



PPC Permit ref: 138  
Variation ref:001

Coventry City Council  
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000  
Regulation 17

Variation Notice

To Mr Ramesh Hindocha  
Barras Heath Service Station  
Mercer Avenue  
Coventry  
CV2 4PP

Coventry City Council ("the Council"), in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by regulation 17 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000<sup>1</sup> ("the 2000 Regulations") hereby gives you a notice as follows-

The Council has decided to vary the conditions of permit reference 138 granted under regulation 9(1) of the 2000 Regulations in respect of the operation of the installation/mobile plant at Barras Heath Service Station, Mercer Avenue, Coventry, CV2 4PP.

The variation of the conditions of the permit and date [s] on which they are to take effect are specified in Schedule 1 to this notice. A consolidated permit as varied by this is set out in Schedule 2.

Signed on behalf of Coventry City Council

..... Date.....  
Rachel Field  
An authorised officer of the Council

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<sup>1</sup> S.I 2000 No. 1973 to which there are amendments not relevant to this suspension notice.

Schedule 1

Variation to the conditions Of the permit	Date(s) on which the variation Is to take place
<p>Clause 5.2 shall be referred to as clause 2.2.            Clause 5.3 shall be referred to as clause 2.3</p> <p>Insert new clause 2.3.a</p> <p>The training of all staff with responsibility for operating the activity shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• awareness of their responsibilities under the Permit; in particular how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to emissions, such as in the event of spillage;</li> <li>• minimizing emissions on start up and shut down; and</li> <li>• action to minimize emissions during abnormal conditions</li> </ul>	<p>Immediately            Immediately</p> <p>Immediately</p>
<p>Insert new clause 2.8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operators shall put in place some form of structured environmental management system (EMS), whether by adopting published standards (ISO 14001 or the EU Eco Management and Audit Scheme [EMAS]) or by setting up an EMS tailored to the nature and size of the particular process.</li> </ul>	<p>Immediately</p>

Signed on behalf of Coventry City Council

.....  
 Date.....  
 Rachel Field  
 An authorised officer of the Council

PPC Permit ref: 138  
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Schedule 2

Permit reference 138 as varied by this notice.

**POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL ACT 1999  
POLLUTION PREVENTION & CONTROL (ENGLAND AND WALES)  
REGULATIONS 2000**

**DOCUMENT A : PERMIT**

**Company Name**

Reference Number **PPC/138**

Coventry City Council ("the Council") in accordance with Section 10(2) of the Pollution Prevention & Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 ("The Regulations") hereby permits:

**Barras Heath Service Station**

Whose registered office is:

**6 Poppyfield Court,  
Gibbet Hill  
Coventry  
CV4 7HW**

To operate a Part B installation, unloading petrol into stationary storage tanks, as prescribed in Part B of Section 1.2 of the Regulations at:

**Barras Heath Service Station  
Mercer Avenue  
Coventry  
CV2 4PP**

The permit is subject to the conditions specified in this document consisting of 17 pages and comprising documents A, B and C and plan PPC/138 A

Signed.....

Alan Bennett, Head of Environmental Health

A person authorised to sign on behalf of the Council

Dated .....

## **SCOPE**

The installation comprises not just any relevant unit carrying out a Part B activity listed in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, but also directly associated activities which have a technical connection with that activity and which could have an effect on pollution.

All pollutant concentrations shall be expressed at reference conditions of 273K and 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content.

Technical Guidance documents used in the preparation of this document:

- Secretary of State's Guidance Note PG 1/14(04) - Secretary of State's Guidance for Unloading of Petrol into Storage at Petrol Stations.
- Secretary of State's Guidance – General Guidance Manual on Policy and Procedures for A2 and B installations. ISBN 0-85521-028-1

Date Annual Fee Required: 1st April of each financial year

Date For Full Compliance: Date permit issued

Permit Prepared By: W Faulks

Permit Checked By: M Muller

## **LEGISLATION**

1. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999.
2. Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000 as amended, schedule 1 as amended

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION REGULATED BY THIS PERMIT**

Definitions referred to in this permit

- An **Activity** is an industrial activity forming part of an installation. Different types of activity are listed within Schedule 1 of the PPC Regulations and are broadly broken down into industrial sectors. Other “associated” activities may also form part of an installation.
- An **Installation** comprises not just any relevant unit carrying out a B activity listed within Schedule 1 to the PPC Regulations, but also directly associated activities which have a technical connection with a schedule 1 activity and which could have an effect on pollution.
- An **Operator** is the person (e.g. a company or individual) who has control over the operation of an installation.
- **Volatile organic compound (VOC)** shall mean any organic compound having at 293K a vapour pressure of 0.01 kPa or more, or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use.
- **Organic solvent** shall mean any VOC which is used alone or in combination with other agents, and without undergoing a chemical change, to dissolve raw materials, products or waste materials, or is used as a cleaning agent to dissolve contaminants, or as a dissolver, or as a dispersion medium, or as a viscosity adjuster, or as a surface tension adjuster, or a plasticiser, or as a preservative.
- **Stack** includes structures and openings of any kind from or through which substances may be emitted to air.
- **Duct** includes enclosed structures through which gaseous substances may be conveyed.
- **Process vent** includes open terminations of ducts.
- **Authorised Officer** shall mean an officer authorised to carry out duties under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and subordinate regulations
- **Logbook** shall mean any electronic or paper means of storage of the required information as agreed by the regulator
- **Local Authority** shall mean Coventry City Council
- **"m"** means metre
- **"m/s"** means metres per second

The installation boundary is marked in red on the attached plan PPC/138 /A.

## **Description of Installation**

Petrol is delivered to the filling station via road tanker. Petrol is offloaded into storage tanks by delivery hose under supervision of a competent person. Vapours from the delivery system are controlled by the vapour recovery system.

This service station has 2 petrol storage tanks and 2 diesel storage tanks.

**Table 1**

**List of Process Areas within the Installation and Associated Emission Points, Pollutants of Concern and Abatement Plant Required**

<b>Row Number</b>	<b>Area/Machinery Identification</b>	<b>Pollutants Emitted</b>	<b>Emission Limit in Permit</b>	<b>Abatement Plant Required</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2 petrol storage tanks</b>	<b>VOC's</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Pressure relief valves and vapour recovery on delivery of fuel</b>

## **DOCUMENT B**

### **CONDITIONS**

**All conditions shall have immediate effect unless stated otherwise.**

#### **1. CONDITIONS**

1.1 Vapours displaced by the delivery of petrol into storage installations at service stations shall be returned through a vapour tight connection line to the mobile container delivering the petrol. Unloading operations may not take place unless the arrangements are in place and properly functioning, subject to Conditions 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

1.2 The operator shall implement the schedule of preventative maintenance as appended to this authorisation.

1.3 All reasonably practicable steps shall be taken to prevent uncontrolled leaks of vapour from vents, pipes and connectors from occurring. The Authority shall be advised without delay of the circumstances of such a vapour leak if there is likely to be an effect on a local community, and in all cases such a vapour leak should be recorded in the logbook required under Condition 1.24

In this condition and in Condition 1.4, a vapour leak means any leak of vapour excepting those, which occur through the vent mentioned in Condition 1.11, during potentially hazardous pressurisation.

1.4 The operator shall advise the Authority of the corrective measures to be taken and the timescales over which they will be allowed to be implemented in the event of a vapour leak described in Condition 1.3.

1.5 Instances of vapour lock shall be recorded in the logbook and under the circumstances detailed in Condition 1.3 be reported to the Authority.

1.6 The procedures in Conditions 1.2 to 1.5 inclusive shall be reviewed in light of any modifications that occur to the facilities. The Authority shall be advised of any proposed alteration to operating procedures.

1.7 The vapour collection systems shall be of a size and design, as approved by the Authority, to minimise vapour emission during the maximum petrol and vapour flow in accordance with Conditions 1.1 and 1.8 i.e. when most tank compartments are being simultaneously discharged.

(In the case of existing vapour collection systems, an assessment shall be made of the maximum number of tanks which can be discharged whilst still maintaining the integrity of the vapour collection system.)

1.8 The number of tanker compartments being discharged simultaneously shall not exceed 2, excluding the diesel compartments.

1.9 The connection points on the tank filling pipes and vapour return pipe shall be fitted with secure seals to reduce vapour leaks when not in active use. If apertures are provided on storage tanks for the use of a dipstick, these shall be securely sealed when not in use.



- 1.10 The fittings for delivery and vapour return pipes shall be different to prevent mis-connection.
- 1.11 Petrol storage tank vent pipe(s) shall be fitted with a pressure vacuum relief valve to minimise vapour loss during unloading and storage of petrol. (The pressure vacuum relief valve shall be sized and weighted to prevent vapour loss, except when the storage tanks are subject to potentially hazardous pressurisation.)
- 1.12 When connecting hoses prior to delivery, the vapour return hose shall be connected before any delivery hose. The vapour return hose shall be connected by the road tanker end first, and then at the storage tank end.
- 1.13 Adjacent to each vapour return connection point for the storage tank, there shall be a clearly legible and durable notice instructing 'Connect vapour return line before off-loading' or similar wording. The sign shall also refer to the maximum number of tanker compartments, which may be unloaded simultaneously in accordance with Condition 1.8.
- 1.14 If dip testing of storage tanks or road tanker compartments is performed before delivery, the dip openings shall be securely sealed prior to the delivery taking place.
- 1.15 Road tanker compartment dip testing shall not be performed whilst the vapour hose is connected.
- 1.16 A competent person shall remain near the tanker and keep a constant watch on hoses and connections during unloading. (A competent person is one who has received training in accordance with Clauses 13 and 35 of the Secretary of State's Process Guidance Note PG1/14(04)).
- 1.17 All road tanker compartment and vent discharge valves shall be closed on completion of the delivery.
- 1.18 On completion of unloading, the vapour hose shall not be disconnected until the delivery hose has been discharged and disconnected. The delivery hose shall be disconnected at the road tanker first. The vapour return hose shall be disconnected at the storage tank end first.
- 1.19 All connection points shall be securely sealed after delivery.
- 1.20 If the storage tanks or road tanker compartments are dipped after delivery, the dip openings shall be securely sealed after dip testing.
- 1.21 Manhole entry points to storage tanks shall be kept securely sealed, except when maintenance and testing are being carried out which require entry to the tank.
- 1.22 Petrol delivery and vapour return lines shall be tested in accordance with the schedule as appended to this authorisation (or such other schedule as may be agreed by the regulator).
- 1.23 Pressure vacuum relief valves on petrol storage tank vents shall be checked for correct functioning, including extraneous matter, seating and corrosion at least once every three years.

- 1.24 The operator shall maintain a log book at the authorised premises incorporating details of all maintenance, examination and testing, inventory checking, installation and repair work carried out, along with details of training given to operating staff at the service station.

The logbook shall also detail any suspected vapour leak together with action taken to deal with any leak, in accordance with Clauses 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

- 1.25 Venting of the petrol vapour shall be through the vent pipes marked A (in blue) on the attached plan Reference PPC/164/B

## **2.0 GENERAL OPERATIONS**

- 2.1 The operator shall undertake regular cleaning and preventative maintenance including inspection and repair/replacement on all plant and equipment concerned with the emission, capture, transport and control of emissions to atmosphere. Where necessary manufacturers guidelines shall be used to determine the regularity of maintenance. Records of preventative maintenance including inspections and any works undertaken shall be kept on site and made available to the local authority inspector on request.

- 2.2 Spares and consumables for plant and equipment used in the installation in particular that subject to continual use or wear shall be held on site or shall be available at short notice. Such plant or equipment shall not be used unless that plant or equipment is capable of working in accordance with the conditions of this permit.

- 2.3 Staff at all levels shall receive the necessary training and instruction in their duties relating to control of the activities and emissions to air. Records shall be kept which details all relevant training provided to staff, and these records shall be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

- 2.3.a. The training of all staff with responsibility for operating the activity shall include:

- Awareness of their responsibilities under the Permit; in particular how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to emissions, such as in the event of spillage
- Minimizing emissions on start up and shut down; and
- Action to minimize emissions during abnormal conditions

- 2.4 Any malfunction of plant or spillage of solvent-based materials shall be remedied as soon as possible and process operations altered whilst the necessary work is undertaken.

- 2.5 Any incident likely to give rise to adverse atmospheric emissions or emissions that may have an impact on the local community shall be notified to the local authority immediately, and the details of incident including remedial action taken recorded in the process log book.

- 2.6 The operator shall make available on demand and without charge any of the records required to be kept by this permit.

- 2.7 If there is any intention to change any aspect of the prescribed installation from the description contained in the beginning of this permit, or any other aspect which may affect the substances or concentration or amount of substances being emitted to atmosphere, the operator shall notify the regulator of the proposed changes at least 4 weeks in advance before the changes take place.
- 2.8. Operators shall put in place some form of structured environmental management system (EMS), whether by adopting published standards (ISO 14001 or the EU Eco Management and Audit Scheme [EMAS]) or by setting up an EMS tailored to the nature and size of the particular process

## **DOCUMENT C**

### **RESIDUAL DUTY**

In relation to any aspect of the process not regulated by specific conditions in this permit, then Best Available Techniques shall be used:

For the purposes of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000, “best available techniques” means the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole; and for the purpose of this definition –

- a) “available techniques” means those techniques which have been developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, in the economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator;
- b) “best” means, in relation to techniques, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole;
- c) “techniques” includes both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

## **SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES**

These notes do not comprise part of the Permit PPC/ 164 but contain guidance relevant to the Permit.

### **Inspections and Powers of Entry**

Regular inspections will be carried out by officers of the Council (the Local Authority Inspectors) to check and ensure full compliance with the Permit conditions and residual duties. These inspections may be carried out without prior notice.

Under section 108(6) of the Environment Act 1995 authorised Local Authority Inspectors have been granted powers of entry into any premises for the purposes of discharging relevant duties.

### **Reviews**

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to review the permit at least once every 6 years or in the following circumstances set out in regulation 15 of the Pollution Prevention and Control regulations 2000:

- a) The pollution from the installation is of such significance that the existing emission limit values for the permit need to be revised or new emission limit values need to be included in the permit
- b) Substantial changes in BAT make it possible to reduce emissions from the installation or mobile plant significantly without imposing excessive costs; or
- c) Operational safety of the activities carried out in the installation or mobile plant requires other techniques to be used

### **Health and Safety**

This Permit is given in relation to the requirements of the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. It must not be taken to replace any workplace responsibilities the operator has under Health & Safety legislation. Whenever emission limits quoted in this Permit conflict with occupational exposure limits set under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to secure the health, safety or welfare of persons at work, the tighter limit should prevail.

Installation must be operated in order to protect persons at work as well as the environment. In achieving conditions in this Permit the operator must not adopt any course of action that would put at risk the health, safety or welfare of persons at work.

### **Other Statutory Requirements**

This Permit does not detract from any other statutory requirement, such as the need to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent, discharge consent from the Environment Agency, building regulations approval, or a waste disposal licence.

This Permit does not authorise a contravention of any other enactment or any order made, granted or issued under any enactment, nor does it authorise a contravention of any rule or breach of any agreement.

The Operator is advised to consult the relevant Planning Department regarding changes that may be required as a result of this Permit (e.g. stack heights) as they may require planning permission.

### **Transfer of Permits**

Where the operator of an installation wishes to transfer, in whole or in part, his permit to another person, the operator and the proposed transferee shall jointly make an application to the regulator to effect the transfer. Such an application shall be accompanied by the permit and any fee prescribed in respect of the transfer.

In the case of partial transfer, where the original operator retains part of the permit, the application must make clear who will retain control over the various parts of the installation. The application must include a plan identifying which parts of the site and which activities the operator proposes transferring.

The local authority will then determine whether to allow the transfer within a two-month period, unless the local authority and the applicants agree a longer period. Where the local authority approves the transfer, the transfer will take effect from the date requested by the operator or a date that may be agreed by the local authority and the applicants.

### **Variation to Permits**

Variation to permits may be initiated either by the local authority or the operator, either in response to changes in the operation of an installation or if new conditions are needed to deal with new matters. Variations may be required in response to the following.

- Change of operation of the installation. (The operator shall notify the local authority under Section 16(1) of the Regulations.)
- In response to the findings of a periodic review of conditions.
- In response to the findings of an inspection.
- New or revised sector guidance notes

The operator should apply to the Local Authority in order to vary a permit under regulation 17 of the Regulations. The application must be in writing and, in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 7 to the Regulations contain:

- The name, address and telephone number of the operator.
- The address of the installation.
- A correspondence address.
- A description of the proposed changes.
- An indication of the variations the operator would like to make.
- Any other information the operator wants the authority take account of.

### **Substantial Change**

A substantial change means, in relation to an installation, a change in operation, which in the opinion of the local authority may have significant negative effects on human beings or the environment.

Where the local authority deems that a proposed variation constitutes a substantial change, the operator will be informed of the process to follow.

### **Noise**

This Permit does not include reference to noise. Statutory noise nuisance is regulated separately under the provisions of Part III of the 1990 Act.

### **Appeals**

An Appeal can be made against the conditions in, or variations to this Permit as per Part IV of the Regulations. Appeals are made to the Planning Inspectorate who acts on behalf of the Secretary of State. Appeals against conditions within a Permit must be submitted within 6 months of the date of issue of the permit. Appeals against variation notices must be submitted within 2 months of the date of issue of the notice. Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated and sent to:

The Planning Inspectorate  
Environmental Appeals Administration  
Room 4/19 – Eagle Wing  
Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Temple Quay  
BRISTOL  
BS1 6PN

### **HMSO Publications**

All HMSO publications can be ordered by telephone on Tel: 0870 600 5522, Fax: 0870 600 5533 or e-mail: [book.orders@tso.co.uk](mailto:book.orders@tso.co.uk)

## Guidance for Operators receiving a Variation Notice

(This guidance does not form part of the Variation Notice, but it is for the guidance of those served with the notice).

### Dealing with Variation Notice

This notice varies the terms of the permit specified in the Notice by amending or deleting certain existing conditions and/or adding new conditions. The Schedule attached to the notice explain which conditions have been amended, added or deleted and the dates on which these have effect.

The Council may have included a 'consolidated permit', which takes into account these, and / or previous variations. In cases where a consolidated permit is not included this variation notice must be read in conjunction with your permit document.

### Offences

#### Failure to comply

With a variation notice is an offence under regulation 32 of the 2000 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable to (i) a fine of up to £20,000 or improvement for a term not exceeding 6 months or both; or (ii) to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both, depending on whether the matter is dealt with in Magistrates Court or Crown Court.

### Appeals

Under regulation 27(2) of the 2000 Regulations operators have the right to appeal against a suspension notice. The right to appeal does not apply in circumstances where the notice implements a direction of the Secretary of State given under regulations 12(15) (directions to regulators), 36 (general directions to regulators), paragraph (4) of regulation 27 (Appeals), paragraph 14(6) of Schedule 4 (directions determining applications for permits) or 6(6) of Schedule 7 (directions determining variation of permits).

Appeals against a variation notice do not have the effect of suspending operation of the notice. Appeals do not have the affect of suspending permit conditions, or any of the mentioned notices.

Notice of appeal against a variation notice must be given within two months of the date of the notice, which is the subject matter or the appeal. The secretary of State may in a particular case allow notice of appeal to be given after the expiry of this period, but would only do so in the most compelling circumstances.



## **How to appeal**

There are no forms or changes for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide (see Schedule 8 of the 2000 Regulations, paragraph 1):

- Written notice of the appeal
- A statement of the grounds of appeal;
- A statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be dealt with by written representations procedure or a hearing —a hearing must be held if either the appellant or enforcing authority requests this, or if the Planning Inspector or the Secretary of State decides to hold one;
- (appellants must copy the above three items to the local authority when the appeal is made)
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant permit
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator; and
- a copy of any decision or notice, which is the subject matter of the appeal.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for commercial confidentiality under regulation 31 of the 2000 Regulations, and provide relevant details. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection.

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in chapter 8 of the LA-IPPC and LAPPC manual.

## **Where to send your appeal documents**

Appeals should be despatched on the day they are dated, and addressed to:

The planning Inspectorate  
Environmental Appeals Administration  
Room 4/19 – Eagle Wing  
Temple Quay House  
2 The Square  
Temple Quay  
Bristol BS1 6PN

On receipt of an appeal and during the appeal process the main parties will be informed about the next steps, and will also normally be provided with additional copies of each other's representations.

To withdraw an appeal – which may be done at any time – the appellant must notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing and copy the notification to the local authority who must in turn notify anyone with an interest in the appeal.

## **Costs**

Guidance from the Planning Inspectorate states that operator and regulator would be normally expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or enquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of Schedule 8, paragraph 4(10) of the 2000 Regulations, either the appellant or the local authority can apply for costs. Applications for costs are normally heard towards the end of the proceedings and will only be allowed if the party claimed them can show that the other side behaved unreasonably and put them to unnecessary expense. There is no provision for costs to be awarded where appeals are dealt with by written representatives.

## **Commercial Confidentiality**

An operator may request certain information to remain confidential i.e. not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of commercially confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice or any other notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The amount of information excluded from the register should be kept to the minimum necessary to safeguard the operator's commercial advantage. It may assist the local authority if the information the operator considers to be commercially confidential is submitted in a way which will allow it to be easily removed should the claim be granted, for example on separate pages, marked 'claimed confidential'. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

The general principle is that information should be freely available to the public. Information that maybe considered commercially confidential is that which if it "were being contained within the register would prejudice to an unreasonable degree the commercial interests of an individual or any other person" (regulation 31(12) of the 2000 Regulations).

Local Authorities will also take into account whether the information at issue could be obtained or inferred from other publicly accessible sources.

The local authority will determine this request within 28 days of the date of such an application and will issue a Determination Notice detailing their decision. The notice may specify a time period over which the information is to remain commercially confidential (if not specified, it will be four years beginning with the date of the determination). The operator may appeal to the Secretary of State within 21 days of the notification of the decision.

If the application is granted the local authority will place a statement on the public register stating that certain information has been withheld and stating the reason why, plus whether the information is relevant to a permit condition, and whether the permit condition has been complied with.

The local authority may consider that certain areas of the information are commercially confidential, and others are not. If this is the case it will be stated in the determination notice. The operator may appeal against this in the normal manner.

Further guidance on commercial confidentiality can be found in Chapter 8 of the LA-IPPC and LAPPC manual.

### **National Security**

Information may be excluded from the public register on the grounds of National Security. If it is considered that the inclusion of information on a public register is contrary to the interests of national security, the operator may apply to the Secretary of State, specifying the information and indicating the apparent nature of risk to national security. The operator must inform the local authority of such an application, who will not include the information on the public register until the Secretary of State has decided the matter.

**Plan PPC/138/A Barras Heath Service Station**



City Services Directorate  
Environmental Health  
Environmental Protection  
Brookgate House, Brookgate  
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