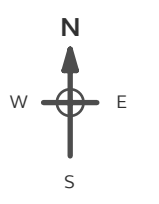




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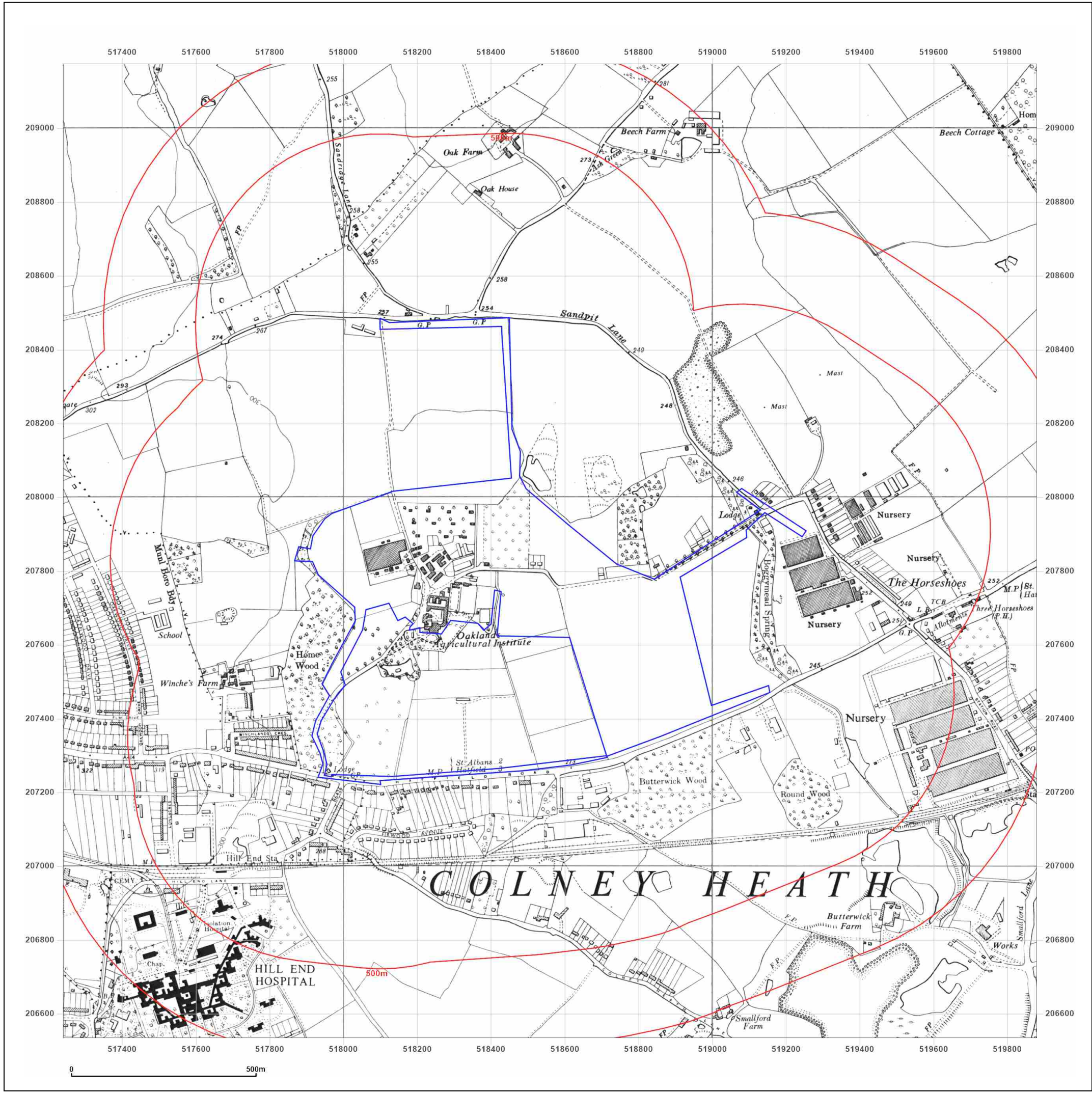
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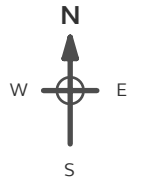


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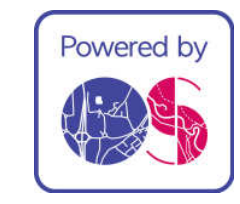
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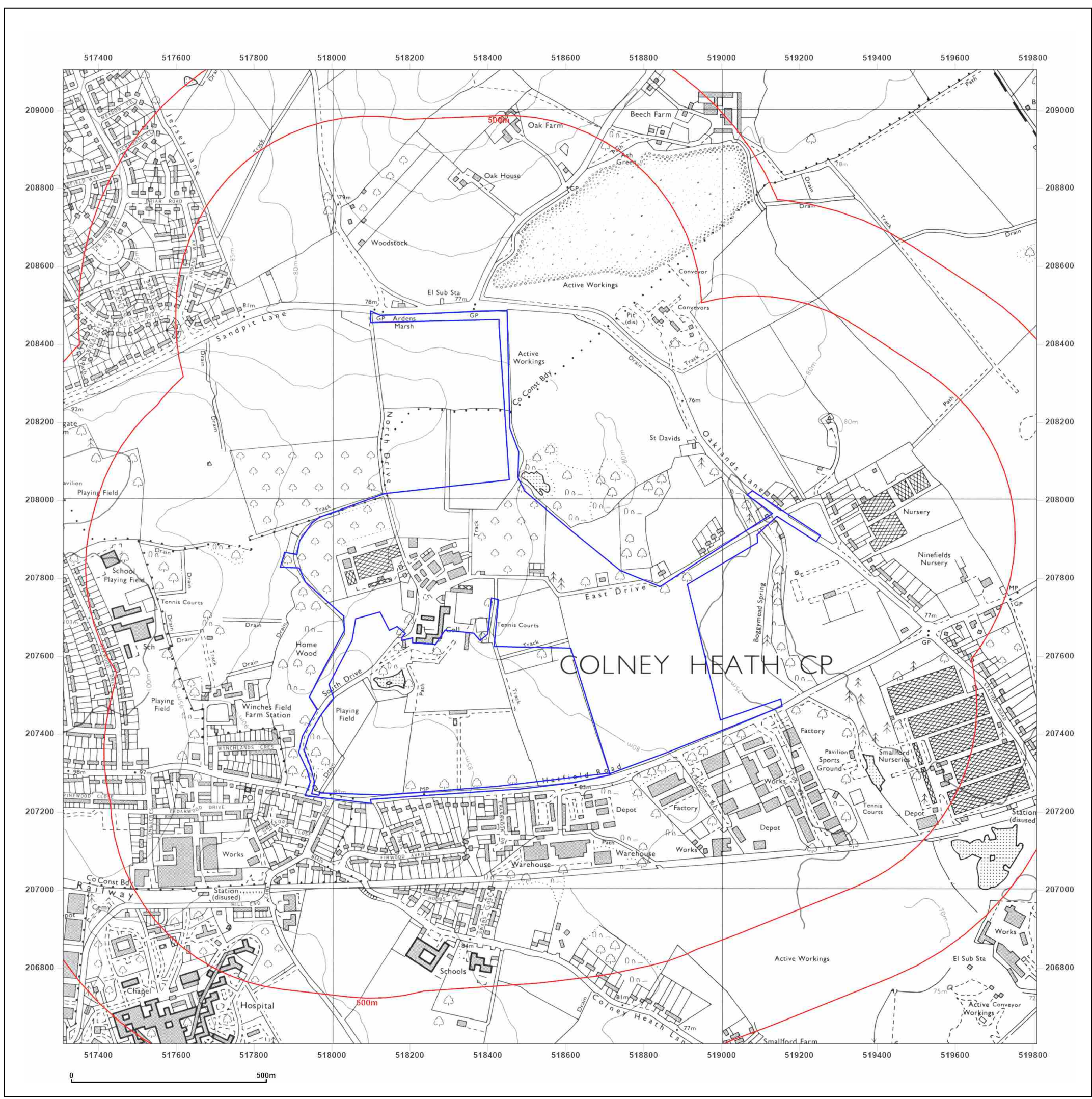


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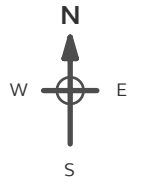


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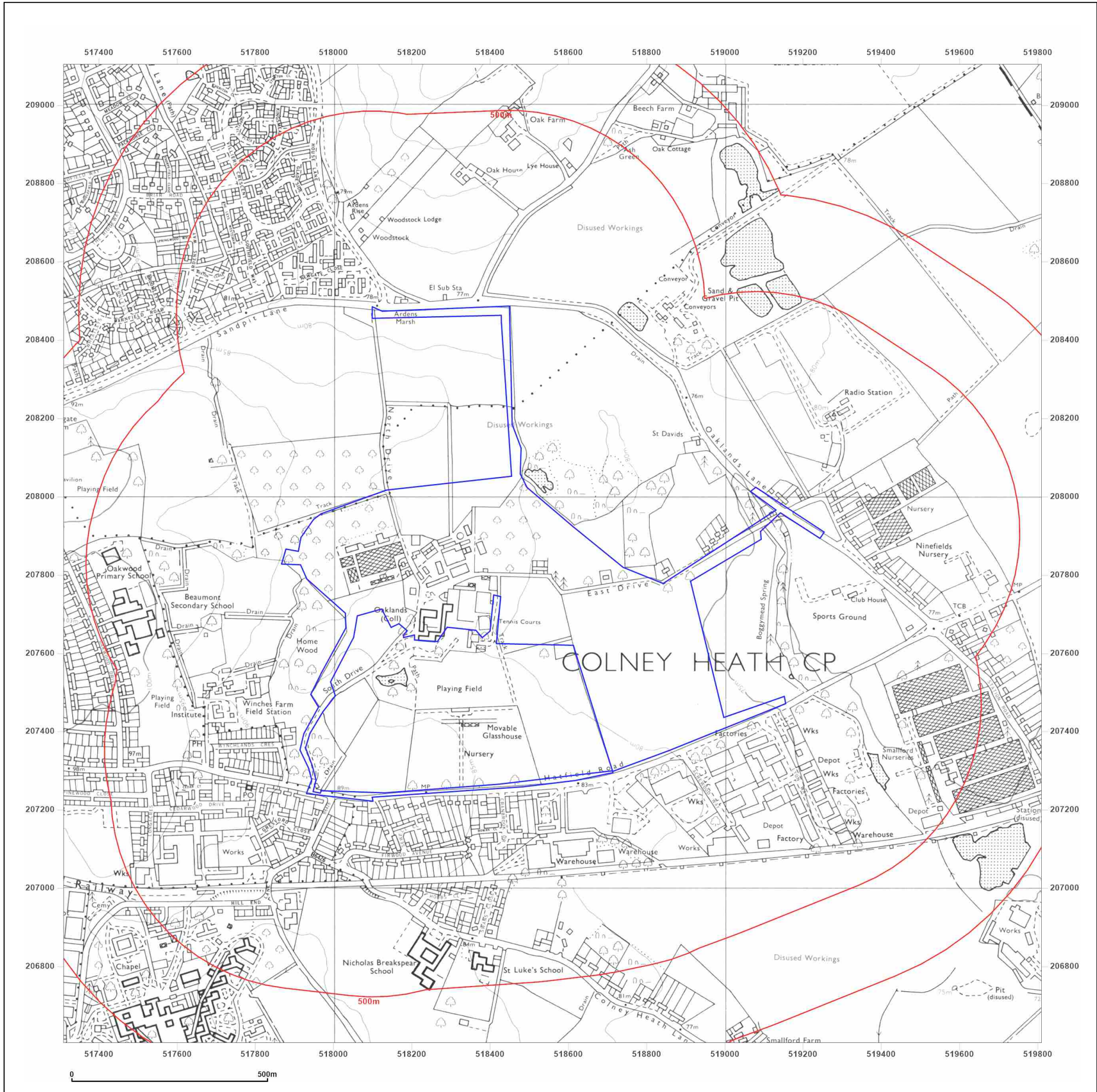


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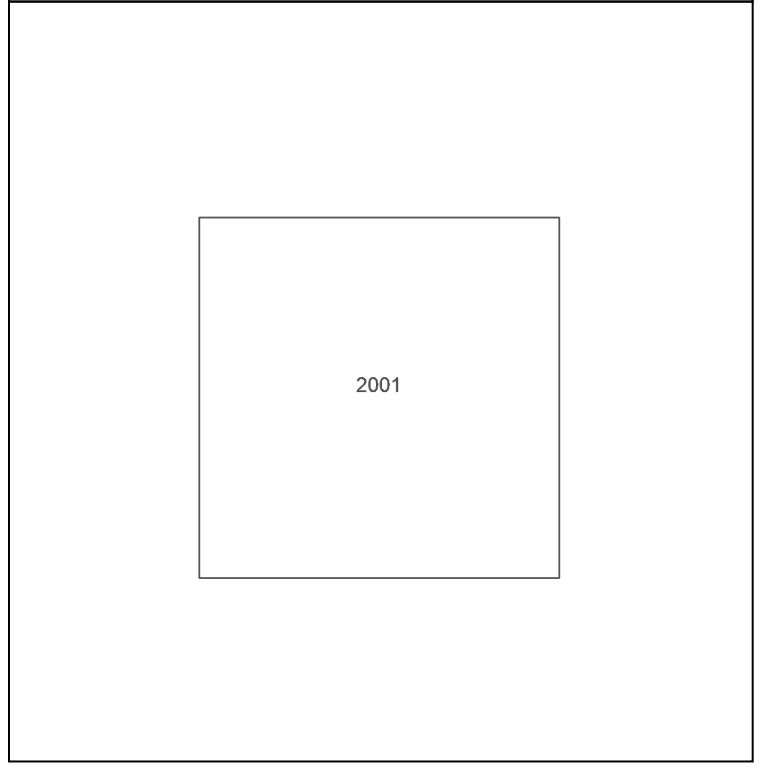
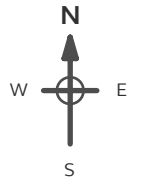


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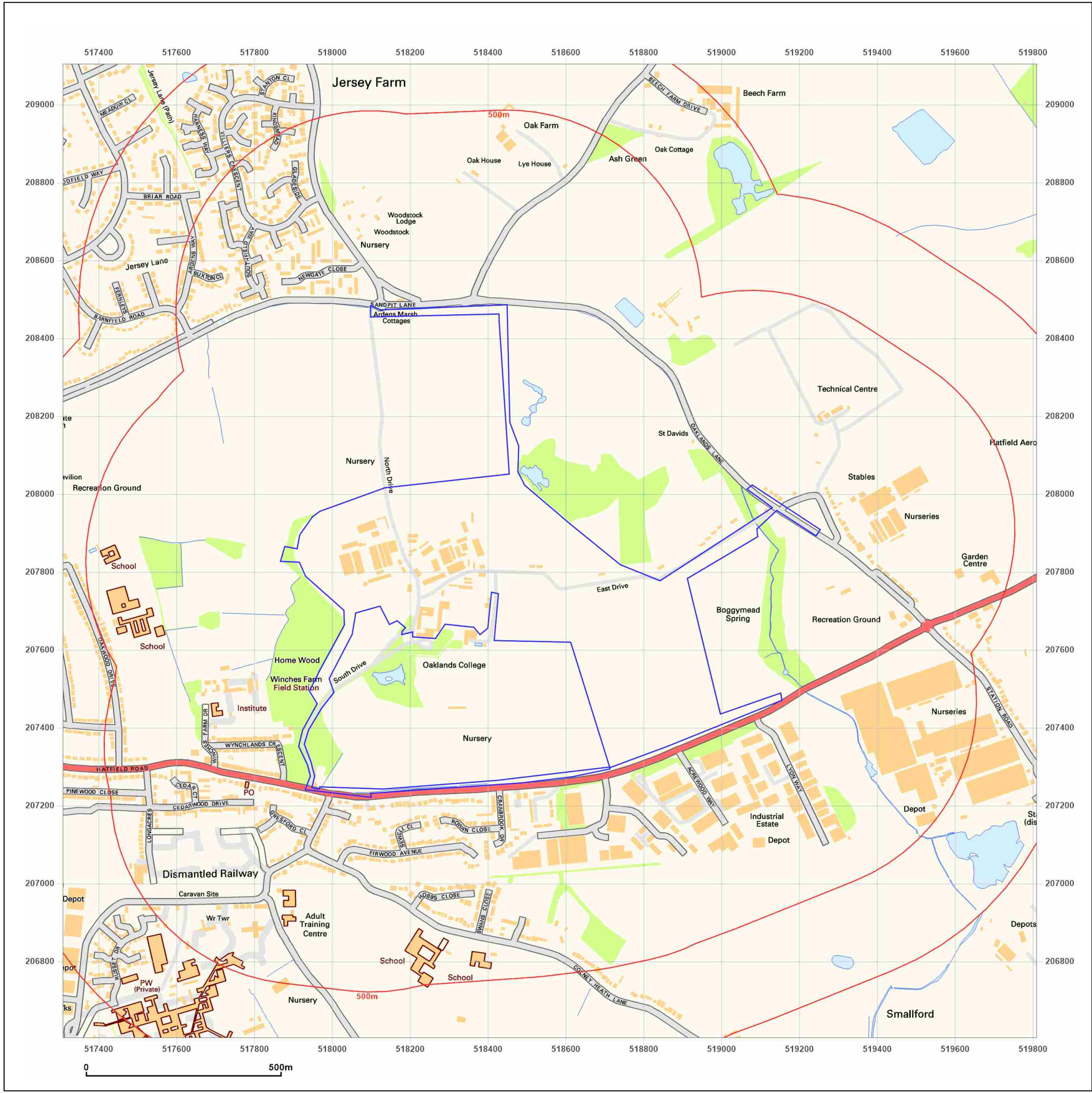


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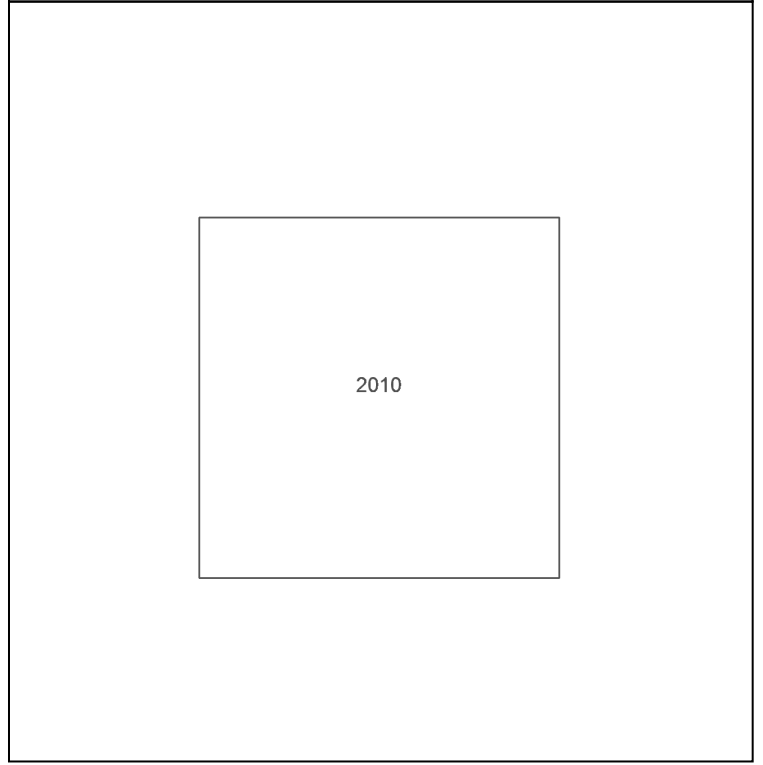
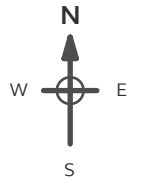


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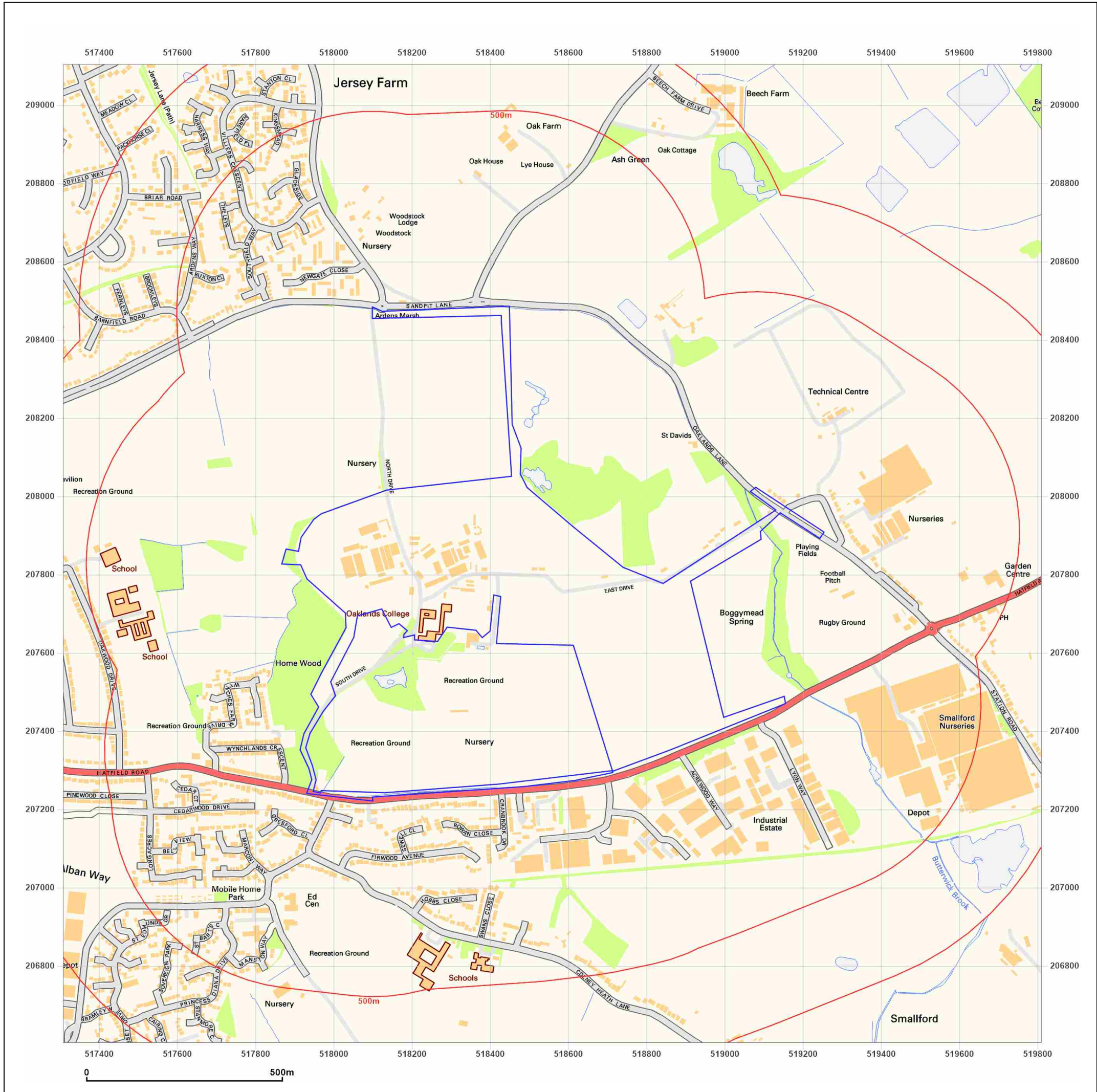


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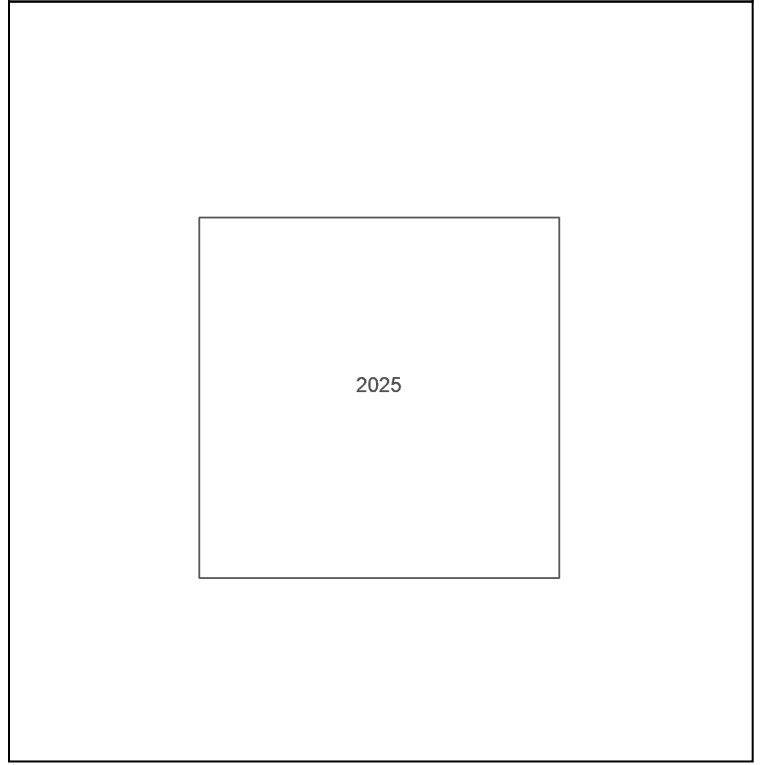
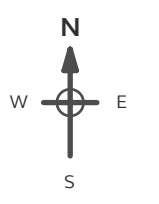
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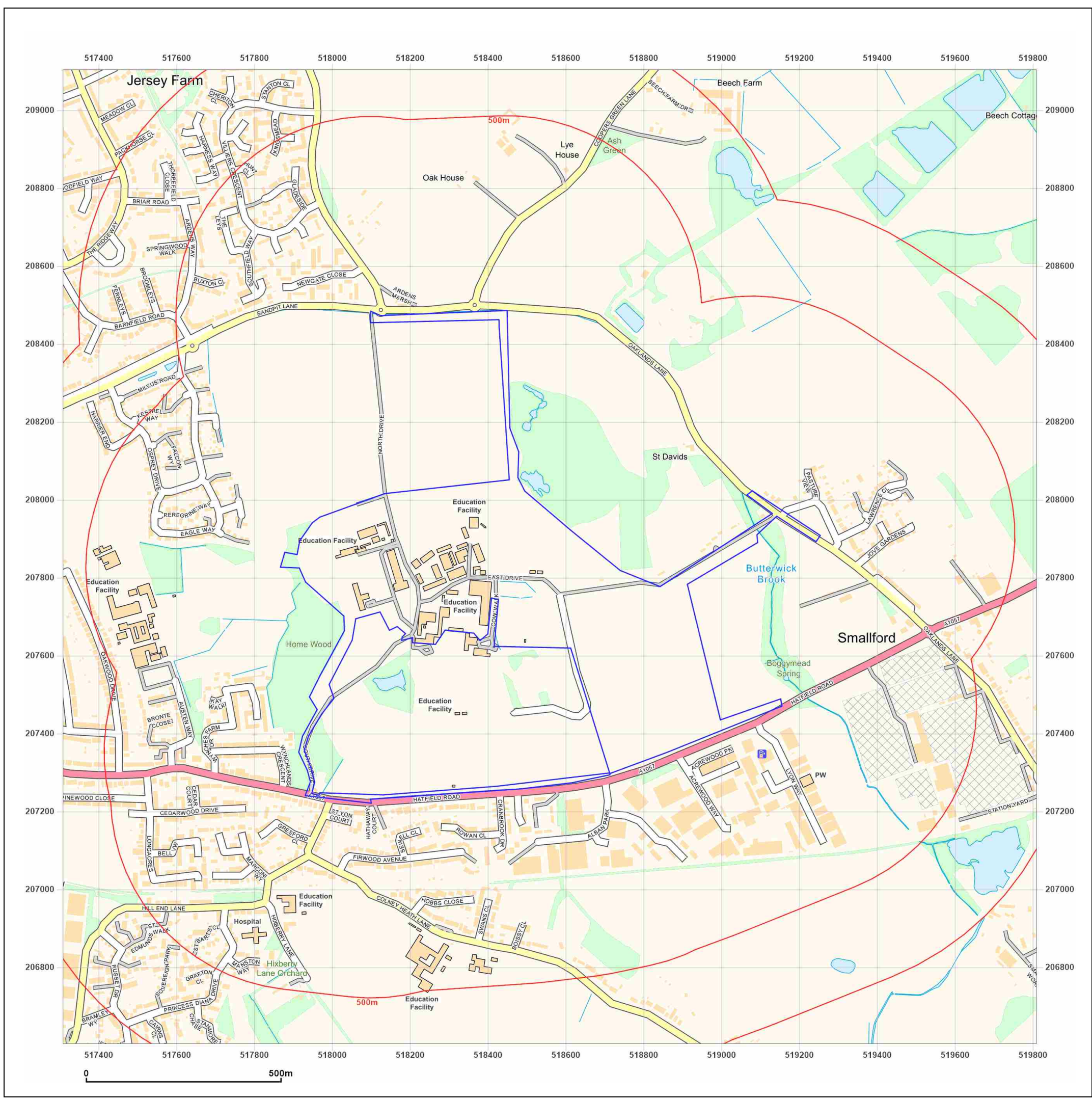


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**Appendix C**  
**THIRD PARTY DATA**

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# TL10NE11

TL 10 NE 11 1835 0726 Oaklands, Colney Heath

Block C

Surface level (+84.1 m) +276 ft  
Water from (+74.4 m) to (+71.6 m)  
Shell and auger, 6 in (152 mm) diameter  
April 1972

Overburden 1.3 m  
Mineral 1.0 m  
Waste 4.1 m  
Mineral 3.0 m  
Waste 6.3 m  
Bedrock 0.3 m+

## LOG

Geological classification	Lithology	Thickness m	Depth m
	Soil	0.2	0.2
Chalky Boulder Clay	Soft brown sandy clay	0.6	0.8
	Brown clay with chalk fragments	0.5	1.3
Glacial Sand and Gravel	a 'Very clayey' sandy gravel Gravel: fine and coarse, subangular to rounded flint Sand: fine and medium with some coarse; brown. Brown and grey mottled clay near top	1.0	2.3
	Soft brown clay, sandy from 3.8 m to 4.2 m	4.1	6.4
	b 'Clayey' gravel Gravel: fine and coarse, subangular to rounded flint Sand: medium and coarse with some fine; brown	3.0	9.4
Chalky Boulder Clay	Brown clay	0.6	10.0
	Stiff grey clay with chalk fragments and rare flint pebbles from 10.4 m	1.0	11.0
Glacial Sand and Gravel	Brown sandy clay with bands of brown and grey mottled sandy clay with manganiferous staining, and with angular to subrounded flint pebbles from 14.5 m to 15.5 m	4.7	15.7
Upper Chalk	Soft white chalk with angular flint cobbles	0.3+	16.0

## GRADING

	Mean for deposit percentages			Depth below surface (m)	Depth below surface (m) percentages					
	Fines	Sand	Gravel		Fines		Sand		Gravel	
					--1/16	+1/16-1/4	+1/4-1	+1-4	4-16	+16
<b>a</b>	33	43	24	1.3-2.3	33	20	18	5	12	12
<b>b</b>	15	35	50	6.4-7.4	13	5	18	15	27	22
				7.4-8.4	22	3	15	12	18	30
				8.4-9.4	9	6	20	13	25	27
				Mean	15	4	18	13	24	26
<b>a + b</b>	19	37	44	Mean	19	8	18	11	21	23

740 / 153

<b>READY MIXED CONCRETE (UK) LTD</b> <b>LAND SEARCH &amp; EXPLORATION DEPT.</b>		<b>BOREHOLE No. WM2PG</b> SHEET 1 OF 1 <b>199</b>	
<b>SITE NAME</b> Oakland's College St Albans SITE REF. TL 10		<b>DRILLING METHOD</b> Shell and Auger <b>LOG BOOK REF.</b> Drilling & Servicing <b>GROUND LEVEL</b> 77.45 m AOD <b>CO-ORDINATES</b> E 518442.72 N 208479.03 <b>DATE DRILLED</b> START : 25/3/97 FINISH : 26/3/97	
DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL (m AOD)	DEPTH & THICKNESS (m)	REMARKS
TOPSOIL	77.19	0.26 (0.26)	Bentonite seal
Brown grey stony silty CLAY	76.35	1.10 (0.84)	
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL	75.89	1.56 (0.46)	1.50
Compact brown stony CLAY	75.75	1.70 (0.14)	33x25.9mm PVC plain casing
Compact clayey flinty GRAVEL with clay bands and flint cobbles	74.85	2.60 (0.90)	
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL	73.95	3.50 (0.90)	3.1
Chisel compact section with care due to possibility of pipeline	73.25	4.20 (0.70)	3.3
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL to cobble size	72.09	5.36 (1.16)	4.00
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL with soft clay pieces and pockets, some clayey gravel	72.09	5.36 (1.16)	33x25.9mm PVC scree 1mm slots, 150um geowrap, 16/30 filter s
Flinty SAND and GRAVEL with stony clay chalk and large flints	71.45	6.00 (0.64)	5.50
Brown chalky stony CLAY with gravel pockets	71.45	6.00 (0.64)	WM2PG/P1
		(4.46)	Bentonite seal
		10.46	10.00
Weathered CHALK with flints	66.99	10.46	63x55.8mm Envirotene plain casing
Firm to hard CHALK with flints	66.15	11.30 (0.84)	11.00
		(2.20)	63x55.8mm Envirotene screen, 0.3mm slots, 1t filter sand pack
Flint bands in CHALK	63.95	13.50	
Firm to hard CHALK with flints	63.19	14.26 (0.76)	WM2PG/P2
		(2.74)	
	60.45	17.00	17.00
<b>NOTES</b> Water struck at 3.10m; Water struck at 3.30m; Water struck at 6.60m Borehole completed with steel lockable cover Datum level of cover 77.869m OD			<b>TOTAL DEPT</b> 17.00 <b>METRES</b> LOGGED BY B. Bellamy DATE LOGG
B - Bulk disturbed (bag) sample	U100 - Undisturbed Sample	SCALE 1 : 125	
D - Small disturbed (jar) sample	W - Water Sample		

TL10/154

<b>READY MIXED CONCRETE (UK) LTD</b> <b>LAND SEARCH &amp; EXPLORATION DEPT.</b>		<b>BOREHOLE No. WM3PG</b> SHEET 1 OF 200							
<b>SITE NAME</b> Oakland's College St Albans SITE REF. TL 10		<b>DRILLING METHOD</b> Shell and Auger <b>LOG BOOK REF.</b> Drilling & Servicing							
<b>200</b>		<b>CASING DETAILS</b> 1 8" to 9m 2 6" to 18.5 3							
<b>GROUND LEVEL</b> 85.70 m AOD		<b>CO-ORDINATES</b> E 518159.41 N 207932.25							
<b>DATE DRILLED</b> START : 7/4/97 FINISH : 7/4/97									
DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL (m AOD)	LEGEND	DEPTH & THICKNESS (m)	SAMPLE DEPTH (m) & TYPE	WATER STRIKE (m)	MONITOR INSTALLATION	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS	
TOPSOIL	85.60		0.10 (0.10)					Bentonite seal	
Dark brown stony CLAY	85.34		0.36 (0.26)						
Firm light brown flinty sandy stony CLAY			(1.64)						
Chalky brown boulder CLAY	83.70		2.00						
			(2.66)						
Flinty GRAVEL and grit with some brown sand	81.04		4.66				4.60	33x25.9mm PVC plain casing	
			(2.64)				6.00	33x25.9mm PVC screen 1mm slots, 150um geowrap, 16/30 filter sar	
Firm brown stony CLAY	78.40		7.30		7.2		7.50	WM3PG/P1	
			(1.80)				7.60	Bentonite seal	
Flinty brown SAND and GRAVEL	76.60		9.10				9.00	63x55.8mm Envirotene plain casing	
			(3.96)		10.7		10.75	63x55.8mm Envirotene screen, 0.3mm slots, 16/ filter sand pack	
Very sandy slightly silty SAND and GRAVEL	72.64		13.06					WM3PG/P2	
			(2.44)						
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL with large flints	70.20		15.50						
Firm flinty CHALK	69.66		16.04 (0.54)						
Firm laminated flinty CHALK	69.44		16.26 (0.22)						
			(2.24)						
	67.20		18.50				18.50		
<b>NOTES</b> Water struck at 7.20m; Water struck at 10.75m (7/4/97) Water struck at 10.70m (8/4/97) Borehole completed with steel lockable cover Datum level of cover 86.070m OD							<b>TOTAL DEPTH-</b> 18.50 <b>METRES</b> LOGGED BY B. Bellamy DATE LOGGED		
B - Bulk disturbed (bag) sample D - Small disturbed (jar) sample				U100 - Undisturbed Sample W - Water Sample				<b>SCALE</b> 1 : 125	

TL10 / 158

<b>READY MIXED CONCRETE (UK) LTD</b> <b>LAND SEARCH &amp; EXPLORATION DEPT.</b>		<b>BOREHOLE No. WM7PG</b> SHEET 1 OF <b>204</b>		
<b>SITE NAME</b> Oakland's College St Albans SITE REF. TL 10		<b>DRILLING METHOD</b> Shell and Auger <b>LOG BOOK REF.</b> Drilling & Servicing		
<b>204</b>		<b>CASING DETAILS</b> 1 8" to 9.5 2 6" to 25. 3 to		
<b>GROUND LEVEL</b> 88.75 m AOD		<b>CO-ORDINATES</b> E 517987.47 N 207244.05		
<b>DATE DRILLED</b> START : 10/4/97 FINISH : 11/4/97				
DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL (m AOD)	DEPTH & THICKNESS (m)	DEPTH (m)	REMARKS
TOPSOIL	88.55	0.20 (0.20)		Bentonite seal
Stiff dark brown stony CLAY	88.33	0.42 (1.28)		
Firm light brown sandy flinty CLAY	87.05	1.70		
Stiff brown chalky boulder CLAY	86.15	2.60 (0.90)		
Stiff brown/grey mottled flinty chalky boulder CLAY		(5.16)		
Stiff brown sandy stony CLAY	80.99	7.76 (0.14)		
Flinty brown GRAVEL and grit, compact with large flints and some brown sand	80.85	7.90 (1.60)		
Brown SAND and GRAVEL	79.25	9.50 (0.96)		8.00 63x55.8mm Envirotene plain casing
Fine to coarse brown SAND with some gravel	78.29	10.46 (1.54)		
Brown flinty SAND and GRAVEL	76.75	12.00 (0.30)		
Compact flinty GRAVEL and grit with some brown sand	76.45	12.30 (1.40)		
Stiff brown sandy CLAY	75.05	13.70 (0.10)		
Flinty brown SAND and GRAVEL with thin clay bands	74.95	13.80 (3.94)		16.00
Firm flinty CHALK	71.01	17.74 (2.28)	17.0 17.5	63x55.8mm Envirotene screen, 0.3mm slots, 16, filter sand pack
Hard laminated CHALK with some flint	68.73	20.02 (5.14)		WM7PG/P1
	63.59	25.16		25.15

<b>NOTES</b> Water struck at 17.50m, rose to 17.0m in 1.5 hrs Borehole completed with steel lockable cover Datum level of cover 89.085m OD	TOTAL DEPTH	25.16
	METRES	
	LOGGED BY	B. Bellamy
	DATE LOGGED	
B - Bulk disturbed (bag) sample	U100 - Undisturbed Sample	SCALE
D - Small disturbed (jar) sample	W - Water Sample	1 : 150

## Appendix D TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

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### D 1. Desk Study

#### Aquifer designation and Source protection zones (England and Wales)

Principal aquifer: layers of rock or drift deposit that have high intergranular and/or fracture permeability (usually providing a high level of water storage). They may support water supply and/or river base flow on a strategic scale.

Secondary A aquifer: permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

Secondary B aquifer: predominantly lower permeability layers that may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.

Secondary undifferentiated aquifer: it has not been possible to attribute either a category A or B to a rock type. In most cases this means that it was previously designated as both a minor and non-aquifer in different locations owing to the variable characteristics.

Unproductive strata: low permeability with negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.

The EA generally adopts a three-fold classification of source protection zones (SPZ) surround abstractions for public water supply. The Site is situated in an area defined as follows:

- Zone 1 or the 'inner protection zone' is located immediately adjacent to the groundwater source and is based on a 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. It is designed to protect against the effects of human activity and biological/chemical contaminants that may have an immediate effect on the source
- Zone 2 or the 'outer protection zone' is defined by a 400-day travel time from a point below the water table to the source. The travel time is designed to provide delay and attenuation of slowly degrading pollutants
- Zone 3 or the 'total catchment' is the area around the source within which all groundwater recharge is presumed to be discharged at the source.

#### Future climate change considerations

Several data sources, based on UKCP18 data, are available with which climate change projections can be viewed. These are detailed in the following table. In order to enable a consistent approach in our risk assessment we have based our initial assessment on data available for RCP8.5 data for the far future (2080s) for an initial conservative risk screen.

Climate change induced effect	Source	Notes	Comment
Temperature	<a href="https://uk-cri.org">https://uk-cri.org</a>	RCP 8.5 average temperature maps for far future (2071-2100), UKCP18 Regional, median, 12 x 12 km spatial resolution	Anticipated to be conservative. It has been assumed that a change of +/- 5% is unlikely to have a significant impact

Climate change induced effect	Source	Notes	Comment
Rainfall/recharge	<a href="https://uk-cri.org">https://uk-cri.org</a>	RCP 8.5 annual rainfall for far future (2017-2100), UKCP18 Regional, median, 12 x 12 km or Local Authority spatial resolution	Anticipated to be conservative. It is anticipated that a change of +/- 5% is unlikely to have a significant impact for all sites. If a site is located in an urban area away from sensitive dependent receptors then a change of +/- 10% is unlikely to have a significant impact.
Flood risk maps for England/ Wales/ Scotland	<a href="https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/risk">https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/risk</a> (England), <a href="https://flood-map-for-planning.naturalresources.wales">https://flood-map-for-planning.naturalresources.wales</a> (Wales), <a href="https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps/FloodRisk/FutureFloodMaps">https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps/FloodRisk/FutureFloodMaps</a> (Scotland)	Future flood maps are only available for England and Scotland.	Identify areas likely to be affected or at an increased risk from future flooding
Coastal erosion	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/check-coastal-erosion-management-in-your-area">https://www.gov.uk/check-coastal-erosion-management-in-your-area</a> (England), <a href="https://naturalresources.wales/flooding/check-your-coastal-erosion-risk-national-coastal-erosion-risk-management-map/?lang=en">https://naturalresources.wales/flooding/check-your-coastal-erosion-risk-national-coastal-erosion-risk-management-map/?lang=en</a> (Wales), <a href="https://www.dynamiccoast.com/webmaps">https://www.dynamiccoast.com/webmaps</a> (Scotland)		Predicted coastal erosion rates. Includes for potential future scenarios to show how erosion may increase with rising sea levels because of climate change based on UKCP18 projections for a high emissions scenario.
Shrink and swell potential	BGS Geindex layer for GeoClimate UKCP18	GeoClimate UKCP18 (2030 to 2070)	Impossible, possible or probable that foundations will be affected by increased clay-shrink-swell

### Preliminary risk assessment methodology

LCRM outlines the framework to be followed for risk assessment in the UK. The framework is designed to be consistent with UK legislation and policies including planning. An outline conceptual model should be formed at the preliminary risk assessment stage that collates all the existing information pertaining to a site in text, tabular or diagrammatic form. The outline conceptual model identifies potentially complete (termed possible) contaminant linkages (contaminant–pathway–receptor) and is used as the basis for the design of the site investigation. The outline conceptual model is updated as further information becomes available, for example as a result of the site investigation.

Production of a conceptual model requires an assessment of risk to be made. Risk is a combination of the likelihood of an event occurring and the magnitude of its consequences. Therefore, both the likelihood and the consequences of an event must be taken into account when assessing risk. RSK has adopted guidance provided in CIRIA C552 for use in the production of conceptual models.

The likelihood of an event can be classified on a four-point system using the following terms and definitions based on CIRIA C552:

- highly likely: the event appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution
- likely: it is probable that an event will occur or circumstances are such that the event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term
- low likelihood: circumstances are possible under which an event could occur, but it is not certain even in the long term that an event would occur and it is less likely in the short term
- unlikely: circumstances are such that it is improbable the event would occur even in the long term.

RSK also adopt a ‘very unlikely’ probability to account for where there may be increased certainty over whether an event is probable in the long term.

The severity can be classified using a similar system also based on CIRIA C552. The terms and definitions relating to severity are:

- severe: short term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in ‘significant harm’ as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short-term risk of pollution of sensitive water resources. Catastrophic damage to buildings or property. Short-term risk to an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem (note definition of ecosystem in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000)
- medium: chronic damage to human health (‘significant harm’ as defined in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000), pollution of sensitive water resources, significant change in an ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem
- mild: pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services (‘significant harm’ as defined in ‘Draft Circular on Contaminated Land’, DETR 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings, structures or the environment
- minor: harm, not necessarily significant, but that could result in financial loss or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent human health effects easily prevented by use of personal protective clothing. Easily repairable damage to buildings, structures and services.

Once the probability of an event occurring and its consequences have been classified, a risk category can be assigned according to the following:

		Consequences			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	Highly likely	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate/low
	Likely	High	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low
	Low likelihood	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low	Very low
	Unlikely	Moderate/low	Low	Very low	Very low
	Very Unlikely	Low	Very Low	Negligible	Negligible

Definitions of these risk categories are as follows together with an assessment of the further work that may be required:

- very high: there is a high probability that severe harm could occur or there is evidence that severe harm is currently happening. This risk, if realised, could result in substantial liability; urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required
- high: harm is likely to occur. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation is required. Remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the long term
- moderate: it is possible that harm could arise, but it is unlikely that the harm would be severe and it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify the risk and determine the liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term
- low: it is possible that harm could occur, but it is likely that if realised this harm would at worst normally be mild
- very low: there is a low possibility that harm could occur and if realised the harm is unlikely to be severe.