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

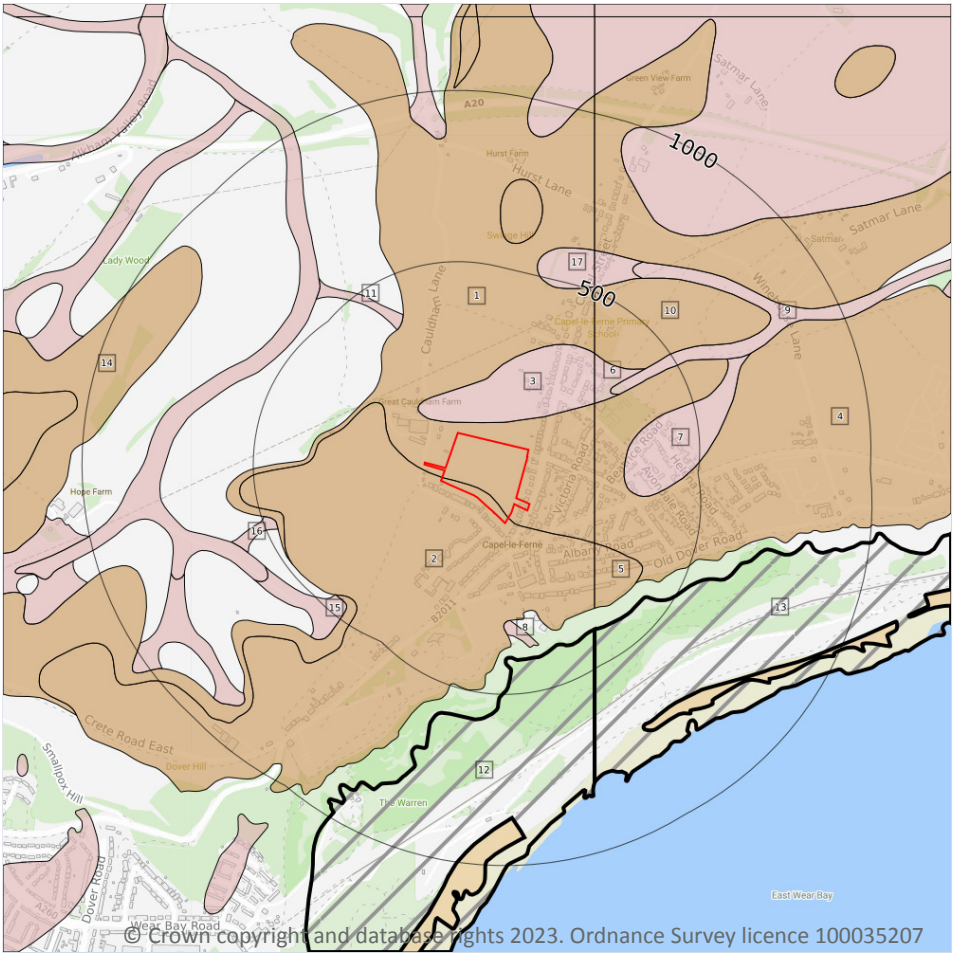
14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



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 **15**

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 76 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**CWF-XCZSV**	**Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel**	**Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel**
2	**On site**	**CWF-S**	**Clay-with-flints Formation - Sand**	**Sand**
3	31m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	190m E	CWF-XCZSV	Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
5	219m SE	CWF-S	Clay-with-flints Formation - Sand	Sand
6	236m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
7	285m E	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
8	285m S	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
9	293m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
10	341m NE	CWF-XCZSV	Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
11	349m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
14	433m SW	CWF-XCZSV	Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
15	453m SW	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
16	465m W	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
17	480m N	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m **2**

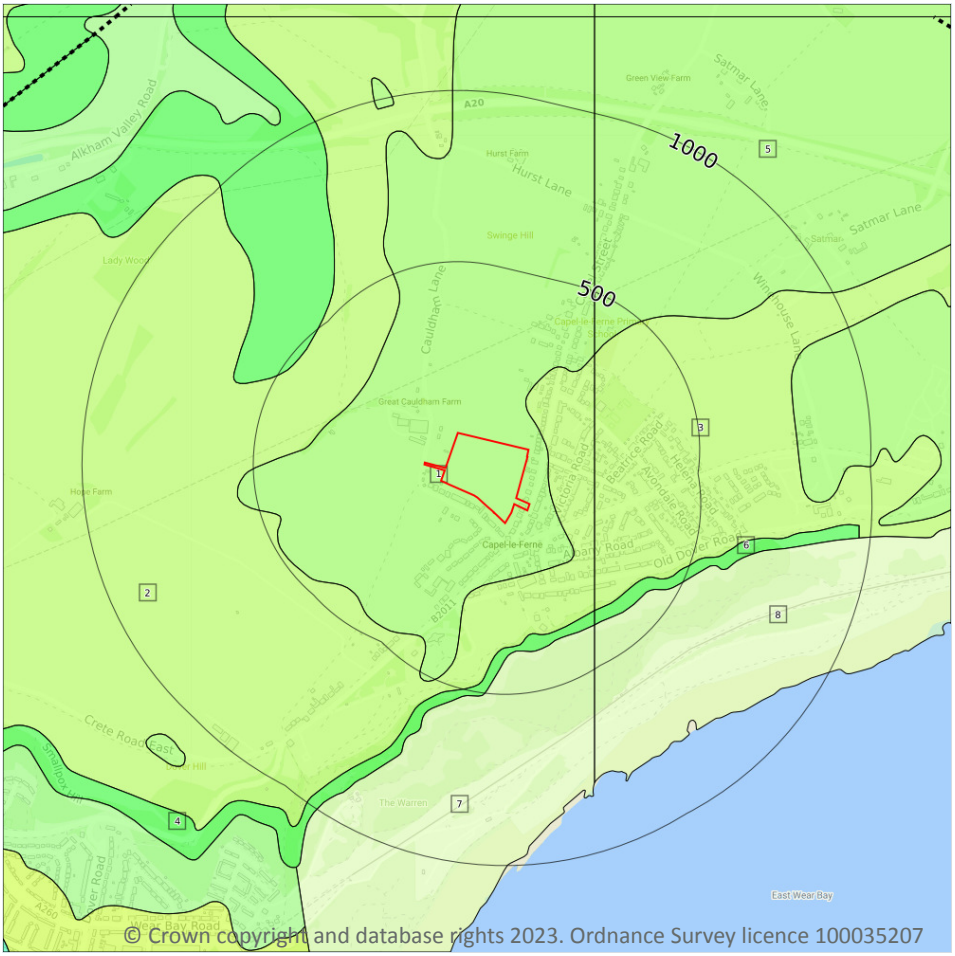
Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

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

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
12	387m S	SLIP-UKNOWN	Landslide Deposits	Unknown/unclassified Entry
13	399m SE	SLIP-UKNOWN	Landslide Deposits	Unknown/unclassified Entry

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 **8**

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 78 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**LECH-CHLK**	**Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk**	**Coniacian Age - Turonian Age**
2	52m NE	NPCH-CHLK	New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk	Turonian Age
3	190m E	NPCH-CHLK	New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk	Turonian Age
4	333m S	HCK-CHLK	Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk	Turonian Age - Cenomanian Age

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
5	339m NE	LECH-CHLK	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk	Coniacian Age - Turonian Age
6	352m SE	HCK-CHLK	Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation - Chalk	Turonian Age - Cenomanian Age
7	373m SE	CK-CHLK	Chalk Group - Chalk	Maastrichtian Age - Cenomanian Age
8	388m SE	CK-CHLK	Chalk Group - Chalk	Maastrichtian Age - Cenomanian Age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

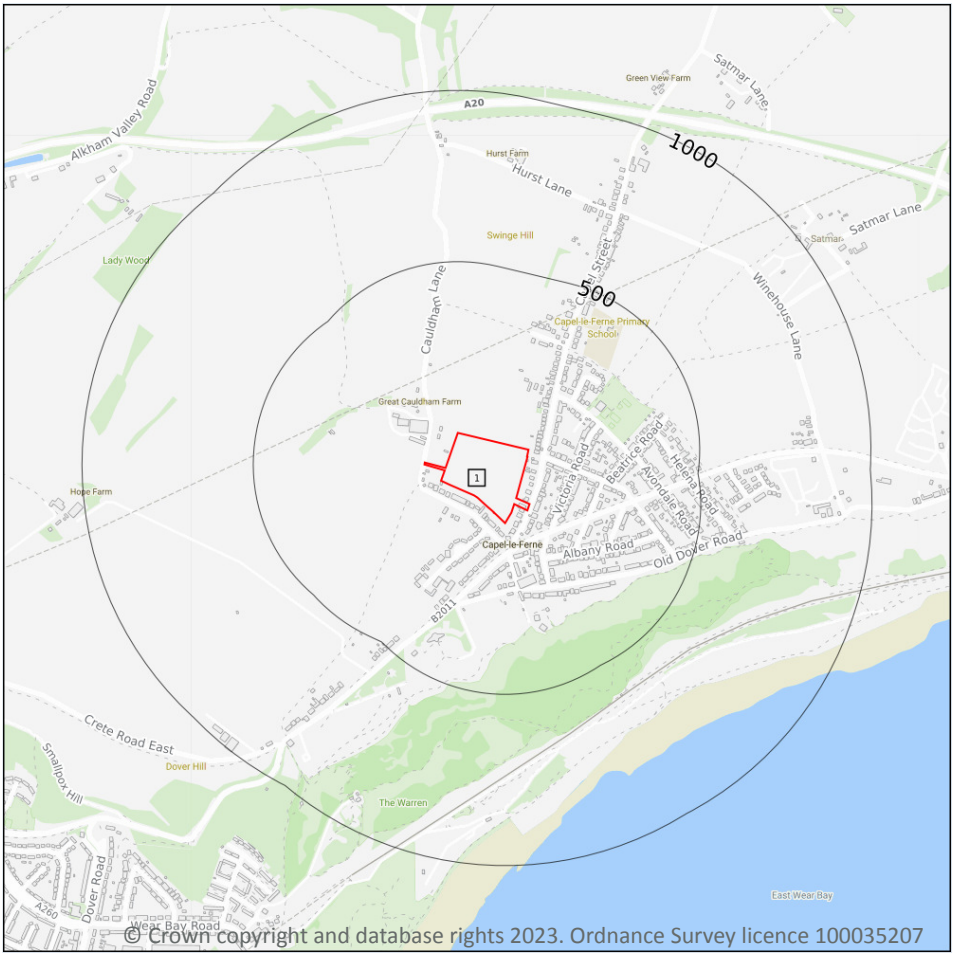
14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m	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 80 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**No coverage**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**EW305_306_folkestone_and_dover_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.

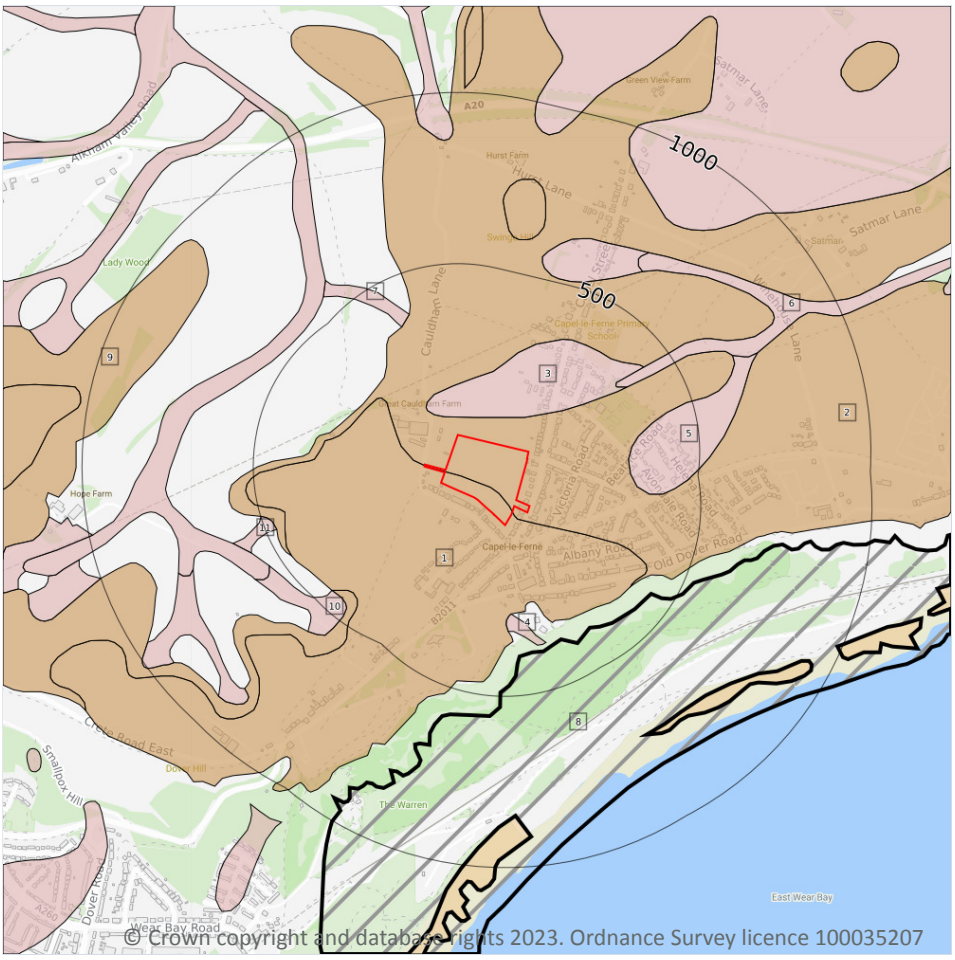
15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

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	10

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 82 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**CWF-S**	**CLAY-WITH-FLINTS FORMATION**	**SAND**
2	**On site**	**CWF-XCZSV**	**CLAY-WITH-FLINTS FORMATION**	**CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL**
3	52m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	260m S	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
5	293m E	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
6	319m NE	HEAD-XZV	HEAD	SILT AND GRAVEL
7	355m NW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
9	411m SW	CWF-XCZSV	CLAY-WITH-FLINTS FORMATION	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
10	444m SW	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
11	469m W	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m **2**

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	**Intergranular**	**High**	**High**
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Very Low**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m **1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 82 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
8	371m SE	SLIP-XCZS	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS	CLAY, SILT AND SAND

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

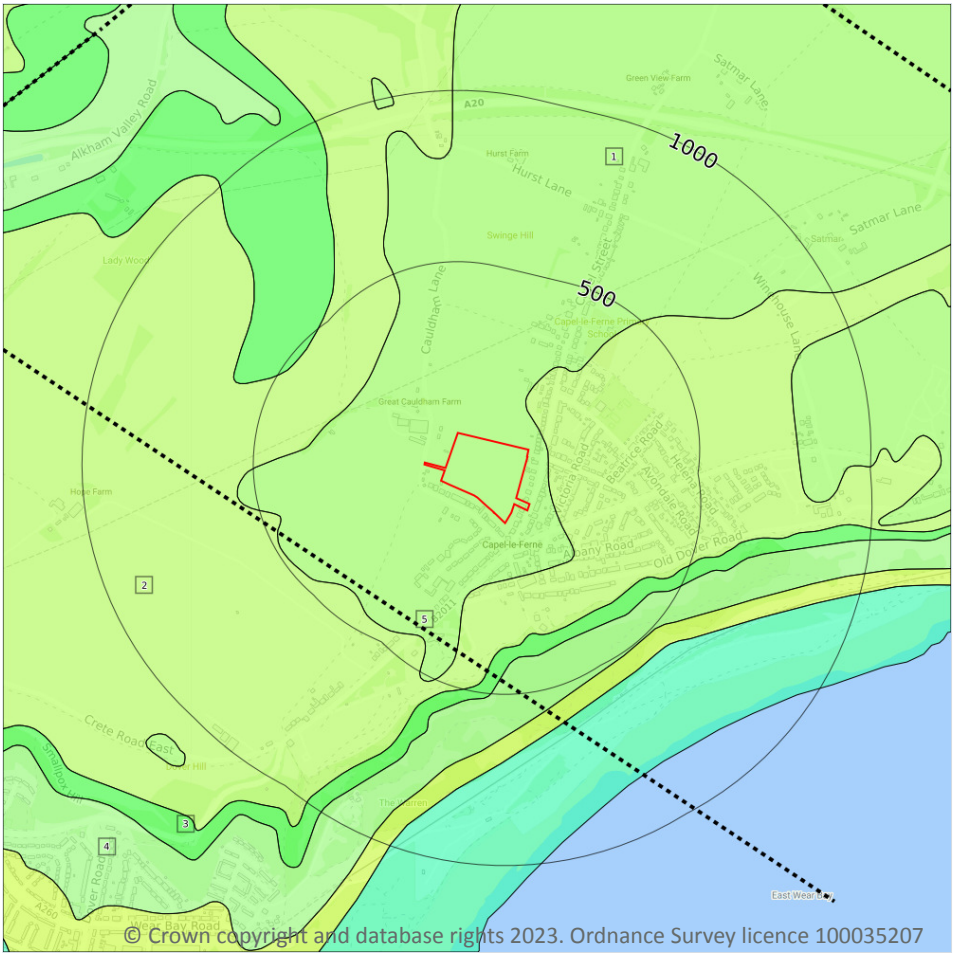
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

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 **4**

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 85 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**LECH-CHLK**	**LEWES NODULAR CHALK FORMATION - CHALK**	**TURONIAN**
2	53m NE	NPCH-CHLK	NEW PIT CHALK FORMATION - CHALK	TURONIAN
3	332m S	HCK-CHLK	HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION - CHALK	CENOMANIAN
4	387m SE	ZZCH-CHLK	ZIG ZAG CHALK FORMATION - CHALK	CENOMANIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	**1**

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	**1**

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 85 >**

ID	Location	Category	Description
5	388m SW	FOLD_AXIS	Axial plane trace of major anticline

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	1

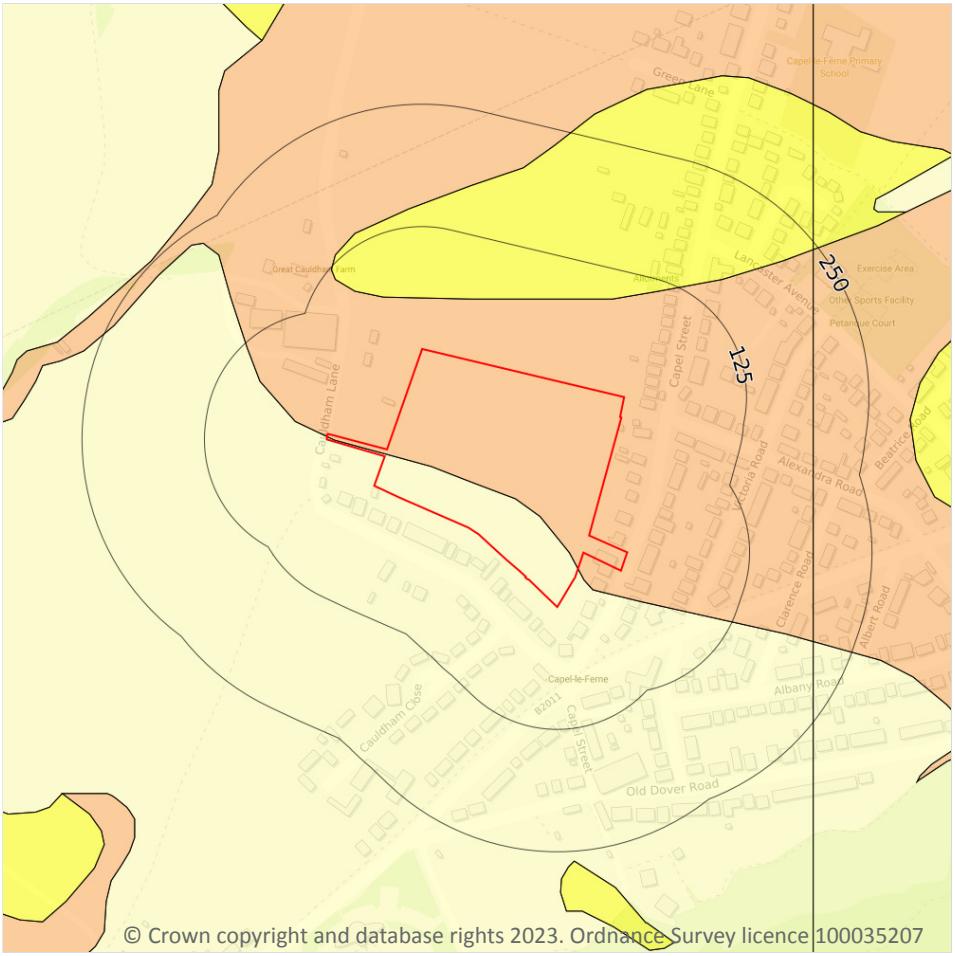
The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 87 >**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	131m NW	624560 138910	CHANNEL TUNNEL E6 CAPEL LE FERNE	129.39	N	721001 ↗

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	2

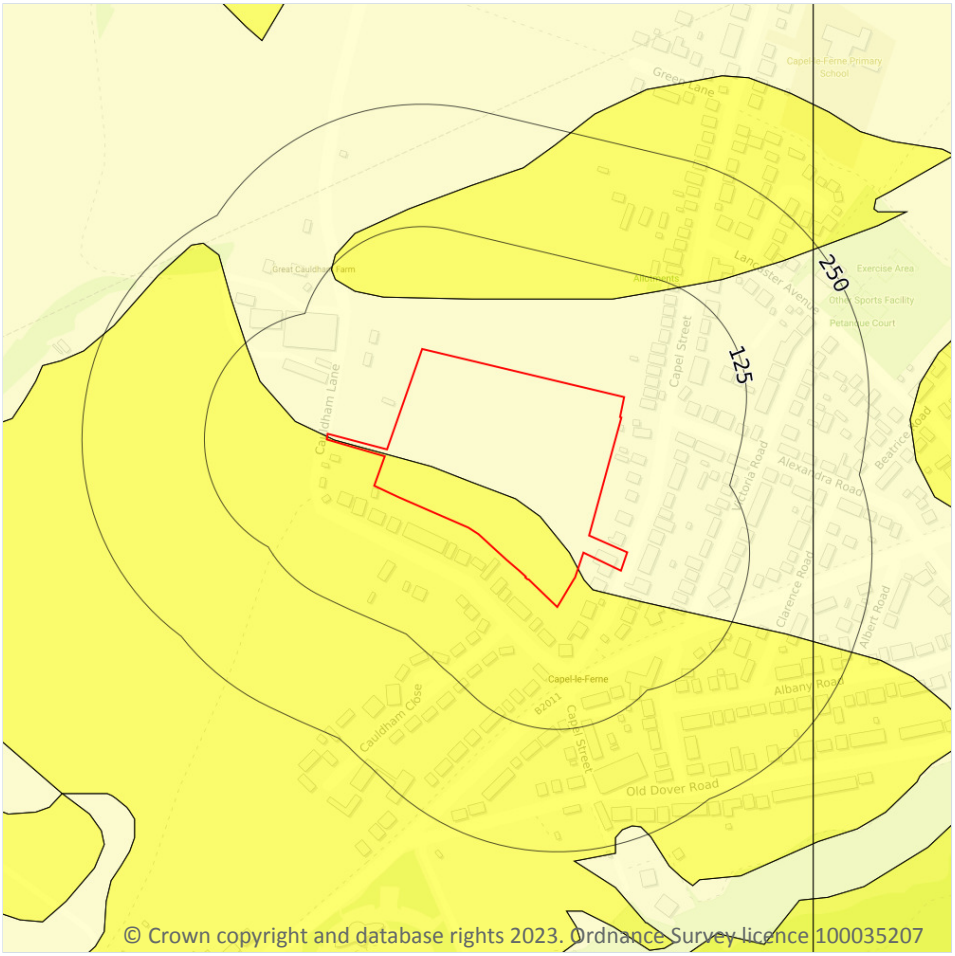
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and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

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 88 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.**
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	2

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.

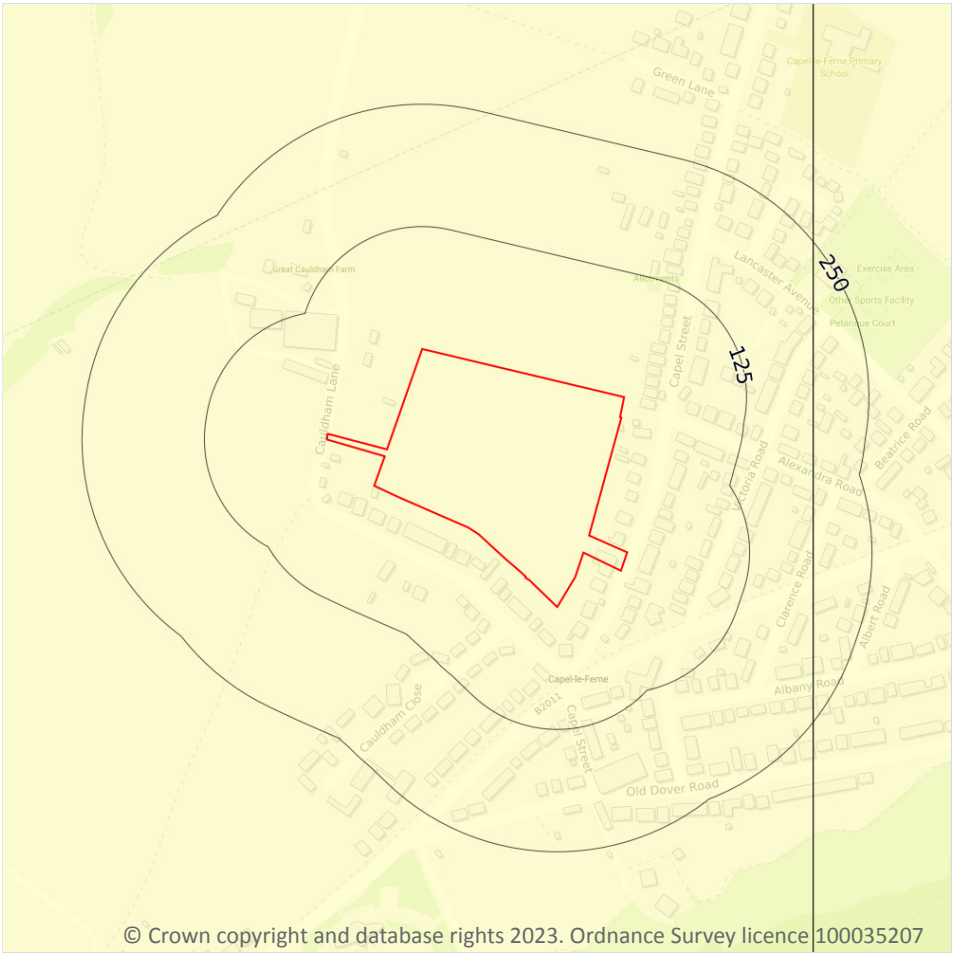
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 89 >**

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

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m	1

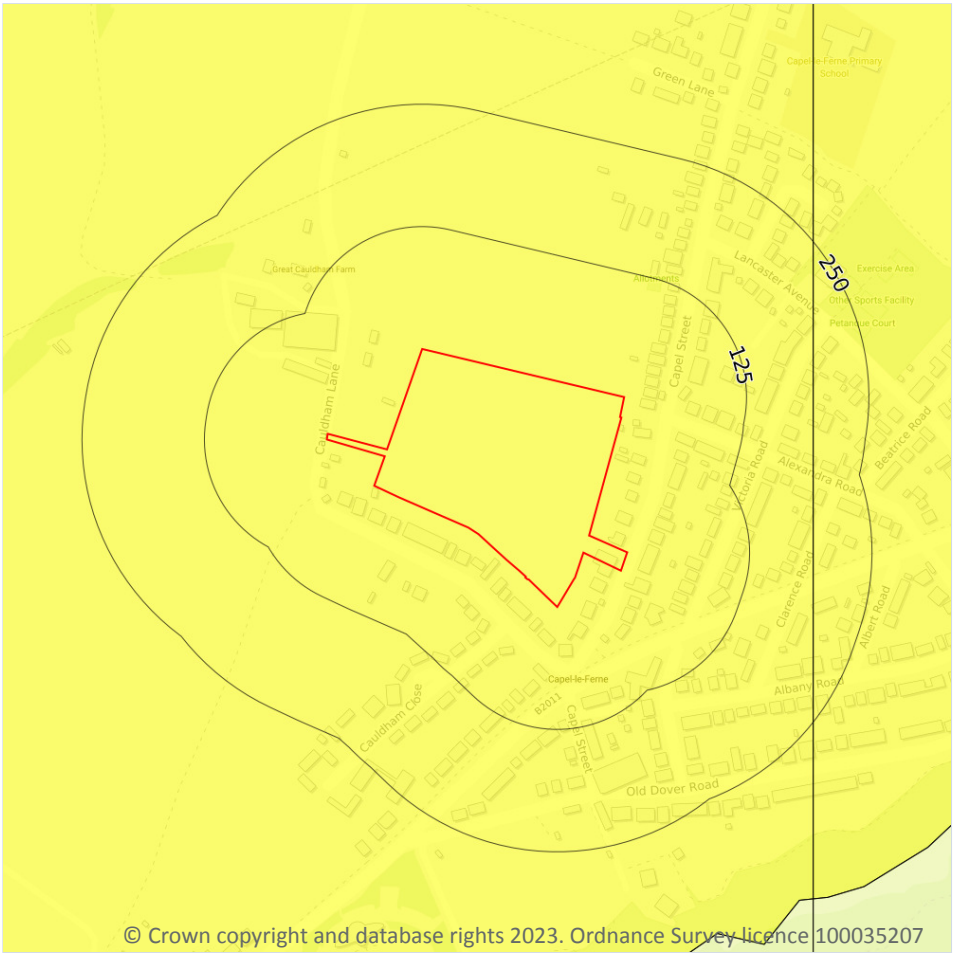
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 91 >**

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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m	1

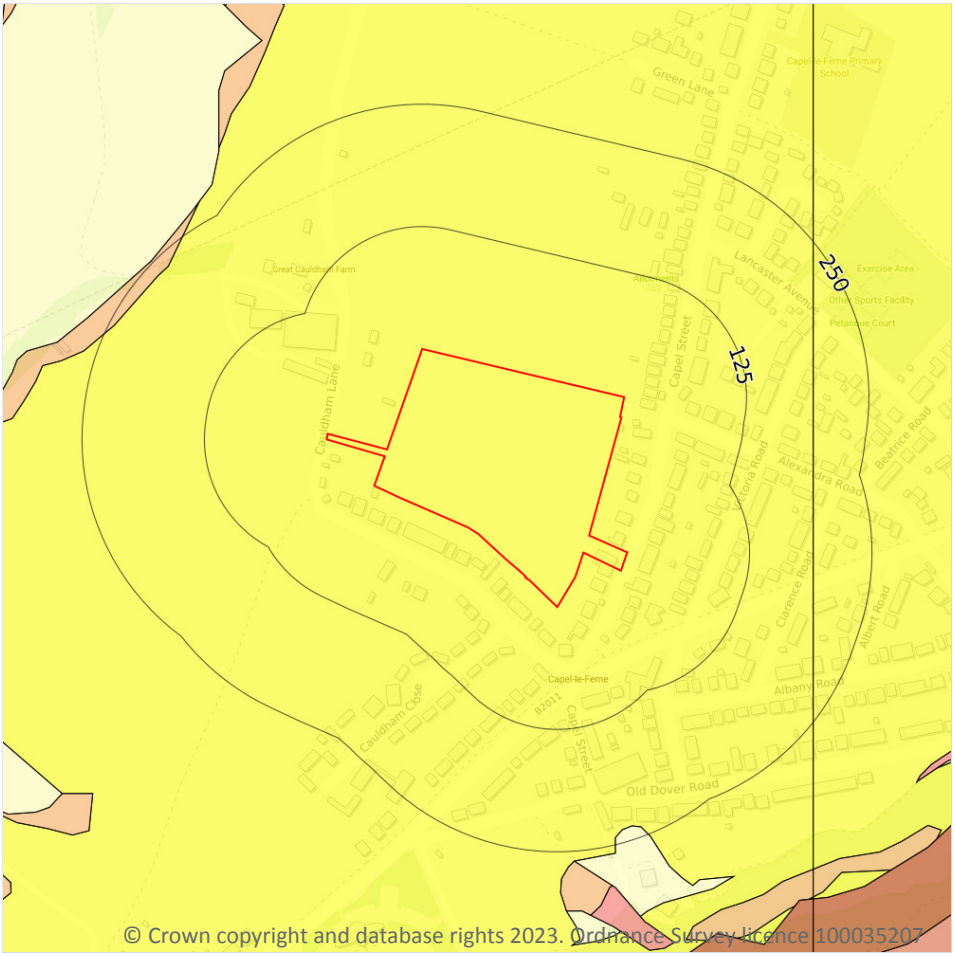
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 92 >**

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

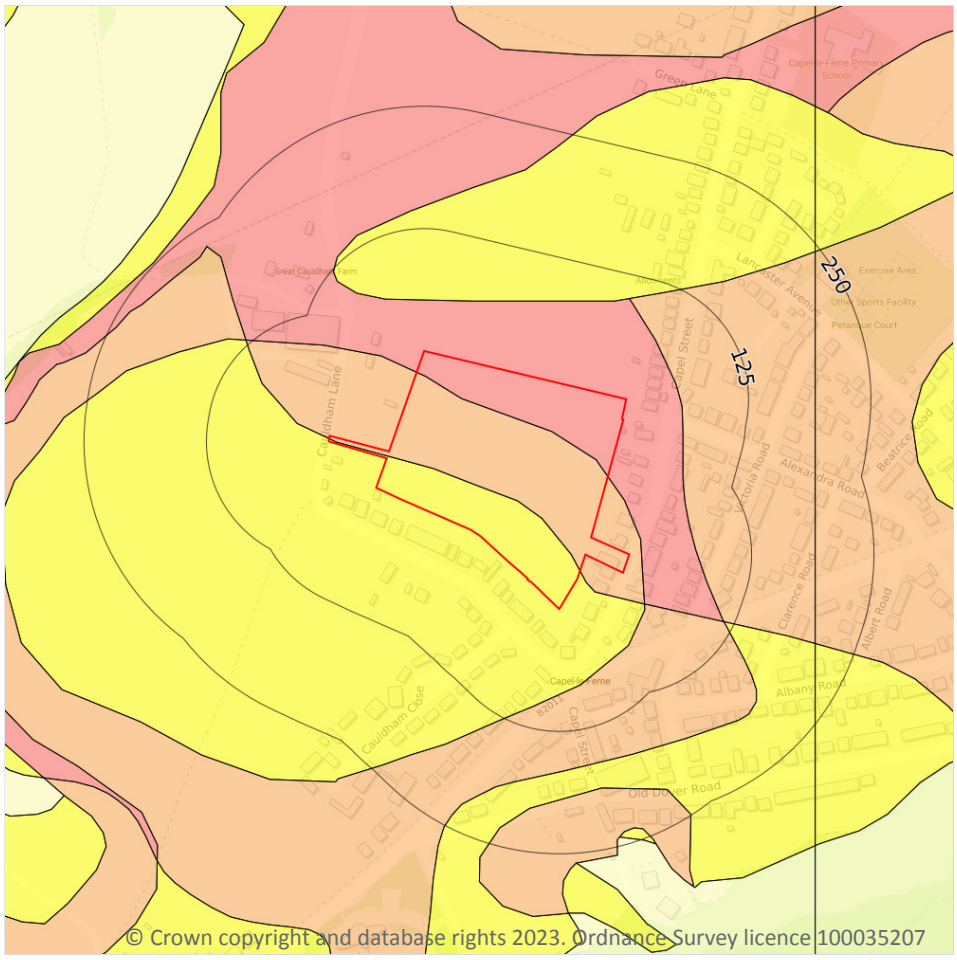
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 93 >**

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	4

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.

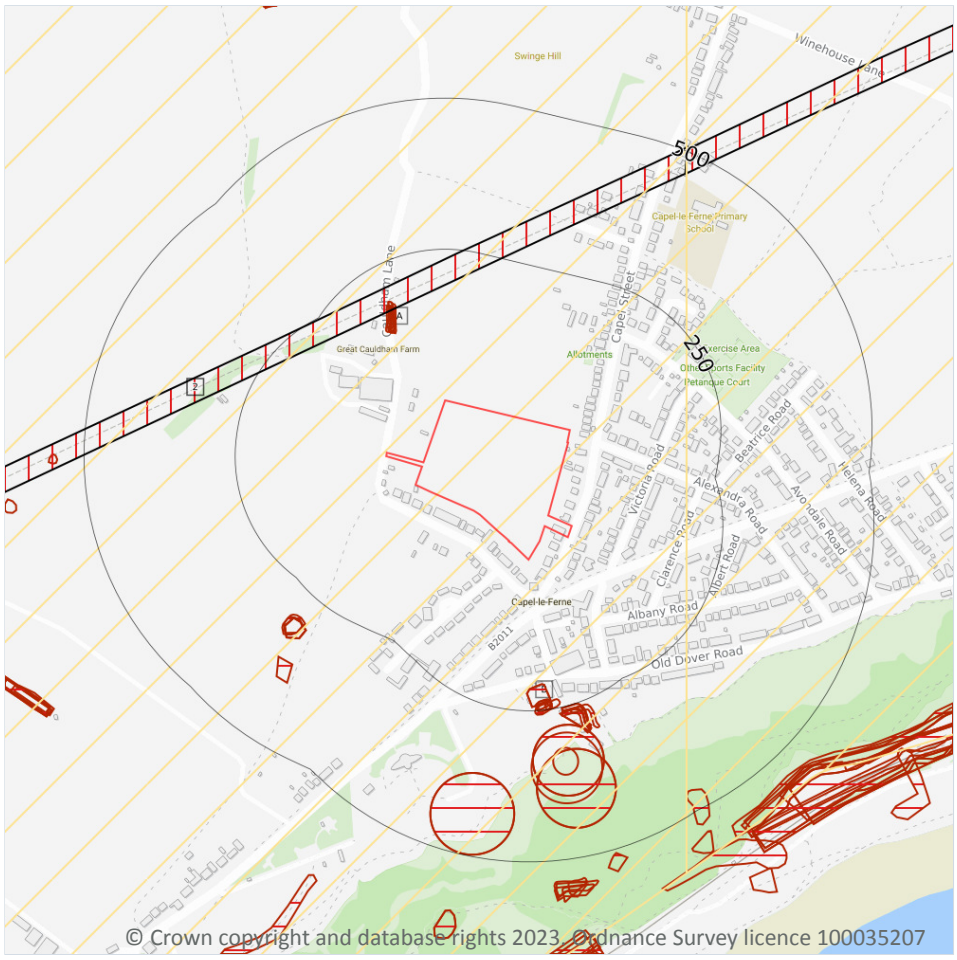
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 94 >**

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

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Low**	**Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Some dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they may be considered, localised subsidence need not be considered except in exceptional circumstances.**
On site	**Moderate**	**Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Many dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they should be considered. Potential for subsidence is at a level where it may need to be considered.**
39m SE	Low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Some dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they may be considered, localised subsidence need not be considered except in exceptional circumstances.

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	0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m	15

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 96 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	138m NW	Pond	1897	1:10560
A	142m NW	Pond	1938	1:10560
A	142m NW	Pond	1931	1:10560
A	144m NW	Pond	1973	1:10000
A	146m NW	Pond	1961	1:10560
A	149m NW	Pond	1931	1:10560
A	149m NW	Pond	1931	1:10560
B	207m S	Pond	1938	1:10560
B	207m S	Pond	1931	1:10560
B	233m S	Unspecified Pit	1931	1:10560
B	233m S	Unspecified Pit	1931	1:10560
B	235m S	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
B	237m S	Unspecified Pit	1938	1:10560
B	237m S	Unspecified Pit	1931	1:10560
B	240m S	Unspecified Pit	1961	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	2

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 96 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
2	173m NW	Tunnel	1993	1:10000
6	466m NE	Tunnel	1993	1:10000

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m	**0**

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m	**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	**2**

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 96 >**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	**On site**	**Not available**	**Chalk**	**A**	**Underground mine workings are uncommon, although the geology is similar to that worked elsewhere. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
3	190m E	Not available	Chalk	A	Underground mine workings are uncommon, although the geology is similar to that worked elsewhere. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site	0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0

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

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m	1

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

Location	Mineral type
199m NE	Stone

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.

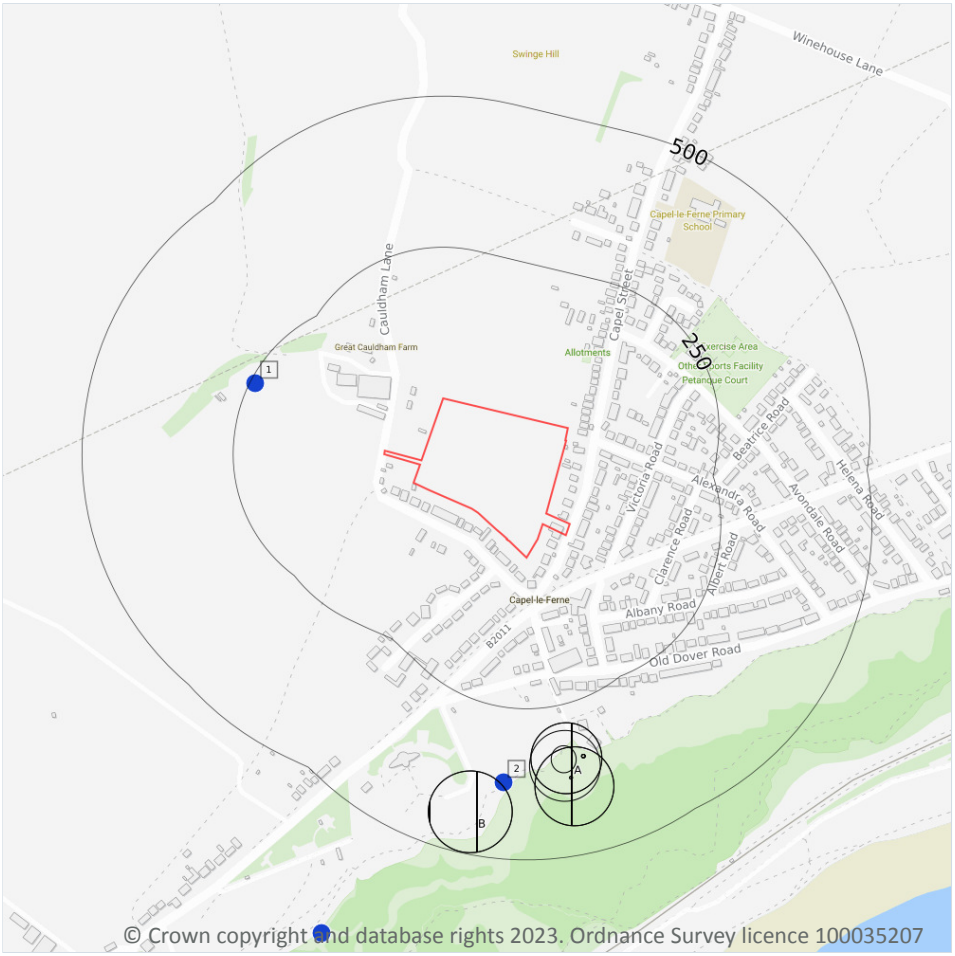
18.16 Clay mining

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



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- Mining cavities
- Reported recent incidents
- Historical incidents
- BGS karst database (Point)
- BGS karst database (Line)
- BGS karst database (Area)

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m	2

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

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on **page 102 >**

ID	Location	Details	Source
1	241m W	Type: Solution Pipe x 1 Superficial Geology: - Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: British Geological Survey Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely

ID	Location	Details	Source
2	373m S	Type: Solution Pipe x 3 Superficial Geology: - Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Kent County Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely

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	14

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.

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on **page 102 >**

ID	Location	Type	Date of mapping
A	280m S	Unspecified Hole	1938
A	280m S	Unspecified Hole	1931
A	292m S	Unspecified Hole	1872
A	317m S	Unspecified Hole	1961
A	321m S	Unspecified Hole	1906
A	321m S	Unspecified Hole	1897
A	339m S	Hole	1993
A	339m S	Hole	1992
A	339m S	Hole	1993
A	339m S	Hole	1982
B	363m S	Unspecified Hole	1993
B	363m S	Unspecified Hole	1973
A	369m S	Hole	1898
A	369m S	Hole	1873

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m	0

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

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