

SSSI Impact Zones and Units



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones
- SSSI Units
- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site

1

Developed to allow rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on [page 88](#) >

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	On site	Infrastructure - Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals. Air pollution - Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 4000m². Combustion - General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.



This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m

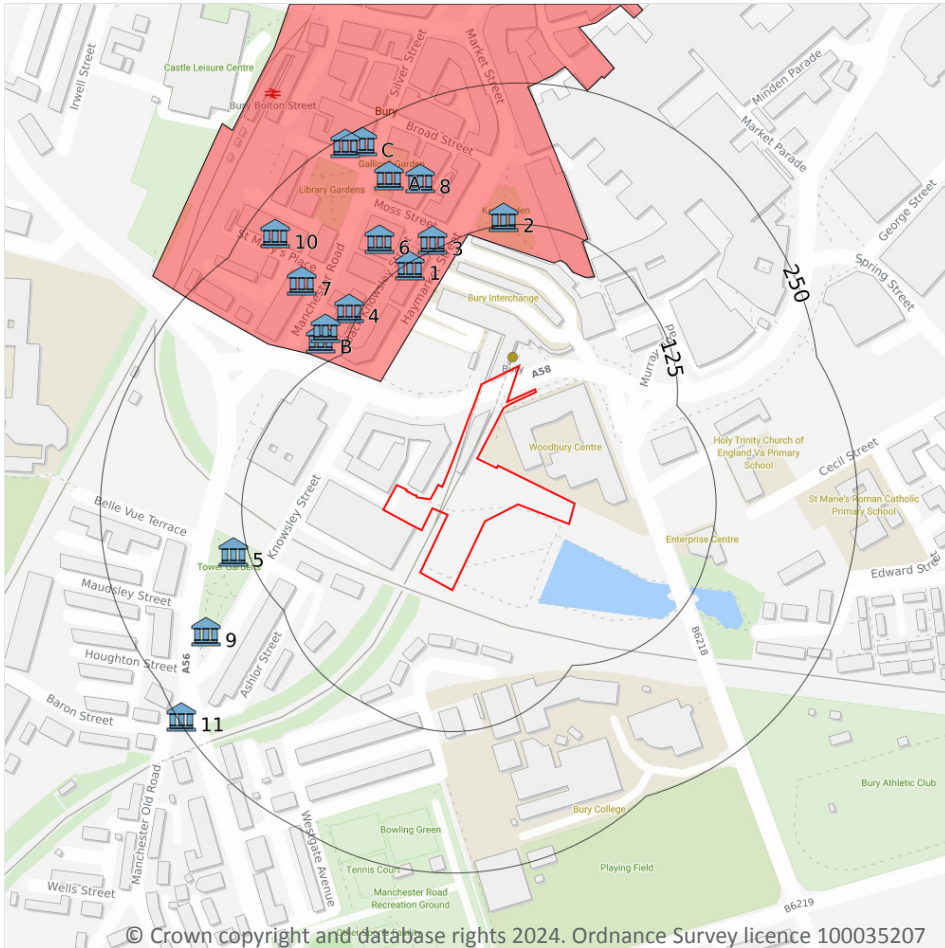
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Divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment, however, the size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.



11 Visual and cultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Listed buildings
- Conservation areas
- Conservation areas - no data
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered parks and gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- World Heritage Sites

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m

0

Sites designated for their globally important cultural or natural interest requiring appropriate management and protection measures. World Heritage Sites are designated to meet the UK's commitments under the World Heritage Convention.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m

0

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are conservation areas, chosen because they represent 18% of the finest countryside. Each AONB has been designated for special attention because of the quality of their flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations, and/or scenic views. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 created AONBs and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 added further regulation and protection. There are likely to be restrictions to some developments within these areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m

0

In England and Wales, the purpose of National Parks is to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic well-being of those living within them. In Scotland National Parks have the additional purpose of promoting the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area and the sustainable social and economic development of its communities. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established the National Park designation in England and Wales, and The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 in Scotland.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and the Scottish Government.

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m

16

Buildings listed for their special architectural or historical interest. Building control in the form of 'listed building consent' is required in order to make any changes to that building which might affect its special interest. Listed buildings are graded to indicate their relative importance, however building controls apply to all buildings equally, irrespective of their grade, and apply to the interior and exterior of the building in its entirety, together with any curtilage structures.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on [page 90 >](#)

ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
1	123m N	Art Picture House	II	1250829	12/04/1995
2	132m N	Kay Monument At Kay Gardens	II	1163636	29/01/1985
3	133m N	Athenaeum Club	II	1163355	29/01/1985
4	135m NW	Church Of Saint Marie	II	1356824	10/11/1951
5	137m W	Clock Tower, Whitehead Or Tower Gardens	II	1067232	29/01/1985
B	146m NW	3, Manchester Road	II	1356843	29/01/1985



ID	Location	Name	Grade	Reference Number	Listed date
B	147m NW	1, Manchester Road	II	1067231	29/01/1985
6	157m N	Art Gallery And Library	II	1163708	29/01/1985
7	184m NW	2-14, Manchester Road	II	1067233	01/08/1977
8	188m N	Bury School Of Arts And Crafts	II	1250802	21/06/1991
9	190m SW	Lancashire Fusiliers Boer War Memorial	II	1440258	12/07/2017
A	202m N	War Memorial To The Lancashire Fusiliers, Gallipoli Gardens	II*	1250814	02/09/1992
10	226m NW	Nos. 2-20, St Marys Place	II	1067219	29/01/1985
C	239m N	Former Barclays Bank	II	1356834	18/05/1981
C	244m N	Bank Chambers	II	1067279	29/01/1985
11	247m SW	Drinking Fountain And Horse Trough	II	1356806	29/01/1985

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m

1

Local planning authorities are obliged to designate as conservation areas any parts of their own area that are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area gives broader protection than the listing of individual buildings. All the features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address the quality of the landscape in its broadest sense.

Features are displayed on the Visual and cultural designations map on [page 90](#) >

ID	Location	Name	District	Date of designation
A	78m NW	Bury Town Centre	Bury	1978

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m

0

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Schedule of Monuments has c.20,000 entries and includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial



sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m

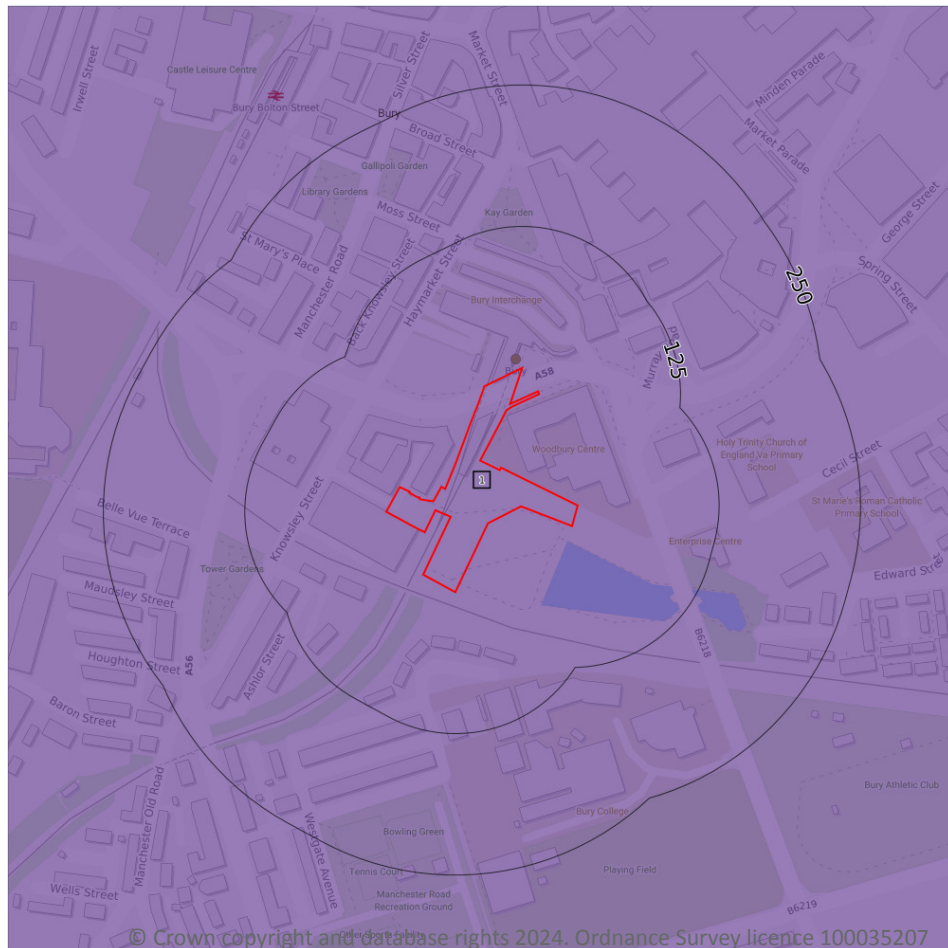
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Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of the landscape.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.



12 Agricultural designations



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Grade 1 - excellent quality
- Grade 2 - very good quality
- Grade 3 - good to moderate quality
- Grade 3a - good quality
- Grade 3b - moderate quality
- Grade 4 - poor quality
- Grade 5 - very poor quality
- Non-agricultural land
- Urban land
- Exclusion land
- Tree felling licences
- Open Access land

12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m

1

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on [page 94](#) >

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Urban	Non-agricultural/no quality assigned

This data is sourced from Natural England.



12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m**0**

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land without having to use paths. Access land includes mountains, moors, heaths and downs that are privately owned. It also includes common land registered with the local council and some land around the England Coast Path. Generally permitted activities on access land are walking, running, watching wildlife and climbing.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m**0**

Felling Licence Application (FLA) areas approved by Forestry Commission England. Anyone wishing to fell trees must ensure that a licence or permission under a grant scheme has been issued by the Forestry Commission before any felling is carried out or that one of the exceptions apply.

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m**0**

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. The schemes identified may be historical schemes that have now expired, or may still be active.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m**0**

Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

This data is sourced from Natural England.



13 Habitat designations

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

0

Habitats of principal importance as named under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m

0

Habitat networks for 18 priority habitat networks (based primarily, but not exclusively, on the priority habitat inventory) and areas suitable for the expansion of networks through restoration and habitat creation.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m

0

Sites verified as Open Mosaic Habitat. Mosaic habitats are brownfield sites that are identified under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as a priority habitat due to the habitat variation within a single site, supporting an array of invertebrates.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m

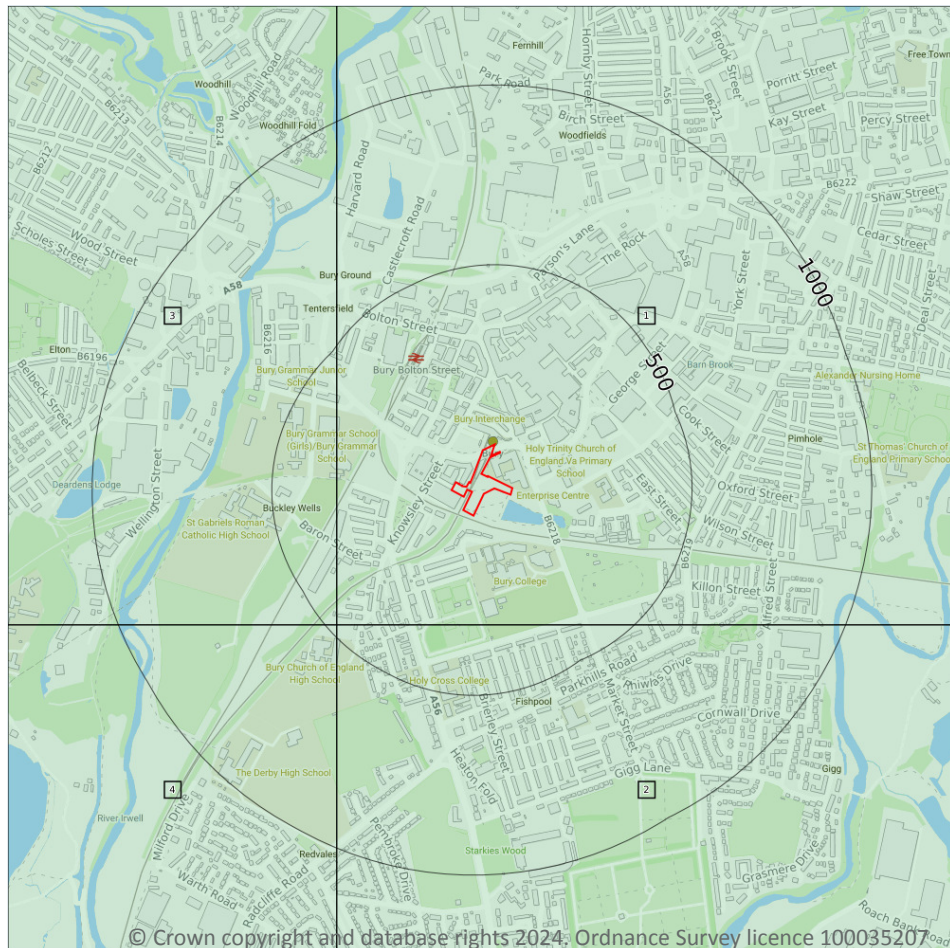
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Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable habitats for wildlife. These habitats are threatened due to their removal for use in gardens and water features. Many limestone pavements have been designated as SSSIs which affords them some protection. In addition, Section 34 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 gave them additional protection via the creation of Limestone Pavement Orders, which made it a criminal offence to remove any part of the outcrop. The associated Limestone Pavement Priority Habitat is part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat in England.

This data is sourced from Natural England.



14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Full coverage
 - Partial coverage
 - No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m

4

An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 97](#) >

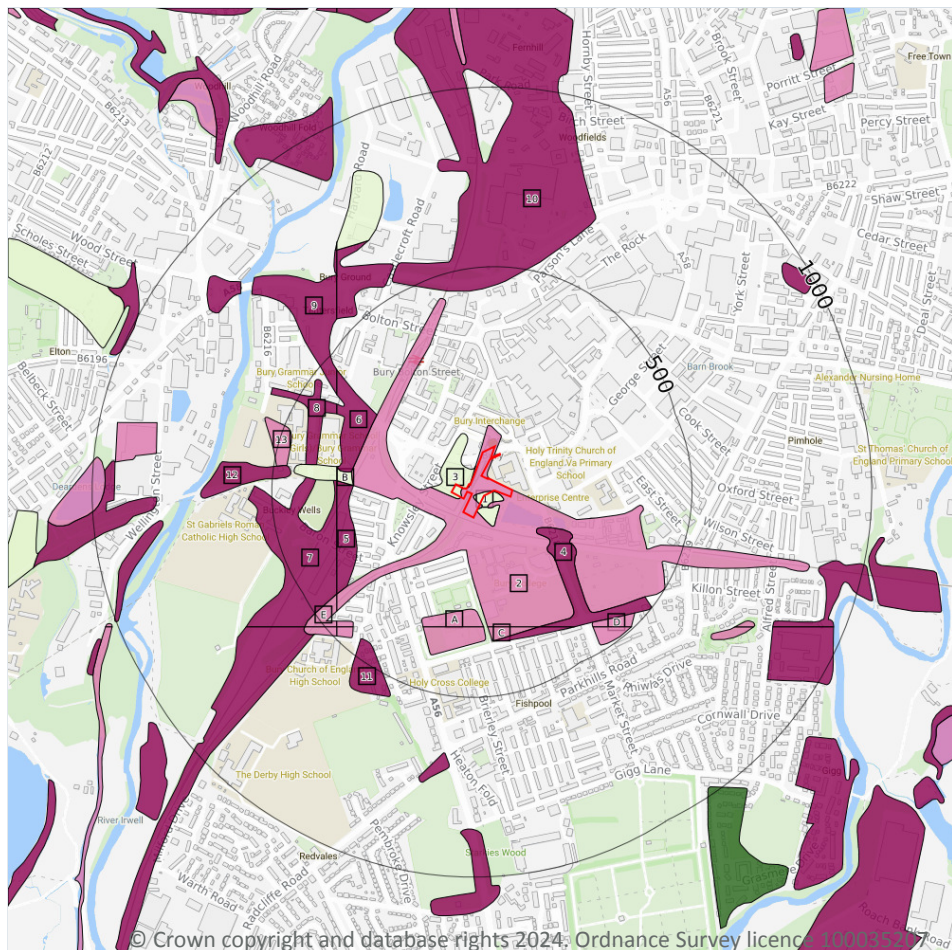
ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD81SW
2	304m S	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD80NW
3	319m W	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD71SE
4	475m SW	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD70NE



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)**
- Reclaimed ground
 - Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m

25

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 99](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
2	On site	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
3	On site	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
4	117m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit

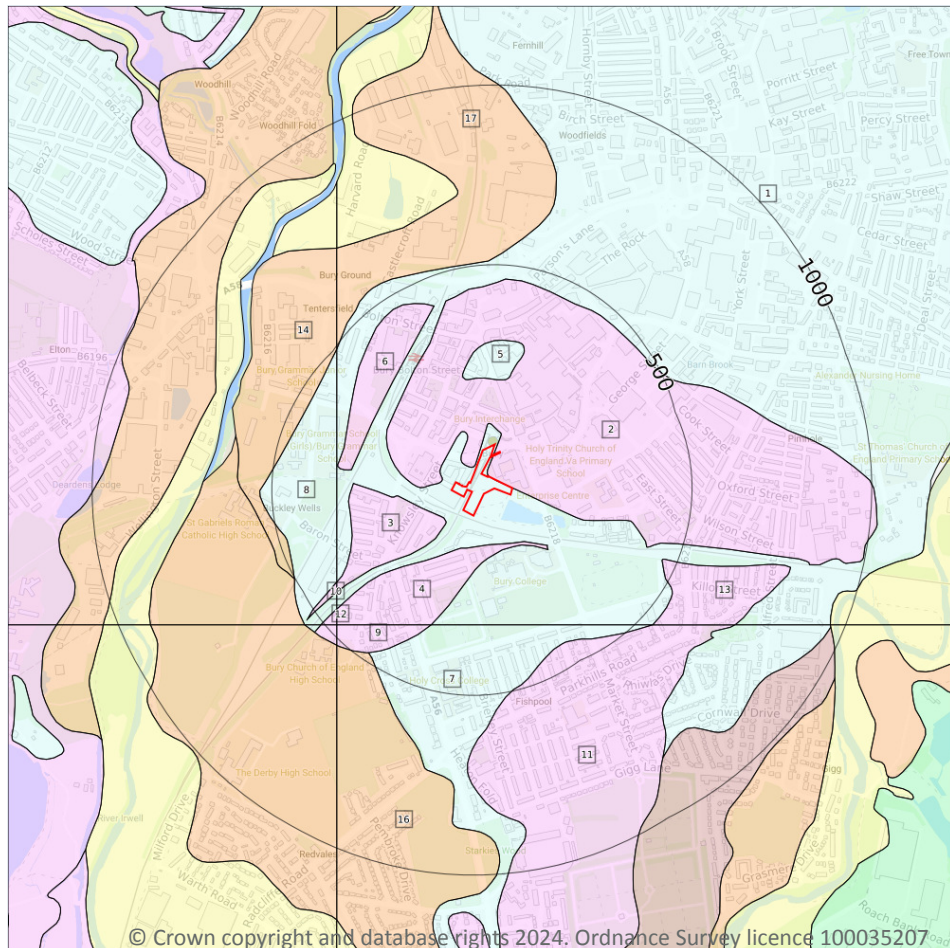


ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	255m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
5	274m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
B	274m W	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
6	278m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
A	304m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
C	306m S	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
7	319m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
B	321m W	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit
C	344m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
8	383m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
9	415m NW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
D	417m SE	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
E	420m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
D	429m SE	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
E	434m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
10	438m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
E	443m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
11	448m SW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
12	450m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
13	464m W	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
E	475m SW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m

17

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 101](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
2	On site	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
3	58m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	87m S	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
5	180m N	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
6	278m W	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
7	304m S	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
8	319m W	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian - Diamicton	Diamicton
9	326m S	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
10	405m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
11	434m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
12	447m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
13	459m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
14	463m NW	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
15	475m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
16	477m SW	RTD1-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 1 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
17	494m NW	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2 - Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

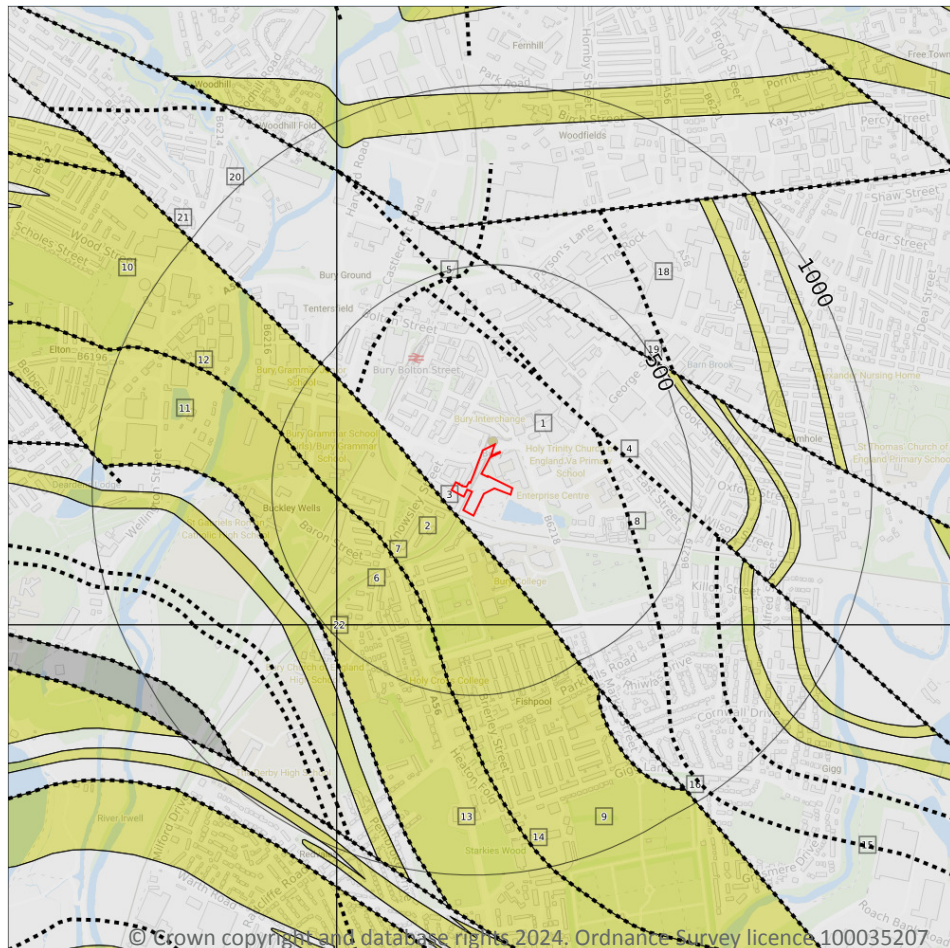
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Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

..... Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m

11

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. 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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 103](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
2	24m SW	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (south Lancashire) - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
6	234m SW	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
9	304m S	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (south Lancashire) - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
10	319m W	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (south Lancashire) - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
11	320m W	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
13	326m S	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
15	371m SE	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
18	424m NE	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
20	442m NW	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age
22	475m SW	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock - Sandstone	Langsettian Sub-age

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

11

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:10,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 103 >](#)

ID	Location	Category	Description
3	24m SW	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
4	219m NE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
5	220m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
7	234m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred coincident with bedrock geology boundary
8	270m E	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
12	320m W	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred coincident with bedrock geology boundary
14	326m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred coincident with bedrock geology boundary
16	371m SE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side
17	372m NW	LANDFORM	Buried channel or valley margin
19	424m NE	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side

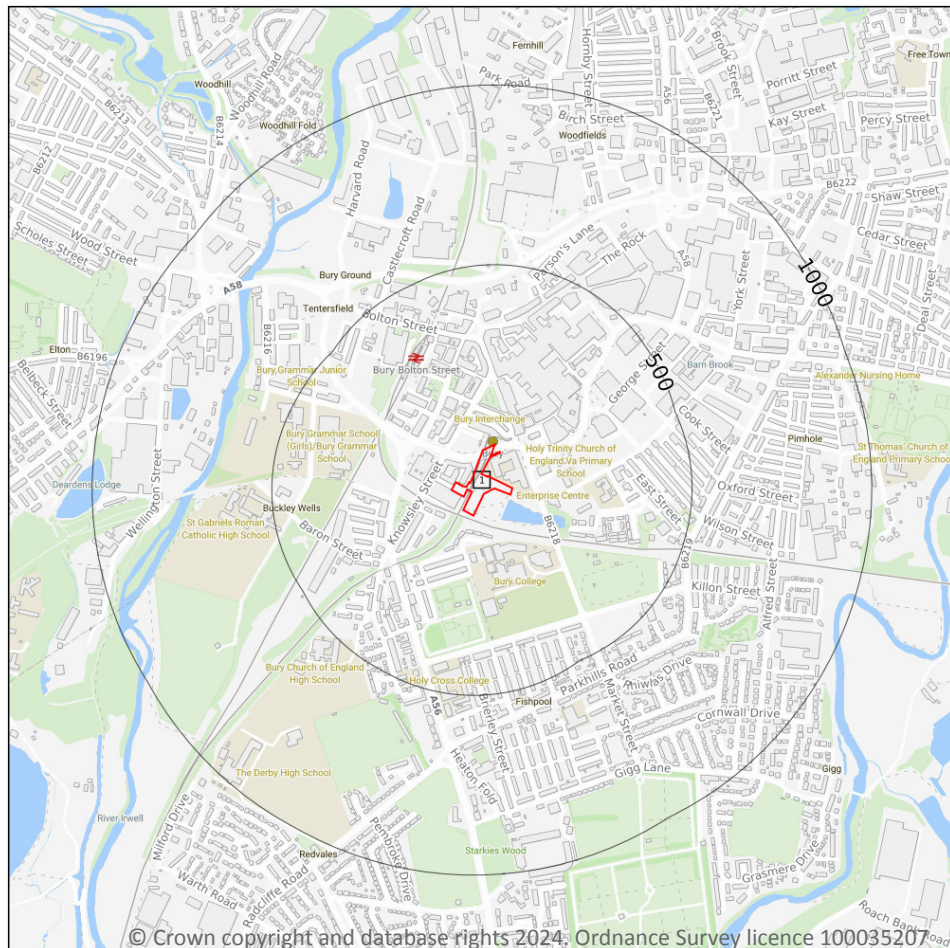


ID	Location	Category	Description
21	442m NW	FAULT	Normal fault, inferred; crossmarks on downthrow side

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



— Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

□ Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m

1

An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

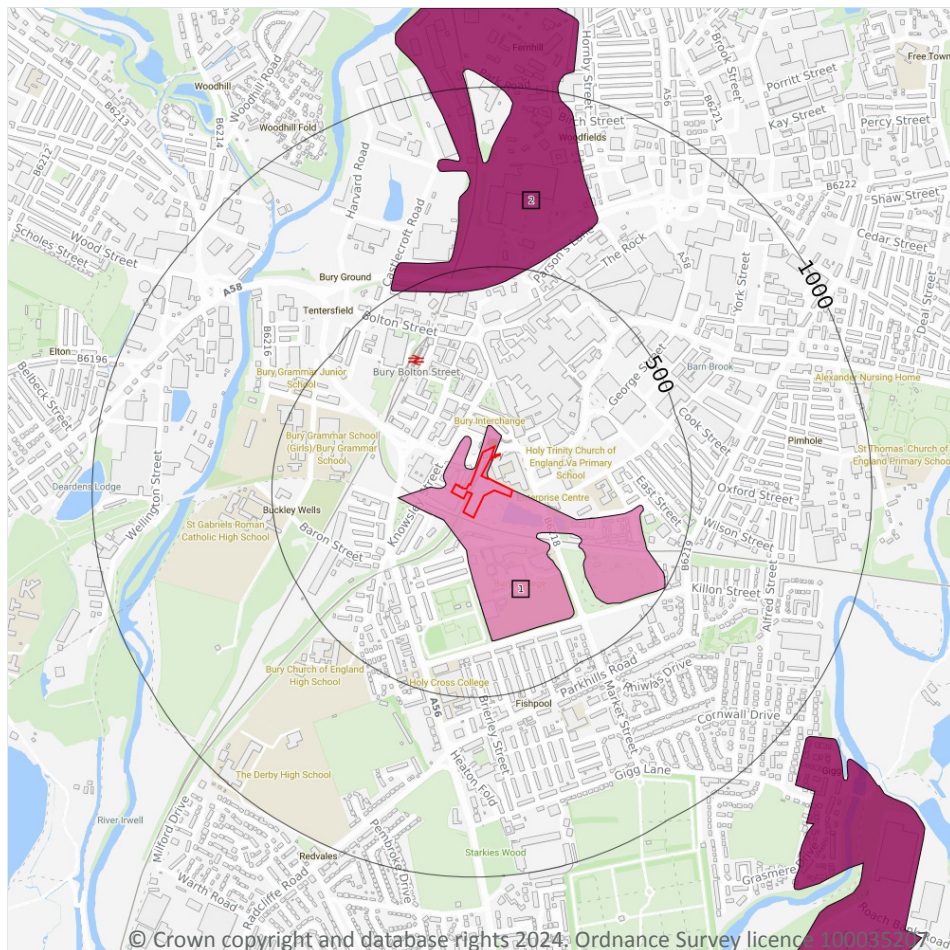
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 106](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	No coverage	Full	Full	No coverage	EW085_manchester_v4

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



- Site Outline**
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Made ground
 - Worked ground
 - Infilled ground
 - Disturbed ground
 - Landscaped ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

2

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on [page 107](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	WGR-VOID	WORKED GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	VOID
2	438m N	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

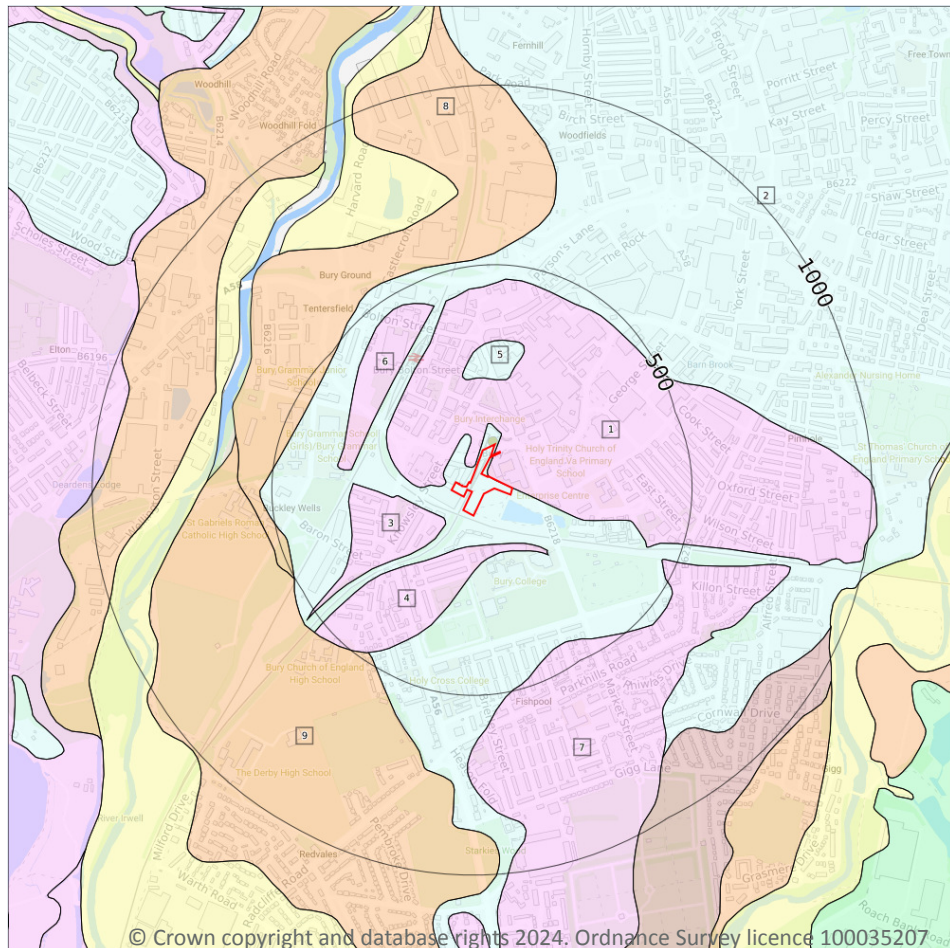
0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any artificial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m

9

Superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on [page 109](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
2	On site	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON
3	58m SW	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
4	85m S	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
5	180m N	TILLD-DMTN	TILL, DEVENSIAN	DIAMICTON
6	278m W	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
7	433m SE	GFDUD-XSV	GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN	SAND AND GRAVEL
8	462m W	RTD2-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 2	SAND AND GRAVEL
9	476m SW	RTD1-XSV	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 1	SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	2
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A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Mixed	High	Low
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m	0
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Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:50,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

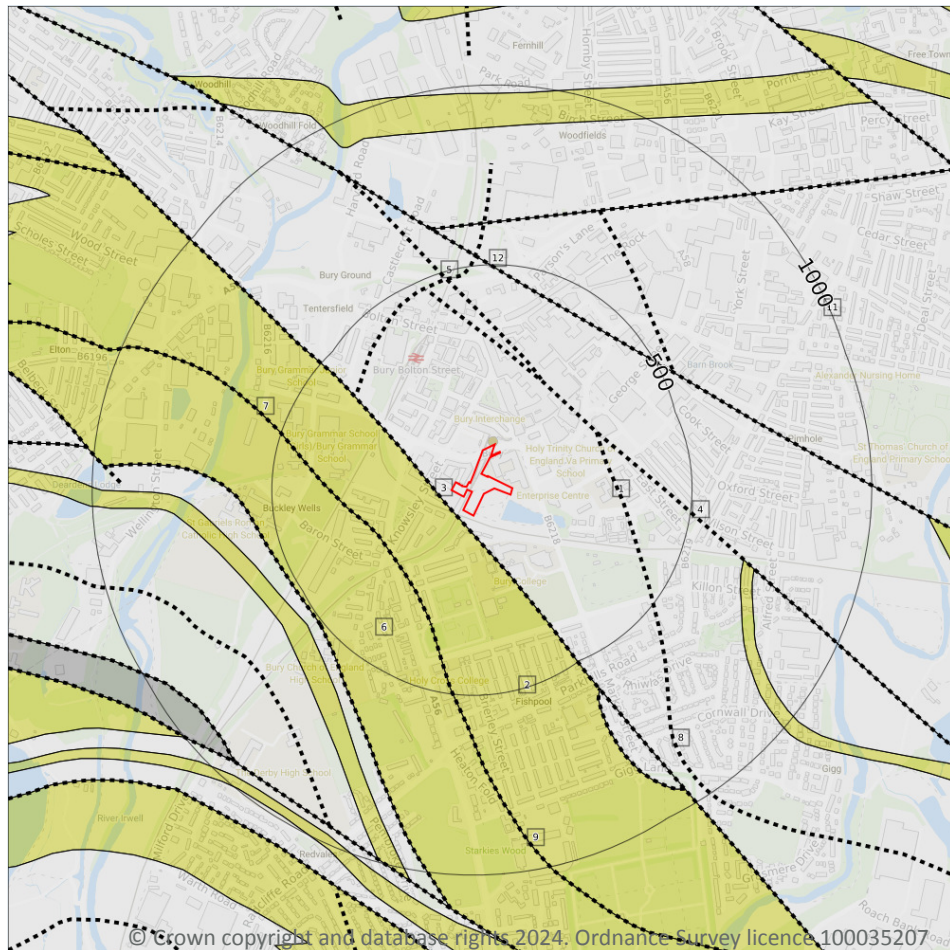
Records within 50m	0
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A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

..... Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m

4

Bedrock geology at 1:50,000 scale. 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.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 111](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PLCM-MDSS	PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
2	24m SW	CAR-SDST	CANNEL ROCK (SOUTH LANCASHIRE) - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN
6	234m SW	TRBR-SDST	TRENCHBONE ROCK - SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
11	424m NE	PLCM-MDSS	PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE	WESTPHALIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	2
---------------------------	----------

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	Fracture	Moderate	Low
24m SW	Fracture	High	Moderate

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	8
----------------------------	----------

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

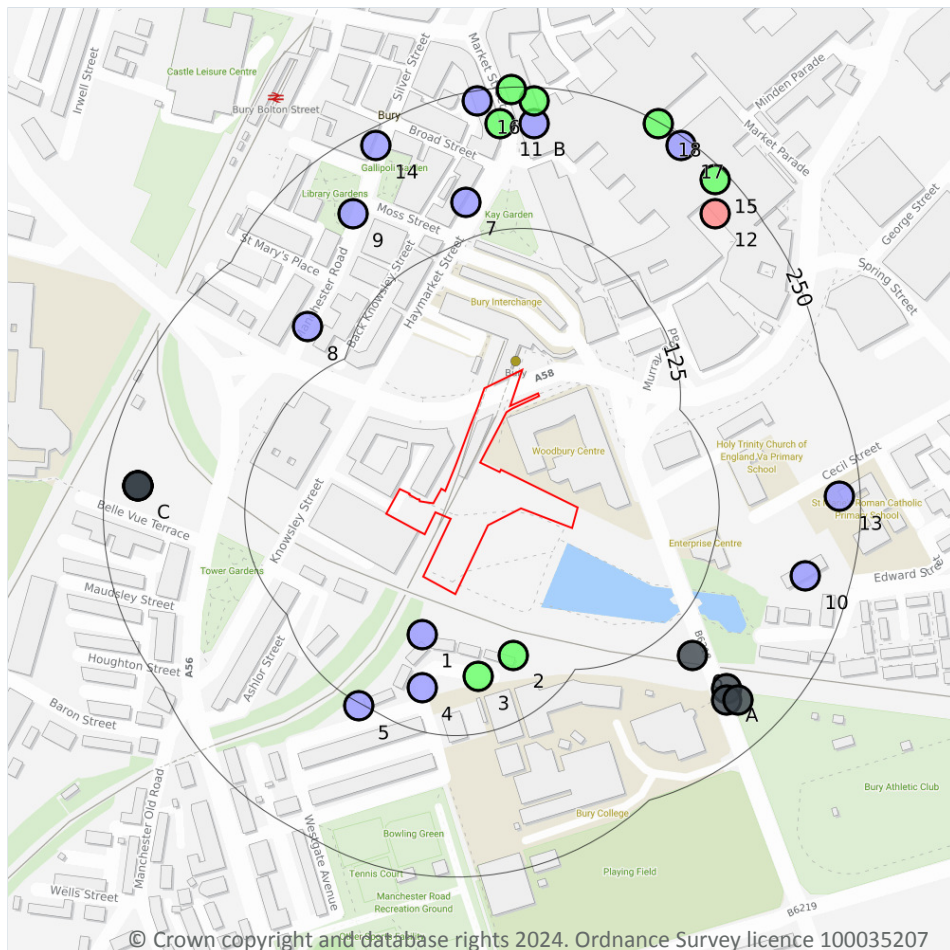
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on [page 111](#) >

ID	Location	Category	Description
3	24m SW	FAULT	Fault, inferred
4	219m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred
5	220m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
7	234m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
8	270m E	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
9	326m S	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
10	372m NW	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley
12	424m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



16 Boreholes



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- Confidential
- 0 - 10m
- 10 - 30m
- 30m+
- Unknown

16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m

28

The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep.

Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on [page 113](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	46m S	380351 410268	SOUTH BANK ROAD BURY 3	8.25	N	19441430 ↗
2	75m S	380432 410250	SOUTH BANK ROAD BURY 2	11.08	N	19441429 ↗

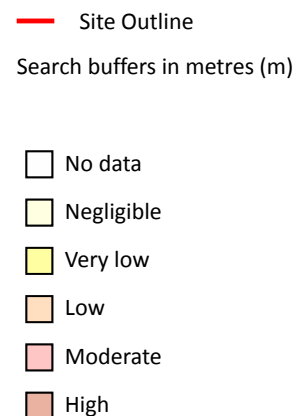
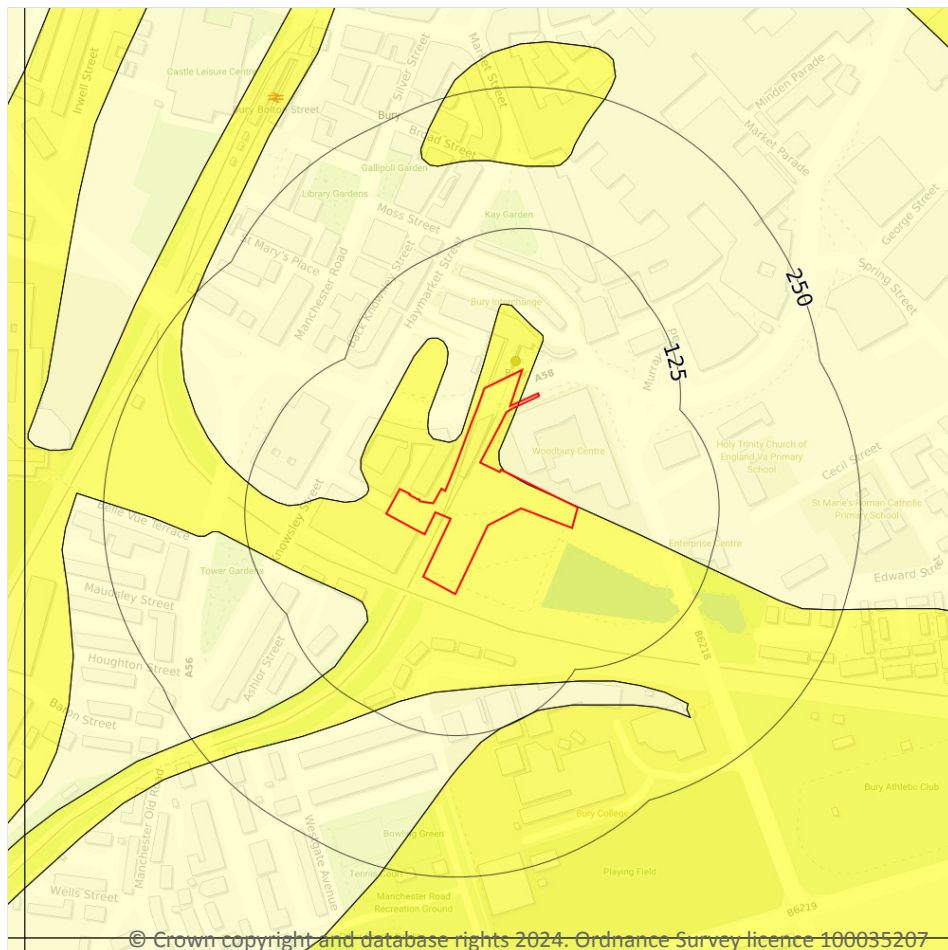


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
3	76m S	380401 410231	SOUTH BANK ROAD BURY 5	11.2	N	19441434 ↗
4	88m S	380351 410221	SOUTH BANK ROAD BURY 4	7.43	N	19441432 ↗
5	128m SW	380295 410205	SOUTH BANK ROAD BURY 1	5.0	N	19441428 ↗
6	155m SE	380590 410250	MARKET STREET BRIDGE BURY METRO TP2	-	Y	N/A
7	156m N	380390 410650	BURY TOWN CENTRE SEWERS BH4	4.1	N	30649 ↗
8	165m NW	380250 410540	BURY TOWN CENTRE SEWERS BH8	7.5	N	30653 ↗
9	193m NW	380290 410640	BURY TOWN CENTRE SEWERS BH7	6.2	N	30652 ↗
A	197m SE	380620 410220	MARKET STREET BRIDGE BURY METRO TP1	-	Y	N/A
A	204m SE	380620 410210	MARKET STREET BRIDGE BURY METRO BH1	-	Y	N/A
10	210m E	380690 410320	THE MOSSES. 53	9.14	N	30355 ↗
A	211m SE	380630 410210	MARKET STREET BRIDGE BURY METRO BH2	-	Y	N/A
B	218m N	380450 410720	MARKET STREET DEVELOPMENT. 100	9.45	N	30366 ↗
11	219m N	380420 410720	MARKET STREET DEVELOPMENT. 96	12.34	N	30362 ↗
12	219m NE	380610 410640	BURY EASTERLEY BY-PASS. 110	30.48	N	30368 ↗
C	221m W	380100 410400	METROLINK RAILWAY BRDG 2	-	Y	N/A
C	221m W	380100 410400	METROLINK RAILWAY BRDG 3	-	Y	N/A
C	221m W	380100 410400	METROLINK RAILWAY BRDG 1	-	Y	N/A
C	221m W	380100 410400	METROLINK RAILWAY BRDG 4	-	Y	N/A
13	232m E	380720 410390	THE MOSSES. 51	9.22	N	30353 ↗
14	235m N	380310 410700	BURY TOWN CENTRE SEWERS BH6	3.6	N	30651 ↗
B	238m N	380450 410740	MARKET STREET DEVELOPMENT. 99	10.06	N	30365 ↗
15	239m NE	380610 410670	BURY EASTERLEY BY-PASS. 111	28.04	N	30371 ↗
16	241m N	380400 410740	MARKET STREET DEVELOPMENT. 97	9.75	N	30363 ↗
17	243m NE	380580 410700	BURY EASTERLEY BY-PASS. 115	4.72	N	30373 ↗
B	248m N	380430 410750	MARKET STREET DEVELOPMENT. 98	10.06	N	30364 ↗
18	249m NE	380560 410720	BURY EASTERLEY BY-PASS. 113	12.65	N	30370 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

2

The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and local drainage).

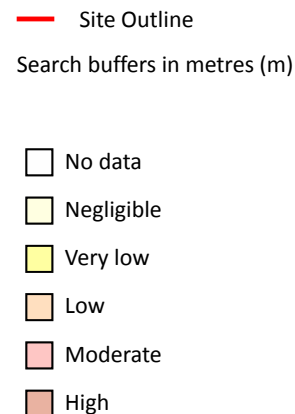
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on [page 115 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on [page 116 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

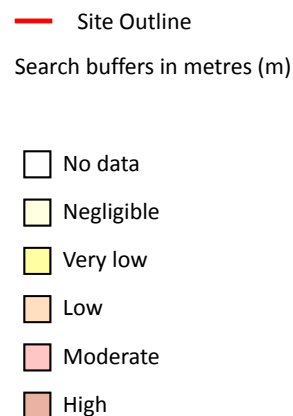
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on [page 117](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on [page 118](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- ☐ No data
 - ☐ Negligible
 - ☐ Very low
 - ☐ Low
 - ☐ Moderate
 - ☐ High

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m

1

The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

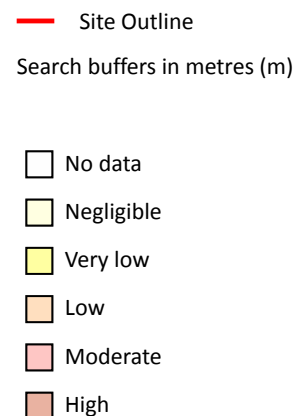
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on [page 119](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m

1

The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on [page 120](#) >

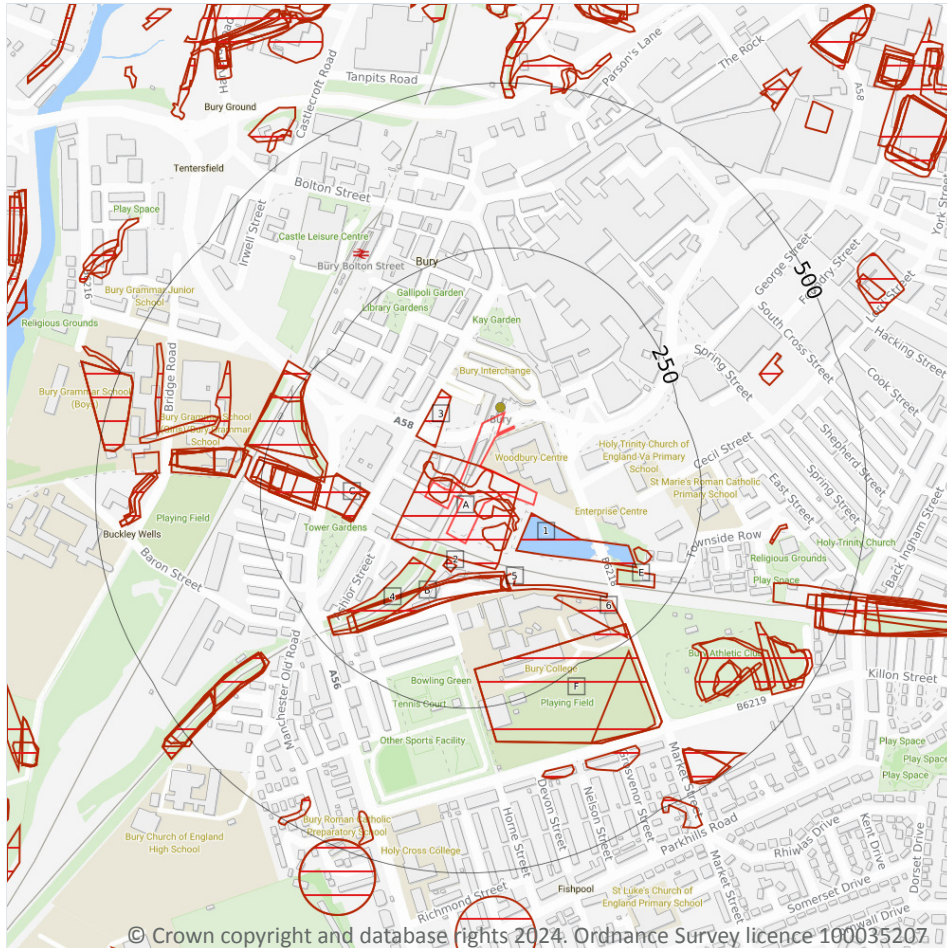
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18 Mining and ground workings



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- BritPits
- ▤ Surface ground workings
- ▤ Underground workings
- ▤ Underground mining extents
- ▤ Historical mineral planning areas
- ▤ TCA non-coal mining
- Non Coal Mining
- ▤ Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- ▤ Localised small scale underground mining possible
- ▤ Small scale mining possible
- ▤ Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- ▤ Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m

0

BritPits (an abbreviation of British Pits) is a database maintained by the British Geological Survey of currently active and closed surface and underground mineral workings. Details of major mineral handling sites, such as wharfs and rail depots are also held in the database.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m

33

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 122](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Cuttings	1967	1:10560
A	On site	Unspecified Ground Workings	1983	1:10000
A	On site	Unspecified Pit	1983	1:10000
A	On site	Unspecified Ground Workings	1851	1:10560
1	13m SE	Pond	1983	1:10000
A	15m S	Unspecified Ground Workings	1983	1:10000
2	33m S	Reservoir	1891	1:10560
B	46m S	Cuttings	1967	1:10560
B	53m S	Cuttings	1956	1:10560
B	53m S	Cuttings	1938	1:10560
B	53m S	Cuttings	1928	1:10560
B	53m S	Cuttings	1908	1:10560
3	54m NW	Cuttings	1891	1:10560
4	58m SW	Cuttings	1983	1:10000
5	78m S	Unspecified Ground Workings	1983	1:10000
C	85m W	Cuttings	1967	1:10560
D	87m W	Cuttings	1983	1:10000
C	90m W	Cuttings	1908	1:10560
6	142m SE	Unspecified Pit	1983	1:10000
D	155m W	Cuttings	1891	1:10560
D	159m W	Cuttings	1938	1:10560
D	159m W	Cuttings	1928	1:10560
D	159m W	Cuttings	1908	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
D	160m W	Cuttings	1851	1:10560
E	160m SE	Cuttings	1851	1:10560
D	165m W	Cuttings	1967	1:10560
E	167m SE	Unspecified Heap	1983	1:10000
D	175m W	Cuttings	1956	1:10560
D	175m W	Cuttings	1967	1:10560
F	187m S	Unspecified Pit	1956	1:10560
F	187m S	Unspecified Pit	1967	1:10560
D	196m W	Cuttings	1956	1:10560
D	214m W	Cuttings	1891	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m

3

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that indicate the presence of underground workings e.g. mine shafts.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on [page 122](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
-	1000m W	Tunnel	1938	1:10560
-	1000m W	Tunnel	1927	1:10560
-	1000m W	Tunnel	1908	1:10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m

0

This data identifies underground mine workings that could present a potential risk, including adits and seam workings. These features have been identified from BGS Geological mapping and mine plans sourced from the BGS and various collections and sources.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.



18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m

0

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m

0

The potential for historical non-coal mining to have affected an area. The assessment is drawn from expert knowledge and literature in addition to the digital geological map of Britain. Mineral commodities may be divided into seven general categories - vein minerals, chalk, oil shale, building stone, bedded ores, evaporites and 'other' commodities (including ball clay, jet, black marble, graphite and chert).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site

0

Areas which could be affected by former coal and other mining. This data includes some mine plans unavailable to the Coal Authority.

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m

0

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.



18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m

1

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

Location	Mineral type
432m SW	Unspecified

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m

0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site

1

Areas which could be affected by past, current or future coal mining.

Location	Details
On site	The site is located within a coal mining area as defined by the Coal Authority. A Consultants Coal Mining Report is recommended to further assess coal mining issues at the site. This can be ordered directly through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.



18.13 Brine areas

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

This data is sourced from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board.

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0
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Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

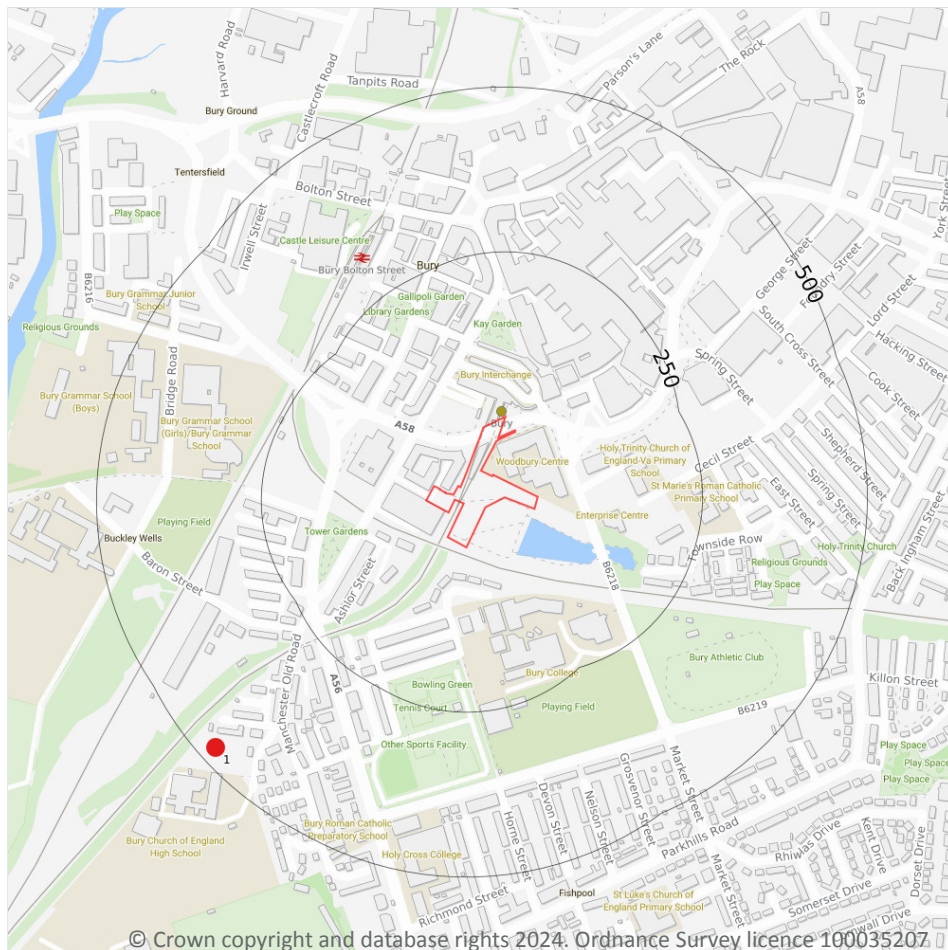
18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Natural cavities (Area)
- Natural cavities (Point)
- Mining cavities
- Reported recent incidents
- Historical incidents
- BGS karst database (Point)
- BGS karst database (Line)
- BGS karst database (Area)

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m

0

Industry recognised national database of natural cavities. Sinkholes and caves are formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as chalk and limestone, gulls and fissures by cambering. Ground instability can result from movement of loose material contained within these cavities, often triggered by water.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m

1

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

Features are displayed on the Ground cavities and sinkholes map on [page 128 >](#)

ID	Location	Mine Address	Mineral	Data source	Publisher
1	475m SW	Schofield Hey Quarry, Britannia Quarries, Lancashire	Firestone, Freestone, Hearthstone , Honestone, Ragstone, Sandstone, Scythestone , Silver Sand, Whetstone	CATALOGUE OF PLANS OF ABANDONED MINES (NON COAL)	-

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m

0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

Records within 500m

0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.



Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.5 National karst database

Records within 500m

0

This is a comprehensive database of national karst information gathered from a wide range of sources. BGS have collected data on five main types of karst feature: Sinkholes, stream links, caves, springs, and incidences of associated damage to buildings, roads, bridges and other engineered works.

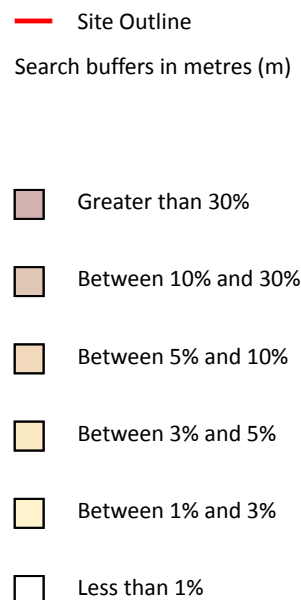
Since the database was set up in 2002 data covering most of the evaporite karst areas of the UK have now been added, along with data covering about 60% of the Chalk, and 35% of the Carboniferous Limestone outcrops. Many of the classic upland karst areas have yet to be included. Recorded so far are: Over 800 caves, 1300 stream sinks, 5600 springs, 10,000 sinkholes.

The database is not yet complete, and not all records have been verified. The absence of data does not mean that karst features are not present at a site. A reliability rating is included with each record.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on [page 131](#) >

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Less than 1%	None



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.



21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

4

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km². In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km²; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
11m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
47m SW	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	100 - 200 mg/kg	60 - 120 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

0

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km²).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m

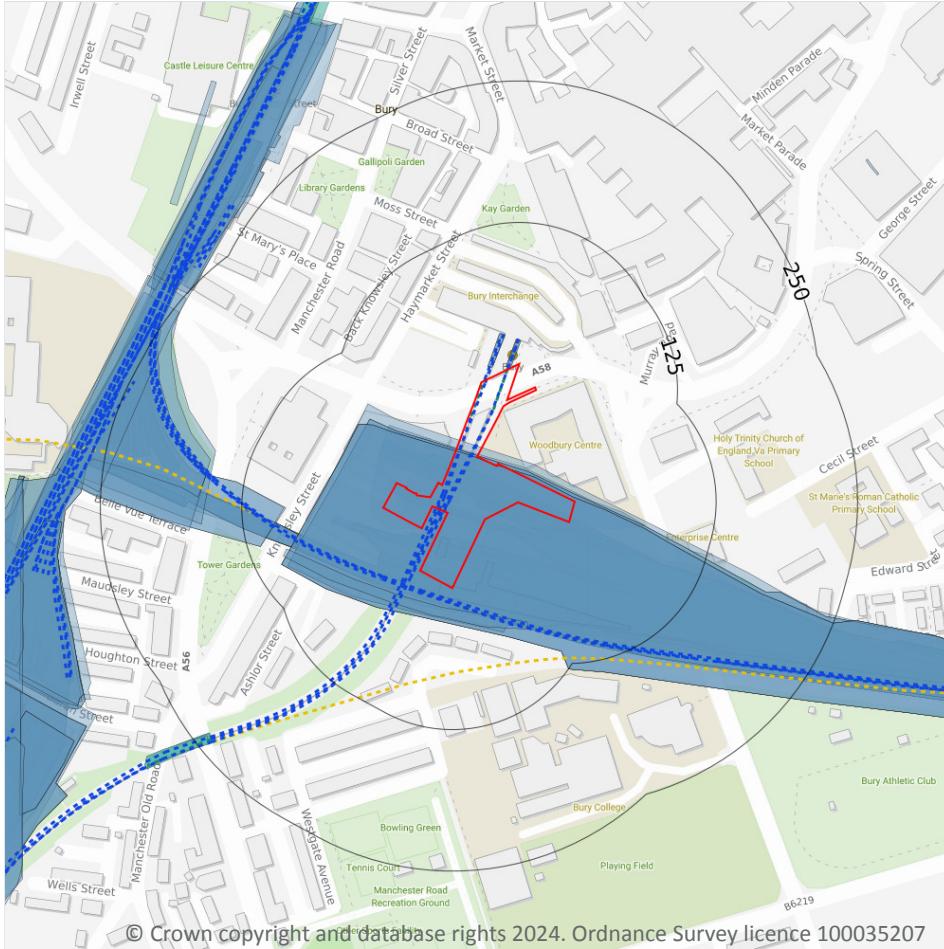
0

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km².

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



22 Railway infrastructure and projects



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- C2 Crossrail 2 Stations
- Crossrail 2 Route
- Crossrail 2 Worksites
- Crossrail 2 Safeguarding
- Crossrail 2 Headhouses
- Railway stations
- - - Active railways
- - - Active tunnels
- - - Abandoned railways
- Historic railways
- Historic tunnels
- Underground stations
- Underground Lines
- Royal Mail tunnels
- HS2 optimised route
- HS2 Stations
- HS2 Depots
- HS2 Surface Safeguarding
- HS2 Subsurface Safeguarding

22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m

0

Details of all active London Underground lines, including approximate tunnel roof depth and operational hours.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m

0

Details of the Merseyrail system, the Tyne and Wear Metro and the Glasgow Subway. Not all parts of all systems are located underground. The data contains location information only and does not include a depth assessment.



This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m

3

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 135 >](#)

Location	Type
On site	Railway Tunnel
On site	Railway Tunnel
237m SW	Railway Tunnel

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

46

Railways and tunnels digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping as scales of 1:1,250, 1:2,500, 1:10,000 and 1:10,560.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 135 >](#)

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
On site	Railway Sidings	1891	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1910	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1930	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1937	2500
On site	Railway Sidings	1957	1250
On site	Railway	1893	-
On site	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1891	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1956	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1851	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1967	10560



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
On site	Railway Sidings	1928	10560
On site	Railway Sidings	1908	10560
1m N	Railway Sidings	1992	1250
1m N	Railway Sidings	1984	1250
8m N	Railway Sidings	1992	1250
9m N	Railway Sidings	1984	1250
18m S	Railway Sidings	1851	10560
86m W	Railway Sidings	1956	10560
88m W	Railway Sidings	1967	10560
102m SE	Railway Sidings	1957	1250
155m W	Railway Sidings	1891	10560
158m W	Railway Sidings	1938	10560
158m W	Railway Sidings	1928	10560
159m W	Railway Sidings	1908	10560
176m W	Railway Sidings	1957	1250
179m W	Railway Sidings	1910	2500
183m W	Railway Sidings	1930	2500
184m W	Railway Sidings	1891	2500
192m W	Railway Sidings	1937	2500
235m SW	Tunnel	1959	2500
235m SW	Tunnel	1996	1250
235m SW	Tunnel	1994	1250
235m SW	Tunnel	1984	1250
235m SW	Tunnel	1957	1250
236m SW	Tunnel	1980	1250
236m W	Railway Sidings	1983	10000
238m W	Railway Sidings	1978	1250
238m SW	Tunnel	1910	2500



Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
238m SW	Tunnel	1930	2500
238m SW	Tunnel	1937	2500
242m NW	Railway Sidings	1973	1250
245m W	Railway Sidings	1996	1250
245m W	Railway Sidings	1994	1250
248m NW	Railway Sidings	1967	10560
249m NW	Railway Sidings	1956	10560

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m

0

The Post Office Railway, otherwise known as the Mail Rail, is an underground railway running through Central London from Paddington Head District Sorting Office to Whitechapel Eastern Head Sorting Office. The line is 10.5km long. The data includes details of the full extent of the tunnels, the depth of the tunnel, and the depth to track level.

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m

2

Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 135 >](#)

Location	Description
74m S	Abandoned
114m W	Abandoned

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.



22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

41

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways. Features are displayed on the Railway infrastructure and projects map on [page 135 >](#)

Location	Name	Type
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Metrolink	light_rail
On site	Not given	Single Track
On site	Not given	Single Track
On site	Not given	Single Track
On site	Not given	Single Track
On site	Not given	Single Track
On site	Not given	Single Track
1m SW	Not given	Single Track
1m N	Not given	Single Track
1m N	Not given	Single Track
7m SW	Not given	Multi Track
10m SW	Metrolink	light_rail
10m S	Not given	Preserved
13m S	Not given	Single Track
13m SW	Metrolink	light_rail
13m S	East Lancashire Railway	rail
15m SW	Ski Jump	Preserved



Location	Name	Type
16m SW	Not given	Single Track
17m SW	Ski Jump	rail
23m SW	Not given	Multi Track
33m SW	Not given	Single Track
34m SW	Not given	Preserved
35m SW	East Lancashire Railway	rail
67m SW	Not given	Single Track
96m W	Not given	Single Track
114m SE	Not given	Single Track
114m W	East Lancashire Railway	rail
151m W	Not given	Preserved
151m W	East Lancashire Railway	rail
156m W	Not given	Single Track
180m SE	Not given	Single Track
236m SW	Metrolink	light_rail
238m SW	Metrolink	light_rail
247m W		rail

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m	0
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Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.



22.9 HS2

Records within 500m

0

HS2 is a proposed high speed rail network running from London to Manchester and Leeds via Birmingham. Main civils construction on Phase 1 (London to Birmingham) of the project began in 2019, and it is currently anticipated that this phase will be fully operational by 2026. Construction on Phase 2a (Birmingham to Crewe) is anticipated to commence in 2021, with the service fully operational by 2027. Construction on Phase 2b (Crewe to Manchester and Birmingham to Leeds) is scheduled to begin in 2023 and be operational by 2033.

This data is sourced from HS2 Ltd.



Data providers

Groundsure works with respected data providers to bring you the most relevant and accurate information. To find out who they are and their areas of expertise see <https://www.groundsure.com/sources-reference> ↗.

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Grid Ref: 380403, 410402

Map Name: 1056 Scale Town Plan

Map date: 1849

Scale: 1:1,056

Printed at: 1:1,056



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Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1891

Scale: 1:2,500

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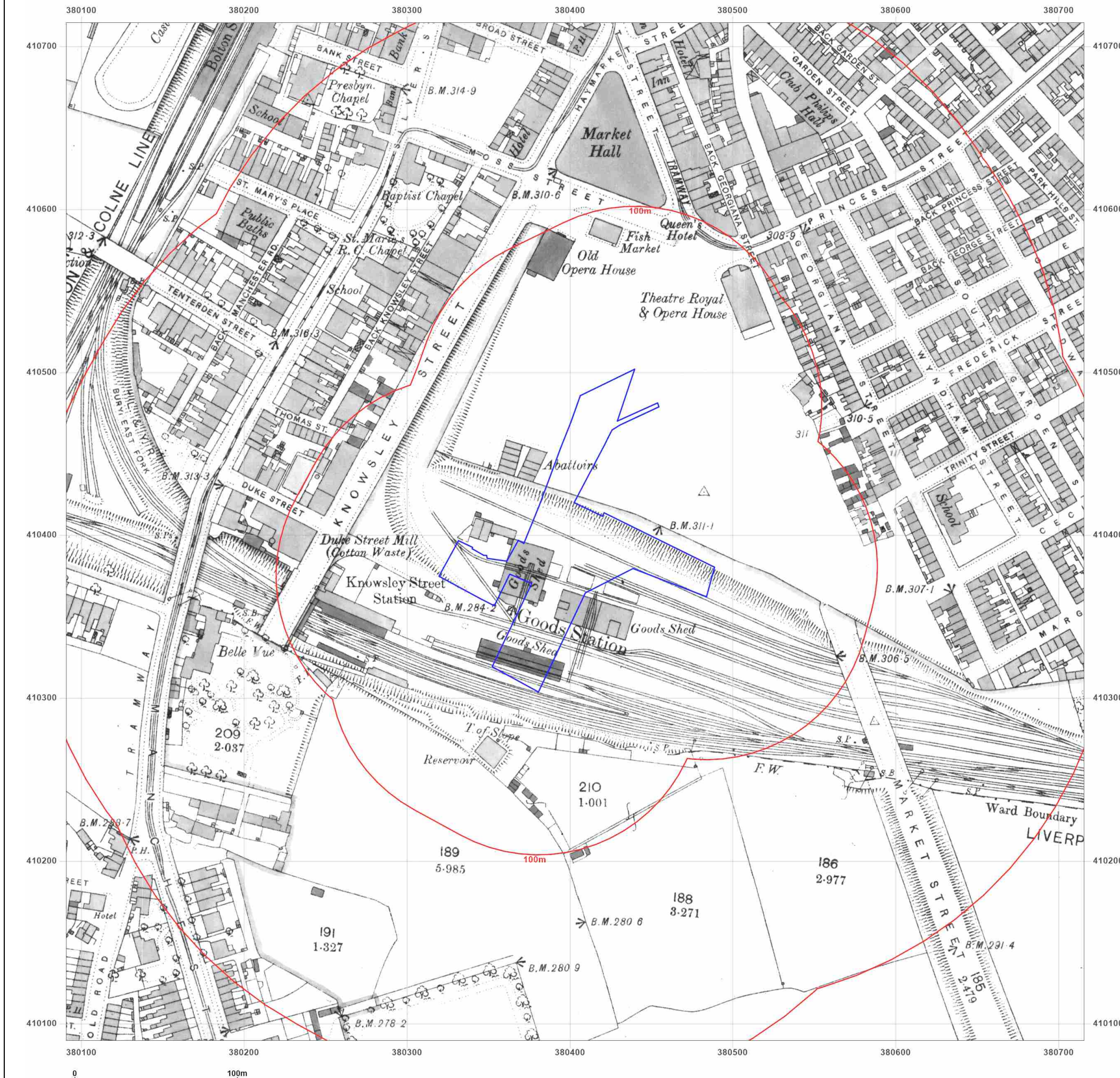


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Map Name: County Series Town Plan

Map date: 1891

Scale: 1:500

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