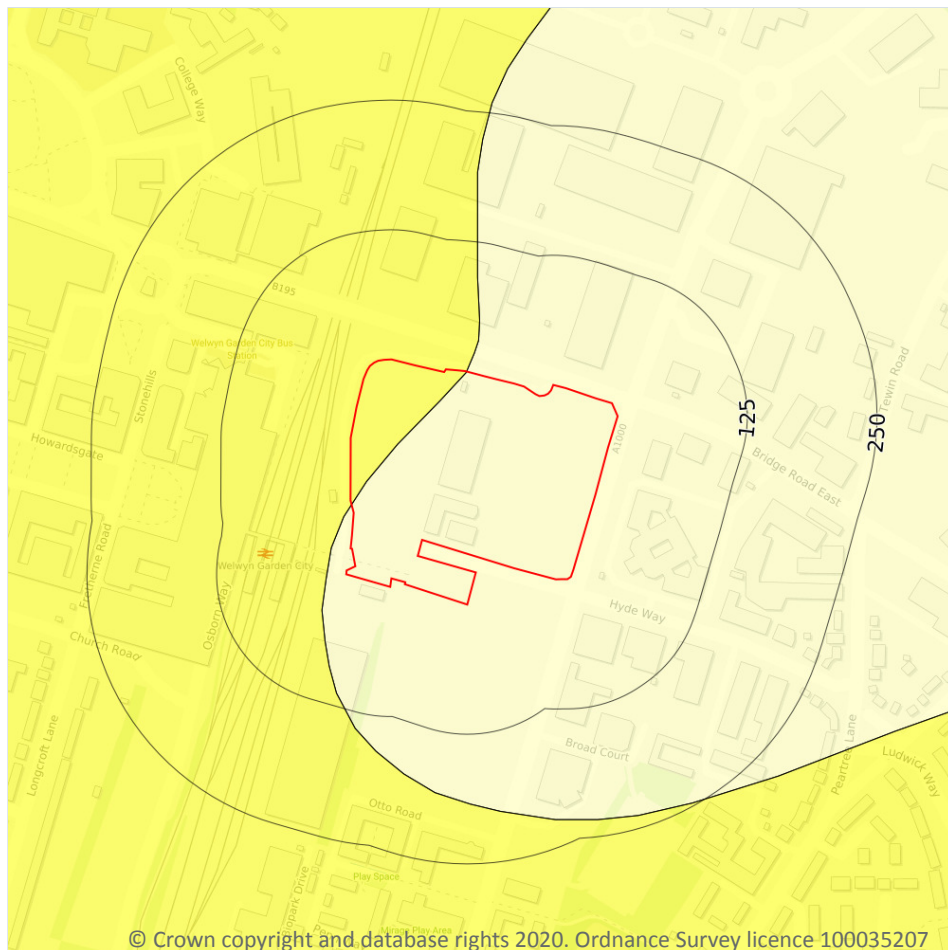


Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



- 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 116**

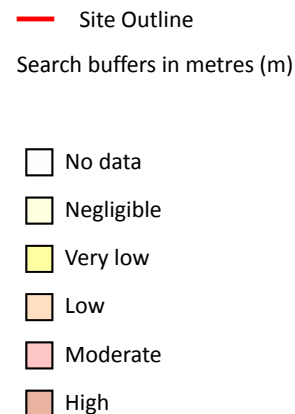
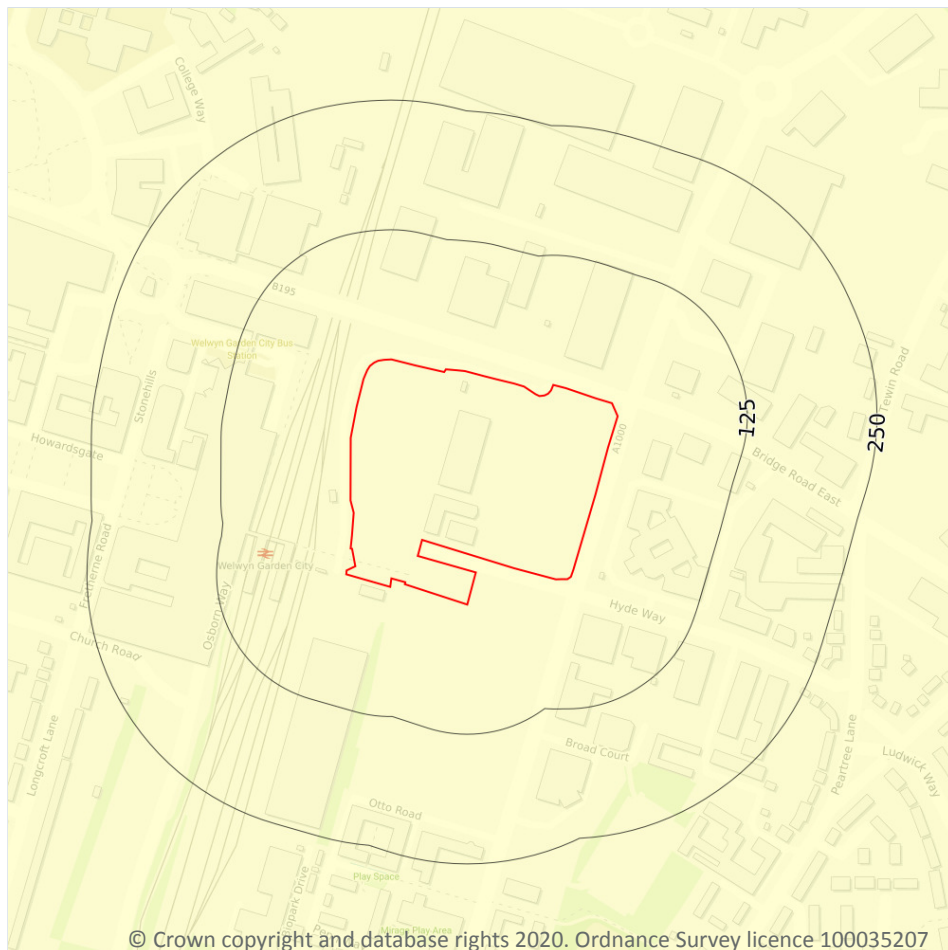
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

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.

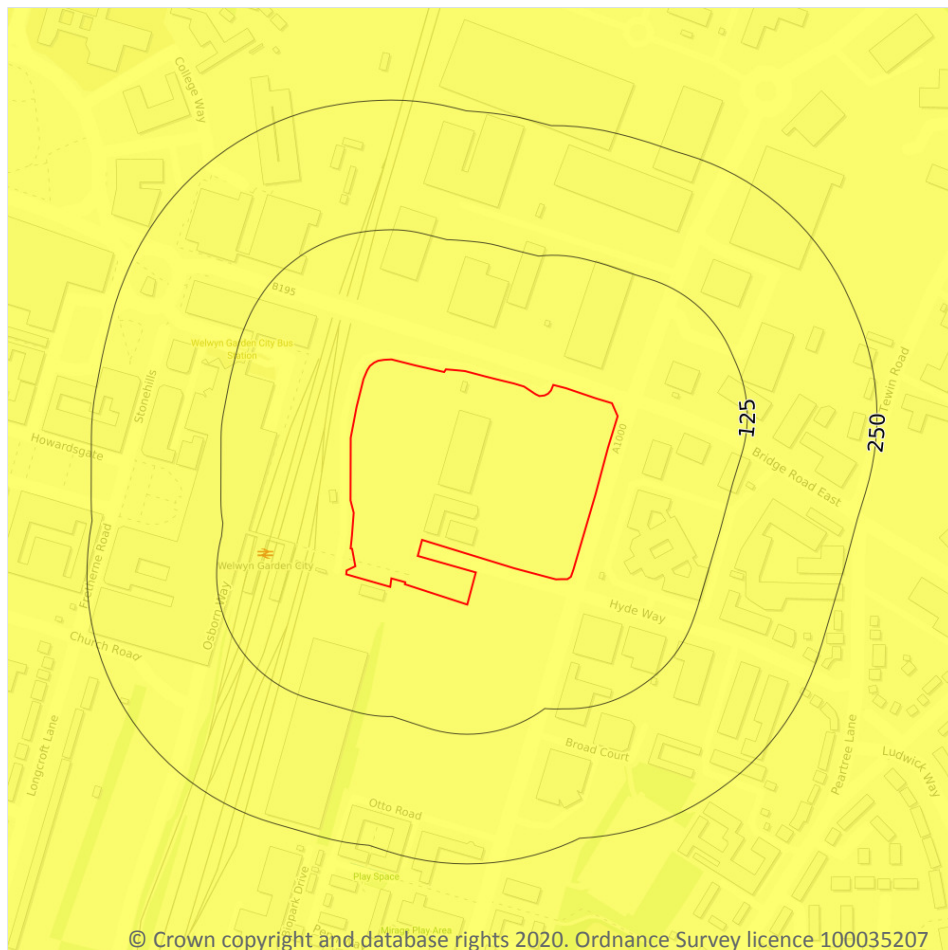
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 118**

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.

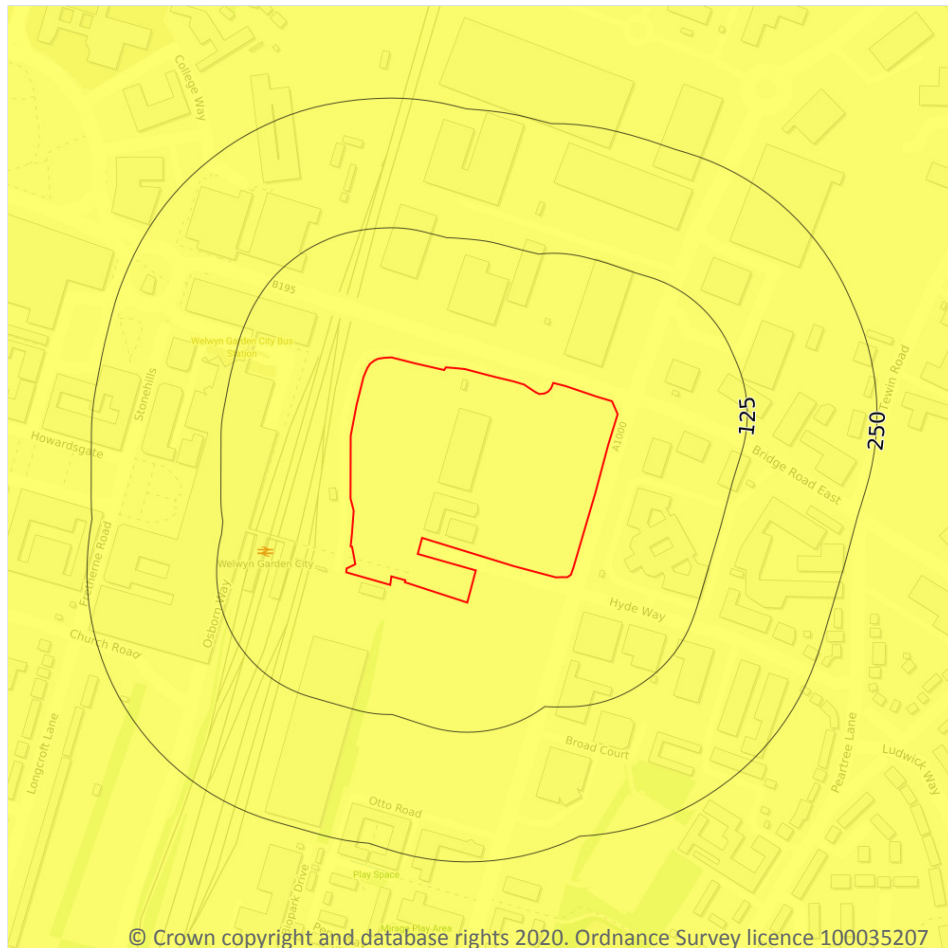
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 119**

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.

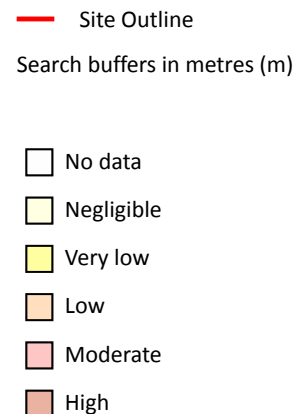
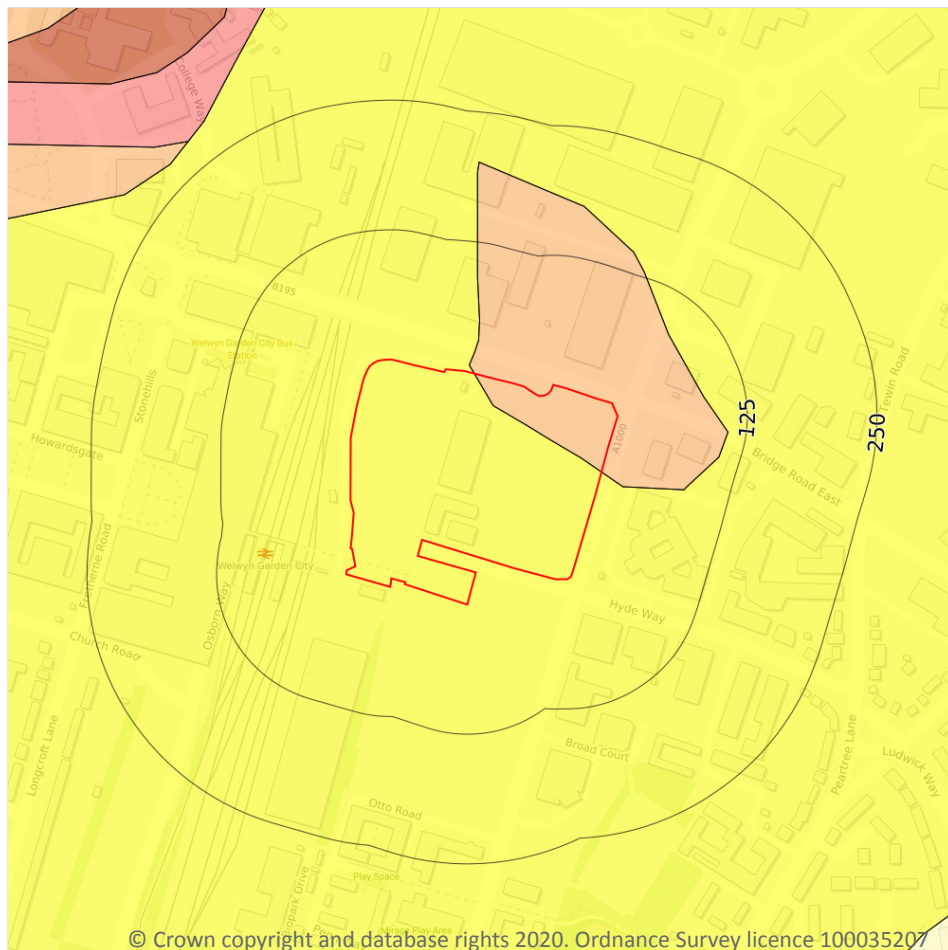
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 120**

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



17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

2

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 121**

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.

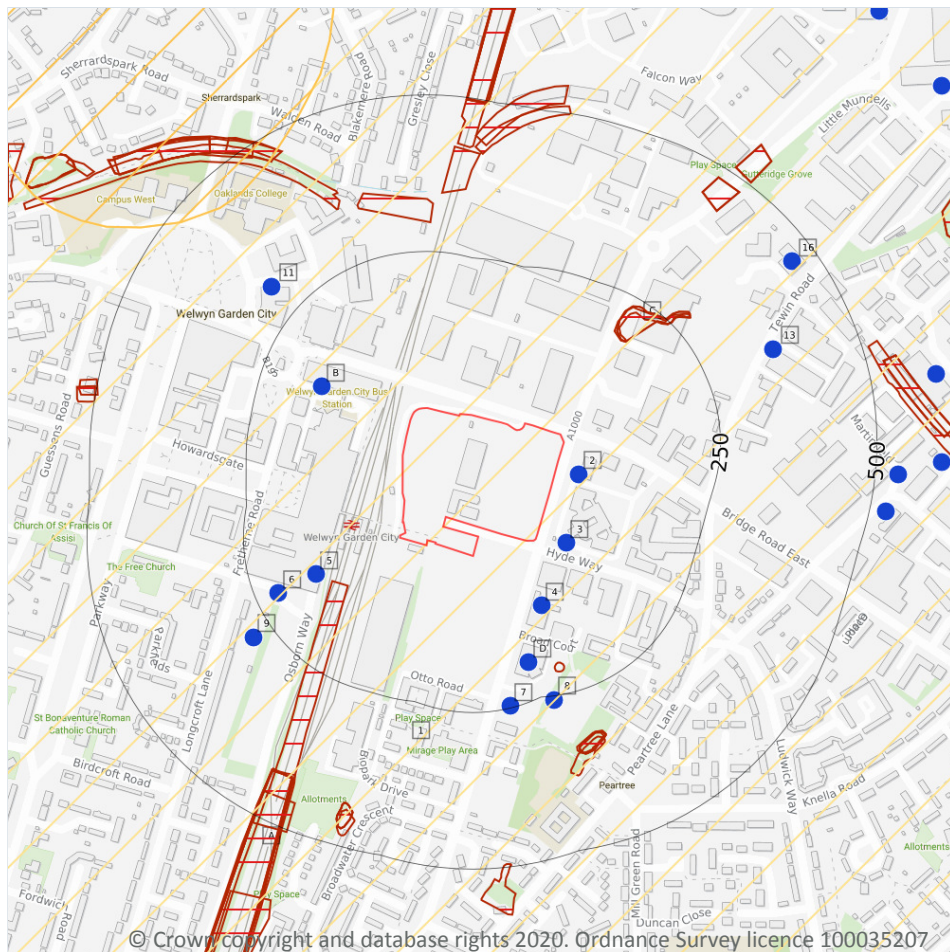


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Low	Soluble rocks are present within the ground. Some dissolution features may be present. Potential for difficult ground conditions are at a level where they may be considered, localised subsidence need not be considered except in exceptional circumstances.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Historical Mineral Planning Areas
- Mining Cavities
- 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 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

14

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 Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 123**

ID	Location	Details	Source
2	37m E	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely

ID	Location	Details	Source
3	48m E	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
4	104m S	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
5	146m SW	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING (SOUTHERN) LTD, LOWER TUFFLEY LANE, GLOUCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
B	150m W	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
B	176m NW	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
D	191m SE	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel, Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
6	213m SW	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
7	246m S	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
8	255m S	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
9	283m SW	Type: Solution Pipe x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: RUST Environmental & Peter Brett Associates Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely



ID	Location	Details	Source
11	303m NW	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Till and morainic drift Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn Hatfield District Council Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
13	365m NE	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn-Hatfield District Council. Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely
16	461m NE	Type: Sinkhole x 1 Superficial Geology: Glacial Sand & Gravel Bedrock Geology: Chalk Group	Simple Bibliography: Welwyn-Hatfield District Council. Full Bibliography: - Confidentiality: Data source can be revealed, data can be used freely

This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).

18.2 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.

18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

5

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, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 123**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	113m SW	Cuttings	1881	1:10560
C	178m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1959	1:10560
C	180m NE	Unspecified Heap	1946	1:10560
C	180m NE	Unspecified Heap	1946	1:10560
D	199m S	Unspecified Pit	1881	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



18.4 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

0

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

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.5 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

4

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, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 123**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	On site	Not available	Chalk	A	Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and localised and are at a level where they need not be considered
14	445m NW	Not available	Chalk	B	Localised small scale underground mining may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely or localised and are at a level where they need not be considered
-	704m E	Not available	Chalk	C	Small scale underground mining may have occurred; mine adits, shafts and tunnels may be present. Potential for localised difficult ground conditions are at a level where they should be considered
-	704m E	Not available	Chalk	A	Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent may have occurred. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and localised and are at a level where they need not be considered



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 123**

ID	Location	Mine Address	Mineral	Data source	Publisher
-	937m N	Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire	Chalk	MINERAL EXTRACTION DATABASE	PRIVATE

This data is sourced from Peter Brett Associates (PBA).

18.8 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.9 Coal mining

Records on site

0

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

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.10 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.



18.11 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Mining Searches UK.

18.13 Clay mining

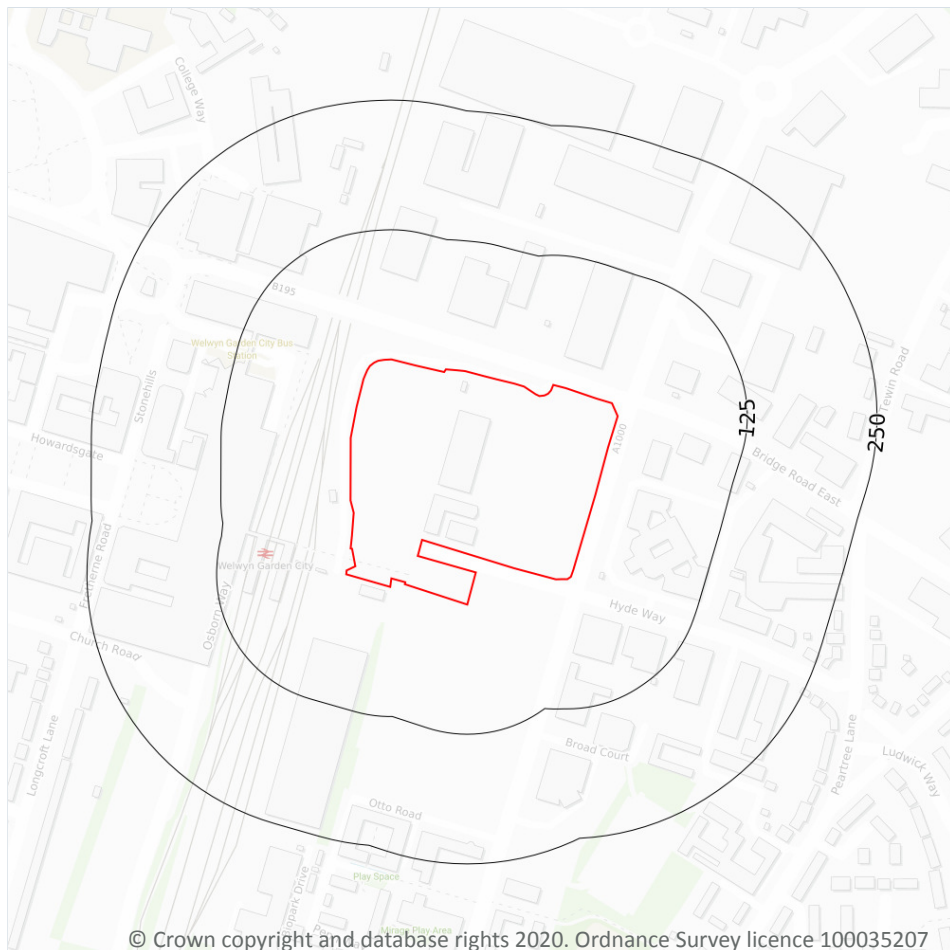
Records on site	0
-----------------	---

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

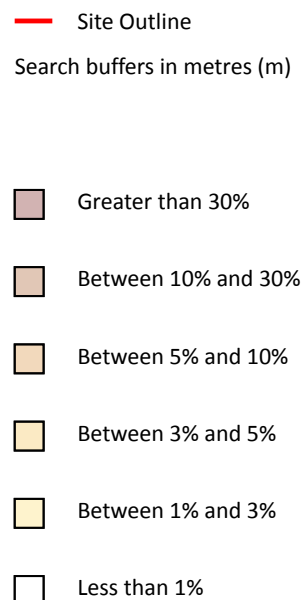
This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).



19 Radon



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19.1 Radon

Records on site

1

Estimated percentage of dwellings exceeding the Radon Action Level. This data is the highest resolution radon dataset available for the UK and is produced to a 75m level of accuracy to allow for geological data accuracy and a 'residential property' buffer. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain. The data was derived from both geological assessments and long term measurements of radon in more than 479,000 households.

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 129**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Less than 1%	None**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and Public Health England.



20 Soil chemistry

20.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

9

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 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	25 - 35 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	40 - 60 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
34m SW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
40m W	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
40m NW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



20.2 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.

20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

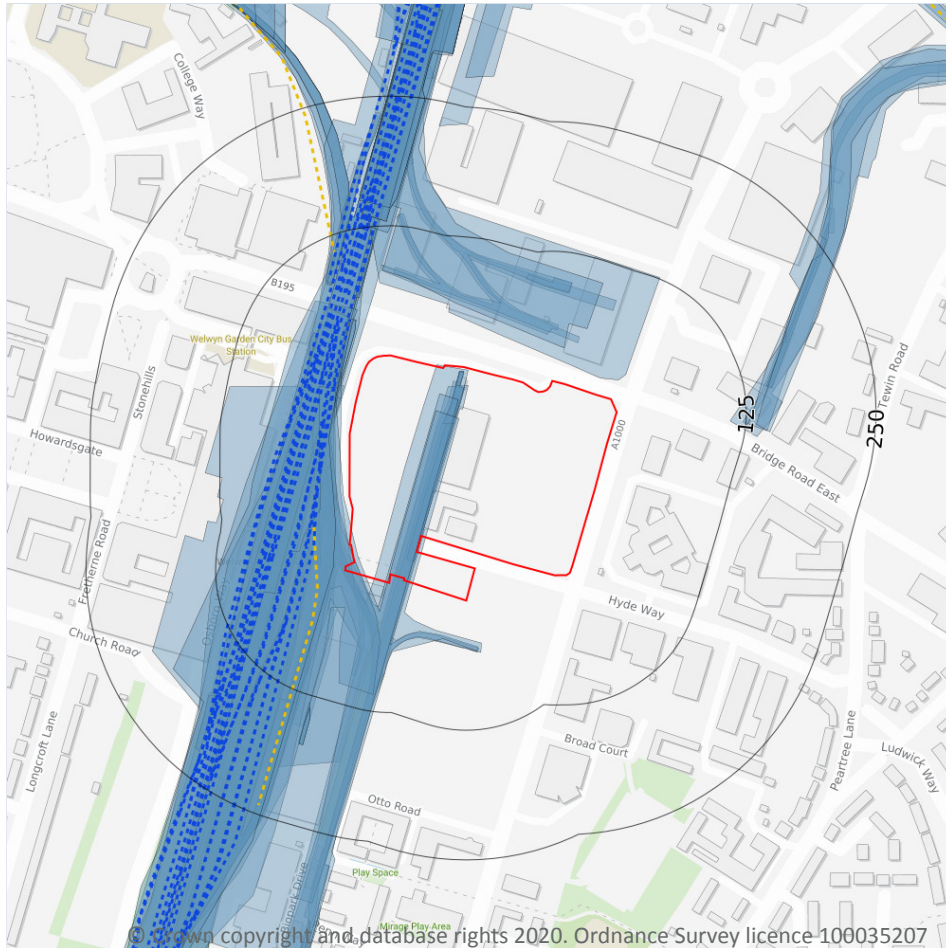
Records within 50m**0**

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.



21 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- C1 Crossrail 1 Stations
- Crossrail 1 Route
- Crossrail 1 Worksites
- 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

21.1 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.

21.2 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.

21.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

21.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

70

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 132**

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
On site	Railway Sidings	1938	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1960	1250
On site	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
On site	Railway Sidings	1971	1250
On site	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
On site	Railway Sidings	1991	1250
On site	Railway Sidings	1992	1250
On site	Railway	1938	-
On site	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1959	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1974	10000
On site	Railway Sidings	1946	10560
12m W	Railway Sidings	1988	10000
14m W	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
15m W	Railway	1898	-
17m N	Railway Sidings	1959	10560
17m W	Railway	1923	-



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
18m W	Railway Sidings	1971	1250
18m W	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
18m W	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
19m W	Railway Sidings	1993	1250
21m W	Railway	1923	-
24m W	Railway Sidings	1991	1250
25m W	Railway Sidings	1993	1250
25m W	Railway	1881	-
27m W	Railway	1881	-
27m W	Railway	1898	-
34m N	Railway Sidings	1946	10560
37m W	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
37m W	Railway Sidings	1991	1250
37m W	Railway Sidings	1970	2500
38m W	Railway Sidings	1965	1250
38m W	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
39m W	Railway Sidings	1993	1250
42m N	Railway Sidings	1938	2500
47m N	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
51m SW	Railway Sidings	1980	1250
52m NW	Railway Sidings	1971	1250
52m NW	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
57m SW	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
59m N	Railway Sidings	1992	1250
81m NW	Railway Sidings	1986	1250
82m NW	Railway Sidings	1992	1250
83m NW	Railway Sidings	1994	1250
87m N	Railway Sidings	1971	1250



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
110m E	Railway Sidings	1959	10560
118m N	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
122m E	Railway Sidings	1938	2500
127m E	Railway Sidings	1946	10560
129m N	Railway Sidings	1922	10560
129m N	Railway Sidings	1897	10560
131m N	Railway Sidings	1923	2500
132m N	Railway Sidings	1971	1250
132m S	Railway Sidings	1970	2500
135m E	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
137m S	Railway Sidings	1980	1250
137m S	Railway Sidings	1965	1250
137m S	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
142m N	Railway Sidings	1881	10560
147m E	Railway Sidings	1971	1250
147m E	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
150m N	Railway Sidings	1881	2500
150m N	Railway Sidings	1898	2500
173m SW	Railway Sidings	1970	2500
174m SW	Railway Sidings	1965	1250
174m SW	Railway Sidings	1961	1250
177m E	Railway Sidings	1939	2500
218m N	Railway Sidings	1898	2500
220m N	Railway	1898	-
226m N	Railway	1898	-

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.



21.5 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.

21.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m**2**

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 132**

Location	Description
28m W	Abandoned
106m NW	Razed

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

21.7 Railways

Records within 250m**74**

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 132**

Location	Name	Type
22m W	Not given	Single Track
23m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
24m W	Not given	Single Track
26m W	Not given	Single Track
27m W	Not given	Single Track
27m W	Not given	Single Track
27m W	Not given	Single Track



Location	Name	Type
27m W	Not given	Single Track
28m W	Not given	Single Track
28m W	-	rail
28m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
29m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
31m W	Not given	Single Track
31m W	Not given	Single Track
33m W	-	rail
33m W	-	rail
34m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
35m W	Not given	Single Track
37m W	Not given	Multi Track
37m NW	Not given	Single Track
38m W	Not given	Multi Track
38m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
39m NW	East Coast Main Line	rail
41m W	Not given	Single Track
42m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
44m NW	Not given	Single Track
45m W	Not given	Single Track
45m W	Not given	Multi Track
47m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
47m W	Not given	Single Track
49m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
50m NW	East Coast Main Line	rail
51m W	Not given	Single Track
53m W	Not given	Single Track
54m W	East Coast Main Line	rail



Location	Name	Type
59m W	Not given	Single Track
62m N	Not given	Single Track
69m NW	Not given	Multi Track
69m N	Not given	Single Track
71m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
71m W	Not given	Multi Track
74m NW	Not given	Single Track
74m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
76m SW	Not given	Single Track
76m SW	Not given	Single Track
78m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
82m W	East Coast Main Line	rail
83m SW	-	rail
87m N	Not given	Multi Track
87m NW	East Coast Main Line	rail
90m N	East Coast Main Line	rail
93m W	Not given	Single Track
102m SW	Not given	Multi Track
116m N	East Coast Main Line	rail
121m SW	Not given	Multi Track
124m N	East Coast Main Line	rail
128m SW	Not given	Single Track
134m SW	Not given	Single Track
139m N	Not given	Single Track
156m SW	Not given	Single Track
159m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
161m SW	Not given	Single Track
181m SW	Not given	Single Track



Location	Name	Type
182m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
183m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
184m SW	Not given	Single Track
185m N	Not given	Single Track
204m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
207m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
208m SW	Not given	Single Track
225m N	East Coast Main Line	rail
229m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
229m SW	East Coast Main Line	rail
232m SW	Not given	Single Track

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

21.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m

0

The Crossrail railway project links 41 stations over 100 kilometres from Reading and Heathrow in the west, through underground sections in central London, to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

21.9 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.

21.10 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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