



**PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL SITE
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**LAND ADJACENT TO
129 CROFT LANE,
BURY,
BL9 8QH**

Prepared for:

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EnviroSolution Ltd Document Verification

Site Address	Land adjacent to 129 Croft Lane, Bury, BL9 8QH		
Report Title	Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Report		
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Prepared by	Tom Craig	Signature	
Checked by	Gemma Lucas	Signature	



Executive Summary

The preliminary environmental site assessment indicates that the site can be classified as moderate risk in terms of contamination and the risks to the identified receptors (e.g. human health, controlled waters, buildings) following redevelopment is considered to be moderate.

This classification is due to the potential for Made Ground to be present in the shallow soils and the presence of a number of off-site land uses which have the potential to contaminate the soils. These land uses include electrical substations, bleach works, dye works, engineering works and warehouses. Potential contaminants could include heavy metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, hydrocarbons, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, ground gases and volatile vapours.

It is recommended a Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation is undertaken prior to site redevelopment to obtain additional information on the ground conditions and the contamination status. The investigation should be carried out by qualified and competent persons. The scope of works for the investigation will need to be submitted and approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of the Phase 2 intrusive works.

The site lies within a Development High Risk Area, defined by the Coal Authority. It is recommended that a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is completed for the site.

Disclaimer

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

EnviroSolution Ltd was commissioned to undertake a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment at a site located adjacent to 129 Croft Lane in Bury. This report was commissioned to support the planning application for a new residential development.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the preliminary environmental site assessment was:

1. To provide a summary of the environmental setting and historical land use of the site and immediate surrounding area.
2. To obtain information on the ground conditions present beneath the site.
3. To develop a conceptual site model and complete a generic quantitative risk assessment to identify any environmental risks and liabilities associated with ground conditions at the site.

1.3 Scope of Work

To achieve the objectives, the following scope of work was completed:

1. A desk-based study of the site comprising a review of available environmental information for the site such as geological and hydrogeological data and historical land use information.
2. A site walkover survey.
3. Assessment of potential hazards and constraints during construction and longer term.

This work has been devised to generally comply with the relevant principles and requirements of the following legislation and guidance:

- Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990 and Section 57 of the Environmental Act 1995;
- Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 and Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (DEFRA, April 2012);
- National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019);
- BS10175: 2011 +A2:2017 "Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites- Code of Practice"; and
- Environment Agency (2020) Land Contamination Risk Management Report LCRM "How to assess and manage the risks from land contamination".

1.4 Information Sources

Historical Ordnance Survey maps have been obtained from historical records, ranging from 1851 to 2020. These maps provide high quality information on historical site use.

The British Geological Survey Geoindex database has been used to provide information on geo-environmental aspects of the site and the immediate surrounding area such as geological, hydrogeological and hydrological data.

The Environment Agency website (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency) and Magic website (www.magic.gov.uk) was also used to obtain environmental information.

Industry Profiles produced by the Department of the Environment were utilised to obtain information on processes, materials and wastes associated potential contaminative land uses near the site.

Readily available information sources have been used to produce this desk-based study. Additional information may be requested by the Local Planning Authority (e.g. local authority environmental information request).

2 The Site

2.1 Site Location

The site is located at land adjacent to 129 Croft Lane, Bury, BL9 8QH. The British National Grid Reference for the approximate site centre is GR: 381267 408574.

The site location is shown on **Figure 1** in **Appendix A**.

2.2 Site Description

The site description is aided by the completion of a site walkover survey conducted by EnviroSolution on the 21st November 2020. The site photographs are included in **Appendix B**.

The site is irregular in shape and covers an approximate area of 1,820 square metres. The site is currently vacant but is used as a small rear car park to the neighbouring public house and a permit holder car park which is fenced off.

The majority of the site is covered in tarmacadam hardstanding with areas of landscaping around the perimeter.

The site is generally flat but slopes gently towards the southwest towards the River Roch from 79m aOD to 75m aOD.

Vehicle access is gained from Croft Lane to the east. A height limit of 6ft 6" applies to the permit car park.

The site is bounded by Croft Lane to the east, a chemist to the north, the River Roch to the west and residential housing to the south.

There are no active petrol filling stations located within a 250m radius of the site.

The existing site plan is shown on **Figure 2** which is included in **Appendix A**.

2.3 Development Proposals

It is understood that the development proposal includes the construction of a three-storey children's nursery which includes areas of soft landscaping to be used as a play area and paved areas for vehicle parking.

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

2.4 Site History

The development site and surrounding area has been reviewed with reference to historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. The history of the site and immediate surrounding area is

summarised in Table 1. Copies of the historical OS maps are included in **Appendix C**. A search buffer of 250m has been used.

Table 1 - Historic Mapping Review

Date	Scale	On Site	Off Site
1851	1:10,560	The site is undeveloped and lies within a vacant plot of land.	Reservoir 5m south of the site. River Roch 60m west of the site. Bleach works 90m south of the site. Hollins Brook 95m south of the site. Bleach works 190m east of the site.
1893	1:2,500	No significant change.	Residential development directly south of the site. Bleach works extended to 55m south of the site.
1910	1:10,000	No significant change.	Tanks 120m southeast, 150m southwest and 200m east of the site.
1930	1:2,500	No significant change.	Electrical substation 110m southeast of the site. Sewage filter beds 250m southwest of the site. Dye works 150m southeast of the site.
1937	1:2,500	No significant change.	No significant change.
1957	1:2,500	The site appears to be used as a car park.	Dye works converted to perfume works. Bleach works disused and converted to glue and gelatine works.
1971	1:2,500	No significant change.	Electrical substation 5m east of the site. Engineering works 55m south of the site. Foam and rubber works 100m south of the site. Large residential development 140m south of the site.
1985	1:2,500	No significant change.	Reservoir filled and levelled. Small commercial units 110m northeast of the site.
1992	1:2,500	No significant change.	Residential development 10m east. Warehouse 200m east.
2020	1:2,500	No significant change.	Chemist built 50m north of the site. Engineering works converted to auto repair shops.

3 Environmental Setting

3.1 Geology

Geological maps of the area indicate the site lies directly above the boundary of a diamicton sheet, head deposits and alluvium which are of Quaternary age. All of which may be present beneath the site.

The underlying bedrock consists of the Trencherbone Sandstone Member of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation which is of Carboniferous age. The Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation generally consists of interbedded grey mudstones and siltstones with pale grey sandstones and numerous coal seams.

A geological fault is located along the northern boundary of the site. The fault trends 135° (Whole Circle Bearing).

Two BGS borehole records (Ref: SD80NW211 and SD80NW212) have been obtained from BGS online records from the western site boundary and 10m east of the site respectively. Borehole SD80NW211 records 3.40m of Made Ground overlying loose silty sand, soft grey sandy silty clay to depths of 10.60m bgl. Dense sand and gravel is recorded at 11.80m bgl. Borehole SD80NW212 shows 4.50m of Made Ground overlying soft to firm silty sandy clays to 11.30m bgl. Stiff sandy gravelly clay is encountered at 11.30m bgl.

A copy of the geological maps is included in **Appendix D**. A copy of the BGS borehole logs is included in **Appendix E**.

3.2 Radon

The site lies within the lowest band of radon potential where it is estimated that less than 1% of the properties are above the action level (low probability). Basic radon protective measures are not deemed necessary for the development.

3.3 Coal Mining Activity

The site lies within a coal mining area described as having minable coal deposits and intersects a 'Development High Risk Area' for coal mining, as defined by the Coal Authority. As such, it is considered that there are coal mining related hazards which could affect the site.

A copy of the coal mining summary map is included in **Appendix F**.

It is recommended that a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is completed for the site.

3.4 Hydrogeology

The superficial diamicton deposits are designated as a Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer, defined as; cases where it has not been possible to assign either category A or B to a soil type due to variability in material.

The underlying Trencherbone Sandstone Member is designated as a Secondary A Aquifer, defined as; permeable layers capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale, and in some cases forming an important source of base flow to rivers.

The site is not located within Source Protection Zone and there are no records of groundwater abstraction licences located within a 1km radius of the site.

A copy of the hydrogeological maps is included in **Appendix G**.

3.5 Hydrology

The River Roch is located 50m west of the site and is the only significant surface water features (rivers, lakes, reservoirs) located within a 1km radius of the site.

Hollins Brook is located 80m southeast of the site.

3.6 Flood Risk

The site lies within a Flood Zone 1, land assessed as having less than a 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (0.01%) in any year (low risk). The completion of a detailed Flood Risk Assessment is not deemed necessary for this site.

A copy of the flood risk map is included in **Appendix H**.

3.7 Waste Management Facilities

There are several records of historic landfill sites located within a 1km radius of the site. The landfill sites are summarised in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Historic Landfill Summary

Landfill Site	Operation Dates	Waste Type	Distance from Site
Roach Bank	1991 – Unknown	Inert	230m N
Goshen Playing Fields	1986 – 1987	Inert, Industrial	360m NW
White Brow	No Information	No Information	520m SW

There is a single record of a currently authorised landfill site located within a 1km radius of the site. The Pilsworth South Landfill is located 850m east of the site.

A copy of the landfill map is included in **Appendix I**.

There is a single site located within a 1km radius of the site operating under an environmental permit for waste operations. The permit is held by United Utilities Water PLC 900m southwest of the site for a biological treatment facility.

3.8 Environmental Permits, Incidents and Registers

There are several records of sites located within a 1km radius of the development site operating under an environmental permit for discharges to water and groundwater. The nearest is held by Bordon Chemical (UK) LTD 400m east of the site.

There are 3 no. records of pollution events having occurred within a 1km radius of the site. The pollution event information is summarised in Table 3 below:

Table 3 – Pollution Event Summary

Pollutant	Cause	Date	Distance from Site
Microbiological	Unauthorised discharge	2014	450m E
Gas and fuel oils	Pipe failure below ground	2003	630m E
Rocks and gravel	Containment failure	2001	910m E

3.9 Designated Environmentally Sensitive Sites

Records of designated environmentally sensitive sites located within a 1km radius of the site are summarised in Table 4 and shown on plans included in **Appendix J**.

Table 4 – Environmental Designations Summary

Features	Distance	Comments
Green Belt	210m	The site lies within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.
Local Nature Reserves	210m	The Abbey Green Local Nature Reserve is located 340m south of the site.

4 Preliminary Conceptual Site Model

4.1 Introduction

In order to assess the environmental risks present, a preliminary conceptual model has been developed for the site. This model has been developed using best practice guidelines in conjunction with the current assessment framework taking into account the development proposals. This preliminary conceptual model is based on the gathered desk-based information (e.g. historical OS data and data sourced from the EA, Geoindex and Magic databases).

The conceptual site model is a representation of the hypothesised relationships between sources, pathways and receptors which allows the identification of potential pollutant linkages and whether these linkages have the potential to comprise significant harm and/or pollution of controlled waters in relation to the site. This model comprises three elements:

Source – the key pollutant hazards associated with the site

Receptor – the key targets at risk from the sources

Pathway – the means by which the contaminant can cause harm to the receptor

If all three elements are present, then a potential pollutant linkage exists, and this may require further assessment.

4.2 Potential Contamination Sources

The site remained undeveloped until the 1950s when the site was levelled out and used as a car park. Due to the site re-levelling, it is likely that a significant thickness of Made Ground is present. This is confirmed by borehole records. Potential contaminants include heavy metals, polyaromatic (PAHs) and asbestos. Ground gases such as methane and carbon dioxide may also be present if any Made Ground containing putrescible/organic material is present beneath the site.

In addition to the above, several off-site land uses have been identified in the surrounding area which have the potential to contaminate the shallow soils at the site. The land uses and their associated contaminants are summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5 – Potentially Contaminative Land Use Summary

Land Use	Potential Contaminants
Bleach Works	Heavy metals, PAHs, phenols, solvents, acids
Electrical Substation	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Dye Works	Heavy metals, hydrocarbons, PAHs, solvents
Glue and Gelatine Works	Heavy metals, pathogens, solvents, oils
Engineering Works/ Warehouses	Heavy metals, PAHs, hydrocarbons, solvents

Land Use	Potential Contaminants
Reservoir	Methane and carbon dioxide from infilling.

The landfill sites can be discounted as potential sources of contamination due to the distance from site (>230m). Additionally, the closest landfill (Roach Bank) accepted inert waste only and is not considered likely to affect the development site.

If shallow mine workings are present, there could be the potential for mine gas.

4.3 Receptors

The potential receptors considered to be at risk from soil and groundwater contamination associated with the site are summarised in Table 6 below:

Table 6 - Receptor Description

Receptor	Details
Human (On Site)	- Construction workers - Future site users - Site visitors
Human (Off Site)	- Adjacent site users
Controlled Waters	- Secondary A Aquifer - Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer - River Roch - Hollins Brook
Building/ construction materials	- Foundations and buried services
Environmental Receptors	- Local Nature Reserve - Green Belt

4.4 Pathways

The potential exposure pathways linking contamination with the receptors identified above are summarised in Table 7 below:

Table 7 - Exposure Pathways Summary

Receptor	Details of Exposure Pathway
Human (on-site)	- Direct ingestion of contaminated soil/groundwater - Dermal contact with soil/groundwater - Inhalation of gases and vapours
Human (off-site)	- Inhalation of fibres and particulates - Inhalation of migrating gases and vapours

Receptor	Details of Exposure Pathway
Controlled waters	- Vertical and lateral migration of dissolved phase contaminants via preferential pathways to groundwater aquifers - Direct surface water run-off to surface water features
Building/construction	- Buried materials/services - Contact with contaminated soil and/or groundwater

4.5 Potential Pollution Linkages

4.5.1 Human Health

The development comprises the construction of a three-storey children's nursery which includes areas of soft landscaping to be used as a play area and paved areas for vehicle parking. This is considered to be a sensitive end use.

The presence of buildings and hardstanding would eliminate the risk of exposure, via the dermal contact and ingestion pathways to future site users to any ground contamination that may remain following development.

There could be a potential risk of exposure to any ground contamination that remains following redevelopment in the proposed areas of soft landscaping (i.e. gardens), to future site users, via all possible exposure pathways.

Any ground gases (i.e. methane and carbon dioxide) and vapours that are present within the soils beneath the site could potentially ingress into the buildings through preferential pathways (e.g. service entry points). Therefore, there would be a risk of exposure via inhalation to future site users.

There is the potential for construction workers and adjacent land users to be exposed to soil and groundwater contamination during site redevelopment. However, the use of appropriate PPE and the adoption of suitable Health and Safety methods will help to reduce the risks posed to human health during this work.

4.5.2 Controlled Waters

The site is immediately underlain by Made Ground and superficial deposits which consist include granular layers which could allow the migration of any contaminants from the Made Ground at the surface to the bedrock aquifer below.

The River Roch is located in close proximity to the site and lies at a lower elevation. It is considered that direct surface water run-off could affect the water course.

The site does not lie within a Source Protection Zone and there are no groundwater abstraction licences held nearby. The risk to controlled waters is deemed to be moderate.

4.5.3 Building/ Construction Materials/ Buried Services

The presence of any soil and groundwater contaminants beneath the site could potentially impact on construction materials for the new development, such as below ground structures and services. Concrete foundations are particularly sensitive to aggressive ground conditions, i.e. sulphate attack.

If ground gases and vapour are present in the soil beneath the site, then there would be the potential risk of ingress into the new properties which could present a risk of explosion.

4.6 Environmental Designations

It is considered that the planned future development will not affect the identified environmental designations.

4.7 Preliminary Hazard Assessment

A preliminary hazard assessment is presented in Table 8. The preliminary hazard assessment is a qualitative assessment of the risks posed by each potential pollutant linkage described above and is used to identify the requirement for additional work (e.g. intrusive ground investigation).

Table 8 – Preliminary Hazard Assessment

Source 1	Pathway	Receptor	Likelihood	Effect	Risk	Assessment
Contaminated soil	Ingestion (via soil dust), inhalation (via soil dust and vapours), ingestion through dirty hands, dermal contact with soil/water.	Future site users Adjacent site users Construction workers	3	3	Moderate	On-site and off-site source potential identified.
Contaminated soil groundwater	Direct contact	Buildings/ services	3	3	Moderate	On-site source potential identified. Proposed foundations in direct contact with potentially contaminated soils.
Contaminated groundwater	Downward or lateral migration Surface water run-off	Secondary A Aquifer Secondary Undifferentiated Aquifer River Roch Hollins Brook	3	3	Moderate	Source potential identified.
Ground gas / vapours Radon	Inhalation, ingress into buildings	Buildings / services Future site users Adjacent site users Construction workers	2	4	Moderate	Ground gases may be present if any Made Ground is present beneath the site and contains organic/putrescible material. Also from mine gas. Potential for vapours identified from off-site land uses. The site lies within a low probability area for radon.

Using Risk Matrix (Table 9) Degree of Risk (R) = Likelihood (L) x Effect (E)

Table 9 - Risk Matrix, Degree of Risk (R) = Likelihood (L) x Effect (E)

Likelihood	Description	Probability	Effect (E)	Description
5	Almost certain	>70%		
4	Probable	50-70%	4	Severe
3	Likely	30-50%	3	Medium
2	Unlikely	10-30%	2	Mild
1	Negligible	<10%	1	Minor
Risk (R)	Risk Level	Action		
1-5	Low	None required		
6-10	Moderate	Further assessment via Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation.		
>10	High	Further assessment via Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation.		

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The preliminary environmental site assessment indicates that the site can be classified as moderate risk in terms of contamination and the risks to the identified receptors (e.g. human health, controlled waters, buildings) following redevelopment is considered to be moderate.

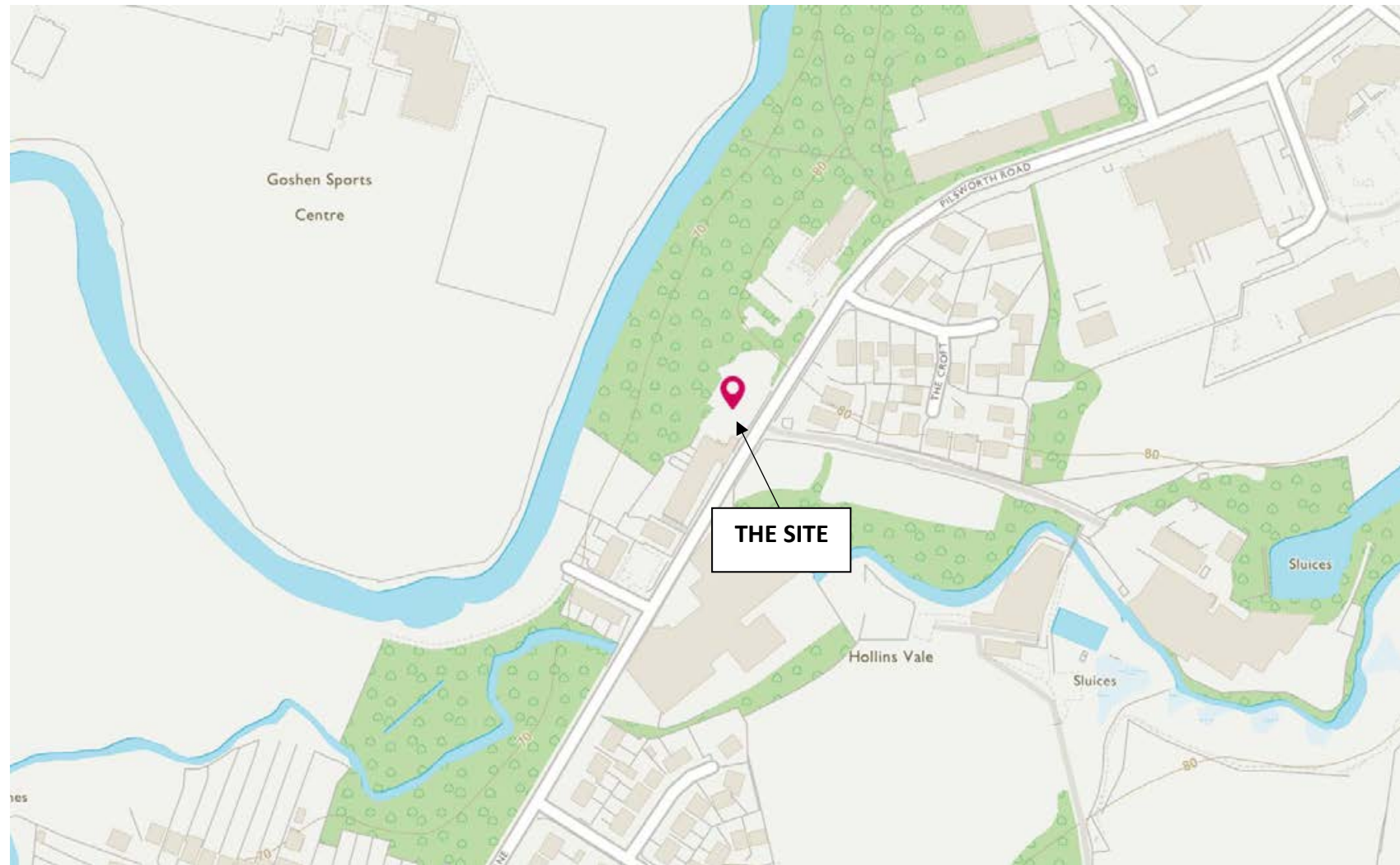
This classification is due to the potential for Made Ground to be present in the shallow soils and the presence of a number of off-site land uses which have the potential to contaminate the soils. These land uses include electrical substations, bleach works, dye works, engineering works and warehouses. Potential contaminants could include heavy metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, hydrocarbons, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, ground gases and volatile vapours.

It is recommended a Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation is undertaken prior to site redevelopment to obtain additional information on the ground conditions and the contamination status. The investigation should be carried out by qualified and competent persons. The scope of works for the investigation will need to be submitted and approved by the local authority prior to the commencement of the Phase 2 intrusive works.

The site lies within a Development High Risk Area, defined by the Coal Authority. It is recommended that a Coal Mining Risk Assessment is completed for the site.

APPENDICES

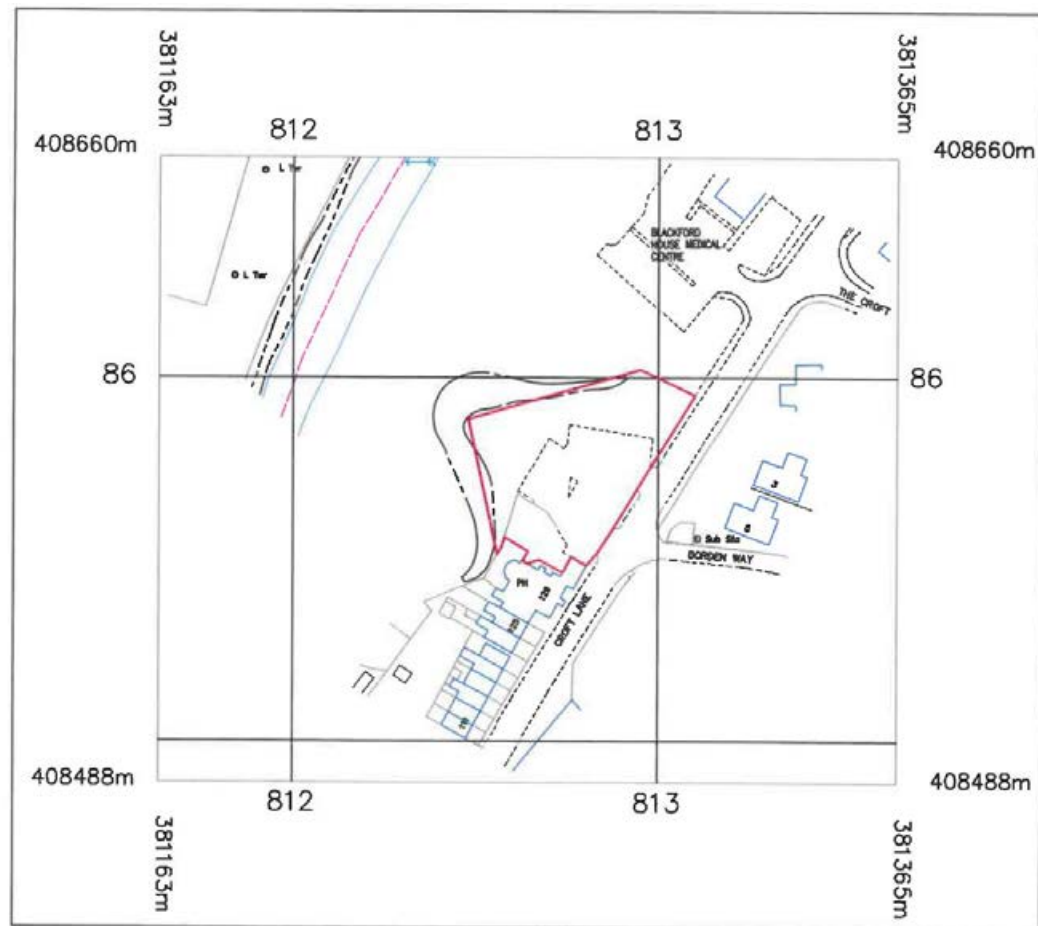
Appendix A – Site Location and Site Plan



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Site Location Map

Figure 1

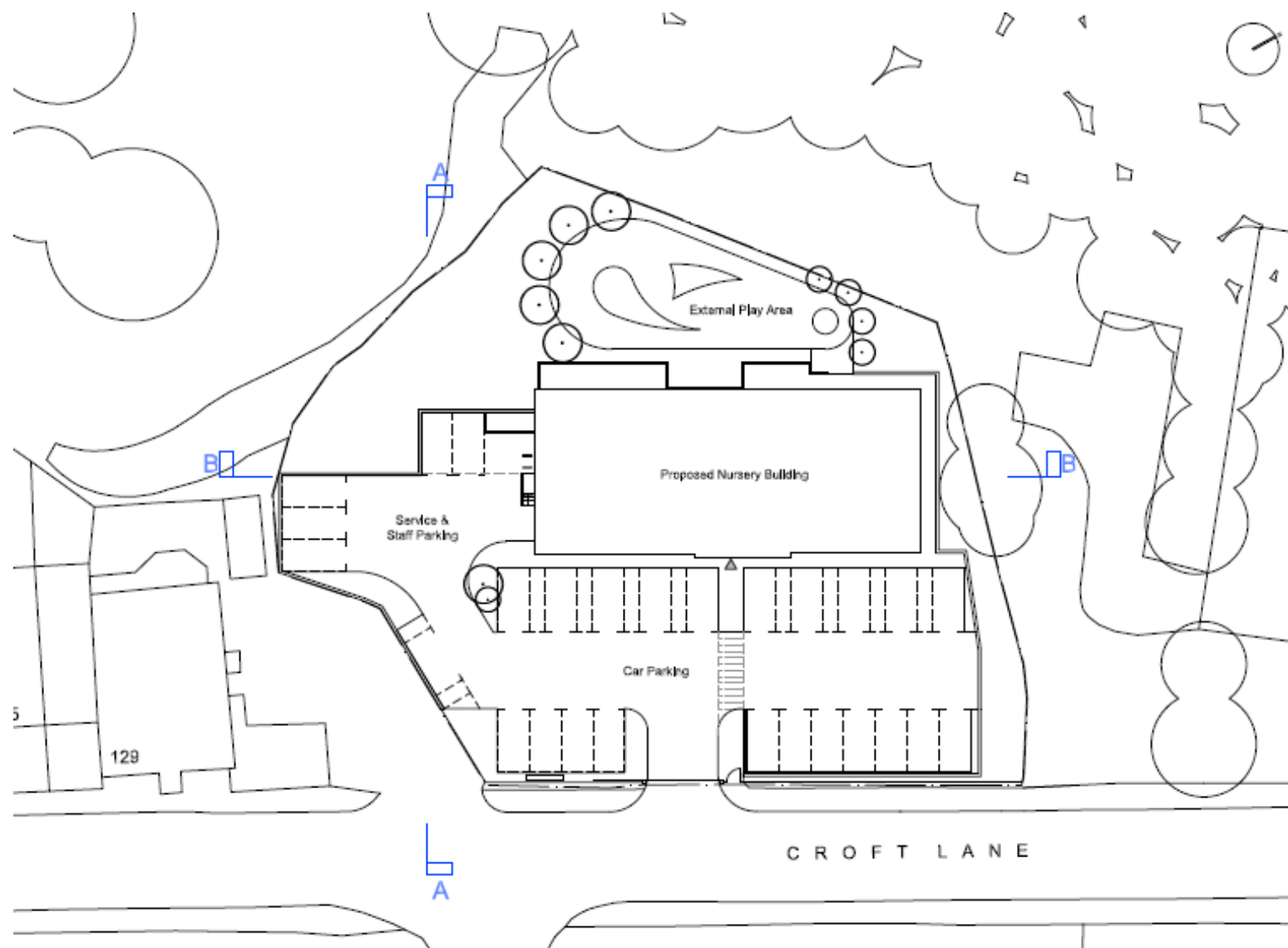


LOCATION PLAN 1:1250

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Existing Site Plan

Figure 2



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Proposed Development Plan

Figure 3

Appendix B – Site Photographs



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View of site looking west



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Site entrance



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View of site looking southwest



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Raised grass verge along northern site boundary



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View of site looking west



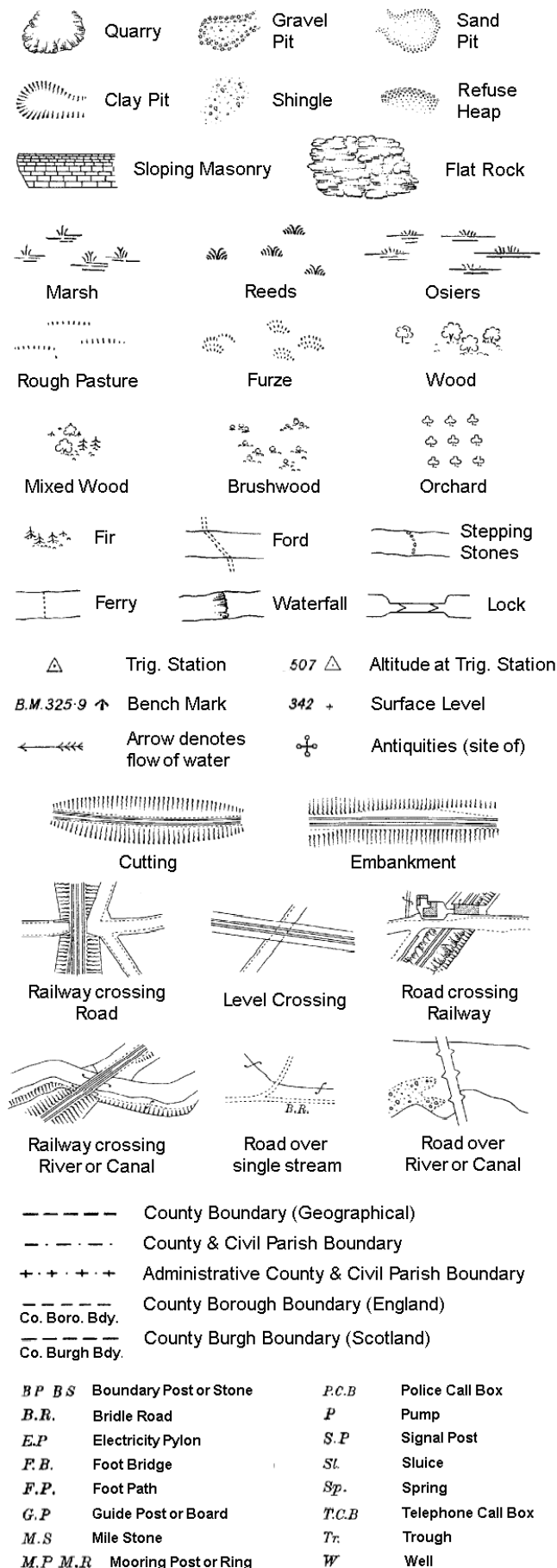
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View of site looking southwest

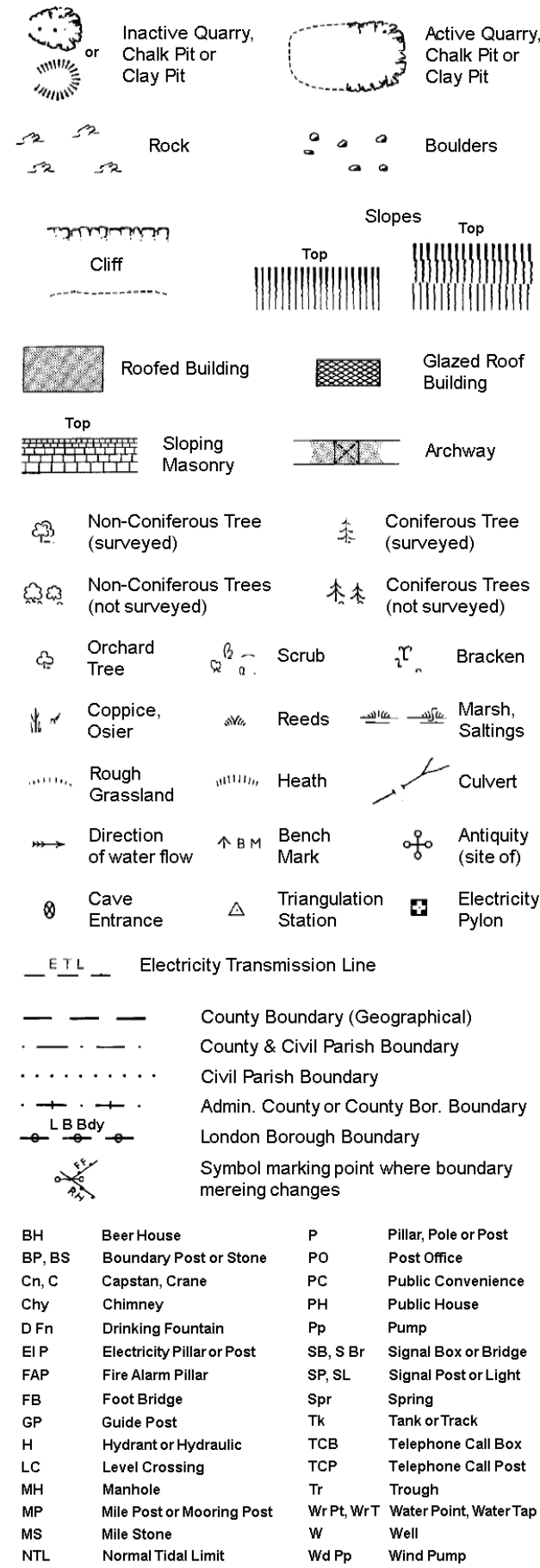
Appendix C - Historical Maps

Historical Mapping Legends

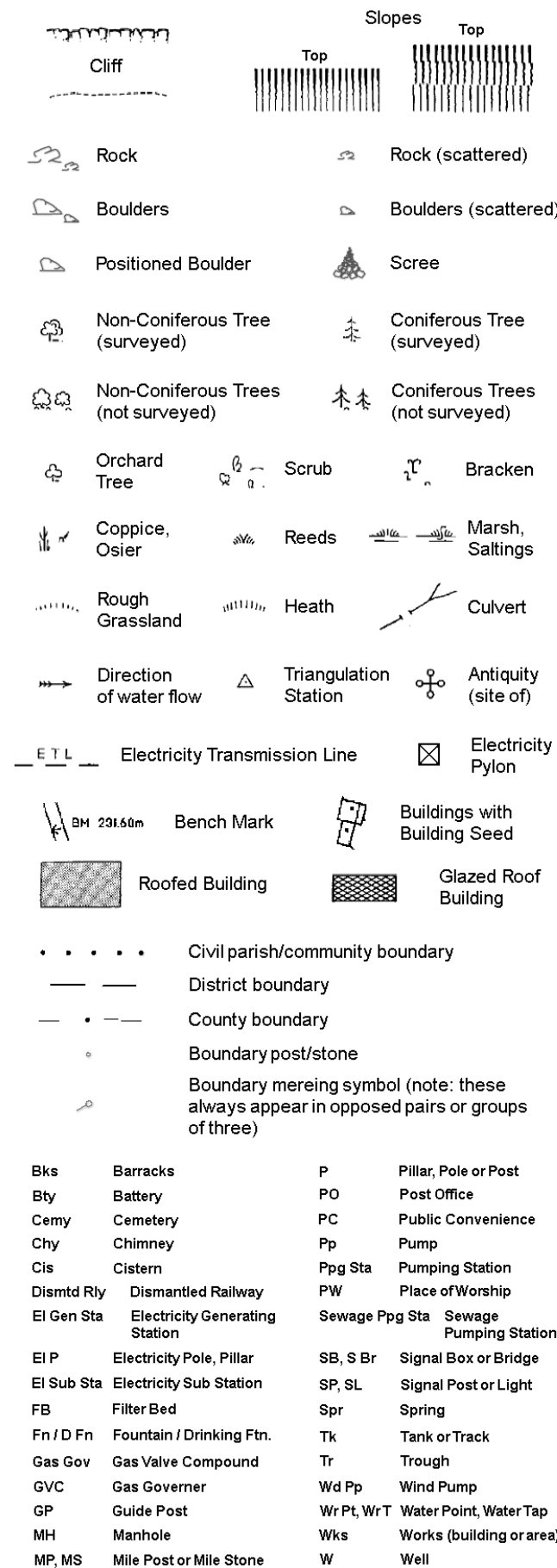
Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



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



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



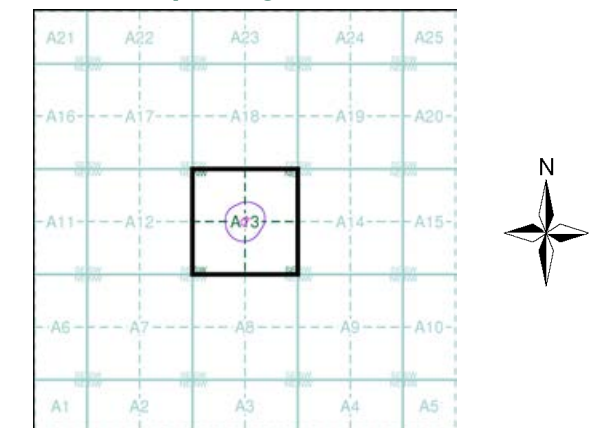
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1893	2
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1910	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1930	4
Lancashire And Furness	1:2,500	1937	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1957	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1957	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1967 - 1975	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1970 - 1990	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1971	10
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1977 - 1985	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:1,250	1982	12
Additional SIMs	1:1,250	1988 - 1991	13
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1992	14
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1995	15
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	16
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	17
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:1,250	1996	18

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

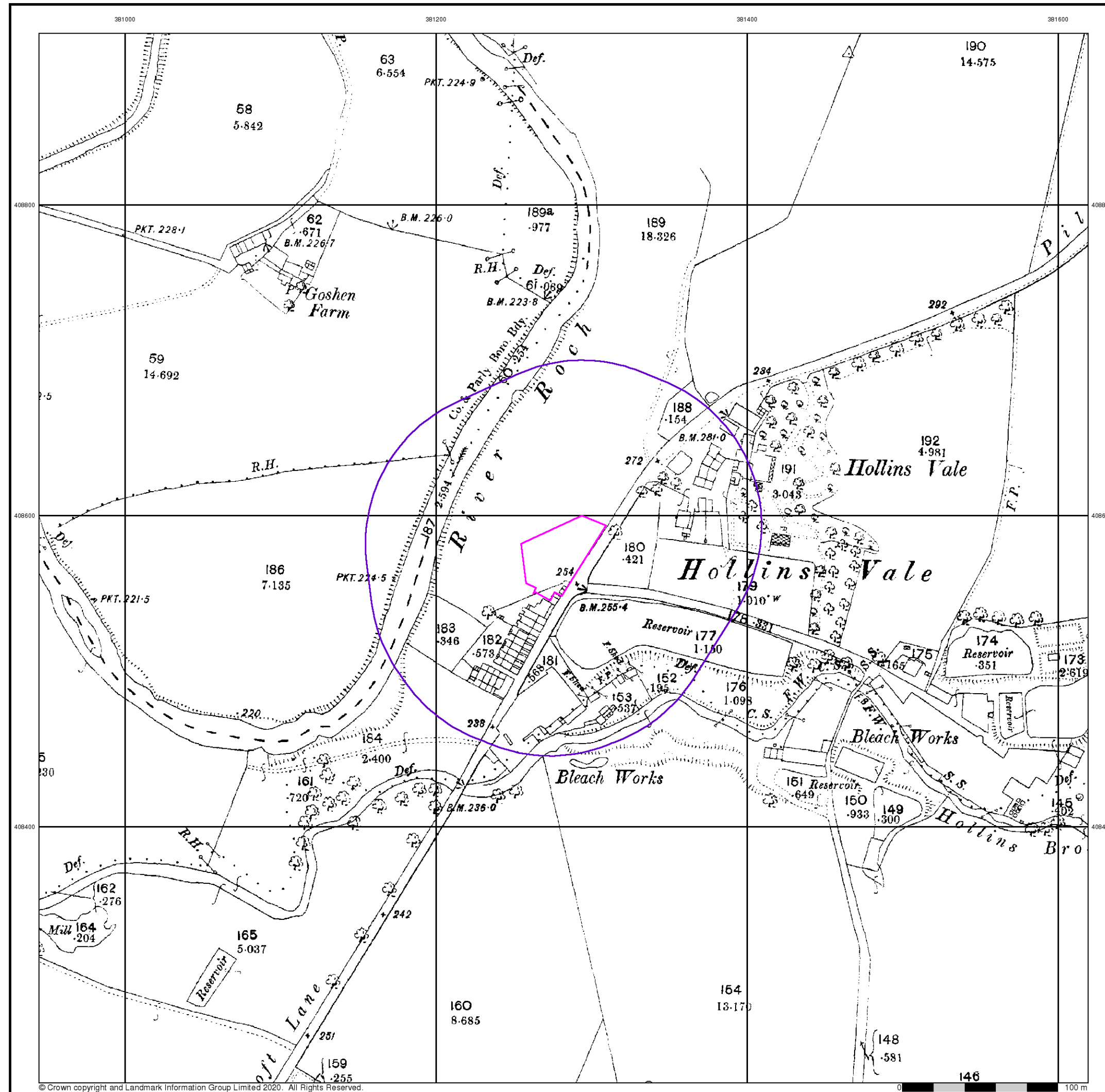
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Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Decor Effects Ltd, 129, Croft Lane, BURY, BL9 8QH

Landmark®
INFORMATION GROUP

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



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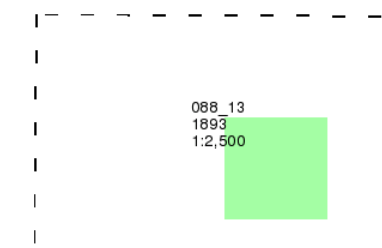
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1893

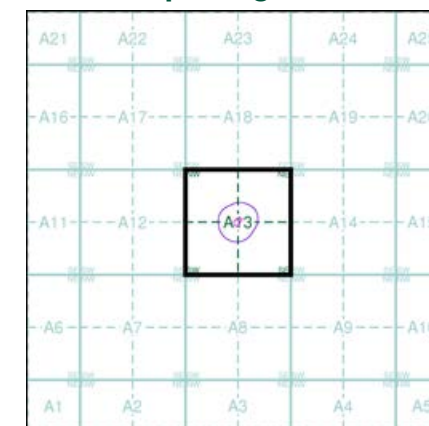
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

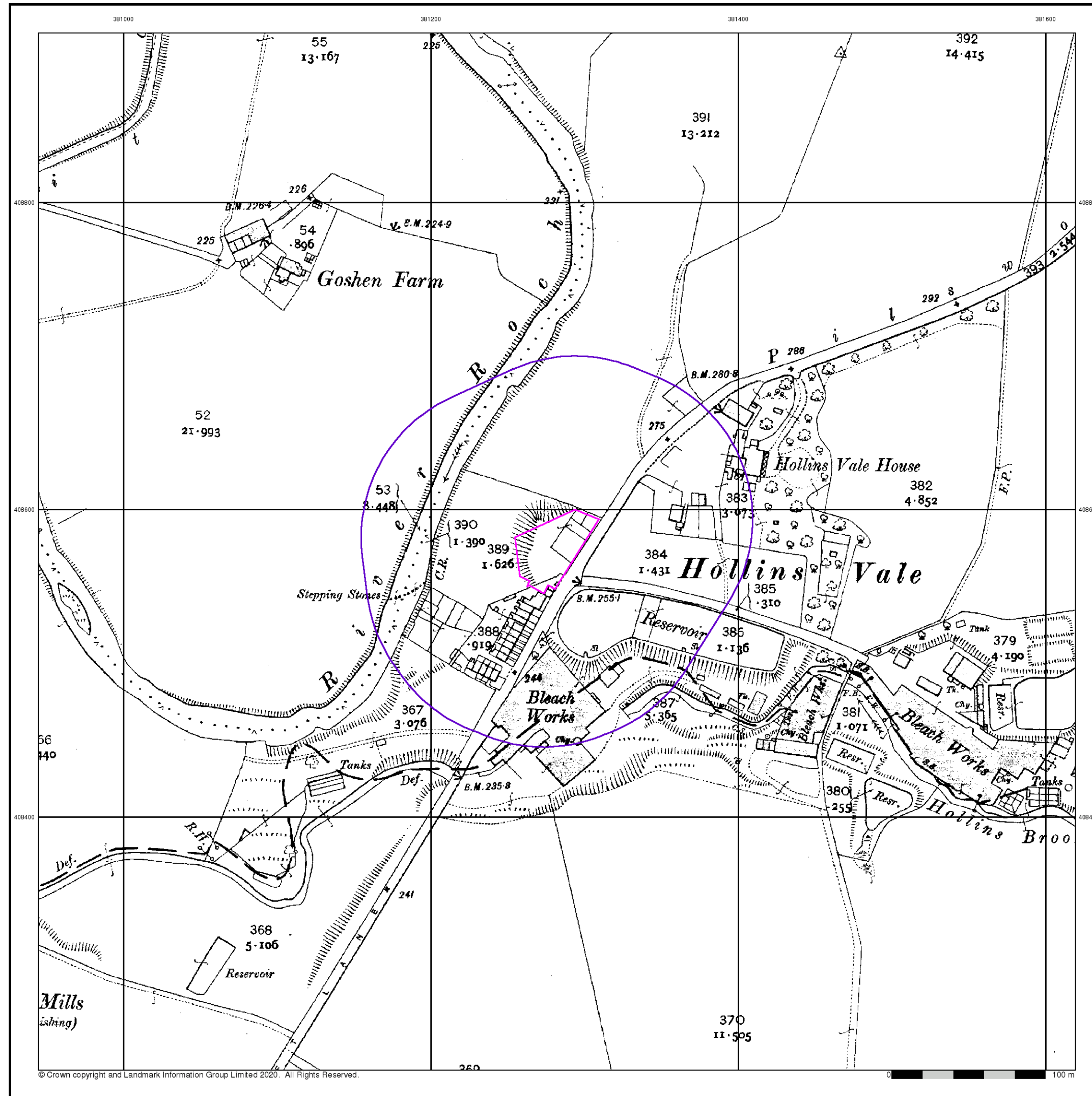


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Site Details

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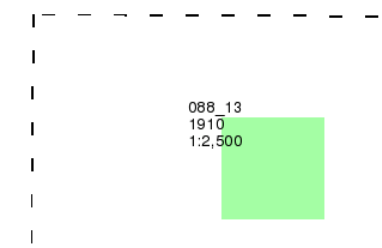
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1910

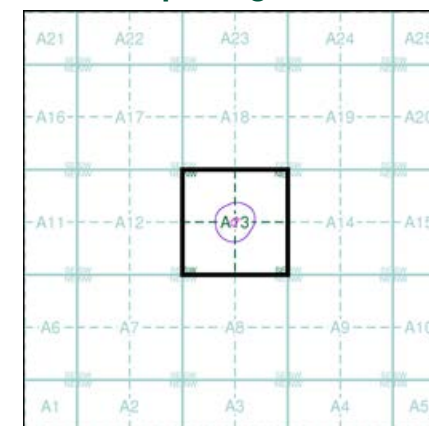
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

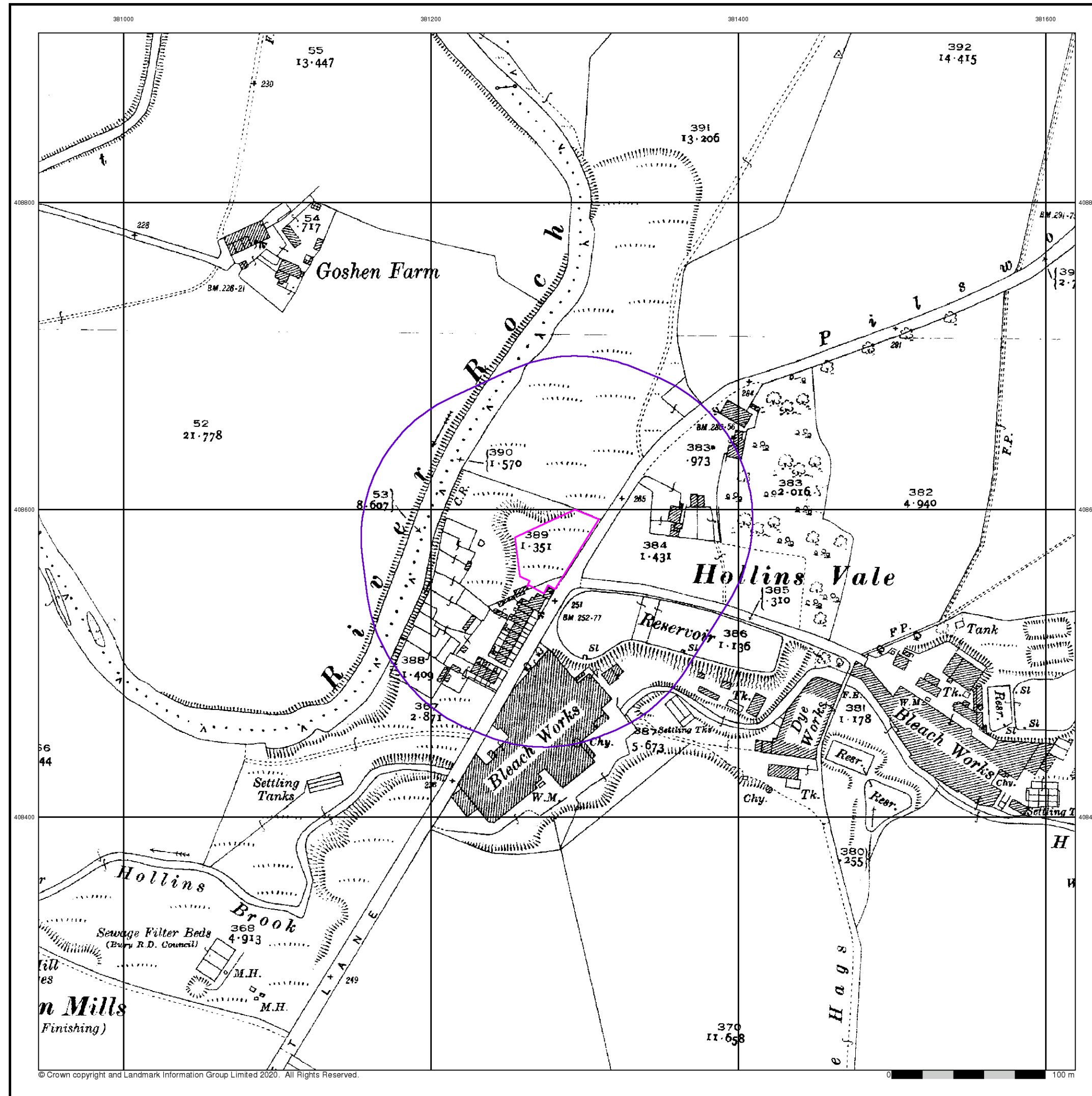


Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Decor Effects Ltd, 129, Croft Lane, BURY, BL9 8QH



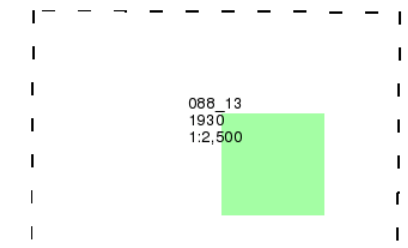
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1930

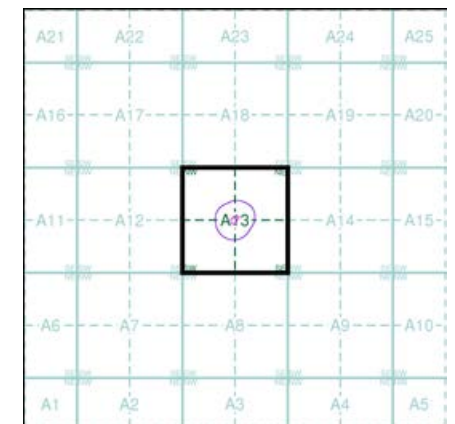
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

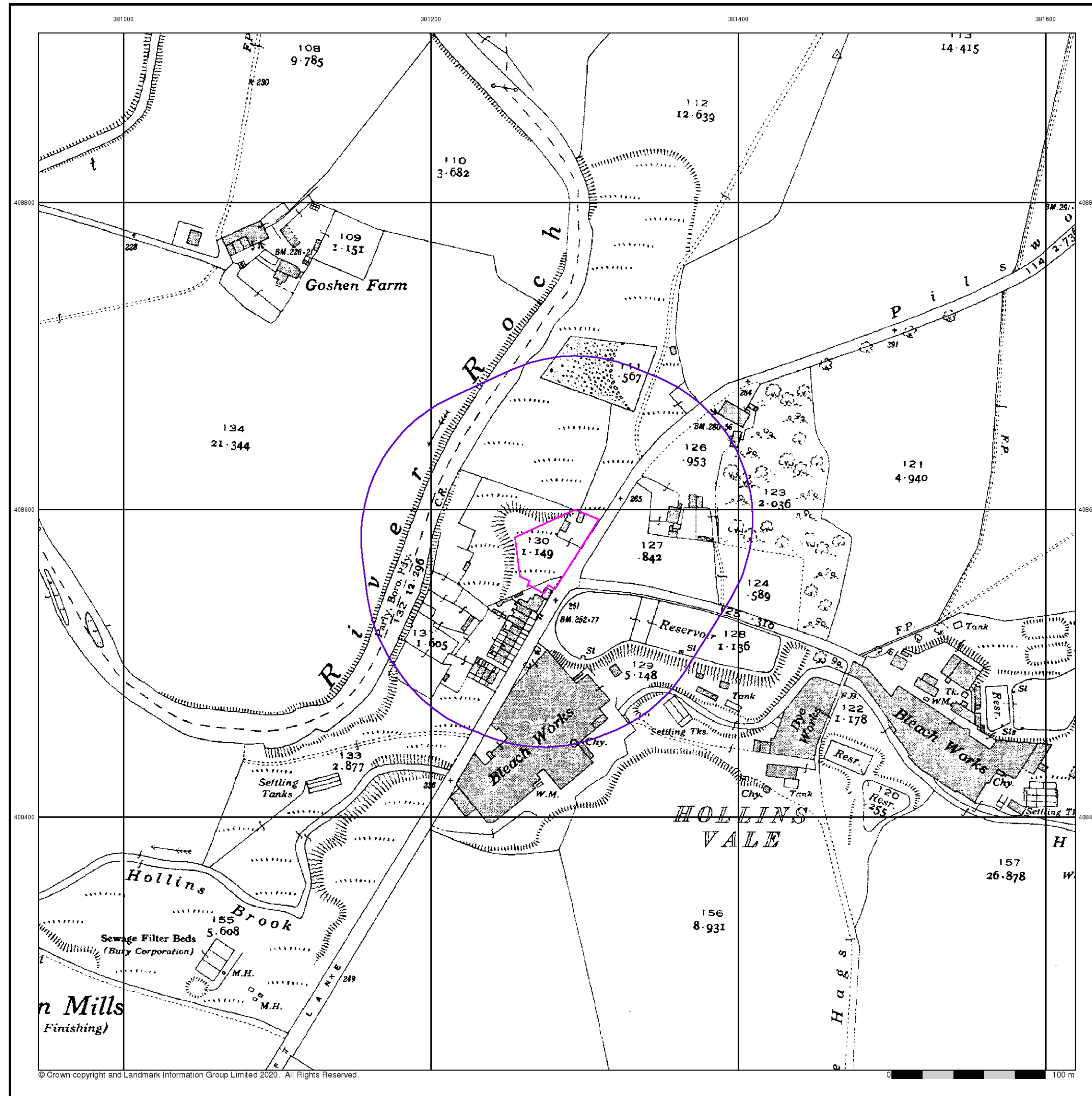


Order Details

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Site Details

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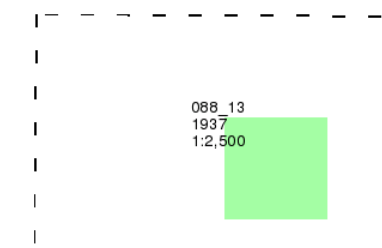
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1937

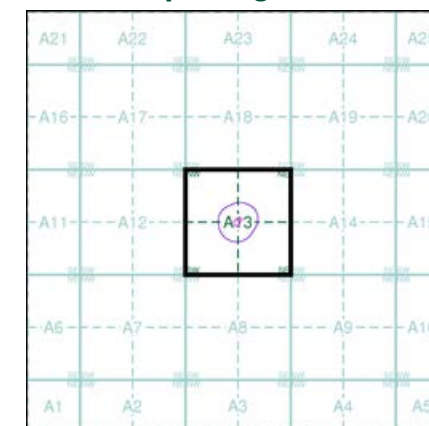
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

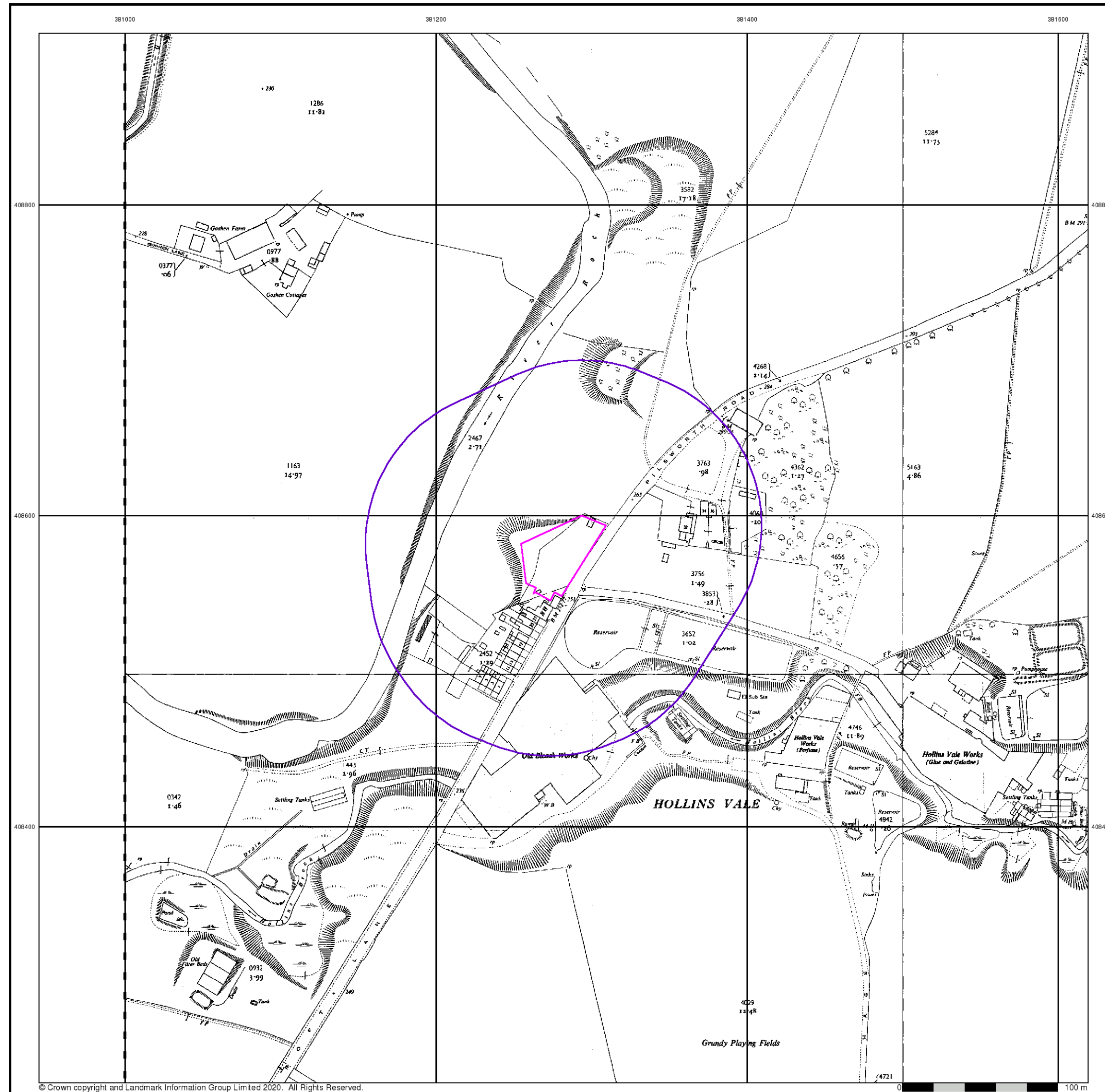


Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
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Site Details

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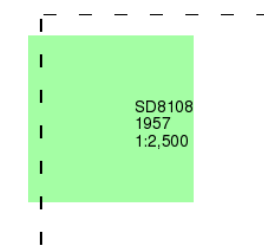
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1957

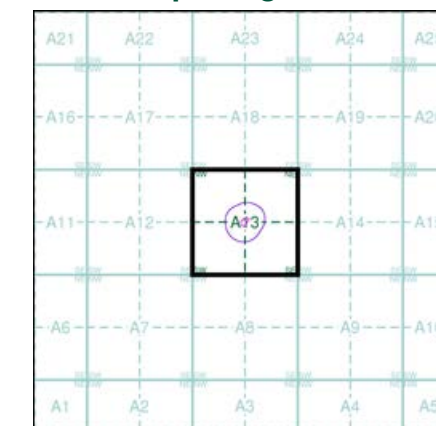
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

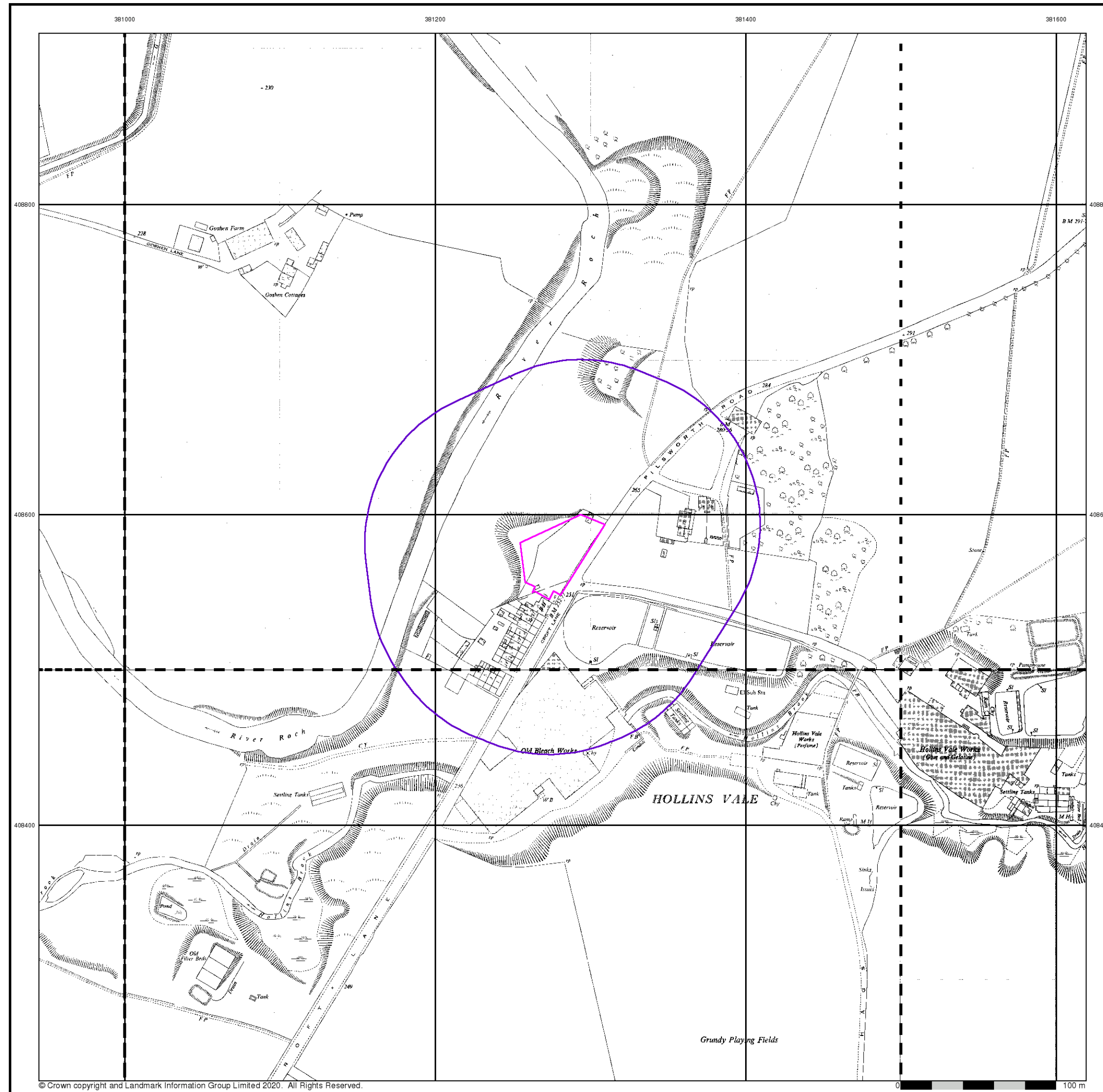


Order Details

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Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1957

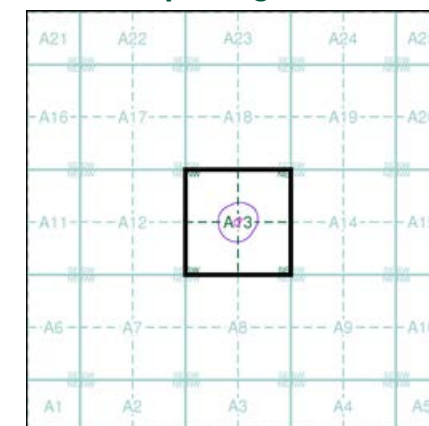
Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD8008NE 1957 1:1,250	SD8108NW 1957 1:1,250	SD8108NE 1957 1:1,250
SD8008SE 1957 1:1,250	SD8108SW 1957 1:1,250	SD8108SE 1957 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

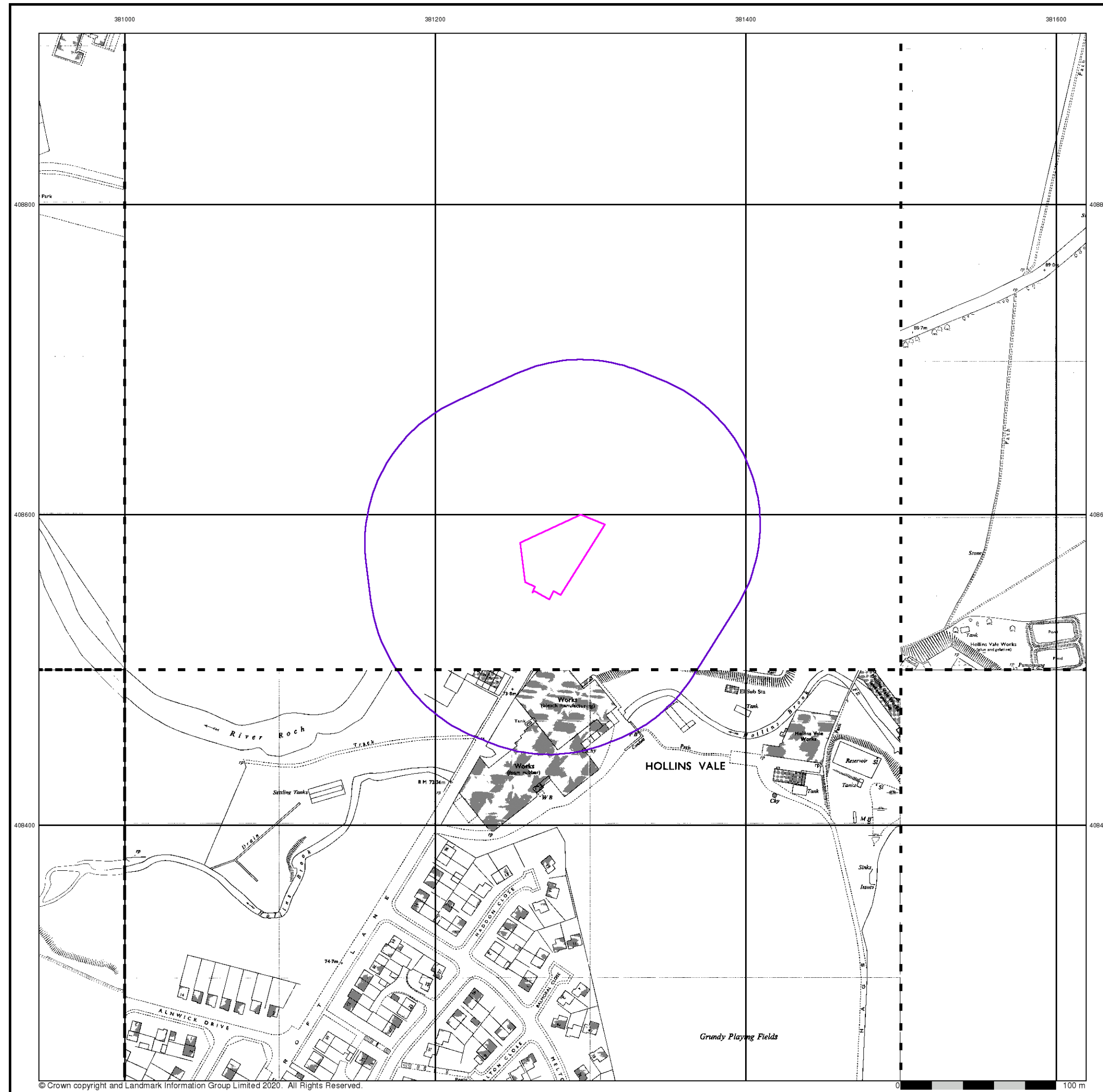


Order Details

Order Number: 267601181_1_1
Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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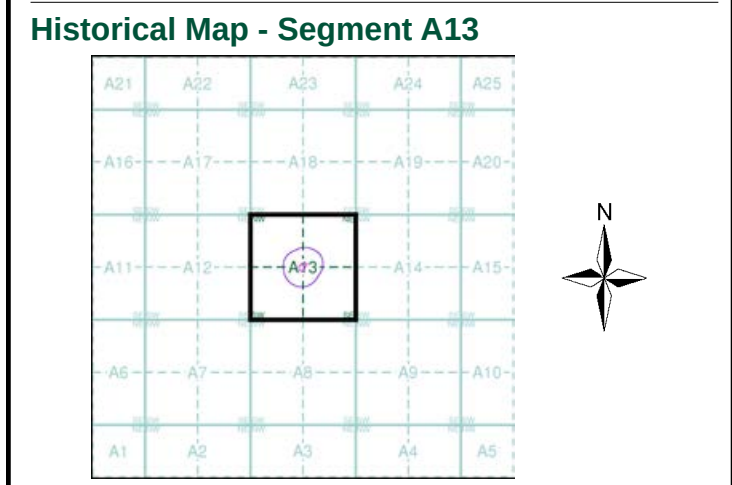
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1967 - 1975

Source map scale - 1:1,250

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)			
SD8008NE	1975	1:1,250	SD8108NE
			1970
			1:1,250
SD8008SE	1967	1:1,250	SD8108SW
			1970
			1:1,250

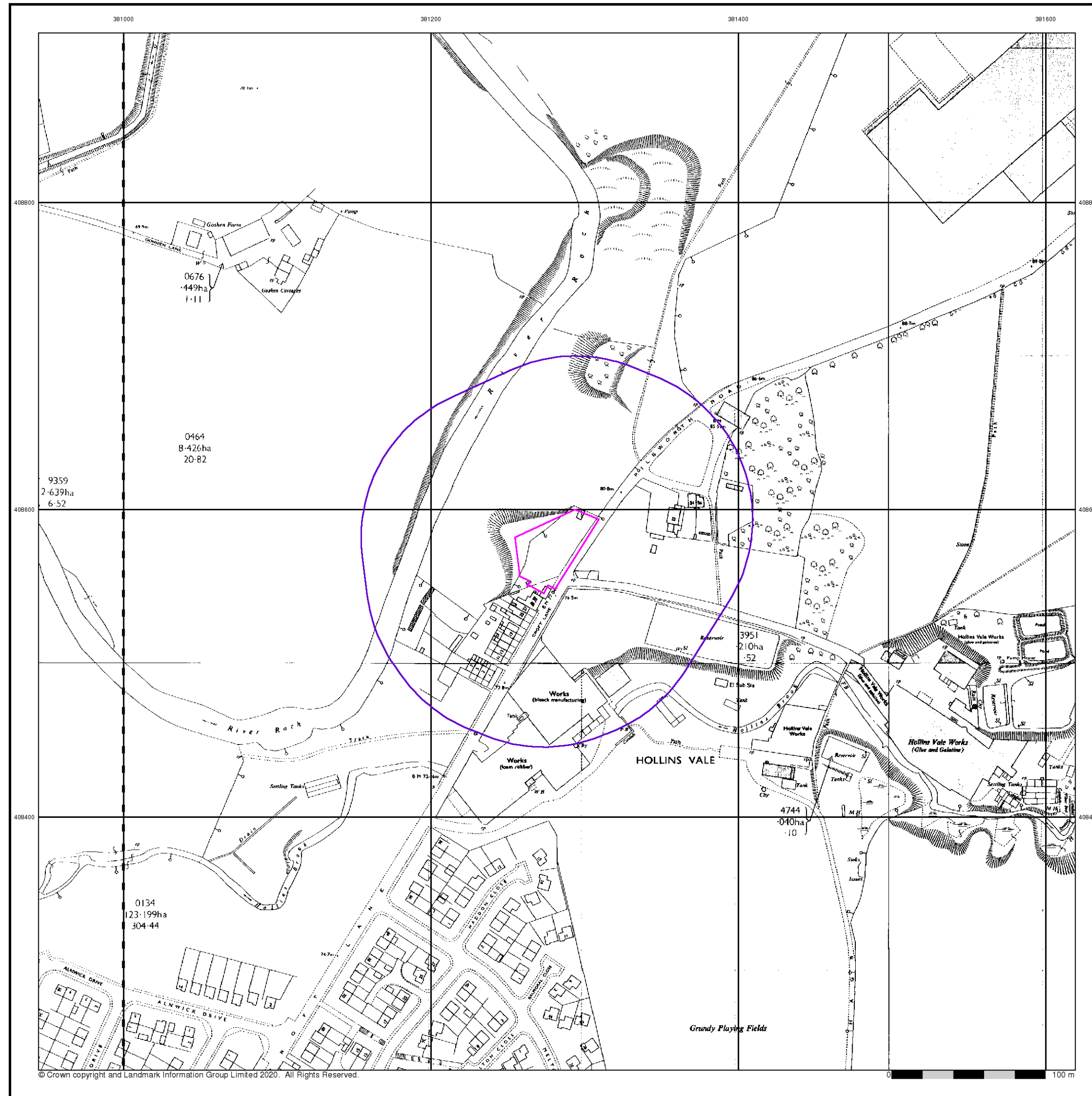


Order Details

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National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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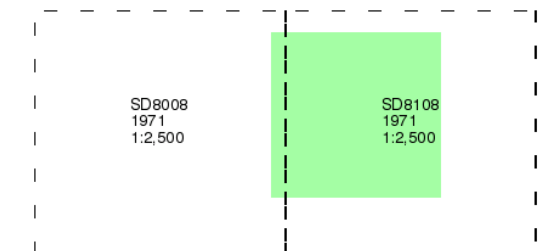
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1971

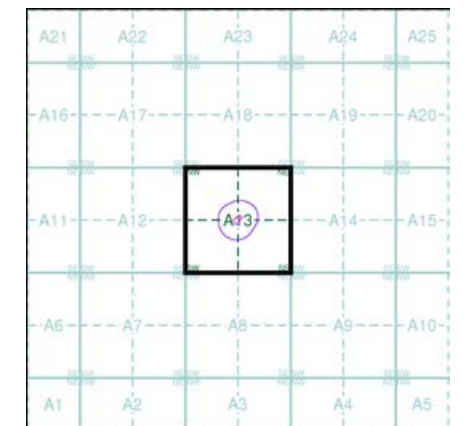
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Segment A13

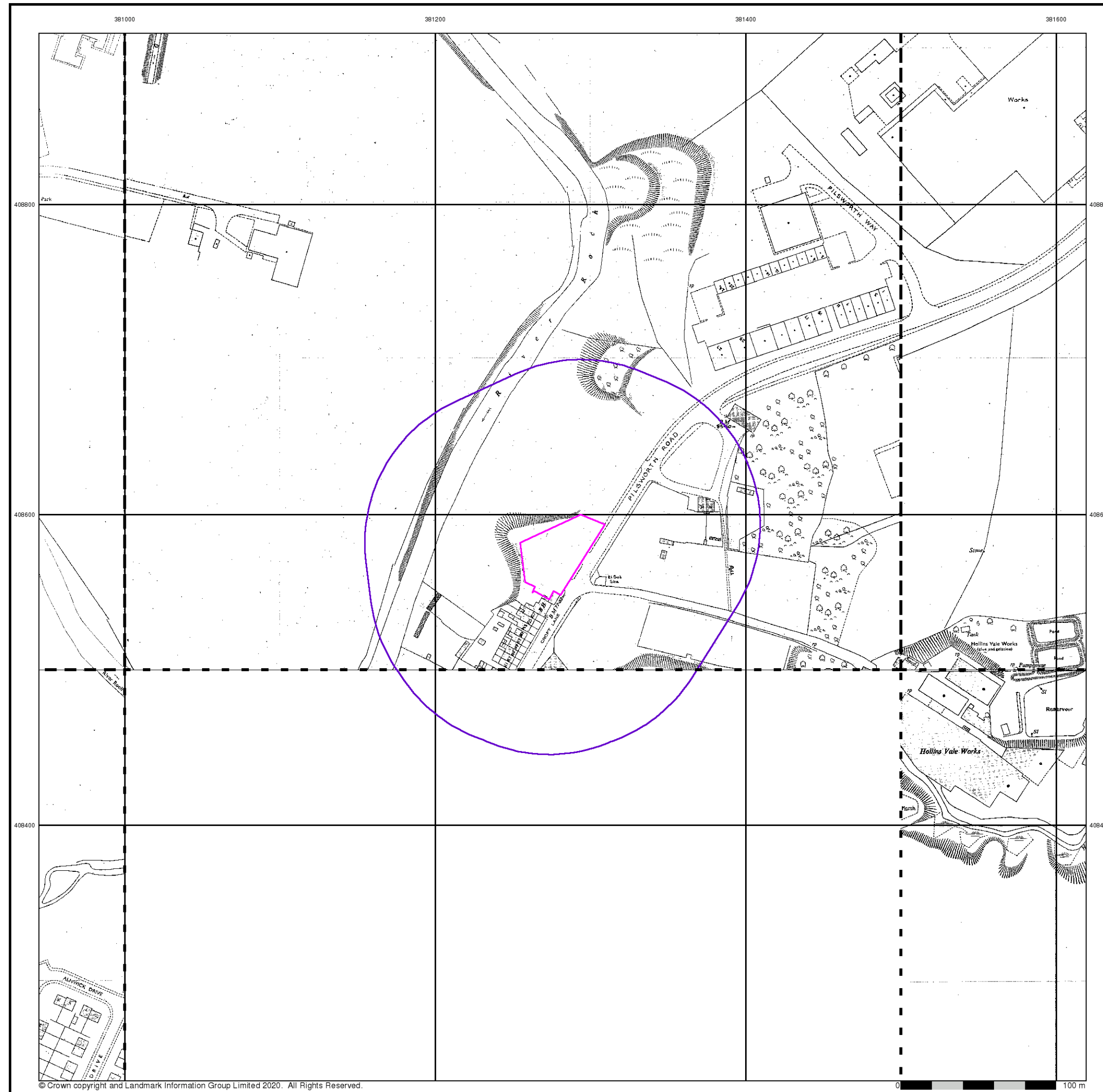


Order Details

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Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Additional SIMs

Published 1977 - 1985

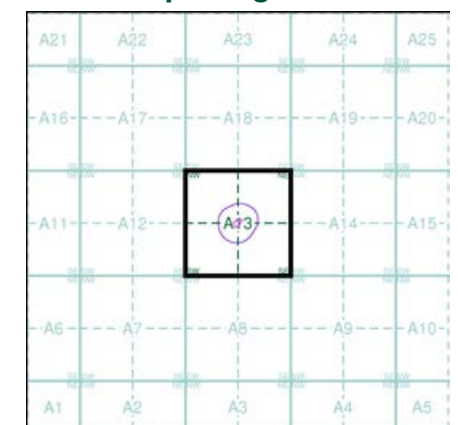
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD8008NE 1985 1:1,250	SD8108NW 1983 1:1,250	SD8108NE 1981 1:1,250
SD8008SE 1977 1:1,250		SD8108SE 1985 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

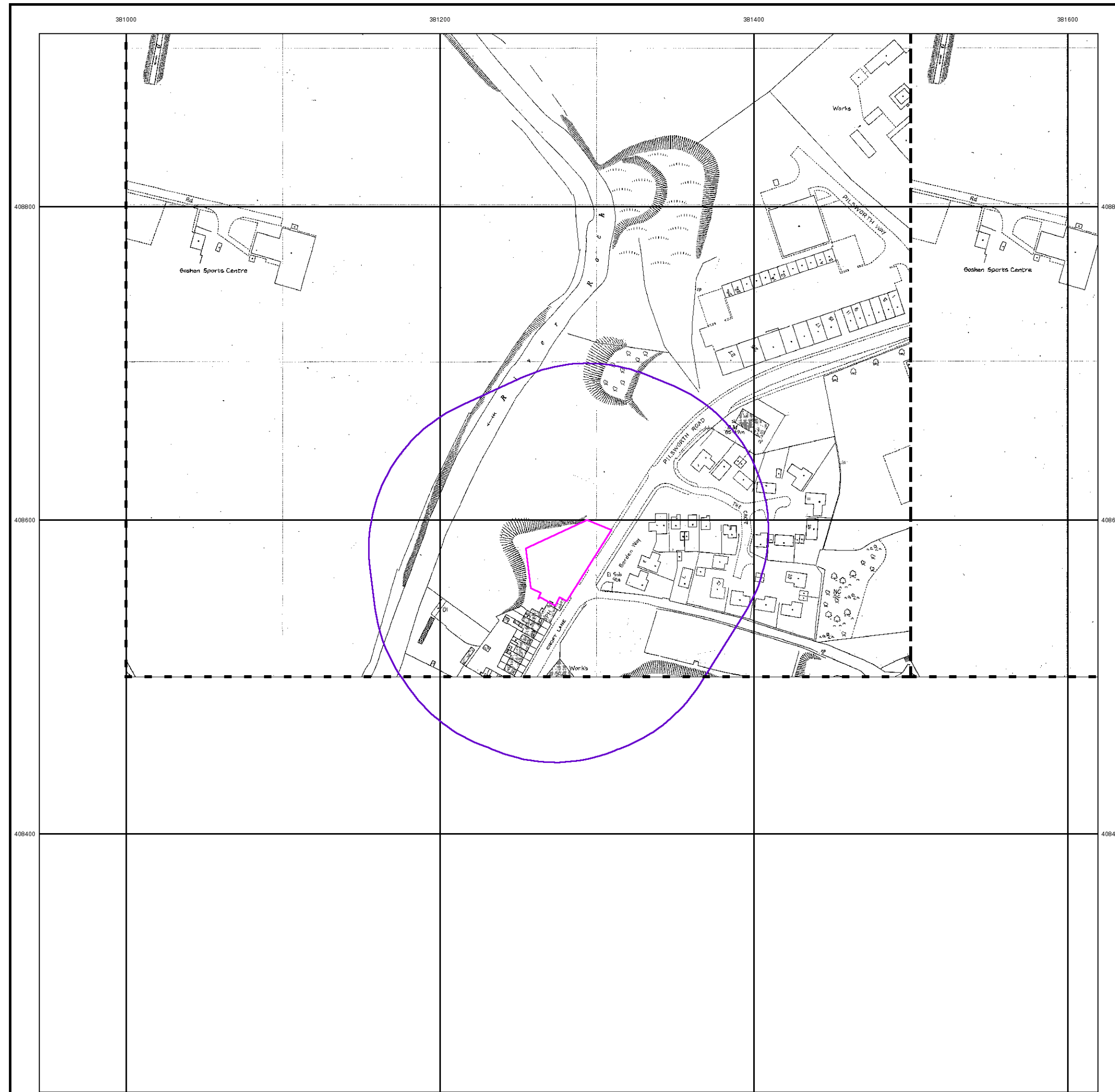


Order Details

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Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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Additional SIMs
Published 1988 - 1991
Source map scale - 1:1,250

The SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') are further, minor editions of mapping which were produced and published in between the main editions as an area was updated. They date from 1947 to 1994, and contain detailed information on buildings, roads and land-use. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD8108NW 1991 1:1,250	SD8108NE 1988 1:1,250
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

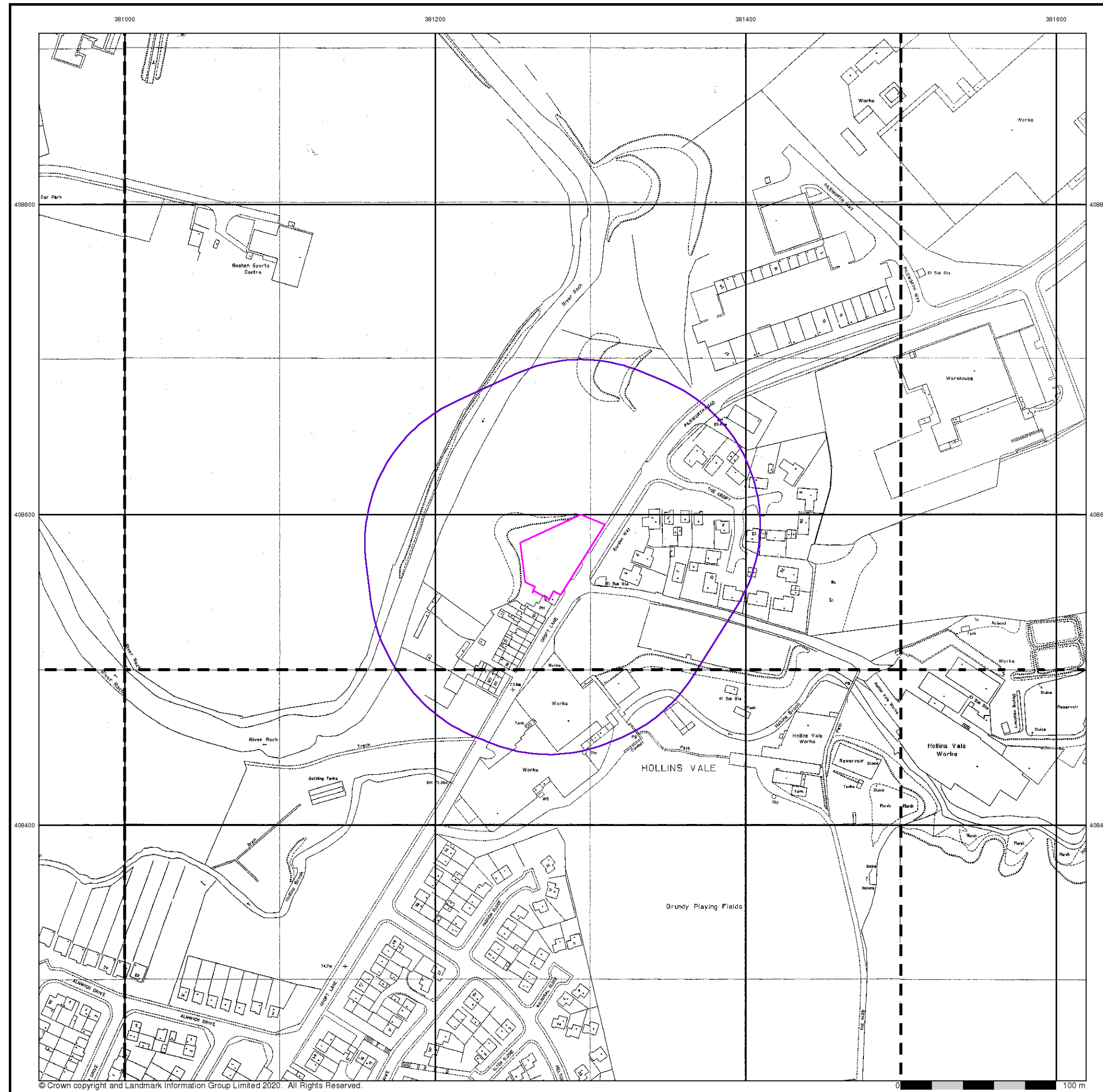
Historical Map - Segment A13

N

Order Details

Order Number: 267601181_1_1
Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

Source map scale - 1:1,250

'Large Scale National Grid Data' superseded SIM cards (Ordnance Survey's 'Survey of Information on Microfilm') in 1992, and continued to be produced until 1999. These maps were the fore-runners of digital mapping and so provide detailed information on houses and roads, but tend to show less topographic features such as vegetation. These maps were produced at both 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scales.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD8008NE 1992 1:1,250	SD8108NW 1992 1:1,250	SD8108NE 1992 1:1,250
SD8008SE 1992 1:1,250	SD8108SW 1992 1:1,250	SD8108SE 1992 1:1,250

Historical Map - Segment A13

N

Order Details

Order Number: 267601181_1_1
Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

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

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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		Minor Roads		
	Sunken Road		Raised Road		
	Road over Railway		Railway over River		
	Railway over Road		Level Crossing		
	Road over River or Canal		Road over Stream		
	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
	Bracken		Heath
	Marsh		Reeds
	Building		Glasshouse
	Sloping Masonry		Pylon
			Pole
	Cutting		Embankment
	Road Under		Road Over
	Level Crossing		Foot Bridge
	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		
	Civil Parish		
	Shown alternately when coincidence of boundaries occurs		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Pol Sta Police Station
	Ch Church		PO Post Office
	CH Club House		PC Public Convenience
	F E Sta Fire Engine Station		PH Public House
	FB Foot Bridge		SB Signal Box
	Fn Fountain		Spr Spring
	GP Guide Post		TCB Telephone Call Box
	MP Mile Post		TCP Telephone Call Post
	MS Mile Stone		W Well

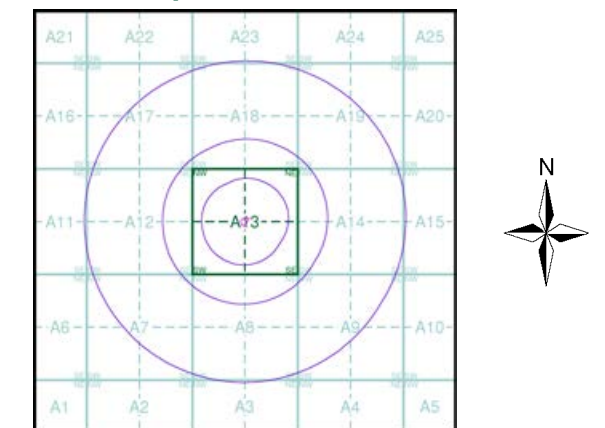
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	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

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1848 - 1851	2
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1894	3
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1910	4
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1923 - 1931	5
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1932	6
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1938	7
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	8
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1965	9
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1974	10
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1983	11
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1989	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1992	13
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	14
Street View	Variable		15

Historical Map - Slice A

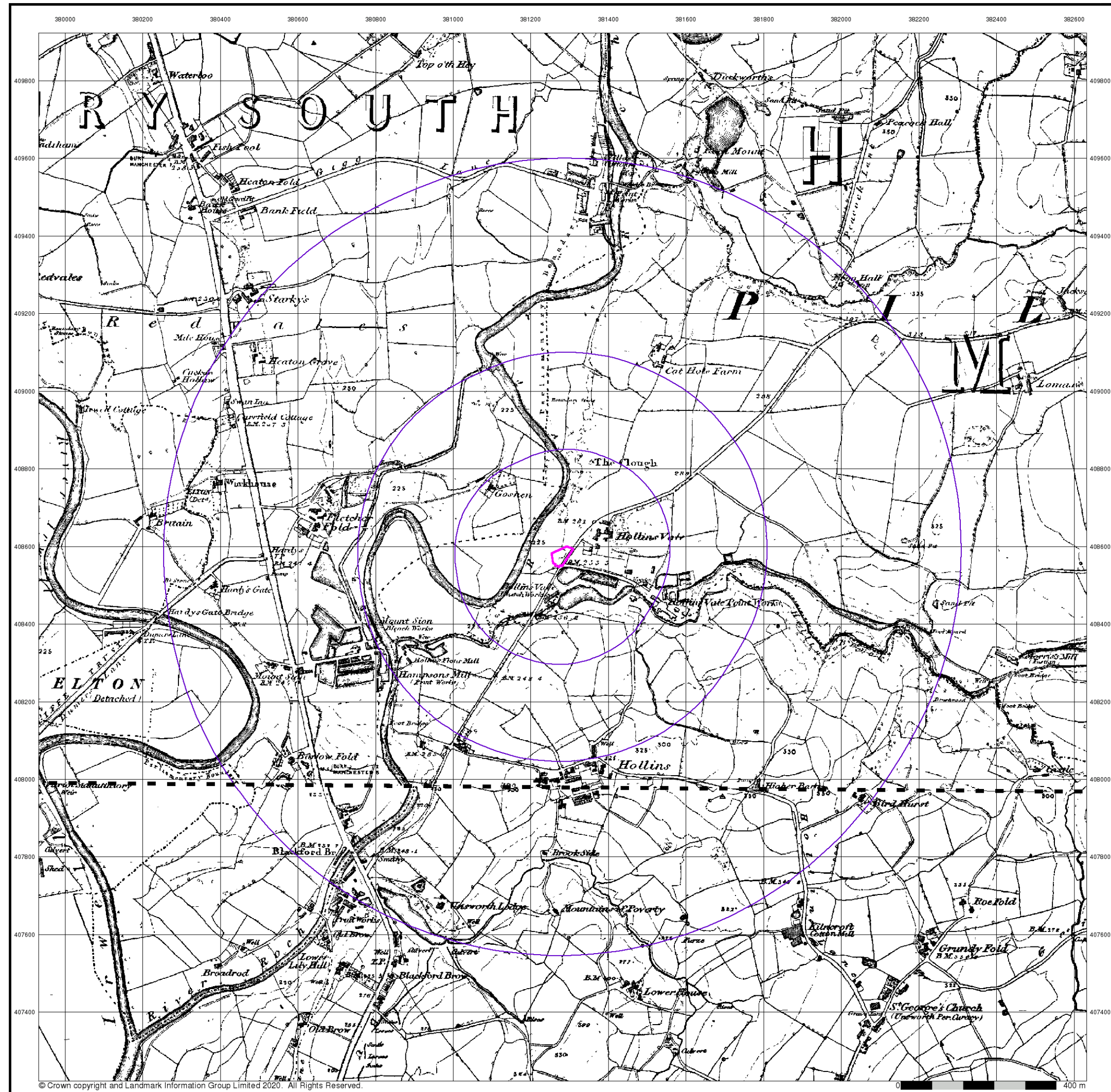


Order Details

Order Number: 267601181_1_1
Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1848 - 1851

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)

08800
1851
1:10,560
09600
1848
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	267601181_1_1
Customer Ref:	ES171120
National Grid Reference:	381280, 408570
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.17
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Site Details

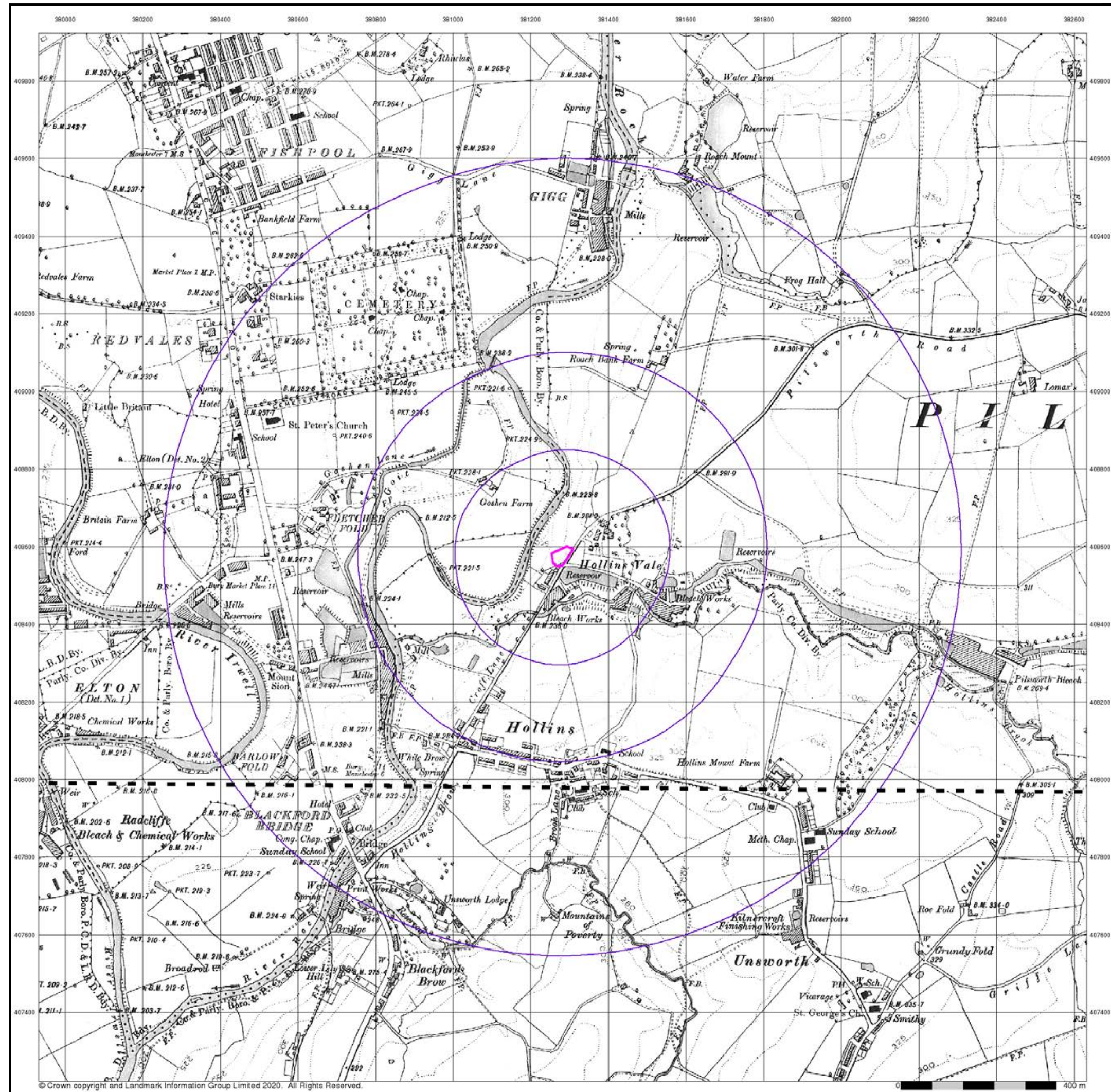
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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1894

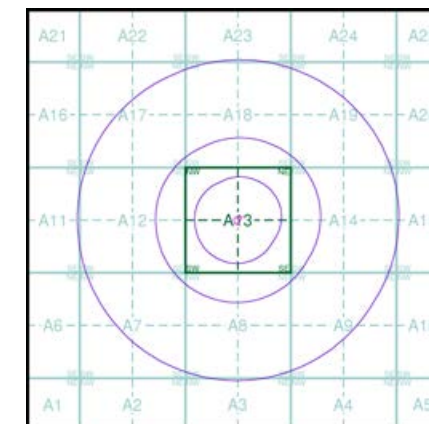
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

088SW
1894
1:10,560
096NW
1894
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

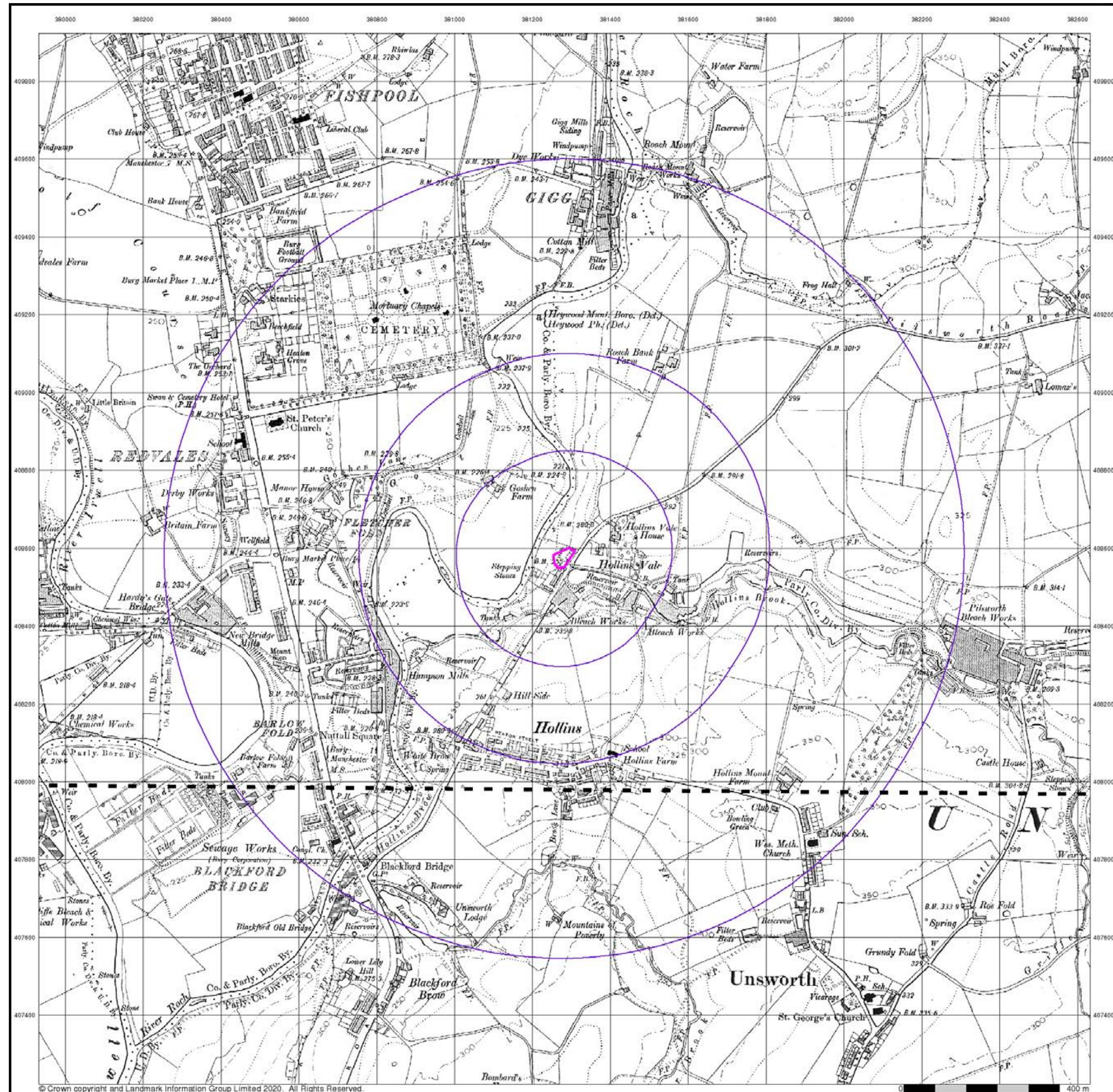


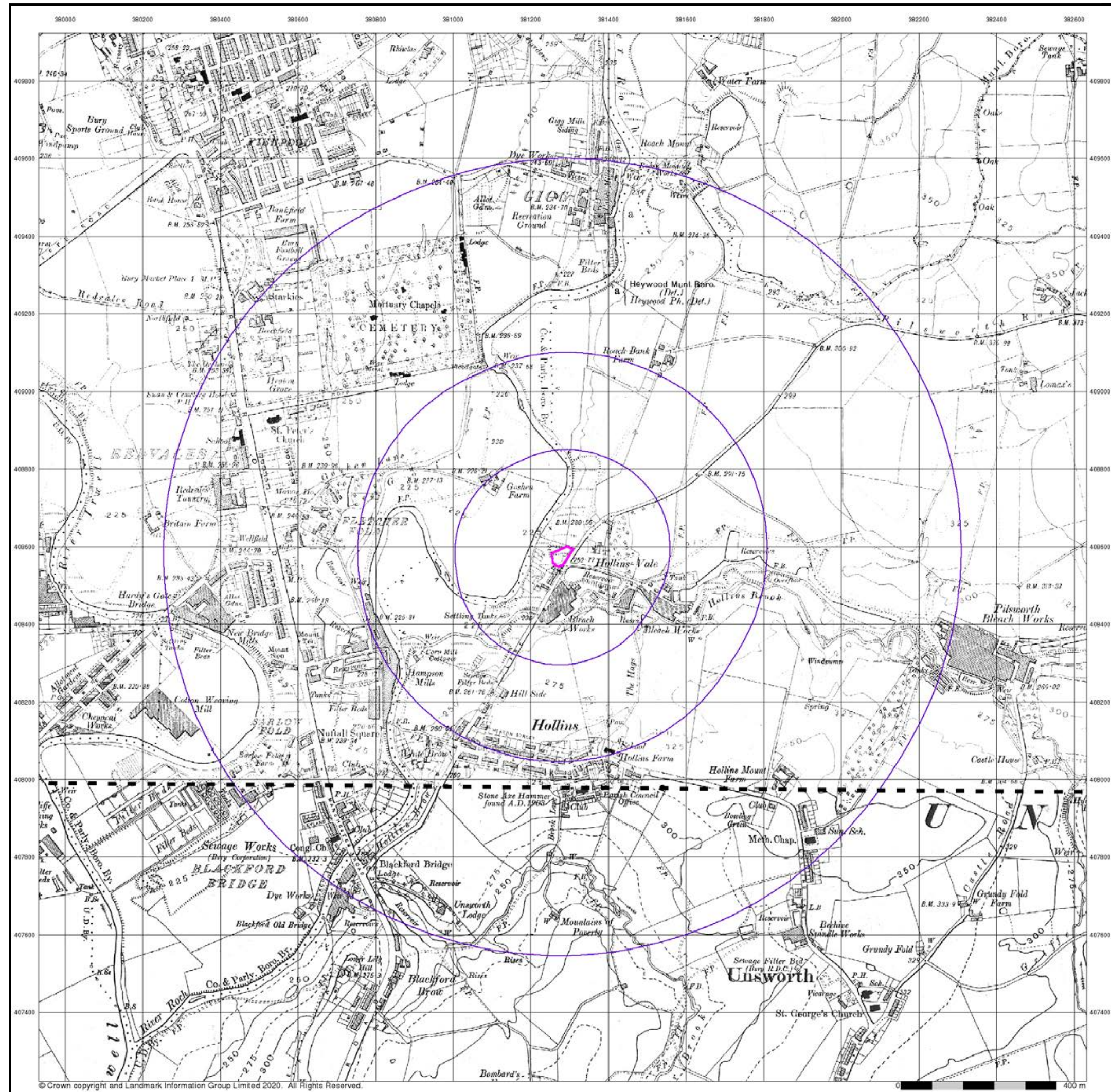
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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1923 - 1931

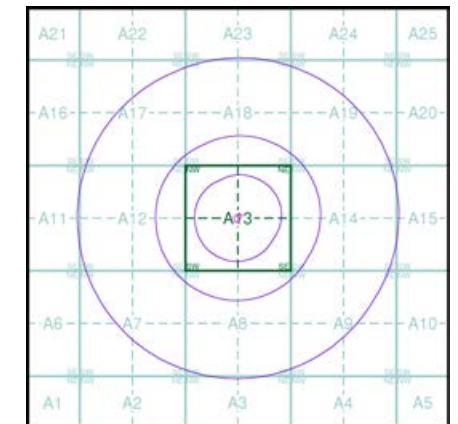
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

088SW
1931
1:10,560
096NW
1923
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

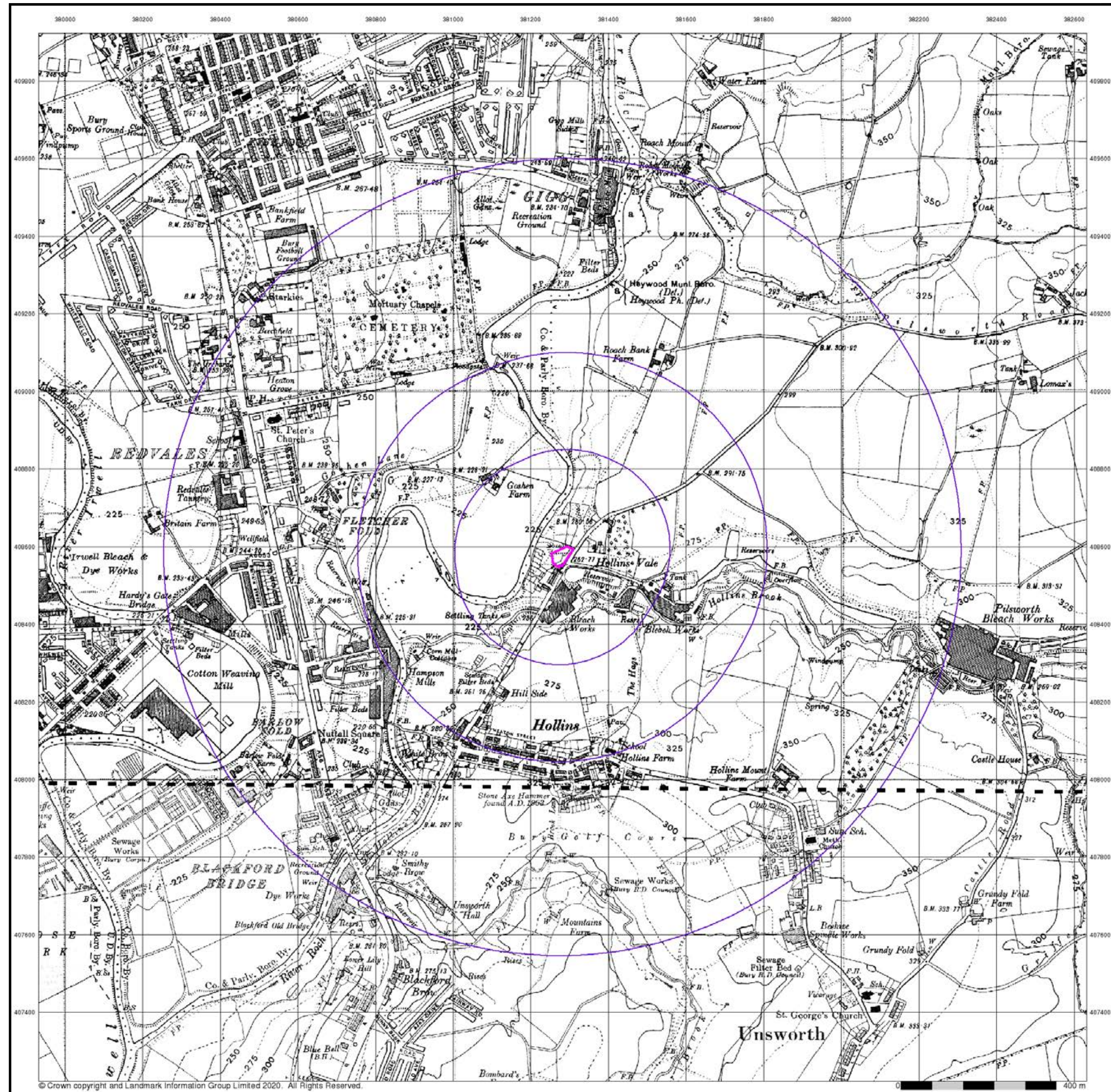


Order Details

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Site Details

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1938

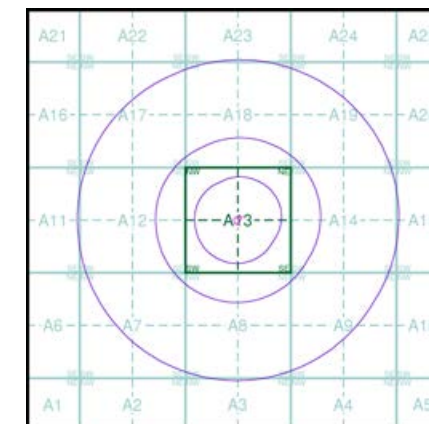
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

088SW
1938
1:10,560
096NW
1938
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

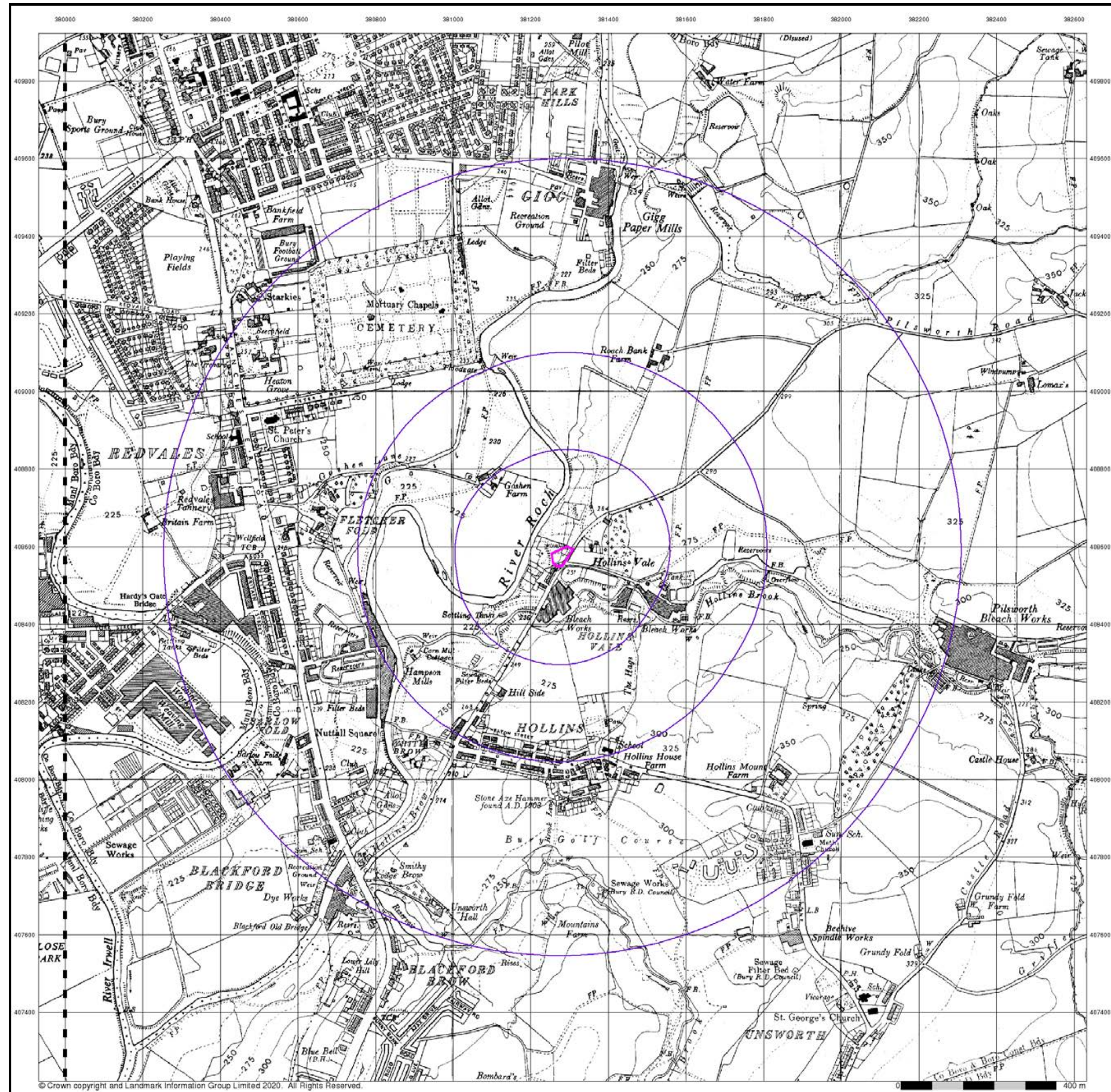


Order Details

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Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Decor Effects Ltd, 129, Croft Lane, BURY, BL9 8QH



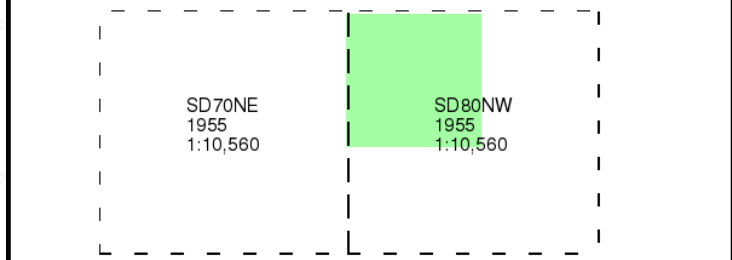
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1955

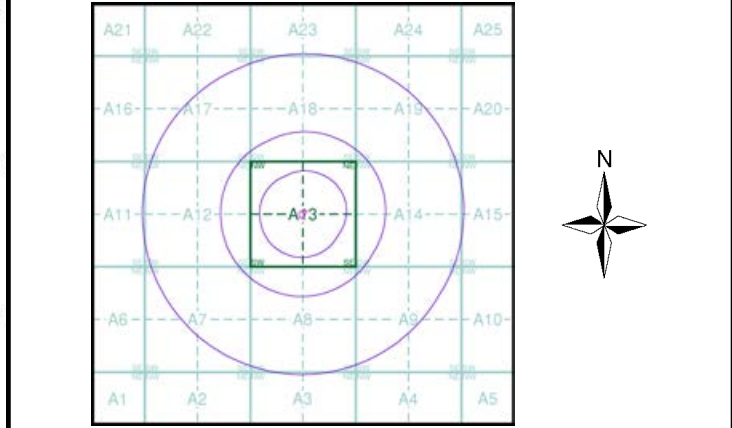
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. 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)



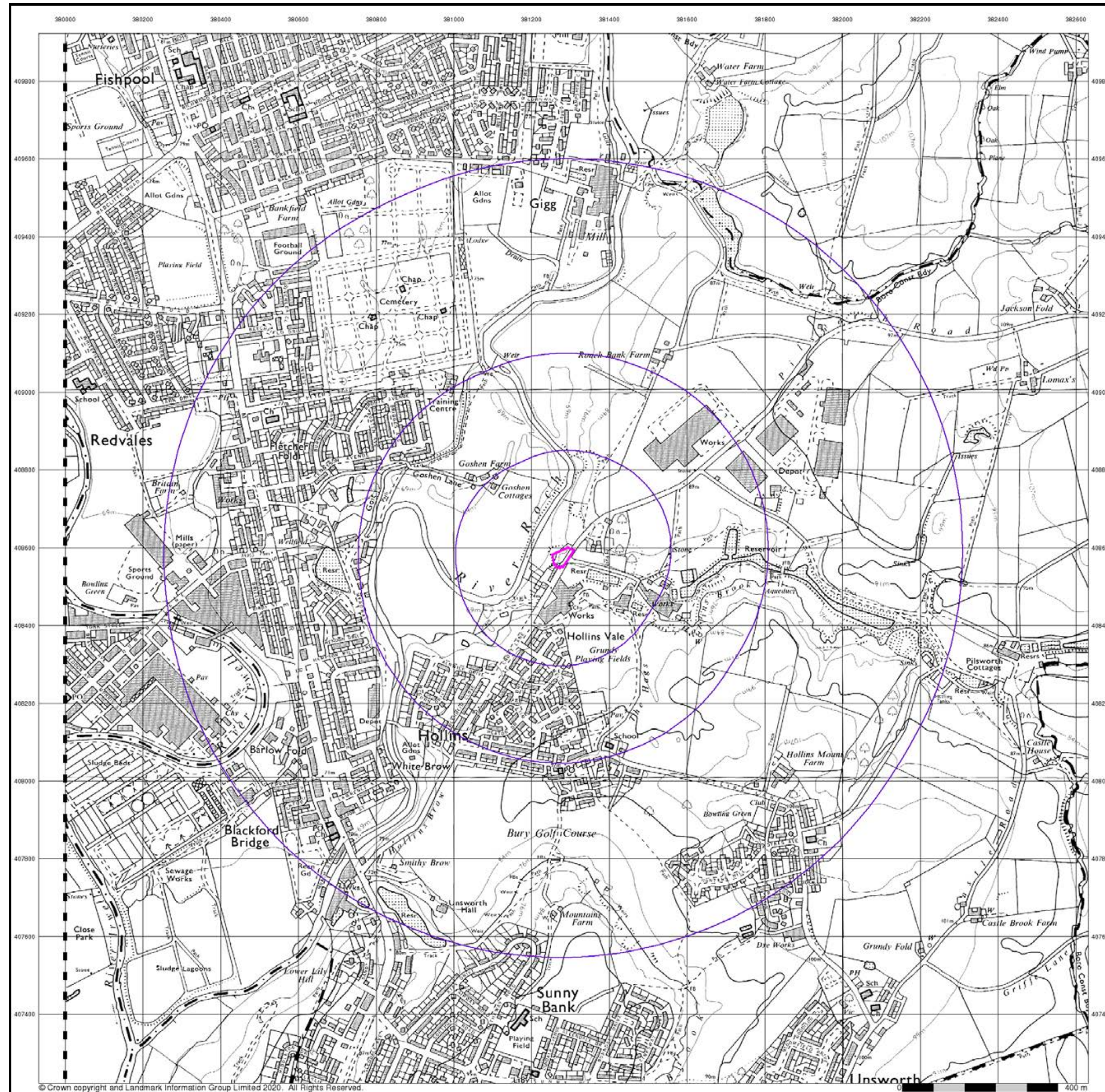
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details	
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Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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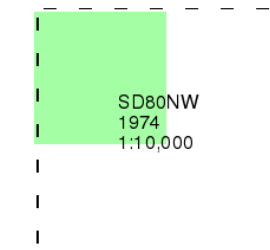
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1974

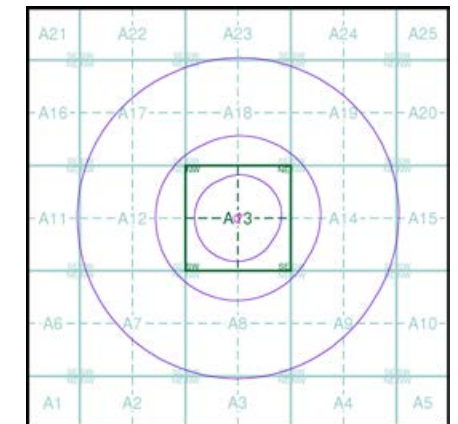
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

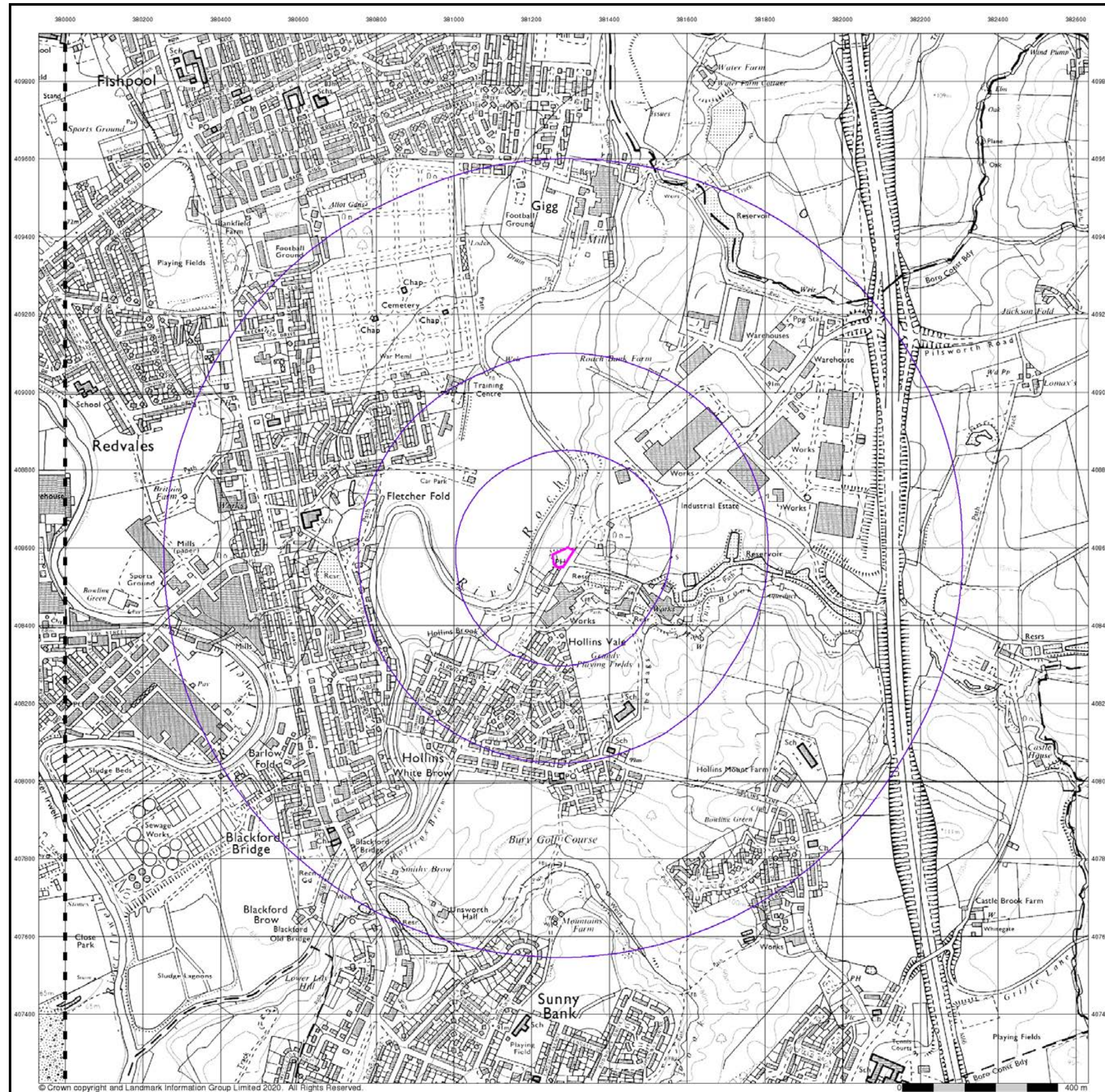


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National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
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Site Details

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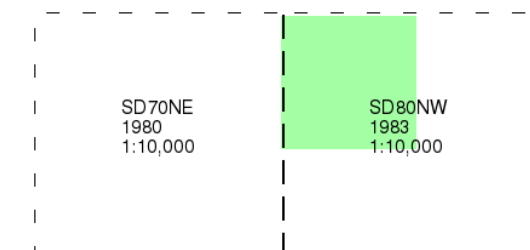
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980 - 1983

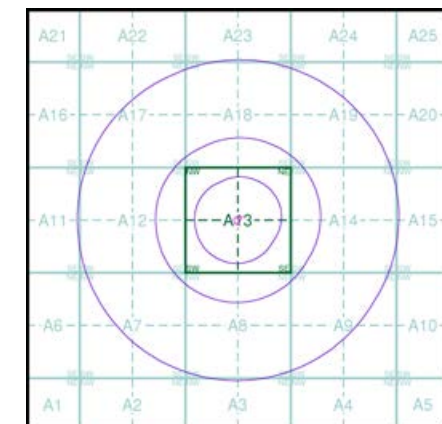
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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: 267601181_1_1
Customer Ref: ES171120
National Grid Reference: 381280, 408570
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.17
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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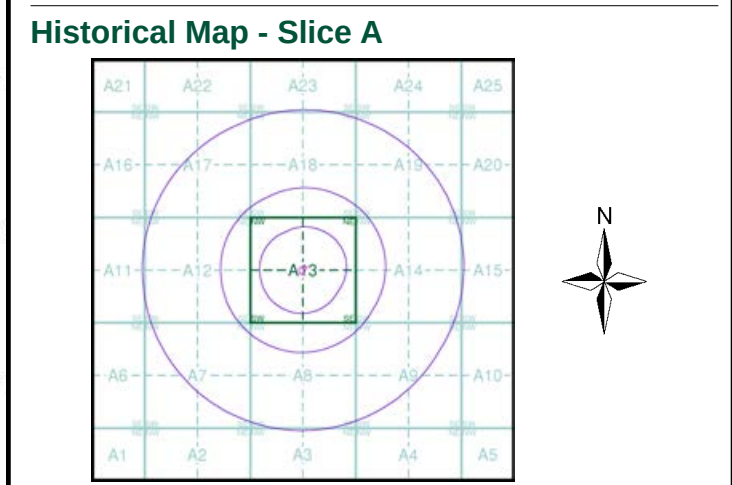
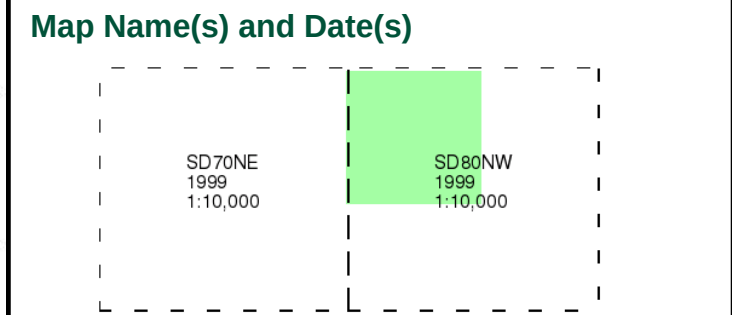
© Crown copyright. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number 100022432.

10k Raster Mapping

Published 1999

Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were produced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:10,000 colour raster mapping. These maps are derived from Landplan which replaced the old 1:10,000 maps originally published in 1970. The data is highly detailed showing buildings, fences and field boundaries as well as all roads, tracks and paths. Road names are also included together with the relevant road number and classification. Boundary information depiction includes county, unitary authority, district, civil parish and constituency.

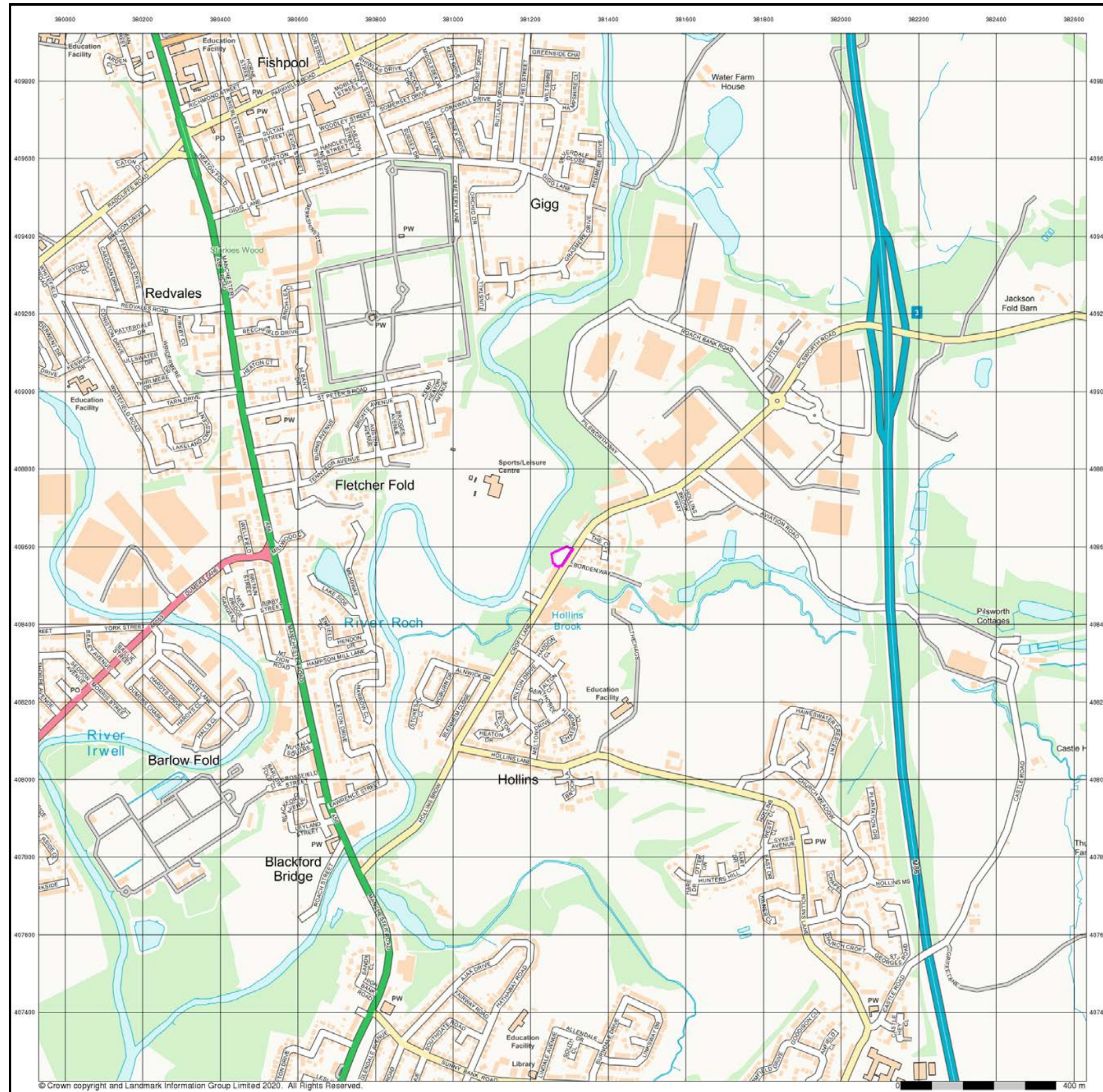


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Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	0.17
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Street View

Published 2020

Source map scale - 1:10,000

Street View is a street-level map for the whole of Great Britain produced by the Ordnance Survey. These maps are provided at a nominal scale of 1:10,000

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

Street View Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	267601181_1_1
Customer Ref:	ES171120
National Grid Reference:	381280, 408570
Slice:	A
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Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Landmark[®]

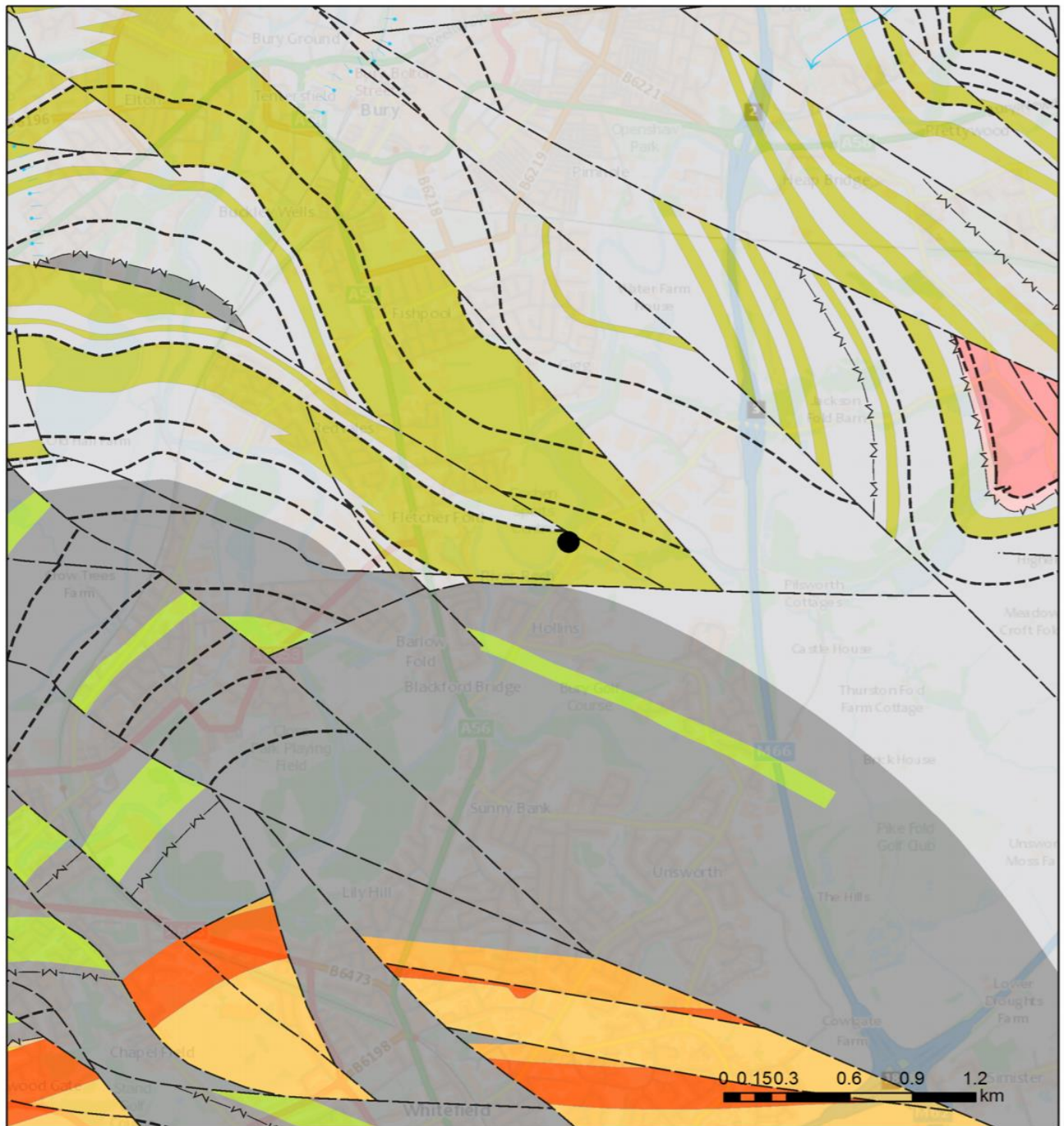
INFORMATION GROUP

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

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 17-Nov-2020 Page 15 of 15

Appendix D – Geological Maps

Bedrock Geology



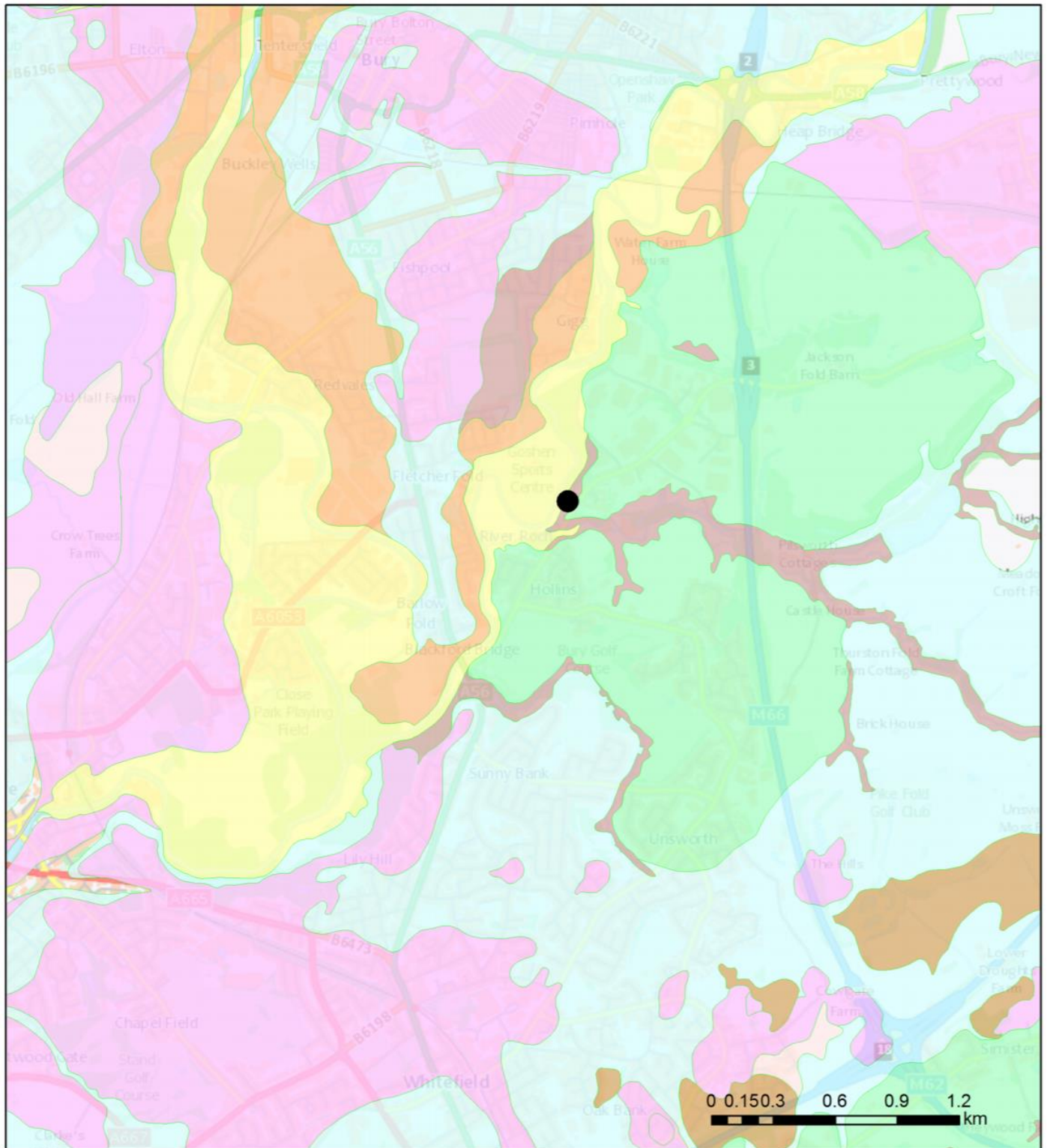
Bedrock geology 1:50,000 scale

- [PENNINE LOWER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE](#)
- [ROSSENDALE FORMATION - MUDSTONE AND SILTSTONE](#)
- [ROUGH ROCK - SANDSTONE](#)
- [PENNINE UPPER COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE](#)
- [PENNINE MIDDLE COAL MEASURES FORMATION - MUDSTONE, SILTSTONE AND SANDSTONE](#)
- [CHESTER FORMATION - SANDSTONE](#)
- [COLLYHURST SANDSTONE FORMATION - SANDSTONE](#)
- [BLNFIRE ROCK - SANDSTONE](#)
- [NEWTON HEATH SANDSTONE - SANDSTONE](#)
- [WORSLEY DELF ROCK - SANDSTONE](#)
- [MANCHESTER MARLS FORMATION - MUDSTONE](#)

Linear features 1:50,000 scale

- Buried_channel_Margin
- Coal_seam_Inf
- Coal_seam_Obs
- Fault_Inf_Crossmark_on_downthrow_side
- Glacial_meltwater_channel_Centre_Undiff
- Marine_band

Superficial Geology



Superficial deposits 1:50,000 scale

- GLACIOFLUVIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN - SAND AND GRAVEL
- TILL, DEVENSIAN - DIAMICTON
- GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN - CLAY AND SILT
- HUMMOCKY (MOUNDY) GLACIAL DEPOSITS, DEVENSIAN - DIAMICTON
- ALLUVIUM - CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
- HEAD - CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL
- RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS, 1 - SAND AND GRAVEL
- LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS - SAND AND GRAVEL
- PEAT - PEAT

Appendix E – BGS Borehole Logs

SD80NW211

Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd.						Borehole No. 1	
BOREHOLE LOG				Sheet. 1 of 2 Chainage. British Geological Survey Ground Level. 76.9 m.A.O.D. Date. 28/10/80 - 29/10/80			
Contract No. F4767 Location. Pilsworth - Bury Client. Metropolitan Borough of Bury Method of Boring. Percussion Diameter of Borehole. 150mm				SD80NW 211 8127 6858			
Description of Strata	Legend	Depth Below G.L.(m)	O.D. Level (m)	Casing Depth at Sampling	Sampling and Coring	"N"/R.Q.D. %	Daily Progress
MADEGROUND : Hardcore, ash, brick with some clay		0.90	76.0		0.50	63	
MADEGROUND : Ash and clay with some brick and gravel		2.00	74.9		1.50 2.00	12	
MADEGROUND : Soft grey very sandy clay		3.40	73.5		3.00 3.50	12	
Loose brown silty SAND with some clay and peaty clay (madeground?)		6.30	70.6		4.50 5.50	11	
Soft light grey mottled very sandy CLAY with small roots		8.00	68.9		6.50 7.50 8.00	12	
Soft light brown very sandy silty CLAY					9.00		
Type of Sample Is S.P.T. Undisturbed Ic. C.P.T. Vane O Jar Water ● Split 		Remarks (Observations of Ground Water etc.) Water seepage from 3.40m - dried up Water standing at 6.20m, in morning casing 7.0m Strong flow from lower gravel Piezometer installed at 9.50m seals at 8.00 Piezometer standing level 13/Nov. 4.60m " " " 4/Dec. 4.00m					

1

BOREHOLE LOG

Diameter of Borehole.....

Date.....28/10/80 - 29/10/80.....

50
for
25mm

Is S.P.T. Undisturbed
Ic. C.P.T. X Vane
O Jar Δ Water
● Bulk Piezometer

Remarks (Observations of Ground Water etc.)

Norwest Holst Soil Engineering Ltd.

Borehole No.

2

Contract No. F4767

BOREHOLE LOG

Location Pilsworth - Bury

Sheet 1 of 2

Client Metropolitan Borough of Bury

Chainage

Method of Boring Percussion

Ground Level 79.8 m.A.O.D.

Diameter of Borehole 150 mm

Date 5/11/80

SD80NW 212
8131 0857

Description of Strata	Legend	Depth Below G.L. (m)	O.D. Level (m)	Casing Depth at Sampling	Sampling and Coring	"N"/R.O.D.%	Daily Progress
TOPSOIL		0.20	79.6				
MADEGROUND: Loose ash.					0.50	4	
					1.50	4	
					2.50	4	
		3.30	76.5				
MADEGROUND?					3.50		
Soft dark grey brown very sandy silty clay.		4.50	75.3		4.50		
Soft brown very silty CLAY.		5.50	74.3		5.50		
Firm grey very sandy very silty CLAY with numerous bands of slightly clayey SILT notably from 9.0 m - 10.8m with occasional laminations and fine gravel.					6.50		
					7.50		
					8.50		
					9.50		

Type of Sample

- Is S.P.T. Undisturbed
 Ic. C.P.T. Vane
 O Jar Water
 ● Bulk Piezometer

Remarks (Observations of Ground Water etc.)

Water seepage from 3.30 m.
Standing level 3.0 m.

2

Sheet....2...of....2.....

SD80NW 212

Chainage.....

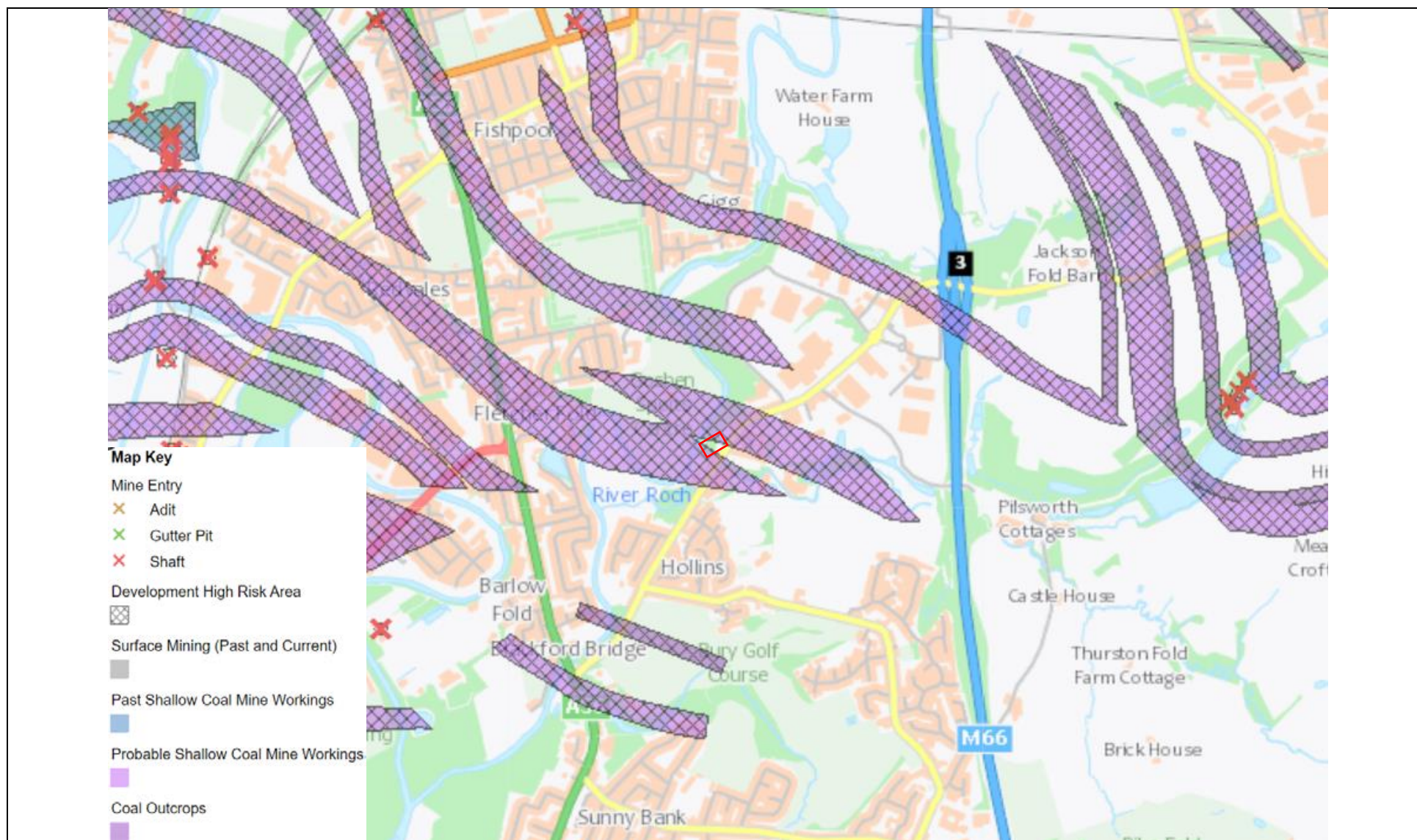
Ground Level..... m.A.O.D.

Date 5/11/80

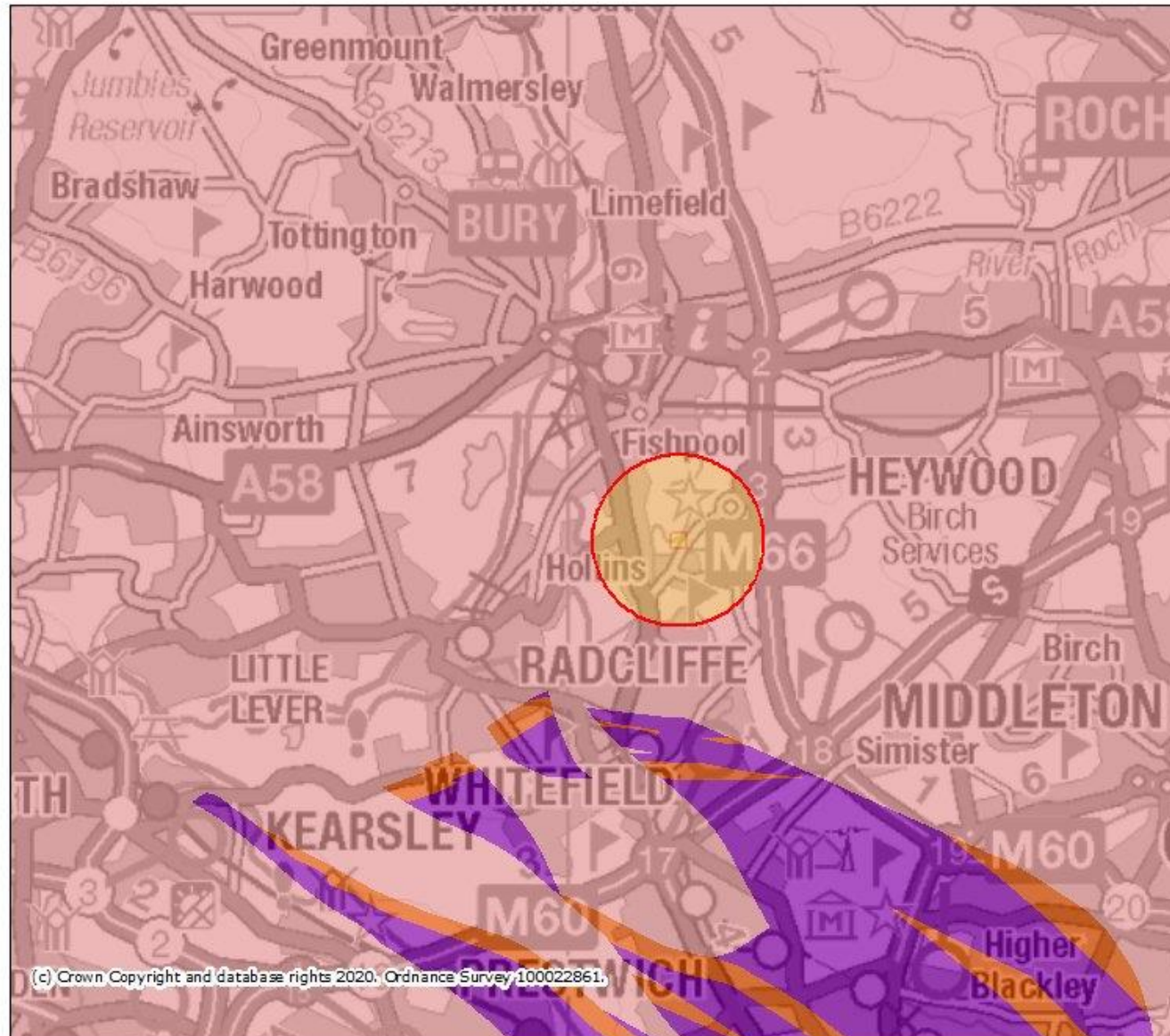
[illegible]

Remarks (Observations of Ground Water etc.)

Appendix F – Coal Mining Summary Map



Bedrock Aquifer



Legend

Aquifer Designation Map (Bedrock) (England)

- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary (undifferentiated)
- Unproductive

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 364700

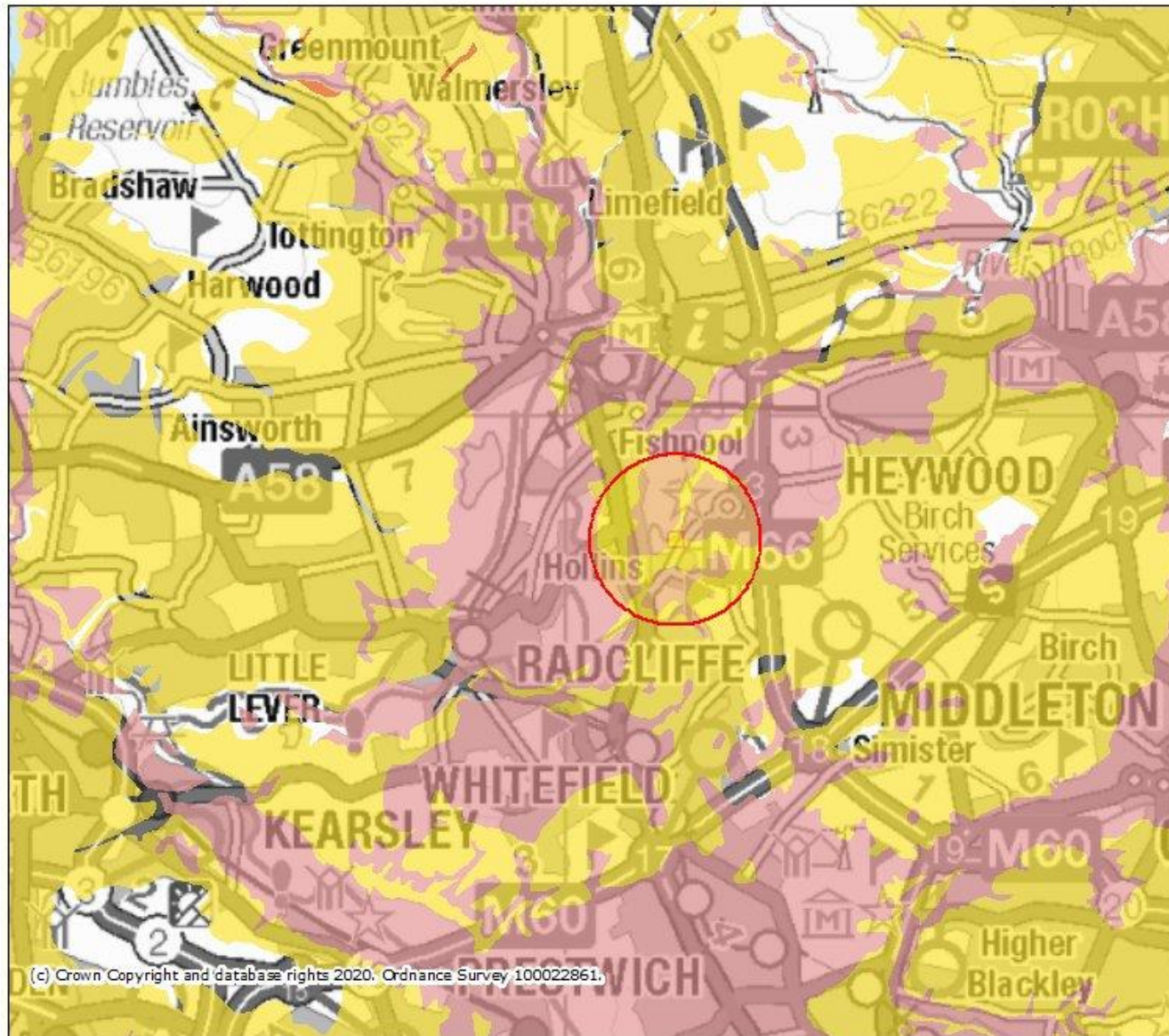
ymin = 399800

xmax = 396000

ymax = 417700

Map produced by MAGiC on 16 November, 2020.

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**Legend****Aquifer Designation Map
(Superficial Drift) (England)**

- Principal
- Secondary A
- Secondary B
- Secondary (undifferentiated)
- Unknown (lakes+landslip)
- Unproductive

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 364700

ymin = 399800

xmax = 396000

ymax = 417700

Map produced by MAGIC on 16 November, 2020.

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**Legend****Groundwater Vulnerability Map (England)**

-  Local Information
-  Soluble Rock Risk
-  High
-  Medium - High
-  Medium
-  Medium - Low
-  Low
-  Unproductive

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 372900

ymin = 404300

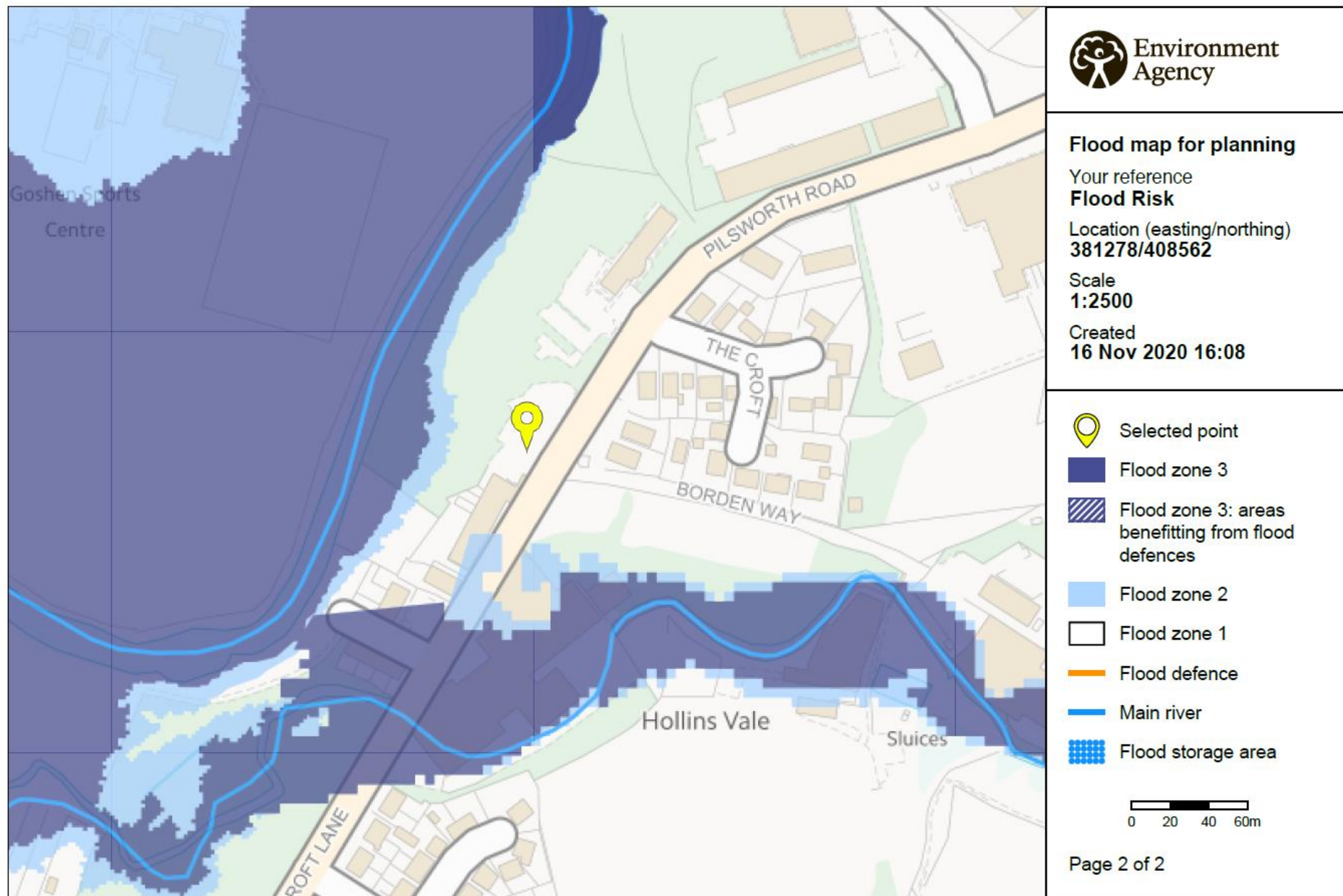
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ymax = 413300

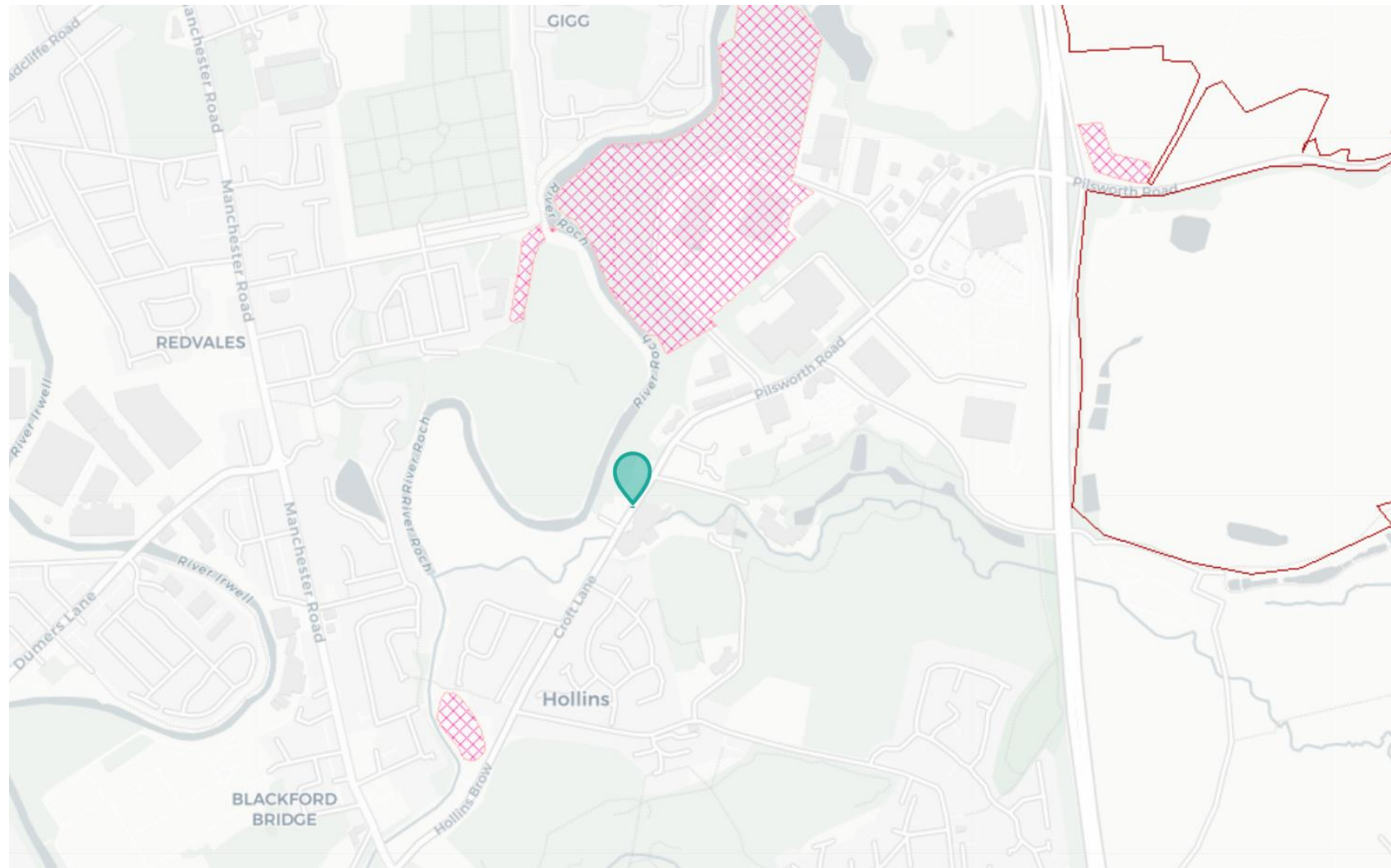
Map produced by MAGIC on 16 November, 2020.

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Appendix H – Flood Risk Maps

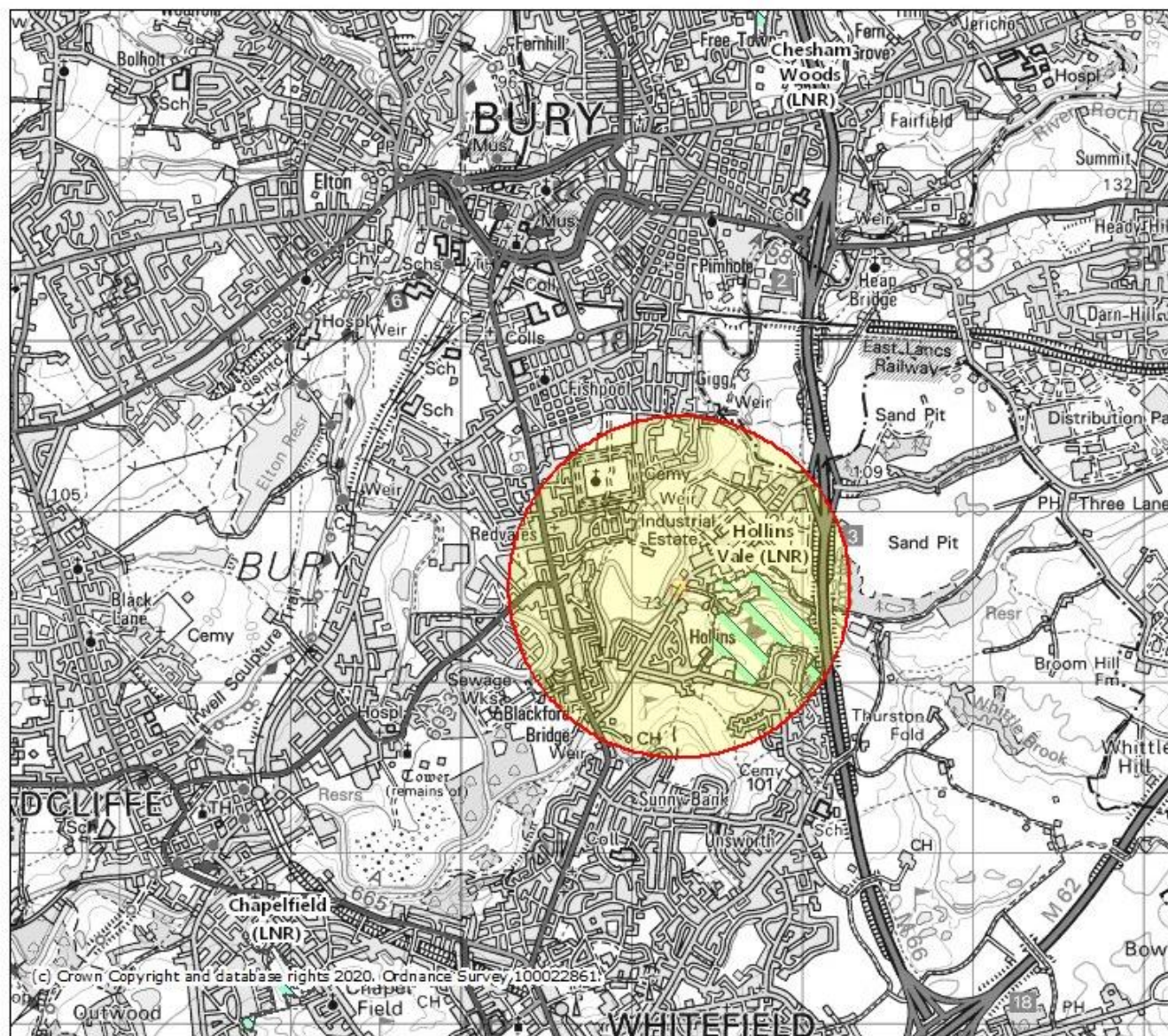


Appendix I – Landfill Map



enviro|solution

Groundsure Historic Landfill Map



Legend

- Local Nature Reserves (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 373000

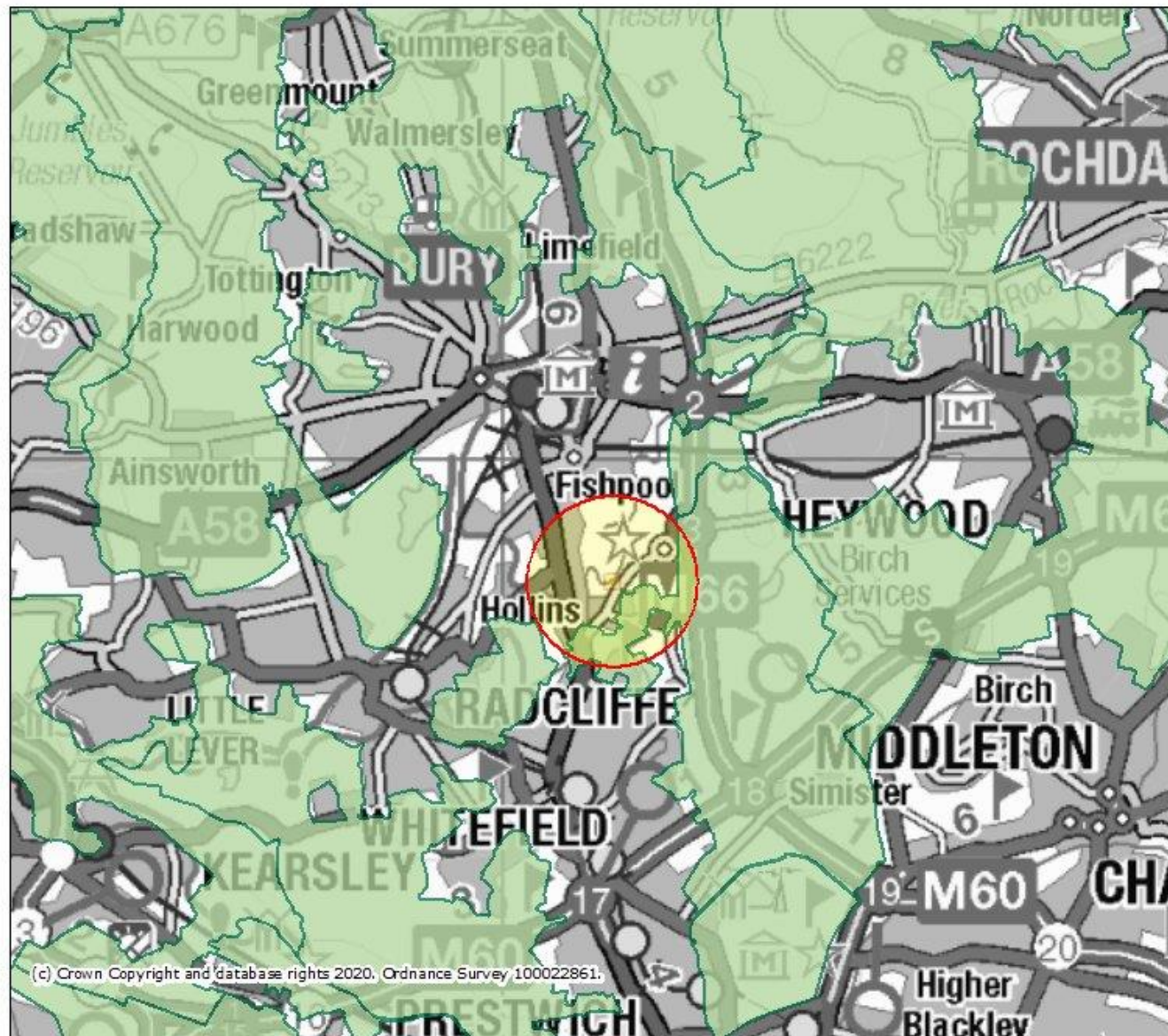
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xmax = 388600

ymax = 413400

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Legend

Green Belt (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 365500

ymin = 400300

xmax = 396700

ymax = 418200

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