

2.0 Opportunities and Constraints

Site Photographs- Sandow Crescent approach to site and electrical sub station



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Site Photographs- car garages and offices at rear of former Victoria Pub



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Site Photographs- Victoria Pub North Hynde Road approach



2.0 Opportunities and Constraints

Site Photographs- Local Vernacular



21 APPENDIX 5 - RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- Severity considers the potential impact of the linkage on the receptors, if the linkage was active. Categories range from slight/superficial to fatal.
- Likelihood considers the chances of the linkage occurring and is classified into categories from improbable to frequent.

By assigning scores with each of the above categories, the risk assessment can be undertaken using the formula:

$$\text{RISK} = \text{LIKELIHOOD} \times \text{SEVERITY}$$

The matrix given in Table 11 provides a means of calculating the overall risk; while Table 12 provides the qualitative assessment based on the risk score.

Table 11: Contamination Risk Matrix

		Potential Severity				
		Fatal 5	Major 4	Moderate 3	Minor 2	Slight 1
Probable Likelihood	Frequent 5	Very High	High	Moderate	Low - Moderate	Low
	Probable 4	High	High	Moderate	Low - Moderate	Low
	Possible 3	Moderate	Moderate	Low - Moderate	Low - Moderate	Very Low
	Remote 2	Low - Moderate	Low - Moderate	Low - Moderate	Low	Very Low
	Improbable 1	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Table 12: Assessment description for risk scores

Risk Score	Risk Assessment
1-3	Very Low
4-5	Low
6-10	Low to Moderate
11-15	Moderate
16-20	High
21-25	Very High

Table 13: Risk Classification System

Risk Term	Description
Very Low to Low	The presence of an identified hazard does not give rise to the potential to cause significant harm to a designated receptor. In the event of such harm being realized, it is not likely to be Severe.
Low to Moderate	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realized, would at worst normally be mild.
Moderate	It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
High	Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard at the site without appropriate remedial action. Investigation is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Very High	There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, or, there is an evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. Urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required.

22 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
c.	circa
CLRA	Contaminated Land Risk Assessment
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CSM	Conceptual Site Risk Model
EA	Environment Agency
IPC	Integrated Pollution Control
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention Control
LAPC	Local Authority Pollution Control
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
NIHHS	Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances
NNR	National Nature Reserves
NP	National Parks
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OS	Ordnance Survey
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Part IIA	Part IIA of the Environmental Protection. Act 1990
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCLU	Potentially Contaminative Land Use
PPL	Potential Pollutant Linkage
PSPPL	Potentially Significant Potential Pollutant Linkage
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SI	Site Investigation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPOSH	Significant Possibility of Significant Harm
SSSIs	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
TPHs	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance