

Date: 18th November 2024
Ref: 14-854-L2-RevA

Redrow Homes

Redrow House
6450 Cinnabar Court,
Daresbury
Warrington,
WA4 4GE

PLANNING RESPONSE LETTER RUTHIN ROAD, WREXHAM

This letter has been completed on behalf of Redrow Homes in response to the comments received 2nd October 2024 from Charlie Pope – Senior Minerals and Waste Planning Office for North Wales Minerals and Waste Planning Service (NWMWPS). The comments from Mr Pope follow a review of the E3P Mineral Safeguarding Assessment (appendix 10.2 - Environmental Statement) Ref: 14-854-R4-RevC; dated August 2023.

The NWMWPS review initially summarises the policy framework before bringing together the key elements of the E3P assessment. The key concerns that follow are initially presented herein with additional detail to follow each item in turn.

1. VOLUMES

Mr Pope writes:

"The report fails to mention the amount of mineral resource present on the site in terms of tonnages. Estimated tonnages have not been provided following the site investigations. The Local Planning Authority would need to know how much mineral would be sterilised if prior extraction didn't take place both directly and indirectly. This information should have been presented within the assessment."

Figure 1 is an excerpt from a representative stratigraphical log from the site investigation in the northwest of the site. The log demonstrates the variety in the near-surface natural deposits and represents the typical drift strata recorded across much of the site. Not all locations demonstrate this level of variation with some locations recording mainly sand, some clay and some gravel all with varying depths and thickness but which still demonstrate a lack of lateral continuity.

Whilst it would be possible to segregate out the gravel elements from the sand matrix, this would be more difficult to segregate cohesive from granular and the lateral continuity of any constituent is unlikely to be regular through the 70+ hectare area. What is more, where mineral sand and gravel are quarried for aggregates these are typically in deposits that are more sorted in terms of their constituent parts and thus require less energy in terms of recovery.

Based on this log and over an area of 76 ha (764406.5 m²) the below would be possible in the very best-case scenario:

Sand: 152,881 m³
Clay: 1,223,050 m³
Gravel: 152,881 m³

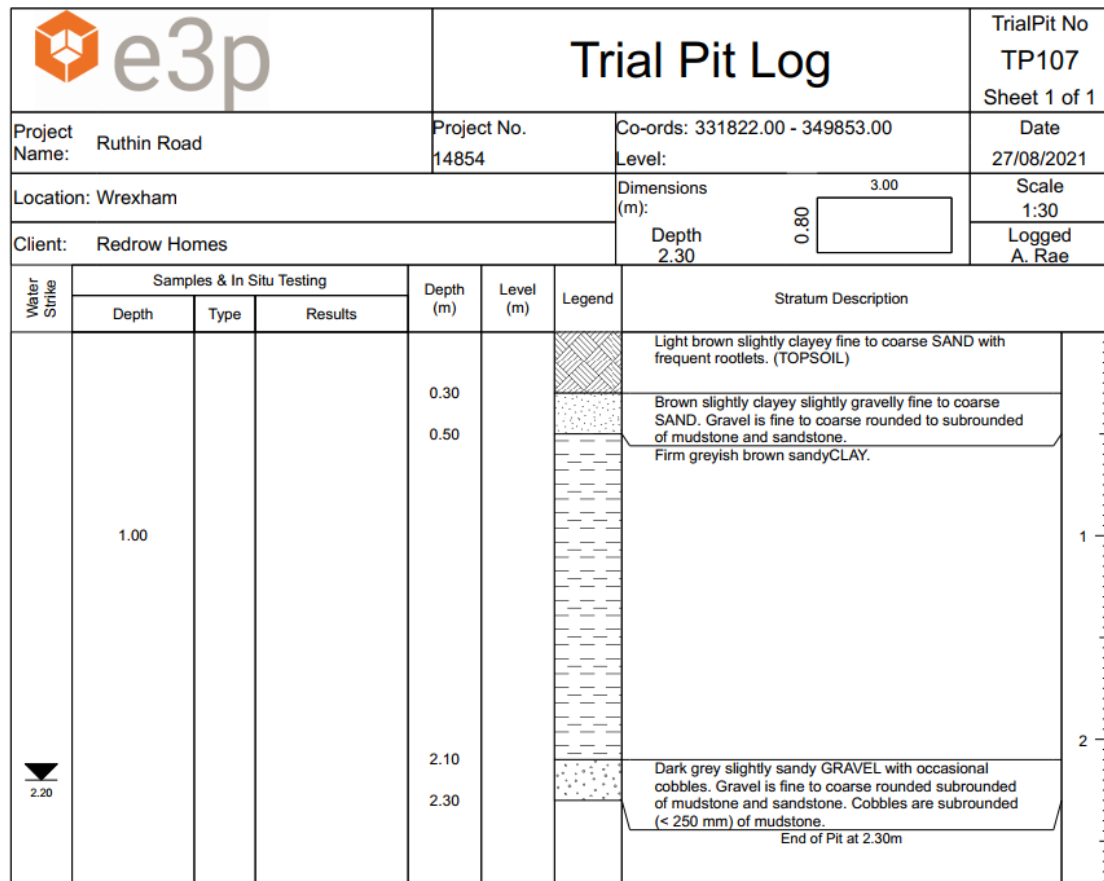




In isolation, these figures could be of a significance to suggest commercial viability for extraction however, given the levels of sorting and processing in consideration of the likely variety and potential for an element of unsuitable products a reduction from this ideal is likely. Furthermore, this number assumes full extraction boundary to boundary where in reality a buffer would be applied and some level of battering to make safe and slope at the boundary would further reduce the recoverable mass. As such it is realistic to suggest that these figures could see a reduction up to 50% whereby the viability becomes greatly reduced and less likely to be effective.

NB – given the variance through the site these figures will dramatically differ in reality with a high proportion a cohesive material present. The below images are presented as an indication of the variety at the site obtained from the site investigation completed to date.

Figure 1 Log Example From Ground Investigation





As far as practicable, sustainable best practices should be employed during the works to retain all materials available on-site and manage them to ensure those with geotechnical properties are used in highways and plots with others retained for landscaping. Such is the intention of the developer. However, the site levels are controlled by surrounding highways and drainage in the local area, and as such the levels are not likely to vary dramatically from the current levels.

While final levels will be determined in detail as part of later design phases it is acknowledged that minor level changes will be required for the development. The strata recorded on the site, by the mixed nature, likely have limited economic value but if they were over-excavated for export/sale, these would then need to be replaced by materials such as construction and demolition waste or natural materials from elsewhere in the wider region subject to the approval of any environmental permits. This would seem to be against the meaning of sustainable development, particularly when considering the likely poor quality of the drift strata present and the likely cost in its processing to something of resale value.

In addition, even when considering only the sand volumes this would equate to circa 19,120 wagon movements from the site over a 1-2 year period, around 185 wagons a week to and from the site to remove 152,881m³. In contrast, the same wagon movements would be required in reverse to backfill the site to development levels and the cost of import and materials to backfill, and necessary geotechnical effort through mechanical engineering to place the soils to a sufficient compaction for development, would be vast.



2. PRIOR EXTRACTION

Mr Pope writes:

"The report disregards the possibility of prior extraction of the sand for use in pipe bedding which the housing developer would require in the construction of all the requisite services of the proposed housing development. The possibility of sourcing an appropriate contractor should be explored. Sand could be extracted prior to the development / phasing which match the housing phasing blocks. There is potential for phasing and stockpiling the material. It may be appropriate to phase the prior extraction in the same phasing parameters as the housing blocks. Mobile plant and machinery could be brought into the site to wash and screen and then, stockpiles of sand could be maintained on-site for the use in pipe bedding. This would provide a sustainable supply of sand which the project would otherwise be required to be imported."

It is the developers intention, where practicable, to employ the most sustainable practices during the development which would include the retention of materials deemed necessary for excavation to utilise elsewhere within the construction of the development. The site will be constructed in phases in order to maximise the use of site won materials with material types segregated.

The sustainable use of materials will be paramount but as above it is not the intention to excavate unnecessarily as any deficit will need to be replaced with imported materials.

3. COAL MINING

Mr Pope writes:

"Insufficient evidence is provided in the report in terms of shallow coal mining and where this has occurred. Clarity is required as to whether the conclusions reached in terms of coal deposits are based upon formal consultation within the coal authority."

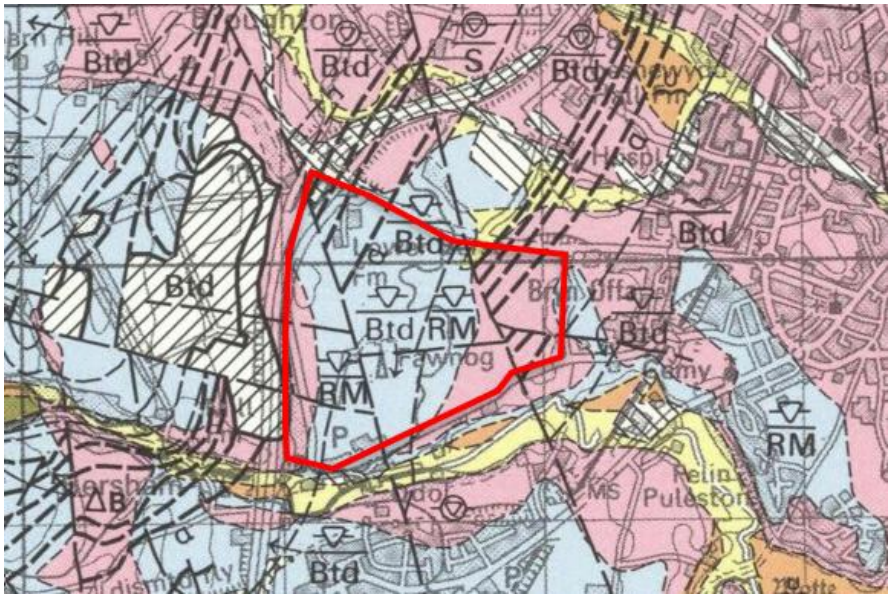
Since receiving the comments E3P has approached the Coal Authority to obtain their independent report pertinent to the site and wider area. Their Consultants Report (Ref: 51003455733001 dated 10th October 2024) is included as an attachment to this letter for reference. E3P has presented the pertinent information by way of a Coal Mining Assessment below:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	SUMMARY			
	SEAM	DIP	EXTRACTION THICKNESS	YEAR
Known Past Underground Mining	Crank	4.7°	70cm	1932
	Quaker	3.5° to 7.1°	130 to 150	1890 to 1931
	Powell	4.4° to 5.5°	110	1955 to 1958
	Main	2.5° to 7.0°	200 to 270	1900 to 1929
	Ruabon Yard	5.6° to 6°	80	1972
	Wall and Bench	3.5° to 5.9°	90-107	1967 to 1981



SOURCES OF INFORMATION	SUMMARY
Probable Unrecorded workings	The Coal Authority confirms none are present.
Spine Roadways at Shallow Depth	No spine roadways recorded at shallow depth.
Mine Entries within 100m of the site	None recorded within 100m of the enquiry boundary.
Mine Abandonment plans	Records show that there are up to 9 abandonment plans that show some element of the site (this is not always an indicator that the plan are pertinent to worked seams beneath the site).
Known outcrops	Seam Name – Workable: Yes/ No – Distance from site Alpha – Yes – Within Bersham Yard – Yes – Within Delta – Yes – Within and 23.2m North-West of the site. Gamma – Yes – Within Unnamed 1 – Yes – Within
Faults / Fissures	The mapping provided by the coal authority suggest two faults north-south through the site with another two east-west (likely displaced by other faults in the east of site). These features are shown in Figure 1.
Opencast mines	The Coal Authority mapping suggest land in the west of the site has been subject to opencast mining historically and potentially encroaches on the western boundary of the subject site. This is shown in Figure 1.
Coal Authority Managed Tips	None recorded within 500m of the enquiry boundary
Remediated Sites	None recorded within 50m 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 50m of the enquiry boundary, since 31 st October 1994.
Mine Gas	None recorded within 500m of the enquiry boundary
Mine Water	None recorded within 500m of the enquire boundary
Future Underground Mining	None recorded
Coal Authority Development Advice	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 cola mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.



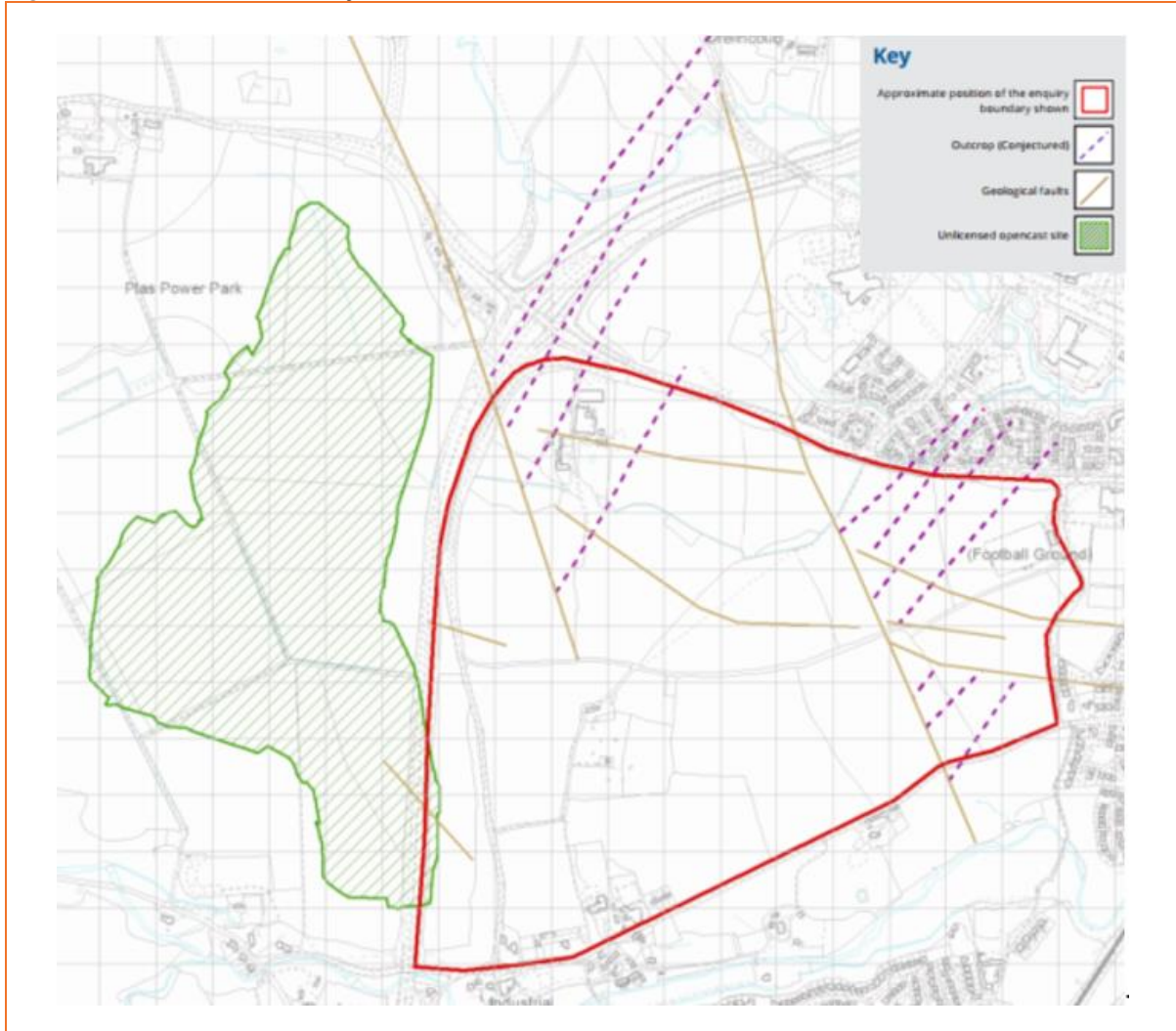
SOURCES OF INFORMATION	SUMMARY
British Geological Survey Mapping	 The 1:50,000 geological mapping for the area notes the Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta coal seams present in the very north-eastern corner of the site, crossing in from the northeast. These are repeated due to faulting to the south and in the far northwest of the site. All four coal seams shown outcropping beneath the site are shown to be dipping in a south easterly direction.
Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping	A review of the Ordnance Survey mapping from circa 1888, which has records of mine workings that predate the Mining & Regulation Act of 1872, identified the following features indicative of historical mine workings in proximity to the application site: Bersham Colliery - ~800 m south Gatewen Colliery - ~ 1 km north New Broughton Colliery - ~ 500 m north In consideration of the historical mining features in proximity to the site and the potential for coal close to the surface it is considered possible that coal extraction has occurred, underlying the site at relatively shallow depths; further investigation would be required to determine the extent and depth of any worked seams. It is expected, however, that any coal beneath the site could still be obtained post-construction from sites surrounding the site as it has been previously.



3.1. COAL AUTHORITY PLAN

The Coal Authority plan referenced: MR-LARGE-PLOT- 51003455733001-1728568707703 shows the coal seams beneath the site along the fault through the site and adjacent opencast quarry area.

Figure 1 Coal Authority Plan For The Site



3.2. COAL MINING GEOLOGY

Figure 2 is a photograph of the 1:10,000 plan for the site which shows the Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta seams repeating due to faulting at the site and outcropping throughout with a general dip direction to the southeast.

A fault trends east-west through the site and is bookmarked by two larger faults running north to south (the western is noted as Brymbo Fault).

This geological map of the Brynmoel area displays several key features. A prominent green boundary outlines a specific geological unit on the left side. The map is divided into various geological zones labeled with Greek letters: ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, and DELTA. A major fault, the Brynmoel Fault, is shown as a red dashed line running diagonally across the map. Other features include the River Clywedog, Brynmoel Hall, and various farms and roads. The map also shows topographic details like contour lines and elevation points.

This risk assessment comprises a desk-based review of all available information on coal mining issues that are relevant to the application site deemed to be located within the area. This includes:

- The coal mining risk assessment is summarised in Table 1.

Coal Mining Risk Assessment	Yes/No	Risk Assessment
Recorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (< 30 m)	No	Low
Recorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (> 30 m)	Yes	High
Evidence of Unrecorded Surface Extraction of Coal Outcrop	No	Low
Unrecorded Underground Coal Mining at Shallow Depth (< 30 m)	Yes	High
Mine Entries (Shaft/Adits)	No	Low



Coal Mining Risk Assessment	Yes/No	Risk Assessment
Coal Mining Geology – Fractures/Fissures	Yes	High
Recorded Gas Emissions	No	Low
Recorded Mining Surface Hazard	No	Low
Surface Mining (Opencast)	No	Very Low/Low

Based on the above, a high risk of unrecorded coal mining at shallow depth has been identified within the Alpha, beta, gamma and delta seams. The CA, as a statutory consultee, will require a series of rotary open holes across the site to determine the presence of any coal on-site and to understand the nature of any coal workings.

For mineral safeguarding, the coal reserves beneath the site could have been somewhat worked previously, the application of an opencast quarry is theoretically possible to win any remaining lower-quality coal. However, the items in the original document remain true that the surrounding sensitive receptors: Clywedog School, River Clywedog, residential property and the A483 all at the perimeter of the site would in all likelihood preclude the application of an opencast feature.

Should the mineral be necessary in the future it could be won from shafts outside the site boundary as has been the case for collieries in the wider area historically.

The mining of coal would be subject to licencing from the Coal Authority and likely approval of the Secretary Of State, with the last licence application for a deep mine (West Cumbria Mining) rejected on the basis that coal contributes the climate change with the result of the Supreme Court's judgement on the 'Finch v Surrey County Council' case which ruled that emissions from burning fossil fuels must be considered in planning applications for new extraction projects.

Currently, there is no National programme for coal extraction due to its unsustainability and, furthermore, Policy SP16 refers to the protection of minerals of economic importance, it refers to aggregate minerals, but does not reference coal.

It is highly unlikely given recent planning decisions and general policy in respect of energy production, not to mention the proximity of residential property, that coal extraction would be permitted on this site in our view.

4. TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

Mr Pope writes:

"The Information does not include a topographical survey which would be useful to assess what the impact of prior extraction would be on the landform should the sand be extracted prior to the housing development being constructed. A topographical survey would be useful to establish from a landscape perspective if prior extraction would be appropriate in this location and to determine what the extent of prior extraction would entail as it is accepted that it would not be appropriate to remove the entire resource.

Without the topographical information, this cannot be considered. Also, the report has not considered the impact of prior extraction from a flooding or drainage impact which would be expected to be able to assess if the resource was exploitable or not."

A topographical survey has been included as an attachment (or issued through the appropriate channels as a usable drawing).



E3P is not a specialist in flooding and drainage and therefore has not commented on the position to date. A specialist report has been completed by Waterco (Ref: 13840-FCA-09) to consider this and the levels at the site.

However, the pertinent report concludes that the site is mostly within Flood Zone 1 and not at risk of flooding. Two areas are categorised as zone C2 due to a culvert and unnamed watercourses as topographical low points. The report suggests minor mitigation and localised levels raising as well as improvements to existing culverts/flood storage. The presence of the development does not worsen the flood situation for the site and would seek to improve the drainage.

In relation to the mineral extraction, this assessment suggests that low points below circa 93m AOD may be liable to flooding and so any reduction in site level to win minerals could lead to flood through the lowered areas. Due to likely development levels, any minerals extracted would need to be replaced to ensure the risk of flooding is not worsened. Restoration of similar levels to those presently existing would be essential, not only to avoid flooding, but also in order to deliver a sustainable drainage network for the site draining naturally in a south-easterly direction to discharge into the existing watercourse.

4.1. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is considered based on the existing weight of evidence that the deposits are too variable across the site and uncertain in volume and scalability to represent a viable opportunity for extraction, and this is especially so given considerations relating to residential amenity, a resulting flood risk from reducing levels and the wider environmental concerns around firstly significantly increasing transport in the area to move materials but also the potentially lower quality materials that would be brought to site to re-establish levels for development.

Whilst inevitably in preparing the site for development there will be opportunities for the use of materials on the site, this is the extent of the realistic use of minerals from this site that can reasonably be anticipated in the circumstances.

Existing policy and environmental concerns will also limit the possibility of obtaining permits to compliantly extract materials at scale particularly in consideration of Coal.

I trust this information is satisfactory to your requirements, and should I be able to be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

For and on behalf of E3P Ltd

Roy Walker

BSc(Hons), FGS AIEMA, AMICE, MIEEnvSc, CEnv

Associate Director

Andrew Edgar

Director

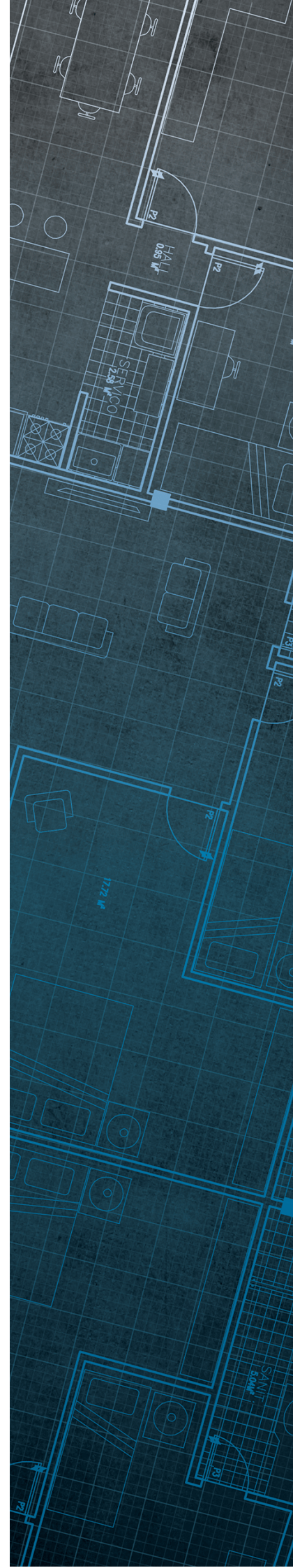


The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

1 Trem Y Llyn
Wrexham
Wrexham
LL11 3BX

Date of enquiry:	10 October 2024
Date enquiry received:	10 October 2024
Issue date:	10 October 2024
Our reference:	51003455733001
Your reference:	003377



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

E3P

Enquiry address

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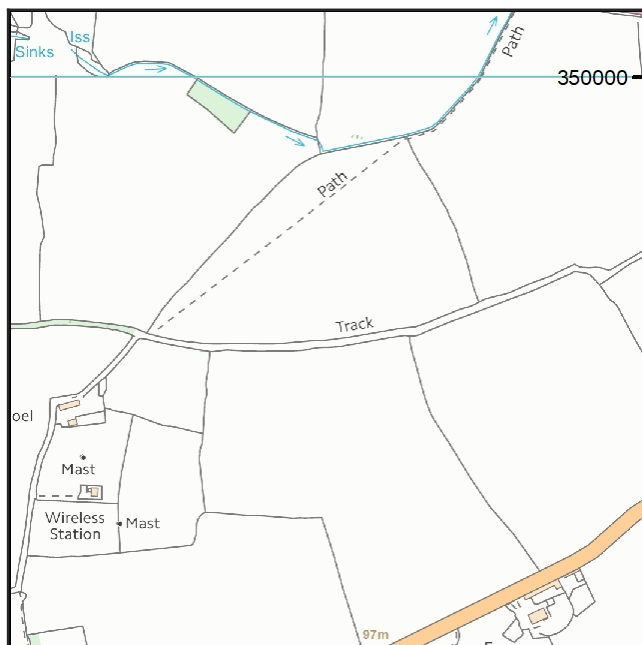
www.groundstability.com

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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	CRANK	Coal	3U4I	241	North-East	4.7	South-East	70	1932
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U67	246	North-East	4.7	South-East	130	1922
unnamed	POWELL	Coal	3V29	249	Beneath Property	5.5	South-East	110	1958
unnamed	POWELL	Coal	3U2B	251	South	4.4	South	110	1955
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U68	258	North	5.0	East	130	1899
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U62	262	Beneath Property	5.4	East	150	1926
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U65	263	Beneath Property	3.5	South-East	150	1929
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	7OM9	263	Beneath Property	7.0	East	250	1920
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U66	271	Beneath Property	5.2	South-West	150	1922
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U6J	271	South-West	4.8	South	150	1910
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U5Z	272	Beneath Property	4.9	East	150	1923
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4F	277	North	4.6	East	200	1900
unnamed	CRANK	Coal	3U4J	285	Beneath Property	0.4	North	70	1932
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U61	290	Beneath Property	4.6	East	150	1931
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4D	293	Beneath Property	5.4	North-East	250	1929
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4E	295	Beneath Property	4.4	South-East	250	1909
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4C	299	North	4.5	East	200	1900
unnamed	QUAKER	Coal	3U60	307	Beneath Property	7.1	East	130	1890
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4B	308	Beneath Property	2.5	South-East	250	1920
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V49	309	Beneath Property	6.5	East	250	1909
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4A	325	Beneath Property	6.2	South-East	250	1900
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V48	326	South-West	3.1	East	240	1900

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	MAIN	Coal	3V4Y	332	South-East	4.4	South-East	270	1920
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4G	333	South	3.1	East	240	1900
unnamed	MAIN	Coal	3V4P	333	South	6.6	South	240	1900
unnamed	RUABON YARD (SOFT 5 QTRS)	Coal	3U7A	372	West	5.6	South-East	80	1972
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIF	376	West	5.9	South-East	105	1970
unnamed	RUABON YARD (SOFT 5 QTRS)	Coal	3U7H	391	West	6.0	South-East	80	1972
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIJ	394	Beneath Property	3.7	South-East	107	1981
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIG	396	Beneath Property	5.6	South-East	104	1970
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIU	409	West	4.5	South-East	92	1969
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIV	419	South	3.5	South-East	100	1970
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VII	422	Beneath Property	5.4	East	104	1974
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIH	425	Beneath Property	3.9	East	90	1967
unnamed	WALL AND BENCH	Coal	3VIW	444	South	3.5	South	93	1967

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

NW1471	NW698	NW527
10902	12014	12064
NW656	NW578	11100

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

Seam name	Mineral	Seam workable	Distance to outcrop (m)	Direction to outcrop	Bearing of outcrop
ALPHA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	29
ALPHA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	29
ALPHA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	31
ALPHA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	39
ALPHA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	41
BERSHAM YARD	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	25
BERSHAM YARD	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	31
BERSHAM YARD	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	36
BERSHAM YARD	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	38
DELTA	Coal	Yes	23.2	North-West	29
DELTA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	43
GAMMA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	28
GAMMA	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	38
UNNAMED 1	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	33
UNNAMED 1	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	38
UNNAMED 1	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	44

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any geological faults, fissures or breaklines either within or intersecting the enquiry boundary.

Faults under or close to the property 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 in an area where notices to withdraw support were given in 1967, 1974 and 1976.

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.

Future development

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 500m of 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.

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. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, 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.

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.

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

Key

- Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 
- Outcrop (Conjectured) 
- Geological faults 
- Unlicensed opencast site 

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