

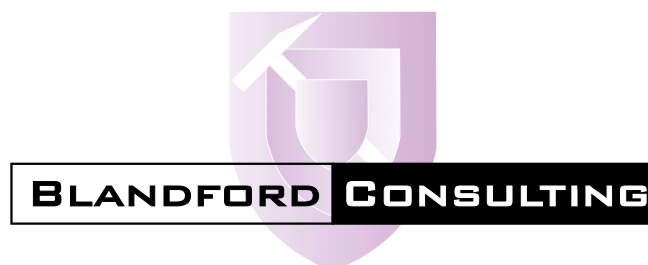
Report No. BC/MB/06.26.01.

**Coal Mining Risk Assessment:
Land at the Former Tirbach Washery,
Ystalyfera.**

Prepared on behalf of:

Mr Robert Maggs.

By:



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Coal Mining Risk Assessment: Land at Former Tirbach Washery.

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<i>BC/MB/06.26.01.06.</i>	<i>Proposed Housing Layout Plan.</i>	<i>1:1,250.</i>

Appendix

Copy of The Coal Authority's Mining Report, reference no. 51003574566001.

Coal Mining Risk Assessment: Land at Former Tirbach Washery, Ystalyfera.

1 Introduction

This report has been prepared on behalf of our client:

*Mr Robert Maggs,
51 Maesygwernen Close,
Cwmrhyyceirw,
Morriston,
Swansea, SA6 6LS,*

and relates to a tract of land adjacent to Tirbach Road in Ystalyfera; the site of the former Tirbach Washery, (Grid ref. 277150E 209410N). The report supports a planning application for a housing development on the Site. This report considers the geological and mining history of the Site and assesses the risk from both to the proposed development.

The following sources of data were used in the compilation of this report:

- i) Research of published geological records;*
- ii) Research of mining records held at The Mining Remediation Authority's archive in Mansfield;*
- iii) Inspection of The Mining Remediation Authority's interactive map, accessed on the 4th June 2026;*
- iv) The findings of the Coal Authority's mining report reference no. 51003574566001;*
- v) Inspection of Public Health England's interactive map, accessed on the 4th June 2026 and*
- vi) the archive records of Blandford Consulting.*

The findings of this report are necessarily based upon the data used in its compilation and may be amended in the future in light of additional material information. The report must only be used in its entirety for its stated purpose.

/Cont....

2 Brief Description of the Site

The parcel of land which is the subject of this report ('the Site') is situated in Ystalyfera in the Swansea Valley at its confluence with the valley of the Afon Twrch. It lies approximately 23km north-east of Swansea, and 1.7 km south-west of the centre of Ystradgynlais (see Figure 1 and *General Location Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.01*). The Site located between the built-up areas of Ystalyfera and Lower Cwmtwrch. The A 4067, Swansea to Brecon Road, runs along the south-eastern corner of the Site and the Afon Twrch forms the eastern boundary, a partially concreted track forms the southern and western boundaries, a forested area is present beyond the western boundary.

Figure 1
Aerial View of Site and Immediately Surrounding Area



The Site generally slopes south-eastwards at various gradients that reflect the former uses of the Site as a colliery and as a washery. Slopes within the Site are largely man-made and there are several remains of buildings and foundations on the Site. The Site rises steeply along its

/Cont....

western boundary above a public footpath. The Site proposed for housing occupies an area of approximately 6.21. Elevations on the Site vary from approximately 80m aod to approximately 130m aod.

3 Former Reports

Two previous reports have been prepared for this Site and the surrounding area by this practice:

Geo-Environmental Report on Land at the Former Tirbach Washery, Ystalyfera, reference no. BC/MB/10.17.03/2, dated 29th November 2017.

Stage 1 Site Investigation Report on Land at Former Tirbach Washery, Ystalyfera, reference no. BC/MB/10.17.03/2, dated 12th March 2018.

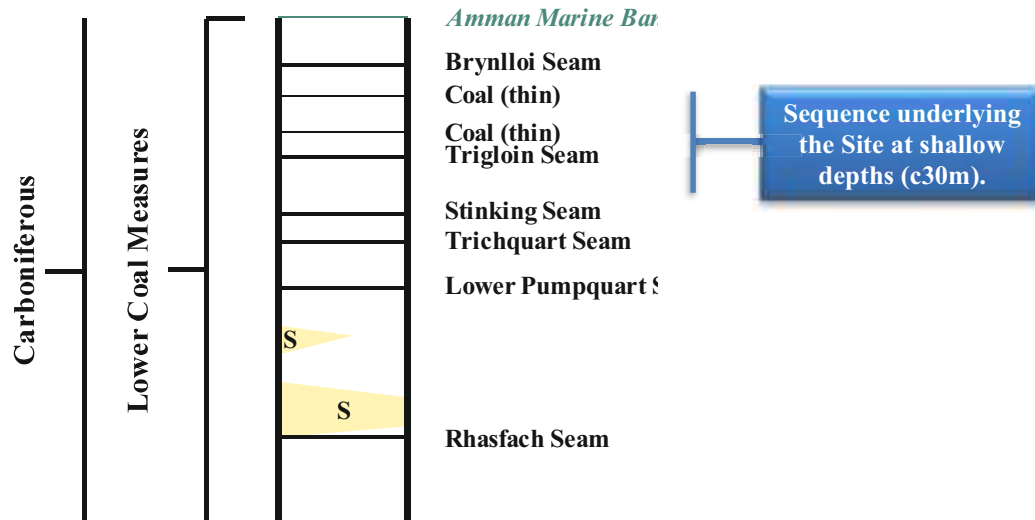
The reports describe the geology and mining history of the Site, discussed land contamination, identified the presence of a number of disused adits within and near the Site, identified significant land reprofiling, including land raising, and the presence of colliery spoil.

4 Geology of the Site

The Site is situated to the northern margins of the former South Wales Coalfield and is underlain at shallow depths by strata assigned to the Lower Coal Measures. The most recently published geological sheet (SN 70 NE at 1:10,560 scale) shows the Site to lie close to the junction of the large Palleg Fault with the Swansea Valley Disturbance; the Palleg Fault passes through the south-western part of the Site. The published geological sheet also identifies a lag fault passing centrally through the Site. Consequently, the coal measures underlying the Site are severely disturbed. The Coal seams likely to be underlying the Site at relatively shallow depths east of the Palleg Fault are the Trigloin, Stinking, Triquart and Pumpquart Seams. The outcrop of the Four Feet Vein is shown to be present at the western margins of the Site, west of the Palleg Fault (see *Geology Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.02*).

/Cont....

Figure 2
Indicative Stratigraphic Column
 (after BGS SN 70 NE)



The published geological sheet for this area shows the measures to be covered with locally derived soils across much of the Site and with River Afon alluvium along its eastern margins. The mining history of the Site has resulted in Made Ground, comprised of colliery spoil, being present across several areas of the Site.

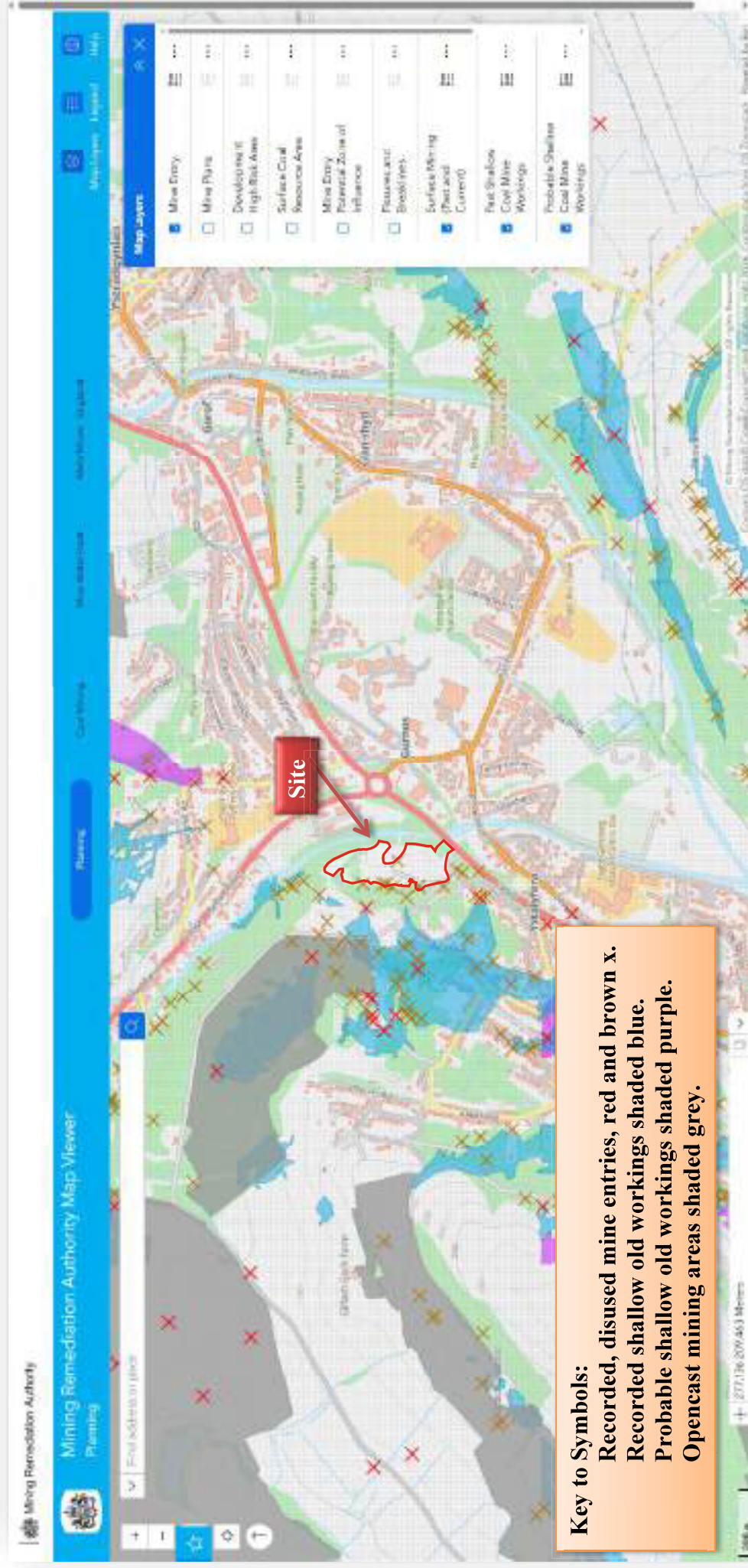
The published geological sheet shows that the Site is not affected by landslip, and the geological provenance of the Site is such that landslip conditions would not develop there.

5 Mining History

The general area has experienced extensive underground mining for both coal and ironstone since at least the earliest part of the nineteenth century. The workings were prosecuted from a large number of adits driven into the valley sides at or near the outcrops of coal seams or ironstone veins, or elsewhere for water drainage purposes. A number of shafts were also sunk into the coal measures in the general area. Our searches identified that the Site is in a surface area that could be affected by old workings in two coal seams at depths of 40m to 70m and last worked in 1938. The old workings in question lie to the west of the Site, on the west side of the Palleg Fault, there are no old workings underlying the Site (see *Extract from Tirbach*

/Cont....

Figure 3
Print-out of The Mining Remediation Authority's Interactive Map
 (Accessed 4th June 2026)



/Cont....

Colliery, Lower Vein, Abandonment Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.04). The Coal Authority has records of seven disused mine entries within the confines of the Site or 20m of its boundary, all adits (see *Plan of Recorded Disused Mine Entries, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.05).* The Coal Authority has records to varying degrees of details on work that has been carried out to seal up four of the adits.

The Coal Authority has no record of what steps, if any, have been taken to stabilise adits 277209-004, 277209-002 and 277209-060. A hole in the brick portal of Adit 277209-057 was made good with blockwork to secure the mine entry; the works were carried out by consultants acting on behalf of The Coal Authority. Adit 277209-058 has been sealed to an unknown specification approximately 5 metres inbye of the entrance. In 2001 the adit portal was secured with blockwork by Wardell Armstrong acting on behalf of The Coal Authority. A hole in the brick portal of Adit 277209-002 was made good with blockwork to secure the mine entry; the works were carried out by consultants acting on behalf of The Coal Authority.

There are no active coal mines in the locality, either deep mines or opencast, that would affect the structural integrity of the proposed development, and the Site has not previously been part of an opencast coal site.

6 Mine Gases

When coal is mined gases, including methane, are released and may accumulate in the voids left by the mining operations. These gases may later vent to atmosphere or be displaced by mine water flooding the mining voids and forced to the surface. Mine gases may, in certain circumstances, accumulate within buildings and pose a risk of asphyxiation, fire or explosion. A number of studies of the old workings across South Wales and dating back to the mid to late twentieth century have shown that there is little risk from mine gases. This may be as a result of the nature of the coal seams or because the shallow old workings have vented most of the mine gases to atmosphere or is as a result of the combination of the two. The recorded relatively shallow mine workings in the vicinity of the Site may be potentially acting as a source for mine gases. The various adits on and near the Site may potentially be acting as conduits for mine gases venting from the old workings.

/Cont....

7 Radon Gas

Government guidelines recommend that the potential for Radon gas should be assessed for all new developments; the advice has been implemented by accessing Public Health England interactive on-line Radon map. The map identifies that the Site is within an area where the maximum Radon potential is between 1% and 3%, the appropriate response for Building Control purposes is NONE.

8 Discussion and Recommendations

8.1 Solid Geology

Published geological data indicates that the large Palleg Fault is present to the west of the Site and beyond influencing distance of the proposed development (see *Geology Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.02* and *Proposed Housing Layout Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.06*). A splinter fault off the Palleg Fault is present at the north-west corner of the Site, close to plots 69 and 70. Faults can act as the locus for differential ground movement during earthquakes and where relatively shallow old workings on either side of the fault plane are settling differently. It is prudent to avoid building over a fault plane and it is recommended that a limited exploratory borehole investigation is undertaken to ensure that the plots are not underlain by the fault. The investigation should be designed and supervised by a consultant geologist and may require a permit from The Mining Remediation Authority.

A large lag fault passes through the centre of the Site, it does not pose a risk to the proposed development.

The Site is not affected by landslip conditions.

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8.2 Mining History

8.2.1 Mine Workings

There is no risk to the development from recorded nor from ‘potential’ shallow mine workings, there are no old workings underlying the Site. No further study is required in this respect.

8.2.2 Mine Entries

There are seven recorded disused mine entries within the confines of the Site or within 20m of it, all are adits. Only one adit, 277209-060, is within the Site, The Mining Remediation Authority has no record of what steps, if any, have been taken to stabilise the adit. The remaining six adits are beyond the western boundary of the Site. A hypothetical collapse zone with a radius of 10m has been calculated for each of the adits, for those adits outside the Site none of the hypothetical collapse zones impinge onto the Site and are considered to pose no risk to the development (see *Proposed Housing Layout Plan, drawing no. BC/MB/06.26.01.06*).

The hypothetical collapse zone for Adit 277209-060, the former Tirbach Coaling Adit, impinges onto Plots 82 to 85 and 26. Before any construction work takes place the precise location and condition of the adit should be determined by intrusive site investigation and appropriate remediation undertaken to stabilise the adit. The investigation and remediation should be designed and supervised by a consultant geologist and will require a permit from The Mining Remediation Authority.

The risk of an unrecorded mine entry being present on the Site cannot be entirely discounted given the mining history of the district. It would be prudent to monitor excavations on the Site and if anything unusual is observed then the excavation work should be stopped immediately and advice sought either from a Consultant Geologist or from The Mining Remediation Authority.

/Cont....

8.2.3 Mine Gases

The disused adits may be acting as vents for mine gases migrating from old workings. The recommended boreholes should be monitored for the presence of mine gases and a detailed assessment of the risk from mine gases should be undertaken prior to any construction works being carried out.

8.3 Radon Gas

Reference to Public Health England's on-line Radon map identifies that the Site lies within an area where the maximum Radon potential is between 1% and 3%, the appropriate response for Building Control purposes is NONE.

8.4 Summary of Risk Assessment

A splinter fault off the Palleg Fault is shown to be present at the north-west corner of the Site where it may pose a risk of differential ground movement.

A disused adit is located centrally within the Site and poses a potential risk from subsidence that may affect a number of plots.

Disused mine adits pose a potential risk from mine gases.

8.5 Summary of Recommendations

The potential risk from the fault should be examined using exploratory boreholes in order to ensure that no dwellings are to be built straddling the fault plane. The boreholes should be monitored for mine gases and may require a permit from The Mining Remediation Authority.

Before any construction work takes place the precise location and condition of adit 277209-060 should be determined by intrusive site investigation and appropriate remediation undertaken to stabilise the adit. The investigation and remediation should be

/Cont....

designed and supervised by a consultant geologist and will require a permit from The Mining Remediation Authority.

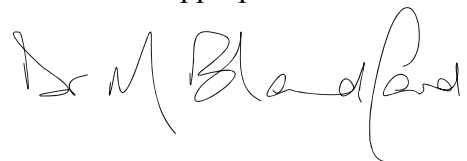
The risk of a disused mine entry being present on the Site is extremely low to negligible but cannot be entirely dismissed. Excavation work on the Site should be carefully monitored for any evidence of a disused mine entry and if any unusual features are observed then the work must be stopped immediately, and advice sought either from a Consultant Geologist or from The Mining Remediation Authority.

There is a potential risk of mine gases resulting from recorded underground mine workings and disused mine adits. The recommended boreholes should be monitored for the presence of mine gases and a detailed assessment of the risk from mine gases should be carried out prior to any construction works being undertaken.

No Radon gas protection measures will be required.

8.6 Foundation Options

The Site has been the subject of substantial surface mining operations that have resulted in the construction of adit mouthings, concrete hard standings and railway sidings, all of which would have involved land reprofiling. Previous reporting on the Site identified the presence of significant thicknesses of colliery spoil. Further detailed ground investigation will be required to determine the details of the appropriate foundation option(s).



**Dr Malcolm Blandford,
Consultant Geologist.**

Report Date 5th June 2026.

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PLANS



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Geologists Working With The Environment....

Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

General Location Plan.

Plan Scale: 1:50,000.

Key to Symbols:



Approximate Position of Site.

Note:

North is at top of plan.

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Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

Geology Plan.

Plan Scale: 1:10,560.

Key to Symbols:

- Approximate Site Boundary.
- Other Land in Client's Control.

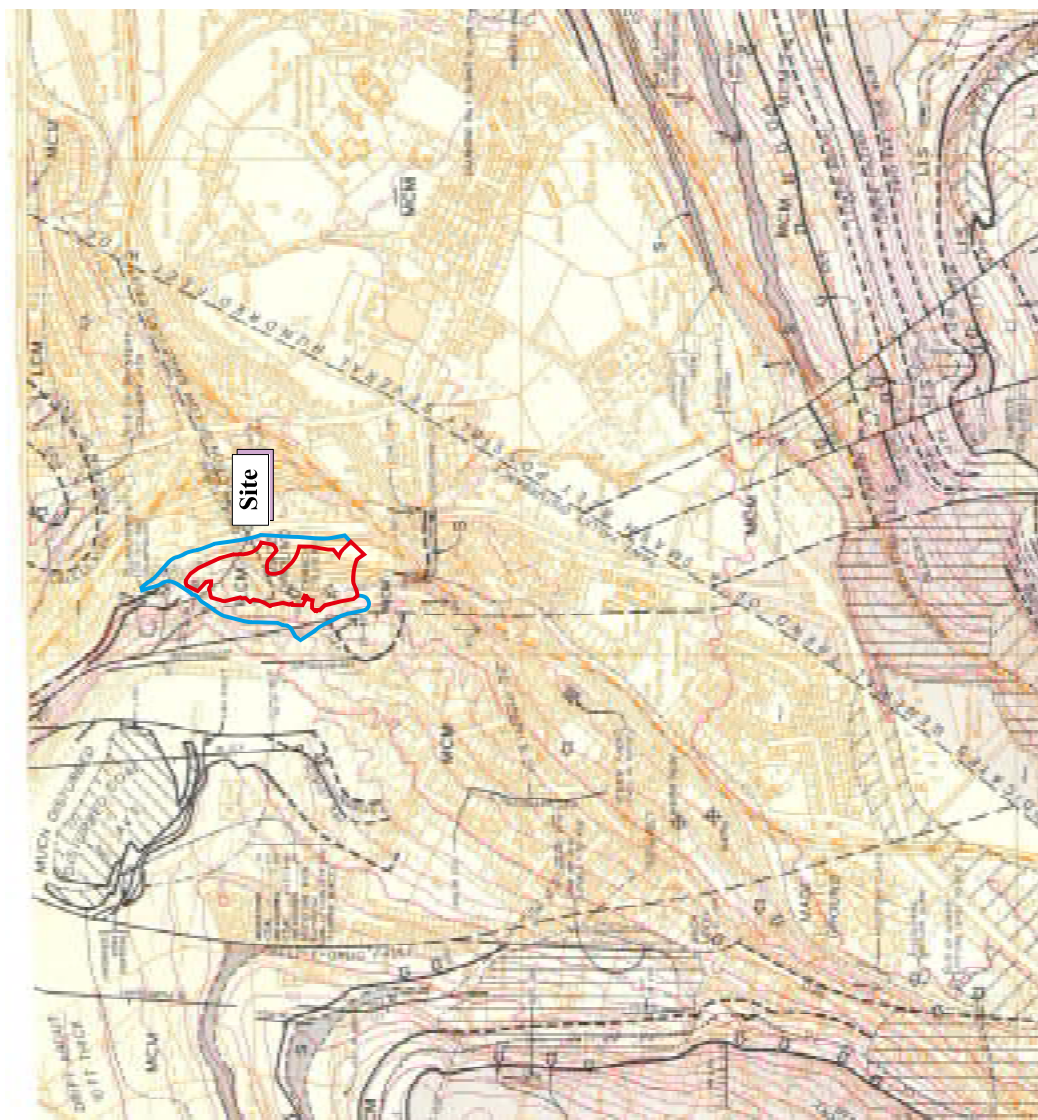
Note: North is at top of plan.

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Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

Detailed Location Plan.

Plan Scale: 1:2,500.

Key to Symbols:

- Approximate Site Boundary.
- Other Land in Client's Control.

Note:

North is at top of plan.

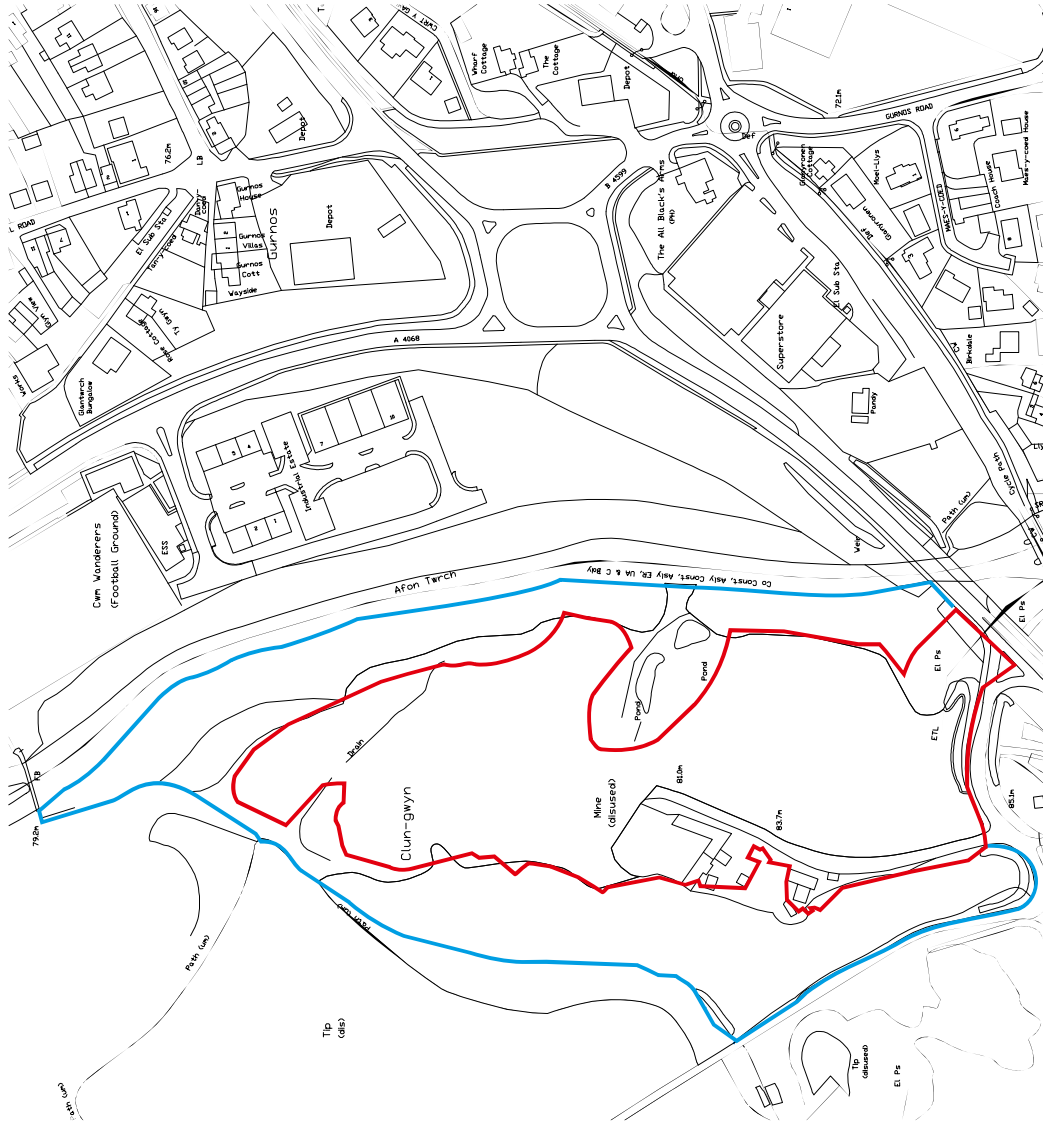
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Drawing No: BC/MB/06.26.01.03.



Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

Extract from Tirbach Colliery, Lower Vein, Abandonment Plan.

Plan Scale: 1:1,250.

Key to Symbols:

— Approximate Development
Site Boundary.



Approximate Position of Disused Adit.
Lengths of Drivages That
Were or Are Above Ground.



Notes:

North is at top of plan.

Locations are approximate
and should not be scaled.

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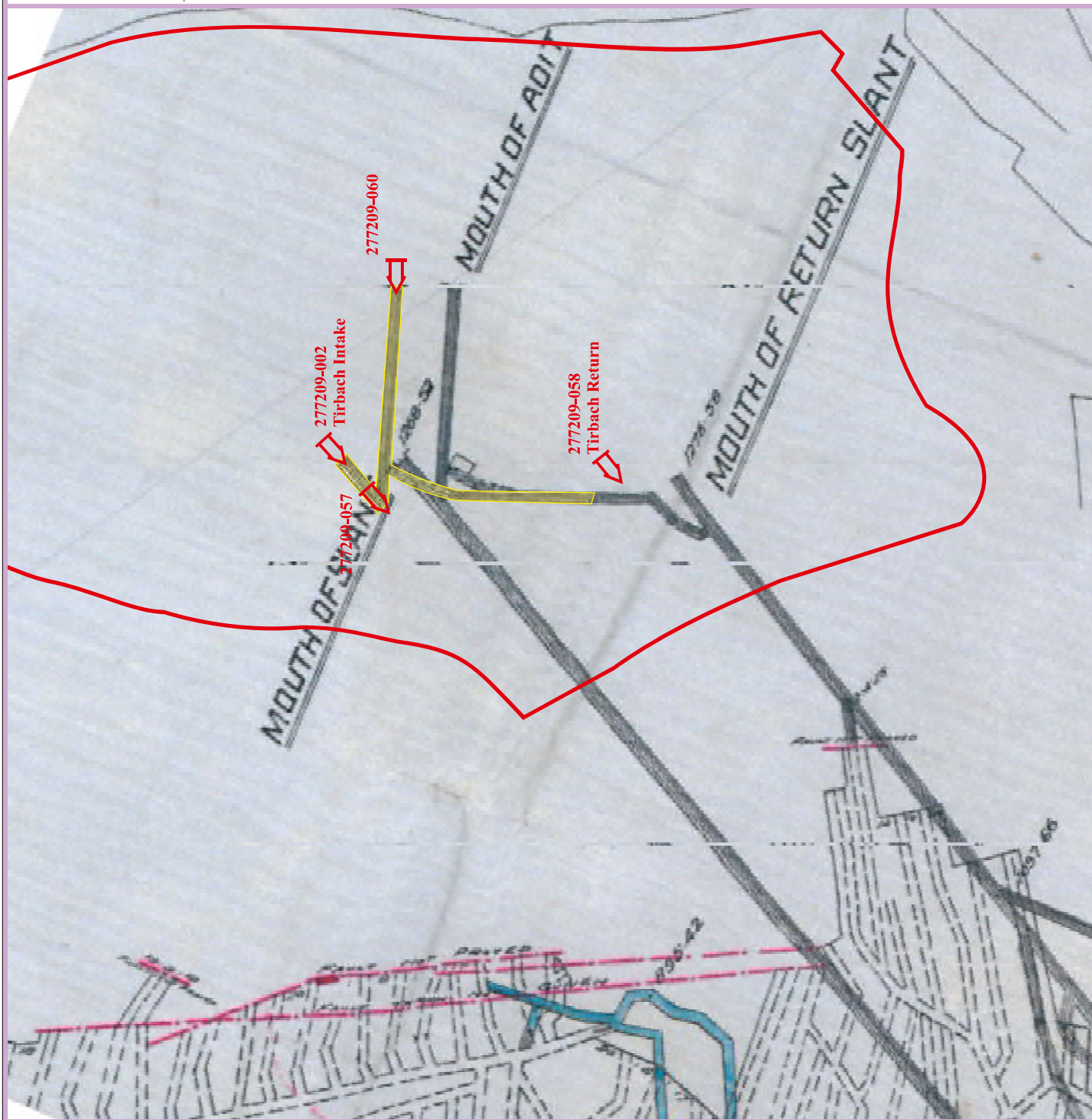


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Drawing No: BC/MB/06.26.01.04.



Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

Plan of Recorded Disused Mine Entries.

Plan Scale: 1:2,500.

Key to Symbols:

— Approximate Development Boundary.

— Other Land in Client's Control.

⊕ Approximate Position of Disused Shaft.

⬮ Approximate Position of Disused Adit.



Notes:

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Locations are approximate
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Study on Land at
Former Tirbach Washery Site, Ystalyfera.

Proposed Housing Layout Plan.

Plan Scale: 1:1,250.

Key to Symbols:

- Approximate Site Boundary.
- Hypothetical Collapse/Exclusion Zone.
- Fault.

Note:

North is at top of plan.

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Drawing No: BC/MB/06.26.01.06.



APPENDIX

**COPY OF COAL AUTHORITY'S
REPORT, REF NO:
51003574566001**



HEDD-FAN,
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MERTHYR TYDFIL,
SOUTH WALES,
CF48 2TW.

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Geologists Working With The Environment....



The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

FORMER TIRBACH WASHERY, YSTALYFERA, NEATH PORT TALBOT, SA9 2HX

We can confirm that the location is [on the coalfield](#)



Potential coal mining risks

Mine entries	Page 4
Hazards related to coal mining	Page 5



Recommended reports

These additional reports can give further detail on the potential risks identified:

- Mine entry plan and data sheets
- Surface hazard incident report

For more information please see our [Recommended reports on page 11](#)



Professional opinion

According to the official mining information records held by the Coal Authority at the time of this search, evidence of, or the potential for, coal mining related features have been identified. In view of the coal mining circumstances we would recommend that any planned or future development should follow detailed technical advice before beginning work on site. Please see [page 7](#) for further details on **Future development**.

Your reference: **BC/MB/06.26.01**
Our reference: **51003574566001**
Date: **4 June 2026**

Client name:
Malcolm Blandford

If you require any further assistance
please contact our experts on:
0345 762 6848
reports@miningremediation.gov.uk



Detailed findings

This report is prepared in accordance with the latest Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.

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1 Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 2 seams of coal at 40m to 70m depth, and last worked in 1938.

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

Within, or within 20 metres of, the boundary of the property there are 7 mine entries, the approximate positions of which are shown on the enquiry boundary plot. For reasons of clarity, mine entry symbols may not be drawn to the same scale as the plan.

Our records disclose the following information:

277209-004. Treatment details unknown.*

277209-003. The portal entrance to this adit has been sealed by stowing with approximately 32 tonnes clean stone and 16 tonnes clay.

277209-057. Hole in the brick portal was made good with blockwork to secure the mine entry. These works were carried out by consultants acting on behalf of the Coal Authority.

277209-058. This adit has been sealed to an unknown specification approximately 5 metres inbye of the entrance. In 2001 the adit portal was secured with blockwork by Wardell Armstrong acting on behalf of the Coal Authority.

277209-002. Hole in the brick portal was made good with blockwork to secure the mine entry. These works were carried out by consultants acting on behalf of the Coal Authority.

277209-070. Treatment details unknown.*

277209-060. Treatment details unknown.*

*For your information, before the coal industry was nationalised in 1947, there was no requirement for a mine operator to record mine entry treatment details when a mine was abandoned. Therefore, it is not unusual for us to have no treatment details for many of the 176,000 recorded mine entries on our database. Despite this lack of information, please be assured that the fact we have no treatment recorded does not necessarily mean that the mine entries were left untreated when abandoned.

This information is based on the information that the Coal Authority has at the time of this enquiry.

Based on the Coal Authority's knowledge of the mining circumstances at the time of this enquiry, there may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

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 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 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.

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.

Professional opinion



Mine entries

The enquiry boundary shows the approximate location of the disused mine entry/entries referred to in this report. Property owners have the benefit of statutory protection (under the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991). This contains provision for the making good, to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner, of physical damage caused by disused coal mine workings including disused coal mine entries. A leaflet setting out the rights and obligations of either the Coal Authority or other responsible persons under the 1991 Act can be obtained by visiting www.coal.gov.uk. Please note this Act is not valid where coal was worked or extracted by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

If you wish to discuss the relevance of any of the information contained in this report, you should seek the advice of a qualified mining engineer or surveyor. If you or your advisor wishes to examine the source plans from which the information has been taken, these are available to view, at our Coal Authority head office in Mansfield. To book an appointment please call **0345 762 6848**. Should you or your advisor wish to carry out a physical investigation that may enter, disturb or interfere with any disused mine entry, prior permission must be sought from the owner. For coal mine entries, the owner will normally be the Coal Authority.

The Coal Authority, regardless of responsibility and in conjunction with other public bodies, provide an emergency, 24 hour call out facility in coalfield areas to assess the public safety implications of mining features (including disused mine entries). To report an emergency you can call **0800 288 4242**.



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 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.

If you are looking to develop, or undertake works, within a coal mining development high risk area your Local Authority planning department may require a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to be undertaken by a qualified mining geologist or engineer. Should you require any additional information then please contact the Coal Authority on **0345 762 6848** or email **cmra@miningremediation.gov.uk**.

Statutory cover



Coal mining subsidence

In the unlikely event of any coal mining related subsidence damage, the Coal Authority or the mine operator has a duty to take remedial action in respect of subsidence caused by the withdrawal of support from land or property in connection with lawful coal mining operations.

When the works are the responsibility of the Coal Authority, our dedicated public safety and subsidence team will manage the claim. The house or land owner ("the owner") is covered for these works under the terms of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 (as amended by the Coal Industry Act 1994). Please note, this Act does not apply where coal was worked or gotten by virtue of the grant of a gale in the Forest of Dean, or any other part of the Hundred of St. Briavels in the county of Gloucester.

If you believe your land or property is suffering from coal mining subsidence damage and you need more information on what to do next, please use the following link to our website which sets out what your rights are and what you need to consider before making a claim.

www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-mining-subsidence-damage-notice-form



Coal mining hazards

Our Public Safety & Subsidence and Resilience teams provide a 24 hour a day, 7 days a week hazard reporting service, to help protect the public from hazards caused by past coal workings, such as a mine shaft or shallow working collapse. To report any hazards please call **0800 288 4242**. Further information can be found on our website: www.gov.uk/coalauthority.

Glossary



Key terms

adit - horizontal or sloped entrance to a mine

coal mining subsidence - ground movement caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 - the Act setting out the duties of the Coal Authority to repair damage caused by coal mining subsidence

coal mining subsidence damage - damage to land, buildings or structures caused by the removal of coal by underground mining

coal seams - bed of coal of varying thickness

future opencast coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal from the surface

future underground coal mining - a licence granted, or licence application received, by the Coal Authority to excavate coal underground. Although it is unlikely, remaining coal reserves could create a possibility for future mining, which would be licensed by the Coal Authority

mine entries - collective name for shafts and adits

mine gas - reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority within 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

payments to owners of former copyhold land - historically, copyhold land gave rights to coal to the copyholder. Legislation was set up to allow others to work this coal, but they had to issue a notice and pay compensation if a copyholder came forward

shaft - vertical entry into a mine

site investigation - investigations of coal mining risks carried out with the Coal Authority's permission

stop notice - a delay to repairs because further coal mining subsidence damage may occur and it would be unwise to carry out permanent repairs

subsidence claim - a formal notice of subsidence damage to the Coal Authority since it was established on 31 October 1994

withdrawal of support - a historic notice informing landowners that the coal beneath their property was going to be worked

working facilities orders - a court order which gave permission, restricted or prevented coal mine workings



Recommended reports

Mine entry plan and data sheets - gives additional information on mine entries recorded on a piece of land. To order this report use the same boundary as the CON29M report and a member of our team will contact you to confirm the mine entries to include in this bespoke report.

For more information and to order this report please visit:

<https://www.miningremediation.co.uk/mine-entry-plans>

Surface hazard incident report - gives copies of documents from the incident file from the Coal Authority archives. To order this report, use the same boundary as the CON29M mining report.

For more information and to order this report please visit:

<https://www.miningremediation.co.uk/hazard-incident-reports-2>



Accessibility

If you would like this information in an alternative format, please contact us on **0345 762 6848** or email communityresponse@miningremediation.gov.uk



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