

# Coal extraction data

**Richard Heede**  
 Climate Mitigation Services  
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## British Coal Corporation, UK

yellow column indicates original reported units

www. location

### Production / Extraction data

Year	Lignite		Thermal Coal		Total Coal	
	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production	Gross production
	Million tons/yr	Million tonnes/yr	Million tons/yr	Million tonnes/yr	Million tons/yr	Million tonnes/yr

- 146 1946
- 147 1947
- 148 1948
- 149 1949
- 150 1950
- 151 1951
- 152 1952
- 153 1953
- 154 1954
- 155 1955
- 156 1956
- 157 1957
- 158 1958
- 159 1959
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- 162 1962
- 163 1963
- 164 1964
- 165 1965
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- 168 1968
- 169 1969
- 170 1970
- 171 1971
- 172 1972
- 173 1973
- 174 1974
- 175 1975
- 176 1976
- 177 1977
- 178 1978
- 179 1979
- 180 1980
- 181 1981
- 182 1982
- 183 1983
- 184 1984
- 185 1985
- 186 1986
- 187 1987
- 188 1988
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- 196 1996
- 197 1997
- 198 1998
- 199 1999
- 200 2000
- 201 2001
- 202 2002
- 203 2003
- 204 2004
- 205 2005
- 206 2006
- 207 2007
- 208 2008
- 209 2009
- 210 2010

UK coal industry nationalized and "vested" 1 January 1947		200.0	200.0
interpolated		206.5	206.5
interpolated		213.1	213.1
		219.6	219.6
interpolated		220.7	220.7
interpolated		221.8	221.8
interpolated		223.0	223.0
interpolated		224.1	224.1
		225.2	225.2
interpolated		219.5	219.5
interpolated		213.8	213.8
interpolated		208.1	208.1
interpolated		202.4	202.4
		196.7	196.7
interpolated		194.5	194.5
interpolated		192.3	192.3
interpolated		190.1	190.1
interpolated		187.9	187.9
		185.7	185.7
interpolated		177.5	177.5
interpolated		169.3	169.3
interpolated		161.1	161.1
interpolated		152.9	152.9
		144.7	144.7
interpolated		140.9	140.9
interpolated		137.1	137.1
interpolated		133.4	133.4
interpolated		129.6	129.6
		125.8	125.8
Data from Alan Simpson, MP		125.8	125.8
1976-77		119.9	119.9
1977-78		119.9	119.9
1978-79		119.0	119.0
1979-80		122.3	123.3
1980-81		125.5	126.6
1981-82		123.2	124.3
1982-83		119.6	120.9
1983-84		103.9	105.3
1984-85		41.2	42.7
1985-86		102.5	104.5
1986-87		101.3	103.3
1987-88		97.5	99.6
1988-89		101.8	103.9
1989-90		93.1	94.3
1990-91		89.3	91.6
1991-92		87.7	91.1
1992-93		76.8	76.8
1993-94		56.2	56.2
1994-95		32.1	32.1



Some production assets acquired by RJB Mining; see UK Coal

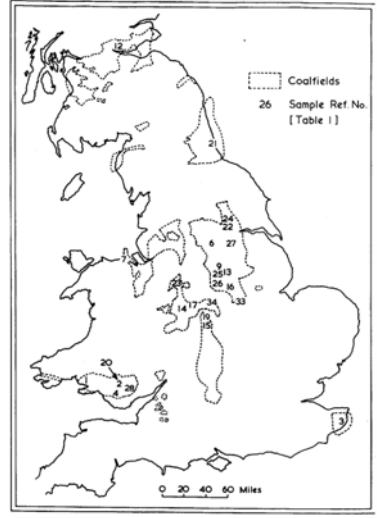


Figure 1 Geographical origin of the UK Coals in the Coal Bank

COAL	Appendix No.	% C dmmf	% H dmmf	% O dmmf	% N dmmf	VM, % dmmf	Moisture, %ad
Cynheidre	1A	95.2	2.9	0.3	1	4.8	1.6
Taff Merthyr	2A	92.4	4.2	1.2	1.5	13.4	0.8
Tilmanstone	3A	92.4	4.5	0.9	1.45	17.2	0.7
Deep Navigation	4A	92.2	4.1	1.5	1.43	12.7	0.8
Cwm	5A	90.3	4.4	3	1.51	22.6	0.7
Cwmbargoed	6A	88.5	4.9	4.2	1.56	29.8	1
Coctonwood	7A	87.2	5.6	4.8	1.7	36	1
Point of Ayr	8A	87.2	5.8	4.6	1.62	38	2.4
Creswell	9A	86.2	5.2	5.6	1.91	36.8	2.5
Goodehoop	10A	85.5	4.38	7.1	2.06	32.5	2.8
Seaham Vane	11A	85.4	5.1	6.8	1.87	35.6	4.7
Thoresby	12A	85.1	4.95	8.2	1.91	38.1	2.8
Kellingley	13A	85.1	5.9	5.7	2.12	41.6	4.7
Trentham	14A	84.8	5.1	7	1.86	37.3	4.5
Pittsburgh No.8	15A	84.6	5.06	7.6	1.67	36.5	1.4
Gascoigne Wood	16A	84.5	4.9	7.7	1.83	38.7	3.8
Koonfonteine	17A	84.5	5.2	8.8	2.07	32.2	3.8
Thoresby	18A	84.3	4.6	7.9	1.83	38.7	4.9
Hunter Valley	19A	84.2	5.49	9.2	1.86	36.3	3.2
Ellington	20A	83.7	5.3	8	1.99	37.6	5.9
Reitspruit	21A	83.6	4.7	9.2	1.68	36.9	3.7
Ollerton	22A	83.5	5	8.3	1.85	38.7	6.1
Bentnck	23A	83.1	5.1	8.5	1.83	37.6	5.8
Yanowice	24A	83	4.6	10	1.62	39.3	3.8
Longannet	25A	82.9	5	10	1.63	35.4	9.2
La Jagua	26A	82.6	4.9	10	1.57	41.5	4.4
Littleton	27A	82.5	5.7	8.9	1.68	38.4	5.5
Asforthby	28A	82.5	5.47	9.6	1.53	43.3	5.5
Markham Main	29A	82.4	5.2	9.3	1.81	37.9	8.4
Gedling	30A	81.6	5.2	10.3	1.7	39.4	10
Daw Mill	31A	81.3	4.8	11.5	1.28	40.4	6.1
Lea Hall	32A	81.1	5.8	10.2	1.63	40	8.6
Kalim Prima	33A	80.7	6.2	10.6	1.85	46.1	4.6
Baddesley	34A	80.4	5.7	10.9	1.37	42.5	6.5
Nadins	35A	80.1	5.1	12	1.9	45.1	13.3
Hambach	36A	67.5	4.4	27.2	0.03	53	18

The British Coal Utilisation Research Association  
[www.bcura.org/coalbank.html](http://www.bcura.org/coalbank.html)

<b>Total</b>	-	<b>1,833</b>	-	<b>7,275</b>	-	<b>7,275</b>
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<b>Coal Types:</b>	Assume bituminous	100.00%	Metallurgical	na		
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**Cell: I9**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

The British Coal Corporation was a nationalised corporation in the United Kingdom responsible for the extraction of coal. It existed, in various forms, between 1946, with the passing of the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, and 1997, when it was officially wound up. British Coal Collieries as of 1994[1]

British Coal was formed on 12 July 1946 as the National Coal Board (NCB), which was responsible for the organisation and running of coal extraction. It was under the responsibility of the Minister of Fuel & Power, who presented the Board's reports to Parliament.

The vesting date for nationalised coal was 1 January 1947 when the assets of approximately 800 private colliery companies, the Coal Commission, the service contracts held by the colliery companies, and all staff from the district selling schemes that operated in the United Kingdom were transferred to the NCB.

The NCB formed two holding companies in 1973 to handle non-core (deep and opencast mining) activities: NCB (Coal Products) Limited and NCB (Ancillaries) Limited. In 1987, the NCB became the British Coal Corporation.

With the passing of the Coal Industry Act in 1994 the industry-wide administrative functions of British Coal were transferred to a new Coal Authority. Its economic assets were privatised, the English mining operations being merged with RJB Mining to form UK Coal plc forming a monopoly exempted from EU competition laws. British Coal was therefore wound up on 26 January 1997.

Source: wikipedia, accessed November 2011.

Note: Carbon Majors includes UK Coal from 1995 to 2010.

**Cell: D11**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Coal production by coal mining companies and state-owned enterprises, including subsidiaries of oil and gas companies.

Coal types produced are not ordinarily reported by coal operators (except for metallurgical coal). We distinguish, where possible and reasonably well known, between hard (bituminous and subbituminous) and soft (lignite or peat) coals, especially for the larger companies operating in regions such as Australia and India where soft coals are predominant. Soft coals have lower carbon content per tonne than do hard coals.

**Cell: H17**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Production data for 1947, 1950, etc through 1991 from British Coal Corp (1989, 1992) Annual Report.

**Cell: H45**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Production data for 1947, 1950, etc through 1991 from British Coal Corp (1989, 1992) Annual Report.

**Cell: D46**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Reply to information request by Peter Roderick to House of Commons: Paul May, Parliamentary Researcher to Alan Simpson MP, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA Tel: 0207 219 4534. 27 June 2006.

Alan Simpson: To ask the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry how much coal was produced by the (a) National Coal Board and (b) British Coal Corporation in each year since 1976. "The National Coal Board began trading under the name The British Coal Corporation in 1985-86 and from 1986-87 began producing consolidated accounts under that company name."

**Cell: H58**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

British Coal Corporation Report and Accounts 1988/9, p. 6, shows total output of 103.5 million tonnes (85.0 Mt deep-mined, 16.8 Mt open-cast, and 1.7 Mt licensed mines). While BCC reports coal sales by type of consumer (eg, power stations, industry, coke ovens, domestic), it does not our knowledge report on the rank of coal mined. CMS assumes average thermal coal.

**Cell: H59**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

British Coal Corporation Report and Accounts 1989/90, p. 10, shows production of 94.3 Mt. However, the 1990/91 report, p. 31, revises this figure for 1989/90 upwards to 95.2 million tonnes, and confirms 91.6 Mt in 1990/91.

**Cell: D64**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

Reply to information request by Peter Roderick to House of Commons: Paul May, Parliamentary Researcher to Alan Simpson MP, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA Tel: 0207 219 4534. 27 June 2006.

Note to 1994/1995: "Figure is for the nine months to end December 1994 at which point the mining assets of the Corporation were sold to the private sector."

**Cell: O71**

**Comment:** Rick Heede:

BCJURA: The Coal Bank was originally established in 1982 as the CRE Coal Bank. The intention being to supply universities and other research organisations with small quantities of representative UK deep mined coals. It now comprises 36 well characterised specimens, ranging from lignite to anthracite, and including both selected seam samples and commercial grades. In addition a small number of ex British Coal, coal liquefaction catalyst samples and a pitch sample are included in the Bank.