



The Coal  
Authority

Resolving the **impacts** of mining

# CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report

SITE AT 16 ROSLYN AVENUE  
NETHERTON  
HUDDERSFIELD  
WEST YORKSHIRE

Date of enquiry: 24 May 2016  
Date enquiry received: 24 May 2016  
Issue date: 24 May 2016

Our reference: 51001167488001  
Your reference: 87399786\_2|



# CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report

This report is based on, and limited to, the records held by the Coal Authority and the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board's records, at the time we answer the search.

## Client name

LANDMARK INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED

## Enquiry address

SITE AT 16 ROSLYN AVENUE, NETHERTON,  
HUDDERSFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE

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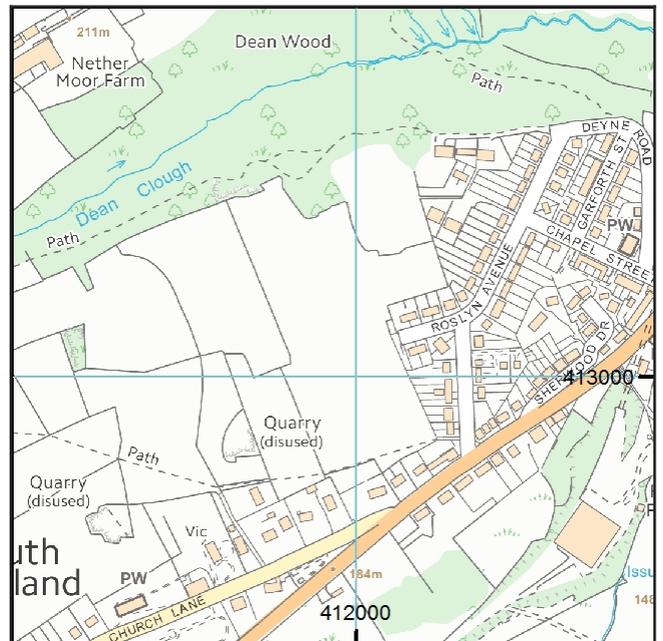
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Approximate position of property



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# Summary

Has the search report highlighted evidence or potential of		
1	Past underground coal mining	No
2	Present underground coal mining	No
3	Future underground coal mining	Yes
4	Mine entries	No
5	Coal mining geology	No
6	Past opencast coal mining	No
7	Present opencast coal mining	No
8	Future opencast coal mining	No
9	Coal mining subsidence	No
10	Mine gas	No
11	Hazards related to coal mining	No
12	Withdrawal of support	No
13	Working facilities order	No
14	Payments to owners of former copyhold land	No
15	Information from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board	No

**For detailed findings, please go to page 4.**

# Detailed findings

## 1. Past underground coal mining

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

## 2. Present underground coal mining

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

## 3. Future underground coal mining

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has plans to grant a licence to remove coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area where a licence has been granted to remove or otherwise work coal using underground methods.

The property is not in an area likely to be affected from any planned future underground coal mining.

However, reserves of coal exist in the local area which could be worked at some time in the future.

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

## 4. Mine entries

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

## 5. Coal mining geology

The Coal Authority is not aware of any damage due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

## 6. Past opencast coal mining

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

## **7. Present opencast coal mining**

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

## **8. Future opencast coal mining**

There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

## **9. Coal mining subsidence**

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres, since 31st 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.

## **10. Mine gas**

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

## **11. Hazards related to coal mining**

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

## **12. Withdrawal of support**

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

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

## **13. Working facilities order**

The property is not in an area where an order has been made, under the provisions of the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

## **14. 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.

## **15. Information from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board**

The property lies outside the Cheshire Brine Compensation District.

## Additional remarks

Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's Con29M Coal Mining and Brine Subsidence Claim enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Please note that Brine Subsidence Claim enquiries are only relevant for England and Wales. This report is prepared in accordance with the Law Society's Guidance Notes 2006, the User Guide 2006 and the Coal Authority and Cheshire Brine Board's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.

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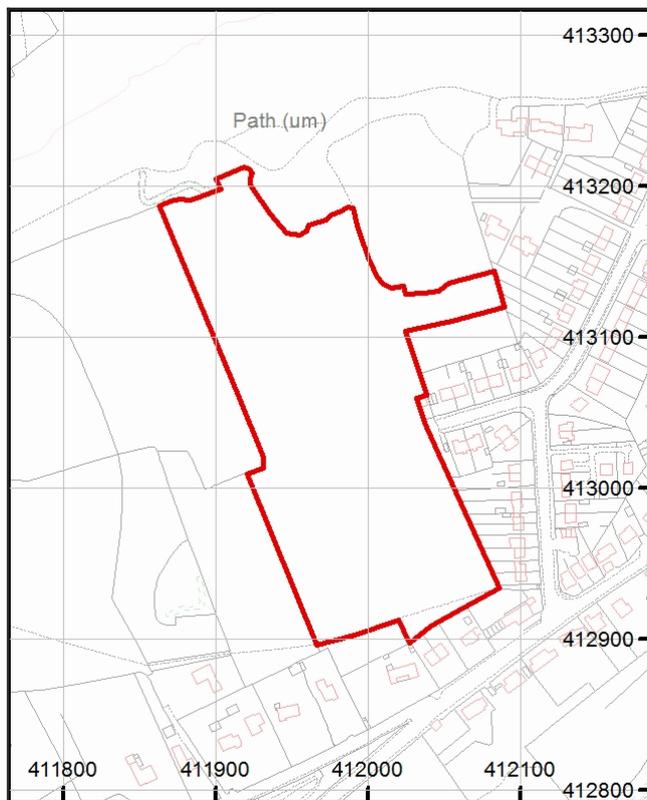
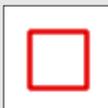
## Alternative formats

If you would like this report in an alternative format, please contact our communications team.

# Enquiry boundary

## Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



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## APPENDIX D

### (i) Conceptual Model

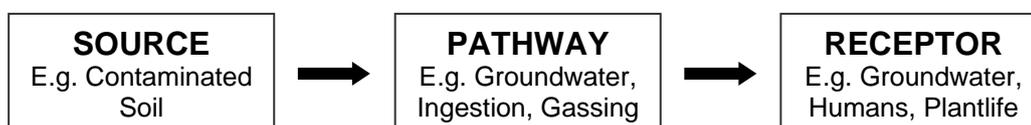
The report aims to identify land which could potentially be affected by contamination, such that it could affect the value or re-use of the land, or such that mitigation would be required for certain proposed end uses of the land.

The assessment also aims to identify land which would be regarded as 'contaminated land' under the terms of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part IIa. This act includes a stricter test for contaminated land than that outlined above. Land is considered to be contaminated if either: the land is causing significant harm to people, ecosystems or infrastructure; or there is a significant possibility that such harm could be caused; or pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused.

The following situations are defined as being where harm is to be regarded as significant: chronic or quite toxic effect, serious injury or death to humans; irreversible or other adverse harm to the ecological system; substantial damage to or failure of buildings; death of, or disease or other physical damage affecting, livestock or crops; pollution of controlled waters.

The risk assessment uses a 'Source-Pathway-Receptor' methodology for assessing whether a source of contamination could potentially lead to harmful consequences. This means that there needs to be a pollutant linkage from source to receptor for harm to be caused, this linkage consisting of: a source of pollution; a pathway for the pollutant to move along; a receptor that is affected by the pollutant.

As an example, the pollutant source could be an identified leak of oil or an area of dumped waste.



The pathways could include transport of the contaminant by groundwater, surface water, windblown dust, or vapours, and for human receptors will include the means by which contaminants enter the body, for example skin contact, ingestion and inhalation.

Receptors include people, other living organisms, the built environment and groundwater and surface waters (these latter two also being contaminant pathways).

The source-pathway-receptor methodology relationship allows an assessment of the environmental risk to be determined, based on the nature of the source, the degree of exposure of the receptor to the source and the sensitivity of the receptor.

This section of the report is based on the information set out in the previous sections of the report and should not be read independently of such sections.

## Initial Conceptual Model

From the available information the preliminary conceptual model is visualised as follows:

Target (Receptor)	POTENTIAL SOURCE-PATHWAY LINKAGE
Site Users / Residents	Inhalation of soil gas, odours or dust.
	Ingestion of, and skin contact with, contaminated soil.
	Ingestion of contaminants in vegetables etc. or in soils adhering to vegetables, etc.
Construction/ Maintenance Workers.	Inhalation of soil gas, odours or dust.
	Ingestion of, and skin contact with, contaminated soil
Plants	Adverse effects on growth caused by presence of contaminants in soil
Buildings and Structures	Flow of ground gas into buildings. Asphyxiation, toxicity, explosion and fire hazards
	Sulphate attack of foundations
	Hydrocarbons penetrating plastic water supply pipes
Groundwater	Migration of soluble contaminants into groundwater on or off site. Migration of oils into groundwater on or off site.
Surface water	Migration of soluble contaminants and/or direct run-off of contaminants. Migration of oils into groundwater on or off site.

## Initial Environmental Risk Assessment

### General

It is accepted that an environmental risk assessment can be based on a source-pathway-target model. An examination is carried out as to whether a target will be at risk from a contamination source, that a source exists, and whether there are any pathways (routes of exposure) which might actually link the source to the target.

Environmental risk assessments rely heavily on numerical trigger concentrations or guidelines because exposure of targets to contamination is difficult to quantify directly. Quantification of risk is therefore mainly undertaken for general scenarios in order to derive trigger levels. These are derived for various contaminants for particular targets and routes of exposure. An example of a sensitive target would be users of a domestic back garden, where routes of exposure might be skin contact, dust inhalation, direct ingestion and indirect ingestion via cultivation and consumption of fruit and vegetables. In March 2002, the first parts of the new CLEA risk assessment guidance were released by DEFRA/Environment Agency.

The risk assessment approach is an extension of the 'fit for use' concept whereby land is cleaned up to a standard fit for the proposed use, that is, so all remaining risks are acceptable. However, as well as being 'fit for use', the environmental risk assessment approach also addresses the soil and water environment so that these are also safeguarded where necessary. For example if a site was contaminated with heavy metals and the development comprised the proposed construction of hard standings and buildings only, the fit-for-use approach might require no remediation for the site. However, consideration of the wider environment needs to address whether groundwater is being contaminated, and if so whether remediation is required for this reason.

The following classification presented by CIRIA has been used in the assessment of risk:

Estimation of risk from consideration of magnitude, consequences and probabilities				
Probability	Consequences			
	Severe	Moderate	Mild	Minor
High	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate / Low
Medium	High	Moderate	Moderate / Low	Low
Low	Moderate	Moderate / Low	Low	Very Low
Unlikely	Moderate / Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

Reference: Contaminated Land Risk Management; A Guide to Good Practice, CIRIA C552:2001

## APPENDIX E

### (i) Notes on Limitations

The desk study report includes examination and provision of historical maps and an environmental database search covering geology, hydrogeology, historical, land use, water abstractions, groundwater source protection zones, landfill sites, radon, trade directory entries, petrol filling stations and nature reserves for the site and surrounding area. A Coal Authority Report has been obtained as part of the investigation.

This report does not consider ecological impacts (e.g. bats) or botanical risks (e.g. Japanese knotweed). It is recommended that these are considered as part of the assessment of development constraints for the site.

The assessment and judgements given in this report are directed by both the finite data on which they are based and the proposed works to which they are addressed. The data essentially comprised a study of available documented information from various sources together with discussions with relevant authorities and other interested parties. There may also be circumstances at the site that are not documented. The information reviewed is not exhaustive and has been accepted in good faith as providing representative and true data pertaining to site conditions. If additional information becomes available which might impact our environmental conclusions, we request the opportunity to review the information, reassess the potential concerns and modify our opinion if warranted.

It should be noted that any risks identified in this report are perceived risks based on the available information. Actual risks can only be assessed following a physical investigation of the site.

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