
Soil Environment Services Ltd

COAL AUTHORITY MINING REPORT REVIEW

William Heslop

**St Simons Community Hall, Wenlock Road
South Shields**



**Soil Environment Services Ltd
April 2021**

Our Ref: SES/WH/SSCH/1#1CM

Date: 7th April 2021

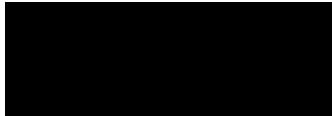
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COAL AUTHORITY MINING REPORT REVIEW

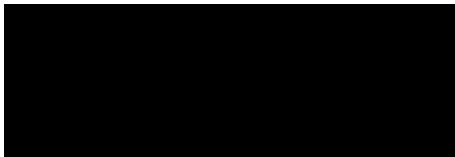
**St Simons Community Hall, Wenlock Road
South Shields**

A statement prepared on behalf of ***Soil Environment Services*** by:



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Environmental Consultant

Checked by:



Dr Robin S Davies BSc PhD MSc SoilSci PGC *Contaminated Land Management*
Managing Director

This statement has been prepared by Soil Environment Services with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, within the terms of The Contract with The Client. The statement is the property of The Client who can assign this to any third party who will then be afforded the same assurances as detailed within the terms of the original Contract with The Client.

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APPENDIX A

COAL AUTHORITY REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

This report reviews the information in the Coal Authority Mining report (Appendix A) specifically with regard to the potential for the site to be at risk from ground gases: methane and carbon dioxide.

Site the Coal Authority report relates to:

St Simons Community Hall
Wenlock Road
South Shields
NE34 9AL

OS Grid Ref: 434939, 564342

The boundary of the site to which this report relates is outlined in red in Photo 1.

PHOTO 1 Site location plan



2 GEOLOGY

BGS maps indicate that the site is located on:

Superficial geology

1:50 000 scale superficial deposits description: *Pelaw Clay Member - Clay. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.*

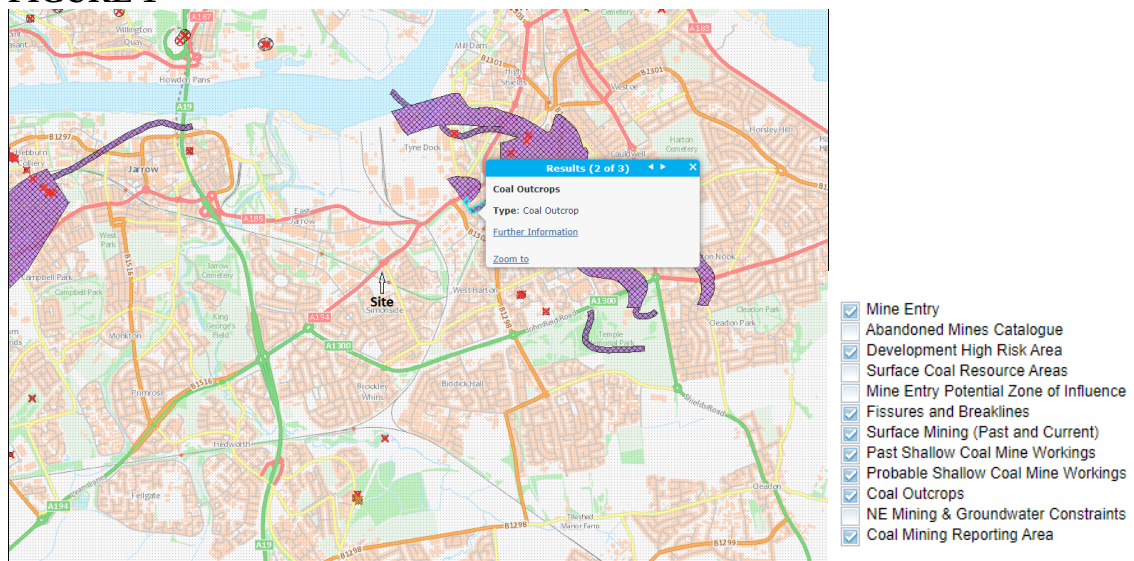
Bedrock:

1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description: *Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 308 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.seas.*

BGS borehole logs mapped for the development of the road 50 m north-west (and within the same strata as mapped for the site) in general inform of silty sandy clay with medium fine gravel to 3 m bgl over stiff silty sandy clay with fine to medium gravel to 10 m bgl.

Interactive Coal Authority maps indicate the no coal outcrops, mine entries, surface mining (past or present), past shallow coal mine workings or probable shallow coal mine workings are mapped on the site (Figure 1):

FIGURE 1



3 CONCLUSIONS AND REMEDIAL OPTIONS

The Coal Authority (CA) Mining report undertaken for the site indicates the following:

- The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in two seams of coal at 400 m to 450 m depth, and last worked in 1938. Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.
- There are no know coal mine entries within, or within 20 metres of the boundary of the site.
- The site is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods. The CA confirms that the site does not lie within 200 m of an opencast site for which coal is being removed or within 800 m of a boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted. The risk from current, future or opencast workings is therefore classed as **low**.
- There are no records of any mine gas emissions requiring action by the CA. The risk from mine gas emissions is classed as **low**.
- The Coal Authority is not aware of any evidence of damage arising from geological faults or lines of weakness affected by coal mining.
- The Coal Authority has not received a damage notice or claim for the subject property or any property within 50 m since October 1994.
- The property has not been subject to remedial works.
- The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

Where coal measures lie close to the ground surface, foundations could potentially penetrate or encounter coal seams. The risk from ingress and accumulation of potential ground gases from near surface coal seams is possible as nearby BGS borehole logs (mapped within the same strata as mapped for the site) indicate that shallow coal bands at depths of over 8.0 m bgl are potentially the nearest to the surface.

With regards to the ingress of ground gases into buildings, the clay soils mapped on and surrounding the site may help provide a capping layer and thus could possibly restrict pathways into the proposed residential dwellings should any low-level residual gas exist.

The inclusion of ground gas protection measures consistent with Characteristic Situation 2 of current CIRIA C665 guidance (with a minimum gas protection score of 3.5 points for residential) would be prudent within the design of the proposed development. Alternatively, ground gas monitoring could be undertaken to confirm ground gas risks are sufficiently low to negate the need for protective measures.

A structural engineer or geotechnical consultant should be employed to recommend appropriate foundations for the proposed development.

The conclusion of this review report will need to be agreed with the relevant authorities prior to development works.

APPENDIX A

Coal Authority report



The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

ST SIMONS CHURCH, ST SIMONS CHURCH, WENLOCK ROAD, SOUTH SHIELDS,
TYNE & WEAR, NE34 9AL



Known or potential coal mining risks

Past underground coal mining	Page 3
Future underground coal mining	Page 3



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. It is unlikely that these features will impact on the stability of the enquiry boundary.

Your reference: **276140244_1**
Our reference: **51002434741001**
Date: **6 April 2021**

Client name:
NLIS Hub

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



The Law
Society

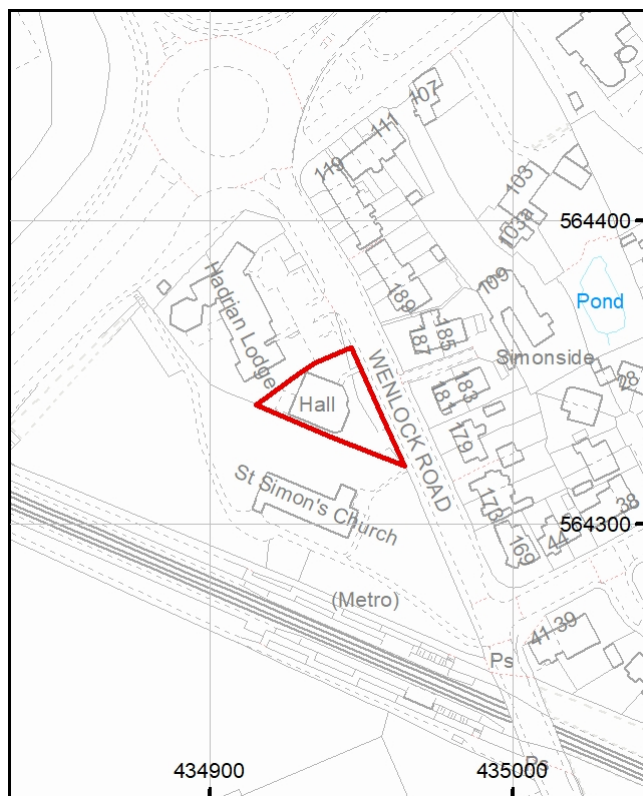
Enquiry boundary

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.

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.

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1 Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 2 seams of coal at 400m to 450m depth, and last worked in 1938.

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

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.

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 **01623 646 333**. 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

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