

40 HILDALE AVENUE, MANCHESTER, M9 6PP

Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

Low:
Acceptable Risk

page 4



Flooding
Negligible

page 5

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Identified

page 5



Radon

Passed



Energy

Identified

page 6



Planning Constraints

Not identified

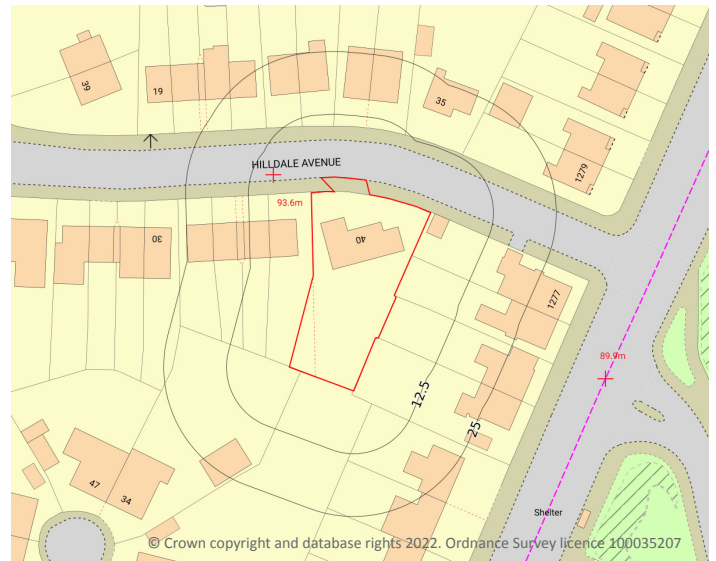


Transportation

Not identified

A full assessment of transportation is available in our Energy and Transportation report. Contact Groundsure or your search provider for further details.

Site plan



Contaminated land liability

Banking security

Is it likely that the property will represent acceptable banking security from a contaminated land perspective?

Yes

Statutory or 3rd party action

Is there a risk of statutory (e.g. Part 2A EPA 1990) or third party action being taken against the site?

Unlikely

Environmental liability

Is there a risk that the property value may be impacted due to contaminated land liability issues?

Unlikely

Useful contacts

Manchester City Council:
<http://www.manchester.gov.uk/>
0161 234 5000

Environment Agency National Customer
Contact Centre (NCCC):
enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk
03708 506 506

Overview of findings and recommendations

To save you time when assessing the report, we only provide maps and data tables of features within the search radius that we have identified to be of note. These relate to environmental risks that may have liability implications, affect insurance premiums, property values and/or a lender's willingness to lend.

You can view the fully comprehensive library of information we have searched on **page 27**.



Contaminated Land

Groundsure considers there to be an acceptable level of risk at the site from contaminated land liabilities.

If you require further advice with regards to this, please contact our customer services team on 08444 159 000 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com



Flooding

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A site-specific flood risk assessment should be provided for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3. In Flood Zone 1, an assessment should accompany all proposals involving: sites of 1 hectare or more; land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems; land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use. The NPPF states that the flood risk assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account. Those proposing developments should take advice from the emergency services when producing an evacuation plan for the development as part of the flood risk assessment.





Ground stability

Coal

The property is assessed to lie within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority.

Next steps for consideration:

- Groundsure recommends that a CON29M Official Coal Mining Search is conducted. This can be ordered through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

Other considerations

These are next steps associated with non-environmental search returns on matters of energy and transport infrastructure and planning constraints.



Energy

Wind

Existing or proposed wind installations have been identified within 5km.

Next steps for consideration:

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property
- contact the operating company and the relevant Local Authority for further information
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this wind development would have on the property

Solar

Existing or proposed solar installations have been identified within 5km of the property.

Next steps for consideration:

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property by contacting the operating company and/or Local Authority
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this solar farm would have on the property



Consultant's assessment



Environmental searches are designed to ensure that significant hazards and risks associated with this property are identified and considered alongside the investment in or purchase of a property.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.



Contaminated Land

The Contaminated Land Assessment was completed using a detailed risk assessment designed by qualified Environmental Consultants.

Please see **page 12** for details of the identified issues.

Past Land Use	Low
Waste and Landfill	Low
Current and Recent Industrial	Low

Current and proposed land use

Current land use

Groundsure has been advised by the client (or their advisers) that the property is currently used for residential purposes.

Proposed land use

Groundsure has been advised that the property will be redeveloped for residential purposes.

Historical land use

On-site

No potentially contaminative land uses have been identified at the study site.

Surrounding area

No potentially contaminative land uses have been identified in proximity to the study site.

Site setting

Potentially vulnerable receptors have been identified including current and future site users, residents of properties on site, the underlying aquifers and groundworkers during redevelopment.

Conclusion

Groundsure has not identified a potential contaminant-pathway-receptor relationship that may give rise to significant environmental liability. Please refer to the Contaminated Land assessment methodology contained within this report.



Environmental summary



Flooding

No significant concerns have been identified as a result of the flood risk searches. No action required.

Further explanation of flood risk assessment can be seen in the Flood information on **page 27**.

River and Coastal Flooding	Very Low
Groundwater Flooding	Low
Surface Water Flooding	Negligible
FloodScore™ insurance rating	Very Low
Past Flooding	Not identified
Flood Storage Areas	Not identified
NPPF Flood Risk Assessment required if site redeveloped?	See overview



Ground stability

The property is assessed to have potential for natural or non-natural ground subsidence.

Please see **page 20** for details of the identified issues.

Natural Ground Stability	Low
Non-Natural Ground Stability	Identified



Radon

Local levels of radon are considered normal. The percentage of homes estimated to be affected by radon in your local area is less than 1%.

Not in a radon
affected area



Energy summary



Oil and gas

No historical, active or planned wells or extraction areas have been identified near the property.

Oil and gas areas
Oil and gas wells

Not identified
Not identified



Wind and Solar

Our search of existing and planned renewable wind and solar infrastructure has identified results.

Please see **page 2** for further advice. Additionally, see **page 21** for details of the identified issues.

Planned Multiple Wind Turbines

Identified

Planned Single Wind Turbines

Identified

Existing Wind Turbines

Identified

Proposed Solar Farms

Identified

Existing Solar Farms

Identified



Energy

Our search of major energy transmission or generation infrastructure and nationally significant infrastructure projects has not identified results.

Power stations
Energy Infrastructure Projects

Not identified
Not identified
Not identified



Transportation summary



The property has not been identified to lie within the specified distance of one or more of the transportation features detailed below.

If required, full details on these transportation features including a detailed location plan relative to the property are available when you purchase a Groundsure Energy and Transportation Report via your preferred searches provider.



HS2

No results for Phase 1 or Phase 2 of the HS2 project (including the 2016 amendments) have been identified within 5km of the property. However, HS2 routes are still under consultation and exact alignments may change in the future.

Visual assessments are only provided by Groundsure if the property is within 2km of Phase 1 and 2a. Other assessments may be available from HS2.

HS2 Route	Not identified
HS2 Safeguarding	Not identified
HS2 Stations	Not identified
HS2 Depots	Not identified
HS2 Noise	Not assessed
HS2 Visual impact	Not assessed



Crossrail

The property is not within 250 metres of either the Crossrail 1 or Crossrail 2 project.

Crossrail 1 Route	Not identified
Crossrail 1 Stations	Not identified
Crossrail 1 Worksites	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Route	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Stations	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Worksites	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Safeguarding	Not identified
Crossrail 2 Headhouse	Not identified



Other Railways

The property is not within 250 metres of any active or former railways, subway lines, DLR lines, subway stations or railway stations.

Active Railways and Tunnels	Not identified
Historical Railways and Tunnels	Not identified
Railway and Tube Stations	Not identified
Underground	Not identified



Planning summary



Planning constraints

No protected areas have been identified within 250 metres of the property. Protected areas include nature reserves and other conservation areas.

Environmental Protected Areas Not identified
Visual and Cultural Protected Areas Not identified



Other environmental considerations



The following additional risks or issues are outside the scope of the opinion provided by this report. However, further consideration of these may be appropriate for the subject property.

Asbestos

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 require an Asbestos Management Plan to be maintained for all commercial property constructed prior to 2000 i.e. where asbestos may be contained within the building fabric. Refurbishment or demolition of site structures may require further Refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Surveys.

Site-specific features

This report has considered additional site specific information, where provided by the client, however it has not included a site inspection. Additional issues may exist at the property that cannot be reasonably identified by a desk based report like this one. Examples might include operational issues such as those linked to oil storage, waste management, materials handling and site drainage. Additional surveys and assessments may be required if these issues are considered to be a concern.

Unexploded ordnance (UXO)

The UK has a history of military activity, including extensive military training sites, bombing during the First World War and sustained strategic bombing during the Second World War. A legacy of this military activity is the incidence of UXO across Britain. Construction increases the risk from UXO. If intrusive works are planned on site, an assessment of the likelihood of UXO risk should be carried out in compliance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.

Environmental insurance

The ownership or possession of land and property is one of the most valuable assets an individual or organisation can have. In cases where we are unable to provide a low risk assessment with regards to contaminated land, environmental insurance should be considered. Environmental insurance can protect against regulatory and third party action, potential losses and additional costs in dealing with contamination. Independent, specialist brokers are able to access the entire environmental insurance market, providing bespoke environmental policies to address risk and transactional issues.

Phase 1 environmental risk assessment

A Phase 1 environmental risk assessment (Contaminated Land) aims to clarify any identified environmental risks further or could support a planning application. It includes a site inspection, regulatory consultation and additional details of site context. Our expert analysis provides a detailed breakdown of each potential exposure pathway and suggested mitigation measures. For further information or to request a quote please e-mail us at projects@groundsure.com. The reports start from £1245+VAT, which includes a discount for current reporting.

Made ground and infilled land

Areas of made ground and infilled land can settle over time and could potentially cause subsidence. If the property is known to be located on made or infilled ground it would be prudent to contact a RICS accredited surveyor and/or geotechnical engineer to clarify any structural/subsidence risks and determine if possible what materials were used during the infilling process.

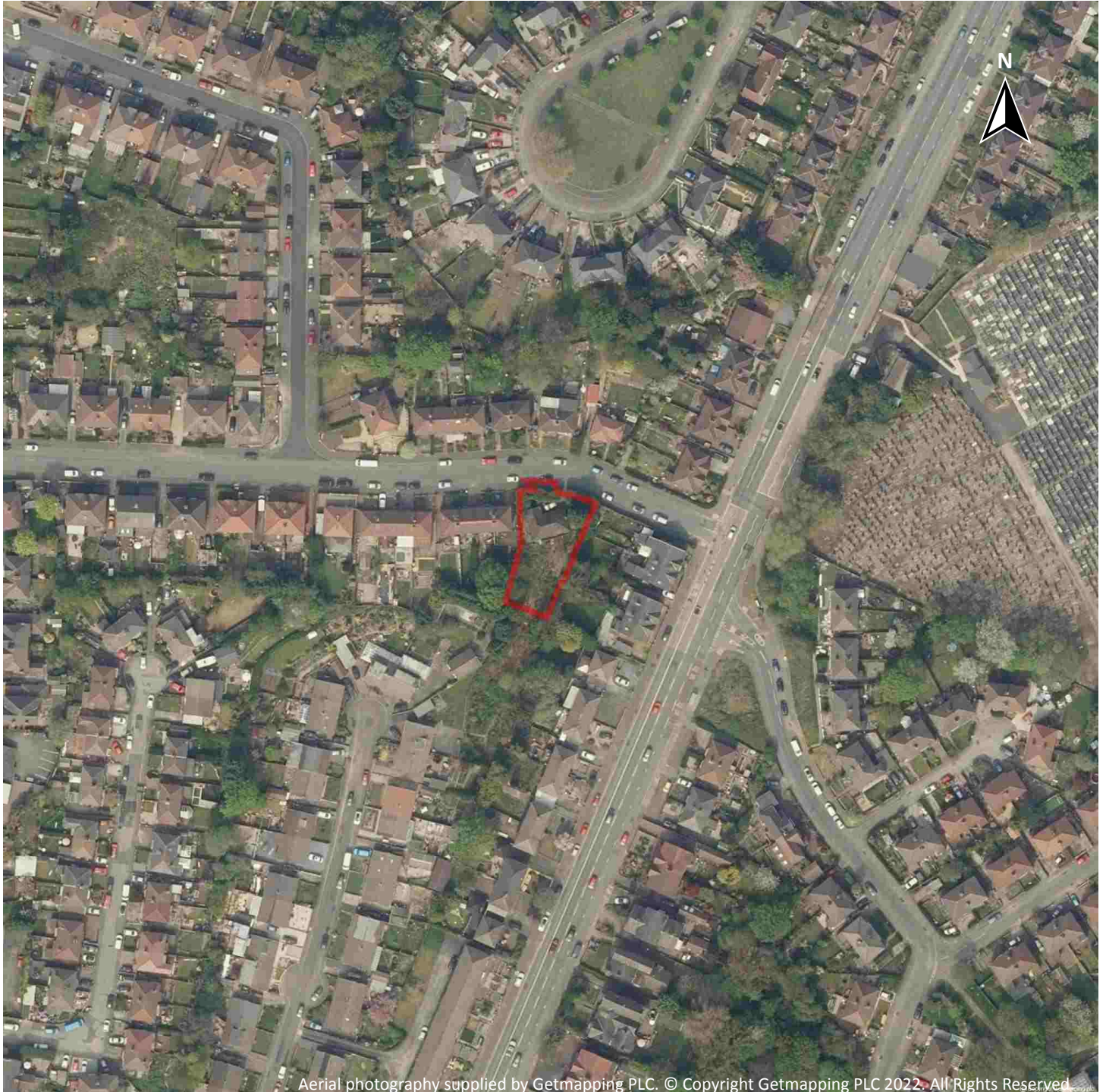


Screening

40 HILLDALE AVENUE, MANCHESTER,
M9 6PP

Ref: GS-8689373
Your ref: 1257_-_40_Hilldale_Avenue
Grid ref: 386074 403663

Recent aerial photograph



Aerial photography supplied by Getmapping PLC. © Copyright Getmapping PLC 2022. All Rights Reserved

Capture Date: 22/04/2019

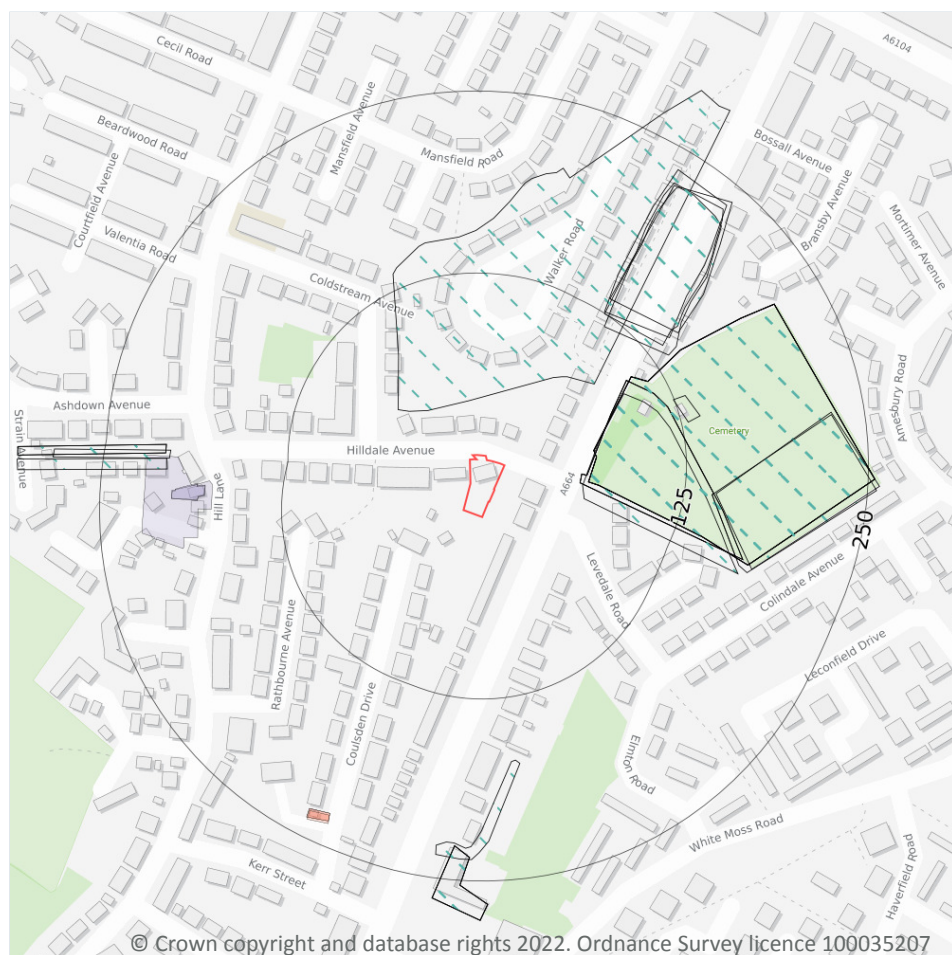
Site Area: 0.07ha

Contaminated Land summary



Past land use	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	0	1	24
Former tanks	0	0	0
Former energy features	0	0	3
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	0	3
Former military land	0	0	0
Waste and landfill	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Active or recent landfill	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	0	0	2
Waste site no longer in use	0	0	0
Active or recent licensed waste sites	0	0	0
Current and recent industrial	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Recent industrial land uses	0	0	1
Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0
Historical licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	0	0	0
Pollutant release to surface waters	0	0	0
Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	0	0	0
Dangerous or explosive sites	0	0	0
Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	0	0	0
Pollution incidents	0	0	0

Contaminated land / Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Former industrial land uses
- Former energy features
- Former garages

Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)

These historical land uses have been identified from 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps dated from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to have caused ground contamination. Please see the Environmental Summary to find out how these could impact the site.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
37 m	N	Brick Kiln	1851
53 m	E	Cemetery	1906
53 m	E	Cemetery	1915
53 m	E	Mortuary	1933
55 m	E	Cemetery	1923

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
59 m	E	Cemetery	1956
59 m	E	Cemetery	1966
59 m	E	Cemetery	1975
59 m	E	Cemetery	1980
59 m	E	Cemetery	1988
117 m	NE	Cuttings	1923
125 m	E	Mortuary	1988
125 m	NE	Cuttings	1933
126 m	NE	Cuttings	1915
135 m	NE	Cuttings	1891
144 m	E	Cemetery	1933
147 m	E	Cemetery	1938
169 m	S	Unspecified Ground Workings	1906
205 m	W	Rope Walk	1906
205 m	W	Rope Walk	1923
208 m	W	Rope Walk	1915
208 m	W	Unspecified Commercial/Industrial	1933
227 m	S	Fire Station	1975
227 m	S	Fire Station	1980
227 m	S	Fire Station	1988

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former energy features

Energy features such as substations, transformers or power stations have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. Structures like this can sometimes cause soil or groundwater contamination.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
228 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1981
228 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1988

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
229 m	SW	Electricity Substation	1995

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Former garages

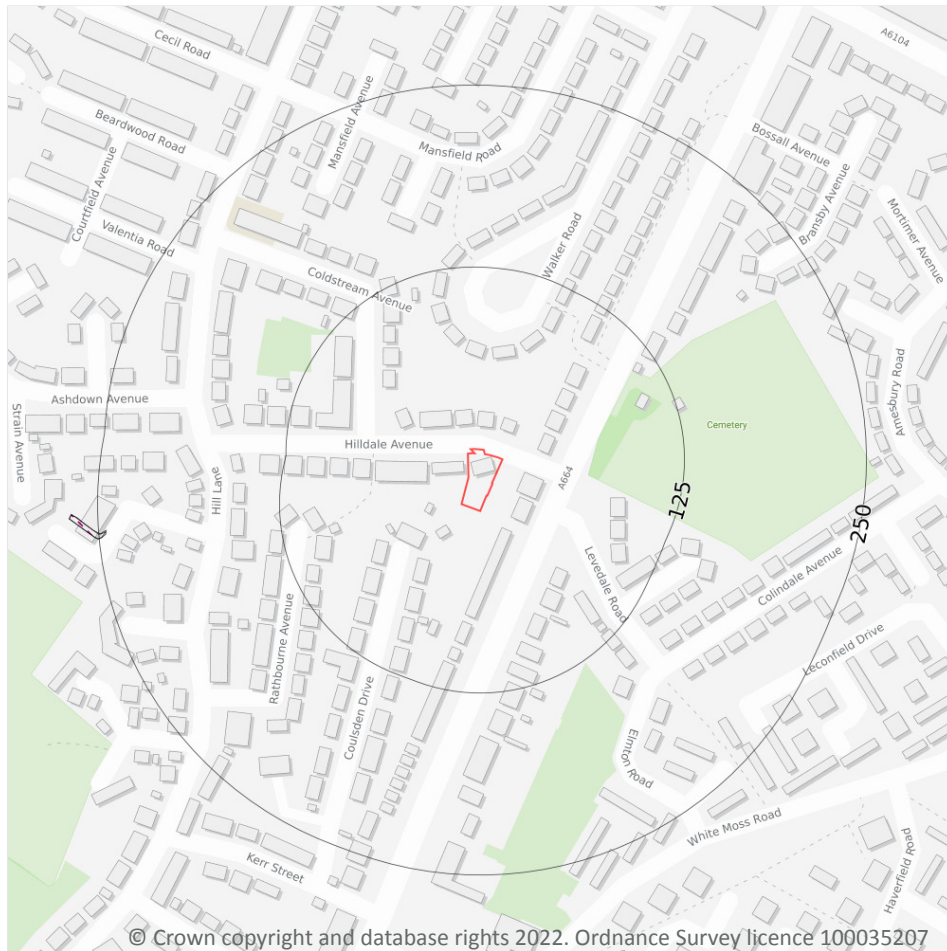
These garages have been identified from high detailed historical Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to cause ground contamination. This can be because spills can occur when fuel, oil or solvents are used causing ongoing pollution. Older and obsolete garages are considered a greater risk than newer ones, as tanks can remain underground and deteriorate, sometimes causing significant leaks.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
173 m	W	Garage	1995
178 m	W	Garage	1963
178 m	W	Garage	1964

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

Contaminated land / Waste and landfill



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Landfill sites (Groundsure records)

Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)

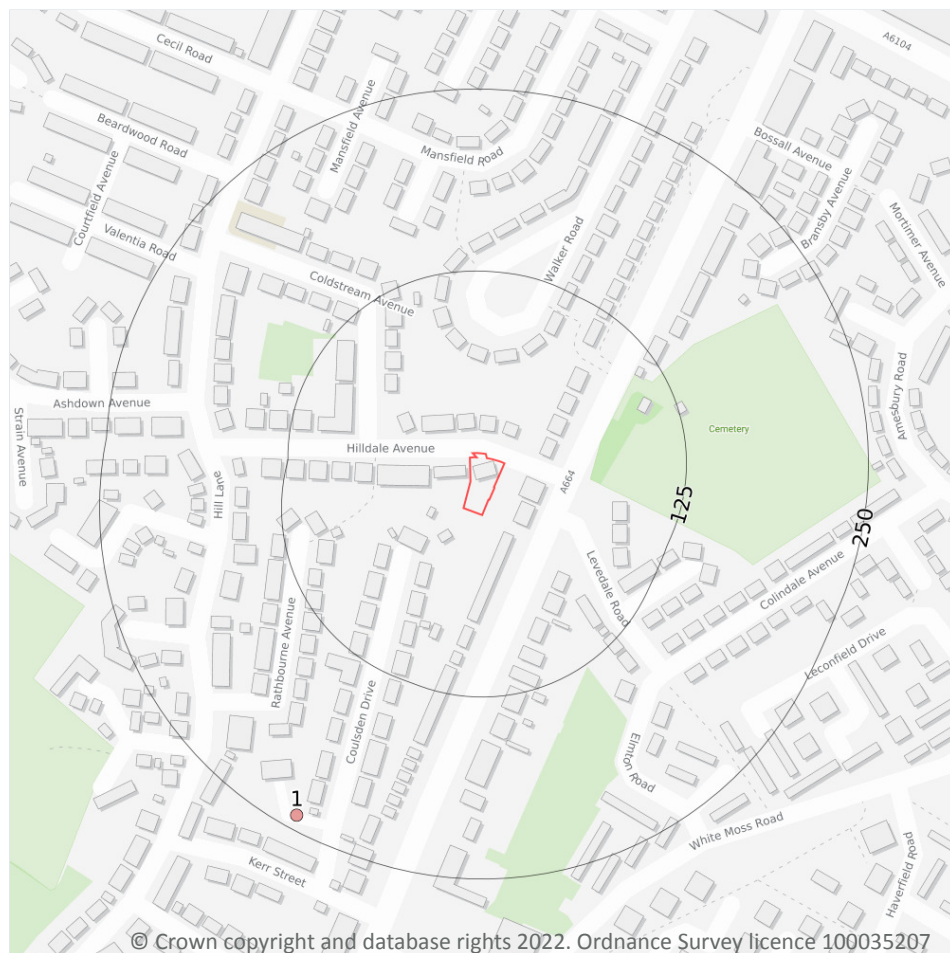
These are records of former areas of landfill. These areas of land may have been redeveloped for other uses since the landfill closed. Depending on the nature of the waste these landfill sites accepted, they may still pose a risk of contamination (including from landfill gases). Former landfill sites can also cause issues with ground instability.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Site Address	Source	Data Type
245 m	W	Refuse Tips	1964 mapping	Polygon
245 m	W	Refuse Tips	1962 mapping	Polygon

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure/Local Authorities.

Contaminated land / Current and recent industrial



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Recent industrial land uses

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Recent industrial land uses

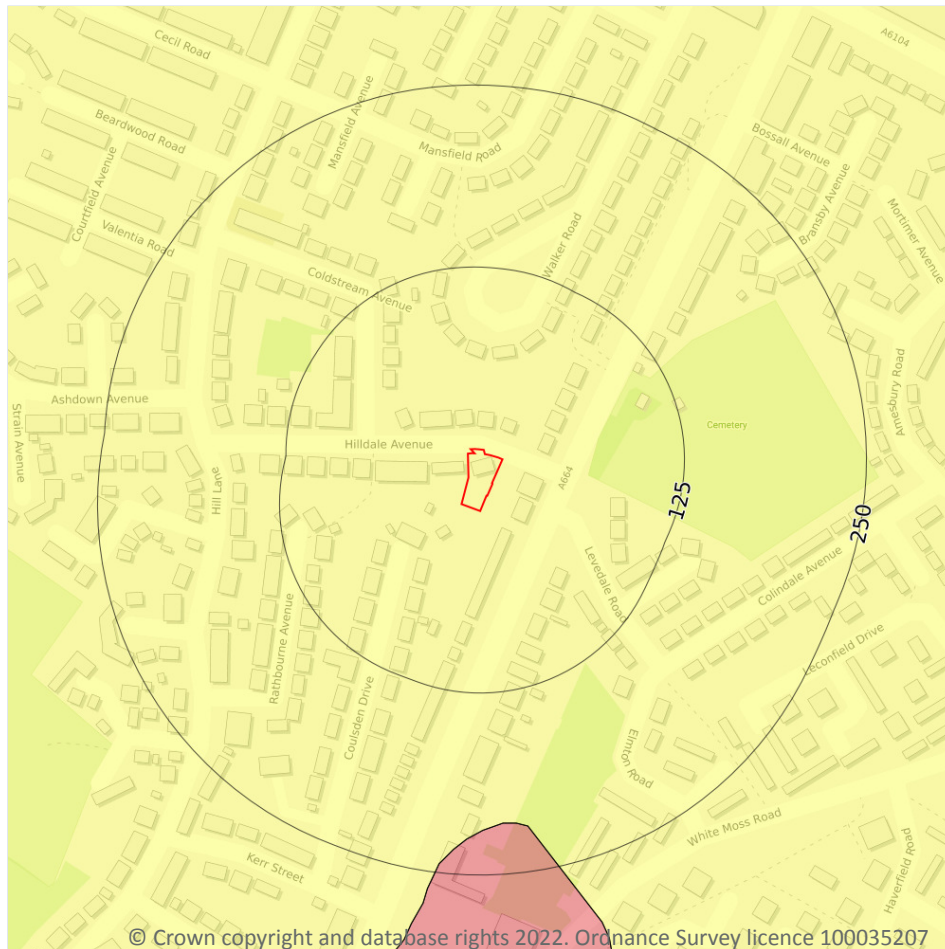
These records show details of businesses that have recently operated, or are currently operating in the area. Depending on the type of activities taking place, some of these businesses could present a risk of contamination.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

ID	Distance	Direction	Company / Address	Activity	Category
1	240 m	SW	Electricity Sub Station - Greater Manchester, M9	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

Superficial hydrogeology



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— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary Undifferentiated
- Unproductive
- Unknown

Aquifers within superficial geology

The Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey have assigned designations or types to the aquifers that exist within superficial geology. These designations reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource (eg drinking water supply) but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.

Principal - These are layers of rock or superficial deposits that usually provide a high level of water storage.

Secondary A - Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale.

Secondary B - Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater.

Secondary Undifferentiated - Has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type.

Unproductive - These are rock layers with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply.

Unknown - These are rock layers where it has not been possible to classify the water storage potential.

Screening

40 HILLDALE AVENUE, MANCHESTER,
M9 6PP

Ref: GS-8689373
Your ref: 1257_-_40_Hilldale_Avenue
Grid ref: 386074 403663

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Secondary Undifferentiated
215 m	S	Secondary A

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey.

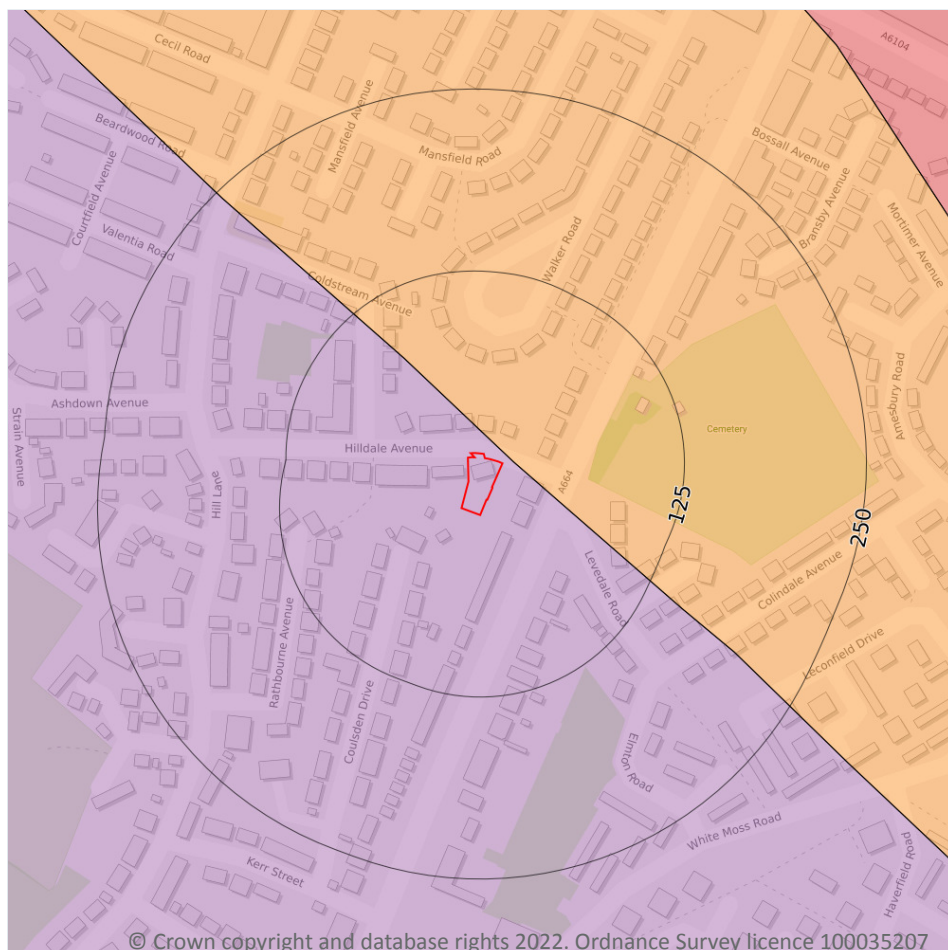
Superficial geology

Superficial deposits are the youngest natural geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock. This information comes from the BGS 1:50,000 Digital Geological Map of Great Britain, where available.

Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
TILL, DEVANSIAN	TILLD-DMTN	DIAMICTON

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Bedrock hydrogeology



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary Undifferentiated
- Unproductive
- Groundwater abstraction licence (point)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (area)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (linear)

Aquifers within bedrock geology

The Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey have assigned designations or types to the aquifers that exist within bedrock geology. These designations reflect the importance of aquifers in terms of groundwater as a resource (eg drinking water supply) but also their role in supporting surface water flows and wetland ecosystems.

Principal - These are layers of rock or superficial deposits that usually provide a high level of water storage.

Secondary A - Permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale.

Secondary B - Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store and yield limited amounts of groundwater.

Secondary Undifferentiated - Has been assigned in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type.

Unproductive - These are rock layers with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply.

Distance	Direction	Designation
0	on site	Principal
6 m	NE	Secondary B

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales and the British Geological Survey.

Bedrock geology

Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and is present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water. This information comes from the BGS 1:50,000 Digital Geological Map of Great Britain, where available.

Description	BGS LEX Code	Rock Type
CHESTER FORMATION	CHES-SDST	SANDSTONE

This data is sourced from British Geological Survey.

Ground stability / Non-natural ground subsidence

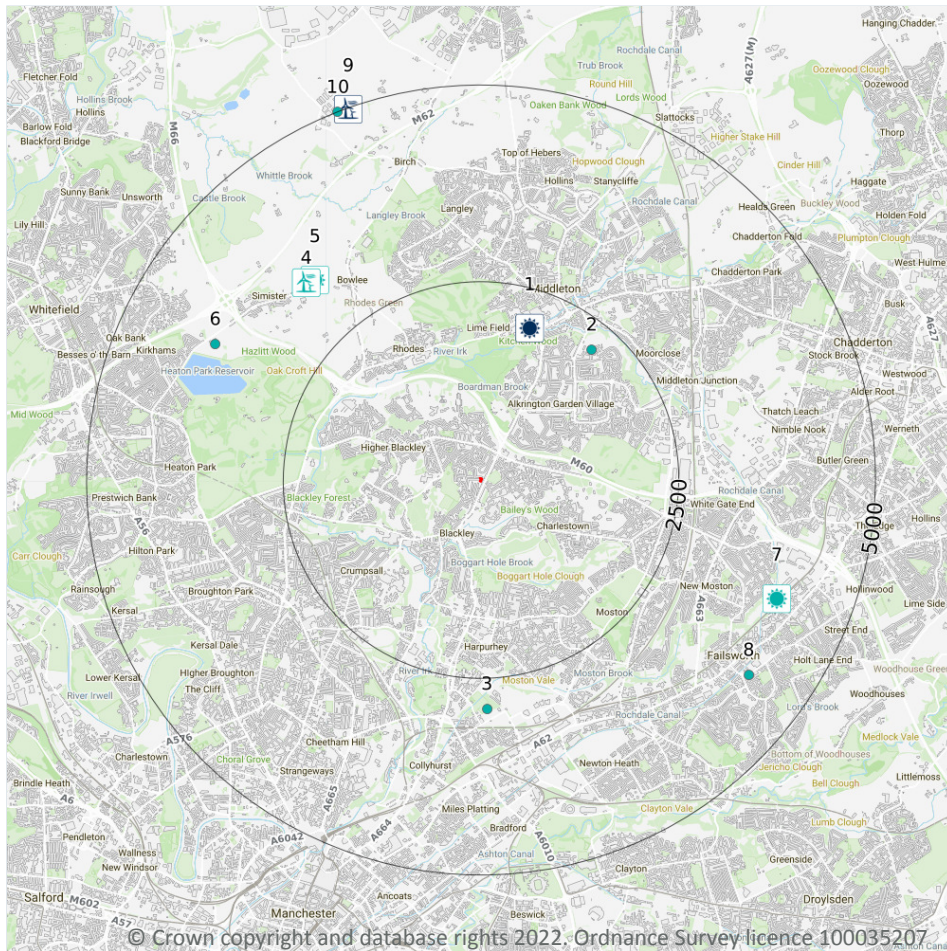


Coal mining

The property is located in an area that may be affected by surface or sub-surface coal mining. Mining may cause ground stability problems such as subsidence, surface collapses, mass movement and landslides, depending on the style of mining used.

Please see **page 2** for further advice.

Energy / Wind and solar



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)



Wind farms



Proposed wind farms



Proposed wind turbines



Existing and agreed solar installations



Proposed solar installations

Wind farms

An active wind farm, group of turbines or individual wind turbine has been identified within 5,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
9	4-5 km	N	Site Name: Birch Industrial Estate, Whittle Lane, Heywood, North West Operator Developer: Landowner or private owner Status of Project: Consented	Type of project: Onshore Number of Turbines: 1 Turbine Capacity: 0.15MW Total project capacity: 0.15 Approximate Grid Reference: 384388, 408368

This data is sourced from the UK Wind Energy Database supplied by Renewable UK. Groundsure recommends further independent research with Renewable UK of any sites of interest to determine exact locations and details of the projects.

Proposed wind farms

A wind farm or group of turbines or individual wind turbine has been proposed within 5,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

Please note some planning applications identified as having been refused, may have subsequently been granted on appeal without appearing as such within this report. Additionally, please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
4	3-4 km	NW	Site Name: Brookvale Home Simister Lane, Prestwich, Manchester, M25 2SF Planning Application Reference: 51872 Type of Project: 2 Wind Turbines	Application Date: 2009-10-13 Planning Stage: Early Planning Detailed Plans Submitted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of two wind turbines. Approximate Grid Reference: 383854, 406164

This information is derived from planning data supplied by Glenigan, in some cases with further accuracy applied by Groundsure's experts. This search includes planning applications for wind farms with multiple turbines within 5,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis.

If the existence of a planning application, passed or refused may have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase the property, Groundsure recommends independent, thorough enquiries are made with the Local Authority. If any applications have been identified within this report, Groundsure have included the planning reference to enable further enquiries to be made.

Proposed wind turbines

Planning applications for individual wind turbines have been proposed within 5,000m of the property. See below for details of the operating company, number of turbines, project and turbine capacity.

Please note some planning applications identified as having been refused may have subsequently been granted on appeal without appearing as such within this report. Additionally, please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken.

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
2	2-3 km	NE	Site Name: 17 St. Dominics Way, Middleton, Rochdale, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M24 1FY Planning Application Reference: 06/D48303 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2006-11-15 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of domestic wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 387482, 405315

ID	Distance	Direction	Details	
3	2-3 km	S	Site Name: Lathbury Road, Harpurhey, Manchester, M40 Planning Application Reference: 093496/FO/2010/N1 Type of Project: Storage & Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2010-07-16 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of single storey external sports store at Communication Academy and installation of a 6m high educational wind turbine adjacent previously approved visitor parking area of Silchester Drive. Approximate Grid Reference: 386150, 400750
6	3-4 km	NW	Site Name: Heywood Road, Prestwich, Bury, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M25 2BW Planning Application Reference: 47659 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2007-03-07 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of free standing wind turbine. Approximate Grid Reference: 382697, 405386
8	4-5 km	SE	Site Name: Ashton Road West, Failsworth, Oldham, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M35 0ES Planning Application Reference: PA/054673/08 Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2008-03-03 Planning Stage: Plans Approved Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises construction of a temporary 6kw micro wind turbine 10.6m high. Approximate Grid Reference: 389478, 401180
10	4-5 km	N	Site Name: Birch Industrial Estate, Whittle Lane, Heywood, OL10 2SX Planning Application Reference: 15/00212/FUL Type of Project: Wind Turbine	Application Date: 2015-02-20 Planning Stage: Detail Plans Granted Project Details: Scheme comprises installation of a 45m high wind turbine with associated infrastructure. Approximate Grid Reference: 384376, 408373

This information is derived from planning data supplied by Glenigan, in some cases with further accuracy applied by Groundsure's experts. This search includes planning applications for single wind turbines only, within 5,000m of the property. This data is updated on a quarterly basis.

If the existence of a planning application, passed or refused, may have a material impact with regard to the decision to purchase the property, Groundsure recommends independent, thorough enquiries are made with the Local Authority. If any applications have been identified within this report, Groundsure have included the planning reference to enable further enquiries to be made.

Existing and agreed solar installations

There is an operational or planned solar photovoltaic farm or smaller installation located near the property. Please note this will not include small domestic solar installations. See below for details on installed capacity, operating company and the status of the project on a given date.

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Details	
1	2-3 km	N	Robert McBride Ltd, Robert McBride Ltd, Middleton, Middleton, Rochdale, Manchester, M24 4DP	Contractor: PerPetum Sun LPA Name: Rochdale Borough Council Capacity (MW): 1.3	Application Date: 05/03/2015 Pre Consent Status: Planning Permission Expired Post Consent Status: Planning Permission Expired Date Commenced: -

The solar installation data is supplied by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and is updated on a monthly basis.

Proposed solar installations

There is a planning permission application relating to a solar farm or smaller installation near to the property. Please note this will not include small domestic solar installations and that one site may have multiple applications for different aspects of their design and operation. Also note that the presence of an application for planning permission is not an indication of permission having been granted. Please be aware that as the identified records are taken from a planning record archive, the proposals identified may have already been undertaken. See below for details of the proposals.

ID	Distance	Direction	Address	Details	
5	3-4 km	NW	Brookvale Home, Simister Lane, Prestwich, Manchester, M25 2SF	Applicant name: Brookvale Care Home Application Status: Full Application Date: 25/02/2015 Application Number: 58484	
7	4-5 km	E	Land at Wrigley Head, Failsworth, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 8EH	Applicant name: Mr Andrew Hunt Application Status: Unknown Application Date: 05/03/2020 Application Number: PA/344623/20	

The data is sourced from public registers of planning information and is updated every two weeks.

Datasets searched

This is a full list of the data searched in this report. If we have found results of note we will state "Identified". If no results of note are found, we will state "Not identified". Our intelligent filtering will hide "Not identified" sections to speed up your workflow.

Contaminated Land	
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	Identified
Former tanks	Not identified
Former energy features	Identified
Former petrol stations	Not identified
Former garages	Identified
Former military land	Not identified
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	Identified
Waste site no longer in use	Not identified
Active or recent landfill	Not identified
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	Not identified
Active or recent licensed waste sites	Not identified
Recent industrial land uses	Identified
Current or recent petrol stations	Not identified
Dangerous or explosive sites	Not identified
Hazardous substance storage/usage	Not identified
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	Not identified
Historical licensed industrial activities	Not identified
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	Not identified
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	Not identified
Pollutant release to surface waters	Not identified
Pollutant release to public sewer	Not identified

Contaminated Land	
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	Not identified
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	Not identified
Pollution incidents	Not identified
Superficial hydrogeology	
Aquifers within superficial geology	Identified
Superficial geology	Identified
Bedrock hydrogeology	
Aquifers within bedrock geology	Identified
Groundwater abstraction licences	Not identified
Bedrock geology	Identified
Source Protection Zones and drinking water abstractions	
Source Protection Zones	Not identified
Source Protection Zones in confined aquifer	Not identified
Drinking water abstraction licences	Not identified
Hydrology	
Water courses from Ordnance Survey	Not identified
Surface water abstractions	Not identified
Flooding	
Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	Not identified

Flooding

Flood storage areas: part of floodplain	Not identified
Historical flood areas	Not identified
Areas benefiting from flood defences	Not identified
Flood defences	Not identified
Proposed flood defences	Not identified
Surface water flood risk	Not identified
Groundwater flooding	Not identified

Natural ground subsidence

Natural ground subsidence	Not identified
Natural geological cavities	Not identified

Non-natural ground subsidence

Coal mining Identified

Non-coal mining	Not identified
Mining cavities	Not identified
Infilled land	Not identified

Radon

Radon	Not identified
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Oil and gas

Oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
Proposed oil or gas drilling well	Not identified
Licensed blocks	Not identified
Potential future exploration areas	Not identified

Wind and solar

Wind farms Identified

Proposed wind farms Identified

Proposed wind turbines Identified

Wind and solar

Existing and agreed solar installations Identified

Proposed solar installations Identified

Energy

Electricity transmission lines and pylons	Not identified
National Grid energy infrastructure	Not identified
Power stations	Not identified
Nuclear installations	Not identified
Large Energy Projects	Not identified

Planning constraints

Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Not identified
Internationally important wetland sites (Ramsar Sites)	Not identified
Special Areas of Conservation	Not identified
Special Protection Areas (for birds)	Not identified
National Nature Reserves	Not identified
Local Nature Reserves	Not identified
Designated Ancient Woodland	Not identified
Green Belt	Not identified
World Heritage Sites	Not identified
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Not identified
National Parks	Not identified
Conservation Areas	Not identified
Listed Buildings	Not identified
Certificates of Immunity from Listing	Not identified
Scheduled Monuments	Not identified
Registered Parks and Gardens	Not identified

Contaminated Land Assessment Methodology and Limitations

Our risk assessment methodology and limitations can be found at [Risk Assessment methodology and Limitations - Groundsure](#)

Flood information

The Flood Risk Assessment section is based on datasets covering a variety of different flooding types. No inspection of the property or of the surrounding area has been undertaken by Groundsure or the data providers. The modelling of flood hazards is extremely complex and in creating a national dataset certain assumptions have been made and all such datasets will have limitations. These datasets should be used to give an indication of relative flood risk rather than a definitive answer. Local actions and minor variations, such as blocked drains or streams etc. can greatly alter the effect of flooding. A low or negligible modelled flood risk does not guarantee that flooding will not occur. Nor will a high risk mean that flooding definitely will occur. Groundsure's overall flood risk assessment takes account of the cumulative risk of river and coastal data, historic flood events and areas benefiting from flood defences provided by the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales (in England and Wales) and surface water (pluvial) and groundwater flooding provided by Ambiantal Risk Analytics. In Scotland the river and coastal flood models are also provided by Ambiantal Risk Analytics.

Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

This is an assessment of flood risk for England and Wales produced using local data and expertise, provided by the Environment Agency (RoFRaS model) and Natural Resources Wales (FRAW model). It shows the chance of flooding from rivers or the sea presented in categories taking account of flood defences and the condition those defences are in. The model uses local water level and flood defence data to model flood risk.

The categories associated with the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales models are as follows:

RoFRaS (rivers and sea) and FRAW (rivers):

Very Low - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Low - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 100 (1%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Medium - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than 1 in 100 (1%) in any given year.

High - The chance of flooding from rivers or the sea is considered to be greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) in any given year.

FRAW (sea):

Very Low - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Low - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 200 (0.5%) but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 (0.1%) in any given year.

Medium - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be less than 1 in 30 (3.3%) but greater than 1 in 200 (0.5%) in any given year.

High - The chance of flooding from the sea is considered to be greater than or equal to 1 in 30 (3.3%) in any given year.

Historic flood events

Over 86,000 events are recorded within this database. This data is used to understand where flooding has occurred in the past and provides details as available. Absence of a historic flood event for an area does not mean that the area has never flooded, but only that Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales do not currently have records of flooding within the area. Equally, a record of a flood footprint in previous years does not mean that an area will flood again, and this information does not take account of flood management schemes and improved flood defences.

Surface water flooding

Ambiantal Risk Analytics surface water flood map identifies areas likely to flood following extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally

vulnerable to surface water or “pluvial” flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1000 year rainfall events. Modern urban drainage systems are typically built to cope with rainfall events between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 years, though older ones may even flood in a 1 in 5 year rainstorm event.

Proposed flood defences

The data includes all Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales's projects over £100K that will change or sustain the standards of flood defence in England and Wales over the next 5 years. It also includes the equivalent schemes for all Local Authority and Internal Drainage Boards.

Flood storage areas

Flood Storage Areas may also act as flood defences. A flood storage area may also be referred to as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond. Its purpose is to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel. It may also delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer time interval. These areas are also referred to as Zone 3b or 'the functional floodplain' and has a 5% or greater chance of flooding in any given year, or is designed to flood in the event of an extreme (0.1%) flood or another probability which may be agreed between the Local Planning Authority and Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales, including water conveyance routes. Development within Flood Storage Areas is severely restricted.

Groundwater flooding

Groundwater flooding is flooding caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs as excess water emerging at the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements. Groundwater flooding tends to be more persistent than surface water flooding, in some cases lasting for weeks or months, and it can result in significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and 1 in 100 year and 1 in 250 year return periods.

Conservation Area data limitations

Please note the Conservation Area data is provided by Historic England and may be incomplete. We recommend reviewing your local search for confirmation.

Subsidence data limitations

The natural ground subsidence assessment is based on the British Geological Survey's GeoSure data. GeoSure is a natural ground stability hazard susceptibility dataset, based on the characteristics of the underlying geology, rather than an assessment of risk. A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging event or phenomenon, where as a risk is defined as the likelihood of the hazard impacting people, property or capital. The GeoSure dataset consists of six data layers for each type of natural ground subsidence hazard. These are shrink-swell clay, landslide, compressible ground, collapsible ground, dissolution of soluble rock and running sand. Each hazard is then provided with a rating on its potential to cause natural ground subsidence. This rating goes from A-E, with A being the lowest hazard, E being the highest. Groundsure represent full GeoSure data as either Negligible (ratings of A), Very Low (ratings of B), Low (C), Moderate (D) or High (E). Where GeoSure Basic is instead used, ratings are displayed as Negligible-Very Low (A or B ratings), Low (C) or Moderate-High (D or E). The GeoSure data only takes into account the geological characteristics at a site. It does not take into account any additional factors such as the characteristics of buildings, local vegetation including trees or seasonal changes in the soil moisture content which can be related to local factors such as rainfall and local drainage. These factors should be considered as part of a structural survey of the property carried out by a competent structural surveyor. For more information on the “typical safe distance” trees should be from a property please see this guide: <https://www.abi.org.uk/globalassets/sitecore/files/documents/publications/public/migrated/home/protecting-your-home-from-subsidence-damage.pdf>

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