SITE CONDITION REPORT TEMPLATE

For full details, see H5 *SCR guide for applicants* v2.0 4 August 2008

COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	Anita Sharma
Activity address	Restarigg Farm Kirkby Lonsdale Road Carnforth LA6 1BQ
National grid reference	Restarigg SD354075469932 Parsons Field SD353616,469959

Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	15/08/2019

Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	Appendix 1 Location Plan & Site Plan

Note:
In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage.
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: • geology • hydrogeology • surface waters	The Restarigg instillation covers approximately 1.37ha. The Parsons Field instillation when developed will cover 1.0ha. The surrounding land is permanent grassland. A coniferous woodland (Lord's Lot lies to the north. The closest SSSI is Burton Wood 3.5 km to the south with Warton Crag 5.5km west. British Geological Survey maps show the underlying bedrock as Claughton Member-Siltstone and Sandstone with Roeburndale Member Sandstone to the north and south. Superficial deposits of Devensian Till are surrounded by Laucustrine deposits of clay and silt. Soils are described as Slowly permeable seasonally wet acidic loamy and clayey soils. The sites are 1.4km from a drinking water protected area (surface water)to the southeast. The sites is not within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. According to the Environment Agency website, the site is not

	in a flood risk area. The sites are not in a Groundwater Protection Zone or a Source Protection Zone. Hesley Beck is a small open ditch to the north of Parsons Field. The small stream rises from a culvert and enters Swathdale Beck to the west
Pollution history including: • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and associated contaminants • any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination • evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures	No pollution incidents have been recorded on the sites or surrounding area. Site history: Restarigg Farm has operated for 15 years. In 2017 Laying sheds 2 & 3 were granted permission. Parsons Field has recently been purchased by Restarigg Farm Ltd. The site currently comprises a small agricultural building. Planning permission has been granted for a steel framed building for free range layers. Previous use has been a small equine unit with sheep.
Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	N/A
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	No formal assessments have been made of the soils on site
Supporting information	• Source information identifying environmental setting and pollution incidents • Historical Ordnance Survey plans • Site reconnaissance • Historical investigation / assessment / remediation / verification reports • Baseline soil and groundwater reference data

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	Restarigg Farm has two free range laying buildings housing 3 laying flocks with a capacity of 44,000 layers.The working areas where vehicles operate is laid with concrete. Access tracks are hardcore topped with fine stone. Dust deposited on hard standing areas is regularly swept and disposed in line with Defra guidance. Feed is delivered in covered lorries and stored in steel and fibre glass bins. After depletion litter from Layer Shed 1 is removed from site by contractor and spread on land off site in accordance with Codes of Good Practice. Washing water is collected in an underground tank. Laying Shed 2 is an aviary system with manure removed from the shed by conveyor daily. The manure is stored in a covered trailer and removed for spreading off site by contractor. Dead birds are picked daily and stored in a deep freeze for collection by registered collector. Diesel is stored in a bunded diesel tank. Chemicals and disinfectants are stored in sealed containers in the chemical store.

Non-permitted activities undertaken	Not applicable
Document references for: • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment.	Appendix 1 Location Plan Site Plan Ref: AMP

Note:

In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on our guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as 'dangerous' under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

4.0 Changes to the activity	
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?	
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?	
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?	
Checklist of supporting information	• Plan showing any changes to the boundary (where relevant) • Description of the changes to the permitted activities (where relevant) • List of 'dangerous substances' used/produced by the permitted activities that were not identified in the Application Site Condition Report (where relevant)

5.0 Measures taken to protect land	
Checklist of supporting information	• Inspection records and summary of findings of inspections for all pollution prevention measures • Records of maintenance, repair and replacement of pollution prevention measures

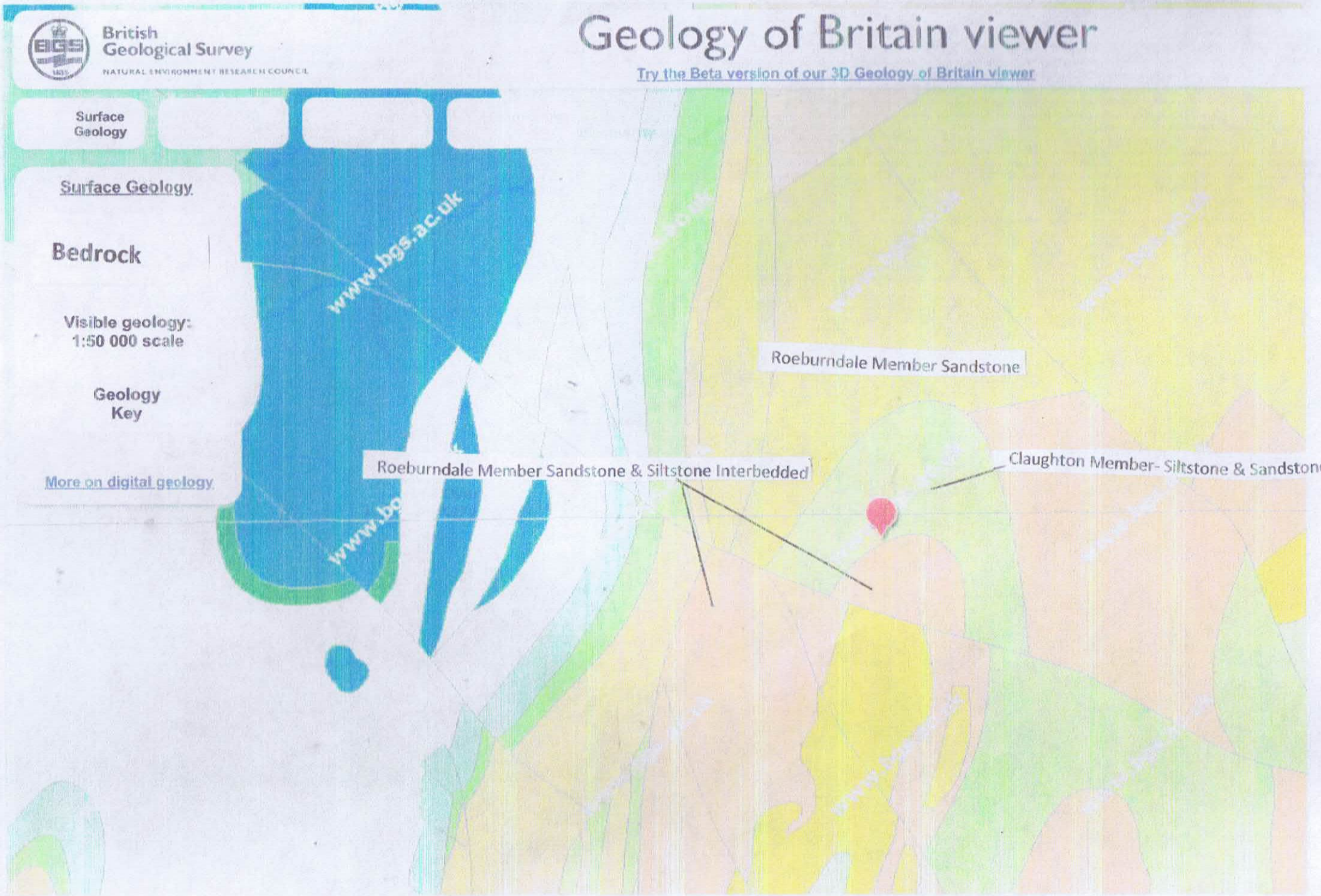
6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation	
Checklist of supporting information	• Records of pollution incidents that may have impacted on land • Records of their investigation and remediation

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)	
Checklist of supporting information	• **Description of soil gas and/or water monitoring undertaken** • **Monitoring results (including graphs)**

8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk	
Checklist of supporting information	• **Site closure plan** • **List of potential sources of pollution risk** • **Investigation and remediation reports (where relevant)**

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)	
Checklist of supporting information	• Land and/or groundwater data collected at application (if collected) • Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender (where needed) • Assessment of satisfactory state • Remediation and verification reports (where undertaken)

10.0 Statement of site condition


British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL
Geology of Britain viewer
Try the Beta version of our 3D Geology of Britain viewer
Surface Geology
Surface Geology
Bedrock
Visible geology: 1:50 000 scale
Geology Key
More on digital geology
www.bgs.ac.uk
Roeburndale Member Sandstone
Roeburndale Member Sandstone & Siltstone Interbedded
Claughton Member- Siltstone & Sandstone

British Geological Survey
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Geology of Britain viewer

Try the Beta version of our 3D Geology of Britain viewer

Surface Geology

Surface Geology

Bedrock & Superficial Deposits

Visible geology:
1:50 000 scale

Geology Key

More on digital geology

Descriptions of the full range of soilscapes are available below. For a full soils guide, including detailed descriptions of soil types and associations, please visit the LandIS Soils Guide.

ID	Description
1	Saltmarsh soils
2	Shallow very acid peaty soils over rock
3	Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone
4	Sand dune soils
5	Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils
6	Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils
7	Freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils
8	Slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
9	Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage
10	Freely draining slightly acid sandy soils
11	Freely draining sandy Breckland soils
12	Freely draining floodplain soils
13	Freely draining acid loamy soils over rock
14	Freely draining very acid sandy and loamy soils
15	Naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils
16	Very acid loamy upland soils with a wet peaty surface
17	Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils
18	Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils
19	Slowly permeable wet very acid upland soils with a peaty surface
20	Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater
21	Loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater
22	Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater
23	Loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface
24	Restored soils mostly from quarry and opencast spoil
25	Blanket bog peat soils
26	Raised bog peat soils
27	Fen peat soils

Soilscape description:
Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils

Texture:
Loamy and clayey

Coverage:
England: 7% Wales: 15.1% England &Wales: 8.2%

Drainage:
Impeded drainage

Fertility:
Low

Habitats:
Seasonally wet pastures and woodlands

Landcover:
Grassland with some arable and forestry

Carbon:
Medium

Drains to:
Stream network

Water protection:
Main risks are associated with overland flow from compacted or poached fields. Organic slurry, dirty water, fertiliser, pathogens and fine sediment can all move in suspension or solution with overland flow or drain water

General cropping:
Mostly suited to grass production for dairying or beef; some cereal production often for feed. Timeliness of stocking and fieldwork is important, and wet ground conditions should be avoided at the beginning and end of the growing season to prevent damage to soil structure. Land is tile drained and periodic moling or subsoiling will assist drainage

Legend

Search

Soil information

Soilscape 17:
Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils

Texture:
Loamy and clayey

Coverage:
England: 7% Wales: 15.1%
England & Wales: 8.2%

Selected area:
80.3km^2

Drainage:
Impeded drainage

Fertility:
Low

Habitats:
Seasonally wet pastures and woodlands

Landcover:
Grassland with some arable and forestry