

REPORT ON COAL MINING RELATED SITE INVESTIGATIVE WORKS
UNDERTAKEN ON LAND AT THE
MANCHESTER VELODROME (PLANT ROOM), NATIONAL CYCLING CENTRE,
STUART STREET, MANCHESTER M11 4DQ

Prepared for:-

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On Behalf Of:-

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**Project Quality Assurance
Information Sheet**

Report on Coal Mining Site Investigative Works undertaken on Land at the Manchester Velodrome (Plant Room), National Cycling Centre, Stuart Street, Manchester M11 4DQ.

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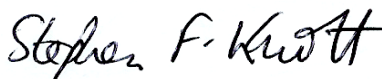
Survey Dates : 4th to 6th May 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 LK Consult Ltd has been appointed to support a planning application, on behalf of ISG plc, for the erection of a new plant room area located adjacent to the north of the existing National Cycling Centre velodrome building. The site is located off Stuart Street, Manchester and the nearest postcode to the site is M11 4DQ. The boundary line of the proposed plant room area and internal layout are indicated on Drawing No. TLC1134/03 in Appendix A.
- 1.2 A coal mining risk assessment¹ issued for the site by LK Consult Ltd in October 2020 indicated that the proposed plant room area was potentially at risk from future coal mining related ground subsidence. LK Consult Ltd subsequently approached TLC to look at the potential for the site to be affected by shallow coal seams/workings and mine entries, and to provide advice related to investigating the site using rotary drill holes.
- 1.3 TLC was then instructed by LK Consult Ltd to investigate the site for historical mining related legacy issues. Specifically, LK Consult's remit to TLC included:
- Scoping the amount of site investigation work required to investigate the property for shallow coal seams/workings;
 - Obtaining permission from The Coal Authority to carry out the site investigation work; and,
 - Producing a factual and interpretive report on the findings of the site investigation work. This report would indicate whether the site is actually affected by shallow coal seams/workings, and whether the consolidation of shallow workings/potential workings is necessary prior to development works proceeding.

1.4 Limitations

- 1.4.1 The assessment and interpretation of the factual data obtained as part of this investigation has been undertaken in accordance with generally accepted consulting practice, and in line with the following document: CIRIA, C758D dated 2019 and entitled 'Abandoned mine workings manual'.
- 1.4.2 The conclusions and recommendations made in this report are limited to those which can be made based on the findings of this survey and information provided by third parties. TLC assumes all third-party data to be true and correct. No responsibility can be accepted by TLC for inaccuracies in the information supplied by any other party.
- 1.4.3 Ground conditions can change rapidly, especially in areas of Made Ground; however, it is assumed that the ground conditions observed are typical and representative of the site as a whole. The ground conditions have been determined from a limited number of exploratory holes, therefore only a small percentage of the total area of the property has been investigated. Conclusions drawn from the ground investigation should be read in this context. TLC cannot accept responsibility for any situations resulting from locally unforeseen ground conditions occurring between exploratory holes.
- 1.4.4 This report is written in the context of an agreed scope of works and should not be used in a different context. Furthermore, new information, improved practices and changes in legislation may require a re-interpretation of the report in whole or in part after its original submission. TLC reserves the right to alter its conclusions and recommendations in the

¹ LK Consult Ltd report dated October 2020, referenced LKC 20 1527 and entitled 'Manchester Velodrome (Plant Room)', 'Desk Based Coal Mining Risk Assessment'. This report was completed on behalf of ISG plc.

light of further information which may become available. This report is provided for the sole use of the Client and is confidential to them and their professional advisors.

2.0 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The National Cycling Centre is located within the Bradford district of east Manchester. The site and large sections of this area of east Manchester have been progressively regenerated over the last ≈ 25 years; the regeneration works have largely involved the replacement of former industrial land with sports stadia and retail facilities. The site is located ≈ 3.5 km east of the city centre.
- 2.2 Site location plans are presented in Drawing Nos. TLC1134/01a and 01b in Appendix A. AMEC Design and Management Limited velodrome plans were also provided to TLC and these are also presented in Appendix A. A Google Earth image of the site is presented in Drawing No. TLC1134/02.
- 2.3 The proposed plant room area is located adjacent to the north of the existing velodrome building and can be approximately centred at the following coordinates: 387350E, 398840N. The site is currently surfaced with either concrete flagstones or concrete hardstanding and is used as a service, storage and vehicle parking area.
- 2.4 As can be seen from Drawing No. TLC1134/03 in Appendix A, 2no. above ground concrete 'thrust blocks' are located in the west and east of proposed plant room area. The AMEC drawings indicate that 1.5m and 2.1m diameter piles are present beneath the blocks - these are assumed to carry a substantial portion of load associated with the velodrome building's roof. The installation depth of the piles is not provided on the AMEC drawings.
- 2.5 The plant room area as a whole is roughly rectangular in shape (orientated east to west), occupies an area of $\approx 1,000\text{m}^2$ and is situated at an altitude of $\approx 72\text{m}$ AOD. The topography of the site an immediate surrounding area is roughly level.

3.0 PUBLISHED GEOLOGY AND MINING SUMMARY

3.1 The likely site geology and mining situation (coal focussed), as determined by LK Consult Ltd and supplemented where possible by TLC, is summarised in the table below.

MADE GROUND	The site is indicated to be underlain by undivided artificial deposits.
DRIFT	Devensian age Glacial Till (diamicton).
ROCK	Carboniferous rock strata - Pennine Upper Coal Measures (undifferentiated strata) Undifferentiated strata often comprise of cyclical sequences of sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, coal seams and seat earths; marine bands and ironstone horizons are also occasionally present.
ROCK DIP	Rock strata in the general area of the site dips down to the SW at around 15°.
FAULTING	The site and immediate surrounding area are not affected by known faulting. The nearest fault (NNW-SSE trending) is located ≈140m to the E.
COAL SEAMS	1:10,560 scale mapping** indicates that a coal seam (NW-SE strike - possibly the Slack Lane or Two Feet coal seam) sub-crops beneath the drift through the NE corner of the site. The Coal Authority identify this coal seam as being the New coal seam. Given the SW ≈15° rock dip angle, this coal seam is expected to be present beneath the majority of the site at shallow depth. The BGS* indicate that Slack Lane coal seam is 0.30m thick and has not been worked. A further coal seam (unnamed) is indicated to sub-crop ≈60m to the NE of the site. There is also potential for this coal seam to be present beneath the site at shallow depth too. The above coal seams are not displayed on 1:50,000 scale BGS mapping which probably implies that they are thin and/or discontinuous and unworked. The Bradford Four Foot coal seam is indicated to sub-crop ≈125m SW of the site. However, this coal seam will not be present beneath the site due to the south-westerly rock dip angle. The site is not considered to be at risk from any further coal seams.
COAL AUTHORITY (CA) INFORMATION	The CA indicate that: • Coal mining has taken place beneath the site at depths of ≥185m. • The site (away from the far NE corner) is located within an area considered to be at risk from unrecorded probable shallow coal workings. • There are no known mine entries within at least 100m of the site. • The site and surrounding area are not affected by known faults, fissures or breaklines. • The site and immediate surrounding area are not affected by known opencast coal mining. It should be noted that CA records are incomplete prior to 1872.
OTHER INFORMATION	The BGS* suggest that the superficial strata (Made Ground and drift) in the immediate vicinity of the site could be around 20m thick. BGS borehole records indicated that: A historical borehole sunk ≈30m NW of the site penetrated the Made Ground at 3.30m depth and then proved stiff reddish brown gravelly CLAY (Glacial Till) to the borehole termination depth (8.00m); a further borehole sunk ≈130m SW penetrated the Made Ground at 2.90m depth and then proved similar Glacial Till materials to 18.70m bgl; grey MUDSTONE was then proven to 21.00m bgl. The CA do not specifically indicate that the coal seams indicated above are at high risk of succumbing to spontaneous combustion[†] when entered into, worked or disturbed. However, the CA states that within the Lancashire coalfield, there could be a risk of spontaneous combustion where roof coal has been left following working. The CA also say that the majority of lower risk coal seams could also be at risk from suffering from spontaneous combustion depending upon the method by which they have been entered, worked or disturbed. Historical maps reviewed by LK Consult Ltd did not identify any coal mining related features within at least 400m of the site. 1:10,560 scale mapping indicates that a mining tunnel (NE-SW trending) passes through the site. However, this is indicated to be present at significant depth beneath the site (>500m).

* - BGS publication dated 2012 and entitled 'Geology of the Manchester district: a brief explanation of the geological map Sheet 85 Manchester'.

** - 1:10,560 scale geology map dated 1931 (Lancashire Sheet 104NE).

† - Coal Authority document entitled 'Coal Seams with a History of Spontaneous Combustion'.

3.2 In summary, desk study information suggests the proposed development is at low risk from ground subsidence related to roof collapse and surface crown hole formation over probable unrecorded shallow workings within the Slack Lane and unnamed coal seam. The risk to the proposed development from potential workings within any other coal seams is considered to be negligible.

3.3 The site is not at risk from recorded mine entries. The site is considered to be at very low risk from unrecorded mine entries.

4.0 FIELDWORKS

4.1 Open Hole Rotary Drilling

- 4.1.1 Open hole rotary drilling, to determine whether the property is actually affected by shallow coal seams/workings, has been undertaken at 4no. locations (RH101a, RH101b, RH102 and RH103) beneath the footprint of the proposed plant room area. All holes were terminated within Made Ground well above the scheduled drilling depth of 40m bgl – all holes refused within probable concrete containing steel reinforcement bar.
- 4.1.2 RH101b was drilled a short distance away from RH101a which were both sunk in the west of the proposed plant room area. RH101a and RH101b were both terminated at 5.50m bgl. RH102 was sunk beneath the east of the plant room area and was terminated at 6.30m bgl. RH103 was sunk beneath the middle of the plant room area and was terminated at 3.60m bgl.
- 4.1.3 The drilling works were undertaken by Taylor Drilling Services Ltd (TDS) on the 6th May 2021, using a Commachio 205 rotary drilling rig fitted with a pcd drill bit. The drilling flushing medium comprised of air mist.
- 4.1.4 The rotary holes were sited away from known service runs (LK Consult Ltd had obtained service plans). Hole locations were cleared with a cable avoidance tool. As a final check for services, hand pits were excavated to 1.20m depth. Rotary drilling commenced from the base of each hand pit.
- 4.1.5 Drill hole locations are indicated on Drawing No. TLC1134/03 in Appendix A and the logs are presented in Appendix B. Strata descriptions to 1.20m were made by a geo-environmental engineer from LK Consult Ltd. Strata descriptions below 1.20m bgl were made by the TDS drilling foreman and are based off fragments recovered within the drilling flush and rate of progress of the drill string.

4.2 General

- 4.2.1 Cable tool percussion boring was also carried out at 4no. locations (CP101 to CP104) beneath the proposed plant room by LK Consult Ltd as part of a geo-environmental investigation of this area. These logs are also presented in Appendix B. The cable tool percussion boring works were carried out between the 4th and 5th May 2021 and the borehole locations are displayed on Drawing No. TLC1134/03 in Appendix A. Several foundation pits and 2no. dynamic cone penetrometer holes were also sunk beneath the plant room area by LK Consult Ltd; however, this information was not provided to TLC.
- 4.2.2 The boreholes were terminated at depths of either 3.45m or 5.30m bgl.
- 4.2.3 Prior to rotary drilling, permission to intersect shallow coal seams beneath the site was first obtained by TLC from the Coal Authority. The permit certificate is presented in Appendix C.
- 4.2.4 During rotary drilling operations, gas readings were taken at regular intervals from around the mouth of the drill hole and from around the rig using a calibrated gas analyser.
- 4.2.5 Upon reaching completion depth, all drill holes were backfilled with a mixture of arisings and bentonite and the appropriate surfacing material was reinstated.

5.0 GROUND CONDITIONS

5.1 Made Ground

- 5.1.1 Made Ground was encountered within each exploratory hole and could not be penetrated with either the cable tool or rotary drilling rigs. The Made Ground was proven to depths of between 3.45m bgl (CP101-CP103) and 6.30m bgl (RH102) only.
- 5.1.2 Reinforced concrete (up to 0.20m thick) or concrete paving slabs (up to 0.10m thick) were recorded at the ground surface. The flags or reinforced concrete were underlain by a 0.05-0.25m thick horizon of MOT type material (yellowish brown gravelly SAND).
- 5.1.3 A 0.20m thick layer of concrete was encountered directly beneath the MOT in CP101.
- 5.1.4 Granular Made Ground, comprising of a brownish grey sandy clayey GRAVEL with low cobble content, was recorded beneath the shallow CP101 concrete and MOT type material generally. A single horizon of concrete (at least 0.50-1.05m thick) was encountered at the base of the granular Made Ground in the cable tool percussion boreholes; the boreholes all refused in this concrete at either 3.45m or 5.30m depth.
- 5.1.5 Several horizons of concrete, with granular Made Ground layers in between, were encountered towards the base of RH102 and RH103 Made Ground. These holes refused at 6.30m and 3.60m depth respectively on probable steel bar reinforced concrete. RH101a and RH101b both refused on probable steel bar reinforced concrete at 5.50m bgl. The probable steel bar reinforced concrete was proven to be at least 0.10m to 0.50m thick.
- 5.1.6 Gravel and cobble constituents recorded within the granular Made Ground encountered below the MOT layer included brick, concrete, limestone, mudstone and clinker; plastic and metal fragments were also observed. The gravels within the MOT type material; comprised of sandstone and limestone.

5.2 Glacial Till and Pennine Upper Coal Measures Strata

- 5.2.1 These strata were not encountered within the exploratory holes.

5.3 Groundwater

- 5.3.1 No groundwater was recorded within the exploratory holes.

5.4 Ground Gas

- 5.4.1 No detectable concentrations of methane, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide or hydrogen sulphide, or any oxygen depletions were measured during rotary drilling operations.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Desk study researches indicated that the site would be underlain by Made Ground over Glacial Till over Pennine Upper Coal Measures strata (CMS). The superficial materials are possibly in the order of 20m thick and the Glacial Till is likely to comprise of stiff gravelly CLAY. Rock dips were expected to be at around 15° and down to the SW. The site and immediate surrounding area were not indicated to be affected by known faulting.
- 6.2 1:10,560 scale geological mapping shows a coal seam (possibly the Slack Lane, a.k.a. Two Feet) to sub-crop beneath the Glacial Till drift through the east of site (NW-SE strike); the Coal Authority refer to this as being the New coal seam. A further unnamed coal seam was indicated to sub-crop ≈60m to the NE. With a 15° SW rock dip angle, these coal seams are potentially present beneath the site at shallow depth below the rock head surface. The BGS indicate that the Slack Lane coal seam is 0.30m thick and has not been worked. The above two coal seams are not indicated on BGS 1:50,000 scale mapping which suggests that they are thin and/or discontinuous and have not been worked.
- 6.3 The Coal Authority (CA) are not aware of any shallow coal mining having taken place beneath the site (the shallowest known worked coal is at 185m bgl). However, the CA indicate that the site is at risk from ground subsidence related to probable unrecorded shallow coal workings associated with the possible Slack Lane coal seam. The site is not considered to be at risk from known mine entries. It should be noted that the CA's records are incomplete <1872.
- 6.4 In summary, TLC considered that the proposed development was at low risk from ground subsidence related to collapse of unrecorded workings within the above coal seams. The proposed development was considered to be at very low risk from unrecorded mine entries.
- 6.5 To help confirm the low shallow mining risk and geology beneath the plant room area the intention was to sink 2no. rotary drill holes to 40m depth. However, in the end, 4no. drill holes were sunk to depths of between 5.50m and 6.30m bgl with all holes refusing in reinforced concrete. No further progress was possible. Clayey granular Made Ground containing cobbles and horizons of concrete were encountered above the refusal depths. No groundwater was observed.
- 6.6 Although it has not been possible to prove conclusively that the proposed plant room area is not affected by shallow coal seams/shallow coal workings, as the desk-based evidence suggests that the risk of the proposed plant room area being affected by future coal mining related ground subsidence is low, further investigative and or proof drilling/grouting works are not considered necessary prior to development works proceeding.

6.7 General Advice

- 6.7.1 A watching brief is recommended in all coal mining areas for unrecorded coal mining related features. On this site TLC recommends that the watching brief is carried out by suitably experienced site staff, as the risk of the site being affected by unrecorded mine shafts is considered to be very low. The watching brief should cover the period in which any earthworks, reduce level dig or foundation excavation works are being undertaken. Particular care should be taken to identify any potential features which may indicate the presence of shallow coal mining hazards.
- 6.7.2 Such hazards may include, but not limited to, features such as unexplained depressions or voids, outcropping coal seams, localised areas of deep made ground (which could represent backfilled areas of coal mining related ground subsidence, crown holes or mine entries), or unexpected man-made items at depth (e.g. brickwork, concrete, timber or steelwork).

- 6.7.3 Mine entries may manifest during excavation works as circular, square or rectangular areas of deep Made Ground (typically several metres in size) set against the natural lighter coloured natural strata (completely/highly weathered rock on this site). Mine shafts may also be covered with a large, thick concrete cap.
- 6.7.4 If any of the above features are identified during the course of the development works then work should be stopped to allow the mining engineer / consultant to assess them and, if necessary, design further or additional investigation and / or remediation works.