

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

For development at:

Wern Ddu, Plot 1, Tyllwyd, Neath, Port Talbot, SA10 7DZ

For proposal:

Single detached residential dwelling

Assessment Summary

Assessment Result	HIGH RISK
Recommended Further Work	CONFIRMATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF EXISTING MINE SHAFT TREATMENT/FOUNDATION DESIGN

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	PB	HB	04/06/2020

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 Wern Ddu, Plot 1, Tyllwyd, Neath, Port Talbot, SA10 7DZ (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 E273497, N200908. The site has an approximate elevation of 113m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans to construct a detached single residential dwelling (see Appendix A).

c) Scope of coal mining risk assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 2 – Sources of information used to inform this report

Source reviewed	Yes	No	Remarks
Coal mining report	X		Consultants Coal Mining Report (Appendix B)
Other mining records	X		Abandonment plans – 12503/1/2 'Main/Bryncoch'
Geological plans	X		OS Geological Sheet SN70SW (1973 edition); Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,360/1:50,000 geological map series; New Series sheet 247 – Swansea (1977 edition)
BGS Boreholes	X		SN70SW21
Other	X		BGS GeoIndex; Blandford Consulting - Stabilisation Report, Suspected Shaft, Wenddu Bungalows, Tyllwyd Toad, Dyffryn, Neath, SA10 7DX; Letter from Andrew Robbins - Robbins Consulting Engineers

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 expected at shallow depth
b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)		X	Low risk	None expected at shallow depth
c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)	X		High risk	Mine entry 273200-022 is located within the site boundary and is located beneath the currently proposed property footprint
d) Coal mining geology (faults and fissures)		X	Low risk	None recorded
e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential		X	Medium risk	All mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development
f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard		X	Low risk	None recorded
g) Surface mining (opencast workings)		X	Low risk	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 with the report recording workings in four seams of coal at depths of between 46-434m, last worked in 1923. The workings in the shallowest seam, the Mynyddislwyn Big Rider, are recorded on abandonment plan 12503/1/2 'Main/Bryncoch' with the plan recording workings in the Lords and Ladies coal seams. The site is shown to be in an area of workings in the Lords Coal. The plan does not record any seam depths in proximity to the site and it is uncertain as to which seam the Lords coal refers to and how it has been associated with the Mynyddislwyn Big Rider seam name. OS geological sheet SN70SW (1973 edition) records the Lower Bryncoch coal seam to outcrop 1km southeast of the site with a shaft 450m east of the site recording the seam at 75ft (22.86m) depth, with a surface level of +285ft (86.87m AOD), giving a seam depth of approximately 49m. It is therefore considered likely that the Mynyddislwyn Big Rider seam recorded within the Consultants Coal Mining Report is the same seam as the Lower Bryncoch seam recorded to be present beneath the site. Abandonment plan R12048 includes a section of strata that records the Lower Bryncoch seam dipping at an unspecified shallow rate. The generalised vertical section (GVS) on SN70SW records the Lower Bryncoch seam to be in two leaves 2ft (0.61m) and 1ft (0.3m) separated by a 3ft (0.91m) parting.

The Lower Bryncoch seam outcrop is recorded to be at a level of approximately 58m above ordnance datum (AOD) southeast of the site, the seam is recorded at a depth of 77ft (23.47m) below ground level at Dyffryn Main Colliery No.1 pit with the pit being at a surface level of 264ft (80.47m) AOD and with the site being recorded as being at 113m AOD. With the Consultant's report recording a dip of between 0-3.4° and with the seam at 22.86m depth south of the site, it is considered likely that the seam depth will be similar to that recorded in the Consultants Coal Mining Report given the difference in surface elevation. Given the depth to rockhead proven during the investigation and treatment of mine entry 273200-022 (3m) discussed in section 3d, sufficient competent cover is considered likely to exist above any workings in the Lower Bryncoch seam.

Due to the depth of these workings it is considered they are unlikely to influence the development and consequently the risk to this development from underground mining (recorded at shallow depths) is 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 not in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings. OS geological sheet SN70SW (1973 edition) and Geological Survey of England and Wales 1:63,360/1:50,000 geological map series, New Series sheet 247 – Swansea (1977 edition) both record a series of laterally discontinuous coal seams above the Little Bryncoch coal with the 1:50,000 sheet recording these to be the Gelli group of veins. These are not shown to outcrop in the vicinity of the site with the closest available borehole, SN70SW21, located 398m southeast of the site not recording any coal seams within the sandstone shown to overlie the Little Bryncoch coal. The GVS records the top of this group to be approximately 11m above the top of the Lower Bryncoch seam and therefore if present should still have sufficient cover if present and if worked. Borehole logs within Blandford Consulting - Stabilisation Report, Suspected Shaft, Wenddu Bungalows, Tyllwyd Toad, Dyffryn, Neath, SA10 7DX records some shallow coal seams to have been encountered at shallow depth however these are all recorded intact. It is unclear as to whether these are the Gelli group of veins.

Consequently it is considered unlikely that the Gelli group are locally present and therefore the risk to this development from underground mining (probable at shallow depths) is considered to be low.

c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows one mine entry is recorded within 100m of the development site. Mine entry 273200-022 is located within the site boundary and will be located beneath the property footprint, in the proposed location currently shown on the development layout drawings provided. A second mine entry (273200-014) has been removed from coal authority records after review with the shaft being considered a duplicate position of 273200-022.

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 (0m to reflect the “as found” position), plus the local depth to rockhead (discussed in 3d below as likely to be up to 3m), plus the entry radius (feature proven to be 2.5 x 3.5m during investigatory works). On the basis of the above, the zone of influence for this entry can be assumed to be a distance of 4.75m from the recorded position detailed above.

The mine entry is recorded to have been discovered during works associated with a Coal Authority permit (ref 8089) with the treatment details for the mine entry recording "Works associated with the foundations for a new bungalow encountered buried sleepers lying horizontally and supported on wooden flats. Careful excavation revealed an oval feature some 3.5m x 4.5m in which the topmost 2.5m was filled with a wet and very soft clay containing some stone gravel. Under Permit 8089 a series of holes were drilled into the feature following which it was excavated out to a depth of 7m (the maximum depth the excavator could reach to). The feature was then filled with clean stone up to rockhead. A reinforced concrete cap was then established which extended 1.5m beyond the feature. The cap was made of RC40 grade concrete with a thickness of 400mm and reinforced with three layers of A393 steel mesh."

Documentation submitted for review as part of this risk assessment includes a letter from Andrew Robbins of Robbins Consulting Engineers suggesting "the concrete cap has been constructed at rockhead, approximately 3000mm below existing ground level. We can also confirm the reinforced concrete cap has been designed to allow the construction of a traditional two storey residential dwelling directly above."

Whilst drawings of this shaft treatment have been provided, calculations in relation to its suitability for the construction of the proposed dwelling have not been provided.

Notes within Blandford Consulting - Stabilisation Report, Suspected Shaft, Wenddu Bungalows, Tyllwyd Toad, Dyffryn, Neath, SA10 7DX records the shaft to have been filled with clean stone up to rockhead level, however no treatment of this fill is recorded to have taken place. Due to access issues, the mine entry was not drilled to its base and was only subject to angled holes, designed to prove the location and integrity of the feature. The nature and integrity of shaft fill was not proven as part of investigations prior to the shaft being treated.

Due to the location of the shaft below the proposed property and with the uncertainty as to the depth, nature and competency of fill and the suitability of the capping structure for the proposed development it is considered that the risk to this development is currently high. Subject to appropriate calculations/designs being provided confirming the shaft treatment being appropriate for the size and nature of development, this risk may subsequently be revised.

Even subject to confirmatory calculations being provided as to the adequacy of the current capping solution, the proposed property footprint, and any associated driveways or parking, should be located away from the mine entry and its zone of influence, where possible.

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 Grovesend Formation, consisting of coal, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. The letter from Andrew Robbins of Robbins Consulting Engineers records the mine shaft cap to have been constructed at rockhead at the site, approximately 3000mm below existing ground level with the Blandford Consulting report recording stiff boulder clay to have been encountered.

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

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.

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 presence of mine entry 273200-022 beneath the proposed development footprint, the Coal Authority would recommend consulting a structural engineer as to confirm the suitability of existing mine shaft treatment for the proposed development and as to whether the risk of ground instability can be mitigated within the design of the foundations for the proposed development. Irrespective of this, efforts should be sought to locate the proposed building and any associated car parking or driveway should be avoided above the mine entry, or within its zone of influence, where possible. In the event that the risk cannot be accommodated within the foundation design/shaft treatment design an alternative solution may need to be provided, which may include further investigation and treatment to the mine entry or relocation of the proposed development location within the site boundary.

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

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.

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

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

b) Coal Authority permit

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

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

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

c) Implications for development layout

The coal mining legacy issues outlined in this report, particularly the presence of mine entry 273200-022 beneath the proposed development footprint, will have implications for layout in the proposed development outlined in Appendix A. As discussed above, it is recommended that the property footprint and any other development structures be located away from the mine entry and its zone of influence where possible. Calculations will be required to prove the appropriateness of the current remedial solution, in light of the development proposals.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site has been subject to past coal mining activity, namely the presence of mine entry 273200-022 beneath the proposed development footprint. The risk to the site from legacy mining features is high.

The confirmation of the suitability of existing mine shaft treatment for the proposed development and whether the risk of ground instability can be mitigated within the design of the foundations for the proposed development recommended in Section 4a of this report should be undertaken prior to the layout of the development being confirmed.

The Coal Authority advises the developer 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

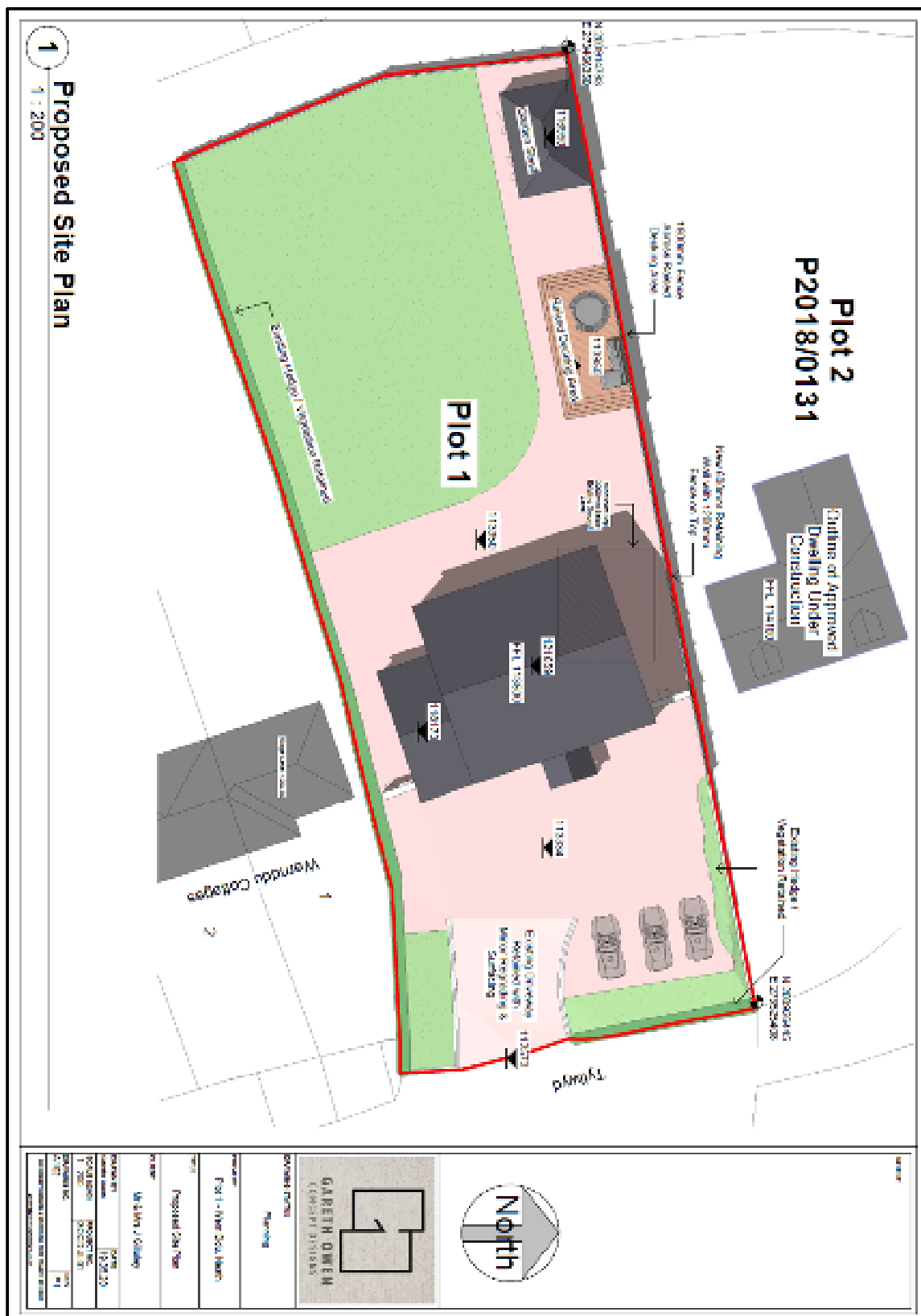
Licensing and Permitting Service

Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

Tel: 01623 637 320

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

Appendix A – Plan showing proposed development layout



Appendix B – Non-Residential Coal Mining Consultants Report



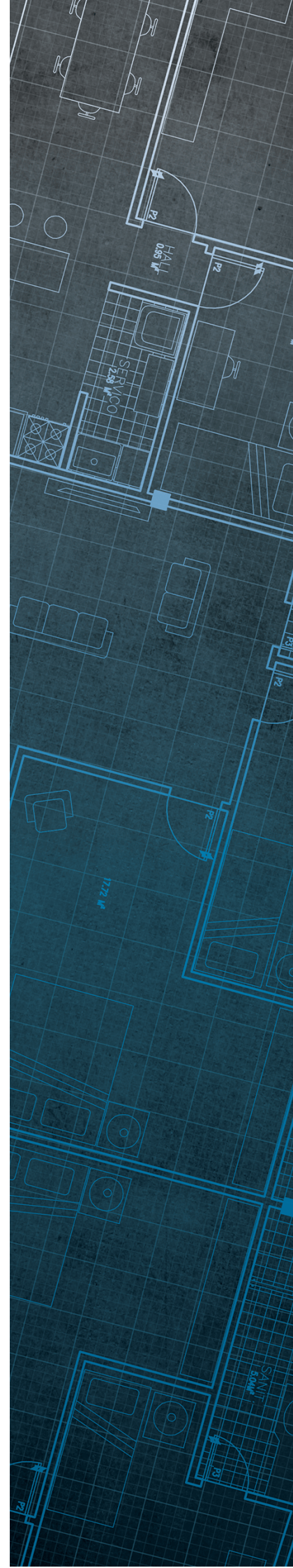
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

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Date of enquiry:	5 June 2020
Date enquiry received:	5 June 2020
Issue date:	5 June 2020

Our reference:	71005900617001
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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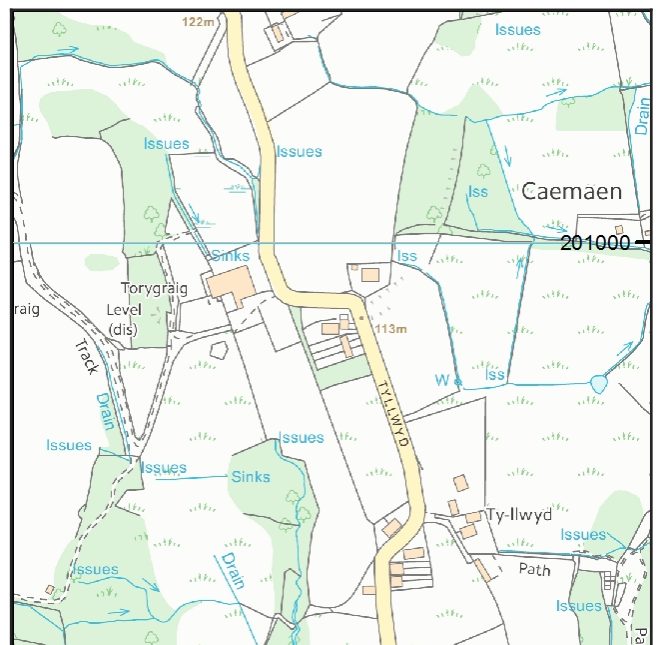
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Approximate position of property



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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	MYNYDDISL WYN BIG RIDER	Coal	4FPE	46	Beneath Property	3.0	South	198	1900
unnamed	MYNYDDISL WYN LOWER LEAF	Coal	4FFJ	184	North	2.1	South	200	1887
unnamed	MYNYDDISL WYN LOWER LEAF	Coal	4FP6	203	Beneath Property	0.0	East	100	1890
unnamed	SWANSEA NO.3	Coal	4FFK	405	North-East	3.4	South	100	1900
unnamed	UNNAMED	Coal	4FPC	409	South-East	2.0	South-West	160	1923
unnamed	SWANSEA NO.3	Coal	4FP8	434	East	2.1	South-West	170	1922

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	273200-022	273500 200916	Works associated with the foundations for a new bungalow encountered buried sleepers lying horizontally and supported on wooden flats. Careful excavation revealed an oval feature some 3.5m x 4.5m in which the topmost 2.5m was filled with a wet and very soft clay containing some stone gravel. Under Permit 8089 a series of holes were drilled into the feature following which it was excavated out to a depth of 7m (the maximum depth the excavator could reach to). The feature was then filled with clean stone up to rockhead. A reinforced concrete cap was then established which extended 1.5m beyond the feature. The cap was made of RC40 grade concrete with a thickness of 400mm and reinforced with three layers of A393 steel mesh.	Coal	

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

R12051	SWR1675	R10961
SWR1665	SW1987	SWR1671
SWR2710	12503	12502

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

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

Outcrops

No outcrops recorded.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines recorded.

Opencast mines

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.

Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 

Disused mine shaft 

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