



The Coal
Authority

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

For development at:

Site formally known as Glenwyn Boarding Kennels, Garden Cottage
Plas Issa, Pen-y-cae, Wrexham, LL14 1TU

For proposal:

Removal of existing kennels and construction of one pair of semi-detached residential dwellings with associated parking and landscaping

Assessment Summary

Assessment Result	HIGH RISK
Recommended Further Work	INTRUSIVE SITE INVESTIGATION BEFORE FINALISING LAYOUT

The Coal Authority works to resolve the impacts of mining by growing its expertise, innovation, organisational capability and efficiency.

It manages the effects of past coal mining, including subsidence damage claims which are not the responsibility of licensed coal mine operators and is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. This report is valid for 90 days.

Limit of liability

This report is provided for the applicant and is in respect of the property identified on its face. Any conclusions or recommendations made are those based on information obtained for the report and our current knowledge and practices. The information and data set out in this report is based on information provided by or obtained from third parties which is held by the Coal Authority. Any limitations of the data are identified within the report. The Coal Authority does not accept liability for the accuracy of third party data. Should new data or information become available these results, conclusions and recommendations may require amending. The Authority is not and cannot be liable for any harm, loss or damage of whatever nature, including consequential loss, occasioned to any third party by the inaccuracy of the information set out in this report and any person seeking to rely upon it should if necessary undertake their own investigations and professional advice. The report should only be used in the stated context.

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Any advice provided in this report does not prejudice our position as a statutory consultee.

Version	Compiled	Checked	Date
1.1	DCP	HB	10 th May 2019

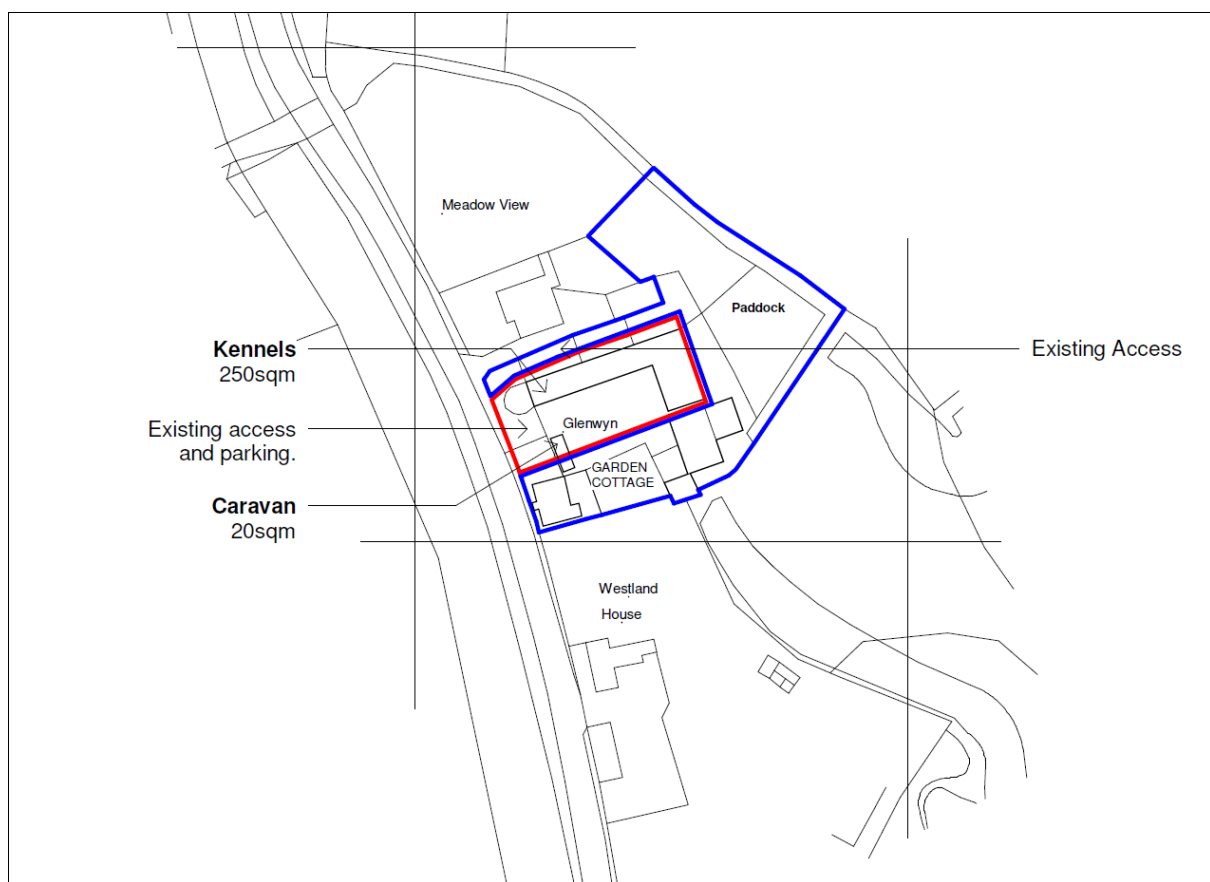
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

a) Site location and Description

The Coal Authority has been commissioned to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report for a proposed development at the site formally known as Glenwyn Boarding Kennels, Garden Cottage, Plas Issa, Pen-y-cae, Wrexham, LL14 1TU (see Figure 1), in order to provide the Local Planning Authority with information on coal mining and an assessment of its impact on land stability.

The approximate site centre co-ordinates are E328238, N343924. The proposed development area requires access via Delph Road. The site has an approximate elevation of 151m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans the removal of existing kennels and construction of one pair of semi-detached residential dwellings with associated parking and landscaping (see Appendix A).

c) Scope of coal mining risk assessment

The purpose of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report is to:

- Present a desk-based review of all available information on the coal mining issues which are relevant to the application site.
- Use that information to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues.
- Set out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development.
- Demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that the application site is, or can be made, safe and stable to meet the requirements of national planning policy with regard to development on unstable land.

Any works that intersect coal mine workings, mine entries or coal seams may have implications for mine gas, spontaneous combustion and surface collapse. Coal Authority permission is required prior to any such works taking place. Further detailed advice can be provided upon request.

The Coal Authority's adopted policies regarding building over or close to mine entries and managing gas risks can be viewed at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-on-or-within-the-influencing-distance-of-mine-entries

www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-managing-the-risk-of-hazardous-gases

Section 2 – Sources of information used to inform this report

Source reviewed	Yes	No	Remarks
Coal mining report	X		Consultants Coal Mining Report (Appendix B)
Other mining records	X		Abandonment plans – 13221 'Delph Colliery', 17956 'Acrefair Opencast'
Geological plans	X		BGS Wrexham sheet 121Solid and Drift 1993 1:50 000
BGS Boreholes	X		SJ24SE4
Other	X		BGS GeoIndex Viewer

The above information sources have been used to provide an assessment of the potential mining risk within the remainder of the report.

Section 3 – Identification and assessment of site specific coal mining related risks

The Coal Authority's search of its detailed coal mining information identifies the following site specific coal mining legacy risks to the site.

Coal mining issue	Reported		Risk assessment	
	Yes	No	Rating	Comment
a) Underground coal mining (recorded at shallow depths)		X	Medium risk	Deeper recorded workings in Stone and Firedamp seams may pose risk to proposed development
b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)	X		Medium risk	Potential unrecorded workings in five seams of coal, in addition to Firedamp and Stone
c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)	X		High risk	Eight entries recorded within 100m of boundary, two of which may pose risk to development
d) Coal mining geology (faults and fissures)		X	Low risk	None recorded
e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential	X		Medium risk	All mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development
f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard		X	Low risk	None recorded
g) Surface mining (opencast workings)	X		Low risk	Opencast site recorded to be present approximately 20m west of site

A desk based study of the coal mining information has been used to risk assess the coal mining features above. A summary of the risk posed by these features is summarised after thorough analysis of the information sources. Comment on each specific coal mining issue follows below:

a) Underground Coal Mining (recorded at shallow depths)

Coal mining at depths shallower than 30m beneath ground level can typically pose challenges to ground stability at the surface. The magnitude of this effect depends upon the exact depth of any workings, the thickness of competent rock cover and the extraction thickness of any coal mine workings.

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows that the development site is not in an area of recorded shallow coal mine workings. The shallowest seams recorded to have been worked beneath the site are the Firecamp (Firedamp) and Stone seams, recorded to have been worked at 56m and 59m below ground level (bgl) respectively, both with extraction thicknesses of 1.5m and last worked in 1868. No source information could be located confirming where the reported depth and extraction thicknesses of these seams in the Consultants Report has been taken from, however it will be discussed in section 3b below that multiple seams are likely to exist above the Firedamp and Stone seams beneath the proposed development and that these seams may contain unrecorded workings. Therefore insufficient competent cover may exist above the Firedamp and Stone seams and consequently the risk to the proposed development from the recorded workings in these seams is considered to be medium.

b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)

Areas of probable shallow coal mine workings are identified as part of the Development High Risk Area for which no recorded plan exists, but where it is likely that workable coal at shallow depths has been mined before records were kept. The data has been estimated from available mining records by qualified mining surveyors. Since 1872 there has been a law that requires all coal mine operators to deposit working plans of the mine with the government following the cessation of operations. Prior to this date the plans were often destroyed or kept in private ownership. Where the extraction of coal has occurred there is the potential for voids to remain long after mining has ceased. The depth of workings generally dictates the length of time that significant voids may remain, but other factors including the size of mine roof supports and the competency of overlying strata can influence the time for natural consolidation to occur. Waste material produced during mining was sometimes used to backfill abandoned sections of mine workings, therefore reducing the volume of open cavities or voids that remain. The method of backfilling workings is typically not recorded and cannot be relied upon as a satisfactory form of remediation.

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows that the development site is in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings. The British

Geological Survey sheet 121 Wrexham 1:50,000, records the conjectured outcrops of the Main, Crown and Upper Red coal seams within the Carboniferous Bettisford Formation to be present approximately 110m, 280m and 550m northwest of the site, respectively. These outcrops are locally orientated approximately ENE–WSW dipping SW and a rate of dip of 8.1° has been inferred from local geological information. This rate of dip is also indicated on abandonment plan 13221. Based on this rate of dip and the relative distance from outcrop, the Main seam can be inferred to be present at approximately 15.6m below rockhead at the proposed development.

BGS borehole record SJ24SE4, located approximately 240m northwest of the proposed development (and further north than the recorded outcrop position of the Main seam described above), records the following seams to exist:

Seam	Depth to base of seam (m bgl)	Thickness (m)
Main	11.88	2.74
Brassey*	21.03	0.68
Upper Yard or Plas Madoc*	31.77	0.76
Red*	43.43	0.45
Stone	50.39	0.86
Half Yard or Bench of Stone	51.71	0.40
Firedamp	52.83	0.50

*It is considered likely that the Crown and Upper Red outcrops mentioned above may be alternative seam names for one or other of the Brassey, Upper Yard or Red seams

This borehole record indicates the Main seam to be present at or close to outcrop, inferring that the conjectured outcrop position detailed on the British Geological Survey Map may be incorrect. Taking the rate of dip above and extrapolating this from the borehole, the Main seam can be estimated to be approximately 34.1m below rockhead at the proposed development site, with the Firedamp seam being present at approximately 40.95m below this (75.05m below rockhead or approximately 84.19m bgl). However, the Coal Authority reports the recorded workings in the Firedamp coal to be some 28.19m shallower at 56m bgl and based on seam separations, the Main coal may therefore be present at 15.05m bgl.

Due to the variability in local source information and the possibility that any roadways driven through seams could be greater than the height of the seam (up to a nominal 1.5m where the seam thickness is less than this), it is considered possible that insufficient competent cover may exist above and between all seams recorded in the table above. Ground investigations may be able to prove the presence or otherwise of sufficient competent cover above the deeper seams, depending on the condition of the shallower seams. However, at this time the risk to the proposed development from unrecorded mine workings is considered to be medium.

c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows 8 mine entries (all shafts) are recorded within 100m of the development site. Mine abandonment plan 13221 has been used to confirm the location of all shafts with the Coal Authority co-ordinates reported in the Consultants Report.

The Coal Authority seeks to ensure that no development takes place above, or within the zone of influence of, any recorded mine entry. The zone of influence can be calculated from the Coal Authority departure distance (up to 10m from recorded co-ordinates to take account of any discrepancy in source plans), plus the local depth to rockhead (indicated from local BGS borehole record to be 9.14m), plus the radius of the entry (nominally taken to be 1.25m unless recorded otherwise). Taking the sum of these figures, the zone of influence for local shafts can be taken to be approximately 20.39m.

Shaft 328343-473 is recorded to be the closest entry to the site boundary, existing approximately 5m southeast of the boundary. Considering the potential departure distance, this shaft may exist within the site boundary and the zone of influence could encroach on the rear gardens of the properties. Shaft 328343-131 is recorded to be present approximately 19.5m west of the western site boundary. Based on the potential departure for this shaft it is not considered possible to exist within the site boundary, however the zone of influence may encroach within the site boundary, specifically onto the designated parking areas in the west of the site.

At this time, the risk to the proposed development from these two mine entries is considered to be high.

The development site sits within a historical mining area and therefore there is a residual risk of unrecorded mine entries present on site. All site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk and appropriate safety measures implemented.

d) Coal mining geology (Faults and fissures)

The development site sits upon the productive coal measures of the Bettisfield Formation, consisting of coal with occasional interbedded sandstone. BGS borehole record SJ24SE4, located approximately 240m northwest of the proposed development site, indicates 'surface' (suspected to be glacial till) to extend to a depth of 9.14m, however local ground conditions may vary.

No faults, fissures or break lines are known to affect the development site.

e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential

No seam mentioned in this report is recorded as being prone to spontaneous combustion.

There are no recorded past gas emissions recorded in the surrounding area, however, coal seams and coal mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development. At development sites with shallow coal workings, probable shallow coal mine workings, or pathway features such as mine entries and geological disturbances on or nearby the site, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed gas risk assessment to be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance.

f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard

None recorded.

g) Surface mining (opencast workings)

The Consultants Report shows that the licenced boundary for the Acrefair opencast site is present to the west of Delph Road, approximately 20m west of the development site (recorded on abandonment plan 17956). The licenced boundary for this site does not fall within the development site boundary and therefore the risk to the proposed development is considered to be low.

Section 4 – Proposed mitigation strategy

a) Site investigation and/or remediation

Due to the likely presence of unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Main, Brassey, Upper Yard, Red and Half Yard coal seams beneath the site and the recorded workings in the Stone and Firedamp seams, intrusive site investigations will be required to prove the condition of, or sufficient competent cover above, these seams. Consideration should be given to the possibility of roadways existing within any worked seams which may be greater than the seam height (nominally 1.5m if seam thickness is less) to facilitate access, however if sufficient competent cover is proved then boreholes may not need to extend to the deeper seams.

Investigations will also be required to confirm the presence or otherwise of shaft 328343-473 from within the site boundary. If access permits, investigations should look to cover the full departure area, if possible. These investigations, along with the investigations for shallow mine workings, should look to prove the local depth to rockhead, which in turn can be used to more accurately calculate the zone of influence.

If found, shaft 328343-473 will subsequently require further investigation to confirm its current condition and provide information which will aid the design of any treatment proposals, where it is considered necessary. The occurrence of unrecorded mine entries across the whole of the site cannot be discounted and consequently in areas of new build development a watching brief should be maintained throughout the site works to identify this risk. As a result all site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk. Where mine entries exist close to the boundary the developer should be aware that this could complicate treatment if they straddle the boundary or works needed to treat them require access to land owned by third parties.

The site investigations will need to be carried out by a competent contractor, taking into account the findings of this report. The results should be interpreted by a qualified and competent person so that an appropriate remedial strategy can be developed.

Guidance on drilling or piling through coal can be found at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-managing-the-risk-of-hazardous-gases

Due to the difficulties in identifying coal related gas hazards, it may be prudent to consider completing a gas risk assessment for the development site. This may recommend basic gas protection measures within the foundation design, which are resistant to permanent gases (carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide) and comparable to that suggested in BR211, as commonly used to protect against radon in residential properties.

Concrete, cements and renders may be susceptible to attack from elevated levels of

sulfates in the ground. The Building Research Establishment reports that most cases of sulfate attack occur in and adjacent to coal field areas and related industrial centres. It would be prudent for the issue of sulfate attack to be considered during the foundation design to ensure they comply with the Building Regulations 2010.

You may also wish to refer to the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) publication Special Publication 32 "Construction over Abandoned Mine Workings".

b) Coal Authority permit

Any intrusive activities, including initial site investigation boreholes and any subsequent treatment of coal mine workings/coal mine entries for ground stability purposes require the prior written permission of the Coal Authority. Application forms for Coal Authority permission and further guidance on this matter can be obtained from the Coal Authority's website at:

www.gov.uk/get-a-permit-to-deal-with-a-coal-mine-on-your-property

Follow on services can be requested using the details in the contacts section.

c) Implications for development layout

The coal mining legacy issues outlined in this report, particularly shafts 328343-473 and 328343-131 may have implications for the layout of the proposed development outlined in Appendix A. Investigations should look to prove the presence or absence of shaft 328343-473 from within the east of the site and if access permits this should be looked for over the full potential departure area. If the shaft cannot be looked for over its full departure area and access cannot be gained for investigations beyond the development site boundary, consideration should be given to the worse-case scenario of the shaft existing immediately beyond the site boundary. The investigations should also look to prove the local depth to rock head which in turn should be used to determine a revised zone of influence for the shaft. Consideration may be required for ground improvement works for any areas of the site falling within the zone of influence of this shaft. At this time, the zone of influence is likely to cover garden areas, however if the ground investigations prove that the zone of influence may cover other parts of the development, including the properties or parking area, consideration should be given to revising the development layout so that these features fall outside the zone of influence.

At this time, shaft 328343-131 is not considered likely to fall within the development site and due to its location to the west of Delph Road cannot be looked for, however the zone of influence for this shaft may extend into the site by up to 0.89m. The ground investigations within the site should be used to determine the local depth to rockhead and consequently determine a more accurate zone of influence for this shaft. If the

zone of influence can be reduced such that the zone of influence will not fall within the site then no further action will be required, however if the zone of influence is found to encroach onto the site then consideration should be given to relocating the properties and any areas of parking to outside the zone of influence of this shaft.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site has been subject to historical coal mining activity, namely recorded workings, potential unrecorded shallow workings and the existence of two mine entries recorded in close proximity to the development site. The risk to the site from legacy mining features is therefore classed as high.

The intrusive investigations recommended in Section 4a of this report should be undertaken prior to the layout of the development being confirmed.

The Coal Authority advises the developer to undertake a detailed Gas Risk Assessment where proposed development occurs over shallow coal reserves as is the case here.

Section 6 – Contacts

Planning and Local Authority Liaison Service

Tel: 01623 637 119

Email: planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

Website: www.gov.uk/planning-applications-coal-mining-risk-assessments

Surface Hazards Emergency Service

Tel: 01623 646 333 (open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week)

24-hour number for reporting public safety hazards and incidents associated with coal mining

Mining Reports Service

To purchase site specific coal mining information go to our website;

www.groundstability.com

Licensing and Permitting Service

Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

Tel: 01623 637 320

For permission to enter or disturb coal mine entries and coal seams.

Section 7 – Appendices

Appendix A – Plan showing proposed development layout



Appendix B – Non-Residential Coal Mining Consultants Report



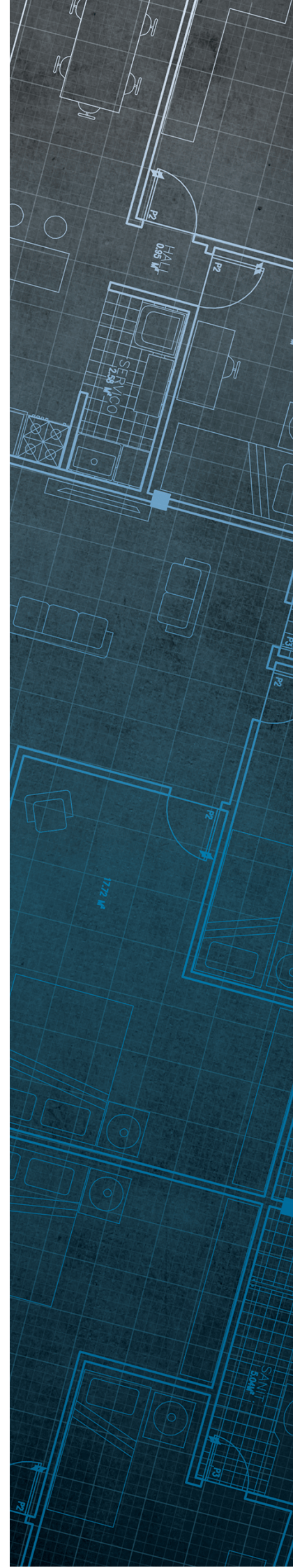
The Coal
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Consultants Coal Mining Report

Site Formely Known As Glenwyn
Boarding Kennels
Garden Cottage
Lane From Tyn Y Pistyll To Garden
Cottage
Plas Issa
Pen Y Cae
Wrexham
LL14 1TU

Date of enquiry:	18 April 2019
Date enquiry received:	18 April 2019
Issue date:	18 April 2019

Our reference:	51002104810001
Your reference:	CMRA1347



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

THE COAL AUTHORITY

Enquiry address

Site Formely Known As Glenwyn Boarding Kennels
Garden Cottage
Lane From Tyn Y Pistyll To Garden Cottage
Plas Issa
Pen Y Cae
Wrexham
LL14 1TU

How to contact us

0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

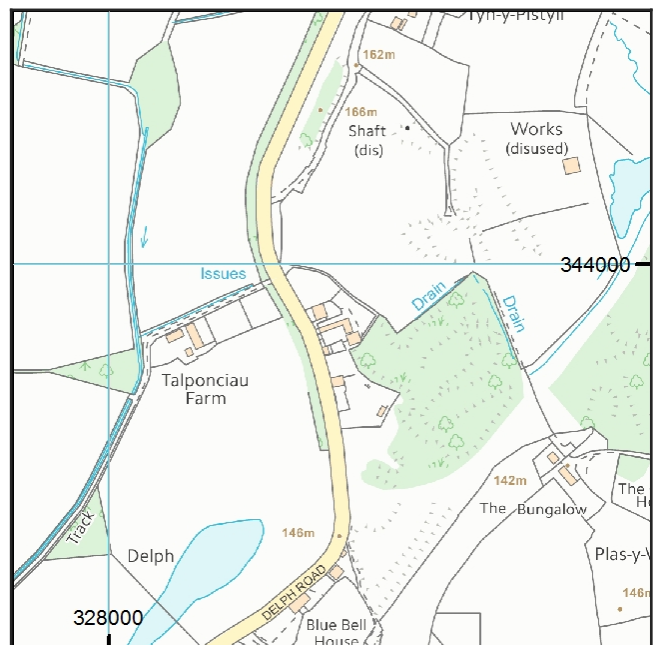
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Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

Colliery	Seam	Mineral	Coal Authority reference	Depth (m)	Direction to working	Dipping rate of seam worked (degrees)	Dipped direction of seam worked	Extraction thickness (cm)	Year last mined
unnamed	FIRECAMP	Coal	384H	56	Beneath Property	8.1	South-East	150	1868
unnamed	STONE	Coal	38VL	59	Beneath Property	7.0	South-East	150	1868
unnamed	RED (DURBOG)	Coal	3854	83	North-East	7.0	South-East	70	1868
unnamed	NANT (SOFT 5 QTRS)	Coal	38WJ	87	Beneath Property	7.0	South-East	100	1868
unnamed	RUABON YARD (SOFT 5 QTRS)	Coal	382O	87	East	7.0	South-East	100	1868
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	380O	106	East	7.0	South-East	110	1868

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Yes.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	328343-130	328140 343933		Coal	
Shaft	328343-131	328194 343925	This entry has been filled to an unknown specification.	Coal	
Shaft	328343-173	328332 343933		Coal	
Shaft	328343-398	328185 343949		Coal	
Shaft	328343-399	328218 343859		Coal	
Shaft	328343-473	328263 343926		Coal	
Shaft	328343-475	328292 343898	This shaft is located in an area that has been worked by opencast mining operations. There are no details of any treatment but it is likely that the shaft has been partially or totally removed.	Coal	
Shaft	328344-039	328171 344008		Coal	

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

The following abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers intersect with some, or all, of the enquiry boundary:

2334	5916	OM12023
NW1503	16713	OM15059
17956	0	NW1423

Our records show we have more plans than those shown above which could affect the enquiry boundary.

Please contact us on 0345 762 6848 to determine the exact abandoned mine plans you require based on your needs.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

Opencast mines

Please refer to the “Summary of findings” map (on separate sheet) for details of any opencast areas within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

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

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

No notices have been given, under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, stating that the land is at risk of subsidence.

Withdrawal of support notices

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.

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.

Section 4 – Further information

The following potential risks have been identified and as part of your risk assessment should be investigated further.

Development advice

The site is within an area of historical coal mining activity. Should you require advice and/or support on understanding the mining legacy, its risks to your development or what next steps you need to take, please contact us.

For further information on specific site or ground investigations in relation to any issues raised in Section 4, please call us on 0345 762 6848 or email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission.

Mine water treatment schemes

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Withdrawal of support notices

Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Payment to owners of former copyhold land

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

345 762 6848 (UK)
44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)
www.groundstability.com