

FOURWAYS PROJECT

**LONGLEY HEY FARM, HALIFAX ROAD,
LITTLEBOROUGH OL15 0LB**

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT



REPORT REFERENCE: FP/CMRA/002/V1

JANUARY 2024

FOURWAYS PROJECT
LONGLEY HAY FARM, HALIFAX ROAD, LITTLEBOROUGH OL15 0LB
COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT



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Report Reference: FP/CMRA/002/v1

January 2024

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Report title: Fourways Project
Longley Hey Farm, Halifax Road
Littleborough OL15 0LB
Coal Mining Risk Assessment

Report reference: FP/CMRA/002/v1

Revision number: 001

Issue Date: 8 January 2024

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on behalf of
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Document Revision Status

Issue	Date	Comments
1	8 January 2024	Final version for submission to the Client and Local Authority.

Important note about your report

The sole purpose of this report and the associated services performed by CRC Site Investigation Ltd is to undertake a Coal Mining Risk Assessment in relation to the existing property on Longley Hey Farm, Halifax Road, Littleborough in accordance with the scope of services set out in the agreement between CRC Site Investigation Ltd and the Client.

In preparing this report, CRC Site Investigation Ltd has relied upon, and presumed accurate, any information (or confirmation of the absence thereof) provided by the Client and obtained from the Landmark and Coal Authority searches. Except as otherwise stated in the report, CRC Site Investigation Ltd has not attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information. If the information is subsequently determined to be false, inaccurate or incomplete then it is possible that our observations and conclusions as expressed in this report may change.

CRC Site Investigation Ltd derived the data in this report from information sourced from the Client and available in the public domain at the time or times outlined in this report. The passage of time, manifestation of latent conditions or impacts of future events may require further examination of the risk assessment, findings, observations and conclusions expressed in this report. CRC Site Investigation Ltd has prepared this report in accordance with the usual care and thoroughness of the consulting profession, for the sole purpose described above and by reference to applicable standards, guidelines, procedures and practices at the date of issue of this report. For the reasons outlined above, however, no other warranty or guarantee, whether expressed or implied, is made as to the assessment, observations and findings expressed in this report, to the extent permitted by law.

This report should be read in full and no excerpts are to be taken as representative of the findings. No responsibility is accepted by CRC Site Investigation Ltd for use of any part of this report in any other context.

The report is based on the available information provided to date and subject to agreement with the Rochdale Council. This report has been prepared on behalf of, and for the exclusive use of the Client, and is subject to, and issued in accordance with, the provisions of the agreement between CRC Site Investigation Ltd and the Client.

CRC Site Investigation Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility whatsoever for, or in respect of, any use of, or reliance upon, this report by any third party.

CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction
1.1	General Background
1.2	Coal Mining Risk Assessment Objective
1.3	Scope of the Coal Mining Risk Assessment
1.4	Information Source
1.5	Limitations
2.0	Site Setting
2.1	Site Location and Description
2.2	Site History
2.3	Site Geology
2.4	Proposed Development
3.0	Identification and Assessment of Coal Mining Risks
3.1	Coal Mining
3.2	Risk Assessment
4.0	Mitigation Strategy Proposal
5.0	Summary and Conclusions

Tables

Table 1	Summary of Coal Mining Legacy Potential Risks
Table 2	Summary of Site Investigation Recommendations

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2	Site Layout Plan

Appendices

Appendix 1	Local Authority Correspondence
Appendix 2	Historical Plans
Appendix 3	Extract British Geological Survey Interactive Map – Scale 1:50,000
Appendix 4	Extract The Coal Authority Interactive Map
Appendix 5	Proposed Development Plans
Appendix 6	Consultants Coal Mining Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Fourways Project (the Client) has appointed CRC Site Investigation Ltd (CRC) to carry out and complete a Coal Mining Risk Assessment in support of the Planning Application 23/01257/CPL for the proposed conversion of existing outbuilding in garden curtilage to form additional ancillary residential accommodation in association with main use of Longley Hey Farmhouse as a dwelling on Halifax Road, Littleborough OL15 0LB. A copy of the planning application is included in **Appendix 1**.

1.2 Coal Mining Risk Assessment Objective

The purpose of the Coal Mining Risk Assessment is to collate available geological, mining and historical data in order to assess the potential for the site to be affected by underground mining.

This report has been drafted in accordance with the Coal Authority (CA) Coal Mining Risk Assessment Template, January 2011 and provides the Local Authority with information on coal mining legacy, including an assessment on its impact on land stability at the application site.

1.3 Scope of the Coal Mining Risk Assessment

The scope for this Coal Mining Risk Assessment is to:

- Present a desk-based review of all available information on the coal mining issues which are relevant to the application site at this stage of the planning process.
- Use of the desk-based information to identify and assess the risks (if any) to the proposed development from a coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of such issues.
- Set out any appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy affecting the site, including any necessary precautionary and/or remedial works, and to demonstrate to what extent coal mining issues have influenced or will influence the proposed development.
- Demonstrate to Rochdale Council Local Planning Authority that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of national planning policy with regards to development on unstable or potentially unstable land.

1.4 Information Source

The sources of information used in the preparation of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment include:

- A site history based upon historic Ordnance Survey County Series maps.
- Online British Geological Survey maps and data.
- Coal Authority Interactive Map Viewer.
- Coal Authority Mining Report for the application site dated 29th December 2023.
- Google Earth imagery.
- Local Council Planning Portal.

British Geological Survey (BGS) online borehole records have been consulted and there are no published records of past intrusive site investigations available for the site or the immediate surrounding area. The nearest available borehole record is located approximately 490m south of the site.

1.5 Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the relevant geological and legacy coal mining information obtained by CRC for the site.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, CRC is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which the risk assessment was undertaken and completed; and
- b) the date on which the final report was delivered.

CRC makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in this report.

2.0 SITE SETTING

2.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located to the north east of Littleborough town centre at National Grid Reference SD 95445 17771. The site location is shown on the plan presented as **Figure 1**.

The application site is within a farmland setting on Halifax Road, irregular is shape and covering approximately 0.477 acres.

Longley Hey Farmhouse on the site is currently derelict, overgrown with vegetation and temporally secured with heras fencing. There are a few matured trees within the grounds of the property. A dry-stone wall runs along the perimeter of the site and tarmac and concrete hardstanding around the derelict buildings on site.

The immediate surrounding area of the site is grazing pastures with a number of ponds lying approximately 120m to the south and southwest of the derelict property on the site. The current site layout is shown on the plan presented as **Figure 2**.

2.2 Site History

Historical maps for the site have been studied for the period 1894 to the present, to determine the historical land use of the site and surrounding area and its impact on the proposed development. The OS County Series 1:10,560, 1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale historical maps were reviewed and copies of the respective maps are included in **Appendix 2**.

The history of the site is summarised as follows:

1851 (1:10,560 scale)	The site is shown with the present property and the surrounding northern, eastern and western areas as farmland. Wellfield Mill is shown to the south of the property.
1895 (1:10,560 scale)	The site is shown present property shown as expanded and the surrounding north, eastern and western layout unchanged. Wellfield Mill is shown to the at approximately 180m south of the property with a footpath connecting both developments.
1911 (1:10,560 scale)	The surrounding development layout out has change to current layout. The development site is shown as developed with housing and a single structure shown spanning across the site.
1930 - 1932 (1:10,560 scale)	The development layout for both the site and surrounding development has changed however individual plots not defined.
1956 (1:10,560 scale)	The development layout for both the site and surrounding development has changed however individual plots not defined.
1963 (1:2,500 scale)	The development layout for the site has changed however individual plots not defined.
1980 (1:10,000 scale)	The development layout on the site remains as it is currently, no changes.
1996 (1:2,500 scale)	The development layout for the site has changed with an additional structure shown along the northern part of the site.
1999 (1:10,000 scale)	The development layout on the site remains as it is currently, no changes.
2001 (1:2,500 scale)	The development layout on the site remains as it is currently, no changes.

From the detailed study of the historical plans for the period 1851 to present, there has been no evidence of ground disturbance associated with either surface, shallow underground coal mining or mine entries/shafts within the proposed development site boundary.

2.3 Site Geology

According to extracts of geological map taken from the 1:50,000 scale British Geological Survey (BGS) Digital Geological Map of Great Britain GeolIndex onshore (BGS Map Viewers), the site is shown to be underlain by superficial deposits with artificial ground (Made Ground) absent.

Superficial deposits are indicated to be present in the search area and comprise Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

Beneath the superficial deposits, the proposed development site is shown to be underlain by Rossendale Formation which generally comprise a fine to very coarse grained and pebbly, feldspathic sandstone, interbedded with grey siltstone and mudstone, and subordinate marine black shales, thin coals and seatearths. Typically, the formation comprises a lower mudstone dominated succession including two prominent marine shales, the *Cancelloceras cancellatum* and *Cancelloceras cumbriense* marine bands, and an upper sandstone dominated succession, including the Rough Rock and Rough Rock Flags.

A copy of an extract of the BGS Interactive map is included in **Appendix 3**.

Landslide deposits are indicated to be absent within the development site boundary. These are deposits formed by localised mass-movement of soils and rocks on slopes under the action of gravity.

A coal outcrop is recorded to pass through the property boundary with area of probable working as indicated on the plan included in **Appendix 4**. The coal seam was last mined in 1880 from the coal mining records held by the Coal Authority and there is a possibility of unrecorded mining features associated with this coal outcrop within the property boundary.

2.4 Proposed Development

The landowner proposes rebuilding of Longley Hey Farmhouse and conversion of existing outbuilding in garden curtilage to form additional ancillary residential accommodation. The proposed development layout plans are included in **Appendix 5**.

3.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF COAL MINING RISKS

3.1 Coal Mining

A Consultants Coal Mining Report have been obtained from The Coal Authority, dated 29 December 2023. This report is based on and limited to the records for the site held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

The mining report for the site is included in **Appendix 6**.

3.2 Risk Assessment

The potential risks identified by CRC associated with coal mining legacy for the proposed development site on Longley Hey Farm, Littleborough identified from the sources of information are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Summary of Coal Mining Legacy Potential Risks

Coal Mining Issue	Yes	No	Risk Assessment
Past underground coal mining (probable at shallow depth <30m)	Yes		Low to moderate risk to proposed development at the site from coal mining records. 1 coal seam at shallow depth was last mined in 1880.
Present underground coal mining		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site.
Mine entries within the site or 20m of the site boundary (shaft and adits)		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site.
Coal mining geology (fissures)		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site.
Record of past mine gas emission		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site. None recorded within 100m of the site boundary.
Recorded coal mining subsidence		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site. None recorded within 50m of the site boundary since 31 October 1994.
Surface mining (opencast)		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site.
Remediated sites		No	Low risk to proposed development at the site. None recorded within 100m of the site boundary.

The Coal Authority mining report indicates that the property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 1 seam of coal at shallow depth and last worked in 1880. Furthermore, although, there are no known mine entries within or within 100 meters of the boundary of the site, the records are incomplete and consequently there may exist in the local area mine entries of which the Coal Authority has no knowledge.

From the detailed study of the historical plans for the period 1851 to present, there clearly shows no marked evidence of ground disturbance associated with either surface or shallow underground coal mining (i.e. bell pits) at the proposed development site or within 100m of the property.

In light of the risk associated with probable shallow mining issues existing at the proposed development site dating pre 1851 which cannot be discounted, there is a need for further investigation prior to redevelopment of the site.

Regarding other potential hazards commented upon in the Consultants Coal Mining Report, the following statements appear in the mining report dated 29th December 2023.

- The Coal Authority is unaware of any issues arising due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by mining.
- There are no records of any damage claims having been made in respect of the proposed development site or any property within 50 meters since 31 October 1994.
- No opencast mining has taken place within 500 meters of the property.
- No coal mining licensing recorded within 200 meters of the property.
- The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.
- The site is not within the boundary of a former opencast site or within the site of a future opencast site which the Authority is determining.
- The Coal Authority hold no record of a mine gas emission requiring action at the proposed development site.
- No recorded mine water treatment scheme within 500 meters of the property.

4.0 MITIGATION STRATEGY PROPOSAL

The reports obtained from The Coal Authority revealed no evidence to suggest subsidence or ground movement due to past mining activities or natural phenomenon exists at the proposed development site.

It was evident from the desk-based information, however, that the site lies within an area of past coal mining activity and therefore may likely be subject to land instability associated with former mining activities. The risk has been assessed as “Low to Moderate”.

Based on the available information report by the Coal Authority and guidance given in CIRIA C758 (2019), CRC consider that it will be necessary, therefore, to undertake a ground investigation of the area of the proposed development to determine/confirm the nature of the sub-strata and identify evidence of any potentially disturbed ground which may be indicative of workings at shallow depth comprising bell pits, adits or shafts.

The intrusive works should be designed by a suitably qualified ‘competent’ person with a recognised relevant qualification, sufficient experience in dealing with ground stability and mining legacy related issues. The works are likely to include the options detailed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Summary of Site Investigation Recommendations

Coal Mining Risk	Investigation Objective
Underground coal mining recorded at shallow depth.	Watching brief during ground investigation to check for and signs of shallow voids and broken ground i.e. loss of returns.
Mine entries (shaft/adits).	Watching brief during ground investigation to check for and signs of voids and broken ground i.e. loss of returns.
Coal mining geology (fissures).	N/A
Record of past mine gas emissions.	Gas monitoring during ground investigation. If detected possible precautionary gas protection measures in line with CIRIA 665 (2017).
Recorded surface mining (opencast).	N/A

The ground investigation should be carried out in accordance with CIRIA C758 (2019) and current the Coal Authority guidance.

A Coal Authority Permit shall be required prior to undertaking the proposed ground investigation at the site. The permit is required for all intrusive ground investigation activities which will disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or coal mine entries (shaft/adits).

Any risks presented by shallow mine workings could be mitigated by designing and implementing a programme of mine working stabilisation by drilling and pressure grouting.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A Coal Mining Risk Assessment has been completed by CRC in support of a planning application for the rebuilding of Longley Hey Farmhouse and conversion of existing outbuilding in garden curtilage to form additional ancillary residential accommodation.

The proposed development site is located northeast of Littleborough town centre, is an irregular shaped piece of land on Halifax Road, Littleborough and covering approximately 0.477 acres.

The proposed development site falls within a “high risk” Coal Mining Referral Area.

From the detailed study of the historical plans for the period 1870 to present, there was no evidence of ground disturbance associated with either surface, shallow underground coal mining or mine entries/shafts within the proposed development site boundary.

The mining report obtained from The Coal Authority also revealed no evidence to suggest subsidence or ground movement due to past mining activities or natural phenomenon exist at the proposed development site.

It was however evident from the desk top based risk assessment that the proposed development site lies within an area of past coal mining and therefore, unrecorded recovery of coal may have been undertaken at shallow depth.

A ground investigation is therefore recommended to determine the presence or otherwise of shallow coal workings, check for mine gas emission and to confirm the type and nature of the sub-strata prior to development. Any risks presented by shallow mine workings could be mitigated by designing and implementing a programme of mine working stabilisation by drilling and pressure grouting.

Following the results of the ground investigation a foundation solution may be prepared to ensure the structural integrity of the proposed development is not compromised.

END OF REPORT



January 2024

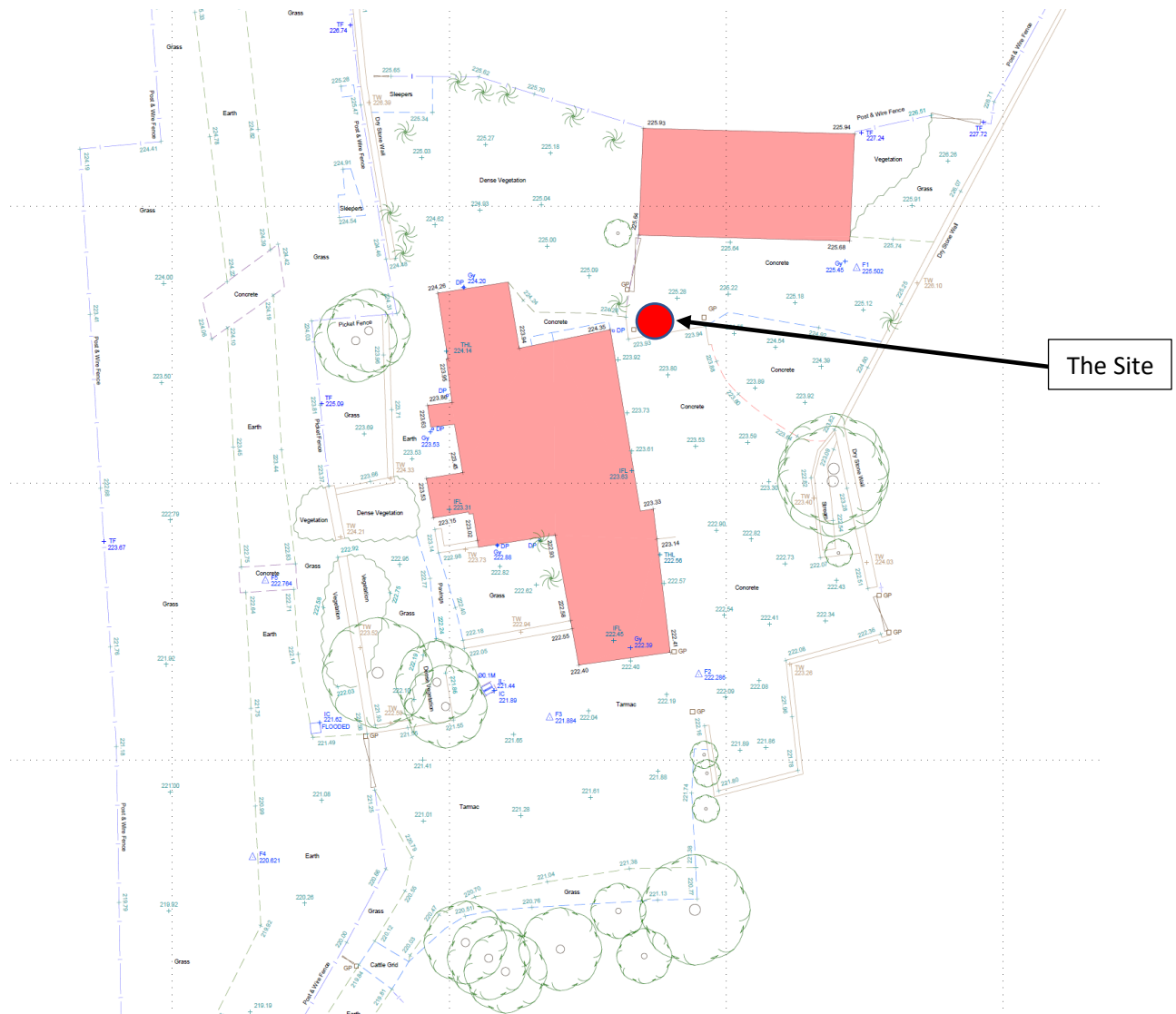
FIGURES

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION PLAN



Client:	Fourways Project Ltd
Figure No.:	Figure 1
Figure Title:	Site Location Plan
Date:	4 January 2024

FIGURE 2
SITE LAYOUT PLAN



Client:	Fourways Project
Figure No.:	Figure 2
Figure Title:	Site Layout Plan
Date:	4 January 2024

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

LOCAL AUTHORITY CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX 2

HISTORICAL PLANS

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
	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		
	BP, BS Boundary Post or Stone		Police Station
	Church		Post Office
	Club House		Public Convenience
	Fire Engine Station		Public House
	Foot Bridge		Signal Box
	Fountain		Spring
	Guide Post		Telephone Call Box
	Mile Post		Telephone Call Post
	Mile Stone		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
	Mean high water (springs)		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

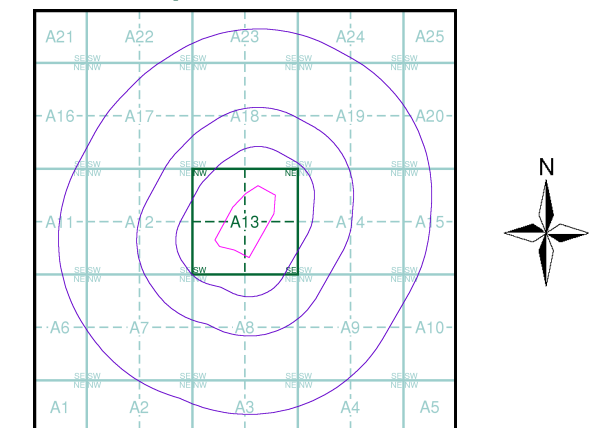
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1851	3
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1854	4
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1894	5
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1894 - 1895	6
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	7
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1911	8
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1911	9
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1930 - 1932	10
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1938	11
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	14
Manchester	1:25,000	1975	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	16
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	17
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	18
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	19
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	20
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2023	21

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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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 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 Dismantled Railroad Railroad Under Construction

Shore Embankment River or Ditch with Embankment Direction and velocity of current 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

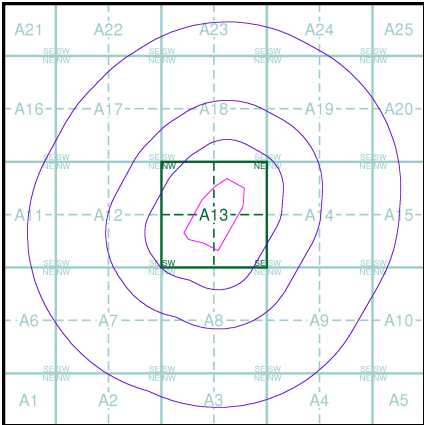
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Historical Mapping & Photography included:

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Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1894 - 1895	6
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1910 - 1911	7
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1911	8
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1911	9
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1930 - 1932	10
Lancashire And Furness	1:10,560	1938	11
Yorkshire	1:10,560	1938	12
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	13
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1968	14
Manchester	1:25,000	1975	15
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	16
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	17
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1990	18
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	1999	19
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2006	20
VectorMap Local	1:10,000	2023	21

Russian Map - Slice A



Order Details

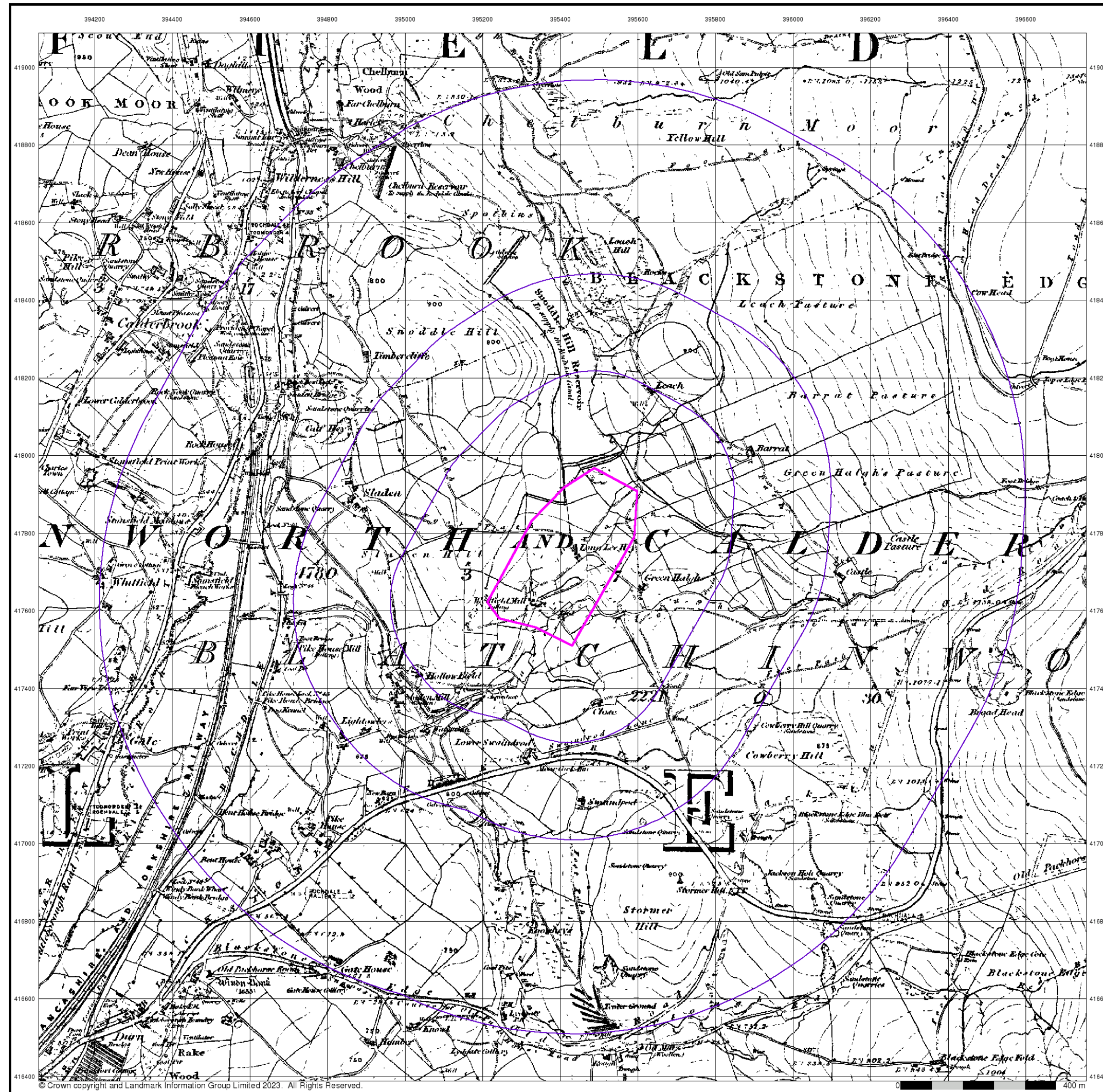
Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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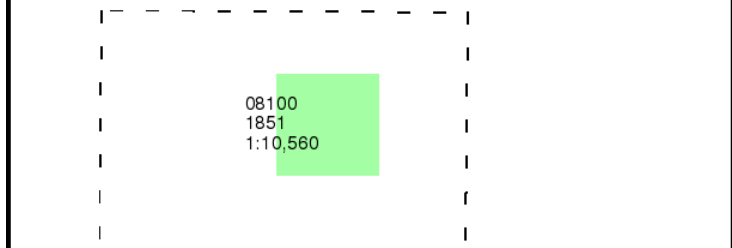
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1851

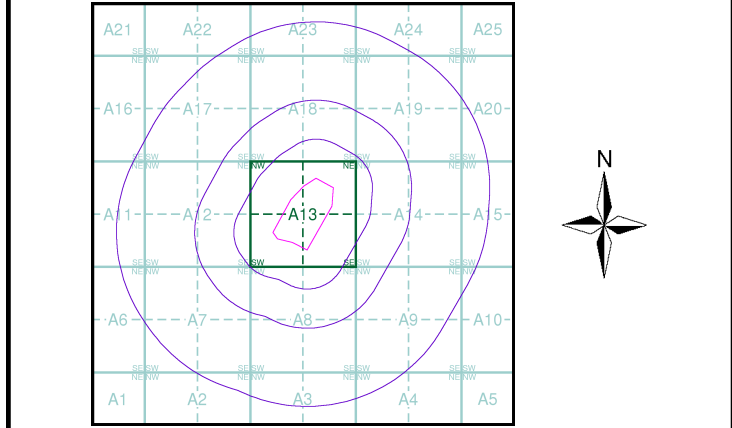
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)



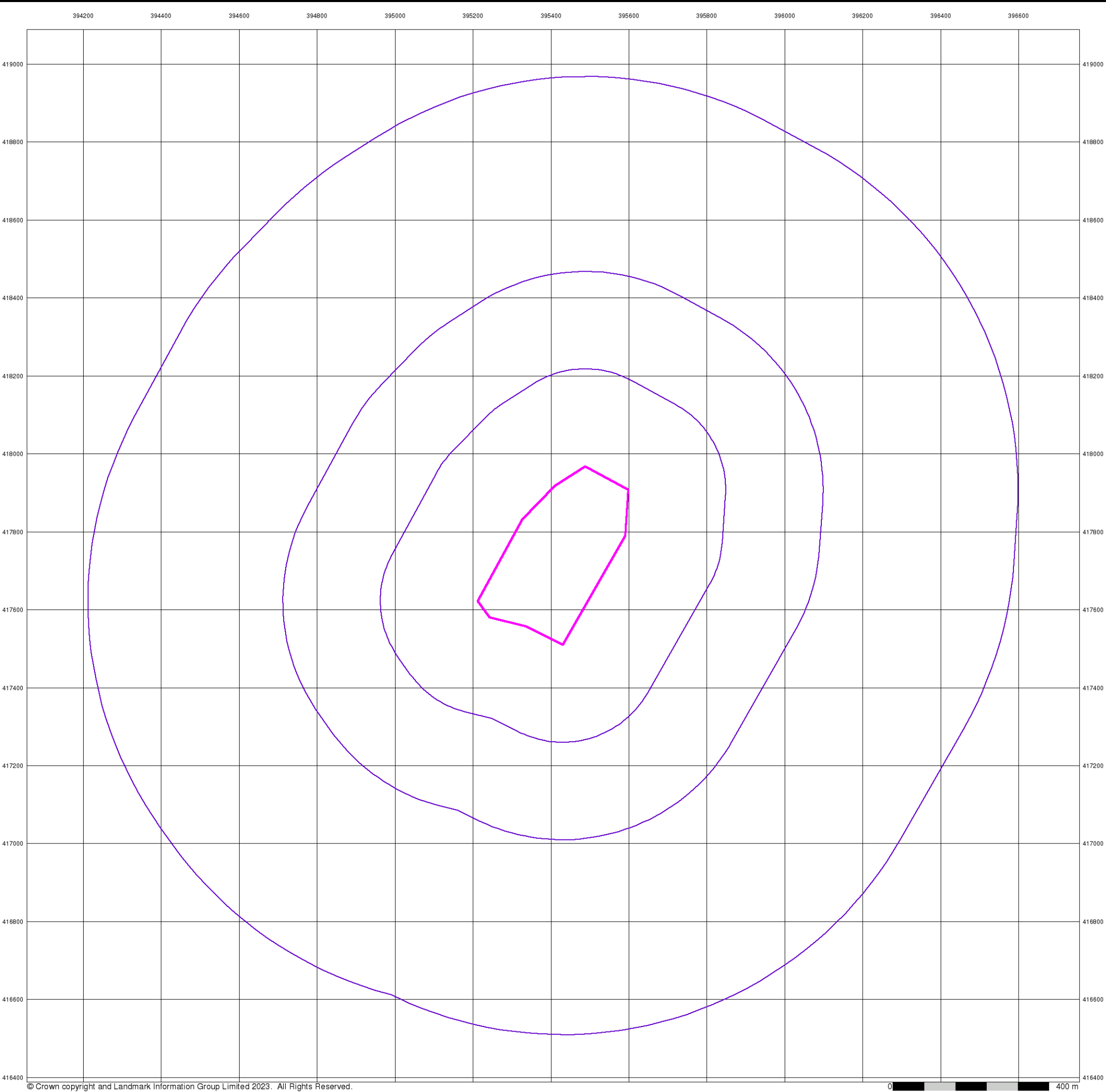
Historical Map - Slice A



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Customer Ref:	UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference:	395420, 417740
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	10.06
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



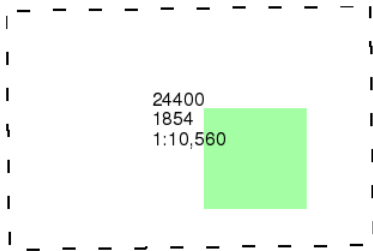
Yorkshire

Published 1854

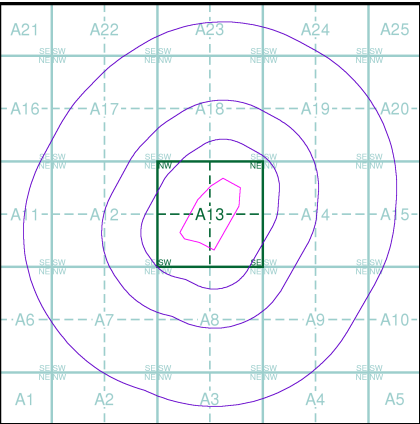
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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

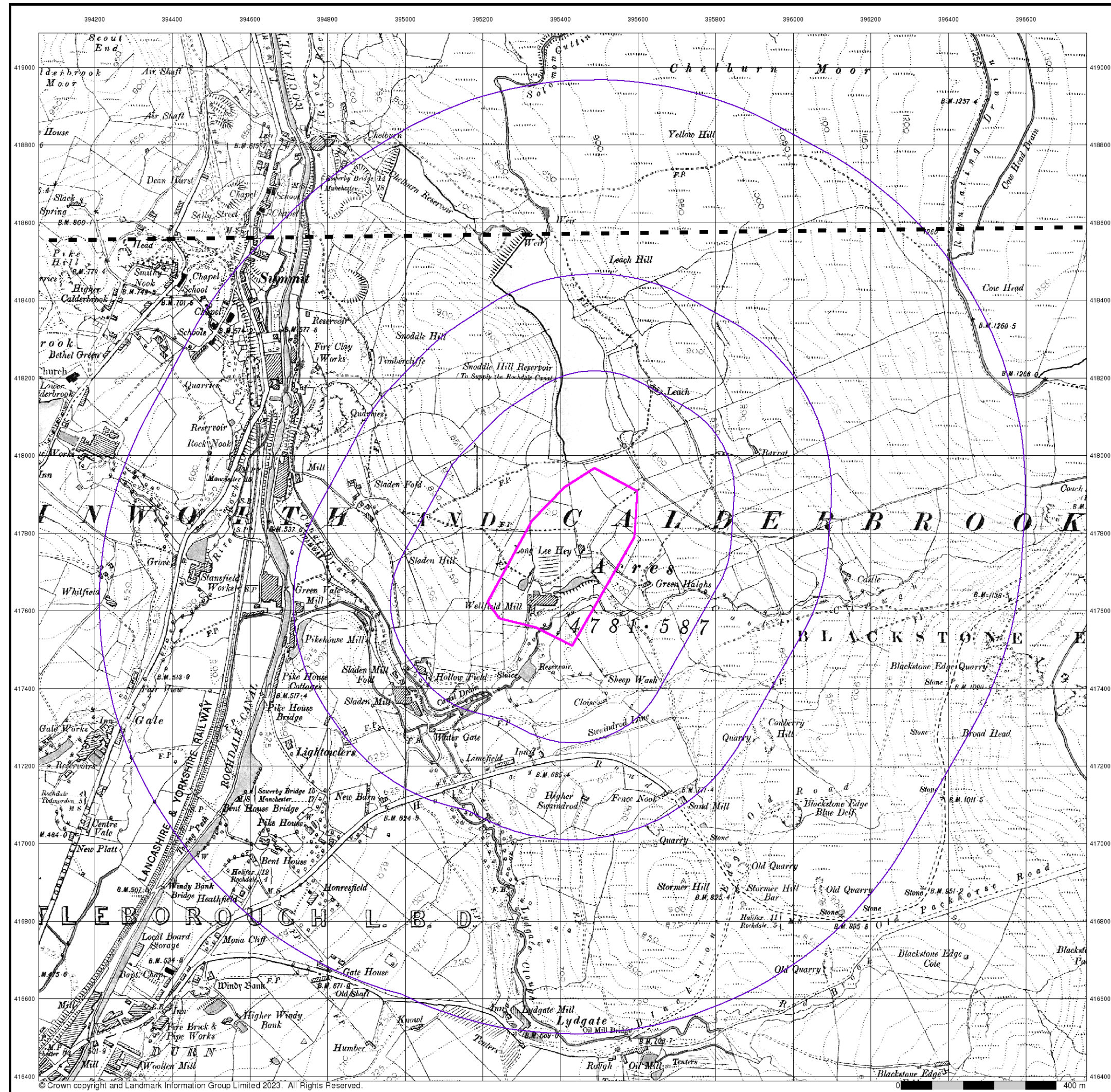


Order Details

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Customer Ref:	UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference:	395420, 417740
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	10.06
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

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Yorkshire

Published 1894

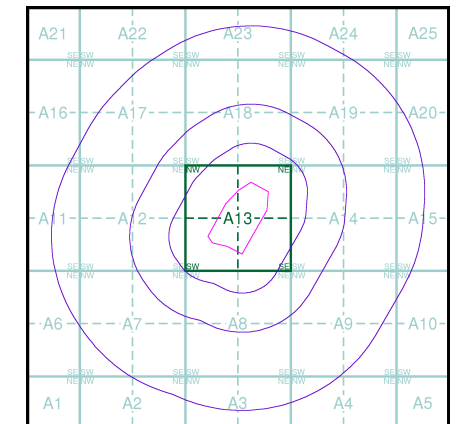
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

244NE 1894 1:10,560
244SE 1894 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

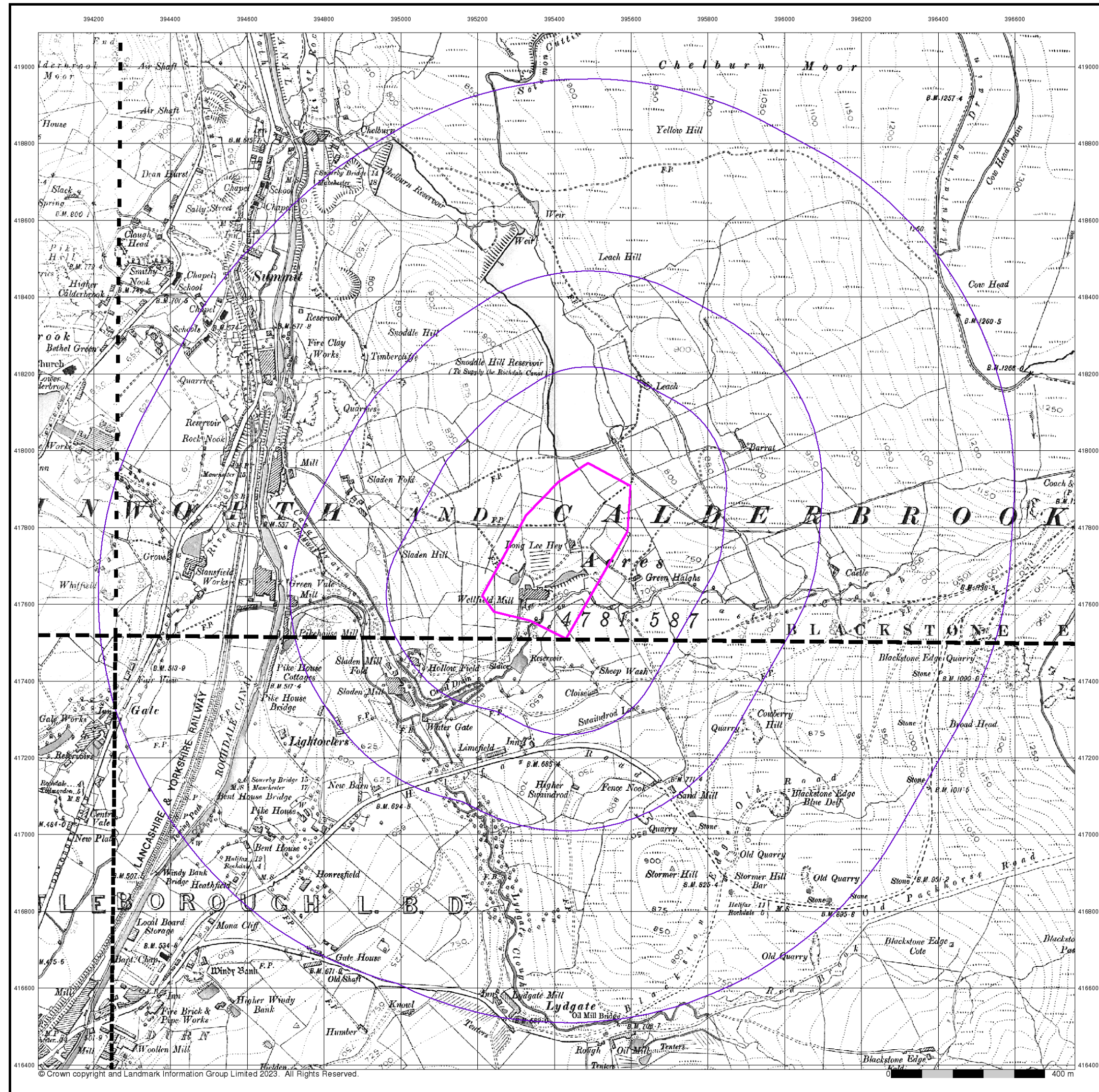
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1894 - 1895

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)

081NW 1895 1:10,560	081NE 1895 1:10,560
081SW 1894 1:10,560	081SE 1895 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	329558604_1_1
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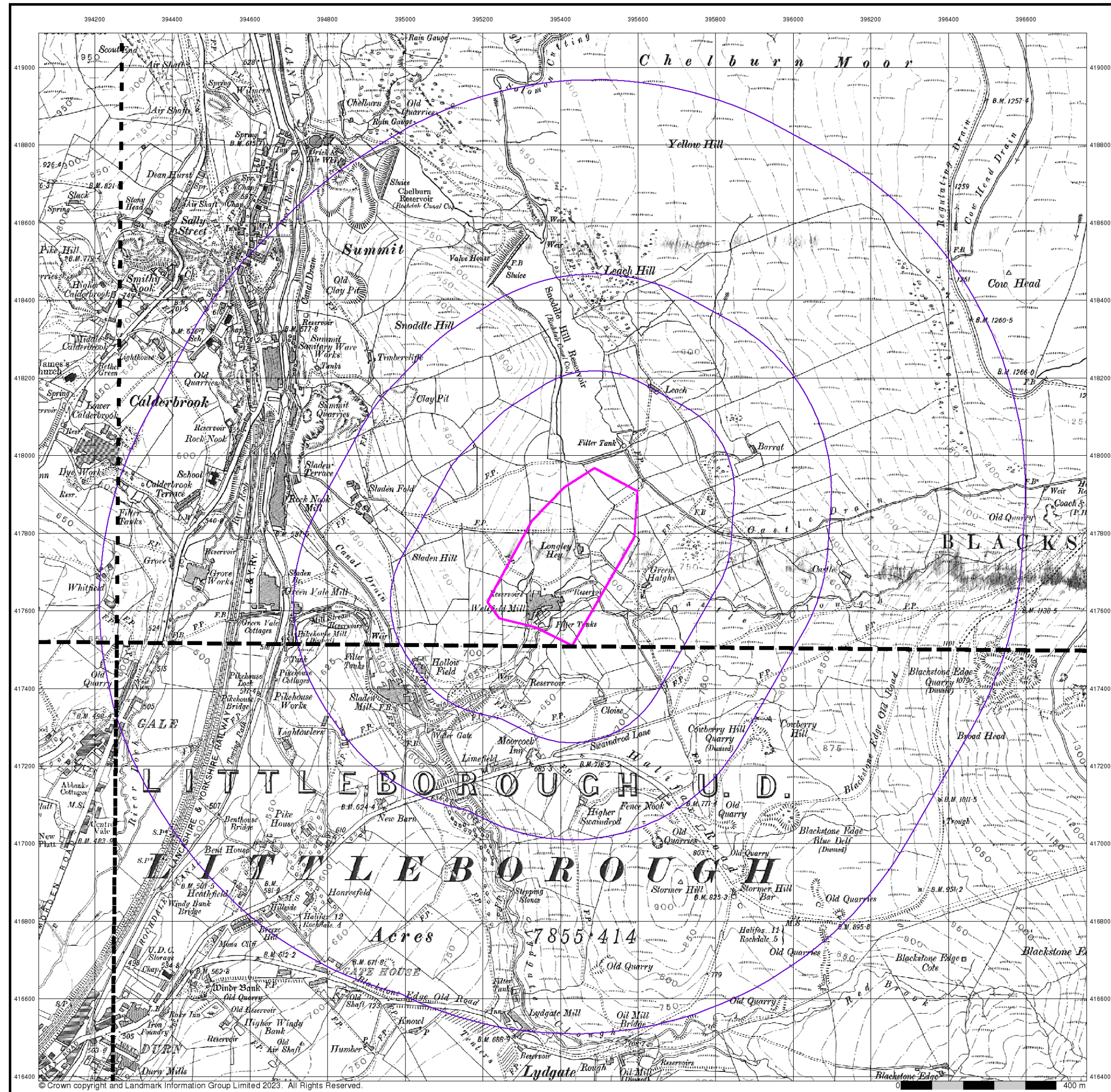
Site at 395460, 417780

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1910 - 1911

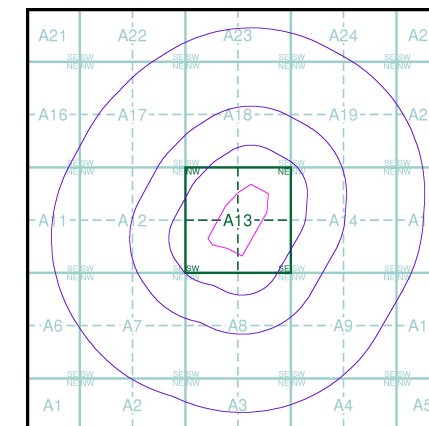
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

081NW 1911 1:10,560	081NE 1911 1:10,560
081SW 1911 1:10,560	081SE 1910 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

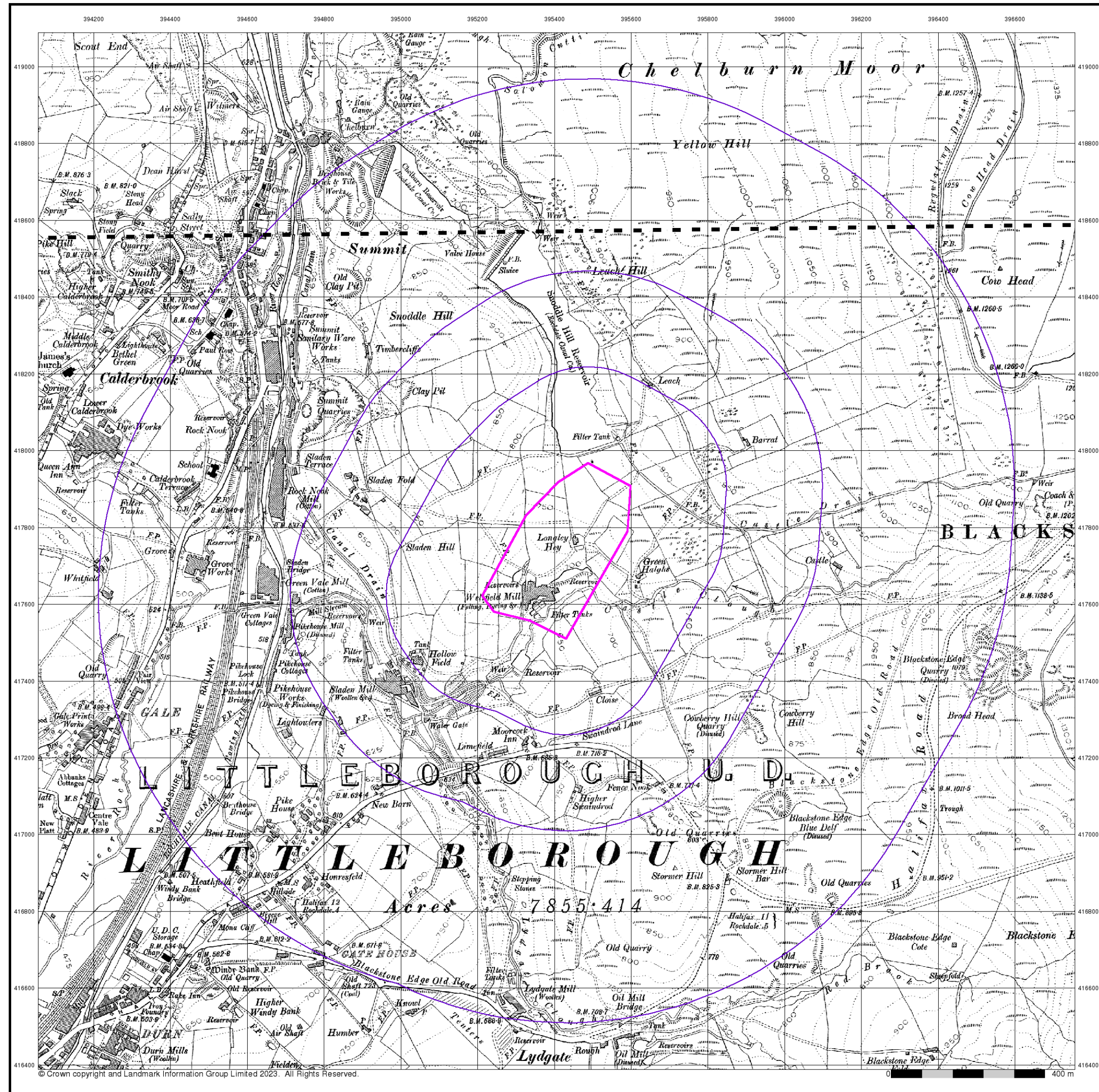
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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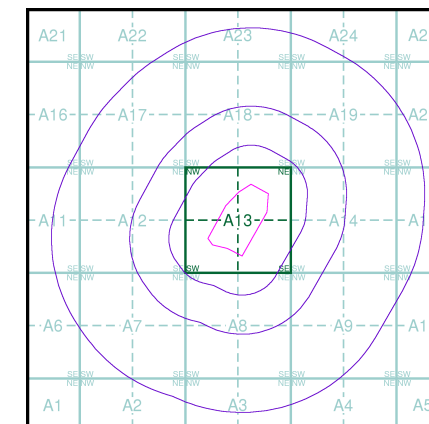


The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some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

244NE
1911
1:10,560
244SE
1911
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

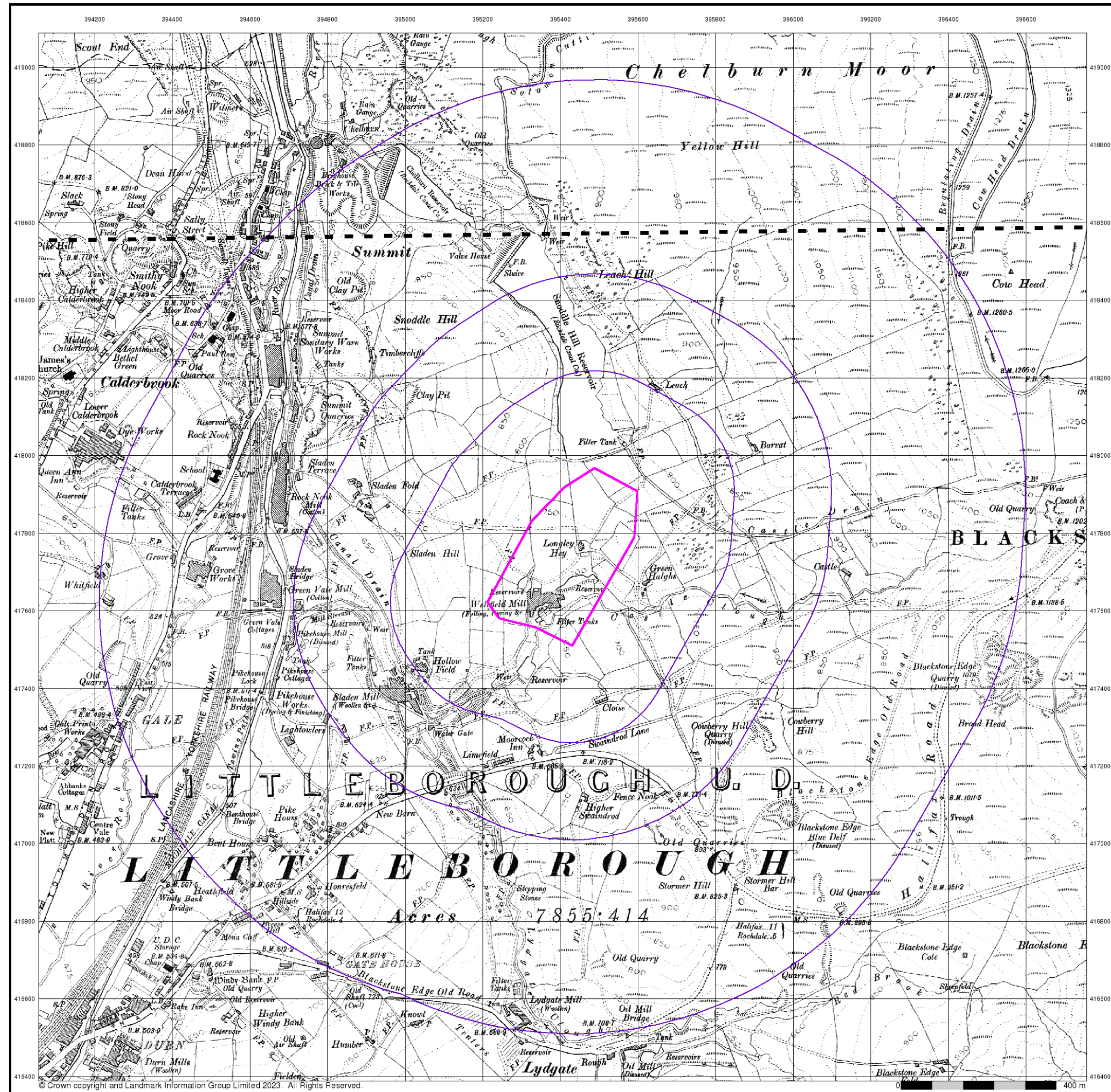


Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Yorkshire

Published 1911

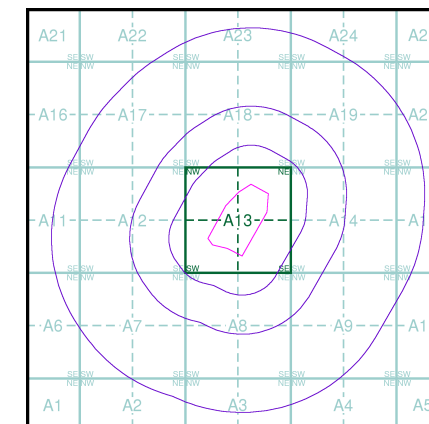
Source map scale - 1:10,560

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)

244NE
1911
1:10,560
244SE
1911
1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

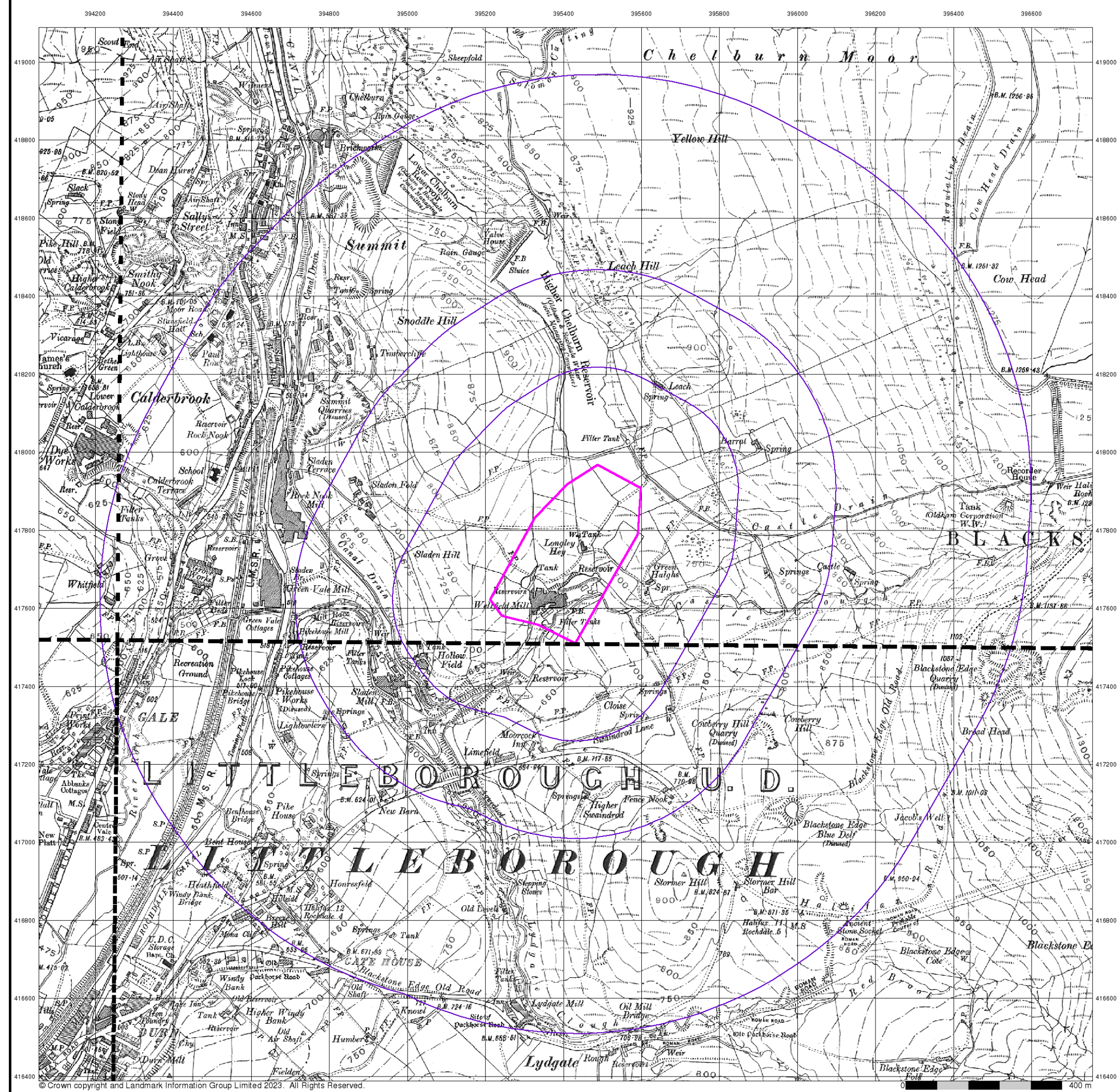
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Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Lancashire And Furness

Published 1930 - 1932

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)

081NW 1931 1:10,560	081NE 1931 1:10,560
081SW 1932 1:10,560	081SE 1930 1:10,560

Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	329558604_1_1
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National Grid Reference:	395420, 417740
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Site Details

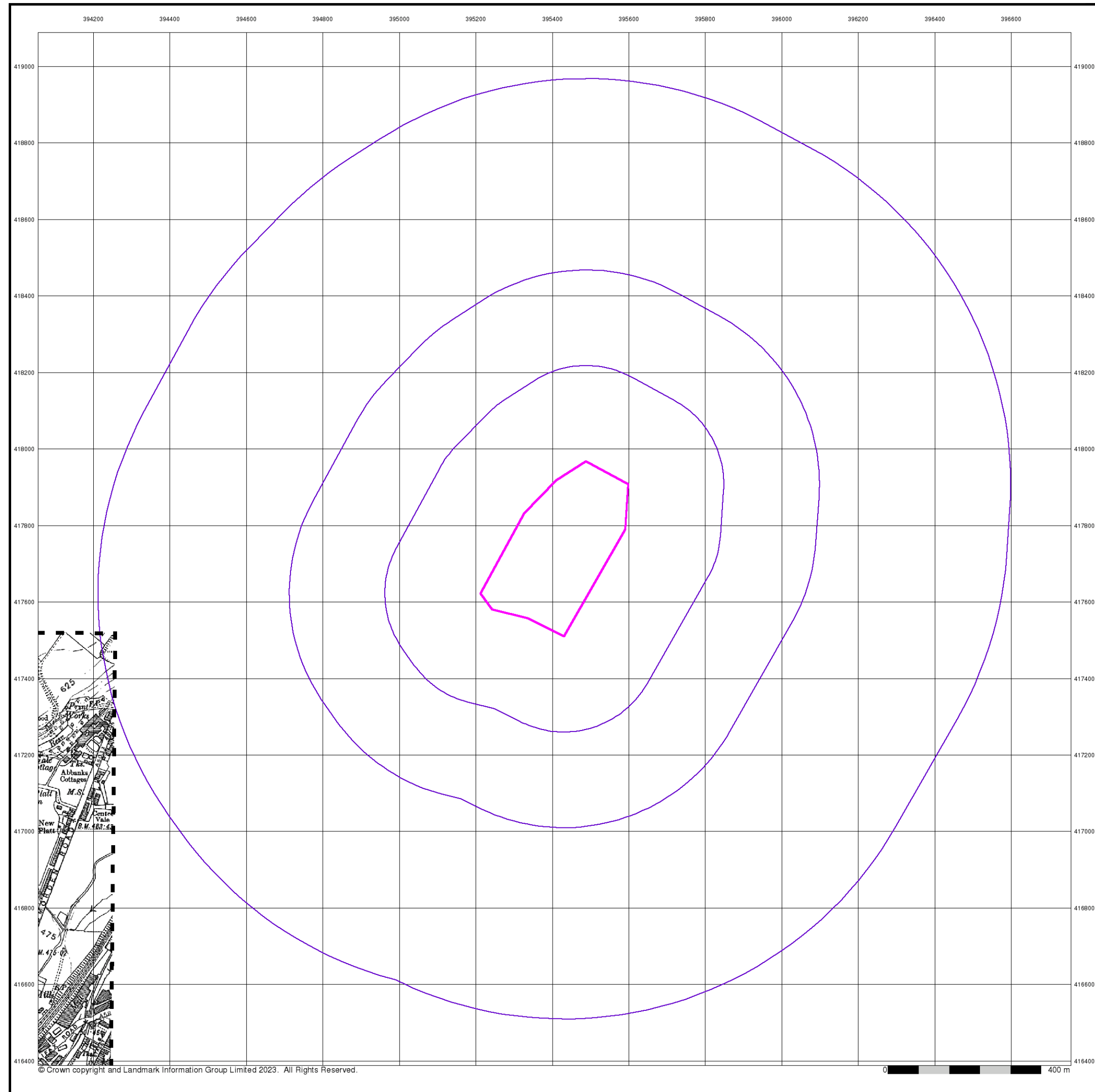
Site at 395460, 417780

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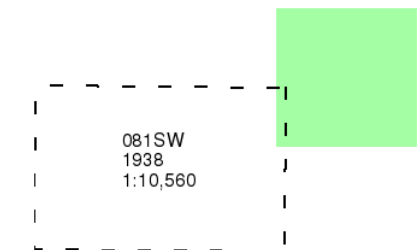
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1938

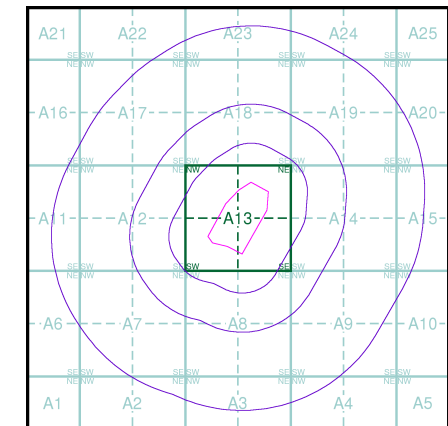
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps.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

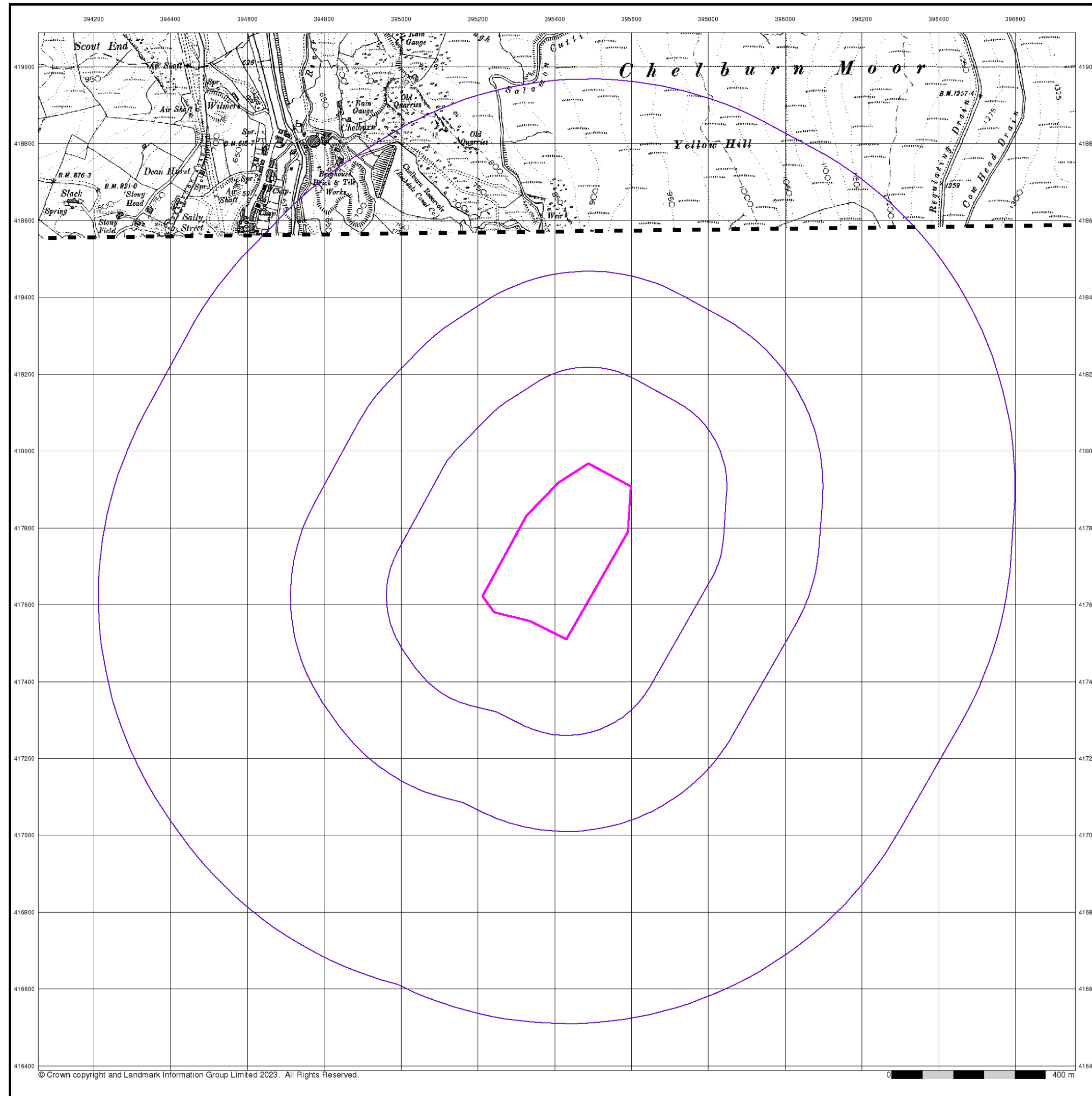


Order Details

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Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



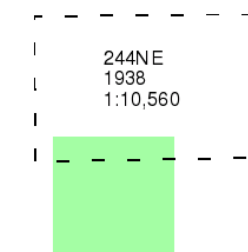
Yorkshire

Published 1938

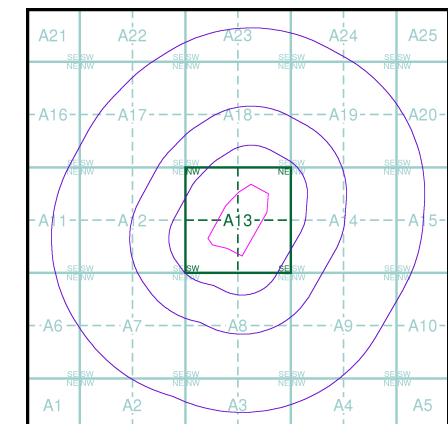
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A

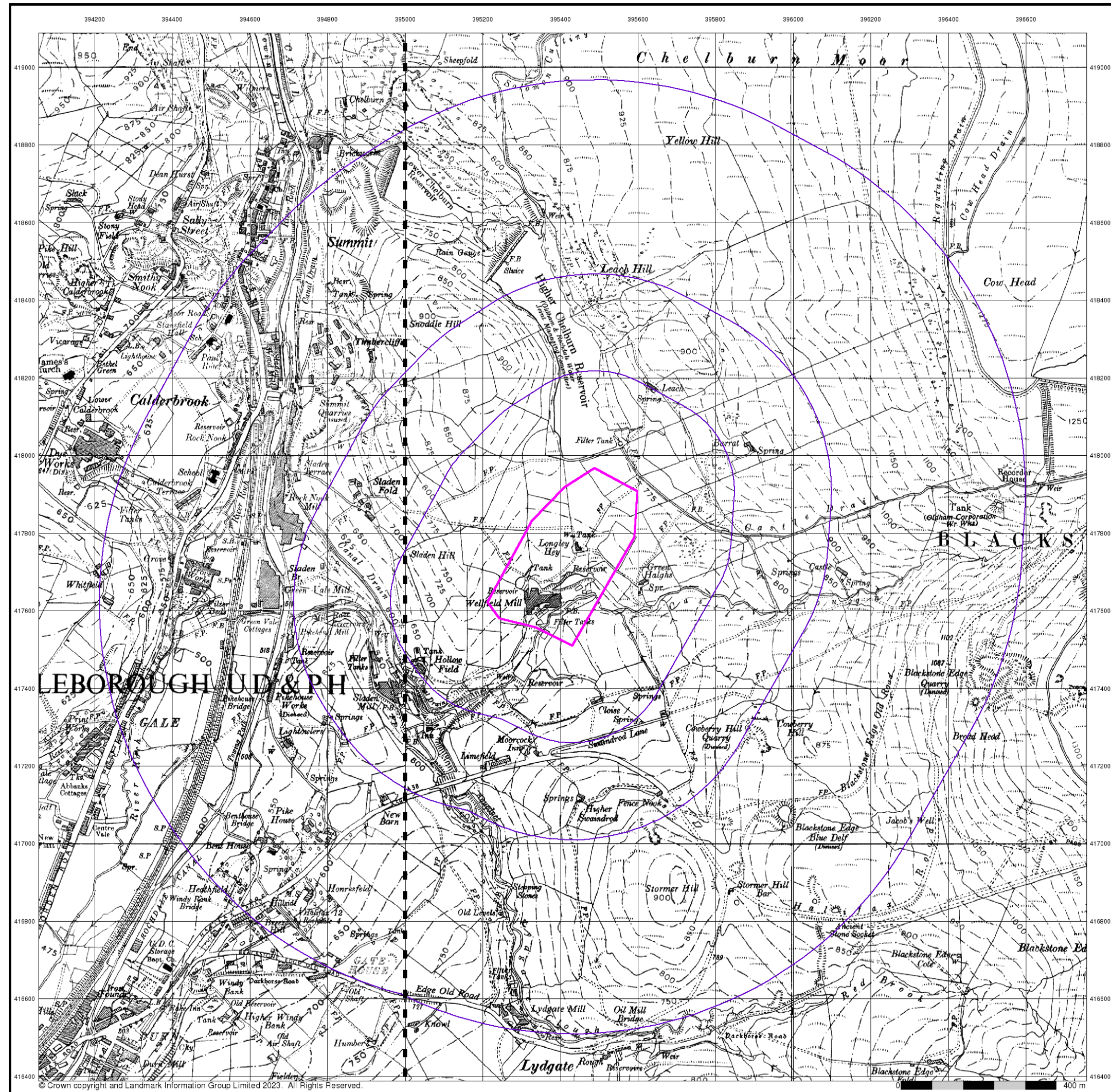


Order Details

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Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1956

Source map scale - 1:10,000

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Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD91NW 1956 1:10,560		SD91NE 1956 1:10,560
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Historical Map - Slice A

Order Details

Order Number:	329558604_1_1
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Site Details

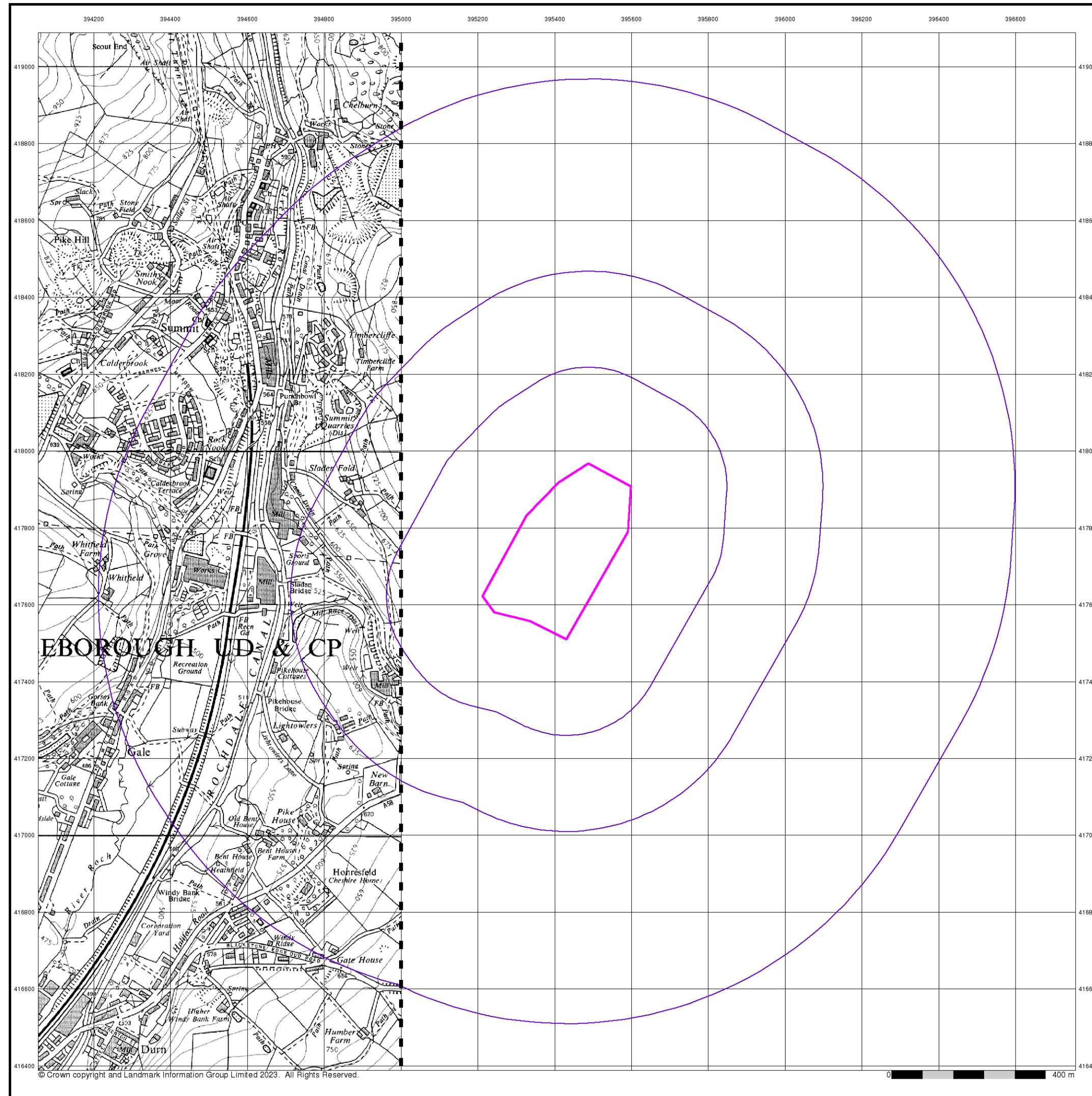
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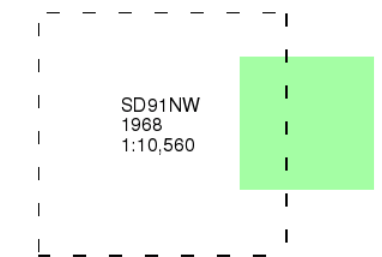
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1968

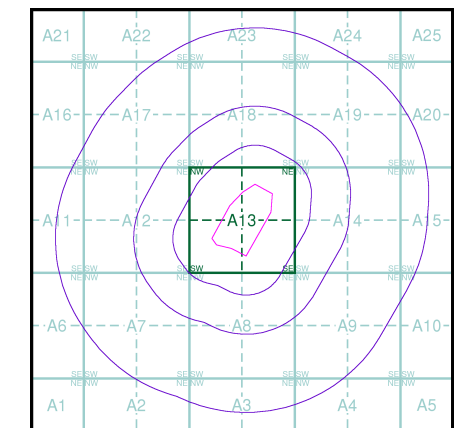
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps.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

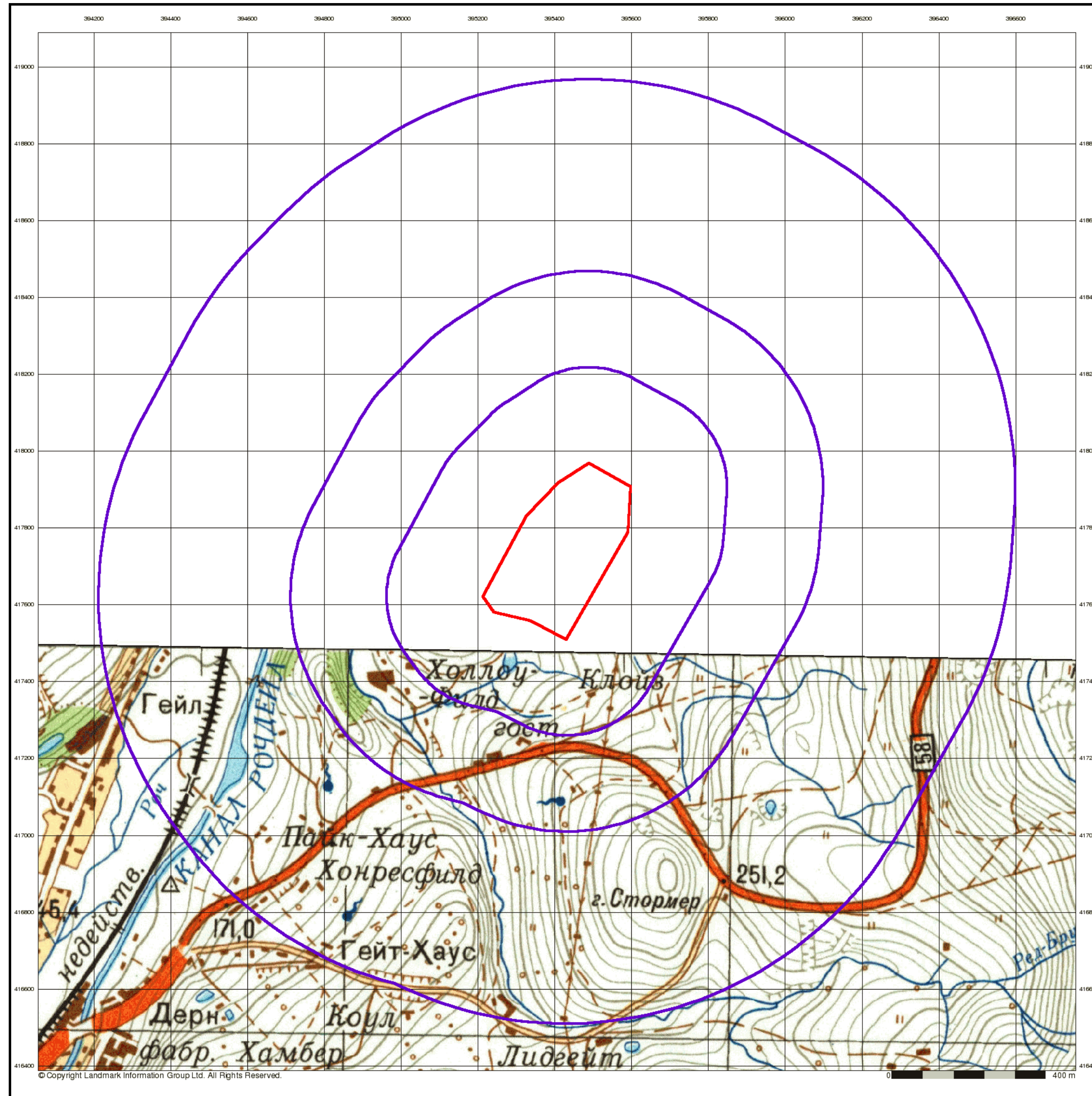


Order Details

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Slice: A
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Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



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Manchester

Published 1975

Source map scale - 1:25,000

These maps were produced by the Russian military during the Cold War between 1950 and 1997, and cover 103 towns and cities throughout the U.K. The maps are produced at 1:25,000, 1:10,000 and 1:5,000 scale, and show detailed land use, with colour-coded areas for development, green areas, and non-developed areas. Buildings are coloured black and important building uses (such as hospitals, post offices, factories etc.) are numbered, with a numbered key describing their use. They were produced by the Russians for the benefit of navigation, as well as strategic military sites and transport hubs, for use if they were to have invaded the U.K. The detailed information provided indicates that the areas were surveyed using land-based personnel, on the ground, in the cities that are mapped.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

SD91

1975

1:25,000

Russian Map - Slice A

A21

A22

A23

A24

A25

A16

A17

A18

A19

A20

A1

A2

A3

A4

A5

A6

A7

A8

A9

A10

A13

N

Order Details

Order Number:	329558604_1_1
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Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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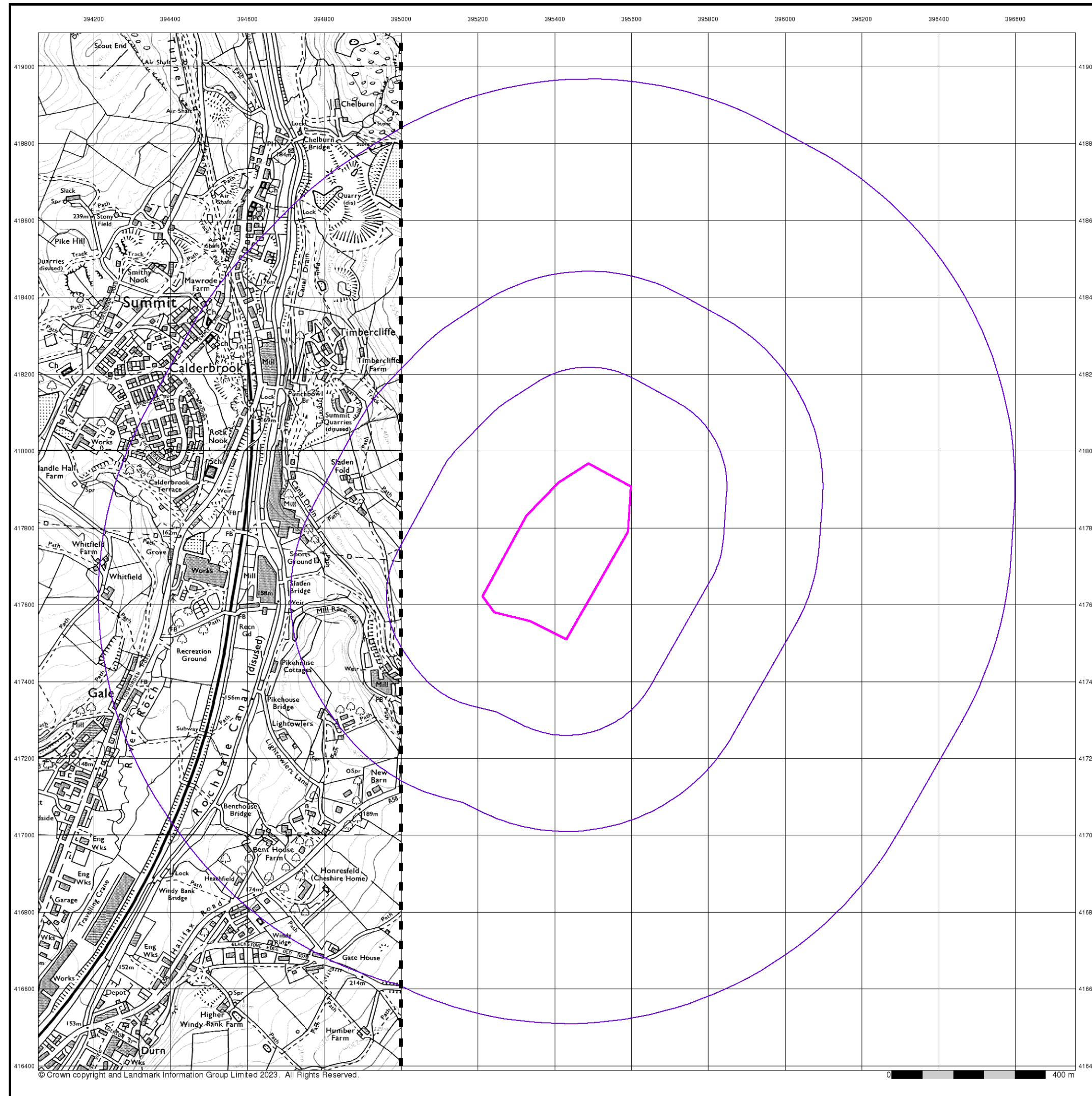
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29-Dec-2023

Page 15 of 21



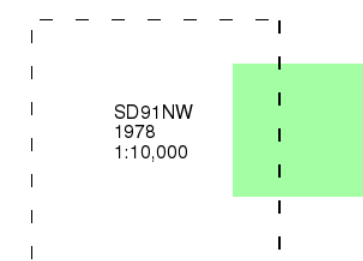
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1978

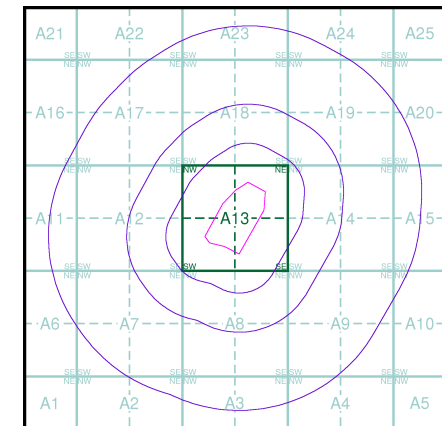
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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:

329558604_1_1

Customer Ref:

UAA-FPC1003

National Grid Reference:

395420, 417740

Slice:

A

Site Area (Ha):

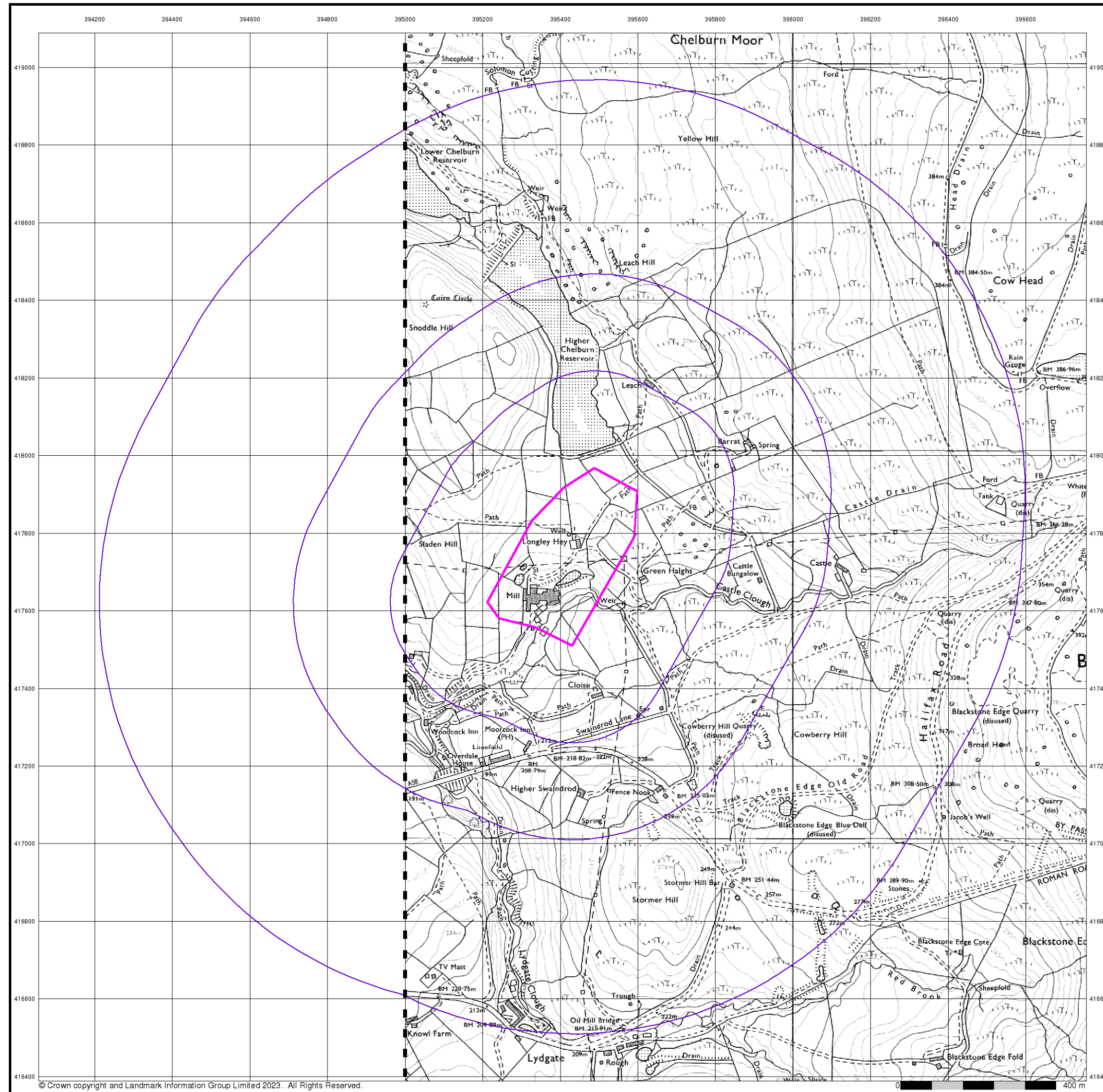
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Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



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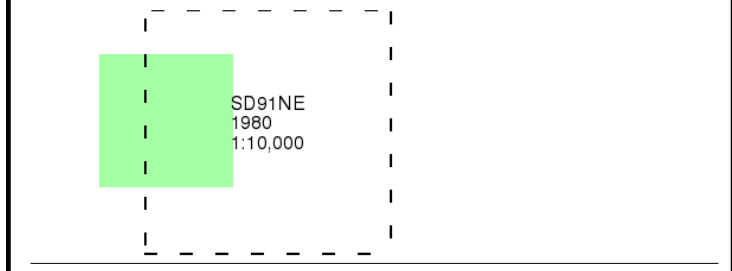
Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1980

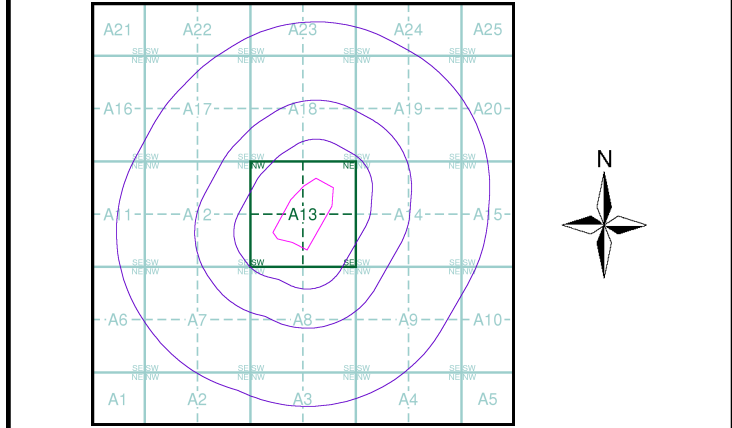
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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

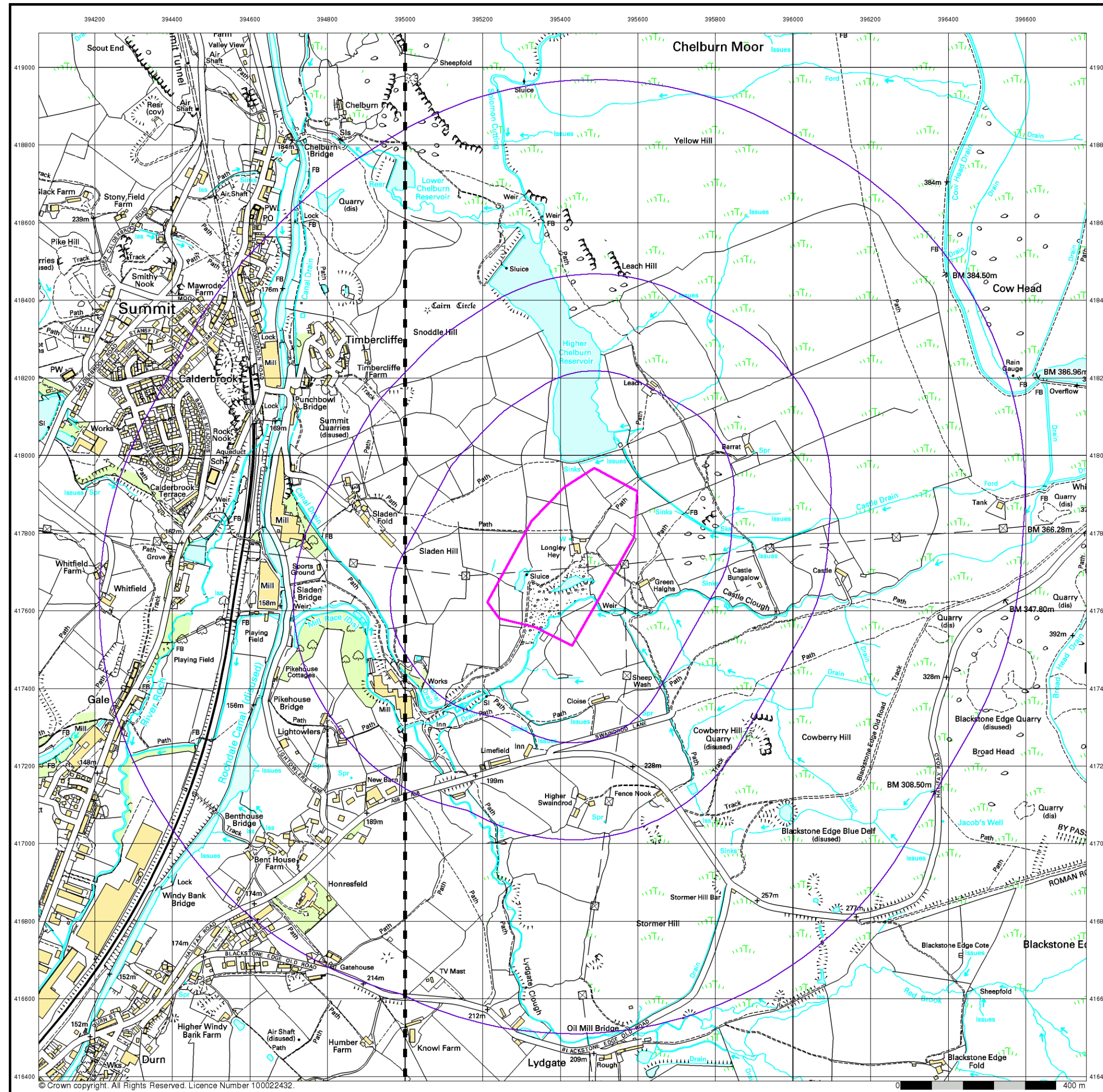


Order Details

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Customer Ref:	UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference:	395420, 417740
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	10.06
Search Buffer (m):	1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



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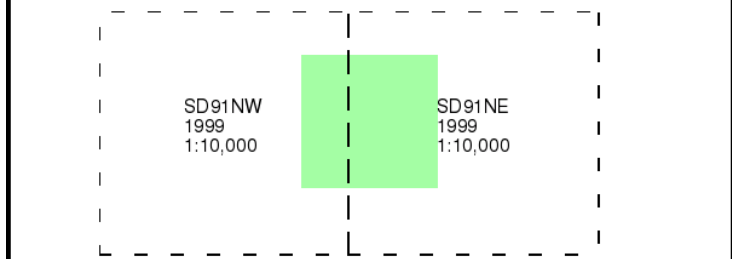
Envirocheck®

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP®

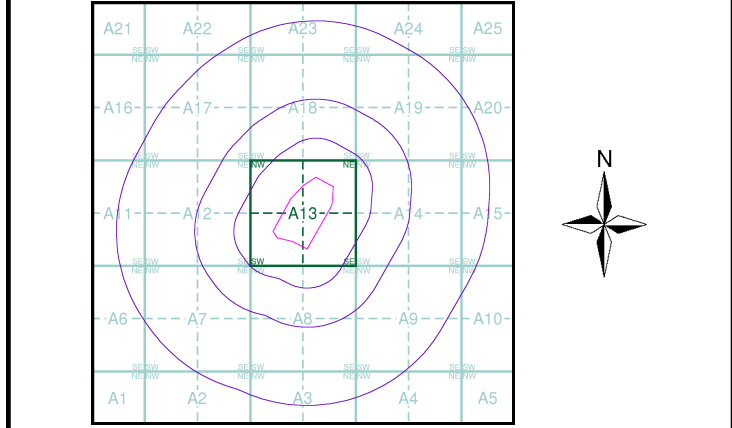
10k Raster Mapping
Published 1999
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



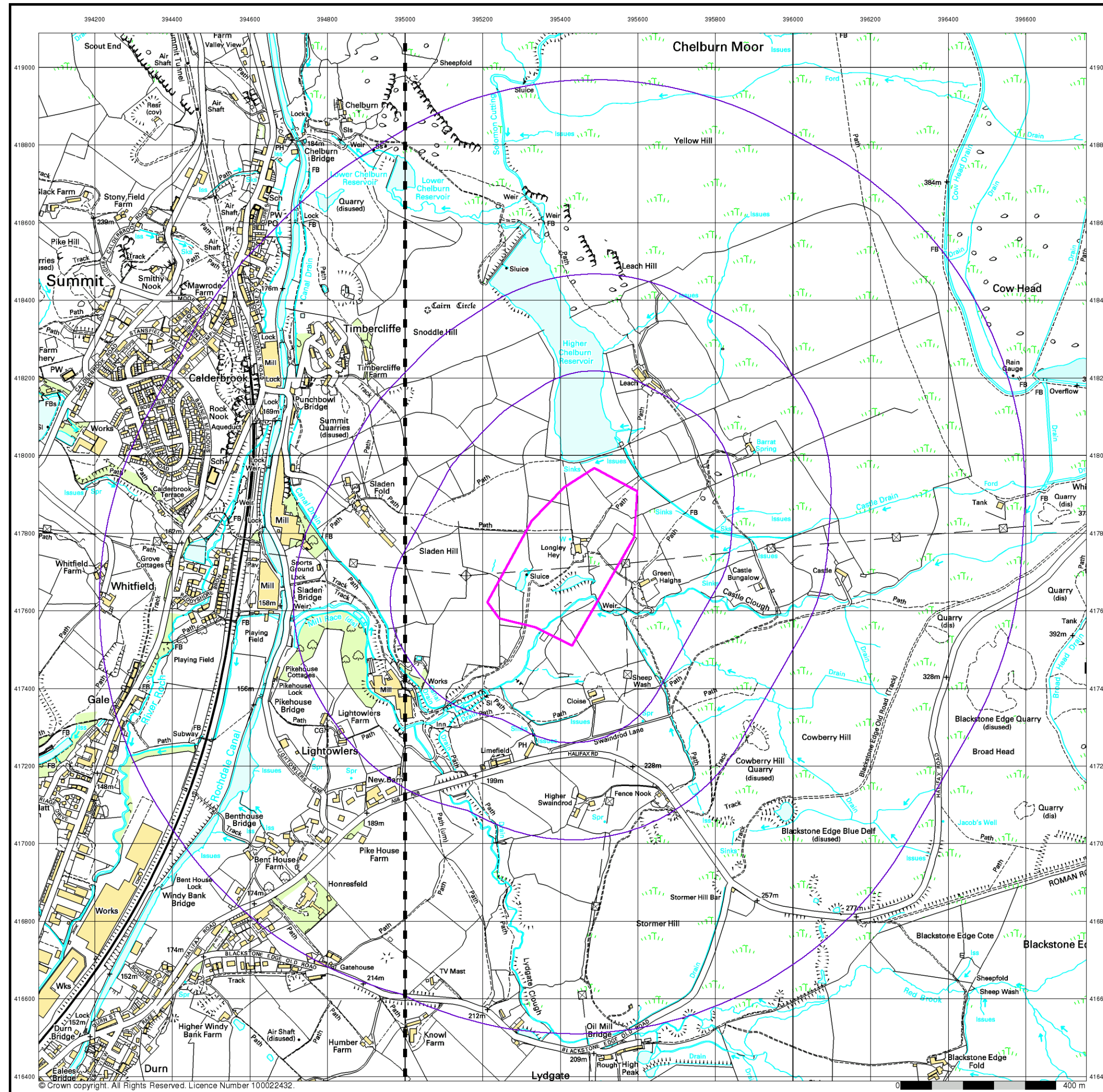
Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details
Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details
Site at 395460, 417780

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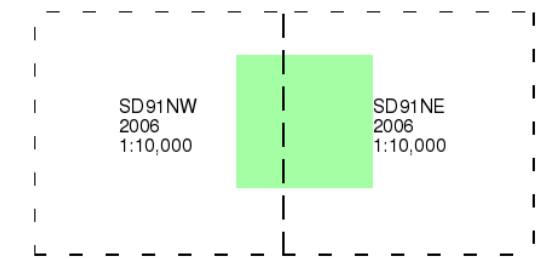
10k Raster Mapping

Published 2006

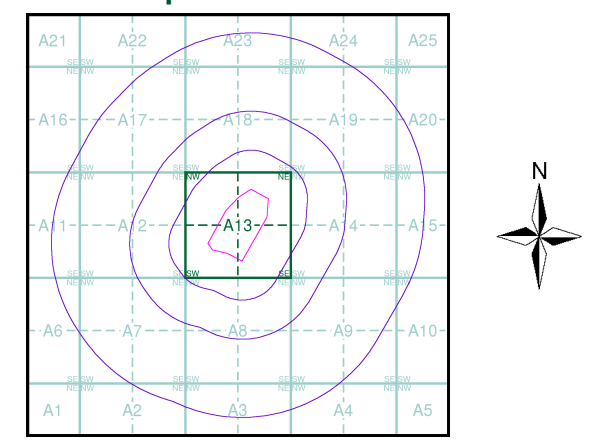
Source map scale - 1:10,000

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.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

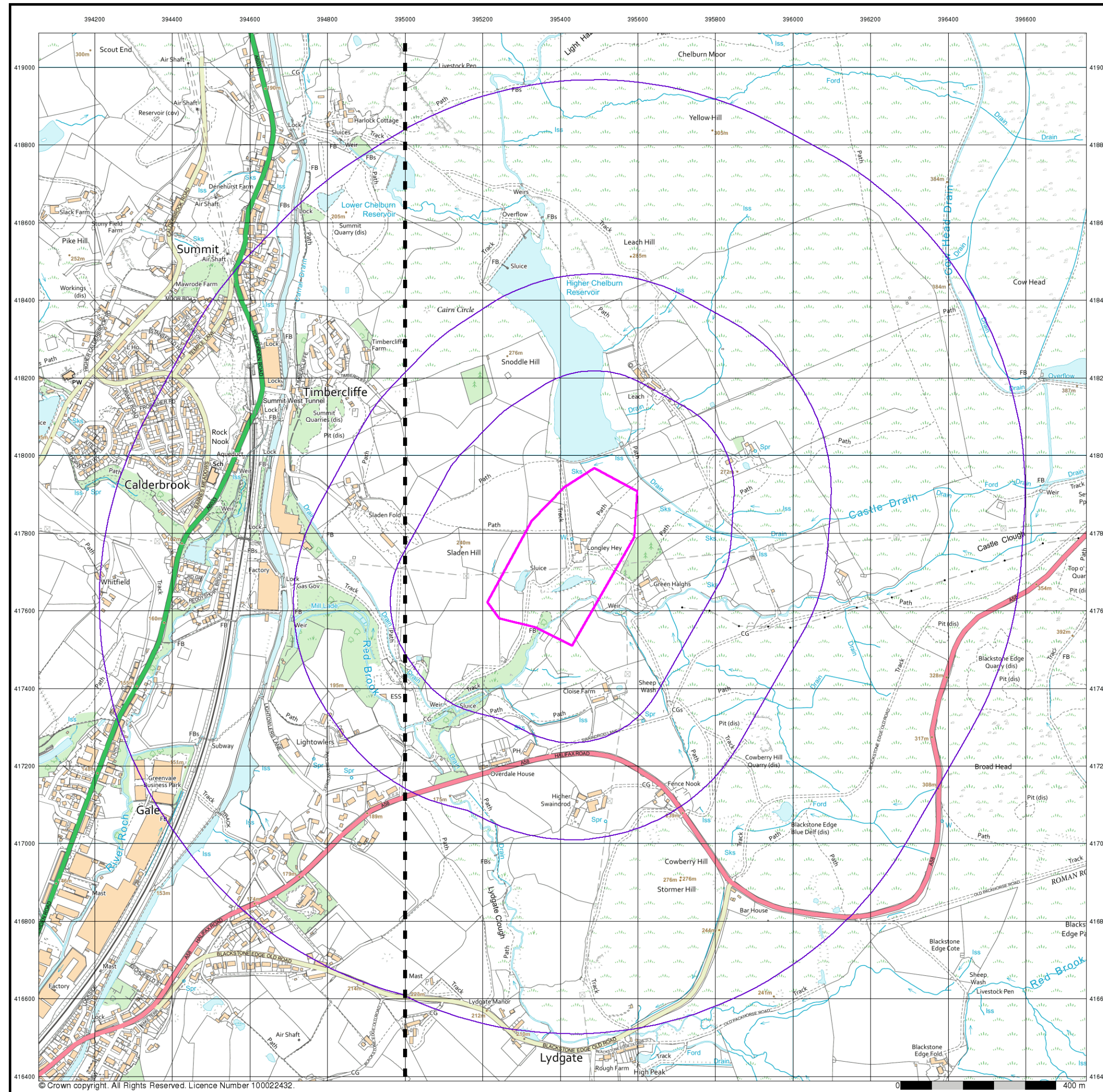
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Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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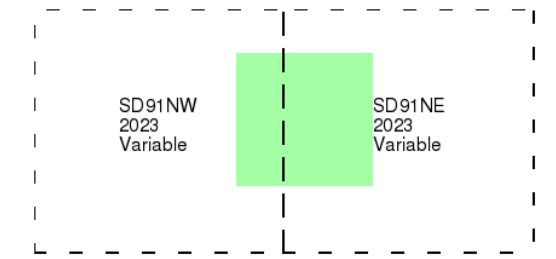
VectorMap Local

Published 2023

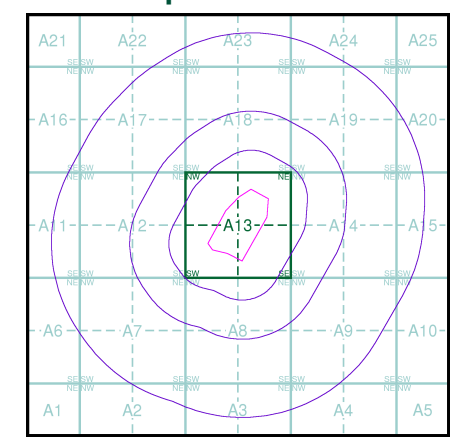
Source map scale - 1:10,000

VectorMap Local (Raster) is Ordnance Survey's highest detailed 'backdrop' mapping product. These maps are produced from OS's VectorMap Local, a simple vector dataset at a nominal scale of 1:10,000, covering the whole of Great Britain, that has been designed for creating graphical mapping. OS VectorMap Local is derived from large-scale information surveyed at 1:1250 scale (covering major towns and cities), 1:2500 scale (smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas), and 1:10 000 scale (mountain, moorland and river estuary areas).

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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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



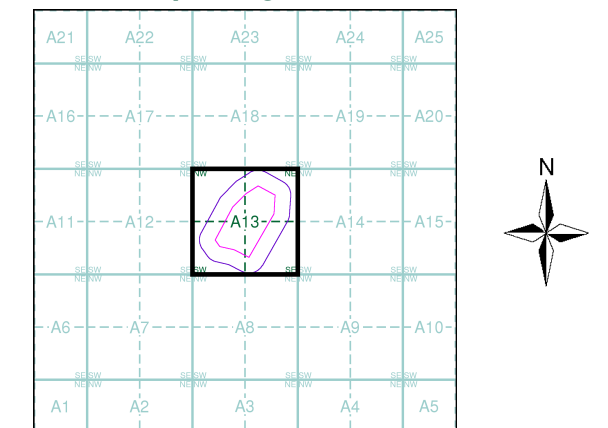
Envirocheck®

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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
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1963	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1963	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1992	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1996	8
Historical Aerial Photography	1:2,500	2001	9

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

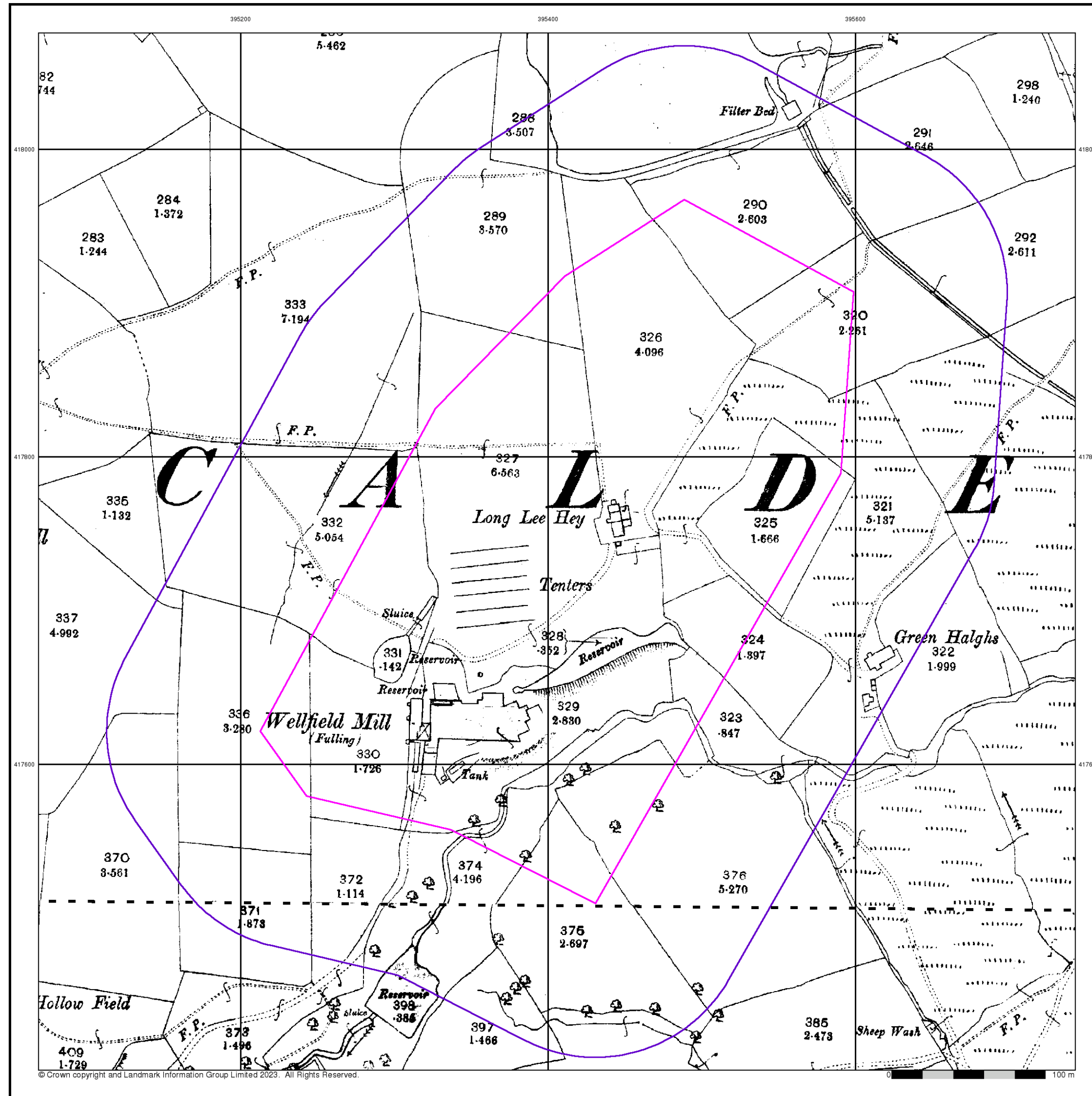
Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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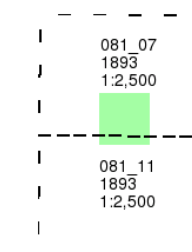
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1893

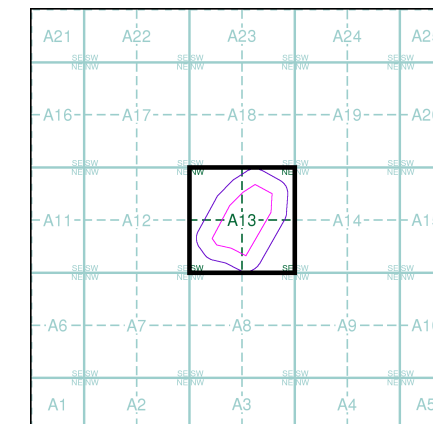
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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



Order Details

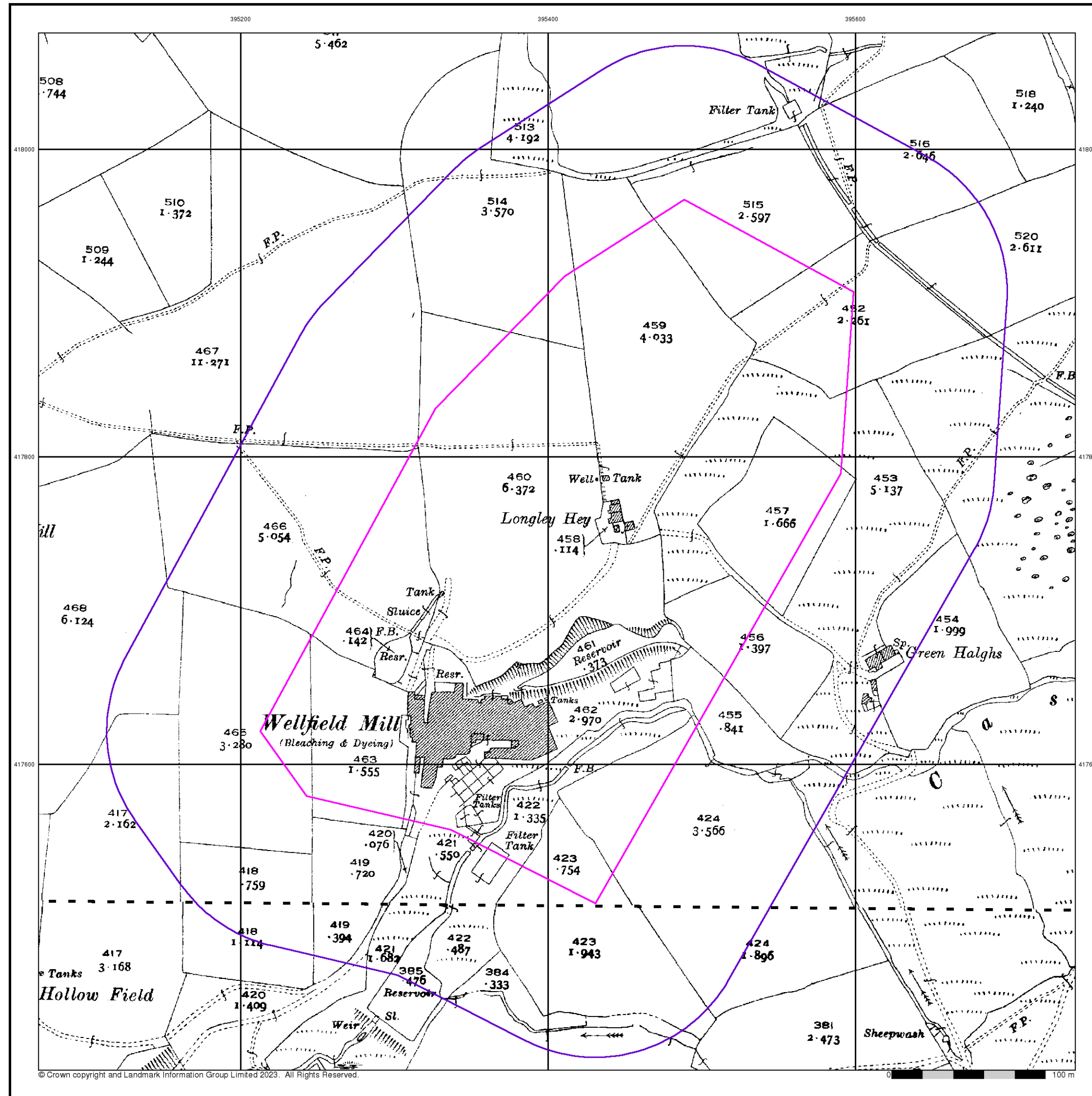
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Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

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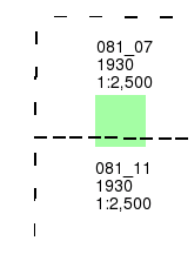
Lancashire And Furness

Published 1930

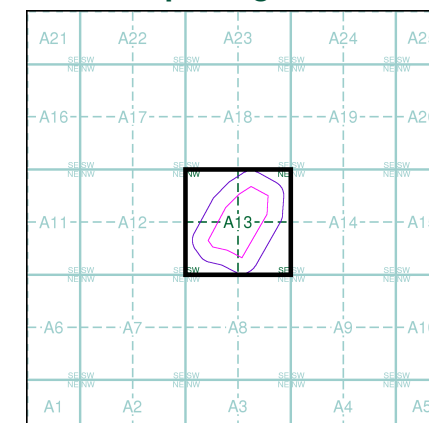
Source map scale - 1:2,500

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

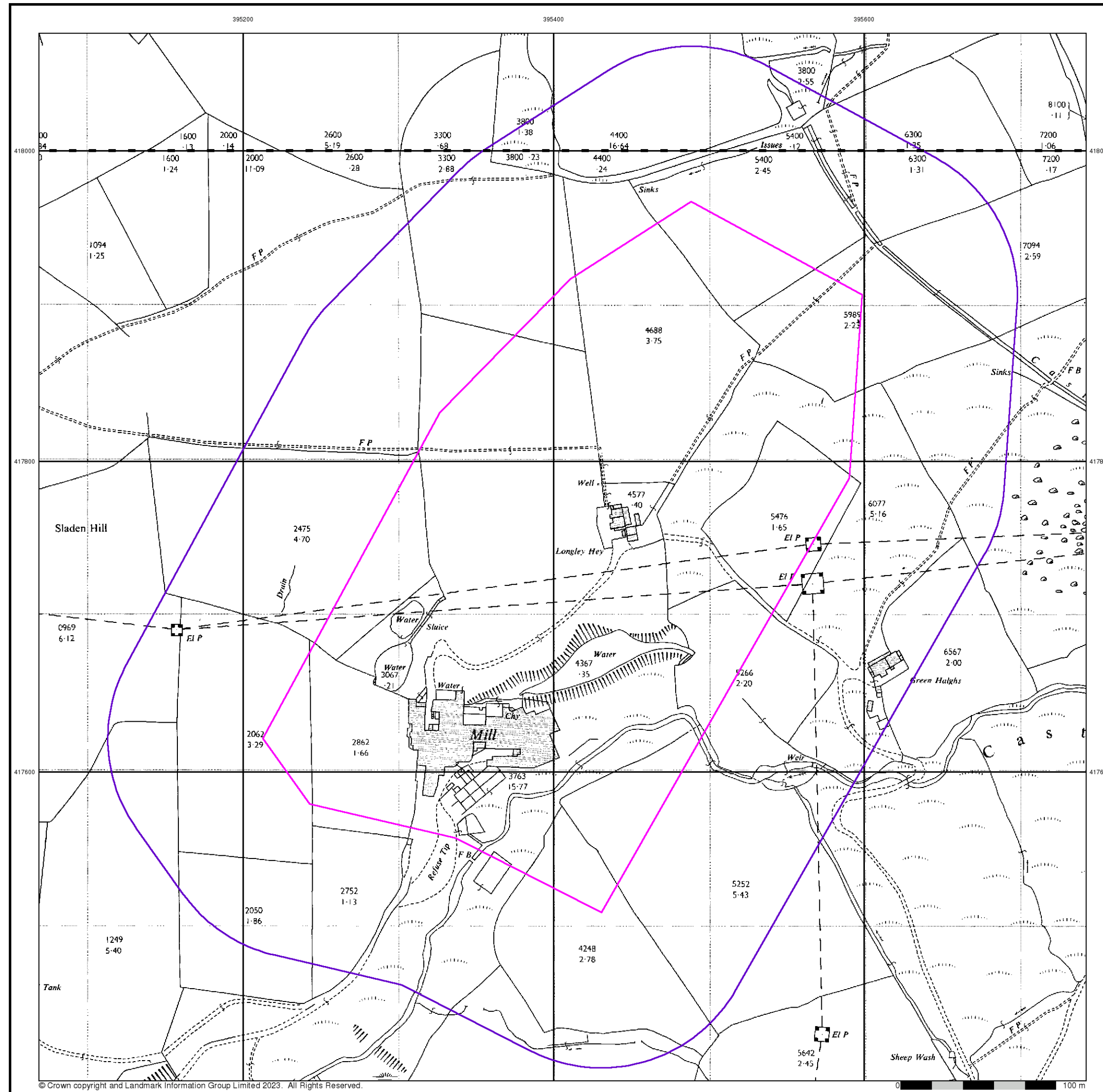


Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1963

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)

SD9518
1963
1:2,500

SD9517
1963
1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13

A21 A22 A23 A24 A25

A16 A17 A18 A19 A20

A11 A12 A13 A14 A15

A6 A7 A8 A9 A10

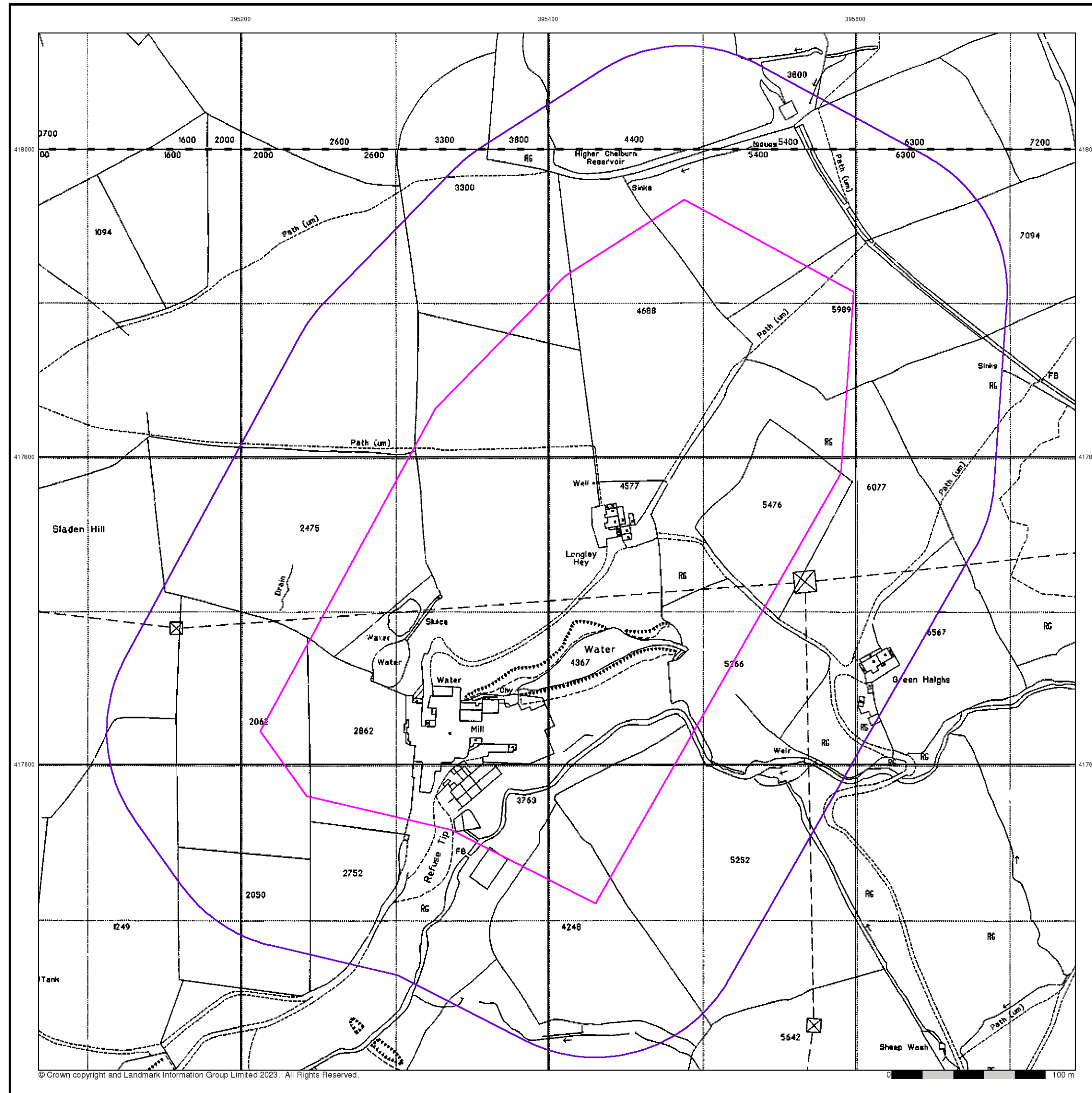
A1 A2 A3 A4 A5

Order Details

Order Number:	329558604_1_1
Customer Ref:	UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference:	395420, 417740
Slice:	A
Site Area (Ha):	10.06
Search Buffer (m):	100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



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Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1992

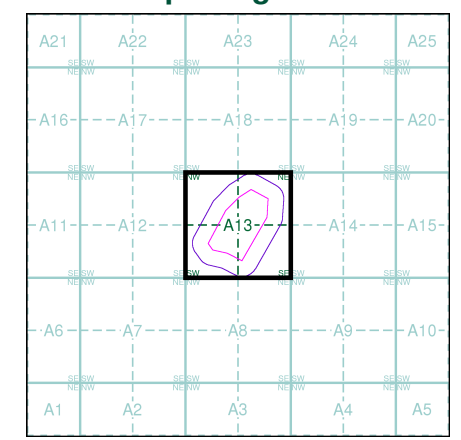
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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)

SD9518	1992	1:2,500
SD9517	1992	1:2,500

Historical Map - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780



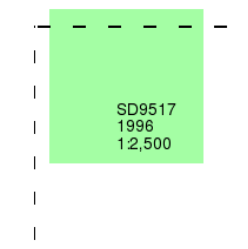
Large-Scale National Grid Data

Published 1996

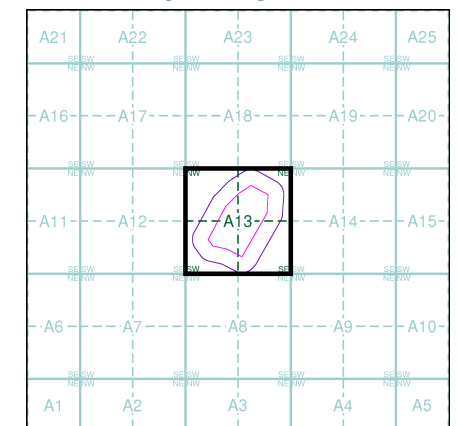
Source map scale - 1:2,500

'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)



Historical Map - Segment A13

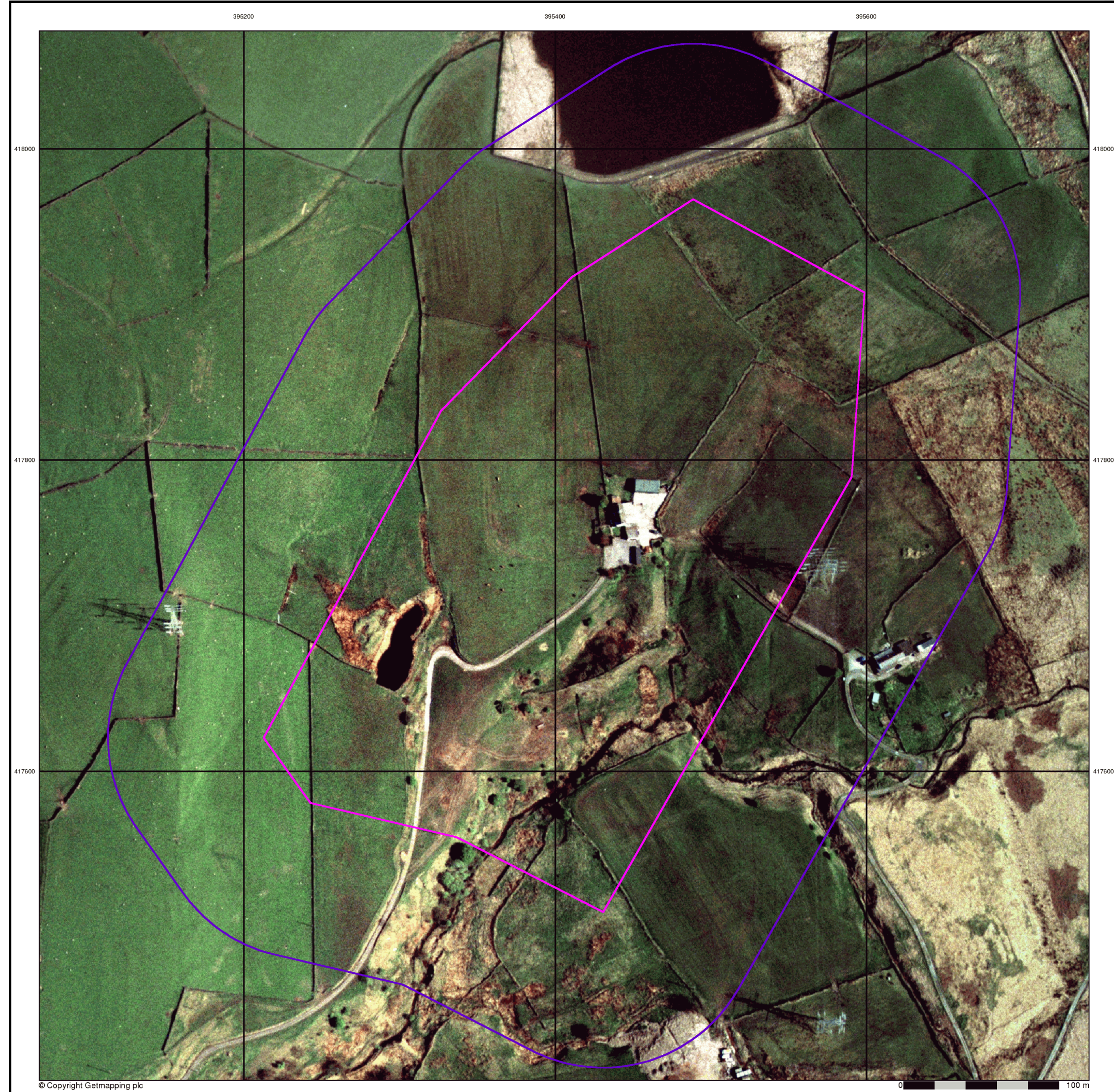


Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
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Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

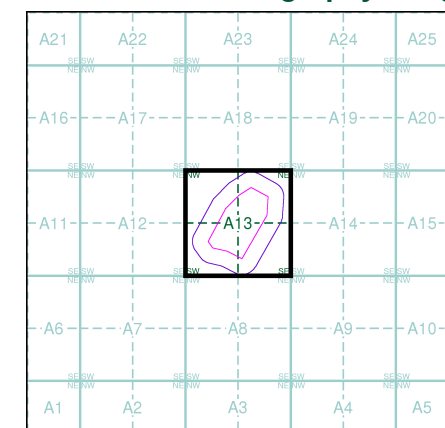


Historical Aerial Photography

Published 2001

This aerial photography was produced by Getmapping, these vertical aerial photographs provide a seamless, full colour survey of the whole of Great Britain

Historical Aerial Photography - Segment A13



Order Details

Order Number: 329558604_1_1
Customer Ref: UAA-FPC1003
National Grid Reference: 395420, 417740
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 10.06
Search Buffer (m): 100

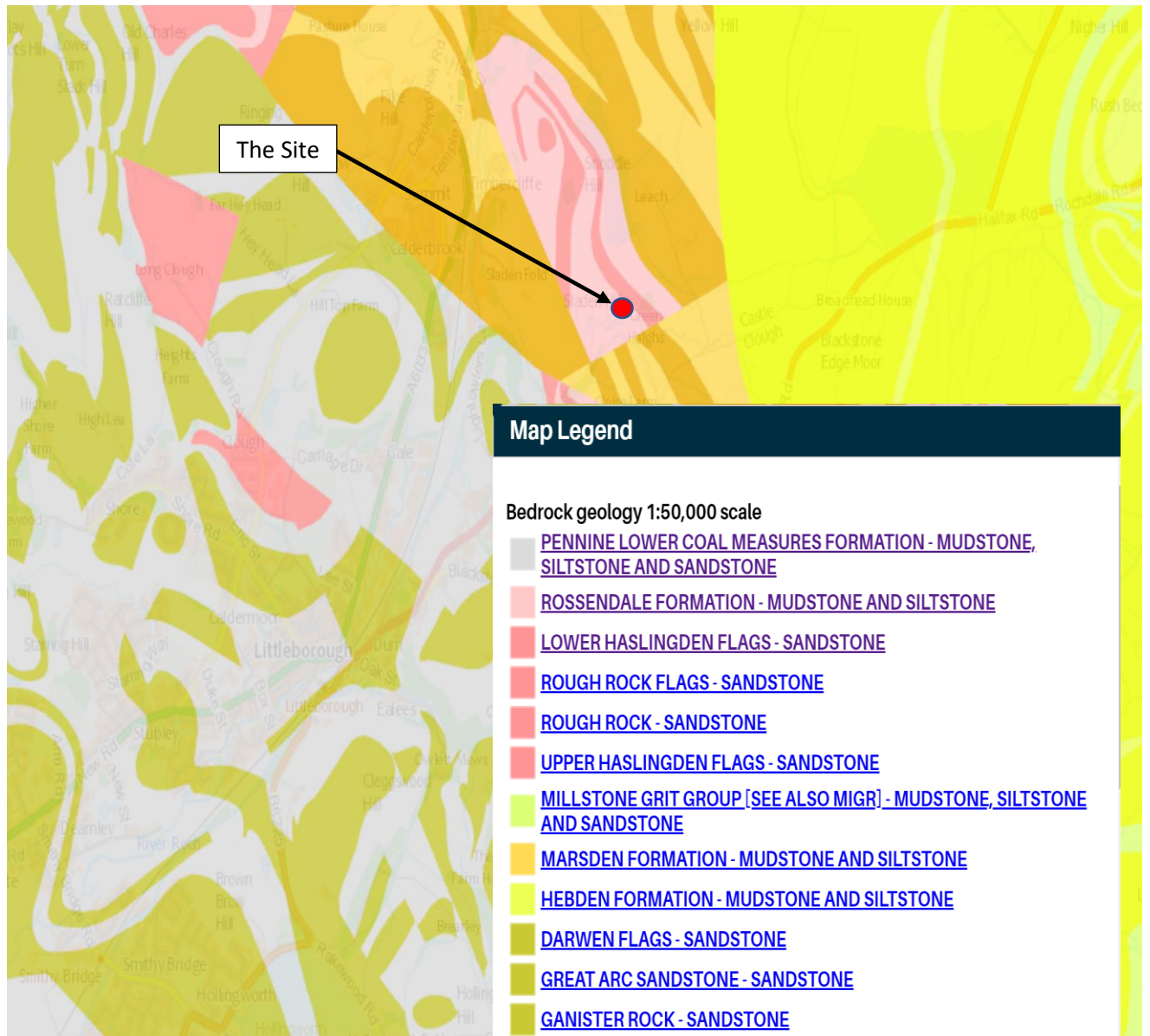
Site Details

Site at 395460, 417780

APPENDIX 3

EXTRACT BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY INTERACTIVE MAP – SCALE 1:50,000

APPENDIX 3 – EXTRACT BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY INTERACTIVE MAP – SCALE 1:50,000



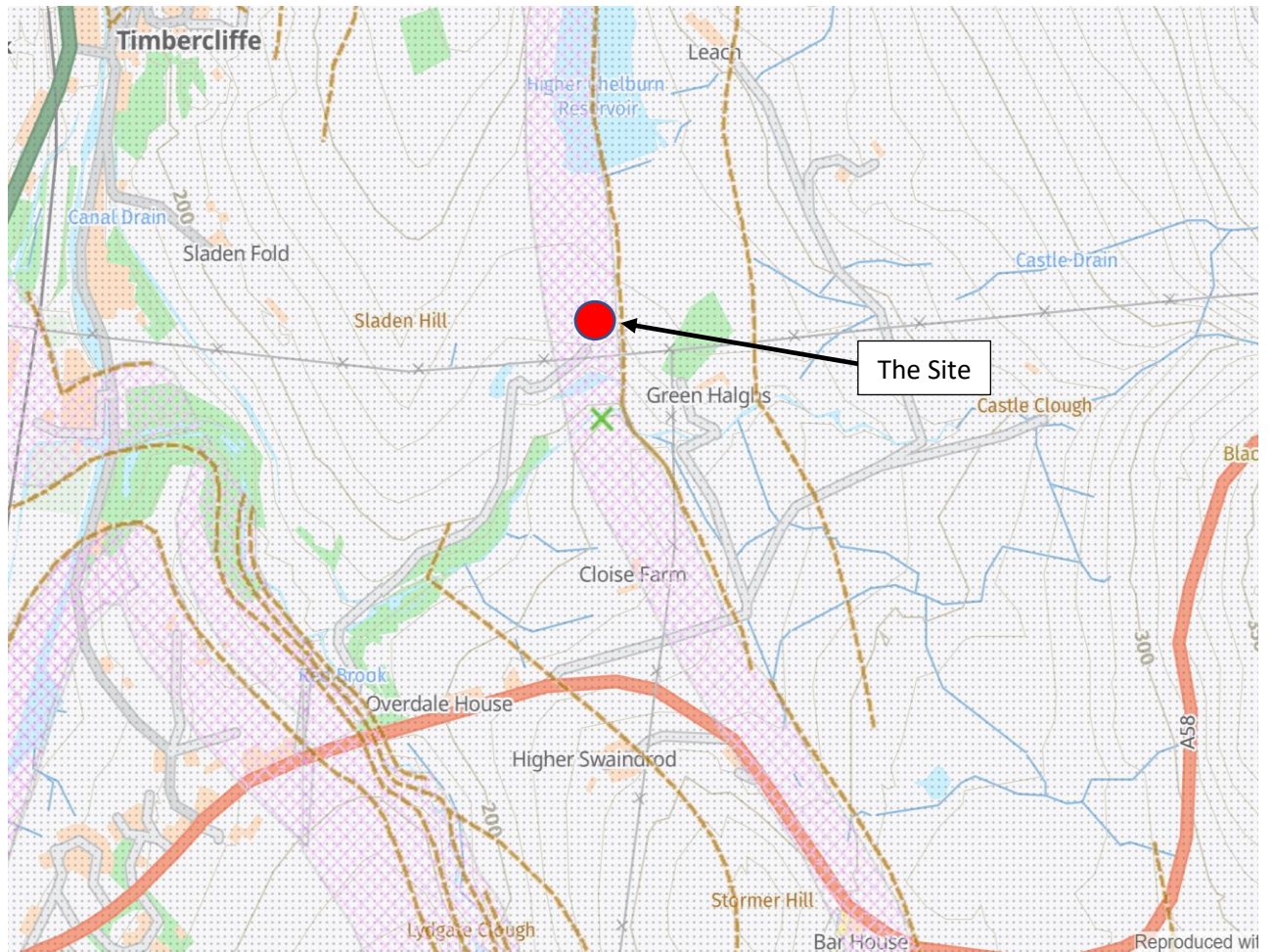
Rossendale Formation

Computer Code:	ROSSE	Preferred Map Code:	notEntered
Status Code:	Full		
Age range:	Yeadonian Substage (CY) — Yeadonian Substage (CY)		
Lithological Description:	A fine- to very coarse-grained and pebbly, feldspathic sandstone, interbedded with grey siltstone and mudstone, and subordinate marine black shales, thin coals and seatearths. Typically, the formation comprises a lower mudstone-dominated succession including two prominent marine shales, the <i>Cancelloceras cancellatum</i> and <i>Cancelloceras cumbriense</i> marine bands, and an upper sandstone-dominated succession, including the Rough Rock and Rough Rock Flags.		
Definition of Lower Boundary:	The sharp conformable base of the formation is taken at the base of the dark grey, fissile mudstone of the <i>Cancelloceras cancellatum</i> Marine Band with eponymous fauna, where the formation overlies the Marsden Formation. It typically overlies quartz-feldspathic sandstone of the Huddersfield White Rock (Yorkshire), Holcombe Brook Grit (Lancashire), Chatsworth Grit (Derbyshire).		
Definition of Upper Boundary:	The sharp conformable base of the dark grey, fissile mudstone of the Subcrenatum Marine Band with eponymous fauna present at the base of the Pennine Coal Measures Group. Typically rests upon coarse- or very coarse-grained and pebbly sandstone of the Rough Rock.		
Thickness:	Rochdale (Rossendale) 130m thick; Bradford and north Derbyshire 75m; Stainmore Trough and Askrigg Block 45m; north Isle of Man 26m.		
Geographical Limits:	Central Pennine Basin from Lancashire and West Yorkshire, between Lancaster [SD 47 61] and Harrogate [SE 30 55], extending southward to north Staffordshire [SK06], the Askrigg Block [SE 10 80] and Stainmore Trough [SD 85 15] and locally on the north of the Isle of Man [NX 46 00].		
Parent Unit:	Millstone Grit Group [See Also MIGR] (MG)		
Previous Name(s):	Rough Rock Grit Group [Obsolete Name and Code: Use ROSSE] (-3005)		
Alternative Name(s):	none recorded or not applicable		
Stratotypes:			
Type Area	The Forest of Rossendale provides excellent sections, representative of much of the succession including the sandstones of western (Haslingden Flags) and northern (Rough Rock) provenance, as well as a good exposure of the basal marine band. Wright et al, 1927.		
Reference Section	Elland Bypass (A629) roadcut, near Halifax [SE 103 215] 500m-long and up to 30m-high section in the Rough Rock and Rough Rock Flags. Bristow and Myers, 1989.		
Reference Section	Ballavaarkish (Shellag North) Borehole, north Isle of Man [NX 4625 0070] includes the Rossendale Formation from 138.4m to 164.55m depth, including a 7m-thick, fine- to coarse-grained, cross-bedded, feldspathic sandstone contemporaneous with (though mineralogically and apparently provincially distinct from) the Rough Rock of the Pennine Basin. Also occurring are palaeosols and lustricated claystones, one of which, near the base of the formation, may include the upper part of the <i>Cancelloceras cumbriense</i> Marine Band. Chadwick et al., 2001.		
Reference Section	BGS Winkley Borehole (SE 27 SE/9), in the southern part of the Askrigg Block [SE 2507 7150] includes the Rossendale Formation from approximately 29.7m to 55.89m depth. Cooper and Burgess, 1993.		
Partial Type Section	Orchard Farm stream section, southwest of Buxton [SK 0226 6903] is the Stage stratotype for the Yeadonian, with both the <i>Cancelloceras cancellatum</i> and <i>Cancelloceras cumbriense</i> marine bands present within a c.17m section Ramsbottom, 1981.		
Reference(s):			
Waters, C N, Barclay, W J, Davies, J R and Waters, R A. In press. Stratigraphical framework for Carboniferous successions of Southern Great Britain (Onshore). British Geological Survey Research Report, RR/05/06.			
Price, D, Wright, W B, Jones, R C B, Tonks, L H and Whitehead, T H. 1963. Geology of the country around Preston. Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 75 (England and Wales).			
Ramsbottom, W H C. 1981. Fieldguide to the boundary stratotypes of the Carboniferous stages in Britain. Biennial Meeting of the Subcomission of Carboniferous Stratigraphy, Leeds.			
Chadwick, R A, Jackson, D I, Barnes, R P, Kimbell, G S, Johnson, H, Chiverell, R C, Thomas, G S P, Jones, N S, Riley, N J, Pickett, E A, Young, B, Holliday, D W, Ball, D F, Molyneux, S G, Long, D, Power, G M and Roberts, D H. 2001. Geology of the Isle of Man and its offshore area. British Geological Survey Research Report, RR/01/06.			
Stephens, J V, Mitchell, G H and Edwards, W N. 1953. Geology of the country between Bradford and Skipton. Memoir of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet 69 (England and Wales).			
Wright, W B, Sherlock, R L, Wray, D A, Lloyd, W and Tonks, L H. 1927. The Geology of the Rossendale Anticline. Memoir of the Geological Survey, England. England and Wales Sheet 76.			
Cooper, A H and Burgess, I C. 1993. Geology of the country around Harrogate. Memoir for 1:50000 geological sheet 62 (England and Wales). London: HMSO for the British Geological Survey.			
Bristow, C S and Myers, K J. 1989. Detailed sedimentology and gamma-ray log characteristics of a Namurian deltaic succession: sedimentology and facies analysis. 75-80 "in" Whateley, M K G and Pickering, K T. Deltas: sites and traps for Fossil Fuels, Geological Society Special Publication No.41.			
1:50K maps on which the lithostratigraphical unit is found, and map code used:			

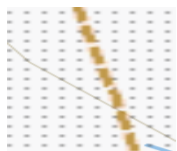
APPENDIX 4

EXTRACT THE COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE MAP

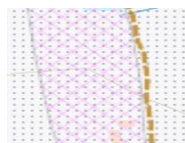
APPENDIX 4 – EXTRACT COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE MAP



Map Legend



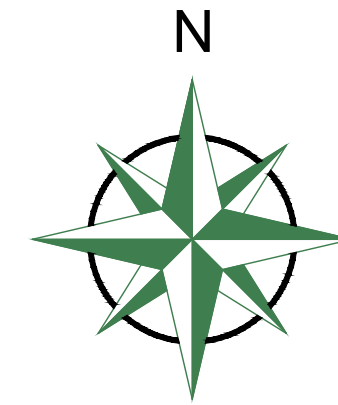
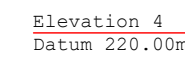
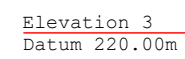
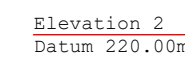
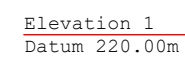
Coal Outcrop



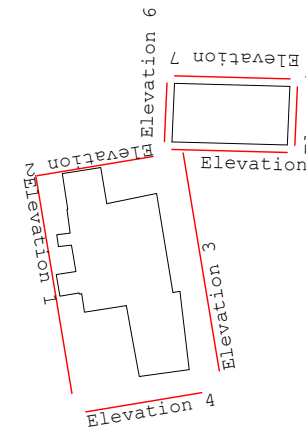
Probable Working

APPENDIX 5

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



Site Notes:



MEASURED BUILDING SURVEY KEY:-

	ROOM HEIGHT	 	SANITARY WARE
—	ROOF SLOPE (DOWN)	 	
sh	SHILL HEIGHT	 	DOORS
fh	FLOOR TO HEAD		WINDOW
dh	DOOR HEIGHT		BUILDING LINE
t/s	UNDERSIDE		WALL
t/s	TOPSIDE		EAVE
s/c	SUSPENDED CEILING		RAFTER
—	ROOF RISE		
fp	FIREPLACE		
sd	SLIDING DOOR		
cb	CLOSET/BEDS		
cup'd	CUPBOARD		
elec	ELECTRICS		
—	RADIATOR		
htr	HEATER		
hut	HOT WATER TANK		

Fosse Surveying Limited
The Old Vicarage, Market St, Castle Donington, DE74 2JB
Tel: 0116 2325169
Mobile: 07940 147244
Email: mail@fossesurveying.co.uk / Website: www.fossesurveying.co.uk

Client	Fourway Projects
Project	Longley Hey Farm Halifax Road, Littleborough OL15 0LB

Surveyed: LS Date: 20/03/2023

Quality Ref: 2091 Scale: 1:200@A1

Level Datum: OS GNSS	Grid: OS GNSS
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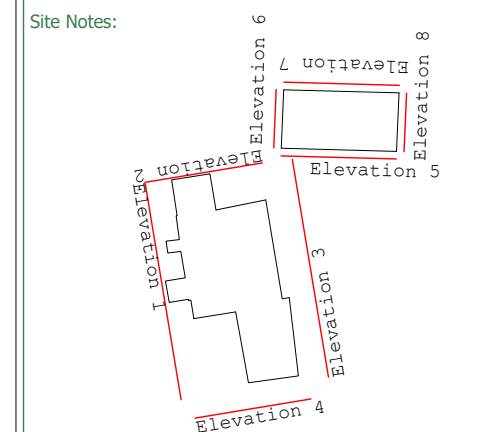
Job No. 209:

Rev.

Comments:
The survey has been orientated to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid (OSGB36) via a GPS and the OS active network. The level datum GPS derived at
No Scale factor has been applied to the survey therefore the coordinates shown are arbitrary and not true OS which has a scale factor applied.

All critical dimensions to be verified on site before design - construction takes place. All dimensions shown are in meters. No liability will be taken for this drawing if passed onto a third party without written permission of Fosse Surveying.

FOSSE
SURVEYING



roo	ROOM HEIGHT	no	SANITARY WARE
sh	ROOF SLOPE (DOWN)	to	
h	SILL HEIGHT	to	
dh	HEAD HEIGHT	to	
dh	FLOOR TO HEAD	to	
u/s	DOOR HEIGHT	to	
a/c	UNDERSIDE	to	DOORS
r	TOPSIDE	to	
tp	SUSPENDED CEILING	to	WINDOW
rf	ROOFLIGHT	to	
fb	FIXED FLOOR	to	BUILDING LINE
cup'd	FLIPRAISE	to	
elec	FLOORBOARDS	to	BEAM
	CUPBOARD	to	RAFTER
	ELECTRICS	to	
	RADIATOR	to	
	HEATER	to	
	HOT WATER TANK	to	

Client	Fourway Projects	
Project	Longley Hey Farm Halifax Road, Little Borough OL15 0LB	
Title	Elevations 5-8	
Surveyed:	LS	Date: 20/03/2023
Quality Ref:	2091	Scale: 1:100@A2
Level Datum:	OS GNS5	Grid: OS GNS5
Job No.	2091	Rev.

Comments:
The survey has been orientated to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid (OSGB36) via a GPS and the OS active network. The level datum GPS derived at
No Scale factor has been applied to the survey therefore the coordinates shown are arbitrary and not true OS which has a scale factor applied.

All critical dimensions to be verified on site before design - construction takes place. All dimensions shown are in meters.
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APPENDIX 6

CONSULTANTS COAL MINING REPORT



The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

SITE AT 395460, 417780, GREATER MANCHESTER



Known or potential coal mining risks

Past underground coal mining	Page 5
Future underground coal mining	Page 5
Mine entries	Page 6



Further action

These additional reports can give further detail on the risks identified:

- Mine entry interpretive report
- Mine entry plan and data sheets

For more information please see our **Further action reports** on page 11



Professional opinion

According to the official mining information records held by the Coal Authority at the time of this search, evidence of, or the potential for, coal mining related features have been identified. In view of the coal mining circumstances we would recommend that any planned or future development should follow detailed technical advice before beginning work on site. Please see **page 3** for further details on **Future development**.

Your reference: **329558604_3**
Our reference: **51003396839001**
Date: **29 December 2023**

Client name:
NLIS Hub

If you require any further assistance please
contact our experts on:
0345 762 6848
groundstability@coal.gov.uk



The Law
Society

Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



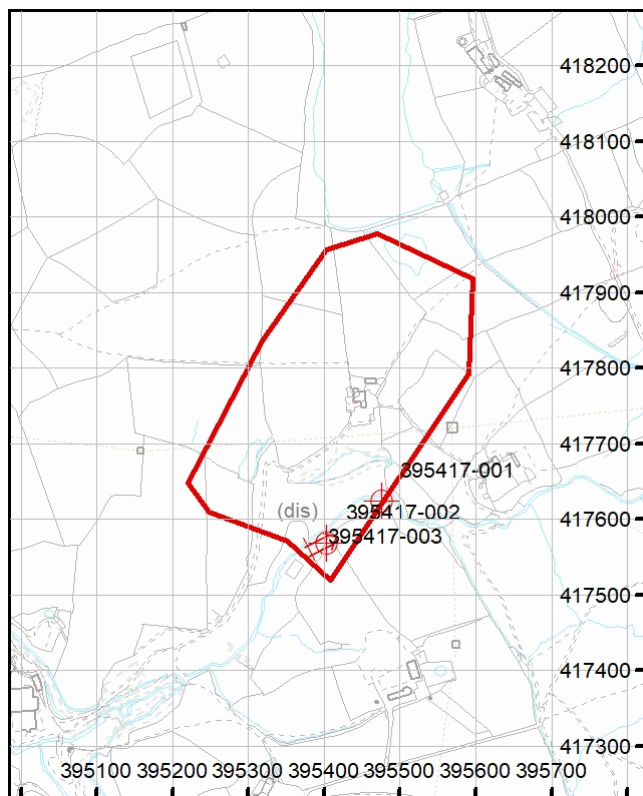
Disused adit



Disused mineshaft



We can confirm that the location is
on the coalfield



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This report is prepared in accordance with the latest Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.



Accessibility

If you would like this information in an alternative format, please contact our communications team on 0345 762 6848 or email communications@coal.gov.uk.

Professional opinion



Mine entries

The enquiry boundary shows the approximate location of the disused mine entry/entries referred to in this report. Property owners have the benefit of statutory protection (under the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991). This contains provision for the making good, to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner, of physical damage caused by disused coal mine workings including disused coal mine entries. A leaflet setting out the rights and obligations of either the Coal Authority or other responsible persons under the 1991 Act can be obtained by visiting www.coal.gov.uk. Please note this Act is not valid where coal was worked or extracted by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

If you wish to discuss the relevance of any of the information contained in this report, you should seek the advice of a qualified mining engineer or surveyor. If you or your advisor wishes to examine the source plans from which the information has been taken, these are available to view, at our Coal Authority head office in Mansfield. To book an appointment please call **01623 637 225**. Should you or your advisor wish to carry out a physical investigation that may enter, disturb or interfere with any disused mine entry, prior permission must be sought from the owner. For coal mine entries, the owner will normally be the Coal Authority.

The Coal Authority, regardless of responsibility and in conjunction with other public bodies, provide an emergency, 24 hour call out facility in coalfield areas to assess the public safety implications of mining features (including disused mine entries). To report an emergency you can call **0800 288 4242**.



Future development

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

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

If you are looking to develop, or undertake works, within a coal mining development high risk area your Local Authority planning department may require a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to be undertaken by a qualified mining geologist or engineer. Should you require any additional information then please contact the Coal Authority on **0345 762 6848** or email **cmra@coal.gov.uk**.

Detailed findings

Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's CON29M Coal Mining enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

The Coal Authority owns the copyright in this report and the information used to produce this report is protected by our database rights. All rights are reserved and unauthorised use is prohibited. If we provide a report for you, this does not mean that copyright and any other rights will pass to you. However, you can use the report for your own purposes.

1 Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 1 seam of coal at shallow depth, and last worked in 1880.

2 Present underground coal mining

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by present underground mining.

3 Future underground coal mining

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has received an application for, and is currently considering whether to grant a licence to remove or work coal by underground methods.

The property is not in an area where a licence has been granted to remove or otherwise work coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area likely to be affected from any planned future underground coal mining.

However, reserves of coal exist in the local area which could be worked at some time in the future.

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

4 Mine entries

Within, or within 20 metres of, the boundary of the property there are 3 mine entries, the approximate positions of which are shown on the enquiry boundary plot. For reasons of clarity, mine entry symbols may not be drawn to the same scale as the plan.

There is no record of what steps, if any, have been taken to treat the mine entries.

This information is based on the information that the Coal Authority has at the time of this enquiry.

Based on the Coal Authority's knowledge of the mining circumstances at the time of this enquiry, there may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

For an additional fee, the Coal Authority can provide a Mine Entry Interpretive Report. The report will provide a separate assessment for the mine entry/entries referred to in this report. It gives an opinion on the likelihood of mining subsidence damage caused from ground movement as a consequence of the mine entry/entries. It also gives details of the remedies available for subsidence damage where the mine entry was sunk in connection with coal mining.

Please note that it may not be possible to produce a report if the main building to the property cannot be identified from Coal Authority plans (ie for development sites and new build).

For further advice on how to order this additional information please visit www.groundstability.com.

5 Coal mining geology

The Coal Authority is not aware of any damage due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

6 Past opencast coal mining

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

7 Present opencast coal mining

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

8 Future opencast coal mining

There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

9 Coal mining subsidence

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

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

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

10 Mine gas

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

11 Hazards related to coal mining

The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

12 Withdrawal of support

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

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

13 Working facilities order

The property is not in an area where an order has been made, under the provisions of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

14 Payments to owners of former copyhold land

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

Statutory cover



Coal mining subsidence

In the unlikely event of any coal mining related subsidence damage, the Coal Authority or the mine operator has a duty to take remedial action in respect of subsidence caused by the withdrawal of support from land or property in connection with lawful coal mining operations.

When the works are the responsibility of the Coal Authority, our dedicated public safety and subsidence team will manage the claim. The house or land owner ("the owner") is covered for these works under the terms of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 (as amended by the Coal Industry Act 1994). Please note, this Act does not apply where coal was worked or gotten by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

If you believe your land or property is suffering from coal mining subsidence damage and you need more information on what to do next, please use the following link to our website which sets out what your rights are and what you need to consider before making a claim.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-mining-subsidence-damage-notice-form



Coal mining hazards

Our public safety and subsidence team provide a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week hazard reporting service, to help protect the public from hazards caused by past coal workings, such as a mine shaft or shallow working collapse. To report any hazards please call **0800 288 4242**. Further information can be found on our website: www.gov.uk/coalauthority.

Glossary



Key terms

adit - horizontal or sloped entrance to a mine

coal mining subsidence - ground movement caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 - the Act setting out the duties of the Coal Authority to repair damage caused by coal mining subsidence

coal mining subsidence damage - damage to land, buildings or structures caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

coal seams - bed of coal of varying thickness

future opencast coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal from the surface

future underground coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal underground. Although it is unlikely, remaining coal reserves could create a possibility for future mining, which would be licensed by the Coal Authority

mine entries - collective name for shafts and adits

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

payments to owners of former copyhold land - historically, copyhold land gave rights to coal to the copyholder. Legislation was set up to allow others to work this coal, but they had to issue a notice and pay compensation if a copyholder came forward

shaft - vertical entry into a mine

site investigation - investigations of coal mining risks carried out with the Coal Authority's permission

stop notice - a delay to repairs because further coal mining subsidence damage may occur and it would be unwise to carry out permanent repairs

subsidence claim - a formal notice of subsidence damage to the Coal Authority since it was established on 31 October 1994

withdrawal of support - a historic notice informing landowners that the coal beneath their property was going to be worked

working facilities orders - a court order which gave permission, restricted or prevented coal mine workings



Further action reports

Mine entry interpretive report - assesses the risk of ground movement from mine entries in, or within 20 metres of, the property boundary. To order this report, use the same boundary as the CON29M report, then draw the building on the additional map screen.

For more information and to order this report please visit:

<https://www2.groundstability.com/interpretive-report>

Mine entry plan and data sheets - give additional information on mine entries recorded on a piece of land. To order this report use the same boundary as the CON29M report and a member of our team will contact you to confirm the mine entries to include in this bespoke report.

For more information and to order this report please visit:

<https://www2.groundstability.com/plan-and-data-sheets>