

Coal Mining Risk Assessment

This assessment has been written in general accordance with guidance contained in The Coal Authority document 'Risk Based Approach to Development Management, Guidance for Developers' Version 4, 2017.

The assessment aims to:

- Provide a desk-based report of information on the coal mining issues which are relevant to the application site;
- Use the available information to identify and assess the risks to the Development Site from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact or 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 Development site;
- 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 Site on unstable land.

Study Area Location and Description:

The study area is a former chemical manufacturing facility on the banks of the River Tyne in Jarrow (The approximate centre of the Site is NZ 32594 65702 BNS). The extent of the area is approximately 0.13 km² and the northern boundary borders the south bank of the River Tyne for a distance of approximately 640 m. The Site is comprised of concrete foundations left after the removal of structures on site and an office to the south of the area that adjoins the Site entrance and car park. Surrounding the area is the Tyne Tunnel to the east and a mixture of recreational parks, industrial and residential housing.

Sources of information:

- The Coal Authority Interactive Viewer;
- Geological information held by the British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Geological Survey of England and Wales Sheet NZ 36 NW (1:10,560)
- Geological Survey of England and Wales, New Series 1:63 360/1:50 000 geological map series, Sheet 21, Solid alongside drift, 1:50 000, 1978
- Consultants Coal Mining Report (referenced: 51003356853001) dated 23 May 2023 (Attached Appendix A)
- Environment Agency Website (www.environment-agency.gov.uk);

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
1. Are there any recorded coal mine entries within the site or within 20m of the site boundary?	No	- Catastrophic collapse of mine entry leading to ground instability or voids at the ground surface. - Settlement of the ground surface above/adjacent to the mine entry. - Potential pathway to the surface for mine gas emissions and mine water.	N/A.	N/A
2. Is the Development Site in the likely zone of influence of past deep underground mining (depths of greater than 30m)?	Yes - The Coal Authority note that the study area is located in the zone of influence of past underground coal mining from three seams of coal from 198 to 318m in depth and last worked in 1932.	- Ground subsidence. - Ground instability, loss of ground, generation of crown holes. - Transmission of mine gas emissions and mine water.	Bearing in mind the depth and age of deep workings, all significant ground movement arising from deep underground coal workings should now have ceased.	N/A
3. Is the Development Site in the likely zone of influence of any present underground coal workings?	No	- Ground subsidence. - Ground instability, loss of ground, generation of crown holes. - Transmission of mine gas emissions and mine water.	N/A	N/A
4. Is the Development Site within the likely	No	Ground subsidence.	N/A	N/A

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
zone of influence of underground coal workings at shallow depth (depths of less than 30m)?		- Ground instability, loss of ground, generation of crown holes. - Catastrophic collapse of mine entry leading to ground instability or voids at the ground surface. - Settlement of the ground surface above/adjacent to the mine entry. - Mines gas emissions and mine water migration.		
5. Is there a possibility of unrecorded shallow mine workings and/or mine entries?	Unrecorded Shallow Mine Workings: Yes – The published BGS geological mapping on the 1:10,560 scale conjectures the site to lie within an area where mineable coal seams subcrop beneath the superficial deposits. The Bottom Hebburn Fell Coal Seam is conjectured to subcrop across the site trending south west to north east. A BGS borehole approximately 100metres south east of the site records the seam to be approximately 1.00m thick.	- Ground subsidence. - Ground instability, loss of ground, generation of crown holes. - Catastrophic collapse of mine entry leading to ground instability or voids at the ground surface. - Settlement of the ground surface above/adjacent to the mine entry. - Mines gas emissions and mine water migration.	Unrecorded Shallow Mine Workings: Ground subsidence related to collapse or settlement processes associated with mine workings may result in: - Ground instability and damage to the Development site . - Harm to human health, injury or death of users and of construction workers. - Potential for mine gas migration to surface, where it may represent a hazard to	Unrecorded Shallow Mine Workings: In the event that unrecorded shallow workings do exist, they would likely be of a pillar and stall type and could potentially represent a source of future subsidence. Bearing in mind the nature of the superficial deposits (glacial clay) and their likely thickness (20 to 25 m) it is possible that crown holes (surface voids) would develop following the collapse of such workings and it is considered that if subsidence was to occur it

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
	Because of the likely age of unrecorded shallow mine workings (pre 1st January 1873, when the Coal Mine Regulation Act of 1872 was enacted), such workings are likely to have been pillar and stall partial extraction workings, which may still be open or partially collapsed, representing a future ground instability hazard. Based on available borehole data held by the BGS the superficial deposits beneath the site are conjectured to generally comprise of made ground deposits overlying glacial clay. Rockhead depth is conjectured to be around 20 to 25 metres below ground level. Furthermore, the site was developed and occupied since C. 1850 and it is likely that this would have “sterilized” the shallow coal reserves from future mining.		Development Site (discussed in Question 6). Damage to plant / machinery may arise if subsidence occurs when work is taking place.	would more likely manifest itself as localised shallow depressions. In the event that subsidence was to occur and was proven to be as a result of the coal mining, then the Coal Mining Authority will have a duty to reinstate the damage under the requirements of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. In order to prevent damaged to the Development Site any potential shallow mine workings should be investigated, and the geological and mining setting beneath the site confirmed. Furthermore, if required stabilisation of shallow mine workings by drilling and pressure grouting should be considered.

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
	Unrecorded Mine Entries: Yes – Bearing in mind that the site lies within a former coal mining area (wider area), the possibility of unrecorded mine entries being present within the site cannot be discounted. The mining record is recognised as incomplete and unrecorded mine entries are a risk to Development sites in most former coalfield areas.		Unrecorded Mine Entries: Ground subsidence related to collapse or settlement processes associated with mine entries may result in: • Ground instability and damage to the Development site . • Harm to human health, injury or death of users and of construction workers. Damage to vegetation and other ground material. • Potential for mine gas migration to surface, where it may represent a hazard to Development Site(discussed in Question 6). • Damage to machinery may arise if subsidence occurs when work is taking place.	Unrecorded Mine Entries: The potential for unrecorded mine entries to be present should be considered by all parties involved with any works on site and appropriate methods of working (including watching briefs and toolbox talks) should be adopted. Appropriate contingency plans should be prepared in the event that an unrecorded mine entry is located. If any anomalous feature is encountered, it should be reported for further investigation and dealt with accordingly.

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
6. Is there a record of mine gas emissions within the site boundaries?	No – The Coal Authority have no records of mines gas emissions on or within 500metres of the site requiring their action. Notwithstanding this, the site lies within a known shallow coal mining area and mine gas emissions may potentially impact upon the site.	Mixtures of noxious or explosive gases reaching the ground surface via superficial deposits, faulted/broken strata, porous strata or poorly filled mine entries and entering buildings, structures, confined spaces etc., when an explosive or asphyxiating hazard may be generated.	Harm to human health, injury or death of construction workers and site maintenance personnel. Damage to property and infrastructure.	The potential presence of mine gas representing a source of ground gas is very low but should be considered in the land contamination risk assessment.
7. Is the Development Site in an area for which The Coal Authority is determining or has granted a licence to remove coal by underground methods?	No.	- Ground subsidence. - Ground instability, loss of ground, generation of crown holes.	N/A	N/A
8. Are there known faults or other lines of weakness due to coal mining at the site?	No –	- Ground subsidence. - Mixtures of noxious or explosive gases and mine waters reaching the ground surface via faulted/broken strata and entering buildings, structures, confined spaces etc., when an explosive or	N/A	N/A

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
		asphyxiating hazard may be generated. Stepped rockhead profiles where there has been subsidence across faults, potentially impacting differential settlement of proposed structures.		
9. Is there a record of coal mining surface hazards within the site boundary? Has the site been subject to remedial works by, or on behalf of, the Coal Authority under its surface hazard call out procedures?	No.	Indication of past and potential future subsidence issues on site.	N/A	N/A
10. Is the Development Site within the boundary of a surface mining/opencast	No.	Ground subsidence and restrictions on proposed Development Site associated with settlement of proposed structures.	N/A	N/A

Identification, Assessment and Mitigation of Site-Specific Coal Mining Risk				
Issue	Site Affected (Yes/No)	Hazard	Consequences	Recommended Mitigation Measures
site from which coal has been removed by surface mining/opencast methods?		- Potential ground instability and migration pathway of mine gases and mine water from disturbance of backfilled material. - Migration pathway of mine gas and mine water if the base of the excavation is connected to underground mine workings. - Mixtures of noxious or explosive gases generated by decomposition/oxidation of any organic materials/coal deposited in the former excavations representing a ground gas hazard to proposed Development site .		
11. Is the Development Site within 200m of a surface mining/opencast site from which coal is being removed?	No.	Development Site constraints associated with environment/noise/dust	N/A	N/A

Risk Definitions

For ease of reference and understanding the identified risks have been assigned to one of the following categories:

Negligible risk - site likely to be suitable for the proposed use in its present condition. Mining risk unlikely to be present. Further assessment not considered necessary.

Low risk - site likely to be suitable for the proposed use in its present condition. Mining risk may be present but unlikely to have a significant impact on the proposed use. Further assessment may be beneficial in understanding the level of risk, however remedial action is unlikely to be required.

Moderate risk - site may not be suitable for the proposed use in its present condition. Mining risk probably present and may have a significant impact on the proposed use. Further assessment is required to confirm the risk and remedial action may be required.

High risk - site unlikely to be suitable for the proposed use in its present condition. Mining risk almost certainly present and likely to have a significant impact on the proposed use. Further assessment is required to confirm the risk and remedial action likely to be required.

Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Coal Mining Issues:

In terms of the impact of coal mining legacy, overall, the site represents a **Low Risk** because although the conjectured position of the Bottom Hebburn Fell Coal Seam subcrops across the site and is potentially at shallow depth, there are no recorded workings in the coal seam.

The site is considered to be suitable for the proposed use, however the geological and mining settings should be confirmed by site investigation (rotary boreholes on an appropriate grid pattern) prior to development and, following a revised risk assessment, mining remedial works such as drilling and pressure grouting **may** be required to make sure the future stability and safety of the proposed development. Such mining investigations and remedial measures are “normal” practice in many areas of former exposed coalfield and their potential requirement is not considered a reason to object to the planning application. The proposed development of the site is not considered to impact or restrict future coal mine working.

The potential presence of mine gas representing a source of ground gas should be considered in the land contamination risk assessment.

Summary of Key Points

- **Recorded Mine Entries**

Reviewing the information currently available, there are no recorded mine entries located on or within 20 metres of the development site.

- **Unrecorded Mine Entries**

Should an unrecorded mine entry be identified it should be reported for specialist investigation and treatment. All site staff should be briefed on potential mine hazards e.g. mine entries.

- **Recorded Shallow Mine Workings**

Reviewing the information currently available, there are no recorded shallow mine workings beneath the development site.

- **Unrecorded Shallow Mine Workings**

The Bottom Hebburn Fell subcrops beneath the site but has no recorded workings at shallow depth beneath the site. In the event that unrecorded shallow workings do exist, they would likely be of a pillar and stall type and could potentially represent a source of future subsidence. Bearing in mind the nature of the superficial deposits (glacial clay) and their likely thickness (20 to 25 m) it is possible that crown holes (surface voids) would develop following the collapse of such workings but it is considered that if subsidence was to occur it would more likely manifest itself as localised shallow depressions. In the event that subsidence was to occur and was proven to be as a result of the coal mining, then the Coal Mining Authority will have a duty to reinstate the damage under the requirements of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. In order to prevent damage to the Development Site any potential shallow mine workings should be investigated, and the geological and mining setting beneath the site confirmed. Furthermore, if required stabilisation of shallow mine workings by drilling and pressure grouting should be considered.

- **Sterilisation of Coal Resources**

Bearing in mind the site location, it is considered highly unlikely that the Development Site will sterilise future coal resources.

Prior to carrying out any works which may intersect, disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or mine entries (within the ownership of the Coal Authority), the written permission of the Coal Authority shall be obtained (<http://coal.decc.gov.uk/en/coal/cms/services/permits/permits.aspx>). The legal implications of acceptance of The Coal Authority permit conditions should be considered fully before accepting them.

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Appendix F1 - Consultants Coal Mining Report



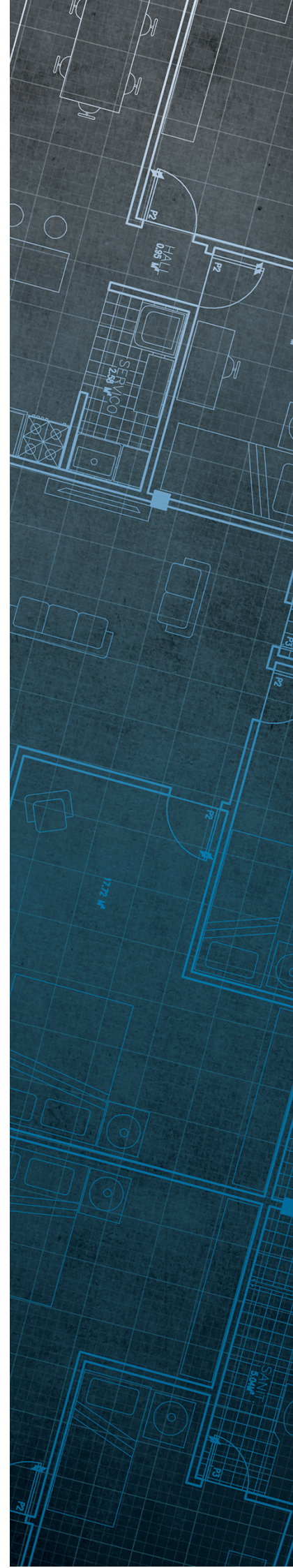
The Coal
Authority

Consultants Coal Mining Report

432634.60454571724,565718.3204
306319,
Tyne & Wear

Date of enquiry: 23 May 2023
Date enquiry received: 23 May 2023
Issue date: 23 May 2023

Our reference: 51003356853001
Your reference: GS-STH-1VO-41A-U2W



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.

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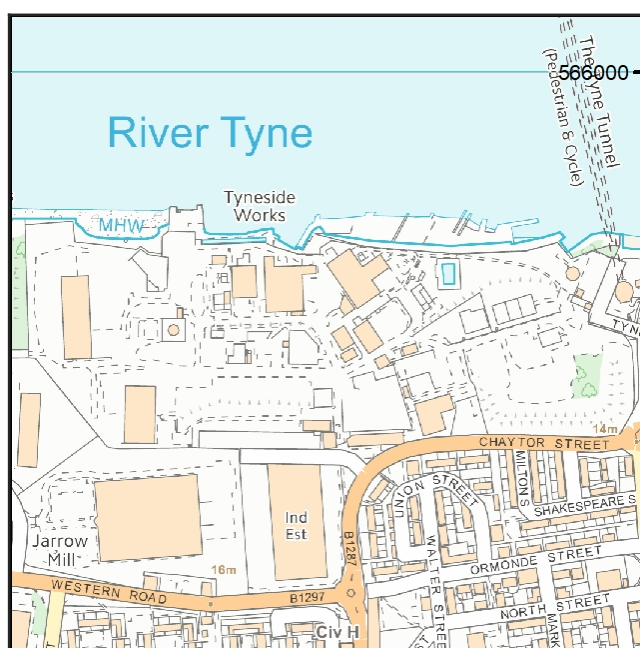
www.groundstability.com

 @coalauthority

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Approximate position of property



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Section 1 – Mining activity and geology

Past underground mining

Colliery	Seam	Mineral	Coal Authority reference	Depth (m)	Direction to working	Dipping rate of seam worked (degrees)	Dipped direction of seam worked	Extraction thickness (cm)	Year last mined
HEBBURN	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515M	198	Beneath Property	0.6	South-East	163	1820
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515P	198	Beneath Property	0.6	South-East	163	1820
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515O	200	Beneath Property	0.6	South-East	163	1820
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515N	200	Beneath Property	0.6	South-East	163	1820
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515W	204	Beneath Property	1.4	East	190	1870
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	5164	209	South-East	1.4	East	190	1870
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	515Q	210	South-West	0.6	South-East	163	1820
unnamed	HIGH MAIN	Coal	5166	216	North-East	1.4	East	187	1870
JARROW	MAUDLIN	Coal	5114	266	Beneath Property	4.2	North-East	180	1900
unnamed	MAUDLIN	Coal	510Z	269	South	4.2	North-East	180	1900
unnamed	MAUDLIN	Coal	5112	280	West	1.5	South-East	170	1932
unnamed	MAUDLIN	Coal	5110	281	Beneath Property	1.5	South-East	180	1900
unnamed	MAUDLIN	Coal	5113	281	West	1.5	South-East	170	1932
WALLSEND	HUTTON	Coal	3J43	287	North	1.2	South-East	160	1916
unnamed	MAUDLIN	Coal	510X	290	North-East	1.5	South-East	180	1900
HEBBURN	HUTTON	Coal	3J40	315	Beneath Property	1.8	South	150	1900
unnamed	HUTTON	Coal	3J3Z	315	West	1.8	South-East	150	1900
JARROW	HUTTON	Coal	3J42	317	Beneath Property	1.8	South	150	1900
unnamed	HUTTON	Coal	3J41	318	Beneath Property	1.7	South-East	150	1900

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

None.

Spine roadways at shallow depth

No spine roadway recorded at shallow depth.

Mine entries

None recorded within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

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

10519	11334	16754
D240	D190	D444
D445	D187	D186

Our records show we have more plans than those shown above which could affect the enquiry boundary.

Please contact us on 0345 762 6848 to determine the exact abandoned mine plans you require based on your needs.

Outcrops

Seam name	Mineral	Seam workable	Distance to outcrop (m)	Direction to outcrop	Bearing of outcrop
BTM. HEBBURN FELL	Coal	Yes	Within	N/A	105

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

The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property, or any property within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary, since 31 October 1994.

There is no current Stop Notice delaying the start of remedial works or repairs to the property.

The Coal Authority is not aware of any request having been made to carry out preventive works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Mine gas

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine water treatment schemes

None recorded within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Section 3 – Licensing and future mining activity

Future underground mining

None recorded.

Coal mining licensing

None recorded within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Court orders

None recorded.

Section 46 notices

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

Withdrawal of support notices

The property is not in an area where a notice to withdraw support has been given.

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

Payments to owners of former copyhold land

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

Section 4 – Further information

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

Future development

If development proposals are being considered, technical advice relating to both the investigation of coal and former coal mines and their treatment should be obtained before beginning work on site. All proposals should apply specialist engineering practice required for former mining areas. No development should be undertaken that intersects, disturbs or interferes with any coal or coal mines without first obtaining the permission of the Coal Authority.

MINE GAS: Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas within 500m of the enquiry boundary, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded. Developers should be aware that the investigation of coal seams, mine workings or mine entries may have the potential to generate and/or displace underground gases. Associated risks both to the development site and any neighbouring land or properties should be fully considered when undertaking any ground works. The need for effective measures to prevent gases migrating onto any land or into any properties, either during investigation or remediation work, or after development must also be assessed and properly addressed. In these instances, the Coal Authority recommends that a more detailed Gas Risk Assessment is undertaken by a competent assessor.

Development advice

The site is within an area of historical coal mining activity. Should you require advice and/or support on understanding the mining legacy, its risks to your development or what next steps you need to take, please contact us.

For further information on specific site or ground investigations in relation to any issues raised in Section 4, please call us on 0345 762 6848 or email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk.

Section 5 – Data definitions

The datasets used in this report have limitations and assumptions within their results. For more guidance on the data and the results specific to the enquiry boundary, please **call us on 0345 762 6848** or **email us at groundstability@coal.gov.uk**.

Past underground coal mining

Details of all recorded underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only past underground workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination, will be included.

Probable unrecorded shallow workings

Areas where the Coal Authority believes there to be unrecorded coal workings that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep).

Spine roadways at shallow depth

Connecting roadways either, working to working, or, surface to working, both in-seam and cross measures that exist at or close to the surface (less than 30 metres deep), either within or within 10 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Mine entries

Details of any shaft or adit either within, or within 100 metres of the enquiry boundary including approximate location, brief treatment details where known, the mineral worked from the mine entry and conveyance details where the mine entry has previously been sold by the Authority or its predecessors British Coal or the National Coal Board.

Abandoned mine plan catalogue numbers

Plan numbers extracted from the abandoned mines catalogue containing details of coal and other mineral abandonment plans deposited via the Mines Inspectorate in accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872. A maximum of 9 plan extents that intersect with the enquiry boundary will be included. This does not infer that the workings and/or mine entries shown on the abandonment plan will be relevant to the site/property boundary.

Outcrops

Details of seam outcrops will be included where the enquiry boundary intersects with a conjectured or actual seam outcrop location (derived by either the British Geological Survey or the Coal Authority) or intersects with a defined 50 metres buffer on the coal (dip) side of the outcrop. An indication of whether the Coal Authority believes the seam to be of sufficient thickness and/or quality to have been worked will also be included.

Geological faults, fissures and breaklines

Geological disturbances or fractures in the bedrock. Surface fault lines (British Geological Survey derived data) and fissures and breaklines (Coal Authority derived data) intersecting with the enquiry boundary will be included. In some circumstances faults, fissures or breaklines have been known to contribute to surface subsidence damage as a consequence of underground coal mining.

Opencast mines

Opencast coal sites from which coal has been removed in the past by opencast (surface) methods and where the enquiry boundary is within 500 metres of either the licence area, site boundary, excavation area (high wall) or coaling area.

Coal Authority managed tips

Locations of disused colliery tip sites owned and managed by the Coal Authority, located within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary.

Site investigations

Details of site investigations within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary where the Coal Authority has received information relating to coal mining risk investigation and/or remediation by third parties.

Remediated sites

Sites where the Coal Authority has undertaken remedial works either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary following report of a hazard relating to coal mining under the Coal Authority's Emergency Surface Hazard Call Out procedures.

Coal mining subsidence

Details of alleged coal mining subsidence claims made since 31 October 1994 either within or within 50 metres of the enquiry boundary. Where the claim relates to the enquiry boundary confirmation of whether the claim was accepted, rejected or whether liability is still being determined will be given. Where the claim has been discharged, whether this was by repair, payment of compensation or a combination of both, the value of the claim, where known, will also be given.

Details of any current 'Stop Notice' deferring remedial works or repairs affecting the property/site, and if so the date of the notice.

Details of any request made to execute preventative works before coal is worked under section 33 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991. If yes, whether any person withheld consent or failed to comply with any request to execute preventative works.

Mine gas

Reports of alleged mine gas emissions received by the Coal Authority, either within or within 500 metres of the enquiry boundary that subsequently required investigation and action by the Coal Authority to mitigate the effects of the mine gas emission. Please note, if there are no recorded instances of mine gas reported, this does not mean that mine gas is not present within the vicinity. The Coal Authority Mine Gas data is limited to only those sites where a Mine Gas incident has been recorded.

Mine water treatment schemes

Locations where the Coal Authority has constructed or operates assets that remove pollutants from mine water prior to the treated mine water being discharged into the receiving water body.

These schemes are part of the UK's strategy to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. Schemes fall into 2 basic categories: Remedial – mitigating the impact of existing pollution or Preventative – preventing a future pollution incident.

Mine water treatment schemes generally consist of one or more primary settlement lagoons and one or more reed beds for secondary treatment. A small number are more specialised process treatment plants.

Future underground mining

Details of all planned underground mining relative to the enquiry boundary. Only those future workings where the enquiry boundary is within 0.7 times the depth of the workings (zone of likely physical influence) allowing for seam inclination will be included.

Coal mining licensing

Details of all licenses issued by the Coal Authority either within or within 200 metres of the enquiry boundary in relation to the under taking of surface coal mining, underground coal mining or underground coal gasification.

Court orders

Orders in respect of the working of coal under the Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Acts of 1923 and 1966 or any statutory modification or amendment thereof.

Section 46 notices

Notice of proposals relating to underground coal mining operations that have been given under section 46 of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991.

Withdrawal of support notices

Published notices of entitlement to withdraw support and the date of the notice. Details of any revocation notice withdrawing the entitlement to withdraw support given under Section 41 of the Coal Industry Act 1994.

Payment to owners of former copyhold land

Relevant notices which may affect the property and any subsequent notice of retained interests in coal and coal mines, acceptance or rejection notices and whether any compensation has been paid to a claimant.

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

