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<b>Client</b>	<b>Wasteology</b>
Site	Wasteology Site, Greenham Quarry
Project	Small Scale HTTF
Title	Scoping Opinion Request
Approval Date	1 <sup>st</sup> of October 2021

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## Scoping Opinion Request

High Temperature Treatment Facility,  
Greenham Quarry, Wellington



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## Introduction

This report supports a request to the Somerset County Council for a Scoping Opinion in connection with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that would be submitted in support of an application for a small scale High Temperature Treatment Facility at Greenham Quarry, Wellington.

The proposed development is a small-scale, low throughput facility to treat low level clinical wastes, adjoining the existing waste transfer station buildings, within a small new additional building. This is being developed by Wasteology, who operate the existing Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) on the site.

The request is submitted by Castellum Consulting on behalf of the proposed developer, under Regulation 15(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 as amended (hereafter referred to as 'the EIA Regulations'). It sets out the scale, nature and location of the proposals, discusses the environmental context, and examines the potential environmental effects of the proposed development.

The request seeks the views of the Council's professional officers on the scope of the Environmental Assessment (EA) to be carried out in support of the planning application.

The proposed development consists of a small building within which a thermal treatment process would be applied to low level clinical waste, processing up to 3,500 tonnes per annum of feedstock. The only additional development outside the proposed building would be an exhaust flue, which would be installed alongside the building and protrude above the quarry walls to facilitate effective dispersion of emissions. The proposed facility would generate renewable electricity for export to the National Grid along with heat to satisfy the full demand of the process and has the potential to provide waste heat to nearby consumers. All processes would be entirely enclosed with no outdoor handling, storage or processing.

## EIA Screening

This scoping request is made under the EIA Regulations 2017, in recognition of the fact that the development will require an Environmental Impact Assessment as it falls under Schedule 1 which lists, 'Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9, or landfill of hazardous waste (i.e., waste to which Directive 91/689/EEC applies).'

As the development requires an EIA, formal screening is considered unnecessary.

## EIA Scoping

As the proposed development is considered to be 'EIA development', screening of the proposals is unnecessary; the applicant will prepare an Environmental Statement for the purposes of satisfying the EIA Regulations.

The remainder of this report provides information on the proposed development, its context, and its potential environmental impacts, to assist in the formal scoping process.

## The Site and its Setting

The proposed development would be set within the rear part of the existing Greenham Quarry waste site, near Wellington. The quarry is within a rural area but has an established substantial waste use which is recognised by the planning authority.

Greenham Quarry is located adjacent to the Somerset/Devon County boundary approximately 6km west of Wellington. The site is accessed at its eastern end from the class 3 road that connects the A38 at Whiteball to the south-east with Greenham and Tracebridge to the north. The quarry is an elongated oval with the long axis lying east-west and it covers an area of approximately 0.58 hectares. The quarry has been dug into the north-eastern side of a small hill and the highest rock faces around the south-western sides are estimated to be approximately 15m to 20m high. At the eastern end, the floor of the quarry is at a very similar level to the nearby public highway. The gated quarry entrance is set back from the public highway and shares an access off that highway with the residential property, 'Meadow View'. The applicant has a right of access over the entrance.

Around the western half of the quarry and covering much of that part of the hill is an area of mature woodland (Quarry Copse and Wiseburrow Covert). The trees and scrub around the eastern half of the quarry form a narrower strip of vegetation with pasture beyond to the north and a mixture of farm and industrial buildings to the south.

The proposed plot does have residential neighbours to the east as noted above, with the nearest being some 120m away from the nearest part of the proposed building, separated from the site by a belt of mature trees, and to some extent by the existing MRF and quarry walls.

The site benefits from screening to the north, south and west which is provided by the existing quarry walls and the mature trees on top of the quarry rim, and to the east by the existing Wasteology building. A yard lies beyond the Wasteology building to the east, with mature trees on the eastern boundary of the yard. The site is therefore screened from all public viewpoints, with some very limited narrow views from the residential property to the east, which already overlooks the MRF and associated yard.

The wider area is largely in agricultural use with livestock rearing and poultry predominant. There are other businesses operating in the area, including a substantial area of industrial development off Gipsy Lane at Whiteball Quarry and Greenham Business Park between the site and the A38.

Current site operations at the development site are described below.

Operations on the site involve skip lorries collecting general builders waste from sites in the locality. The waste is brought to the site where a mechanical sorting system separates the waste into separate piles of timber, hardcore, fines, plastics, cardboard, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. These are then taken for sale to recycling companies or to landfill.

Wasteology Ltd is currently permitted to operate 5.5 days per week, 52 weeks of the year, accepting 74,999 tonnes of waste per annum. This annual allowance of waste is currently imported to Greenham Quarry for processing before final disposal to a licensed landfill.

5 lorries collect the waste. 3 swing shovels, a loader and 3 screens work in the quarry yard. The sorting system comprises a tunnel blower, picking belts and magnetic belt.

12 people are employed full time as drivers, sorters and office staff.

The business runs Monday to Saturday. The drivers arrive between 6.00am and 6.30am to prepare for the day's work. The first lorry leaves the site at 7.00am to start collections. At 8.00am the sorting staff begin operating the sorting system which runs until 5.00pm. At 5.00pm the last routine lorry collection returns, and the sorting system is closed down. By 6.00 to 6.30pm any late lorries have returned, and the yard is closed for the night.



Figure 1 View of site from the east. Proposed development is to right of existing building adjoining the existing quarry wall.



Figure 2 Location of the proposed facility to the northwest of the existing Wasteology building. The quarry walls will be retained

### Proximity to Designations

There are no Statutory Environmental or Geological designated sites (SAC, SPA, Ramsar or SSSI) within 1km of the site.

The Grand Western Canal Country Park Local Nature Reserve lies some 560m west of the site boundary at its nearest point. (See Appendix 1 for copies of Magic data map, and report searching for designated assets within 1km of the site).

There are no designated historical sites within 500m of the site boundary.

The nearest such buildings (listed buildings) are around 550m west of the site and are completely screened by the topography of the site – specifically the existing quarry walls. There are no sightlines available between these properties and the development site.

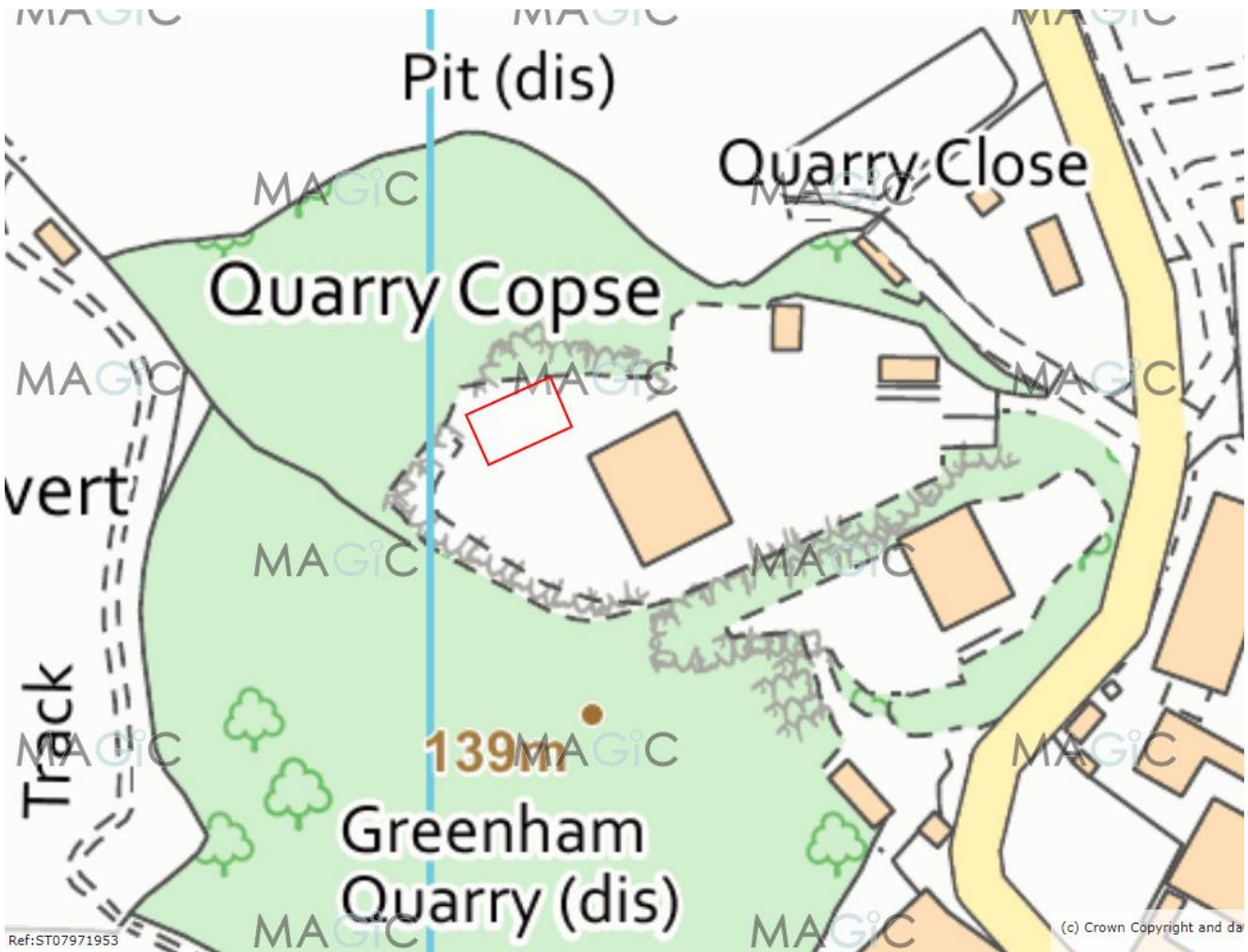


Figure 3 Site Location Plan. O.S. Map Copying License Number 100058752

## Proximity to Sensitive Receptors

The proposed development is located at the following distances from residential and leisure receptors;

Receptor	Distance	Direction from site
<b>Residential – Meadow View</b>	120m	East-north-east
<b>Residential – Quarry Close</b>	120m	East-north-east
<b>Residential – Wiseburrow Farm</b>	180m	South-east
<b>Residential – Gamlins Farm/Newlands House</b>	185m	South-east
<b>Residential – Oakway, The Tallet, The Granary</b>	210m	South-east
<b>Leisure – Camping and Caravan Site</b>	150m	East-north-east

Table 1 Distances to residential and leisure properties from the site

All the identified residential areas are completely screened from the site by the proposed building lying in the bottom of the quarry, along with intervening buildings and mature vegetation. The site is not visible from beyond the immediate vicinity of the access road and industrial surroundings.

## Planning Context of The Site

The application site adjoins the Wasteology MRF, which operates under planning consent 35/03/006 granted by Taunton Deane Borough Council on 12th December 2003 (for Wasteology) which is for the erection of a reclamation, storage and distribution building. This is for the main building at the site. There are conditions controlling noise levels, site access surfacing, foul and trade effluent drainage to offsite disposal not soakaway on site.

A subsequent application was made in 2013 and approved in 2014 to raise ground levels; lay concrete; erect new workshop building; new sewage treatment plant; new surface water drainage system and re-site existing buildings.



## Planning History

As stated above, the site has planning permission for a waste related use of significantly greater scale.

The existing main planning history and activities are:

Activity	Planning Permission	Notes
<b>Raise ground levels; lay concrete; erect new workshop building; new sewage treatment plant; new surface water drainage system and re-site existing buildings.</b>	4/35/13/0022	Approved subject to conditions 18 March 2014.
<b>Installation of biomass power plant within existing building</b>	4/35/09/0004	Withdrawn 15 October 2009.
<b>Operation of skip hire business and continued use of land for lorry parking and storage of skips</b>	35/92/005	(Granted by TDBC 7/1/93, application area small area of the quarry floor adjacent to the northern face at the western end of the quarry).
<b>Provision of waste transfer station to accommodate skip hire business</b>	35/93/005	(Granted by SCC 14/10/93, application area comprises part of skip hire business land under 35/92/005).

Table 2 Planning history summary

The permission history of the site is complex with some permissions only covering a part of the site. Most permission have been granted by Taunton Deane (TDBC), with only one previous permission being granted by Somerset County Council.

## Planning Policy

The acceptability of the proposed development will be assessed against relevant development plan policies, which would include policies in the Somerset Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document, the Taunton Deane Core Strategy 2011-2028 and with regard to material considerations (e.g., NPPF).

The Site is not specifically allocated in the adopted Waste Local Plan, although it is set on an existing waste management facility. Consent has been granted for a number of waste related uses over the last two decades, which suggests that the principle of waste processing at the site is acceptable.

Pre-application advice indicates that the proposals are not considered to be a departure from the Development Plan.

## Proposed Development

The proposed development consists of the erection of a new building of dimensions 20m x 10m in footprint, with eaves height of 6m, and a ridge height of 8m. Within this a thermal waste to energy process would be operated, processing up 3,500 tpa of low level clinical wastes, such as used PPE. The facility would generate sustainable power for export to the National Grid, and heat to fully supply the needs of the facility itself.

The activity would take place entirely within the proposed building with no external storage, handling or processing of the feedstock.

The only additional development would be the addition of an exhaust flue, of approximately 50cm internal diameter and 15m in height.

Within the building would be a reception area for materials, a small office, a bin store and wash area, and the principal process equipment. The operation will occupy a single level within the building. There will be sufficient internal height for vehicles to reverse and enter the building through the roller shutter doors, and then deposit the contents inside the building once the roller shutter doors are closed. A small office to accommodate clerical staff for the documentation, and emission and system monitoring will also be provided within the building. Weighing of the waste will be take place on the process line before it enters the shredder, and the existing weighbridge is available to the operator should this be needed during maintenance.

Materials for management would be delivered to the site in vehicles of a variety of sizes, but no more than two bulk loads per day are anticipated, with a number of smaller trucks and vans delivering lower volume loads. The materials themselves would be delivered in sealed specialist containers and would not be handled or stored outside at any time. After processing, a residual waste ash (IBA) and air pollution control waste (APC) would be exported from the site (in bulk loads) which would generate on average one vehicle visit per week.

The total theoretical maximum daily feedstock conversion capacity will be 24 tonnes – 1 tonne per hour. However, in practice it is intended to handle no more than 3,500 tonnes per annum, or an average of just under ten tonnes per day.

Outputs, in terms of incinerator bottom ash (IBA) and air pollution control (APC) waste from the energy conversion processing units would amount to approximately 1 tonne of IBA per day and 0.5 tonnes of APC per day equating to c 550 tpa in total. These residues will be conveyed to a sealed skip. Once full, the skip will be changed. It is expected this will occur once per week for IBA. Skips containing APC residues consisting of contaminated lime and spent carbon pellets will be collected by a specialist contractor on a fortnightly basis as appropriate. IBA and APC removal collections will be scheduled on different days where possible to minimise vehicle movements.

In total it is anticipated that no more than one vehicle importing or exporting materials would visit the site on average per hour. Whilst the site would operate 24 hours a day, delivery and export would only take place within 7am-6pm Monday to Friday, and 7am – 1pm on Saturdays. Staff for the plant will be drawn from those already employed at the Wasteology site, with specialist engineering and maintenance support hired in as required.

Materials to be processed on the site would be sourced from the area centred on the site. Further details would be provided on the sources of feedstock within any planning application, but the developer has identified a need within this area to serve the M5 corridor, including the urban areas of Exeter, Taunton, Tiverton, ExemOUTH, Bridgwater and other local towns. It is not anticipated that feedstocks would travel substantial distances.

The site would only handle waste under contract and would not be open to the public or general trade use. Materials would be processed promptly on receipt, with no prolonged storage before processing.

## Environmental Impacts

The following section details the potential environmental impacts and sets out which are proposed for inclusion within the Environmental Statement.

### Technical Study Areas Scoped in

The following areas of study are proposed for inclusion within the Environmental Statement.

#### Air Quality and Health

The operation of the waste handling and thermal treatment elements of the plant will be subject to environmental permitting to meet the standards specified in the Industrial Emission Directive as transposed into English law by The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013. As such the facility will be operated as a Schedule 13A Small Waste Incineration Plant and be permitted under the EPR Regulations by the Local Authority.

In that context it should be noted that the section of national Planning Practice Guidance that specifically addresses the relationship between planning and pollution control regimes states,

*'There exist a number of issues which are covered by other regulatory regimes and waste planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. The focus of the planning system should be on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land and the impacts of those uses, rather than any control processes, health and safety issues or emissions themselves where these are subject to approval under other regimes.'*<sup>1</sup>

A full air quality assessment will be carried out confirm the required stack height and to ensure whether the impacts of the proposed development are acceptable. Any impacts upon human health and ecological receptors will also be assessed and discussed.

#### Noise

The proposed facility would not increase noise levels relative to the existing background.

All deliveries will unload inside the building once the roller shutters have been closed, and the plant will be located in an enclosed acoustically dampening room. As noted previously, the site is located at a minimum of 120m from the nearest receptors, and between the inbuilt mitigation, the surrounding built infrastructure, inherently quiet operation of the facility, and these intervening distances, noise is expected to have minimal impact upon the receptors.

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraph: 050 Reference ID: 28-050-20141016

However, it is proposed a noise survey is undertaken to establish background noise levels, and to establish the anticipated resulting impacts of the proposed development.

It is anticipated that noise from transport will not be significant in EIA terms (i.e., against DMRB thresholds of significance) given the scale of operation and the majority of transport making use of small vehicles. Any noise that may arise from vehicle movements to and from the site will be minimal.

## Odour

All incoming feedstocks will be contained in sealed containers and sacks. These will be deposited within the building. The roller shutters will be closed at all times except for the admittance or departure of delivery and removal vehicles.

A constant slight negative pressure will be maintained throughout the feedstock preparation and feed system so any air will be recirculated to the process and any odour will be totally eliminated. All deliveries will be processed on the day of delivery.

An assessment of the potential for impacts associated with odour will be carried out and reported within the EIA.

## Alternatives, Site Selection & Suitability

A narrative setting out the alternatives considered, and the main reasons and justification for the selection of the proposed development and site will be provided. This will be substantially informed by the need for the development to have;

- a grid connection for export of power
- ideally a site with an established waste management use
- capable of receiving policy support at a national and local level
- a central position in relation to the prospective feedstock market

The Greenham Quarry site is well situated to serve the M5 corridor, centred on Exeter, Bridgwater and the surrounding area. This is confirmed by the fact that the site has approved waste activities serving exactly such a catchment for waste collection and processing. A waste market report will be prepared to support this point.

The site on which the application is to be made is already in waste use and offers the opportunity for power supply to existing businesses, subject to acceptable commercial terms. There is grid export availability via connection to the National Grid already associated with the development, which is extremely hard to secure in the area at a commercially acceptable cost for this scale of development.

## Climate Change and Sustainability

The proposed activity is one which is required to take place by law in that it is mandatory to treat certain wastes in a high temperature environment. To that end there is an inherent requirement to provide a high temperature system requiring energy input.

This notwithstanding, it is the intention of the operator to recover as much energy as practicable in the form of generating electricity and recovering heat to allow the plant to be self sufficient in heat terms, and to export power to the National Grid. The detail of this will be provided in this chapter.

## Landscape and Visual Impact

The majority of the facility will not be visible from beyond the quarry due to the elevated quarry walls and surrounding dense woodland. However, it will be necessary for a modest sized flue stack to protrude above the lip of the quarry by a small amount to allow appropriate dispersion of the facility's emissions.

Although it will be of a small scale, it will be appropriate to assess the visual and landscape impacts of the proposed stack on the surrounding area and any landscape assets. An assessment will be carried out by a qualified landscape professional.

## Technical Study Areas Scoped Out

Due to the development consisting of a small new building and flue within a former quarry alongside an established waste use, it is considered that the development is unlikely to have any significant impacts upon the following technical disciplines.

As such it is argued that these should be excluded from the scope of the environmental assessment.

They will however be covered in appropriate detail in a planning statement accompanying the planning application.

## Highways and Access

The development site is connected via the existing Wasteology yard and private road to Gipsy Lane, and then on to the A38, which then allows connection to the M5. This is the only direct access to the proposed site. The access from the site onto Gipsy Lane is established and in use by the Wasteology MRF, which has consent for 75,000 tpa of waste throughput. The proposed use (an additional 3500 tonnes per annum) will represent an insignificant increase in the approved traffic levels.

The development will generate vehicle movements in the construction and operational phases. During the operational phase HGV and LGV movements will be generated through delivery and collection of feedstock materials or residues.

Feedstock for processing would be delivered to the site in vehicles of a variety of sizes, but no more than two bulk loads per day are anticipated. The materials themselves would be delivered in specialist containers and would not be handled or stored outside at any time. After processing, a residual waste ash and air pollution control residues would be exported from the site (in bulk loads) which would generate on average no more than one vehicle visit per day.

In total it is anticipated that no more than one vehicle importing or exporting materials would visit the site on average per hour. Therefore, a total of up to 4 vehicles per day would visit the site, consisting of:

Vehicle type	Number per day	Notes
<b>6-8 tonne loads</b>	2	1x feedstock, 1x export residual materials (maximum)
<b>Vans/Light Goods Vehicles</b>	2	2x engineering services (maximum)
<b>Staff</b>	0	Staff already employed at Wasteology MRF
<b>TOTALS</b>	4	Numbers will vary depending on day and activity

Table 3 Traffic projections



The facility will operate 24 hours per day. This is necessary to enable constant supply of power into the electricity distribution network. However, delivery and export would only take place within 7am-6pm Monday to Friday, and 7am – 1pm on Saturdays. Operating staff will be sourced from existing Wasteology staff at the MRF.

## Flood Risk and Drainage

The building and yard within which the operations will take place is in an area designated as Flood Zone 1, an area with a low probability of flooding, and as the site is below 1 hectare in area, a Flood Risk Assessment will not be formally required. The building will benefit from a sealed drainage system, which will provide containment for any spills, separate to clean water handling. Any water that could potentially come into contact with waste within the building is to be handled in an entirely sealed drainage system that is not discharged to groundwater. Drainage arrangements will be described in the planning statement.

There will be a modest increase in impermeable surface through the erection of the new building, though it should be noted that much of the space to be occupied is already hard surfaced. An indicative drainage scheme will be provided to clarify how clean rainwater runoff from the roof will be handled.

## Ecology

The site is on previously developed land and has no ecological interest present. A walkover study will be carried out and provided within the planning application to verify this.

There are no structures or operations proposed beyond the existing hard surfaced yard.

As previously noted, there are no statutory or non-statutory designated nature sites within 1km of the site.

However, the air quality assessment will look at the potential for emissions from the plant to impact upon any sensitive receptors through dispersion.

Similarly, the noise assessment supporting the application will consider the potential for noise from the development to impact upon ecological receptors.

## Archaeology

The proposed development is within an already excavated area of the quarry where rock has previously been extracted and which has been otherwise undeveloped, there is no likelihood of the presence of undisturbed archaeological materials.

Given both the limited archaeological potential of the site and the limited impacts of the proposed development there is considered insufficient justification to merit further archaeological investigation.

## Ground Conditions and Soil Quality

As noted above, the proposed development will be entirely upon ground that is already disturbed, currently concreted, and in constant use. The development consists of the provision of a new small scale building on a stable and hard quarry floor surface.

Given the nature of the site the modest nature of the proposed structures there is considered insufficient justification to merit further ground investigation at this stage.

## Socio Economics

As the proposed facility would employ only staff from the workforce already present at the Wasteology MRF, it is considered that there will be no significant impacts associated with socio economic matters. As such this should be scoped out.

## Summary

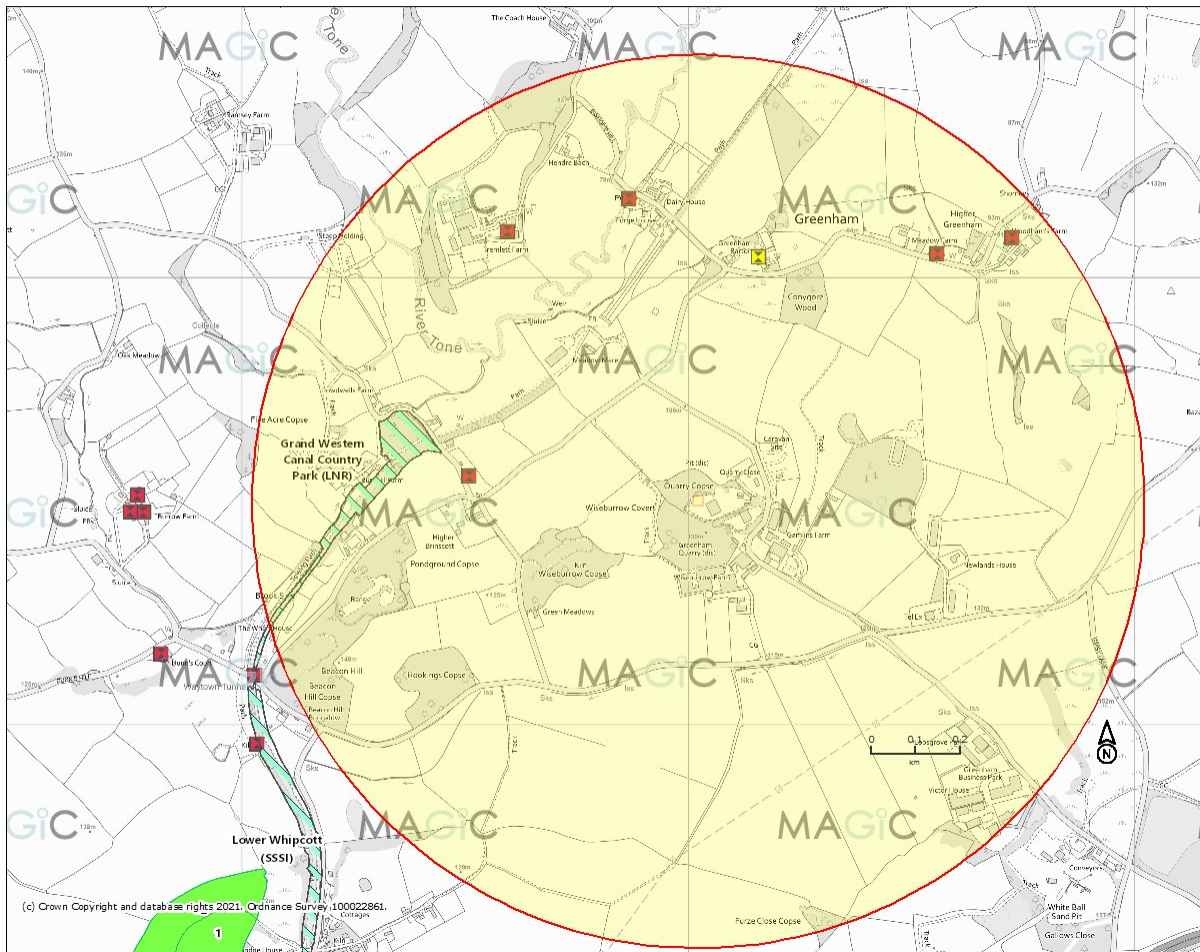
Subject Area	Scoped In	Scoped Out	Notes
Highways and Access		✓	To be assessed by provision of a Transport Statement
Air Quality and Health	✓		To be assessed by provision of an Air Quality assessment including dispersion modelling and assessment of impacts on health and ecology
Noise	✓		To be assessed by provision of a noise statement by qualified noise consultants
Odour	✓		To be assessed by provision of an odour report
Alternatives, Site Selection & Suitability	✓		To be discussed within a chapter in the ES, and supported by the feedstock study
Climate Change	✓		To be discussed within a chapter in the ES
Ecology		✓	Not required as change of use with no external development
Flood risk and Drainage		✓	Not required as change of use with no external development
Landscape and Visual Impact	✓		Not required as change of use with no external development
Archaeology		✓	Previously surfaced ground, currently hard surfaced; change of use with no external development
Ground Conditions and Soil Quality		✓	Not required as change of use with no external development or intrusion below ground level.
Socio Economics		✓	Minimal scale of facility, replacing a similar activity in employment terms

The proposed development consists of the erection of a small building and exhaust flue which will provide a facility for the high temperature treatment of low level clinical wastes. All handling and processing will take place indoors. As such the only likely changes to impacts fall within the areas identified above; noise, air quality (and its effects upon people and any remote ecological receptors), odour, climate change, and landscape and visual impact.

This report has set out the details of the proposed development, the context within which it is set, and looked at the potential for environmental effects that could arise as a consequence of the proposed development. It has set out a proposal for the scope of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the

development and accompanies a request for a formal Scoping Opinion from the Somerset County Council to confirm the scope of the Environmental Assessment required.

## Appendix 1. Magic Map and Reports.



**Legend**

- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England)
- Limestone Pavement Orders (England)
- Local Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (Scotland)
- National Nature Reserves (Wales)
- National Parks (England)
- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Proposed Ramsar Sites (England)
- Ramsar Sites (Scotland)
- Ramsar Sites (Wales)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)**
- Favourable Condition
- Unfavourable Recovering
- Unfavourable no change
- Unfavourable Declining
- Part Destroyed
- Destroyed
- Not Assessed
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Scotland)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Wales)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Possible Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (Scotland)
- Special Areas of Conservation (Wales)
- Special Protection Areas (England)
- Potential Special Protection Areas (England)
- Special Protection Areas (Scotland)
- Special Protection Areas (Wales)
- Biosphere Reserves (England)
- Biosphere Reserves (Scotland)

Projection = OSGB36  
 xmin = 305700  
 ymin = 118400  
 xmax = 310000  
 ymax = 120700

Map produced by MAGiC on 5 October, 2021.  
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGiC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

sitecheckresults-5

Site Check Report Report generated on Tue Oct 05 2021								
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: ST08021950								
Local Nature Reserves (England)								
Reference	Name	Hectares	Hyperlink					
1084826	GRAND WESTERN CANAL COUNTRY PARK	50.1	<a href="https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1084826">https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1084826</a>					
Listed Buildings (England)								
Name	Reference	Grade	Date Listed	Legacy UID	Scale of Capture	Easting	Northing	Hyperlink
CHURCH OF ST PETER	1059851	II	26/03/1984	270102	1:2500	307866	120177.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059851">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059851</a>
GREENHAM CROFT	1059852	II	26/03/1984	270104	1:2500	308556	120053.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059852">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1059852</a>
Brinscott	1106414	II	17/03/1988	95947	1:2500	307508.4904	119556.781	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1106414">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1106414</a>
Greenham Barton	1176225	I	25/01/1956	270103	1:2500	308156	120047.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1176225">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1176225</a>
GREENHAM HALL	1307977	II	26/03/1984	270105	1:2500	307594	120104.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1307977">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1307977</a>
WOODHAM'S FARMHOUSE	1344804	II	26/03/1984	270106	1:2500	308724	120089.3608	<a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1344804">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1344804</a>

## Appendix 2. Flood Risk Map



# Flood map for planning

Your reference  
**Wasteology**

Location (easting/northing)  
**308059/119484**

Created  
**20 Sep 2021 14:38**

**Your selected location is in flood zone 1, an area with a low probability of flooding.**

## **This means:**

- you don't need to do a flood risk assessment if your development is smaller than 1 hectare and not affected by other sources of flooding
- you may need to do a flood risk assessment if your development is larger than 1 hectare or affected by other sources of flooding or in an area with critical drainage problems

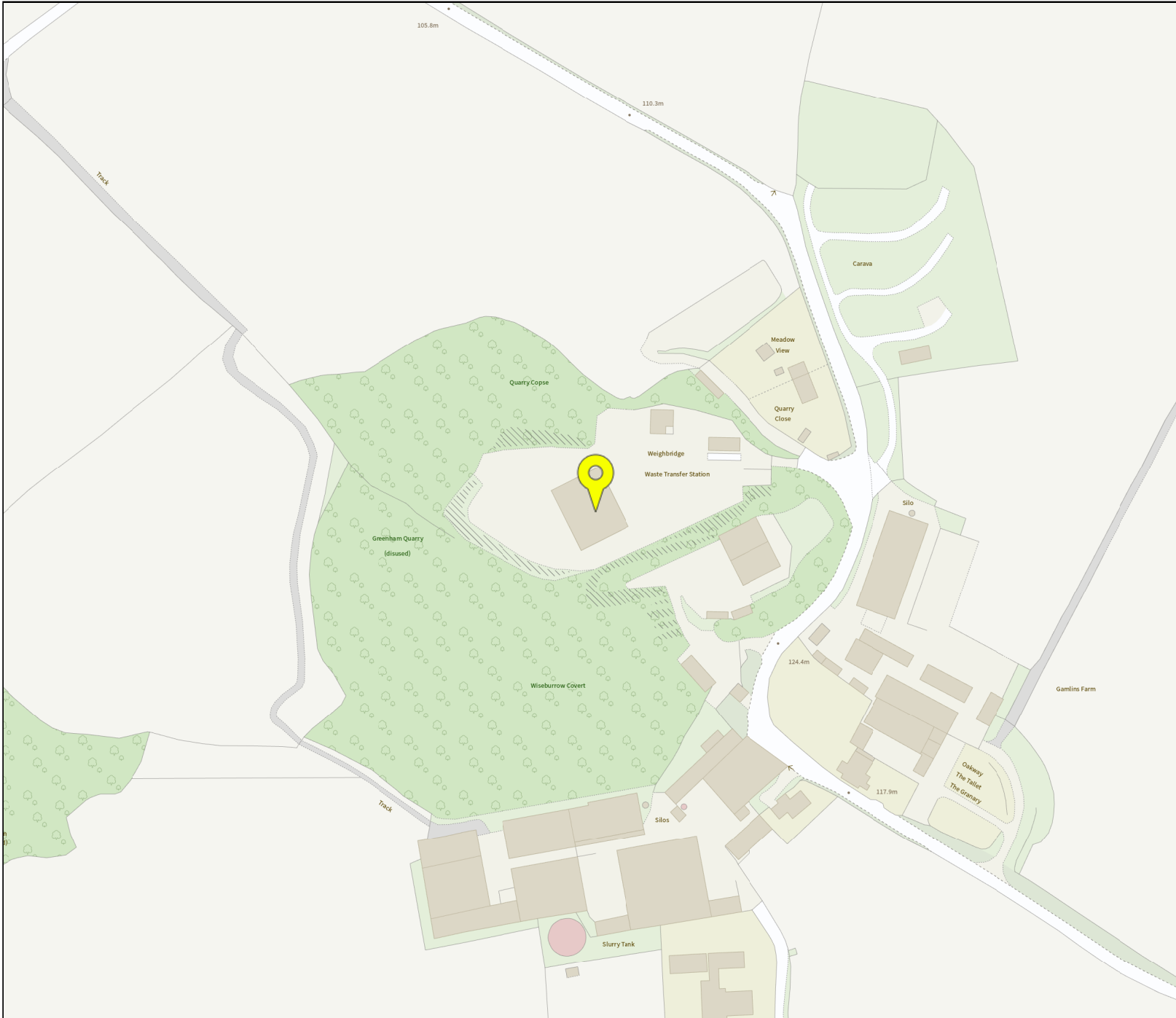
## **Notes**

The flood map for planning shows river and sea flooding data only. It doesn't include other sources of flooding. It is for use in development planning and flood risk assessments.

This information relates to the selected location and is not specific to any property within it. The map is updated regularly and is correct at the time of printing.

Flood risk data is covered by the Open Government Licence which sets out the terms and conditions for using government data. <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/>

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### Flood map for planning

Your reference  
**Wasteology**

Location (easting/northing)  
**308059/119484**

Scale  
**1:2500**

Created  
**20 Sep 2021 14:38**

- Selected point
- Flood zone 3
- Flood zone 3: areas benefitting from flood defences
- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 1
- Flood defence
- Main river
- Flood storage area

