

Site Condition Report

Prepared by: Arthian Ltd

For : HFD Construction (Operator Data Vita)

Site: Chapelhall, North Lanarkshire

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Quality Assurance

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1. Introduction and Site Details

Address: 1 York Road,
Chapelhall,
Airdrie, ML6 8HW

Applicant: DataVita Limited

Grid Reference: NS 77735 61912

Site Area: 0.48-hectares (ha)

HFD Construction Group Ltd (HFD Construction) is currently responsible for the expansion of the DV1 data centre operated by DataVita Ltd (DataVita) located at 1 York Road, Chapelhall, North Lanarkshire (herein referred to as the 'Authorised Place'). As part of the expansion, an additional 10 engines will be installed at the site to provide standby power to the data centre in the event of a failure in the mains electricity supply. The total installed thermal input capacity of the 10 engines, in combination with the 2 engines already present at the site, is understood to exceed 50MW.

Given the aggregate capacity of the engines, the Authorised Place will require a Schedule 20 permit under the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 (EASR). Arthian has been commissioned to provide a site condition report (SCR) in support of an application for a permit. The SCR provides an assessment of the land condition at the site and establishes the potential for Relevant Hazardous Substances (RHS)¹ or substances considered a pollution risk to be present in soils and groundwaters.

1.1 The Installation and Permitted Activities

The DV1 Data Centre houses and manages technology infrastructure for processing, storing and distributing data and includes servers, storage device and networking equipment. Currently, backup power is provided by two (2) generator engines which have been in place since 2016. As part of the expansion, an additional ten (10) generator engines will be installed to provide standby power to the data centre in the event of a failure in the mains electricity supply. The total installed thermal input capacity of the ten (10) engines, in combination with the two (2) existing engines already present is understood to exceed 50 MW.

The part of the Authorised Place where the permitted activities take place is referred to as the 'Installation'. The Authorised Place and Installation location and delineated boundaries are shown on Drawing 323199 – 3001-00 Authorised Place Location Plan and Drawing 323199 – 3002-00 - Installation Boundary Plan.

The location of the existing and proposed generators is presented in Drawing DV1-MLA-PH2-00-DR-A-90002 – Generator Positioning Scheme.

The Installation includes:

- (a) A Stationary Technical Unit (STU) where the activities listed in Schedule 1 are carried out; and
- (b) Any other location on the Site/Authorised Place where any Directly Associated Activities (DAA), e.g., activities essential to the operation of the STU, are carried out.

¹ As defined by the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) IED, (EU Directive 2010/75/EU).

The permitted activities, STU and DAA are defined below:

Stationary Technical Unit (STU)

- Two (2) 4.70 MW generators;
- Two (2) 5.25 MW generators; and
- Eight (8) 5.47 MW generators;

Directly Associated Activities (DAA)

- Chemical and fuel storage facilities
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Abatement Systems

The following areas do *not* form part of the Installation:

- External areas not used for operational purposes (e.g., car parking, landscaping, etc.)
- The data centre is not associated with the direct control of the regulated activities

1.2 Project Objectives

The purpose of this document is to describe the permitted activities and to set out the condition of the land and groundwater at the time of the EASR Permit application. This information supports an assessment of the potential for RHS and potentially polluting substances to be present within soils and groundwater beneath the Installation and its surrounding area. The purpose of this SCR is to provide a factual statement of Site Condition at the current time of reporting.

Several lines of evidence are considered to inform a statement of site condition in accordance with the SEPA PPC Technical Guidance². The prescribed stages involved in this assessment and the intended outcomes are detailed below:

- **Stage I - Installation-specific Substances**

Identify a list of substances handled at the Installation including raw materials, products, by-products, intermediaries, wastes and auxiliaries.

- **Stage II - Identify Relevant Hazardous Substances/Potentially Polluting Substances**

Identify which of the substances identified under Stage I can be characterised as Relevant Hazardous Substances (RHS)³ and whether any of the remaining substances can pose a theoretical pollution risk based on chemical and physical constituents. These substances are then taken forward for further consideration. Substances which are not RHS or do not represent a theoretical pollution risk are discarded from further consideration.

² SEPA, SEPA guidance: Content and scope of site reports and baseline reports, Version 2.0, IND-G-012, August 2025.

³ As defined in Article 3 of the Hazardous Substances Regulations: Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP), 16 December 2008.

- **Stage III - Establish the Pollution Potential at the Installation**

The pollution potential of the substances brought forward from Stage II is established. Installation-specific factors, including the probability of release and the consequences of release, are considered including the quantity of each substance handled, how and where the substances are delivered and stored, how the substance is transported around the Installation, how the substances are used, pollution prevention measures that have been and will be adopted to prevent emission to soil and groundwater, and the mobility, persistence and potential effect of the substances. Where a potential emission risk is identified, the substances is considered to pose a potential pollution risk.

These are the substances for which the site condition will be stated.

- **Stage IV - Installation History**

The historical context of the delineated Installation boundary is reviewed in order to identify potential pollutant sources which may have resulted in the substances identified in Stage II being present on-site prior to operation under PPC. Information on nearby industries and surrounding land use have been identified in order to inform the history of the delineated Installation area and potential impacts to which it may have been subject. As the Installation has been operational prior to the preparation of this report then any events which may have given rise to pollution, in particular accidents or incidents, drips or spills from routine operations, changes in operational practice, site surfacing and chemicals used under these pre-permitted operations will be considered. If emissions are likely, indicative areas for those actual or likely emissions are identified and will relate back to the potential emission points identified under Stage III to establish coincident areas.

- **Stage V - Environmental Setting**

The nature of the topography, geology and hydrogeology, direction of groundwater flow and potential migration pathways (i.e., drains, services, etc.) should be identified to determine where emissions may go once released and where associated substances may accumulate.

The environmental setting review will identify which environmental media and receptors are potentially at risk.

- **Stage VI - Conceptual Site Model**

The information compiled in Stages III through V will be used to develop a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) to demonstrate the potential for historical and future emissions and the strata or groundwater bodies likely to be affected by those emissions.

- **Stage VII - Intrusive Investigation**

If there is sufficient information to describe the Installation condition on the basis of Stages I through VI without intrusive investigation, then the condition can be established under Stage VIII. If insufficient information is available, then additional data will need to be collected either by intrusive investigation or other means to allow a statement of site condition to be made.

- **Stage VIII - Statement of Site Condition**

To provide a statement of site condition for the substances identified in Stage II on the basis of Stages I through VII.



1.3 References

A list of documents and background sources reviewed to inform this document is provided in Section 9.

1.4 Limitations

This report should be read and used in accordance with the limitations and constraints identified within the report text and with the Annex A and B of the Arthian fee proposal 323199/DC/07052026/0.1 dated 07 May 2026.

This report has been prepared in accordance with recognised good-practice guidance and the datasets available at the time of issue. Users should be aware that developments in legislation, regulatory requirements, or industry standards arising after the issue date may affect the relevance or applicability of the information presented.

All opinions, comments and recommendations contained herein are based solely on the information obtained through the desk-based review and the site reconnaissance survey undertaken. Arthian has not carried out any intrusive ground investigation, and therefore actual subsurface conditions may differ from those inferred in this report.

The purpose of the report is to inform a Statement of Site Condition to inform an application for EASR Permit application. Although general observations of Installation activities and housekeeping have been made, this report does not constitute a full environmental audit.

The findings and opinions included in this report are based largely on third-party information and historical datasets. While Arthian has reviewed the available information, the company cannot accept liability for the accuracy or completeness of external data sources. It is possible that additional conditions exist on or around the Installation that were not identified by the available data and could not therefore be considered in this assessment.

1.5 Restrictions

This SCR has been prepared for the sole and exclusive use of HFD Construction and DataVita in relation to their application for an EASR Permit. Any usage or reliance upon information provided in this report, without the specific written authorisation of HFD Construction, DataVita and Arthian, shall be at the User's sole risk. No attempt has been made to assess the compliance status of any past or present Owner or Operator of the Installation with any UK or Scottish regulations other than those specifically referenced in this report.

The professional opinions and findings presented in this report are based on facts and information conveyed to, or observed by, Arthian during completion of the project. Furthermore, assessment and field operations have been performed in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

The assessment presented in this report is based solely upon the laws and regulations existing as of the date of this report, as well as information gathered to date, including a site reconnaissance survey made on the date indicated.

A Groundsure Enviro + Geo Insight Report (the 'Groundsure Report') and Groundsure Insights Ordnance Survey map extracts were obtained as part of this assessment and is subject to the terms and conditions contained therein.



Should further environmental or other relevant information be developed at a later date, HFD Construction and/or DataVita should bring such information to the attention of Arthian as soon as possible. Based on an evaluation, Arthian may modify this report and its conclusions.



2. Stage I - Installation- Specific Substances

2.1 General

Data Vita is a Scottish-based company that operates data centres in Scotland. A list of materials and waste handled at the Installation was provided by DataVita. In line with the appropriate guidance, this included raw materials, intermediaries where relevant, finished product and waste as well as substances associated with the DAA.

2.2 Installation-specific Substances

A list of the materials handled at the Installation is presented in Appendix A: Chemical Risk Assessment. These are taken forward for assessment in Stage II in order to identify whether they are considered to be RHS or have the potential to cause pollution. Where Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are not available, information sources including Installation records and professional judgement/knowledge have been utilised to determine the appropriate information.

The following table lists the substances in use at the Installation.

Table 1: List of Installation Materials

Material	Product
Fuel	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO)
Additional Chemicals	AdBlue

3. Stage II - Installation - Specific Substances

3.1 General

The substances identified in Stage I are reviewed to determine which are RHS and whether any of the identified substances are likely to present a risk of pollution. The pollution risk is assessed in terms of the composition of the substance, physical state, solubility, mobility, environmental behaviour, etc.

The assessment of a potential pollutant risk was made regardless of the quantity be held at the Installation or the conditions under which the substance is to be stored or utilised.

The following sources of information have been reviewed to inform the risk assessment:

Table 2: Sources of Information

Source	Description
Safety Data Sheets (SDS)	Information from the SDS on the characteristics and behaviour of each substance has been reviewed.
Article 3 of the Hazardous Substances Regulations	The chemical inventory has been assessed subject to the list of hazardous substances as defined in Article 3 of the Hazardous Substances Regulations Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. Substances are categorised as hazardous if they are considered to present a physical (e.g., explosive), health (e.g., carcinogenic) or an environmental (e.g., hazardous to the aquatic environment) hazard.

3.2 Relevant Hazardous Substances

The EASR define RHS as substances or mixtures as defined in Article 3 of the Hazardous Substances Regulation (EC No. 1272/2008). Where a substance carries a hazard statement code as defined in these regulations it is categorised as hazardous. This definition applies if they are considered to present a potential physical (e.g., explosive), health (e.g., carcinogenic) or an environmental (e.g., hazardous to the aquatic environment) risk.

The substances identified by Stage II of the assessment process as RHS are therefore noted within Appendix A.

Substances identified in Stage I are assessed to determine whether they pose a potential pollution risk based on their anticipated environmental fate and behaviour. In addition to the classification as an RHS, a substance can also be considered to pose a potential risk of pollution based on its chemical and physical properties such as composition, state (solid, liquid or gas) solubility, mobility, environmental persistence, etc. The chemical characteristics and toxicity data is presented in Appendix A.

The table below summarises these substances and includes consideration of hazard statement codes where they indicate a risk to human health, property or the environment and are therefore considered to require further assessment.



Table 3: RHS Identified by Stage II

Substance	Hazard Statement Code
Generator Fuel	
HVO 95 - 100%	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways

3.3 Substances Posing a Potential Pollution Risk

Following classification as an RHS, or where a substance is deemed to have the potential to cause pollution as a result of its characteristics, it is considered to pose a potential pollution risk. The following substances are therefore considered to pose a theoretical risk of pollution at the Installation:

- HVO
- AdBlue

Those substances identified above are taken forward for further risk assessment in the context of Installation - specific conditions. This is in order to determine whether circumstances exist where a release of a substance may occur in sufficient quantity to present a pollution risk.



4. Stage III - Potential for Pollution at the Installation

4.1 General

Each of the substances identified as posing a potential pollution risk by Stage II is brought forward to the next stage of risk assessment described herein. Substances are assessed in the context of Installation -specific conditions to determine whether circumstances exist whereby either a single release or the cumulative effect of multiple emissions may result in pollution. Factors such as annual usage, storage location and arrangements, pollution prevention measures in place and handling arrangements for each of the substances identified by Stage II have been considered.

A reconnaissance survey of the Installation was conducted by Rebecca McCuaig, Senior Geo-environmental Scientist, on 20 May 2026. Where appropriate the information gathered during the reconnaissance survey has been incorporated within this Section. A photographic log is provided in Appendix B.

4.2 Quantities Handled Annually

Information on anticipated annual consumption was provided by DataVita personnel. In addition, DataVita supplied estimates of the maximum quantities of substances expected to be held at any one time. This information has been incorporated into the CRA to support evaluation of the potential magnitude of impact should an environmental release occur.

The standby generators are operated infrequently under normal conditions and are primarily maintained through routine testing. Typical operational testing comprises brief weekly test runs of approximately five (5) minutes, monthly test runs of approximately 30 minutes, and an annual test run of approximately one (1) hour. The combined testing regime results in total engine operation of less than 50 hours per year.

Each generator is fitted with an integral fuel storage capacity sufficient to support approximately 72 hours of continuous operation at full load. Based on the anticipated annual running hours during normal operation, fuel consumption is low and fuel deliveries are expected to be required no more than once per year for each generator.

In the event of a loss of mains power, the generators would operate in standby mode and fuel consumption would increase accordingly. Under such circumstances, refuelling would be required approximately every three days to maintain continuous operation. However, prolonged standby operation is considered highly unlikely, with the probability of extended mains power outages being very low. Consequently, annual fuel throughput at the Installation is expected to remain limited and principally associated with routine testing and maintenance activities.

4.3 Installation Design

The proposed Installation comprises two (2) existing 4.70 MW thermal input generators, eight (8) new 5.47 MW generators and two (2) new 5.25 MW generators located within the southern and eastern parts of the Installation, respectively. For ease of reference, these are referred to herein as the Existing Generator Area and the Additional Generator Area.



The existing generators are fuelled by hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) stored within a single underground bulk storage tanks, part of an array of four underground tanks. Each underground tank has a storage capacity of approximately 91,027 litres and is of double-skinned carbon steel construction. Only one (1) of the tanks is currently operational, with the remaining three tanks having never been used. The existing fuel system incorporates ultrasonic tank integrity inspection, LAG-14 ER tank leak detection, VLR vacuum leak detection on double-walled pipework, building management system (BMS) alarms for tank and pipework leaks, tank level monitoring and overfill/bund alarm systems. Fuel transfer pipework comprises SECON-X double-wall flexible pipework with a stainless-steel primary containment layer.

Two (2) existing above-ground service tanks, each with a capacity of approximately 6,520 litres, are also present on Installation.

Each generator to be located within the Additional Generator Area will be housed within an individual shipping-container enclosure positioned above an associated HVO storage tank with a useable capacity of approximately 45,000 litres. The generator and tank arrangements will be located within a dedicated load-bearing bunded area designed to provide secondary containment for fuel spills and leaks. The bund perimeter will be formed by a raised enclosure around the generator compound.

The new generators will operate as standby units only and will be used solely in the event of mains power failure. Consequently, fuel consumption is expected to be low and fuel deliveries are anticipated to occur approximately once per year under normal operating conditions. Fuel delivery arrangements are currently being under review and once finalised will be provided to SEPA. The below represents the latest design.

Fuel deliveries will be overseen by both the tanker delivery driver and a DataVita employee to minimise the risk of a spillage and to initiate prompt remedial action should they occur. For the proposed generators, delivery vehicles will access the Installation via the roadway between the data centre building and the generator compound and connect to the fuel fill point using a flexible delivery hose. Fuel tankers will park in a dedicated area of the Site as marked by appropriate signage to the west of the generators. The fuel fill point will be located in the northwest of the bunded area, ensuring that any spill occurring at the tank connection point is retained within secondary containment. Fuel will be delivered to individual generators via a fuel delivery pipe located beneath a walkway on the western side of the bunded area.

Any minor spills associated with the fuel delivery will enter the foul drainage which will be directed to a downstream oil interceptor tank for appropriate treatment. The proposed fuel storage tanks will be equipped with leak detection systems, although less extensive monitoring requirements apply due to their above-ground location and bunded containment.

The location of the existing and proposed generators is presented in Drawing DV1-MLA-PH2-00-DR-A-90002 – ‘Generator Positioning Scheme’.

An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded for the finalisation of the fuel delivery protocol.

4.4 Environmental Management and Pollution Prevention Measures

4.4.1 Environmental Management System

DataVita has not provided details of the proposed Environmental Management System (EMS) to be operated however a document noting an Integrated Management System Policy has been provided which reports to

describe a framework for a policy integrating the requirements of ISO 9001⁴, ISO 14001⁵ and ISO 45001⁶. A compliant EMS is likely to be a requirement of a future Permit and therefore Arthian considers that this should be provided for review and relevant sections included within this SCR. An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded for this task.

4.4.2 Chemical Storage and Handling

Substances will be stored externally across the Installation.

DataVita has provided details on the existing and proposed chemical storage arrangements at the Installation. The following sections describe the storage and handling systems associated with the operation of the standby generators.

HVO Storage and Handling - Existing Generators:

The figure overleaf shows the existing generator infrastructure layout:

⁴ ISO 9001 - International standard for Quality Management Systems (QMS), specifying requirements for organisations to consistently provide products and services that meet customer and regulatory requirements and drive continual improvement.

⁵ ISO 14001 - International standard for Environmental Management Systems (EMS), providing a framework for organisations to manage environmental responsibilities, improve environmental performance, and support sustainability objectives.

⁶ ISO 45001 - International standard for Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OH&S MS), establishing requirements to improve workplace health and safety, prevent work-related injury and ill health, and provide safe working conditions.



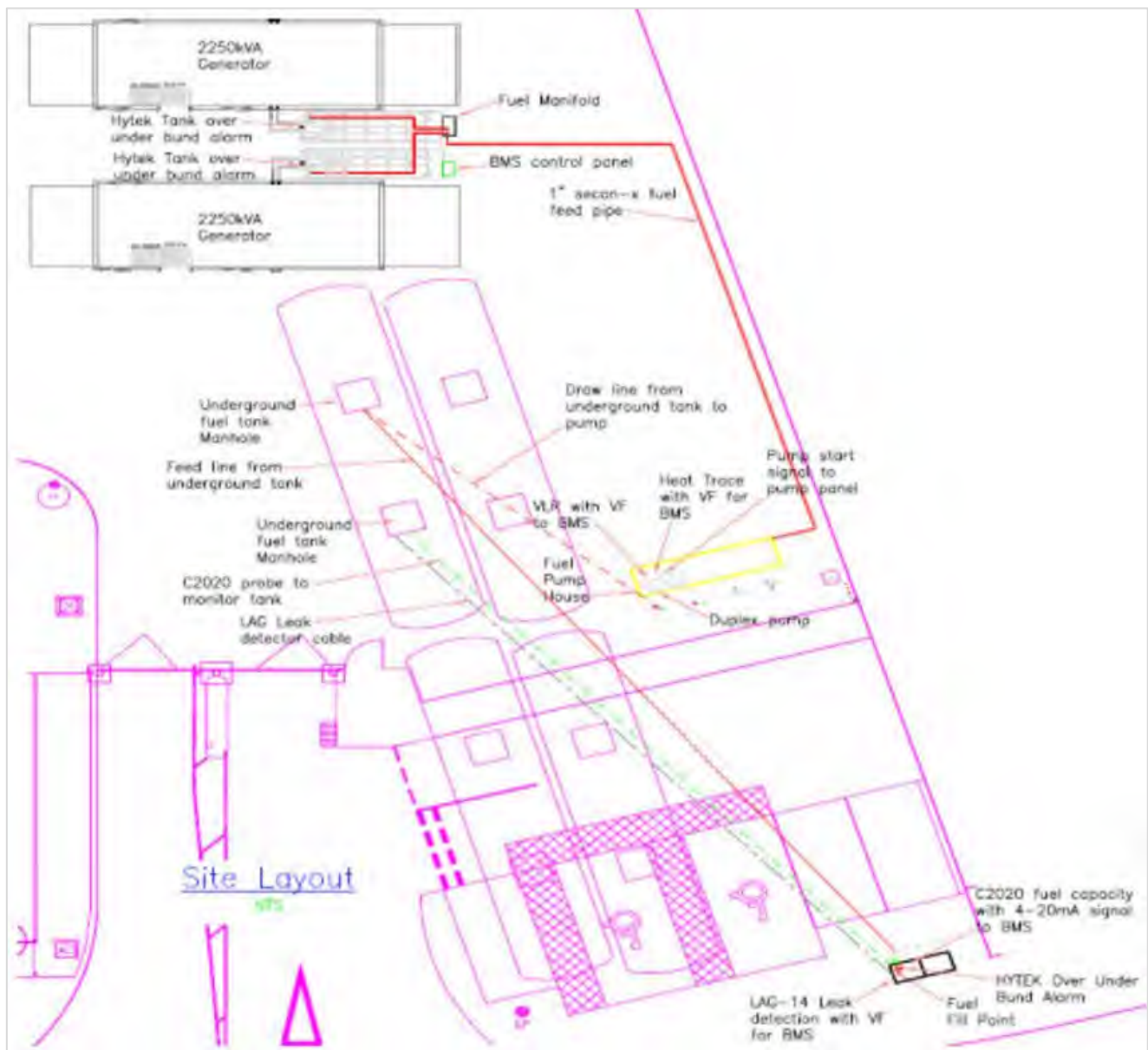


Figure 1: Existing generator infrastructure layout

The existing generator installation comprises two (2) 2,250 kVA generators. At 100% load, each generator consumes approximately 470 litres of HVO per hour. Fuel is supplied from two (2) above-ground service tanks, each with a capacity of approximately 6,520 litres. The service tanks are in turn supplied from one of four (4) underground bulk storage tanks (MF411/1 to MF7411/4), each with a capacity of approximately 91,027 litres.

The underground tanks are of carbon steel construction and are double-skinned. At present, only one (1) of the four (4) underground tanks is in active service, with the remaining three (3) tanks having never been used.

Fuel is delivered to the Installation by tanker via a dedicated fill point located off York Road. HVO is transferred from the underground storage tanks through a fuel manifold system. When fuel levels within a service tank fall below a predetermined level, a signal is sent from the tank float system to the pump control panel, initiating fuel transfer from the selected underground storage tank to the service tank via an actuated valve arrangement.

The underground fuel storage system incorporates a range of pollution prevention and monitoring measures, including:

- Double-skinned underground storage tanks;
- LAG-14 ER underground tank leak detection;
- VLR vacuum leak detection on double-walled pipework;
- SECON-X double-wall flexible pipework with a stainless-steel primary containment layer;
- Building Management System (BMS) alarms for tank and pipework leaks;
- Tank contents monitoring via a C2020 tank alarm system; and
- Hytek Over/Under/Bund alarm monitoring.

A plan and further details of the fuel transport system, including the fuel delivery point, are provided in Appendix C. Photographs of the existing infrastructure are included in Appendix B.

Under normal operating conditions the generators operate as standby units and are tested only periodically. Routine testing comprises short weekly, monthly and annual test runs, resulting in less than 50 operational hours per year. Fuel consumption is therefore relatively low, and fuel deliveries are anticipated to occur approximately annually under normal operating conditions.



Figure 2: Approximate Fuel Transport Arrangements on Site

Weekly inspections are undertaken by DataVita personnel during which generators are run off-load and visually inspected for evidence of leaks or defects. Fuel levels within the underground storage tanks are also checked weekly using the tank monitoring system and records are maintained electronically.

The underground storage tanks were installed in 2012. Maintenance records from 23 March 2016 were provided to Arthian certifying that 'Tank 1' was cleaned and inspected by TG Industrial Services Ltd⁷. An action is recommended to confirm further maintenance information since 2016.

HVO Storage and Handling - Proposed Additional Generators

The proposed development comprises eight (8) 5.47 MW and two (2) new 5.25 MW standby generators. Each generator will be associated with a dedicated above-ground HVO storage tank. The generator units will be mounted above the fuel storage tanks within individual enclosures.

All 10 generator and tank units will be located within a common load-bearing bunded compound designed to provide secondary containment in the event of fuel spills or leaks. The bunded area will be enclosed by a raised perimeter wall surrounding the generator compound.

Each generator will have an integrally bunded, totally enclosed bunded unit (TEBU) with top outlet as a fuel tank. The working capacity of each tank is 41,350 L. They are designed and certified to OFS T200 and BS799-5:2010 standards for fixed metal tanks. The tanks each have bunding sized for 110% of the tank's contents built into the container. The tanks are each fitted with:

- An overflow vent directing any overflowing fuel into the bund.
- An overfill protection valve that restricts the flow of fuel into the tank once the appropriate fuel level within the tank has been reached.
- An Ocio Gauge for continuous level monitoring.
- High- and low-level alarms, in addition to a bund alarm.

The generators will operate as standby units only and will only run during routine testing or in the event of a mains power failure. Based on the proposed testing regime, annual operating time is expected to remain below 50 hours. Each generator has sufficient fuel storage capacity to provide approximately 72 hours of continuous operation before refuelling would be required.

Fuel deliveries will be undertaken by tanker parked in a dedicated area between the data centre building and the generator compound. During fuel deliveries, a flexible hose will be routed from the tanker to the fuel fill point located in the northwest of the bunded area. The fuel fill point will be located within the bunded generator area, such that any spill occurring at the tank connection point would be retained within secondary containment. Fuel will be delivered to individual generator tanks via a fuel delivery pipe located beneath a walkway on the western side of the bunded area. The delivery process will be attended by two (2) operatives at all times (the tanker delivery driver and a DataVita employee) who will be responsible for managing fuel transfer operations and responding to any alarms, leaks or spillages. It should be noted that the final fuelling arrangement remains under design and may be subject to limited procedural alterations.

The fuel delivery location for the new engines will feature a concrete pad surrounded by drainage channels leading to an interceptor tank and then discharging to the foul sewer. Minor spills arising during fuel deliveries will be collected in the interceptor tank and removed from site as waste should they occur. Any release occurring at the fuel fill point would be contained within the bunded generator enclosure.

⁷ TG Industrial Services Ltd, Certificate of Tank Clean and Inspection, 23 March 2026



A number of design details/ arrangements were not available at the time of reporting. Accordingly, the following information should be confirmed:

- Integrity testing and inspection requirements;
- Drainage and spill management arrangements associated with fuel deliveries; and
- Finalised fuelling arrangements.

ACTION ITEM: Confirm the above design details and update the Site Condition Report where necessary.

4.5 Additional Chemical Storage and Handling

AdBlue®, which will be used in the engines' Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) systems for the abatement of emissions to air of oxides of nitrogen, will be stored and used within both the Existing Generator Area and the Additional Generator Area of the installation.

This will be stored in 1,250 L bunded tanks housed adjacent to each generator container fitted with SCR and within the overall engine bund. When the two (2) existing generators, located to the south of the DV1 site, are equipped with SCR, a new small bund will be constructed adjacent to the generators to accommodate the AdBlue tanks for these units.

The use of dedicated storage areas, controlled access arrangements and defined fuel handling procedures reduces the likelihood of accidental releases, incompatible storage practices and uncontrolled spillages of hazardous substances.

4.5.1 Pollution Response Plan

DataVita provided A Spill Response Procedure (Version 1) which describes the procedure to be adopted in the event of a spill and parties to be contacted to address clean up. The plan also contains links to environmental awareness training, Installation drainage plans and details of the equipment locations e.g. spill kits. Arthian considers that details of measures to address spills occurring are key to the prevention of soil pollution and therefore an **ACTION ITEM** for the extension of the plan to encompass the additional generator area has been recorded. The Spill Response Plan should consider, but not necessarily be limited to, use of drainage covers during fuel delivery, provision of external spill kits and their spill kit locations, spill response training, inspection regime, drainage isolation procedures, emergency contacts and management of spills during fuel delivery.

4.5.2 Waste Management and Material Control

Generator maintenance is proposed to be undertaken by subcontractors. Should waste oils be produced as a result of maintenance activities, DataVita report that the subcontractor would be responsible for their disposal.

4.5.3 Surface Conditions

Existing Generator Area:

Existing surface conditions across the Installation were observed during the reconnaissance survey. There is concrete hardstanding in good condition around the generators and underground tank area.



Additional Generator Area:

The site of the proposed ten (10) new generators was under construction at the time of the visit however it was noted to be partially laid with concrete hardstanding. Arthian understand that this area, inclusive of the tanker area, is proposed to be surfaced in hardstanding in line with BAT requirements.

4.5.4 Installation Drainage

Two (2) distinct drainage networks are currently present, and these will be extended to encompass the Installation area. The drainage networks comprise systems for surface water and foul sewerage. The proposed drainage network layout is shown on Drawing DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9402 appended to this report.

It is noted that designs are currently in revision and that elements of the provided drawing are indicative only. Updates are currently ongoing to accommodate changes to the fuel delivery area. An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded for the finalisation of the drainage design.

4.5.5 Surface Water Drainage

Existing Generator Area:

A surface water network is present in this area to the north of the generators. This runs towards the west where it joins the combined sewer network.

No information is currently available on the condition of the existing network. An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded to obtain this information.

Additional Generator Area:

The area of the Installation proposed for the location of the new generators is noted to have proposed surface water drains running towards the west along the northern and southern bounds of the generators. The proposed surface water drain to the north is noted to connect to the wider Installation surface water drainage network, passing through an attenuation tank and hydrobrake prior to discharge to the surface watercourse.

The surface water drainage to the south is noted to be proposed to discharge to the new surface water network adjacent to the Datacentre before joining the wider Installation network and passing through an attenuation tank prior to discharge. The attenuation tank is to be located to the northwest of the Additional Generator Area and is to comprise a SDS GEOLight Attenuation Tank. An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded for finalised details of the attenuation tank to be provided as part of the finalised drainage design

4.5.6 Foul Sewerage

Existing Generator Area:

A foul sewer network is present in this area to the north of the generators. This runs towards the west where it joins the combined sewer network.

No information is currently available on the condition of the existing network. An **ACTION ITEM** has been recorded to obtain this information.



Additional Generator Area:

Drainage discharging from this area will lead to an oil interceptor prior to discharging to the foul sewer.

4.6 Potential Emission of Pollutants

The storage, transfer and use of HVO and AdBlue at the Installation presents several circumstances under which emissions to soil or groundwater may occur. Although engineered containment, monitoring systems and operational controls are in place or proposed, accidental releases cannot be entirely excluded and therefore plausible pollutant linkages have been considered further within the CSM.

4.6.1 Existing Generator Area

HVO Storage and Distribution Infrastructure

Potential releases could arise from failure or deterioration of the underground bulk storage tanks, associated underground and above-ground pipework, pumps, manifolds, service tanks and ancillary equipment.

Although the existing fuel system incorporates double-skinned tanks and pipework, leak detection systems and automated monitoring, any failure of primary or secondary containment could result in discharge to surrounding soils and potentially groundwater.

Potential release mechanisms include:

- Leakage from underground bulk storage tanks;
- Failure of underground or above-ground fuel pipework;
- Pump, manifold or valve failure;
- Service tank leakage or overfilling; and
- Long-term undetected losses from buried infrastructure.

Fuel Delivery Operations

Fuel is delivered by tanker to a dedicated fill point associated with the existing storage system. Accidental releases may occur during tanker unloading operations, hose connection and disconnection, overfilling events or equipment failure. Depending on the location and magnitude of the release, spilled fuel may enter nearby drainage infrastructure or infiltrate surrounding ground through defects in hardstanding.

AdBlue Storage and Use

AdBlue is not currently used within the existing generator infrastructure. Initially six (6) of the new generators will be fitted with roof mounted Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Abatement Systems. These units utilise AdBlue (a urea solution) and a catalyst to reduce emission of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) produced by the engines during combustion. The remaining four (4) new units, and the two (2) existing generators will also be retrofitted with SCR abatement systems once additional capital expenditure is approved. This upgrade is scheduled for the near future once commercially viable.

AdBlue for the SCR systems will be stored in 1,250 L bunded tanks housed adjacent to each generator unit fitted with SCR and within the new bunded area.



AdBlue is not classified as a Relevant Hazardous Substance, however, has been identified as a potentially polluting substance. Potential releases could arise from storage vessel failure, pipework leakage, transfer losses during replenishment, overfilling events or maintenance activities. Uncontrolled releases could adversely affect soil and groundwater quality through localised ammonia and nitrogen loading.

4.6.2 Additional Generator Area

HVO Storage Infrastructure

The proposed generator installation will comprise ten above-ground HVO storage tanks located within a dedicated bunded compound. Potential emissions may arise from failure of storage tanks, associated pipework, fuel transfer systems, connections or ancillary equipment. Secondary containment measures are proposed; however, emissions to hardstanding, drainage systems, soils or groundwater remain possible in the event of structural failure, containment defects or exceptional operational circumstances.

Potential release mechanisms include:

- Above-ground tank failure;
- Pipework or connection failure;
- Fuel transfer system malfunction;
- Overfilling events; and
- Losses associated with maintenance activities.

Fuel Delivery Operations

Fuel deliveries will be undertaken by tanker under attended conditions. Fuel deliveries will be overseen by both the tanker delivery driver and a DataVita employee to minimise the risk of a spillage and to initiate prompt remedial action should they occur. The period of fuel transfer represents the activity with the greatest potential for accidental release due to the involvement of temporary hoses and transfer connections. Depending on the final design of the delivery arrangements, releases may occur from tanker failure, hose rupture, poor connection integrity or operator error. The significance of this pathway will depend on the final fuel delivery, drainage protection and spill containment arrangements.

AdBlue Storage and Use

The proposed generators will utilise AdBlue as part of the emissions control system. Potential release mechanisms include storage tank failure, pipework or dosing system leakage, overfilling, transfer losses and maintenance-related spills. Although AdBlue is not an RHS, releases may adversely affect soils and groundwater and therefore it has been incorporated within the assessment of potential pollutant linkages.

4.6.3 Summary

Based on the information available at the time of reporting, HVO represents the principal Relevant Hazardous Substance associated with the Installation. AdBlue, whilst not classified as an RHS, is considered a potentially polluting substance and has therefore been retained within the assessment. The identified potential release mechanisms have been carried forward into the Conceptual Site Model presented in Section 7 to assess plausible source-pathway-receptor linkages relevant to the baseline condition of soil and groundwater beneath the Installation.



4.7 Substances Relevant to Statement of Site Condition

Following the review of the information presented above and within Appendix A, the following substances are considered, by reason of their properties and Installation-specific usage and handling at the time of reporting, to be considered in the assessment and subsequent derivation of the Statement of Site Condition:

- HVO



5. Stage IV - Installation and Surrounding Area History

5.1 Historical Impact

5.1.1 Historical Map and Photography Review

Arthian has completed a review of the Installation's history based on historical mapping data and aerial imagery provided in Appendix E. The historical map and aerial imagery review is based solely on third-party sources, and its accuracy is limited by the completeness of those datasets. Land uses may have occurred on or around the Installation that were not recorded on historical mapping or captured in available satellite imagery.

A summary of the history of the Installation and land within 250 m of its boundaries is provided in the sections below.

Table 4: On-Site Historical Review

Dates	Historical Review
1864	The delineated Installation boundary area comprises agricultural land and forestry plantations. There is a water course named the Kennel Burn flowing from southeast to northwest. There is also a water feature or drainage feature that is located in the north flowing from the east towards its confluence with the Kennel Burn.
1896 - 2001	No significant land use changes are recorded.
2003	The on-site watercourses/drainage features which cross the Site are noted to flow towards 'sinks' located to the northwest of the delineated Installation boundary and no longer flow into the Kennel Burn.
2010	Mature trees and vegetated land located onsite.
2013 (Google Earth)	Hardstanding constructed in southern margin. Mature trees and vegetated land remain in eastern portion.
2016 - 2026 (Google Earth)	Two (2) objects, believed to be the diesel generators located in southern margin, are located in their current day position. Land to the east remains vegetated with some mature trees. The on-site watercourses are noted in aerial imagery until 2023. The 2026 imagery shows construction works within the Installation boundary

5.1.2 Previous Operations

As the Installation was operational prior to the preparation of this SCR, the assessment considers pre-permitted operational practices that could reasonably have given rise to pollution. This includes consideration of historical process activities, accidental incidents, routine operational losses, changes in operating practices, Installation surfacing arrangements, and historical chemical use. Where emissions are considered likely to have occurred, indicative source areas are identified.



5.2 Surrounding Area Historical Impact

5.2.1 Historical Map and Photography Review

Historical maps and aerial photographs dating from 1864 to 2026 have been reviewed. Key property usages noted in the surrounding area up to 250 m from the Installation boundaries during the periods covered by the maps and the likely presence of RHS associated with the Installation usage are discussed below:

Table 5: Surrounding Area Historical Review (250 m Radius)

Dates	Historical Review
1864	North: Agricultural Land, Legbranock Railway line 100m northwest. A well is recorded approximately 250m northwest.
	East: Agricultural Land, forestry plantation, gasometer approximately 170m east, Lauchope House 150m southeast, 'Mains' house or farm 250m east.
	South: Agricultural Land, water course referred to today as 'The Kennel Burn' flows towards the Installation from the southeast.
	West: Agricultural Land, coal pit and Legbranock Railway line approximately 150m west
1896 - 1897	North: No significant land use changes recorded.
	East: Expansion of buildings at Lauchope house, mineral railway present approximately 250m east, 'Airdrie & Newhouse' railway line approximately 250m northeast.
	South: 'old shaft' present approximately 25m south of Installation.
	West: Legbranock Railway line no longer recorded
1913 - 1914	North: Lauchope Colliery (pit No. 4) located approximately 175m northeast,
	East: Gasometer no longer appears
	South: 'old shaft' that was present to the south is no longer recorded.
	West: 'old shaft' recorded approximately 150m west.
1938	North: Lauchope Colliery (pit No. 4) is no longer recorded
	East: No significant land use changes recorded.
	South: 'Edinburgh & Glasgow Road' Road recorded approximately 150m south.
	West: No significant land use changes recorded.
1955 - 1967	North: No significant land use changes recorded.
	East: Mineral railway to the east no longer appears.
	South: 'works' located approximately 250m southwest and 'Newhouse Industrial Estate' located approximately 200m to the south.
	West: No significant land use changes recorded.



Dates	Historical Review
1975	North: No significant land use changes recorded.
	East: 'Airdrie & Newhouse' railway line now recorded as dismantled.
	South: M8 is recorded approximately 150m south.
	West: No significant land use changes recorded.
1990	North: No significant land use changes recorded.
	East: 'Airdrie & Newhouse' railway line now recorded as dismantled.
	South: No significant land use changes recorded.
	West: 'New House Industrial Estate' located where 'works' were initially located 250m southwest.
2001	North: Lancaster Avenue located 25m to the north
	East: No significant land use changes recorded.
	South: No significant land use changes recorded.
	West: No significant land use changes recorded.
2004 - 2009 (Google earth)	North: Lancaster Avenue located 25m to the north, rectangular building is recorded to the northwest of the Installation.
	East: No significant land use changes recorded.
	South: Rectangular Building located approximately 20m south
	West: 'York Road' located approximate 20m west
2010	North: 'The Kennel Burn' no longer flows northwest of the Installation. Residential properties appear north of Lancaster Avenue.
	East: No significant land use changes recorded.
	South: No significant land use changes recorded.
	West: No significant land use changes recorded.
2013 - 2023 (Google earth)	No significant land use changes recorded.
2025	North: Development of rectangular building to northeast of Installation.
	East: No significant land use changes recorded.
	South: Parking and shipping container storage to southwest of Installation.
	West: Available mapping notes the two (2) on-site watercourse to connect via a new drainage channel to the immediate west of the Site.



5.2.2 Public Register Information

Arthian reviewed the Groundsure Report to establish the presence of historical land uses onsite and within 250 m of the Installation's boundaries recorded within the public register. These have been summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 6: Historical Industrial Land Uses (250 m Radius)

Land Use	Distance and Direction	Dates Present	Substances Potentially Present	Potential RHS Y/N
16 Historical land use features were identified within 250 m. associated with former mining and industrial uses including heaps, shafts, pits and colliery	South-Southwest (29–44 m), Northwest (62–82 m), West (123–156 m), East (172–175 m) and Northeast (167–244 m).	c.1864–1990	- Heavy metals, - Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) - Inorganics - Calcium, magnesium, sodium, chlorine, high total dissolved solids.	No
Mineral Railway sidings and cuttings	174m East 195m Northeast 241m Northeast	1938 1914 1914 - 1955	Potential contaminants of concern on railway land ⁸ - Non-halogenated hydrocarbons - PAHs - Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - Pesticides and herbicides - Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) - Metals - Non- metals and common inorganic substances - Asbestos	No
Eight historical tank features within 250 m	East (184–186 m) West and southwest (185 – 186m) 247 - 249m West	c.1898–1994	Tanks located within industrial estates may commonly contain: - Petroleum hydrocarbons (Potentially similar to RHS) - Waste oils/lubricants - Solvents or degreasers - Waste water/effluent storage	Possible - Eastern tanks up hydraulic gradient
Gasometer	172 m East, 186 m East	1864, 1897	Potential contaminant of concern on gas works ⁹ - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - Non-halogenated hydrocarbons - PAHs - Metals - Non-metals and common inorganic substances - Asbestos - Cyanides	No
Substation	248 m North	1996 - 1997	- PCBs - Mineral oils - Hydrocarbons - PAHs, and heavy metals	No
Industrial Estate	151 m Northwest 183 m South	1990 1955	Industrial estates could be source to a wide range of chemicals and usages.	No

⁸ CL:AIRE Department of Industry Profile on Railway land <https://claire.co.uk/doe/railway-land.html>

⁹ CL:AIRE Department of Industry Profile for Gas Works [Gas works, coke works and other coal carbonisation plants](#)



5.3 Current Potential for Relevant Hazardous Substances (Surrounding Area)

The table below provides details on the recent industrial land uses recorded in the Groundsure Report within 250 m of the Installation boundary:

Table 7: Current Industrial Land Uses (250 m Radius)

Land Use	Distance and Direction	Activity and Category	Likelihood of the occurrence of RHS	Potential RHS Y/N
Electricity Sub station	82m Southwest	Electricity Sub station	- Oil, PCBs, asbestos, and fire-fighting foams potentially present - Distance to Installation means impact is considered unlikely	No
Electricity Sub station	101m North	Electricity Sub station		
Electricity Sub station	115m Northwest	Electricity Sub station		
Electricity Sub station	180m West	Electricity Sub station		
Scotcover Upholstery	181m Northeast	Furniture	- Solvent based adhesives (contain VOCs) - Stain repellents historically used fluorochemicals e.g. PFAS - Chromium salts can be used in leather upholstery	No
Aquaid Water Coolers	235m south	Food and Beverage Industry Machinery	It is understood this company supply water coolers and does not manufacture them	No

The following table details waste licences within 250m of the Installation.

Table 8: Waste Licences within 250 m of the Installation

Facility Type (waste type)	Distance and Direction	Licence Number	Comment
Scrap Yard (unspecified)	126m West	WML/W/00175	Located hydraulically down gradient unlikely to affect installation
Not given (Scrap metal)	249m West	WML/W/00175, SURRENDERED	

There are no recorded historical waste sites, landfill sites, military land, petrol stations or garages within 250m of the Installation.

5.4 Installation History - Conclusion

The historical review indicates that the wider area has supported a range of former industrial activities, including coal mining, railway infrastructure and sidings, and light industrial uses. Although these activities pre-date the manufacture and routine use of HVO, which was first commercially produced in approximately 2007, it is recognised that some historical industrial processes and fuels may have resulted in the presence of diesel-range hydrocarbons, including C15–C18 aliphatic hydrocarbons (alkanes), within soils and groundwater. As these hydrocarbon fractions are not unique to HVO and may also be associated with conventional mineral diesel, lubricating oils, and other petroleum products, the potential exists for similar hydrocarbon signatures to be present from historic sources.



6. Stage V - Environmental Setting

6.1 General

This Section describes the physical and hydrogeological setting of the Installation in order to support the assessment of potential pollutant migration and accumulation. The local topography, underlying geology and hydrogeology, groundwater flow regime, and potential migration pathways have been reviewed to understand how emissions from the Installation may behave once released. This assessment identifies the environmental media and receptors that could reasonably be affected, providing essential context for the development of the CSM presented in Section 7 and subsequent evaluation of pollution risk.

6.2 Geo-Environmental Database Review

The Groundsure Report was reviewed to identify the geo-environmental setting of the Installation. A summary is provided in the table below.

Table 9: Environmental Setting Summary

Geology	
Topography	The surrounding area generally slopes in a westerly to south westerly direction. Ground level at the southwest corner of the Installation is 131.70 m AOD and the elevation in the northeast corner is 137.20 m AOD¹⁰. Note: groundworks ongoing to the east of the Installation in the area of the Additional Generators may alter topographical levels.
Made Ground	The available BGS mapping data indicates artificial or made ground has been recorded within the delineated Installation boundary and within the surrounding area. <i>The presence of made ground may provide preferential contaminant migration pathways locally.</i>
Superficial Deposits	The Groundsure report shows that natural superficial deposits are indicated to comprise Glacial Till. <i>Glacial till of low permeability reduces vertical migration potential.</i>
Bedrock Geology	The Groundsure report shows that the underlying bedrock geology comprises the sedimentary rock cycles of the lower coal measures.
Boreholes	No historical boreholes have been recorded within the boundaries of the Installation. The nearest borehole is located on the southern margin of the existing datacentre building. The borehole record is available from the BGS Geoindex and was progressed to 28.15 mbgl. The borehole log is referenced as NS76SE402¹¹ and records soil to 0.30 m bgl and clay from 0.3 m bgl - to 4.70 m bgl. From 4.70 m bgl to 28.15 m bgl there was intermittent bands of mudstone, siltstone, sandstones and coal. Water strikes were not recorded.
Radon	The Installation resides within an area where 1 % of properties are affected by radon. This classification suggests that no specific radon protection measures are likely to be required under standard building regulations.

¹⁰ Elevation information has been derived from the British Geological Survey's Onshore GeoIndex and should not be considered a substitute for a detailed topographic survey. To obtain precise site level data, it is recommended that a full topographic survey is undertaken.

¹¹ BGS Geoindex borehole record [BGS ID: 1000512](#); [BGS Reference: NS76SE402](#)



Hydrogeology	
Superficial Aquifer	No superficial aquifer is identified within the delineated Installation boundary or within 500 m, indicating that superficial deposits are not classified as significant water-bearing units. This suggests limited groundwater storage and transmissivity in shallow deposits, with groundwater movement likely to be restricted and locally controlled by variations in the till matrix.
Bedrock Aquifer	The bedrock aquifer is classified as part of the Scottish Coal Measures Group¹², with water body name: The Glasgow and Motherwell groundwater body (ID 150677). It is classified as a moderately productive aquifer where flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities. Its overall status classification is poor¹³. A request for groundwater abstraction information was made to SEPA. SEPA confirmed there were no groundwater abstraction licenses within 1km of the Installation
Soil Chemistry	Estimated background soil chemistry values reported the following concentrations: • Arsenic at 15 mg/kg • Lead at 100 mg/kg (with bioaccessible lead at 60 mg/kg) • Bioaccessible Lead at 60mg/kg • Cadmium at 1.8 mg/kg • Chromium between 60 and 90 mg/kg • Nickel between 15 and 30 mg/kg These values are considered representative of natural background conditions rather than anthropogenic contamination.
Hydraulic Gradient	The regional groundwater beneath the Installation is anticipated to flow towards the west and southwest following the local topography and synonymous with the North Calder Water and River Clyde Catchment.
Hydrology	
Watercourses	An unnamed water course is present adjacent to the east of the installation. This water course was identified on the historical maps as the Kennel Burn however it has been diverted and now no longer is connected to the present-day Kennel Burn which is located approximately 500m northwest. It should also be noted that this unnamed water course adjacent to the east of the Installation is planned to be diverted as part of the upgrades to the Installation. This is detailed in the DV1 Proposed Drainage Layout Drawing DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9402. The nearest SEPA classified water course is the North Caulder Water (Shotts Burn to Luggie Burn, SEPA ID 10061) and is located approximately 1 km to the northwest. This water body has an overall poor ecological status and is in the River Clyde Catchment Area¹³. This water course is located across and upgradient gradient of the installation and it is possibly not a receptor since the water course located east of the installation no longer acts as a tributary to the North Caulder Water. The nearest downgradient water course is the Shirrel Burn/Thankerton Burn/ Legbranock Burn (SEPA ID 10067) and is located approximately 1 km south of the installation. This water course is also within the River Clyde catchment area and had overall poor ecological status in 2024.¹³ Within 1 km of the Installation there are approximately 20 water network features within 250 m. These include unnamed watercourses, drains, ponds and minor channels, with features located immediately adjacent and extending to approximately 183 m south. These watercourses form part of the wider River Clyde catchment and represent sensitive surface water receptors with potential for hydraulic connectivity to shallow groundwater.

¹² Map | Scotland's environment web; <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/>

¹³ Water Classification Hub; <https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/WaterClassificationHub/>



Designated Environmental Receptors	
Statutory Designations	There are no statutory designations present on Installation or within 250m.
Ancient Woodland	No areas of ancient woodland are present on or within 250 m of the Installation boundary.
Cultural Heritage	There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within 250m. There are no listed buildings or scheduled monuments located within 250 m.
Agricultural Land	The Installation is located within an area comprising good to moderate quality agricultural land (Grade 4.2).
Mining and Ground Workings	
Coal Mining	The area is located within the Mining Remediation Authority reporting zone, and within a development high risk area. There was a colliery located 175m east of the Installation dated 1914 and two (2) recorded at 341 m and 343 m east dated 1896 m. There are two (2) old shafts one located 44 m south and the other at 156 m west.
Other Mineral Mining	Underground ironstone mining is known or considered likely within or very close to the area. There are three unspecified ground workings located within 250m.
Quarrying	There are no records of quarrying within 250m.
Other Ground working	There were cuttings recorded 242m northeast. There are 'unspecified heaps' recorded within 250 m; one (1) 35 m south, two (2) 41 m south, one (1) 62m northwest and three (3) 167m northeast. There are five (5) refuse heaps located within 250m.

6.2.1 Installation Baseline Conditions - Previous Investigation Findings

A ground investigation was undertaken by Structural Soils Limited (SSL) on behalf of HFD DataVita, Chapelhall, to provide geotechnical and geoenvironmental information to support the proposed expansion of the existing Fortis data centre. The works included boreholes, trial pits, groundwater and gas monitoring, and laboratory testing of soil, leachate and groundwater samples. The factual findings are presented within SSL Report No. 542160-1 (02), dated 10 October 2025. Figure 2 below shows the location of exploratory holes within the vicinity of the additional generators area. No exploratory locations were noted within the existing generator area.



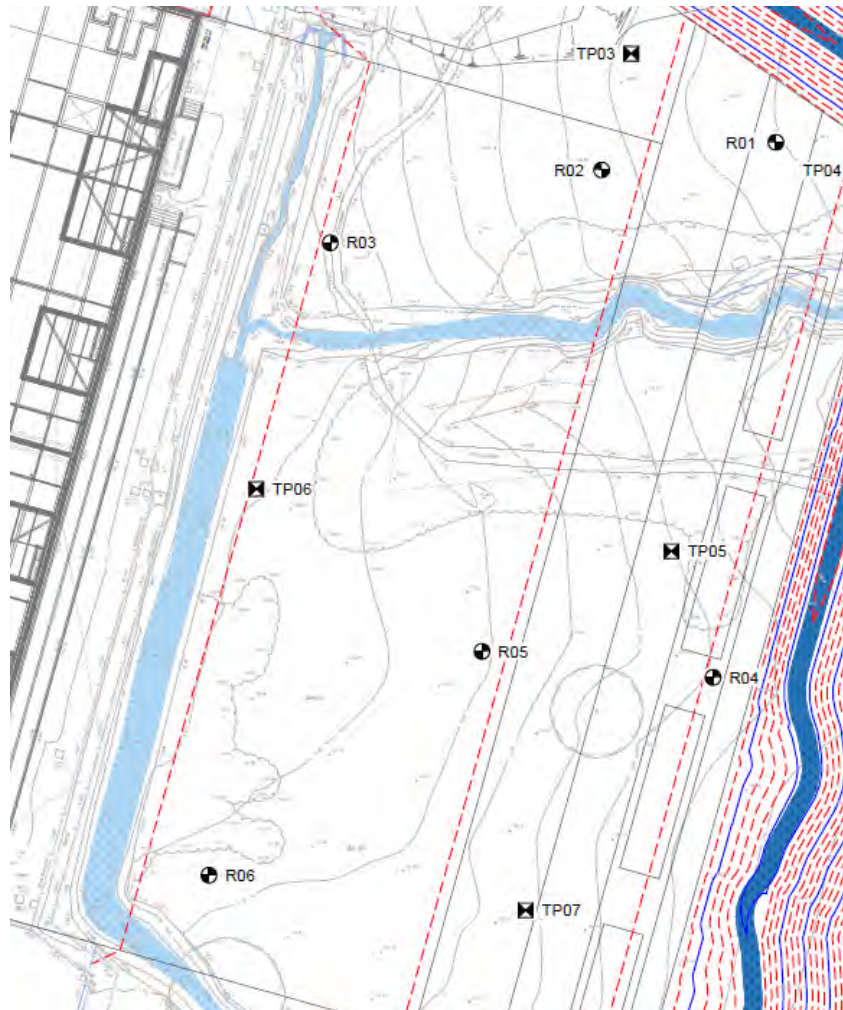


Figure 3: Exploratory hole/sample locations referred to in the Structural Soils Ground Investigation

The geoenvironmental laboratory assessment included testing for metals and metalloids, speciated PAHs, TPH, VOCs, SVOCs, BTEX/MTBE, cyanide, phenols, sulphate, sulphide, pH, TOC and asbestos. Environmental soil samples were also screened in the field using PID analysis for volatile vapours.

The baseline conditions described in this section are based on the available site investigation data obtained for the area of the proposed additional generators and associated infrastructure. These results are considered representative of conditions within that part of the Installation and provide an appropriate basis for establishing baseline soil and groundwater conditions in advance of the proposed development. No site or ground investigation data are currently available for the area of the existing generators and associated fuel infrastructure and, as such, baseline conditions for that part of the Installation cannot be confirmed from intrusive information at this time.

Soil and Groundwater Conditions: Additional Generator Area

Exploratory holes TP03, TP05, TP06, R02, R03, R05 and R06 were selected for detailed environmental review as these locations are considered the most representative of the proposed additional generator and associated fuel infrastructure area. The selected exploratory holes provide coverage across the proposed installation footprint and include both shallow excavations and deeper boreholes to characterise near-surface soils, made ground, groundwater conditions and any existing hydrocarbon impacts.

The intrusive investigation identified a broadly consistent sequence comprising made ground and reworked superficial deposits overlying natural cohesive and granular soils with locally weathered bedrock. The shallow soils generally comprised sandy gravelly clays with occasional anthropogenic materials including brick, concrete, sandstone and coal fragments. More granular deposits and weathered sandstone horizons were identified locally at depth within the deeper exploratory holes.

Field observations undertaken during the ground investigation did not identify evidence of significant contamination within the proposed generator area. PID screening of environmental soil samples recorded consistently low readings, generally between 0.0 ppm and 0.4 ppm, indicating an absence of significant volatile organic contamination. No free-phase hydrocarbons, strong petroleum odours or significant visual staining were encountered during the intrusive works.

When considering the report findings in the context of forming a potential baseline, particular consideration was given to hydrocarbon conditions relevant to the proposed use and storage of Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) fuel. Although HVO differs chemically from conventional diesel fuel, the material can exhibit hydrocarbon signatures within diesel-range organic (DRO) carbon fractions. Establishing baseline diesel-range hydrocarbon conditions is therefore important to support future environmental monitoring, pollution incident assessment and permit compliance associated with the proposed installation.

The available investigation and chemical testing data do not indicate the presence of significant pre-existing hydrocarbon contamination within the proposed generator area. Low-level hydrocarbon indicators identified during the investigation are considered consistent with typical urban-industrial background conditions rather than evidence of a concentrated historic fuel release.

Groundwater was not widely encountered within the shallow exploratory holes. However, localised groundwater seepage and ingress were recorded within deeper boreholes and more permeable granular strata. Groundwater conditions are considered typical of heterogeneous made ground and superficial deposits within the area. No hydrocarbon sheen, discolouration or petroleum odour was reported during groundwater observations.

Table 10: Summar of Baseline Soil and Groundwater Data

Exploratory Hole	Depth/ Sample (mbgl)	Soil Description	Hydrocarbon/ PID Indicators	Indicator Chemical Parameters	Groundwater Observations	Baseline Interpretation
TP03	1.20	Sandy gravelly clay and made ground over weathered gravelly strata	PID readings 0.0–0.2 ppm; no visible staining or hydrocarbon odour	pH 6.9; Sulphate (2:1) 58 mg/l; Moisture 18%;	No groundwater encountered	Represents largely uncontaminated made ground and superficial deposits with no evidence of significant diesel-range hydrocarbon impact.
TP05	1.20	Slightly silty sandy crushed rock/slate with cobbles	No elevated PID response or visible contamination reported	pH 6.8; Sulphate (2:1) 30 mg/l	No significant groundwater observed	Baseline conditions indicate low contaminant loading and typical reworked granular fill chemistry.



Exploratory Hole	Depth/ Sample (mbgl)	Soil Description	Hydrocarbon/ PID Indicators	Indicator Chemical Parameters	Groundwater Observations	Baseline Interpretation
TP06	1.80	Mottled brown very gravelly sandy clay	Low PID response; no hydrocarbon odour or free product observed	pH 6.7; Sulphate (2:1) 29 mg/l; Moisture 13.7%;	Minor seepage/local groundwater ingress only	Slightly granular superficial deposits with low contaminant potential and no evidence of significant fuel impact.
R02	0–2.25 and deeper open hole drilling	Sandy gravelly silty clay over sandstone and granular deposits	PID readings between 0.2 and 0.4 ppm; no visual or olfactory contamination	No elevated inorganic or hydrocarbon indicators identified during logging	No groundwater encountered	Very low volatile organic indication only, consistent with urban-industrial background conditions.
R03	Up to 18	Made ground, cohesive superficial soils and weathered sandstone	Low PID readings recorded during environmental sampling	No significant indicator exceedances reported	Local seepage within granular/weathered horizons	No evidence of significant hydrocarbon contamination affecting soils or groundwater.
R05	Up to 18	Granular superficial deposits and weathered bedrock	Low-level PID responses only	Baseline chemistry consistent with natural soils and made ground	Groundwater ingress locally encountered	No evidence of significant diesel or middle-distillate hydrocarbon source identified.
R06	1.20–1.65 and deeper borehole	Gravelly sandy clay with weathered strata at depth	Low PID readings; no visual contamination	Representative natural pH and low sulphate conditions; moisture consistent with cohesive superficial deposits	Local groundwater encountered within permeable horizons	Borehole provides representative baseline groundwater and soil conditions for future HVO monitoring comparisons.

Baseline Environmental Interpretation

The available intrusive investigation and laboratory testing data indicate that the proposed additional generator area is characterised by generally low-risk baseline soil and groundwater conditions. Soil chemical testing identified generally neutral pH conditions, low sulphate concentrations and no evidence of significant widespread contamination. PID readings across the reviewed exploratory holes were consistently low and did not indicate the presence of significant volatile hydrocarbon impacts.

The limited hydrocarbon indicators identified within the investigation area are considered representative of minor background urban-industrial influence and not indicative of a significant historic fuel release. No evidence of gross contamination, free product hydrocarbons or adversely impacted groundwater was identified during the investigation.



The findings therefore provide an appropriate baseline environmental dataset for the proposed HVO-fuelled generator installation and associated infrastructure. The data are considered suitable for future comparison during operational environmental monitoring and any subsequent pollution investigation or permit compliance assessment associated with the installation.

6.3 Potential Migration Pathways and Environmental Receptors

The environmental setting of the Installation has been reviewed to identify potential contaminant migration pathways and environmental receptors of concern relevant to the assessment of pollution risk. A summary of the potential migration pathways and environmental receptors of concern is provided below.

6.3.1 Potential Migration Pathways

The Installation and surrounding area generally slopes west to southwest ward. This topography establishes a natural gradient for surface water runoff and shallow groundwater movement.

No significant areas of made ground are anticipated onsite, although limited made ground is likely associated with the development of the Installation. These materials may locally influence infiltration and contaminant migration where present.

The Installation is underlain by Glacial Till which is generally of lower permeability and reduces the potential for contaminants to migrate to the bedrock aquifer.

The underlying bedrock comprises the sedimentary rock cycles of the lower coal measures. The bedrock hosts a moderately productive aquifer where flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities. Where pathways through the superficial deposits exist, contaminants may migrate vertically into the bedrock aquifer.

It is possible that groundwater beneath the Installation is anticipated to flow towards the surface watercourse along the eastern boundary, with a regional westerly and south westerly flow direction consistent with the local topography and the River Clyde catchment area.

Proposed drainage plans included in Drawing DV1 Proposed Drainage Layout (DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9402). Internal and external drainage infrastructure is expected to provide a rapid preferential pathway for contaminant migration. Substances released to hardstanding or exposed soils may enter drainage systems and be conveyed directly to surface water receptors.

6.3.2 Relevant Environmental Receptors

The nearest surface water receptor is the unnamed water course to the east of the installation which is indicated to be the likely discharge point for a portion of the Installation-derived drainage. This may potentially be in hydraulic connectivity with any underlying shallow groundwater. Although there is no mapped superficial aquifer recorded below the Installation, the potential for shallow groundwater in non-continuous pockets or perched within superficial deposits cannot current be discounted and is therefore conservatively considered a receptor.

Groundwater receptors include the bedrock aquifer underlying the Installation. While this aquifer is not a principal resource, it is likely to be capable of supporting local groundwater flow and contribute to baseflow in nearby watercourses.

Property and infrastructure receptors include onsite buildings, hardstanding, drainage infrastructure and buried services, which could be adversely affected by contamination, corrosion or degradation arising from pollutant releases sourced from the Installation.

Note: For the purposes of this SCR, relevant receptors are considered to be limited to soils and groundwaters.

6.4 Conclusions

The Installation's setting indicates that plausible contaminant migration pathways include surface water runoff, drainage networks, shallow groundwater flow within superficial deposits, and fracture-controlled flow within the bedrock aquifer. Relevant receptors have been identified to include soils, shallow groundwater, bedrock groundwater and the adjacent surface water which receives the discharge from the drainage network.

These pathways and receptors form the basis for the development of the CSM presented in Section 7 and subsequent pollution risk assessment.



7. Stage VI - Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

7.1 General

The information compiled in this report and supporting appendices will be used to develop a CSM in order to demonstrate the potential for historical and future emissions of RHS and the environmental receptors likely to be affected by those emissions.

7.2 Introduction to Conceptual Site Model

The SCR is submitted to accompany the EASR permit application and to establish the baseline condition of land (including soils and made ground) and groundwater at the Installation at the start of permitted operations. The CSM is the framework used to collate and present the evidence assembled in Stages I to V and to demonstrate how the Installation could interact with the ground and water environment.

At application stage, the CSM sets out the potential pollutant linkages (Source–Pathway–Receptor) relevant to soil and groundwater and provides a transparent basis for deciding whether the land can be regarded as being in a satisfactory state. It distinguishes between (i) contamination that may be present for historical or background reasons, and (ii) contamination that could reasonably arise from the permitted activities, by considering the nature of the substances used (including RHS), how and where they are handled, and the environmental setting beneath and around the Installation.

The CSM is used to screen which sources and pathways are plausible, identify the receptors that could be affected, and highlight where information gaps introduce uncertainty. This supports proportionate decision-making on whether intrusive investigation (e.g., soil and groundwater sampling) is required to characterise baseline conditions and to provide sufficient evidence for the Statement of Site Condition. It also establishes the reference point against which “no deterioration” can be demonstrated at permit surrender, by linking baseline conditions to the areas where emissions could reasonably occur during operation.

The CSM is inherently iterative. As further information becomes available (for example, improved understanding of the fuel storage arrangements for the new generators or results of any intrusive works), the CSM can be refined to confirm, modify or rule out potential linkages. For the purposes of this SCR, the CSM is based on the desk-based review which includes the reconnaissance survey and is intended to provide a robust, auditable rationale for the conclusions reached at application stage.

In summary, the CSM translates the findings of this SCR into a structured assessment tool by: (a) identifying the areas and activities most likely to give rise to emissions to land and groundwater; (b) describing the mechanisms by which substances could reach the underlying soil and groundwater (including via hardstanding defects, infiltration, and drainage pathways); and (c) defining the receptors that may be affected. This provides the basis for the qualitative risk screening and supports the overall justification for the Statement of Site Condition provided in Section 8.

The CSM also provides a clear record of assumptions made at the application stage and identifies where verification may be required. Where the CSM indicates that a plausible linkage could exist for RHS, and the consequence of that linkage could be significant, further baseline characterisation may be necessary to support permit determination and to establish an appropriate benchmark for future surrender.



A screening of potential sources, pathways and receptors is presented in the following sections and tables, with each identified linkage subject to a qualitative assessment of likelihood and consequence. This screening is used to determine whether further assessment is required and to support the conclusions presented in the Statement of Site Condition.

7.3 Conceptual Site Model (Installation Operations)

7.3.1 Identifying Areas of Concern

AOCs are identified due to RHS presence and are those where RHS are stored, transferred, used, or could reasonably be released to ground or drainage. In identifying RHS-driven AOCs, consideration is given to:

- Locations where RHS are stored (including underground tanks and pipes)
- Transfer points for RHS (tanker offloading fuel at fill point, pumps, hoses, pipework runs).
- Areas where RHS could be mobilised and migrate (e.g., proximity to gullies, channels, sumps, interceptors, permeable ground, or preferential pathways along service trenches).
- Historical or legacy usage locations for RHS including previous tank farms, former process areas, or historic chemical storage) where evidence suggests potential past losses (this is not relevant to the current Installation since there was no historical activity noted onsite prior to the installation).

For reference, the AOCs identified using this method are shown on Drawing 323119-3003-00 and are summarised in Table 12 (sources and release mechanisms) and Table 13 (screened pollutant linkages).

The AOCs are considered to be as follows:

- AOC 1: Existing Generator Area
- AOC 2: Additional Generator Area

A CSM will be developed to allow each AOC to be individually assessed.

7.4 Potential Sources and Release Mechanisms

Each identified AOC contains storage or transport of the HVO considered to be an RHS. It is also reported at the time of writing that the ten (10) new generators will also use HVO. Each of the new generators will have an HVO tank stored within the generator house. In addition to HVO, the proposed installation will utilise AdBlue as part of the emissions control system associated with the proposed generators. Although AdBlue is not classified as a RHS, it has been identified during Stage II as a potentially polluting substance and has therefore been considered within the CSM where releases to soil and groundwater may occur.

Following the risk assessment process described within this report and presented with Appendix A, the following are considered most likely to pose a risk to the underlying soils and water environment. Table 12 provides details of the substances identified in this way.

Table 11: Identified Sources of RHS and Potential Release Mechanisms

AoC	Substance	Classification	Potential Release Mechanism
AOC 1 Existing Generator Area	HVO	RHS	Leakage from underground storage tanks; failure of above-ground pipework and pumps; service tank failure; spills during fuel transfer and tanker delivery; overfilling events.
AOC 1 Existing Generator Area	AdBlue	Potentially Polluting Substance (Non-RHS)	Storage tank failure; pipework leaks; transfer hose failure; overfilling during replenishment; spills during maintenance activities.
AOC 2 Additional Generator Area	HVO	RHS	Failure of above-ground fuel tanks; pipework or connection failures; fuel transfer losses; tanker delivery incidents; overfilling and equipment malfunction.
AOC 2 Additional Generator Area	AdBlue	Potentially Polluting Substance (Non-RHS)	Storage vessel failure; pipework or dosing system leaks; transfer losses during replenishment; spillages during maintenance activities.

7.5 Potential Pathways

The following potential pathways have been identified by which substances may come into contact with identified receptors:

- Discharge from above ground tanks to hardstanding.
- Discharge from below ground tanks to surrounding soils.
- Overland flow into surface water drainage systems.
- Discharge of surface water drainage into the unnamed water course to the east of the installation.
- Migration of RHS into the wider surface water network.
- Absorption of RHS into underlying soils.
- Leaching of RHS from soils into underlying groundwater.
- Advection/diffusion/dispersion of contaminants in groundwater within superficial and bedrock aquifers.

7.6 Potential Receptors

The following potential receptors have been identified:

- Soils
- Unnamed water course to the east of the installation¹⁴
- Shallow groundwater
- Bedrock aquifer (The Glasgow and Motherwell groundwater body (ID 150677))

The risks presented in the CSM focus on likely exposure of soils and water environment and anticipated exposure pathways only.

¹⁴ Surface waters and drainage infrastructure have been considered as migration pathways and secondary receptors informing the assessment of soil and groundwater condition.



7.7 Conceptual Site Model

The CSM has been developed to identify plausible pollutant linkages between RHS and other potential pollutants associated with the Installation and environmental receptors relevant to the SCR. The CSM is based upon the source-pathway-receptor principle and integrates information relating to substance inventories, installation design, historical land use, baseline site investigation data and the environmental setting. The purpose of the CSM is not to provide a quantitative or semi-quantitative assessment of environmental risk, but rather to identify those linkages that may influence the baseline condition of soils and groundwater beneath the Installation and therefore require consideration within the Statement of Site Condition. Consistent with SEPA guidance, the CSM provides the framework for determining where baseline information is adequate and where additional investigation may be required to characterise existing site conditions.

Table 12: Conceptual Site Model

AOC/Source	RHS/Potential Pollutant	Release Mechanism/Pathways	Pathway	Receptors	Plausible Linkage?	Evidence/Comment
AOC 1 Existing Generator Area	HVO	Leakage from underground storage tanks, service tanks, pumps or associated pipework	- Migration through soils and made ground; - Vertical migration to groundwater; preferential migration via services and drainage infrastructure	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	Existing fuel infrastructure has reportedly been present since approximately 2016. Underground fuel storage and transfer infrastructure represent a potential source of historical or future emissions. No intrusive baseline data are currently available for this area and therefore the condition of underlying soils and groundwater cannot be confirmed.
	HVO	Spills or losses during fuel tanker delivery and filling operations	- Run-off across hardstanding; - Entry to drainage systems; infiltration through defects in hardstanding	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	Fuel is delivered via a dedicated fill point. Although inspection and monitoring measures are reported, accidental losses during transfer remain a credible release mechanism requiring consideration within the baseline assessment.
	AdBlue	Release during handling or usage	Runoff to drainage; infiltration to soil; migration to groundwater	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	Although not an RHS, uncontrolled releases may adversely affect soil and groundwater quality.
AOC 2 Additional Generator Area	HVO	Failure of above-ground fuel tanks, ancillary equipment or pipework	- Hardstanding runoff; - Drainage migration; infiltration to underlying soils where containment fails	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	HVO storage and handling form part of the proposed installation. The design includes containment measures; however, HVO is considered an RHS and a plausible linkage exists in the event of system failure
	HVO	Losses during tanker delivery and refuelling operations	- Surface runoff and drainage network; - Infiltration to underlying soils	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	Fuel deliveries represent the period of greatest potential for loss. Details of fill point containment and drainage protection require confirmation.
	AdBlue	Release during handling or usage	Runoff to drainage; infiltration to soil; migration to groundwater	- Soil, - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Yes	Potentially polluting substance requiring consideration within the CSM.
Existing Operations and Historical Influences						
Operation of Existing Generators and associated fuel storage tanks	HVO or diesel-range hydrocarbons	Historical losses from underground tanks, fuel lines, pumps, service tanks or transfer operations	Migration through soils and groundwater	- Soil - Shallow groundwater - Bedrock groundwater	Potentially	Existing generators and associated fuel infrastructure have operated on-site for several years. Although no pollution incidents are recorded and no significant evidence of contamination was noted during reconnaissance, intrusive investigation data are absent and historic impacts cannot currently be ruled out.
Presence of Made Ground of Unknown Origin	- Hydrocarbons - PAHs - Metals - Other industrial background contaminants	Leaching or mobilisation from made ground	- Soil-water interaction - Groundwater migration	- Soil - Shallow groundwater	Potentially	Site investigation data from the proposed generator area indicate generally low-level contamination consistent with urban-industrial background conditions. Localised contamination associated with historic land development cannot be entirely discounted.
Historical Mining and Industrial Activities within the Surrounding Area	- Hydrocarbons - PAHs - metals - Inorganic contaminants	Migration from former mine workings, tanks, industrial land or railway infrastructure	Groundwater movement and local migration through made ground	- Soil - Shallow groundwater	Unlikely but Possible	Historical mining and industrial land uses are recorded within 250 m of the Installation. Available baseline data do not indicate significant impacts attributable to these sources within the proposed generator area, although they may contribute to local background contaminant concentrations.



7.8 Assumptions and Limitations of the CSM

The following assumptions and limitations exist for the CSM presented in Section 6.7 above:

- In the absence of Installation -specific data, the hydraulic gradient of groundwater is assumed to be in a general westerly to south westerly direction with potential for localised groundwater to flow in an easterly direction toward the unnamed watercourse adjacent to the east of the Installation.
- Historical map extracts and aerial photographs provided in the Groundsure Report are of variable quality and therefore it is possible that land uses have not been readily identified for incorporation in this report.
- This report is reliant on third party information to inform the risk assessments contained herein. It is possible that incomplete information was provided or activities not contained in the source data have been undertaken.
- It is assumed that the additional generators will each have their own above ground fuel tank stored under each generator. All new generators will have nitrous oxide reduction capacities and will use AdBlue which will also be stored next to the generator.
- No quantitative data on the quality of soils or groundwaters underlying the Existing Generator Area is available.
- Although data is presented to quantify likely soil and groundwater conditions within the Additional Generator of the Installation, it should be noted that variation within samples can lead to significant differences in concentrations present. It is therefore highlighted that unrecorded or unencountered areas of elevated RHS concentration may be present.
- A number of descriptions of processes or equipment which may limit the potential for pollution have not been provided. Should this information become available then the risk ratings applied may be required to be reassessed.
- It is assumed that the construction of the Additional Generator Area will conform to BAT and thus the surfacing and drainage provision will be sufficient to prevent release to the surrounding soils and water environment.

8. Statement of Condition

8.1 Existing Generator Area

No intrusive soil or groundwater investigation data are currently available for the area of the existing generators, the underground fuel tanks, associated pump house infrastructure or the underground pipework serving this part of the Installation. Accordingly, a fully evidenced baseline Statement of Site Condition cannot presently be made for this area in respect of HVO or other potential pollutants relevant to the permitted activities.

The current understanding of site condition in the existing generator area is therefore limited to desk-based information, site reconnaissance observations and information on the condition and management of the fuel system. While no visual evidence of significant surface staining, spills or pollution incidents was recorded during the reconnaissance survey, and no pollution incidents are recorded in the public register, the absence of intrusive data means the condition of underlying soils and groundwater beneath and adjacent to this long-established fuel infrastructure remains unconfirmed. This represents a material limitation in the context of SEPA baseline requirements and means that the existing generator area should be regarded as having an unverified baseline pending appropriately targeted soil and, where relevant, groundwater investigation around the underground tanks, fuel lines, fill point, pump house and generator service tank locations.

8.2 Additional Generator Area

For the proposed additional generator area, the available site investigation data provide a sufficient baseline indication of site condition for the purposes of this application, subject to the limitations set out below.

The intrusive investigation undertaken in 2025 included trial pits and boreholes within the footprint of the additional generator area and immediate surroundings, with the baseline review for this SCR focused on exploratory holes TP03, TP05, TP06, R02, R03, R05 and R06 as representative locations. The investigation identified made ground and reworked superficial deposits over natural cohesive and granular soils with locally weathered sandstone and coal-bearing strata. The geoenvironmental analytical suite comprised field PID screening of soils together with laboratory testing of selected soil, leachate and groundwater samples for metals and metalloids, speciated PAHs, total petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, SVOCs, BTEX/MTBE, cyanide, phenols, sulphate, sulphide, pH, TOC and asbestos. Across the reviewed shallow soil locations, PID readings were generally low, typically between 0.00 ppm and 0.40 ppm, with no widespread visual staining, petroleum odour or free-phase hydrocarbons reported.

Soil chemistry within the additional generator area was generally consistent with neutral to slightly acidic conditions and low sulphate concentrations, with low-level metals and occasional low-level hydrocarbon fractions considered typical of made ground and urban-industrial background conditions rather than indicative of a significant historic fuel release.

Groundwater and leachate testing identified localised low-level dissolved metals and, in isolated locations, low concentrations of hydrocarbons and phenolic compounds; however, no widespread significant contamination was identified and most organic determinands, including PAHs, VOCs, SVOCs, BTEX, phenols and cyanide, were absent or below reporting limits in the majority of samples.

On this basis, the proposed additional generator area is considered to be characterised by generally low-level baseline soil and groundwater contamination typical of the local geological and historical industrial setting, with no evidence of gross or widespread pre-existing hydrocarbon impact. This dataset is considered suitable to establish a comparative baseline for future permit compliance and any subsequent assessment of deterioration in soil or groundwater quality associated with operation of the proposed HVO-fuelled generators. The principal limitation is that this baseline applies only to the area of the proposed additional generators and associated infrastructure; it does not extend to the existing generator area, where no intrusive investigation data are available. In addition, the available groundwater data indicates some local heterogeneity, particularly in borehole R06, and therefore the baseline should be interpreted as representative of current conditions in the additional generator area rather than as evidence of uniform subsurface conditions across the whole Installation.

9. Action Items and Recommendations

9.1 Action Items

The following **ACTION ITEMS** have been identified through production of this report and are recommended to be addressed:

- Confirm final Environmental Management System arrangements.
- Confirm integrity inspection and maintenance requirements.
- Confirm fuel filling arrangements.
- Update Spill Response Plan to include the Additional Generator Area.
- Confirm drainage network condition and serviceability in the Existing Generator Area.
- Confirm drainage design in the Additional generator Area inclusive of attenuation tank details.
- Confirm drainage isolation and emergency shut-off arrangements.

9.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made:

- It is recommended that a program of intrusive investigation works is designed and undertaken to determine the current condition of soil and groundwater at the Installation: Existing Generator Area. The investigation should be designed to characterise baseline soil and groundwater conditions beneath the Existing Generator Area, including potential impacts associated with historical fuel storage and handling operations.
- This SCR should be updated should any additional information become available. Furthermore, in accordance with SEPA guidance, this SCR should be updated following any change likely to affect the Installation boundary, RHS and/or processes within the Installation boundary falling under the EASR remit.
- If any of the assumptions or limitations of this SCR change then this report should be updated accordingly.

10. References

Legislation and Guidance

1. European Parliament and Council (2010). Directive 2010/75/EU on Industrial Emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Recast).
2. European Parliament and Council (2008). Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP).
3. Scottish Government (2018). Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018.
4. Scottish Government. Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended).
5. SEPA (2025). *Content and Scope of Site Reports and Baseline Reports*, IND-G-012 Version 2.0.

Project Information

1. Structural Soils Ltd (2025). *Factual Ground Investigation Report*, Ref. 542160-1 (02), dated 10 October 2025.
2. Groundsure (2026). *Enviro + Geo Insight Report*, Ref. GS-UN1-3M4-ULL-EKR.
3. DataVita Ltd. Integrated Management System Policy.
4. DataVita Ltd. Spill Response Procedure, Version 1.
5. DataVita Ltd. Fuel Storage and Distribution Information (Appendix C source information).
6. Safety Data Sheet: Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO).
7. Safety Data Sheet: AdBlue.

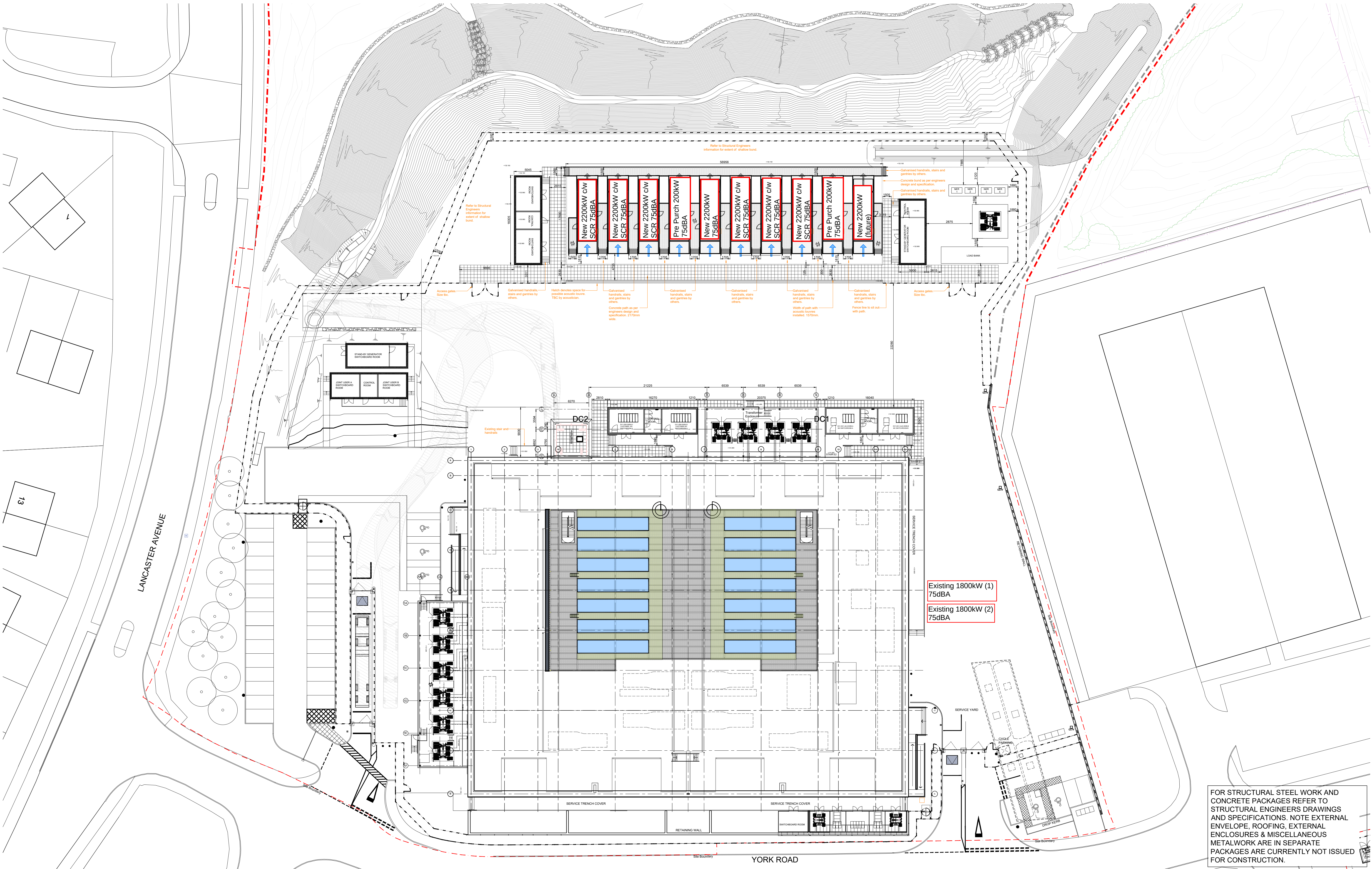
Publicly Available Environmental Data Sources

1. British Geological Survey. GeoIndex Onshore. Available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geoindex-onshore/> (accessed June 2026).
2. Scotland's Environment Web. Available at: <https://map.environment.gov.scot/sewebmap/> (accessed June 2026).
3. SEPA Water Classification Hub. Available at: <https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/WaterClassificationHub/> (accessed June 2026).

Contaminated Land Industry Profiles

1. CL:AIRE. Gas Works, Coke Works and Other Coal Carbonisation Plants Industry Profile.
2. CL:AIRE. Railway Land Industry Profile.

Drawings



Existing 1800kW (1)
75dBA
Existing 1800kW (2)
75dBA

FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK AND CONCRETE PACKAGES REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS. NOTE EXTERNAL ENVELOPE, ROOFING, EXTERNAL ENCLOSURES & MISCELLANEOUS METALWORK ARE IN SEPARATE PACKAGES ARE CURRENTLY NOT ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

rev.	date	details
P01	04.09.25	Issued for Information.
P02	10.09.25	Updated for 12MW provision.
P03	12.09.25	Issued for information.
P04	16.09.25	Issued for information.
P05	23.09.25	Revised to update drawing number to agreed format.
P06	22.10.25	Issued for information.
P07	23.10.25	Revised following comments recieved.
P08	04.11.25	Issued for information. Revised following coordination.
P09	07.11.25	External yard revised.
P10	12.11.25	External yard revised.
P11	26.11.25	Security fence line revised. Indicative acoustic louvre position revised.

by	rev.	date	details
NG	C01	02.12.25	Issued for Construction
NG	C02	09.01.26	Revised to capture changes raised as per CCF 002.
gc			
gc			
gc			
gc			
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by	notes
KD	- Do not scale drawing.
KD	- All dimensions to be confirmed on site.
	- Any drawing errors or divergences should be brought to the attention of the originator of this drawing.
	- Drawing to be read in conjunction with Specification.

12MW Data Centre Expansion
DataVita
York Road, Chapelhall
Airdrie



drawing number
DV1-MLA-PH2-00-DR-A-90002

revision
C02

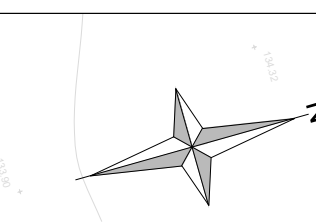
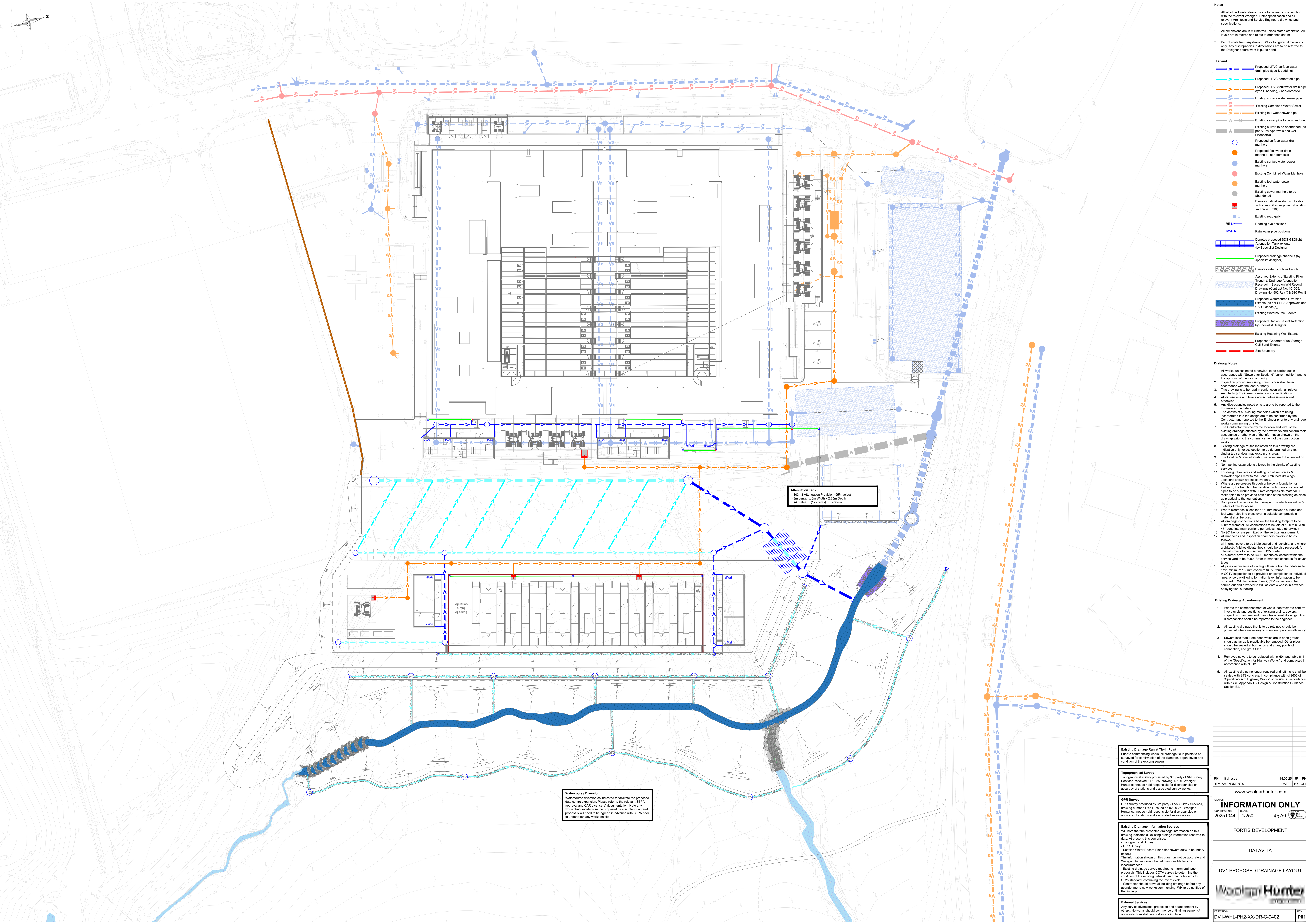
drawing title
External Works
Proposed Site

status
Construction

MLA

Generator Positioning
Base Scheme

1:300
04.09.25
NG
A1
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Manchester
mlaarchitects.co.uk



Notes

- All Woolgar Hunter drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant Woolgar Hunter specification and all relevant Architects and Service Engineers drawings and specifications.
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise. All levels are in metres and relate to ordnance datum.
- Do not scale from any drawing. Work to figured dimensions only. Any discrepancies in dimensions are to be referred to the Designer before work is put to hand.

Legend

Proposed uPVC surface water drain pipe (type S bedding)

Proposed uPVC perforated pipe

Proposed uPVC foul water drain pipe (type S bedding) - non-domestic

Existing surface water sewer pipe

Existing Combined Water Sewer

Existing foul water sewer pipe

Existing sewer pipe to be abandoned (as per SEPA Approvals and CAR Licence(s))

Proposed surface water drain manhole

Proposed foul water drain manhole - non-domestic

Existing surface water sewer manhole

Existing foul water sewer manhole

Existing sewer manhole to be abandoned

Denotes indicative slam shut valve with turn of arrangement (Location and Design TBC)

Existing road gully

Rodding eye positions

Rain water pipe positions

Denotes proposed SDS GEOLIGHT Attenuation Tank extents (by Specialist Designer)

Proposed drainage channels (by specialist designer)

Denotes extents of filter trench

Assumed Extents of Existing Filter Trench & Drainage Attenuation Reservoir - Based on WH Record Drawings (Contract No. 111056, Drawing No. 902 Rev X & 910 Rev E)

Proposed Watercourse Diversion Extents (as per SEPA Approvals and CAR Licence(s))

Existing Watercourse Extents

Proposed Gabion Basket Retention by Specialist Designer

Existing Retaining Wall Extents

Proposed Generator Fuel Storage Cell Bund Extents

Site Boundary

Drainage Notes

- All works, unless noted otherwise, to be carried out in accordance with 'Sewers for Scotland' (current edition) and to the approval of the local authority.
- Inspection procedures during construction shall be in accordance with the local authority.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architects & Engineers drawings and specifications.
- All dimensions and levels are in metres unless noted otherwise.
- Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the Engineer immediately.
- The depths of all existing manholes which are being incorporated into the design are to be confirmed by the Contractor and reported to the Engineer prior to any drainage works commencing on site.
- The Contractor must verify the location and level of the existing drainage affected by the new works and confirm their acceptance or otherwise of the information shown on the drawings prior to the commencement of the construction works.
- Existing drainage routes indicated on this drawing are indicative only, exact location to be determined on site. Uncharted services may exist in this area.
- The location & level of existing services are to be verified on site.
- No machine excavations allowed in the vicinity of existing services.
- For design flow rates are setting out of soil stacks & rainwater pipes refer to IABE and Architects drawings. Locations shown are indicative only.
- Where a pipe crosses through or below a foundation or tie beam, the trench to be backfilled with mass concrete. All pipes to be surrounded with 30mm compressible material. A rodder pipe to be provided both sides of the crossing as close as practical to the foundation.
- Road protection required to drainage runs which are within 5 metres of tree locations.
- Where clearance is less than 150mm between surface and foul water pipe line cross over, a suitable compressible material shall be used.
- All drainage connections below the building footprint to be 150mm diameter. All connectors to be laid at 180 min. With 45° bend into main carrier pipe (unless noted otherwise).
- No 90° bends are permitted in the vertical arrangement.
- All manholes and inspection chambers covers to be as follows:
 - all internal covers to be triple sealed and lockable, and where architect's finishes dictate they should be also recessed. All internal covers to be minimum B125 grade.
 - all external covers to be D450, manholes located within the service yard to be F500. Refer to manhole schedule for cover types.
- All pipes within zone of loading influence from foundations to have minimum 150mm concrete full surround.
- A CCTV inspection to be provided on completion of individual lines, once backfilled to formation level. Information to be provided to WH for review. Final CCTV inspection to be carried out and provided to WH at least 4 weeks in advance of laying final surfacing.

Existing Drainage Abandonment

- Prior to the commencement of works, contractor to confirm invert levels and positions of existing drains, sewers, inspection chambers and manholes against drawings. Any discrepancies should be reported to the engineer.
- All existing drainage that is to be retained should be protected where necessary to maintain operation efficiency.
- Sewers less than 1.5m deep which are in open ground should as far as practicable be removed. Other pipes should be sealed at both ends and at any points of connection, and grout filled.
- Removed sewers to be replaced with ci 601 and table 611 of the 'Specification for Highway Works' and compared in accordance with ci 612.
- All existing drains no longer required and left open shall be sealed with ST2 concrete, in compliance with ci 2002 of 'Specification of Highway Works' or grouted in accordance with 'SSG Appendix C - Design & Construction Guidance Section E2.11'.

Existing Drainage Run at Tie-in Point
Prior to commencing works, all drainage tie-in points to be surveyed for confirmation of the diameter, depth, invert and condition of the existing sewers.

Topographical Survey
Topographical survey produced by 3rd party - LAM Survey Services, received 31.10.25, Drawing 17606. Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for discrepancies or accuracy of stations and associated survey works.

GPR Survey
GPR survey produced by 3rd party - LAM Survey Services, drawing number 17451, issued on 02.08.25. Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for discrepancies or accuracy of stations and associated survey works.

Existing Drainage Information Sources
WH note that the presented drainage information on this drawing indicates all existing drainage information received to date. At present, this comprises:
- Topographical Survey
- GPR Survey
- Scottish Water Record Plans (for sewers outwith boundary extent)
The information shown on this plan may not be accurate and Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies.
- Existing drainage survey required to inform drainage proposals. This includes CCTV survey to determine the condition of the existing network, and manhole casts to S125 standard, confirming the invert levels.
- Contractor should prove all existing drainage before any abandonment/ new works commencing. WH to be notified of the findings.

External Services
Any service diversions, protection and abandonment by others. No works should commence until all agreement/ approvals from statutory bodies are in place.

Watercourse Diversion
Watercourse diversion as indicated to facilitate the proposed data centre expansion. Please refer to the relevant SEPA approval and CAR Licence(s) documentation. Note any works that deviate from the proposed design. All agreed proposals will need to be agreed in advance with SEPA prior to undertaking any works on site.

Attenuation Tank
- 103m3 Attenuation Provision (95% voids)
- 6m Length x 6m Width x 2.25m Depth
(4 cranes), 1/2 cranes, (3 cranes)

STATUS: P01 Initial issue 14.05.25 JPH PH

REV: AMENDMENTS DATE BY CHK

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STATUS: INFORMATION ONLY

CONTRACT: 20251044 SCALE: 1/250 @ A0

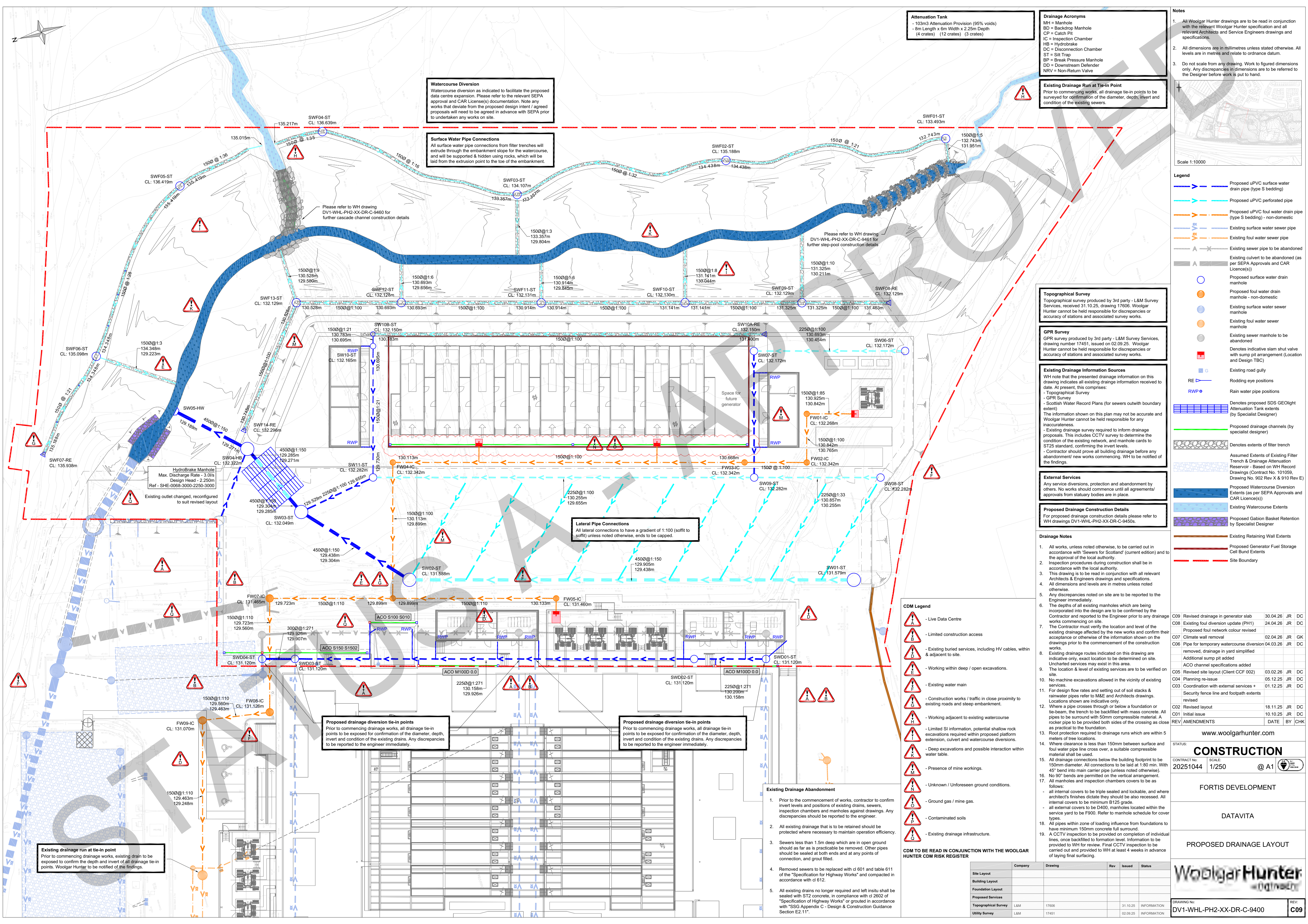
FORTIS DEVELOPMENT

DATAVITA

DV1 PROPOSED DRAINAGE LAYOUT

Woolgar Hunter

DRAWING NO: DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9402 REV: P01



Attenuation Tank
- 103m3 Attenuation Provision (95% voids)
- 8m Length x 6m Width x 2.25m Depth
(4 crates) (12 crates) (3 crates)

Drainage Acronyms
MH = Manhole
BD = Backdrop Manhole
CP = Catch Pit
IC = Inspection Chamber
HB = Hydrobrake
DC = Disconnection Chamber
ST = Silt Trap
BP = Break Pressure Manhole
DD = Downstream Defender
NRV = Non-Return Valve

Existing Drainage Run at Tie-in Point
Prior to commencing works, all drainage tie-in points to be surveyed for confirmation of the diameter, depth, invert and condition of the existing sewers.

Watercourse Diversion
Watercourse diversion as indicated to facilitate the proposed data centre expansion. Please refer to the relevant SEPA approval and CAR License(s) documentation. Note any works that deviate from the proposed design intent / agreed proposals will need to be agreed in advance with SEPA prior to undertaken any works on site.

Surface Water Pipe Connections
All surface water pipe connections from filter trenches will extrude through the embankment slope for the watercourse, and will be supported & hidden using rocks, which will be laid from the extrusion point to the toe of the embankment.

Please refer to WH drawing DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9460 for further cascade channel construction details

Please refer to WH drawing DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9461 for further step-pool construction details

HydroBrake Manhole
Max. Discharge Rate - 3 D/s
Design Head - 2.250m
Ref - SHE-0068-3000-2250-3000
Existing outlet changed, reconfigured to suit revised layout

Lateral Pipe Connections
All lateral connections to have a gradient of 1:100 (soffit to soffit) unless noted otherwise, ends to be capped.

Proposed drainage diversion tie-in points
Prior to commencing drainage works, all drainage tie-in points to be exposed for confirmation of the diameter, depth, invert and condition of the existing drains. Any discrepancies to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Proposed drainage diversion tie-in points
Prior to commencing drainage works, all drainage tie-in points to be exposed for confirmation of the diameter, depth, invert and condition of the existing drains. Any discrepancies to be reported to the engineer immediately.

Existing drainage run at tie-in point
Prior to commencing drainage works, existing drain to be exposed to confirm the depth and invert of all drainage tie-in points. Woolgar Hunter to be notified of the findings.

Existing Drainage Abandonment
1. Prior to the commencement of works, contractor to confirm invert levels and positions of existing drains, sewers, inspection chambers and manholes against drawings. Any discrepancies should be reported to the engineer.
2. All existing drainage that is to be retained should be protected where necessary to maintain operation efficiency.
3. Sewers less than 1.5m deep which are in open ground should as far as is practicable be removed. Other pipes should be sealed at both ends and at any points of connection, and grout filled.
4. Removed sewers to be replaced with ci 601 and table 611 of the "Specification for Highway Works" and compacted in accordance with ci 612.
5. All existing drains no longer required and left insitu shall be sealed with ST2 concrete, in compliance with ci 2602 of "Specification of Highway Works" or grouted in accordance with "SSG Appendix C - Design & Construction Guidance Section E2.11".

Notes

- All Woolgar Hunter drawings are to be read in conjunction with the relevant Woolgar Hunter specification and all relevant Architects and Service Engineers drawings and specifications.
- All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise. All levels are in metres and relate to ordnance datum.
- Do not scale from any drawing. Work to figured dimensions only. Any discrepancies in dimensions are to be referred to the Designer before work is put to hand.

Legend

- Proposed uPVC surface water drain pipe (type S bedding)
- Proposed uPVC perforated pipe
- Proposed uPVC foul water drain pipe (type S bedding) - non-domestic
- Existing surface water sewer pipe
- Existing foul water sewer pipe
- Existing sewer pipe to be abandoned
- Existing culvert to be abandoned (as per SEPA Approvals and CAR Licence(s))
- Proposed surface water drain manhole
- Proposed foul water drain manhole - non-domestic
- Existing surface water sewer manhole
- Existing foul water sewer manhole
- Existing sewer manhole to be abandoned
- Denotes existing silt shut valve with sump pit arrangement (Location and Design TBC)
- Existing road gully
- Rodding eye positions
- Rain water pipe positions
- Denotes proposed SDS GEOLight Attenuation Tank extents (by Specialist Designer)
- Proposed drainage channels (by specialist designer)
- Denotes extents of filter trench
- Assumed Extents of Existing Filter Trench & Drainage Attenuation Reservoir - Based on WH Record Drawings (Contract No. 101059, Drawing No. 902 Rev X & 910 Rev E)
- Proposed Watercourse Diversion Extents (as per SEPA Approvals and CAR Licence(s))
- Existing Watercourse Extents
- Proposed Gabion Basket Retention by Specialist Designer
- Existing Retaining Wall Extents
- Proposed Generator Fuel Storage Cell Bund Extents
- Site Boundary

Topographical Survey
Topographical survey produced by 3rd party - L&M Survey Services, received 31.10.25, drawing 17606. Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for discrepancies or accuracy of stations and associated survey works.

GPR Survey
GPR survey produced by 3rd party - L&M Survey Services, drawing number 17451, issued on 02.09.25. Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for discrepancies or accuracy of stations and associated survey works.

Existing Drainage Information Sources
WH note that the presented drainage information on this drawing indicates all existing drainage information received to date. At present, this comprises:
- Topographical Survey
- GPR Survey
- Scottish Water Record Plans (for sewers outwith boundary extent)
The information shown on this plan may not be accurate and Woolgar Hunter cannot be held responsible for any inaccuracies.
- Existing drainage survey required to inform drainage proposals. This includes CCTV survey to determine the condition of the existing network, and manhole cards to ST25 standard, confirming the invert levels.
- Contractor should prove all building drainage before any abandonment/ new works commencing. WH to be notified of the findings.

External Services
Any service diversions, protection and abandonment by others. No works should commence until all agreements/ approvals from statutory bodies are in place.

Proposed Drainage Construction Details
For proposed drainage construction details please refer to WH drawings DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9450s.

Drainage Notes

- All works, unless noted otherwise, to be carried out in accordance with "Sewers for Scotland" (current edition) and to the approval of the local authority.
- Inspection procedures during construction shall be in accordance with the local authority.
- This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all relevant Architects & Engineers drawings and specifications.
- All dimensions and levels are in metres unless noted otherwise.
- Any discrepancies noted on site are to be reported to the Engineer immediately.
- The depths of all existing manholes which are being incorporated into the design are to be confirmed by the Contractor and reported to the Engineer prior to any drainage works commencing on site.
- The Contractor must verify the location and level of the existing drainage affected by the new works and confirm their acceptance or otherwise of the information shown on the drawings prior to the commencement of the construction works.
- Existing drainage routes indicated on this drawing are indicative only, exact location to be determined on site. Uncharted services may exist in this area.
- The location & level of existing services are to be verified on site.
- No machine excavations allowed in the vicinity of existing services.
- For design flow rates and setting out of soil stacks & rainwater pipes refer to M&E and Architects drawings. Locations shown are indicative only.
- Where a pipe crosses through or below a foundation or tie-beam, the trench to be backfilled with mass concrete. All pipes to be surrounded with 50mm compressible material. A rocker pipe to be provided both sides of the crossing as close as practical to the foundation.
- Root protection required to drainage runs which are within 5 meters of tree locations.
- All drainage connections below the building footprint to be 150mm diameter. All connections to be laid at 1:80 min. With 45° bend into main carrier pipe (unless noted otherwise).
- No 90° bends are permitted on the vertical arrangement.
- All manholes and inspection chambers covers to be as follows:
 - all internal covers to be triple sealed and lockable, and where architect's finishes dictate they should be also recessed. All internal covers to be minimum B125 grade.
 - all external covers to be D400, manholes located within the service yard to be F900. Refer to manhole schedule for cover types.
- All pipes within zone of loading influence from foundations to have minimum 150mm concrete full surround.
- A CCTV inspection to be provided on completion of individual lines, once backfilled to formation level. Information to be provided to WH for review. Final CCTV inspection to be carried out and provided to WH at least 4 weeks in advance of laying final surfacing.

CDM Legend

- Live Data Centre
- Limited construction access
- Existing buried services, including HV cables, within & adjacent to site.
- Working within deep / open excavations.
- Existing water main
- Construction works / traffic in close proximity to existing roads and steep embankment.
- Working adjacent to existing watercourse
- Limited SI information, potential shallow rock excavations required within proposed platform extension, culvert and watercourse diversions.
- Deep excavations and possible interaction within water table.
- Presence of mine workings.
- Unknown / Unforeseen ground conditions.
- Ground gas / mine gas.
- Contaminated soils
- Existing drainage infrastructure.

CDM TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE WOOLGAR HUNTER CDM RISK REGISTER

Site Layout	Company	Drawing	Rev	Issued	Status
Building Layout					
Foundation Layout					
Proposed Services					
Topographical Survey	L&M	17606		31.10.25	INFORMATION
Utility Survey	L&M	17451		02.09.25	INFORMATION

AMENDMENTS

NO	DATE	BY	CHK
C09	30.04.26	JR	DC
C08	24.04.26	JR	DC
C07	02.04.26	JR	GK
C06	04.03.26	JR	DC
C05	03.02.26	JR	DC
C04	05.12.25	JR	DC
C03	01.12.25	JR	DC
C02	18.11.25	JR	DC
C01	10.10.25	JR	DC

REV AMENDMENTS

STATUS: **CONSTRUCTION**

CONTRACT NO: 20251044 SCALE: 1/250 @ A1

FORTIS DEVELOPMENT

DATAVITA

PROPOSED DRAINAGE LAYOUT

Woolgar Hunter

DRAWING NO: DV1-WHL-PH2-XX-DR-C-9400 REV: C09



323199-3002-00 Installation
Boundary Plan

HFD Construction
(Operator Data Vita)

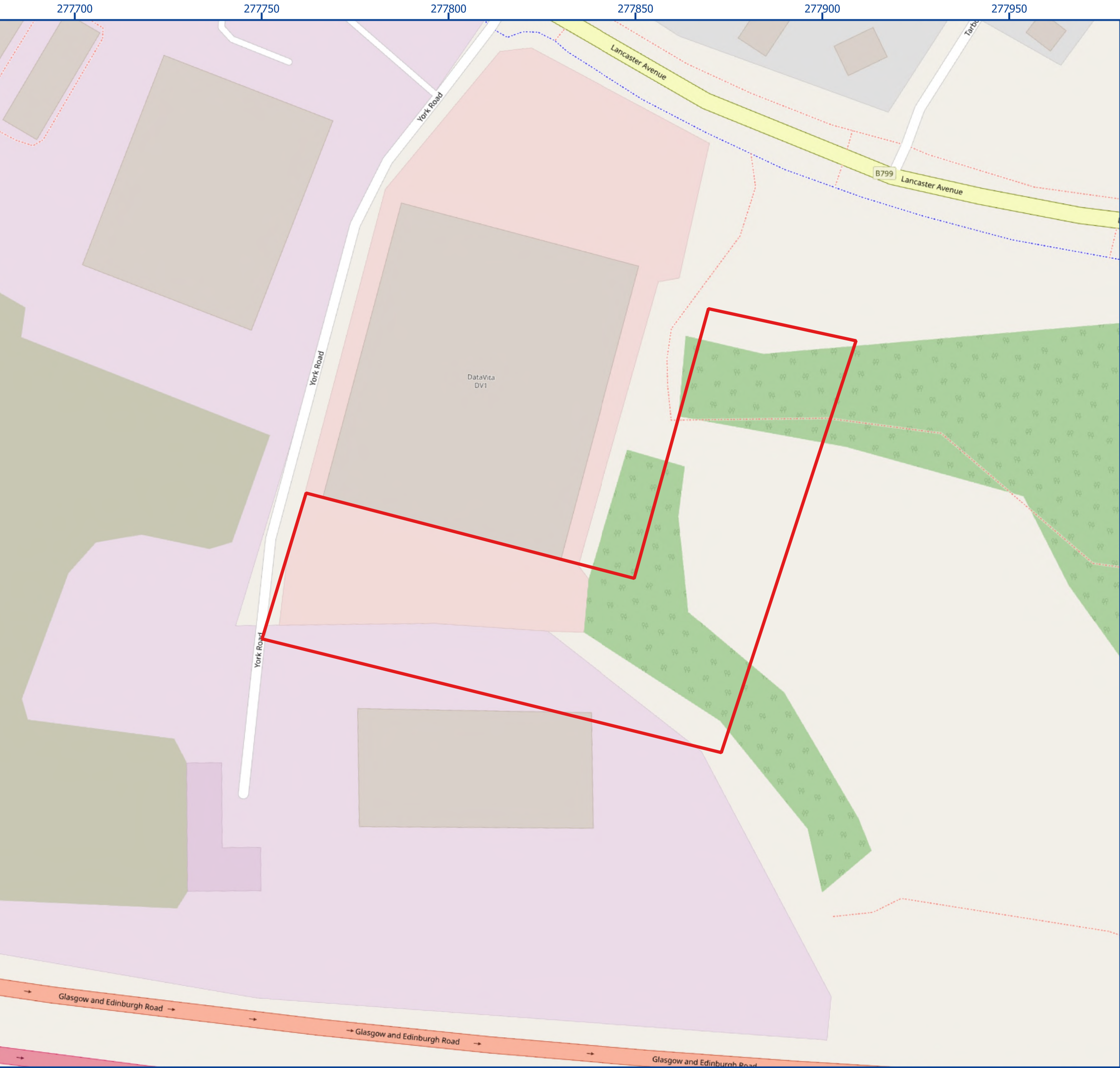
Chapelhall, North
Lanarkshire

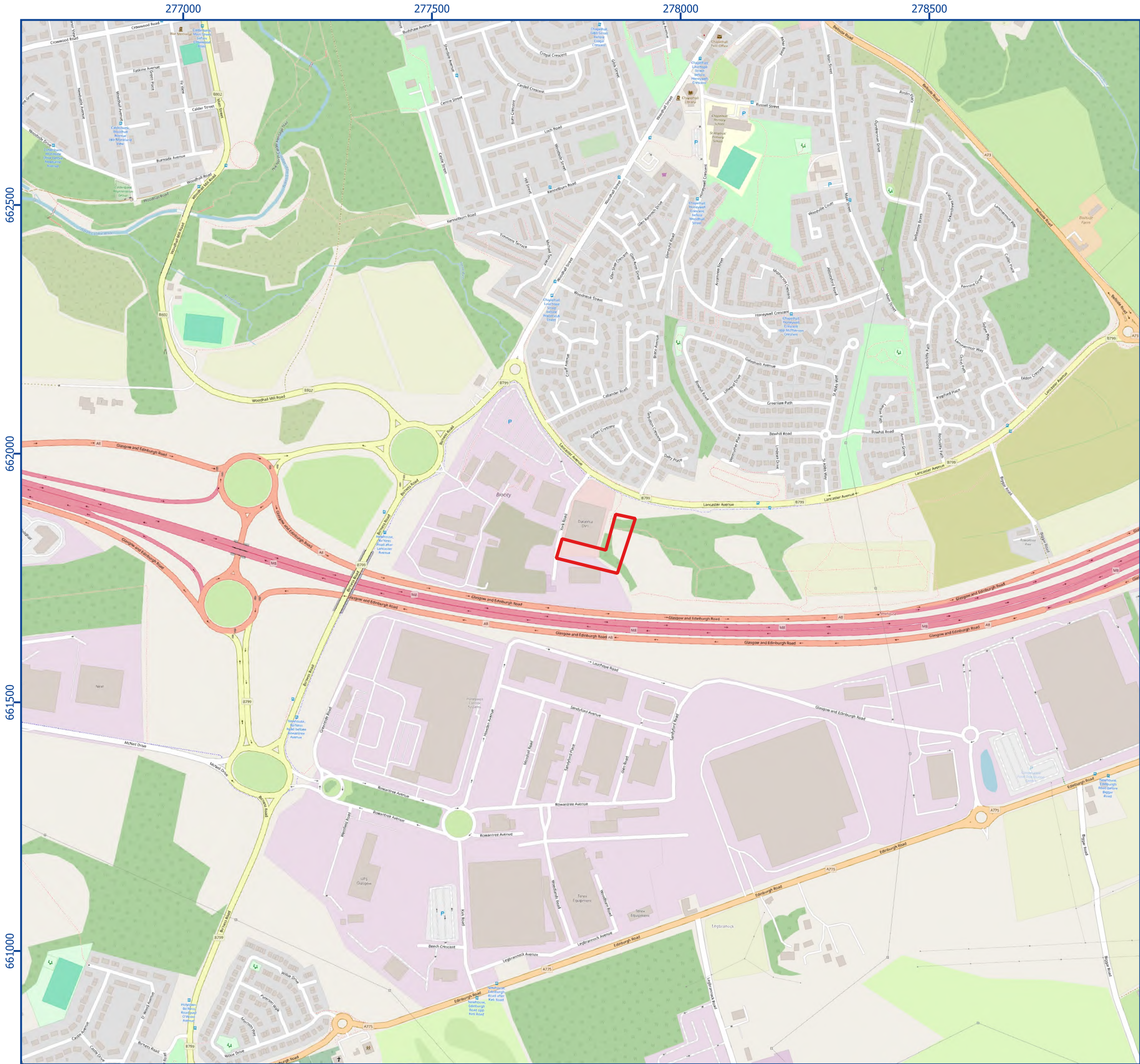
Key:

Approximate Installation Boundary



Project Number: 323199	Scale at A3:
Drawn By: JD	1:1,000
Reviewed By: SPB	Version: Final
Projection: OSGB 1936/British National Grid - EPSG 27700	Issue Date: 17/08/2026





323199-3001-00 Site Location Plan

HFD Construction
(Operator Data Vita)

Chapelhall, North
Lanarkshire

Key:

Approximate Installation Boundary



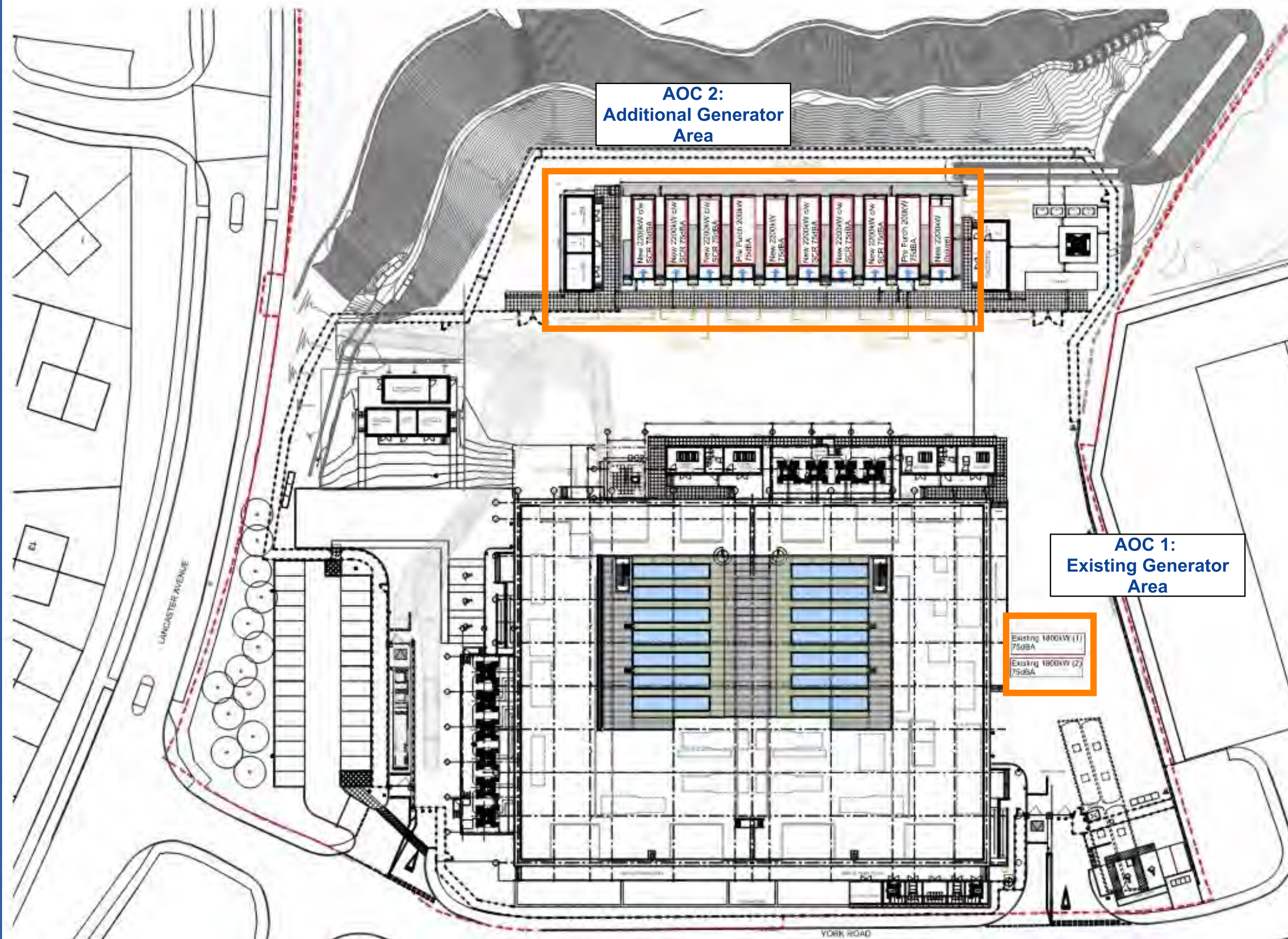
Project Number: 323199	Scale at A3:
Drawn By: JD	1:7,500
Reviewed By: SPB	Version: Final
Projection: OSGB 1936/British National Grid - EPSG 27700	Issue Date: 17/08/2026

323199-3003-00 Locations of Areas of Concern

HFD Construction
(Operator Data Vita)

Chapelhall, North
Lanarkshire

Key:



0 25 50 m



Project Number: 323199

Scale at A3:

Drawn By: JD

1:1,000

Reviewed By: SPB

Version: Final

Projection: OSGB 1936/British
National Grid - EPSG 27700

Issue Date: 17/08/2026

Appendices

Appendix A: Chemical Risk Assessment

Chemical Characteristics and Toxicity						Site Specific Characteristics						Stage IV			
Product	Composition (% w/w) (% given where available from SDS)	CAS Number	Physical state	Hazard Statement Codes	CLP hazard classification? (SDS/CLP — indicator, not RHS)	Environmental Fate and Behaviour	Annual Consumption (tonnes)	Maximum quantity stored (tonnes)	Storage Location	Storage Arrangements	Handling and Usage	Relevant Hazardous Substance?	Justification	Potentially Polluting Substance (PPS)	Justification
Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil	Renewable hydrocarbons (diesel type fraction) ca. 100% Mixture of renewable raw material fuel and additives. Contains middle distillate-range iso- and n-paraffinic hydrocarbons; identity outside EU: Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear. Broadly aligns with TPHCWG aliphatic bands EC10-EC16 and EC16-EC35. [Total aromatics max. 1.0% w/w, so a low aromatic/PAH profile may help differentiate HVO-derived hydrocarbons from petroleum diesel/oil sources.]	928771-01-1 (Alkanes, C10-C20 branched and linear)	Liquid	H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	Yes	Not classified as environmentally hazardous; avoid release to drains, sewers, watercourses, soil or air. Risk of soil and groundwater contamination if released. Fate / transport from SDS: - Insoluble / very poorly soluble in water (~0.075 mg/L at 25°C). - Evaporates slowly; low vapour pressure (0.087 kPa at 25°C). - High hydrophobicity; log Kow >6.5; possibly bioaccumulative. - Strong sorption: log Koc >5.6; expected to bind to particulate matter and be retained in soil, with poor mobility in water. - Rapidly biodegradable (OECD 301B); no significant hydrolysis in water. - Not PBT or vPvB; no endocrine-disrupting substances at >0.1%. - Large or frequent spills may still cause physical pollution and local environmental harm.	Unknown	Currently 15477 l (reported on 20/05/2026)	HVO is stored at one of two locations: Existing Generator Area; and the proposed Additional Generator Area	HVO is stored at the Installation in two (2) locations: Existing Generator Area: 4 x 91,027 l metal double-skinned underground storage tanks 2 x 6250 l service tanks Additional Generator Area: 10 metal double skinned above ground 45,000 l storage tanks Area will be constructed with a concrete hardstanding base and a perimeter wall to form a bund	Handling is undertaken as follows within each area of use at the Installation: Existing Generator Area: The HVO is delivered via tanker which connects via hose at the fill point off York Road. This area is adjacent to the public highway and is unbunded. HVO is then transported via underground pipes to underground tanks. A leak detection cable is present alongside the underground transfer pipeline with a low-fuel level indicator located within the pump house adjacent to the tanks. Weekly checks on the fuel level are made. Additional Tank Area: HVO tanks will be filled via tanker HVO delivery with the tanker parked on the public highway adjacent to the Generator Area and connected to dispense HVO to each individual tank via a hose. It is understood the connection to each tank will be within a bunded area while the tanker will remain on the tarmaced road.	Yes	Relevant due to large bulk storage/transfer and the SDS-identified risk of soil and groundwater contamination if released, despite no environmental CLP classification. Aspiration hazard (H304) is a human health classification rather than an environmental classification.	Yes	Yes as a potentially polluting substance because bulk loss could form a surface film/physical hydrocarbon contamination, enter drains or groundwater, and cause short-term effects such as oxygen depletion or smothering. SDS states it is not environmentally classified, is rapidly biodegradable and very poorly water soluble, but large/frequent spills may still be harmful.
AdBlue	Urea 32.50 % Deionised/demineralised water 67.50 %	57-13-6 7732-18-5	Liquid	This substance is not considered hazardous according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	No	This substance is soluble in water and is considered to be readily biodegradable. This product may move with surface or groundwater flows because its water solubility is high. It is possible that this substance can contaminant surface and groundwater due to improper use. Fully water soluble; substantially biodegradable; low bioaccumulation potential. Low toxicity, but large releases to drains/watercourses may increase nitrogen/ammonia loading and contribute to eutrophication/oxygen depletion.	Unknown	12 x 1,250 l tanks	AdBlue is stored at one of two locations: Existing Generator Area; and the proposed Additional Generator Area	Existing Generator Area: Not used Additional Generator Area: Will be stored in dedicated tanks adjacent to the point of use	Storage will be in dedicated 1,250 L tanks within the bunded area adjacent to the point of use.	No	The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.	Yes	A major loss of containment could cause short-term pollution through elevated nitrogen and ammonia loading: Urea in AdBlue rapidly hydrolyses in water to form ammonia and ammonium compounds. The resulting increase in nitrogen loading can stimulate microbial activity, increasing biochemical oxygen demand and reducing dissolved oxygen concentrations. Additional nutrient enrichment may also promote algal growth and eutrophication, causing further secondary oxygen depletion in the receiving water environment.

Appendix B: Site Reconnaissance Survey Photographic Log

Photo 1 – Looking west, on to York Road, out of the front access gates

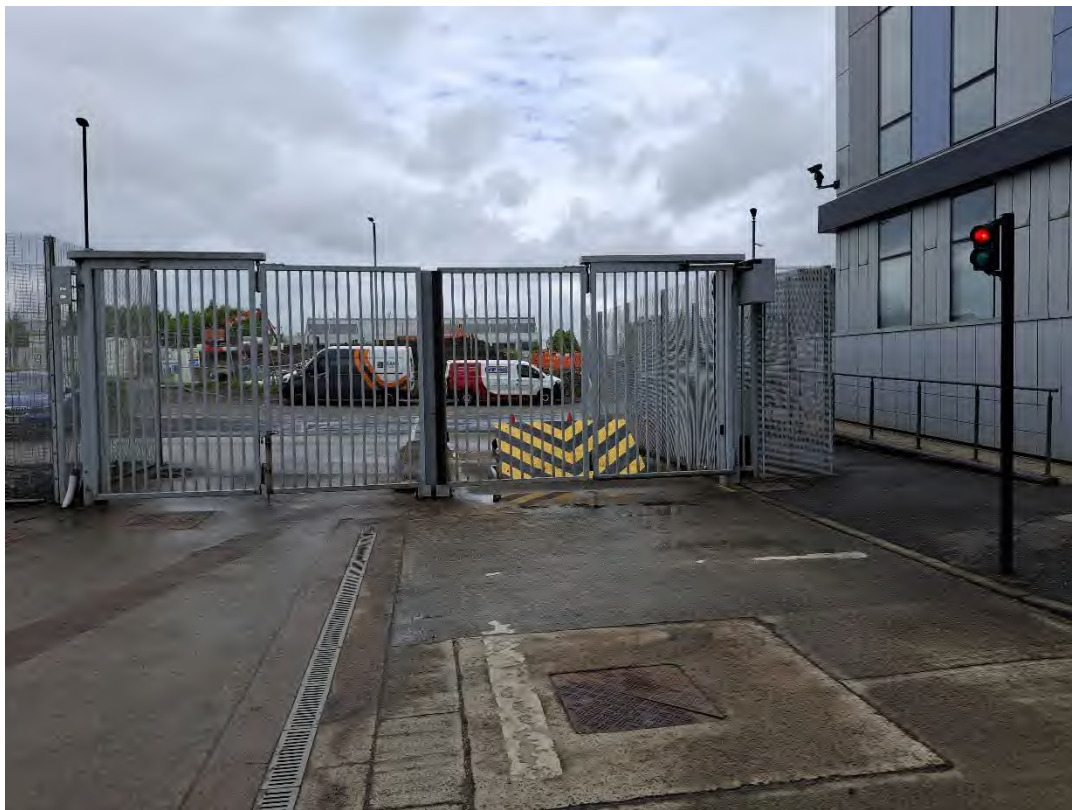


Photo 2 – Looking east toward existing generator and inspection chambers of underground fuel storage tank located inside security fence



Photo 3 – Behind pump house



Photo 4 - Inside pump house



Photo 5 – Above ground pipe from pump house travelling to existing generators



Photo 6 - Looking north, Generator service tanks located between the two existing generators



Photo 7 – Looking south, Generator service tanks located between the two existing generators



Photo 8 – Inside existing generator (western generator)



Photo 9 – Looking west toward existing generator (eastern most generator)



Photo 10 – Looking east toward construction site of new generators



Photo 11- Looking east onto construction site of new generators



Photo 12- Inside COSHH cabinet, located within the Data Centre



Photo 13 – Spill Kit located inside Data centre



Photo14 - Interceptor inspection covers



Photo 15 – Surface water drains located outside security fence



Photo 16 – Inspection chambers of underground tanks located outside security fence



Photo 17 – Fuel fill point located off York Road



Photo 18 – Meter inside fill point showing how much fuel is stored in the underground tank



Photo 19 – Pipe work located behind fill point



Photo 20 – Looking toward data centre from York Road



Appendix C: Fuel Tank Information

Fuel System Description

Each 2250kVA generator uses 470.6 Ltrs of fuel per hour at 100% load.

The generators run off 6,520Ltr Service tanks.

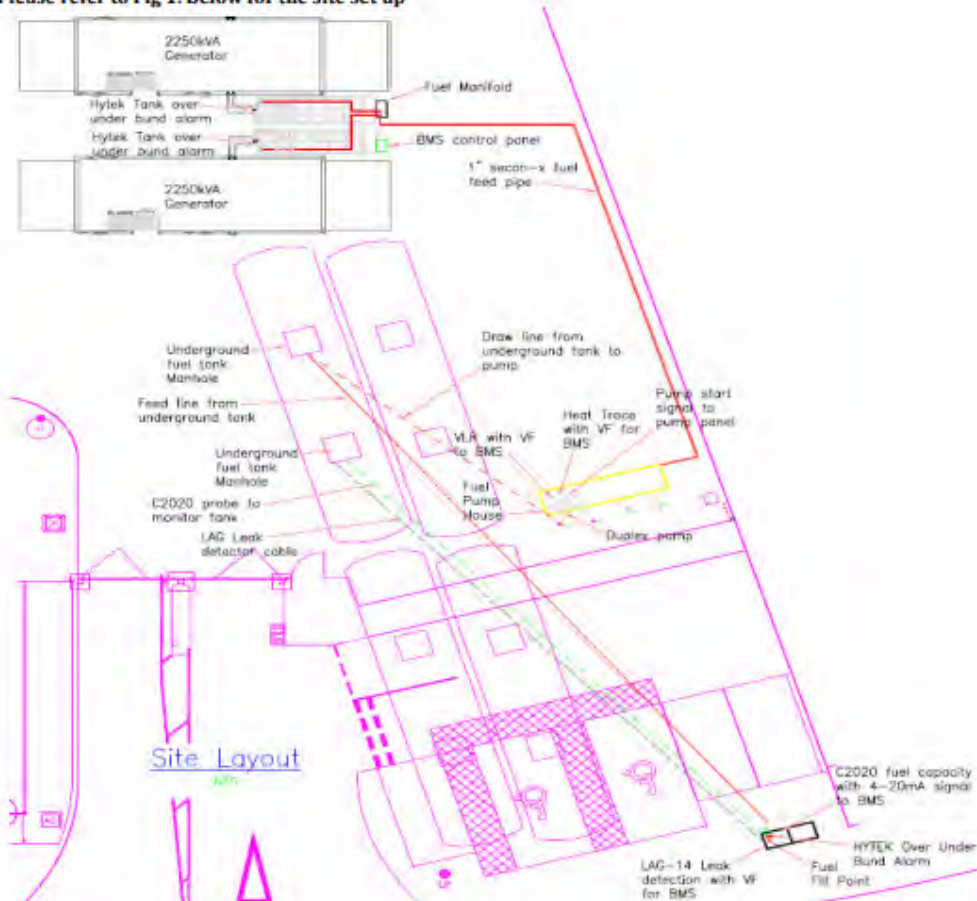
The service tanks are topped up via a duty standby pump system drawing fuel from the 91,027Ltr underground tanks and pumping to a common fuel manifold, here is where the fuel line is connected into a 4No. actuated valve (1 per day tank, 4 for future 4No. tanks/generators) When either generator calls for fuel the formula float in the service tank will signal to the BMS control panel low fuel when the low fuel level is reached.

This will initiate a start signal to the pump control panel at the pump housing and open the actuated valve in the fuel manifold enclosure, sending fuel to each or both service tanks should they require.

Note

Currently there is only one service fuel tank installed for each generator but the pump system is designed to fill 4No. 6,520Ltr tanks to suit the final 4 generators.

Please refer to Fig 1. Below for the site set up



Existing Underground Tanks

The site has 4No. 91,027Ltr tanks.

The underground tanks were installed previous to Dieselec Thistle Generators being involved in the project.

From the fill point there are 3 ducts from the fill point to one of the manhole chambers in the underground tank, in the manhole chamber one there is a duct through to manhole chamber 2. These ducts from fill point to manhole chamber one are as follows:

Duct 1: 4" pipe for the fuel fill

Duct 2: Control cabling to manhole chamber 1 connected into the LAG underground tank leak detection liquid containers.

Duct 3: Control cabling to manhole chamber 1 and through joining duct to manhole chamber 2.

The control cabling passing through to manhole chamber 2 is:

OLE C2020 float to monitor the tank contents for BMS and digital reading at fill point location.

Hytek Alarm. The cabling here is taken into a junction box then connected onto the top of the tank with floats dropped inside the tank.



TANK DIMENSIONS									
No. OFF: ONE					CAPACITY: 81,027 LITRES				
MANUFACTURED TO: SEN2285-1 (GEN)					MANWAYS: 600				
INNER TANK					- AIR TESTED TO 0.7 BAR				
DIM'S	A	LENGTH	14188		E	D.END THK.	6mm		
	B	DIA.	2984		F	COURSES	7		
	C	SHELL	13126		G	SPH.RAD.	3000		
	D	PLT.THK.	6mm						
CUTTING SIZES					MILL EDGE FOR ALL DIMENSION MEASURE MILL EDGE DASH & SET TO SIZE				
	6	2000x4895x6mm							
	3	x3130x6mm							
OUTER SKIN - AIR TESTED TO 0.6 BAR									
DIM'S	R	LENGTH	14200		V	PLT.THK.	4mm		
	S	DIA.	3012		W	D.END THK.	5mm		
	T	SHELL	13114		X	COURSES	7		
CUTTING SIZES									
	5	1830x8090x4mm							
	3	1525x8090x4mm							
CONNECTIONS									
CODE	SIZE	TYPE	No	COMMENTS					
1	100 BSP F/S 50/50	1	FILL						
2	50 BSP F/S 50/50	1	VENT						
3	50 BSP F/S 50/50	1	PUMP CONNECTION C/W INLET PIPE SUCTION FLANGE, FOOT VALVE & STRAINER						
4	40 BSP F/S 50/50	1	ALARM						
5	25 BSP F/S 50/50	1	GAUGE						
6	40 BSP F/S 50/50	1	HIGH P INT & EXT PIPE NIPPLE, CAP & HOOK END BRACKET ASSEMBLY, INT. PIPE & HOOK END BRACKET ASSEMBLY						
7	40 BSP F/S 50/50	1	SPARE C/W SUCION FLANGE & PLUG						
8	50 BSP F/S 50/50	1	SPARE C/W SUCION FLANGE & PLUG						
9	50 BSP F/S 50/50	1	SPARE C/W PLUG						
FINISH: INTERNALLY CLEAN & LEAVE SELF COLOUR EXTERNALLY PAINTED IN TWO COATS OF BLACK BITUMEN FOR CONCRETE ENCASEMENT									
LEAK DETECTOR FLUID BATOYLE MASTERFROST, MIXTURE 33% (2:1) WITH WATER, FREEZING TEMP. -14° TO -18° C VOLUME OF FLUID DISPLACEMENT * LITRES *									
NOTES									
DRY WEIGHT = 13,600 KGS APPROX. SCALE 1:40									
DRAWN: LA TUCKER DATE: 30.04.12					AUTHORISED: SRP				
CODE	REVISIONS		DATE	FILE NO: MF7411-1-12					
1	REVISED COLOR CODES ARE NOW TO BE USED. LOCATION DEPTH ADJUSTED TO ALIGN PORTERS AT MANWAY FITTINGS ADVISED.		01.06.12	CLIENT: RAYNESWAY CONSTRUCTION ORD.No: OECR1044/MA/0063772 WK.EX.SALES: 16 WK.REQ'D: 20					
"TITLE"									

[illegible]

Appendix D: Groundsure Report

DATAVITA DATA CENTRE, YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL, NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6 8HW

Order Details

Date: 14/05/2026
Your ref: 26081
Our Ref: GS-UN1-3M4-ULL-EKR

Site Details

Location: 277856 661824
Area: 0.48 ha
Authority: [North Lanarkshire Council](#) ↗

Site plan



Quick Links

Summary of findings [p. 2](#) >
OS MasterMap site plan [p.12](#) >
Aerial image [p. 7](#) >

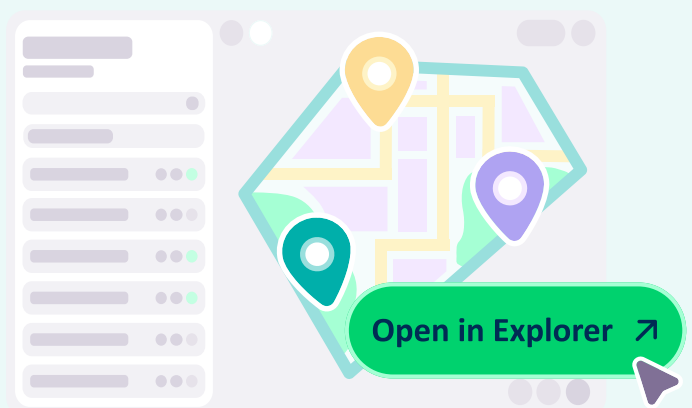
[Insight User Guide](#) ↗

Open this site in Explorer!

Access the data now in our interactive workspace.

- Map and interpret 130+ datasets across 170 years
- Generate insights and visuals quickly
- Revisit and collaborate with your team

Access to Groundsure Explorer requires an Insights account.
12 months access begins at purchase.



Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
13 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	0	4	30	29	-
16 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	8	1	-
17 >	1.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	3	4	-
17	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
17 >	1.5 >	Historical garages >	0	0	0	6	-
18	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
19 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	0	6	39	38	-
23 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	10	1	-
23 >	2.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	4	9	-
24	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
24 >	2.5 >	Historical garages >	0	0	0	10	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
26	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
26	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
27	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
27 >	3.4 >	Licensed waste sites >	0	0	2	1	-
27	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
28 >	4.1 >	Recent industrial land uses >	0	0	6	-	-
29	4.2	National Geographic Database (NGD) - Current or recent tanks	0	0	0	-	-
29 >	4.3 >	Current or recent petrol stations >	0	0	0	1	-
29	4.4	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.5	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.6	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-
30 >	4.7 >	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) >	0	0	0	1	-



30	4.8	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.9	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.10	Part A(1), IPPC and Historic IPC Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
31 >	4.11 >	Part B Authorisations >	0	0	0	1	-
31	4.12	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.13	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
32 >	4.14 >	Pollution inventory radioactive waste >	0	0	0	1	-
Page	Section	Hydrogeology	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
33	5.1	Superficial aquifer	None (within 500m)				
34 >	5.2 >	Bedrock aquifer >	Identified (within 500m)				
Page	Section	Hydrology >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
35 >	6.1 >	Water Network (OS NGD) >	2	3	15	-	-
37 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	1	1	8	-	-
Page	Section	River flooding					
38	7.1	River flooding	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Coastal flooding					
39	8.1	Coastal flooding	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
40 >	9.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, Greater than 1.0m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
42 >	10.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	Low (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
43	11.1	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	0	0	0	0	0
44	11.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
44	11.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
44	11.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
44	11.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
45 >	11.6 >	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) >	0	0	0	0	1
45 >	11.7 >	Designated Ancient Woodland >	0	0	0	0	14

46	11.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
46	11.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
46	11.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
Page	Section	Visual and cultural designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
47	12.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
47	12.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
47	12.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
47	12.4	Listed Buildings	0	0	0	-	-
48	12.5	Conservation Areas	0	0	0	-	-
48	12.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
48	12.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	Agricultural designations >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
49 >	13.1 >	Agricultural Land Classification >	Grade 4.2 (within 250m)				
Page	Section	Geology 1:10,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
50 >	14.1 >	10k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
51 >	14.2 >	Artificial and made ground (10k) >	0	0	4	0	-
53 >	14.3 >	Superficial geology (10k) >	1	0	0	0	-
54	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
55 >	14.5 >	Bedrock geology (10k) >	1	0	1	4	-
56 >	14.6 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k) >	1	1	5	11	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
58 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
59 >	15.2 >	Artificial and made ground (50k) >	0	0	4	0	-
60	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
61 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	1	0	0	0	-
62 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
62	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
62	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
63 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	1	0	1	3	-



64 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
64 >	15.10 >	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k) >	0	0	3	2	-
Page	Section	Boreholes >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
65 >	16.1 >	BGS Boreholes >	1	6	118	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
72 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Very low (within 50m)				
73 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Very low (within 50m)				
75 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Negligible (within 50m)				
76 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
77 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Very low (within 50m)				
78 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
80 >	18.1 >	BritPits >	0	0	0	1	-
81 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	0	5	15	-	-
82 >	18.3 >	Underground workings >	0	1	1	4	7
83	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-
83	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-
83 >	18.6 >	Non-coal mining >	1	0	0	2	1
84	18.7	JPB mining areas	None (within 0m)				
84	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
84	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
85	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
85	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
85 >	18.12 >	Coal mining >	Identified (within 0m)				
85	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
86	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
86	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
86	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m

87	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
87	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
87	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
87	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
89 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
91 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	2	0	-	-	-
91 >	21.2 >	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry >	5	3	-	-	-
92 >	21.3 >	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry >	0	1	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
93	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
93	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
94	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
94 >	22.4 >	Historical railway and tunnel features >	0	0	3	-	-
94	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
94 >	22.6 >	Historical railways >	0	0	3	-	-
95	22.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
95	22.8	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
95	22.9	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 03/04/2021

Site Area: 0.48ha



Recent site history - 2020 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 19/04/2020

Site Area: 0.48ha



Recent site history - 2005 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 12/05/2005

Site Area: 0.48ha

Recent site history - 2004 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 07/09/2004

Site Area: 0.48ha



Recent site history - 2001 aerial photograph

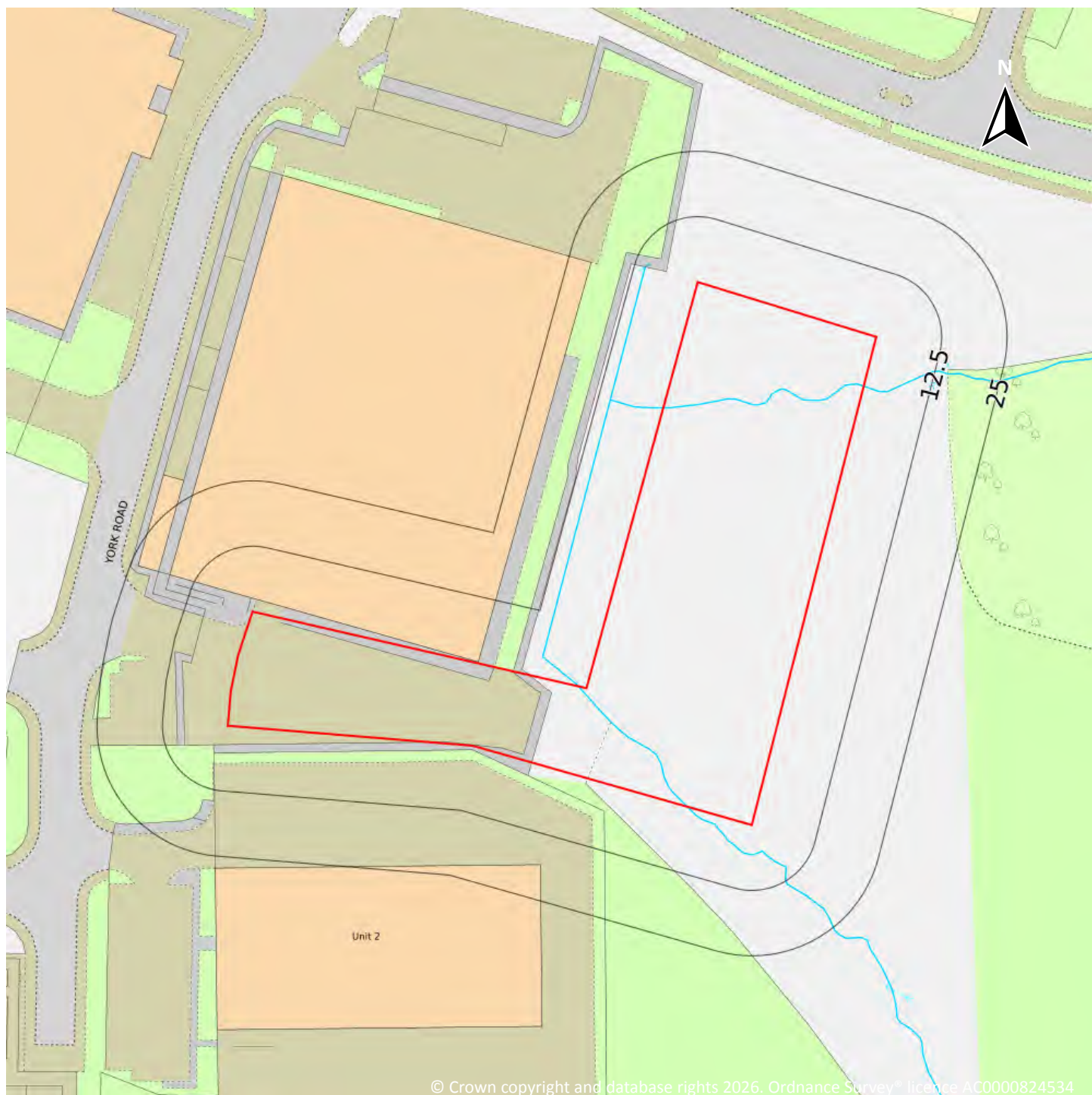


Capture Date: 11/05/2001

Site Area: 0.48ha



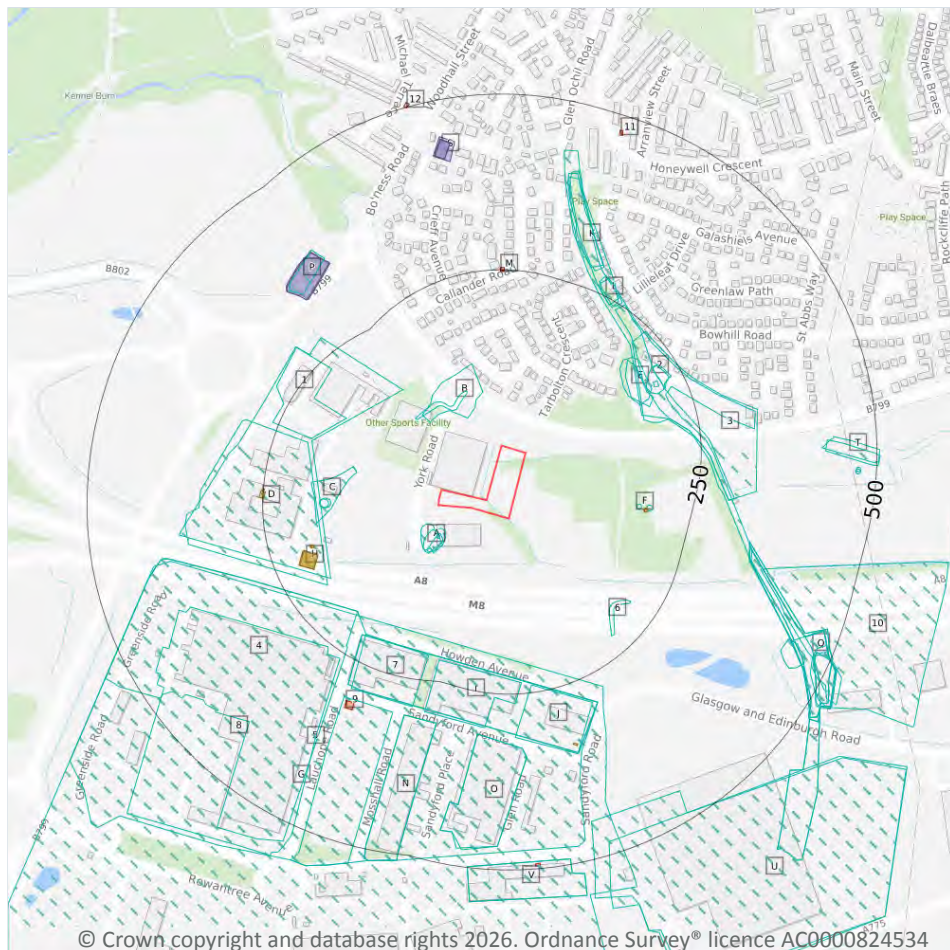
OS MasterMap site plan



Site Area: 0.48ha



1 Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features
- Historical garages

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

63

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey® mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. 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 map on [page 13](#) >

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	29m SW	Refuse Heap	1864 - 1897	188178



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	35m S	Unspecified Heap	1938	157727
A	41m S	Unspecified Heap	1914	132460
A	44m S	Unspecified Old Shaft	1897	100415
B	62m NW	Unspecified Heap	1897	112990
B	82m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	87799
C	123m W	Coal Pit	1864	106540
D	151m NW	Industrial Estate	1990	109398
C	153m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1914	135017
C	156m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	161749
E	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1967 - 1990	139690
1	169m NW	Unspecified Works	1975	108313
E	170m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1955	87797
D	172m W	Unspecified Works	1955 - 1975	165265
F	172m E	Gasometer	1864	94810
2	174m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1938	139799
3	175m E	Colliery	1914	197632
G	183m S	Industrial Estate	1955	144654
F	186m E	Gasometer	1897	94809
4	190m SW	Unspecified Works	1967 - 1975	156451
5	190m SW	Industrial Estate	1967 - 1975	189451
6	190m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	87798
E	195m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1914	136779
E	195m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	151715
E	206m NE	Railway Building	1938	120741
7	207m S	Unspecified Works	1967	191277
I	207m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99844
I	207m S	Unspecified Works	1975	143147
E	216m NE	Refuse Heap	1914	191991



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
I	219m S	Unspecified Works	1967	156340
J	239m S	Unspecified Works	1967	196898
K	241m NE	Cuttings	1938	160699
L	242m NE	Cuttings	1955	181526
L	244m NE	Cuttings	1914	148623
8	256m SW	Industrial Estate	1990	188539
K	277m N	Cuttings	1914	145658
K	280m N	Cuttings	1955 - 1967	193860
G	300m S	Unspecified Works	1967 - 1975	172004
N	302m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1975 - 1990	136323
N	303m S	Unspecified Works	1967	108315
O	310m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99845
O	310m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108314
Q	341m E	Colliery	1896	130511
Q	341m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1896	183000
P	341m NW	Garage	1975 - 1990	130810
R	343m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1913	126191
R	343m E	Railway Sidings	1938	123999
R	343m E	Colliery	1938	176600
10	365m E	Unspecified Mine	1955	96979
T	422m E	Cuttings	1938 - 1955	197849
T	427m E	Cuttings	1913	154350
R	430m SE	Unspecified Heap	1955 - 1967	145299
R	438m SE	Colliery	1913	149206
U	446m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99846
T	470m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1913	158857
T	472m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	195734
R	475m SE	Refuse Heap	1896	193482



ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
R	475m SE	Refuse Heap	1913	171129
R	477m SE	Refuse Heap	1955	170060
R	478m SE	Refuse Heap	1938	178881
U	481m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108312
V	490m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99886
V	490m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108280

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

9

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey® mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 13 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
F	184m E	Gasometer	1898	11193
H	185m W	Unspecified Tank	1987 - 1994	26132
H	186m SW	Unspecified Tank	1970	25858
H	186m W	Unspecified Tank	1987 - 1994	20370
H	186m W	Unspecified Tank	1970	20602
D	247m W	Unspecified Tank	1970	16076
D	248m W	Unspecified Tank	1958	27747
D	249m W	Unspecified Tank	1959	26513
J	333m S	Unspecified Tank	1968	16082

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.



1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

7

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey® mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on [page 13 >](#)

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
F	184m E	Gasometer	1898	7371
M	248m N	Electricity Substation	1996 - 1997	11076
M	249m N	Electricity Substation	1994	13580
9	306m SW	Electricity Substation	1970 - 1994	9262
11	471m N	Electricity Substation	1989 - 1999	14346
V	492m S	Electricity Substation	1989	6299
12	499m N	Electricity Substation	1994 - 1997	11098

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

1.4 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, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original ungrouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m

6

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey® mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. 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 map on [page 13](#) >

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
P	331m NW	Garage	1989	4356
P	331m NW	Garage	1994 - 1997	3640
S	410m N	Garage	1989	2720
S	415m N	Garage	1994 - 1997	4938
S	415m N	Garage	1960	2893
S	415m N	Garage	1959	2526

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m

0

Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure / other sources.

2 Past land use - un-grouped



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Historical industrial land uses
- Historical tanks
- Historical energy features
- Historical garages

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m

83

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey® mapping at 1:10,000 and 10,560 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 19](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	29m SW	Refuse Heap	1864	188178
A	33m S	Refuse Heap	1897	188178
A	35m S	Unspecified Heap	1938	157727



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	41m S	Unspecified Heap	1914	132460
A	41m S	Unspecified Heap	1914	132460
A	44m S	Unspecified Old Shaft	1897	100415
B	62m NW	Unspecified Heap	1897	112990
B	82m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	87799
C	123m W	Coal Pit	1864	106540
D	151m NW	Industrial Estate	1990	109398
C	153m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1914	135017
C	153m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1914	135017
C	156m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	161749
E	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1975	139690
E	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1967	139690
E	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1990	139690
1	169m NW	Unspecified Works	1975	108313
E	170m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1955	87797
D	172m W	Unspecified Works	1975	165265
D	172m W	Unspecified Works	1955	165265
D	172m W	Unspecified Works	1967	165265
F	172m E	Gasometer	1864	94810
2	174m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1938	139799
G	175m E	Colliery	1914	197632
G	175m E	Colliery	1914	197632
H	183m S	Industrial Estate	1955	144654
F	186m E	Gasometer	1897	94809
3	190m SW	Unspecified Works	1967	156451
4	190m SW	Industrial Estate	1967	189451
5	190m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	87798
E	195m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1914	136779

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
E	195m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	151715
E	206m NE	Railway Building	1938	120741
6	207m S	Unspecified Works	1967	191277
7	207m S	Industrial Estate	1975	189451
J	207m S	Unspecified Works	1975	143147
J	207m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99844
E	216m NE	Refuse Heap	1914	191991
E	216m NE	Refuse Heap	1914	191991
J	219m S	Unspecified Works	1967	156340
K	239m S	Unspecified Works	1967	196898
L	240m SW	Unspecified Works	1975	156451
M	241m NE	Cuttings	1938	160699
N	242m NE	Cuttings	1955	181526
N	244m NE	Cuttings	1914	148623
L	256m SW	Industrial Estate	1990	188539
M	277m N	Cuttings	1914	145658
M	280m N	Cuttings	1955	193860
M	290m N	Cuttings	1967	193860
H	300m S	Unspecified Works	1967	172004
H	300m S	Unspecified Works	1975	172004
P	302m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1975	136323
P	302m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	136323
P	303m S	Unspecified Works	1967	108315
R	310m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108314
R	310m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99845
T	341m E	Colliery	1896	130511
T	341m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1896	183000
S	341m NW	Garage	1990	130810



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
S	341m NW	Garage	1975	130810
U	343m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1913	126191
U	343m E	Colliery	1938	176600
U	343m E	Railway Sidings	1938	123999
8	365m E	Unspecified Mine	1955	96979
W	422m E	Cuttings	1938	197849
W	427m E	Cuttings	1913	154350
U	430m SE	Unspecified Heap	1955	145299
W	431m E	Cuttings	1955	197849
U	437m SE	Unspecified Heap	1967	145299
U	438m SE	Colliery	1913	149206
U	438m SE	Colliery	1913	149206
X	446m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99846
W	470m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1913	158857
W	470m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1913	158857
W	472m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	195734
U	475m SE	Refuse Heap	1896	193482
U	475m SE	Refuse Heap	1913	171129
U	475m SE	Refuse Heap	1913	171129
U	477m SE	Refuse Heap	1955	170060
U	478m SE	Refuse Heap	1938	178881
X	481m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108312
Z	490m S	Unspecified Works	1975	108280
Z	490m S	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1990	99886

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.



2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m

11

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 19 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
F	184m E	Gasometer	1898	11193
I	185m W	Unspecified Tank	1994	26132
I	186m SW	Unspecified Tank	1970	25858
I	186m W	Unspecified Tank	1994	20370
I	186m W	Unspecified Tank	1970	20602
I	187m W	Unspecified Tank	1987	26132
I	188m W	Unspecified Tank	1987	20370
D	247m W	Unspecified Tank	1970	16076
D	248m W	Unspecified Tank	1958	27747
D	249m W	Unspecified Tank	1959	26513
K	333m S	Unspecified Tank	1968	16082

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m

13

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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
F	184m E	Gasometer	1898	7371
O	248m N	Electricity Substation	1997	11076
O	248m N	Electricity Substation	1996	11076



ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
O	249m N	Electricity Substation	1994	13580
Q	306m SW	Electricity Substation	1970	9262
Q	306m SW	Electricity Substation	1987	9262
Q	306m SW	Electricity Substation	1994	9262
Y	471m N	Electricity Substation	1999	14346
Y	471m N	Electricity Substation	1989	14346
Z	492m S	Electricity Substation	1989	6299
AA	499m N	Electricity Substation	1996	11098
AA	499m N	Electricity Substation	1994	11098
AA	499m N	Electricity Substation	1997	11098

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m	0
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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	10
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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'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on [page 19 >](#)

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
S	331m NW	Garage	1989	4356
S	331m NW	Garage	1996	3640
S	331m NW	Garage	1994	3640

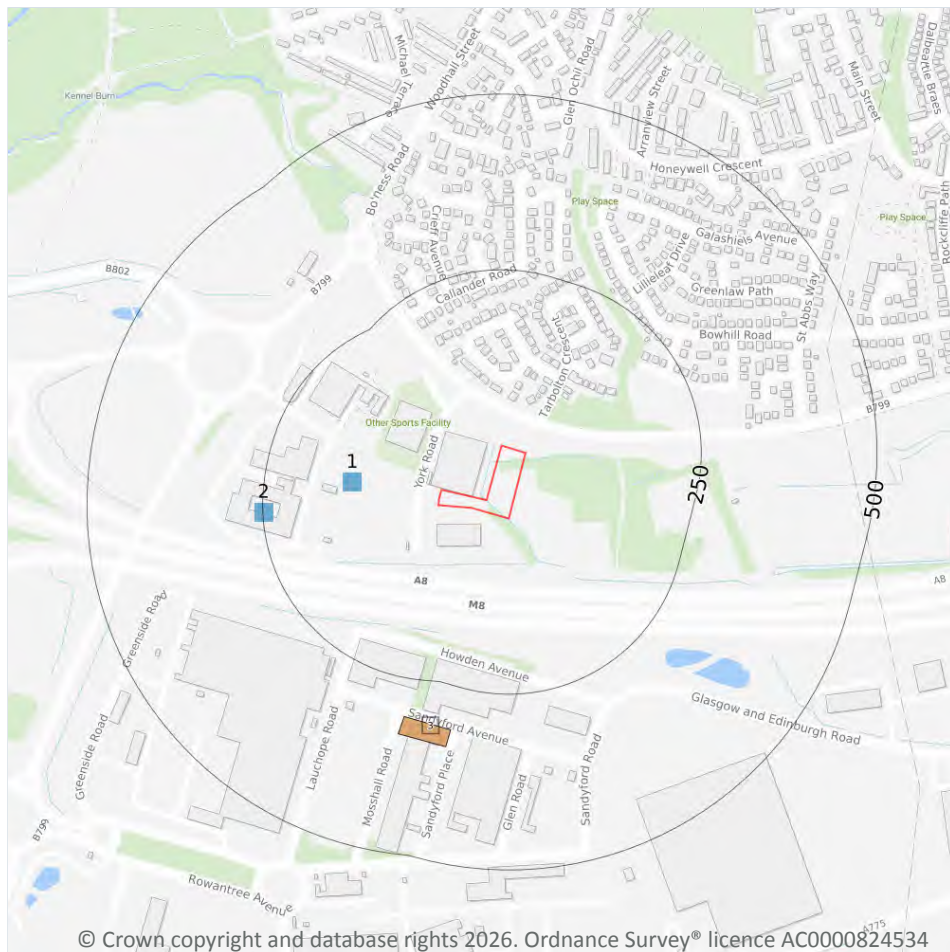


ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
S	331m NW	Garage	1997	3640
V	410m N	Garage	1989	2720
V	415m N	Garage	1996	4938
V	415m N	Garage	1994	4938
V	415m N	Garage	1997	4938
V	415m N	Garage	1960	2893
V	415m N	Garage	1959	2526

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® / Groundsure.



3 Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Licensed waste sites area
- Licensed waste sites point

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**3**

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

Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on [page 26 >](#)

ID	Location	Licence number	Name	Waste type	Facility type
1	126m W	WML/W/00175	Block 14, Newhouse Industrial Est, Motherwell, ML1 5se	Unspecified	Scrap Yard
2	249m W	WML/W/00175, SURRENDERED	Block 14, Newhouse Industrial Est, Motherwell, ML1 5se	Scrap Metal	
3	305m S	WML/W/20109	Howden Avenuenewhousemotherwell	Unspecified	Transfer Station

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
- ▲ Current or recent petrol stations
- Control of Major Accident Hazards
- Part B Authorisations
- Pollution inventory radioactive waste

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m

6

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28](#) >

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
1	82m SW	Electricity Sub Station	Lanarkshire, ML6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
2	101m N	Electricity Sub Station	Lanarkshire, ML6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
3	115m NW	Electricity Sub Station	Lanarkshire, ML6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities



ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
4	180m W	Electricity Sub Station	Lanarkshire, ML6	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
5	181m NE	Scotcover Upholstery	5, Dalry Place, Chapelhall, Lanarkshire, ML6 8HS	Furniture	Consumer Products
6	235m S	Aquaid Water Coolers	Unit 2 Howden Avenue, Newhouse, Motherwell, Lanarkshire, ML1 5RX	Food and Beverage Industry Machinery	Industrial Products

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey®.

4.2 National Geographic Database (NGD) - Current or recent tanks

Records within 250m	0
----------------------------	----------

Current or recent tanks identified from the Ordnance Survey® NGD.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey®.

4.3 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m	1
----------------------------	----------

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	LPG	Status
8	326m NW	JET	Bo`ness Road, Chapelhall, Airdrie, North Lanarkshire, ML1 4TQ	Not Applicable	Obsolete

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.4 Electricity cables

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

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.5 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m**0**

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.6 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.

4.7 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28 >](#)

ID	Location	Company	Address	Operational status	Tier
9	330m SE	W. H. Malcolm Limited	W. H. Malcolm Limited, Motherwell, Block 20 - Newhouse Industrial Estate, Old Edinburgh Road, Newhouse, Motherwell, North Lanarkshire, ML1 5RX	Current COMAH Site	COMAH Lower Tier Operator

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 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.



4.9 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.

4.10 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.

4.11 Part B Authorisations

Records within 500m

1

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

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28](#) >

ID	Location	Address	Operator	Processes undertaken	License reference
10	365m S	Antonine Printing Inks Ltd, Motherwell --- ANTONINE PRINTING INKS LTD, BLOCK 15, NEWHOUSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MOTHERWELL ML1 5RX	Antonine Printing Inks Ltd	Manufacture of dyestuffs, printing ink and coating materials; Chapter 7: SED Activities	PPC/B/1 003252

This data is sourced from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.12 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.



4.13 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.

4.14 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

Records within 500m**1**

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.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on [page 28 >](#)

ID: 7, Location: 254m NW, Permit: -
Operator: Organon Laboratories Ltd
Address: Organon Laboratories Ltd, Motherwell -
Releases:

Route	Substance	Quantity released
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	PHOSPHORUS-33	50.8 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	SULPHUR-35	52.2 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	TOTAL BETA/GAMMA (EXCL. TRITIUM)	157 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	SULPHUR-35	182 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	TOTAL BETA/GAMMA (EXCL. TRITIUM)	248 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	PHOSPHORUS-33	20.4 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	TOTAL BETA/GAMMA (EXCL. TRITIUM)	96.8 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	PHOSPHORUS-33	66.1 MEGA BECQUERELS -
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN WASTE WATER	TOTAL BETA/GAMMA (EXCL. TRITIUM)	90.6 MEGA BECQUERELS -

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

1

Records of groundwater classification within bedrock geology.

Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on [page 34](#) >

ID	Location	Description	Flow	Summary	Rock description
1	On site	Moderately productive aquifer	Flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities	Regional, cyclic multi-layered aquifer with low yields from sandstones. Higher yields where mined but poor quality water, including high iron and fluoride.	SCOTTISH COAL MEASURES GROUP

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



6 Hydrology



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

6.1 Water Network (OS NGD)

Records within 250m

20

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 35 >](#)

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)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
B	On site	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
1	4m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	4m N	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
C	10m W	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	66m S	Drain. A manmade watercourse for the removal of excess water from an area.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	73m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	73m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
D	77m S	Drain. A manmade watercourse for the removal of excess water from an area.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
F	77m S	Drain. A manmade watercourse for the removal of excess water from an area.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	105m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
E	112m SE	Lake, loch or reservoir.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
G	120m SE	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	131m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	Underground	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-



ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
H	150m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	173m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	173m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
H	174m E	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
I	179m S	Drain. A manmade watercourse for the removal of excess water from an area.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	-
J	183m S	Drain. A manmade watercourse for the removal of excess water from an area.	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	10
----------------------------	-----------

Covering rivers, streams and lakes (some overlap with OS NGD 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 35 >](#)

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



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 250 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 100 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 30 return period

- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

9.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site

1 in 30 year, 0.3m - 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 40](#) >

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	Between 0.3m and 1.0m

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.



10 Groundwater flooding



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- High
- Moderate - High
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

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 42 >](#)

This data is sourced from Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

11 Environmental designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- + Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- ▨ 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

1

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.

Features are displayed on the Environmental designations map on [page 43 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Data source
-	1578m NW	Brownsburn	Scottish Natural Heritage

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

11.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m

14

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 43 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
1	614m W	Blacklands Plantation	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
2	680m NW	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
3	931m SW	O Wood	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
4	1203m NE	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
5	1244m NE	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1382m N	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1497m W	Unknown	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
-	1580m NW	Unknown	Long-Established (of plantation origin)
-	1602m NW	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1621m N	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1838m N	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1868m NW	Unknown	Long-Established (of plantation origin)



ID	Location	Name	Woodland Type
-	1924m NE	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
-	1928m N	Unknown	Ancient (of semi-natural origin)

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

11.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m	0
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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

2

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.

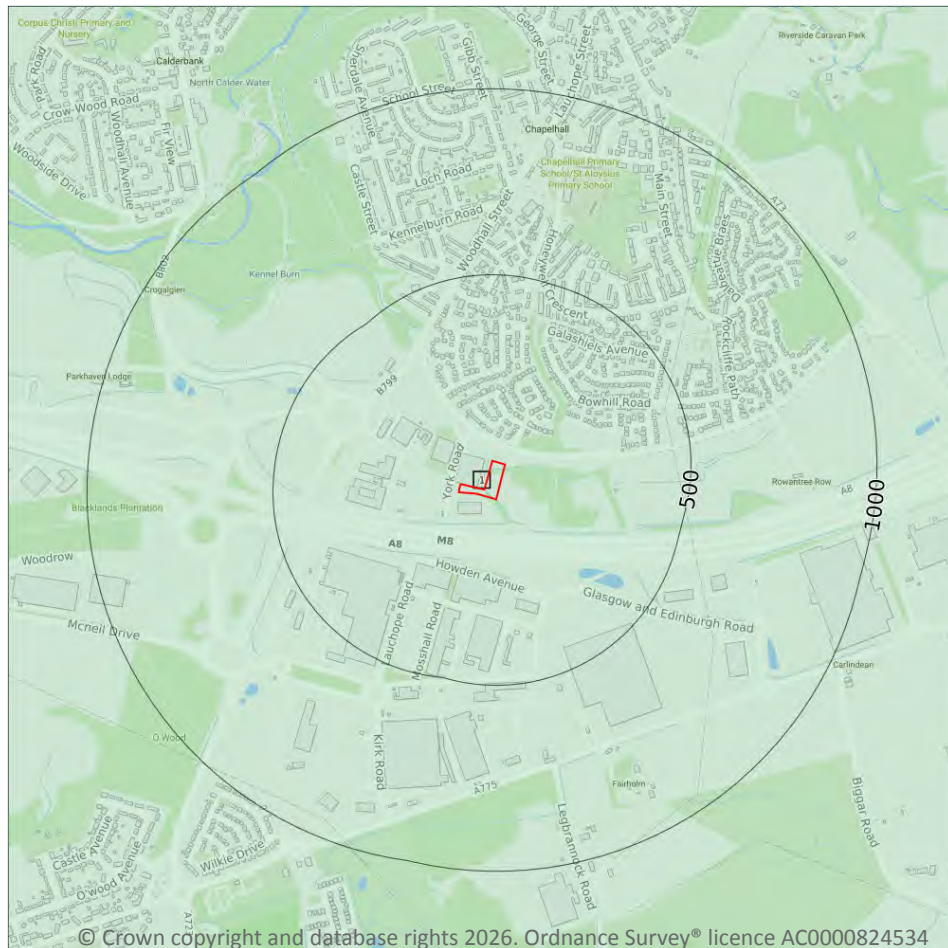
Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 49](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3.2	Land Suited to Arable Cropping
3	159m SE	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 50](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	NS76SE

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



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



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Reclaimed ground
 - Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

4

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 51](#) >

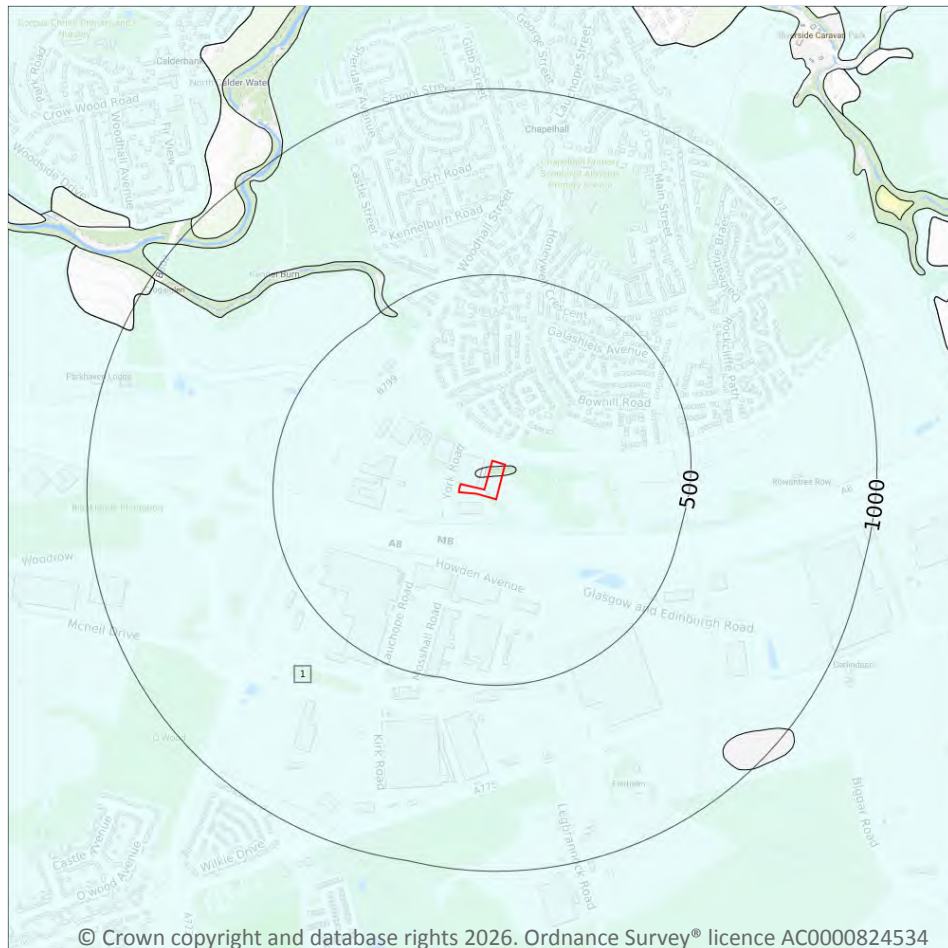
ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	91m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
2	154m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
3	159m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
4	163m NE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

1

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 53](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian-Diamicton	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

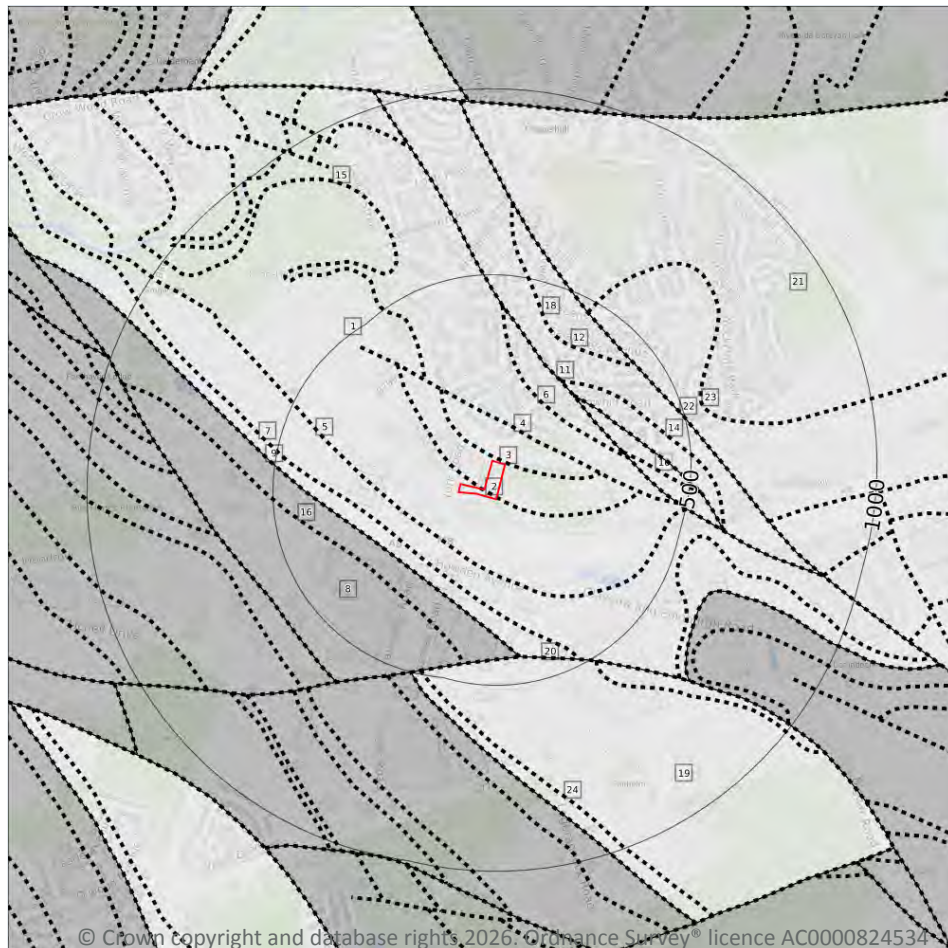
0

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



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

..... Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

6

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 55 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian
8	243m SW	MCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
10	260m NE	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian
12	262m NE	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian
19	428m S	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian
21	438m NE	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary Rock Cycles, Coal Measure Type	Westphalian

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m	18
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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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 55 >](#)

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	On site	ROCK	Ironstone bed, inferred
3	6m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
4	98m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
5	131m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
6	192m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
7	200m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
9	243m SW	FOSSIL_HORIZON	Marine band
11	260m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
13	262m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
14	271m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
15	283m NW	ROCK	Ironstone bed, inferred
16	311m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
17	318m E	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred

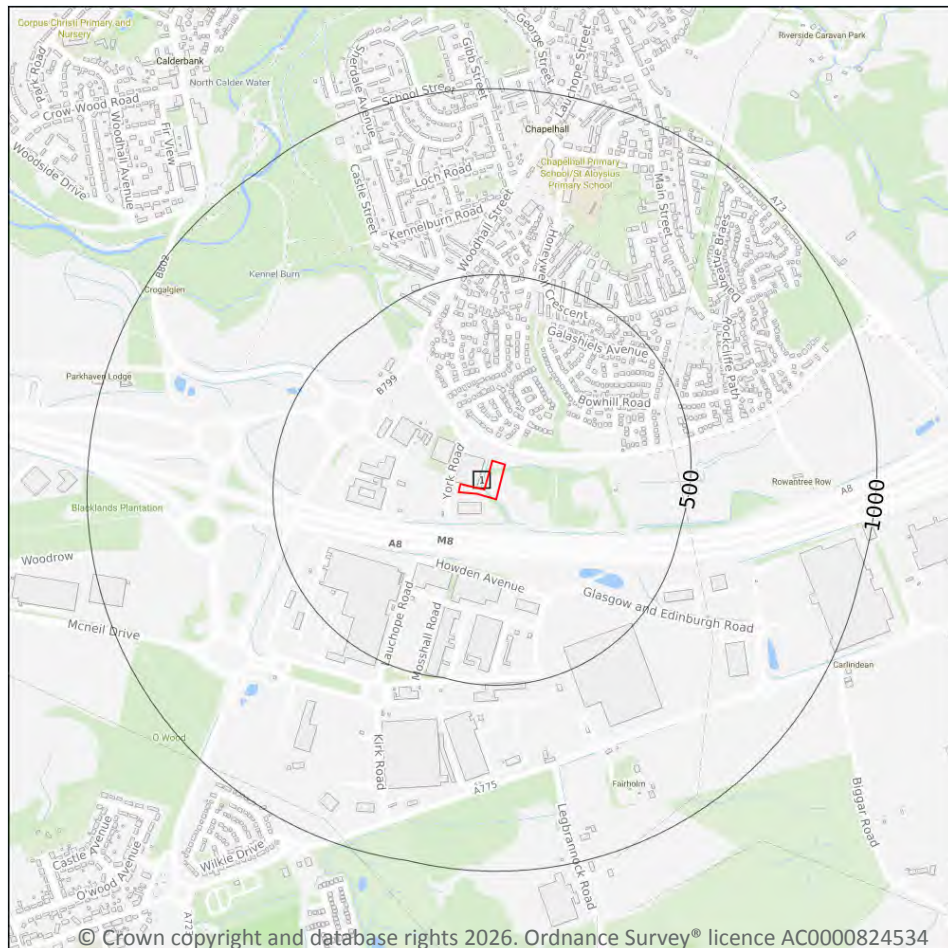


ID	Location	Category	Description
18	364m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
20	428m S	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
22	438m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
23	465m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
24	490m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

— 500

— 1000

□ 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 58](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	SC031w_Airdrie_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

4

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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 59](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	85m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground	Artificial deposit
2	146m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground	Artificial deposit
3	156m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground	Artificial deposit
4	165m NE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground	Artificial deposit



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

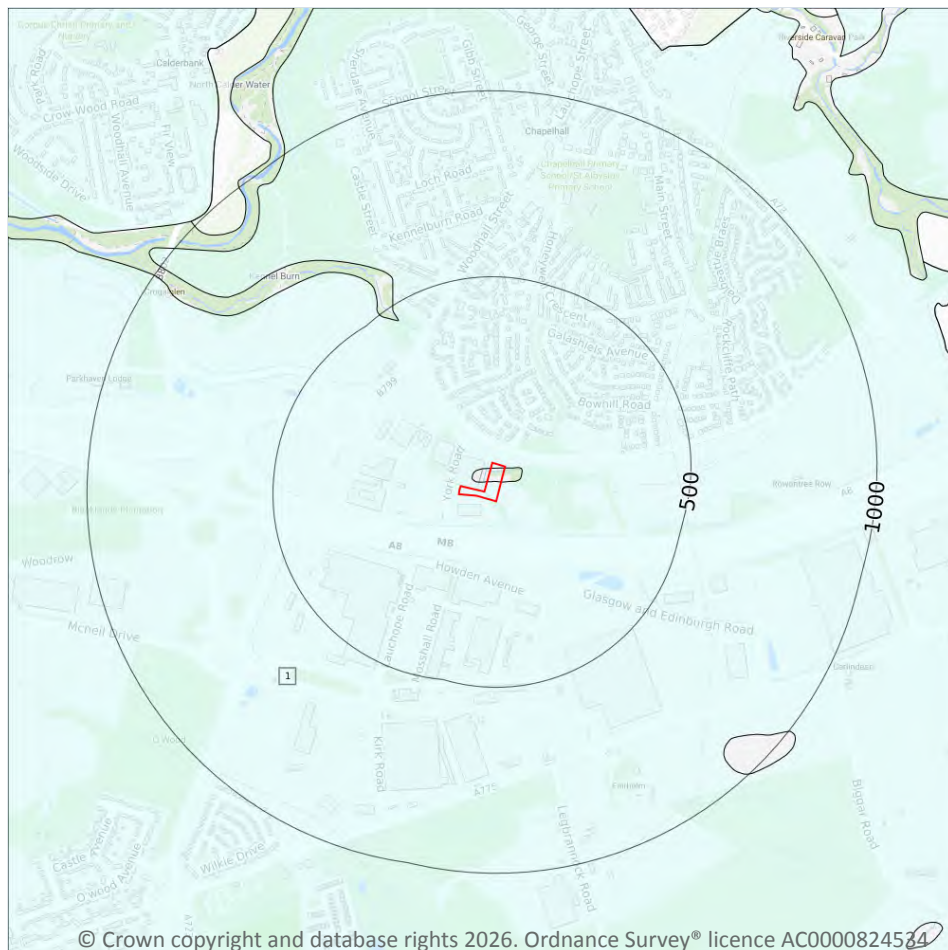
0

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

1

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 61](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian	Diamicton

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.5 Superficial 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 any superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
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

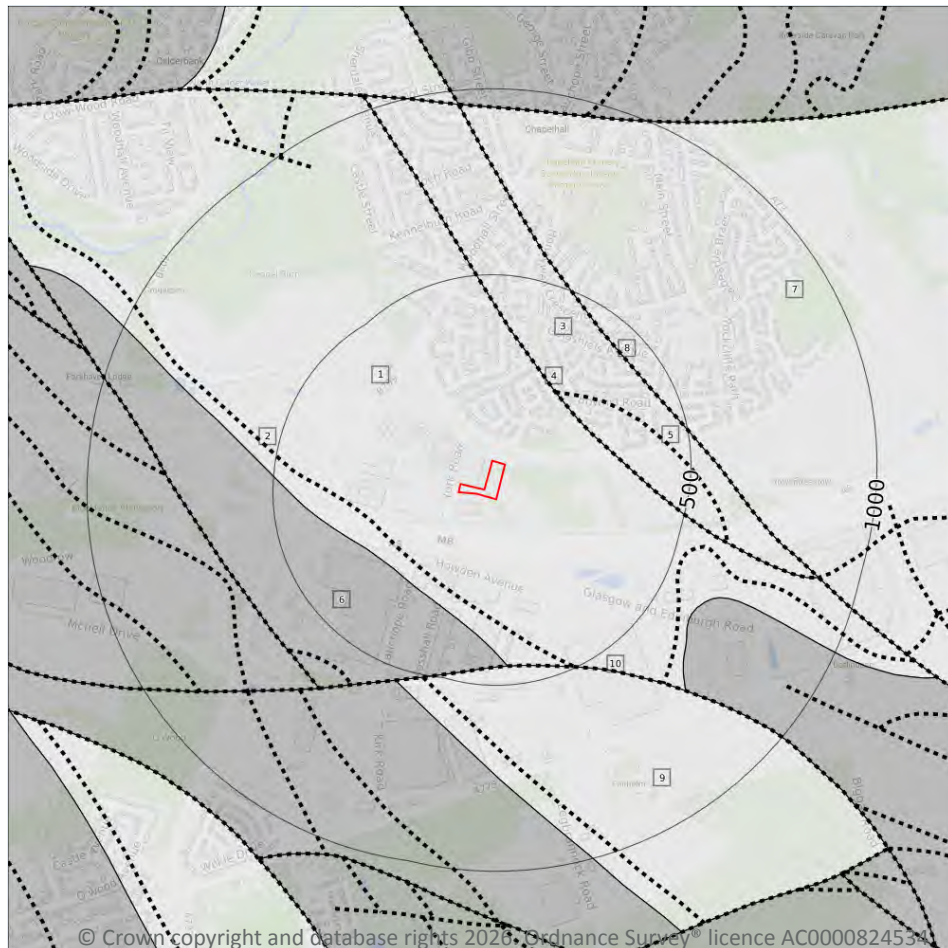
0

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

5

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 63](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary rock cycles, Coal Measure type	Westphalian
3	229m NE	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary rock cycles, Coal Measure type	Westphalian

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
6	270m SW	MCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary rock cycles, Coal Measure type	Westphalian
7	431m NE	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary rock cycles, Coal Measure type	Westphalian
9	450m S	LCMS-CYCCM	Scottish Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sedimentary rock cycles, Coal Measure type	Westphalian

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	High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

5

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.

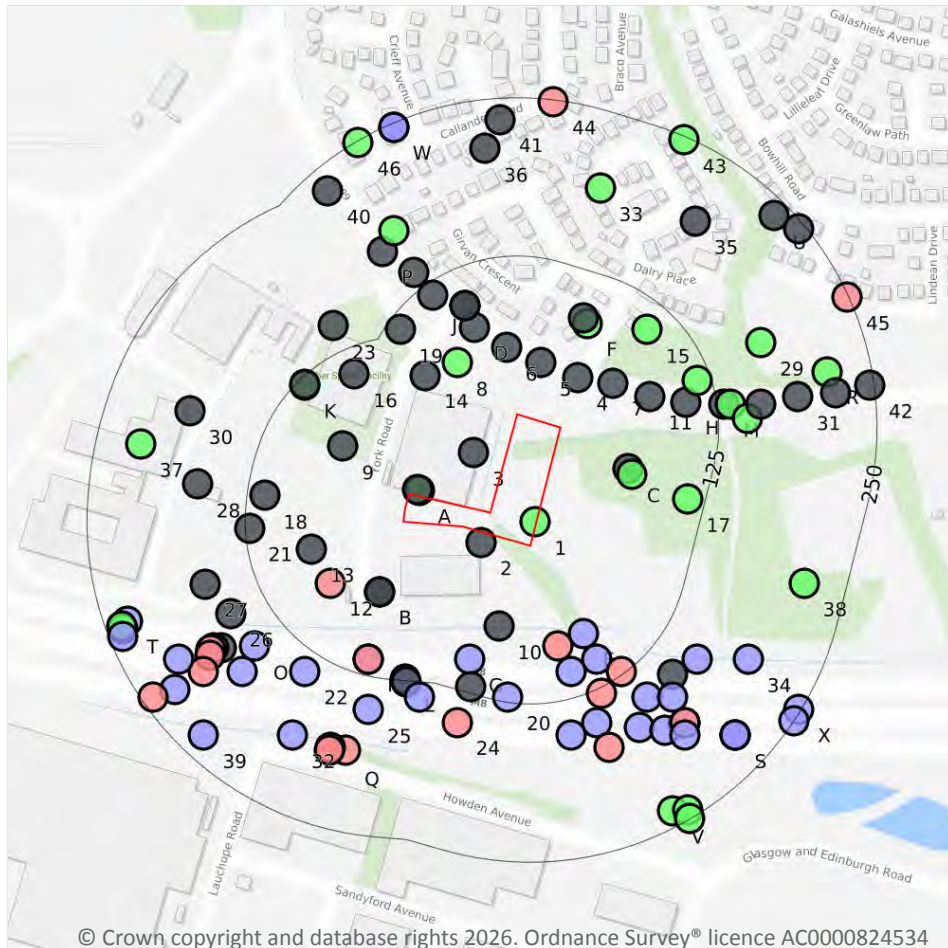
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 63](#) >

ID	Location	Category	Description
2	221m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
4	229m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
5	238m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
8	431m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
10	450m S	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Confidential
- 0 - 10m
- 10 - 30m
- 30m+
- Unknown

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

125

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 65 >](#)

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	On site	277882 661798	CHAPELHALL BORE 20	18.0	N	1000419 ↗
A	4m N	277790 661823	CHAPELHALL 108 AIRDRIE	28.0	N	1000512 ↗



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	5m N	277789 661824	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 108	-	Y	N/A
2	8m S	277839 661782	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.115	-	Y	N/A
3	25m W	277833 661853	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.113	-	Y	N/A
4	42m N	277915 661912	DUNSLIDTAIR CHAPELHALL TP4	-	Y	N/A
5	44m N	277886 661924	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP3	-	Y	N/A
6	54m N	277859 661936	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP2	-	Y	N/A
7	54m NE	277943 661908	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP5	-	Y	N/A
B	59m S	277759 661743	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 114	-	Y	N/A
B	59m S	277759 661743	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP:T102	-	Y	N/A
C	60m E	277955 661840	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 109	-	Y	N/A
8	63m NW	277820 661924	CHAPELHALL BORE 19	24.0	N	1000418 ↗
C	64m E	277958 661836	CHAPELHALL 109 AIRDRIE	30.0	N	1000513 ↗
9	65m NW	277730 661858	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.112	-	Y	N/A
10	68m S	277853 661716	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 124	-	Y	N/A
11	74m E	277972 661897	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP6	-	Y	N/A
12	75m SW	277720 661750	BORE AT OLD GIN PIT LAUCHOPE	47.0	N	999975 ↗
13	76m W	277705 661777	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 123	-	Y	N/A
D	77m NW	277834 661952	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP1	-	Y	N/A
14	79m NW	277795 661914	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.110	-	Y	N/A
E	81m SE	277920 661710	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1211	2.0	N	1001889 ↗
E	82m S	277900 661700	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1206	37.0	N	1001884 ↗
F	85m N	277923 661955	CHAPELHALL 106 AIRDRIE	30.0	N	1000510 ↗
F	88m N	277920 661959	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 106	-	Y	N/A
D	95m NW	277826 661969	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 105	-	Y	N/A
D	95m NW	277826 661969	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP:T101	-	Y	N/A



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
G	99m S	277830 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2259	6.0	N	1002041 ↗
H	101m E	278001 661893	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP7	-	Y	N/A
15	103m NE	277970 661950	DUNALASTAIR, CHAPELHALL AP1	30.0	N	12699908 ↗
E	104m SE	277930 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1212	4.0	N	1001890 ↗
16	104m NW	277739 661915	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 122	-	Y	N/A
E	105m S	277910 661680	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1207	7.0	N	1001885 ↗
17	111m E	278002 661816	CHAPELHALL BORE 12	25.0	N	1000411 ↗
18	111m W	277668 661819	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.114	-	Y	N/A
I	112m S	277750 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2256	2.0	N	1002038 ↗
I	112m S	277750 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2256A	36.0	N	1002122 ↗
19	114m NW	277775 661950	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.109	-	Y	N/A
H	115m E	278010 661910	DUNALASTAIR, CHAPELHALL AP2	20.0	N	12699909 ↗
J	115m NW	277801 661977	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 121	-	Y	N/A
K	119m NW	277700 661906	CHAPELHALL 107 AIRDRIE	30.0	N	1000511 ↗
K	120m NW	277700 661907	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 107	-	Y	N/A
G	120m S	277831 661668	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.117	-	Y	N/A
20	121m S	277860 661660	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2261	9.0	N	1002044 ↗
21	122m W	277656 661793	NEWHOUSE IND EST 2	-	Y	N/A
E	123m SE	277950 661680	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1213	35.0	N	1001891 ↗
L	124m S	277779 661674	A8 NEWHOUSE TRIAL PIT 1	1.0	N	1000854 ↗
L	126m S	277780 661672	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 115	-	Y	N/A



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
E	129m SE	277934 661663	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1208	37.0	N	1001886 ↗
M	131m E	278031 661891	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP8	-	Y	N/A
M	136m E	278036 661891	CHAPELHALL BORE 21	15.0	N	1000420 ↗
L	137m S	277790 661660	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2258	8.0	N	1002040 ↗
J	138m NW	277786 661995	DUNALISTER DIST. ROAD R1/4	-	Y	N/A
22	142m SW	277700 661680	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2255	6.0	N	1002037 ↗
23	146m NW	277722 661953	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.108	-	Y	N/A
M	148m E	278049 661880	CHAPELHALL BORE 3	23.0	N	1000402 ↗
E	149m S	277930 661640	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1209	7.0	N	1001887 ↗
24	150m S	277820 661640	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2260	43.0	N	1002043 ↗
N	151m SE	277970 661660	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1214	5.0	N	1001892 ↗
25	151m S	277750 661650	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2257	6.0	N	1002039 ↗
N	151m SE	277990 661678	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 116	-	Y	N/A
E	153m S	277910 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2268	6.0	N	1002051 ↗
O	153m SW	277660 661700	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DBT138	3.0	N	1002169 ↗
26	155m SW	277641 661726	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 113	-	Y	N/A
M	159m E	278060 661891	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP9	-	Y	N/A
N	160m SE	278010 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2269	2.0	N	1002052 ↗
N	164m SE	277990 661660	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1215	4.0	N	1001893 ↗
27	164m W	277621 661749	NEWHOUSE IND EST 1	-	Y	N/A
28	165m W	277615 661828	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 112	-	Y	N/A



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
P	167m NW	277761 662012	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.107	-	Y	N/A
N	167m SE	277964 661636	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE ER48	4.6	N	1001675 ↗
E	171m S	277940 661620	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1210	36.0	N	1001888 ↗
29	172m NE	278060 661940	DUNALASTAIR, CHAPELHALL AP3	30.0	N	12699910 ↗
O	174m SW	277650 661680	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2254	5.0	N	1002036 ↗
P	175m NW	277770 662028	CHAPELHALL BORE 18	23.0	N	1000417 ↗
O	175m SW	277634 661699	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.116	-	Y	N/A
O	180m SW	277628 661699	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE C1	3.0	N	1001142 ↗
N	180m SE	277984 661634	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE ER48A	6.0	N	1001676 ↗
O	183m SW	277626 661697	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE H8	35.0	N	1001595 ↗
N	185m SE	278000 661640	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1216	7.0	N	1001894 ↗
N	185m SE	278000 661640	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1216A	33.0	N	1001952 ↗
30	186m W	277609 661886	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.111	-	Y	N/A
O	186m SW	277625 661693	M8 EXTENSION (NEWHOUSE) H8	35.0	N	1000498 ↗
Q	186m S	277732 661618	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE H9	41.0	N	1001596 ↗
Q	188m S	277720 661620	M8 EXTENSION NEWHOUSE TO BAILLIESTON H9	41.0	N	1137314 ↗
31	189m E	278089 661897	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP10	-	Y	N/A
Q	190m S	277719 661618	M8 EXTENSION (NEWHOUSE) H9	41.0	N	1000499 ↗
32	190m SW	277690 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2267	5.0	N	1002050 ↗
33	190m N	277933 662062	CHAPELHALL BORE 2	29.0	N	1000401 ↗



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
N	193m SE	278000 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1217	5.0	N	1001895 ↗
34	194m SE	278050 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2270	2.0	N	1002053 ↗
35	195m NE	278008 662036	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 103	-	Y	N/A
O	197m SW	277620 661680	M8 EXTENSION NEWHOUSE TO BAILLIESTON H8	35.0	N	1137313 ↗
O	208m SW	277600 661690	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2253	5.0	N	1002035 ↗
36	211m N	277842 662093	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL 102	-	Y	N/A
R	215m E	278112 661917	CHAPELHALL BORE 13	24.0	N	1000412 ↗
37	215m W	277570 661860	NEWHOUSE ORGANON FACTORY BORE 1	30.0	N	1000389 ↗
38	217m E	278094 661750	CHAPELHALL BORE 4	20.0	N	1000403 ↗
R	219m E	278119 661900	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP11	-	Y	N/A
S	220m SE	278040 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.1218	35.0	N	1001896 ↗
S	220m SE	278040 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DBT130	2.0	N	1002161 ↗
S	220m SE	278040 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DBT131	1.0	N	1002162 ↗
O	224m SW	277597 661666	A8 BAILLIESTON TO NEWHOUSE HP5	0.7	N	18121434 ↗
39	231m SW	277620 661630	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DBT143	3.0	N	1002174 ↗
T	231m W	277560 661720	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DBT137	3.0	N	1002168 ↗
40	232m NW	277718 662060	DUNALISTER DIST. ROAD R1/3	-	Y	N/A
41	233m N	277854 662116	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP.104	-	Y	N/A
T	237m W	277556 661714	M8 N'HSE-BAILLIESTON H7	21.0	N	1001255 ↗
U	237m NE	278070 662040	AREA 4 DUNALASTAIR, CHAPELHALL R2	-	Y	N/A

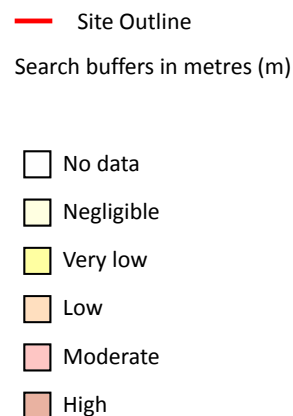
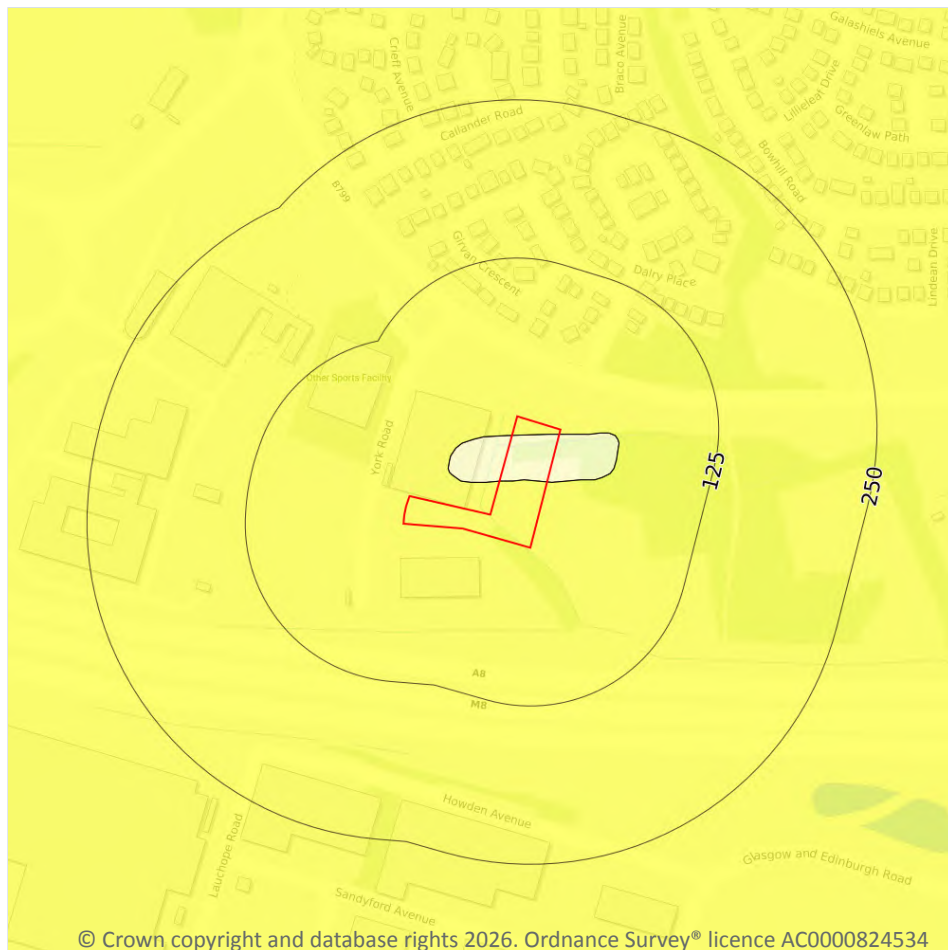


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
T	238m W	277555 661716	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE H7	21.0	N	1001594 ↗
V	238m SE	277990 661570	M8 EXTENSION NEWHOUSE TO BAILLIESTON H10	30.0	N	1137315 ↗
T	240m W	277556 661708	A8 BAILLIESTON TO NEWHOUSE HP6	0.7	N	1000737 ↗
O	241m SW	277580 661660	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2266	42.0	N	1002049 ↗
V	243m SE	278002 661571	M8 EXTENSION (NEWHOUSE) H10	30.0	N	1000500 ↗
U	245m NE	278090 662030	AREA 4 DUNALASTAIR, CHAPELHALL P32	-	Y	N/A
42	247m E	278146 661906	DUNALISTAIR CHAPELHALL TP12	-	Y	N/A
W	247m NW	277770 662110	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2320A	4.0	N	1002125 ↗
W	247m NW	277770 662110	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2320B	3.0	N	1002126 ↗
43	247m NE	277999 662100	CHAPELHALL BORE 14	24.0	N	1000413 ↗
44	249m N	277896 662130	CHAPELHALL BORE 1	31.0	N	1000400 ↗
X	249m SE	278090 661650	M8 BAILLIESTON-SHOTTS DB.2271	3.0	N	1002054 ↗
45	249m NE	278128 661976	CHAPELHALL BORE 15	31.0	N	1000414 ↗
46	249m NW	277742 662098	CHAPELHALL 1 AIRDRIE	25.0	N	1000436 ↗
V	250m SE	278004 661564	M8 BAILLIESTON-NEWHOUSE H10	30.0	N	1001605 ↗
X	250m SE	278086 661641	A8 NEWHOUSE 1	3.0	N	1000829 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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).

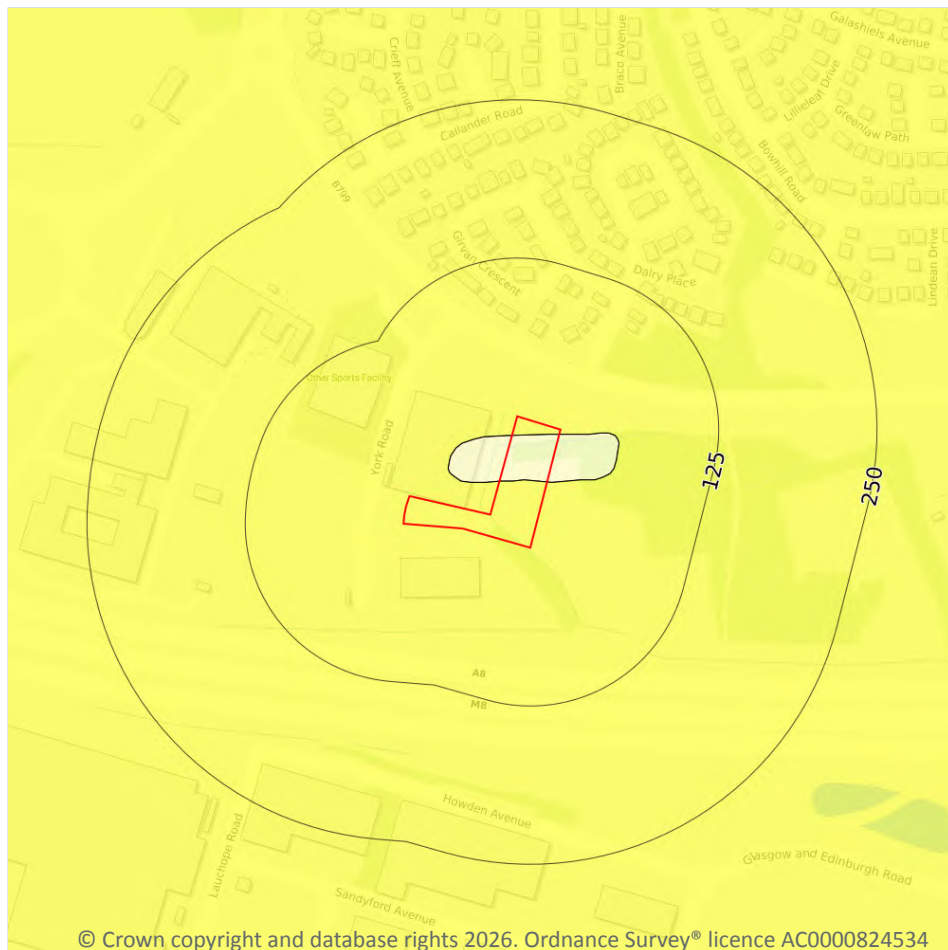
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 72 >](#)

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



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 73](#) >

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

1

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

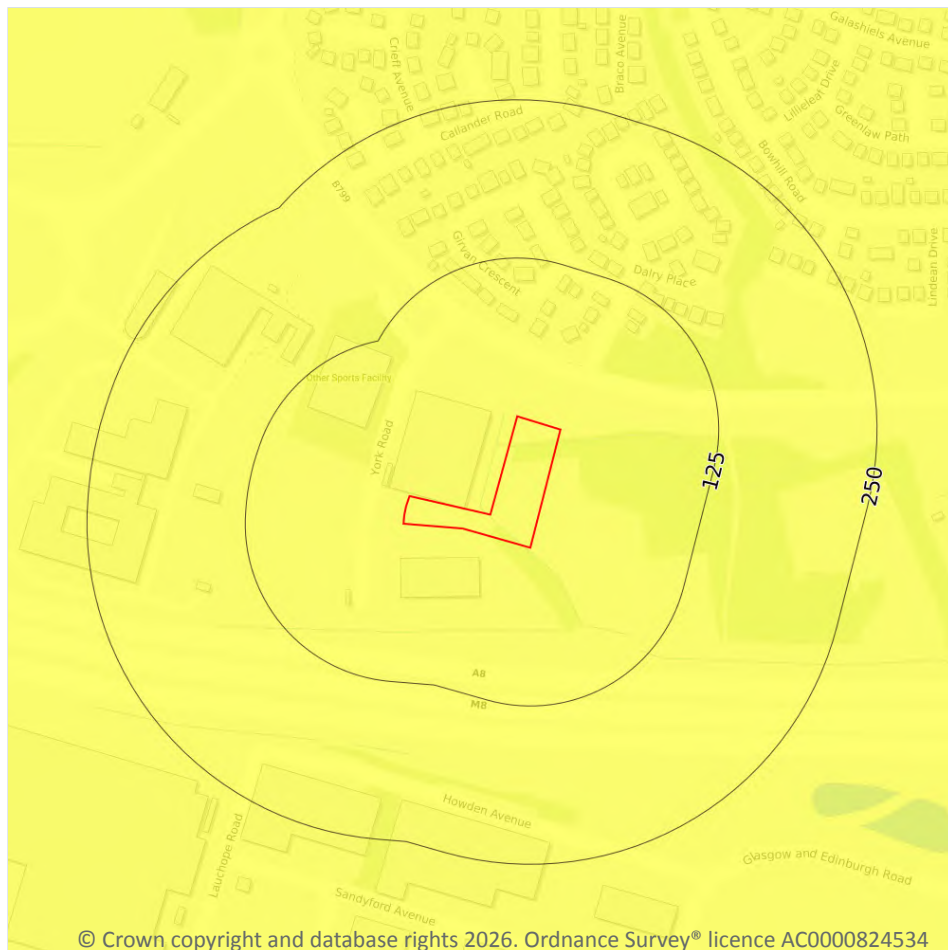
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 75 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



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

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

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

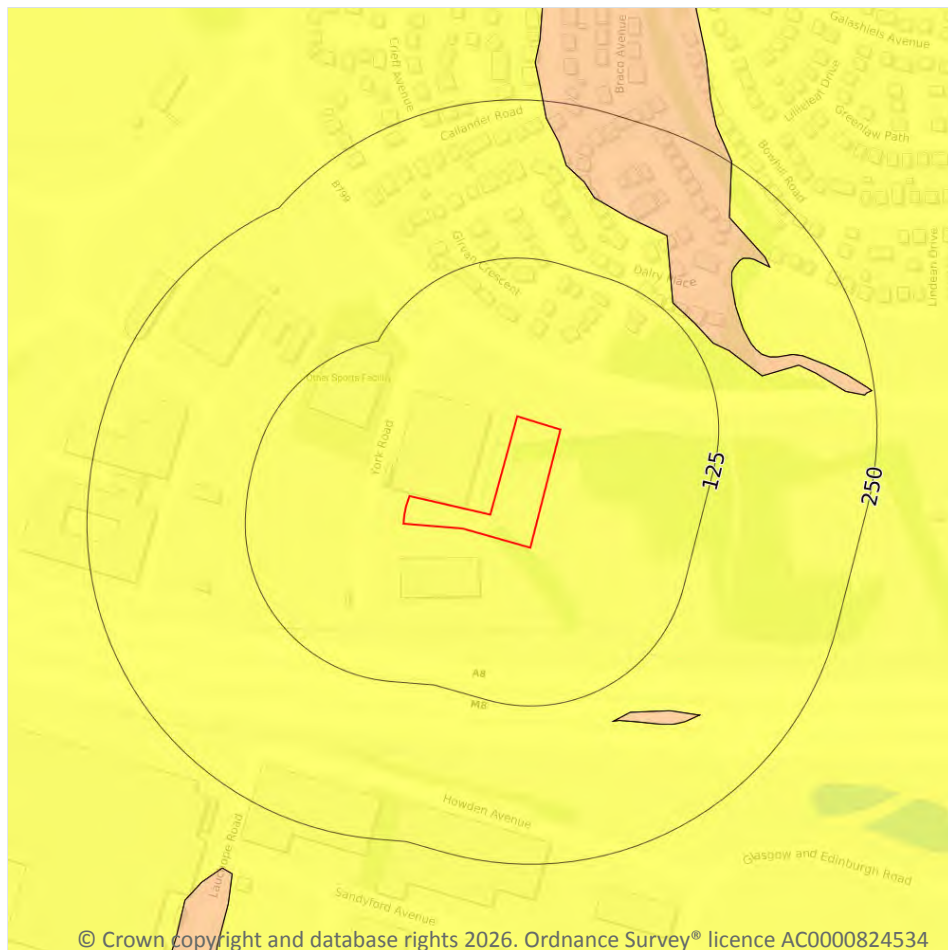
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 76 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



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

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

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

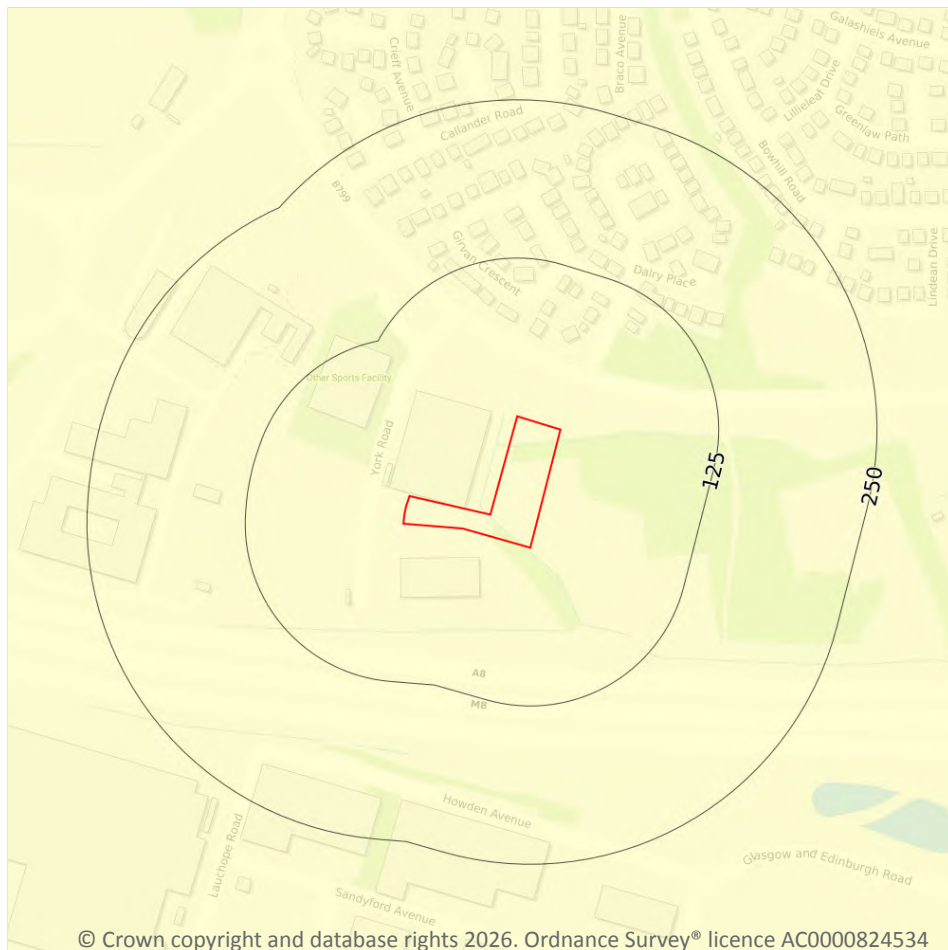
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 77](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



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

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

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 78](#)

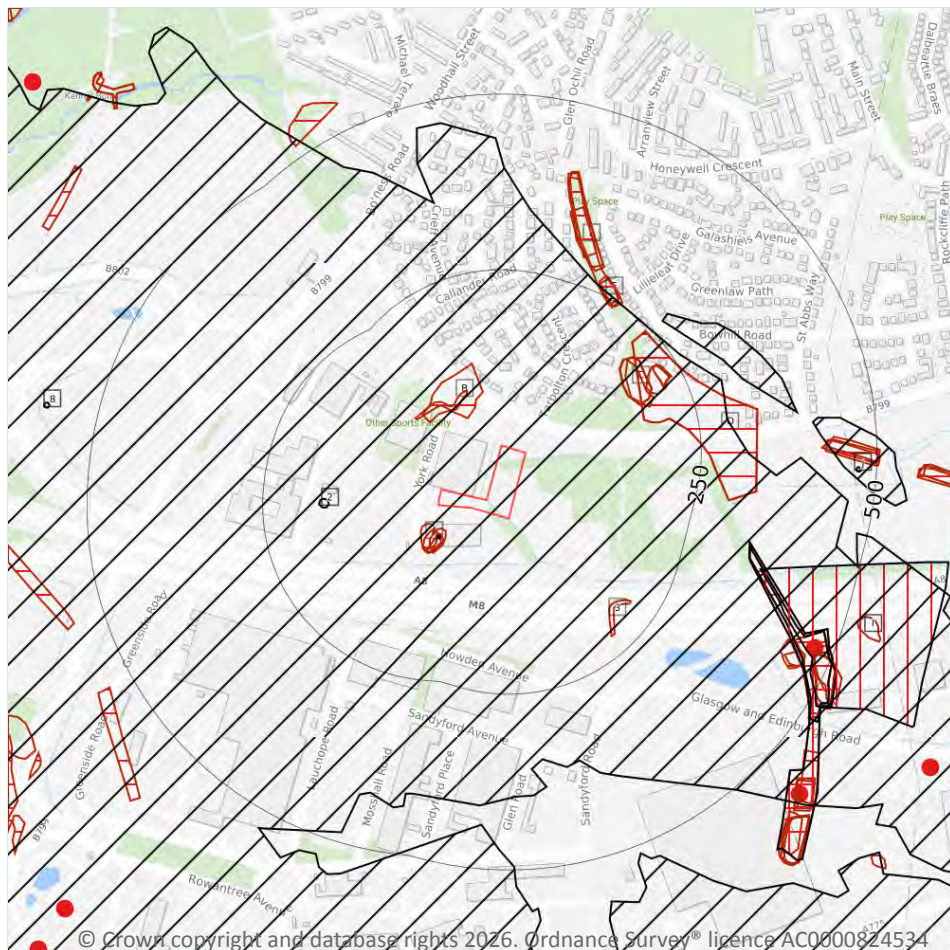
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



18.1 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 and ground workings map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Details	Description
H	473m SE	Name: Lauchope Colliery Pit No. 2 Address: Holytown, MOTHERWELL, Lanarkshire Commodity: Coal, Deep Status: Ceased	Type: Working is wholly underground, access by shaft, adit, drift or incline. Working may be termed Colliery, Mine, Drift Mine, Slant, Level, Adit or Ingoing Eye (Ingaun' Ee' - Scots). May also be locally termed 'Quarry' or 'Underground Quarry' when referring to sites extracting building stone (e.g. in Dorset and Wiltshire). The location given is that of the mine entrance and may be approximate for older sites shown on contemporaneous mapping by the Geological Survey used as the source document. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m	20
----------------------------	-----------

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey® mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	29m SW	Refuse Heap	1864	1:10560
A	33m S	Refuse Heap	1897	1:10560
A	35m S	Unspecified Heap	1938	1:10560
A	41m S	Unspecified Heap	1914	1:10560
A	41m S	Unspecified Heap	1914	1:10560
B	62m NW	Unspecified Heap	1897	1:10560
B	82m NW	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	1:10560
C	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1990	1:10000
C	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1975	1:10000
C	167m NE	Unspecified Heap	1967	1:10560
C	170m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1955	1:10560
D	175m E	Colliery	1914	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
D	175m E	Colliery	1914	1:10560
3	190m SE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1864	1:10560
C	195m NE	Refuse Heap	1938	1:10560
C	216m NE	Refuse Heap	1914	1:10560
C	216m NE	Refuse Heap	1914	1:10560
E	241m NE	Cuttings	1938	1:10560
F	242m NE	Cuttings	1955	1:10560
F	244m NE	Cuttings	1914	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey®/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

13

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	44m S	Unspecified Old Shaft	1897	1:10560
2	156m W	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	1:10560
G	341m E	Colliery	1896	1:10560
H	343m E	Colliery	1938	1:10560
I	365m E	Unspecified Mine	1955	1:10560
J	472m E	Unspecified Old Shaft	1938	1:10560
8	570m W	Air Shaft	1938	1:10560
-	710m W	Unspecified Mine	1975	1:10000
-	710m W	Unspecified Mine	1967	1:10560
-	892m NW	Colliery	1897	1:10560
-	899m NW	Colliery	1938	1:10560
-	973m NW	Unspecified Disused Mine	1975	1:10000



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
-	973m NW	Unspecified Disused Mine	1967	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey®/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

0

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

4

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

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 80](#) >

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	On site	Airdrie and Coatbridge	Ironstone	E	Underground mining is known or considered likely within or very close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
4	271m NE	Airdrie and Coatbridge	Ironstone	E	Underground mining is known or considered likely within or very close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.



ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
J	411m E	Airdrie and Coatbridge	Ironstone	E	Underground mining is known or considered likely within or very close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
-	830m NE	Darnhead	Fireclay	D	Underground mining is considered likely to have occurred within or close to the area. The location, extent and nature of mining should be considered in any site investigation. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

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

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

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0
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This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

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

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

1

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

Location	Details
On site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site

0

The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

This data is sourced from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board.

18.14 Gypsum areas

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

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

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

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

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

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 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.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

0

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

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey® maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.

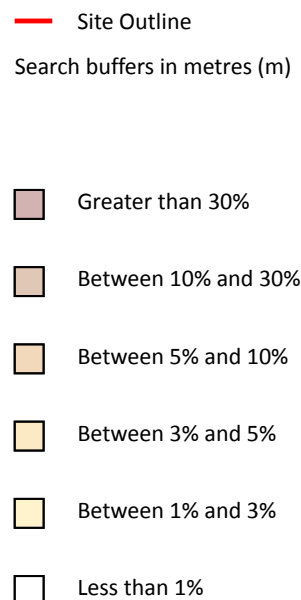
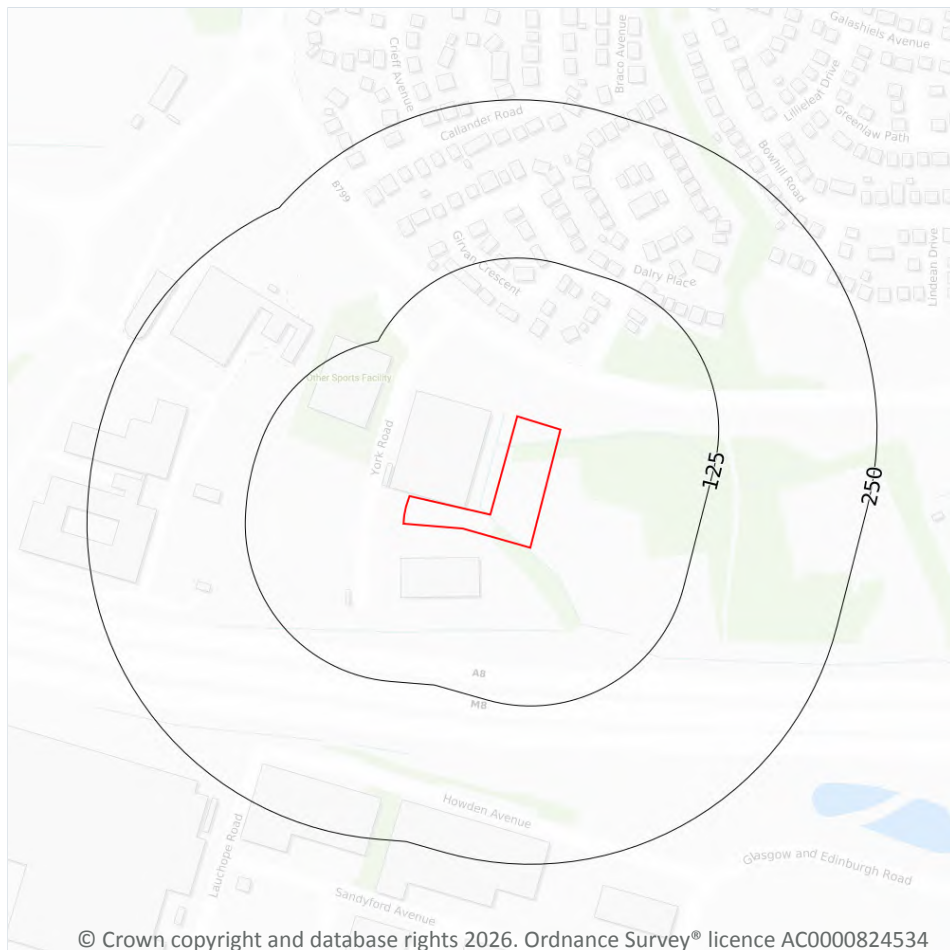
Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey® mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 89](#) >

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



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

2

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km². In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km²; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 mg/kg	-	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 mg/kg	-	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

8

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	7	1.2	136	93	0.3	99	75	43	18
On site	7	1.2	136	93	0.3	98	73	42	17
On site	7	1.2	54	37	0.4	100	36	43	4
On site	7	1.2	62	43	0.4	98	39	42	4
On site	7	1.2	136	93	0.4	98	50	42	8
16m E	7	1.2	124	85	0.4	98	50	43	7
17m N	7	1.2	69	47	0.5	99	60	42	5



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)
26m N	7	1.2	141	97	0.3	98	51	43	8

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 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
49m NW	7.2	0.3	97.5	43.8	41.5	102.5	8.1	Topsoil

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- 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

22.1 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.

22.2 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.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey® mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey®.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

3

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 93](#) >

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
174m E	Mineral Railway Sidings	1938	10560
195m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1914	10560
196m NE	Mineral Railway Sidings	1912	2500

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey®/Groundsure.

22.5 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.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

3

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

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 93](#) >



Location	Description
201m NE	Razed
229m NE	Historical OSM
229m NE	Razed

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m 0

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

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m 0

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

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 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> ↗.

Terms and conditions

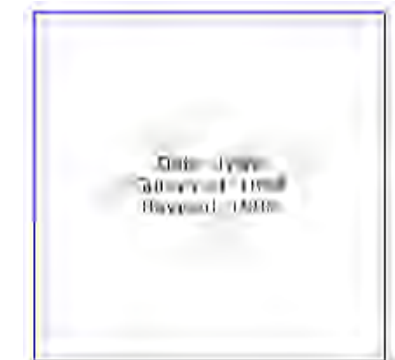
Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: www.groundsure.com/terms-conditions-april-2026/ ↗.



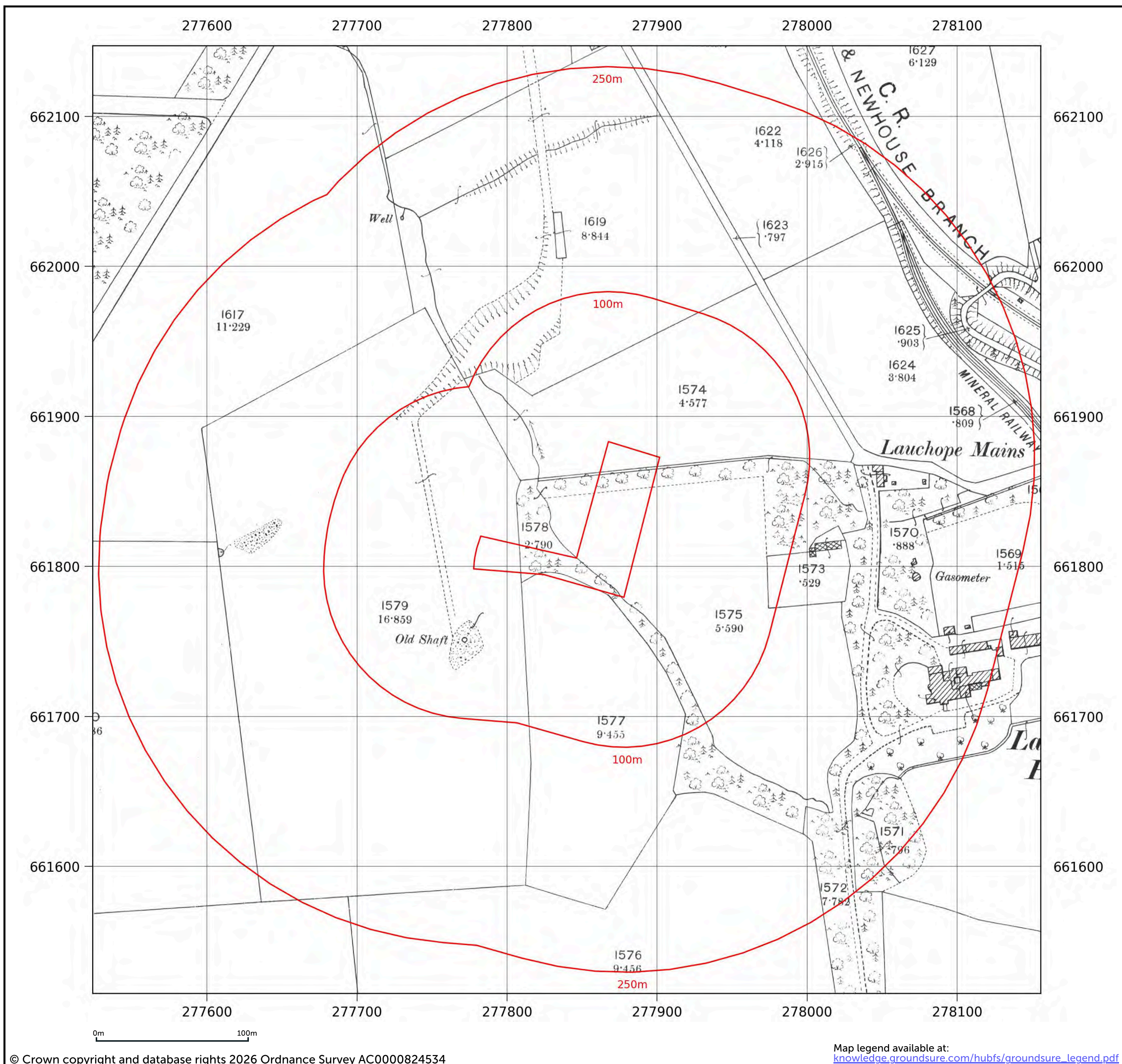
Appendix E: Historical Ordnance Survey Map Extracts

Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: County Series
Map date: 1898
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500



Contact us with any questions at:
info@groundsure.com
 01273 257 755

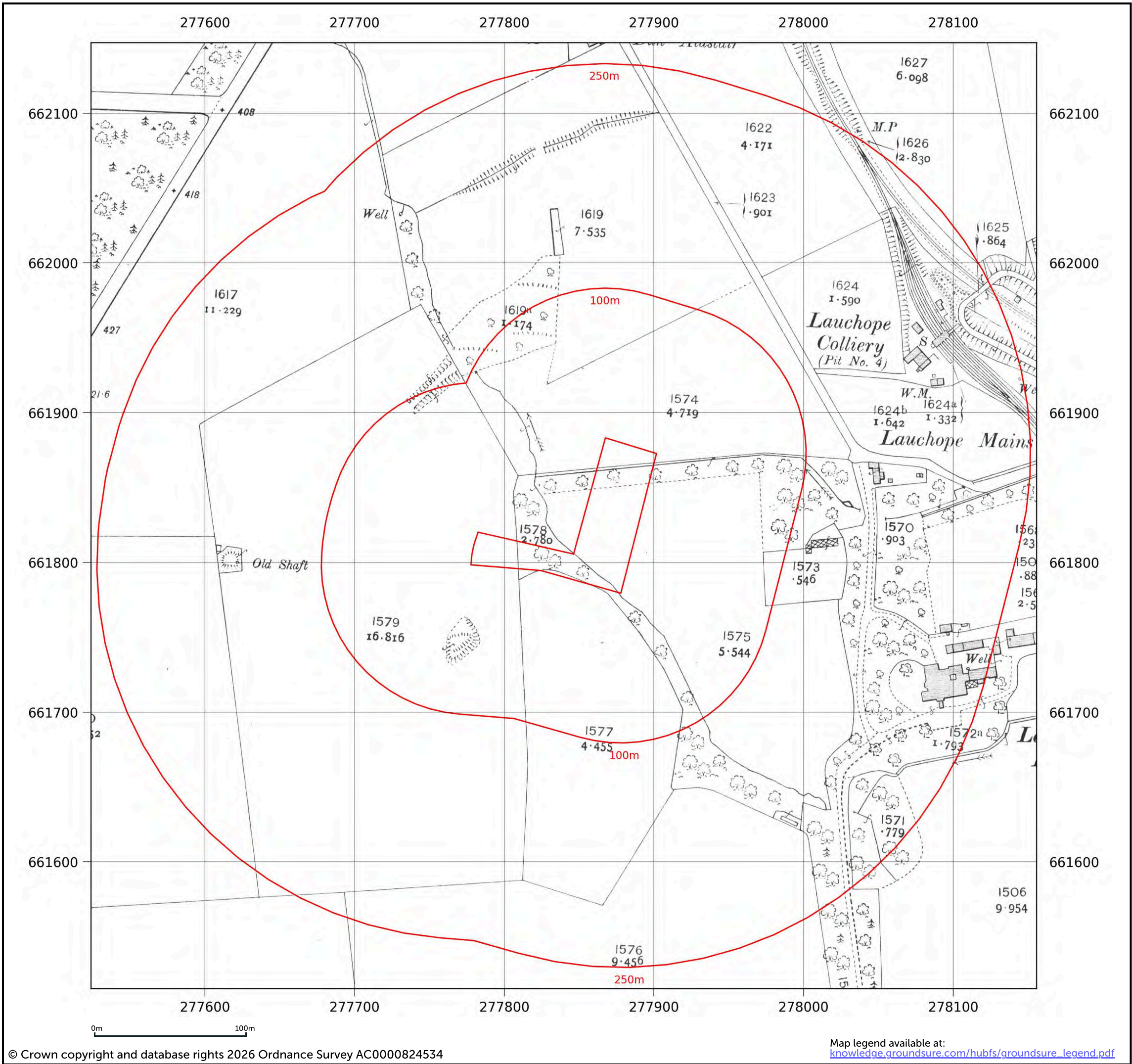


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Client ref:	26081
Report ref:	GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref:	277856.44, 661824.2
Production date:	14 May 2026

Map name:	County Series
Map date:	1912
Scale:	1:2,500
Printed at:	1:2,500



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01273 257 755



Site details:

DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW

Client ref:

26081

Report ref:

GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB

Grid ref:

277856.44, 661824.2

Production date:

14 May 2026

Map name:

National Grid

Map date:

1960-1963

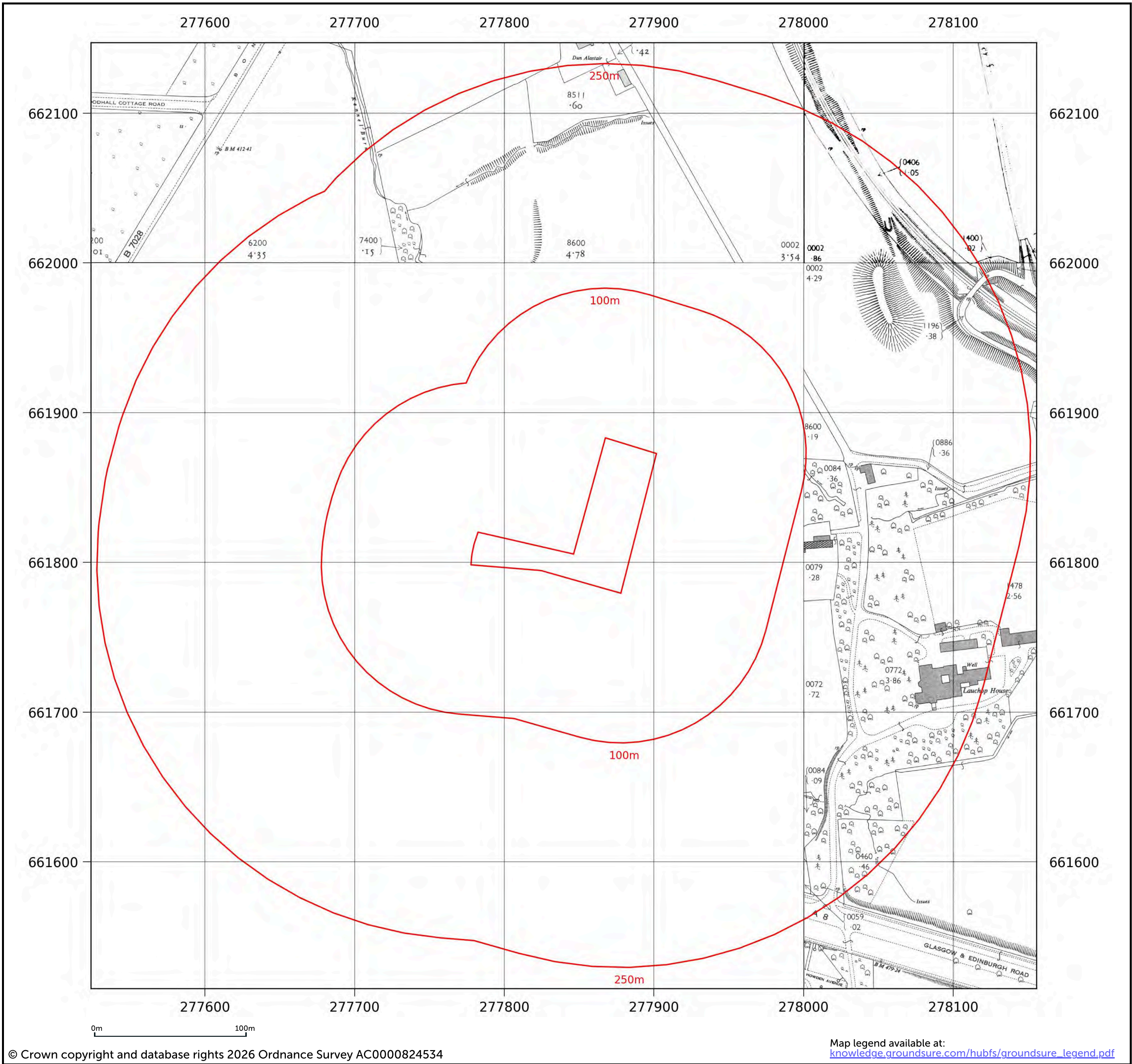
Scale:

1:2,500

Printed at:

1:2,500

Contact us with any questions at:
info@groundsure.com
01273 257 755

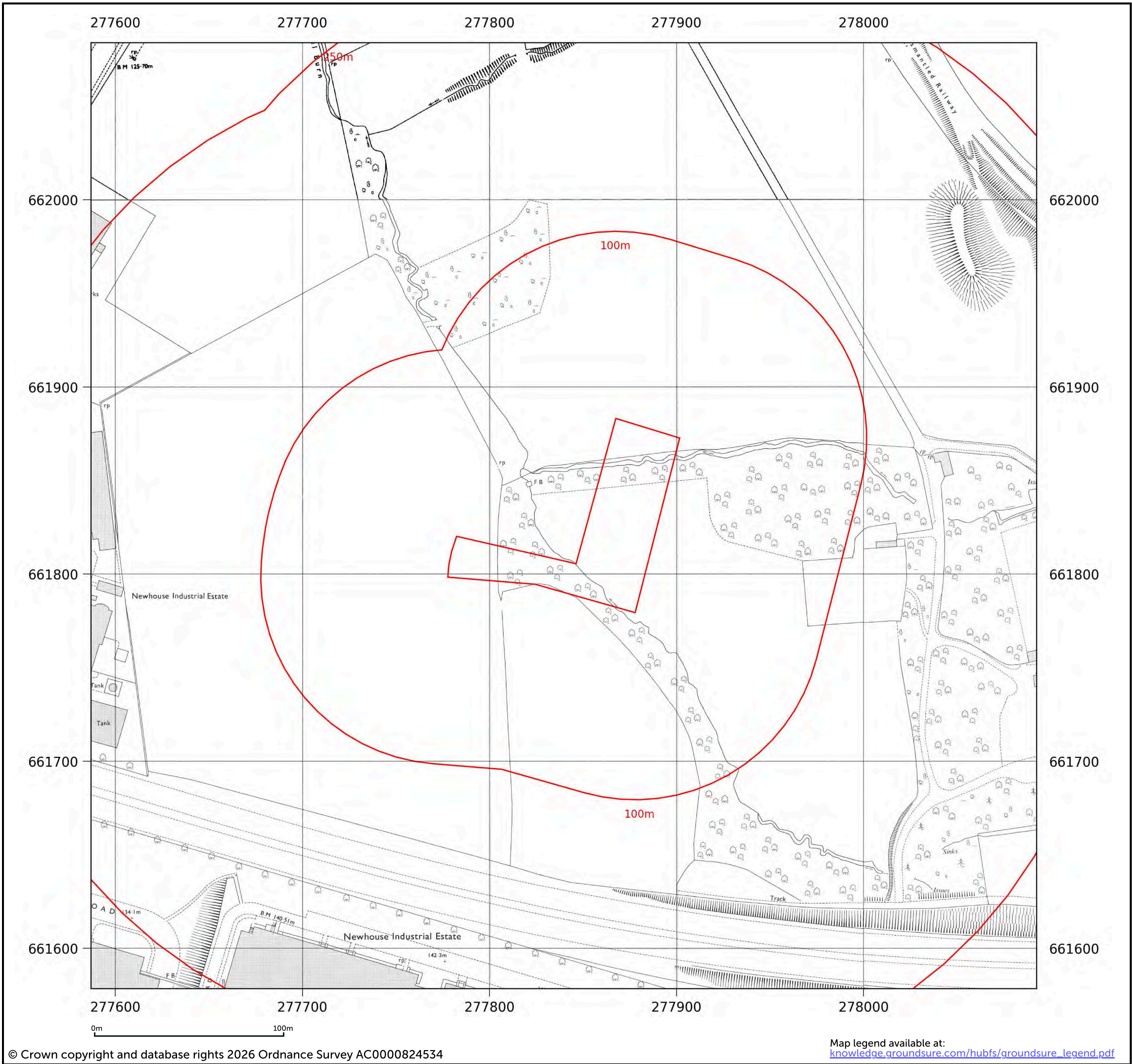


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YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 1969-1972
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:2,000

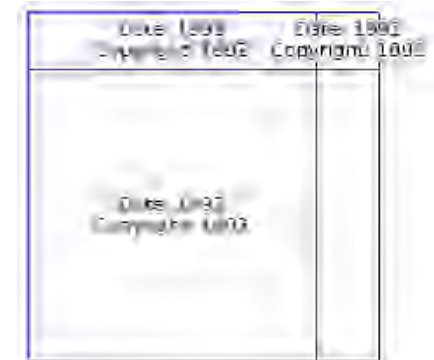


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info@groundsure.com
01273 257 755

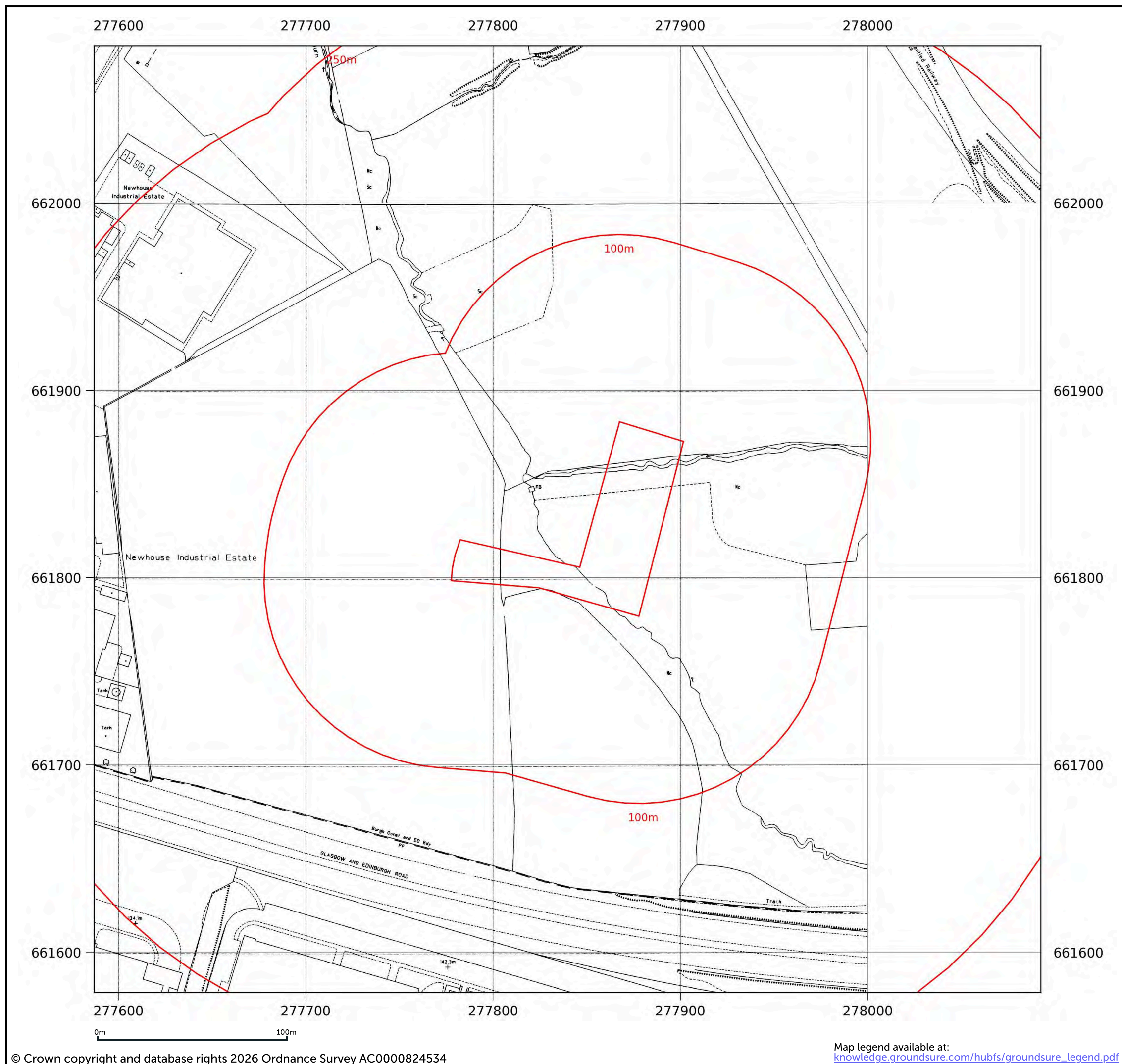


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
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NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
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Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 1992
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:2,000

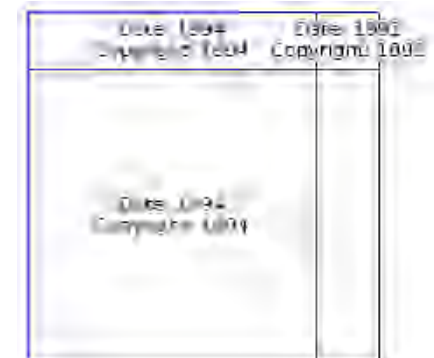


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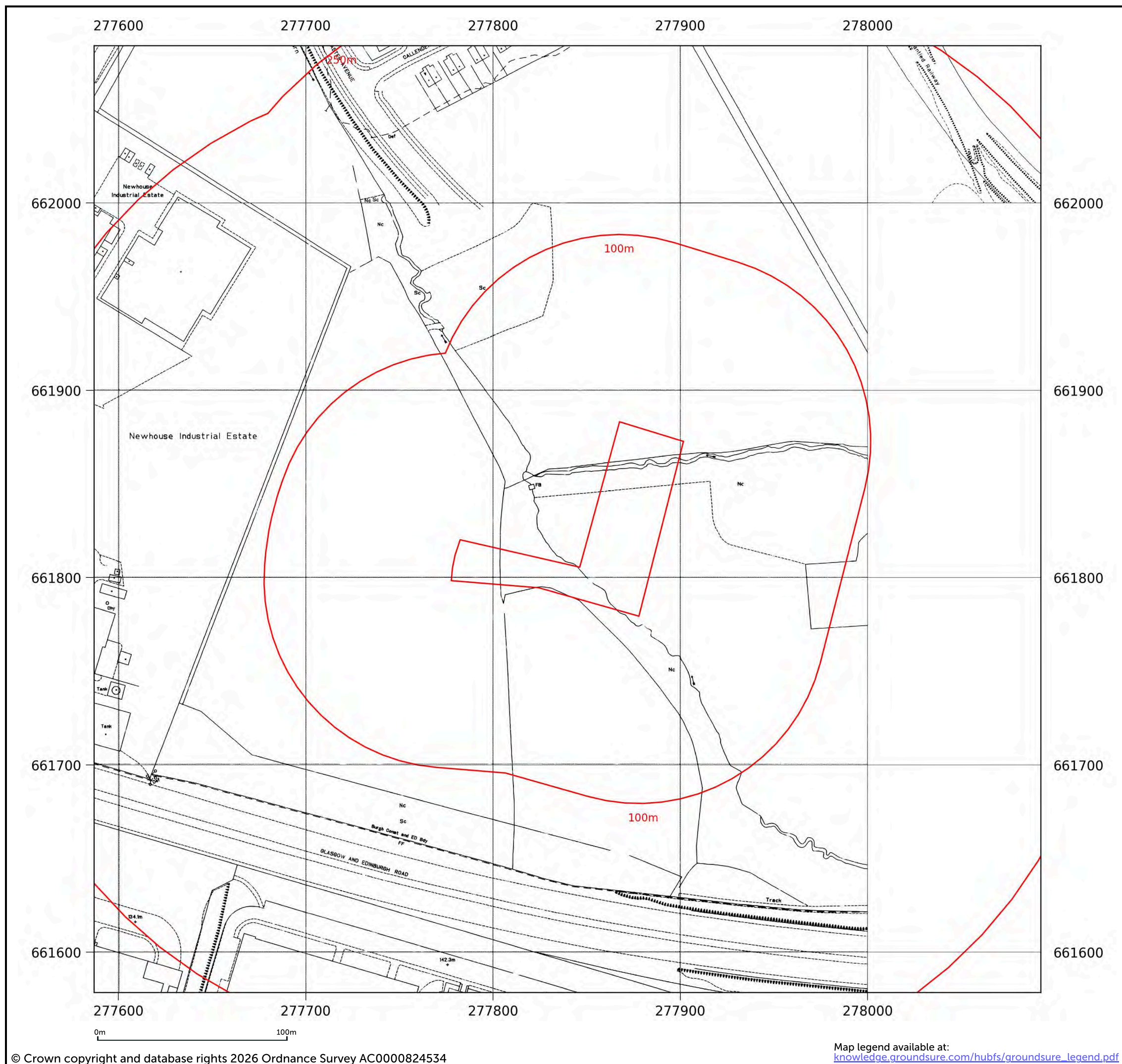


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 1992-1994
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:2,000



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Site details:

DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW

Client ref:

26081

Report ref:

GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB

Grid ref:

277856.44, 661824.2

Production date:

14 May 2026

Map name:

National Grid

Map date:

1994

Scale:

1:1,250

Printed at:

1:2,000

North arrow

W

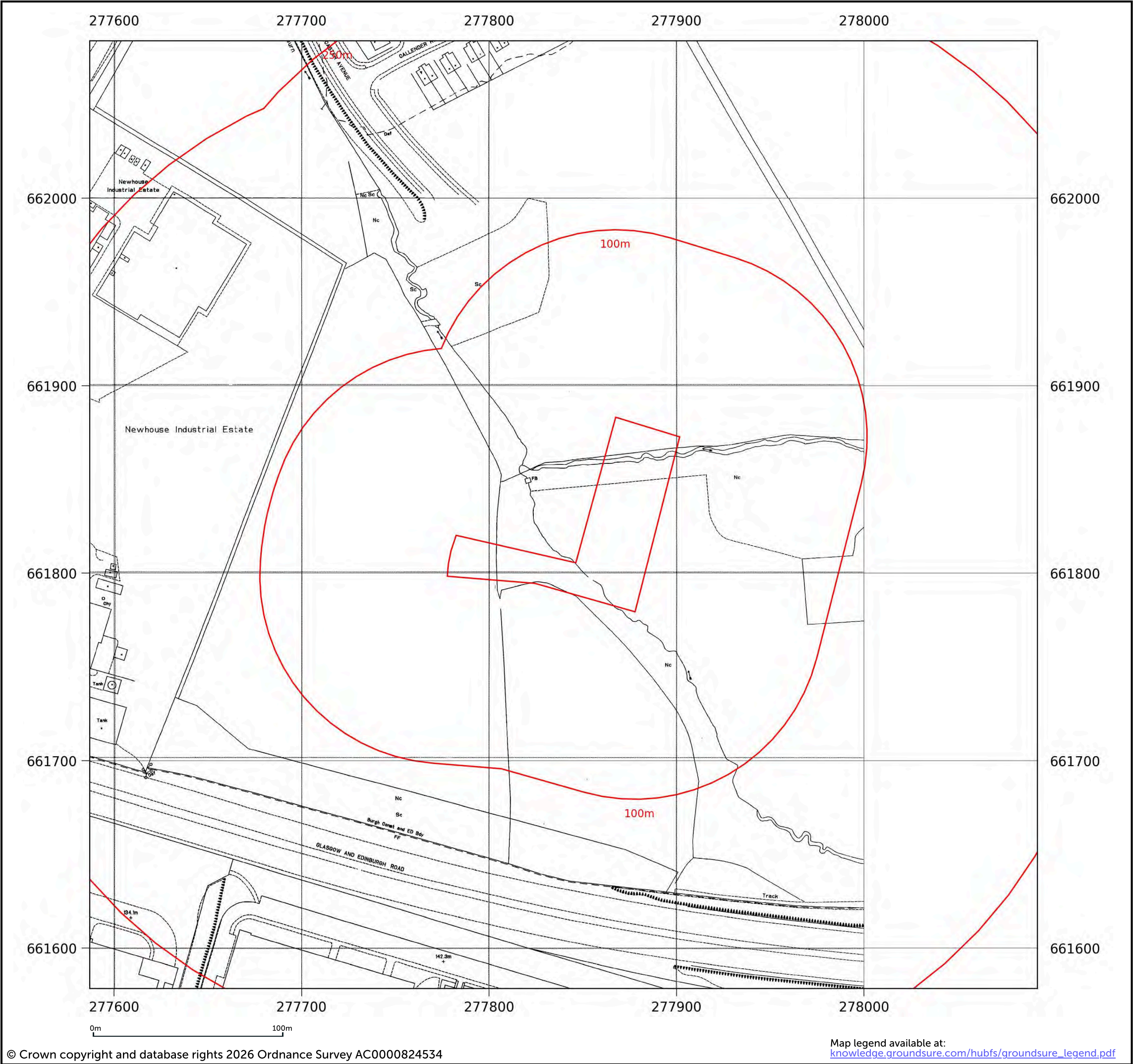
E

S

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Map Insight

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Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW

Client ref: 26081

Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB

Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2

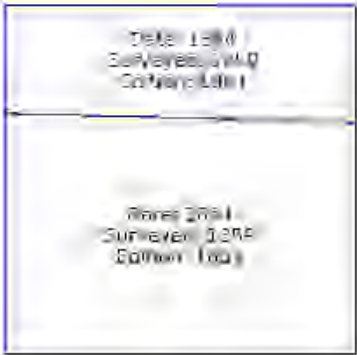
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: County Series

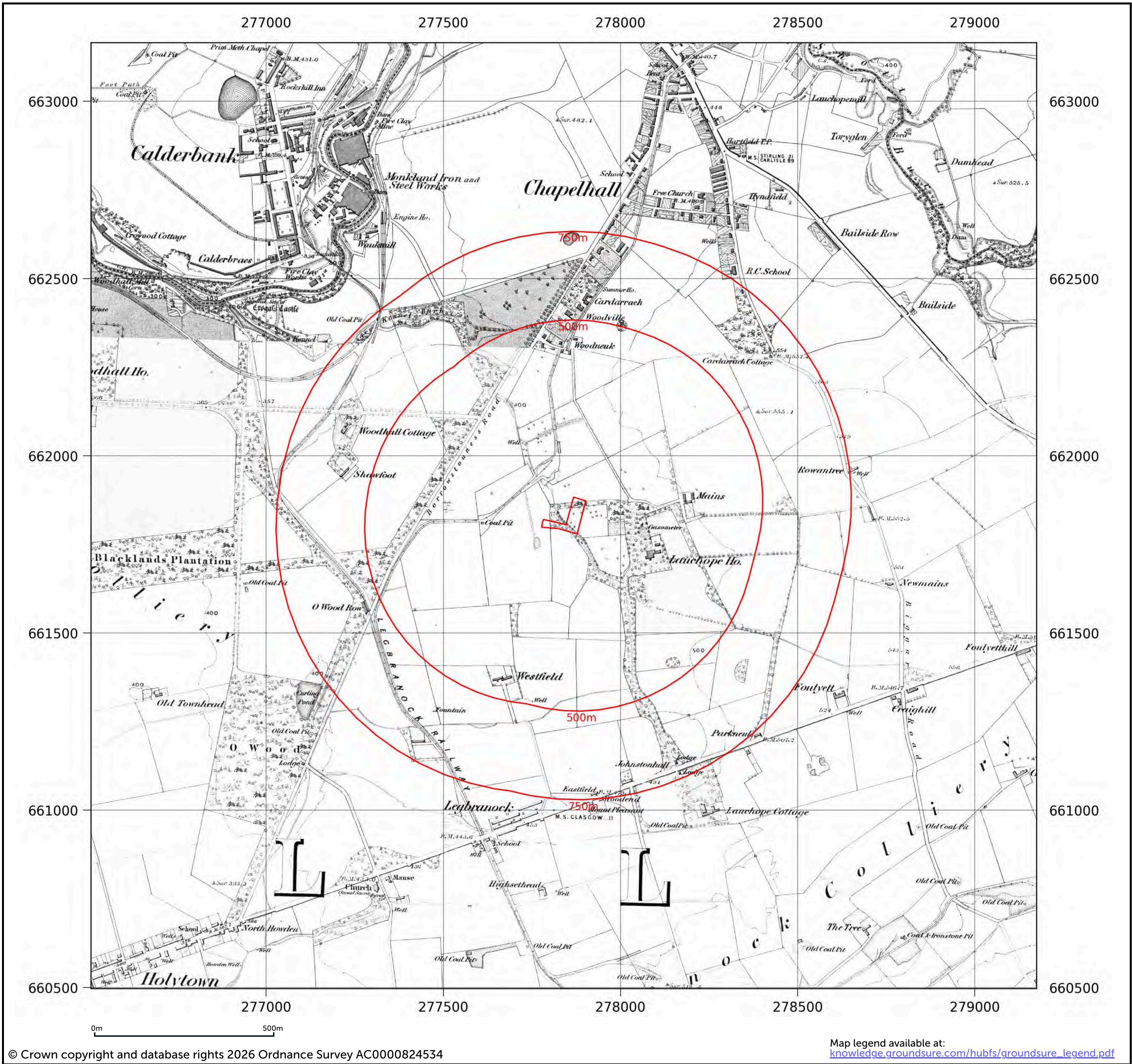
Map date: 1864

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560



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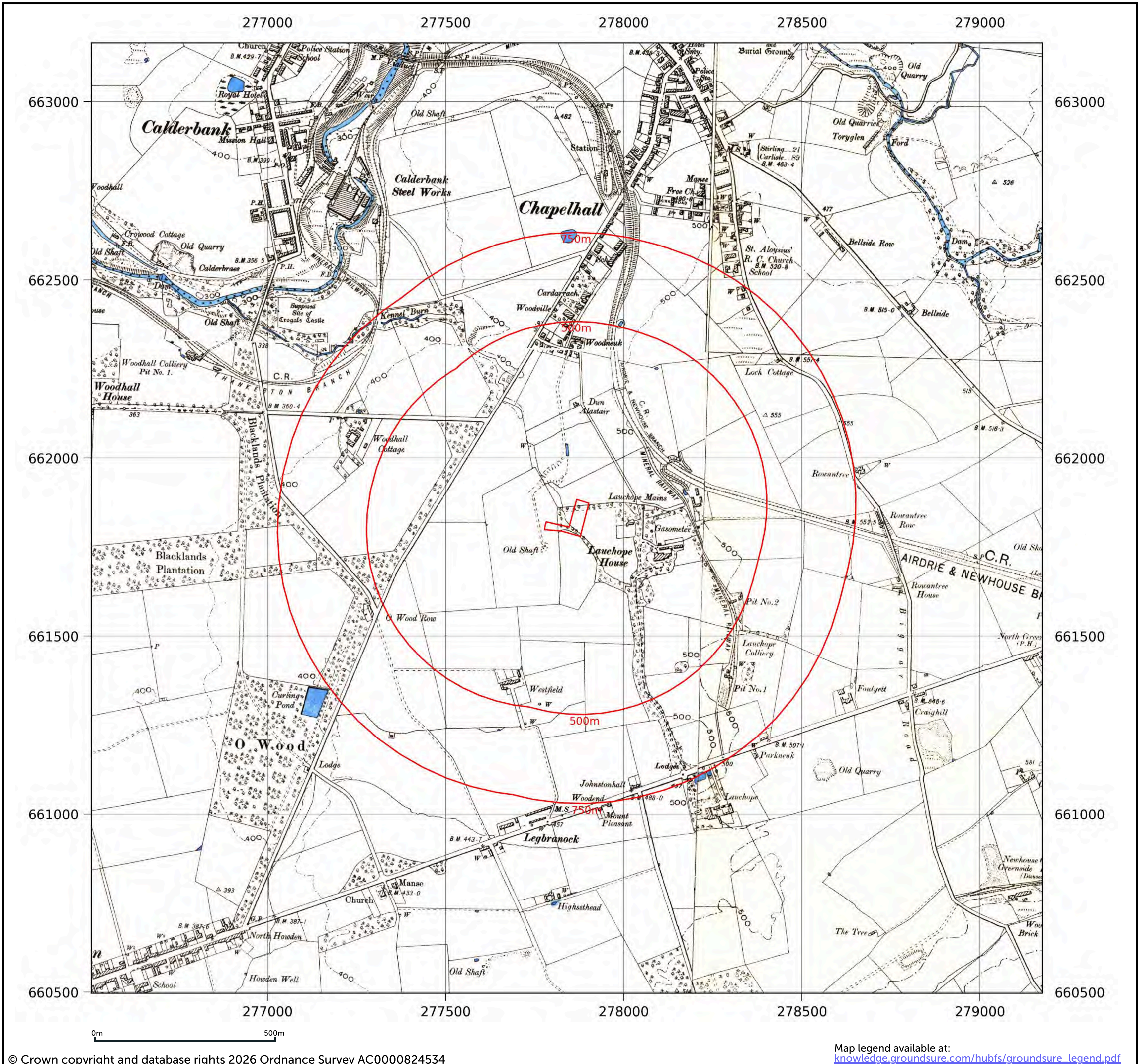


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: County Series
Map date: 1896-1897
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



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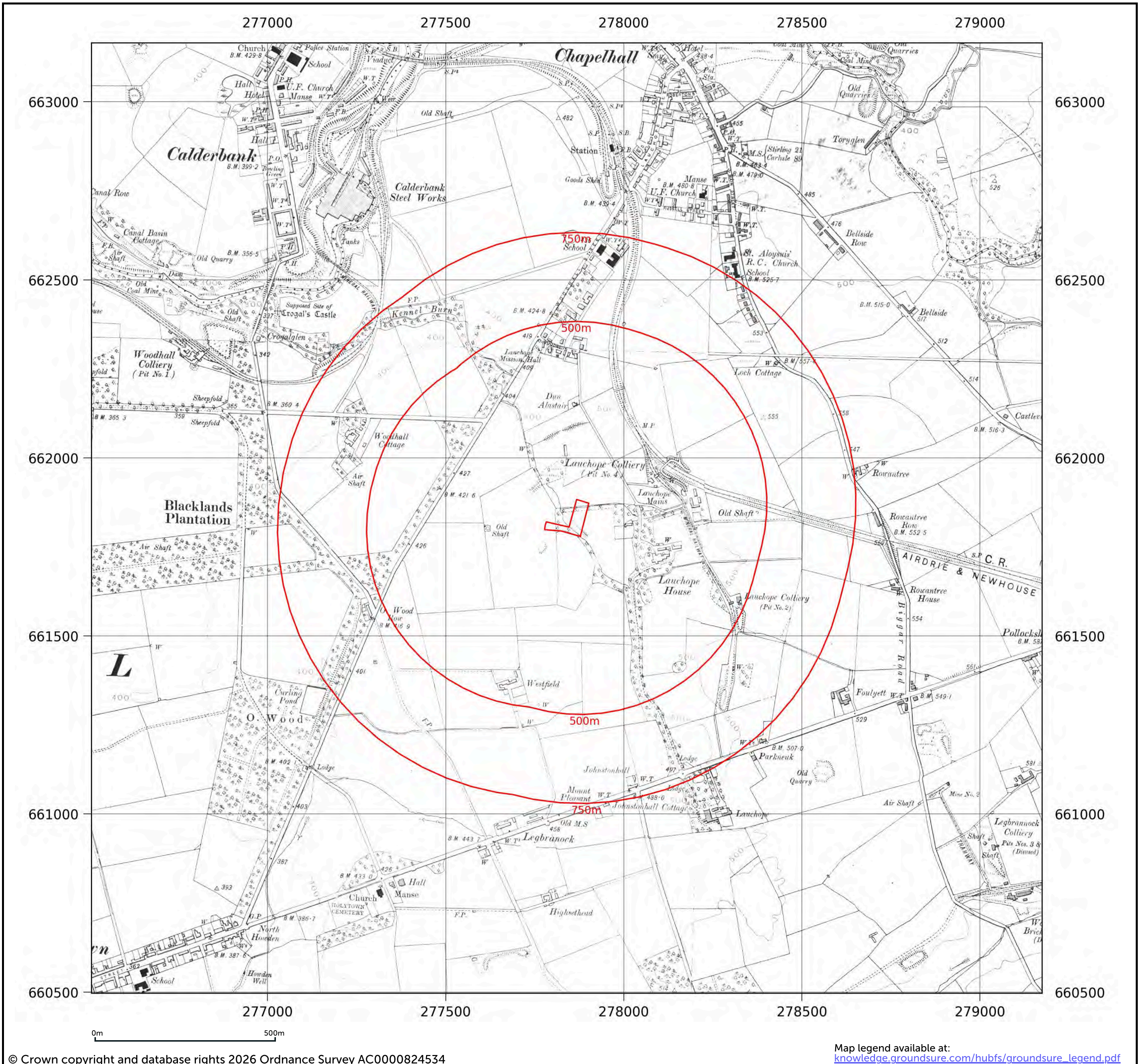


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: County Series
Map date: 1913-1914
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



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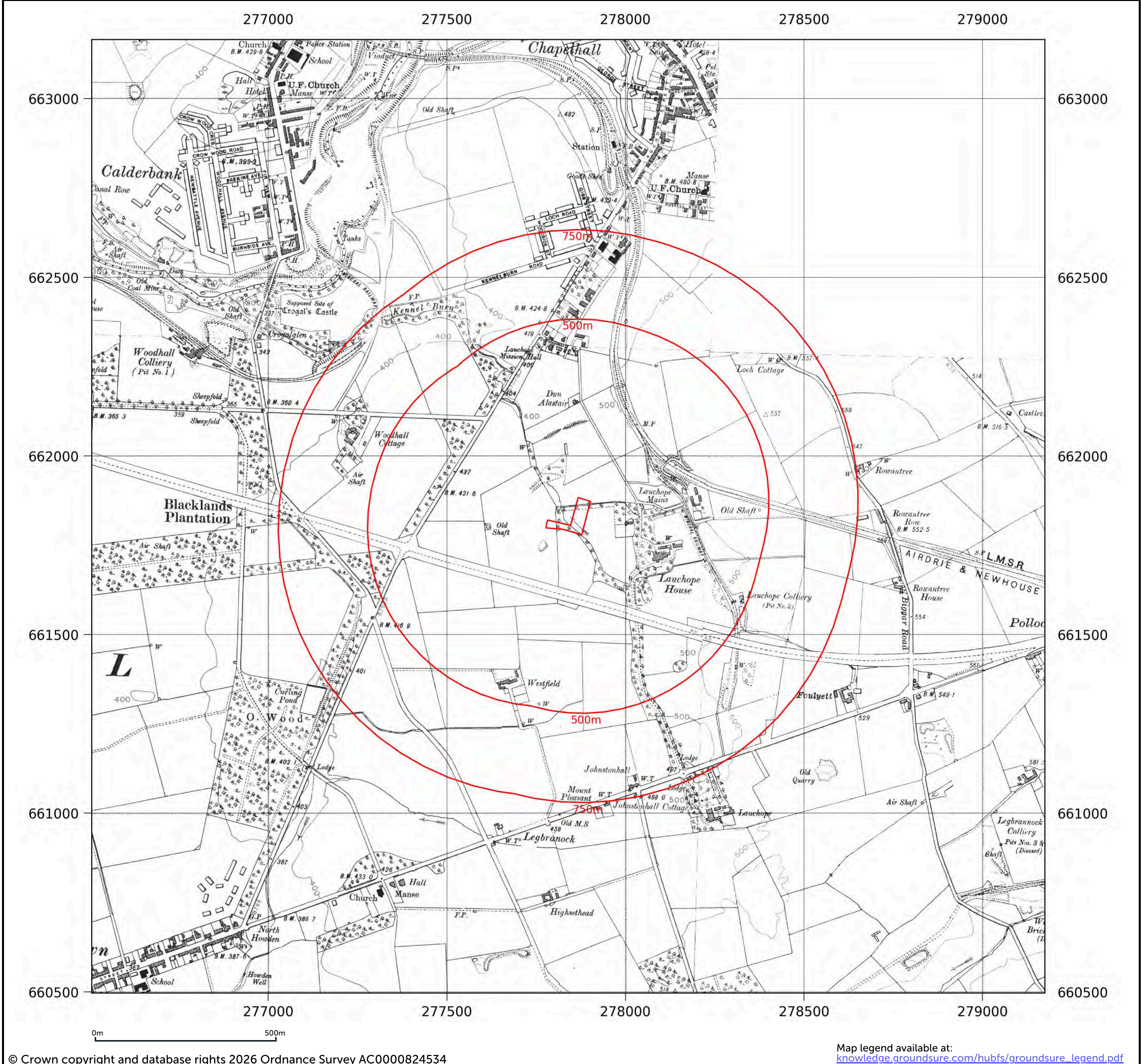


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: County Series
Map date: 1938
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



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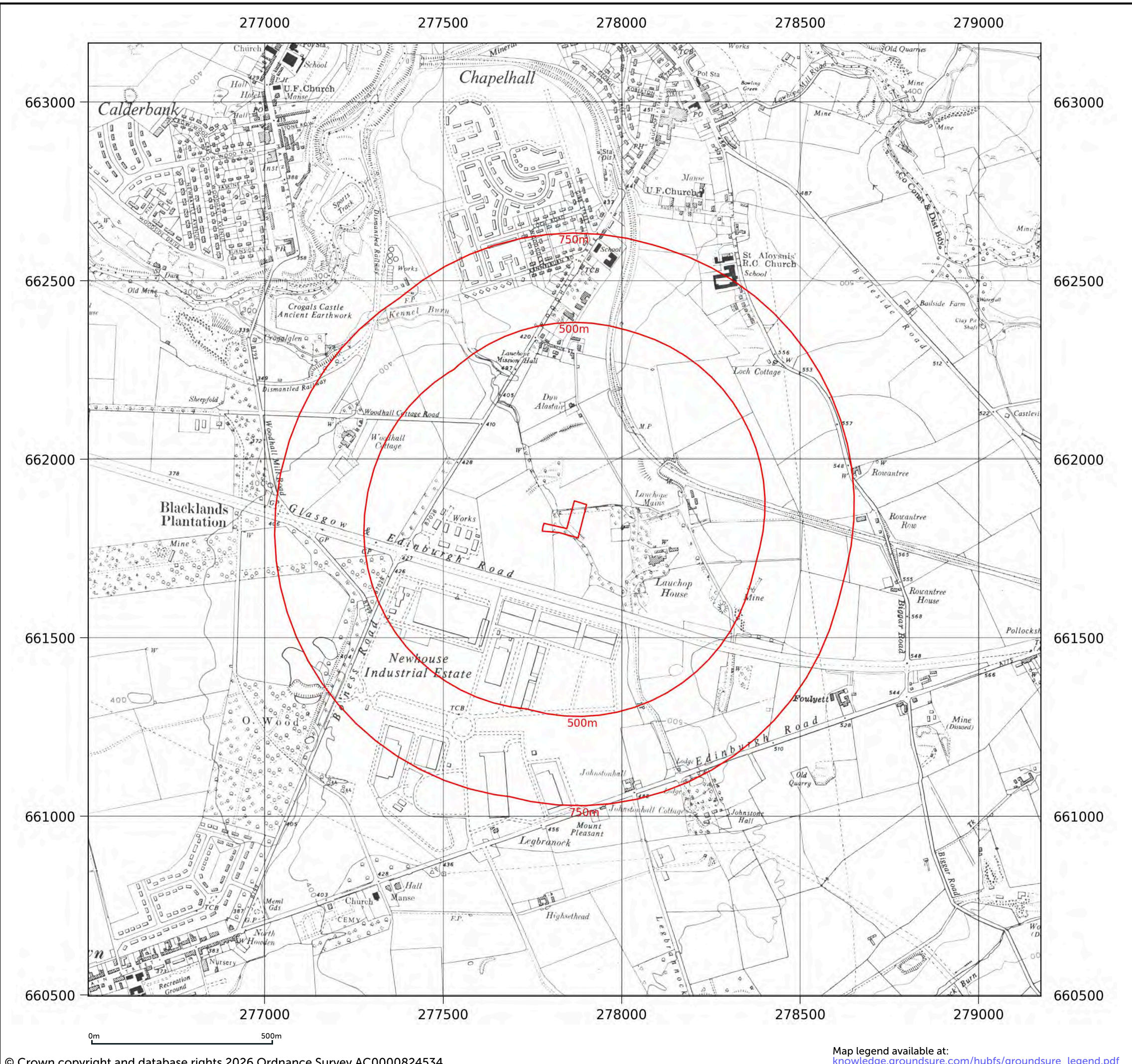


Site details:	DATAVITA DATA CENTRE, YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL, NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6 8HW
Client ref:	26081
Report ref:	GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref:	277856.44, 661824.2
Production date:	14 May 2026

Map name:	Provisional
Map date:	1955
Scale:	1:10,560
Printed at:	1:10,560



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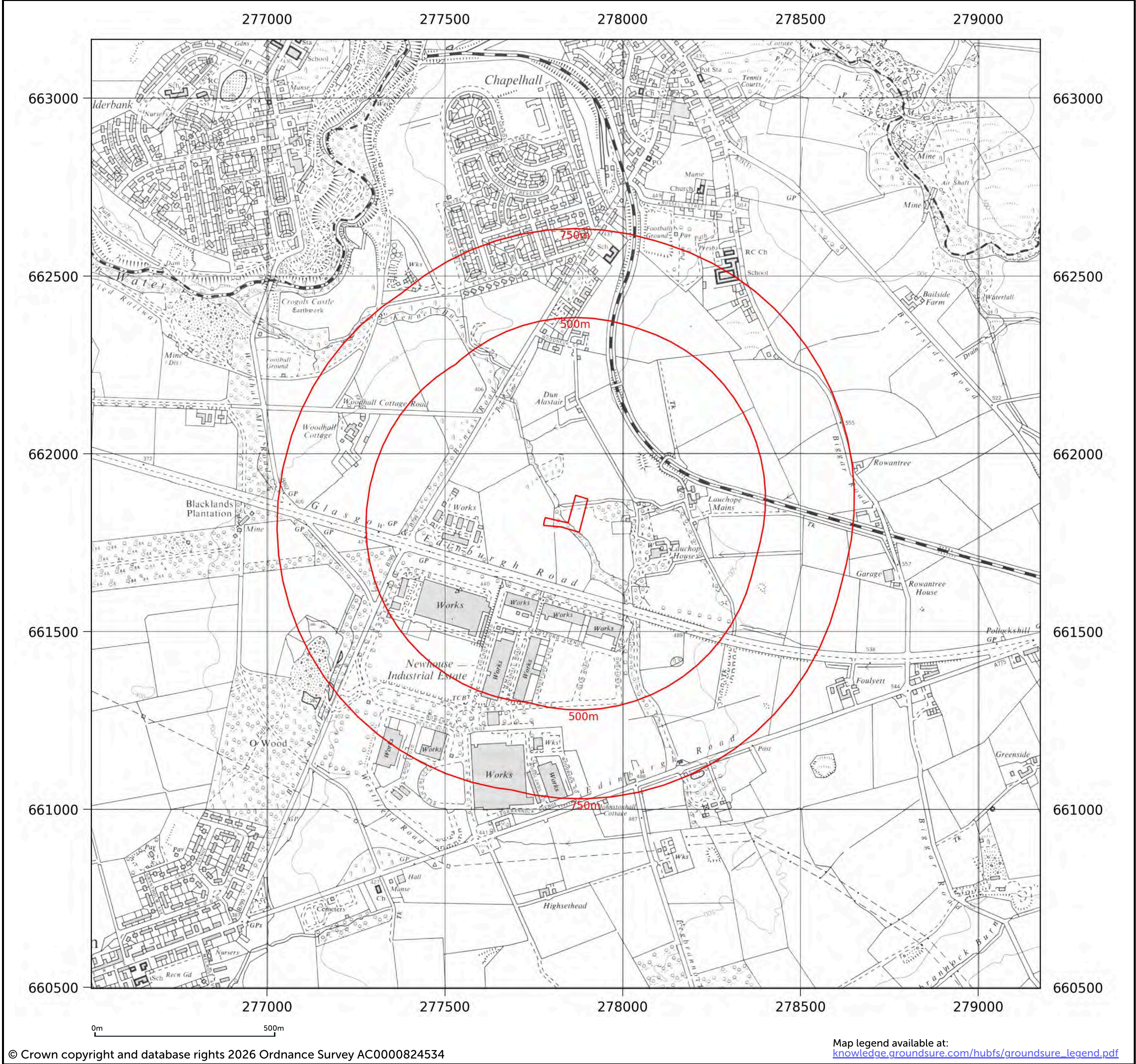


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: Provisional
Map date: 1967
Scale: 1:10,560
Printed at: 1:10,560



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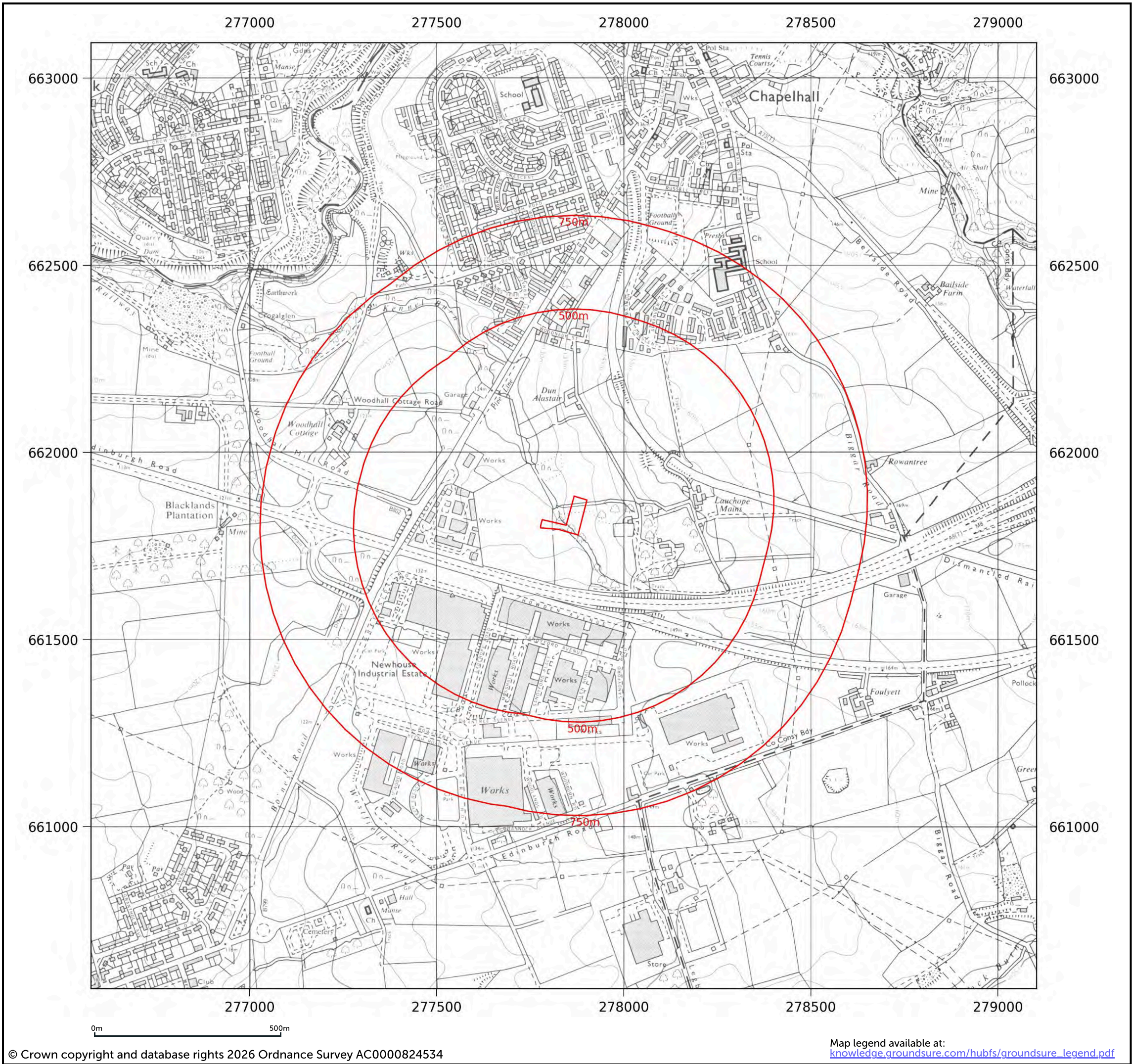


Site details:	DATAVITA DATA CENTRE, YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL, NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6 8HW
Client ref:	26081
Report ref:	GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref:	277856.44, 661824.2
Production date:	14 May 2026

Map name:	National Grid
Map date:	1975
Scale:	1:10,000
Printed at:	1:10,000



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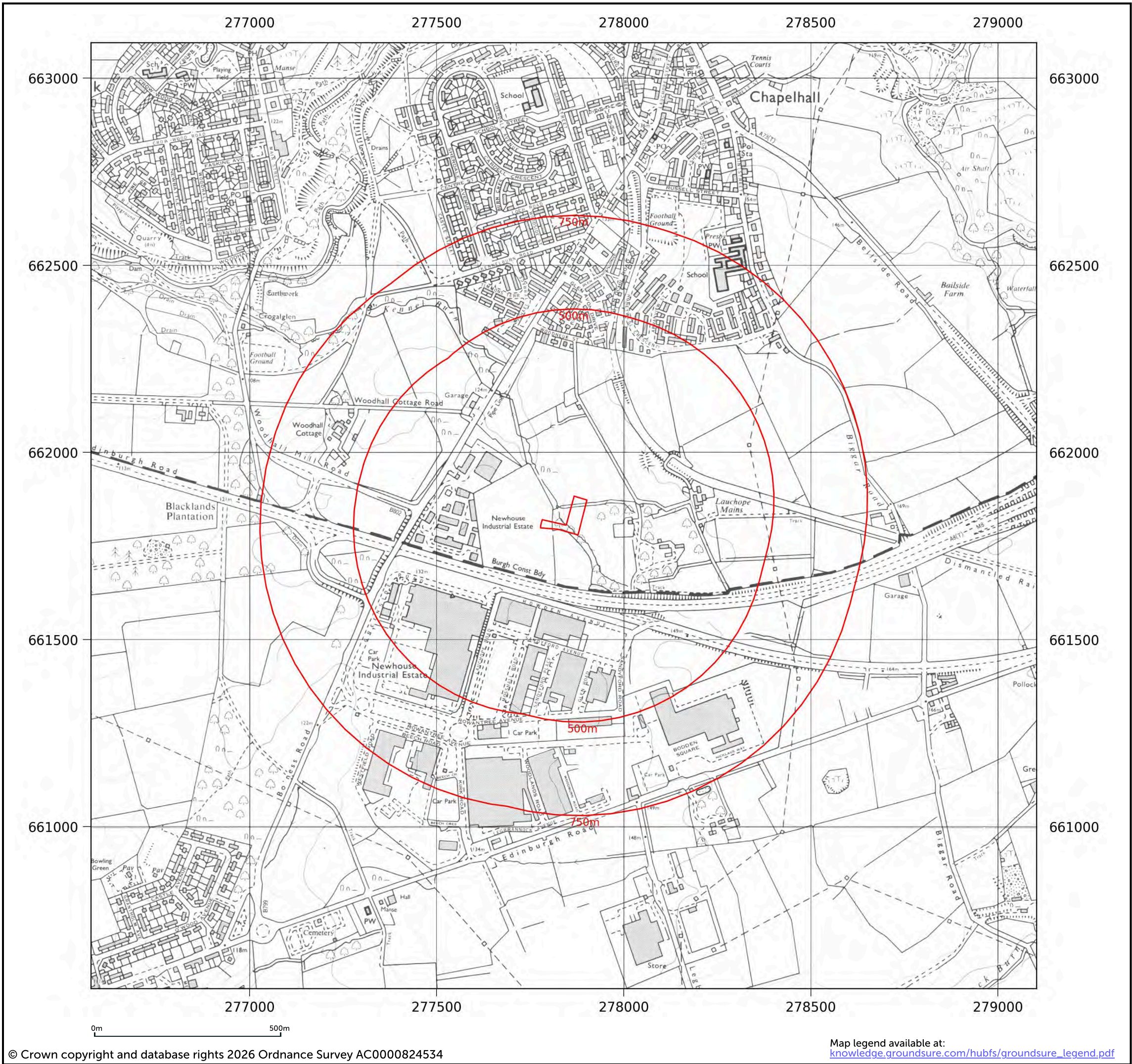


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 1990
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



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Client ref:	26081
Report ref:	GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref:	277856.44, 661824.2
Production date:	14 May 2026

Map name:	National Grid
Map date:	2001
Scale:	1:10,000
Printed at:	1:10,000



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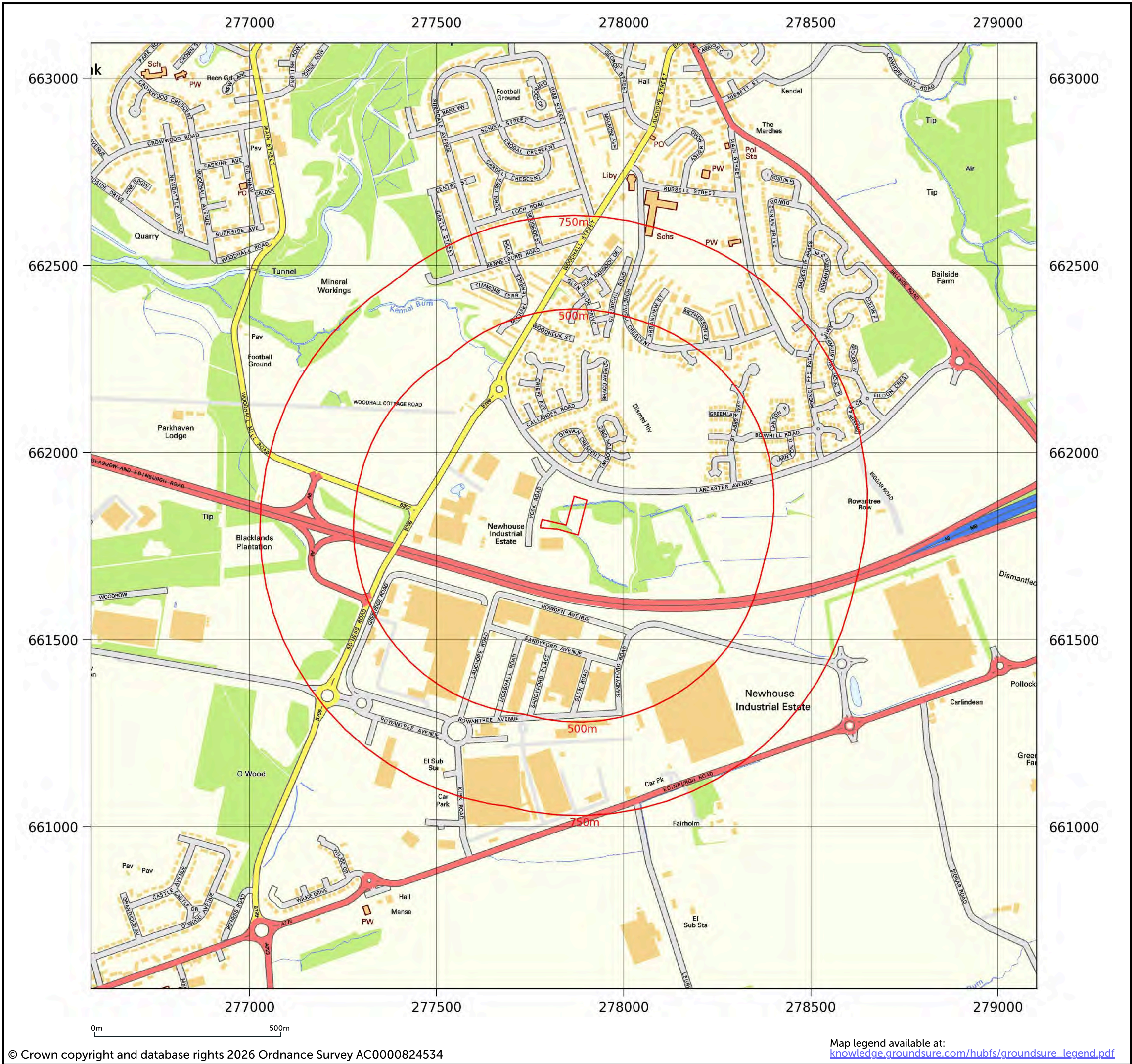


Site details:	DATAVITA DATA CENTRE, YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL, NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6 8HW
Client ref:	26081
Report ref:	GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref:	277856.44, 661824.2
Production date:	14 May 2026

Map name:	National Grid
Map date:	2010
Scale:	1:10,000
Printed at:	1:10,000



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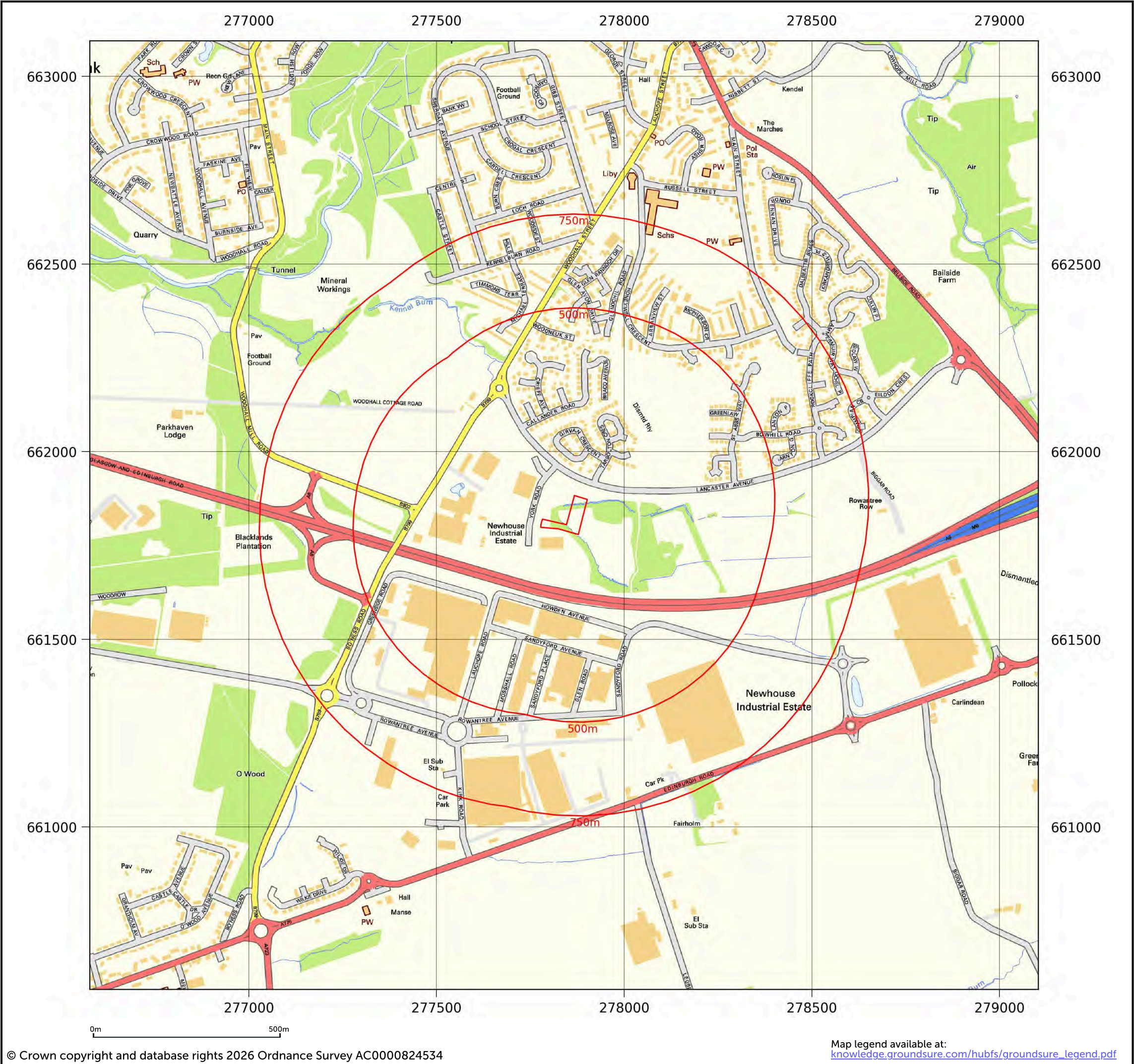


Site details: DATAVITA DATA CENTRE,
YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 2015
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



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YORK ROAD, CHAPELHALL,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML6
8HW
Client ref: 26081
Report ref: GS-Y5R-3EI-OIW-5SB
Grid ref: 277856.44, 661824.2
Production date: 14 May 2026

Map name: National Grid
Map date: 2025
Scale: 1:10,000
Printed at: 1:10,000



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