Envirocheck®
A Landmark service

11/12/2006

User Guide

For the Environmental Professional

Comprehensive environmental information for site assessments

LANDMARK®
Information Group

Envirocheck

User Guide

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1. Introduction

1.1 Welcome to Envirocheck, a site-specific service providing accurate and timely environmental information with high quality comprehensive mapping.

1.2 Each Envirocheck report starts with a single point or boundary of a site and searches up to 1000 metres in every direction for data from Landmark's Legend™ Database (up to 2000 metres for licensed water abstraction points). This data is then tabulated in one or more Data Sheets and plotted onto current Ordnance Survey mapping (Site Sensitivity maps at 1:2,500 and 1:10,000 scales). Envirocheck also delivers a series of site-centred historical maps, from different time periods, dating back to the middle of the 19th century right up to the present day. The historical maps complement the Site Sensitivity maps. The three components: Data Sheets, Site Sensitivity maps (including Context maps) and Historical mapping, form the core of the Envirocheck service. Envirocheck orders are despatched the same day if ordered on-line before 12 noon or next day if placed after 12 noon.

1.3 Envirocheck is designed as a set of working documents for consultants. Landmark provides no interpretation or analysis of either the textual data or the mapping. Landmark serves hundreds of companies from a variety of sectors, including the top environmental and geo-technical consultancy firms, and constantly refines the product in response to our customers' requests and suggestions. Envirocheck is what you have asked for.

1.4 The Envirocheck service is available for any and every property in mainland Great Britain. Landmark prides itself on the database and information retrieval system that enables us to take into account each successive change in legislation. Landmark are confident that whatever standard is set by parliament, the government of the day, or professional associations, Landmark will be the first provider of environmental data to meet it in full.

1.5 Envirocheck is designed to be competitive with alternative sources of information in three different dimensions: quality of information and presentation, speed of delivery and cost: all the factors that win business for our customers. Envirocheck is particularly effective where multiple sites are involved and deadlines are tight.

1.6 Landmark's Legend™ database has been built by linking historical maps and textual data to a large-scale digital map of Great Britain. We crosscheck information against several different sources, which can mean that it is more accurate than the data contained in the original registers. Site-specific environmental information of this quality was not previously available without weeks of painstaking work, involving desk research and specialised cartography. Many of our customers have told us that Landmark expedites the whole process of environmental investigations because they get the results of desk research before setting out on site visits and discussions with those who have personal knowledge of the site. Previously, the desk research often ran concurrently with the rest of the work.

1.7 Envirocheck is able to handle larger sites by cutting the report into sections, referred to as "slices". This slicing process is explained in detail in section 2.3 of this guide.

1.8 Landmark offers a series of Added Value Services in conjunction with the Envirocheck reports. Section 3 of this guide details these additional services.

2. The Envirocheck Report

2.1 Each Envirocheck report consists of three main elements: Data Sheets, Site Sensitivity maps (including context maps) and Historical mapping.

2.2 Data Sheet

A Data Sheet is produced for each report slice and is divided into the following sections:

Contents, Summary Table, Agency & Hydrological, Waste, Hazardous Substances, Geological, Industrial Land Use, Sensitive Land Uses, Data Currency, Data Suppliers and Useful Contacts.

For larger site areas each slice is covered by a separate Data Sheet.

2.2.1 Contents

The Contents page lists the section page numbers to aid navigation through the Data Sheet. In PDF versions of the data sheet these are included as a hyperlink and clicking on the page number will take you directly to the appropriate section. This page also includes Copyright Notices.

2.2.2 Summary Table

The Summary Table lists the information, within each search buffer, found in the Legend™ Database. The standard search buffers are on site, 0 - 250 metres, 251 - 500 metres and 501 - 1000 metres (Water Abstractions to 2000 metres) around the Site reference point or boundary. Customers can select search buffers of 50 metres, 250 metres, 500 metres and 1000 metres. Water Abstractions are searched to twice the selected buffer with the exception of a 50 metre buffer, where they are searched to 250 metres. The table is modified according to the search buffer selected. A number in the table indicates that an entry for the data type has been found in the Legend™ Database. The total number of entries for each data set within a search buffer is indicated by the value. A page number is included to aid easy reference and in PDF versions of the Data Sheet this is included as a hyperlink. Clicking on the page number or the summary number entry will take you directly to the appropriate section. Figure 1 below shows an example of a Summary table.

Fig. 1: Summary Table (extract)

Data Type	Page Number	On Site	0 to 250m	251 to 500m	501 to 1000m (*up to 2000m)
Agency & Hydrological					
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices	pg 1				3
Discharge Consents	pg 1	4	14	9	18
Enforcement and Prohibition Notices	pg 12		1		1
Integrated Pollution Controls	pg 12	1	6	20	2
Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control	pg 17		1	1	
Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention And Control					
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls	pg 18			2	9
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements					
Nearest Surface Water Feature	pg 19		Yes		

2.2.2 Summary Table cont.

For some data types only the presence of a feature is indicated by a "Yes" under the appropriate search buffer in the Summary Table. This applies to the following data sets:

Agency and Hydrological:

Nearest Surface Water Feature, Groundwater Vulnerability, Extreme Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences, Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences, Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences, Flood Water Storage Areas, Flood Defences and River Flood Data (Scotland).

Geological:

BGS 1:625,000 Solid Geology, Brine Compensation Areas, Coal Mining Affected Areas, Mining Instability, Natural & Mining Cavities, Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards, Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards, Radon Affected Areas, Radon Protection Measures and Shallow Mining Hazards.

The Summary covers over 70 categories of information, which are enumerated in more detail in the following sections of this guide.

2.2.3 Agency & Hydrological

This section of the Data Sheet covers Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices, Discharge Consents, Enforcement and Prohibition Notices, Integrated Pollution Controls, Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Controls, Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements, Nearest Surface Water Feature, Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters, Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes, Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters, Registered Radioactive Substances, River Quality, River Quality Biology Sampling Points, River Quality Chemistry Sampling Points, Substantiated Pollution Incident Register, Water Abstractions, Water Industry Act Referrals, Groundwater Vulnerability, Drift Deposits, Source Protection Zones, Extreme Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences, Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences, Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences, Flood Water Storage Areas, Flood Defences and River Flood Data (Scotland).

In the case of water Abstractions, we search out to twice the selected search radius, up to a maximum of 2000 metres from the Site reference point or boundary.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 2 below shows an extract of the data listed under the Agency & Hydrological section as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Items listed which have a Map ID are plotted on the appropriate Site Sensitivity maps with the appropriate symbol. Some Water Abstraction Points fall outside the mapped area and therefore are not plotted on the Site Sensitivity maps. They therefore have no Map ID.

2.2.3 Agency & Hydrological cont.

Each reported record will have a quadrant reference, compass direction and an estimated distance from the site in metres, making it easier to locate points on the Site Sensitivity maps. A full explanation of quadrant references is given in the section 2.3 of this guide. A column detailing the contact for the recorded information is included together with the National Grid Reference for each record, rounded to the nearest 10m. For a record that falls within the boundary of the site the estimated distance from site is reported as '0'.

Fig 2.: Agency & Hydrological (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
1	**Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices** Location: Sankey Bridges Notice Type: Contaminated Land Record Of Determination Reference: Piia: 179/2004-11/001-028 Dated: 16th November 2004 Positional Accuracy: Positioned by the supplier Boundary Quality: Good	A12NW (W)	826	1	358910 387759
2	**Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices** Location: Sankey Bridges Notice Type: Contaminated Land Record Of Determination Reference: Piia: 179/2004-11/001-028 Dated: 16th November 2004 Positional Accuracy: Positioned by the supplier Boundary Quality: Good	A11NE (W)	891	1	358839 387737

2.2.4 Waste

This section of the Data Sheet covers BGS Recorded Landfill Sites, Integrated Pollution Control Registered Waste Sites, Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Landfill Boundaries), Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Locations), Local Authority Recorded Landfill Sites, Registered Landfill Sites, Registered Waste Transfer Sites and Registered Waste Treatment or Disposal Sites.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 3 below shows an extract of the data listed under the Waste section as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Each entry has a Map ID, Details Section, Quadrant Reference, Compass Direction, Estimated Distance From Site, Contact and National Grid Reference as described under the Agency & Hydrological section.

Fig. 3: Waste (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
82	**Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Landfill Boundaries)** Name: Arpley Landfill Site Licence Number: 53557 Location: Liverpool Road, Sankey Bridges, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 6YZ Licence Holder: 3 C Waste Ltd Authority: Environment Agency - North West Region, South Area Site Category: Co-disposal Landfill Sites Max Input Rate: Not Supplied **Licence Status:** **Active** Issued 19th March 1997 Positional Accuracy: Positioned by the supplier Boundary Accuracy: As Supplied	A7SE (SW)	782	2	359392 386836

2.2.5 Hazardous Substances

This section of the Data Sheet covers Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH), Explosive Sites, Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS), Planning Hazardous Substances Consents and Planning Hazardous Substances Enforcements.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 4 below shows an extract of the data listed under Hazardous Substances as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Each entry has a Map ID, Details Section, Quadrant Reference, Compass Direction, Estimated Distance From Site, Contact and National Grid Reference as described under the Agency & Hydrological section.

Fig. 4: Hazardous Substances (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
91	**Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)** Name: Vinamul Ltd Location: Eastford Road, Warrington, WA4 6HG Reference: Not Supplied Type: Lower Tier **Status: Record Ceased To Be Supplied Under COMAH Regulations** Positional Accuracy: Automatically positioned to the address	A13NW (NW)	96	3	359698 387734
92	**Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)** Name: Lever Faberge Ltd Location: WARRINGTON, WA5 1AA Reference: 17527 Type: Lower Tier **Status: Active** Positional Accuracy: Automatically positioned to the address	A18NW (N)	480	3	359724 388352

2.2.6 Geological

This section of the Data Sheet covers BGS Recorded Mineral Sites, BGS 1:625,000 Solid Geology, Brine Compensation Areas, Coal Mining Affected Areas, Mining Instability, Natural and Mining Cavities, Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards, Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards, Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards, Radon Affected Areas, Radon Protection Measures and Shallow Mining Hazards.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 5 below shows an extract of the data listed under Geological as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Each entry has a Map ID (where plotted), Details Section, Quadrant Reference, Compass Direction, Estimated Distance From Site, Contact and National Grid Reference as described under the Agency & Hydrological section.

BGS Borehole records are no longer included with this section of the standard Data Sheet and by default are now delivered electronically as a CSV file. If a CSV file is not required BGS Boreholes are supplied on a separate Data Sheet, with the same general layout as the standard Envirocheck Data Sheet.

Fig. 5: Geological (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
	BGS 1:625,000 Solid Geology Description: Permian and Triassic sandstones, undifferentiated,including Bunter and Keuper	A8NW (SW)	0	5	359560 387115
	Coal Mining Affected Areas Description: In an area which may be affected by coal mining activity. It is recommended that a coal mining report is obtained from the Coal Authority. Contact details are included in the Useful Contacts section of this report.	A13SE (E)	0	6	360000 387650
	Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards No Hazard				
	Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards Hazard Potential: Moderate Source: British Geological Survey, National Geoscience Information Service	A13SE (E)	0	5	360000 387650

2.2.7 Industrial Land Use

This section of the Data Sheet covers: Contemporary Trade Directory Entries and Fuel Station Entries.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 6 below shows an extract of the data listed under Industrial Land Use as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Each entry has a Map ID, Details Section, Quadrant Reference, Compass Direction, Estimated Distance From Site, Contact and National Grid Reference as described under the Agency & Hydrological section.

Fig. 6: Industrial Land Use (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
95	**Contemporary Trade Directory Entries** Name: Dunright Engine Reconditioners Location: Unit 9, Bank Quay Trading Estate, Slutchers Lane, Warrington, WA1 1PJ Classification: Engine Rebuilding & Reconditioning **Status: Inactive** Positional Accuracy: Automatically positioned to the address	A13NE (N)	0	-	359872 387656
95	**Contemporary Trade Directory Entries** Name: Town Tyres Location: Unit 10, Bank Quay Trading Estate, Slutchers Lane, Warrington, Cheshire, WA1 1PJ Classification: Wrought Ironwork **Status: Active** Positional Accuracy: Automatically positioned to the address	A13NE (N)	0	-	359872 387656
95	**Contemporary Trade Directory Entries** Name: K L Joinery Location: Unit 5, Bank Quay Trading Estate, Slutchers Lane, Warrington, WA1 1PJ Classification: Joinery Manufacturers **Status: Active** Positional Accuracy: Automatically positioned to the address	A13NE (N)	0	-	359872 387656

2.2.8 Sensitive Land Uses

This section of the Data Sheet covers Areas of Adopted Green Belt, Areas of Unadopted Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Forest Parks, Local Nature Reserves, Marine Nature Reserves, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, National Scenic Areas, Nitrate Sensitive Areas, Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.

Detailed information on these data sets can be found in Appendix 1.

Figure 7 below shows an extract of the data listed under Sensitive Land Uses as it would appear in an Envirocheck Data Sheet. Each entry has a Map ID, Details Section, Quadrant Reference, Compass Direction, Estimated Distance From Site, Contact and National Grid Reference as described under the Agency & Hydrological section.

Fig. 7: Sensitive Land Uses (extract)

Map ID	Details	Quadrant Reference (Compass Direction)	Estimated Distance From Site	Contact	NGR
182	**Areas of Adopted Green Belt** Authority: Warrington Borough Council Plan Name: Warrington Borough Council Unitary Development Plan **Status: Adopted** Plan Date: 23rd January 2006	A8SW (S)	620	8	359642 386860

2.2.9 Data Currency

This section is designed to provide additional information on the update cycles, the version of the data used in the report and the source of each data set.

Figure 8 below shows an extract of the data listed under Data Currency as it would appear in an Envirocheck data Sheet. For each data set, the source is named, with the date of the latest version available, together with the update cycles agreed with the data suppliers.

Fig. 8: Data Currency (extract)

Agency & Hydrological	Version	Update Cycle
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices Warrington Borough Council - Environmental Health Department	February 2006	Annual Rolling Update
Discharge Consents Environment Agency - North West Region	April 2006	Quarterly
Enforcement and Prohibition Notices Environment Agency - North West Region	July 2006	As notified
Integrated Pollution Controls Environment Agency - North West Region	April 2006	Quarterly

2.2.10 Data Suppliers

This section provides a list of some of the key organisations who provide data that is used within the Envirocheck Report.

2.2.11 Useful Contacts

The information contained in an Envirocheck report often needs to be supplemented for example with direct enquiries to Local Authorities, the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. Generally, our customers wish to undertake these enquiries themselves and we provide contact addresses and telephone numbers to facilitate the enquiries.

2.3 Current Mapping

In order to accommodate larger site areas, Envirocheck uses "Slices" to divide a site into sections. Each slice covers an area on the ground of 2.7 by 2.7 kilometres which is reproduced on an A3 print at 1:10,000 scale. Most sites will only require one slice but larger areas will be divided into a maximum of 16 slices, which will allow full coverage of a site where the site and total buffer has a maximum dimension in any direction of 10.8km. (i.e. maximum site dimension plus twice the selected search buffer).

Orders for linear sites, such as roads and railways, and sites larger than 10.8km including the search - buffer cannot be processed immediately on line but will need to be saved as a quote. Customer Services can the split this quote into a number of separate orders which can then be run.

To allow easy location of features each slice has a bearing reference point from which the compass directions shown in the Data Sheet are derived. This bearing reference point is plotted on the 1:10,000 scale site sensitivity map however, if the slice has several segments as described below, the bearing reference point will obviously only be shown on the single 1:2,500 segment in which it is located. The bearing reference point is not plotted on any historical mapping.

The compass directions are best suited for use with sites that cover a single slice. Feature locations are probably more easily identified on larger sites that require multiple slices by using the quadrant reference.

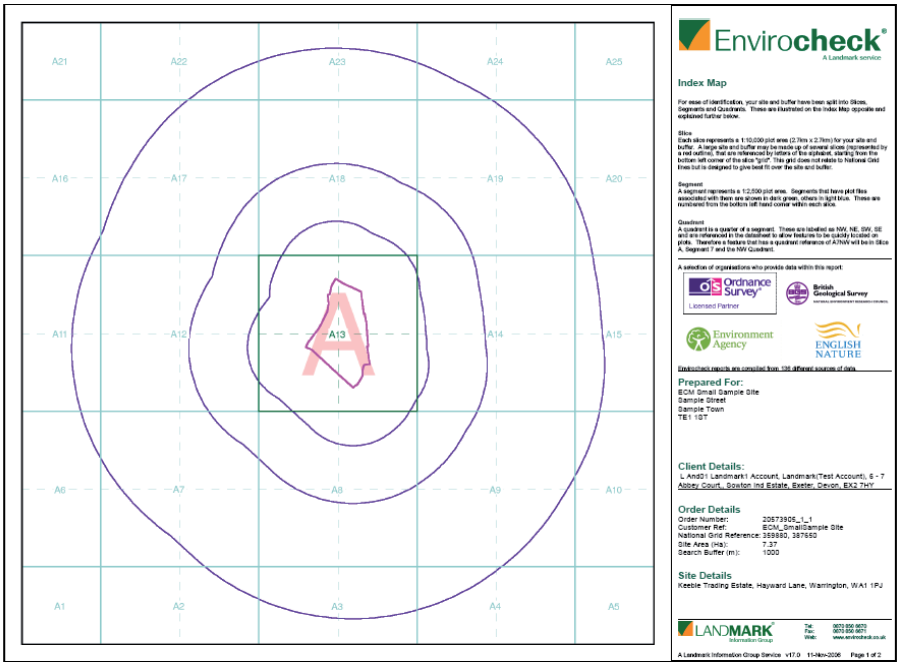
2.3.1 Index map

An index map is produced for every order which shows the number of slices in the order and the segments into which each slice is divided. Each segment covers a single 1:2,500 scale plot area and is divided into quadrants, NW, NE, SW and SE to allow easy reference to the location of a feature. Slices are identified by a letter and segments by the slice letter followed by a number.

A set of Landmark’s Terms and Conditions is attached to the Index map

Figure 9 below shows an example of an index map.

Fig. 9: Index Map



2.3.2 Site Sensitivity Map

Information contained in each Data Sheet is mapped onto two or more Site Sensitivity maps, one at 1:10,000 scale and up to 16 at 1:2,500 scale. These maps are supplied as A3, covering an area on the ground 2.7 by 2.7 kilometres at 1:10,000 scale and 675 by 675 metres at 1:2,500 scale.

The Site Sensitivity map should be interpreted with the aid of the Data Sheet. All items are plotted under their Map ID numbers in the quadrant identified in the Data Sheet. A full explanation of the symbols is provided in the Legend to the right of the map. Similarly, where the Map ID appears on the Site Sensitivity map the associated text appears in the Data Sheet.

2.3.3 BGS Borehole Map

BGS Boreholes are not included on the Site Sensitivity maps and are plotted separately on their own map for each slice. This map is produced at 1:10,000 scale covering an area on the ground 2.7 by 2.7 kilometres.

2.3.4 Flood Map

A Flood map is produced for each slice and illustrates for England and Wales Extreme flooding from Rivers or Sea without defences (Zone 2), Flooding from Rivers or Sea without defences (Zone 3), Areas benefiting from Flood Defences, Flood Water Storage Areas and Flood Defences. For Scotland this map shows River Flood Data derived from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. This map is produced at 1:10000 scale covering an area on the ground 2.7 by 2.7 kilometres.

2.3.5 Context Maps

Each slice of the Envirocheck has three A4 context maps included showing the site in the wider environmental context. These maps are a Groundwater Vulnerability map, Source Protection Zone map and a Sensitive Land Uses map. The scale of the reproduced maps is 1:25,000 and covers an area on the ground 2.7 by 2.7 kilometres. Envirocheck users are advised to be cautious in drawing conclusions about the site from these maps, since the data is represented at too small a scale to be site specific. However, the maps do provide a starting point for more detailed investigations.

2.3.5.1 Groundwater Vulnerability Map

This context map illustrates the groundwater vulnerability based on 1:100,000 scale for England and Wales mapping (1:1,000,000 scale is used rarely where 1:100,000 scale mapping is not available) and 1:625,000 scale for Scotland.

2.3.5.2 Source Protection Zone Map

This context map illustrates any Source Protection Zones . This data only covers England and Wales.

2.3.5.3 Sensitive Land Uses Map

This context map illustrates the fluvial and environmental land use based on a variety of scales which are in the main not smaller than 1:50,000 scale. It is a composite map using a variety of data sets drawn from Ordnance Survey, Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, Countryside Council for Wales and the local authorities. This digital data has been derived from data sets at a variety of scales. It is quite feasible that a site may have more than one designation.

2.4 Historical Mapping

The third component of an Envirocheck report is a series of historical maps that date back to the mid 19th century overlaid with the current National Grid so that historical map features can be accurately identified and located on the modern mapping. Provided at 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1250* scales, the mapping covers areas of 2.7km by 2.7km for 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scales and 675m by 675m for 1:2500 and 1:1,250* scales. Where maps cross sheet lines, this is shown with a vertical or horizontal line. It should be noted that Landmark cannot guarantee exact scales due to variants such as printers and cropping of the original maps. (*1:1250 scale maps are reproduced at a 1:2,500 scale).

2.4.1 Historical Map Sets

Historical maps are supplied in sets relating to a single slice for 1:10000 and 1:10560 scales and a single segment for 1:2500 and 1:1250 Scales. Each set of historical maps is supplied with a legend page illustrating the legends for the appropriate maps which also includes a map listing, detailing the maps contained in the set, and an index map identifying the slice or segment covered.

Each individual historical map gives the source map name(s) and published date(s) in a schematic on the right hand side. The map area is indicated by a green square with the source map sheet(s) indicated by dotted lines enclosing the map name and date. If no dotted line is shown the map sheet for that edition is not available from our digital historical map archive.

2.4.2 County Series Maps

One of Landmark's unique capabilities is the referencing of the County Series maps to the National Grid. Our Geographic Information System, using data calculated for each edition of the County Series, allows us to overlay accurately National Grid co-ordinate lines onto the County Series. This makes it very easy to relate features on the County Series to the modern large-scale mapping, or to take a modern building and to see exactly where it is located in terms of the old map.

2.5 Quality Assurance

Should there be any query raised concerning your Envirocheck report or if you have any questions concerning either the content or the presentation of your report, please do not hesitate to contact us on 0870 850 66 70 and speak to one of our Customer Services staff. Landmark's business comes from satisfied customers and we will do everything possible to meet our customers' requirements.

3. Added Value Services

Landmark offers a series of Added Value Services, which are detailed below:

3.1 Licence to Copy

This licence allows the copying of any one Envirocheck report up to twenty (20) times.

3.2 Additional Copies on A3

Additional copies of a report at A3 size are also available. This service should be requested when the initial order is placed.

3.3 Historical Map Pack

If you place your order on-line, you are able to instantly view or download the central portion of each historical map available for your site, via our web site: www.landmarkinfo.co.uk/histmappack

3.4 Additional Services

Services available on request include:

Data supplied in PDF format on CD-ROM

Customer's logo on the report

4. Other Searches

The following related searches can be made on specific request:

4.1 Utilities Search

Landmark's Utility Report contains comprehensive and accurate utility information from over 30 providers, including gas and oil pipelines, electricity cables, telecommunications wires, mains water, sewers and fibre optics. Compiled by our partner Groundwise the report is ideal for consultants and engineers prior to carrying out a site investigation or detailed foundation design.

The standard Utility Report is available for sites up to 15 hectares with either a standard 15 day delivery service or a expedited service of 5 - 15 days at an additional cost.

Utility Reports are available for larger sites. Please contact Customer Services on 0870 850 6670 for a quotation.

Groundwise expedite all external enquiries they make to complete the Utilities Report within 15 working days. Unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond their control, this timescale is occasionally not met for some information required to complete a report. Any such report will be despatched incomplete on the 15th working day and responses which are not included will be sent separately following their receipt by Groundwise.

4.2 Historical Land Use Report

This is an A4 report which includes a summary map and plots features which have been derived from the physical analysis of Ordnance Survey maps. It identifies Historical Land Use, such as potentially contaminative industrial uses or infilled land and Historical Tanks and Energy Facilities within 250m of the site's boundary. It also includes data captured from Landmark's unique set of Historical Building Plans and these data sets are Potentially Contaminative Features from Historical Building Plans, which includes asbestos, Areas Cleared due to Enemy Action (bomb damage) and a list of the historical building plans analysed for your selected area. This can be ordered with an Envirocheck report and will be despatched at the same time, with delivery by e-mail if requested. Please note that original copies of the Ordnance Survey Historical Maps are not included in this report.

4.3 Geology Report

This is an A4 report which contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological Map of Great Britain at 1:50,000 scale. It includes four maps on which the following geological layers are shown: Artificial Ground and Landslip Superficial Geology, Bedrock and Faults and Combined 'Surface Geology' Map.

Please Note that not all of the layers have nationwide coverage and a summary map is provided indicating where data is and is not available for the site in question.

4.4 Historical Town Plans

Envirocheck Historical Town Plans are detailed pre World War II Ordnance Survey County Series maps produced from the survey of towns with a population of over 4,000. They were captured under the joint venture between Landmark and the Ordnance Survey and are available at scales of 1:500, 1:528, 1:1,056, 1:2,640 and 1:5,280.

Please note this product is only available for larger towns and cities in the UK. If the product is not available for your chosen site, it will not appear in the website product listing. Envirocheck Historical Town Plans are sold as an individual component of Envirocheck.

Envirocheck Historical Town Plans are only available printed or on a CD

4.5 Current Maps

Envirocheck Current Maps are high quality, site-centred location plans that have been designed specifically for consultants to aid the production and improve the presentation of desk studies. The three maps clearly identify your site boundary and are produced from plans at survey scales of 1:1,250 in urban areas, 1:2,500 in rural areas and from 1:10,000 and 1:50,000 scale mapping. Please note this product can only be purchased with an Envirocheck Report.

Envirocheck Current Maps are only available electronically.

5. Ordering Envirocheck

5.1 You are able to order an Envirocheck Report and register on-line at www.envirocheck.co.uk Alternatively you can apply for an Envirocheck Report using an Order Form through the office. Please contact Customer Services on 0870 850 6670 for an Order Form.

5.2 If you apply for a search by order form, it is important that each order is accompanied by a location plan, clearly showing the site boundary in relation to established surface features. Orders submitted without a location plan may lead to delays in locating the site.

5.3 In normal circumstances the standard Envirocheck Report will be delivered as follows:

Orders placed via www.envirocheck.co.uk on a normal working day before 12 noon will be despatched on the same day.

Orders placed via www.envirocheck.co.uk after 12 noon, or those placed at weekends and bank holidays, will be despatched on the next working day.

Orders placed through the office are despatched the next working day provided a signed order form is received before 4 pm.

Orders are despatched by courier and use a pre 10 am delivery service. This service is subject to courier performance.

5.4 For questions about aspects of our Envirocheck services please contact Customer Services as detailed below:

Landmark Information Group Limited
The Smith Centre
Fairmile
Henley-on-Thames
Oxon
RG9 6AB

Telephone: **0870 850 6670**
Fax: **0870 850 6671**
E-mail: **customerservices@landmarkinfo.co.u**k

6. Envirocheck Report Parameters

6.1 The Envirocheck Report provides the basic data required for a desk study of the historical and current uses of the subject site compiled from maps and data held in our Legend™ Database.

6.2 Landmark strives to obtain comparable data sets covering the whole of mainland Great Britain. However, this may not always be possible due to the different regional organisation of regulatory bodies and the slightly different legal framework that exists between England, Wales and Scotland.

6.3 It should be noted that both the River Network and River Quality data sets may not always correspond with the Site Sensitivity Map in terms of the absence or presence of water features. This is principally due to scale difference, relating to both the small scale national data sets and the large scale of the background mapping of the Site Sensitivity Map. It is quite possible that features such as small rural streams and drainage ditches may not be shown on the former.

6.4 It should be noted that Scottish data sets are less comprehensive than their English or Welsh counterparts. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency came into being on 1 April 1996 when it inherited duties and powers from a wide variety of organisations including the seven former River Purification Boards, HM Industrial Pollution Inspectorate and the waste regulation and local air pollution functions of the former District and Island Councils. As a consequence of this major change it became increasingly difficult to obtain information. However, in June 1997 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Landmark and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, giving Landmark access to all statutory data sets held by the agency with a remit to collate and geo-code all the relevant records.

6.5 Data is supplied to Landmark in a wide variety of formats. Some of the data is supplied without grid references or a full postal address and Landmark makes extensive efforts to geo-code this data by identifying a grid reference for each record. Ordnance Survey's AddressPoint™ database and other specialised software is used to achieve this and to provide a confidence level indicator for each record. Confidence level indicators for a given address range from within the building to within an industrial estate and are reported in the detail section of the Data Sheet. These indicators have been introduced to all data sets.

6.6 In general, data sets provided by the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency have an accuracy of 100 metres. Reference to the 'Positional Accuracy' within each data point should be referred to for exact details.

6.7 In the case of Waste Management Facilities (Locations), only approximate positions of the site have been supplied with the grid reference point and can vary from the site entrance to the centre of the site.

6.8 In the case of the Registered Landfill Sites data set, where no boundary is available, approximate positions of the sites have been supplied using a grid reference point. At present no complete national data set exists for landfill site boundaries, therefore, a point grid reference, provided by the data supplier, is used for some landfill sites. In certain cases the point grid references supplied provide only an approximate position, and can vary from the site entrance to the centre of the site. Where the exact position of the site is unclear, Landmark construct either a 100 metre or 250 metre “buffer” around the point to warn of the possible presence of landfill. The size of this ‘buffer’ relates to the positional accuracy that can be attributed to the site.

6.9 Where a "buffer" is used to indicate a landfill site, it is reported if the buffer intersects with the site or it is within the search area.

6.10 Where boundaries are available for landfill sites, the area is shown on the Site Sensitivity Map as a hatched polygon.

6.11 Contemporary Trade Directory Entries also provide information relating to the type of establishment (premise type) that is headquarters, single site, branch office etc., and the status (that is active or inactive) to aid interpretation of the information.

6.12 A small percentage of data cannot be geo-coded because of insufficient details, these records are not loaded into our Legend™ database, they are returned to the data supplier for improvement.

6.13 Under the data response on the Summary table of the Data Sheet, a ‘Yes’ reply for this data indicates that the data is present, and reference to the main body of the Data Sheet must be made to establish the actual data response.

7. Related Landmark Services

Landmark Information Group Ltd offers other products and services:

7.1 Promap

Promap is the market leading digital mapping product from Prodat, provides instant access to small and large-scale digital Ordnance Survey mapping for Great Britain. Using either the web or CD, Promap provides a powerful tool for locating, customising measuring, printing and exporting OS maps.

7.2 Portfolio Reviews — One-off Multi-site Projects

Landmark is able to respond to specific questions across thousands of sites. One such exercise was undertaken for BT and involved the sensitivity to pollution of 4,000 properties located in all parts of the UK. A simple risk assessment model was prepared and run against the database. The output ranked the properties so that high-risk sites could be identified, prioritised and dealt with. Details of this and similar projects can be supplied on request. Landmark is unique in its ability to undertake national surveys of this type on a site specific basis.

7.3 Environmental Data for Local Authorities

Under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as inserted by section 57 of the Environment Act 1995, Local Authorities are required to “prepare a written strategy for the inspection of its area setting out a rational, ordered and efficient approach to the identification of land which merits detailed individual inspection”. Landmark is working with a number of Local Authorities to assist them in this task and would be pleased to hear from other authorities requiring assistance.

7.4 Bespoke Requests

Where there is a requirement to create environmental management systems, Landmark can make special arrangements to provide a bespoke service on request.

7.5 For more details about Landmark products and services please call our Customer Services on 0870 850 6670 or visit our website at www.envirocheck.co.uk.

Appendix 1 : Data Sets Currently Used in Envirocheck

Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
1:50,000 Colour Raster Mapping	1:50,000 Colour raster mapping provides national coverage of Great Britain. The mapping mirrors Ordnance Survey's Landranger® map series.	**Ordnance Survey**	Raster Mapping	From 2002	As notified	Context Mapping
Areas Benefiting from Flood Defences	This data set shows those areas benefiting from demarcated flood defences whereby in a 1% fluvial or 0.5% tidal flood event, areas that would otherwise flood are protected provided that the defences do not breach.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2005	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
Areas Cleared Due To Enemy Action	This dataset contains the areas captured from Historical Building Plans that are marked as 'cleared due to enemy action' during World War II. This dataset gives a clear indication of areas redeveloped after the wartime bombing. This is not a comprehensive catalogue of all areas cleared, as many do not have Historical Building Plans from 1945-1955, when they would have been cleared.	**Landmark**	Text	From 1885 to 1970	Not Applicable	Historical Land Use Report
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 as amended by the Countryside Act 1968, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Environment Act 1995, allowed for the designation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). (The equivalent designations for Scotland are National Scenic Areas). AONBs are landscapes of national conservation importance for their distinctive character and natural beauty. They are generally smaller than National Parks, and are owned by individuals e.g. farmers. Some are adjacent to National Parks and many include areas of Heritage Coast. The aims of AONBs are to enhance and conserve the natural beauty of the landscape; meeting the need for quiet enjoyment and having regard for the interests of those who live and work there. Planning law protects development within them.	**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-Annually	
		Countryside Agency	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	
BGS 1:50,000 Artificial Ground	Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground. The Artificial ground dataset includes: Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps on the natural ground surface. Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings. Infilled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled. Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped. Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately. Artificial ground was not formerly mapped by BGS. It became a common requirement of the applied geological mapping projects in the 1980s and is now routinely recorded but information is only available for parts of the country. It is classified primarily on its mode of origin, which is usually apparent from the landform or the changes made to the topography. The 1:50 000 scale geological maps are generalised from detailed 1:10 000 scale maps by cartographic selection, modification, simplification or exaggeration. The generalised geological lines were fitted to Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 (or 1:63 360) topographic bases available at the time of publication, as indicated by the nominal OS year attribute. The digital data does not necessarily fit other topographic bases, including more modern OS ones.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geology Report

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
BGS 1:50,000 Bedrock Geology	Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water. The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago. The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary. The 1:50 000 scale geological maps are generalised from detailed 1:10 000 scale maps by cartographic selection, modification, simplification or exaggeration. The generalised geological lines were fitted to Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 (or 1:63 360) topographic bases available at the time of publication. The digital data does not necessarily fit other topographic bases, including more modern OS ones.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geology Report
BGS Boreholes	Dating back to 1860's, this represents a compendium of digital records of boreholes and wells systematically catalogued for the whole of Great Britain. The index includes a unique reference number, grid reference and drilled length for each record. The purpose of drilling boreholes includes: mineral or hydrocarbon exploration; water extraction; geothermal energy and monitoring and shallow drillings for site investigations. Other borehole records exist within Great Britain but have not been catalogued in digital format. These data have not been included.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point & Text	Not Applicable	Quarterly	Geological
BGS 1:50,000 Faults and Rock Segments	The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults and thin beds mapped as lines such as coal seams and mineral veins. These are not restricted by age and could relate to features of any of the 1:50,000 geology datasets. The 1:50 000 scale geological maps are generalised from detailed 1:10 000 scale maps by cartographic selection, modification, simplification or exaggeration. The generalised geological lines were fitted to Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 (or 1:63 360) topographic bases available at the time of publication. The digital data does not necessarily fit other topographic bases, including more modern OS ones.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geology Report
BGS 1:50,000 Mass Movement	Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. Various landslip types are recognized but they are rarely classified on BGS maps apart from specialized maps for applied geology. The dataset also includes foundered strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence. Caution must be exercised using the mass movement theme because of the potential hazard caused by ground instability. BGS has not always mapped mass movement deposits and they may occur in places where none are mapped. Even on maps where landslips are recorded it is impossible to be sure that all occurrences were found. It is therefore useful to know the location of potential landslip areas such as determined in some applied geological mapping projects. GIS techniques, integrating geological and topographical information, can be used to give an indication of likely slippage by finding, for example, the incidence of clays on steep slopes. The 1:50 000 scale geological maps are generalised from detailed 1:10 000 scale maps by cartographic selection, modification, simplification or exaggeration. The generalised geological lines were fitted to Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 (or 1:63 360) topographic bases available at the time of publication, as indicated by the nominal OS year attribute. The digital data does not necessarily fit other topographic bases, including more modern OS ones.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geology Report

Appendix 1 : Data Sets Currently Used in Envirocheck

Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
BGS Recorded Landfill Sites	This data set relates to a survey of active landfill sites conducted on behalf of the DoE (DEFRA) in 1973. This data is already geo-coded. The survey includes over 3,000 sites accepting waste prior to the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974, and would therefore not have been subject to any strict regulation or monitoring. Further details which may be available from BGS paper records include outline plans, site descriptions, waste types and tipping histories.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Waste
BGS Recorded Mineral Sites	This data set is geo-coded by BGS. It comprises details of all mines, quarries and mineral sites operating in England, Wales and Scotland since 1993. The original data was compiled by BGS in 1993-94, primarily from their own records and also from information supplied by Local Authorities, the Valuation Office Agency and industrial sources.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point & Text	From 1993	Annually	Geological
BGS 1:625 000 Solid Geology	Based on the BGS solid-geology mapping at a scale of 1:625,000, this should be considered as only indicative, due to the low resolution of the source mapping. In many areas 'drift deposits' may occur at the surface and form the material which underlies the site. The terms solid and drift are widely used to distinguish between geologically old rocks and recent deposits that are mainly glacial. Solid geology refers to the 'consolidated' strata deposited before the last glacial period deposits and is regarded as county-rock or bedrock. Drift geology usually refers to the overlying sands, gravels, peat and alluvium deposited during and after glacial times.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Geological
BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits	BGS 1:50,000 Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin. Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads. The 1:50 000 scale geological maps are generalised from detailed 1:10 000 scale maps by cartographic selection, modification, simplification or exaggeration. The generalised geological lines were fitted to Ordnance Survey 1:50 000 (or 1:63 360) topographic bases available at the time of publication. The digital data does not necessarily fit other topographic bases, including more modern OS ones.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Point or Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geology Report
Brine Compensation Areas	An area in Cheshire and Greater Manchester that was set out in the Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act (1891) and the Cheshire Brine Pumping (Compensation for Subsidence) Act (1952). The areas outlined in these acts were those deemed to be liable to subside as a result of the salt industry. Any damages as a consequence of these activities are eligible for compensation.	**Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board**	Polygon	From November 2002	Not Applicable	Geological
Coal Mining Affected Areas	This data set is made up of 1km polygon areas which may be affected by coal mining activity.	**Coal Authority**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	As notified	Geological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Contaminated Land Register Entries and Notices	The contaminated land regulations, enacted in 2000, give effect to relevant sections of the Environmental Protection Act (1990) in regards to contaminated land. There are three sets of regulations that relate to England, Scotland and Wales. They are Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 (SSI 227), Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (SI 178), and Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001 (WSI 2197) respectively. There is also statutory guidance that complements the regulations. The regulations give power to define special sites, contaminated land and to remediate any land defined as contaminated as well as exclude and apportion liability for remediation.These data are collated by Landmark and sourced from the local authorities.	**Local Authorities**	Point or Polygon & Text	From February 2002	As notified	Agency & Hydrological
Contemporary Trade Directory Entries	This represents a sub-set of the Business Directory complied by Thomson Directories and is geo-coded by Landmark. The data set allows for comprehensive reporting, with over 400 different classifications that are likely to carry out potentially contaminative uses. The status of the site is also disclosed.	**Thomson Directories**	Point & Text	From 2001	Quarterly	Industrial Land Use
Control of Major Accident Hazards Sites (COMAH)	This data is geo-coded by Landmark and relate to sites registered under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 1999. The Health and Safety Executive in conjunction with the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency keeps records of those sites, where substances are present or in transit in quantities exceeding thresholds set in the regulations. The duties under these regulations are largely dependent on the type and quantities of substance. Following this rationale, sites are subdivided into top and lower tier sites. Sites storing above the specified amounts of hazardous substances and those carrying out particularly toxic or hazardous activities must provide information to the public on the nature of the hazard and action to be taken in the event of an accident. The regulations mainly apply to chemical and petrochemical industries and to those that produce or use substances with flammable, toxic or explosive properties. This legislation replaces the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards (CIMAH) Regulations 1984.	**Health and Safety Executive (HSE|)**	Point & Text	From 1999	Bi-annually	Hazardous Substances
Discharge Consents	For England and Wales, discharge consents are granted with conditions set by the EA under Section 84 (1) of the Water Resources Act 1991. For Scotland, these records are granted by SEPA under the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 as amended by the Environment Act 1995. This data is geo-coded by the supplier from 1:10,000 or 1:50,000 mapping. In considering whether or not to grant consents the Environment Agency (EA) or Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) has to take into account: whether statutory water quality objectives will be met, likely deterioration in water quality downstream and possible effects on other water uses downstream. Conditions are attached to consents in order to minimise effects. Such conditions may be related to discharge quantity; steps to minimise effects of pollution; sampling facilities and records to be maintained. These consents do not apply to discharges to sewers, since the sewerage undertaker regulates these. In addition, only those records that are supplied with a valid national grid reference are included.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1950 (Dependent upon the area of the country)	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1950	Variable	

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Drift Deposits	Based on the British Geological Survey solid-geology mapping at a scale of 1:625,000, this should be considered as only indicative, due to the low resolution of the source mapping. In many areas 'drift deposits' may occur at the surface and form the material which underlies the site. The terms solid and drift are widely used to distinguish between geologically old rocks and recent deposits that are mainly glacial. Solid geology refers to the 'consolidated' strata deposited before the last glacial period deposits and are those regarded as county-rock or bedrock. Drift geology usually refers to the overlying sands, gravels, peat and alluvium deposited during and after glacial times.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	Not applicable	Not applicable	Agency & Hydrological
		British Geological Survey (BGS)	Polygon & Text	Not applicable	Not applicable	
		Ordnance Survey				
Enforcement and Prohibition Notices	This data set is geo-coded by Landmark and contains any enforcement and prohibition notices relating to IPC authorised processes, which are brought under Section 23 (1) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. If the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, believes that the conditions of an authorisation have been breached it can serve an enforcement notice on the operator which requires remediation of the situation within a specified time. If the situation involves 'imminent risk of serious pollution of the environment', a prohibition notice may be served, requiring immediate closure of the process. It is an offence to operate a prescribed process without an authorisation, or to contravene conditions of an enforcement notice without reasonable excuse.	**Various**	Point & Text	From 1990	As notified	Agency & Hydrological
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	These are designated by the Secretary of State under Section 18 of the Agriculture Act 1986 to encourage landowners to manage land to safeguard and enhance nature conservation, landscape and cultural interest. Individual Statutory Instruments set out the terms and conditions of the management agreements for each designated area. Environmentally Sensitive Areas agreement holders receive an annual payment in return for adopting measures designed to conserve and enhance the area, under the terms of the agreement.	**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Scottish Executive	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	
		National Assembly for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	
Explosive Sites	This data is geo-coded by Landmark and contains details of sites subject to the Explosive Act 1875 and 1923 (as amended) and ports licensed under the Dangerous Substances in Harbour Area Regulations 1987.	**Health and Safety Executive (HSE)**	Point & Text	From 1999	Bi-annually	Hazardous Substances
Extreme Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences (Zone 2)	Flood Zones are defined by the Government's Planning Policy Guidance 25 on 'Development and flood Risk' for England (PPG25) dated July 2001. The Flood Zones illustrate the probability of flooding across England for planning consultation. The Flood Zones have been identified using the best available data held by the Environment Agency ignoring the presence of flood defences (as required by PPG25, reference table 1 note (a)). This dataset is Flood Zone 2, the Environment Agency's best estimate of the areas of land, ignoring the presence of defences with an annual probability of flooding of 0.1 % (1 in 1000) or greater from rivers and the sea, but with an annual probability of flooding of less than 1 % from rivers. This definition of Flood Zone 2 applies only in England. Equivalent data is also provided for Wales, although in Wales the data on this layer of the Flood Map does not have the same relationship to Planning Guidance and is not referred to as Flood Zones.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2005	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
Flood Defences	This is the Environment Agency's holding of Linear Flood Defences. This dataset contains all flood defences constructed during the last five years with a standard of protection equal to or better than 1% for rivers and 0.5% from the sea. Some additional defences, which may be older or may have been designed to provide a lower standard of protection, are also shown where the information is currently available. This layer comprises linear flood defences, for example flood embankments and walls.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2005	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Flooding from Rivers or Sea without Defences (Zone 3)	Flood Zones are defined by the Government's Planning Policy Guidance 25 on 'Development and Flood Risk' for England (PPG25) dated July 2001. The Flood Zones illustrate the probability of flooding across England for planning consultation. The Flood Zones have been identified using the best available data held by the Environment Agency ignoring the presence of flood defences (as required by PPG25, reference table 1 note (a)). This dataset is Flood Zone 3, the Environment Agency's best estimate of the areas of land, ignoring the presence of defences with an annual probability of flooding of 1.0 % (1 in 100) or greater from rivers, and 0.5 % (1 in 200) or greater from the sea. This definition of Flood Zone 3 applies only in England. Equivalent data is also provided for Wales, although in Wales the data on this layer of the Flood Map does not have the same relationship to Planning Guidance and is not referred to as Flood Zones.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2005	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
Flood Water Storage Areas	The Environment Agency's holding of 'Flood Storage Areas'. A flood storage area may be referred to as a balancing reservoir, storage basin or balancing pond. Its purpose is to attenuate an incoming flood peak to a flow level that can be accepted by the downstream channel. It may also delay the timing of a flood peak so that its volume is discharged over a longer time interval.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2005	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrologicaly
Forest Parks	These areas have various designations dependent on recreational, conservation and scenic interest.	**Forest Enterprise**	Polygon	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Sensitive Land Uses
Fuel Station Entries	This data is geo-coded by Landmark and comprises records held on the Catalist fuel database, which provides the location of petrol stations, diesel stations, hypermarkets etc. throughout Great Britain. The data set includes information on the status of the site – whether it is active, and the brand of petrol sold.	**Catalist**	Point & Text	From 1997	Quarterly	Industrial Land Use
Green Belt	This data is supplied to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister by Landmark. The data is produced in a digital format and is then verified against the local plan of the area. In England, the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 defines the scope of and framework for preparation of Structure and Local Plans, and the administration of development control. The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 as amended by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991 and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 is the equivalent legislation for Scotland. Green belt is an area of principally open countryside surrounding existing built-up areas, the purpose of which is to check the unrestricted sprawl of the built-up area and to safeguard the surrounding countryside against further encroachment. The general principle of green belt is a provision against further development.	**Local Authorities**	Polygon & Text	From last Local Plan	As published	Sensitive Land Uses
Groundwater Vulnerability	This is a text report based on the 1:100,000 mapping for England and Wales. For Scotland this text report is based on the 1:625,000 mapping. Due to its crude resolution this report should be considered as indicative only. This data set gives information regarding location of sensitive water resource, soil classification and whether there are any drift deposits present. Groundwater, which is contained within underground strata (aquifers), is usually of high quality, being utilised for potable water and various other industrial and agricultural uses. It is vulnerable to contamination from direct discharges into the groundwater and indirect discharges onto or into land and since decontamination is difficult, expensive and prolonged, it is important to prevent pollution of these resources. To assess the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination, features of the soil and geology need to be considered, since these will influence the leaching characteristics and hence the downward movement of pollutants.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Agency & Hydrological
		British Geological Survey (BGS)	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Historical Mapping	The historical mapping dataset comprises of several different map scales and series. County series maps are usually pre-World War II and are available at scales of 1:2,500 and 1:10,560, from the first series through to the fourth. They are based on the Cassini Projection. It should be noted that not all editions were produced for all areas of the county. National Grid maps were first published from 1938 and coverage is provided for the first National Grid map to the last edition at a scale of 1:10,000. National Grid maps were also published at a scale of 1:1,250 from 1950 until the introduction of Land-Line®. These maps mainly covered built-up areas. County Series Town Plans are available at scales of 1:500, 1:528, 1:1056, 1:2640 and 1:5280, however the 1:5280 scale mapping covers London only. 1:10,000 Colour raster mapping, supplied to Landmark Information, has been derived from Landplan® Data and Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 scale database. The raster data contains the same detail as Landplan® with the exception of contours, contour values, air spot heights and open sea stipple. As a result, the raster data, because it is derived from Landplan®, is compatible with some of the existing Ordnance Survey vector based products.	**Ordnance Survey**	Raster Mapping	From 1843 to last published	Not Applicable	Historical Mapping
Historical Tanks And Energy Facilities	This data set contains facilities related to petroleum and energy storage including: tanks, petrol storage, potential tanks, electricity sub stations and related features, gas and gas monitoring related features, oil related features and miscellaneous power features. It has been captured from post war 1:2500 and 1:1250 Ordnance Survey historical mapping covering a period from 1943 to 1996.	**Landmark**	Point	From 2003	Not Applicable	Historical Land Use Report
Integrated Pollution Controls	This data is geo-coded by Landmark and comprise records maintained under the EPA (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, under Integrated Pollution Control (IPC). These regulations were progressively implemented from 1 April 1991 in England and Wales and 1 April 1992 in Scotland. These are sites where larger, more polluting industries, hold authorisations to emit discharges direct to land, water or air. Applications for authorisation under IPC must consider the full impact of all releases to air, water and land. The Agency incorporates conditions which ensure that the operator uses the Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC), to minimise or prevent releases of certain substances and to render such substances harmless. Authorised process operators are required to submit an annual emissions report. BATNEEC is not applicable in Scotland.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1991	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1992	Variable	
Integrated Pollution Control Registered Waste Sites	This data is maintained under the EPA (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, under Integrated Pollution Control (IPC). These regulations were progressively implemented from 1 April 1991 in England and Wales and 1 April 1992 in Scotland. Landmark extracts and geo-codes data for waste sites regulated under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990, from those maintained under the Environmental Protection Regulations (Prescribed Processes and Substances) 1991 relating to sites emitting discharges direct to air, water or land. Applications for authorisation under IPC must consider the full impact of all releases to air, water and land. The Agency incorporates conditions, which ensure that the operator uses the Best Available Techniques Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC), to minimise or prevent releases of certain substances and to render such substances harmless. Authorised process operators are required to submit an annual emissions report. BATNEEC is not applicable in Scotland.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1991	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1992	Variable	

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	This data is geo-coded by Landmark and comprises of records maintained under the Integrated Prevention Pollution and Control Act (1999). This applies to processes once classified as Integrated Pollution Control and Local Authority Air Pollution Control under Part I and Part II of the Environmental Protection Act (1990) for England, Wales and Scotland. There are A and B installations which are regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authorities respectively. In Scotland the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) regulates both A and B installations. The regulations are being progressively introduced, to 2007, depending on the regulated activity. Currently, no data is available from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency for Scotland. In the case of England and Wales these data are solely sourced from the Environment Agency.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From May 2001	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
Land-LineTM	Digital large-scale mapping of the whole of England Scotland and Wales.	**Ordnance Survey**	Digital Mapping	Current	Annually	250m Site Sensitivity Map
Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Landfill Boundaries)	This data covers consents for landfill sites issued by the Environment Agency under Section 64 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part II) and prescribed by Regulation 10 of SI No.1056 the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. The boundaries of these sites are supplied by the EA and currently only relate to active landfill sites.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 1974	Quarterly	Waste
Licensed Waste Management Facilities (Locations)	This data covers consents issued for current or recently current waste management licence by the Environment Agency, under Section 64 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Part II) and prescribed by Regulation 10 of SI No.1056 the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. Currently, these data are only available for England and Wales.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1974	Quarterly	Waste
Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	This data is collected, collated and geo-coded by Landmark and comprises Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (LAIPPC) records, maintained under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. The system of Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (LAIPPC) applies an integrated environmental approach to the regulation of certain industrial activities (A2 installations). It involves determining the appropriate controls for industry to protect the environment through a single permitting process. This means that emissions to air, water (including discharges to sewer) and land, plus a range of other activities with an environmental impact, must be considered together. IPPC aims to prevent emissions and waste production and where that is not practicable, reduce them to acceptable levels. The Environment Agency regulates the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) regime, which covers A1 installations. Local authorities regulate the regimes: LAIPPC (A2 installations) and Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC) (Part B) installations. Together, the three systems described above will gradually replace the pollution control regime set up under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. This will be completed by 2007. Currently, no data is available from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency for Scotland. In the case of England and Wales this data is sourced solely from Local Authorities.	**Local Authorities**	Point & Text	From 2004	Annually	Agency & Hydrological

Appendix 1 : Data Sets Currently Used in Envirocheck

Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control	This data is collected, collated and geo-coded by Landmark. The records relate to authorisations granted under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and permits issued under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Processes for which consent is required are specified in the legislation and are separated into Part A and Part B processes. Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC) are Part B processes. In England and Wales, Local Authorities regulate LAPPC, whereas in Scotland responsibility for regulating Part B processes transferred to the Scottish Environment Protection Agency in 1996.	**Local Authorities**	Point & Text	From 1991	Annually	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1996	Variable	
Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control Enforcements	This data is collected, collated and geo-coded by Landmark. The records relate to enforcements that have been served on authorisations granted under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and permits issued under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Processes for which consent is required are specified in the legislation and are separated into Part A and Part B processes. Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC) are Part B processes. The data is limited to England and Wales, and has been collected from Local Authority public register records since December 2000 where available. Currently, no data is available from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency for Scotland.	**Local Authorities**	Point & Text	From December 2000	Annually	Agency & Hydrological
Local Authority Recorded Landfill Sites	This data is sourced from individual Local Authorities that were able to provide information on sites operating prior to the introduction of the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) in 1974. Where these records have been passed by the Local Authority to the appropriate environment Agency the data was not collected from the Local Authority. Prior to the COPA legislation powers to control waste in the interest of public health were the responsibility of individual Local Authorities. This data has been collated and captured by Landmark.	**Landmark**	Point or Polygon & Text	From 2001	Not Applicable	Waste
Local Nature Reserves	These reserves are areas created by Local Authorities in conjunction with their appropriate national authority in the interest of conservation, amenity value and public enjoyment of the countryside. Some, but not all Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are also designated SSSIs. They are controlled by bylaws.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	As notified	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Local Authorities	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	As notified	
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
Marine Nature Reserves	These reserves have been designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Sections 36 and 37 to conserve inter-tidal and shallow-sea ecosystems and coastal features. This is the only statutory designation which specifically relates to marine areas below the low-water mark. For the England data set, the site boundary defines the extent of the designated land, though within this there may be areas excluded from the designation. The boundary may follow a mapped feature, such as a hedge or stream, or it may follow a feature such as Mean Low Water mark, which is liable to change. Most sites are digitised using the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps as a guide. Certain very small sites are digitised using much larger scale mapping e.g. 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 to obtain a more accurate representation of the designated land. For the Welsh data set, areas are digitised from base mapping at a scale 1:10,000. The boundaries are not the definitive version of the designated area: the legally definitive boundary is shown on notification maps sent to the landowners or occupiers and can be obtained from the Countryside Council for Wales local office. At present there are no Marine Nature Reserves in Scotland.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Mining Instability	Mining Instability is a data set based on the findings of a report completed by Ove Arup and Partners in December 1991 commissioned by the former Department of the Environment (DoE). It forms part of the Geology and Minerals Planning Research Programme of the DoE, aimed at assessing the significance of environmental hazards and their influence on planning and control of development. The main objective of the data is to indicate where mining should be borne in mind when considering planning and development of land.	**Ove Arup & Partners**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Geological
National Nature Reserves	These reserves have been designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, Section 19, as areas of high national or international importance for nature conservation. They are designated by Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Countryside Council for Wales. There are three main categories of tenure for National Nature Reserves. These areas are owned, leased or managed by their relevant authority. National Nature Reserves are Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and may have coastal frontage or be offshore islands. These are digitised from base mapping at a scale 1:10,000. The boundaries are not the definitive version of the designated area: the legally definitive boundary is shown on notification maps sent to the landowners or occupiers and can be obtained from the authorities' local offices. For the England data set, the site boundary defines the extent of the designated land, though within this there may be areas excluded from the designation. The boundary may follow a mapped feature, such as a hedge or stream, or it may follow a feature such as Mean Low Water mark, which is liable to change. Most sites are digitised using the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 maps as a guide. Certain very small sites are digitised using much larger scale mapping e.g. 1:1,250 and 1:2,500 to obtain a more accurate representation of the designated land.	**Natural England**	Point & Polygon	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Point & Polygon	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Point & Polygon	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
National Parks	These areas are established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and designated with the co-operation of the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Natural England, Scottish Natural Heritage and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. National Parks are extensive areas of attractive and relatively wild countryside. Their aim is to provide protection for the countryside and associated ways of life found within them. They also serve to provide opportunities for recreation. National Parks are largely owned by farmers, individuals, public bodies (e.g. the Forestry Commission) and voluntary organisations (e.g. National Trust).	**Countryside Agency**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
National Scenic Areas	These areas are Scotland's only national landscape designation and are the equivalent to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. They are areas considered to be of national significance on the basis of their outstanding scenic interest or attractiveness. They have been selected for their characteristic feature of scenery, which include prominent landforms, coastline, sea and freshwater lochs, rivers, woodlands and moorlands.	**Scottish Natural Heritage**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
Natural and Mining Cavities	This data contains details of naturally formed cavities as produced by the processes of dissolution, cambering, marine erosion and other processes. The other processes include a variety of cavity forms such as soil piping, scour hollows, fault movement and erosion of natural discontinuities in rocks by the action of water. Also it contains cavities produced by mining activity in the past for the extraction of chalk, flint and other minerals. This mining information predominantly relates to southern and eastern England the majority being the details of chalk mines.	**Peter Brett Associates**	Point & Text	Not Applicable	Variable	Geological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Nearest Surface Water Feature	Data derived from Ordnance Survey Land-LineTM data.	**Ordnance Survey**	Digital Mapping	Current	Annually	Agency & Hydrological
Nitrate Sensitive Areas	The Nitrate Sensitive Areas (NSA) scheme was a package of measures introduced under the EC Agri-Environment Regulations 1994. These are areas where nitrate levels in public drinking water sources exceed, or are at risk of exceeding 50 milligrams per litre and, therefore, areas where nitrate levels in the fluvial environment need to remain at acceptable levels. They operate through controls introduced over agricultural activities to reduce the amount of nitrate leaching from agricultural land into water resources. Participating farmers in NSAs receive payments in return for voluntarily altering their farming practices to help reduce or stabilise high and/or rising nitrate levels in key supplies of drinking water. Farmers may enter their land into the scheme on a field by field basis and give undertakings which last five years. These include the requirement not to damage, destroy or remove environmental features, such as hedges, lakes, walls or features of historical or archaeological interest on or bordering the land in the scheme. NSAs fall within the areas which have recently been designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones under the EC Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC). Although Nitrate Sensitive Areas as a designation do not exist in Scotland, NVZs do.	**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Sensitive Land Uses
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is designed to protect waters against nitrate pollution from agricultural sources. A number of designations were made for Great Britain in 1996, based upon concentrations in sources of public drinking water that exceeded, or were likely to exceed, the EC limit of 50 milligrams per litre. Farmers in these areas, defined as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs), as have been required to comply with Action Programme measures to control fertiliser and manure use since 1998. In December 2000, the European Court of Justice held that the UK had failed to designate sufficient NVZs for the protection of all waters, not just drinking water sources. Therefore, between 2002 and 2003, the relevant governing authorities within Great Britain announced the intention to designate additional NVZs based on the following classifications: a. Surface freshwaters, including those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water which contain, or could contain if protective action is not taken (i.e. application of Action Programme measures), more than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC1; b. Groundwaters which contain, or could contain if protective action is not taken, more than 50mg/litre of nitrate; c. Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters which are eutrophic or may become so in the near future if protective action is not taken. The data set therefore contains all NVZs designated in 1996 and also those newly designated NVZs which are classified according to the criteria mentioned above.	**Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		National Assembly for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	
		Scottish Executive	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS)	This data covers sites that come under the Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS) Regulations 1982 and are geo-coded by Landmark. These regulations specify dangerous substances and the quantities of these substances trigger obligations to notify the HSE of their use three months before such use commences. The NIHHS Regulations require emergency plans to be kept up to date and regularly tested. The list of notifiable substances is divided into specifically named substances. Notification is required for all sites on land, as well as jetties, piers and other structures in UK inland waters proposing use of such substances.	**Health and Safety Executive (HSE)**	Point & Text	From 1999	Not Applicable	Hazardous Substances
OS MasterMapR	Digital large-scale mapping of the whole of England Scotland and Wales.	**Ordnance Survey**	Digital Mapping	Current	Annually	Site Sensitivity Map
Planning Hazardous Substance Consents	This data is collected, collated and geo-coded by Landmark. The records relate to consents granted under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended, for England and Wales and the Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Act 1997, in Scotland. The regulations require a consent to be granted by the Local Authority for sites where the storage of certain hazardous substances is above the specified or controlled quantity.	**Local Authorities**	Point & Text	From 1992	Annually	Hazardous Substances
		Health and Safety Executive (Scotland)	Point & Text	From 1995	Annually	
Planning Hazardous Substance Enforcements	This data is collected, collated and geo-coded by Landmark. The records relate to consents granted under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 as amended, for England and Wales and the Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Act 1997, in Scotland. If the conditions set in consents are breached, the authority serves an order or enforcement notice on the relevant party. Enforcement notices may reinforce an existing condition or require the operator to remedy the cause of the breach within a specified period. Once the enforcement conditions are met, the authority has powers to withdraw the notice.	**Local Authorities**	Point & Text	From 1992	Annually	Hazardous Substances
		Health and Safety Executive (Scotland)	Point & Text	From 1995	As notified	
Pollution Incidents to Controlled Waters	This data is collected from registers held at Environment Agency regional offices and are supplied ready geo-coded (based on 1:50,000 mapping). The Environment Agency regulates discharges to the watercourse under either the IPC system or using Discharge Consents. In both cases, consents have certain conditions attached to them, which may be breached following a pollution incident. The records may also relate to sites not regulated under IPC or COPA. In all cases, the data refers to substantiated pollution incidents. It should be noted that only those records supplied with a valid national grid reference are included. In addition, data are limited for South West England and there are no data for Scotland.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1990	Variable	Agency & Hydrological
Potential for Collapsible Ground Stability Hazards.	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for Superficial geology has been used. Collapsible ground occurs when certain types of ground, that have an open porous structure with large pore spaces, collapse when too great a load is placed on them or when they become saturated when a lesser load is applied	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Potential for Compressible Ground Stability Hazards	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for Superficial geology has been used. Certain types of ground, such as that developed beneath river plains, can contain very soft layers or pockets. These can compress under the weight of overlying structures, such as buildings, resulting in progressive depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological
Potential for Ground Dissolution Stability Hazards	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for Superficial geology has been used. Ground dissolution occurs when certain types of bedrock contain layers of material that can dissolve within the ground water. This can cause underground cavities to develop that, with time, can reach the surface and cause significant ground movement, such as the development of collapse hollows that can directly impinge on buildings.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological
Potential for Landslide Ground Stability Hazards	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for Superficial geology has been used. The Potential for Slope instability occurs due to particular types of slope becoming unstable under certain circumstances, causing down-slope movement of the ground and disruption to buildings. A combination of factors, including, amongst others, the rock type, the presence of excess water (natural or relating to man-made activity), the angle of the slope, and construction work such as cuttings or embankments can all contribute.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological
Potential for Running Sand Ground Stability Hazards	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for Superficial geology has been used. Running sand occurs when loosely-packed sand flows (runs) because water flowing through the spaces between the grains reduces the contact between the grains and they are swept along in the flowing water. This may happen where springs occur at the base of sand outcrops, where excavations in sand go below the water table or around leaking drains or water pipes.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Potential for Shrinking or Swelling Clay Ground Stability Hazards	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of this natural subsidence hazard are derived from 1:50,000 geological maps. In small areas of the country where the 1:50,000 scale data is not available, 1:250,000 mapping for bedrock geology and 1:625,000 for superficial geology has been used. Shrinking/Swelling Clay can change volume due to variation in ground moisture. This can cause ground movement, particularly in the upper 2 metres of the ground, which may affect foundations. Ground moisture variations can be related to a number of factors, including weather variations (annual or longer term), vegetation effects (particularly growth or removal of trees) and man-made activity.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Annually	Geological
Potentially Contaminative Features from Historical Building Plans	This data set contains potentially contaminative features such as asbestos, petrol, oil and tanks captured from Historical Building Plans. The Historical Building Plans were produced by the London-based firm Charles E. Goad Ltd. as fire insurance plans, dating back to 1885. The firm ceased production of fire insurance plans in 1970. Most of the important towns and cities of the British Isles are covered. Historical Building Plans are usually at the scales of 1:480 (1 inch to 40 feet) for the British Isles. They were updated every 5-6 years by means of revision sheets designed to be pasted on to the original plans.	**Landmark**	Text	From 1885 to 1970	Not Applicable	Historical Land Use Report
Potentially Contaminative Industrial Uses (Past Land Uses)	From historical mapping, dating back to the middle of the 19th century, Landmark's Systematic Analysis has identified areas where, historically, the land uses were potentially contaminative. This is drawn from a series of up to six Historical map editions - up to four Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series Maps (usually pre-W.W.II), the first National Grid Black and White raster 1:10,560 map and the last National Grid edition Black and White raster map at 1:10,000 scale.	**Landmark**	Point, Polygon & Text	From 1850	Not Applicable	Historical Land Use Report
		Ordnance Survey	Point, Polygon & Text	From 1850	Not Applicable	
Potentially Infilled Land	From historical mapping dating back to the middle of the 19th century, Landmark's Systematic Analysis Department has identified areas where cavities and areas of water or marsh have potentially been infilled with materials. This is drawn from a series of up to six Historical map editions - up to four Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 County Series Maps (usually pre-W.W.II), the first National Grid Black and White raster 1:10,560 map and the last National Grid edition Black and White raster map at 1:10,000 scale.	**Landmark**	Point, Polygon & Text	From 1850	Not Applicable	Historical Land Use Report
		Ordnance Survey	Point, Polygon & Text	From 1850	Not Applicable	
Prosecutions Relating to Authorised Processes	This data set is geo-coded by Landmark and contains any prosecutions relating to IPC authorised processes, which are brought under Section 23 (1) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. If the conditions of an authorisation have been breached, the Environment Agency or the Scottish Environment Protection Agency can prosecute the operator. It is an offence to operate a prescribed process without an authorisation, or to contravene its conditions.	**Various**	Point & Text	From 1991	As notified	Agency & Hydrological
Prosecutions Relating to Controlled Waters	This data set is geo-coded by Landmark and includes actions brought under the provision of the Water Resources Act 1991.	**Various**	Point & Text	From 1996	As notified	Agency & Hydrological
Radon Affected Areas	The strategy behind the data set used is defined by the NRPB in its publication Radon Atlas of England 1996 and of Wales 1998 and Radon Atlas of England and Wales 2002. These are areas of England and Wales with a probability of 1% or more of present or future homes where radon is above the Action Level of 200 Bq m-3. The national average is 20 Bq m-3. These data show the probability of high radon levels in homes, based on 1 km squares of the Ordnance Survey grid, differentiated into 6 probability bands from below 1% to more than 30%.	**Health Protection Agency (HPA)**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Geological

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Radon Protection Measures	The responses given on the level of radon protective measures are based on data from the British Geological Survey (BGS) and Health Protection Agency (HPA). Radon protective measures need to be installed for new dwellings or extensions to existing dwellings since 1999. These are based on estimates by both the HPA and BGS on the basis of a combined analysis of geological and HPA measurement data. The dual data system forms the basis for the Building Research Establishment guidance on radon protective measures for new dwellings (BR211 1999). It should be noted that in the case of the new or extensions to existing dwelling, an area 'requiring radon protective measures' is defined as where it is estimated that the radon concentration in 3% or more of homes exceeds the Action Level of 200 Bq m-3.	**British Geological Survey (BGS)**	Polygon & Text	From 1999	Variable	Geological
Ramsar Sites	Under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the Government is committed to designate 'Wetlands of International Importance'. The Convention was adopted in Ramsar, Iran in 1971 and ratified by the UK Government in 1976. The purpose is to stem progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future. Aims include the conservation, management and wise use of migratory wildfowl stocks and to promote the conservation of wetlands. Wetlands are areas of peat land, fen, marsh or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
Registered Landfill Sites	This data is sourced from public registers, which are visited annually. This data covers consents that have been issued by the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, under the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 and Section 36 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. This data relates to open and closed sites, licensed for the landfill of waste. Some site polygons are available for sites in Scotland; none are currently available for sites in England and Wales.	**Landmark**	Point or Polygon & Text	From 1976	Annually	Waste
Registered Radioactive Substances	This data set is geo-coded by Landmark and refers to Licences granted under the Radioactive Substances Act (RSA) 1993. This Act controls the storage, use and disposal of radioactive substances, through authorisation and registration systems and provides for access to information regarding sites holding such consents. The Act applies to Crown premises, including mobile radioactive apparatus, but does not cover navy, army, air force, or visiting forces or the Secretary of State for Defence.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1991	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1970	Variable	
Registered Waste Transfer Sites	This data is sourced from public registers, which are visited annually. This data set covers consents that have been issued by the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, under the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 and Section 36 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. This data relates to open and closed sites, licensed for waste transfer. Some site polygons are available for sites in Scotland; none are currently available for sites in England and Wales.	**Landmark**	Point or Polygon & Text	From 1976	Annually	Waste
Registered Waste Treatment or Disposal Sites	This data is sourced from public registers, which are visited annually. This data set covers consents that have been issued by the Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, under the Control of Pollution Act (COPA) 1974 and Section 36 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990. This data set comprises details of open and closed sites, licensed for waste treatment or disposal. Some site polygons are available for sites in Scotland; none are currently available for sites in England and Wales.	**Landmark**	Point or Polygon & Text	From 1976	Annually	Waste
River Flood Data (Scotland)	This raster data comprises 50m cells covering mainland UK and was generated using a generalised technique. The display of this flood hazard therefore is indicative only. It is divided into levels based on the frequency and magnitude of a predicted 100 year term.	**Centre for Ecology and Hydrology**	Raster Cells	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Agency and Hydrology

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Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
River Quality	This data relates to the surveys undertaken every 5 years, making a distinction between rivers, canals and tidal stretches according to the General Quality Assessment of each stretch. The survey was last conducted in England in 2000 and in Scotland in 1990. Based on 1:200,000 scale mapping (England and Wales) and 1:625,000 (Scotland), this data relates to the chemical component, which grades the water quality from A to F (representing good to bad quality) on the basis of concentrations of biological oxygen demand, ammoniacal nitrogen and dissolved oxygen. These are indicative of basic chemical quality as the major sources of pollution in UK rivers are wastewater discharges and rural land run-off containing organic matter.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon	From 1995	Variable	Agency & Hydrological
River Quality Biology Sampling Points	This data relates to the biological component of the General Quality Assessment scheme (GQA) that determines the water quality of watercourses and is supplied by the Environment Agency. Measurements are taken at regular intervals at predefined sampling points that are representative of a single reach of a river or a series of reaches in a single catchment. This data is currently only available for England and Wales.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1990	Annually	Agency & Hydrological
River Quality Chemistry Sampling Points	This data relates to the biological component of the General Quality Assessment scheme (GQA) that determines the water quality of watercourses and is supplied by the Environment Agency. Measurements are taken at regular intervals at predefined sampling points that are representative of a single reach of a river or a series of reaches in a single catchment. This data is currently only available for England and Wales.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1990	Annually	Agency & Hydrological
Shallow Mining Hazard	This assessment is based on data produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) using the latest geological mapping information and interpretation by BGS geologists. Maps of shallow mining hazard are derived from 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 geological maps plus analysis of historical mine plans, enhanced by local geological knowledge built up during detailed geological mapping. This assessment takes into account many types of mining in addition to coal, such as ironstone or limestone extraction. Shallow mining has been defined as workings within 40 metres of the ground surface, and does not include deeper mine workings. Shallow mine workings may have a greater potential for generating ground movement at the surface than deeper workings. Although mining hazard can cause the ground movement, it will not necessarily cause building movement as this depends on the type and age of the building in the area of search.	**British Geological Survey**	Polygon & Text	From 1994	Bi-annually	Geological
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Section 28 to protect areas of important flora, fauna, geological and/or physiographical features. They provide the basis for other national and international designations. Parties notified include site owner(s) and occupier(s), local planning authorities, water and sewerage companies, and the appropriate Secretary of State. The Land Registry also records these as local land changes. The appropriate party must be consulted on developments, or notified of potentially damaging operations, which may affect an SSSI. Most SSSIs are privately owned or managed. Others are owned or managed by public bodies such as the Forestry Commission, Ministry of Defence and the Crown Estate, or by the voluntary conservation movement. Some SSSIs are also designated as Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	

Appendix 1 : Data Sets Currently Used in Envirocheck

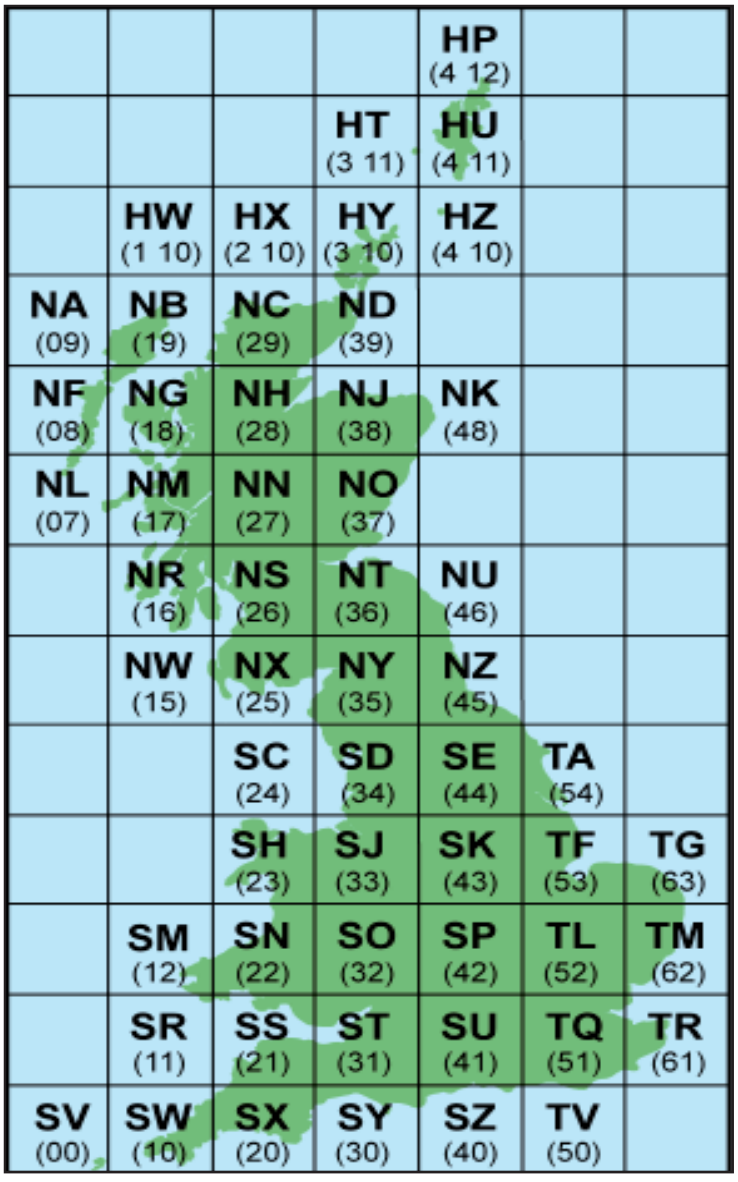
Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Source Protection Zones	Source Protection Zones, together with the Groundwater Vulnerability Map, have been developed to support the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy in an attempt to protect groundwater sources. They represent areas in England and Wales that form the catchments to water supplies that are potentially vulnerable to contamination from polluting activities. The criteria has been assigned to nearly 2000 major groundwater supplies. Different areas have been designated to the groundwater source catchments depending primarily upon the time it would take a pollutant to reach the source. Boreholes and springs, which are the abstraction points for the groundwater, have also been identified.	**Environment Agency**	Polygon & Text	From 2000	As published	Agency & Hydrological
Special Areas of Conservation	Special Areas of Conservation are lands designated under the ECC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC), commonly known as the Habitats and Species Directive. These sites are to be afforded absolute protection subject to 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature'. Member States had until June 1995 to propose areas it wished to come under the provisions of the Directive. During 1998, the final list was due to be produced by The Commission, in co-operation with the Member States, who then have until June 2004 to designate selected sites as Special Areas of Conservation.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
Special Protection Areas	Special Protection Areas are classified under Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979, commonly known as the Wild Birds Directive. In Great Britain the designation is operated through the same method as that for Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The purpose of Special Protection Areas is to safeguard the habitats of migratory and certain particularly threatened bird species. Together with Special Areas of Conservation, they constitute the 'Natura 2000' areas for protection.	**Natural England**	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	Sensitive Land Uses
		Scottish Natural Heritage	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
		Countryside Council for Wales	Polygon & Text	Not Applicable	Bi-annually	
Streetview	1:10,000 scale raster National Grid providing national coverage of Great Britain. This is derived from the Ordnance Survey Landplan® and OSCAR Traffic-Manager® road information..	**Ordnance Survey**	Raster Mapping	Current	Bi-Annually	1km Site Sensitivity Map
Substantiated Pollution Incident Register	This data is derived from public register information and related to substantiated pollution incident data that the Agency has deemed closed. The records relate to specific events which have been brought to the attention of the Agency and fall within their responsibility given that they may have an environmental and/or operational impact. Incidents are based on reports from members of the public, emergency services, local authorities, government departments, other regulators, industry, and agency staff. Examples may include reports that may affect land, air, and water, fish kills, illegal abstraction, low river flows, speeding vessels, and flooding. Public register information is provided by regional offices and incidents are supplied ready geo-coded based on 1:10,000 mapping. The system is two tier in nature, looking at environmental protection and water management. Incidents are graded from category 1 (Major Incident) to category 4 (No Impact). An impact category must be assigned for each affected environmental media; air, land, and water. An impact level is assigned to a particular incident but is determined by the maximum severity affecting one of the three media. Currently, this data is only available for England and Wales.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 2001	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological

Appendix 1 : Data Sets Currently Used in Envirocheck

Title	Remarks	Source	Data Type	Data Range	Update Cycle	Section
Water Abstractions	This data set is supplied ready geo-coded (based on 1:50,000 mapping) collected under the Water Resources Acts 1963 and 1991. Under this Act, the Environment Agency has a duty to take action, when necessary, in order to conserve, re-distribute, or increase water resources in England and Wales, and to secure its proper use. The Agency may also draw up provisions for determining acceptable flows or minimum volumes for inland waters. Those wishing to abstract water above a specified quantity must apply to the Agency for Abstraction Licences and adhere to the conditions that apply. These records are held under Scottish legislation to protect the public water supply. These records therefore relate only to public water supplies. It should be noted that only those records supplied with a valid national grid reference are included.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1995	Bi-annually	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Executive	Point & Text	From 1995	Variable	
Water Industry Act Referrals	The Environment Agency is given powers to regulate some discharges to public sewers or certain dangerous substances under the Water Industry Act 1991 (WIA 91). These powers and the Regulations SI 1156 of 1989 (and amendments) establish the regulatory regime and Schedules of prescribed processes and prescribed substances which are to be controlled - defined under the Act as Special Category Effluents. Water Industry Act Referrals are Special Category Effluents containing particular substances, or deriving from specific processes, discharging to public sewers. Such processes include: any process for the production of chlorinated organic chemicals; any process for the manufacture of asbestos cement, paper or board; any process for the manufacture of paper pulp; any industrial process in which cooling water or effluents are chlorinated. This is not a complete list and does not indicate whether a referral has been given consent or otherwise.	**Environment Agency**	Point & Text	From 1991	Quarterly	Agency & Hydrological
		Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Point & Text	From 1991	Variable	

Appendix 2 : The National Grid

All map references provided in the Envirocheck report are National Grid References, even where they refer to data taken from an historical map that predates the establishment of the National Grid referencing system in 1938. Landmark has a unique capability to transpose data between the earlier County Series maps and the modern National Grid based mapping.



The National Grid provides a unique reference system to locate any point in Great Britain. Landmark, in all its reports, gives this grid reference (NGR) as a six figure numeric reference e.g. 393200,224400.

However, many people feel more comfortable with an alphanumeric grid reference, in which each NGR has a two letter prefix locating it within one of the 100 kilometre squares shown in the diagram opposite. This alphanumeric form is interchangeable with the purely numeric reference used by Landmark.

In order to convert the purely numeric grid references to an alphanumeric reference the following procedure should be used: in general, the last 3 figures of the 6 figure grid reference should be removed (in the case of The North of Scotland 7 figure Northings may occur). The resulting grid reference represents a 100 kilometre reference and thus can be plotted against the adjacent map to provide the correct letter code. This letter code will then replace the first figure of the Easting and Northing (first 2 figures in the case of the 7 figure Northing reference).The reference can then be re-assembled.

For example:

Numeric Reference:	393200, 224400
Remove the last three digits to give 100 km Reference:	393,224
Which within the 100km square:	SO
Remove first digits from E & N:	93200, 24400
Re-assembled reference:	SO9320024400

Appendix 3 : Glossary of Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BSI	British Standards Institute
BGS	British Geological Survey
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CCW	Countryside Council for Wales
CEH	Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards
CLR	Contaminated Land Research
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974
DoE	Department of the Environment
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DETR	Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DTLR	Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Community
EDA	Environmental Data Association
EPA	Environmental Protection Act 1990
HMIP	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution
HMIPI	Her Majesty's Industrial Pollution Inspectorate
HPA	Health Protection Agency
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LA	Local Authority
LAIPPC	Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
LAPPC	Local Authority Pollution and Prevention Controls
LPR	Local Planning Register
MLURI	Macaulay Land Use Research Institute
NBR	National Building Records
NIHHS	Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances Regulations 1982
OS	Ordnance Survey
PHSA	Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990
RIDDOR	Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Report
RPB	River Purification Board
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act 1993
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SO	Scottish Office
SSLRC	Soil Survey and Land Research Centre
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TCP	Town and Country Planning Act 1990
WRA	Waste Regulatory Authority
WO	Welsh Office