



**Newbank Garden Centre
Preliminary Risk Assessment**

Job Number
LKC261155

Report Date
25th June 2026

Client
Newbank Garden Centre

DOCUMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Written By	Charlie Danby		
Approved By	Colin Crompton		

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1. Introduction

LK Consult Ltd (LKC) has been commissioned to carry out a Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) for Newbank Garden Centre.

In accordance with current guidance (including LCRM¹ and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²), the PRA will include a review of the current site use, site history, geology, hydrogeology, hydrology, mineral search, and a landfill search. Information gathered from the desk study will be used to develop a contamination conceptual model for the site.

In addition, the information gathered will be used to identify potential geotechnical constraints associated with the redevelopment of the site.

Based on the findings of this report, an appropriate site investigation can be derived, if required.

A summary of the site details is presented in Table 1-1. Figure 1 indicates the site location and boundary plan. Figure 2 indicates the proposed development.

Location	Courtyard within Newbank Garden Centre, west off Bury Road, Radcliffe. Centred at National Grid Reference 379505E 408900N.
Area	1,750m ² .
Topography	76 metres above ordnance datum (AOD). Site is approximately level.
Current Site Use	Garden centre courtyard with café seating and garden product display area. Predominantly paved with grassed landscaping at centre. Mature trees within paving.
Proposed Development	Enclosure of existing courtyard beneath new roof, with refurbished toilet facilities and new café kiosk. New wall structure to enclose the courtyard with shallow strip footings.

Table 1-1: Summary of site details.

2. Historical Review

In compiling the site history, LKC consulted Envirocheck historical mapping (Appendix A) and other public domain mapping and aerial photography.

Table 2-1 summarises features on site. Table 2-2 summarises potentially contaminative land uses within approximately 50m and potentially infilled features within approximate 250m.

Site Features	Location on Site	Dates Present		Comments
		From	To	
Vacant Land	Whole Site	1850	1989	Farm buildings occupy NE boundary from 1889 mapping. Redeveloped into garden centre on 1992 mapping.
Unreferenced Buildings	NE	1889	1999	Associated with Irwell Bank Farm.
Garden Centre	Whole Site	1986	2026	Anecdotal evidence and online records mention a fire in 2003. Rebuilding and modernisation followed.

Table 2-1: Summary of site features. Dates are based on available historical map editions.

Surrounding Area Features	Distance (m)	Direction	Dates Present		Comments
			From	To	
Railway Embankment	100	W	1850	2026	Converted to a Metrolink line in 1991.
Reservoir	180	N	1889	1976	Associated with Warth Mills. No longer present on 1982 mapping.
Irwell Bank Farm	5	NE	1889	1999	Marked as Irwell Bank Farm. Additional outbuildings are noted in 1923, 1955 and 1964 mapping.
Refuse Tip	135	E	1931	1980	Labelled as disused on 1989 mapping. No longer present on 2016 mapping.

Table 2-2: Summary of potentially contaminative features within 50m and potentially infilled features within 250m. Dates are based on available historical map editions.

3. Environmental Setting

A summary of environmental settings is presented in Table 3-1, based on a review of available environmental data.

Categories ^(data sources)		Details
Geology ^{1, 2, 3}	Artificial Ground	No BGS recorded artificial ground.
	Superficial Deposits	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits (Sand and Gravel).
	Bedrock	Pennine Lower Coal Measures (Sandstone, Mudstone, Siltstone). Several coal seams subcropping in the surrounding area, 15m, 45m and 160m from the site area, anticipated to dip below site
	BGS Logs (100m)	None.
Hydro-geology ¹	Aquifer Designation	Superficial Bedrock
	Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Site not within an SPZ.
	Groundwater Abstractions (100m)	None.
Hydrology ¹	Surface Watercourses (100m)	Hutchinsons Goit 50m N, flowing SE. River Irwell, 95m N, flowing SE.
	Flooding Risk ^{1, 4}	Flood Zone 1.
	Surface Water Abstractions (100m)	90m NE, hydroelectric power generation.
	Discharge Consents (onsite)	None.
	Pollution Incidents (onsite)	Year: 1995. Pollutant: Garden Rubbish- Miscellaneous Severity: Category 3 Minor Incident. Receiving water: N/A.
Minerals & Mining ^{1,5}	Coal Mining	Within a Coal Reporting Area. Within a Development High Risk Area.
	Surface Mineral Extractions (250m)	None.
	Non-Coal Mining Area	No hazard.
Landfill Sites (250m) ¹	Known / Registered	135m E – ‘Land at Bury Road’. Inert, industrial, commercial, household and special waste types. Licence surrendered 1983.
	Potentially Infilled Sites, based on LKC historical review	2no. features: See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.
Radon Potential ⁶		<1% of homes above Action Level. No protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.
Designated Sites (50m) ¹		None.
Contemporary Trade Directory (50m) ¹		None.
Fuel Station Entries (50m) ¹		None.

Table 3-1: Summary of the environmental setting.

Notes: Distance in brackets is the distance from site that features are included. Where no distance given, features relate to onsite only.

Data Sources:

1 Envirocheck Report (Appendix A & B).

2 BGS Sheet 85 1:50,000

3 <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>

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

5 The Mining Remediation Authority Web Mapping Services (WMS) / <http://coal.decc.gov.uk/en/coal/cms/publications/data/map/map.aspx>.

6 BGS Radon Report (Appendix D)

Categories ^(data sources)	Details
Unexploded Ordnance Risk (UXO) – Zetica Risk Map ⁷	Bomb Risk: Low. Strategic Targets: None identified within 100m.

⁷ Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map (Appendix E).

4. Site Reconnaissance

A site reconnaissance was carried out on 14th May 2026.

Relevant features identified on site are summarised below:

- Site occupies the central courtyard of Newbank Garden Centre with paved areas used to store potted plants, a grassed garden display area, and paved walkways around the perimeter.
- Paving associated with the Newbank Bistro present to the northeast of the site. The northern corner of the site is covered with tarmacadam.
- A prefabricated cabin is present adjacent to the site boundary. A service cabinet is present in the centre of the garden display.
- Site is relatively level. The stone flagged walkway to the north of site steps up slightly around the café seating spaces.
- Site is accessible on foot through the garden centre's main entrance. Locked gates are present to the northwest corner of the site.
- No visual or olfactory evidence of significant contamination identified.

The surrounding area comprises the Newbank Bistro to the north, a gift shop to the south-east, the retail section of the garden centre to the south, and the plant house and covered display area to the west.

Site photographs are provided in Table 4-1.

	
Photograph 1: View of locked access gates on NW of site area, taken facing S.	Photograph 2: View of site area from S facing N.
	
Photograph 3: View of grassed display area in centre of the site, taken facing E. Brick service cabinet present.	Photograph 4: View of external café seating from E facing NW.

Table 4-1: Site photographs.



Photograph 5: View along SE boundary facing NE showing raised beds and vegetation planted beneath paving.



Photograph 6: Example of mature tree planted within paving in the west of site.

Table 4-1(continued): Site photographs.

5. Preliminary Conceptual Model

5.1. Introduction

The aim of the conceptual model is to provide a preliminary assessment of the likelihood of a pollutant linkage for each potential combination of contaminant, pathway, and receptor. A conceptual model can be used to make an informed decision on the contamination risks associated with the site and whether further site investigation work is required.

The sections below are therefore divided into potential contaminant, potential pathway and potential receptor as described in LCRM³, on the premise that, if there is no pollutant linkage, then there will be no risk to the receptor. The final section provides an assessment of the potential pollutant linkages that may still be present on the site if redevelopment were to occur.

5.2. Potential Contaminants

Potential viable contamination sources are detailed in Table 5-1. These are split into onsite sources, offsite sources and underlying geology.

Potential Source	Contaminants
On site	
Shallow made ground below some or all of site (general made ground)	Assuming predominantly reworked natural soils with possible demolition rubble, ash and clinker: asbestos, heavy metals, sulphates, PAHs ⁴ . Not expected to be a significant source of gas given anticipated depth and nature of made ground.
Farm Buildings	Use and maintenance of machinery: fuels, oils. Above or below fuel storage tanks: petroleum hydrocarbons. Storage / use of chemicals including pesticides and herbicides. Old buildings: asbestos containing material (ACM). Majority of buildings were offsite so significant storage of chemicals and use / maintenance of machinery not anticipated. No evidence of tanks on historical mapping.
Surrounding Area	
Surrounding area (farm)	No significant contamination sources within influencing distance of the site.
Landfills / offsite potentially infilled features within 250m	Given size, distance and age of features, there is considered to be a source of hazardous gas (principally carbon dioxide and methane).
Underlying Geology	
Pennine Lower Coal Measures	Ground Gas (principally carbon dioxide and methane) ⁵ . Potentially worked shallow / deep coal seams could be a source of ground gas.
Radon Affected Area	<1% of homes above Action Level. No protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions. No further consideration required.
Superficial / Bedrock	Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits over Pennine Lower Coal Measures. No significant contamination sources identified.

Table 5-1: Potential contamination sources.

5.3. Potential Receptors

Potential receptors are detailed in Table 5-2.

Receptors	
Human health	Future site users (including residents, visitors, and site workers). Offsite land users. As the proposed development is for commercial use, the most sensitive receptors (children) have not been included in this assessment.
Controlled waters	Secondary A Aquifer.
Buildings.	
Potable water pipes.	

Table 5-2: Potential receptors.

5.4. Potential Pathways

Potential pathways are detailed in Table 5-3.

Pathways		
Soil	Human health ⁶ (commercial land use with raised planters)	Ingestion of soil. Ingestion of soil-derived indoor dust. Dermal contact with soil. Dermal contact with soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived outdoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of vapours outside. Inhalation of vapours inside. Omitted: ingestion of contaminated home-grown produce and ingestion of soil attached to home-grown produce.
Soil	Windblown dust and fibres to adjacent receptors.	
Soil	Direct contact with receptors (services).	
Groundwater	Infiltration into the ground, through potentially contaminated material (contamination possibly going into solution).	
Groundwater and gas	Migration through potentially permeable strata and preferential pathways. Superficial (sand and gravel) is likely to be relatively permeable. Bedrock (mudstone, siltstone, sandstone) is likely to be variably permeable. Preferential pathways: services, possible shallow worked coal seams.	
Gas	Migration into buildings (e.g., via services) and accumulation of gases in confined spaces (potentially causing explosion if methane is present).	

Table 5-3: Potential pathways.

5.5. Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model

The Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model is illustrated in Table 5-4.

Generic potential pollutant linkages are described along with an assessment of the risk based upon guidance on probabilities and consequences outlined in CIRIA C552⁷.

In order to assess the potential risk for each pollutant linkage, an assessment of the magnitude of the potential consequence (severity) of the risk occurring and the magnitude of the probability (likelihood) of the risk occurring has been considered and classified. This is based on the guidance provided in CIRIA C552 and further details including a risk matrix is provided in Appendix F.

The probability is based on the site history, site reconnaissance, environmental setting, pathways, and receptors.

Reasonable worst-case consequence has been assumed at this stage.

Where LKC identified a low to very low risk, targeted or low-density intrusive investigation work, a watching brief (during construction work) or no investigation work will be recommended. This will be dependent on the nature of the site and the proposed development.

Where the risk falls into the moderate/low risk, LKC will undertake an assessment to establish what further work will be required.

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

Recommendations are discussed further in Section 7.

Due to the minor consequence associated with the phytotoxic effect to flora (i.e., loss of plants in a landscaping scheme), the overall risk for the majority of sites will be very low to low. Where soils contain significant concentrations of heavy metals, in general there will other pollutant linkages (i.e., the risk to human health) that will trigger the requirement for remediation (e.g., a clean environmental cover system). As such the risk to flora associated with phytotoxic contaminants will not be considered further.

The risk to buildings associated with elevated sulphate will be considered as part of the geotechnical assessment and will not be included in the contamination risk assessment.

It should be noted that there may be risk from short term exposure from contaminated soil to site workers. The Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model deals with long term exposure to key receptors. Acute risks can be easily mitigated by good environmental management of the site during site works. Standard health and safety precautions (as per HSE guidance⁸) should be adopted by all workers involved with site enabling and construction works. Therefore, this receptor is not considered in the contamination conceptual model.

PL	Contaminants of Concern (source)	Pathway	Receptor	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Assessment and Recommendations
1	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Asbestos (made ground, demolished buildings) Petroleum Hydrocarbons (farmyard)	Dermal contact. Inhalation of soil, fibres, and dust. Ingestion of soils, dust. Windblown dust.	Future site users. Offsite receptors.	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Limited sources of contamination expected but no significant landscaping planned as part of development. Raised planters only. Recommendations: Validation testing of clean imported topsoil in raised planters. If new soft landscaping proposed, then testing of existing soils may be required.
2	PAHs such as Naphthalene, Petroleum Hydrocarbons (made ground)	Inhalation of vapours. Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways.	Future site users. Offsite receptors.	Unlikely	Medium	Low	No significant source identified for vapour generation; majority of development comprises an enclosed canopy with no real confined areas. Recommendations: Investigation required, testing subject to ground conditions.
3	Hazardous / ground gas: methane, carbon dioxide (Refuse Tip, Lower Coal Measures)	Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways. Inhalation of gas. Explosion in confined spaces.	Future site users. Buildings.	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate / Low	Possible source of gas however, majority of development comprises an enclosed canopy with no confined areas. Recommendations: No further assessment required.
4	PAHs, Metals (made ground) Petroleum Hydrocarbons (farmyard)	Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways. Perched waters migration.	Groundwater	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Surrounding area features impermeable surfaces. Unlikely due to limited sources of mobile contamination identified. Recommendations: No further assessment required unless evidence of significant contamination identified.
5	Naphthalene (made ground) Petroleum Hydrocarbons (farmyard)	Ingestion of tainted water supply.	Future site users. Water pipes.	No pollutant linkage			Made ground not anticipated at potential potable pipeline depth. Recommendations: Water pipeline assessment required if new in-ground pipeline is proposed.

Table 5-4: Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model.

Notes: PL = Pollutant Linkage. Contaminant of Concern (CoC) - See Table 5-1 for contamination sources. See Section 7 for recommendations.

6. Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Assessment

Table 6-1 summarises the possible geotechnical constraints of the site, based on the site history, environmental settings and site reconnaissance. Investigation work will be required to confirm the risks and provide a detailed geotechnical assessment and foundation design.

Coal Mining	Site is within a development high risk area. Further assessment carried out under separate cover.
Made Ground	Unknown depth and constituent of made ground across the site. Possible in-ground structures from previous developments.
Superficial	Unknown strength of soils for foundation design. Sand and gravel anticipated below the site. Strata may be variable giving differential settlement.
Bedrock	Unknown depth to bedrock.
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater. Shallow / fluctuating groundwater can affect the strength of the soil, particularly in granular ground. Shallow groundwater can also affect construction works.
Plasticity	Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed, particularly where trees are present or proposed, to identify the shrink / swell risk. No clay recorded on site.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural.
Road / Pavement Design	Unknown CBR values for footpath and road design.

Table 6-1: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

7. Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1. Summary Conclusions

Table 7-1 summarises the site details, historical review, environmental settings and site reconnaissance.

Current Site Use & Pertinent Features	Garden centre courtyard with café seating and garden product display area. Predominantly paved with grassed landscaping at centre. Mature trees within paving.
Proposed Development	Enclosure of existing courtyard beneath new roof, with refurbished toilet facilities and new café kiosk. New wall structure to enclose the courtyard with shallow strip footings.
Main Historical Features	Onsite: Garden Centre Surrounding Area: Railway Embankment, Farmyard, Refuse Tip
Geology / Hydrogeology	Artificial: No BGS recorded artificial. Superficial: Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits (sand and gravel). Secondary A Aquifer. Bedrock: Pennine Lower Coal Measures (Sandstone, Siltstone, Mudstone). Secondary A Aquifer.
Site Reconnaissance	Site level, predominantly paved with grassed space in centre and tarmacadam to the north. Service cabinet noted in centre of site. Prefabricated cabin present to the north. No visual or olfactory contamination identified.
Landfills / Infilled ground	Landfills recorded in surrounding area. Potentially infilled ground identified.
Other Relevant Environmental Settings	The site is within a development high risk area. A coal mining risk assessment has been carried out under separate cover.

Table 7-1: Summary of site details, historical review, environmental settings and site reconnaissance.

A preliminary contamination conceptual model has been produced by LKC, which is summarised in Table 7-2.

Pollutant Linkage	Contaminants	Risk
PL1: Contaminants posing a risk to receptors via dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation (of soil, dust, fibres).	Heavy Metals, PAHs, Asbestos Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Low
PL2: Volatile contaminants posing a risk to receptors via the inhalation of vapours.	PAHs, Naphthalene Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Low
PL3: Gas posing a risk to buildings and receptors via the migration of gas into building causing explosion and asphyxiation.	Hazardous Gas	Moderate / Low
PL4: Mobile contamination posing a risk to controlled waters via the migration through permeable strata.	PAHs, Metals Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Low
PL5: Organic contaminants posing a risk to receptors.	Naphthalene, Petroleum Hydrocarbons	-

Table 7-2: Summary risk table.

A preliminary geotechnical assessment has been carried out by LKC. Table 7-3 summarises the geotechnical constraints.

Coal Mining	A coal mining risk assessment has been carried out under separate cover.
Made Ground	Unknown depth and constituent of made ground across the site.
Superficial	Unknown strength of soils for foundation design.
Bedrock	Unknown depth to bedrock.
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater.
Plasticity	Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural.
Road / Pavement Design	Unknown CBR values for footpath and road design should be calculated.

Table 7-3: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

Based upon the available information, LKC conclude there that there is no significant contamination risk given the nature of the development. However, there is a viable geotechnical risk and therefore further confirmatory work is recommended.

7.2. Recommendations

A geotechnical investigation will be required to include boreholes to confirm ground conditions below the proposed development. No specific further contamination assessment is required.

A watching brief for any unexpected contamination should be maintained during groundworks and any imported soils brought to site for use in raised planters should be validated to ensure they are suitable for use.

A summary of the required imported material sampling requirements is presented in Table 7-3 and is based on the slightly modified YALPAG guidance (2021)⁹ based on a general worst case scenario. Ideally, the material should be sampled at source to prevent double handling if soil fails, with confirmatory sampling undertaken on importation to site. Where this is not possible then material imported should be segregated based on source and soil type. Validation samples should be taken prior to placement in gardens to ensure suitability for use.

Material Type	Source	Suite of Analysis	Sampling Rate
Virgin Quarried Material	First generation quarried material (stone / subsoil)	Suite A	1 or 2 depending upon the type of stone / subsoil utilised to confirm the inert nature of the material.
Crushed Hardcore Stone and Brick (excluding asphalt)	Recycled (no volatile staining)	Suite A*	1 sample per 500m ³
General Fill	Imported fill – Greenfield / manufactured	Suite A*	1 sample per 500m ³
	Imported fill - Brownfield	Suite B*	
Topsoil / Subsoil	Greenfield / manufactured / natural site-won soil	Suite A*	^A 1 sample per 50m ³
	Brownfield / Screened Soils / site won made ground	Suite B**	^B 1 sample per 50m ³

Table 7-3: Sampling Requirements for Imported and Site Won Soils.

Notes:

Suite A - Heavy metals, pH, water soluble sulphate, speciated PAH, soil organic matter and asbestos screen.

Suite B - Heavy metals, pH, water soluble sulphate, speciated PAH, phenol, total and free cyanide, soil organic matter, asbestos screen, banded petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH CWG), BTEX, MTBE.

*Minimum sampling rate of 3 samples per source.

**Minimum sampling rate of 6 samples per source.

^A YAPALG states Between 1 sample per 50m³ and 1 sample per 250m³. Worst case assumed.

^B YAPALG states Between 1 sample per 50m³ and 1 sample per 100m³. Worst case assumed.

Any soil with visual or olfactory evidence of hydrocarbons should be rejected.

It should be ensured that the matrix of imported topsoil is suitable as a growing medium in line with BS3882¹⁰. Topsoil soil shall be free of weeds, roots or perennial weeds, pests, diseases, debris, tree roots, sticks, subsoil and foreign matter and shall be capable of being broken down to a fine tilth. LKC advise this information is provided by the supplier before material is imported onto site.

Imported material to be used in gardens will be compared against commercial use criteria.

Further considerations are summarised in Table 7-4.

Waste Characterisation	As part of earthworks, the classification of the soils will be required to determine the most appropriate waste disposal route.
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Table 7-4: Further considerations.

Figures



Client: Newbank Garden Centre				Title: Site Location & Boundary Plan		 LK CONSULT
Site: Newbank Garden Centre				Scale (see scale bar): 1:25,000 & 1:1000 @ A4		
Job No.: LKC261155 Drawn By: CD Checked By: RP Drawn: May 2026				Figure: 1 Revision:		



KEY



Site Boundary

NOTE:

Overall the proposal consists of 5 zones:

Zone 1 =	120 Covers
Zone 2 =	85 Covers
Zone 3 =	91 Covers
Zone 4 =	40 Covers
Zone 5 =	140 Covers
Overall (inc Terrace) =	476 Covers
Overall (exc Terrace) =	336 Covers

Retail Area	=	239.53m ²	-	2578.27ft ²
Cafe Area	=	868.74m ²	-	9351.03ft ²
Toilets Area	=	50.98m ²	-	548.63ft ²

Overall Area = 1159.25m² - 12478.06ft²

Sampling Locations and features annotated by LK Consult Ltd are approximate and are based upon observed measurements unless otherwise stated. Do not scale from this drawing and work from marked dimensions only. All dimensions and features should be confirmed on site by the Contractor. Where this drawing includes information provided to LK Consult Ltd by others, LK Consult Ltd gives no warranty, representation or assurance as to the accuracy of such information.



LK CONSULT

Client: **Newbank Garden Centre**

Site: Newbank Garden Centre

Title: **Proposed Development Plan**

Job No.: LKC261155		Scale (See Scale Bar): See Scale Bar	Figure: 2	Revision
Drawn By: AC	Checked By: CD	Drawn: May 2026		

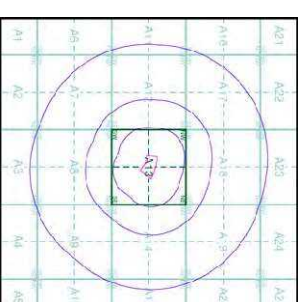
Appendix A – Historical Maps

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas, these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The maps were updated in 1858, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in cutting areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unaltered - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

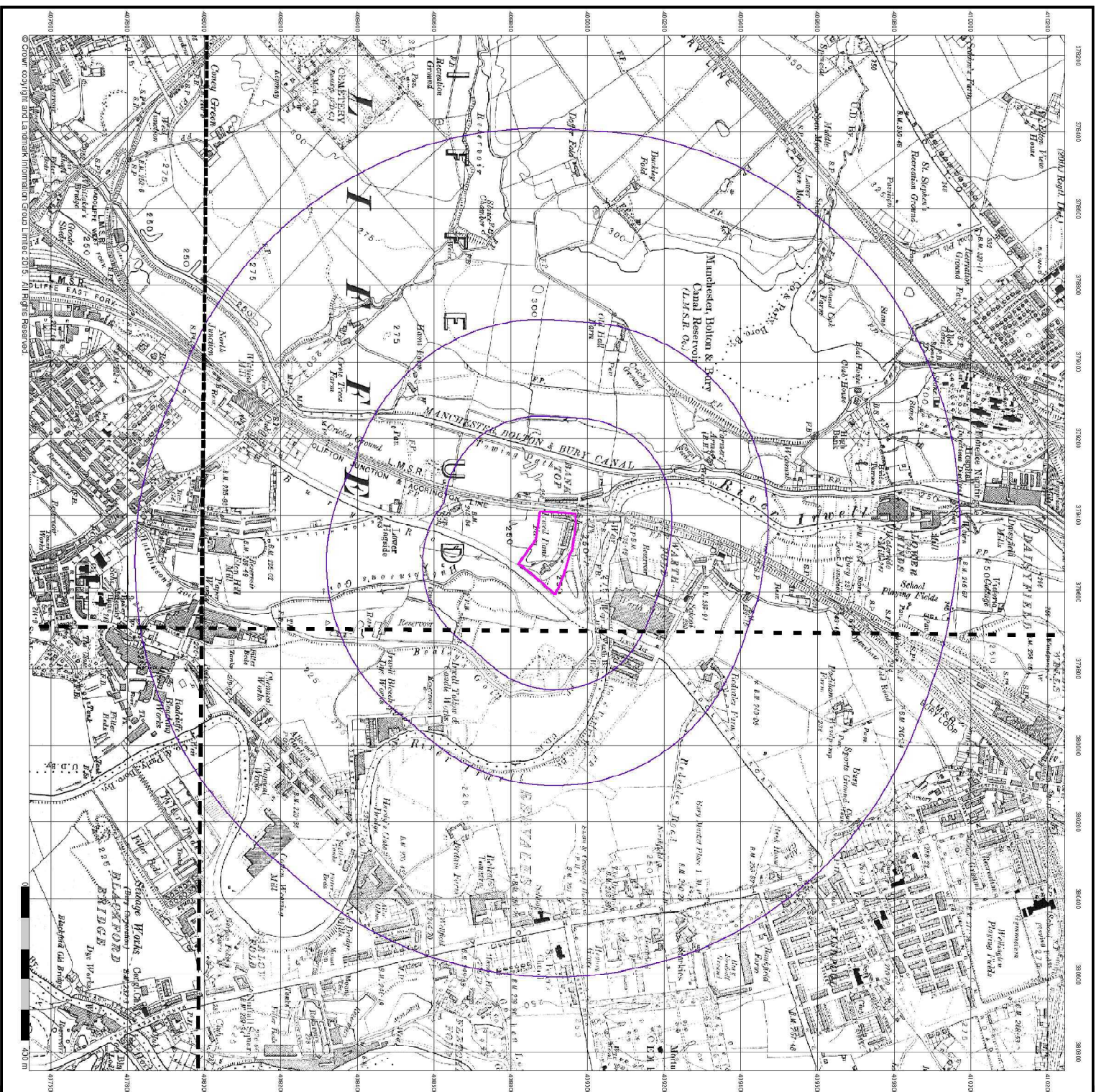
08700	08800
1850	851
1:10,560	1:10,560
08500	08600
1850	1848
1:10,560	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 90369269_1.1
Customer Ref: 16124
National Grid Reference: 379490, 408900
Site: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.91
Search Buffer (m): 1000
Site Details
New Bank Garden Centre Ltd, Bury Road, Radcliffe,
MANCHESTER, M26 2WW

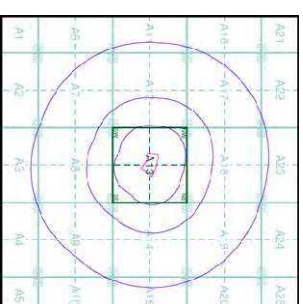


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas, these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The maps were published in 1923, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unaltered - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overlaid with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

087SE	088SW
1831	931
1:10,560	1:10,560
086NW	1923
1930	1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 90369269, 1, 1
Customer Ref: 16124
National Grid Reference: 379490, 408900
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 1.91
Search Buffer (m): 1000
Site Details
New Bank Garden Centre Ltd, Bury Road, Radcliffe,
MANCHESTER, M26 2WW