

28 April 2016

QB478-01/NM/JL

For the attention of:

[REDACTED]
Ruskin Properties Ltd
Fountain House, West Wing
Great Cornbow,
Halesowen
West Midlands
B63 3BL

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT
For
Land at Timmis Road, Lye

This report was carried out in accordance with JPB Quality Management procedures.

Report prepared by:

pp [REDACTED]

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Graduate Geologist

Report checked and approved by:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Johnson Poole & Bloomer have been appointed by [REDACTED] of Ruskin Properties to carry out a Coal Mining Risk Assessment report for the site known as 'Land off Timmis Road, Lye (grid reference SO913845).
- 1.2 This report has been commissioned to determine the likely influence that past mining has on the past, present and future stability of the site. It is understood that the report is required in relation to the proposed redevelopment of part of the site for a residential apartment scheme. JPB Drawing No. QB478/02 shows the existing site layout with the area proposed for development delineated in red.
- 1.4 This report and related documents have been prepared for the sole use of the specified client in response to an agreed brief, for a stated purpose and at a particular time and its application must be made accordingly. No duty of care extends to any other party who may make use of the information contained therein.
- 1.5 The conclusions reached in our report are necessarily restricted to those which can be determined from the information consulted and may be subject to amendment in the light of additional information becoming available.
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2.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- 2.1 The following sources of information have been used:-
- Coal Authority Non-Residential Mining Report referenced 51001128426001 and dated 24 March 2016, presented in Appendix A;
 - BGS GeoIndex;
 - BGS Geological Mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 (S098SW);
 - BGS Geological Memoirs (S098SW)
 - BGS Borehole Records;
 - Mine Plans within the JPB Archive;

- Historic Ordnance Survey (County Series & Ordnance Survey) Plans available in the JPB Archive.

3.0 SITE SETTING & HISTORY

3.1 The site is located at National Grid Reference SO 91379 84544 approximately 0.8km south-west of Lye train station and approximately 1 km north-east of Stourbridge Town train station (JPB Drawing No. QB478/01) and is currently an open area of grassy scrubland. The access is from Timmis Road through a gate on the eastern boundary of the site. The access is of tarmac and hardcore construction, this is believed to extend approximately 15m into the site from the boundary fence although this is now covered with grass. Drawing No QB478/02 shows the site in more detail.

3.2 The site lies adjacent to a commercial/industrial estate bordering the eastern and northern areas of the site. To the west it is bordered by residential housing and gardens. To the South there is a car showroom (Regal Cars) and a car service centre (Stourbridge service centre).

3.3 Site History

3.3.1 The earliest available County Series (CS) plan dated **1885 at 1:2500** scale, **shows** two 'old shafts' in the southern part of the site. The south east site boundary is also comprised of embankments which also appear to be part of the off site spoil heap. Two channels of the same watercourse (Ludgbridge Brook), extending from the adjacent site to the south, aligned north/south are shown in the central southern area of the site. The general site area is shown as furze and rough ground. In the surrounding area, the River Stour runs roughly east-west to the north of the site, with Bagley Mill (Corn, disused) and Bagley Mill Farm beyond. The land to the east, occupied by a Fireclay and Brick Works, with widespread spoil heaps and rough ground. Several shafts and 'old shafts' are shown, some annotated as 'fireclay'. Ludgbridge Brook is apparent 250m south of the southern site boundary, from this point northwards, the brook is culverted and shown to issue on the southern site boundary of the site immediately adjacent to the south, before continuing through the subject site. The east west aligned Stourbridge Road is also present approximately 140m to the south of the site and the north east south west aligned Great Western Railway is present approximately 230m to the south east. Various small roads, including Hickman Road and residential properties are shown to the south west of the site, whilst Bagley Street is shown to the west, with Lawrence Street and widespread predominantly residential properties beyond.

3.3.2 **By the publication of the 1903 1:2500** scale County Series plan, Ludgbridge Brook is shown as a single channel, and the roadways are no longer shown. A track is shown

parallel to the northern site boundary with an embankment to its north. Remains of the former embankments are shown throughout the site, however; the extent is much reduced. In the surrounding area the River Stour works has been extended with several large tanks. An embankment borders the eastern boundary of the site and separates the site from the spoil heaps to the east. To the south a structure has been built on the rough pasture.

- 3.3.3 **The 1920 County Series 1:2500 scale plan** shows further extensions of the River Stour Works and drainage channels are shown through the embankment at the edge of the spoil heap.
- 3.3.4 Topographical features (e.g. slopes, mounds, ground cover) are not shown on the **1938 1:2500 scale County Series plan** and the shafts are no longer shown to the east of the site. A large residential estate is under construction to the south west of the site, beyond Stourbridge Road.
- 3.3.5 **The 1954 OS National Grid 1:1250 scale plan** shows the site to be wooded with features of the spoil heap towards the north eastern corner and other mounds / embankments along the south eastern boundary. The surrounding area shows a possibly collapsed shaft within the River Stour Works spoil heap, whilst the majority of the ground and spoil heap surrounding the site is shown to be wooded. A smaller works is shown adjacent to the west of the River Stour Works, and is labelled Marlborough Foundry (ploughshares). Ludgbridge Brook 250m to the south of the site is no longer shown and may have been culverted.
- 3.3.6 **The 1966-1971 1:1250 OS plan**, the embankments / mounds at the eastern and south eastern boundaries are no longer shown. In the surrounding area, various industrial premises are shown on the former spoil heap to the east and south east and include a metal warehouse, four engineering works, a furniture works and a builder's yard. Timmis Road has been constructed over the former spoil heap, with the River Stour Works premises still present to the south east. A depot is shown on the site immediately south of the subject site, whilst Ludgbridge Brook is no longer shown.
- 3.3.7 By the publication of the **1979 1:1250 OS plans** a new building is shown to the south east of the main works building, in the same configuration as the current building. an industrial estate has been constructed over the former brick works and spoil heap to the east and the south east of the site.

3.4 Geology

3.4.1 Information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS) on sheet SO 98 SW solid and drift (1:10,000 scale) and sheet 167, Dudley solid and drift Edition, indicates that natural superficial deposits are absent on site and in the immediate vicinity. As a result of the historical use of the site and the local area and known recent infilling activities on site, there is a significant layer of Made Ground present on the site, of variable thickness and composition, likely to comprise brick works and colliery spoil and construction / demolition materials. In addition, the ground level through much of the site is understood to have been raised by approximately 5m with fill materials, when the former valley of Ludgbridge Brook was infilled.

3.4.2 The solid geology underlying the site is shown to comprise the Pennine Middle Coal measures, which generally comprise grey mudstones and sandstones with seams of coal, ironstone and fireclay. Beneath any Made Ground or superficial deposits, two coal seams are recorded to subcrop on site; the Lower Thick seam in the centre of the site aligned south-west north-east and the Middle Thick, which may subcrop in the south-eastern part of the site.

3.4.3 The approximate anticipated general stratigraphical section of economic mineral strata beneath the **centre** of the site is considered to be as follows:

Table 3.1: Anticipated Sequence of Strata

Strata	Thickness (m)	Depth to Base (mbgl)
Surface level at 83m above ordnance datum (aod)		
Made Ground ^A	~9.0 ^A	~9.0 ^A
Lower Thick	2.0	12.0
Upper Heathen	0.6	14.0
Four Foot Earth Fireclay	1.2	16.0
Lower Heathen	0.7	21.0
Old Mine Fireclay	1.4	35.0
Top New Mine Fireclay	1.0	50.0
Bottom New Mine Fireclay	1.0	60.0
No. 3 New Mine Fireclay	1.0	67.0

^A Depths of Made Ground are anticipated to be highly variable across the site.

3.4.4 The stratigraphical section has been produced for the central part of the site so as to include all economic mineral seams that are anticipated to be present beneath the site. Due to the south-easterly dip, the Middle Thick Coal will only be present beneath the southern part of the site and the Lower Thick Coal is anticipated to be present from the central part, southwards through the site. The Upper Heathen Coal and all subsequent mineral seams, down through the section, are considered to present beneath the entire site but at varying depths.

3.4.5 There are no recorded faults on site, however; the north-west south east trending Western Boundary Fault (East Branch), which marks the western extent of the Staffordshire Coalfield, is present approximately 600m to the west of the site.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF SITE SPECIFIC COAL MINING RISKS

Table 3.2 below summarises the potential risks associated with coal mining legacy for the proposed development sites, identified from the listed sources above.

Table 3.2:- Summary of Mining Risks

Mining Issue	Yes/No	Risk Assessment
Underground mining (recorded at shallow depths)	Yes	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues. However coal exists close to surface and this may have been worked in the past.
Underground mining (recorded at depth)	Yes	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues. However coal exists close to surface and this may have been worked in the past.
Mine entries (shafts and adits)	Yes	Two recorded mine entries within, the site boundary outlined on the CA report.
Coal mining geology (fissures)	No	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues.
Record of past mine gas emissions	No	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues.
Recorded coal mining surface hazard	No	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues.
Surface mining (opencast workings)	No	CA report indicates no evidence of any issues.

4.1 Mine Workings

4.1.1 According to the Coal Authority there are no recorded workings beneath the site. However coal and fireclay seams exist close to surface which may have been worked in the past.

4.1.2 JPB mine plan information shows workings from the Hill Field Colliery in an unnamed coal seam and the New Mine Fireclay seam to have extended beneath the area of the site, with a last known working date of 1919. Although only a limited number of plans have been traced, it is realistic to assume that most, if not all, of the named mineral seams from the Middle Thick Coal down through the stratigraphical sequence could have been worked in the area directly beneath and surrounding the site at some time in the past. In addition, assessing the site as a whole, the Middle Thick, Lower Thick, Upper Heathen Coal, Four Foot Earth Clay and the Lower Heathen Coal seams are all recorded as shallow seams and are within what is termed 'effective depth' of the surface at various locations across the site. Consequently should open workings remain in any of these mineral seams beneath this property, then residual settlement of these mine

workings could possibly impact upon the surface. Any remnant workings in mineral seams from the Old Mine Fireclay seam down through the sequence are below what is considered to be 'effective depth' of the surface.

- 4.1.3 The site is not within the likely zone of influence of any present underground mine workings or within a geographical area for which a licence to extract coal by underground methods is awaiting determination or has been granted, or within the zone of likely physical influence on the surface from any future workings.
- 4.1.4 The site is not inside or within 200m of past or present opencast mining. It is not within 800m of the geographical boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to extract coal by opencast methods has been granted or is awaiting determination.
- 4.1.5 Records held by the Coal Authority do not disclose any damage notice or claim having been given, made or pursued in respect of the property since 1984. The site is not within a geographical area for which a notice of entitlement to withdraw support has been published and the site is not within an area for which a notice has been given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, revoking the entitlement to withdraw support.
- 4.1.6 There is no record of a mine gas emission requiring action by the Coal Authority within the boundary of the site and the site has not been subject to remedial works, following the reporting of an alleged coal mining related hazard under the emergency call out procedures.
- 4.1.7 After due consideration of the geological and mining structure determined by researches, JPB consider that any old underground coal and fireclay mine workings present beneath the site are of sufficient age, at least 90 years, that the likelihood of them adversely affecting the present site's stability is **low**. However, as discussed above, the Middle Thick, Lower Thick, Upper Heathen Coal, Four Foot Earth Clay and the Lower Heathen Coal seams are within what is defined as 'effective depth' of the surface beneath the site and total assurance cannot, therefore, be given on mine working's stability within these seams, without intrusive ground investigation being undertaken. All other deeper mineable mineral seams beneath the Old Mine Fireclay should be below 'effective depth' of any present or proposed normal type of surface residential development.

4.2 Mine Entries

- 4.2.1 The Coal Authority report, together with research of JPB archives, indicates two recorded mine entries within the site; research has not revealed specific records to

show whether the shafts have been treated. The 'best plot' position of each of the recorded mineshafts is shown on JPB Drawing QB478/03.

- 4.2.2 The presence of the mine entries has been determined after study of available records, which frequently date from the last century or earlier. They were not necessarily drawn with the accuracy of present day surveys and with the passage of time, surface features have changed such that there may be few common features between the old records and present day topographical maps. There is therefore a problem in determining the precise position of a recorded mineshaft. In practice, we find that despite the most diligent of plotting procedures, the true position may frequently be up to 5 metres, or more, from the anticipated 'best plot' position.
- 4.2.3 The risk of a shaft collapse that could put at risk ground stability and the integrity of buildings and services is dependent primarily upon the character of the shaft filling (if any), the character of the superficial materials above rockhead, and the groundwater regime. Although the risk of a shaft collapse may be enhanced by the stresses imposed by the surface load of a building, shaft collapse can and does occur irrespective of ground surface loads.
- 4.2.4 Apart from the rare occasion when a shaft is visible at the surface as exposed brickwork or as ground subsidence, it is the inspection of old mine plans and early Ordnance Surveys that indicate its presence. As set out in Paragraph 4.2.2 above, this causes a problem in determining the precise position of a recorded shaft. Therefore, on this site, and given the vintage of the map (1885) it is our view that the mineshaft may be up to 5m from its indicated position, as shown on JPB Drawing No. QB478/03.
- 4.2.5 From an engineering point of view any future development would be affected by a shaft collapsing. Therefore, an investigation of condition and potential stabilisation would be required.
- 4.2.6 In addition, the mining records may not be complete and since the site is within an area of frequent ancient shallow mining where most mining activity occurred prior to records being kept, it is possible that other unrecorded shafts might exist within the site area. Observations should therefore be maintained throughout future site works, and indeed during current occupation, for any unrecorded shaft-like features. If located advice should be sought regarding their investigation and stabilisation.

5.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGY

5.1 Mine Workings

5.1.1 Overall, in consideration of the prevailing near surface geology and topography of the site and the mining records and due to the age and depth of the recorded workings; it is considered that mining is **significant** to the site or the future re-development of the site. On this basis **it is recommended that investigative drilling is undertaken** to assess the shallow subsurface ground conditions and design remediation works as appropriate. In certain locations on site this may take the form of drilling and grouting and/or foundation solutions but this assessment can only be made post the recommended ground investigations

5.2 Mine Entries

- 5.2.1 Researches have established the recorded presence of two old abandoned mineshafts within the site, the approximate positions of which are shown on JPB Drawing No. QB472/03. Unfortunately, neither the Coal Authority nor JPB has any records of shaft treatment or stabilisation works having been carried out for these shafts.
- 5.2.2 It is recommended that prior to development the shafts be investigated by probe drilling and, if found, stabilised by drilling and grouting to full depth. A development standoff should also be considered from the located positions.
- 5.2.3 Before embarking upon any searches for mine entries, confirmation of their freehold ownership must be determined and appropriate indemnity and 'permission to enter or disturb' approval obtained from the Coal Authority. In due course the ownership of the mine entry may be conveyed to the property owner. Consequently, once mineshaft location and stabilisation works are carried out, liability for subsidence damage resulting from mineshaft collapse may revert to the land owner.
- 5.2.4 Our mining records may not be complete and since the site is within an area of ancient shallow mining, where most mining activity occurred prior to records being kept, it is possible that unrecorded shafts might exist within the site area. Observations should therefore be maintained throughout future site works for any unrecorded shaft-like features. If located further advice should be sought from a suitably experienced firm of mining and geotechnical engineers such as JPB in relation to their investigation and stabilisation.

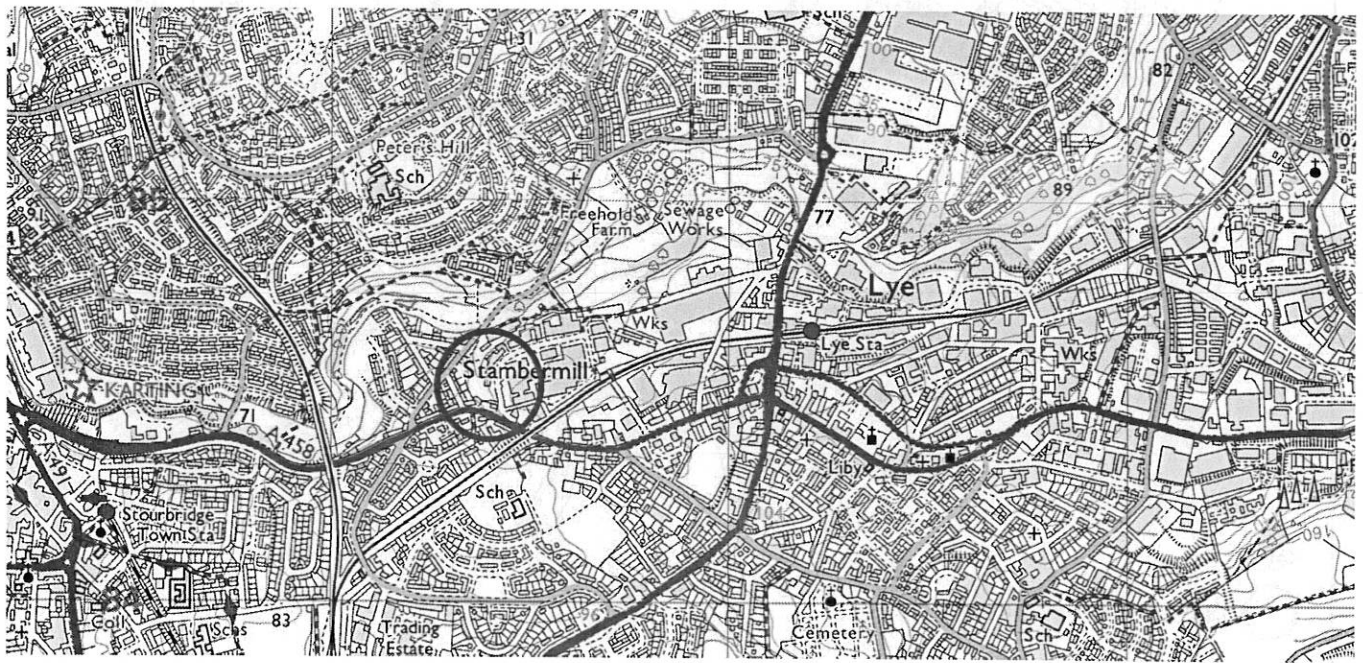
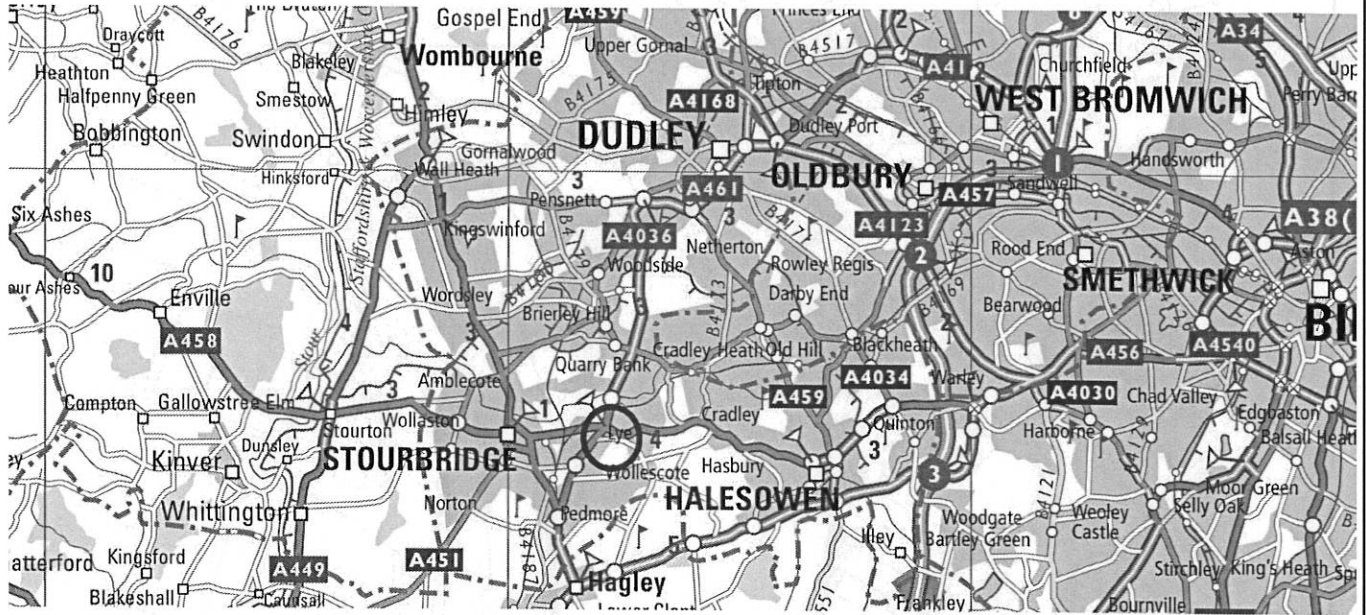
5.3 General

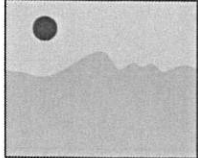
- 5.3.1 Whilst confident in the findings of our report we are unable to give an assurance that they will be accepted by others without question. We therefore advise that where appropriate our report and associated matters are submitted for approval and any queries referred back to ourselves.

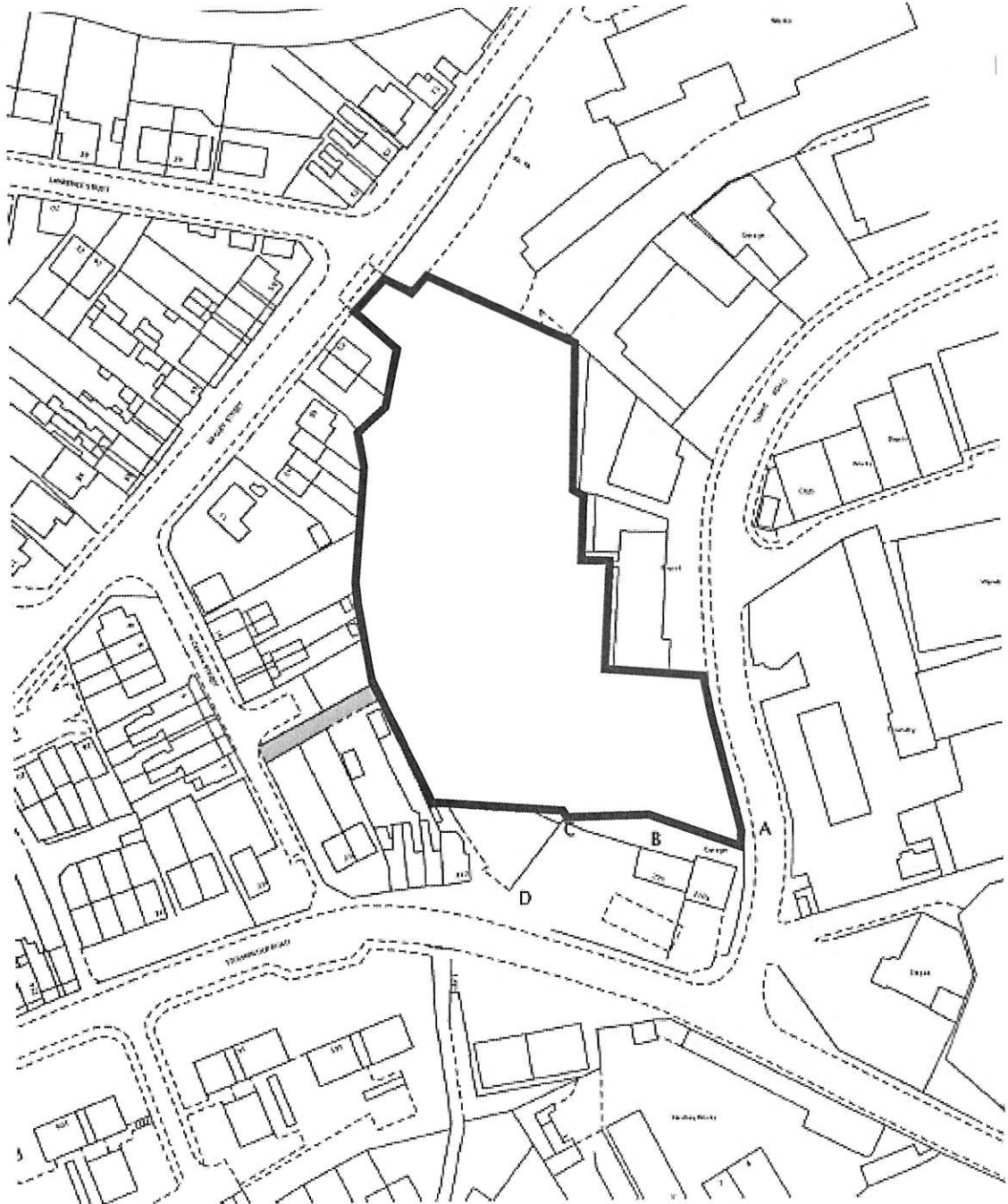
We trust that this report fulfils your present requirements, but if there is any matter about which you require elaboration, do not hesitate to contact us.




DRAWINGS



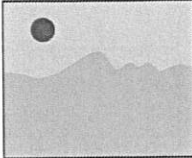
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DRAWING TITLE				GENERAL SITE LOCATION		
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE	DRAWING No.		
JL	NM	APRIL 2016	NTS	QB478/01		



Key -

 Approximate Site Boundary

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CLIENT				JOHNSON POOLE & BLOOMER CONSULTANTS 
PROJECT TITLE				
DRAWING TITLE				
RUSKIN PROPERTIES		LAND OFF TIMMIS ROAD, LYE		APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE	DRAWING No.
JL	NM	APRIL 2016	NTS	QB478/02



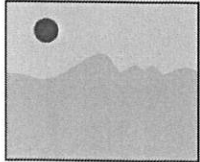
Key -



Approximate Site Boundary

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CLIENT				JOHNSON POOLE & BLOOMER CONSULTANTS 
PROJECT TITLE				
DRAWING TITLE				
RUSKIN PROPERTIES		LAND OFF TIMMIS ROAD, LYE		
APPROXIMATE MINESHAFT LOCATIONS				
DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY	DATE	SCALE	DRAWING No.
JC	NM	APRIL 2016	NTS	QB478/03



APPENDIX A

Non-Residential Coal Authority Mining Report

CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report

This report is based on, and limited to, the records held by the Coal Authority and the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board's records, at the time we answer the search.

Client name

[REDACTED]

Enquiry address

LAND AT TIMMIS ROAD, TIMMIS ROAD, LYE, WEST
MIDLANDS, DY9 7BE

How to contact us

[REDACTED] (International)


[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /coalauthority



Approximate position of property



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The Coal
Authority

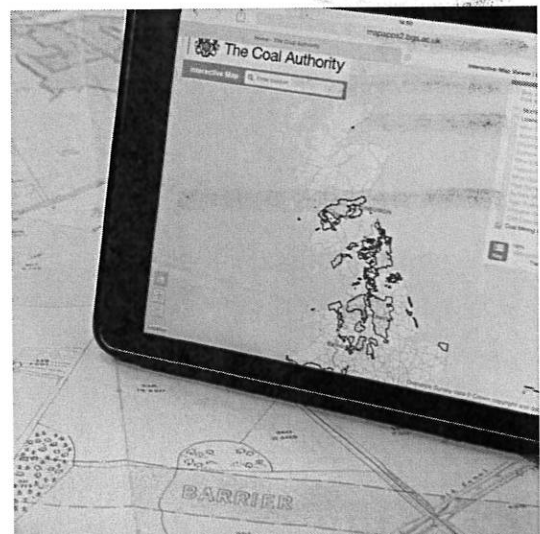
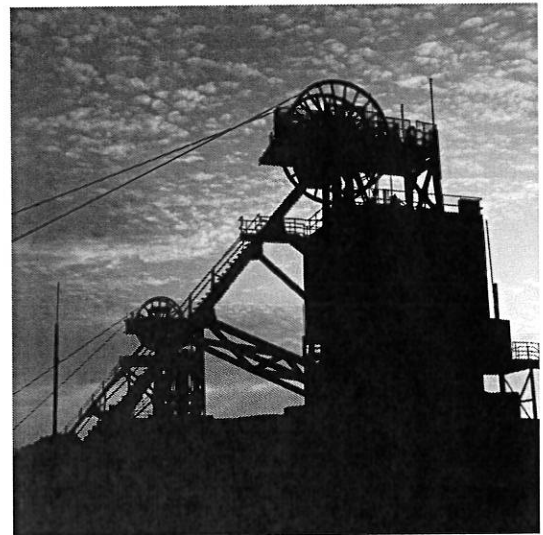
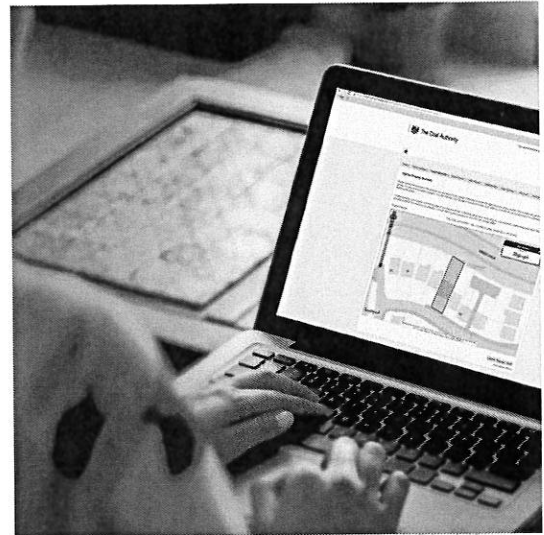
Resolving the impacts of mining

CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report

LAND AT TIMMIS ROAD
TIMMIS ROAD
LYE
WEST MIDLANDS
DY9 7BE

Date of enquiry: 24 March 2016
Date enquiry received: 24 March 2016
Issue date: 24 March 2016

Our reference: 51001128426001
Your reference: QB479



Summary

Has the enquiry boundary identified evidence of		
1	Past underground coal mining	Yes
2	Present underground coal mining	No
3	Future underground coal mining	Yes
4	Mine entries	Yes
5	Coal mining geology	No
6	Past opencast coal mining	No
7	Present opencast coal mining	No
8	Future opencast coal mining	No
9	Coal mining subsidence	No
10	Mine gas	No
11	Hazards related to coal mining	No
12	Withdrawal of support	No
13	Working facilities order	No
14	Payments to owners of former copyhold land	No
15	Information from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board	No

Further recommended reports
Mine entry interpretive report
Mine entry plan and data sheets

For detailed findings, please go to page 4.

Detailed findings

1. Past underground coal mining

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

However the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believe there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface should be considered prior to any site works or future development activity. Your attention is drawn to the Comments on the Coal Authority information section of the report.

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 plans to grant a licence to remove coal using 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 2 mine entries, the approximate positions of which are shown on the enquiry boundary plot.

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

Records may be incomplete. Consequently, there may exist in the local area mine entries of which the Coal Authority has no knowledge.

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, since 31st 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 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.

15. Information from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board

The property lies outside the Cheshire Brine Compensation District.

beginning work on site. All proposals should apply good engineering practice developed for mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or mines of coal without the permission of the Coal Authority. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams/former mines of coal may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases and these risks both under and adjacent to the development should be fully considered in developing any proposals. The need for effective measures to prevent gases entering into public properties either during investigation or after development also needs to be assessed and properly addressed. This is necessary due to the public safety implications of any development in these circumstances.

A site investigation was carried out in August 2013 by ██████████ on behalf of ██████████
██████████

Additional remarks

Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's Con29M Coal Mining and Brine Subsidence Claim enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Please note that Brine Subsidence Claim enquiries are only relevant for England and Wales. This report is prepared in accordance with the Law Society's Guidance Notes 2006, the User Guide 2006 and the Coal Authority and Cheshire Brine Board's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.

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Alternative formats

If you would like this report in an alternative format, please contact our communications team.

Comments on the Coal Authority information

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The boundary plot shows the approximate location of the disused mine entry/entries referred to in this 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 01623 646333.

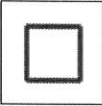
*Note, this Act does not apply where coal was worked or gotten by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.


In view of the mining circumstances a prudent developer would seek appropriate technical advice before any works are undertaken.

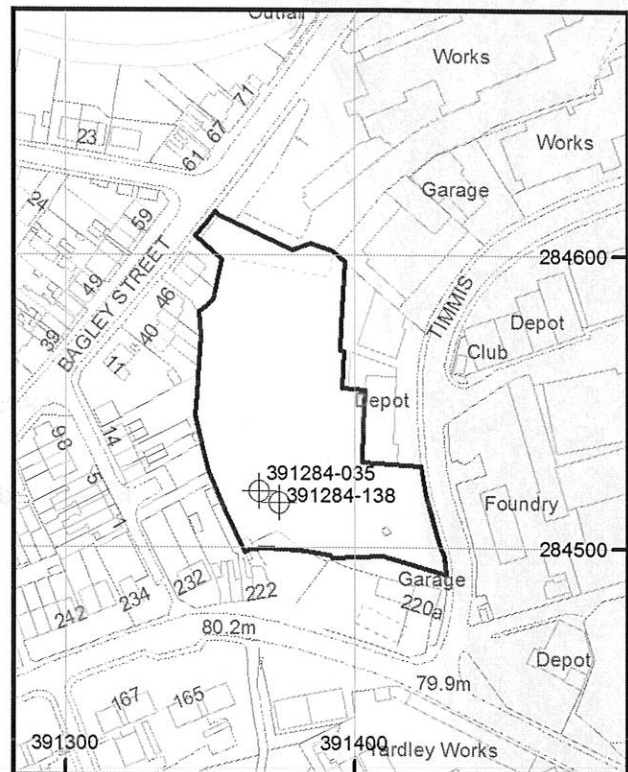
Therefore if development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before

Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown 

Disused mineshaft 




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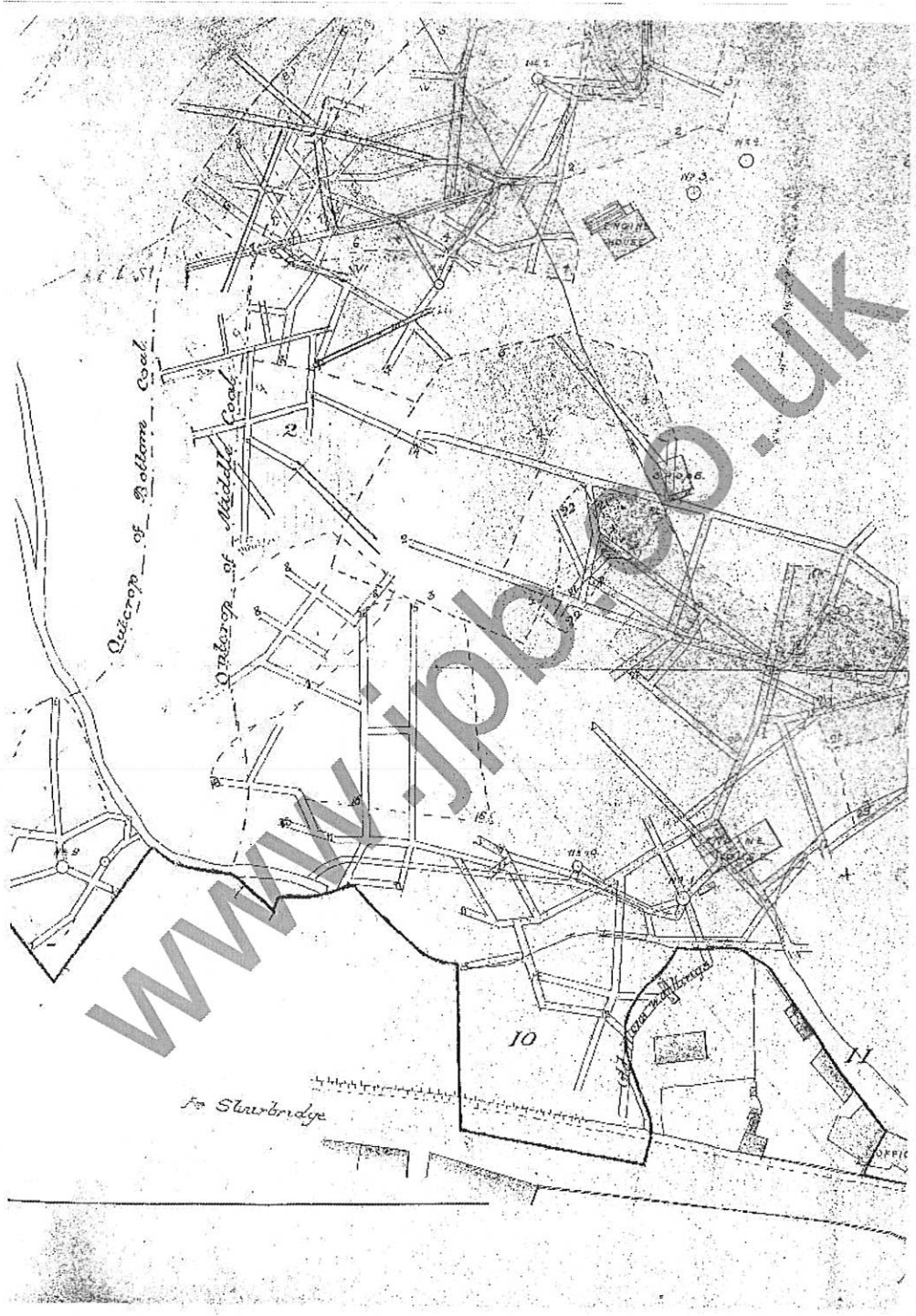
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APPENDIX B

Mine Plan dated from 1803



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