ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990 section 10

City of Coventry

NOTICE OF VARIATION OF AUTHORISATION

19

To **Coal Investments Coventry Mine Limited (In Administration)**

Of **22 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0JJ**

The **Coventry City Council**
(the Authority) has decided that the authorisation to carry out a prescribed process, namely:

The size reduction, screening, grading, blending, loading and unloading of coal.

at the premises known as **Coventry Colliery, Bennetts Road North, Keresley, Coventry**

granted to you by the Council on the **20th** day of **January 1993** under the reference number **019** should be varied in the following manner*

1. In Clause 1.1, the words "stocking and blending" shall be substituted with the words "size reduction, screening, grading, blending, loading and unloading".

2. In Clause 1.1, the words "coal stocking area" shall be substituted with the words "colliery site".

3. In Clause 1.1, the words "Plan 1" shall be substituted with the words "revised Plan 1A".

4. In Clause 1.1, the following paragraph shall be deleted "The coal stocking area is 6.6 hectares in size and can stock up to 130 000 tonnes of coal".

5. Clause 2.1 shall be deleted.

6. Clause 2.2 shall be deleted.

(PLEASE SEE ATTACHED)

The date(s) on which the variation(s) are to take effect are†

1) Immediately	7) Immediately	13) 1st October 1996
2) Immediately	8) Immediately	14) Immediately
3) Immediately	9) Immediately	15) Immediately
4) Immediately	10) Immediately	16) Immediately
5) Immediately	11) Immediately	17) Immediately
6) Immediately	12) 1st January 1997	18) 1st October 2000

continued overleaf

Delete any words in square brackets which do not apply

* **Specify the variation(s) to the authorisation.**

† **Specify the effective dates for each variation.**

YOU ARE REQUIRED, within a period of **28 days** from the date of service on you of this Notice, to notify the Authority of the action (if any) which you propose to take to ensure that the process is carried on in accordance with the authorisation as varied by this Notice.

~~[In the opinion of the Authority, the action to be taken by you in consequence of this Variation Notice will involve a substantial change** in the manner in which the process is being carried on.]~~

Dated 07 JUN 1996

(Signed).....[redacted]

(Designation).....
(the Officer appointed for this purpose)

Address for all communications:

Housing and Environmental Services Directorate
Broadgate House
Broadgate
COVENTRY
CV1 1NH

Delete any words in square brackets which do not apply

NOTE

You have a right of appeal against this Notice to the Secretary of State for [the Environment] [Wales]. If you wish to appeal you must do so in writing within a period of two months beginning with the date of this Notice. You must set out the grounds for your appeal and send to the Secretary of State a copy of this Notice, together with copies of all relevant documents and correspondence. You should also indicate whether you wish the appeal to be dealt with at a hearing or on the basis of written representations. A copy of your Notice of Appeal must also be sent to the Council.

** "Substantial change" is defined in Section 10(7) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as "a substantial change in the substances released from the process or in the amount or any other characteristic of any substance so released"; and the Secretary of State may give directions to enforcing authorities as to what does or does not constitute a substantial change in relation to processes generally, any description of process or any particular process.

7. In Clause 3.1, after the words "identify the source" shall be inserted the words "in these cases, wind direction and, where appropriate, wind speed shall be recorded".

8. In Clause 3.3, the word "four" shall be substituted with the word "two".

9. In Clause 4.1, after the words "kept clean" shall be inserted the words "and constantly damp by the use of a bowser".

10. After Clause 4.2 shall be inserted the following paragraph:

    "4.2.1 The height of coal stockpiles shall not exceed 4 metres when stocked in the open. Any increase in this height shall have prior written approval from the local authority".

11. After Clause 4.2.1 shall be inserted the following paragraph:

    "4.2.2 Coal shall not be stocked higher than the top of the coal bay stelcons and no higher than 0.5 metres below the top of the coal bay stelcons at the edges".

12. After Clause 4.5 shall be inserted the following paragraph:

    "4.5.1 At the output end of each mobile plant, a flexible sheet shall be fitted to the upper part of the mineral drop height".

13. After Clause 4.5.1 shall be inserted the following paragraph:

    "4.5.2 All mobile screens and shredders shall be fitted with a water spray".

14. In Clause 4.6, after the word "wet" shall be inserted the words "by means of automatic fixed and mobile water sprays".

15. In Clause 4.7, after the word "exhaust" shall be inserted the words "where practicable".

16. In Clause 4.9, after the word "vehicle" shall be inserted the words "and wheel".

17. In Clause 4.11, the words "throughout the site" will be deleted and shall be replaced with the words "in the coal stocking area and a speed limit of 15mph shall apply to the rest of the site".

18. After Clause 4.13 shall be inserted the following paragraph:

    "4.14 Landscape bunds shall be constructed along the perimeter of the rapid loader and coal stocking areas of the site to minimise the potential for dust leaving the site".

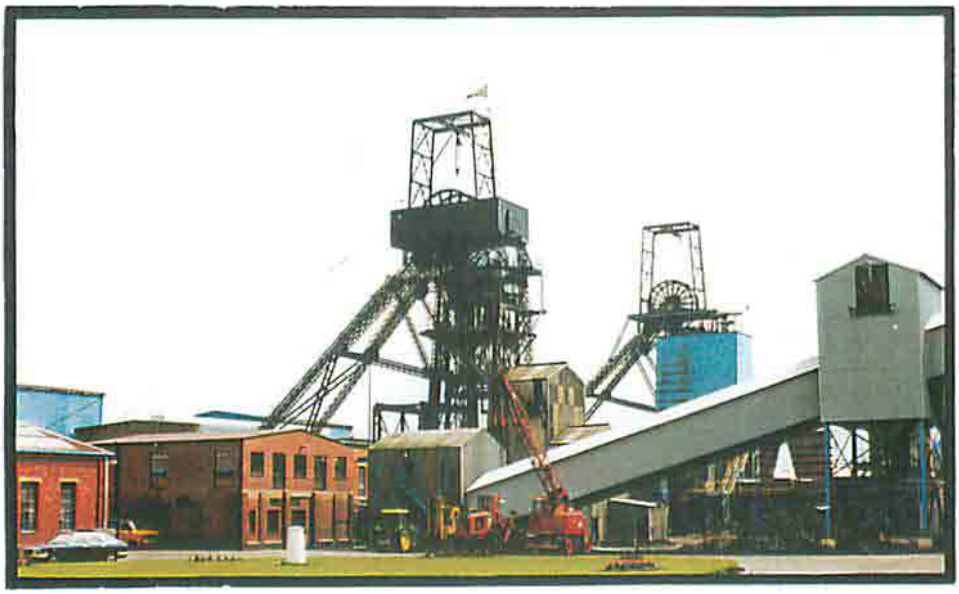
A. L. P. AMBROSE

Minerals Planning & Development Consultancy

SAND AND GRAVEL
OIL AND GAS
HARD ROCK
WASTE
COAL

Coal Investments plc

COVENTRY COLLIERY



Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Regulations 1991

AUTHORISATION REFERENCE 019

Programme for Upgrading

AUGUST 1995

Project Ref No: 1033/95 CI\EPA\1033.2.1.J

UNIT 7, TUTTLE HILL INDUSTRIAL PARK • TUTTLE HILL • NUNEATON • WARWICKSHIRE • CV10 0HR

TELEPHONE: (01203) 384012 • FACSIMILE: (01203) 344010

COVENTRY COLLIERY

Contents

*****

1.0 FOREWORD:

This document entitled **"Programme for Upgrading"** is deposited with the City of Coventry Council's Environmental Health Department in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act.

As a matter courtesy, a copy of the Programme for Upgrading has been forwarded to the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council.

The document has been prepared by A L P Ambrose, Minerals Planning and Development Consultancy in agreement with and on behalf of Coal Investments Plc of 22 Tudor Street, London, EC4Y 0JJ, following instructions issued by Mr J Sorbie, Coal Investments Project Manager based at Trentham in Stoke on Trent.

The document addresses the practical actions that Coal Investments propose to implement over the next few years in order to minimise, using the best available techniques not entailing excessive costs (BATNEEC), the emissions to atmosphere from their operations at the Colliery Site.

***

2.0 INTRODUCTION:

Coal Investments Plc is the operator of Coventry Colliery. Coal Investments is the recently formed Company with interests in the marketing, production and development of coal and coal mining activities in the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Company holds a Licence from the Coal Authority which entitles it to work the former British Coal, Coventry Colliery.

Coal Investments acquired its interest in Coventry Colliery from the former British Coal after lengthy negotiations following the announcement by Michael Heseltine of the closure of a large number of collieries in 1993. The Colliery was therefore **saved from closure** by this private Company, who intend to continue to re-establish its underground and surface infrastructure and commence coaling once more.

Much of the colliery's surface pollution control infrastructure was removed by British Coal at the time they announced the Colliery's closure.

This re-dawning of the Colliery will therefore require substantial investment in both equipment and labour. The City of Coventry, Nuneaton and Bedworth and the area in general will benefit from the economic affects generated by both the reintroduction of capital and the opportunity for meaningful

continued....

employment prospects.

The continuing operations undertaken on the Colliery surface are classed as a "Prescribed Process" falling within the definition contained in Schedule 1, Chapter 3, Section 4, **Part B**, Sub Section (b) of the 1991 Environmental Protection Act Regulations, ie ..."the crushing, grinding, breaking up, screening, grading, mixing, loading or unloading of coal or coal products"...

As such, the regulatory authority for air pollution control at this time are deemed to be the Local Authority for this Part B process.

The Colliery's surface curtilage (or process boundary area) actually falls within two administrative Council areas. We have for the sake of clarity and because the "majority" of the process takes place within the City of Coventry and the City actually issued Authorisation reference 019, for the stock site only, again taken the City as "senior" for the purposes of the Environmental Protection Act activities and therefore lodged this Programme for Upgrading with them. .

The Act itself appears to be mute on this "crossing of boundaries" so this common sense approach has been agreed by all.

***

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990:

3.1 Original Application:

On 12 November 1991, when the Colliery was under the control of the British Coal Corporation's Midlands and Wales Group and fully operational, an application was made under Section 6 of the Environmental Protection Act to Coventry City Council for **"Authorisation to continue a prescribed process"**. The application was accepted by the City as "duly made". Closure events over took this application and a response authorisation was never issued.

3.2 Revised Amended Application:

On 19 November 1992, shortly after the cessation of underground production by the British Coal Corporation, an "amended application" was submitted to Coventry City Council because of the changed circumstances due to the planned closure programme.

The revision basically covered the use of the coal stocking site and its associated activities.

3.3 The Authorisation:

On 20 January 1993, Coventry City Council authorised the operation of the stocking site under the **Authorisation ref: 019.**

continued....

It is requested that the original application, the revision and the Authorisation 019, together with this Programme of Upgrading, shall be kept "live" and form the nucleus of information and revisions describing the:

i) operators details;
ii) description of process;
iii) details of emissions (source, nature etc);
iv) monitoring and control proposals;
v) environmental consequences of the emissions.

3.4 The Improvements Proposed:

This particular document entitled "Programme for Upgrading" is submitted in cognizance of Condition 5.1 of the Authorisation dated 20 January 1993 and as a variation to the original and revised applications.

3.5 Guidance Notes:

The Programme for Upgrading should be read in conjunction with the documents 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 above, together with the Secretary of States Guidance PG3/5 and the amendment of September 1994 covering coal, coke petroleum, coke and coal products processes and the Guidance from the Department of the Environment and Welsh Office on what to include in an upgrading programme.

continued....

The Programme for Upgrading takes full cognisance of all the above guidance and sets out the planned improvements at the Colliery surface site and when they are proposed to be implemented by Coal Investments in line with the Colliery's environmental objectives and business plans.

***

4.0 MAJOR VARIATIONS SINCE THE ORIGINAL APPLICATIONS:

4.1 Management Responsibilities:

(refer to original application statement 12 November 1991 at paragraph 1.5)

Although the "ownership" of the Colliery remains unchanged, the operator is now:

Coal Investments Plc
Coventry Mine Limited
Bennetts Road
Keresley
Coventry
CV7 8HU

Telephone: 01203 332361

The Colliery Manager, Mr Robin Dean, has overall control of environmental management at the mine and he is presently in the process of delegating specific responsibilities to key personnel. When this delegation is completed, an "Environmental Management" tree will be established that will ensure control of air pollution at the site.

continued....

4.2 Policy on the Environment:

(refer to original application 12 November 1991, paragraph 1.5)

The Colliery Manager is proposing to draft Coventry Colliery's Policy on the Environment. It is expected to be published before the end of 1995.

4.3 Contractual Obligations:

Powell Duffryn Fuels are running the coal preparation plant under Contract to Coal Investments. The Contract has clear provisions and clauses in which responsibilities for the environment are set out. Coal Investments will ensure that Powell Duffryn implement those environmental promises/clauses to control and minimise air pollution.

Powell Duffryn's Manager for the Coventry Colliery coal preparation plant is Mr John Dutton, who can be contacted at the site office on 01203 338185.

Powell Duffryn are a long established mining Company of national standing whose headquarters are situated at:

1B College Street
Ammanford
Dyfed
SA18 3AB

continued....

4.4 Colliery Curtilage (Process Boundary):

The surface curtilage of the mine has been altered in the recent licensing procedures. The curtilage now being a little smaller. The new boundary is shown on plan ref: CV\EPA\006 dated June 1995.

In general, zone 2 (shafts and washery) remains substantially the same with zones 1 (general administrative area) and 3 (coal stocking area) accounting for the change.

4.5 Ancillary Activities:

(Refer to original application 12 November 1991, paragraph 2.5)

a) Boiler Plant:

The system described of coal fired steam boilers has been removed along with the chimney serving the facility.

Electrical energy is now used for the supply of hot water for bathing facilities for 250 persons, some 1,000 less than employed when the Colliery was operated by the British Coal Corporation.

b) Bulk Cement Storage:

Cementious powder is no longer pneumatically transported below ground. The two surface silos holding the cement powder have

continued....

been removed.

c) Blacksmith's Forge:

A rarely used Blacksmith's hearth is located in the main workshop building. Emissions from this hearth are gathered via a hood and vented direct to atmosphere.

The fuel used is coke.

d) Open Fires:

It may be that in very cold weather, braziers burning coal are strategically placed on the surface in the vicinity of the coal preparation plant to stop pipe systems freezing.

Presently, small amounts of rubbish are burnt in a controlled manner within a skip adjacent to the electrical store. The Colliery Manager is exploring arrangements to deal with the disposal of medical wastes. Domestic and metal wastes are disposed of by contractors.

4.6 Waste Disposal:

Mineral waste (dirt or spoil) produced at the Colliery is variable and very much dependent on the output of coal.

continued....

Presently the dirt produced is in the region of 100 tonnes per day.

This dirt will increase as the Colliery begins to improve its coal production.

Disposal of the dirt is presently to the Coventry and Solihull waste disposal company's site at Websters Brickyard. This is a site licensed to take inert waste.

Other site options for disposal of the Colliery's dirt are presently the subject of a feasibility study.

The waste disposal sites are not the subject of the Environmental Protection Act Part I, Air Pollution Control.

4.7 Traffic Management:

a) Routing:

A new heavy goods vehicle traffic route through the site is proposed to be introduced by Coal Investments. The proposed improved routing is shown on plan ref: CV/EPA/006. At this moment however, heavy goods vehicle traffic follow the "green arrow" route in both directions.

continued....

b) Speed Limits:

A site speed limit in the coal stocking area of 10 mph has been introduced. A 15 mph limit is in force in all other areas of the Colliery surface.

c) Signposting:

New signposts in the Coal Investments livery have been recently established in strategic positions giving instructions, viz:

a) directions/entrance/exit;
b) use of weighbridge;
c) use of sheeting platform;
d) use of wheelwash;
e) speed limits;

together with signposting in Powell Duffryn's livery directing visitors to their site office..

d) Ramps:

Several "sleeping policemen" have recently been constructed by Coal Investments within the site for the purposes of safety and dust control. Reduction of speed across this type of mineral site is an important dust suppression control measure.

continued....

e) Internal Roadway Sprays:

i) Coal Products Limited:

During the licensing process, a small strip of land (formerly part of the Colliery) some 10 metres wide on the northern boundary of Homefire, was transferred to the control of Coal Products Limited (CPL). CPL have introduced a dust control system throughout the full length. The system is a fine water spray sited approximately every 10 metres along the roadway length.

ii) Coal Investments Limited:

The system of fixed and mobile sprays outlined in the original application at 3.3(viii) will be reinstated by the Company. Automation of the system will eventually follow.

It is expected that full reinstatement will be achieved by the end of June 1996.

f) Check Weigh Facility:

The check weighbridge was removed by the British Coal Corporation. However, the Colliery intend to invest in a new check weighbridge which will be sited near the original at position 24 on plan ref: CV\EPA\006. No firm date for this

continued....

installation has been decided.

4.8 Grading of Coals:

At this moment in time, during continued underground recovery operations, the Colliery are producing coal from roadways not coal faces.

However, from this run of mine produce, the products listed at 1.6 in the application of 12 November 1991 can still be made by the coal preparation plant, although the percentages quoted are now variable and likely to be more market controlled,

4.9 Mine Fan:

An emission to atmosphere is released from the No.2 shaft fan duct evasée. The release is returning mine air after it has passed through the underground workings. The release has to be made to enable ventilation of the mine. No problems or nuisance have been or are expected.

4.10 Future Arrangements:

a) Relocation of the Rapid Loading Bunker:

It is proposed to relocate the present railway loading bunker facility from adjacent to the Coal Products Limited Homefire

continued....

bunker, (No.42 on plan ref: CV\EPA\006) to a position adjacent to the minewater settling ponds, No.22. This relocation includes surface conveyors and a concrete pad.

Full details are set out in a request for "approval" to the City Council Planning Department under the terms of the Town and Country Planning General Development Order.

A full dust suppression spray system will be included in the contract/construction specification for the reclaim and loading system.

It is proposed that an embankment will be constructed around the perimeter of the concrete loading pad possibly in a horse shoe shape with the northern boundary open. The embankment is likely to be constructed of spoil and will eventually be soiled, grassed and a tree planting scheme implemented. Full details will be agreed with both the Planning and Environmental Health Departments of the City Council in the near future.

b) Overhead Conveyor Gantries:

The conveyor gantries forming the link between the coal preparation plant complex and the Coal Products Limited Homefire concrete bunker have now been removed. Refer to No.42 on plan ref: CV\EPA\006.

continued....

Certain sections of these conveyors will be utilised in the relocation project covering the rapid loading facility.

c) Filter Presses:

The waste dirt from the coal preparation plant washing system has in the past, caused disposal problems because of its high moisture content.

Accordingly, the coal preparation plant dirt management route is to be improved by the investment in a high technology water filter-press process.

New filter presses will be installed on the northern side of the coal preparation plant at point 38. The presses will reduce the moisture content of the dirt product by recovering more water for use in the washing system and ensuring a drier more easily engineered and disposable dirt waste.

***

5.0 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS:

Town and Country Planning legislation covers both surface and underground development activities at a mine.

In the case of Coventry Colliery, the mine was sunk and operative prior to the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act relevant date of 01 July 1948 and is therefore a **"General Development Order Colliery"** in planning terms.

Therefore no specific planning application for permission/consent has generally been needed for development at the mine. However, recent changes in legislation have required certain documents and plans to be deposited with the Mineral Planning Authority.

5.1 The Deposited Underground Seam plan:

This document submitted in cognisance of Part 20, Class A of the 1988 General Development Order sets out in plan form an underground area within which the Thick Coal Seam can continue to be mined from the Colliery without a specific planning application for permission. This same area is denoted by the Coal Authority to Coal Investments under the terms of the Licence and is known as the underground Licence area.

continued....

5.2 The Surface Authorised Site:

As required by the 1988 General Development Order, a plan of land "immediately adjoining an active access which is in use for the purposes of that mine in connection with coal industry activities" was deposited with the Mineral Planning Authority ie Coventry City Council and Warwickshire County Council.

This plan is known as the "Surface Authorised Site Plan". Its boundaries generally form the "process boundary" in Environmental Protection Act terms. Development within these boundaries is permitted, subject to the prior approval of the Mineral Planning Authority.

In May 1995 an application for prior approval under the provisions of Class C of the General Development Order 1990 was submitted to Coventry City Council as the Mineral Planning Authority, for the ..."Repositioning of the Rapid Loading Facility"...

The application was submitted by A L P Ambrose on behalf of Coal Investments and stated that an efficient atomised dust suppression spray system will cover the reclaim and loading system.

***

6.0 IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS:

Coal Investments are continually reassessing the national marketing situation for their coal products.

They will be the licensed operators of Coventry Colliery for the next fifteen years. This Programme for Upgrading, setting out the management and air pollution control improvements, should be viewed with due regard to the current economic climate. The Company expect to achieve the standards laid down in the Secretary of States Process Guidance Notes PG3/5(91) at the timings proposed in the Improvement Bar Chart at Annex 5.

The following improvement proposals are referenced directly to PG3/5(91) and PG3/5(94) as suggested in the document Guidance on an Upgrading Programme.

6.1 Introduction:

Clause 1:

The Secretary of States Process Guidance Notes PG3/5(91) and the amendment of September 1994 cover the prescribed process undertaken at the Colliery surface site.

Clause 2:

The "coal handling" process is prescribed for Local Authority

continued....

control. For reasons previously described, Coventry City Council's Environmental Health Department are considered the "senior regulators". It is expected that the City of Coventry will liaise with Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council as and where necessary.

Clause 3:

The operations at the site **do not** include the use of combustion units which burn waste or recovered oil.

Clause 4:

The original application gave full and precise details of the full/whole process. It is this "whole process" for which specific authorisation is now sought as a variation to 019.

Clause 5:

It is recognised that PG3/5(91) applies to the upgrading of an existing process taking place at Coventry Colliery.

6.2 Upgrading of Existing Processes:

Clauses 6 and 7:

At the time of the original application on 12 November 1991., the

continued....

operations on the Colliery surface to control and minimise air pollution were achieved by the proper and efficient use of the existing modern equipment. It is the intention of Coal Investments to recover and improve on that standard achieved.

Clause 8:

It is recognised that the Local Authority have powers under the Environmental Protection Act as regards noise nuisance.

Coal Investments will ensure that the best possible controls to lessen noise and nuisance generated at the site will be used as and when appropriate.

The Colliery site does not have a history of noise complaints.

Clause 9:

The existing process will be upgraded to the standards of PG3/5(91) as the equipment to operate each part of the process is gradually bought back on line.

We recognise that exceptional circumstances appertain to this Colliery and consider that the upgrading deadline of 01 October 1996 as set out in PG3/5 should be regarded as flexible. A target date would not be appropriate at this moment in time because, in practice, the full planning and investment needed to

continued....

recover the mine is not yet finalised.

However, Coal Investments intend to reinstate and improve the surface dust control infrastructure that was operative prior to November 1991. That dust control system was regarded as very efficient and reliable.

Clauses 10 and 11:

The Authorisation covering the prescribed process at the coal stocking site is dated 20 January 1993. Because of the tremendous changes in circumstances, a Programme for Upgrading was not submitted by 20 January 1994 as required.

The Local Authority Section 6(6) "review of conditions" should take place before 20 January 1997. It is assumed and highly likely that a further authorisation/variation notice will be issued by the Authority well before that review date.

6.3 Emission Limits and Controls:

Clause 12:

Coal Investments aim is consistent with that set out in this clause, ie ...to prevent an emission from their operations at the Colliery which is harmful, offensive or detrimental to the amenity of the neighbourhood...

continued....

Clause 13:

This clause is accepted as the base standard for laboratory analysis and any measurement of pollutant concentrations undertaken in a laboratory will comply with the standard.

Clauses 14 and 15:

These two clauses are irrelevant as there are no "contained" sources at the Colliery. Coal Investments do not intend to enclose the process taking place at the Colliery surface. This is impractical.

Clause 16:

The only "combustion" processes operated are those associated with the Blacksmith's hearth, occasional coal burning braziers in adverse weather and dealing with rubbish.

These activities are not expected to generate visible smoke or particulate matter that would cause nuisance.

Clause 17:

This Clause is not relevant because the process is carried on outside in the open air.

continued....

6.4 Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement of Emissions:

Clause 18 and 19:

Visual inspections are ongoing as described in the original application at paragraph 3.4(a) and the stock site application at 4.3. The daily inspections and reports will continue to be made by the Surface Foreman (Mr Graham Hill).

At this stage, it is not intended that any monitoring using British Standard dust gauges be undertaken, however, Coal Investments propose to install five sticky pad type gauges at points to be agreed with Coventry City Council, possibly in the positions shown on plan ref: CV\EPA\006.

The pads will be inspected on a daily basis and renewed if necessary, on a weekly basis for a "survey period" to be agreed with the Local Authority. A suitable laboratory will be chosen to analyse and give a written report on the Condition of the pads in correlating the measurement of fugitive dusts. We suggest the survey period initially covers three months.

All information on the exercise will be made available to Coventry City Council and a copy permanently kept in the Colliery's Main Office under the supervision of the Office Manager.

continued....

It is proposed to start the sticky pads monitoring system before the end of June 1996, when the Colliery should be operating normally.

Clause 20:

This clause is irrelevant as there is no dust arrestment equipment handling a nominal air capacity in excess of 300 metres cubed per minute on the site.

Clause 21:

This clause is irrelevant as no sampling in vents or ducts takes place.

Clause 22:

The laboratory report on the sticky pads survey once received by the Colliery Manager, will be made available for inspection by the Officers of the Council during normal office hours.

Clause 23:

Dust Monitoring Log:

This is now implemented, a written log of daily visual inspections is kept in the Colliery offices by the Office

continued....

Manager, together with details of any remedial action taken by whom and when. Daily weather conditions are also noted in the Logbook.

Inspections are based on a five minute visual check at each one of the five dust (sticky pad) monitoring stations.

The Manager of the Colliery has issued written instructions stating that the Surface Foreman, is responsible for the visual dust monitoring procedures.

A deputising system is to be implemented in cases of illness/holidays.

The dust monitoring log will be kept by Coal Investments for at least four years.

6.5 Materials Handling:

Clause 24:

It is proposed that all the dust minimisation and control measures implemented by the former operators will be reinstated as set out in the Bar Chart of Improvements.

Water suppression and carefully designed physical systems, such as landscaping bunds are the two main avenues to be used on site

continued....

to control and minimise fugitive dust arisings. Their uses are addressed elsewhere in this Programme for Upgrading.

6.6 Fixed Plant:

Clause 25:

Dust emissions from fixed plant are already minimised by:

a) avoidance of spillage;
b) maintenance of a high standard of cleanliness;
c) dampening of material;
d) partial enclosure of plant where possible;
e) drop heights minimised;
f) chutes to reduce free fall where appropriate.

6.7 General Operations:

Clause 26:

Coal Investments propose that by the end of September 1996 all mobile screens and shredders used at the site will have an atomiser spray (or similar) strategically fixed to the plant. It is expected that the supply to the sprays will be shaft tappings minewater.

Any mobile screen not so equipped after September 1996 will not

continued....

be used without the express permission of the City Council's Environmental Health Department.

By the end of December 1996, each output end of the mobile plant will have a "flexible sheet" shrouding the delivery and the upper part of the mineral drop height.

Any mobile screen not so equipped will not be used.

Clause 27:

By the end of December 1995, it is proposed to position on the stock site, sturdy but bright markers around each different stockpile with a maximum spacing between the markers of 10 metres.

This action will ensure the stockpiles are clearly delineated and therefore secondary crushing is minimised as much as possible.

Any damage to the delineation markers or sign posting will be corrected as soon as is practicable.

Temporarily unused black carpeted areas (as opposed to hard top eg concrete or tarmac) will be kept constantly damp by use of a bowser.

During all operations to place or remove coals whether on the

continued....

Clause 28:

designated stocksite itself or the "working" piles associated directly with the coal preparation plant full care and attention will be exercised to ensure that the risk of air pollution from fugitive coal dust will be minimised.

It is not expected that coal will be stocked "long term" on the coal stocking areas.

However, good working practice will be followed in terms of aerodynamically profiling and compaction of all the stock in particular the smaller grades of coal.

Clause 29:

All workers on the site will at least every 6 months, be given an individual "environmental briefing" arranged by the Colliery Manager (or other suitably qualified person) to ensure that in practice, they take care in all activities so as not to create dust emissions to the atmosphere, during the transport, handling and storage of coal. Every new surface worker will be given a briefing prior to being allowed to start work.

The first of these individual environmental briefings will start early in January 1996.

continued....

The Colliery Manager is presently drafting a "General Policy for the Environment" and a more specific Surface Environmental Strategy Plan, which will fit in with the Colliery's Business Plan. This Programme for Upgrading may well form the basis of the airborne dust control section of the SESP. It is expected that completion by July 1997 will be achieved for these plans. The plans will be internally reviewed every 6 months.

Following this, an externally arranged environmental audit will be undertaken of the site on an annual basis. The first external environmental audit will take place in July 1997, although an environmental report will be produced and tabled in July 1995.

Clause 30:

A roadsweeper and water bowsers have been dedicated to the site since July 1995.

The machines will keep the internal metalled roadways clean and operational areas permanently damp.

By the end of October 1995, Coal Investments intend to introduce a traffic management system that will go some way to ensure the minimum cross contamination between permanent site traffic, eg shovel loaders, and heavy goods vehicles going off site onto the public highway.

continued....

Vehicles with a downwards pointed exhaust system will be discouraged from using the site.

Clause 31:

All coal and spoil lorries leaving the Colliery are sheeted. This is a site rule.

Sheeting means fully, efficiently and capable of covering the cargo bay ensuring the cargo does not leave the vehicle.

A high quality sheeting platform is available for the drivers use adjacent to the Bennetts Road exit.

A large sign emphasising the rule is sited at the Bennetts Road entrance.

A site speed limit of 15 mph is in force throughout the Colliery surface except on the coal stocking site where the limit is 10 mph. Speed limit signs have been erected. Any driver ignoring the rules will be warned and then banned from the site if he/she persist in ignoring the rules and speed limits and create dusty conditions and spillage.

The existing wheelwash has now been brought back into use.

The wheelwash facility is excellent and heavy goods vehicles

continued....

remain on a hard surface right through from the weighbridge to the public highway.

The only entrance/exit to the site is off Bennetts Road. See plan ref: CV\EPA\006.

All heavy goods vehicles leaving the Colliery will use the wheelwash facility before being allowed entry onto the nearby weighbridge before exiting the site.

Coal and spoil will not be transported in drums.

Private coal merchants buying direct from the Colliery may transport coals contained in hesian type sacks or bags. This type of vehicle will not require sheeting.

Clause 32:

It is proposed that landscaping embankments are to be constructed along the rapid loader and coal stock perimeters of the site. At present, the idea and detailing is only at the siting and design stage. The development of these bunds may well need permission/approval under the Town and Country Planning legislation and will therefore be the subject of a specific application to the Mineral Planning Authority.

It is likely that the principal embankments will be constructed

continued....

of colliery spoil, covered later with soils and grassed over. Specific areas of the embankment and its environs will be dedicated to tree planting.

The embankments may well take two years or more to be constructed depending on the availability of suitable spoil and soil.

Grass seeding will take place in the first spring following completion of the embankments.

At this stage it is not proposed to erect any wind fences.

Clause 33:

The Colliery Manager will ensure that all plant and equipment used on the site as part and parcel of the process is pollution control efficient and safe for the purpose it is intended to be used for.

All contracts involving Coal Investments operations at the Colliery will be drawn up to include specific "environmental" clauses to the effect that:

i) the Environmental Protection Act 1990, its regulations, site authorisation and modifications will be adhered to;

ii) the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and the Water Resources

continued....

Act 1991 with regard to aquatic pollution will be adhered to; and

iii) the Town and Country Planning Acts will be adhered to.

Essential spares for plant and machinery with a high risk of air pollution are kept at the Colliery.

Clause 34:

If any malfunction or breakdown of plant or machinery which would lead to abnormal emissions if the process continued occurred, the process would be immediately stopped.

Coal Investment's Coventry Colliery are developing an internal Environmental management system aimed at ensuring compliance with their general policy on the environment (when it is published) and an internal audit to examine the effectiveness of the pollution control measures adopted on the site. It is proposed that an internal environmental audit is carried out every 6 months. The first internal audit is planned for March 1996.

Clause 35:

Coal Investments will ensure that in the training of people to carry out differing jobs and functions connected with the "process" on the surface site of Coventry Colliery, the impact of

continued....

their individual job and operations on the environment will be made known to them. They will be encouraged as individuals to aim for and keep high standards relative to environmental matters.

An environmental suggestion box will be installed by the end of January 1996. It is intended that the most effective pollution control ideas put forward and adopted will receive an award.

Clause 36:

Coal Investments (and their contractors) are aware of the importance of a high standard of housekeeping when operating on the Colliery surface to ensure that air pollution is minimised.

***

7.0 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

7.1 City of Coventry:

The City of Coventry have produced a Unitary Development Plan (UDP) which was adopted in March 1993. Extracts are copied at Annex 1.

Several policies are worthy of note:

a) City of Coventry Map, Scale 1/12,500:

Green Space - Section 10:

The City boundary is shown as passing through the middle of the Colliery surface site.

Excluding the mineral railway line, the land west, south and east of the main Colliery/Homefire complex, is designated ...green space... The land to the north falls within the administrative boundary of Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council which lies within Warwickshire.

Green space has 34 policies covering development.

Policy GS21 specifically covers the Protection of Important Native Conservation Sites.

continued.....

This map of the City shows sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and/or Ancient Woodland (INCS). There are no SSSI's or LNR's within 4 kilometres of the Colliery.

The nearest SSSI is at Webster's Brickworks Claypit (Ref No.3), some 4.2 kilometres to the south west, whilst Wyken Slough annotated as an LNR is approximately 4.1 kilometres to the east.

However, Bunsons Wood (INCS) is situated very close to the Colliery, just to the west of the cricket ground. The Colliery activities **will not harm** this site.

b) Housing - Section 5:

The nearest proposals for residential development are at housing sites 16 (Rookery Lane) and 30 (Houldsworth Crescent) lying some 800 and 1,100 metres east of the Colliery (shafts).

Both of these sites are either being developed now or are complete.

c) Access and Mobility - Section 8:

(Transport)

There are a total of 33 policies relating to access and mobility.

Policy AM33 specifically mentions Coventry Colliery and states

continued....

under the title of Rail Freighting:

...the development of **rail freighting** to avoid road traffic nuisance around Coventry Colliery, to access other development sites and to provide a link to regional facilities, **will be encouraged**...

Policy AM 23 - Major Road Schemes:

The Coventry Colliery Link Road is listed in the Policy at No.14. The route of the proposal is shown on the map running in an east west direction and linking the Colliery site with the new north south highway at Rowleys Green.

Planning consent for the development of that part of the Coventry Colliery link road that lies within the City boundary was granted permission in September 1991.

d) Economy - Section 6:

Paragraphs 85 to 93 apply to Mineral Extraction, more particularly, deep mined coal. There is no mention of quarrying or opencast in the Unitary Development Plan on the basis that there are no known significant reserves of surface mined minerals within the City boundary.

Policies E22 - 25 relate to deep coal mining and are reproduced at Annex 1.

continued....

7.2 Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council:

Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council have produced a Local Plan (Written Statement) which was adopted on 18 February 1993. Extracts are at Annex 2.

Again, several policies are worthy of note:

a) Policy T11 - Transportation:

..."Land will be allocated to allow the construction of a new link road from Coventry Colliery south - eastwards, crossing Wheelwright Lane to the Borough boundary"...

This is in accordance with the City Councils Unitary Development Plan.

b) Policy EMP6 - Employment:

This identifies some 4.5 hectares in area which is adjacent to the Colliery surface and is allocated for industrial purposes. Access to the site when developed, will only be from the proposed Coventry Colliery link road.

c) Policy E1 - Environment:

The Green Belt:

This Policy aligns the Local Plan with the Warwickshire County

continued....

Council Structure Plan (Alterations 1989 - 2001). The area to the north east of the Colliery is designated as green belt.

A scheduled Ancient Monument is located at Newland Hall Farm. Colliery surface activities will **not cause harm** to this monument.

d) Policy E31 - Environment:

This Policy is directly aimed at Coventry Colliery.

Refer to Annex 2.

***

The Colliery Manager is presently drafting a scheme to enable the proper changing, management and disposal of oils and antifreeze associated with the use of plant and machinery on the site. This will ensure the risk of land/groundwater pollution is mininised.

8.3 Surface Water:

The nearest major watercourse is the River Sowe which is classed as a "main river". The rivers General Quality Assessment (GQA) is grade C on a scale A to F. The NRA (its predecessor Severn Trent Water Authority) have granted a consent to discharge trade effluent of mine water and surface drainage into tributaries of this river at two points adjacent to the Homefire Plant and coal stocking sites.

The Colliery has an excellent record of compliance within the terms of its waste water discharge parameters.

***

9.0 GENERAL INFORMATION:

9.1 Public and Local Authority Liaison:

There is a regular formal meeting with representatives of the Keresley Parish Council and the Manager of the Colliery and Homefire Plant to discuss issues related to both operations.

The Colliery (or consultants acting for them), are regularly in touch with officials of the main environmental control authorities ie:

Environmental Health Officers, Coventry and Nuneaton and Bedworth Council;
Planning Officers of Coventry City Council;
Field Officials of the National Rivers Authority.

9.2 Reaction to Complaint:

The Colliery is operating a Complaints Register and response system whereby all incoming environmental complaints are logged and passed to Mr R Dean, the Colliery Manager.

Immediate investigations are instigated and undertaken to determine the source of the complaint and whether it is attributable to the activities of the Colliery. Any remedial action is taken as soon as possible.

continued....

All such measures are recorded in the Complaints Register which is kept in the Colliery Control Room.

Mr Dean has a policy of personal contact with complainants where possible, to discuss the cause, source and remedy of their concern.

Members of the public and other organisations are encouraged to contact the Colliery initially, with any complaints or concerns they may have.

City Council Officers, whether environmental or planning, having cause for concern, should also contact Mr Dean, but in his absence or non availability, they should contact the Colliery Control Room.

9.3 Employee Environmental Awareness:

All employees who are employed to work outside on the Colliery surface are given specific instructions relating to their task.

The instructions cover both safety and environmental matters and are given by the Manager's nominee.

It is the Colliery's intention in the future, to give regular training sessions on all aspects of the environment which may be affected by the Colliery's operations eg on a rota basis, each

continued....

employee will be given an individual "teach in" and allowed to read through the Colliery's Environmental File. Encouragement of good practice is a key element of minimising air pollution.

Competitions and an environmental suggestion box are presently being considered.

The Colliery also intend to circulate a small news bulletin. The document, although not specifically environmental, will sometimes carry information relating to environmental matters for the benefit of the Colliery's workforce. It is expected the first bulletin will be published in December 1995. Further bulletins will follow in the first instance, probably at quarterly intervals.

9.4 Environment Committee:

The Colliery Manager is considering the setting up of a small Environment Committee chaired by himself.

It is likely the committee may meet on a quarterly basis and consist of at least three people, who will be selected from the vast range of manual type jobs carried out on the site which carry a risk of air pollution.

It is proposed that minutes of this meeting will be taken.

continued....

9.5 External Environmental Audits:

The Company propose an initial environmental report then annual external environmental audits to all aspects of their operations, supplementing the self regulatory internal quarterly audits. It is expected that the first Environmental Report will be carried out in July 1995.

***

EXTRACTS FROM NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH'S LOCAL PLAN

WRITTEN STATEMENT - FEBRUARY 1993

Policy: Environment 31

COVENTRY COLLIERY

E31 BRITISH COAL WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO TAKE THE BEST PRACTICAL MEASURES TO MINIMISE THE IMPACT OF COVENTRY COLLIERY UPON THE AMENITIES OF NEARBY RESIDENTS. PRIORITY WILL BE GIVEN TO THE MOVEMENT OF ALL WASTE FROM THE COLLIERY BY RAIL AND TO THE PROVISION OF NEW ROADS WHICH ENSURE THAT COAL LORRIES CAN AVOID PASSING THROUGH PREDOMINANTLY RESIDENTIAL AREAS. IN ADDITION, THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY COUNCILS WILL SEEK TO INFLUENCE BRITISH COAL IN THE FOLLOWING MATTERS WHICH AFFECT THE AMENITIES OF NEARBY RESIDENTS:-

(A) THE VOLUME, FREQUENCY AND ROUTING OF HEAVY VEHICLES TO AND FROM THE COLLIERY AND NEARBY BRITISH COAL PREMISES;

(B) THE SITING, HEIGHT AND LANDSCAPING OF COAL STOCKING AREAS ON THE COLLIERY SITE;

(C) THE SITING, SCALE AND DESIGN OF NEW BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES;

(D) NOISE AND DUST EMISSIONS FROM THE COLLIERY SITE.

E31.1 Should British Coal wish to re-open the Colliery, or use it for associated mining purposes, then the Council will seek to obtain the measures it was pursuing prior to closure. The greatest potential harm to residential amenities is from heavy transport movements causing major disturbance and risk to highway safety in predominantly residential areas.

E31.2 The removal and disposal of waste is the responsibility of, and can be controlled by, British Coal. The Council would prefer the spoil waste to be deposited in voids at Meriden. If Midland Quarry is used, it is the Council's view that this can, and must, be achieved by the use of rail. Notwithstanding the alleged but as yet unsubstantiated cost differential to British Coal, rail is justified as the least environmentally damaging means of transport, which could reduce lorry movements in the area.

E31.3 Should British Coal seek to redevelop the colliery site for any other major employment use, then similar measures to protect local residents will be sought.

Annex 3

Surface Daily Dust Control Report

Month: ..... Location: Sticky Pad No:.....

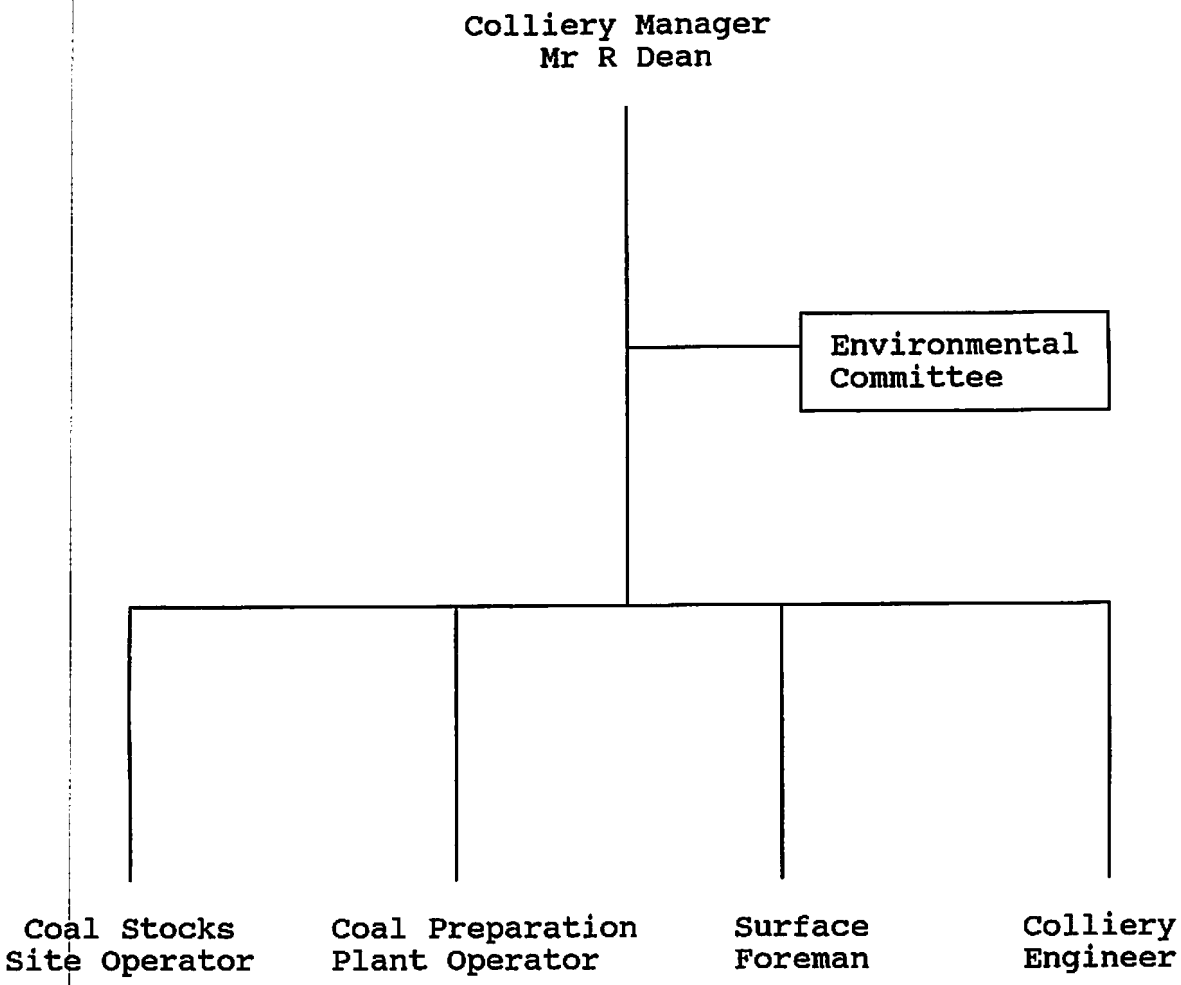
	Date	Time	Describe Activity and Assess Air Pollution
Week 1			
Day 1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Week 2			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Week 3			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Week 4			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

To be filed in Colliery Environmental Log for at least four years

Annex 4

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Surface Environmental Management Tree



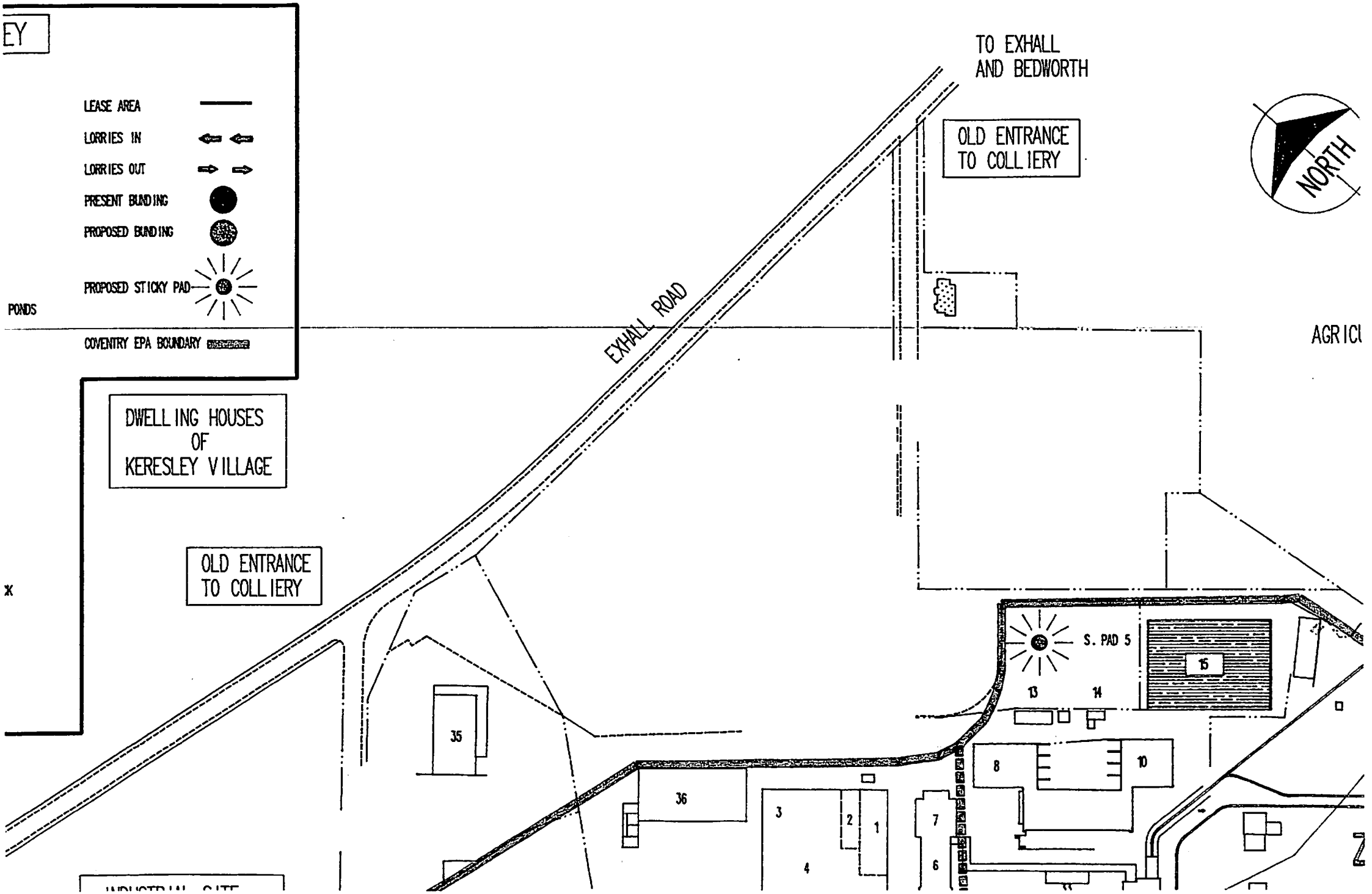
COAL INVESTMENTS - COVENTRY COLLIERY

Annex 5

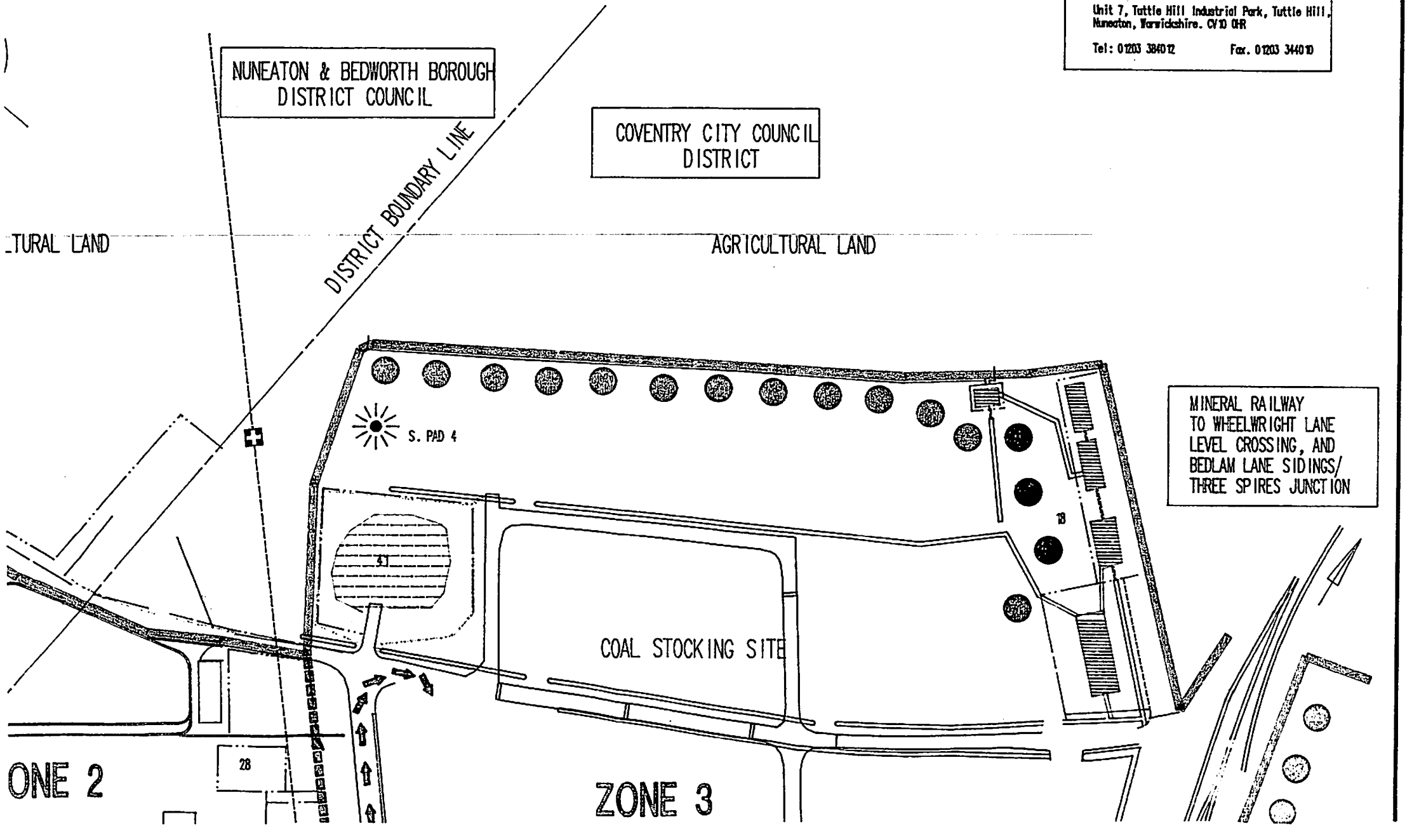
BAR CHART DEPICTING TIMING OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

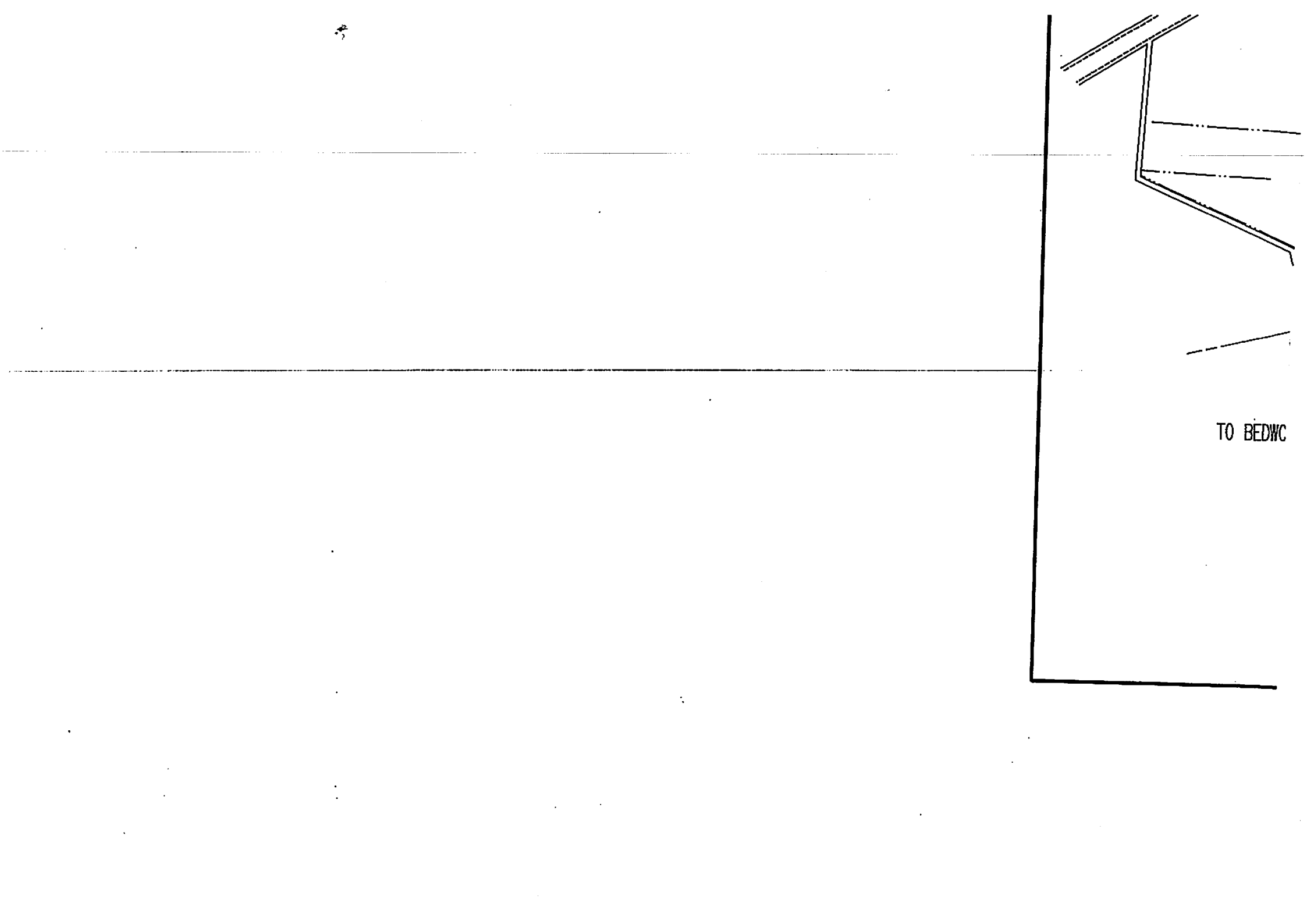
ACTIVITY: / DATE:	SEP 95	DEC 95	MAR 96	JUN 96	SEP 96	DEC 96	MAR 97	JUN 97	SEP 97	DEC 97	MAR 98	JUN 98	SEP 98
Atomise Mobile Plant/Shroud Delivery													
Install Sticky Pads													
Internal Environmental Audit													
Delineate Stockpiles													
Erection of Signposts													
Reinstate Fixed & Mobile Sprays													
Resite Rail Loader													
Roadsweeper													
Water Bowser													
Visual Dust Control Inspections & Logging													
Environmental Reports then External Environmental Audit													
Suggestion Box/Competitions													
Wheelwash													
Reinstate Sheeting Platform													
HGV Traffic Management System													
Construct Embankment Around Rapid Loading Bunker													
Soil & Seed Embankments													
Construct Perimeter Embankments													
Tree Planting													
Complaints Register													
T & C P Approval Rapid Loading Bunker													
New Check Weighbridge													
Start Individual Briefing													
Policy on the Environment and Strategy Plan													
Company Bulletin													

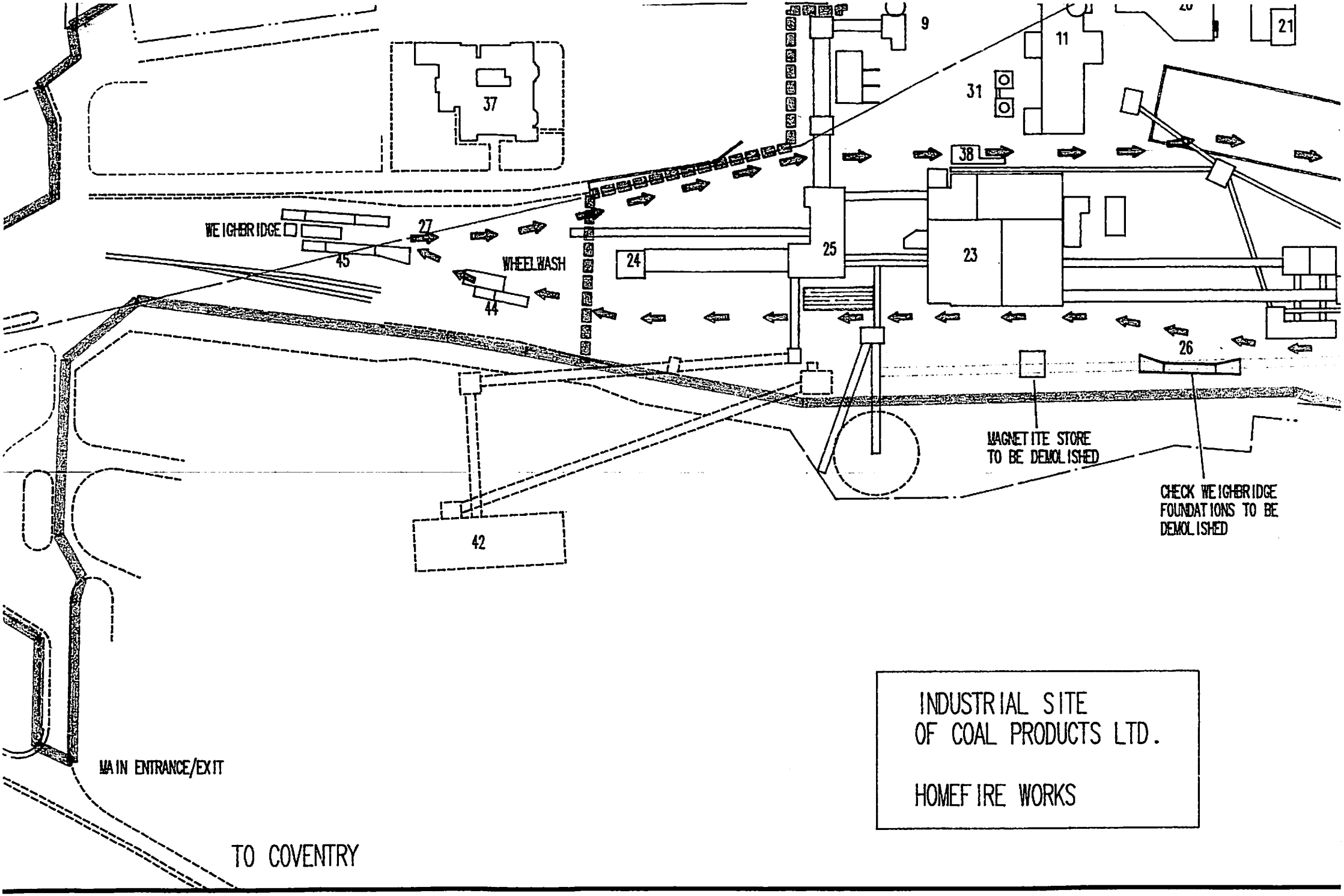
1. OFFICES
2. BATHS
3. STORES
4. ELECT/MECH SHOPS
5. CONTROL ROOM
6. DEPLOYMENT
7. LAMP ROOM
8. No1 WINDER
9. No1 PIT TOP
10. No2 WINDER
11. No2 PIT TOP
12. MEDICAL CENTRE
13. WATER TOWER
14. WATER STERILIZER
15. RESERVOIR
16. SURFACE WATER SETTLING PO
17. SURFACE WATER SETTLING PO
18. COAL STOCKING AREA SETTLI
19. MINE WATER SETTLING PONDS
20. FAN HOUSE
21. COMPRESSOR HOUSE
22. RAPID LOADER (NEW POSITIO
23. COAL PREP PLANT
24. ROM COAL BUNKER
25. SCREENING HOUSE
26. OVERLOAD WEIGHBRIDGE
27. WEIGHBRIDGE
28. POWER SUPPLY
29. SUB STATION
30. TRANSFORMER
31. SUB STATION
32. CEMENT SILO
33. EXPLOSIVES STORE
34. SHEETING GANTRY
35. ROAD TRANSPORT BUILDING
36. STORES BUILDING
37. OLD MAIN ADMINISTRATION B
38. DIRT FILTER PRESS
39. DIRT STOCKPILE CONE
40. BUNKERS FOR HGV's
41. SLOP POND
42. HOUEFIRE CONCRETE BUNKER
43. RAPID LOADER BLENDING PAI
44. WHEELWASH
45. MAIN WEIGHBRIDGE

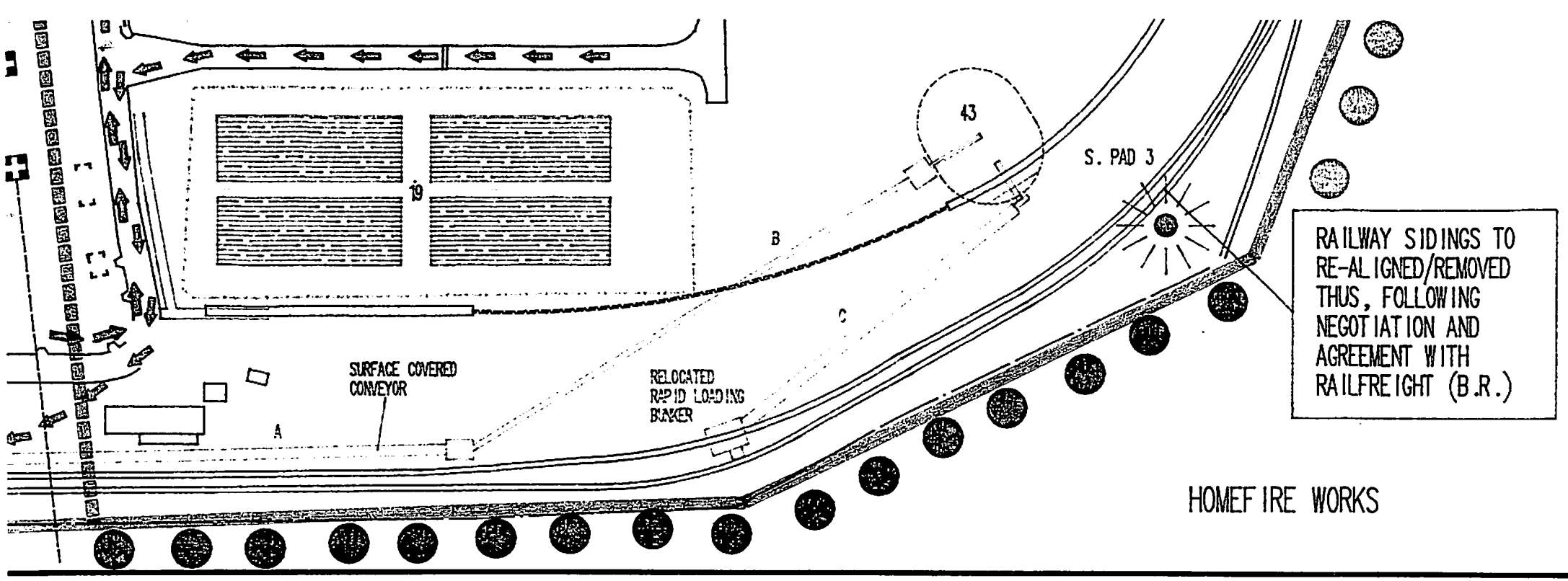

EY
LEASE AREA
LORRIES IN
LORRIES OUT
PRESENT BUILDING
PROPOSED BUILDING
PROPOSED STICKY PAD
PONDS
COVENTRY EPA BOUNDARY
DWELLING HOUSES OF KERESLEY VILLAGE
OLD ENTRANCE TO COLLIERY
TO EXHALL AND BEDWORTH
OLD ENTRANCE TO COLLIERY
NORTH
EXHALL ROAD
AGRICU
S. PAD 5
35
36
3
2
1
4
7
6
8
10
13
14
15

A.L.P. Ambrose
Minerals Planning & Development Consultancy
Unit 7, Tuttle Hill Industrial Park, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire. CV10 0HR
Tel: 01203 384012 Fax. 01203 344010




TO BEDWC


9
11
21
31
37
38
WEIGHBRIDGE
27
45
WHEELWASH
44
24
25
23
26
42
MAGNETITE STORE
TO BE DEMOLISHED
CHECK WEIGHBRIDGE
FOUNDATIONS TO BE
DEMOLISHED
MAIN ENTRANCE/EXIT
TO COVENTRY
INDUSTRIAL SITE
OF COAL PRODUCTS LTD.
HOMEFIRE WORKS



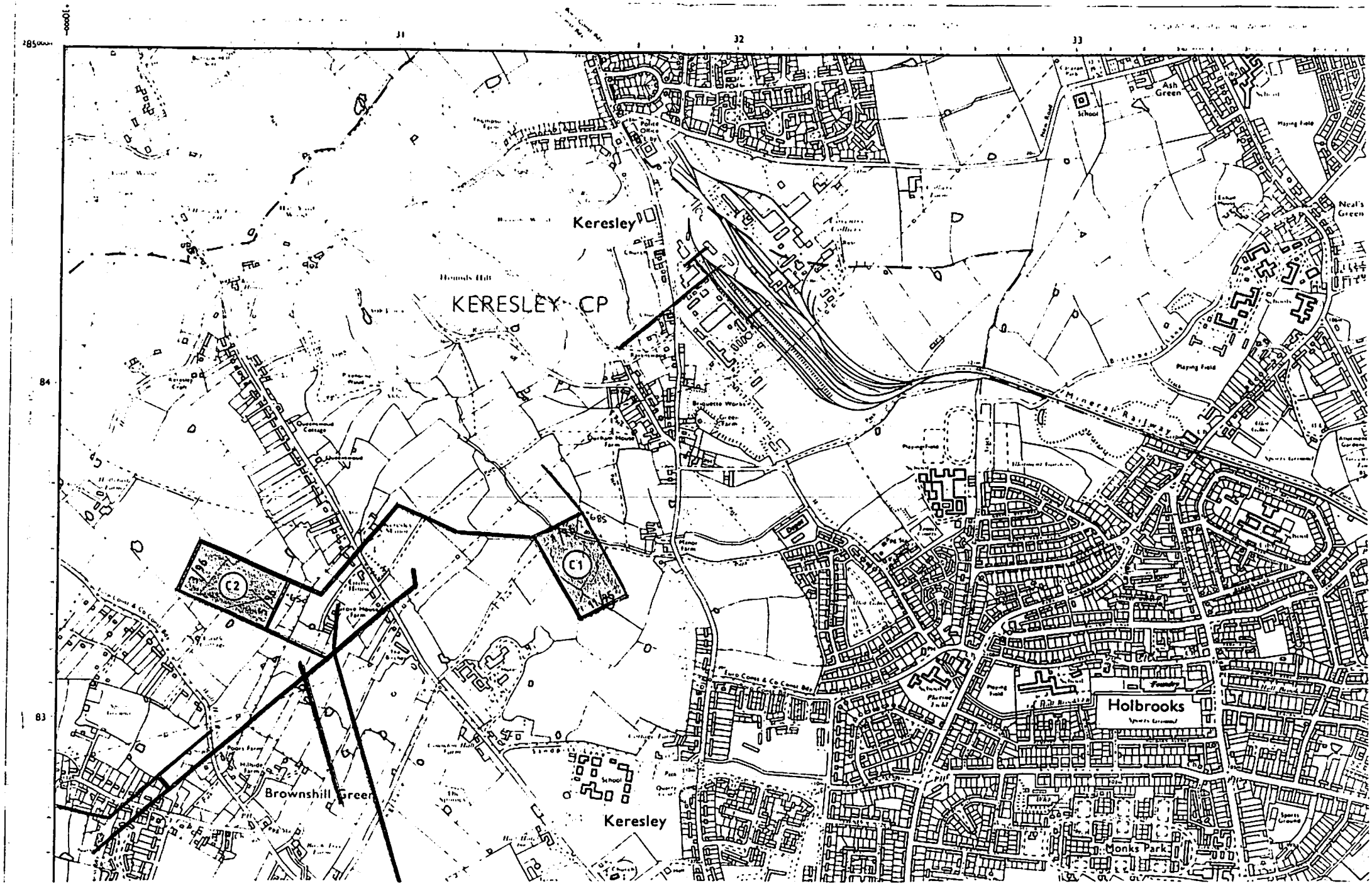
Coal **Investments** *plc*

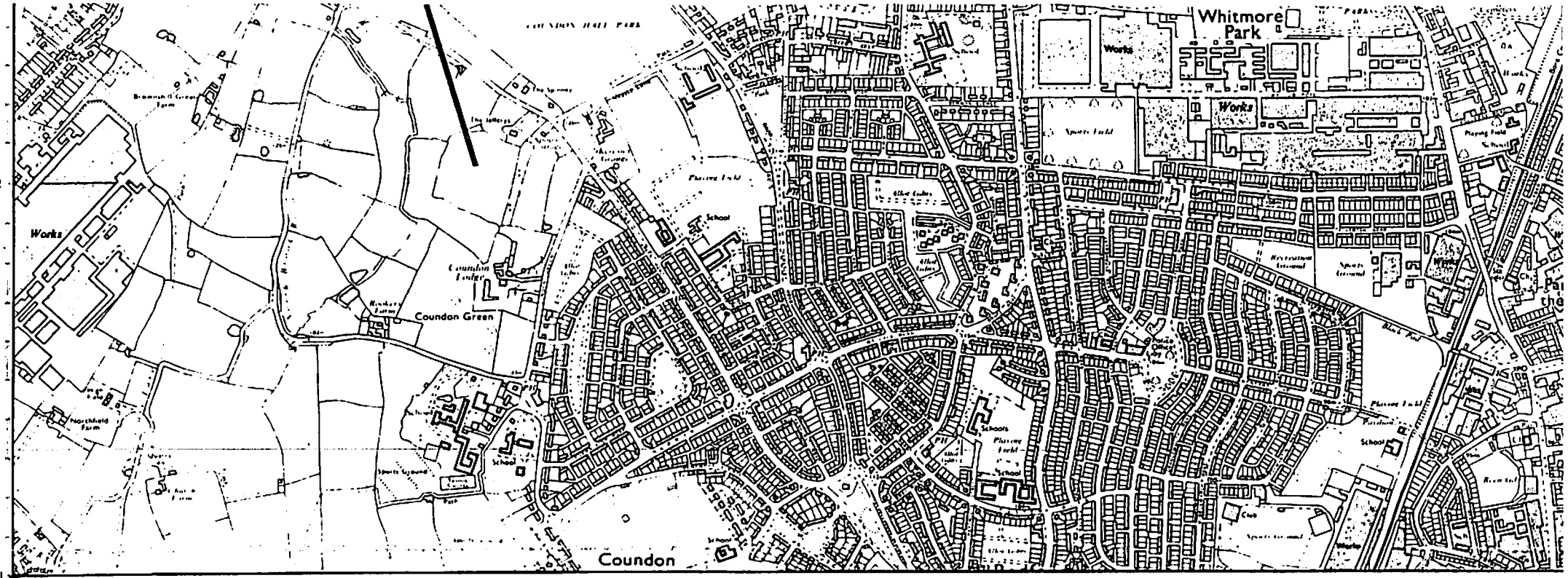
Coventry **Colliery**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

PROGRAMME FOR UPGRADING

REF: CV\EPA\006 SCALE: 1/1250 DATE: JUN 1995


KERESLEY CP
Keresley
Keresley
Brownshill Green
Holbrooks
Monks Park
Ash Green
Neal's Green
Mineral Railway
C1
C2
31
32
33
84
83



PANEL	AVERAGE DEPTH (m)	EXTRACTION (m)
C1	700m	4.2m
C2	770m	4.2m

Past 12 months workings shown

Next 12 months workings shown

Coal **Investments** *plc*

Coventry **Colliery**

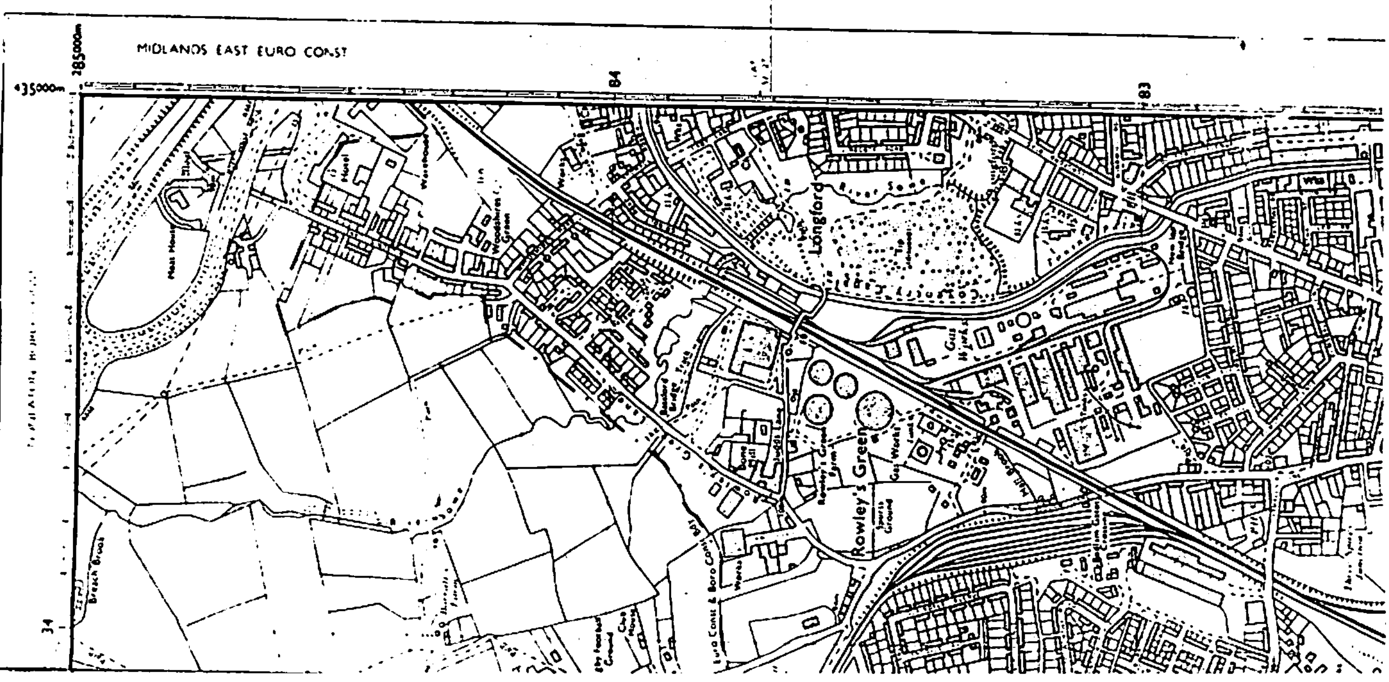
COAL MINING SUBSIDENCE ACT 1991

Plan showing last 12 months workings, Jun & next 12 months workings, June 19

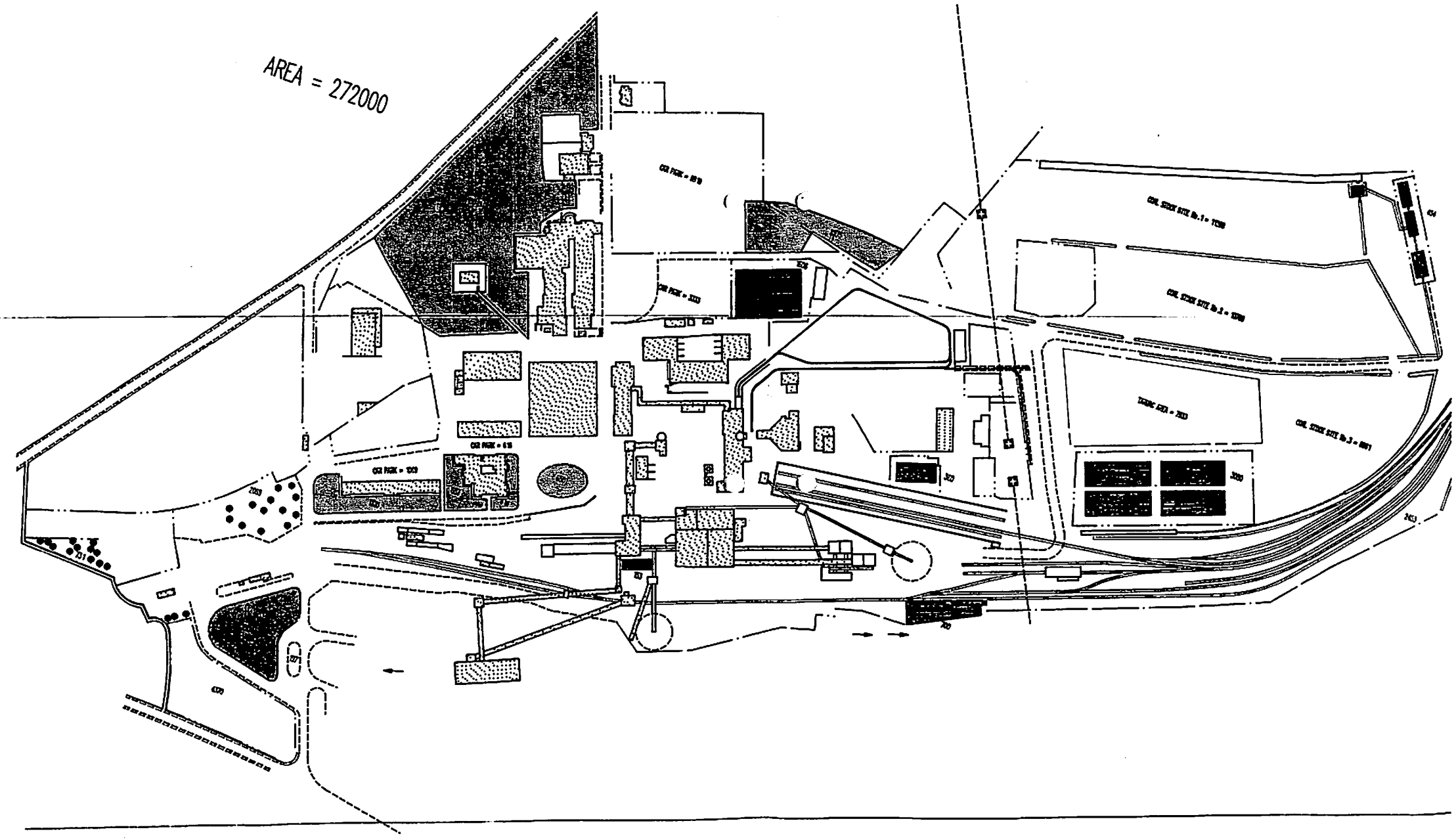
SCALE: 1/10000

REF: CV\SUBS\002

DATE:


MIDLANDS EAST EURO CONST
285000m
435000m
84
83
34
Longford
Rowley's Green
Woodshires Green
Gas Works
Sports Ground
Coventry Canal
Euro Const & Boro Const
Moat House
Hotel
Breach Brook

1994–June 1995
5–June 1996
UNE 1995
Edgwick
COVENTRY NORTH EAST BORO CONST
MIDLANDS CENTRAL EURO CONST
COVENTRY NORTH EAST BORO CONST
COVENTRY NORTH EAST BORO CONST
80
81
82


AREA = 272000

Your Reference :
Our Reference :
Please ask for : CI/IP/MS
Direct Dialling No : M Slater
Date : 831806
20th January 1993

City of Coventry
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Howard T. Farrand,
Director of Environmental Services,
Broadgate House,
Broadgate,
Coventry, CV1 1NH.
Telephone : 0203 83 33 33
Telex : 265451 (MONREF G)
Attention END042
Telecom Gold Mailbox: 76 : END042
Fax : 0203 831831

Mr Roger Andrew
British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
COALVILLE
Leicestershire LE67 8EA

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

The Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991, SI 472.

The Environmental Protection (Application, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1991, SI 507.

Authorisation No: 019
Application Received: 14th November 1991, amended 19th November 1992

Notice is hereby given that under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Coventry City Council (hereafter called the Authority) gives authorisation to:

British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
COALVILLE
Leicestershire LE67 8EA

To operate the stocking and blending of coals at:

Coventry Colliery Coal Stocking Site
Bennetts Road North
Keresley
Coventry

Subject to the conditions specified on the attached pages, Nos 1 to 4, and within the process boundary as indicated on Plan No. 1.

Signed [redacted] Dated 20th day of January 199..
Director of Environmental Services

Protecting Our City

1. DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

1.1 This authorisation is for the stocking and blending of coals within the coal stocking area, as outlined in red on Plan 1. The coal stocking area is 6.6 hectares in size and can stock up to 130,000 tonnes of coal.

1.2 Change to the above process must not take place without the prior written consent of the Authority.

CONDITIONS

2. EMISSION LIMITS AND CONTROLS

2.1 For all new plant, the concentration of total particulate matter in the emissions to air from contained sources shall not exceed 50mg/m^3.

2.2 For existing plant the concentration of total particulate matter in the emissions to air from contained sources shall not exceed 100mg/m^3.

3. MONITORING SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT OF EMISSIONS

3.1 Where, in the opinion of the Authority, there is evidence of airborne dust being deposited off-site, the operator shall undertake formal monitoring to identify the source. The monitoring should be by a British Standard method where appropriate, or by a method agreed with the local Authority.

3.2 A daily visual assessment of dust emissions shall be carried out during the operation of the process.

3.3 A log book shall be kept containing a record of all tests undertaken, including visual assessments. The record shall include the time and date of the assessment, the result and the name of the person undertaking the assessment. The log book shall be retained at the premises for a minimum of four years since the last entry. The log book shall be made available to the Inspector of the Authority for examination on demand.

3.4 Any adverse result from the monitoring of 3.2 shall be followed up immediately by the investigation of the cause of the emission and corrective action.

4. GENERAL OPERATIONS

4.1 Stockpiles should be clearly delineated to deter vehicles from running over coal at the stock edge. Unused stocking areas shall be kept clean until brought back into use.

4.2 Dust emissions should be minimised from stockpiles of small coal by aerodynamic profiling and compaction. Long term stocks of small coal should be re-compacted when necessary.

4.3 Transportation, handling and storage of dry fine coal shall be carried out in such a manner as to minimise airborne dust emission and spillage.

4.4 Any system of conveyors shall be enclosed and of sufficient capacity to handle maximum loads without spillage.

4.5 The drop heights during loading or transfer of coal shall be minimised to prevent the emission of dust to air.

4.6 Roadways and other areas where there is regular movement of vehicles should be kept clean or wet.

4.7 Vehicle exhausts shall not be directed below the horizontal.

4.8 All road going coal laden vehicles, or vehicles containing other dusty materials shall be effectively sheeted or the material shall be in closed containers.

4.9 Effective and efficient under vehicle washing facilities shall be provided and used by on site vehicles before leaving the site.

4.10 Metalled road surfaces and hard surfaced areas will be swept during operational periods with a mechanical road sweeper.

4.11 A speed limit of 10mph will apply throughout the site.

4.12 All vehicles will travel only on designated road or routes within the site. These areas shall be watered by a dowser during dry periods to achieve a constantly damp surface, or be kept constantly damp by sprays.

4.13 Any mechanical malfunction or spillage of material shall be attended to and remedied as soon as possible. Any incident likely to give rise to abnormal emissions shall be noted in detail in the process log book.

5. UPGRADING

5.1 Within twelve months from the date of this authorisation, a programme for upgrading the process shall be submitted to this Authority. The program shall include:

a) The minimisation of the potential for dust leaving the site through the introduction of additional physical design systems, such as landscape bunds, vegetation and wind fences.

NOTES

Your attention is drawn to your obligation under Section 7(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to ensure that the Best Available Techniques, Not Entailing Excessive Cost (BATNEEC) for:

(a) Preventing the release of prescribed substances into the air or where that is not practicable by such means, for reducing the release into the air of such substances to the minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances that are so released.

and

(b) For rendering harmless any other substances which might cause harm if released into the air.

The Authority for contact purposes should be taken to mean the head of the Pollution Control Section, tel: 831820 during office hours, 832222 outside office hours.

brit.coal

Your Reference :
Our Reference : CI/IP/MS
Please ask for : M Slater
Direct Dialling No: 831806
Date : 20th January 1993

City of Coventry
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMEN
Howard T. Farrant,
Director of Environmental Services,
Broadgate House,
Broadgate,
Coventry, CV1 1NH
Telephone : 0203 83 33 33
Telex : 265451 (MONREF G)
Attention END042
Telecom Gold Mailbox: 76 : END042
Fax : 0203 831831

Mr Roger Andrew
British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
COALVILLE
Leicestershire LE67 8EA

Dear Mr Andrew

Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 6
Authorisation to operate Coal Stocking Facility at Coventry Colliery Coal Stocking Site, Bennetts Road, Keresley, Coventry

Further to your recent revised application received on the 19th November 1992, this Authority has now authorised your company to operate the above mentioned coal stocking facility. To this end, please find your authorisation under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 enclosed.

Authorised operators are required to pay an annual subsistence fee, currently £550pa. Your company will be invoiced for this fee up to the 31st March 1993 pro-rata from the date of authorisation.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to the attached appendix to this letter, which provides guidance on BATNEEC.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

M Slater
Principal Environmental Health Officer

bcc.letter

Protecting Our City

British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
Coalville
Leicestershire LE67 8FA.

Telephone: Ashby-de-la-Zouch (0530) 413131
Fax No: (0530) 562255/56/57

British COAL

Mr M Slater
Principal Environmental Health Officer
City of Coventry
Environmental Services Department
Broadgate House
Broadgate
Coventry
CV1 1NH

Our Ref: TS 277/14

Your Ref: IC/IP/MS

19 November 1992

Dear Mark

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990
COVENTRY COLLIERY COAL STOCKING SITE

Please find enclosed 3 copies of the Corporations revised application under Section 6 covering our activity at the Coventry Colliery Coal Stocking Site.

I have passed one copy to Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Councils Environment Department.

If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

for Group Surveyor and Minerals Manager

9855/CLS/2

14/11/91 SB.

Application N° 019

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990, PART I
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (PRESCRIBED PROCESSES AND SUBSTANCES) REGULATIONS 1991
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (APPLICATIONS, APPEALS AND REGISTERS) REGULATIONS 1991

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

1. Either Name and address of applicant*

British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Coventry Colliery
Bennetts Road, Keresley
Coventry CV7 8HU

Or Name, number and registered office of applicant company* (if applicable)

British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton, Leicester LE6 4FA

* the person/company who will operate the process, not eg the person/consultant who is writing the application on the operators behalf

2. Name and address of premises where process is or will be carried on (not applicable to mobile processes)

Coventry Colliery
Bennetts Road
Keresley
Coventry CV7 8HU

3. Addresses for correspondence if different from 1

A C Marlow Esq
Group Surveyor and Minerals Manager
British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House, Coleorton, Leicester LE6 4FA
Tel: 0530 562267

4. List of maps or plans enclosed with the application showing the location of the premises where the process is or will be carried on.

Plans: Location & Environmental setting:1C-05-01
Site Layout, Dust Control and monitoring:1C-05-01A
Coal Preparation Flow Diagram: 1C-05-01B
Coal Preparation Schematic Layout: 1C-05-01C

Where the process is or will be carried on on only part of the premises whose address is given at 2 above, either describe which part of the premises or list the plan(s) which identifies these parts.

N/A

5. List of attached documents comprising part of the application **

Written Supporting Statement

and plans

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

** Regulation 2 of the Environmental Protection (Applications, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1991 requires that all applications must include the following information (for guidance on these requirements see General Guidance Note No 3 - "Secretary of State's Guidance: Applications and Registers" HMSO. 1991):-

- description of the prescribed process

- list of prescribed substances (and any other substances) which might cause harm if released into the air) used in connection with or resulting from the prescribed process

- description of the techniques to be used for preventing releases into the air of such substances, for reducing such substances to a minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances that are released

- details of any proposed release of such a substance into the air and an assessment of the environmental consequences

- proposals for monitoring any releases of such substances, the environmental consequences or any such release and the use of techniques for preventing etc releases

- the matters on which the applicant relies to establish that the objectives in section 7(2) of the Act will be achieved and that he will be able to comply with the condition implied by section 7(4) of the Act

The applicant may also supply any other information he wishes the local authority to take into account in considering his application

Fee enclosed (cheques to be made payable to Coventry City Council)

£ 800.00

I hereby certify that all the information contained in this application is, to the best of my knowledge, correct.

..... (Signature)

for Group Surveyor and Minerals Manager

8-10-91 (Date)

L0212/CLS/4

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION

MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP

COVENTRY COLLIERY

COAL STOCKING SITE

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

Application Under Section 6 for Authorisation to Continue a Process

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Survey Branch
Technical Support Department
November 1992

L0597/CLS/1

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION

MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP

COVENTRY COLLIERY

COAL STOCKING SITE

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

Application Under Section 6 for Authorisation to Continue a Process

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Survey Branch
Technical Support Department
November 1992

L0597/CLS/1

Foreword

This document supports British Coal's revised application for the continuation of a Prescribed Process under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 at Coventry Colliery Coal Stocking Site, having been re-written because of the changed circumstances since the original "duly made" application dated 12/11/91.

The process to be authorised falls within the definitions contained in Schedule 1, Part B Section 3 of the Regulations made under the Act:-

> "The crushing, grinding, breaking up, screening, grading, mixing, loading or unloading of coal".

The following statement addresses the potential risks of particulate emissions to the atmosphere arising from mineral processing operations at the colliery coal stocking site.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

Coventry Colliery is situated in the village of Keresley, on the northern fringes of the Coventry City conurbation, some 5km north of the city centre, 8km south of Nuneaton and 23 km east of Birmingham. The colliery ceased production in October 1991 although some mineral was brought to bank as late as December 1991.

1.2 Topography

The site area of the old colliery is some 28 hectares (70 acres) and is fairly level throughout and lies at similar levels to the surrounding land at approximately 130m AOD.

The coal stocking area covers 6.6 Hectares and has capacity for some 130,000 tonnes of coal. The site lies totally within the administrative boundary of Coventry City Council.

1.3 Environmental Setting

The coal stocking site is situated in a semi-rural setting on the northern fringes of a major conurbation. The site is within the curtilage of the now closed Coventry Colliery.

To the east of the site lies open agricultural land to Blackberry Lane.

Due north lies the built up area of Keresley village and to the south west there are smaller more remote pockets of housing.

However, it is important to note that the coal stocking site has a major industrial neighbour with the Homefire Works lying immediately to the south west.

The prevailing winds in the locality are from the south west ie passing over or through the Homefire site prior to reaching the coal stocking site. However, it is recognised that the less prevailing but stronger easterly winds can give rise to greater problems.

Other than domestic property no other features of particular environmental sensitivity have been identified.

1.4 Site History

The old colliery is situated in the southern part of the Warwickshire Coalfield. Shaft sinking was undertaken by the Warwickshire Coal Company between 1912 and 1917 to a depth of some 650 metres. Thereafter the colliery steadily developed such that by 1935 it was producing 20,000 tonnes of coal per week and employing 1800 men.

Ownership was vested in the Corporation (formerly the NCB) in 1947 and the colliery continued to play an important role in the local employment and economy producing 20,000 tonnes a week and employing up to 1300 men prior to cessation of production in October 1991. The Coal Preparation Plant stopped washing mineral in March 1992. The mineshafts themselves are still open but large areas of the workings have been sealed off.

1.5 Management and Accountability

The British Coal Corporation is managed by a Board of full and part time Directors having different functional roles.

The Corporations Deep Mines are managed within five administration groups each having a Director accountable to the Board.

Coventry Colliery coal stocking site falls within the Midlands and Wales Group and has a Manager, Mr P McCarthy, who has overall control. The Manager is directly responsible and accountable to the Group Director.

The Manager delegates responsibility in respect of coal stocking operations and environment viz:-

(i) Mr L Baldry, Colliery Engineer

1.6 Process Definition

The process undertaken is that of the stocking and blending of coals on the coal stocking site and include some if not all the activities defined in the regulations ie crushing, grinding, breaking up, screening, grading, mixing, loading and unloading of coal.

1.7 Potential Environmental Risks

The principal risk to the atmospheric environment is that of fugitive coal dust becoming airborne and being deposited on adjacent land and property.

The dust itself is not particularly aggressive in its nature but can in sufficient, visible quantities cause annoyance and nuisance.

However, the control and minimisation of fugitive dust must not itself create further environmental problems by way of water pollution or visual intrusion.

1.8 The Objectives

The coal stocking sites principal objective is that set out in Section 7(2)(a) of the EPA 1990:-

> "ensuring that, in carrying on a prescribed process, the best available techniques not entailing excessive costs (BATNEEC) will be used.

(i) For preventing the release of substances prescribed for any environment mediums into that medium or, where that is not practicable by such means for reducing the release of such substances to a minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances which are so released; and

(ii) For rendering harmless any other substances which might cause harm if released into any environmental medium"

In respect of Part B processes the aim is to minimise and, where possible, prevent emissions of particulate matter to the atmosphere. Systems of dust control are already operative at the coal stocking site.

2. THE PROCESS

2.1 Coal Stocking

It is intended to clear the site of coals by April 1993.

The stocksite will normally only be operative during daylight hours.

There are 3 grades of coal stocked on site in separate stockpiles:

a. Singles, 20,000 tonnes.
b. Doubles, 20,000 tonnes.
c. Washed Smalls, 8,000 tonnes.

Each pile is constructed to take account of:-

a. Reduction of dust emissions
b. Lessening of the risk of fires in the pile
c. Degredation of the coal

The stocksite is well laid out for dust suppression and efficiency with the majority of the area being paved allowing sweeping and cleaning to take place. Handling and traffic movements are kept to a minimum. Easy access to all sides of the stockpiles is always maintained. Rubber tyred shovel loading machines are used for lifting, loading and screening.
When it is necessary to build a stockpile higher than the normal 4 metres attainable by a shovel loader a mobile conveyor is used. All these conveyors are easily adjustable by the operator so that freefall is kept to a minimum.

2.2 Grounding Coal

Lorry drivers arriving at the stocksite can easily recognise each grade of stockpile. Vehicles turn and reverse slowly towards the working face of the pile. Instructions inform the drivers that care should be taken to avoid running over and crushing coals already on the stockpile. Slow tipping up and discharge rates are required from the lorries to ensure the coals pass from lorry deck to ground as gently as possible therefore reducing the dust emission risk.

2.3 Lifting Coals

All products are screened after lifting and prior to despatch for sale. Ground to screen loading is undertaken by shovel loading machines.

2.4 Mobile Plant and Machinery

Only the most modern equipment is used at the coal stocking site.

The Corporation would like the Section 6 authorisation to cover the maximum number of machines that are used on the site daily. The mobile plant in use is all hired by the colliery on a daily basis, ie

Mobile Screens : 4
Mobile Shredder : 1
Shovel Loaders : 4
Mobile Conveyor : 1 - radial arm machine for stockpiling above 4 metres

The use of this machinery enables the coal stocking site to guarantee to its customers a very high standard of product. The Machinery undergoes an "authorisation" process whereby it cannot be used at the site unless it has been given permission by the Colliery Engineer. This ensures all the machines are safe and undergo regular inspection and maintenance.

3. TRANSPORT

3.1 Spoil

A survey of HGV spoil traffic was carried out from 19 March 1990 to 11 May 1990 which showed that during that period 75 spoil vehicles per day left the colliery bound for tipping sites. The average weight was 18.6 tonnes.

At this time however no spoil vehicles are leaving the site the Coal Preparation Plant having stopped washing material.

Appendix 6.3 details the spoil traffic survey results.

3.2 Coal

Rail Disposals

No coals are imported to the site via railway system.

Over the last few months and until the beginning of April 1992 it is likely that one trainload of coal per fortnight will leave the site generally bound for destinations in the south of the country. Each train will carry some 6-700 tonnes of domestic grades of coal.

The Railhead Transporter conveyor belt is loaded with coal from a mobile screen conveyor via a "break in" position near point A on plan 6.2. Coals are transferred to A by lorries from the stocksite, put to ground then picked up again by a shovel loader before accessing the mobile screen conveyor.

Road

The HGV traffic associated with the colliery has dropped dramatically since the cessation of coal washing. It is expected that some 64 coal lorry movements per day can be expected to be generated at the coal stocking site until the beginning of April 1993 when the coal stocking site should be clear of saleable stocks.

To demonstrate how the traffic situation has changed over the last 18 months refer to appendix 6.4.

4. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

4.1 Potential Dust Sources

(i) Vehicle movements on metalled and unmetalled internal roads and routes.

(ii) Speeding traffic on the site.

(iii) Downward pointing exhaust systems on vehicles.

(iv) Spillage from overloaded vehicles resulting in poor site cleanliness and further crushing.

(v) Grounding and lifting of coals.

(vi) The mobile screening and conveying operations.

(vii) Overloaded Vehicles tipping on to ad-hoc stockpiles after being weighed.

(viii) Unsheeted H.G vehicles.

4.2 Control Measures to be Implemented

A high standard of housekeeping will be maintained:

(i) All vehicles will travel only on designated roads or routes within the site. These areas will be either:-

a) watered by bowser during dry periods to achieve a constantly damp surface or

b) be kept constantly damp by sprays.

(ii) The main routes are operating areas are hard surfaces. Designated roads/routes will be adequately signposted.

(iii) A 10 m.p.h. speed limit will apply throughout the site.

(iv) Accidental spillage will be removed as soon as possible.

(v) Only vehicles with upward pointing exhausts will be allowed on the site.

(vi) An excellent wheelwash facility is provided. All loaded H.G. vehicles will use the wheelwash prior to leaving the site and entering the public highway. Notices instructing drivers to use the wheelwash will be posted in prominent places on the site.

(vii) A sheeting platform is provided. All loaded H.G. vehicles leaving the site will be required to be sheeted. Any vehicle breaking this rule will be banned from the site. Notices bringing this to drivers attention will be posted in prominent places.

(viii) Overloaded vehicles will be required to tip off any excess weight material into the designated area within the stocksites.

(ix) Metalled road surfaces and hardsurfaced operating areas will be swept during operational periods with a mechanical roadsweeper.

(x) A mechanical roadsweeper will be used for sweeping the whole of the route from stocksite to public highway.

(xi) The public highway will be swept for a distance of up to 1km from the Bennetts Road exit.

4.3 Monitoring

Visual inspection of all operations will be carried out by the Site Manager, Mr L Baldry (or his substitute) at least twice during each operational period to identify any problems arising from fugitive dust. In the event of any problems being identified the inspector will instigate immediate action to remedy the situation.

A log will be kept at the Engineers office of all inspections, including date, time, weather conditions, any identified problems and actions taken.

Unless there are specific problems identified outside the site which give rise to complaint, it is not proposed to undertake any further formal monitoring to BS standard.

4.4 Water Supply

It can be seen that many of the control measures implemented are water dependent. The colliery is self sufficient in terms of water supply. There are two main sources:-

(i) Deep Minewater
(ii) Shaft Minewater

Deep Minewater is of relatively poor quality and its use is normally restricted. Most of this water is discharged, via settling ponds, to Hall Brook under a consent granted by the NRA.

Shaft Minewater was used throughout the colliery for bathing, cooling, firefighting, underground purposes, coal preparation and dust suppression.

If problems are experienced with insufficient supply of Shaft Minewater then dust suppression will be maintained using the Deep Minewater, after settlement in the ponds.

5. GENERAL

5.1 Reaction to Complaint

The site will operate a complaints register and response system whereby all incoming environmental complaints will be logged in a written register kept in the Engineers office. The register will be kept throughout the period of operations.

It is the Corporations policy to react positively to public complaints by face to face contact with complainants. Investigations will be carried out by the Engineer to determine the source of the alleged nuisance and remedial action taken.

APPENDIX 6.3

COVENTRY COLLIERY

SPOIL TRAFFIC SURVEY

19 MARCH 1990 TO 11 MAY 1990

DATE	DAY	LOADS 6 - 7am	7 - 8am	8 - 4.30pm	DAILY TOTAL	REMARKS
19.3.90	Monday	8	20	74	102	Daily Averages Below
20.3.90	Tuesday	6	10	70	86	
21.3.90	Wednesday	11	13	80	104	
22.3.90	Thursday	14	11	86	111	
23.3.90	Friday	9	14	53	76	
W/E 24.3.90	Totals	48	68	363	479	10,14,73,96
26.3.90	Monday	6	15	56	77	
27.3.90	Tuesday	9	11	49	69	No deliveries
28.3.90	Wednesday	11	14	54	79	to Websters
29.3.90	Thursday	9	15	80	104	
30.3.90	Friday	14	13	32	59	
W/E 31.3.90	Totals	49	68	271	388	10,14,54,78
2.4.90	Monday	12	11	82	105	
3.4.90	Tuesday	11	14	52	77	No deliveries
4.4.90	Wednesday	9	13	61	83	to Websters
5.4.90	Thursday	8	12	30	50	
6.4.90	Friday	13	11	42	66	
W/E 7.4.90	Totals	53	61	267	381	11,12,53,76
9.4.90	Monday	9	9	67	85	
10.4.90	Tuesday	10	11	76	97	30 deliveries
11.4.90	Wednesday	9	10	45	64	to Websters during
12.4.90	Thursday	11	12	51	74	the week.
13.4.90	Friday	10	11	62	83	
W/E 14.4.90	Totals	49	53	301	403	10,11,60,81
18.4.90	Wednesday	14	24	102	140	
19.4.90	Thursday	9	15	69	93	20 deliveries
20.4.90	Friday	14	11	44	69	to Websters
W/E 21.4.90	Totals	37	50	215	302	12,17,72,101
23.4.90	Monday	8	12	78	98	
24.4.90	Tuesday	11	15	42	68	38 deliveries
25.4.90	Wednesday	8	9	48	65	to Websters
26.4.90	Thursday	11	14	48	63	
27.4.90	Friday	12	13	56	81	
W/E 28.4.90	Totals	50	63	272	385	10,13,54,77

DATE	DAY	LOADS 6 - 7am	7 - 8am	8 - 4.30pm	DAILY TOTAL	REMARKS
30.4.90	Monday	10	14	48	72	
1.5.90	Tuesday	10	14	37	61	No deliveries
2.5.90	Wednesday	6	9	50	65	to Websters
3.5.90	Thursday	8	9	56	73	
4.5.90	Friday	7	9	61	77	
W/E 5.5.90	Totals	41	55	252	348	8,11,50,70
8.5.90	Tuesday	9	10	62	81	
9.5.90	Wednesday	4	17	56	77	No deliveries
10.5.90	Thursday	8	3	48	59	to Websters
11.5.90	Friday	9	11	59	79	
W/E 12.5.90	Totals	30	41	225	296	6,10,56,74

AVERAGE WEIGHT PER LOAD

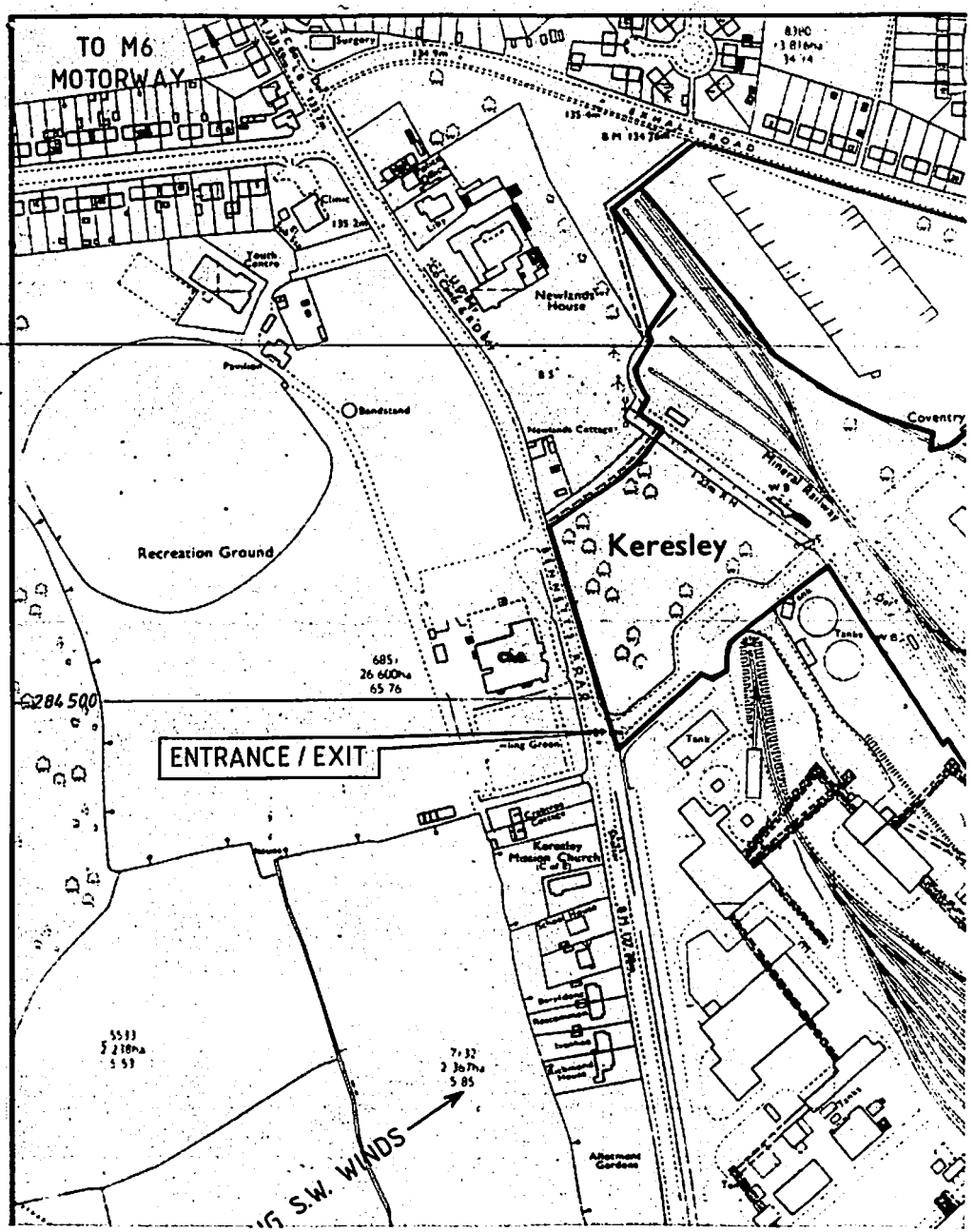
Week Number	Total Carried	Lorries Used	Average Load in Tonnes	Remarks
1	8182	479	17.08	
2	7224	388	18.62	
3	7627	387	19.71	
4	542* 7068	30 377	18.07 18.75	
5	385* 5333	20 283	19.27 18.84	
6	717* 6521	38 348	18.86 18.74	
7	6589	348	18.93	
8	5583	296	18.86	Average weight per load over survey period = 18.60 tonnes
	55,721			

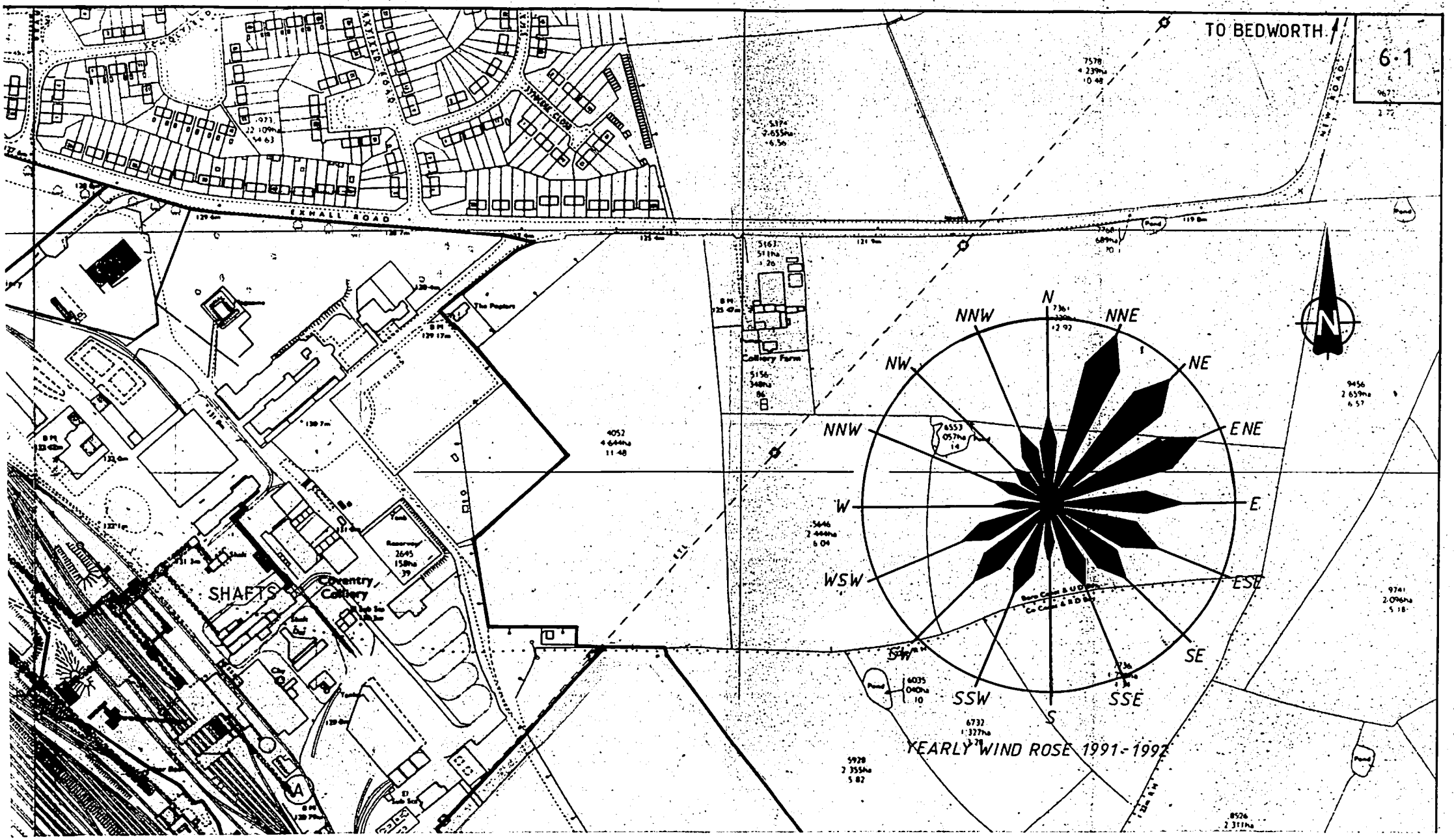
* Deliveries to Websters.
Remainder to Western Aggregates.

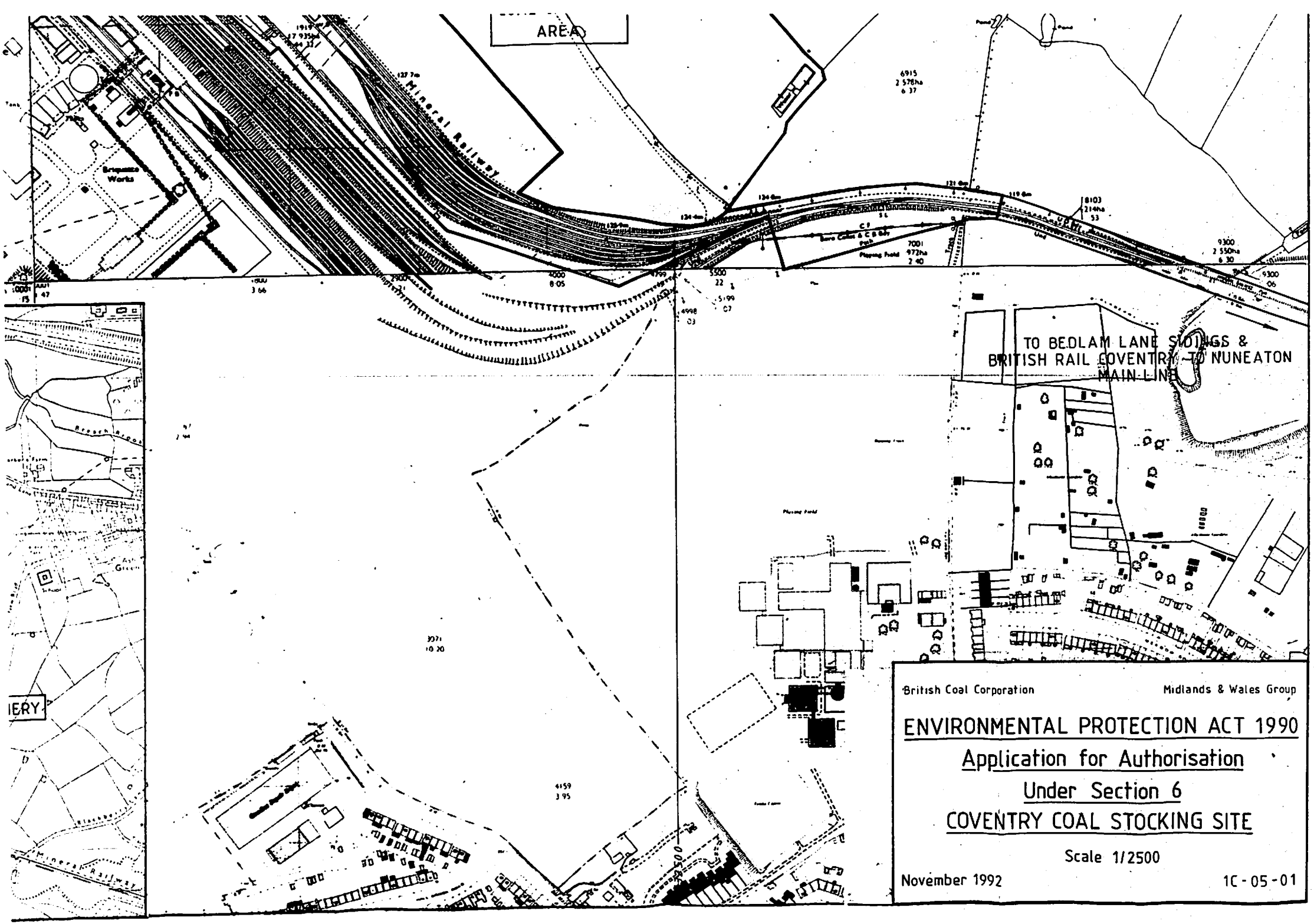
APPENDIX 6.4
TYPICAL COAL/SPOIL TRAFFIC NUMBERS GENERATED AND PREDICTED AT COVENTRY COLLIERY/COAL STOCK SITE FROM JUNE '91 TO APRIL '93 SHOWING DRAMATIC DOWNWARD DAILY TREND

EVENT	OPERATING NORMALLY	COLLIERY STOPS	COAL WASHING PLANT STOPS	COAL STOCKING SITE STILL OPERATIONAL		COAL STOCKING SITE STOPS
	JUNE 1991	NOV 1991	MARCH 1992	OCT 1992		APRIL 1993
DATE	JUNE 1991	DEC 1991	MAY 1992	NOV 1992	JAN 1993	APRIL 1993
SPOIL OUT	75	75	0	0	0	0
COAL IN	0	180	4	4	4	0
COAL OUT	85	110	9	9	60	0
HGV TOTAL	160	365	13	13	64	0

9797/AJA/1


TO M6
MOTORWAY
Recreation Ground
Keresley
ENTRANCE / EXIT
S.W. WINDS


TO BEDWORTH
6·1
EXHALL ROAD
SYCAMORE CLOSE
Colliery Farm
SHAFTS
Coventry Colliery
N
NNE
NE
ENE
E
ESE
SE
SSE
S
SSW
SW
WSW
W
NW
NNW
YEARLY WIND ROSE 1991 - 1992



British Coal Corporation — Midlands & Wales Group

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

Application for Authorisation

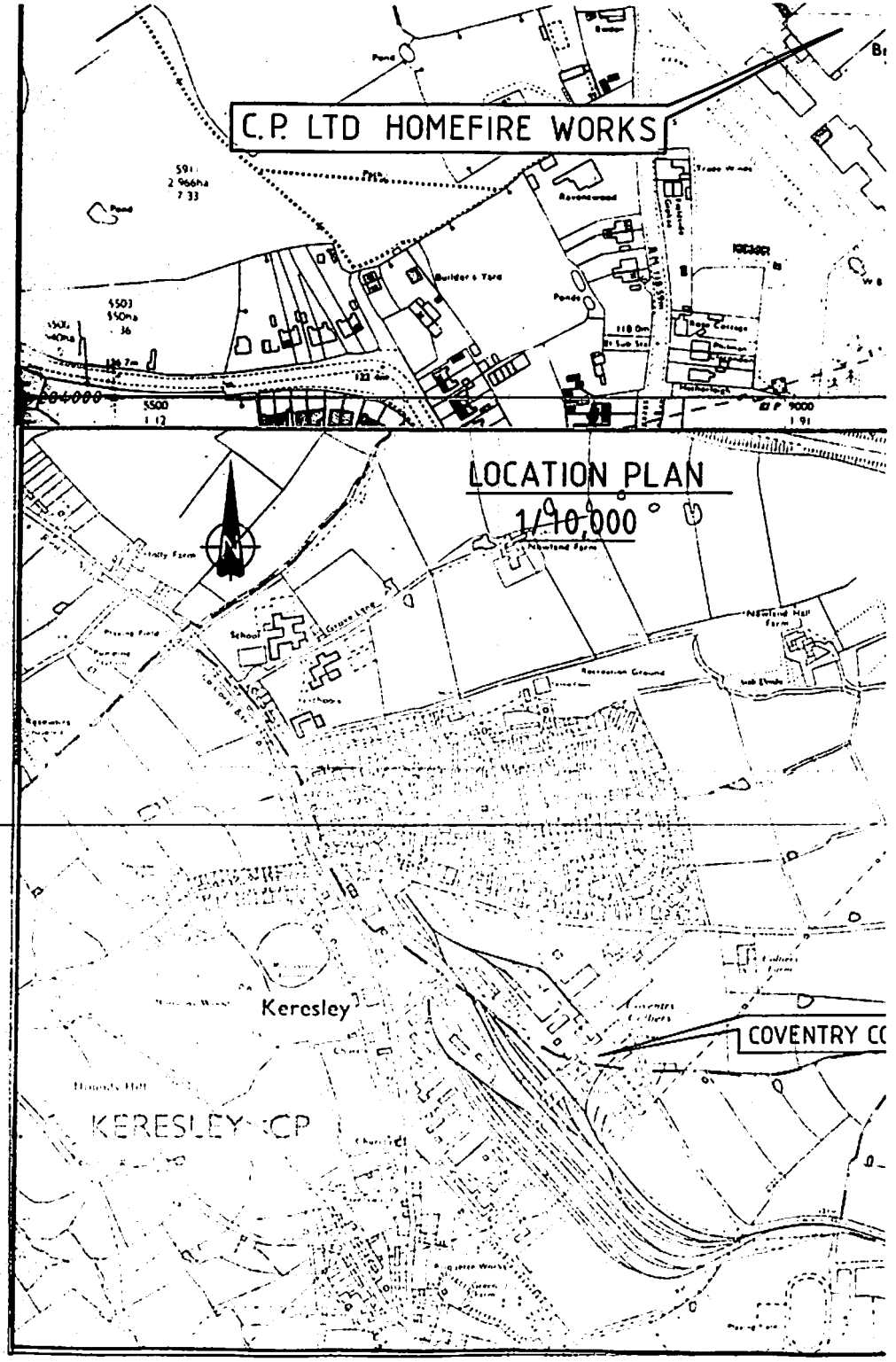
Under Section 6

COVENTRY COAL STOCKING SITE

Scale 1/2500

November 1992

1C - 05 - 01


C.P. LTD HOMEFIRE WORKS
LOCATION PLAN
1/10,000
N
Keresley
KERESLEY CP
COVENTRY

FAX MR A.C. Marlow
British Coal.
(0530) 562256.

IC/IP/MS
M Slater
831806
30 October 1992

Mr A C Marlow
Group Surveyor and Minerals Manager
British Coal Corporation
Midland and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
LEICESTER
LE6 4FA

Dear Mr Marlow

Environmental Protection Act 1990
Application for Authorisation of Coventry Colliery

Thank you for your letter dated 30th September 1992, advising that all coal handling operations will cease on the 1st April 1993. To continue operating until the 1st April 1993 your company still require an authorisation under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I. As explained for this authority to issue an authorisation for the colliery it is necessary that an amended application is sent to this authority.

This amended application should contain a description of the current and future coal handling operations. Including details of vehicle movements, stacking areas, coal handling stock heights, and dust control.

These amendments should be received by this department within the period specified in the attached Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 19 Notice. If you have any questions or require further information on our requirements please contact me on the above telephone number.

Yours sincerely

M Slater
Principal Environmental Health Officer MS

f/em3010ms

Q14

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1991, sect.19

original faxed + sent post.

NOTICE REQUIRING INFORMATION

To **The British Coal Corporation (Midland and Wales Group)**

of Beaumont House, **Coleorton, Leicester, LE6 4FA**

The Council for the City of **Coventry**
("the Council"), for the purposes of discharging its its functions under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, REQUIRES YOU, under section 19 of that Act, to supply [in writing] [in the following manner, namely **An amended application for Authorisation under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I, including the information below**]

within a period of 7 from the date of service on you of this notice, the following information:

1. A description of the current and future coal handling operations.

2. Details of vehicle movements, stocking areas, coal handling, stacking procedures and dust controls.

Dated 30th October 1992

(*Signed*).....[redacted].....

Designation.....Director.....

(the officer appointed for this purpose)

The address to which you should reply is:

Coventry City Council
Environmental Services Department
Broadgate House
Broadgate
Coventry, CV1 1NH

NOTE: Failure to comply with the requirements of this notice is an offence under section 23(1)(g) of the Environmental Protection Act and the giving of false or misleading information knowingly or recklessly is an offence under section 23(1)(h)(i) of that Act. Either offence is punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (Currently £2,000, subject to alteration, by Order) or on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to a term of imprisonment of two years, or both.

Delete any words in square brackets which do not apply

em

British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
Coalville
Leicestershire LE67 8FA.

Telephone: Ashby-de-la-Zouch (0530) 413131
Fax No: (0530) 562255/56/57

British COAL

ROGER S. ANDREW F.R.I.C.S.
Chartered Surveyor
BRITISH COAL CORPORATION,
MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP,
BEAUMONT HOUSE,
COLEORTON,
LEICESTER LE6 4FA.
Telephone: (Office) 0530 562267
Fax: 0530 562256
Home: 0203 329331

M Slater Esq
Principal Environmental Health Officer
Department of Environmental Services
Broadgate House
Broadgate
Coventry CV1 1NH

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPT
OCT - 2 1992
RECEIVED BY | REFER TO

Our Ref: TS 277/4

Your Ref: 1C/IP/MS

30 September 1992

Dear Mr Slater

EP ACT - COVENTRY COLLIERY

I refer to your letter 26 August 1992. As you are aware significant changes have taken place at this colliery since our application dated 12 November 1991.

The colliery surface operations have ceased except those at the coal stocking site, however, the Corporation have now decided that the coal stocking site at Coventry Colliery will not be used after 1 April 1993.

If you require any further information please contact me.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

for A C Marlow
Group Surveyor and Minerals Manager

New application
Check Reqs
Informal notice.

30/10 - Tel advised letter & notice being sent fax today Mr Andrew on leave & Mr Marlow out. Advised amended wd require lot information & to call me w/ queries.

21/10 Phone - write with details re: escape gas flows Site is Arcadale
(2) Roger Andrew on leave

9425/CLS/5

IC/IP/MS
M Slater
831806
26 August 1992

Mr A C Marlow
Group Surveyor and
Minerals Manager
British Coal Corporation
Midlands and Wales Group
Beaumont House
Coleorton
LEICESTER
LE6 4FA

Dear Mr Marlow

Application for Authorisation of Coventry Colliery

Further to your application for authorisation for Coventry Colliery, Bennetts Road, Keresley, Coventry, CV7 8HU, since submitting your application on the 14th November 1991, I am aware that significant changes in the operations at Coventry Colliery have taken place. I have recently met with Mr R Preece at the Colliery and he has advised me that the site will now only be used for stocking of Daw Mill Colliery coal.

Consequently, to enable this authority to issue an authorisation for the Colliery it is necessary that you amend your application accordingly.

So that the necessary statutory deadlines can be met, please reply to this department within 2 weeks of receiving this letter.

If you require any further information please contact me.

Yours sincerely

M Slater
Principal Environmental Health Officer MS

w/em2608ms

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION

MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP

COVENTRY COLLIERY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

1990

Application Under Section 6 for Authorisation

to Continue a Process

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

British COAL

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION

MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP

COVENTRY COLLIERY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

Application Under Section 6 for Authorisation to Continue a Process

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

Survey Branch
Technical Support Department
September 1991

L0312/CLS/1

Foreword

This document supports British Coal's application for the continuation of a Prescribed Process under Part I of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 at Coventry Colliery.

The process to be authorised falls within the definitions contained in Schedule 1, Part B Section 3 of the Regulations made under the Act:-

> "The crushing, grinding, breaking up, screening, grading, mixing, loading or unloading of coal".

The following statement addresses the potential risks of particulate emissions to the atmosphere arising from mineral processing operations at the colliery, the control and monitoring systems already in existence and those proposed for the future.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

Coventry Colliery is situated in the village of Keresley, on the northern fringes of the Coventry City conurbation, some 5km north of the city centre, 8km south of Nuneaton and 23 km east of Birmingham.

The operational surface area of the colliery is approximately divided into two equal parts by the administrative boundary between Coventry City Council and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council. However, by far the greater proportion of prescribed processes take place within the Coventry City boundary, consequently the application is being made to Coventry with a copy to Nuneaton and Bedworth for their consideration and liaison.

1.2 Topography

The site area of the colliery is some 28 hectares (70 acres) excluding the two kilometres of mineral railway to the Bedlam Lane Sidings and the connection with British Rail's Main Coventry to Nuneaton line to the South East.

The site is fairly level throughout and lies at similar levels to the surrounding land at approximately 130m AOD.

The site is roughly rectangular, with its major axis in a NW-SE direction, and can be broadly split into three zones of approximately equal size:-

(i) The NW zone (No 1) is primarily administration, car parking, vehicle weighing, sheeting and some material stocking.

(ii) The Central zone (No 2) is where the mineral is raised from underground, processed and graded together with materials and waste handling.

(iii) The SE zone (No 3) is primarily for coal stocking. The stocking site covers 6.6 Ha and has capacity for some 130,000 tonnes of coal.

1.3 Environmental Setting

The colliery is situated in a semi-rural setting on the northern fringes of a major conurbation.

To the east of the site and west of Bennetts Road lies open agricultural land and areas of public open space.

Immediately to the north lies the built up area of Keresley village and to the south and south west there are smaller more remote pockets of housing.

However, it is important to note that the Colliery also has industrial neighbours with an NFD Coal depot lying adjacent to the Northern boundary of the site and the major Homefire Works which abuts the whole south west boundary of the colliery site.

The prevailing winds in the locality are from the south west ie passing over or through the Homefire site prior to reaching the colliery site. However, it is recognised that the less prevailing but stronger easterly winds can give rise to greater problems.

Only two Sites of Special Scientific Interest have been identified within 10 km of the site and both of these, Hoar Park and Binley, are 9km away, to the NW and SE respectively, from the mine.

Other than domestic property no other features of particular environmental sensitivity have been identified.

1.4 Site History

The colliery is situated in the southern part of the Warwickshire Coalfield. Shaft sinking was undertaken by the Warwickshire Coal Company between 1912 and 1917 to a depth of some 650 metres. Thereafter the colliery steadily developed such that by 1935 it was producing 20,000 tonnes of coal per week and employing 1800 men.

Ownership of the colliery was vested in the Corporation (formerly the NCB) in 1947 and has continued to play an important role in the local employment and economy still producing 20,000 tonnes a week and employing 1300 men.

1.5 Management and Accountability

The British Coal Corporation is managed by a Board of full and part time Directors having different functional roles.

The Corporations Deep Mines are managed within five administration groups each having a Director accountable to the Board.

Coventry Colliery falls within the Midlands and Wales Group and has a Colliery Manager, Mr Peter McCarthy, who has overall statutory control of all surface and underground operations at the Colliery. The Manager is directly responsible and accountable to the Group Director.

The Colliery Manager delegates responsibility to his management staff and in respect of surface operations and environment this is:-

(i) Mr R Preece, Surface Superintendent
(ii) Mr W Harp, Coal Preparation Plant Manager

The Corporation have issued a document entitled "Framework Policy on the Environment" (Revised 1991). More specific policy documents relate to certain operations, in this case the "Environmental Policy for Deep Mines and Associated Activities".

The policy requires the Site Manager to implement the policy and report upwards to his director any problems in doing so. The line of responsibility extends back to the Board Member having responsibility for the Environment.

The policy also requires continuous auditing at all sites with annual reports being made.

1.6 Process Definition

The EPA 1990 and subsequent regulations exclude mineral operations underground and consequently the processes applied for commence once mineral has reached the shaft top.

The process at Coventry Colliery is primarily that undertaken in the Coal Preparation Plant together with ancillary operations including coal stocking.

The plant is the vital link between the mine and the customer and it is designed to handle up to 600 tonnes per hour of run of mine (ROM) mineral to produce four washed grades of coal for various markets:-

Product	Size in mm		%	Market
Washed Cobbles	150	x 100	7	Domestic
Washed Nuts	100	x 50	12	Domestic
Washed Singles)	30	x 12.5	10	Schools
Washed Smalls)	19	x 0	19	Hospitals & Industry
Blended Smalls	38	x 0	52	Power Stations

The plant was installed in 1988 at a cost of £16 million to replace the former ageing, inefficient and obsolete plant.

The processes include some if not all of the activities defined in the regulations ie the crushing, grinding, breaking up, screening, grading, mixing, loading and unloading of coal. There are further minor activities that take place within the overall site activity which, whilst not falling strictly within the above definition, may require attention by the authority when issuing a licence. These matters are addressed at section 2.5.

1.7 Potential Environmental Risks

The principal risk to the atmospheric environment is that of fugitive coal and mineral dust becoming airborne and being deposited on adjacent land and property.

The dust itself is not particularly aggressive in its nature but can in sufficient, visible quantities cause annoyance and nuisance.

However, the control and minimisation of fugitive dust must not itself create further environmental problems by way of water pollution or visual intrusion.

1.8 The Objectives

The colliery's principal objective is that set out in Section 7(2)(a) of the EPA 1990:-

> "ensuring that, in carrying on a prescribed process, the best available techniques not entailing excessive costs (BATNEEC) will be used.
>
> (i) For preventing the release of substances prescribed for any environment mediums into that medium or, where that is not practicable by such means for reducing the release of such substances to a minimum and for rendering harmless any such substances which are so released; and
>
> (ii) For rendering harmless any other substances which might cause harm if released into any environmental medium"

The Corporations Environmental Policy also requires the Colliery Manager to meet the following objective:-

"To balance the need to achieve the colliery's business aims with the need to satisfy society's rising environmental aspirations and to improve the quality of the environment in the local community".

In respect of Part B processes the aim is to minimise and, where possible, prevent emissions of particulate matter to the atmosphere. It will be seen that Coventry Colliery have already introduced systems to prevent and minimise dust becoming airborne.

Other measures may be deemed to be necessary and, in line with the above objectives, these can be introduced, in order of priority within a reasonable timescale, with due regard to the current difficult economic climate in the country and specifically within British Coal.

2. THE PROCESS

2.1 Coal Preparation and Washing (Refer to Plans 3 and 4)

Run of mine mineral is raised up the No 1 Downcast mineshaft in a 12 tonne skip. The skip discharges the mined material onto No 1 or No 2 steel chain conveyor situated at surface level.

At this point 'A' it is possible to load the chain conveyors via the Ground Reclaim Hopper. This Hopper loading point is not enclosed. A Caterpillar or Michigan loading shovel would, when required, carry out this work.

The chain conveyors then discharge onto 101 (Coal) or 102 (Dirt) belt conveyors which leave ground level and climb at approximately 1 in 6 in enclosed gantries to enter the first stage of Coal Preparation, a "dry" process, at 'C'.

Prior to 'C' at 'B' an emergency stockout bypass system exists, whereby if the CPP fails the Run of Mine (ROM) mineral can be diverted down a Hopper direct into HGVs to be transported to the main coal stocking site. The first screening of the ROM is at 'C'. This is carried out within the enclosed area of the plant some 10 metres above the ground level. Material of size above 100 millimetres (+100) passes along the "Picking Belt" No 107. Here, all paper, wood and belting are dry separated and pass into the enclosed Tramp Iron chutes situated prior to the crusher at 'D'. Tramp Iron Chute debris drops into a sump situated outside the CPP at 'Y'. The wetted debris is lifted from the sump by a shovel loader and taken to the Dirt Stockpile. The Picking Belt is also equipped with an electro-magnet to deal with metals within the ROM product.

After the Picking Belt the +100 passes through a MMD Crusher 'D' and is crushed down to -100 mm size, onto conveyor 114 where it then joins the -100 ROM and feeds out to the Ground Level Stockpile 'E' via a Spiral Chute. This is not enclosed.

At this stage, if the stockpile on the ground at 'E' is small and situated directly over the feeder chute there is an automatic feed onto the underground 600 tonne per hour rated conveyor No 119. If the stockpile is large a Michigan Shovel Bucket Loading Machine (or similar) is used to lift the coal, move it some 15-20 metres and load it into the feeder chute serving conveyor 119.

Conveyor No 119 is situated inside an enclosed gantry which rises from below ground level to the CPP at 'F'.

There are three separate operations in the CPP to produce marketable

(a) Large Coals
(b) Small Coals
(c) Fine Coals

All the operations except the very first screening, which is partially dry, are wet. They all take place within the enclosed washery building complex.

(a) Large Coal Treatment

Upon entry to the CPP at 'F' there is the first separation; a combined wet and dry process at the 32mm screens.

A partial dry fines extraction by-pass system in the screen directs less than 32mm coals onto the Blended Smalls conveyor terminating at the Road/Rail loading point 'K'. From here coals can pass via conveyor 439, 602 etc, situated in enclosed overhead gantries to the storage facility in the "Homefire Bunkers" 'J'.

Coal can be put to ground at 'K' via conveyor 434 to the CEGB ground level stockpile.

This coal can then be reclaimed by a Michigan bucket loading machine digging into the stockpile and loading the hopper feeding conveyor 438 which leads back to the Homefire Bunkers and Road/Rail Loading point 'K'.

At 'F' the large coals of +32 mm pass over the screen with water used as the separating medium to convey the coals to the Wemco Drum 'G'. This drum is a three product separator.

The first operation within the drum uses a liquid of Specific Gravity 1.4 which allows large coals to float and be carried to 'H' (Coal floats on top of a liquid SG 1.4) with other 'middlings' coals and 'dirt' sinking to the bottom of the drum.

These 'middlings' and 'dirt' which settled on the drum bottom are then lifted within the drum, pass to another compartment where the liquids SG = 1.8. A further separation takes place with the middlings coal floating off and the dirt again sinking to the bottom of the drum compartment.

The middlings coal then passes to the middlings crusher at 'I' to join the Blended Smalls conveyor and 'K'. The dirt discard passes to the dirt stockpile via conveyors 442 and 446 which gradually gain height from the ground outside the shaft side of the CPP building in enclosed gantries to drop onto the conical heap located between the transporter and the surface water concrete settlement tank near 'R'.

'H' is a dewatering and sizing screen. The -50 mm coals pass back to the middlings crusher 'I'.

The +50 mm coals pass via conveyor 400 (overhead enclosed gantry) out of the CPP to 'L' which is a screen on top of the "Cobbles" and "Nuts" bunkers. Coal cobbles 150-100 mm drop down enclosed chutes into the bunker. Coal nuts 100-50 mm pass to their bunker.

At these bunkers HGVs can be loaded direct via boom loaders to transport the coal to customers by road or the coals can be transferred to the rail transporter via conveyor system 444, if the customer requires a rail delivery. The HGV boom loaders under the bunkers are carefully set for a minimum free fall for loading.

The coal transport route from the roadhead bunkers to the Transporter is via enclosed overhead gantries carrying belt conveyors, 444A and B. The transporter loads railway wagons situated directly below the final delivery chute. Again this chute is accurately set for minimum free fall of coals being loaded.

(b) Small Coal Treatment (1.7mm to 32mm)

At the first screen 'F' the -32 mm material is conveyed by water (some 500 gallons per minute pour down from above the screen to transport the coals) to the 1.7 mm screen at 'M'.

Again a size separation process takes place.

The +1.7 mm material goes to the Vorsyl Tube 'N'. The Vorsyl Tube is a collection vessel or tank. Here the material is mixed with a liquid of Specific Gravity 1.8 and then pumped to the Vorsyl Separator 'O'. Again a separation of coal and dirt takes place. The dirt joins conveyor 442, 446 to the dirt stockpile with the coals passing over the 12.5 mm screen 'P'.

This screen produces two product sizes; singles and washed smalls. The washed smalls less than 12.5mm pass via a conveyor to the Birtley Centrifuge 'Q'. The Centrifuge acts as a 'spin dryer'. After this drying out operation the washed smalls are transported via conveyor 422 to the 500 tonne bunker at 'R'. Loading into HGV's or transfer to the Transporter takes place here similar to 'L'.

The transport of coals to our customers is presently a 50/50 split between road and rail haulage.

The singles above 12.5mm are screened at 'P' and pass via conveyor 416 out of the CPP via an enclosed overhead gantry into the cascade chute above the singles bunker at 'R'.

Again, HGV can be loaded or a transfer to the transporter is made. At present, 90% of singles exit the Colliery via road transport.

(c) Fine Coal Treatment (1.7mm to 0)

The fine coal sizes -1.7 mm screened at 'M' pass to the Primary Cyclone Sump and are then pumped to the Primary Cyclone 'S'. The Primary Cyclone is a machine with no moving parts which operates on a pressure (30 psi) basis to separate the constituents of what is now a "slurry liquid".

At the cyclone a further size separation takes place.

Underflow (coarse) material passes to the Screenbowl Centrifuge (another 'spin dryer') at 'T'.

The dry product then joins the Blended Smalls product on conveyor 431. Overflow of fine material (-63 micron, ie 63 millionths of a metre) passes to the Secondary Cyclone sump 'U'. From this sump the material is pumped to the Secondary Cyclones at 'V'.

At this cyclone, a size separation takes place again using pressure and flow as the base for separation. The underflow of coarse material again passes to the Screenbowl Centrifuge 'T' and on to join the Blended Smalls product.

Overflow of very fine material passes to the Thickener 'W'.

The Thickener is the final sump for all the CPP process waters. It has the facility to bleed off clarified top water if the sump is holding water in excess of the CPP requirements. This clarified water passes to waste via the consented discharge point after passing through the settlement pond.

At the Thickener 'W' a flocculant is added (presently Decapol 190).

The flocculant agglomerates (ie sticks together) the very fine particles, minus 63 micron size.

This mixture can then be pumped to the Filter Presses 'X' which "squeeze" out the water to leave a 'filter cake' discard which passes to the dirt stockpile via conveyors 234, 443, 442 and 446.

2.2 Coal Stocking

As the colliery's stock site is of limited capacity no importation of coals from other sites/sources takes place (except for blending of power station fuel). This has happened only once in the last 12 months and involved the importation of 1000 tonnes of coal during one working week.

Technical Support is provided by Headquarters at Coleorton Hall who advise on the construction and dismantling of stockpiles. The operation of the coal stocking site follows the notes for guidance laid down by the Corporations technical department dated February 1991. A copy of this document will be made available to the authority if they so wish.

The stocksite is in use during the full 24 hour period. The colliery has two categories of coal stockpiles;

(a) Long Term - for seasonal and marketing reasons
(b) Short Term - used on a regular daily basis for grounding and lifting stock

together with two main size categories;

(a) Category A - Large coal sizes, +50mm cobbles, nuts
(b) Category B - Small coals below A. Singles, washed smalls and blended smalls

Each product size is stockpiled separately. In effect there are 5 product sizes. Stockpiling of the categories involve different methods of approach in their construction to take account of

(a) Reduction of dust emissions
(b) Lessening the risk of spontaneous combustion (ie. naturally generated fires in the pile)
(c) Degredation of the stored product

The stocksite was planned so that the number of handling/traffic movements is reduced to a minimum.

Faces of all piles are wetted by one of two portable agricultural sprays connected to the surface firefighting and dust suppression system prior to grounding or lifting. An automatic spray system also operates on the southern side of the site. The working areas not reached are wetted by bowser constantly during working operations in dry weather. All internal haulage routes are similarly wetted. These measures control dust emissions to the atmosphere. No cranes or excavators are used on the site in normal circumstances.

Category A Stocks

Large coal stockpiles are generally built into piles with the longest sides set at right angles to the prevailing wind direction if possible. Hence the main concreted roadways run NW to SE at the stocksite.

For large grades of product loose placement ensures the free passage of air through the stockpile.

The stockpiles of washed smalls blended smalls and singles are monitored every month for temperature control.

Easy access to all sides of the stockpiles is always maintained.

The colliery use rubber tyred shovel loading machines rather than tracked vehicles because;

(a) higher performance and efficiency
(b) less damage to prepared stocksite surfacing
(c) easily transferred under their own power to other locations and jobs.

When it is necessary to build a stockpile higher than the normal 3-4 metres achieved by a shovel loader a mobile conveyor is used. All mobile conveyors on the site are easily adjustable by the operators for any height within the working range so that freefall is kept to a minimum.

Category B Stocks

Small coal stockpiles require the elimination of air through the pile such that

(a) the risk of fugitive dust is lessened
(b) the risk of heating is removed

these main criteria are achieved by laying and compacting the product by a shovel loader and gently sloping the sides. A maximum of 1 in 4 for the side slopes is preferred at the colliery.

Besides the main coal stocking area a small stockpile site near the CPP is often used; this is called the CEGB ground reclaim stockpile 'K'. The CEGB stocksite is used when the H/F bunker system is full or a breakdown has occurred in the conveyor system. Coal would be grounded via conveyor 434. Reclaim is by shovel loader into the hopper on conveyor 438.

When this small constantly operational site is full coals will be taken to the main stocksite. Loading is by shovel into HGV lorries.

Product Bunkers

When the finished product bunkers are full (eg those holding coals at 'L', 'R' and 'K') the coals are transferred to HGVs stationed directly under the boom loader chutes. The lorries then travel to the main coal stocking site.

These internal HGV movements pass over the main weighbridge. They are not sheeted.

Grounding Coal

Lorry drivers arriving at the stocksite carrying the different grades of coal can easily recognise each different stocksite. Vehicles turn and reverse slowly towards the working face of the pile. Instructions inform the drivers that care should be taken to avoid running over and crushing coals already on the stockpile.

Slow tipping up and discharge rates are required from the lorries to ensure the coals pass from lorry deck to ground as gently as possible therefore reducing the dust emission risk.

Category A large coals are stocked by shovel loaders. These heaps have a maximum height of 3-4 metres. On these stockpiles the colliery's shovel loaders do not run on top of the coal. They always operate at ground level. Mobile conveyors are used to stock the large sizes of coal, ie. cobbles, nuts and singles when the pile becomes higher than the reach of a shovel loader.

Lifting Coals

All products except blended smalls are mobile screened after lifting and prior to despatch for sale. Ground to screen loading is undertaken by shovel loading machines. From the ROM site large coals +150mm are returned to the Ground Reclaim Hopper at 'A'. Less than 100 material is taken to stockpile 'E' ready to be returned to the washing process.

2.3 Mobile Plant and Machinery

Only the most modern equipment is used at the Colliery. Equipment is covered by the Managers PPM Scheme. (ie planned preventative maintenance to ensure efficiency and safety).

The Corporation would like the Section 6 authorisation to cover the maximum number of machines that are used on the site daily. The mobile plant in use is all hired by the colliery on a daily basis, ie

Mobile Screens : 4
Mobile Shredder: 1
Shovel Loaders : 4
Mobile Conveyor: 1 - radial arm machine for stockpiling blended small products.

The shredder is used solely for blended smalls to lessen compaction and break up the coals prior to being fed by shovel and transported by HGV into the reclaim hopper at 'K'.

The use of this machinery enables the colliery to guarantee to its customers a very high standard of product. The Machinery undergoes an "authorisation" process whereby it cannot be used at the site unless it has been given permission by the Colliery Engineer. This ensures all the machines are safe. The Manager's PPM Scheme requires regular inspection and maintenance.

All shovel loaders used have upward pointing exhaust systems thereby reducing emission of dust from this source.

2.4 Waste Disposal

The amount of dirt produced at the colliery is variable and dependent on the output tonnage. Generally 20% of the ROM tonnage would account for the dirt produced.

At present approximately 2,000 tonnes of spoil/week is produced at the Colliery. A large proportion being a wet cake type material. This is mixed with the dry waste from another colliery to form a manageable engineering bulk fill.

Colliery spoil is presently being disposed of in two main areas remote from the Colliery.

(a) Former sand and gravel quarry workings at Meriden:-

(i) Tilcon Area C
(ii) Western Aggregates Area F

Tipping is carried out under agreements which allow the land to be restored back to agriculture using Colliery spoil as the inert bulk fill.

The tipping complex at Meriden is some 30 km by road from the Colliery surface.

Some 30 years of capacity remains at the present rates of deposition

(b) Websters Brickworks former clay quarry off Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry. Spoil is presently being tipped into the quarry to restore the area for recreation. The site is controlled by the City Council with whom the Corporation have a Tipping Agreement for a five year period (made in September 1989) with an option for a possible extension for a further five years.

This site is 11 km from the Colliery.

All spoil is transported from the Colliery by HGV's to the tipping sites using routes "agreed" by the relevant Local Authorities.

All the tipping sites are subject to "Planning Permissions" given under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971. Activities at Meriden are also covered by the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (for noise) and the Mines and Quarries (Tips) Act 1969 for the safe layer tipping of colliery discard.

The Colliery has a policy of not allowing open fires to burn rubbish. Domestic waste/rubbish is loaded into waste disposal bins and a contractor removes them from the site. They are tipped at a licenced site.

2.5 Ancillary Activities

There are several ancillary operations taking place at the colliery that might be considered as 'risk' activities and need to be addressed within the overall context of the authorisation.

Boiler Plant

A new boiler plant was introduced at the colliery in 1977 which comprises two 3 pass wet back economic steam boilers. The boilers are required for space heating within the numerous surface buildings.

The boilers are fueled with coal having a size of 25mm x 0mm, a moisture content of 11.4% and Ash content of 9.0%.

Each boiler is fitted with a grit arrestor and ID Fan manufactured by Messrs Gordon Stevenson and Co Ltd to a specification in accordance with the requirements of "The Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Research and Publicity) Regulation 1977".

Flue gas ducting is fitted with access doors for inspection and cleaning. The chimney was designed in accordance with the requirements and recommendations appertaining at the time under the provisions of the Clean Air Act.

Bulk Cement Storage

Cementious powder having the trade name of Blue Circle Packset 40 is utilised underground at the Colliery. It is stored in two closed silos at the surface, adjacent to No 2 Shaft, and is pneumatically transported via pipelines to an underground site. The system was installed in 1983.

The whole system can hold some 221 tonnes and can convey powder at rates of 9 tonnes/hour. The system uses in the order of 200 tonnes per week.

Powder is delivered in closed tankers in 20 tonne loads. It is transferred into Silo 1 from the tanker pneumatically through a 4" flexible hose. The silo is sealed and as the cement powder falls within the silo the propellant air is exhausted through a proprietary filter unit at the top of the silo. The filter is a self cleaning type in continuous use.

As cement is used underground the level in silo No 2 drops and it is automatically replenished from Silo No 1.

The system is completely enclosed other than the filtered exhaust referred to above and should not present any risk of airborne dust.

However, during filling operations visual examinations are made of both the pneumatic supply line and the exhaust filter unit to ensure no escape of fugitive dust.

The system is fully automated and computor controlled to prevent overfilling and to monitor supply and demand.

The plant is regularly maintained as part of the Colliery Manager's Planned Preventative Maintenance Programme and spare filters for the exhaust system are readily available.

Scrap Disposal

Tubs of scrap accumulated and loaded underground ie timber, metal, paper, belting etc is transported from the No 2 Upcast Mineshaft via a tub running along a 2 feet gauge railtrack which stops adjacent to the newly constructed Scrap/Reclaim Bay.

The Bay floor has recently been concreted.

The tubs are tipped over allowing a discharge of the vehicles scrap to the floor.

A mobile crane fitted with an electro magnet removes ferrous material, which is placed in a skip prior to being removed by a contractor.

The remaining rubbish is stored in a pile within the bay compound until it is of a lorry load size and then removed to the pit dirt/CPP refuse pile adjacent to the coal bunkers 'R; and 'L'. This activity normally happens on a daily basis.

3. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND MONITORING

3.1 Airborne Dust Study

In November 1989 a comprehensive study was undertaken resulting in a report entitled "A study of Airborne Dust at Coventry Homefire Works and Coventry Colliery".

The study was carried out to identify significant sources of fugitive dust arising within the two sites.

The findings of the study resulted in the Management at the Colliery taking some immediate remedial actions during the period of the study and thereafter, based on the findings, implementing a programme of improvements to dramatically reduce the incidence of fugitive dust.

3.2 Identified Sources

i) The Run of Mine Overspill stockpile could not be effectively cleaned or damped down.

ii) The main access road was in a poor condition making cleaning difficult.

iii) The Wheelwash facility was not fully effective due to poor access.

iv) Vehicle movement on the access road were causing secondary crushing and rising dust especially high speed traffic.

v) Overloaded vehicles were being unloaded onto an ad-hoc stockpile resulting in several sources of dust, due to unloading, re-loading, secondary crushing and wind erosion.

vi) The Colliery materials stockyard was accessed by an unmetalled road unable to be swept giving rise to lorry and wind generated dust.

vii) Mobile and fixed screening of fine coal was identified as a source of dust within the Plant and on the Coal Stock Site.

viii) Foreign Coal inputs into a hopper adjacent to the No 1 Shaft onto the skip discharge scrapers giving rise to fugitive dust.

ix) Dust falling from overhead conveyor gantries.

x) Unmetalled roads and stocking pads in the Stocking area resulting in secondary crushing and lack of cleaning and damping.

3.3 Control Measures Implemented

i) The Run of Mine stockpile area E has been resurfaced at one level with a retaining wall being constructed to prevent the spillage of material to other areas. This site can now be effectively swept and watered by bowser.

ii) The main access road and wheel wash approach has been resurfaced minimising spillage, allowing easy cleaning and watering and ready use of the wheel wash. A controlled system and routing of

vehicles along specified routes minimises secondary crushing. 'Sleeping Policemen' have also been introduced to slow the passage of vehicles through the wheelwash.

iii) Check weigh facilities have been installed and an excess weight off-loading bay constructed adjacent to the lorry loading bunkers.

iv) All loaded vehicles leaving the site are required to be sheeted and cleansed. This policy is strictly enforced by colliery management with offenders being banned from the site. A sheeting gantry is available on the exit route.

v) The access road to the colliery stockyard has been surfaced allowing sweeping and watering. The scrap stockpile area has been surfaced and reduced in size to allow cleansing and minimise usage.

vi) Any Run of Mine mineral overspill is removed to the main stocking site for storage. It is fed back into the system in smaller controlled loads in the vicinity of No 1 Shaft minimising dust from re-loading and secondary crushing.

vii) The coal stocking site has been redesigned with surfaced access roads and stocking pads engineered to minimise secondary crushing, allowing regular cleaning and damping.

viii) A system of fixed and mobile sprays have been introduced around the site. There are 42 fixed sprays in three separately fed banks. They are of the agricultural type and have a range of about 5-6m ie sufficient for the width of all access roads serviced. The sprays operate automatically for 10 minutes in every hour throughout the operational period. Mobile sprays have been introduced on the Coal Stocking Site, connected to hydrants by flexible hoses. These are of course manually operated and manouevered during screening/loading operations.

ix) A water bowser is in constant use, in dry weather, throughout the operational period. The bowser is towed around the site by a tractor and is filled from a water source within the site. All roads and operational areas are serviced as required.

x) Two roadsweepers are in continuous use on the site and a purpose built 'slop pond' is used to dispose of the collected waste on site, allowing greater machine available time. The sweepers also clean the Public Highway in the vicinity of the Bennetts Road entrance.

Water Supply

It can be seen that many of the control measures implemented are water dependent. The colliery is self sufficient in terms of water supply. There are two main sources:-

(i) Deep Minewater
(ii) Shaft Minewater

Deep Minewater is of relatively poor quality and its use is normally restricted. Most of this water is discharged, via settling ponds, to Hall Brook under a consent granted by the NRA.

Shaft Minewater is used throughout the colliery for bathing (after treatment), cooling, firefighting, underground purposes, coal preparation (in a closed circuit) and dust suppression.

If problems were experienced with insufficient supply of Shaft Minewater then dust suppression could be maintained using the Deep Minewater, after settlement in the ponds.

3.4 Current Monitoring

The colliery have or are monitoring airborne dust levels by:-

(a) Visual Inspections
(b) "Sticky" Labels
(c) Dust Gauges

Visual Checks:- At least once during every eight hour shift in operating periods the Surface Superintendent and/or CPP Manager (or their nominees) walk the premises checking on all operations likely to result in an emission of coal dust to the atmosphere. These postholders have the authority to ensure any problem area is immediately remedied. eg broken cladding on a conveyor gantry may allow high winds to blow material into the air directly off the transporting belt conveyor.

Sticky Labels:- There are 6 monitoring stations within the colliery premises, 5 on the northern periphery and one in the centre of the site. A further 5 stations are situated on the South West boundary within the Homefire Plant premises. These are separately monitored by Homefire.

The Colliery employ British Coals TSRE laboratory, Bretby, Burton on Trent, to monitor the colliery stations. Homefire report their results independently to TSRE.

A weekly assessment of air pollution is made at TSRE based on the amount of dust trapped on the "Sticky labels" which is assessed in terms of darkness of the label on a scale of 0(White) to 9(Black).

The sticky labels consist of an adhesive strip wrapped around a 0.1m dia by 0.15m high cylinder situated some 1.8 metres above ground level.

The results of the assessments are received by the Surface Superintendent who keeps the records on file and responds to any variations in results arising from on-site problems. Immediate action will be taken to remedy any adverse situations identified.

Dust Gauges:- Four British Standard (BS) deposit and directional monitoring stations were in operation at the colliery on the Northern boundary adjacent to Exhall Road, since this is considered the most sensitive area given the prevailing wind direction and the proximity of properties on Exhall Road and beyond.

Past results from this monitoring have proved to be satisfactory showing very little dust arising from within the site was reaching this boundary.

However, recent spates of vandalism have resulted in removal of these gauges.

3.5 Proposed Monitoring

Visual Inspections will continue as at present with any defects capable of immediate remedy being dealt with forthwith. Any major defect or logistical problem will be reported to the Surface Superintendent for appropriate action.

It is proposed to continue the use of 'sticky labels' as general indicators of dust levels and source directions. However, these will be supplementary and complimentary to more reliable monitoring systems.

Two British Standard 1747 Part 1 Deposit gauges are to be established before the end of October at the recommendation of Coventry City EHO, in central positions within the site to give an indication of dust levels arising within the site, as a benchmark against which the effectiveness of control systems can be measured.

It is proposed to establish a further four Deposit BS1747 Pt 1 dust gauges, two on the NE boundary and two on the SW boundary.

The results from these monitoring stations will be analysed monthly by a reliable laboratory under contractual arrangements. The results will be reported to the Surface Superintendent who will maintain copies and action any remedial works necessary after consultation with the Colliery Manager.

Copies of the results will be available for inspection by officers of both Coventry City Council and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Councils.

3.6 Proposed Further Improvements

i) Investigations are being undertaken as to the feasibility and potential effectiveness of strategically placed wind breaks to minimise the wind velocity acting on open mineral handling activities.

ii) The screening of the SW side of the coal stocking area by the planting of fast growing trees between the minewater settling ponds and the railway, which would reduce wind velocity and erosion.

iii) The extension of the existing fixed spray systems to increase coverage around the Coal Stocking area.

iv) Further examination of fixed plant with a view to minimising spillage and drop heights and introducing sprays at strategic locations.

v) Further specific proposed improvements being considered include:-

(a) Upgraded mobile screens will be used as and when they become available.

(b) A tree planting scheme for:

(i) Exhall Road
(ii) Bennetts Road

is being considered.

(c) The colliery intend to vulcanise surface conveyor belt joints rather than clip joint where practicable.

4. GENERAL

4.1 Public and Local Authority Liaison

Regular Liaison meetings of the Keresley Environmental Liaison Committee, KELC, are held on a 6 monthly basis. All aspects of the airborne environment are discussed by representatives of Coventry Colliery, Coventry Council, HMIP, Coal Products and Ash Green Residents Association.

4.2 Reaction to Complaint

The colliery operates a complaints register and response system whereby all incoming environmental complaints are logged and passed to a Senior Official at the mine.

Immediate investigations are undertaken to determine the source of the nuisance and remedial action taken as soon as practical. Such measures are also recorded in the register.

The Colliery Manager has a policy of personal contact with complainants by a senior member of management, to discuss the cause, source and remedy of their concern. Members of the public are encouraged to contact the colliery initially with any complaints or concerns they may have.

Local Authority officers having cause for concern should initially contact the Surface Superintendent but in his absence or non-availability should contact the Technical Support Manager, Colliery Manager or nominated senior official for the mine.

4.3 Employee Awareness

The Corporation have recently issued, January 1990 (revised January 1991), a Framework Policy on the Environment.

The Policy covers Deep Mines, Opencast, Coal Products and Coal in use.

The policy requires a regular and continuous environmental audit to be carried out. A comprehensive report on the colliery environment was issued in 1989/90.

All employees who are deployed to work on the surface of the mine are to be issued with a copy of the document. It is the Corporation's intention, in the future, that regular talks and training sessions on all aspects of the Colliery's environment will take place.

The Colliery are already involved in environmental competitions.

A new post entitled Colliery Environmental Engineer has recently been created. The post has now been filled and the postholder will be involved in some surface environmental matters, although most of his work will be the underground environment.

The colliery management circulate a news bulletin on a six weekly basis to employee's homes. The bulletin will address matters relating to the effects of the colliery's and employee's activities on the environment generally.

4.4 Economic Climate

The Colliery have made many environmental improvements in the past few years at a significant cost to the colliery's revenue account.

Further improvements are being considered however, due cognisance needs to be taken of the financial constraints with which the colliery is faced over the next few years due to the general economic climate and the particular problems facing the use of indigenous coal for power generation.

5. APPENDICES

5.1 Schedule of Environmental Improvements

Schedule of Environmental improvements as from September 1988: (New Wheelwash installation) - Capital Expenditure made and/or Running Costs.

COAL PREPARATION PLANT

	Activity	Completion Date of Works (* denotes not yet completed)	Cost of Work in £
1.	Modifications to bunker uncoaler (less coal going down spiral chute)	*	30,000
2.	Re-design singles hopper cascade/screen to eliminate stock-site screen	August 1989	8,000
3.	Homefire/Colliery TP improve receiving section. To eliminate dust fall out.	*	8,000
4.	Shortening ROM c/v to eliminate old gantry by-pass	August 1990	20,000
5.	Spiral Chute uncoaler improvements (to enable piles to be cleared quicker)	August 1990	6,000
			57,000

SURFACE GENERAL

6.	Installation of visual aids at Weighbridge ie cameras to check for sheeting and satisfactory loading.	September 1989	10,000
7.	Installation of HGV Wheelwash	September 1988	70,000
8.	Installation of check weighbridge to reduce lorry travel	September 1989	11,000
9.	Concrete stock-site roads etc (Phase 2)		300,000
10.	Installation of sprinkler system on main internal HGV routes	June 1989	13,000

	Activity	Completion Date of Works (* denotes not yet completed)	Cost of Work in £
11.	Installation of overload bay at point 68 to eliminate dust source at NFD entrance	August 1989	9,000
12.	Re-surfacing of colliery office road	May 1989	8,000
13.	New stock-site access road	June 1989	60,000
14.	Hard surfacing of main lorry route and area associated with overspill	March-May 1989	500,000
15.	Extension of sprinkler system to stocksite	pre-August 1991	6,000
16.	Tree Screen on stock-site boundary	*	2,000
17.	Installation of sheeting gantry	April 1989	12,000
			1,001,000

COLLIERY GENERAL

19.	One Roadsweeper working internal/ external employed full time	From Sept 1988	75,000 pa
20.	Tractor and Water Bowser employed throughout the Summer months damping areas not yet covered by sprinkler system	From Sept 1988	12,000 pa
21.	Construction of new 'slop pond' to service roadsweeper	January 1990	10,000
22.	Construction of new stock-site drainage pond to settle quicker run-off from new hardstanding on stock-site	June 1991	8,000
23.	Proposed installation of Dust Monitoring gauge System around Colliery perimeter (to British Standards)	*	5,000

5.2 Copy of Statutory Notice

BRITISH COAL CORPORATION
MIDLANDS AND WALES GROUP

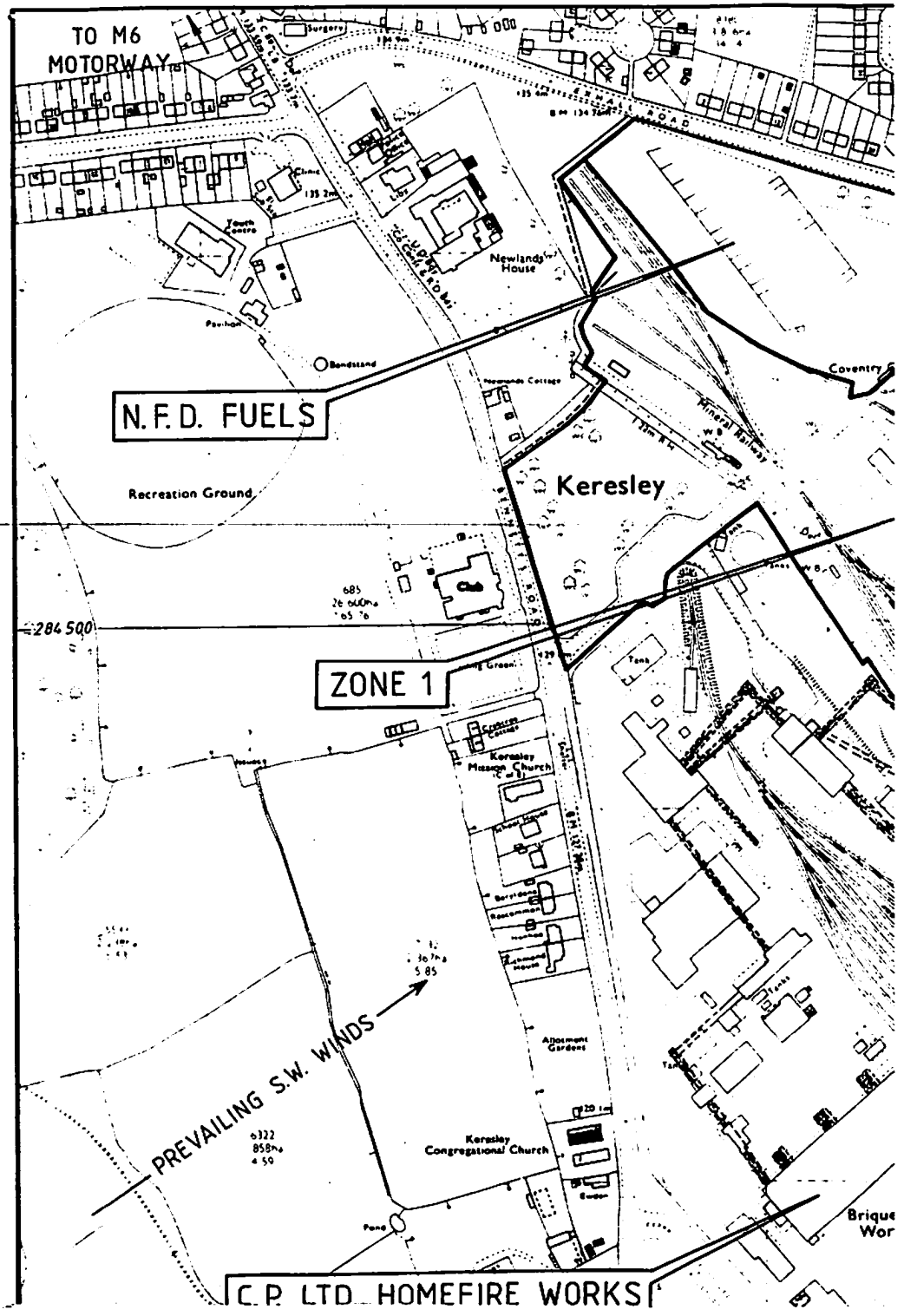
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990, PART 1
APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION UNDER SECTION 6

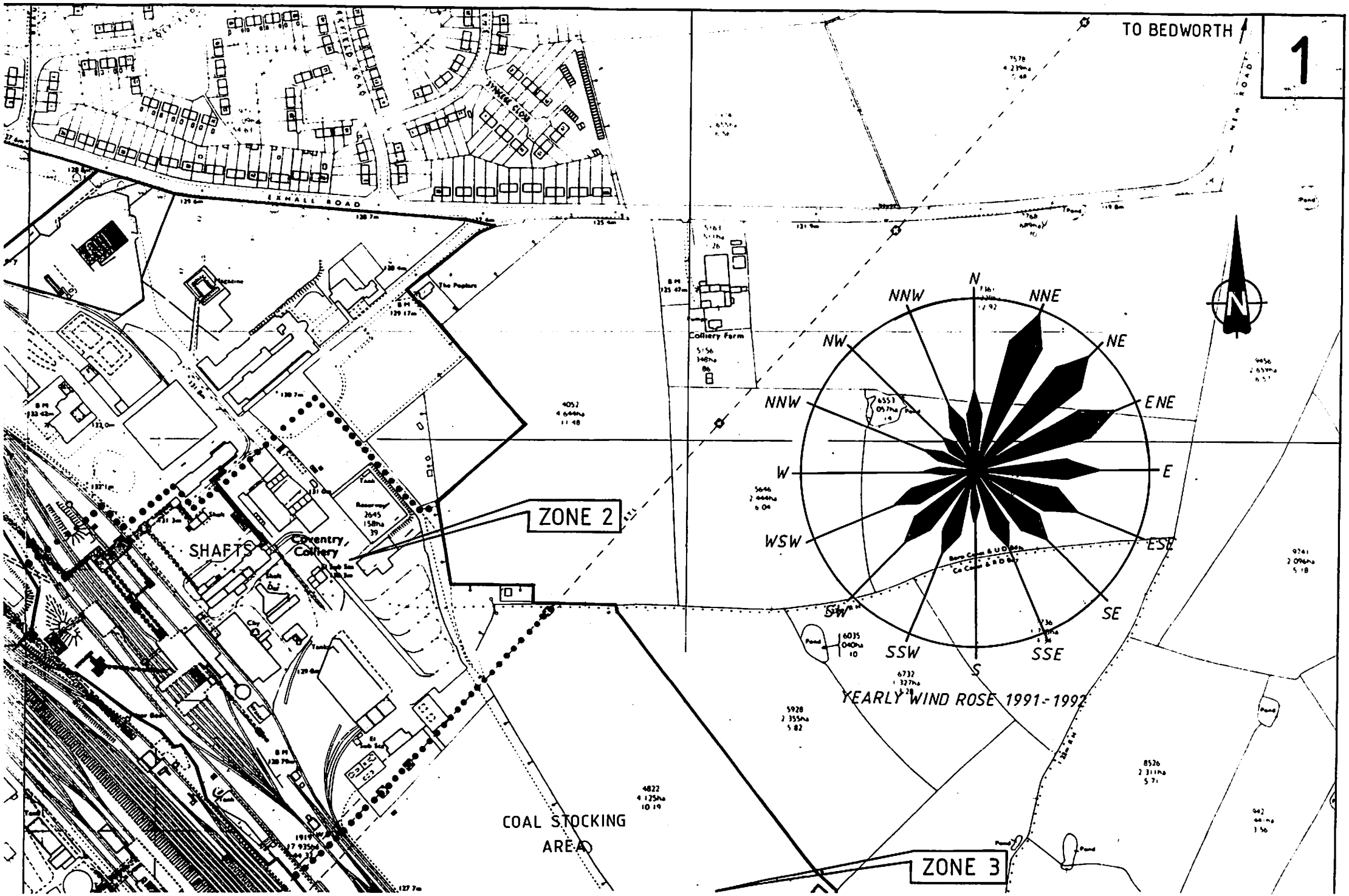
BRITISH COAL CORPORATION has applied for an authorisation from COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL to operate COAL PREPARATION AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES at COVENTRY COLLIERY, BENNETTS ROAD, KERESLEY, COVENTRY.

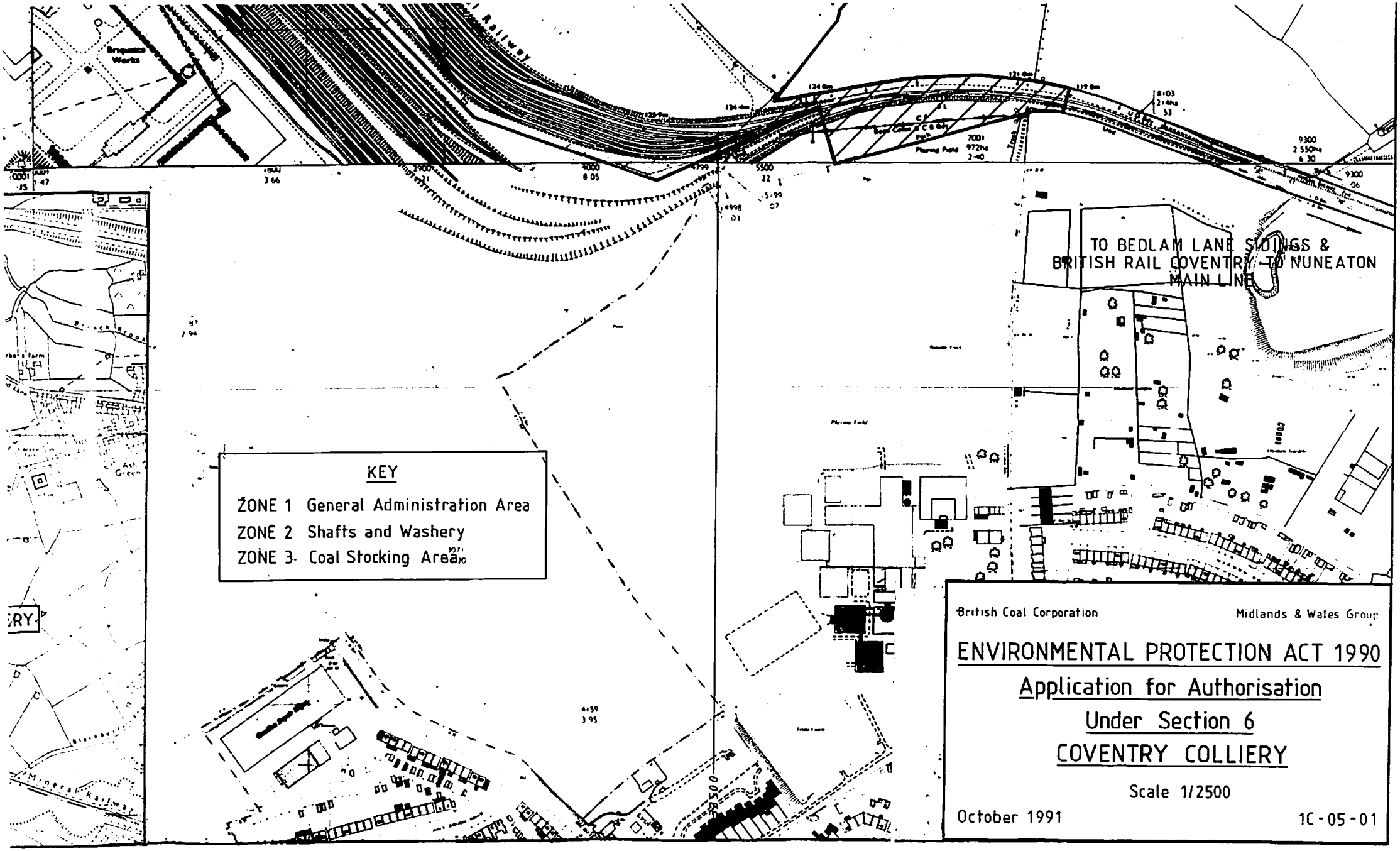
A copy of the application is available for public inspection free of charge, during normal office hours, at COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, BROADGATE HOUSE, COVENTRY.

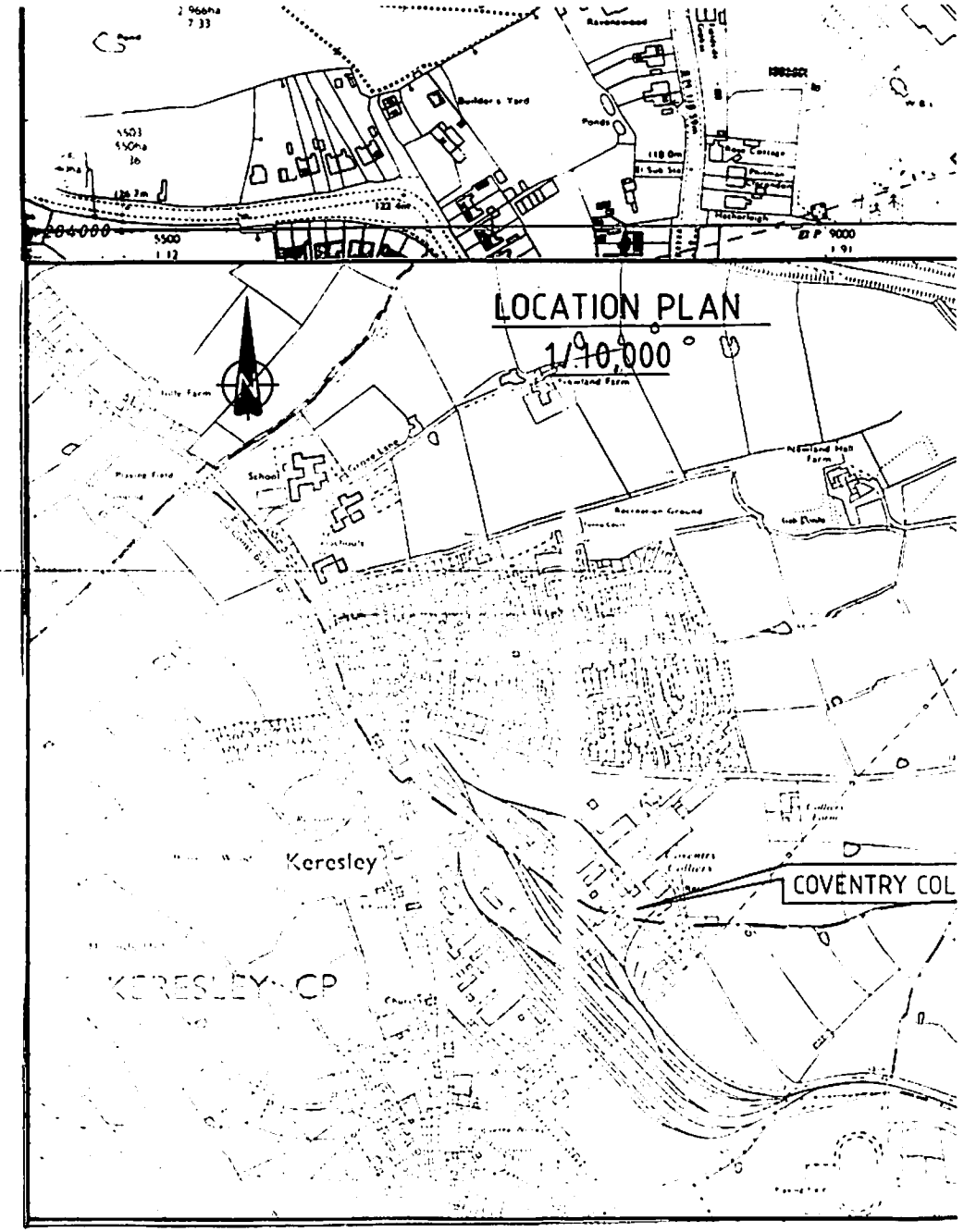
Written representations about the application may be sent to COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, BROADGATE HOUSE, COVENTRY. Those received by the local authority within 28 days of ..... will be considered in determining the application.

It is proposed to advertise the above notice in the Coventry Evening Telegraph.


TO M6
MOTORWAY
N.F.D. FUELS
Recreation Ground
Keresley
ZONE 1
284 500
PREVAILING S.W. WINDS
Keresley
Congregational Church
C.P. LTD. HOMEFIRE WORKS


1
TO BEDWORTH
EXHALL ROAD
SYCAMORE CLOSE
Colliery Farm
ZONE 2
SHAFTS
Coventry Colliery
COAL STOCKING AREA
ZONE 3
N
NNE
NE
ENE
E
ESE
SE
SSE
S
SSW
SW
WSW
W
NNW
NW
YEARLY WIND ROSE 1991-1992


TO BEDLAM LANE SIDINGS &
BRITISH RAIL COVENTRY - TO NUNEATON
MAIN LINE
KEY
ZONE 1 General Administration Area
ZONE 2 Shafts and Washery
ZONE 3 Coal Stocking Area
British Coal Corporation
Midlands & Wales Group
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990
Application for Authorisation
Under Section 6
COVENTRY COLLIERY
Scale 1/2500
October 1991
1C-05-01

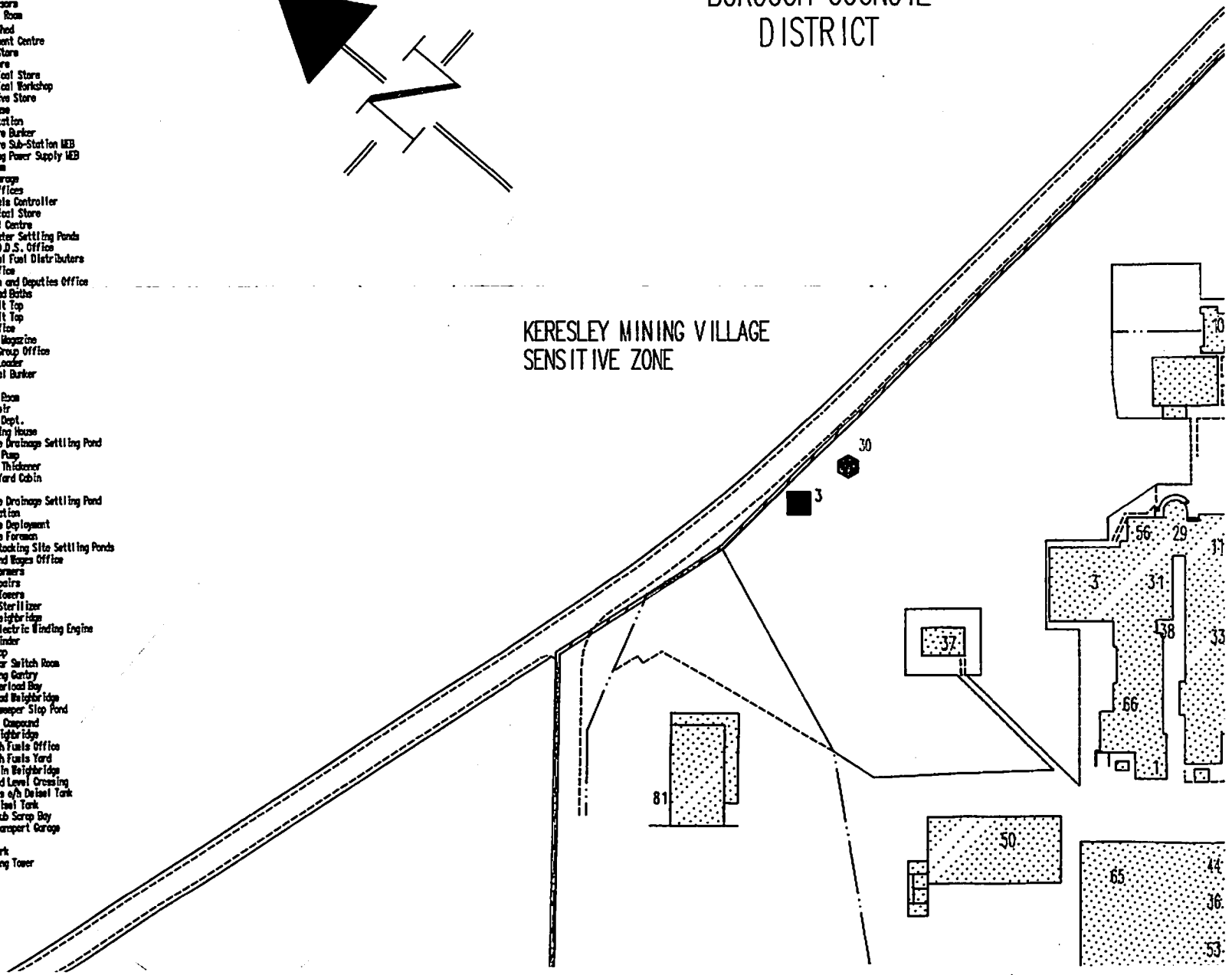

LOCATION PLAN
1/10,000
Keresley
COVENTRY COL
KERESLEY CP

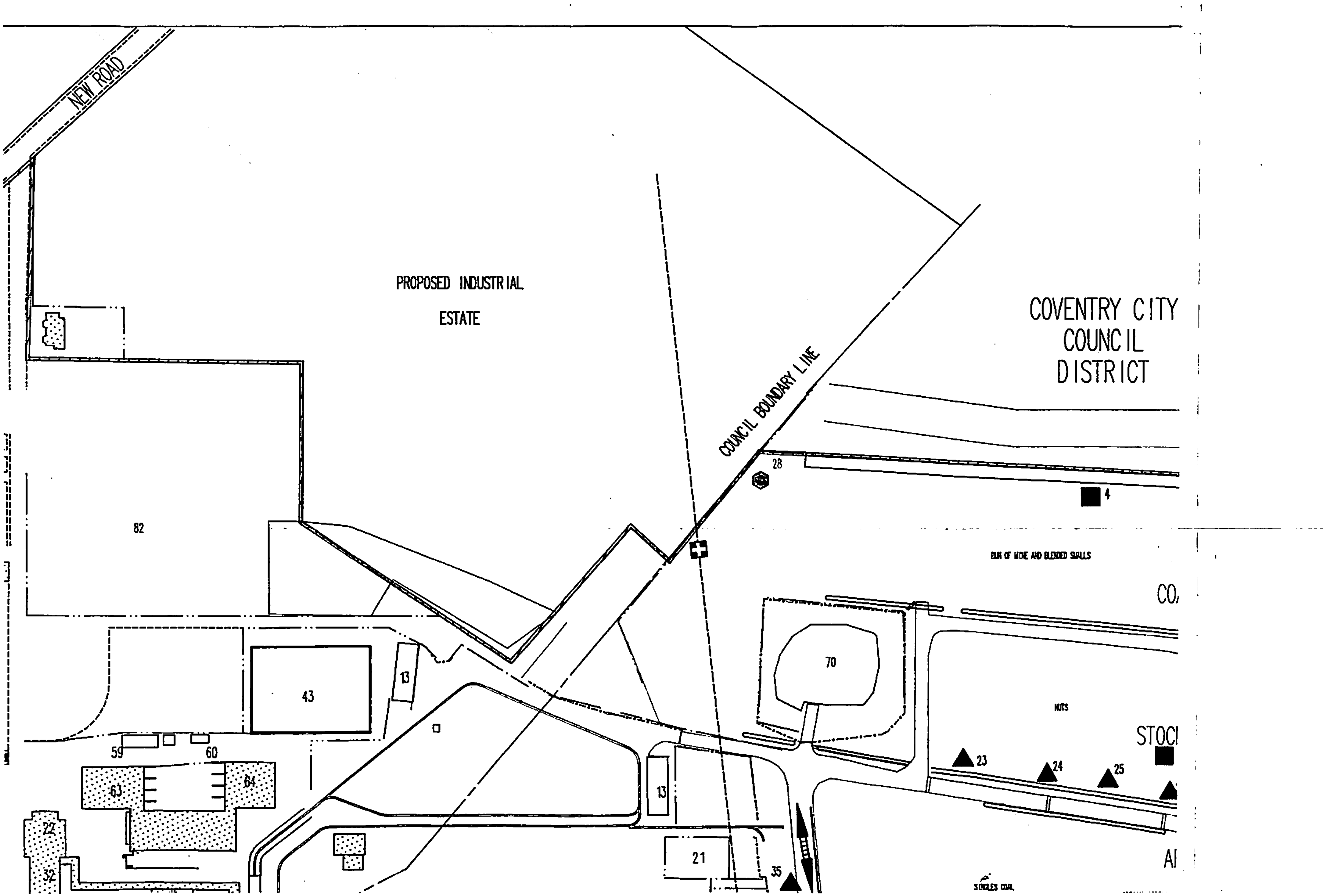
NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL DISTRICT

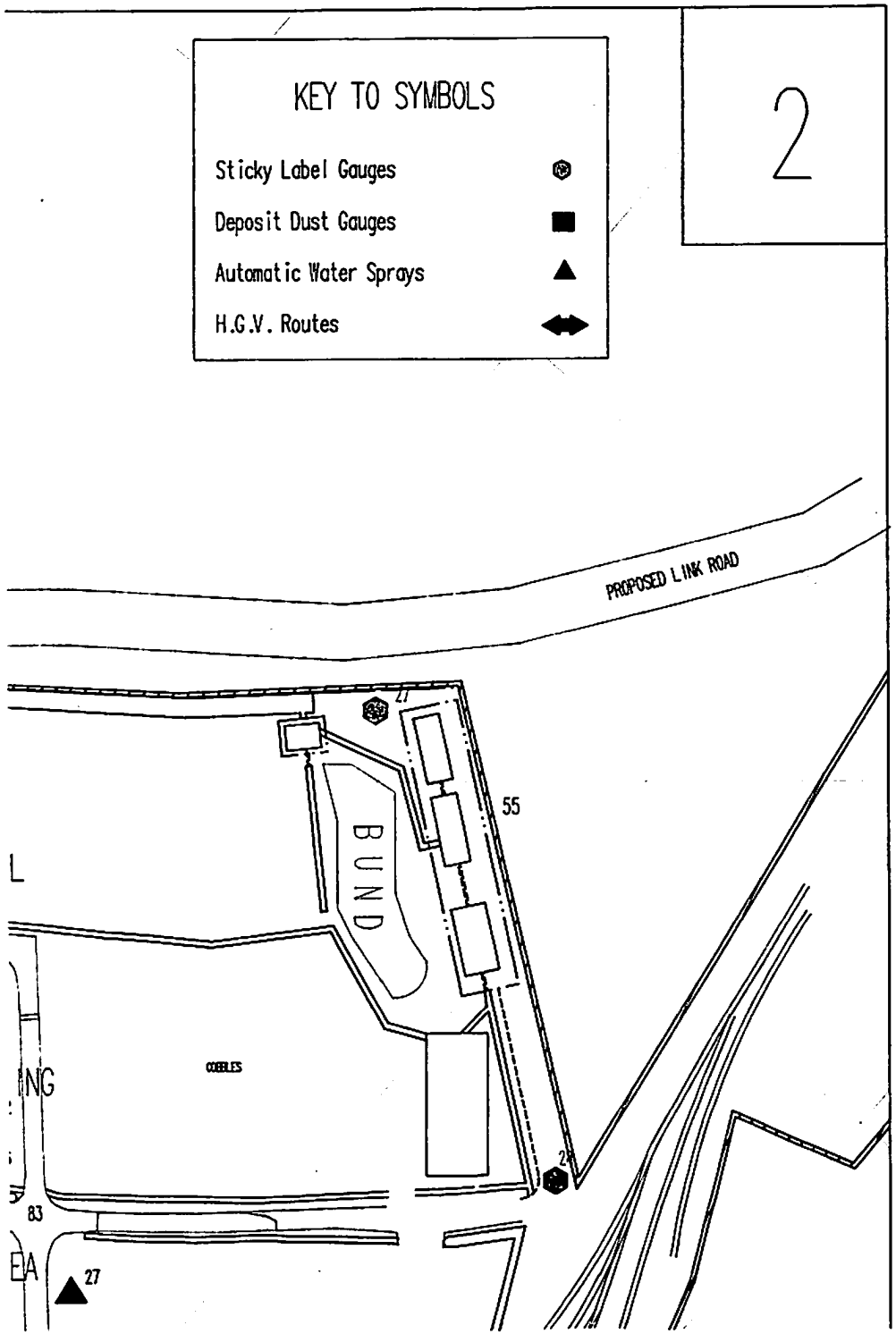
REFERENCE

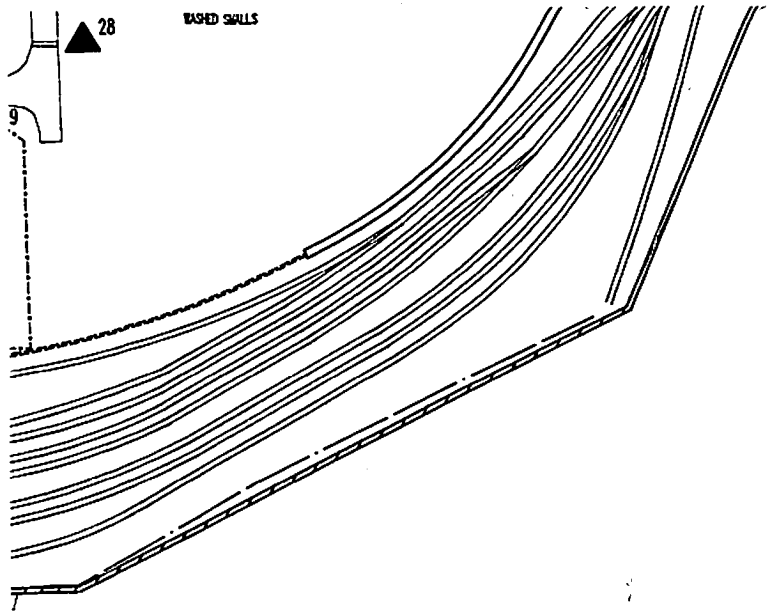
1 Boiler House
2 British Fuel Co. Office
3 Canteen
4 Carpenters Shop
5 CEGB Ground Stockpile
6 Cement Silos
7 Coal Preparation Plant
8 Compressors
9 Control Room
10 Cycle Shed
11 Deployment Centre
12 Drill Store
13 Dry Store
14 Electrical Store
15 Electrical Workshop
16 Explosive Store
17 Fan House
18 Fire Station
19 Homefire Bunker
20 Homefire Sub-Station MEB
21 Incoming Power Supply MEB
22 Lamproom
23 Loco Garage
24 Main Offices
25 Materials Controller
26 Mechanical Store
27 Medical Centre
28 Mine Water Settling Ponds
29 N.A.C.O.D.S. Office
30 National Fuel Distributors
31 NAM Office
32 Overmen and Deputies Office
33 Pit Head Baths
34 No.1 Pit Top
35 No.2 Pit Top
36 PPM Office
37 Powder Magazine
38 Power Group Office
39 Rapid Loader
40 Raw Coal Bunker
41 RDM
42 Rescue Room
43 Reservoir
44 Safety Dept.
45 Screening House
46 Surface Drainage Settling Pond
47 Sewage Pump
48 Static Thickener
49 Stock Yard Cabin
50 Stores
51 Surface Drainage Settling Pond
52 Sub-Station
53 Surface Deployment
54 Surface Foreman
55 Coal Stocking Site Settling Ponds
56 Time and Wages Office
57 Transformers
58 Tub Repairs
59 Water Towers
60 Water Sterilizer
61 Main Weighbridge
63 No.1 Electric Winding Engine
64 No.2 Winder
65 Workshop
66 Workwear Switch Room
67 Shunting Gantry
68 HGV Overload Bay
69 Overload Weighbridge
70 Road Sweeper Stop Pond
71 Stores Compound
72 NFD Weighbridge
73 British Fuels Office
74 British Fuels Yard
75 Old Main Weighbridge
76 Lighted Level Crossing
77 Allsops o/h Deisel Tank
78 BCC Deisel Tank
79 Mine Tub Scrap Bay
80 Old Transport Garage
81 Store
82 Car Park
83 Lighting Tower

KERESLEY MINING VILLAGE
SENSITIVE ZONE




NEW ROAD
PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL DISTRICT
COUNCIL BOUNDARY LINE
28
4
62
43
13
70
13
21
35
59
60
63
64
22
32
23
24
25
STOC
CO
NUTS
SINGLES COAL


KEY TO SYMBOLS
Sticky Label Gauges
Deposit Dust Gauges
Automatic Water Sprays
H.G.V. Routes
2
PROPOSED LINK ROAD
BUND
55
27
COBBLES
83
27



British Coal Corporation Midlands and Wales Group

COVENTRY COLLIERY

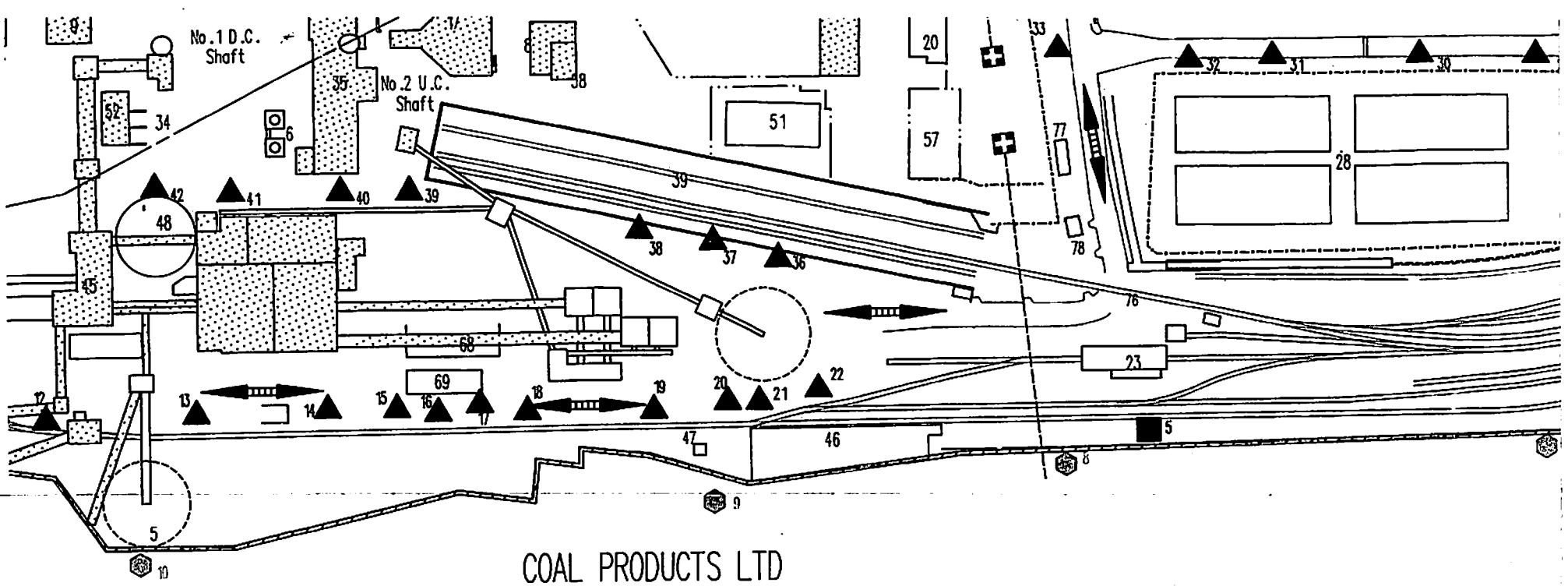
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION UNDER SECTION 6

PLAN SHOWING SURFACE LAYOUT

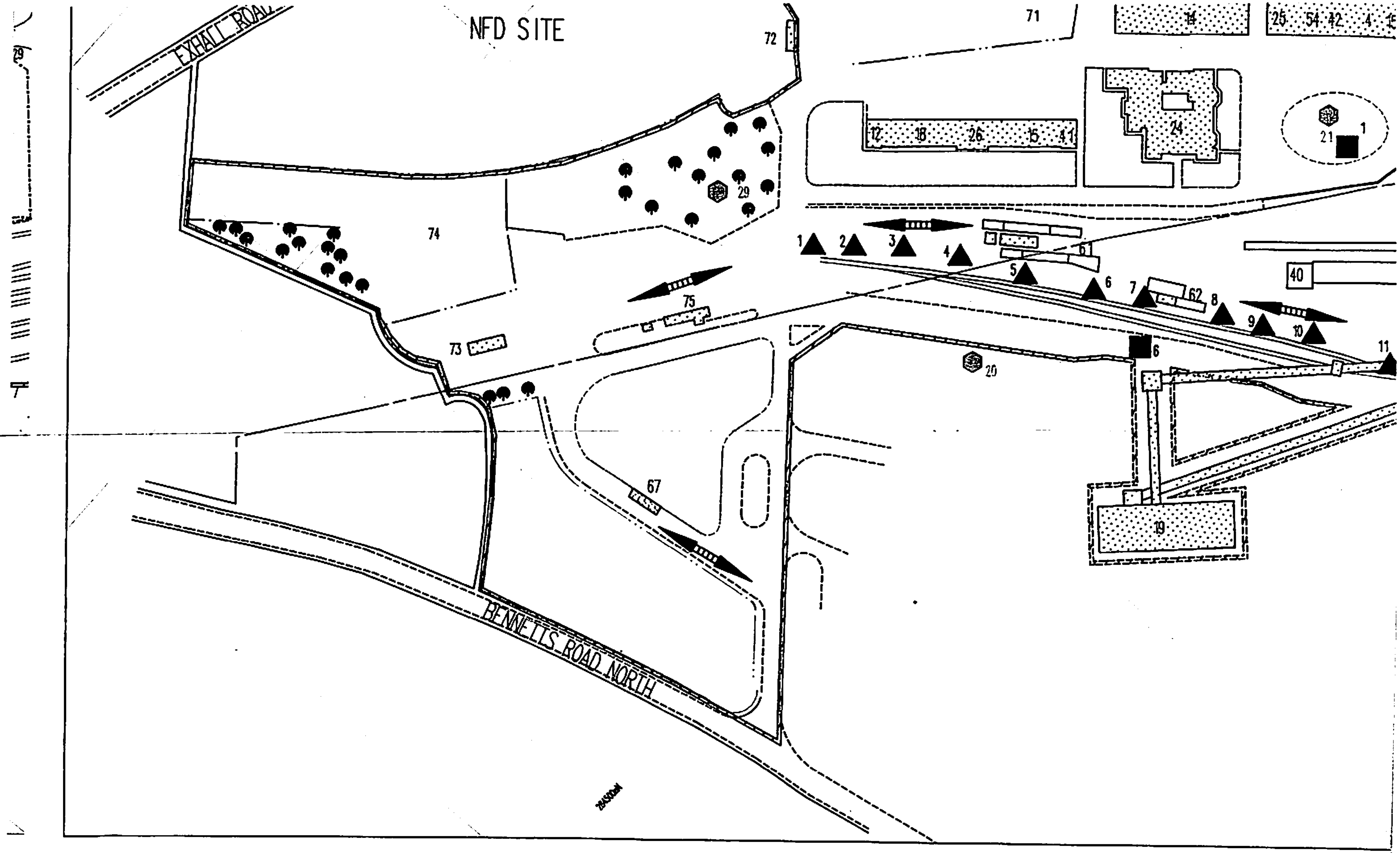
Scale 1/1250

Date: February 1991 Plan Ref: 1C - 05 - 01A



COAL PRODUCTS LTD

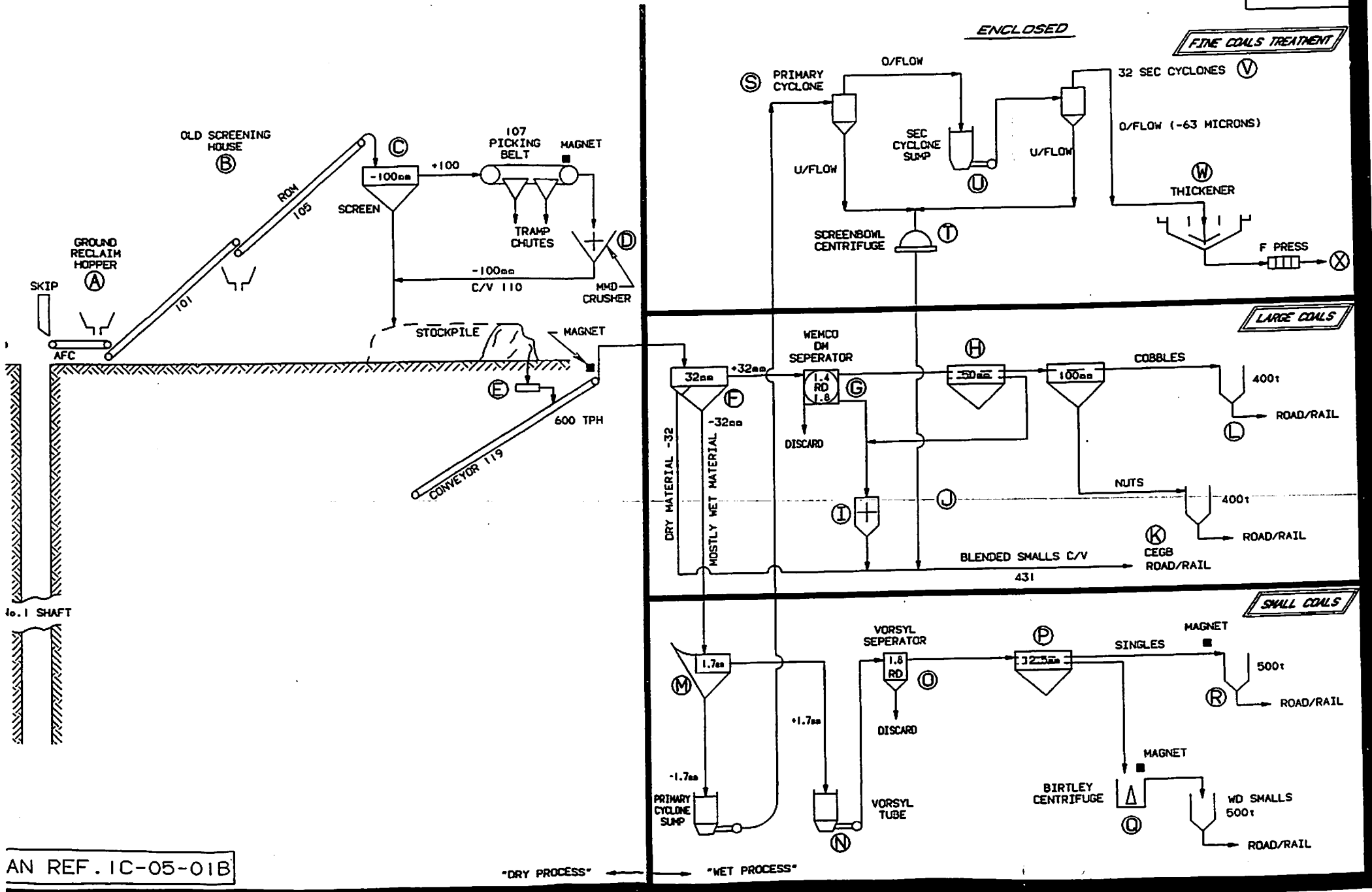
HOMEFIRE WORKS


NFD SITE
EXHALL ROAD
BENNETTS ROAD NORTH
71
72
74
75
73
67
29
20
21
1
14
25
54
42
4
12
18
26
15
41
24
40
61
62
19
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
6

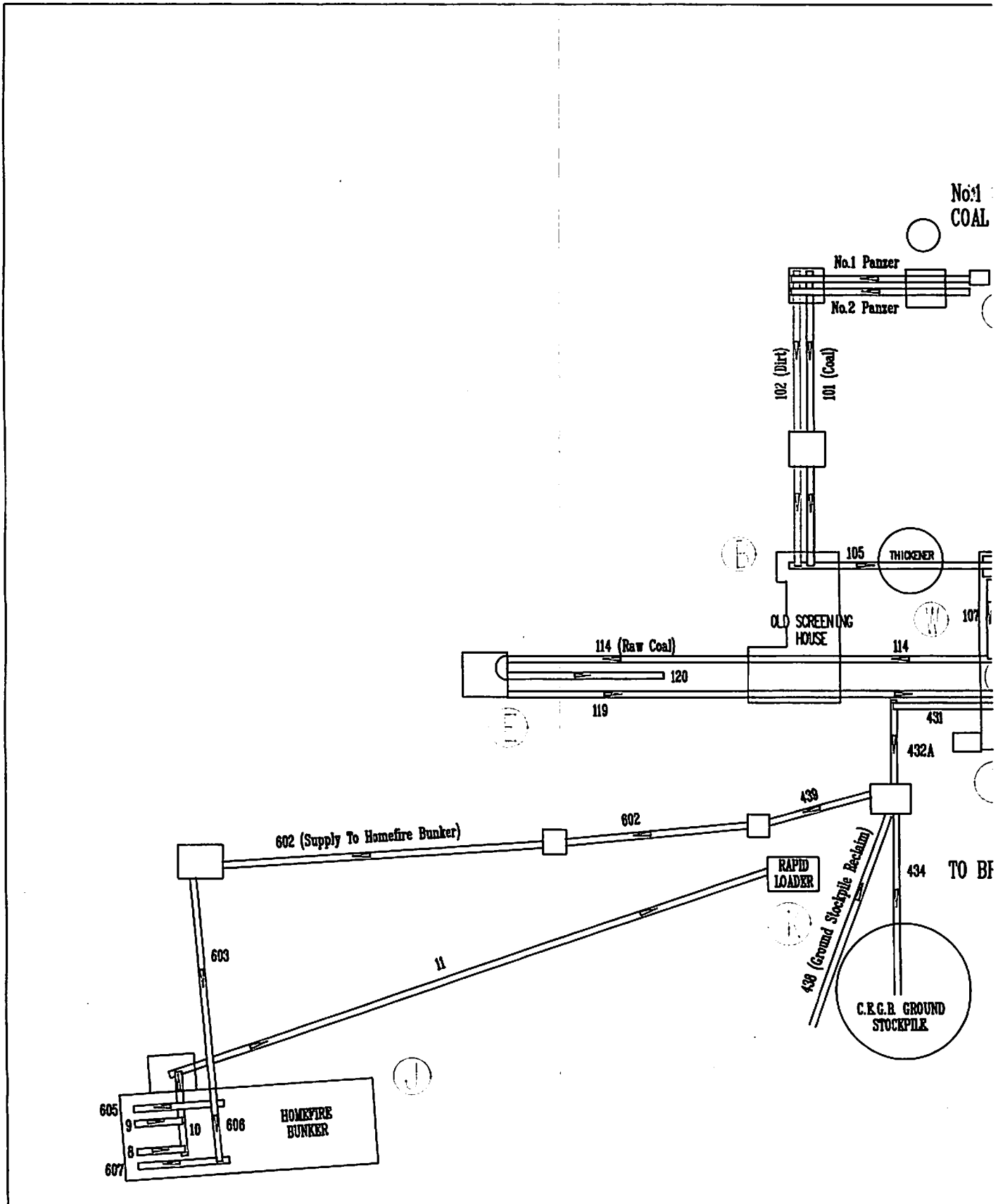
SCHEMATIC LAYOUT OF COAL PREPARATION PLANT - COVENTRY COLLIERY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

3



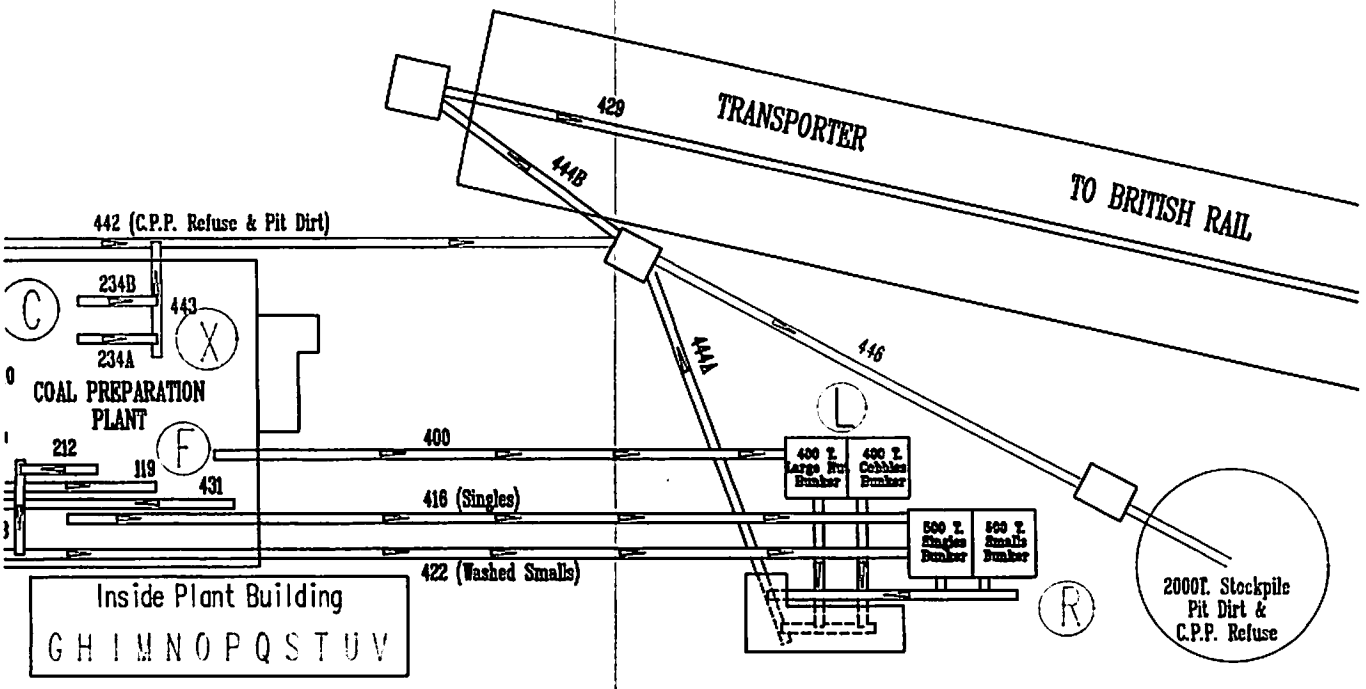
AN REF. IC-05-01B


No.1
COAL
No.1 Panzer
No.2 Panzer
102 (Dirt)
101 (Coal)
105
THICKENER
OLD SCREENING HOUSE
114 (Raw Coal)
114
120
119
431
432A
439
602
602 (Supply To Homefire Bunker)
RAPID LOADER
434
TO BI
603
11
438 (Ground Stockpile Reclaim)
C.R.G.R. GROUND STOCKPILE
605
9
10
606
8
607
HOMEFIRE BUNKER

4

T
DING

JND RECLAIM HOPPER



H RAIL

British Coal Corporation — Midlands and Wales Group

COVENTRY COLLIERY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT 1990

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORISATION UNDER SECTION 6

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF SURFACE CONVEYORS

Not to Scale

Coal Routes — Black & Red
Dirt Routes — Green

Plan Ref:- 1C - 05 - 01C