Northamptonshire
Published 1901
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Date(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>944NE</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10,560</td>
<td></td>
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<td>944SE</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>1:10,560</td>
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Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Northamptonshire
Published 1927
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1864 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,500 maps. The published data given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed data. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1840s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 205983647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Northamptonshire
Published 1938
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1838, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1840s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

044/E
120
1:10,560

046/E
128
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

044/E
120
1:10,560

046/E
128
1:10,560

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15786
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Historical Aerial Photography
Published 1947
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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 re-checked 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.

© Landmark Information Group and/or Data Suppliers 2010.

Historical Aerial Photography - Slice A
Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Northamptonshire
Published 1952
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,000 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1838, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1840s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15786
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1958
Source map scale - 1:10,000
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Historical Map - Slice A

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Order Details
Order Number: 205983647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1969
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,000 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed data. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1976
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peverill Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
These maps were produced by the Russian military during the Cold War between 1950 and 1997, and cover 103 towns and cities throughout the U.K. The maps are produced at 1:25,000, 1:10,000 and 1:5,000 scale, and show detailed land use, with colour-coded areas for development, green areas, and non-developed areas. Buildings are coloured black and important building uses (such as hospitals, post offices, factories etc.) are numbered, with a numbered key describing their use. They were produced by the Russians for the benefit of navigation, as well as strategic military sites and transport hubs, for use if they were to have invaded the U.K. The detailed information provided indicates that the areas were surveyed using land-based personnel, on the ground, in the cities that are mapped.
Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW

Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1984
Source map scale - 1:10,000
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840s. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1840s, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.
Ordnance Survey Plan
Published 1992
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000
The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
10k Raster Mapping
Published 2006
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: 2006
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
VectorMap Local
Published 2019
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey’s highest detailed ‘backdrop’ mapping product. These maps are produced from OS’s VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Order Details
Order Number: 205383647_1_1
Customer Ref: WIE15796
National Grid Reference: 472030, 261370
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.26
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, NORTHAMPTON, NN5 6JW
### Appendix D  Risk Rating Matrix

**Table D.1: Risk rating for contaminated land qualitative risk assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Severity</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute harm or severe chronic harm. Direct pollution of sensitive water receptors or serious pollution of other water bodies.</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harm from long-term exposure. Slight pollution of sensitive receptors or pollution of other water bodies.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No significant harm in either short or long term. No pollution of water that is likely to affect sensitive receptors. No more than slight pollution of other water bodies.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E  Environmental Receptors

The Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance has a four category system that considers harm to human health, controlled waters, flora and fauna, property, livestock and crops. The Categories are broadly defined as follows:

1 Contaminated Land – similar to land where it is known that significant harm has been caused or significant harm is being caused
2 Contaminated Land – no significant harm being caused but there is a significant possibility for significant harm to be caused in the future
3 Not Contaminated Land – there may be harm being caused but no significant possibility for significant harm to be caused in the future
4 Not Contaminated Land – no pollutant linkage, normal levels of contaminants and no significant harm being caused and no significant possibility for significant harm to be caused in the future.

Table E.1: Significant pollution to controlled waters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollution of controlled waters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under Section 78A(9) of Part 2A the term “pollution of controlled waters means the entry into controlled waters of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste matter. The term “controlled waters” in relation to England has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the Water Resources Act 1991, except that “ground waters” does not include water contained in underground strata but above the saturation zones. (Paragraph 4.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Given that the Part 2A regime seeks to identify and deal with significant pollution (rather than lesser levels of pollution), the local authority should seek to focus on pollution which: (i) may be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems directly depending on aquatic ecosystems; (ii) which may result in damage to material property; or (iii) which may impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment. (Paragraph 4.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant pollution of controlled waters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Paragraph 4.38 states that “The following types of pollution should be considered to constitute significant pollution of controlled waters:
(a) Pollution equivalent to “environmental damage” to surface water or groundwater as defined by The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009, but which cannot be dealt with under those Regulations.
(b) Inputs resulting in deterioration of the quality of water abstracted, or intended to be used in the future, for human consumption such that additional treatment would be required to enable that use.
(c) A breach of a statutory surface water Environment Quality Standard, either directly or via a groundwater pathway.
(d) Input of a substance into groundwater resulting in a significant and sustained upward trend in concentration of contaminants (as defined in Article 2(3) of the Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC)).” |
| Paragraph 4.39 states that “In some circumstances, the local authority may consider that the following types of pollution may constitute significant pollution: (a) significant concentrations of hazardous substances or non-hazardous pollutants in groundwater; or (b) significant concentrations of priority hazardous substances, priority substances or other specific polluting substances in surface water; at an appropriate, risk based compliance point. The local authority should only conclude that pollution is significant if it considers that treating the land as contaminated land would be in accordance with the broad objectives of the regime as described in Section 1 (of the Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance). This would normally mean that the authority should conclude that less serious forms of pollution are not significant. In such cases the authority should consult the Environment Agency”. |
| The following types of circumstance should not be considered to be contaminated land on water pollution grounds:
(a) The fact that substances are merely entering water and none of the conditions for considering that significant |

Former Moray Lodge Site, Peveril Road, Northampton

Appendices

WIE15796-100-R-1-1-1-GeoEnv
pollution is being caused set out in paragraphs 4.38 and 4.39 above are being met.

(b) The fact that land is causing a discharge that is not discernible at a location immediately downstream or down-gradient of the land (when compared to upstream or up-gradient concentrations).

(c) Substances entering water in compliance with a discharge authorised under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

**Significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused**

In deciding whether significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused, the local authority should consider that this test is only met where it is satisfied that the substances in question are continuing to enter controlled waters; or that they have already entered the waters and are likely to do so again in such a manner that past and likely future entry in effect constitutes ongoing pollution. For these purposes, the local authority should:

(a) Regard substances as having entered controlled waters where they are dissolved or suspended in those waters, or (if they are immiscible with water) they have direct contact with those waters on or beneath the surface of the water.

(b) Take the term “continuing to enter” to mean any measurable entry of the substance(s) into controlled waters additional to any which has already occurred.

(c) Take the term “likely to do so again” to mean more likely than not to occur again.

Land should not be determined as contaminated land on grounds that significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused where: (a) the relevant substance(s) are already present in controlled waters; (b) entry into controlled waters of the substance(s) from land has ceased; and (c) it is not likely that further entry will take place.

**Significant Possibility of Significant Pollution of Controlled Waters**

In deciding whether or not a significant possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters exists, the local authority should first understand the possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters posed by the land, and the levels of certainty/uncertainty attached to that understanding, before it goes on to decide whether or not that possibility is significant. The term “possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters” means the estimated likelihood that significant pollution of controlled waters might occur. In assessing the possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters from land, the local authority should act in accordance with the advice on risk assessment in Section 3 and the guidance in this sub-section.

In deciding whether the possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters is significant the local authority should bear in mind that Part 2A makes the decision a positive legal test. In other words, for particular land to meet the test the authority needs reasonably to believe that there is a significant possibility of such pollution, rather than to demonstrate that there is not.

Before making its decision on whether a given possibility of significant pollution of controlled waters is significant, the local authority should consider:

(a) The estimated likelihood that the potential significant pollution of controlled waters would become manifest; the strength of evidence underlying the estimate; and the level of uncertainty underlying the estimate.

(b) The estimated impact of the potential significant pollution if it did occur. This should include consideration of whether the pollution would be likely to cause a breach of European water legislation, or make a major contribution to such a breach.

(c) The estimated timescale over which the significant pollution might become manifest.

(d) The authority’s initial estimate of whether remediation is feasible, and if so what it would involve and the extent to which it might provide a solution to the problem; how long it would take; what benefit it would be likely to bring; and whether the benefits would outweigh the costs and any impacts on local society or the environment from taking action.
Table E.2: Significant harm to human health, ecological systems and property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relevant types of receptor</th>
<th>Significant harm</th>
<th>Significant possibility of significant harm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human beings</td>
<td>The following health effects should always be considered to constitute significant harm to human health: death; life threatening diseases (e.g. cancers); other diseases likely to have serious impacts on health; serious injury; birth defects; and impairment of reproductive functions. Other health effects may be considered by the local authority to constitute significant harm. For example, a wide range of conditions may or may not constitute significant harm (alone or in combination) including: physical injury; gastrointestinal disturbances; respiratory tract effects; cardio-vascular effects; central nervous system effects; skin ailments; effects on organs such as the liver or kidneys; or a wide range of other health impacts. In deciding whether or not a particular form of harm is significant harm, the local authority should consider the seriousness of the harm in question: including the impact on the health, and quality of life, of any person suffering the harm; and the scale of the harm. The authority should only conclude that harm is significant if it considers that treating the land as contaminated land would be in accordance with the broad objectives of the regime as described in Section 1 of the Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance.</td>
<td>The risk posed by one or more relevant contaminant linkage(s) relating to the land comprises: (a) The estimated likelihood that significant harm might occur to an identified receptor, taking account of the current use of the land in question. (b) The estimated impact if the significant harm did occur – i.e. the nature of the harm, the seriousness of the harm to any person who might suffer it, and (where relevant) the extent of the harm in terms of how many people might suffer it. In estimating the likelihood that a specific form of significant harm might occur the local authority should, among other things, consider: (a) The estimated probability that the significant harm might occur: (i) if the land continues to be used as it is currently being used; and (ii) where relevant, if the land were to be used in a different way (or ways) in the future having regard to the guidance on “current use” in Section 3 of the Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance. (b) The strength of evidence underlying the risk estimate. It should also consider the key assumptions on which the estimate of likelihood is based, and the level of uncertainty underlying the estimate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any ecological system, or living organism forming part of such a system, within a location which is:</td>
<td>The following types of harm should be considered to be significant harm: • harm which results in an irreversible adverse change, or in</td>
<td>Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to a relevant ecological</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relevant types of receptor

- a site of special scientific interest (under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) and Part 4 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (as amended));
- a national nature reserve (under Section 35 of the WCA 1981 (as amended));
- a marine nature reserve (under Section 36 of the WCA 1981 (as amended));
- an area of special protection for birds (under Section 3 of the WCA 1981 (as amended));
- a “European site” within the meaning of regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended);
- any habitat or site afforded policy protection under Section 15 of The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on conserving and enhancing the natural environment (i.e. possible Special Areas of Conservation, potential Special Protection Areas and listed or proposed Ramsar sites); or
- any nature reserve established under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

### Significant harm

- some other substantial adverse change, in the functioning of the ecological system within any substantial part of that location; or
- harm which significantly affects any species of special interest within that location and which endangers the long-term maintenance of the population of that species at that location.

In the case of European sites, harm should also be considered to be significant harm if it endangers the favorable conservation status of natural habitats at such locations or species typically found there. In deciding what constitutes such harm, the local authority should have regard to the advice of Natural England and to the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

### Significant possibility of significant harm

- receptor where the local authority considers that:
  - significant harm of that description is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question; or
  - there is a reasonable possibility of significant harm of that description being caused, and if that harm were to occur, it would result in such a degree of damage to features of special interest at the location in question that they would be beyond any practicable possibility of restoration.

Any assessment made for these purposes should take into account relevant information for that type of contaminant linkage, particularly in relation to the ecotoxicological effects of the contaminant.

### Property in the form of:

- crops, including timber
- produce grown domestically, or on allotments, for consumption
- livestock
- other owned or domesticated animals;
- wild animals which are the subject of shooting or fishing rights.

### Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to the relevant types of receptor where the local authority considers that significant harm is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question, taking into account relevant information for that type of contaminant linkage, particularly in relation to the ecotoxicological effects of the contaminant.
Relevant types of receptor | Significant harm | Significant possibility of significant harm
--- | --- | ---
Property in the form of buildings. For this purpose, 'building' means any structure or erection and any part of a building, including any part below ground level, but does not include plant or machinery comprised in a building, or buried services such as sewers, water pipes or electricity cables. | Structural failure, substantial damage or substantial interference with any right of occupation. The local authority should regard substantial damage or substantial interference as occurring when any part of the building ceases to be capable of being used for the purpose for which it is or was intended. In the case of a scheduled Ancient Monument, substantial damage should be regarded as occurring when the damage significantly impairs the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest by reason of which the monument was scheduled. The Guidance states that this description of significant harm is referred to as a 'building effect'. | Conditions would exist for considering that a significant possibility of significant harm exists to the relevant types of receptor where the local authority considers that significant harm is more likely than not to result from the contaminant linkage in question during the expected economic life of the building (or in the case of a scheduled Ancient Monument the foreseeable future), taking into account relevant information for that type of contaminant linkage.

Appendix F  Obsidian Geo-consulting Ground Investigation Data
**Percussion Drilling Log**

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 17/04/2019  
**Location:** Contractor: Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig

<table>
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<th>Borehole Number</th>
<th>Hole Type</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Logged By</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
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<td></td>
<td>JAD</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>Sheet 1 of 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks**

1. Borehole terminated at 2.60m begl due to sample barrel and SPT refusal.  
2. No groundwater encountered.  
3. Borehole backfilled with arisings.

### Sample and In Situ Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=8 (1,1/2,2,2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=24 (2,3/5,5,7,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>50 (10,12/50 for 185mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- **MADE GROUND:** Brown, clayey, slightly gravelly sand with rootlets throughout. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick, concrete and sandstone.
- **Soft, becoming firm to stiff, green/grey, silty, slightly sandy, rarely gravelly CLAY:** Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material.
- **Grey/orange, slightly sandy, gravelly SILT:** Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded mudstone lithorelicts.

**End of Borehole at 2.600m**
# Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Pevenl Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 17/04/2019  
**Location:** Contractor: Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 17/04/2019  
**Location:** Contractor: Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borehole Number</th>
<th>Hole Type</th>
<th>Water Strikes</th>
<th>Sample and In Situ Testing</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Level (m)</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Stratum Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WS02</td>
<td>WS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Brown fine to coarse sand and gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular, brick, concrete, tile and plastic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soft to firm, brown/green-grey, silty, slightly sandy, rarely gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm to stiff, dark grey, very sandy CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stiff, blueish grey, slightly silty, slightly sandy CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey/orange, very clayey, slightly sandy, gravelly SILT. Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded mudstone lithorelicts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of Borehole at 3.00m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Remarks**  
1. Borehole terminated at 3.00m begl due to SPT refusal.  
2. No groundwater encountered.  
3. Monitoring well installed as detailed above.
## Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Pevenl Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Location:** Contractor: Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Date:** 17/04/2019  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borehole Number</th>
<th>Hole Type</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Logged By</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WS03</td>
<td>WS</td>
<td>JAD</td>
<td>1:25</td>
<td>Sheet 1 of 1</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### Sample and In Situ Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>ES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=10 (2,2/3,3,2,2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=21 (3,3/5,5,5,6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>50 (7,10/50 for 195mm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stratum Description

- **MADE GROUND:** Brown, clayey, slightly gravelly sand with rootlets throughout. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick, concrete and sandstone.
- **MADE GROUND:** Orange/brown, clayey, sand and gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick and sandstone.
- **MADE GROUND:** Orange/brown, very sandy, very gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick and sandstone.
- **Soft, becoming firm, grey/brown, silty, slightly sandy, rarely gravelly CLAY.** Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material.
- **Firm to stiff, dark grey, very sandy, organic CLAY.**
- **Soft, becoming firm, grey/brown, silty, slightly sandy, rarely gravelly CLAY.** Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material.
- **Very weak, blueish grey MUDSTONE.** Pockets of orange silt and sand throughout.
- **End of Borehole at 3.00m**

### Remarks
1. Borehole terminated at 3.00m begl due to SPT refusal.  
2. No groundwater encountered.  
3. Borehole backfilled with arisings.
井号 | 洞穴类型 | 水击 | 样品和原位测试 | 深度（m） | 水平（m） | 说明 | 层状描述
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
WS04 | WS | JAD | 0.20 | ES | 0.40 | | 现场取样 | 0.40
WS04 | WS | JAD | 0.50 | ES | 0.70 | | 现场取样 | 0.70
WS04 | SPT | N=9 (1,1/2,2,2,3) | 1.00 | | 1.10 | | 现场取样 | 1.10
WS04 | D | | 1.50 | | 1.60 | | 现场取样 | 1.60
WS04 | SPT | N=21 (3,3/5,5,6,5) | 2.00 | | 2.00 | | 现场取样 | 2.00
WS04 | D | | 2.50 | | 2.50 | | 现场取样 | 2.50
WS04 | D | | 2.80 | | 2.80 | | 现场取样 | 2.80
WS04 | SPT | 50 (9,11/50 for 180mm) | 3.00 | | 3.00 | | 现场取样 | 3.00

**备注**
1. 井孔终止在2.80m处，由于采样桶和SPT拒绝
2. 未发现地下水
3. 井孔已回填

**层状描述**
- **MADE GROUND**: 棕色，略带粘土，略带砾石的沙土
  - 粒径：细到粗，呈亚圆状的砖、混凝土和砂岩
- **MADE GROUND**: 深灰色/棕色，略带砾石的粘土
  - 粒径：细到粗，呈亚圆状的砖、混凝土、砂岩和稀有的砖
- **软性，棕色，略带粘土，略带砾石的粘土**
  - 粒径：细到粗，呈亚圆状的砂岩、页岩和稀有的有机物质
- **软性到坚硬，灰色到棕色，略带粘土，略带砾石的粘土**
  - 粒径：细到中等，呈亚圆状到亚圆状的碳酸钙物质
- **坚硬，蓝色灰色，略带粘土，略带砾石的粘土**
- **极端弱，蓝色灰色页岩**
  - 孔隙为橙色粘土和砂土

**总结**

- 井孔终止于2.80m处
- 未发现地下水
- 井孔已回填

**注意事项**

- 采样桶和SPT拒绝
- 未发现地下水
- 井孔已回填
### Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Peven Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 17/04/2019  
**Location:**  
**Contractor:** Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig  

#### Borehole Number: WS05  
**Hole Type:** WS  
**Logged By:** JAD  
**Scale:** 1:25  
**Page Number:** Sheet 1 of 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=11 (1,2/3,3,3,2,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=15 (2,2/4,3,4,4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=24 (3,4/6,6,5,7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>50 (8,11/50 for 195mm)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stratum Description**
- **MADE GROUND:** Orange/Brown, clayey, slightly gravelly sand with rootlets throughout. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick, concrete and sandstone.
- **MADE GROUND:** Grey/brown, silty, sandy, gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded, mudstone, sandstone and organic material.
- **Red/brown, silty, slightly sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY** with frequent pockets of black organic material. Gravel is fine to coarse, subrounded to rounded mudstone, sandstone and quartzite.
- Firm to stiff, grey/brown, silty, slightly sandy, rarely gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material.
- Stiff dark grey, very sandy CLAY.
- Stiff, blueish grey, slightly silty, slightly sandy, desiccated CLAY.
- Extremely weak, blueish grey MUDSTONE. Pockets of orange silt and sand throughout.

**Remarks**
1. Borehole terminated at 3.60m begl due to sample barrel and SPT refusal. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. Monitoring well installed as detailed above.
### Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Pevenl Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 18/04/2019  
**Location:** Contractor: Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borehole Number</th>
<th>Hole Type</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Logged By</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>JAD</td>
<td>1:25</td>
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<td>Sheet 1 of 1</td>
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### Sample and In Situ Testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Level (m)</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Stratum Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Bituminous surfacing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Grey, slightly sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>ES</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Grey/brown, sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular to subrounded limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>SPT N=7 (1,2/2,2,1,2)</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red/brown, silty, slightly sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse, subrounded to rounded mudstone, sandstone and quartzite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm to stiff, grey/brown, very sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=16 (1,2/4,3,4,5)</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm dark grey, very sandy CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stiff, grey/brown, silty, slightly sandy CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>N=30 (4,6/8,8,7,7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>SPT</td>
<td>50 (8,10/50 for 190mm)</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of Borehole at 4.00m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks
1. Borehole terminated at 4.00m begl. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. Monitoring well installed as detailed above.
# Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 18/04/2019  
**Location:**  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig  
**Contractor:** Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Scale:** 1:25  
**Page Number:** Sheet 1 of 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borehole Number</th>
<th>Hole Type</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Logged By</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WS07</td>
<td>WS</td>
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<td>JAD</td>
<td>1:25</td>
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</table>

### Water Strikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample and In Situ Testing</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Level (m)</th>
<th>Legend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.10 ES</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Orange/brown, very clayey, slightly gravelly sand. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick and concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.30 ES</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Light orange/brown, very sandy, gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick, concrete and sandstone. Cobble of concrete at 0.4m begl. No recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00 ES SPT N=9 (1,2,3,2,2)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm to stiff, grey/brown, very sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material, mudstone and sandstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.50 D</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm dark grey, very sandy, organic CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00 SPT N=21 (2,4/5,5,5,6)</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm to stiff, green/grey, slightly silty CLAY with pockets of orange sand throughout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 D SPT N=24 (2,2/3,4,7,10)</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very weak, blueish grey MUDSTONE. Pockets of orange silt and sand throughout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50 D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.70 SPT 50 (7,10/50 for 195mm)</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of Borehole at 3.70m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks

1. Borehole terminated at 3.70m begl due to sample barrel and SPT refusal. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. Borehole backfilled with arisings.
## Percussion Drilling Log

**Project Name:** Moray Lodge, Peveril Road, Northampton  
**Client:** Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd  
**Date:** 18/04/2019  
**Location:**  
**Contractor:** Obsidian Geo-Consulting Ltd  
**Project No.:** 19-1121-P  
**Crew Name:** Drillrite Ltd  
**Drilling Equipment:** Tracked Window Sampling Rig

### Borehole Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Well</th>
<th>Water Strikes</th>
<th>Sample and In Situ Testing</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Level (m)</th>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Stratum Description</th>
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<td>WS08</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M.D.</td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Orange/brown, very clayey, slightly gravelly sand. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick and concrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MADE GROUND: Light orange/brown, very sandy, gravelly clay. Gravel is fine to coarse, subangular brick, concrete and sandstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Light orange/brown, very sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to coarse mudstone and organic material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm dark grey, mottled brown, very sandy CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Firm to stiff, grey/brown, very sandy, slightly gravelly CLAY. Gravel is fine to medium, subangular to subrounded calcareous material, mudstone and sandstone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stiff, dark grey, very sandy, organic CLAY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>End of Borehole at 4.00m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Remarks
1. Borehole terminated at 4.00m bel. 2. No groundwater encountered. 3. Borehole backfilled with arisings.