Cottam Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 11.1:

Geo-Environmental Risk Assessment Cottam 1 Part 3 of 3

Prepared by: Delta Simons

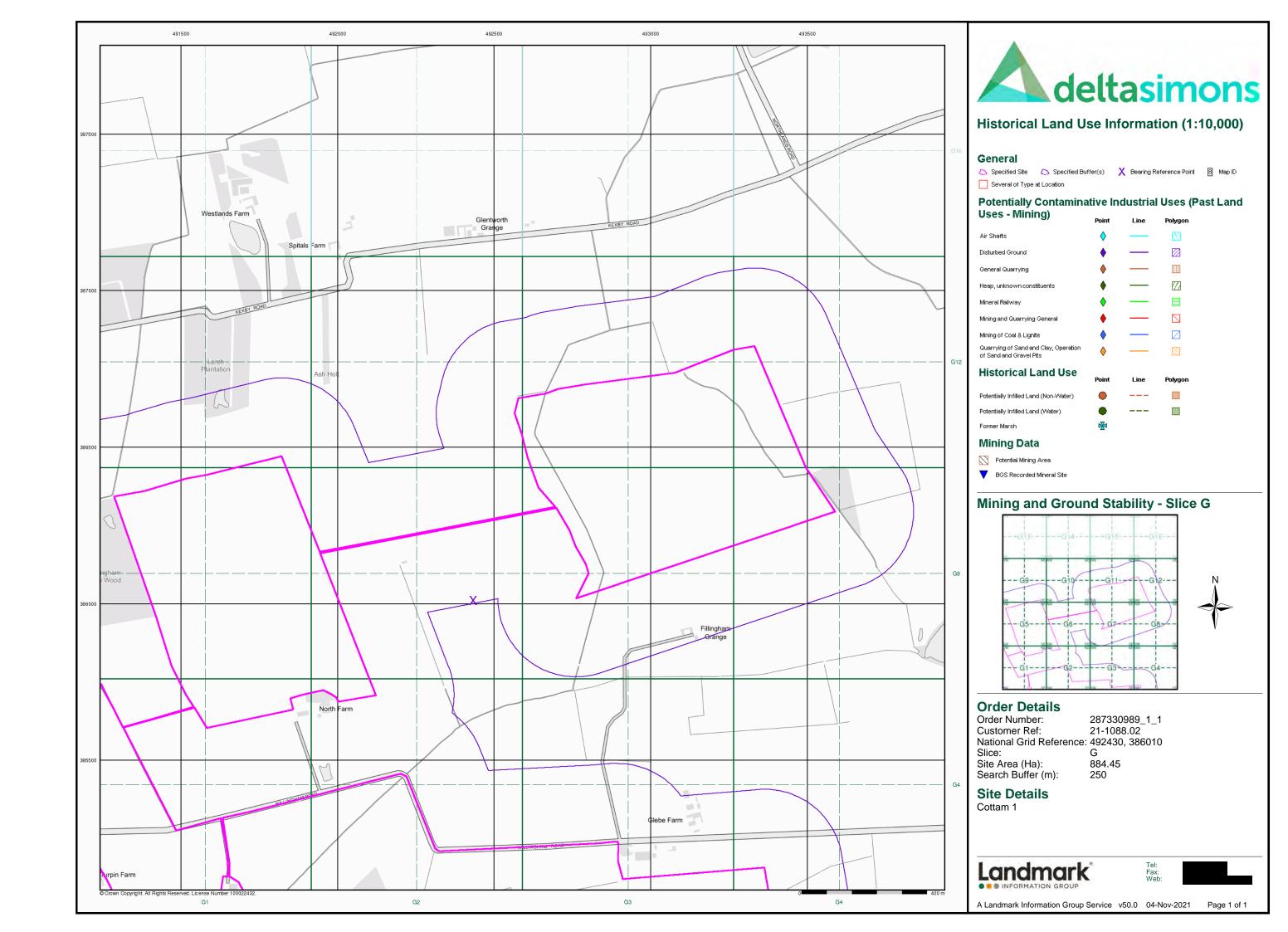
January 2023

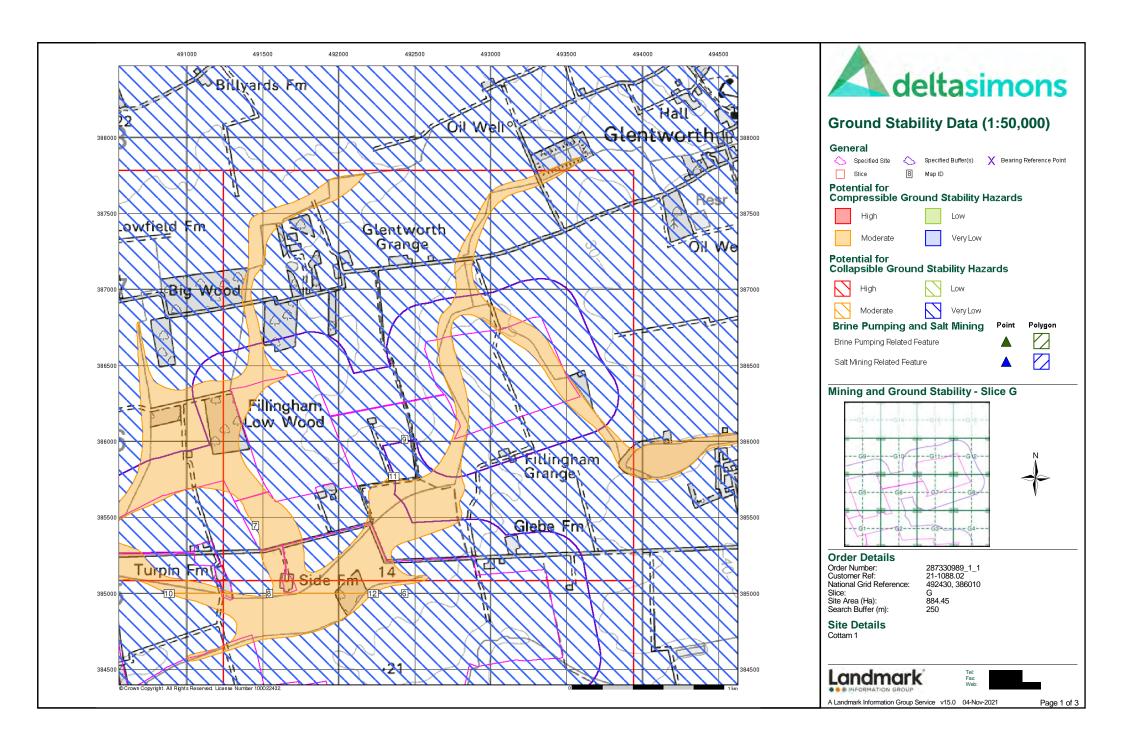
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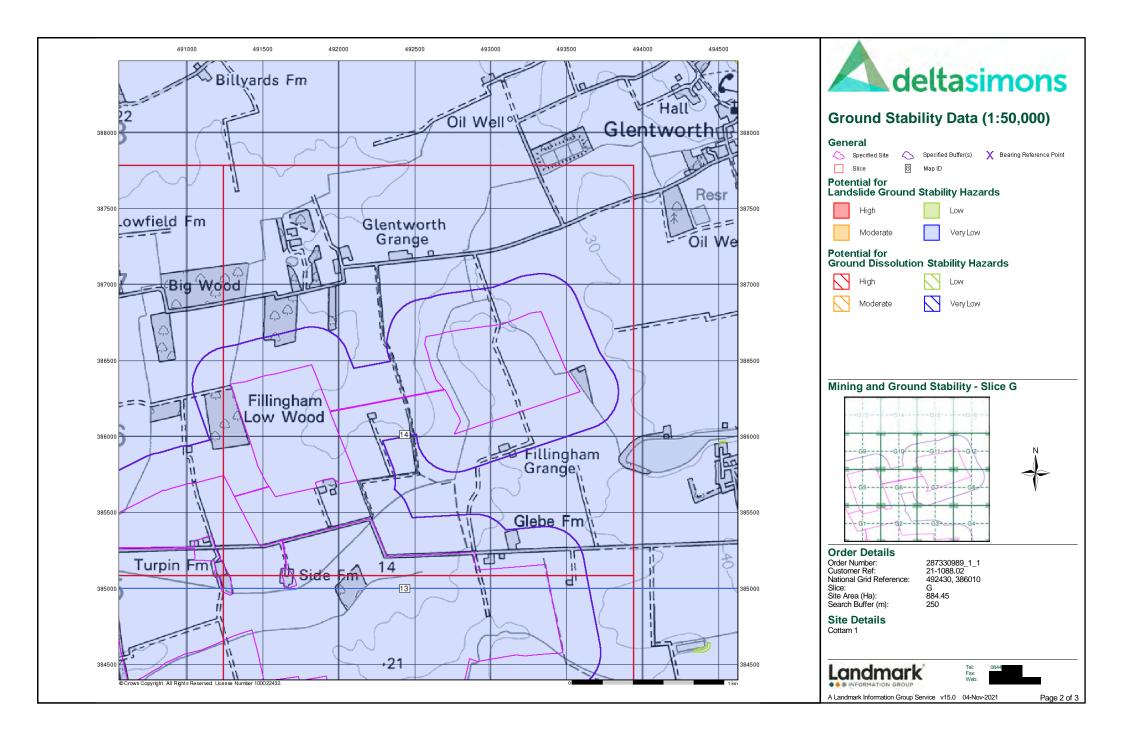
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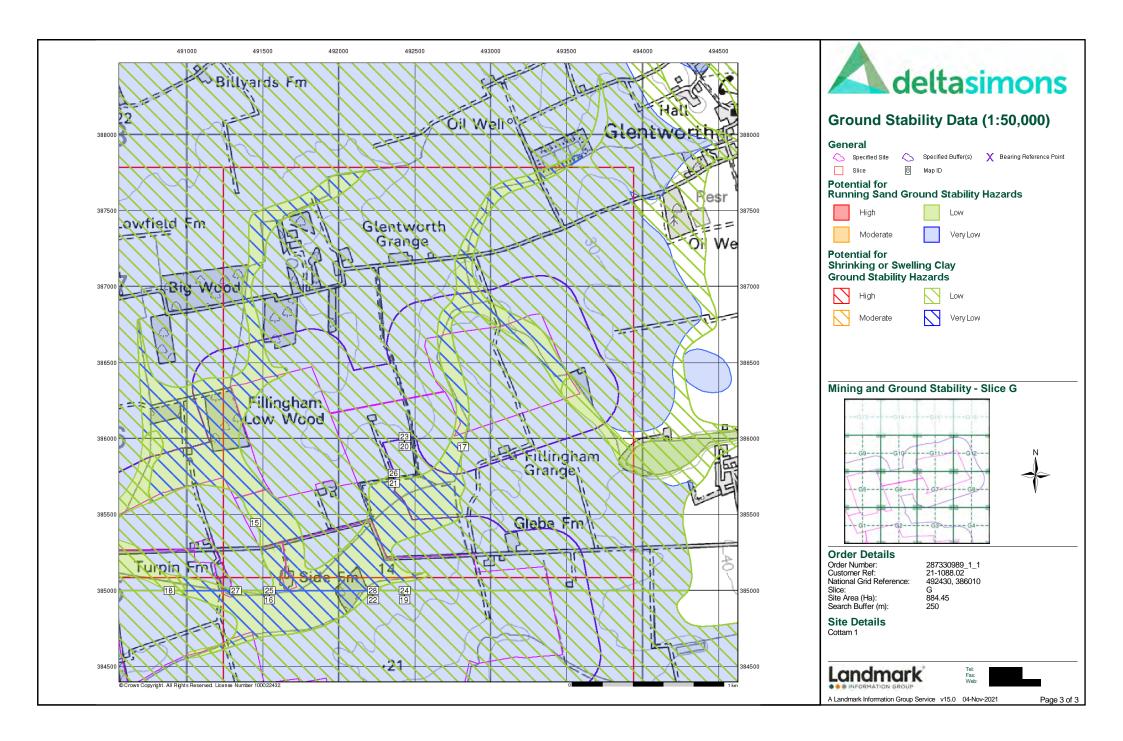
APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)













Envirocheck® Report:

Mining and Ground Stability Datasheet

Order Details:

Order Number:

287330989_1_1

Customer Reference:

21-1088.02

National Grid Reference:

492430, 386010

Slice:

C

Site Area (Ha):

884.45

Search Buffer (m):

250

Site Details:

Cottam 1

Client Details:

Mr A Howells
Delta Simons
3 Henley Office Park
Doddington Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QR







Report Section and Details	Page Number
Summary	-

The Summary section provides an overview of the data contained within the report, detailing the number of data set features or the existence of a data set in relation to the buffer selected.

For ease of reference, the report is broken down into 4 sections of data; Mining and Natural Cavities Data, Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500), Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000) and Ground Stability Data (1:50,000).

Mining and Natural Cavities Data

The Mining and Natural Cavities Data section features data sets related to the existence of mining areas and their potential hazards; and details of naturally formed cavities.

Data sets within this section are not plotted, with the exception of BGS Recorded Mineral Sites and Potential Mining Areas which feature on the Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000) map.

Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500)

1

The Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500) section contains data captured from analysis carried out by Landmark of 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale historical Ordnance Survey mapping, identifying areas where, historically, the land uses were potentially contaminative.

For the purpose of this Envirocheck module, only historical data relating to mining and ground stability has been included and plotted on the corresponding Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500) map. This section also includes the Subterranean Features data set, which details various man-made and man-used underground spaces obtained from the Subterranea Britannica society.

Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000)

-

The Historical Land Use (1:10,000) section covers data captured from the systematic analysis carried out by Landmark of 1:10, 560 and 1:10,000 scale historical Ordnance Survey mapping dating back to the mid-19th century, identifying potentially contaminative past industrial land uses.

For the purpose of this Envirocheck module, only data relating to mining and ground stability has been included and plotted on the accompanying Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000) map.

Ground Stability Data (1:50,000)

2

The Ground Stability (1:50,000) section includes the BGS Geosure data suite, reporting features to 250m and plotted onto 3 separate maps. Also reported is brine subsidence, brine mining and salt mining data sets, of which Brine Pumping and Salt Mining Related Features are plotted, and subsidence insurance claims and insurance investigations data, which is not plotted.

Historical Map List 4

The Historical Map List section details the historical mapping that has been analysed for your site, in relation to the Historical Land Use Information sections.

Data Currency	6
Data Suppliers	7
Useful Contacts	8

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The brine subsidence data relating to the Driotwich area as provided in this report is derived from JPB studies and physical monitoring undertaken annually over more than 35 years. For more detailed interpretation contact enquiries@jpb.co.uk. JPB retain the copyright and intellectual rights to this data and accept no liability for any loss or damage, including in direct or consequential loss, arising from the use of this data.

The Mining Instability data was obtained on licence from Ove Arup & Partners Limited (for further information, contact mining.review@arup.com). No reproduction or further use of such Data is to be made without the prior written consent of Ove Arup & Partners Limited. The supplied Mining Instability data is derived from publicly available records and other third party sources and neither Ove Arup & Partners nor Landmark warrant the accuracy or completeness of such information or data.

Report Version v53.0





Data Type	Page Number	On Site	0 to 250m
Mining and Natural Cavities Data			
BGS Recorded Mineral Sites			
Coal Mining Affected Areas			n/a
Man Made Mining Cavities			
Mining Instability			n/a
Natural Cavities			
Non Coal Mining Areas of Great Britain			
Potential Mining Areas			
Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500)			
Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1855-1909 (100m)			
Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1893-1915 (100m)			
Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1906-1937 (100m)			
Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1924-1949 (100m)			
Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980 (100m)	pg 1	2	3
Subterranean Features (100m)			
Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000)			
Air Shafts			
Disturbed Ground			
General Quarrying			
Heap, unknown constituents			
Mineral Railway			
Mining & quarrying general			
Mining of coal & lignite			
Quarrying of sand & clay, operation of sand & gravel pits			
Former Marshes			
Potentially Infilled Land (Non-Water)			
Potentially Infilled Land (Water)			
Ground Stability Data (1:50,000)			
CBSCB Compensation District			n/a
Brine Pumping Related Features			
Brine Subsidence Solution Area			
Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards	pg 2	Yes	
Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards	pg 2	Yes	
Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards	pg 2	Yes	
Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards	pg 2	Yes	
Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards	pg 2	Yes	
Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards	pg 3	Yes	
Salt Mining Related Features			





Report Version v53.0



Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
1	Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980 Use: Pond First Map Published 1974 Date:	G5SE (W)	0	-	491809 385934
	Last Map Published N/A Date: Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980				
2	Use: Pond First Map Published 1974 Date: Last Map Published N/A Date:	G1SE (SW)	0	-	491620 385205
	Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980				
3	Use: Pond First Map Published 1974 Date: Last Map Published N/A Date: N/A	G7NW (NE)	11	-	492684 386280
	Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980				
4	Use: Pond First Map Published 1974 Date: Last Map Published N/A Date:	G3SE (SE)	34	-	492933 385222
	Extractive Industries or Potential Excavations from 1950-1980				
5	Use: Pond First Map Published 1974 Date: Last Map Published N/A	G2NW (SW)	35	-	491955 385455

rpr_ec_datasheet v53.0 A Landmark Information Group Service Order Number: 287330989_1_1 Date: 04-Nov-2021 Page 1 of 8



Ground Stability Data (1:50,000)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
	CBSCB Compensation District				
	The site does not fall within the brine compensation area.				
	Brine Subsidence Solution Area				
	The site does not fall within the brine subsidence solution area.				
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards	(0)			400404
6	Hazard Potential: Very Low Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards				
7	Hazard Potential: Very Low	G1NW	0	1	491451
	Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)			385445
8	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: Very Low Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	491545 385000
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards				
9	Hazard Potential: Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (SW)	0	1	492434 386011
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards				
10	Hazard Potential: Very Low Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	490883 385000
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards				303000
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard	G6SE	0	1	492361
	Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)			385770
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards				
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492227 385000
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards				
11	Hazard Potential: Moderate Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (S)	0	1	492361 385770
12	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: Moderate Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492227 385000
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: No Hazard	G1NW	0	1	491451
	Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)		'	385445
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards				
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	491545 385000
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards				303000
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard	G6SE	0	1	492434
	Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)			386011
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards	(6)10			400000
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	490883 385000
	Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards				
	Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: Pritish Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (SW)	0	1	492434 386011
	Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: No Hazard Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000
13	Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: Very Low Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000
	Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards				
14	Hazard Potential: Very Low Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (SW)	0	1	492434 386011
	Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards	G1NW	0	1	491451



Ground Stability Data (1:50,000)

Map ID	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)		Details Reference (Compas		Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
16	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	491545 385000	
17	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G7SW (E)	0	1	492818 385945	
18	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	490883 385000	
19	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000	
20	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (SW)	0	1	492434 386011	
21	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (S)	0	1	492361 385770	
22	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492227 385000	
	Potential for Runn Hazard Potential: Source:	ing Sand Ground Stability Hazards No Hazard British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SE)	0	1	494227 384918	
23	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (SW)	0	1	492434 386011	
24	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492434 385000	
25	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	491545 385000	
26	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	G6SE (S)	0	1	492361 385770	
27	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(SW)	0	1	491320 385000	
28	Potential for Shrin Hazard Potential: Source:	king or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards Very Low British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	(S)	0	1	492227 385000	



Historical Map List

The following mapping has been analysed for Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500):

1:2,500	Mapsheet	Published Date
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9185	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9185	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9185	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9185	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9186	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9186	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9186	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9186	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9187	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9187	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9285	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9285	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9285	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9285	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9286	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9286	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9286	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9286	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9287	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9287	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9385	1974
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Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9385	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9385	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9386	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9386	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9386	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9386	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9387	1974
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK9387	1974



Historical Map List

The following mapping has been analysed for Historical Land Use Information (1:10,000):

1:10,560	Mapsheet	Published Date
Lincolnshire	043_SE	1891
Lincolnshire	044_SW	1891
Lincolnshire	051_NE	1891
Lincolnshire	052_NW	1891
Lincolnshire	043_SE	1907
Lincolnshire	044_SW	1907
Lincolnshire	051_NE	1907
Lincolnshire	052_NW	1907
Lincolnshire	043_SE	1947
Lincolnshire	044_SW	1947
Lincolnshire	051_NE	1947
Lincolnshire	052_NW	1947
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK98NW	1956
1:10,000	Mapsheet	Published Date
Ordnance Survey Plan	SK98NW	1979



Data Currency

Mining and Cavities Data	Version	Update Cycle
BGS Recorded Mineral Sites		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	May 2021	Bi-Annually
Coal Mining Affected Areas		
The Coal Authority - Property Searches	March 2014	Annual Rolling Update
Man Made Mining Cavities		
Stantec UK Ltd	May 2021	Bi-Annually
Mining Instability		
Ove Arup & Partners	June 1998	Not Applicable
Natural Cavities		
Stantec UK Ltd	May 2021	Bi-Annually
Non Coal Mining Areas of Great Britain		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	May 2015	Not Applicable
Historical Land Use Information (1:2,500)	Version	Update Cycle
Subterranean Features		
Landmark Information Group Limited	February 2020	Bi-Annually
Ground Stability Data (1:50,000)	Version	Update Cycle
CBSCB Compensation District		
Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board (CBSCB)	August 2011	As notified
Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	April 2020	Annually
Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2019	Annually
Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2019	Annually
Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2019	Annually
Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2019	Annually
Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards		
British Geological Survey - National Geoscience Information Service	January 2019	Annually
Brine Subsidence Solution Area Johnson Poole & Bloomer		
	December 2020	Annual Rolling Update



Data Suppliers

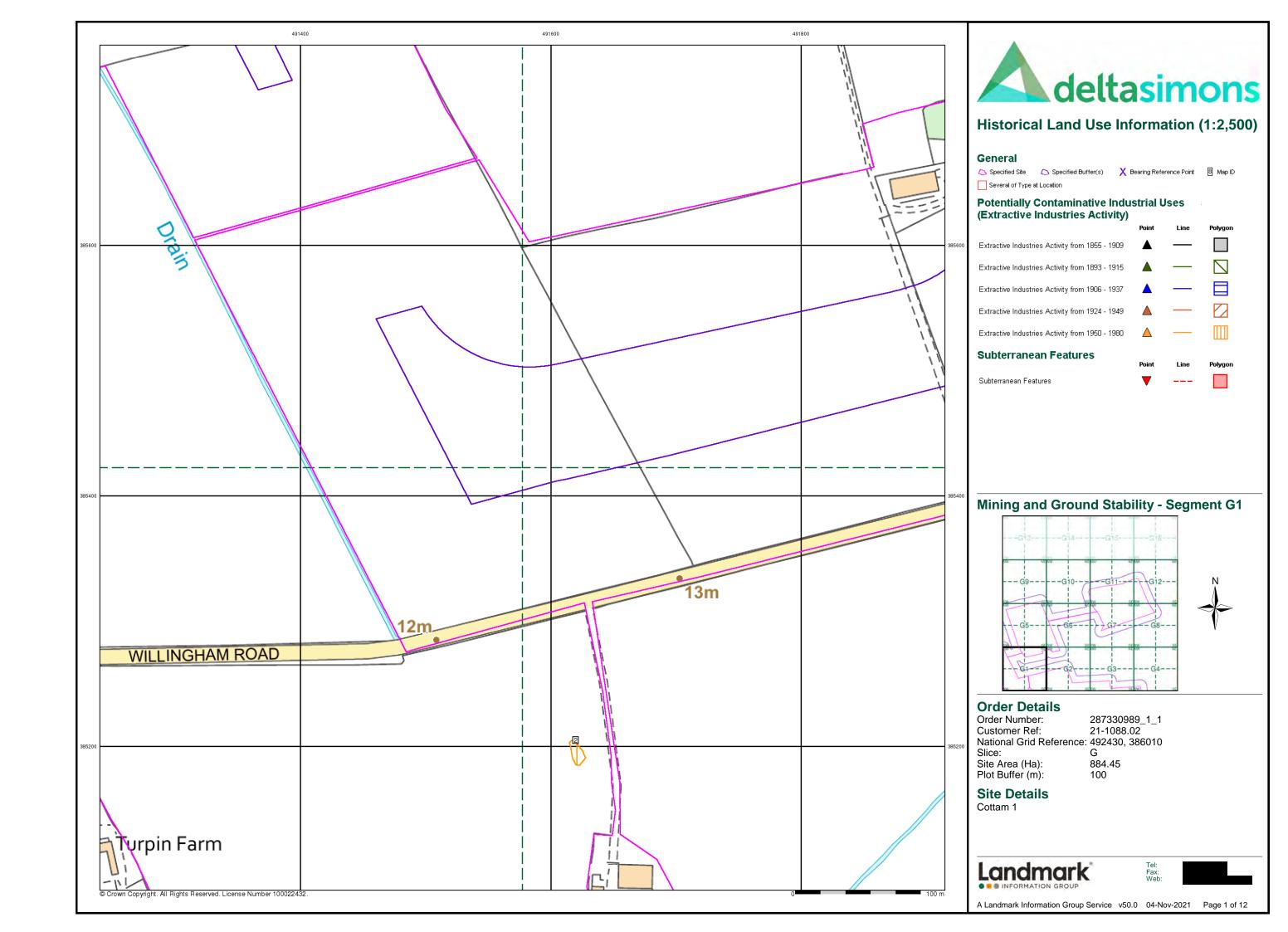
A selection of organisations who provide data within this report

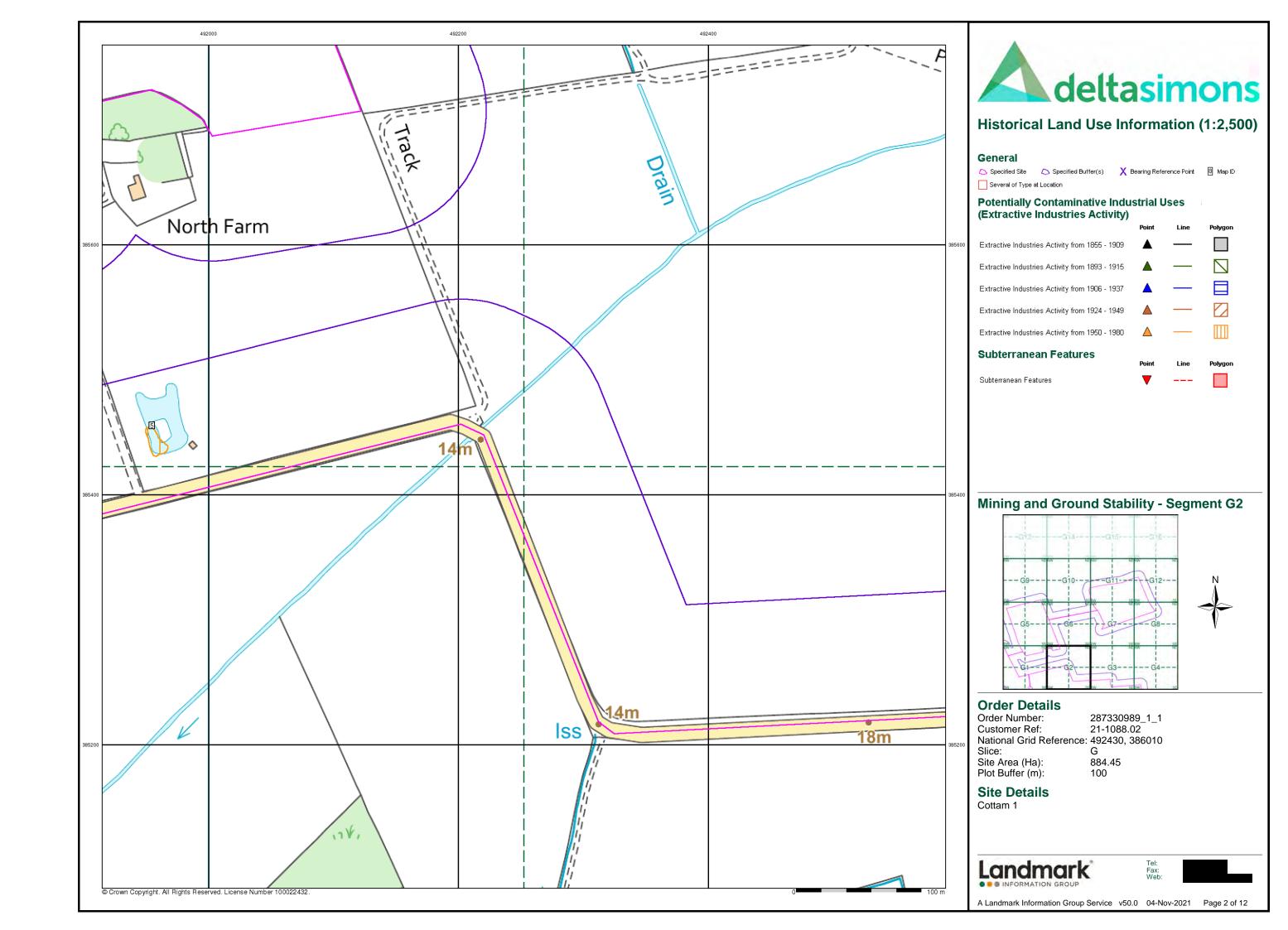
Data Supplier	Data Supplier Logo
Ordnance Survey	Map data
British Geological Survey	British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority
Ove Arup	ARUP
Stantec UK Ltd	Stantec
Wardell Armstrong	wardell armstrong your earth our world
Johnson Poole & Bloomer	ЈРВ

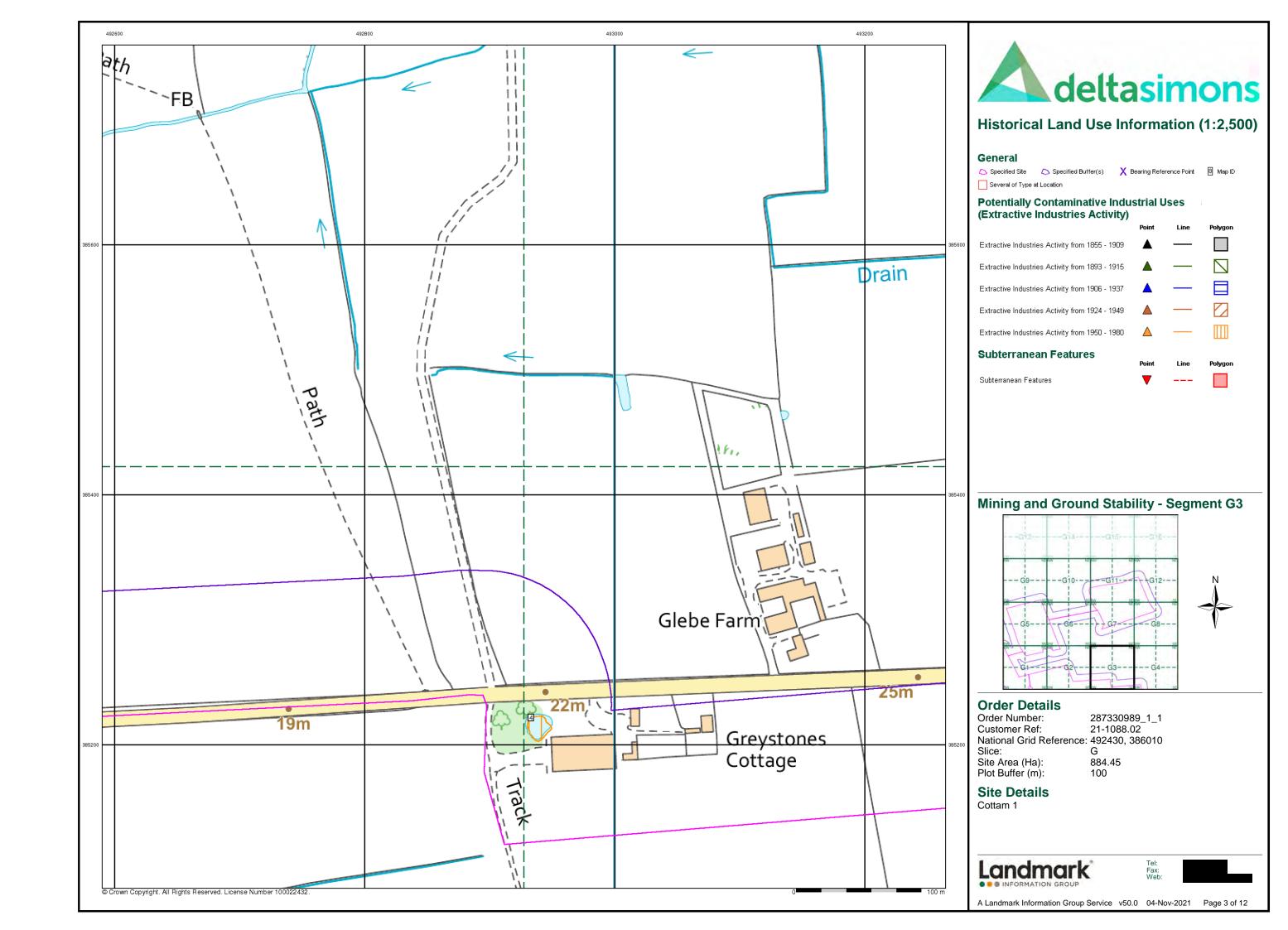


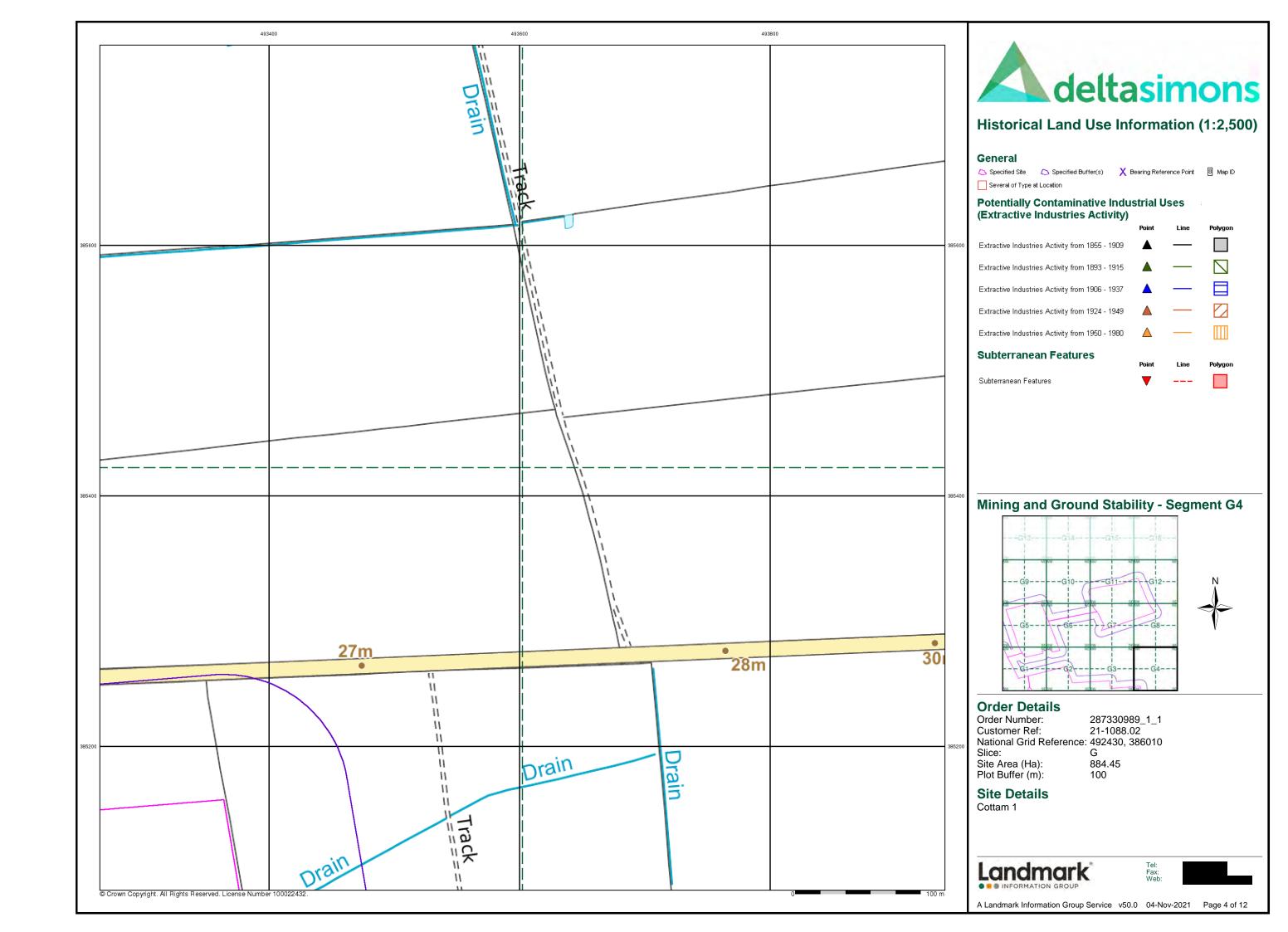
Useful Contacts

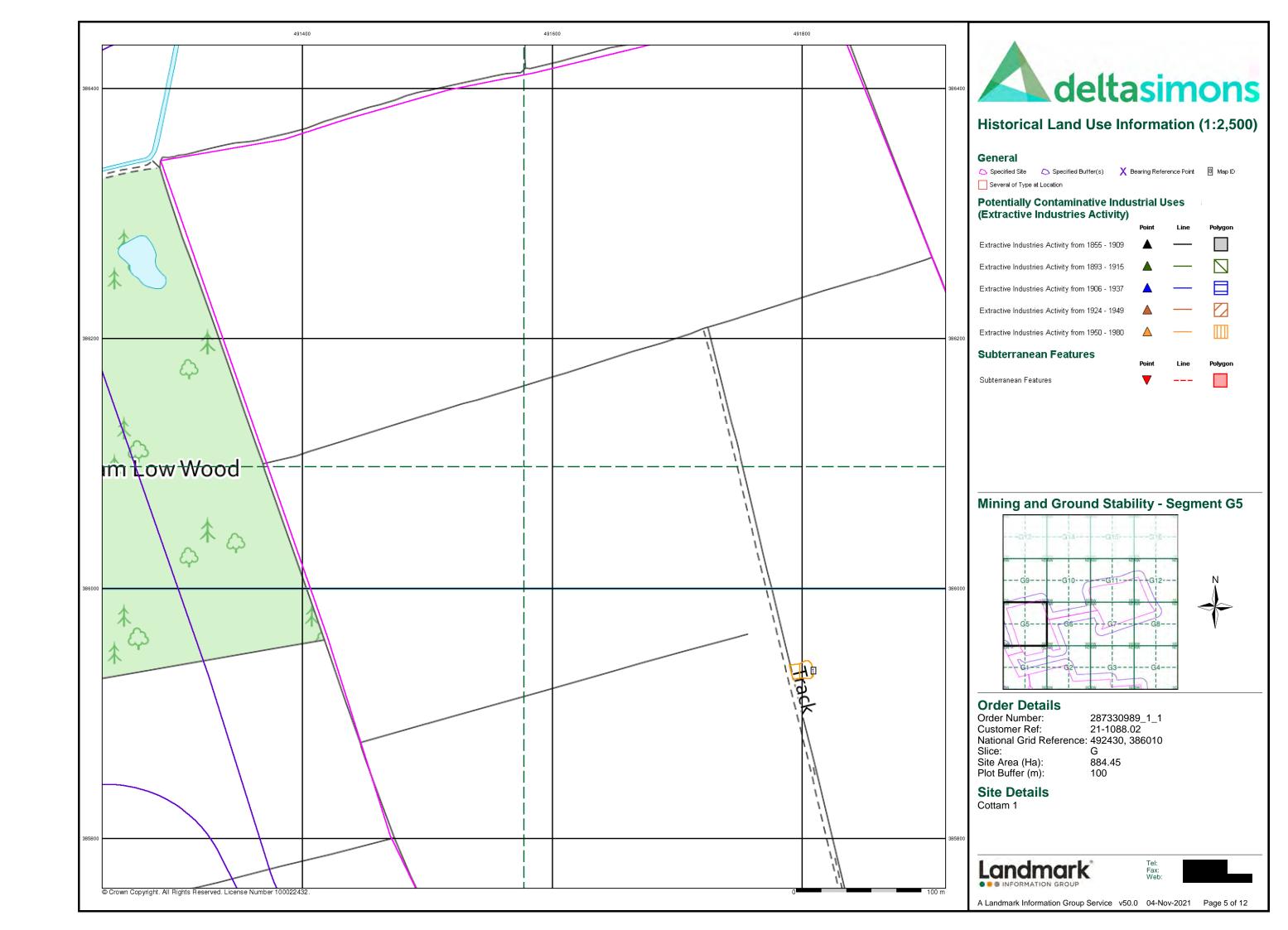
Contact	Name and Address	Contact Details
1	British Geological Survey - Enquiry Service British Geological Survey, Environmental Science Centre, Keyworth, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, NG12 5GG	Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 Email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk Website:
-	Landmark Information Group Limited Imperium, Imperial Way, Reading, Berkshire, RG2 0TD	Telephone: 0844 844 9952 Fax: 0844 844 9951 Email: customerservices@landmarkinfo.co.uk Website:

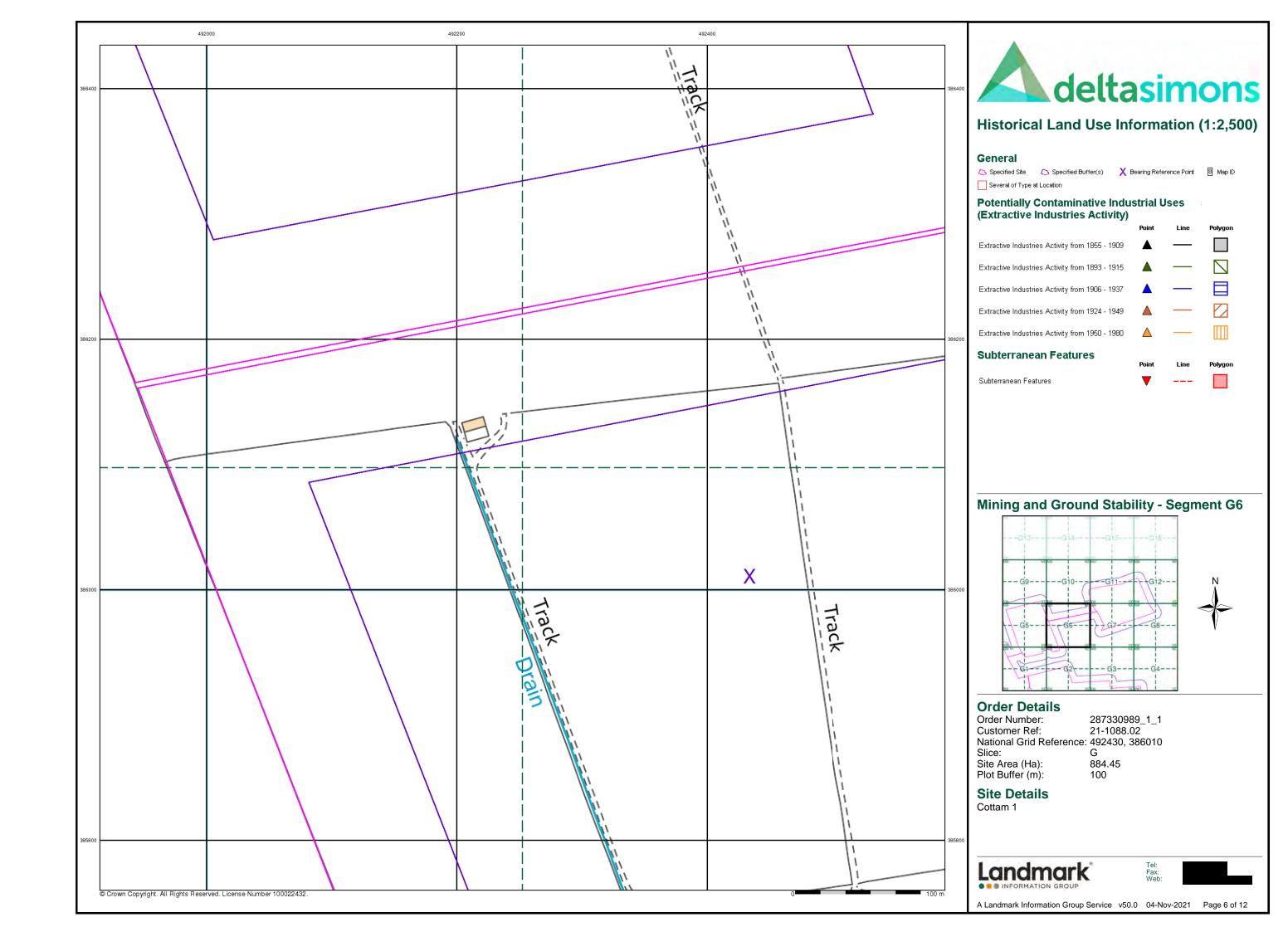


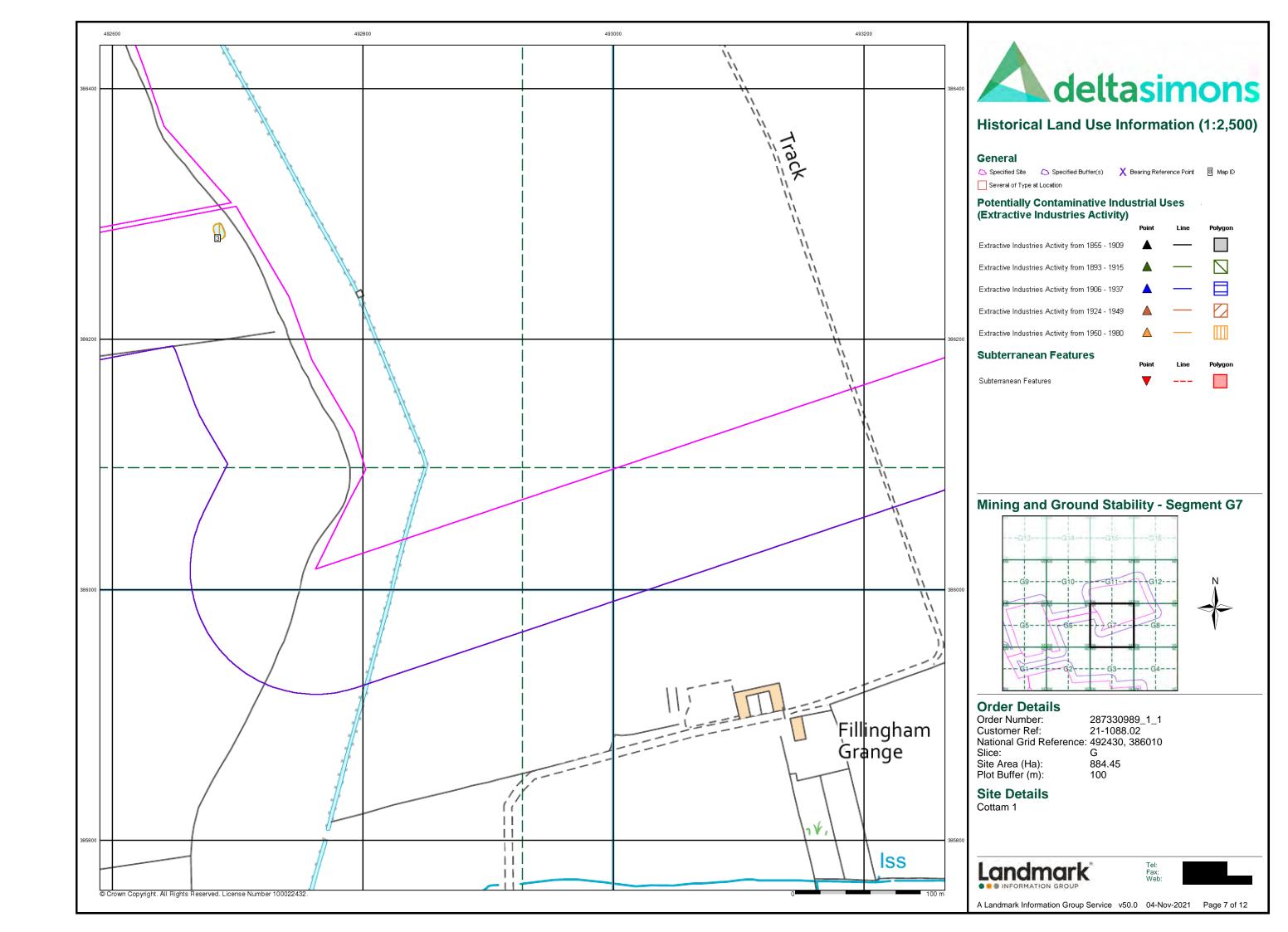


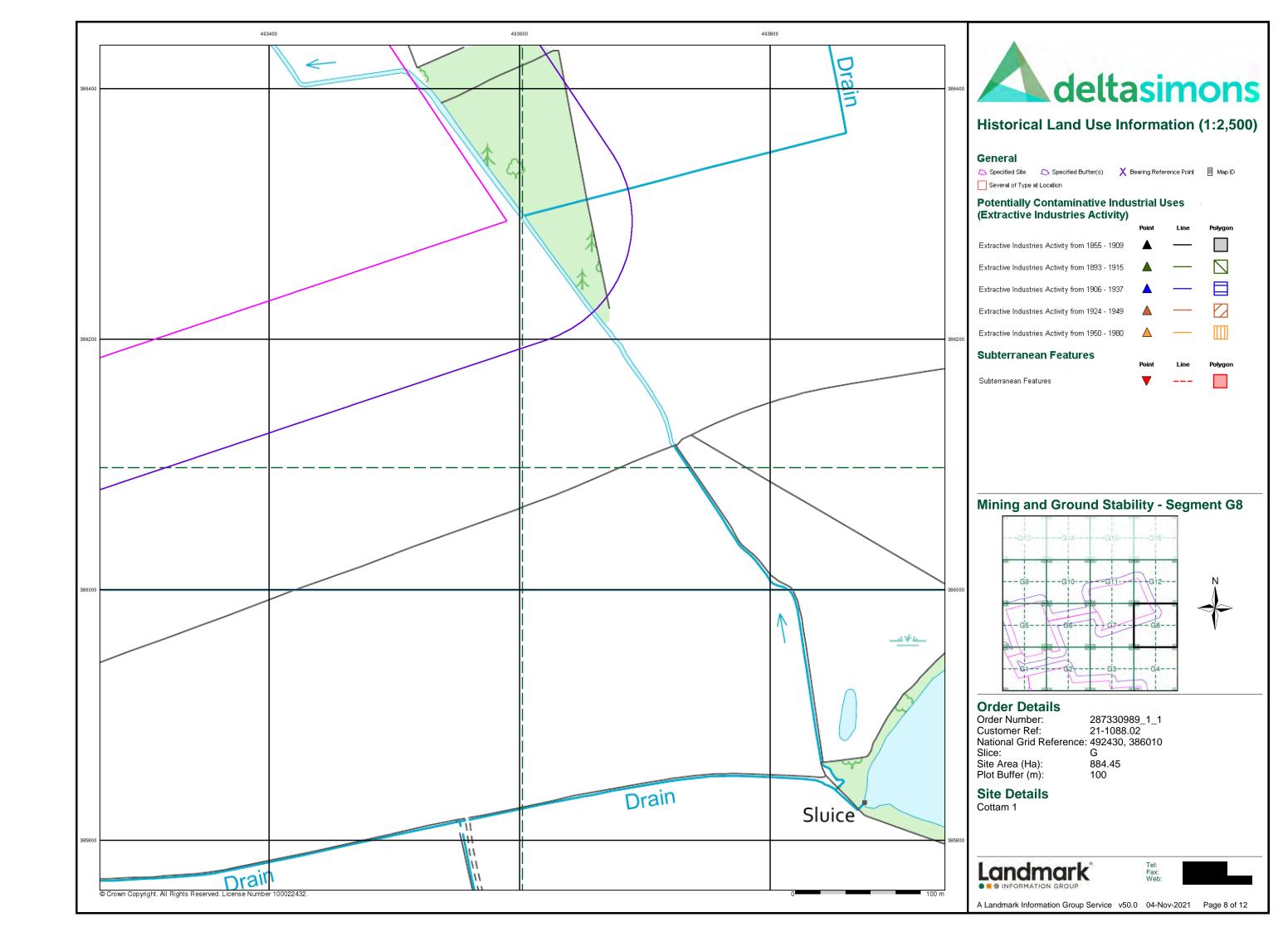


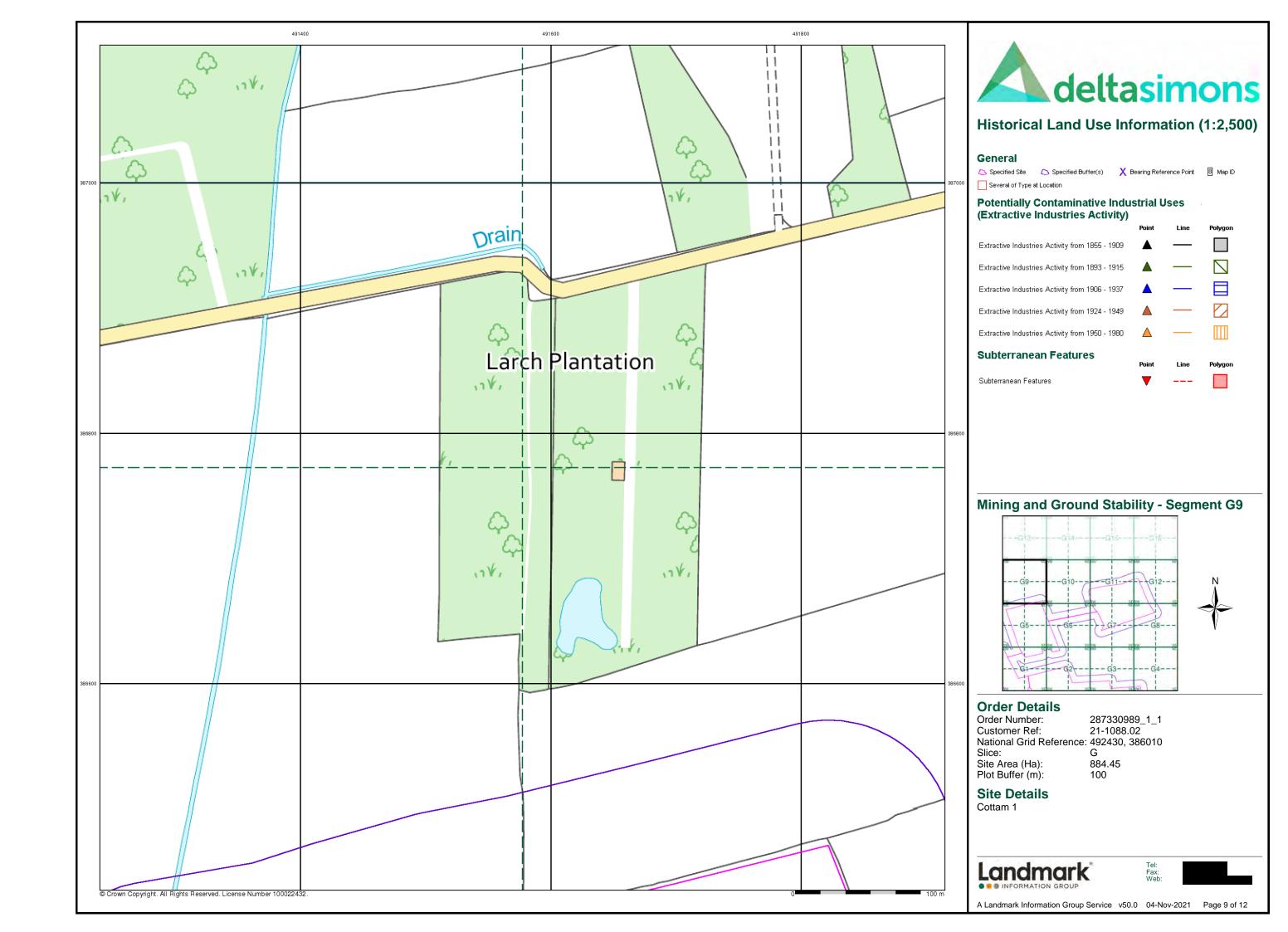


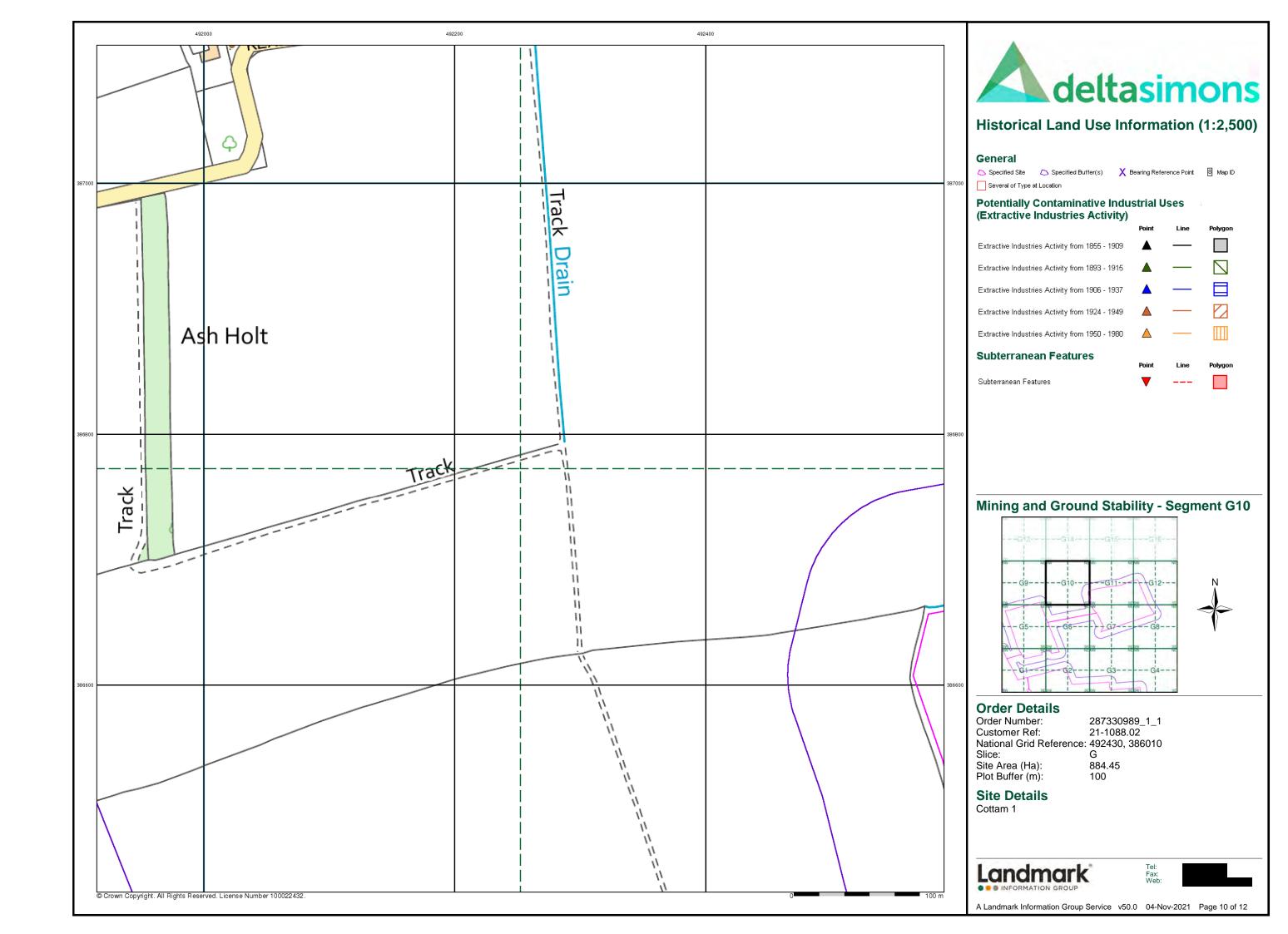


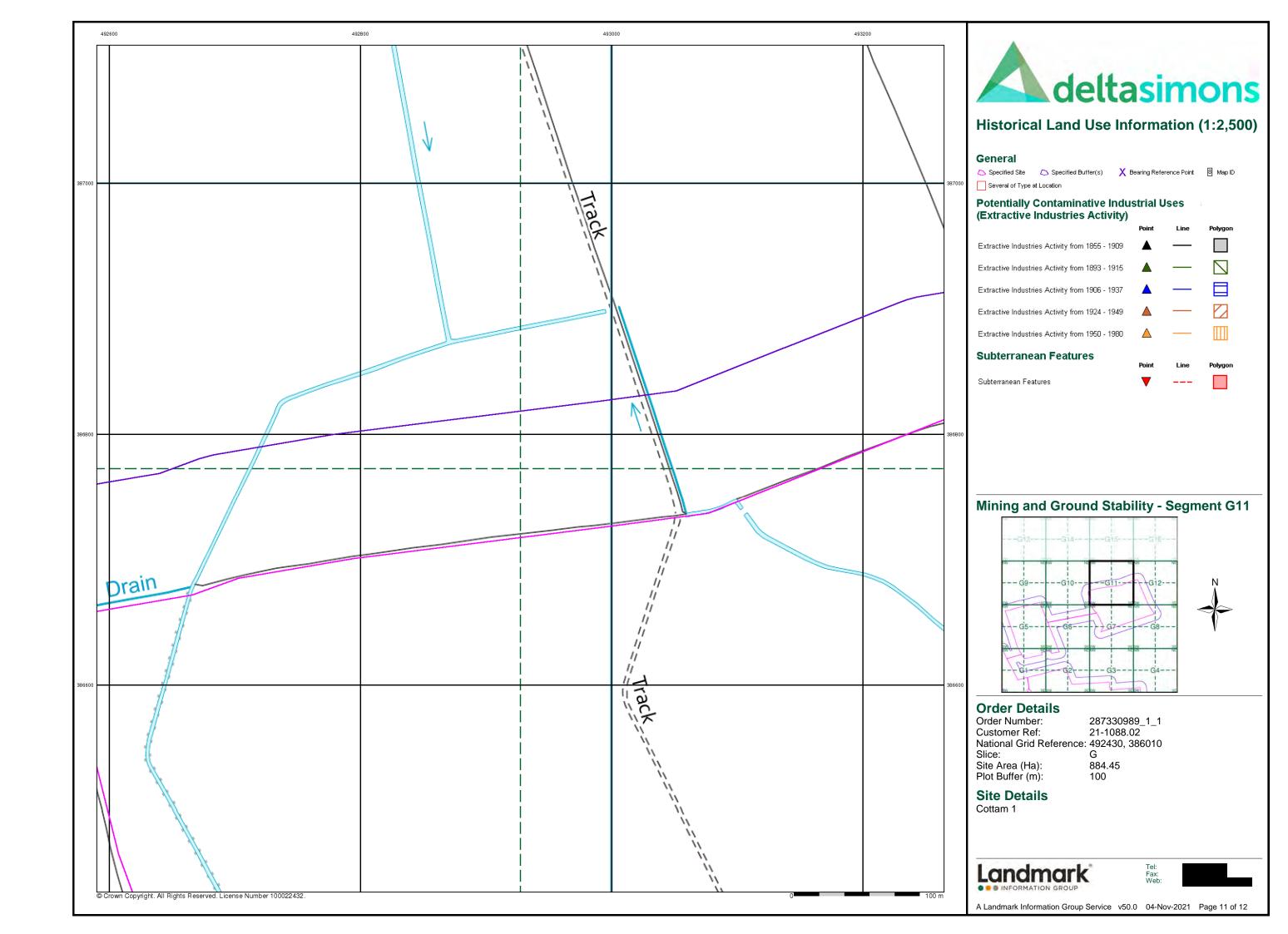


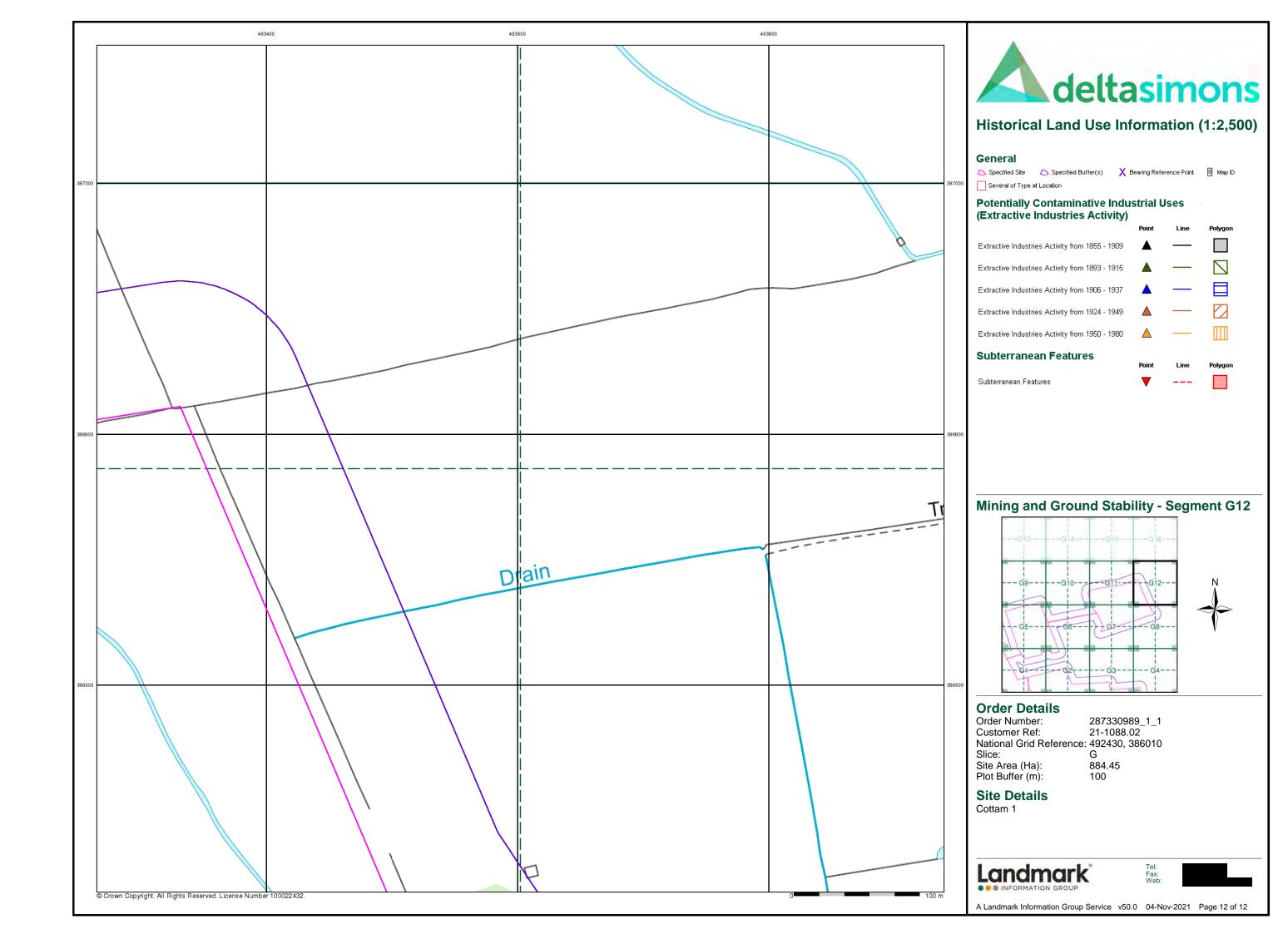












Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	TILMP	Till, Mid Pleistocene	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Cromerian
	GFDMP	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Cromerian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WHM	Whitby Mudstone Formation	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Toarcian
	MRB	Marlstone Rock Formation	Ferruginous Limestone and Ferruginous Sandstone	Not Supplied - Pliensbachian
	CHAM	Charmouth Mudstone Formation	Mudstone	Not Supplied - Sinemurian



Geology 1:50,000 Maps

This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial

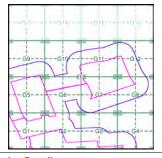
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID: 1
Map Sheet No: 102
Map Name: Market Rasen
Map Date: 1999
Bedrock Geology: Available

Bedrock Geology: Available
Superficial Geology: Available
Artificial Geology: Not Available
Faults: Not Supplied
Landslip: Not Available
Not Supplied
Not Available
Not Supplied
Not Supplied
Not Supplied

Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice G





Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice:

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 492430, 386010 G 884.45

287330989_1_1 21-1088.02

Site Details:

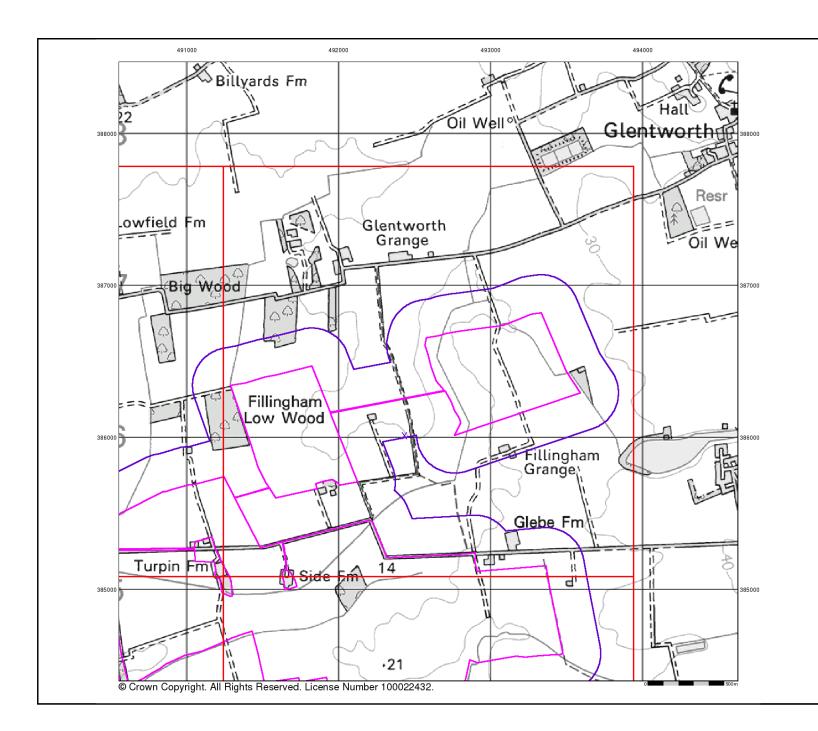
Cottam 1





v15.0 04-Nov-2021

Page 1 of 5





Artificial Ground and Landslip

Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

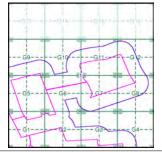
Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.

 - Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as
- quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground areas where the surface has been reshaped.
 Disturbed ground areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice G





Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference:

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 884.45 250

Site Details:

Cottam 1



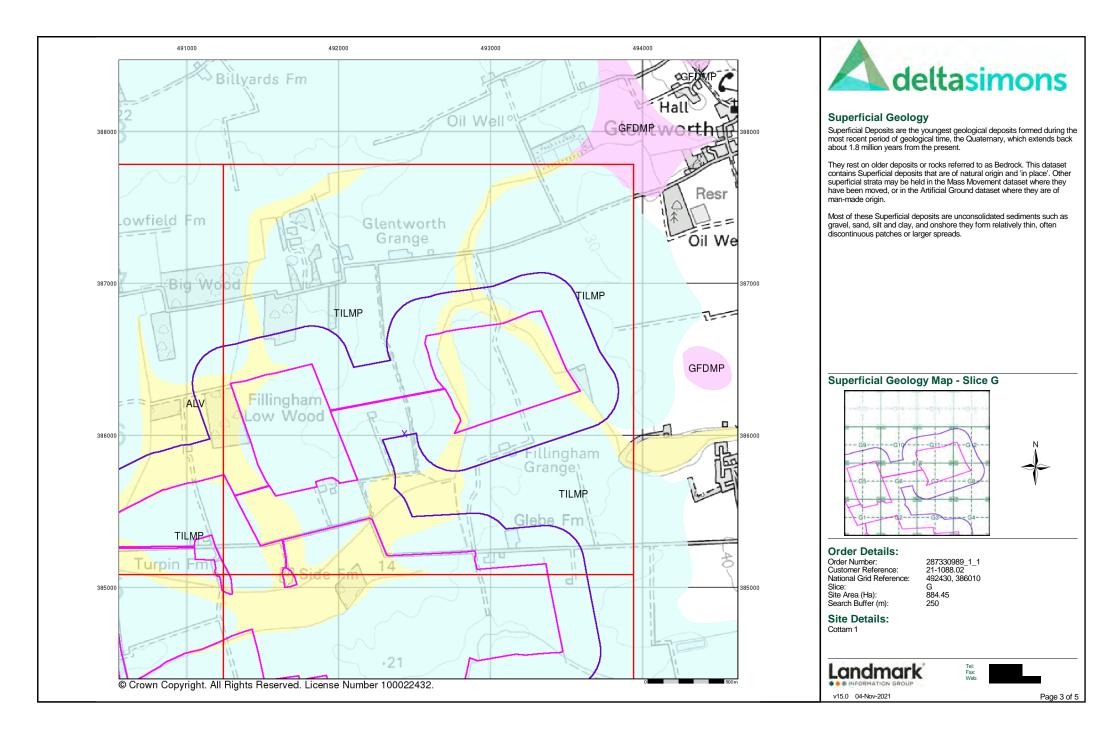


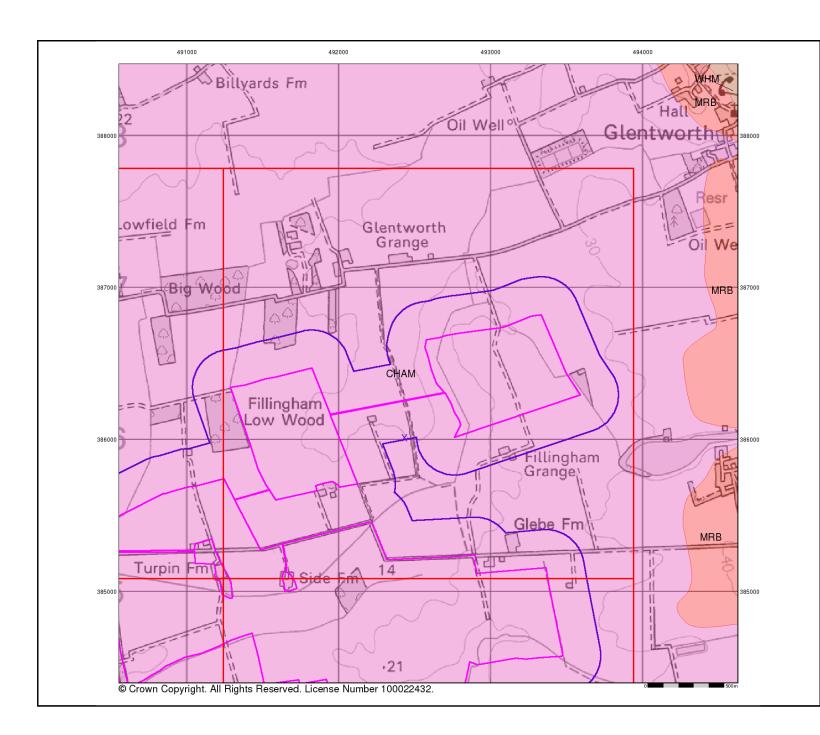
287330989_1_1 21-1088.02

492430, 386010

v15.0 04-Nov-2021

Page 2 of 5







Bedrock and Faults

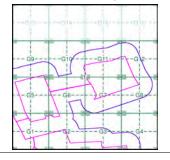
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or lader, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice G



287330989_1_1 21-1088.02

492430, 386010

Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice: Site Area (Ha):

Site Area (Ha): 884.45 Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details:

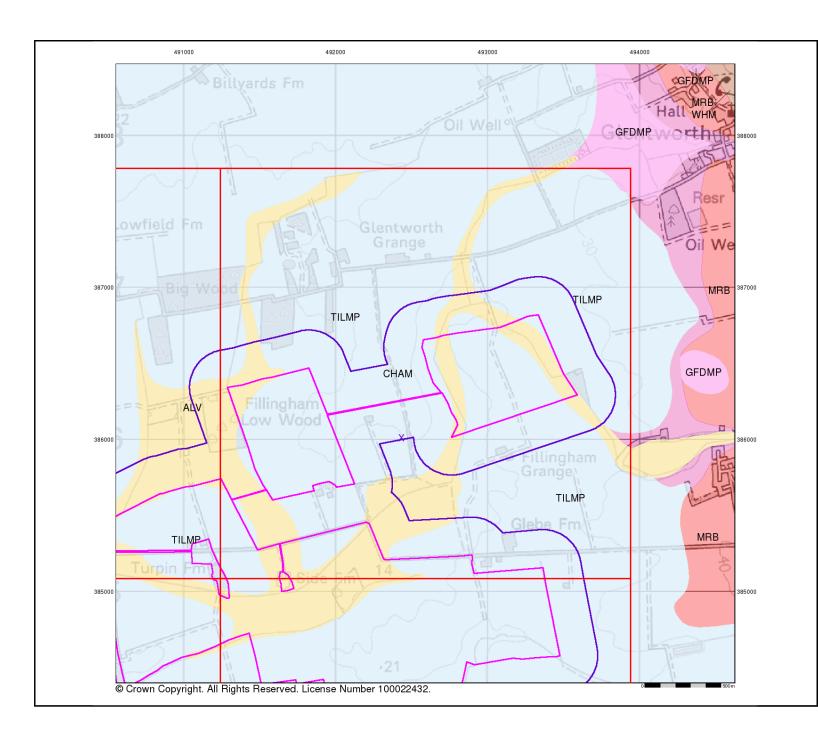
Cottam 1





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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

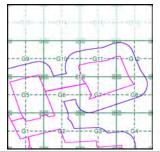
Additional Information

More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

Contact

British Geological Survey Kingsley Dunham Centre Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice G



287330989_1_1 21-1088.02

492430, 386010



Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice:

 Slice:
 G

 Site Area (Ha):
 884.45

 Search Buffer (m):
 250

Site Details:

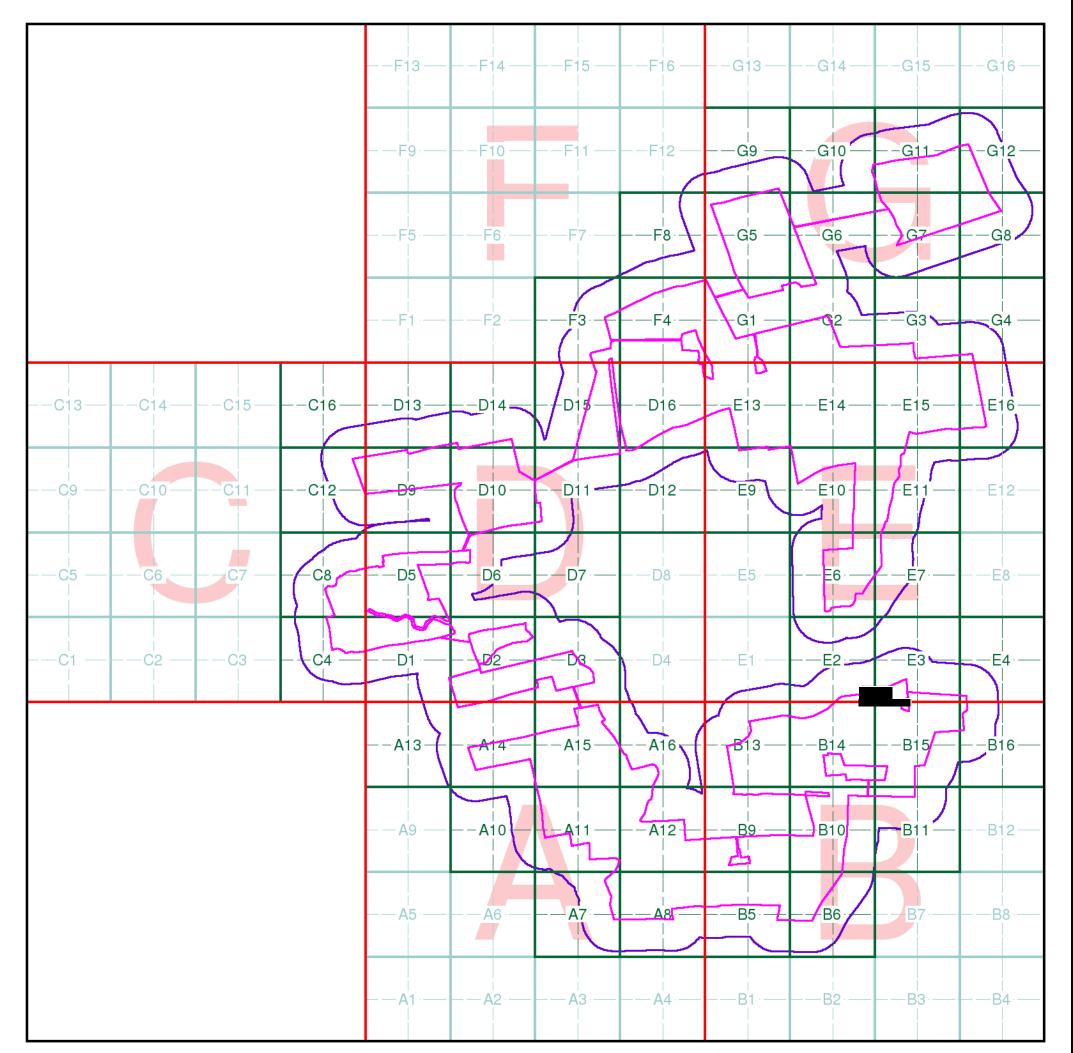
Cottam 1





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Index Map

For ease of identification, your site and buffer have been split into Slices, Segments and Quadrants. These are illustrated on the Index Map opposite and explained further below.

Slice

Each slice represents a 1:10,000 plot area (2.7km x 2.7km) for your site and buffer. A large site and buffer may be made up of several slices (represented by a red outline), that are referenced by letters of the alphabet, starting from the bottom left corner of the slice "grid". This grid does not relate to National Grid lines but is designed to give best fit over the site and buffer.

Seament

A segment represents a 1:2,500 plot area. Segments that have plot files associated with them are shown in dark green, others in light blue. These are numbered from the bottom left hand corner within each slice.

Quadrant

A quadrant is a quarter of a segment. These are labelled as NW, NE, SW, SE and are referenced in the datasheet to allow features to be quickly located on plots. Therefore a feature that has a quadrant reference of A7NW will be in Slice A, Segment 7 and the NW Quadrant.

A selection of organisations who provide data within this report:









Envirocheck reports are compiled from 136 different sources of data.

Client Details

Mr A Howells, Delta Simons, 3 Henley Office Park, Doddington Road, Lincoln, LN6 3QR

Order Details

Order Number: 287330989_1_1
Customer Ref: 21-1088.02
National Grid Reference: 491290, 383560
Site Area (Ha): 884.45

Search Buffer (m): 884.45

Site Details

Cottam 1

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