Environmental Search

Site Description

97 Jersey Street
Manchester
M4 6JG

Grid Reference: **385040, 398700**

Client Reference

Soil Environment Services Ltd
The Nanotechnology Centre
Herschel Building
Kings Road
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 7RU

Date: 11th December 2009
PO Number: SES_M4 6JG

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Data Set	*0-250m*
AEA Technology	
Air Quality	n/a
British Geological Survey	
1:50,000 Solid Geology	n/a
Borehole Index	n/a
Mines, Quarries and Shallow mining	n/a
Natural Subsidence	n/a
Radon Protection Measures	none required
Coal Authority	
Coal Fields	n/a
Conservation Sites	
National Parks	n/a
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	n/a
National Nature Reserves	n/a
RAMSAR Sites	n/a
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	n/a
DEFRA	
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	n/a
Nitrate Sensitive Areas	n/a
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	n/a
Environment Agency	
Abstractions Licences	n/a
Discharge Consents	n/a
Hazardous Waste	n/a
Radioactive Consents	n/a
IPC Authorisations	n/a
Pollution Inventory	0
Pollution Incidents	0
Prosecutions & Enforcements	n/a
River Quality Assessment	n/a
Flood Risk	n/a
Groundwater Vulnerability	✓
Waste Treatment Sites	0
Waste Carrier & Broker	n/a
Landfill	0
National Radiological Protection Board	
Radon Risk	0-1%
Radiocommunication Agency	
Mobile Phone Base Stations	n/a
Other	
Fuel Sites	0

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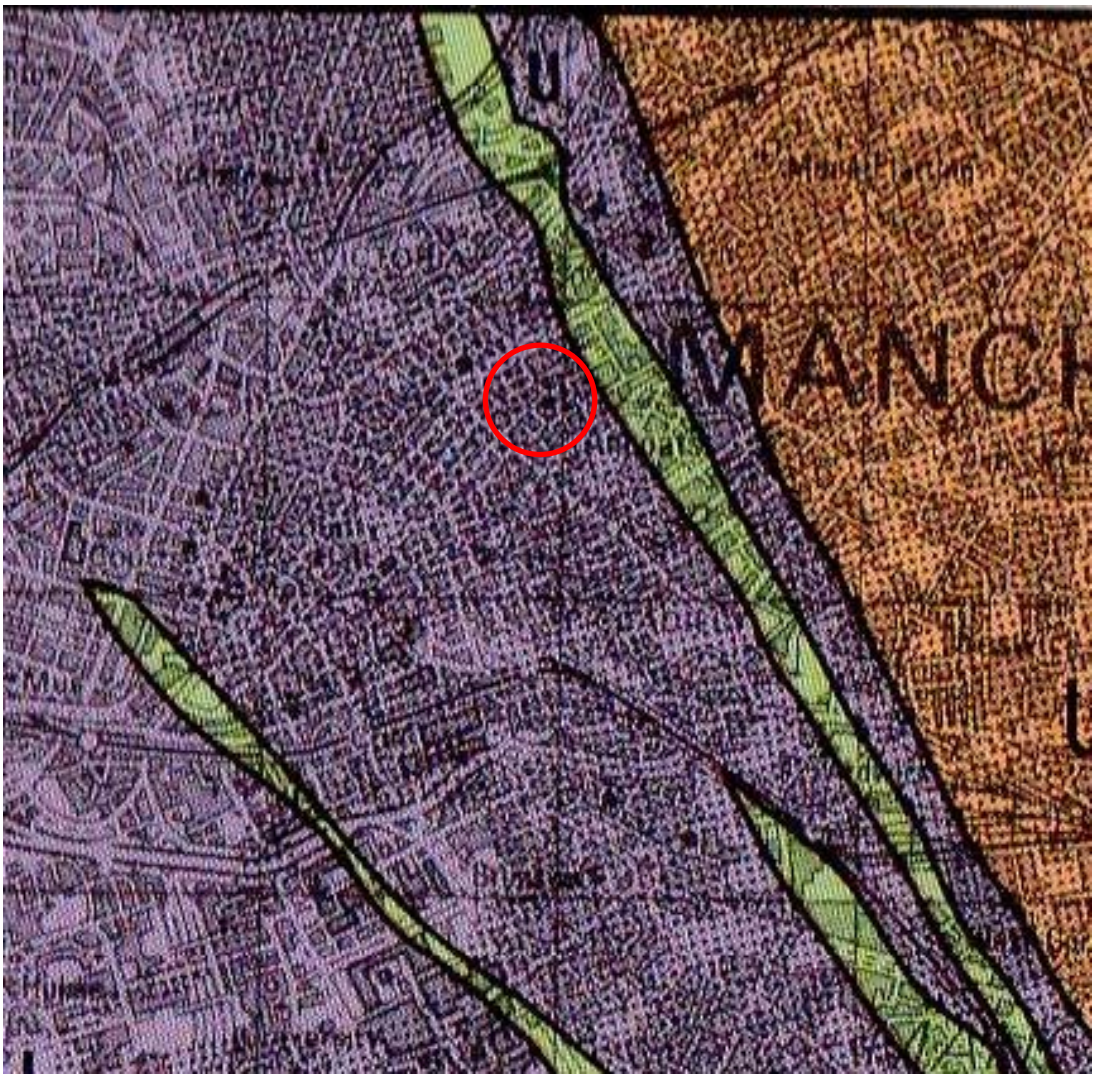
Groundwater Vulnerability

Records within 0 – 250m



Source: *Environment Agency, 1996*

Geological Classification

Non-Aquifer (Negligibly permeable) – green shading

Formations which are generally regarded as containing insignificant quantities of groundwater. However, groundwater flow through such rocks, although imperceptible, does take place and needs to be considered in assessing the risk associated with persistent pollutants. Some non-aquifers may yield water in sufficient quantities for domestic use and provide base flow to rivers.

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Minor Aquifer (Variably permeable) – brown shading

Fractured or potentially fractured rocks, which do not have a high primary permeability, or other formations of variable permeability including unconsolidated deposits. Although these will seldom produce large quantities of water for abstraction, they are important for local supplies and supplying base flow to rivers.

Major Aquifer (Highly permeable) – purple shading

These are highly permeable formations usually with a known or probable presence of significant fracturing. They may be highly productive and able to support large abstractions for public supply and other purposes.

Soil Classification

Soils of high leaching potential (purple and brown shading) – these soils have little ability to attenuate diffuse source pollutants and in which non-adsorbed diffuse source pollutants and liquid discharges have the potential to move rapidly to underlying strata or to shallow groundwater.

NB. Soil information for urban areas and restored mineral workings is based on fewer observations than elsewhere. A worst case vulnerability classification (high / H) is therefore assumed for these areas and for current mineral workings. All are given a designation HU until proved otherwise.

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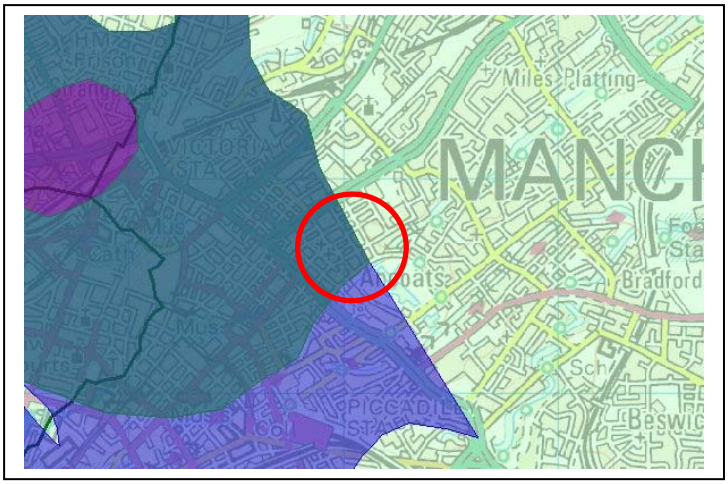
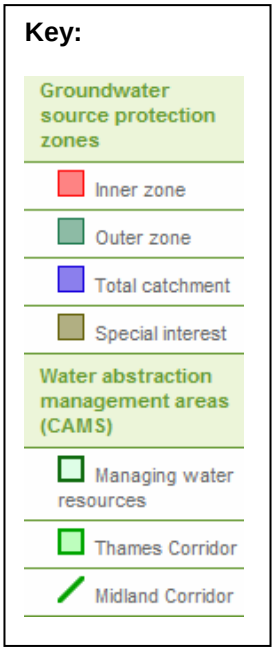
Groundwater (Source Protection Zones)

Records within 0 – 250m



Source*: Environment Agency, 2009*



NB. The Environment Agency restricts activities that may pollute water supplies in this area.

Explanation of Zones

The shape and size of a zone depends on the condition of the ground, how the groundwater is removed, and other environmental factors.

Inner Protection Zone:
Any pollution that can travel to the borehole within 50 days from any point within the zone is classified as being inside this zone. This applies at and below the water table. This zone also has a minimum 50m protection radius around the borehole. These criteria are designed to protect against the transmission of toxic chemicals and water-borne disease.

Outer Protection Zone:
The outer zone covers pollution that takes up to 400 days to travel to the borehole or 25% of the total catchment area, whichever area is the biggest. This travel time is the minimum amount of time that the Environment Agency estimate pollutants need to be diluted, reduced in strength or delayed by the time they reach the borehole.

Total Catchment:
The total catchment is the total area needed support removal of water from the borehole and to support any discharge from the borehole.

Zone of special interest:
This is usually where local conditions mean that industrial sites and other polluters could affect the groundwater source even though they are outside the normal catchment area.

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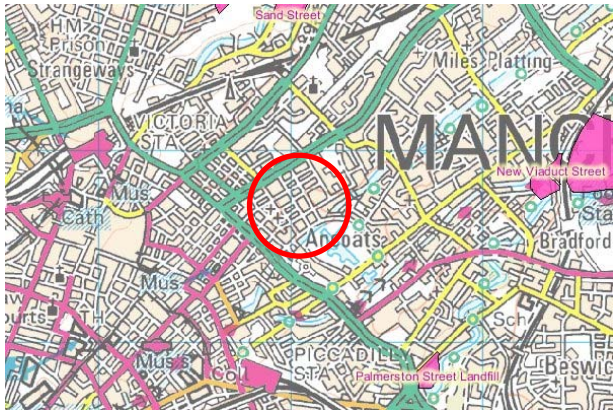
Active and Historical Landfill

Records within 0 – 250m



Source*: Environment Agency, 2009*

Please Note
The data in this report is based on information currently supplied to Environmental Data Analytics by its data providers. Environmental Data Analytics cannot guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of any information supplied to it by its data providers. If there are any queries regarding the information provided, please contact the data provider cited in each section for more detail or clarification.

NB. According to Environment Agency data, there are no landfill sites within 250m.

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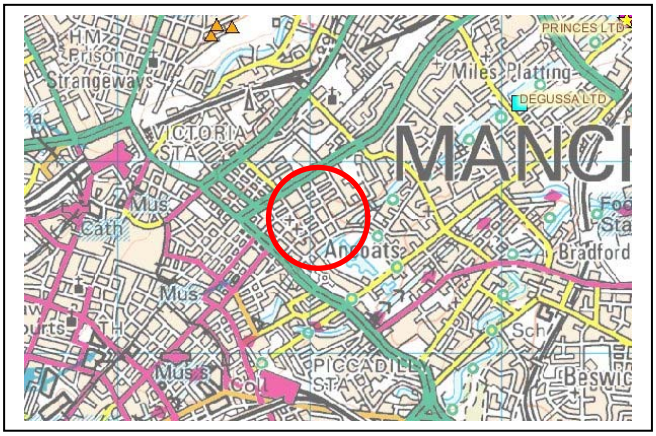
Industrial Pollution and Pollution Incidents

Records within 0 – 250m



Source*: Environment Agency, 2009*

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NB. According to Environment Agency data, there have been no pollution incidents; pollution inventory or waste treatment sites within 250m.

National Radiological Protection Board

Records within 0 – 250m

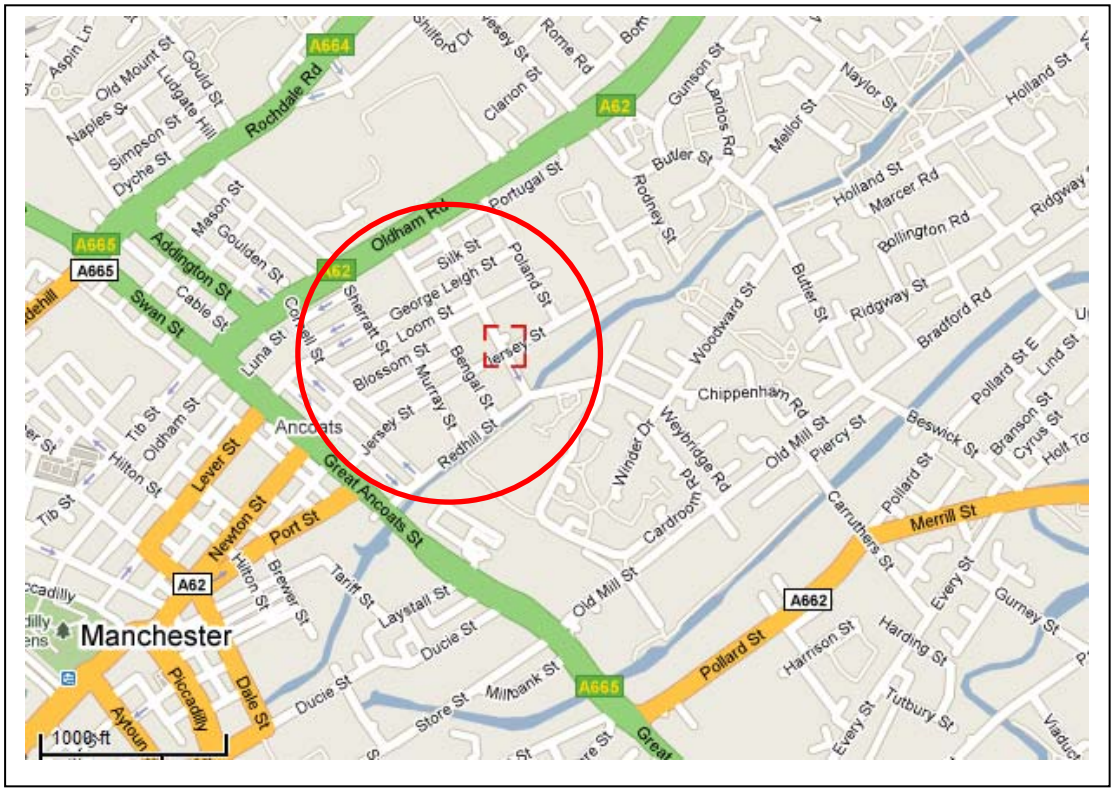
0-1% of homes above the action level of 200 becquerels per cubic metre (Bq m^{-3}), protection is not considered necessary.

For further advice, please contact the Health Protection Agency:

Telephone 01235 831600
Fax 01235 833891
Email rpd@hpa-rp.org.uk

Fuel Sites

Records within 0 – 250m



NB. According to Experian Catalist data, there are no fuel sites within 250m.

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Disclaimer for report

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2. The information in the report is supplied under licence to Environmental Data Analytics from various sources including: Environment Agency and British Geological Survey.
3. This report is a search of statutory and non-statutory sources of information which does not include any on-site survey or inspection of the property or its environs. Accordingly, the report cannot in any way provide information as to the actual state of the property or land.
4. The data in this report is based on information currently supplied to Environmental Data Analytics by its data providers and or derived from publicly available records. Environmental Data Analytics cannot guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of any information supplied to it by its data providers.
5. Environmental Data Analytics does not guarantee that all past or current land uses or features will be identified in the report.
6. The data provided in the report are derived from the above mentioned sources and are specifically cited in the report. Environmental Data Analytics does not claim that these sources represent an exhaustive or comprehensive list of all the sources that might be consulted.

Environment Agency

1. Enforcement and Prosecution Data – The information is primarily for Agency internal use only and there are concerns over compliance with the Data Protection Act. It is hoped that this issue will be resolved by the Agency in the near future.
2. While most information may be available, there are instances where the site operator considers the information to be commercially confidential. This only occurs when the Agency agrees the information can be classified as commercially confidential.
3. All intellectual property right in the data and information are owned by the Environment Agency.

Groundwater Vulnerability Maps

All maps involve a compromise between the representation of natural complexity and ease of interpretation of the map. Such compromises place limitations on the resolution and precision of map information. In this case, the variety of soils, geological strata and potential contaminants that have to be covered is wide, and the classification used is, o necessity, generalised.

Individual sites and circumstances will always require further and more detailed assessments to determine the specific impact on groundwater resources. The maps only represent conditions at the surface and therefore where the soil and/or underlying formations have been disturbed or removed, for example during mineral extraction, the vulnerability class may have been changed. Hence, where there is evidence of disturbance there will be a need to determine groundwater vulnerability using more site-specific data.