



The Coal
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining



Enviro All-in-One

Non-Residential Search Report

**WREXHAM PUPIL REFERRAL SERVICES (STIWDIO PEN-Y-CAE), PENYCAE
JUNIOR SCHOOL, AFONEITHA ROAD, PENYCAE, WREXHAM, WREXHAM,
LL14 2PF**

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.

Coal Authority ref: 51003387702001
Your ref: DPA Ref:23076/2.0
Date: 6 November 2023

For any coal mining related issues please
contact the Coal Authority:
0345 762 6848
groundstability@coal.gov.uk

For all other issues and assistance please
contact Groundsure:
0844 415 9000
info@groundsure.com



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

**HOPTON FARM HOUSE
FROM A53 TO HOPTON FARM
HOPTON
MARKET DRAYTON
SHROPSHIRE
TF9 3LE**

Our reference:	51003387702001
Your reference:	DPA Ref:23076/2.0
Date of your enquiry:	06 November 2023
Date we received your enquiry:	06 November 2023
Date of issue:	06 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

**WREXHAM PUPIL REFERRAL SERVICES (STIWDIO PEN-Y-CAE), PENYCAE JUNIOR
SCHOOL, AFONEITHA ROAD, PENYCAE, WREXHAM, WREXHAM, LL14 2PF**

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 in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 2 seams of coal at 50m to 80m depth, and last worked in 1869.

Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.

In addition 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

Within, or within 20 metres of, the boundary of the property there are 3 mine entries, the approximate positions of which are shown on the enquiry boundary plot. For reasons of clarity, mine entry symbols may not be drawn to the same scale as the plan.

Our records disclose the following information:

328345-374. This entry was searched for by excavating an area 20m x 11m in 1984 by NKC Geotech Ltd but was not located. The absence of colliery spoil material led the consultant involved to believe that the circle shown on the mine plan to be either a pond or a depression.

328345-111. Shaft presumed filled to an unknown specification. An extensive search by trenching was carried out on the 15.5.1973 with no trace of the shaft being found. The area searched extended from the stream to 12m North of the supposed position plus 9m East and West of the supposed position.

328345-113. The shaft was located in May 1973 and found to be filled with Colliery waste to an unknown specification. The shaft was concrete plugged at Rockhead and covered with Hardstop during October 1973. Level of top of cap 30.80m A.O.D.

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.

For an additional fee, the Coal Authority can provide a Mine Entry Interpretive Report. The report will provide a separate assessment for the mine entry/entries referred to in this report. It gives an opinion on the likelihood of mining subsidence damage caused from ground movement as a consequence of the mine entry/entries. It also gives details of the remedies available for subsidence damage where the mine entry was sunk in connection with coal mining.

Please note that it may not be possible to produce a report if the main building to the property cannot be identified from Coal Authority plans (ie for development sites and new build).

For further advice on how to order this additional information please visit www.groundstability.com.

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 not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

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

The boundary plot shows the approximate location of the disused mine entry/entries referred to in this report. For reasons of clarity, mine entry symbols may not be drawn to the same scale as the plan.

Property owners have the benefit of statutory protection (under the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991*). This contains provision for the making good, to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner, of physical damage from disused coal mine workings including disused coal mine entries. A leaflet setting out the rights and obligations of either the Coal Authority or other responsible persons under the 1991 Act can be obtained by visiting www.groundstability.com.

If you wish to discuss the relevance of any of the information contained in this report, you should seek the advice of a qualified mining engineer or surveyor. If you or your advisor wish to examine the source plans from which the information has been taken, these are available to view, free of charge, at our Head Office in Mansfield. To book an appointment please ring 01623 637225. Should you or your advisor wish to carry out a physical investigation that may enter, disturb or interfere with any disused mine entry, prior permission of the owner must be sought. For coal mine entries, the owner will normally be the Coal Authority.

The Coal Authority, regardless of responsibility and in conjunction with other public bodies, provide an emergency call out facility in coalfield areas to assess the public safety implications of mining features (including disused mine entries). Our emergency telephone number is 0800 288 4242.

*Note, this Act does not apply where coal was worked or gotten by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

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

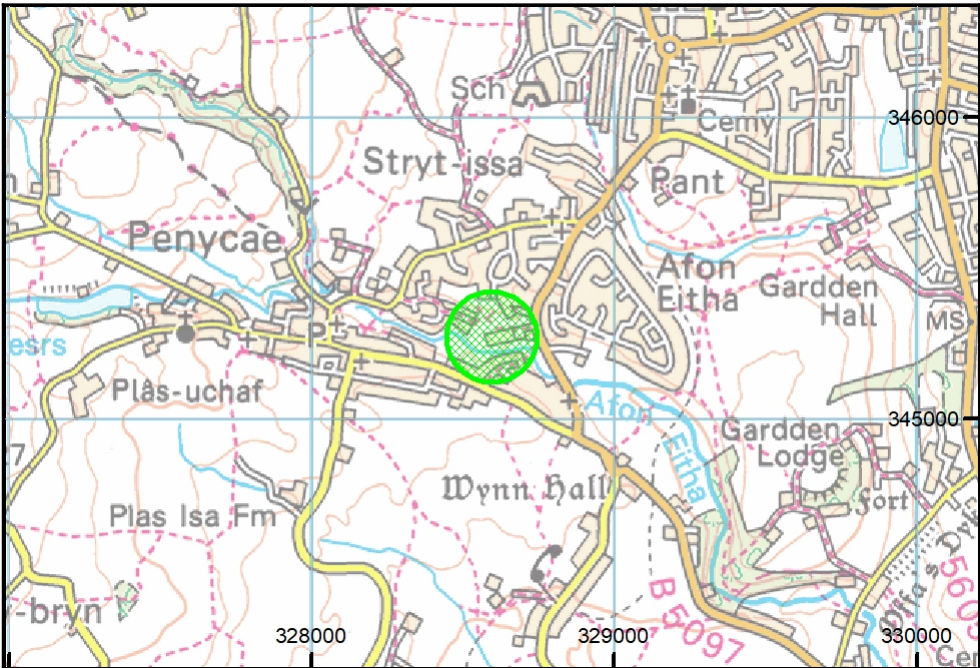
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Location map



Approximate position of property



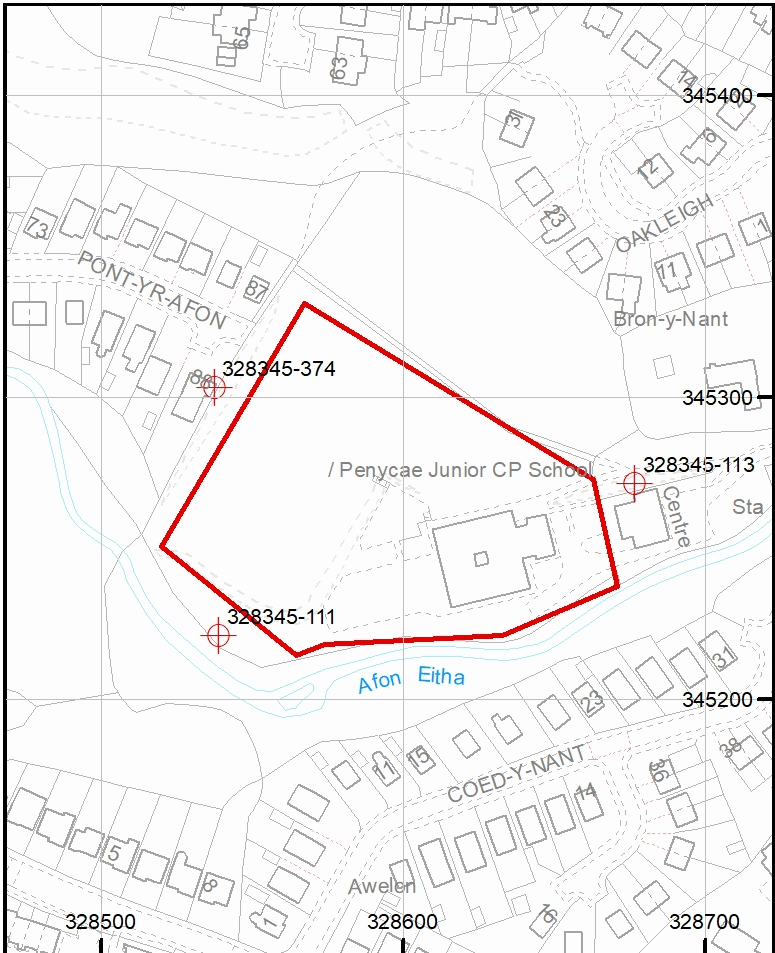
Enquiry boundary

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Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown

Disused Adit or Mineshaft



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Professional opinion



Contaminated Land

Low:
Acceptable Risk [page 11 >](#)



Flooding

High [page 28 >](#)

Consultant's guidance and recommendations inside.



Ground Stability

Identified [page 36 >](#)



Radon

Identified [page 36 >](#)



Energy

Identified [page 42 >](#)



Planning Constraints

Identified [page 51 >](#)



Transportation

Identified [page 50 >](#)

A full assessment of transportation is available in our Energy and Transportation report. Contact Groundsure or your search provider for further details.

ClimateIndex™

Physical risks

ClimateIndex™ projects changes in physical risks from flooding, ground stability and coastal erosion. Please see [page 7 >](#) for details and guidance.

5 years



Significant risk

30 years



Significant risk

Transition risks

ClimateIndex™ covers transition risks including energy efficiency. Please see [page 9 >](#) for details.

Contaminated land liability

Banking security

Is it likely that the property will represent acceptable banking security from a contaminated land perspective?

Yes

Statutory or 3rd party action

Is there a risk of statutory (e.g. Part 2A EPA 1990) or third party action being taken against the site?

Unlikely

Environmental liability

Is there a risk that the property value may be impacted due to contaminated land liability issues?

Unlikely

Site Plan



Useful contacts

Wrexham - Wrexham County Borough Council:

<http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/> ↗

contact-us@wrexham.gov.uk ↗

01978 292 000

Natural Resources Wales

Customer Care Centre

enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk ↗

0300 065 3000



Recent aerial photograph



Capture Date: 10/04/2020

Site Area: 1.06ha



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info@groundsure.com 
01273 257 755

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Your ref: DPA Ref:23076/2.0
Grid ref: 328593 345263

Overview of findings and recommendations

 Contaminated Land

Low risk

Groundsure considers there to be an acceptable level of risk at the site from contaminated land liabilities.

If you require further advice with regards to this, please contact our customer services team on 01273 257 755 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com ↗

More information on [page 11](#) >

 Flooding

High risk

- investigate the insurance on offer for the property to ensure any implications on premiums are fully understood before completion
- the assessment in this report is based on the highest flood risk found within the site boundary. The maps within the flood risk section clearly highlight which parts have a higher probability of flood risk, allowing you to visualise whether flood risk affects the buildings or the associated land. If required, we can provide an assessment that provides separate flood risk ratings for the main building and for the land/gardens around it. This assessment is carried out manually by one of our in house experts and can only be ordered by contacting our customer support team at info@groundsure.com ↗
- if the property has recently been constructed, the flood risk assessment contained within this report will not take into account any measures put in place by the developer to deal with flooding. You should seek further information from the developer on flood risk mitigation for the site
- investigate the various forms of flood resistance and resilience measures that will help protect your property in the event of a flood

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

A full flood risk assessment will be required at the site in the event that it will be developed/redeveloped. The NPPF states that the flood risk assessment should identify and assess the risks of all forms of flooding to and from the development and demonstrate how these flood risks will be managed so that the development remains safe throughout its lifetime, taking climate change into account. Those proposing developments should take advice from the emergency services when producing an evacuation plan for the development as part of the flood risk assessment.

More information on [page 28](#) >



 Ground stability Identified

- if a survey has been undertaken at the property that considers ground instability and no issues were found, no further action is required
- however, based on the findings of this report, the purchaser should be encouraged to consider potential instability in any future development or alteration of the ground including planting and removing trees, and regardless of the survey outcome
- if no survey has yet been undertaken, we recommend one is carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced person
- if ground instability issues have been or are subsequently identified in a survey we recommend following any advice given in the survey findings

Coal

- Groundsure recommends that a CON29M Official Coal Mining Search is conducted. This can be ordered through Groundsure or your preferred search provider.

More information on [page 36](#) >

 Radon Identified

- if the property is a new build, you can check compliance on radon protection with the developer
- if you are buying a currently occupied property, ask the present owner whether radon levels have been measured and, if so, whether the results were above the radon Action Level. If they were, ask what remedial measures were installed, were radon levels re-tested and did the re-testing confirm the measures have been effective
- if testing has not been carried out, it would be a sensible precaution to arrange for the property to be tested with radon detectors. If initial short-term radon screening tests are inconclusive, or the purchaser would prefer to carry out a full three-month test, it may be possible to arrange a 'radon bond'
- high levels of radon can be reduced through carrying out remedial works to the property
- basic radon protection measures will be required to be installed in the event that any new buildings or extensions are added to the property
- all basement and cellar areas are considered at additional risk from high radon levels. If an underground room such as a cellar or basement makes up part of the living or working accommodation, the property should be tested regardless of radon Affected Area status
- see <http://www.radonassociation.co.uk/guide-to-radon/information-for-employers/> ↗ for further information

More information on [page 36](#) >



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Other considerations

These are next steps associated with non-environmental search returns on matters of energy facilities, transport infrastructure and planning constraints.

 Energy

Identified

Oil and gas

A record of a well used for oil and gas extraction, exploration, or development has been identified in the locality of the property, although not in close proximity. The presence of a well does not necessarily mean that any active exploration or producing is occurring. We recommend checking the data within the report to see if the well has a 'completed by' date within the data as this would indicate that no further activity is taking place at the site.

You may wish to visit the website of any identified operator for further information.

Wind

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property
- contact the operating company and the relevant Local Authority for further information
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this wind development would have on the property

Solar

- use the details given in the report to find out more about the potential impacts on the property by contacting the operating company and/or Local Authority
- visit the area in order to more accurately assess the impact this solar farm would have on the property

More information on [page 42](#) >



ClimateIndex™ physical and transition risks - Breakdown



Our ClimateIndex™ provides a climate score for your property, and projects changes in physical and transition risks from flooding, natural ground instability and coastal erosion. Climate change could have a significant medium to longer term impact on your property, which may be increasingly considered by your lender if you are arranging a mortgage. ClimateIndex™ provides ratings that indicate potential **physical risks** (loss and damage to property) and how these give rise to **transition risks** such as having a material impact on the ability to insure or mortgage the property in the medium to long term. In turn, this could affect the future resale value of the property.

You can see how these relate to the individual calculated risks in the breakdown below.

ClimateIndex™

5 years



Significant risk

30 years



Significant risk

These ratings provide an overall illustration of the individual peril breakdowns below. For example, you may have three individual perils that have been flagged as presenting a moderate or high risk, and collectively they could generate a C rating due to the combined severity of risks present on the property site.

Surface water flooding

High

High

River flooding

Low

Moderate

Coastal flooding

Negligible

Negligible

Ground instability

Negligible

Negligible

Coastal erosion - defended

Negligible

Negligible

Coastal erosion - undefended

Negligible

Negligible

Coastal erosion - complex cliffs

Negligible

Negligible



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In 30 years time your property has a ClimateIndex™ rating of E: There are physical risks that could affect the property either now or in the future. The availability of insurance or a mortgage in the coming years could be significantly affected. In turn, this may impact upon the property's resale value. Projections may show that the property could also become uninhabitable in a worse case scenario.

Climate change is likely to increase the risk of flooding on this property over time. To best protect the property, and your investment, against this risk we recommend the following:

- Investigate the insurance on offer for the property to ensure any implications on premiums are fully understood before completion, and take into consideration that premiums could be impacted in the future if the risk increases due to climate change;
- Investigate the possibility of obtaining parametric insurance or business interruption insurance;
- Sign up for [flood warnings](#) ↗ provided by the government;
- Look into the various forms of flood [resistance](#) ↗ and [resilience](#) ↗ measures that will help protect your property in the event of a flood.

For further details on flood risk see [page 35](#) > and for further details on natural ground instability and coastal erosion see [page 41](#) >.



ClimateIndex™ transition risks

Energy Performance

Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) rate the energy efficiency of buildings using grades from A+ to G, with 'A+' being the most efficient grade (this represents a 'Net Zero' non-domestic building) and 'G' the least efficient. They are designed to provide an estimate of energy costs associated with a building and an indication of how these can be reduced. When required, they should be made available to any prospective buyer or tenant. They are valid for exactly 10 years after the date lodged by the assessor. If your certificate is out of date it will need to be renewed when you wish to sell a property or let to a new tenant.

No valid EPC has been found relating to the property.

There are a number of potential reasons why a valid EPC has not been found for the property:

- The property is an undeveloped plot and no buildings exist;
- An EPC is not required for the building(s) on this site;
- The EPC for the property is not yet recorded in the published database. You can visit gov.uk's [Find an energy certificate](#) ↗ service to search for the EPC for more detail;
- We have been unable to match the address provided when ordering this report to the address on the EPC.

Consideration should be given to the feasibility and cost of any improvement works that are recommended in the EPC, if any exemptions apply and also to when a new assessment might be required.

EPC calculations are partly based on observations made by the EPC assessor when visiting a property and partly on data and assumptions using the age and type of property. This means the EPC band may change irrespective of any improvement works undertaken, due to, for example, differing access or documentation being provided to the assessor during the visit. Additionally, the methodologies underpinning EPC calculations are updated periodically.

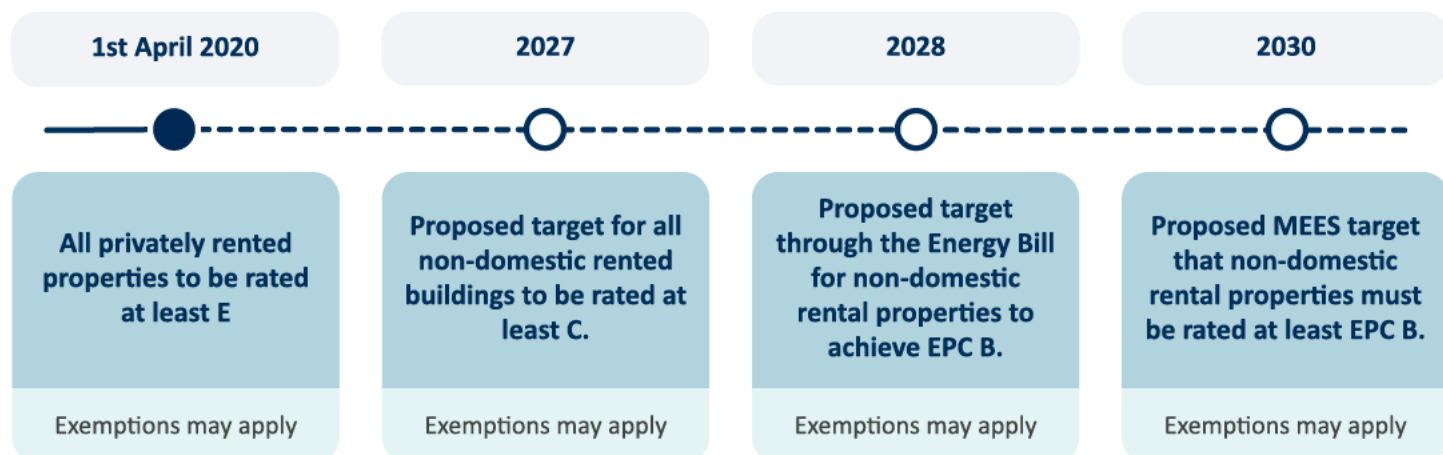
Letting and energy efficiency regulations

Currently, the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES) Regulations require all privately rented non-domestic properties being let in England and Wales to have a **minimum EPC rating of 'E'**.

If the property has an EPC rating of F or G, the landlord should either improve the property to at least an EPC rating of E, or register an exemption, should one apply. [Click here](#) ↗ for more detail on the types of exemptions available and how to register for them.

Given the general aspiration to move towards a net zero economy, tightening of the requirements imposed around energy efficiency should be anticipated and considered. Current government guidelines and proposals are summarised below:







Contaminated land liability

Low risk

Summary

The Contaminated Land Assessment was completed using a detailed risk assessment designed by qualified Environmental Consultants.

Past Land Use	Low
Waste and Landfill	Low
Current and Recent Industrial	Low

Next steps

Groundsure considers there to be an acceptable level of risk at the site from contaminated land liabilities.

If you require further advice with regards to this, please contact our customer services team on 01273 257 755 or e-mail at info@groundsure.com ↗

Jump to

[Consultant's Assessment >](#)[Past land use >](#)[Waste and landfill >](#)[Current and recent industrial >](#)[Superficial hydrogeology >](#)[Bedrock hydrogeology >](#)[Hydrology >](#)[Skip to next section: Flooding >](#)

You can find our methodology and list of limitations on [page 56 >](#)

Consultant's assessment

Environmental searches are designed to ensure that significant hazards and risks associated with this property are identified and considered alongside the investment in or purchase of a property. Please see [page 4 >](#) for further advice.

Current and proposed land use

Current land use

Groundsure has not been advised by the client (or their advisers) of the current use of the property. Groundsure has therefore assumed that the property is likely to be used for commercial purposes.

Proposed land use

Groundsure has assumed that the property will remain in its current use.

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Historical land use

On-site

No potentially contaminative land uses have been identified at the study site.

Surrounding area

No potentially contaminative land uses have been identified in proximity to the study site.

Site setting

Potentially vulnerable receptors have been identified including site users, residents of properties in proximity, the underlying aquifers, surface water features in proximity, sensitive environmental areas in proximity.

Conclusion

Groundsure has not identified a potential contaminant-pathway-receptor relationship that may give rise to significant environmental liability. Please refer to the Contaminated Land assessment methodology contained within this report.



Contaminated land data summary



Past land use	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)	0	11	69
Former tanks	0	0	0
Former energy features	0	0	9
Former petrol stations	0	0	0
Former garages	0	0	1
Former military land	0	0	0
Waste and landfill	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Active or recent landfill	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Environment Agency Records)	0	0	0
Former landfill (from Local Authority and historical mapping records)	0	0	1
Waste site no longer in use	0	0	0
Active or recent licensed waste sites	0	0	0
Current and recent industrial	On-Site	0-50m	50-250m
Recent industrial land uses	0	0	4
Current or recent petrol stations	0	0	0
Historical licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Current or recent licensed industrial activities	0	0	0
Local Authority licensed pollutant release	0	0	0
Pollutant release to surface waters	0	0	0
Pollutant release to public sewer	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 1)	0	0	0
Dangerous industrial substances (D.S.I. List 2)	0	0	0
Dangerous or explosive sites	0	0	0
Hazardous substance storage/usage	0	0	0
Sites designated as Contaminated Land	0	0	0
Pollution incidents	0	1	3



Contaminated land / Past land use



- Site Outline
- Search buffers in metres (m)
- Former industrial land uses
- Former energy features
- Former garages

Former industrial land use (1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale)

These historical land uses have been identified from 1:10,560 and 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps dated from the mid to late 1800s to recent times. They have the potential to have caused ground contamination. Please see the Environmental Summary to find out how these could impact the site.

Please see [page 4](#) > for further advice.

Distance	Direction	Use	Date
42 m	N	Unspecified Heap	1873
46 m	NE	Unspecified Heap	1960
46 m	NE	Unspecified Heap	1974
46 m	NE	Unspecified Heap	1949
47 m	NE	Unspecified Heap	1873

