



Client:

Storage World Self Storage & Workspace LLP
40 Ashton Old Rd
Manchester
M12 6LP

Consultant:

Thomasons
3 Brewery Yard
Deva City Office Park
Trinity Way
Manchester
M3 7BB

Preliminary Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report (Desk Study)

Storage World Ambrose Street Manchester

Sept 2022

Site Ref: 6101/ VAJ CMRA V1.0

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1. Introduction	3
2. Description of the Site	4
3. Information Sources	5
4. Historical Researches	6
4.1 Historical Mapping	6
4.2 Anecdotal Historical Information	6
4.3 Previous Intrusive Investigation	6
5. Mineworkings & Mineral Sites	7
6. Geology and Hydrogeology	9
6.1 Site Geology	9
6.1.1 Sheet Number SJ89NE 1976 revision	9
6.1.2 Sheet Number BGS Digital revision	9
6.1.3 Mine Abandonment Plans	9
7. Risk Assessment	10
8. Conclusions and Recommendations	10

Appendices

- A1. Site Plan
- A2. BGS Geological Map Data
- B1. Coal Mining Report

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Preliminary Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report

1. Introduction

This report is an account of a Coal Mining Risk Assessment carried out by GeoAssist Limited at the request of the Client Storage World Self Storage & Workspace LLP for the development at Storage World Ambrose Street, Manchester.

The work was commissioned following receipt of the instruction to proceed issued by on behalf of the Client on the 26th August 2022.

The purpose of this Coal Mining Risk Assessment Report is to provide information in order to ensure that the site is assessed in accordance with the guidance outlined in The Coal Authorities General Guidance Notes for Coal Mining Risk Assessment Reports and is suitable for the intended proposed development. The guidance previously offered by PPG 14 has now been formally withdrawn and replaced by the Updated National Planning Policy Framework July 2021. The Framework document offers no particular guidance regarding potential hazards from coal workings. But does state in paragraph 183 that: Planning policies and decisions should ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation) This Coal Mining risk assessment is required to support a planning application for a site with a proposed residential land use.

The approximate grid reference for the centre of the site is 387260, 397200 and the total area of the site is approximately 4,500m² and is shown with a red outline in appendix A1

2. Description of the Site

The site is located to the northern side of Ambrose street at the junction of Pottery Lane and is presently occupied by a large warehouse structure with associated exterior hardstanding areas. The building is subdivided into smaller commercial/light industrial and retail lettings. The site is roughly rectangular in shape and the general topography of the site is relatively level.

A railway line forms the northern boundary to the site. Commercial/industrial property is located along the eastern boundary of the site. The southern boundary to the site abuts Ambrose Street over which more commercial/industrial property is located. To the west the site abuts Pottery Lane across which more commercial /warehousing/light industrial units are located.

No obvious signs of ground movement or structural distress was noted within structures on site or immediately adjacent properties during the site visit.

3. Information Sources

Research Type	Sources	Completed
Site History	Ordnance Survey	☒
	Planning Records (back to 2000 only)	☒
	Aerial Photos	☒
	DoE Industry Profiles	☐
	Local Residents	☐
Environmental Setting	Geological Maps	☒
	Hydrogeology Maps	☒
	Environment Agency Records	☐
	BGS Records	☒
	English Nature	☐
Current Land Use	Walkover Survey	☒
	Site Personnel Interviews	☐
	Site Records	☐
	DoE Industry Profiles	☐
Pollution Incidents	Local Authority	☐
	Environment Agency	☐
Waste Disposal/Waste Permits	Local Authority	☐
	Environment Agency	☐
	Site Records	☐
Mining Records	The Coal Authority	☒
Regulator Consultation	Local Authority	☐
	Environment Agency	☐
	Natural England (formerly English Nature)	☐
Underground Services	Utility Companies	☐
	Site Records	☒
Public Rights of Way	Ordnance Survey	☒
	Local Authority	☒
Previous Investigations / Monitoring	Site Records	☐
	Local Authority	☐
	Environment Agency	☐
	BGS	☒
Redevelopment Plans	Developer	☐
	Owner	☐
	Local Authority	☐

4. Historical Researches

4.1 Historical Mapping

Examination of the historical maps of the area confirm that prior to the present site arrangement there has been residential property along with Boiler and Iron Works.

A series of historical maps and ordnance plans have been reviewed as part of this search. The following table highlights plans and maps that are of particular significance for the purpose of this report. Where possible, reference to the large scale (1:500, 1:1056, 1:1250 & 1:2,500) plans and maps has been made in preference to those at smaller scales (1:10,560 & 1:10,000) as the details on the smaller scale plans and maps are often lacking because of the lower resolution at which they were originally drafted. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Published	Source Scale	Potential Mining Feature within 250m of site boundary	Remarks	Direction from site	Distance from site(m)	Feature still present on 2018 edition?
1848	1:10,560	None Identified				
1891	1:500	None Identified				
1893	1:2,500	None Identified				
1894	1:10,560	None Identified				
1908	1:2,500	Shaft		West	50	No
1909	1:10,560	None Identified				
1923	1:10,560	None Identified				
1932 – 1933	1:10,560	None Identified				
1933	1:2,500	None Identified				
1938	1:10,560	None Identified				
1948 – 1950	1:1,250	None Identified				
1950 – 1951	1:2,500	None Identified				
1956	1:10,000	None Identified				
1964 – 1967	1:2,500	None Identified				
1968	1:10,000	None Identified				
1977 – 1988	1:1,250	None Identified				
1981	1:10,000	None Identified				
1987	1:10,000	None Identified				
1992	1:1,250	None Identified				
1993	1:10,000	None Identified				
1993 – 1995	1:1,250	None Identified				
1994 – 1995	1:1,250	None Identified				
1999	1:10,000	None Identified				
2022	1:10,000	None Identified				

4.2 Anecdotal Historical Information

Anecdotal historical information has not been provided as part of this investigation.

4.3 Previous Intrusive Investigation

No record of previous site investigation on the site has been uncovered as part of this investigation. Records held by the BGS indicate that coal is potentially present at a deep depth in the area.

5. Mineworkings & Mineral Sites

Information provided by the Coal Authority as part of the Environmental data search report referenced 300654203_1_1 indicates that the property is in an area that may be affected by coal mining.

The Coal Authority Mining Report referenced 51003308752001 confirms that:

- The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 4 seams of coal at 250m to 1,060m depth, and last worked in 1957.
- Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity associated with these workings should have stopped by now.
- The property 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 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 20 metres, 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.
- There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.
- 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.
- The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.
- The property is in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1955.
- 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 professional opinion of the Coal Authority report summarises that:

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.

The site does lie adjacent to a Coal Authority designated Mining High Risk area.

Consequently, the risk to the development on this site in respect of past, present or future coal workings or mineral extraction is classified as low to moderate.

A further search with the The Coal Authority has concluded that three Shafts are located at approximately 50m distance from the western boundary of the site. The position of the shafts are shown on the plan which forms appendix A to this report.

6. Geology and Hydrogeology

6.1 Site Geology

Both the BGS 1:10,560 geological plan sheet number SJ89NE Lancashire revised 1976 and the 1:10,000 digital plan geological plans of the area have been examined as part of this desk based study.

6.1.1 Sheet Number SJ89NE 1976 revision

The 1 in 10,560 scale geological map of the area SJ 89 NE published in 1976, shows the site to be located on Boulder Clay (Glacial Till) Drift deposits. The depth of the drift is not readily discernible from the plans. The underlying solid geology is shown as being Westphalian C Undifferentiated red strata, mainly Mudstone of the Carboniferous Period. The Red strata is underlain at depth by coal measures. The thickness of the solid geology is not indicated on the map.

There are no adits, or mine shafts entries shown on the site or within 250m of the site on this plan

No faults in the solid geology pass directly beneath the site, however, a fault is shown as roughly 150m east of the site in a roughly north-south direction.

6.1.2 Sheet Number BGS Digital revision

The 1:10,000 2007 digital geological plan of the area is based on the same 1976 data and hence shows the same.

6.1.3 Mine Abandonment Plans

Mine Abandonment plans have not been checked as the Coal Authority records indicate that there are not any worked seams within influencing depth below the site. The geological plans demonstrate that the property is not in an area where there is coal at or close to the surface. The potential presence of coal workings at or close to the surface is not a consideration at this site.

Reference to BGS borehole data in the area indicates that there is one BGS Borehole shown on the site. Details are not available as the BH is noted as confidential.

The information presented in this report indicates that:

- There are no shallow Coal crops beneath the site
- The coal bearing strata are at a significant and deep depth beneath the site (greater than 100m)
- The thickness of overlying drift materials is not known.
- There are several shafts approximately 50m to the west of the site. whether or not these shafts have been treated is not known.
- At a distance of greater than 50m from a known Shaft the risks to the proposed development are assessed to be negligible.
- Any Development changes are likely to impart low loads to the ground given the proposed development plan.

Consequently, the situation is deemed to be acceptable and the risk category is low in all reasonably foreseeable circumstances and as such not intrusive works to investigate Coal Mining Legacy are required.

7. Risk Assessment

Based on the data available for this report the risk classification to the proposed development from Coal mining Legacy on the site is deemed to be Low.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

The available information indicates that the risk classification to the proposed development from Coal mining Legacy on the site and from the adjacent shafts is Low and no further works for coal mining legacy are necessary.



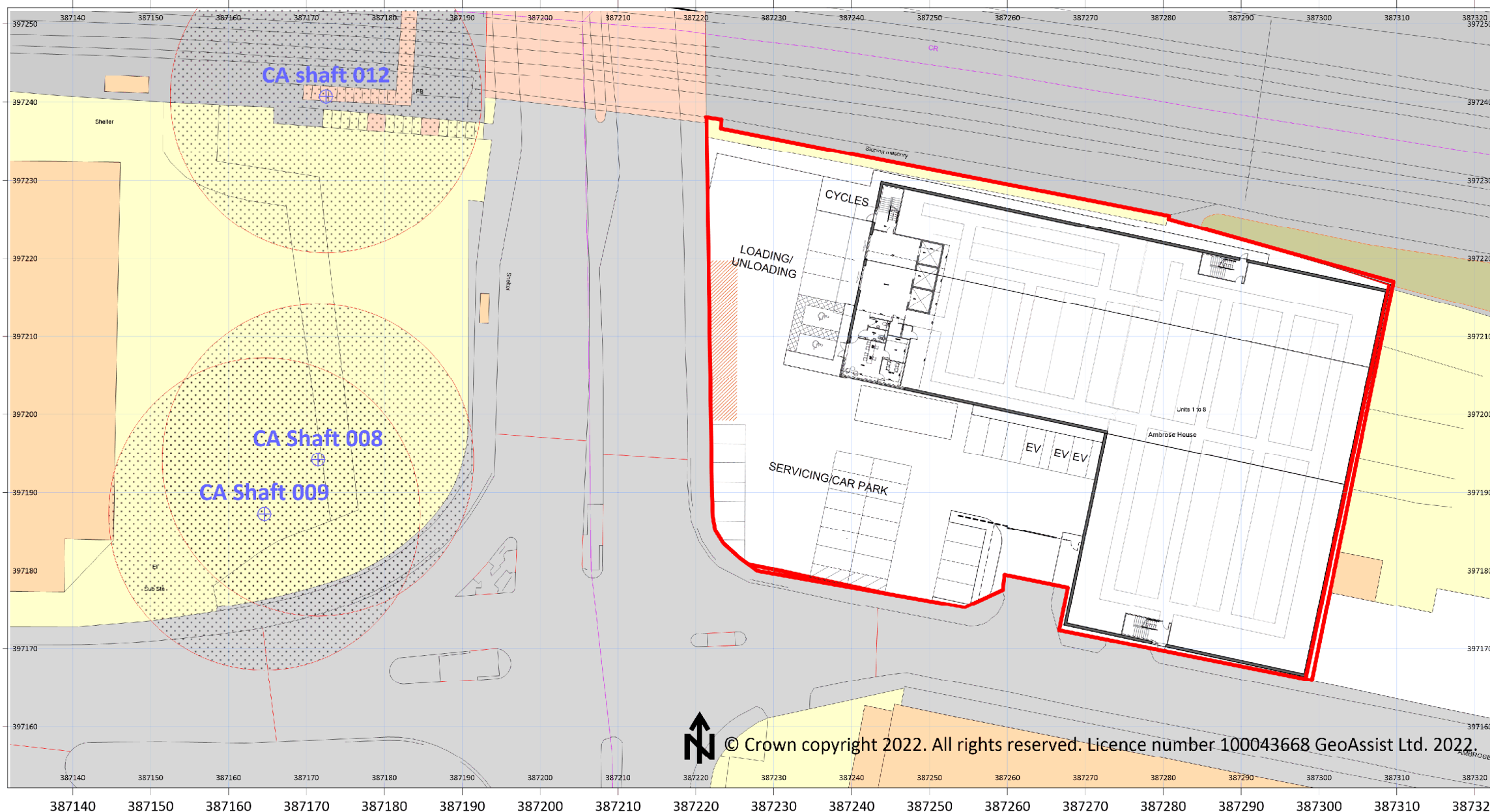
Matthew Benson MSc GMICE
Geotechnical/Environmental Engineer



Mark Richardson MSc CEng MICE
Technical Director

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6101GALv1.00



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A1 Site Plan

Site Name	Storage World Ambrose Street
Location	Manchester
GeoAssist Ref	6101VAJ
Client	Storage World Self Storage & Workspace LLP
	40 Ashton Old Rd Manchester M12 6LP
Planning Consultant	Thomasons
NGR (centre of site)	387260,397200
Production Date	Aug 2022
Survey Method	
Surveyor	Others
Status	Final v1.00
Base Survey	OSGB36

Do Not Scale

Geology 1:10,000 Maps Legends

Artificial Ground and Landslip

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	MGR	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene
	WGR	Worked Ground (Undivided)	Void	Holocene - Holocene
	WMGR	Infilled Ground	Artificial Deposit	Holocene - Holocene

Superficial Geology

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	ALV	Alluvium	Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel	Flandrian - Pleistocene
	TILLD	Till, Devensian	Diamicton	Devensian - Ipswichian
	GFDUD	Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian	Sand and Gravel	Devensian - Ipswichian

Bedrock and Faults

Map Colour	Lex Code	Rock Name	Rock Type	Min and Max Age
	CPB	Chester Pebble Beds Formation	Sandstone	Early Triassic - Early Triassic
	MM	Manchester Marls Formation	Mudstone	Late Permian - Late Permian
	CS	Colyhurst Sandstone Formation	Sandstone	Cisuralian - Cisuralian
	HA	Halesowen Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Westphalian D - Westphalian D
	GML	Great Mine Limestone	Limestone	Westphalian D - Westphalian D
	HTS	Holt Town Sandstone Bed	Sandstone	Westphalian D - Westphalian D
	HYLS	Half Yard Limestone	Limestone	Westphalian D - Westphalian D
	YDLS	Yard Limestone	Limestone	Westphalian D - Westphalian D
	PUCM	Pennine Upper Coal Measures Formation	Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone	Westphalian D - Bosovian
	ETM	Etruria Formation	Sandstone and Mudstone	Westphalian - Westphalian
	Fault			
	Rock			



Geology 1:10,000 Maps

This report contains geological map extracts taken from the BGS Digital Geological map of Great Britain at 1:10,000 scale and is designed for users carrying out preliminary site assessments who require geological maps for the area around a site. This mapping may be more up to date than previously published paper maps.

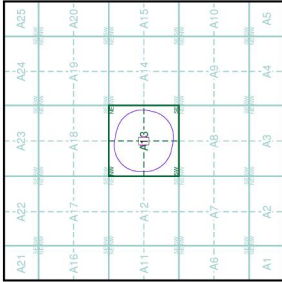
The various geological layers - artificial and landslip deposits, superficial geology and solid (bedrock) geology are displayed in separate maps, but superimposed on the final 'Combined Surface Geology' map. All map legends feature on this page.

Please Note: Not all of the layers have complete nationwide coverage, so availability of data for relevant map sheets is indicated below.

Geology 1:10,000 Maps Coverage

Map ID:	1
Map Name:	SJ89NE
Map Date:	1976
Bedrock Geology:	Available
Artificial Geology:	Available
Superficial Geology:	Available
Faults:	Available
Landslip:	Available
Rock Segments:	Available

Geology 1:10,000 Maps - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 300654203_1_1
Customer Ref: 6101 VAJ
National Grid Reference: 387260, 397200
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.45
Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

, Units 1 To 2, Ambrose Street, Manchester, M12 5DD



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Fax: 0844 844 9851
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Telephone: +44 (0) 161 889 8885 e-mail: info@geoassist.co.uk

Artificial Ground and Landslip

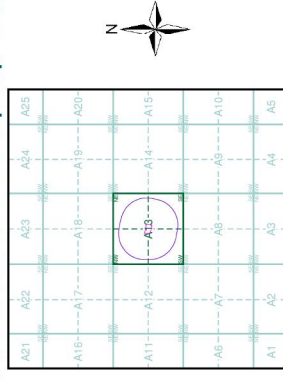
Artificial ground is a term used by BGS for those areas where the ground surface has been significantly modified by human activity. Information about previously developed ground is especially important, as it is often associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and unstable ground.

Artificial ground includes:

- Made ground - man-made deposits such as embankments and spoil heaps or the natural ground surface
- Worked ground - areas where the ground has been cut away such as quarries and road cuttings.
- Infilled ground - areas where the ground has been cut away then wholly or partially backfilled.
- Landscaped ground - areas where the surface has been reshaped.
- Disturbed ground - areas of ill-defined shallow or near surface mineral workings where it is impracticable to map made and worked ground separately.

Mass movement (landslip) deposits on BGS geological maps are primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground. The dataset also includes founded strata, where the ground has collapsed due to subsidence.

Artificial Ground and Landslip Map - Slice A



Order Details

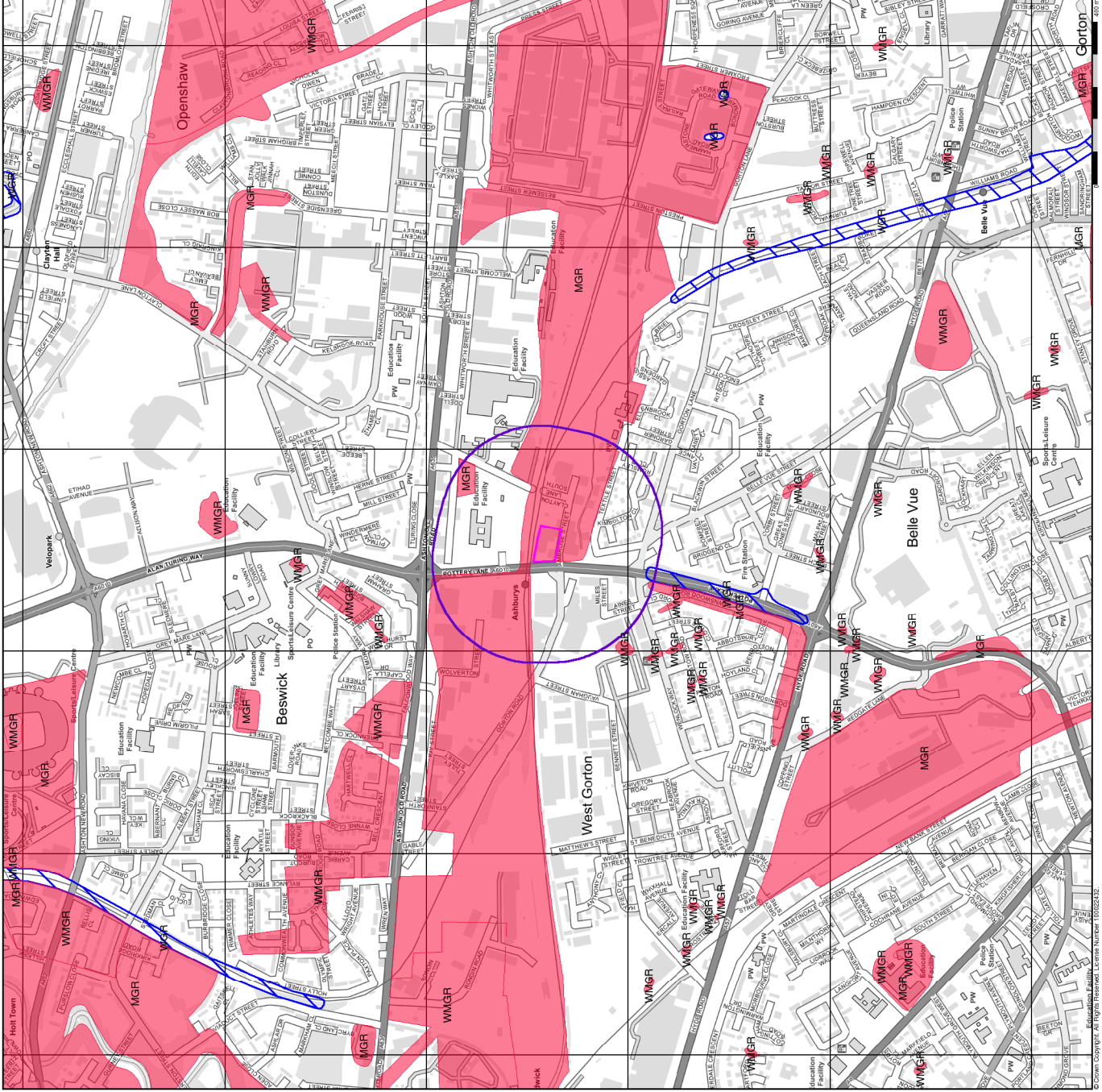
Order Number: 300554203_1_1
Customer Ref: 6101 VAJ
National Grid Reference: 387260, 397200
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.45
Search Buffer (m): 250

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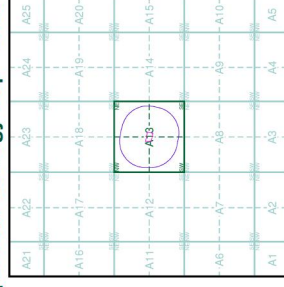
Superficial Geology

BGS 1:10,000 Superficial Deposits are the youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, which extends back about 1.8 million years from the present.

They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as Bedrock. This dataset contains Superficial deposits that are of natural origin and 'in place'. Other superficial strata may be held in the Mass Movement dataset where they have been moved, or in the Artificial Ground dataset where they are of man-made origin.

Most of these Superficial deposits are unconsolidated sediments such as gravel, sand, silt and clay, and onshore they form relatively thin, often discontinuous patches or larger spreads.

Superficial Geology Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 300554203_1_1
Customer Ref: 6101 VAJ
National Grid Reference: 387260, 397200
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.45
Search Buffer (m): 250

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Bedrock and Faults

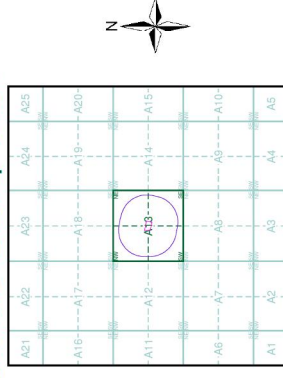
Bedrock geology is a term used for the main mass of rocks forming the Earth and are present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

The bedrock has formed over vast lengths of geological time ranging from ancient and highly altered rocks of the Proterozoic, some 2500 million years ago, or older, up to the relatively young Pliocene, 1.8 million years ago.

The bedrock geology includes many lithologies, often classified into three types based on origin: igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

The BGS Faults and Rock Segments dataset includes geological faults and thin beds mapped as lines such as coal seams and mineral veins. These are not restricted by age and could relate to features of any of the 1:10,000 geology datasets.

Bedrock and Faults Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 300654203_1_1
Customer Ref: 6101 VAJ
National Grid Reference: 387260, 397200
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.45
Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

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Combined Surface Geology

The Combined Surface Geology map combines all the previous maps into one combined geological overview of your site. Please consult the legends to the previous maps to interpret the Combined 'Surface Geology' map.

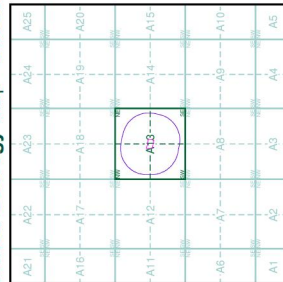
Additional Information

More information on 1:10,000 Geological mapping and explanations of rock classifications can be found on the BGS website. Using the LEX Codes in this report, further descriptions of rock types can be obtained by interrogating the 'BGS Lexicon of Named Rock Units'. This database can be accessed by following the 'Information and Data' link on the BGS website.

Contact

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Kingsley Dunham Centre
Keyworth
Nottingham
NG12 5GG
Telephone: 0115 936 3143
Fax: 0115 936 3276
email: enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
website: www.bgs.ac.uk

Combined Geology Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 300654203_1_1
Customer Ref: 6101 VAJ
National Grid Reference: 387260, 397200
Slice: A
Site Area (Ha): 0.45
Search Buffer (m): 250

Site Details

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Fax: 0844 844 9651
Web: www.landmark.co.uk



The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

UNITS 1 TO 2, AMBROSE STREET, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE, M12 5DD



Known or potential coal mining risks

Past underground coal mining	Page 3
Future underground coal mining	Page 3
Withdrawal of support	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. It is unlikely that these features will impact on the stability of the enquiry boundary.

Your reference: **300654203_2**
Our reference: **51003308752001**
Date: **1 September 2022**

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

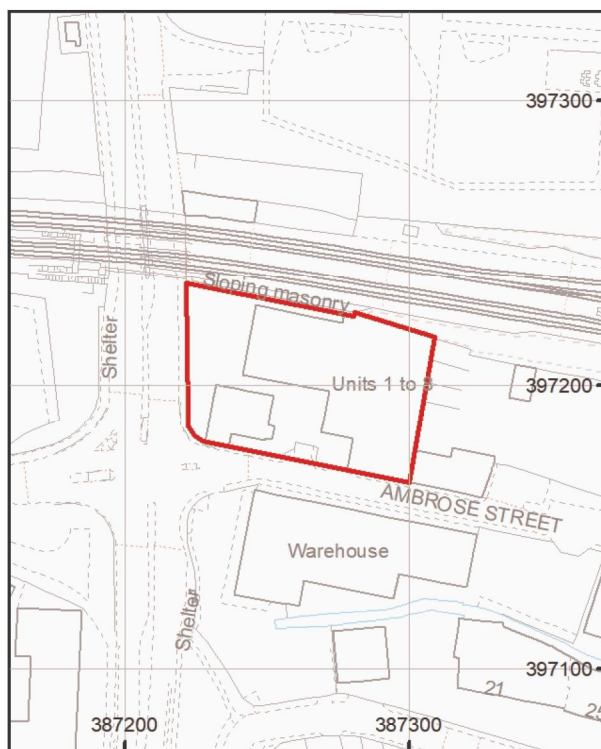
Enquiry boundary

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.

Your reference: **300654203_2**
Our reference: **51003308752001**
Date: **1 September 2022**

Client name:
NLIS Hub

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

Detailed findings

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1 Past underground coal mining

The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 4 seams of coal at 250m to 1,060m depth, and last worked in 1957.

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 in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1955.

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

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