The Great Grid Upgrade

North Humber to High Marnham

NHHM-AEC-CNS-REP-0079

# North Humber to High Marnham

## Volume 6: Environmental Statement

**Document 6.12.A2 Environmental Statement Appendix 12.2 - Preliminary Contamination Risk Assessment**

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# Contents


**1. Preliminary Contamination Risk Assessment 1**

1.1 Introduction 1

1.2 Published Geology 2

1.3 Methodology 6

1.4 Preliminary Contamination Assessment 11

1.5 Conclusions 60

Table 1.1 – Criteria for classifying the potential for generating contamination 7
Table 1.2 – Classification of probability 9
Table 1.3 – Classification of consequence (combination of receptor sensitivity and potential for generating contamination) 9
Table 1.4 – Classification of consequence description (based on C552) 9
Table 1.5 – Classification of risk 10
Table 1.6 – Risk rating definitions 10
Table 1.7 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section A 12
Table 1.8 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section B 19
Table 1.9 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section C 20
Table 1.10 - Potential sources of contamination within Route Section D 21
Table 1.11 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section E 21
Table 1.12 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section F 22
Table 1.13 – SA-PSC1 – Creyke Beck Substation 25
Table 1.14 – SA-PSC4 – Raywell Road – historical landfill 29
Table 1.15 – SA-PSC5 - Land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road historical landfill 31
Table 1.16 – SA-PSC8 - Risby Wood – historical landfill 33
Table 1.17 – SA-PSC9 - Walk Farm Site A - historical landfill 35
Table 1.18 – SA-PSC10 - Walk Farm Site B - historical landfill 36
Table 1.19 – SA-PSC11 - Walk Farm Site C - historical landfill 38
Table 1.20 – SA-PSC12 - Walk Farm Site D - historical landfill 40
Table 1.21 – SA-PSC13 - Lilac Grove - historical landfill 41
Table 1.22 – SA-PSC14 - Dispit Limited - permitted landfill 43
Table 1.23 – SA-PSC16 - Ellerker Pits Landfill No.2 - historical landfill 46
Table 1.24 – SA-PSC21 - Wienerberger - Current and historical brick and tile works, clay pits and tile factory 48
Table 1.25 – SB-PSC2 - Knapton's Landfill - historical landfill 50
Table 1.26 – SC-PSC1 - Former Keadby Power Station landfills - historical landfills 51
Table 1.27 – SE-PSC2 – West Burton Power Station 55
Table 1.28 – SF-PSC2 - Former High Marnham Power Station and High Marnham substation 56
Table 1.29 – SF-PSC3 - High Marnham Power Station historical landfill 58

Figure 1: Sites with a Moderate or Above Risk Classification 62

References 61

# 1. Preliminary Contamination Risk Assessment

## 1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This appendix to **Application Document 6.12 Chapter 12 Geology and Hydrogeology** presents a preliminary contamination risk assessment produced to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) for the Project.

1.1.2 As described in **Application Document 6.12 Chapter 12 Geology and Hydrogeology**, the study area for land contamination comprises the physical extents of the Order Limits plus a buffer of 250 m.

1.1.3 For ease of reference the Project has been split into six Route Sections which are described in **Application Document 6.4 Chapter 4 Description of the Project**.

### Structure of the Appendix

1.1.4 The structure of this assessment is as follows:

- Section 1.2 Geology – presents information on the geology within the study area;
- Section 1.3 Methodology – presents information of the methodology followed in this appendix and the accompanying risk classification tables; and
- Section 1.4 Preliminary Contamination Assessment – presents a desk-based review of readily available historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps supplemented by reference to earlier maps where available, historical aerial imagery and other data. This section of the appendix includes a qualitative Tier 1 preliminary contamination risk assessment using a Conceptual Site Model to identify 'source-pathway-receptor' linkages to assess the potential risk and hazards, if any, associated with existing contamination in the ground.

### Sources of Information

1.1.5 The following primary sources of information were used in the compilation of this assessment:

- British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 scale geological mapping (British Geological Survey, 2025);
- BGS Geoindex Viewer (British Geological Survey, 2025);
- Defra mapped information, via the MAGIC website (Defra, 2025) for Source Protection Zones (SPZs), aquifer designations, hydrological features, groundwater vulnerability, drinking water safeguard zones and statutory designated sites;
- The Environment Agency datasets for the locations of historical landfills and permitted landfill and waste sites, and category 1 and 2 pollution incidents (Environment Agency, 2025);

- Georeferenced historical Ordnance Survey maps for the United Kingdom (National Library of Scotland, 2025);
- Google Earth (Google Earth, 2025) and Britain from Above (Britain from Above, 2025) Historical Aerial Imagery; and
- Information on potentially contaminated land provided from East Riding of Yorkshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council and Bassetlaw Council.

## 1.2 Published Geology

### Introduction

1.2.1 This section provides details of the geology present within the 250 m study area to inform the baseline conditions for the Project.

1.2.2 The published geology within the Study area is shown on the Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), 1:50,000 scale geological maps (British Geological Survey, 2025) and the BGS Geoindex Viewer (British Geological Survey, 2025), and is summarised below. The 1:50,000 series mapping comprising the superficial and bedrock geology is presented on **Application Document 6.12.F1 Figure 12.1 Superficial Geology** and **Application Document 6.12.F2 Figure 12.2 Bedrock Geology**.

### Published Geology – Superficial Deposits

#### Route Section A

1.2.3 Superficial deposits are indicated to be present across the majority of the 250 m study area in Route Section A; however, there are also discrete areas within the study area where superficial deposits are indicated to be absent. The superficial deposits are indicated to be variable across the study area and include the following:

- Sand and gravel of uncertain age and origin – indicated to be present in a localised area in the east of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*sand and gravel with rare lenses of clay*';
- Till (Devensian) – indicated to be present in the east of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'diamicton'* also known as Boulder Clay or Glacial Till;
- Glaciofluvial Deposits – indicated in small discrete areas in the east of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*sand and gravel'*;
- Head Deposits – indicated locally within riverbeds and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*gravel, sand and clay … locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material*';
- Bielby Sand Member – identified to be present around the centre of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*slightly clayey to slight silty sand with local fine-grained gravels…with thin beds of clayey sandy peat'*;

- Alluvium – associated with the River Humber and located in the west of Route Section A, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel'* and 'Warp' which is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*artificially induced alluvium'*;
- Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation – located in the west of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*laminated clays, silts and sands with rare dropstones';* and
- Breighton Sand Formation – located in a small discrete area in the west of Route Section A and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*slightly clayey sand to silty sand with a variably developed compressible peat to clayey sandy peat base'*.

### Route Section B

1.2.4 Superficial deposits are indicated to be present across the entirety of the 250 m study area in Route Section B and these comprise Alluvium, associated with the Rivers Humber and Trent, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel*' and Warp which is described as '*artificially induced alluvium'*. The Sutton Sand Formation is also indicated to be present within the study area in the south of Route Section B and is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*fine-grained silty sand'.*

### Route Section C

1.2.5 Superficial deposits are indicated to be present across the vast majority of the 250 m study area in Route Section C and predominately comprise Alluvium, associated with the Rivers Humber and Trent, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel'* and Warp which is described as '*artificially induced alluvium'*. In the south of Route Section C, the Order Limits also cross the Sutton Sand Formation, which is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*fine-grained silty sand'* and a small discrete area of Glaciofluvial deposits are indicated, which are described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*sand and gravel'*. A small discrete area of Peat is also indicated to be present in the north of the study area of Route Section C and is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*partially decomposed mass of semi-carbonised vegetation which has grown under waterlogged, anaerobic conditions, usually in bogs or swamps.* There are also small discrete areas within the study area where Superficial deposits are indicated to be absent.

### Route Section D

1.2.6 Superficial deposits are indicated to be present across some of the 250 m study area in Route Section D but there are large areas where superficial deposits are indicated to be absent. Where present, the superficial deposits are indicated to be variable, comprising the following deposits:

- Alluvium – associated with the River Humber and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel*' and Warp which is

described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*artificially induced alluvium*';

- Sutton Sand Formation – limited to small outcrops throughout the Route Section, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*fine-grained silty sand'*;
- Peat – indicated to be present generally in the alluvium to limited extents; and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*partially decomposed mass of semi-carbonized vegetation which has grown under waterlogged, anaerobic conditions, usually in bogs or swamps'*;
- Till (Mid Pleistocene) – indicated to be present in a limited small area in the north of the Route Section and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape*' also referred to as Boulder Clay;
- Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation – indicated in a small area in the north of the Route Section and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*laminated clays, silts and sands with rare dropstones'*; and
- Head Deposits – indicated locally within riverbeds and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*gravel, sand and clay … locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material'*.

### Route Section E

1.2.7 Superficial deposits are generally indicated to be absent across the majority of the 250 m study area in Route Section E; however, where the superficial deposits are indicated to be present, they comprise the following:

- Alluvium – associated with the River Humber and some tributaries, and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel*';
- Sutton Sand Formation – limited to small outcrops throughout the Route Section, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'fine-grained silty sand';*
- Peat – described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'partially decomposed mass of semi-carbonized vegetation which has grown under waterlogged, anaerobic conditions, usually in bogs or swamps';*
- Till (Mid Pleistocene) – indicated to be present in a limited small area in the north of the Route Section and is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*a heterogenous mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape*' also referred to as Boulder Clay;
- Glaciofluvial deposits (Mid Pleistocene) – limited to very small outcrops throughout the Route Section, described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'sands and gravels'; and*
- Head Deposits – indicated locally within riverbeds and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*gravel, sand and clay … locally with lenses of silt, clay or peat and organic material*'.

### Route Section F

1.2.8 Superficial deposits are generally indicated to be absent across the majority of the 250 m study area in Route Section F. Where the superficial deposits are indicated to be present however, they comprise Alluvium, associated with the river system within the Route Section and described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*normally soft to firm consolidated, compressible silty clay, but can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel*'.

## Published Geology – Bedrock Geology

### Route Section A

1.2.9 The bedrock geology within the 250 m study area in Route Section A generally comprises the White Chalk Subgroup in the east, comprising the Flamborough Chalk Formation and the Burnham Chalk Formation, and the Mercia Mudstone Group in the west. The Flamborough Chalk Formation is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*white, well bedded, flint free chalk with common marl seams*' and the Burnham Chalk Formation is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*white thinly-bedded chalk with common…flint bands; sporadic marl seams'.* The Mercia Mudstone Group is described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'…mudstones and subordinate siltstone with thick halite-bearing units…thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite are widespread; thin sandstones are also present'.* In the centre of the Route Section a number of chalk, sandstone and mudstone dominated strata are indicated to be present as follows:

- Welton Chalk Formation;
- Ferriby Chalk Formation;
- Hunstanton Formation – chalk;
- Ancholme Group – mudstone;
- Brantingham Member – sandstone.
- Kellaways Sand Member – sandstones and siltstones;
- Thorncroft Sand Member – sandstone, siltstone and mudstone;
- Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member – ooidal limestone;
- Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member – limestone;
- Kirton Cementstone Beds – mudstone and limestone;
- Whitby Mudstone Formation;
- Marlstone Rock Formation – ferruginous limestone and sandstone;
- Charmouth Mudstone Formation;
- Pecten Ironstone;
- Frodingham Ironstone;
- Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation – mudstone and limestone; and
- Penarth Group – mudstone.

### Section B and Section C

1.2.10 The bedrock geology within Route Sections B and C is indicated to comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as '*…mudstones and subordinate siltstone with thick halite-bearing units…thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite are widespread; thin sandstones are also present*'.

### Section D, Section E and Section F

1.2.11 The bedrock geology within Route Sections D to F is indicated to comprise predominately the Mercia Mudstone group described by the BGS (British Geological Survey, 2025) as *'…mudstones and subordinate siltstone with thick halite-bearing units…thin beds of gypsum/anhydrite are widespread; thin sandstones are also present'*. In small discrete areas the Clarborough Member is indicated to be present and is described as *'mudstones…with common veins of satin spar gypsum and indurated beds of reddish brown and greenish grey siltstone and very fine-grained dolomitic sandstone'*.

## 1.3 Methodology

### Introduction

1.3.1 The assessment of land contamination within the 250 m study area has been undertaken following a staged approach as recommended by the guidance provided in Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) (Environment Agency, 2025).

1.3.2 This presents a three-stage process to the management of contaminated land.

- Stage 1 – risk assessment;
- Stage 2 – options appraisal; and
- Stage 3 – remediation and verification.

1.3.3 The Stage 1 risk assessment is undertaken in a phased manner comprising three tiers, as follows:

- Tier 1 – Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) – a qualitative assessment of historical and published information in order to develop a preliminary conceptual site model to inform a preliminary risk assessment;
- Tier 2 – Generic Risk Assessment – a quantitative assessment using published criteria to screen site specific ground condition data; and
- Tier 3 – Detailed Risk Assessment – a quantitative assessment involving the generation of site-specific assessment criteria.

1.3.4 This appendix provides a PRA (Tier 1) of the ground conditions for the Project and identifies sites/areas where there is the potential for significant sources of contamination to be present. The result of the PRA forms the basis of the baseline conditions and assessment within **Application Document 6.12 Chapter 12 Geology and Hydrogeology**.

# Preliminary Risk Assessment Methodology

## Initial Assessment

1.3.5 The first stage of the PRA was to undertake an initial assessment to determine potential sites/areas for existing sources of contamination within the 250 m study area. These were identified based on the historical and current land use information determined from a variety of information sources including historical ordnance survey mapping, aerial imagery and regulatory enquires.

1.3.6 The sites/areas were then given a classification score representing their potential for generating contamination that could impact on identified receptors. The criteria used in this assessment for classifying hazards/potential for generating contamination is presented in Table 1.1, which has been developed using the guidance within LCRM (Environment Agency, 2025).

Table 1.1 – Criteria for classifying the potential for generating contamination

| Classification score | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|
| Very Low | Limited potential for generating contamination<br>Land use examples: residential, retail or office use, agricultural. |
| Low | Some potential for generating contamination<br>Land use examples: recent small scale industrial and light industry |
| Moderate | Some potential for generating contamination with possible widespread slightly elevated contamination levels and/or locally elevated concentrations<br>Land use examples: railway yards, collieries, scrap yards, inert landfills |
| High | Potential for widespread elevated contamination<br>Land use examples: heavy industry, non-hazardous landfills |
| Very High | Highest risk of elevated contamination being present, likely widespread elevated concentrations<br>Land use examples: hazardous landfills, large gas works, chemical works |

1.3.7 Sites/areas that are classified as having a very low or low potential for generating contamination are scoped out of further assessment, as agreed at scoping (**Application Document 6.5.A2 Appendix 5.2 Scoping Opinion**), on the basis that there is no significant contamination source, and significant effects are unlikely. Sites/areas that are identified as having a moderate or above potential for generating contamination have been taken forward for further assessment. This approach has been undertaken as it is considered to be proportionate for the scale and nature of the Project, the activities that will be undertaken, and allows a targeted approach.

1.3.8 The built environment as a receptor in relation to contaminated land (e.g. aggressive ground conditions and ground gas) is not considered further in this assessment on the basis of the commitments included within **Application Document 6.12 Chapter**

**12 Geology and Hydrogeology** and secured by **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments** and by the Development Consent Order. In combination these enable likely significant effects on this receptor to be scoped out of the assessment.

### Further Assessment

1.3.9 The sites taken forward for further assessment have been assessed as having a moderate or above potential for generating contamination which could result in a (source-pathway-receptor) pollutant linkage, and therefore potential significant effects. The sites were taken forward to assess the potential pollutant linkage(s) in order to evaluate whether the presence of a source of contamination could potentially lead to harmful consequences.

1.3.10 A pollutant linkage consists of three elements:

- a source of contamination or hazard that has the potential to cause harm or pollution;
- a pathway for the hazard to move along/generate exposure; and
- a receptor which is vulnerable to the potential adverse effects of the hazard.

1.3.11 Whilst the contamination may be a hazard it would not constitute a risk unless a pathway and receptor are also present and a pollutant linkage can be determined. Therefore, in assessing the potential for contamination to cause a significant effect; the extent and nature of the potential source or sources of contamination must be assessed; any pathways present must be identified; and sensitive receptors or resources identified and appraised to determine their value and sensitivity to contamination related impacts.

1.3.12 Each tier of the Stage 1 risk assessment comprises the following four stages:

- Hazard Identification – involves identifying potential contaminant sources within the study area;
- Hazard Assessment – assessing the potential for unacceptable risks by identifying what pathways and receptors could be present, and what pollutant linkages could result (forming the Conceptual Site Model);
- Risk Estimation – predict what degree of harm or pollution might result and how likely); and
- Risk Evaluation – evaluating whether the risk is acceptable or whether further assessment, remediation or mitigation is required.

1.3.13 The sensitivity of a potential receptor is included within Table 12.7 within **Application Document 6.12 Chapter 12 Geology and Hydrogeology.**

1.3.14 To determine the risk to the identified receptor, both the probability (Table 1.2) and the degree of harm to a potential receptor are used (Table 1.4). The risk is then estimated for each pollutant linkage using the matrix in Table 1.5, which is based on standard industry guidance provided within the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) report C552 (CIRIA, 2001);

Table 1.2 – Classification of probability

| Classification | Definition |
|---|---|
| High likelihood | There is a pollution linkage and an event either appears very likely in the short-term and almost inevitable over the long-term, or there is already evidence at the receptor of harm/pollution. |
| Likely | There is a pollution linkage, and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short-term and likely over the long-term. |
| Low likelihood | There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place and is less likely in the shorter-term. |
| Unlikely | There is a pollution linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur even in the very long-term. |

Table 1.3 – Classification of consequence (combination of receptor sensitivity and potential for generating contamination)

| Potential for Generating Contamination | Receptor sensitivity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Very High** | **High** | **Medium** | **Low** | **Negligible** |
| **Very High** | Severe | Severe | Medium | Medium | Mild |
| **High** | Severe | Medium | Medium | Mild | Minor |
| **Moderate** | Medium | Medium | Mild | Mild | Minor |
| **Low** | Medium | Mild | Mild | Minor | Minor |
| **Very Low** | Mild | Minor | Minor | Minor | Minor |

Table 1.4 – Classification of consequence description (based on C552)

| Classification | Examples |
|---|---|
| Severe | Human health effect – exposure likely to result in 'significant harm' as defined in the Defra (2012) Part 2A Statutory Guidance .<br>Controlled water effect – short-term risk of pollution (note: Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource.) Equivalent to Environment Agency Category 1 incident (Environment Agency, 2025) described as a persistent and/or extensive effects on water quality leading to closure of potable abstraction point or loss of amenity, agriculture or commercial value. Major fish kill.<br>Ecological effect – short-term exposure likely to result in a substantial adverse effect.<br>Catastrophic damage to crops, buildings or property. |

| Classification | Examples |
|---|---|
| Medium | Human health effect – exposure could result in 'significant harm'.<br>Controlled water effect – equivalent to Environment Agency Category 2 incident (Environment Agency, 2025) requiring notification of abstractor.<br>Ecological effect – short-term exposure may result in a substantial adverse effect.<br>Damage to crops, buildings or property. |
| Mild | Human health effect – exposure may result in 'significant harm'.<br>Controlled water effect – equivalent to Environment Agency Category 3 incident (Environment Agency, 2025) (short lived and/or minimal effects on water quality).<br>Ecological effect – unlikely to result in a substantial adverse effect.<br>Minor damage to crops, buildings or property. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (for example foundation damage resulting in instability). |
| Minor | No measurable effect on humans. Protective equipment is not required during site works.<br>Equivalent to insubstantial pollution incident with no observed effect on water quality or ecosystems.<br>Repairable effects to crops, buildings or property. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discolouration of concrete. |

Table 1.5 – Classification of risk

| | | Consequence | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Severe** | **Medium** | **Mild** | **Minor** |
| **Probability** | **High Likelihood** | Very High | High | Moderate | Low |
| | **Likely** | High | Moderate | Moderate | Low |
| | **Low Likelihood** | Moderate | Moderate | Low | Very low |
| | **Unlikely** | Low | Low | Very low | Very low |

Table 1.6 – Risk rating definitions

| Risk Classification | Description |
|---|---|
| Very high | There is a high probability that severe harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, or, there is evidence that severe harm to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. |
| High | Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. |

| Risk Classification | Description |
|---|---|
| Moderate | It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. However, it is either relatively unlikely that any such harm would be severe, or if any harm were to occur it is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. |
| Low | It is possible that harm could arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard, but it is likely that this harm, if realised, would at worst normally be mild. |
| Very low | There is a low possibility that harm could arise to a receptor. In the event of such harm being realised it is not likely to be severe. |

## 1.4 Preliminary Contamination Assessment

### Initial Assessment

1.4.1 Much of the Order Limits and 250 m study area appears to have remained as undeveloped agricultural land since the earliest reviewed historical mapping, dated 1885. In these areas it is considered that there is a very low risk of potential sources of significant existing contamination, and therefore they are not taken forward for further assessment.

1.4.2 Multiple small discrete areas within the study area have also historically been used as chalk/clay/brick pits but they haven't been identified as a landfill or infilled, some of which are also noted to be filled with water (assumed not to be infilled). It is considered that there is generally a low risk of these sites to have a significant potential for generating contamination, therefore, they have not been taken forward for further assessment.

1.4.3 There are 14 sites/areas within the Order Limits, and a further 25 within the study area, where historical potentially contaminative land uses have occurred or where the current land use is potentially contaminative. Where identified, readily available information relating to these sites and their associated Potential Sources of Contamination (PSC) has been gathered and is presented in Tables 12.2.7 to 12.2.12 below with a corresponding Classification Score for their potential for generating contamination.

Table 1.7 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section A

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within the Order Limits** | | | | |
| SA-PSC1 | Creyke Beck Substation | Park Lane, Cottingham (504493E, 435008N) | The site comprises a National Grid substation including substation infrastructure and hardstanding. From the earliest reviewed mapping dated 1855 the site is shown as agricultural fields with no evidence of the substation. By the mapping dated 1953 (National Library of Scotland, 2025) a number of overhead lines are shown to cross the site. The site is first indicated as an electrical substation on the mapping dated 1963 with numerous overhead lines connecting into the substation. The site has expanded to the west over time. By the Google Aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2015 the substation infrastructure in the northeast of the site has been removed.<br>East Riding of Yorkshire Council also identified the site as potentially contaminated land. | **High** |
| SA-PSC2 | Willerby Restoration Limited – landfill site | Albion Lane, Willerby, Nr Hull, Humberside (498497E, 433377N) | From the earliest reviewed mapping dated 1855 (National Library of Scotland, 2025) the site is shown as open field. By the mapping dated 1898 the site is shown as a railway line within a cutting. The earliest reviewed Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025), dated 2003, shows the railway line has been removed, and by the 2017 Google aerial imagery trees have started to be removed from the cutting sides. The 2019 imagery indicates the cutting to have been infilled. The site is identified as a historical landfill, permitted from 2007 to 2018 for inert material. Google aerial imagery dated 2022 shows evidence of infilled land. The site is also a current permitted landfill site for inert material. | **Moderate** |
| SA-PSC3 | Sewage sludge disposal site | East of Rowley Road, Riplingham, | Identified from information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council dataset as potentially contaminated land. Based on the historical mapping reviewed, dated from between 1855-1965, (National Library of Scotland, | **Low** |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Little Weighton (498150E, 432598N) | 2025) and the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated from 2003 until the present day the site appears to have been in agricultural use in those time periods. | |
| SA-PSC4 | Raywell Road – historical landfill | Riplingham, Yorkshire. (496500E, 431700N) | The historical map dated 1855 (National Library of Scotland, 2025) indicates the presence of an old chalk pit within the location of the historical landfill. Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the historical landfill received waste from 1948 until 1984 and was licenced to take inert, industrial, commercial and household waste. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, shows the site as fields with no evidence of landfilling. The current land use, based on Google aerial imagery dated 2023, comprises open fields. | **High** |
| SA-PSC5 | Land Adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road and Stockbridge Roundabout – historical landfill | Land Adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road (492900E, 428900N) | The map dated 1855 (National Library of Scotland, 2025) indicates that the northern part of the site is labelled as limestone quarries and a gravel pit, a limekiln is also indicated to be present. By the mapping dated 1910 the site is labelled as 'old gravel pits' and the size of the pits appears to have reduced. The site is indicated to be split into two historical landfills based on the permit information available from the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025), with one permit for the entire site and one for the northern section of the site. They were both permitted to accept inert, industrial and commercial waste between 1983 and 1994. Information from the permit for the entire site suggests that the historical landfill contains gas control measures. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2023 comprises a mixture of open fields and woodland with no evidence of any landfilling activities. | **High** |
| SA-PSC6 | Sewage sludge disposal site | North of Ings Lane, South Cave HU15 2FJ (490288E, 428908N) | Identified from information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council as potentially contaminated land. Based on the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) reviewed, dated from between 1855-1965, and the Google aerial imagery dated from 2003 until the present day the site appears to have been in agricultural use in those time periods. | Low |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA-PSC7 | London North Eastern railway line | Runs approximately north-west to south-east through the Order Limits through the village of Broomfleet | Identified on the earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1886 and is indicated to be present through to the current day based on Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025). Appears to be mostly at grade level throughout the Order Limits. | Low |
| **PSC within 250 m study area** | | | | |
| SA-PSC8 | Risby Wood Landfill | Dunflat Road, Risby, Yorkshire (501300E, 435200N) | The site first appears on the 1910 map (National Library of Scotland, 2025) in the approximate location of a pond, and more recently the Google Aerial Imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the site is agricultural land and continues to be based on the 2022 Google aerial imagery. The site is identified as a historical landfill for industrial waste that was exempt from needing a permit. No input dates are given for the landfill. | **High** |
| SA-PSC9 | Walk Farm Site A – historical landfill | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499100E, 433700N) | The 1910 mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows the site as a chalk pit. Identified by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste (assumed to be non-hazardous at this time) between 1960 and 1980 (ref: EAHLD05025). The earliest reviewed Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025), dated 2003, shows no evidence of the landfill/quarry and shows an area of fields in agricultural use. In 2007, however, whilst the rest of the field is in agricultural use (crops), the landfill area has not been utilised. By the imagery dated 2012 the area has been grassed over and by the imagery dated 2019 appears to be being farmed again. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery dated 2023 is agricultural across the whole field including the historical landfill area. | **High** |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA-PSC10 | Walk Farm Site B – historical landfill | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499800E, 433200N) | The 1855 mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows the site as an old chalk pit. Identified by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste between 1960 and 1985 (ref: EAHLD05028). The earliest reviewed Google aerial imagery, dated 2003, shows no evidence of the landfill/quarry and shows an area of trees. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2022 comprises an area of trees surrounded by open fields. | **High** |
| SA-PSC11 | Walk Farm Site C – historical landfill | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499700E, 432800N) | Identified as a historical landfill by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) that accepted inert and industrial waste between 1960 and 1990 (ref: EAHLD05026). The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2022 comprises open fields. | **High** |
| SA-PSC12 | Walk Farm Site D – historical landfill | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499300E, 433000N) | The 1953 mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows a circular pit structure. Identified by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste between 1960 and 1990 (ref: EAHLD05024). The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2022 comprises open fields. | **High** |
| SA-PSC13 | Lilac Grove – historical landfill | Rowley Road, Little Weighton, Cottingham, North Humberside (498259E, 433307N) | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the site as a chalk pit and by the mapping dated 1909 the site is labelled as an old chalk pit. The site is identified by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert waste between 1981 and 1990 (ref: EAHLD05027). The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025), dated 2023 comprises a triangular area of land in the middle of the village. | **Moderate** |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SA-PSC14 | Dispit Limited – permitted landfill | Rowley Road, Little Weighton, Cottingham, North Humberside (498029E, 433429N) | The earliest mapping reviewed (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the site as open fields. By the mapping dated 1953 the southern half of the site is indicated to be a Limestone Quarry. By the mapping dated 1970 the site is labelled as a chalk pit and the working has expanded to cover the entire site. A conveyor and hopper are also labelled. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site as a permitted landfill site, the permit for the site was issued in 1987 for the landfill which is licenced to take 'non-biodegradable wastes'. Details held by the Environment Agency indicate the site is in closure and aftercare. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the site has already been returned to open fields. | **High** |
| SA-PSC15 | General works | Westoby Lane, Riplingham (496270E, 431959N) | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 shows a blacksmith is present on the site. By the mapping dated 1953 this site is no longer marked as a blacksmith. Mapping dated 1970 indicates cottages along the southern part of the site. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 indicates the blacksmith has been redeveloped for housing and there is an industrial building located to the north with associated hardstanding parking area. | Low |
| SA-PSC16 | Ellerker Pits landfill No.2 | (493100E, 428500N) | The site is labelled on the earliest reviewed historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 as 'Cockle Pits' made up of a series of gravel pits. The site is indicated to be a historical landfill, based on the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025), that received inert waste from 1990 until 1994. By the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) image dated 2003 the site is shown as a field in agricultural use and has been entirely restored. | **Moderate** |
| SA-PSC17 | Blacksmith's row – general works | Blacksmith's row, Ellerker, HU15 2DH | Identified from information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council as potentially contaminated land and currently comprises a row of cottages. Historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1910 shows | Low |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (492146E, 429371N) | the village of Ellerker and a smithy is labelled at the location; however, by the mapping dated 1969 this is no longer labelled. | |
| SA-PSC18 | Depot | Main Street, Ellerker HU15 2DU (492135E, 429340N) | Identified from information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council as potentially contaminated land. The mapping dated 1855 (National Library of Scotland, 2025) indicates a building located on the site. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) image dated 2003 shows industrial style buildings in the northern part of the site and a number of lorry/HGV vehicles parked, and the site appears to predominantly comprise hardstanding. The site remains largely unchanged to the present day with indications of its continued use as a depot. | Low |
| SA-PSC19 | Coletta and Tyson – large scale crop growing and nursery | South Cave, Borough, HU15 2FJ (490920E, 429384N) | Currently a large-scale crop grower and nursery. The site is first indicated on the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1970 as a nursery, previous to this the land had remained as open fields. | Low |
| SA-PSC20 | Ellerker wastewater treatment works | Near Ellerker, East Riding of Yorkshire (490905N, 429204E) | A current small-scale wastewater treatment works. The treatment works is not shown on the reviewed historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025); however, it does appear on the earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003. | Low |
| SA PSC21 | Wienerberger - Current and historical brick and tile works, clay pits and tile factory | Broomfleet, Brough. (486060E, 427334N) | The earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates a brick and tile works and a clay pit adjacent to the Market Weighton canal. The mapping dated 1953 shows the clay pits have extended to the west and some of the old clay pits are filled with water. Historical aerial photography from Britain from Above dated 1952 (Britain from Above, 2025), shows pits filled with water and a factory with a number of chimneys adjacent to the canal. Google Earth aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the factory seen in the 1952 photography as no longer present, and a factory has been built within the centre of the | **Moderate** around the factory buildings.<br>Low in the mineral excavation areas as the restoration plan does not |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | site. Further pits have been excavated to the west of the original pits and some are shown to be filled with water. The 2007 dated Google aerial imagery shows the factory has extended to the north and further excavation has happened to the west. The 2019 Google aerial imagery shows that further excavation has happened to the south-west and are filled with water. | involve backfilling with any imported material. |
| SA-PSC22 | Small scale industrial unit | Newstead Farm, Brough, HU15 2UY (484927E, 427912N) | The site is shown on the earliest reviewed historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 as a single building. By the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 the site appears to include a number of agricultural buildings. By the imagery dated 2007 the site is being redeveloped and the external areas used as storage. By the imagery dated 2012 the site has been redeveloped with industrial buildings and an access road with no significant change noted since. | Low |
| SA-PSC23 | Gilberdyke and Staddlethorpe wastewater treatment works | Staddlethorpe Broad Lane (484201E, 426326N) | Historical Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the wastewater treatment works is in the process of being constructed. By the Google aerial imagery dated 2022 the site has been fully constructed. | Low |
| SA-PSC24 | Vehicle recovery/garage | Broad Lane, Staddlethorpe, DN14 7XT (484427E, 425561N) | The earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates a building within the site, and there are no subsequent significant changes. The current use for vehicle recovery includes a building and associated hardstanding. | Low |
| SA-PSC25 | Sewage sludge disposal site | Blacktoft House Drive, Blacktoft DN14 7XT (483291E, 425575N) | Identified from information provided by East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Based on the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) reviewed, dated from between 1855-1965, and the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated from 2003 until the present day, the site appears to have been in agricultural use in those time periods. | Low |

Table 1.8 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section B

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within Order Limits** | | | | |
| SB-PSC1 | Railway line – Fockerby Branch | Crosses the Order Limits in a north-east south-west direction. | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1908 shows the railway line crossing the Order Limits in a north-east south-west direction and indicates the line is likely at grade. An internet search indicates that the railway line was opened in August 1903 and closed in July 1933. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 indicates the line is no longer present and the area of the railway predominantly comprises trees and fields in agricultural use, which remain until the aerial imagery dated 2024.<br>Identified on the North Lincolnshire potentially contaminated land dataset. | Low |
| **PSC within 250 m study area** | | | | |
| SB-PSC2 | Luddington sewage treatment works | Carr Lane, Garthorpe and Fockerby, DT17 4AH (416839E, 416839N) | The sewage treatment works is shown on the 2003 Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) and indicates some treatment tanks and two overgrown filter beds to the east and remains largely unchanged through to the aerial imagery dated 2024.<br>Identified on the North Lincolnshire potentially contaminated land dataset. | Low |
| SB-PSC3 | Knapton's Landfill | Luddington, Haldenby Ness (482500E, 416000N) | A Historical landfill, identified from the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) that was licenced to take inert waste between 1978 and 1990 (ref: EAHLD05054). The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2023 comprises open fields with no evidence of landfilling. | **Moderate** |

Table 1.9 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section C

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within Order Limits** | | | | |
| SC-PSC1 | Former Keadby Power Station landfills | Station Road, Keadby, Scunthorpe, South Humberside (481300E, 411500N) | The site comprises a number of landfills associated with the former coal (and later gas) fuelled Keadby Power Station (Environment Agency, 2025). The landfills were licenced to accept a variety of wastes including inert, industrial, commercial, household and special waste. The licences were issued between 1958 and 1987; however, a surrender or last input date is not shown.<br>The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2002 shows the entire area has been restored and comprises a mixture of fields in agricultural use and scrub/woodland. | **Very High** |
| SC-PSC2 | Railway line, Trent Ancholme and Grimsby Line/Barnsley to Barnetby | Crosses the Order Limits in an approximate north-east to south-west direction (479932E, 411074N) | The railway line is shown on the reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 and is present through to the present day. | Low |
| SC-PSC3 | Former railway line – Axholme Joint Railway | Crosses the Order Limits in an approximate north to south direction (478893E, 409910) | The railway line is shown on the reviewed mapping dated (National Library of Scotland, 2025) 1894, this section of the railway line was later decommissioned. | Low |

Table 1.10 - Potential sources of contamination within Route Section D

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within Order Limits** | | | | |
| SD-PSC1 | Railway Line – Great Northern and Eastern Joint Railway | Runs approximately north-west to south-east through the Order Limits | The railway is shown on the earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1885-1900 and continues to be present through to the current day. Appears to be mostly at-grade level throughout the Order Limits. | Low |

Table 1.11 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section E

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within Order Limits** | | | | |
| SE-PSC1 | Railway line – Great Central Railway – Lincoln and Retford Branch | Two lines that enter the Order Limits from the west, and split into two lines heading north-east and south-east | The railway line is present on the earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 and indicates that the line is sometimes on an embankment and sometimes at grade. The railway line is still indicated to be present based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2023. | Low |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within 250 m study area** | | | | |
| SE-PSC2 | West Burton Power Station | West Burton, Nottinghamshire (479245E, 385587N) | The West Burton Power Station is a pair of power stations with the West Burton A Power Station partially located within the study area. West Burton A Power Station was a coal fired power station which was commissioned in 1966 and operated until 2023 (EDF, 2025). The part of the power station within the study area includes one of the cooling towers. | **Very High** |
| SE-PSC3 | Former Sturton brickworks | Wheatley Road, Sturton Le Steeple, DN22 9DW (477851E, 384893N) | The earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the site is a brick works, with workings to the north and buildings towards the centre of the site. The site remains largely unchanged through the map editions, but by the mapping dated 1920 the brick works is no longer labelled and the site is called The Poplars, which appears to be residential. | Low |
| SE-PSC4 | Wastewater treatment works | Main Street, Rampton, Retford DN22 0LA (477015E, 377330N) | The treatment works is first shown on the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1920. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2000 shows a number of treatment beds along the eastern boundary and circular treatment tanks in the centre. The 2015 imagery indicates the northern part of the site has been redeveloped adding two further tanks. The site then remains largely unchanged through to the latest imagery. | Low |

Table 1.12 – Potential sources of contamination within Route Section F

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSC within Order Limits** | | | | |
| SF-PSC1 | Dismantled railway line | Running approximately | The railway first appeared on the historical map (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1900 and was later used to transport coal to High Marnham power station. The | Low |

| PSC No | Name | Location | Description | Potential for generating contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | east to west through the Order Limits | railway line was also used by Network Rail as a test track. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) shows that the railway line was dismantled by 2004. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery dated 2023, comprises disused scrub land. | |
| **PSC within 250 m study area** | | | | |
| SF-PSC2 | Former High Marnham Power Station and High Marnham electrical substation | Sparrow Lane, Marnham, High Marnham, Bassetlaw (480950E, 371103N) | An internet search has indicated that the coal fuelled power station was first constructed in 1959 and became fully operational in 1962. The plant operated until 2003 when it was decommissioned, though the cooling towers were not demolished until 2012. Historical Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) shows that the north of the site was utilised to stockpile waste material from the power station.<br>The south-west part of the site is currently in use as an electricity substation while the rest of the site comprises open unused land. | **High** |
| SF-PSC3 | High Marnham Power Station historical landfill | (479700E, 371100N) | Historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows that the landfill is located adjacent to a railway line which has now been dismantled. A historical landfill (Environment Agency, 2025) that was licenced to take inert and industrial waste between 1978 and 1994 however the last input is indicated to have been in 1979. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery dated 2022 comprises an open area of scrub land. | **High** |

1.4.4 The initial assessment has identified 21 sites with a low or very low potential for generating contamination and therefore scoped out of further assessment on the basis that they present a low risk in relation to the Project and significant effects in relation to contamination are unlikely.

1.4.5 The initial assessment identified 18 sites with a moderate or above potential for generating contamination and these have been taken forward for further assessment.

## Further Assessment

Table 1.13 – SA-PSC1 – Creyke Beck Substation

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC1 – Creyke Beck Substation (inside of the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Park Lane, Cottingham (504493E, 435008N)<br>The site comprises a National Grid substation comprising substation infrastructure and hardstanding. The site is located off Dunswell Road, approximately 2 km north of the town of Cottingham, and is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | From the earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1885 the site is shown as agricultural fields with no evidence of the substation. By the mapping dated 1953 a number of overhead lines are shown to cross the site. The site is first indicated as an electrical substation on the mapping dated 1963 with numerous overhead lines connecting into the substation. The site has expanded to the west over time. By the Google Aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2015 the substation infrastructure in the northeast of the site has been removed. |
| Other pertinent information | East Riding of Yorkshire Council also identified the site as potentially contaminated land. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits comprise sand and gravel of an uncertain age. The superficial deposits are underlain by bedrock of the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer, the sands and gravels are indicated to be a Secondary A Aquifer (Defra, 2025). The site is also located within a groundwater SPZ 1, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High |
| Potential contaminants | Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), heavy metals, hydrocarbons, solvents, oils, asbestos |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. Whilst the site is partially located within the Order Limits, ground disturbance within the site is not anticipated as it is currently proposed to use the existing access road where below ground excavation will not be required. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (very high sensitivity) | Severe | Unlikely. Whilst the site is partially located within the Order Limits, ground disturbance within the site is not anticipated as it is currently proposed to use the existing access road where below ground excavation will not be required. | Low |

Table 1.4 – SA-PSC2 - Willerby Restoration Limited - landfill site

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC2 – Willerby Restoration Limited – landfill site (inside of the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Albion Lane, Willerby, Nr Hull, Humberside (498497E, 433377N)<br>The site is a long narrow part of a former railway line running in an approximately north-west/south-east direction located to the south of Little Weighton and is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | From the mapping dated (National Library of Scotland, 2025) 1855 the site is shown as a railway line within a cutting. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, indicates that the railway line has been removed but the cutting is still apparent. The 2017 Google aerial imagery appears to show that trees have started to be removed from the cutting sides and by 2019 the cutting appears to have been infilled. The 2023 imagery indicates the area is fully grassed over. |
| Other pertinent information | The site is identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill permitted (ref: EAHLD36045) from 2007 to 2018 for inert material, with the first input being in 2014, and no last input date provided – which may be because the site also has a current environmental permit for inert material. The current permit was first issued in 2014 for a material recycling treatment facility (ref: BB3709MJ). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits are absent along much of the site, however some Head deposits are indicated on part of the site to the south of the Order Limits along Riplingham Road, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer, the Head deposits are indicated to be a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer (Defra, 2025). The site is also located within a groundwater SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | Moderate – as only licenced to accept inert waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Low. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials or generate significant landfill gas based on it only accepting inert waste. In addition, whilst the site is located within the Order Limits, significant excavations within the site are not anticipated as the proposed pylon bases are located outside of the landfill boundary. There is however, a proposed haul road across part of the landfill that appears to be restored. Any excavation required to facilitate construction of the haul road will be limited and not exceed 600mm, in accordance with Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2). . | Moderate |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Low. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials or generate significant landfill gas based on it only accepting inert waste. In addition, whilst the site is located within the Order Limits, significant excavations within the site are not anticipated as the proposed pylon bases are located outside of the landfill boundary. There is however, a proposed haul road across part of the landfill that appears to be restored. Any excavation required to facilitate construction of the haul road will be limited and not exceed 600mm, in accordance with Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2). | Moderate |

Table 1.14 – SA-PSC4 – Raywell Road – historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC4 – Raywell Road – historical landfill (Inside of the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Raywell Road, Riplingham, Yorkshire. (496500E, 431700N).<br>The site is located directly south of South Cave Road, near the junction with Rowley Road. The site is approximately 3 km south-west of Little Weighton. The site currently comprises open fields in agricultural use and is also surrounded by fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the presence of an old chalk pit within the location of the subsequent historical landfill which has been identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025). The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the site in agricultural use with no evidence of landfilling. |
| Other pertinent information | Based on the information obtained from the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) the historical landfill received waste from 1948 until 1984 with the licence being issued in 1978. No surrender date is supplied (ref: EAHLD05020). The site was licenced to take inert, industrial, commercial and household waste. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent at the site, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer (Defra, 2025). The site is also located within a SPZ 3, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High - as the site accepted both household and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of waste, and therefore contaminated material is likely to be present; however, whilst the site is located within the Order Limits, the proposed pylon bases are located outside of the landfill boundary.<br>Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) secures that no pylons will be placed and no ground disturbance/excavation >600mm will occur within the landfill boundary | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of waste, and therefore contaminated material is likely to be present; however, whilst the site is located within the Order Limits, as the proposed pylon bases are located outside of the landfill boundary.<br>Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) secures that no pylons will be placed and no ground disturbance/excavation >600mm will occur within the landfill boundary | Low |

Table 1.15 – SA-PSC5 - Land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC5 – land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road historical landfill (inside of Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road (492900E, 428900N).<br>The site is located directly to the west of Cave Road, approximately 750 m south-east of Ellerker. The site is currently open fields and areas of woodland surrounded by other open fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates that the northern part of the site is labelled as limestone quarries and a gravel pit, a limekiln is also indicated to be present. By the mapping dated 1910 the site is labelled as 'old gravel pits' and the size of the pits appears to have reduced. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site first received waste in 1983 and that the licence was surrendered in 1994. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 indicates the site had already been restored at that time. |
| Other pertinent information | The site is indicated to comprise two historical landfills with two associated licences, based on the information obtained from the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025). One licence covering the entire site (ref: EAHLD05031) was issued in 1983 and surrendered in 1994. The site received inert, industrial and commercial waste and is indicated to contain gas control measures. The other licence covered the northern part of the site (which is also covered by the previous licence) however no licence issue dates, or waste input dates are given. The licence is for inert and industrial waste (ref: EAHLD05030). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are indicated to be absent from the majority of the site, with the exception of the Bielby Sand Member, indicated to be present in the southern part. The bedrock is indicated to comprise the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member. |
| Hydrogeology | The Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer (Defra, 2025). The Bielby Sand Member is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None |
| Potential for generating contamination | High - as the site accepted both commercial and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Likely. The Order Limits cross the landfill, which accepted a variety of wastes and is likely to be a source of potential contamination. Although pylons will not be placed within the landfill boundary (in accordance with Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2)), diversion of third party assets may be required either by undergrounding at shallow depth through the landfill or by overhead line across the landfill (supported on wooden poles).. | Moderate |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Low. The Order Limits cross the landfill, and although the site accepted a variety of wastes and is likely to be a source of potential contamination, pylons will not be placed within the landfill boundary (in accordance with Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2)). Whilst the required electricity supply to proposed construction compound M-1 may require a wooden pole to be installed within the landfill, or for an open cut trench through the landfill – prior to construction, ground investigation and further assessment will be undertaken to determine whether any additional mitigation or remediation is required, and this will be agreed with the Environment Agency. Groundwater is not anticipated within the depth of trenches for proposed undergrounding of third party assets. | Moderate |

Table 1.16 – SA-PSC8 - Risby Wood – historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC8 – Risby Wood – historical landfill (approximately 50 m from Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Dunflat Road, Risby, Yorkshire (501300E, 435200N).<br>The site is located to the north of Dunflat Road within an area at the edge of a field that is currently in agricultural use. Approximately 1.6 km north of Skidby. The site is surrounded by further fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The site first appears on the 1910 historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) in the approximate location of a pond feature, and more recently the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) (dated 2003) shows the site is agricultural land and continues to be based on the 2025 Google aerial imagery. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted industrial waste that was exempt from requiring a permit. No input dates are given for the landfill. (ref: EAHLD5139). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits comprise Till (Devensian), with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The superficial Till (Devensian) is classified as a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer. The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest infrastructure comprising the use of an existing access road, and therefore ground disturbance at or near to the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest infrastructure comprising the use of an existing access road, and therefore ground disturbance at or near to the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.17 – SA-PSC9 - Walk Farm Site A - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC9 – Walk Farm Site A – historical landfill (approximately 125 m from Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499100E, 433700N).<br>The site is located to the south of Litte Weighton Road within an area of trees in the middle of a field that is currently in agricultural use. Approximately 300 m south-east of Little Weighton. The site is surrounded by further fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The 1910 dated historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows the site as an old chalk pit. By the mapping dated 1928 the pit is no longer labelled. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site received waste between 1960 and 1980. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, shows no evidence of the landfill/quarry and shows a field. In 2007, however, whilst the rest of the field is in agricultural use (crops), the landfill area has not been utilised. By the imagery dated 2012 the area has been grassed over and by the imagery dated 2019 appears to be being farmed again. The current land use, based on the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2023 is agricultural across the whole field including the historical landfill area. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste with the first input of waste in 1960 and the last input in 1980 (ref: EAHLD5025). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted both inert and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest infrastructure comprising the use of an existing access road, and therefore ground disturbance at or near to the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest infrastructure comprising the use of an existing access road, and therefore ground disturbance at or near to the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.18 – SA-PSC10 - Walk Farm Site B - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC10 – Walk Farm Site B – historical landfill (directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499800E, 433200N).<br>The site is located to the north of Riplingham Road within an area of trees in an open field and directly south-east of Walk Farm. Approximately 1.3 km south-east of Little Weighton. The site is surrounded by further open fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The 1855 historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows the site as an old chalk pit. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site accepted waste between 1960 and 1985. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, shows no evidence of the landfill/quarry and shows an area of trees. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste with the first input of waste in 1960 and the last input in 1985. The site was licenced from 1977 until 1985 (ref: EAHLD05028). |

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC10 – Walk Farm Site B – historical landfill (directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted both inert and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. On the basis that the proposed undergrounding (of third-party infrastructure) is entirely outside of the historical landfill and the site is located outside of the Order Limits. Therefore, ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. On the basis that the proposed undergrounding (of third-party infrastructure) is entirely outside of the historical landfill and the site is located outside of the Order Limits. Therefore, ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.19 – SA-PSC11 - Walk Farm Site C - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC11 – Walk Farm Site C – historical landfill (approximately 50 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499700E, 432800N).<br>The site is located to the north of Riplingham Road within an open field and directly south of Walk Farm. Approximately 1.4 km south-east of Little Weighton. The site is surrounded by further open fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The earliest reviewed mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the site is located within a field. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site received waste from between 1960 and 1990. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, also shows an area of open fields. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste between 1960 and 1990. The site was licenced from 1980 until 1990 (ref: EAHLD05026). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted both inert and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest intrusive works being approximately 150 m away, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest intrusive works being approximately 150 m away, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.20 – SA-PSC12 - Walk Farm Site D - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC12 – Walk Farm Site D – historical landfill (approximately 80 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (499300E, 433000N).<br>The site is located to the north of Riplingham Road within an open field and directly south of Walk Farm. Approximately 1.0 km south-east of Little Weighton. The site is surrounded by further open fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The 1953 historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) shows a circular feature at the location of the site. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates the site received waste from 1960 to 1990. The earliest Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) reviewed, dated 2003, shows the site as an area of trees and remains unchanged through to the 2024 aerial imagery. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert and industrial waste between 1960 and 1990. The site was licenced from 1980 until 1990 (ref: EAHLD05026). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted both inert and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of waste; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest intrusive works proposed approximately 220 m away, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of waste; however, it is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest intrusive works proposed approximately 220 m away, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.21 – SA-PSC13 - Lilac Grove - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC13 – Lilac Grove – historical landfill (approximately 100 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Rowley Road Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (498259E, 433307N).<br>The site is located to the east of Rowley Road within an open triangular area of land within the middle of the village of Little Weighton, the site is surrounded by other residential properties. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates the site was a chalk pit and by the mapping dated 1909 the site is labelled as an old chalk pit. The site is identified by the Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted waste between 1981 and 1990. |
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a historical landfill that accepted inert waste between 1981 and 1990 (ref: EAHLD05027). |

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC13 – Lilac Grove – historical landfill (approximately 100 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | Moderate – as only accepted inert waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers and neighbours<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials or generate significant landfill gas based on it only accepting inert waste. In addition, the site is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | | Human Health – Neighbours (very high) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials or generate significant landfill gas based on it only accepting inert waste. In addition, the site is located | Low |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials or generate significant landfill gas based on it only accepting inert waste. In addition, the site is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.22 – SA-PSC14 - Dispit Limited - permitted landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC14 – Dispit Limited – permitted landfill (approximately 15 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Rowley Road Little Weighton Cottingham, North Humberside (498029E, 433429N).<br>The site is located to the north-west of Rowley Road in an area of woodland and open fields. The site is situated within the village of Little Weighton. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The earliest mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) reviewed dated 1855 indicates the site as open fields. By the mapping dated 1953 the southern half of the site is indicated to be a Limestone Quarry. By the mapping dated 1970 the site is labelled as a chalk pit and the working has expanded to cover the entire site. A conveyor and hopper are also labelled. The site has been permitted to accept 'non-biodegradable wastes' (Environment Agency, 2025) since 1987 and is currently indicated to be in closure and aftercare. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025), image dated 2003, shows the site has already been returned to open fields. |

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC14 – Dispit Limited – permitted landfill (approximately 15 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Other pertinent information | Identified by the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) as a permitted landfill licenced to take 'non-biodegradable wastes' since 1987. Details held by the Environment Agency indicate the site is in closure and aftercare. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are absent, with the bedrock indicated to comprise the Burnham Chalk Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Burnham Chalk Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The site is also located within a SPZ 2, and a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | The site is located within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (Defra, 2025). |
| Potential for generating contamination | High (worst case assumption) |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers and neighbours<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is likely to have received a variety of wastes; however, the site is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | | Human Health – Neighbours (very high) | Severe | Unlikely. The landfill is likely to have received a variety of wastes; however, the site is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is likely to have received a variety of wastes; however, the site is located outside of the Order Limits, with the nearest works comprising the use of the existing road infrastructure therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.23 – SA-PSC16 - Ellerker Pits Landfill No.2 - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC16 – Ellerker Pits Landfill No.2 – historical landfill (approximately 180 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Borough Road (493100E, 428500N)<br>The site is located directly to the west of Cave Road, approximately 750 m south-east of Ellerker. The site is currently open fields and areas of woodland surrounded by other open fields. The site is located within Route Section A. |
| Site history | The site is labelled on the earliest reviewed historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 as 'Cockle Pits' made up of a series of gravel pits. The site is indicated to be a historical landfill, based on the Environment Agency data set, that received inert waste from 1990 until 1994. By the Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 the site is shown as a field in agricultural use and has been restored. |
| Other pertinent information | The site was licenced from 1990 to 1994, for inert waste (ref: EAHLD05032) based on the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are indicated to be absent within the majority of the site; however, the Bielby Sand Member is indicated to run through the centre of the site. The bedrock is indicated to comprise the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member. |
| Hydrogeology | The Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Principal Aquifer. The Bielby Sand Member is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | Moderate – as the site only received inert waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials and is located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials and is located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.24 – SA-PSC21 - Wienerberger - Current and historical brick and tile works, clay pits and tile factory

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC21 – Wienerberger - Current and historical brick and tile works, clay pits and tile factory (Located directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Tongue Lane, Broomfleet, Brough (486060E, 427334N).<br>The site is located directly to the west of Landing Lane. The site is currently a tile factory surrounded by old and new pits that appear to have been allowed to fill with water. The site is located within Route Section A, |
| Site history | The historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1855 indicates a brick and tile works and a clay pit adjacent to the Market Weighton canal. The mapping dated 1953 shows the clay pits have extended to the west and some of the old clay pits are filled with water. Historical aerial photography from Britain from Above (Britain from Above, 2025) dated 1952, shows pits filled with water and a building with a number of chimneys adjacent to the canal. Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the building seen in the 1952 photography is no longer present and a different building has been built within the centre of the site. Further pits have been excavated to the west of the original pits and some are shown to be filled with water. The 2007 dated aerial imagery shows the factory has extended to the north and further excavation has happened to the west. The 2019 aerial imagery shows that further excavation has happened to the south-west and subsequently filled with water. |
| Other pertinent information | A review of the East Riding of Yorkshire planning portal (East Riding of Yorkshire Council, 2025) indicates that the pits are not to be infilled and left as ponds for local wildlife. The portal also indicates that the area inside the Order Limits is intended to be worked, but again the restoration profile is to not infill the ponds. Details obtained from the landowner indicates that further excavations are proposed to the south of the existing excavations. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits indicated to be present comprise Warp and the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation. The bedrock is indicated to comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Group which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer. The Warp is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer while the Hemingbrough Glaciolacustrine Formation is classified as Unproductive Strata. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None. |

| Site name/ref | SA-PSC21 – Wienerberger - Current and historical brick and tile works, clay pits and tile factory (Located directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Potential for generating contamination | Moderate around the factory buildings.<br>Low in the mineral excavation areas. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, asbestos, hydrocarbons, ash/clinker. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The mineral voids are not being infilled and as such significant sources of contamination have not been identified. The limited number of pylons proposed within the site are located distant from existing buildings. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (medium/low sensitivity) | Mild | Unlikely. The mineral voids are not being infilled and as such significant sources of contamination have not been identified. The limited number of pylons proposed within the site are located distant from existing buildings. | Very low |

Table 1.25 – SB-PSC2 - Knapton's Landfill - historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SB-PSC2 – Knapton's Landfill (located directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Luddington, Haldenby Ness (482500E, 416000N).<br>The site is located directly north-west of Eastoft Road approximately 400 m south-west of Luddington. The site comprises open fields. The site is located within Route Section B. |
| Site history | The site is shown on the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1895 as open fields in an area labelled as Haldenby Ness, with the Old River Don river indicated adjacent to the southern and eastern part of the site. The Environment Agency data set (Environment Agency, 2025) indicates a landfill was located on the site that received waste from 1978 to 1990. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2003 shows the site as open fields. |
| Other pertinent information | Based on the information from the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) the site is indicated to be a landfill and was licenced to receive inert waste between 1978 and 1990 and had the same input dates (ref: EAHLD05054). |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits indicated to be present comprise Alluvium which overlies bedrock of the Mercia Mudstone Group. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Group which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer. The Alluvium is classified as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Hydrology | A number of land drains are indicated directly adjacent to the site. |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | Moderate – as only licenced to accept Inert waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials and is also located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (medium sensitivity) | Mild | Unlikely. The landfill is not anticipated to contain significantly contaminative materials and is also located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Very low |
| | | Surface water (low sensitivity) | Mild | | Very low |

Table 1.26 – SC-PSC1 - Former Keadby Power Station landfills - historical landfills

| Site name/ref | SC-PSC1 – Former Keadby Power Station landfills (Located within the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Station Road, Keadby, Scunthorpe, South Humberside (481700E, 412000N and 481300E, 411500N).<br>The site forms a total of seven separate landfills identified by the Environment Agency data set and there also appears to have been further ground disturbance in areas outside of the identified landfill boundaries. The area is accessed from Chapel Lane and is located west of the former Keadby Power Station (located outside of the study area). The area comprises mostly open scrub land. To the east of the sites are two gas-fired power stations which were built on the site of the former coal power station (outside of the study area). The site is located within Route Section C. |
| Site history | Research indicates Keadby Power Station was first authorised in 1947 and the coal station was later closed in 1984 and redeveloped as a gas fired power station. The landfill sites (Environment Agency, 2025) are located to the west of the power stations. A review of the historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1966 identifies the northern part of the site is labelled as slag heaps and sludge beds. Part of the southern part of the |

| Site name/ref | SC-PSC1 – Former Keadby Power Station landfills (Located within the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| | site is also indicated to be a refuse tip. The site area was operated as a landfill between 1958 and 1995. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2002 indicates the sites have been restored. |
| Other pertinent information | Waste was first input into the landfill located in the northern part of the site in 1958; however, a last input or license surrender date is not available for this landfill (EAHLD31480). The landfill was licenced to take industrial waste (Environment Agency, 2025).<br>The landfills in the centre of the site (EAHLD34414 and EAHLD34434) relate to Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA) settlement lagoons and do not have any date associated with them.<br>The landfill on the south-west part of the site was a licenced landfill which accepted industrial, commercial, household and special waste. The licence was issued in 1987 however a surrender date or first and last input is not shown (EAHLD30519).<br>The three smaller landfills grouped together on the southern part of the site were all licenced to take a variety of wastes including inert, industrial, commercial and household waste. The first input dates vary from 1958 to 1994 with the last inputs between 1990 to 1995.<br>It is assumed that these landfills received waste from the historical coal fired power stations. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits indicated to be present comprise Warp and the bedrock is indicated to comprise the Mercia Mudstone Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer and the Warp as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Hydrology | North Soak Drain and South Soak Drain directly south of the site. The site is crossed by a number of field drains which drain into the main drain network. |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | Very High. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, PFA, hydrocarbons, PCBs, sulphates, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Severe | Unlikely. The site is only partially located within the Order Limits. The proposed works within the part of the site inside the Order Limits are not anticipated to include significant below ground excavations/disturbance (i.e. modification of a pylon and temporary access) therefore there is unlikely to be any interaction with potentially contaminated materials. Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) secures that no pylons will be placed and no ground disturbance/excavation >600mm will occur within the landfill boundary. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (medium sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The site is only partially located within the Order Limits. The works within this area are not anticipated to include significant below ground excavations/disturbance (i.e. modification of a pylon and temporary access) therefore there is unlikely to be any interaction with potentially contaminated materials. Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) secures that no pylons will be placed and no ground disturbance/excavation >600mm will occur within the landfill boundary. | Low |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Surface water (high sensitivity) | Severe | Unlikely. The site is only partially located within the Order Limits. The works within this area are not anticipated to include below ground excavations/disturbance (i.e. modification of a pylon and temporary access) therefore there is unlikely to be any interaction with potentially contaminated materials. Commitment GH13 within the Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2) secures that no pylons will be placed and no ground disturbance/excavation >600mm will occur within the landfill boundary. | Low |

Table 1.27 – SE-PSC2 – West Burton Power Station

| Site name/ref | SE-PSC2 – West Burton Power Station (Located approximately 150 m from the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | West Burton, Nottinghamshire (479245E, 385587N).<br>The West Burton Power Station comprises a pair of power stations with the West Burton A Power Station partially located within the study area. The section of the site that lies within the study area comprises one of the cooling towers. The site is located within Route Section E. |
| Site history | From a general internet search West Burton A Power Station was a coal fired power station which was commissioned in 1966 and operated until 2023 (EDF, 2025). |
| Other pertinent information | The information reviewed has not identified any landfills associated with the power station within the study area. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that the superficial deposits are indicated to be absent across the cooling towers section of the power station and the bedrock is indicated to comprise the Mercia Mudstone Formation. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Formation which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | Very High. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, PFA, hydrocarbons, PCBs, sulphates, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Severe | Unlikely. The site is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest works comprising the use of existing road infrastructure, therefore ground disturbance within the site is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (medium sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The site is located outside of the Order Limits with the nearest works comprising the use of existing road infrastructure, therefore ground disturbance within the site is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.28 – SF-PSC2 - Former High Marnham Power Station and High Marnham substation

| Site name/ref | SF-PSC2 – Former High Marnham Power Station and High Marnham substation |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | Sparrow Lane, Marnham, High Marnham, Bassetlaw (480950E, 371103N).<br>The site has mostly been demolished with some areas of hard standing still present. The bases of the cooling towers appear to still be in place. The south-west part of the site is in use as a National Grid substation. The site is located within Route Section F. |
| Site history | A desk top study review has indicated that the coal fuelled power station was first constructed in 1959 and became fully operational in 1962. The plant operated until 2003 when it was decommissioned, though the cooling towers weren't demolished until 2012. Historical Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) shows that the north of the site was utilised to stockpile waste material from the power station.<br>The south-west part of the site is currently in use as an electricity substation. |

| Site name/ref | SF-PSC2 – Former High Marnham Power Station and High Marnham substation |
|---|---|
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are likely to be absent across the southern part of the site with the Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel present to the north. The bedrock is indicated to comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Group which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer with the superficial Holme Pierrepont gravels classified as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | High. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, sulphates, PFA, hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The site is located outside of the Order Limits therefore intrusive work within the site is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (Medium sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The site is located outside of the Order Limits therefore intrusive work within the site is not proposed. | Low |

Table 1.29 – SF-PSC3 - High Marnham Power Station historical landfill

| Site name/ref | SF-PSC3 – High Marnham Power Station historical landfill (located directly adjacent to the Order Limits) |
|---|---|
| Site location and description | High Marnham Power Station historical landfill (479700E, 371100N), near Newark.<br>The site is located adjacent to the dismantled railway line, approximately 1.2 km north-west of High Marnham. The site is currently identified as scrub land. The site is located within Route Section F. |
| Site history | Historical mapping (National Library of Scotland, 2025) dated 1885-1900 shows the site to the north of a railway line and Fledborough Station. The Google aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2025) dated 2000 shows the railway still in place. However, the station has been removed, and the site appears to be open land. By the 2004 aerial imagery the railway line has started to be dismantled and by 2008 has mostly all been removed. |
| Other pertinent information | Based on the information from the Environment Agency data (Environment Agency, 2025) the historical landfill was licenced to take inert and industrial waste between 1978 and 1994; however the last input was noted to be in 1979. |
| Geology | The BGS Geoindex (British Geological Survey, 2025) indicates that superficial deposits are likely to be absent across the site, with the bedrock comprising the Mercia Mudstone Group. |
| Hydrogeology | The Mercia Mudstone Group which forms the bedrock at the site, is classified as a Secondary B Aquifer. The site is not located within a SPZ or a Drinking Water Safeguarded Zone for groundwater (Defra, 2025). |
| Environmental setting | None. |
| Potential for generating contamination | High – as the site accepted both inert and industrial waste. |
| Potential contaminants | Heavy metals, ash, clinker, pulverised fuel ash (PFA), sulphates, hydrocarbons, ground gas. |
| Potential receptors | Human health – construction/maintenance workers.<br>Groundwater. |

| Potential source | Potential pathway | Potential receptors and sensitivity | Classification of consequence | Classification of probability | Risk rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminated ground | Ingestion<br>Inhalation<br>Direct dermal contact | Construction/maintenance workers (high sensitivity) | Medium | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes however is located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Low |
| | Leaching<br>Migration<br>Deposition | Groundwater (low sensitivity) | Mild | Unlikely. The landfill accepted a variety of wastes however is located outside of the Order Limits, and therefore ground disturbance at the site in relation to the Project is not proposed. | Very Low |

## 1.5 Conclusions

1.5.1 The majority of the Order Limits and the 250 m Study Area appears to have remained as undeveloped/agricultural land since the earliest reviewed historical mapping and supported by the other data sources reviewed and described above. In these areas, it is considered that there is a very low risk of significant sources of potential contamination.

1.5.2 However, there are discrete areas within the Study Area that have a history of potentially contaminative land use or where the current land use is potentially contaminative. Where these areas are identified, readily available information relating to the Potential Sources of Contamination (PSC) has been gathered and a preliminary contamination risk assessment has been carried out for each potential contamination source, in accordance with the methodology set out in LCRM (Environment Agency, 2026) and presented within the sections above.

1.5.3 Where a site has a moderate or above potential for generating contamination but does not present a moderate or above risk to receptors, following the S-P-R linkage assessment presented in the sections above – specific mitigation and/or remediation is not required. However, in accordance with Commitment GH02 in Outline CoCP (document reference 7.2), these sites and the S-P-R linkage assessment will be reviewed following detailed design.

1.5.4 Where a site has been assessed in the sections above as presenting a moderate or above risk to receptors, these sites will be individually investigated and assessed prior to construction, in accordance with Commitment GH02 in **Application Document 7.3 Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments**.

1.5.5 Based on the assessment herein, the following sites are assessed as presenting a potential moderate or above risk to sensitive receptors from existing contamination. The location of these sites are shown on Figure 1: Sites with a Moderate or Above Risk Classification.

- SA-PSC2 – Willerby Restoration Limited – landfill site
- SA-PSC5 - Land Adjacent to former A63 Ellerker – Brough Road – historical landfi

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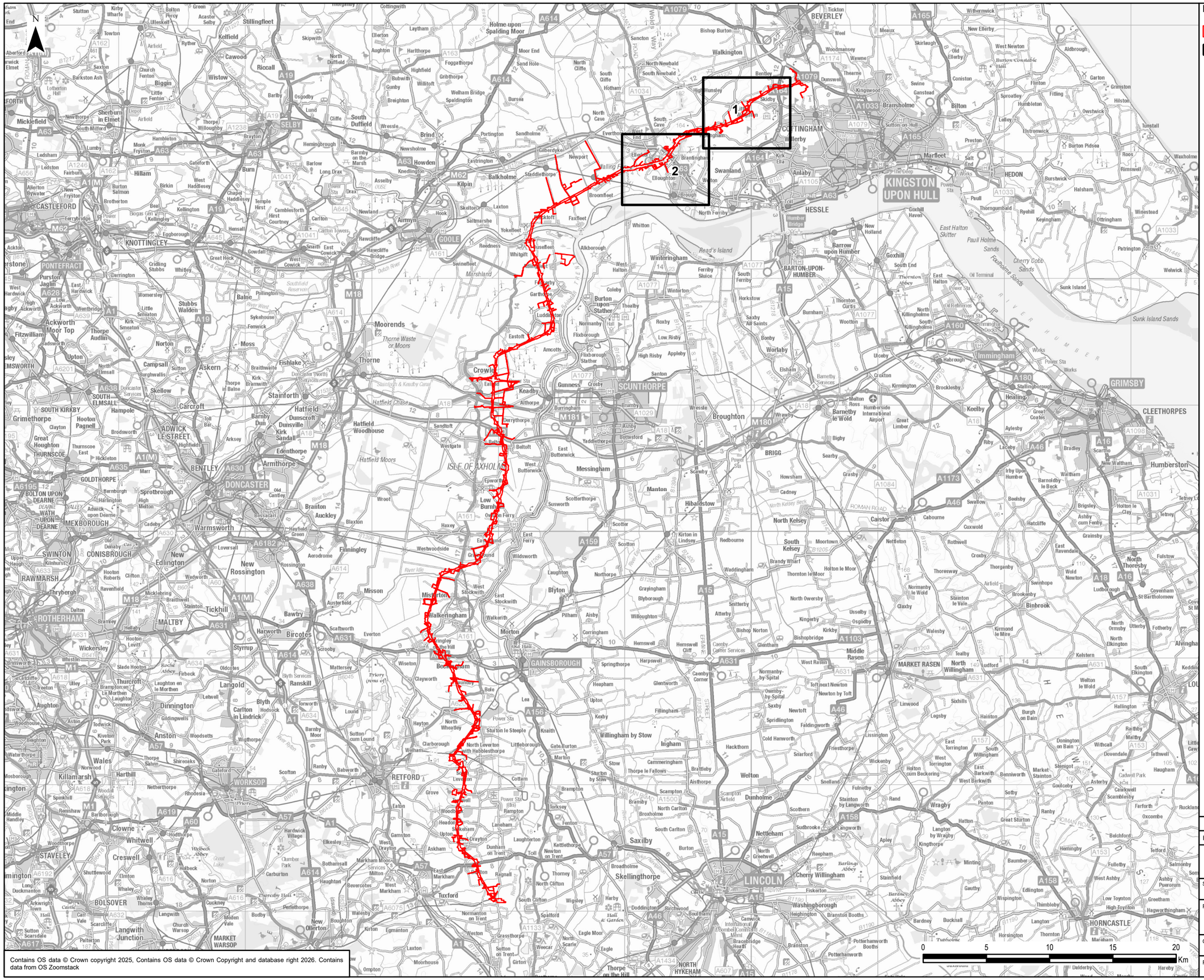
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# Figure 1: Sites with a Moderate or Above Risk Classification

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**Legend**

- Order Limits
- Map Sheet

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| Rev | Date | Description | GIS | Chk | App |
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| 0 | 15/10/2026 | ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT | ID | JG | NC |

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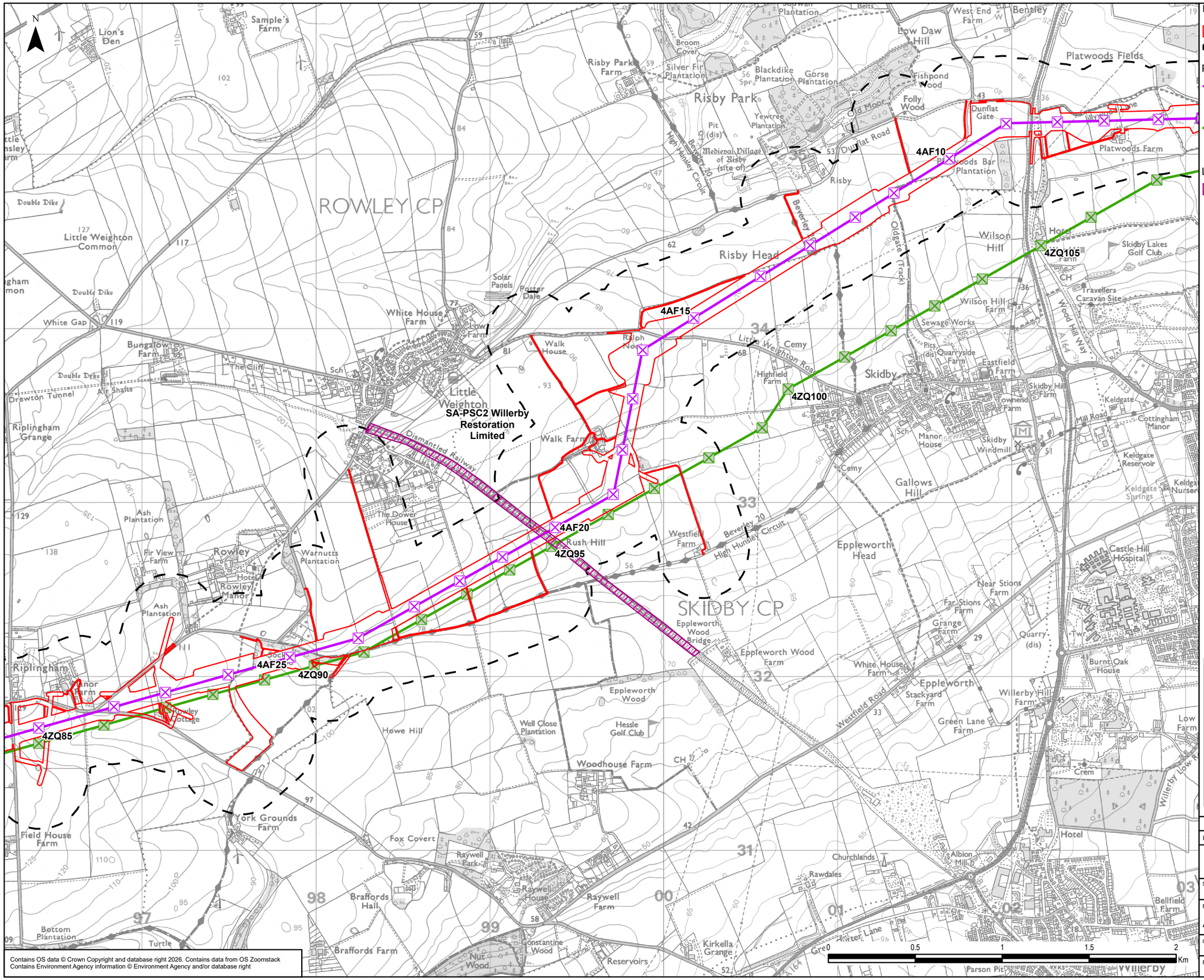
Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 1 - SITES WITH A MODERATE OR ABOVE RISK CLASSIFICATION (CONTAMINATION) KEY PLAN

| Creator: | Date: | Checker: | Date: | Approver: | Date: |
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| ID | 15/10/2026 | JG | 15/10/2026 | NC | 15/10/2026 |

| Figure Ref: | Scale: | Format: | Sheets: | Rev: |
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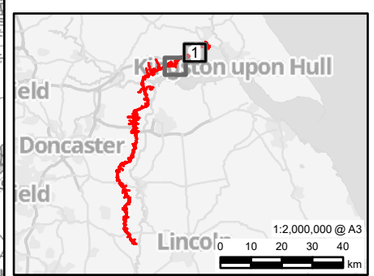
- Order Limits
- 250 m Study Area

Project Design Details

- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon
- Existing Overhead Line Not Affected
- Existing Lattice Pylon Not Affected

Landfill Data

- Historical Landfill Site




| Rev | Date | Description | GIS | Chk | App |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 15/10/2026 | ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT | JG | DH | NC |

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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 1 - SITES WITH A MODERATE OR ABOVE RISK CLASSIFICATION (CONTAMINATION)

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4AF35
4ZQ80
4AF40
4ZQ75
4AF45
4ZQ70
4AF50
4ZQ65
SA-PSC5 Land adjacent to former A63 Ellerker - Brough Road
ELLERKER CP
BRANTINGHAM CP
BRANTINGHAM PARISH
Brough
Ellerker
Brantingham
Brantingham Thorpe
Ellerker Sands
Ellerker Foreshore
Mean High Water
Mean Low Water
Breakwater
Reservoir
Welton Crossing
Elloughton
Elloughton Wold
Elloughton Hill
Elloughton Thorpe
Welton
Kingston upon Hull
Doncaster
Lincoln
1:2,000,000 @ A3
0 10 20 30 40 km
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Km

**Legend**

- Order Limits
- 250 m Study Area

Project Design Details

- Indicative New Overhead Line
- Indicative New Lattice Pylon
- Existing Overhead Line Not Affected
- Existing Overhead Line to be Reconductored
- Existing Overhead Line to be Dismantled
- Existing Lattice Pylon Not Affected
- Existing Lattice Pylon To Be Modified
- Existing Lattice Pylon To Be Removed

Landfill Data

- Historical Landfill Site

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Scheme: NORTH HUMBER TO HIGH MARNHAM

Figure Title: FIGURE 1 - SITES WITH A MODERATE OR ABOVE RISK CLASSIFICATION (CONTAMINATION)

| Creator: | Date: | Checker: | Date: | Approver: | Date: |
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