

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

For development at: Land at Bagger Wood Road, Hood Green, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 3HH

For proposal: Construction of agricultural storage building

Assessment Summary

Assessment Result	HIGH RISK
Recommended Further Work	INTRUSIVE SITE INVESTIGATION BEFORE FINALISING LAYOUT

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.

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

Version	Compiled	Checked	Date
1.1	PB	HB	26 th June 2023

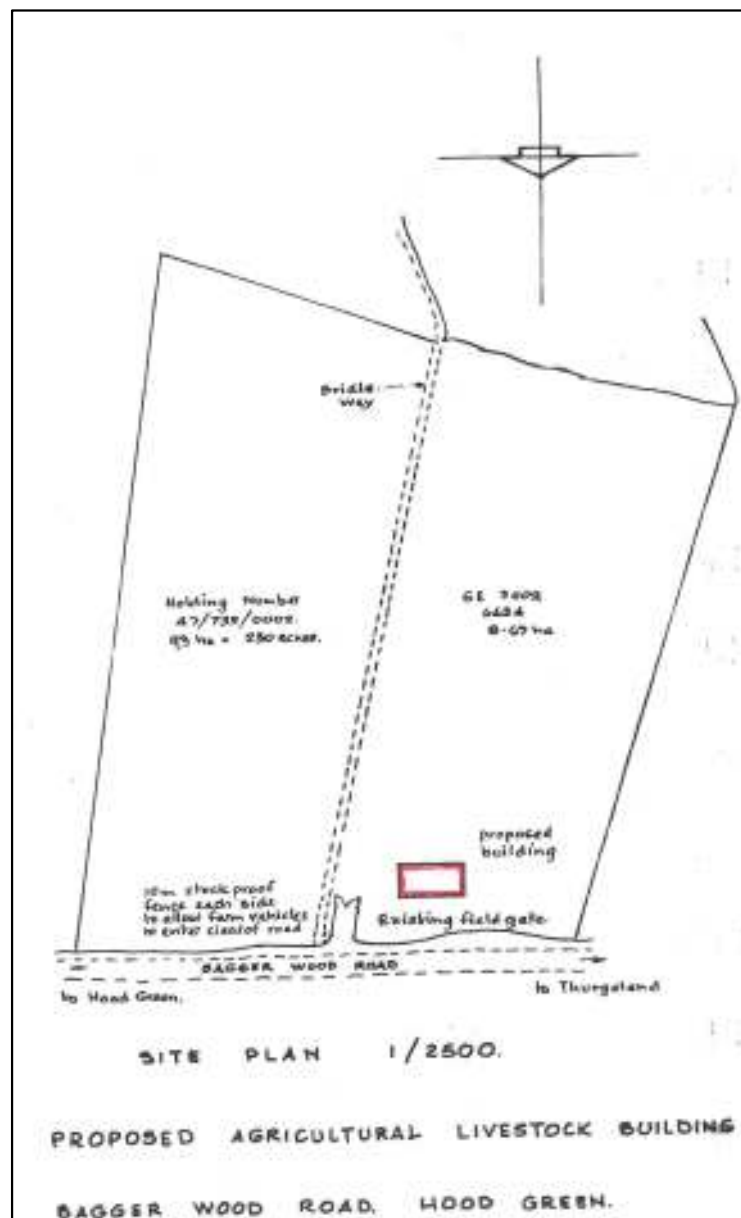
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

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 at Bagger Wood Road, Hood Green, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 3HH (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 E430528, N402423. The proposed development area requires access via Bagger Wood Road. The site has an approximate elevation 187m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Coal Authority understands that the developer plans to construct an agricultural storage building (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 NE40
Geological plans	X		OS Geological Sheet SE30SW (1981)
BGS Boreholes		X	
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		Low risk	Seams underlying the site considered to be either unworked or to have sufficient overlying competent cover
c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)		X	Low risk	None recorded
d) Coal mining geology (faults and fissures)		X	Medium risk	Faults recorded 93m east and 235m southwest of the site, locally displacing coal seams. Further in-seam faulting recorded in the area
e) Record of past mine gas emissions or potential		X	Medium risk	The Silkstone, Parkgate and Thorncliffe coal seams are known to be liable to spontaneous combustion. 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		High risk	Opencast workings recorded to intersect site boundary

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 Coal Mining Consultants report in Appendix B shows that the development site is not in an area of recorded shallow coal mine workings. The Consultants Report indicates that the site is underlain by workings in two seams of coal at between 79m to 119m below ground level (bgl). The shallowest of these is the Silkstone seam, recorded to have been worked beneath the development area at 79m bgl with an extraction thickness of 1.67m and last worked in 1871.

Due to the depth of these workings, the risk to this development from underground coal mining (recorded at shallow depths) is low.

b) Underground coal mining (probable at shallow depths)

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

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

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B states that the development site is in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings, with the report also recording the Middleton Main seam to outcrop 38.9m northwest of the development site boundary, orientated approximately SW-NE and with the seam stated to be of a workable thickness in the locality.

The OS Geological Sheet SE30SW (1981) records this outcrop to be locally known as the Thorncliffe seam, with the generalised vertical section on the sheet showing the seam to be 0.39-2.18m in thickness, underlain by an unnamed coal (0-0.81m), the Silkstone Four Foot coal (0-1.07m) and the Claywood Ironstone (unspecified thickness). The geological

sheet shows a worked out opencast coal seam area (backfilled) or backfilled quarry to be present beneath the development site area, with the opencast consultation plans for the area showing the site to be known as the Hood Green opencast site (L72). The records for the Rattan opencast prospecting site have been obtained that include a geological plan referenced 03/448. This plan appears to indicate the extraction of the Thorncliffe seam via opencast with coal extracted approximately 10m south of the site and with the plan suggesting a depth of approximately 15ft (4.57m). The plan records the Thorncliffe seam to outcrop 55m southwest of the site boundary, orientated approximately NW-SE. The Silkstone Four Foot seam is shown to outcrop 450m southwest, orientated approximately WNW-ESE. A dip of 1 in 10-13 (4.4-5.7°) northeast is recorded within the Thorncliffe seam.

The Rattan opencast prospecting site records a number of boreholes in the vicinity of the site, summarised below:

Borehole Reference	Location	Depth	Depth to coal	Coal Thickness
A14	19m NE	34ft in (10.36m)	32ft 10in (10.01m)	1ft 2in (0.36m)
A15	9m S	20ft in (6.10m)	NA	NA
A16	38m SW	10ft 9in (3.28m)	8ft 6in (2.59m) 9ft 1in (2.77m)	6in (0.15m) 7in (0.18m)
A17	51m S	30ft in (9.14m)	NA	NA
A19	80m NE	47ft in (14.33m)	45ft 3in (13.79m)	1ft 3in (0.38m)

It is noted that where coal was encountered in the above boreholes, the seam is shown to be thin and unlikely to have been worked previously by underground methods. It is considered that the seam encountered in all holes will represent the Thorncliffe coal, with the seam shown to be intact where not extracted by opencast.

The generalised vertical section (GVS) on the OS Geological Sheet SE30SW (1981) records the following section of seams in the area:

Seam	Separation to overlying seam	Thickness
Parkgate	12.5m	1.17-3.94m
Coal	7m	Thin
Coal	5m	Thin
Thorncliffe	12m	0.39-2.18m
Coal	12m	0-0.81m
Silkstone Four Foot	10m	0-1.07m
Claywood Ironstone	25m	Unknown
Silkstone Coal	15m	0.62-2.08m

The OS Geological Sheet SE30SW (1981) records the Silkstone Four Foot to outcrop approximately 280m north of the site. The sheet shows old workings 360m west of the

site adjacent to the Silkstone Four Foot outcrop. Further old workings are shown to be present approximately 220m north of the site, presumed to be in the Parkgate seam.

Abandonment plan NE40 records the Parkgate seam to dip at between 1 in 11 and 1 in 19.5 (2.94-5.19°) with the seam shown to dip generally to the east. This would suggest the Silkstone Four Foot seam is likely to be present at between 14-23m depths beneath rockhead at the site.

Whilst it is considered that the Thorncliffe coal and all underlying seams may be of a thickness that may have been previously worked. It is also considered that due to the thickness of, depth to and the intact nature of the Thorncliffe seam in the vicinity of the site and recorded within the Rattan prospecting data, it is considered that the seam is unlikely to have been locally worked and underlying seams will have sufficient overlying cover.

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

c) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B shows no mine entries are recorded within 100m of the development site.

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 mine entries (shafts and adits) is low.

d) Coal mining geology (Faults and fissures)

The development site sits upon the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation, consisting of coal, sandstones, siltstones and mudstones. No BGS boreholes are available in the vicinity of the site, however a section on the Stainborough Fold opencast site abandonment plan (NE40) records 1ft (0.31m) of soil overlying sandstone at the site.

No faults, fissures or break lines are known to affect the development site, however a fault is recorded to be present approximately 93m east of site, orientated approximately NW-SE and downthrown to the northeast, locally displacing coal seams. A further fault is recorded to be present approximately 235m southwest of site, orientated approximately WNW-ESE and downthrown to the northwest. Although this fault is not shown to intersect the development site boundary, due to its orientation it is possible that this fault passes through the site if extended to the northeast. It is noted that this fault is not shown to extend as far as the site on drawing 03/448 discussed within sections 3b and 3g however this plan does show further localised faulting in the area not recorded on the geological sheets.

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.

The Silkstone, Parkgate and Thorncliffe coal seams are known to be liable to spontaneous combustion and precautions should be taken in case of such an incident during all ground works at the site.

f) Recorded coal mining surface hazard

None recorded.

g) Surface mining (opencast workings)

The Coal Authority Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B records an opencast site to intersect the development site boundary. It is discussed within section 3b that no abandonment plan has been found depicting the extent of workings beneath the site, however the OS Geological Sheet SE30SW (1981) shows a worked out opencast coal seam area (backfilled) or backfilled quarry to be present beneath the development site area, with the opencast consultation plans for the area showing the site to be known as the Hood Green opencast site (L72).

It is discussed within section 3b that the Rattan opencast prospecting site records have been obtained with the records including a geological plan referenced 03/448. This plan appears to indicate the extraction of the Thorncliffe seam via opencast with coal extracted approximately 10m south of the site and with the plan suggesting a depth of approximately 15ft (4.57m). The plan does not record the total extents of excavation and it is therefore considered the site is at risk from opencast highwalls and associated backfill and differential settlement. As the locations of opencast highwalls are not recorded, these should be proven as part of any intrusive investigations at the site.

The developer should be mindful of the possibility that no consideration was given to the manner in which the backfill was instated. The developer should also be mindful of the possibility of coal/workings being present below the base of the excavation and where the Thorncliffe seam has not been extracted by opencast. Accordingly the risk to the proposed development is considered to be high.

Section 4 – Proposed mitigation strategy

a) Site investigation and/or remediation

Due to the potential for opencast highwalls and backfill of unknown characteristics across the development area, an intrusive site investigation will be required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The former surface mine backfill may be susceptible to settlement which and an engineering assessment will have to be undertaken along with investigations aimed at a deriving solution to safely develop over it. The threat from workings beneath the former opencast will need to be assessed to determine if remediation is necessary prior to development.

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 potential presence of opencast highwalls and associated backfill will have implications for the layout of the proposed development outlined in Appendix A. The developer should be mindful of the possibility that no consideration was given to the manner in which the backfill was instated and that the development will be at risk of differential settlement from the presence of an opencast highwall. It would be prudent to prove the extents of opencast backfill, the location of opencast highwalls and locate the development on ground undisturbed by opencast extraction where possible, avoiding the location of opencast highwall.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site has been subject to past coal mining activity, namely the potential presence of opencast highwalls and backfill of unknown characteristics and location across the development area. The risk to the site from legacy mining features is high.

The intrusive investigations recommended in Section 4a of this report should be undertaken prior to the layout of the development being confirmed.

The Coal Authority advises the developer undertake a detailed Gas Risk Assessment where proposed development occurs over shallow coal reserves as is the case here.

Section 6 – Contacts

Planning and Local Authority Liaison Service

Tel: 01623 637 119

Email: planningconsultation@coal.gov.uk

Website: www.gov.uk/planning-applications-coal-mining-risk-assessments

Surface Hazards Emergency Service

Tel: 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

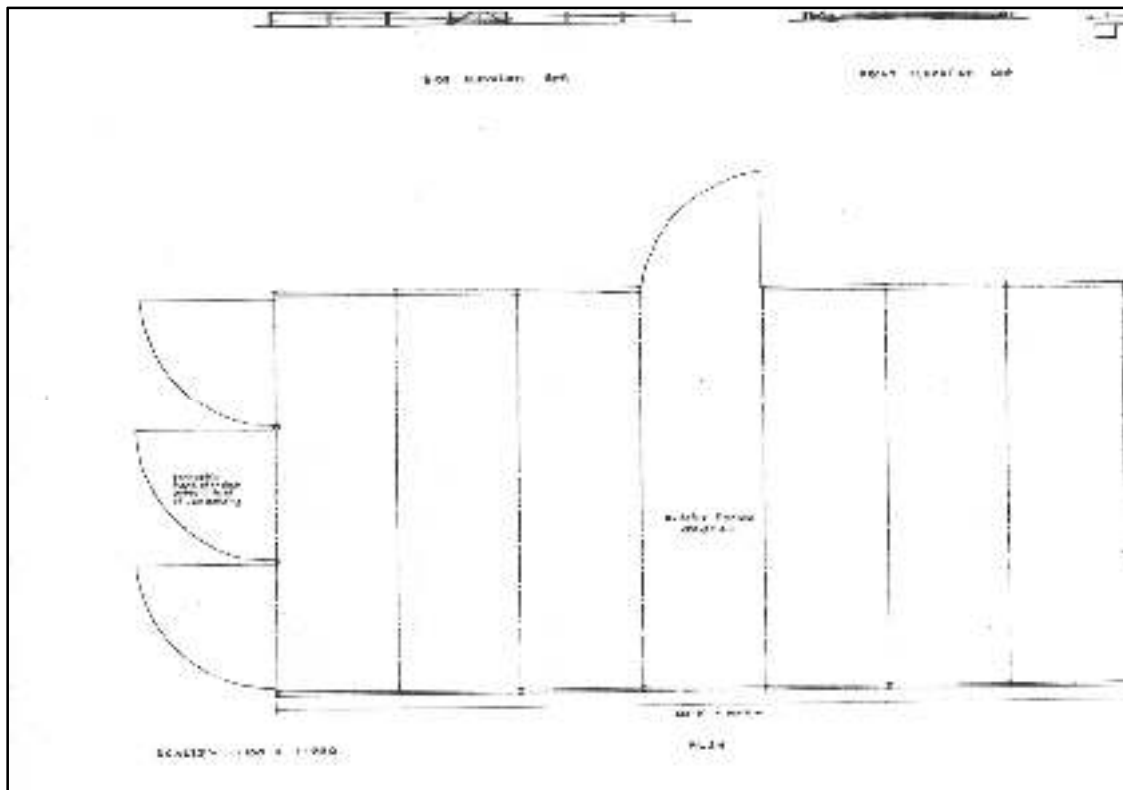
Email: permissions@coal.gov.uk

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



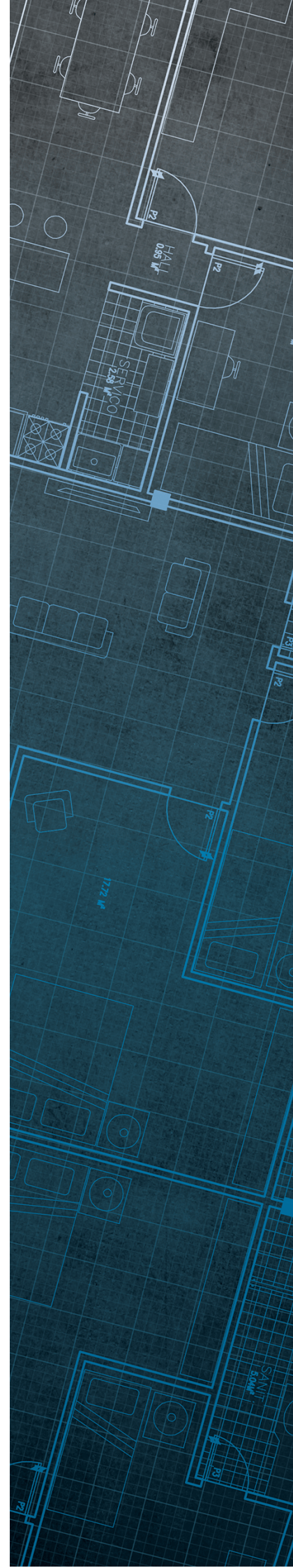
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

Land At
Bagger Wood Road
Hood Green
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

Date of enquiry:	26 June 2023
Date enquiry received:	26 June 2023
Issue date:	26 June 2023

Our reference:	71009610751001
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

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Hood Green
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

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NG18 4RG

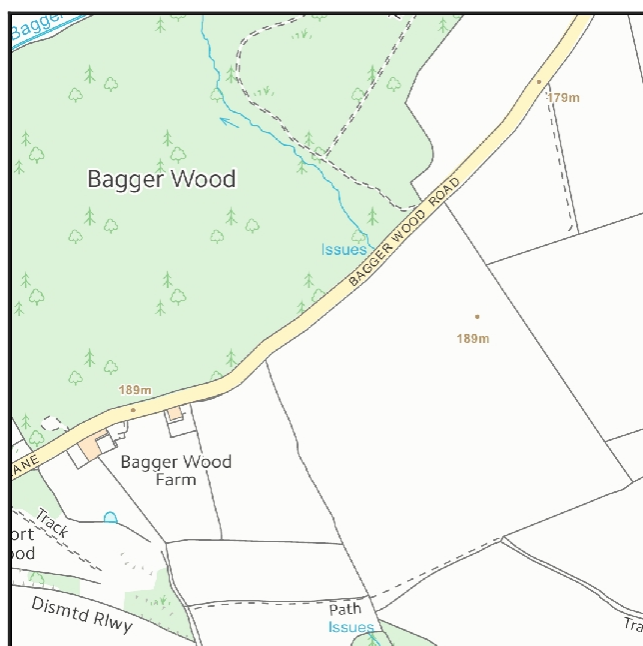
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Approximate position of property



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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
WENTWORTH	SILKSTONE	Coal	6YIH	79	Beneath Property	4.0	North-East	167	1871
WENTWORTH / SILKSTONE	WHINMOOR	Coal	6YIM	119	Beneath Property	4.0	North-East	71	1966

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Yes.

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:

NE40	2099	SY104
SY101	NE831	SY95
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
MIDDLETON MAIN	Coal	Yes	38.9	North-West	228

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

No faults, fissures or breaklines 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 not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

The property is not in an area where a notice has been given under section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, cancelling the entitlement to withdraw support.

Payments to owners of former copyhold land

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

Section 4 – Further information

The following potential risks have been identified and as part of your risk assessment should be investigated further.

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.

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. 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.

The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

