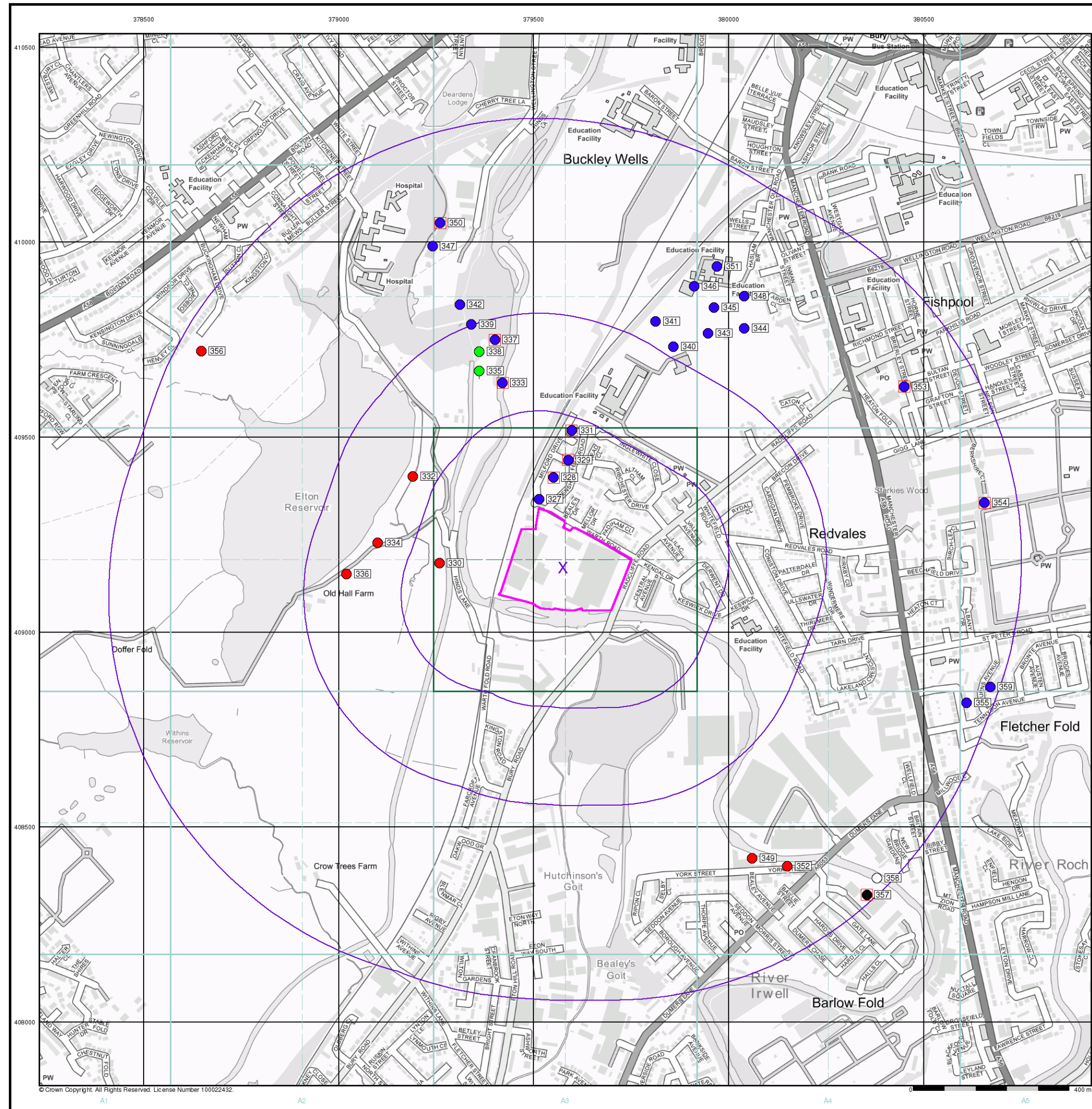




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General

- Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- Bearing Reference Point
- Map ID
- Several of Type at Location

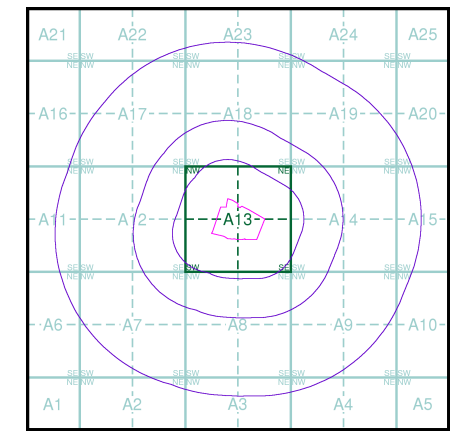
Agency and Hydrological (Boreholes)

- BGS Borehole Depth 0 - 10m
- BGS Borehole Depth 10 - 30m
- BGS Borehole Depth 30m +
- Confidential
- Other

For Borehole information please refer to the Borehole .csv file which accompanied this slice.

A copy of the BGS Borehole Ordering Form is available to download from the Support section of www.envirocheck.co.uk.

Borehole Map - Slice A



Order Details

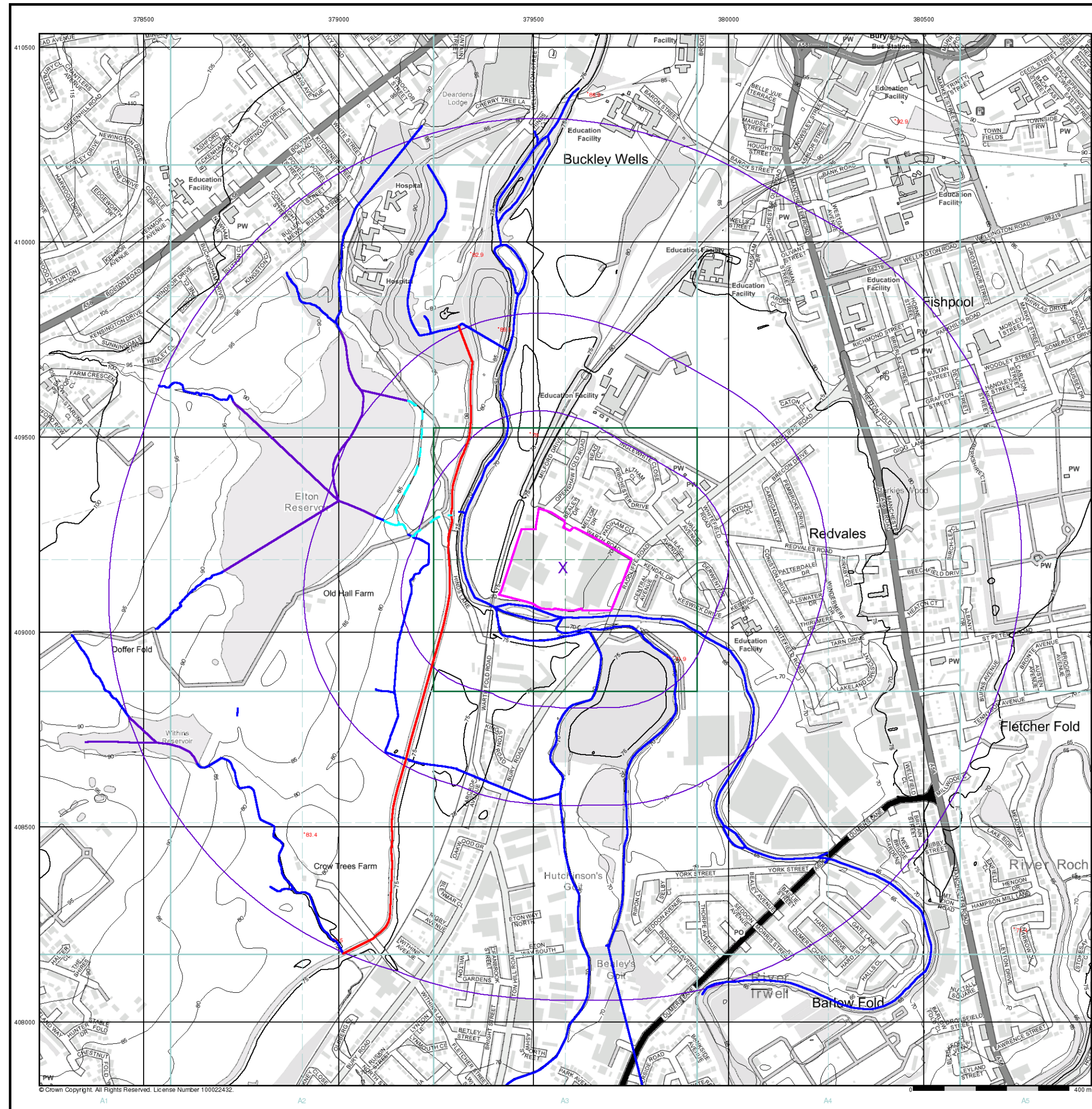
Order Number: 350314821_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC 24 1231
National Grid Reference: 379580, 409170
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 5.71
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 379580, 409190



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

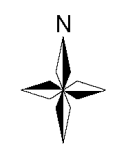
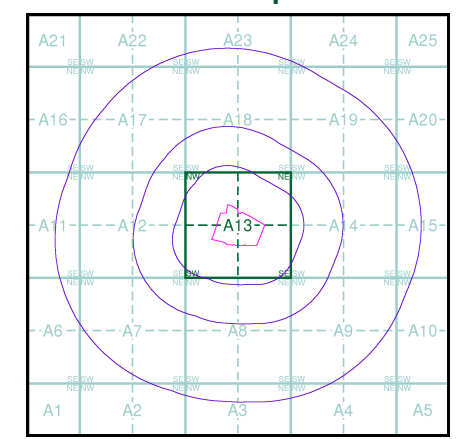


- General**
- Specified Site
 - Specified Buffer(s)
 - Bearing Reference Point

- OS Water Network Data**
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Canal | Drain |
| Reservoir | Other |
| Foreshore | Lake |
| Marsh | Transfer |
| Tidal River | Lock Or Flight Of Locks |
| Inland River | Sea |

- Contours (height in meters)**
- Standard Contour 105 100 95
- Master Contour
- Spot Height 167.3
- MLW Mean Low Water
- MHW Mean High Water

OS Water Network Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 350314821_1_1

Customer Ref: LKC 24 1231

National Grid Reference: 379580, 409170

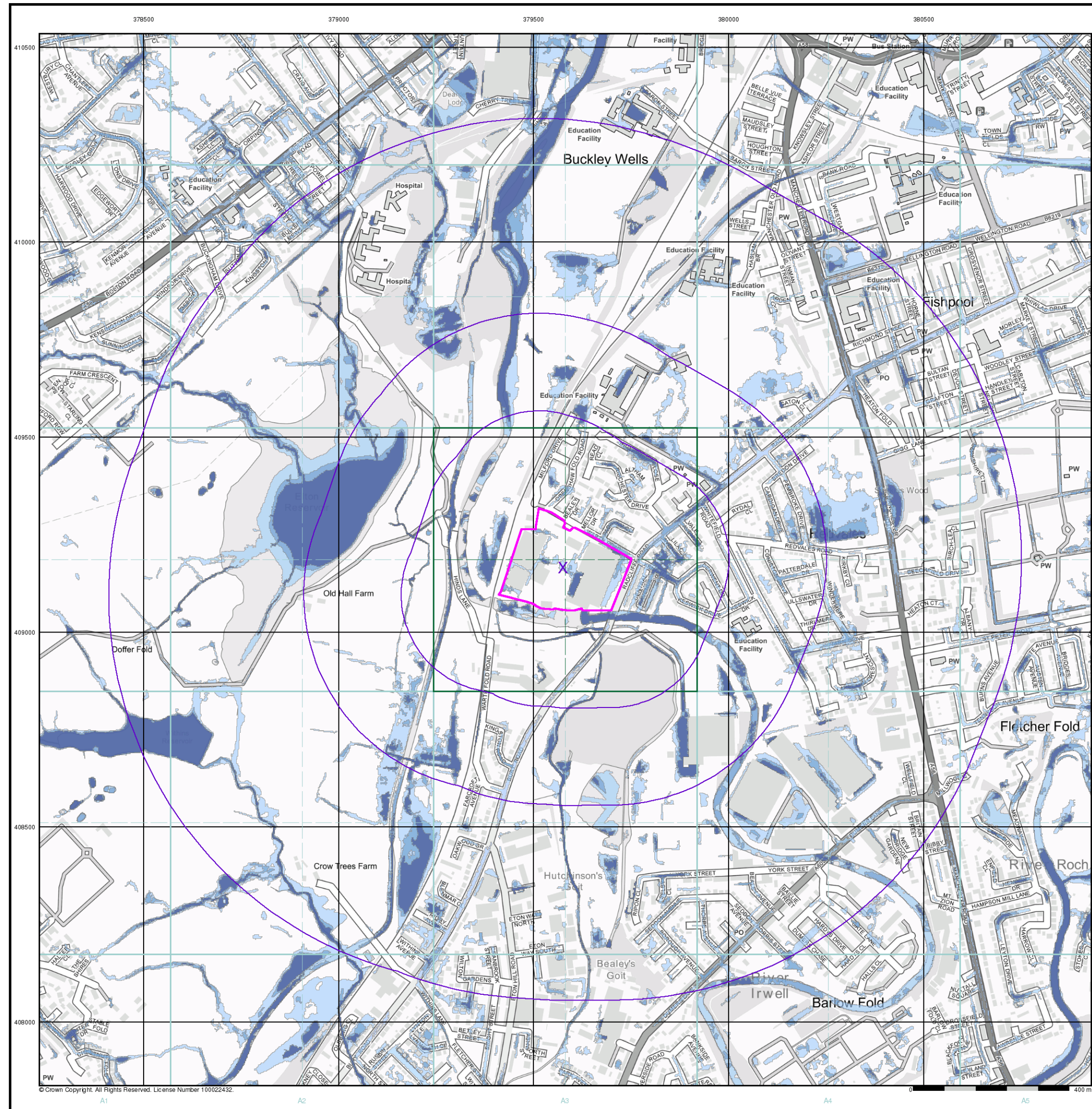
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 5.71

Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 379580, 409190



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General

- Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- Bearing Reference Point

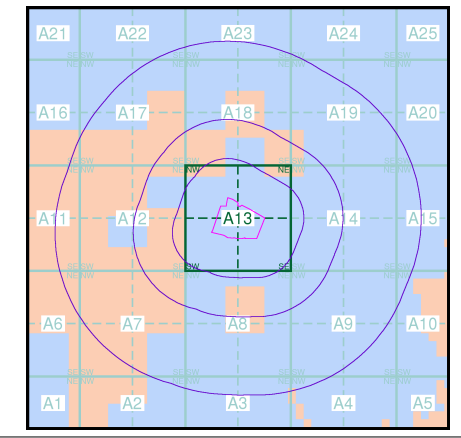
Risk of Flooding from Surface Water

- High - 30 Year Return
- Medium - 100 Year Return
- Low - 1000 Year Return

Suitability

- See the suitability map below
- National to county
 - County to town
 - Town to street
 - Street to parcels of land
 - Property

E/NRW Suitability Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 350314821_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC 24 1231
National Grid Reference: 379580, 409170
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 5.71
Search Buffer (m): 1000

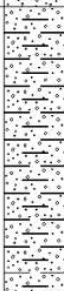
Site Details

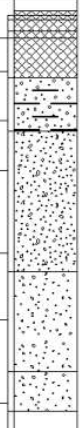
Site at 379580, 409190



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

Appendix C – Historical BGS Boreholes

 British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL						Site Warth Road, Bury		Borehole Number BH4		
Boring Method Cable Percussion <i>British Geological Survey</i>		Casing Diameter			Ground Level (mOD) 71.94 <i>British Geological Survey</i>		Client Celtic Technologies Ltd <i>British Geological Survey</i>		Job Number P4425	
		Location 379551.17 E 409397.6 N			Dates 02/03/2007		Engineer		Sheet 1/1	
Depth (rh)	Sample / Tests	Casing Depth (rh)	Water Depth (rh)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (rh) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water	
0.00-0.50	B01						MADE GROUND : Grass overlying firm friable dark brown sandy CLAY with grass rootlets.			
0.30-0.30	D01				71.44	(0.50)				
0.50-1.00	B02					0.50	Medium dense to very dense brown sandy subrounded fine to medium GRAVEL. Sand is medium to coarse. Gravel is quartzite and sandstone. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS)			
0.50-0.50	D01									
0.50-0.50	D02									
0.50-0.50	D03									
1.00-1.00	D02									
1.00-1.00	D04									
1.20-1.49	SPT(C) 25'/75			25/20,18,12						
	50/210									
1.20-1.65	B03									
1.50-1.50	D03									
1.50-1.50	D05					(2.90)				
2.00-2.31	SPT(C) 57/160			18/7,20,30						
2.00-2.45	B04									
2.50-2.50	D04									
2.50-2.50	D06									
3.00-3.45	SPT(C) N=17			3,3/4,3,4,6						
3.00-3.45	B05									
3.40-3.40	D07				68.54	3.40	Stiff brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel is subangular to subrounded fine to medium mudstone, sandstone and rare coal. (GLACIAL TILL)			
3.50-3.50	D05									
3.50-3.50	D08									
4.00-4.45	SPT N=27			4,5/6,6,7,8						
4.00-4.00	D09									
4.00-4.00	D10									
4.50-4.50	D06					(2.60)				
4.50-4.50	D11									
5.00-5.45	SPT N=28			4,5/6,7,7,8						
5.00-5.00	D12									
5.60-5.60	D07			Strike at 5.60m						
5.60-5.60	D13			bgl.(1) at 5.60m, no rise after 20 mins.	65.94	6.00				
6.00-6.00	D14			02/03/2007:						
6.00-6.44	SPT 50/290			5,9/11,12,14,13			Complete at 6.00m			
Remarks 1. Hand dug service pit to 1.20m bgl. 2. Chiselling from 1.50m to 2.50m bgl. (one and a half hours). 3. Water strike at 5.60m bgl. rising to 3.40m bgl after 20 minutes. 4. 50mm diameter standpipe installed to 6.00m bgl. Plain pipe with bentonite seal from ground level to 1.00m bgl. Slotted pipe with gravel from 1.00m to 6.00m bgl. Bung gas valve and stopcock cover fitted. 5. '?' denotes standpipes utilised for gas and groundwater monitoring.								Scale (approx) 1:50		Logged By ANT/KT
								Figure No.		

 British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL				Site Warth Road, Bury		Number DCS1
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler		Dimensions		Ground Level (mOD) 72.48		Client Celtic Technologies Ltd
Location 379509.44 E 409378.71 N		Dates 06/03/2007		Engineer		Job Number P4425
Sample / Tests		Field Records		Description		Sheet 1/1
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Legend
0.25-0.25	D01			72.45	(0.03)	
0.25-0.25	D01			72.28	0.03	
				71.98	(0.03)	
0.70-0.70	D02				0.06	
0.70-0.70	D02				(0.09)	
1.00-1.45	SPT N=25		4,4/5,6,7,7		0.15	
1.00-1.00	D03			71.58	(0.05)	
					0.20	
1.60-1.60	D04				(0.30)	
					0.50	
2.00-2.00	D05		Strike at 1.90m bgl.(1) at 1.90m, no rise after 20 mins.	70.53	(0.40)	
2.00-2.45	SPT N=16		5,5/4,4,3,5		0.90	
2.50-2.50	D03				(1.05)	
2.50-2.50	D06			69.78	1.95	
2.80-2.80	D04				(0.75)	
2.80-2.80	D07			69.48	2.70	
			06/03/2007:		(0.30)	
					3.00	
						Damp medium dense brown sandy fine to medium GRAVEL. Gravel is subangular to subrounded sandstone, mudstone and quartzite. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS) Medium dense dark brown sandy angular fine to coarse GRAVEL. Gravel is sandstone, mudstone and quartzite. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS) Complete at 3.00m
Remarks 1. Moderate water strike at 1.90m bgl. 2. 19mm diameter standpipe installed to 1.50m bgl. Plain pipe with bentonite seal from ground level to 0.50m bgl. Slotted pipe with gravel from 0.50m to 1.50m bgl. Arisings from 1.50m to 3.00m bgl. Bung gas valve and chinese cover fitted. 3. '?' denotes standpipes utilised for gas and groundwater monitoring.						Scale (approx) 1:50 Figure No.
						Logged By ANT/KT

 British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL				Site Warth Road, Bury		Number DCS2		
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler		Dimensions		Ground Level (mOD) 72.27	Client Celtic Technologies Ltd	Job Number P4425		
		Location 379513.44 E 409341.33 N		Dates 06/03/2007	Engineer	Sheet 1/1		
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.40-0.40	D01			72.17	(0.15)	MADE GROUND : Weak concrete.		
0.40-0.40	D01				0.15 (0.05)	MADE GROUND : Brick fragments.		
0.70-0.70	D02			71.67	0.20 (0.40)	From 0.30m to 0.60m bgl, slight hydrocarbon odour. MADE GROUND : Brown and dark brown gravelly medium to coarse SAND. Gravel is subangular fine to medium clinker, ceramic, slag, brick and quartzite.		
0.90-0.90	D03			71.42	0.60 (0.25)			
1.00-1.45	SPT N=4		1,1/1,1,1,1	71.27	0.85 (0.15)	MADE GROUND : Dark brown organic sandy slightly gravelly CLAY/SILT with frequent pseudo-fibrous plant remains. Gravel is subangular fine quartz.		
1.00-1.00	D04				1.00 (1.00)	MADE GROUND : Brown gravelly medium to coarse SAND. Gravel is subangular clinker.		
1.40-1.40	D02		Strike at 1.20m bgl.(1) at 1.20m, no rise after 20 mins.					
1.40-1.40	D05							
1.80-1.80	D03			70.27	2.00 (0.45)	Soft to firm green-brown becoming light brown slightly organic sandy CLAY with occasional pseudo-fibrous plant remains and rare subrounded fine quartzite gravel. (ALLUVIUM)		
1.80-1.80	D06		4,6/10,12,12,13	69.82	2.45	Dense light brown gravelly fine to medium SAND. Gravel is subrounded fine sandstone, mudstone and quartzite. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS)		
2.00-2.45	SPT N=47							
2.00-2.00	D07		06/03/2007:					
						Complete at 2.45m		

Remarks
 1. Water strike at 1.20m bgl. 2. 19mm diameter standpipe installed to 2.00m bgl. Plain pipe with bentonite seal from ground level to 1.00m bgl. Slotted pipe with gravel from 1.00m to 2.00m bgl. Arisings from 2.00m to 2.45m bgl. Bung gas valve and chinese cover fitted. 3. '?' denotes standpipes utilised for gas and groundwater monitoring.

Scale (approx)
 1:50

Logged By
 ANT/KT

Figure No.

 British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL				Site Warth Road, Bury		Number DCS3		
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler		Dimensions		Ground Level (mOD) 72.29		Client Celtic Technologies Ltd		
Location 379511.1 E 409392.79 N		Dates 06/03/2007		Engineer		Job Number P4425 Sheet 1/1		
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.30-0.30	D01			72.09	(0.20)	MADE GROUND : Weak concrete.		
0.45-0.45	D01			71.89	0.20	MADE GROUND : Slightly clayey sandy angular fine to medium GRAVEL. Gravel is concrete, quartzite and mudstone.		
0.60-0.60	D02			71.79	(0.20)			
0.60-0.60	D02			71.54	0.40			
0.95-0.95	D03			71.39	(0.10)	MADE GROUND : Firm dark grey slightly sandy gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine brick and sandstone. Hydrocarbon odour.		
1.00-1.45	SPT N=6		1,2/1,2,1,2		0.50			
0.95-0.95	D03		Strike at 1.20m bgl.(1) at 1.20m, no rise after 20 mins.	70.84	(0.25)	MADE GROUND : Dark brown and dark grey sandy angular fine to medium GRAVEL. Gravel is clinker, brick and slag.		
1.00-1.00	D04			70.59	0.75			
1.50-1.50	D05				(0.15)	MADE GROUND : Brick fragments.		
2.00-2.45	SPT N=21		1,4/4,5,5,7		0.90	MADE GROUND : Loose dark brown slightly clayey gravelly fine to coarse SAND. Gravel is angular fine brick, concrete, clinker and glass.		
			06/03/2007:	69.84	(0.55)	Soft to firm brown mottled orange-brown sandy CLAY with rare decayed plant remains. (ALLUVIUM)		
					1.45	No Recovery, (collapse).		
					1.70	Complete at 2.45m		
					(0.75)			
Remarks 1. Water strike at 1.20m bgl. 2. 19mm diameter standpipe installed 1.50m bgl. Plain pipe with bentonite seal from ground level to 0.50m bgl. Slotted pipe with gravel from 0.50m to 1.50m bgl. Arisings from 1.50m to 2.45m bgl. Bung gas valve and chinese cover fitted. 3. '?' denotes standpipes utilised for gas and groundwater monitoring.							Scale (approx) 1:50	Logged By ANT/KT
Figure No.								

 British Geological Survey NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL				Site Warth Road, Bury		Number DCS4		
Excavation Method Drive-in Window Sampler		Dimensions		Ground Level (mOD) 72.09		Client Celtic Technologies Ltd		
Location 379529.95 E 409367.49 N		Dates 06/03/2007		Engineer		Job Number P4425		
Sheet 1/1								
Depth (m)	Sample / Tests	Water Depth (m)	Field Records	Level (mOD)	Depth (m) (Thickness)	Description	Legend	Water
0.40-0.40	D01			71.94	(0.15)	MADE GROUND : Dark brown slightly clayey sandy angular to subrounded fine to medium GRAVEL. Gravel is sandstone, mudstone, brick and quartz.		
				71.44	0.65	MADE GROUND : Brown gravelly clayey SAND with pockets of sandy clay. Gravel is angular fine to coarse brick, sandstone and mudstone.		
0.90-0.90	D01				(0.65)	MADE GROUND : Stiff dark grey friable slightly sandy slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is angular fine to medium mudstone and brick.		
0.90-0.90	D02			70.79	1.30			
1.00-1.45	SPT N=24		4,5/7,7,5,5		(0.30)	Medium dense dark grey sandy subangular to subrounded fine to coarse GRAVEL. Gravel is sandstone, quartzite and mudstone. Strong hydrocarbon odour. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS)		
1.40-1.40	D02			70.49	1.60			
1.40-1.40	D03		Strike at 1.50m bgl.(1) at 1.50m, no rise after 20 mins, sealed at 0.00m.		(0.85)	Very dense black sand and gravel to sub rounded fine to coarse GRAVEL. Gravel is sandstone, quartz and mudstone. (RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS)		
1.80-1.80	D03							
1.80-1.80	D04							
2.00-2.45	SPT N=50		6,8/12,14,15,9					
			06/03/2007:	69.64	2.45	Complete at 2.45m		
Remarks 1. Water strike at 1.50m bgl. 2. 19mm diameter standpipe installed to 1.50m bgl. Plain pipe with bentonite seal from ground level to 0.50m bgl. Slotted pipe with gravel from 0.50m to 1.50m bgl. Arisings from 1.50m to 2.45m bgl. Bung gas valve and chinese cover fitted. 3. '?' denotes standpipes utilised for gas and groundwater monitoring.								
						Scale (approx) 1:50	Logged By ANT/KT	
						Figure No.		

Appendix D – Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



SITE LOCATION

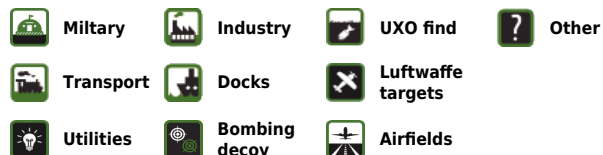
Location: BL9 9NB,
Map Centre: 379647,409143



This map principally indicates a hazard from Unexploded Bombs (UXB) due to WWII bombardment. Other sources of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) may be present. It should be noted that this map does not represent UXO risk and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

LEGEND

- High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.



How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

This map indicates the potential for UXBs to be present because of World War Two (WWII) bombing. It can be incorporated into a technical report, such as a Phase 1 Desk Study, or similar document as an indication of the potential for UXO encounter on a Site. Other sources of UXO may also be indicated, although note that these are not comprehensive and more detailed research is required to confirm their presence.

What if my Site is in a moderate or high density area?

We typically recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in an area with a moderate or high bombing density. Additionally, if your site is in close proximity to a strategic target, military establishment, airfield or bombing decoy, then [additional detailed research](#) is recommended.

If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirm that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site, then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can request one of our [pre-desk study assessments \(PDSA\)](#) by emailing a site boundary and location to pdsa@zetica.com.

You should never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, to include an assessment of the likelihood of a source of UXO hazard from other military activity not reflected on these maps.

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: [+44 \(0\) 1993 886682](tel:+441993886682) email: uxo@zetica.com web: www.zeticauxo.com

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a range of sources and should be used with the [accompanying notes on our website](#).

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Appendix E – Risk Evaluation

RISK EVALUATION

The method for risk evaluation is a qualitative method of interpreting the output from the risk estimation stage of the assessment, based on CIRIA 552¹⁷. It involves the classification of the:

- Magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of the risk occurring (Table A).
- Magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring (Table B).

Consequence (Severity)		
Classification	Definition	Example
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/properties. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definition 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 waters. 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.	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed generic, or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer (Principal and Secondary). 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 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 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. Discoloration of concrete.

Table A. Classification of Consequence

Probability (Likelihood)	
Classification	Definition
High Likelihood	There is a pollutant 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 pollutant 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 pollutant 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 event would take place and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollutant linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur in the very long term.

Table B. Classification of Probability.

These classifications are then compared to indicate the risk presented by each pollutant linkage (Table C). It is important that this classification is only applied where there is a possibility (which can range from high likelihood to unlikely) of a pollutant linkage existing.

		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

Table C. Comparison of Consequence against Probability

Once the risk has been determined the corresponding action can be assessed (Table D).

Risk	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 already undertaken) 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 either 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.

Table D. Description of the Classification and Likely Action Required.

Where a very low risk is identified no specific remediation is required.

Where a low risk is identified, some form of remediation may be required depending on the pollutant linkage, the type and concentration of contaminants present and the proposed development.

Where there is a moderate/low risk is identified, an assessment will be undertaken to establish what category the pollutant linkage will fall into.

Where LKC identifies a moderate or higher risk, remediation or further investigation work is recommended.

Appendix F - References

- ¹ Environment Agency, October 2020, "Land contamination risk management (LCRM). How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination".
- ² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021, "National Planning Policy Framework".
- ³ Environment Agency, October 2020, "Land contamination risk management (LCRM). How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination".
- ⁴ DEFRA & Environment Agency, March 2002, "Potential Contaminants for the Assessment of Land", R&D Publication CLR 8.
- ⁵ Department of the Environment, 1996, "Textile works and dye works", Industry Profile, ISBN 1 85112 307 5.
- ⁶ CL:AIRE, October 2021, "Good Practice for Risk Assessment for Coal Mine Gas Emissions".
- ⁷ Coal Authority, March 2015, "Coal seams with a history of spontaneous combustion", <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-seams-with-a-history-of-spontaneous-combustion>.
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