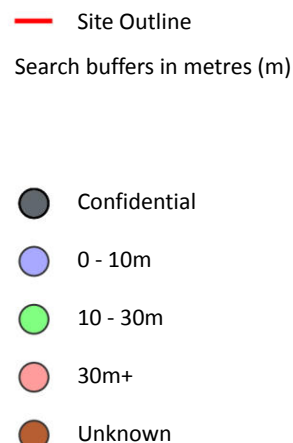
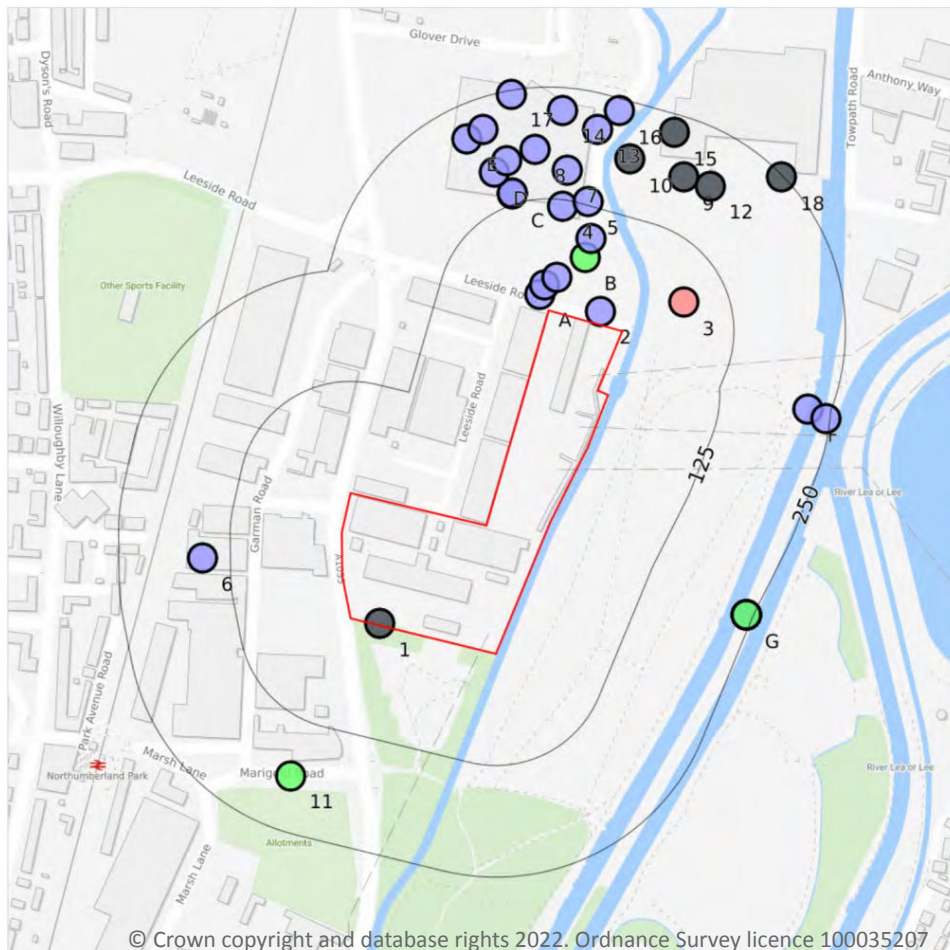


Appendix H. Groundsure Report Chapters 16 - 21

16 Boreholes



16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

45

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

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 151**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	On site	535190 191190	C.E.G.B. TOTTENHAM	-	Y	N/A
2	15m N	535437 191540	LEESIDE GAS HOLDER TOTTENHAM 1	8.4	N	18062826



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	21m NW	535369 191559	LEESIDE GAS HOLDER TOTTENHAM TP1	3.8	N	18062829
A	29m N	535375 191569	LEESIDE GAS HOLDER TOTTENHAM TP2	4.0	N	18062830
A	38m N	535388 191578	LEESIDE GAS HOLDER TOTTENHAM 2	7.6	N	18062827
B	68m N	535420 191600	ADJACENT TO TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS	13.71	N	794316
3	76m NE	535530 191550	GAS WORKS TOTTENHAM	152.4	N	794510
B	90m N	535426 191621	LEESIDE GAS HOLDER TOTTENHAM 3	8.2	N	18062828
4	117m N	535395 191657	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP209	1.3	N	17280235
5	130m N	535423 191663	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON 207	7.0	N	17280063
C	137m N	535338 191671	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP213	1.9	N	17280239
C	138m N	535338 191672	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP213A	1.8	N	17280247
6	157m W	534991 191264	EMPIRE LAUNDRY	-2.0	N	18608950
7	159m N	535400 191698	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP210	1.3	N	17280236
D	166m N	535318 191695	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON 201	6.0	N	17280054
D	174m N	535332 191708	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP218	1.5	N	17280244
8	181m N	535364 191721	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP219	1.85	N	17280245
9	186m N	535530 191690	BOC GASES EDMONTON 106	-	Y	N/A
10	188m N	535470 191710	BOC GASES EDMONTON 119	-	Y	N/A
11	189m S	535090 191020	TOTTENHAM BRUCE GROVE LONDON 1	19.5	N	18359522
12	190m NE	535560 191680	BOC GASES EDMONTON 108	-	Y	N/A
13	210m N	535434 191743	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP207	1.2	N	17280233
E	213m NW	535288 191733	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP215	1.9	N	17280241
E	216m N	535305 191743	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP212	1.5	N	17280238
14	225m N	535395 191765	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP217	0.75	N	17280243
F	225m E	535670 191430	LEE VALLEY SLUDGE MAIN EDMONTON BH4	6.09	N	794382
15	230m N	535520 191740	BOC GASES EDMONTON 105	-	Y	N/A
16	236m N	535458 191764	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON 206	6.5	N	17280062
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 15	8.5	N	794453
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 6A	7.5	N	794452

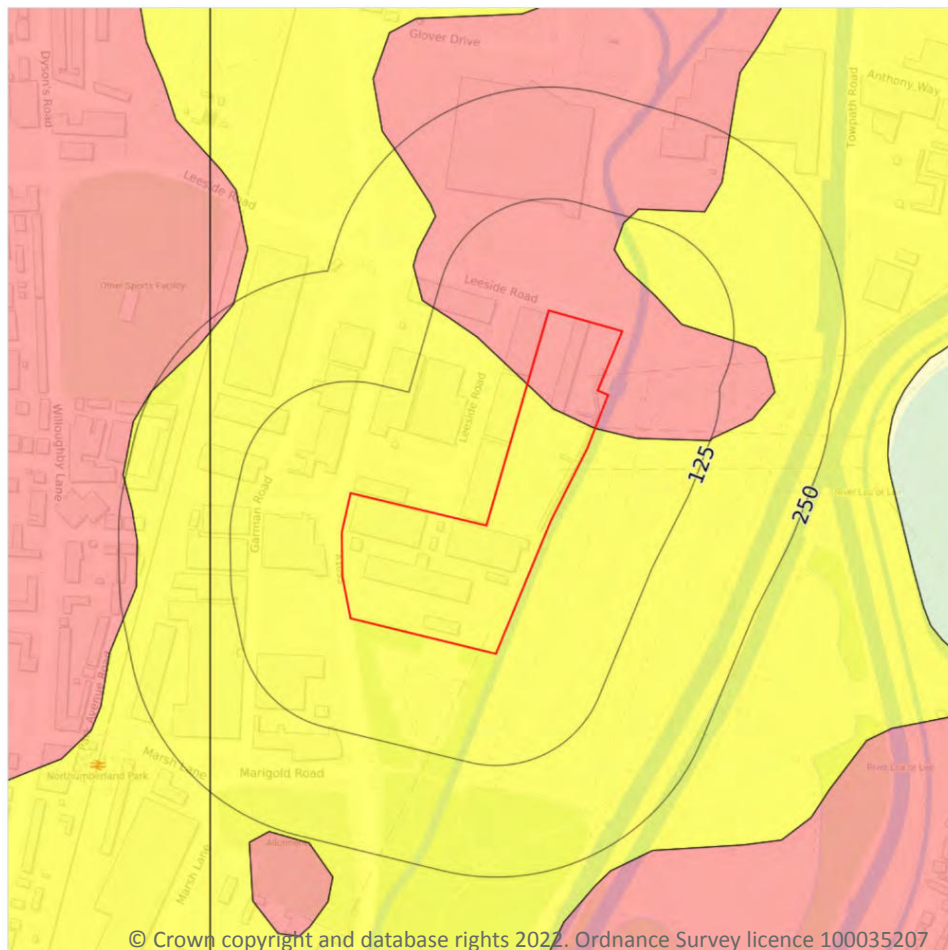


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 1	6.5	N	794448
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 32	0.0	N	794457
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 20	15.2	N	794455
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 3	10.0	N	794449
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 24	12.0	N	794456
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 6	0.0	N	794451
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 41	13.6	N	794461
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 16	9.5	N	794454
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 4	15.4	N	794450
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 32A	9.0	N	794458
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 38	8.0	N	794460
G	242m E	535600 191200	TOTTENHAM GAS WORKS 35	15.0	N	794459
F	246m E	535690 191420	LEE VALLEY SLUDGE MAIN EDMONTON BH3	6.09	N	794381
17	246m N	535337 191783	FORMER GOTHIC WORKS EDMONTON TP211	0.7	N	17280237
18	248m NE	535640 191690	BOC GASES EDMONTON 110	-	Y	N/A

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).

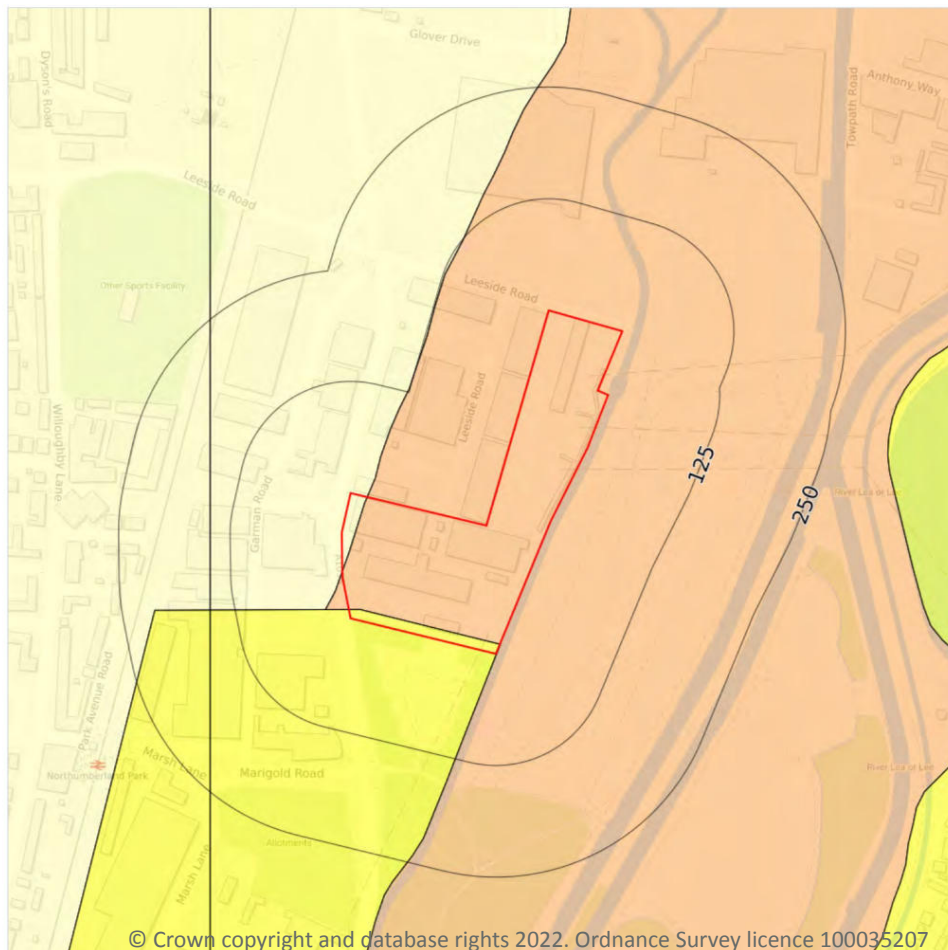
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 154**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.
On site	Moderate	Ground conditions predominantly high 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

3

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 155**

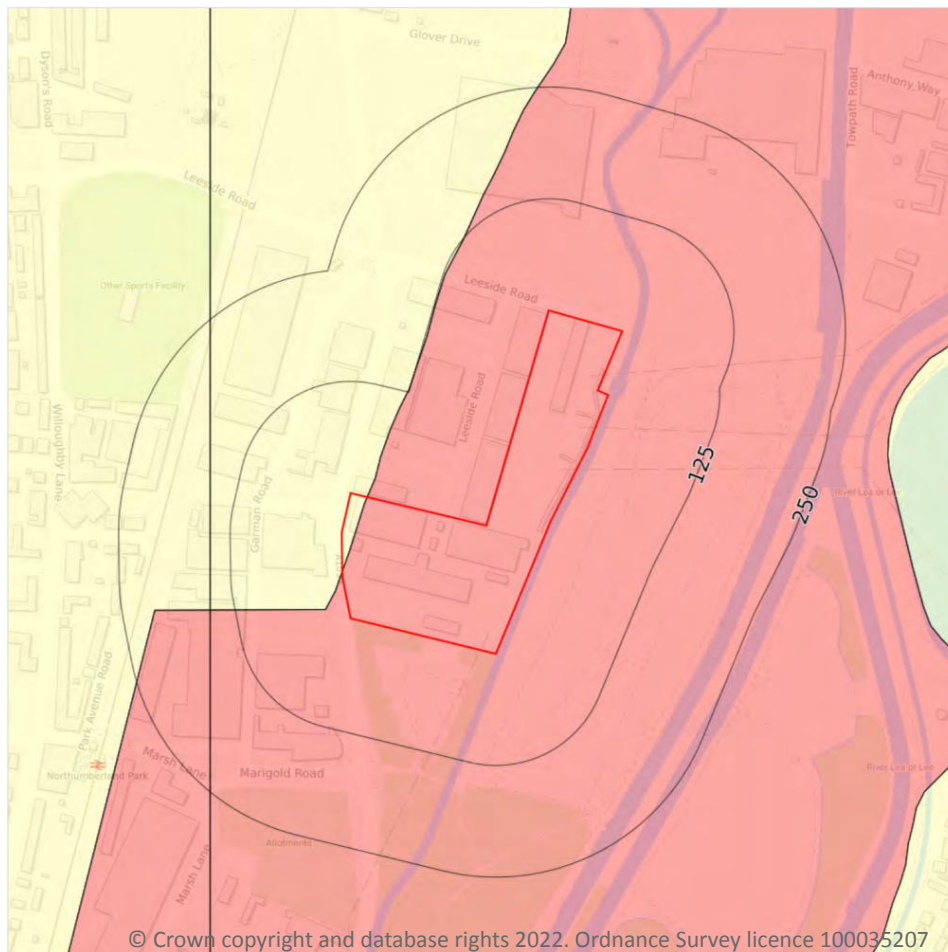
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

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.
On site	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.

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 157**

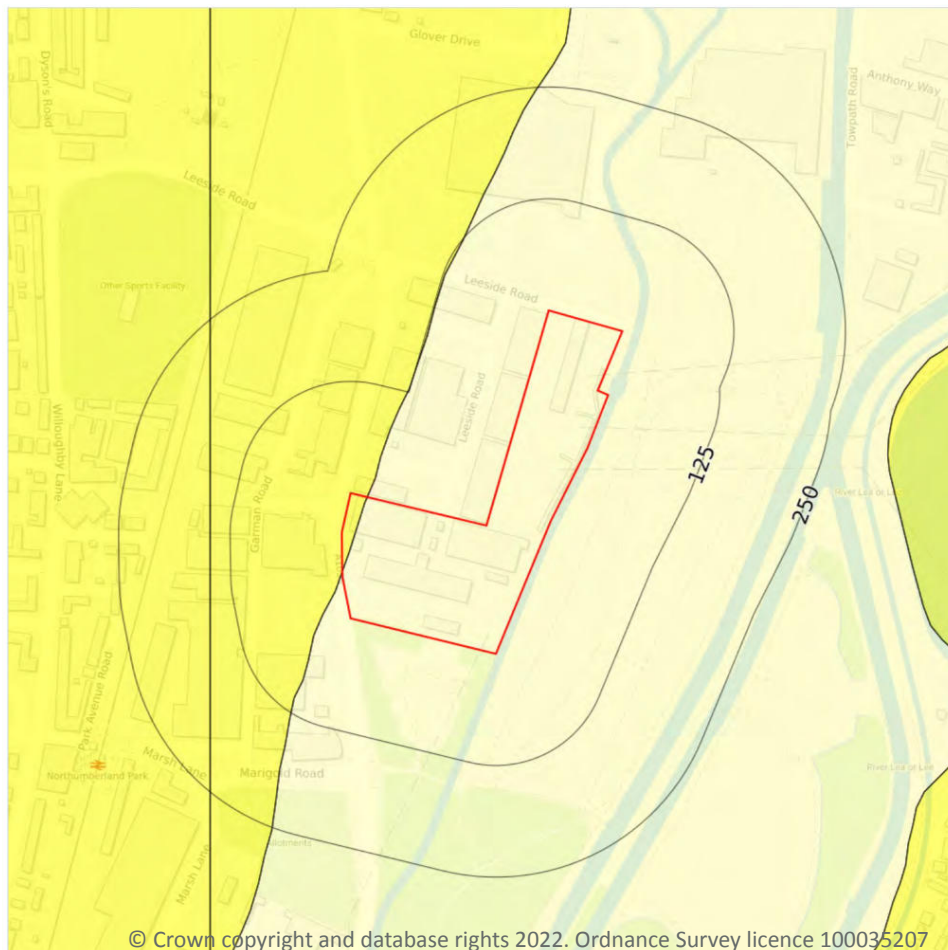
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
On site	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.



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

2

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.

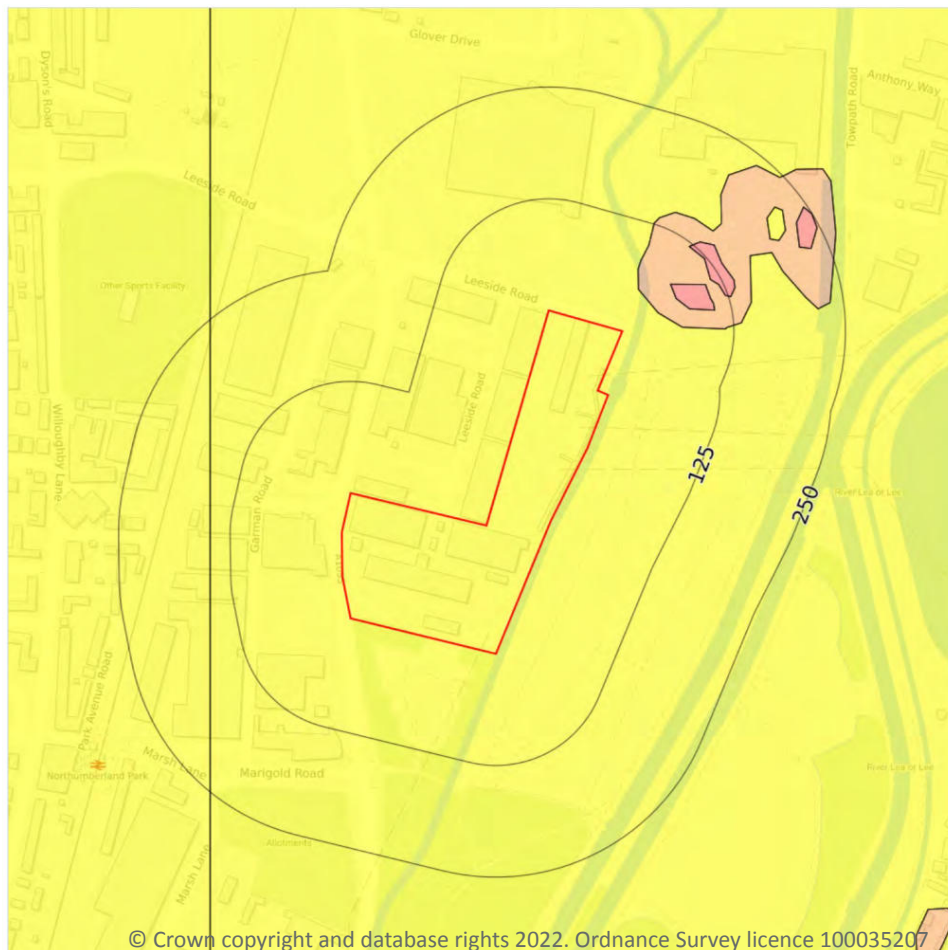
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 159**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.
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

2

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 160**

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.

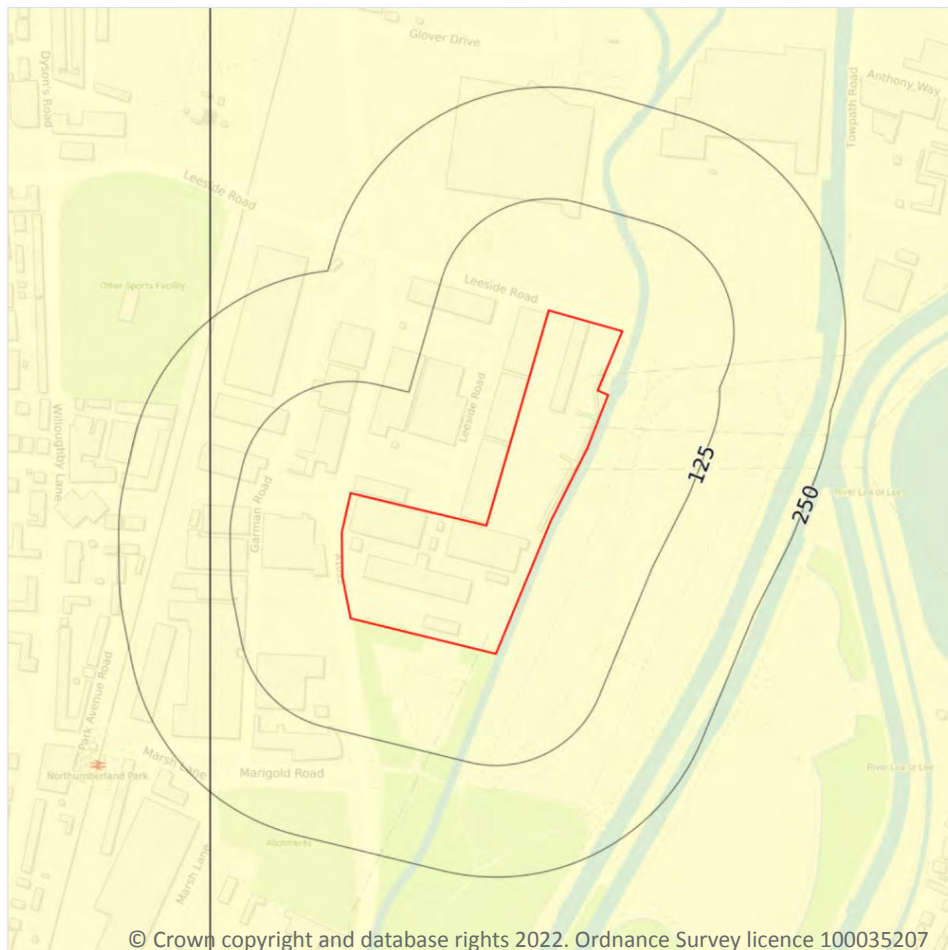


Location	Hazard rating	Details
44m NE	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

1

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 162**

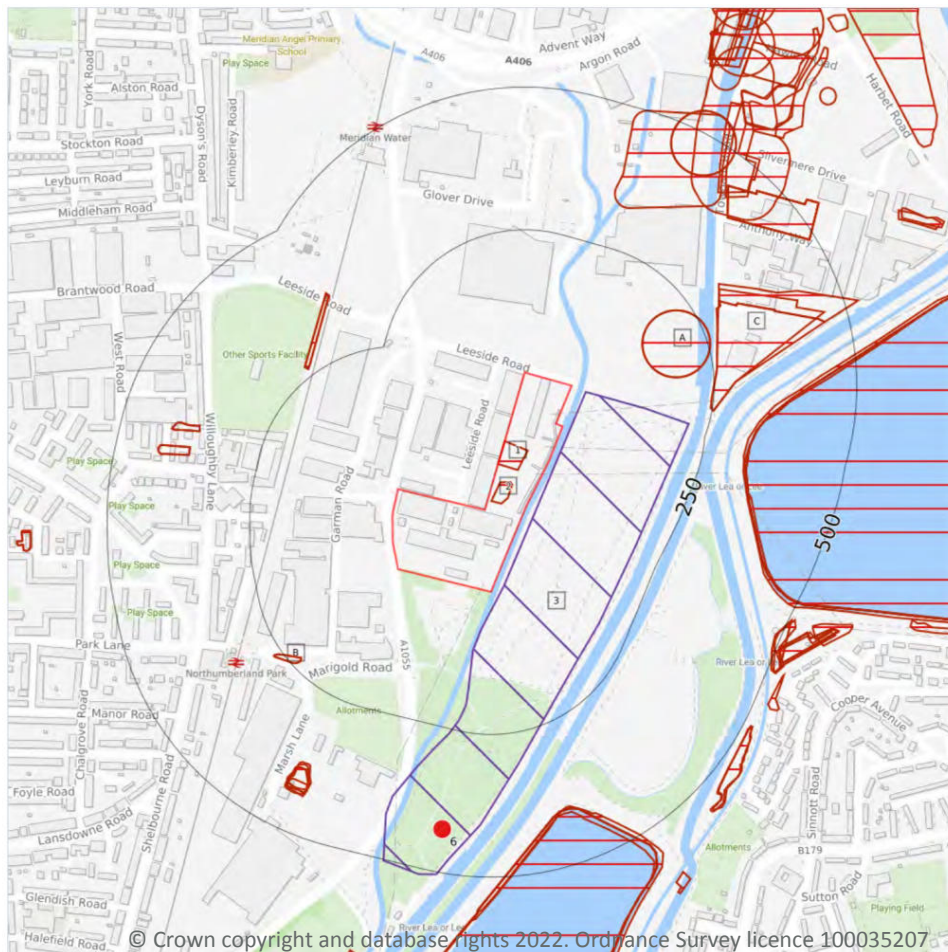
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



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

0

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.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

18.2 BritPits

Records within 500m

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 164**

ID	Location	Details	Description
6	424m S	Name: Tottenham Marshes Gravel Pit Address: TOTTENHAM, Greater London Commodity: Sand & Gravel Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Sand Pit, Clay Pit or Opencast Coal Site Status description: Site which, at date of entry, has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as Closed by operator. May be considered to have Active, Dormant or Expired planning permissions by Mineral Planning Authority

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.3 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

8

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 164**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	On site	Pond	1968	1:10560
2	On site	Pond	1968	1:10560
A	138m E	Unspecified Wharf	1988	1:10000
A	138m E	Unspecified Wharf	1974	1:10000
B	230m SW	Pond	1879	1:10560
B	230m SW	Pond	1869	1:10560
C	247m E	Unspecified Wharf	1974	1:10000
C	247m E	Timber Wharf	1968	1:10560

This 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 data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Mining, ground workings and natural cavities map on **page 164**

ID	Location	Site Name	Mineral	Type	Planning Status	Planning Status Date
3	12m SE	Tottenham Marshes	Sand and gravel	Surface mineral working	Valid	4/4/63

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m**0**

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).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m**0**

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.



18.8 JPB mining areas

Records on site	0
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Areas which could be affected by former coal and other mining. This data includes some mine plans unavailable to the Coal Authority.

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.9 Coal mining

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

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.12 Tin mining

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

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



18.13 Clay mining

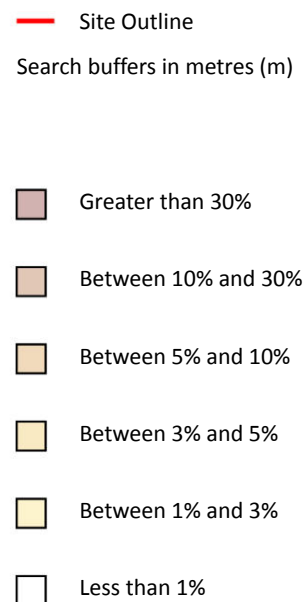
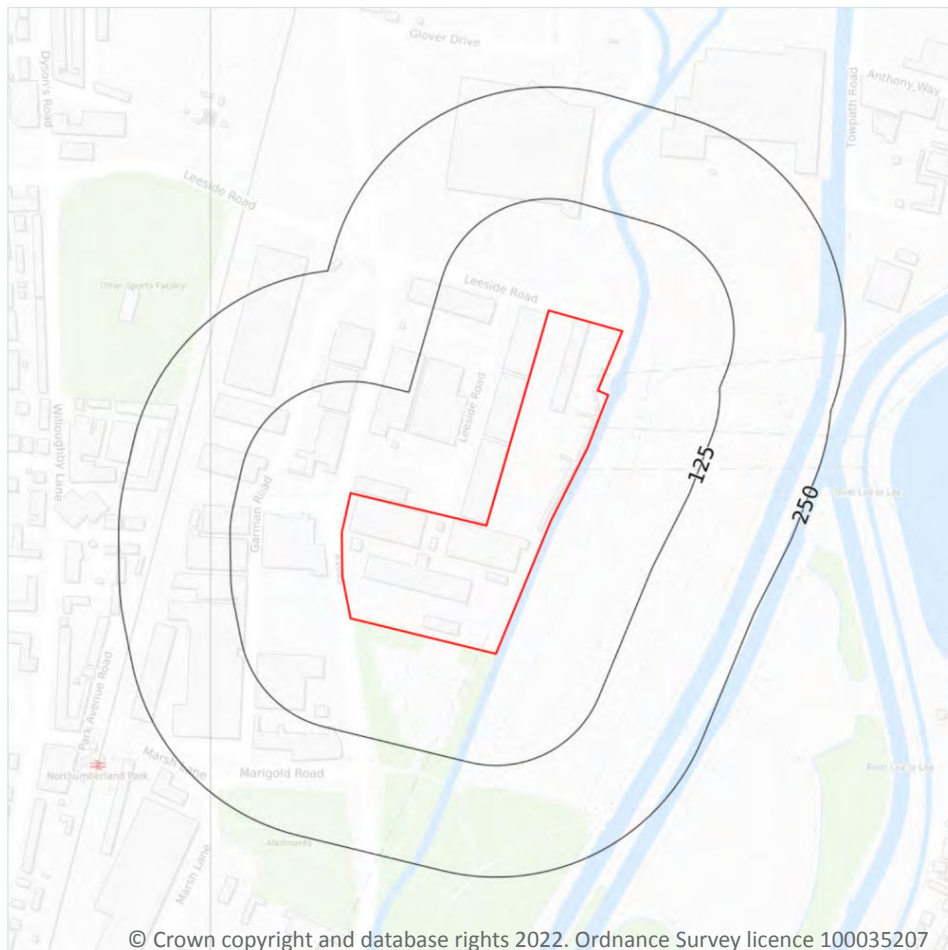
Records on site	0
-----------------	---

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



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 169**

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

5

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	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
On site	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
On site	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
38m NE	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
42m E	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

20

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).

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	17	3	270	185	0.7	94	102	40	21
On site	17	3	259	178	0.6	96	93	35	21
On site	20	3.5	292	201	0.6	103	94	45	20
On site	20	3.5	299	205	0.6	102	96	46	20



Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	20	3.5	299	205	0.6	92	83	35	20
On site	22	3.8	329	226	0.6	109	93	51	19
On site	23	4	315	216	0.6	108	91	50	19
On site	24	4.2	311	214	0.6	107	91	50	19
On site	24	4.2	283	194	0.5	101	86	42	19
On site	26	4.6	272	187	0.5	102	87	47	19
On site	29	5.1	291	200	0.5	89	83	38	19
On site	29	5.1	260	179	0.5	99	86	47	18
On site	34	5.9	255	175	0.5	93	85	45	18
On site	35	6.1	264	181	0.5	87	83	37	19
19m SE	23	4	324	223	0.6	108	93	51	19
37m NW	19	3.3	274	188	0.6	98	89	37	20
38m NE	16	2.8	274	188	0.8	88	115	38	23
42m NE	18	3.2	287	197	0.7	95	101	44	21
47m W	27	4.7	304	209	0.6	82	81	33	20
48m W	19	3.3	302	207	0.6	84	79	30	21

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

1

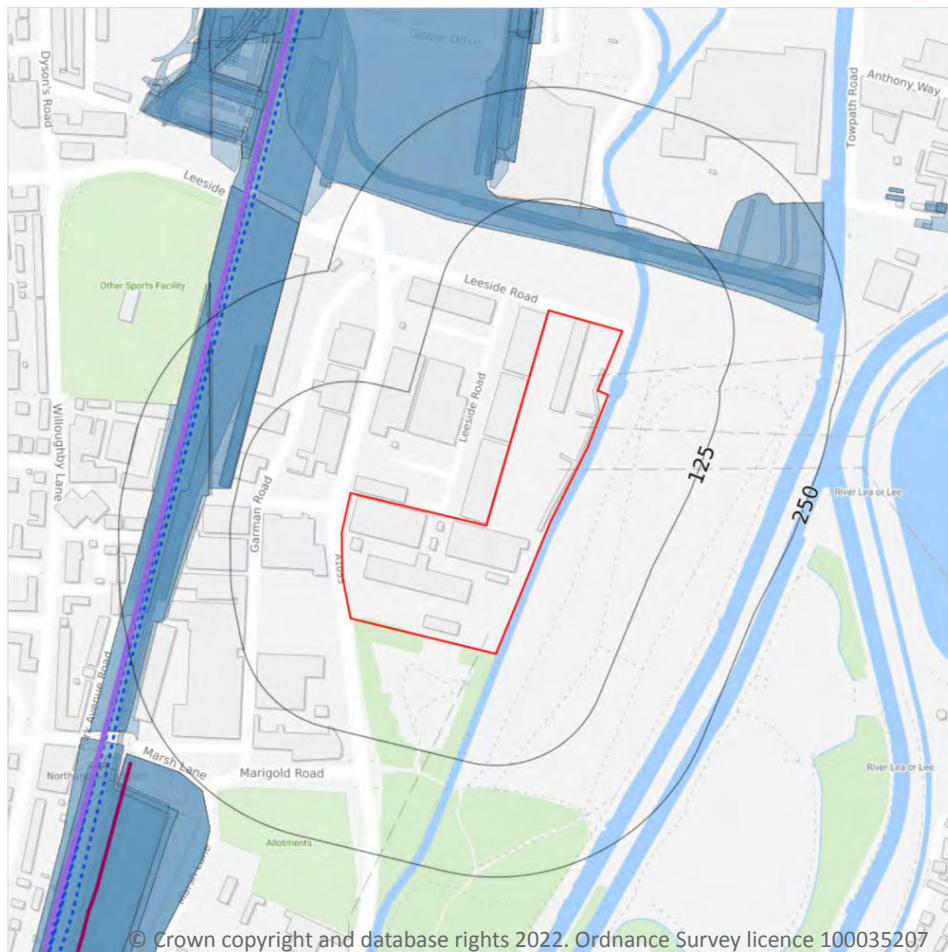
The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km².

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)	Sample Type
40m E	22.7	0.6	110.6	93.3	51.2	335.3	18.8	Topsoil

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

32

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 172**

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
76m N	Railway Sidings	1974	10000
76m N	Railway Sidings	1951	10560
78m N	Railway Sidings	1968	10560
90m N	Railway Sidings	1968	2500
91m N	Railway Sidings	1956	2500
91m N	Railway Sidings	1956	1250
94m N	Railway Sidings	1935	2500
96m N	Railway Sidings	1977	1250
96m NE	Railway Sidings	1955	1250
96m NE	Railway Sidings	1967	1250
97m N	Railway Sidings	1956	1250
131m W	Railway Sidings	1974	10000
131m W	Railway Sidings	1968	10560
133m W	Railway Sidings	1956	1250
133m W	Railway Sidings	1967	1250
134m W	Railway Sidings	1974	-
149m NW	Railway Sidings	1920	10560



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
151m W	Railway Sidings	1982	10000
154m W	Railway Sidings	1966	10560
154m W	Railway Sidings	1974	10000
159m W	Railway Sidings	1955	2500
160m W	Railway Sidings	1970	1250
160m W	Railway Sidings	1955	1250
161m W	Railway Sidings	1967	1250
163m NW	Railway Sidings	1968	2500
164m NW	Railway Sidings	1967	1250
165m NW	Railway Sidings	1956	1250
174m N	Railway Sidings	1935	2500
177m W	Railway Sidings	1951	10560
180m N	Railway Sidings	1915	2500
185m N	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
209m W	Railway Sidings	1935	2500

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

0

Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.



21.7 Railways

Records within 250m

4

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 172**

Location	Name	Type
191m W	Lea Valley Lines	rail
195m W	Lea Valley Lines	rail
197m W	Not given	Multi Track
199m W	Lea Valley Lines	rail

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

2

Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on **page 172**

Location	Route Type	Name	Under consultation
197m W	Network Rail Regional Branch	Lea Valley Lines	No
200m W	Network Rail Regional Branch	Lea Valley Lines	No

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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