



RHONDDA
GEOTECHNICAL
SERVICES

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT
NEATH PORT TALBOT C.B.C.
OUTLINE PLANNING APPLICATION
PROPOSED DETACHED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
LAND ADJACENT TO
55 COMMERCIAL ROAD
RHYD-Y-FRO
PONTARDAWE
SA8 4SL
4/01/2024

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COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

This Coal Mining Risk Assessment (henceforth C.M.R.A.) has been produced for Mr Keith Manning in support of a proposed outline planning application to Neath Port Talbot L.P.A. (henceforth N.P.T.). The application is for the construction of a detached residence at Commercial Road, Rhyd y Fro. Representative plans of the development are contained in Appendix 1. The applicant's agent has been informed that the proposed development is situated on land within a Coal Authority designated Development High Risk Area. With such a classification the C.A. would become statutory consultees for any planning application. Because of this the C.M.R.A. has been produced to accompany and validate the formal planning application.

Richard Davies BSc. (Hons), MSc., F.G.S. of Rhondda Geotechnical Services has been commissioned as the competent person to prepare a C.M.R.A. of the proposed development site. The purpose of this is to provide the L.P.A. with information on possible coal mining and an assessment of its impact on the ground stability of the site. The purpose of this C.M.R.A. is to gather all the available information and use it to identify any coal mining risks and then to quantify them. It will then suggest, if necessary, any mitigation measures to satisfy the L.P.A. that the site is, or can be made safe and stable in line with national guidelines. This will be done in line with the template and recommendations of the C.A. document Guidance for Welsh L.P.A.s (version 4, 2017).

The site location and site boundary can be seen overleaf in Figures 1 and 2. The site is centred on grid reference 271350, 20550 at an elevation of approximately 105m A.O.D. at kerbside, dropping away to 97m at the top of a steep bank above the watercourse. The site is an elongated trapezoid measuring approximately 45m x 7m and covering an area of 0.03 Ha. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north and south. Commercial Road forms the eastern boundary. There are no surface watercourses on the site itself, but the Upper Clydach River forms the western site boundary. The proposed building measures approximately 10m x 7m and aligns with the existing buildings either side.



FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION

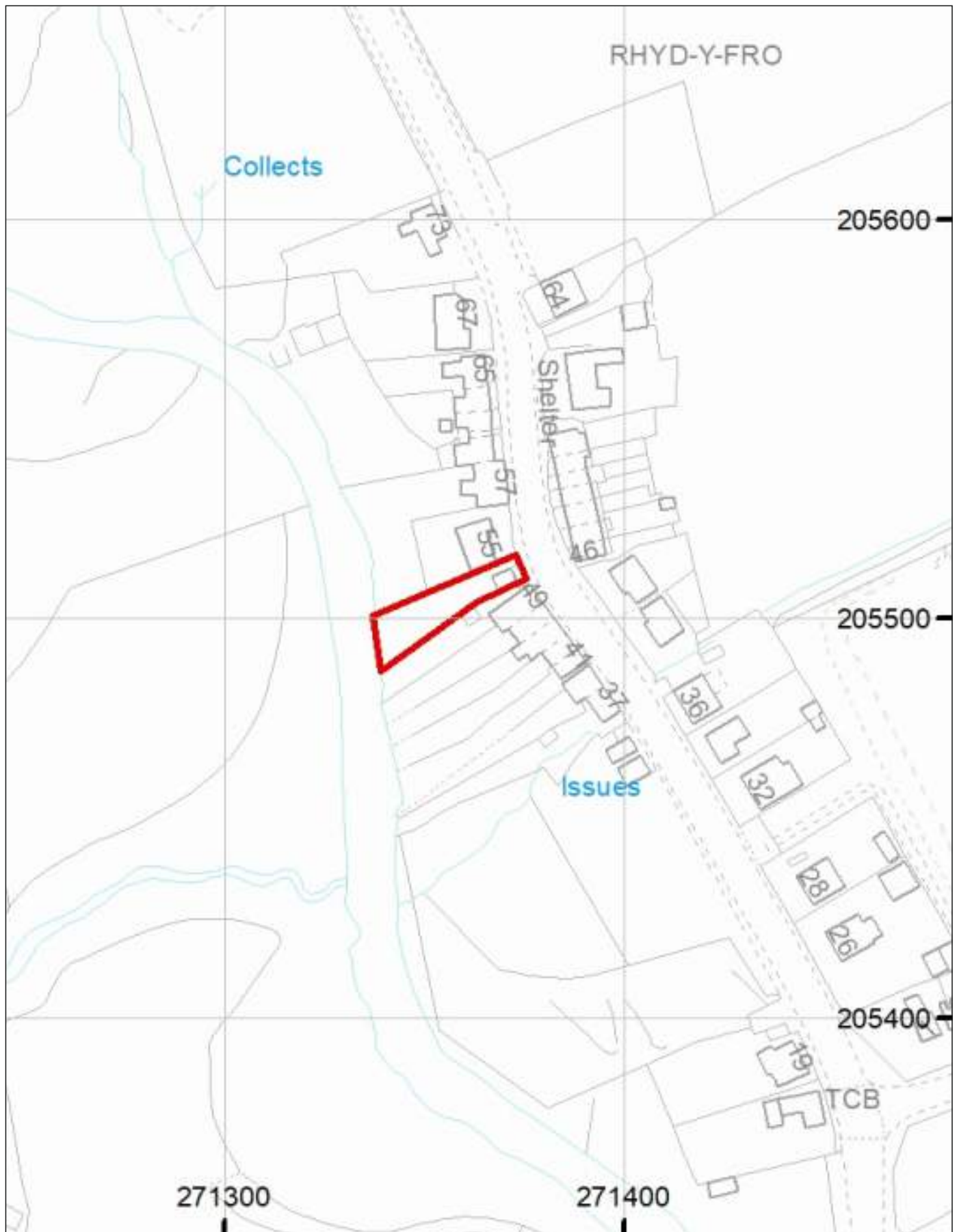


FIGURE 2
SITE BOUNDARY FROM THE CON29.

2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- a) Coal Authority CON29 Report ref. 51003390945001.
- b) The C.A. interactive viewer.
- c) The 6" to the mile Geological Survey sheet SN 70NW (1959-62 revision pub.1973).
- d) The Memoirs of the Geological Survey of The South Wales Coalfield, part VIII, The Country around Swansea (first edition 1907).
- e) British Coal Rationalised Development Plan 07/D/SN/70NW.
- f) B.G.S. borehole record SN70NW12.
- g) County Series O.S. Glamorgan VIII.7 1898 at 1:2500 scale.

2a) It is normal procedure for the author to purchase a Consultants Report from the C.A. as the starting point of any C.M.R.A. However, the client was already in possession of a CON29 purchased as part of an Enviro All-in-One. Because the issues with the site are relatively simple it was decided to proceed using the CON29.

The CON29 states that the site is not within an area that could be affected by any past recorded underground coal mining. However, this is qualified by the fact that the C.A. believe there is coal at, or close to the surface which could have been worked at some time in the past. The report also states there are no present underground workings, or license for any future mining, although there are reserves of coal which could be worked in the future. No Section 46 notices have ever been given. The report then states that there are no mine entries within, or within 20m of the boundary of the site. The C.A. is not aware of any geological faults or other weaknesses that have been affected by coal mining. The report states the site is not within the boundary of a past opencast coal mine, or within 200m of a current opencast, or within 800m of a site for which an opencast license has been granted. The C.A. have not received any damage notices or subsidence claims for any property within 50m since October 1994 (i.e. since the formation of the C.A. to take liability for legacy mining issues). There are no records of gas emissions requiring action. There are no recorded surface hazards that have required remedial action. The property is in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1975. There has never been a Section 41 Notice cancelling this entitlement. All these facts will feed into the later quantitative risk assessment.

The report recommends seeking technical advice before developing the site, particularly with regards to the potential presence of coal workings at, or close to the

surface. The report also warns that C.A. mine gas data is limited to reported incidents. The C.A. recommends a more detailed gas risk assessment is undertaken before undertaking any investigation or remediation groundworks.

2b) The C.A. interactive viewer contains a vast amount of information from various sources particularly on the mining data window. An extract from the planning window shows the site lies within a linear area of Development High Risk. The purple colour denotes a buffer zone around a coal seam outcrop. The blue colouring denotes areas of recorded shallow mining. There are none near the site. The grey hatched area west of the site is an area of surface mining. The isolated brown circular areas are 20m exclusion zones around mine entries. These are not always connected to seam outcrops. There are none near the site.

In order to fully understand why sites have a high risk status it is informative to study the Coal Mining Data window. This window is far superior to the planning window as it is at a larger scale. There are multiple datasets which can be turned on and off. An extract from the Mining Data Window is reproduced as Figure 4 overleaf. For clarity only two sets of data are turned on in Figure 4- mine entries and coal seam outcrops. The scattered red crosses are mine entries. These are exclusively confined to high ground west and east of the site. There are none in the valley of the Upper Clydach. The underground mining dataset on the Interactive Viewer shows the closest recorded mining is 1050m southwest of the site. This is in the Hughes Seam on a hilltop 150m above the site. There is also deep mechanical longwall mining 1.5 km north of the site. This is in the Red Seam worked from Abernant Colliery. This would be the reason for the 1975 withdrawal of support notice mentioned in the CON29. The colliery closed in 1988 and the workings never came any closer to the site.

The brown lines are coal seam outcrops. These have been annotated with their C.A. seam codes by the author. The outcrop closest to the site corresponds with the western edge of the Development High Risk Area in Figure 3. This has the code SW0981. The C.A. Seam Directory names this as the Tillery Rider No.2. This name is almost certainly incorrect and reflects the confusion prevalent in the C.A. seam identity data, particularly within the Upper Coal Measures. Leaving that aside for now, there are two outcrops of the same seam east and west of the site on the hillsides above the valley. This would appear a normal geological situation if it was not for the appearance of the third outcrop adjacent to the site. Some additional geological structure must be involved, but this is not apparent on the viewer.

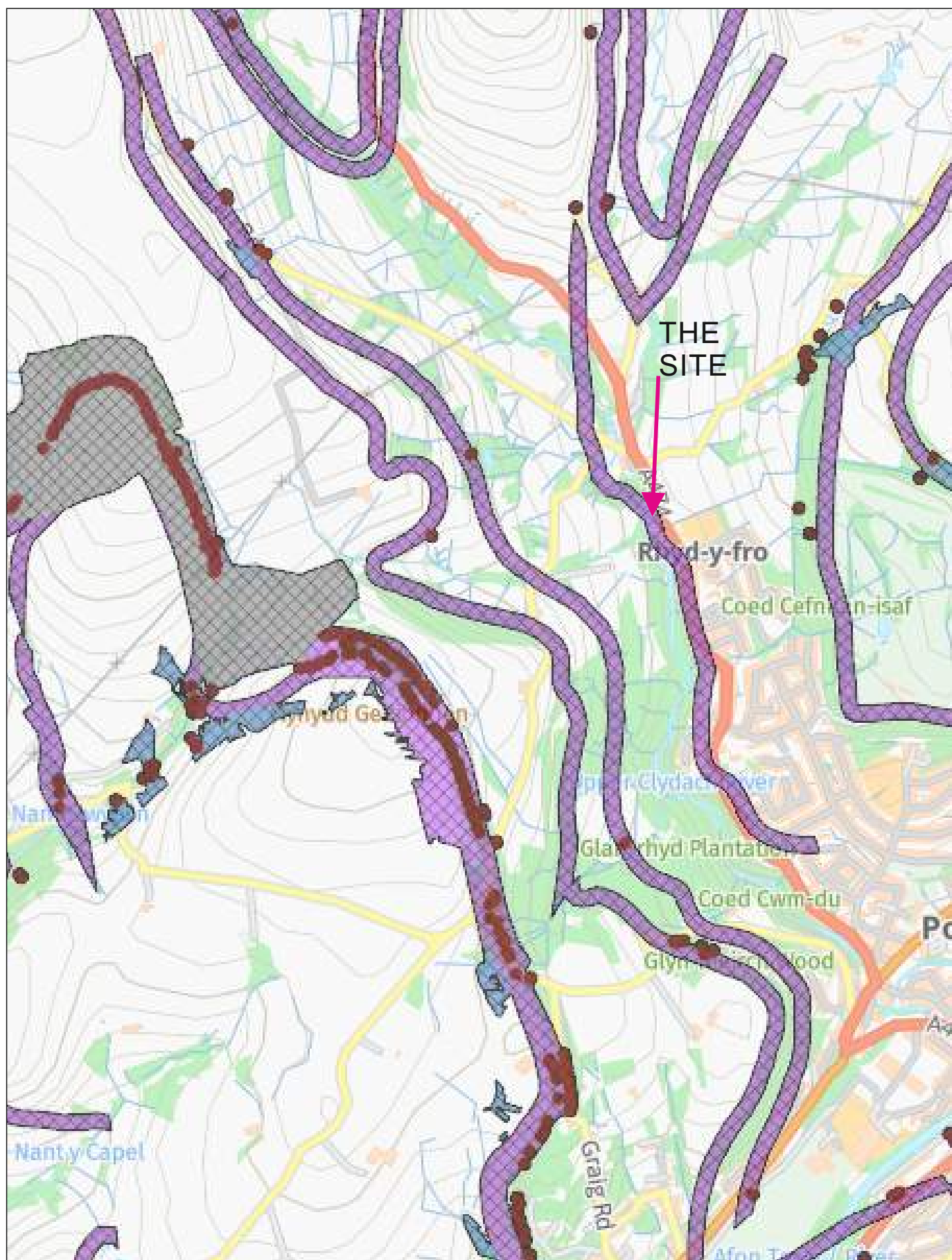


FIGURE 3

COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE VIEWER, PLANNING WINDOW. HATCHED AREAS ARE CLASSSED AS DEVELOPMENT HIGH RISK.

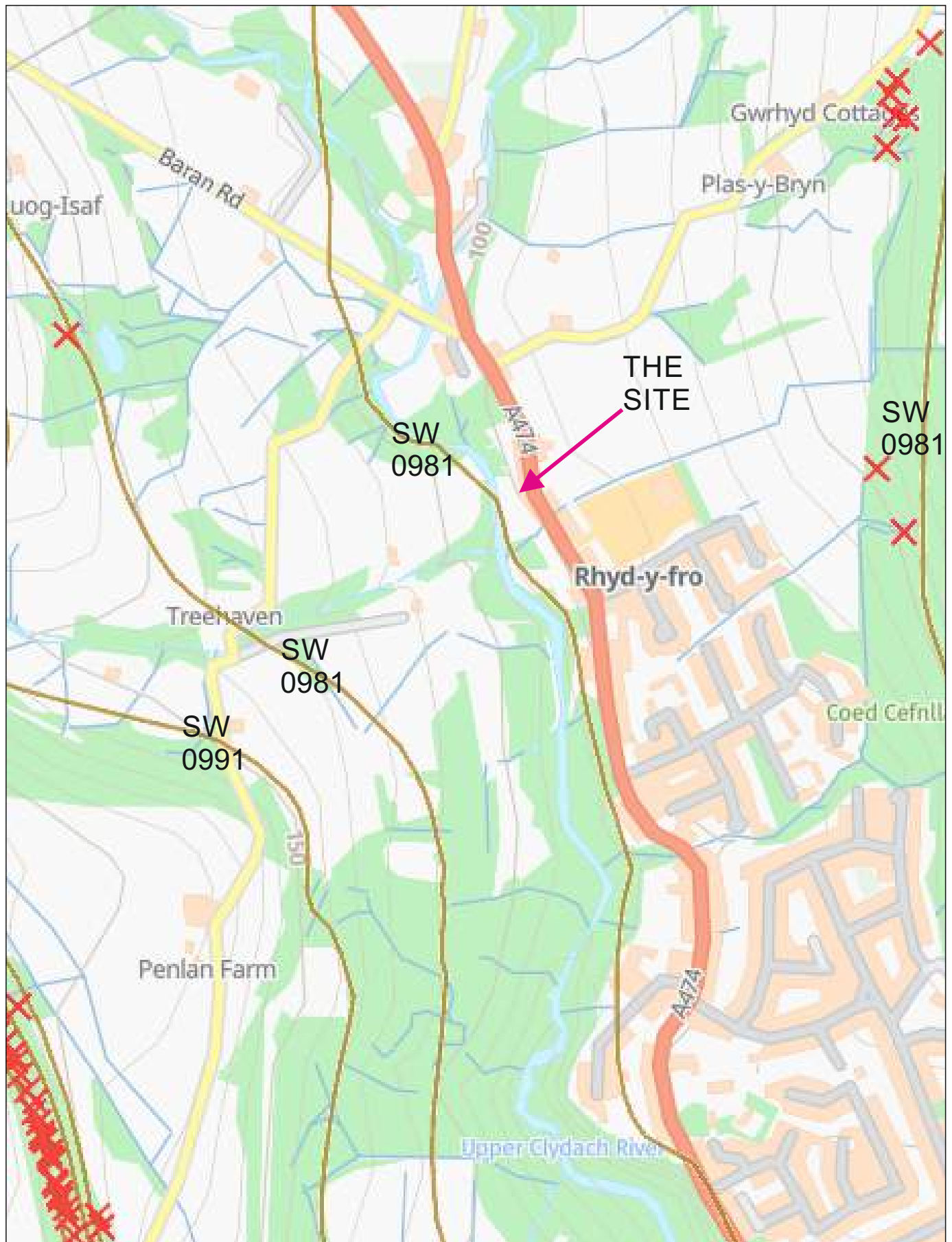


FIGURE 4

C.A. VIEWER, MINING DATA WINDOW. RED CROSSES ARE MINE ENTRIES, BROWN LINES ARE COAL SEAM OUTCROPS.

2c, d and e) The six inch to the mile Geological Survey sheet SN 70NW covers the area around the site. An extract of the map has been reproduced as Figure 5 overleaf. A section of the stratigraphic column from the map is shown in Figure 6 with an approximate site level marked. It is always very useful to study the survey sheets in conjunction with the Memoirs. Used together, the six inch survey sheets and the Memoirs are an invaluable source of much detailed geological information on the area. Much of this has been obtained from mining records. Due to the very high economic importance of the area, extensive government funded geological surveys have been carried out in the past. These were completed in 1845, 1899 and 1954 respectively. Very little information on historical coal mining in the area is missing. In the case of this site, the Memoirs have never been revised since the first edition in 1907, due to the decline of the coal industry in Swansea. The area around the site rates little mention due to the paucity of workable coal.

The site is in a central position within the western region of the coalfield. Although the region is best known for Anthracite, the site is underlain at shallow depth by rocks of the Upper Coal Measures, more specifically by the Rhondda Beds close to their junction with the overlying Brithdir Beds. The seams contained within these beds are not anthracitic. Both the upper Rhondda Beds and the Brithdir Beds are characterised by massive sandstones with some thin, largely uneconomic coal seams. There are some scattered measured strata dips in Figure 5. These are between 5°-15° and are to the south and southwest. The dip in combination with the topography has produced the outcrop pattern seen in Figure 5. North of the site the outcrop of the No.1 Rhondda Rider loops around the valley of the Nant Egel before its confluence with the Upper Clydach. High on the sides of the valley east and west of the site is the outcrop of the Brithdir Seam. This marks the junction of the Rhondda Beds with the Brithdir Beds. The arrow symbols represent levels (adits) driven on the outcrops. Northwest of the site is a borehole named Abernant No.4. This was drilled in 1955 for the planning of Abernant Colliery. The borehole reached 1568' (478m) to target the Red Seam mentioned in the previous section. The borehole recorded 55' (16.8m) of drift above the bedrock.

Looking at Figure 5, the outcrop pattern is similar to the C.A. Data map. This is hardly surprising as the source of the C.A. data is the British Coal Rationalised Plan. This in turn was largely based on the Geological Survey. with some additional information from N.C.B. geologists. The outcrops of the Brithdir Seam in Figure 5 coincide with the outcrops of the "Tillery Rider No.2". There is no

such seam. The Tillery is a local North Gwent name for the Brithdir, and it is unhelpful to use it in West Glamorgan. The one major difference between the two maps is the absence on the Geological Survey of an outcrop of the Brithdir adjacent to the site. This would greatly affect the position of the site as shown in Figure 6.

The British Coal Development Plan was a large project mainly concerned with estimating coal reserves and land usage for planning opencast mining. The primary source of information was the Geological Survey together with input from geological observations made by N.C.B./B.C. geologists on working opencast sites. The standard of logging is very high and extremely complex. The Development Plan is in turn the primary source for the Interactive Viewer. Figure 7 is taken from the 1973 plan which is based on the same National Grid sheets as the Geological Survey. The base map is unusually poor, but the site position can just be distinguished and is highlighted. The outcrop patterns are identical to the Interactive Viewer. The current C.A. seam codes are directly derived from the B.C.D.P. Figure 8 is the strata column from the plan. Seam 97 is the No.1 Rhondda Rider (locally Gwscwm Rider) = SW0971 with the addition of an extra 0 in front and 1 at the end. Similarly, 98 Brithdir = SW0981 and Brithdir Rider 99 = SW0991. These are the same codes as on the Interactive Viewer in Figure 5. The Opencast Executive always used the local names wherever work was being carried out. However, when the Seam Directory was compiled long afterwards, trying to deal with all the local names has led to the abject current confusion surrounding seam identity.

Leaving seam nomenclature aside, the position of an outcrop of the Brithdir Seam adjacent to the site needs to be explained. This produces a completely different level for the site, as now shown in Figure 8. The outcrop in Figure 7 is marked as conjectural, i.e. not seen. There is a fault with a 100' (30m) downthrow marked east of the site, and this presumably accounts for the repetition of the Brithdir Seam. The evidence for the existence of the seam comes from the previously mentioned borehole. This is marked approximately 300m northwest of the site. In Figure 7 a summary log of the borehole is shown. This records "80'-97' (24.4m-29.6m) Brithdir in 4 leaves, traces each one 98". In other words, there is no true seam, only four traces spread over 5.2m that have been correlated to the Brithdir Seam (seam 98, SW0981).

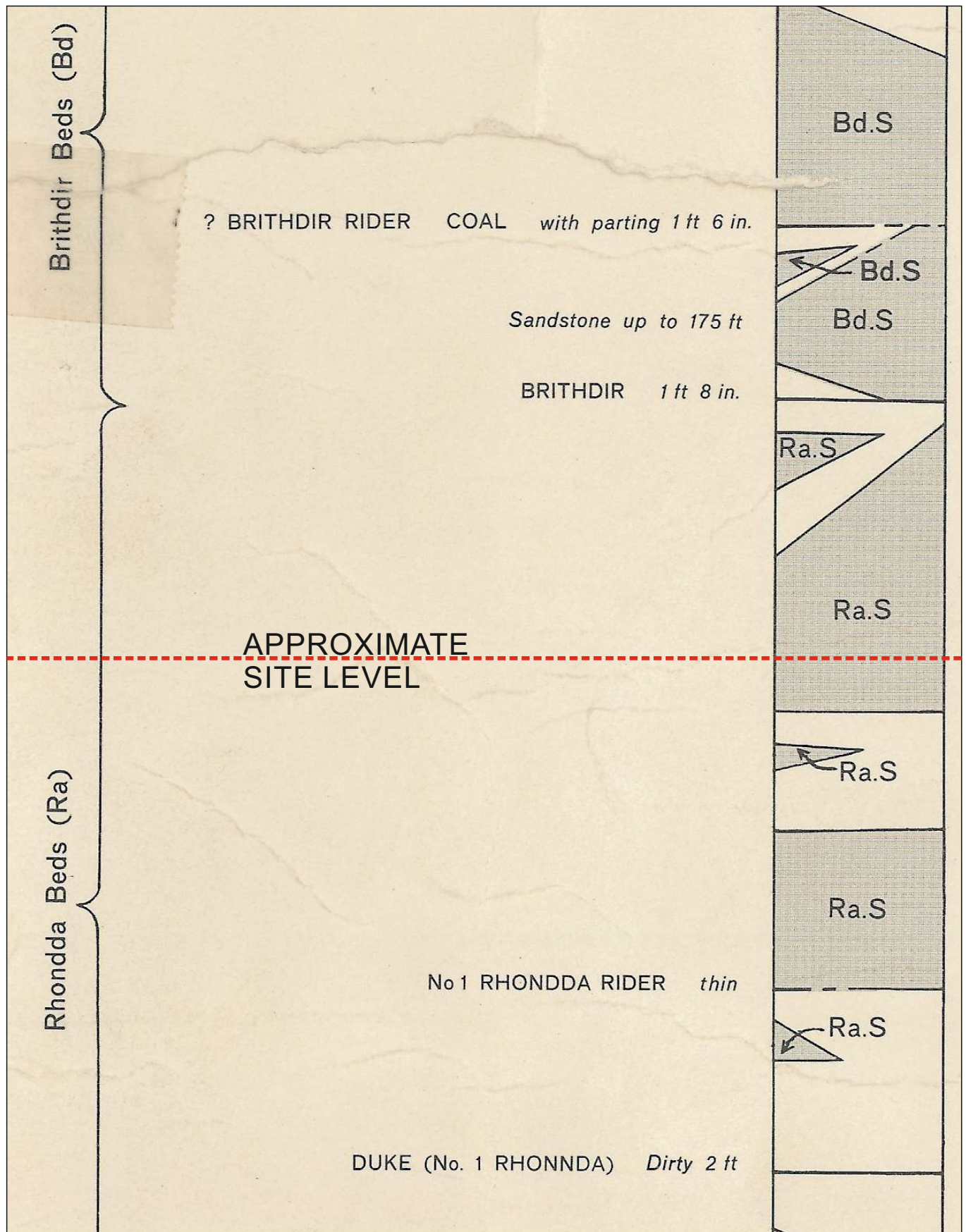


FIGURE 6
SECTION OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FROM SN 70NW.
THE APPROXIMATE SITE LEVEL IS MARKED.

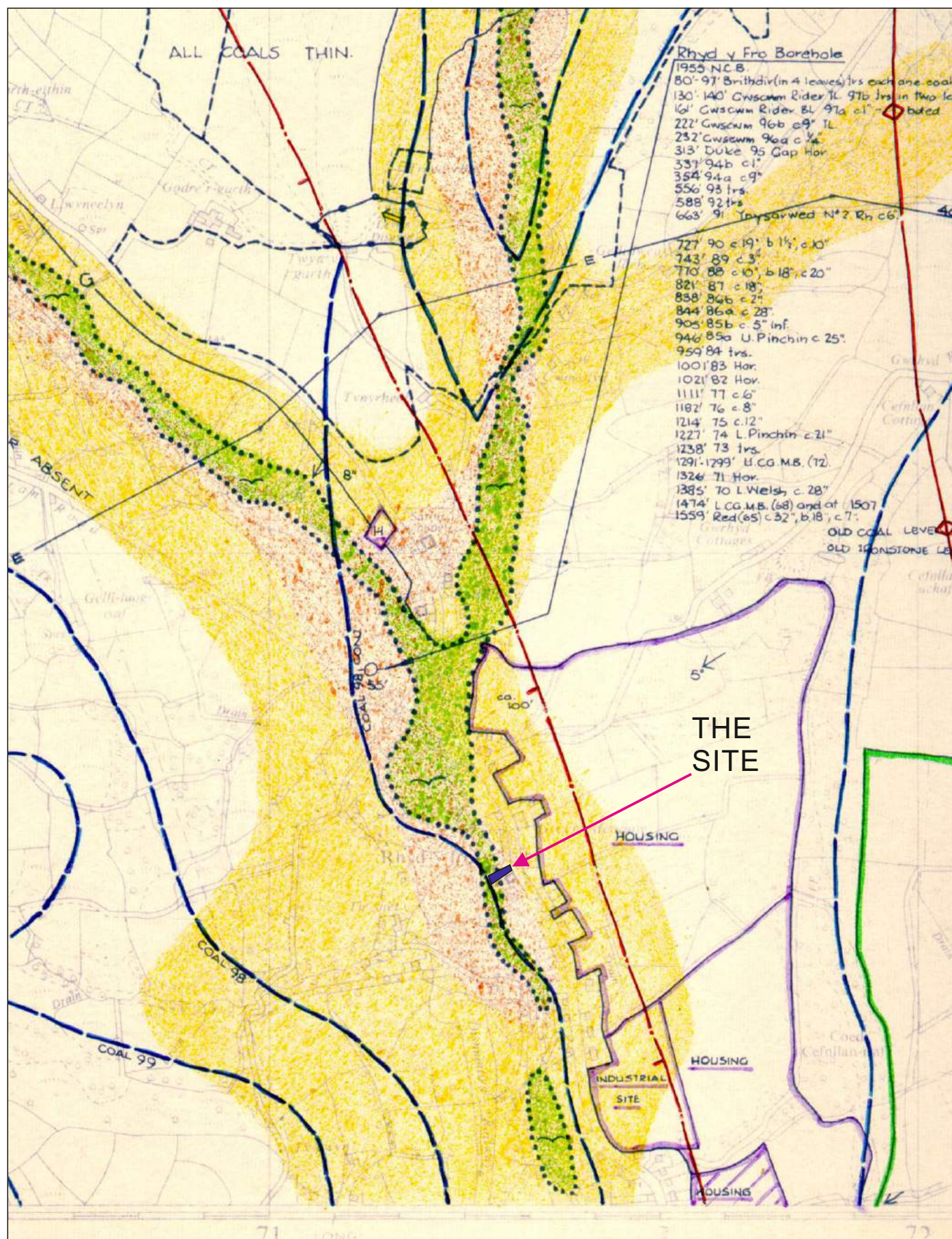


FIGURE 7
SECTION OF BRITISH COAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 07/D/SN/70 NW

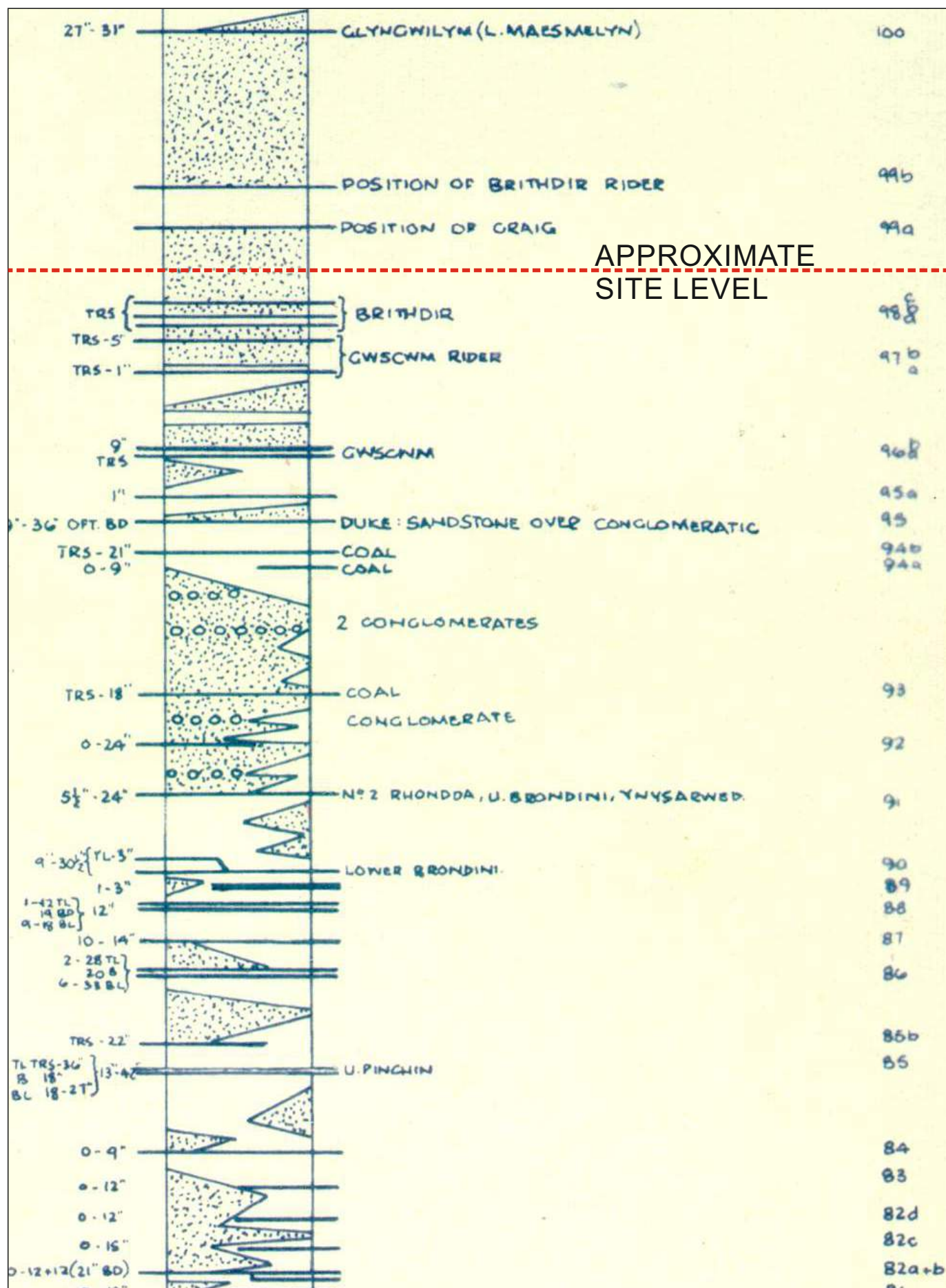


FIGURE 8

SECTION OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FROM 07/D/SN/70 NW
THE APPROXIMATE SITE LEVEL IS MARKED.

2f) The B.C.D.P. seemed to suggest that the Brithdir Seam was merely a stratigraphic marker as opposed to a workable seam. Since this was very important to the risk assessment, the borehole log was obtained. A detailed log of the drift described 46' 10" (14.3m) of unconsolidated sand and 8' 2" (2.5m) of Boulder Clay sandwiched within it. Water levels are not recorded, but it is safe to assume the material would be water bearing. The log summary on the B.C.D.P. showed the Brithdir horizon from 80'-97' (26.5m-29.6m). The full log is as follows. Imperial measurements have not been converted. The intention is merely to demonstrate there is no actual coal seam:-

55'0" Pennant Sandstone; ground up

68'4" Pennant Sandstone; Pale grey, false bedded with coaly streaks; badly broken between 80/7 and 81/6

89'8" Rolled Ironstone and coal conglomerate; with streaks of coaly debris

89'8" Micaceous sandstone; with coaly streaks, badly broken

91'3" Pennant sandstone; micaceous, pale grey; coaly streaks at 97/5; frequent rolled ironstone pellets and coal streaks, rather broken.

100'11" Pennant sandstone with irregular base resulting from turbulence

Despite being identified as the horizon of the Brithdir there is not a single area identified as clean coal. It is possible the proximity of the fault could be partly responsible, but it is more likely to be a depositional washout. These are common in the Upper Coal Measures. Whatever the reason, it can be definitively stated that there is no workable coal seam at the Brithdir horizon.

2g) Large scale historical Ordnance Survey maps can prove invaluable in looking for evidence of coal mining activity. Since the first County Series maps were produced in the 1870's nearly all mining features have been recorded, even if they were considered "old" at that time. Since the possibility of shallow coal mining is the most important issue in this risk assessment, they can be a useful additional source to the geological material. Figures 9 and 10 show extracts from the 1898 revision of Glam VIII.7 at 1:2500 scale. These show coal mining (and Ironstone mining) on the hillsides west and east of the site respectively. The multiple levels in Figure 9 are on the Glyngwilym Seam. The fact that they are all immediately adjacent to each other indicates the poor nature of the seam and that it has not been followed in from outcrop. Figure 10 appears to show that mining has proceeded into the hillside on the outcrop of the Brithdir. The spoil quantities indicate a considerable amount of mining. This is confirmed by the Interactive Viewer. In contrast, Figure 11 shows absolutely no mining in the vicinity of the site. Whilst the absence of marked mining features cannot be taken as proof mining has never taken place, it is certainly another thread of evidence that this is the case.

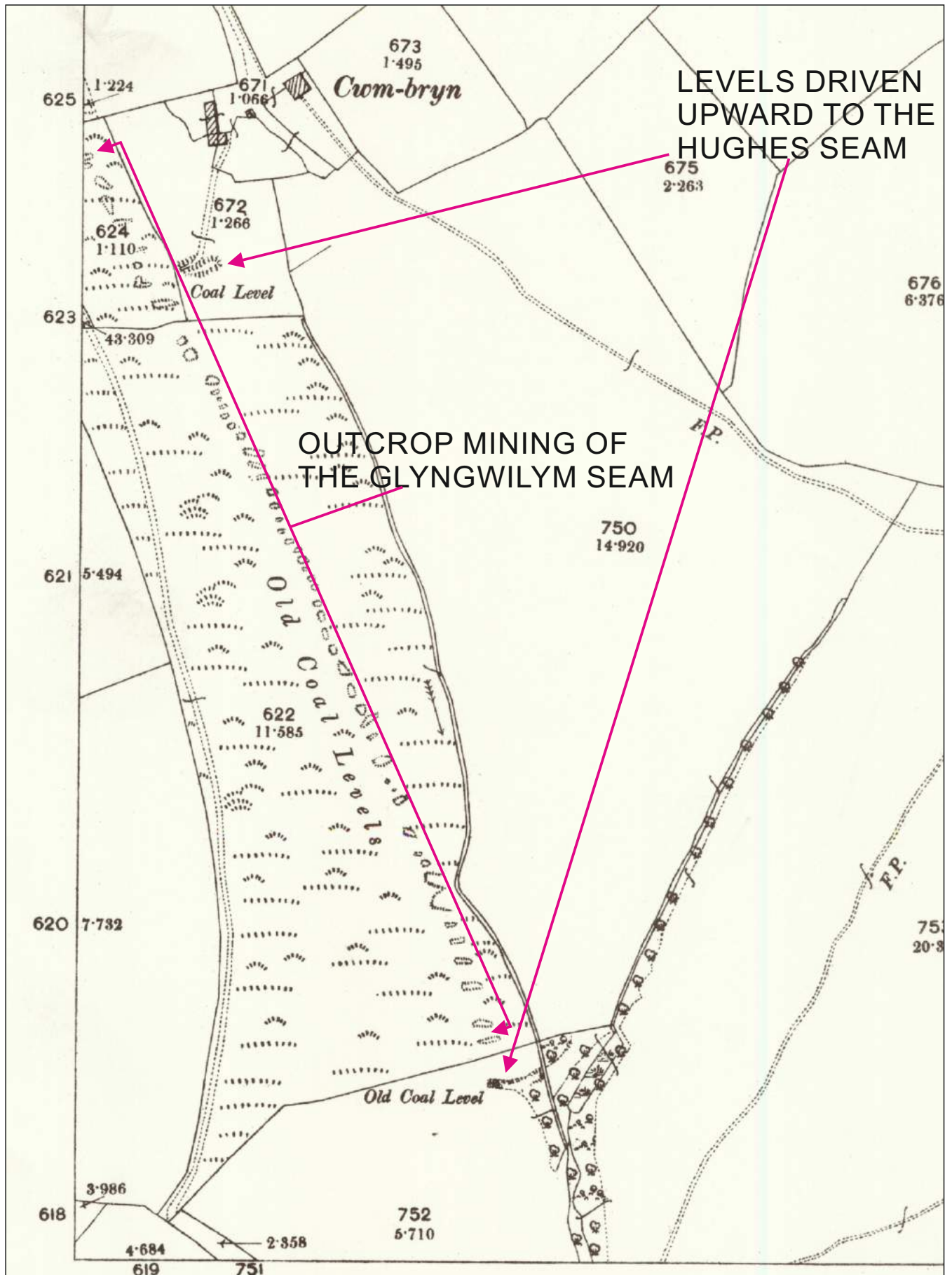


FIGURE 9
SECTION OF THE 1898 1:2500 O.S. WEST OF THE SITE.

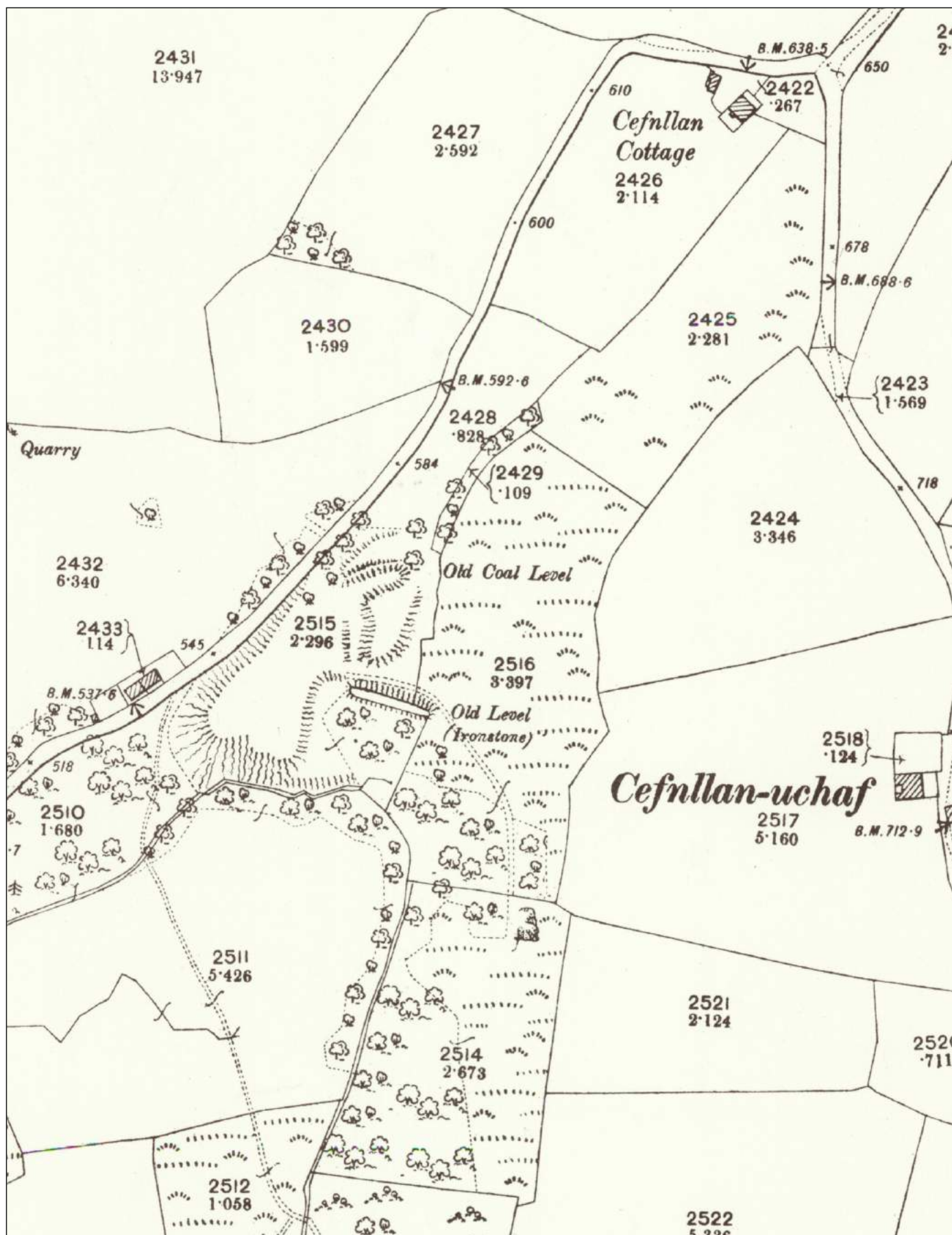


FIGURE 10
EXTRACT OF THE SAME MAP SHOWING MINING OF THE
BRITHDIR SEAM ON THE HILLSIDE EAST OF THE SITE.

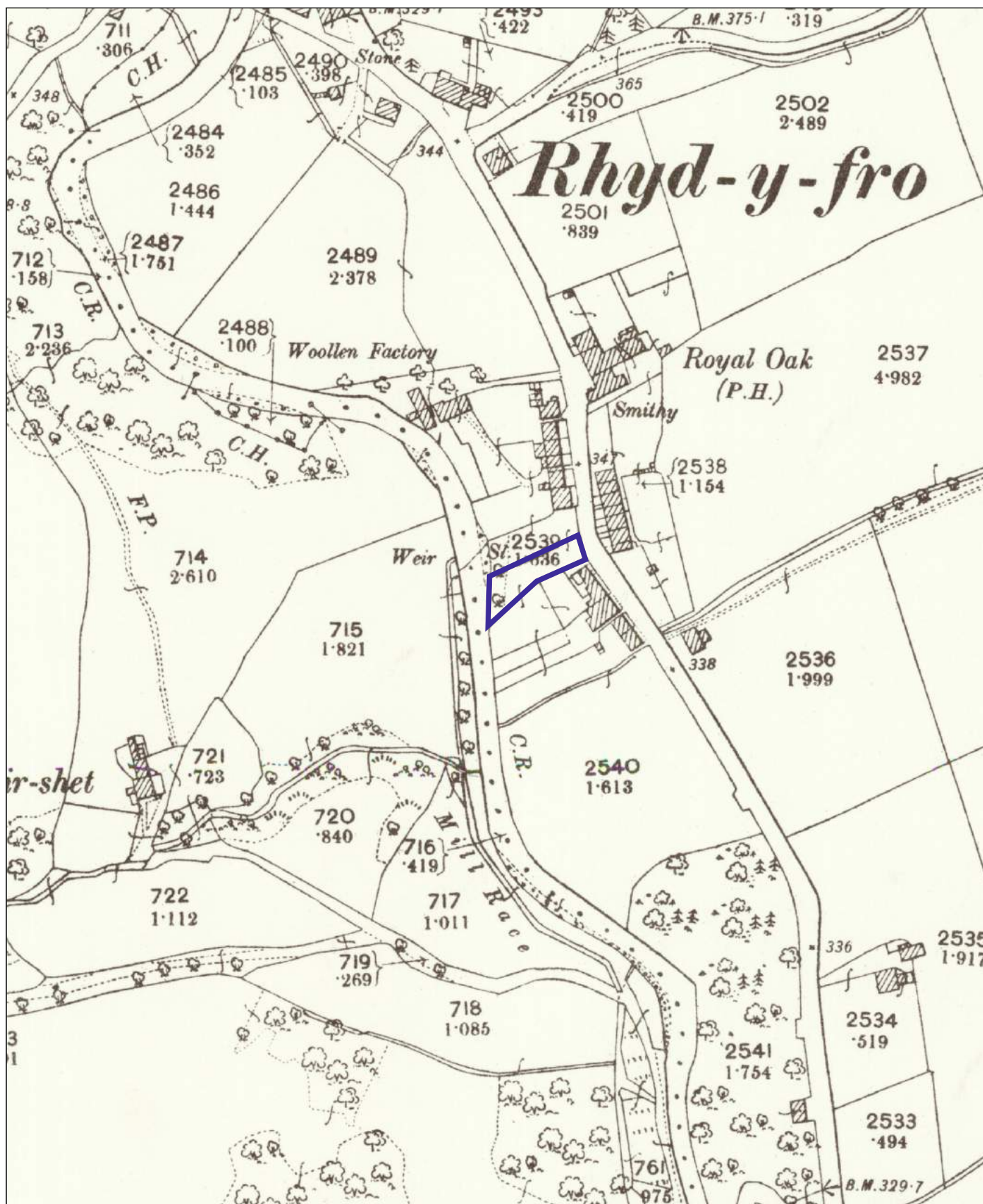


FIGURE 11
THE SITE (HIGHLIGHTED) ON THE 1898 O.S.

COAL MINING ISSUE		YES	NO	R.A?
SHALLOW RECORDED WORKINGS			X	
SHALLOW UNRECORDED WORKINGS		X		X
MINE ENTRIES			X	
FISSURES			X	
GAS EMISSIONS		X		X
SURFACE HAZARDS			X	
SURFACE MINING			X	
FUTURE MINING LICENSE			X	

3. SITE SPECIFIC COAL MINING RISKS

From the table above it can be seen that two issues require a risk assessment for this site. The possibility of unrecorded shallow workings under the site, and a more detailed look at the risk from mine gases. *The gas issue would only require an assessment if a risk from shallow workings was established.* To first briefly deal with the issues marked NO on the table:-

To first briefly deal with the issues marked NO on the table:-

- a) There are no recorded workings under the site, deep or shallow
- b) Coal Authority records show the closest mine entry to be 450m from the site. This is way beyond influencing distance as regards ground stability.
- c) The C.A. report states there are no fissures, surface hazards or lines of geological weakness affected by underground mining under the site. Neither have there been any damage notices nor subsidence claims within 50 metres of the site.
- d) The C.A. report states there have been no recorded gas emissions within 500m of the site.
- e) There has been no surface mining (opencast) close to the site in the past.
- f) There are no licenses for future mining in existence.

The preceding sections presented evidence about the position of a coal seam outcrop very close to the site. This is the Brithdir Seam. The desk study material showed evidence of small scale working of this seam from hillside outcrops east and west of the site. The evidence for the position of the seam came from a

cored borehole 300m from the site. This showed that the seam was merely a stratigraphic marker for the Brithdir horizon and was not of workable thickness. A watercourse runs over the outcrop position underlain by 16m of permeable superficial deposits. Even if there was a workable seam outcrop in this position it would present insurmountable problems to work it. As there can be no unrecorded workings beneath the site there can be no risk from mine gas.

4. MITIGATION STRATEGY

It is not proposed to offer any engineering or location-based mitigation measures. The reason for this is that there is no possibility of ground instability caused by coal mining legacy issues on the site.

5. CONCLUSION

This risk assessment has presented abundant evidence from comprehensive research that there is no risk to ground stability posed by coal mining legacy issues at the site. In particular, the risk from shallow unrecorded workings close to, or under the proposed development has been thoroughly examined and discounted. The compelling reason for this has been presented in the earlier sections of the risk assessment. Namely, there is no workable coal at the horizon of the Brithdir Seam. Development High Risk Zones as defined by the C.A. are either due to mine entries, areas of known shallow mining or buffer zones above seam outcrops. With the latter, the data on the interactive viewer is derived from the British Coal Development Plan. Because of this there is no distinction between seams that are of workable thickness by underground methods and those that are not. They are all treated the same, with a 20m wide buffer zone down dip from the outcrop. It is the function of a well-produced C.M.R.A. to make this distinction and draw appropriate conclusions. This assessment has done this. The possibility of unrecorded underground mining beneath the site can be completely discounted, and with it the risk from mine gas.

Therefore, it is the author's opinion that there is no need for the site to be classified as Development High Risk, and no reason for the Coal Authority to object to planning permission being granted for the proposed development.

Richard Davies BSc. (Hons), MSc., F.G.S.

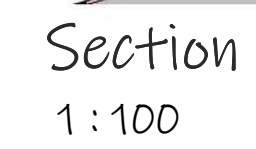
4/01/2024

APPENDIX 1

REPRESENTATIVE PLANS PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT COMMERCIAL ROAD PONTARDAWE



Proposal consists of 2 bedroom Bungalow with a lower basement area to flow with the topography. The proposal allows 2 car parking spaces for the dwelling. Access is provided to the rear to the north of the site.



PROJECT :
PLOT ADJ 55
CORPORATION ROAD

CLIENT :
KEITH

[illegible]

Copyright Reserved

NOTES :

- Do not scale from this drawing take figured dimensions only.
- Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise stated.
- All dimensions to be checked on site .

STAGE :
PLANNING

DRAWING TITLE :
PROPOSED DRAWINGS

JOB NUMBER :
23-037

DRAWING NUMBER (REV) :
003

SCALE :
1 : 100

A1

DRAWN BY (DATE) : CD(10.23)
CHECKED BY (DATE) : CD(10.23)
APPROVED BY (DATE) : CD(10.23)

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NOTES



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www.daviessurveyors.co.uk
info@daviessurveyors.co.uk

Client: Mr Keith Manning
Project: Land adj No55 Commercial Road, Pontardawe
Title: Topographical Survey

APPENDIX 2

**COAL AUTHORITY
CON29 REPORT
COMMERCIAL ROAD
PONTARDAWE**

Enviro All-in-One

Non-Residential Search Report

LAND & GARAGE ADJACENT TO 55 COMMERCIAL RD, COMMERCIAL RD, PONTARDAWE, SWANSEA, SWANSEA, SA8 4SL

Thank you for placing your order with the Coal Authority Mining Reports team.

Please find enclosed the Coal Authority's Non-Residential CON29M and Groundsure Screening Report.

The icon below summarises whether the Coal Authority consider that the following conditions may affect the ground stability at the report location. A fuller explanation of the condition and its potential to result in ground movement are given in the Coal Authority section of this report.



Coal mining

Yes

If you need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our experts on 0345 762 6848 quoting the Coal Authority reference number.

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

KEITH MANNING
42 HEOL GWYS
UPPER CWMTRCH
SWANSEA
POWYS
SA9 2XQ

Our reference:	51003390945001
Your reference:	
Date of your enquiry:	22 November 2023
Date we received your enquiry:	22 November 2023
Date of issue:	24 November 2023

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

Non-Residential Enviro All-in-One - On Coalfield

**LAND & GARAGE ADJACENT TO 55 COMMERCIAL RD, COMMERCIAL RD, PONTARDAWE,
SWANSEA, SWANSEA, SA8 4SL**

This report is based on and limited to the records held by, the Coal Authority, at the time we answer the search.

Coal mining

See comments below

Information from the Coal Authority

Underground coal mining

Past

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by any past recorded underground coal mining.

However the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believes there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface should be considered, particularly prior to any site works or future development activity, as ground movement could still be a risk. Your attention is drawn to the Comments on the Coal Authority information section of the report.

Present

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by present underground mining.

Future

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has received an application for, and is currently considering whether to grant a licence to remove or work coal by 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.

Mine entries

There are no recorded coal mine entries known to the Coal Authority within, or within 20 metres, of the boundary of the property.

This information is based on the information that the Coal Authority has at the time of this enquiry.

Based on the Coal Authority's knowledge of the mining circumstances at the time of this enquiry, there may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

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.

Opencast coal mining

Past

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

Present

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

Future

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.

Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, 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.

Mine gas

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

Hazards related to coal mining

The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Withdrawal of support

The property is in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1975.

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.

Working facilities orders

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.

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.

Comments on Coal Authority information

In view of the mining circumstances a prudent developer would seek appropriate technical advice before any works are undertaken.

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 specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

Additional Remarks

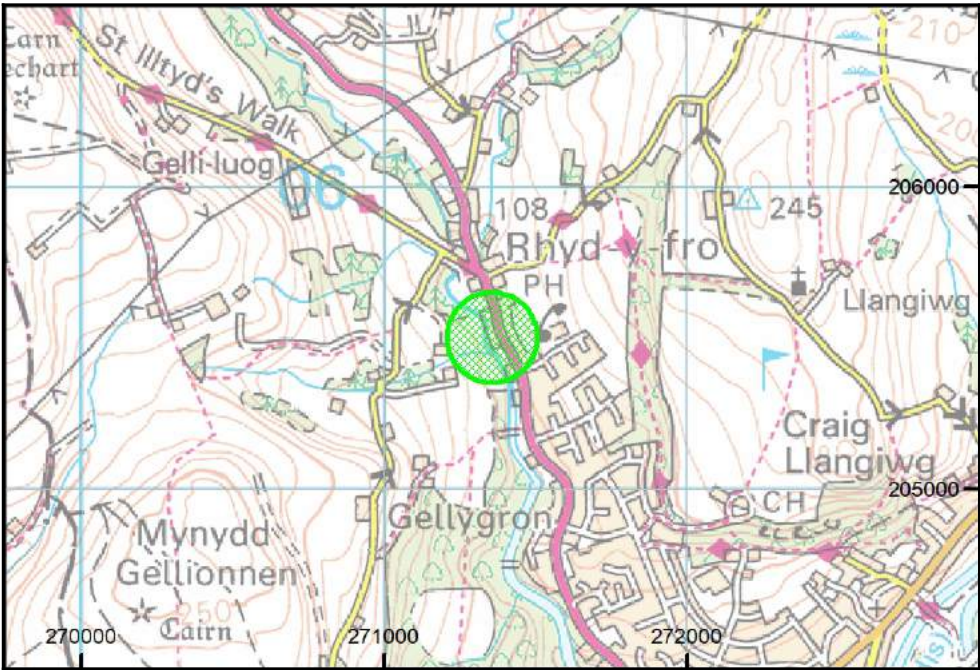
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Location map



Approximate position
of property



Enquiry boundary

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Key

Approximate position of enquiry
boundary shown

