



The Coal
Authority

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

Report Ref:

71009796765001

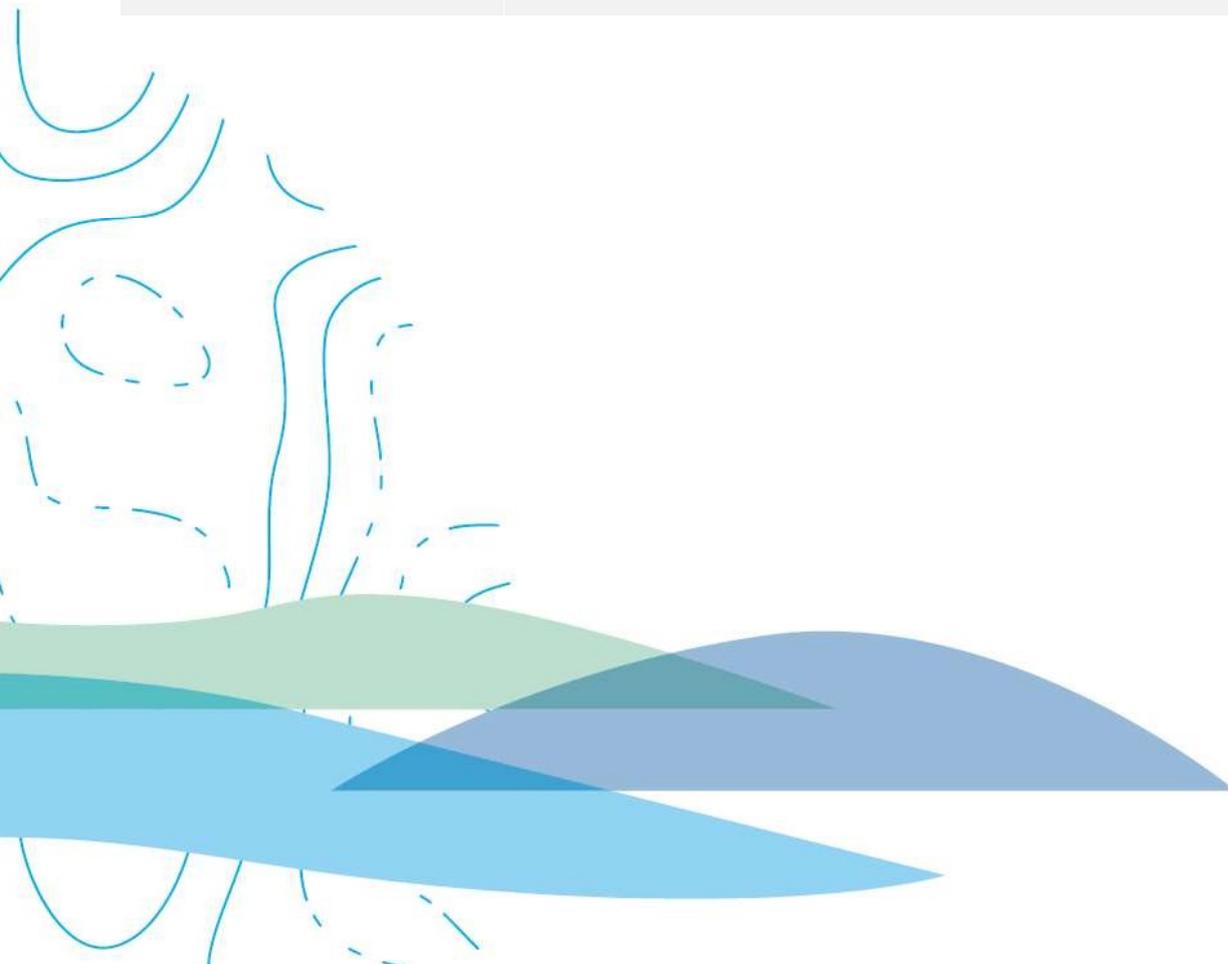
For development at:

2 Vernon Close, Edgerton, Huddersfield, Kirklees, HD1 5QE

For proposal:

Construction of detached residential dwelling with detached garage

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 for Energy Security and Net Zero. 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.

Copyright

Copyright in materials supplied is owned by the Coal Authority. You may not copy or adapt this publication, or provide it to a third party, without first obtaining the Coal Authority's permission © The Coal Authority 2017. All rights reserved.

Maps and diagrams that use topography based on Ordnance Survey mapping contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2011.

May contain British Geological Survey materials © UKRI 2023

May contain materials reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

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

Version	Compiled	Title	Checked	Date
1	HB	MGeol, FGS	PB	12/03/2024

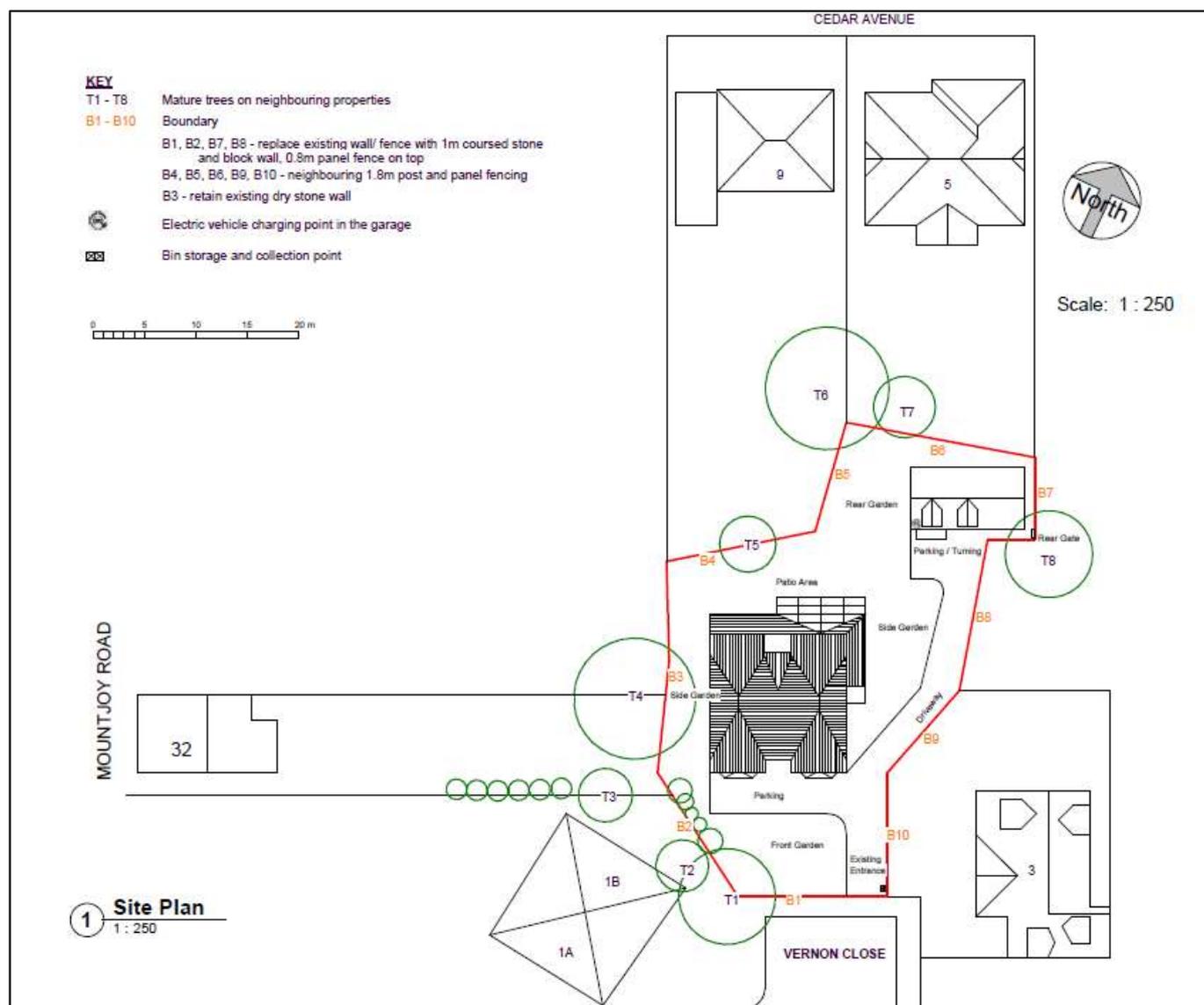
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

a) Site location and Description

The Coal Authority has been commissioned to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report for a proposed development at 2 Vernon Close, Edgerton, Huddersfield, Kirklees, HD1 5QE (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 E413628, N417247. The proposed development area requires access via Vernon Close. The site has an approximate elevation of 136-139m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans to construct a single detached residential dwelling with detached garage (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

[Microsoft Word - Coal Seams With a History of Spontaneous Combustion.docx
\(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](http://publishing.service.gov.uk)

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	
Geological Plans	X		County Geological Sheet Yorkshire 246SE (1930), Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,360/1:50,000 geological map series, New Series sheet 77 – Huddersfield (2003)
BGS Boreholes		X	
Other	X		Site Borehole Report (2002), letter from the Coal Authority (2003), 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

Based on all source information reviewed, the following site specific coal mining legacy risks are considered to affect the site:

Coal mining feature	Risk assessment	
	Rating	Comment
Recorded underground coal mining	Low risk	None recorded
Probable underground coal mining	Medium risk	Probable unrecorded shallow workings in the Soft Bed coal seam and Soft Bed Flags
Mine entries (shafts and adits)	Low risk	None recorded
Coal mining geology, faults and fissures	Low risk	Closest fault recorded 420m southeast of site
Reported or potential mine gas emission	Medium risk	All mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development
Recorded coal mining surface hazards and historical claims	Medium risk	Multiple coal mining subsidence claims close to site
Surface mining (opencast workings)	Low risk	None recorded

Comment on each specific coal mining feature, based on a desk based review of sources listed in Section 2, are provided below:

a) Recorded and probable underground coal mining

Underground coal mining can pose challenges to ground stability. A widely regarded 'rule of thumb' of 10 times the extraction thickness of the seam(s) in competent rock cover is commonly considered appropriate, however a site-specific consideration of the risk must be adopted.

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.

It must be considered possible that where seams have been worked by underground methods, roadways may exist that could extend to greater than the height of the worked seam in order to facilitate access. A nominal roadway height of 1.5m is considered, where a seam is of a lesser thickness than this.

Where areas of probable shallow coal mine workings have been identified as part of the Development High Risk Area, it is likely that workable coal exists at shallow depths, however no records for workings exist. 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.

The Consultants Report in Appendix B states that the development site is not in an area of recorded coal mine workings at shallow depth or otherwise but that it is in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings.

The County Geological Sheet Yorkshire 246SE (1930) records the Soft Bed Coal to outcrop at closest approximately 215m northwest of the site. The outcrop is shown to be curvilinear but orientated approximately northeast-southwest at its closest point to the development site boundary. A note approximately 850m south of the site at a railway cutting records a section showing the seam to be 1ft (0.3m) in thickness, underlain by a 4ft (1.22m) fireclay and a hard ganister horizon. The generalised vertical section (GVS) does not record a thickness for the Soft Bed coal, however the GVS shown on the Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,360/1:50,000 geological map series, New Series sheet 77 – Huddersfield (2003) records the seam to be between 0-0.8m in thickness. Neither geological sheet records a direction or angle of seam dip locally to the development site boundary. Surface elevation varies across the area but is indicated to be approximately 127m AOD where the outcrop is closest to the development site (development site is at 136-139m).

The GVS on the County Geological Sheet records the Middle Band seam to overlie the Soft Bed seam. The Middle Band seam is shown to outcrop approximately 1.1km east of the site and is therefore considered not to be present beneath the development site boundary. The Soft Bed coal is shown to be underlain by the Soft Bed Flags (0-25m in thickness on the New Series Huddersfield Sheet) with

the next coal seam shown to be a thin seam on the *Gastrioceras Subcrenatum* Marine Band. It is therefore considered that no further coal seams are likely to influence the proposed development.

It is of note that both the Soft Bed coal seam and the Soft Bed Flags, whilst not recorded to have been worked beneath the site, are understood to have been worked in the surrounding area. An adit is recorded to exist on the Soft Bed coal seam outcrop approximately 660m northeast of site. No workings are recorded associated with the adit but it is highly likely that workings have taken place. Historic England report that 'In Gledholt, Huddersfield, the...Pennine Lower Coal Measures beds (Soft Bed Flags) were worked extensively for flags and general building stone'. It is therefore considered likely that unrecorded workings in both the Soft Bed coal and Soft Bed Flags could exist beneath the site.

The client has provided a Site Borehole Report dated February 2002. The report details the findings of a borehole drilled to 11.8m bgl at No.2 Vernon Close, however the exact location of the borehole is not detailed in the report. The borehole recorded 0.5m fill overlying siltstone rockhead and a single coal seam to have been encountered at 9m bgl, of 0.8m thick. The report states that the coal found was of poor quality. It is considered likely that this will represent the Soft Bed seam.

Based on the likely depth of the Soft Bed coal seam and underlying Soft Bed Flags, as well as significant evidence of ground movement in the local area attributed to unrecorded shallow mining (see 3e below), the risk to the proposed development from probable underground mining in the Soft Bed coal seam and Soft Bed Flags is considered to be medium.

b) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Consultants Report in Appendix B shows no mine entries are recorded within 100m of the development site. Review of historical OS mapping has revealed a circular feature mapped to exist approximately 38m north of the site (approximately E413620, N417314). The feature is not labelled and is considered most likely to be a well.

However, in the unlikely event that this is a mine entry, it should be noted that the Coal Authority seeks to ensure that development is avoided above, or within the zone of influence of, all mine entries where possible. The zone of influence can be calculated as the sum of the departure value (up to 10m to account for discrepancies in source material), plus the local depth to rockhead (discussed in 3c below as likely to be up to 0.5m), plus the entry radius (nominally assumed to be 1.25m unless proven otherwise). On the basis of the above the zone of influence for this feature can be assumed to be a distance of 11.75m from the recorded position. Based on the distance of this feature from the site boundary, the zone of influence is not considered likely to impact on the development site.

The risk to the development from recorded mine entries is considered to be low. However, where workable coal exists very close to surface, the possibility of bell pits (very old, unlined mine entries) cannot be discounted.

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. Caution should be applied to any works/loading/vehicle movements in the zone of influence of mine entries.

c) Coal mining geology, faults and fissures

The development site sits upon the Middle Band Rock of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. The 2002 borehole investigation undertaken at the site encountered 0.5m fill overlying siltstone rockhead, however this is based on the findings of one borehole and ground conditions across the site may vary.

No faults, fissures or break lines are known to affect the development site. The closest fault to the site is recorded to exist approximately 420m southeast of the site, orientated WSW-ENE and downthrown to the south. The fault is not mapped to extend as far west as the development site, however if it does extend further west on the same trajectory it could be present approximately 220m south of the site.

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.

Fissures are lines of weakness at surface which may have been caused by coal mining, usually by aerial subsidence associated with deep mining. No fissures are known to affect the development site.

d) Reported or potential mine gas emission

The Consultants Report in Appendix B indicates that there are no past gas emissions recorded in the surrounding area, however all 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.

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

e) Recorded coal mining surface hazard and historical claims

The Consultants Report in Appendix B shows five historical claims exist in close proximity to the development site boundary, reported as follows:

S52113: (December 1997) adjacent to southwest of site, settled with repairs.

S52201: (December 1997) 7m west of site, settled with repairs.

S52202: (December 1997) 26m west of site, settled with repairs.

S53046: (February 1998) 35m west of site, settled with repairs.

S55498: (September 1998) 45m west of site, settled with repairs, reported as 'the base of the brick built gate is cracked and has worsened over recent months'.

A further three claims are reported in the local area as follows:

S25392: 16m west of site, October 1994, settled with repairs.

S52690: (January 1998) Carriageway 35m northwest, 55m southwest and 45m southeast of site, settled with repairs.

S53428: (March 1998) Carriageway 35m northwest and 55m southwest of site, settled with repairs.

The client has also provided a letter dated June 2003 which references a coal mining subsidence claim for No.2 Vernon Close in May 1975, which was discharged by compensation in 1979. The letter goes on to advise that following ground investigations, the cause of damage was considered likely to be ground movement associated with unrecorded coal mine workings, however the letter does not state whether any ground treatment works were undertaken. Unfortunately the Coal Authority no longer holds the original records for this claim.

The significant number of subsidence claims in the area are indicative of the likelihood of subsidence associated with historical shallow mining across the area, including at the proposed development site, reinforcing the risk from shallow mine workings discussed in section 3a.

f) Surface mining (opencast workings)

The Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B does not record any coal surface extraction in proximity to the site, accordingly 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 potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Soft Bed coal seam and underlying Soft Bed Flags, an intrusive site investigation will be required. It is acknowledged that a single borehole has been drilled at site previously, noted to have found poor quality coal, however it is not considered that a single borehole is sufficient to have proved the absence of workings across the site, especially given the significant evidence of mining subsidence that has historically taken place in the area.

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

Extensive coalfields exist across Great Britain and it is estimated that 25% of homes and businesses in the UK are located above former coal mines.

To understand the potential for mine water heat, and the Coal Authority and the British Geological Survey (BGS) released an interactive map showing estimated mine water temperatures within British Coalfields in 2020.

[Learn more about the interactive map that reveals heat stored in Britain's abandoned coal mines](#)

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.

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 C758 "Abandoned Mine Workings Manual".

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 recorded coal mining legacy issues present within the site do not pose any particular implications for the layout of the proposed development.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site may have been subject to past coal mining activity which could affect the proposed development, namely the potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Soft Bed coal seam and underlying Soft Bed Flags. 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: 0800 288 4242 (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;

Website: www.groundstability.com

Licensing and Permitting Service

Tel: 01623 637 320

Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

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

Heat and By-Product Innovation Team

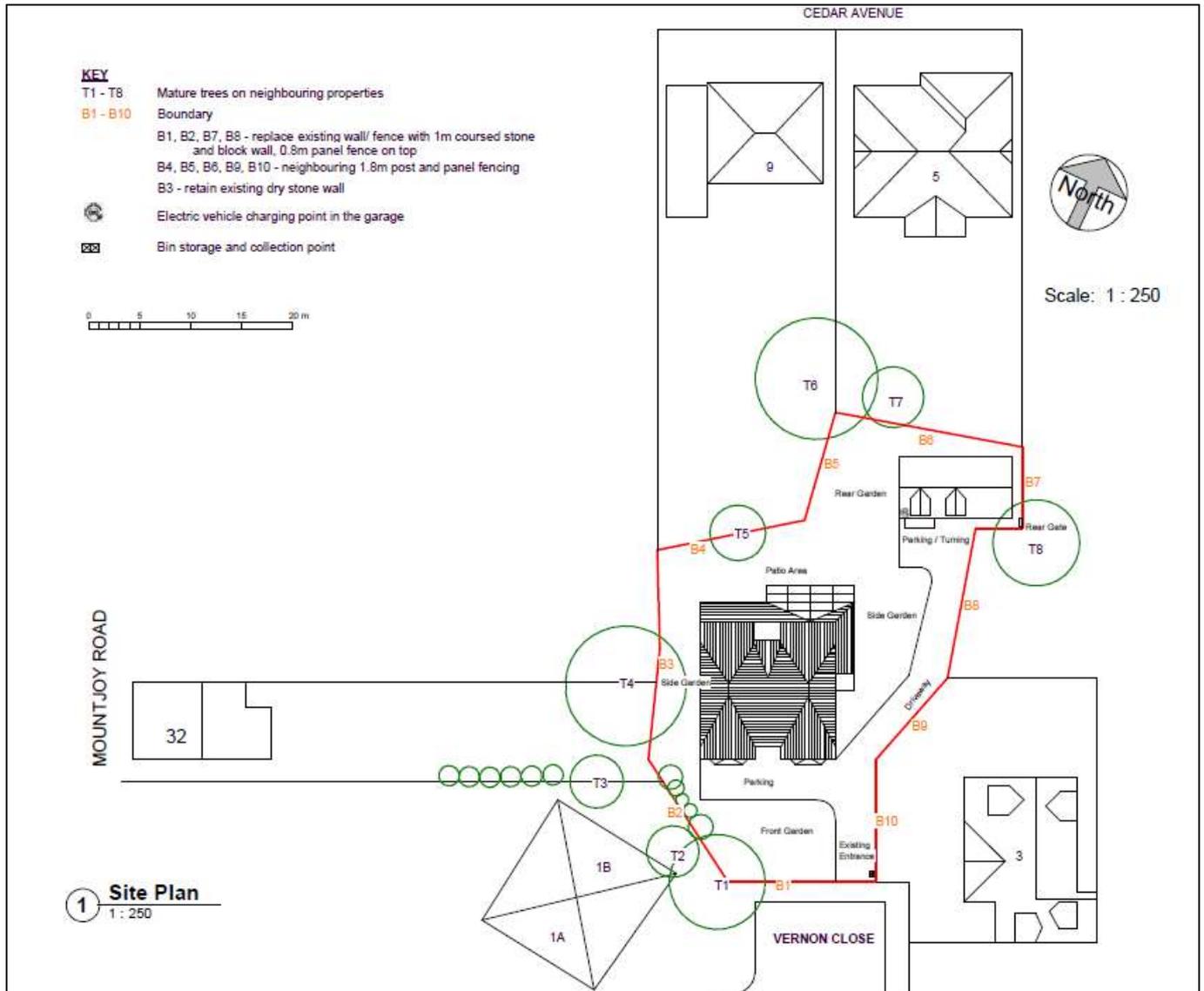
Tel: 0300 3300 140

Email: minewaterheat@coal.gov.uk

Please contact us to find out more about opportunities in your area

Section 7 – Appendices

Appendix A – Plan showing proposed development layout



Appendix B –Consultants Coal Mining Report



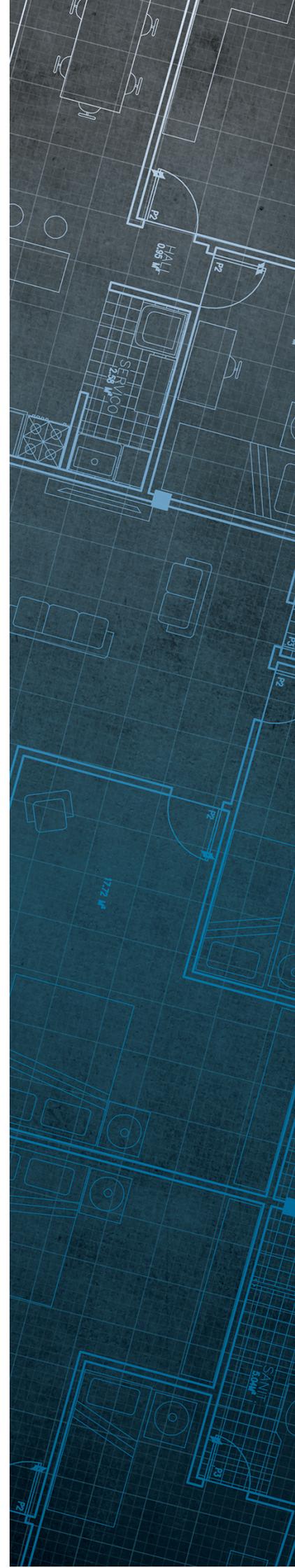
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

2 Vernon Close
Edgerton
Huddersfield
Kirklees
HD1 5QE

Date of enquiry: 11 March 2024
Date enquiry received: 11 March 2024
Issue date: 11 March 2024

Our reference: 71009797322001
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

CMRA THE COAL AUTHORITY

Enquiry address

2 Vernon Close
Edgerton
Huddersfield
Kirklees
HD1 5QE

How to contact us

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

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

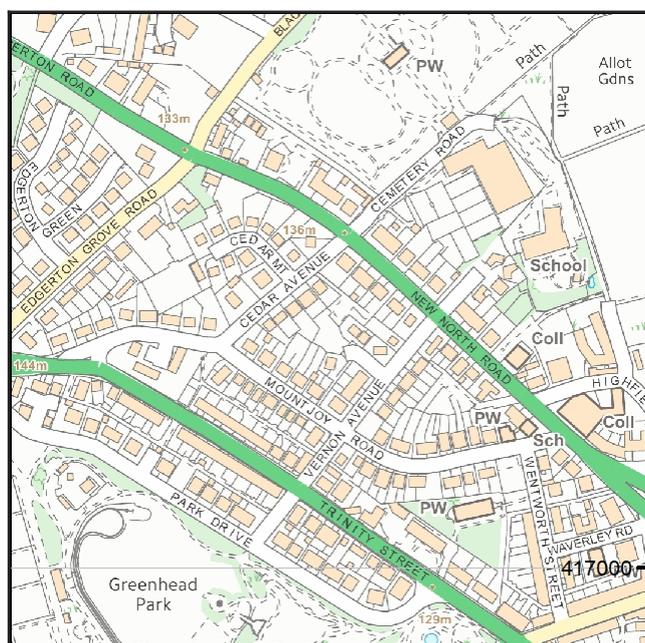
www.groundstability.com

 @coalauthority

 /company/the-coal-authority

 /thecoalauthority

 /thecoalauthority



Approximate position of property



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2018. All rights reserved.

Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100020315

Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

No past mining recorded.

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

None available.

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines 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

There are 5 claim(s) within 50 metres of the property boundary that do not match the property address. These are shown on the enquiry boundary plot.

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.

If further subsidence damage claims information is required, please visit www.groundstability.com.

See Section 4 for further information.

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.

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.

Coal mining subsidence

The site is within an area of previous interest. It is close to where the Coal Authority or licensed mine operator has investigated and where necessary remediated issues relating to coal mining subsidence.

The site requires further investigation and may influence your risk assessment. We recommend that you order the appropriate **Coal Authority Subsidence Claims Report**, which will include more information about the hazard.

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

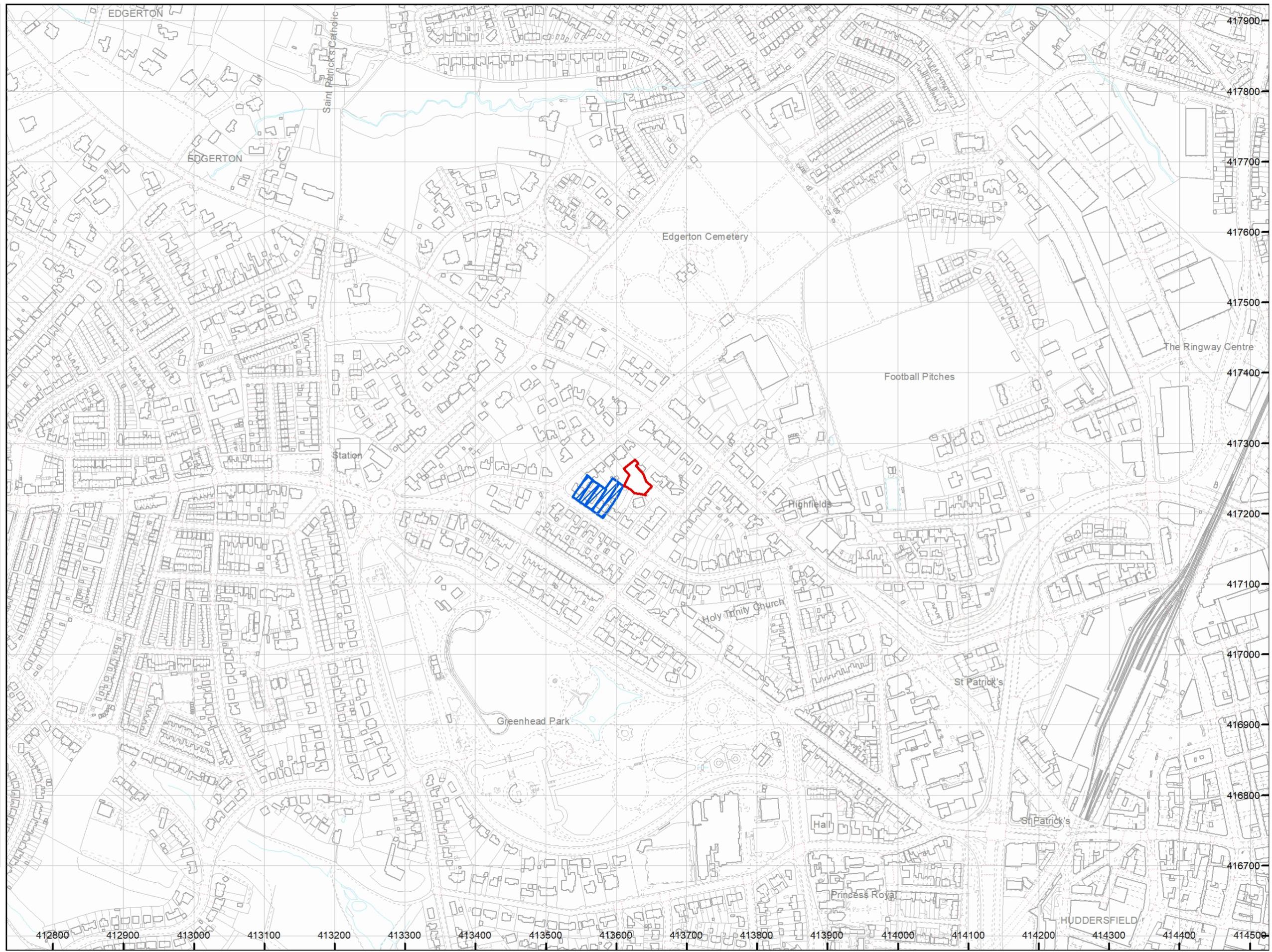
Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

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 

Coal claim 



How to contact us
0345 762 6848 (UK)
+44 (0)1623 637 000 (International)
www.groundstability.com