



RHONDDA
GEOTECHNICAL
SERVICES

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT
NEATH PORT TALBOT
PLANNING APP. P2021/0412
TWO HOLIDAY LODGES AT
OAKFIELD HOUSE
HEOL Y GLO
PEN Y BRYN
PYLE
CF32 9EB
21/07/2021

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COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

This Coal Mining Risk Assessment (henceforth C.M.R.A.) has been produced for Mr David Llewellyn in support of a planning application to Neath Port Talbot L.P.A. (henceforth N.P.T.). The application is for the construction of two detached dwelling to replace the existing farmhouse at Oakfield House, Pen y Bryn. Some representative drawings are included in Appendix 1 of this report. The site is classed as being within a Development High Risk Area. This fact has been communicated to the applicant's agent recently by N.P.T. in consultation with the Coal Authority. The reason for the high risk classification is the presence of coal seam outcrops on, and very close to the site and hence the possibility of shallow coal mine workings associated with these outcrops. With such a classification the C.A. become statutory consultees for the application and a C.M.R.A. needs to be produced to validate the application.

Richard Davies BSc. (Hons), MSc., F.G.S. of Rhondda Geotechnical Services has been commissioned as the competent person to prepare a C.M.R.A. of the proposed development site. The purpose of this is to provide the L.P.A. with information on possible coal mining and an assessment of its impact on the ground stability of the site. The purpose of this C.M.R.A. is to gather all the available information and use it to identify any coal mining risks and then to quantify them. It will then suggest, if necessary, any mitigation measures to satisfy the L.P.A. that the site is, or can be made safe and stable in line with national guidelines. This will be done in line with the template and recommendations of the C.A. document Guidance for Welsh L.P.A.s (version 4, 2017).

The site is centred on grid reference 283465, 184410 and is at an elevation of approximately 77m A.O.D. The site is rectangular measuring 35m x 45m (0.15 hectare). There are no surface watercourses within the site boundary. The site location and site boundary can be seen overleaf in Figures 1 and 2.



FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION

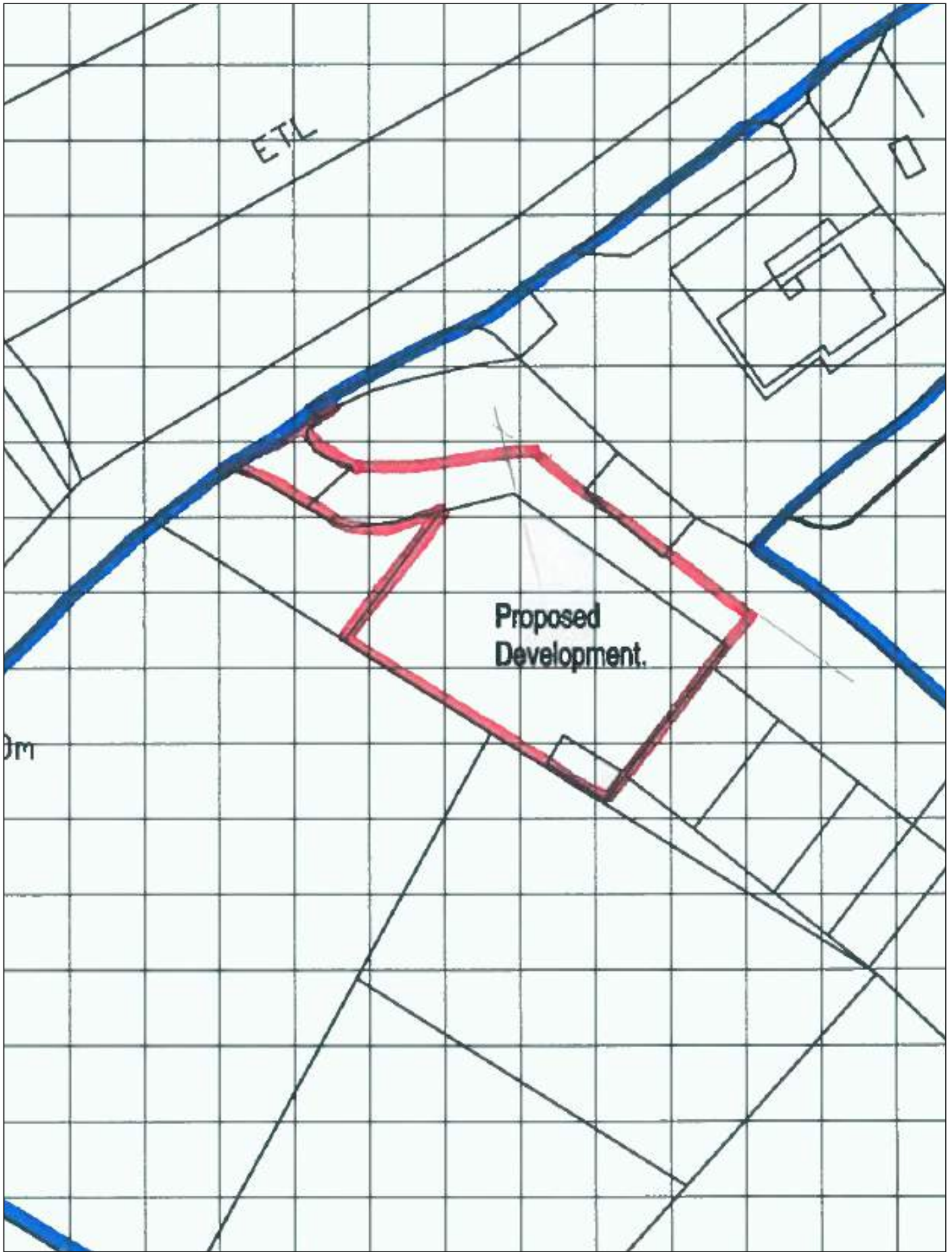


FIGURE 2
PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY IN RED

2. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- a) Coal Authority Consultants Report ref. MR-51002563748001.
- b) The C.A. interactive viewer.
- c) The 6" to the mile Geological Survey sheets GLAM 33SE and GLAM 34SW (both 1948-49 resurvey, pub. 1960)
- d) The Memoirs of the Geological Survey of The South Wales Coalfield, part IV Pontypridd and Maesteg (first edition 1903 and third edition, 1963) and other mining archive sources.
- e) The British Coal Development Plan 07/D/SS/88SW
- f) Historic large scale (1:2500) Ordnance Survey map of the site. Glamorgan sheet XXXIII.8, 1899 revision.

2a) The Consultants Report states that there is recorded underground mining of coal beneath the site. The report states these workings are in a single seam-the Five Foot Gellideg. These are at a depth of over 300m. The report goes on to say the C.A. believe there are no shallow unrecorded workings or shallow spine roadways beneath the site. The report lists no mine entries within, or within 100m of the boundary of the site. The four Abandoned Mine Plan Catalogue numbers have been checked. One is from Bryndu Colliery. Because of the depth, these workings are of no relevance to this assessment. The other three plans relate to the nearby Bryndu opencast. An extract of the Summary of Findings map is shown in Figure 3. This shows opencast workings encroaching right to the property boundaries. Six coal seams are shown outcropping through the site on the S.o.F map, with a seventh nearby. This complicated situation is due to a combination of the tight seam spacing and the intersection of two faults on the site boundary. The mapping of the faults is almost certainly from knowledge gained from the nearby opencast mining. The seams are all assessed as workable.

In section 2 the report records no site investigations or surface hazards that have required remedial action within 50m of the site boundary. The C.A. has received no damage notices or subsidence claims for properties within 50m since October 1994 (i.e. since the formation of the C.A. to take liability for legacy mining issues). There are no records of gas emissions requiring action within 500m of the site boundary.

Section 3 states there is no licensing for present or future coal mining within 200m. There are no Section 46 notices, no Withdrawal of Support Notices and no Section 41 notices.

In Section 4 the Consultants Report goes on to recommend the potential risks identified should be investigated further as the site lies within an area of historical mining activity.

All these facts will feed into the later quantitative risk assessment. The Consultants Report is attached in Appendix 2.

2b) The C.A. interactive viewer contains a vast amount of information from various sources particularly on the mining data window. An extract from the planning window can be seen in Figure 4. The site lies on a very large area of Development High Risk. From its appearance this would appear to be a combination of opencast mining and closely spaced coal seam outcrops. There are other linear areas of Development High Risk north of the site. These would appear to be buffer zones above more widely spaced seam outcrops. The small circular areas in the southwest of Figure 4 are 20m exclusion zones around mine entrances. In order to fully understand why a site has a high-risk status it is informative to study the Coal Mining Data window. This window is far superior to the planning window as it is at a larger scale. There are multiple datasets which can be turned on and off. Information that can be obtained on the viewer (but is not in the Consultants Report) includes the exact orientation of adits, and any further information held on any mine entries, including names and depths. This additional information can be extremely useful to a risk assessment.

An extract from the Mining Data Window is reproduced as Figure 5 overleaf. For clarity only two sets of data are turned on in Figure 5- seam outcrops and mine entries. The brown lines are coal seam outcrops. Multiple outcrops run through the site as in the SoF map. A series of other seam outcrops run parallel to this both north and south of the site. The C.A. seam codes are shown marking the nearest seams to the site. The seam north of the site is SW0351 (Red Vein Seam in the C.A. Seam Directory). SW0341 runs through the site. This is the Upper Nine Foot Seam according to the C.A. Seam Directory. Immediately south of the site is SW0301 (Lower Nine Foot in the C.A. Seam Directory). Dip directions are not shown on the data window. However, as the seam codes are

in ascending order going north, it is safe to assume that the dip direction is to the north.

The red crosses are mine entries. The first thing noticeable is the complete lack of mine entrances in the area of the site. Given the proliferation of seam outcrops this is unusual for the South Wales Coalfield. There could be several reasons for this. The seams shown are good quality and thick enough to be workable. Extreme structural deformation and thick superficial cover are possibilities for the lack of exploitation. It seems that the reserves lay undisturbed until being removed by opencasting. There are multiple mine entrances south of the site. These are linked to several collieries which operated in the Nineteenth century. All would be considered much too far away to influence ground stability at the site.

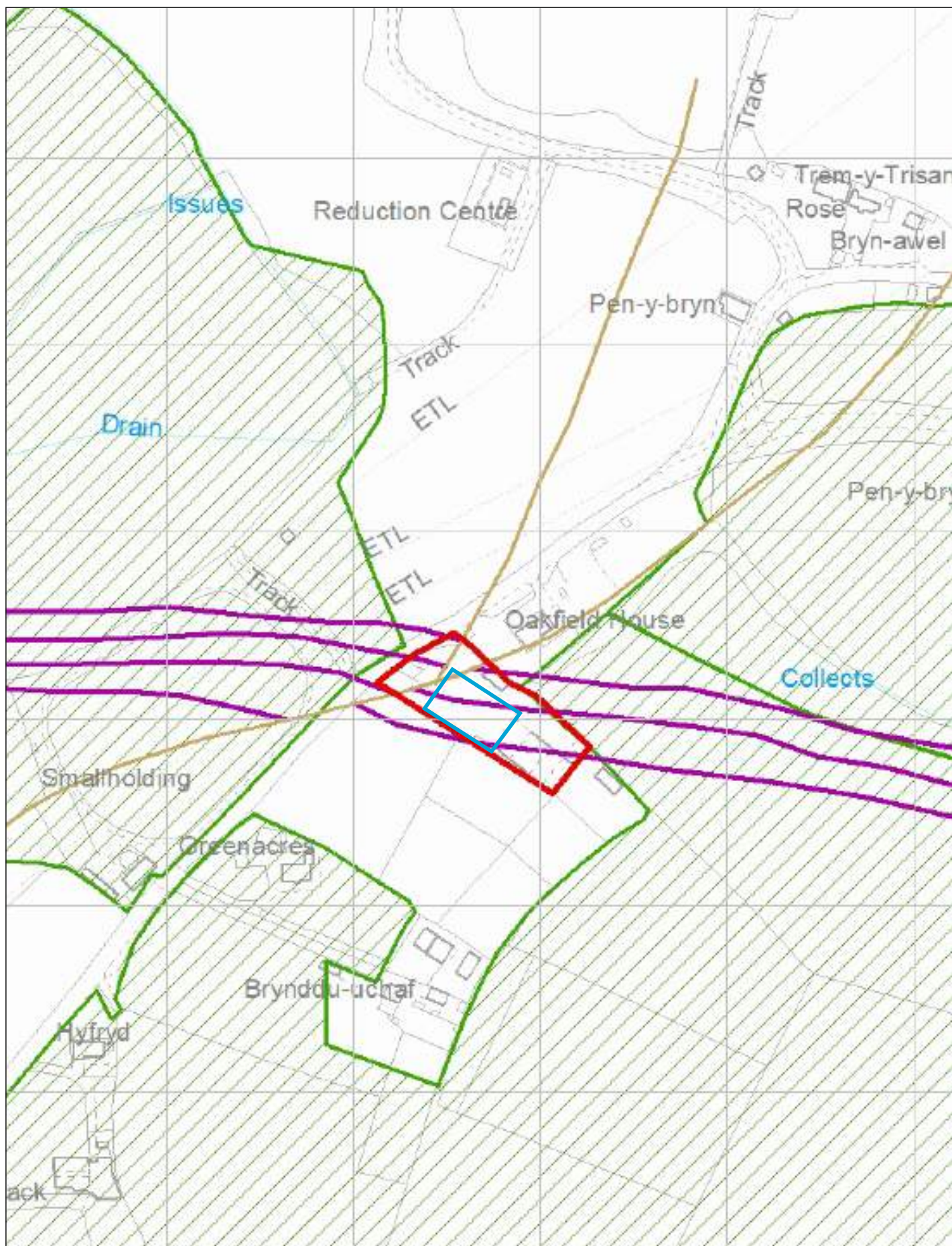


FIGURE 3
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS MAP.
THE PLANNING APPLICATION AREA IS OUTLINED IN BLUE



FIGURE 4
 COAL AUTHORITY INTERACTIVE VIEWER, PLANNING WINDOW.
 BLACK HATCHED AREAS ARE DEVELOPMENT HIGH RISK.

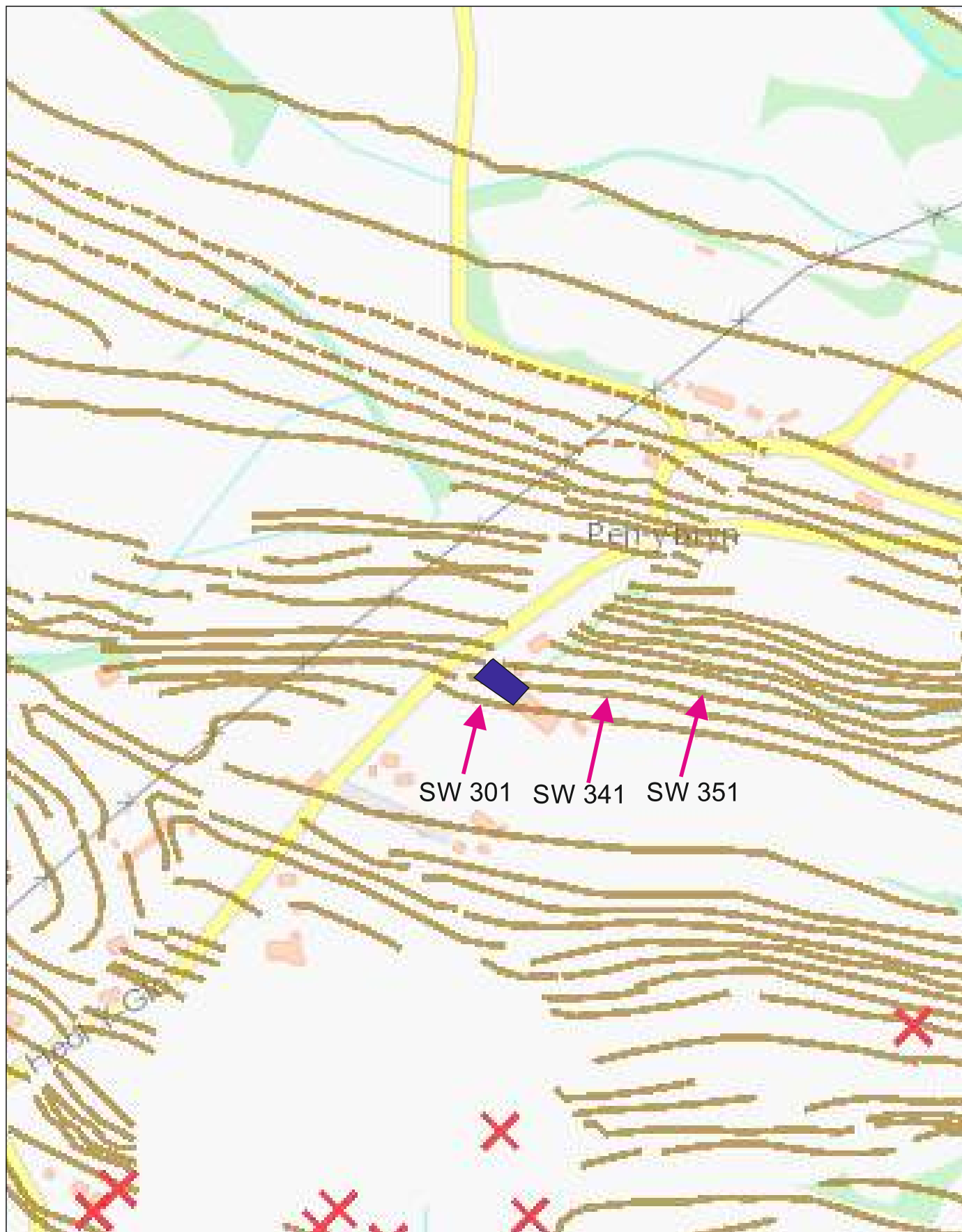


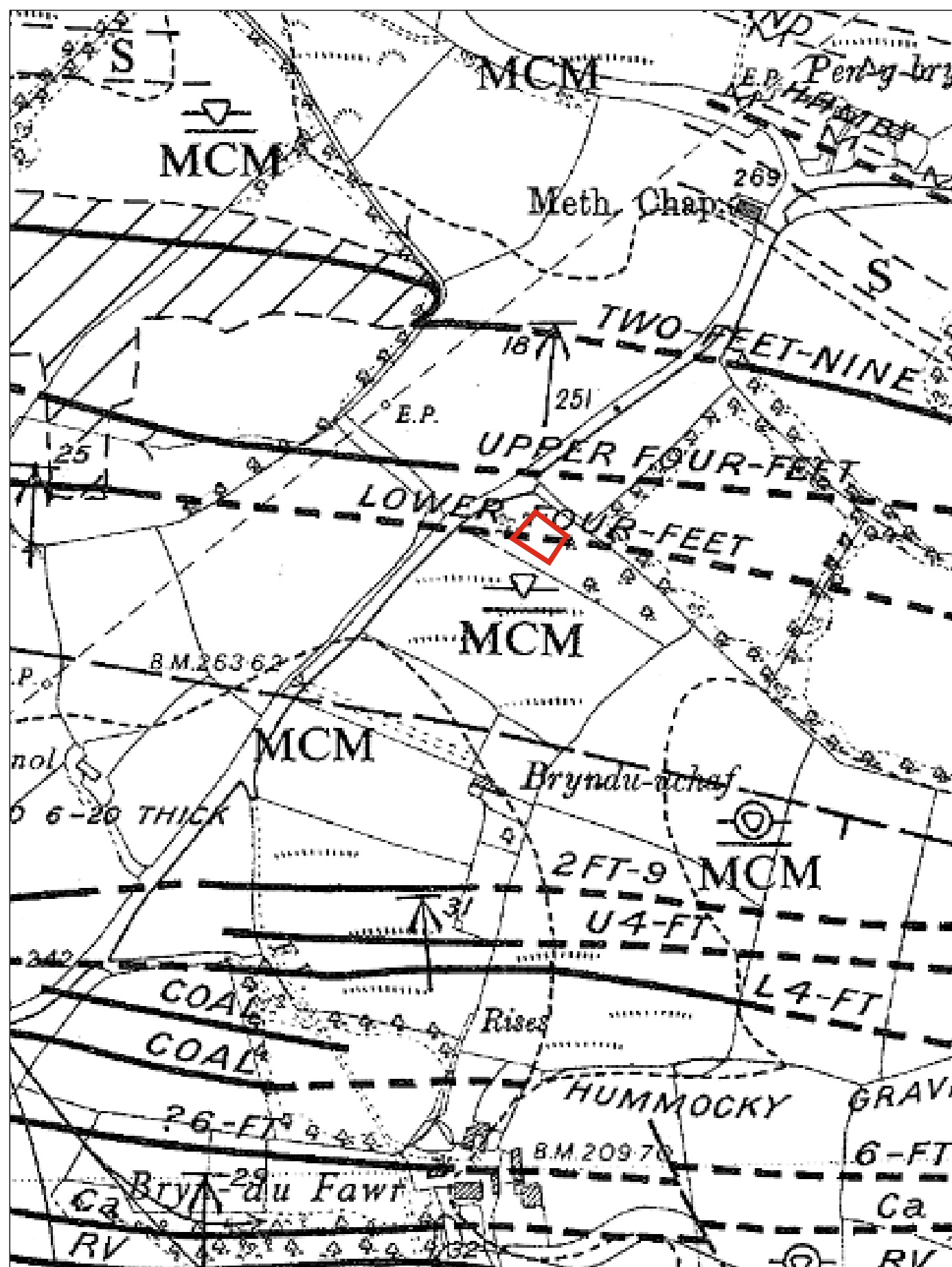
FIGURE 5

C.A.VIEWER, MINING DATA WINDOW. BROWN LINES ARE SEAM OUTCROPS, RED CROSSES ARE MINE ENTRIES. THE SITE IS HIGHLIGHTED IN BLUE. C.A. SEAM CODES HAVE BEEN ADDED.

2c and d) The six-inch to the mile Geological Survey sheet GLAM 33SE covers the area around the site. An extract of the map sheet has been reproduced as Figure 6 overleaf. A section of the stratigraphic column from the survey sheet is shown in Figure 7 with the approximate site level marked. GLAM 34SW was also consulted.

It is always very useful to study the survey sheets in conjunction with the Memoirs. Used together, the six-inch survey sheets and the Memoirs are an invaluable source of much detailed geological information on the area. Much of this has been obtained from mining records. Due to the high economic importance of the area, extensive government funded geological surveys were carried out in the past. These were completed in 1845, 1900 and 1953 respectively.

The Survey Sheet shows that the site is underlain by bedrock of the Middle Coal Measures which are undifferentiated in the South Wales Coalfield. The Measures consist of predominantly argillaceous strata with multiple rich coal seams, many of which have been economically important in the past. There are several measured strata dips ranging from 18° - 32° and uniformly to the north. Just south of the site the east-west dashed line is the conjectural position of a thrust plane. This is responsible for a repetition of seam outcrops. The Lower Four Foot outcrop is marked running through the site, with the Upper Four Foot outcrop just to the north. The same seams also outcrop south of the site near Bryndu Uchaf Farm. The two outcrops near the site run from a small opencast west of the site to another small opencast east of the site on the adjacent sheet GLAM34SW. These seam names do not tally with the seam outcrops shown in the C.A. data on the site. The reason for these differences will be discussed further in the following section. There is an annotation on the Survey Sheet stating "in the area between Bryndu Uchaf, Bryndu House and the road to the west the seam outcrops are marked by lines of numerous old bell pits". There is also a disused slant marked at Bryndu Slip which is outside the boundary of Figure 6. In addition there are shafts, spoil heaps and other mining features just north of Kenfig Hill on the boundary of the two adjacent Survey Sheets. There are no mining features marked in the vicinity of the site.



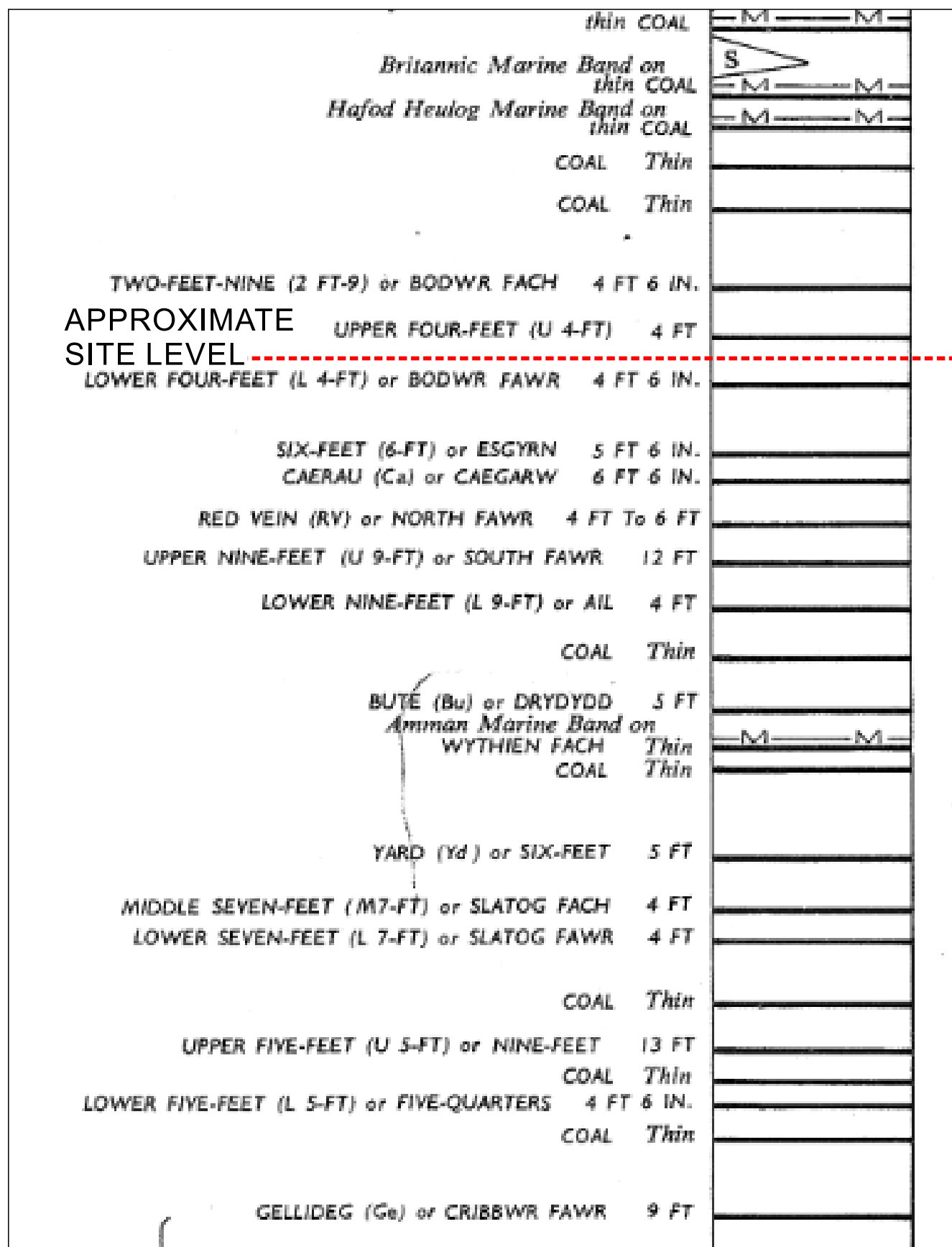


FIGURE 7
SECTION OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FROM GLAM 33SE
THE APPROXIMATE LEVEL OF THE SITE IS MARKED.

2e) The British Coal Rationalised Plan was a large project mainly concerned with estimating coal reserves and land usage for planning opencast mining. The primary source of information was the Geological Survey combined with input from geological observations made by N.C.B./B.C. geologists on working opencast sites and drilling on prospecting sites. The standard of logging is very high and extremely detailed. The Rationalised Plan is in turn the primary source for the Interactive Viewer. When this information was digitalised the sheer complexity and quantity of information led to frequent mistakes. These can lead to differences between the C.A. digital data, the Rationalised Plan and the original Geological Survey maps. For this reason, it is worth consulting the original B.C. map sheets where this is possible. A section of 07/D/SS/88/SW is reproduced in Figure 8. The area of the site is circled. The complex outcrop pattern seen on the interactive viewer can now be seen to be due to faulting. The seam outcrop information agrees with the Geological Survey to the west of the site, but not directly beneath it because of this faulting. There are notes on the B.C. map to the effect that recent drilling had proved the structural geology to be much more complex than that shown on the 1948 Survey Sheet. There is evidence for three major thrust faults with associated smash zones and further cross faulting. The plan also mentions the fact that local thickening of some coal seams has led to their misidentification in nearby opencast sites. Whatever the correct identity of the seams beneath the site, it can be agreed that there are workable coal seams present at shallow depth.

2f) Historical Ordnance Survey maps can prove invaluable in looking for evidence of coal mining activity. Since the first County Series maps were produced in the 1870's nearly all mining features have been recorded, even if they were considered "old" at that time. This is particularly true of the 1:1250 and 1:2500 scale maps. Since the possibility of shallow coal mining is the most important issue in this risk assessment, they are a useful additional source to the geological material. Figure 9 is the 1899 1:2500 map of the area. This illustrates the point that it is virtually impossible to miss the signs of mining in such a rural area. In contrast to mining areas which have been swallowed up by urban development, spoil heaps, shafts and levels remain over the years. Only the forces of nature slowly soften their appearance. There is a marked contrast between the untouched fields around the site and the areas off the southern margin which do show multiple coal levels, air shafts and spoil heaps. Whilst the absence of mining features on O.S. mapping does not conclusively prove mining has never taken place it is a valuable additional line of evidence.

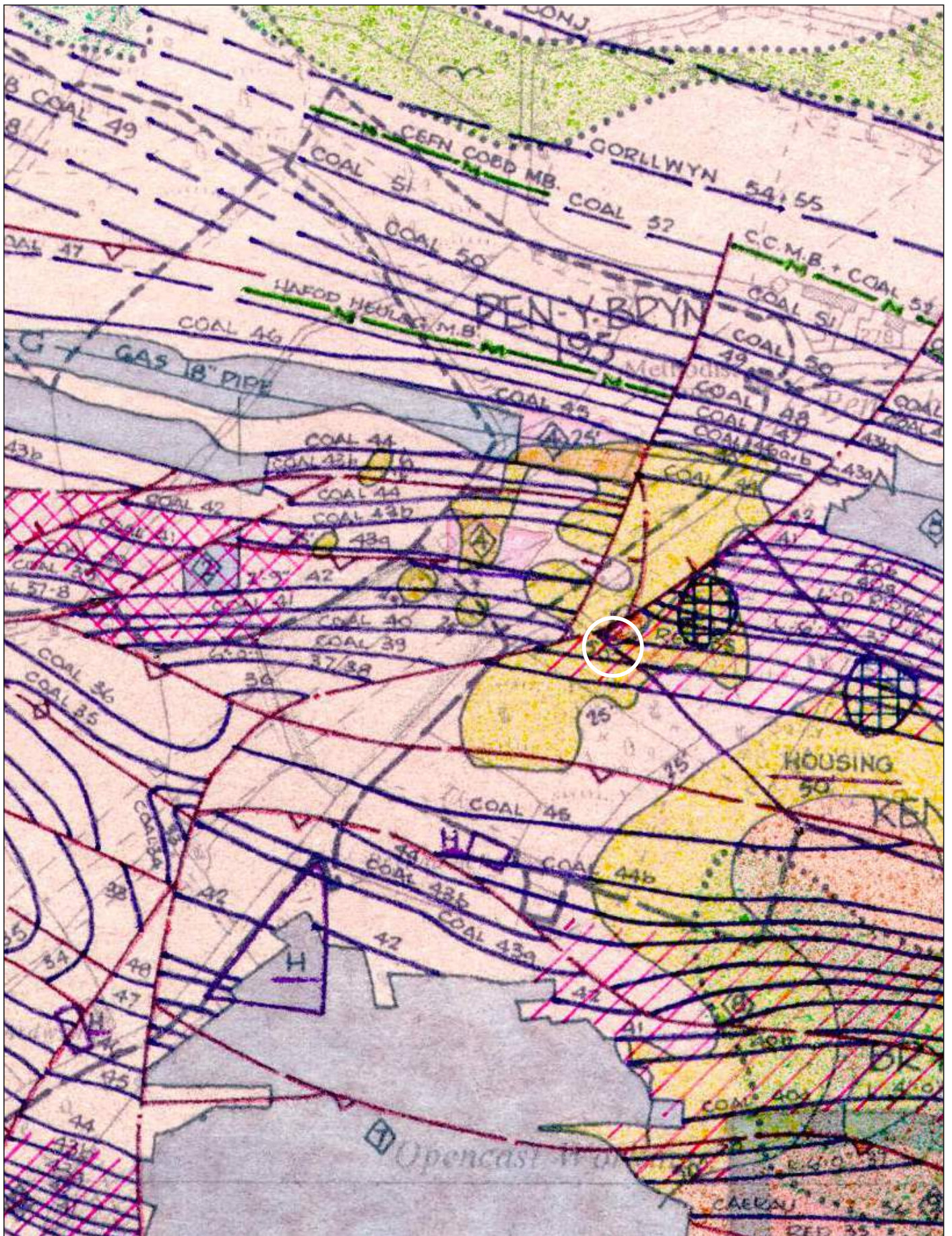


FIGURE 8

EXTRACT OF BRITISH COAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 07/D/SS/88NSW
THE SITE IS CIRCLED IN WHITE.



FIGURE 10

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SITE. IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND IS A CABIN IDENTICAL TO THE TWO PROPOSED. THE PROPOSED LOCATION IS OVER THE HEDGE IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND. IN THE BACKGROUND IS ONE OF THREE LARGE AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED DIRECTLY OVER SEAM OUTCROPS.

COAL MINING ISSUE		YES	NO	R.A?
SHALLOW RECORDED WORKINGS			X	
SHALLOW UNRECORDED WORKINGS		X		X
MINE ENTRIES			X	
FISSURES			X	
GAS EMISSIONS		X		X
SURFACE HAZARDS			X	
SURFACE MINING			X	
FUTURE MINING LICENSE			X	

3. SITE SPECIFIC COAL MINING RISKS

From the table above it can be seen that two issues require a risk assessment for this site. The possibility of unrecorded shallow workings under the site, and a more detailed look at the risk from mine gases. *The gas issue would only require an assessment if a risk from shallow workings was established.* To first briefly deal with the issues marked NO on the table:-

- a) The shallowest recorded workings beneath the site are in the Five Foot Gellideg at a depth of approximately 300m. This is far too deep to influence ground stability at the site.
- b) There are no recorded mine entries within influencing distance of the site
- c) The C.A. report states there are faults, on or very close to the site. Fault reactivation is generally associated with recent mechanised longwall mining. The mining under the site is 140 year old stall and pillar working and should present no threat to ground stability caused by fault reactivation. The site has not been subject to remedial works carried out by the C.A.
- d) There has been no damage notices/ subsidence claim within 50 metres of the site.
- e) There has been surface mining (opencast) close to the site. However, the boundaries are well defined with well-engineered batters. These present no threat to ground stability. There are no future mining licenses in existence or pending.

The Consultants Report states there are no recorded shallow workings under the site. Unrecorded shallow workings could theoretically be in any of the seams

suspected of outcropping on, or close to the site. There is simply no evidence that this is the case. Due to the faulting and structural deformation associated with the overthrusting, the site does not seem to have been touched by the primitive bell pitting seen to the south of the site. The only way to conclusively prove the seams are unworked would be an intrusive investigation using rotary drilling. Due to the nature of the development at the site this would be out of all proportion to the minimal risk of ground instability.

4. MITIGATION STRATEGY

The development consists of two very light structures, namely log cabins. These weigh 15.9 tonnes each. The cabins stand clear of the ground on short legs. Normally these legs would be on small concrete pad foundations. The pad foundations would only impose a modest ground bearing pressure. In this case, because of the totally unproven, but residual risk from unrecorded shallow workings, it is proposed to reduce ground bearing pressure even further. This will be done by siting the cabins on reinforced concrete slabs. These will be 250mm thick and incorporate two layers of A393 mesh. The slabs will sit on a compacted granular aggregate layer 200mm thick with a suitable plastic membrane between them. During the preparation of the bases a watching brief will be carried out by an experienced Mining Engineer or Geologist to check for bell pitting. These narrow (1.5m-2m) diameter shafts are easily recognisable to the trained eye in undisturbed glacial superficial deposits.

If reinforced concrete and compacted aggregate is assigned a density of 25kN/m^3 and the excavated soil assigned a density of 17 kN/m^3 then the slab will impose an additional ground pressure of 4 kN/m^2 . The individual slabs will each cover an area of 82.5m^2 . The cabins have a total weight of 15.9 tonnes (159kN). This means the weight of the cabin will result in an additional ground pressure of 1.93 kN/m^2 so in total the proposed development will only impose an additional ground pressure of 5.93 kN/m^2 beneath each slab. This is a very modest figure and barely changes the present ground loading situation at the site

5. CONCLUSION

This risk assessment has failed to find any evidence whatsoever of past shallow mining beneath the site. This is after comprehensive research from multiple

sources including the Geological Survey, historical Ordnance Survey mapping and British Coal records. Any perceived risk must be proportional to the nature of the development. This is a particularly valid point considering much larger agricultural buildings have already been constructed over one of the supposed seam outcrops. These can be clearly seen in Figure 10. The footprint of these buildings is also clearly marked in Figures 2, 3 and 5.

As an engineering mitigation measure it is proposed to site the cabins on slabs. A watching brief will be carried out during the construction of the slabs. Siting the cabins on slabs means only a minimal additional ground loading is imposed by the log cabins. This in turn means that there is negligible risk to the proposed development from ground stability issues caused by any (totally unproven) coal mining legacy issues beneath the site. Therefore, there is no reason for the C.A. to object to the planning application in its current form.

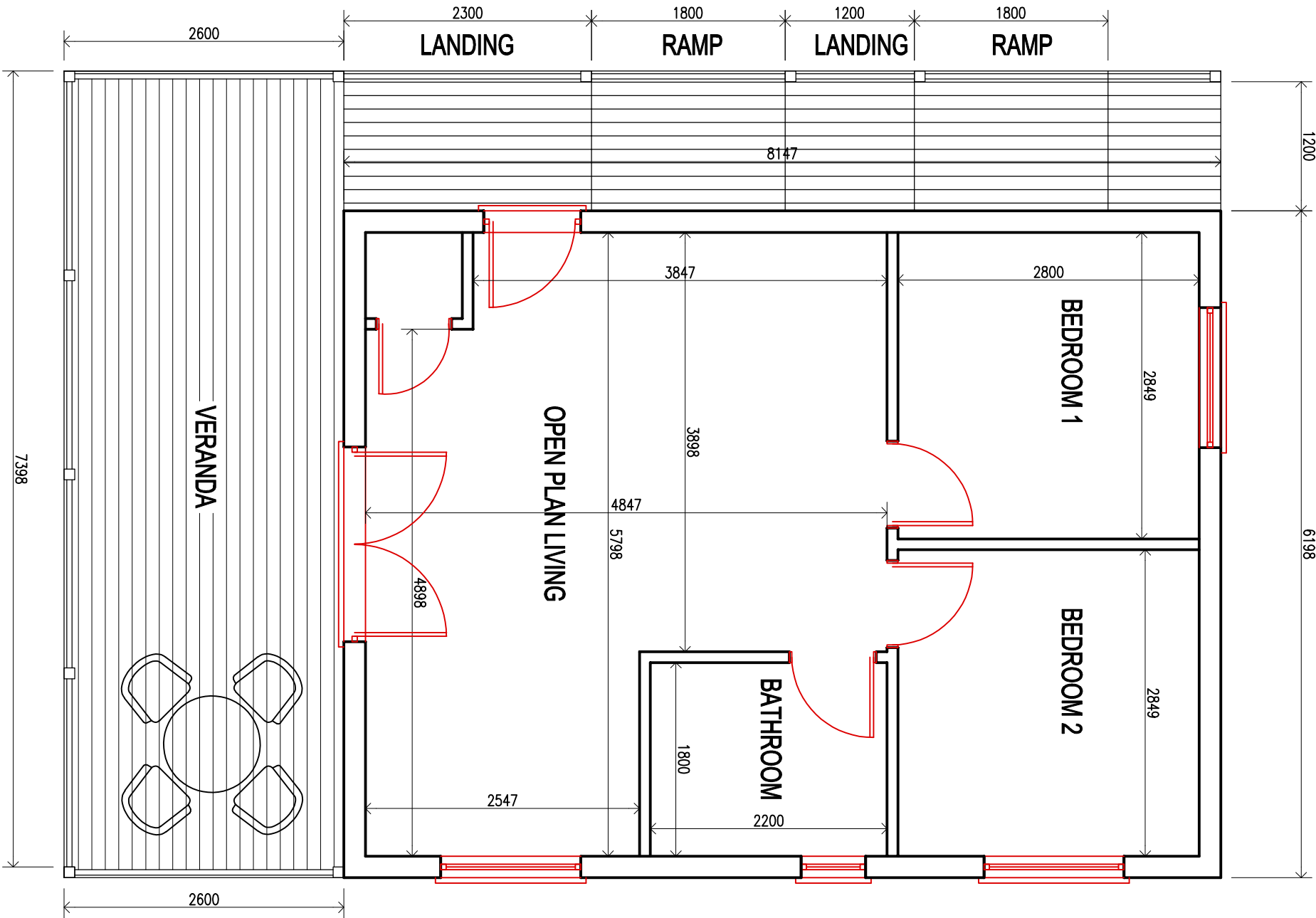
Richard Davies BSc. (Hons), MSc., F.G.S.

20/07/2021

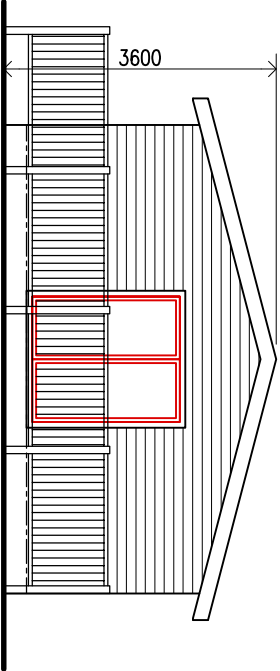
APPENDIX 1

REPRESENTATIVE PLANS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

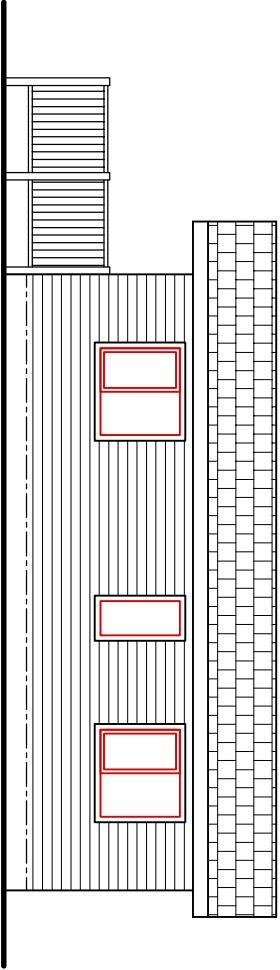
PROPOSED CABIN FLOOR PLAN.
(1:50)



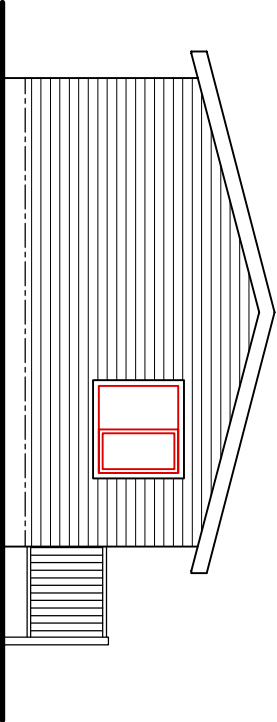
CLIENT		
MR & MRS DAVID LLEWELYN		
job title		
PROPOSED TWO NEW HOLIDAY LODGES @ OAKFIELD HOUSE. PEN Y BRYN PYLE		
drawing title		
PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
job No:	drawing No:	scales:
21.06	02	1:50 @ A3



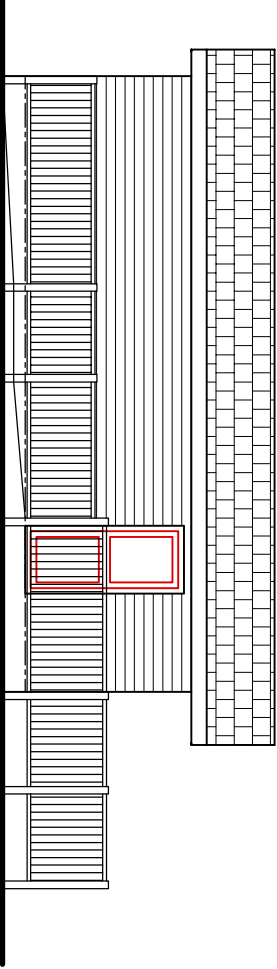
PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION.
(1:100)



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION.
(1:100)



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION.
(1:100)



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION.
(1:100)

CLIENT		
MR & MRS DAVID LLEWELYN		
job title		
PROPOSED TWO NEW HOLIDAY LODGES @ OAKFIELD HOUSE. PEN Y BRYN PYLE		
drawing title		
ELEVATIONS		
job No:	drawing No:	scales:
21.06	03	1:100 @ A3

APPENDIX 2

COAL AUTHORITY CONSULTANTS REPORT



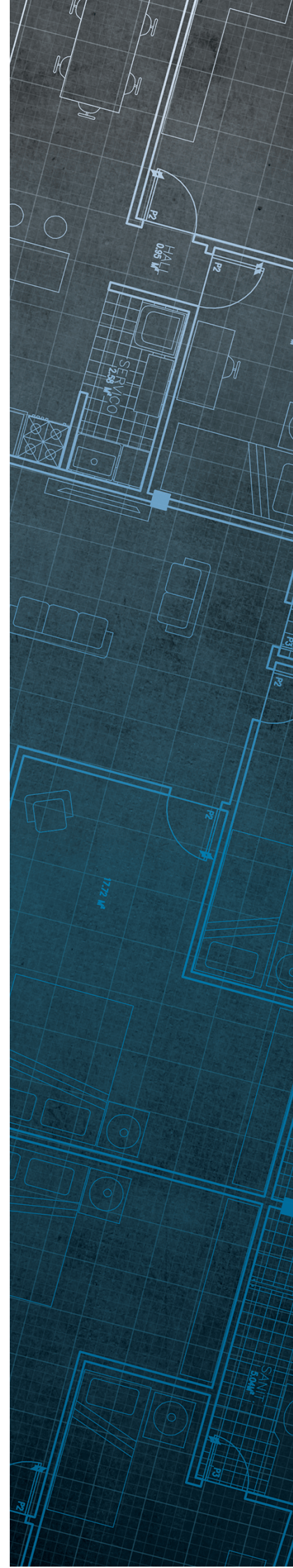
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Oakfield House
Heol Y Glo
Pen Y Bryn
Pyle
Bridgend
CF32 9EB

Date of enquiry: 16 July 2021
Date enquiry received: 16 July 2021
Issue date: 16 July 2021

Our reference: 51002563748001
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

Richard Davies

Enquiry address

Oakfield House
Heol Y Glo
Pen Y Bryn
Pyle
Bridgend
CF32 9EB

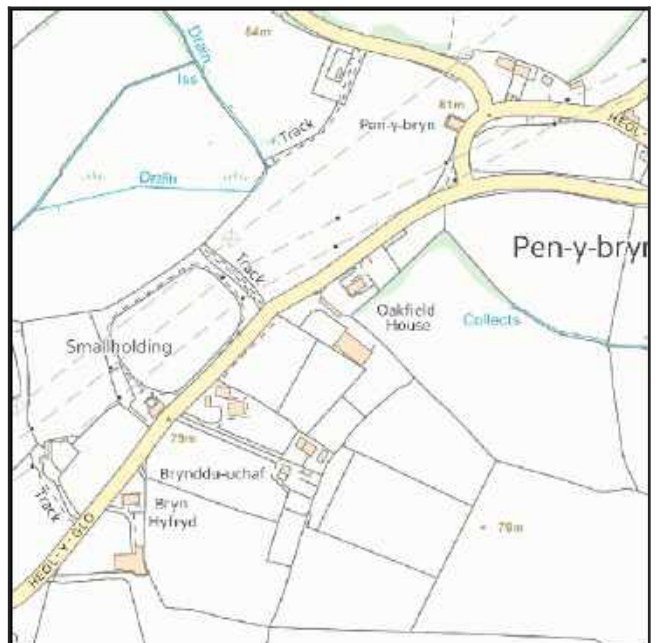
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Approximate position of property



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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
BRYNDU	UPPER GELLIDEG	Coal	4DWB	301	South	27.5	North	130	1880
BRYNDU	FIVE FOOT	Coal	4G00	301	South	27.4	North	390	1870
BRYNDU	FIVE FOOT GELLIDEG	Coal	4DW8	312	South	29.3	North	210	1880

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

SW1028	SWR884	SW522
SWR1183	PO0	

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

Outcrops

Seam name	Mineral	Seam workable	Distance to outcrop (m)	Direction to outcrop	Bearing of outcrop
2FT NINE MID LEAF	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	105
FOUR FOOT	Coal	Yes	0.2	South-West	112
LOWER NINE FOOT	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	99
RED VEIN	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	96
TWO FOOT NINE	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	100
UPPER 6FT RIDER	Coal	Yes	52.2	South-West	102
UPPER NINE FOOT	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	94

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

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

Faults under or close to the property recorded.

Opencast mines

Please refer to the "Summary of findings" map (on separate sheet) for details of any opencast areas within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal Authority managed tips

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 2 – Investigative or remedial activity

Please refer to the 'Summary of findings' map (on separate sheet) for details of any activity within the area of the site boundary.

Site investigations

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Remediated sites

None recorded within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Coal mining subsidence

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

The property is in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1948.

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.