

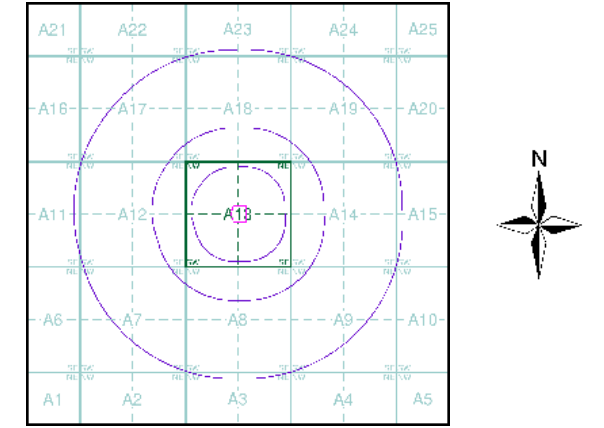
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1974 - 1977
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

| | |
|----------|----------|
| SE12NE | SE22NW |
| 1976 | 1976 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |
| SE12SE | SE22SW |
| 1977 | 1974 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

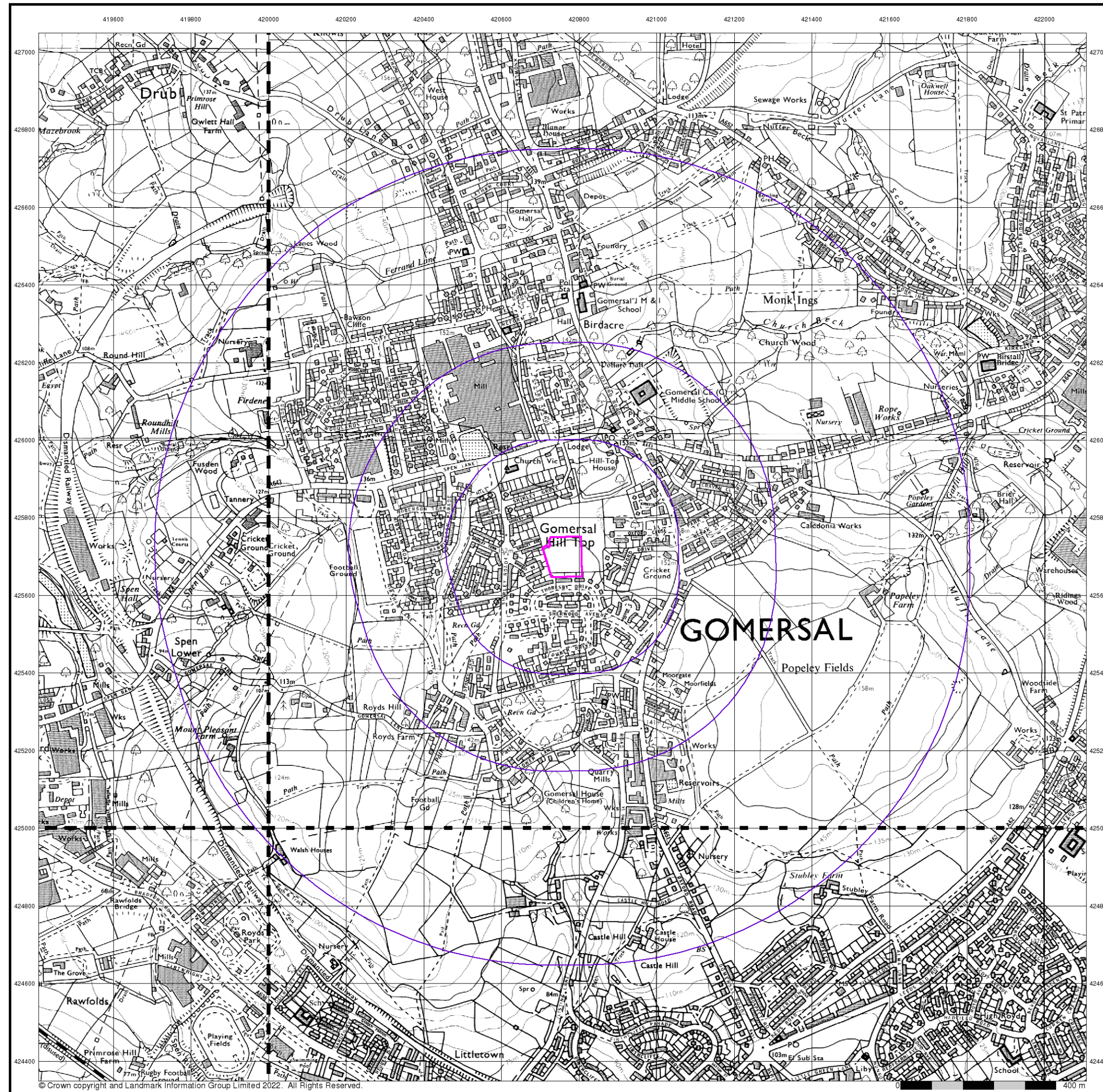
Order Number: 302715247_1_1
 Customer Ref: 350556
 National Grid Reference: 420760, 425700
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.91
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Gomersal St. Marys C of E Primary, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, CLECKHEATON, BD19 4NA



Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



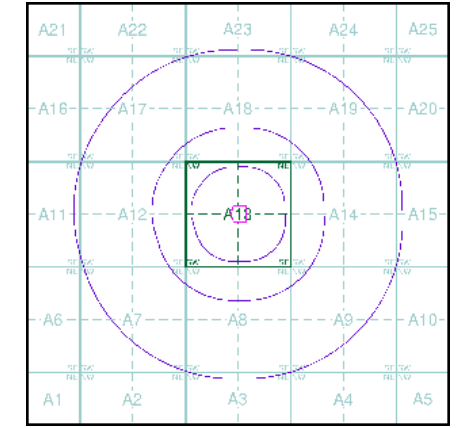
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1983 - 1988
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

| | |
|----------|----------|
| SE12NE | SE22NW |
| 1984 | 1986 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |
| SE12SE | SE22SW |
| 1988 | 1983 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

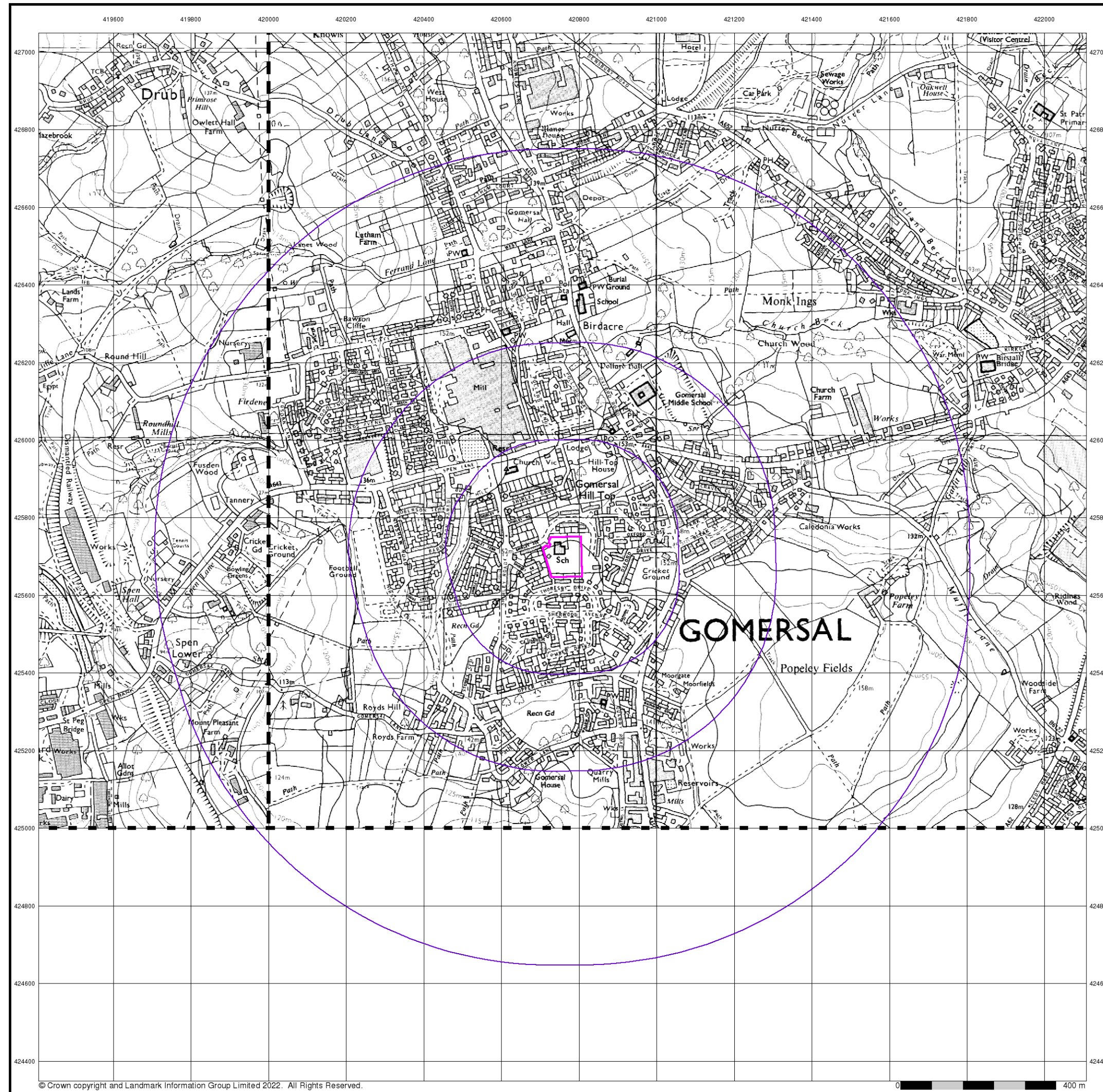
Order Number: 302715247_1_1
 Customer Ref: 350556
 National Grid Reference: 420760, 425700
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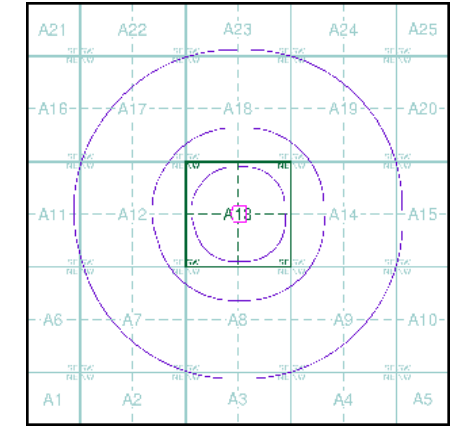
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1991 - 1995
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SE 12NE 1991 1:10,000 | SE 22NW 1995 1:10,000 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

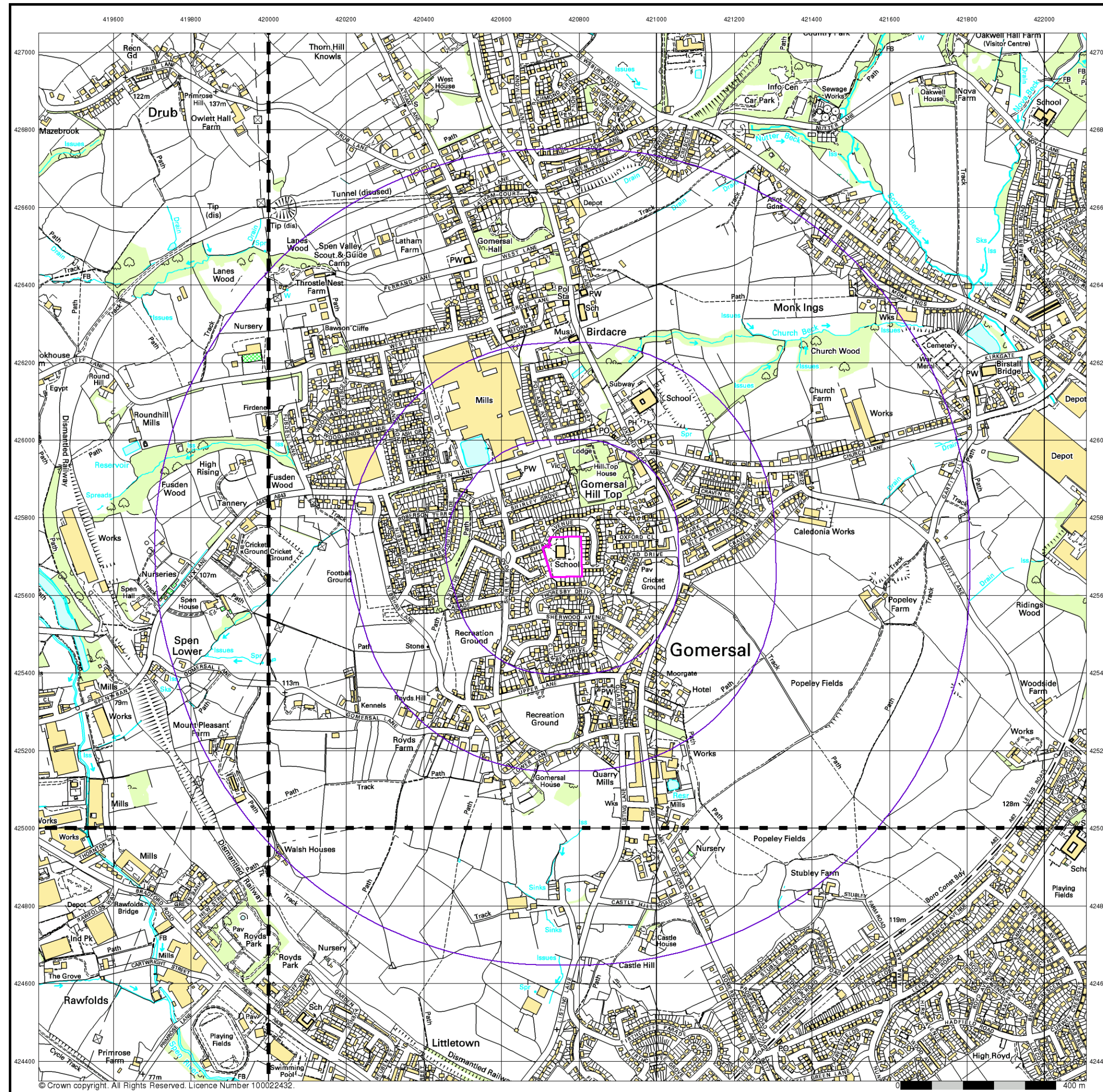
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 Customer Ref: 350556
 National Grid Reference: 420760, 425700
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.91
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Gomersal St. Marys C of E Primary, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, CLECKHEATON, BD19 4NA



Tel: 0844 844 9952
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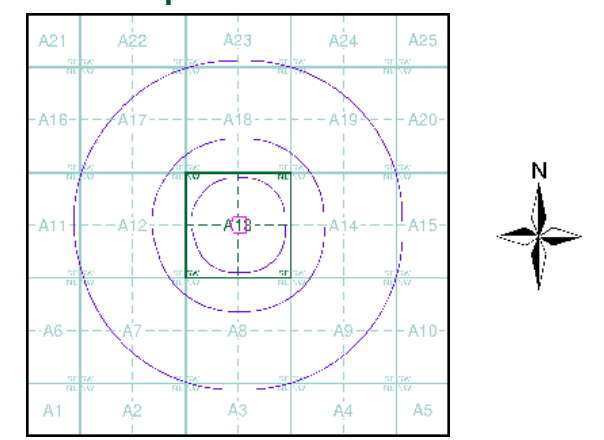
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2000
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

| | |
|----------|----------|
| SE12NE | SE22NW |
| 2000 | 2000 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |
| SE12SE | SE22SW |
| 2000 | 2000 |
| 1:10,000 | 1:10,000 |

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

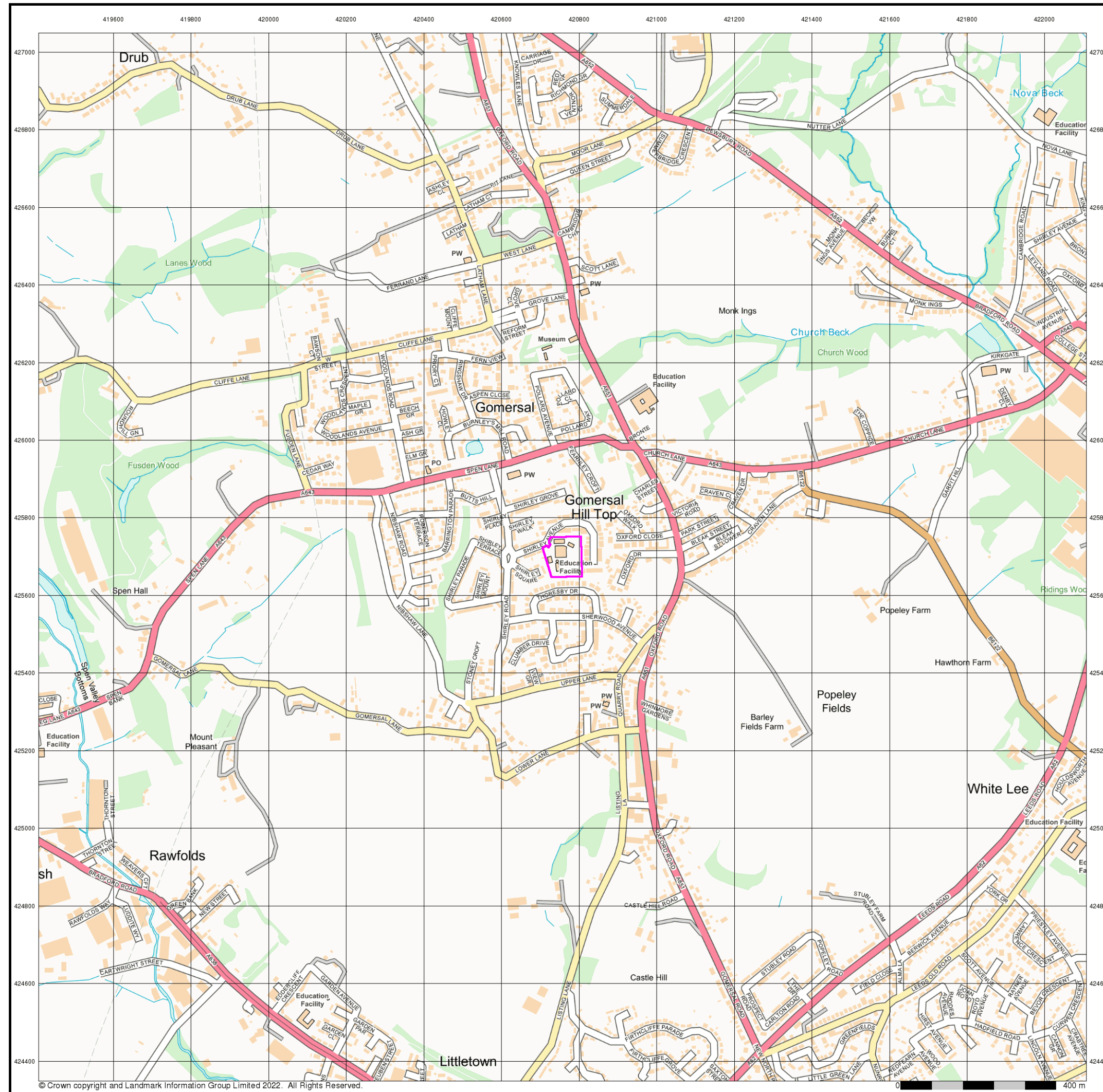
Order Number: 302715247_1_1
 Customer Ref: 350556
 National Grid Reference: 420760, 425700
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.91
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Gomersal St. Marys C of E Primary, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, CLECKHEATON, BD19 4NA



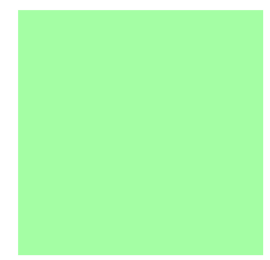
Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



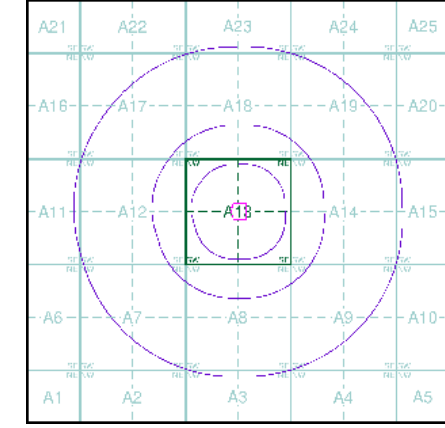
Street View
Published 2022
Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Street View Map - Slice A



Order Details
 Order Number: 302715247_1_1
 Customer Ref: 350556
 National Grid Reference: 420760, 425700
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.91
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
 Gomersal St. Marys C of E Primary, Shirley Avenue, Gomersal, CLECKHEATON, BD19 4NA

Landmark INFORMATION GROUP
 Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

APPENDIX D SUPPORTING DESK STUDY INFORMATION

| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TESTING LTD | | Gomersal SE22NW458 | | | 1 | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Equipment & Methods | Rotary Drilling Air Flushed 100mm Rock Roller Bit. | Carried out for | | John Rodgers & Associates | Ground Level | Date | |
| Description | | Reduced Level | Legend | Depth & Thickness | Samples/Tests | | Field Records |
| | | | | Depth | Sample Type | Sample No. | Test |
| Stiff light brown silty CLAY | | | [Symbol] | 0.90 | | | |
| Stiff dark grey silty shaley CLAY | | | [Symbol] | 1.40 | | | |
| Very stiff light grey silty shaley CLAY | | | [Symbol] | 2.80 | | | |
| Medium hard black silty SHALE | | | [Symbol] | 2.90 | | | |
| Hard light grey MUDSTONE | | | [Symbol] | 5.20 | | | |
| (* Possible Void @ 3.20 - 6.00m) | | | [Symbol] | 6.00 | | | |
| Soft light grey MUDSTONE | | | [Symbol] | 6.60 | | | |
| Hard light grey MUDSTONE | | | [Symbol] | 7.50 | | | |
| Hard light brown SANDSTONE and mudstone bands. | | | [Symbol] | 10.00 | | | |
| Medium hard light grey MUDSTONE | | | [Symbol] | | | | |
| Borehole Terminated | | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>SPT: Where full 0.3m penetration has not been achieved the number of blows for the quoted penetrations is given (not N-value).</p> <p>Depths: All depths and reduced levels in metres. Thicknesses, given in brackets in depth column.</p> <p>Water: Water level observations during boring are given on last sheet of log.</p> | <p>Sample/Test Key</p> <p>D Disturbed Sample</p> <p>B Bulk Sample</p> <p>W Water Sample</p> <p>I Piston (P) Tube (U) or core sample length to scale</p> <p>S Standard Penetration Test</p> <p>V Vane Test</p> <p>C Core</p> | <p>Remarks</p> <p>Becoming moist @ 2.60m</p> <p>Loss of air return @ 3.20m (suggestion of void/loose material).</p> <p>Partial air return @ 5.20m</p> <p>Full air return @ 6.00m</p> | <p>Logged by</p> <p>Scale</p> |
|---|--|---|--|

| CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TESTING LTD | | Gomersal | | | 2 | | |
|--|--|--|-------------------|---|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Equipment & Methods | Rotary Drilling Air Flushed 100mm Rock Roller Bit | SE22NW/459 | | | | | |
| Carried out for | | Ground Level | Co-ordinates | | Date | | |
| John Rodgers & Associates | | | | | 19-6-89 | | |
| Description | Reduced Level | Legend | Depth & Thickness | Samples/Tests | | | Field Records |
| | | | | Depth | Sample Type | Test No. | |
| Firm-stiff brown and grey silty shaley CLAY. | | — x x — — x x — | 1.20 1.40 | | | | |
| Firm-stiff brown silty CLAY | | — x x — | 2.00 | | | | |
| Firm-stiff grey brown silty CLAY | | — x x — | 3.10 | | | | |
| Firm-stiff grey brown silty CLAY with bands of mudstone. | | — x x — — x x — | 3.80 | | | | |
| Stiff brown/grey silty shaley CLAY. | | — x x — | 6.30 | | | | |
| Medium hard grey and brown MUDSTONE (* Possible Void @ 4.00 - 6.30m) | | | 10.00 | | | | |
| Hard light grey MUDSTONE with occasional thin bands of sandstone. | | | | | | | |
| Borehole Terminated | | | | | | | |
| <p>SPT: Where full 0.3m penetration has not been achieved the number of blows for the quoted penetrations is given (not N-value).</p> <p>Depths: All depths and reduced levels in metres. Thicknesses given in brackets in depth column.</p> <p>Water: Water level observations during boring are given on last sheet of log.</p> | | <p>Sample/Test Key</p> <p>D Disturbed Sample</p> <p>B Bulk Sample</p> <p>W Water Sample</p> <p>I Piston (P) Tube (U) or core sample Length in scale</p> <p>S Standard Penetration Test</p> <p>V Vane Test</p> <p>C Core</p> | | <p>Remarks</p> <p>Loss of air return @ 4.00m No returns to 6.30m</p> | | <p>Logged by</p> <p>Scale</p> | |

| Equipment & Methods Rotary Drilling Air Flushed 100mm Rock Roller Bit. | | Gomersal SE22NW/460 | | | 3 | | | |
|--|---------------|--|-------------------|---|--------|-------------------------|---------------|------|
| Carried out for John Rodgers & Associates | | Ground Level | Co-ordinates | Date 19-6-89 | | | | |
| Description | Reduced Level | Legend | Depth & Thickness | Samples/Tests | | | Field Records | |
| | | | | Depth | Sample | | | Test |
| | | | | | Type | No. | | |
| Firm brown silty CLAY. | | | | | | | | |
| Firm yellow very silty CLAY. | | | 1.20 | | | | | |
| Firm-stiff brown and light brown silty CLAY. | | | 1.50 | | | | | |
| Stiff grey/brown silty shaley CLAY | | | 2.00 | | | | | |
| Soft brown and grey MUDSTONE | | | 2.80 | | | | | |
| (* Possible Void @ 4.50 - 5.50m) | | | | | | | | |
| Hard dark grey MUDSTONE | | | 5.50 | | | | | |
| Weak grey/brown MUDSTONE | | | 5.80 | | | | | |
| Hard grey MUDSTONE | | | 6.00 | | | | | |
| (* Possible Void @ 6.50 - 7.20m) | | | | | | | | |
| Soft light grey MUDSTONE | | | 7.20 | | | | | |
| Hard light grey MUDSTONE | | | 8.00 | | | | | |
| Borehole Terminated | | | 10.00 | | | | | |
| <p>SPT: Where full 0.3m penetration has not been achieved the number of blows for the quoted penetrations is given (not N-value).</p> <p>Depths: All depths and reduced levels in metres. Thicknesses given in brackets in depth column.</p> <p>Water: Water level observations during boring are given on last sheet of log.</p> | | <p>Sample/Test Key D Disturbed Sample B Bulk Sample W Water Sample I Piston (P) Tube (U) or core sample Length to scale S Standard Penetration Test V Vane Test C Core</p> | | <p>Remarks Partial loss of air return @ 4.50m. Full air return @ 5.50m. Partial loss of air return @ 6.50m. Full air return @ 7.20m</p> | | <p>Logged by</p> | | |
| | | | | | | Scale | | |



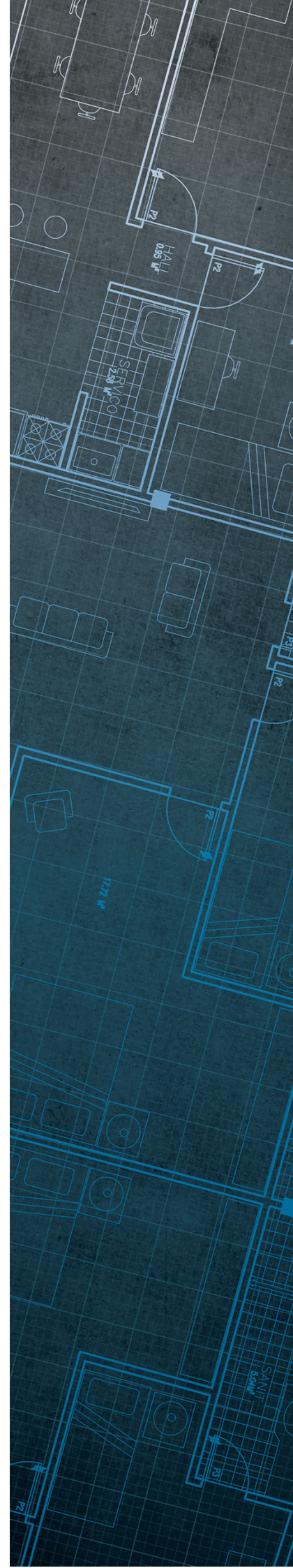
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Gomersal St. Marys C Of E Primary,
Shirley Avenue
Gomersal
Cleckheaton
West Yorkshire
BD19 4NA

Date of enquiry: 17 October 2022
Date enquiry received: 17 October 2022
Issue date: 17 October 2022

Our reference: 51003318853001
Your reference: 302715247_2



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

NLIS Hub

Enquiry address

Gomersal St. Marys C Of E Primary, Shirley Avenue
Gomersal
Cleckheaton
West Yorkshire
BD19 4NA


How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

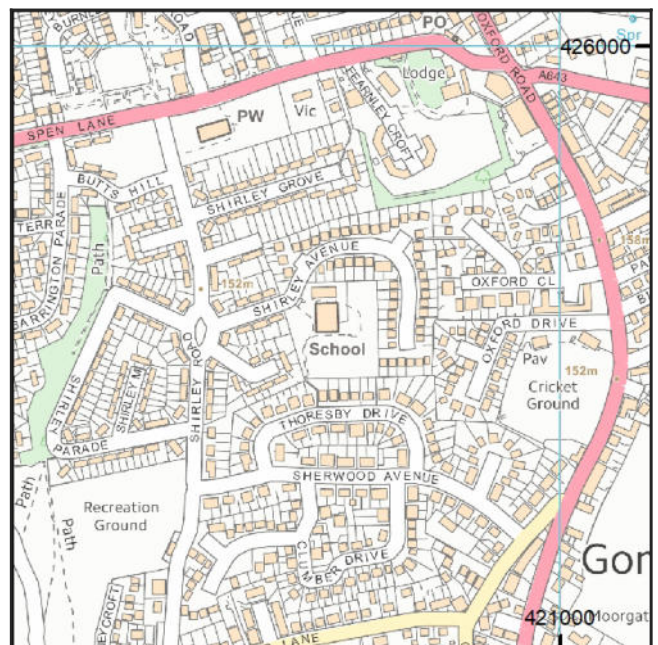
www.groundstability.com

 @coalauthority

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /thecoalauthority



Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

| Colliery | Seam | Mineral | Coal Authority reference | Depth (m) | Direction to working | Dipping rate of seam worked (degrees) | Dipped direction of seam worked | Extraction thickness (cm) | Year last mined |
|----------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| unnamed | MIDDLETON MAIN | Coal | 6Z18 | 106 | Beneath Property | 4.0 | North-West | 57 | 1868 |

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Yes.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

| Entry type | Reference | Grid reference | Treatment description | Mineral | Conveyancing details |
|------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| Shaft | 420425-013 | 420749 425577 | | Coal | |
| Shaft | 420425-014 | 420753 425557 | | Coal | |

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

The following abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers intersect with some, or all, of the enquiry boundary:

| | | |
|------|------|--------|
| 1569 | 1560 | FGB487 |
| M31 | M49 | 9069 |
| PO0 | M1 | 1845 |

Our records show we have more plans than those shown above which could affect the enquiry boundary.

Please contact us on 0345 762 6848 to determine the exact abandoned mine plans you require based on your needs.

Outcrops

| Seam name | Mineral | Seam workable | Distance to outcrop (m) | Direction to outcrop | Bearing of outcrop |
|----------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| FLOCKTON THICK | Coal | Yes | Within | N/A | 132 |

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

Opencast mines

Please refer to the "Summary of findings" map (on separate sheet) for details of any opencast areas within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

Withdrawal of support notices

The property is in an area where notices to withdraw support were given in 1951 and 1954.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

Payments to owners of former copyhold land

The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Section 4 – Further information

The following potential risks have been identified and as part of your risk assessment should be investigated further.

Development advice

The site is within an area of historical coal mining activity. Should you require advice and/or support on understanding the mining legacy, its risks to your development or what next steps you need to take, please contact us.

For further information on specific site or ground investigations in relation to any issues raised in Section 4, please call us on 0345 762 6848 or email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission.

Mine water treatment schemes

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Withdrawal of support notices





Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

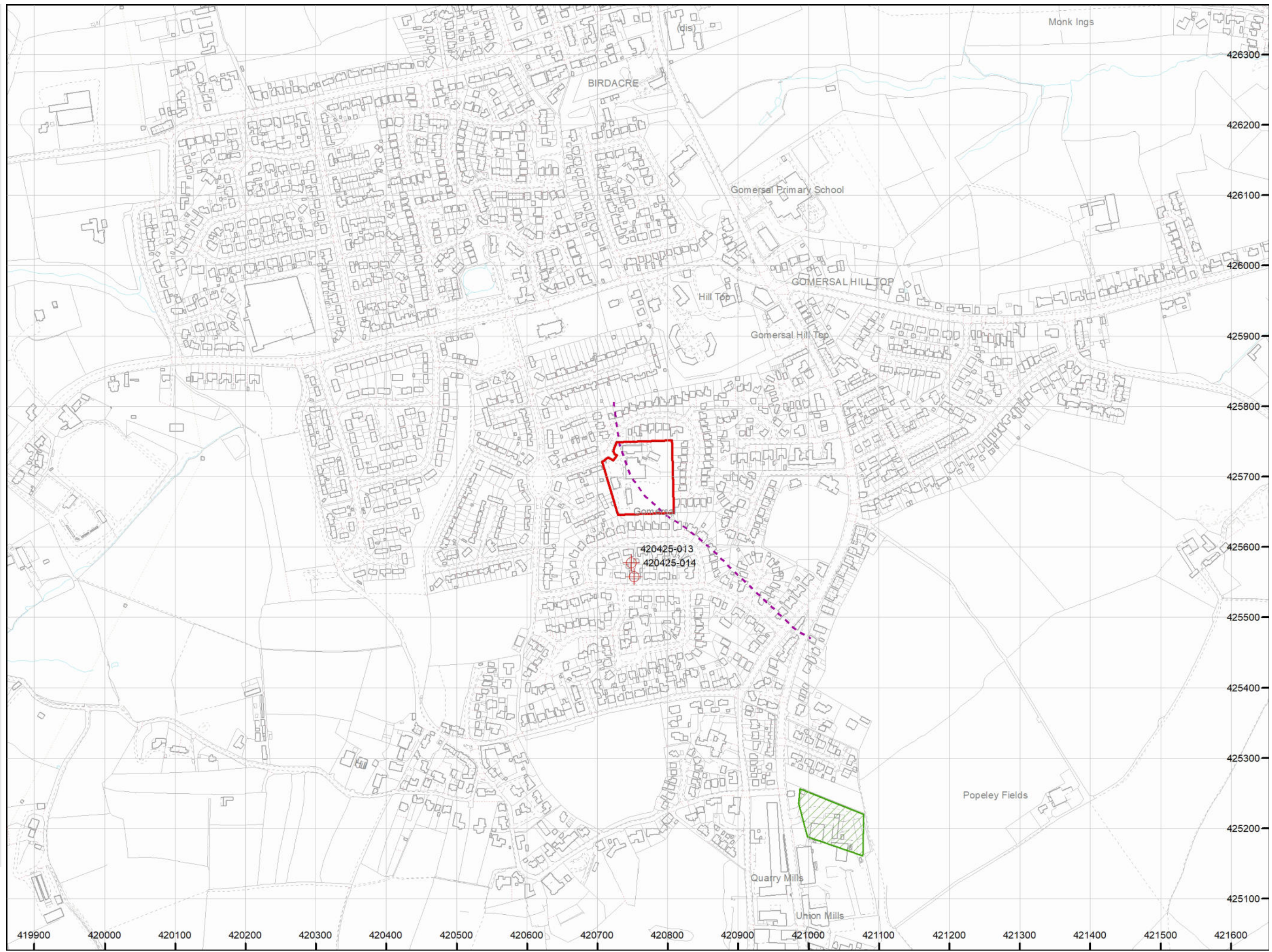
Payment to owners of former copyhold land

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

Key

- Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 
- Disused mine shaft 
- Outcrop (Conjectured) 
- Unlicensed opencast site 



APPENDIX E SITE RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS

| PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Photo no. 1 | Date: 18.10.22 |
|  | |
| Description: Photograph showing the site access from Shirley Avenue | |


| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Photo No. 2 | Date: 18.10.22 |
|  | |
| Description: Photograph showing the site car park | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Photo No. 3 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing the gas convertor to the north-west of the site. | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|
| Photo No. 4 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing the EFAC building and the school playground. | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Photo No. 5 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing trees in the school field. | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Photo No. 6 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing EFAC and the main school building. The foreground is the grass playing field. | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| Photo No. 7 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing overhead lines over the school and car park. | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| Photo No. 8 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing the waste storage area. | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Photo No. 9 | Date: 18.10.22 |  |
| | | |
| Description: Photograph showing gate in the background which can be opened to give access to the playground from the carpark. | | |

APPENDIX F TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

F1 Desk Study

Aquifer designation and Source protection zones

Principal aquifer: layers of rock or drift deposit that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability (usually providing a high level of water storage). They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.

Secondary A aquifer: permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

Secondary B aquifer: predominantly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.

Secondary undifferentiated aquifer: it has not been possible to attribute either a category A or B to a rock type. In most cases this means that it was previously designated as both a minor and non-aquifer in different locations owing to the variable characteristics.

Unproductive' strata: low permeability with negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

The EA generally adopts a three-fold classification of source protection zones (SPZ) surround abstractions for public water supply. The Site is situated in an area defined as follows:

- Zone 1 or the 'inner protection zone' is located immediately adjacent to the groundwater source and is based on a 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. It is designed to protect against the effects of human activity and biological/chemical contaminants that may have an immediate effect on the source
- Zone 2 or the 'outer protection zone' is defined by a 400-day travel time from a point below the water table to the source. The travel time is designed to provide delay and attenuation of slowly degrading pollutants
- Zone 3 or the 'total catchment' is the area around the source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.

Preliminary risk assessment methodology

LCRM outlines the framework to be followed for risk assessment in the UK. The framework is designed to be consistent with UK legislation and policies including planning. An outline conceptual model should be formed at the preliminary risk assessment stage that collates all the existing information pertaining to a site in text, tabular or diagrammatic form. The outline conceptual model identifies potentially complete (termed possible) contaminant linkages (contaminant–pathway–receptor) and is used as the basis for the design of the site investigation. The outline conceptual model is updated as further information becomes available, for example as a result of the site investigation.

Production of a conceptual model requires an assessment of risk to be made. Risk is a combination of the likelihood of an event occurring and the magnitude of its consequences. Therefore, both the

likelihood and the consequences of an event must be taken into account when assessing risk. RSK has adopted guidance provided in CIRIA C552 for use in the production of conceptual models.

The likelihood of an event can be classified on a four-point system using the following terms and definitions based on CIRIA C552:

- highly likely: the event appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution
- likely: it is probable that an event will occur, or circumstances are such that the event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
- low likelihood: circumstances are possible under which an event could occur, but it is not certain even in the long term that an event would occur, and it is less likely in the short term
- unlikely: circumstances are such that it is improbable the event would occur even in the long term.

The severity can be classified using a similar system also based on CIRIA C552. The terms and definitions relating to severity are:

- severe: short term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in 'significant harm' as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short-term risk of pollution of sensitive water resources. Catastrophic damage to buildings or property. Short-term risk to an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem (note definition of ecosystem in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000)
- medium: chronic damage to human health ('significant harm' as defined in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000), pollution of sensitive water resources, significant change in an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem
- mild: pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ('significant harm' as defined in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings, structures or the environment
- minor: harm, not necessarily significant, but that could result in financial loss or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent human health effects easily prevented by use of personal protective clothing. Easily repairable damage to buildings, structures and services.

Once the probability of an event occurring and its consequences have been classified, a risk category can be assigned according to the table below.

| | | Consequences | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Severe | Medium | Mild | Minor |
| Probability | Highly likely | Very high | High | Moderate | Moderate/low |
| | Likely | High | Moderate | Moderate/low | Low |
| | Low likelihood | Moderate | Moderate/low | Low | Very low |
| | Unlikely | Moderate/low | Low | Very low | Very low |

Definitions of these risk categories are as follows together with an assessment of the further work that may be required:

- very high: there is a high probability that severe harm could occur or there is evidence that severe harm is currently happening. This risk, if realised, could result in substantial liability; urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required
- high: harm is likely to occur. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation is required. Remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the long term
- moderate: it is possible that harm could arise, but it is unlikely that the harm would be severe and it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify the risk and determine the liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term
- low: it is possible that harm could occur, but it is likely that if realised this harm would at worst normally be mild
- very low: there is a low possibility that harm could occur and if realised the harm is unlikely to be severe.

Reuse of suitable materials

The Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011) (CoP) was developed in consultation with the Environment Agency and development industry to enable the re-use of materials under certain scenarios and subject to demonstrating that specific criteria are met. The current reuse scenarios covered by the CoP comprise

- reuse on the site of origin (with or without treatment)
- direct transfer of clean and natural soils between sites
- use in the development of land other than the site of origin following treatment at an authorised Hub site (including a fixed soil treatment facility).

The importation of made ground soils (irrespective of contamination status) or crushed demolition materials is not permitted currently under the CoP and requires either a standard rules environmental permit or a U1 waste exemption (see below).

In the context of excavated materials used on-sites undergoing development, four factors are considered to be of particular relevance in determining if the material is a waste or when it ceases to be waste:

- the aim of the Waste Framework Directive is not undermined, i.e. if the use of the material will create an unacceptable risk of pollution of the environment or harm to human health it is likely to be waste
- the material is certain to be used
- the material is suitable for use both chemically and geotechnically
- only the required quantity of material will be used.

The CoP requires the preparation of a materials management plan (MMP) that confirms the above factors will be met. This plan needs to be reviewed by a 'Qualified Person' (QP) who will then issue



a declaration form to the EA. As the project progresses, data must be collated and on completion a verification report produced that shows the MMP was followed and describes any changes.

The MMP establishes whether specific materials are classified as waste and how excavated materials will be treated and/or reused in line with the CoP. The MMP is likely to form part of the site waste management plan.