



Environmental Thinking

General

- Agency and Hydro**

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

Category	Symbol	Description
Specified Site	△	BGS Borehole Depth 0 - 10m
Buffer(s)	○	BGS Borehole Depth 10 - 30m
Bearing Reference Point	X	BGS Borehole Depth 30m +
Map ID	■	Confidential
Type at Location	□	Other
Other	○	

Agency and Hydrological (Boreholes)

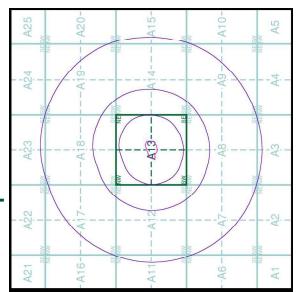
- BGS Borehole Depth 0 - 10m
  - BGS Borehole Depth 10 - 30m
  - BGS Borehole Depth 30m +
  - Confidential
  - Other

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](http://www.envirocheck.co.uk).



Borehole Map - Slice A



## Order Details

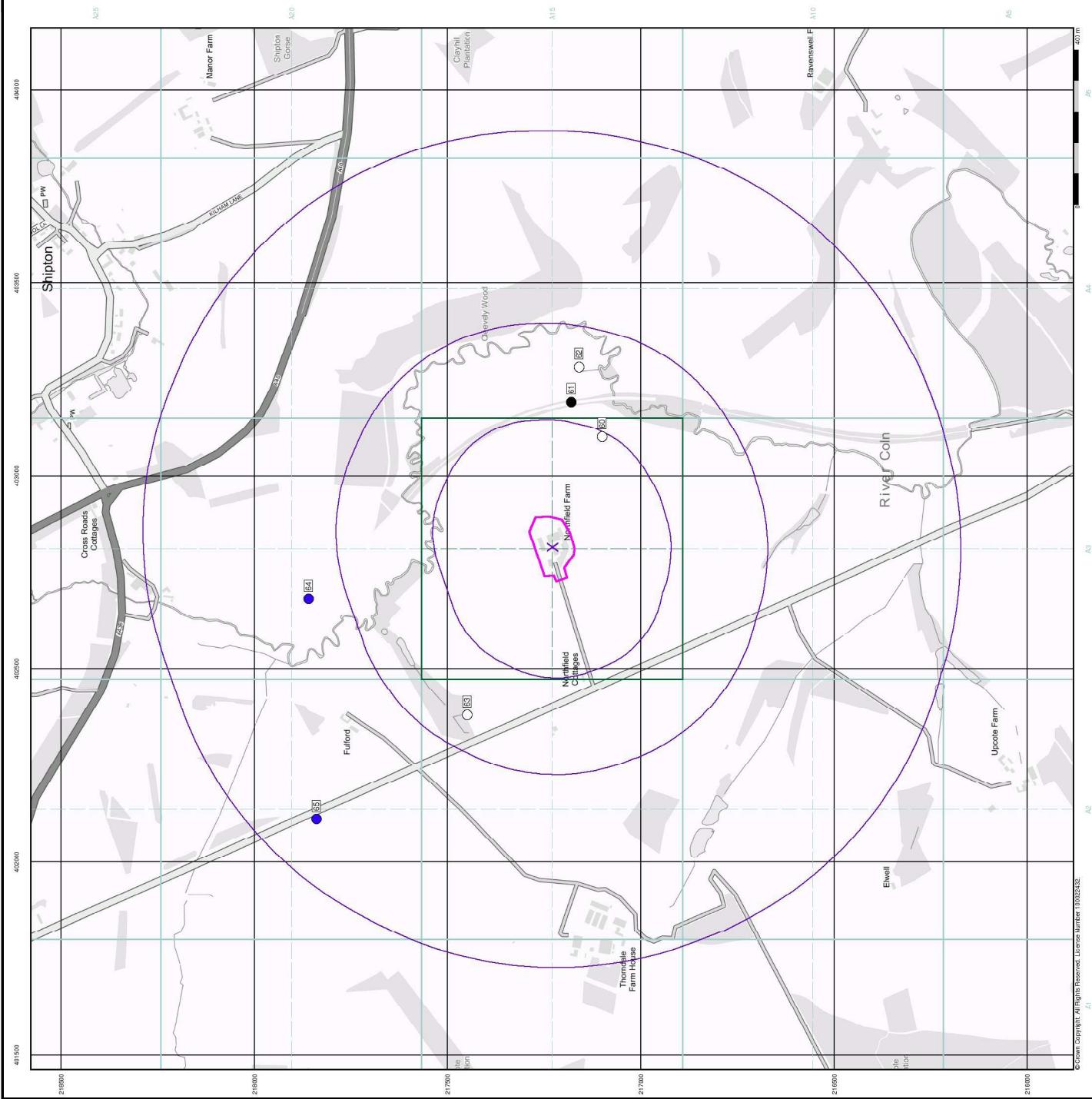
Order Number: 27868895\_1  
Customer Ref: 74441  
National Grid Reference: 402810,217230  
Slide: A  
Site Area (Ha): 1.33  
Search Buffer (m): 1000

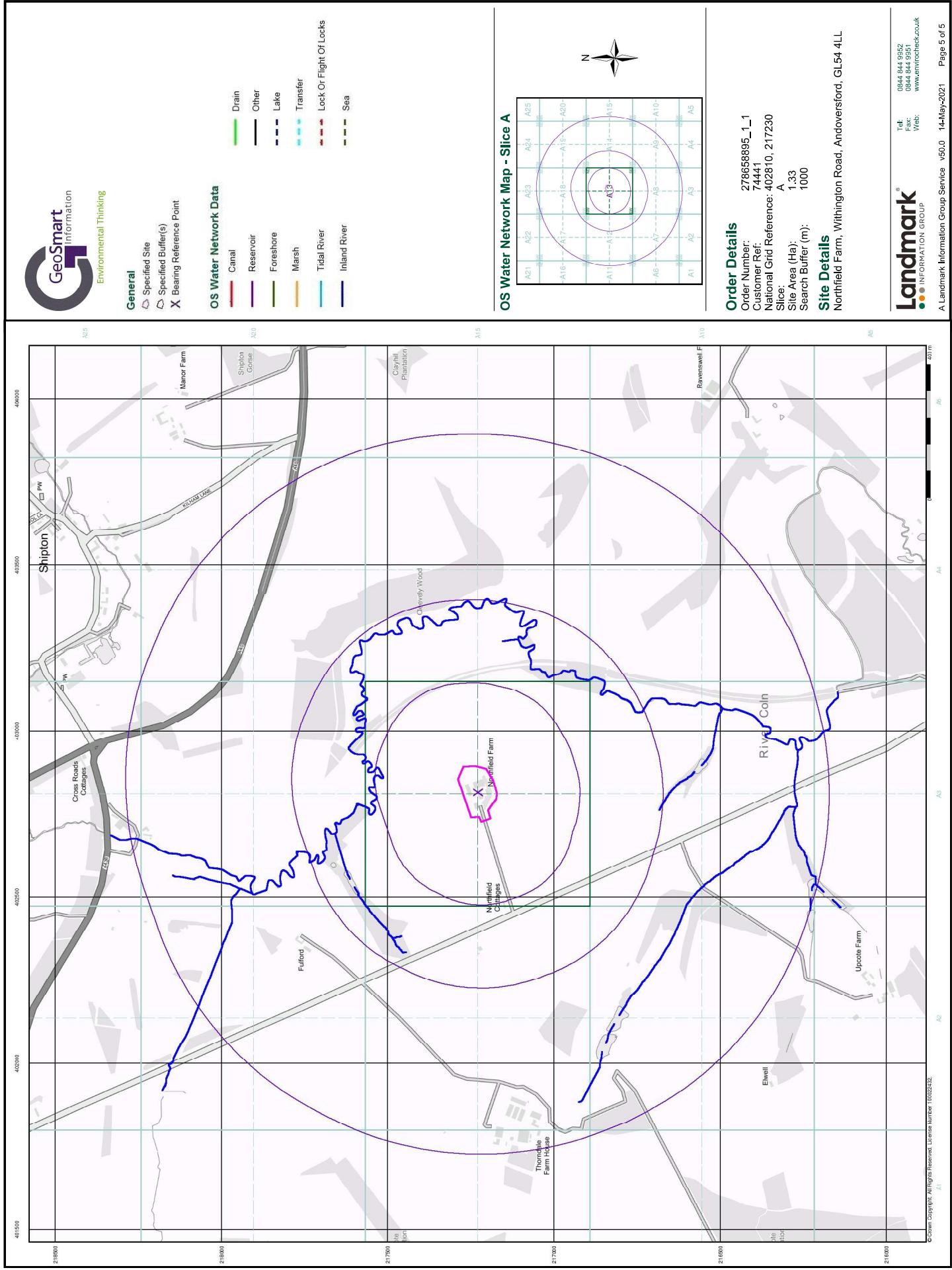
## Site Details

Northfield Farm, Withington Road, Andoversford, GL54 4LL

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## 3.4 Risk assessment methodology

The method of risk evaluation adopted in this document is consistent with CIRIA C552 (2001). Hence, risk is considered to be a function of both the probability (likelihood) of contamination occurring at the study site and also the potential severity (consequence) of the environmental impacts associated with this contamination.

The classification system used to define contaminant probability, consequence and risk is described in the following tables.

Table A: Classification of probability

Classification	Definition
<b>High likelihood</b>	There is a contaminant linkage and an event that appears either very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
<b>Likely</b>	There is a contaminant 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.
<b>Low likelihood</b>	There is a contaminant 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.
<b>Unlikely</b>	There is contaminant linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the long term.

Table B: Classification of consequence

Classification	Receptor	Definition	Examples
<b>Severe</b>	Humans	Short-term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in "significant harm" as defined in the CTL Statutory Guidance	High concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area
	Controlled waters	Short-term risk of pollution (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource	Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled water
	Property	Catastrophic damage to buildings/property	Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to an acute human health risk if buildings are occupied)
	Ecology	A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such eco-system	Potentially long term derogation of a designated site or protected species
<b>Medium</b>	Humans	Chronic damage to human health ("significant harm" as defined in the CTL Statutory Guidance)	Concentrations of a contaminant from a residential site exceed the site-specific assessment criteria
	Controlled waters	Pollution of sensitive water resources (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution)	Leaching of contaminants from a site to a principal or secondary aquifer
	Property	Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services	Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g. foundation damage resulting in instability)
	Ecology	A significant change in a particular ecosystem	Death of a species within a designated nature reserve

Table B: Classification of consequence (continued)

Classification	Receptor	Definition	Examples
<b>Mild</b>	Humans	Contamination present although unlikely to constitute a significant chronic health risk	Concentrations of a contaminant from a public access site moderately exceed the generic assessment criteria
	Controlled waters	Pollution of non-water resources	Pollution of non-classified groundwater
	Property	Damage to sensitive buildings/structures/services	Aggressive ground conditions leading to potential for long term degradation of buried concrete
	Ecology	Damage to the environment	Localised damage to aquatic habitat causing temporary relocation of certain species
<b>Minor</b>	Humans	Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing, etc.)	The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works
	Controlled waters	Potential minor release of contamination to local water features	Short term or low volume release of potentially polluting material to a secondary surface water course of low existing quality
	Property	Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services. Harm which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve	The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete
	Ecology	Short term, localised damage may occur; consequences are spatially and temporally limited	Short term or localised disruption to in situ flora or fauna; no lasting effects

Table C: Risk classification (comparison of consequence and probability)

		Consequence (severity)			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High likelihood	Very high risk	High risk	Moderate risk	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

Risk Key

<b>Very High</b> There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard without appropriate remediation action	<b>High</b> Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remediation action	<b>Moderate</b> It is possible that without appropriate remediation action harm could arise to a designated receptor. It is relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, and if any harm were to occur it is more likely that such harm would be relatively mild	<b>Moderate/Low</b> It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. It is likely any harm would be mild	<b>Low</b> It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. It is likely that, at worst if any harm was realised any effects would be mild	<b>Very Low</b> The presence of an identified hazard does not give rise to the potential to cause harm to a receptor

## 3.5 Historical land use maps

Historical Ordnance Survey maps relating to the site and its surrounding area have been provided by Landmark.



Environmental Thinking

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and  
Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500

**Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information**  
1:2 500 and 1:1 250

## **Historical Mapping & Photography included: Environmental thinking**

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg.
Gloucestershire	1:2,500	1884	2
Gloucestershire	1:2,500	1902	3
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1922	4
Lancashire National Grid Data	1:2,500	1979	5
Lancashire National Grid Data	1:2,500	1995	6



**Historical Map - Segment A13**

## Order Details

74441  
A 1.33  
100  
:: 402810, 217230

Landmark

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web:  INFORMATION GROUP



Environmental Thinking  
**Gloucestershire**

**Published 1884**

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

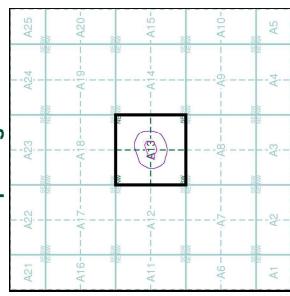
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1886 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. 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)

035.03  
12.500



### Historical Map - Segment A13



### Order Details

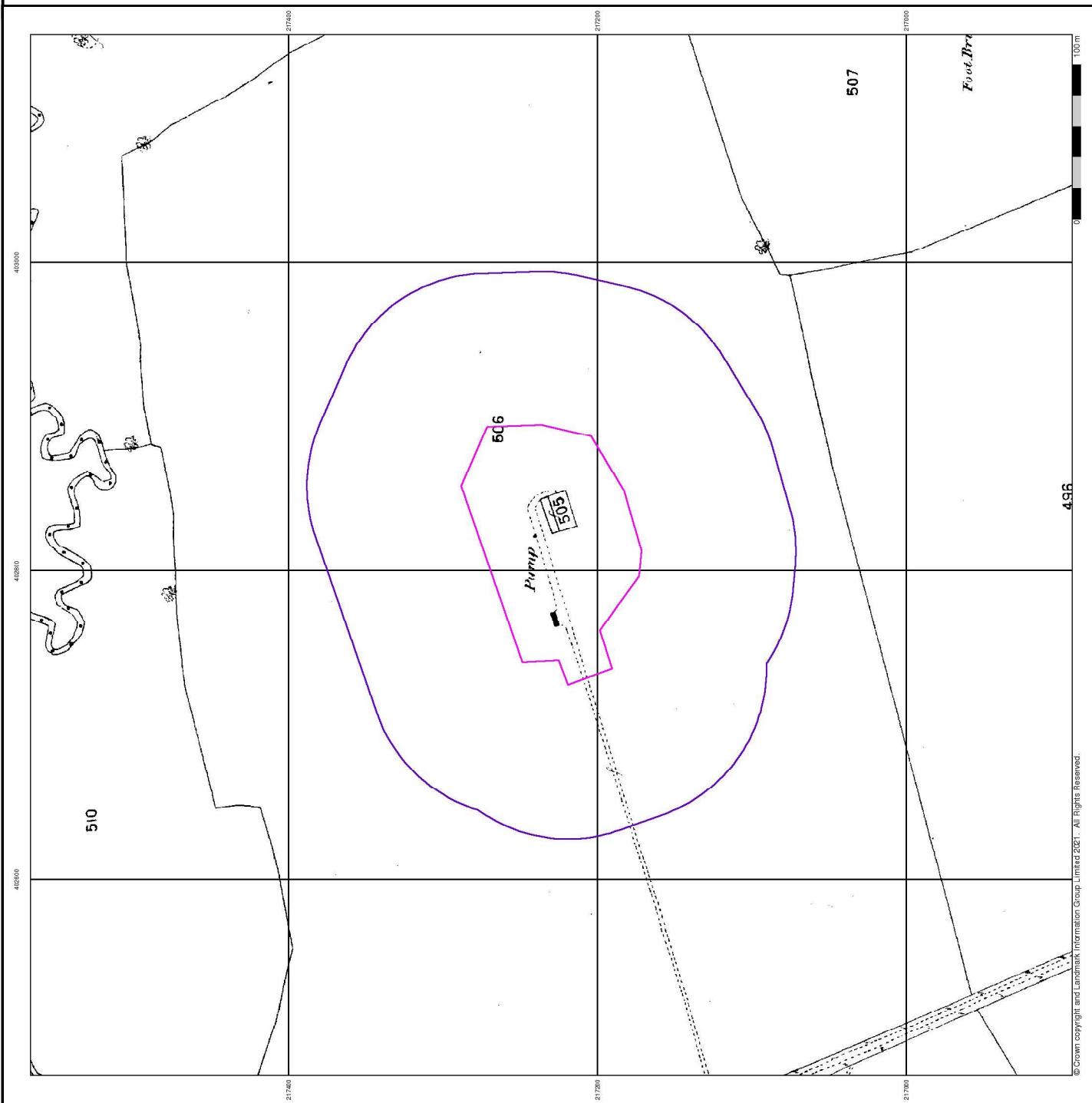
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Customer Ref: 74441  
National Grid Reference: 402810, 217230  
Slice: A  
Site Area (Ha): 1.33  
Search Buffer (m): 100

### Site Details

Northfield Farm, Withington Road, Andoversford, GL5 4LL

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Environmental Thinking  
**Gloucestershire**

**Published 1902**

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

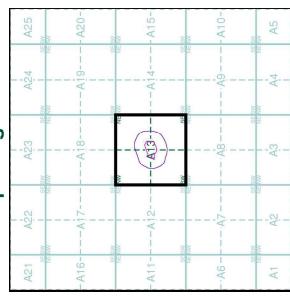
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035 03  
12.200



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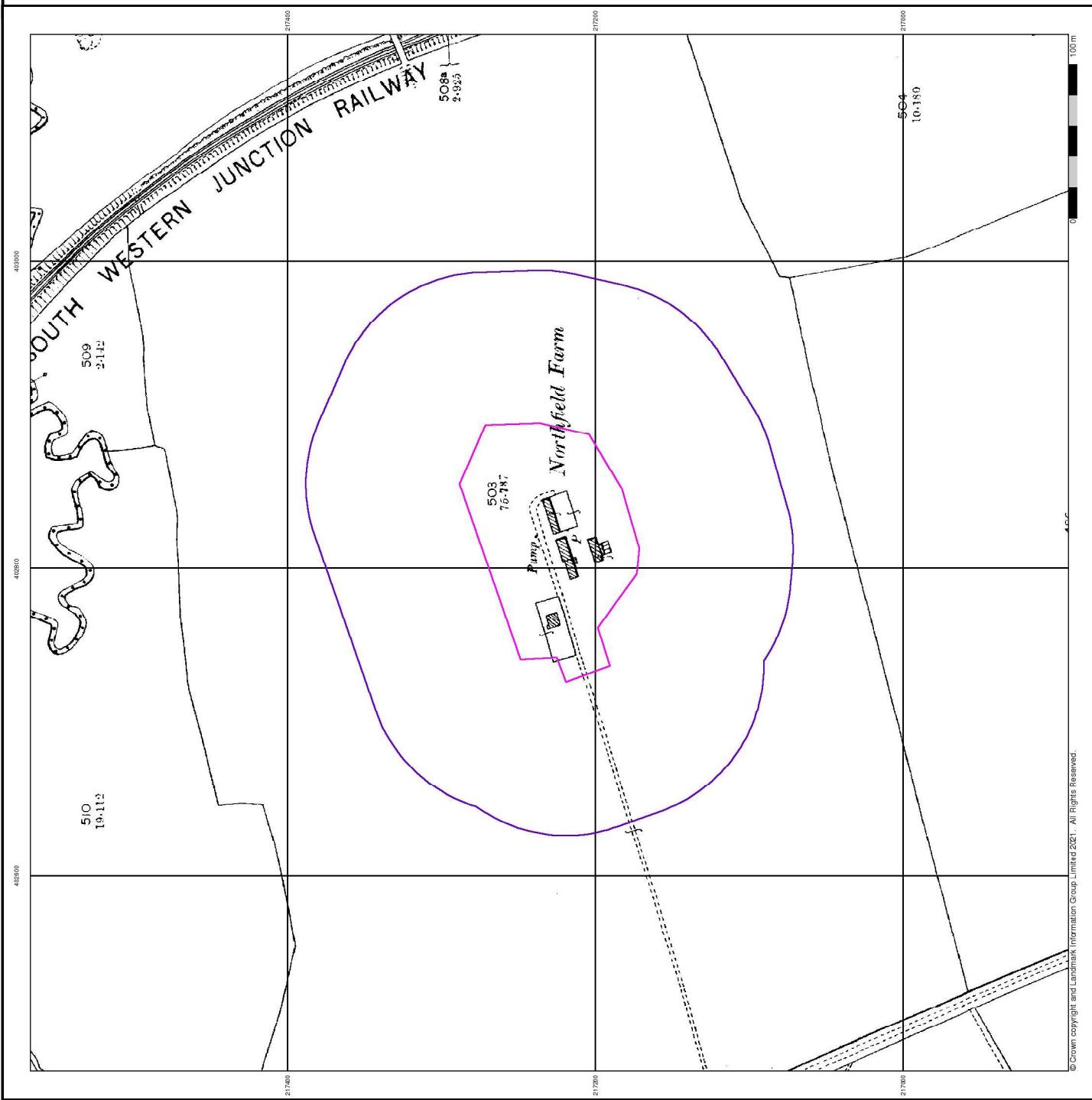
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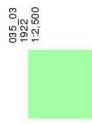
Environmental Thinking  
**Gloucestershire**

**Published 1922**

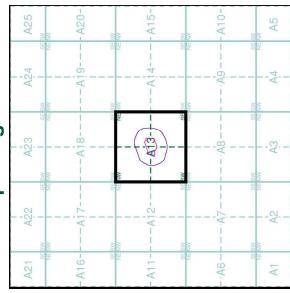
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