



The Coal
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining

Mine Entry Interpretive Report



Date of enquiry: 07 November 2024
Date enquiry received: 07 November 2024
Issue date: 07 November 2024

Our reference:
Your reference:

Mine Entry Interpretive Report

This report has been prepared using the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

The Coal Authority

Enquiry address

How to contact us


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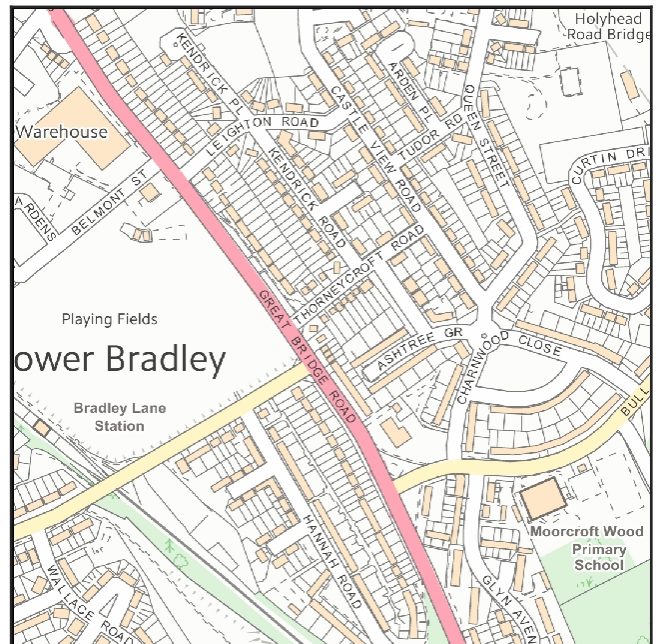
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 /thecoalauthority

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Approximate position of property



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Mine entry information

If you live in a coal mining area there is a very small risk that your home or other property may be affected by coal mining subsidence.

To work out if your property is within the area of possible ground movement the report will take into account the actual or plotted position of the mine entry, its known or assumed diameter and the thickness of deposits above rockhead. For more information, please see our general information section.

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. The mine owner will treat the mine entry and arrange for repairs to the property to be carried out to the reasonable satisfaction of the property owner. The mine owner may also be liable to pay compensation for damage to moveable property such as furniture.

Please Note - The Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 does not cover subsidence damage caused by extraction of minerals other than coal.

Any insurance given with previous mining reports does not cover this report.

Mine entry reference 396295-103

Shaft or adit	Shaft
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	OS 1:2500 Staffordshire 62/16 (1887), OS 1:2500 Staffordshire 62/16 (1903), Ab plans WM1018, 17078
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Moxley Colliery, No.14 Pit
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	5.4
Depth of shaft (m)	Unknown
Diameter/maximum width (m)	2.0
Probable adit azimuth	Not Applicable
Treatment details	Unknown
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	None

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the entire property (as shown on the plan) is outside the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

The conclusion

In our opinion, the entire property (as shown on the plan) is not at risk of coal mining subsidence damage from the subject mine entry. This is because it is not within the area of possible ground movement.

Mine entry reference 396295-104

Shaft or adit	Shaft
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	Ab plan WM611
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Moxley
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	5.8
Depth of shaft (m)	Unknown
Diameter/maximum width (m)	2.0
Probable adit azimuth	Not Applicable
Treatment details	Unknown
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	None

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the main building (as shown on the plan) is within the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

The possibility of subsidence damage is very small but should not be discounted completely.

The remedies

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. Depending on where you live, responsibility for dealing with your claim rests either with a mining company or the Coal Authority. Details of how to make a claim can be found on our website www.gov.uk/claim-for-subsidence-damage-caused-by-coal-mining. If you need any help or advice, please contact us.

The conclusion

In our opinion, the main building (as shown on the plan) is within the area likely to be affected if coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement.

The statistical risk of the main building being damaged by subsidence however is very small.

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner to have the damage repaired.

Mine entry reference 396295-105

Shaft or adit	Shaft
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	Ab plans 5829, 13196, WM611, WM1014, WM1018, 17078
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Toll House No 2
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	6.2
Depth of shaft (m)	Unknown
Diameter/maximum width (m)	2.0
Probable adit azimuth	Not Applicable
Treatment details	was grouted to 24 metres by British Coal in 1988 following subsidence of the concrete plug which had apparently been formed over it in 1936
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	Yes

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the main building (as shown on the plan) is within the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

The possibility of subsidence damage, especially given the information recorded in the treatment details above, is very small but should not be discounted completely.

The remedies

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. Depending on where you live, responsibility for dealing with your claim rests either with a mining company or the Coal Authority. Details of how to make a claim can be found on our website www.gov.uk/claim-for-subsidence-damage-caused-by-coal-mining. If you need any help or advice, please contact us.

The conclusion

In our opinion, the main building (as shown on the plan) is within the area likely to be affected if coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement.

The statistical risk of the main building being damaged by subsidence especially given the information recorded in the treatment details above however is very small.

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner to have the damage repaired.

Mine entry reference 396295-106

Shaft or adit	Shaft
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	Ab plans 5829, WM611, WM1018
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Unknown
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	4.0
Depth of shaft (m)	16.76
Diameter/maximum width (m)	2.0
Probable adit azimuth	Not Applicable
Treatment details	was grouted, plugged and capped under the supervision of Johnson Poole & Bloomer, Consultants for Walsall Council in 1990
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	Yes

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the entire property (as shown on the plan) is outside the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

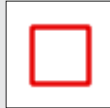
The conclusion

In our opinion, the entire property (as shown on the plan) is not at risk of coal mining subsidence damage from the subject mine entry. This is because it is not within the area of possible ground movement.

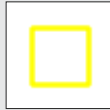
Enquiry boundary

Key

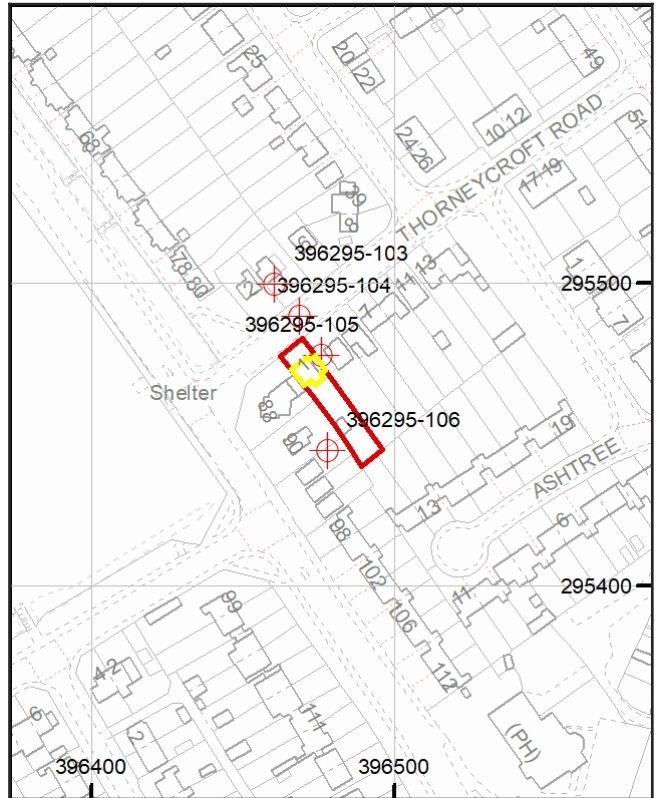
Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



Approximate position of main building shown



Disused mineshaft




How to contact us


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General information

The following information is based on the Authority's interpretation of the facts in its possession at the time the report was produced and on the Ordnance Survey's (OS) improved data. A site inspection has not been carried out.

1. Some of the source documents used may be very old and can have varying standards of accuracy. As a result, the plotted positions of mine entries can be different, to varying degrees, to their actual positions.
2. The thickness of superficial deposits has been taken from the records of the Authority and/or those of the British Geological Survey. © NERC All rights reserved. Where the Authority has information about activities such as infill operations or excavation, which may have affected the thickness of deposits above rockhead, this will also be taken into account.
3. The Authority will only provide the depth of a mine entry where this is known.
4. Where information about the diameter of a shaft is not known, it will be assumed. The assumption will be based on other shafts in the vicinity, the likely date it was sunk and any other relevant information, for example the depth of seams the shaft is thought to have accessed. Where a shaft is not circular, the maximum diagonal dimension will be used.
5. The zone of possible ground movement of an adit will be calculated for the estimated position of the mouth of the adit. It will not apply to the underground length of the adit. The approximate adit direction, where applicable, will be quoted in degrees from North.
6. Where treatment details are recorded, this information will be given. Where records are not available, "Unknown" will be reported.
7. The issue of ownership of mine entries is extremely complicated. Where details of the sale of a mine are known these will be provided. Where no sale details are available, in most instances, ownership will rest in the Coal Authority. Whatever the position with ownership, if coal mining subsidence damage does occur, statute provides for the 'responsible person' to provide a remedy. The 'responsible person' is either the Coal Authority or a licensed mining operator.
8. The report has been prepared by experienced mining surveyors with knowledge in the management and interpretation of coal mining information.

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