Coal Mining Interpretive Report



Search Details

Prepared for:FDR Law 100Matter:HUN1389.2Client address:16 Walton Road, Stockton Heath, WA4 6NL

Property:

EDINGTON MAINS, Sanderson Lane, Hilldale, Heskin, PR7 5PX

Local Authority: STL

Date Returned: 06/04/2018

Property type: Residential

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Resolving the impacts of mining

Mine Entry Interpretive Report



EDINGTON MAINS, SANDERSON LANE, HILLDALE, HESKIN, LANCASHIRE, PR7 5PX

Date of enquiry:	06 April 2018
Date enquiry received:	06 April 2018
lssue date:	06 April 2018

 Our reference:
 51001823823001

 Your reference:
 2583560

Mine Entry Interpretive Report

This report has been prepared using the records held by the Coal Authority at the time the report was produced.

Client name

STL GROUP PLC

Enquiry address

EDINGTON MAINS, SANDERSON LANE, HILLDALE, HESKIN, LANCASHIRE, PR7 5PX

How to contact us

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Approximate position of property



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Mine entry information

If you live in a coal mining area there is a very small risk that your home or other property may be affected by coal mining subsidence.

To work out if your property is within the area of possible ground movement the report will take into account the actual or plotted position of the mine entry, its known or assumed diameter and the thickness of deposits above rockhead. For more information, please see our general information section.

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. The mine owner will treat the mine entry and arrange for repairs to the property to be carried out to the reasonable satisfaction of the property owner. The mine owner may also be liable to pay compensation for damage to moveable property such as furniture.

Please Note - The Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991 does not cover subsidence damage caused by extraction of minerals other than coal.

Any insurance given with previous mining reports does not cover this report.

Mine entry reference 351413-005	
Shaft or adit	Adit
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	Ab Plans 13135; 8789; 1/10560 Geological 1/4 sheet
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Unknown
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	1.5
Depth of shaft (m)	Unknown
Diameter/maximum width (m)	3.0
Probable adit azimuth	154
Treatment details	Unknown
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	Yes

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the main building (as shown on the plan) is outside the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

The possibility of subsidence damage to the garden areas/other buildings is very small but should not be discounted completely.

The remedies

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. Depending on where you live, responsibility for dealing with your claim rests either with a mining company or the Coal Authority. Details of how to make a claim can be found on our website www.gov.uk/claim-for-subsidence-damage-caused-by-coal-mining. If you need any help or advice, please contact us.

The conclusion

In our opinion, the main building (as shown on the plan) is not at risk of coal mining subsidence damage from the subject mine entry. This is because it is not within the area of possible ground movement.

In the unlikely event of other parts of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence such as outbuildings, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner to have the damage repaired.

Mine entry reference 351413-006	
Shaft or adit	Shaft
Mineral worked	Coal
Source	Ab Plans 13135; 8789
Colliery name	Unknown
Entry name	Harrock Colliery Upcast Shaft
Date abandoned	Unknown
Depth of superficial deposits (m)	1.5
Depth of shaft (m)	8.0
Diameter/maximum width (m)	2.5
Probable adit azimuth	Not Applicable
Treatment details	This shaft suffered a collapse in September 1967 causing a surface depression 2.4m by 1.5m and 1.8m deep. Representatives of the National Coal Board visited the site and agreed to fill in the void mounding over the fill material and fence off the shaft. However we have no confirmation these works were carried out
Conveyance	Not Applicable
Other information	Yes

The risk

If coal mining subsidence was to occur because of ground movement due to the mine entry, the main building (as shown on the plan) is outside the area likely to be affected. Our opinion takes into account the thickness of the superficial deposits, the potential difference between the actual and the plotted positions of the mine entry and its diameter/maximum width.

The possibility of subsidence damage to the garden areas/other buildings, especially given the information recorded in the treatment details above, is very small but should not be discounted completely.

The remedies

In the unlikely event of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner. Depending on where you live, responsibility for dealing with your claim rests either with a mining company or the Coal Authority. Details of how to make a claim can be found on our website www.gov.uk/claim-for-subsidence-damage-caused-by-coal-mining. If you need any help or advice, please contact us.

The conclusion

In our opinion, the main building (as shown on the plan) is not at risk of coal mining subsidence damage from the subject mine entry. This is because it is not within the area of possible ground movement.

In the unlikely event of other parts of your property being damaged by coal mining subsidence such as outbuildings, you can, under the provisions of the Coal Mining Subsidence Act 1991, make a claim against the mine owner to have the damage repaired.

Enquiry boundary

Key

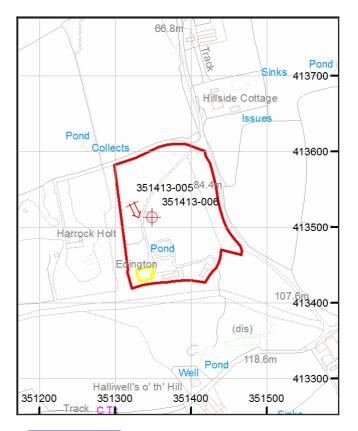
Approximate position of enquiry boundary shown

Approximate position of main building shown



Disused mineshaft







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General information

The following information is based on the Authority's interpretation of the facts in its possession at the time the report was produced and on the Ordnance Survey's (OS) improved data. A site inspection has not been carried out.

- 1. Some of the source documents used may be very old and can have varying standards of accuracy. As a result, the plotted positions of mine entries can be different, to varying degrees, to their actual positions.
- 2. The thickness of superficial deposits has been taken from the records of the Authority and/or those of the British Geological Survey. © NERC All rights reserved. Where the Authority has information about activities such as infill operations or excavation, which may have affected the thickness of deposits above rockhead, this will also be taken into account.
- 3. The Authority will only provide the depth of a mine entry where this is known.
- 4. Where information about the diameter of a shaft is not known, it will be assumed. The assumption will be based on other shafts in the vicinity, the likely date it was sunk and any other relevant information, for example the depth of seams the shaft is thought to have accessed. Where a shaft is not circular, the maximum diagonal dimension will be used.
- 5. The zone of possible ground movement of an adit will be calculated for the estimated position of the mouth of the adit. It will not apply to the underground length of the adit. The approximate adit direction, where applicable, will be quoted in degrees from North.
- 6. Where treatment details are recorded, this information will be given. Where records are not available, "Unknown" will be reported.
- 7. The issue of ownership of mine entries is extremely complicated. Where details of the sale of a mine are known these will be provided. Where no sale details are available, in most instances, ownership will rest in the Coal Authority. Whatever the position with ownership, if coal mining subsidence damage does occur, statute provides for the 'responsible person' to provide a remedy. The 'responsible person' is either the Coal Authority or a licensed mining operator.
- 8. The report has been prepared by experienced mining surveyors with knowledge in the management and interpretation of coal mining information.

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