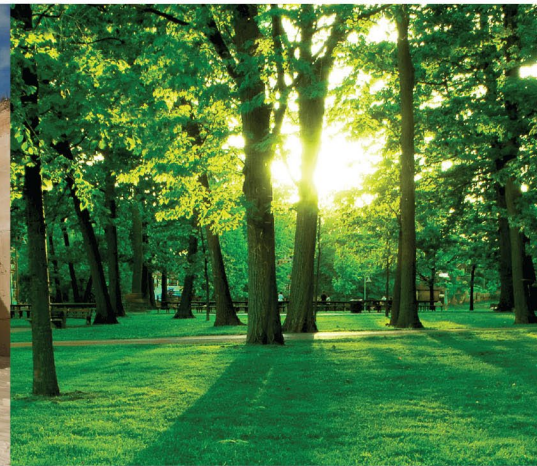


COAL MINING RISK ASSESSMENT
AT
LAND ADJACENT TO 1018 EDENFIELD ROAD,
NORDEN, ROCHDALE,
OL12 7TR
FOR
MRS PEARSON
REPORT REF: PRN 3528CMRA

Engineering Geologists and Environmental Scientists



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ASHTON BENNETT CONSULTANCY

Engineering Geologists & Environmental Scientists

October 2023

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR REPORT

Project	Land adjacent to 1018 Edenfield Road, Norden, Rochdale, OL12 7TR		
Client	Mrs Pearson		
Date	October 2023		
Version	Issue 1		
Interpretive Report Prepared by	Frances A Bennett	BSc (Hons), CGeol, FGS, FIMMM, C.WEM, MCIWEM, CEnv, AIEMA, MIEEnvSci	Director Ashton Bennett Ltd
	Tristan Bennett	BSc (Hons)	Engineer at Ashton Bennett Ltd



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Report

This report describes the results of a Coal Mining Risk Assessment undertaken at land adjacent to 1018 Edenfield Road in Wolstenholme, Norden near Rochdale, OL12 7TR. The work was commissioned by Northern Design Partnership on behalf of their client Mrs Pearson. The assessment was carried out by this Consultancy, the Ashton Bennett Consultancy.

The purpose of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment was to assess the risk of past shallow and deep underground coal mining and mine shafts being present beneath or within influencing distance of the site. It is proposed to build a residential property with garage and landscaped areas on the site. The coal mining risk assessment comprised the collation and assessment of available information on the site including geological and mining maps, topographical maps, available borehole records and a Coal Authority Report.

This report describes the research work carried out, presents the results of the Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) and assesses the risk to the site stability from deep and shallow underground coal mining and disused mine shafts and adits.

1.2 Proposals

It is proposed to construct a residential dwelling with attached garage, driveway and landscaped areas on the site area.

1.3 Authors

This report was prepared by Frances A Bennett an engineering geologist who has a degree in Geology, a postgraduate qualification in Soil Mechanics and is a Chartered Geologist CGeol, Chartered Environmentalist CEnv and Chartered Water and Environmental Manager C.WEM and FIMMM with 45 years of experience in the fields of geology, slope stability, geotechnical engineering, hydrogeology, contamination, mining and waste disposal.

1.4 Sources of Information

The following data have been referenced in relation to compiling this Report:

- Geological mapping from British Geological Survey 1:50,000, Sheet 76
- Geological mapping from British Geological Survey 1:10,000 Sheet 81SW
- The Geology of the Rossendale Anticline, Explanation of Sheet 76 (Rochdale), Geological Survey, 1927.
- Locating Oldham Coal Pits, British Mining No 73, NMRS, pp7-45, 2003, I G Fanning.
- Subsidence Engineers' Handbook, National Coal Board Mining Department, 1 Jan 1975.
- Construction Over Abandoned Mine Workings, PR Healey and J M Head, CIRIA, 1984.

The information for this report is also from sources recommended by the Institute of Civil Engineers (ICE), the Association of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Specialists (AGS), Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) and the Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions (DETR). The report has been compiled in accordance with the latest ICE, DETR, Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), British Standard Draft Documents and British Standards, CIRIA, CLR 11 & other CLEA Reports and Eurocode 7.

2. THE SITE

2.1 Site Description

The site is located at land immediately to the west of 1018 Edenfield Road in Wolstenholme, west of Norden and north west of Rochdale Town Centre.

The site lies around National Grid Reference 384862^E 414948^N at a height of around 221m AOD. To the north of the site and Wolstenholme Hall the ground rises steeply to a height of 266m aOD at Top of Royds.

The site is bounded to the north by a hedge, an access road to a large building and garden with open fields beyond. The site is bounded to the south by the A680 Edenfield Road with open ground beyond. The site is bounded to the west by gardens with fields and small industrial units beyond. The site is bounded to the east by the house and garden of No 1018 with open fields beyond.

A list of figures is presented in the Contents.

The Coal Authority Report is presented in Appendix A.

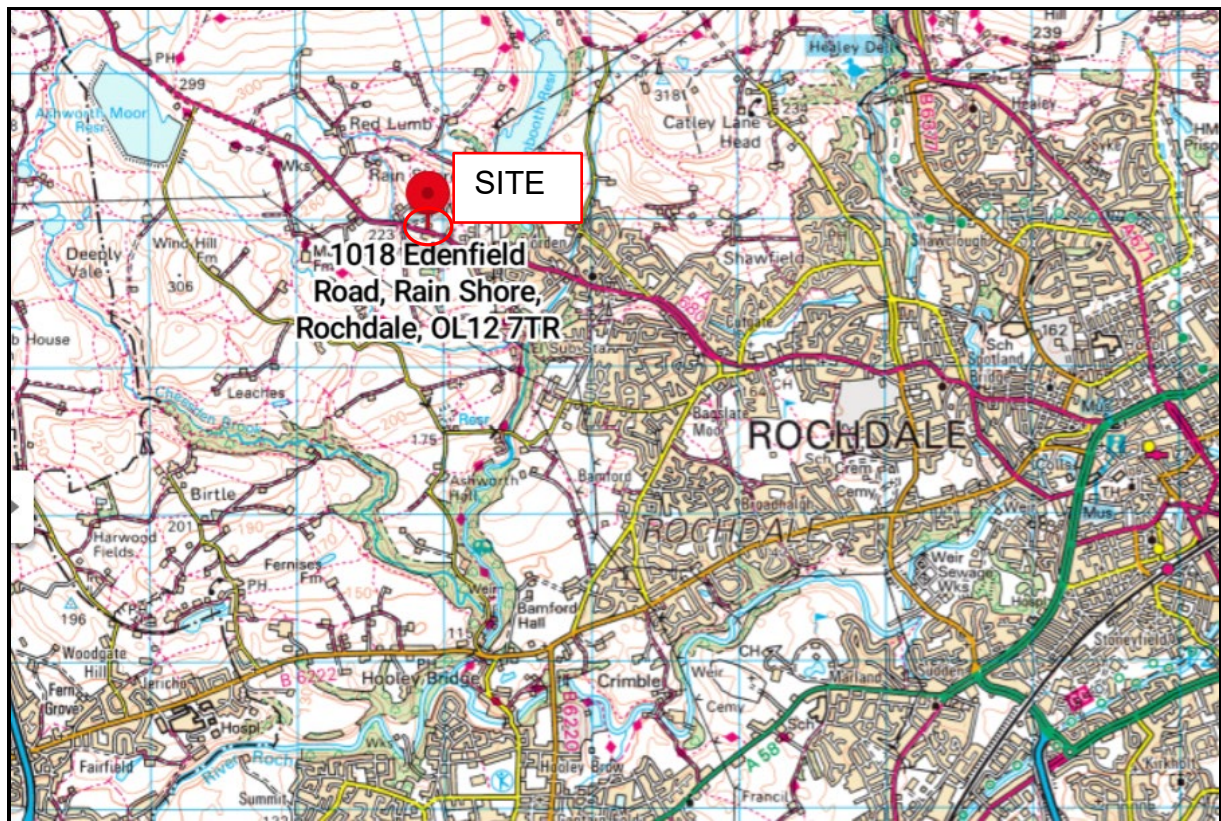


Figure 1 Site Location Plan

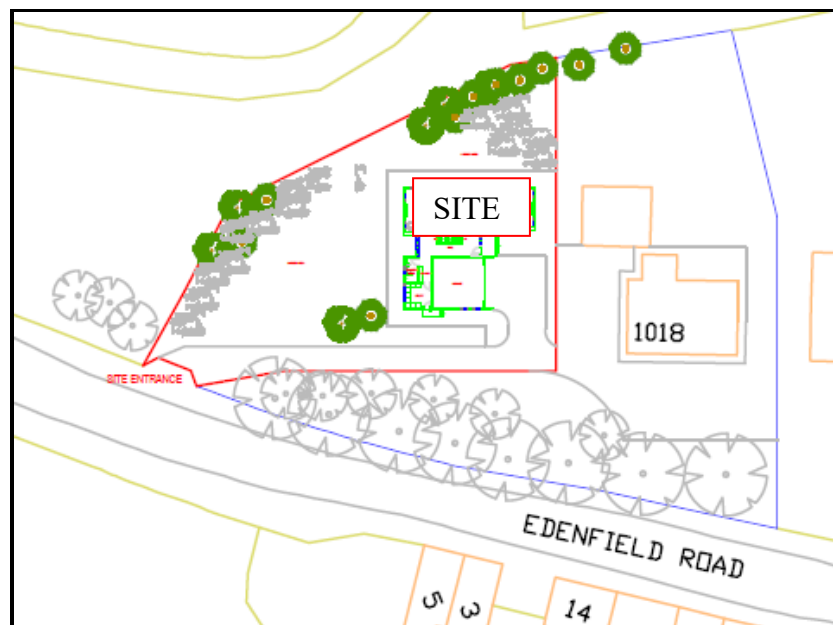


Figure 2 Detailed Site Location Plan

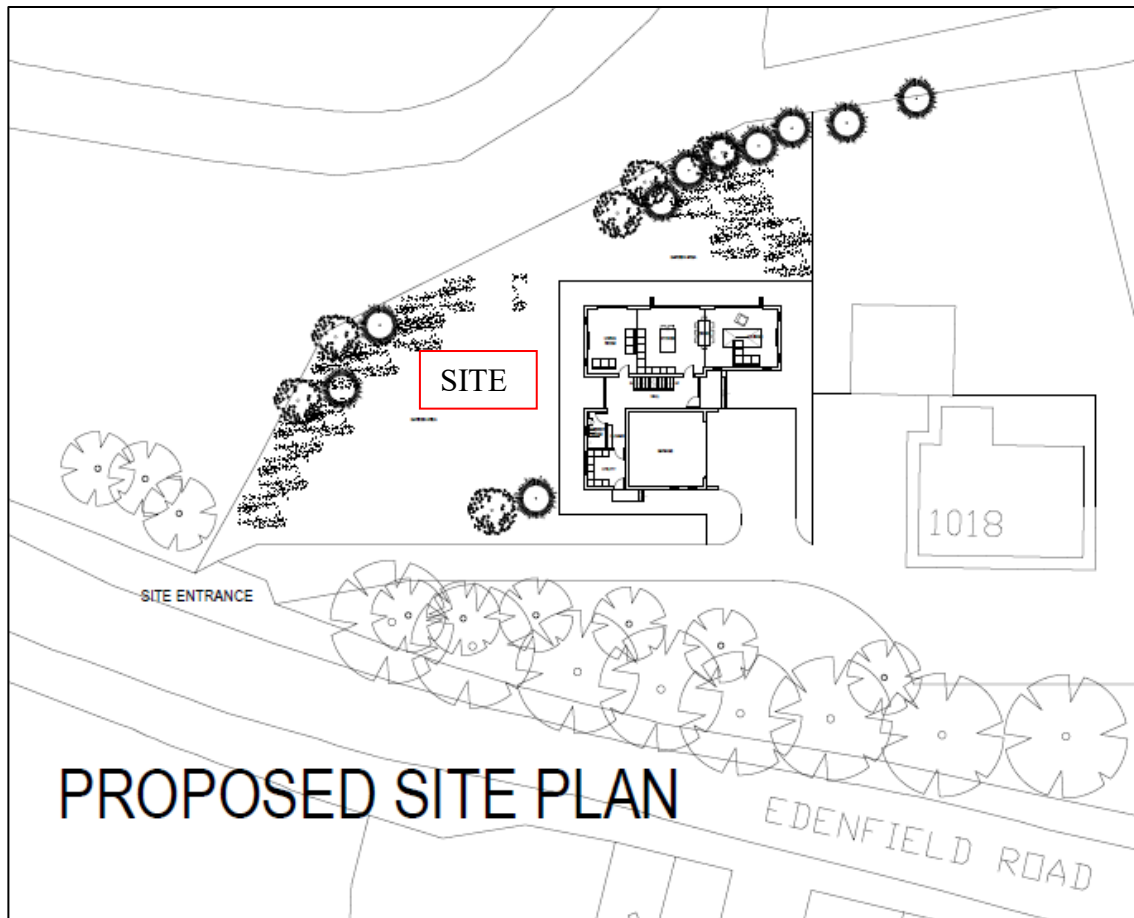


Figure 3 Proposed Site Layout

2.2 Site History

The OS maps of 1854 and 1894 indicate the site as open ground and it has remained open ground to date. Wolstenholme Hall is shown to exist to the north of the site which was rebuilt on adjacent ground in the 20th Century. The local industry was producing cotton cloth with mills in the valleys around Norden to the south east.

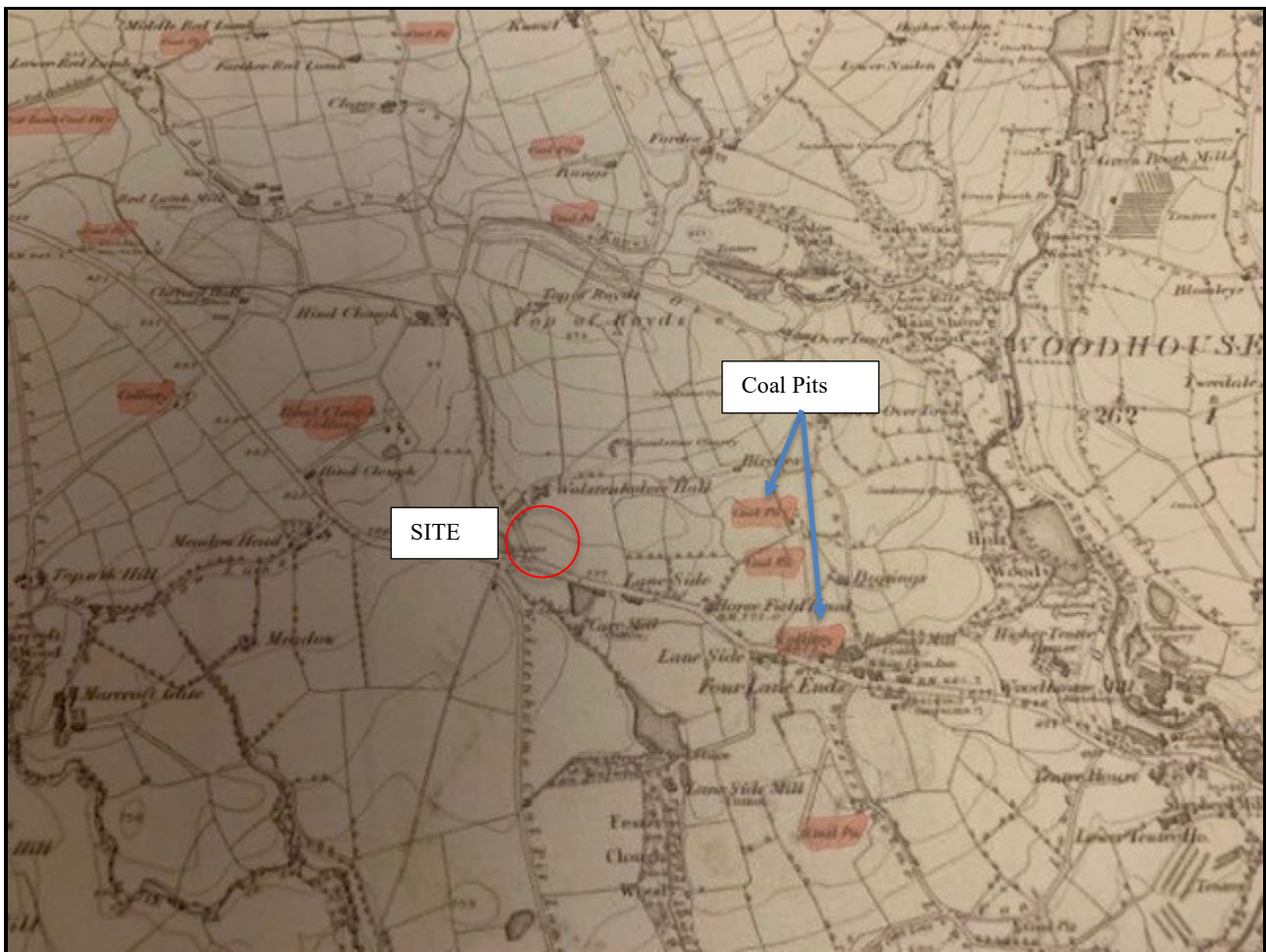


Figure 4 OS Map 1854 with coal pits highlighted

The OS map of 1854 indicates the area of the site to be generally open land with large numbers of coal pits and several local collieries at Lane Side, Hind Clough and Clifford Hall. By 1894 most of the small coal pits had ceased to exist with the collieries still working coal.



Figure 5 OS Map 1894

3. REPORT OBJECTIVE AND REPORT SCOPE

The objective of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) desk study is to examine the topographical, geological and mining data readily available for the site and determine the risk to the proposed development from past deep and shallow underground coal mining and disused mine shafts and adits.

In addition to the above this study has used the extensive knowledge and experience of the staff of Ashton Bennett Consultancy to assess the data and to interpret the data findings.

4. SITE GEOLOGY

4.1 Geology

Survey (BGS) geological maps of the area, Sheet SD81NW and NE at a scale of 1:10,000, show the site to be underlain by bedrock of the Lower Pennine Coal Measures. The site area is underlain by the Woodhead Hill Rock Sandstone in turn underlain by the Rough Rock Sandstone and Millstone Grit Series of sandstones and mudstones. Several workable coal seams lie at shallow depths (<30m) to 100m bgl in the vicinity of the site. The dip of the bedrock is generally to the south east.

There are superficial deposits overlying the bedrock in the form of Devensian Till, Diamicton, sedimentary deposits from the Quaternary Period comprising clay with silt and sand. Extracts of the BGS Geological Map are provided in Figures 6 and 7 below.

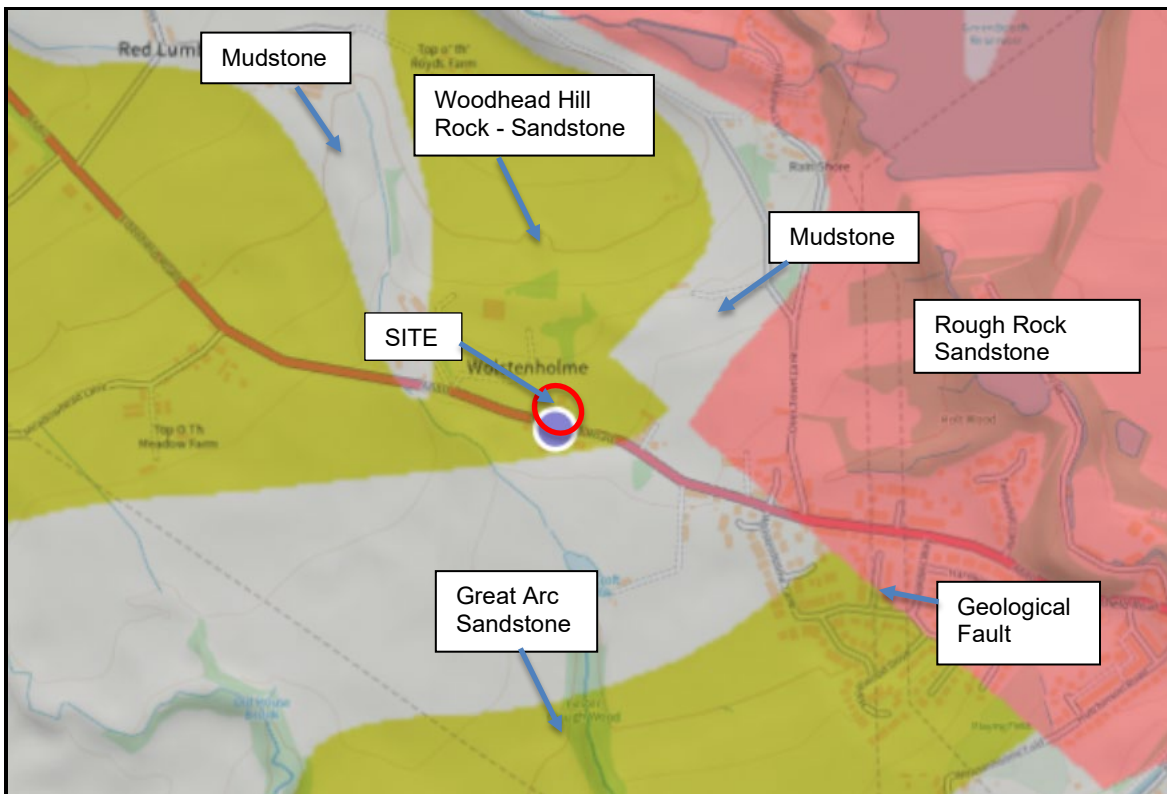


Figure 6 Bedrock Geology

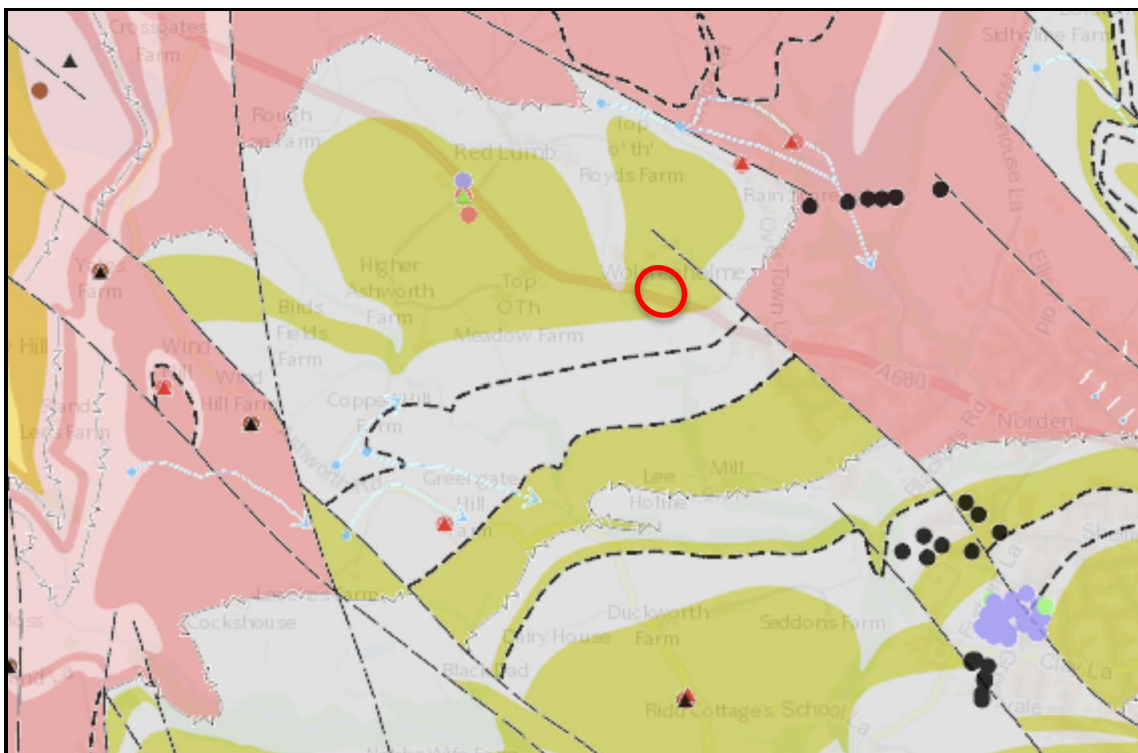


Figure 7 Bedrock Geology with coal seams (dashed black)

The sequence of strata beneath the site is presented in Table 2 although it is difficult to precisely predict the depths of each sequence.

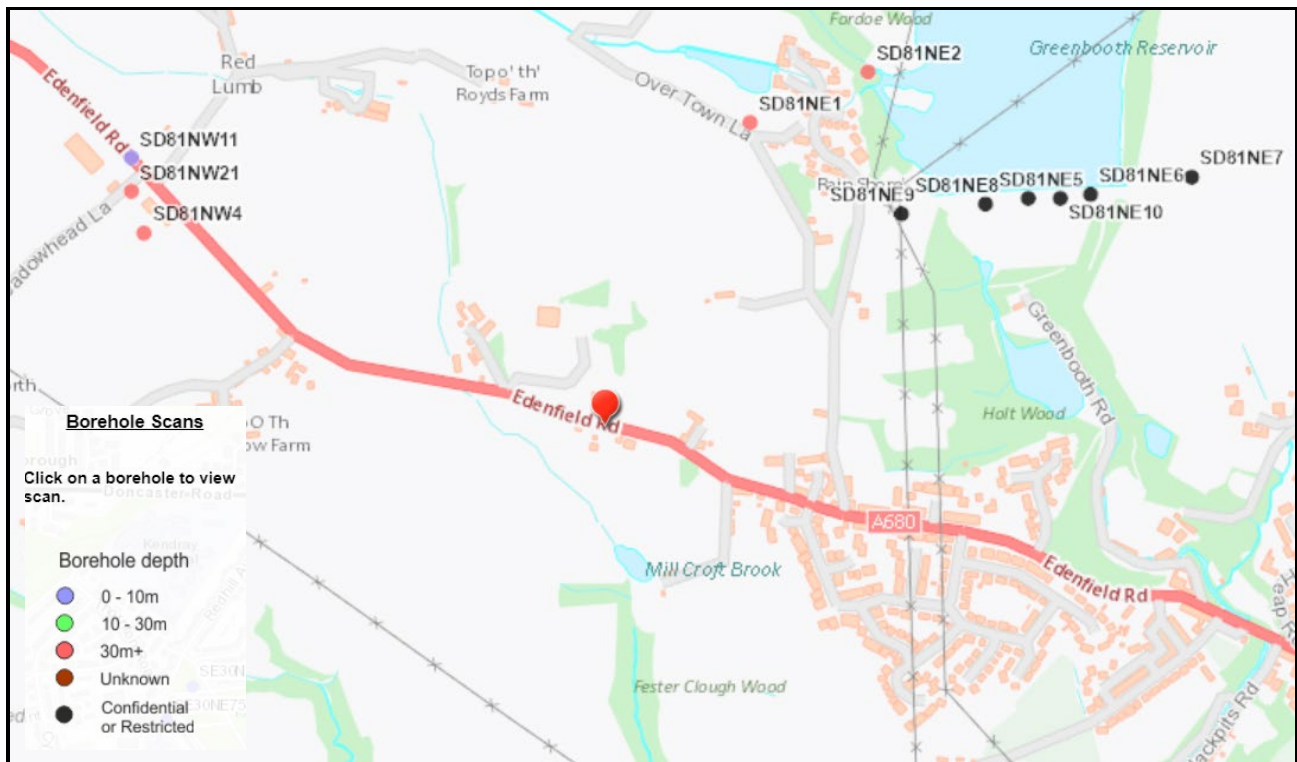


Figure 8 Local Archival Borehole Locations

BGS hold records of local boreholes have been used to assist in interpretation of the geology. Boreholes sunk in the vicinity of the site encountered strata as described in Table 1.

**TABLE 1
Summary of Historical Borehole Logs**

BGS Reference	Depth bgl in m	Brief Summary of Ground Conditions	Water Level
SD81NW4 384219E 415188N	80.77	Sandstone and siltstone with 6inch coal at 47.60m bgl and Sand Mine Coal at top of Rough Rock underlain by sandstone.	-
SD81NE1 385119E 415354N	122.66	8.50m of superficial clay underlain by sandstone and shale of the Rough Rock Sequence	12,000g/hr
SD81NW21 384200E 415250N	58.45	Former mine shaft used in 1990 for disposal of wastewater' No details on strata	

TABLE 2
Strata Beneath Site Estimated From Geological Plans

Strata	Thickness in m	Depth in m bgl	Workings recorded by Coal Authority beneath the site	Probability of workings
Clay				
Mudstone				
Lower Mountain Mine Coal	0.76			Worked out locally
Fireclay	0.60 to 1.50			possible
Mudstone				
Lower Foot Coal	0.30			Good quality-possible
Mudstone				
Bassey Mine Coal	0.60			possible
Fireclay	0.90			possible
Black shale	2.7			
Woodhead Hill Sandstone	15 to 24			
Shale	21			
6 inch Mine Coal	0.3			Yes probable
Fireclay	1.2 to 3.6			Yes mined (BGS)
Rough Rock Sandstone				
Sand Rock Mine Coal	0.60 to 1.00	90 to 100	Yes	Yes extensively worked around Norden.
Rough Rock Sandstone				
Rough Rock Sandstone and shale				

4.2 Geological Faults

The geological maps indicate the presence of a geological fault to the south east of the site, striking in a north west to south east direction. No faults are shown to cross the site. Any faults are unlikely to detrimentally affect the stability of the site unless shallow mined ground is present beneath the site.

5. COAL MINING

5.1 The Coal Authority Report

The Mining Report from The Coal Authority for the site states that according to their records the property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground coal mining in 1 seam of coal at 90m to 100m depth and last worked in 1900. Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.

In addition, the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believes there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface should be considered particularly prior to any site works or future development activity, as ground movement could still be a risk. The site is not within a surface area that could be affected by present underground 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.

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

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods. The property does not lie within 200m of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods. There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800metres of the boundary. The site is not within 200m of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50m of the enquiry boundary since 31st 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 preventative works before coal is worked under Section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action. The property has not been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, under its Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

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

The Coal Authority Report is presented in Appendix A and should be read in full.

5.2 Shallow Coal Mining

The coal seams present at shallow (<30m bgl) depth beneath the site are shown in Table 2 with the probability of each seam being worked.

Before 1872 there was no requirement to record coal mining and the only evidence of mining is from mine plans in private estate ownership, annotations of 'ancient workings' on abandonment plans, or undertaking drilling to ascertain the condition of the coal. Since 1872 the law requires all coal mine operators to deposit working plans of the mine with the Government following the cessation of operations. Early workings before 1872 were often shallow (<30m bgl) and therefore pose a risk by the voids in mined ground migrating by successive roof collapse to the ground surface and causing ground subsidence and structural damage to overlying buildings.

The site lies within an region of historical coal mining activity.

The maps of the BGS indicate the site is immediately underlain by the Woodhead Hill Sandstone underlain by older strata containing the 6inch Coal and the Sand Rock Coal which dip to the south east and underlie the site at shallow to circa 50m bgl. The maps of coal seam outcrops provided by the Coal Authority differ significantly from the BGS and indicate the presence of at least 4 coal seams outcropping to the north west of the site and dipping to the south east and lying beneath the site, as shown in Figure 13.

The Coal Authority indicate the site to lie within a high risk area for development as shown in Figure 6 and within an area of probable shallow coal mine workings as shown in Figure 9. Probable shallow coal mine workings contain locations and estimated extents of probable shallow underground workings for which no recorded plan exists, but where it is possible that workable coal at shallow depths has been mined before records were kept.

The site does not lie in an area of surface mining or past recorded shallow coal workings.

The risk that collapse of shallow (<30m bgl) underground workings could cause subsidence at the ground surface above is normally empirically assessed using the T10 rule (developed by the National Coal Board in 1973 and based on experience) whereby if a thickness of 10 x the worked seam thickness of competent cover (i.e. rock) is present over the worked seam then it is deemed sufficient to be able to choke the voided ground without giving rise to surface settlement.

The Sand Mine Coal is known to have been mined within vicinity of the site. The 6 inch coal and underlain Fireclay were possibly worked in the area. The Bassey Coal was generally 0.60m in the area and often mined for coal and underlying fireclay. The overlying Lower Foot Coal was of high quality and worked from day holes in the area. The overlying Lower Mountain Mine Coal was worked to near extinction in the area. There is therefore a high risk of mining being present beneath the site, which may be of such shallow depth as to cause ground subsidence in the future, particularly when the ground is loaded by the new development.

There is a **high risk** that the site has been undermined at <30m depth bgl. Any voids remaining in workings at this depth may, depending on coal thickness mined, migrate by successive roof collapse and reach the ground surface to cause subsidence in the future and damage to overlying structures.

It is only possible to determine the risk by drilling rotary boreholes to a depth of at least 30m bgl.

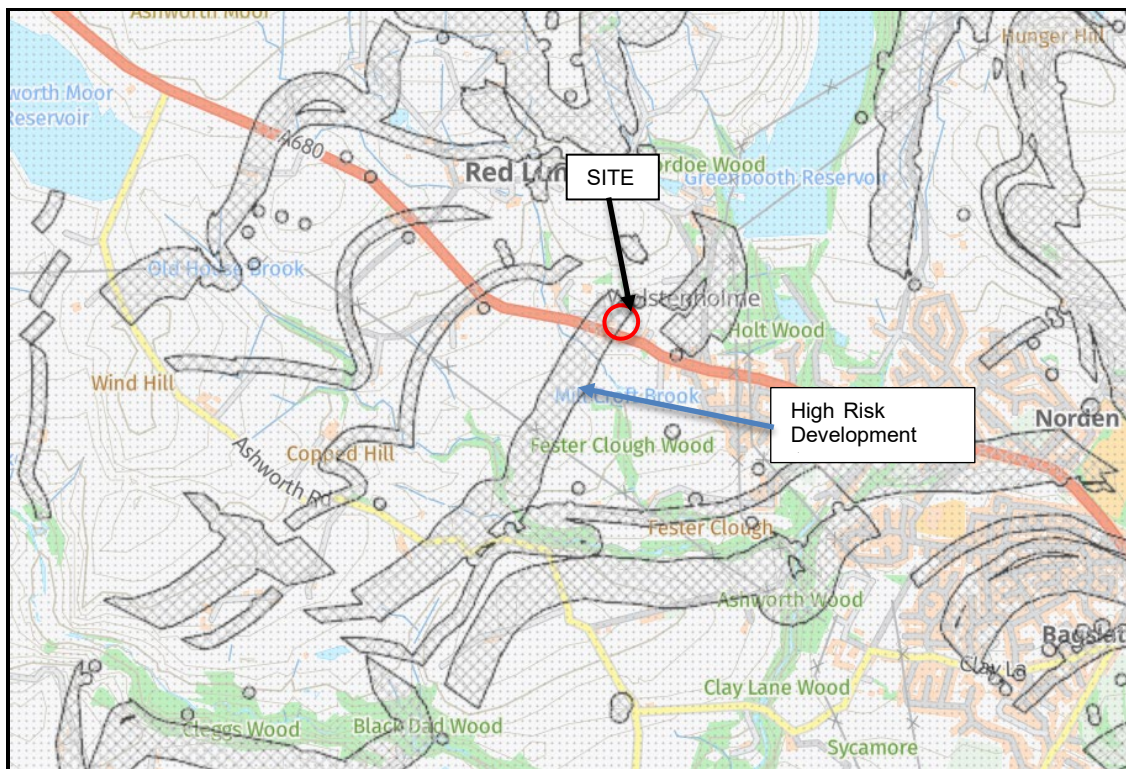


Figure 9 High Risk Development Areas



Figure 10 Surface Mining Past and Present

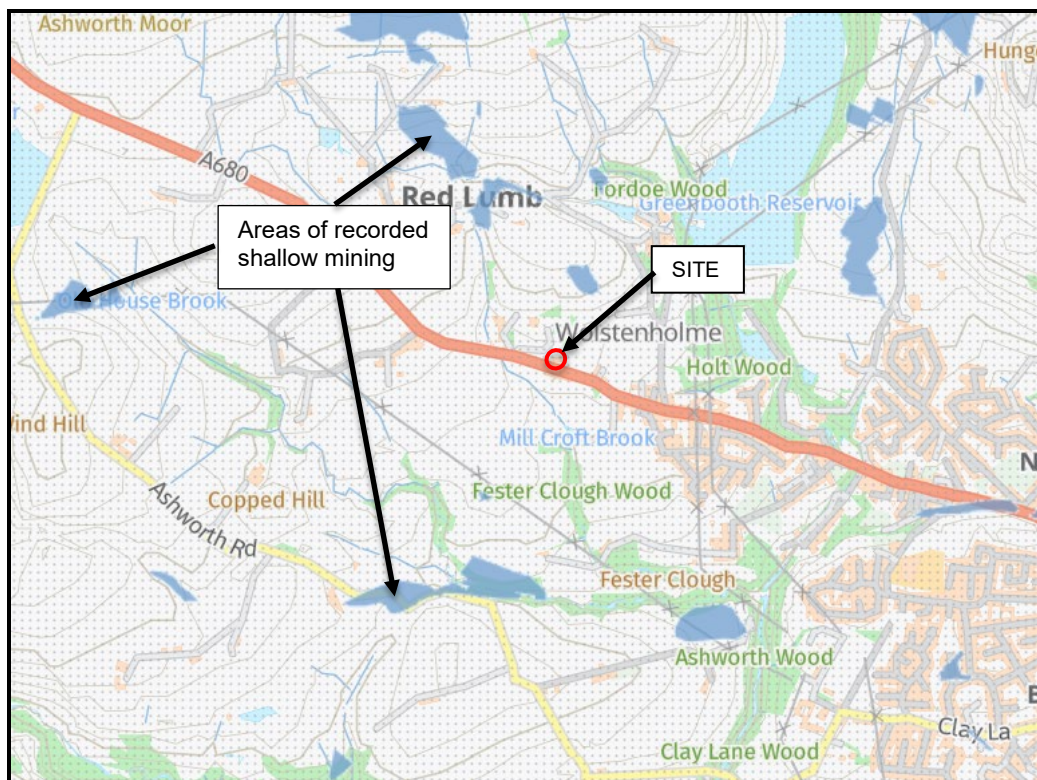


Figure 11 Past Shallow Coal Workings

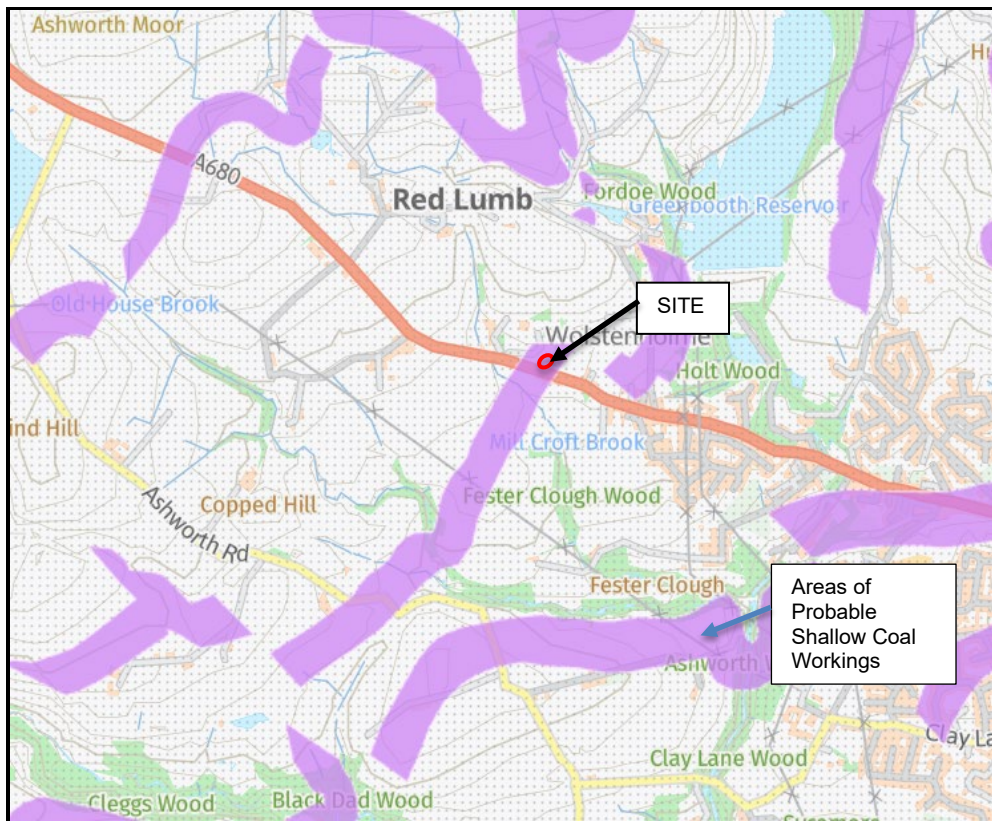


Figure 12 Areas of Probable Shallow Coal Mine Workings

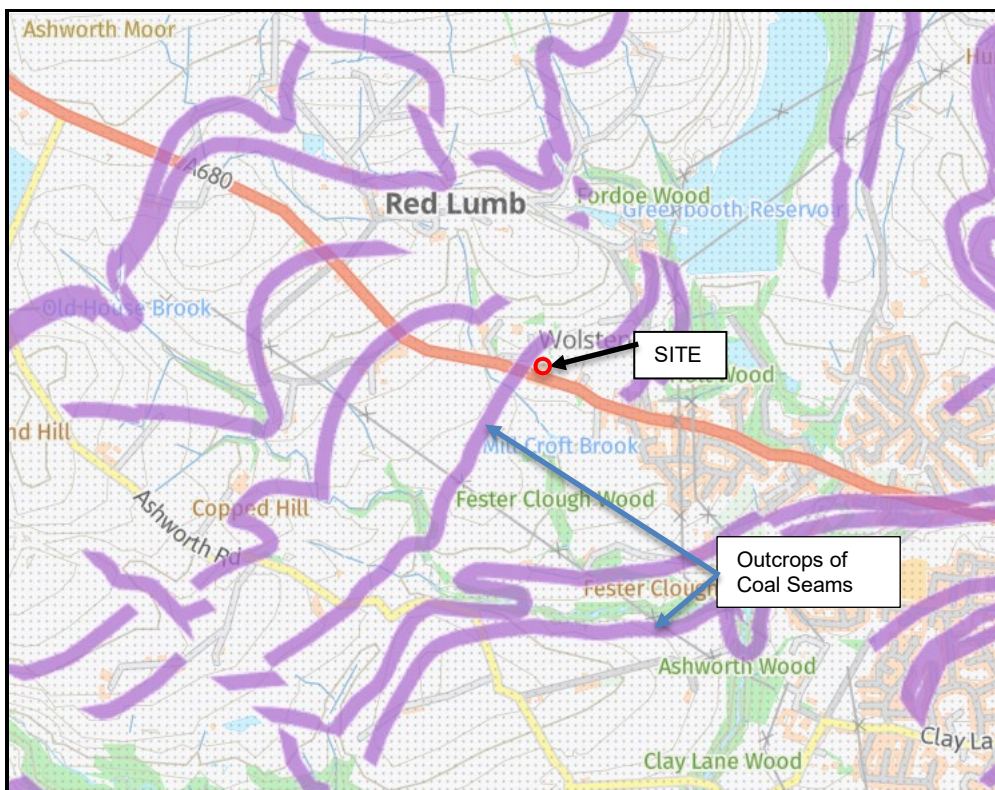


Figure 13 Plan of Coal Seams Outcrop

In summary there is a **high risk** that ground subsidence may occur on the site due to the probable shallow mining.

5.3 Deep Coal Mining

The Coal Authority records that the site is within an area that may be affected by past underground deep coal mining. Records held by the Coal Authority of deep mining are available on the Abandonment Plans.

The Coal Authority hold records of mining in one coal seam beneath the site at depths of 50m to 100m bgl and completed in 1900, and all subsidence should by now have ceased. This is considered to be one of the coal seams as detailed in Table 2.

It is a **low risk** that any deep mining (>30m bgl) will detrimentally affect the stability of the site due to the substantial cover of competent strata above these workings.

5.4 Mine Shafts and Adits

The Coal Authority Report states that the Coal Authority have no records of any mine shafts within, or within 20m of the boundary of the site. There may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

The closest Mine Shafts are presented in Figure 14 to the west and east of the site and lie at a distance where they will not detrimentally affect the stability of the site.

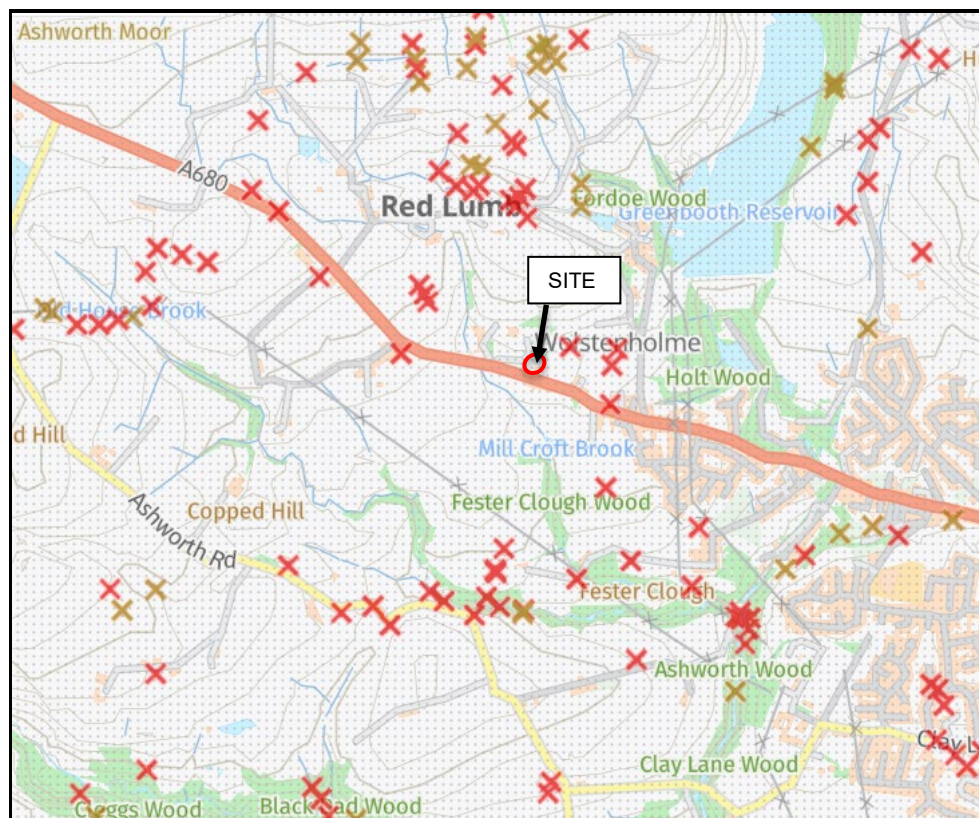


Figure 14 Plan of Mine Shafts

There is a **low risk** that mine shafts and adits may cause ground subsidence and affect the stability of the site in the future. The Coal Authority records are incomplete and any circular features detected on site should always be assessed by an engineer in case it represents an unrecorded mine shaft.

5.5 Mine Gas

The Coal Authority have no record of any mine gases in the site area. However, mine gas should be considered during any drilling, and monitoring should be undertaken in standpipes before construction on the site, in order to assess any mitigating measures for safe development.

6. RISK ASSESSMENT

The Coal Mining Risk Assessment undertaken has indicated that the site is underlain by the Pennine Lower Coal Measures comprising mudstones, sandstones and interbedded coal seams. Based on the BGS geological maps and Coal Authority Report, the site is expected to be underlain by sandstones and mudstone with interbedded coal and fireclay seams. Several of the coal and fireclay seams are expected to have been mined at shallow depth and as such they could detrimentally affect the stability of the site in the future.

The Coal Authority hold no records of shallow mining beneath the site, although shallow mining may have taken place before abandonment records were required. The Coal Authority plans indicate the site lies in a high risk area for development and in an area of probable shallow (<30m) coal mining.

If voids remain in any pillar and stall workings in the shallow coal seams at <30m bgl, then they may migrate to the surface and cause ground subsidence if insufficient thickness of competent strata overlies the workings.

If the coal was mined, then any voids are expected to have sufficient overlying competent strata to prevent voids migrating to the surface and causing ground subsidence. This can only be confirmed by drilling boreholes to 30m to assess the thickness of competent cover.

Any **shallow coal** workings therefore are expected to pose a **high risk** to future site stability.

Any subsidence from mining at depths >30m bgl in the coal seams should be complete. Any voids remaining in these workings are unlikely to migrate to the ground surface due to the considerable cover of competent strata overlying the workings.

The risk of the site being detrimentally affected by workings in **coal at depth** (>30m bgl) is a **low risk** due to the significant cover of competent strata.

The risk that collapse of underground workings could cause subsidence at the ground surface above is normally empirically assessed using the T10 rule (developed by the National Coal Board in 1973 and based on experience) whereby if a thickness of 10 x the worked seam thickness of competent cover (i.e. rock) is present over the worked seam then it is deemed sufficient to be able to choke the voided ground without giving rise to surface settlement.

No mine shafts lie at a distance <20m from the site. The shafts are unlikely to affect the stability of the site due to distance. There are no records of any adits on or within 20m of the site.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The evidence gathered in this coal mining risk assessment report suggests that there is a high risk that ground subsidence from shallow coal mining could affect the stability of the site in the future. There is a low risk that deep coal mining could affect the stability of the site in the future. This is based on evidence from local archival boreholes, geological maps and Coal Authority records. In order to clarify the exact depth of any mining of shallow coal, boreholes would be required, drilled to 30m bgl beneath the footprint of the proposed building.

If voids or loose ground and evidence of mining is detected a grouting programme may be required to enable development if insufficient cover of competent cover is present to prevent voids reaching the ground surface. Foundation design would need to take into account any grouted mine workings as the grout prevents roof collapse, but does not have bearing strength to support buildings.

If any new circular features appear on the ground in the excavations for future development these should be checked by an engineer.

8. GENERAL REMARKS

This report truly reflects the conditions found during the coal mining risk assessment study. Whilst the mining risk assessment was undertaken in a professional manner taking due regard of additional information which became available as a result of ongoing research, the results portrayed only pertain to the information attained and the ground and mining conditions expected. It is possible that other undetected information, undetected ground conditions and undetected mining conditions may exist. The mining risk assessment was only undertaken within the site boundaries and should not be used for interpretation purposes elsewhere. The conclusions are only a brief summary of the report, and it is recommended that the report is read in full to ensure that all recommendations have been understood.

This report is provided for the sole use of the client (Mrs Pearson) and no responsibility will be accepted by this Consultancy to any other parties who rely on this report entirely at their own risk. The copyright for this report is held by Ashton Bennett Consultancy and no reproduction of any part or all of the report can be undertaken or any other reproduction undertaken without the written approval of this Consultancy.

Frances A Bennett
BSc, CGeol, FGS, FIMMM, C.WEM, MCIWEM, CEnv, AIEMA, MIEEnvSci.

Appendix **A**





The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

LAND ADJACENT TO 1018 EDENFIELD ROAD, ROCHDALE, ROCHDALE
OL12 7TR



Known or potential coal mining risks

Past underground coal mining	Page 4
Future underground coal mining	Page 4
Mine entries	Page 5



Further action

No further reports from the Coal Authority are required. Further information on any next steps can be found in our Professional opinion.

For more information on our reports please visit
www.groundstability.com



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 3** for further details on **Future development**.

Your reference: **3528**
Our reference: **51003381137001**
Date: **2 October 2023**

Client name:
**ASHTON BENNETT
CONSULTANCY**

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



The Law
Society

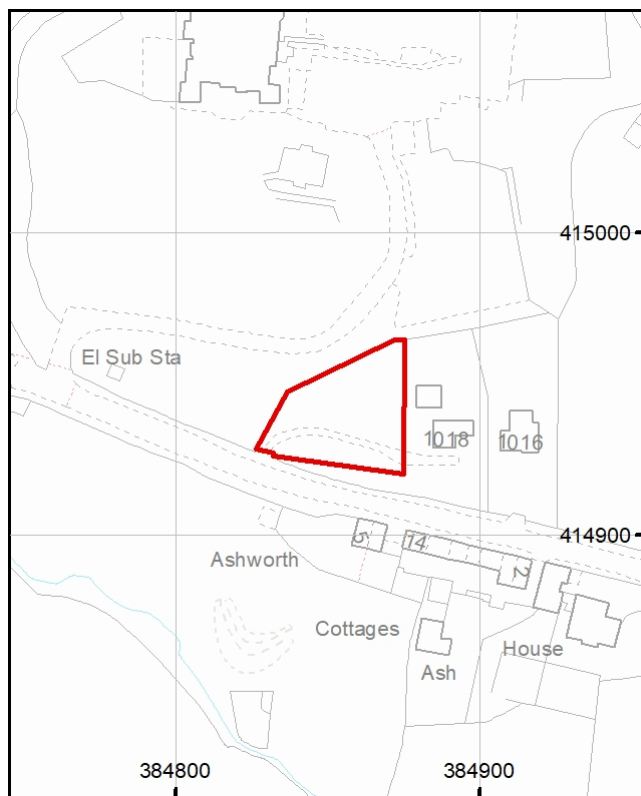
Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



We can confirm that the location is
on the coalfield



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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.



Accessibility

If you would like this information in an alternative format, please contact our communications team on 0345 762 6848 or email communications@coal.gov.uk.

Professional opinion



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@coal.gov.uk**.

Detailed findings

Information provided by the Coal Authority in this report is compiled in response to the Law Society's CON29M Coal Mining enquiries. The said enquiries are protected by copyright owned by the Law Society of 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

The Coal Authority owns the copyright in this report and the information used to produce this report is protected by our database rights. All rights are reserved and unauthorised use is prohibited. If we provide a report for you, this does not mean that copyright and any other rights will pass to you. However, you can use the report for your own purposes.

1 Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 1 seam of coal at 90m to 100m depth, and last worked in 1900.

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

In addition the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believes there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface should be considered, particularly prior to any site works or future development activity, as ground movement could still be a risk. Your attention is drawn to the Professional opinion sections of the report.

2 Present underground coal mining

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

3 Future underground coal mining

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

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

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

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

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

4 Mine entries

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

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

12 Withdrawal of support

The property is 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.

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 and subsidence team 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

