



Wheal Jane Consultancy Old Mine Offices Wheal Jane Baldhu, Truro Cornwall, TR3 6EE



Archival (Desktop) Mining Search

Mining Risk: Low

Address:

St Mary's Hospital Belmont St Mary's Isles of Scilly TR21 0LE

Client:

Community 1st Cornwall Ltd Blue Support House 17a Moorland Road St Austell Cornwall PL25 5BS

Your Ref:

Our Ref.:

MS44728

Date:

18 December 2023

01872 560 200 consultancy@wheal-jane.co.uk





Dear Sirs,

Re: St Mary's Hospital, Belmont, St Mary's, Isles of Scilly, TR21 0LE

We thank you for your recent request.

As instructed, we have carried out a mining search in respect of the above property, as delineated on the plan supplied for the purpose of requesting this search (a copy of which is included with this report).

The purpose of this mine search is to examine and interpret the plans and records in our possession relating to metalliferous mining activity and based upon this information, give a professional opinion in respect of potential risk to the property from such historical mining activity and, if required, make recommendations as may be deemed appropriate.

Where other workings relating to clay, stone or other minerals are noted to be in close proximity to the property mention will be made of them.

This report is of a format suitable for conveyancing and other purposes in connection with the property.

Mining Activity

The property is located in an area that is not normally known for historic mining activity.

The plans and records that are currently held in our possession at the time of compiling this report, relating to this district, do not indicate the presence of any old shallow/surface mine workings or shafts within the boundaries of the property.

The Isles of Scilly do contain zones of tin and tungsten mineralisation, which in some areas have been of sufficient grade in tin that some ancient, localised and very small scale mining activity has been undertaken.

The best recorded example of such workings lie over 6.4 km to the north-north-west of the property on the northern part of Tresco, where a series of surface workings for tin have been carried out.

We have found no evidence of clay workings or other mineral workings within the boundaries of the property.

A number of small, disused, quarries exist in the general area, that formed the source for building stone, however none lie in very close proximity to the property.

Based upon the historic mapping sources we have reviewed we have found no evidence for the presence of any water supply wells within the boundaries of the property.

Low Risk



Conclusions

We know of no plans to exploit metallic minerals in the locality, nor do we consider this a likely event.

Based upon the information that is held in our possession, at the time of writing this report, we have found no documentary evidence to indicate the presence of shallow old mine workings underlying the property.

We would consider that the property appears to be at low risk from past mining activity.

Recommendations

We have no recommendations to make in respect of this property.



Scope of Search & Limitations

This search has been carried out with reference to the extensive collection of plans, records and archives that are held in our possession at the time of writing this report and from this material we have endeavoured to give as accurate a report as possible in respect of the property as delineated in the initial request.

However, taking into account that such records may not be wholly complete or accurate, that records may exist of which we do not hold copies, or records exist that are held in private sources which are not available to us and that in Cornwall, Devon and Somerset many ancient shallow workings and shafts exist of which there are no records, we cannot accept liability for any inaccuracies there may be.

This report is concerned solely with the property searched and should not be used in connection with adjacent properties as only relevant mining features have been mentioned and any known features that would not have a direct influence upon the target property may have been omitted for clarity.

The report is based upon the property boundaries as shown on the supplied request plan.

We cannot accept liability for any inaccuracies if the property boundaries, as supplied to us by the client or the client's agent, are subsequently shown to be incorrect, incomplete or if no such request plan has been supplied when the search has been requested.

We accept no liability if any part of the property address / postcode, as supplied to us by the client or the client's agent, is incorrect.

This report is confidential to the client and the client's legal advisor and the client's mortgage lender and as such may be used by them for conveyancing or related purposes.

We have no liability toward any person or organisation not party to commissioning this report.

This report or any part of it, is not permitted to be reproduced, copied, altered or in any other way distributed by any other person or organisation.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, nothing in this report shall create or confer any rights or other benefits pursuant to the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 in favour of any person or organisation other than the person/organisation commissioning this report.

This report is not a contaminated land, environmental, geotechnical or archaeological survey and should not be interpreted as such.

No site visit has been made.

We trust that this report is to your satisfaction and will be happy to answer any queries with respect to it.

Yours faithfully,

Wheal Jane Consultancy

Wheal Jane Consultancy dalef@wheal-jane.co.uk 01872 560200

Low Risk



Mining Glossary

Adit	Horizontal mine drainage tunnel driven from low ground into mine workings. The adit tunnel is the shallowest level shown on mine plans and usually represents the earliest period of
	workings recorded. Adits have ventilation shafts at regular intervals, which are mostly
	unrecorded.
Alluvium	Clay, sand and debris deposited by a river. Often streamed for tin.
Burrow	A mine waste tip.
Caunter lode	A lode which runs in a different direction to the general trend of lodes in the district.
Coffin/Koffen	Trench-like openwork at surface.
Costean Pit	A small surface pit excavated to locate and/or sample a lode.
Crosscourse	Geological features which run at right-angles to the principal lodes of a district, and are
	vertical or sub-vertical faults. Mostly barren of payable minerals, but can carry values of iron
	ore, cobalt and other metallic minerals. Also known as 'guides' or 'trawns' in the St Just and
	St lves mining districts respectively.
Crosscut	Tunnel driven underground, usually at right-angles to the lodes.
Dip of Lode	Angle of inclination of a lode from the horizontal.
Drive	Tunnel driven along the course of a lode.
Elvan	Igneous rock (quartz-porphyry) occurring as a vein or dyke. Can be extremely hard.
Cronito	Exploited by quarrying.
Granite Greenstone	Igneous rock. Crystalline mixture of quartz, feldspar and mica. Igneous rock also called 'blue elvan'. Generally extremely hard.
Gunnis	Open stope at surface or underground.
	Alterations or weathering of granite to clay and sand from solid rock.
Killas	Generic term given to sedimentary rock in Cornwall.
Leat	A man-made watercourse.
Level	Horizon underground where ore movement and communications are maintained. Levels
	consist of lode drives and crosscut tunnels: i.e. 12 fathom level; the system of tunnels driven
	at 12 fathoms below adit horizon.
Lode	at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and
Lode	at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and can vary from a few inches to several metres in width.
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Lode Mundic Openwork	at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and can vary from a few inches to several metres in width. Iron pyrite, arsenic and sulphur - arsenopyrite. A surface working, which has usually left a pit or backfilled excavation.
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Lode Mundic Openwork Outcrop Rab	at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and can vary from a few inches to several metres in width. Iron pyrite, arsenic and sulphur - arsenopyrite. A surface working, which has usually left a pit or backfilled excavation. The part of the lode which breaks surface. Worked-out voids and backfilled areas are outcrop features. Weathered zone of mixed rock and soil (natural profile)
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Lode Mundic Openwork Outcrop Rab Sett Shaft	 at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and can vary from a few inches to several metres in width. Iron pyrite, arsenic and sulphur - arsenopyrite. A surface working, which has usually left a pit or backfilled excavation. The part of the lode which breaks surface. Worked-out voids and backfilled areas are outcrop features. Weathered zone of mixed rock and soil (natural profile) An area of land leased for mining. Holes in the ground, which can vary from 0.5m x 1m up to shafts 7m across. Engine shafts tends to be large (typically 3m x 2m) and adit shafts are smaller (typically 1.2m x 1.8m). Depths vary down to 700m. Mass of narrow veins or lodes running parallel and sub-parallel. Ground where lode has been removed leaving void. Sometimes open to surface.
Lode Mundic Openwork Outcrop Rab Sett Shaft Stockwork	 at 12 fathoms below adit horizon. A mineralised structure or vein. Most lodes run from surface vertically or sub-vertically, and can vary from a few inches to several metres in width. Iron pyrite, arsenic and sulphur - arsenopyrite. A surface working, which has usually left a pit or backfilled excavation. The part of the lode which breaks surface. Worked-out voids and backfilled areas are outcrop features. Weathered zone of mixed rock and soil (natural profile) An area of land leased for mining. Holes in the ground, which can vary from 0.5m x 1m up to shafts 7m across. Engine shafts tends to be large (typically 3m x 2m) and adit shafts are smaller (typically 1.2m x 1.8m). Depths vary down to 700m. Mass of narrow veins or lodes running parallel and sub-parallel.



Mining References (generic listing)

H G Dines - The Metalliferous Mining Region of South West England (2 Vols) A K Hamilton Jenkin - Mines & Miners of Cornwall (16 Vols) A K Hamilton Jenkin - Mines of Devon (2 Vols) A K Hamilton Jenkin - Wendron Thomas Spargo - Tin Mines of Cornwall (6 Vols) J H Collins - Observations of West of England Mining Region Sellwood, Durrance & Bristow - Geology of Cornwall Durrance & Laming - Geology of Devon Burt, Waite & Burnley - Cornish Mines MRO Plans (CRO) MRO Copies (SC Archive) MRO Microfiche (SC) South Crofty Archive **Tehidy Minerals Archive** JMS/JAB/JHB Archive Wheal Jane Collection Wheal Pendarves Collection **Geevor Collection Thyssen Review & Plans** A K H Jenkin, Annotated 6" Plans Geological 6" Plans **Richard Thomas Plans Robert & Brenton Symons Plans Nicholas Whitley Plans** K Bennet Annotated Plans **R** Lyon Annotated Plans Ordnance Survey 1880, 1906, etc Maps H G Dines Composites

Low Risk



Search Request Plan

Copy of the request plan(s) provided to Wheal Jane Consultancy to identify the property for search purposes:



Please note that request plans do not automatically follow the convention for north to be oriented 'up' the page, however, all directional references made in this report are based upon correctly oriented mapping resources that are held by Wheal Jane Consultancy. Accuracy, quick turnaround times, competitive prices, fully qualified and experienced staff, full professional indemnity insurance cover.

Cornwall's first ISO certified mine search and site investigation specialists

