

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

For development at:

Oxford Road, Dewsbury, Kirklees, WF13 4EH

For proposal:

Residential development

Assessment Summary

Assessment Result	MEDIUM RISK
Recommended Further Work	INTRUSIVE GROUND INVESTIGATION

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	HB	PB	07/04/2021

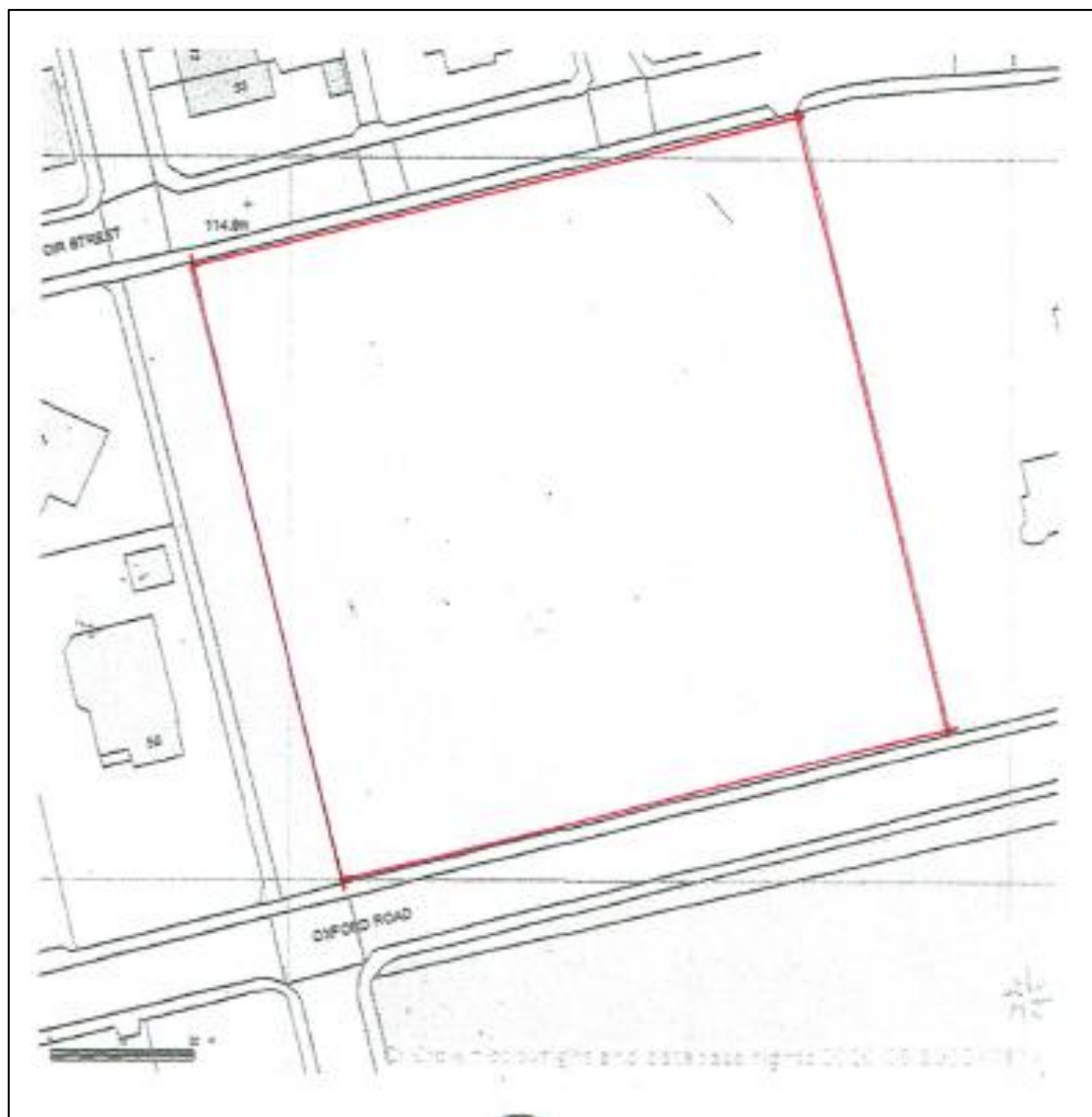
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

a) Site location and Description

The Coal Authority has been commissioned to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report for a proposed development at Oxford Road, Dewsbury, Kirklees, WF13 4EH (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 E423337, N422155. The proposed development area requires access via Oxford Road. The site has an approximate elevation ranging from 111m AOD in the southwest of the site to 115m AOD in the northeast of the site.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans to construct a residential development with associated access and parking (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 plan FGB178 'Dewsbury Moor'
Geological plans	X		County Geological Sheets Yorkshire 232SE (1931) and Yorkshire 247NE (1930), 1:50,000 Geological Sheet 77 Huddersfield (2003)
BGS Boreholes	X		SE22SW610, SE22SW487-489
Other	X		BGS GeoIndex

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	Low risk	None recorded at shallow depth
b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)	X		Medium risk	Potential for unrecorded workings in First, Second and Third Brown Metal and Middleton Little seams
c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)		X	Low risk	None recorded
d) Coal mining geology (faults and fissures)	X		Medium risk	At least one fault recorded to pass through site from geological records
e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential		X	Medium risk	Parkgate, Thorncliffe and Silkstone (alternative names for locally outcropping seams) known to be liable to spontaneous combustion. 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	None recorded

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 states that the development site is not in an area of recorded shallow coal mine workings. The Consultants Report indicates that two seams of coal – the Black Bed and Better Bed seams – have been worked beneath or in proximity to the development site at depths of 244-287m bgl, last worked in 1902. Due to the depth of these recorded workings, the risk to the proposed development is considered to be low.

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 states that the development site is in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings. The County Geological Sheet Yorkshire 232SE (1931) records a fault passing through the site, orientated approximately northeast-southwest and downthrown to the northwest. The rate of throw on the fault is not recorded. The Brown Metal seam is shown to outcrop approximately 75m WSW of the site, orientated approximately NNW-SSE, to the north of the aforementioned fault. An outcrop is also recorded approximately 85m west of the site to the south of this fault on the County Geological Sheet Yorkshire 247NE (1930), with the outcrop again orientated approximately NNW-SSE, however this outcrop is not named. An annotation of 'many small faults' orientated ENE-WSW is recorded to the south of the aforementioned fault passing through the site, with one indicated to terminate just short of the development site.

The BGS 1:50,000 Geological Sheet 77 Huddersfield (2003) records the fault passing through the site in approximately the same position as the County Geological Sheets, however the fault is indicated to downthrow to the southeast, not the northwest. It appears that the direction of throw has been inferred from the relative position of outcrops on either side of the fault on the respective geological sheets, however it is presumed, based on the displacement of outcrops on both sources, that the rate of throw is negligible. The 1:50,000 sheet records what appears to be the Second Brown Metal, Third Brown Metal, Middleton Little and Middleton Main seams outcropping approximately 35m, 120m, 250m and 540m (seam locally displaced by fault so approximate distance) WSW of the development site and to the north of the fault, with the outcrops orientated approximately NNW-SSE. To the south of the fault, two outcrops are recorded approximately 110m and 300m southwest of the site, orientated NNE-SSW. The outcrops are not named to the south of the fault, however based on the proximity to the mapped Brown Metal Rock unit, it is considered possible that the 1:50,000 Geological Sheet points to these being the Second and Third Brown Metal seams.

The generalised vertical section (GVS) of the Yorkshire 232SE Geological Sheet indicates the Brown Metal coal (First and Second) to exist as two leaves with 2.3m separation between. The Second Brown Metal is underlain by the Third Brown Metal 6.3m below, which is underlain by the Middleton Little approximately 15.6m below the Third Brown Metal and the Middleton Main approximately 18.9m below the Middleton Little. Alternative seam separations from the GVS of the 1:50,000 geological sheet indicate the separation between the First and Second Brown Metal of approximately 15m, the Second and Third Brown Metals of 17m, the Third Brown Metal and Middleton Little of 12m and the Middleton Little and Middleton Main of 20m.

Based on the above, it is considered that all of the aforementioned seams may be of workable thickness (any roadways within unrecorded workings may extend to a greater height than the seam thickness, nominally 1.5m). Abandonment plan FGB178 does record the presence of workings from two drifts approximately 120m northwest of the site and extending north and east from here. It is not recorded on the plan which seam these workings relate to, however it is suspected, based on access being driven from drifts, that these workings are at shallow depth.

No rate of dip is recorded in the immediate proximity of the development site on any of the above geological records, however rates of dip of 1.7-4.1° east are indicated in the Consultants Report for the recorded mine workings at depth beneath the site. Using this rate of dip and the range of outcrop positions recorded above, along with seam separations recorded on the County Geological sheet and local changes in elevation, the following seam depth estimates can be made for seams beneath the site:

Seam	Thickness*	Depth below rockhead
First Brown Metal*	0-0.8m	<i>At or above rockhead</i>
Second Brown Metal	0-1.0m	1.0-15.0m
Third Brown Metal	0-0.8m	7.3-32.0m
Middleton Little	0.2-0.9m	19.3-47.6m
Middleton Main	0.2-1.8m	37.3-77.7m

*From 1:50,000 Geological Sheet

It is considered likely that the Middleton Main seam, if worked, should be at sufficient depth and have sufficient separation to overlying seams so as not to pose a risk to the proposed development, even if worked. However unrecorded shallow coal mine workings could exist within the First, Second and Third Brown Metal seams, in addition to the Middleton Little seam at shallow depth and potentially with insufficient competent rock cover. Accordingly the risk to the proposed development from unrecorded shallow mine workings is considered to be medium.

c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows no mine entries are recorded within 100m of the development site.

The development site sits within a historical mining area and therefore there is a residual risk of unrecorded mine entries to be present on site. All site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk and a watching brief should be maintained during site works.

d) Coal mining geology (Faults and fissures)

The development site sits upon the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There is limited indication as to the nature and thickness of superficial deposits locally to the site, however the closest accessible BGS borehole records to the site (SE22SW610, located 160m southwest of site and SE22SW487-489, located 380m northeast of the site), record made ground to base of trial pit at 3.6m bgl (SE22SW610) and top soil/made ground/clay to overlying rockhead to depths of 0.2-4.4m bgl (SE22SW487-489), however local ground conditions at the development site may vary.

The County Geological Sheets and 1:50,000 geological sheet record at least one northwest-southeast trending fault to pass through the site, locally displacing coal seams. It is not clear which direction the fault throws in, or what the rate of throw is, however it is suspected that the throw is small due to the relative displacement of seams locally. Further faults are recorded to the south of this fault, locally to or adjacent to the site, orientated approximately ENE-WSW.

Faults can act as pathways for gas and water, cause surface instability and result in dissimilar coal conditions/hazards due to their relative displacement of strata.

e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential

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.

Alternative seam names are known for some of the seams recorded to outcrop locally to the site (discussed in 3b above), which may be indicative of those seams being liable to spontaneous combustion. Specifically, the Third Brown Metal is an alternative to the Parkgate seam, the Middleton Little is an alternative to the Top Thorncliffe seam and the Middleton Main is an alternative to the Silkstone seam. The Parkgate, Thorncliffe and Silkstone seams are known to be liable to spontaneous combustion and therefore precautions should be taken in case of such an incident during all ground works at the site. However it must be noted that all coal seams and workings may be liable to spontaneous combustion.

f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard

None recorded.

g) Surface mining (opencast workings)

None recorded.

Section 4 – Proposed mitigation strategy

a) Site investigation and/or remediation

Due to the potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the First, Second and Third Brown Metal seams and the Middleton Little seam, an intrusive site investigation will be required. Local faulting is likely to displace coal seams within the site.

The Third Brown Metal, Middleton Little and Middleton Main seams have alternative seam names of the Parkgate, Top Thorncliffe and Silkstone seams. These alternative seam names are known to be liable to spontaneous combustion and therefore precautions should be taken in case of such an incident during all ground works at the site.

The British Geological Survey record a series of restricted boreholes on land to the south of the proposed development. Whilst it is not considered likely that the findings of these boreholes will prevent the need for investigations at the development, it may be prudent to attempt to obtain these records and review the findings prior to further works commencing.

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.

Where development is proposed over areas of coal or past coal workings at shallow depth, developers should consider wherever possible removing any remnant shallow coal. This will enable the ground to be stabilised and remove a hazard prior to construction of any foundations associated with the development. Prior extraction of surface coal requires an Incidental Coal Agreement from the Coal Authority. Further information can be found at:

www.gov.uk/get-a-licence-for-coal-mining

Should coal seams be found, at or near the depth of the development's foundations, they

may pose a risk of spontaneous combustion if exposed to air or may act as pathways for ground gases to reach the development. A competent engineer should be consulted if coal is encountered in, or adjacent to, the foundations of the proposed development.

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.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site may have been subject to past coal mining activity, namely the potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the First, Second and Third Brown Metal seams and the Middleton Little seam. Local faulting is likely to displace coal seams within the site. The risk to the site from legacy mining features is medium.

Nevertheless, subject to the undertaking of appropriate site investigations and any potential necessary remedial measures as outlined in Section 4a of this report, the Coal Authority considers that the site may be made safe and stable for future development and the risk to the development reduced to low. The recorded coal mining legacy issues present within the site do not pose any particular implications for the layout of the proposed development.

The Coal Authority advises the developer 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

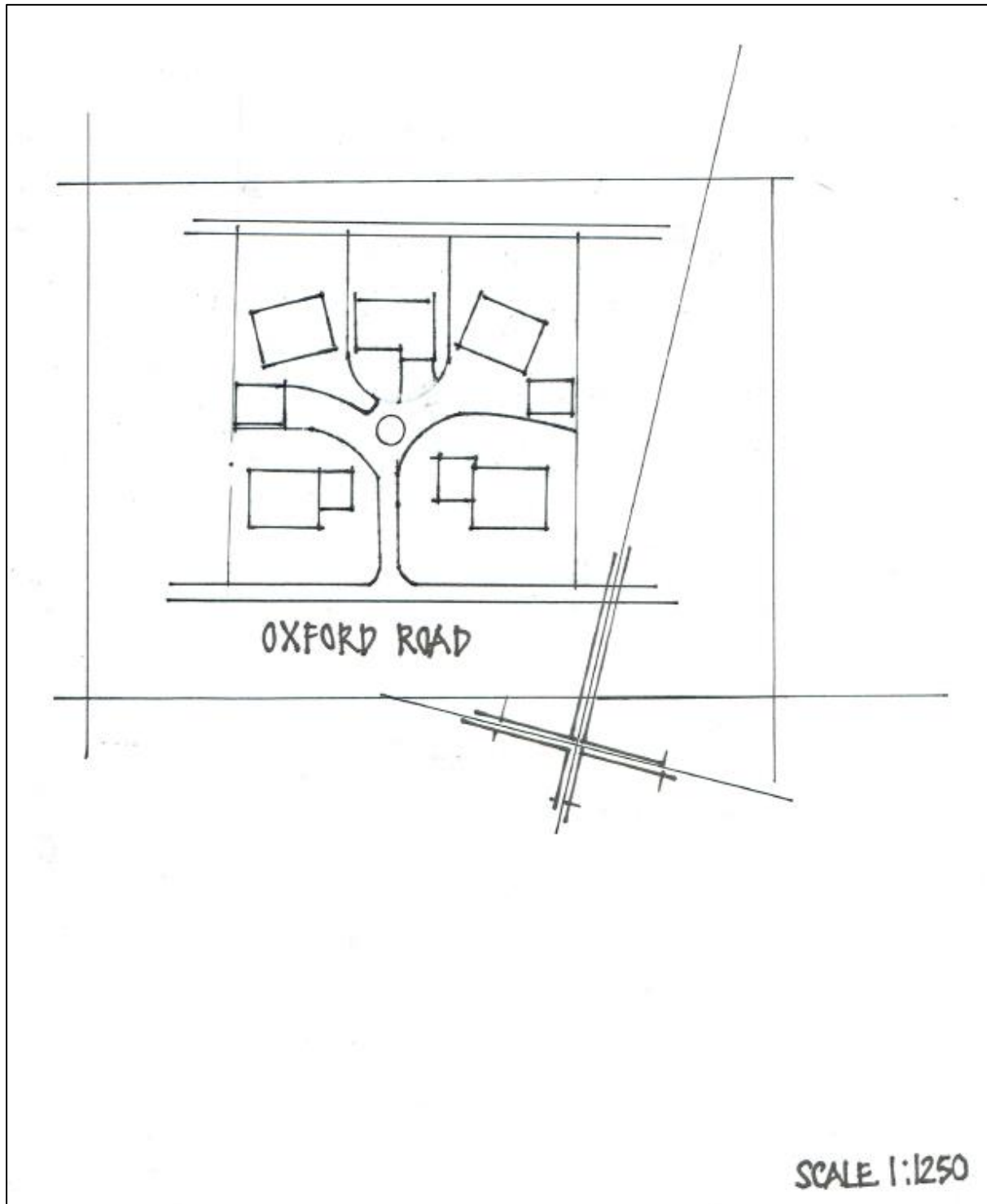
Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

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

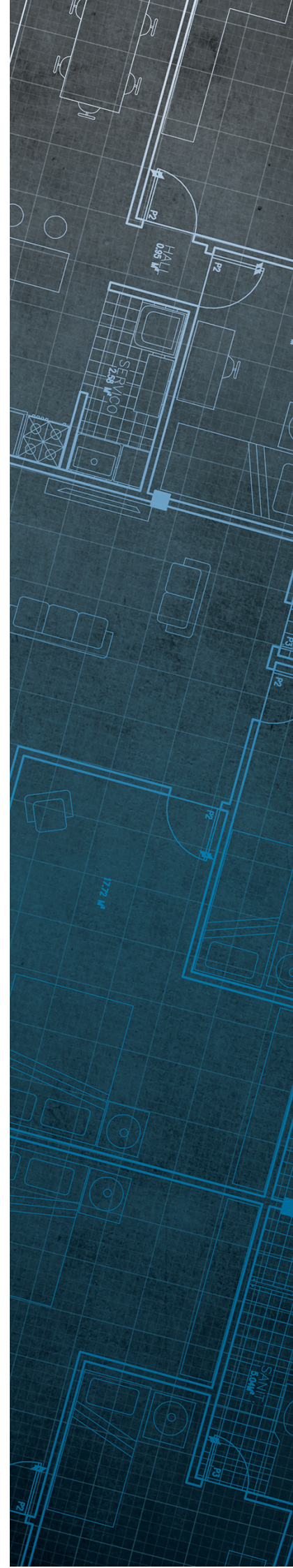


The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Oxford Road
Dewsbury
Kirklees
WF13 4EH

Date of enquiry:	6 April 2021
Date enquiry received:	6 April 2021
Issue date:	6 April 2021
Our reference:	71007740631002
Your reference:	



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

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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	BLACK BED	Coal	6HQB	244	Beneath Property	1.7	East	74	1898
unnamed	BLACK BED	Coal	6HQA	244	Beneath Property	1.7	East	74	1891
unnamed	BLACK BED	Coal	62N7	252	South	3.0	East	74	1902
unnamed	BETTER BED	Coal	6HQE	287	West	4.1	East	38	1900

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Yes.

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:

5372	FGB622	FGB356
FGB627	FGB709	5181
4332	CT40	1756

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

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.

Fault under or close to the property recorded.

Opencast mines

None recorded 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.

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

