



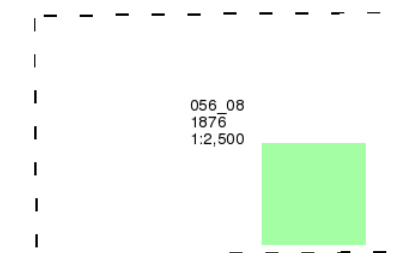
### Buckinghamshire

Published 1876

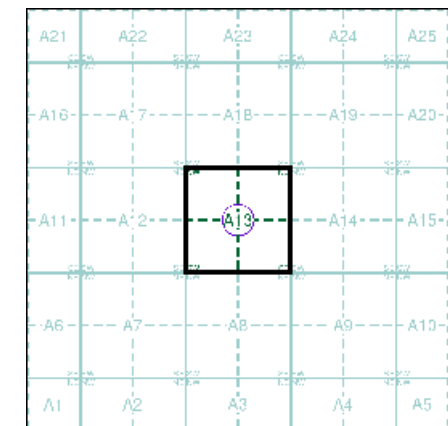
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

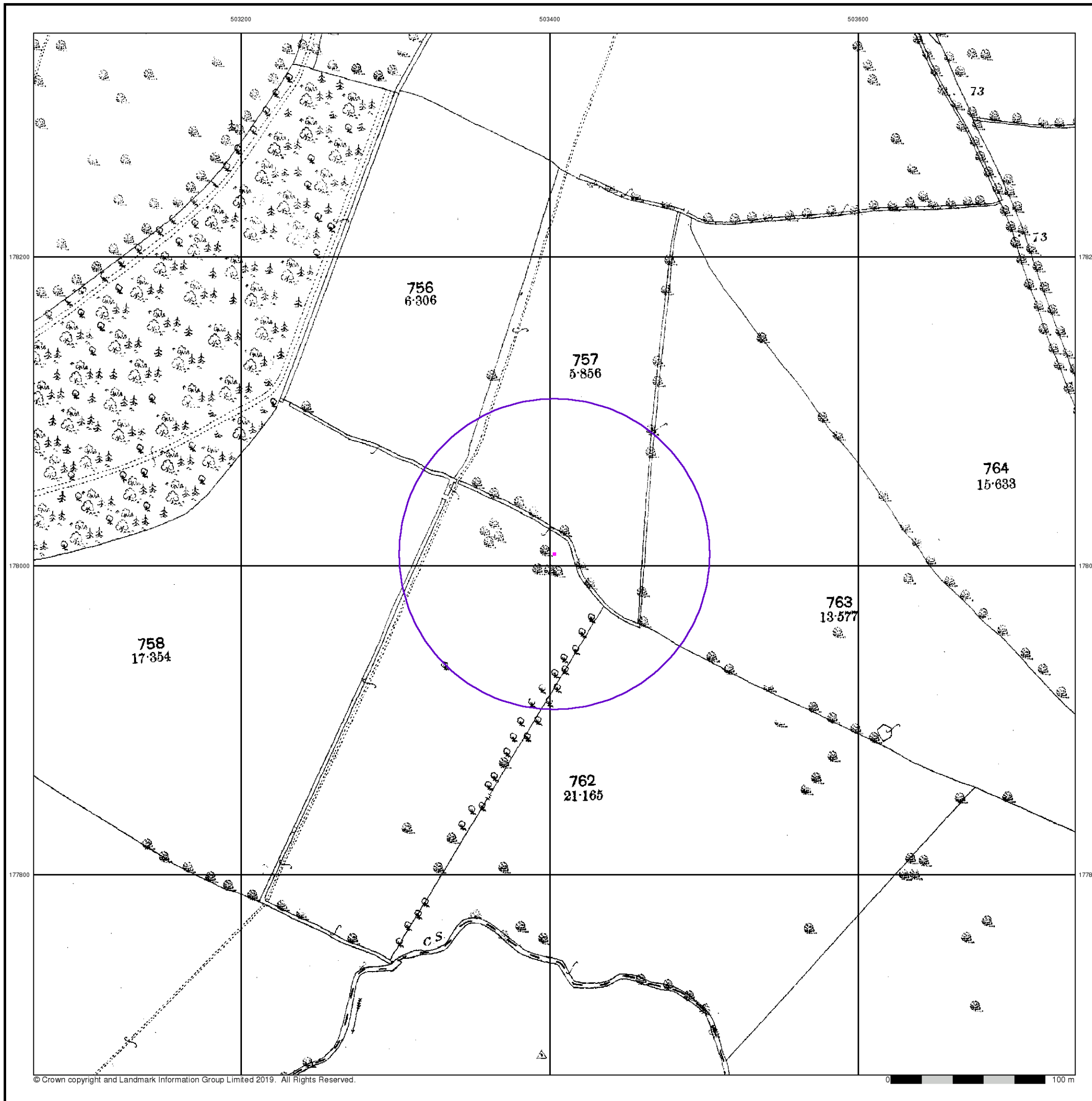
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Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

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### Middlesex

Published 1884 - 1894

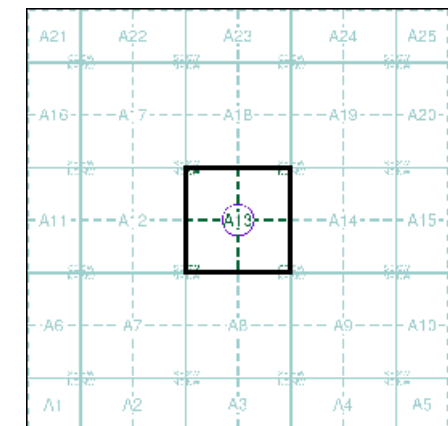
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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019_02 1885 1:2,500	+	019_03 1894 1:2,500

### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

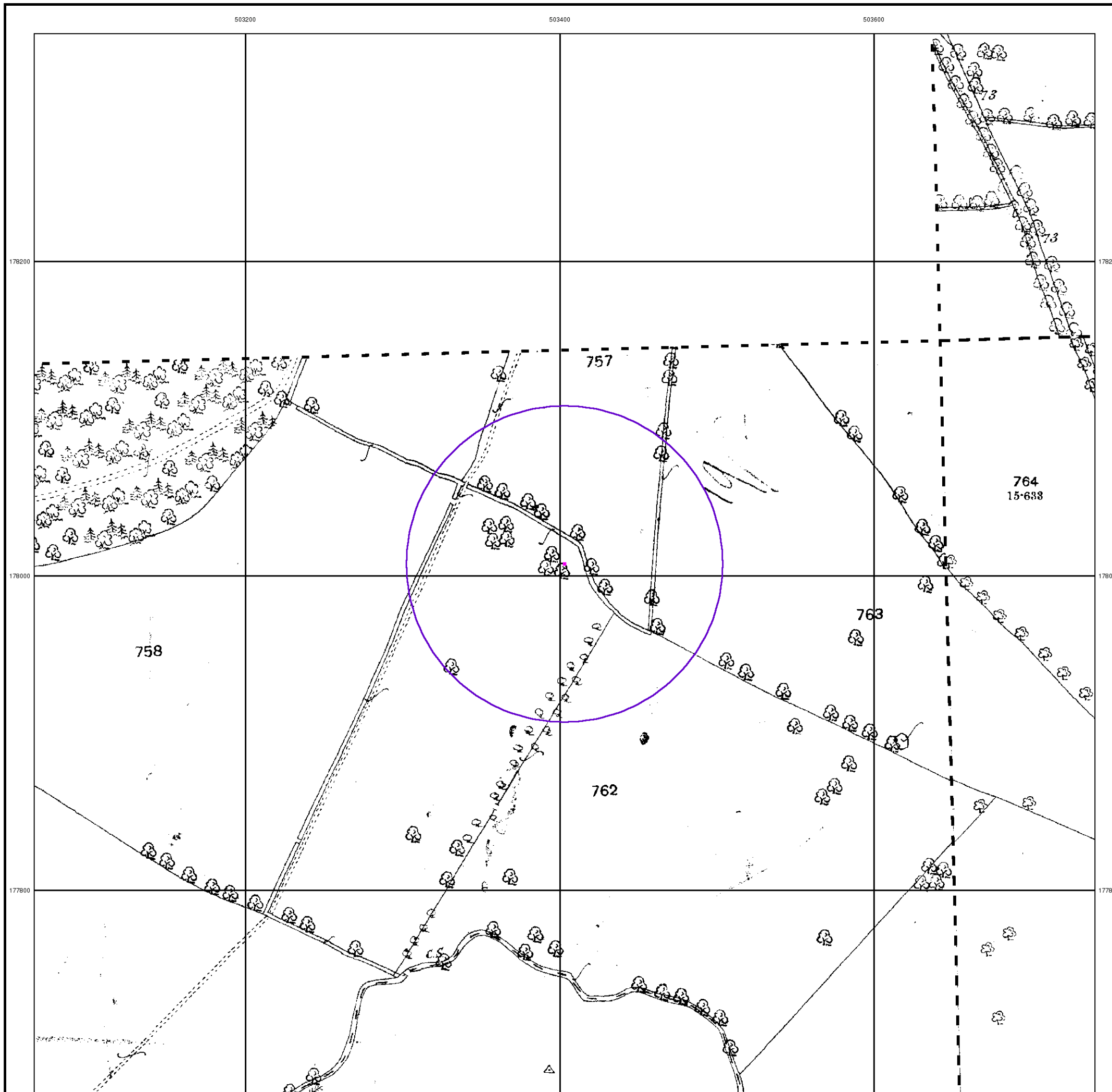
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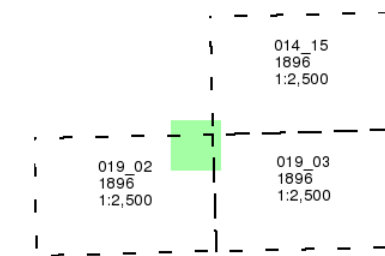
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Published 1896

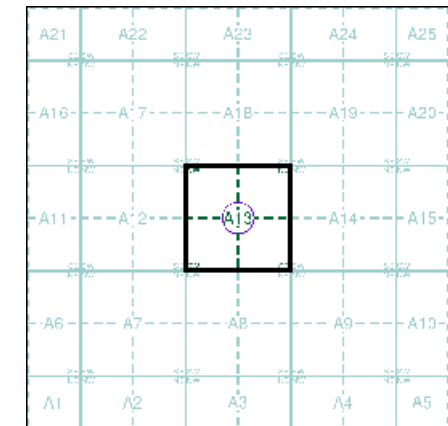
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

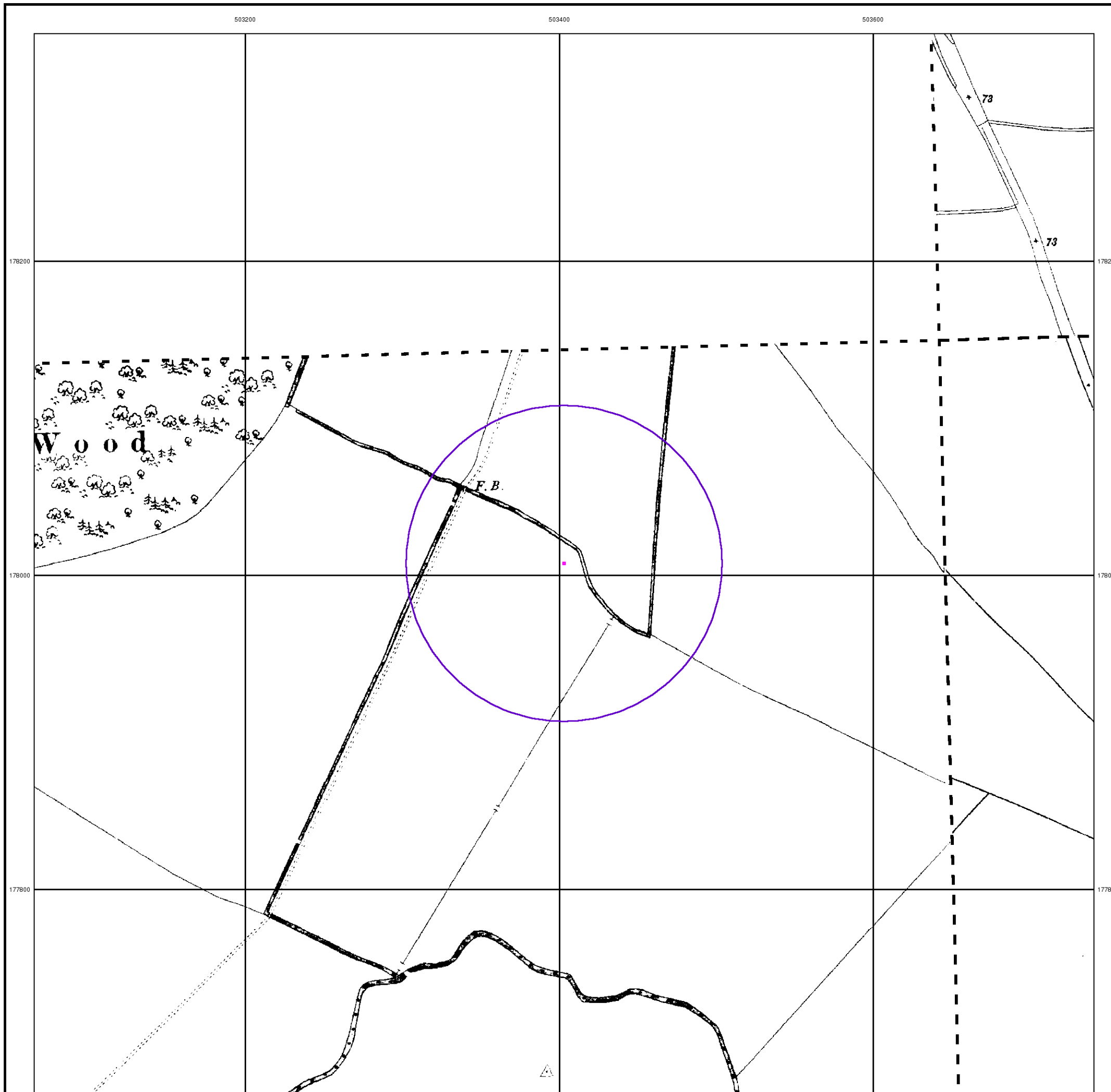
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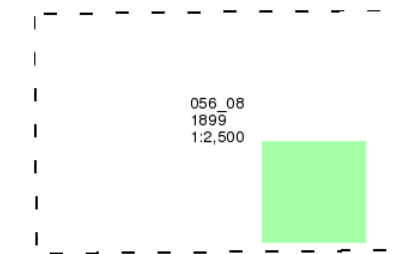
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Published 1899

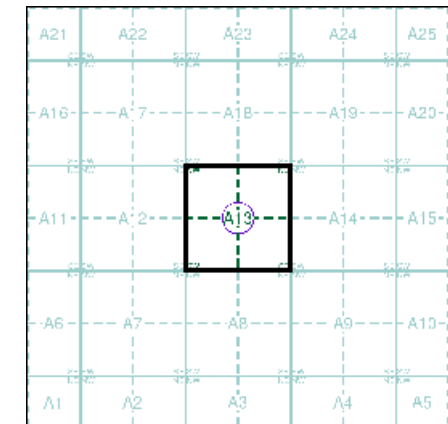
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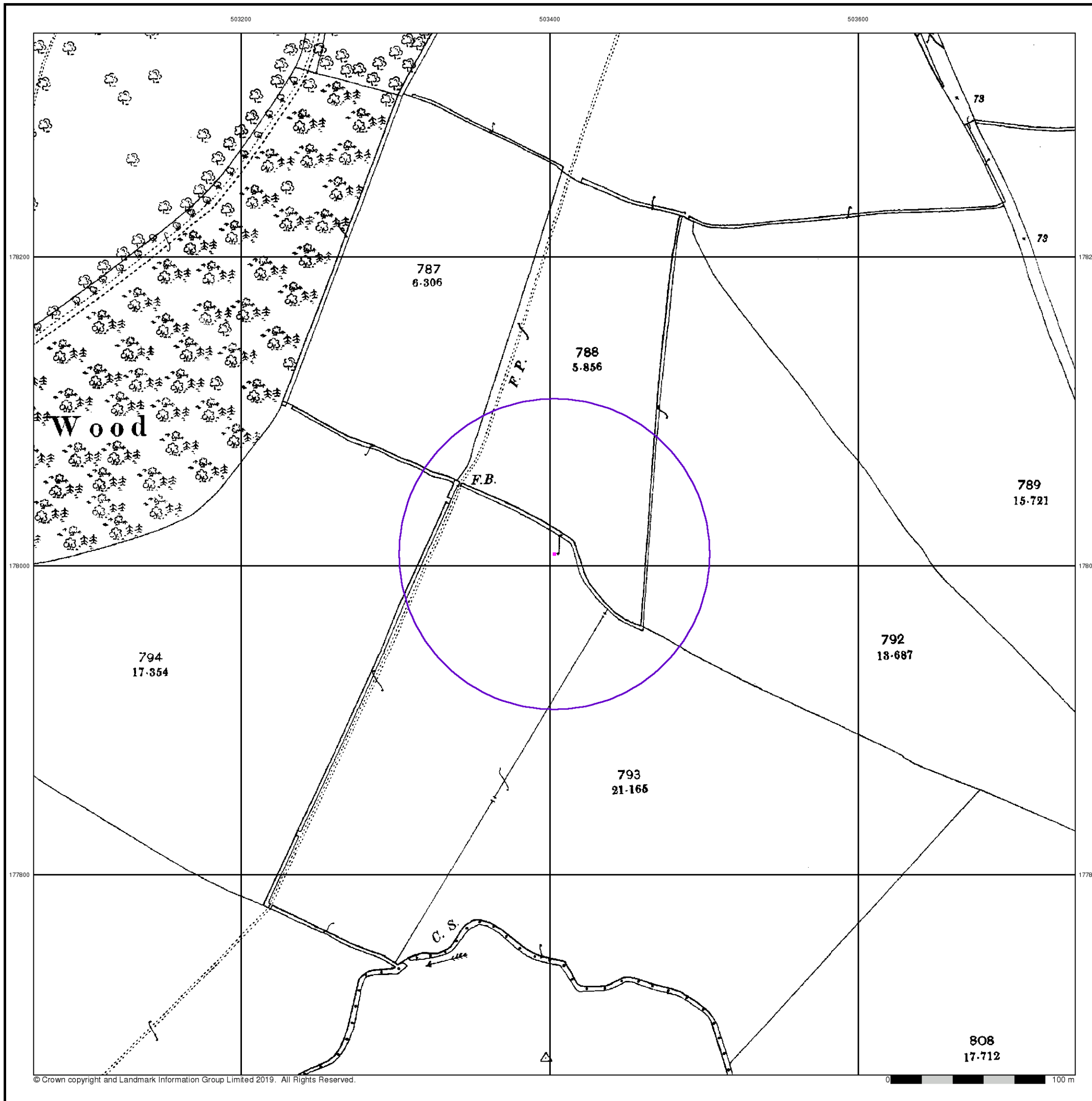
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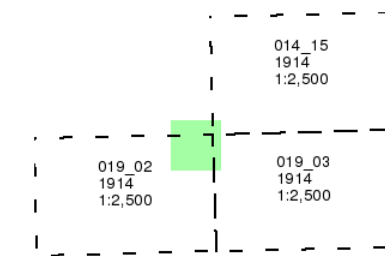
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Published 1914

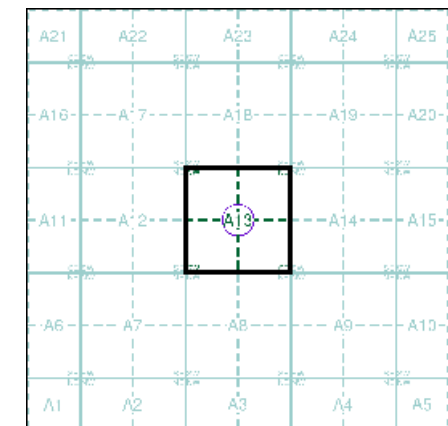
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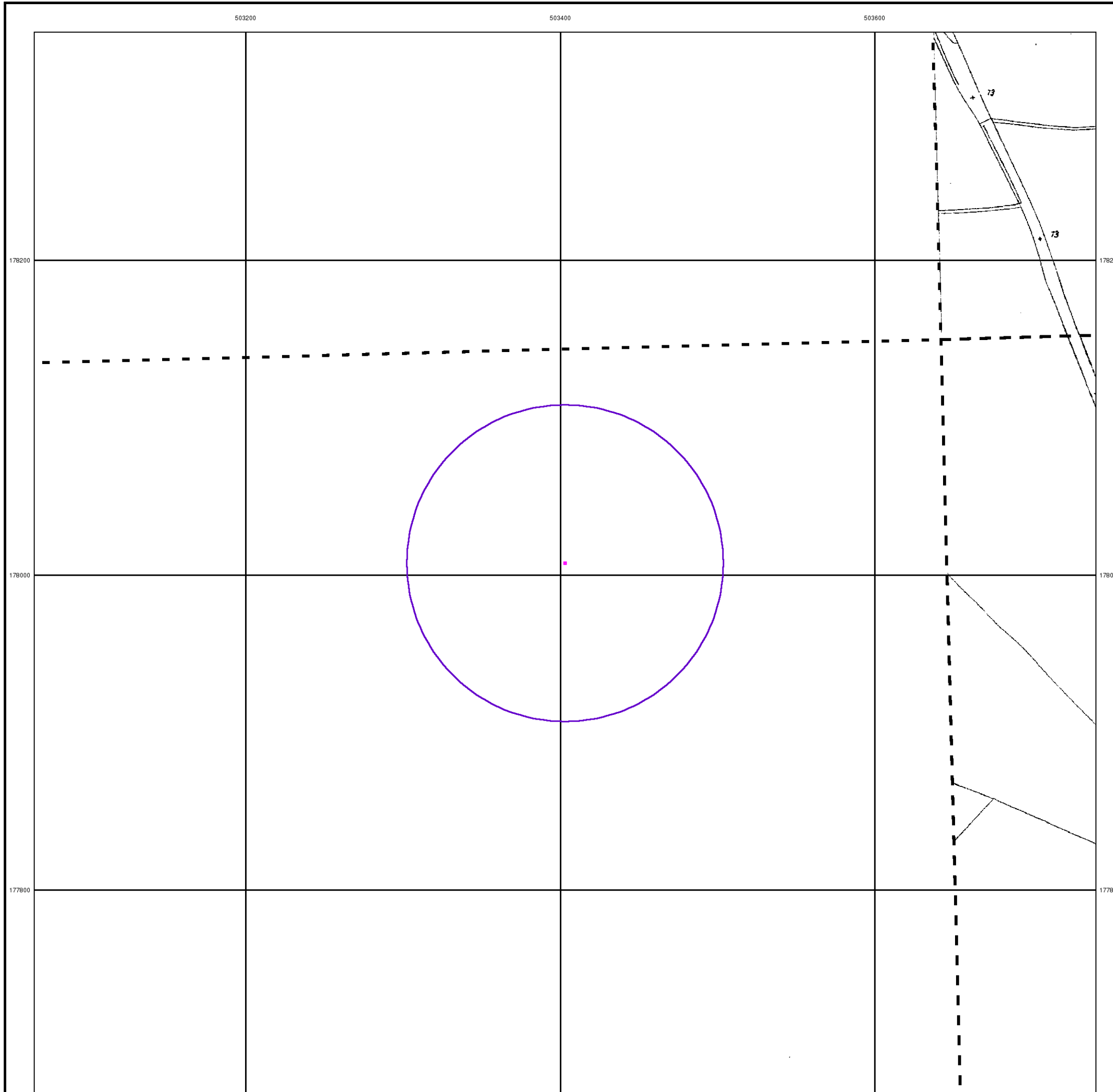
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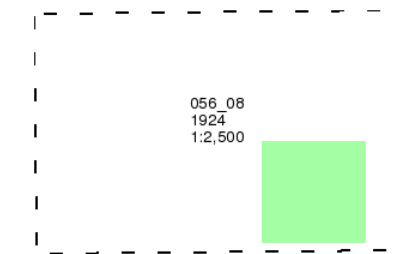
## Buckinghamshire

Published 1924

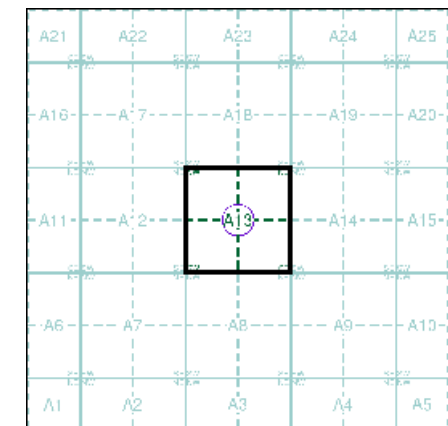
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

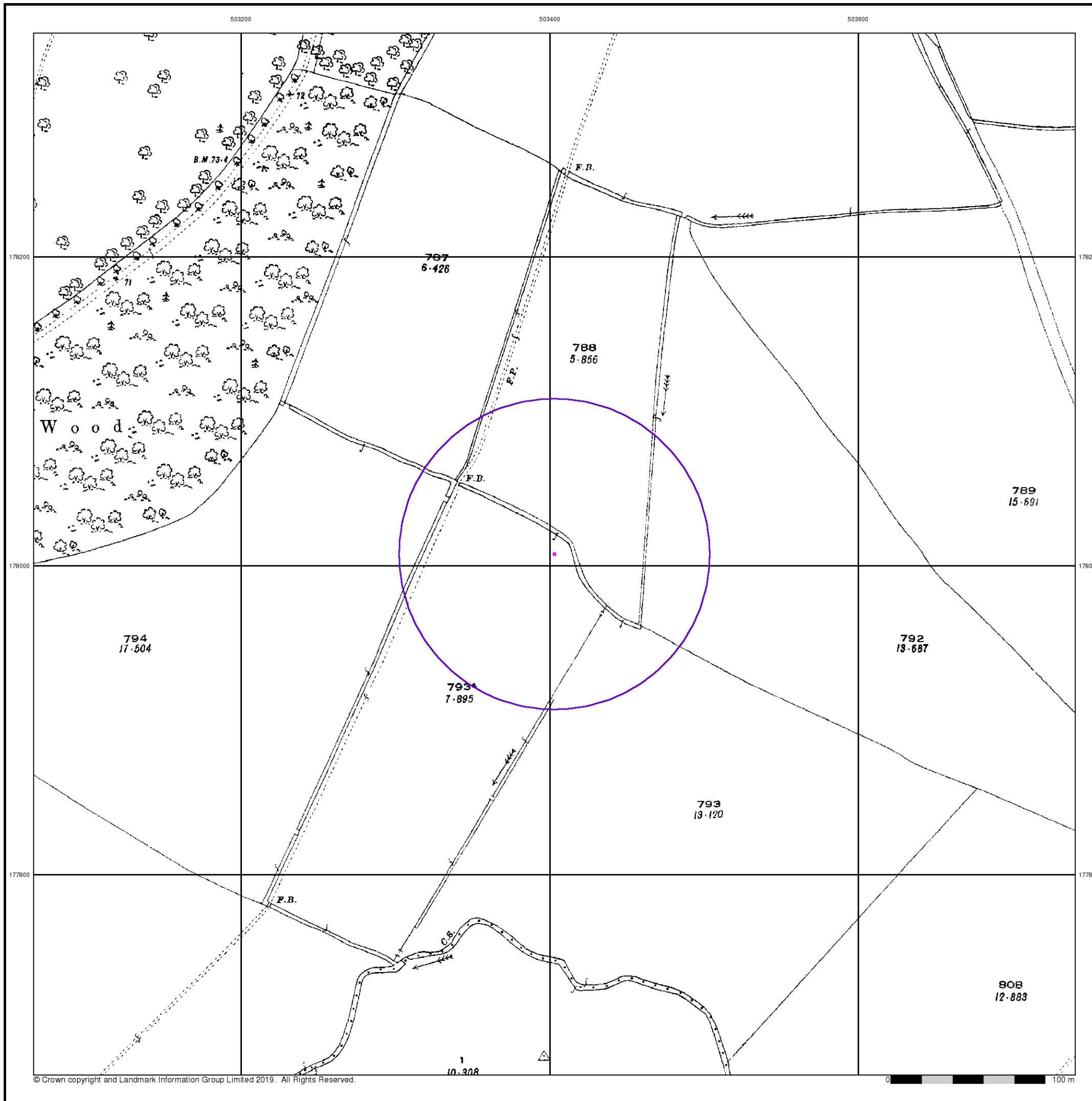
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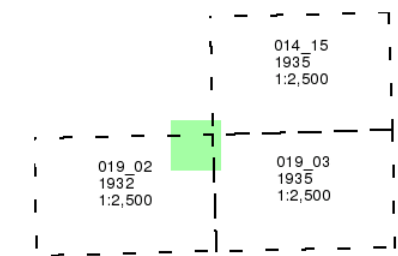
### Middlesex

Published 1932 - 1935

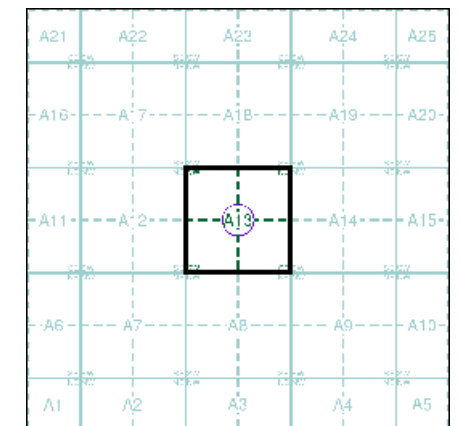
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

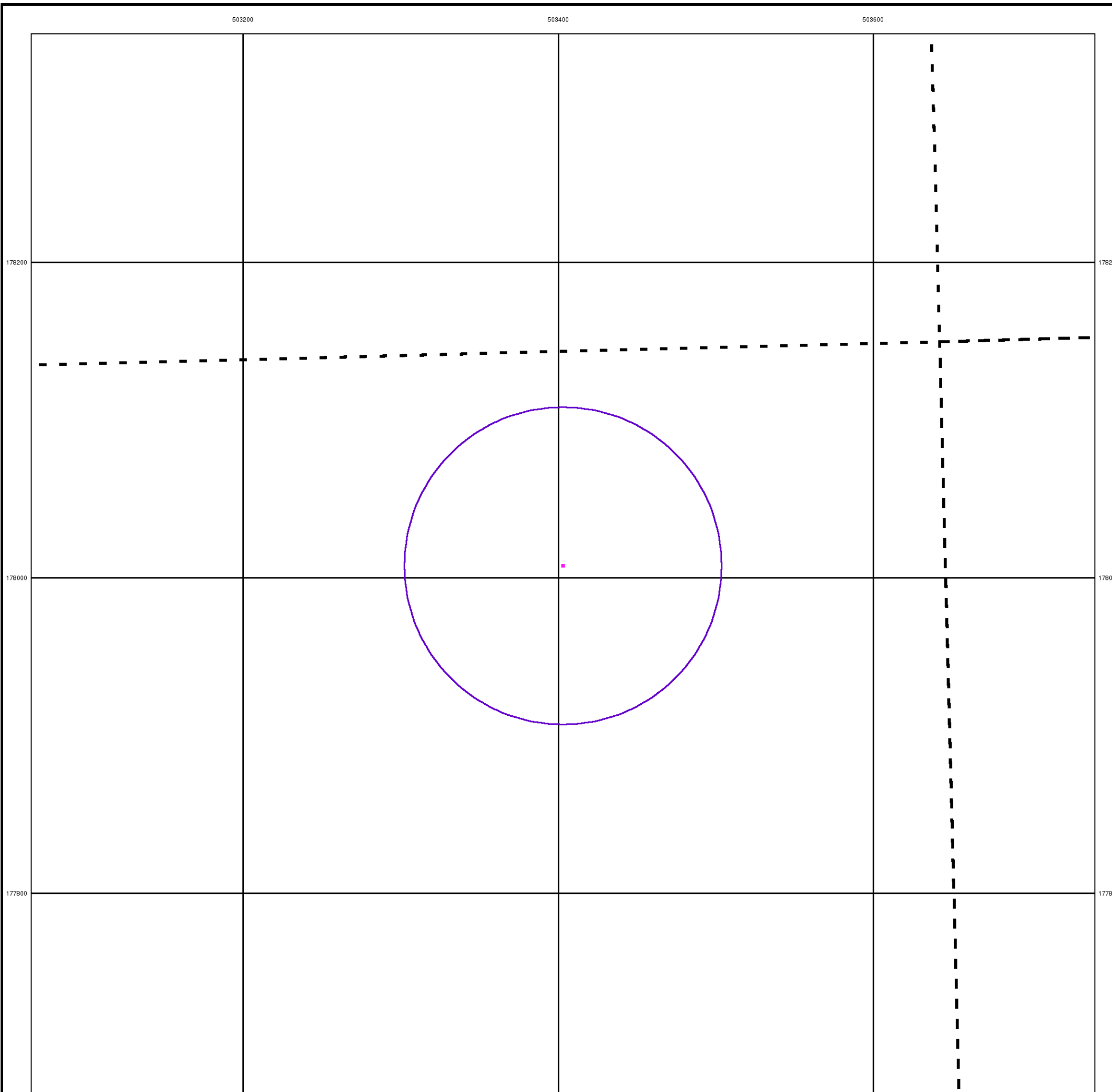
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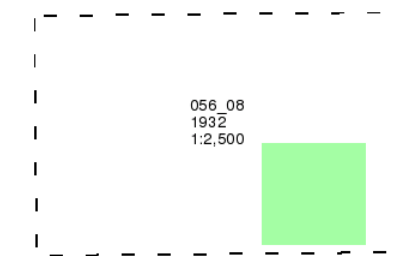
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Published 1932

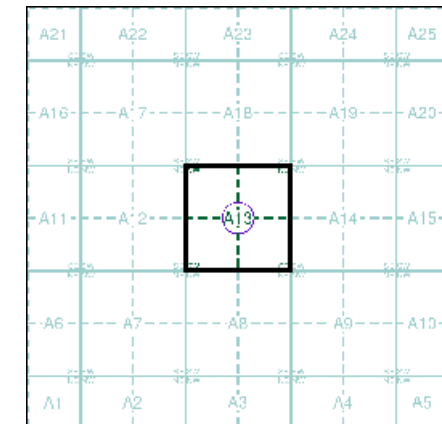
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

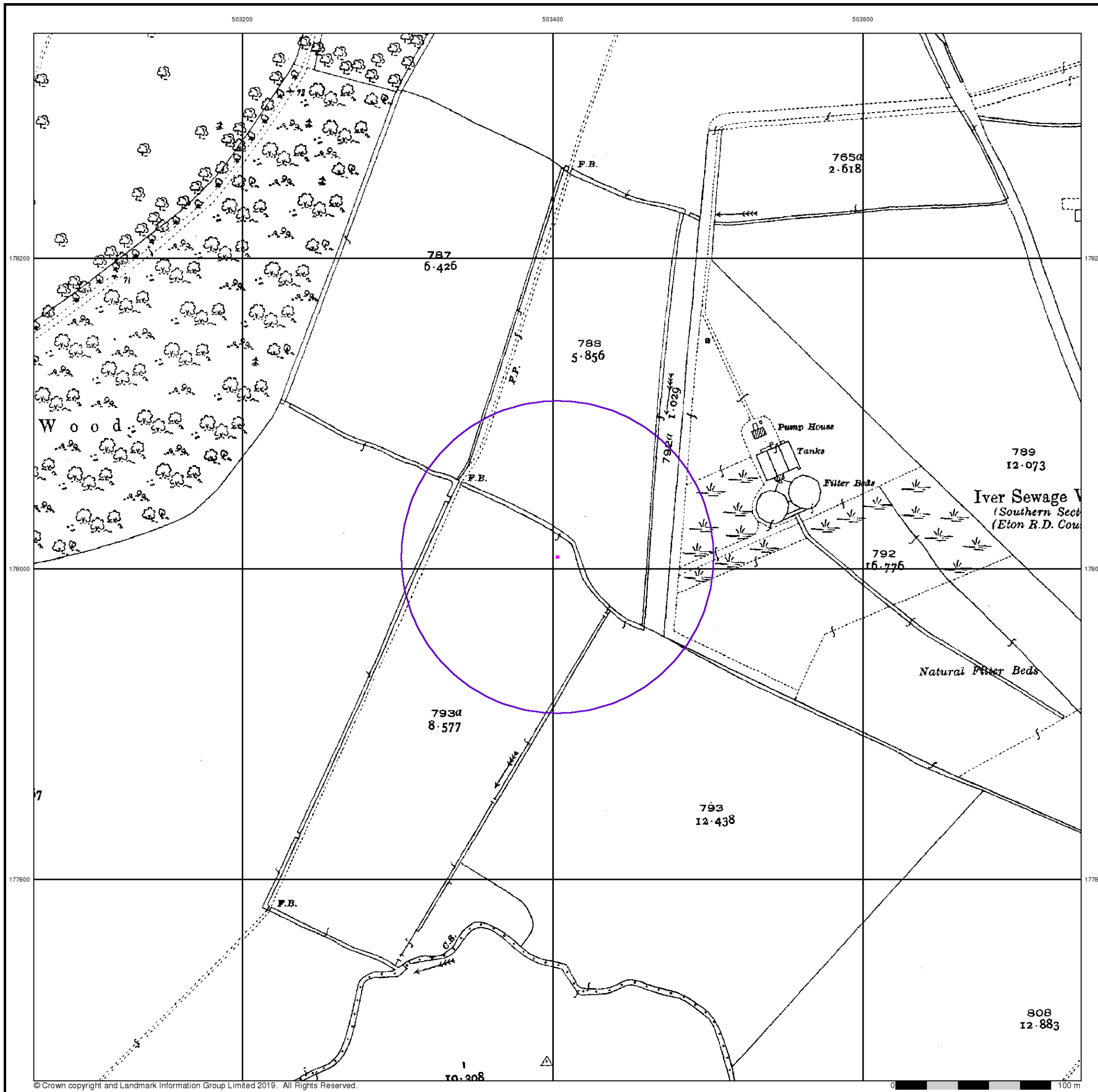
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### Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1972 - 1973

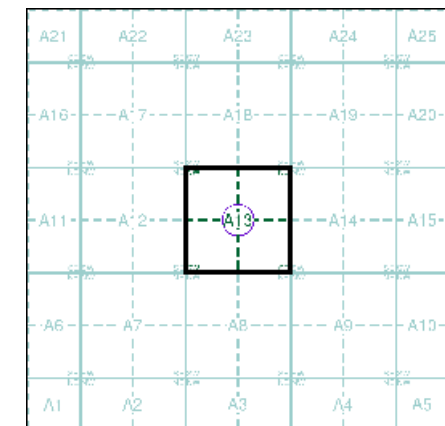
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### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TQ0378
1973
1:2,500
TQ0377
1972
1:2,500

### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

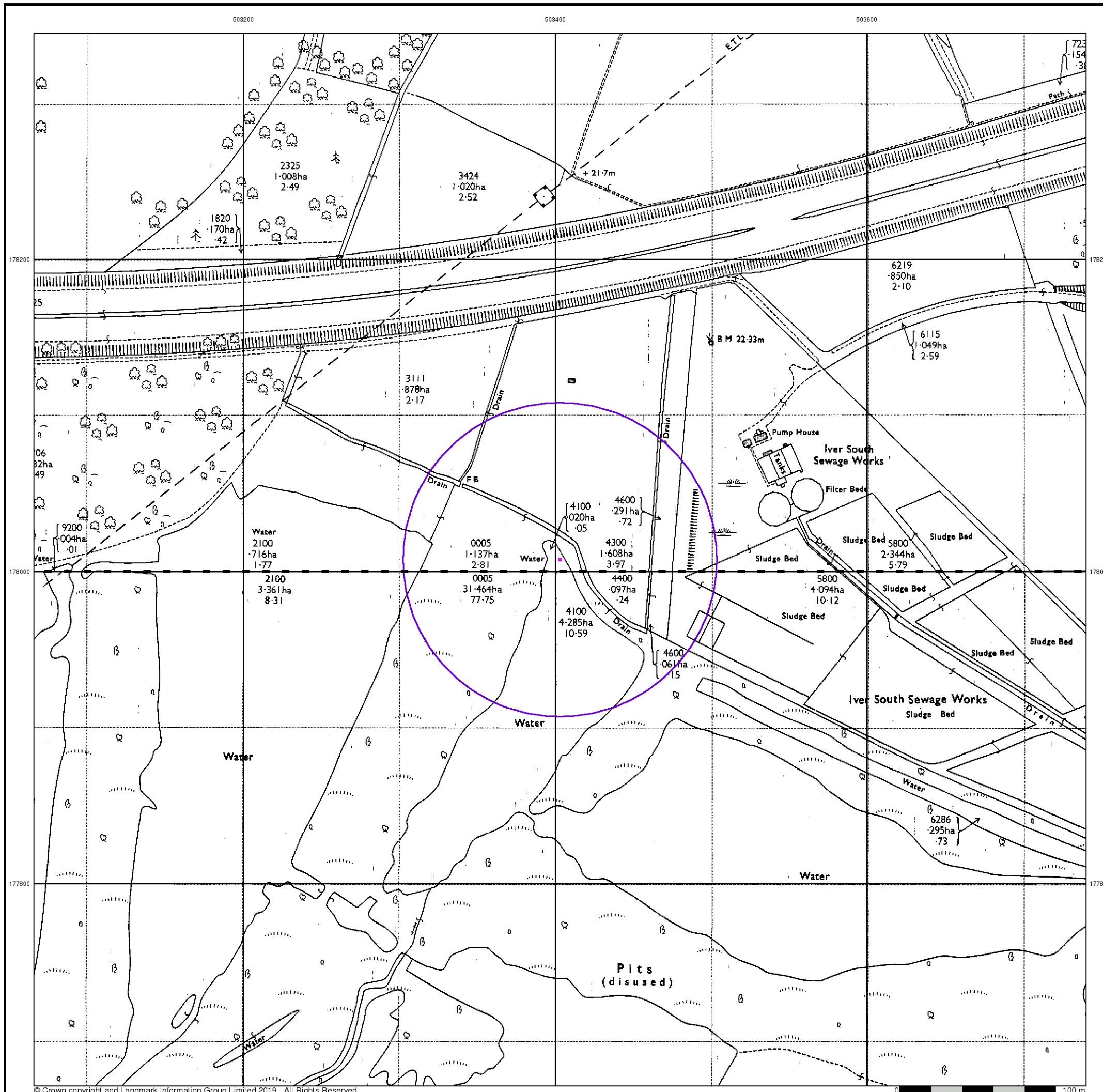
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### Additional SIMs

Published 1988 - 1989

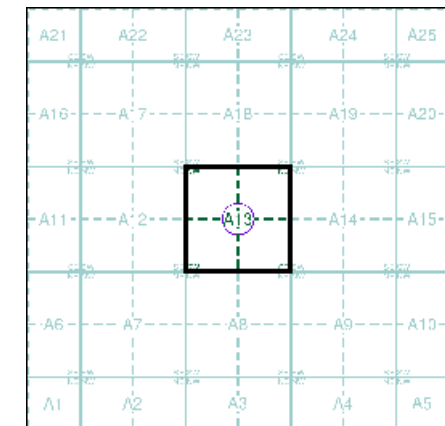
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

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TQ0378	1988	1:2,500
TQ0377	1989	1:2,500

### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

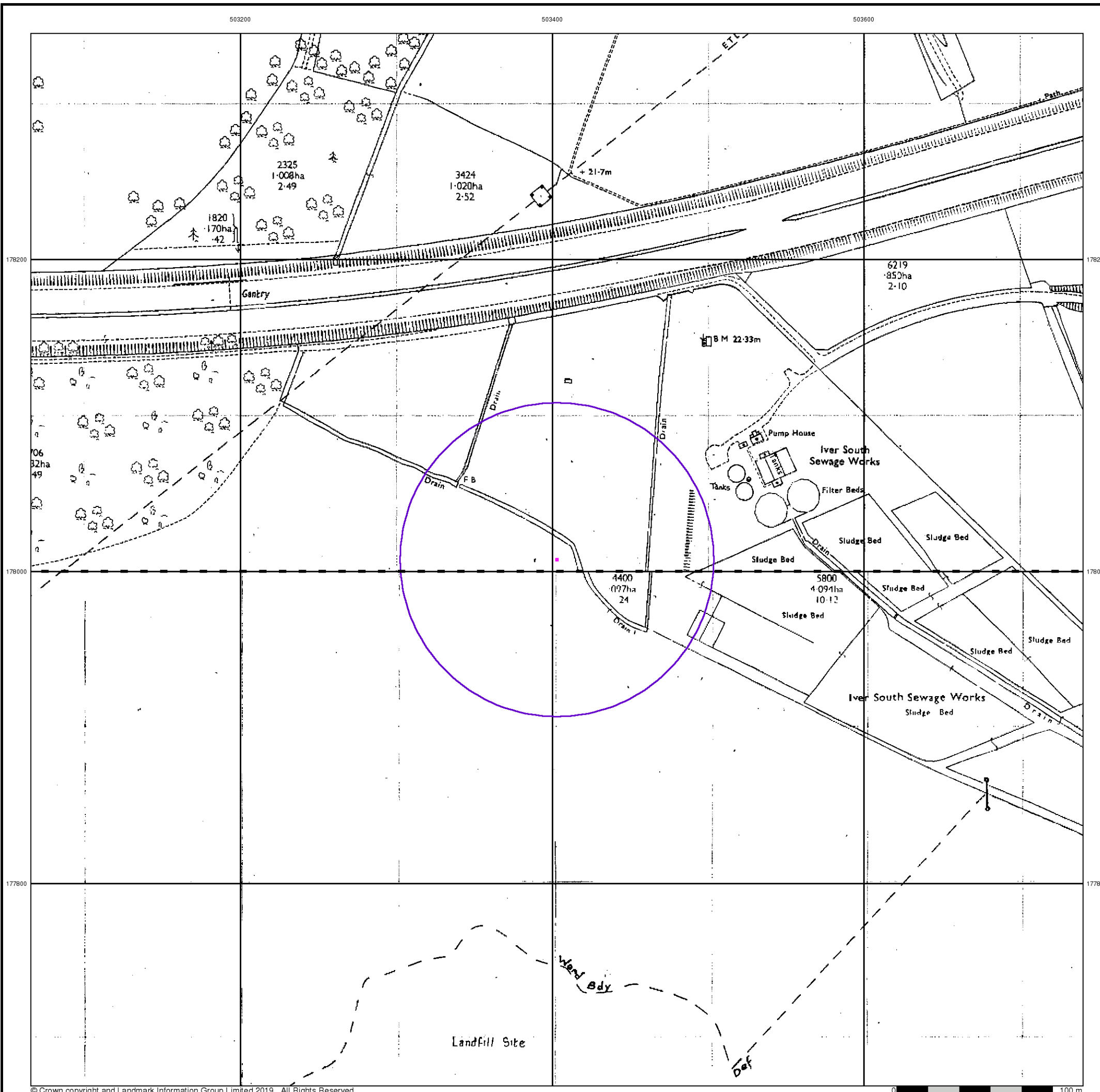
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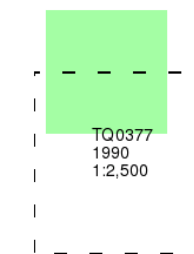
### Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1990

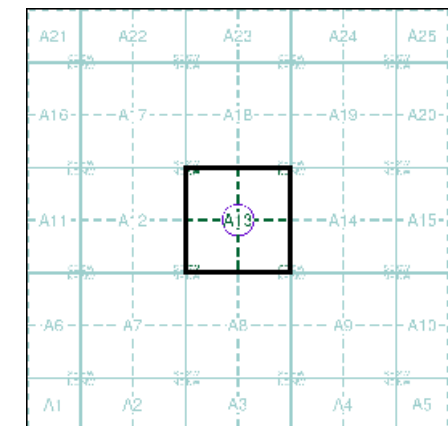
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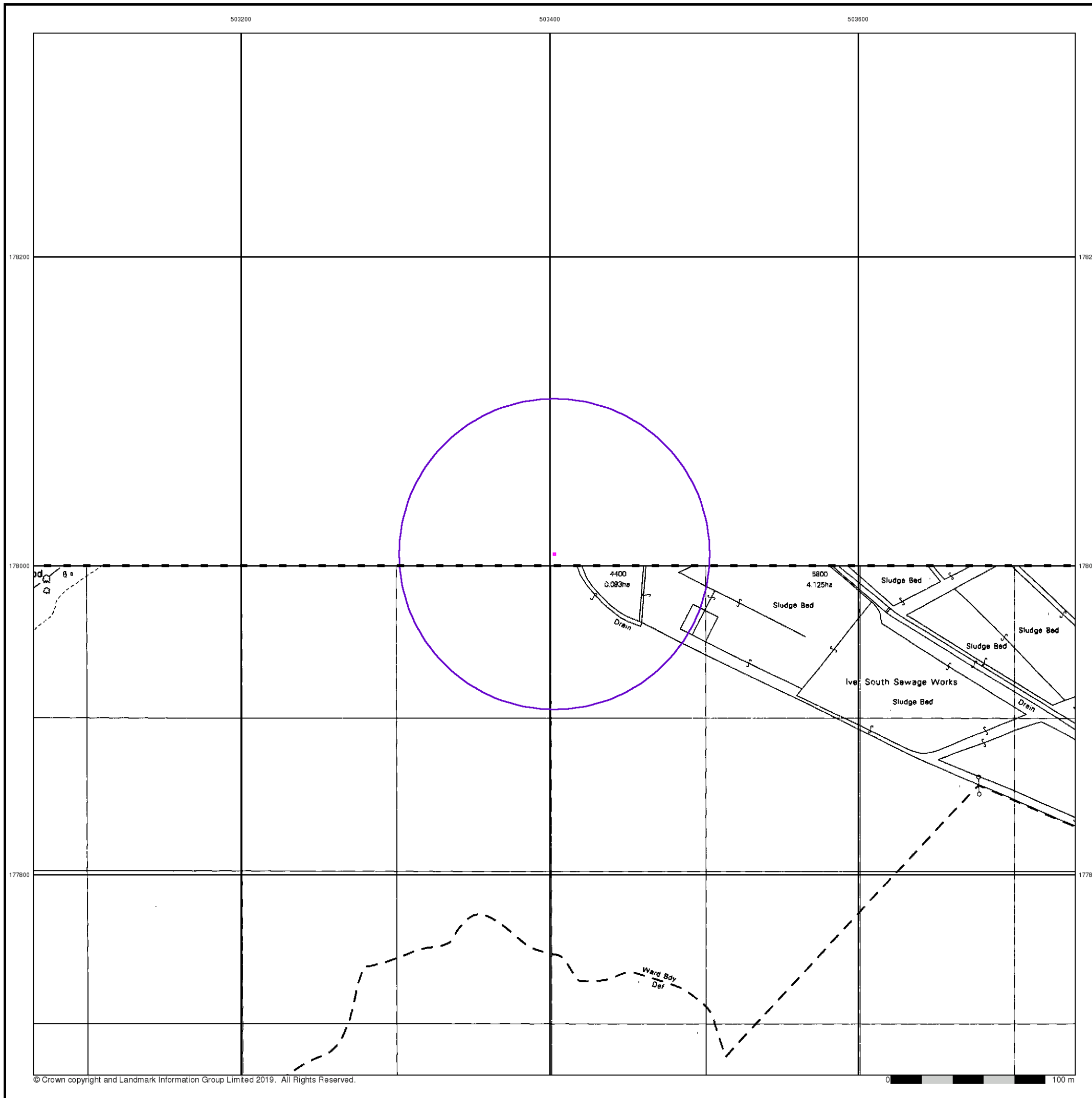
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### Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

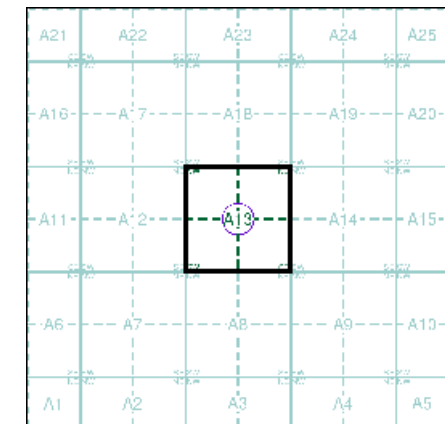
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TC0378	1992	1:2,500
TC0377	1992	1:2,500

### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

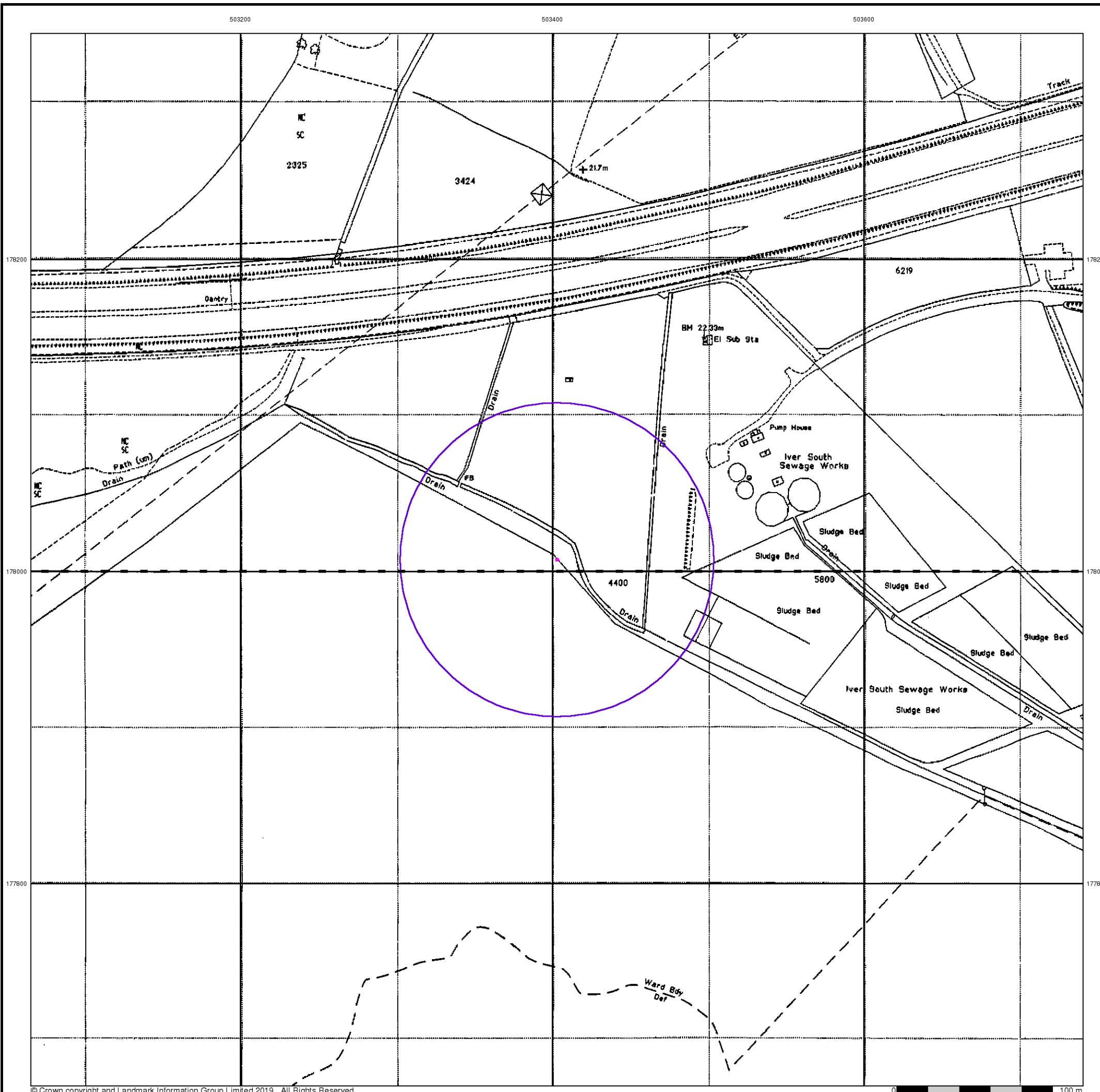
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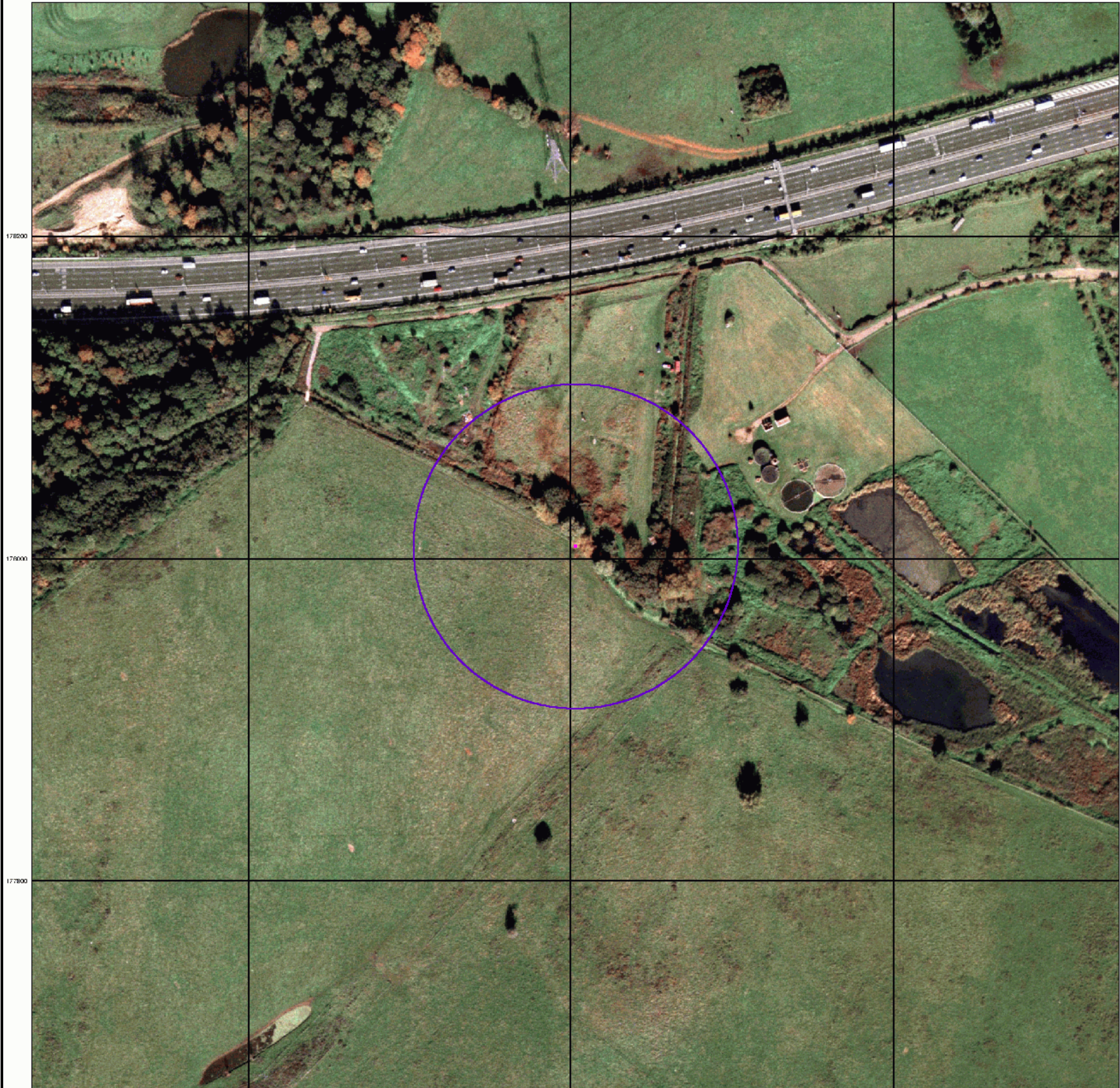
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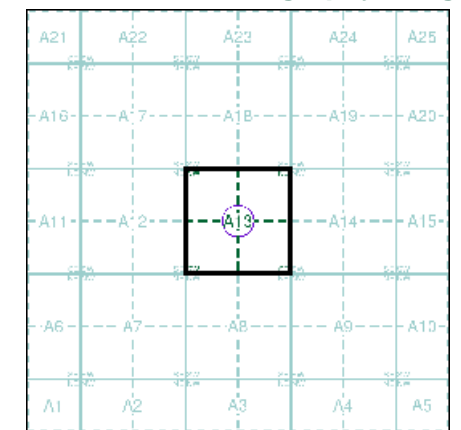


### Historical Aerial Photography Published 1999

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain



### Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



### Order Details

Order Number: 193955180\_1\_1  
Customer Ref: 1620005898  
National Grid Reference: 503400, 178010  
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Site Area (Ha): 0.01  
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APPENDIX F  
MINERALS PLAN EXTRACT

## **PREFERRED AREA 14 : OLD SLADE, COLNBROOK**

**Location and use:** Farmland to the west of the Iver Sewage Treatment Works, south of the M4 motorway and north of Colnbrook..

**Site area:** 2.5 hectares

**Deposit:** Valley gravel

**Potential yield:** 150,000 tonnes (Buckinghamshire County Council/BCC estimate)

### **Planning history**

- P14.1 The site, which was in Buckinghamshire until boundary changes in April 1995, is located in an area of extensive past and existing gravel working between the A4 and the M4 motorway. As part of the 'Old Slade Farm Complex' it was originally designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest but it was denotified in 1981 since it no longer met the criteria for designation. The wider area has however continued to act as a valuable resource for nature conservation in a regional context. It is currently being resurveyed by Slough BC to identify and redefine sites which now merit local designation for their wildlife interest.
- P14.2 An application for extraction from this and adjoining land was refused in 1981 since it was considered that the proposal would adversely affect a site of nature conservation value and because at that time part of the application area (including this site) was not identified as a Preferred Area in the original Buckinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. However, when that Plan was reviewed the site was proposed as a Preferred Area and following testing through the inquiry process, the site was confirmed as a Preferred Area when the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Buckinghamshire was adopted in January 1995. Following the 1995 boundary changes, this site was incorporated as a Preferred Area in the present Plan through the Alterations approved in 1997.
- P14.3 The site lies in the Colne Valley Regional Park.

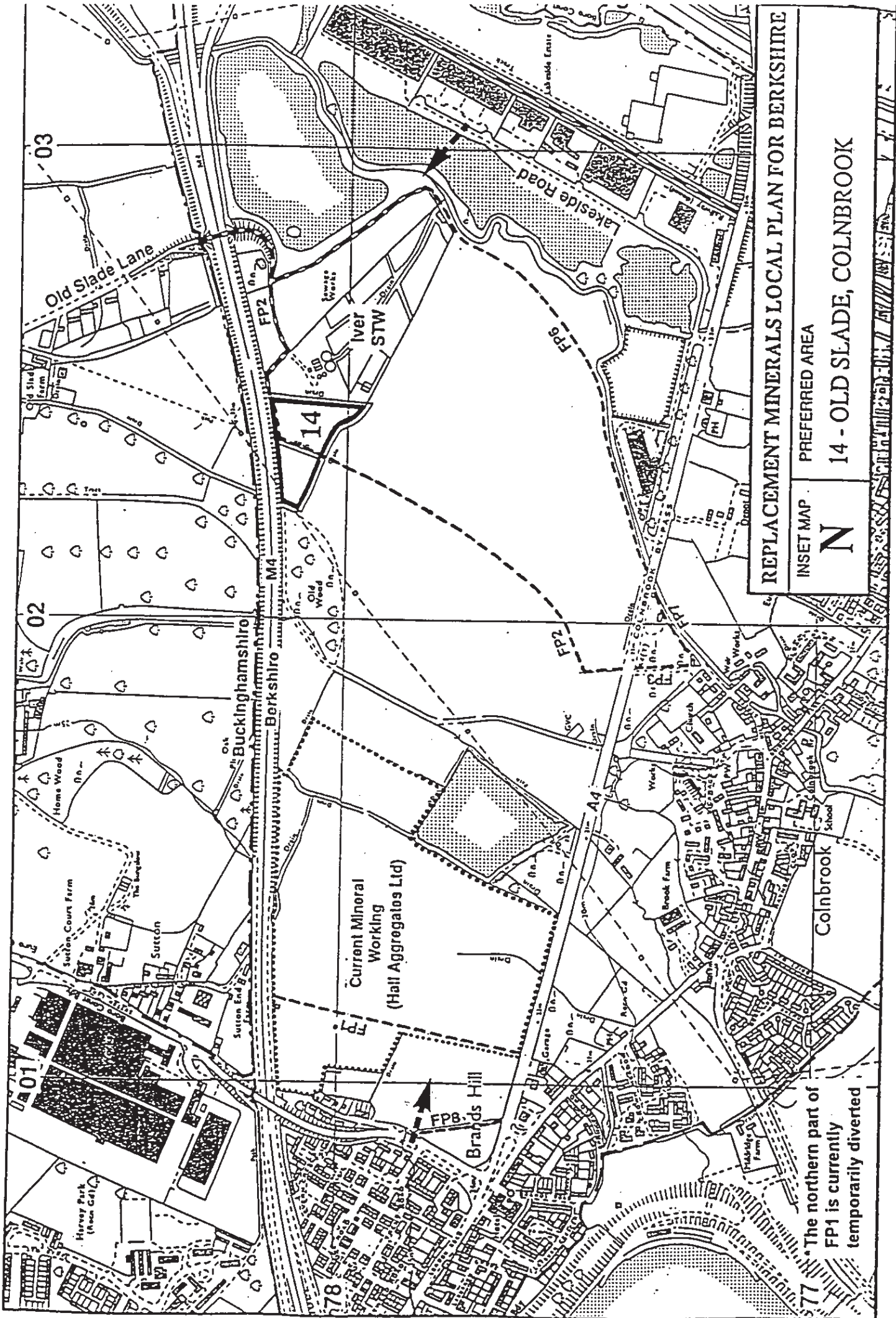
### **Site planning requirements**

#### **(i) Access and processing issues**

- P14.4 Access could be gained either from Sutton Lane (through the adjacent Hall Aggregates pit), or via Lakeside Road to the A4. the western (Sutton Lane) route would minimise disturbance to existing lake areas and to the rights of way network, and is therefore in principle favoured over the eastern (Lakeside Road) route. However, use of the eastern route would be acceptable if the western one proves impracticable, or if the eastern route is created in association with other development (as is currently proposed by other developers). The use of Old Slade Lane for access will not be permitted.
- P14.5 Because of the small size of the site and the proximity of other processing plants nearby, the local planning authority will not permit the establishment of mineral processing or manufacturing plant on the site.

#### **(ii) Ecology**

- P14.6 Part of the site forms part of a larger area of potential nature conservation value. It will be necessary to ensure that any proposals for extraction do not adversely affect the hydrology and wildlife interest of the wider area. Appropriate protection must also be given to the woodland to the west of the site (Old Wood).
- P14.7 Any proposals for extraction will be considered in the context provided by the latest available assessment of the wildlife interest of the site itself and of the surrounding area (see paragraph P14.1).



**REPLACEMENT MINERALS LOCAL PLAN FOR BERKSHIRE**

INSET MAP  
**N**  
 PREFERRED AREA  
 14 - OLD SLADE, COLNBROOK

The northern part of FP1 is currently temporarily diverted



(iii) Public rights of way

P14.8 The site is crossed from north to south by a public footpath which links into the Colne Valley Way. This footpath forms part of a circular route running between the M4 motorway and the A4. A scheme of improvements to the local footpath network, including the upgrading to bridleway status of the circular route (including the section crossing this site) is currently (1997) in an advanced state of negotiation between Berkshire County Council, Slough Borough Council, landowners, and users.

P14.9 Great care must be taken to protect the integrity of the local rights of way network and its recreational value during extraction and restoration operations. A diversion of the footpath/bridleway currently crossing the site to the site boundary may be acceptable provided that a wide and well surfaced path is constructed - even if only on a temporary basis.

(iv) Archaeology

P14.10 A staged scheme of archaeological assessment and evaluation of the Preferred Area will be required before any planning application for extraction is determined.

(v) Relationship to adjoining land-uses

P14.11 Appropriate measures must be taken to safeguard the stability of the M4 motorway during extraction from the site. Account must also be taken of any proposals for widening the M4 adjacent to the site.

(vi) Other issues

P14.12 Other issues to be taken into account in the preparation of any planning application include the following:

- (a) the need to take account of the requirements of the CAA Directorate of Aerodrome Safeguarding when preparing details of any extraction proposal (including details of any structures or lighting proposed), and of any filling proposals.
- (b) the need to ensure that extraction or associated operations do not compromise the integrity of the nearby tunnel bringing water from the Thames and the Wraybury Reservoir Complex to the Iver Water Treatment Works.
- (c) the need to take account of the relationship of extraction from this site with other development proposals on surrounding or adjoining land. In recent years, a number of major planning applications have been made close to the site, including one - related ultimately to the proposal for a Fifth Terminal at Heathrow Airport - for the redevelopment of the Iver South STW as a major sludge dewatering works; and another for a major 'freight exchange' (a rail-linked goods storage and transfer facility), the boundaries of which actually incorporate this Preferred Area. Neither proposal has yet been determined; both will be decided by the Secretary of State following public inquiries.

### Timing and phasing

P14.13 The site could be used either as a borrow pit in association with the possible widening of the M4 motorway or as a general market supplier. If the latter is the case, there is a possibility that the site could be extracted as an extension of the existing operation at Sutton Lane. At present extraction from the Sutton Lane site is expected to be completed around 1998.

## **Restoration and after-use aims and requirements**

- P14.14 Since the site is in the Green Belt and Colne Valley Regional Park it is particularly important that a high standard of restoration is achieved. In view of the nature conservation value of this and the adjoining land, it is considered that restoration proposals should have regard to the character of the adjoining sites and augment the nature conservation interest of the area. In order to achieve these objectives the site should be left as open water or as marsh/ reed-bed and suitably landscaped, particularly along its boundary with the M4 motorway.
- P14.15 If the improvement and upgrading of the local rights of way network referred to in paragraph P14.8 is not already in place at the time of any planning application, the local planning authority would expect any scheme of restoration for this site to incorporate proposals for the upgrading of the path crossing the site to a bridleway, either on its existing alignment or - if needed to protect the integrity of the site's after-use - on an alignment diverted around the site boundaries.

## **Filling**

- P14.16 No imported filling materials will be required to achieve restoration of the site to open water. Restoration to marsh or reed-bed may require the import of some filling materials. The nature of any such materials would be considered at the time of a planning application.

APPENDIX G  
RISK ASSESSMENT TABLE

Source - Contaminant	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	
Asbestos	Inhalation of fibres	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Medium	Low	
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Medium	Moderate	
Bulk gases e.g. carbon dioxide and methane	Build up ground gases within buildings or confined spaces	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/Low	
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Severe	High	
		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/Low	
	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Medium	Low	
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Medium	Low	
	Cyanide	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Mild	Very low
Dermal contact		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low	
Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low	
Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment		Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water		Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Fertilisers		Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Mild	Very Low
		Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	

Source - Contaminant	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
Herbicides	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
Plant uptake	Flora	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Metals/metalloids	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Likely	Minor	Low
Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Likely	Medium	Moderate	
Plant uptake	Flora	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Nitrates/Ammonia	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low

Source - Contaminant	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
PAHs	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Vapour inhalation	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
Human health - ground workers		Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Pesticides	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - Ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - Ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low

Source - Contaminant	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
SVOCs (excluding PAHs)	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Mild	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor
	Permeation of buried water supply pipes	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
Vapour inhalation		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
TPH	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
		Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low

Source - Contaminant	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk
		Human health - ground workers	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Likely	Mild	Moderate/Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Permeation of buried water supply pipes	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Vapour inhalation	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
VOCs	Creation of pathways via piling or other construction activities /development design	Water bodies (groundwater)	Unlikely	Mild	Very Low
	Dermal contact	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Dust/soil ingestion/inhalation	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
		Human health - ground workers	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Leaching of contaminants, and migration into water environment	Water bodies	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Mobilisation of contaminated soils into surface water	Water bodies (surface water)	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Permeation of buried water supply pipes	Human health - end users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
	Vapour inhalation	Human health - adjacent site users	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low
Human health - end users		Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	
Human health - ground workers		Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	



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