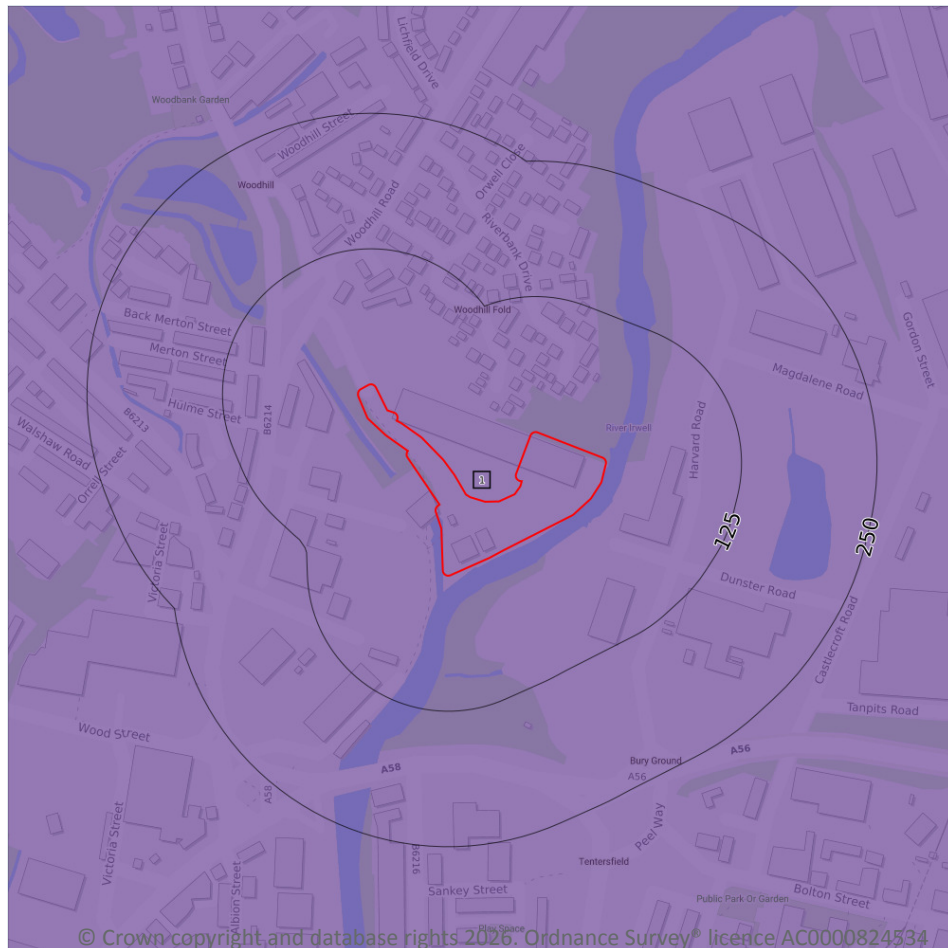


12 Agricultural designations



- 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 114](#) >

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

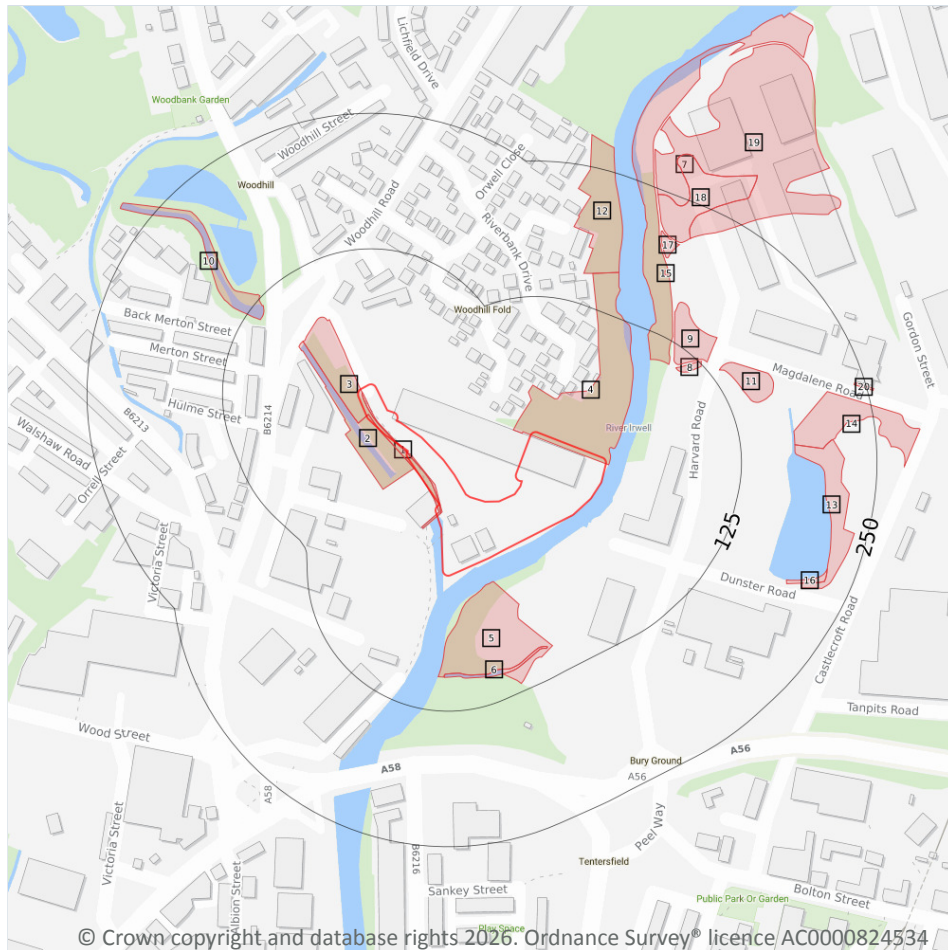
Records within 250m

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



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Priority Habitat Inventory
- Open Mosaic Habitat
- Limestone Pavement Orders
- Habitat Networks
- Primary Habitat
- Restorable Habitat
- Associated Habitats
- Habitat Restoration-Creation
- Network Enhancement Zone 1
- Network Enhancement Zone 2

13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m

20

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

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on [page 116](#) >

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	On site	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)



ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	21m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	90m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	101m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
8	106m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
9	110m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
10	112m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	134m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	153m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
13	175m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	175m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
15	178m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	193m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
17	193m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	211m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	218m N	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Additional: DWOOD (INV 50%)
20	240m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

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

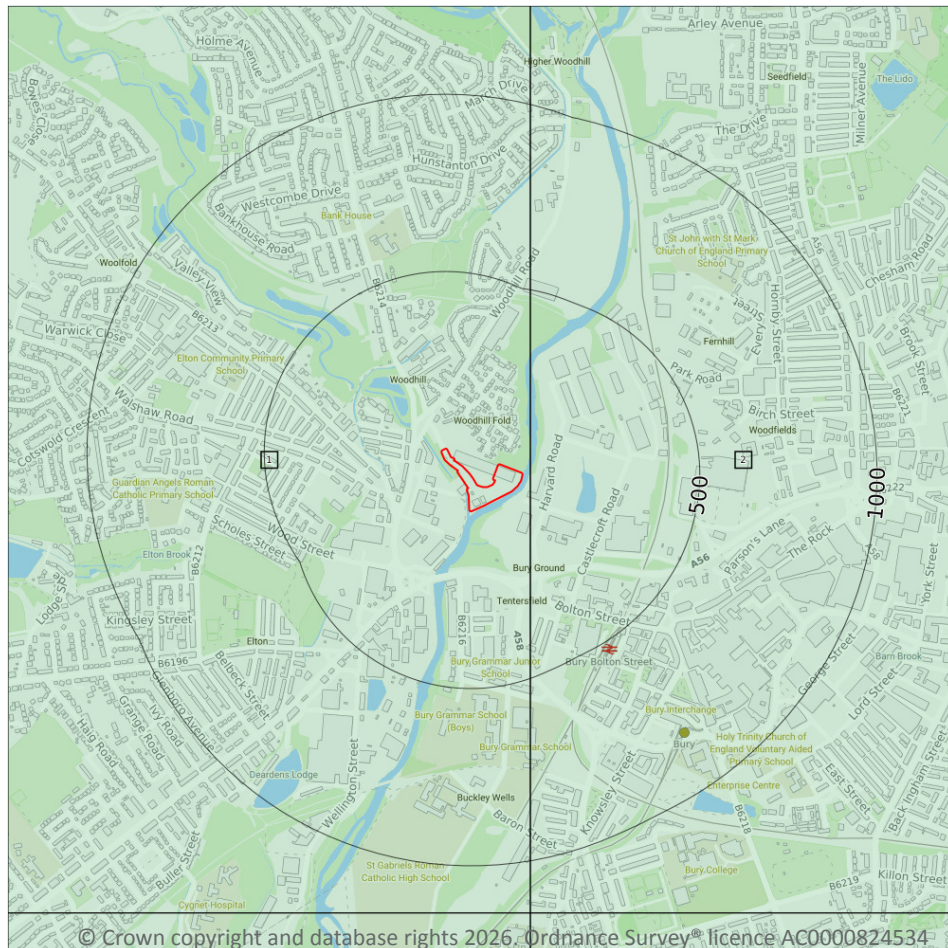
0

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

2

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.

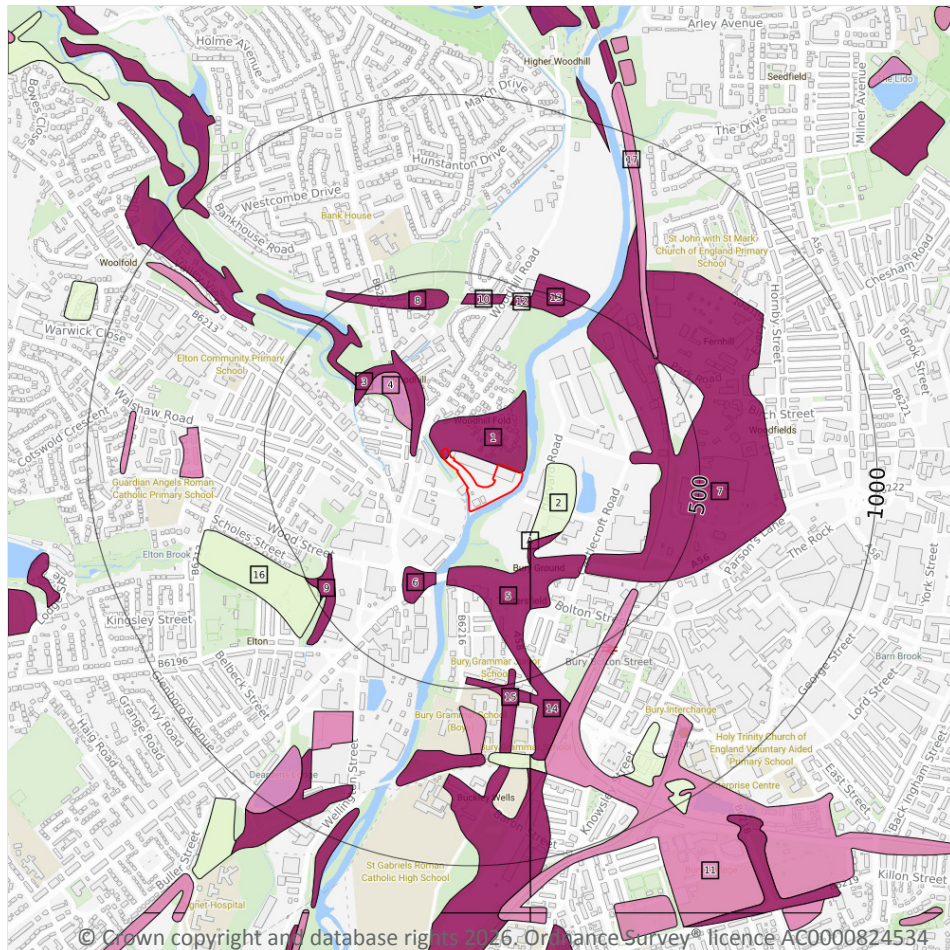
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on [page 119](#) >

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	On site	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD71SE
2	22m E	Full	Full	Full	Full	SD81SW

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

20

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 120](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
2	65m E	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial deposit
3	70m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
4	103m NW	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void

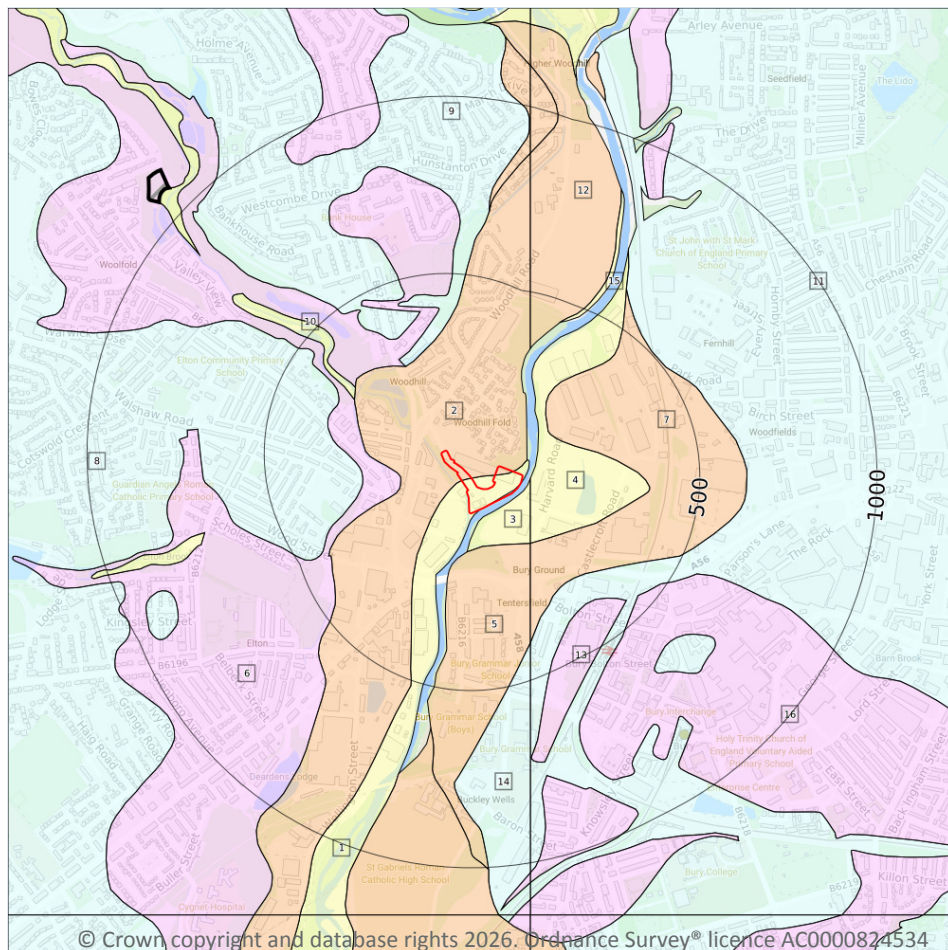


ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
A	132m SE	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial deposit
A	148m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
A	149m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
5	155m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
6	199m SW	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
7	284m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
8	395m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
9	410m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
10	411m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
11	435m SE	WGR-VOID	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void
12	445m NE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
13	449m N	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
14	450m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
15	459m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial deposit
16	482m SW	WMGR-ARTDP	Infilled Ground	Artificial deposit
17	494m NE	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

16

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 122](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium-Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
2	On site	RTD1-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 1-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
3	15m SE	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium-Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
4	23m E	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium-Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, silt, sand and gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	99m S	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
6	131m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
7	140m NE	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
8	230m W	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian-Diamicton	Diamicton
9	263m NW	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian-Diamicton	Diamicton
10	288m NW	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium-Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
11	295m SE	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian-Diamicton	Diamicton
12	344m N	RTD1-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 1-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
13	376m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel
14	402m SE	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian-Diamicton	Diamicton
15	440m N	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium-Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
16	455m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian-Sand And Gravel	Sand and gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m

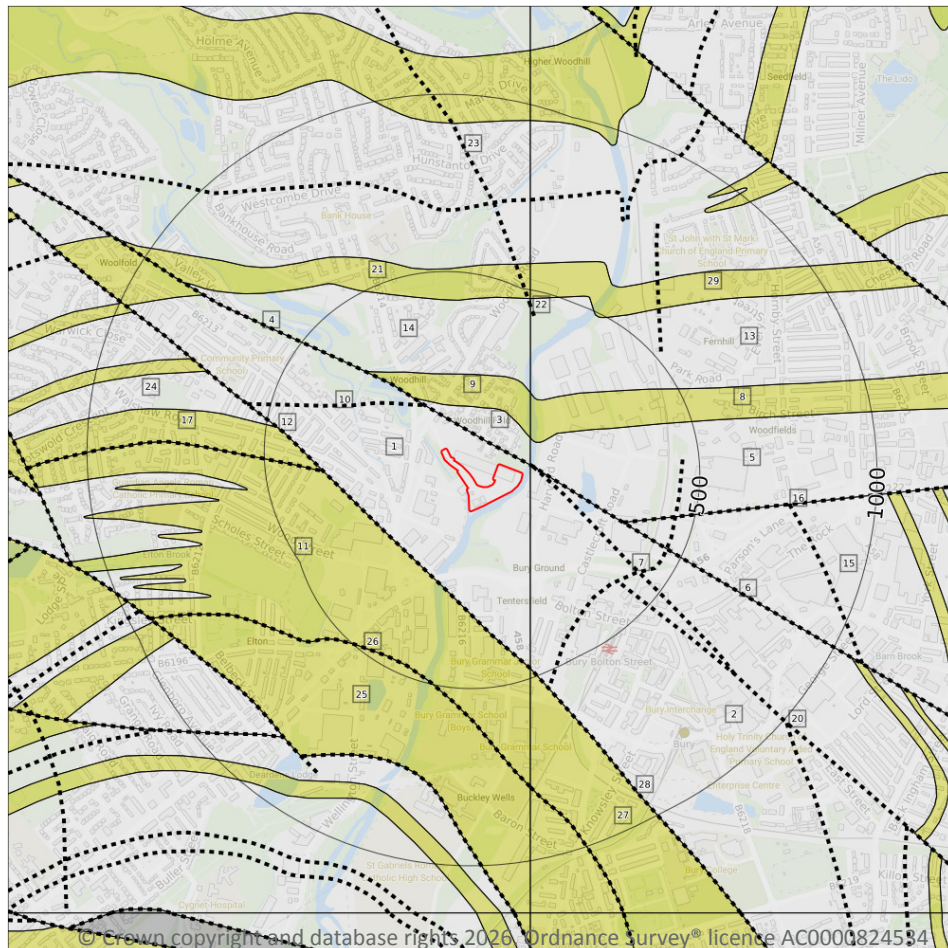
0

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

16

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 124 >](#)

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
2	22m E	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
3	31m NE	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
5	33m NE	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
8	95m NE	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
9	101m N	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
11	208m SW	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (South Lancashire)-Sandstone	Westphalian
13	209m N	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
14	211m N	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
15	311m E	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
17	338m W	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
21	420m N	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
24	469m W	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone	Westphalian
25	470m SW	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock-Sandstone	Westphalian
27	474m S	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (South Lancashire)-Sandstone	Westphalian
29	475m N	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m

13

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 124 >](#)

ID	Location	Category	Description
4	31m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
6	33m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown

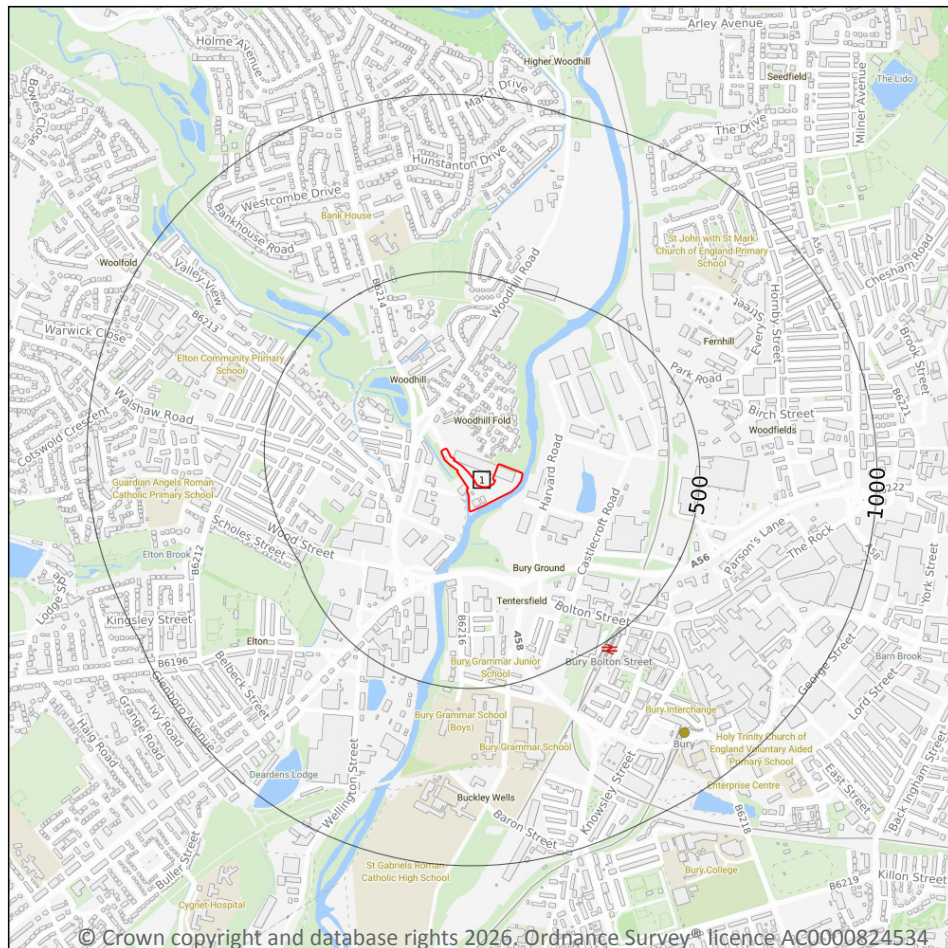


ID	Location	Category	Description
7	36m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
10	137m NW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
12	208m SW	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
16	311m E	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
18	338m W	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
19	378m SE	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley; beads to outside
20	393m SE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown
22	430m N	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley; beads to outside
23	457m N	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley; beads to outside
26	470m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
28	474m S	FAULT	Fault, inferred, displacement unknown

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.

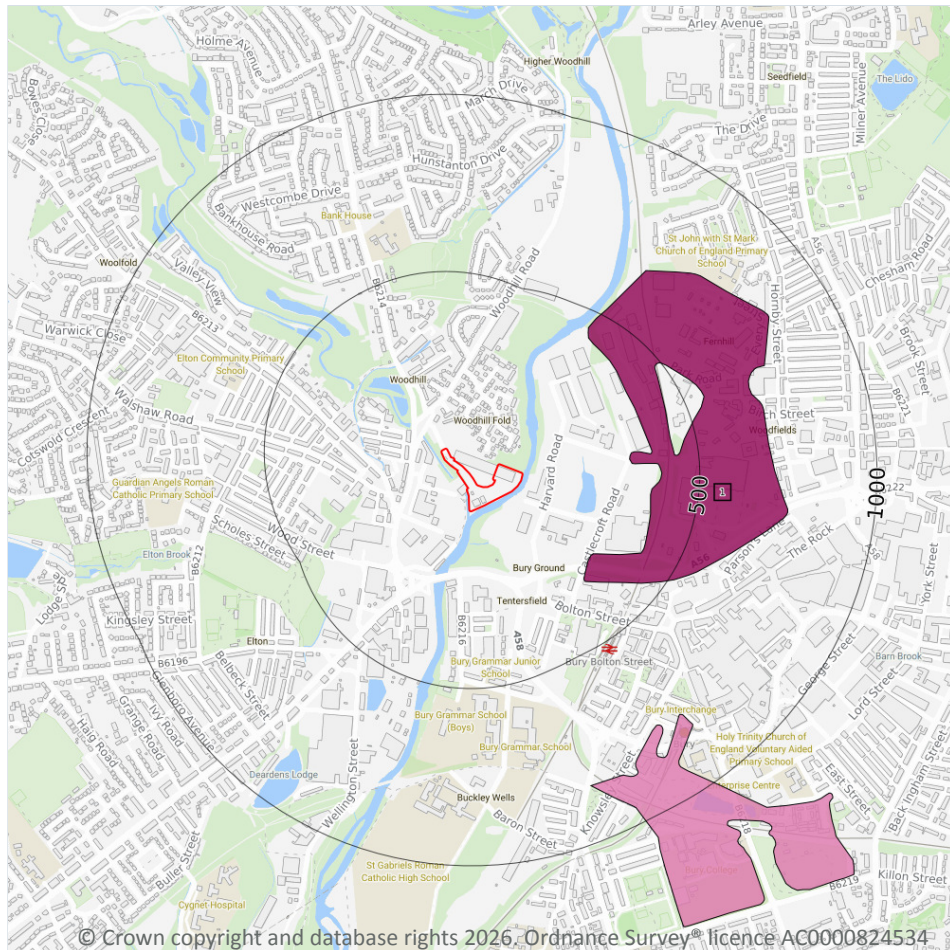
Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on [page 127](#) >

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

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15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m

1

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 128](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	284m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground	Artificial deposit

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

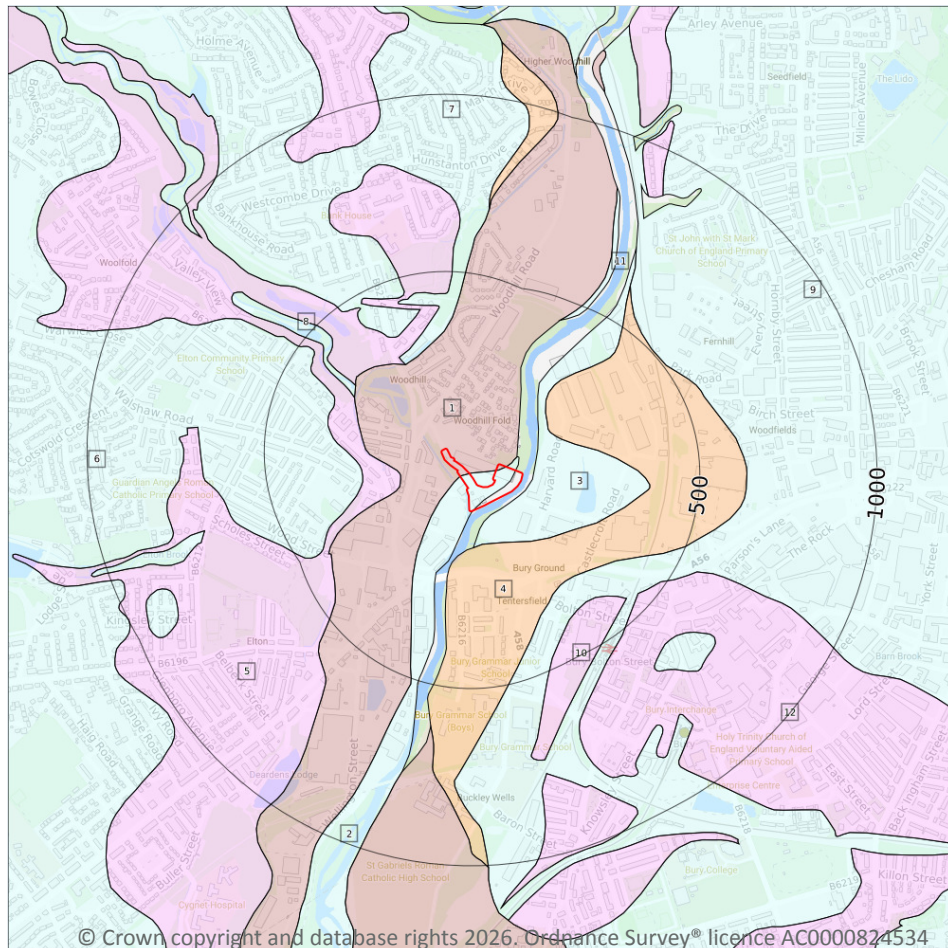
0

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

12

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 130](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	RTD1-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 1	Sand and gravel
2	On site	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
3	22m SE	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
4	98m S	RTD2-XSV	River Terrace Deposits, 2	Sand and gravel



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
5	131m SW	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial deposits, Devensian	Sand and gravel
6	231m W	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian	Diamicton
7	263m NW	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian	Diamicton
8	289m NW	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
9	295m SE	TILLD-DMTN	Till, Devensian	Diamicton
10	376m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial deposits, Devensian	Sand and gravel
11	441m N	ALV-XCZSV	Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel
12	456m SE	GFDUD-XSV	Glaciofluvial deposits, Devensian	Sand and gravel

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m

4

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	Intergranular	High	Very Low
On site	Intergranular	Very High	High
22m SE	Intergranular	High	Very Low
27m E	Intergranular	High	Very Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m

0

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

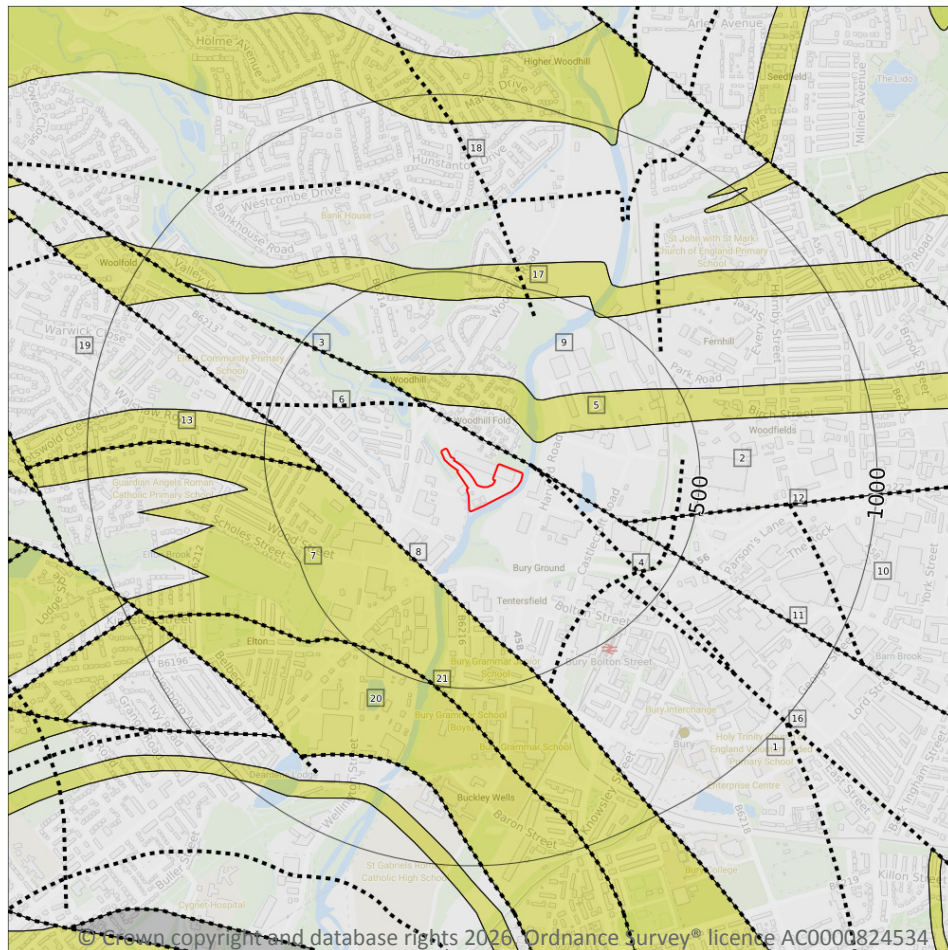
0

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

10

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 133](#) >

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone	Westphalian
2	31m NE	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone	Westphalian
5	96m NE	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian



ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
7	207m SW	CAR-SDST	Cannel Rock (South Lancashire)-Sandstone	Westphalian
9	209m N	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone	Westphalian
10	312m E	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone	Westphalian
13	338m W	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
17	420m N	PLCM-SDST	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Sandstone	Westphalian
19	468m W	PLCM-MDSS	Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone	Westphalian
20	470m SW	TRBR-SDST	Trencherbone Rock-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
22m E	Fracture	Moderate	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m

11

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 133 >](#)

ID	Location	Category	Description
3	31m NE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, crossmark on downthrow side, throw in metres
4	36m NE	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred

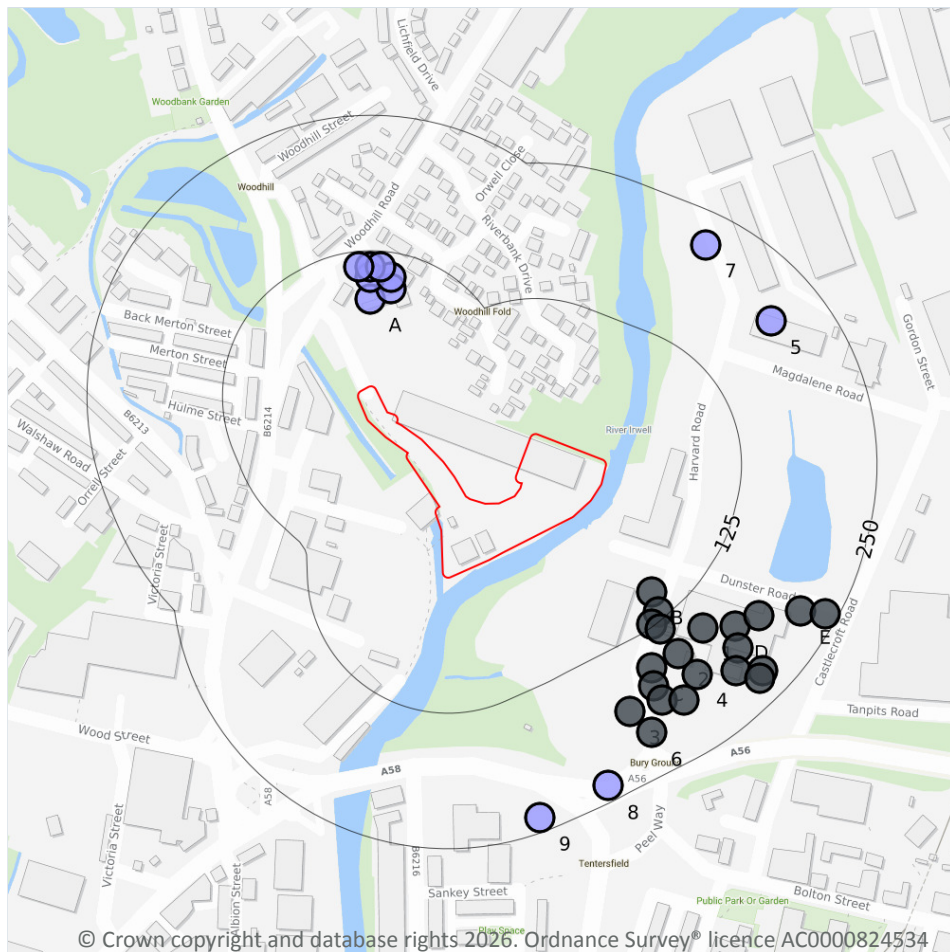


ID	Location	Category	Description
6	137m NW	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
8	207m SW	FAULT	Fault, inferred, crossmark on downthrow side, throw in metres
11	312m E	FAULT	Fault, inferred, crossmark on downthrow side, throw in metres
12	312m E	FAULT	Fault, inferred, crossmark on downthrow side, throw in metres
14	338m W	ROCK	Coal seam, inferred
15	378m SE	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley; beads to outside
16	393m SE	FAULT	Fault, inferred, crossmark on downthrow side, throw in metres
18	430m N	LANDFORM	Approximate margin of buried (superficial deposit-filled) channel or valley; beads to outside
21	470m SW	ROCK	Coal seam, 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

32

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 136](#) >

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	81m N	379760 411390	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP1	3.1	N	22881 ↗
A	92m N	379780 411400	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP2	3.0	N	22882 ↗
B	100m SE	380020 411120	CARLYLE STREET BURY 6	-	Y	N/A



ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
A	101m N	379760 411410	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP3	3.4	N	22883 ↗
A	102m N	379780 411410	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP4	2.4	N	22884 ↗
A	111m N	379760 411420	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP6	3.0	N	22886 ↗
A	111m N	379770 411420	WOODHILL ROAD BURY BH1	3.5	N	22880 ↗
A	111m N	379750 411420	WOODHILL ROAD BURY TP5	3.5	N	22885 ↗
B	118m SE	380026 411101	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP4	-	Y	N/A
B	123m SE	380020 411090	CARLYLE STREET BURY 5	-	Y	N/A
B	131m SE	380028 411086	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP3	-	Y	N/A
1	156m SE	380067 411087	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP5	-	Y	N/A
C	157m SE	380020 411050	CARLYLE STREET BURY 4A	-	Y	N/A
2	159m SE	380045 411063	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP7	-	Y	N/A
C	173m SE	380022 411033	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP1	-	Y	N/A
D	177m SE	380097 411088	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP8	-	Y	N/A
3	183m SE	380000 411010	CARLYLE STREET BURY 2	-	Y	N/A
4	185m SE	380062 411044	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP6	-	Y	N/A
D	188m SE	380119 411098	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP12	-	Y	N/A
C	188m SE	380030 411020	CARLYLE STREET BURY 3	-	Y	N/A
D	192m SE	380100 411068	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP9	-	Y	N/A
C	198m SE	380050 411020	WOODFIELD TIP BURY 9	-	Y	N/A
5	201m NE	380130 411370	BURY COUNTY BOROUGH SHALLOW BORES. 180	2.74	N	30400 ↗
D	206m SE	380098 411047	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP10	-	Y	N/A
6	210m SE	380020 410990	CARLYLE STREET BURY 1	-	Y	N/A
E	218m SE	380157 411102	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP13	-	Y	N/A
7	220m NE	380070 411440	BURY COUNTY BOROUGH SHALLOW BORES. 178	3.05	N	30398 ↗
D	223m SE	380122 411047	PROPOSED GMPA BUILDING BURY TP11	-	Y	N/A
D	226m SE	380120 411040	WOODFIELDS 10	-	Y	N/A
8	235m SE	379980 410941	BURY COUNTY BOROUGH, SHALLOW 155	9.45	N	22798 ↗
9	236m S	379917 410912	BURY COUNTY BOROUGH, SHALLOW 144	6.1	N	22795 ↗

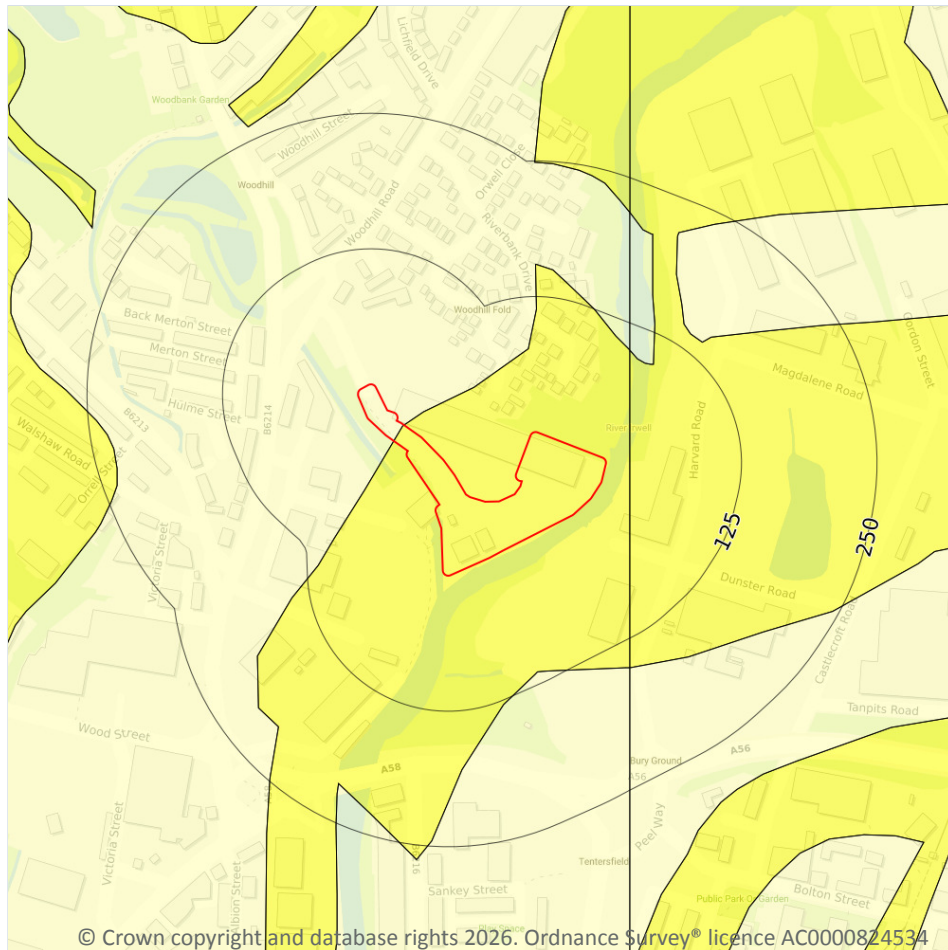


ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
E	238m SE	380180 411100	WOODFIELD TIP BURY 12	-	Y	N/A

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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

17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m

3

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 139](#) >

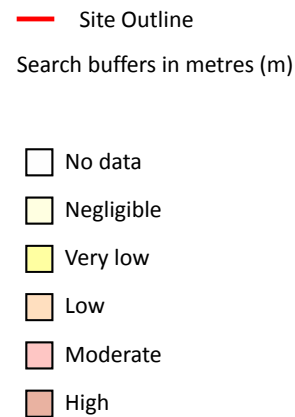
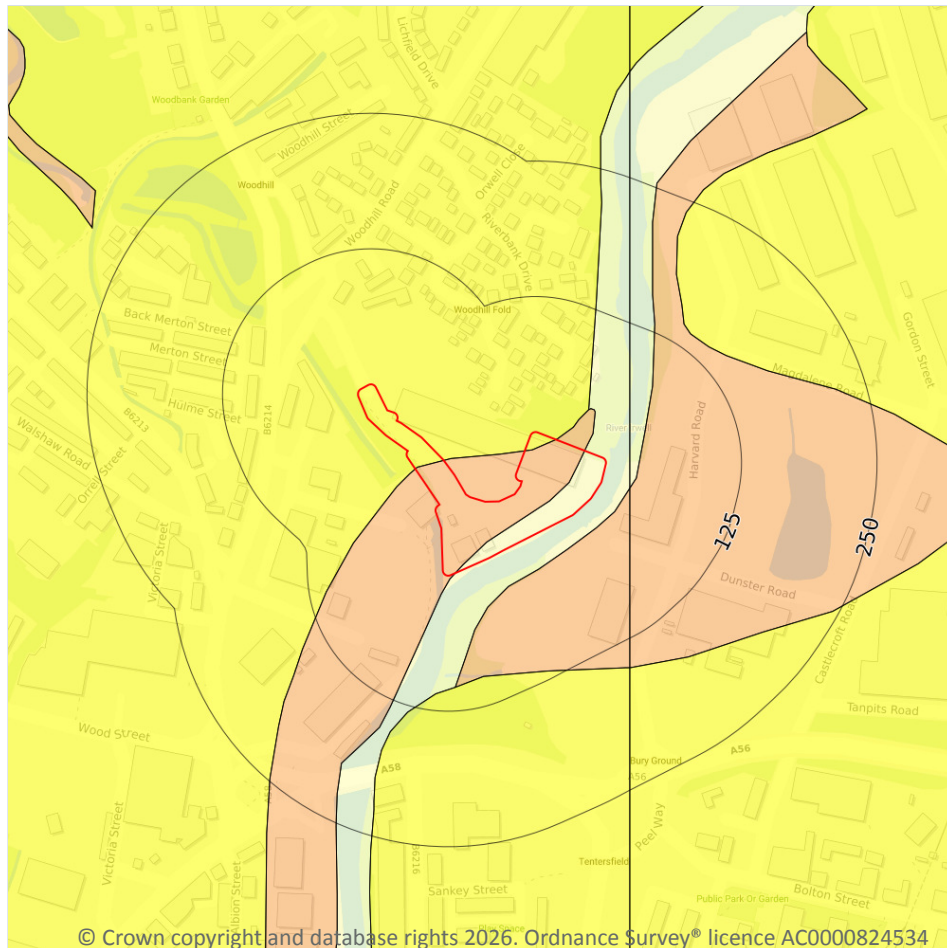
Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.
On site	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.
22m E	Very low	Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.



This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m

6

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 141](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.

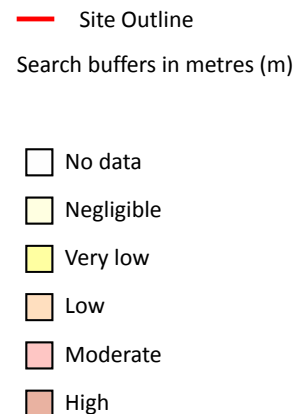
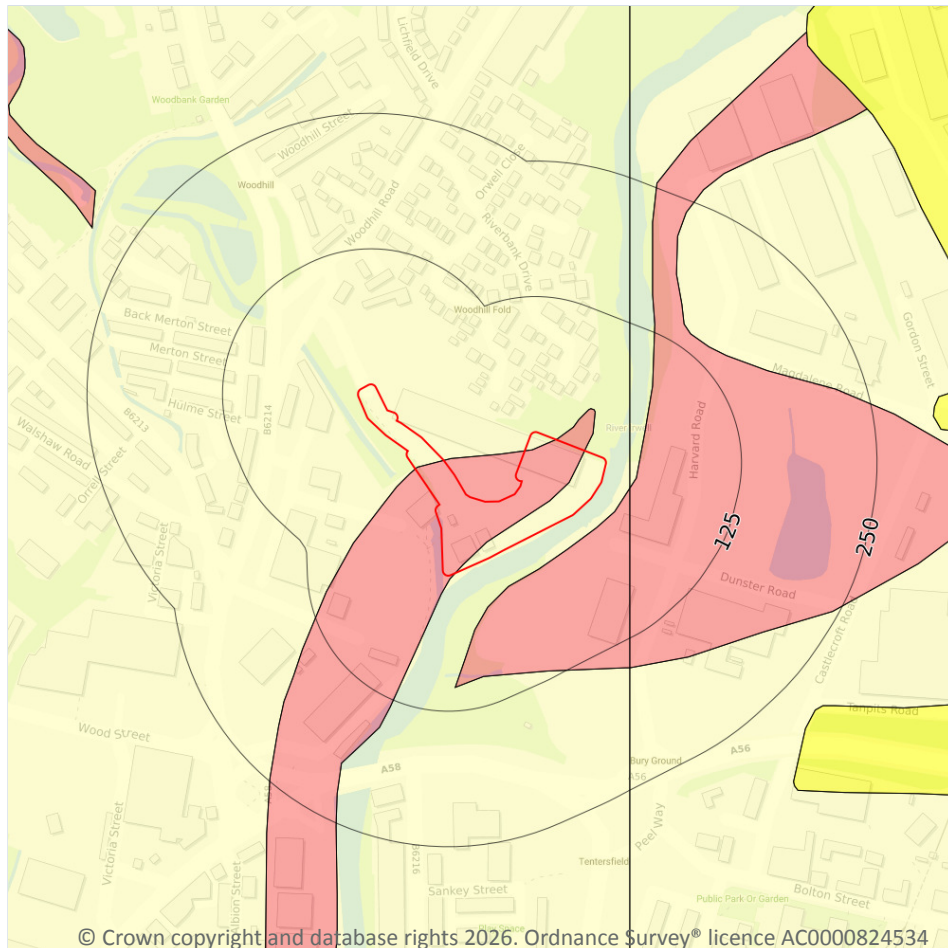


Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Very low	Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.
On site	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.
22m E	Negligible	Running sand conditions are not thought to occur whatever the position of the water table. No identified constraints on lands use due to running conditions.
22m SE	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.
27m E	Low	Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m

5

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 143](#) >

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
On site	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.

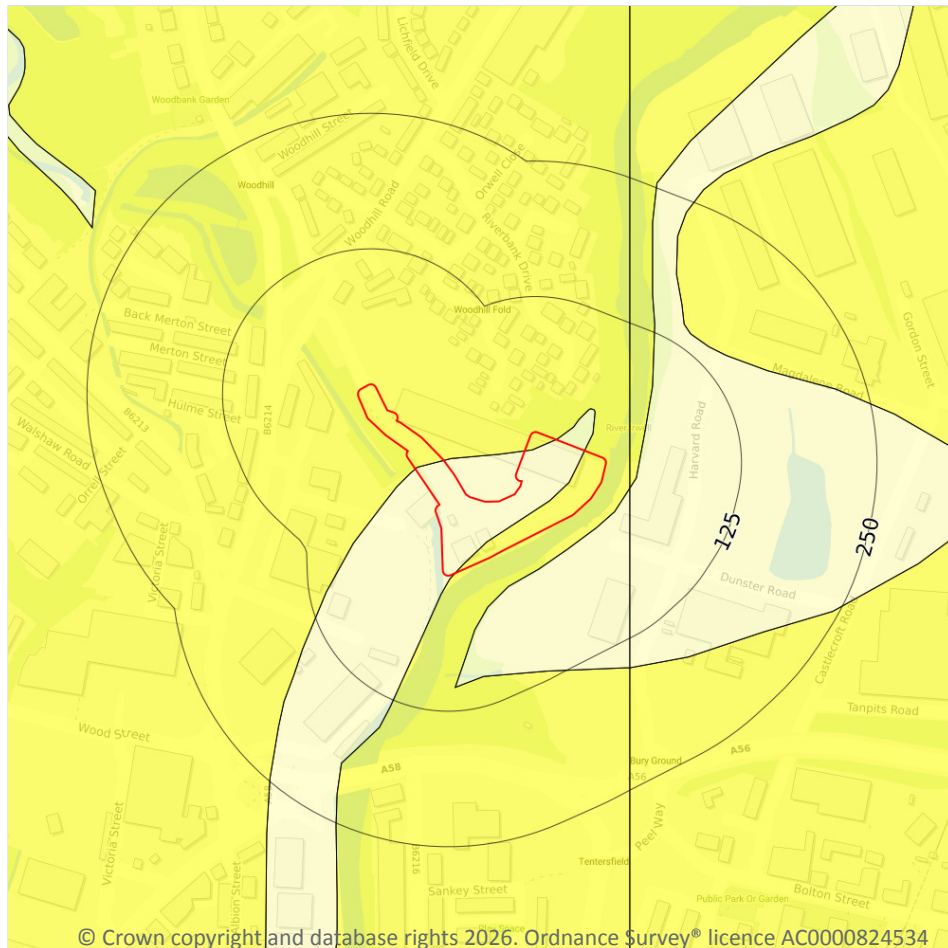


Location	Hazard rating	Details
22m E	Negligible	Compressible strata are not thought to occur.
22m SE	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.
27m E	Moderate	Compressibility and uneven settlement hazards are probably present. Land use should consider specifically the compressibility and variability of the site.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.



Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



— Site Outline
Search buffers in metres (m)

- ☐ No data
- ☐ Negligible
- ☐ Very low
- ☐ Low
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ High

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m

5

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 145 >](#)

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.
On site	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.
22m E	Very low	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.

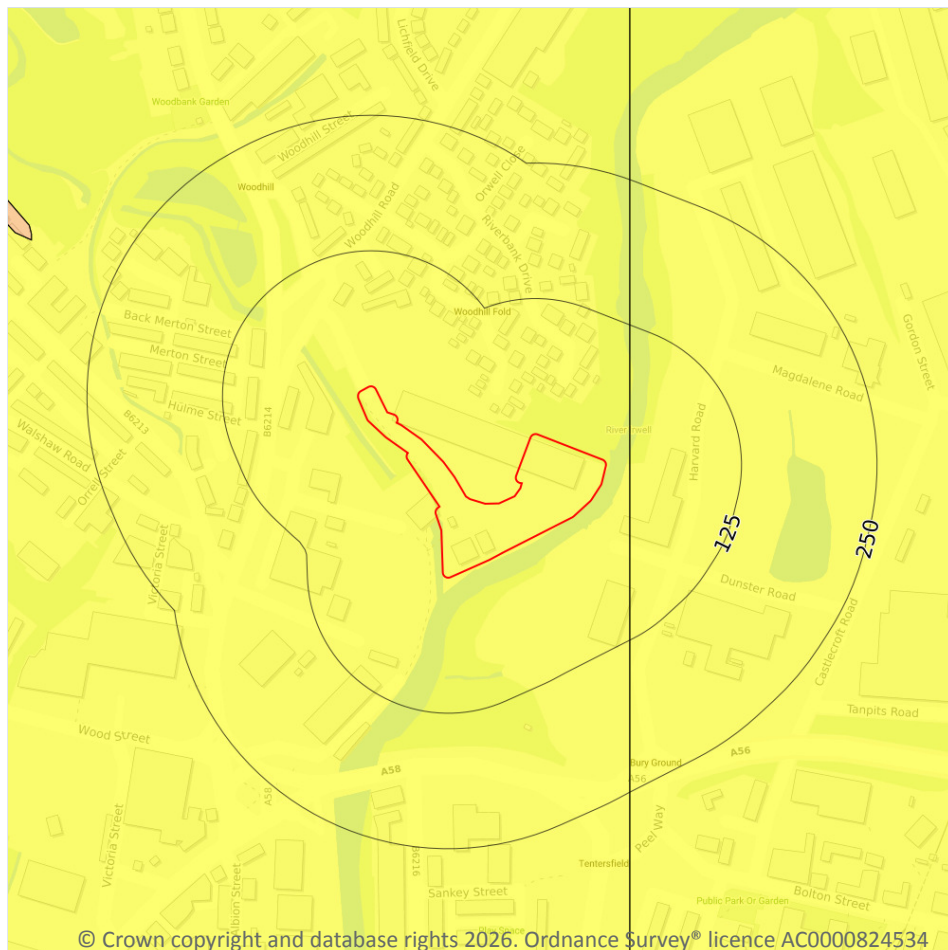


Location	Hazard rating	Details
22m SE	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.
27m E	Negligible	Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are believed not to be present.

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

2

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 147 >](#)

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.

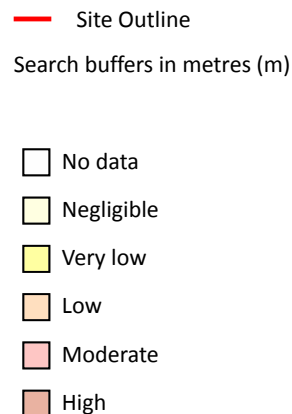
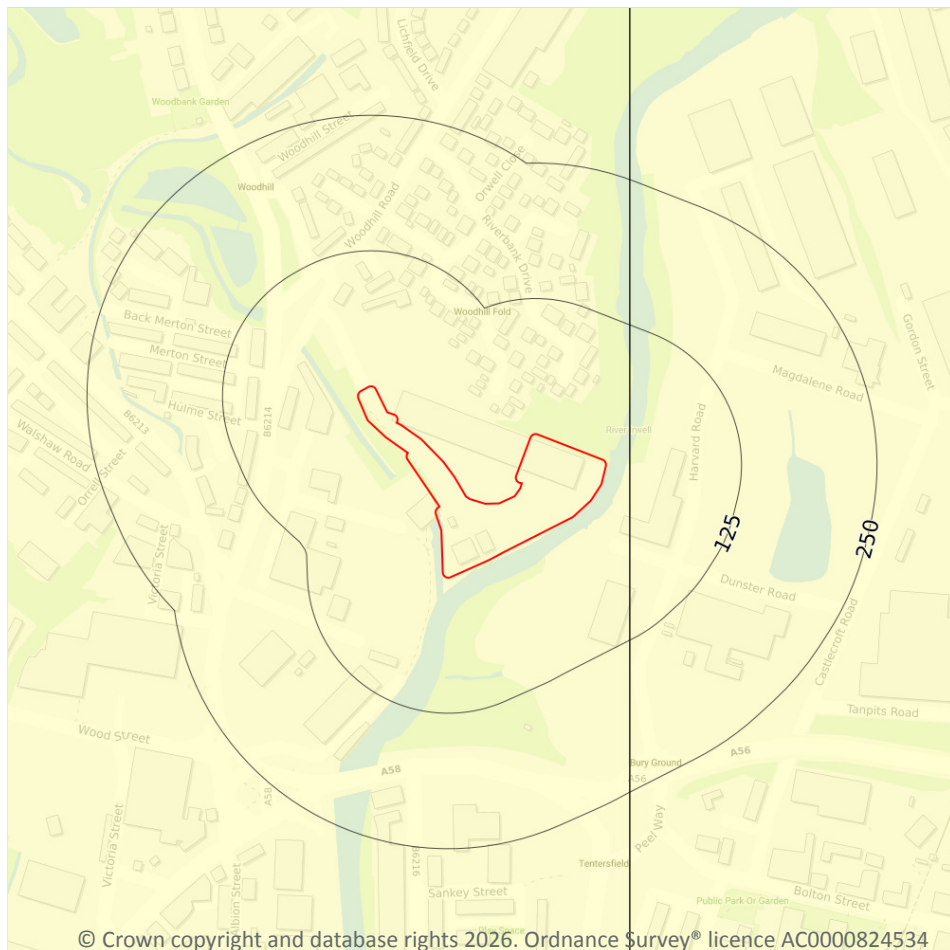


Location	Hazard rating	Details
22m E	Very low	Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.

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

2

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 149](#) >

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.

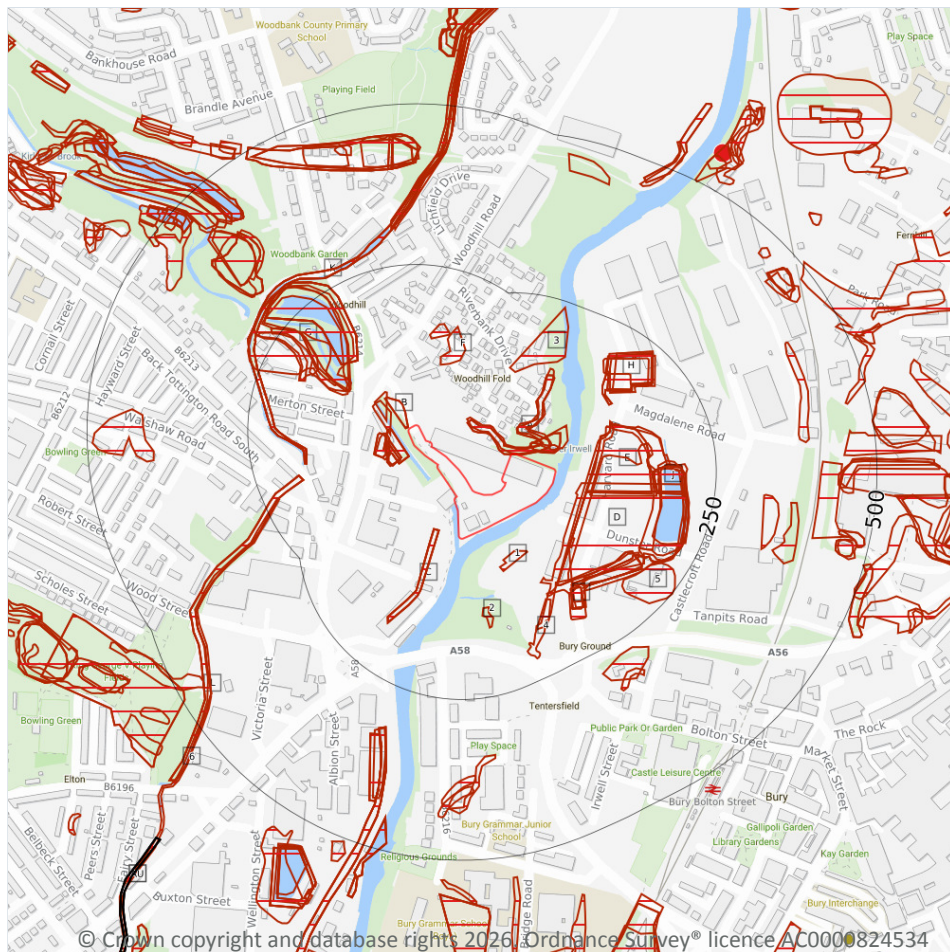


Location	Hazard rating	Details
22m E	Negligible	Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.

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

73

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 151](#) >

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	On site	Refuse Heap	1980	1:10000
A	On site	Refuse Heap	1974	1:10000
A	1m N	Refuse Heap	1969	1:10560
B	3m NW	Pond	1969	1:10560
B	3m NW	Pond	1974	1:10000
A	15m N	Unspecified Heap	1938	1:10560
A	15m N	Unspecified Heap	1891	1:10560
B	16m SW	Ponds	1969	1:10560
B	16m SW	Ponds	1974	1:10000
B	16m SW	Ponds	1956	1:10560
A	17m N	Unspecified Ground Workings	1908	1:10560
A	27m N	Unspecified Heap	1956	1:10560
B	27m SW	Ponds	1928	1:10560
B	27m SW	Ponds	1908	1:10560
B	28m W	Ponds	1891	1:10560
C	31m W	Disused Canal	1938	1:10560
C	31m W	Disused Canal	1928	1:10560
C	31m W	Canal	1908	1:10560
B	31m SW	Ponds	1938	1:10560
B	31m SW	Ponds	1891	1:10560
B	32m W	Pond	1891	1:10560
B	35m W	Pond	1928	1:10560
B	35m W	Pond	1909	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
B	37m W	Ponds	1909	1:10560
D	39m SE	Reservoirs	1891	1:10560
D	49m E	Reservoirs	1851	1:10560
1	52m SE	Pond	1974	1:10000
E	53m E	Pond	1928	1:10560
E	53m E	Pond	1908	1:10560
D	54m E	Reservoirs	1938	1:10560
D	54m E	Reservoirs	1928	1:10560
D	54m E	Reservoirs	1908	1:10560
D	54m E	Reservoirs	1956	1:10560
E	61m E	Ponds	1891	1:10560
D	63m E	Ponds	1967	1:10560
F	101m N	Unspecified Heap	1891	1:10560
G	110m NW	Reservoirs	1909	1:10560
G	110m NW	Reservoirs	1938	1:10560
G	111m NW	Reservoirs	1891	1:10560
2	113m S	Refuse Heap	1928	1:10560
G	114m NW	Reservoirs	1928	1:10560
3	127m N	Unspecified Heap	1956	1:10560
H	132m NE	Reservoirs	1928	1:10560
H	132m NE	Reservoirs	1908	1:10560
G	133m NW	Pond	1850	1:10560
G	133m NW	Reservoirs	1980	1:10000
G	133m NW	Reservoirs	1969	1:10560
G	133m NW	Reservoirs	1974	1:10000
G	133m NW	Reservoirs	1956	1:10560
F	137m N	Unspecified Pit	1891	1:10560
4	141m SE	Ponds	1851	1:10560



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
I	144m SE	Reservoirs	1938	1:10560
I	144m SE	Reservoirs	1928	1:10560
I	144m SE	Reservoirs	1908	1:10560
H	147m NE	Reservoirs	1891	1:10560
H	148m NE	Reservoirs	1938	1:10560
H	149m NE	Reservoirs	1956	1:10560
J	154m E	Pond	1928	1:10560
J	154m E	Pond	1908	1:10560
H	154m NE	Ponds	1967	1:10560
J	160m E	Pond	1983	1:10000
K	162m W	Canal Feeder	1980	1:10000
K	162m W	Canal Feeder	1969	1:10560
K	162m W	Canal Feeder	1974	1:10000
K	162m W	Canal Feeder	1956	1:10560
H	169m NE	Ponds	1851	1:10560
G	169m NW	Refuse Heap	1956	1:10560
G	178m NW	Refuse Heap	1928	1:10560
L	180m SW	Canal Feeder	1980	1:10000
L	180m SW	Canal Feeder	1969	1:10560
L	180m SW	Canal Feeder	1974	1:10000
5	180m SE	Unspecified Heap	1967	1:10560
6	226m SW	Canal Feeder	1956	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 151 >](#)



ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
AU	662m SW	Tunnel	1938	1:10560
AU	662m SW	Tunnel	1927	1:10560
AU	662m SW	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**0**

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.

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
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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
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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
-----------------	---

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

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

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

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

0

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.

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.

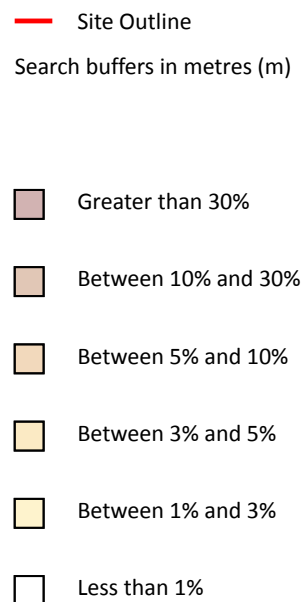
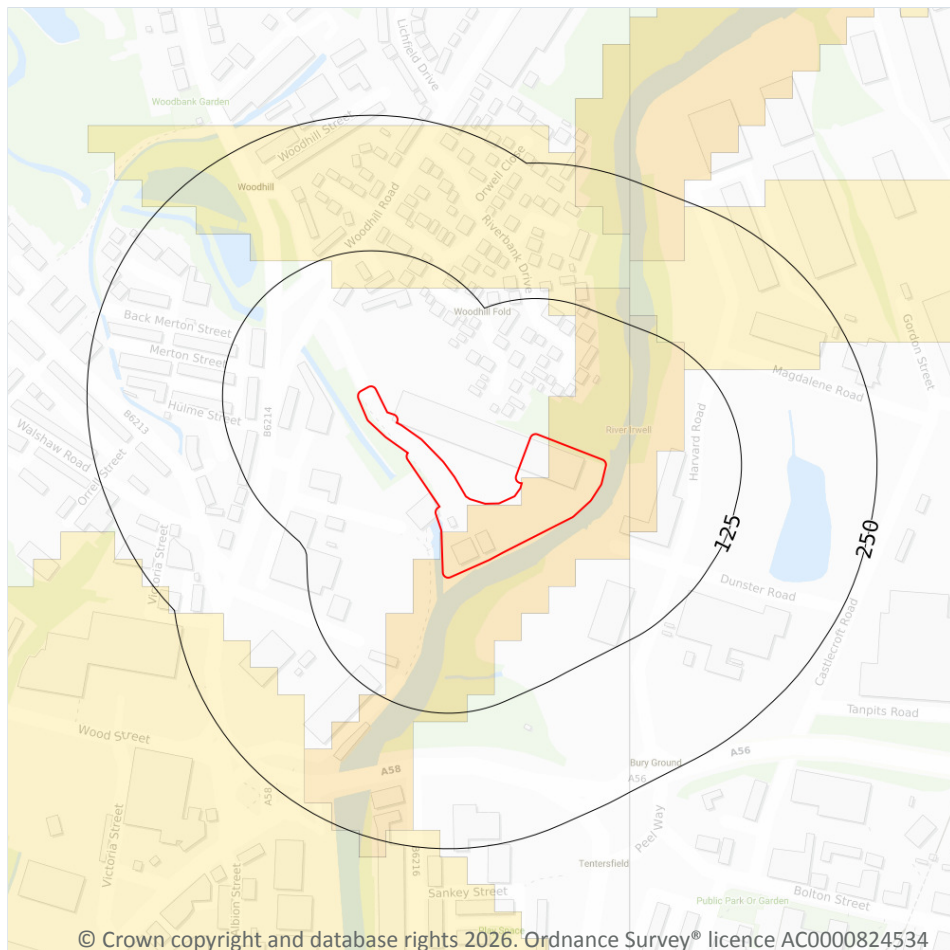
Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey® mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.



This data is sourced from Groundsure.



20 Radon



20.1 Radon

Records on site

2

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 160](#) >

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	Between 3% and 5%	Basic



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

16

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	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
On site	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
7m SE	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
18m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
22m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
22m 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
22m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
22m E	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
25m E	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	30 - 45 mg/kg
25m E	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
31m SE	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
31m N	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg



Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
36m SE	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
36m SE	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
42m N	15 - 25 mg/kg	No data	200 - 300 mg/kg	120 - 240 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
45m 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

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

0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey® mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey®.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m

10

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 164 >](#)

Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
99m SW	Tunnel	1960	2500
99m SW	Tunnel	1959	1250
103m SW	Tunnel	1930	2500
103m SW	Tunnel	1937	2500
205m SW	Tunnel	1970	2500
205m SW	Tunnel	1958	2500
206m SW	Tunnel	1957	1250
206m SW	Tunnel	1969	1250
215m SW	Tunnel	1939	2500
215m SW	Tunnel	1930	2500

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

1

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 164 >](#)

Location	Description
21m SE	Historical OSM

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m

0

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey® and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m

0

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> ↗.

Terms and conditions

Groundsure's Terms and Conditions can be accessed at this link: www.groundsure.com/terms-and-conditions-april-2023/ ↗.



APPENDIX B

These Ordnance Survey maps are not printed to scale and have been reduced to A4 size

A3 1/10,000 plans are available upon request

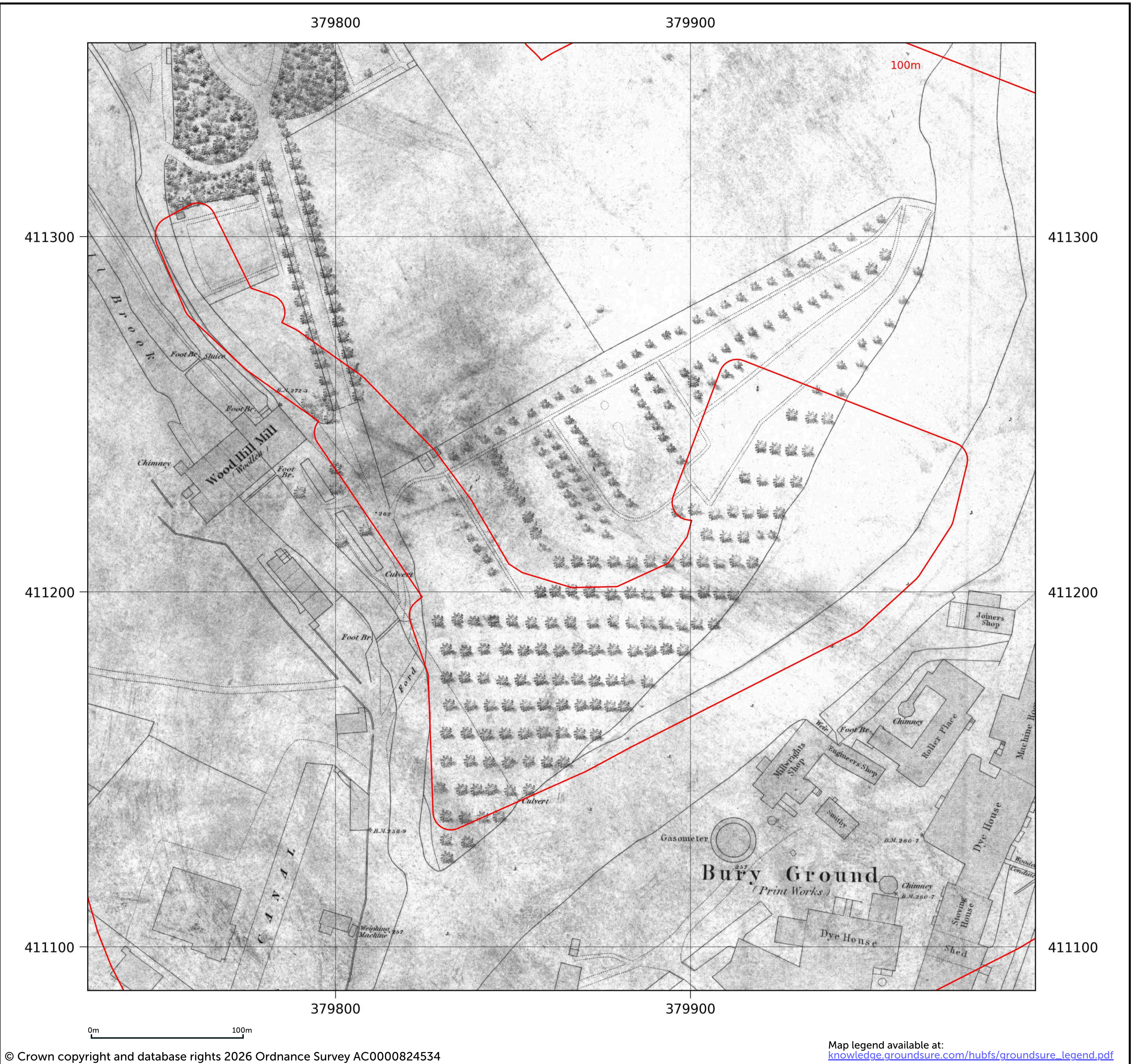
Site details:	LOWER WOODHILL ROAD, BURY
Client ref:	26003
Report ref:	GS-CQ4-ZTX-QN8-E60
Grid ref:	379875.7, 411211.29
Production date:	19 January 2026

Map name:	1056 Scale Town Plans
Map date:	1849
Scale:	1:1,056
Printed at:	1:1,056



Date: 1849
Surveyed: 1847
Edition: 1849

Contact us with any questions at:
info@groundsure.com
01273 257 755



Site details:

Client ref:

Report ref:

Grid ref:

Production date:

LOWER WOODHILL ROAD,
BURY

26003

GS-CQ4-ZTX-QN8-E6O

379875.7, 411211.29

19 January 2026

Map name:

Map date:

Scale:

Printed at:

County Series

1890

1:2,500

1:2,500

Date: 1890
Surveyed: 1890
Revised: 1890

Date: 1890
Surveyed: 1890
Revised: 1890

N

W

E

S

Contact us with any questions at:
info@groundsure.com
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