tyne and Wear Green Belt	Northumberland
-	1795m SE	Tyne and Wear Green Belt	North Tyneside

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

0

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.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

1

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 61](#) >

ID: -
Location: 1664m E
SSSI name: New Hartley Ponds
Unit name: 1
Broad habitat: Standing Open Water And Canals
Condition: Favourable
Reportable features:

Feature name	Feature condition	Date of assessment
Amphibian assemblage	Favourable	28/09/2010
Great Crested Newt, Triturus cristatus	Favourable	28/09/2010

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



11 Visual and cultural designations

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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



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

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

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

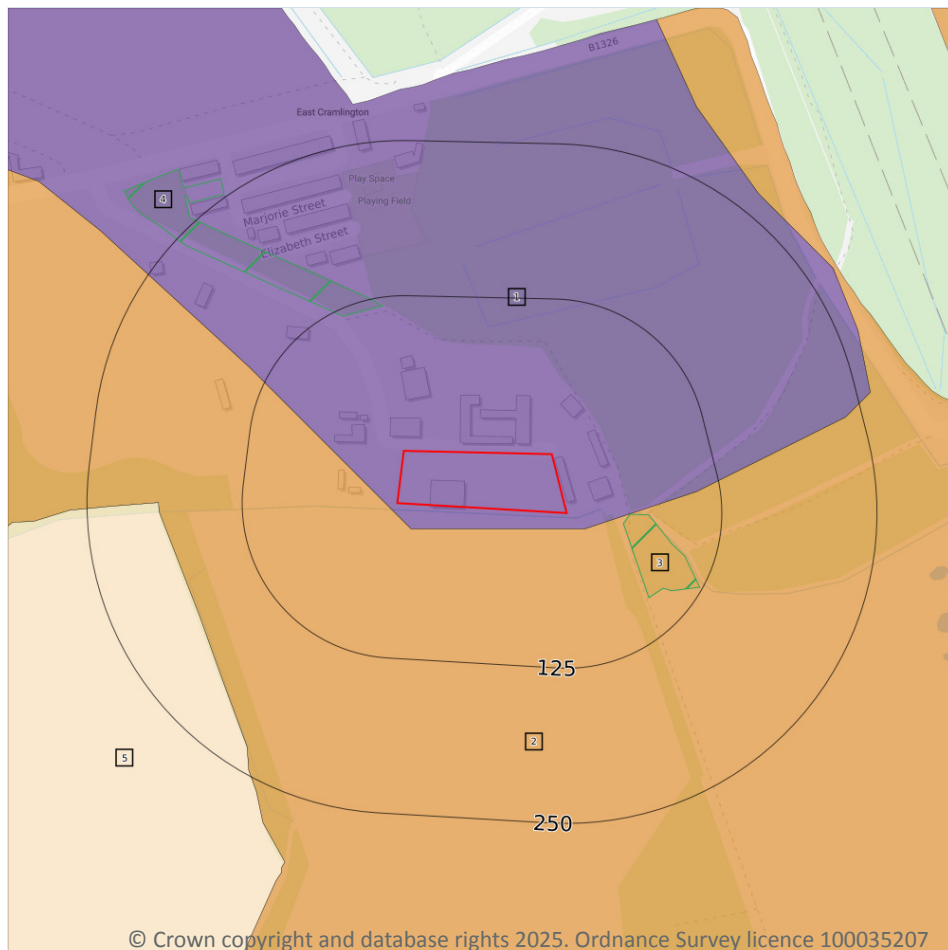
0

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

3

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 65](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	Non-agricultural/no quality assigned
2	7m SW	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

ID	Location	Classification	Description
5	181m W	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.

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 65 >](#)

ID	Location	Description	Reference	Application date
3	47m E	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	022/56/05-06	04/11/2005
4	118m N	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	022/58/13-14	29/11/2013

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

5

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 68](#) >

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	29m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	95m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	103m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	132m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	169m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

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

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

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

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

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

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

This data is sourced from Natural England.

14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Full coverage
 - Partial coverage
 - No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

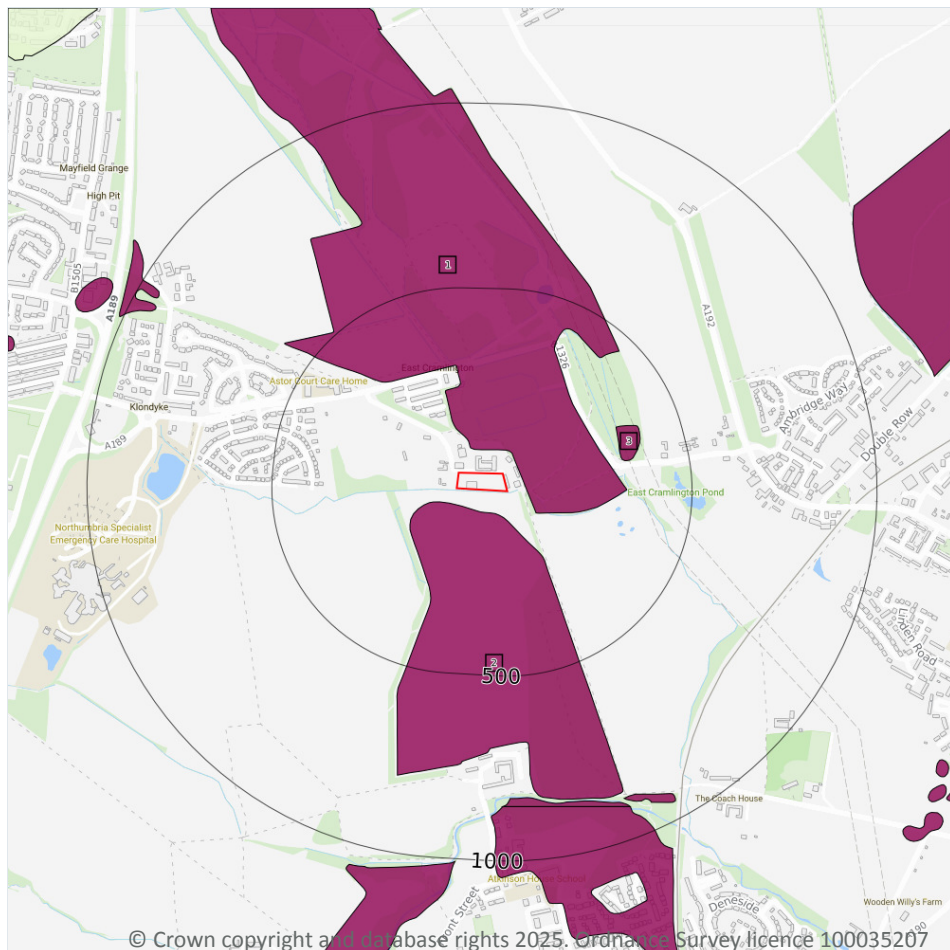
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 70](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	NZ27NE

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

3

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.

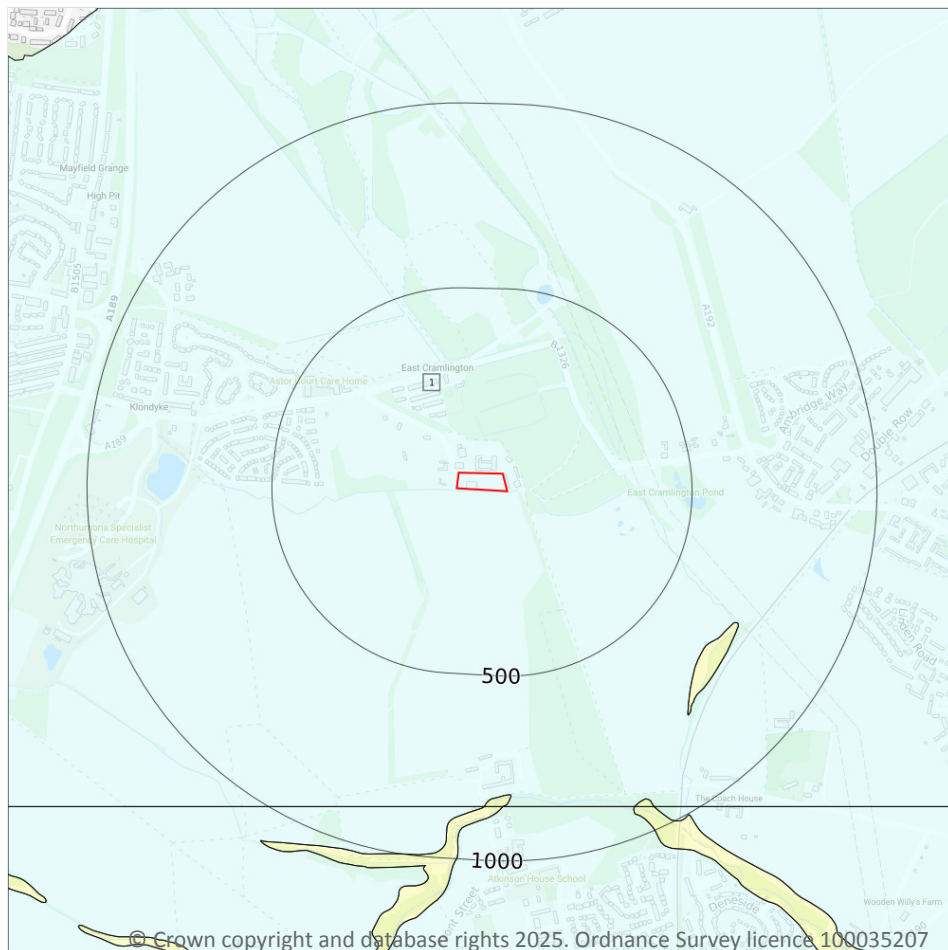
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 71](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	44m E	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
2	44m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
3	321m E	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

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

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

1

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 72 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILL-DMTN	Till - Diamicton	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

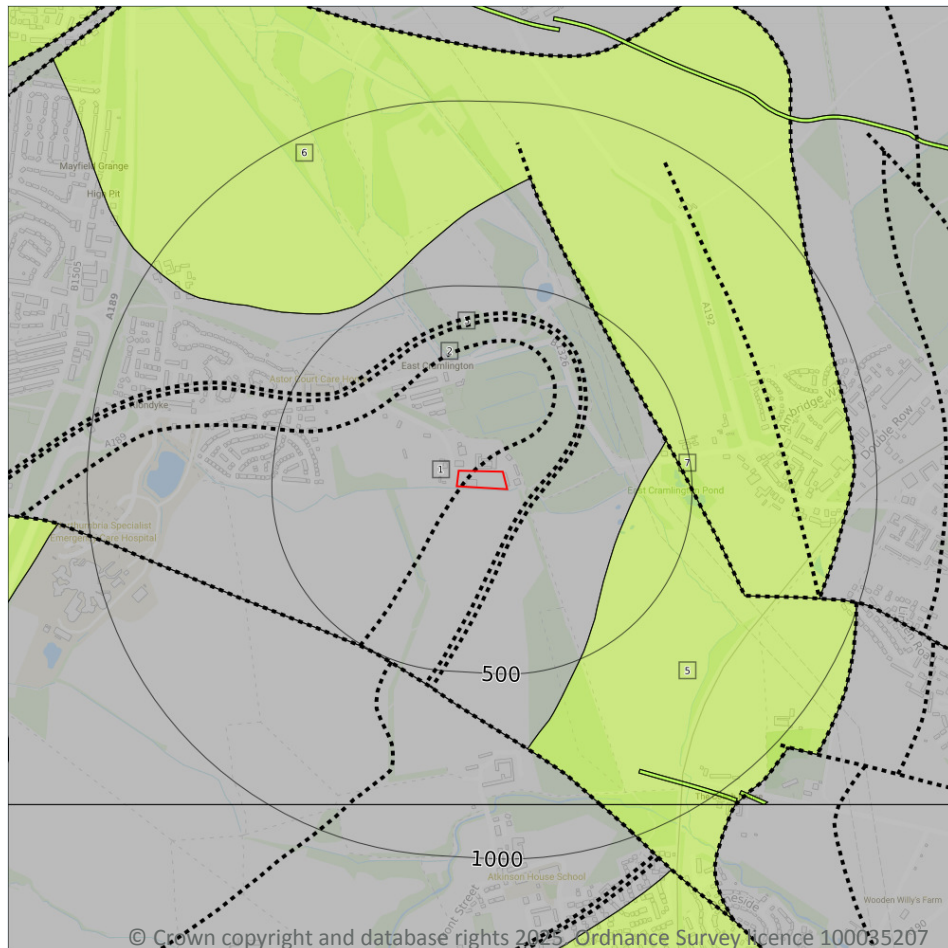
0

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

3

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 74 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PMCM-MDSS	Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Bolsovia Sub-age - Duckmantian Sub-age
5	325m E	PMCM-SDST	Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sandstone	Bolsovia Sub-age - Duckmantian Sub-age

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
6	424m NE	PMCM-SDST	Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Sandstone	Bolsovia Sub-age - Duckmantian Sub-age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

4

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 74 >](#)

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	On site	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
3	63m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
4	78m SE	FOSSIL_HORIZON	Fossil horizon, marine band
7	424m NE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 76](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	EW015_tynemouth_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

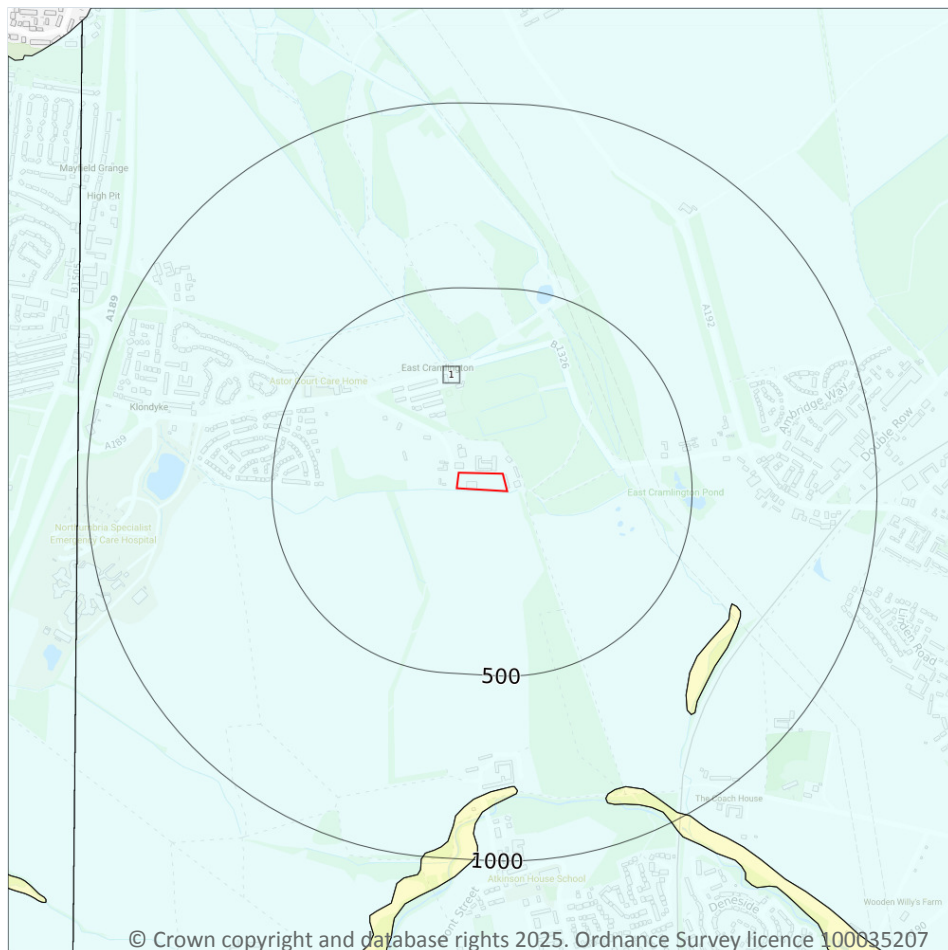
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

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

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 78 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVANSIAN	DIAMICTON

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m**1**

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

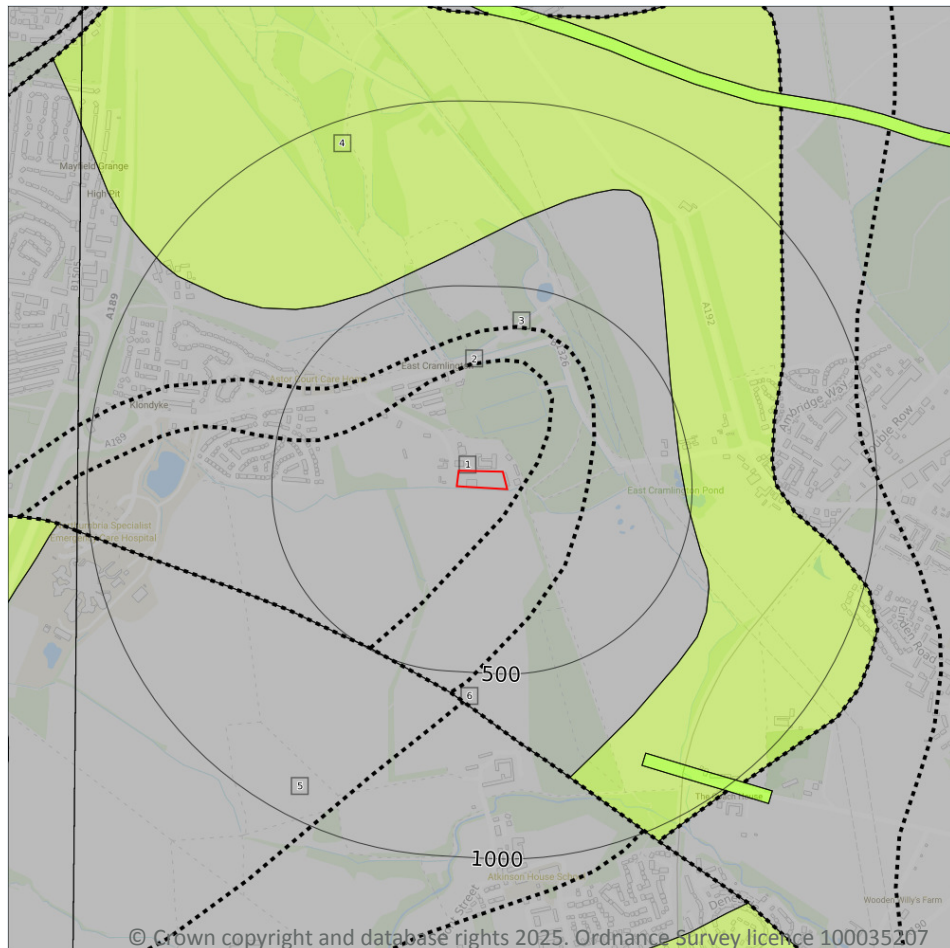
Records within 50m**0**

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

.... Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

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

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

3

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 80](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PMCM-MDSS	PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
4	473m E	PMCM-SDST	PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	496m SW	PMCM- MDSS	PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	1
---------------------------	----------

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

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Fracture	Moderate	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	3
----------------------------	----------

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	31m SE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
3	211m E	FOSSIL_HORIZON	Marine band
6	496m SW	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

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

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

5

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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on [page 82](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	90m N	428730 575990	EAST CRAMLINGTON ENGINE PIT	292.54	N	847181 ↗
2	186m E	428930 575830	EAST CRAMLINGTON BOUNDARY INN TH.1	3.09	N	847195 ↗
3	207m S	428660 575650	SEGHILL COLLIERY U/G DOWN	13.72	N	847528 ↗

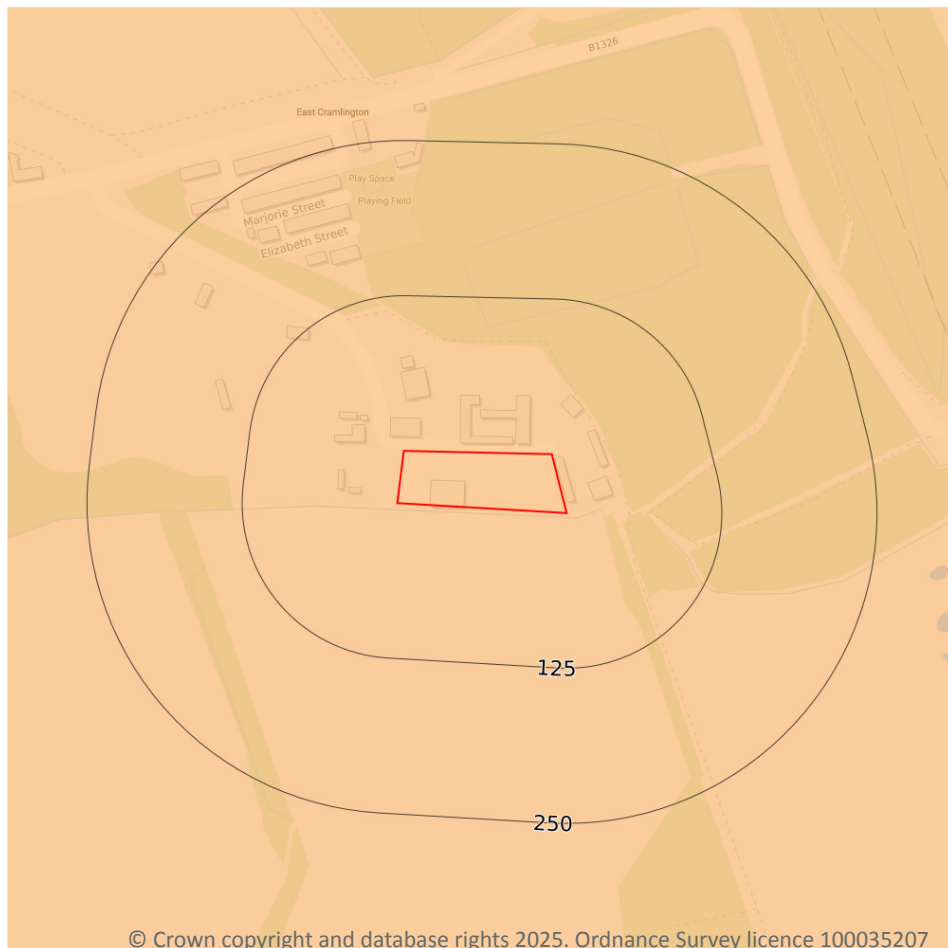


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	225m E	428970 575870	EAST CRAMLINGTON BOUNDARY INN TH.4	3.98	N	847198 ↗
5	239m N	428680 576140	CRAMLINGTON COLL LAMB PIT SHAFT	255.42	N	847178 ↗

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).

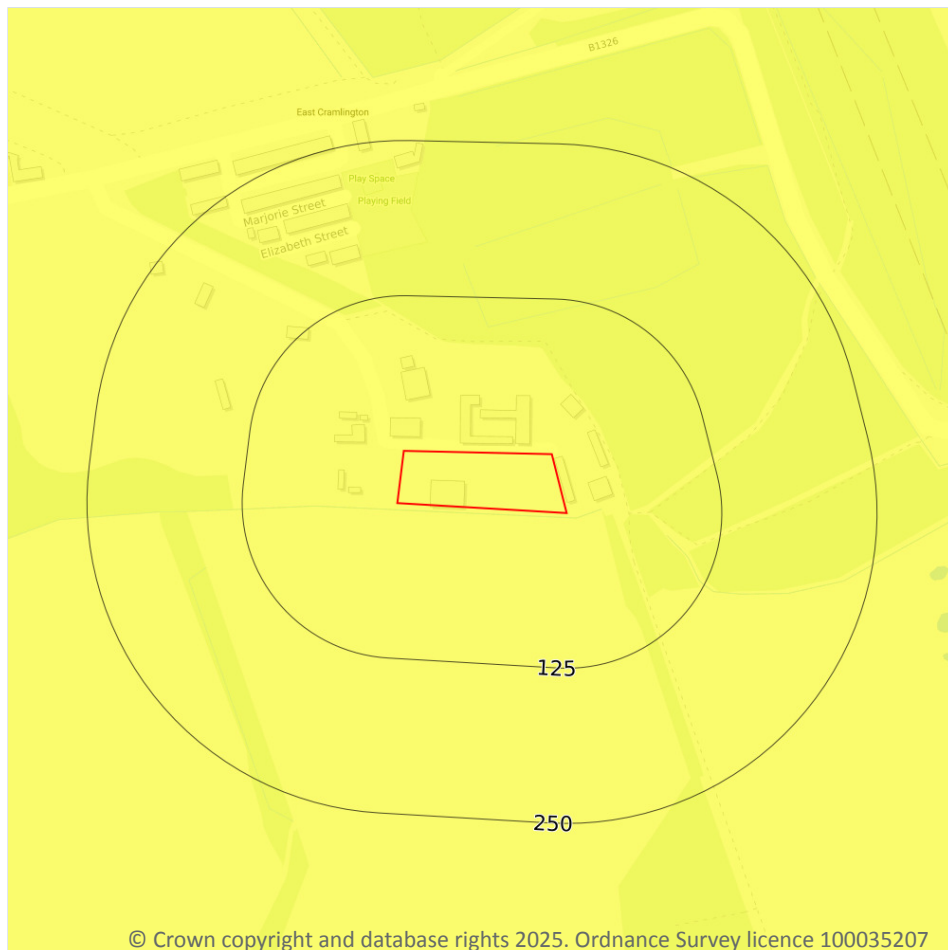
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 84 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

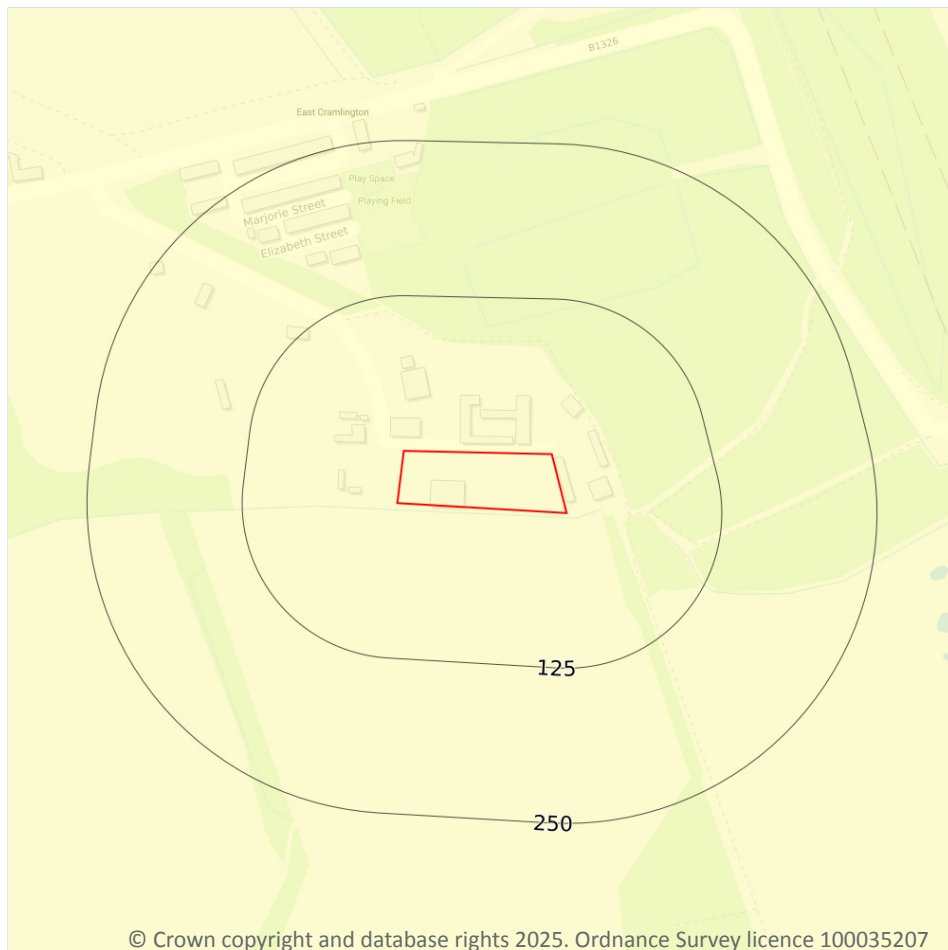
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 85 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

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17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

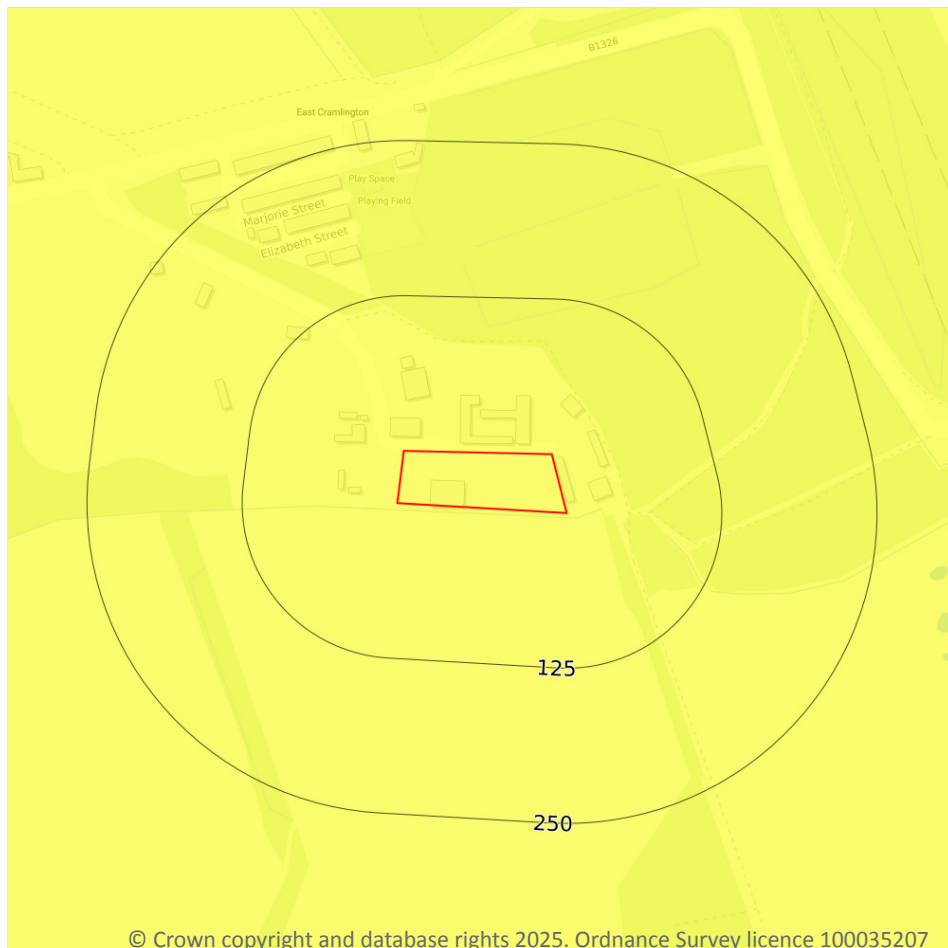
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 86 >](#)

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

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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.

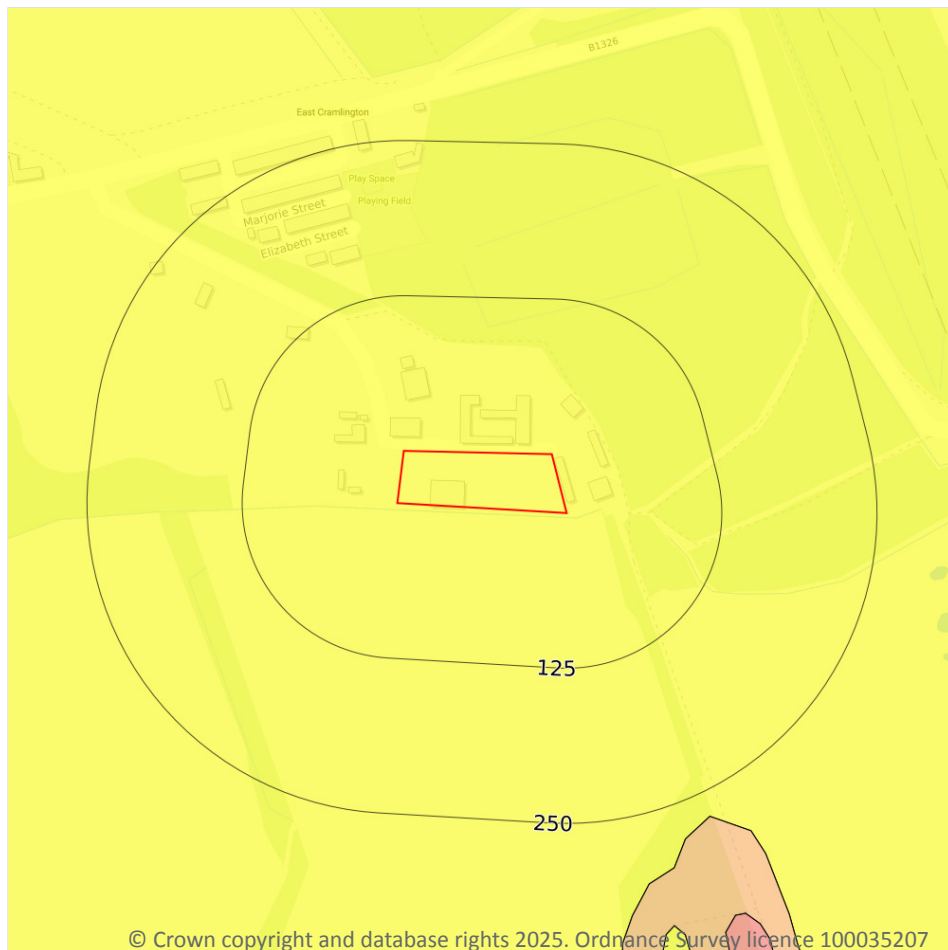
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 87 >](#)

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.

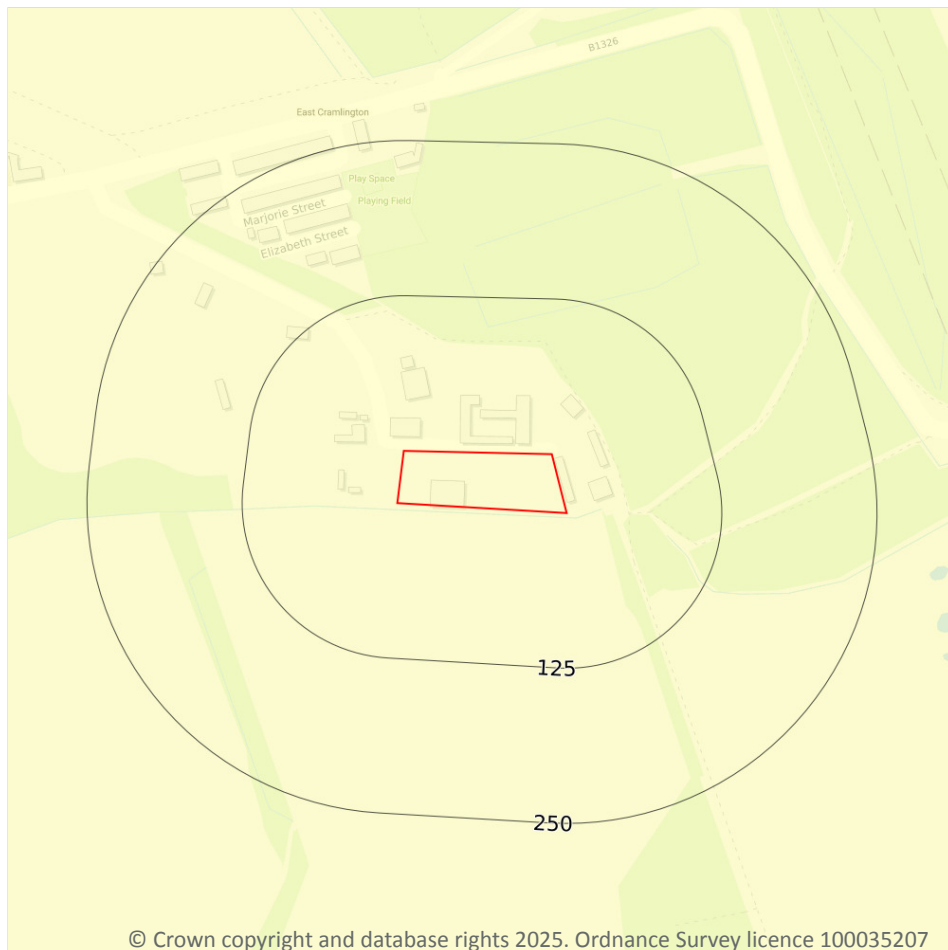
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 88](#) >

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 89](#)

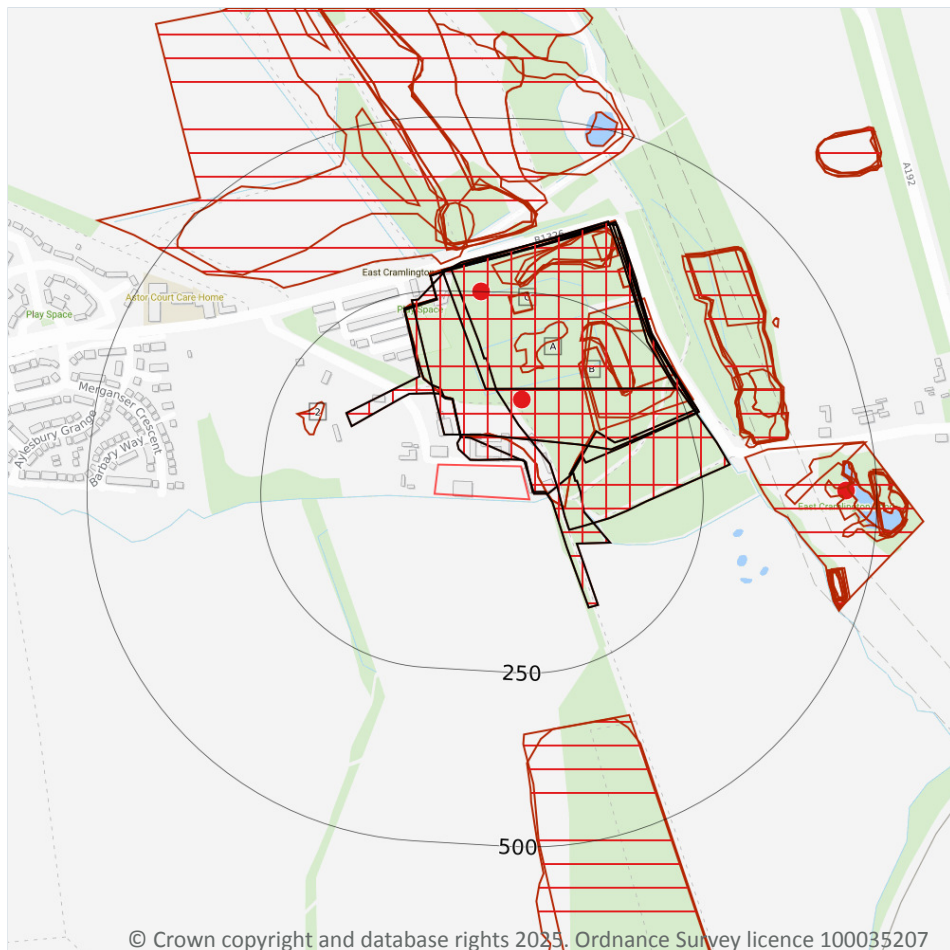
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



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

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

3

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 91](#) >

ID	Location	Details	Description
1	96m N	Name: Cramlington Colliery, Engine Pit Address: Seghill, CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit, drift or incline. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun' Ee' - Scots). May also be locally termed 'Quarry' or 'Underground Quarry' when referring to sites extracting building stone (e.g. in Dorset and Wiltshire). The location given is that of the mine entrance and may be approximate for older sites shown on contemporaneous mapping by the Geological Survey used as the source document. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
3	250m N	Name: Cramlington Colliery, Lamb Pit Address: CRAMLINGTON, Northumberland Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit, drift or incline. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun' Ee' - Scots). May also be locally termed 'Quarry' or 'Underground Quarry' when referring to sites extracting building stone (e.g. in Dorset and Wiltshire). The location given is that of the mine entrance and may be approximate for older sites shown on contemporaneous mapping by the Geological Survey used as the source document. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.
G	456m E	Name: Seaton Delaval Brick & Tile Works Address: Seaton Delaval, WHITLEY BAY, Northumberland Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

16

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 91](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	7m E	Colliery	1924	1:10560
A	7m E	Colliery	1924	1:10560
A	18m NE	Colliery	1938	1:10560
A	18m NE	Colliery	1938	1:10560
B	35m NE	Colliery	1858	1:10560
A	40m N	Colliery	1950	1:10560
A	110m N	Colliery	1896	1:10560
B	125m NE	Refuse Heap	1967	1:10560
B	132m NE	Refuse Heap	1950	1:10560
A	135m N	Sand Pit	1858	1:10560
B	178m NE	Refuse Heap	1924	1:10560
B	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1:10560
B	182m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1:10560
2	182m W	Pond	1991	1:10000
C	219m N	Pond	1924	1:10560
C	220m N	Pond	1924	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

18

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 91](#) >



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	7m E	Colliery	1924	1:10560
A	7m E	Colliery	1924	1:10560
B	35m NE	Colliery	1858	1:10560
A	40m N	Colliery	1950	1:10560
A	110m N	Colliery	1896	1:10560
-	815m S	Colliery	1896	1:10560
-	818m S	Colliery	1858	1:10560
-	823m S	Colliery	1921	1:10560
-	824m NW	Colliery	1924	1:10560
-	830m S	Colliery	1920	1:10560
-	850m S	Colliery	1951	1:10560
-	851m S	Unspecified Mine	1966	1:10560
-	851m S	Unspecified Mine	1970	1:10560
-	888m NW	Colliery	1858	1:10560
-	894m NW	Colliery	1950	1:10560
-	903m NW	Colliery	1924	1:10560
-	909m NW	Colliery	1896	1:10560
-	927m E	Colliery	1924	1:10560

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

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

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

1

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

Location	Details
On site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

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.

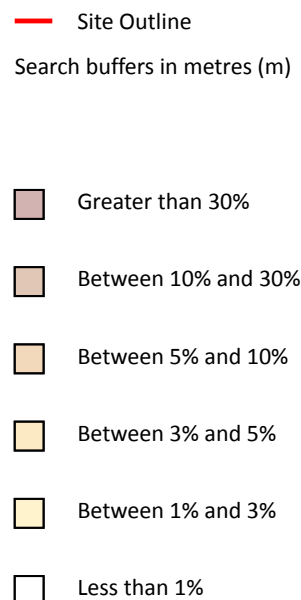
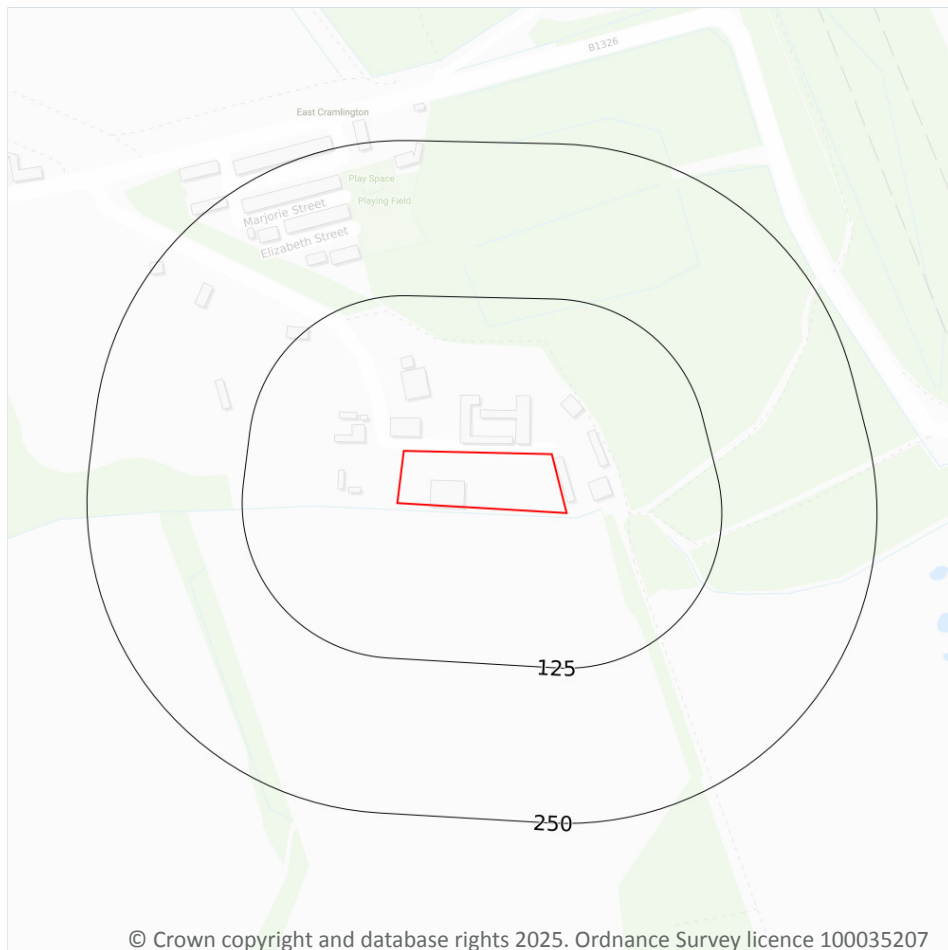
Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

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

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 100](#) >

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

1

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

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 - 2.2 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

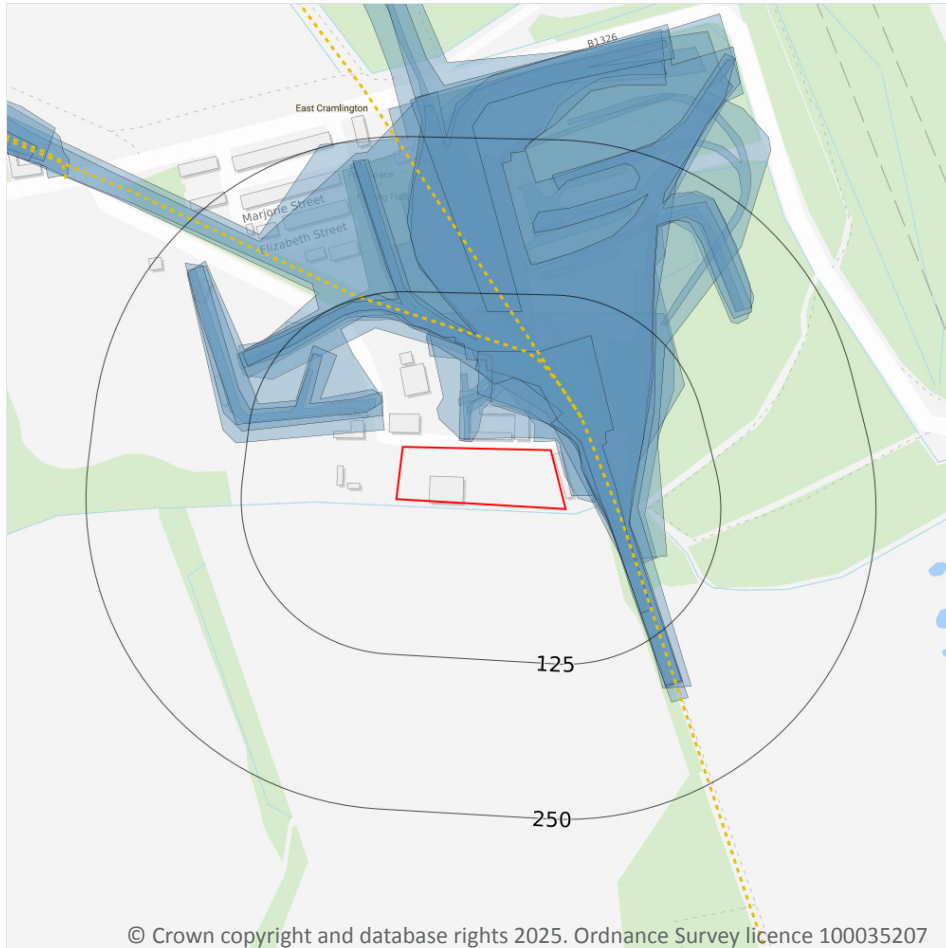
0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- C2 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

20

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 103](#) >

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
5m N	Railway Sidings	1896	10560
7m N	Railway Sidings	1896	2500
7m E	Railway Sidings	1924	10560
11m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1967	10560
16m NE	Railway Sidings	1950	10560
16m NE	Railway Sidings	1922	2500
17m NE	Railway Sidings	1924	10560
18m NE	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
21m NE	Railway Sidings	1858	10560
24m E	Railway Sidings	1961	2500
24m E	Railway Sidings	1858	2500
30m NW	Tramway Sidings	1924	10560
39m NW	Tramway Sidings	1922	2500
39m NW	Tramway Sidings	1938	10560
46m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1961	2500
98m N	Mineral Railway Sidings	1961	2500
108m N	Railway Sidings	1897	2500



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
108m N	Railway Sidings	1897	2500
110m N	Railway Sidings	1896	10560
129m NE	Railway Sidings	1897	2500

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 103 >](#)

Location	Description
33m E	Abandoned
36m NE	Abandoned
202m N	Razed

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.



22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

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

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