

Project Profile:

Detailed Mining Desk Study, to Locate and Detect Historical Mine Shafts

Remada

Former Site Use: Underground Coal Mine

Value: £4,000

Due Diligence

Client: Residential Land Developer

Location: Warwickshire

Desk Study

Intrusive Ground Investigation

Human Health Risk Assessment

Water Resource Risk Assessment

Mining Risk Assessment

Preliminary Foundation Design Recommendations

Remediation Strategies & Method Statements

Pre-acquisition Advice

Abnormal Cost Assessment

Materials Management Plans & Declarations

UST Decommissioning

Soil Bio-remediation

Soil Stabilisation

In-situ Groundwater Remediation

EA Remediation Permit

Verification & Completion Reports

Soil Treatment Facility

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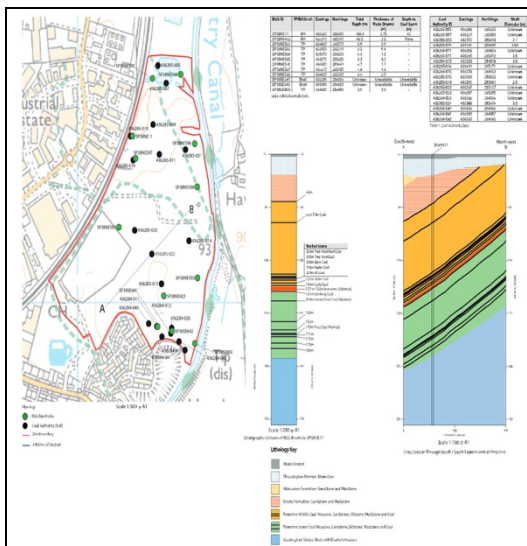
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Remada was commissioned by a Residential Land Developer to compile and review data relating to historical Coal Mining Activities at a large potential residential redevelopment. The investigation comprised a Phase 1 desk study and Phase 2 geophysical ground investigation.



The Phase 1 desk study comprised a detailed review of historical mapping, historical coal mining activity, published geological/hydrogeological & environmental data and previous site investigation geoenvironmental report. The principal scope was to determine the impact of historical coal mining activities on the proposed residential development by;

- Collation of historical documentation into an effective database
- Geo-registering historical maps and aerial photos to assist in the determination of buried shaft locations.
- Developing structure contours to determine the depth to the historical coal seam working.

The proposed Phase 2 ground investigation would be split into two stages. A non-intrusive, ground geophysical survey was recommended as first stage in defining the historical coal mining shaft locations.

The geophysical survey consisted of;

- ground electromagnetic and magnetics survey covering a selected grid area centred on the historical shaft co-ordinates
- subsequent surface geophysical anomalies were to be tested with an Electric Resistivity Tomography (ERT) line to provide a vertical component to any anomaly.

This approach enabled a rapid coverage of large surface area at a relatively low cost.

Follow up, intrusive probing (in accordance with CIRIA special publication 32) would only be undertaken on any surface geophysical anomaly with a proven vertical component thus reducing the cost and timeframe of extensive intrusive probing/drilling programs.

