SLADEN ASSOCIATES

COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT
Proposed Replacement Dwelling
Fernylea Farm
Foxt Road, Foxt
Staffordshire

Prepared for

Matt Telford & Andrea Beetles

Date : Julv 2023 **Job No : 23 2594**

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Prepared for: **Matt Telford & Andrea Beetles**

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REPORT No 23 2594

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CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION **2**
1.1 General 2
1.2 Location and Proposed Development 2

2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION **2**

3 THE SITE **3**
3.1 History 3
3.2 Geology 3
3.3 Mining 4

4 SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT **4**
4.1 Known and Potential Hazards 4
4.2 Associated Risks 5
4.2.1 Subsidence Risks 5
4.2.2 Mine Gas Risks 6
4.2.3 Risk Summary 6
4.3 Potential Impact on Development 7

5 PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGY **7**

6 CONCLUSIONS **8**

FIGURES **9**
FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN
FIGURE 2 SITE LAYOUT PLAN

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A HISTORICAL MAPS
APPENDIX B COAL AUTHORITY REPORT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Matt Telford & Andrea Beetles have instructed Sladen Associates to carry out a Coal Mining Risk Assessment for a proposed replacement residence at Fernylea Farm, Foxt.

The assessment included a study of publicly available documentary sources concerning site history, geology and mining activities in the area but included no intrusive investigation. This report presents the results of the assessment together with recommendations for precautions that should be taken as part of the site re-development.

The present report is concerned only with precautions related to potential mining legacy issues. Other geotechnical issues, such as assessment of bearing capacity of near surface soils, retaining wall design, slope stability etc., and potential geo-environmental issues, are not considered.

1.2 LOCATION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The site is located to the east of Foxt Road, some 0.8 km southwest of Foxt hamlet and some 5 km north of Cheadle Town Centre, at National Grid Reference 4028 3481, see Figures 1 and 2. The site is currently occupied by an existing elongated residence and attached barn as well as a number of out buildings and is accessed via a drive from Foxt Road. It is proposed to partly demolish the existing building and renovate other parts to create a new residence of similar size to the existing structure. Some excavation will be made to the rear of the existing structure. Ground levels rise away from the structure to the northwest and the excavated face will be supported by a new gabion retaining wall. A solar power array is proposed in the northern site area and a new balancing pond will be created in the southeastern site area. The development layout has been designed taking note of a disused mine shaft in the central eastern area of the overall site ownership area, such that no development is planned within the assessed potential zone of influence of the shaft, as discussed later in the report. Accordingly, the current 'red line' planning development area, and current study area, excludes parts of the overall site ownership area. The currently proposed layout is shown in Figure 3.

2 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Sources of information consulted for the present study included the following:

- Coal Authority Report.
- Historical Ordnance Survey Mapping.
- Geological Mapping published by the British Geological Survey.

- The Geology of the North Staffordshire Coalfields. Memoirs of the Geological Survey. 1905.
- The Geology of the Country around Ashbourne and Cheadle. Memoir of the Geological Survey, 1989.
- Chester, H A. 2002. The History of the Cheadle Coalfield Staffordshire. 2nd Ed. Landmark Publishing Ltd.
- Online mapping published by the Coal Authority

3 THE SITE

3.1 HISTORY

Copies of selected relevant early historical Ordnance Survey (OS) maps are included in Appendix A, for reference. At the time of the first Ordnance Survey in 1879, the route of Foxt Road was already an established thoroughfare to the west. The site was occupied by what appears to be the still-remaining elongated building and called Fernylee Farm. A shaft and associated spoil heap are shown a little to the east of the house and a further shaft is shown off-site to the east. Another colliery was present further to the north and an old shaft is shown off-site to the south. Various spoil heaps and other shafts, some abandoned, are shown in the surrounding areas.

Concerning the Fernylee Colliery, as it was then known, Chester 2002 notes:

> "The coal workings at Fernylee Colliery, on the opposite side of the Foxt road, were operated by the Worthington brothers, John and Josh., who had come out of the Potteries to start here in the middle of the 1890's".

However, as the shafts are shown on the 1879 plan, it may be assumed that the operation pre-dated the arrival of the brothers. The main coal seam mined in the area was known as the Crabtree Coal.

By 1899, the colliery was still apparently in operation although the shaft off-site to the east is shown to be disused. A new outbuilding is shown in the north central part of the overall site area and what appears to be a pond is shown to the west of the shaft. By 1924 the mining operations in the area had ceased, a spring is shown in the north-eastern site area.

3.2 GEOLOGY

Large-scale mapping published by the British Geological Survey shows the site to be underlain by solid strata of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures of Carboniferous Age. Based on the available mapping, the following downward sequence of mineral seams would be anticipated below the site.

Seam	Approximate Depth (m)	Thickness (m)
Split Coal	Probably absent, very shallow if present	0 to 0.8
Crabtree Coal	20	0.5 to 0.6
Ribbon Coal	30	0 to 0.7
Froghall Ironstone and Two Foot Coal	55*	0 to 1.0 (combined)

* The published geological map shows the Froghall Ironstone at 55m depth in the shaft to the east of the site

The solid strata in the area are not shown to be overlain by natural superficial drift deposits, although the area is shown to be prone to slope instability.

3.3 MINING

A recent Coal Authority Report is included in Appendix B. Note that the report relates to the site ownership boundary but includes the entire current development area. The Coal Authority have no records of workings below the site but have indicated that the property is in an area where it is possible that there could be unrecorded shallow workings. This is consistent with the anticipated geology as the Crabtree Coal is expected to present at less than 20 m depth and the Split Coal may be present at very shallow depth.

It is understood that the Crabtree Coal was the main seam worked in the area, but it is evident that the shaft to the east extended down to the Froghall Ironstone/Two Foot Coal, suggesting that those seams were also exploited.

The Coal Authority has record of one mine entry on or within 20 m of the site area. That is the shaft shown on early mapping to the east of the farmhouse. The shaft is at about 17 m from the existing and proposed new residences.

4 SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1 KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HAZARDS

There are no known underground mineral workings below the site. Any ground movements associated with potential unrecorded workings deeper than about 25 m should have stopped by now. However, potential unrecorded workings in the Crabtree seam and Split Coal, if present, may possibly be at such a depth that some voids could remain in the workings. Subsequent further consolidation could potentially result in some surface differential subsidence. The underlying Ribbon Coal and Froghall Ironstone and Two Foot Seams were known to be worked by underground mining in the local area but are at such a depth in relation to thickness that any potential unrecorded workings would not represent a significant hazard in relation to the currently proposed development.

Reference to on-line mapping published by the Coal Authority (accessed July 2023) provides the following information concerning the nearby shaft.

ID	Type	Assumed Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Treated	Departure (m)
402348-010	Shaft	2	-	No	5

Although the depth of the shaft is not recorded, it is unlikely to be deeper than the Froghall Ironstone/Two Foot Coal, so a depth of about 55 m could be inferred.

As a coal seam is expected to be present at relatively shallow depth there is some potential for other unrecorded mine entries in the area.

There is no record of mine gas emissions requiring action by the Coal Authority within 500 m of the property. Given the anticipated absence of drift cover, nearby mine entry and possible relatively shallow workings, there is some potential for mine gas emissions to surface from shallow workings.

There are no reported claims for mining subsidence related damage within 50 m of the property.

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

The property does not lie within 500 m of any current or former opencast mine sites.

There are no other Coal Mining Related Hazards reported by the Coal Authority within the boundary of the property.

4.2 ASSOCIATED RISKS

4.2.1 SUBSIDENCE RISKS

There are no records of shallow mining below the site reported by the Coal Authority but there may be seams of potential economic interest present at shallow depth that may have been worked in the past. Any such unrecorded workings would likely pre-date about 1870, when it became a legal requirement to maintain record of underground mine workings. If present, such shallow workings may still contain significant voids and may be associated with some potential for future differential surface subsidence sufficient to cause structural damage to conventional structures, if no special precautions are taken. The associated risk to the proposed rebuilding is judged to be moderate.

The proposed gabion retaining wall to the rear of the house, the solar panel array, and the pond would not be sensitive to potential mine subsidence ground movements and risks to those structures are judged to be very low.

The nearby shaft is shown to be some 17 m from the proposed replacement residence. Abandoned mine entries can potentially include large voids, for example where timber staging within a shaft has prevented fill materials from falling to the base of the shaft. Subsequent collapse of any overlying fill can lead to a void at the surface, which could be a significant hazard to users of the immediate area. Collapse of shaft lining materials can potentially result in subsidence over an area larger than the original shaft diameter and which could potentially cause damage to nearby structures. The maximum credible radius of such a feature is usually assumed to be less than the shaft radius plus the depth of unconsolidated deposits surrounding the shaft. In order to define a potential radius of influence, the confidence limit in shaft location (potential departure) must be added. For shallow shafts, however, the size of the potential subsidence feature can be controlled by the volume of the shaft. In the present case, there is unlikely to be natural superficial strata and a nominal value of about 2 m may be adopted.

The shaft is no longer visible on the ground and there is no record of any topographic survey plan of its location. It is, however, shown on early large scale Ordnance Survey plans and, in these circumstances, experience has shown that that source is likely to be the most accurate available.

The Ordnance Survey have published data on the accuracy to which features can be expected to be represented, as follows:

Mapping Scale	Absolute Error Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)
1:1250 (Urban)	0.5 m
1: 2500 (Rural)	1.1 m
1:10,000 (Mountain and Moorland)	4.1 m

For the present site, the largest scale OS survey that shows the shaft location is at a scale of 1:2500. This suggests that the confidence in shaft location, or ‘departure’ would be less than 2 m, which is considerably less than the Coal Authority suggested potential departure (5 m).

Nevertheless, adopting the departure value proposed by the Coal Authority, and assumed shaft radius implies potential radius of zone of influence for the nearby shaft as follows:

Shaft ID	Assumed Departure (m)	Assumed Diameter (m)	Assumed Thickness of Unconsolidated Deposits (m)	Radius of Potential Zone of Influence (m)	Distance from Residence (m)
402348-010	5	2	2	8	17

As such the risk posed by the shafts to the proposed structure may be considered very low.

There is some potential for unrecorded mine entries to be present in the area but given the relatively low frequency of collapse of such features the associated risk level is judged to be low.

Local differential subsidence due to fault or other discontinuity activation by mining would be expected to occur during or shortly after the mining operations. Given the time since any unrecorded workings would have been undertaken below the site, the risk of fault reactivation by mining subsidence related to past mining is judged to be very low. The potential for new deep mining in this area is considered to be very low.

4.2.2 MINE GAS RISKS

The proposed residential usage would be sensitive to ground gas emissions. Unrecorded shallow workings may be present and there is a nearby mine shaft.

However, there is a shallow groundwater table on site, as evidenced by a spring shown on site on some mapping. Abandoned mine workings would therefore have subsequently become flooded following abandonment. The general absence of open dry voids reduces the potential for accumulation of significant volumes of oxygen-depleted gas and gas emissions. The saturated bedrock would be effectively impermeable to advective gas flow both vertically from underground workings and horizontally from any nearby mine shafts.

Accordingly, the potential risks associated with mine-gas emissions are considered to be low.

4.2.3 RISK SUMMARY

Based on a consideration of the anticipated depths, thicknesses and potential age of workings associated with the main mineral seams below the site, the following presents a summary of assessed risks related to the mining legacy:

Hazard	Potential Consequence	Resultant Risk of Future Surface Ground Movements/Gas Emissions Sufficient to Cause Damage or of Explosion or Significant Harm to Site Users
Possible unrecorded shallow workings.	Differential subsidence due to void migration or collapse/consolidation of old workings	Moderate to Proposed Residence Very Low to Gabion Retaining Wall and Solar Panel Array and Pond.
Workings in deeper seams	Void migration or collapse of old workings	Very Low
Known nearby mine entry (010)	Collapse resulting in damage or harm	Very Low to Proposed Residence Low to Site Users
Unrecorded Mine Entries	Collapse resulting in damage or harm	Low
Faults and Fissures	Local differential subsidence	Very Low
Mine Gas	Emissions leading to explosion or acute health effect.	Low

4.3 POTENTIAL IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT

Very shallow mine workings, if present below the site, could potentially be associated with some potential for future surface subsidence that could potentially lead to some structural or cosmetic damage if no precautions are taken.

Collapse of the on-site mine shaft could result in a low risk to site users.

Mine gas could potentially enter the proposed structure and lead to a low risk of explosion or acute health effect.

Based on this assessment, some precautions are recommended to mitigate risks associated with mining-legacy issues.

5 PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGY

Following granting of planning permission, it is recommended that a series rotary probe boreholes be put down in the general vicinity of the proposed structures to be re-built on site to investigate the potential for very shallow workings. The probe holes should be taken down to 30 m depth. Should evidence of significant voids remaining in very shallow workings be found, the potential risk to the proposed structures should be assessed by a suitably qualified engineer. If considered necessary, some remedial precautions may be required. These could comprise a programme of drilling and grout stabilisation, undertaken below the foundations of the proposed new structures, adoption of reinforced foundations, or both.

Unless monitoring and more detailed risk assessment is undertaken, it is recommended that basic gas exclusion measures should be provided for the rebuilt structure.

Unless the nearby mineshaft (010) is located and treated, public access from the present study site to within about eight metres of the shafts should be prevented by appropriate fencing.

The possibility of old un-recorded mine entries being present on site cannot be ruled out. Care should be taken during ground works to observe conditions encountered during site works. Any local areas of unusually deep made ground or other evidence of potential mine entries, such as brick or timber lining materials, should be investigated. If any unrecorded mine entries are encountered, following further risk assessment, the potential

need for some further precautions, such as drilling and stabilisation of the entry and/or relocation of the structures, should be assessed by a suitably qualified engineer.

Should any coal be exposed in foundation excavations, it should either be removed or blinded with concrete or compacted clay.

Any mine investigation or stabilisation works should be undertaken with the permission of the Coal Authority.

6 CONCLUSIONS

There are no known shallow workings below the site but there is the possibility of unrecorded shallow workings. A programme of probe drilling has been recommended, following granting of planning permission, in the vicinity of the proposed rebuilt structure to investigate the depth and condition of any shallow coal seams. Depending on the findings of this work and subsequent risk assessment, there may be a need for some remedial precautions with respect to foundation design.

Although there is a nearby former mine shaft, it is not considered that that feature poses any significant structural risk to the proposed new residence. However, unless it is located and treated, public access to the shaft area from the present study site should be restricted.

Unless monitoring and more detailed risk assessment is undertaken, it is recommended that basic gas exclusion measures should be provided for the new structure.

Subject to the potential need for the precautions identified above, the present study has shown no reason why mining conditions would preclude safe development of the site for the proposed usage.

Report Prepared by:

J A Sladen BSc, MSc, CEng, CEnv, MICE, FGS

FIGURES



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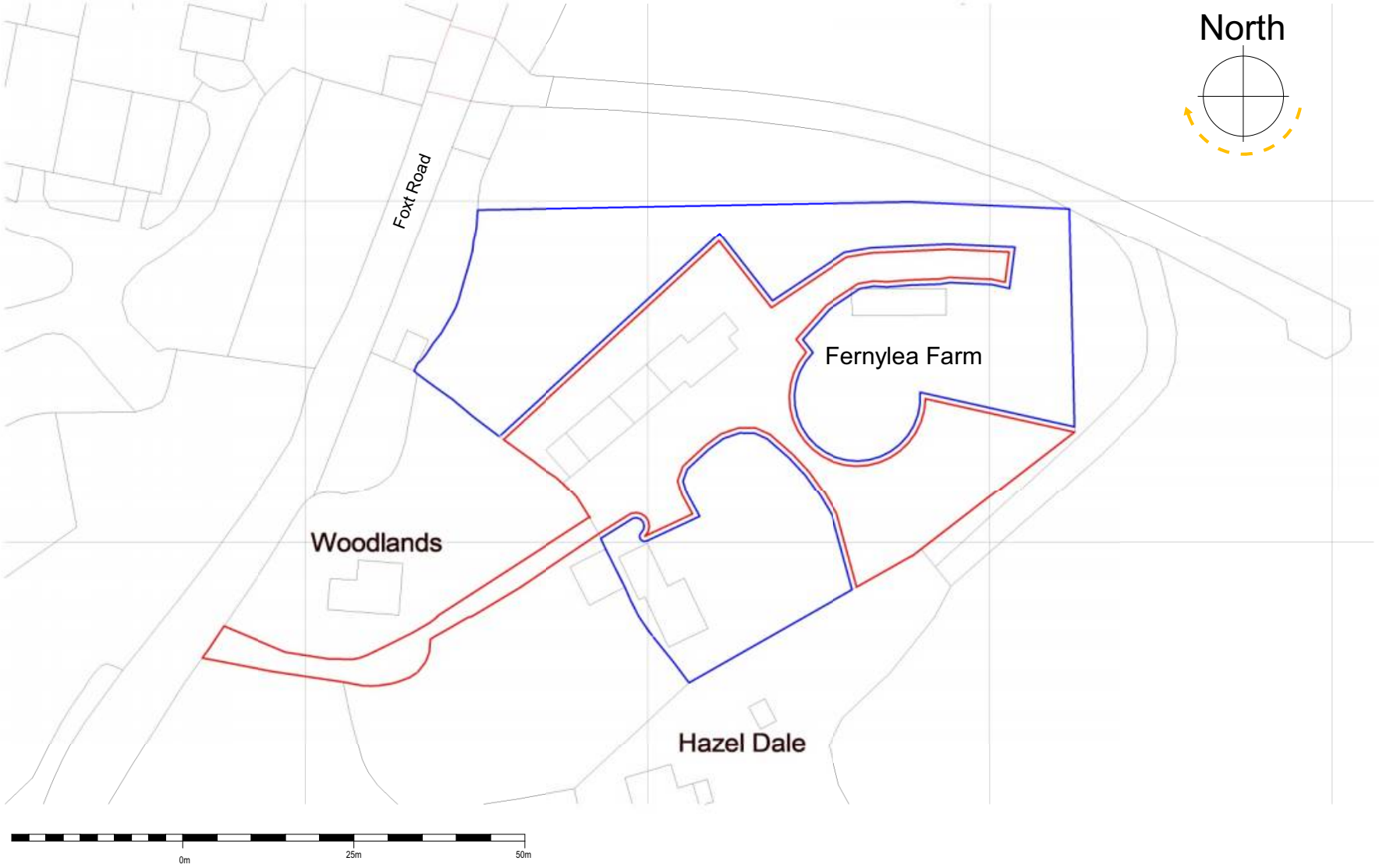
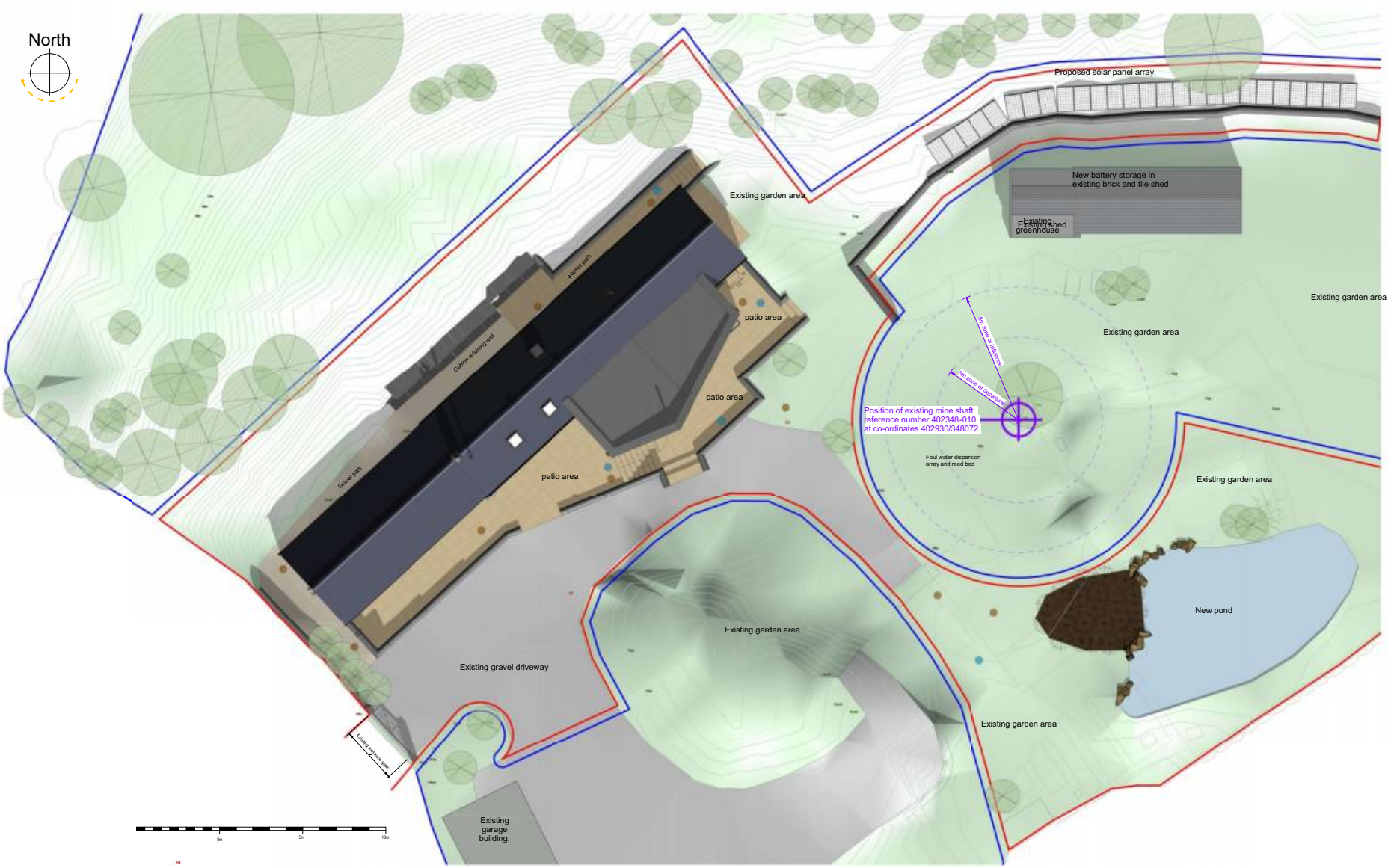
SITE LOCATION PLAN

SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm Foxt Road Foxt	Figure **1**



SITE LAYOUT PLAN

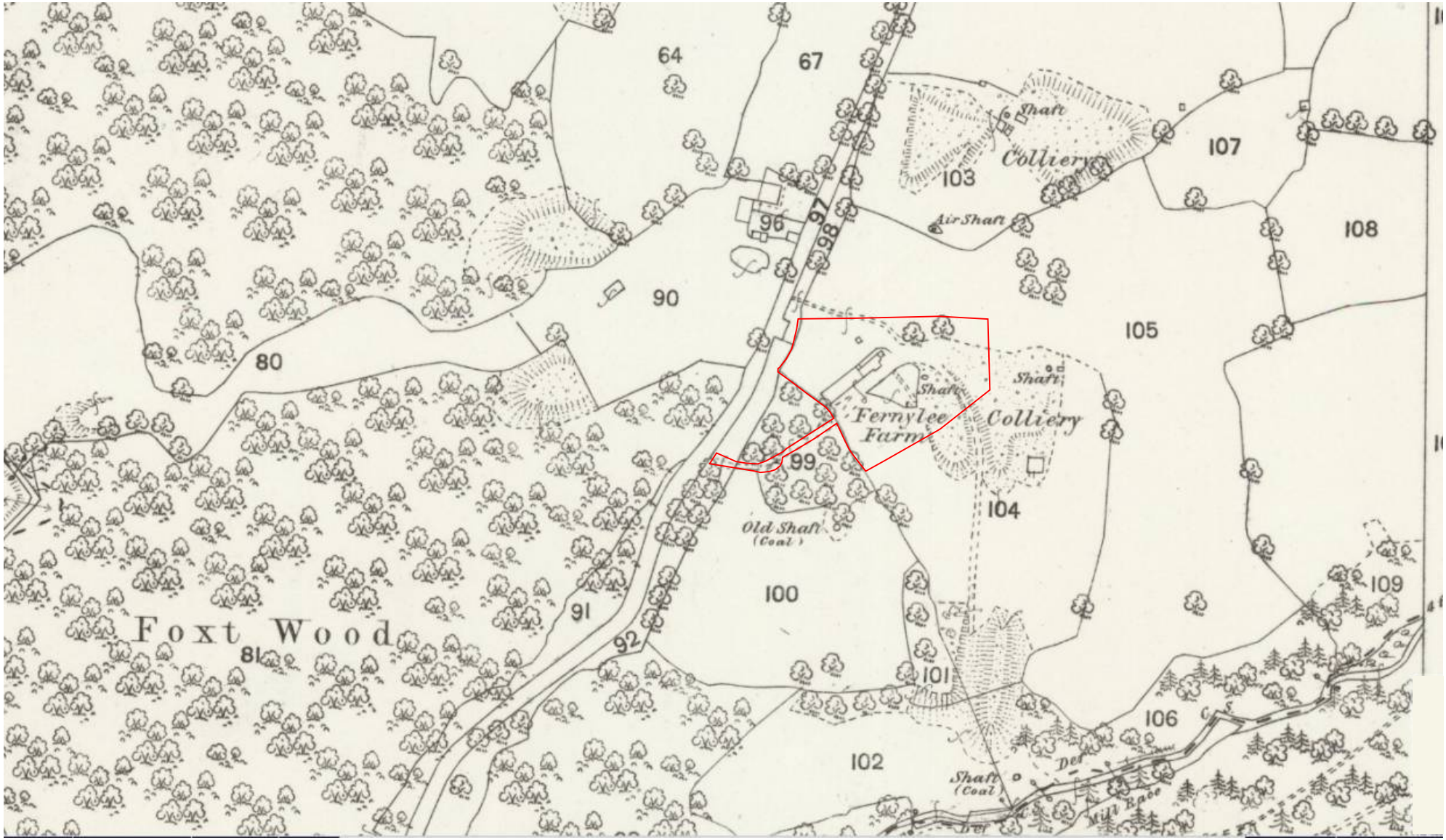
SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **2**



PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN

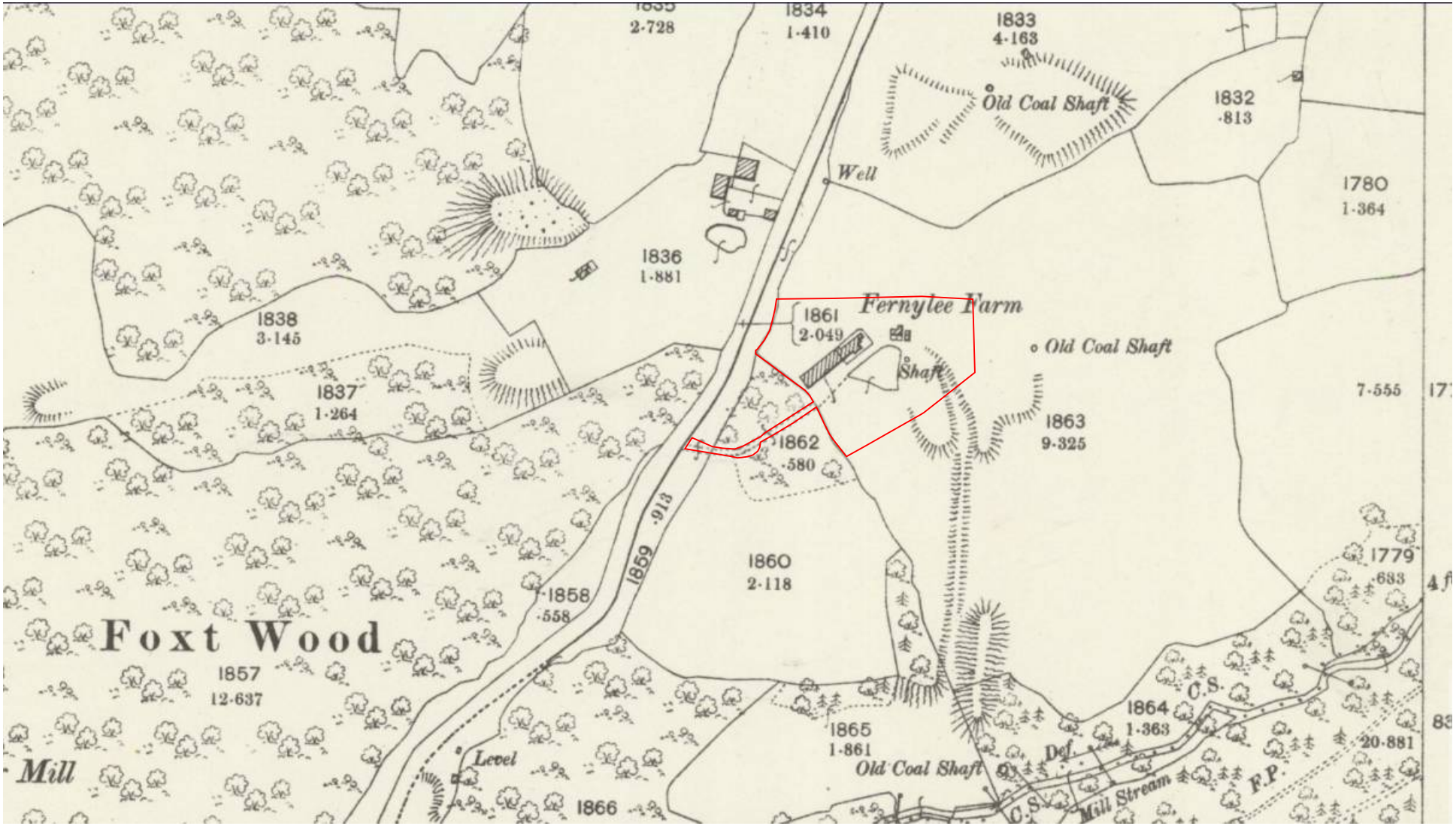
SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **3**

APPENDIX A
HISTORICAL MAPS



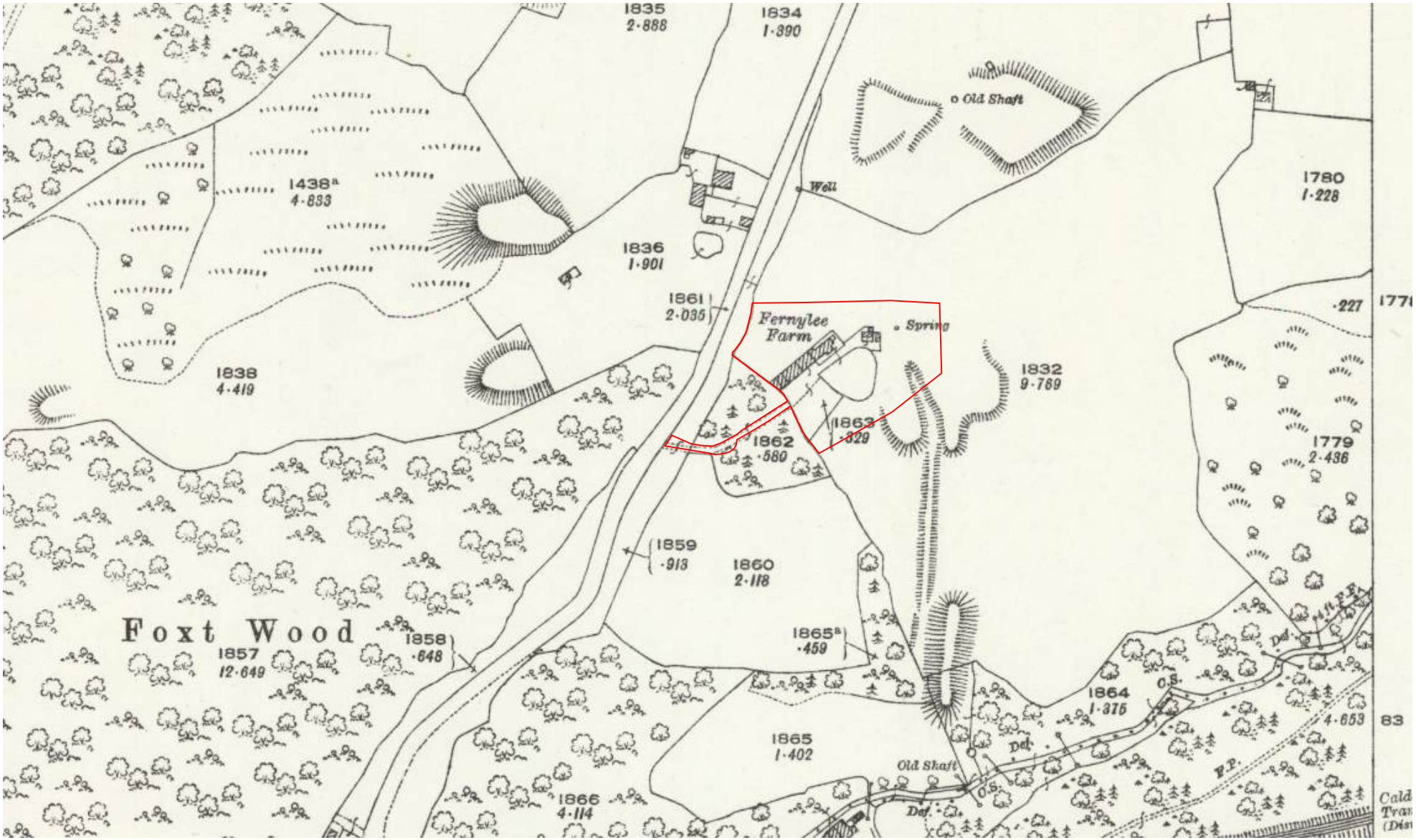
THE SITE AREA IN 1879

SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **A1**



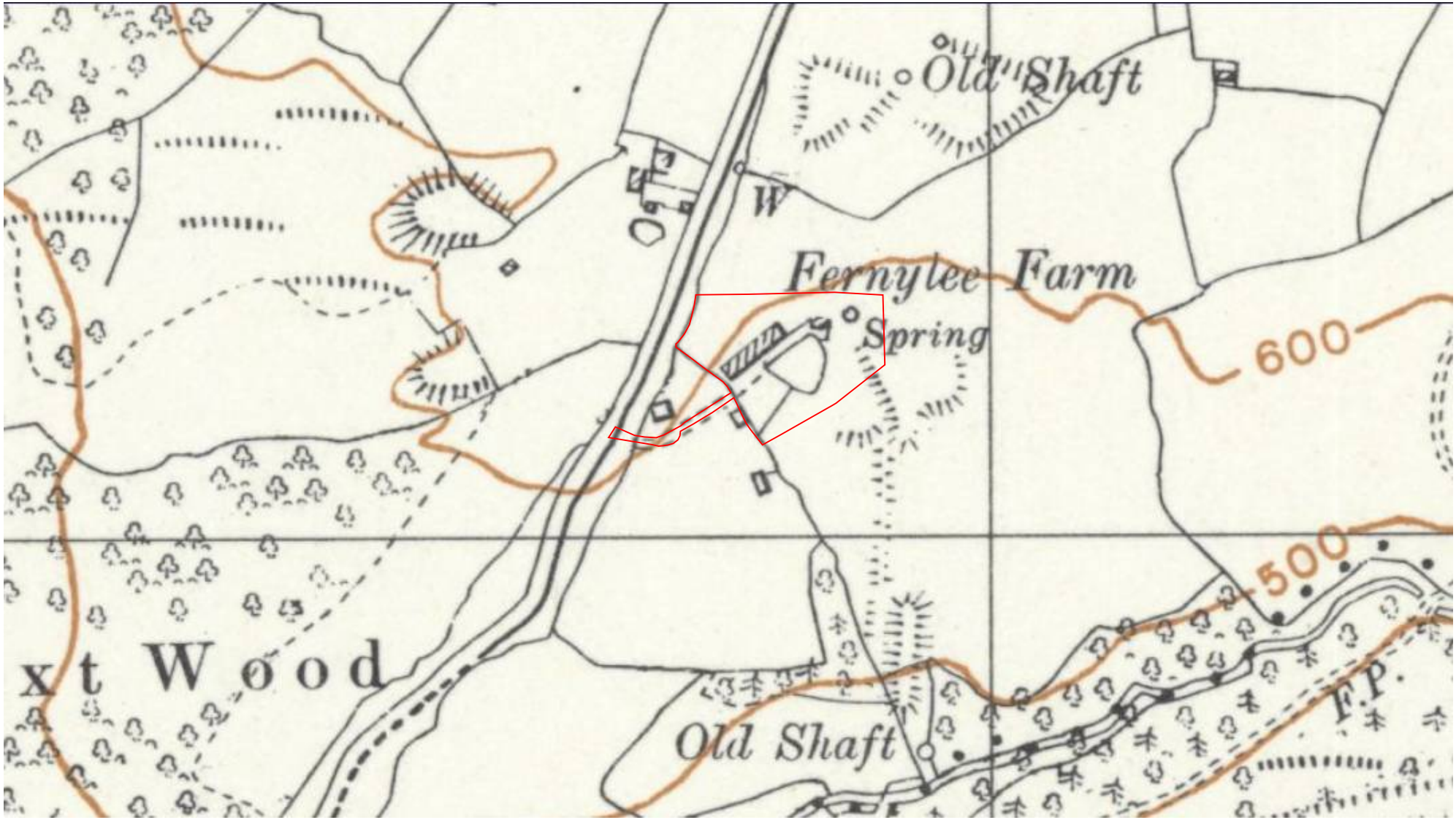
THE SITE AREA IN 1899

SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **A2**



THE SITE AREA IN 1924

SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **A3**



THE SITE AREA IN 1924

SLADEN ASSOCIATES	Report No 23-2594	Project Fernylea Farm, Foxt Road, Foxt	Figure **A3**

APPENDIX B
COAL AUTHORITY REPORT

The Coal Authority

Consultants

Coal Mining Report

Ferneylea Farm
Foxt Road
Foxt
Staffordshire
ST10 2HJ

Date of enquiry:	**6 July 2023**
Date enquiry received:	**6 July 2023**
Issue date:	**6 July 2023**
Our reference:	**51003365384001**
Your reference:	**23-2594**



Consultants

Coal Mining Report

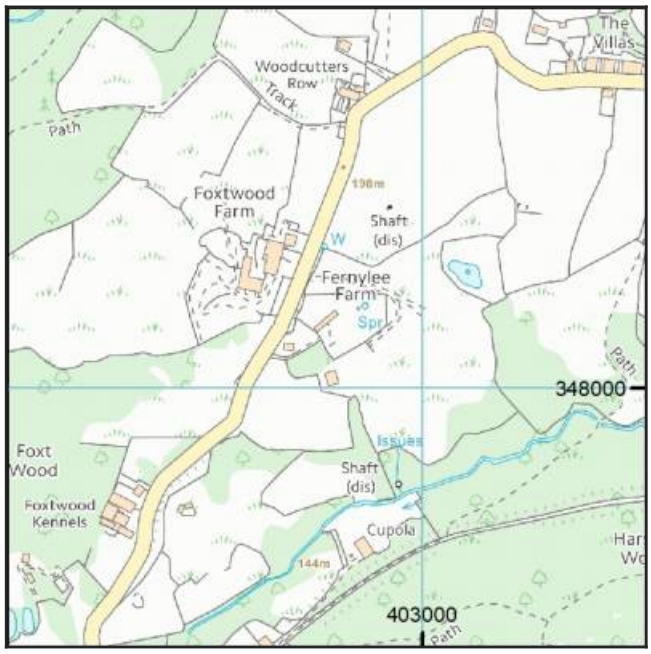
This report is based on and limited to the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

SLADEN PARTNERSHIP LTD

Enquiry address

Ferneylea Farm
Foxt Road
Foxt
Staffordshire
ST10 2HJ



Approximate position of property

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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining
No past mining recorded.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings
Yes.

Spine roadways at shallow depth
No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

Entry type	Reference	Grid reference	Treatment description	Mineral	Conveyancing details
Shaft	402348-006	402785 348136		Coal	
Shaft	402348-007	402919 348151		Coal	
Shaft	402348-008	402965 348191	was filled and capped by the National Coal Board in 1977	Coal	
Shaft	402348-009	402823 348083		Coal	
Shaft	402348-010	402930 348072		Coal	
Shaft	402348-011	402984 348078		Coal	
Shaft	402348-022	402874 348105		Coal	
Shaft	402348-023	402976 348027		Coal	
Shaft	402348-025	402932 348137		Coal	
Shaft	402348-026	402893 348005		Coal	

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

WM462	PO0	OM10862
16256		

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Summary of findings

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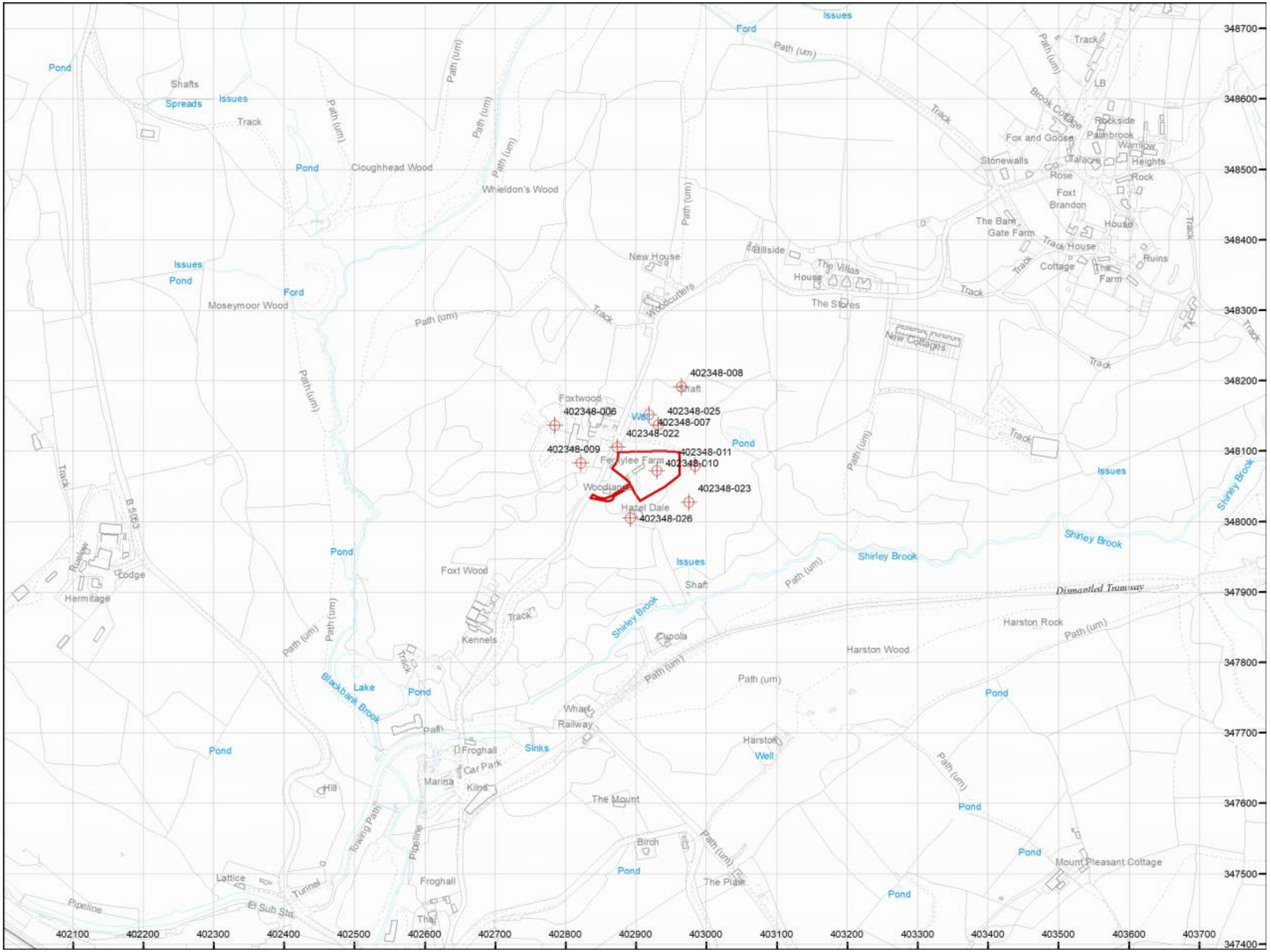
The map highlights any specific surface or subsurface features within or near to the boundary of the site.

Key

Approximate position of the enquiry boundary shown

Disused mine shaft



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