



Coal Mining Risk Assessment

**Wells Street
Bury
BL9 0TU**

Date: 12th January 2026

Version 2

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EnviroSolution Ltd
Document Verification

Site Address	Wells Street, Bury, BL9 0TU		
Report Title	Coal Mining Risk Assessment		
Job Number	ES03925	Document Ref.	ES03925
Date Issued	12 th January 2026	Report Version	2
Prepared by	Angel Arantegui PhD MSc BSc FGS	Signature	
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1 Introduction

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site for the proposed residential development is located on the northern side of Wells Street, in Bury. The British National Grid Reference for the approximate site centre is GR: 380040, 410080.

The site is irregular in shape and covers an approximate area of 1,350 square metres. It can be accessed from Wells Street, Black Wells Street and Barker Street.

The site has been unused for a number of years, and it is mostly inaccessible due to dense vegetation. Only the northeastern area of the site is partially accessible. There is a derelict garage at the end of Black Wells Street, located approximately in the middle of the site.

Boundaries are made of a combination of chain link and mesh security fence, and wooden panels. The site is bounded by a tramway line along the northwest, and residential properties and streets to the south and east.

The site is gently sloping towards the southwest with an approximate mean elevation of 86m aOD.

A plan showing the location of the site is presented in Figure 1.



Figure 1) Site Location Map

1.2 Development Proposal

It is understood that the development proposal includes residential land use with associated amenity and parking areas.

The development plans are included in **Figure 3 in Appendix A**.

1.3 Scope of Coal Mining Risk Assessment

EnviroSolution Ltd (ES) has been commissioned by Uearthed Ltd. to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report (CMRA) for the proposed development site, in order to provide the Local Planning Authority with information on the coal mining legacy risk(s), an assessment of their potential impact on land stability, and provide recommendations for the need to carry out any further investigations (including intrusive boreholes if necessary) to address these risk(s).

The CMRA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of best practice including the Coal Authority's guidance document "Risk Based Approach to Development Management - Resources for Developers Version 3" (2014) (Ref. 1), CIRIA "SP32 Construction over Abandoned Mine Workings" (2002) (Ref. 2) and CIRIA "C758D Abandoned Mine Workings Manual" (2019) (Ref. 3), CIRIA, Publication C665, Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings (Ref. 4) and CL:AIRE "Good Practice for Risk Assessment for Coal Mine Gas Emissions", October 2021 (Ref. 5).

The purpose of the CMRA Report is to:

- present a desk-based review of available information on the coal mining issues that are relevant to the application site;
- use that information to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact issues;
- set out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development; and
- demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of National Planning Policy with regard to development on unstable land.

1.4 Sources of Information

This report is based on current information of past mining activities relevant to the site. The following information sources have been used:

- Consultants Coal Mining Report dated 12th November 2025 (Ref: 51003537818001 **Appendix B**);
- BGS Geoindex geological map;
- BGS geological 1:50,000 England and Wales Sheet 85 Manchester;
- Geology of the Manchester district—a brief explanation of the geological map, sheet 85 Manchester, 2012;
- Mining Remediation Authority (MRA) Map Viewer;
- Historical Ordnance Survey maps.

2 Environmental Setting

2.1 Historic Coal Mining Activity

The development site and surrounding area has been reviewed with reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The history of the site and immediate surrounding area is summarised in Table 1. Copies of the historical OS maps are included in **Appendix D**.

Table 1 - Historic Mapping Review

Date	Scale	Historic Mining Activity
1849	1:1,056	- The site is undeveloped and lies within an agricultural field. - Extensive railway sidings, and associated infrastructure, located northwest of the site. - No significant coal mining related features are located around the site.
1891	1:500	- Site partially developed with timber yard and industrial type buildings. - Coal sidings 130m northwest.
1910	1:2,500	- New railway cut directly along the north-western boundary of the site.
1957-1958	1:2,500	- No significant change.
1980-1984	1:10,000	- No significant change.

2.2 Geological Context

The BGS geological mapping (Geoindex and BGS Sheet 85 Manchester) show that the site is directly underlain by glaciofluvial deposits, deposited during the Pleistocene. They mainly consist of coarse-grained sediments (i.e. sand and gravel) with some finer-grained layers (i.e. clay and silt), locally with lenses of silt, clay or organic material.

The underlying bedrock is the Trencherbone Rock of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, deposited during the Carboniferous period. The formation mainly consists of interbedded grey mudstone, siltstone and pale grey sandstone, commonly with mudstones containing marine fossils in the lower part, and more numerous and thicker coal seams in the upper part, some of which have been economically viable. Available geological maps do not show dip data around the site. However, geological interpretation indicates that the bedrock is dipping towards the southwest.

Named coal seams that potentially could be present beneath the site at shallow depth include the Trencherbone (Oldham Great) Coal (2.0-4.8m-thick).

The nearest geological fault (inferred) is located approximately 150m northeast of the site with an approximate trend of 135° (Whole Circle Bearing). Other faults, and folds, are recorded in the general area, which may result in variations in strata dip angles and direction.

Three BGS borehole records (SD81SW502, SD80NW49 and SD80NW50) have been obtained from BGS online records. These are located 340m northeast, 185m south and 270m south respectively.

- Borehole SD81SW502 penetrates to a depth of approximately 7.5m bgl and shows 2.7m of Made Ground overlying 2.8m of sandy silty clay with intercalated gravelly sand and sandy gravel, overlying weathered sandstone to completion depth.
- Borehole SD80NW49 penetrates to approximately 6.1m bgl and shows 0.6m of topsoil overlying clayey sand, sand and gravel and stiff sandy clay.
- Borehole SD80NW50 penetrates to approximately 5.0m bgl. and shows 0.3m of topsoil overlying sand, gravel and stiff sandy clay.

The location of the boreholes is shown in Figure 2.

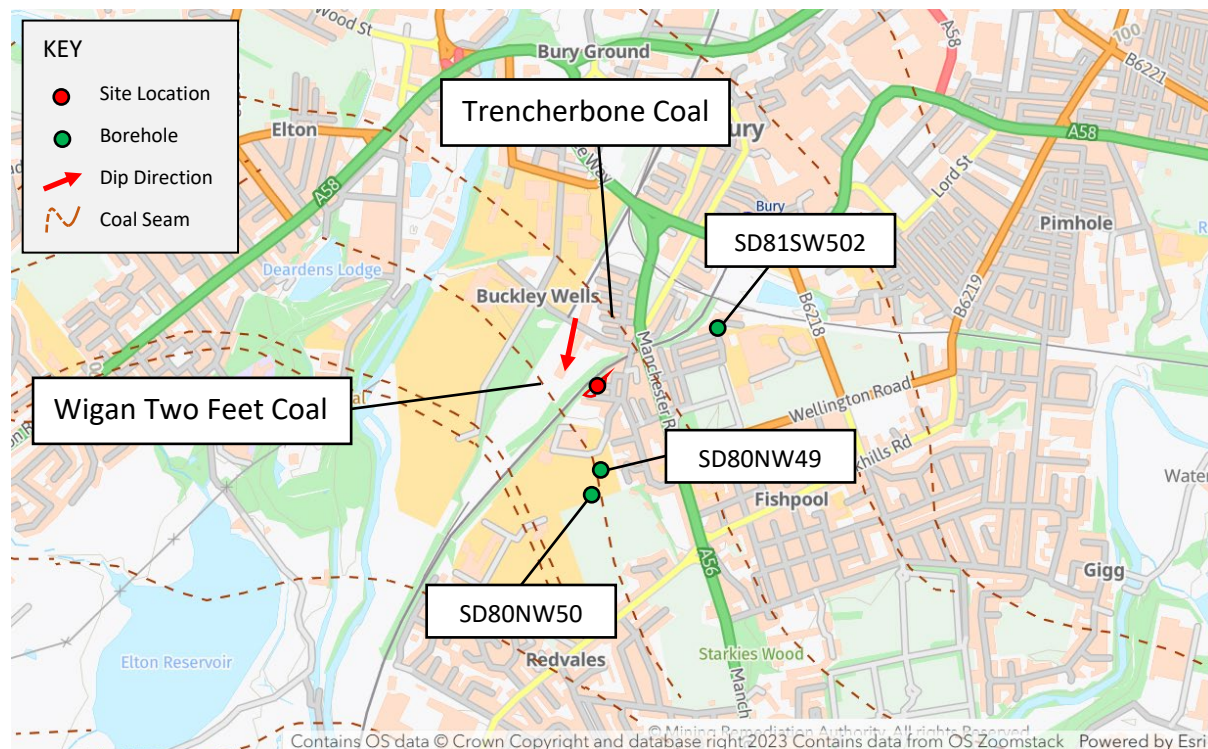


Figure 2) Coal Seam Location Map (Mining Remediation Authority Map Viewer)

Coal outcrops that may be encountered at shallow depths beneath the site and could potentially have unrecorded abandoned workings are shown to be located nearby the site.

The Trencherbone Coal is located approximately 115m northeast of the site boundary (see Figure 2). Current geological mapping does not show dip readings in the area around the site. However, a previous edition from 1975 of the Sheet 85 Manchester shows a dip of the bedrock in the area between 8° and 10° to the south-southwest (see Figure 3). Using the worst case scenario dip of 8° to the south-southwest and the trigonometric relationship below, the depth of the Trencherbone Coal can be estimated. The Trencherbone coal seam has a history of spontaneous combustion.

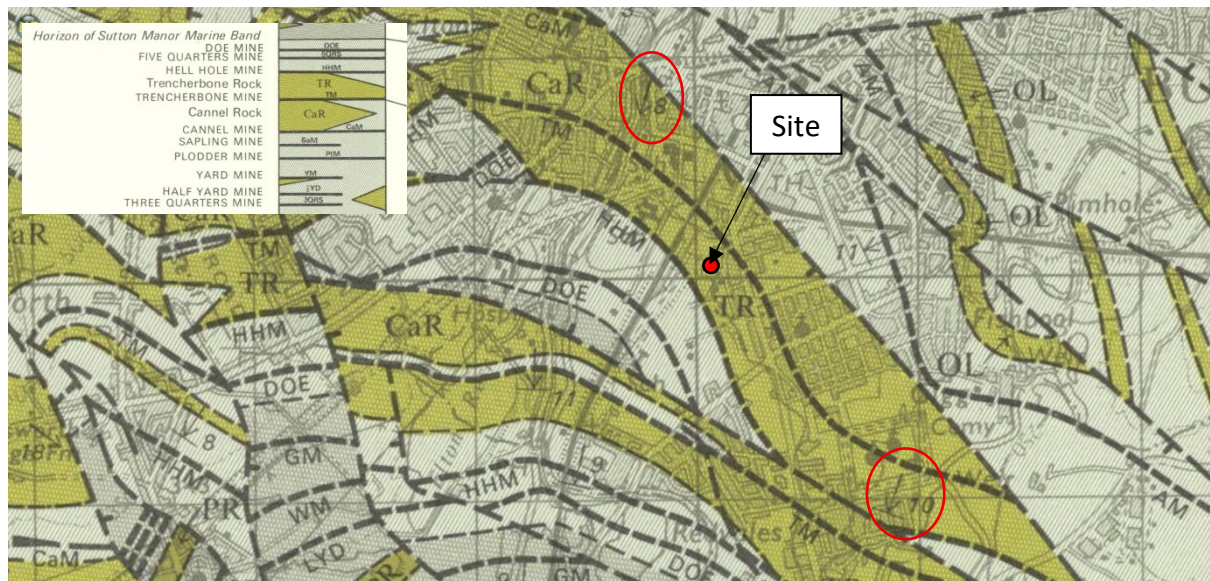


Figure 3) Extract from BGS Sheet 85 Manchester, 1975 edition.

Trencherbone (Oldham Great) Coal

Tan8° x 150m + 4m (elevation difference) ≈ 25m

An unknown thickness of superficial glaciofluvial deposits, and likely Made Ground, would increase this depth. BGS borehole records in the area indicate that a minimum thickness of superficial deposits of 5m can be safely assumed.

The site is situated within a Primary Opencast Coal Resource Area (**Appendix F**). The Primary Opencast Coal Resource Area is defined by the BGS as “an area that constitutes the main target for opencast coal extraction and comprises a relatively closely spaced succession of variable but generally thick coals. Notwithstanding this, it is considered to be very unlikely that there will be any interest in developing open cast coal mining operations at this location in the short or medium-term.

3 Identification and Assessment of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risks

Table 2 below summarises the potential risks associated with coal mining legacy for the proposed development site, which have been identified from list sources of information.

Table 2 - Coal Mining Hazards Summary

Coal Mining Issues	Yes	No
Coal outcrops		X
Underground coal mining (recorded at shallow depths)		X
Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)	X	
Recorded mine entries (shafts and adits)	X	
Unrecorded mine entries (shafts and adits)	X	
Coal mining geology (fissures)		X
Record of past gas emissions		X
Recorded coal mining surface hazard		X
Surface mining (opencast workings)		X

The MRA Interactive Map Viewer (**Appendix G**) has identified that the site lies close to the edge of a Development High Risk Area associated with the potential presence of shallow unrecorded workings beneath the site, in relation to the sub-crop of the Trencherbone Coal which is located 150m (dip side) of the site.

The seam sub-crops 150m north-northeast of the site. Using the generally accepted 'rule-of-thumb' guidance that a competent rock strata thickness equivalent to at least ten times the extraction thickness provides adequate protection against crown-hole development and surface instability (Refs 2 and 3), and assuming a maximum thickness of 4.8m for the coal seam (Ref 6), a competent roof thickness of 48m would be required to mitigate the effects of surface subsidence, which is not the case. It is considered that there is not sufficient competent rock cover provided by the Trencherbone Rock, above the Trencherbone Coal seam, to mitigate any risk from surface instability if it had been worked in the past.

The MRA holds no records of any mining at any depth beneath the site and does not consider the presence of unrecorded shallow coal workings to pose a risk to the development. However, seam depth calculations revealed an estimated solid cover of 20m (assumed 5m of soft cover), which would not be sufficient should unrecorded mine works have occurred in the Trencherbone Coal.

Shafts and adits can pose significant risks of surface instability to development sites. The MRA holds a record of a single recorded mine entry within the north-easternmost corner of the site. The mine shaft information is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 - Mine Shaft Summary

Mine Shaft	Treatment	Departure	Assumed Shaft Diameter	Distance from Site
380410-001	No Information	10m	2.6m	Within

The area of potential influence around a shaft can be calculated by the sum of the shaft diameter, the departure and depth to rockhead. According to BGS borehole records in the area, a maximum depth to rockhead of approximately 12m can be assumed. The location and estimated area of influence of the shaft are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5 respectively.

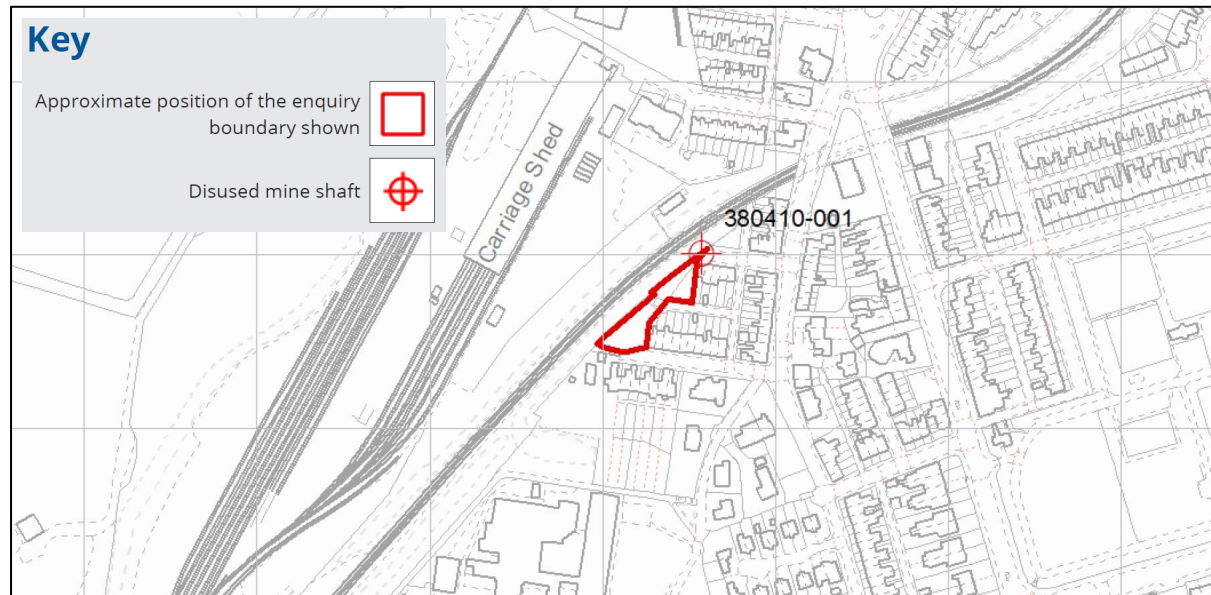


Figure 4) Mine Shaft Location Plan



Figure 5) Area of influence of shaft 380410-001.

The area of influence intersects with the footprint of a proposed residential dwelling in the northeastern section of the site. Therefore, the risk is considered to be high.

The MRA report states the property is not within the boundary of a historic or current opencast site, and there are no license requests outstanding to remove coal via this method in the future. The risk posed to the site from opencast mining methods is therefore considered to be negligible.

There are no recorded past mining gas emissions recorded in the surrounding area, however, coal seams, potential coal mine workings and pathway features like mine shafts pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development. It is recommended that any conventional site investigation should include a provision for the inclusion of a period of ground gas monitoring.

4 Proposed Mitigation Strategy

- Potential coal mine workings underneath the site pose a potential risk of surface instability. It is recommended that up to 3 no. rotary boreholes are advanced to a minimum depth of 30m below ground level. Water flush should be used to safeguard against oxidation and potential spontaneous combustion of shallow coal. These should be backfilled with cement grout to avoid providing a future pathway for mine gases. In order to undertake these works it will be necessary to obtain a drilling permit from The Mining Remediation Authority.
- The area of influence around shaft 380410-001 intersects the proposed footprint. However, the area of influence should be reassessed following an intrusive investigation. Alternative foundation options may be utilised which could include a reinforced raft or piled foundations. This should be confirmed following the intrusive investigation.
- The presence of a shaft within the site poses a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development. It is recommended that any conventional site investigation should include a provision for the inclusion of a period of ground gas monitoring.
- If coal is encountered during foundation excavation works, the coal should be over-excavated for a minimum of 1m from the foundations and replaced with blinding concrete. These actions should be adequate to seal the coal from the atmosphere to prevent spontaneous combustion.
- Any residual risk can be dealt with through vigilance during the earthworks stage of construction.

5 Conclusions

The Coal Mining Risk Assessment for the site at Wells Street in Bury has concluded that the potential risk associated with coal mining related issues are significant based on information from the Mining Remediation Authority and geological interpretation.

The principal risks to the development arise from:

- The area of influence of a shaft intersecting with the proposed footprint of a dwelling
- the potential presence of unrecorded shallow mine workings associated with a coal seam of workable thickness that is expected to be present beneath the site area
- mine gas
- Shallow coal intersected by foundations, thought to be very unlikely

It is therefore recommended that further intrusive ground investigations are undertaken. These might include the drilling of up to 3 no. rotary probe borehole(s) to a minimum depth of 30m bgl, located close to the proposed development to determine the superficial thickness along with obtaining evidence of potential unrecorded coal mine workings.

Additionally, it is recommended that any conventional intrusive ground investigation should include a provision for the inclusion of a period of ground gas monitoring to assess the risk of mine gas.

6 References

1. Coal Authority, 2014, Risk Based Approach to Development Management Resources for Developers, Version 3.
2. CIRIA, 2002, SP32 Construction over Abandoned Mine Workings.
3. CIRIA, 2019, C758D Abandoned Mine Workings Manual.
4. CIRIA, Publication C665, Assessing risks posed by hazardous ground gases to buildings.
5. CL:AIRE, 2021, Good Practice for Risk Assessment for Coal Mine Gas Emissions.
6. BGS, 2012, Geology of the Manchester district: a brief explanation of the geological map Sheet 85 Manchester.

Appendix A – Site Location





enviro|solution

Existing Site Plan



Appendix B – Mining Remediation Authority Report



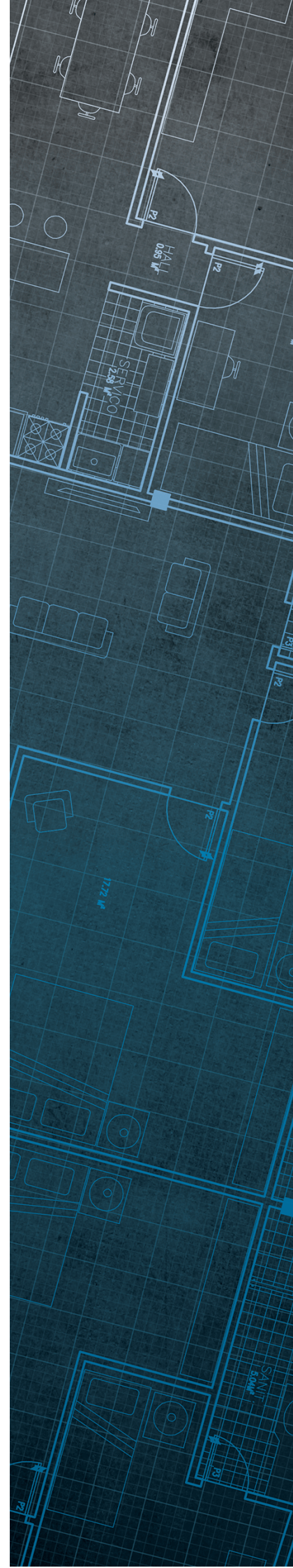
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Wells Street
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BL9 0TU

Date of enquiry:	12 November 2025
Date enquiry received:	12 November 2025
Issue date:	12 November 2025

Our reference:	51003537818001
Your reference:	ES121125



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

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

Client name

EnviroSolution Limited

Enquiry address

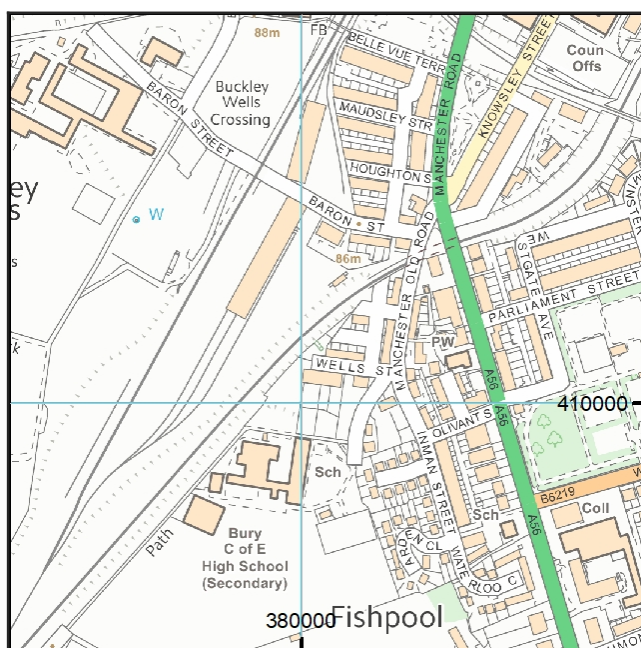
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Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

No past mining recorded.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	380410-001	380058 410101	Treatment details unknown.*	Coal	

*For your information, before the coal industry was nationalised in 1947, there was no requirement for a mine operator to record mine entry treatment details when a mine was abandoned. Therefore, it is not unusual for us to have no treatment details for many of the 176,000 recorded mine entries on our database. Despite this lack of information, please be assured that the fact we have no treatment recorded does not necessarily mean that the mine entry was left untreated when abandoned.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

The following abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers intersect with some, or all, of the enquiry boundary:

16820		
-------	--	--

For assistance in identifying the specific abandoned mine plans relevant to your requirements, **please contact us at InformationManagers@MiningRemediation.gov.uk**.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

Opencast mines

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

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

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal mining subsidence

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

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

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

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

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

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

Payments to owners of former copyhold land

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

Section 4 – Further information

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

Future development

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

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within 500m of the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **email us at reports@miningremediation.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

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

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

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

Spine roadways at shallow depth

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

Mine entries

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

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

Outcrops

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

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

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

Opencast mines

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

Coal Authority managed tips

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

Site investigations

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

Remediated sites

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

Coal mining subsidence

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

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

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

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded.

Mine water treatment schemes

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

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

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

Future underground mining

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

Coal mining licensing

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

Court orders

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

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

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

Payment to owners of former copyhold land

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

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

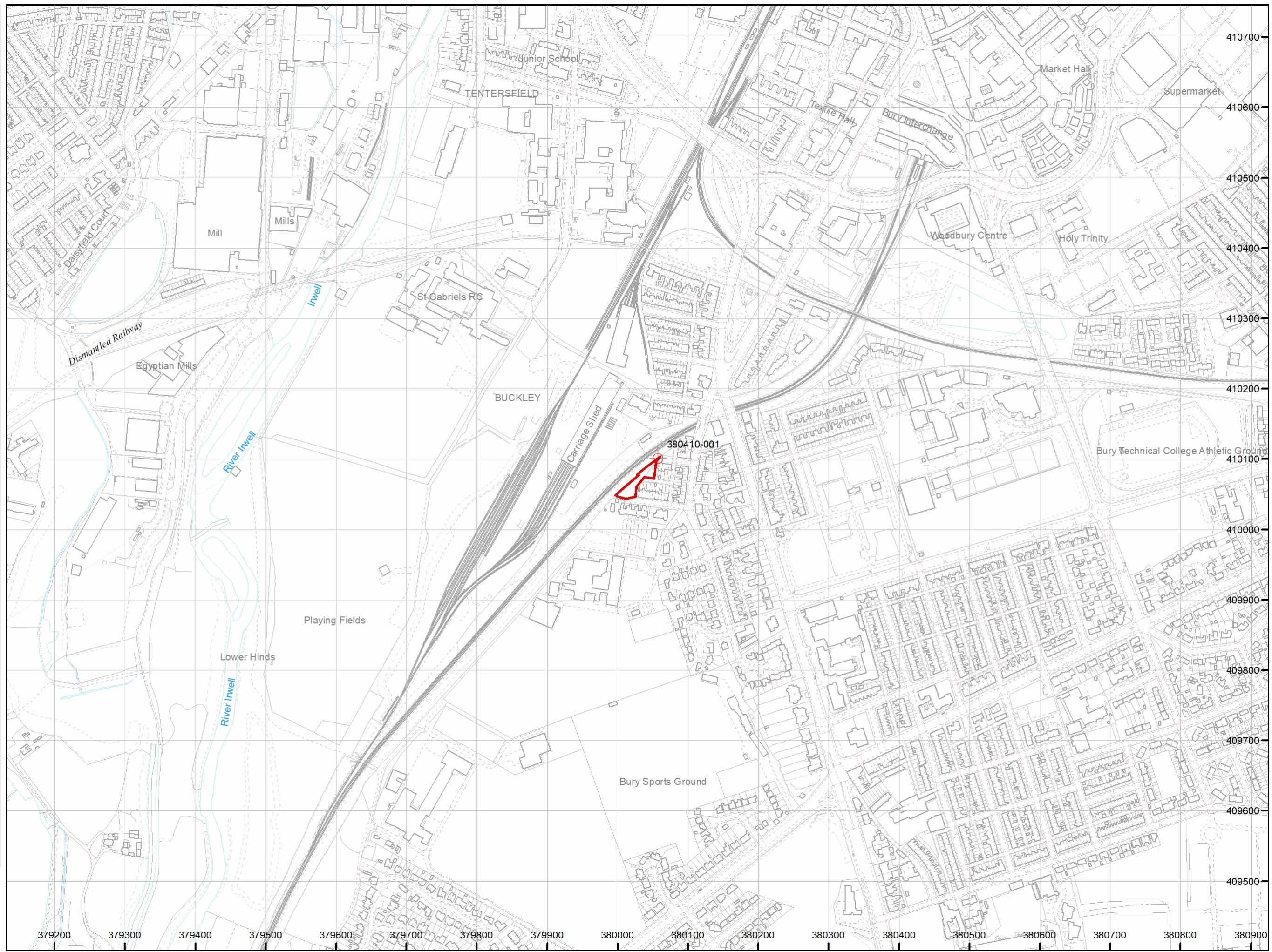
Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 

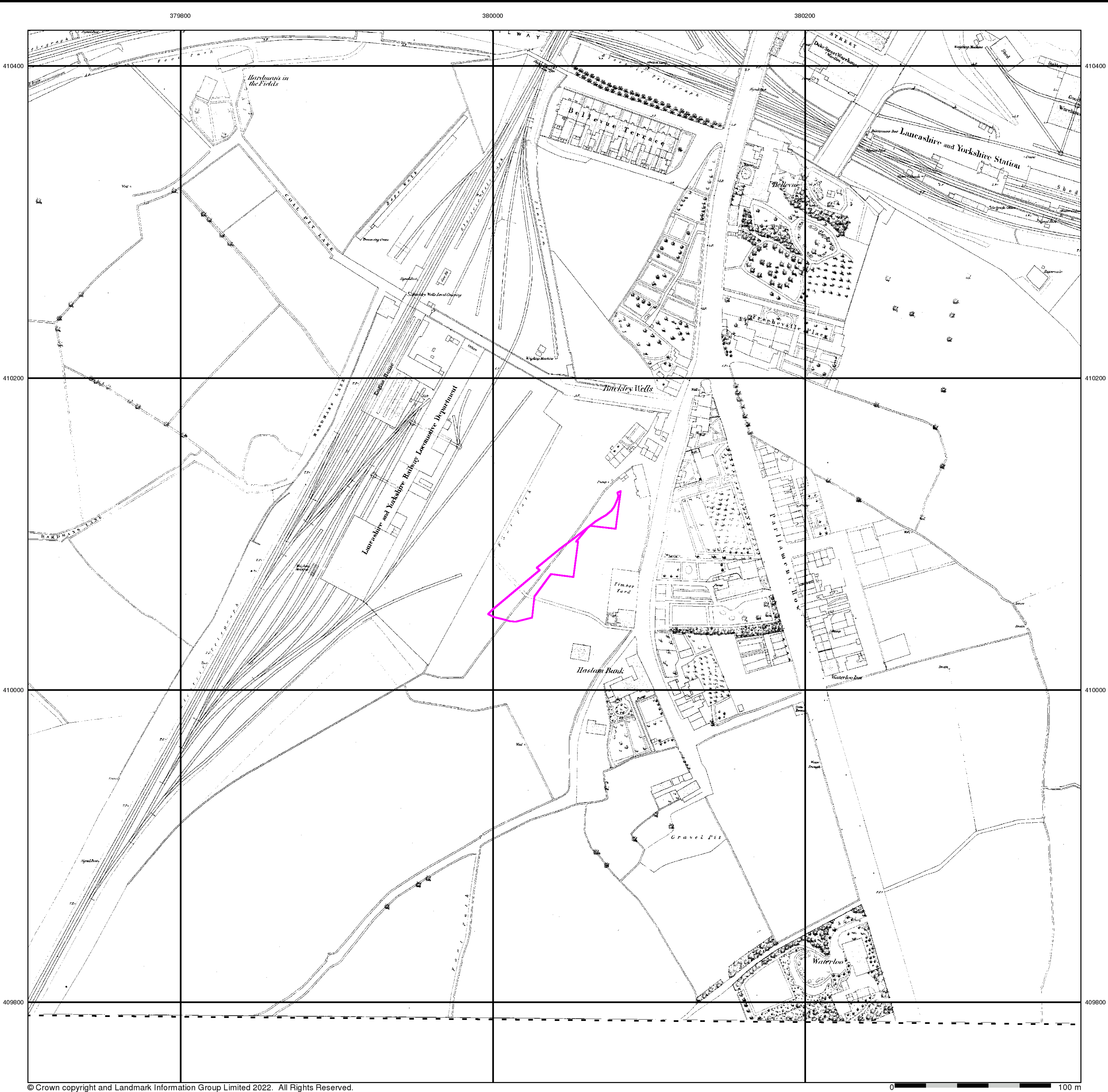
Disused mine shaft 

How to contact us

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reports@miningremediation.gov.uk



Appendix C – Historic Maps



Lancashire And Furness

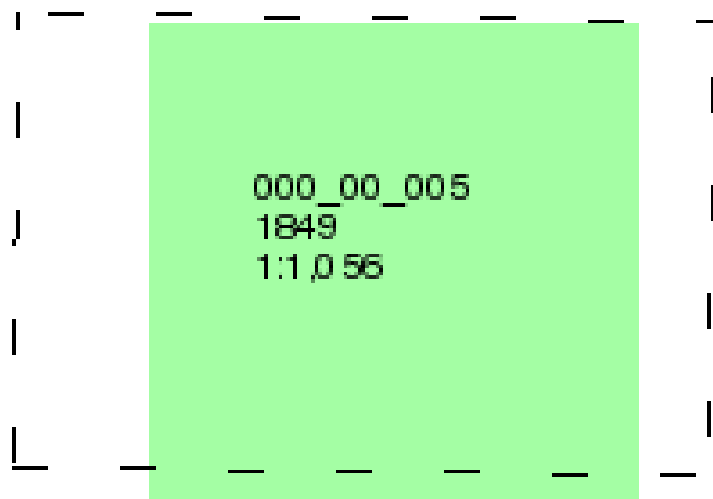
Published 1849

Source map scale - 1:1,056

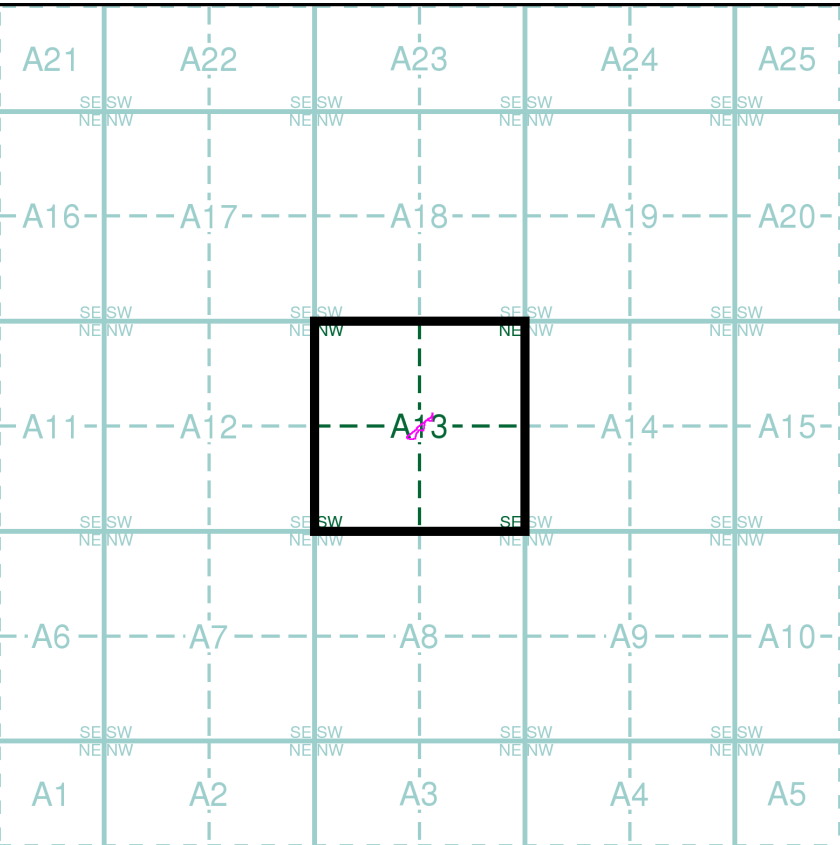
The 1:1056 scale of Ordnance Survey mapping was adopted from Ireland in 1848 and was used to survey towns with a population of over 4000, plus county towns of lesser population, in those counties mapped at the six-inch scale in 1841-55. The scale was the largest scale at which London was mapped by the Ordnance Survey and a 'skeleton' survey of the capital, showing little more than streets, street names, frontages and altitudes, was undertaken between 1848 and 1850. The majority of the 1:1056 surveys were later replaced by 1:500 surveys; although almost all the remainder were revised at this scale, sometimes more than once before 1895. The type of detail shown on the 1:1056 scale is broadly similar to that on 1:500; the apparent omission of minor details such as sewer access points and street lights may be as much a reflection of the generally earlier date of these plans, as of the specification of the map.

Please note: Due to the partial coverage of Historical Town Plans, it is possible that not all segments within an order will contain mapping. Only the segments that have Town Plan coverage will be generated.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Town Plan - Segment A13

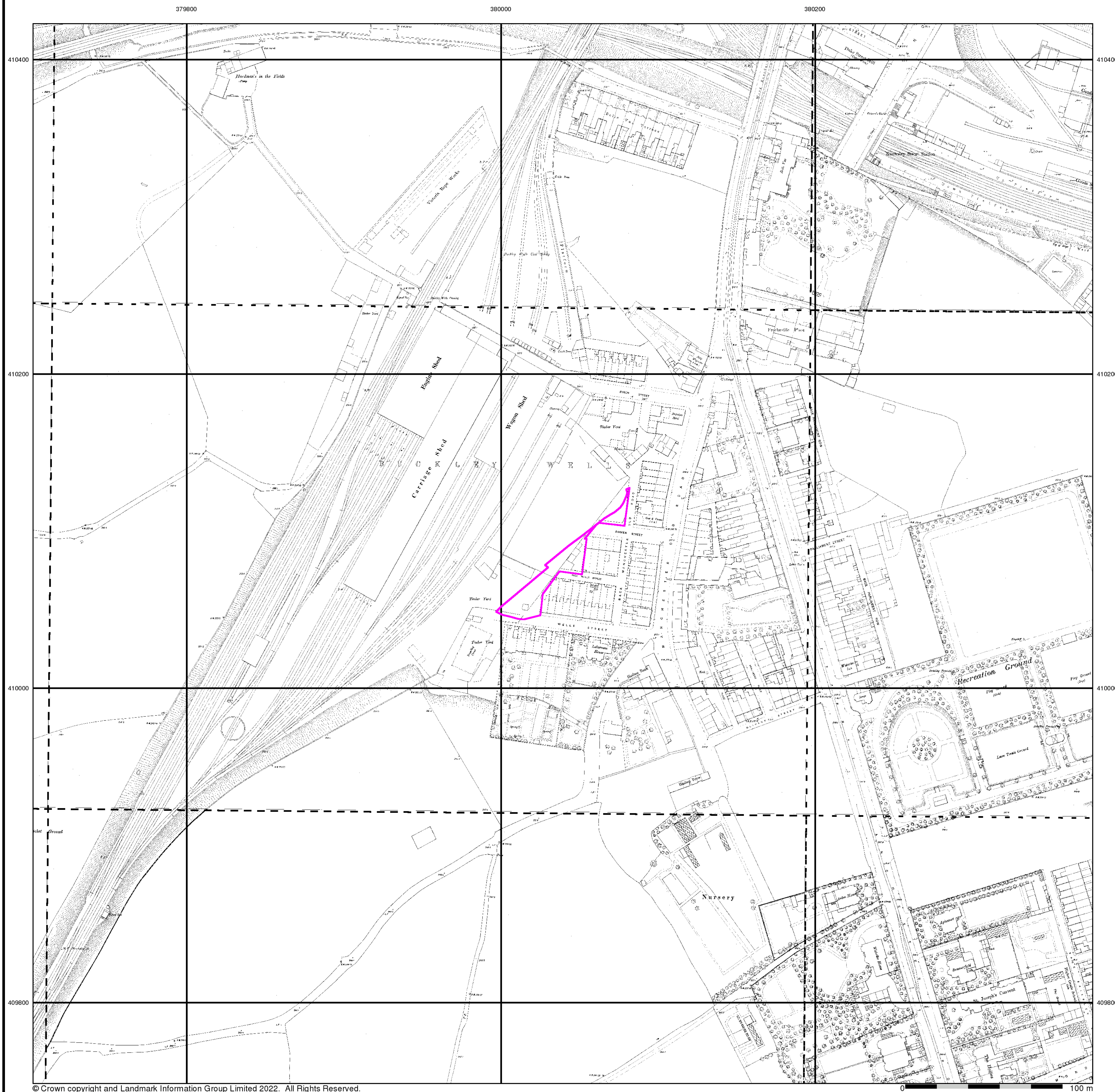


Order Details

Order Number: 302209573_1_1
Customer Ref: ES051022c
National Grid Reference: 380040, 410080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.11
Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

, 9, Barker Street, Bury, BL9 0TX



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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1891

Source map scale - 1:500

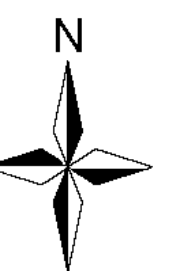
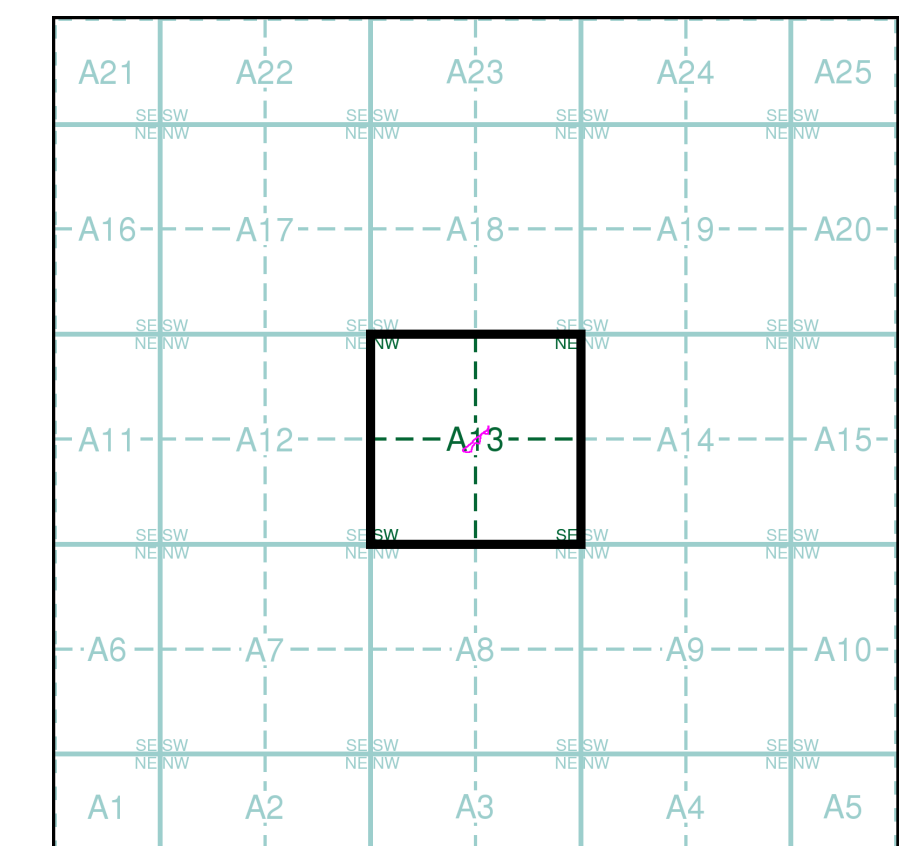
The 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey mapping was introduced in 1855 as a replacement for the 1:528 scale and to complement the 1:2500 scale that had been implemented in 1853. By 1895, the 1:500 scale covered most towns over a population of about 4000 at the time of survey, although very few towns were mapped more than once at this scale, and none have been since 1910. The 1:500 scale gives particular emphasis to such features as lamp posts, man holes, arched passages and minor building projections. Also often featured are divisions between tenements, interior ground floor layouts of public buildings, and on earlier plans, the functions of the various parts of larger industrial premises are also indicated. Content of the plans does vary however, from one town to the next in terms of, for example, the completeness of railway tracks and the coverage of public buildings.

Please note: Due to the partial coverage of Historical Town Plans, it is possible that not all segments within an order will contain mapping. Only the segments that have Town Plan coverage will be generated.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

087_12_015	088_09_011	088_09_012
1891	1891	1891
1:500	1:500	1:500
087_12_020	088_09_016	088_09_017
1891	1891	1891
1:500	1:500	1:500
087_12_025	088_09_021	088_09_022
1891	1891	1891
1:500	1:500	1:500

Historical Town Plan - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 302209573_1_1
Customer Ref: ES051022c
National Grid Reference: 380040, 410080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.11
Search Buffer (m): 0

Site Details

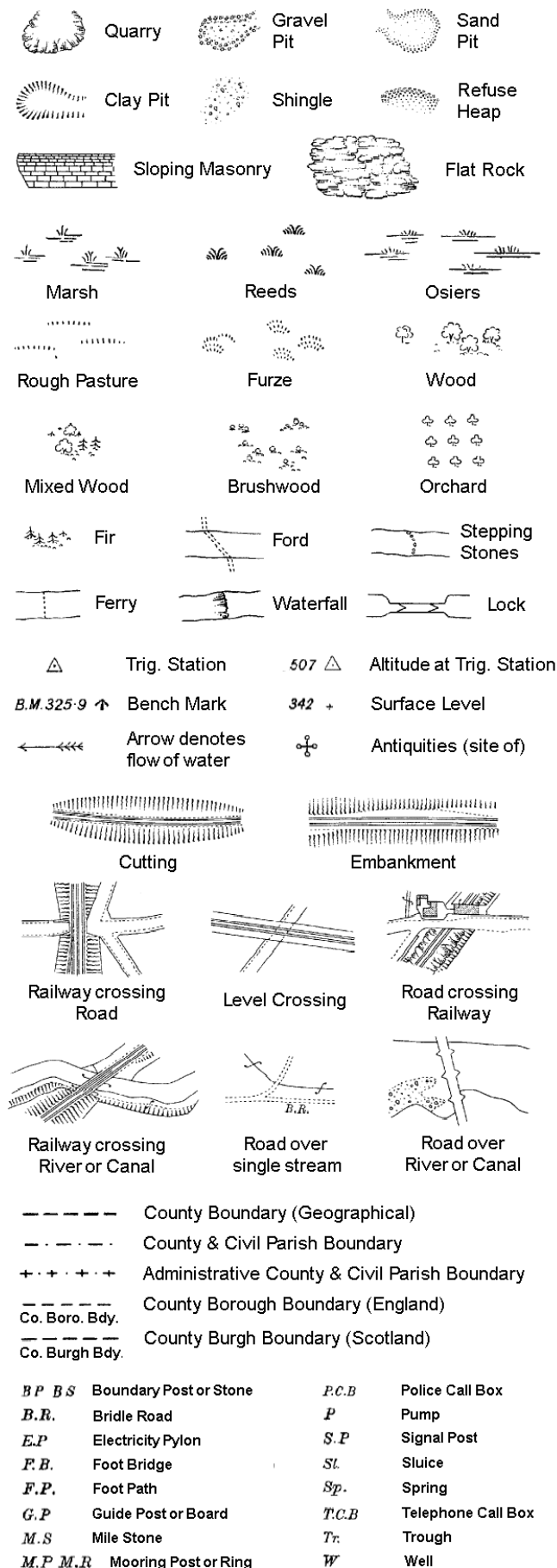
, 9, Barker Street, Bury, BL9 0TX

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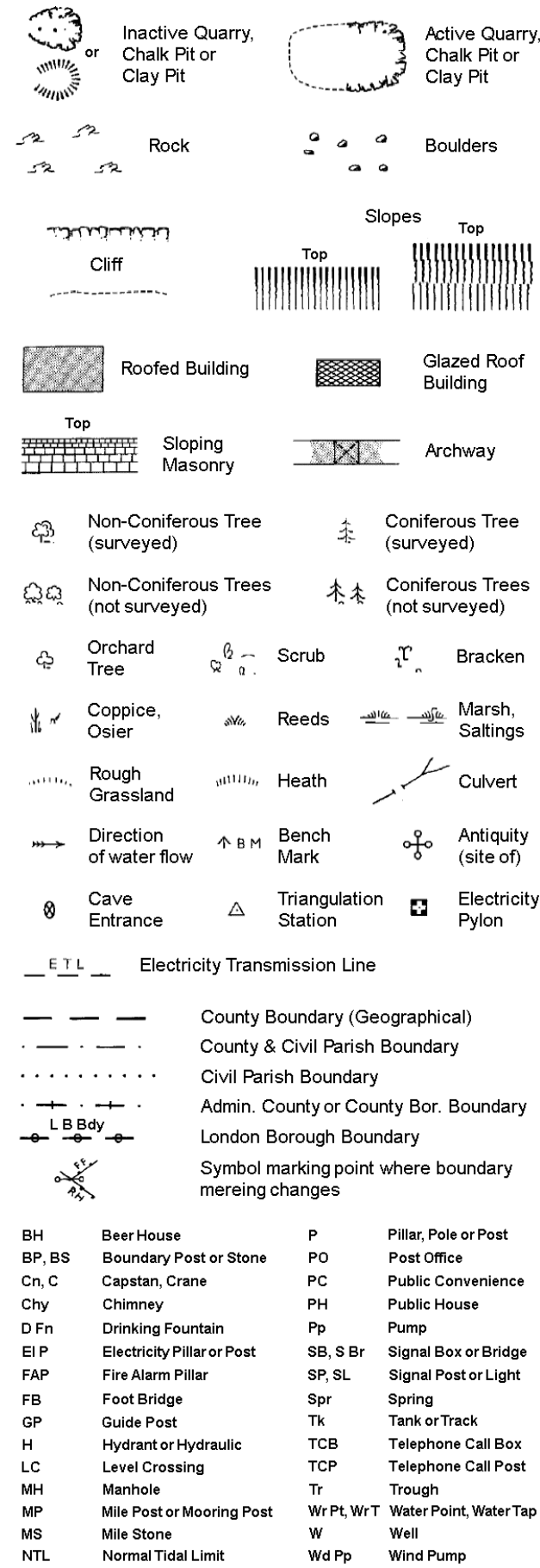
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Historical Mapping Legends

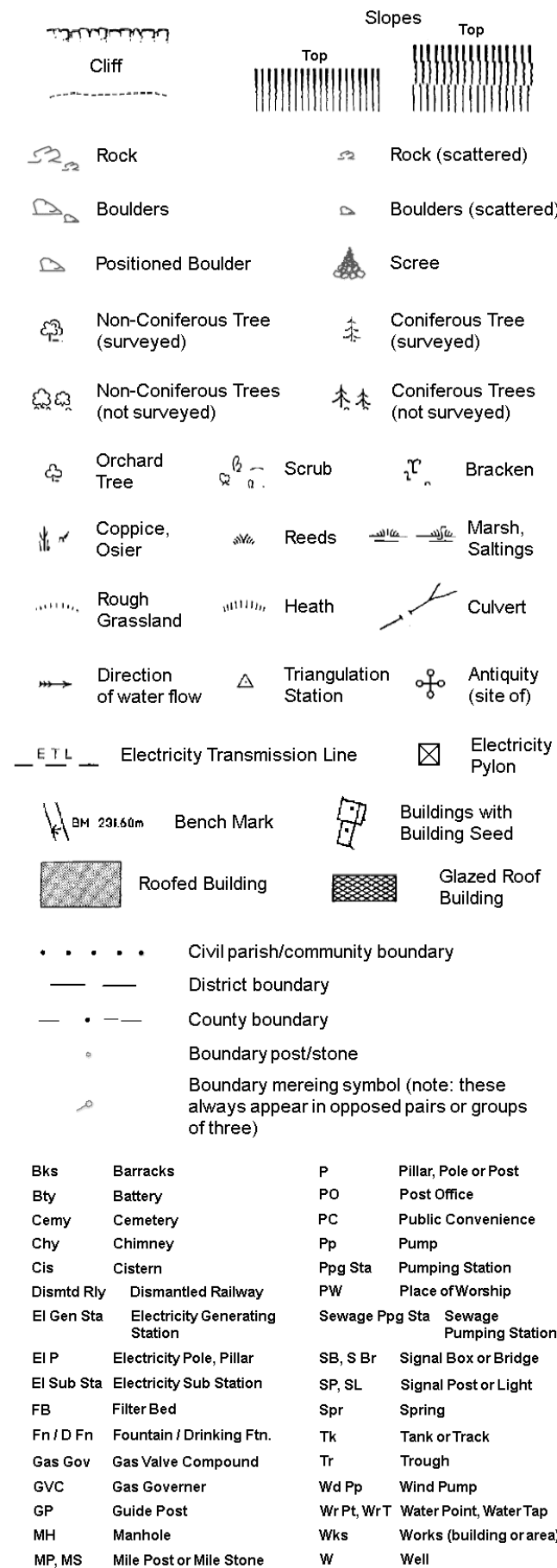
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



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



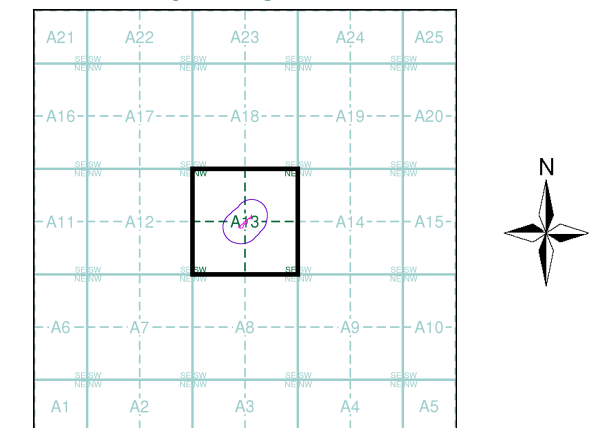
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1893	2
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1910	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1929 - 1930	4
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1937 - 1939	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1957 - 1958	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1958 - 1959	7
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1958 - 1987	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1967 - 1984	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1970	10
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1982	11
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	12
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1994	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	14

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

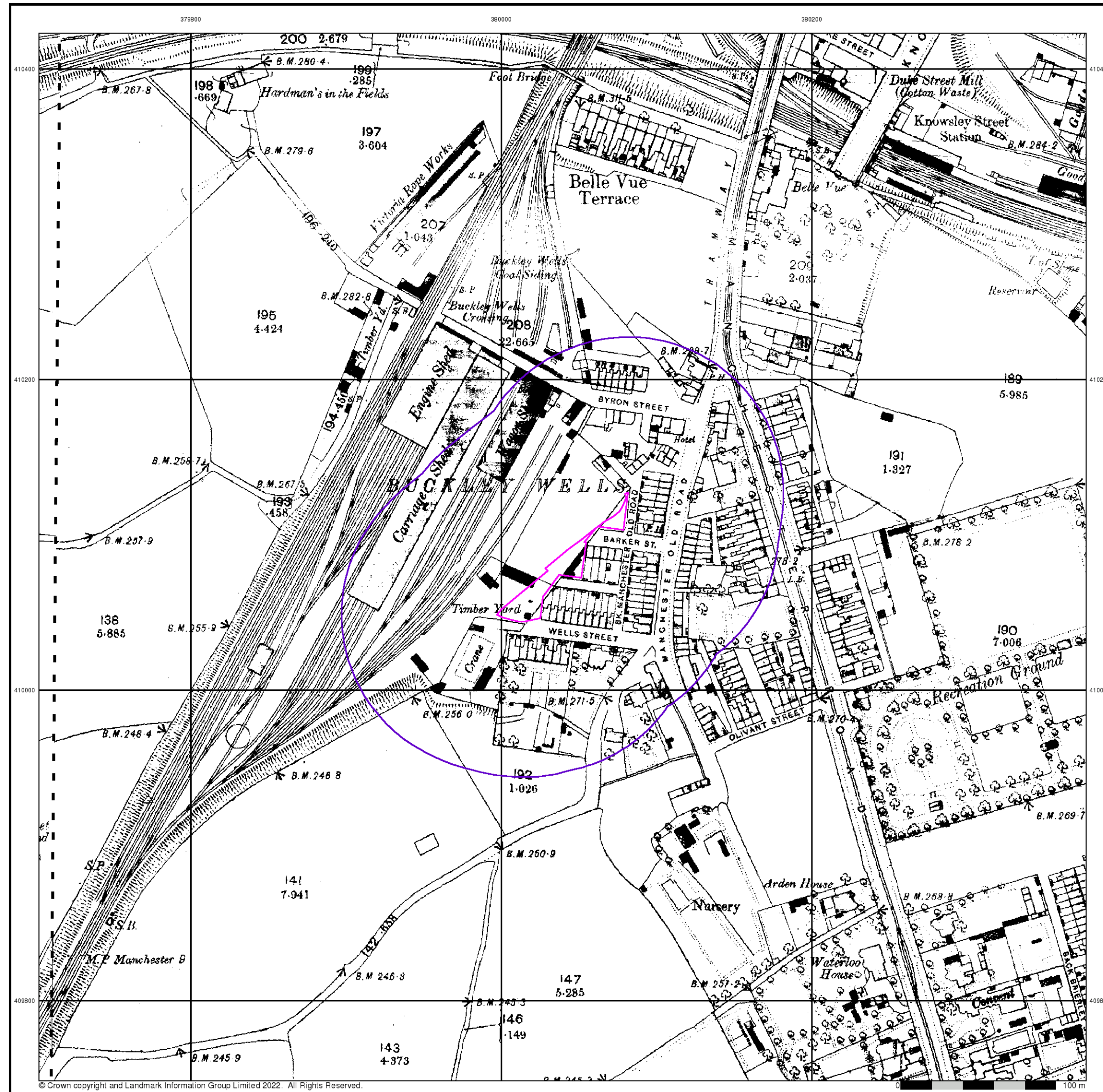
Order Number: 302209573_1_1
Customer Ref: ES051022c
National Grid Reference: 380040, 410080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.11
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

, 9, Barker Street, Bury, BL9 0TX

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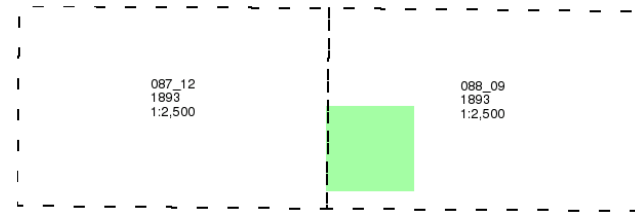
Tel: 0844 844 9952
Fax: 0844 844 9951
Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk



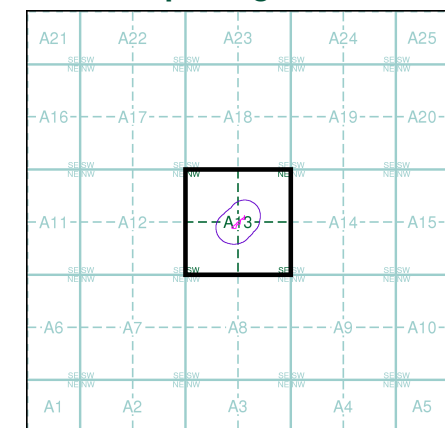
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

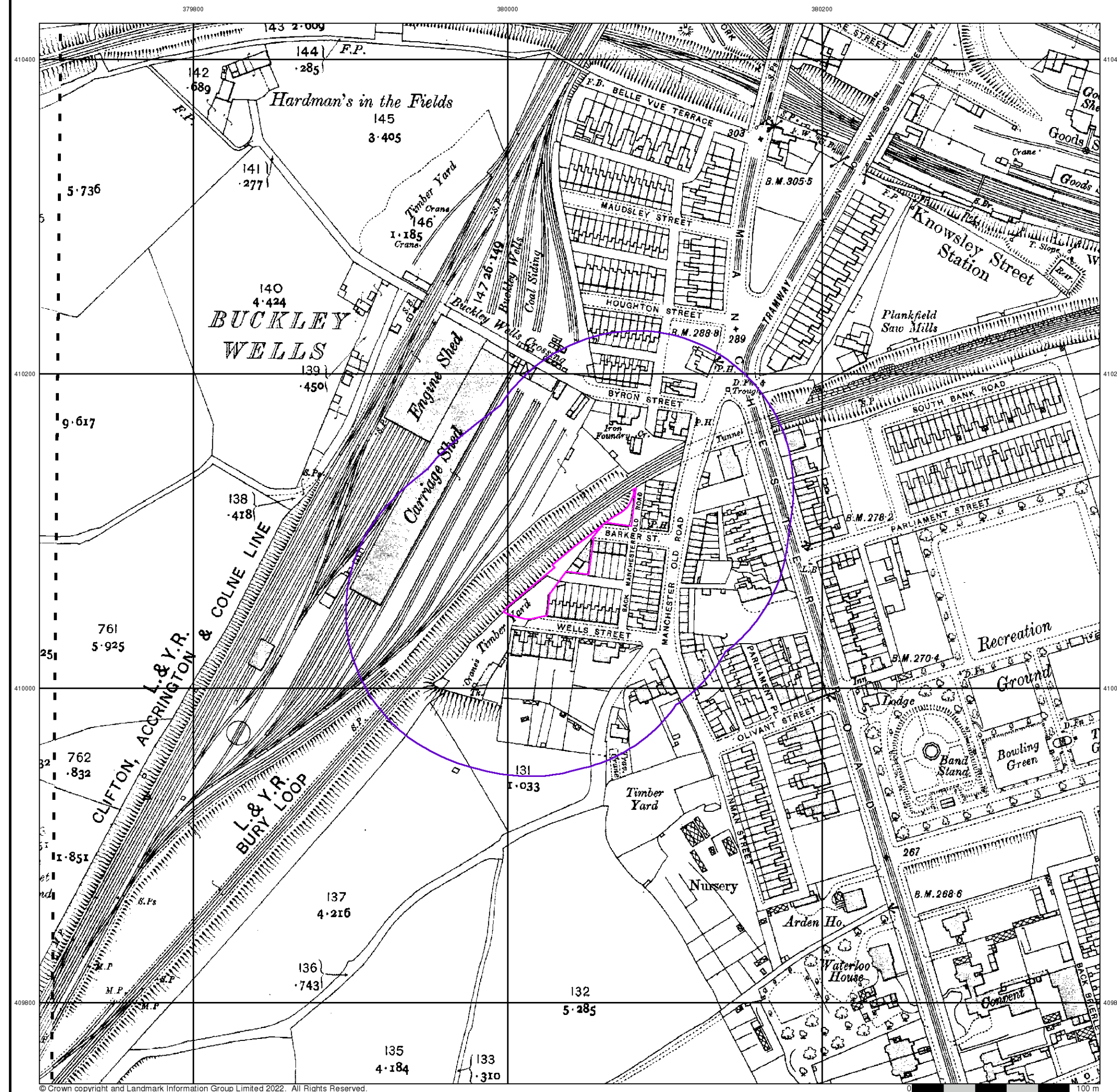


Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details
Order Number: 302209573_1_1
Customer Ref: ES051022c
National Grid Reference: 380040, 410080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.11
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details
, 9, Barker Street, Bury, BL9 0TX



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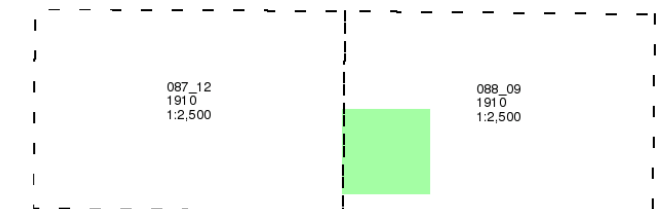
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1910

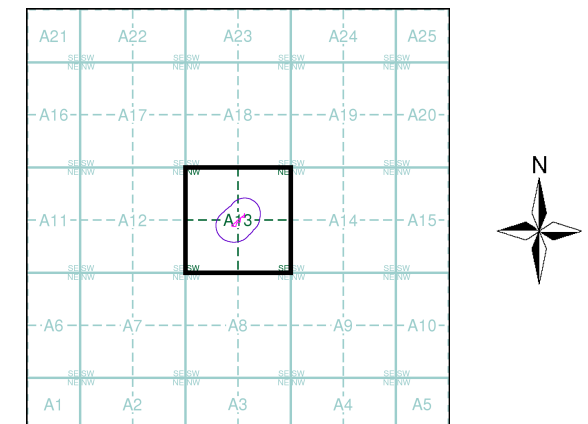
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 302209573_1_1
Customer Ref: ES051022c
National Grid Reference: 380040, 410080
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.11
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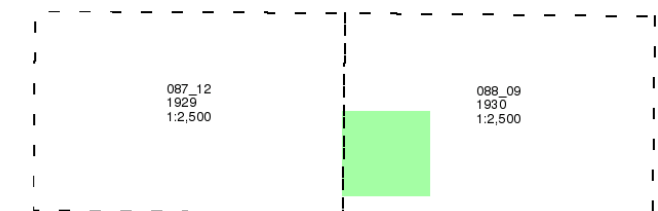
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1929 - 1930

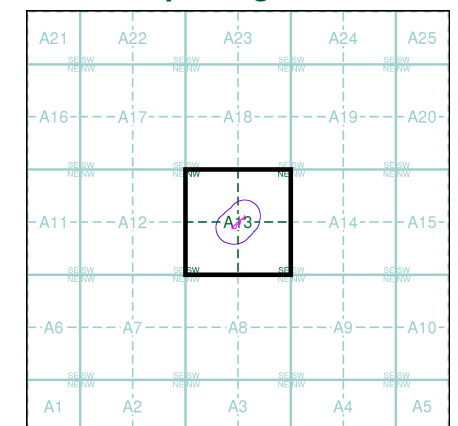
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13



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