

3rd October 1940

15	3.10.40	PRESTWICH. NAIRRETH HOUSE. Scholen Lane	J2	1	ABANDONED 24/10/40 c/p 4 s/c. Confirmed by Police. 150 Children removed to Cellars. Region informed of urgency & promised to do their best. Roads closed to traffic - NO. 2. 3.10.40. 18.25 J report 14.50 to 10.40. BDU found no bomb; Traffic diversion restored, teachers returned, & incident closed.
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27th October 1940

27/10/40	PRESTWICH	In lane of house N°9 west end of railway bridge road.	J11	1	Confirmed by Police 28/10/40 @ 9.30 hrs Reported to R.C. 28/10/40 BOMB EXPLODED. 28/10/40 @ 08.55
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1ST LINE DEFENCE

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Hertfordshire. EN11 0EX
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Tel: +44 (0)1992 245 020

Client: GEA Limited

Project: Longfield Shopping Centre

Ref: DA16882a-00

Source: Lancashire Archives

1st October 1940



Photograph No.1. During a raid on October 1st, 1940, a heavy bomb caused a deep crater in the centre of the road at the junction of Circular Road and Bland Road, temporarily dislocating the water and sewer services; a heavy stone manhole was hurled some distance away. Although many windows and several doors were blown out the walls of the houses remained intact, except for a few cracks, and damage to the roofs from falling debris. The cheerfulness of the people living in the houses, in spite of any shock they had sustained, was very noticeable. There were no casualties.



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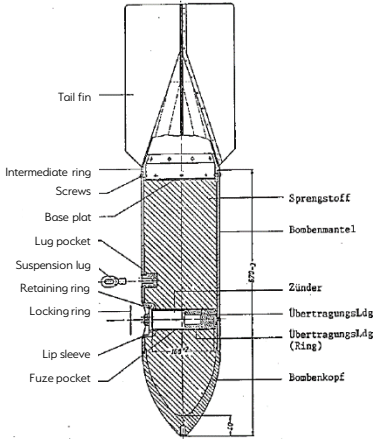
Source: Lancashire Archives

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SC 50kg High Explosive Bomb

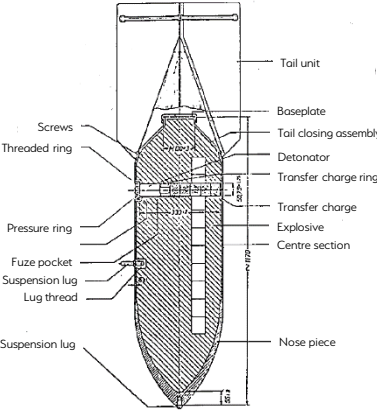
Bomb Weight	40-54kg (88-119lb)
Explosive Weight	25kg (55lb)
Fuze Type	Impact fuze/electro-mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1,090 x 280mm (42.9 x 11.0in)
Body Diameter	200mm (7.87in)
Use	Against lightly damageable materials, hangars, railway rolling stock, ammunition depots, light bridges and buildings up to three stories.
Remarks	The smallest and most common conventional German bomb. Nearly 70% of bombs dropped on the UK were 50kg.





SC 250kg High Explosive Bomb

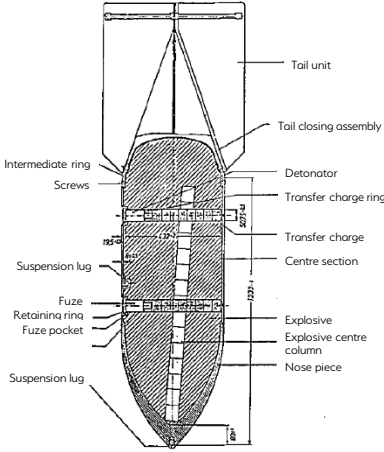
Bomb Weight	245-256kg (540-564lb)
Explosive Weight	125-130kg (276-287lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1640 x 512mm (64.57 x 20.16in)
Body Diameter	368mm (14.5in)
Use	Against railway installations, embankments, flyovers, underpasses, large buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	It could be carried by almost all German bomber aircraft and was used to notable effect by the Junkers Ju-87 Stuka (Sturzkampfflugzeug, or dive-bomber).

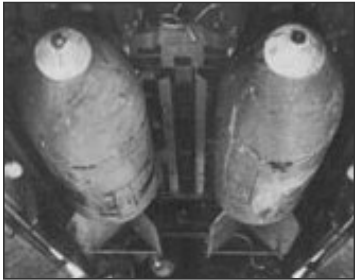




SC 500kg High Explosive Bomb

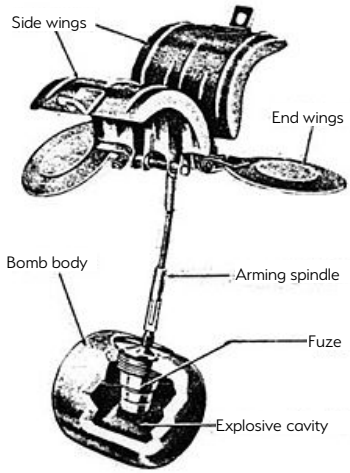
Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)
Use	Against fixed airfield installations; hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Trialene. Bombs recovered with Trialene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.





SD2 Anti-Personnel 'Butterfly Bomb'

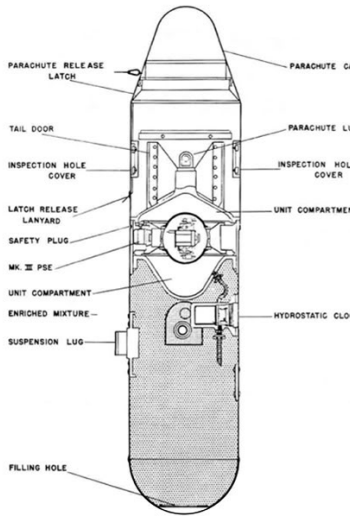
Bomb Weight	Approx. 2kg (4.41lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 7.5oz (225 grams) of Amatol surrounded by a layer of bituminous composition.
Fuze Type	41 fuze (time) , 67 fuze (clockwork time delay) or 70 fuze (anti-handling device)
Body Diameter	3in (7.62 cm) diameter, 3.1in (7.874) long
Use	Designed as an anti-personnel/fragmentation weapon. They were delivered by air, being dropped in containers of 23-144 sub-munitions that opened at a predetermined height, thus scattering the bombs.
Remarks	Quite rare. First used against Ipswich in 1940, but were also dropped on Kingston upon Hull, Grimsby and Cleethorpes in June 1943, amongst various other targets in UK. As the bombs fell the outer case flicked open via springs which caused four light metal drogues with a protruding 5 inch steel cable to deploy in the form of a parachute & wind vane, which armed the device as it span.





Parachute Mine (Luftmine B / LMB)

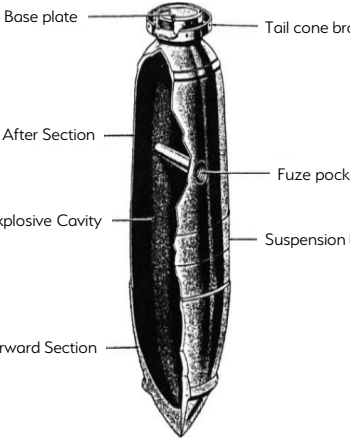
Bomb Weight	Approx. 990kg (2176lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 705kg (1,554lb)
Fuze Type	Impact/time delay/hydrostatic pressure fuze
Dimensions	2.64m x 0.64m (3.04m with parachute housing)
Use	Against civilian, military and industrial targets. Used as blast bombs and designed to detonate above ground level to maximise damage to a wider area.
Remarks	Deployed a parachute when dropped in order to control its descent. Had the potential to cause extensive damage within a 100m radius.





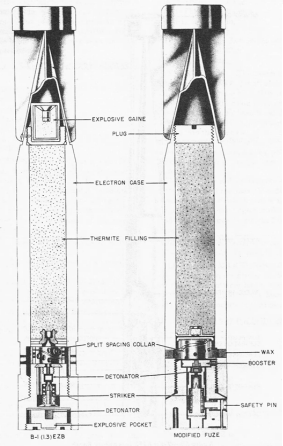
SC 1000kg High Explosive Bomb

Bomb Weight	Approx. 993-1027kg (2,189-2,264lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 530-620kg (1168-1367lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze.
Filling	Mixture of 40% amatol and 60% TNT, but when used as an anti-shipping bomb it was filled with Trialen 105, a mixture of 15% RDX, 70% TNT and 15% aluminium powder.
Bomb Dimensions	2800 x 654mm (110 x 25.8in)
Body Diameter	654mm (18.5in)
Use	SC-type bombs were General Purpose Bombs used primarily for general demolition work. Constructed of parallel walls with comparatively heavy noses, they are usually of three-piece welded construction.



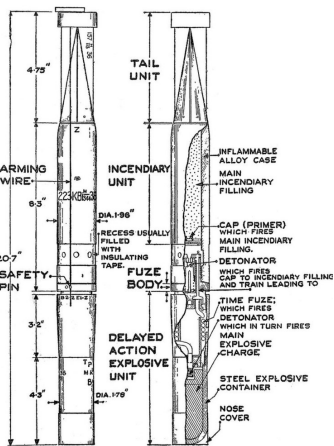


1kg Incendiary Bomb	
Bomb Weight	Approx. 1.0 - 1.3kg (2.2 and 2.9lb)
Explosive Weight	Approx. 680g (1.5lb) Thermit 8-15gm Explosive Nitropenta
Fuze Type	Impact fuze
Bomb Dimensions	350 x 50mm (13.8 x 1.97in)
Body Diameter	50mm (1.97in)
Use	As incendiary – dropped in clusters on towns and industrial complexes.
Remarks	Magnesium alloy case. Sometimes fitted with high explosive charge. The body is a cylindrical alloy casting threaded internally at the nose to receive the fuze holder and fuze.



EXPLOSIVE GAIN
PLUG
ELECTRON GASE
THERMITE FILLING
SPLIT SPRING COLLAR
DETONATOR
STRIKER
EXPLOSIVE POCKET
WAX BOOSTER
SAFETY PIN
MODIFIED FUZE

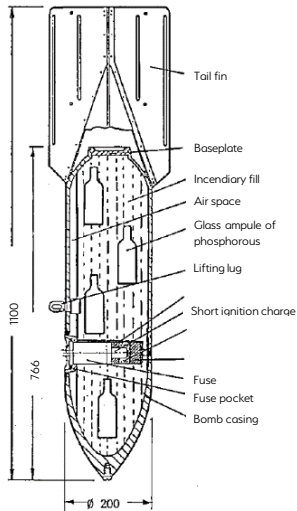
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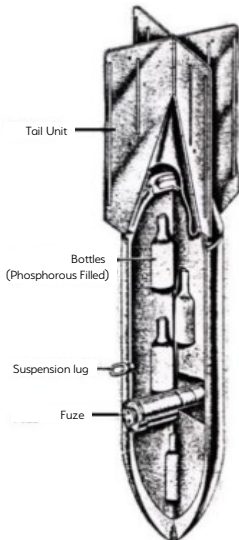
ARMING WIRE
SAFETY PIN
4-75"
6-3"
20-7"
3-3"
4-3"
TAIL UNIT
INCENDIARY UNIT
INFLAMMABLE ALLOY CASE
MAIN INCENDIARY FILLING
CAP (PRIMER) WHICH FIRES MAIN INCENDIARY FILLING.
DETONATOR WHICH FIRES CAP TO INCENDIARY FILLING AND TRAIL LEADING TO
FUZE BODY
TIME FUZE WHICH FIRES DETONATOR WHICH IN TURN FIRES MAIN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE
DELAYED ACTION EXPLOSIVE UNIT
STEEL EXPLOSIVE CONTAINER
NOSE COVER
DIA. 1.98"
DIA. 1.78"



C50 A Incendiary Bomb		
Bomb Weight	Approx. 41kg (90.4lb)	
Explosive Weight	Approx. 0.03kg (0.066lb)	
Incendiary Filling	12kg (25.5lb) liquid filling with phosphor igniters in glass phials. Benzine 85%; Phosphorus 4%; Pure Rubber 10%	
Fuze Type	Electrical impact fuze	
Bomb Dimensions	1,100 x 280mm (43.2 x 8in)	
Use	Against any targets where an incendiary effect is required.	
Remarks	Early fill was a phosphorous/carbon disulphide incendiary mixture.	



This technical diagram shows a cross-section of the C50 A incendiary bomb. The bomb is cylindrical with a tail fin at the rear. The internal structure includes a baseplate, incendiary fill, air space, glass ampule of phosphorous, lifting lug, short ignition charge, fuze, fuze pocket, and bomb casing. Dimensions are indicated: a total length of 1100mm, a diameter of 200mm, and a fuze length of 766mm.



This diagram provides a detailed view of the fuze assembly. It shows the tail unit, bottles (phosphorous filled), suspension lug, and fuze. The fuze is a cylindrical device with a suspension lug and a fuze pocket.

Flam C-250 Oil Bomb	
Bomb Weight	480-520kg (1,058-1,146lb)
Explosive Weight	250-260kg (551-573lb)
Fuze Type	Electrical impact/mechanical time delay fuze
Bomb Dimensions	1957 x 640mm (77 x 25.2in)
Body Diameter	470mm (18.5in)
Use	Against fixed airfield installations, hangars, assembly halls, flyovers, underpasses, high-rise buildings and below-ground installations.
Remarks	40/60 or 50/50 Amatol TNT, Triallene. Bombs recovered with Triallene filling have cylindrical paper-wrapped pellets, 1-15/16in. in length and diameter.

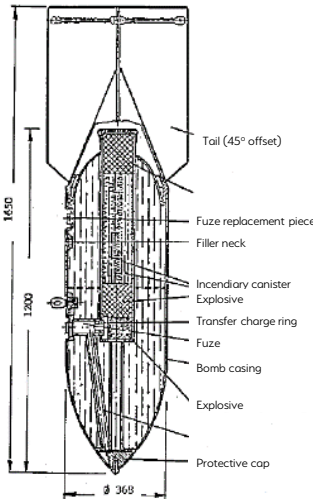
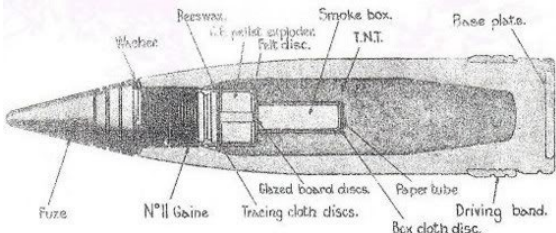
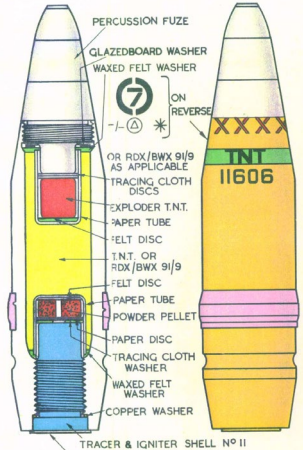


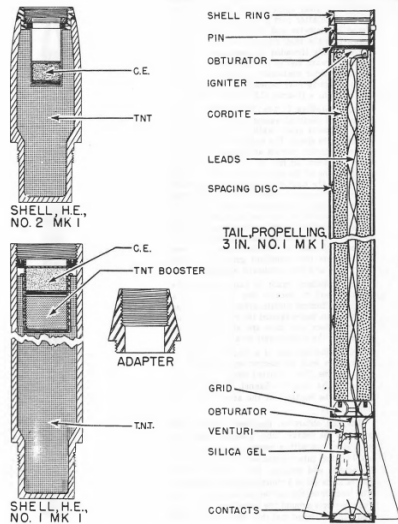
Diagram illustrating the internal structure and dimensions of the Flam C-250 Oil Bomb. The bomb is cylindrical with a total length of 1650 mm and a diameter of 368 mm. The internal components, from top to bottom, are: Tail (45° offset), Fuze replacement piece, Filler neck, Incendiary canister, Explosive, Transfer charge ring, Fuze, Bomb casing, Explosive, and Protective cap. The distance from the top of the bomb to the incendiary canister is 1200 mm.



Photograph showing two Flam C-250 Oil Bombs standing side-by-side. The bombs are cylindrical with a conical tail section and are mounted on a base.

3.7 Inch QF Anti-Aircraft Projectile			 
Projectile Weight	28lb (12.6 kg)		
Explosive Weight	2.52lbs		
Fuze Type	Mechanical Time Fuze		
Dimensions	3.7in x 14.7in (94mm x 360mm)		
Rate of Fire	10 to 20 rounds per minute		
Use	The 3.7in AA Mk 1-3 were the standard Heavy Anti-Aircraft guns of the British Army and were commonly used on the Home Front.		
Ceiling	30,000ft to 59,000ft		

40mm Bofors Projectile				
Projectile Weight	1.96lb (0.86kg)			
Explosive Weight	300g (0.6lb)			
Fuze Type	Impact Fuze			
Rate of Fire	120 rounds per minute			
Projectile Dimensions	40 x 180mm			
Ceiling	23,000ft (7000m)			
Remarks	Light quick fire high explosive anti-aircraft projectile. Each projectile fitted with small tracer element. If no target hit, shell would explode when tracer burnt out. Designed to engage aircraft flying below 2,000ft.			

3in Unrotated Projectile (UP) Anti-Aircraft Rocket ("Z" Battery)			
HE Projectile Weight	3.4kg (7.6lb)		
Explosive Weight	0.96kg (2.13lb)		
Filling	High Explosive – TNT. Fitted with aerial burst fuzing		
Dimensions of projectile	236 x 83mm (9.29 x 3.25in)		
Remarks	As a short range rocket-firing anti-aircraft weapon developed for the Royal Navy. It was used extensively by British ships during the early days of World War II. The UP was also used in ground-based single and 128-round launchers known as Z Batteries. Shell consists of a steel cylinder reduced in diameter at the base and threaded externally to screw into the shell ring of the rocket motor.		

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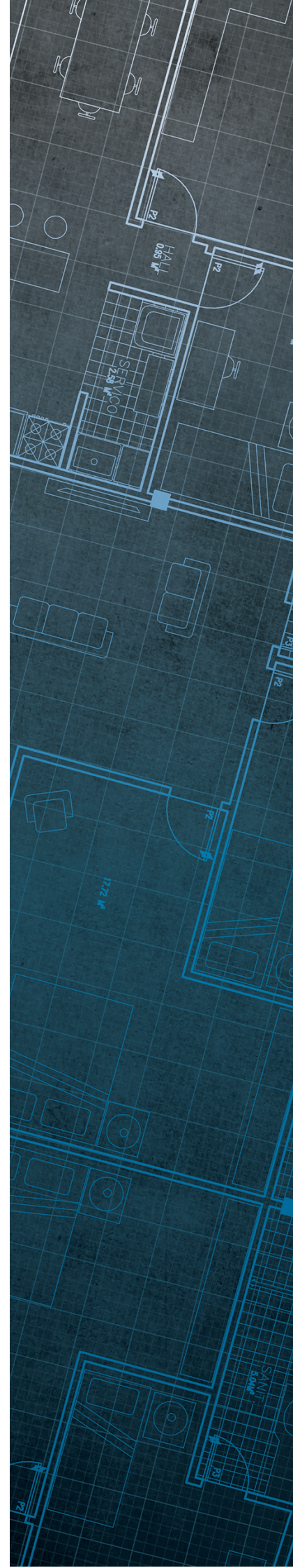


The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Longfield Shopping Centre
Prestwich
Manchester
Lancashire
M25 1AY

Date of enquiry:	4 October 2023
Date enquiry received:	4 October 2023
Issue date:	4 October 2023
Our reference:	51003381567001
Your reference:	319215542_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

Longfield Shopping Centre
Prestwich
Manchester
Lancashire
M25 1AY

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NG18 4RG

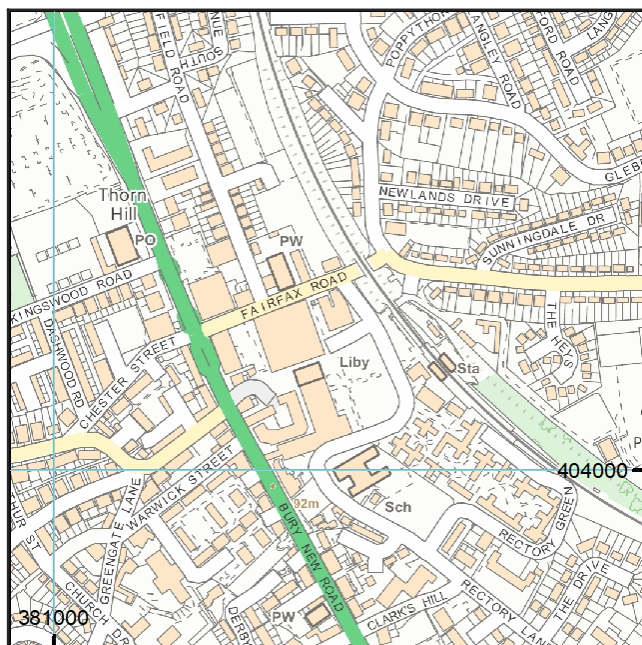
www.groundstability.com

 @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	WORSLEY FOUR FEET	Coal	3YW0	296	South-East	22.5	South-West	150	1971
unnamed	ROGER	Coal	3YXT	476	North-East	19.2	South-West	120	1970

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

NW780	16820	NW1464
NW1465		

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

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any geological faults, fissures or breaklines either within or intersecting the enquiry boundary.

Fault under or close to the property recorded.

Opencast mines

None recorded 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

There are 2 claim(s) within 50 metres of the property boundary that do not match the property address. These are shown on the enquiry boundary plot.

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.

If further subsidence damage claims information is required, please visit www.groundstability.com.

See Section 4 for further information.

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 1959.

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.

Future development

If development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before beginning work on site. All proposals should apply specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within 500m of the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

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.

Coal mining subsidence

The site is within an area of previous interest. It is close to where the Coal Authority or licensed mine operator has investigated and where necessary remediated issues relating to coal mining subsidence.

The site requires further investigation and may influence your risk assessment. We recommend that you order the appropriate **Coal Authority Subsidence Claims Report**, which will include more information about the hazard.

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. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded.

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.

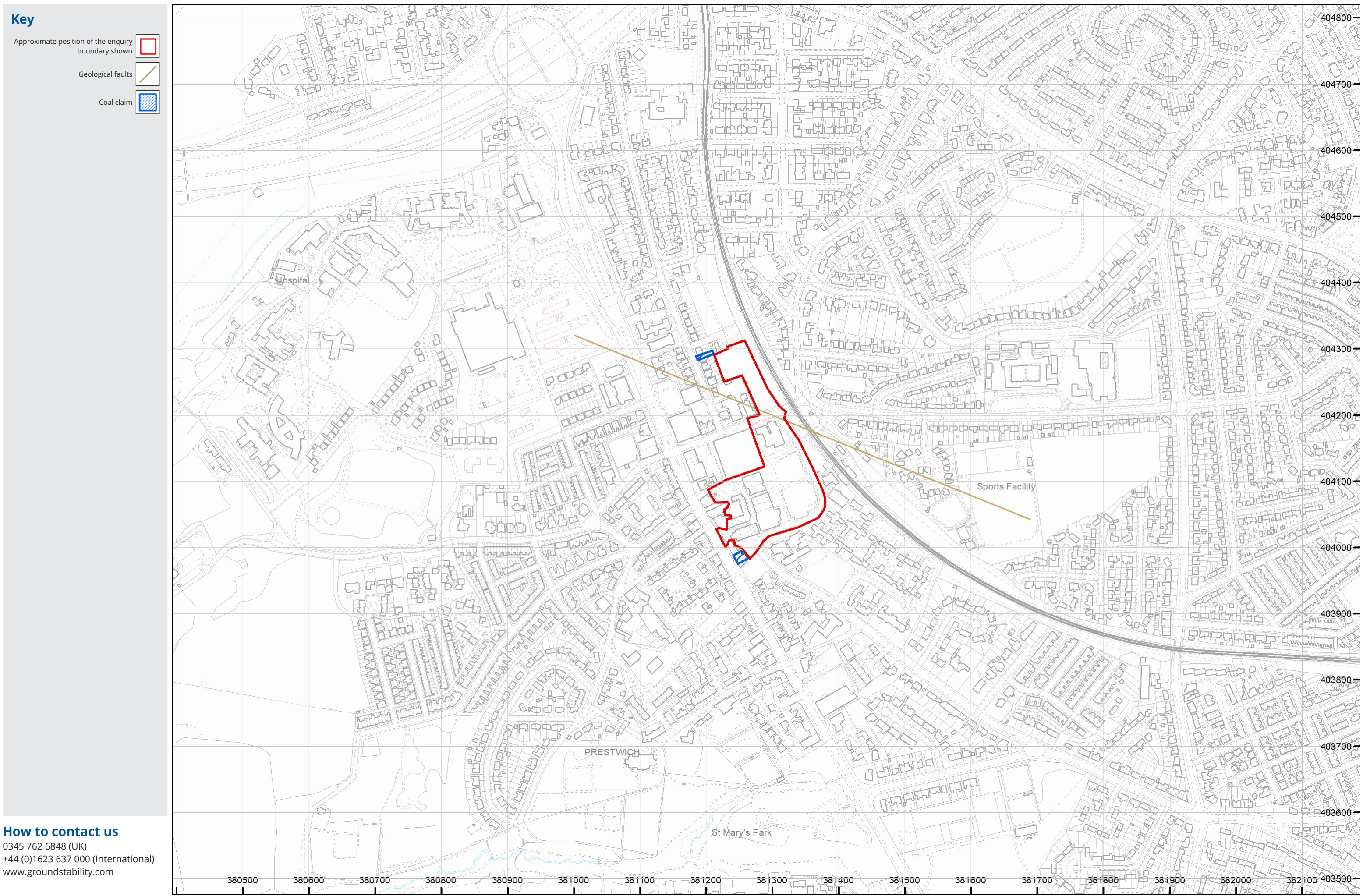
Withdrawal of support notices

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.





The Coal
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining

Subsidence Buffer Report



11 LONGFIELD CENTRE, PRESTWICH, BURY, M25 1AY

Date of enquiry:	16 October 2023
Date enquiry received:	16 October 2023
Issue date:	16 October 2023

Our reference:	51003383667001
Your reference:	J23254

Subsidence Buffer Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time we answer the search. This report does not contain any details of damage notices or claims that are specific to the enquiry boundary.

Client name

Luke Montgomery

Enquiry address

11 LONGFIELD CENTRE, PRESTWICH, BURY, M25
1AY

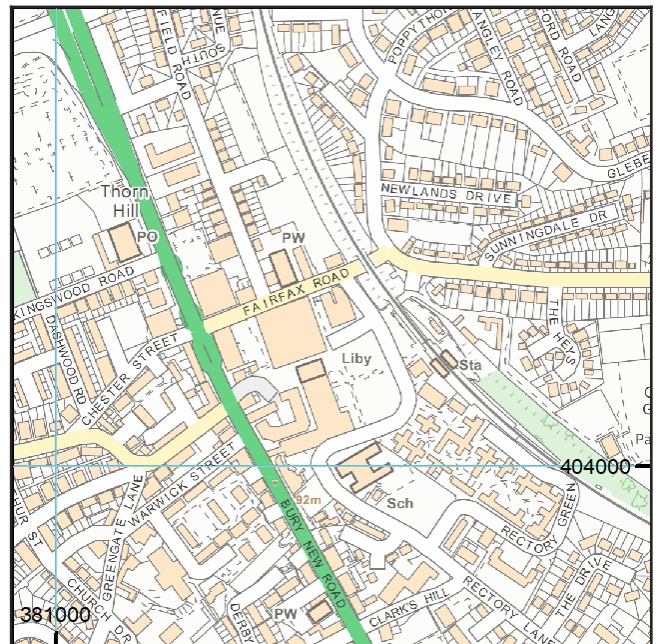
How to contact us

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200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
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Approximate position of property



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Claim information

There are 2 claims within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary that have been received since 31 October 1994. These are shown on the plan and detailed within this report.

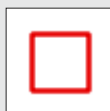
This report does not contain any details of damage notices or claims that are specific to the enquiry boundary.

Claim reference	Claim type	Date claim received	Claim status	Claim value (£)	Address of claim	Distance from subject boundary (m)
S35596-CI	Coal Authority claim	26 September 1995	Rejected - After Inspection		16 HIGHFIELD ROAD, PRESTWICH, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE, M25 3AW	1.4
S30590-CI	Coal Authority claim	31 March 1995	Withdrawn		FORESTERS 444 BURY NEW ROAD, PRESTWICH, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE, M25 1AZ	0.9

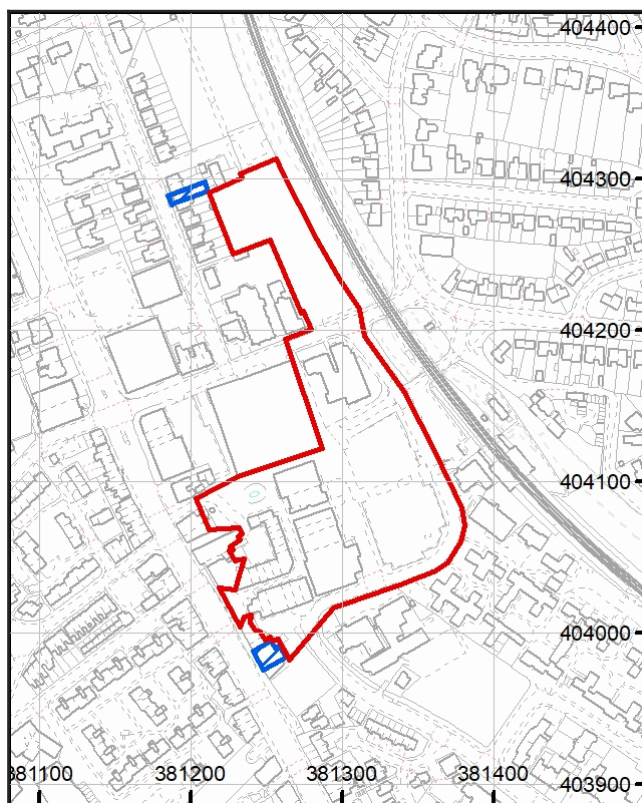
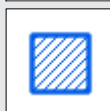
Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



Coal claims



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Classification of Consequence		
Classification	Definition	Examples
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 (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings / property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled water. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to short-term human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Chronic damage to Human Health ("significant harm" as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definitions of ecological systems within Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed the generic, or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer Death of a species within a designated nature reserve.
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ("significant harm" as defined in the Draft Circular of Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings / structures / services or the environment.	Pollution of non-classified groundwater Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability).
Minor	Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.	The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete.

Classification of Probability	
Classification	Probability
High likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and an event that either 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	There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Low likelihood	There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such an event would take place, and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollution linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long term.

**Risk Assessment Matrix**

		Consequence			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High likelihood	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk
	Likely	High risk	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk	Low risk
	Low likelihood	Moderate risk	Moderate / low risk	Low risk	Very low risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / low risk	Low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

Description of the assessed risks and likely action required

	Description of the assessed risks and likely action required
Very high risk	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, OR, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) and remediation are likely to be required.
High risk	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Low risk	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild.
Very low risk	There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe.



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