The Coal Authority

Resolving the impacts of mining

British Geological Survey

Ground Stability Non-Residential Report

LAND ADJACENT TO NO.1 PERCY ROAD, CYNONVILLE, NEATH PORT TALBOT, SA13 3HL

Date of enquiry:	09 March 2023
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Ground Stability Non-Residential Report

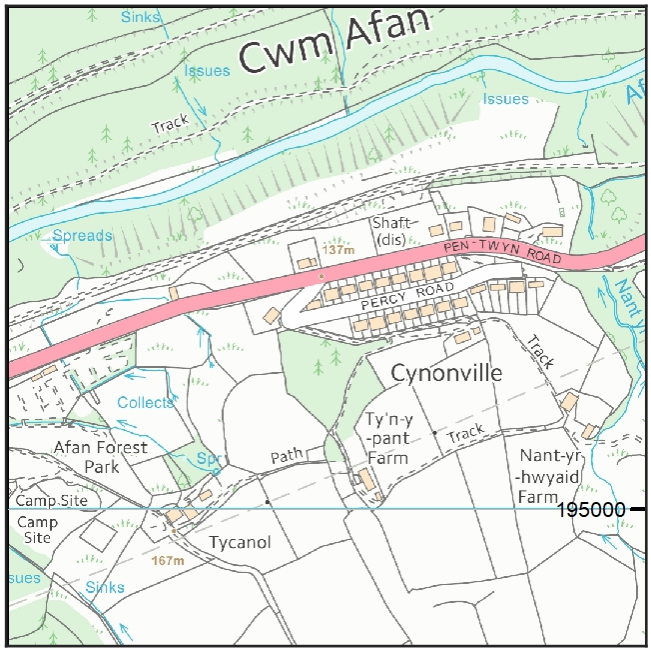
This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority and the records and geological interpretation of the British Geological Survey (BGS) at the time the report was produced.

Client name

Kevyn Davies

Enquiry address

LAND ADJACENT TO NO.1 PERCY ROAD,
CYNONVILLE, NEATH PORT TALBOT, SA13 3HL



Approximate position of property

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Coal Authority Summary

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

BGS Summary

Has the search report highlighted evidence or potential of		
1	Shrinkable clay	Yes
2	Running sand	Yes
3	Deposits which could compress	No
4	Deposits which could collapse	No
5	Natural landslide activity	Yes
6	Soluble rocks	No

Detailed findings from the Coal Authority

1. Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 5 seams of coal at 170m to 700m depth, and last worked in 1966.

Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.

2. Present underground coal mining

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

3. Future underground coal mining

The property is not in an area where the Coal Authority has received an application for, and is currently considering whether to grant a licence to remove or work coal by underground methods.

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

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

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

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

4. Mine entries

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

5. Coal mining geology

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

6. Past opencast coal mining

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

7. Present opencast coal mining

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

8. Future opencast coal mining

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

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

9. Coal mining subsidence

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

10. Mine gas

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

11. Hazards related to coal mining

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

12. Withdrawal of support

The property is in an area where notices to withdraw support were 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.

13. Working facilities order

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

14. Payments to owners of former copyhold land

The property is not in an area where a relevant notice has been published under the Coal Industry Act 1975/Coal Industry Act 1994.

Comments on the Coal Authority information

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In view of the mining circumstances a prudent developer would seek appropriate technical advice before any works are undertaken.

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 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.

Detailed findings from BGS

1. Shrinkable clay

The property is in an area underlain by clay. Clay can swell or shrink if the moisture content changes.

However, the clay deposits in this area are considered to be mainly of "low plasticity". This means it is unlikely that they will cause ground movement.

2. Running sand

The property is in an area underlain by sand. Some sands, if voids are present, may flow if they come into contact with water.

However, the sand deposits in this area are unlikely to cause ground movement unless changes in water levels occur.

3. Deposits which could compress

The property is not in an area underlain by deposits which could compress and cause ground movement.

4. Deposits which could collapse

The property is not in an area underlain by deposits which could collapse and cause ground movement.

5. Natural landslide activity

The property is in an area where there is significant potential for landsliding to occur or already be present due to the local geology and slope steepness. Avoid large amounts of water entering the ground through pipe leakage or soakaways. Do not undercut or place large amounts of material on slopes without technical advice. Seek expert advice about stability of the ground and its management to maintain and increase its stability.

6. Soluble rocks

The property is not in an area underlain by soluble rocks.

Comments on the BGS information

These features should not necessarily give cause for concern.

Whether or not a property is affected by ground movement can depend on a number of factors such as its age, type of construction, and on its surroundings and such matters as drainage and nearby trees.

Since 1992 buildings should have been designed and constructed according to buildings regulations to ensure natural ground movement will not cause damage to a building.

However, you should consider the possible consequences before you:
- carry out any building or excavation work
- alter the ground surface or drainage of surface or ground water
- plant or remove large shrubs or trees

Ground movement can cause uneven damage or subsidence to a property.

Developers should always carry out an appropriate risk assessment before starting any work on, or around, a property.

If you own the property and it is damaged by ground movement: You should contact your insurance company and anyone else who has an interest in the property, for example, the mortgage lender.

If you are considering buying the property and BGS has identified that ground movement could occur you should tell your professional advisers.

Additional remarks

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority and the British Geological Survey's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced. The information provided by the Coal Authority has been compiled in response to the Law Society's CON29M Coal Mining enquiries and is protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

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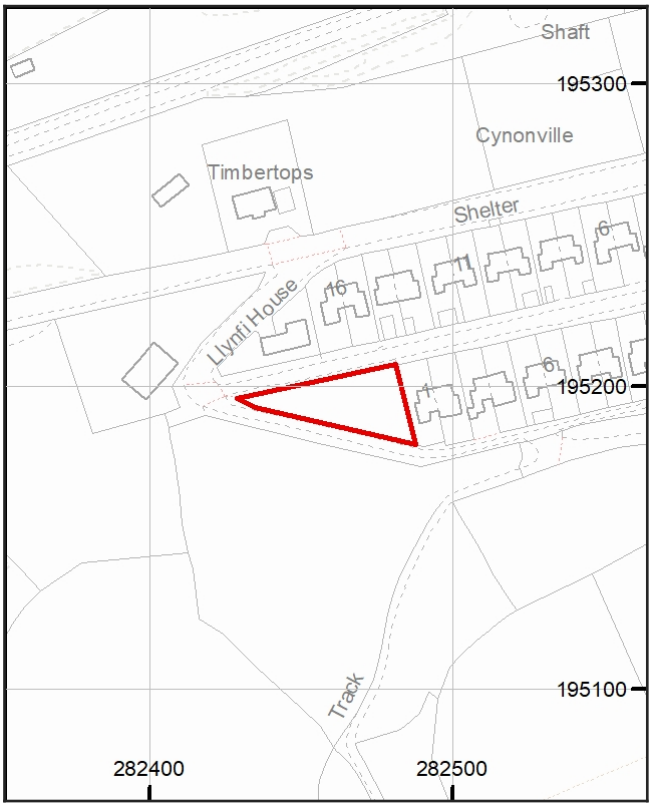
Terms and conditions

Our full terms and conditions can be found on our website – www.groundstability.com.

Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



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Map data

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General information

This report has been prepared by the Coal Authority using the information held by the Authority, together with information supplied by the British Geological Survey (BGS).

1. The Coal Authority and the British Geological Survey (BGS) are referred to in the report as the suppliers.
2. This report is confidential and has been prepared specifically for the property and for use by the owner only. It should not be relied upon by any other property or by any other third party.
3. The report is based on and limited to:
   a. the specific features identified in the report
   b. each suppliers interpretation of the records it holds relating to the particular features for which the report states that the supplier is responsible at the time the report is prepared
4. The records used do not represent an exhaustive or comprehensive list of all the records that may exist or may be available for the property. No physical inspection of the property has or will be carried out in the preparation of this report.
5. Information from the Coal Authority is based on records in its possession relating to coal mining activity. There may be information held by others on historical coal mining, and information on other types of mining, which is not searched for as part of this report.
6. Information from BGS relates solely to the 6 natural ground stability hazards as described in this report. It does not cover any other geological hazards or man-made hazards (such as contaminated land). BGS may hold data on other geological hazards and features that may affect the property which are not searched for as part of this report. Consequently the report should not be taken as a guarantee that there are no other geological hazards or other issues affecting the property. For a more detailed interpretation please visit the BGS's website www.bgs.as.uk
7. Information from BGS is prepared using the BGS GeoSure database which is based on 1:10,000 scale geological mapping reduced to 1:50,000 scale.

8. The information from suppliers may be derived from records from a number of disparate sources which vary in age, quantity and quality. Such records may include material donated to the suppliers from third parties, which may not have been subject to any verifications or other quality control process.

9. Raw data used to prepare this report may have been transcribed from analogue to digital format, or may have been acquired by means of automated measuring techniques. Consequently, some data may have been processed without human intervention and may contain undetected errors.

10. The records available to the suppliers are constantly being updated. The suppliers cannot be held responsible for any changes in the information on which this report is based which occur after the date the report was produced.

11. If this report is for a residential property, insurance is included. This report includes a policy and key facts summary which outline the significant features, benefits and limitations of the cover provided. Full terms and conditions are shown in the policy document.

12. The report gives an indication of whether ground movement could occur at the property. This does not necessarily mean that the property is or will be affected by ground instability. Such an assessment can only be made by inspection of the property by a qualified professional, such as a surveyor or engineer. This report does not therefore –
    - include any information or warranty relating to the actual state, or the structural or other condition, of the property
    - determine the saleability or value, or the safety, of the property
    - indicate the suitability of the property for any particular purpose (including, without limitation, its suitability for development (within the meaning of section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended) or any building, excavation or landscaping work)
    - act as a substitute for any physical inspection, specialist interpretations and/or professional advice