

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

For development at: Land to rear of 7-12 Gelli houses, A4107 from Cymmer to Blaengwynfi, Cymmer, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 3NP

For proposal: Construction of a storage shed

Assessment Summary

Assessment Result	MEDIUM RISK
Recommended Further Work	INTRUSIVE GROUND INVESTIGATION / CONSULT A FOUNDATION DESIGN ENGINEER

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.

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

Version	Compiled	Checked	Date
1.1	PB	HB	19 th October 2023

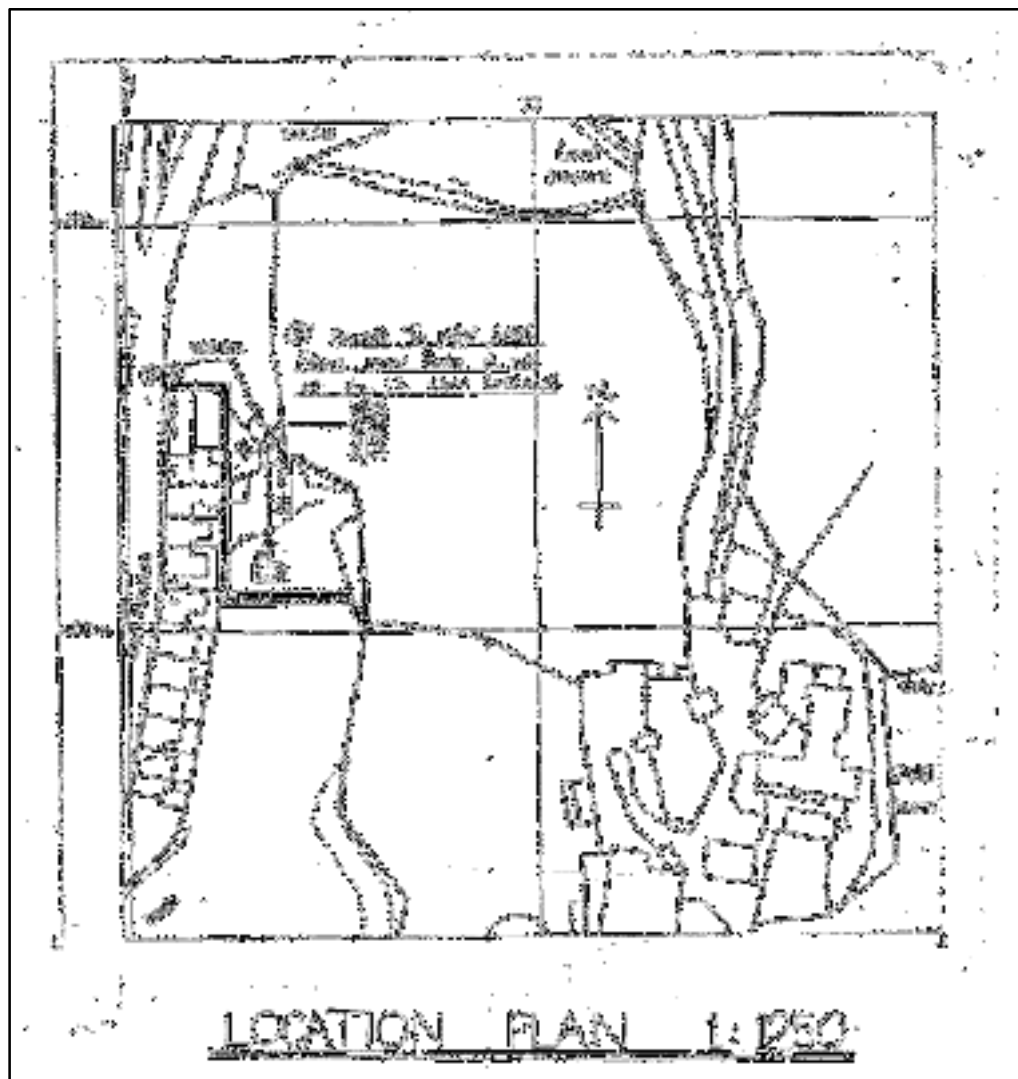
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

a) Site location and Description

The Coal Authority has been commissioned to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report for a proposed development at Land to rear of 7-12 Gelli houses, A4107 from Cymmer to Blaengwynfi, Cymmer, Neath Port Talbot, SA13 3NP (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 E287237, N196218. The proposed development area requires access via the A4107. The site has an approximate elevation of between 193-200m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans to construct a storage shed (retrospective application) (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 – SW3775
Geological plans	X		County geological sheets Glamorgan17SW (1959), Glamorgan 17 (1896)
BGS Boreholes	X		SS89NE22
Other	X		BGS GeoIndex

The above information sources have been used to provide an assessment of the potential mining risk within the remainder of the report.

Section 3 – Identification and assessment of site specific coal mining related risks

The Coal Authority's search of its detailed coal mining information identifies the following site specific coal mining legacy risks to the site.

Coal mining issue	Reported		Risk assessment	
	Yes	No	Rating	Comment
a) Underground coal mining (recorded at shallow depths)		X	Low risk	None recorded
b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)	X		Medium risk	Possible unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams
c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)	X		Low risk	Mine entry 287196-004 located immediately north of the development site boundary however not considered to be of influence at this time. Risk should be reviewed if development layout is amended
d) Coal mining geology (faults and fissures)	X		Medium risk	Fault recorded to the east of the site, locally displacing coal seams
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 coal mine workings at shallow depth or otherwise. Accordingly the risk to the proposed development is considered to be low.

b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)

Areas of probable shallow coal mine workings are identified as part of the Development High Risk Area for which no recorded plan exists, but where it is likely that workable coal at shallow depths has been mined before records were kept. The data has been estimated from available mining records by qualified mining surveyors. Since 1872 there has been a law that requires all coal mine operators to deposit working plans of the mine with the government following the cessation of operations. Prior to this date the plans were often destroyed or kept in private ownership.

Where the extraction of coal has occurred there is the potential for voids to remain long after mining has ceased. The depth of workings generally dictates the length of time that significant voids may remain, but other factors including the size of mine roof supports and the competency of overlying strata can influence the time for natural consolidation to occur. Waste material produced during mining was sometimes used to backfill abandoned sections of mine workings, therefore reducing the volume of open cavities or voids that remain. The method of backfilling workings is typically not recorded and cannot be relied upon as a satisfactory form of remediation.

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B states that the development site is not in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings.

The county geological sheet Glamorgan 17SW (1959) records the No.2 Rhondda seam to outcrop 79m east of the site locally striking NNW-SSE, with the seam shown to locally split into the Field and Wernddu Veins. The seam is shown to be underlain by the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams, both shown to be 1ft 6in (0.46m) in thickness. A fault is recorded to be present between the No.2 Rhondda outcrop and the site, orientated north-south. This fault is shown to downthrow to the west however the distance thrown is not known.

The earlier county geological sheet for the area, Glamorgan 17 (1896) records the No.2 Rhondda seam to outcrop through the development site boundary, orientated approximately NNE-SSW, with the outcrop recorded to pass beneath the development footprint.

The geological sheets show the site to be underlain by glacial sands and gravel deposits with it appearing likely that the outcrop of the No.2 Rhondda seam will be present within the hillside to the east of the site.

The closest available BGS borehole to the site, SS89NE22 located 780m southwest of the site, records the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams to have been encountered, with the Wernpistyll Rider recorded to be 1ft 6in (0.46m) in thickness and the Wernpistyll seam to be 1ft 2in (0.36m). A vertical separation of 7.59m is recorded between the seams.

Abandonment plan SW3775 records a trial level (adit 287196-004) to the immediate north of the development site boundary, with the roadway emanating from the level not shown to be associated with workings. A further trial level 240m south of the site records a similar roadway, however more extensive. It is not stated as to which seam these adits were driven to access. It is however considered that both the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams may be locally workable and that workings in either or both seams could be possible beneath the site.

Consequently the risk to this development from underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths) is medium.

The Coal Authority would recommend consulting a structural engineer as to whether the risk of ground instability can be mitigated within the design of the foundations for the proposed development. In the event that the risk cannot be accommodated within the foundation design, consideration should be given to intrusive site investigations to prove the condition of, or sufficient competent cover above, the No.2 Rhondda seam.

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, the source plans for which have been reviewed as part of this coal mining risk assessment. The results of this exercise are recorded in the table below:

Reference	Adit bearing	Easting	Northing	Revised Easting	Revised Northing	Plot distance from site boundary	Source
287196-004	88°	287234	196233	287246	196230	2m N	OS 1:2500 Glamorgan 17/14 (1899), Tondur Roll 80

It is noted that whilst the adit is 2m north of the boundary, it is approximately 15m north of the development footprint.

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 3d below as likely to be up to 2.13m), plus the entry radius (nominally assumed to be 1.25m unless proven otherwise). On the basis of the above the zone of influence for these entries can be assumed to be a distance of 13.38m from the recorded positions detailed above. Given the location of the adit, its recorded orientation and the location of the storage shed within the development site boundary not encroaching on the mine entry zone of influence it is considered that this mine adit is unlikely to influence the development and consequently the risk to the development from recorded mine entries is considered to be low. If the development layout is subsequently amended the risk from this mine entry should be reassessed.

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

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.

Consequently the risk to this development from recorded mine entries (shafts and adits) is low.

d) Coal mining geology (Faults and fissures)

The development site sits upon the Llynfi Member formation. The closest available BGS borehole to the site, SS89NE22 located 780m southwest of the site records surficial deposits to consist of surface clay and stone with a typical thickness of 7ft (2.13m) in the local area. The county geological sheet Glamorgan 17 (1896) records the site to be underlain by glacial sands and gravels with it being possible that the local depth to rockhead may be greater at the site.

A fault is recorded to be present approximately 27m east of site, orientated approximately N-S and downthrown to xxx, locally displacing coal seams.

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

e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential

There are no recorded past gas emissions recorded in the surrounding area, however, coal seams and coal mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development. At development sites with shallow coal workings, probable shallow coal mine workings, or pathway features such as mine entries and geological disturbances on or nearby the site, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed gas risk assessment to be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance.

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

f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard

None recorded.

g) Surface mining (opencast workings)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B does not record the presence of opencast workings within 500m of the development site boundary. Consequently the risk to this development from surface mining (opencast workings) is low.

Section 4 – Proposed mitigation strategy

a) Site investigation and/or remediation

Due to the potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams beneath the site, the Coal Authority would recommend consulting a structural engineer as to whether the risk of ground instability can be mitigated within the design of the foundations for the proposed development. In the event that the risk cannot be accommodated within the foundation design, consideration should be given to intrusive site investigations to prove the condition of, or sufficient competent cover above, the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams. If the development layout is subsequently amended, the risk from mine entry 287196-004 should also be reviewed.

The site investigations will need to be carried out by a competent contractor, taking into account the findings of this report. The results should be interpreted by a qualified and competent person so that an appropriate remedial strategy can be developed.

Guidance on drilling or piling through coal can be found at:

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

Due to the difficulties in identifying coal related gas hazards, it may be prudent to consider completing a gas risk assessment for the development site. This may recommend basic gas protection measures within the foundation design, which are resistant to permanent gases (carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide) and comparable to that suggested in BR211, as commonly used to protect against radon in residential properties.

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

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

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

Concrete, cements and renders may be susceptible to attack from elevated levels of sulfates in the ground. The Building Research Establishment reports that most cases of sulfate attack occur in and adjacent to coal field areas and related industrial centres. It

would be prudent for the issue of sulfate attack to be considered during the foundation design to ensure they comply with the Building Regulations 2010.

You may also wish to refer to the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) publication 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 coal mining legacy issues outlined in this report, particularly the presence of mine entry 287196-004 is not considered to influence the proposed development at this time. However, if the development layout is amended this entry may then have implications for the proposed development outlined in Appendix A. The positions of this adit may then need to be delineated by intrusive techniques and their size and positions proven to allow appropriate adjustments in layout to be made and to inform any pre-treatment or ground improvement deemed necessary along with foundation design.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site may have been subject to past coal mining activity, namely the potential for unrecorded shallow mine workings in the Wernpistyll Rider and Wernpistyll seams. The risk to the development from legacy mining features is medium. If the development site layout is amended the risk from the presence of mine entry 287196-004 should be reviewed.

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 at this time.

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;

www.groundstability.com

Licensing and Permitting Service

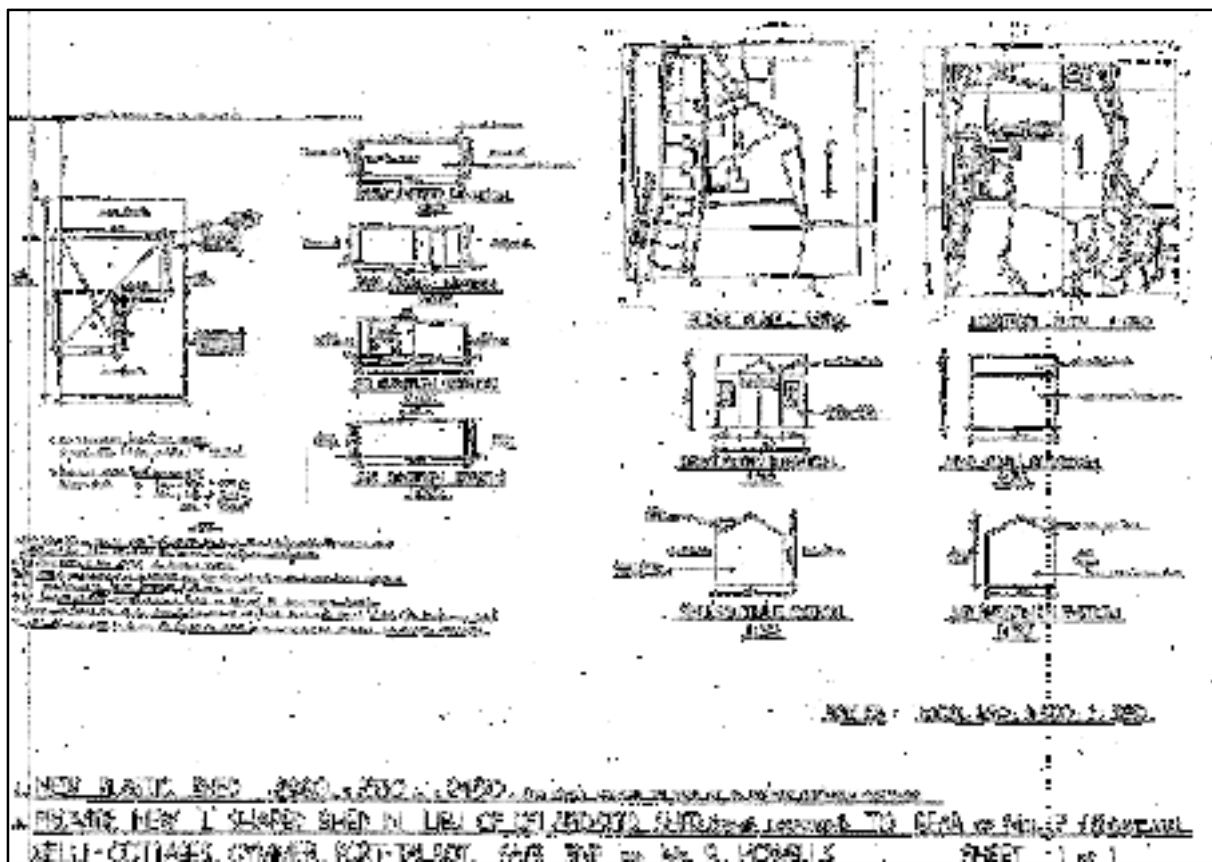
Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

Tel: 01623 637 320

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

Section 7 – Appendices

Appendix A – Plan showing proposed development layout



Appendix B – Non-Residential Coal Mining Consultants Report



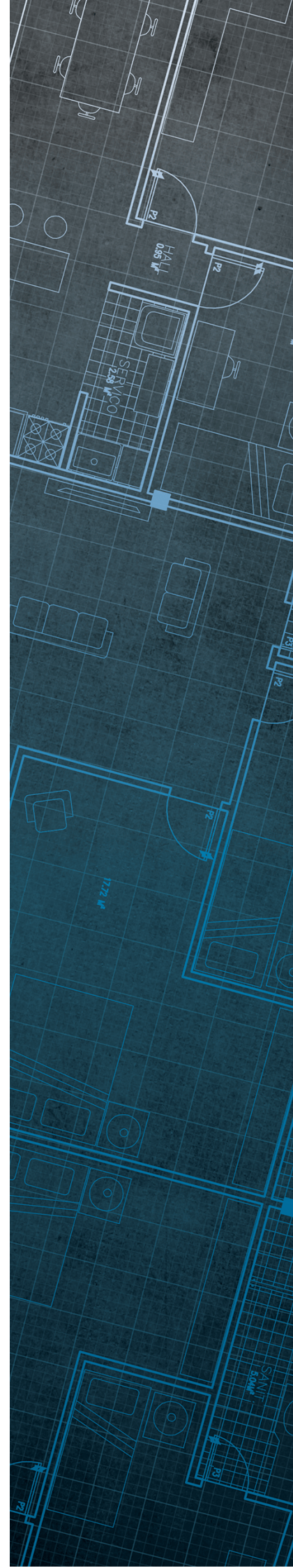
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

7/8
Gelli Houses
A4107 From Cymmer To
Blaengwynfi
Cymmer
Neath Port Talbot
SA13 3NP

Date of enquiry:	19 October 2023
Date enquiry received:	19 October 2023
Issue date:	19 October 2023

Our reference:	71009750798001
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

7/8
Gelli Houses
A4107 From Cymmer To Blaengwynfi
Cymmer
Neath Port Talbot
SA13 3NP

How to contact us

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

200 Lichfield Lane
Mansfield
Nottinghamshire
NG18 4RG

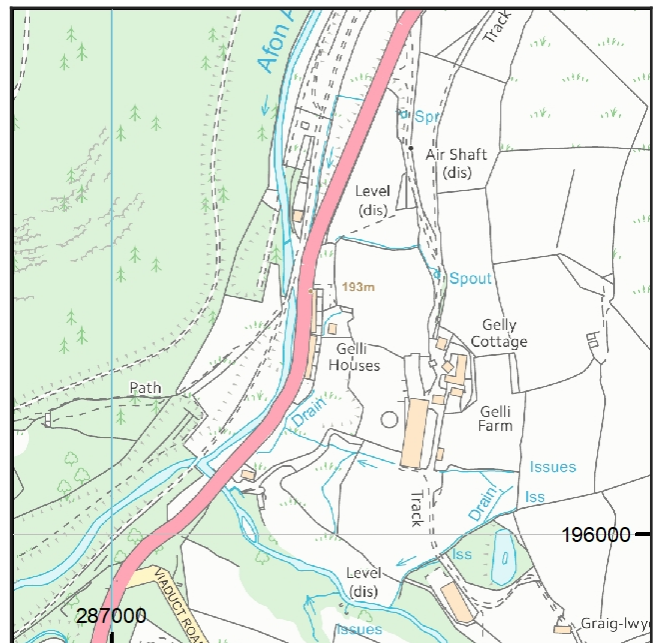
www.groundstability.com

 @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

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
Adit	287196-004	287246 196230		Coal	

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

9475	PO0	SW3775
------	-----	--------

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

Based on the responses in this report, no further information has been highlighted.

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.

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.

Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown 

Disused adit 

How to contact us

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

