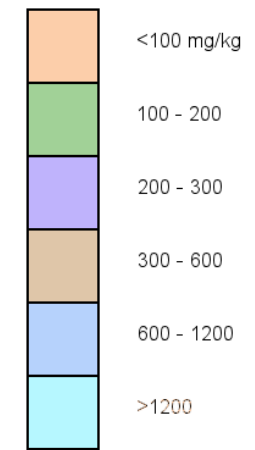


General

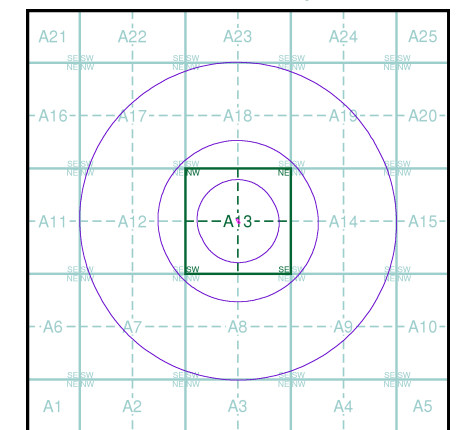
- Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- ✕ Bearing Reference Point

Estimated Soil Chemistry Lead

Lead Concentrations mg/kg



Estimated Soil Chemistry Lead - Slice A



Order Details

Order Details: 321316062_1_1
 Customer Ref: LKC 23 1319
 National Grid Reference: 389560, 390460
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.04
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

51a, Great Underbank, Stockport, SK1 1NE



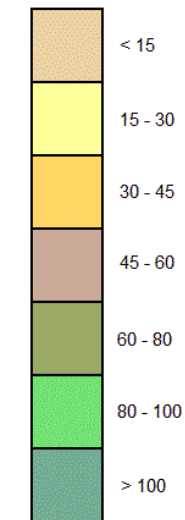
Tel: 0844 844 9952
 Fax: 0844 844 9951
 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

General

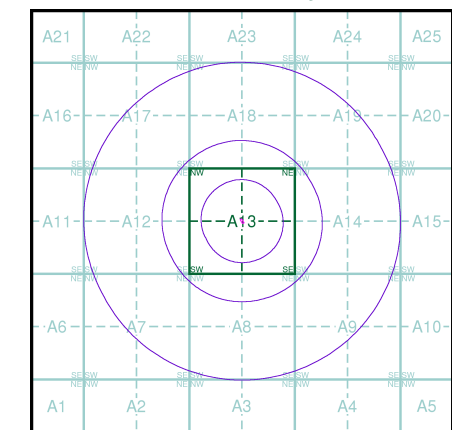
- Specified Site
- Specified Buffer(s)
- X Bearing Reference Point

Estimated Soil Chemistry Nickel

Nickel Concentrations mg/kg



Estimated Soil Chemistry Nickel - Slice A

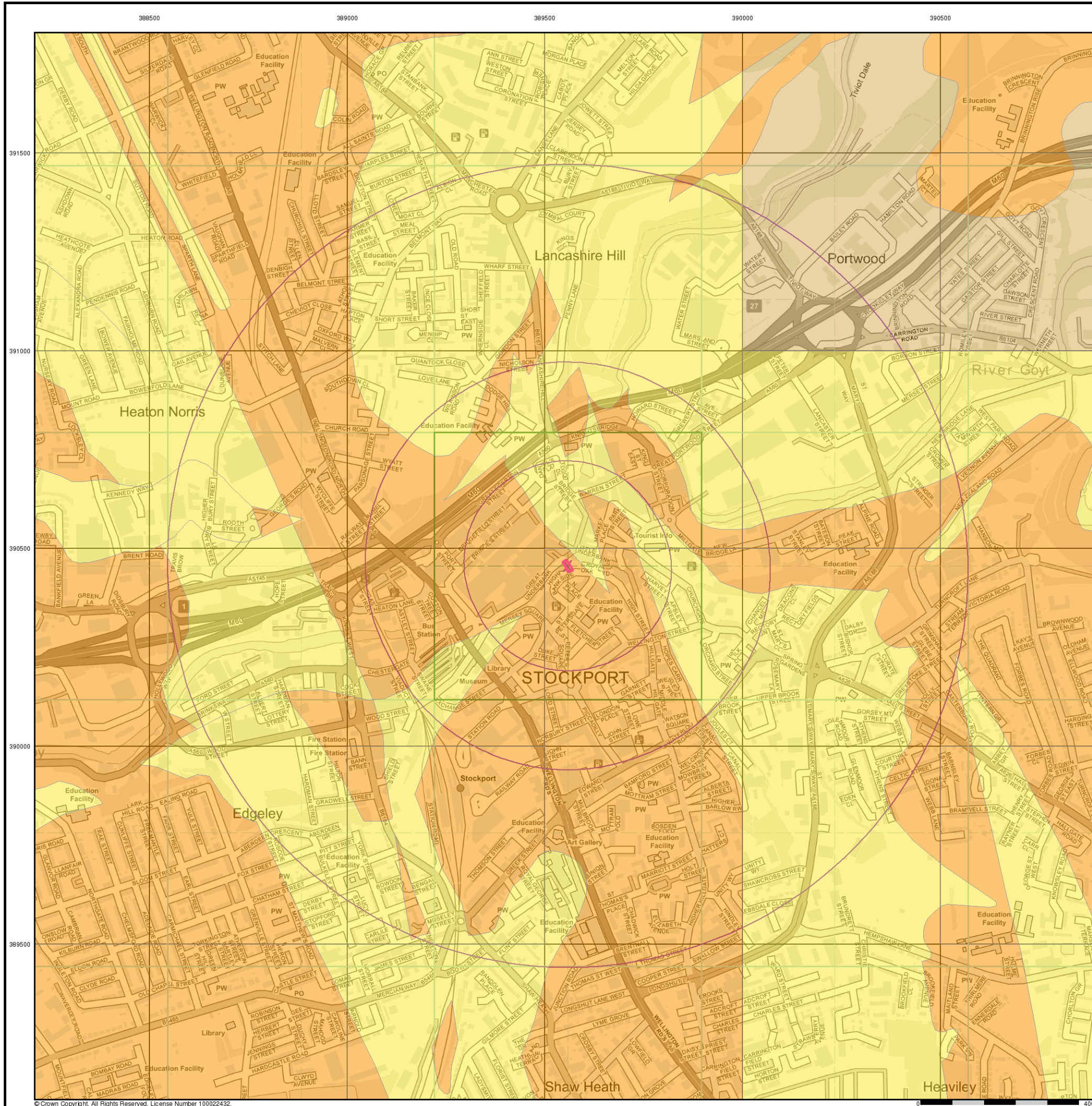


Order Details

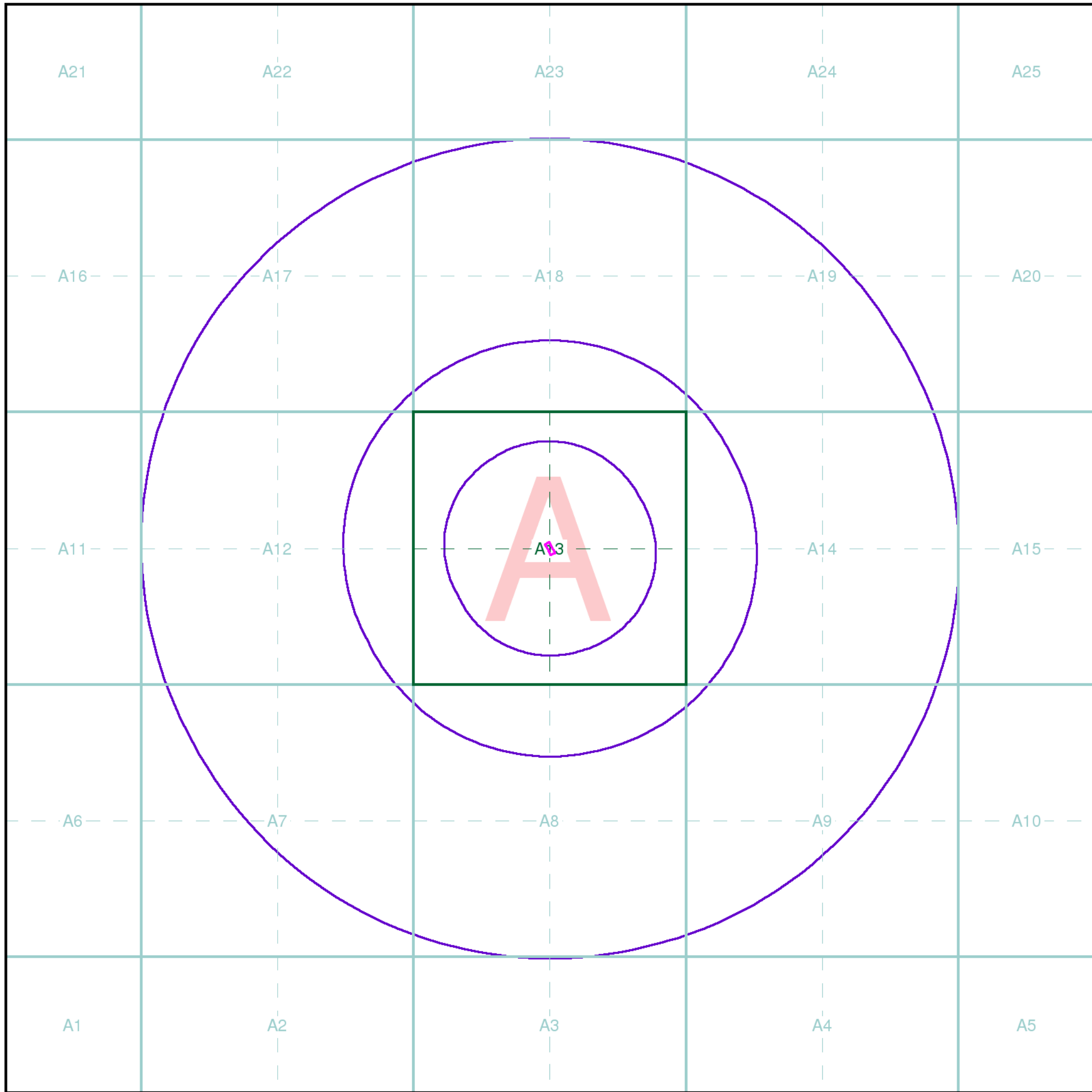
Order Details: 321316062_1_1
 Customer Ref: LKC 23 1319
 National Grid Reference: 389560, 390460
 Slice: A
 Site Area (Ha): 0.04
 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

51a, Great Underbank, Stockport, SK1 1NE



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For ease of identification, your site and buffer have been split into Slices, Segments and Quadrants. These are illustrated on the Index Map opposite and explained further below.

Slice
Each slice represents a 1:10,000 plot area (2.7km x 2.7km) for your site and buffer. A large site and buffer may be made up of several slices (represented by a red outline), that are referenced by letters of the alphabet, starting from the bottom left corner of the slice "grid". This grid does not relate to National Grid lines but is designed to give best fit over the site and buffer.

Segment
A segment represents a 1:2,500 plot area. Segments that have plot files associated with them are shown in dark green, others in light blue. These are numbered from the bottom left hand corner within each slice.

Quadrant
A quadrant is a quarter of a segment. These are labelled as NW, NE, SW, SE and are referenced in the datasheet to allow features to be quickly located on plots. Therefore a feature that has a quadrant reference of A7NW will be in Slice A, Segment 7 and the NW Quadrant.

A selection of organisations who provide data within this report:



Envirocheck reports are compiled from 136 different sources of data.

Client Details

L Consult, LK Consult Ltd, Unit 29 Eton Business Park, Eton Hill Road, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester, M26 2ZS

Order Details

Order Number: 321316062_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC 23 1319
National Grid Reference: 389560, 390460
Site Area (Ha): 0.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

51a, Great Underbank, Stockport, SK1 1NE

Full Terms and Conditions can be found on the following link:
<http://www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/Terms/Show/515>

Appendix C – Historical BGS Boreholes

Appendix D – Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map

UNEXPLODED BOMB RISK MAP



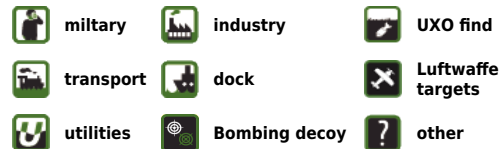
SITE LOCATION

Location: SK1 1NE,
Map Centre: 389558,390455



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.



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

The map indicates the potential for Unexploded Bombs (UXB) to be present as a result of World War Two (WWII) bombing.

You can incorporate the map into your preliminary risk assessment* for potential Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) for a site. Using this map, you can make an informed decision as to whether more in-depth detailed risk assessment* is necessary.

What do I do if my site is in a moderate or high risk area?

Generally, we recommend that a detailed UXO desk study and risk assessment is undertaken for sites in a moderate or high UXB risk area.

Similarly, if your site is near to a designated Luftwaffe target or bombing decoy then additional detailed research is recommended.

More often than not, this further detailed research will conclude that the potential for a significant UXO hazard to be present on your site is actually low.

Never plan site work or undertake a risk assessment using these maps alone. More detail is required, particularly where there may be a source of UXO from other military operations which are not reflected on these maps.

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

If both the map and other research confirms 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.

A low risk really means that there is no greater probability of encountering UXO than anywhere else in the UK.

If you are unsure whether other sources of UXO may be present, you can ask for one of our **pre-desk study assessments (PDSA)**

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 number of sources and should be used in conjunction with the accompanying notes on our website: (<https://zeticauxo.com/downloads-and-resources/risk-maps/>)

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 acknowledgment. The copyright remains with Zetica Ltd.

It is important to note that this map is not a UXO risk assessment and should not be reported as such when reproduced.

*Preliminary and detailed UXO risk assessments are advocated as good practice by industry guidance such as CIRIA C681 'Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), a guide for the construction industry'.

Appendix E – Risk Evaluation

RISK EVALUATION

The method for risk evaluation is a qualitative method of interpreting the output from the risk estimation stage of the assessment, based on CIRIA 552¹⁵. It involves the classification of the:

- Magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of the risk occurring (Table A).
- Magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring (Table B).

Consequence (Severity)		
Classification	Definition	Example
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 (note: water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution) of sensitive water resource. Catastrophic damage to buildings/properties. A short-term risk to a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem (note: the definition of ecological systems within the Draft Circular on Contaminated Land, DETR, 2000).	High Concentrations of cyanide on the surface of an informal recreation area. Major spillage of contaminants from site into controlled waters. Explosion, causing building collapse (can also equate to short term human health risk if buildings are occupied).
Medium	Chronic damage to Human Health ('significant harm' as defined in DETR, 2000). Pollution of sensitive water resources (note Water Resources Act contains no scope for considering significance of pollution). A significant change in a particular ecosystem, or organism forming part of such ecosystem.	Concentrations of a contaminant from site exceed generic, or site-specific assessment criteria. Leaching of contaminants from a site to a major or minor aquifer (Principal and Secondary). Death of a 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 DETR, 2000). Damage to sensitive buildings/structures/services or the environment.	Pollution of non-classified groundwater. Damage to building rendering it unsafe to occupy (e.g., foundation damage resulting in instability).
Minor	Harm, although not necessarily significant harm, which may result in a financial loss, or expenditure to resolve. Non-permanent health effects to human health (easily prevented by means such as personal protective clothing etc). Easily repairable damage to buildings, structures, and services.	The presence of contaminants at such concentrations that protective equipment is required during site works. The loss of plants in a landscaping scheme. Discoloration of concrete.

Table A. Classification of Consequence

Probability (Likelihood)	
Classification	Definition
High Likelihood	There is a pollutant linkage and an event that either 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.
Likely	There is a pollutant linkage, and all the elements are present and in the right place, which means that it is probable that an event will occur. Circumstances are such that an event is not inevitable, but possible in the short term and likely over the long term.
Low Likelihood	There is a pollutant linkage and circumstances are possible under which an event could occur. However, it is by no means certain that even over a longer period such event would take place and is less likely in the shorter term.
Unlikely	There is a pollutant linkage, but circumstances are such that it is improbable that an event would occur in the very long term.

Table B. Classification of Probability.

These classifications are then compared to indicate the risk presented by each pollutant linkage (Table C). It is important that this classification is only applied where there is a possibility (which can range from high likelihood to unlikely) of a pollutant linkage existing.

		Consequence			
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
Probability	High Likelihood	Very High Risk	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk
	Likely	High Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk
	Low Likelihood	Moderate Risk	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk
	Unlikely	Moderate / Low Risk	Low Risk	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk

Table C. Comparison of Consequence against Probability

Once the risk has been determined the corresponding action can be assessed (Table D).

Risk	Action Required
Very High Risk	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 to a designated receptor is currently happening. This risk, if realised, is likely to result in a substantial liability. Urgent investigation (if not already undertaken) and remediation are likely to be required.
High Risk	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 (if not undertaken already) is required and remedial works may be necessary in the short term and are likely over the longer term.
Moderate Risk	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 is more likely that the harm would be relatively mild. Investigation (if not already undertaken) is normally required to clarify the risk and to determine the potential liability. Some remedial works may be required in the longer term.
Low Risk	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 Risk	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.

Table D. Description of the Classification and Likely Action Required.

Where a very low risk is identified no specific remediation is required.

Where a low risk is identified, some form of remediation may be required depending on the pollutant linkage, the type and concentration of contaminants present and the proposed development.

Where there is a moderate/low risk is identified, an assessment will be undertaken to establish what category the pollutant linkage will fall into.

Where LKC identifies a moderate or higher risk, remediation or further investigation work is recommended.

Appendix F - References

¹ Environment Agency, October 2020, "Land contamination risk management (LCRM). How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination".

² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021, "National Planning Policy Framework".

³ Environment Agency, October 2020, "Land contamination risk management (LCRM). How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination".

⁴ DEFRA & Environment Agency, March 2002, "Potential Contaminants for the Assessment of Land", R&D Publication CLR 8.

⁵ DEFRA & Environment Agency, March 2002, "Potential Contaminants for the Assessment of Land", R&D Publication CLR 8.

⁶ Environment Agency, January 2009, "Updated technical background to the CLEA model", Science Report SC050021/SR3.

⁷ CIRIA, January 2001, "Contaminated land risk assessment. A guide to good practice", C552.

⁸ Health & Safety Executive, 1991, "Protection of Workers and the General Public during the Development of Contaminated Land", HSG66.

⁹ The British Standards Institution (BSI), December 2017, "Investigation of potentially contaminated sites. Code of practice - Code of practice", BS 10175:2011+A2:2017.

¹⁰ The British Standards Institution (BSI), May 2020, "Code of practice for ground investigations", BS 5930:2015+A1:2020.

¹¹ CIRIA, December 2007, "Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings", C665.

¹² CL:AIRE, November 2012, "A Pragmatic Approach to Ground Gas Risk Assessment", RB 17.

¹³ The British Standards Institution (BSI), January 2019, "Code of practice for the design of protective measures for methane and carbon dioxide ground gases for new buildings", BS 8485:2015+A1:2019.

¹⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, March 2012, "Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change", NPPF, item 14, paragraphs 152 to 173.

¹⁵ CIRIA, January 2001, "Contaminated land risk assessment. A guide to good practice", C552.

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