



12a Rectory Avenue, Prestwich Preliminary Risk Assessment

Job Number
LKC251607

Report Date
6th October 2025

Client
Hassen Karim

DOCUMENT QUALITY ASSURANCE

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Job Number	LKC251607
Client	Hassen Karim

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Written By	Alex Evans		
Approved By	Colin Crompton		

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1. Introduction

LK Consult Ltd (LKC) has been commissioned to carry out a Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) for 12a Rectory Avenue, Prestwich.

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

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

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

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

Location	West of Rectory Avenue, to the South of Rectory Lane, Prestwich. Centred at National Grid Reference 381850E 403550N.
Area	500m ² .
Topography	85 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Site is approximately level.
Current Site Use	Residential dwelling.
Proposed Development	Partial demolition of existing property with a wraparound extension and reduction in soft landscaping area.

Table 1-1: Summary of site details.

2. Historical Review

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

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

Site Features	Location on Site	Dates Present		Comments
		From	To	
Rectory (Housing)	Whole Site	1848	1932	Feature no longer present on 1932 mapping. Only garden areas of the rectory present across the site boundary.
Detached House with private rear garden and driveway	Whole Site	1932	2025	Feature still present on 2025 mapping.

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

Surrounding Area Features	Distance (m)	Direction	Dates Present		Comments
			From	To	
Pond	170	S	1848	1910	Feature no longer present on 1923 mapping.
2no Wells	20, 190	W	1891, 1909	1932	Features no longer present on 1932 mapping. 20m distance well was labelled as a pump on earlier mapping, labelled as well in 1909 mapping.
Cuttings	75	W	1932	2025	Feature still present on 2025 mapping.

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

3. Environmental Setting

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

Categories ^(data sources)		Details
Geology ^{1, 2, 3}	Artificial Ground	No BGS recorded artificial ground.
	Superficial Deposits	Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian (Sand and Gravel).
	Bedrock	Manchester Marls Formation (Mudstone).
	BGS Logs (100m)	None.
Hydro-geology ¹	Aquifer Designation	Superficial Secondary A Aquifer. Bedrock Secondary B Aquifer.
	Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Site not within an SPZ.
	Groundwater Abstractions (100m)	None.
Hydrology ¹	Surface Watercourses (100m)	None.
	Flooding Risk ^{1, 4}	Flood Zone 1.
	Surface Water Abstractions (100m)	None.
	Discharge Consents (onsite)	None.
	Pollution Incidents (onsite)	None.
Minerals & Mining ^{1, 5}	Coal Mining	Within a Coal Reporting Area. Not within a Development High Risk Area.
	Surface Mineral Extractions (250m)	None.
	Non-Coal Mining Area	No hazard.
Ground Stability ¹	Collapsible Ground	Very low hazard.
	Compressible Ground	No hazard.
	Ground Dissolution	No hazard.
	Landslide	Very low hazard.
	Running Sand	Very low hazard.
	Shrinking / Swelling Clay	No hazard.
Landfill Sites (250m) ¹	Known / Registered	None.
	Potentially Infilled Land (non-water and water), based on Envirocheck Report	5no. features: 76m W, 106m W, 125m NW, 143m N, 185m S
	Potentially Infilled Sites, based on LKC historical review	3no. features: See Table 2-1 and Table 2-2.

Table 3-1: Summary of the environmental setting.

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

Data Sources:

1 Envirocheck Report (Appendix A & B).

2 BGS Sheet 85 1:50,000

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

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

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

Categories ^(data sources)		Details
Radon Potential ¹		<1% of homes above Action Level. No protective measures are necessary in the construction of new dwellings or extensions.
Designated Sites (50m) ¹		None.
Contemporary Trade Directory (50m) ¹		None.
Fuel Station Entries (50m) ¹		None.
Unexploded Ordnance Risk (UXO) – Zetica Risk Map	Zetica Risk Map ⁶	Bomb Risk: Low.

Table 3-2(continued): Summary of the environmental setting.

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

Data Sources:

1 Envirocheck Report (Appendix A & B).

6 Zetica UXO Unexploded Bomb Risk Map (Appendix C).

4. Site Reconnaissance

A site reconnaissance was carried out on 30th of September 2025. Hand dug trial holes were undertaken in accessible areas to confirm the shallow ground conditions.

Relevant features identified on site are summarised below:

- The site currently comprises 1no. residential dwelling with the proposed extension under construction.
- The groundcover to the rear of the building consists of predominantly soft landscaping with a concrete shed base.
- The soft landscaping to the rear of the building was covered in a layer of moderate vegetation, the landscaping in the front was overlain by areas of scaffolding and construction materials.
- Site access was via the driveway of 12a Rectory Avenue.
- The site was relatively level with a 30cm drop at the back of the rear garden before the concrete.
- Litter and small areas of demolition rubble containing brick, glass and insulation were noted across the site. No visual or olfactory evidence of contamination was identified.

The surrounding area comprises residential buildings.

Hand dug pits were carried out in 5no. locations and are summarised in Table 4-1.

HD101	HD102	HD103, HD104, HD105
0.00-0.20m Made Ground (gravelly sandy silt with rare brick fragments)	0.00-0.30m Made Ground (gravelly sandy silt with rare brick fragments)	0.00-0.25m Made Ground (gravelly sandy silt with rare ash and brick fragments).
0.20-0.40m Made ground (gravelly silty sand with rare ash and brick fragments).	0.30-0.80m Made ground (gravelly silty sand with rare ash, clinker and brick fragments).	Refusal on concrete at 0.25m.
0.40-0.50m Red brown sandy clay.	0.80-0.90m Red brown sandy clay.	

Table 4-1: Hand dug pit logs.

Site photographs are provided in Table 4-2.

	
Photograph 1: View of site from E facing W.	Photograph 2: View of site from W facing E. Note vegetation and 30cm step down.

Table 4-2: Site photographs.



Photograph 3: View of rear garden. Note shed on concrete base.



Photograph 4: View of soil from hand dug pits, note rare / infrequent anthropogenic content.

Table 4-3 (continued): Site photographs.



Plate 4-1: Envirocheck Aerial photograph showing site features.

5. Preliminary Conceptual Model

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Potential Contaminants

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

Potential Source	Contaminants
On site	
Shallow made ground below some or all of site (rectory and terraced house)	Assuming predominantly reworked natural soils with possible demolition rubble, ash and clinker: heavy metals, sulphates, PAHs ⁴ . Rare ash / clinker noted in the site reconnaissance. Not expected to be a source of elevated contaminants given the rare occurrence. Not expected to be a significant source of gas given anticipated depth and nature of made ground.
Residential property	No significant contamination source anticipated. Reference to removal of any asbestos containing materials is provided in the Demolition Method Statement available on the planning portal.
Surrounding Area	
Surrounding area	No significant contamination sources within influencing distance of the site.
Landfills / offsite potentially infilled features within 250m	Given size, distance and age of features, there is not considered to be a source of hazardous gas (principally carbon dioxide and methane).
Underlying Geology	
Superficial / Bedrock	Glacial Deposits (Sand and Gravel) over Manchester Marls Formation (Mudstone). No significant contamination sources identified.

Table 5-1: Potential contamination sources.

5.3 Potential Receptors

Potential receptors are detailed in Table 5-2.

Receptors	
Human health	Future site users (including residents, visitors, and site workers).
Controlled waters	No surface water within influencing distance. Secondary A Aquifer and secondary B Aquifer.
Buildings.	
Potable water pipes.	

Table 5-2: Potential receptors.

5.4 Potential Pathways

Potential pathways are detailed in Table 5-3.

Pathways		
Soil	Human health ⁵ (residential land use: houses with private gardens)	Ingestion of soil. Ingestion of soil-derived indoor dust. Ingestion of contaminated home-grown produce. Ingestion of soil attached to home-grown produce. Dermal contact with soil. Dermal contact with soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived outdoor dust. Inhalation of soil-derived indoor dust. Inhalation of vapours outside. Inhalation of vapours inside.
Soil	Windblown dust and fibres to adjacent receptors.	
Soil	Direct contact with receptors (services).	
Surface water	No surface water within influencing distance.	
Groundwater	Infiltration into the ground, through potentially contaminated material (contamination possibly going into solution).	
Groundwater and gas	Migration through potentially permeable strata and preferential pathways. Superficial (sand and gravel) is likely to be relatively permeable. Bedrock (mudstone) likely to be variably permeable. No preferential pathways are anticipated.	
Gas	Migration into buildings (e.g., via services) and accumulation of gases in confined spaces (potentially causing explosion if methane is present).	

Table 5-3: Potential pathways.

5.5 Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model

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

Generic potential pollutant linkages are described along with an assessment of the risk based upon guidance on probabilities and consequences outlined in CIRIA C552⁶.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations are discussed further in Section 7.

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

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

It should be noted that there may be risk from short term exposure from contaminated soil to site workers. The Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model deals with long term exposure to key receptors. Acute risks can be easily mitigated by good environmental management of the site during site works. Standard health and safety precautions (as per HSE guidance⁷) should be adopted by all workers involved with site enabling and construction works. Therefore, this receptor is not considered in the contamination conceptual model.

PL	Contaminants of Concern (source)	Pathway	Receptor	Probability	Consequence	Risk	Assessment and Recommendations
1	Asbestos, heavy metals, sulphates, PAHs (ash and clinker, demolition rubble)	Dermal contact. Inhalation of soil, fibres, and dust. Ingestion of soils, dust, home-grown produce, soil attached to home-grown produce. Windblown dust.	Future site users.	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Unlikely as no evidence of significant quantities of potential contamination in the shallow site soils. Rare ash and clinker observed at shallow depths. Site is within an existing garden. Recommendation: Watching brief during any groundworks in proposed garden areas for any increased amounts of ash and clinker or other potentially contaminated materials.
2	PAHs (ash in made ground)	Inhalation of vapours. Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways.	Future site users.	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Occasional ash and clinker encountered at shallow depths. Unlikely to be a significant source of volatiles. Recommendation: No further assessment required.
3	Hazardous / ground gas: methane, carbon dioxide (shallow made ground)	Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways. Inhalation of gas. Explosion in confined spaces.	Future site users. Buildings.	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate / Low	No significant source of gas anticipated. No geological factors and shallow made ground of less than 1.00mbgl recorded during site walkover. Recommendations: No further assessment required.
4	PAHs, metals (shallow made ground)	Surface run-off. Migration via permeable strata and preferential pathways. Perched waters migration.	Groundwater	Unlikely	Medium	Low	No significant evidence of mobile contamination noted from previous site uses and site walkover. Recommendations: No further assessment required.
5	Naphthalene (ash in made ground)	Permeation of pipes. Ingestion of tainted water supply.	Future site users. Water pipes.	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Ash only present at shallow depths. No significant source of contamination encountered. LKC understand existing supply will be retained. Recommendations: No further assessment required.

Table 5-4: Preliminary Contamination Conceptual Model.

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

6. Preliminary Geotechnical Risk Assessment

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

Coal Mining	Site is not within a Development High Risk Area. No further assessment required.
Slope Stability	Site is relatively flat. No further assessment required.
Envirocheck Ground Stability Hazards	No to low hazard identified. No further action required.
Made Ground	Site visit indicates relatively shallow made ground.
Superficial	Unknown strength of soils for foundation design. Clay / sand / gravel anticipated below the site. Strata may be variable giving differential settlement.
Bedrock	Unknown depth to bedrock.
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater. Shallow / fluctuating groundwater can affect the strength of the soil, particularly in granular ground. Shallow groundwater can also affect construction works.
Plasticity	Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed, particularly where trees are present or proposed, to identify the shrink / swell risk.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural. Ash noted in the made ground which may give rise to elevated sulphate.

Table 6-1: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

7. Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Summary Conclusions

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

Current Site Use & Pertinent Features	Residential dwelling.
Proposed Development	Partial demolition of existing property with a wraparound extension and reduction in soft landscaping area.
Main Historical Features	Onsite: Rectory, terraced housing. Surrounding Area: Bent House, Pond, 2no Wells, Cuttings.
Geology / Hydrogeology	Artificial: No BGS recorded artificial. Superficial: Hummocky (Moundy) Glacial Deposits, Devensian (Sand and Gravel). Secondary A Aquifer. Bedrock: Manchester Marls Formation (Mudstone), Secondary B Aquifer.
Site Reconnaissance	A site reconnaissance was undertaken on the 30 th of September 2025. The reconnaissance included hand dug pits which identified rare and brick fragments within shallow made ground.
Landfills / Infilled ground	No recorded landfills. Potentially infilled ground identified.

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

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

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

Table 7-2: Summary risk table.

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

Coal Mining	Site is not within a development high risk area. No further assessment required.
Slope Stability	Site is relatively flat. No further assessment required.
Made Ground	Shallow made ground.
Superficial	Unknown strength of soils for foundation design.
Bedrock	Unknown depth to bedrock.
Groundwater	Unknown depth and variability of groundwater.
Plasticity	Plasticity of clay deposits should be confirmed.
Sulphate	Unknown sulphate content of the made ground and natural.

Table 7-3: Summary of geotechnical constraints.

7.2 Recommendations

Recommendations are provided in Table 7-4.

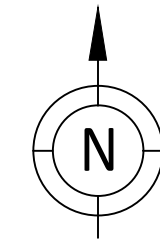
Importation of Soils	Any topsoil or subsoil brought on to the site for use in gardens / soft landscaping should be suitably chemically validated prior to its use on site, according to Local Authority guidance.
Unexpected Contamination	Watching brief during any groundworks in proposed garden areas for any increased amounts of ash and clinker or other potentially contaminated materials.

Table 7-4: Recommendations.

Figures



Client: Hassen Karim				Title: Site Location & Boundary Plan		 LK CONSULT
Site: 12a Rectory Avenue, Prestwich				Scale (see scale bar): 1:10,000 & 1 1:250 @ A4		
Drawing No.: LKC251607	Drawn By: AE	Checked By: CC	Drawn: Oct 2025	Figure: 1	Revision:	



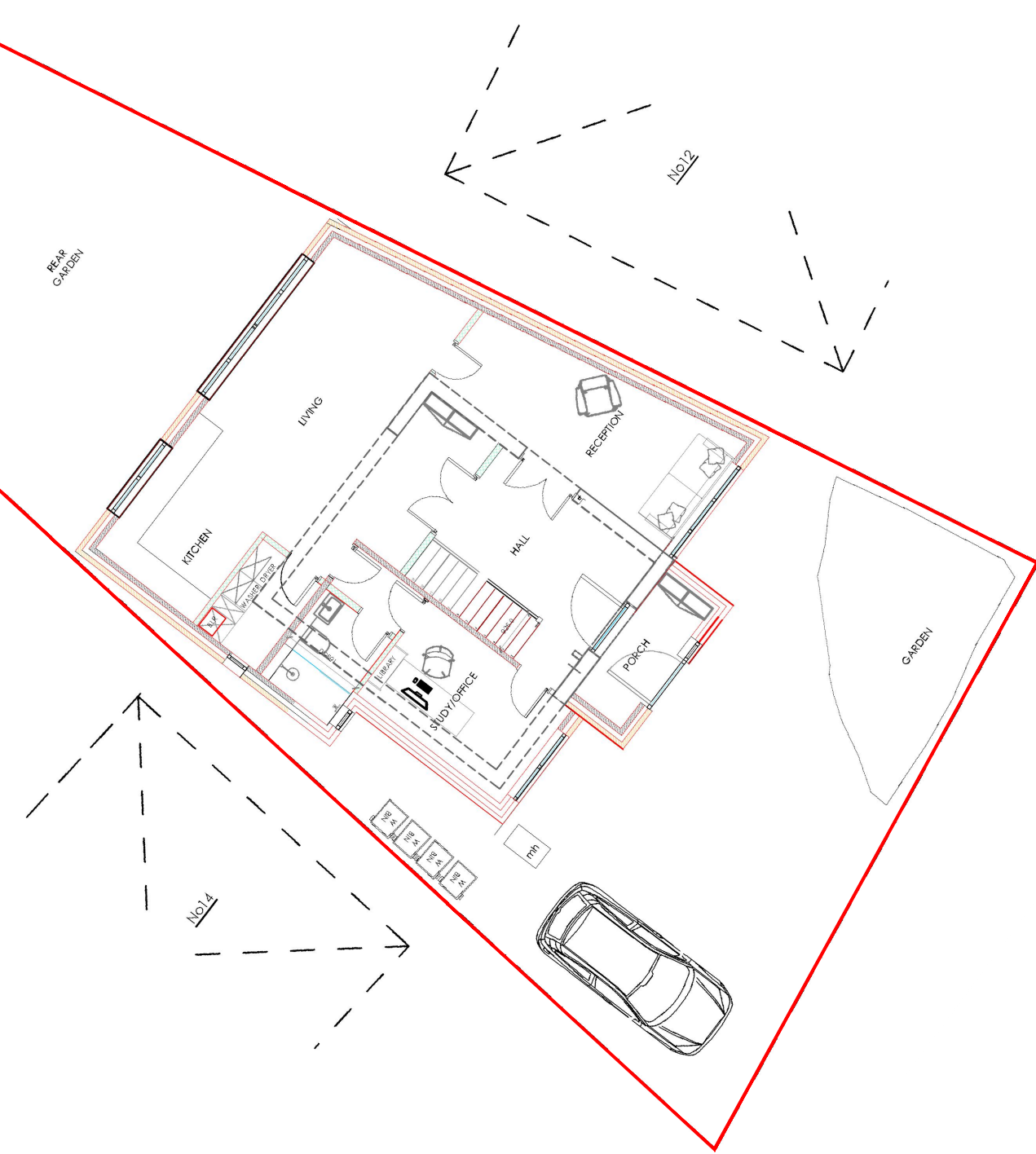
KEY

Site Boundary

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



Client:			
Hassen Karim			
Site:			
12a Rectory Avenue, Prestwich			
Title:			
Proposed Development Plan			
Job No.:	Scale (See Scale Bar):	Figure:	Revision:
LKC251607	1:125 @ A3	2	
Drawn By:	Checked By:		
AC	AE	Oct 2025	



Extract From: Plan Supplied by Client
Drawing Ref: Proposed Ground Floor Plan, Rev:A

Appendix A – Historical Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560

Gravel Pit

Sand Pit

Other Pits

Quarry

Shingle

Orchard

Osiers

Reeds

Marsh

Mixed Wood

Deciduous

Brushwood

Fir

Furze

Rough Pasture

Arrow denotes flow of water

Trigonometrical Station

Site of Antiquities

Bench Mark

Pump, Guide Post, Signal Post

Well, Spring, Boundary Post

•285 Surface Level

Sketched Contour

Instrumental Contour

Main Roads

Fenced

Un-Fenced

Minor Roads

Fenced

Un-Fenced

Sunken Road

Raised Road

Road over Railway

Railway over River

Railway over Road

Level Crossing

Road over River or Canal

Road over Stream

County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary

County Borough Boundary (England)

County Burgh Boundary (Scotland)

Rural District Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry

Gravel Pit

Sand Pit

Disused Pit or Quarry

Refuse or Slag Heap

Lake, Loch or Pond

Dunes

Boulders

Coniferous Trees

Non-Coniferous Trees

Orchard

Scrub

Coppice

Bracken

Heath

Rough Grassland

Marsh

Reeds

Saltings

Building

Glasshouse

Direction of Flow of Water

Shingle

Sand

Sloping Masonry

Pylon

Electricity Transmission Line

Pole

Cutting

Embankment

Standard Gauge Multiple Track

Standard Gauge Single Track

Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line

Narrow Gauge

Geographical County

Administrative County, County Borough or County of City

Municipal Borough, Urban or Rural District, Burgh or District Council

Borough, Burgh or County Constituency
Shown only when not coincident with other boundaries

Civil Parish
Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs

BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone

Ch Church

CH Club House

F E Sta Fire Engine Station

FB Foot Bridge

Fn Fountain

GP Guide Post

MP Mile Post

MS Mile Stone

Pol Sta Police Station

PO Post Office

PC Public Convenience

PH Public House

SB Signal Box

Spr Spring

TCB Telephone Call Box

TCP Telephone Call Post

W Well

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

Gravel Pit

Refuse tip or slag heap

Rock

Rock (scattered)

Boulders

Boulders (scattered)

Shingle

Mud

Sand

Sand Pit

Slopes

Top of cliff

General detail

Underground detail

Overhead detail

Narrow gauge railway

Multi-track railway

Single track railway

County boundary (England only)

Civil, parish or community boundary

District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary

Constituency boundary

Area of wooded vegetation

Non-coniferous trees

Non-coniferous trees (scattered)

Coniferous trees

Coniferous trees (scattered)

Positioned tree

Orchard

Coppice or Osiers

Rough Grassland

Heath

Scrub

Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds

Water feature

Flow arrows

MHW(S) Mean high water (springs)

MLW(S) Mean low water (springs)

Telephone line (where shown)

Electricity transmission line (with poles)

Bench mark (where shown)

Triangulation station

Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)

Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower

Site of (antiquity)

Glasshouse

General Building

Important Building

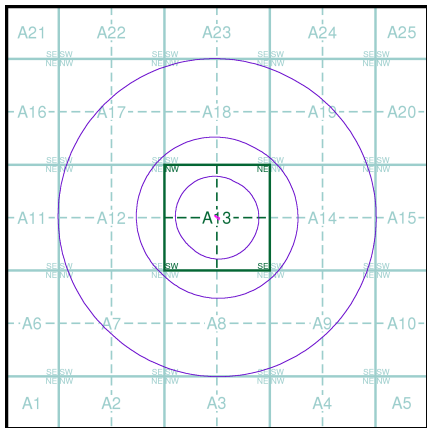


LK CONSULT

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1848	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1894	4
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1910	5
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1923	6
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1932	7
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1938	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	10
Manchester	1:25,000	1975	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1979	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1986	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2025	16

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 386712953_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC251607 - Rectory Lane
National Grid Reference: 381850, 403550
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

12 A Rectory Lane, Prestwich



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

Russian Military Mapping Legends

1:5,000 and 1:10,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale

Government and Administrative Buildings

Military and Industrial Buildings

Military and Communication Areas

Subway Entrance

Fireproof Building

Prominent Fireproof Building

Non-fireproof Building

Non-fireproof Building (non-dwelling)

Factory, mill, and flour mill, with chimneys

Factory, mill, and flour mill, without chimneys

Power Station, drawn to scale

Hydroelectric Power Station

Radio Station, drawn to scale

Telephone Station, drawn to scale

Abandoned Open-pit Mine or Quarry

Open-pit Salt Mine

Pit

Oil Deposit or Well

Oil Seepage

Tailings Pile

Fuel Storage Tanks

Natural Gas Tank

Bench Mark

Drill Hole

Burial Mound

Triangulation Point on Burial Mound

Single-track Railroad

Double-track Railroad

Railroad and Station Building

Coniferous Forest

Deciduous Forest

Mixed Forest

Lawns

Citrus Orchard

Wet Ground

Scattered Vegetation

243.8 Values for prominent elevations
186.0 Numbers for spot elevations, depth soundings, contour lines, etc.
0.2 Velocity of the current, width of river bed, depth of river
180/12 Fractional terms: length and capacity of bridges; depth of fords and condition of the river bottom; height of forest and the diameter of trees

Russian Alphabet (For reference and phonetic interpretation of map text)

А а (A)	З з (Z)	П п (P)	Ч ч (CH)
Б б (B)	И и (I)	Р р (R)	Ш ш (SH)
В в (V)	Й й (Y)	С с (S)	Щ щ (SHCH)
Г г (G)	К к (K)	Т т (T)	Ъ (-)
Д д (D)	Л л (L)	У у (U)	Ы (Y)
Е е (E)	М м (M)	Ф ф (F)	Ь (')
Ё ё (YO)	Н н (N)	Х х (KH)	Э э (E)
Ж ж (ZH)	О о (O)	Ц ц (TS)	Ю ю (YU or IU)
			Я я (YA or IA)

1:25,000 mapping

a. Not drawn to scale b. Drawn to scale

Government and Administrative Buildings

Military and Industrial Buildings

Military and Communication Areas

Subway Entrance

Partly Demolished Buildings

Demolished Buildings

Built-Up Area with Fireproof Buildings Predominant

Built-Up Area with Non-Fireproof Buildings Predominant

Individual Fireproof Building

Prominent Industrial Building

Individual Dwelling, Fireproof

Ruins of an Individual Dwelling

Factory or Mill Chimney

Factory or Mill with Chimney

Factory or Mill without Chimney

Mine or Open Pit Mine

Operating Shaft or Mine

Non-Operating Shaft or Mine

Salt Mine

Tailings Pile

Pit

Stone Quarry

Gas Pump or Service Station

Fuel Storage or Natural Gas Tank

Oil or Natural Gas Derrick

Small Hydroelectric Power Station

Power Station

Transformer Station

Cemetery

Burial Mound (height in metres)

Triangulation Point on Burial Mound

Triangulation Point

Bench Mark

Bench Mark (monumented)

Telegraph Office

Telephone Station

Radio Station

Radio Tower

Airfield or Seaplane Base

Landing Strip

Telegraph/Telephone Lines

Main Highway

Highway under Construction

Improved Dirt Road (former truck road)

Double-track Railroad with First Class Station

Railroad Under Construction

Shore Embankment

River or Ditch with Embankment

Water Gauge

Water Level Mark

Well

Water Reservoir or Rain Water Pit

Spring

Isobath with value

Heavy (Index) Contour Line

Contour Line and Value

Half Contour Line

Spot Elevation Value

Coniferous

Deciduous

Mixed

Scrub

Key to Numbers on Mapping

SD80_Manchester

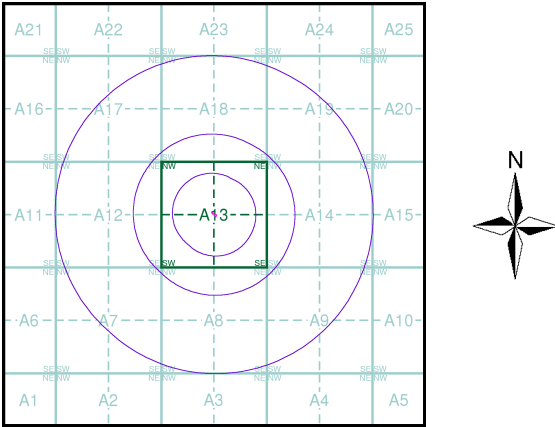
No.	Description
153	Police Station/Headquarters
164	Post Office

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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1848	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1894	4
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1910	5
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1923	6
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1932	7
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1938	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	10
Manchester	1:25,000	1975	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1979	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1986	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	14
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	15
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2025	16

Russian Map - Slice A



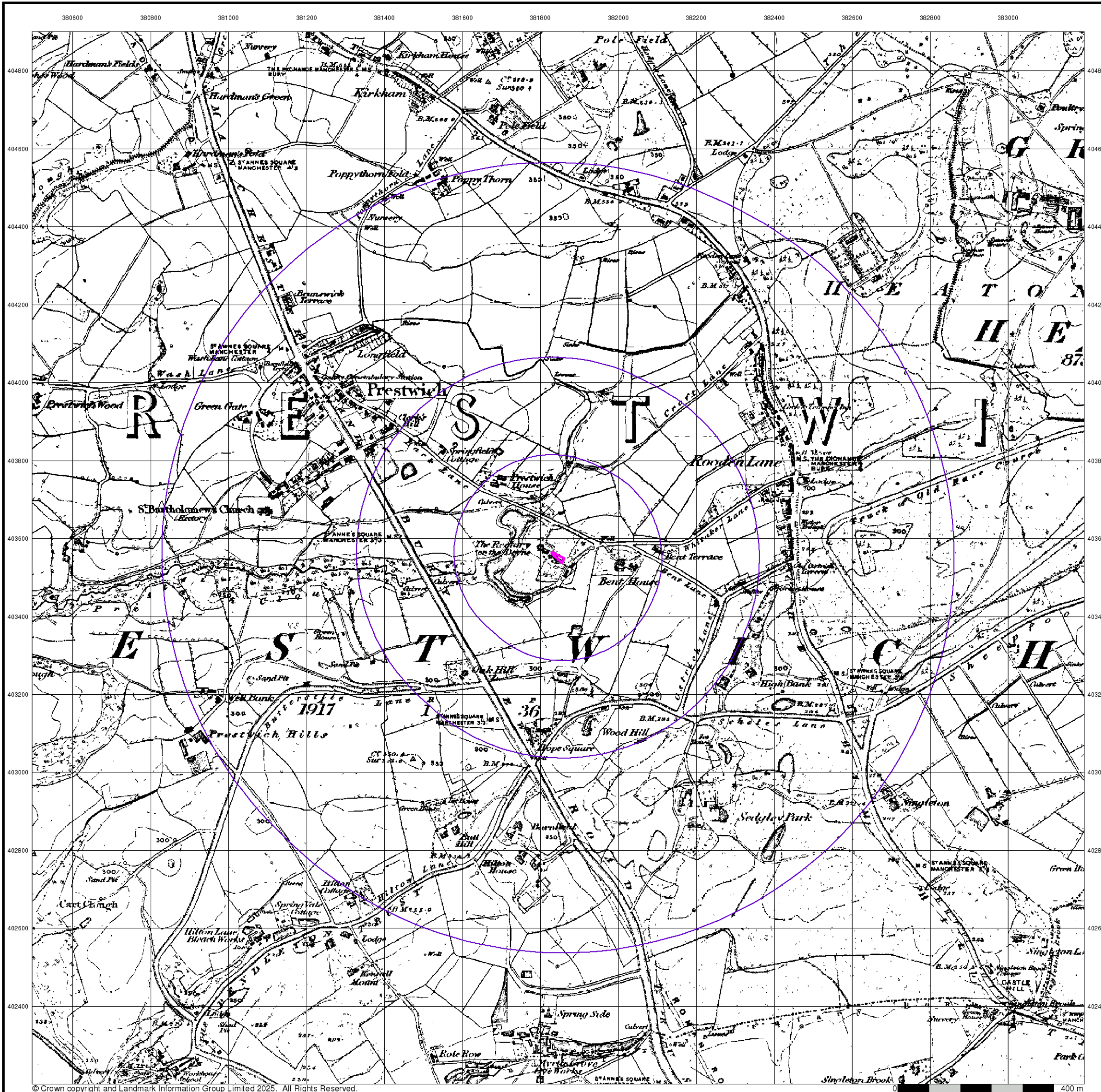
Order Details

Order Number: 386712953_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC251607 - Rectory Lane
National Grid Reference: 381850, 403550
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

12 A Rectory Lane, Prestwich

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



LK CONSULT

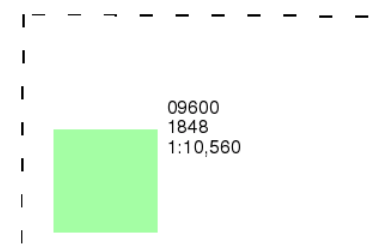
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1848

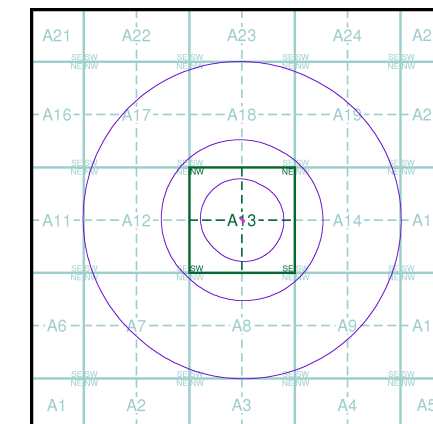
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 386712953_1_1
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National Grid Reference: 381850, 403550
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Landmark
INFORMATION GROUP

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1894

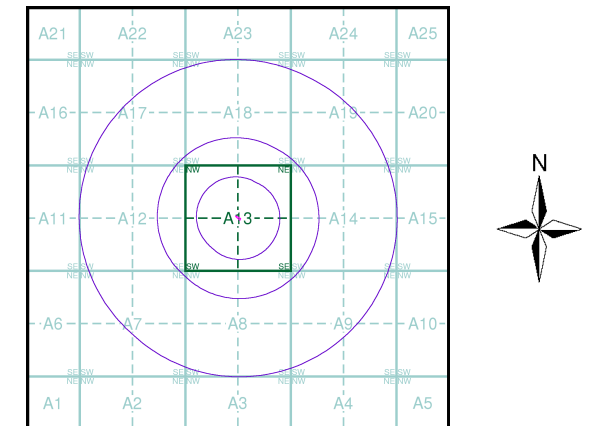
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

096NW
1894
1:10,560
096SW
1894
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 386712953_1_1
Customer Ref: LKC251607 - Rectory Lane
National Grid Reference: 381850, 403550
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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1910

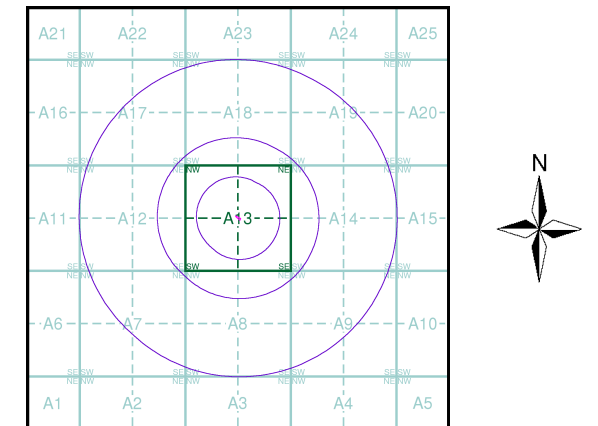
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

096NW 1910 1:10,560
096SW 1910 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.04
Search Buffer (m): 1000

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1923

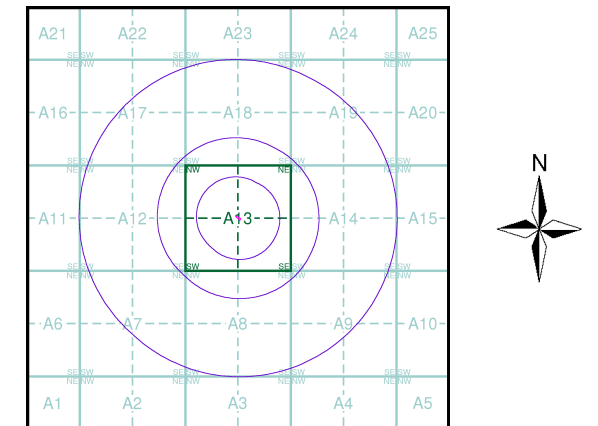
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

096NW
1923
1:10,560
096SW
1923
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 386712953_1_1
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.04
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