

SPILMAN ASSOCIATES

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Mrs T Bellis

BETHANIA ROAD, ACREFAIR
WREXHAM

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

April 2022

Report No P22027/01 Rev A

Issued By:



Date Issued:

14th April 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Spilman Associates Limited have been appointed by J T Design Consultancy on behalf of Mrs T Bellis to carry out a coal mining risk assessment for a proposed residential development on land adjacent to 1 Minffordd, Bethania Road, Acrefair, Wrexham, LL14 3TT.

The report has been prepared in accordance with guidance issued by the Coal Authority.

The proposed development layout is shown on the Architect's drawing reproduced at Appendix A and entails the construction of a single detached bungalow and associated driveway and garden.

2.0 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site is located at National Grid Reference 327790E 343330N on the north side of the village of Acrefair (Figure 1).

2.2 Site Description

The site is irregularly shaped with approximate maximum dimensions of 21m by 18m (Figure 2).

A site visit has not been undertaken as part of the current study although recent aerial photographs and maps have been reviewed.

The site is bounded to the south by Bethania Road and to the north by Cae Bedw. Residential properties are located to the west and east of the site. An electricity substation is located to the northeast of the site. The site currently comprises an area of garden with some car parking.

The site lies within a well-established residential area.

3.0 SITE HISTORY

Previous OS Plans show an extensive history of mining and brickworks in the general area. A mineshaft is recorded on the 1873 OS Plan around 20m to the west of the site, areas of spoil are associated with the mineshaft.

4.0 GEOLOGY

The site geology has been assessed by reference to the 1:50,000 scale Geological Map Sheet 121 (Wrexham) published by the British Geological Survey.

No made ground is recorded at the site. The site is shown to be underlain by glacial till deposits, these deposits are absent to immediately to the north of the site and would thus be expected to be relatively thin at the site.

The glacial deposits are underlain by solid strata of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures of the Carboniferous Period. The Pennine Lower Coal Measures comprise interbedded mudstone, siltstone and sandstone with numerous historically important seams of coal, ironstone and fireclay.

An north-south trending subcrop of the Crown Coal is marked around 100m to the east of the site with a similarly trending subcrop of the Fireclay Group Coal 250m to the west of the site.

The dip of the solid strata is not recorded in the vicinity of the site but is anticipated to be around 8° towards the east or southeast.

There is an unnamed NE-SW trending geological fault marked immediately to the southeast of the site. The fault downthrows to the northwest although the actual throw is not recorded.

5.0 MINING

A Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report has been obtained for the site and is reproduced at Appendix B.

Two seams of coal are recorded as having been worked within influencing distance of the site. The Firecamp Coal was worked at 36m depth to the south of the site up to 1880. The extraction thickness is recorded as 2.00m. The Stone Coal was worked both beneath and to the northeast of the site at a depth between 47m and 50m up to 1912 with an extraction thickness of 0.60m.

There are seven recorded mineshafts within 100m of the site. The closest mineshaft (Shaft No 327343-197) is located around 21m to the west of the site. Shaft plans and data sheets have been obtained from the Coal Authority for the three shafts closest to the site (see Appendix C).

There is very little information on any of the shafts and none are recorded as having been treated or stabilised in any way. The shaft to the west of the site plots beneath the southwest corner of an existing residential property.

6.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Previous investigations and stabilisation works were carried out for two bungalows located around 28m to the west of the site (associated with Planning Application: P/2019/0470).

Two investigation boreholes to 30m encountered a 4.5m covering of colliery spoil made ground about 2.0m of glacial till above mudstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures. Coal or old workings (voids) were identified from 14.8m to 17.0m in one borehole and from 15.0m to 17.0m in the second. The coal seam was reported as the Yard Seam. A confirmatory drilling and grouting exercise was carried out in 2018 and confirmed that workings within

the site had been subject to previous grouting works which had been effective.

7.0 GROUND MODEL

A ground model has been developed for the site based on available geological, mining and borehole information and is shown on Figure 3. The model suggests the following sequence of seams beneath the site:

Seam/Strata	Thickness (m)	Depth (m)+
Made Ground	4.5	4.5
Glacial Till	2.0	6.5
Yard Coal	2.0	20.0
Firecamp Coal	2.0	36.0
Stone Coal	0.6	47.0

+ Estimated depth to base of seam

There appear to be some discrepancies of coal seam names between the records of the Coal Authority, the British Geological Survey and interpretations for the borehole information disused at Section 6.0 above.

8.0 SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT

8.1 Mineworkings

The potential for shallow abandoned mineworkings to impact surface stability can be assessed in accordance with CIRIA C758D (2019) "Abandoned Mine Workings Manual".

Residual voids within mined coals seams have the potential to migrate upwards through the progressive collapse of the roof strata. The distance a void can migrate depends on a number of factors including the nature of the overlying rock strata. The maximum upward void migration is generally taken as 10 times the original void height (often taken as the maximum seam

thickness) for thin seams. The potential for the made ground or overlying superficial deposits to reduce upward void migration is generally ignored where these deposits are thin.

The Coal Authority have records of workings in two seams of coal at 36m and 47m. These workings are considered to be too deep to impact surface stability. However, investigation works around 28m to the west of the site, identified residual voids in a worked coal seam at 17m to the base of the void, The same coal seam is likely to be present beneath the site, albeit that it may be several metres deeper due to the dip of the strata.

8.2 Mine Entries

The closest mineshaft plots 21m to the west of the site. The shaft is not recorded as having received any treatment or stabilisation.

The statistical risk of the collapse of an individual mineshaft is small. There are many thousands of untreated mineshafts in the UK yet actual incidents are limited to a few each year.

However, predicting when or if a collapse might occur is virtually impossible and it will depend on numerous factors including the shaft size (depth and diameter) and the nature of any infill material.

Old shafts may be empty, partially filled or fully filled. However, the vast majority of shafts are infilled to some degree from some form of staging or obstruction or are completely filled particularly where the shaft is shallow. Deterioration of staging or obstructions supporting the fill can eventually lead to the collapse of the infilling. When shaft linings deteriorate, the linings may collapse into an empty shaft or one which has lost its filling, thereby creating a crater at surface. Depending on the nature of the ground the crater can be several times the shaft diameter.

Shaft collapses can be triggered by changes in equilibrium as a result of groundwater movement, degradation, vibration, ground movements or increases in loadings.

The maximum extent of a shaft crater is generally taken as the angle of repose of the superficial deposits and is shown on the shaft ground model at Figure 4.

The potential worst-case zone of influence of a shaft collapse can be calculated taking into account the thickness of superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and plotted positions of the mineshaft and the diameter /maximum width. The potential difference between the actual and plotted position of the mine entry is not included in the Coal Authority report, although reference to their Interactive Map Viewer indicates a recorded departure of 5m and an assumed shaft diameter of 2m.

Taking into account the above factors potential worst-case collapse radii can be calculated as follows:

Shaft No	Maximum Diameter (m)	Depth of Superficial Deposits (m)	Departure (m)	Worst-Case Collapse Radii (m)	Distance from Site Boundary (m)
394289-080	2	6.5	5	12.5	21

The potential worst-case zone of influence of a shaft collapse falls well outside the site boundary and accordingly in the unlikely event of a shaft collapse occurring the site would not be impacted.

As in all mining areas there would remain a slight risk of unrecorded mine entries being present on or within influencing distance of the site.

8.3 Other Risks

Coal seams, worked or otherwise, may pose a surface ground gas hazard due to the presence of methane and carbon dioxide. If underground burning of coal seams or workings has occurred then carbon monoxide could also be present.

Ground gases could migrate to the surface through fractures and fissures in the Lower Coal Measures strata or via the mineshaft adjacent to the site.

9.0 **MITIGATION STRATEGY**

9.1 Mineworkings

This Coal Mining Risk Assessment indicates the potential for shallow unrecorded mineworkings to influence surface stability.

This potential should be investigated by appropriate mining investigations. The investigation should comprise the drilling of 2 no rotary open boreholes to a nominal depth of 30m (and a minimum depth of 20m below rockhead).

In the event of workings being encountered at sufficiently shallow depth to influence surface stability (very likely in our view) then these should be stabilised by drilling and grouting beneath the area of the proposed buildings (including a perimeter around the buildings).

Permission to carry out the investigation and stabilisation works should be obtained from the Coal Authority; such permission typically takes 4 weeks to obtain.

To minimise mobilisation costs it may be appropriate for any stabilisation works to follow directly on from the mining investigation.

If shallow workings are identified then reinforced raft foundations are likely to be necessary (even if stabilisation by drilling and grouting has been completed). Appropriate near surface investigations should be carried out to confirm foundation requirements.

9.2 Mine Entries

The closest shaft is sufficiently remote as to require no remedial measures.

The potential for unrecorded mineshaft remains and any suspicious features identified during site development should be appropriately investigated.

9.3 Other Risks

The risk of the site being impacted by ground gases should be assessed by undertaking a programme of ground gas monitoring. Alternatively, it may be acceptable to install basic ground gas protection measures in lieu of undertaking gas monitoring. The gas protection measures could comprise a proprietary gas resistant membrane together with a sub-slab venting layer ventilated by periscopic airbrick vents or similar.

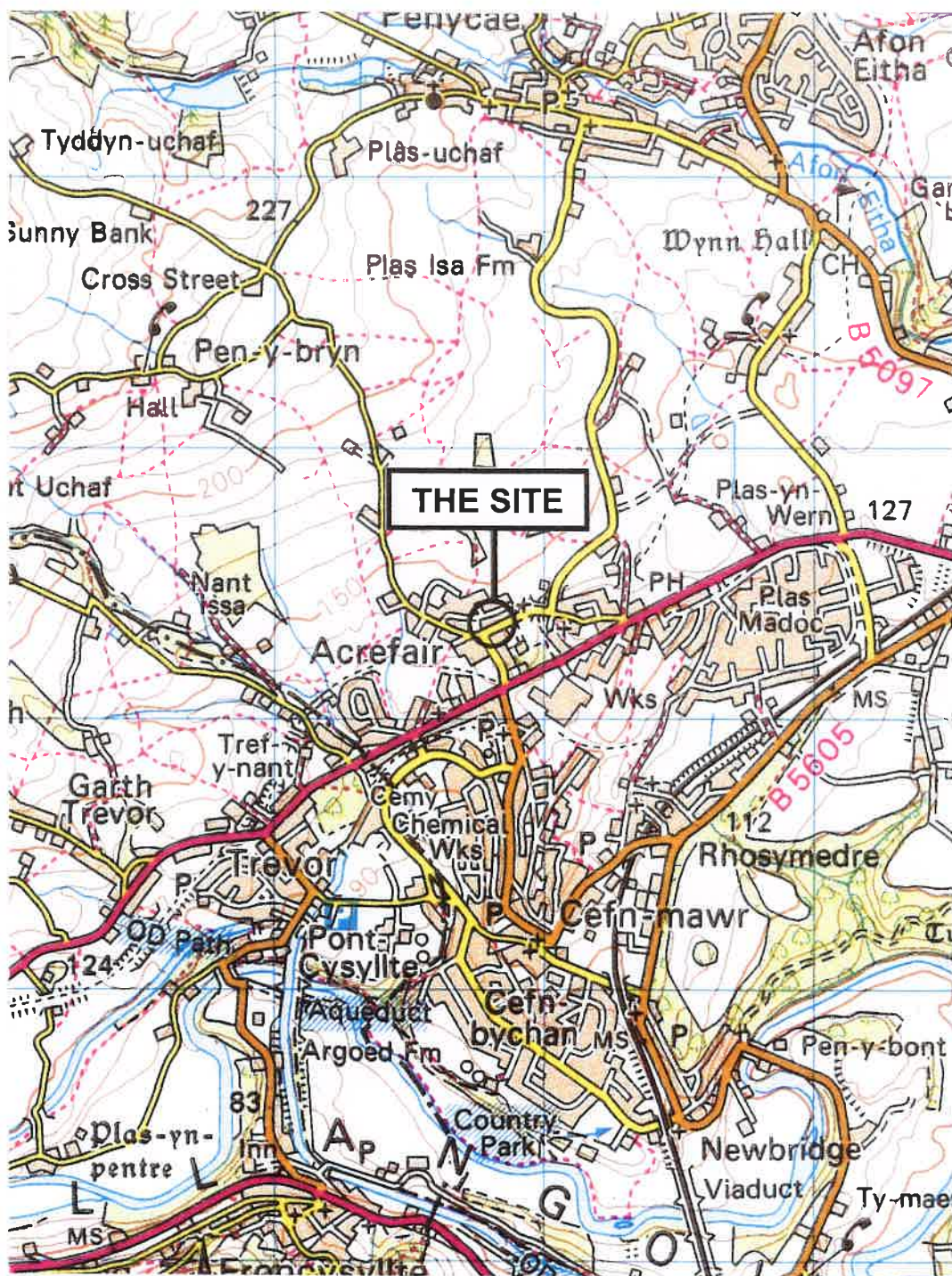
10.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This Coal Mining Risk Assessment has indicated probable shallow unrecorded workings which could have the potential to impact surface stability. Accordingly, a programme of investigation and stabilisation by drilling and grouting should be undertaken. Following these works the site would be considered suitable for the development proposed subject to the recommendations contained in this report.

It is envisaged that the requirements for the investigation and any stabilisation works could be accommodated by a condition to the Planning Permission.

The mineshaft closest to the site is sufficiently remote from the site that in the unlikely event of a collapse occurring the site would not be impacted.

FIGURES



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Client
Mrs T Bellis

Scheme
Bethania Road, Acrefair,
Wrexham

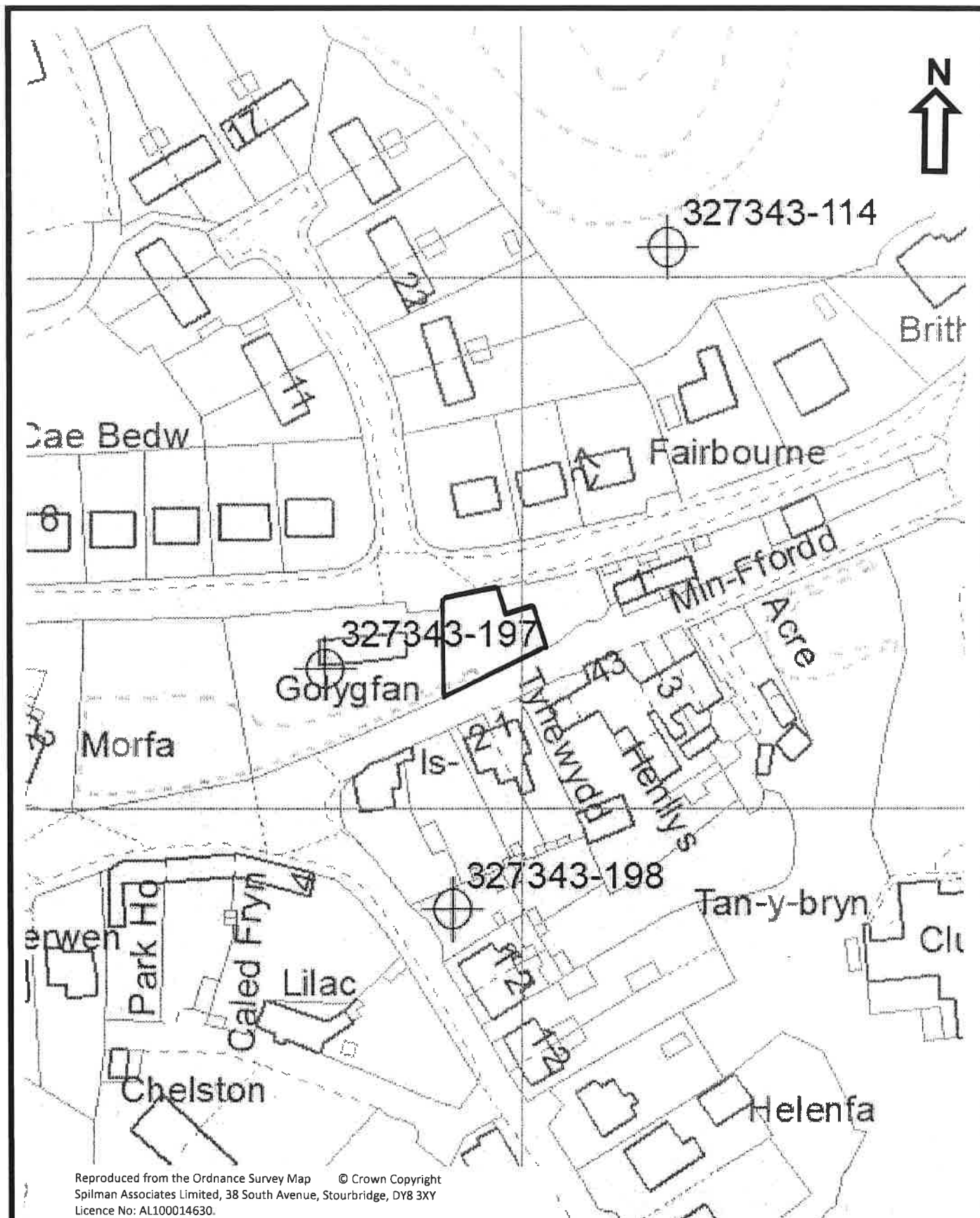
Date
April 2022

Ref
P22027/01

Title
Site Location Plan

Scale
1:25,000

Fig
1



SPILMAN ASSOCIATES

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Environmental
Engineers

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Client
Mrs T Bellis

Scheme
Bethania Road, Acrefair,
Wrexham

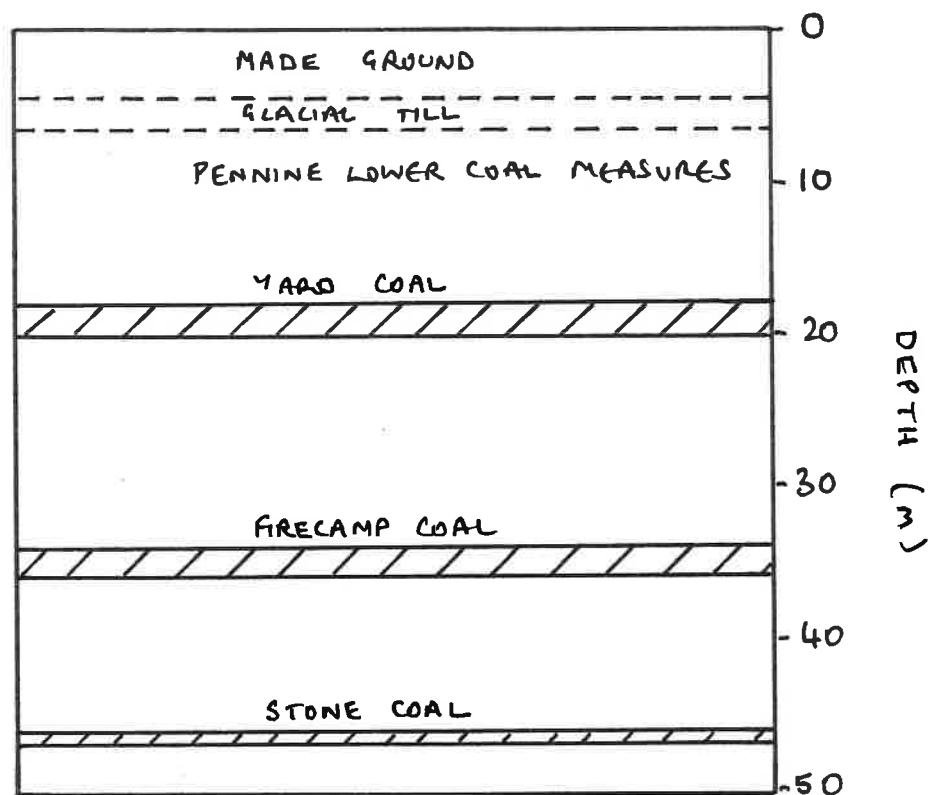
Date
April 2022

Ref
P22027/01

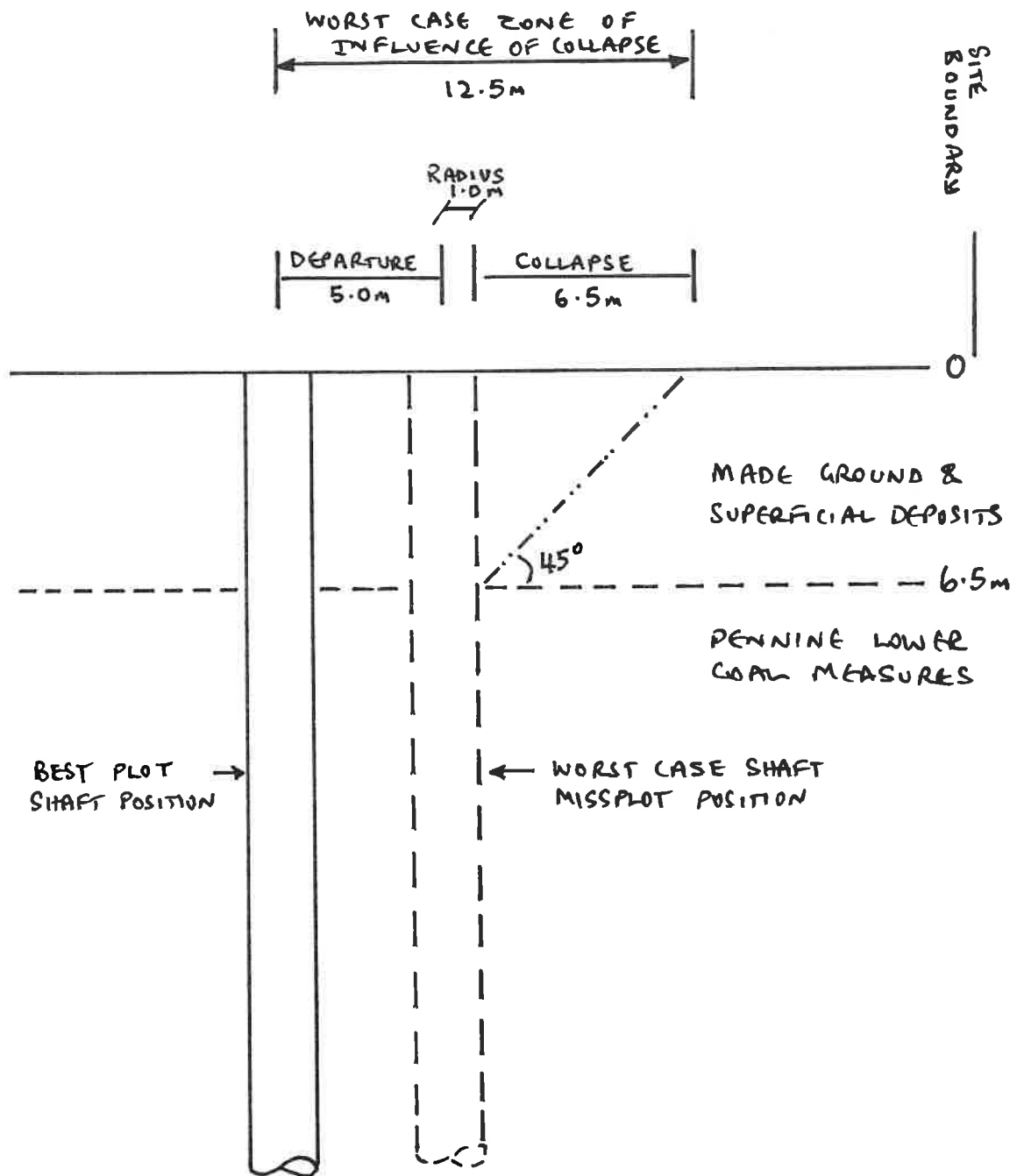
Title
Site Layout Plan (& Shaft Positions)

Scale
1:1000

Fig
2



SPILMAN ASSOCIATES Geotechnical & Environmental Engineers Tel: 01384 820578	Client Mrs T Bellis		Title Ground Model	
	Scheme Bethania Road, Acrefair, Wrexham			
	Date April 2022	Ref P22027/01	Scale Not to scale	Fig 3



**SPILMAN
ASSOCIATES**

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Tel: 01384 820578

Client
Mrs T Bellis

Scheme
Bethania Road, Acrefair,
Wrexham

Date
April 2022

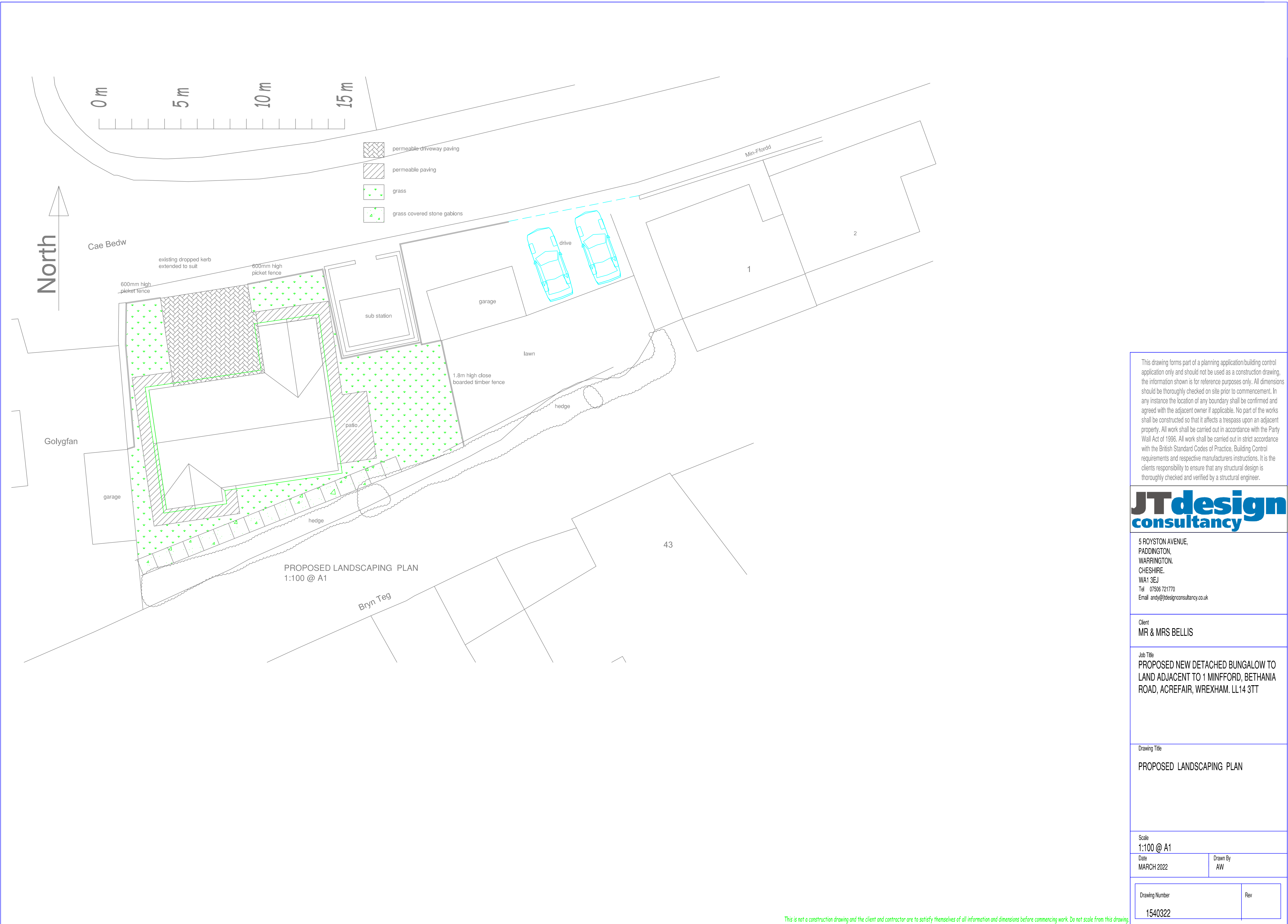
Ref
P22027/01

Title
Shaft Ground Model

Scale
Not to scale

Fig
4

APPENDIX A



This drawing forms part of a planning application/building control application only and should not be used as a construction drawing. The information shown is for reference purposes only. All dimensions should be thoroughly checked on site prior to commencement. In any instance the location of any boundary shall be confirmed and agreed with the adjacent owner if applicable. No part of the works shall be constructed so that it affects a trespass upon an adjacent property. All work shall be carried out in accordance with the Party Wall Act of 1996. All work shall be carried out in strict accordance with the British Standard Codes of Practice, Building Control requirements and respective manufacturers instructions. It is the clients responsibility to ensure that any structural design is thoroughly checked and verified by a structural engineer.



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Client
MR & MRS BELLIS

Job Title
PROPOSED NEW DETACHED BUNGALOW TO
LAND ADJACENT TO 1 MINFFORD, BETHANIA
ROAD, ACREFAIR, WREXHAM. LL14 3TT

Drawing Title
PROPOSED LANDSCAPING PLAN

Scale
1:100 @ A1
Date
MARCH 2022
Drawn By
AW

Drawing Number	Rev
1540322	

APPENDIX B



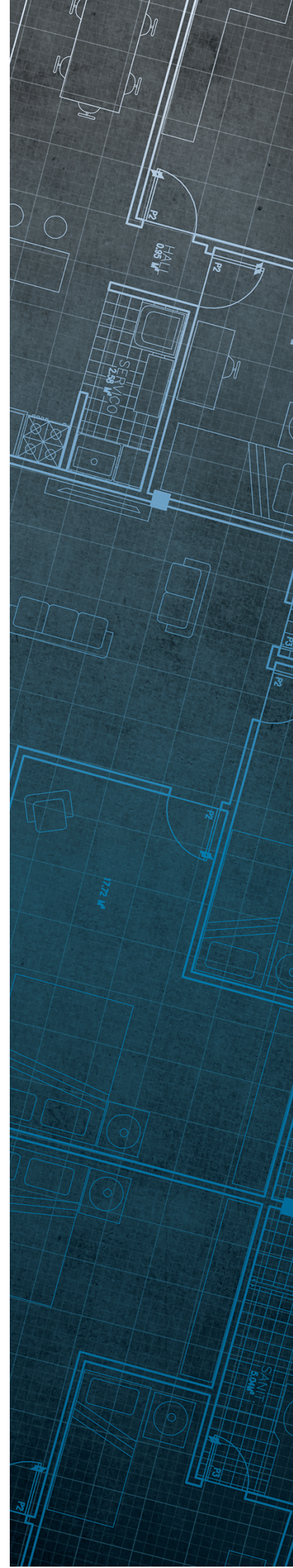
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Minffordd
Bethania Road
Acrefair
Wrexham
LL14 3TT

Date of enquiry:	16 March 2022
Date enquiry received:	16 March 2022
Issue date:	16 March 2022

Our reference:	51002984577001
Your reference:	P22027



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

SPILMAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED

Enquiry address

Minffordd
Bethania Road
Acrefair
Wrexham
LL14 3TT

How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

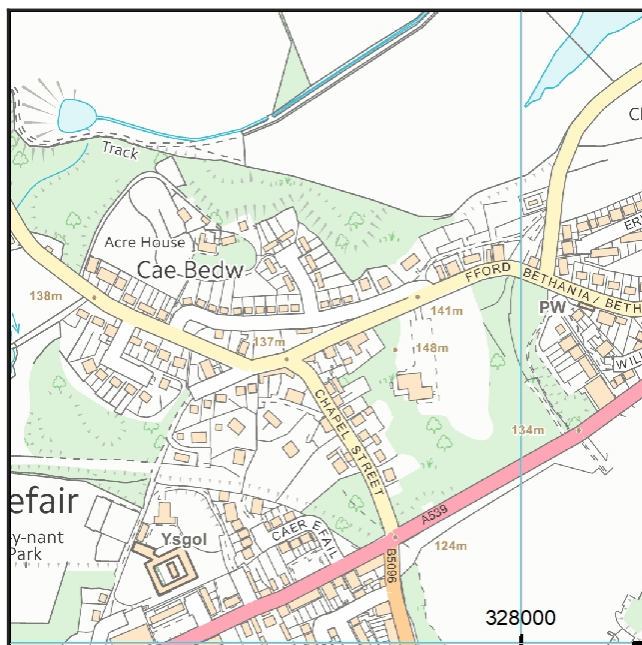
www.groundstability.com

 @coalauthority

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /thecoalauthority



Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

Colliery	Seam	Mineral	Coal Authority reference	Depth (m)	Direction to working	Dipping rate of seam worked (degrees)	Dipped direction of seam worked	Extraction thickness (cm)	Year last mined
ACREFAIR/RUAB ON	FIRECAMP	Coal	A0PD	36	South	8.1	South-East	200	1880
unnamed	STONE	Coal	38VI	47	Beneath Property	8.1	South-East	60	1912
unnamed	STONE	Coal	38VM	50	North-East	8.1	South-East	60	1912

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	327343-114	327828 343406		Coal	
Shaft	327343-115	327878 343396		Coal	
Shaft	327343-197	327763 343326		Coal	
Shaft	327343-198	327787 343281		Coal	
Shaft	327343-300	327806 343392		Coal	
Shaft	327343-527	327866 343328		Coal	
Shaft	327343-533	327881 343297		Coal	

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

The following abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers intersect with some, or all, of the enquiry boundary:

2334	5916	14884
NW1411	NW1503	17956
NW1401	PO0	

Please contact us on 0345 762 6848 to determine the exact abandoned mine plans you require based on your needs.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any geological faults, fissures or breaklines either within or intersecting the enquiry boundary.

Fault under or close to the property recorded.

Opencast mines

Please refer to the "Summary of findings" map (on separate sheet) for details of any opencast areas within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

Distance to site investigation (m)	Direction
40.8	West

See Section 4 for further information.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

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.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

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.

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.

Section 4 – Further information

The following potential risks have been identified and as part of your risk assessment should be investigated further.

Development advice

The site is within an area of historical coal mining activity. Should you require advice and/or support on understanding the mining legacy, its risks to your development or what next steps you need to take, please contact us.

Site investigations

The site is within an area of previous interest. It is close to where the Coal Authority has received information relating to past site investigations.

The site requires further investigation and may influence how you approach your risk assessment.

For further information on specific site or ground investigations in relation to any issues raised in Section 4, please call us on 0345 762 6848 or email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission.

Mine water treatment schemes

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

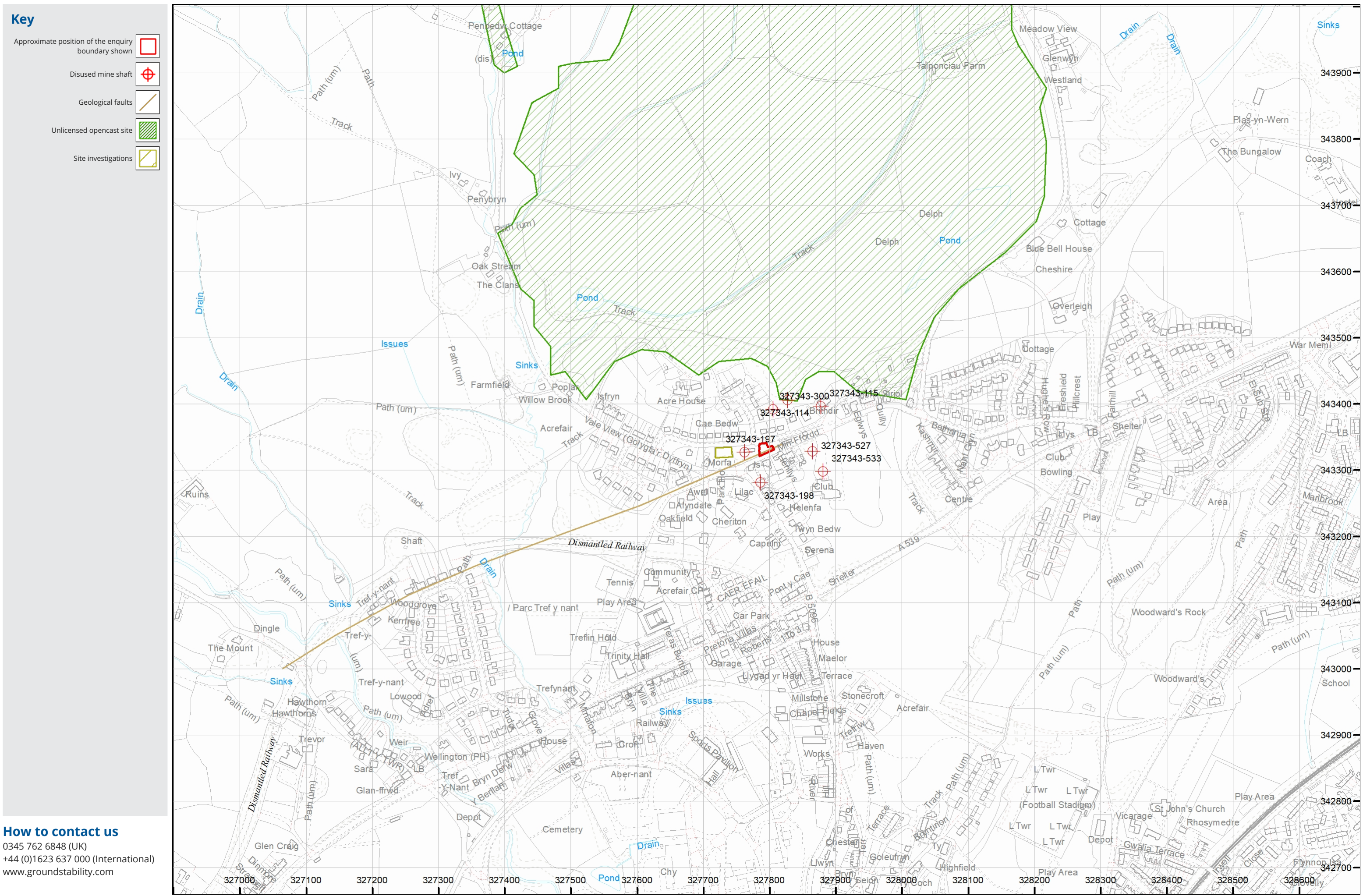
Withdrawal of support notices

Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Payment to owners of former copyhold land

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.



APPENDIX C



The Coal
Authority

Issued by:

The Coal Authority, Property Search Services, 200 Lichfield Lane, Berry Hill, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4RG
Website: www.groundstability.com Phone: 0345 762 6848

SPILMAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED
38 SOUTH AVENUE
STOURBRIDGE
WEST MIDLANDS
DY8 3XY

Our reference:	51002985332001
Your reference:	P22027
Date of your enquiry:	21 March 2022
Date we received your enquiry:	21 March 2022
Date of issue:	22 March 2022

This report is for the property described in the address below and the attached plan.

Shaft Plan and Data Sheets

MINFFORDD, BETHANIA ROAD, ACREFAIR, WREXHAM, LL14 3TT

I refer to the enquiry dated 21 March 2022, received 21 March 2022, in connection with the above.

As requested I enclose the mine entry data sheet(s) held for the mine entry/entries referred to.

Mine Entry Data

Shaft/adit:	Shaft
Reference:	327343-197
Source:	OS: 1/2500 County sheet DB 35/9 - 1873 edition. Ab Plan: 5916.
Colliery name:	Unknown
Entry name:	Unknown
Date abandoned:	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m):	Unknown
Depth of shaft (m):	Unknown
Diameter of shaft (m):	Unknown
Probable adit azimuth:	Not Applicable
Treatment details:	Unknown
Conveyance:	Not Applicable
Easting:	327763
Northing:	343326
Other information:	Yes

Mine Entry Data (continued)

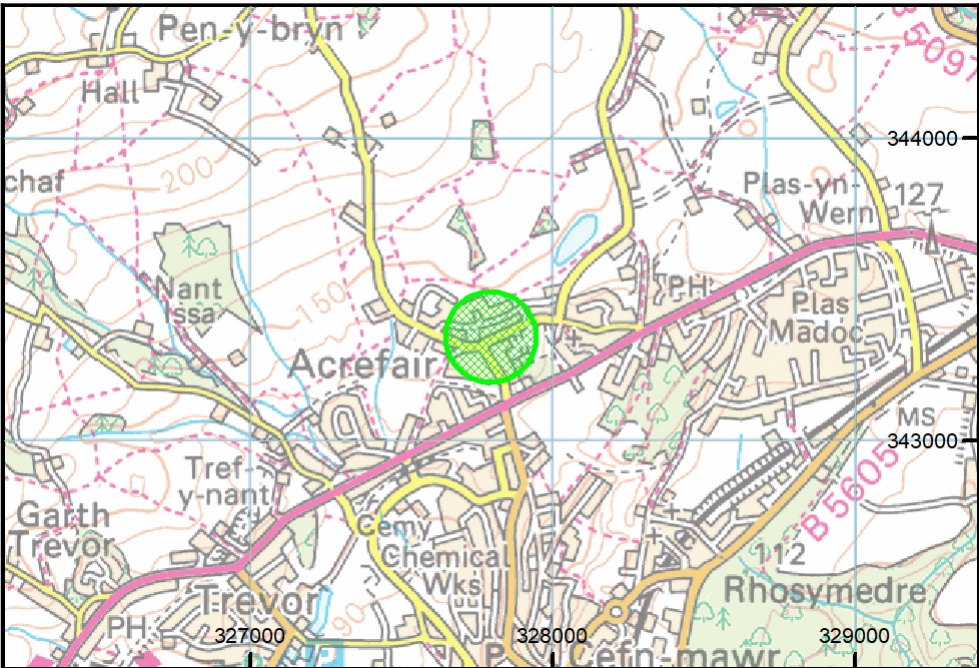
Shaft/adit:	Shaft
Reference:	327343-198
Source:	OS: 1/2500 County Sheet DB 35/9 - 1873 @ 1899 editions. Ab Plan 2334.
Colliery name:	Unknown
Entry name:	Blacksmith Pit
Date abandoned:	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m):	Unknown
Depth of shaft (m):	Unknown
Diameter of shaft (m):	Unknown
Probable adit azimuth:	Not Applicable
Treatment details:	Unknown
Conveyance:	Not Applicable
Easting:	327787
Northing:	343281
Other information:	Yes

Mine Entry Data (continued)

Shaft/adit:	Shaft
Reference:	327343-114
Source:	Other: Original source unknown obtained from former NCB shaft register.
Colliery name:	Unknown
Entry name:	Delph Colliery
Date abandoned:	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m):	Unknown
Depth of shaft (m):	Unknown
Diameter of shaft (m):	Unknown
Probable adit azimuth:	Not Applicable
Treatment details:	Unknown
Conveyance:	Not Applicable
Easting:	327828
Northing:	343406
Other information:	Yes

Location map

Approximate position of enquiry



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This plan shows the approximate location of the disused mine entry / entries referred to in the attached mining report. For reasons of clarity, mine entry symbols may not be drawn to the same scale as the plan.

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 from 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.groundstability.com.

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 wish to examine the source plans from which the information has been taken, these are available to view, free of charge, at our Head Office in Mansfield. To book an appointment please ring 01623 637225. 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 of the owner must be sought. 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 call out facility in coalfield areas to assess the public safety implications of mining features (including disused mine entries).

Our emergency telephone number is 0800 288 4242.

Key

Disused Adit or Mineshaft

