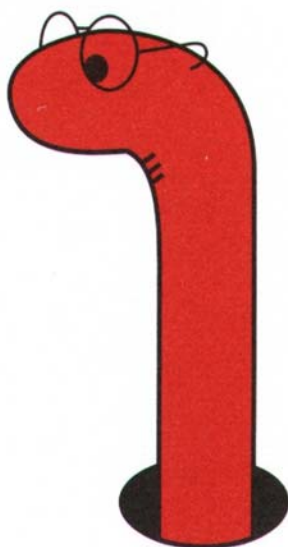


Electronic Report



WORMS EYE

**52 Bank Parade
Burnley
BB11 1TS
Phone
01282 414649 / 458410**

Our Ref: Inchfield Close/OL11 5SB/2017
Date: 26 April 2017

Steven Hartley
Hartley Planning and Development Associates
Swallow Barn
Lower Chapel Hill
Hurst Lane
Rawtenstall
BB4 8TB

Email: donna.hartley2@BTinternet.com

2 INCHFIELD CLOSE, NORDEN, OL11 5SB
COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to build a detached house. Worms Eye have been commissioned to prepare a Desk Top Coal Mining Risk Assessment in order to assess the impact of coal mining on the site.

SITE LOCATION

The site is a vacant plot located to the east of Inchfield Close in Norden and at OS Grid Reference 386203, 413908. The site was previously occupied by a bungalow which was destroyed by a fire in 2016.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to build a replacement detached bungalow.

SCOPE OF COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report is to:

- Present a desk-based review of all available information on the coal mining issues which, are relevant to the application site.
- Use that information to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues.
- Set out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development.
- Demonstrate to the Local Planning Authorities that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of national planning policy with regard to development on unstable land.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED TO INFORM THIS REPORT

The following data sources have been reviewed in preparing this risk assessment.

- British Geological Survey map, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50000 scale.
- Coal Mining Report dated 3/4/17
- Coal Authority Mine Entry Data, 19/4/17.
- Site history based on historic Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.
- Memoirs of the Geological Survey, Geology of the Manchester Coalfield.

GEOLOGY OF SITE

The geological map indicates that the underlying solid rocks are sandstone of the Great Arc Sandstone Horizon in the Pennine Lower Coal Measures, dipping to the southeast at a shallow angle.

Surface drift is shown as glacial till (boulder clay) of unknown thickness.

The following information, and enclosed boreholes logs, contain British Geological Survey materials © NERC (2017).

A historical borehole (BGS SE398) about 40 metres to the west, shows rockhead at 10 metres deep.

SITE HISTORY

The historical maps show the site undeveloped until circa 1970 when the previous bungalow was constructed.

Coal pits are shown to the south of the site on the earliest (1851) map.

COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE MAPPING

The Coal Authority interactive mapping service shows:

- Coal Seam outcrops northeast to southwest about 100m northwest, dipping southeast towards the site.
- Site is underlain by probable workings and is in a high risk area.
- Two mine entries are shown immediately south.

MINING REPORT

A Coal Authority mining report has been obtained, and a copy is enclosed with this report. The salient points are as follows:

- Workings are present in 2 seams of coal at shallow to 110 metres deep, last worked in 1892.
- No present or future planned underground mining.
- No nearby past, present or future planned opencast mining.
- No record of mine gas emissions.
- Two mine entries are shown (386413-001 Shaft 1), about 2 metres south, near the southwest corner of the plot (386413-002 Shaft 2) about 18 metres southeast of the plot.

MINE ENTRY REPORT

A mine entry report has been obtained from the Coal Authority, the salient points were:

- Depth of Shafts – Unknown
- Diameter of Shafts – Unknown
- Depth of Rock - Unknown

SHALLOW COAL SEAMS

The Lower Mountain Coal Seam is shown to outcrop about 100m northwest, passing beneath the site at about 7 metres below rockhead.

The next seam below this is the Bassey Coal Seam, about 40 metres deeper.

NEARBY BOREHOLES

The BGS hold records for several boreholes about 50m west. Whilst these do not show much detail of relevance to the site, they suggest rock is at about 10 metres deep.

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF SITE SPECIFIC COAL MINING RISKS

The table below initially summarises the potential risks associated with coal mining legacy for the proposed development site, identified from list sources of information.

Coal Mining Issue	Yes	No	Risk Assessment
Recorded underground coal mining	✓		Shallow.
Underground coal mining (recorded at shallow depths)	✓		
Future underground coal mining		✓	
Mine entries (shafts and adits)	✓		Adjacent to site.
Coal mining geology (fissures)		✓	
Record of past mine gas emissions		✓	
Unrecorded mine gas emissions	✓		
Recorded coal mining surface hazards		✓	
Surface mining (opencast workings)		✓	
Nearby subsidence claims		✓	

For those coal mining issues identified as “yes” a more detailed discussion and assessment is made of the risks, both individually and cumulatively to the application site and the proposed development. These are detailed below.

Shallow Underground Mining – unrecorded/probable/possible

The geology map suggests the Lower Mountain coal seam is the shallowest seam, about 7 metres below rock head.

This seam needs to be considered further and the Geological Memoir for this area has been reviewed.

The next seam is the Bassey coal seam. However, at over 40 metres below rock head this is neither shallow nor a risk to the development.

To achieve a minimal thickness of rock cover over a worked coal seam, 10 times the seam thickness is widely accepted.

Lower Mountain Coal Seam

The seam is reported as being up to 26 inch (0.76 metre) thick and extensively worked.

This would allow about 7 metres of rock cover over a 0.76 metre thick seam, about 9 times the seam thickness. This is insufficient rock cover, in the event of a collapse of the workings, to minimise risks to the development.

COAL GAS

Taking into account the depth of the coal seam, and likely workings it is considered that there is a potential risk to the development from mine gases.

Mine Entries

The Coal Authority indicate shaft 1 to be present near the southwest corner of the plot (2 metres off-site to the south) and another, shaft 2, about 18 metres southeast.

The Coal Authority have no further records for these shafts and therefore assumptions have to be made on a worst-case scenario.

The following assumptions are made:

- Depth of Rock – 10 metres (from BGS BH to west).
- Diameter of Shaft – 3 metres.
- Factor due to inaccuracy of mapping – 10 metres.
- Angle of collapse at any shaft crater in drift material – 45°.

Shaft 2

A worst-case scenario would move the shaft to within 8 metres of the site, with a zone of influence potentially impinging onto the site by about 3.5 metres from the southeast corner.

The underlying clay would, however, be expected to stand at greater than 45° in the event of a collapse and it is considered unlikely that this shaft will be a risk to the development.

Shaft 1

This is of greater concern.

A worst case zone of influence were the shaft to collapse, would be 23 metres diameter, or 11.5 metres radius towards the site.

Taking into account the factor of inaccuracy and mapping errors, this gives a potential zone of influence towards the site at 22 metres radius.

If it were to collapse, the potential zone of influence would cover most of the site, with potential catastrophic effects on structures. The possible error in mapping, means the shaft could be present on site

If the shaft can be found fully on site (unlikely), a remediation scheme could be designed to cap the shaft. However, a no build zone is still likely to be imposed by the Coal Authority around the capped shaft.

The difficulty is that the shaft is shown off-site and permission is unlikely to be given to investigate fully to find its position.

Even if the shaft can be proved to not be on site, the zone of potential damage would extend onto much of the site and remedial works would be required to prevent damage.

DISCUSSION

Shallow Mining

When considering the potential for mining subsidence, the accuracy of the data needs to be considered. In this case, the scale and detail of the geological maps means precise calculations are not possible.

The findings of this desk study indicate that there is one shallow coal seam, the Lower Mountain seam. The depth suggests there may be insufficient thickness of rock cover to minimise damage to the structure in event of a collapse of mine workings.

Although the potential inaccuracies on the geology map pose difficulties with making accurate measurements. It is considered that the Coal Authority Report, geology map and memoirs suggest workings are possible and that there is likely to be insufficient rock cover over.

Coal Gas

There is a shallow coal seam and shafts nearby.

It is considered that this poses a potential risk to the development and two options are available.

One option would be to carry out a period of gas monitoring. This would comprise a series of monitoring points around the site, targeting the proposed buildings.

The other option would be to install precautionary gas protection measures. As the proposal is for a single dwelling, this is likely to be an economical solution.

Mine Shafts

There are two nearby mine shafts.

The shaft 2 to the southeast is considered unlikely to pose a risk to the site. However, it would be sensible to avoid building within a 3 metre radius of the southeast corner.

The shaft 1 metres south is of greatest concern and a collapse of this could cause catastrophic damage to the development.

Investigations will be required to design an appropriate remedial scheme.

MITIGATION STRATEGY PROPOSED

Shallow Mining

There is a risk of future mining subsidence from workings in the Lower Mountain coal seam.

There is a need to confirm:

- a) If the coal seam is present (geological maps do not locate seams precisely).
- b) If present, its depth and thickness
- c) If it has been worked beneath the site.

To do this it will be necessary to drill boreholes (Coal Authority permission required). It is suggested 3 boreholes extend to 20 metres below rock head. Once the findings are known there will be several alternatives:

- a) If the seam is absent (unlikely) – no further action
- b) If the seam is present but there are no workings, the situation needs reviewing depending on depth and type of foundation but it will be possible to develop the site.
- c) If the seam is found to be worked, and the rock cover is seen to be sufficient the site could be satisfactorily developed.
- d) If shallow workings are found, with insufficient rock cover, these can be drilled and grouted, again the site could be satisfactorily developed.

Mine Shafts

There is a risk mainly from shaft 1. It is suggested a series of probes are drilled on a 1.5 metres grid, 15 metres (east) by 9 metres (north).

Once the findings are known there will be several alternatives:

- If the mine shaft is fully on site and not treated. Fill and cap the shaft. This would require a large excavation and likely impinge onto the neighbouring plot. Even if capped the Coal Authority would still place an exclusion zone, which could seriously impinge on the site.
- If the mine shaft is proved to not be on-site, a suitable remediation scheme will be required to prevent any zone of influence extending onto site. This may require sheet piling along the south and west boundaries.

CONCLUSION

General

The findings indicate that this will be a difficult and costly site to investigate and develop.

Whilst some guide on the cost of investigation will be possible, the extent and cost of any subsequent remedial works will not be known until after the investigation and even as work progresses.

Whatever, remedial works are likely to be expensive and final costs difficult to predict.

These works could be secured by planning conditions, to be carried out prior to commencement of excavations for new foundations.

Watching brief

In common with many mining areas, it is recommended that site staff here keep a watching brief during the project, particularly while excavations are taking place. Any unusual features such as voids, cracks, ground movement or strange soil conditions should be flagged up and safely checked out.

Shallow Mining

The findings suggest the Lower Mountain Coal Seam is present at shallow depth beneath the site, below rock head, and beneath the proposed building. The anticipated depth of the coal seam suggests there may be insufficient cover above the seam and a risk to the proposed development, if the workings are present and these were to collapse.

Once rotary drilling has been carried out, the mitigation strategy for this part of the difficulty can be finalised.

Coal Gas

The shallow coal seam is considered to be a potential risk to the development and it is recommended that precautionary gas protection measures are installed.

Mine Shaft

Mine shaft 1 is shown immediately south. To investigate this, drilling down to rockhead at 1.5 metres centres on a 15 by 15 metre grid is suggested.

Once this has been completed it should be possible to design a remediation scheme.

Yours faithfully

on behalf of Worms Eye Ltd

David Lord
BSc (Hons)
FGS MEnvSc AIEMA

2 INCHFIELD CLOSE, NORDEN, OL11 5SB

List of Appendices – COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

1:1250 Location Plan

Proposed Plan

Coal Authority Mining Report 3/4/17

Coal Authority Shaft Report

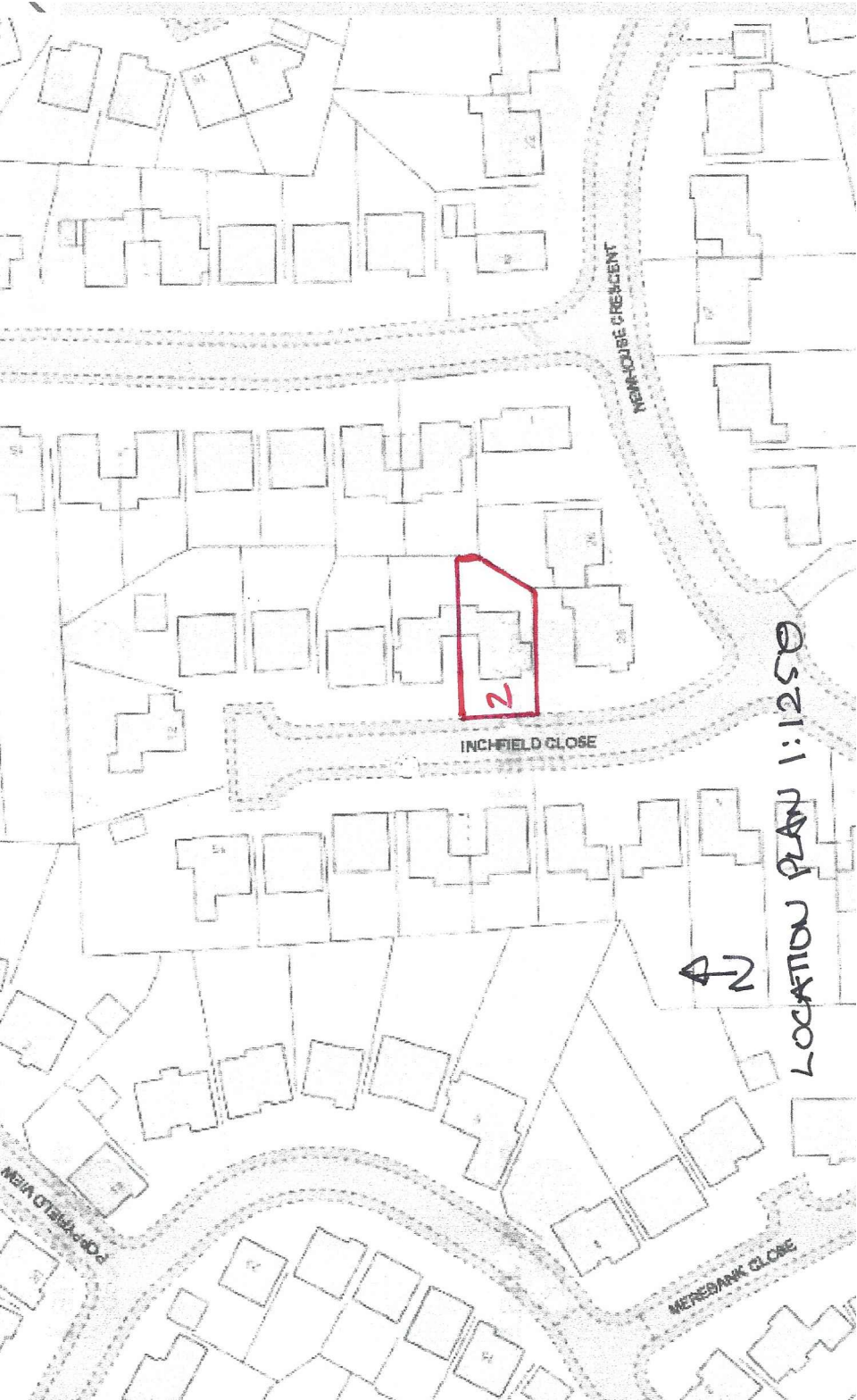
Enlarged Shaft Plan

BGS Boreholes Log

1851 Historical Map Enlargement

ABBREVIATIONS

<u>Chemical</u>	BAP	Benzo(a)pyrene
	BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
	DAHA	Dibenzo(ah)anthracene
	MTBE	Methyl tertiaryt-butyl ether (additive to petrol)
	EPH	Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (formerly Diesel Range Organics – DRO)
	NFD	No fibres detected (asbestos test)
	PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
	PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
	PID	Photo ionisation detector
	PRO/GRO	Petrol range organics/gasoline range organics
	SVOC	Semi-volatile organic compounds
	TCE	Trichloroethylene
	TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
	VOC	Volatile organic compounds
<u>Other</u>	AGS	Association of Geotechnical Specialists
	BGS	British Geological Survey
	BRE	Building Research Establishment
	CBR	California Bearing Ratio
	CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
	CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
	CLEA	Contaminated Land Exposure Assessment (Environment Agency)
	CLR 8	Contaminated Land Research Report 8 (Environment Agency)
	DWQ	Drinking water quality
	EA	Environment Agency
	EQS	Environmental quality standards
	ICRCL	Inter-departmental Commission for the Reclamation of Contaminated Land
	LQM	Land Quality Management Ltd (Land and Environmental Consultancy)
	NHBC	National House Builders Council
	SGV	Soil Guideline Values
	SPT	Standard penetration test
	TPHWG	TPH Working Group



NEWHOUSE CRESCENT

INCHFIELD CLOSE

MERESBANK CLOSE

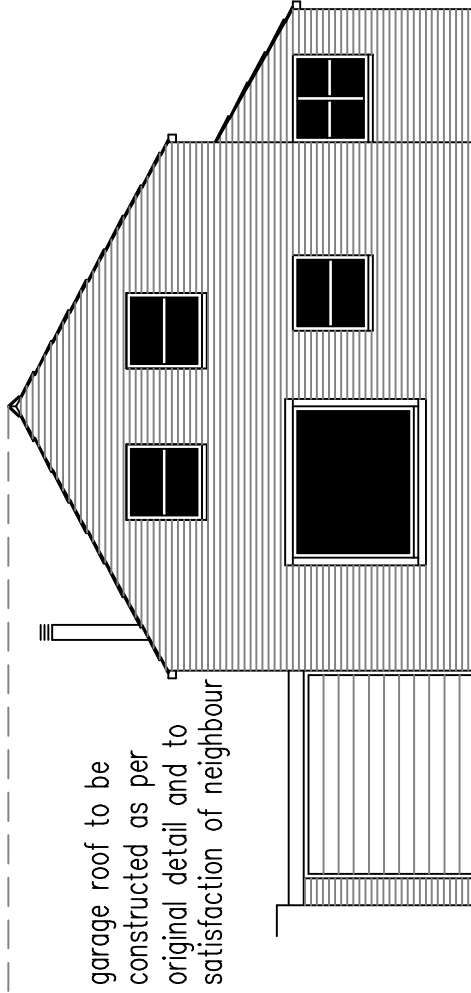
NEW OTTERBURN ROAD

LOCATION PLAN 1:1250

2



1200mm

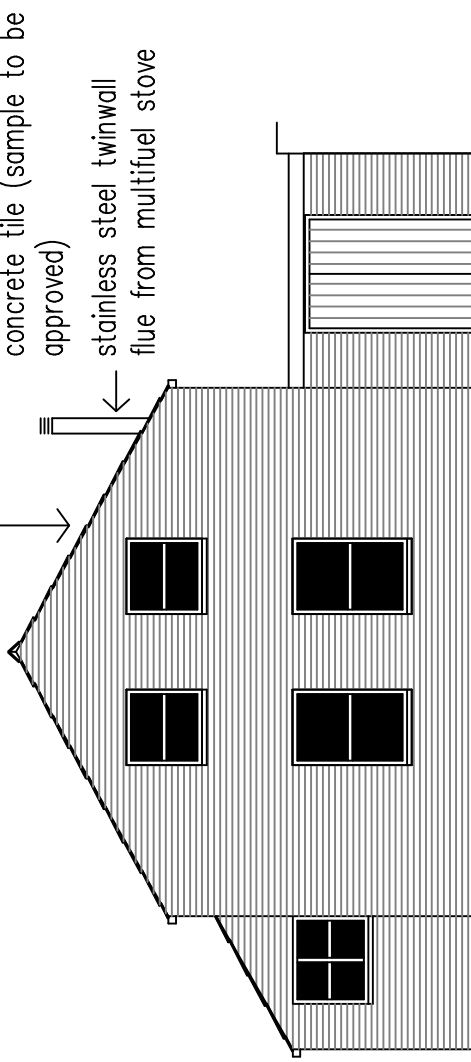


This illustration is intended to offer a comparison between the relative ridge heights of the original and the proposed, that being an increase of approximately 1200mm

west facing

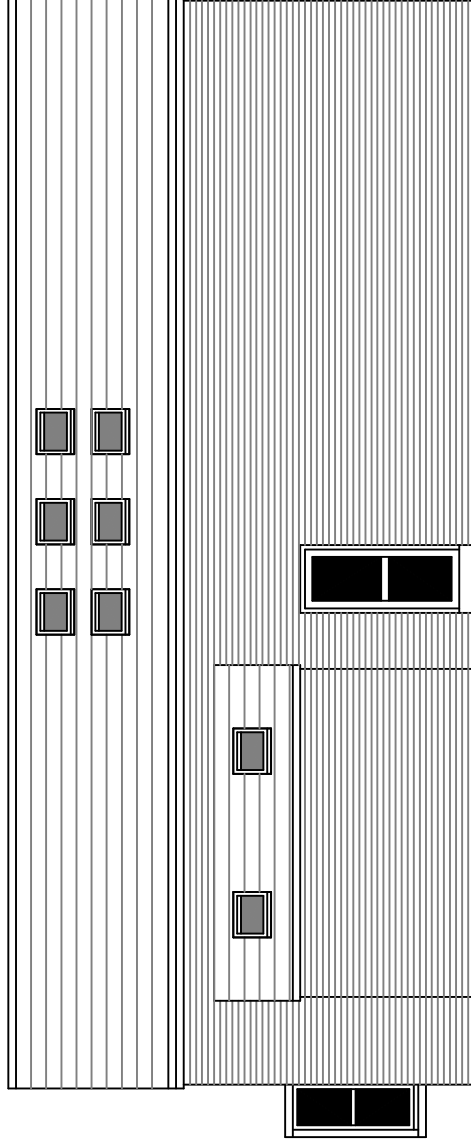
windows and doors to be dark grey pvcu including cantilever box bay to front elevation

east facing

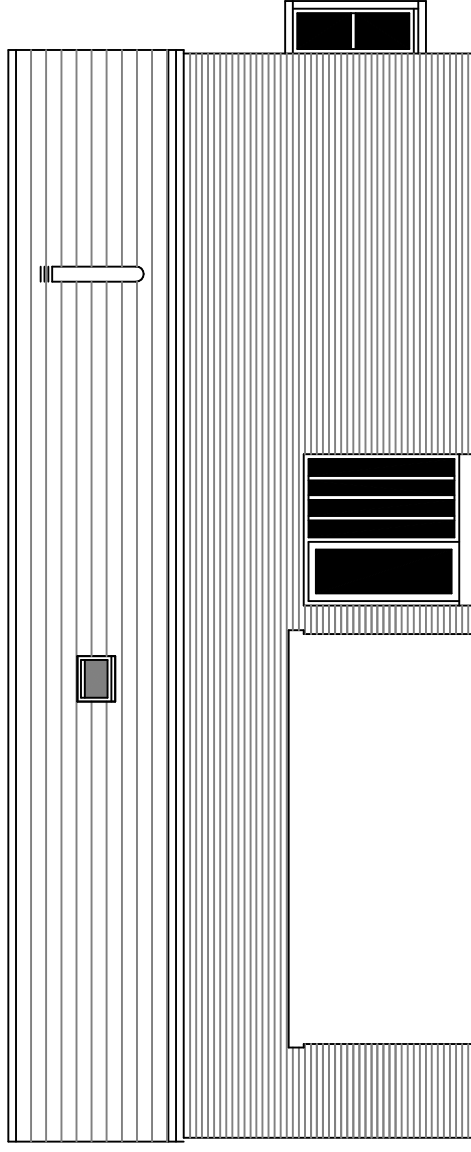


wall finish to be facing brickwork (sample to be approved)

south facing

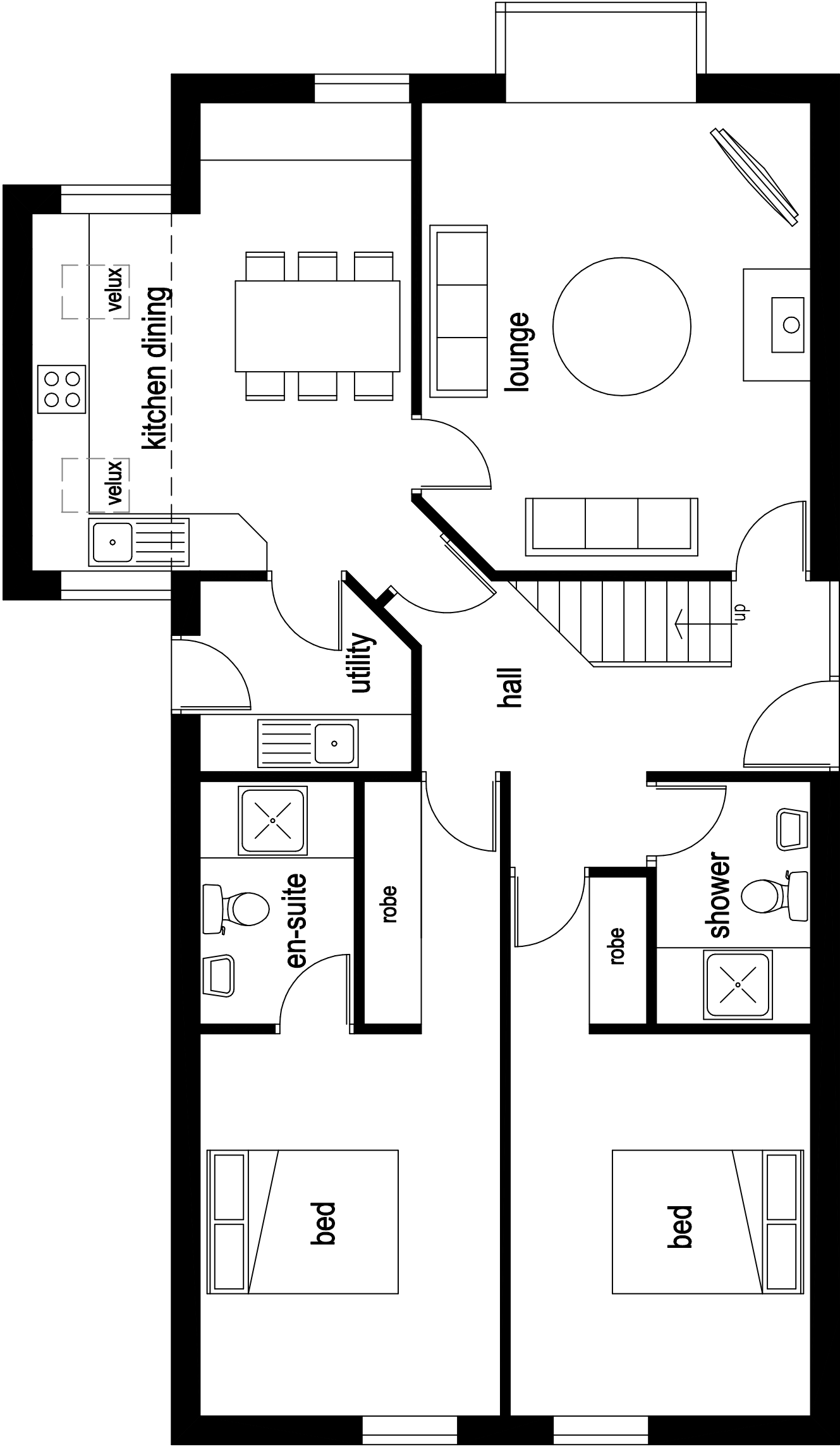


north facing



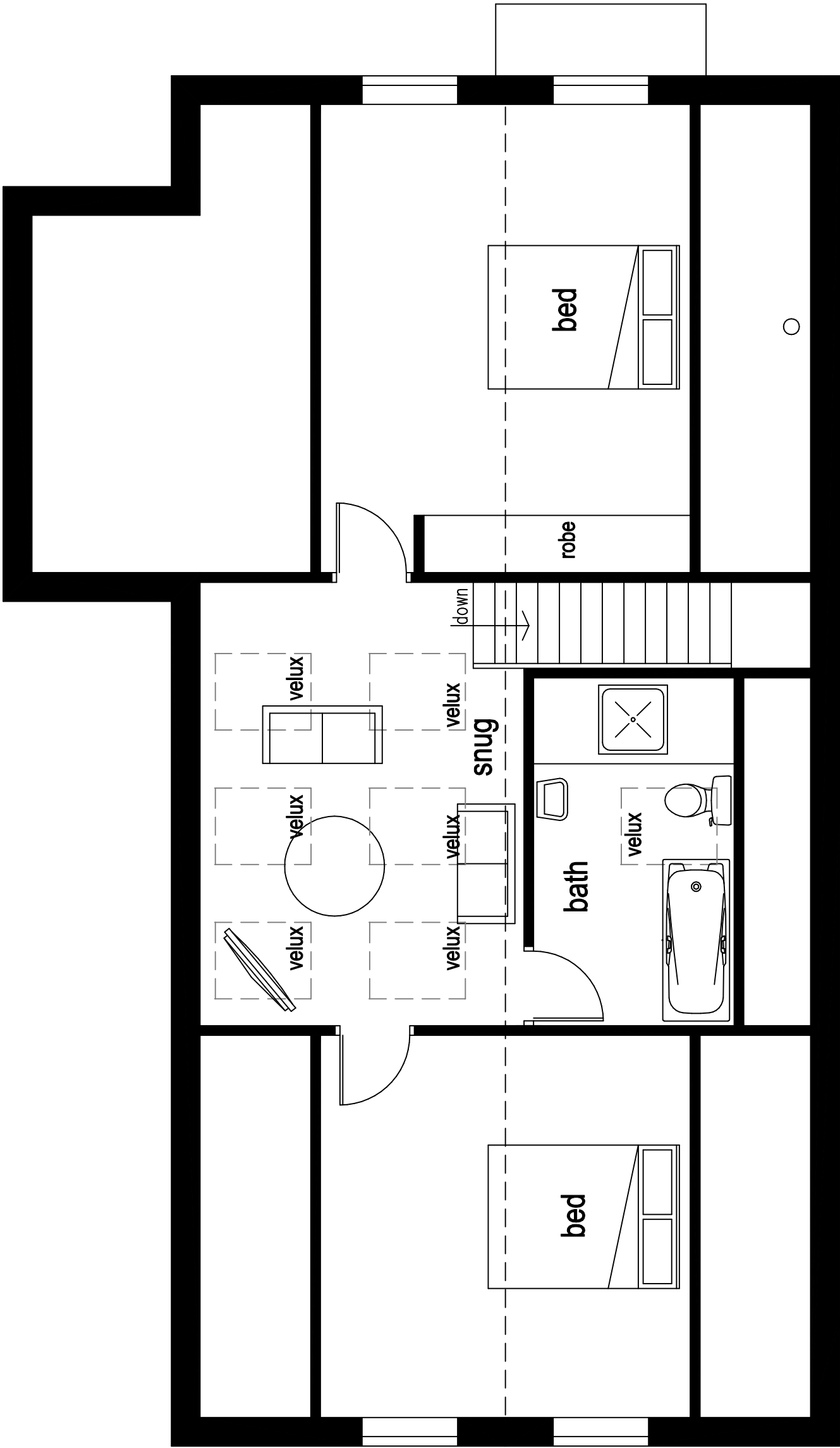
elevations

scale 1:100



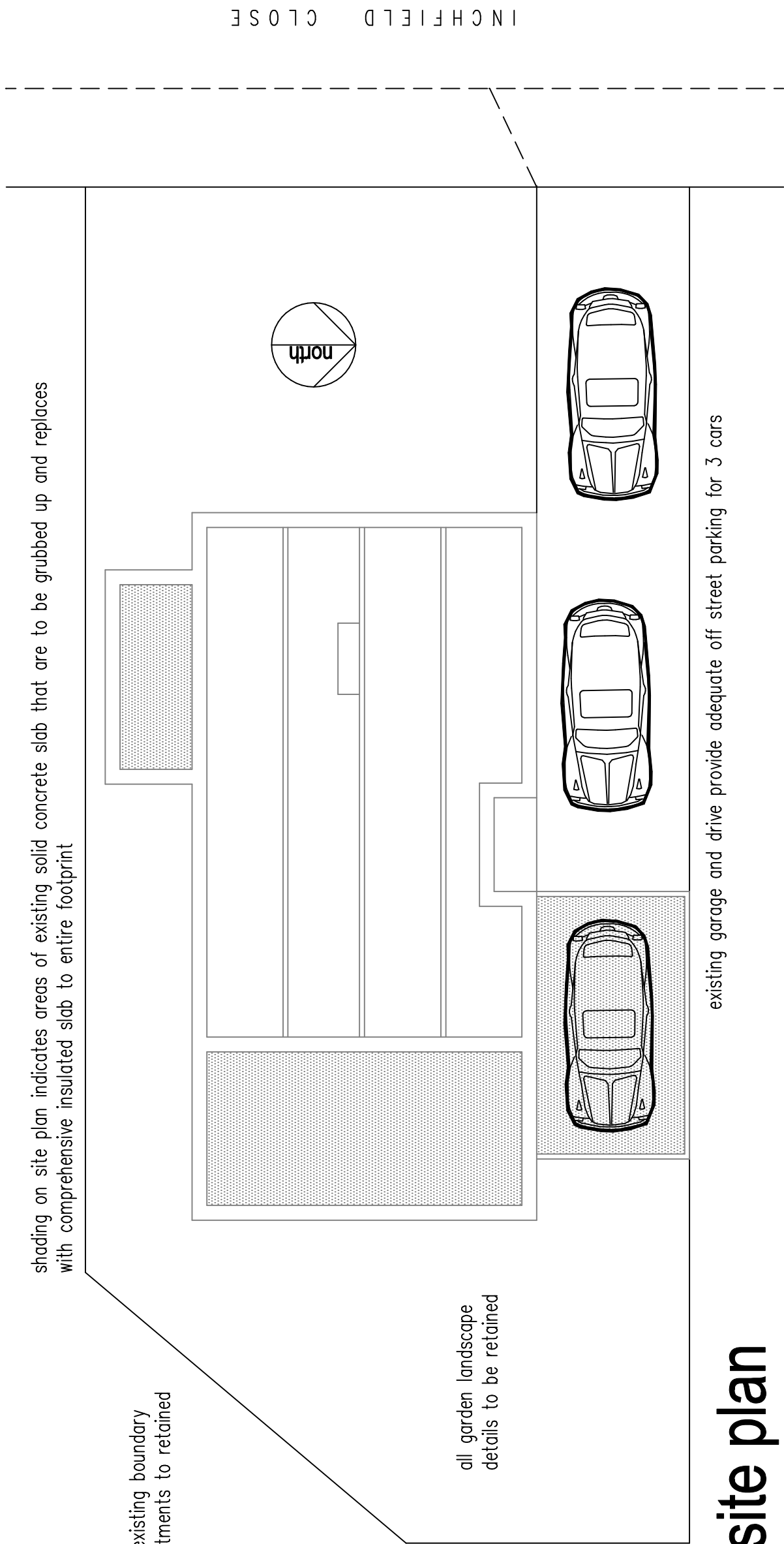
ground floor

scale 1:50



first floor

scale 1:50



site plan

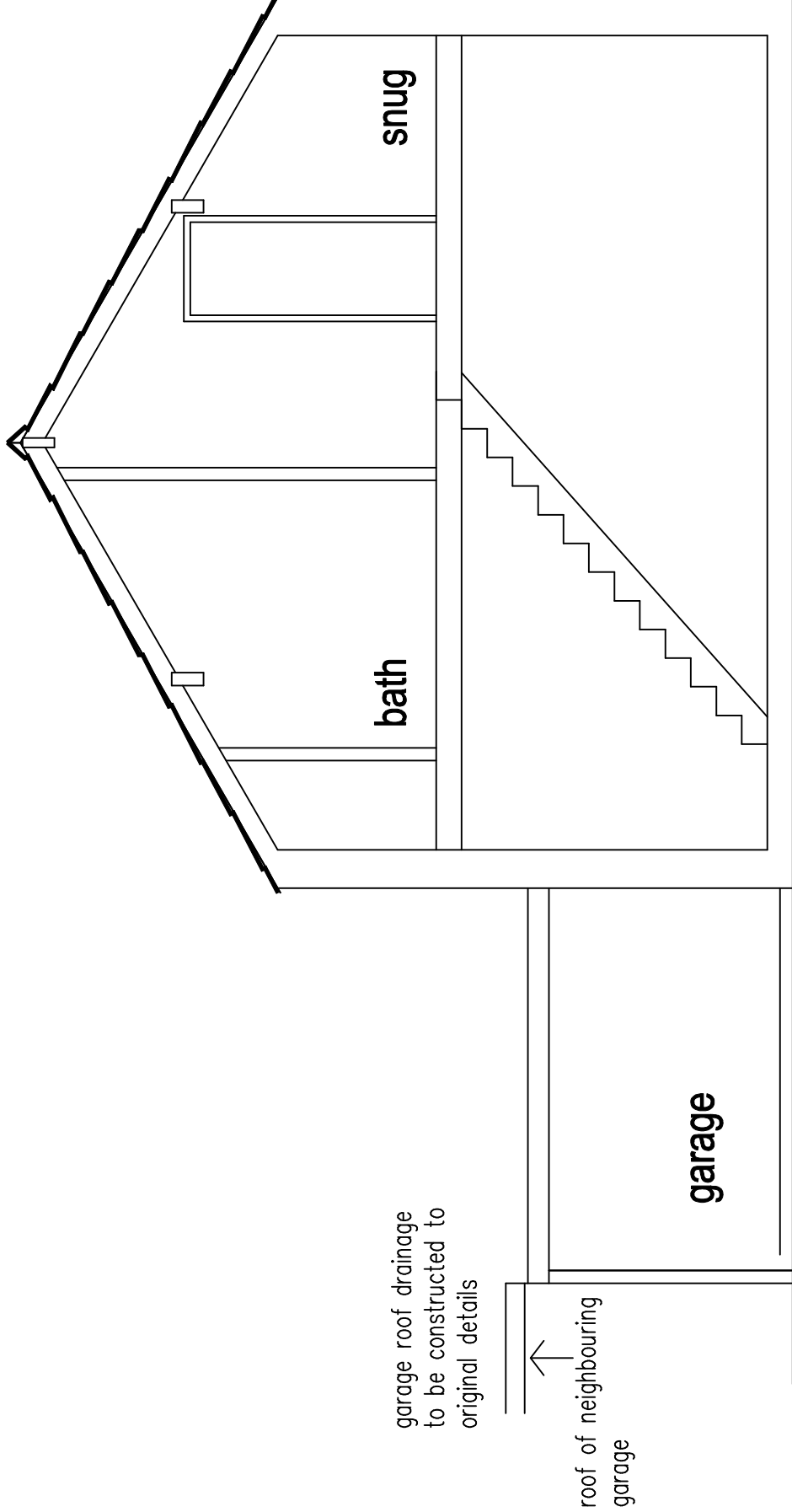
existing garage and drive provide adequate off street parking for 3 cars

INCHFIELD CLOSE

shading on site plan indicates areas of existing solid concrete slab that are to be grubbed up and replaces with comprehensive insulated slab to entire footprint

all existing boundary treatments to retained

all garden landscape details to be retained



garage roof drainage to be constructed to original details

roof of neighbouring garage

garage

bath

snug

cross section

amended 12-03-17
garage roof detail altered in response to comments from neighbour

proposed new 4 bed dwelling to sit of foundation of former burnt out bungalow at

2 Inchfield Close Rochdale

scale 1:100 1:50 @ A1

0m

linear scale 1:100 @ A1

10m



The Coal
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining

CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report

2, INCHFIELD CLOSE
ROCHDALE
GREATER MANCHESTER

Date of enquiry: 03 April 2017
Date enquiry received: 03 April 2017
Issue date: 03 April 2017

Our reference: 51001413056001
Your reference: 120082710_1 |



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

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED

Enquiry address

2, INCHFIELD CLOSE, ROCHDALE, GREATER MANCHESTER

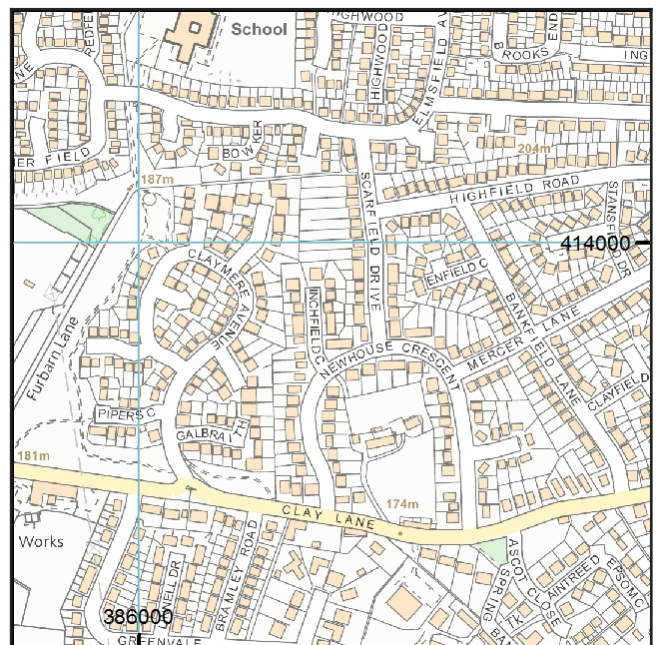
How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
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200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

www.groundstability.com

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 /thecoalauthority
 /coalauthority



Approximate position of property



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Summary

Has the search report highlighted evidence or potential 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 in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 2 seams of coal at shallow to 110m depth, and last worked in 1892.

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.

There may however be mine entries/additional mine entries in the local area which the Coal Authority has no knowledge of.

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 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 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.

Comments on the Coal Authority information

The Coal Authority own the copyright in this report and the information used is protected by our database right.

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

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.

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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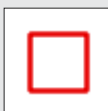
Alternative formats

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

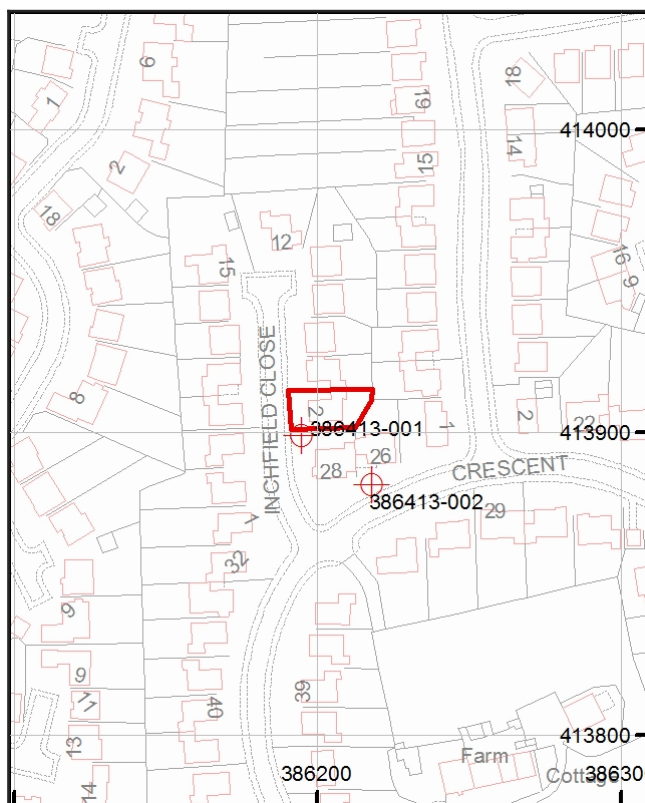
Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



Disused mineshaft



How to contact us

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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

DAVID LORD
52 BANK PARADE
BURNLEY
LANCASHIRE
BB11 1TS

Our reference:	51001415732001
Your reference:	OL11 5SB
Date of your enquiry:	12 April 2017
Date we received your enquiry:	12 April 2017
Date of issue:	19 April 2017

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

Shaft Plan and Data Sheets

2 INCHFIELD CLOSE, ROCHDALE, ROCHDALE, OL11 5SB

I refer to the enquiry dated 12 April 2017, received 12 April 2017, 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:	386413-002
Source:	Ab Plan:NW 158/1
Colliery name:	Unknown
Entry name:	Clay Lane 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:	386218
Northing:	413883
Other information:	None

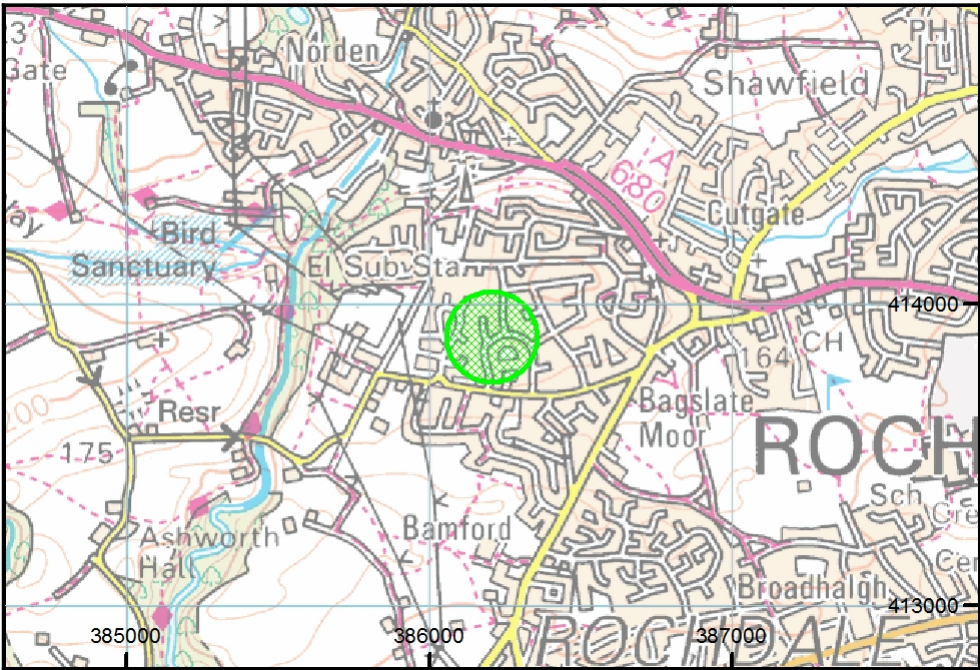
Mine Entry Data (continued)

Shaft/adit:	Shaft
Reference:	386413-001
Source:	Ab Plan:NW 158/1
Colliery name:	Unknown
Entry name:	Clay Lane 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:	386195
Northing:	413899
Other information:	None

Issued by:	The Coal Authority, 200 Lichfield Lane, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4RG
Tax Point Date:	12 April 2017
Issued to:	DAVID LORD 52 BANK PARADE BURNLEY LANCASHIRE BB11 1TS
Property Search for:	2 INCHFIELD CLOSE, ROCHDALE, ROCHDALE, OL11 5SB
Reference Number:	51001415732001
Date of Issue:	19 April 2017
Cost:	£51.92
VAT @ 20%:	£10.38
Total Received:	£62.30
VAT Registration	598 5850 68

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.

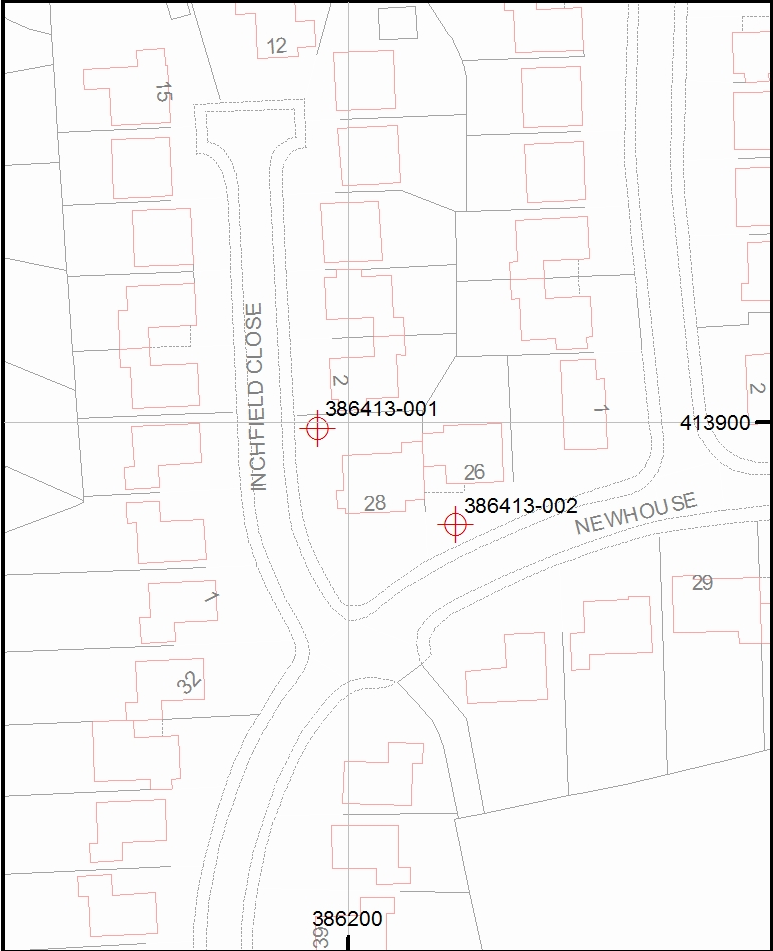
If you wish to discuss the relevance of any of the information contained in this report, you should seek the advice of a qualified mining engineer or surveyor. If you or your advisor wish to examine the source plans from which the information has been taken, these are available to view, free of charge, 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).

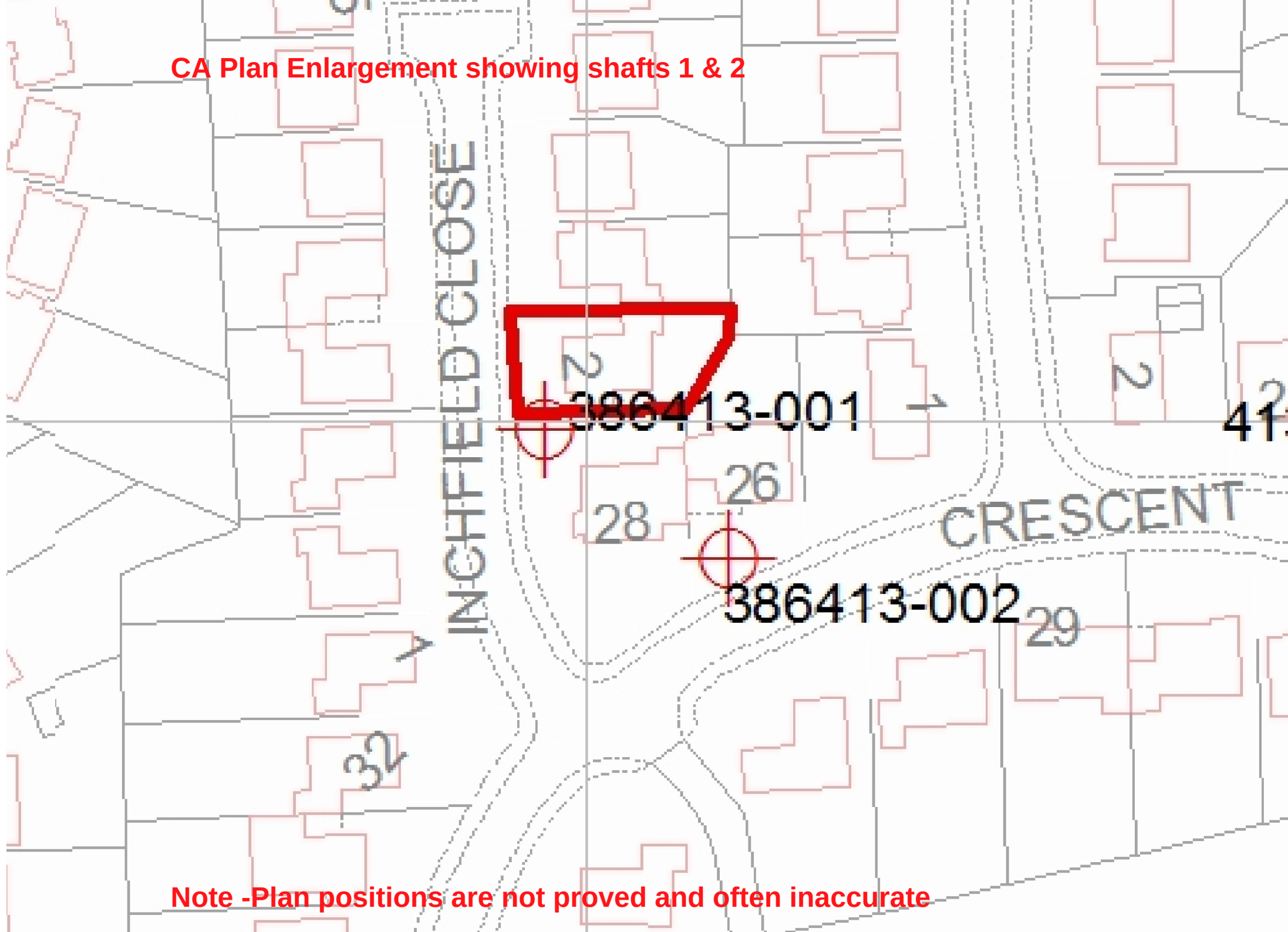
Our emergency telephone number is 01623 646333.

Key

Disused Adit or Mineshaft



CA Plan Enlargement showing shafts 1 & 2



Note -Plan positions are not proved and often inaccurate

SD81SE 398 8612 1390

STRATA SURVEYS LIMITED		CABLE PERCUSSION RECORD SHEET				Borehole No. BH2				
Job No.: 8837		Location Former Clay Lane Reservoir Client: Maunders Homes (North West) Ltd Equipment and methods Light Cable Percussion Casing Diameter (mm) 150 Casing Depth (m) 6.00				Project Ref.: Drilled by TAM Ground level m AOD Co-ordinates E N Date 17/08/96 Sheet 1 of 1				
CASING DEPTH (m)	WATER DEPTH (m)	Field Records	SAMPLES / TESTS			Description	Depth & Thickness (m)	Reduced Level (m AOD)	Strata Legend	
			Depth (m) from	to	SAMPLE Type & No	SPT N Value				
0.00	nil	18	0.50	0.90	U 1	26	TOPSOIL MADE GROUND (firm grey brown slightly sandy clay fill with occasional fine to coarse gravel)	0.20		
			1.00		D 1			(1.40)		
1.50	nil	15	1.50	1.95	U 2		MADE GROUND (soft to firm grey brown slightly sandy clay fill with occasional fine to coarse gravel)	1.60		
			2.00	2.50	B 1					
1.50	nil	15	2.50	2.95	U 3	20				
			3.00		D 2					
1.50	nil	18	3.50	3.95	U 4					
			4.00	4.50	B 2					
1.50	nil	20	4.50	4.95	U 5	27		(6.00)		
			5.00		D 3					
6.00	nil	20	6.00	6.45	U 6					
		-(17/08)-	6.50		D 4					
6.00	nil	25	7.50	7.95	U 7	31	Firm to stiff grey slightly sandy CLAY with occasional fine to coarse gravel fragments of mudstone	7.60		
			8.00	8.50	B 3					
6.00	nil	25	9.00	9.45	U 8			(2.40)		
			9.50		D 5					
6.00	nil	35.15/20mm - 100/75 - (18/08)-	10.10	10.27	S 1	400	Grey moderately weathered MUDSTONE	10.00 (8.30)		
							Borehole Complete	10.30		
Remarks 1) No water encountered during drilling. Scale 1:50							Logged by GH		Date	
							Checked by			
							Approved by			
							FIG No.			

525

44-38861-1000

450

Furber

405

Shelley

Shelfield

Sandstone Quarries

Site area

Invited

~~Local Energy~~

~~New House~~

Minority Mkt
/ Cotton /

Grown Town

100-3802

Clayton

10105 Field

Für Pörland

Spring Break

Felix

BAGSLATE MOOR

'CLAY LANE'
(Detached)

Top of Angelburrow Lane