



Phase I Geoenvironmental Site Assessment
Renaissance, Manchester

Reference: 14-261-R1-1
Date: September 2020



PHASE I GEOENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Renaissance,
Deansgate
Manchester
M3 2FE

Prepared for:
Property Alliance Group Ltd



Report Ref: 14-261-R1-1
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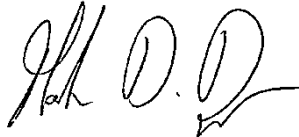
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Land to the west of Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2FE.	
Grid Reference	E383745, N398616.	
Site Area	0.53 Hectares.	
Current Site Use	The site is currently an irregular shaped parcel of land in the centre of Manchester City Centre, with the entirety of the land being buildings and hardstanding. The subject site currently has several land uses; the Renaissance Hotel, Premier House, Doms Tavola Calda restaurant and an NCP car park. The site is largely a 15-storey building with varying heights across the site and some areas of hardstanding used for walkways and entrance and exit roads for the multi storey car park. Vehicular and pedestrian access to the car park is located off Blackfriars Street. There also appears to be other vehicular access to the site along the A56 Deansgate. Pedestrian access can be gained along the eastern and southern boundaries and access to the car park can be gained via staircases on the northern, southern and western boundaries. Due to the sites current land uses, the site has been levelled and there are no topographical features. There is however an overall slight fall in elevation from east to west towards the River Irwell. It is likely that the western boundary wall of the site is a retaining wall down to the River Irwell.	
Proposed Development	E3P understands that the proposed development comprises a high-rise development. It is understood that the site will be developed with circa. 150 dwellings with associated adopted estate roads and utility infrastructure.	
Environmental Setting	Drift Geology	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits (Devensian) – Sand and Gravel.
	Bedrock Geology	Chester Formation – Sandstone.
	Hydrogeology	Secondary A Aquifer strata overlying a Principal Aquifer (Bedrock Geology).
	Hydrology	The River Irwell is located 5m west of site and forms the western boundary. The river is classified by the EA to have a river quality of E (poor).
	Flood Risk	The site is located within Flood Risk Zone 1 and is considered unaffected by river flooding.
	Ecology	Predominantly hardstanding, an ecological appraisal is unlikely to be required.
	Subsidence Hazards	No hazard identified in data searches.



Site History	The site has been developed since Pre 1892. A hotel was recorded in the north of the site, with numerous other buildings present across the site. A section of Carr Street is present in the south western corner of the site. From 1908 a building was named as the Temperance Hotel in the centre of the site until 1948 until it was named as a ruin. An access road named as Grosvenor Avenue was also present from 1948 along the west of the buildings. From 1973, the buildings and roads on-site are no longer recorded, and a larger hotel building is recorded as present across the site and a car park recorded as present. The site has remained relatively unchanged since 1973.
Utility Locations	A formal GPR survey has not been completed to date. However, due to the developed nature of the site it is anticipated that utility infrastructure will enter and cross the site. Further investigation will be required.
Landfill Sites and Ground Gases	There are no BGS recorded landfill sites located within 500m of the site boundary. There were also no historical landfill sites located within 500m of the site. The closest is located 690m north of the site at Overbridge Road, Salford.
Invasive Plant Species	A site walkover has not been conducted, however there is a possibility that there may be invasive species on the site.
Radon	Unaffected – No special precaution required.
Coal Mining/Land Stability	The site lies in an area at low risk of underlying coal workings.

GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

- ✳ Varying thickness of Made Ground was considered possible, investigation is required to determine its geotechnical properties;
- ✳ Soakaways are likely to be effective in areas where high permeability granular deposits are present, however they are unlikely to be effective where contaminated soil/groundwater may be present;
- ✳ Underground services are likely to be present and cannot be ruled out without further investigation.

CONTAMINATED LAND RISK ASSESSMENT

Human Health	Due to the largely developed commercial nature of the site, there are limited potential sources of contamination identified. However, localised areas of Made Ground have been identified as being potentially impacted by heavy metals, volatile organics and hydrocarbon compounds, such as the car parking areas and in areas where historic building demolition has occurred.
Controlled Waters	Significant site wide sources of potentially mobile contaminants are not anticipated at the subject site; however, localised areas have been identified, such as in areas of car parking and where historical building demolition has occurred. The site is underlain by high-permeability granular drift deposits, which will not limit the vertical migration of any mobile contaminants to the underlying Principal Aquifer or the adjacent River Irwell. It is considered that there is a moderate to high risk to controlled waters and a detailed controlled waters risk assessment will be required to satisfy the Environment Agency. .



Ground Gas	Infilled demolition areas and areas of Made Ground may be a source of carbon dioxide and methane. Carbon dioxide and methane have associated asphyxiation and explosive risks, respectively. If present, the risks can be appropriately mitigated through the careful design of building structures.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

A detailed Phase II intrusive Geo-Environmental Ground Investigation should be undertaken in order to confirm the findings of the initial conceptual site model and value engineer a development solution.



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DRAWINGS

14-261-001 – Site Location Plan
14-261-003 – Historical Features Plan
14-261-004 – Site Features Plan



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

E3P Ltd has been commissioned by Property Alliance Group to undertake a Phase I Geo-Environmental Site Assessment at land at Renaissance, Deansgate, Manchester.

1.2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

E3P understands that the proposed development comprises of a high-rise residential development. It is understood that the site will be developed with circa. 150 dwellings with associated adopted estate roads and utility infrastructure.

E3P however notes the sensitivity and confidentiality of the proposal and therefore no proposed development plan has been made available.

1.3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the geoenvironmental investigation are as follows:

- ✿ Review historical plans, geology, hydrogeology, site sensitivity, floodplain issues, mining records and any local authority information available in order to complete a desk study in line with Environment Agency (EA) document *Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land (Contaminated Land Report 11 (CLR11))*.
- ✿ Assess the implications of any potential environmental risks, liabilities and development constraints associated with the site in relation to the future use of the site and in relation to off-site receptors.
- ✿ Assess the desk-study information and, where possible, provide preliminary recommendations in relation to foundations, pavement construction and floor slabs.
- ✿ Provide recommendations regarding future works required and undertake a preliminary pre-construction cost appraisal.

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The limitations of this report are presented in Appendix I.



1.5. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Background information was sought from the following sources:

- ✿ Envirocheck Search;
- ✿ Historical mapping dated 1892 to 2019. A selection of historical maps are reproduced in Appendix IV;
- ✿ On-line planning records held by Manchester City Council;
- ✿ Consultations with representatives of Manchester City Council;
- ✿ Magic Map Groundwater Vulnerability Map;
- ✿ Radon: Guidance on protective measures for new buildings (BRE Document BR 211, 2007);
- ✿ British Geological Survey Map;
- ✿ <https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>; and,
- ✿ <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk>.

1.6. CONFIDENTIALITY

E3P has prepared this report solely for the use of the client and those parties with whom a warranty agreement has been executed, or with whom an assignment has been agreed. Should any third party wish to use or rely upon the contents of the report, written approval must be sought from E3P; a charge may be levied against such approval.



2. SITE SETTING

2.1. SITE DETAILS

TABLE 2.1 SITE DETAILS

Site Address	Land to the west of Deansgate, Manchester, M3 2FE.
National Grid Reference	E383745, N398616.
Site Area	0.53 Hectares.

All acronyms used within this report are defined in the Glossary presented in Appendix II.

A site location plan is presented in Appendix III as Drawing 14-261-001.

2.2. CURRENT SITE USE

E3P has undertaken a site walkover of the entire site and a description of the key findings is summarised in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

Occupancy/Use	The subject site is an irregular shaped parcel of land in the centre of Manchester City Centre with the entirety of the land being buildings and hardstanding. The subject site currently has several land uses; The Renaissance Hotel, Premier House, Doms Tavola Calda restaurant and an NCP carpark.	
Structures	The site is largely a 15 storey building with varying height across the site and some areas of hardstanding used for walkaways and entrance and exit roads for the multi storey car park. There are also two access ramps and ticket machine infrastructure for the car park.	
Access	Vehicular and pedestrian access to the car park is located off Blackfriars Street. There also appears to be other vehicular access to the site along the A56 Deansgate. Pedestrian access can be gained along the eastern and southern boundaries. Pedestrian access to the upper levels of the car park can be gained via staircases on the northern, southern and western boundaries.	
Slope	Due to the sites current land use, the site has been levelled and there are no major topographical features present. There is however an overall slight fall in elevation from east to west towards the River Irwell.	
Retaining Structures	It is likely that the western boundary wall of the site is a retaining wall down to the River Irwell.	
Surface Cover (%)	Buildings:	90%
	Hardstand:	10%
	Soft cover:	0%
Vegetation/Ecology	The site is predominantly hardstanding and as such there is very little vegetation or soft cover. Therefore an ecological appraisal is unlikely to be required.	
Hazardous Material Storage	No Above Ground Storage Tanks (ASTs) or Underground Storage Tank (USTs) were observed at the site. Due to the previously developed commercial nature of the site it is unlikely hazardous materials storage will have occurred on the site.	



Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)	A site walkover has not been completed. However, due to the age of the buildings still present on-site, further surveys and assessments will be required due to the likelihood of ACM within the building fabric.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	There is no equipment identified which may contain PCBs within the site boundary.
Waste Storage	Potentially hazardous waste streams are unlikely to be generated at the site and none were observed during the preliminary site inspection.
Drainage	A formal drainage survey has not been completed under the scope of this report. However, drainage infrastructure is likely present in adjacent highways and connecting with the buildings, there is therefore potential for further drainage to cross under the site.

2.3. SURROUNDING AREA

The surrounding area land uses are summarised in Table 2.3.

TABLE 2.3 SURROUNDING LAND

DIRECTION	LAND USE
North	Victoria Bridge Street.
East	Deansgate and commercial buildings.
South	Blackfriars Street and commercial buildings.
West	River Irwell.

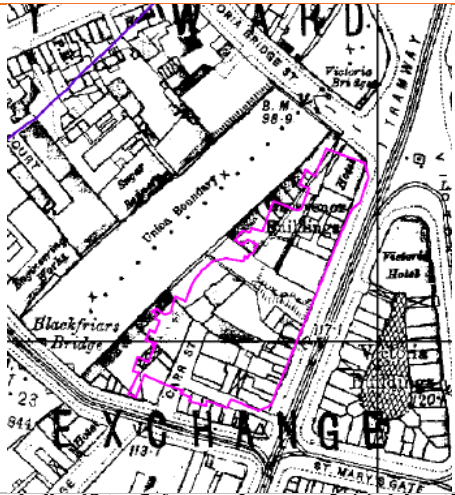
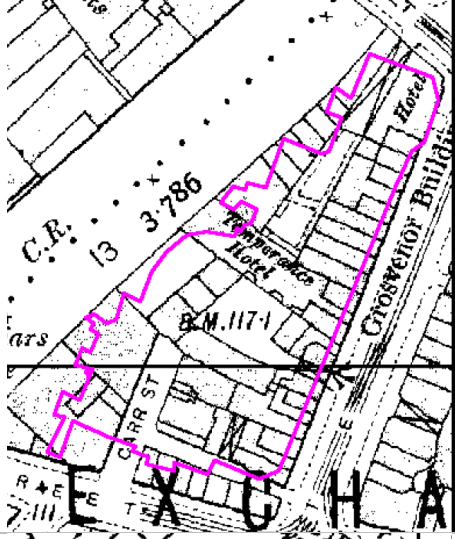


3. SITE HISTORY

3.1. ON-SITE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

A review of historical mapping pertinent to the site is summarised in Table 3.1 below.

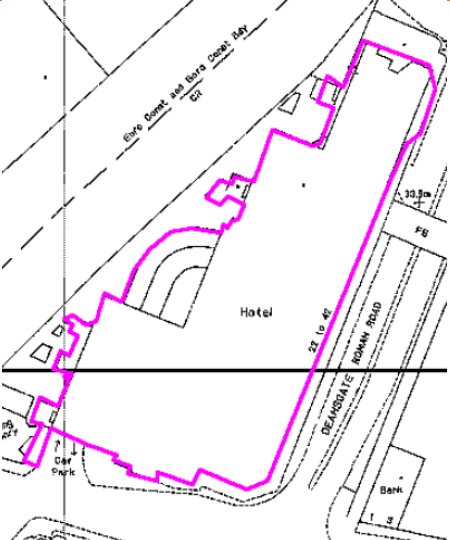
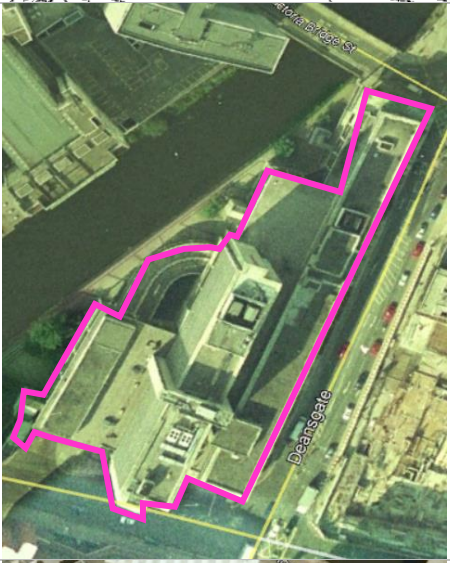
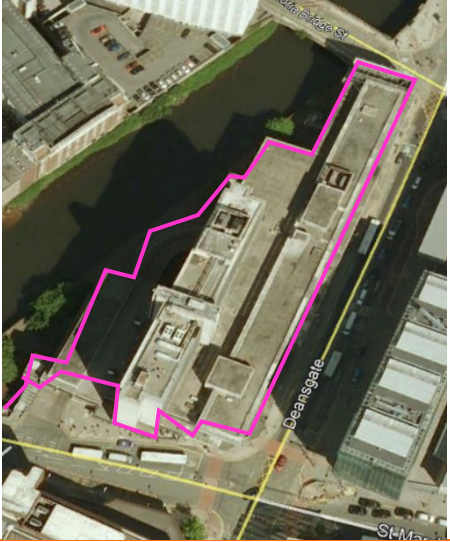
TABLE 3.1 SITE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

MAP EDITION	HISTORICAL LAND USE	HISTORICAL MAP EXCERPT
1892 1:2,500	The site has been developed since Pre 1892. A hotel is recorded in the north of the site, with numerous other buildings present across the site. A section of Carr Street is present in the south western corner of the site.	
1908 1:2,500	A building in the centre of the site is named as the Temperance Hotel. The rest of the site remains relatively unchanged.	
1932-1933 1:2,500	The site remains relatively unchanged.	

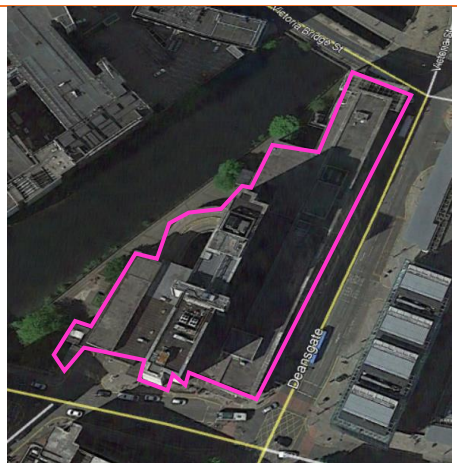


MAP EDITION	HISTORICAL LAND USE	HISTORICAL MAP EXCERPT
1948-1949 1:1,250	The Temperance Hotel is now recorded as a Ruin. An access road is also present from the northern boundary along the west of the buildings, named as Grosvenor Avenue. The rest of the site remains relatively unchanged.	
1951-1957 1:1250	The buildings in the south of the site appear to have been separated into smaller units. Victoria Arcade is also recorded between the buildings from Deansgate. The rest of the site remains relatively unchanged.	
1973-1989 1:1,250	The buildings and roads on-site are no longer recorded. A large hotel building is now recorded as present across the entirety of the site. A car park is also recorded as present.	



MAP EDITION	HISTORICAL LAND USE	HISTORICAL MAP EXCERPT
1992 1:1,250	There are no significant changes recorded at the subject site.	
Google Earth 2000	There are no significant changes recorded at the subject site.	
Google Earth 2009	There are no significant changes recorded at the subject site.	



MAP EDITION	HISTORICAL LAND USE	HISTORICAL MAP EXCERPT
Google Earth 2019	There are no significant changes recorded at the subject site.	

3.2. OFF-SITE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

A review of potentially contaminative uses identified on historical Ordnance Survey maps within a 250 m radius of the site is summarised in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2 SURROUNDING POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATIVE LAND USES

SURROUNDING FEATURE	DISTANCE	DATES	DIRECTION
Guardian Printing Works ...then no longer recorded	83m	Pre 1892 – Pre 1908 Pre 1908 – Present	West
Eagle Foundry (Iron) ...then named as Brass Foundry ...then no longer recorded	139m	Pre 1892 – Pre 1951 Pre 1951 – Pre 1963	West
Bonding Warehouse ...then named as warehouse ...then recorded as car park	150m	Pre 1892 – Pre 1951 Pre 1951 – Pre 1996 Pre 1996 – Present	West
Exchange Station ...then recorded as disused ...then no longer recorded	198m	Pre 1892 – Pre 1969 Pre 1969 – Pre 1973 Pre 1973 – Present	North West
Engineering Works ...then recorded as Ruin ...then recorded as warehouse ...then recorded as car park	200m	Pre 1892 – Pre 1951 Pre 1951 – Pre 1962 Pre 1962 – Pre 1996 Pre 1996 - Present	West

3.3. PLANNING HISTORY

E3P has undertaken a detailed search of on-line planning records held by Manchester City Council which has identified that there have been no previous planning applications relating to the site. Planning applications within 100m of the site have been detailed in Table 3.3.



TABLE 3.3 PREVIOUS PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

PLANNING APPLICATION	DETAILS	DATE	OUTCOME
126218/FO/2020	Removal of 6 antennae and 6 RRUs; installation of 6 antennae and 9 RRUs and associated equipment.	April 2020	Approved
126092/FO/2020	Removal of an existing gate and installation of a Dry Riser Inlet to the Parsonage elevation.	March 2020	Approved
126328/FO/2020	Erection of a 17 storey building comprising office use (Use Class B1a) and flexible ground floor commercial units (use Class A1, A2, A3 and A4), new electricity sub-station, basement cycle parking and rooftop plant enclosure, together with access, servicing and associated works following demolition of the existing building.	February 2020	Unknown
127347/FO/2020	Erection of temporary compound and associated temporary highway access to A56 for a period of 14 weeks from 6 th July 2020.	July 2020	Unknown



4. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1. GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The British Geological Survey (BGS) map for the site, (1:50,000, Solid and Drift edition) and online records indicate that the site is underlain by the geological sequence presented in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1 SUMMARY OF UNDERLYING GEOLOGY

GEOLOGICAL UNIT	CLASSIFICATION	DESCRIPTION	AQUIFER CLASSIFICATION
Drift	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits (Devensian)	Sand and Gravel	Secondary A Aquifer
Solid	Chester Formation	Sandstone	Principal Aquifer

TABLE 4.2 SUMMARY OF BGS BOREHOLE RECORDS

LOCATION	DEPTH	MADE GROUND	DRIFT	SOLID
40m North West (SJ89NW1466)	12.72m	<1.80m	1.80-10.90m SAND and GRAVEL	>10.90m SANDSTONE
5m East (SJ89NW62)	12.80m	Not recorded	<4.88m SAND and GRAVEL	>10.80m SANDSTONE
58m South (SJ89NW1451)	15.07m	<0.90m	0.90-7.80m SAND and GRAVEL	>7.80m SANDSTONE

A search of online BGS records and 1:10,000 mapping show that there are no geological faults located on-site, however a fault is located 150m south west named as East Manchester Fault and 470m north east of the site, named as the Ardwick Fault.

There is a groundwater abstraction point located 65m north west of the site licensed to British Telecoms Plc for "Other industrial/commercial/public services: general cooling (existing licenses only) (High Loss)".

Based on the local topography, it is considered likely that shallow groundwater, if present, will flow in a westerly direction, following the topographical gradient towards the River Irwell.

4.2. GEOTECHNICAL DATA

Geotechnical data presented within a commercially available environmental database is summarised within Table 4.3.



TABLE 4.3 SUMMARY OF GEOTECHNICAL DATA

HAZARD	DESIGNATION
Shrink-Swell Clay	No Hazard.
Landslides	Very Low Risk.
Ground Dissolution	No Hazard.
Compressible Ground	No Hazard to Very Low Risk.
Collapseable Deposits	Very Low Risk.
Running Sand	Very Low to Low Risk.
Natural Cavities	None recorded within 2000m.
Manmade Cavities	None recorded within 2000m.

4.3. COAL MINING

The Envirocheck report states the site is in an area that may be affected by coal mining.

A CA mining report was obtained (Ref: 51002281463001) dated 20th July 2020.

The CA operates a risk-based approach to the assessment of potential instability issues associated with future development of land located within the predefined CA consultation areas. This risk-based approach subdivides the potential risk into “low” and “high” risk categories.

The risk categories can be defined as:

Low-Risk Sites – Deemed to be land where coal mining has taken place, however it was at such depth not to pose a risk to new development and it therefore contains no known recorded risks and as such no further assessment is required.

For low-risk sites, the CA categorically states:

If your proposed development is within the Development Low Risk Area, there is no need for you to submit any coal mining information with your planning application and The Coal Authority will not be consulted by the LPA. The LPA will include our Standing Advice as an informative note within the decision notice.

High-Risk Sites – Deemed to be landholdings located within an area known to contain legacy risks that include:

- ✳ Mine entries (shaft or adit);
- ✳ Shallow coal workings (recorded and probable);
- ✳ Workable coal seam outcrops;
- ✳ Mine gas sites and areas;



- ✿ Recorded coal-mining-related hazards;
- ✿ Geological features (fissures and break lines); and
- ✿ Former surface mining sites (sometimes using historic opencast extraction methods).

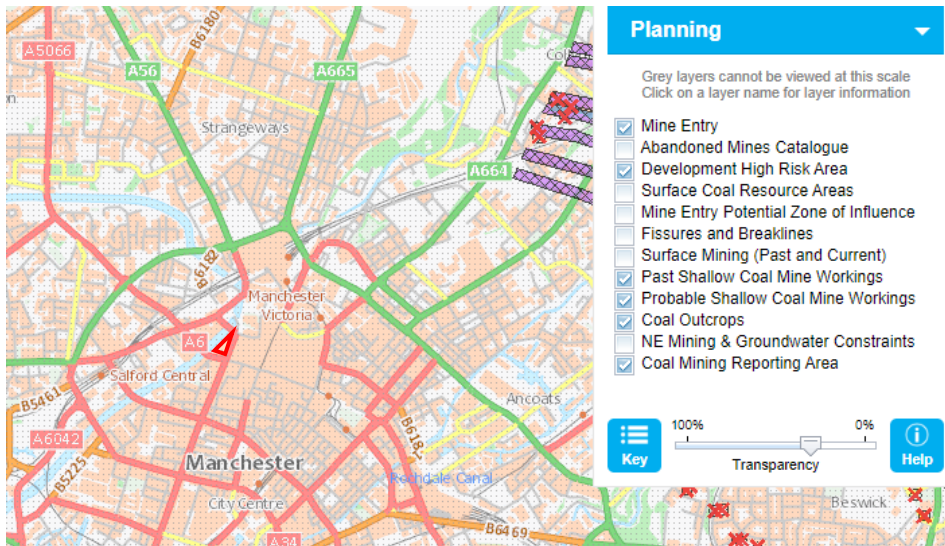
4.3.1. COAL MINING INFORMATION

Prior to the enactment of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1872), which came into force on the 1st January 1883, there was no statutory requirement to record the extent of abandoned mine workings and as such the CA has no knowledge of extensive workings throughout the UK Coal Fields where shallow workings are present at a depth that could result in a subsidence event in the future (through successive cavitation) associated with failure of support mechanism.

To determine if a site may have unrecorded or recorded coal mine workings requires the consideration of a wide range of information and E3P has completed a review of relevant information in relation to potential coal mining activities. Table 4.4 provides a summary of pertinent coal mining information.



TABLE 4.4 COAL MINING INFORMATION

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	SUMMARY
Coal Authority Mining Report	The Coal Authority Mining Report (Ref: 51002281463001) dated July 2020 has been obtained for the subject site by E3P. This report confirmed the following: - The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by past underground mining; - There are no known coal mine entries within, or within 100 metres of the site boundary; - There may, however, be mine entries in the local area for which the CA has no knowledge; - There is no record of a mine gas emission requiring action by the CA within the boundary of the property; - There is no evidence of unrecorded coal workings; - The CA is not aware of any evidence of damage arising due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining; and - The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.
Coal Authority Interactive Map	 The site is not situated within a development high risk area. There are no mine entries recorded within 500m of the site boundary. There are also no past shallow coal mine workings or probable shallow coal mine workings or coal outcrops within 500m of the site boundary.
British Geological Survey Mapping	The 1:10,000 geological mapping for the area does not record any coal seams or mine entries within 1.0km of the site boundary.



SOURCES OF INFORMATION	SUMMARY
	
Review of Coal Authority Archive	No CA archives/mine abandonment plans are available.
Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping	A review of the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey mapping from circa 1850, which has records of mine workings that predate the Mining & Regulation Act of 1872, has not identified any features indicative of historical mine workings in proximity to the application site.
Historical Site Investigations	E3P has not been provided with any historic site investigation reports.

4.3.2. COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment comprises a desk-based review of all available information on coal mining issues that are relevant to the application site deemed to be located within a high-risk area. This includes:

- ✳ Interpretation of information to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues;
- ✳ Setting out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development; and
- ✳ Demonstrating to the local planning authority that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of national planning policy with regard to development on unstable land.

The coal mining risk assessment is summarised in Table 4.5.



TABLE 4.5 SUMMARY OF COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT	YES/NO	RISK ASSESSMENT
Recorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (< 30 m)	No	Low
Recorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (> 30 m)	No	Low
Evidence of Unrecorded Surface Extraction of Coal Outcrop	No	Low
Unrecorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (< 30 m)	No	Low
Mine Entries (Shaft/Adits)	No	Low
Coal Mining Geology – Fractures/Fissures	No	Low
Recorded Gas Emissions	No	Low
Recorded Mining Surface Hazard	No	Low
Surface Mining (Opencast)	No	Very Low/Low

Based on the above, a low risk coal mining at shallow depth has been identified. No further works are required.

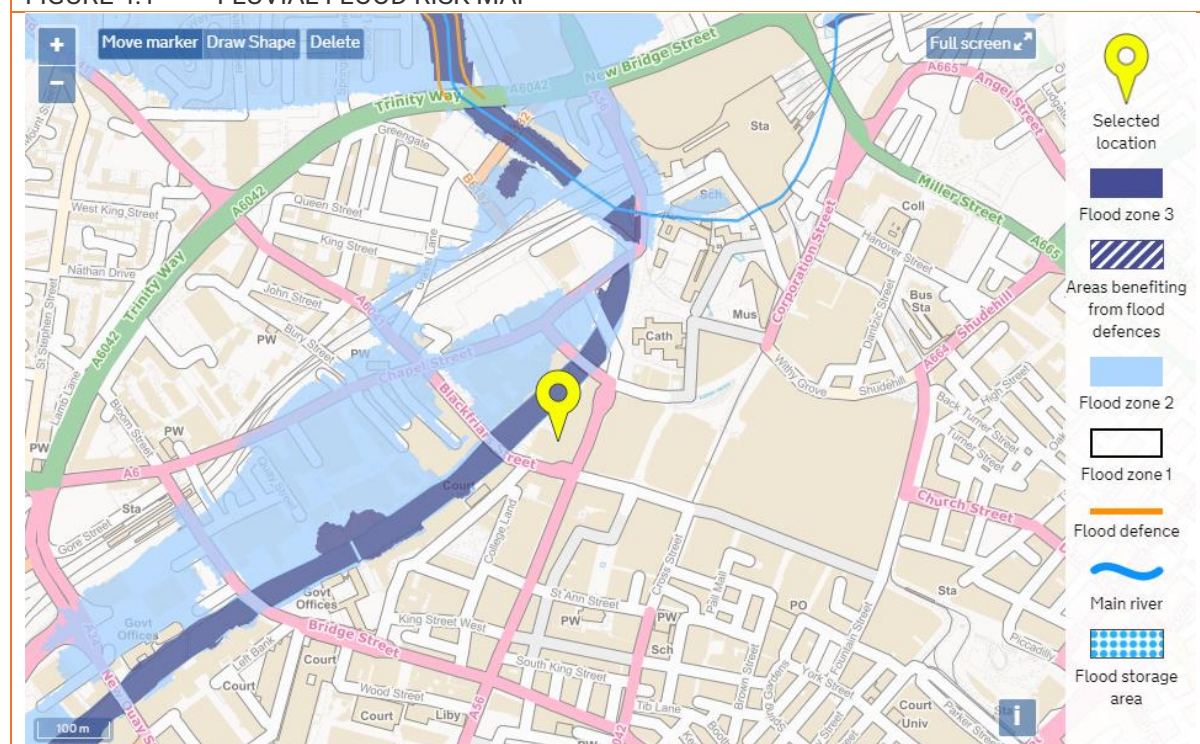
4.4. HYDROLOGY

The River Irwell is located 5m west of site, with the western boundary being bound by this. The Envirocheck Report indicates that the river quality is E as defined by the Environment Agency as being poor with biology restricted to pollution tolerant species and low-grade abstraction for industry.

The site is located within a currently defined Flood Risk Zone 1; defined as land assessed as having less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%), and as such is considered to be unaffected by river flooding. In addition, the Envirocheck Report states there is a limited potential for groundwater flooding to occur at the site.

The Fluvial Flood Risk Map is presented in Figure 4.1.

FIGURE 4.1 FLUVIAL FLOOD RISK MAP



Source - <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

4.5. RADON RISK POTENTIAL

The Envirocheck Report indicates the site is situated in an area where less than 1% of homes are above the Action Level and that the BGS reports that full radon protective measures are not necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.

4.6. INDUSTRIAL LAND USES

The site is located within a predominantly commercial area and there are seven entries in the trade directory for active contemporary trade directory entries within 250m of the site. These are summarised in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6 SUMMARY OF ACTIVE CONTEMPORARY TRADE DIRECTORY ENTRIES

NAME	CLASSIFICATION	LOCATION
A K A Bespoke Jewellers	Jewellery Manufacturers & Repairers	105m South
Glyns Collections	Leather Garments & Products	140m West
Capsule	Commercial Cleaning Services	184m West
Smart Alex	Dry Cleaners	197m West
Molton Brown	Home furnishings - Manufacturers	158m South East
Epos Now	Cash Registers & Check-Out Equipment	172m North East
Fragrance Shop	Perfume Suppliers	244m South East

4.7. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CONSENTS

The Envirocheck Report confirms the absence of the following Hazardous Installations within 500m of the site:

- ☸ Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) Sites;
- ☸ Explosive Sites;
- ☸ Notification of Installation Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS);
- ☸ Planning Hazardous Substance Consents; and
- ☸ Planning Hazardous Substance Enforcements.

4.8. SENSITIVE LAND USES

The site is located within a predominantly commercial area. The site is situated on the edges of two nitrate vulnerable zones of the River Irk 157m east of the site and the River Irwell 209m north west.

No other environmentally sensitive land uses have been identified within close proximity to the site.



4.9. SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The site is assessed to be located within a **high** sensitivity setting as discussed within Table 4.7.

TABLE 4.7 SITE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY PROFILE	DISCUSSION	RATING
Sensitive Land Uses Within Close Proximity (e.g. Residential, School, Nursery, Local Nature Reserves)	The site is predominantly surrounded by commercial land uses. There are also two nitrate vulnerable zones of the River Irk 157m east of the site and the River Irwell 209m north west.	Moderate
Groundwater Source Protection Zone or Drinking Water Safeguard Zone	The site is not located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone.	Low
Distance to the Closest Groundwater Abstraction Point	There is a groundwater abstraction point located 65m north west of the site licensed to British Telecoms Plc for "Other industrial/commercial/public services: general cooling (existing licenses only) (High Loss)".	Moderate
Aquifer Classification in Superficial Drift Deposits	The underlying superficial deposits are likely to comprise high permeability sand and gravel soils to depths in excess of c. 5.00m which may allow the potential for mobile phase contaminants to migrate towards the bedrock aquifer or adjacent watercourse.	High
Aquifer Classification in Bedrock	The Principal Aquifer in the bedrock is a potential receptor for any soluble phase contaminants present at the site. Given the proximity to a potable abstraction point and the adjacent water course, the sensitivity of the site is increased.	High
Is the Site Underlain by Low-Permeability Drift to Depths in Excess of 10 m?	No - Off-site BGS borehole records surrounding the site indicate the site to be underlain by in excess of 5.00m of high permeability sands and gravels.	Moderate
Is the Site Located Within 50 m of a Surface Watercourse?	The River Irwell is located 5m west of the site boundary.	High
OVERALL SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY		Moderate

4.10. PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

E3P has completed an assessment of potential geotechnical constraints based on the available desk-study information within the context of the proposed residential/commercial development. This assessment is summarised in Table 4.8.



TABLE 4.8 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL GEOTECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS

POTENTIAL ABNORMAL CONSTRAINT	LOCATION ON SITE	ESTIMATED AREA OF SITE AT RISK (%)	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION
Remediation of Contaminated Soils	On site	TBC	Additional investigation is required to determine the levels of contamination prior to developing remediation strategies.
Mine Shafts	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Shallow Coal Workings	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Obstructions	On site	TBC	The Made Ground on site may contain large pieces of material such as demolition rubble and bricks. Historic foundation may be still in-situ.
Artificially Levelled and Filled Platforms	N/A	N/A	The site appears to have been levelled.
Retaining Walls	West boundary	TBC	The western boundary of the site is likely to be a retaining wall structure down to the River Irwell.
Trench Collapse	On site	TBC	Trench collapse is considered possible where granular Made Ground and natural strata is identified.
Infilled Pond/Hedges	N/A	N/A	N/A.
Mature Trees	N/A	N/A	There are no trees located within the site boundary or influencing distance of the site.
Volume Change Potential Clay	On site	80	Clay strata is unlikely to be a depth beneath the Made Ground and as such heave precautions are unlikely to be needed. However, if pockets of clay are encountered, heave precautions will be required.
Running Sands	N/A	N/A	Data searches indicate low risk.
Ground Dissolution	N/A	N/A	Data searches indicate no hazard.
Shallow Bedrock	N/A	N/A	Shallow bedrock has been identified at depths less than 10.0m within a BGS borehole record to the south of the site.
Peat	N/A	N/A	N/A.



POTENTIAL ABNORMAL CONSTRAINT	LOCATION ON SITE	ESTIMATED AREA OF SITE AT RISK (%)	ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION
Concrete Design	TBC	-	Investigation of the underlying soils will be required.
Low-Permeability Ground	On site	100	Soakaways likely to be effective in areas where high permeability cohesive deposits are present, however where areas of potentially contaminated soil and groundwater are present, soakaway drainage is unlikely to be effective.
Services/Sensitive Structures	TBC	TBC	Underground services are likely to be present and cannot be ruled out without further investigation.
Abnormal Foundation Solutions	TBC	TBC	In consideration of the proposed structures (high rise development) piled foundations or raft foundations may be required to transfer the load to competent strata.



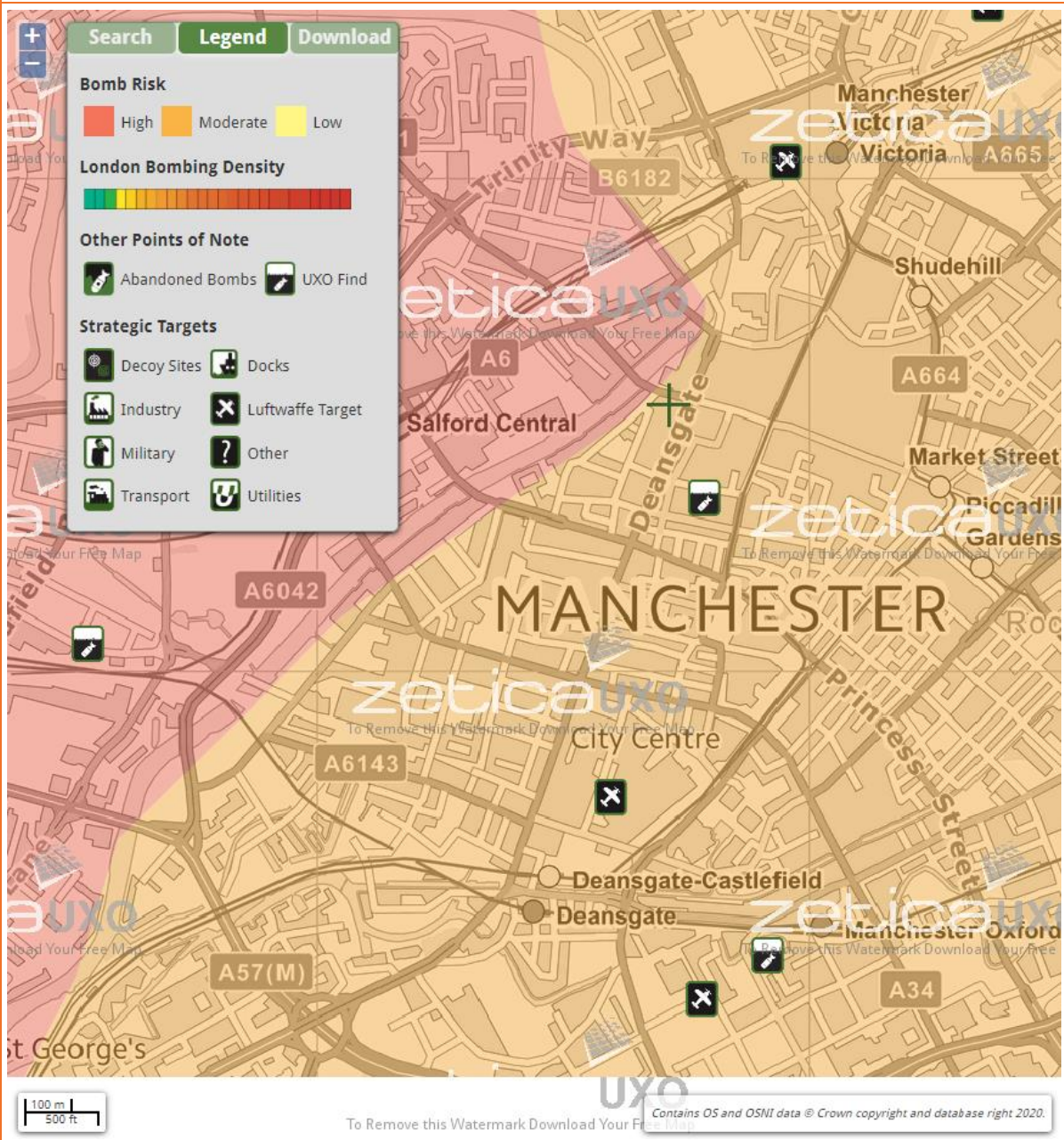
4.11. UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE

The regional unexploded bomb risk map from Zetica indicates that an area of the site is in an area at high risk from possible Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) resulting from the Second World War. (Zetica, 2014). The eastern area of the site, however, is classified as in an area at moderate risk from possible UXO.

The Zetica UXO Risks Map is presented in Figure 4.2 (below).

As the western boundary of the site is within the high-risk area, it is recommended that further detailed assessments are carried out to establish the level of risk and the potential need for mitigation.

FIGURE 4.2 ZETICA UXO RISKS MAP



Source: <https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>



5. CONSULTATIONS

5.1. CONTAMINATED LAND OFFICER

The Contaminated Land Officer at Manchester City Council has been consulted however E3P have not received a response at this time.

5.2. LANDFILL SITES AND WASTE TREATMENT SITES

There are no BGS recorded landfill sites located within 500m of the site boundary.

There were also no historical landfill sites located within 500m of the site boundary. The closest is located 690m north of the site at Overbridge Road, Salford.

5.3. REGULATORY DATABASE

The information summarised in Table 5.1 has been obtained from a commercially available environmental database. The summary table only includes records from within 250 m of the subject site and not otherwise detailed in the report.

TABLE 5.1 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

RECORD	ENTRIES WITHIN 250 m	DETAILS
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices	0	None Identified (N/A).
Authorised Industrial Processes (IPC/IPPC/LAPPC)	0	None Identified (N/A).
Fuel Stations Entries	0	None Identified (N/A).
Licensed Radioactive Substances	1	Authorisation under S13 RSA for the disposal of radioactive waste (ref: Bi9880) at Brooke Edgley Specialist Technical Services Ltd, located 217m south west of site.
Enforcements, Prohibitions or Prosecutions	0	None Identified (N/A).
Discharge Consents	5	9-12m North - Operated by United Utilities for public sewage: storm sewage overflow between January 1995 and June 2018. 50m North West - Operated by British Telecoms Plc for Trade Effluent Discharge-Site Drainage issued in May 2013. 76m North East – Operated by United Utilities for public sewage: storm sewage overflow issued in January 1995. 80m West – Operated by United Utilities for sewage discharges – final/treated effluent between January 1995 and November 1995. 139m North – operated by Mr P Lane for the discharge of other matter-surface water in November 1994.



RECORD	ENTRIES WITHIN 250 m	DETAILS
Discharge Consents (Continued...)	5	169m South West – Operated by Acroy Ltd for trade effluent discharge-site drainage from June 2005 and June 2008.
Pollution Incidents	7	68m West, 93m West, 118m South West, 133m North West, 161m North East, 204m South West and 218m West - Category 3 – minor incidents into the River Irwell or Irk.
Consents Issued Under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990	0	None Identified (N/A).
Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) Sites	0	None Identified (N/A).



6. INITIAL CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

In accordance with Environment Agency, LCRM (2019) and BSI 10175 (Code of Practice for Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Land), E3P Ltd has developed an initial CSM to identify potential contamination sources, migration pathways and receptors within the study area. This is summarised within Table 6.1



TABLE 6.1 INITIAL CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

CONTAMINANT (SOURCE)	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	PROBABILITY	CURRENT RISK
Human Health				
Heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons and PAH (Made Ground)	Dermal contact. Dermal contact and ingestion.	Future site users	Likely	High
<i>Assessment</i> Current and historical land uses on site as car parking is a potential source of heavy metals, PAHs and TPH. Made Ground associated with historical infilling, construction and demolition activities may contain heavy metals, PAHs and TPH. Some of the Made Ground is likely to have been excavated when the ramp for the car park was formed. If present heavy metals, non-volatile PAH and TPH may pose a short-term risk to construction workers who may come into contact with impacted soils during earthworks. However, this risk can be mitigated through the use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the provision of adequate welfare facilities. Future residential users may come into contact with impacted soils within any garden and landscaped areas. If impacted soils are identified then localised remediation or an appropriate cover system, designed in accordance with an agreed remediation strategy will mitigate the risk.				
Volatile Contaminants such as hydrocarbons, (Made Ground / Car Park)	Inhalation of vapours. Migration through permeable strata and preferential pathways.	Future site users. Off-site receptors.	Likely	Moderate
<i>Assessment</i> Potential Made Ground across the site resulting from demolition activities and the historical and current site use as car parking, may be potential sources of hydrocarbon compounds and volatile PAHs, such as naphthalene. Hydrocarbon compounds and PAHs may pose a risk to construction workers if they come into contact with impacted soils during further earthworks, however appropriate PPE/ Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) will ensure they are at no unacceptable risk. Future residential end users may come into contact with impacted soils in garden and landscaped areas, though the main pathway of volatile compounds is considered to be vapour inhalation indoors. If identified it is likely that additional remediation of impacted soils and/or perched groundwater will be required to mitigate the risk to future residential end users.				



CONTAMINANT (SOURCE)	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	PROBABILITY	CURRENT RISK
ACM in Made Ground or Building Fabric	Inhalation of dust.	Future site users. Buildings. Off-site land users.	Likely	High
<i>Assessment</i> Due to the age of the buildings present within the site boundary, presence of ACM cannot be discounted. A pre-demolition asbestos survey will be required with all asbestos materials removed from the building prior to demolition. Dust associated with any Made Ground underlying the site may potentially contain ACMs which could be released during future earthworks and then subsequently inhaled by construction workers, third party property and residential end users within proposed garden areas. However, with the appropriate construction phase health and safety controls, asbestos containing material is likely to represent a low risk. Furthermore, if identified, garden and/or landscaped areas are likely to require a cover system.				
Methane, carbon dioxide (Made Ground)	Inhalation of gas. Migration through permeable strata and preferential pathways. Explosion in confined spaces.	Future site users. Buildings. Off-site land users.	Low likelihood	Moderate
<i>Assessment</i> Made Ground is a potential source of ground gases. Low likelihood due to the presence of cohesive soils that will likely restrict migration of any ground gas into shallow foundations. Should a ground gas risk be identified to end users, the risks can be mitigated through the adoption of suitable control measures within the building construction using guidance presented within CIRIA 665 (Assessing Risk Posed by Hazardous Ground Gases to Buildings) and BS8485 (2015)+A1(2019).				



CONTAMINANT (SOURCE)	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	PROBABILITY	CURRENT RISK
Controlled Waters				
Mobile contaminants such as metals, PAHs, hydrocarbons, volatile compounds (Made Ground)	Surface runoff. Migration through permeable strata and preferential pathways. Perched waters migration.	Groundwater (Principal Aquifer). Surface water (River Irwell).	Likely	Moderate
<i>Assessment</i> Likely probability as significant sources of mobile contamination identified as the Made Ground beneath the site may contain residual hydrocarbons. Leakages/spillages of mobile contamination are also considered possible. The underlying superficial deposits are likely to comprise high permeability sand and gravel soils to depths in excess of c. 5.00m which may allow the potential for mobile phase contaminants to migrate towards the bedrock aquifer or adjacent River Irwell to the west.				
Buildings and Infrastructure				
Sulphate (potential ash within Made Ground)	Sulphate attack on concrete.	Building structure.	Likely	Moderate/Low
<i>Assessment</i> Presence of pH and sulphate within Made Ground deposits may result in corrosion of buried concrete within the proposed development. Intrusive investigation with chemical analysis of soil samples is recommended to confirm the levels of pH and sulphate within Made Ground deposits and thus determine the concrete classification.				
Organic contaminants such as hydrocarbons and PAH's	Ingestion of tainted water supply.	Future site users. Water pipes.	Likely	Moderate
<i>Assessment</i> Likely probability as significant contamination anticipated at pipeline depth across the site (0.75–1.35 m).				



CONTAMINANT (SOURCE)	PATHWAY	RECEPTOR	PROBABILITY	CURRENT RISK
Ecology				
Phytotoxic contaminants (Made Ground)	Direct Contact (plant uptake).	Flora	Likely	Low
<i>Assessment</i> Likely probability as contamination considered possible, which may be taken up by flora in soft landscaping/gardens.				



7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. SITE SUMMARY

Current site use	The site is currently an irregular shaped parcel of land in the centre of Manchester City Centre, with the entirety of the land being buildings and hardstanding. The subject site currently has several land uses; the Renaissance Hotel, Premier House, Doms Tavola Calda restaurant and an NCP car park. The site is largely a 15-storey building with varying heights across the site and some areas of hardstanding used for walkways and entrance and exit roads for the multi storey car park. Vehicular and pedestrian access to the car park is located off Blackfriars Street. There also appears to be other vehicular access to the site along the A56 Deansgate. Pedestrian access can be gained along the eastern and southern boundaries and access to the car park can be gained via staircases on the northern, southern and western boundaries. Due to the sites current land uses, the site has been levelled and there are no topographical features. There is however an overall slight fall in elevation from east to west towards the River Irwell. It is likely that the western boundary wall of the site is a retaining wall down to the River Irwell.
Historical Site Use	The site has been developed since Pre 1892. A hotel was recorded in the north of the site, with numerous other buildings present across the site. A section of Carr Street is present in the south western corner of the site. From 1908 a building was named as the Temperance Hotel in the centre of the site until 1948 until it was named as a ruin. An access road named as Grosvenor Avenue was also present from 1948 along the west of the buildings. From 1973, the buildings and roads on-site are no longer recorded, and a larger hotel building is recorded as present across the site and a car park recorded as present. The site has remained relatively unchanged since 1973.
Site Sensitivity	A groundwater abstraction point is located 65m north west of the site licensed to British Telecoms Plc for "Other industrial/commercial/public services: general cooling (existing licenses only) (High Loss). The site is also not situated within a groundwater source protection zone. The River Irwell is located 5m west of site, with the western boundary being bound by this. The river is classified as river quality E as defined by the Environment Agency as being poor quality.
Environmental Data	The site is underlain by glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sands and gravels. The drift deposits are underlain by the Chester Formation of sandstone. These form a Secondary A Aquifer in the drift deposits and a Principal Aquifer in the bedrock geology. The online BGS records and the 1:10,000 mapping indicates that there are no geological faults located on-site, however a fault is located 150m south west named as the East Manchester Fault and 470m north east named as the Ardwick Fault.



7.2. CONTAMINATION ISSUES

Human Health	Due to the largely developed commercial nature of the site, there are limited potential sources of contamination identified. However, localised areas of Made Ground have been identified as being potentially impacted by heavy metals and hydrocarbon compounds, such as the car parking areas and in areas where historic building demolition has occurred. Existing buildings are likely to have asbestos present within the building fabric due to their age. These will require identification and specialist removal prior to demolition.
Controlled Waters	Significant site wide sources of potentially mobile contaminants are not anticipated at the subject site; however, localised areas have been identified, such as in areas of car parking and where historical building demolition has occurred. The site is underlain by high-permeability granular drift deposits, which will not limit the vertical migration of any mobile contaminants to the underlying Principal Aquifer or the adjacent River Irwell. It is considered that there is a moderate risk to controlled waters and a detailed controlled waters risk assessment will be required to satisfy the Environment Agency.
Ground Gas	Infilled demolition areas and areas of Made Ground may be a source of carbon dioxide and methane. Carbon dioxide and methane have associated asphyxiation and explosive risks, respectively. If present, the risks can be appropriately mitigated through the careful design of building structures.
Potable Waters	Based on existing information, it is considered that the site will be suitable for PE water supply pipework. However, an allowance for Barrier Pipe must be considered at this stage of investigation.

7.3. GEOTECHNICAL ISSUES

Geological	There are no running sands or organic deposits identified within the site boundary. The site is not affected by underlying coal workings.
Civil and Structural	Due to the historically developed areas of the site and demolition areas, below ground obstructions may still be present and will require grubbing out. The site is situated within the city centre of Manchester and therefore an assessment on the risk to adjacent infrastructure will be required. The western wall is considered to be a retaining wall down to the River Irwell. The River Irwell also forms the western boundary of the site. It is thought at any services will be present within the highways and may cut across the site, further investigation will be required.
Abnormal Foundations	In consideration of the proposed structures (high rise development), piled foundations or raft foundations may be required to transfer the load to a competent strata.

END OF REPORT



APPENDIX I

LIMITATIONS

1. This report and its findings should be considered in relation to the terms of reference and objectives agreed between E3P and the Client as indicated in Section 1.3.
2. For the work, reliance has been placed on publicly available data obtained from the sources identified. The information is not necessarily exhaustive and further information relevant to the site may be available from other sources. When using the information, it has been assumed it is correct. No attempt has been made to verify the information.
3. This report has been produced in accordance with current UK policy and legislative requirements for land and groundwater contamination which are enforced by the local authority and the Environment Agency. Liabilities associated with land contamination are complex and requires advice from legal professionals.
4. During the site walkover, reasonable effort has been made to obtain an overview of the site conditions. However, during the site walkover, no attempt has been made to enter areas of the site that are unsafe or present a risk to health and safety, are locked, barricaded, overgrown, or the location of the area has not been made known or accessible.
5. Access considerations, the presence of services and the activities being carried out on the site limited the locations where sampling locations could be installed and the techniques that could be used.
6. Site sensitivity assessments have been made based on available information at the time of writing and are ultimately for the decision of the regulatory authorities.
7. Where mention has been made to the identification of Japanese Knotweed and other invasive plant species and asbestos or asbestos-containing materials, this is for indicative purposes only and do not constitute or replace full and proper surveys.
8. The executive summary, conclusions and recommendations sections of the report provide an overview and guidance only and should not be specifically relied upon without considering the context of the report in full.
9. E3P cannot be held responsible for any use of the report or its contents for any purpose other than that for which it was prepared. The copyright in this report and other plans and documents prepared by E3P is owned by them and no such plans or documents may be reproduced, published or adapted without written consent. Complete copies of this may, however, be made and distributed by the client as is expected in dealing with matters related to its commission. Should the client pass copies of the report to other parties for information, the whole report should be copied, but no professional liability or warranties shall be extended to other parties by E3P in this connection without their explicit written agreement there to by E3P.
10. New information, revised practices or changes in legislation may necessitate the re-interpretation of the report, in whole or in part.



APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY

TERMS

ACM	Asbestos-containing material	MMP	Materials management plan
ADS	Acoustic design statement	ND	Not detected
AST	Above-ground storage tank	NDP	Nuclear density probe
BGS	British Geological Survey	NMP	Noise management plan
BSI	British Standards Institute	NPSE	Noise policy statement for England
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes	NR	Not recorded
CA	Coal Authority	PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
CBR	California bearing ratio	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health	PI	Plasticity index
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research Association	PID	Photo ionisation detector
CLEA	Contaminated land exposure assessment	POS	Public open space
CML	Council of Mortgage Lenders	PPE	Personnel protective equipment
CoC	Contaminants of concern	ProPG	Professional practice guidance
CSM	Conceptual site model	QA	Quality assurance
DNAPL	Dense non-aqueous phase liquid (chlorinated solvents, PCB)	SGV	Soil guideline value
DWS	Drinking water standard	SPH	Separate-phase hydrocarbon
EA	Environment Agency	SPT	Standard penetration test
EQS	Environmental quality standard	SVOC	Semi-volatile organic compound
FFL	Finished floor level	TPH	Total and speciated petroleum hydrocarbon
GAC	General assessment criteria	TPH CWG	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (Criteria Working Group)
GL	Ground level	UKWIR	United Kingdom Water Infrastructure Risk
GSV	Gas screening value	UST	Underground storage tank
HCV	Health criteria value	VCC	Vibro-concrete column
ICSM	Initial conceptual site model	VOC	Volatile organic compound
LEL	Lower explosive limit	VRSC	Vibro-replacement stone columns
LMRL	Lower method reporting limit	VSC	Vibro-stone columns
LNAPL	Light non-aqueous phase liquid (petrol, diesel, kerosene)	WHO	World Health Organisation
MCV	Moisture condition value	WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
MIBK	Methyl isobutyl ketone	WTE	Water table elevation



m	Metres	ppm	Parts per million
km	Kilometres	mg/m³	Milligram per metre cubed
% v/v	Percent volume in air	m bgl	Metres below ground level
mb	Millibars (atmospheric pressure)	m bcl	Metre below cover level
l/hr	Litres per hour	mAOD	Metres above ordnance datum (sea level)
µg/l	Micrograms per litre (parts per billion)	kN/m²	Kilonewtons per metre squared
ppb	Parts per billion	µm	Micrometre
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram (parts per million)		

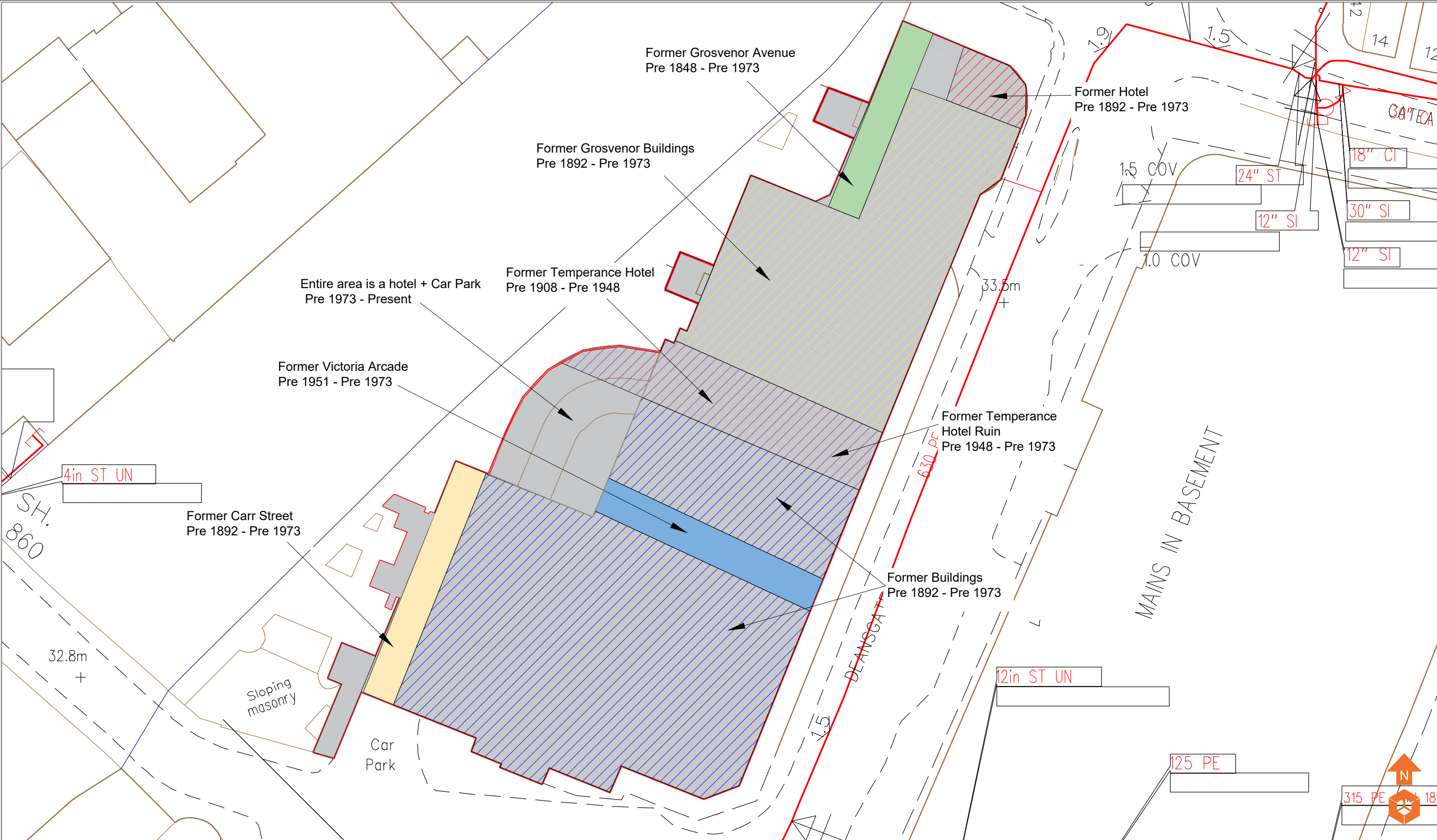


APPENDIX III

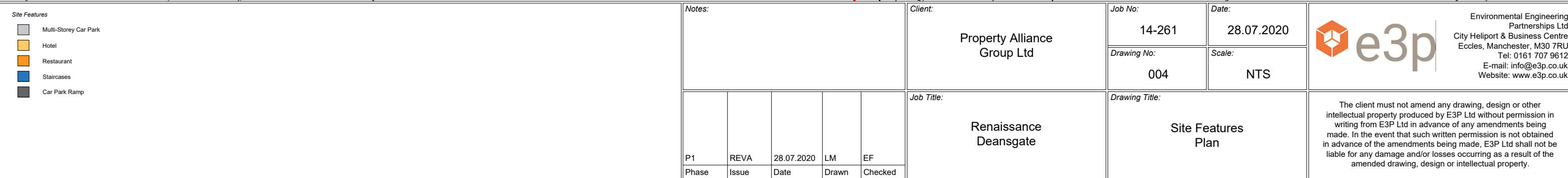
DRAWINGS

DRAWING 14-261-001 – SITE LOCATION PLAN





Historical Features Former Buildings Former Carr Street Former Victoria Arcade Former Temperance Hotel Former Grosvenor Building Former Grosvenor Avenue Former Hotel Current Hotel and Car Park

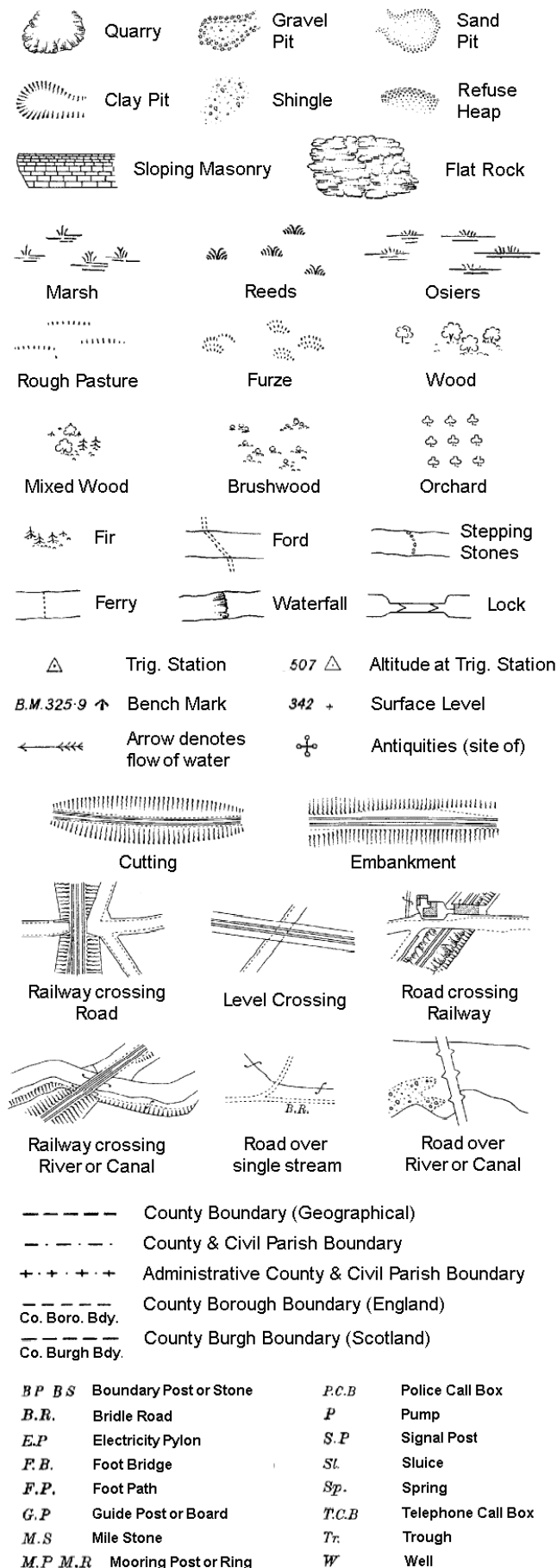


APPENDIX IV

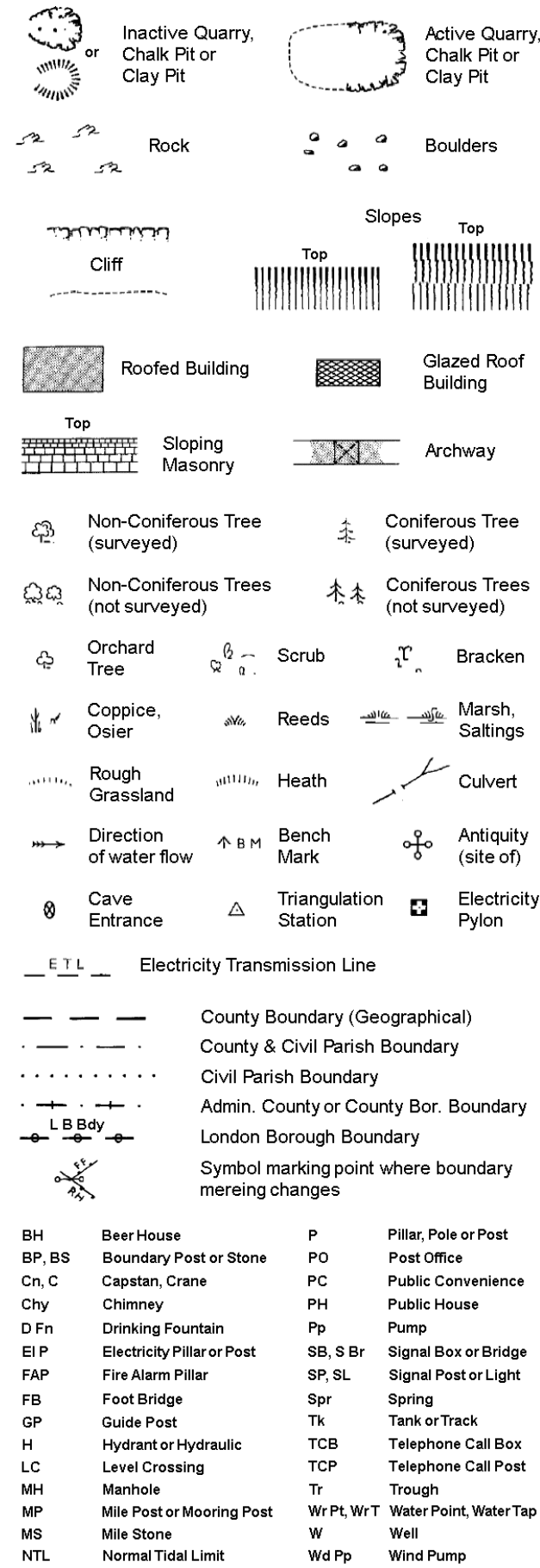
HISTORICAL MAPS

Historical Mapping Legends

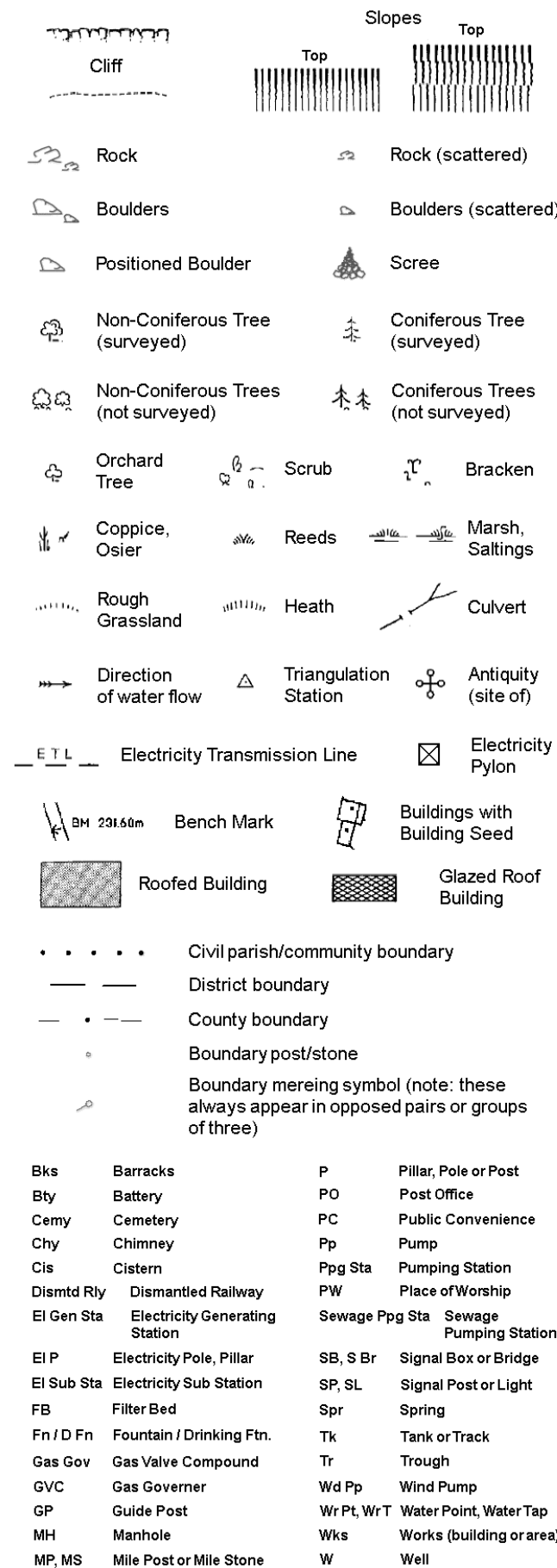
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Supply of Unpublished Survey Information 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



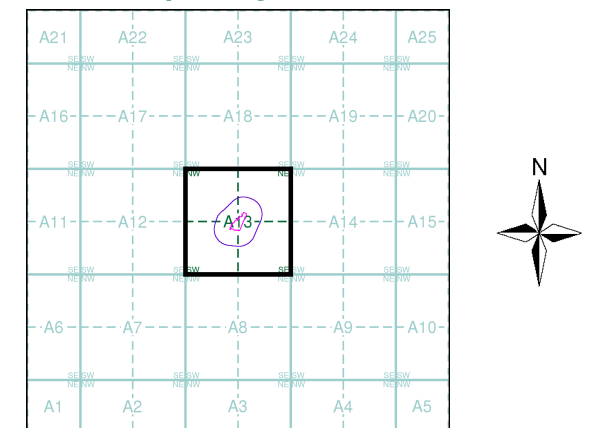
Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1892	2
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1908	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1932 - 1933	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1948 - 1949	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1951	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1951 - 1957	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1955 - 1958	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1962 - 1970	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1963 - 1965	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1969 - 1971	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1973 - 1989	12
Supply of Unpublished Survey Information	1:1,250	1975	13
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1979 - 1984	14
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1985 - 1990	15
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1988	16
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1990	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	18
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994 - 1995	19
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	20
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	21
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	22
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2000	23

Historical Map - Segment A13



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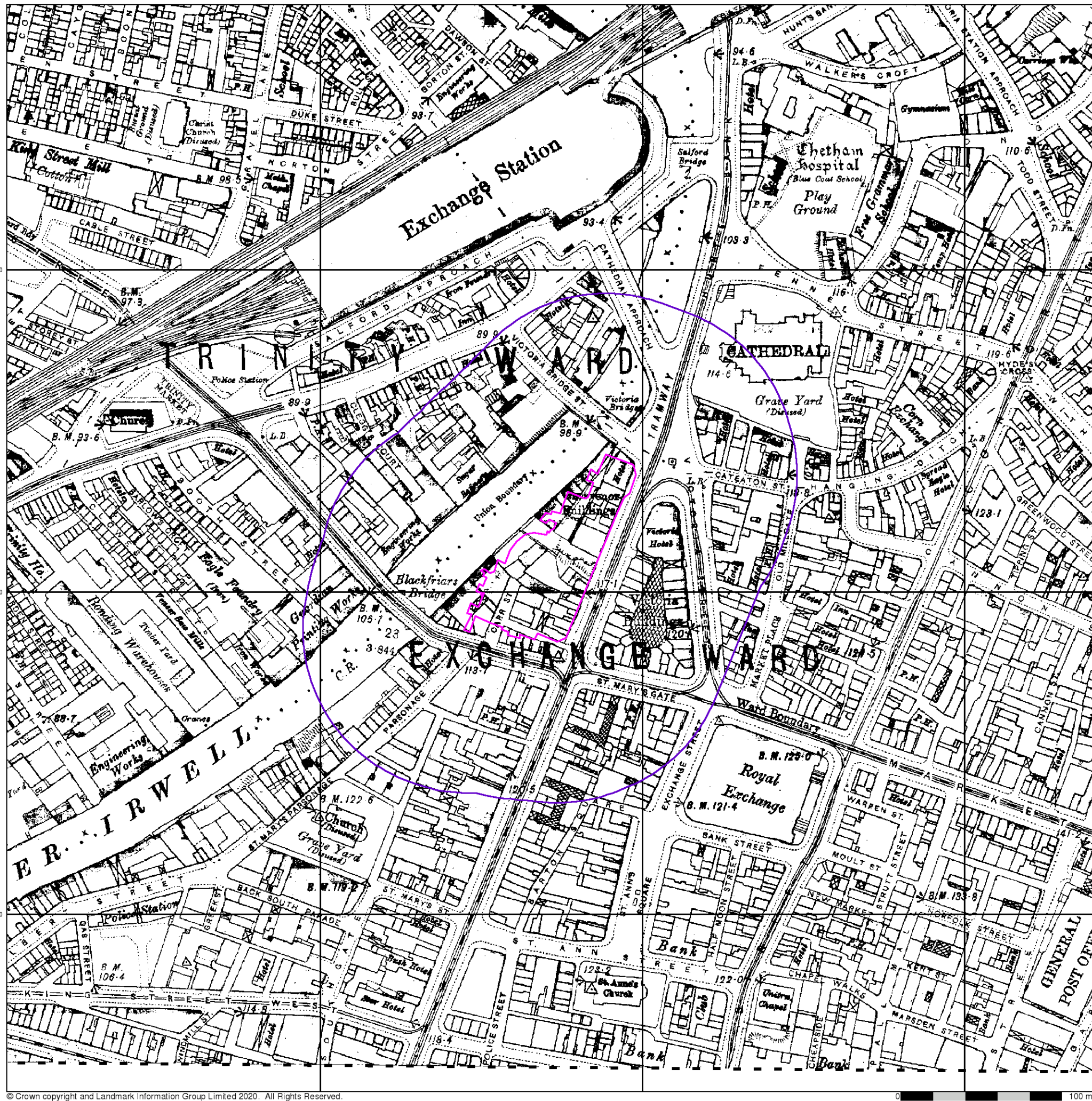
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Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Renaissance, Deansgate, MANCHESTER, M3 2FE



Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



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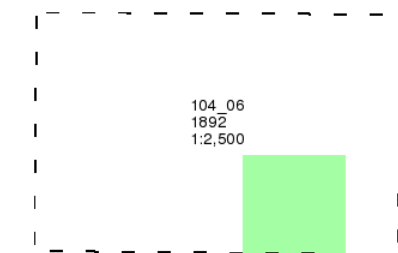
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1892

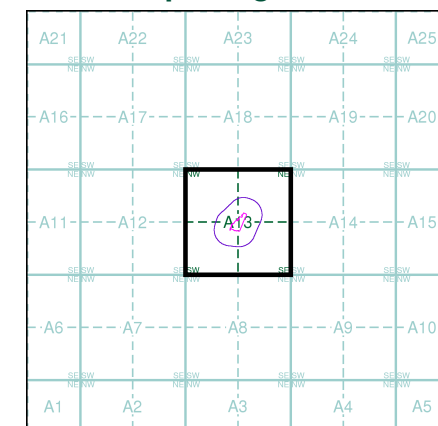
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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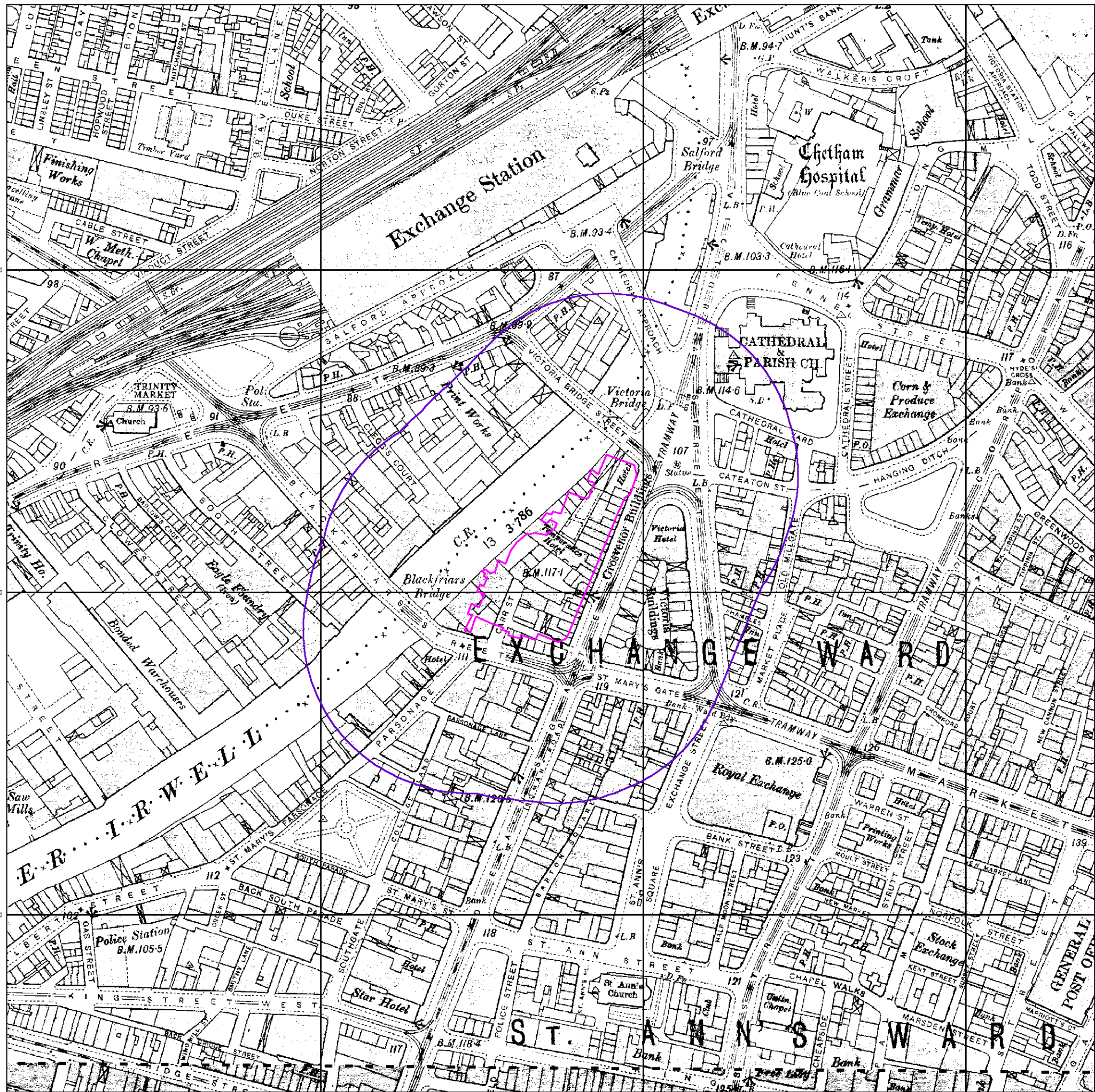
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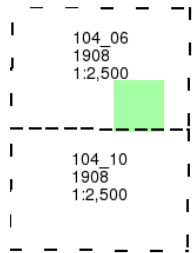
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1908

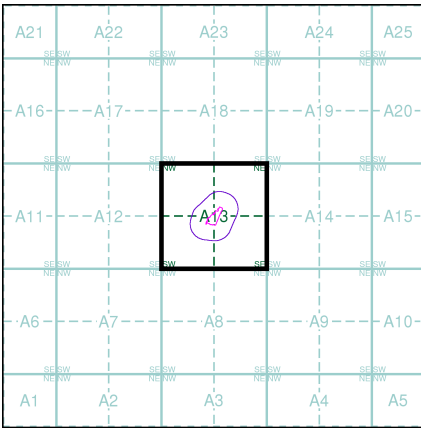
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

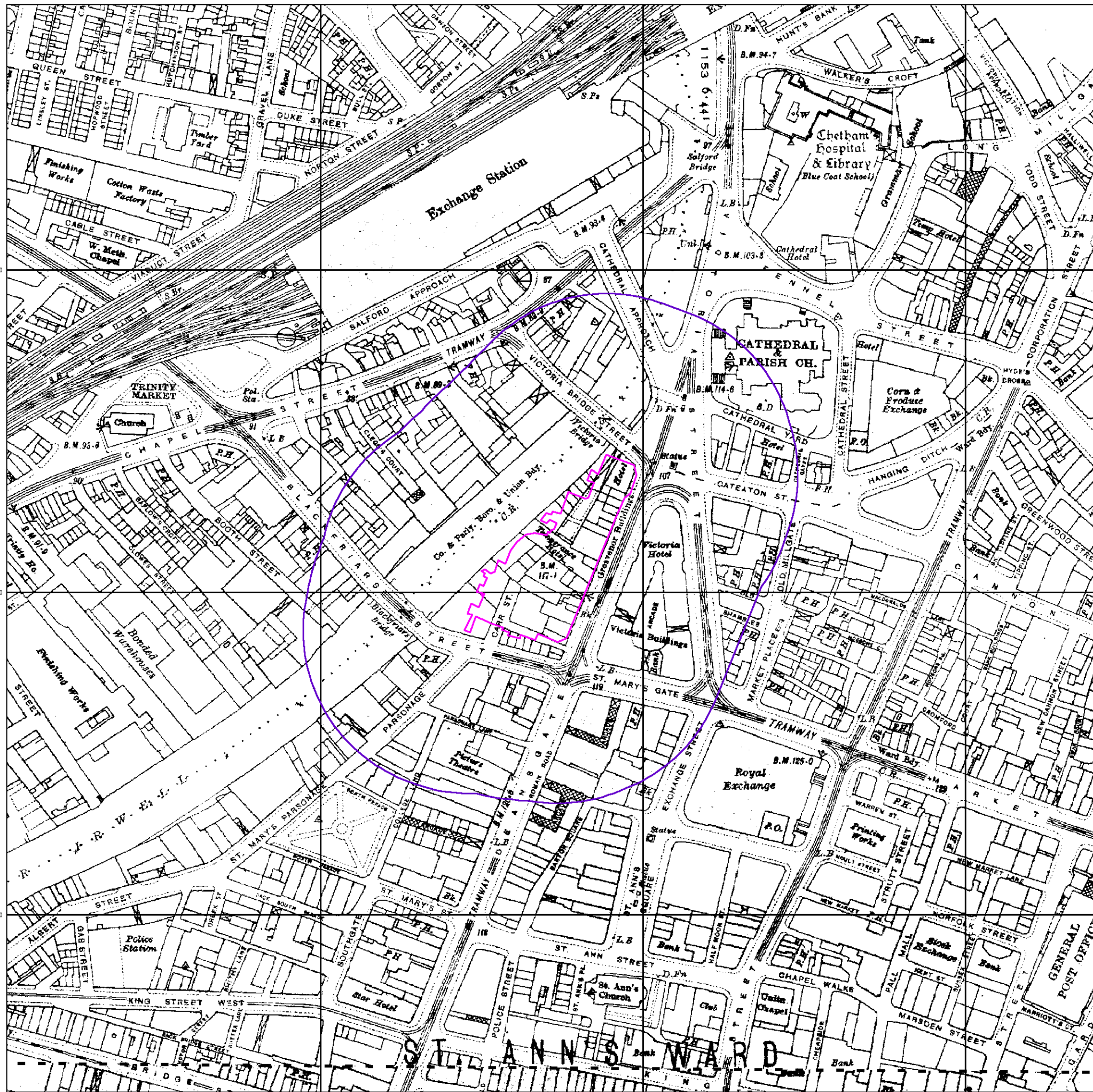
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Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1932 - 1933

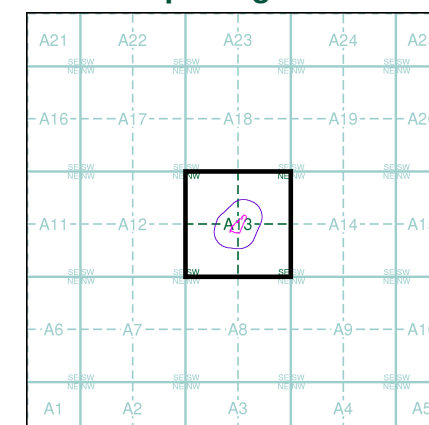
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

104_06
1933
1:2,500
104_10
1932
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

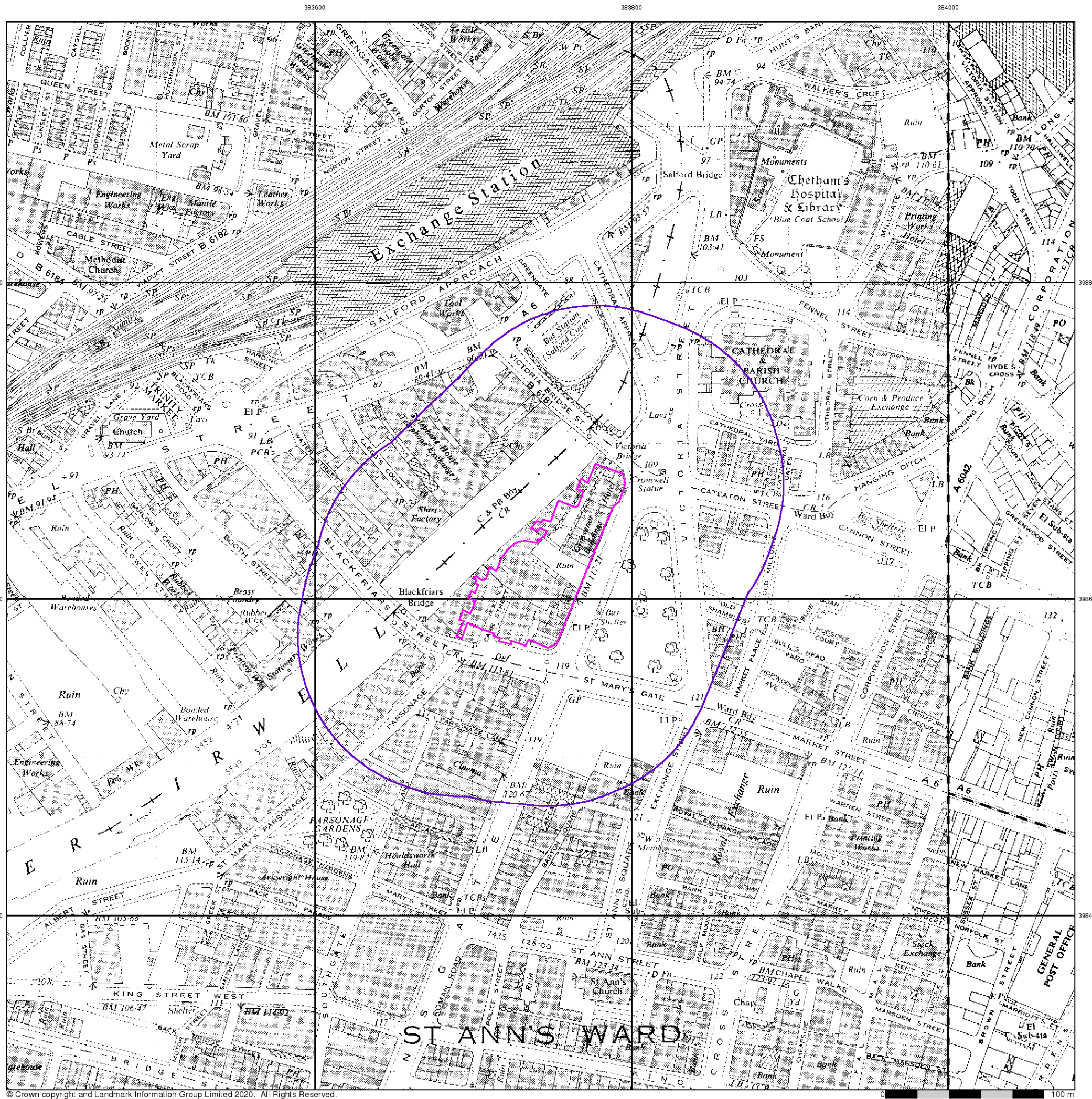
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Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

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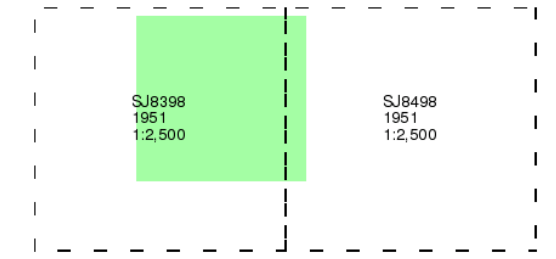
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1951

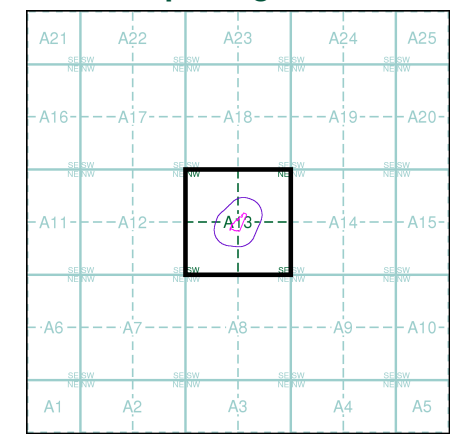
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

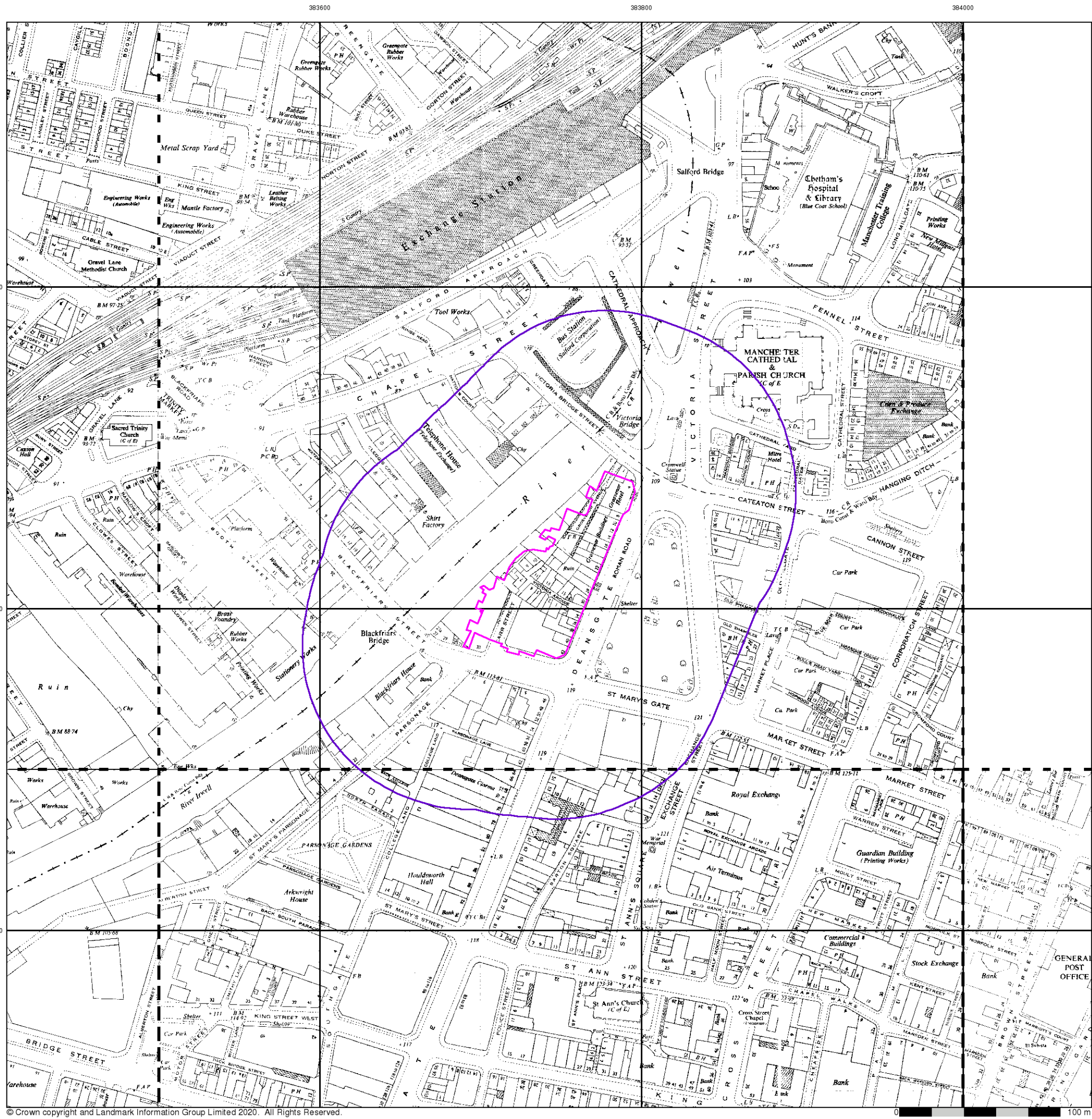
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Search Buffer (m): 100

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1951 - 1957

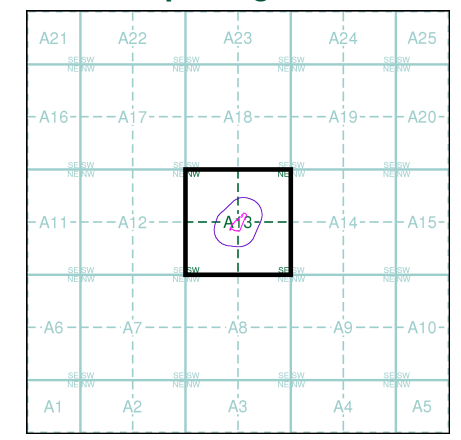
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW 1954 1:1,250	SJ8398NE 1955 1:1,250	
SJ8398SW 1957 1:1,250	SJ8398SE 1956 1:1,250	SJ8498SW 1951 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

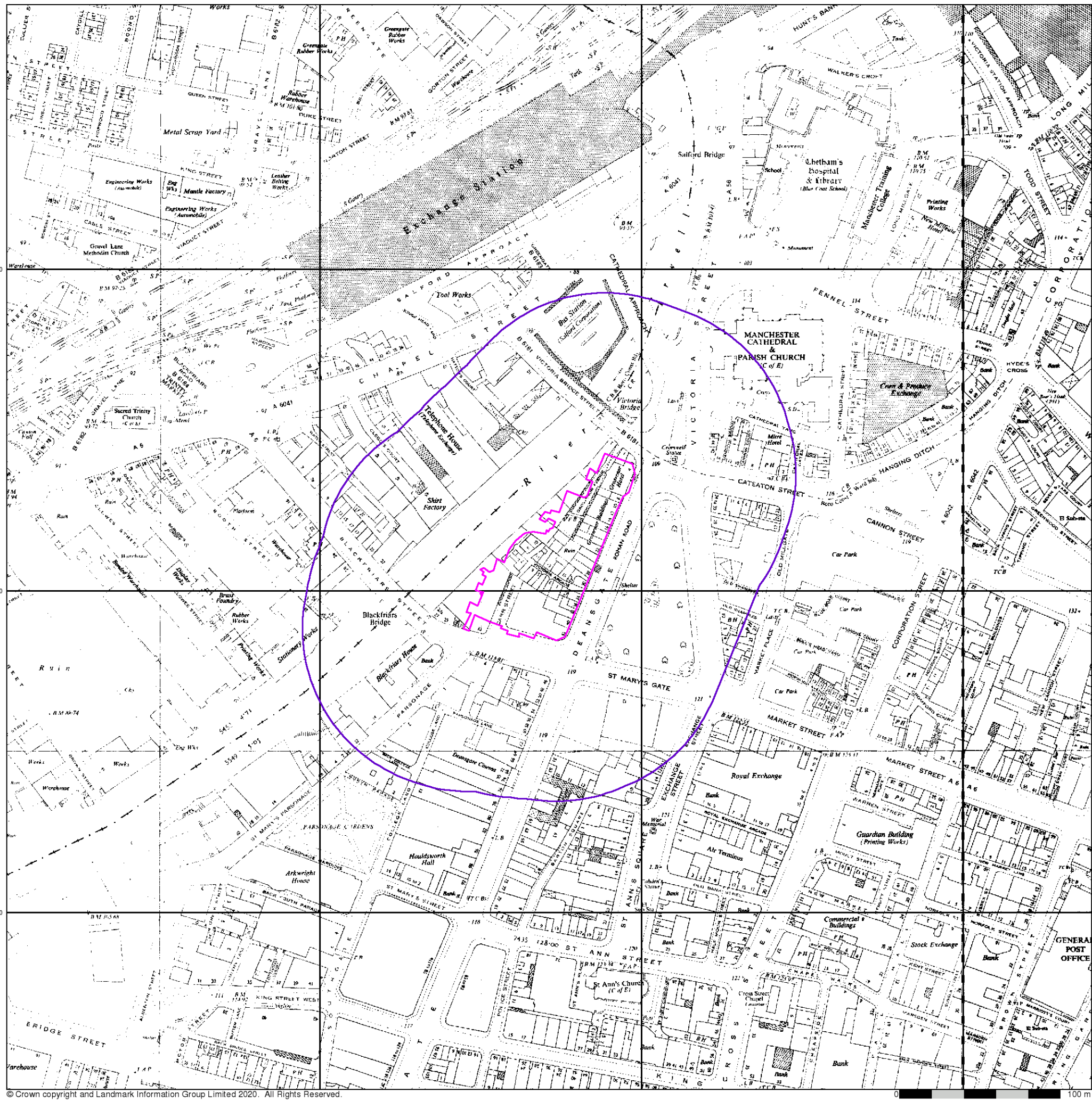


Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
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Slice: A
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Site Details

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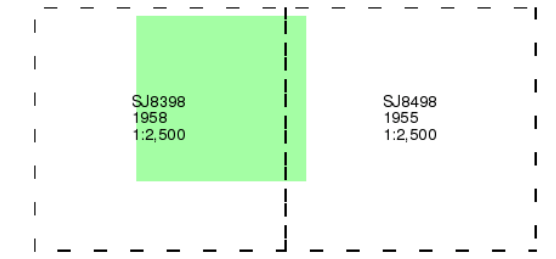
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955 - 1958

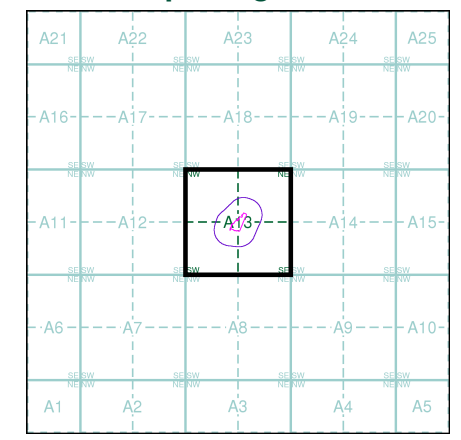
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

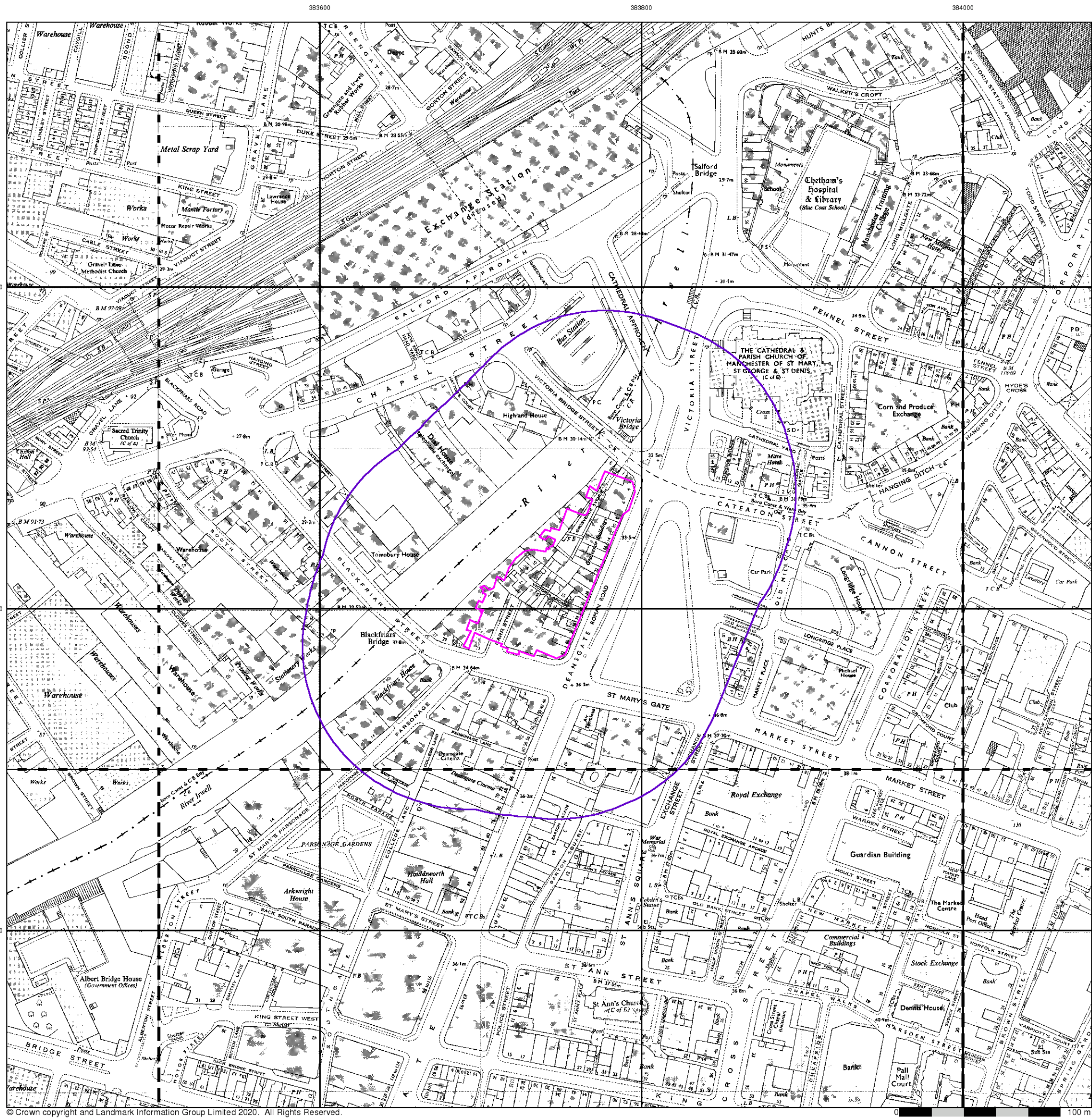


Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1962 - 1970

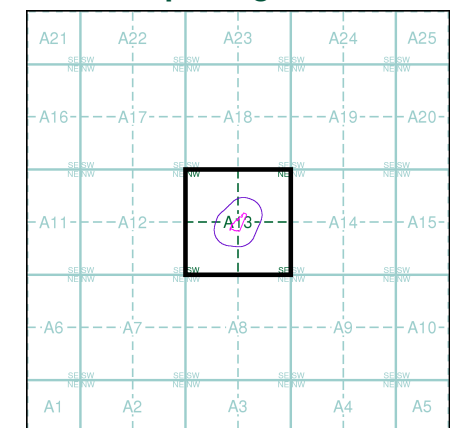
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW 1962 1:1,250	SJ8398NE 1970 1:1,250	SJ8498NW 1963 1:1,250
SJ8398SW 1962 1:1,250	SJ8398SE 1970 1:1,250	SJ8498SW 1968 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1963 - 1965

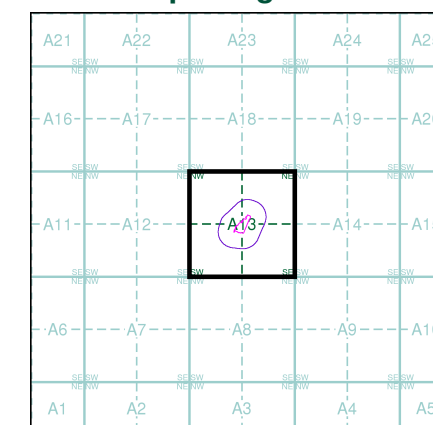
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398 1963 1:2,500	SJ8498 1965 1:2,500
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Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

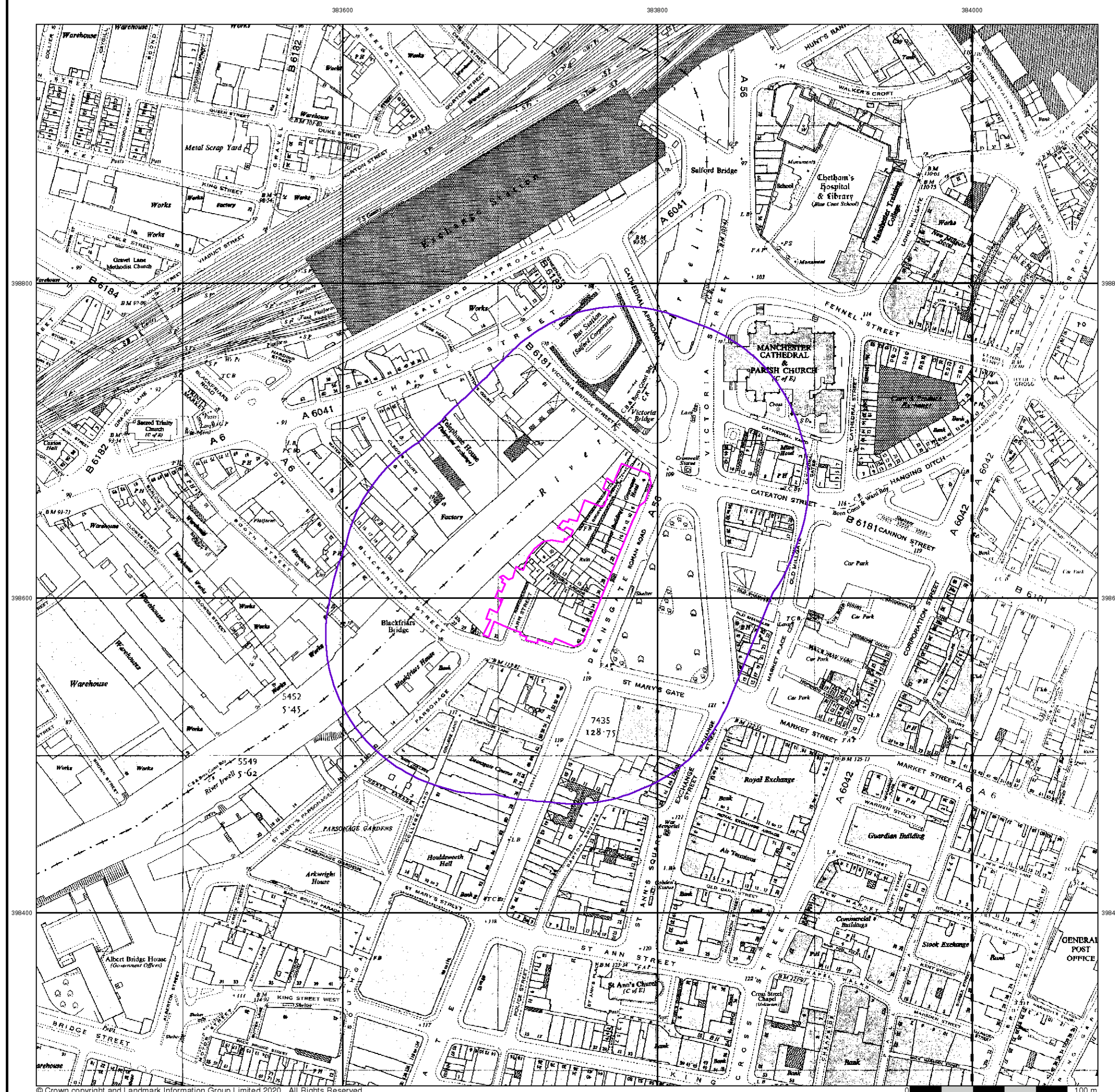
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Search Buffer (m): 100

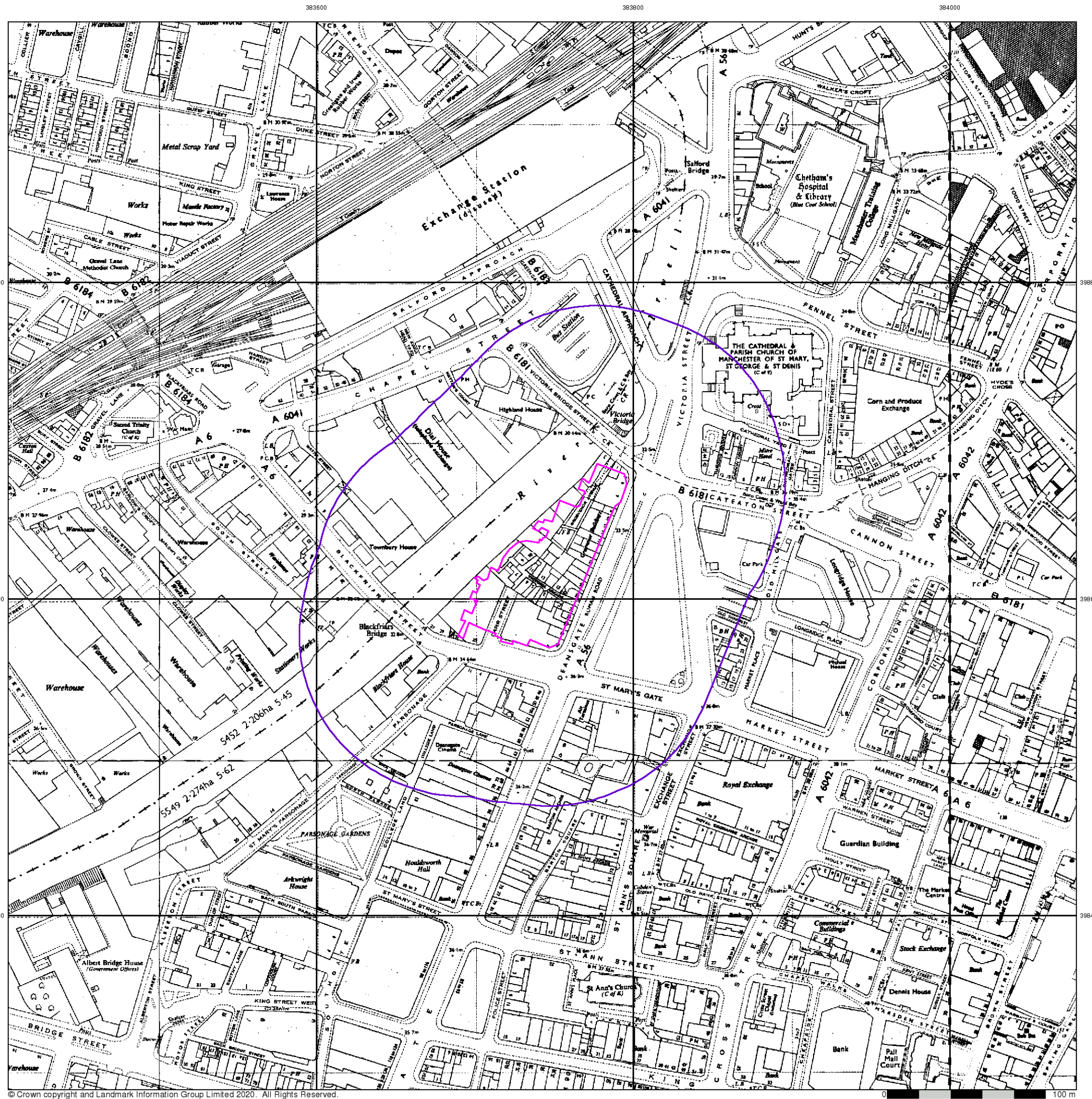
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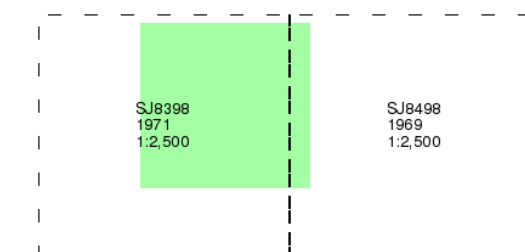
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1969 - 1971

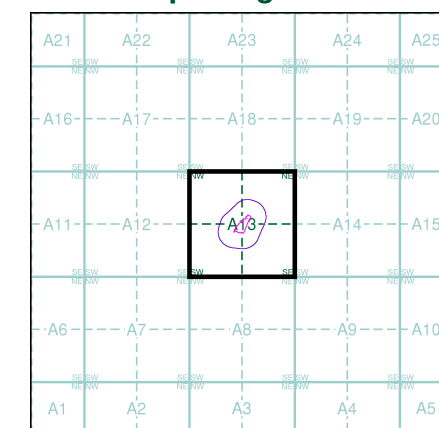
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

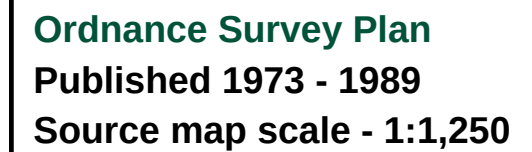
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Site Details

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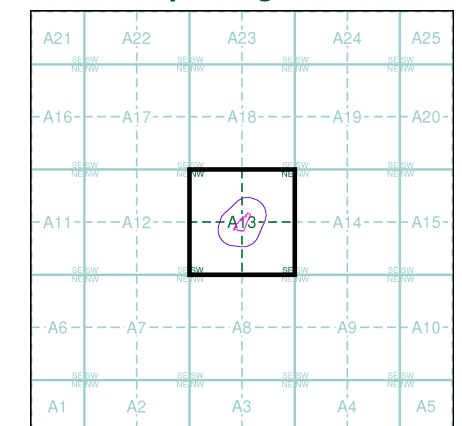
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW 1988 1:1,250	SJ8398NE 1989 1:1,250	SJ8498NW 1986 1:1,250
SJ8398SW 1973 1:1,250		SJ8498SW 1986 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

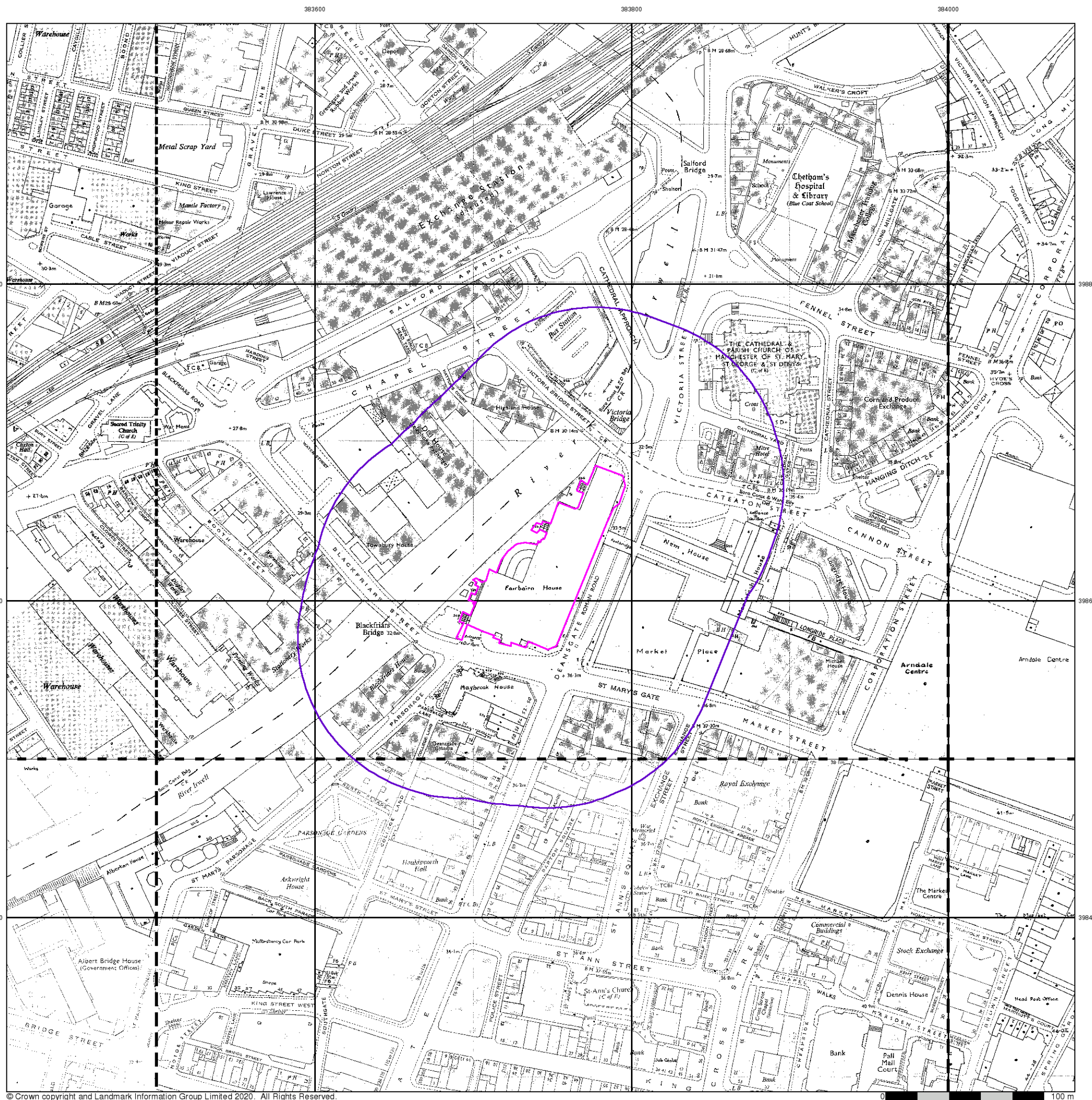
Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

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Additional SIMs

Published 1979 - 1984

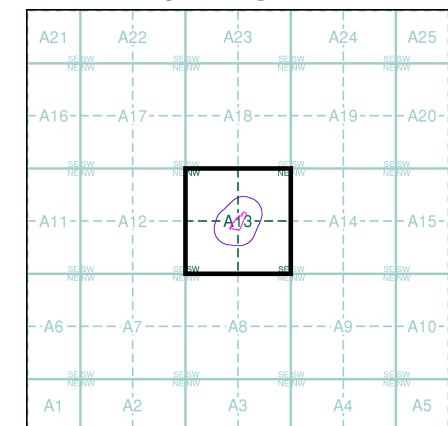
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW	SJ8398NE	SJ8498NW
1980	1979	1980
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SJ8398SW	SJ8398SE	SJ8498SW
1984	1980	1980
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

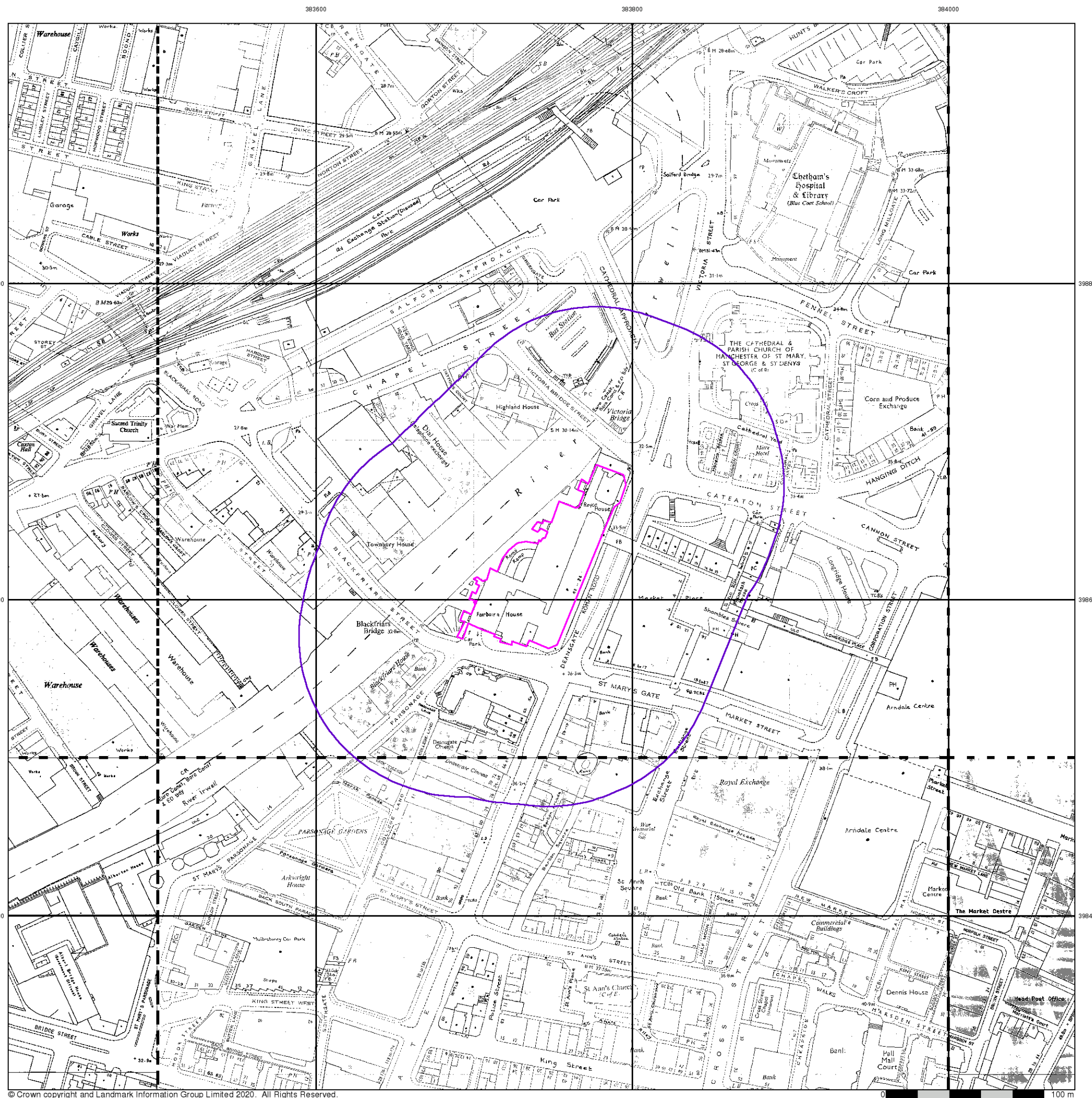
Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
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Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

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Additional SIMs

Published 1985 - 1990

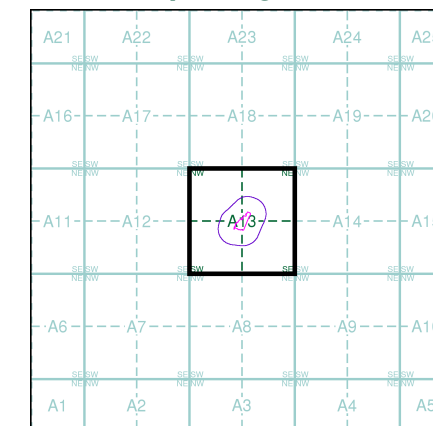
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW	SJ8398NE	
1987	1985	
1:1,250	1:1,250	
SJ8398SW	SJ8398SE	SJ8498SW
1990	1986	1988
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

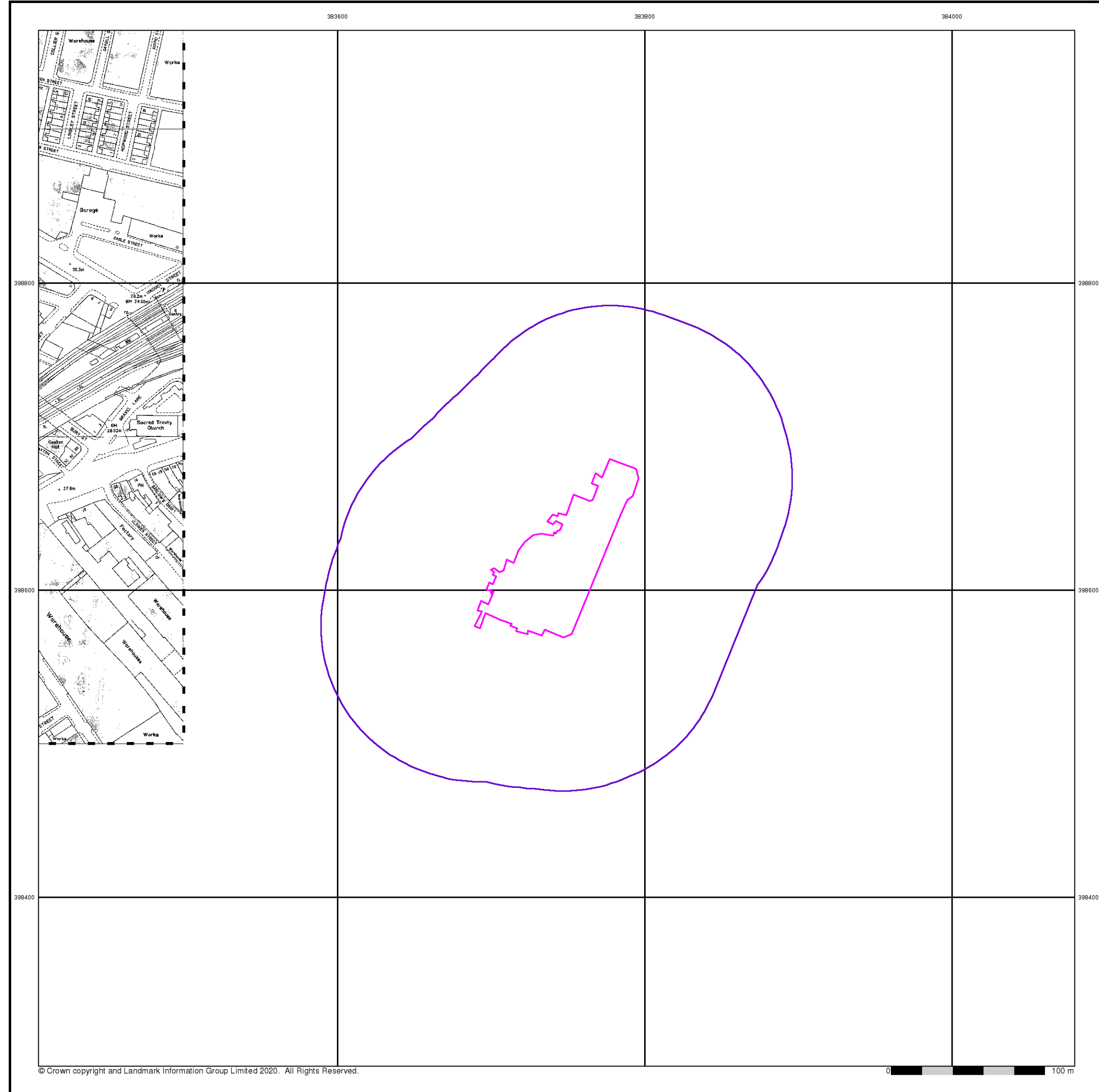
Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
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Search Buffer (m): 100

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Additional SIMs

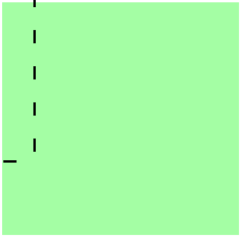
Published 1988

Source map scale - 1:1,250

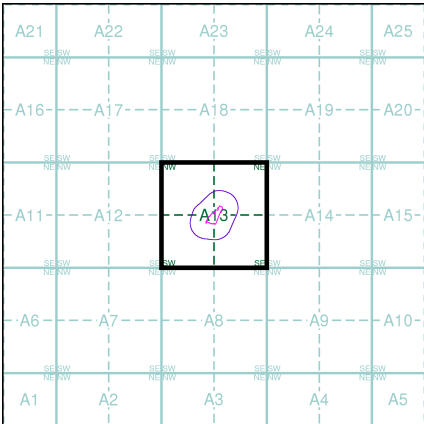
The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW
1988
1:1,250



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	248697096_1_1
Customer Ref:	14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference:	383750, 398620
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.53
Search Buffer (m):	100

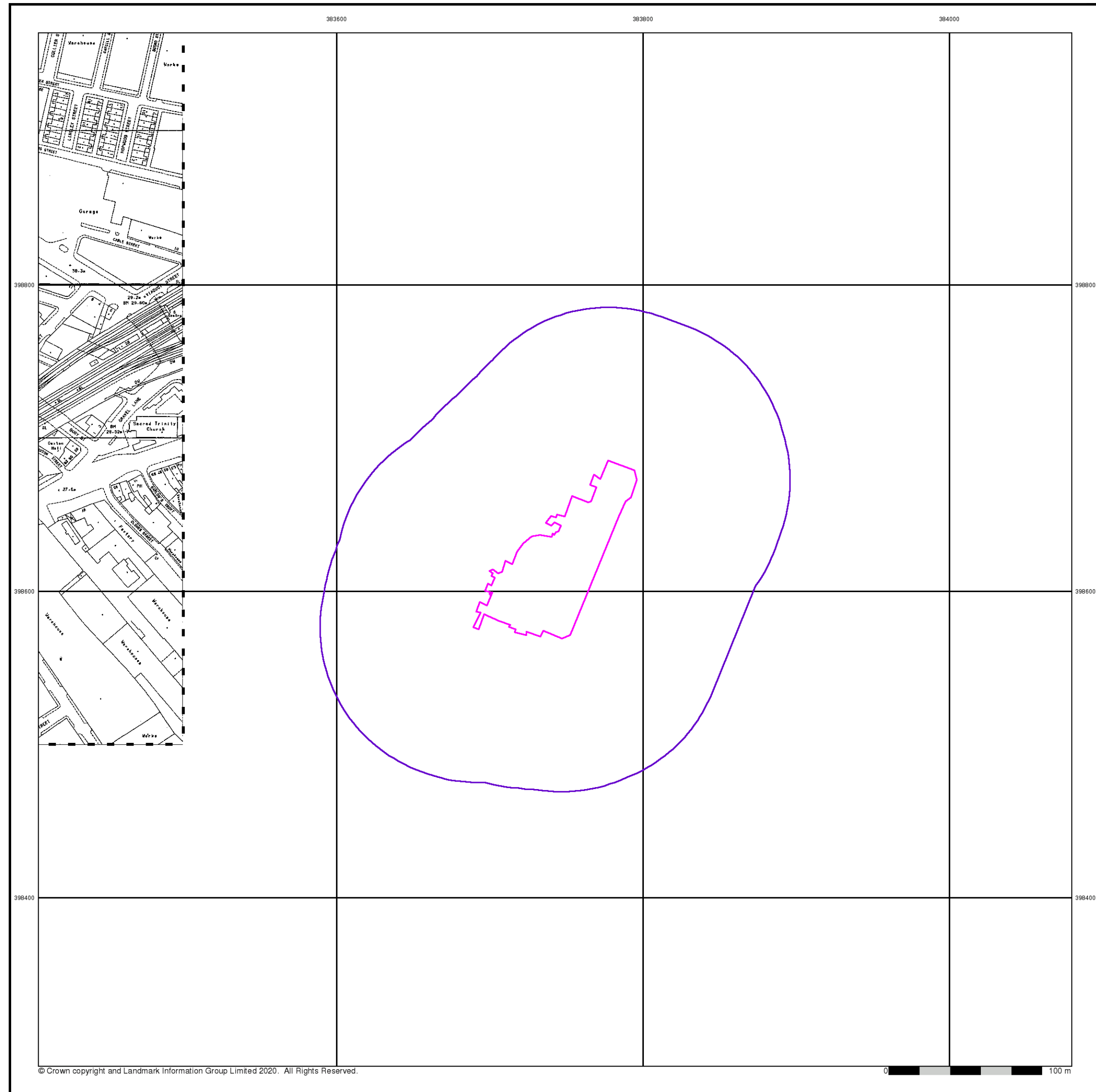
Site Details

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Additional SIMs

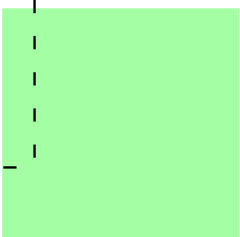
Published 1990

Source map scale - 1:1,250

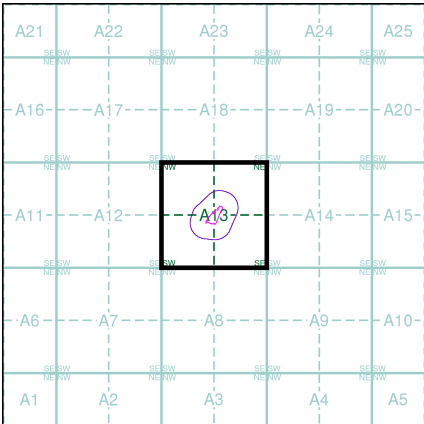
The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW
1990
1:1,250



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number:	248697096_1_1
Customer Ref:	14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference:	383750, 398620
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.53
Search Buffer (m):	100

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

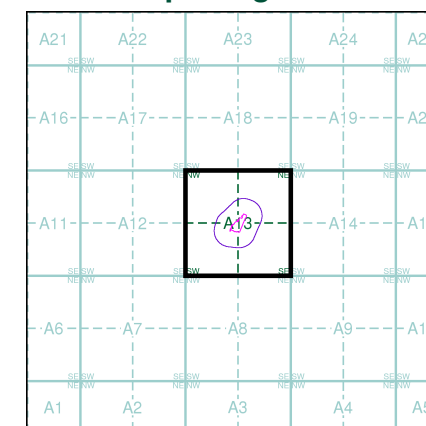
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW	SJ8398NE	SJ8498NW
1992	1992	1992
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250
SJ8398SW	SJ8398SE	SJ8498SW
1992	1992	1992
1:1,250	1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1994 - 1995

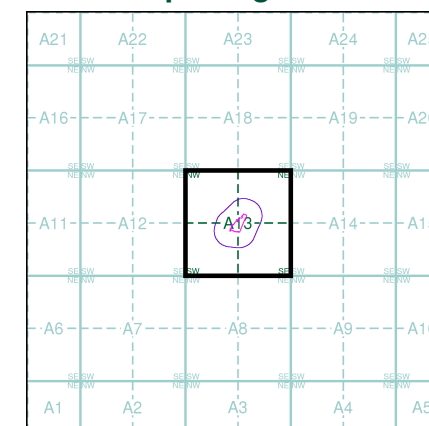
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SJ8398NW	SJ8398NE
1994	1994
1:1,250	1:1,250
SJ8398SW	SJ8498SW
1994	1995
1:1,250	1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

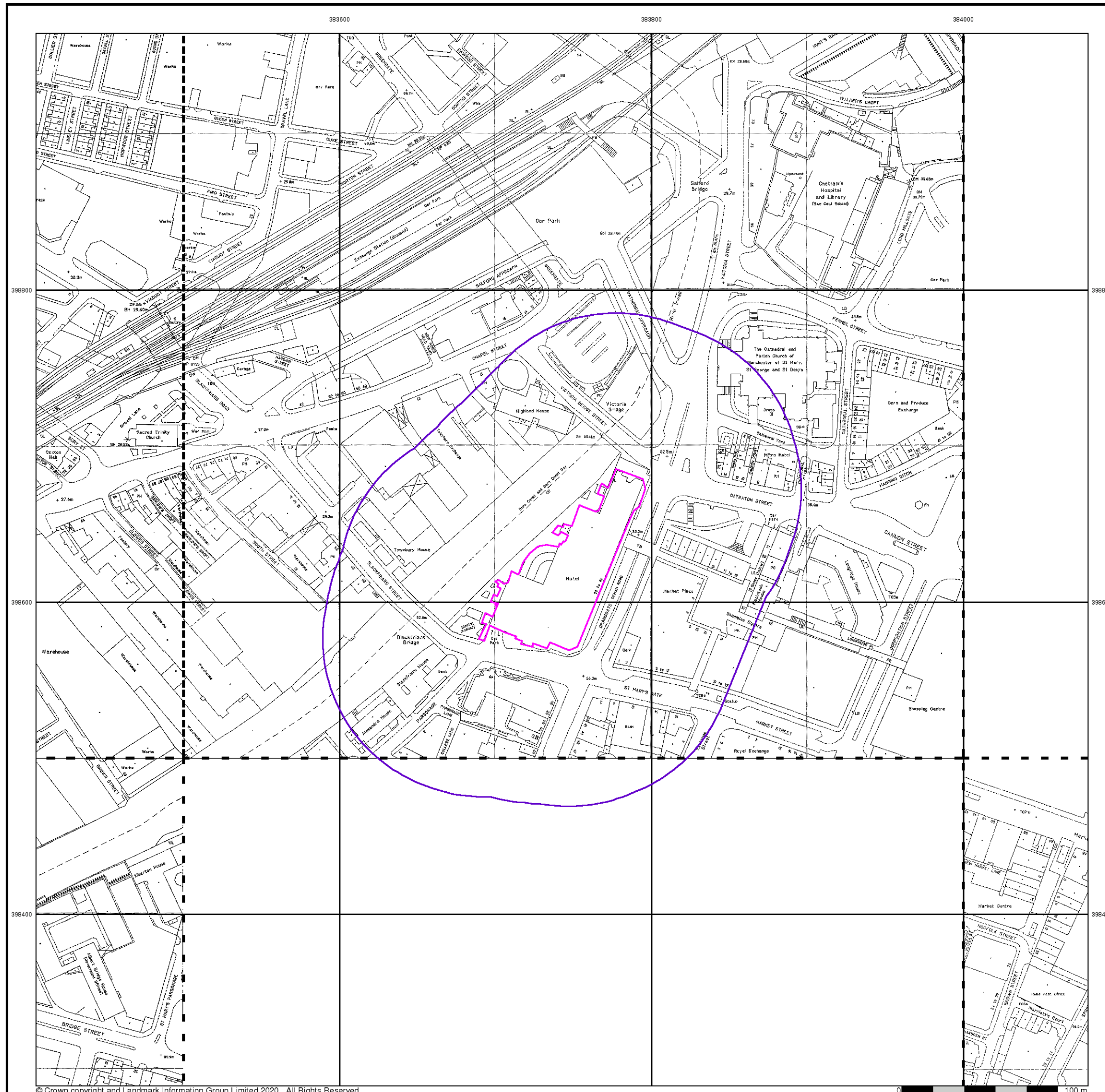
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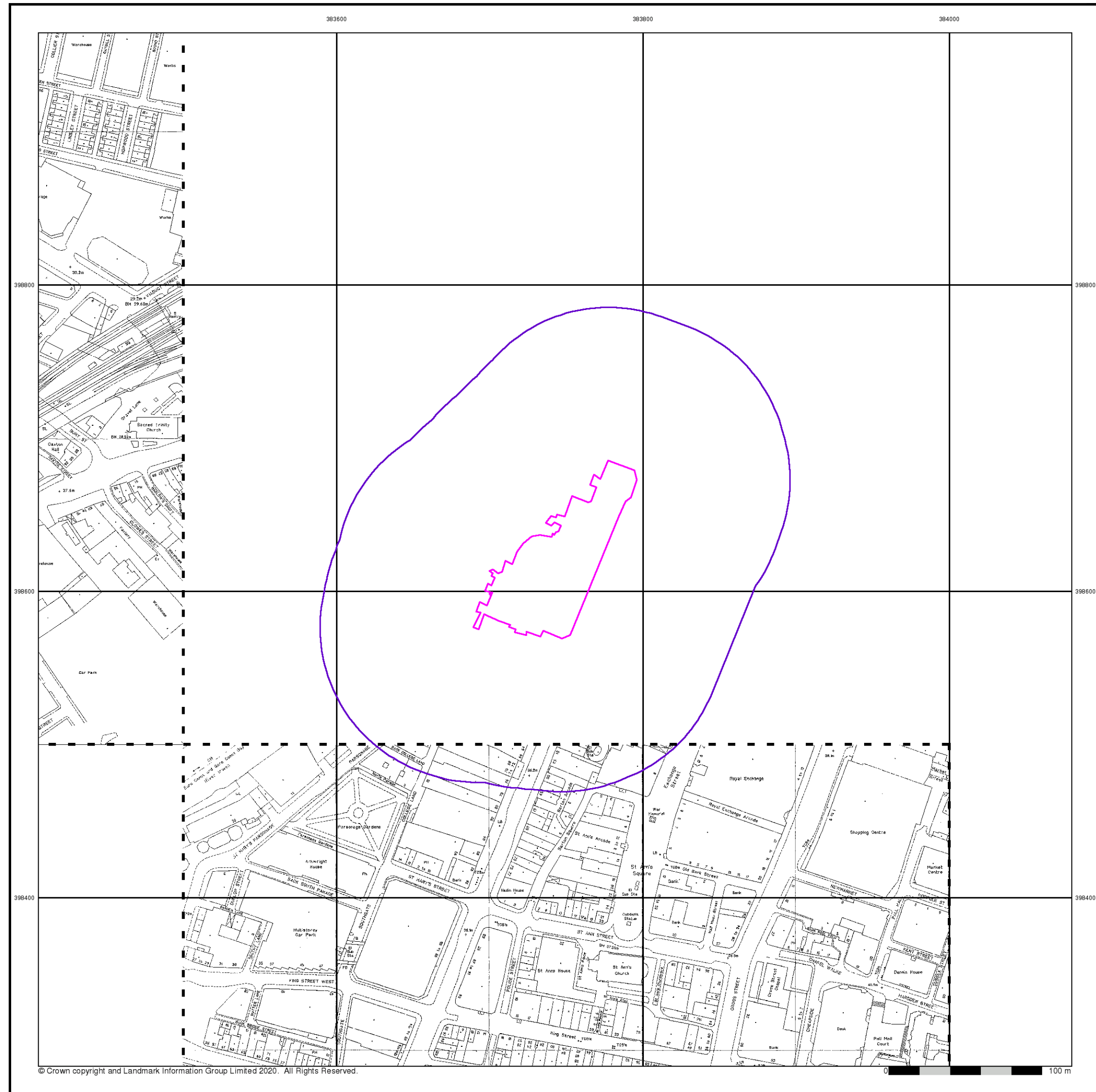
Site Details

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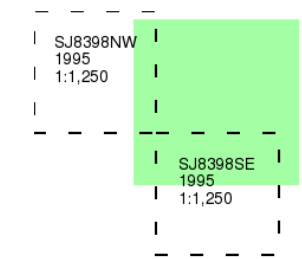
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1995

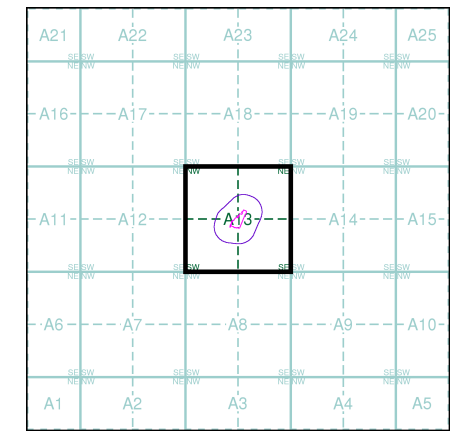
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
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Slice: A
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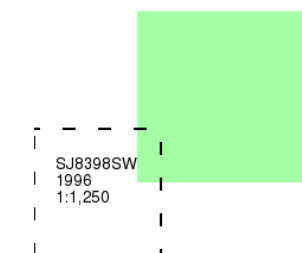
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

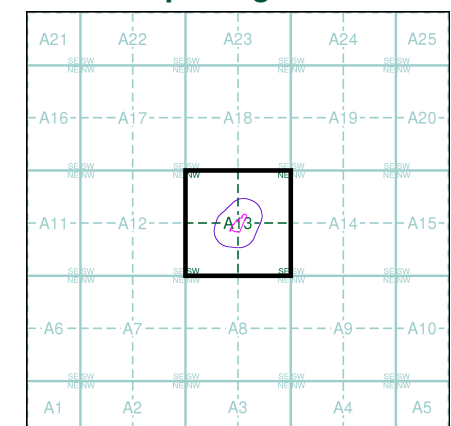
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

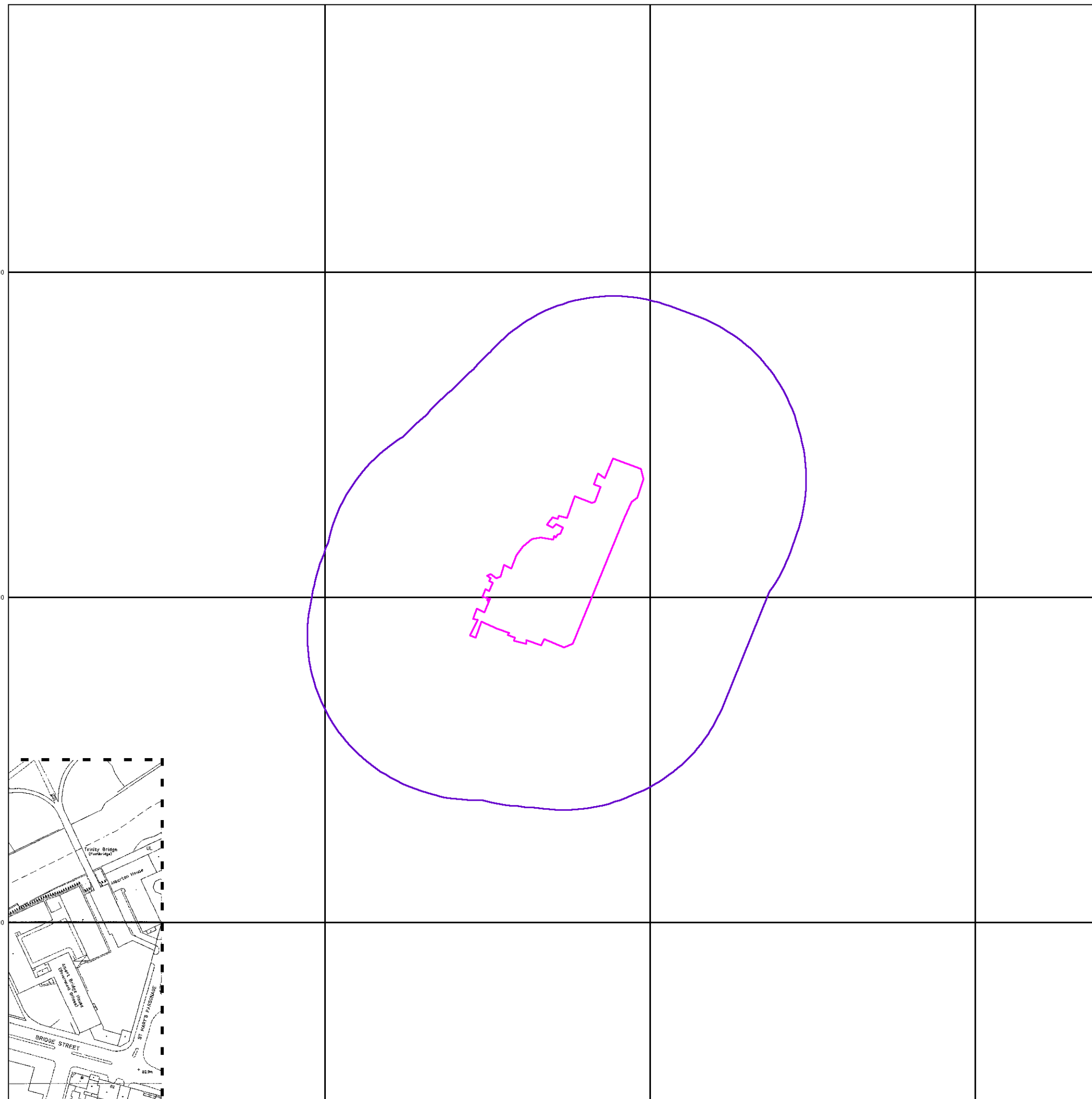
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
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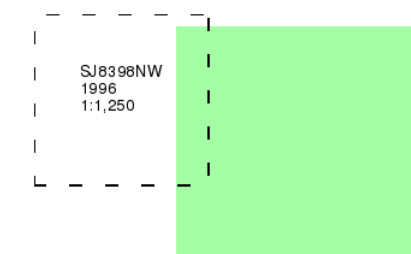
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

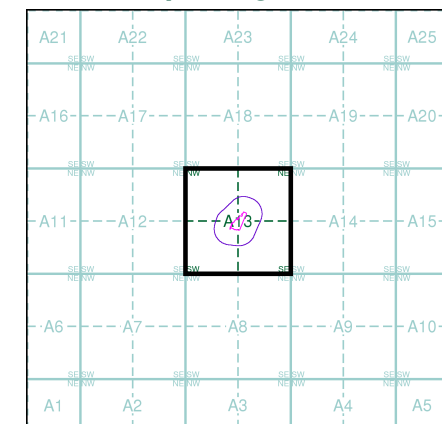
Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

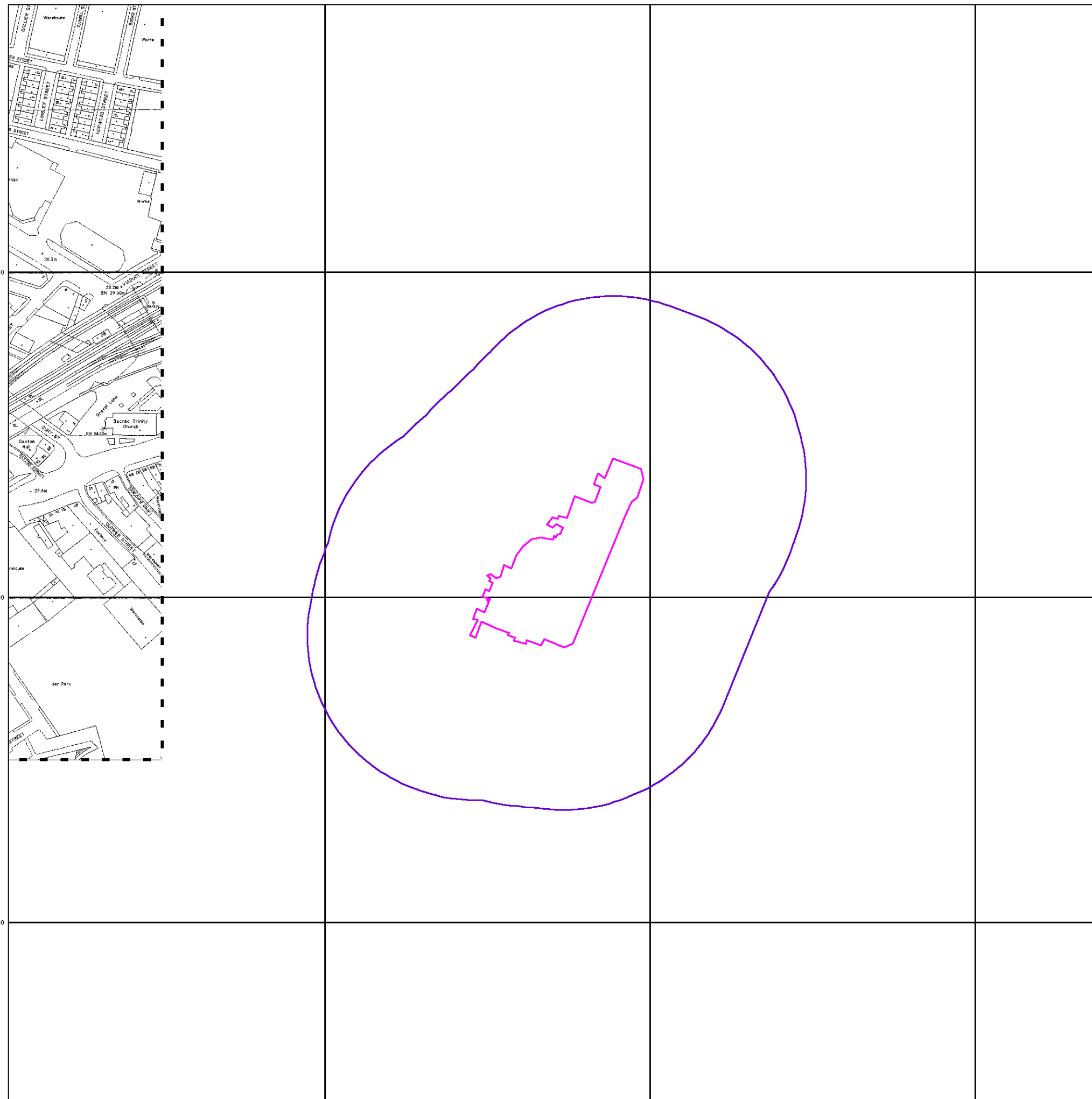
Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.53
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Renaissance, Deansgate, MANCHESTER, M3 2FE

Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk





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0 100 m

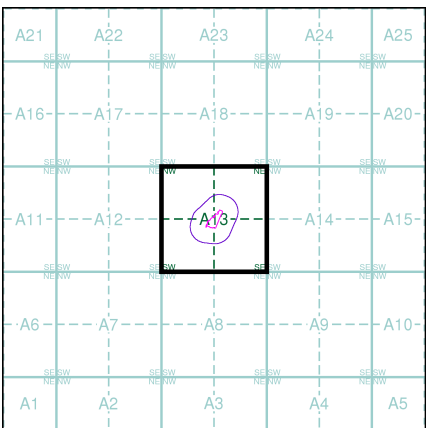


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2000

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 248697096_1_1
Customer Ref: 14261-EF-A
National Grid Reference: 383750, 398620
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Site Details

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APPENDIX V

COAL AUTHORITY MINING

REPORT



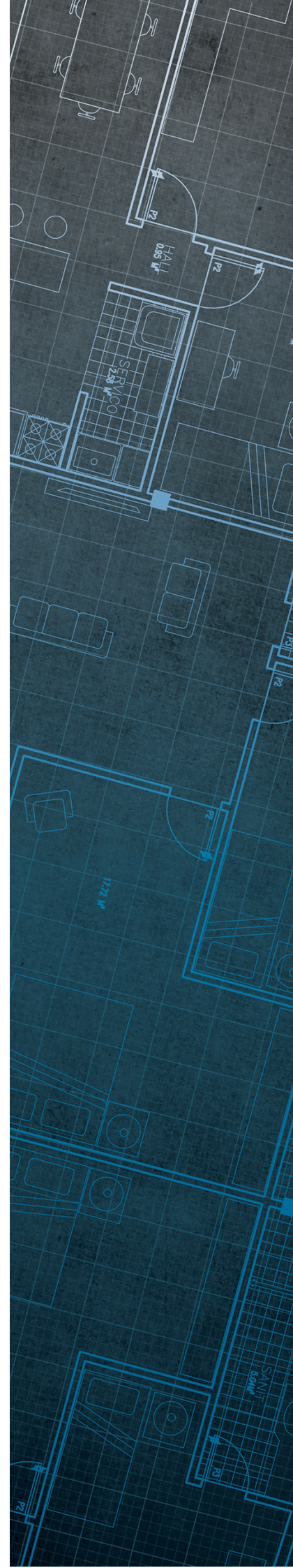
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Land At Ramada Renaissance Hotel
Blackfriars Street
Manchester
M3 2EQ

Date of enquiry:	20 July 2020
Date enquiry received:	20 July 2020
Issue date:	20 July 2020

Our reference:	51002281463001
Your reference:	14261/EF/B



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

E3P

Enquiry address

Land At Ramada Renaissance Hotel
Blackfriars Street
Manchester
M3 2EQ

How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
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200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

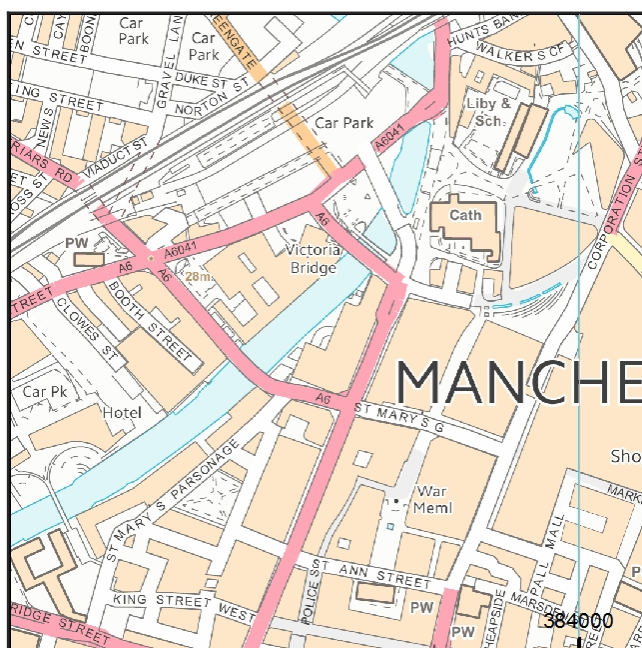
www.groundstability.com

 @coalauthority

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /thecoalauthority



Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

No past mining recorded.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

None available.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any geological faults, fissures or breaklines either within or intersecting the enquiry boundary.

Fault under or close to the property recorded.

Opencast mines

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

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.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

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.

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.

Section 4 – Further information

Based on the responses in this report, no further information has been highlighted.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission.

Mine water treatment schemes

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Withdrawal of support notices

Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Payment to owners of former copyhold land

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 

Geological faults 

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