

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

Report Ref:

71009841837001

For development at:

Land adjacent to Holly Oak Gardens, Heywood, Rochdale, OL10 1HP

For proposal:

Construction of 4No. semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking area

Assessment result	LOW RISK
Recommended further work	ADVISORY MINE GAS RISK ASSESSMENT

The Mining Remediation Authority makes a better future for people and the environment in mining areas.

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.

The Mining Remediation Authority is the trading name of the Coal Authority ('TCA') established pursuant to Section 1 of the Coal Industry Act 1994, of 200 Lichfield Lane, Berry Hill, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, NG18 4RG. The Coal Authority remains the legal name of the Authority.

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

Version	Compiled	Title	Checked	Date
1	AC	BSc FGS	PB	05/05/2026

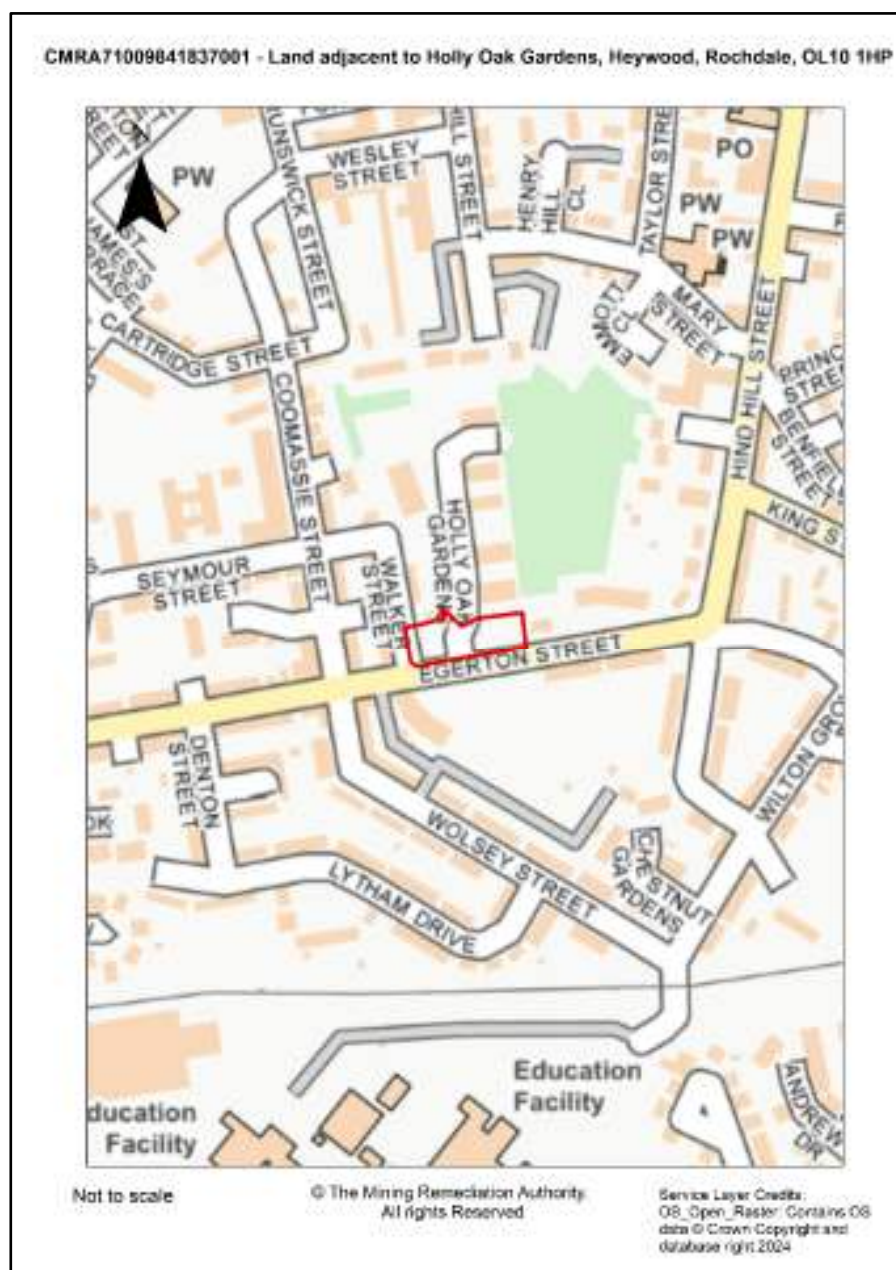
Section 1 – Description of site and proposed development

a) Site location and Description

The Mining Remediation Authority has been commissioned to prepare a Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report for a proposed development at Land adjacent to Holly Oak Gardens, Heywood, Rochdale, OL10 1HP (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 E385354, N410352. The proposed development area requires access via Holly Oak Gardens. The site has an approximate elevation of 114m AOD.

Figure 1: Site location plan



b) Description and layout of proposed development

The Mining Remediation Authority understands that the developer plans to construct 4No. semi-detached dwellings with associated car parking area (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. Mining Remediation Authority permission is required prior to any such works taking place. Further detailed advice can be provided upon request.

The Mining Remediation 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

www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-seams-with-a-history-of-spontaneous-combustion

Section 2 – Sources used to inform this report

Source reviewed	Yes	No	Remarks
Coal Mining Report	X		Consultants Coal Mining Report (Appendix B)
Other Mining Records		X	
Geological Plans	X		BGS Geological Map (Sheet SD81SE – 2003/2007 – 1:10,000/1:10,560 Scale), County Series Geological Map (Sheet Lancashire 88 SE – 1928/1929), Horizontal Section Sheet 66
BGS Boreholes	X		SD81SE658, SD81SE657, SD81SE3, SD81SE386
Other	X		BGS GeoIndex, National Library of Scotland Maps

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

Based on all source information reviewed, the following site specific coal mining legacy risks are considered to affect the site:

Coal mining feature	Risk assessment	
	Rating	Comment
Recorded underground coal mining	Low risk	None recorded at shallow depth
Probable underground coal mining	Low risk	None considered likely at shallow depths
Mine entries (shafts and adits)	Low risk	One mine entry within influencing distance to the site. However, as no works are proposed within these areas, it is considered that the mine entries do not pose a risk to the proposed development. In the event that the site layout or proposed works change, the risk posed by these mine entries should be reassessed.
Coal mining geology, faults and fissures	Medium risk	Fault recorded 280m to the west, locally displacing coal seams.
Reported or potential mine gas emission	Medium risk	Where roof coal is left in Lancashire, 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. All mine workings pose a potential gas risk which should be considered in any future investigations and development

Recorded coal mining surface hazards and historical claims	Low risk	One claim recorded 20m to the north/northwest. However, this claim was rejected
Surface mining (opencast workings)	Low risk	None recorded

Comment on each specific coal mining feature, based on a desk based review of sources listed in Section 2, are provided below:

a) Recorded and probable underground coal mining

Underground coal mining can pose challenges to ground stability. A widely regarded ‘rule of thumb’ of 10 times the extraction thickness of the seam(s) in competent rock cover is commonly considered appropriate, however a site-specific consideration of the risk must be adopted.

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.

It must be considered possible that where seams have been worked by underground methods, roadways may exist that could extend to greater than the height of the worked seam in order to facilitate access. A nominal roadway height of 1.5m is considered, where a seam is of a lesser thickness than this.

Where areas of probable shallow coal mine workings have been identified as part of the Development High Risk Area, it is likely that workable coal exists at shallow depths, however no records for workings exist. 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.

The Consultants Report in Appendix B states that the development site is not in an area of recorded shallow coal mine workings and that it is in an area of probable shallow coal mine workings. The Consultants Report indicates that the site is not underlain by, or is in proximity to, workings in seams of coal. The risk of recorded workings beneath the site is, therefore, discounted.

Although no coal seam outcrops are recorded in the Consultants Report, the BGS Geological Map for the area (Sheet SD81SE – 2003/2007 – 1:10,000/1:10,560 Scale) records an unnamed seam and the Arley coal seam approximately 300m and 500m, respectively, to the east. The unnamed coal seam is recorded as a “thin coal” according to the County Series Geological Map (Sheet – Lancashire 88 SE – 1928/1929), whereas the Arley is locally known as the Royley Mine coal seam. Both coal seams are orientated approximately northwest-southeast.

The unnamed coal seam is recorded on the Generalised Vertical Section (GVS) of Sheet SD81SE (2003/2007; 1:10,000/1:10,560 scale) as “thin” to 0.1m, whereas the Arley Seam is shown to have a workable thickness of 0.50m. Given the local south-westward dip of approximately 10°, both seams are likely to extend beneath the site.

The GVS from Sheet SD81SE – 2003/2007 – 1:10,000/1:10,560 Scale geological map is summarised below:

Seam	Thickness	Separation
Unnamed coal	Thin to 0.10m	N/A
Arley/Royley Mine	0.50m	20-25m
Dibhole	0.10m	60-65m

Numerous BGS Boreholes are also recorded in the local area that are not recorded to have encountered coal/old workings. The most relevant are summarised below.

BH Ref.	Location	Distance from site	Depth to rockhead	Superficial deposits	Coal seam depth
SD81SE658	E385320 N410360	Within	Not Encountered (terminated in superficial deposits – 15.00m)	Fill (made ground), silty sand, sandy gravel, boulder clay, gravel	N/A
SD81SE657	E385360 N410380	30m N	Not Encountered (terminated in superficial deposits – 15.00m)	Fill (made ground), peat, silt, boulder clay, gravel	N/A
SD81SE3	E385424 N410396	40m NE	19.05m	Sand, gravel	N/A
SD81SE386	E385410 N410400	30m NE	13.70m	Made ground, peaty clay, peat, sandy clay, gravelly sand, gravel	N/A
SD81SE1	E385107 N410479	240m NW	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	87m

Considering the regional dip and mapped outcrop positions, both the unnamed thin seam and the Arley/Royley Mine coal seam are interpreted to extend beneath the site. With bedrock encountered at 19.05 m below ground level and a local dip of approximately 10°, extrapolation from the respective outcrops indicates that the unnamed thin seam is likely to occur at approximately 52–53 m below ground level (c. 32–33 m below rockhead), while the Arley/Royley Mine seam is anticipated at approximately 88–89 m below ground level (c. 69–70 m below rockhead).

This interpretation broadly aligns with available BGS borehole records, which do not prove the presence of these seams beneath the site. In particular, BGS Borehole SD81SE3 terminates at 56.08 m below ground level without encountering coal. BGS Borehole SD81SE1 records a coal seam at 87m and, therefore, the thin and Arley/Royley Mine coal seam may be shallower than anticipated. Even if present at shallower depth, the unnamed thin seam is unlikely to have been worked due to its limited thickness and, as such, the risk associated with this seam is discounted.

The County Series geological sheet also records a horizontal section that intercepts the site boundaries (Horizontal Section Sheet 66). The Royley Mine coal seam is recorded as underlying the site, as per the horizontal section, with no coal seams or underlying the Royley coal seam. Several in-seam faults are also recorded within this horizontal section.

The Arley/Royley Mine coal seam is likely to have sufficient bedrock cover above any potential workings based on the anticipated depth of the seam from the geological maps and the horizontal section, and it is considered to be at significant depth, and therefore the risk from shallow unrecorded probable workings within this seam is also discounted.

No coal seams are recorded to overlie the thin unnamed coal seam (from the GVS table) and therefore the risk of overlying seams is discounted. No seams lie between the thin unnamed coal seam and the Arley seam, and underlying seams beneath the Arley would be at significantly greater depth (greater than approximately 88m to 89m) and are therefore also discounted.

Therefore, the risk to the proposed development from probable shallow underground mining is considered to be low.

b) Mine entries (shafts and adits)

The Consultants Report in Appendix B shows two mine entries are recorded within 100m of the development site. The best-plot positions for those entries within 50m of the development boundary have been reviewed as part of this coal mining risk assessment. The results of this exercise are recorded in the table below:

Reference	Original easting	Original northing	Entry Radius	Bedrock Depth ¹	Departure Distance	Zone of Influence	Distance from site	Source
385410-001	385285	410439	1.25m	13.70m ¹	10m	24.95m	90m NW	Former NCB Western Area Records
385410-002	385353	410316	1.25m	13.70m ¹	10m	24.95m	21.5m	Former NCB Western

¹BGS Borehole SD81SE386 – closest borehole to record bedrock depth

The Mining Remediation Authority seeks to ensure that development is avoided above, or within the zone of influence of, all mine entries where possible. The zone of influence can be calculated as the sum of the departure value (up to 10m to account for discrepancies in source material), plus the local depth to rockhead (discussed in 3c below as likely to be up to 13.70m), plus the entry radius (nominally assumed to be 1.25m unless proven otherwise).

On the basis of the above, the zone of influence for these entries can be assumed to be a distance of 24.95m from the recorded positions detailed above.

Mine entry 385410-002 is within influencing distance to the site. However, as no works are proposed within these areas, it is considered that the mine entry does not pose a risk to the proposed development. In the event that the site layout or proposed works change, the risk posed by the mine entry should be reassessed.

The risk to the development from recorded mine entries is considered to be low. Where workable coal exists very close to surface, the possibility of bell pits (very old, unlined mine entries) cannot be discounted.

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. Caution should be applied to any works/loading/vehicle movements in the zone of influence of mine entries.

c) Coal mining geology, faults and fissures

The development site sits upon the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation consisting of mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone.

The BGS borehole recorded within the site development boundaries (SD81SE65) records superficial deposits to consist of fill (made ground), silty sand, sandy gravel, boulder clay, gravel down to a termination depth of 15.00m. Bedrock was not encountered.

The closest BGS Borehole to recorded bedrock (SD81SE386 approximately 30m to the northeast) records bedrock depth at 13.70m.

Ground conditions at the development site may vary.

A fault is recorded to be present approximately 280 west of site, orientated approximately northwest-southeast and downthrown to the east, locally displacing coal seams.

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.

Fissures are lines of weakness at surface which may have been caused by coal mining, usually by aerial subsidence associated with deep mining. No fissures are known to affect the development site.

d) Reported or potential mine gas emission

The Consultants Report in Appendix B indicates that there are no past gas emissions recorded in the surrounding area, however all 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 Mining Remediation Authority recommends that a more detailed gas risk assessment to be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance.

Where roof coal is left in Lancashire, 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.

No seam mentioned in this report is recorded as being prone to spontaneous combustion.

Coal seams which are considered prone to spontaneous combustion can be seen at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/coal-seams-with-a-history-of-spontaneous-combustion

Seams excluded from the list should not be regarded as free from risk of spontaneous combustion as the majority of coal seams could suffer from spontaneous combustion depending upon the method of them being entered, worked or disturbed.

e) Recorded coal mining surface hazard and historical claims

The Consultants Report in Appendix B shows no surface hazards to exist in proximity to the development site.

One historical claim is recorded approximately 20m to the north/northeast of the site, according to the Consultants Report. The Mining Remediation Authority is aware of the following information of this claim:

CI-354369 (March 2017) – Reported as *“decking began to collapse when lifted, found underneath had started to collapse. There are areas of unstable land likely to fall in shortly and apparent large underground hole of soil much deeper than is visible on surface”*. This claim was rejected.

f) Surface mining (opencast workings)

The Consultants Coal Mining Report in Appendix B does not record any coal surface extraction in proximity to the site, accordingly the risk to the proposed development is considered to be low.

Section 4 – Advisory coal gas risk assessment

a) Advisory Mine Gas Risk Assessment

After a thorough desk-based review of the available evidence, it is not considered that the development site has been subject to coal mining legacy features that will influence the development. Accordingly, an intrusive site investigation will not be required. In the event that the site boundary and/or layout changes, this risk should be reconsidered.

Mine entry 385410-002 is within influencing distance to the site. However, as no works are proposed within these areas, it is considered that the mine entry does not pose a risk to the proposed development. In the event that the site layout or proposed works change, the risk posed by the mine entry should be reassessed.

Where roof coal is left in Lancashire, 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.

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 and 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 Mining Remediation Authority. Further information can be found at:

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

Extensive coalfields exist across Great Britain and it is estimated that 25% of homes and businesses in the UK are located above former coal mines.

To understand the potential for mine water heat, and the Mining Remediation Authority and the British Geological Survey (BGS) released an interactive map showing estimated mine water temperatures within British Coalfields in 2020.

www.gov.uk/government/news/new-maps-reveal-heat-stored-in-britains-abandoned-coal-mines

The occurrence of unrecorded mine entries across the whole of the site cannot be discounted and consequently in areas of new build development a watching brief should be maintained throughout the site works to identify this risk. As a result all site operatives should be made aware of this potential risk. Where mine entries exist close to the boundary the developer should be aware that this could

complicate treatment if they straddle the boundary or works needed to treat them require access to land owned by third parties.

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) Mining Remediation 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 Mining Remediation Authority. Application forms for Mining Remediation Authority permission and further guidance on this matter can be obtained from the Mining Remediation 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

Mine entry 385410-002 is within influencing distance to the site. However, as no works are proposed within these areas, it is considered that the mine entry does not pose a risk to the proposed development. In the event that the site layout or proposed works change, the risk posed by the mine entry should be reassessed.

The recorded coal mining legacy issues present within the site do not pose any particular implications for the layout of the proposed development.

Section 5 – Conclusions

This report has identified that the proposed development site is not known to have been subject to past coal mining activity. The risk to the site from legacy mining features is low.

The Mining Remediation 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 – Mining Remediation Authority Contacts

Planning and Local Authority Liaison Service

Tel: 01623 637 119

Email: planningconsultation@miningremediation.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;

Website: <https://www.miningremediation.co.uk/>

Licensing and Permitting Service

Tel: 01623 637 320

Email: permissions@miningremediation.gov.uk

For permission to enter or disturb coal mine entries and coal seams

Heat and By-Product Innovation Team

Tel: 0300 3300 140

Email: minewaterheat@miningremediation.gov.uk

Please contact us to find out more about opportunities in your area

Appendix A – Plan showing proposed development layout



Appendix B –Consultants Coal Mining Report



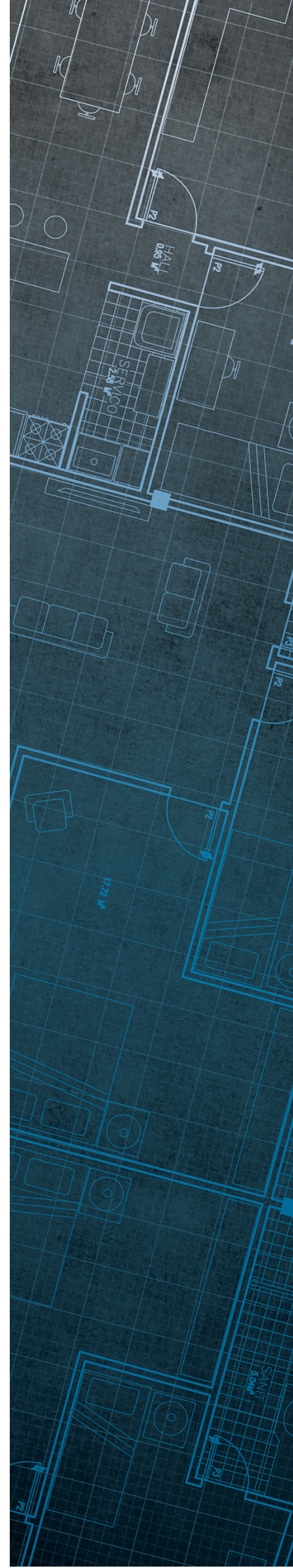
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

LAND ADJACENT TO HOLLY OAK
GARDENS Holly Oak Gardens
Heywood
Rochdale
OL10 1HP

Date of enquiry:	13 May 2026
Date enquiry received:	13 May 2026
Issue date:	13 May 2026

Our reference:	71009842700001
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

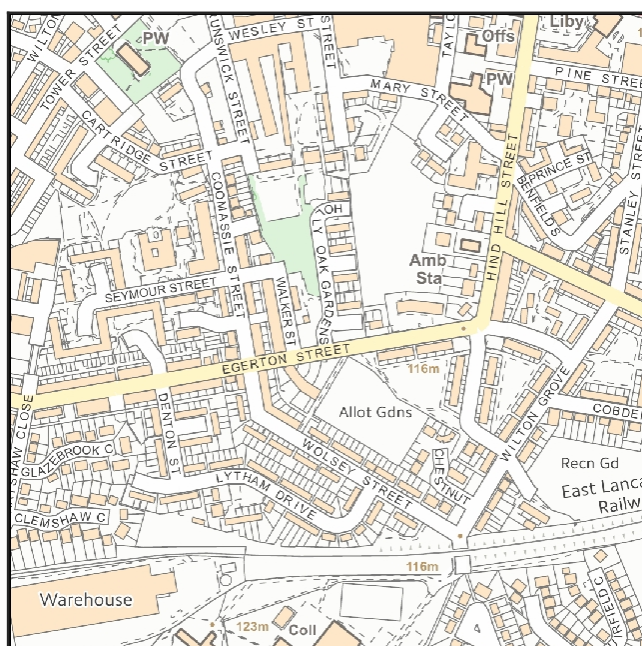
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Approximate position of property



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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	385410-001	385285 410439	Treatment details unknown.*	Coal	
Shaft	385410-002	385353 410316	Treatment details unknown.*	Coal	

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

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

16820		
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For assistance in identifying the specific abandoned mine plans relevant to your requirements, **please contact us at InformationManagers@MiningRemediation.gov.uk**.

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.

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

There is a claim within 50 metres of the property boundary that does not match the property address. This is shown on the enquiry boundary plot.

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.

If further subsidence damage claims information is required, please visit www.miningremediation.co.uk.

See Section 4 for further information.

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.

Coal mining subsidence

The site is within an area of previous interest. It is close to where the Coal Authority or licensed mine operator has investigated and where necessary remediated issues relating to coal mining subsidence.

The site requires further investigation and may influence your risk assessment. We recommend that you order the appropriate **Coal Authority Subsidence Claims Report**, which will include more information about the hazard.

For further information on specific site or ground investigations in relation to any issues raised in Section 4, please email us at reports@miningremediation.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 **email us at reports@miningremediation.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.

