

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

3

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

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

| ID | Location | Land Use | Date | Group ID |
|----|----------|------------------|------|----------|
| 1 | 225m S | Unspecified Tank | 1901 | 57609 |
| A | 372m E | Unspecified Tank | 1968 | 61538 |
| A | 374m E | Unspecified Tank | 1901 | 62084 |

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



2.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill

3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Scottish Environment Protection (SEPA) regulation.

This data is sourced from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m

0

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

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

3.4 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m

0

Active or recently closed waste sites under Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) regulation.

This data is sourced from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m

0

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

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



4 Current industrial land use



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)
● Recent industrial land uses

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

3

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 19](#) >

| ID | Location | Company | Address | Activity | Category |
|----|----------|---------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | On site | Pump | Aberdeenshire, AB53 | Water Pumping Stations | Industrial Features |
| 2 | 100m SE | Pump | Aberdeenshire, AB53 | Water Pumping Stations | Industrial Features |
| 3 | 247m S | Pump | Aberdeenshire, AB53 | Water Pumping Stations | Industrial Features |

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.



4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m**0**

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.3 Electricity cables

Records within 500m**0**

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.4 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m**0**

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m**0**

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

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.7 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.9 Part A(1), IPPC and Historic IPC Authorisations

Records within 500m

0

Records of Part A installations regulated for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.10 Part B Authorisations

Records within 500m

0

Records of Part B installations regulated for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.11 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m

0

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

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



4.12 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m

0

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

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

4.13 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

Records within 500m

0

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

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



5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m

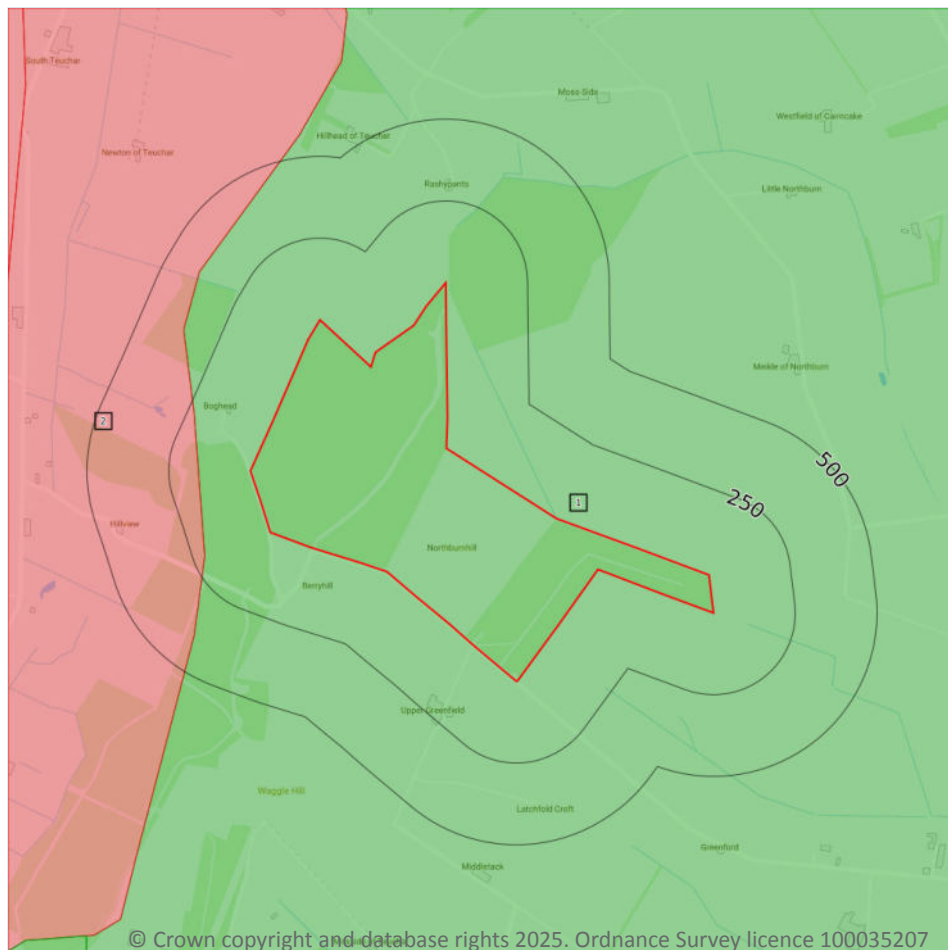
0

Records of groundwater classification within superficial geology.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Bedrock aquifer



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Highly productive - fissures/discontinuities
 - Highly productive - intergranular
 - Moderately productive - fissures/discontinuities
 - Moderately productive - intergranular
 - Low productive - fissures/discontinuities
 - Low productive - intergranular
 - No significant groundwater

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m

2

Records of groundwater classification within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 24](#) >

| ID | Location | Description | Flow | Summary | Rock description |
|----|----------|-------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | On site | Low productivity aquifer | Flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities | Small amounts of groundwater in near surface weathered zone and secondary fractures. | SOUTHERN HIGHLAND GROUP |
| 2 | 159m W | Moderately productive aquifer | Flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities | Locally important multi-layered aquifer. | LOWER OLD RED SANDSTONE |



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



6 Hydrology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Water Network (OS MasterMap)
- Surface water features (wider than 5m)
- Surface water features (narrower than 5m)

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m

5

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 26](#) >

| ID | Location | Type of water feature | Ground level | Permanence | Name |
|----|----------|---|-------------------|---|------|
| 1 | On site | Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. | On ground surface | Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances) | - |



| ID | Location | Type of water feature | Ground level | Permanence | Name |
|----|----------|---|-------------------|---|----------------|
| A | On site | Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. | On ground surface | Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances) | - |
| B | 113m E | Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. | On ground surface | Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances) | - |
| C | 175m N | Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. | On ground surface | Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances) | Burn of Greens |
| D | 230m SE | Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action. | On ground surface | Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances) | - |

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on [page 26 >](#)

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.



7 River flooding

7.1 River flooding

Highest risk on site

Negligible

Highest risk within 50m

Negligible

This is an assessment of flood risk for rivers in Scotland produced using modelled data, provided by Ambiental Risk Analytics. It also takes account of flood defence information provided by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). It shows the chance of flooding from rivers presented in the following categories:

- 1 in 30 year (3.33%)
- 1 in 100 year (1%)
- 1 in 250 year (0.4%)
- and 1 in 1,000 year (0.1%)

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

| Return period | Maximum modelled depth |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 in 1000 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 250 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 100 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 30 year | Negligible |

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.



8 Coastal flooding - Coastal flooding

8.1 Coastal flooding

Highest risk on site

Negligible

Highest risk within 50m

Negligible

This is an assessment of coastal flood risk in Scotland produced using modelled data, provided by Ambiental Risk Analytics. It also takes account of flood defence information provided by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). It shows the chance of coastal flooding presented in the following categories:

- 1 in 30 year (3.33%)
- 1 in 100 year (1%)
- 1 in 250 year (0.4%)
- and 1 in 1,000 year (0.1%)

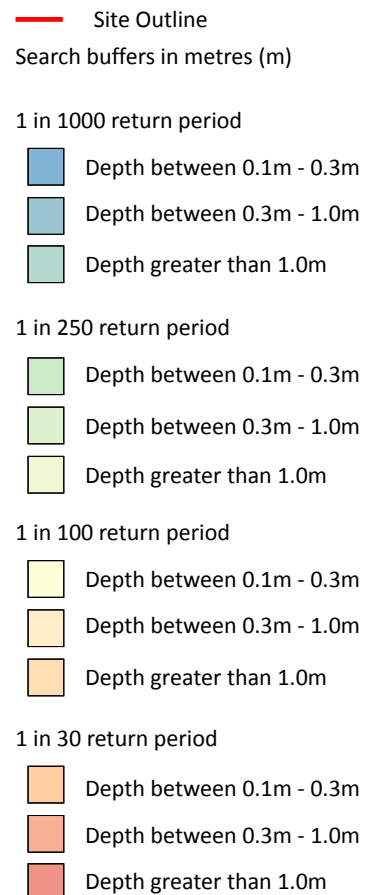
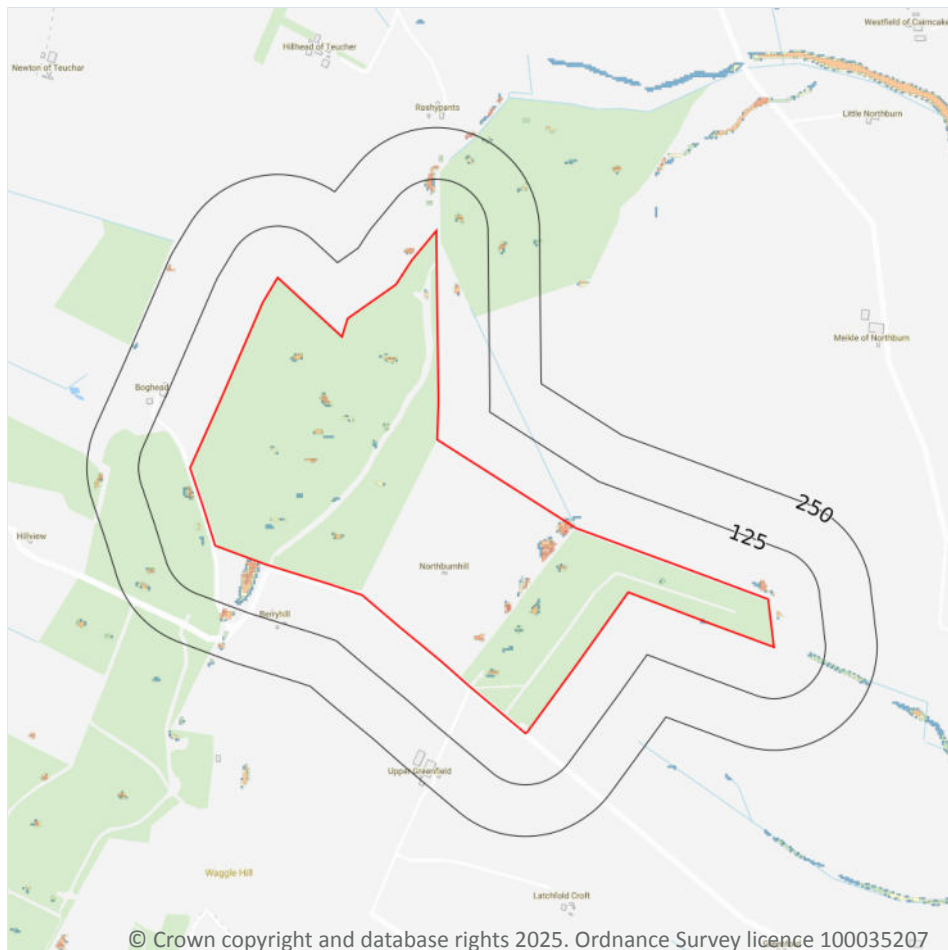
The data shown on the map shows the highest likelihood of flood events happening at the site. Lower likelihood events may have greater flood depths and hence a greater potential impact on a site. The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

| Return period | Maximum modelled depth |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 in 1000 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 250 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 100 year | Negligible |
| 1 in 30 year | Negligible |

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.



9 Surface water flooding



9.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

Highest risk within 50m

1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m

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

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on [page 30](#) >

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

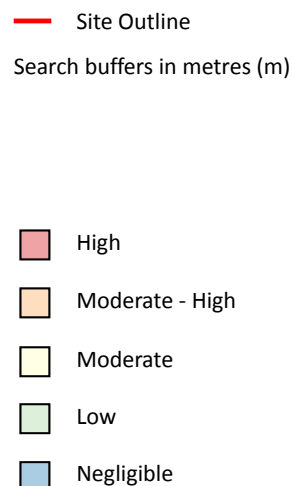
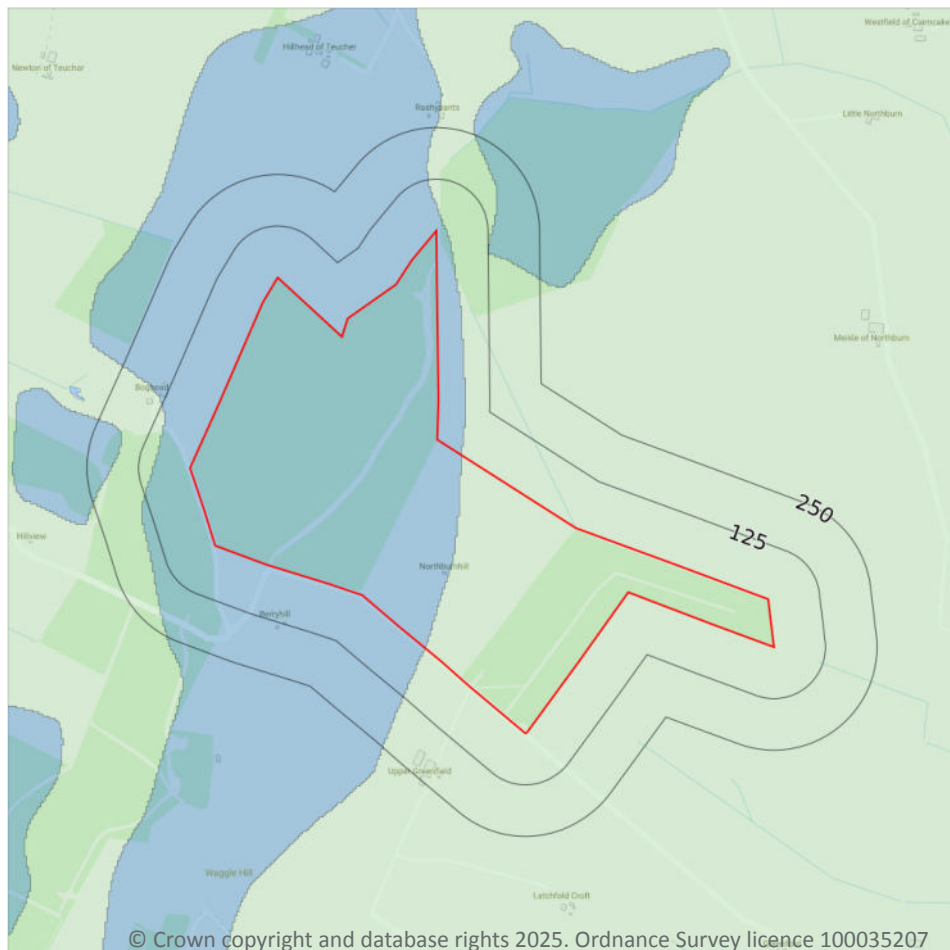
The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

| Return period | Maximum modelled depth |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1 in 1000 year | Greater than 1.0m |
| 1 in 250 year | Greater than 1.0m |
| 1 in 100 year | Greater than 1.0m |
| 1 in 30 year | Greater than 1.0m |

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.



10 Groundwater flooding



10.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site

Low

Highest risk within 50m

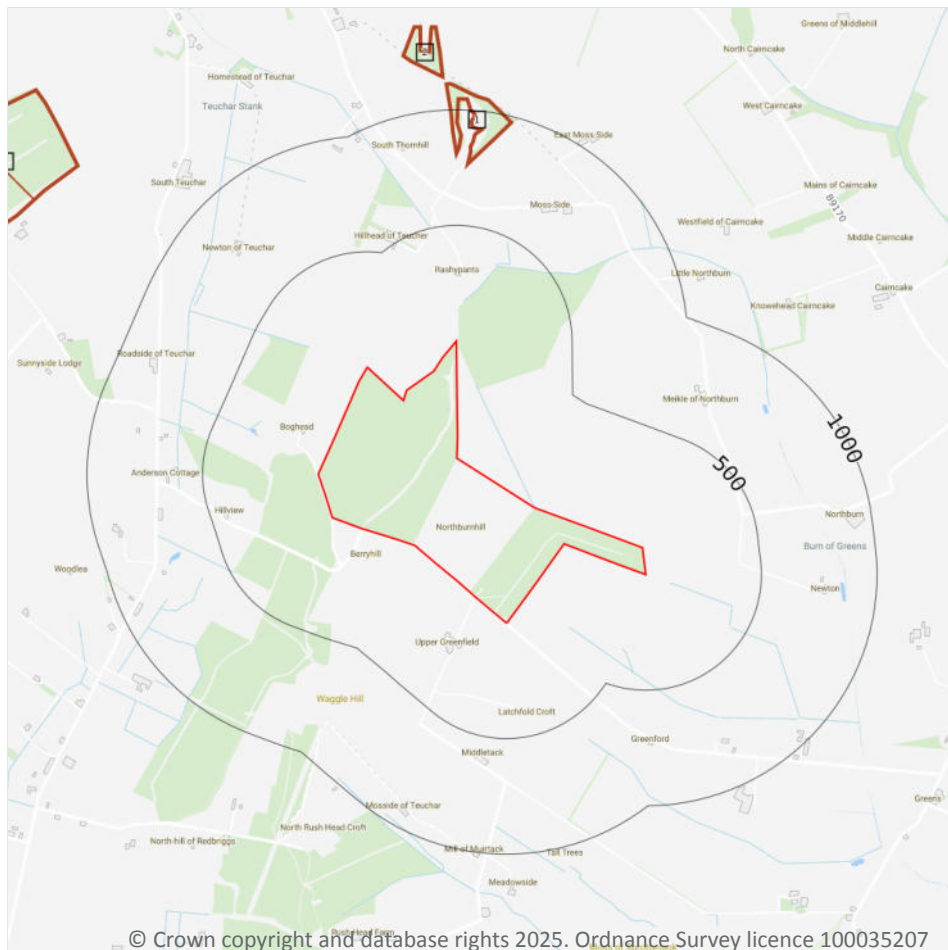
Low

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

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on [page 32 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

11 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Designated Ancient Woodland

11.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m

0

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

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



11.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

11.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

11.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

11.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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



11.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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

11.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m**3**

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

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 33 >](#)

| ID | Location | Name | Woodland Type |
|----|----------|---------|---|
| 1 | 767m N | Unknown | Long-Established (of plantation origin) |
| 2 | 1144m N | Unknown | Long-Established (of plantation origin) |
| 3 | 1526m NW | Unknown | Long-Established (of plantation origin) |

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

11.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m**0**

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

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



11.9 Forest Parks

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Records within 2000m | 0 |
|----------------------|---|

These are areas managed by the Forestry Commission designated on the basis of recreational, conservation or scenic interest.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

11.10 Marine Conservation Zones

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Records within 2000m | 0 |
|----------------------|---|

A type of marine nature reserve in UK waters established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009). They are designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.

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



12 Visual and cultural designations

12.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

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

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

12.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

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

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

12.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

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

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

12.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

0

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



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

12.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

0

Local planning authorities are obliged to designate as conservation areas any parts of their own area that are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area gives broader protection than the listing of individual buildings. All the features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address the quality of the landscape in its broadest sense.

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

12.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Schedule of Monuments has c.20,000 entries and includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance.

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

12.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

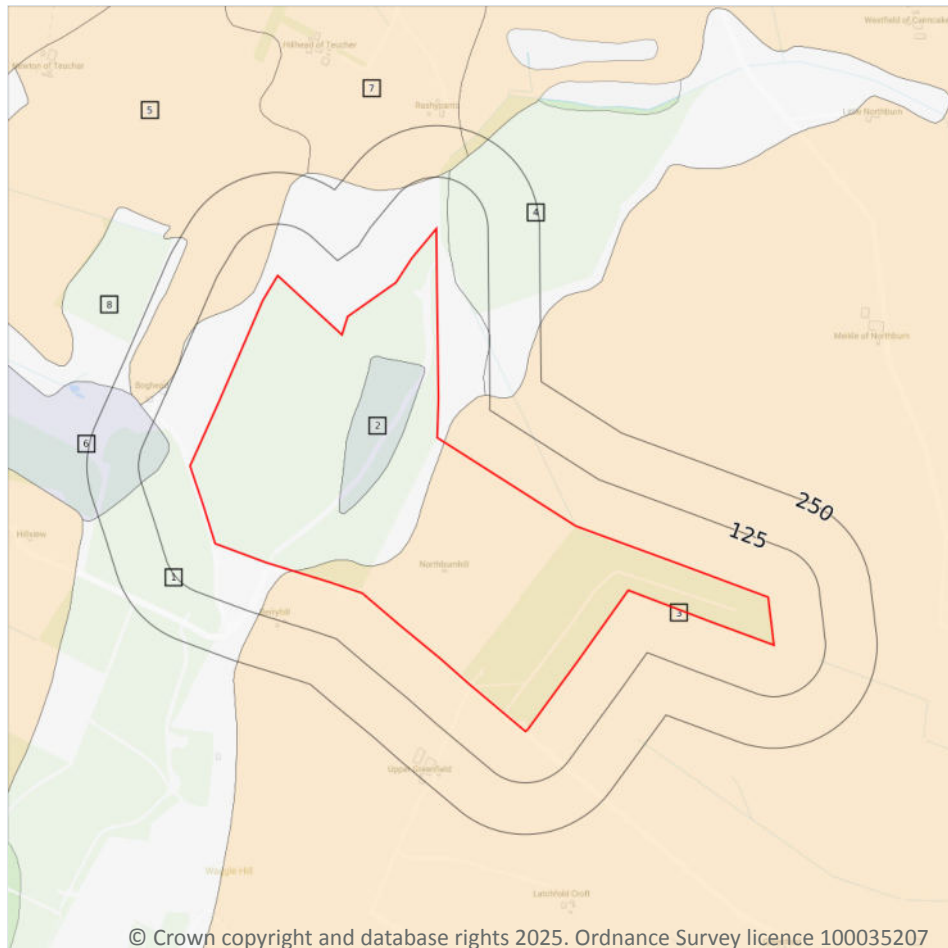
0

Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of the landscape.

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



13 Agricultural designations



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Grade 1 - excellent quality
 - Grade 2 - very good quality
 - Grade 3 - good to moderate quality
 - Grade 4 - good quality
 - Grade 5 - moderate quality
 - Grade 6 - poor quality
 - Grade 7 - very poor quality

13.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

8

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 39](#) >

| ID | Location | Classification | Description |
|----|----------|----------------|---|
| 1 | On site | Grade 4.1 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |
| 2 | On site | Grade 5.3 | Land Suited only to Improved Grassland and Rough Grazings |
| 3 | On site | Grade 3.2 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |



| ID | Location | Classification | Description |
|----|----------|----------------|---|
| 4 | 28m N | Grade 4.2 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |
| 5 | 29m NW | Grade 3.2 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |
| 6 | 62m W | Grade 5.3 | Land Suited only to Improved Grassland and Rough Grazings |
| 7 | 120m N | Grade 3.1 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |
| 8 | 201m W | Grade 4.2 | Land Suited to Arable Cropping |

This data is sourced from the James Hutton Institute.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



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

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 41](#) >

| ID | Location | Artificial | Superficial | Bedrock | Mass movement | Sheet No. |
|----|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | On site | No coverage | No coverage | No coverage | No coverage | NoCov |

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

0

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.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

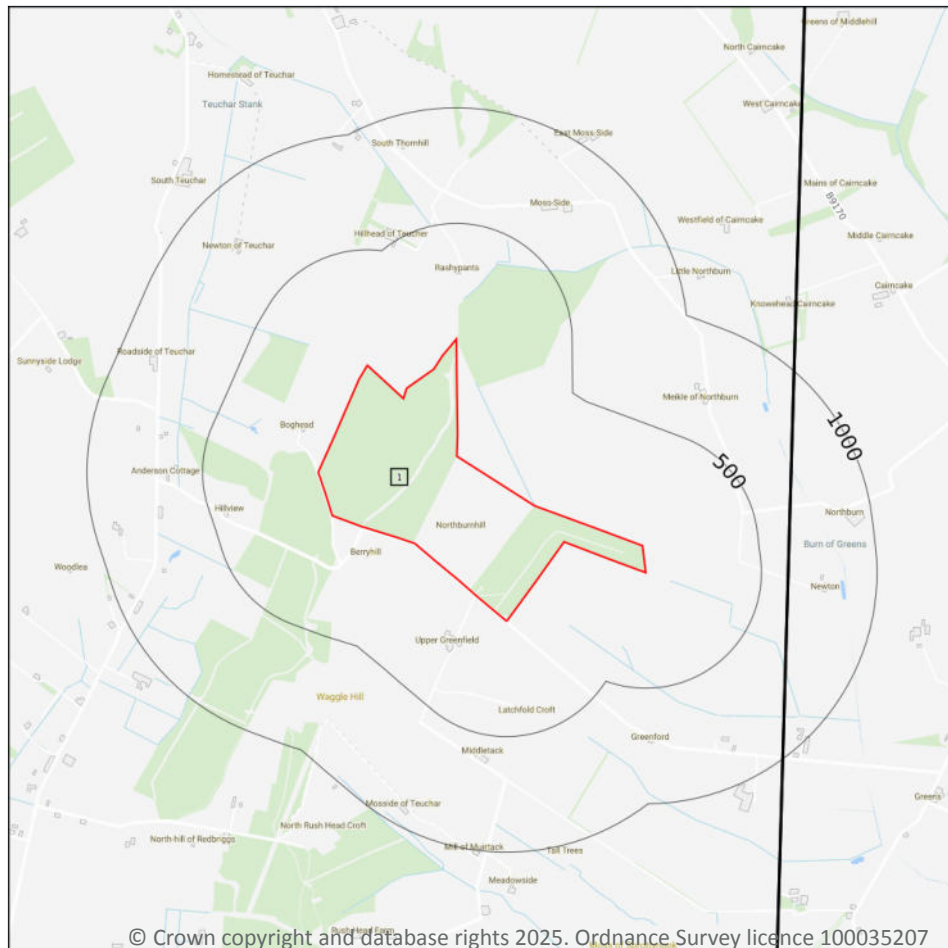
0

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 45](#) >

| ID | Location | Artificial | Superficial | Bedrock | Mass movement | Sheet No. |
|----|----------|-------------|-------------|---------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | On site | No coverage | Full | Full | No coverage | SC086e_Turriff_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

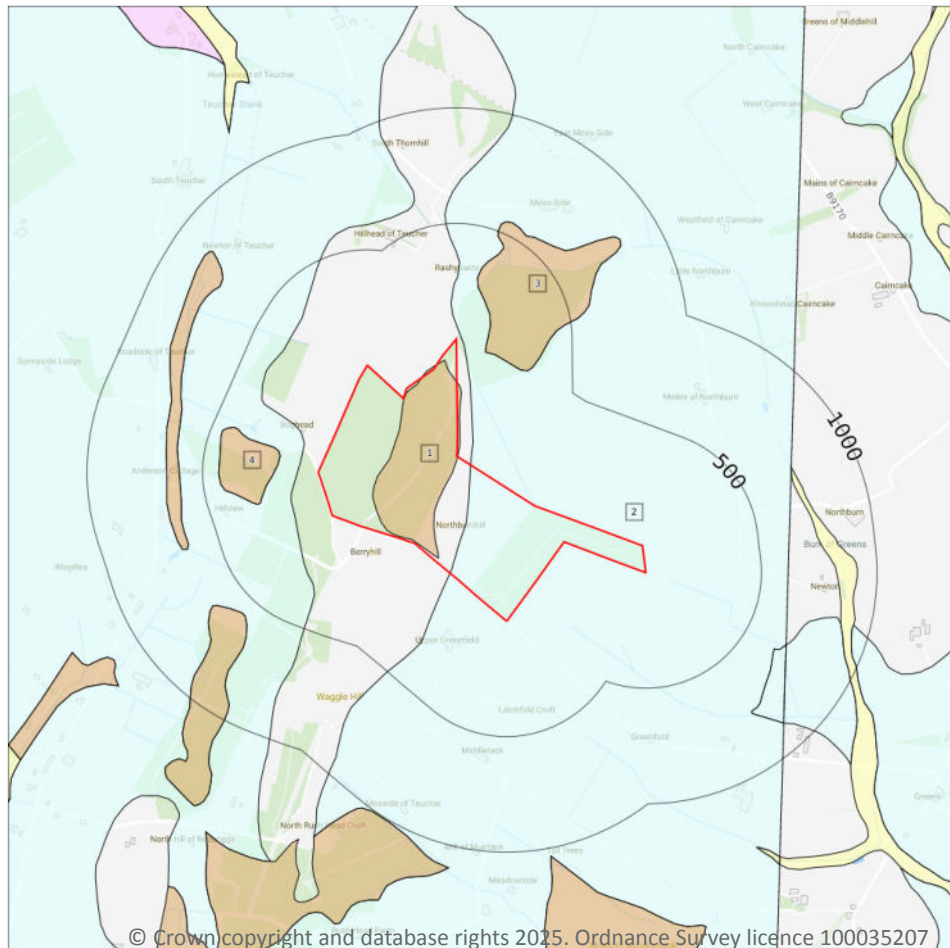
0

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

4

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 47 >](#)

| ID | Location | LEX Code | Description | Rock description |
|----|----------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | On site | PEAT-P | PEAT | PEAT |
| 2 | On site | TILLD-DMTN | TILL, DEVENSIAN | DIAMICTON |
| 3 | 125m N | PEAT-P | PEAT | PEAT |



| ID | Location | LEX Code | Description | Rock description |
|----|----------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| 4 | 177m W | PEAT-P | PEAT | PEAT |

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 | Mixed | Low | Very Low |
| On site | Mixed | High | Low |

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Records within 500m | 0 |
|----------------------------|----------|

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

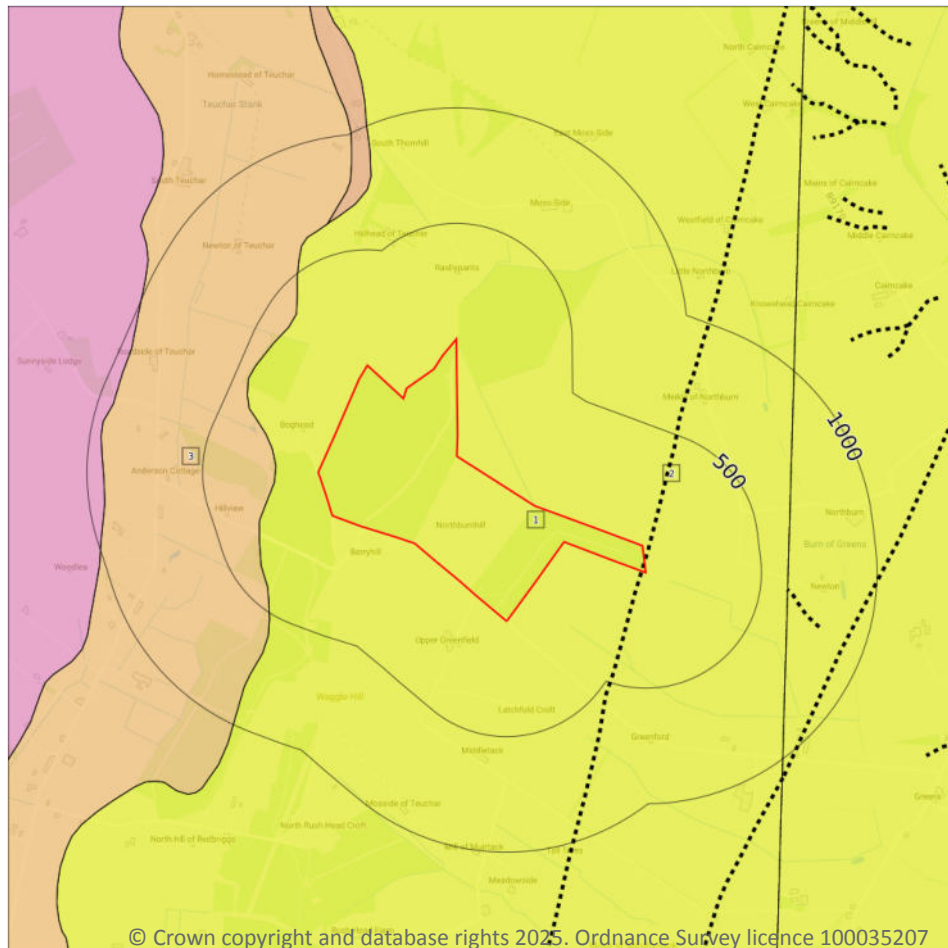
| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Records within 50m | 0 |
|---------------------------|----------|

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

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

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

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

2

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 49](#) >

| ID | Location | LEX Code | Description | Rock age |
|----|----------|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | On site | MCD-MPSP | MACDUFF FORMATION - MICACEOUS PSAMMITE, SEMIPELITE AND PELITE | - |
| 3 | 184m W | CRO-SDSM | CROVIE SANDSTONE GROUP - SANDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND MUDSTONE | PRAGIAN |

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 | Low | Low |

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 49](#) >

| ID | Location | Category | Description |
|----|----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | On site | ALTERATION_AREA | Metamorphic zone boundary; cordierite |

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

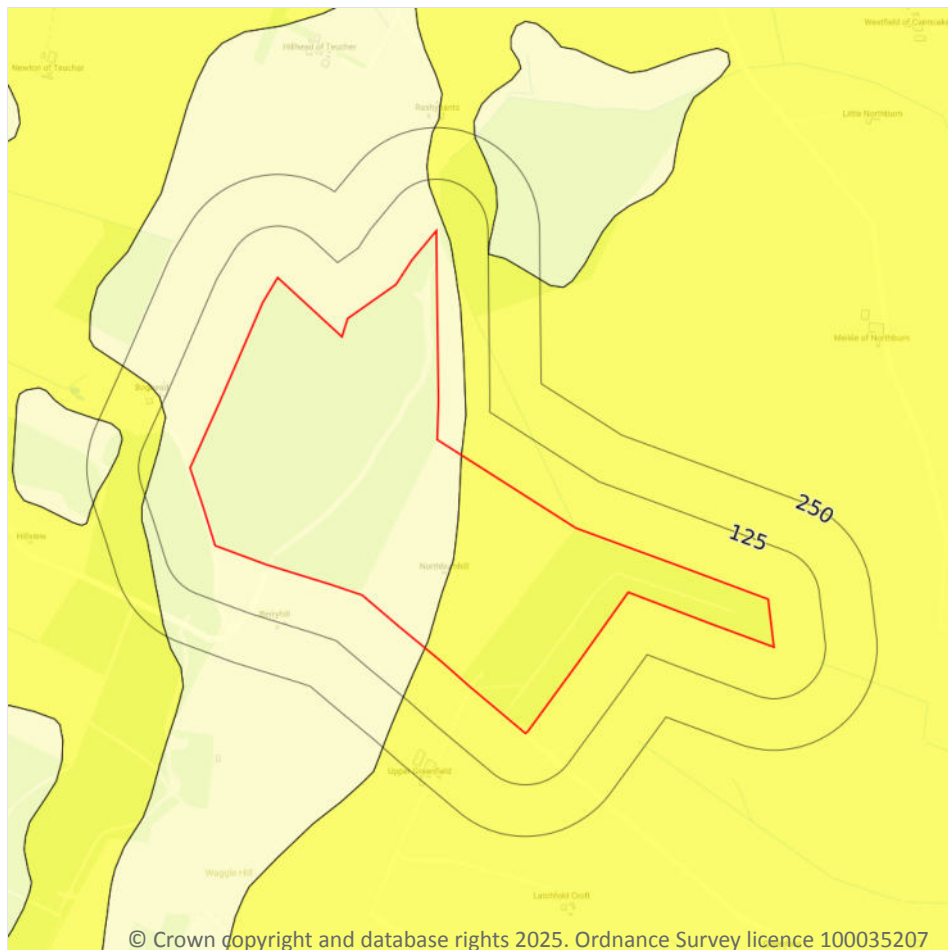
0

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.

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).

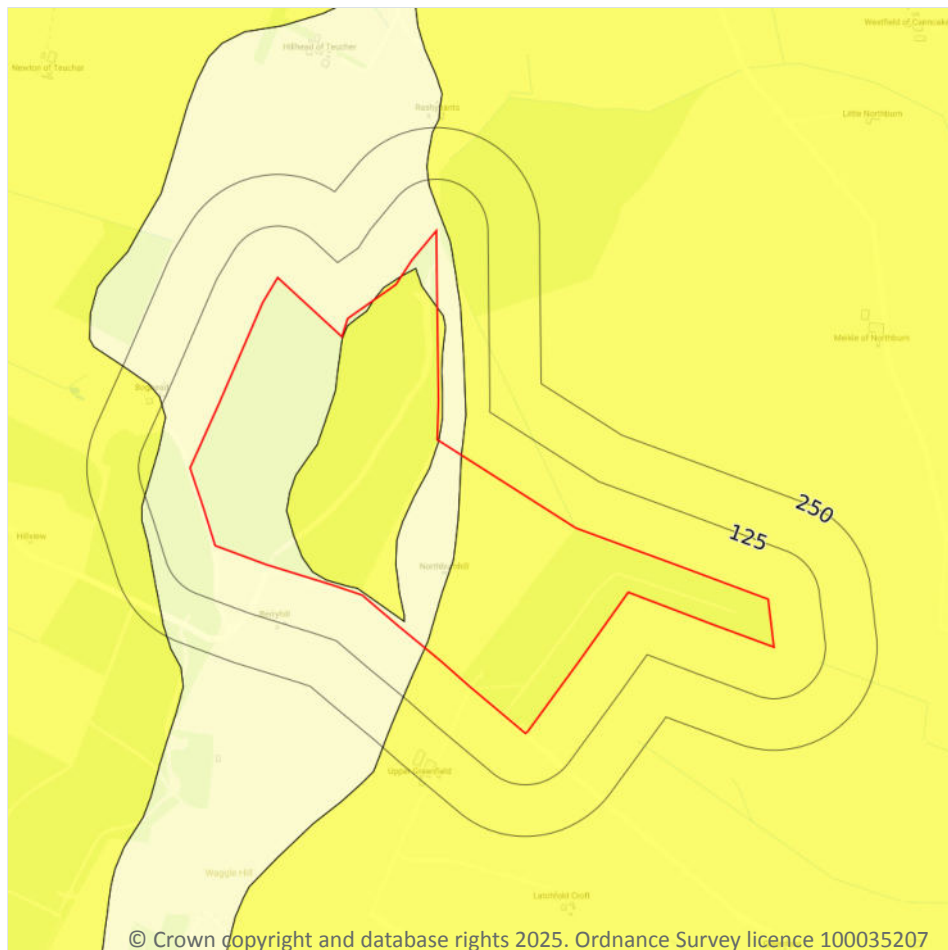
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 52 >](#)

| Location | Hazard rating | Details |
|----------|---------------|---|
| On site | Negligible | Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic. |
| On site | Very low | Ground conditions predominantly low 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 53 >](#)

| 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. |

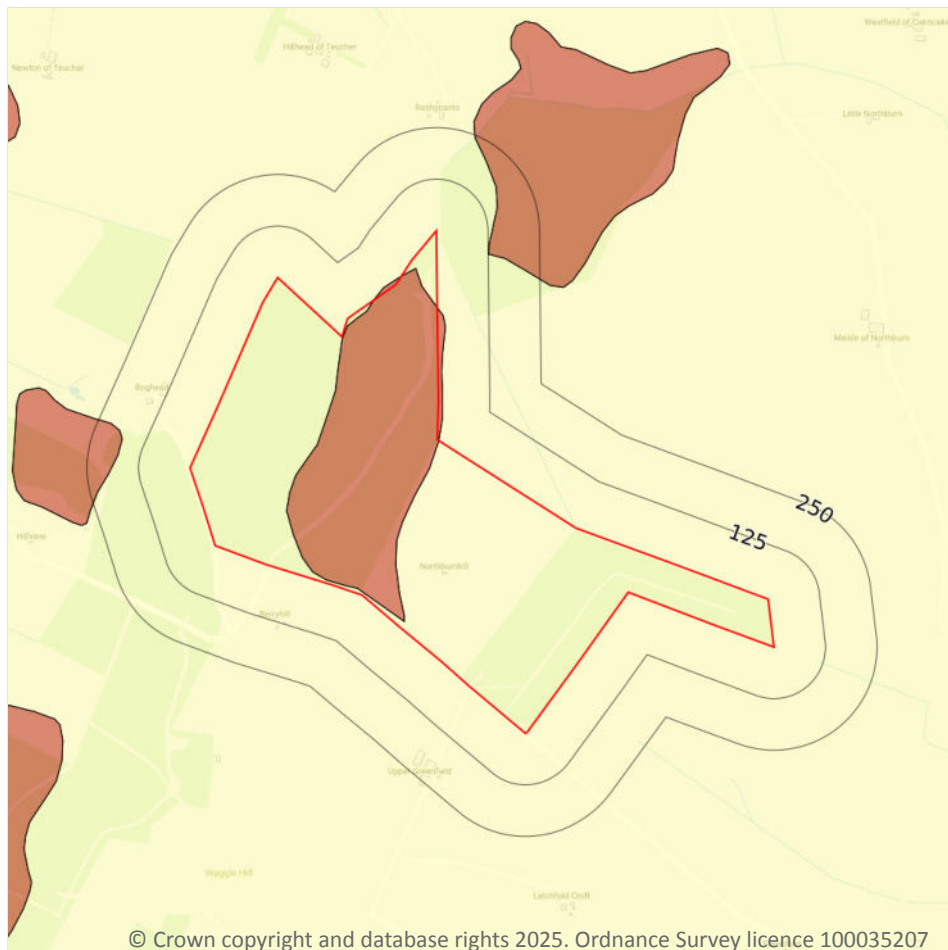


| Location | Hazard rating | Details |
|----------|---------------|---|
| On site | Very low | Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly. |

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



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

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

2

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 55 >](#)

| Location | Hazard rating | Details |
|----------|---------------|--|
| On site | Negligible | Compressible strata are not thought to occur. |
| On site | High | Highly compressible strata present. Significant constraint on land use depending on thickness. |

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

