BROWNFIELD SOLUTIONS LTD

GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE

LIDL GB LTD

261 WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER

Phase I Geo-Environmental Assessment Report

KB/C5749/13067 Rev A

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PROJECT QUALITY CONTROL DATA SHEET

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CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Context 1
1.2 Proposed Development 1
1.3 Objectives and Scope 1
1.4 Limitations 1
2.0 THE SITE 3
2.1 Location 3
2.2 Site Description 3
3.0 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 4
3.1 Historical Setting 4
3.2 Published Geology 4
3.3 BGS Exploratory Hole Records 5
3.4 Mining and Mineral Extraction 5
3.5 Hydrogeology 6
3.6 Hydrology 6
3.7 Landfill and Waste Management Sites 6
3.8 Environmental Regulatory Data 7
3.9 Radon 7
3.10 UXO Risk 7
3.11 Other Potential Development Constraints 7
4.0 PHASE 1 SUMMARY AND RISK ASSESSMENT 8
4.1 Introduction 8
4.2 Potential Contaminative Sources 8
4.3 Pathways 9
4.4 Receptors 9
4.5 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM) 10
5.0 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT 16
5.1 Hazard Identification 16
5.2 Foundation and Geotechnical Design 16
5.3 Drainage 16
5.4 Recommendations 16
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 17
6.1 Geo-Environmental Summary 17
6.2 Geotechnical Summary 17
6.3 Further Work 17
7.0 ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS 18
8.0 REFERENCES 21

DRAWINGS

Drawing Number	Rev	Title
F411	-	Proposed Setting Out Site Plan
C5749/01	-	Site Location Plan
C5749/02	-	Site Features Plan

APPENDICIES	
Appendix	**Title**
Appendix A	BSL Methodology and Guidance
Appendix B	Historical Maps
Appendix C	Geo-Environmental Data Report
Appendix D	BGS Exploratory Hole Records
Appendix E	UXO Screening Map
Appendix F	CON29M – Coal Mining Search

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

This report describes a desk-based Phase I Geo-Environmental Assessment Report carried out by Brownfield Solutions Limited (BSL) for Lidl GB Ltd on a site off Wilmslow Road, Manchester and has been completed in general accordance with the following guidance:

- Environment Agency guidance - Land Contamination: Risk Management (LCRM).
- BS 10175:2011+A2:2017 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites.
- BS5930: 2015+A1:2020 Code of Practice for Ground Investigations.
- BS EN 1997-1:2004+A1:2013 Eurocode 7. Geotechnical design. General rules plus UK National Annex.
- BS EN 1997-2:2007 Eurocode 7 Geotechnical design. Ground investigation and testing plus UK National Annex.

Definitions of terms and acronyms used within this report is presented in Section 7.0.

1.2 Proposed Development

The proposed development is for a commercial end use comprising a steel framed retail building and associated car park areas as shown on the proposed setting out site plan, drawing No. F411 provided to BSL by the client.

1.3 Objectives and Scope

The objectives of this assessment were to determine the environmental setting and ground conditions of the site, highlighting potential areas of concern that may govern the redevelopment.

The scope of works comprises a Phase I Assessment and site walk-over, with a review of the site, surroundings, historical uses and environmental setting in order to develop a preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM).

This report is intended to meet the requirements of a Preliminary Investigation as defined in BS10175:2011+A2:2017 and has been produced in general accordance with the recommendations for a Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment as described in LCRM guidance.

1.4 Limitations

This Phase 1 Geo-Environmental Assessment Report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant legislative framework, guidance and risk assessment methodology as outlined in Appendix A.

The findings and opinions conveyed via this assessment are based on information obtained from a number of sources as detailed within this report, BSL have assumed this information is correct and reliable. Nevertheless, BSL cannot and does not guarantee the authenticity or reliability of the information it has relied upon.

BSL have used reasonable skill, care and diligence in the production of this report. There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which are outside the scope of work and have not been highlighted by this assessment and therefore have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for such site conditions not revealed by the assessment.

This report has been prepared for the sole use and reliance of the Client, Lidl GB Ltd. No other third party may rely upon or reproduce the contents of this report without the written permission of Brownfield Solutions Ltd (BSL); a charge may be levied against such approval. If any unauthorised third party comes into possession of this report, then they rely on it at their own risk and BSL do not owe them any Duty of Care. This report may not be relied upon by the client or submitted to a third party for their reliance for the purposes of valuation, mortgage, insurance and regulatory approval, until all invoices have been settled in full.

Any recommendations made in this report should be confirmed with the Regulatory Authorities prior to implementation to ensure compliance.

This assessment has been based on the proposed planning layouts provided. Any subsequent change to the planning layout may have an impact on the validity of recommendations made within this report. Furthermore, new information, changed practices or new legislation may necessitate revised interpretation of the report after the date of its submission.

The site plans enclosed in this report should not be scaled off. Any site boundary line depicted on plans does not imply legal ownership of land.

Notwithstanding site observations concerning the presence or otherwise of archaeological issues, asbestos-containing materials (ACM) or invasive weeds (e.g. Japanese knotweed), this report does not constitute a formal survey of these potential issues and specialist advice should be sought.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

The site is located off Wilmslow Road, Manchester, M14 5LS, centred on National Grid Reference 385417, 394988 as shown on the Site Location Plan, Drawing No. C5749/01.

2.2 Site Description

A site reconnaissance survey was not carried out at the site. Satellite imagery was used to identify site features and potential issues as shown on the Site Features Plan, Drawing No. C5749/02.

Feature	Description
Site Area	Approximately 0.65 hectares.
Site Access	Access to the site is gained off Wilmslow Road to the west.
Site Overview Imagery	 Orientated North
	Update from Google: All images: Imagery Google©2023, Imagery ©2023 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Getmapping plc, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, The Geoinformation Group, Map data ©2023.
Current Land Use and Site Features	The site is currently comprised of a disused garage surrounded by hardstanding with evidence of underground utilities and interceptor chambers. In the southeast corner a building is present, suspected to be an electrical substation, but this has not been confirmed.
Potential Sources of Gross Contamination	Satellite Imagery indicates the presence of two interceptor chambers towards the west of the site and one towards the east, this may include underground storage tanks. Additionally, an unknown structure in the southeast corner may contain an electrical sub-station.
Vegetation / Ecology	The western boundary of the site comprises a hedgerow, additionally there are mature trees along the western extents of the southern boundary.
Topography	The site is generally flat.
Site Boundaries	A mixture of steel fencing and brick wall bounds the site to the north, brick wall along the east. A mixture of brick wall steel fencing and hedgerow along the southern boundary, with a steel fence and hedgerow along the western boundary.
Surrounding Area	The site is set within a mixed commercial and residential area, bordered by office buildings to the north. Residential streets to the east, apartment blocks to the south, a large park to the south-west and mixed residential and commercial structure to the west and northwest.

3.0 GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 Historical Setting

A review of the available historical Ordnance Survey Maps and satellite imagery has been conducted, with the pertinent issues that may have affected the site, or its environs, summarised below. The Historical Maps are presented in Appendix B. A review of the historical industrial data within the geo-environmental data report has also been undertaken below, the report is presented in Appendix C.

Notable features on site, and potentially contaminative or geotechnically relevant features within 100m of the site boundary have been presented. Any features that have potentially been infilled will be considered up to 250m from the site boundary.

Feature	Distance (m) & Direction	Years Present	Description
Residential Garage/Car wash/Petrol Station	Onsite - West	1850 – 1951 1951-prior to 2015	Whilst buildings are present on-site as early as 1850, it appears to have residential in use and converted into two garages towards the west of the site by 1951. This area of the site is further redeveloped by 1981 into a small square structure with a forecourt that was removed prior to aerial photography in 2015, this is believed to be the obsolete petrol station from the geo-environmental data report converted into a car wash.
Unknown Structure/	Onsite – Northeast	1932-1981	A large structure of unknown use (not labelled), possibly part of the adjacent telephone exchange. Removed by 1981, as the site is redeveloped.
Garage/Bus Depot	Onsite – Centre	1981 – Present	With the large structure described as a garage, recent aerial photography implies this garage is used as a bus depot.
Car works	Adjacent to the North	1950-1979	Car works are present on historical mapping from 1950 and is removed prior to the 1980 mapping.
Telephone Exchange	20m North	1933 – Present	A telephone exchange is present near to the north of the site, initially towards the northeast and possibly encroaching on site before redevelopment in 1950 as the exchange moved to its present location.
Printing Works	60m North	1950-1983	A printing works is present approximately 60m north of the site on historical mapping from 1950, with its removal and replacement with housing by the 1983 mapping.

In summary, the map evidence indicates that the site has been used as garage or bus depot in various configurations from at least 1951 towards the present day.

Historical land use in the surrounding area has been predominantly residential and commercial.

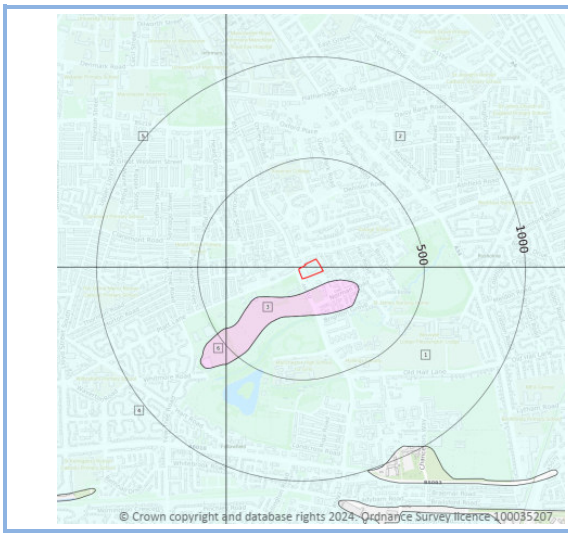
3.2 Published Geology

The following publications of the British Geological Survey (BGS) were examined in respect of the geology underlying the site:

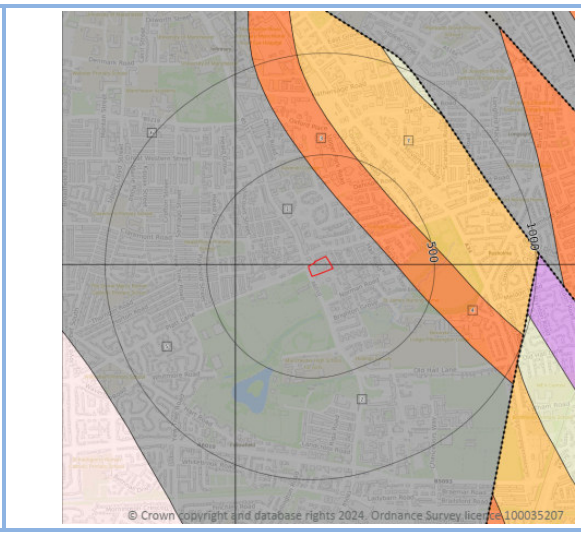
- British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 Scale Geological Map Sheet 85 MANCHESTER. Bedrock and Superficial Edition.
- BGS Geology of Britain Map Viewer.
- BGS GeoIndex Onshore.
- BGS 1:10,000 Scale Geological Map SJ89SE and SJ89NE
- Coal Authority Interactive Map.
- Geo-Environmental Data Report.

Extracts of the 1:10,000 geological mapping from the Geo-Environmental Data Report are presented below for reference:

BGS 1:10 000 Superficial Geology



BGS 1:10 000 Solid Geology



Made Ground
BGS mapping does not display any made ground deposits on site, however based on the historical mapping and the development that has taken place, made ground deposits are highly likely to be present.

Superficial Deposits
The site is indicated to be underlain by Glacial Till which typically comprises clays, sands and gravels.

Solid Geology
The deeper solid geology is indicated to be part of the Chester Formation which typically comprises sandstone.

No faults are shown on or within an influencing distance of the site.

3.3 BGS Exploratory Hole Records

There is 1 BGS exploratory hole records within a relevant distance of the site (assumed as an approximate 50m radius).

A summary of the ground conditions is presented in the table below.

Reference	Distance from Site (m) and Direction	Depth Made Ground (m)	Depth Superficial Deposits (m)	Depth Solid Geology (m)
SJ89NE675	46m north.	GL-1.20 – Brick, ashes, stone	1.20 – 8.50 – sandy clays	8.50 – 9.85 - Sandstone

The BGS Borehole Logs are presented in Appendix D.

3.4 Mining and Mineral Extraction

The site sits on the edge of Coal Authority Reporting Area. A CON29M search was undertaken to confirm, this is attached in appendix F. Aside from future underground coal mining which could be worked in the future, no further consideration of coal mining/brine related risks are required.

3.5 Hydrogeology

Based on the inferred geology, a summary of the Environment Agency aquifer designations is presented in the table below:

Stratum	Coverage	Aquifer Designation
Till	Full Site	Secondary Aquifer (Undifferentiated). The classification is assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to the aquifer.
Chester Formation	Full Site	Principal Aquifer. This is Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale.

A summary of the pertinent hydrogeological features within the Geo-Environmental Data Report are provided below:

Feature	Distance (m) & Direction	Details
Nearest Active Groundwater Abstraction	1754m NW	License No: 2569007007 Details: General Cooling Direct Source: Ground Water – North West Region. Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES MOSS SIDE MANCHESTER. Annual Volume m3: 227000 Original Start Date: 15/02/1966
Nearest Active Potable Groundwater Abstraction	-	None within 2000m
Source Protection Zones	-	The entire site is within a Source Protection Zone 3.

3.6 Hydrology

A summary of the pertinent hydrological aspects within the Geo-Environmental Data Report are provided below:

Feature	Distance (m) & Direction	Details
Nearest Watercourse	195m S	Platt Brook. E to W flow.
Nearest Surface Water Abstraction	-	None within 2000m.
Closest Active Licenced Discharge Consent	455m NW	Effluent type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES – SEWER STORM OVERFLOW – WATER COMPANY Status: POST NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE >31-AUG-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Effective Date: 01/01/1995

Information obtained from the Environment Agency (EA) Risk of Flooding from Rivers and the Sea (RoFRaS) database indicates that the risk of flooding across the site is negligible.

The British Geological Survey indicate there is a potential for groundwater flooding at the subject site, with a moderate - high risk rating.

No further consideration of flood risk is undertaken in this report. Specialist flood risk advice should be sought with regards to drainage and flooding.

3.7 Landfill and Waste Management Sites

There are no landfill sites recorded within 500m.

3.8 Environmental Regulatory Data

A summary of the relevant environmental aspects, both on site and within 250m of the site contained in the Geo-Environmental Data Report, are presented in the table below:

Entry	On-site	0 – 50m	50 – 250m	Details
Recent Industrial Land Uses	-	1	9	The nearest recent industrial use is approximately 24m N and comprises a telephone exchange.
Current or Recent Fuel Stations	1	-	-	Whilst it is listed in the data report as obsolete and 145m to the south, no evidence from historical mapping indicates this and is likely the forecourt and garage in the western section of the site seen on historical mapping and aerial photography as the address in the data report lines up with the address of the site.
Licensed Industrial Activities (Part A(1))	-	-	-	None within 500m
Licensed Pollutant Release (Part A(2)/B)	1	-	-	Process: Petrol Vapour Recovery Status: Historical Permit Enforcement: No Enforcement Notified.
Radioactive Substances	-	-	-	No records within 500m
Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)	-	-	-	None within 250m

In regard to the entries identified above, only licensed pollutant release is considered to be of significant relevance to be carried forward to the preliminary CSM. No other entries require further consideration.

3.9 Radon

Information from the environmental database report indicates the property is in an area where <1% of properties are above the Action Level for radon, and therefore basic radon protective measures are not required in accordance with BRE Report 211 'Radon – Guidance on protective measures for new dwellings'.

3.10 UXO Risk

In accordance with CIRIA Report C681, BSL have reviewed non-specialist UXO data for the site using the online Zetica Bomb Risk Mapping data.

The map indicates the site to be in an area where the bomb risk is moderate. A copy of the map is presented in Appendix E.

Since the site is considered to be at moderate bomb risk, in order to determine if and what further action may be required to mitigate the risk, the next stage would be to follow the recommended process set out in CIRIA Report C681 and carry out a preliminary risk assessment or undertake a full detailed risk assessment. Intrusive works on site may also require supervision by a UXO specialist.

3.11 Other Potential Development Constraints

A formal survey of asbestos within structures is not covered in this report. It should be noted that an asbestos demolition / refurbishment survey will be required prior to any work on structures. If asbestos is present in soils, these will need to be dealt with in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations (CAR) 2012 and CARSOILS™.

4.0 PHASE 1 SUMMARY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

The risk posed by any contaminants in soil or groundwater will depend on the nature and level of the source, the probability of exposure occurring, the potential pollution pathway and the likely effects on the receptors.

A contaminant is defined as a substance that has the potential to cause harm, a risk is considered to exist if such a substance is present at sufficient concentrations to cause harm and if a pathway is present through which a receptor could be exposed to the contaminant.

The following sections discuss the identified potential on-site and off-site sources, and any pollution that could impact receptors via the pathways associated with the proposed development. Pollution linkages are assessed which may represent a risk to human health and/or controlled water receptors from the information gained from the Phase I Assessment searches. The assessment has been carried out on a qualitative basis and aims to produce a complete and comprehensive Preliminary Conceptual Site Model.

Three potential impacts exist for any given site and all three need to be considered in the qualitative risk assessment, these are:

- On-site impacts.
- The site impacting its surroundings.
- Off-site sources impacting the subject site.

4.2 Potential Contaminative Sources

On-Site
From the information obtained, the following sources have been identified which may affect the redevelopment of the site for commercial end use:

- Made ground associated with the former buildings, notably the garages.
- Possible electricity substation.
- Previous pollution incidents.
- Potential Interceptors and USTs (Recent fuel station)

Off-Site
The following off-site sources have been identified which may affect the redevelopment of the site:

- Car works (abutting the site).
- Telephone Exchange (20m N)
- Paper Works (60m N).

Associated Contaminants
The contaminants commonly associated with the potential sources of contamination identified are tabulated below:

Contaminative Sources	Department of the Environment Industry Profile or Other Source	Commonly Associated Contaminants
On Site		
Made Ground	AGS Guides BS8485 and BS8576	Heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), asbestos, ground gases (carbon dioxide and methane).
Fuel station, Depot, Garages	Road vehicle fuelling, service and repair	Heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), asbestos, ground gases (carbon dioxide and methane), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), asbestos.
Possible Electricity Substation	Electrical Works	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos.
Off Site		
Car Works	Road vehicle fuelling, service and repair	Heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), fuels/oil, asbestos, ground gases (carbon dioxide and methane).
Telephone Exchange	Electrical Works	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Printing Works	Misc industries.	Solvents, heavy metals, phenols, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)

4.3 Pathways

A pathway is defined as a medium by which a contaminant comes into contact with, or otherwise impacts a receptor.

At this stage the potential contaminants identified above are considered to present potential risks to site end users and controlled waters through the following pathways:

Potential Pathways	
Pathways in respect to Human Health	• Dermal contact with contamination. • Inhalation of dusts. • Inhalation of gases or vapours in both indoor and outdoor air.
Pathways in respect to Controlled Waters – Surface water	• Surface run-off /over land flow. • Drainage discharge. • Base flow from groundwater.
Pathways in respect to Controlled Waters – Groundwater	• Leaching of mobile contamination into groundwater via the unsaturated zone. • Migration of perched groundwater in any permeable soils or along existing or proposed service runs. • Migration into the saturated zone and flow through the aquifers underlying the site.
Pathways in respect to Property/structures/water pipes	• Direct contact with substances deleterious to building materials and potable water supply pipelines. • Migration of ground gases (methane) into confined spaces (explosion and damage to property).

4.4 Receptors

The identified receptors are listed below:

- Commercial end users (human health).
- Structures/Property/Potable water supply pipes.
- Nearest watercourse. Platt Brook and 195m south (Controlled waters).
- Superficial Aquifer. Till (Controlled waters).

- Bedrock Aquifer. Chester Formation (Controlled waters).

Under current UK health and safety legislation, employers are required to carry out their own appropriate site-specific risk assessments and mitigation to protect employees. It has been assumed that any future construction works onsite will be undertaken in compliance with these requirements. Therefore, construction workers have not been specifically considered as part of this assessment.

4.5 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (CSM)

The information obtained in the previous sections has been used to compile a Preliminary CSM. The identified potential contaminants and receptors have been assessed in the table below as to whether a plausible source-pathway-receptor pollutant linkage for the proposed end use of the site exists. The risk classification has been estimated in accordance with information in the BSL Guidance and Methodology in Appendix A.

The Preliminary CSM's are presented in the tables overleaf, any assessed risk above moderate will possibly require further action:

Human Health						
Potential Source	Potential Pathway	Potential Receptor	Likelihood	Severity	Level of Risk	Justification
On site Made Ground Metals, PAHs, asbestos	Direct contact, inhalation of dusts	End-users/ water supply pipes	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/ Low	Although there has been redevelopment across site, made ground is unlikely to be greater than 2m thick. The presence of hardstanding across the commercial development will break the pathway to site end users. The risk is considered to be moderate to low.
On site UST(s) Petroleum Hydrocarbons, VOCs.	Direct contact, inhalation of dusts	End-users/ water supply pipes	Likely	Medium	Moderate	Whilst unconfirmed, the historic use, petrol vapour recovery licensed release, and satellite imagery indicate it is quite likely that underground storage tanks are present on site, if so, this would present a risk to the proposed development as their state is unknown. Any free phase hydrocarbons should be removed and the infrastructure decommissioned. Geotechnical risks aside, once decommissioned the presence of hardstanding across the commercial development will break the pathway to site end users. The risk is considered to be moderate.
On site Made ground Ground Gas (carbon dioxide and methane)	Migration into confined spaces, inhalation and asphyxiation/ explosion	End-users / property / structures	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/ Low	Although there has been redevelopment across site, made ground is unlikely to be greater than 2m thick. The presence of made ground has the potential to generate ground gases, however limited. The risk is considered to be moderate/low.
On site Possible Electricity Substation PCBs	Ingestion, direct contact, inhalation of dusts	End-users	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/ Low	Whilst unconfirmed the historic use and satellite imagery indicate it is possible a sub-station is present. If so, this could present a risk to the proposed development. However, ultimately the presence of hardstanding across the commercial development will break the pathway to site end users, additionally the mobility of this contaminant is low so if present, will be highly localised. The risk is considered to be moderate to low.
Off site Car Works	Ingestion, direct contact, inhalation of vapours	End Users	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/ Low	The presence of hardstanding across the commercial development will break the pathway to site end users. Some investigation should be targeted toward the boundary to confirm /deny the presence of any mobile contamination. The risk is considered to be moderate to low.

Human Health						
Potential Source	Potential Pathway	Potential Receptor	Likelihood	Severity	Level of Risk	Justification
Metals, PAHs, asbestos, fuels/oils						
Off site Telephone Exchange PCBs	Ingestion, direct contact.	End Users	Unlikely	Medium	Low	The mobility of this contaminant is low, and any volumes present are likely to be small. In addition, the proposed development will be covered in hardstanding which will beak the pathway to site end users. The risk is considered to be low.
Off site Printing Works Metals, PAHs, phenols, solvents	Ingestion, direct contact, inhalation of vapours	End Users	Unlikely	Medium	Low	The age and distance of these works likely means any contamination has attenuated and stayed localised to those works, owing to the glacial till likely preventing lateral migration in large quantities. Additionally, the proposed development will be covered in hardstanding which will break the pathway to site end-users.

Controlled Waters						
Potential Source	Potential Pathway	Potential Receptor	Likelihood	Severity	Level of Risk	Justification
Made Ground PAHs, Metals	Overland flow, / migration through saturated zone	Platt Brook 195m away (Surface waters)	Unlikely	Medium	Low	It is considered contaminants associated with the made ground and other past industrial uses are unlikely to impact the river. It is not anticipated that the made ground will be a significant source, additionally, the low permeability of the clays underlying the area, will inhibit lateral migration. Although if migration was to occur, the potential for contaminants to attenuate and degrade over this distance is high. Therefore, a low risk is posed to the river from the made ground.
	Leaching through unsaturated zone / Migration through saturated zone	Secondary undifferentiated Aquifer (Groundwater)	Unlikely	Medium	Low	The site is currently surfaced in hardstanding and is proposed to remain so. With a new surface water drainage system installed will further reduce the risk to controlled waters.
	Migration through saturated zone	Principal Aquifer (Groundwater)	Unlikely	Medium	Low	There are no groundwater abstraction licences near the site, and the made ground is not anticipated to be significant in thickness. As stated above, the site is currently surfaced in hardstanding and will remain so, with a new surface water drainage system installed which will further reduce the risk to controlled waters. Additionally, the superficial till deposits will limit migration to the principal aquifer.
***Possible* UST(s)** Petroleum Hydrocarbons, VOCs.	Overland flow, leaching through unsaturated zone / migration through saturated zone	Platt Brook 195m away (Surface waters)	Unlikely	Medium	Low	A UST and associated infrastructure are possibly present. Based on the age the bunding is unlikely to be in good condition, however the low permeability of the clays underlying the area, will inhibit lateral migration. Therefore, a low risk is posed to the river from the made ground.
	Leaching through unsaturated zone / Migration	Secondary undifferentiated Aquifer (Groundwater)	Low Likelihood	Mild	Low	It is possible any remaining USTs are in poor condition. The superficial deposits are understood to be predominantly clay, but there may be some more permeable horizons. Further records should be sought on the tanks and infrastructure, investigation should check nearby ground conditions.

Controlled Waters						
Potential Source	Potential Pathway	Potential Receptor	Likelihood	Severity	Level of Risk	Justification
	through saturated zone					
	Leaching through unsaturated zone / Migration through saturated zone	Principal Aquifer (Groundwater)	Unlikely	Medium	Low	It is expected that the superficial till deposits will be predominantly clay (circa 8m thick) and therefore will limit migration to the principal aquifer below. There are no groundwater abstraction licences near the site. As stated above, the site is currently surfaced in hardstanding and will remain so, with a new surface water drainage system installed which will further reduce the risk to controlled waters.

Human Health Risk – Soils Contamination Summary
Based on the preliminary CSM and the current use of the site, the overall risk from land contamination at the site is considered to be **low to moderate** for a redeveloped site. This would need to be confirmed by appropriate intrusive investigation, testing and assessment. Further information around the suspected PFS infrastructure is required.

Human Health Risk – Ground Gas Summary
Made ground is the only source of ground gas on site, though there is also an identified risk from vapours from the historical PFS and unconfirmed USTs.

Although the made ground is not expected to be a significant source it is recommended monitoring wells are installed to capture the possibility of vapours across the site also.

Controlled Waters Risk - Summary
Based on the preliminary CSM, BSL believes the overall risk to controlled waters at the site is **low,** largely due to the expected cohesive superficial soils.

The above assessed level of risk will need to be confirmed by intrusive investigation and quantitative risk assessment.

5.0 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Hazard Identification

A preliminary geotechnical hazard identification exercise has been undertaken in general accordance with the Highways England document CD 622, 'Managing geotechnical risk'. Potential geotechnical hazards based on the expected ground conditions are listed below:

- Made ground of unknown nature; if placed in a non-engineered manner may cause excessive settlement of foundations, highways and infrastructure.
- Presence of obstruction in the ground from historical developments (e.g. relict foundations) causing difficulties with excavations or penetrative works (e.g. piling).
- Attack of buried concrete by aggressive ground conditions; the site may contain unknown made ground and potentially sulphate bearing soils.
- UXO; the site lies within an area at moderate risk from unexploded ordnance.

The above identified geotechnical hazards will need to be considered as part of further investigations and assessments.

5.2 Foundation and Geotechnical Design

The proposed development will comprise steel framed retail building and associated car park areas. The type of foundation solution should be informed by an onsite intrusive investigation to confirm ground conditions and obtain geotechnical parameters for preliminary foundation and floor slab design. Intrusive investigation should also obtain data to allow appropriate concrete classification in accordance with BRE SD1 and for preliminary highways/pavement design.

The presence of historical PFS infrastructure and possible inspection pits associated with the garages should be considered in foundation design. This may include deepening of foundations and grubbing up of old infrastructure.

5.3 Drainage

Given the site is underlain by low permeability clays, it is unlikely that drainage to SuDS such as traditional soakaways will be suitable.

5.4 Recommendations

To confirm the ground conditions in respect to the identified potential geotechnical hazards and risks, an appropriate intrusive investigation will need to be undertaken.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Geo-Environmental Summary

The site has had several previous uses initially residential then in use as garages, petrol station and bus depot, however based on the proposed commercial development, the overall risk to human health from on-site soils contamination is considered to be moderate to low.

The risk from permanent ground gases/vapours is considered to be moderate to low.

The risk from off-site sources of contamination is considered to be moderate to low.

Radon is not considered to pose a risk as it falls in an area where <1% of homes are at or above the action level. Therefore it is considered protection is not required.

The overall risk to controlled waters is considered to be low.

Intrusive investigations will be required to confirm the above assessed levels of risks and determine remedial requirements, if any.

6.2 Geotechnical Summary

Intrusive investigations will be required to confirm the most suitable foundation solution and to obtain parameters for concrete classification, floor slab and highways design.

Whilst the site partially lies within a Coal Authority Reporting Area, following completion of the CON29M search, mining related instability is not considered to pose a risk to the site.

Drainage to SuDS is unlikely to be a viable option for the site.

6.3 Further Work

To confirm the risks to the identified receptors and confirm the ground conditions in respect to the identified geotechnical and geo-environmental risks, an appropriate intrusive investigation will need to be undertaken. The following further works are recommended, although this list is not exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with any planning conditions that are applicable to the site:

- Topographical survey / utility mapping.
- Demolition / Refurbishment Asbestos survey.
- Obtain Detailed UXO Desk Study.
- Petroleum Officer Search for PFS and associated infrastructure presence.
- Intrusive ground investigation comprising:
  - Trial pitting, windowless sampling.
  - Installation of standpipes in boreholes to allow gas concentrations and groundwater levels to be monitored.
  - Geotechnical testing of soils.
  - Contamination analyses of soil.
- Assessment and recommendations based on the above, including requirements for further work, if necessary.

7.0 ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

GLOSSARY	
Term / Abbreviation	**Definition**
AST	Above Ground Storage Tank.
B(a)P	Benzo (a) Pyrene.
BGS	British Geological Survey.
BRE	Building Research Establishment.
BS	British Standard.
BSL	Brownfield Solutions Ltd.
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes.
CBR	California Bearing Ratio (used in pavement/highways design).
CAR 2012	Control of Asbestos Regulations (2012).
CBCB	Cheshire Brine Compensation Board.
CBCD	Cheshire Brine Compensation District.
CBR	California Bearing Ratio.
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research Association.
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments.
CLEA	Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment.
CLO	Contaminated Land Officer.
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards.
Contamination	Presence of a substance which is in, on or under land, and which has the potential to cause significant harm or to cause significant pollution of controlled water. There is no assumption in this definition that harm results from the presence of the contamination. Naturally enhanced concentrations of harmful substances can fall within this definition of contamination. Contamination may relate to soils, surface water, groundwater or ground gas.
Controlled Waters	Inland freshwater (any lake, pond or watercourse above the freshwater limit), water contained in underground strata and any coastal water between the limit of highest tide or the freshwater line to the three-mile limit of territorial waters.
CPT	Cone Penetration Test.
CSM	Conceptual Site Model. A schematic hypothesis of the nature and sources of contamination, potential migration pathways (including description of the ground and groundwater) and potential receptors, developed on the basis of the information from the preliminary investigation and refined during subsequent phases of investigation and which is an essential part of the risk assessment process. The conceptual site model is initially derived from the information obtained by the preliminary investigation (i.e. the Phase I Phase I Assessment). This conceptual model is used to focus subsequent investigations, where these are considered to be necessary, in order to meet the objectives of the investigations and the risk assessment. The results of intrusive investigations can provide additional data that can be used to further refine the conceptual site model.
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer.
DNAPL	Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid.
DoWCoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice.
DWS	Drinking Water Standard.
EA	Environment Agency.
EHO	Environmental health Officer.
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard.
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria.

GLOSSARY	
Term / Abbreviation	**Definition**
GDR	Geotechnical Design Report.
GFR	Geotechnical Feedback Report.
GIR	Ground Investigation Report.
GSV	Gas Screening Value.
Harm	Adverse effect on the health of living organisms, or other interference with ecological systems of which they form part, and, in the case of human health, including property/structures and water supply pipelines.
Hazard	Inherently dangerous quality of a substance, procedure or event.
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene.
HSV	Hand Shear Vane.
K	Modulus of Subgrade Reaction.
LCRM	Land Contamination: Risk Management (EA guidance).
LNAPL	Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (petrol, diesel, kerosene).
LOD	Limit of Detection (for particular method adopted).
MMP	Materials Management Plan.
Mv	Modulus of Volume of Compressibility.
ND	Not Detected.
NHBC	National House Building Council.
NR	Not Recorded.
OS	Ordnance Survey.
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon.
Pathway	Mechanism or route by which a contaminant comes into contact with, or otherwise affects, a receptor.
PCB	Poly-Chlorinated Biphenyl.
PCSM	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model.
pH	Scale used to specify how acidic or basic a water-based solution is.
PHC	Petroleum Hydrocarbons.
PID	Photo Ionisation Detector.
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration.
Precision	Level of agreement within a series of measurements of a parameter.
PSD	Particle Size Distribution.
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride.
Receptor	Human health, living organisms, ecological systems, controlled waters (surface waters and groundwater within aquifers), atmosphere, structures and utilities that could potentially be adversely affected by contaminant(s).
Risk	Probability of the occurrence, magnitude and consequences of an unwanted adverse effect on a receptor.
Risk Assessment	Process of establishing, to the extent possible, the existence, nature and significance of risk.
Sampling	Methods and techniques used to obtain a representative sample of the material under investigation.
SOM	Soil Organic Matter.
Source	Location from which contamination is, or was, derived. This could possibly be the location of the highest soil, groundwater or gas concentration of the contaminant(s).
SPT	Standard Penetration Test.
SVOCs	Semi Volatile Organic Compounds.
TOC	Total Organic Carbon.
TPH CWG	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (Criteria Working Group).

GLOSSARY	
Term / Abbreviation	**Definition**
TVOCs	Total volatile organic compounds.
UCS	Unconfined Compressive Strength.
Uncertainty	Parameter, associated with the result of a measurement that characterises the dispersion of the values that could reasonably be attributed to the measurement.
UST	Underground Storage Tank.
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance.
VCCs	Vibro Concrete Columns.
VSCs	Vibro Stone Columns
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds.
WAC	Waste Assessment Criteria.
WFD (in waste context)	Waste Framework Directive.
WFD (in water context)	Water Framework Directive.
Units	**Definition**
°	Degrees
Φ	Phi angle (in degrees)
g/l	Grams per Litre
Km	Kilometres
kPa	Kilo Pascal (Equivalent to kN/m^2)
$KN/m^2/mm$	Kilo Newton per metered squared per millimetre
kN/m^2	Kilo Newtons per metre squared
kPa	Kilo Pascal (Equivalent to kN/m^2)
l/hr	Litres per hour
MJ/kg	Mega joule per kilogram
MN	Mega Newton
M^2/MN	Mega Newton per metre squared
M	Metres
m bgl	Metres Below Ground Level
m OD	Metres Ordnance Datum (sea level)
µg/l	Micrograms per Litre (parts per billion)
µm	Micrometre
mb	Millibars (atmospheric pressure)
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram (parts per million)
mg/m^3	Milligram per metre cubed
mm	Millimetre
ppb	Parts Per Billion
Ppm	Parts Per Million

8.0 REFERENCES

References used in the production of this report are listed below; note not all of the below are relevant to the subject site and may not have been utilised.

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BS 8576 'Guidance on investigations for ground gas – Permanent gases and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)'. 2013.

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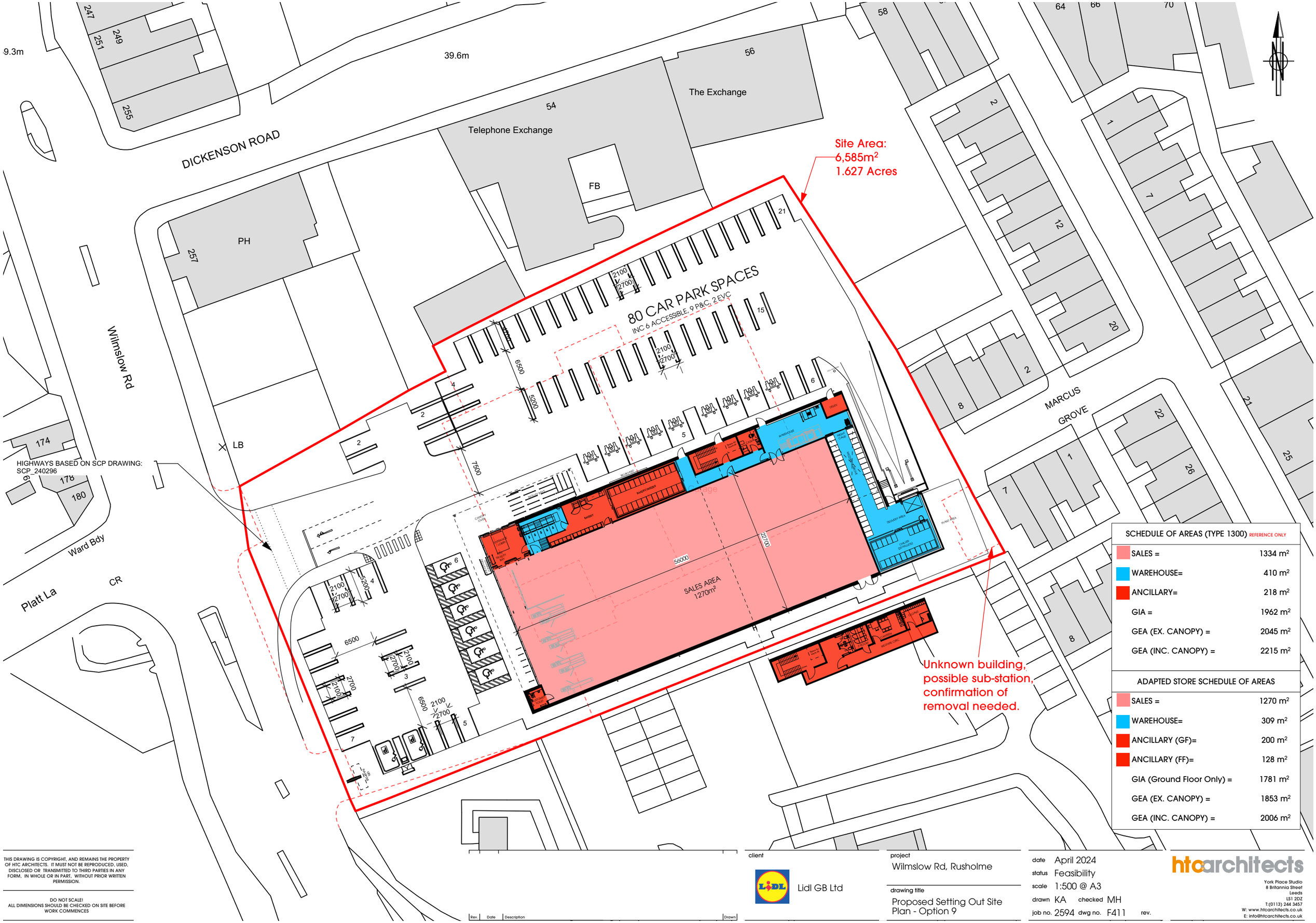
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NHBC. 'Hazardous Ground Gas - An essential guide for housebuilders'. May 2023.

Water Framework Directive, 2000.

DRAWINGS



SCHEDULE OF AREAS (TYPE 1300) REFERENCE ONLY	
SALES =	1334 m²
WAREHOUSE=	410 m²
ANCILLARY=	218 m²
GIA =	1962 m²
GEA (EX. CANOPY) =	2045 m²
GEA (INC. CANOPY) =	2215 m²

ADAPTED STORE SCHEDULE OF AREAS	
SALES =	1270 m²
WAREHOUSE=	309 m²
ANCILLARY (GF)=	200 m²
ANCILLARY (FF)=	128 m²
GIA (Ground Floor Only) =	1781 m²
GEA (EX. CANOPY) =	1853 m²
GEA (INC. CANOPY) =	2006 m²

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DO NOT SCALE!
ALL DIMENSIONS SHOULD BE CHECKED ON SITE BEFORE WORK COMMENCES

Rev.	Date	Description	Drawn

client
Lidl GB Ltd

project
Wilmslow Rd, Rusholme

drawing title
Proposed Setting Out Site Plan - Option 9

date April 2024
status Feasibility
scale 1:500 @ A3
drawn KA checked MH
job no. 2594 dwg no. F411 rev.

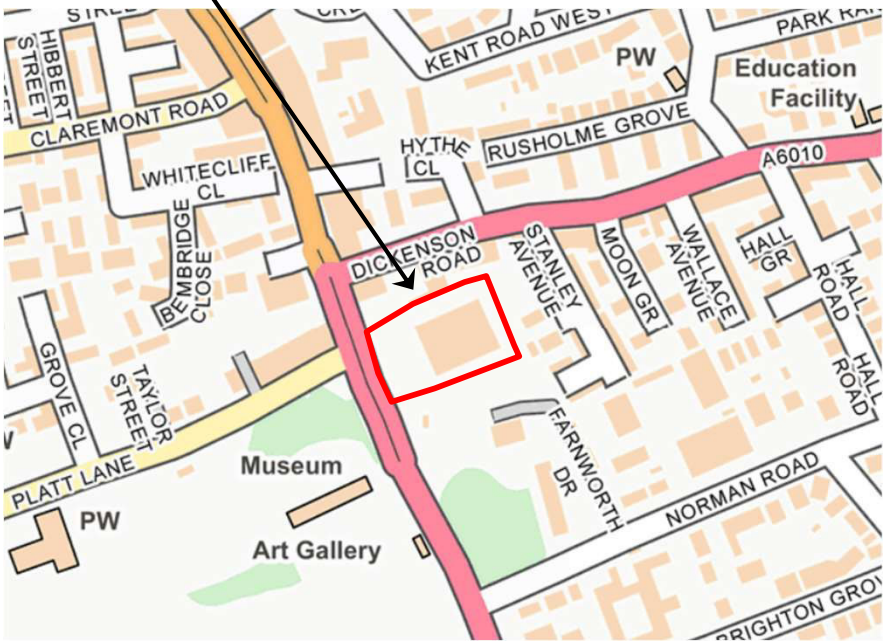
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SITE LOCATION

NEAREST POSTCODE: M14 5LS

SITE ENTRANCE WHAT3WORDS: ///FUTURE.DRUMS.JUMPS



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD

BROWNFIELD SOLUTIONS LTD
GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING EXCELLENCE

CLIENT: LIDL GB LTD

PROJECT TITLE: 261 WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER

DRAWING TITLE: SITE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWING No.	REVISION	SCALE	DATE
C5749/01	-	NTS	25/04/24

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
SD	DMG

APPENDIX A

BSL Methodology and Guidance

BSL Phase I Geo-Environmental Assessment Reports - Methodology and Guidance

Background

This Appendix provides information on the approaches, methods and guidance used by Brownfield Solutions Ltd in the preparation of this report.

The term 'geo-environmental' is used to describe aspects relating to ground-related environmental issues (such as potential soils and groundwater contamination). The term 'geotechnical' is used to describe aspects relating to the physical nature of the site (such as foundation requirements). It should be noted that this is an integrated investigation and these two main aspects are related, unless otherwise specified within the report.

Phase I reports are written in general accordance with the description of a Preliminary Investigation as defined in BS10175:2011+A2:2017 and are also produced in general accordance with the recommendations for a Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment as described in LCRM guidance.

The first stage of the investigation and assessment of a site is the Preliminary Investigation/Tier 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, often referred to as a Phase 1 Desk Study, comprising a desk study and walk-over survey and collation of desk-based searches, which culminates in the Preliminary Risk Assessment and the development of a preliminary/initial **Conceptual Site Model (CSM)**. From this are identified any potential geotechnical and geo-environmental hazards and the qualitative degree of risk associated with them. In the case of the geotechnical hazard identification, this is referred to as the **Ground Model.**

From the geo-environmental perspective, the hazard Identification process uses professional judgement to evaluate all the hazards in terms of possible contaminant linkages (of source-pathway-receptor). Possible contaminant linkages are potentially unacceptable risks in terms of the current contaminated land regime legal framework and require either remediation or further assessment. These are normally addressed via intrusive ground investigation and generic risk assessment as part of Phase II investigations and reports.

The second stage is the Ground Investigation, Generic Risk Assessment and Geotechnical Interpretation. This represents the further assessment mentioned above. The Ground Investigation comprises field work and laboratory testing based on the findings of the Preliminary Risk Assessment, to reduce uncertainty in the geotechnical and geo-environmental hazard identification. This may include an exploratory, a detailed or/and supplementary Investigations as described in BS 10175:2011+A2:2017. Phase II Assessments are produced in general accordance with the recommendations for a Tier 2 Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment as described in LCRM guidance and are also intended to fulfil the requirements of a Ground Investigation Report (GIR) as detailed in BS EN 1997-2:2007.

Contaminated Land - Legislative Background

Land contamination can be addressed in several ways, e.g. during planning, under Part 2A, following an incident, during an investigation into environmental damages, or during the application of an environmental permit, or its surrender.

For the planning process the key test is **as a minimum the site cannot be determined as contaminated land**, e.g. there is not significant harm, significant possibility of significant harm to human health or that there is not significant harm to, or the significant possibility that the pollution of controlled waters will occur.

Environmental liabilities and risks have been evaluated in terms of a source -pathway - target relationship in accordance with the approach set out in:

- The 1995 Environment Act.
- The Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance, DEFRA – April 2012.
- The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006.
- The Contaminated Land (England) Amendment Regulations 2012.
- Water Resources Act.
- Water Framework Directive.
- Environmental Damage Regulations.
- Environment Agency (EA) - Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) 2019.

Contaminated land is defined within the legislative framework as land which is in such condition by reason of substances in, on or under the land that:

1) Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused.
2) Significant pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused.

The potential for harm is based on the presence of three factors:

Source - substances that are potential contaminants or pollutants that may cause harm.
Pathway - a potential route by which contaminants can move from the source to the receptor, and the impact of that migration on the source e.g., attenuation.
Receptor - a receptor that may be harmed, for example the water environment, humans and water, considering the sensitivity of the receptor.

Where a source, pathway and target are all present a pollutant linkage exists and there is potential for harm to be caused.



Where any one of the “pollution linkages” between the above is absent there is deemed to be no risk.

The presence of a source does not automatically imply that a contamination problem exists, since contamination must be defined in terms of pollutant linkages and unacceptable risk of harm. The nature and importance of both pathways and receptors are site specific and will vary according to the intended end use of the site, its characteristics and its surroundings.

The key principle which supports the S-P-R approach is ‘suitable for use’ criteria. This requires remedial action only where contamination is considered to pose unacceptable actual or potential risks to health or the environment and, taking into account the proposed use of the site.

Relevant Guidance Documents
This report has been prepared in accordance with the list of guidance below, however the list is not exhaustive:

- DETR: Circular 02/2000: Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part IIA: Contaminated land. 2012.
- Environment Agency technical advice to third parties on Pollution of Controlled Waters for Part IIA of the EPA1990, May 2002.
- BS 10175:2011+A2:2017.
- Environment Agency (EA) - Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM). 2019.
- Groundwater Protection https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection
- UK Technical Advisory Group (UKTAG) - - Water Framework Directive
- Incidents and their classification: the Common Incident Classification Scheme (CICS) – Used by the Environment Agency to classify pollution incidents.

Relevant Legislative Documents
The following is a non-exhaustive list of legislative framework documents that has been considered in the production of this report:

- The Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (2012).
- The Environment Protection Act (1990).
- The Water Resources Act (1991).
- The Environment Act (1995).
- The Contaminated Land (England) Act (2000).
- The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations (2000).
- The Landfill Regulations (England and Wales) Regulations (2002).
- The Landfill (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations (2004).
- Contaminated Land (England) Regulations (2012).
- The Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (2009).
- Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) Regulations (2010).
- The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2017).
- Health and Safety at Work Act.
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – latest version.

Contaminated Land Risk Assessment Approach

Contaminated Land Risk Assessment is a technique that identifies and considers the associated risk, determines whether the risks are significant and whether action needs to be taken. The four main stages of risk assessment are:



LCRM outlines the framework to be followed for risk assessment in the UK. The framework is designed to be consistent with UK legislation and policies including planning. The starting point of the risk assessment is to identify the context of the problem and the objectives of the process. Under LCRM, three tiers of risk assessment exist – Stage/Tier Preliminary Risk Assessment, Stage 2 Generic Quantitative Assessment and Stage 3 Detailed Quantitative Assessment.

Further information can be found at the below site:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/land-contamination-risk-management-lcrm

Formulating and developing a conceptual model for the site is an important requirement of risk assessment, this supports the identification and assessment of pollutant linkages. Development of the conceptual model forms the main part of preliminary risk assessment, and the model is subsequently refined or revised as more information and understanding is obtained through the risk assessment process.

Risk is a combination of the likelihood of an event occurring and the magnitude of its consequences. Therefore, both the likelihood and the consequences of an event must be taken into account when assessing risk.

The risk assessment process needs to take into account the degree of confidence required in decisions. Identification of uncertainties is an essential step in risk assessment.

The likelihood of an event is classified on a four-point system using the following terms and definitions from CIRIA C552, with reference to Incidents and their classification: the Common Incident Classification Scheme (CICS), Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A – Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance 2012 and other guidance as appropriate which will be detailed within the main body of the report if applied.

The likelihood of a given receptor being impacted is related to a number of factors, e.g. the geology which could inhibit contaminant migration. For example, a site with a significant thickness of clay between it and a receptor may reduce migration of contamination via the subsurface, which will reduce the likelihood of a given receptor being impacted. The geology or drainage for example could offer a preferential pathway e.g. mines shafts/faults increasing the likelihood and potential magnitude of an impact. The depth of contamination will also affect the exposure pathway, for example petroleum hydrocarbons at depth are unlikely to reach a receptor via dermal contact but could via vapour pathways which will influence the likelihood of an impact being felt e.g. if there are no buildings on site.

The terms and definitions used for the assessment of the likelihood are provided below:

High likelihood: There is a pollution linkage and an event appears very likely in the short term and almost inevitable over the long term, or there is evidence at the receptor of harm or pollution.
Examples - Extensive areas with concentrations above saturation limits for mobile contamination e.g. petroleum hydrocarbons within the water table.

Likely: There is a pollution linkage and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that the event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Examples – Localised areas of contaminants with concentrations above saturation limits for mobile contamination e.g. localised petroleum hydrocarbons within the water table; shallow contamination above relevant human health generic assessment criteria is present with little or no hardstanding,

Low likelihood: There is a pollution linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain even over a longer period such event would take place, and is less likely in the short term.
Examples - A thickness/distance of low permeability deposits preventing contaminant migration to a receptor is present; a site is mostly covered hard standing preventing exposure to soil contamination.

Unlikely: There is a pollution linkage but circumstances are such that it is improbable the event would occur even in the long term.
Examples – A site is underlain by a substantial thickness of low permeability clays, between the source and potential receptors which will inhibit significantly, but not completely rule out migration to sensitive receptors.

The severity is also classified using a system based on CIRIA C552, with reference to Incidents and their classification: the Common Incident Classification Scheme (CICS), Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A – Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance 2012 and other guidance as appropriate which will be detailed within the main body of the report, if applied. The terms and definitions are:

Severe: Short term (acute) risk to human health likely to result in 'significant harm' as defined by the Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IIA. Short-term risk of pollution of sensitive water resources. Catastrophic damage to buildings or property. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem (note definition of ecosystem in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000);
Examples – High concentrations of contaminant on surface of recreation area, major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled waters, explosion causing building to collapse.

Medium: Chronic damage to human health ('significant harm' as defined in DETR 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources. A significant change in a particular ecosystem or organism forming part of that ecosystem (note definition of ecosystem in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000);
Examples - Concentrations of contaminants exceed the generic assessment criteria, leaching of contaminants from a site to a Principal or Secondary Aquifer, death of species within a designated nature reserve.

Mild: Pollution of non-sensitive water resources. Significant damage to crops, buildings, structures and services ('significant harm' as defined in 'Draft Circular on Contaminated Land', DETR 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings, structures, services or the environment.
Examples – Pollution of non-classified groundwater or damage to buildings rendering it unsafe to occupy.

Minor: harm, not necessarily significant harm, which may result in financial loss or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by use of personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable effects of damage to buildings, structures and services.
Examples – Presence of contaminants at such concentrations PPE is required during site work, loss of plants in landscaping scheme or discolouration of concrete.

Once the likelihood and severity have been determined, a risk category can be assigned using the table below.

		Consequences			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	Highly likely	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate/low
	Likely	High	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low
	Low likelihood	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low	Very low
	Unlikely	Moderate/low	Low	Very Low	Very low
	Negligible	Negligible Risk / No Linkage			

Definitions of the risk categories obtained from the above table are as follows together with an assessment of the further work that might be required:

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 is currently happening. This risk, if realised, could result in substantial liability. Urgent investigation and remediation are likely to be required.

High: Harm is likely to arise to a designated receptor from an identified hazard. Realisation of the risk is likely to present a substantial liability. Urgent investigation is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.

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 would be more likely to be relatively mild. Investigation is normally required to clarify the risk and determine the liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.

Low: It is possible that harm could 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.

Some linkages may be identified which constitutes a theoretical connection between a source and a receptor, but professional judgement shows them not to be possible for some reason. These are labelled 'negligible risk' and 'no linkage' in the summary table, which give rise to an overall **negligible** risk category and no further action is required.

Ground Gas Risk Assessment

BS8485:2015+A1:2019, BS 8576:2013, CL:AIRE RB17, and NHBC 'Hazardous Ground Gas - An essential guide for housebuilders' 2023, are the current guidance which gives up-to-date advice on all aspects of permanent ground gas risk. BS8576 alongside CIRIA C682 also provides guidance on assessment of hydrocarbon vapour intrusion.

The CL:AIRE publication 'Good Practice for Coal Mine Gas Emissions" 2021 provides guidance on the assessment of risks from mine gas sources.

The above all outline good practice in investigation, the collection of relevant data and monitoring programmes in a risk-based approach to ground gas contamination. The aim of the guidance is for a consistent approach to decision making, particularly relating to the scope of protective design measures on a site-specific basis.

Legislative Framework
BS8485:2015+A1:2019, BS 8576:2013 and CIRIA C665 provides technical guidance, however they also recognise the context into which the guidance has to be employed. Government policy is based upon a "suitable for use approach", which is relevant to both the current and proposed future use of land. When considering the current use of land, Part IIA of the Environment Protection Act 1990 provides the regulatory regime. The presence of hazardous ground gases could provide the "source" in a "pollutant linkage" which could lead the regulator to determine that considerable harm or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused. Under such circumstances, the regulator would determine the land to be "contaminated land" under the provisions of the Act, setting out the process of remediation as described in the DETR Circular 02/2000 *Statutory guidance on contaminated land*.

Generation Potential of Sources
BS 8576:2013 Figure 6 provides a basis for assessing the generation potential from sources identified as part of the Phase I Assessment. These are summarised below:

Generation Potential	Typical Sources
Very Low	• Natural carbonate soil and strata, e.g. chalk and limestone. • Natural soil strata with a low degradable organic content, e.g. alluvium, peat. • In-filled pond less than 15 m diameter, in-filled before 1930s to 1940s. • Made ground with low degradable organic content (e.g. up to 5% organic material such as pieces of wood, pieces of paper, rags, etc. with a high proportion of ash and no food or other easily degradable waste). • Mine workings shallow or shaft (where there is clear evidence that they are flooded). • Inert landfill sites.
Low	• Natural soil strata with a high degradable organic content (DOC). • Made ground with total organic carbon (TOC) up to 6% (e.g. dock silt, no food or other easily degradable waste). • Foundry sand (includes phenolic binders, rags and wood that decay, albeit at low rates). • Landfill 1945 to mid 1960s (see also Moderate below).
Moderate	• Sewage sludge. • Mine workings – unflooded, more than 50 years since last worked (gas is liberated from coal when mine workings are excavated; this continues for up to about 50 years). • Landfill 1945 to mid 1960s (this could also be "low" or, if disturbed, "high").
High	• Landfill mid 1960s to early 1990s. • Mine workings – unflooded – less than 50 years since last worked.
Very High	• Municipal landfill sites. • Landfill early 1990s onward.

Frequency and Duration of Monitoring

BS8576 notes to determine where and how to monitor ground gases requires consideration of credible pathways of possible exposure of the receptors, taking into account what is known about the geology and hydrogeology, building construction and services layout, foreseeable events such as flooding, changes in groundwater level, climate change, extreme weather conditions, the closure of mines, and possible changes to the gas regime caused by future development.

The monitoring period for a specific site should cover the "worst case" scenario. A "worst case" scenario will typically occur during falling atmospheric pressure and, in particular, weather conditions such as rainfall, frost and dry weather.

The benefits of additional information and whether it is likely to change the scope of gas protection should be considered, as are the consequences of failing to characterise adequately pollutant linkages. Investigations concerned with ground gas are required to provide monitoring data sufficient to allow prediction of worst case conditions enabling the confident assessment of risk and subsequent design of appropriate gas protection schemes. Monitoring programmes should not be an academic exercise in data collection. CL:AIRE publication TB17 "Ground Gas Monitoring and 'Worst-Case' Conditions" provides further guidance.

Below are matrices that will aid in determining an appropriate number of gas monitoring visits and the length of monitoring period.

Typical/idealised periods of monitoring

		Generation of Potential Source				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity of Development	Low (Commercial)	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
	Moderate (Apartments)	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	24 months
	High (Low rise Residential)	3 months	6 months	6 months	12 months	24 months

Typical/idealised frequency of monitoring/Number of Visits Required

		Gas Generation of Potential Source				
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Sensitivity of Development	Low (Commercial)	4	6	6	12	12
	Moderate (Apartments)	6	6	9	12	24
	High (Low rise Residential)	6	9	12	24	24

Notes

1 Generation potential of sources based on descriptions within BS 8576:2013.

2 At least two sets of readings should be at low and falling atmospheric pressure (but not restricted to periods below <1000 mb) known as worst case conditions. Historical data can be used as part of the data set (Table 5.5b).

RB17 Approach

CL:AIRE RB17 (Card et al 2012) is a pragmatic approach to ground gas risk assessment and was developed because gas concentration, pressure and flow rate measured in a well headspace may not be representative of the conditions in the surrounding formation.

In these low-risk situations, the approach is to use the conceptual site model and the estimation of the likely gas generation from a source to identify where or if gas monitoring is required to better define the risks.

Under this approach, for sites with natural soils only with no credible methane source, then no action is required (no monitoring or gas protection measures) as this represents Characteristic Situation 1 (CS1).

Radon
Advice on radon protection in England is provided by the UK Health Security Agency, https://www.ukradon.org/information/ukmaps and by the BRE (BR 211 (Scivyer 2023)).

Areas of the country can be categorised according to the percentage of existing homes where radon is present above the Action Level:

- 0-1% lower probability.
- 1-3% and 3-10% intermediate probability.
- >10% higher probability.

Basic radon protection measures are required in new buildings and extensions in areas of England and Wales where 3-10% of properties exceed the Action Level and full radon protection measures where >10% exceed the Action Level.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Guidance

Clients have a legal duty under the CDM 2015 Regulations to provide designers and contractors with project-specific health and safety information needed to identify hazards and risks. This includes the possibility of unexploded ordnance (UXO) being encountered on the site. Further details are given in CIRIA report C681.

BSL carry out non-specialist UXO screening exercises by considering any evidence of UK defence activities on or near the site evident from gathered desk study information and the unexploded aerial delivered bomb (UXB) online risk maps produced by Zetica. Other data sources are available, but as a first stage screening exercise the freely available online Zetica maps have been used. The level of risk stated is that determined by Zetica, a company experienced and considered competent in the assessment of UXO.

Geotechnical Guidance

A preliminary risk assessment of geotechnical hazards is carried out at the desk study stage and confirmed (or amended) at the ground investigation stage. The desk-based stage my include the requirements for a Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) which specifically assesses the risks from mining induced instability and related issues in high risk development areas: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-coal-mining-risk-assessments

APPENDIX B

Historical Maps



Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

WILMSLOW ROAD,
MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: 1056 Scale Town Plan

Map date: **1850**

Scale: 1:1,056

Printed at: 1:1,056

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Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition 1850
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

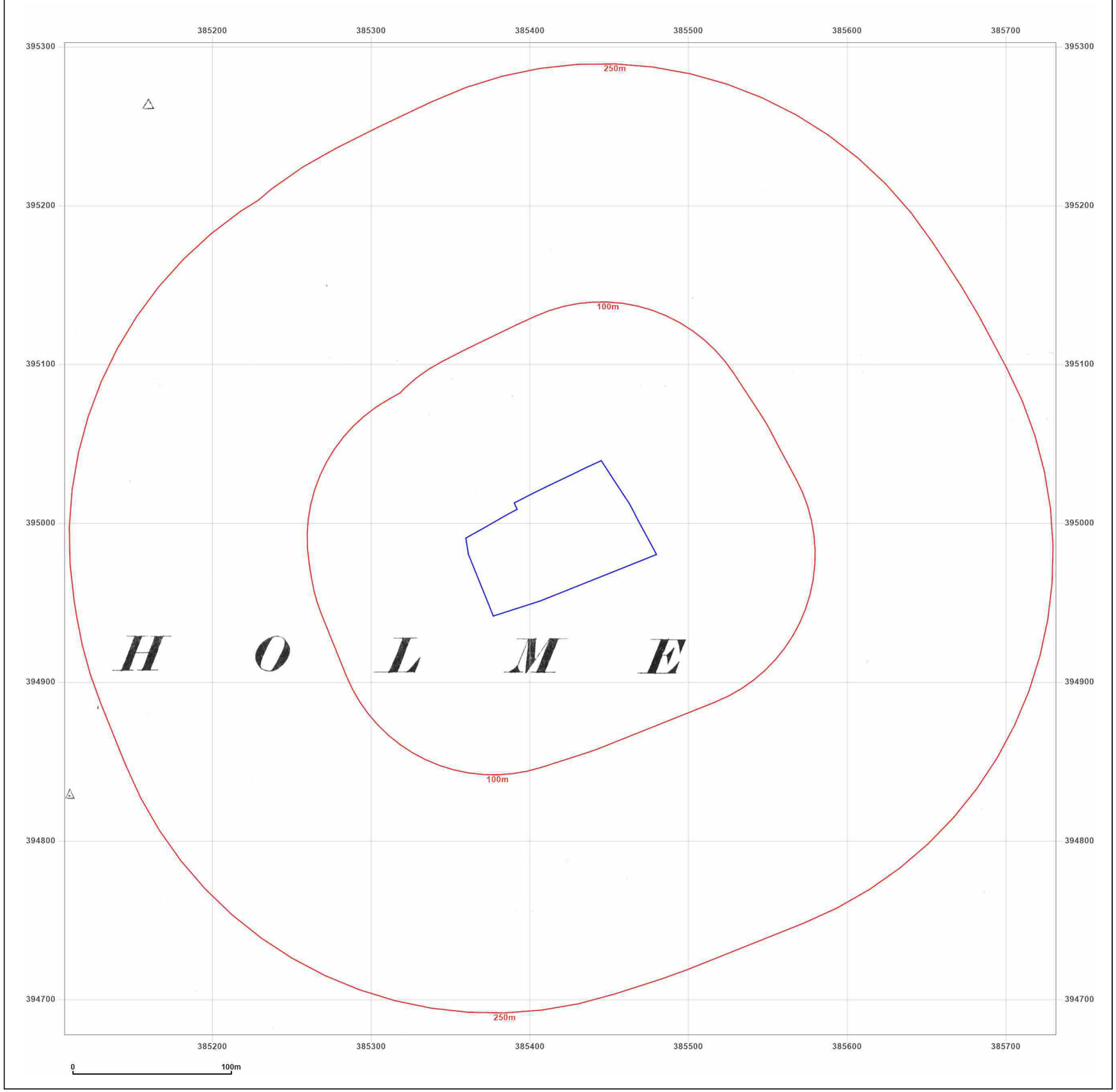
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Site Details:

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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

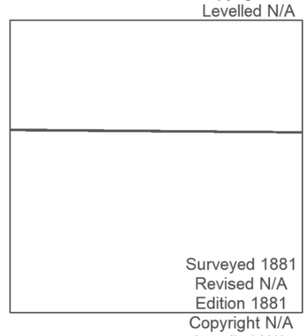
Map date: **1881**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1881
Revised N/A
Edition 1881
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



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Revised N/A
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1893**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1907-1908**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1891
Revised 1905
Edition 1908
Copyright N/A
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Surveyed 1891
Revised 1905
Edition 1907
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1922**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1922
Revised 1916
Edition 1922
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

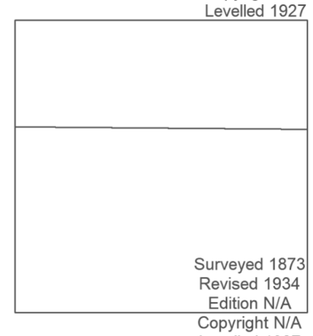
Map date: **1933-1934**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1873
Revised 1933
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1927



Surveyed 1873
Revised 1934
Edition N/A
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1950**

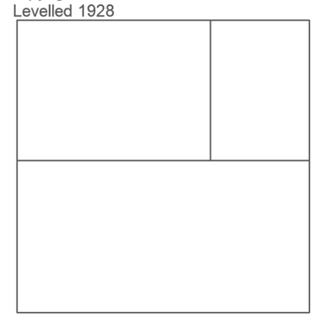
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Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1950
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Edition N/A
Copyright 1950
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1950**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Revised 1950
Edition N/A
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1951-1956**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1956
Revised 1956
Edition N/A
Copyright 1956
Levelled 1927

Surveyed 1956
Revised 1956
Edition N/A
Copyright 1956
Levelled 1927

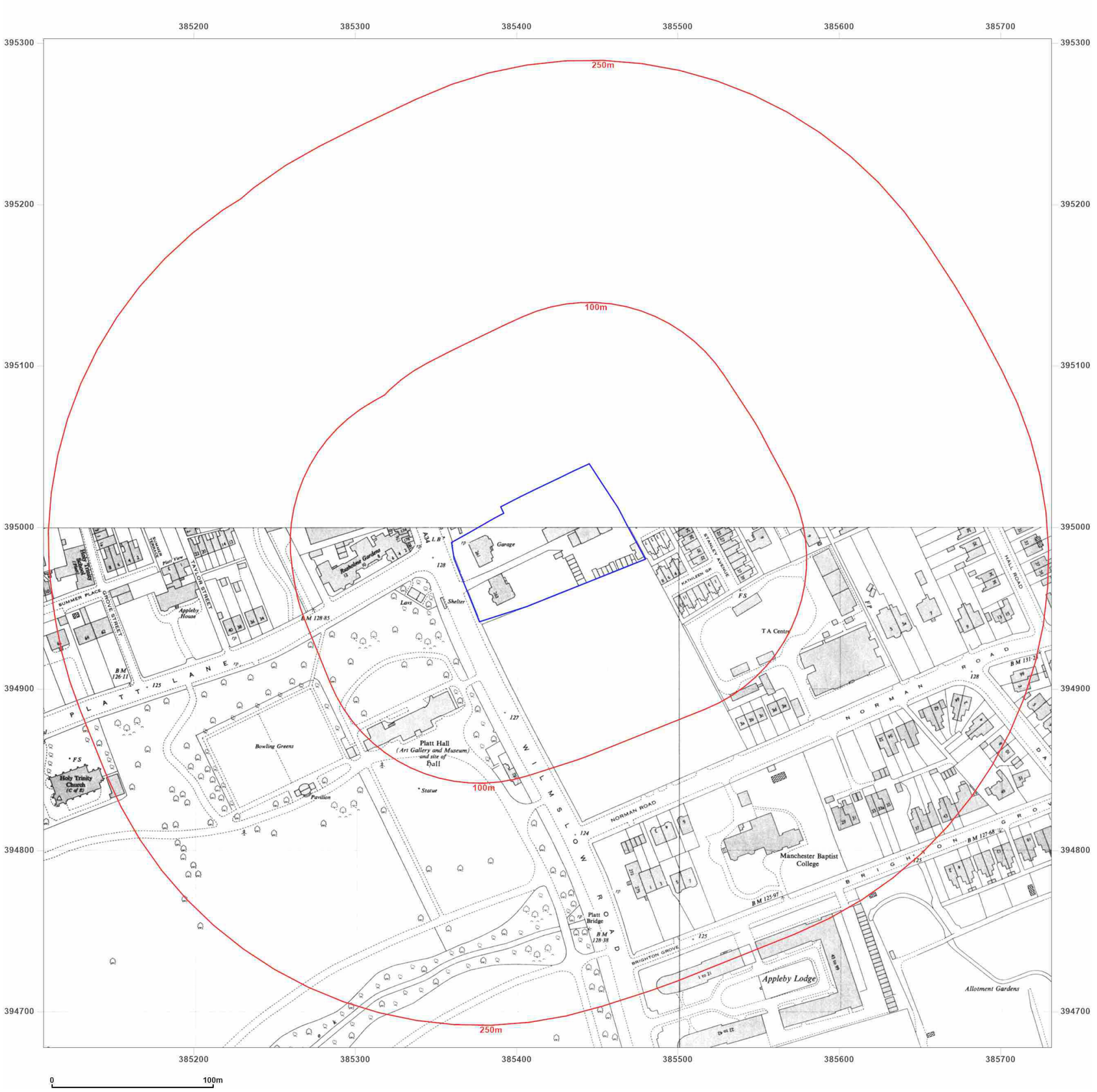
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Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1956**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Edition N/A
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Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1961-1965**

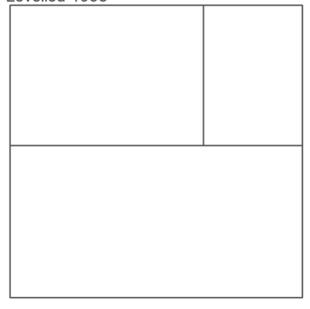
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Surveyed 1960
Revised 1960
Edition N/A
Copyright 1961
Levelled 1958

Surveyed 1965
Revised 1965
Edition N/A
Copyright 1965
Levelled 1963



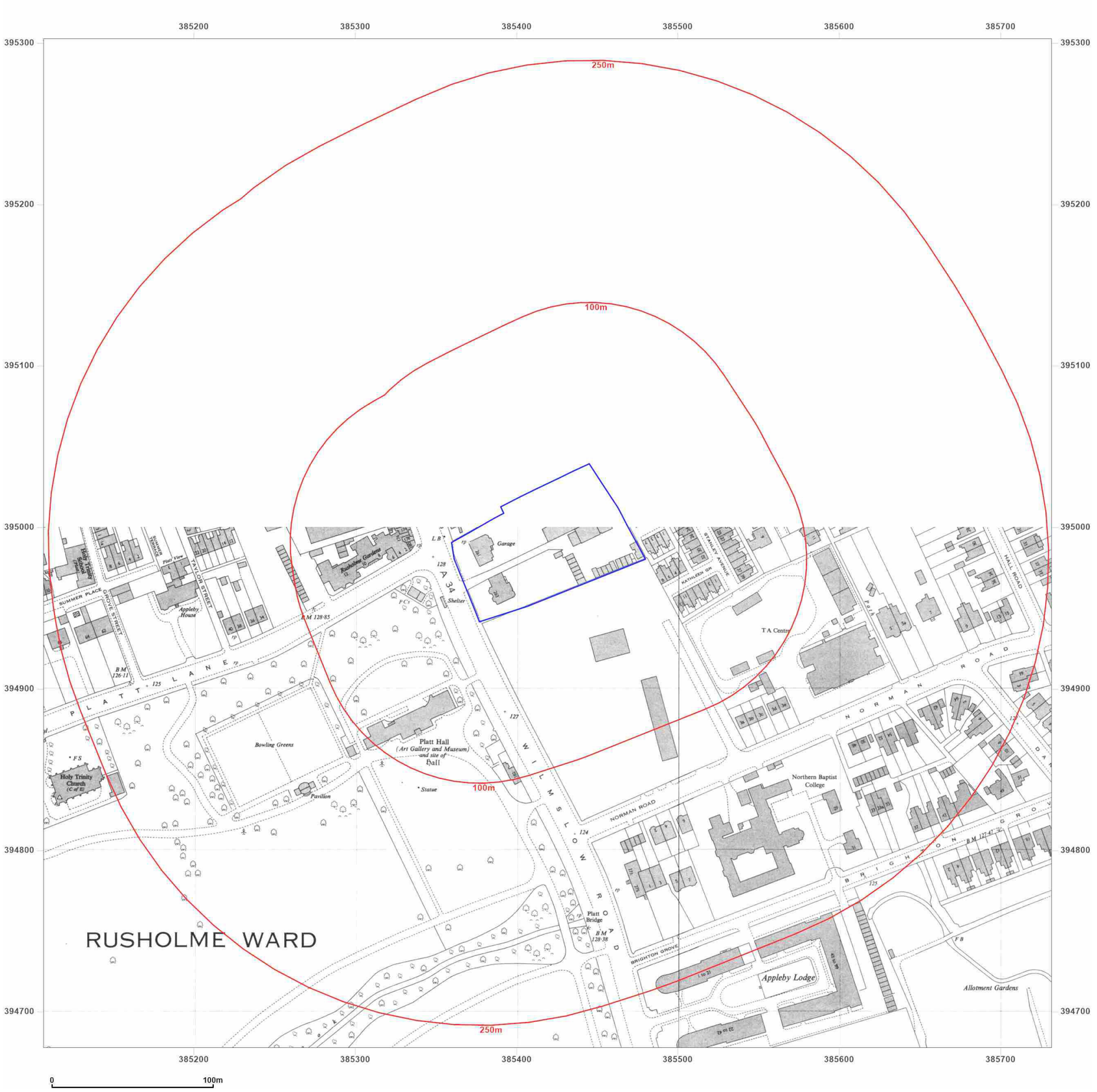
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Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

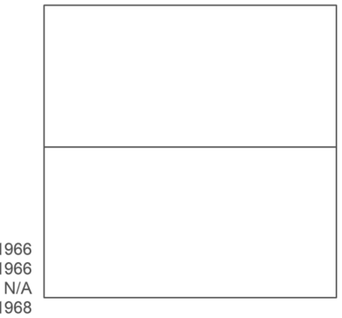
Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1966**

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1966
Revised 1966
Edition N/A
Copyright 1968
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Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

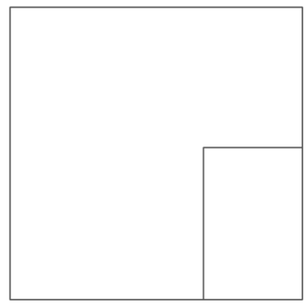
Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1967**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1956
Revised 1966
Edition N/A
Copyright 1967
Levelled 1958

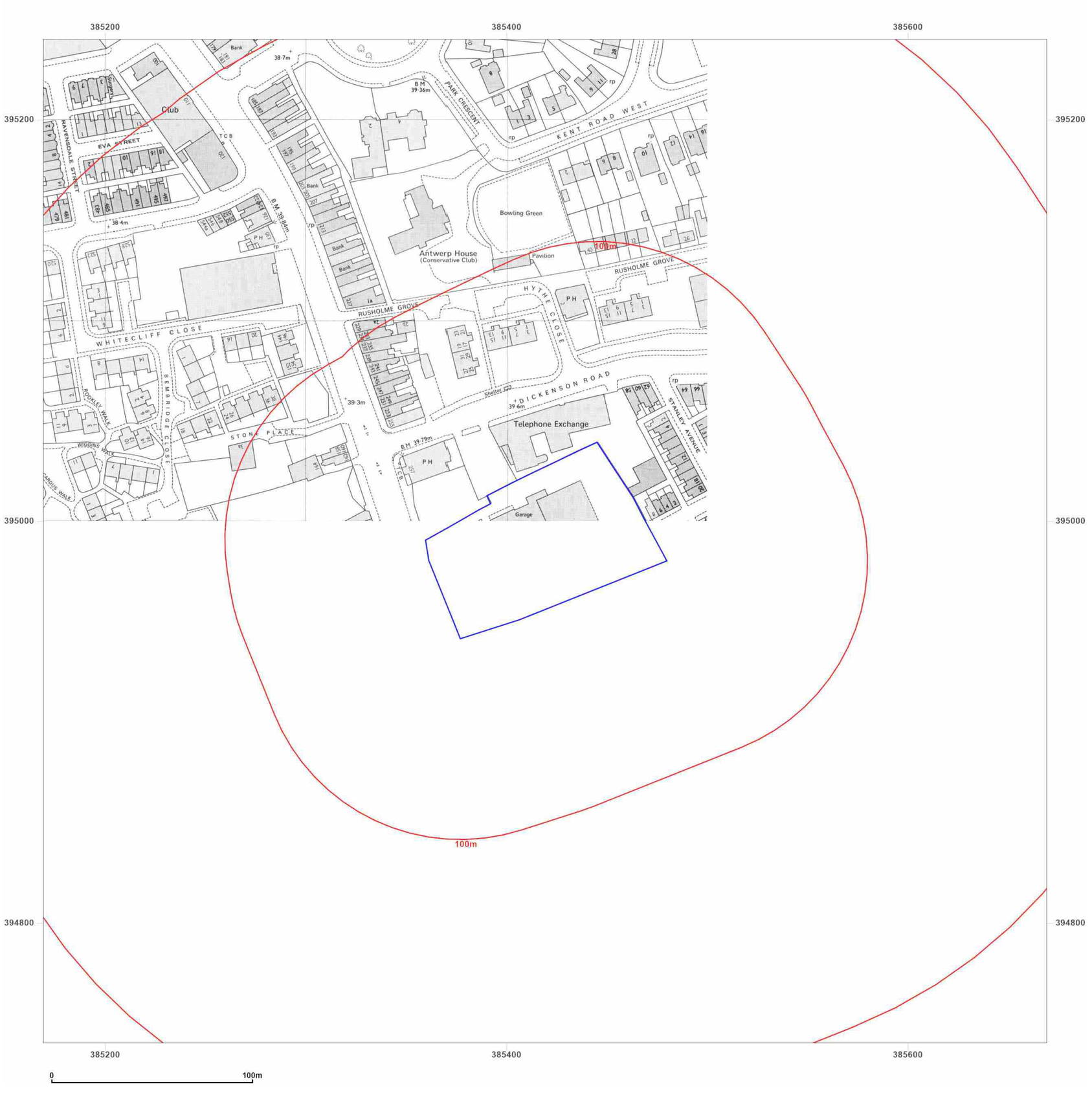
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

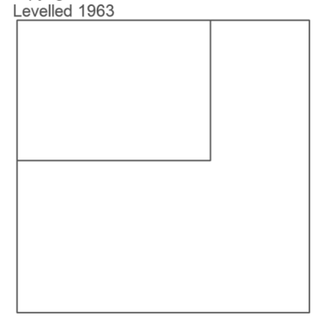
Map date: **1983**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1950
Revised 1982
Edition N/A
Copyright 1983
Levelled 1963



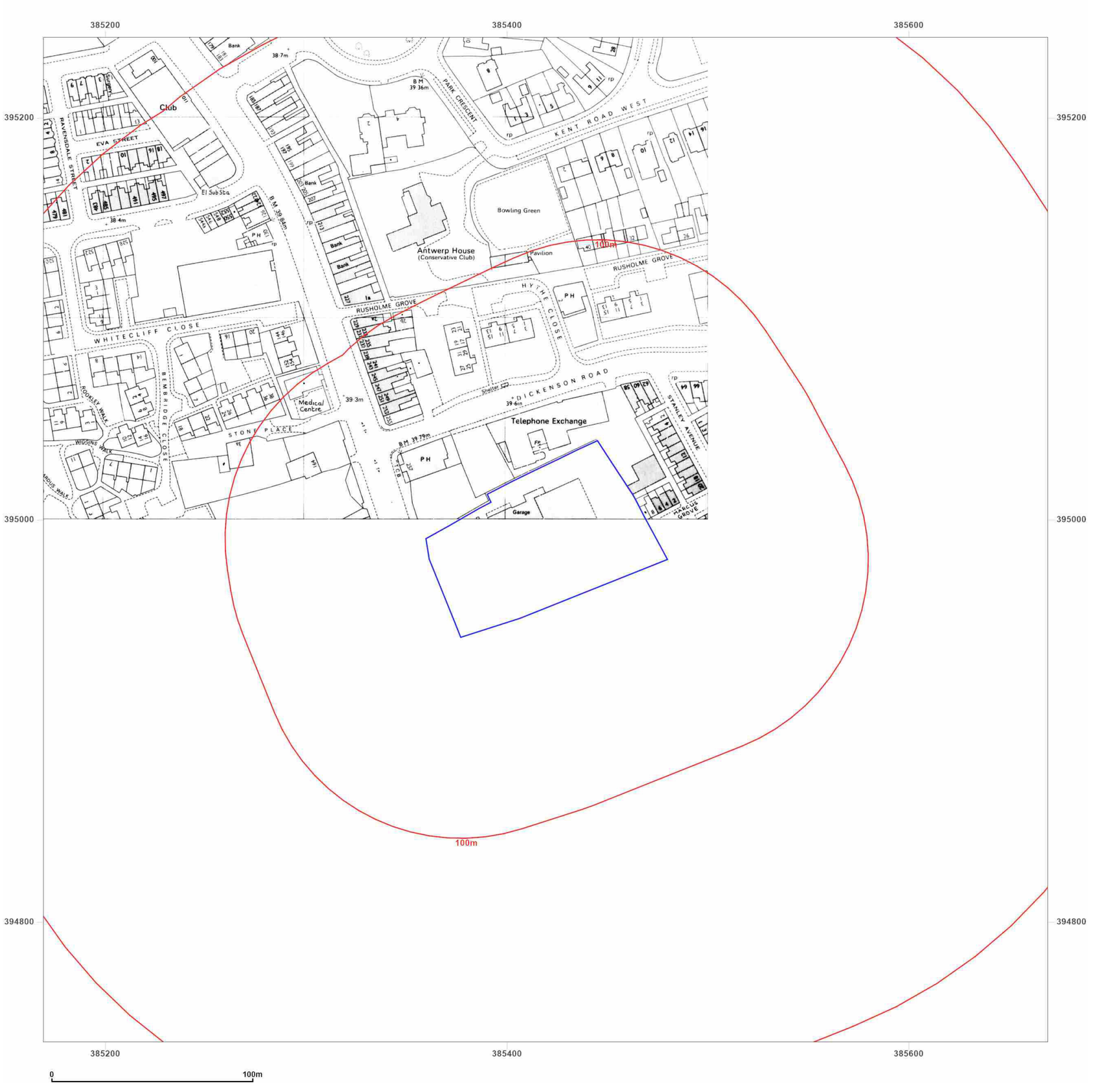
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

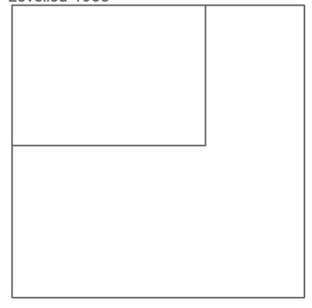
Map date: **1983**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1950
Revised 1982
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1979-1984**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1979 Revised 1979 Edition N/A Copyright 1979 Levelled 1963	Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1980 Levelled 1963
Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright N/A Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1958 Revised 1984 Edition N/A Copyright 1984 Levelled 1958

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1980-1985**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed N/A
Revised N/A
Edition N/A
Copyright 1980
Levelled 1963

Surveyed 1958
Revised 1985
Edition N/A
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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1989-1992**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright N/A Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1963 Revised 1989 Edition N/A Copyright 1989 Levelled 1963
Surveyed 1992 Revised 1992 Edition N/A Copyright 1992 Levelled N/A	Surveyed 1992 Revised 1992 Edition N/A Copyright 1992 Levelled N/A

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1992**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Revised 1992
Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1992
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Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1992
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Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1992
Revised 1992
Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled N/A

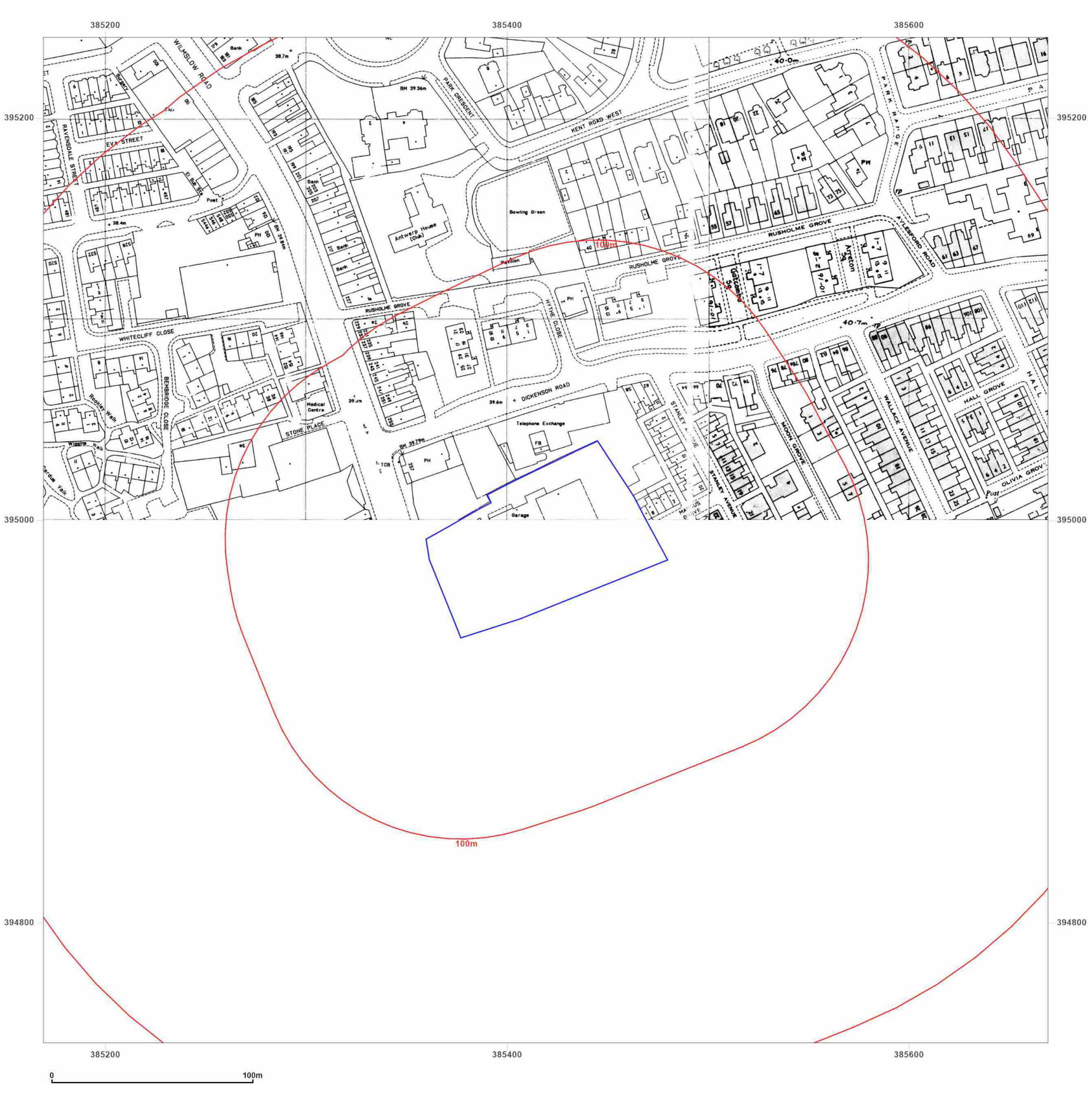
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Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1992-1994**

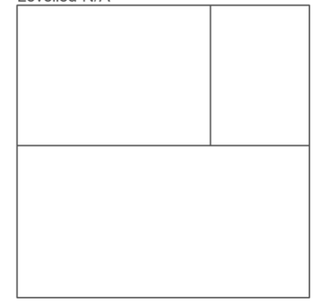
Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1994
Revised 1994
Edition N/A
Copyright 1994
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1963
Revised 1992
Edition N/A
Copyright 1992
Levelled 1963



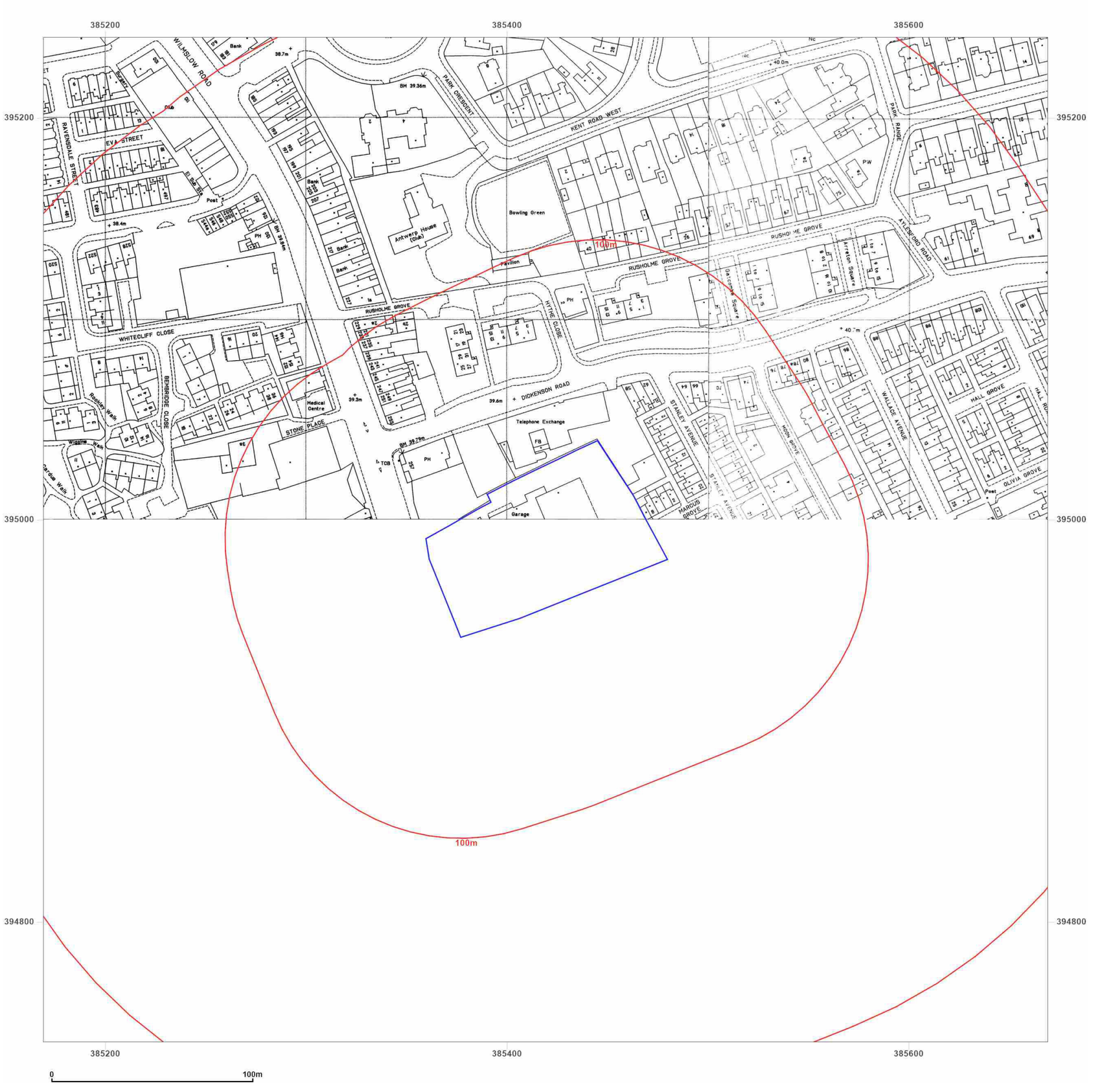
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Groundsure INSIGHTS

Site Details:

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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1994-1995**

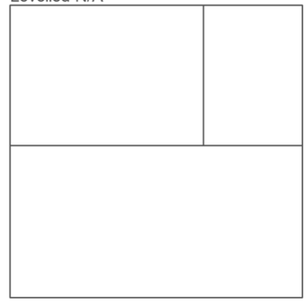
Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Surveyed 1994
Revised 1994
Edition N/A
Copyright 1994
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1995
Revised 1995
Edition N/A
Copyright 1995
Levelled N/A



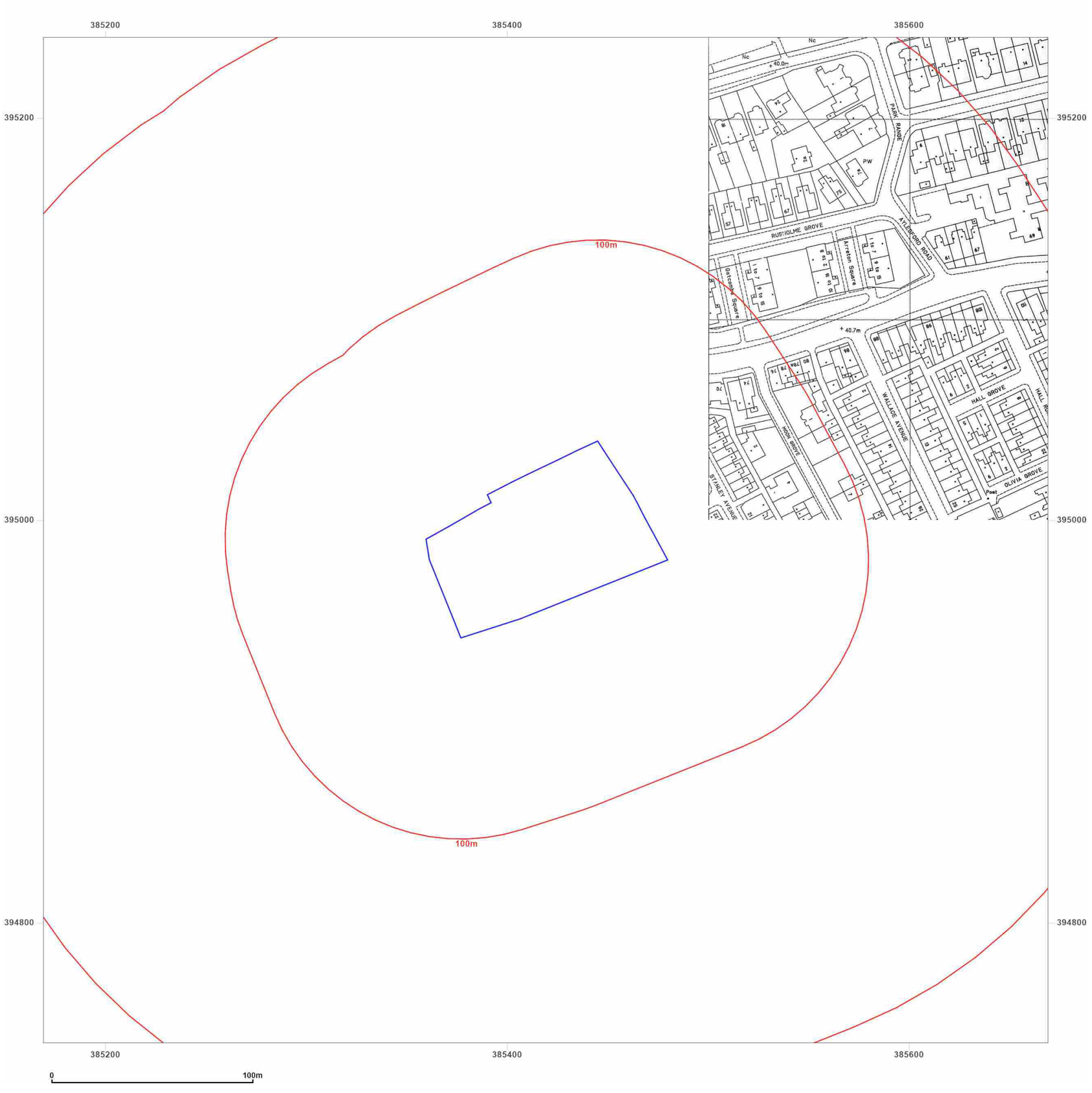
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Site Details:

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

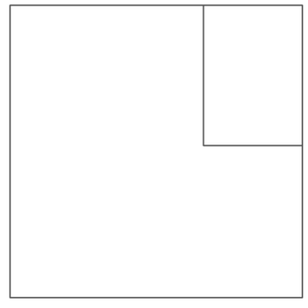
Map date: **1995**

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:2,000

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Revised 1995
Edition N/A
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: LandLine
Map date: **2003**
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:1,250

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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1848-1849**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Surveyed 1845
Revised N/A
Edition 1848
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1845
Revised 1849
Edition 1849
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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

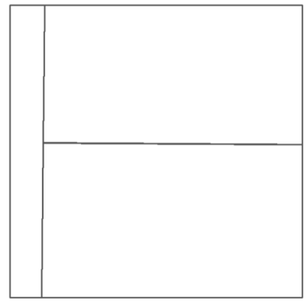
Map date: **1890-1892**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Surveyed 1890
Revised 1890
Edition 1890
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Surveyed 1892
Revised 1892
Edition 1892
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

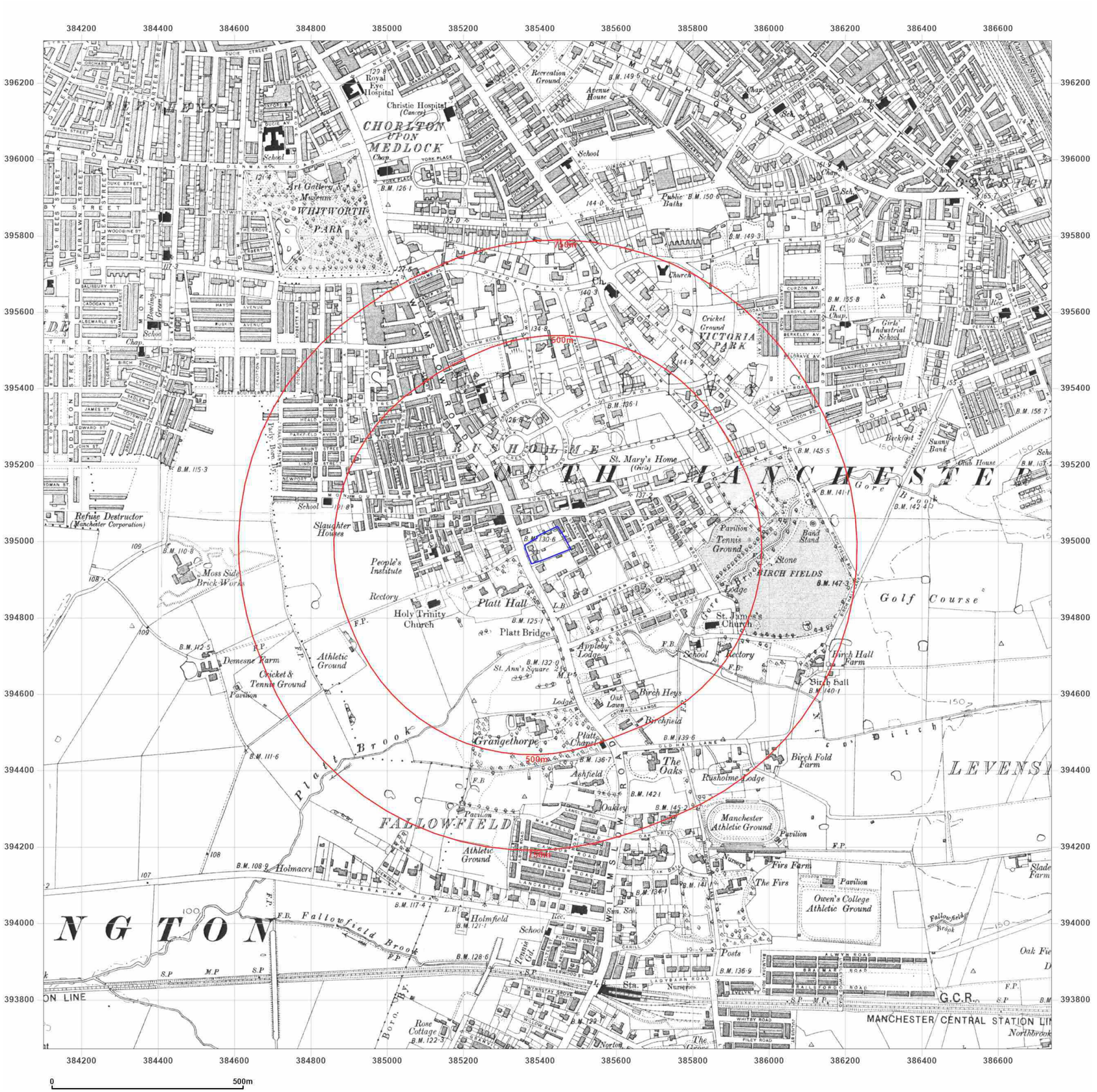
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1905**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Revised 1905
Edition 1905
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1844
Revised 1905
Edition 1905
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1892
Revised 1905
Edition 1905
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1923**

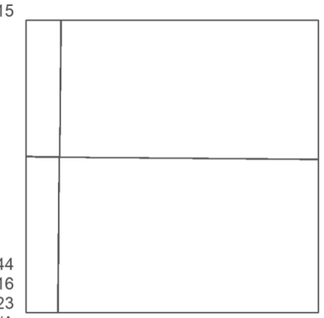
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Printed at: 1:10,560

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Surveyed 1844
Revised 1916
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915

Surveyed 1844
Revised 1915
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915



Surveyed 1844
Revised 1916
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915

Surveyed 1844
Revised 1916
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915

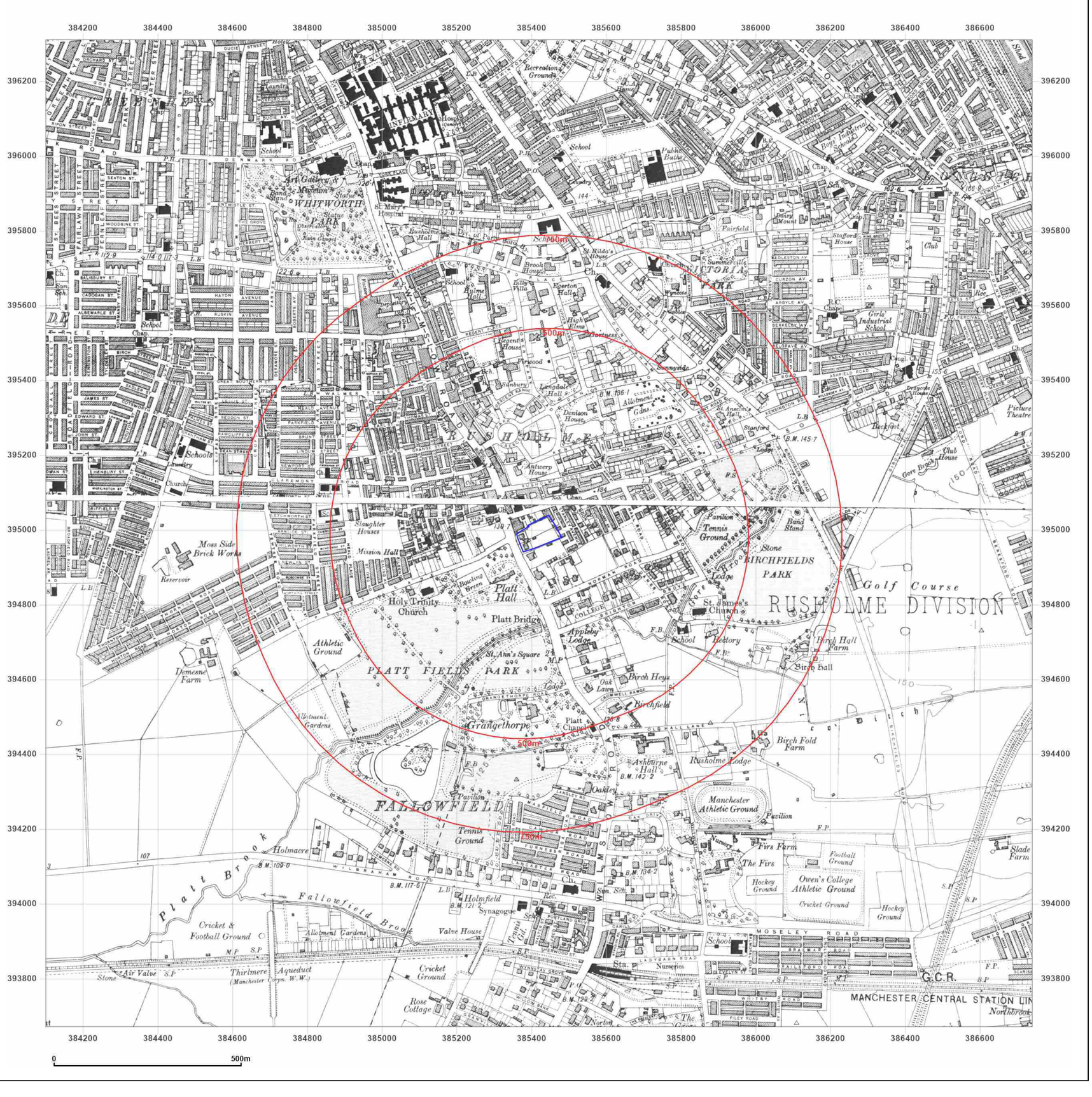
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

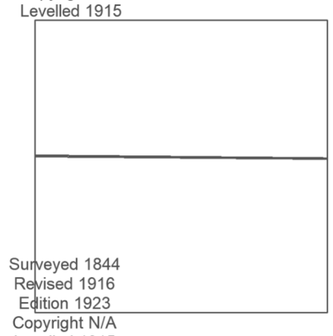
Map date: **1923**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Revised 1916
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915



Surveyed 1844
Revised 1916
Edition 1923
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1915

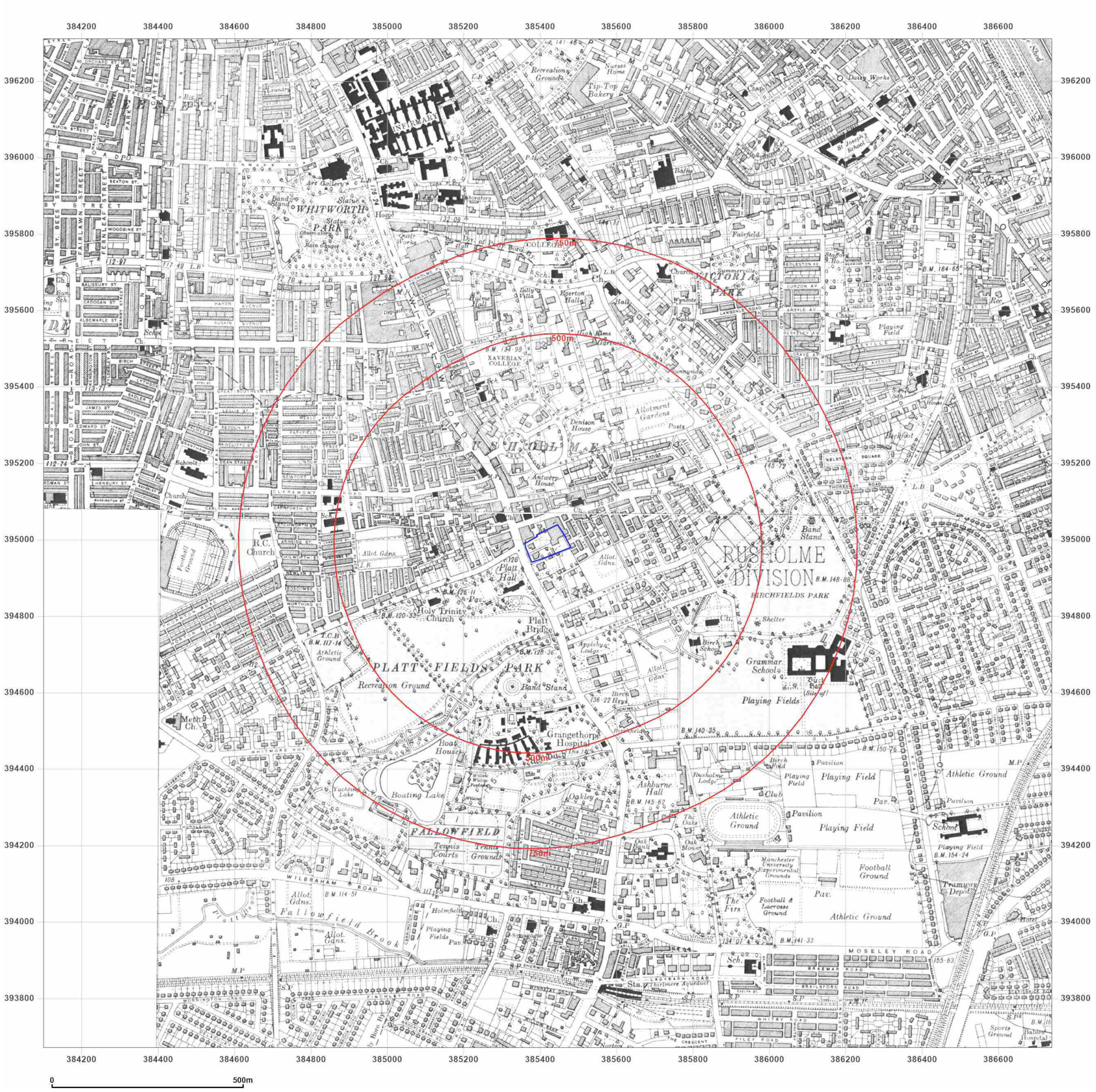
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

Map date: **1932-1934**

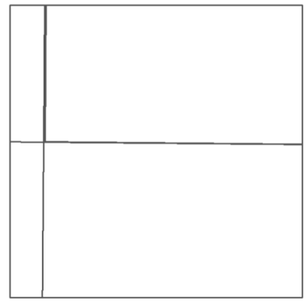
Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Surveyed 1844
Revised 1932
Edition 1932
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1927

Surveyed 1844
Revised 1934
Edition 1934
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1927



Surveyed 1844
Revised 1934
Edition 1934
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1927

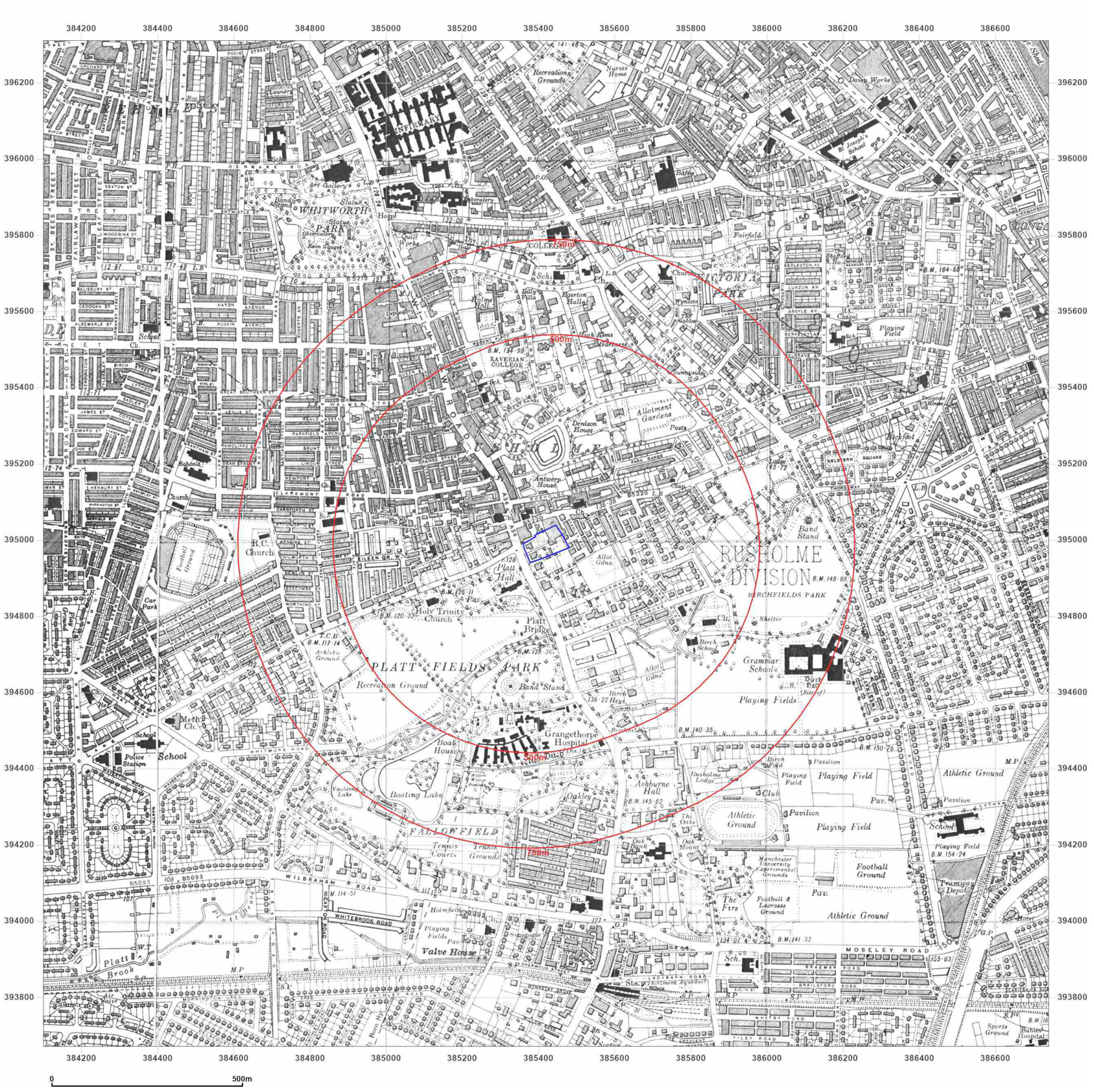
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: County Series

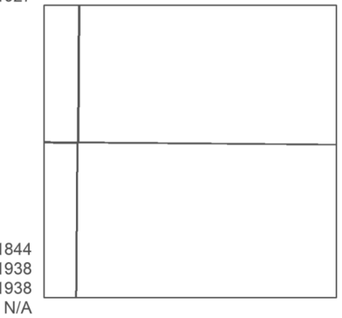
Map date: **1938**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Revised 1938
Edition 1938
Copyright N/A
Levelled 1927



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Revised 1938
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: **1955-1956**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Surveyed 1956
Revised 1956
Edition N/A
Copyright 1956
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1956
Revised 1956
Edition N/A
Copyright 1956
Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
Revised 1955
Edition N/A
Copyright 1955
Levelled N/A

Surveyed N/A
Revised 1955
Edition N/A
Copyright 1955
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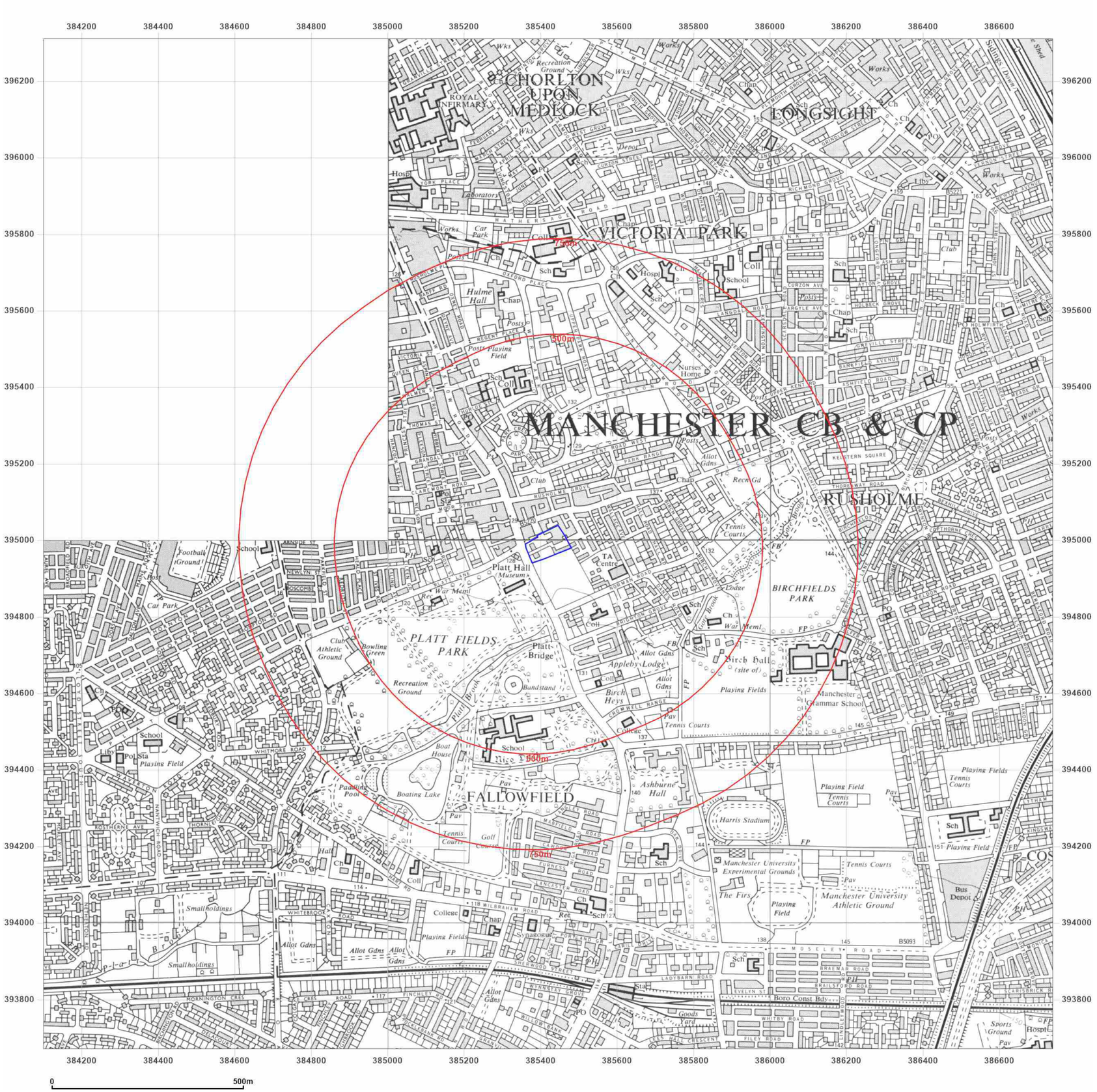
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Site Details:

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MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: Provisional

Map date: **1965-1968**

Scale: 1:10,560

Printed at: 1:10,560

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Edition N/A
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Surveyed 1966
Revised 1966
Edition N/A
Copyright 1966
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Surveyed 1965
Revised 1965
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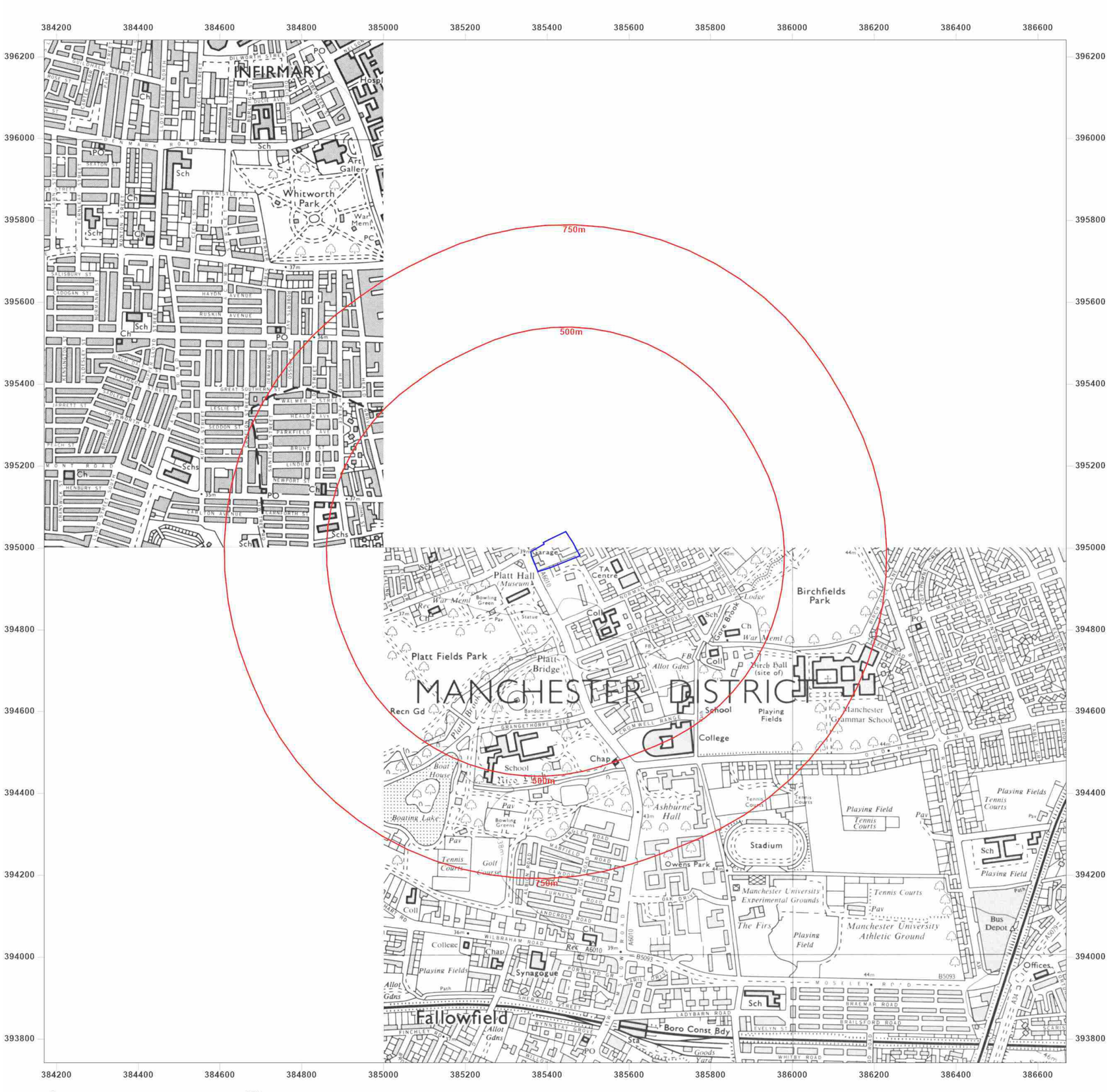
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1972-1976**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1980-1983**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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Surveyed 1976
Revised 1980
Edition N/A
Copyright 1981
Levelled 1976

Surveyed 1977
Revised 1981
Edition N/A
Copyright 1981
Levelled 1976

Surveyed 1981
Revised 1983
Edition N/A
Copyright 1983
Levelled 1981

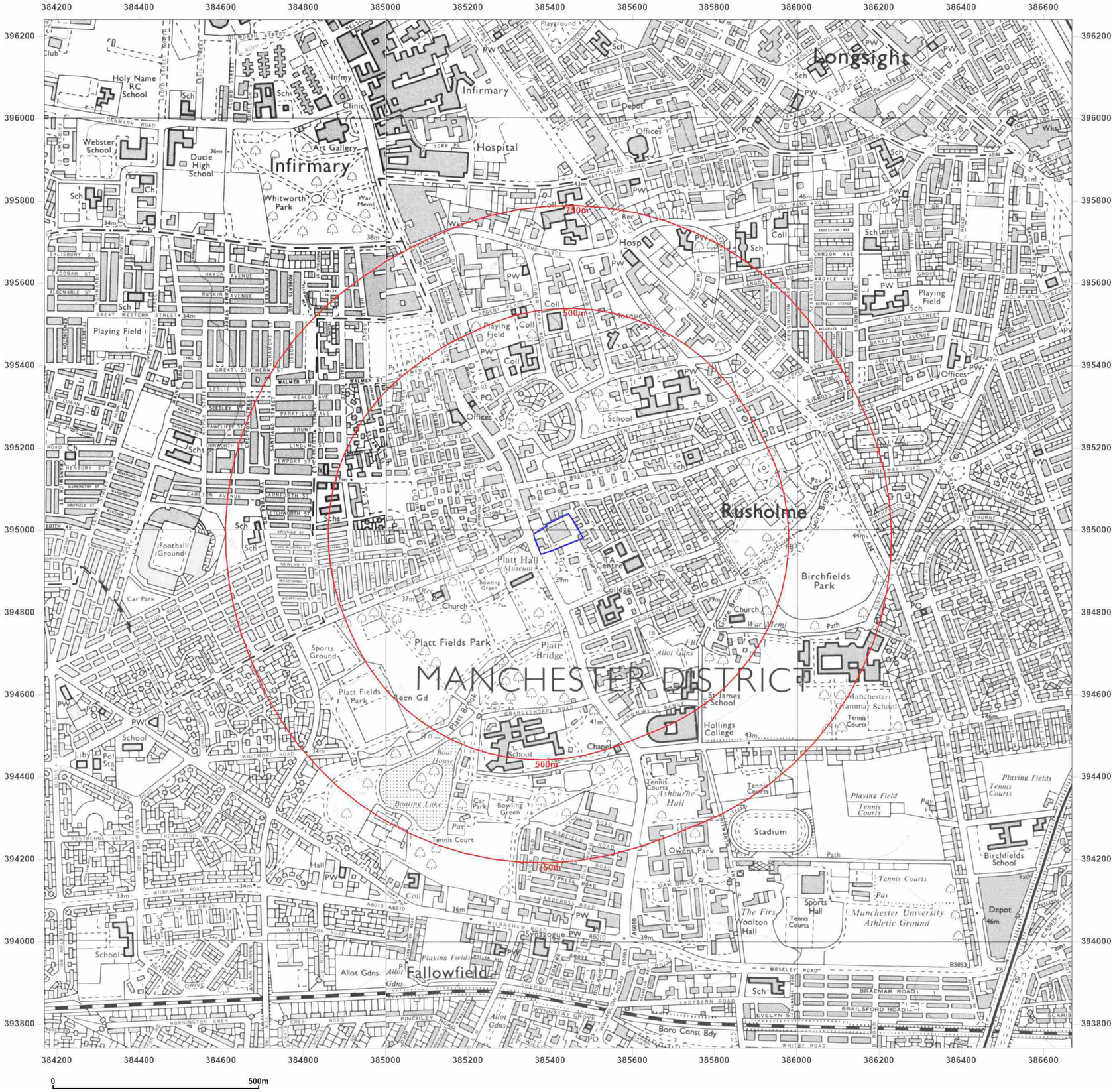
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Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1985-1989**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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Surveyed 1983
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Edition N/A
Copyright 1985
Levelled 1981

Surveyed 1985
Revised 1985
Edition N/A
Copyright 1985
Levelled 1981

Surveyed 1985
Revised 1988
Edition N/A
Copyright 1988
Levelled 1981

Surveyed 1986
Revised 1989
Edition N/A
Copyright 1989
Levelled 1981

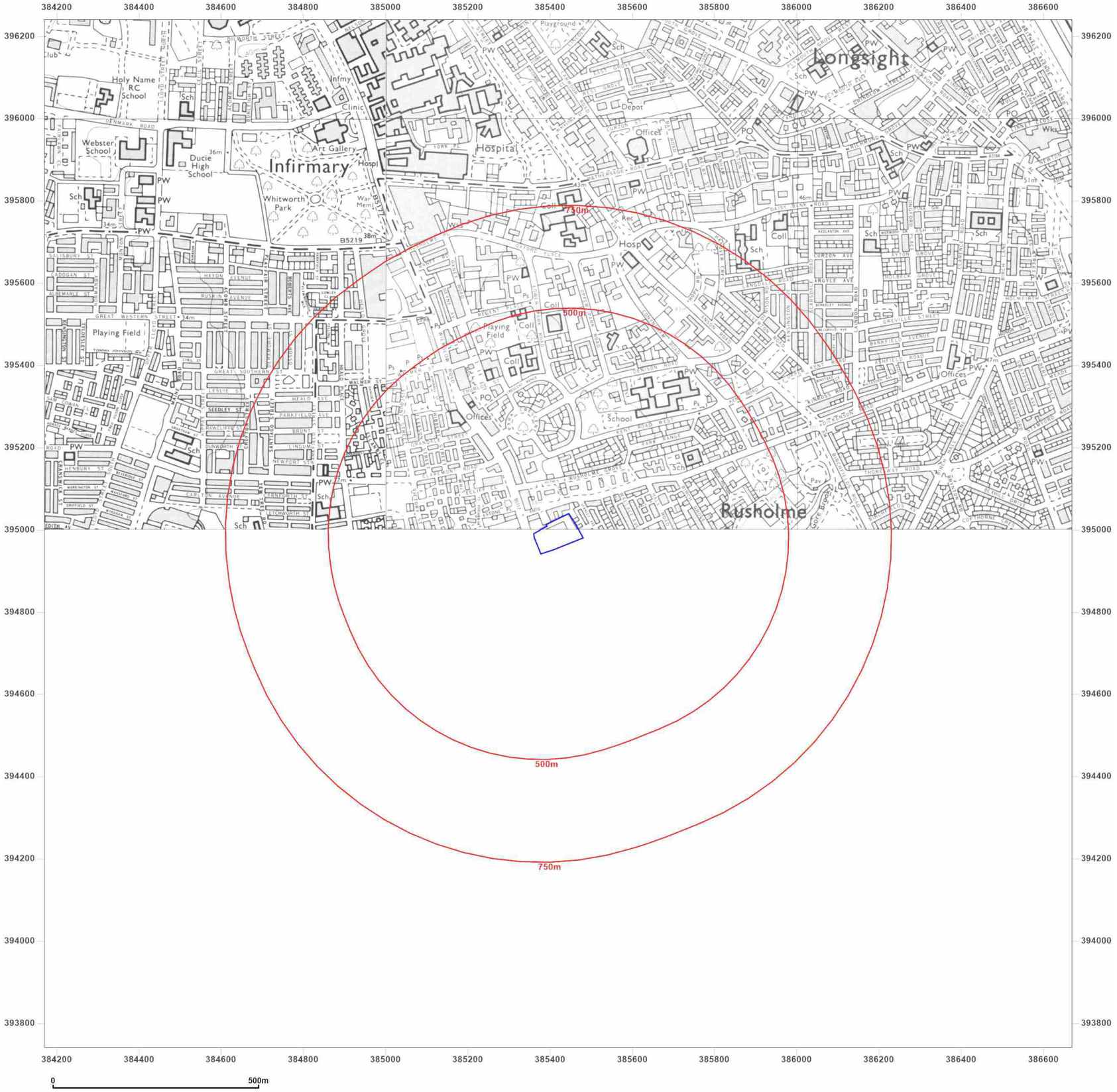
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **1988-1991**

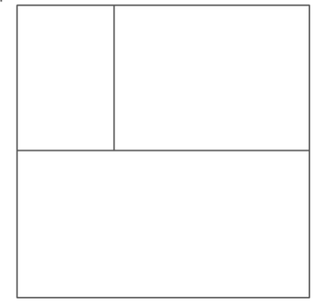
Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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Surveyed 1986
Revised 1988
Edition N/A
Copyright 1988
Levelled 1981

Surveyed 1985
Revised 1991
Edition N/A
Copyright 1991
Levelled 1981



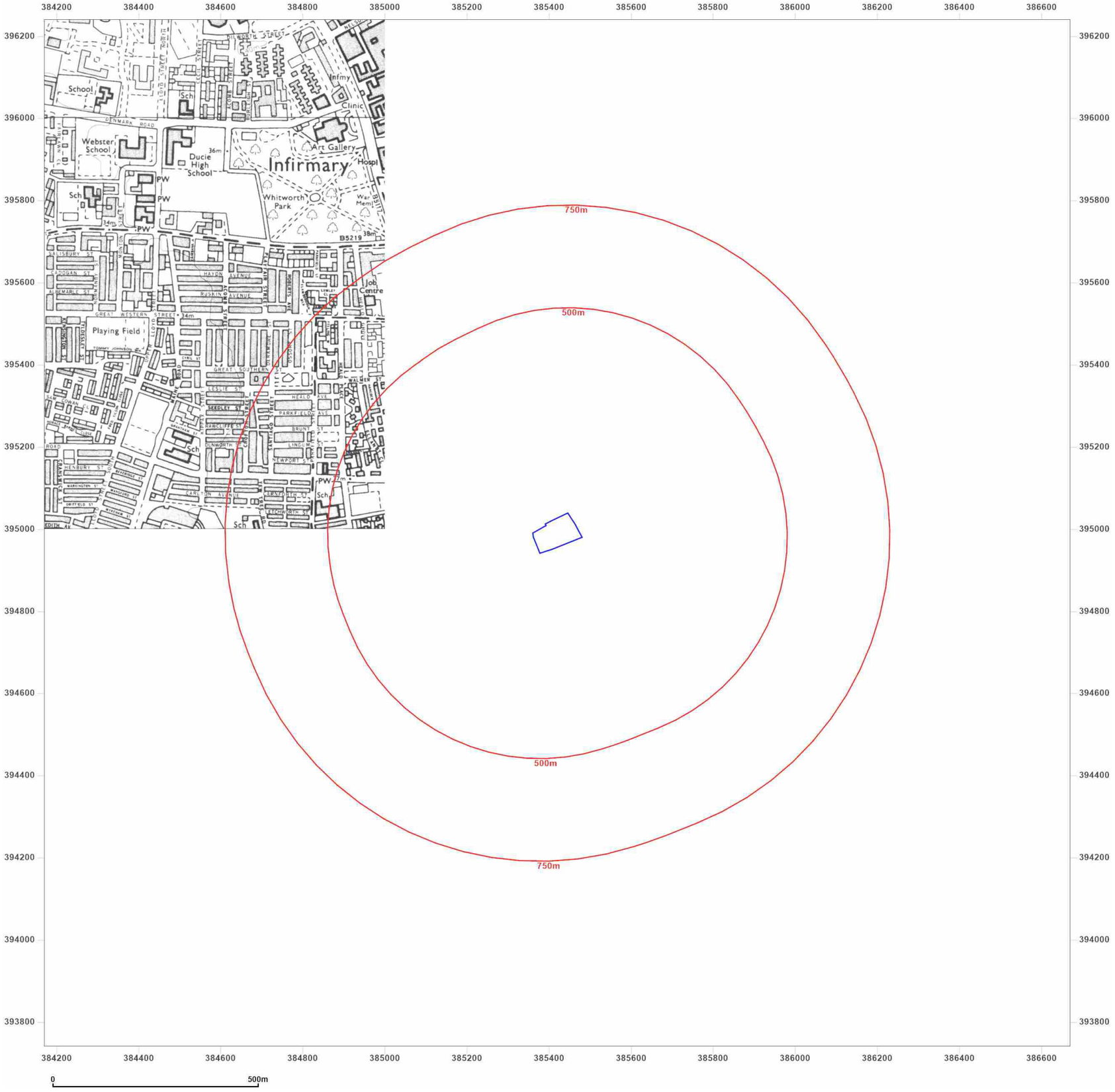
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

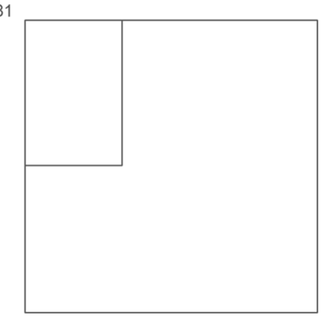
Map date: **1994**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2001**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

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2001

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Site Details:

WILMSLOW ROAD,
MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2010**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

N
W E
S

2010

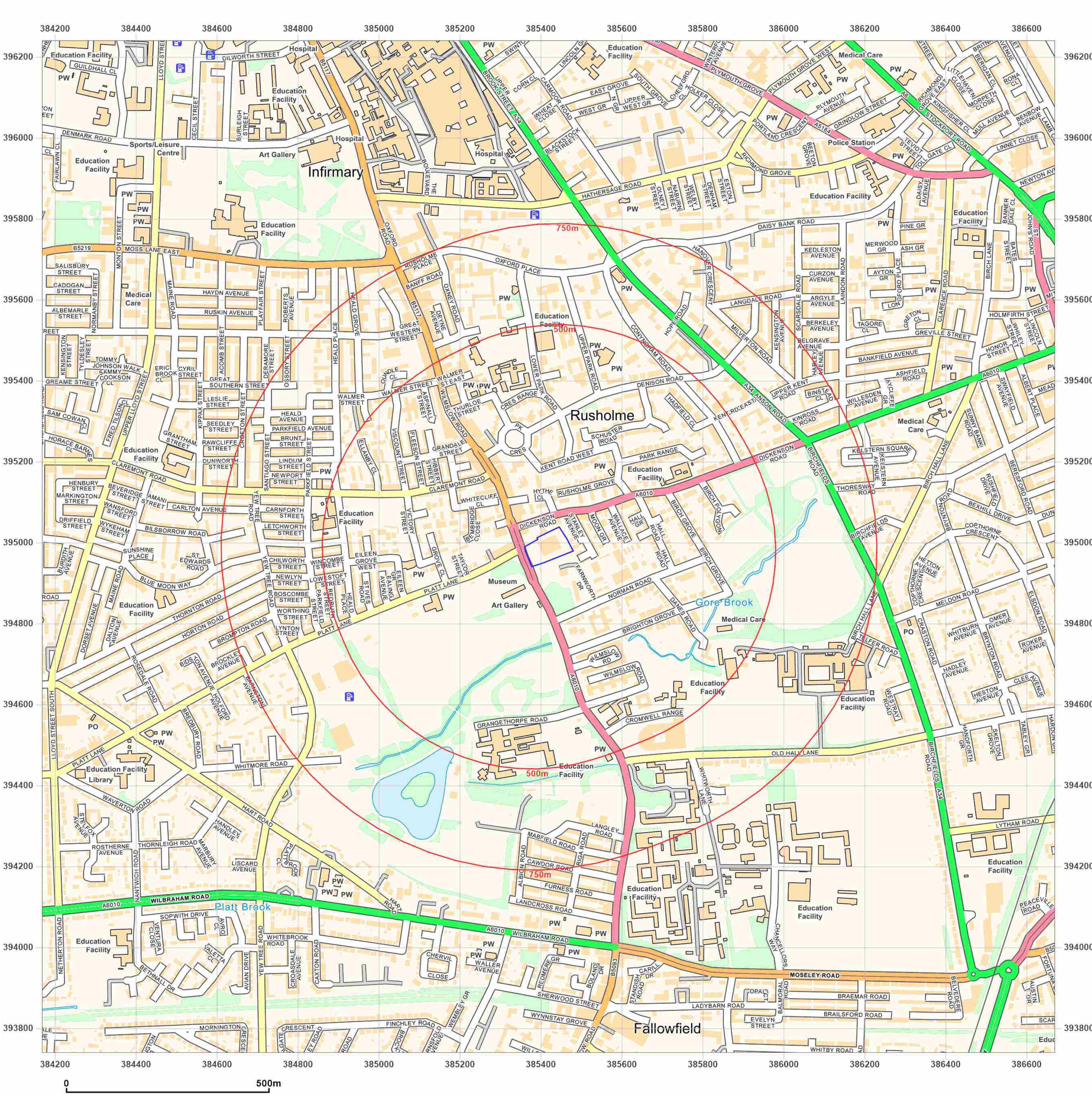
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Production date: 25 April 2024

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Site Details:

WILMSLOW ROAD,
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Client Ref: C5749-5248-SD
Report Ref: GS-BBN-CZM-J5P-O5Z
Grid Ref: 385419, 394990

Map Name: National Grid

Map date: **2024**

Scale: 1:10,000

Printed at: 1:10,000

N
W E
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2024

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APPENDIX C

Geo-Environmental Data Report

Groundsure
LOCATION INTELLIGENCE

Enviro+Geo Insight

WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Order Details

Date: 25/04/2024

Your ref: C5749-5248-SD

Our Ref: GS-3FE-LQ4-4SA-QLC

Site Details

Location: 385417 394988

Area: 0.65 ha

Authority: Manchester City Council ↗



Summary of findings p. 2 >

OS MasterMap site plan p.14 >

Aerial image p. 9 >

Insight User Guide ↗

Contact us with any questions at:
info@groundsure.com ↗
01273 257 755

Certified B Corporation

Summary of findings

Page	Section	Past land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
15 >	1.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	2	0	3	11	-
16 >	1.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	2	-
17 >	1.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	6	6	-
17	1.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
18 >	1.5 >	Historical garages >	6	0	0	1	-
18	1.6	Historical military land	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Past land use - un-grouped >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
19 >	2.1 >	Historical industrial land uses >	2	0	3	13	-
20 >	2.2 >	Historical tanks >	0	0	0	4	-
21 >	2.3 >	Historical energy features >	0	0	6	14	-
22	2.4	Historical petrol stations	0	0	0	0	-
22 >	2.5 >	Historical garages >	9	0	0	1	-
Page	Section	Waste and landfill >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
23	3.1	Active or recent landfill	0	0	0	0	-
23	3.2	Historical landfill (BGS records)	0	0	0	0	-
24	3.3	Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)	0	0	0	0	-
24	3.4	Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)	0	0	0	0	-
24	3.5	Historical waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
24	3.6	Licensed waste sites	0	0	0	0	-
24 >	3.7 >	Waste exemptions >	0	0	1	3	-
Page	Section	Current industrial land use >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
26 >	4.1 >	Recent industrial land uses >	0	1	9	-	-
27 >	4.2 >	Current or recent petrol stations >	0	0	1	0	-
27	4.3	Electricity cables	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.4	Gas pipelines	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.5	Sites determined as Contaminated Land	0	0	0	0	-

28	4.6	Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.7	Regulated explosive sites	0	0	0	0	-
28	4.8	Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.9	Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)	0	0	0	0	-
29	4.10	Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))	0	0	0	0	-
29 >	**4.11 >**	**Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B) >**	1	0	0	0	-
29	4.12	Radioactive Substance Authorisations	0	0	0	0	-
30 >	**4.13 >**	**Licensed Discharges to controlled waters >**	0	0	0	1	-
30	4.14	Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.15	Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0	0	-
30	4.16	List 1 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
31	4.17	List 2 Dangerous Substances	0	0	0	0	-
31 >	**4.18 >**	**Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW) >**	0	0	0	4	-
31	4.19	Pollution inventory substances	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.20	Pollution inventory waste transfers	0	0	0	0	-
32	4.21	Pollution inventory radioactive waste	0	0	0	0	-

Page	Section	**Hydrogeology >**	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
33 >	**5.1 >**	**Superficial aquifer >**	Identified (within 500m)				
35 >	**5.2 >**	**Bedrock aquifer >**	Identified (within 500m)				
37 >	**5.3 >**	**Groundwater vulnerability >**	Identified (within 50m)				
38	5.4	Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk	None (within 0m)				
38	5.5	Groundwater vulnerability- local information	None (within 0m)				
39 >	**5.6 >**	**Groundwater abstractions >**	0	0	0	0	9
42	5.7	Surface water abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
42	5.8	Potable abstractions	0	0	0	0	0
42 >	**5.9 >**	**Source Protection Zones >**	1	0	0	0	-
43	5.10	Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)	0	0	0	0	-

Page	Section	**Hydrology >**	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
44 >	**6.1 >**	**Water Network (OS MasterMap) >**	0	0	2	-	-

45 >	6.2 >	Surface water features >	0	0	1	-	-
45 >	6.3 >	WFD Surface water body catchments >	1	-	-	-	-
45 >	6.4 >	WFD Surface water bodies >	0	0	1	-	-
46 >	6.5 >	WFD Groundwater bodies >	1	-	-	-	-
Page	Section	River and coastal flooding >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
47	7.1	Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea	None (within 50m)				
48	7.2	Historical Flood Events	0	0	0	-	-
48 >	7.3 >	Flood Defences >	0	0	4	-	-
48	7.4	Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	0	0	0	-	-
49	7.5	Flood Storage Areas	0	0	0	-	-
50	7.6	Flood Zone 2	None (within 50m)				
50	7.7	Flood Zone 3	None (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Surface water flooding >					
51 >	8.1 >	Surface water flooding >	1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Groundwater flooding >					
53 >	9.1 >	Groundwater flooding >	Moderate-High (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Environmental designations	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
54	10.1	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.2	Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.3	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0	0	0
54	10.4	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.5	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.6	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.7	Designated Ancient Woodland	0	0	0	0	0
55	10.8	Biosphere Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.9	Forest Parks	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.10	Marine Conservation Zones	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.11	Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0
56	10.12	Proposed Ramsar sites	0	0	0	0	0

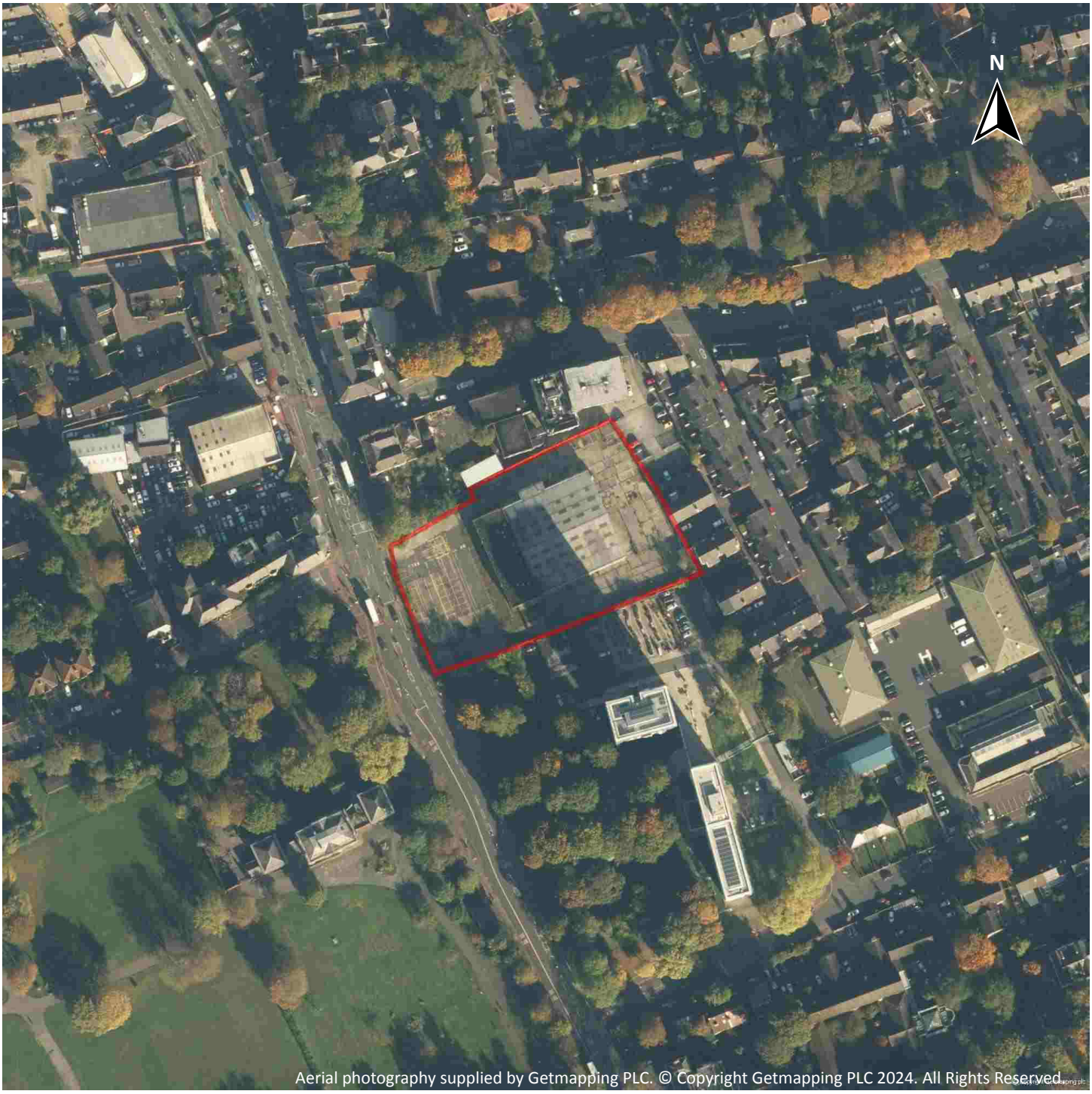
56	10.13	Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.14	Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.15	Nitrate Sensitive Areas	0	0	0	0	0
57	10.16	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	0	0	0	0	0
58 >	10.17 >	SSSI Impact Risk Zones >	1	-	-	-	-
59	10.18	SSSI Units	0	0	0	0	0
Page	Section	**Visual and cultural designations** >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
60	11.1	World Heritage Sites	0	0	0	-	-
61	11.2	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	0	0	-	-
61	11.3	National Parks	0	0	0	-	-
61 >	11.4 >	Listed Buildings >	0	0	5	-	-
62 >	11.5 >	Conservation Areas >	0	0	1	-	-
62	11.6	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	0	0	-	-
62	11.7	Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	**Agricultural designations** >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
63 >	12.1 >	Agricultural Land Classification >	Urban (within 250m)				
64	12.2	Open Access Land	0	0	0	-	-
64	12.3	Tree Felling Licences	0	0	0	-	-
64	12.4	Environmental Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
64	12.5	Countryside Stewardship Schemes	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	**Habitat designations** >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
65 >	13.1 >	Priority Habitat Inventory >	0	2	2	-	-
66	13.2	Habitat Networks	0	0	0	-	-
66	13.3	Open Mosaic Habitat	0	0	0	-	-
66	13.4	Limestone Pavement Orders	0	0	0	-	-
Page	Section	**Geology 1:10,000 scale** >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
67 >	14.1 >	10k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
69 >	14.2 >	Artificial and made ground (10k) >	0	0	1	4	-
71 >	14.3 >	Superficial geology (10k) >	2	0	1	3	-

72	14.4	Landslip (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
73 >	14.5 >	Bedrock geology (10k) >	2	0	1	4	-
74	14.6	Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Geology 1:50,000 scale >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
75 >	15.1 >	50k Availability >	Identified (within 500m)				
76	15.2	Artificial and made ground (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
76	15.3	Artificial ground permeability (50k)	0	0	-	-	-
77 >	15.4 >	Superficial geology (50k) >	1	0	1	0	-
78 >	15.5 >	Superficial permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
78	15.6	Landslip (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
78	15.7	Landslip permeability (50k)	None (within 50m)				
79 >	15.8 >	Bedrock geology (50k) >	1	0	1	1	-
80 >	15.9 >	Bedrock permeability (50k) >	Identified (within 50m)				
80	15.10	Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Boreholes >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
81 >	16.1 >	BGS Boreholes >	0	1	12	-	-
Page	Section	Natural ground subsidence >					
83 >	17.1 >	Shrink swell clays >	Very low (within 50m)				
84 >	17.2 >	Running sands >	Very low (within 50m)				
85 >	17.3 >	Compressible deposits >	Negligible (within 50m)				
86 >	17.4 >	Collapsible deposits >	Very low (within 50m)				
87 >	17.5 >	Landslides >	Very low (within 50m)				
88 >	17.6 >	Ground dissolution of soluble rocks >	Negligible (within 50m)				
Page	Section	Mining and ground workings >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
90	18.1	BritPits	0	0	0	0	-
91 >	18.2 >	Surface ground workings >	0	0	1	-	-
91	18.3	Underground workings	0	0	0	0	0
91	18.4	Underground mining extents	0	0	0	0	-
91	18.5	Historical Mineral Planning Areas	0	0	0	0	-

92	18.6	Non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	0
92 >	18.7 >	JPB mining areas >	Identified (within 0m)				
92	18.8	The Coal Authority non-coal mining	0	0	0	0	-
92	18.9	Researched mining	0	0	0	0	-
93	18.10	Mining record office plans	0	0	0	0	-
93	18.11	BGS mine plans	0	0	0	0	-
93 >	18.12 >	Coal mining >	Identified (within 0m)				
93	18.13	Brine areas	None (within 0m)				
94	18.14	Gypsum areas	None (within 0m)				
94	18.15	Tin mining	None (within 0m)				
94	18.16	Clay mining	None (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Ground cavities and sinkholes	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
95	19.1	Natural cavities	0	0	0	0	-
95	19.2	Mining cavities	0	0	0	0	0
95	19.3	Reported recent incidents	0	0	0	0	-
95	19.4	Historical incidents	0	0	0	0	-
96	19.5	National karst database	0	0	0	0	-
Page	Section	Radon >					
97 >	20.1 >	Radon >	Less than 1% (within 0m)				
Page	Section	Soil chemistry >	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
99 >	21.1 >	BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry >	2	2	-	-	-
99 >	21.2 >	BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry >	4	4	-	-	-
100	21.3	BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry	0	0	-	-	-
Page	Section	Railway infrastructure and projects	On site	0-50m	50-250m	250-500m	500-2000m
101	22.1	Underground railways (London)	0	0	0	-	-
101	22.2	Underground railways (Non-London)	0	0	0	-	-
101	22.3	Railway tunnels	0	0	0	-	-
101	22.4	Historical railway and tunnel features	0	0	0	-	-
101	22.5	Royal Mail tunnels	0	0	0	-	-

102	22.6	Historical railways	0	0	0	-	-
102	22.7	Railways	0	0	0	-	-
102	22.8	Crossrail 1	0	0	0	0	-
102	22.9	Crossrail 2	0	0	0	0	-
102	22.10	HS2	0	0	0	0	-

Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 18/10/2022

Site Area: 0.65ha

Recent site history - 2019 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 22/04/2019

Site Area: 0.65ha

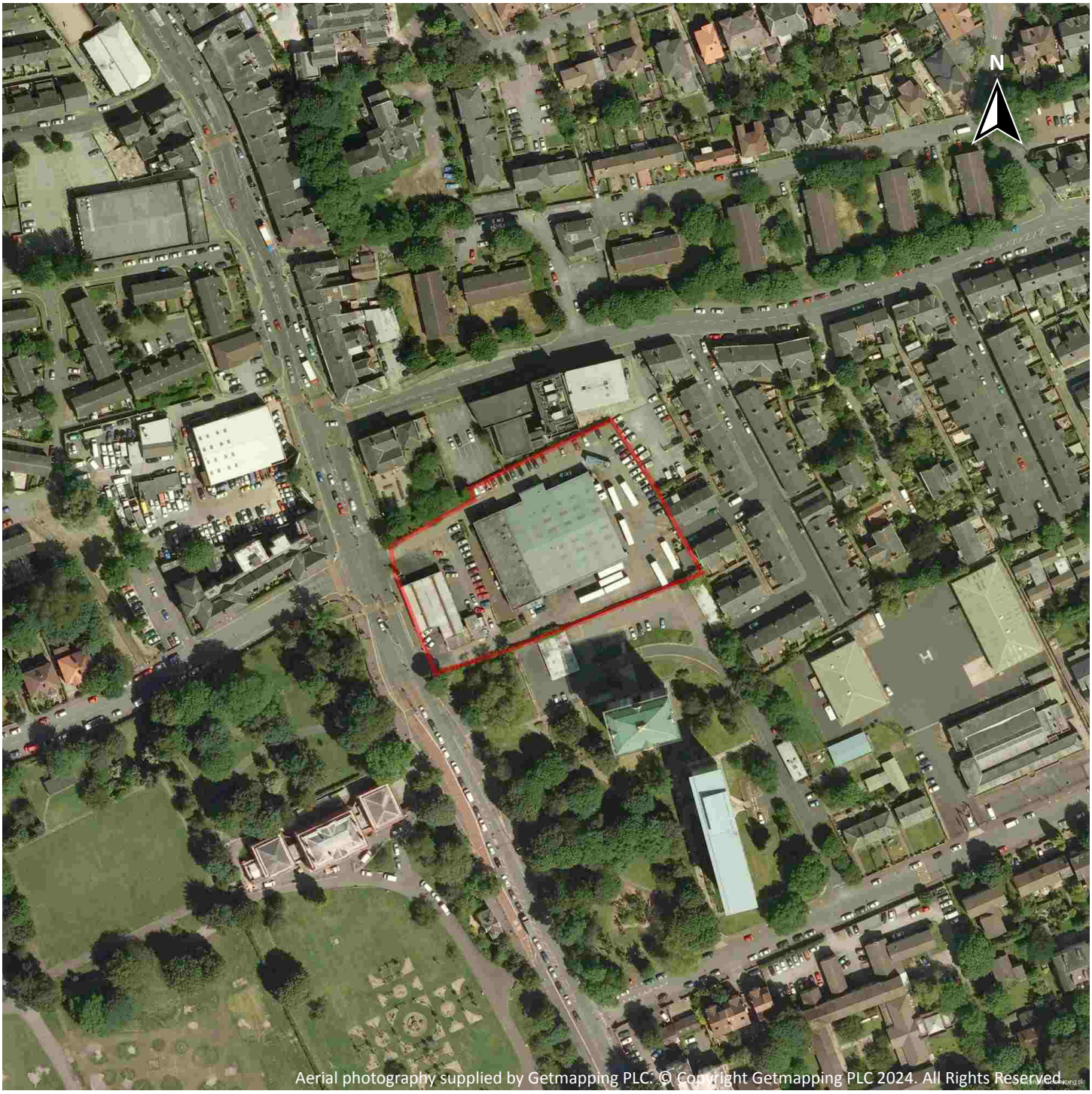
Recent site history - 2015 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 11/06/2015

Site Area: 0.65ha

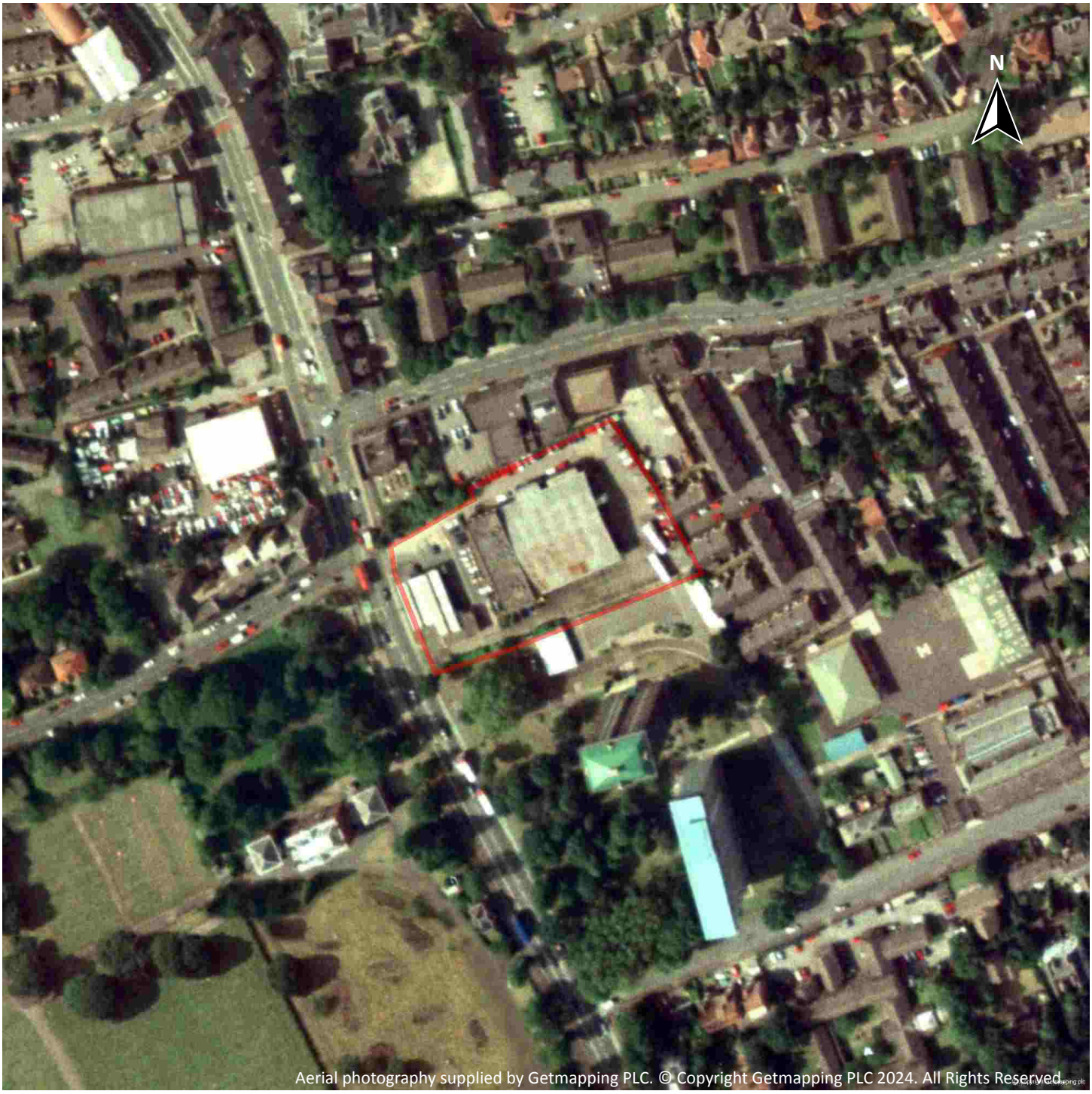
Recent site history - 2009 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 02/06/2009

Site Area: 0.65ha

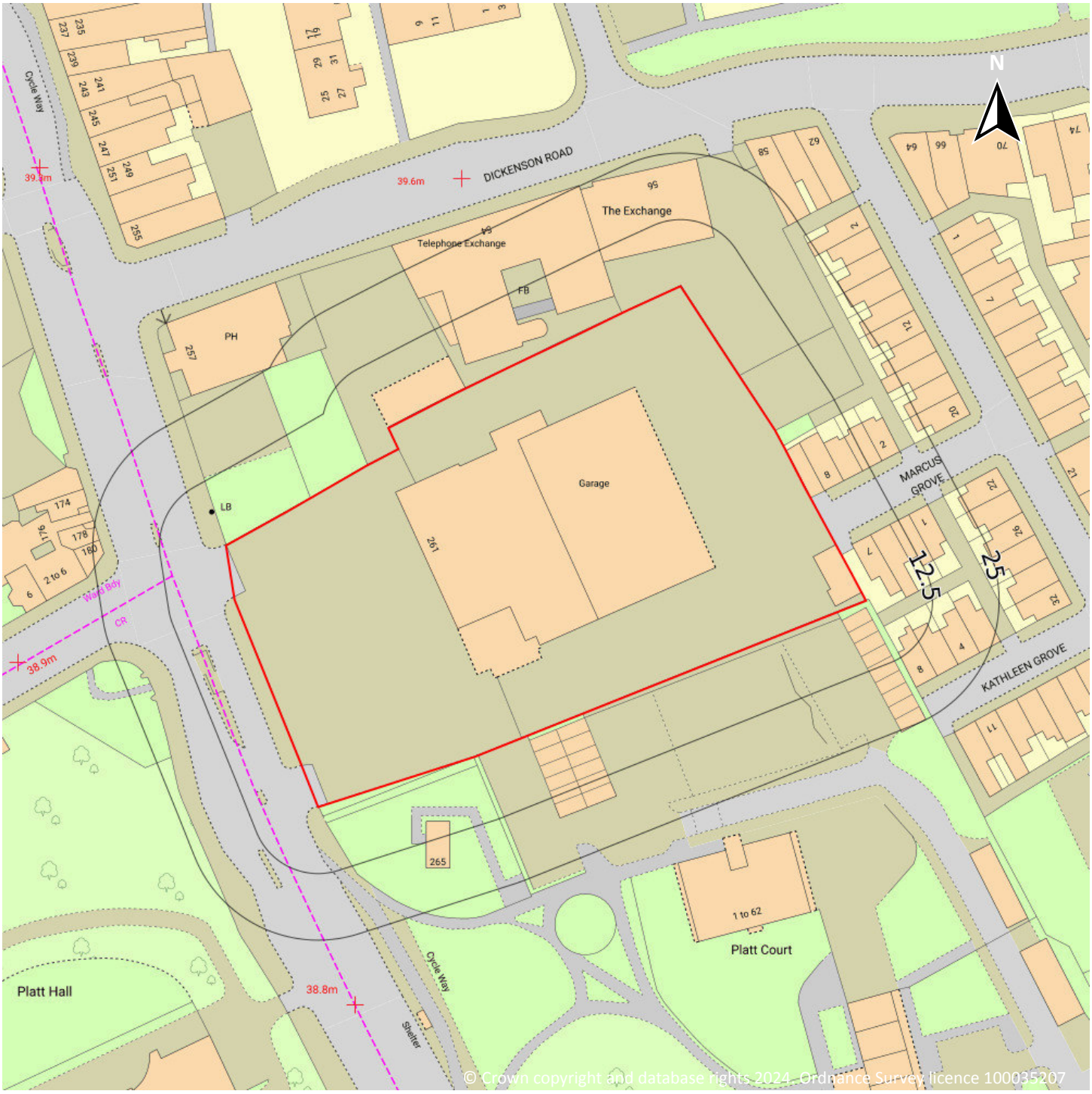
Recent site history - 2000 aerial photograph



Capture Date: 27/06/2000

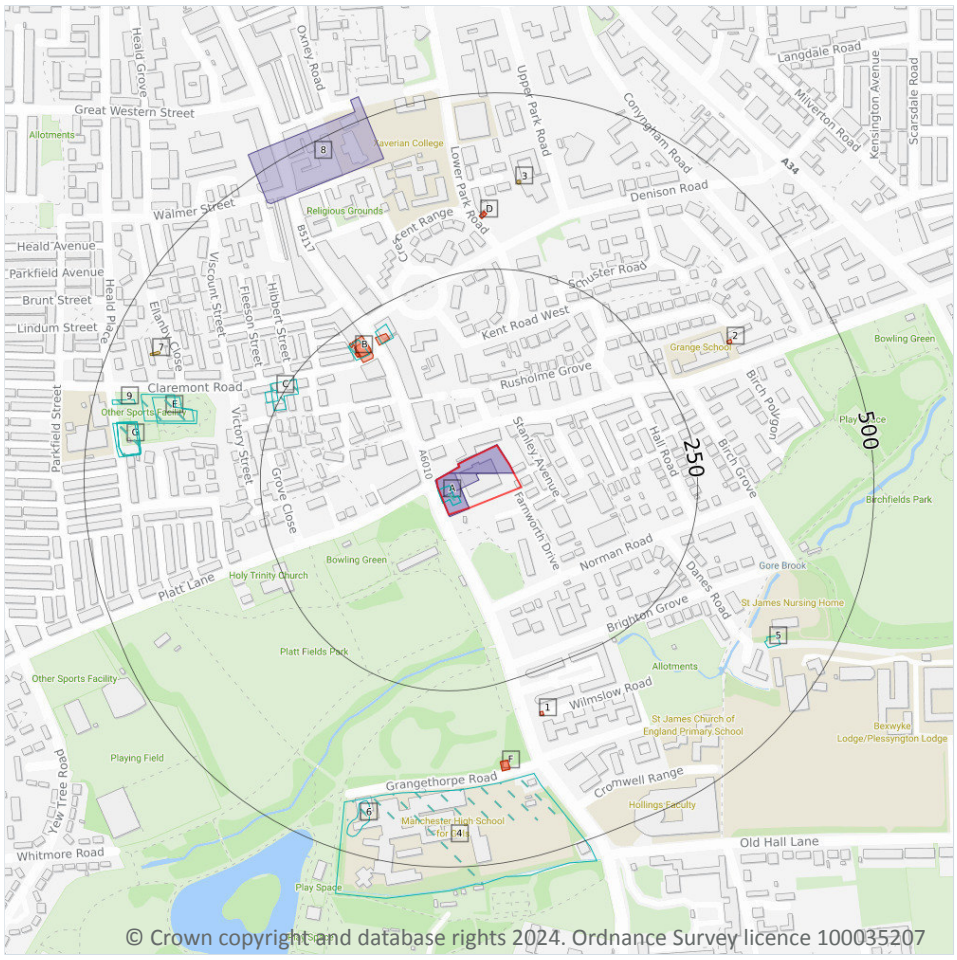
Site Area: 0.65ha

OS MasterMap site plan



Site Area: 0.65ha

1 Past land use



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Historical industrial land uses

Historical tanks

Historical energy features

Historical garages

1.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m	16

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:10,560 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 15 >**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1974**	**870236**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**990406**
B	200m NW	Electric Substation	1915	834482
B	201m NW	Electricity Substation	1923	837774
C	231m NW	Police Station	1968	941224
C	251m W	Police Station	1890	982791
E	350m W	Unspecified Works	1923	944679
E	354m W	Unspecified Works	1915	903089
4	386m S	Hospital	1934 - 1938	883559
5	408m SE	Grave Yard	1851	817300
G	421m W	Slaughter Houses	1916	871638
G	421m W	Slaughter House	1923	901529
G	421m W	Slaughter House	1905	908627
G	422m W	Slaughter Houses	1892	977312
6	422m S	Unspecified Pit	1934 - 1938	975537
9	441m W	Fire Station	1890	793998

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m	**2**

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 15 >**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
3	372m N	Unspecified Tank	1893	115794
7	431m W	Tanks	1950 - 1951	132104

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m	12

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 15 >**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
B	193m NW	Electricity Substation	1922	77168
B	201m NW	Electricity Substation	1950	72939
B	202m NW	Electricity Substation	1908	62143
B	206m NW	Electricity Substation	1994	83004
B	207m NW	Electricity Substation	1983	71456
B	223m NW	Electricity Substation	1950	62144
1	306m S	Electricity Substation	1984 - 1992	75858
D	322m N	Electricity Substation	1983 - 1994	80218
D	325m N	Electricity Substation	1983	78251
2	354m NE	Electricity Substation	1980 - 1995	84825
F	358m S	Electricity Substation	1956 - 1966	70760
F	358m S	Electricity Substation	1983 - 1992	65353

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m	0

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

1.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m	7

Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale, intelligently grouped into contiguous features. To prevent misrepresentation of the size of historical features at any given time, features are only grouped if they have similar geometries within immediately preceding or succeeding map editions. See section 2 for a breakdown of grouping if required. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use map on **page 15 >**

ID	Location	Land use	Dates present	Group ID
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1994**	**21162**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1992**	**21193**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**24108**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**24109**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1980 - 1983**	**25774**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1956 - 1966**	**26245**
8	437m N	Garage	1991	22885

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

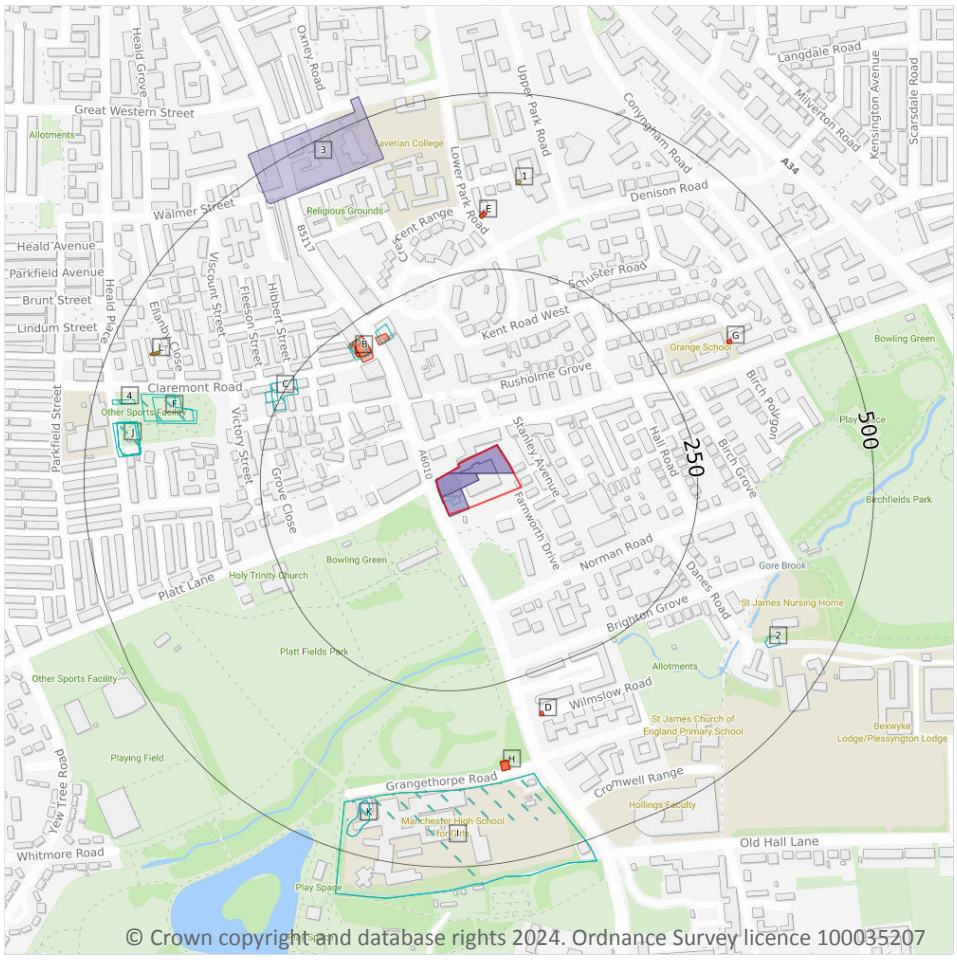
1.6 Historical military land

Records within 500m	0

Areas of military land digitised from multiple sources including the National Archives, local records, MOD records and verified other sources, intelligently grouped into contiguous features.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure / other sources.

2 Past land use - un-grouped



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Historical industrial land uses

Historical tanks

Historical energy features

Historical garages

2.1 Historical industrial land uses

Records within 500m	18

Potentially contaminative land use features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at 1:10,000 and 10,560 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 19 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1974**	**870236**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**990406**
B	200m NW	Electric Substation	1915	834482

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	201m NW	Electricity Substation	1923	837774
C	231m NW	Police Station	1968	941224
C	251m W	Police Station	1890	982791
F	350m W	Unspecified Works	1923	944679
F	354m W	Unspecified Works	1915	903089
I	386m S	Hospital	1938	883559
I	386m S	Hospital	1934	883559
2	408m SE	Grave Yard	1851	817300
J	421m W	Slaughter Houses	1916	871638
J	421m W	Slaughter House	1905	908627
J	421m W	Slaughter House	1923	901529
J	422m W	Slaughter Houses	1892	977312
K	422m S	Unspecified Pit	1938	975537
K	422m S	Unspecified Pit	1934	975537
4	441m W	Fire Station	1890	793998

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.2 Historical tanks

Records within 500m	**4**

Tank features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 19 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
1	372m N	Unspecified Tank	1893	115794
L	431m W	Tanks	1951	132104
L	432m W	Tanks	1950	132104
L	432m W	Tanks	1951	132104

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.3 Historical energy features

Records within 500m	**20**

Energy features digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 19 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
B	193m NW	Electricity Substation	1922	77168
B	201m NW	Electricity Substation	1950	72939
B	202m NW	Electricity Substation	1908	62143
B	206m NW	Electricity Substation	1994	83004
B	207m NW	Electricity Substation	1983	71456
B	223m NW	Electricity Substation	1950	62144
D	306m S	Electricity Substation	1984	75858
D	306m S	Electricity Substation	1992	75858
E	322m N	Electricity Substation	1983	80218
E	323m N	Electricity Substation	1994	80218
E	325m N	Electricity Substation	1983	78251
G	354m NE	Electricity Substation	1980	84825
G	354m NE	Electricity Substation	1989	84825
G	354m NE	Electricity Substation	1992	84825
G	355m NE	Electricity Substation	1995	84825
H	358m S	Electricity Substation	1966	70760
H	358m S	Electricity Substation	1956	70760
H	358m S	Electricity Substation	1983	65353
H	359m S	Electricity Substation	1956	70760
H	359m S	Electricity Substation	1992	65353

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.4 Historical petrol stations

Records within 500m	0

Petrol stations digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

2.5 Historical garages

Records within 500m	10

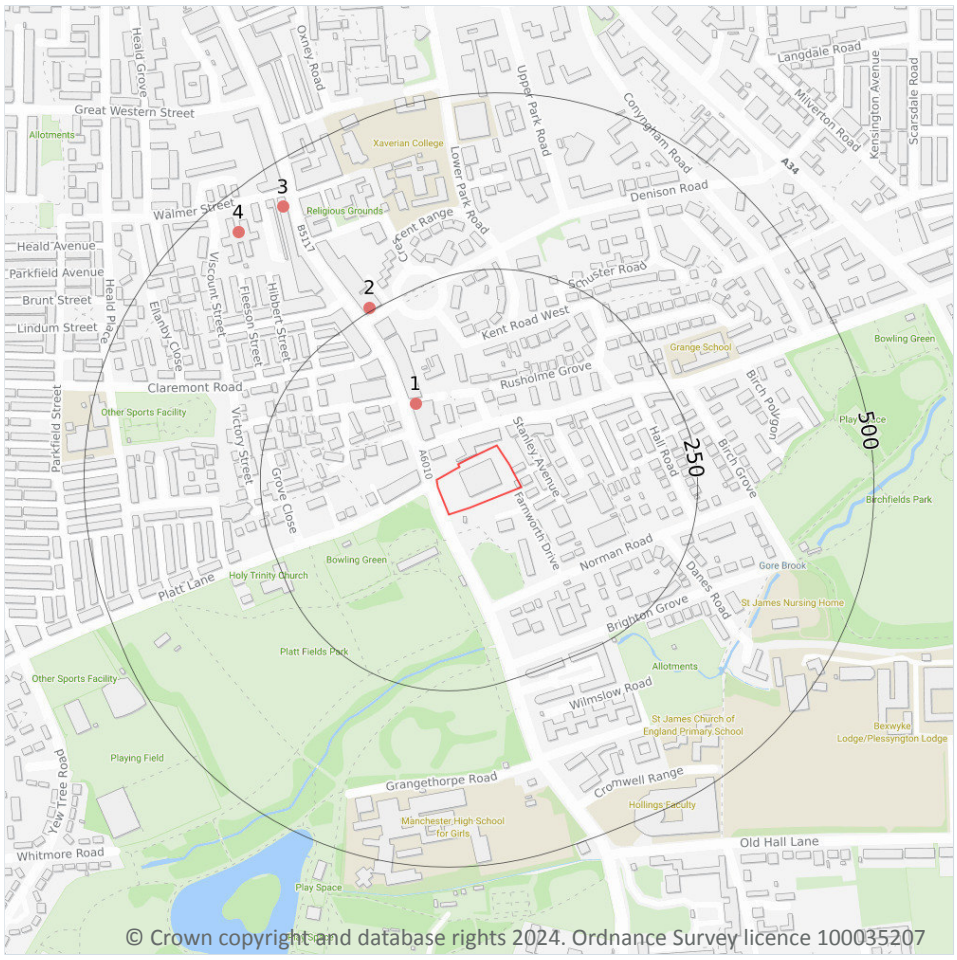
Garages digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping at high-detail 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 scale. Any records shown are available intelligently grouped in section 1. Grouped and the original un-grouped features can be cross-referenced across sections 1 and 2 using the 'Group ID'.

Features are displayed on the Past land use - un-grouped map on **page 19 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Date	Group ID
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**24109**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1980**	**25774**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**25774**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1994**	**21162**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1992**	**21193**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1966**	**26245**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1956**	**26245**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1956**	**26245**
A	**On site**	**Garage**	**1983**	**24108**
3	437m N	Garage	1991	22885

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey / Groundsure.

3 Waste and landfill



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Waste exemptions

3.1 Active or recent landfill

Records within 500m	0

Active or recently closed landfill sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

3.2 Historical landfill (BGS records)

Records within 500m	0

Landfill sites identified on a survey carried out on behalf of the DoE in 1973. These sites may have been closed or operational at this time.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

3.3 Historical landfill (LA/mapping records)

Records within 500m	0

Landfill sites identified from Local Authority records and high detail historical mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.4 Historical landfill (EA/NRW records)

Records within 500m	0

Known historical (closed) landfill sites (e.g. sites where there is no PPC permit or waste management licence currently in force). This includes sites that existed before the waste licensing regime and sites that have been licensed in the past but where a licence has been revoked, ceased to exist or surrendered and a certificate of completion has been issued.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

3.5 Historical waste sites

Records within 500m	0

Waste site records derived from Local Authority planning records and high detail historical mapping.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure and Local Authority records.

3.6 Licensed waste sites

Records within 500m	0

Active or recently closed waste sites under Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales regulation.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

3.7 Waste exemptions

Records within 500m	4

Activities involving the storage, treatment, use or disposal of waste that are exempt from needing a permit. Exemptions have specific limits and conditions that must be adhered to.

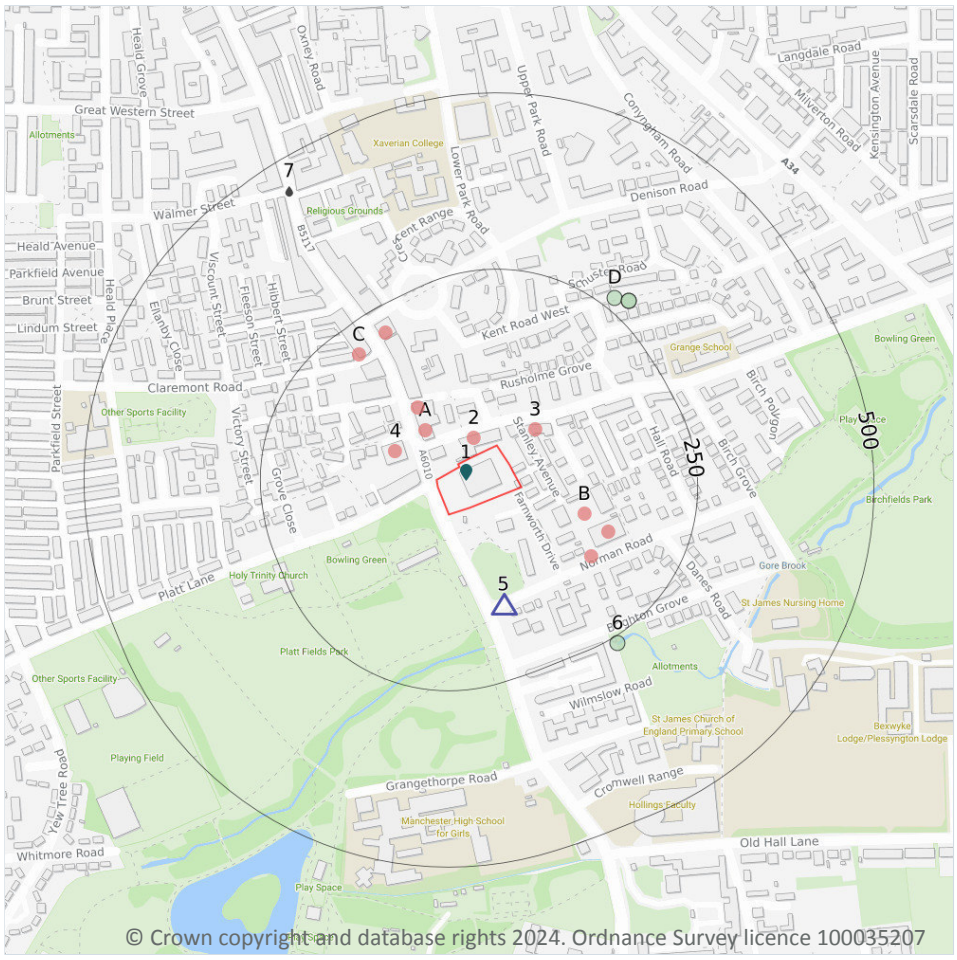
Features are displayed on the Waste and landfill map on **page 23 >**

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
1	105m NW	253, wilmslow road, manchester, M14 5LW	WEX242188	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal

ID	Location	Site	Reference	Category	Sub-Category	Description
2	255m NW	181, WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER, M14 5AP	WEX331635	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
3	441m NW	58, WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER, M14 5AL	WEX331625	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal
4	449m NW	RUSHOLME HEALTH CENTRE, WALMER STREET, RUSHOLME, MANCHESTER, M14 5NP	WEX331639	Treating waste exemption	Not on a farm	Sorting and de-naturing of controlled drugs for disposal

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4 Current industrial land use



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Recent industrial land uses

Current or recent petrol stations

Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

4.1 Recent industrial land uses

Records within 250m	**10**

Current potentially contaminative industrial sites.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 26 >**

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
2	24m N	Telephone Exchange	Greater Manchester, M14	Telecommunications Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
3	58m NE	Bicycle Doctor	68-70, Dickenson Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5HF	Vehicle Components	Industrial Products
A	67m NW	Sylhet Travel Services	249-251, Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5LW	Airlines and Airline Services	Transport, Storage and Delivery

ID	Location	Company	Address	Activity	Category
4	71m W	Charles Wilson Auto Engineers	164, Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5LQ	Vehicle Breakdown and Recovery Services	Personal, Consumer and Other Services
B	97m E	Territorial Army Centre	Greater Manchester, M14	Armed Services	Central and Local Government
A	98m NW	Eggfree Cake Box	231-233, Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5LW	Baking and Confectionery	Foodstuffs
B	138m E	842 Signal Troop	Langdon House 3g, Norman Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5LH	Armed Services	Central and Local Government
B	140m SE	Electricity Sub Station	Greater Manchester, M14	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
C	209m NW	Electricity Sub Station	Greater Manchester, M14	Electrical Features	Infrastructure and Facilities
C	214m NW	Graviss UK Pvt Ltd	191, Wilmslow Road, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5AQ	Dairy Products	Foodstuffs

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey.

4.2 Current or recent petrol stations

Records within 500m	**1**

Open, closed, under development and obsolete petrol stations.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 26 >**

ID	Location	Company	Address	LPG	Status
5	145m S	OBSOLETE	261-263, Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester, Greater Manchester, M14 5LN	Not Applicable	Obsolete

This data is sourced from Experian.

4.3 Electricity cables

Records within 500m	**0**

High voltage underground electricity transmission cables.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.4 Gas pipelines

Records within 500m	0

High pressure underground gas transmission pipelines.

This data is sourced from National Grid.

4.5 Sites determined as Contaminated Land

Records within 500m	0

Contaminated Land Register of sites designated under Part 2a of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.6 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)

Records within 500m	0

Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites. This data includes upper and lower tier sites, and includes a historical archive of COMAH sites and Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) records.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.7 Regulated explosive sites

Records within 500m	0

Sites registered and licensed by the Health and Safety Executive under the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005 (MSER). The last update to this data was in April 2011.

This data is sourced from the Health and Safety Executive.

4.8 Hazardous substance storage/usage

Records within 500m	0

Consents granted for a site to hold certain quantities of hazardous substances at or above defined limits in accordance with the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.9 Historical licensed industrial activities (IPC)

Records within 500m	0

Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) records of substance releases to air, land and water. This data represents a historical archive as the IPC regime has been superseded.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.10 Licensed industrial activities (Part A(1))

Records within 500m	0

Records of Part A(1) installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.11 Licensed pollutant release (Part A(2)/B)

Records within 500m	1

Records of Part A(2) and Part B installations regulated under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for the release of substances to the environment.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 26 >**

ID	Location	Address	Details	
1	**On site**	**Wilmslow Serv Stn, Wilmslow Rd, M14 5NL**	**Process: Petrol Vapour Recovery** **Status: Historical Permit** **Permit Type: Part B**	**Enforcement: No Enforcement Notified** **Date of enforcement: No Enforcement Notified** **Comment: No Enforcement Notified**

This data is sourced from Local Authority records.

4.12 Radioactive Substance Authorisations

Records within 500m	0

Records of the storage, use, accumulation and disposal of radioactive substances regulated under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.13 Licensed Discharges to controlled waters

Records within 500m	1

Discharges of treated or untreated effluent to controlled waters under the Water Resources Act 1991.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 26 >**

ID	Location	Address	Details	
7	455m NW	WALMER ST/WILMSLOW RD, MANCHESTER, GREATER MANCHESTER	Effluent Type: SEWAGE DISCHARGES - SEWER STORM OVERFLOW - WATER COMPANY Permit Number: 01MAN0382 Permit Version: 1 Receiving Water: -	Status: POST NRA LEGISLATION WHERE ISSUE DATE > 31-AUG-89 (HISTORIC ONLY) Issue date: - Effective Date: 01/01/1995 Revocation Date: -

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.14 Pollutant release to surface waters (Red List)

Records within 500m	0

Discharges of specified substances under the Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.15 Pollutant release to public sewer

Records within 500m	0

Discharges of Special Category Effluents to the public sewer.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.16 List 1 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m	0

Discharges of substances identified on List I of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.17 List 2 Dangerous Substances

Records within 500m	0

Discharges of substances identified on List II of European Directive E 2006/11/EC, and regulated under the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.18 Pollution Incidents (EA/NRW)

Records within 500m	4

Records of substantiated pollution incidents. Since 2006 this data has only included category 1 (major) and 2 (significant) pollution incidents.

Features are displayed on the Current industrial land use map on **page 26 >**

ID	Location	Details	
6	260m SE	Incident Date: 12/04/2013 Incident Identification: 1101954 Pollutant: Inorganic Chemicals/Products Pollutant Description: Other Inorganic Chemical or Product	Water Impact: Category 2 (Significant) Land Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)
D	268m NE	Incident Date: 12/04/2002 Incident Identification: 71126 Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials Pollutant Description: Household Waste	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)
D	277m NE	Incident Date: 05/04/2002 Incident Identification: 69238 Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials Pollutant Description: Household Waste	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)
D	277m NE	Incident Date: 05/04/2002 Incident Identification: 69238 Pollutant: Specific Waste Materials Pollutant Description: Household Waste	Water Impact: Category 4 (No Impact) Land Impact: Category 3 (Minor) Air Impact: Category 4 (No Impact)

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

4.19 Pollution inventory substances

Records within 500m	0

The pollution inventory (substances) includes reporting on annual emissions of certain regulated substances to air, controlled waters and land. A reporting threshold for each substance is also included. Where emissions fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

4.20 Pollution inventory waste transfers

Records within 500m	0

The pollution inventory (waste transfers) includes reporting on annual transfers and recovery/disposal of controlled wastes from a site. A reporting threshold for each waste type is also included. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

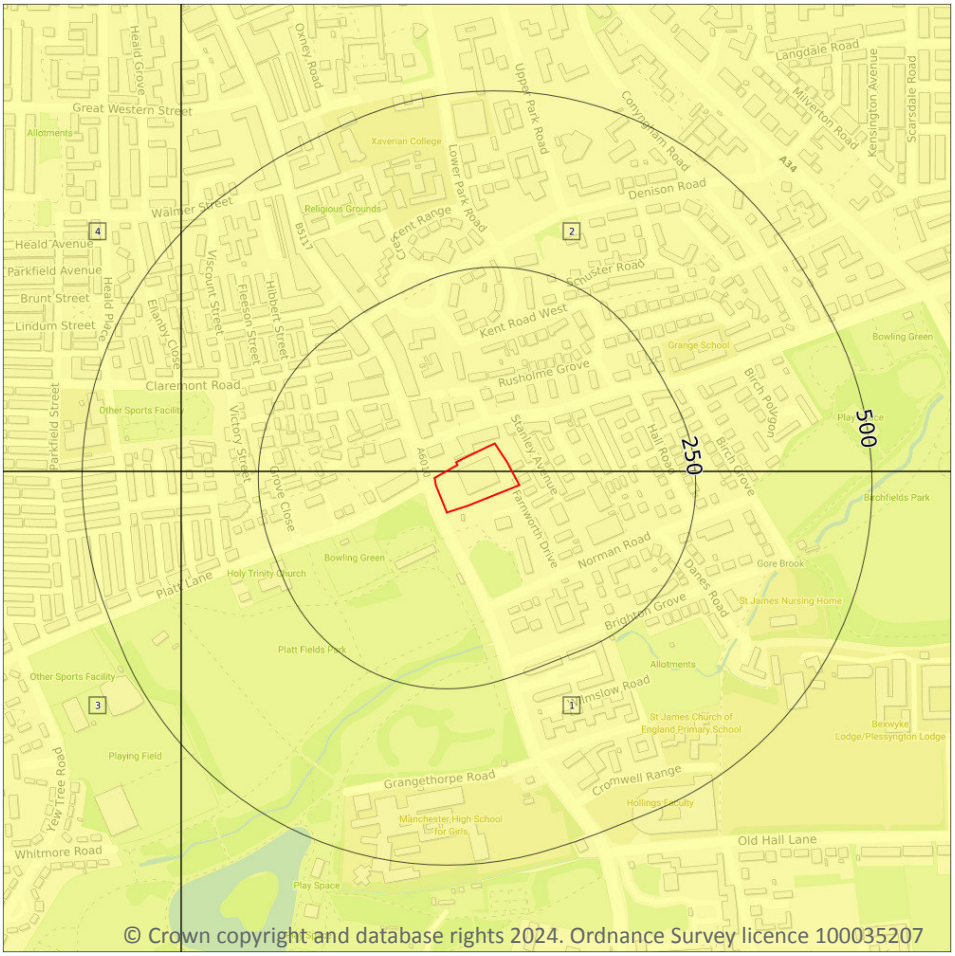
4.21 Pollution inventory radioactive waste

Records within 500m	0

The pollution inventory (radioactive wastes) includes reporting on annual releases of radioactive substances from a site, including the means of release. Where releases fall below the reporting threshold, no value will be given. The data is given for the most recent complete year available.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

5 Hydrogeology - Superficial aquifer



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

5.1 Superficial aquifer

Records within 500m	4

Aquifer status of groundwater held within superficial geology.

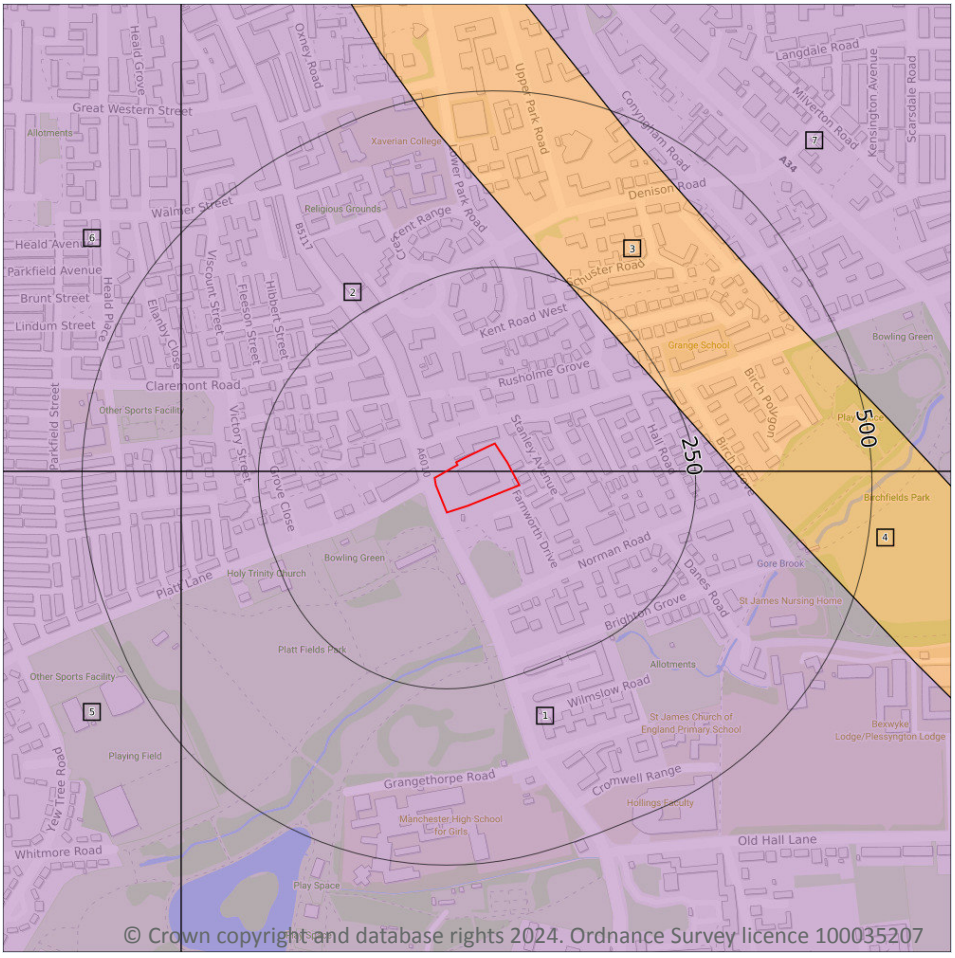
Features are displayed on the Hydrogeology map on **page 33 >**

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
2	On site	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	360m W	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type
4	360m W	Secondary Undifferentiated	Assigned where it is not possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type. In general these layers have previously been designated as both minor and non-aquifer in different locations due to the variable characteristics of the rock type

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

Bedrock aquifer



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

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

5.2 Bedrock aquifer

Records within 500m	7

Aquifer status of groundwater held within bedrock geology.

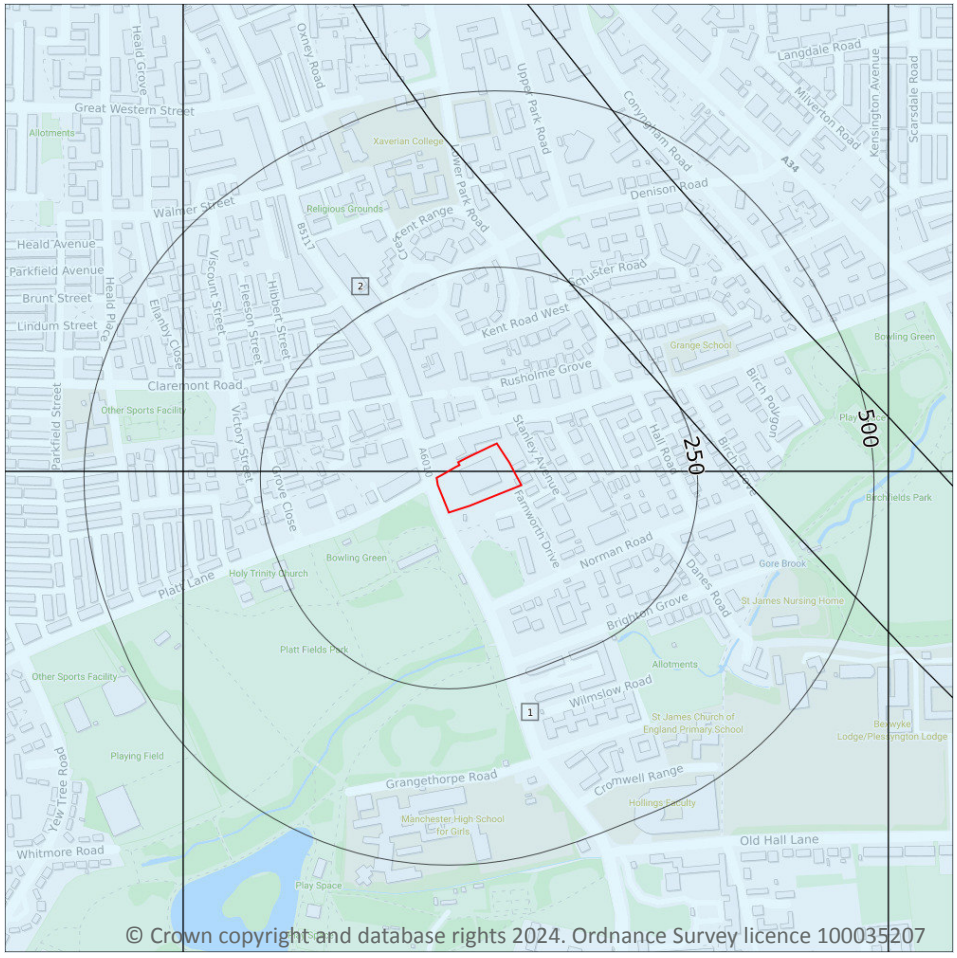
Features are displayed on the Bedrock aquifer map on **page 35 >**

ID	Location	Designation	Description
1	On site	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers
2	On site	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers

ID	Location	Designation	Description
3	228m NE	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeablehorizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers
4	306m E	Secondary B	Predominantly lower permeability layers which may store/yield limited amounts of groundwater due to localised features such as fissures, thin permeablehorizons and weathering. These are generally the water-bearing parts of the former non-aquifers
5	360m W	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers
6	360m W	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers
7	434m NE	Principal	Geology of high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, usually providing a high level of water storage and may support water supply/river base flow on a strategic scale. Generally principal aquifers were previously major aquifers

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

Groundwater vulnerability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Superficial vulnerability

- Principal superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal superficial aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary superficial aquifer, low vulnerability

Bedrock vulnerability

- Principal bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, high vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, medium vulnerability
- Principal bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability
- Secondary bedrock aquifer, low vulnerability

Other information

- Unproductive aquifer
- Soluble rock risk
- Local information

5.3 Groundwater vulnerability

Records within 50m	2

An assessment of the vulnerability of groundwater to a pollutant discharged at ground level based on the hydrological, geological, hydrogeological and soil properties within a one kilometre square grid. Groundwater vulnerability is described as High, Medium or Low as follows:

- High - Areas able to easily transmit pollution to groundwater. They are likely to be characterised by high leaching soils and the absence of low permeability superficial deposits.
- Medium - Intermediate between high and low vulnerability.
- Low - Areas that provide the greatest protection from pollution. They are likely to be characterised by low leaching soils and/or the presence of superficial deposits characterised by a low permeability.

Features are displayed on the Groundwater vulnerability map on **page 37 >**

ID	Location	Summary	Soil / surface	Superficial geology	Bedrock geology
1	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Low Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: <40% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: 3-10m Patchiness value: >90% Recharge potential: Low	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Principal Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures
2	On site	Summary Classification: Secondary superficial aquifer - Low Vulnerability Combined classification: Productive Bedrock Aquifer, Productive Superficial Aquifer	Leaching class: Low Infiltration value: <40% Dilution value: 300-550mm/year	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Secondary Thickness: >10m Patchiness value: >90% Recharge potential: Low	Vulnerability: Low Aquifer type: Principal Flow mechanism: Well connected fractures

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

5.4 Groundwater vulnerability- soluble rock risk

Records on site	0

This dataset identifies areas where solution features that enable rapid movement of a pollutant may be present within a 1km grid square.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.

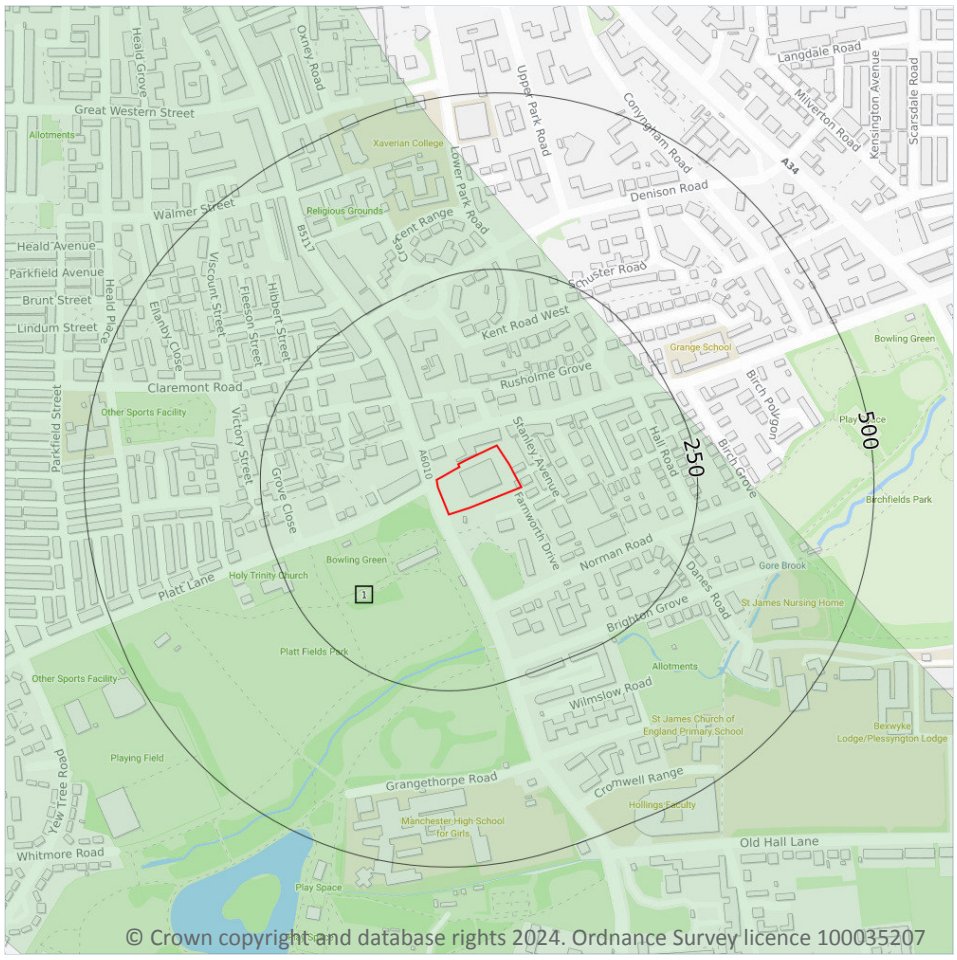
5.5 Groundwater vulnerability- local information

Records on site	0

This dataset identifies areas where additional local information affecting vulnerability is held by the Environment Agency. Further information can be obtained by contacting the Environment Agency local Area groundwater team through the Environment Agency National Customer Call Centre on 03798 506 506 or by email on enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk ↗.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and the Environment Agency.

Abstractions and Source Protection Zones



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Source Protection Zone 1 — Inner catchment
- Source Protection Zone 2 — Outer catchment
- Source Protection Zone 3 — Total catchment
- Source Protection Zone 4 — Zone of Special Interest
- Source Protection Zone 1c — Inner catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 2c — Outer catchment - confined aquifer
- Source Protection Zone 3c — Total catchment - confined aquifer
- Drinking water abstraction licences
- Drinking water abstraction licences — Polygon features
- Drinking water abstraction licences — Linear features
- Groundwater abstraction licence (point)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (area)
- Groundwater abstraction licence (linear)
- Surface Water Abstractions (point)
- Surface Water Abstractions (area)
- Surface Water Abstractions (linear)

5.6 Groundwater abstractions

Records within 2000m	9

Licensed groundwater abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, between two points (line data) or a larger area.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 39 >**

ID	Location	Details	
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: Process water Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: "BOREHOLE AT PREMISES, MOSS SIDE, MANCHESTER" Data Type: Point Name: SCOTTISH COURAGE BREWING LTD Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 16/08/1995 Version End Date: -
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: General Cooling (Existing Licences Only) (High Loss) Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: "BOREHOLE AT PREMISES, MOSS SIDE, MANCHESTER" Data Type: Point Name: SCOTTISH COURAGE BREWING LTD Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 16/08/1995 Version End Date: -
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: General Cooling (Existing Licences Only) (High Loss) Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES, MOSS SIDE, MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: SCOTTISH COURAGE BREWING LTD Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 31/12/2003 Version End Date: -
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: Process water Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES, MOSS SIDE, MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: SCOTTISH COURAGE BREWING LTD Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): - Max Daily Volume (m^3): - Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 100 Version Start Date: 31/12/2003 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: General Cooling (Existing Licences Only) (High Loss) Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES MOSS SIDE MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: Heineken UK Ltd Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): 227000 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 900 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 102 Version Start Date: 23/11/2009 Version End Date: -
-	1719m NW	Status: Historical Licence No: 2569007007 Details: Process Water Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES MOSS SIDE MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: Heineken UK Ltd Easting: 383900 Northing: 395900	Annual Volume (m^3): 227000 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 900 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 102 Version Start Date: 23/11/2009 Version End Date: -
-	1728m N	Status: Historical Licence No: NW/069/0004/005 Details: Heat Pump Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: AREA OF ABSTRACTION - LOWER CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE Data Type: Poly4 Name: G T Energy UK Limited Easting: 385729 Northing: 396778	Annual Volume (m^3): 2049840 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 8640 Original Application No: - Original Start Date: 17/01/2013 Expiry Date: 16/01/2037 Issue No: 2 Version Start Date: 11/06/2013 Version End Date: -
-	1754m NW	Status: Active Licence No: 2569007007 Details: General Cooling (Existing Licences Only) (High Loss) Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES MOSS SIDE MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: Heineken UK Ltd Easting: 383865 Northing: 395909	Annual Volume (m^3): 227000 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 900 Original Application No: NPS/WR/015793 Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 103 Version Start Date: 08/05/2014 Version End Date: -

ID	Location	Details	
-	1754m NW	Status: Active Licence No: 2569007007 Details: Process Water Direct Source: Ground Water - North West Region Point: BOREHOLE AT PREMISES MOSS SIDE MANCHESTER Data Type: Point Name: Heineken UK Ltd Easting: 383865 Northing: 395909	Annual Volume (m^3): 227000 Max Daily Volume (m^3): 900 Original Application No: NPS/WR/015793 Original Start Date: 15/02/1966 Expiry Date: - Issue No: 103 Version Start Date: 08/05/2014 Version End Date: -

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.7 Surface water abstractions

Records within 2000m	**0**

Licensed surface water abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, a stretch of watercourse or a larger area.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.8 Potable abstractions

Records within 2000m	**0**

Licensed potable water abstractions for sites extracting more than 20 cubic metres of water a day and includes active and historical records. The data may be for a single abstraction point, a stretch of watercourse or a larger area.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

5.9 Source Protection Zones

Records within 500m	**1**

Source Protection Zones define the sensitivity of an area around a potable abstraction site to contamination.

Features are displayed on the Abstractions and Source Protection Zones map on **page 39 >**

ID	Location	Type	Description
1	**On site**	**3**	**Total catchment**

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

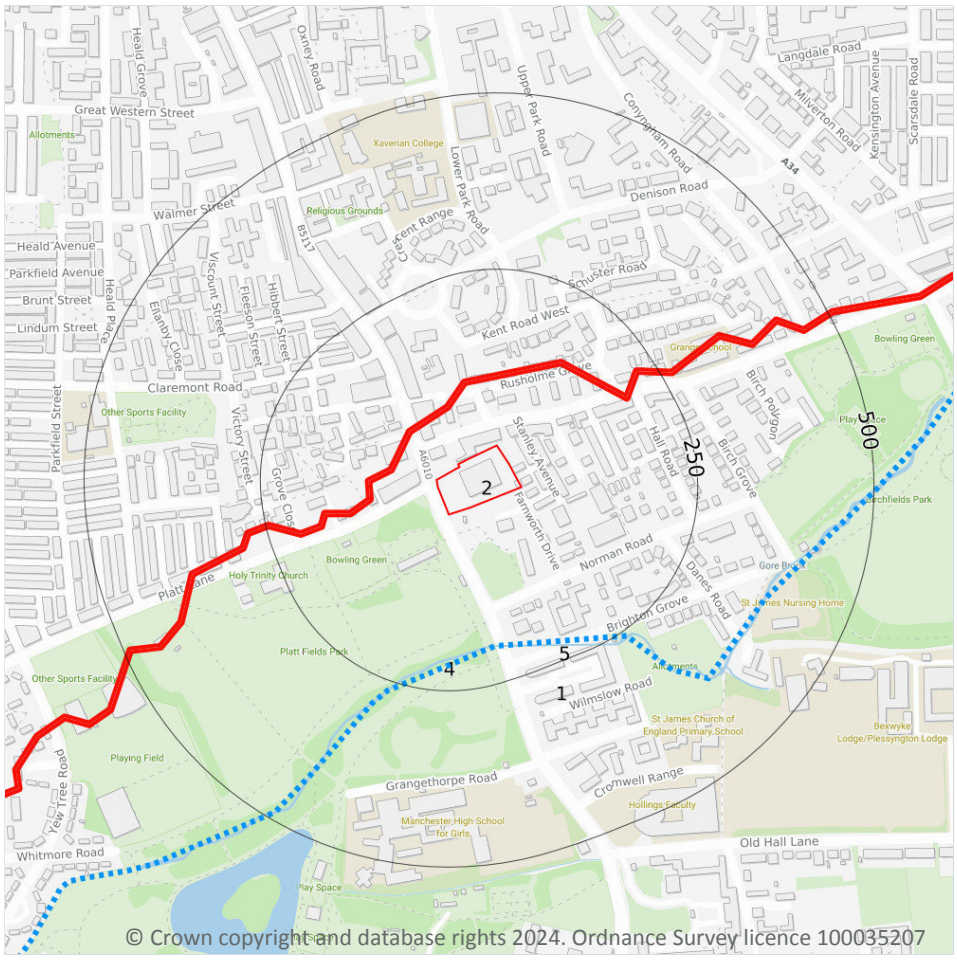
5.10 Source Protection Zones (confined aquifer)

Records within 500m	0

Source Protection Zones in the confined aquifer define the sensitivity around a deep groundwater abstraction to contamination. A confined aquifer would normally be protected from contamination by overlying geology and is only considered a sensitive resource if deep excavation/drilling is taking place.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

6 Hydrology



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Surface water features (wider than 5m)

Surface water features (narrower than 5m)

WFD River, canal and surface water transfer water bodies

WFD Lake water bodies

WFD Transitional and coastal water bodies

WFD Surface water body catchments boundaries

WFD Groundwater body boundaries

6.1 Water Network (OS MasterMap)

Records within 250m	2

Detailed water network of Great Britain showing the flow and precise central course of every river, stream, lake and canal.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 44 >**

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
4	195m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Platt Brook

ID	Location	Type of water feature	Ground level	Permanence	Name
5	197m S	Inland river not influenced by normal tidal action.	On ground surface	Watercourse contains water year round (in normal circumstances)	Platt Brook

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.2 Surface water features

Records within 250m	1

Covering rivers, streams and lakes (some overlap with OS MasterMap Water Network data in previous section) but additionally covers smaller features such as ponds. Rivers and streams narrower than 5m are represented as a single line. Lakes, ponds and rivers or streams wider than 5m are represented as polygons.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 44 >**

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

6.3 WFD Surface water body catchments

Records on site	1

The Water Framework Directive is an EU-led framework for the protection of inland surface waters, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater through river basin-level management planning. In terms of surface water, these basins are broken down into smaller units known as management, operational and water body catchments.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 44 >**

ID	Location	Type	Water body catchment	Water body ID	Operational catchment	Management catchment
1	**On site**	**River**	**Platt Brook (Source to Fallowfield Bk)**	**GB112069061060**	**Bollin Dean Mersey Upper**	**Mersey Upper**

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

6.4 WFD Surface water bodies

Records identified	1

Surface water bodies under the Directive may be rivers, lakes, estuary or coastal. To achieve the purpose of the Directive, environmental objectives have been set and are reported on for each water body. The progress towards delivery of the objectives is then reported on by the relevant competent authorities at the end of each six-year cycle. The river water body directly associated with the catchment listed in the previous section is detailed below, along with any lake, canal, coastal or artificial water body within 250m of the site. Click on the

water body ID in the table to visit the EA Catchment Explorer to find out more about each water body listed.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 44 >**

ID	Location	Type	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Ecological rating	Year
6	198m S	River	Platt Brook (Source to Fallowfield Bk)	GB112069061060 ↗	Moderate	Fail	Moderate	2019

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

6.5 WFD Groundwater bodies

Records on site	**1**

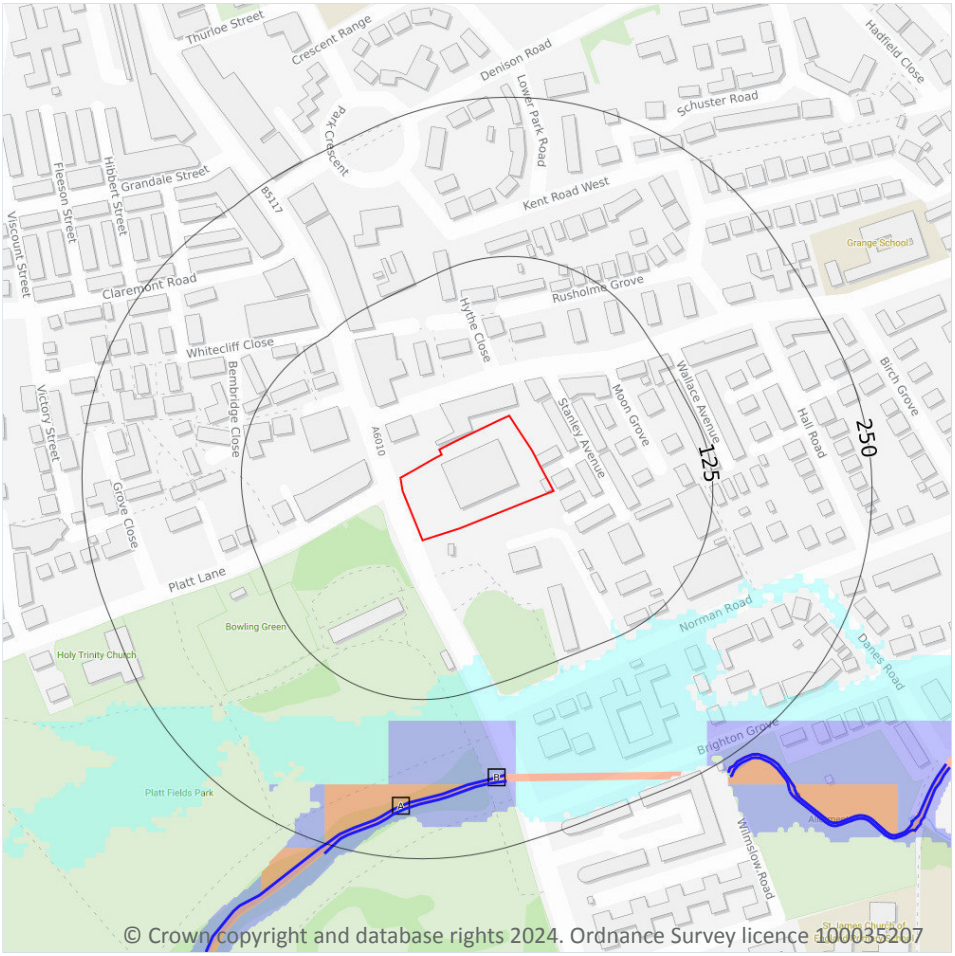
Groundwater bodies are also covered by the Directive and the same regime of objectives and reporting detailed in the previous section is in place. Click on the water body ID in the table to visit the EA Catchment Explorer to find out more about each groundwater body listed.

Features are displayed on the Hydrology map on **page 44 >**

ID	Location	Name	Water body ID	Overall rating	Chemical rating	Quantitative	Year
2	**On site**	**Manchester and East Cheshire Permo-Triassic Sandstone Aquifers**	**GB41201G101100 ↗**	**Poor**	**Poor**	**Poor**	**2019**

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7 River and coastal flooding



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

River and coastal flooding:

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low
- Historical Flood Events
- Areas Used for Flood Storage
- Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences
- Flood Defences

7.1 Risk of flooding from rivers and the sea

Records within 50m	0

The chance of flooding from rivers and/or the sea in any given year, based on cells of 50m within the Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Sea (RoFRaS)/Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) models. Each cell is allocated one of four flood risk categories, taking into account flood defences and their condition. The risk categories for RoFRaS for rivers and the sea and FRAW for rivers are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 100 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 100 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance). The risk categories for FRAW for the sea are; Very low (less than 1 in 1000 chance in any given year), Low (less than 1 in 200 but greater than or equal to 1 in 1000 chance), Medium (less than 1 in 30 but greater than or equal to 1 in 200 chance) or High (greater than or equal to 1 in 30 chance).

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.2 Historical Flood Events

Records within 250m	0

Records of historic flooding from rivers, the sea, groundwater and surface water. Records began in 1946 when predecessor bodies started collecting detailed information about flooding incidents, although limited details may be included on flooding incidents prior to this date. Takes into account the presence of defences, structures, and other infrastructure where they existed at the time of flooding, and includes flood extents that may have been affected by overtopping, breaches or blockages.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.3 Flood Defences

Records within 250m	4

Records of flood defences owned, managed or inspected by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales. Flood defences can be structures, buildings or parts of buildings. Typically these are earth banks, stone and concrete walls, or sheet-piling that is used to prevent or control the extent of flooding.

Features are displayed on the River and coastal flooding map on **page 47 >**

ID	Location	Update
A	195m S	08/11/2022
B	195m S	08/11/2022
A	198m S	08/11/2022
B	198m S	08/11/2022

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.4 Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences

Records within 250m	0

Areas that would benefit from the presence of flood defences in a 1 in 100 (1%) chance of flooding each year from rivers or 1 in 200 (0.5%) chance of flooding each year from the sea.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

7.5 Flood Storage Areas

Records within 250m	0

Areas that act as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel or to delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer period.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

River and coastal flooding - Flood Zones

7.6 Flood Zone 2

Records within 50m	0

Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land between Flood Zone 3 (see next section) and the extent of the flooding from rivers or the sea with a 1 in 1000 (0.1%) chance of flooding each year.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

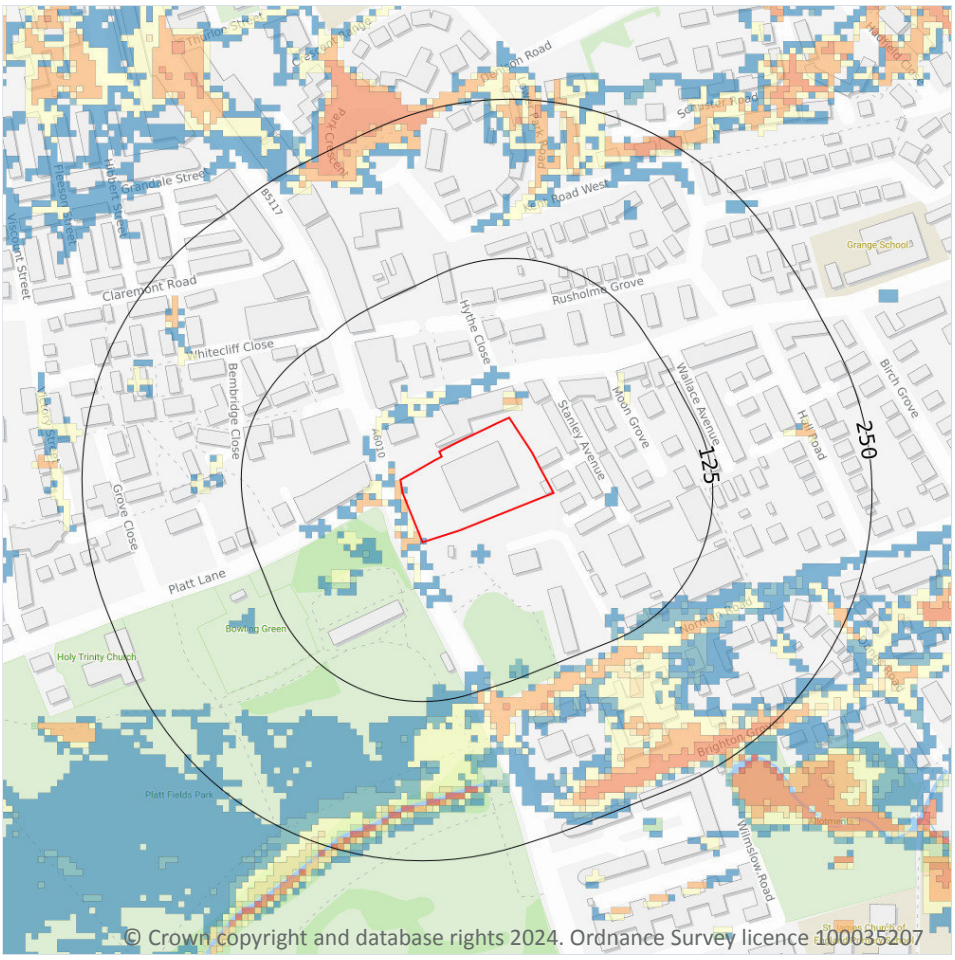
7.7 Flood Zone 3

Records within 50m	0

Areas of land at risk of flooding, when the presence of flood defences are ignored. Covering land with a 1 in 100 (1%) or greater chance of flooding each year from rivers or a 1 in 200 (0.5%) or greater chance of flooding each year from the sea.

This data is sourced from the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales.

8 Surface water flooding



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

1 in 1000 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 250 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 100 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

1 in 30 return period
- Depth between 0.1m - 0.3m
- Depth between 0.3m - 1.0m
- Depth greater than 1.0m

8.1 Surface water flooding

Highest risk on site	**1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m**
Highest risk within 50m	**1 in 30 year, 0.1m - 0.3m**

Ambiental Risk Analytics surface water (pluvial) FloodMap identifies areas likely to flood as a result of extreme rainfall events, i.e. land naturally vulnerable to surface water ponding or flooding. This data set was produced by simulating 1 in 30 year, 1 in 100 year, 1 in 250 year and 1 in 1,000 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 some older ones may flood in a 1 in 5 year rainfall event.

Features are displayed on the Surface water flooding map on **page 51 >**

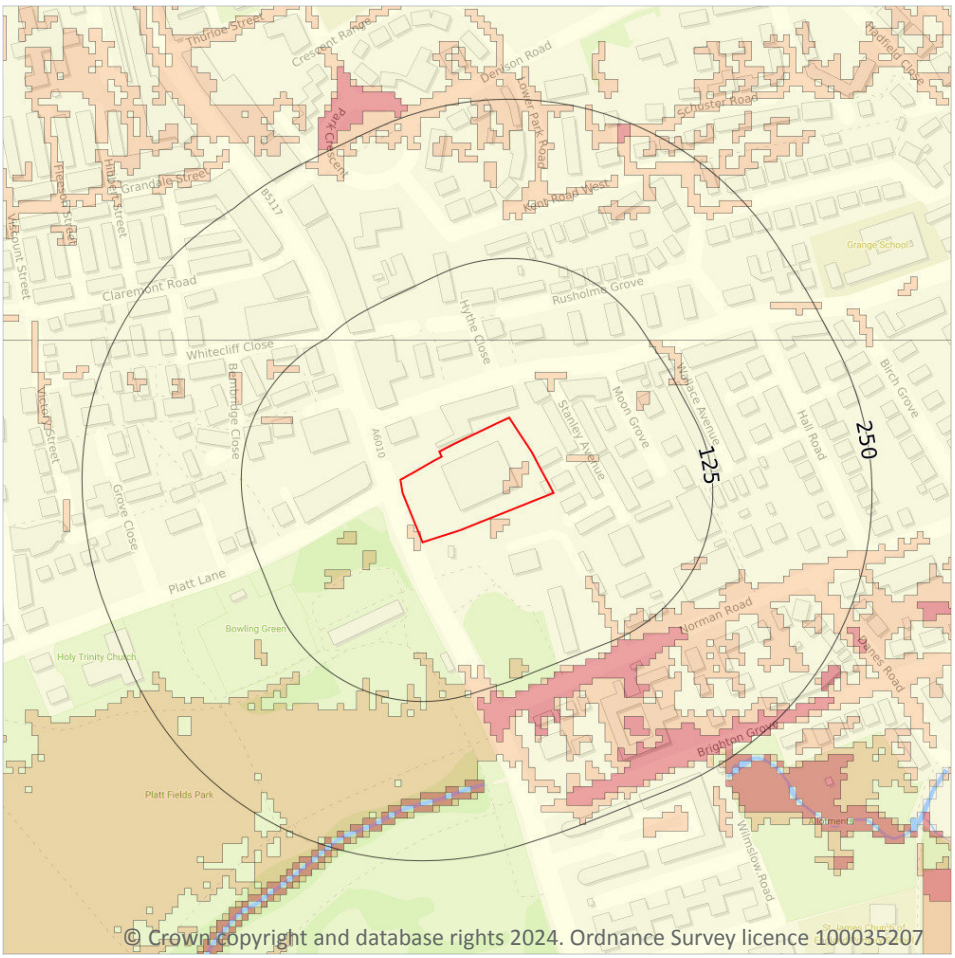
The data shown on the map and in the table above shows the highest likelihood of flood events happening at the site. Lower likelihood events may have greater flood depths and hence a greater potential impact on a site.

The table below shows the maximum flood depths for a range of return periods for the site.

Return period	Maximum modelled depth
1 in 1000 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m
1 in 250 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m
1 in 100 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m
1 in 30 year	Between 0.1m and 0.3m

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

9 Groundwater flooding



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- High
- Moderate - High
- Moderate
- Low
- Negligible

9.1 Groundwater flooding

Highest risk on site	**Moderate-High**
Highest risk within 50m	**Moderate-High**

Groundwater flooding is caused by unusually high groundwater levels. It occurs when the water table rises above the ground surface or within underground structures such as basements or cellars. Groundwater flooding tends to exhibit a longer duration than surface water flooding, possibly lasting for weeks or months, and as a result it can cause significant damage to property. This risk assessment is based on a 1 in 100 year return period and a 5m Digital Terrain Model (DTM).

Features are displayed on the Groundwater flooding map on **page 53 >**

This data is sourced from Ambiental Risk Analytics.

10 Environmental designations

10.1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Records within 2000m	0

Sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of UK flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. Originally notified under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, SSSIs were re-notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Improved provisions for the protection and management of SSSIs were introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and (in Scotland) by the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2010.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.2 Conserved wetland sites (Ramsar sites)

Records within 2000m	0

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, agreed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971. They cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognizing wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well-being of human communities. These sites cover a broad definition of wetland; marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, and even some marine areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Records within 2000m	0

Areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Records within 2000m	0

Sites classified by the UK Government under the EC Birds Directive, SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare (listed on Annex I to the Directive) and migratory birds within the European Union.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.5 National Nature Reserves (NNR)

Records within 2000m	0

Sites containing examples of some of the most important natural and semi-natural terrestrial and coastal ecosystems in Great Britain. They are managed to conserve their habitats, provide special opportunities for scientific study or to provide public recreation compatible with natural heritage interests.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Records within 2000m	0

Sites managed for nature conservation, and to provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature. They are declared by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 after consultation with the relevant statutory nature conservation agency.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.7 Designated Ancient Woodland

Records within 2000m	0

Ancient woodlands are classified as areas which have been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. This includes semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. 'Wooded continuously' does not mean there is or has previously been continuous tree cover across the whole site, and not all trees within the woodland have to be old.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.8 Biosphere Reserves

Records within 2000m	0

Biosphere Reserves are internationally recognised by UNESCO as sites of excellence to balance conservation and socioeconomic development between nature and people. They are recognised under the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme with the aim of promoting sustainable development founded on the work of the local community.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.9 Forest Parks

Records within 2000m	0

These are areas managed by the Forestry Commission designated on the basis of recreational, conservation or scenic interest.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

10.10 Marine Conservation Zones

Records within 2000m	0

A type of marine nature reserve in UK waters established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009). They are designated with the aim to protect nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

10.11 Green Belt

Records within 2000m	0

Areas designated to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.

This data is sourced from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10.12 Proposed Ramsar sites

Records within 2000m	0

Ramsar sites are areas listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) 1971. The sites here supplied have a status of 'Proposed' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.13 Possible Special Areas of Conservation (pSAC)

Records within 2000m	0

Special Areas of Conservation are areas which have been identified as best representing the range and variety within the European Union of habitats and (non-bird) species listed on Annexes I and II to the Directive. SACs are designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Possible' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

10.14 Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPA)

Records within 2000m	0

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas designated (or 'classified') under the European Union Wild Birds Directive for the protection of nationally and internationally important populations of wild birds. Those sites supplied here are those with a status of 'Potential' having been identified for potential adoption under the framework.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.15 Nitrate Sensitive Areas

Records within 2000m	0

Areas where nitrate concentrations in drinking water sources exceeded or was at risk of exceeding the limit of 50 mg/l set by the 1980 EC Drinking Water Directive. Voluntary agricultural measures as a means of reducing the levels of nitrate were introduced by DEFRA as MAFF, with payments being made to farmers who complied. The scheme was started as a pilot in 1990 in ten areas, later implemented within 32 areas. The scheme was closed to further new entrants in 1998, although existing agreements continued for their full term. All Nitrate Sensitive Areas fell within the areas designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) in 1996 under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC).

This data is sourced from Natural England.

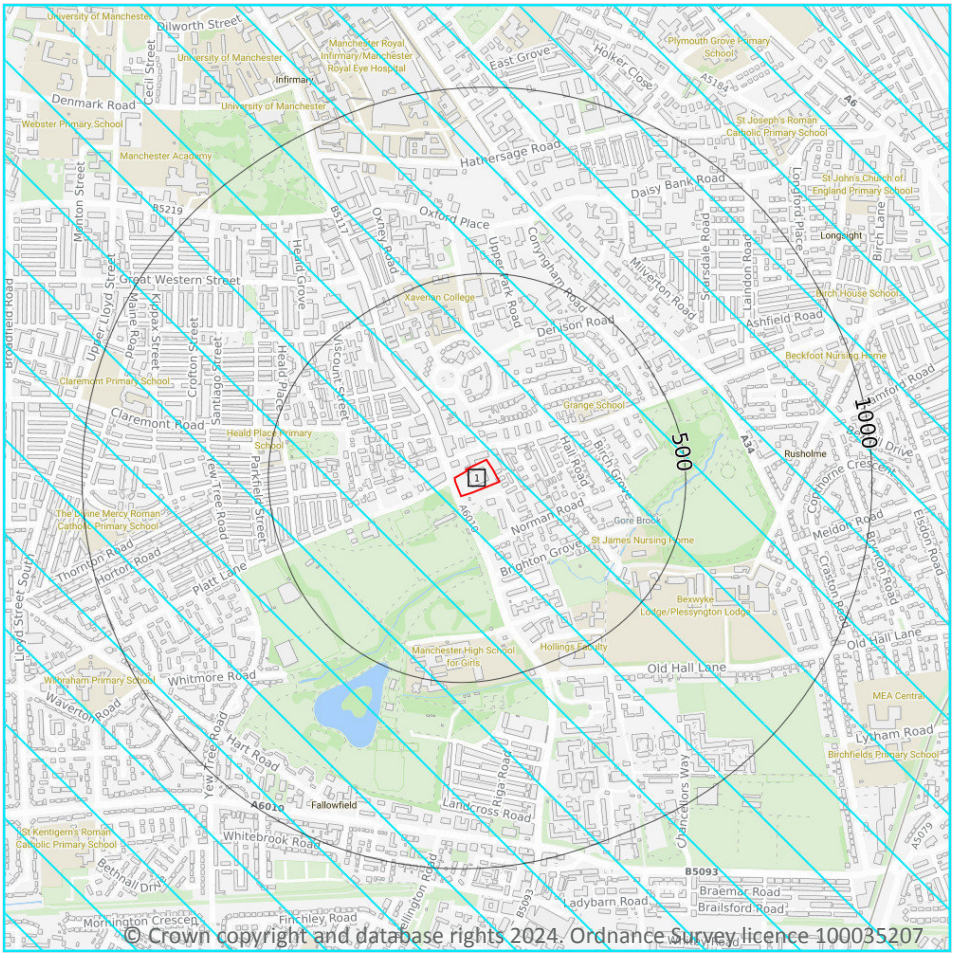
10.16 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

Records within 2000m	0

Areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution designated under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). These are areas of land that drain into waters polluted by nitrates. Farmers operating within these areas have to follow mandatory rules to tackle nitrate loss from agriculture.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

SSSI Impact Zones and Units



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

SSSI Impact Risk Zones

SSSI Units

- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site	1

Developed to allow rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 58 >**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	**Air pollution - Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 4000m². Combustion - General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

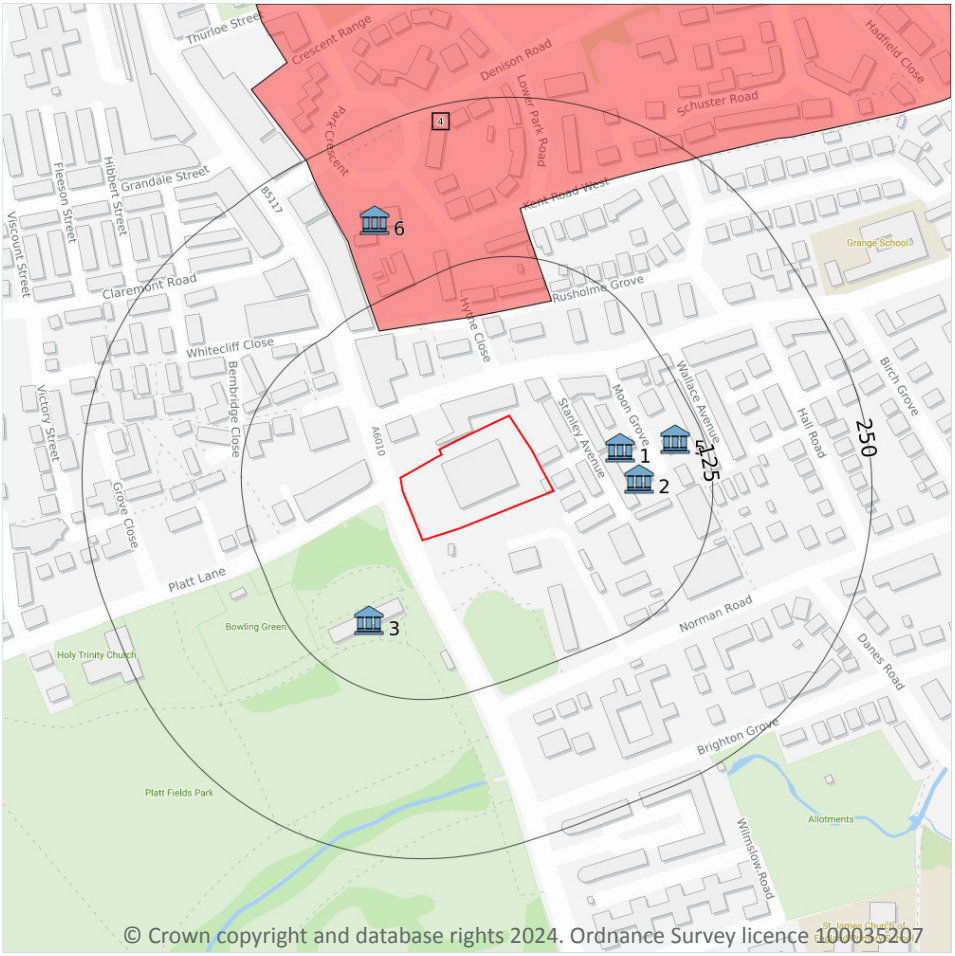
10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m	0

Divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment, however, the size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

11 Visual and cultural designations



- Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Conservation areas - no data
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m	0

Sites designated for their globally important cultural or natural interest requiring appropriate management and protection measures. World Heritage Sites are designated to meet the UK's commitments under the World Heritage Convention.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m	0

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are conservation areas, chosen because they represent 18% of the finest countryside. Each AONB has been designated for special attention because of the quality of their flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations, and/or scenic views. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 created AONBs and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 added further regulation and protection. There are likely to be restrictions to some developments within these areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m	0

In England and Wales, the purpose of National Parks is to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic well-being of those living within them. In Scotland National Parks have the additional purpose of promoting the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area and the sustainable social and economic development of its communities. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established the National Park designation in England and Wales, and The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 in Scotland.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and the Scottish Government.

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m	5

Buildings listed for their special architectural or historical interest. Building control in the form of 'listed building consent' is required in order to make any changes to that building which might affect its special interest. Listed buildings are graded to indicate their relative importance, however building controls apply to all buildings equally, irrespective of their grade, and apply to the interior and exterior of the building in its entirety, together with any curtilage structures.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 60 >**

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	62m E	4, Moon Grove	II	1219999	28/02/1975
2	68m E	6, Moon Grove	II	1220030	03/10/1974
3	75m SW	Platt Hall	II*	1246947	25/03/1952
5	104m E	5 And 7, Moon Grove	II	1197927	03/10/1974
6	184m N	Victoria Park Hotel	II	1271228	03/10/1974

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m	1

Local planning authorities are obliged to designate as conservation areas any parts of their own area that are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area gives broader protection than the listing of individual buildings. All the features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address the quality of the landscape in its broadest sense.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on **page 60 >**

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
4	82m N	Victoria Park	Manchester	01/03/1972

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m	0

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Schedule of Monuments has c.20,000 entries and includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

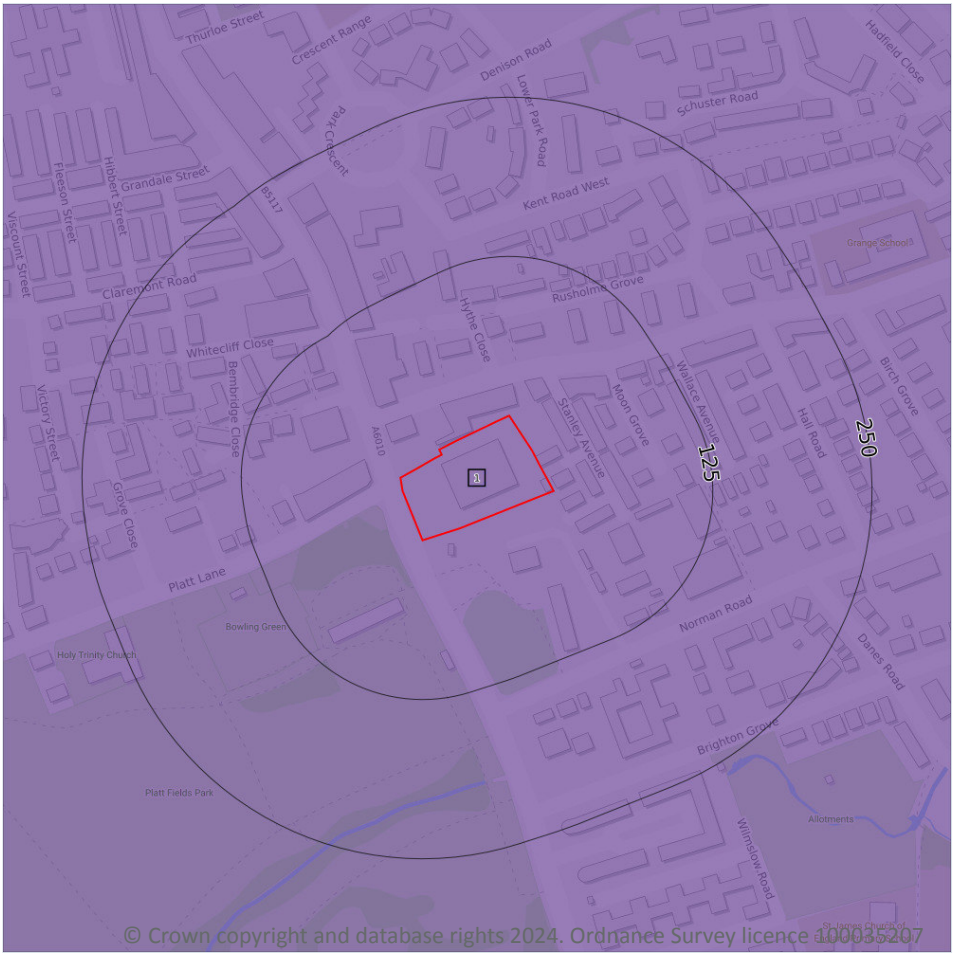
11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m	0

Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of the landscape.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

12 Agricultural designations



- Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Grade 1 - excellent quality
- Grade 2 - very good quality
- Grade 3 - good to moderate quality
- Grade 3a - good quality
- Grade 3b - moderate quality
- Grade 4 - poor quality
- Grade 5 - very poor quality
- Non-agricultural land
- Urban land
- Exclusion land
- Tree felling licences
- Open Access land

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m	1

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 63 >**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	**On site**	**Urban**	-

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m	0

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land without having to use paths. Access land includes mountains, moors, heaths and downs that are privately owned. It also includes common land registered with the local council and some land around the England Coast Path. Generally permitted activities on access land are walking, running, watching wildlife and climbing.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m	0

Felling Licence Application (FLA) areas approved by Forestry Commission England. Anyone wishing to fell trees must ensure that a licence or permission under a grant scheme has been issued by the Forestry Commission before any felling is carried out or that one of the exceptions apply.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. The schemes identified may be historical schemes that have now expired, or may still be active.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	0

Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13 Habitat designations



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Priority Habitat Inventory
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Limestone Pavement Orders

Habitat Networks

- Primary Habitat
- Restorable Habitat
- Associated Habitats
- Habitat Restoration-Creation
- Network Enhancement Zone 1
- Network Enhancement Zone 2

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m	4

Habitats of principal importance as named under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41.

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 65 >**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	22m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	34m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	88m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	94m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m	0

Habitat networks for 18 priority habitat networks (based primarily, but not exclusively, on the priority habitat inventory) and areas suitable for the expansion of networks through restoration and habitat creation.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m	0

Sites verified as Open Mosaic Habitat. Mosaic habitats are brownfield sites that are identified under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as a priority habitat due to the habitat variation within a single site, supporting an array of invertebrates.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

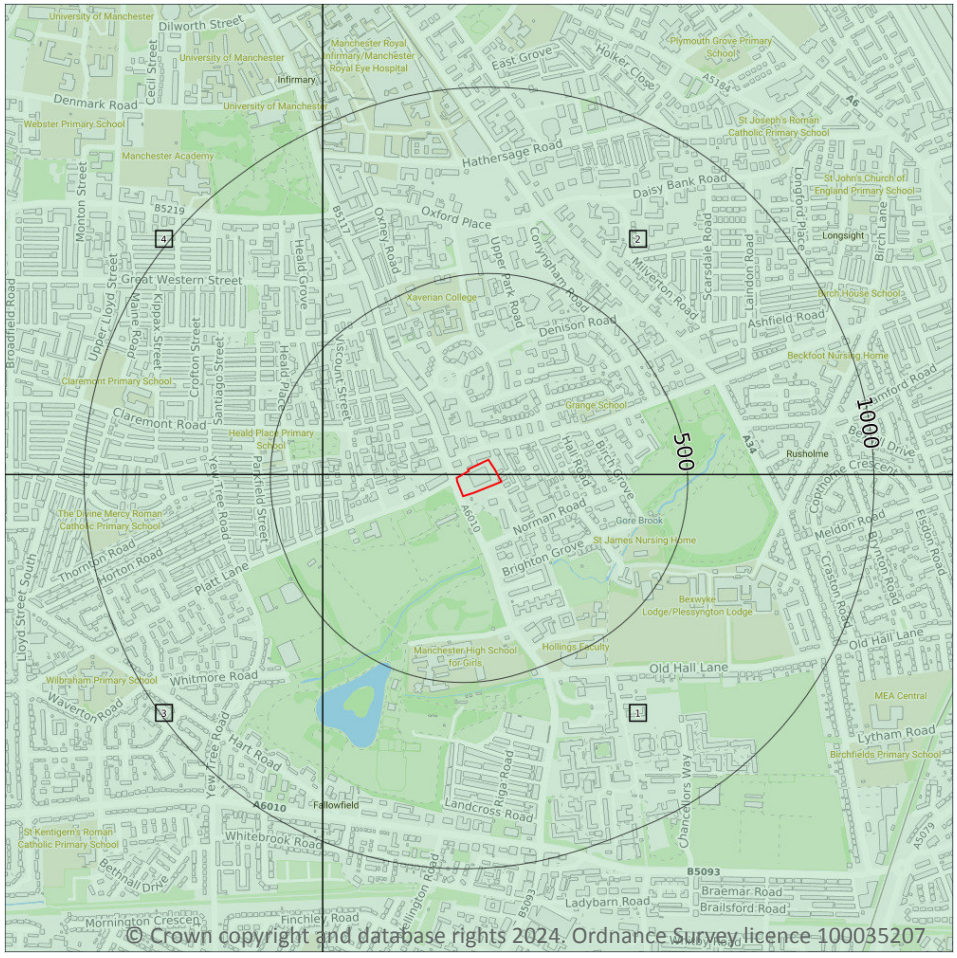
13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m	0

Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable habitats for wildlife. These habitats are threatened due to their removal for use in gardens and water features. Many limestone pavements have been designated as SSSIs which affords them some protection. In addition, Section 34 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 gave them additional protection via the creation of Limestone Pavement Orders, which made it a criminal offence to remove any part of the outcrop. The associated Limestone Pavement Priority Habitat is part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat in England.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Full coverage

Partial coverage

No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m **4**

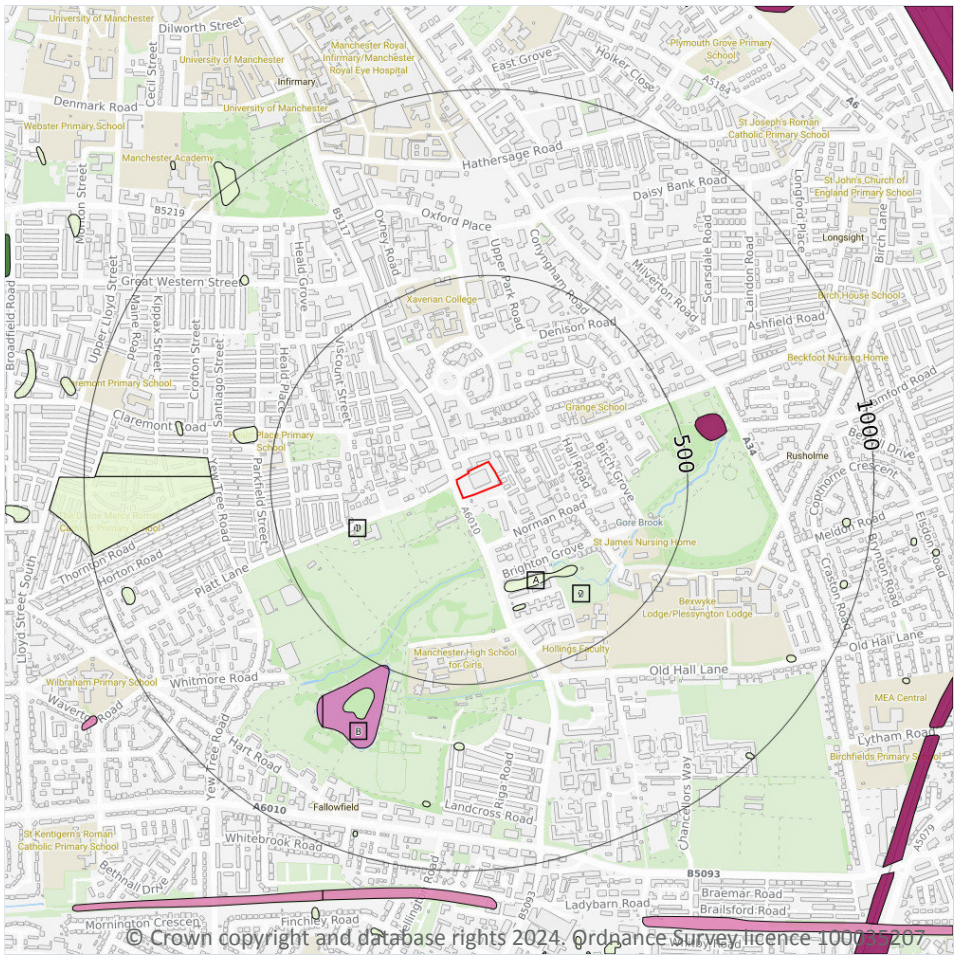
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 67 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**No coverage**	**SJ89SE**
2	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**SJ89NE**
3	360m W	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SJ89SW
4	360m W	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SJ89NW

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m	5

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

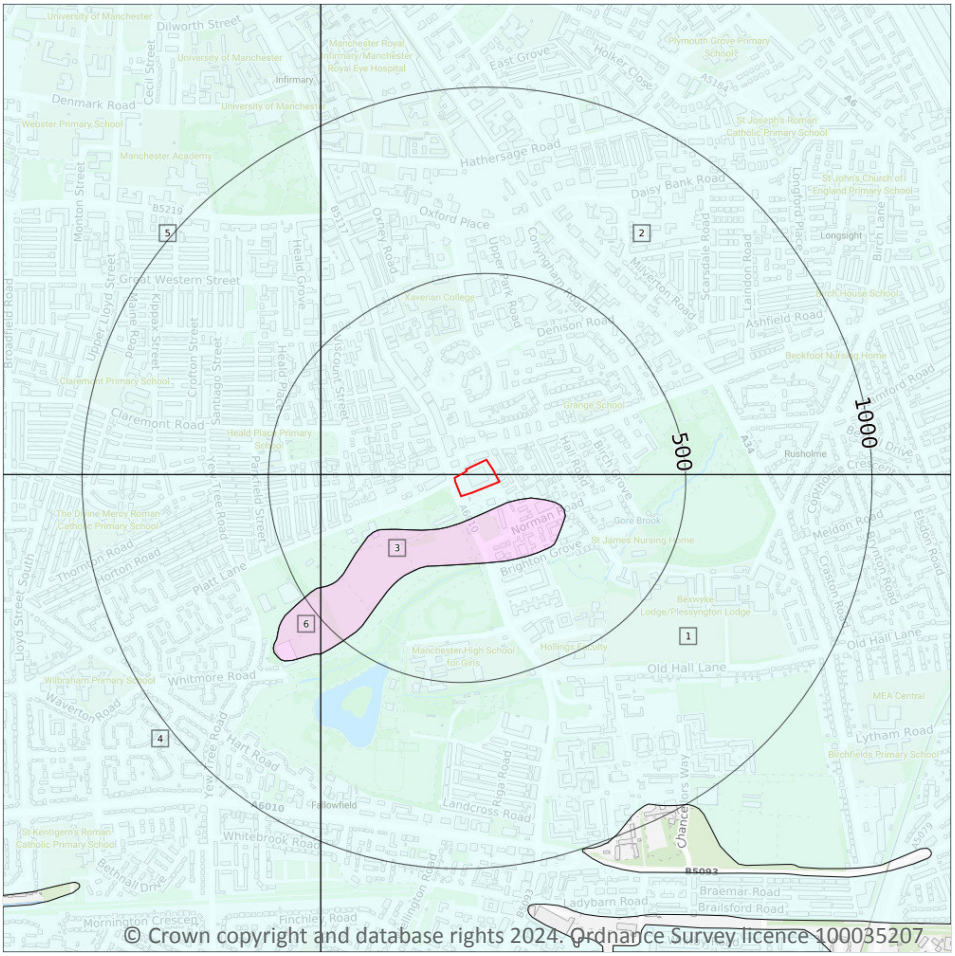
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 69 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	249m S	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
1	285m W	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
A	319m S	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
2	357m SE	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
B	494m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m **6**

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 71 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
2	On site	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	60m SE	GFICD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
4	360m W	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
5	360m W	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
6	450m SW	GFICD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Ice Contact Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

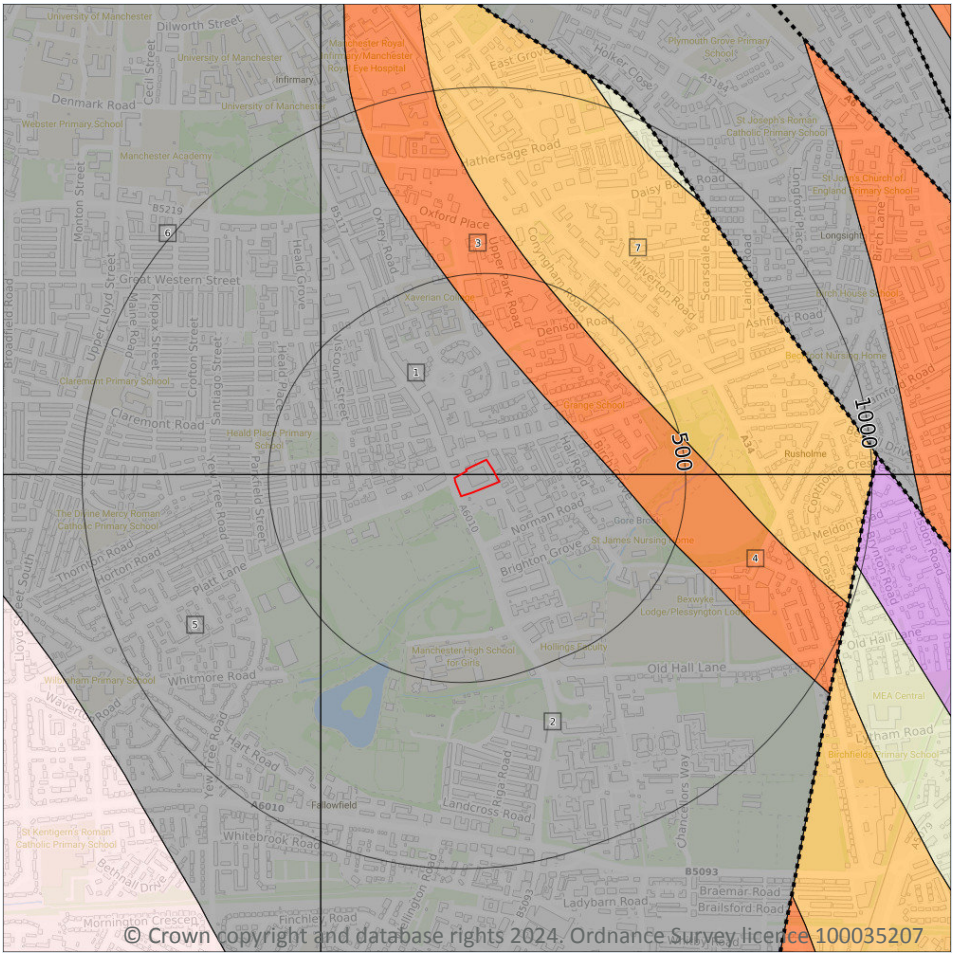
14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m	**0**

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m **7**

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 73 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**CPB-SDST**	**Chester Pebble Beds Formation - Sandstone**	**Early Triassic Epoch**
2	**On site**	**CPB-SDST**	**Chester Pebble Beds Formation - Sandstone**	**Early Triassic Epoch**
3	229m NE	MM-MDST	Manchester Marls Formation - Mudstone	Late Permian Epoch [Obsolete name]

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	310m E	MM-MDST	Manchester Marls Formation - Mudstone	Late Permian Epoch [Obsolete name]
5	360m W	CPB-SDST	Chester Pebble Beds Formation - Sandstone	Early Triassic Epoch
6	360m W	CPB-SDST	Chester Pebble Beds Formation - Sandstone	Early Triassic Epoch
7	427m NE	CS-SDST	Collyhurst Sandstone Formation - Sandstone	Cisuralian Epoch

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

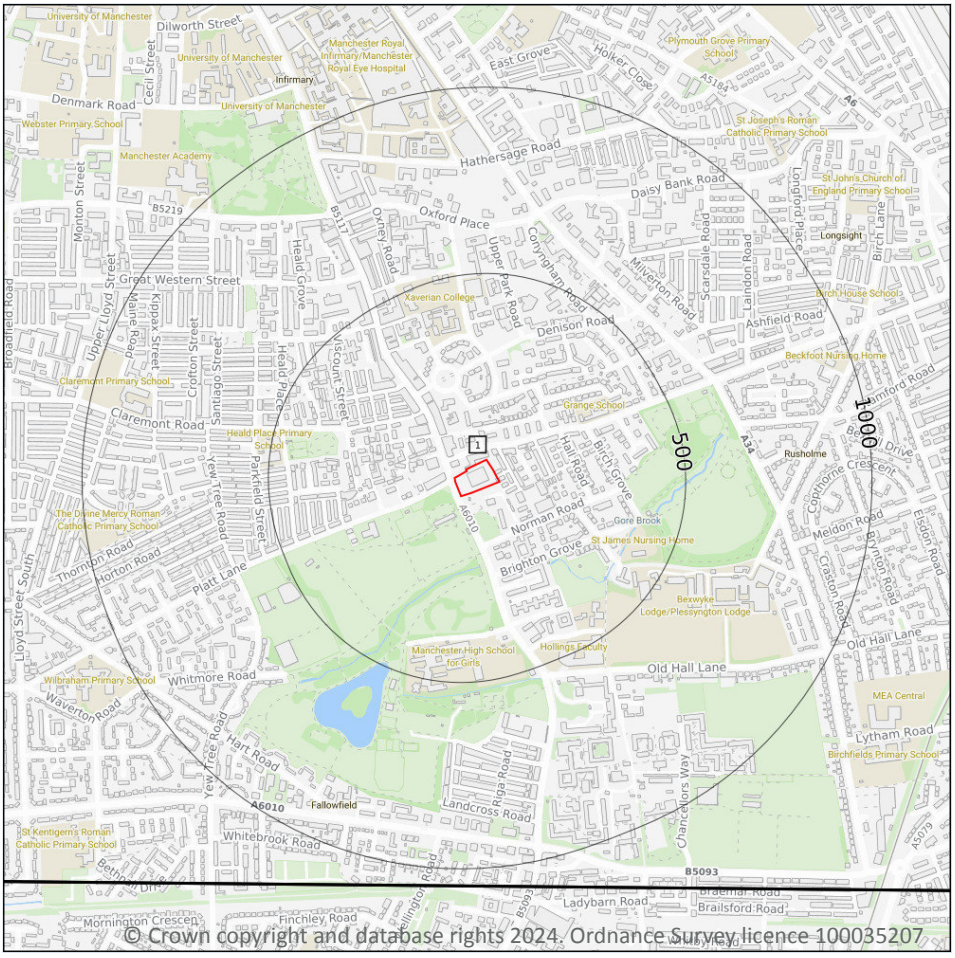
14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m	**0**

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:10,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m	1

An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 75 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	No coverage	EW085_manchester_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m	0

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

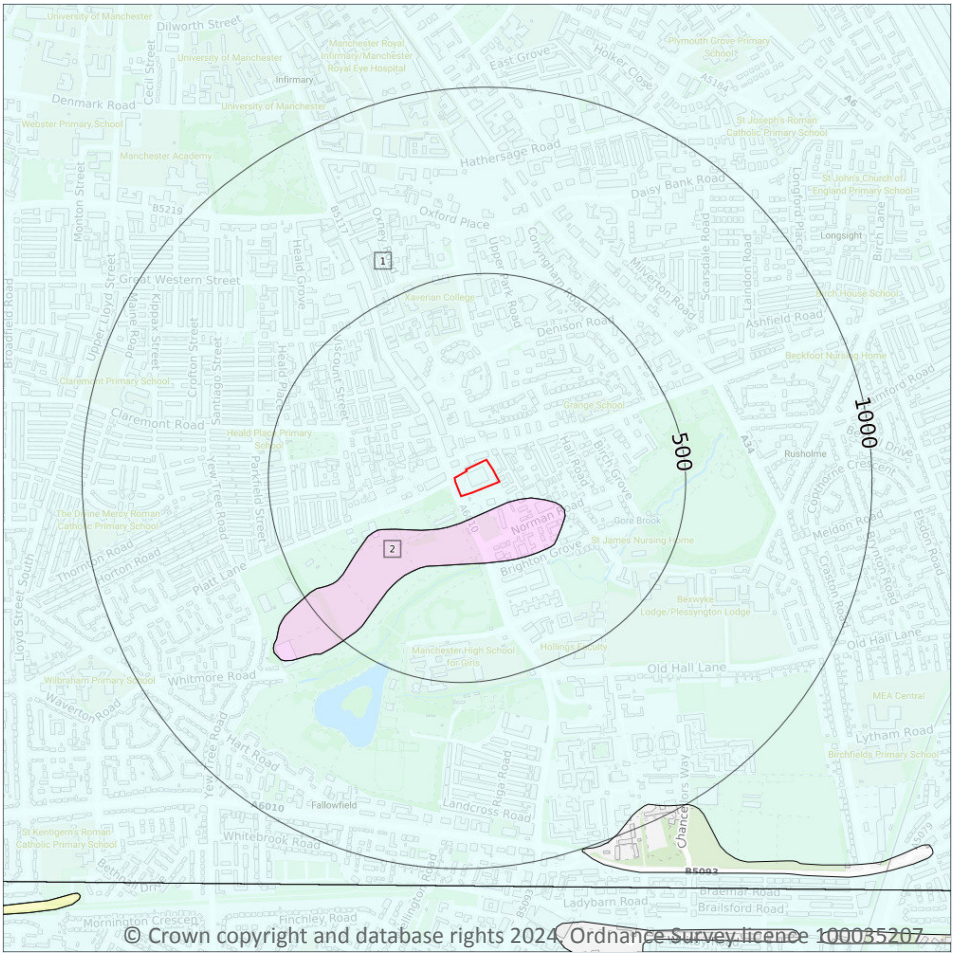
15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any artificial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m **2**

Superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 77 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**TILLD-DMTN**	**TILL, DEVENSIAN**	**DIAMICTON**
2	60m SE	GFICD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL ICE CONTACT DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	2

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Low**
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Low**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m	0

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:50,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

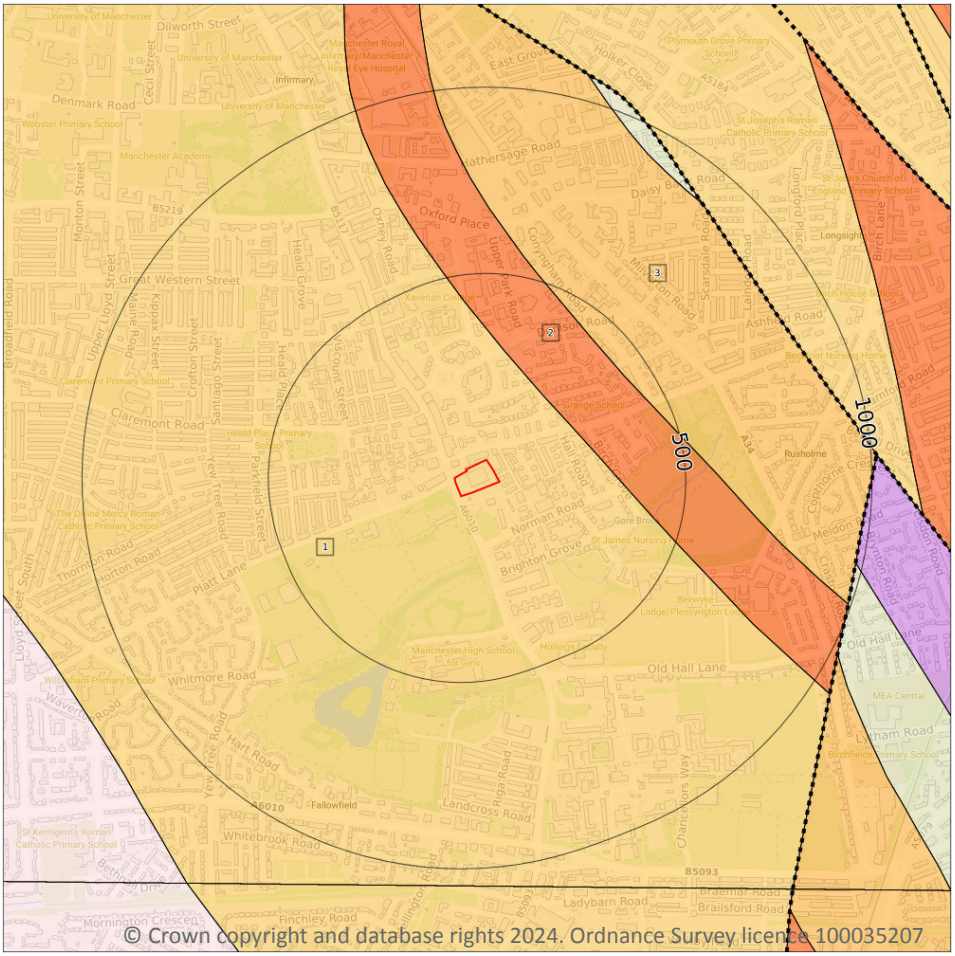
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m **3**

Bedrock geology at 1:50,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 79 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	**On site**	**CHES-SDST**	**CHESTER FORMATION - SANDSTONE**	**OLENEKIAN**
2	229m NE	MM-MDST	MANCHESTER MARLS FORMATION - MUDSTONE	-
3	427m NE	CS-SDST	COLLYHURST SANDSTONE FORMATION - SANDSTONE	-

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	2

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Moderate**
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Moderate**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

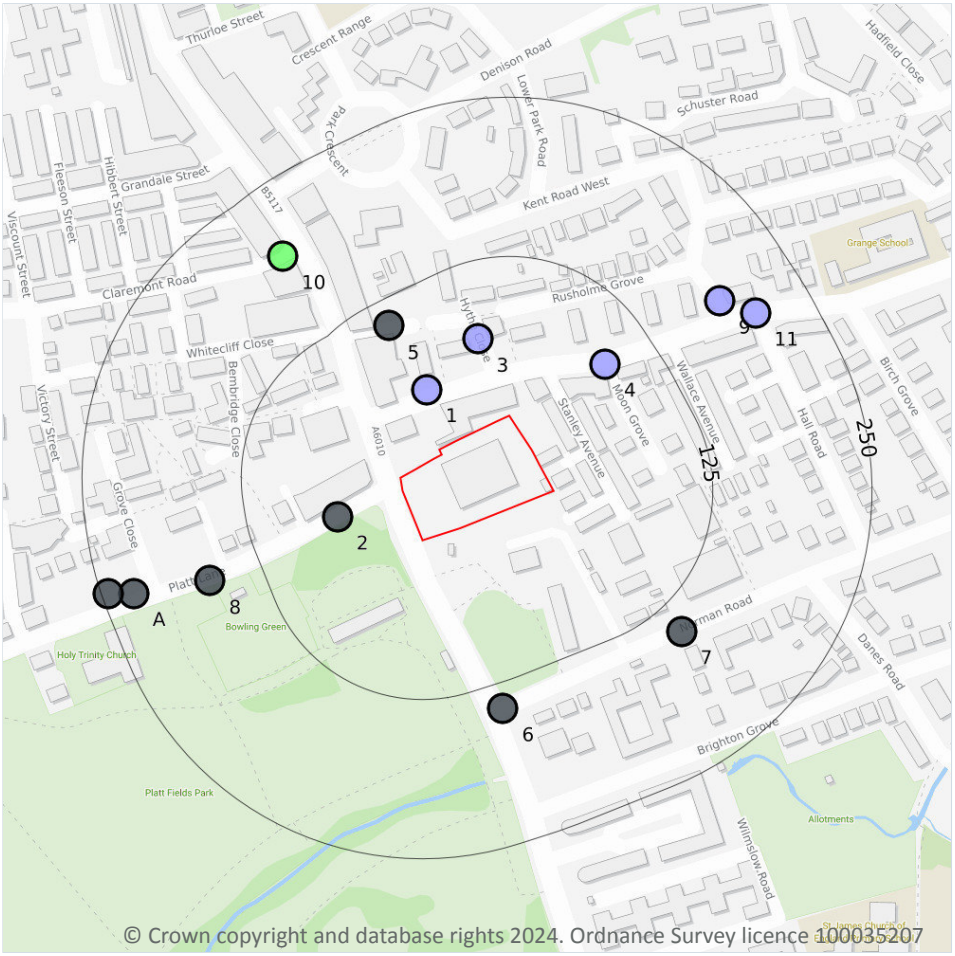
15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	0

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

16 Boreholes



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Confidential
- 0 - 10m
- 10 - 30m
- 30m+
- Unknown

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m	13

The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep.

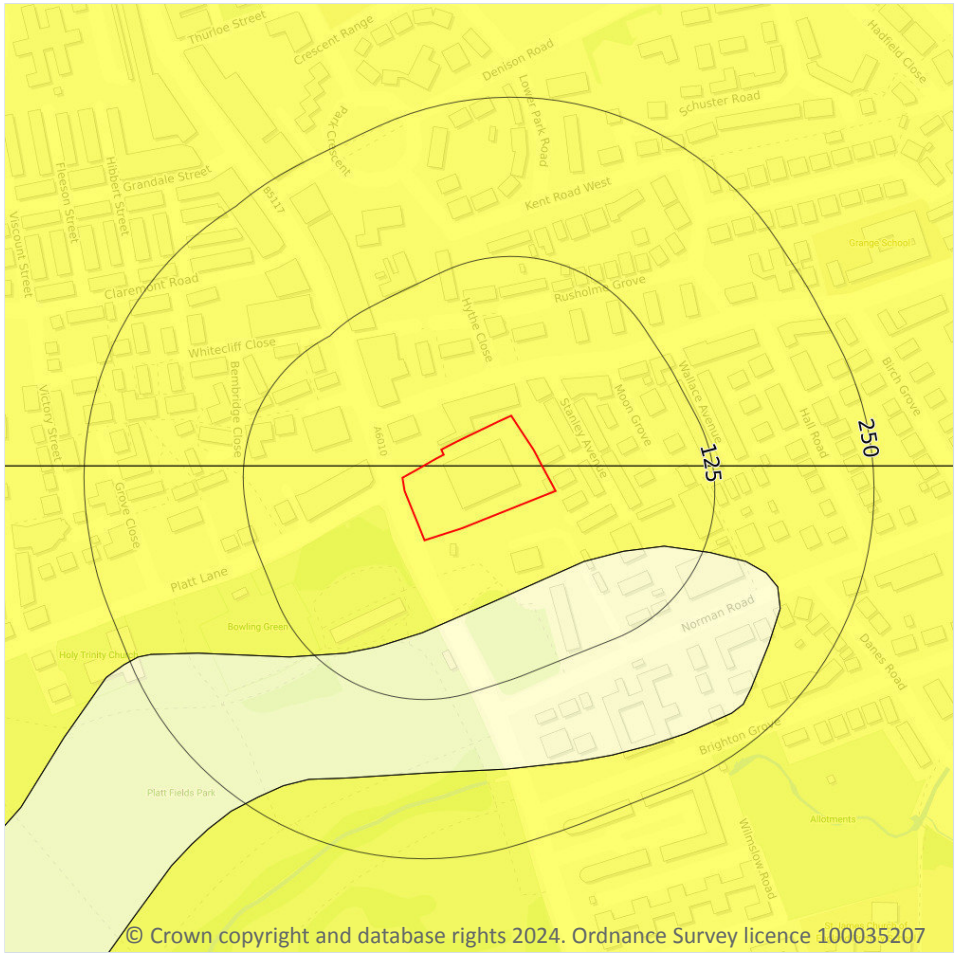
Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 81 >**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	47m NW	385380 395060	DICKENSON ROAD 1	9.85	N	937092 ↗
2	55m W	385310 394960	PLATT LANE 6	-	Y	N/A
3	65m N	385420 395100	DICKENSON ROAD 2	7.0	N	937093 ↗

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	85m NE	385520 395080	DICKENSON ROAD 3	6.3	N	937094 ↗
5	105m NW	385350 395110	RUSHOLME GROVE 1	-	Y	N/A
6	145m S	385440 394810	NORMAN ROAD / BIRCH GROVE 1	-	Y	N/A
7	149m SE	385580 394870	NORMAN ROAD / BIRCH GROVE 2	-	Y	N/A
8	167m W	385210 394910	PLATT LANE 5	-	Y	N/A
9	188m NE	385610 395130	DICKENSON ROAD 4	7.5	N	937095 ↗
10	196m NW	385267 395165	MANCHESTER CORP. WILNSLOW ROAD	12.5	N	936440 ↗
11	206m NE	385638 395120	MANCHESTER CORP. DICKERSON ROAD	6.4	N	936441 ↗
A	226m W	385150 394900	PLATT LANE CATCHMENT 11	-	Y	N/A
A	245m W	385130 394900	PLATT LANE CATCHMENT 10	-	Y	N/A

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m	1

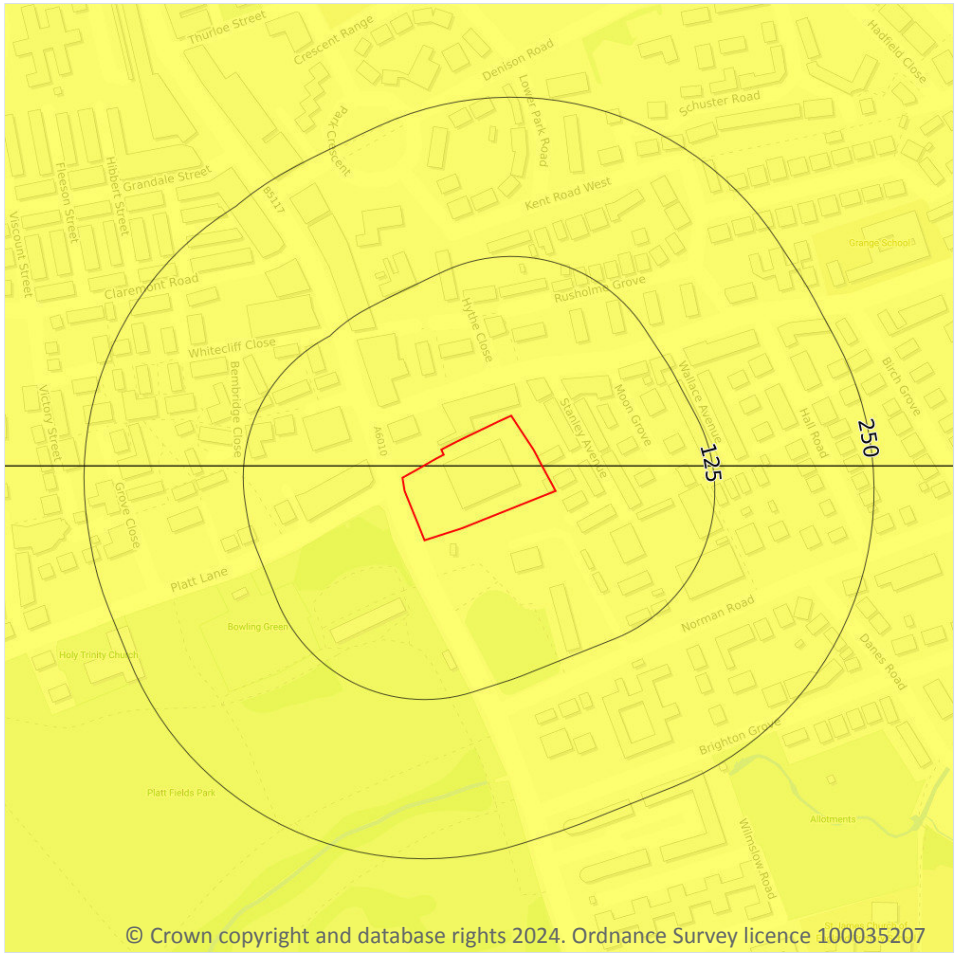
The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and local drainage).

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 83 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m	1

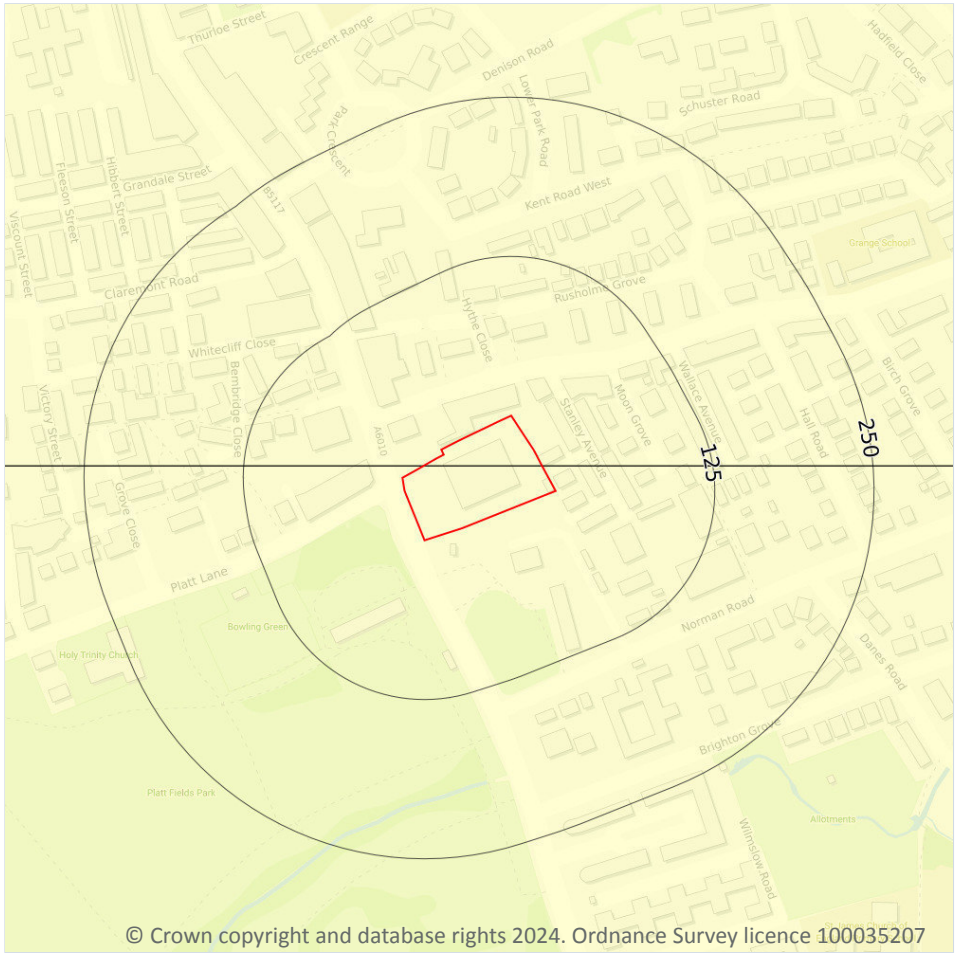
The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 84 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m	1

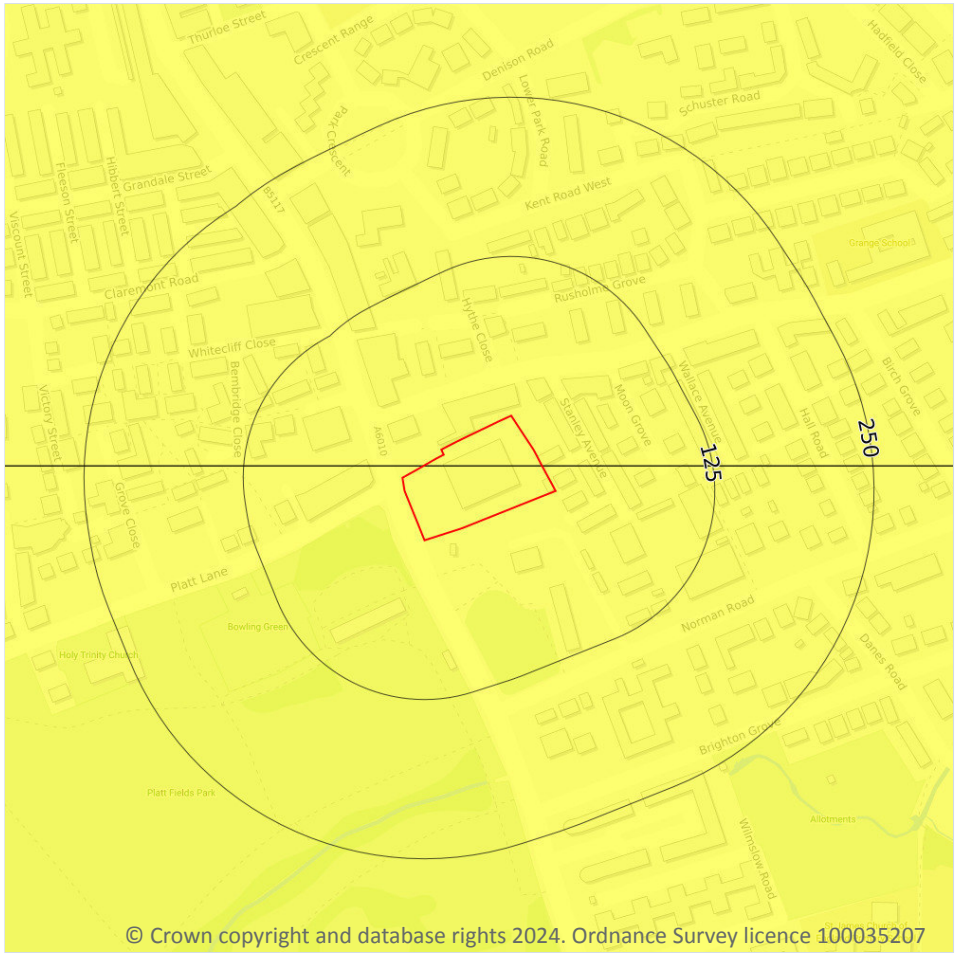
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 85 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Compressible strata are not thought to occur.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m	1

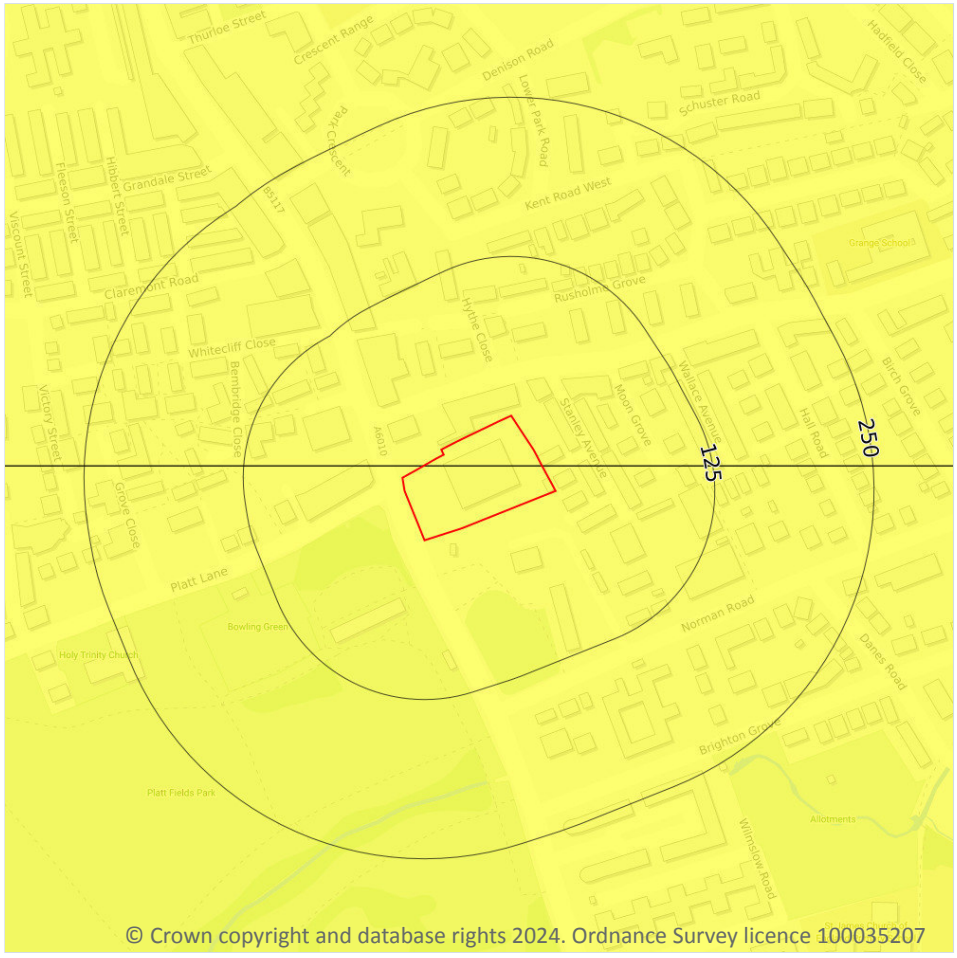
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 86 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m	1

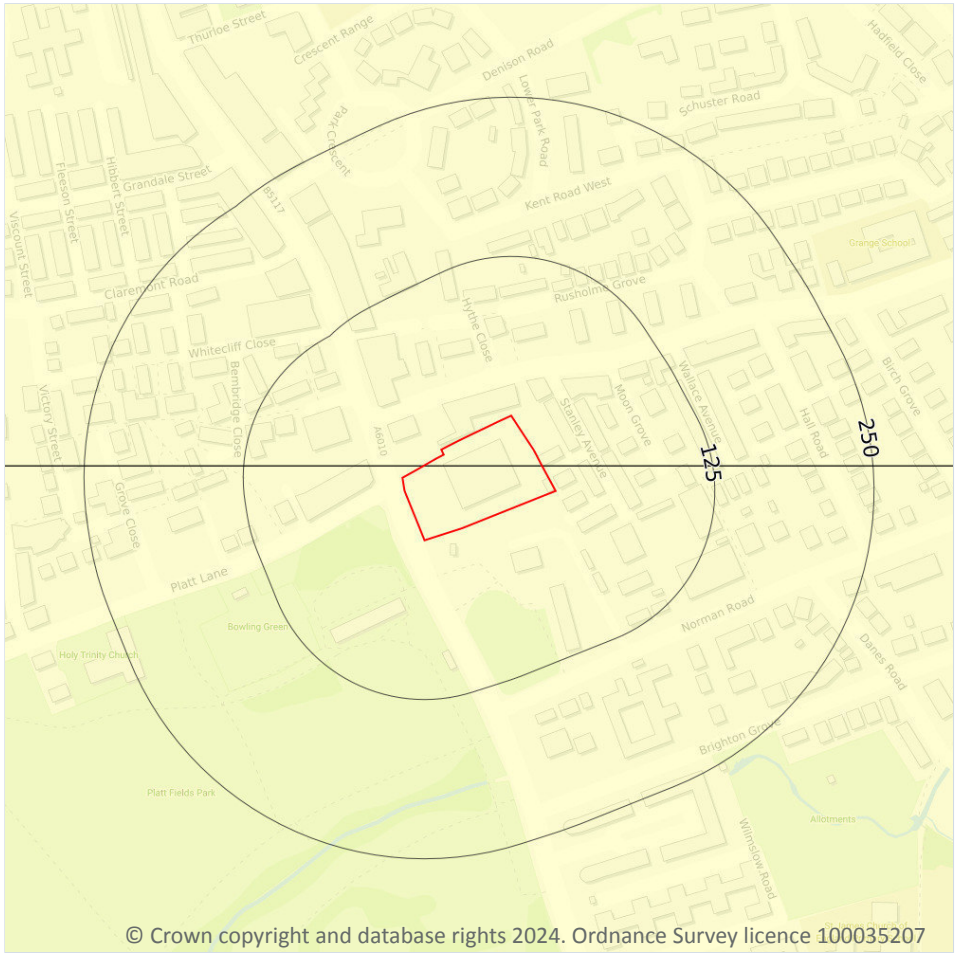
The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 87 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m	1

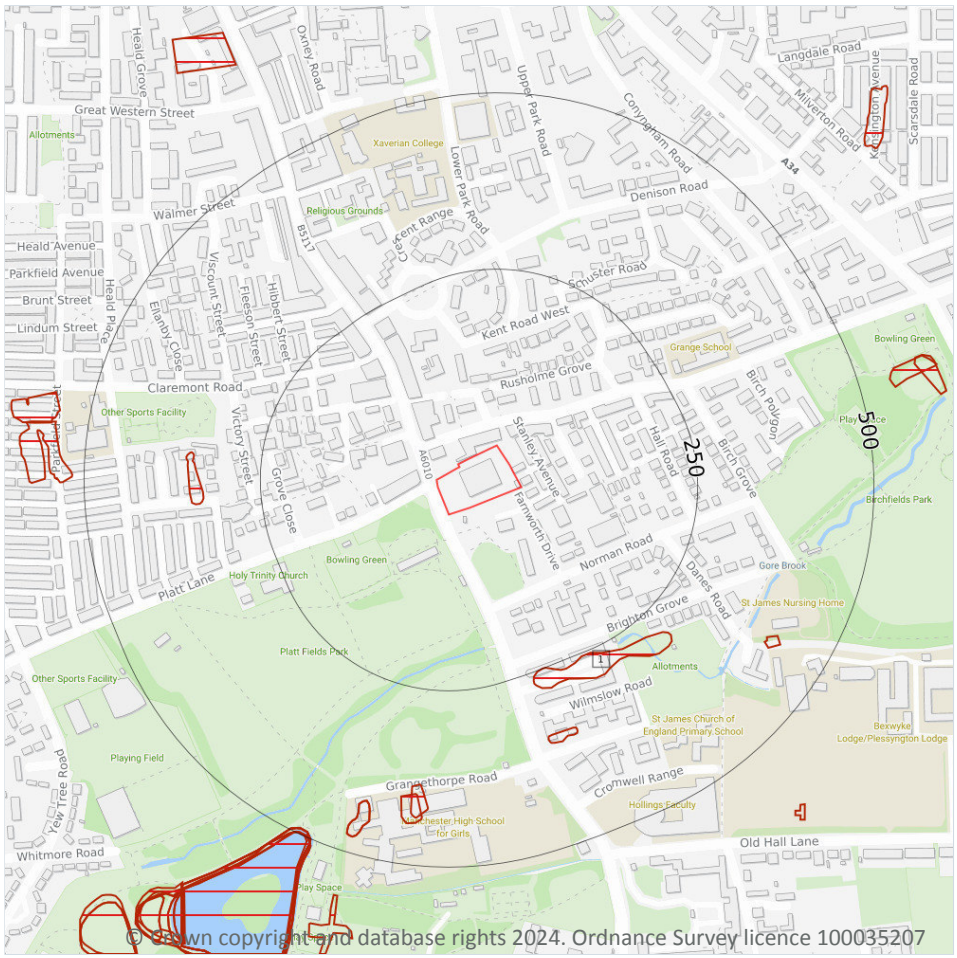
The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 88 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18 Mining and ground workings



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Underground mining extents
- Historical mineral planning areas
- TCA non-coal mining

Non Coal Mining

- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m	0

BritPits (an abbreviation of British Pits) is a database maintained by the British Geological Survey of currently active and closed surface and underground mineral workings. Details of major mineral handling sites, such as wharfs and rail depots are also held in the database.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m	1

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 90 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
1	250m S	Water Body	1851	1:10560

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	0

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that indicate the presence of underground workings e.g. mine shafts.

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies underground mine workings that could present a potential risk, including adits and seam workings. These features have been identified from BGS Geological mapping and mine plans sourced from the BGS and various collections and sources.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m	0

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m	0

The potential for historical non-coal mining to have affected an area. The assessment is drawn from expert knowledge and literature in addition to the digital geological map of Britain. Mineral commodities may be divided into seven general categories - vein minerals, chalk, oil shale, building stone, bedded ores, evaporites and 'other' commodities (including ball clay, jet, black marble, graphite and chert).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site	1

Areas which could be affected by former coal and other mining. This data includes some mine plans unavailable to the Coal Authority.

Location	Details
On site	**In addition to being located inside an area where The Coal Authority have information on coal mining activities, Johnson Poole & Bloomer (JPB) have information such as mining plans and maps held within their archive of mining activities that have occurred within 1km of this property which may supplement this information. Please note, the plans held by JPB may also relate to non-mining records. Further details and a quote for services (if appropriate) can be obtained by emailing this report to enquiries.gs@jpb.co.uk ↗.**

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m	0

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of

risk have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site	1

Areas which could be affected by past, current or future coal mining.

Location	Details
On site	**The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.**

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site	0

The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

This data is sourced from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board.

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m	0

Industry recognised national database of natural cavities. Sinkholes and caves are formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as chalk and limestone, gulls and fissures by cambering. Ground instability can result from movement of loose material contained within these cavities, often triggered by water.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m	0

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m	0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.

Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m	0

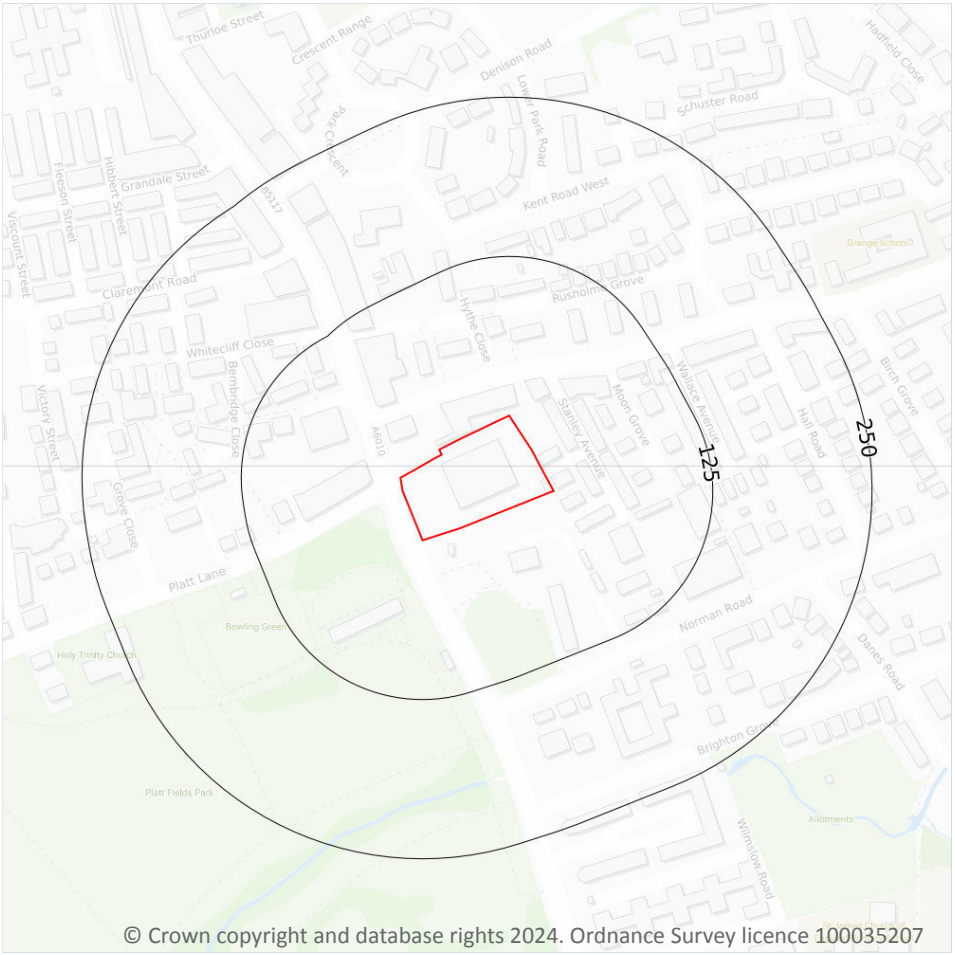
This is a comprehensive database of national karst information gathered from a wide range of sources. BGS have collected data on five main types of karst feature: Sinkholes, stream links, caves, springs, and incidences of associated damage to buildings, roads, bridges and other engineered works.

Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over 800 caves, 1300 stream sinks, 5600 springs, 10,000 sinkholes.

The database is not yet complete, and not all records have been verified. The absence of data does not mean that karst features are not present at a site. A reliability rating is included with each record.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

20 Radon



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Greater than 30%
- Between 10% and 30%
- Between 5% and 10%
- Between 3% and 5%
- Between 1% and 3%
- Less than 1%

20.1 Radon

Records on site	1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 97 >**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	**Less than 1%**	**None**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.

21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	4

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km^2. In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km^2; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	**15 - 25 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 - 200 mg/kg**	**60 - 120 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**30 - 45 mg/kg**
On site	**15 - 25 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 - 200 mg/kg**	**60 - 120 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**30 - 45 mg/kg**
20m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
27m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	8

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km^2).

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	**14**	**2.5**	**339**	**233**	**0.6**	**57**	**87**	**24**	**30**
On site	**16**	**2.8**	**303**	**208**	**0.7**	**66**	**93**	**27**	**29**

Location	Arsenic (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Arsenic (mg/kg)	Lead (mg/kg)	Bioaccessible Lead (mg/kg)	Cadmium (mg/kg)	Chromium (mg/kg)	Copper (mg/kg)	Nickel (mg/kg)	Tin (mg/kg)
On site	**16**	**2.8**	**91**	**63**	**0.5**	**63**	**38**	**29**	**5**
On site	**17**	**3**	**105**	**72**	**0.5**	**69**	**41**	**31**	**6**
20m E	18	3.2	107	74	0.8	69	23	36	4
27m E	20	3.5	115	79	0.8	72	24	40	4
42m SW	17	3	233	160	0.7	72	83	29	23
47m S	18	3.2	116	80	0.4	73	44	33	7

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	**0**

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km^2.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m	0

Details of all active London Underground lines, including approximate tunnel roof depth and operational hours.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m	0

Details of the Merseyrail system, the Tyne and Wear Metro and the Glasgow Subway. Not all parts of all systems are located underground. The data contains location information only and does not include a depth assessment.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m	0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m	0

Railways and tunnels digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping as scales of 1:1,250, 1:2,500, 1:10,000 and 1:10,560.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m	0

The Post Office Railway, otherwise known as the Mail Rail, is an underground railway running through Central London from Paddington Head District Sorting Office to Whitechapel Eastern Head Sorting Office. The line is 10.5km long. The data includes details of the full extent of the tunnels, the depth of the tunnel, and the depth to track level.

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m	0

Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m	0

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 1

Records within 500m	0

The Crossrail railway project links 41 stations over 100 kilometres from Reading and Heathrow in the west, through underground sections in central London, to Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the east.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m	0

Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.10 HS2

Records within 500m	0

HS2 is a proposed high speed rail network running from London to Manchester and Leeds via Birmingham. Main civils construction on Phase 1 (London to Birmingham) of the project began in 2019, and it is currently anticipated that this phase will be fully operational by 2026. Construction on Phase 2a (Birmingham to Crewe) is anticipated to commence in 2021, with the service fully operational by 2027. Construction on Phase 2b (Crewe to Manchester and Birmingham to Leeds) is scheduled to begin in 2023 and be operational by 2033.

This data is sourced from HS2 ltd.

Data providers

Groundsure works with respected data providers to bring you the most relevant and accurate information. To find out who they are and their areas of expertise see https://www.groundsure.com/sources-reference ↗.

Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/ ↗.

APPENDIX D

BGS Exploratory Hole Records

British Geological Survey

BGS ID: 937092 : BGS Reference: SJ89NE675
British National Grid (27700) : 385380,395060

CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYORS DEPARTMENT SJ89NE 8538 9506 675

SITE INVESTIGATION FOR Main Drainage
LOCATION Dickenson Road REF:
BOREHOLE No. 1
GRID REFERENCE

DATE COMMENCED 5.8.84
BORING METHOD Cable Percussive
BORING DIAMETER 200mm
SCALE: 1.50 approx.

DATE	CASING DEPTH (m)	WATER LEVEL MORNING & EVENING	DEPTH OF STRATA BELOW GL	Reduced Level	DESCRIPTION	No. and Type of Sample	SAMPLE DEPTH PENETRATION From	SAMPLE DEPTH PENETRATION To	No. of Blows	Legend
5.8.84			0.25		Bituminous Surfacing					
			0.60		Crushed Stone					
			1.20		Housebricks, ashes, stone etc. Made ground.	P1	1.15	1.45	4	
					Very stiff/hard Sandy CLAY, slightly laminated in parts, with stone inclusions and occasional lenses of silt and sand.	U2	2.0	2.45		
						D3	2.45			
						U4	3.0	3.45		
						D5	3.45			
						U6	4.0	4.45		
						D7	4.45			
						U8	5.0	5.45		
						D9	5.45			
						U10	6.0	6.45		
						D11	6.45			
						U12	7.0	7.20		
			7.20							
5.8.84	3.4	Dry	7.50		Clayey fine grained gravelly SAND					
6.8.84		Dry			Very stiff brown sandy CLAY with stone inclusions.	U14	8.0	8.45		
						D15	8.45			
			8.50							
					Very dense fine/medium grained SANDSTONE	P16	8.85	8.92	50	
						P17	9.45	9.52	50	
						P18	9.7	9.85	63	
6.8.84			9.85							

WATER OBSERVATIONS DURING BORING

DEPTH OF WATER ENTRY (m)	ESTIMATED SEE PAGE	STANDING LEVEL (m)	DEPTH OF CASING WHEN SEALED (m)
None observed			

WATER LEVEL IN CASED/UNCASED BOREHOLE ON COMPLETION

DATE	WATER LEVEL	DEPTH OF CASING

REMARKS:-

SAMPLE TEST KEY

D – DISTURBED SAMPLE
P – SPT SAMPLE
B – BULK SAMPLE
W – WATER SAMPLE
U – UNDISTURBED SAMPLE

NOTE: WHERE FULL 0.3 PENETRATION HAS NOT BEEN ACHIEVED, THE NUMBER OF BLOWS FOR THE QUOTED PENETRATION IS GIVEN (NOT N – VALUE)

ALL DEPTHS AND REDUCED LEVELS IN (m) UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

REMARKS Trial hole excavated to 1.0m below ground level.
Borehole backfilled with concrete on completion.

SPT sample P18 recorded 63 blows for the initial 150mm penetration.

M/c 5931

Contact BGS: ngdc@bgs.ac.uk

APPENDIX E

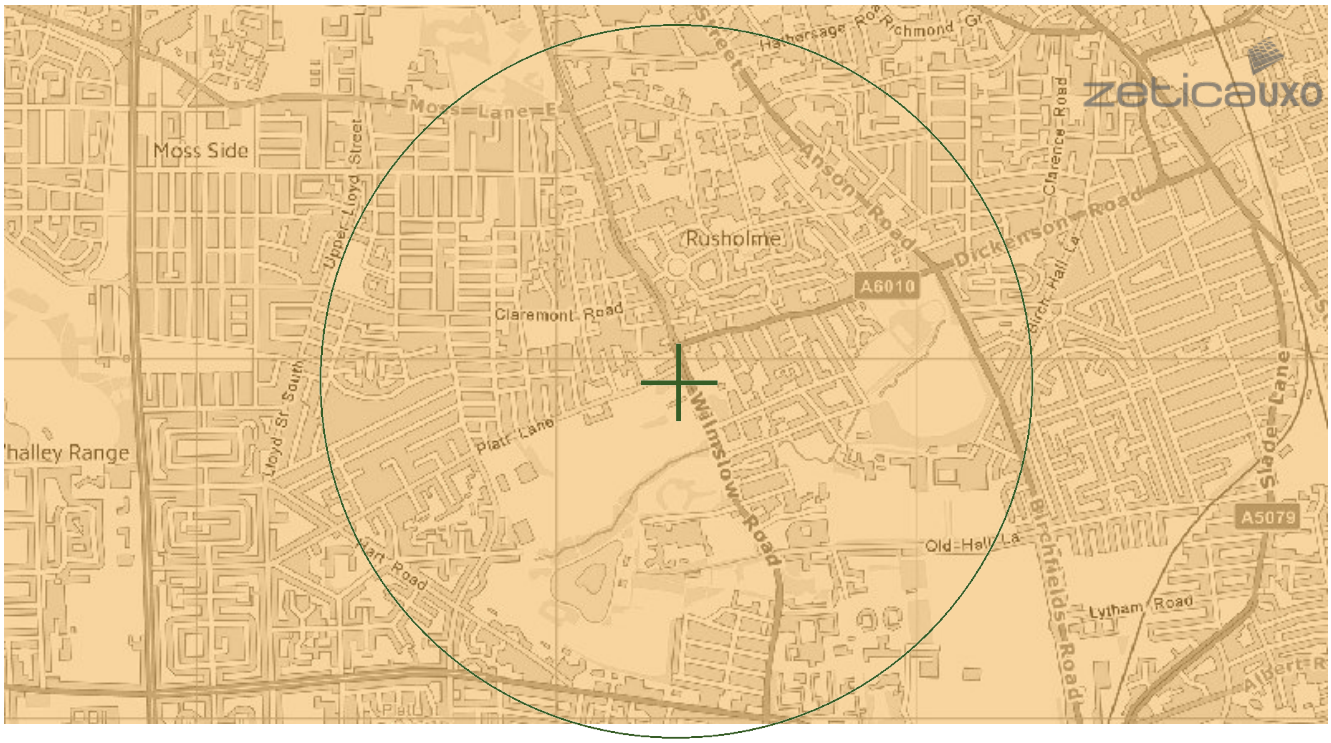
UXO Screening Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP

zeticauxo

SITE LOCATION

Location: M14 5LS,
Map Centre: 385304,394986



This map principally indicates a hazard from Unexploded Bombs (UXB) due to WWII bombardment. Other sources of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) may be present. It should be noted that this map does not represent UXO risk and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

LEGEND

- **High:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 50 bombs per 1000acre or higher.
- **Moderate:** Areas indicated as having a bombing density of 15 to 49 bombs per 1000acre.
- **Low:** Areas indicated as having 15 bombs per 1000acre or less.

Miltary | **Industry** | **UXO find** | **Other**
Transport | **Docks** | **Luftwaffe targets**
Utilities | **Bombing decoy** | **Airfields**

How to use your Unexploded Bomb (UXB) risk map?

This map indicates the potential for UXBs to be present because of World War Two (WWII) bombing. It can be incorporated into a technical report, such as a Phase 1 Desk Study, or similar document as an indication of the potential for UXO encounter on a Site. Other sources of UXO may also be indicated, although note that these are not comprehensive and more detailed research is required to confirm their presence.

What if my Site is in a moderate or high density area?

We typically recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in an area with a moderate or high bombing density.
Additionally, if your site is in close proximity to a strategic target, military establishment, airfield or bombing decoy, then additional detailed research is recommended.

If my site is in a low risk area, do I need to do anything?

If both the map and other research confirm that there is a low potential for UXO to be present on your site, then, subject to your own comfort and risk tolerance, works can proceed with no special precautions.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can request one of our pre-desk study assessments (PDSA) by emailing a site boundary and location to uxo@zetica.com.

You should never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, to include an assessment of the likelihood of a source of UXO hazard from other military activity not reflected on these maps.

If I have any questions, who do I contact?

tel: +44 (0) 1993 886682 **email:** uxo@zetica.com **web:** www.zeticauxo.com

The information in this UXB risk map is derived from a range of sources and should be used with the accompanying notes on our website.

Zetica cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information or data used and cannot accept any liability for any use of the maps. These maps can be used as part of a technical report or similar publication, subject to acknowledgement. The copyright remains with Zetica Ltd.

APPENDIX F

CON29M – Coal Mining Search

The Coal Authority

CON29M
coal mining report

WILMSLOW ROAD, MANCHESTER, MANCHESTER, M14 5LS

Known or potential coal mining risks

Future underground coal mining **Page 4**

Further action

No further reports from the Coal Authority are required. Further information on any next steps can be found in our Professional opinion.

For more information on our reports please visit www.groundstability.com

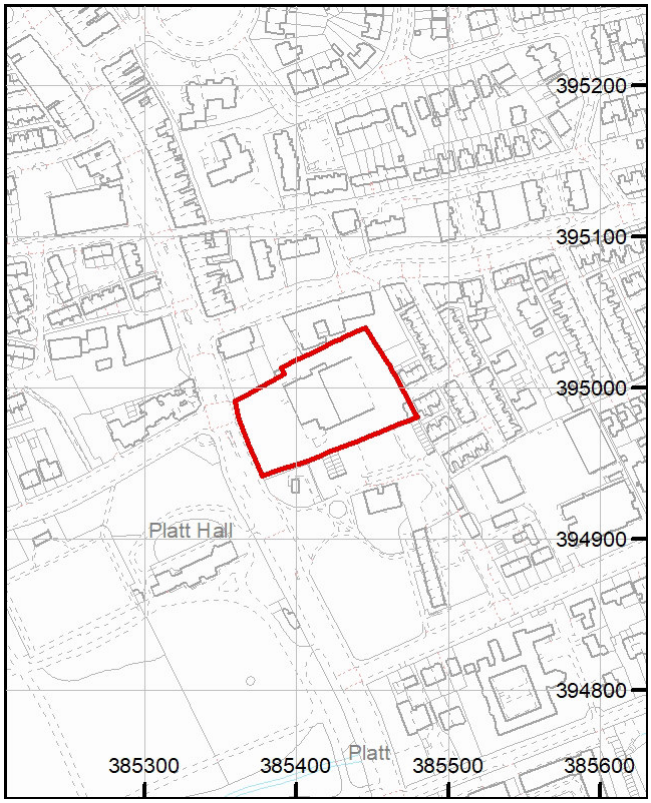
Professional opinion

According to the official mining information records held by the Coal Authority at the time of this search, evidence of, or the potential for, coal mining related features have been identified. It is unlikely that these features will impact on the stability of the enquiry boundary.

Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



We can confirm that the location is **on the coalfield**

Map data

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This report is prepared in accordance with the latest Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.

Accessibility

If you would like this information in an alternative format, please contact our communications team on 0345 762 6848 or email communications@coal.gov.uk.

Professional opinion

Future development

If development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before beginning work on site. All proposals should apply specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

If you are looking to develop, or undertake works, within a coal mining development high risk area your Local Authority planning department may require a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to be undertaken by a qualified mining geologist or engineer. Should you require any additional information then please contact the Coal Authority on 0345 762 6848 or email cmra@coal.gov.uk.

Detailed findings

Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's CON29M Coal Mining enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

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1 Past underground coal mining

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by any past recorded underground coal mining.

2 Present underground coal mining

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by present underground mining.

3 Future underground coal mining

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has received an application for, and is currently considering whether to grant a licence to remove or work coal by underground methods.

The property is not in an area where a licence has been granted to remove or otherwise work coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area likely to be affected from any planned future underground coal mining.

However, reserves of coal exist in the local area which could be worked at some time in the future.

No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

4 Mine entries

There are no recorded coal mine entries known to the Coal Authority within, or within 20 metres, of the boundary of the property.

5 Coal mining geology

The Coal Authority is not aware of any damage due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

6 Past opencast coal mining

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

7 Present opencast coal mining

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

8 Future opencast coal mining

There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

9 Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

10 Mine gas

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

11 Hazards related to coal mining

The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

12 Withdrawal of support

The property is not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

13 Working facilities order

The property is not in an area where an order has been made, under the provisions of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

14 Payments to owners of former copyhold land

The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Statutory cover



Coal mining subsidence

In the unlikely event of any coal mining related subsidence damage, the Coal Authority or the mine operator has a duty to take remedial action in respect of subsidence caused by the withdrawal of support from land or property in connection with lawful coal mining operations.

When the works are the responsibility of the Coal Authority, our dedicated public safety and subsidence team will manage the claim. The house or land owner ("the owner") is covered for these works under the terms of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 (as amended by the Coal Industry Act 1994). Please note, this Act does not apply where coal was worked or gotten by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

If you believe your land or property is suffering from coal mining subsidence damage and you need more information on what to do next, please use the following link to our website which sets out what your rights are and what you need to consider before making a claim.
www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-mining-subsidence-damage-notice-form



Coal mining hazards

Our public safety and subsidence team provide a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week hazard reporting service, to help protect the public from hazards caused by past coal workings, such as a mine shaft or shallow working collapse. To report any hazards please call 0800 288 4242. Further information can be found on our website: www.gov.uk/coalauthority.

Glossary

Key terms

adit - horizontal or sloped entrance to a mine

coal mining subsidence - ground movement caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 - the Act setting out the duties of the Coal Authority to repair damage caused by coal mining subsidence

coal mining subsidence damage - damage to land, buildings or structures caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

coal seams - bed of coal of varying thickness

future opencast coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal from the surface

future underground coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal underground. Although it is unlikely, remaining coal reserves could create a possibility for future mining, which would be licensed by the Coal Authority

mine entries - collective name for shafts and adits

mine gas - reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority within the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded

payments to owners of former copyhold land - historically, copyhold land gave rights to coal to the copyholder. Legislation was set up to allow others to work this coal, but they had to issue a notice and pay compensation if a copyholder came forward

shaft - vertical entry into a mine

site investigation - investigations of coal mining risks carried out with the Coal Authority's permission

stop notice - a delay to repairs because further coal mining subsidence damage may occur and it would be unwise to carry out permanent repairs

subsidence claim - a formal notice of subsidence damage to the Coal Authority since it was established on 31 October 1994

withdrawal of support - a historic notice informing landowners that the coal beneath their property was going to be worked

working facilities orders - a court order which gave permission, restricted or prevented coal mine workings

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