

# Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study

**4a Albert Road** Buckhurst Hill

IG9 6EH

# Prepared for:

Chris King 4a Albert Road Buckhurst Hill IG9 6EH

**EPS Project Reference:** UK20.5225

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Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill

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### 4A ALBERT ROAD, BUCKHURST HILL

### NON-TECHNICAL CLIENT SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study which was carried out to identify potential contamination from previous or current uses of the site and surrounding area and to provide an initial assessment of geological and geotechnical aspects of the site and how the proposed development or surrounding environment might be affected.

- The site currently comprises the garden area of any existing property, with proposals set to comprise the construction of a new dwelling.
- Ground conditions at the site are reported to comprise the London Clay Formation with no superficial deposits. The London Clay not classed as a significant groundwater resource and the nearest surface watercourse is located over 200m from the site. Therefore the site is considered to be in an area of low environmental sensitivity.
- Historically, available records suggest the site has only ever been used as part of a residential property, with a previous dwelling occupying the site until towards the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Although some minor risks have been identified from future human interaction with any man-made
  ground present beneath structures or hardstanding, these risks are very low and therefore no
  further assessment is considered necessary provided a modest precautionary remedial measure
  outlined in this report is adhered to. This measure involves stripping any such materials back to
  natural soils and replacement with clean topsoil where they exist in future garden areas.
- A copy of this report should be forwarded to Epping Forest District Council for inclusion into their land quality records and for consideration alongside any future planning applications. No further assessment or investigation from EPS is necessary although records documenting the above works should be retained and provided to the Council.

By their very nature, the above bullet points represent a simplified summary of our work and should not be relied upon to form the basis for key decisions for the proposed development. A full picture is provided in the following report, or alternatively give us a call and we'll talk you through it.

# Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill

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Title:	Phase I Geo–Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill	
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The report has been written, reviewed and authorised by the persons listed above. It has also undergone EPS' in house quality management inspection. Should you require any further assistance regarding the information provided within the report, please do not he sitate to contact us

The National Planning Policy Framework requires a competent person to prepare site investigation information, which is defined as a person with a recognised relevant qualification, sufficient experience in dealing with the type(s) of pollution or land instability, and membership of a relevant professional organisation. EPS considers that it fulfils these criteria and would welcome any request for staff CVs or case studies to demonstrate it.

As stated within DEFRA's Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance, with any complex risk assessment it is possible that different suitably qualified people may reach slightly different conclusions when interpreting the same information. EPS recognises this and considers the conclusions presented within this report to be robust and appropriate but input from the Local Authority and their judgement in line with this guidance would still be welcomed.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION1		
1.1	Objectives		
1.2	Project Limitations and Constraints		
2	GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING2		
2.1	Site Location and Description		
2.2	Environmental Setting		
2.3	Site History		
3	PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPTUAL		
	MODEL		
3.1	Background		
3.2	Source Characterisation		
3.3	Potential Receptors		
3.4	Potential Pathways		
3.5	Summary of Contaminant Linkages		
4	GEOTECHNICAL GROUND MODEL		
5	CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS		
Figur	res		
Figure	e 1 Site Location Plan		
Figure	gure 2 Current Site Layout		
Figure	re 3 Aerial Photograph		
Арре	endices		

Appendix A	Selected Site Photographs & Walkover Notes
Appendix B	Proposed Development Plan
Appendix C	Surrounding Land Use
Appendix D	Geological Context
Appendix E	Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Maps
Appendix F	EFDC EIR Response
Appendix G	A Selection of Historic Maps
Appendix H	Cover Soils Checklist
Appendix I	Method Statement for Encountering Unexpected Contamination



### 1 INTRODUCTION

In December 2020, Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd (EPS) was commissioned by Mr Chris King to complete a Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study on land at 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill, IG9 6EH ('the site'); see Figure 1.

The work was commissioned in order to fulfil pre-planning requirements relating to contamination for the construction of a new residential property with associated garden area.

This report presents the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Phase I Desk Study undertaken for the site as instructed.

### 1.1 Objectives

The purpose of this desk study is to evaluate the potential contaminant linkages which may be active at the site in its current condition, or could become active in future, and to determine if any action is required to investigate them further or to break them.

This is achieved by carrying out the following activities:

- a) Examining the site history late 1800s to present day, through collection of historical maps of the area, site records, records held by relevant local authorities, the Environment Agency and review of other information databases.
- b) Characterising the site's environmental and geological sensitivity through examination of existing geological, hydrogeological, topographical, and historical maps and aerial photographs of the area.
- c) Identifying Potential Areas of Concern (PAOCs) through a combination of historical map and data review.
- d) Consideration of any future plans for the site and the effects any proposed changes may have on contaminant linkages over time.
- e) Development of a Conceptual Site Model through a Preliminary Risk Assessment to evaluate the potential risks posed by the site and make recommendations for any further work that may be required to ensure suitability for use and safe development. In accordance with the Environment Agency's Land Contamination: Risk Management (2020) and the National Planning Policy Framework.

## 1.2 Project Limitations and Constraints

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of a Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study conducted at the location(s) specified. When examining the data collected from the investigations made during the assessment, EPS makes the following statements:

This report does not include specific investigation for the presence of either Potential Asbestos Containing Material (PACM) or Japanese Knotweed at the subject site however, if obvious evidence of either is observed during EPS site walkover, details will be provided in this report. Specialist contractors should be commissioned to make detailed assessments and recommendations if these materials are suspected.



## 2 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following section provides a summary of the information collected in relation to the site location and history.

# 2.1 Site Location and Description

Detail	Description	
Location	The site lies between Buckhurst Way to the west and Cedar Close to the east, in Buckhurst Hill.	
National Grid Reference	541823, 193623	
Topographic Elevation	The site lies at a topographic elevation of 29-30m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and slopes down to the east including steps down to a lower level in certain parts of the site.	
Description of Site	The study area is an irregular-shaped parcel of land and covers an area of approximately 200m² (0.02 hectares), although the new development is confined to the southern half of a rear domestic garden area. At the time of the walkover survey (16th December 2020) the rear of 4a Albert Road was found to comprise a manicured garden, which sloped down-gradient to the east and contained stepped portions of cordoned brick-walled patio areas.  Two areas along the southern boundary had been built into the slope and bound by brick walls to the north and west with fencing to the east and south for the purpose of the construction of a shed and a concrete slab for a bin storing area. In the central east portion of the site, another cordoned area walled and paved was separate and possibly levelled as an 'entertaining' area; to the south of this levelled patio were steps, which exited through a gate in the southeast corner to a rear car park for the properties along Albert Road. Further steps lead from the 4a property rear door to a small paved area and down to the levelled patio area.  A manhole cover was noted on site, which through anecdotal evidence is known to be for sewage, leading from Albert Road to the north, across the garden and then splits at the manhole, perpendicular to the rear of the Albert Road properties.  No obvious evidence of contamination or heating oil storage was noted during the walkover.	
Surrounding Land Use	The surrounding land use is predominantly residential in all directions, although a railway line lies roughly 80m to the east.	

A plan showing the site location is provided as Figure 1, the current site layout is detailed on Figure 2 and an aerial photograph is included as Figure 3. Selected Site Photographs and Walkover Notes are included as Appendix A. An indicative proposed development plan is included as Appendix B and relevant extracts of a Landmark Envirocheck report are included as Appendix C.



# 2.2 Environmental Setting

Detail	Description		
Geology	Geological maps of the area show the site to bear directly onto bedrock of the London Clay Formation. Information on the site's geological context is		
British Geological Survey (BGS)	included as Appendix C.  An historic borehole log was acquired from the British Geological Survey (BGS) for a location around 100m to the north and reports a thin layer of made ground overlying London Clay which extends to a depth of 10m bgl (below ground level), the full extent of the borehole. Groundwater was not encountered. A copy of this borehole log is included in Appendix C.		
	Hazard	On Site Risk	
	Mining (non-coal)	No Hazard	
	Collapsible Ground	Very Low	
	Compressible Ground	No Hazard	
Geological	Ground Dissolution	No Hazard	
Hazards	Running Sand	Very Low	
	Landslide	Very Low	
	Shrinking / Swelling Clay	Moderate	
	One mineral site is recorded within 250	m, located around 230m to the east,	
	formerly used as an opencast pit for clay and shale extraction.		
Radon	The Envirocheck indicates the site to lie in a location where the percentage of homes above the radon action level is less than 1%. It further reports that the site will not require radon protection measures in the construction of new buildings.		
Hydrogeology	Groundwater vulnerability maps for the area show that the underlying bedrock geology is classified as unproductive strata. The site does not lie within a Source Protection Zone for local groundwater abstraction.  No groundwater abstractions are recorded within 500m.		
	Groundwater vulnerability maps are included as Appendix E.		
Hydrology	The nearest recorded watercourse comprises an unnamed stream roug 230m to the southwest. The River Roding lies roughly 245m to the east.  The Envirocheck report lists five discharge consents within 250m of the streethee closest of which is operated by Thames Water, roughly 70m to the where sewage discharges are released to a tributary of the River Roding. The nearest surface water abstraction is located 205m to the southeast abstracts water from the River Roding. This is the only abstraction will 1km.  Review of the EA Flood Zone Map for the area indicates that the site within Flood Zone 1, which is defined as the area with a low potential		
	of flooding from fluvial or tidal sources do not take into account the presence	_	



Detail	Description		
Hydrology Cont.	poor drainage, or groundwater. A copy of the flood map for the site and surrounding area is also included within Appendix E.		
Landfill & Waste	The Envirocheck report records one historic landfill within 500m, located roughly 160m to the east and named Cascade Road, however no further information is provided. This corresponds with an infilled pit recorded roughly 160m east and is likely to be associated with infilling of the historic brick field in this area. The historic brick field further to the northeast is also recorded as having been infilled.		
Licensed Industrial Activity	Only one permitted industrial use is recorded within 500m, namely a dry cleaner roughly 225m to the northwest.		
	The Envirocheck report lists pertinent of which are summare.		n 250m, the most
	Land Use	Distance (Direction)	Status
	Simon & Sons Launderette (Dry Cleaners)	160m (N) (permitted installation)	Active
Industrial Land Use	Vehicletext (Car Dealers – Used)	187m (W)	Inactive
Zuna ase	Omega Cleaning Contracts (Commercial Cleaning Services). EFDC highlight 'Truly Fine Dry Cleaners' in this location.	210m (NW)	Inactive
	Victoria Garage (Mot Testing Centres)	265m (N)	Active
Pollution Incidents	One pollution incident to controlled waters is reported within 250m of the site which is recorded as minor. This occurred in February 1997 around 210m to the southeast and involved the release of storm sewage to an unknown receptor. In EFDC's EIR response, they also highlighted two local authority pollutions incidents within 250m, where domestic misconnections 60m east caused grey water pollution.		
Sensitive Land Use	The site lies within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone where surface water is identified as being at risk.		
EFDC Environmental Information Regulations Request	EPS consulted EFDC's EIR team and received a letter and GIS image which are both included in Appendix F. The letter, dated, 14 <sup>th</sup> January 2021, highlights the following pertinent issues:		



Detail	Description	
EFDC GIS Database	The response states that are no records on Council electronic systems of this site being inspected or investigated under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, the GIS database shows several areas of potential land contamination within a 250 metres radius. As such the site forms part of the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy and is therefore prioritised over other sites however is not currently planned for any future inspection or investigation. The following areas were identified which include railway land, a depot and a coal yard among other sources in the nearby area, although the site itself has no acknowledged potentially contaminated land.  • 70 metres north east - milk distribution depot with a filled pond and 2 electricity sub stations.  • 75 metres west - railway (Central Line) and former coal yard.  • 85 metres north - garage and electricity sub station.  • 155 metres east - site with former uses including sewage works,  • disposal site for road sweepings and brickfield.  • 200 metres south - filled pond.  • 210 metres north west - dry cleaners.  • 235 metres north west - garage.  • 240 metres north east - brickfield.  • 240 metres south east - electricity sub station.  • 250 metres north west - printing works.	
EFDC Planning Database	EFDC's historical planning database (referred to in EIR response) also includes 3 relevant entries for the site as follows:  • CHIG/151/63 & 64: 2 & 4 Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill for the redevelopment of houses and gardens into 14 flats in 3 stores and 14 garages. May 1963	



# 2.3 Site History

A summary of historical map data from 1872 to 2020 is summarised below. Key points are highlighted and copies of relevant historic maps and any others examined during the investigation are included in this report as Appendix G.



- Mapping from the late 1800s shows that a house appears to encroach on the western edge of the site, however this seems to have been demolished by the 1990s when the current layout is shown. No other site use is recorded.
- With regards to the surrounding area, in the late 1800s, the land to the north was predominantly developed with residential properties, whilst the existing railway line was already present to the west. A brick field and sewage work lay around 160m to the east. On mapping from 1920, a coal yard is recorded adjacent to the railway line 100m west, whilst another brick field lay 250m northeast and allotment gardens lay just over 100m southeast.
- By the 1940s, the majority of the land to the south and east had been redeveloped for residential purposes, apart from allotment gardens 40m east. Little change has occurred since apart from the infilling of the brick fields and conversion of the allotment gardens to housing.
- Historical planning records from Epping Forest District Council (CHI/0092/65) indicate that an electricity sub-station and dairy were present to the north east of Cedar Court in 1988, roughly 80m northeast of the site.



### 3 PRELIMINARY RISK ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPTUAL MODEL

The following section provides a review of the contaminant linkages that may be active at the site through the process of a Preliminary Risk Assessment, whereby EPS have examined the potential sources that may be present as a result of historic and / or current site activities and where potential interaction between these sources and the identified human / environmental receptors may occur.

## 3.1 Background

A Desk Study comprises the first stage of any geo-environmental assessment, the purpose of which is to determine what potentially contaminative activities may have occurred at the property or the surrounding area which may pose an environmental or geological risk to site users, the surrounding environment or proposed development, either at present or in the future.

The method used in this investigation to assess the environmental risk posed is based on the concept of 'contaminant linkage', which considers the following three factors:

Source	The location from which an environmentally hazardous / contaminative
	substance is, (or was,) derived.
A route or mechanism via which a source could come into contact with a re	
Pathway	to cause significant harm.
Receptor	An environmentally sensitive object or condition e.g. person, property,
	controlled water, or ecological system, which may be present now or in future.

If all three factors are identified, there is the potential for a 'contaminant linkage' to be active, which could result in significant harm being caused to the environment or human health.

### 3.2 Source Characterisation

The following potential contaminant sources have been identified at the site and in the surrounding area:

Potential Source	Source Description	Principal Contaminants of Concern
Current / Former Site Use	In-fill material of unknown origin (Made Ground) used to level areas beneath former buildings and existing hardstanding, including demolition material from former structures.	PAH, Metals, ACM
Comment and	Historic Landfill / Infilled Brick Field 160m to the east and infilled pond 70m north east.	Landfill Gas (CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> )
Current and Historical Surrounding Land Use	Current and historical industrial land use of the surrounding area including a milk depot 70m north, railway line and coal yard 80m west.	TPH, PAH, Metals
	Former allotment gardens 40m to the east.	Pesticides / Herbicides, PAH, Metals

Notes: PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons ACM Asbestos Containing Materials

CH<sub>4</sub> Methane CO<sub>2</sub> Carbon Dioxide
TPH Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons



## 3.3 Potential Receptors

A framework for the assessment of risks arising from the presence of contamination in soils has been produced by the Environment Agency and the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and is presented with the report: 'Using Science to Create A Better Place: Updated Technical Background to the CLEA Model — Science Report SC050021/SR3'. This guidance document defines a series of standard land-uses which have been further developed into six generic land uses in the Category 4 Screening Levels project for Land Affected by Contamination (DEFRA/Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments (CL:AIRE) Project Report SP1010, 2014) which form a basis for the development of the Conceptual Site Model.

Risks posed to controlled waters have been considered in line with the Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (v1.2, 2018) and associated position statements.

The proposed development plan for the site includes the construction of a new residential property. This proposed land use has been considered as:

• Residential (with home-grown produce)

In view of the environmental setting, current and potential future land use of the site and surrounding sites, the potential receptors for any contaminant impact are discussed below:

Receptor	Site Specific Description	
Human	Future site users and site workers involved in the site redevelopment have the potential to be at risk from exposure to potential contaminants of concern (CoCs).	
Groundwater	The site is reported to be underlain by London Clay which is defined by the EA as an unproductive aquifer, the site does not lie within a SPZ for nearby groundwater abstraction and the historic borehole log does not indicate that shallow groundwater is likely to be present at the site. Therefore, underlying groundwater has not been considered as a potential receptor to site derived contaminants.	
Surface Water	The nearest surface watercourse is a small unnamed drain, located 230m southwest. Given the distance of this watercourse from the site and the low permeability of local ground conditions, it is considered highly unlikely that site derived contaminants could impact this receptor and on this basis, surface waters have not been identified as a sensitive receptor to site derived contaminants.	
Flora and Fauna	The proposed development is likely to include the provision of domestic garden areas. Some of the identified contaminants of concern are known to be phytotoxic and as such the potential for this impact should be considered.	
Buildings & Infrastructure	Given the absence of potential site derived contaminants of concern which could pose a risk to sub-surface infrastructure such as petroleum hydrocarbons, buried potable water supply pipes, concrete foundations and other service lines and pipes are not considered to be at risk.	



Receptor	Site Specific Description	
	Given the low-mobility nature of site derived contaminants of concern, the	
Adjacent Land	adjacent properties are not considered to be at risk from potential contamination at the site.	

## 3.4 Potential Pathways

Where contaminants may be present in soil, there are a number of potential pathways that enable human receptors to come into contact with or be exposed to them. The most direct pathways, considered under current UK legislation, can be summarised as follows:

- Direct ingestion of contaminated soil
- Ingestion of household dust
- Ingestion of contaminated vegetables
- Ingestion of soil attached to vegetables
- Dermal contact with contaminated soil
- Dermal contact with household dust
- Inhalation of fugitive soil dust
- Inhalation of fugitive household dust
- Inhalation of vapours outdoors
- Inhalation of vapours indoors

Clearly, not all of these potential pathways apply for every standard land-use. For example, ingestion of contaminated vegetables will not apply to land uses other than residential with plant uptake and allotments.

However, in addition to direct exposure pathways, a number of physical transport mechanisms / pathways may also exist at a site that allow remote or less accessible contaminants in soil or groundwater to reach human or environmental receptors both at a site and beyond the site boundary. These include the following:

- Downward and lateral movement of contaminants in soil either by gravity or through being 'leached' by percolating rainwater.
- Lateral migration of contaminants dissolved in groundwater.
- Direct seepage or leaching of contaminants from soil into subsurface drains or supply pipework.
- Volatilisation of contaminants from groundwater or unsaturated soils into buildings or outdoor air.

Through examination of the standard land use and environmental setting at each site, the presence of pathways and transport mechanisms described above must be considered when assessing whether a contaminant linkage may plausibly be active, and therefore be included in the conceptual site model.



# 3.5 Summary of Contaminant Linkages

Considering the site use and environmental setting, and the proposed land use; the plausible contaminant linkages that require further investigation are summarised in the following table:

Source Pathway		Receptor	
Contaminated soil (Made Ground)	Direct contact and inadvertent ingestion by eating or smoking with dirty hands	Construction workers during redevelopment & site users	
	Inhalation of fugitive dusts	Site users	
	Direct uptake and / or adherence of contaminated soil to vegetation and subsequent ingestion	Site users	
	Direct uptake via root systems	Plants	

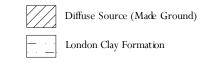
The following comments are made with respect to contaminant linkages which have been considered through development of the conceptual model, but have not been concluded as 'plausible' - i.e. through which a significant possibility of significant harm could occur to an identified receptor:

- Whilst an historic landfill / infilled brick field is located approximately 130m from the site along
  with an infilled pond 70m north east, given the distance of these features from the site and the
  limited permeability of the underlying geology, a plausible contaminant linkage is not
  recognised from the on-site migration of landfill gas.
- A number of commercial and industrial sites are located in the surrounding area, most notably
  the railway line and historic coal yard to the west, however given the limited permeability of
  the underlying geology risks are not considered to be present associated with the on-site
  migration of organic compounds in groundwater.
- Whilst it is possible that pesticides and herbicides may have been used on the nearby allotment
  gardens, these are unlikely to have been used in significant quantities and therefore, combined
  with the low permeability ground conditions, risks associated with high concentrations of these
  contaminants persisting in soil and migrating onto site are not considered to be present.

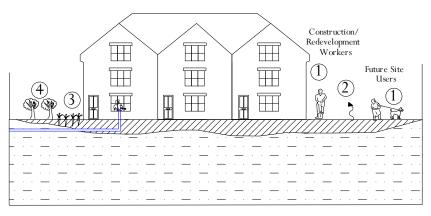


The following diagram provides an illustration of the plausible contaminant linkages that may be active at the site and which may need further investigation or control to ensure safe development:

# <u>4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill – Illustrative Conceptual Site Model</u>



### Proposed Residential Dwelling



- 1 Direct Contact with / Ingestion of Soil
- Direct Uptake and/or Adherence of Contaminated Soil to Vegetation and Subsequent Ingestion.
- 2 Inhalation of Fugitive Dusts.
- 4 Direct Uptake via Root Systems



## 4 GEOTECHNICAL GROUND MODEL

Geological records indicate the ground conditions to London Clay Formation, although given the historic use, a limited thickness of made ground may be present at the surface. A conceptual geotechnical ground model is provided in the table below which assesses design elements, anticipated strata and ground conditions:

Element	Anticipated Strata	Parameter(s)	Anticipated Conditions	
		Allowable Bearing Pressure	Not appropriate as a bearing strata	
	Made Ground	Settlement	High sensitivity	
Equalities of		Volume Change	Depends upon the soil composition	
Foundations	London Clay	Allowable Bearing Pressure	Maximum of 125kN/m <sup>2</sup>	
		Settlement	Moderate sensitivity / Long term consolidation under loading	
		Volume Change	High volume change potential	
Duvino	Made Ground	D	Not suitable for infiltration drainage	
Drainage	London Clay	Permeability	Unlikely to be suitable for infiltration drainage	
Concrete Grade	Made Ground	Grade	Low to moderate risk of high sulphate levels	
Concrete Grade	London Clay	Grade	Moderate to high risk of high sulphate levels	

Potential Hazard	Comment		
Trees &	Mature trees and bushes are present along the site boundaries and as		
Vegetation	shallow soils will be cohesive, this could lead to deepening of foundations		
Below Ground	Although no significant structures are expected, fill material may contain		
Structures	localised obstructions and the presence of historic foundations is possible.		
Excavation	The natural London clay soils are likely to provide stable excavations for		
Stability	short periods, any made ground should not be relied upon.		
Slopes	A gentle slope is present on site, along with stepped areas to lower levels, which will need consideration during design.		



### 5 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This Phase I Desk Study has identified that the site is very low risk in terms of contamination.

A small number of plausible contaminant linkages have the potential to become active due to the potential presence of made ground present beneath any structures or hardstanding which may include demolition rubble from the previous dwelling that occupied the site. Where these materials exist in future garden areas, a theoretical risk from contamination does exist.

However, the site only appears to ever been used for residential purposes, and realistically any materials as described above which do remain will pose only limited risks which can be easily managed as described below, without the need for any further assessment or site investigation.

In the context of potentially unacceptable or acceptable risks as outlined within the Environment Agency's *Land Contamination: Risk Management guidance* (LC:RM, 2020), the contaminant linkages which pose potential risks and warrant further action are as follows:

- Human health risks associated with interaction between future residents and potentially contaminated shallow soils, especially within domestic garden areas.
- Potential exposure of site workers to contaminated soils during the proposed redevelopment.

In in order to mitigate any residual risk, it is recommended that the following measure could be implemented to make the site safe and suitable for the proposed end use:

Should any made ground be encountered in areas which are proposed for garden use, it is recommended that it is stripped down to the natural clay soils and replaced with clean, certified topsoil. It should be noted that this recommendation is made only for areas of soft landscaping, and there is no such requirement for areas beneath any hardstanding or building footprints. Its unlikely that the made ground is very thick and its removal in garden areas probably reflects the assumed approach to landscaping the site anyway. If the thickness of made ground materials are found to be significant in any of these areas (i.e., in excess of 0.5m), then EPS should be consulted and it is likely that a maximum thickness of 600mm of clean topsoil material will need to installed in these areas to reduce potential risks to an acceptable level.

All waste materials should be disposed of under the appropriate duty of care with the relevant waste transfer documentation retained, along with photographs. All imported topsoil / subsoil for use within gardens should be accompanied by appropriate laboratory analysis to demonstrate its chemical and physical suitability for use. A checklist to aid in the appropriate installation of any cover system is included as Appendix H and these records should be retained and provided to Epping Forest District Council prior to completion.

The following precautionary measures are also recommended in order to ensure safe development.

a) All construction workers operating at the site should be advised of the potential for exposure to and contact with made ground in the subsurface. Appropriate health and safety precautions should also be adopted during any excavation works to avoid exposure to soils. Reference



should be made to relevant health & safety guidance including the following CIRIA document: R132 *Guide to Safe Working on Contaminated Sites*.

b) Any palpable evidence of contamination encountered during exposure of shallow soils beneath the site during redevelopment work should be reported to EPS so that an inspection can be made and appropriate sampling and assessment work carried out. Construction workers should have a procedure in place for dealing with any previously unidentified contamination if it is encountered during their redevelopment activities and to this end an example method statement has been provided as Appendix I.

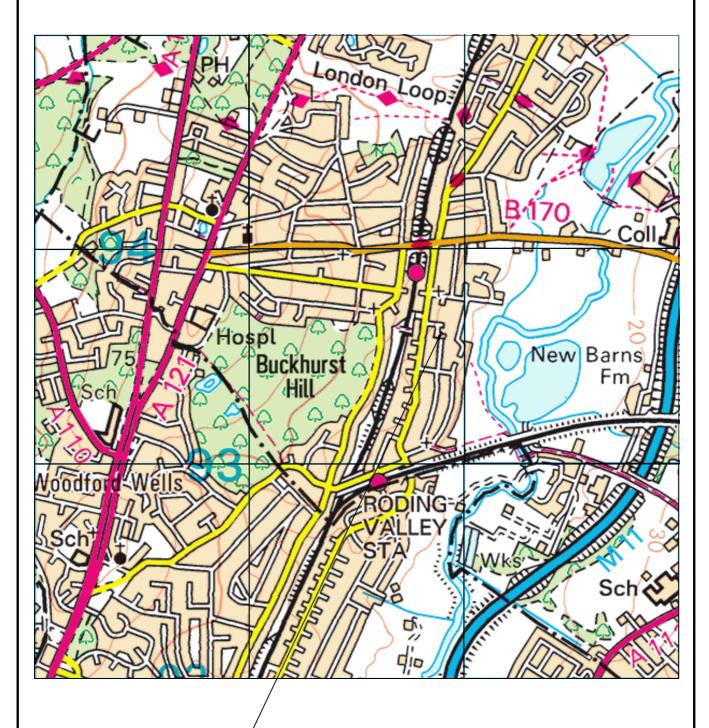
A copy of this report should be provided to the Environmental Health department of Epping Forest District Council so that the information may be used to support planning proposals for the site.

Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill EPS Ref: UK20.5225



# **FIGURES**





Approximate Site Location

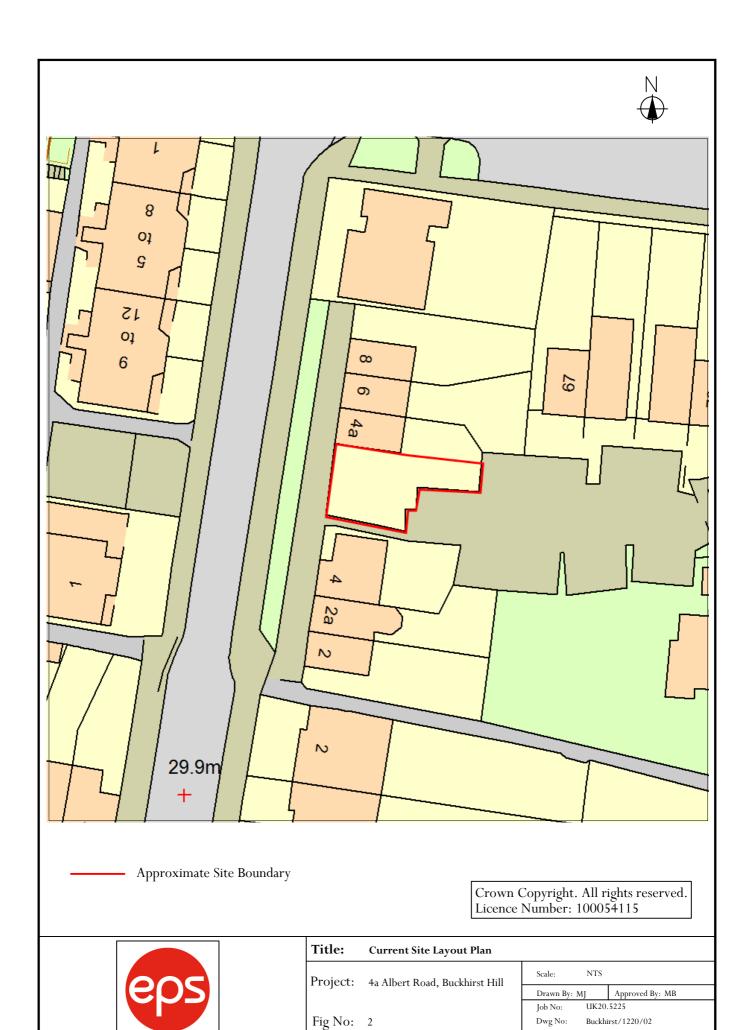
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Project: 4a Albert Road, Buckhirst Hill

Fig No: 1

Scale:	NTS	
Drawn By: N	4J	Approved By: MB
Job No:	UK20.	5225
Dwg No:	Buckhi	rst/1220/01
Date:	Decen	nber 2020



Date:

December 2020





Approximate Site Boundary

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Title:	Aerial Photograph			
Project:	4a Albert Road, Buckhirst Hill	Scale:	NTS	
110,000		Drawn By: N	мJ	Approved By: MB
		Job No:	UK20.	5225
Fig No:	3	Dwg No:	Buckhi	irst/1220/03
O		Date:	Decen	nber 2020

Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill EPS Ref: UK20.5225



# **APPENDICES**

Phase I Geo-Environmental Desk Study 4a Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill EPS Ref: UK20.5225



# **APPENDIX A**

# Selected Site Photographs & Walkover Notes



Photo 1: Image showing site, facing southwest.



Photo 3: Image showing walled patio area for shed, facing south.





Photo 4: Image showing patio area at rear of property and steps leading down to central east walled patio area, facing northeast.



Photo 5: Image showing walled patio area central east, facing west.



Photo 6: Image showing steps and southeast corner exit to car park, facing south.



12pm) Walk Over Check List 4a Albert Road Site Ref: Buckhurst Hill Date: Made by: IG9 GEH Are there any abrupt changes in Yes. DOWNSDOPED THE WEST. slope profiles? Backgarden has stepped walls and. paving steps property atop peak in ground. possibly, if levelled for property Is there evidence of overburden on the slopes? specifically. Is there evidence of excvation at Yes, lower parts are are levelled the base of a slope? Are there signs of landslip, No. such as tilting trees/posts? Are there signs of subsidence? No. Is there evidence of cracked No ground? No. Is there evidence of compressible ground (i.e. Peat)? Is there evidence of an abrupt No. change in ground conditions? Is there evidence of high No. groundwater, such as areas of waterlogged ground? Do signs of water loving plants No. such as reeds exist? Are there any ponds, streams, No. ditches (even if dry), springs or wells? What is the nature of Grassand, manicured domestic the vegetation? garden.

Evergreen tree (?) conferous x 2

Heolgerow type busines to Nest of garden trimmed about



Species & Height of trees





What is the nature and condition of vegetationon adjoing land?

West-Abert Rol. East-car parking south + North residential properties.



Is there evidence of former vegetation?

Lew minks left from previous trees/burnes-



Is there eveidence of movement of any exisiting structures?

No

Bucklung Hill



Evidence of below ground structures & services?

Manhole cover-sewage.



Evidence of ground contamination?

No.



Evidence of groundwater /surface water contamination?

No



Evidence of historic site use (including tanks)

No.



Anecdotal evidence

No



Evidence of /suspected Asbestos

No.

Any Other Comments:

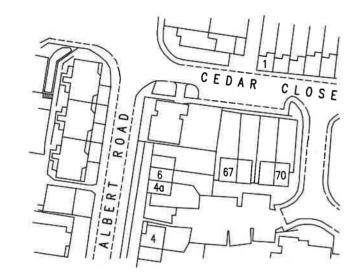


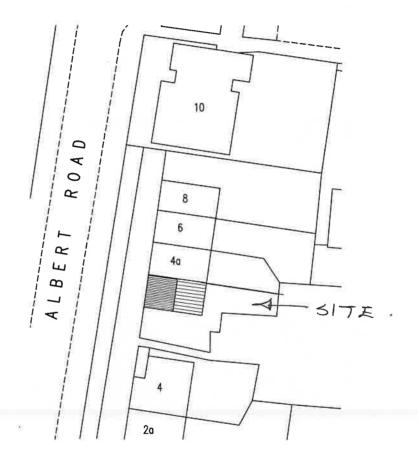
# **APPENDIX B**

# **Proposed Development Plan**



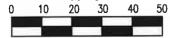




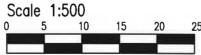


# **Location Plan**

Scale 1:1250 Crown Copyright and database rights 2018.



# Block Plan



# JSP Chartered Town Planners and Design Consultants

1 Bansons Yard, High Street, Ongar, Essex CM5 9AA

> T 01277 366886 F 01277 366864



Site 4A Albert Road, Buckhurst Hill IG9 6EH

Title Proposed new dwelling

Drawing Location & Block Plan

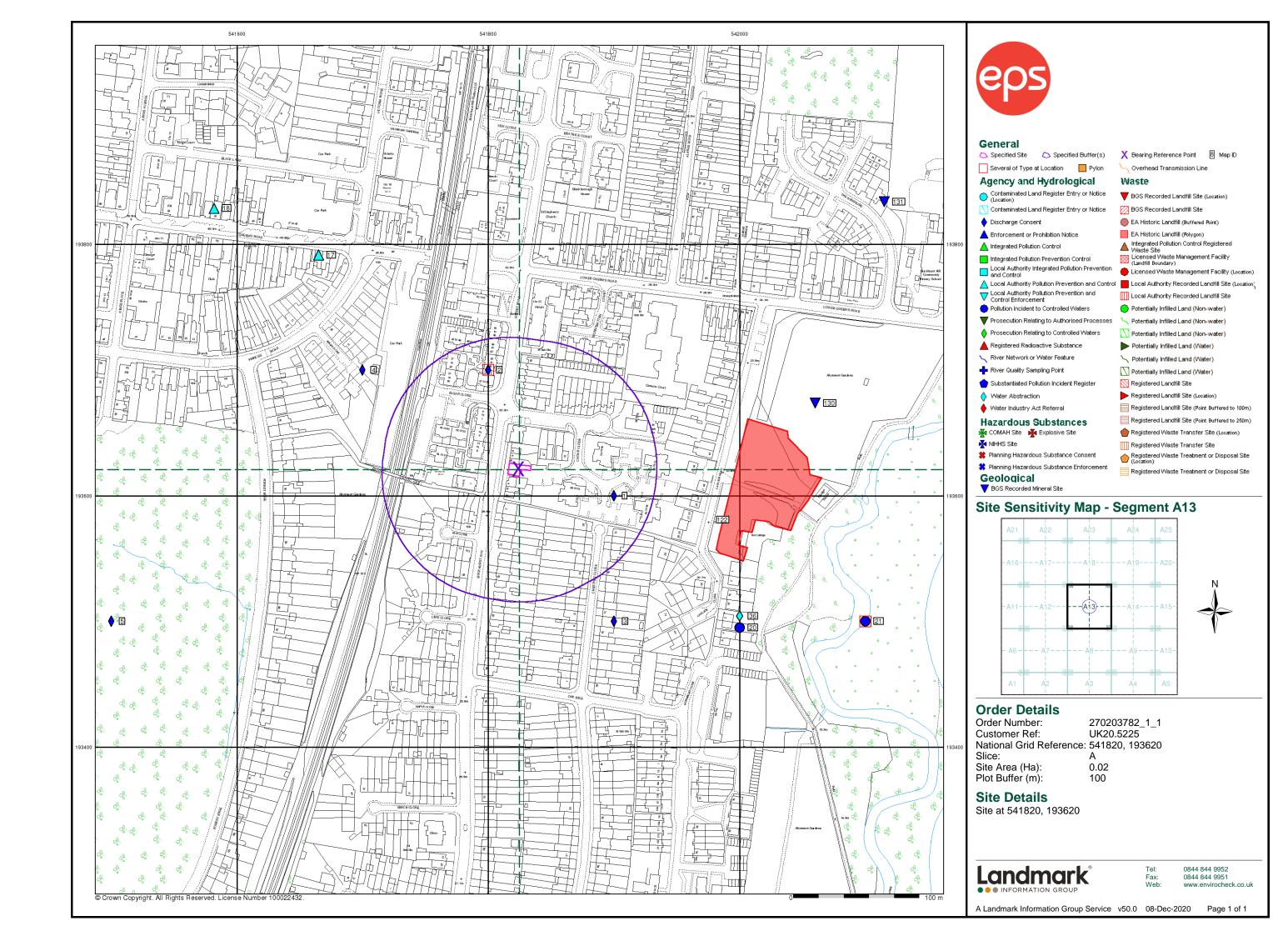
Scale 1:1250 and 1:500 @ A3 Date Oct 2020

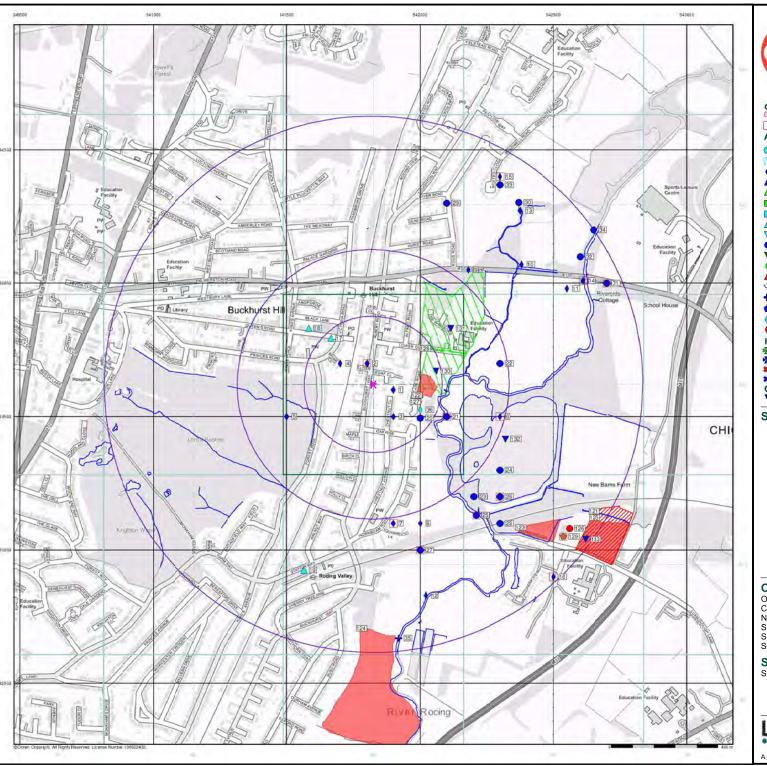
Date Oct 202 Number 2708.1



# **APPENDIX C**

# **Surrounding Land Use**

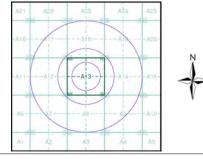








### Site Sensitivity Map - Slice A



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782 1 1 Customer Ref: UK20.5225 National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620 Slice: Α

0.02 Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000

### **Site Details**

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 1 of 6



# **APPENDIX D**

**Geological Context** 

# **Geology 1:50,000 Maps Legends**

### **Artificial Ground and Landslip**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Not Supplied - Holocene
$\sum$	MGR Made Ground (Undivided)		Artificial Deposit	Not Supplied - Holocene
	LSGR	Landscaped Ground (Undivided)	Artificially Modified Ground	Not Supplied - Holocene

## **Superficial Geology**

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Holocene
	ROSI	Roding Silt Member	Clay and Silt	Not Supplied - Devensian
	KPGR KEMPTON PARK Sand and Gravel GRAVEL MEMBER		Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Devensian
	TPGR	TAPLOW GRAVEL MEMBER	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Wolstonian
	BHT	Boyn Hill Gravel Member Sand and Gravel		Not Supplied - Hoxnian
	LOFT	Lowestoft Formation	Diamicton	Not Supplied - Anglian
	WOGR	Woodford Gravel Formation	Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Cromerian
	HEAD	Head	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Not Supplied - Quaternary

#### **Bedrock and Faults**

Map Colour			Rock Type	Min and Max Age
			Clay, Silt and Sand	Not Supplied - Ypresian



### Geology 1:50,000 Maps

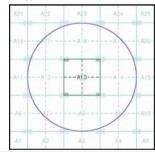
This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around the site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page. Not all layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

### Geology 1:50,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID: Map Sheet No: Map Name: Romford Map Date: 1996 Bedrock Geology: Available Superficial Geology: Available Artificial Geology: Available Not Supplied Landslip: Available Rock Segments: Not Supplied

### Geology 1:50,000 Maps - Slice A





### Order Details:

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1

Customer Reference: UK20.5225

National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620

Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.02

Search Buffer (m): 1000

fer (m):

### Site Details:

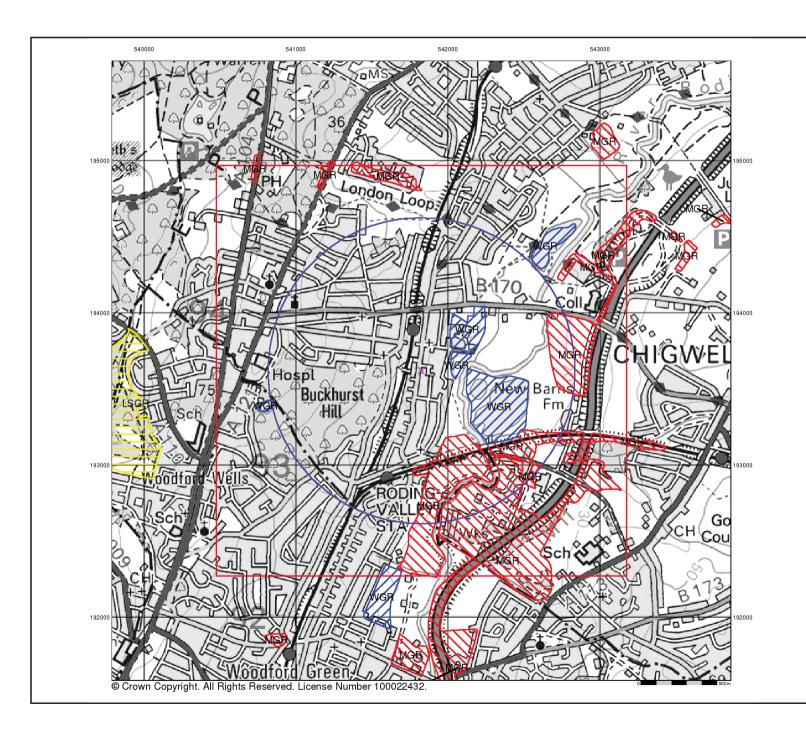
Site at 541820, 193620



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

v15.0 08-Dec-2020

Page 1 of 5





#### **Artificial Ground and Landslip**

Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

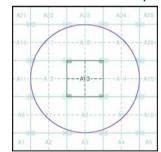
Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface.

  - Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as
- quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground areas where the surface has been reshaped.
   Disturbed ground areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

### Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A





### Order Details:

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice

541820, 193620 0.02 1000

270203782\_1\_1 UK20.5225

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

### Site Details:

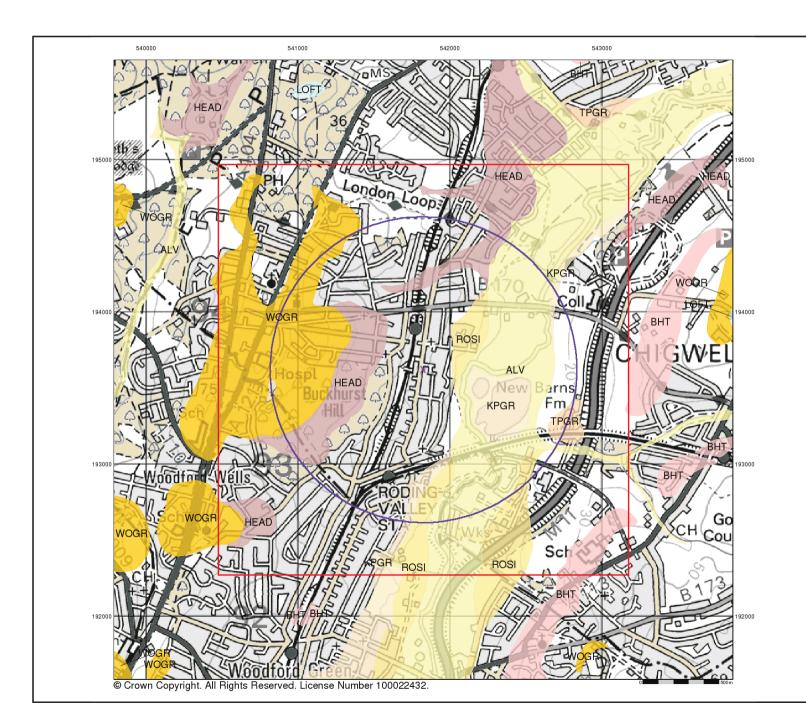
Site at 541820, 193620



0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

Page 2 of 5

v15.0 08-Dec-2020





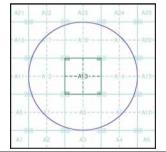
#### Superficial Geology

Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

## Superficial Geology Map - Slice A





### **Order Details:**

Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: Slice:

270203782\_1\_1 UK20.5225 541820, 193620 A 0.02 1000

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

Site Details:

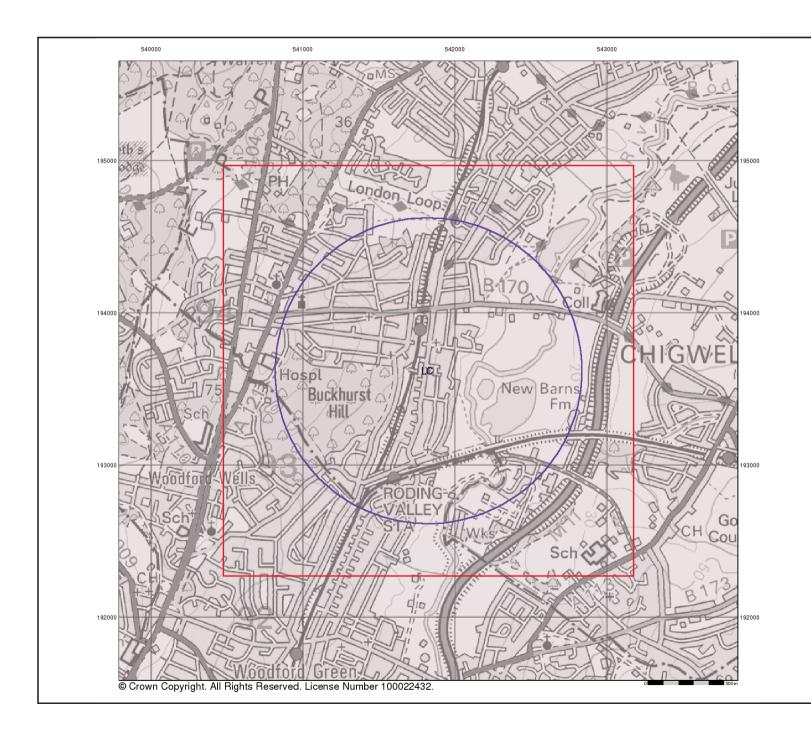
Site at 541820, 193620



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v15.0 08-Dec-2020

Page 3 of 5





#### Bedrock and Faults

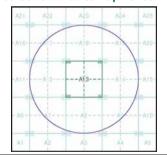
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults (e.g. normal, thrust), and thin beds mapped as lines (e.g. coal seam, gypsum bed). Some of these are linked to other particular 1:50,000 Geology datasets, for example, coal seams are part of the bedrock sequence, most faults and mineral veins primarily affect the bedrock but cut across the strata and post date its deposition.

#### Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A





#### Order Details:

270203782\_1\_1 UK20.5225 Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620 Slice: 0.02 Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

1000

#### Site Details:

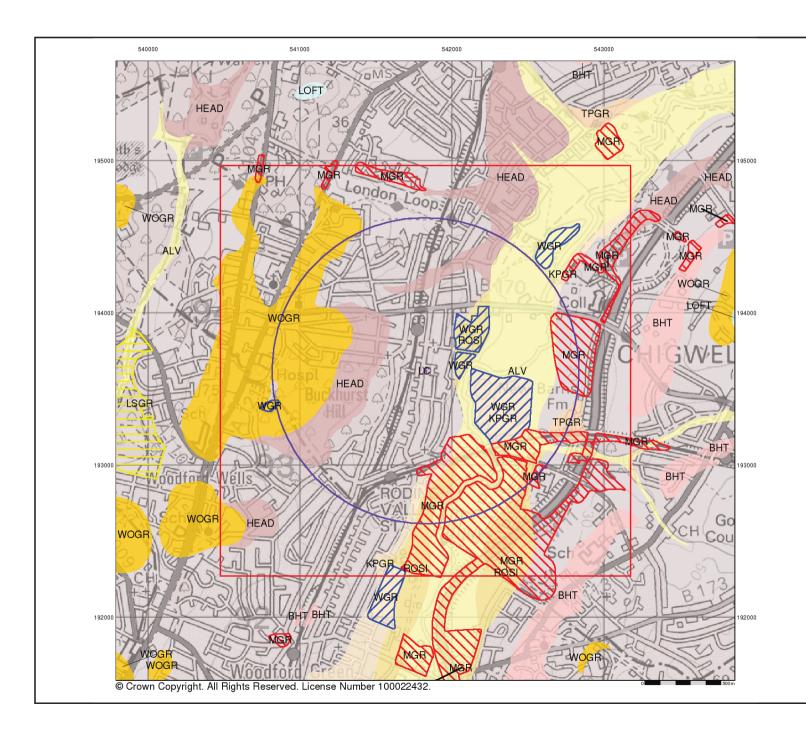
Site at 541820, 193620



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v15.0 08-Dec-2020

Page 4 of 5





#### **Combined Surface Geology**

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site.

Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined "Surface Geology" map.

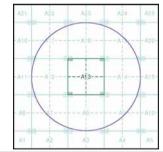
#### **Additional Information**

More information on 1:50,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS

#### Contact

British Geological Survey Kingsley Dunham Centre Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG Telephone: 0115 936 3143 Fax: 0115 936 3276 email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk website: www.bgs.ac.uk

#### Combined Geology Map - Slice A





#### Order Details:

270203782\_1\_1 UK20.5225 Order Number: Customer Reference: National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620 Slice: 0.02 Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m):

1000

#### Site Details:

Site at 541820, 193620



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v15.0 08-Dec-2020

Page 5 of 5

Contract Name BUCKHURST HILL Borehole No. Sheet Method of boring Light cable percussion Ground level 9300/17 36.16m O.D. Diameter 150mm 5.8.84. Start Finish 5.8.84. Daily Water Reduced In-situ Thickness Sam-Depth level Description of Strata levels progress tests ples (m) (m) (m O.D.) 0.10 Made Ground (Tarmac) Made Ground (Sand and gravel) 36.06 0.35 35.81 0.90 Soft brown fissured silty CLAY B with small pockets of silty U sand and occasional roots =1.25 (possibly Made Ground) 34.91 5/8 0.20 Firm brown silty CLAY with 1.45 34.71 J with occasional pockets of sand and gravel(possibly Made Ground) 1.65 Stiff brown fissured silty CLAY with some blue-grey reduction zones along fissure surfaces and small pockets of E3.10 selenite crystals 33.06 British Oeological S U J 4.40 Stiff brown fissured silty CLAY with occasional small U pockets and partings of brown fine sand and silt, traces of selenite crystals J U British Bedlogical Juney British Geological Survey J F7.50 28.66 U 3.00 Stiff grey-brown fissured silty CLAY with a band of claystone from 9.75 to 9.85m +U Notes Cont'd/... Borehole remained dry throughout drilling Terresearch Limited Report No. S.34/774A

Appendix 1

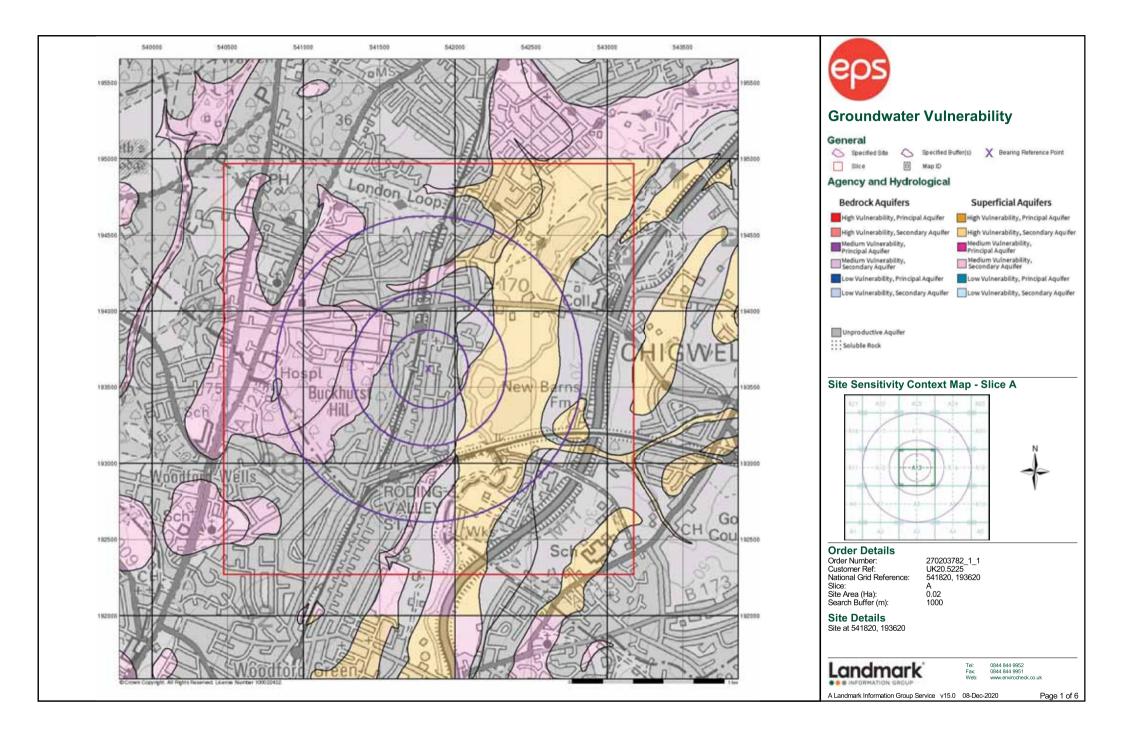
Sheet 1

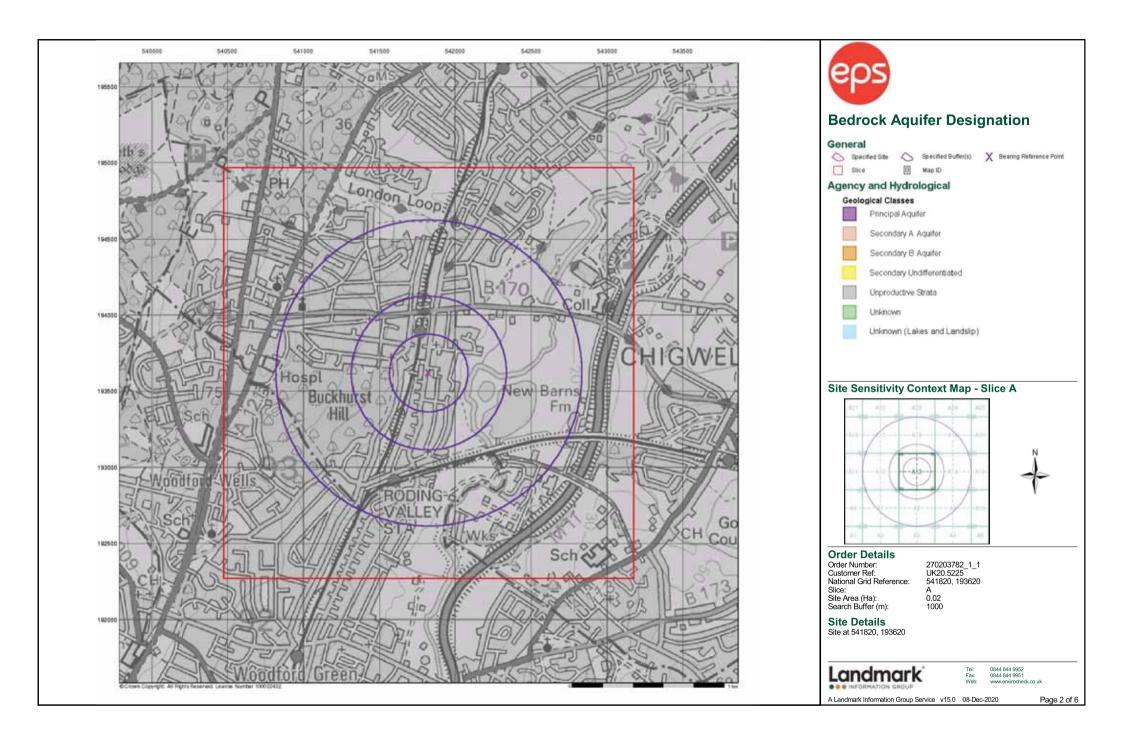
BUCKHURST HILL **Contract Name** Borehole No. 3 Sheet 2 of 2 Method of boring Ground level Diameter Start AS SHEET 1 AS SHEET 1, Q 49 SU 179 **Finish** Reduced Daily Water In-situ Sam-Depth Thickness Description of Strata Legend levels tests progress ples (m) (m) (m O.D. U SEE ABOVE 10.50 25.66 J 5/8 BOTTOM OF BOREHOLE British Geological Surve British Geological Su British Geol**i** gical Surve British Geological Survey British Geological Surve Notes Terresearch Limited Report No. S.34/774A Appendix 1 Sheet 2

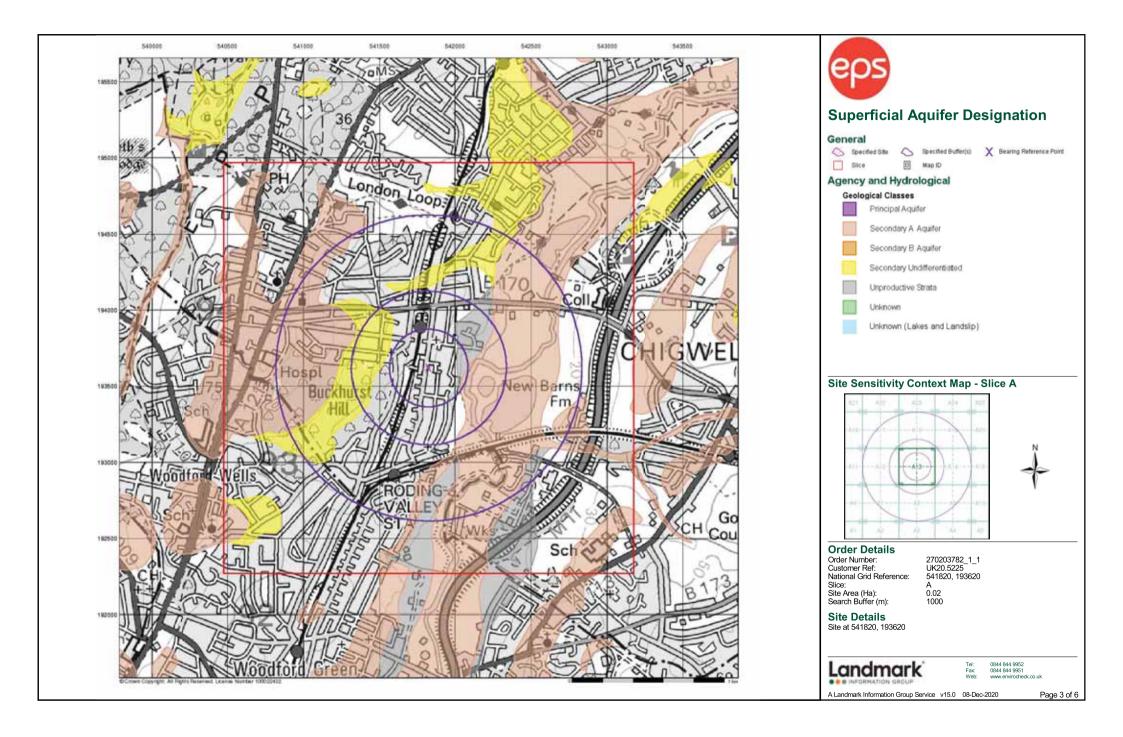


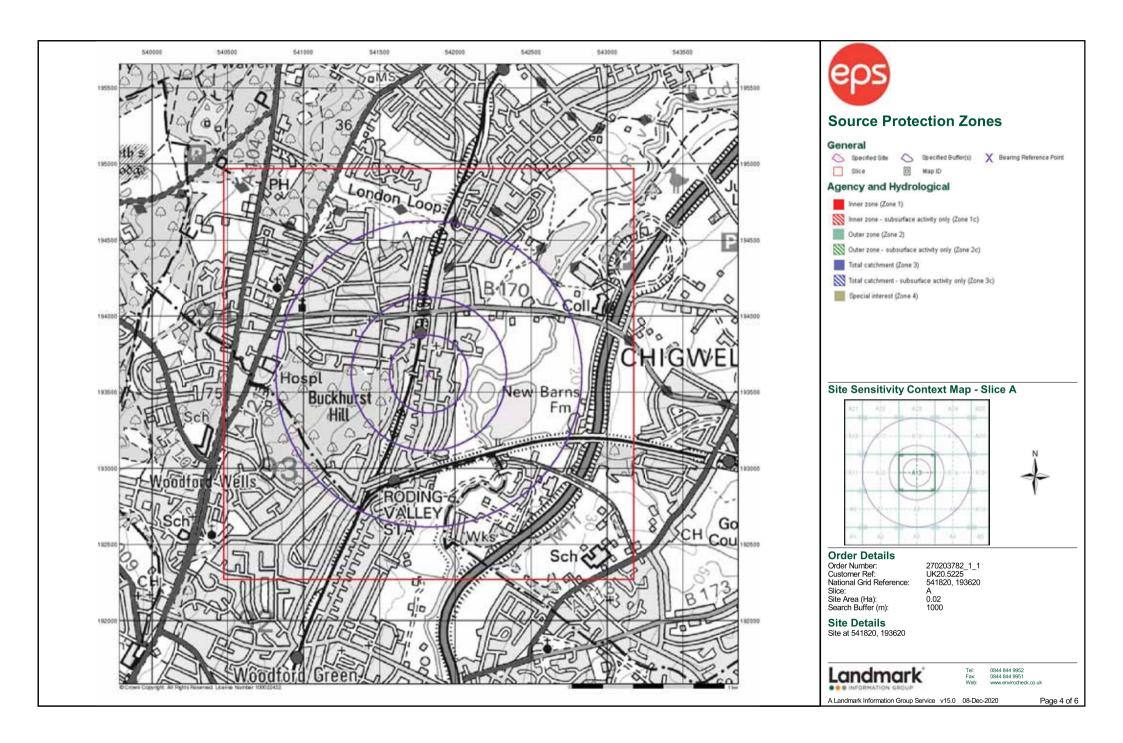
### **APPENDIX E**

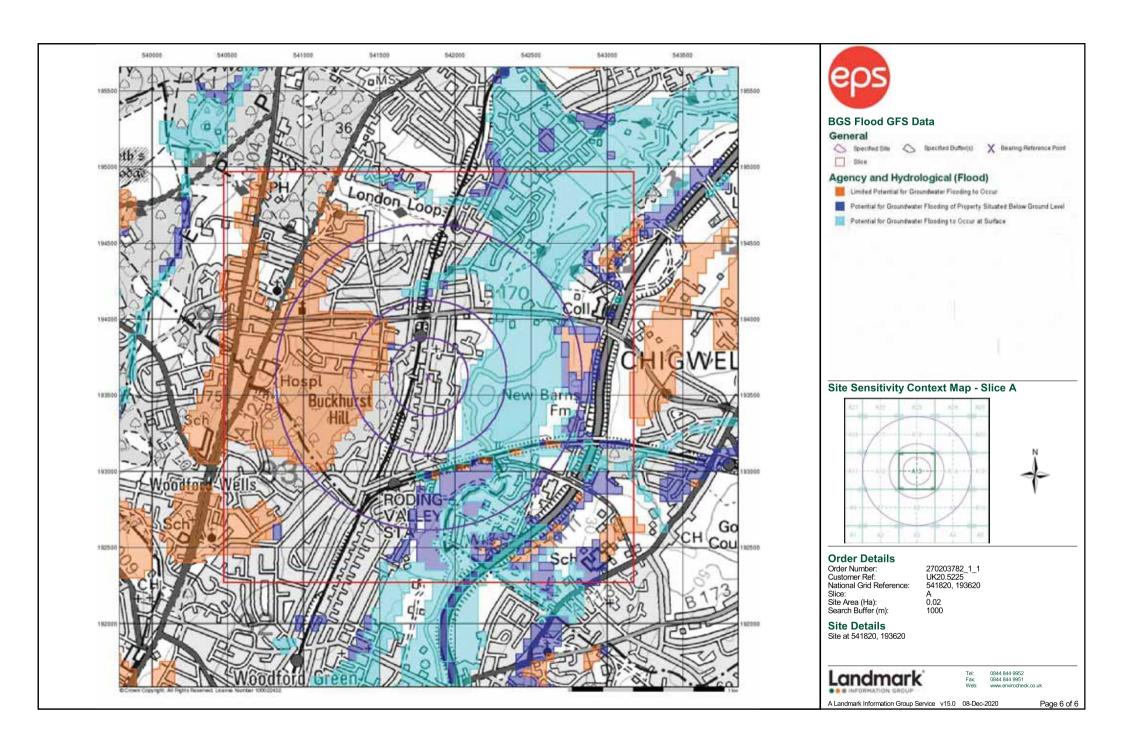
**Groundwater Vulnerability and Flood Maps** 















#### General

Specified Butter(s)

X Bearing Reference Point

#### Agency and Hydrological (Flood)

Extreme Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences (Zone 2)

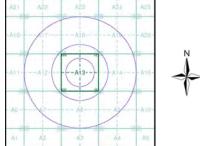
Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences (Zone 3)

Area Benefiting from Flood Defence

Flood Water Storage Areas

--- Flood Defence

#### Flood Map - Slice A



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.02

#### **Site Details**

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 3 of 6



### **APPENDIX F**

# **EFDC EIR Response**



Date: 15 January 2021

Ms Smith
EPS Ltd
7B Caxton House
Broad Street
Cambourne
Cambridgeshire
CB23 6JN

Civic Offices High Street Epping Essex CM16 4BZ

Our Ref:WK/202045871 Your Ref:

#### **Subject: Environmental Information Regulations Request**

Dear Ms Smith

I am writing with regards to your recent request for information under Environmental Information Regulations. Please find below our reply to the enquiry you made under this scheme on 10th December 2020.

#### **Environmental Protection & Drainage**

#### 1. Local Authority pollution incidents

According to the council's electronic systems, there has been 2 reported pollution incidents within 250 meters of the site. Both reports concerned a domestic misconnection 60 metres east of the site causing grey water.

2. Historic Private sewer & cesspool overflows and sewage pollution incidents

According to the council's electronic systems, there have been no reported private sewerage-related incidents within 250 meters of the search area. Additionally, please contact the Environment Agency who are the primary authority for this data. For incidents relating to mains sewerage please contact Thames Water for more information.

3. Records of private water supplies within a 1000m radius of the site

There are no private water supplies monitored under the Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 (as amended) within 1000 metres of the site. For any private water supplies used for other purposes eg irrigation, please consult the Environment Agency and/or the British Geological Survey. For any private water supplies used for other purposes eg irrigation, please consult the Environment Agency and/or the British Geological Survey.

5. Local Authority regulated prescribed processes

Information not held by Environmental Protection & Drainage - please contact the Public Health Team.

6. Any inspection, investigation or determinations carried out under Part IIA EPA sites

There are no records on Council electronic systems of this site being inspected or investigated under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. However, our GIS database shows several areas of potential land contamination within a 250 metres radius. As such the site forms part of the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy and is therefore prioritised over other sites however is not currently planned for any future inspection or investigation.

- The entirety of the site has no acknowledged potentially contaminated land.
- 70 metres north east of the site due to a milk distribution depot with a filled pond and 2 electricity sub station.
- 75 metres west of the site due to railway (Central Line) and former coal yard.
- 85 metres north of the site due to a garage and electricity sub station.
- 155 metres east of the site due to a site with former uses including sewage works, disposal site for road sweepings and brickfield.
- 200 metres south of the site due to a filled pond.
- 210 metres north west of the site due to a dry cleaners.
- 235 metres north west of the site due to a garage.
- 240 metres north east of the site due to a brickfield.
- 240 metres south east of the site due to an electricity sub station.
- 250 metres north west of the site due to a printing works.

#### **GIS Mapping**

Please find attached a printout from our GIS Contaminated Land database of the site requested. There is some potential sources of contamination to the site in the nearby area. This is due to railway land, a depot and a coal yard among other sources in the nearby area. It is noted that this map is generated from a draft internal database and is not meant to be definitive, but instead assist you with your investigations.

#### **Docregplanning**

Please note that all documents & plans for this site can be found on our website. I have attached a how to guide for you on how to search this.

Furthermore, for all older microfiche documents/plans relating to this site, please follow the following link and instructions- <u>Anite Online</u> - select 'Planning' then choose Document Type 'Development Control Microfiche Documents' from the drop down menu, enter the 'File Number 010275

After viewing the results click 'Back to Search' and select Document Type 'Development Control Microfiche Plans' to view plans.

The rest of the documentation you require is also available, using the File Number(s) and these links, on our <u>Planning</u> and <u>Building Control</u> search pages.

#### Public health

According to our records, there *is 1 process* within 1km of *4a Albert Road* that holds a permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016. *Truly Fine Dry Cleaners* is located approximately *220m* to the *north-west* of this site where it operates a *dry-cleaning process*.

#### Neighbourhoods

No information from the Neighbourhoods' team

If you are dissatisfied with the handling of your request, you have the right to ask for an internal review. Internal review requests should be submitted within two months of the date of receipt of the response to your original letter and should be addressed to: EIR@eppingforestdc.gov.uk

Please remember to quote the reference number above in any future communications.

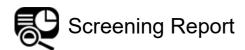
If you are not content with the outcome of the internal review, you have the right to apply directly to the Information Commissioner for a decision. The Information Commissioner can be contacted at: Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AF.

Yours sincerely

Kiri Cunnane
Epping Forest District Council,
EIR team

Tel No: (01992) 564000

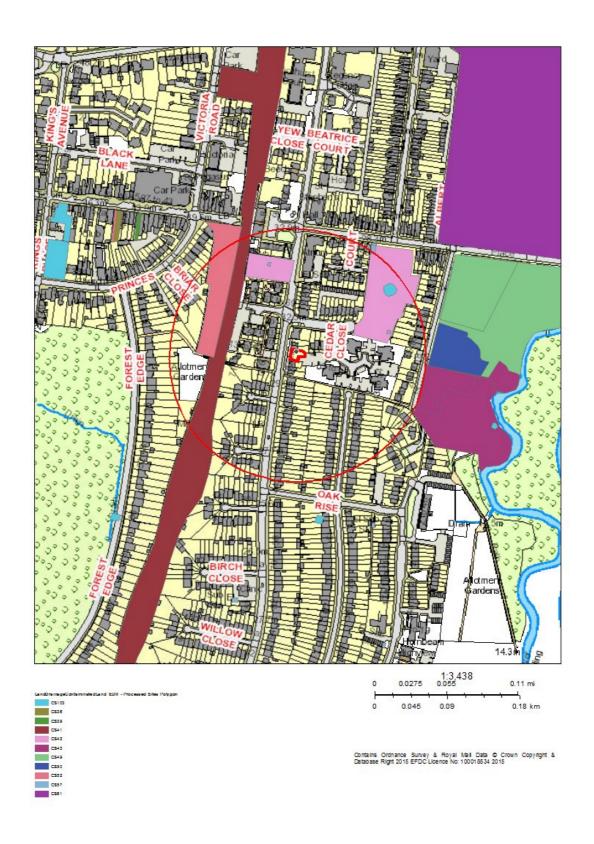
Email: EIR@eppingforestdc.gov.uk



### Area of Interest (AOI) Information

Area: 79,248.99 m<sup>2</sup>

Dec 10 2020 10:30:28 Greenwich Mean Time



### Summary

Name	Count	Area(m²)	Length(m)
Processed Sites	45	73,126.41	N/A
Private Water Supplies	0	N/A	N/A

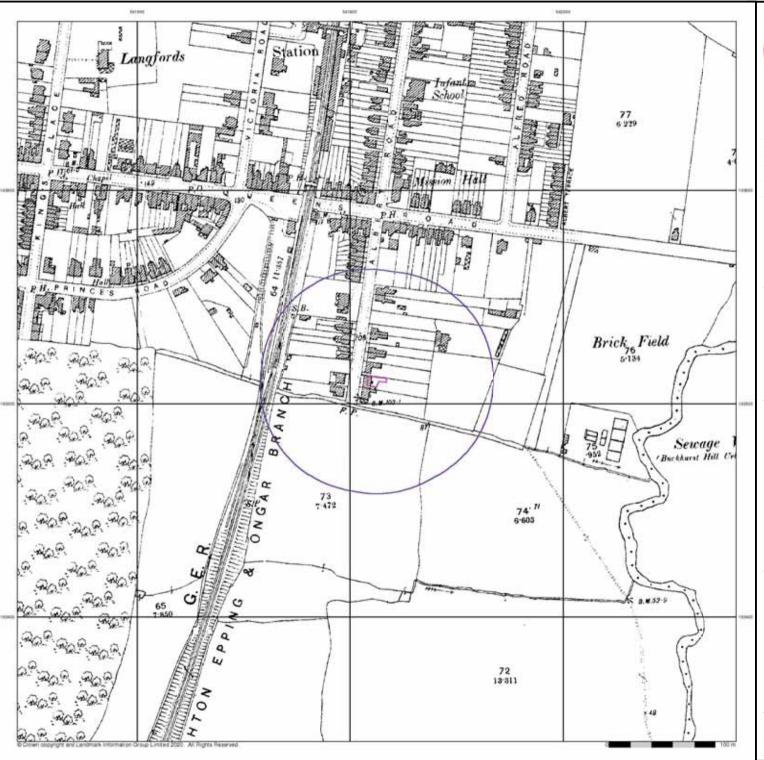
### **Processed Sites**

#	DESCRIPTION	CONSEPT_CLASSIFIC ATION	CONSEPT_RANKING	CONSEPT_CODE	Area(m²)
1	RAILWAY	Railway Land	Medium	CS41	23,810.26
2	DEPOT (DAIRYCREST MILK DEPOT)	Road Vehicle Servicing & Repair Works, Garages & Filling Stations, Transport and Haulage Centres	Medium	CS42	22,712.51
3	COAL YARD	Collieries and spoil heaps	High	CS52	17,309.77
4	GARAGE	Road Vehicle Servicing & Repair Works, Garages & Filling Stations, Transport and Haulage Centres	Medium	CS42	8,000.82
5	FILLED POND	Unspecified high contam landuse	High	CS103	945.12
6	EL SUB STA	Electricity sub-station	Very Low	CS57	205.26
7	SEWAGE WORKS	Sewage Works and Sewage Farms	High	CS43	142.67



### **APPENDIX G**

# A Selection of Historic Maps





#### Essex

#### Published 1896

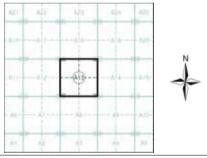
#### Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 12.500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



#### **Historical Map - Segment A13**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620
Slice: A

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.02
Search Buffer (m): 100

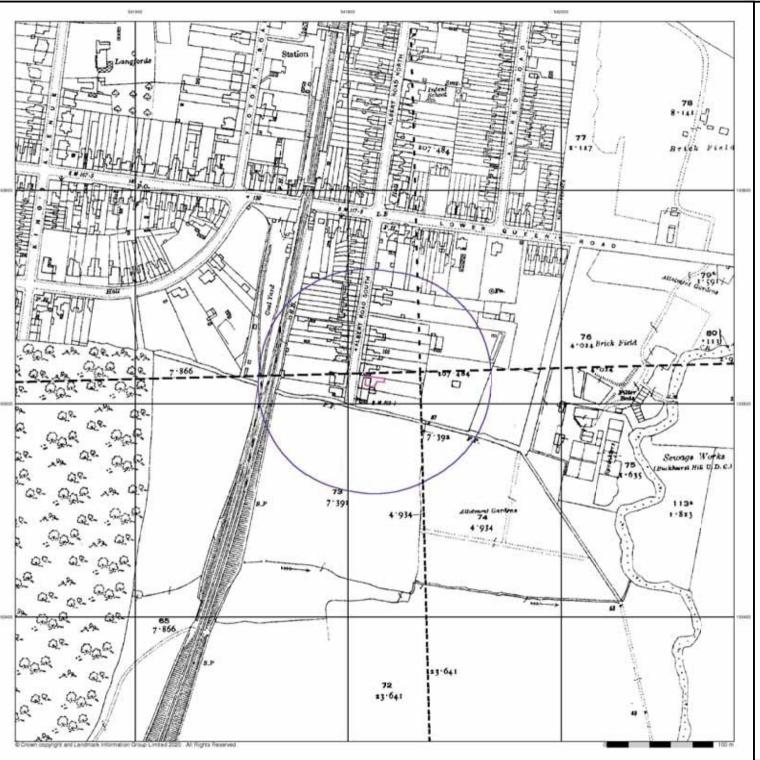
#### **Site Details**

Site at 541820, 193620



el: 0844 844 9952 ax: 0844 844 9951 eb: www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 3 of 13





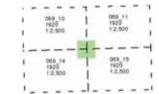
#### Essex

#### Published 1920

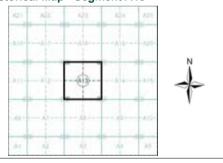
#### Source map scale - 1:2,500

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 and by 1896 it the 12,200 scale was adopted on inapping urban areas and by 1696 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below 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.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



#### **Historical Map - Segment A13**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620

Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 0.02

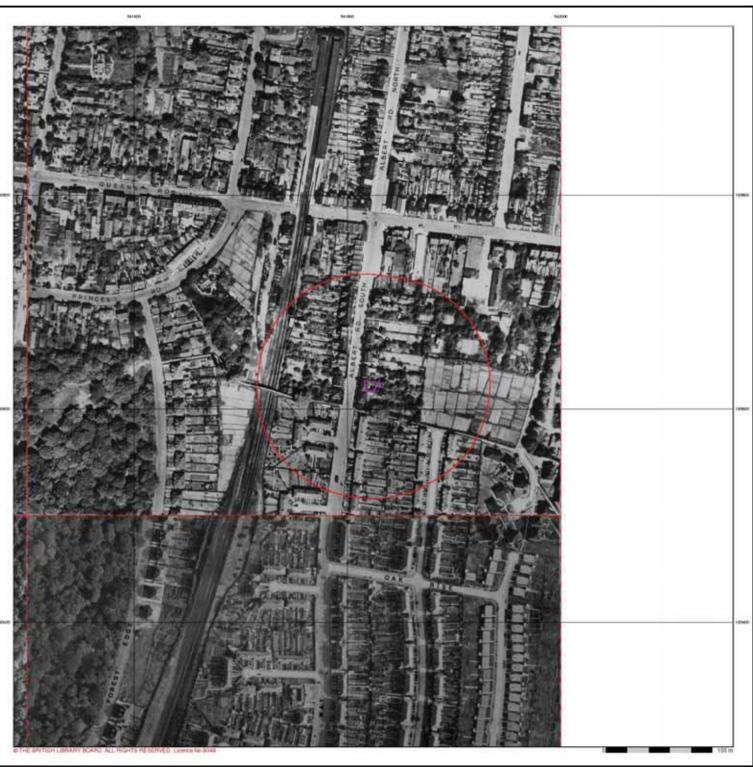
**Site Details** 

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 4 of 13





## Historical Aerial Photography Published 1946

#### Source map scale - 1:1,250

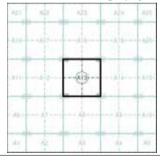
The Historical Aerial Photos were produced by the Ordnance Survey at a scale of 1:1,250 and 1:10,560 from Air Force photography. They were produced between 1944 and 1951 as an interim measure, pending preparation of conventional mapping, due to post war resource shortages. New security measures in the 1950's meant that every photograph was rechecked for potentially unsafe information with security sites replaced by fake fields or clouds. The original editions were withdrawn and only later made available after a period of fifty years although due to the accuracy of the editing, without viewing both revisions it is not easy to spot the edits. Where available Landmark have included both revisions.

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#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



#### **Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13**







#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620
Slice: A

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.02
Search Buffer (m): 100

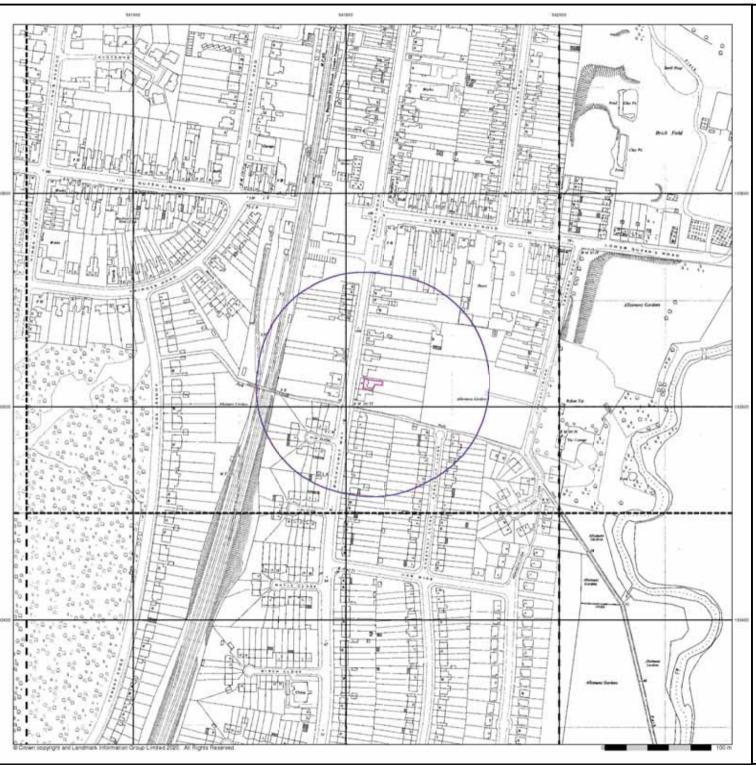
#### **Site Details**

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 6 of 13

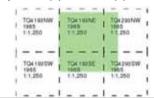




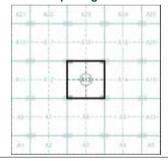
#### Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1965 Source map scale - 1:1,250

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 12.500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveyes of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)



#### **Historical Map - Segment A13**





#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 0.02 Search Buffer (m): 100

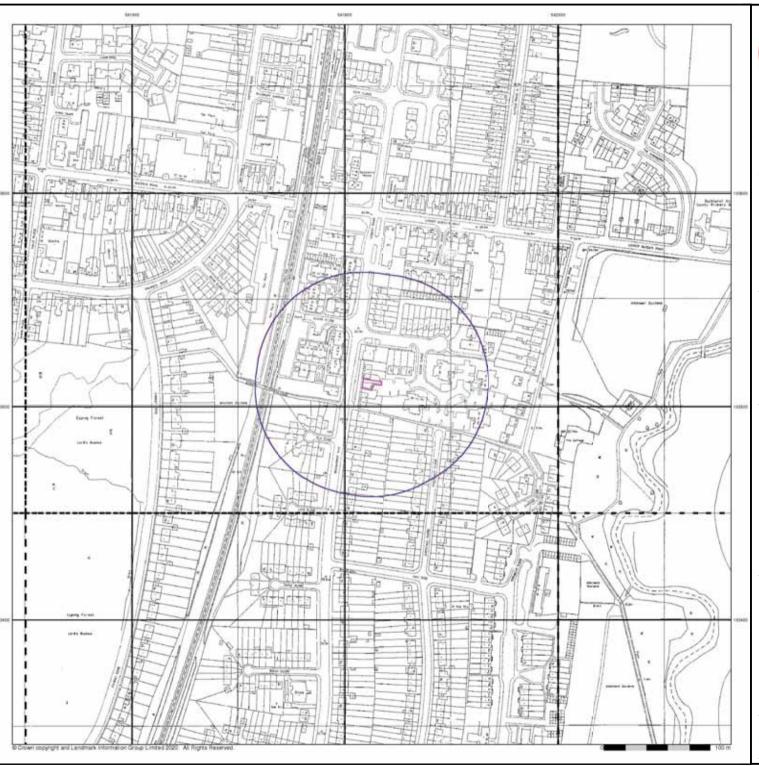
#### **Site Details**

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 7 of 13





# Large-Scale National Grid Data Published 1991

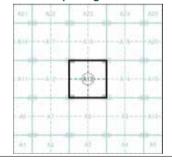
#### Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 12,2500 and 11,250 scales.

#### Map Name(s) and Date(s)

TG4199NW   1991	1041WME 1991 11.250	TOK210NW 1801 111.250	1
TOLINSTW	TOKTOUSE	TOLESSEW	1
TOL1895W 1991 11,250	TOX 1005E 1991 11,290	TG42985W 1891 1.1,250	1

#### **Historical Map - Segment A13**





#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 270203782\_1\_1
Customer Ref: UK20.5225
National Grid Reference: 541820, 193620
Slice: A

Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.02
Search Buffer (m): 100

**Site Details** 

Site at 541820, 193620



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 08-Dec-2020 Page 11 of 13



### **APPENDIX H**

**Cover Soils Checklist** 

EPS 098 Page: 2 of 2 Version: 1.1

Issue Date: September 2020



Pre-Verific	re-Verification Cover System Checklist		
	The soil must not be a waste. Please confirm that the soil is not a waste and has never been deemed as such in the past.		
Soil Source	Has the source of the soil been provided?		
	Have all the delivery notes confirming the source, volume and type of soil been provided for all that is to be used?		
	The soils are free of invasive plant species such as Japanese Knotweed, and have not been sourced from an affected area?		
	Do the soils look clean and of a high quality? I.e. the soil must not have an odour or contain any visual evidence of contamination, including oils, asbestos, glass, plastic, rubble, metal, ash, tarmac/bitumen?		
	Testing to 'BS 3882:2015 <i>Specification for topsoil and requirements for use</i> ' is preferable but generally not essential for public health regulation, provided you can confirm the soils comply with the above points, are suitable for their intended purpose and will provide an adequate growing medium?		
Soil Quality	Has the soil been chemically tested prior to it arriving at site?  Any soil test results presented to EPS by a third party must be current and clearly relate to the soil used, i.e. the testing must generally be dated within 6 weeks of delivery. The quantity of testing will be dependent on how much confidence is generated in the quality of the material, as well any specific local regulatory requirements. If the soil is clean soil from an established source such as British Sugar, the testing they provide at source may be sufficient alone.  For other soils, EPS can advise on the likely testing frequencies but as a rule of thumb, anticipate at least one sample per plot. The testing would usually comprise the following: Heavy Metals, Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Asbestos and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons at an accredited lab.  If adequate testing has not been completed, then EPS will need to test it from stockpiles prior to installation.		
Cover	Are all excavations ready which will allow the necessary thickness of cover soils to be installed?		
Thickness	If yes, can you provide waste transfer documentation for any excavated soils?		



### **APPENDIX I**

# Method Statement for Encountering Unexpected Contamination

EPS097
Page: 1 of 1
Version: 1.4

Issue Date: October 2020



#### **METHOD STATEMENT**

# ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF DISCOVERING UNEXPECTED CONTAMINATION DURING INTRUSIVE GROUNDWORKS

If at any point during intrusive groundworks at a site, evidence of unforeseen contamination is encountered in the form of significant noxious odours, discolouration, or instability within soils or sheen/discolouration in groundwater, the following actions will be taken:

- Intrusive works in the immediate area of the impacted ground will be suspended and the continuation of work in other areas of the site will be considered within the context of the site specific health & safety plan.
- Environmental Protection Strategies Ltd (EPS) will be contacted and appraised of the situation so that arrangements can be made to characterise the impact and determine what action may be necessary in addition to the scheduled site works. Where possible / health & safety plan permits, digital photographs of the impacted ground will be taken and emailed to EPS at the address below to assist in the initial assessment
- It may well be necessary for EPS to attend site to undertake visual inspection and obtain samples
  for field and/or laboratory analysis, although the actions taken will be dependent on the nature of
  what is encountered
- In cases where EPS consider the unforeseen contamination likely to pose a significant risk of significant harm to adjacent site users or local environmental receptors, the local authority and the Environment Agency will be informed of the situation and the actions being taken
- Once appropriate action has been agreed and undertaken, a written summary will be produced by EPS for submission to the Local Authority, (and where relevant, the Environment Agency) in accordance with planning requirements. The submission will include details of work undertaken, analytical results of investigative and validation samples obtained and conclusions and recommendations for any further actions considered necessary
- Where regulatory bodies have been involved, site works should only recommence following their agreement and in all cases should only recommence when the site manager considers it safe to do so within the context of the site specific health & safety plan.

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Will Evans Director Tel: 0781 253 9655

Steve Bullock Director Tel: 0786 694 9221

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