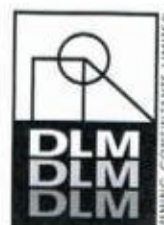


REPORT ON THE MINERAL POSITION
RELATIVE TO AN AREA OF GROUND
AT KIRK ROAD, SHOTTS,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE, ML7 5ET.

DLM MINING CONSULTANTS LTD
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WEST LOTHIAN
EH54 6UT

[REDACTED]
4 DECEMBER 2017

GL2346/8759



INTRODUCTION.

It is proposed to erect a dwellinghouse within an area of ground at Kirk Road, Shotts, North Lanarkshire. At the request of Iota Panel Systems Ltd, 8 Ochil Street, Alloa, on behalf of Ms K Whitelaw, we have investigated, by means of desk study research, the mineral position relative to the site. Our observations and opinions thereon are set out below.

A site location plan is attached as Plan No.1.

It should be noted that the comments given and the opinions expressed in the report are based mainly on records and plans in the possession of DLM together with data and information gathered from the following sources:

The British Geological Survey, The Lyell Centre, Research Avenue South, Edinburgh.

Scanned copies of deposited Abandoned Mine Plans and Supplementary Plans held at The Lyell Centre, Edinburgh.

County Series Topographical Maps held at the National Library of Scotland Map Library, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Additionally, we have been provided with the Coal Authority CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report relative to a larger area of ground of which the subject site forms part, dated 1 November 2017 and referenced 51001641977001. A copy is attached as Appendix A.

In compliance with the risk-based approach agreed between Planning Authorities and The Coal Authority for individual planning applications within specific notifiable areas this DLM report, when read in conjunction with the foregoing, provides a coal and/or other minerals mining risk assessment in respect of the proposed development.

There may exist sub-strata conditions and other information that have not been disclosed by the research and, accordingly, not taken into account when compiling this report.

Observations are given by DLM in respect of mineral support conditions only. Foundation and other requirements in relation to sub-soil conditions are outwith the remit of the report and should be the subject of a separate investigation.

The terms of the report are confidential to the Client and valid only for the purpose given and will not be disclosed to third parties except as authorised by DLM or required by law. No responsibility is accepted by DLM to any such third party to whom the report may be made available without the agreement of DLM. Copyright remains with DLM and no part of the report may be reproduced, published or adapted without consent.

The report is valid for one year. If after this time the proposals have not been implemented or, in the meantime, material alterations to the proposals are contemplated, the report should be referred to DLM forthwith in any such event by the Client for reappraisal.

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

The relevant O S Geological Maps indicate that the drift deposits will be composed mainly of till. At the enquiry site the thickness of these deposits is anticipated to be in the order of 5m.

Bedrock is formed of Lower Coal Measures strata of Carboniferous Age, dipping generally to the north.

The Upper Drumgray Coal is conjectured to outcrop hereabouts along a roughly east - west line. Taking this seam as datum the general sequence of the underlying seams, their average thickness and approximate depth is as follows:

<u>Seam</u>	<u>Average Thickness (m)</u>	<u>Approximate Depth (m)</u>
Upper Drumgray Coal	0.9	0
Mid Drumgray Coal	0.8	13
Lower Drumgray Coal	0.6	27
Shotts Gas Coal	0.6	38
Mill Coal	0.6	66
Ball Coal	0.4	86
Main Coal	0.7	92

Below the horizon of the Main Coal further seams of the Lower Coal Measures will be present.

None of the seams named above is known to be prone to spontaneous combustion.

MINING INFORMATION.

It is our understanding that there are no underground workings taking place in the vicinity of the subjects at the present time. Further, on the basis of available information, it would appear that underground mining is unlikely in the foreseeable future.

Several seams of the Lower Coal Measures have been exploited in the district from the early mining days with the most recent phase of extraction being discontinued about 1961 on the closure of the former Northfield Colliery.

Plans and records in our possession together with scanned copies of deposited Abandoned Mine Plans and supplementary plans held at the British Geological Survey were examined.

However, we found no record of past undermining at the site.

It should be noted, however, that prior to the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain Act of 1850 there was no requirement to keep mine plans and only from 1872 was the mine owner obliged, on the abandonment of a seam or pit, to deposit with the Secretary of State accurate plans of the working. In practice reasonable standards of completeness and accuracy of the records were not reached until comparatively modern times.

The mining records for the district are, therefore, incomplete as early extraction predates statutory requirements to keep and lodge plans of the workings.

The Upper Drumgray Coal, which has been extensively exploited in the district during the early mining days, is conjectured to outcrop hereabouts along a roughly east - west line.

Accordingly, in an old mining area such as this, the possibility of unrecorded workings having taken place within this seam horizon at shallow depths directly beneath the site cannot be entirely discounted.

MINE SHAFTS AND ADITS.

While we have found no record of any mine shaft or adit within, or in close proximity to, the site in an old mining area such as this the possibility of uncharted mine accesses being present cannot be entirely excluded.

GENERAL.

County Series topographical maps at the National Library of Scotland Map Library were examined for any evidence of past mining in the locality. However, nothing of significance relative to the site was noted.

THE COAL AUTHORITY CON29M NON-RESIDENTIAL MINING REPORT.

We are in broad agreement with the factual statements contained within this report which relates to a larger area of ground.

"The property is in a surface area that could be affected by underground mining in 3 seams of coal at 60m to 80m depth and last worked in 1922."

"Any movement in the ground due to coal mining activity should have stopped."

"In addition the property is in an area where the Coal Authority believe there is coal at or close to the surface. This coal may have been worked at some time in the past."

"There are no known coal mine entries within, or within 20m of, the boundary of the property."

"There may however be mine entries/additional mine entries in the local area which the Coal Authority has no knowledge of."

"The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action."

However, it cannot be discounted that historic and long abandoned mine workings may be present under, and in the locality of, the site and in such circumstances we consider that induced fractures together with geological faulting may provide potential pathways for such emissions.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Extensive past mining has taken place in the district from an early date, long before it was a statutory requirement to keep accurate mine plans. The plan records are, therefore, incomplete such that it is not possible to provide full details as to the method, extent and depth of extraction.

We have found no record of past undermining at the site.

However, the Upper Drumgray Coal is believed to be present in the rockhead strata and the possibility, therefore, of uncharted extraction having been carried forward from the north up to, or close to, the seam outcrop position cannot be discounted.

Irrespective of the method of extraction, shallow depth mine wastes are rarely fully consolidated. It follows, therefore, that disused workings could still be standing open in places under little or no rock cover. Where such conditions exist there is always the risk of belated ground settlement.

Accordingly, we cannot guarantee that mineral support at the site will be completely satisfactory.


In the circumstances we recommend, before making a final decision in respect of new building development, that bores be put down to determine actual underground conditions.

It should be noted that such intrusive investigations require the prior permission of The Coal Authority. Refer to Appendix A.

Residential properties lie in close proximity to the site of the proposals. Drilling methodology should, therefore, be tailored to minimising the risk of generating or displacing underground gases during the course of the works. In this regard we anticipate the potential for such a risk to be of low order.

8.

With regard to the possibility of uncharted mine accesses being present within the site we further recommend, should development proceed, that a careful watch be kept during the site preparation works for any evidence of past mining activity which if found should be thoroughly investigated.



G LEES

for DLM MINING CONSULTANTS LTD

LIST OF PLANS/APPENDIX

Plan No.1 - Site location plan.

Appendix A - Coal Authority CON29M Non-Residential Mining Report.



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Site: **KIRK ROAD, SHOTTS,
NORTH LANARKSHIRE.**

Description: **LOCATION PLAN.**

Ref: **GL2346/8759**

Scale: **1/1250**



**PLAN
No. 1**

APPENDIX A



The Coal
Authority

CON29M

coal mining report

AREA OF GROUND AT KIRK ROAD, SHOTTS



Known or potential coal mining risks

Past underground coal mining	Page 4
Future underground coal mining	Page 4
Mine entries	Page 5
Withdrawal of support	Page 6



Further action

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

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



Professional opinion

According to the official mining information records held by the Coal Authority at the time of this search, evidence of, or the potential for, coal mining related features have been identified. In view of the coal mining circumstances we would recommend that any planned or future development should follow detailed technical advice before beginning work on site. Please see **page 3** for further details on **Future development**.

Your reference: **20511880**
Our reference: **81004696272001**
Date: **24 April 2020**

Client name:
**TM PROPERTY SEARCHES
LIMITED**

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

Enquiry boundary

Key

Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown



We can confirm that the location is
on the coalfield



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This report is prepared in accordance with the latest Law Society's Guidance Notes 2018, the User Guide 2018 and the Coal Authority's Terms and Conditions applicable at the time the report was produced.



Accessibility

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

Professional opinion



Future development

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

If you are looking to develop, or undertake works, within a coal mining development high risk area your Local Authority planning department may require a Coal Mining Risk Assessment to be undertaken by a qualified mining geologist or engineer. Should you require any additional information then please contact the Coal Authority on **0345 762 6848** or email **cmra@coal.gov.uk**.

Detailed findings

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

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

1 Past underground coal mining

The property is not within a surface area that could be affected by any past recorded underground coal mining.

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

2 Present underground coal mining

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

3 Future underground coal mining

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

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

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

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

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

4 Mine entries

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

This information is based on the information that the Coal Authority has at the time of this enquiry.

Based on the Coal Authority's knowledge of the mining circumstances at the time of this enquiry, there may be unrecorded mine entries in the local area that do not appear on Coal Authority records.

5 Coal mining geology

The Coal Authority is not aware of any damage due to geological faults or other lines of weakness that have been affected by coal mining.

6 Past opencast coal mining

The property is not within the boundary of an opencast site from which coal has been removed by opencast methods.

7 Present opencast coal mining

The property does not lie within 200 metres of the boundary of an opencast site from which coal is being removed by opencast methods.

8 Future opencast coal mining

There are no licence requests outstanding to remove coal by opencast methods within 800 metres of the boundary.

The property is not within 800 metres of the boundary of an opencast site for which a licence to remove coal by opencast methods has been granted.

9 Coal mining subsidence

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

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

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

10 Mine gas

The Coal Authority has no record of a mine gas emission requiring action.

11 Hazards related to coal mining

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

12 Withdrawal of support

The property is in an area where a notice to withdraw support was given in 1946.

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