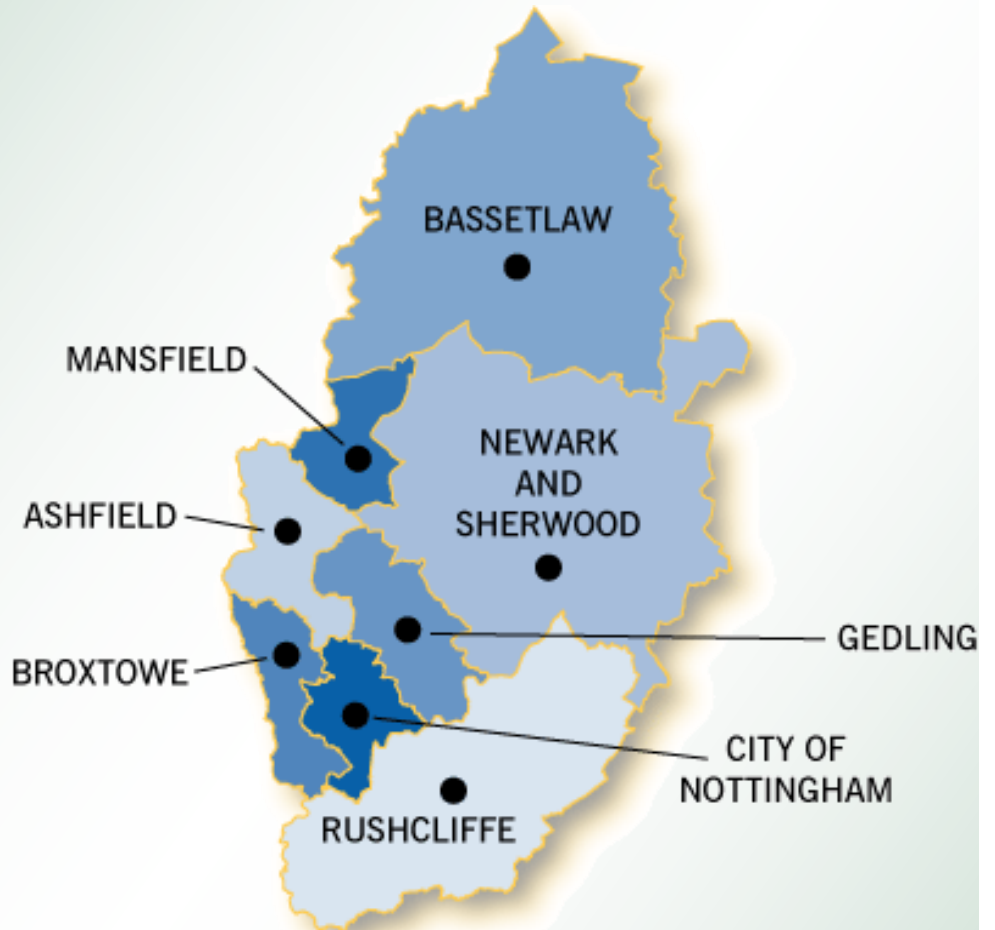


A Guide to Developing Land Within Nottinghamshire



Guidance for landowners and developers

Produced by the Nottinghamshire Land Quality Group 2013



1.0 What is this booklet for?

- 1.01** The purpose of this document is to advise developers of the type of information all Nottinghamshire authorities require in order to assess an application for planning permission on land possibly affected by contamination.
- 1.02** Taking on board the information and processes detailed in this document will prevent any time delays or misunderstandings at a later stage in the development process. This document is by no means exhaustive and where a developer proposes to develop land which has the potential to be contaminated it is advisable to contact the relevant authorities Contaminated Land Officer to discuss any issues prior to submitting a planning application.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.01** The Nottinghamshire Land Quality Group consisting of representatives from all the Nottinghamshire Local Authorities, the Environment Agency and Public Health England, decided that there was a need to produce a guide for developers on how to deal with land contamination. This would ensure a consistent approach across the County.
- 2.02** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced during 2012 includes Sections 120/121 on risks from pollution and land stability. Planning decisions must ensure that a site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land stability, including natural hazards or former activities such as mining, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation or impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation. Following remediation, land should not be capable of being determined as Contaminated Land under Part IIa of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Adequate site investigation information should be made available.

2.03 Where a developer is proposing to develop land with the potential to be contaminated it is advisable to contact the Council's Contaminated Land Officer to discuss development issues prior to submitting a planning application.

Local Authority Contact details

| Local Authority | Contact Telephone Number |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ashfield District Council | 01623 457418 |
| Bassetlaw District Council | 01909 533533 |
| Broxtowe Borough Council | 0115 9177777 |
| Gedling Borough Council | 0115 9013901 |
| Mansfield District Council | 01623 463463 |
| Newark & Sherwood District Council | 01636 650000 |
| Nottingham City Council | 0115 9152020 |
| Rushcliffe Borough Council | 0115 9819911 |

Other useful contacts

| Agency | Contact Number |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Natural England | 01476 568431 |
| English Heritage | 01604 735450 |
| Environment Agency - General | 08708 506506 |
| - Land contamination | 0115 8463702 |

3.0 Submitting an application

3.01 The local authority has a duty to ensure that the developer carries out the necessary site investigations; and where applicable ensure that the developer produces a suitable remediation strategy so that any contamination is dealt with in a responsible and effective manner. This duty is discharged by the Council by attaching a suitable contaminated land condition to relevant planning permissions. ***Ultimately it is the responsibility of the developer to ensure that the site is suitable for its proposed use.***

3.02 When deciding whether a preliminary risk assessment is required before a planning application is determined, the risk associated with the proposed use must be considered along with the risk associated with the previous use. The national planning application form (1APP) includes a section on land contamination. The Existing Use section

(normally section 15) requires the applicant to identify if there is a potential for land contamination.

3.1 Standard 1APP Form

3.1.1 If, when completing the application form, the answer to any of the questions in Section 15 of the 1APP form is 'yes' then an appropriate contaminated land assessment must be submitted with the planning application. As a minimum, a contamination assessment must include a Phase I investigation - desktop study, site walkover and initial risk assessment (Refer to Annex 1).

15. Existing Use

Please describe the current use of the site:

Is the site currently vacant? Yes No

If Yes, please describe the last use of the site:

When did this use end (if known)? DD/MM/YYYY (date where known may be approximate)

Does the proposal involve any of the following:

Land which is known to be contaminated? Yes No

Land where contamination is suspected for all or part of the site? Yes No

A proposed use that would be particularly vulnerable to the presence of contamination? Yes No

If you have answered Yes to any of the above, you will need to submit an appropriate contamination assessment.

This would include a development on land which has known contamination.

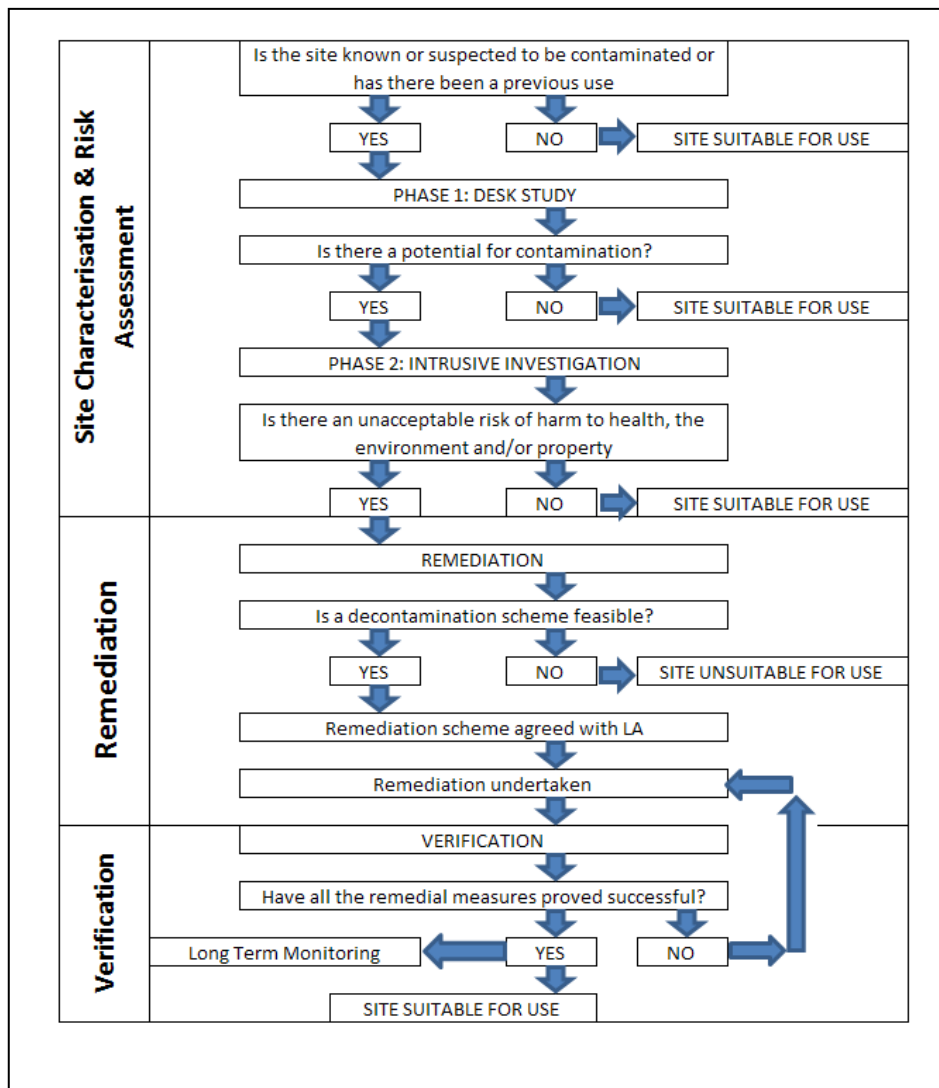
This would include a development on or near land, which has had a potential contaminative use

Contamination is not restricted to land with previous industrial use. It can occur on Greenfield sites as well as previously developed land.

3.1.2 The findings from the Phase I desktop study will inform the contaminated land officer on whether a contaminated land condition, requiring specific works or further investigation, needs to be attached to any planning permission (Refer to checklist for details on information required for desktop study)

4.0 Phased investigation

4.01 Should a contaminated land condition be attached to any planning permission, suitable investigations will need to be undertaken to determine the extent of any contamination and detail any remediation/mitigation works required to ensure the site is suitable for use. To provide suitable information allowing the contaminated land condition to be discharged the development must follow the following phases.



4.02 Including the desktop study there are four phases to the investigation of contaminated land. These are Phase I - Desktop Study; Phase II – Site Investigation; Phase III – Remediation and Phase IV – Verification. The information required for each of these phases is provided through the following checklists.

4.3 Phase II — Detailed Investigation

4.3.1 The Detailed Investigation phase is the on-site verification of the conceptual model. Through intrusive investigation, chemical testing and quantitative risk assessment, the Phase II study can confirm contaminant linkages and therefore, should also provide appropriate remediation options, if required.

| Phase II – Detailed Investigation Report | Included |
|--|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review previous site investigation contamination studies (desk-based or intrusive) or remediation works | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site investigation methodology, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Justification of exploration locations * Locations of on site structures, above/below ground storage tanks etc * Sampling and analytical strategies * Borehole/trial pit logs. * Borehole / trial pit log locations | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results and findings of investigation, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ground conditions (soil and groundwater regimes, including made ground) * Discussion of soil/groundwater/surface water contamination (visual, olfactory, analytical) | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual site model | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessment – based on source-pathway-receptor | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the site specific risk assessment model selected and justification in its selection | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for remediation – based on proposed land use | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for further investigation if necessary | [] |

4.4 Phase III — Remediation Strategy/Verification Report

4.4.1 The remediation phase of the process is split into two sections. Firstly the Remediation Statement is a document detailing the objectives, methodology and procedures of the proposed remediation works. This must be submitted for approval by the Council before any works commence. Secondly, following completion of the works, a Verification Report must be submitted demonstrating that the works have been carried out satisfactorily and remediation targets have been achieved.

| Phase III – Remediation Statements (submit for approval prior to works) | Included |
|---|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of the remediation works | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the remedial works to be carried out, to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Description of ground conditions (soil and groundwater) * Type, form and scale of contamination to be remediated * Remediation methodology * Site plans/drawings * Phasing of works and approximate timescales * Consents and licenses e.g. (Discharge consents, waste management licenses etc.) * Site management measures to protect neighbours. | [] |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on how works will be verified; ensuring remediation objectives are met, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sampling strategy * Use of on-site observations, visual/olfactory evidence * Chemical analysis * Proposed clean up standards (i.e. contaminant concentration) | [] |

5.0 Frequently Asked Questions

When would the council put a planning condition on a site?

A condition may be attached when a site has a known history of contaminative uses or it is suspected that contamination may be present.

How can I find out if the land is potentially contaminated?

You can write and request for a site search to be undertaken by the Council's Contaminated Land Officer. Some local authorities have more information than others and a charge may be made for this information. However, if the search provides no further information this should not be taken to mean that the site is free from contamination. Other sources of information include the library service, county archives and the Internet. However, it is recommended that a consultant is employed to carry out a desktop study.

Will the Council recommend a Consultant?

No. However, these companies are easy to find using common internet searching.

What will happen if I do not submit a desktop study with my application?

If you do not submit a detailed desktop study with your planning application, and your planning consent is granted it is likely that a planning condition will be attached requiring you to submit these details before you commence development of the site. The condition will not be discharged until the planning authority is satisfied with the information provided. In certain circumstances the Council may be unable to grant permission until a satisfactory site investigation has been carried out.

Who will the LPA consult with when I submit my planning application?

The LPA may consult various bodies including the Environment Agency (EA) and other sections within the Council including Environmental Health. Other consultees may include Natural England, English Heritage and the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) at Nottinghamshire County Council to ensure protection of the natural and historic environment.

When do the EA get involved in the planning process in relation to contaminated land?

The LPA may consult the EA on matters for which the agency has a regulatory responsibility such as:

- Where pollution of surface or groundwater is involved.
- Where the water environment is at risk of pollution.
- Where an application is in an area at risk from flooding.

Annex 1

Procedure to identify which form of risk assessment should accompany a planning application.

Table 1 – Sensitive Uses

| Sensitivity | Example scenarios | Recommended requirements for a preliminary risk assessment |
|------------------------|---|---|
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New build residential use with or without private gardens; • Conversion of existing buildings to permanent residential use with private gardens; • Development of a school or children's day nurseries; • Introduction of a new food growing area such as allotments, market garden etc. | A quantitative risk assessment should be required in every case. |
| Moderately high | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New build involving non-residential enclosed buildings on potentially gas contaminated land. | A ground gases quantitative risk assessment should be required in every case. |
| Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of existing buildings to permanent residential use without private gardens; • Conversion of an existing building to a holiday rental property; • New build for non-residential use (other than on potentially gas-contaminated land). • Industrial/commercial major project | A quantitative risk assessment may exceptionally be required subject to professional judgement on a case-by case basis. Otherwise a preliminary risk assessment will be required, (desktop study site walkover and bill of quantities ¹). |
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision of an existing building with no introduction of gardens. • Industrial/commercial use • Conservatory and extension to residential property | A quantitative risk assessment will not be required unless a pre-existing hazard is known or suspected. Otherwise a preliminary risk assessment will be required, (desktop study, site walkover and bill of quantities). |

Table 2 – Potentially contaminative uses

| Potential Risk | Example contaminative uses and activities | Information to be submitted |
|----------------|---|--|
| High | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smelters, foundries, steel works, metal processing & finishing works • Coal, mineral mining & processing, both deep mines and opencast • Heavy engineering & engineering works, e.g. car manufacture. • Military/defence related activities • Electrical & electronic equipment manufacture & repair • Gasworks, coal carbonisation plants, power stations • Oil refineries, petroleum storage & distribution sites • Manufacture & use of asbestos, cement, lime & gypsum • Manufacture of organic & inorganic chemicals, including pesticides, acids/alkalis, pharmaceuticals, solvents, paints etc • Rubber industry, including tyre manufacture • Munitions/explosives production, testing & storage sites • Glass making & ceramics manufacture • Textile industry, including tanning & dyestuffs • Paper & pulp manufacture, printing works & photographic processing • Timber treatment • Food processing industry & catering establishments • Railway depots, dockyards, garages, road haulage depots, airports • Landfill, storage & incineration of waste • Sewage works, farms, stables & kennels • Scrap yards and breakers yards • All types of laboratories • Power stations, electricity substations, gas works • Chemical and manufacturing plants - using/storing bulk liquid chemicals or discharging of effluent • Sewage farms and sewage treatment plants | <p>A quantitative risk assessment should be required but is dependent on sensitivity (see Section B).</p> <p>Reason: the LPA must be assured that remediation of the site is feasible before submission of the planning application.</p> |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarries or land which has been infilled with unknown fill. Collieries Ministry of Defence sites Storing and reprocessing scrap vehicles Fuel storage facilities, garages and petrol forecourts Abandoned mines, and downstream of such mines if in a flood zone Abattoirs, animal waste processing & burial of diseased livestock | |
| Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other industries and commercial uses not listed in DoE profiles Engineering works Urban soils (which are comprised of made ground) Land with known fill Hospitals All works employing metal finishing processes -plating, paint spraying Vehicle repair garages (no oil storage) Works utilizing animal products, for example, tanneries Radioactive substances used in industrial activities e.g. gas mantle production, luminising works Agriculture – excessive use or spills of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, sewage sludge & farm waste disposal Dry cleaning premises Naturally-occurring radioactivity, including radon Naturally-occurring - metals and other substances CO2 & CH4 production & emissions in coal mining areas, wetlands, peat moors or former wetlands Spraying of herbicides and pesticides Unregulated tipping activities Domestic heating oil leaks Railway Land (other than described in high risk category) Gas mantle production, luminising works, dial manufacturers Made ground Cottage industry | <p>A preliminary risk assessment, site walkover and bill of quantities¹, should be required but is dependent on sensitivity (see Section B).</p> <p>Reason: The LPA must be assured that any potential contamination has been properly researched before submission of the planning application.</p> |
| Low | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land which has been bombed Burial sites & graveyards Garages use for car parking | <p>A preliminary risk assessment and site walkover required for potential contamination.</p> <p>Reason: The LPA must be assured that any potential contamination has been properly researched before submission of the planning application.</p> |

Table 3 - Validation Matrix

The above types of applications have been combined in the table below and at planning validation the applicant should provide the requirements set out in this table.

| Sensitivity \ Contaminative use | High | Moderate | Low |
|---------------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| High & Moderately High | GQRA | GQRA | PRA & BOQ |
| Moderate | GQRA | PRA & BOQ | PRA & BOQ |
| Low | PRA | PRA | PRA |

Key

GQRA: Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment: intrusive investigation

PRA: Preliminary Risk Assessment: desk-top study and site walkover

BOQ: Bill of Quantities: this outlines the scope and scale of the proposed site investigation

Recommended Guidance

British Standards Institution (2011) BS 10175:2011: Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice available at <http://shop.bsigroup.com/en/ProductDetail/?pid=000000000030205349>

CIEH/LQM (2009), Generic Assessment Criteria for Human Health Risk Assessment, Nathanail et al, 2nd Edition, Land Quality Press

CIRIA (2007) - C665 Assessing Risks Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings London CIRIA

CIRIA (2009) - C682 The VOCs handbook: investigating, assessing and managing risks from inhalation of VOCs at land affected by contamination London CIRIA

DEFRA (2012) – Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance April 2012 available at <https://www.gov.uk/contaminated-land>

DCLG (2013) – National Planning Practice Guidance – Land Remediation available at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/land-remediation/why-should-local-planning-authorities-be-concerned-about-land-contamination/>

Environment Agency (2004) CLR11: Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination available at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33740.aspx>

NHBC/Environment Agency/CIEH (2008) - Guidance for the Safe Development of Housing on Land Affected by Contamination R&D Publication 66: available at <http://www.nhbc.co.uk/Builders/Technicaladviceandsupport/Publications/ContaminatedLandDevelopment/>