POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010
PERMIT OF PROCESS

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the blending, packing and use of bulk cement

at: **BRETT LANDSCAPING AND BUILDING PRODUCTS T/A BRETT LANDSCAPING LTD, SILEBY ROAD, BARROW UPON SOAR, LOUGBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE, LE12 8LX**

has been duly permitted in accordance with Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 subject to the conditions outlined in this document.

Name of Operator: **BRETT LANDSCAPING LTD**
Registered Office **ST PAUL'S HOUSE, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, EC4P 4BN**

This Permit shall apply only to the installation detailed above. This Permit, consisting of seventeen pages, shall be subject to replacement, variation or amendment, as may be considered appropriate by Charnwood Borough Council at any time, according to provisions of Regulations, 18, 20, and 34 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.

The conditions contained herein shall apply from the date of the Permit unless otherwise stated.

Signed on behalf of Charnwood Borough Council

…… Dated 25 May 2011
Beverley Green, Lead Officer- Environmental Protection
(The delegated officer for the purpose)

Counter-signed**……**

Regulatory Services, Environmental Protection, Southfields, Southfield Road Loughborough LE11 2TX

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the permit

The following Permit is issued under Regulation 13 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/675), as amended, ("the EP Regulations") to operate an installation carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations, to the extent authorised by the Permit:

Section 3.1, Part B (b)
"Any activity of blending cement in bulk or using cement in bulk other than at a construction site, including the bagging of cement and cement mixtures, the batching of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of concrete blocks and other cement products".

and

Section 3.5, Part B
"Any activity of crushing, grinding and other size reduction of bricks, tiles, concrete or other mineral products by machinery designed for that purpose"

Status Log

Detail	Date	Comment
Permit determined	30 March 1993	
Variation Notice	17 February 1995	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	22 July 1999	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	16 July 2002	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	17 October 2003	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	13 May 2004	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	25 November 2009	Consolidated permit issued
Variation Notice	25 May 2011	Consolidated permit issued

Origins of the conditions contained in the permit

The Secretary of State has issued various guidance notes to local authorities to assist with determining those conditions which represent 'best available technique' in the different circumstances which apply to each installation. The conditions within this permit have largely been derived from the following guidance notes;

PG 3/1 (04) Blending, Packing, Loading, Unloading and Use of Bulk Cement

PG 3/16 (04) Mobile Crushing & Screening

Description of Installation

The permitted activity manufactures concrete building products, using automated batching plant. The principal emissions are particulates associated with the handling of cementitious materials and aggregates. The layout of the site of the site is shown in Appendix 2. The main plant and production areas are as follows:

Aggregate storage hoppers - Storage hoppers fed directly from quarry owned by Lafarge Aggregates Ltd and discharged into lorries in an area enclosed on three sides, to serve the site. A water sprinkler system is provided to control dust in this area.

Trief and Kassel plant - Aggregate bays, loading hopper, radial conveyor, two enclosed storage bins, and two cement silos with enclosed air slides. Enclosed mixer and batching plant within main building. A water sprinkler system is provided to control dust in this area.

OMAG block paving plant - Covered feed hoppers, covered wind protected conveyors, four covered storage hoppers, pigment addition in enclosed building, holding hopper in main building, three silos with enclosed screw conveyors (two containing cement, one containing ground granulated blast furnace slag). Weigh hopper and mixer in main building.

Decorative concrete slab production - Aggregate storage bays, fully enclosed overhead storage hoppers. Belt weighing conveyor, fully enclosed mixer and pigment addition all within main building. Two cement silos with enclosed screw conveyors. Weigh hopper within main building.

Concrete Slab Production - Granite dust and washed sand brought in from outside. Overflow/buffer supplies of dust and sand are stored in one set of storage bays serving the two production buildings. Each slab plant has a set of low level feed hoppers into which are fed supplies of dust and sand from the bays and aggregate from the main aggregate storage hoppers. Covered conveyors discharge into weight hoppers in main building. Each production building has two silos with enclosed screw conveyors (one containing cement and one containing pulverised fuel ash). The mixers are in the main building.

Block Rumbling Process – Concrete blocks are sent into a fully automated machine where they are de-palletised onto a feed conveyor. The blocks are then fed into a rotating drum, fitted with a water spray dust suppression system where they are tumbled against themselves to give an aged look. The blocks exit the drum and are then fed by conveyor to a sorting table that puts the blocks into the right orientation for packing. The blocks are then automatically palletised and spun wrapped on pallets in preparation for dispatch. The conveyor is fitted with a dust arrestment unit.

Shot-Blasting Process – The process involves pallets of paving slabs being fed into an automatic depallitiser before being passed through a shot-blasting unit by conveyor. The

shot-blaster is fitted with a dust arrestment unit, capable of a capacity of 140 cubic metres per hour, which is situated between the rumble shop and shops 4 and 5.

Bagging Plant - The bagging plant on site is a Walthumbury machine consisting of an exterior feed hopper capable of holding approx 5 tonne of aggregates. This feeds into an automatic 'mini' bagging machine capable of filling polythene bags with a weight of material from 40kg to 5kg. The machine at present runs solely on the production of 25kg. The plant is fitted with a Dustcheck Ltd arrestment system, model 3614.

Silos for Cementitious Materials

There are a total of 8 silos on site. These are listed in Table 1 below. All silos are fitted with Disa Silo Safe – 24 compact cartridge filters with reverse jet cleaning (as in the table below). All have spring-loaded pressure relief valves and high-level sensors. These activate an audible alarm and shut-off the fill pipe when silos are likely to be over-filled.

Table 1 – Silos at the installation

Silo No.	Product	Building	Filter	High Level Indication	
				Audible	***Visual***
1 & 2	TRIEF/KASSEL	Building 1	RAJ	YES	YES
3 & 4	OMAG Plant -	Building 3	RAJ	YES	YES
8 & 9	PAVING 2 & 3	Building 4	RAJ	YES	YES
10 & 11	PAVING 4 & 5	Building 5	RAJ	YES	YES
NB. Silo 1 not in use					
RAJ- Reverse air jet filter					

Process Description

Cementitious materials are delivered by bulk road tankers which blow air entrained powder raw materials into the storage silos. Aggregates are delivered in bulk by lorry and tipped into storage bays. Aggregates are transferred, as necessary from the storage bays to the storage hoppers by mechanical loading shovels.

From storage hoppers and silos, aggregates and cement are weighed before being mixed with water to form concrete. The ingredients which may be used to produce the concrete in all cases include water and cement. The other ingredients used depend upon the product but may include granite dust, various sizes of crushed granite, washed sand, pulverised fuel ash (PFA), and iron oxide powdered pigments. Iron oxide pigments are delivered in 25Kg sacks and $1m^3$ bags. Bags and sacks are opened within the buildings where they are added automatically to dry aggregate as it passes on a conveyor or manually into the mixing vessel.

Once mixed the concrete is fed into feed drawers of the block press where it is compressed and/or vibrated in a mould. The concrete is then removed from the mould and allowed to cure before stocking.

Once blocks are cured, some of them are subject to further processing in order to create a decorative rough finish to the product. This can involve the use of grit blasting and size reduction techniques to achieve the desired end.

Cured blocks are packaged and stored in the open yard storage areas.

The concrete products manufacturing activities regulated under this permit incorporate:

- The storage of raw materials, (namely sand, aggregate, cement, PFA),
- The transportation and loading/unloading of these materials,
- The mixing and batching of these materials,
- The formulation into finished products,
- The handling, movement and storage of cured concrete products,
- The use of block splitting machinery,
- Grit blasting of concrete blocks,
- The handling, storage and disposal of any waste arising from the activity,
- Any plant, machinery or equipment designed to prevent pollutant emissions to the environment.

Principle Emissions

Table 2 below identifies the abatement plant and emission sources that discharge to atmosphere. Emissions that are vented internally to the installation buildings are not listed and should be assumed contribute to fugitive emissions.

Table 2- Emission Sources		
Emission Point	Emissions	Abatement Plant
1. Bulk cement silos	Particulate	Reverse air jet filter
2. PFA silos	Particulate	Reverse air jet filter
3. Block Press	Particulate	Not Applicable (internal)
4. Block Rumbling machine	Particulate	Bag filter (internal)
5. Shotblast machine	Particulate	Bag filter
6. External sources such as: I. storage bays, II. feed hoppers, III. conveyors, IV. waste storage area V. roadways	Particulate	

End of Introductory Note.

The above named company is permitted to operate a cement blending, packing and loading activity subject to compliance with the following conditions:

Permit Conditions

Emission Limits, monitoring and other provisions

1. The following emission limits shall be complied with:

Row	Particulate matter	Emission Limit	Type of monitoring	Monitoring frequency
1	Whole process including: Aggregate stockpiles and storage bays, Handling or transport of aggregates, Yard surface and process buildings	No visible emission beyond the site boundary	Operator observations. To be recorded in a log book under condition 2 below.	At least daily
2	Silo inlet and outlets	No visible emission	Operator or driver observations. To be recorded in a under condition 2 below. To also include start & finishing times	Every delivery

N.B Observation points must provide an unimpeded view of the emission points listed in tables 1 &2 above and at appropriate points around the installation boundary.

Monitoring, investigations and recording

2. All inspections and assessments shall be recorded in a log. Details of visual assessments shall include the following information when a visible emission to atmosphere is apparent: -
    I. Date and time of observation
    II. Wind direction
    III. Weather conditions
    IV. Position of observation
    V. Assessment
    VI. The likely source of emissions to air
    VII. Details of any remedial action taken (if appropriate)
    VIII. Name of person completing the log.

Where the assessment is that there are no visible emissions, items ii), iii) and iv) need not be recorded.

3. The logbook shall be retained by the operator for a minimum of two (2) years and made available for examination by an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.

4. Any historical records kept off-site shall be made available for inspection within one working day on request from an authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.

Visible emissions

5. All emissions to air from the installation, other than steam or condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent visible emissions and droplets.

6. The installation shall be observed for visible emissions at least once per day by the operator. The visual assessment shall be made having regard to the piece(s) of plant or equipment in operation at the time and shall include cement silos, loading points, aggregate conveyors, aggregate storage bins and arrestment plant. The time, location and result of the assessments shall be recorded in the log book required by condition 2. In the event of one or more visible emission being observed, immediate action shall be taken to determine the cause of the emission and action shall be taken to abate the emission.

7. There shall be no visible emissions from any source beyond the site boundary, as perceived by a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council.

8. Where in the opinion of a duly authorised officer from Charnwood Borough Council, there is evidence of a visible emission from the process off-site; corrective action shall be taken immediately. If the source is uncertain the operator shall undertake an inspection and assessment and where deemed necessary by Charnwood Borough Council, undertake ambient monitoring to identify the process operations giving rise to the emission. The monitoring method shall be agreed with Charnwood Borough Council. Once the source is known, corrective action shall be taken without delay.

Abnormal events

9. A list of key arrestment plant and a written procedure for dealing with its failure shall be prepared by the operator and provided to a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request. The plan shall deal with the emergency procedures to be undertaken in order to prevent emissions to atmosphere, spillage containment procedures and repair activities likely to be required. The plan shall be updated as may be necessary to account for changes in procedures or changes to abatement plant.

10. When any visible airborne emission is observed or when any abnormal emission, malfunction or breakdown likely to lead to an abnormal emission is found, the operator shall:-

    i. Investigate and undertake remedial action **immediately,**

ii. Adjust the process or activity to minimise the emissions until normal operations can be restored,
iii. In the event of emissions being visible beyond the installation boundary, the activity responsible shall be stopped and remedial action to prevent further emissions carried out immediately and,
iv. Promptly record the events and actions taken in the log book required by condition 2.

11. For all malfunctions or any breakdown leading to an abnormal emission likely to have an effect on the local community or in the event of the failure of key arrestment plant, Charnwood Borough Council shall be informed **immediately** by telephone. This shall include details of the remedial action carried out. The activity(ies) shall not be restarted until the remedial action has been completed. Details of the observations and actions shall be recorded in the logbook required by condition 2.

Emissions from silos

12. The silo filtration plant shall be designed to operate to an emission standard of less than 50mg/m^3 for particulate matter. The silo filtration plant shall be maintained to ensure this emission limit is met.

13. Visual assessment of emissions from silo inlet connections and the silo arrestment plant shall be undertaken throughout the duration of bulk deliveries. Particular regard shall be made to the first and last five minutes of the delivery. The results of the assessment and the start and finish times of all deliveries shall be recorded in the log book required by condition 2.

Inspection of filtration plant

14. The reverse air jet filters shall be inspected at least once a month by the Plant Supervisor and mechanically checked on a six-monthly basis by a qualified maintenance fitter. These inspections shall be recorded in the log book required by condition2. If defects are detected, corrective action shall be taken promptly and wherever possible before another delivery occurs. The operator shall record in the log book required by condition 2, all cases where deliveries are made prior to corrective action being taken.

15. Failure of any part of the silo management system including high level alarms, reverse-air jet filter and pressure relief valve shall lead to a full investigation by the operator and corrective action taken immediately before another delivery takes place. Details of the inspections and any action taken shall be recorded in the logbook required to be kept by condition 2.

Control Techniques

Silos

16. Bulk cement and all other cementitous materials held on site shall be stored in silos.

17. All silos shall be vented to suitable arrestment plant. Suitable plant is deemed to be a reverse air jet filter to each silo.

18. Each storage silo shall be equipped with visual and audible high level alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling. The correct operation of such devices shall be checked weekly or before each delivery, whichever is the longer interval.

19. Each silo supply pipe shall be clearly marked with the delivery pressure to be applied and the nature of the material contained therein.

20. The connection of transfer lines to the tanker discharge point and silo delivery inlet point shall be checked before the transfer of cement commences. The transfer of cement shall only commence once it has been established that the connection to these points will prevent the emission of cement dust. Any emission occurring from the transfer line shall be recorded in the log book as detailed in condition 2.

21. No particulate emissions shall be visible during cement deliveries. If emissions of particulate matter are visible from ducting, pipe-work, the pressure relief device or dust arrestment plant during silo filling, the operation shall cease, the cause identified and the problem rectified prior to further deliveries taking place. Tanker drivers should be informed of the correct procedure to be followed

22. Details of all checks and inspections of the high level warning alarms and indicators attached to the silos shall be recorded in the log book required by condition 2, on the day of inspection.

23. Seating of pressure relief valves on the silos shall be checked at least once a week or before a delivery takes place whichever is the larger interval. These inspections shall be recorded in the log book required by condition 2.

24. Immediately it appears that a pressure relief valve may have become unseated during silo filling, the delivery must cease and no further delivery shall take place until the problem is rectified. The valve shall be examined and reset or a replacement fitted if necessary. Tanker drivers shall be informed of the correct procedure to be followed.

25. Deliveries from road vehicles to silos shall only be made using tankers fitted with an on-board (truck mounted) relief valve and filtration system.

26. During delivery from tankers, the venting of air to the silos shall be at a limited rate to avoid pressurisation of the silos. Particular care shall be taken at the end of deliveries. Only tankers with sufficient valve work to allow gradual release and controlled venting shall be used.

27. All silos shall be fitted with an automatic system to cut off delivery in the event of pressurisation or over-filling.

Stockpiles and ground Storage

28. Raw materials delivered to the installation and waste materials which may generate airborne dust emissions shall be delivered, stored and handled so as to prevent or minimise visible emissions.

29. Storage areas where there is regular movement of vehicles shall be hard-surfaced and kept in good repair to prevent or minimise visible emissions.

30. Materials which are not stored under cover shall be stored in three-sided storage bays. Materials shall not be piled higher than the external wall of the bay and shall not be forward of the bay. Spillage of aggregates outside these storage areas shall be cleared immediately.

31. Aggregate shall be managed to prevent overfilling of storage facilities. The operator shall inspect the designated storage areas on a weekly basis to ensure that materials and waste are adequately contained.

32. Aggregate delivered to the site and stored in stockpiles shall be sprayed with water as necessary to prevent visible emissions.

33. Where water is used for dust suppression, an adequate supply of water shall be available. The water suppression system shall be tested at least once per week to determine effective operation and the results recorded in the logbook required to be kept by condition 2. In the event that the test indicates a fault with the water suppression system, this shall be noted in the logbook and repaired as soon as practicable. The water suppression system shall be provided with frost protection.

34. The water sprinkler system installed in front of the aggregate storage hoppers, in front of the Trief and Kassel unit, the bagging storage bays and outside the production office

shall be used when visual assessment of the site identifies visible particulate emissions and during prolonged dry periods.

35. The use of the sprinkler system shall be recorded in the log book required by condition 2 and shall include the following details;-

1. Date and time of observation
2. Date and time that suppression system was used
3. Duration that the system was used
4. Name of person operating the system

36. Where necessary to prevent visible emissions off site a water bowser shall be available and shall be used. It shall not normally be necessary for the bowser to be on site at all times, provided that such equipment can be obtained in the event of off site emissions on the same day that it occurs.

Conveying

37. All conveyors shall be: -

i. Of sufficient capacity to handle maximum loads,
ii. Totally enclosed to prevent wind whipping,
iii. Arranged to minimise free-fall at all times,
iv. All transfer points shall be enclosed,
v. Provided with belt scrapers for keeping the return belt clean and a means of collecting materials removed by this cleaning operation.

38. Planned preventative maintenance schedules shall include conveyor systems. Conveyor systems shall be inspected weekly. Recordings of findings and of any action taken shall be kept in the log book kept required by condition 2.

Process operations

39. The transfer of cement other than delivery to silo storage shall be by a fully enclosed mechanical screw feed conveyor or air slides.

40. Feed hoppers shall be provided with an enclosure around the upper opening sufficient to prevent or minimise dust emissions while material is discharged into the hopper.

41. Internal transport of dusty materials other than cement and cementitious materials shall be carried out so as to prevent or minimise visible airborne emissions.

Fugitive Emissions

42. External surfaces of the process buildings, ancillary plant, yards and storage areas shall be inspected monthly and cleaned if necessary to remove deposited material. Particular attention shall be paid to external support structures, roofs and guttering. Where necessary, to prevent or minimise airborne emissions, these deposits shall be dampened prior to removing**.** A record of the inspection and cleaning shall be kept in the log book kept in accordance with condition 2.

43. Cleaning operations shall be carried out by wet sweeping methods or vacuuming in order to minimise emissions of particulate matter to air. Dry handling of dusty spillages shall not be permitted other than in a fully enclosed building. A high standard of housekeeping shall be maintained.

44. All external spillages of liquids and finely divided materials shall be cleaned up immediately. Liquid spillages shall be contained and cleaned up by the use of a suitable absorbent material. Spillages of finely divided or powdery material shall removed by means of vacuum cleaning using an industrial grade vacuum cleaner or by wet cleaning methods. Dry sweeping shall not be permitted.

45. Major spillages shall be dealt with on the same day using, for example, wet handling methods or a vacuum cleaning system. It shall not normally be necessary for a vacuum cleaning system to be available on site at all times, provided that such equipment can be obtained in the event of a major spillage on the same day that it occurs. Measures to minimise emissions such as dampening the surface to create a crust shall be taken immediately.

46. The final discharge point from particulate matter arrestment plant shall be at low level in order to minimise the effect on the locality of abnormal emission and to facilitate maintenance and inspection. This condition shall not apply where arrestment plant is located on top of a storage silo or contained to enable any captured material to be returned to the silo/container.

Roadways

47. Vehicle exhausts shall be directed above the horizontal.

48. All hard surfaced roadways and yards shall be inspected weekly and the results of the inspection shall be recorded in the log book detailed in condition 2. Where build-up of dusty or cementitious material is noted these shall be removed promptly. Any damage

to the hard surface roadway and yards shall be repaired within 7 days and the details of the repair recorded in the log.

49. Roadways in normal use and any other area where there is regular movement of vehicles shall be hard-surfaced, kept clean and in good repair in order to prevent or minimise fugitive emissions. Hard surfacing shall comprise Macadam or concrete.

50. All hard surfaced roadways and yard areas shall be cleaned at weekly intervals or more frequently during periods of prolonged dry weather using road sweeping equipment.

Training

51. All staff with duties related to the control of emissions to air shall receive formal training which shall include how to deal with conditions likely to give rise to visible emissions, such as in the event of spillage, action to minimise emissions during abnormal conditions, emergency procedures and reporting requirements.

52. The operator shall maintain a statement of training requirements for each operational post and keep a record of the training received by each person. These documents shall be made available for inspection to a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council on request.

Maintenance

53. A written maintenance programme shall be kept with respect to pollution control equipment and shall include regular maintenance of conveyors and cleaning of process buildings. A record of the maintenance undertaken shall be kept and be made available for inspection to a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council, on request.

54. Essential spares and consumables, in particular those vital to the integrity of the plant or equipment concerned with preventing emissions to atmosphere, shall be held on site or be available at short notice so that plant breakdowns can be remedied promptly.

Air Quality

55. Upon receipt of a request from a duly authorised officer of Charnwood Borough Council, the operator shall arrange for deposition monitoring to be carried out at locations to be agreed with the Council. The duration, methodology and extent of such monitoring shall be agreed with the Council prior to undertaking the work. This condition shall remain suspended until such time as Charnwood Borough Council

activates it by the issue of a request in writing. Results of any such monitoring shall be submitted to the Council within 2 weeks of completion of the monitoring**.**

Standard Conditions

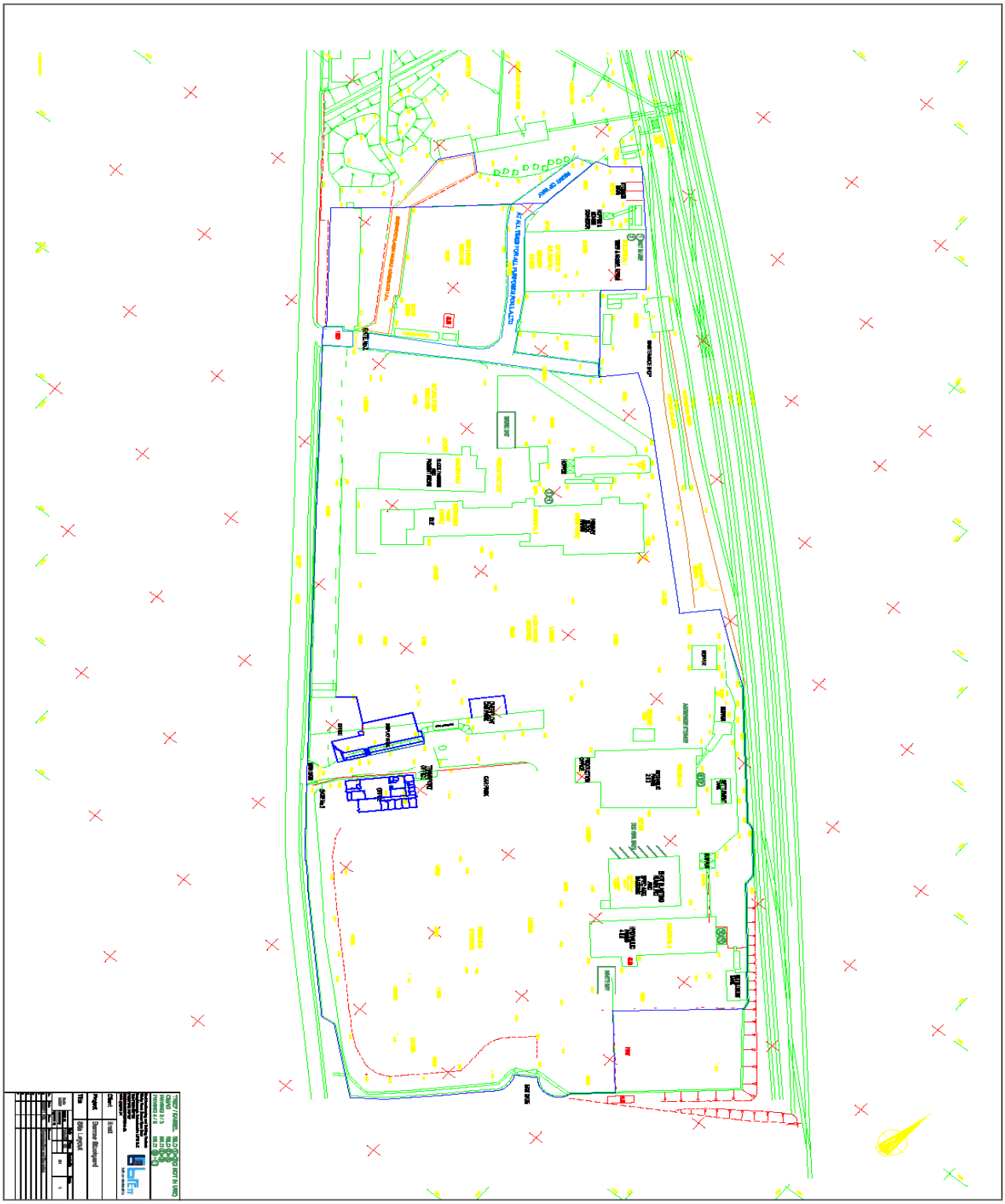
56. If the operator proposes to make a change in the operation of the installation, he shall, at least 14 days before making the change, notify Charnwood Borough Council in writing. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change. In this condition 'change of operation' means a change which may affect the substances or concentration of substances being emitted to air.

57. The best available techniques shall be used to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions from the installation which is not regulated by any other condition of this permit.

END OF CONDITIONS

Appendix 1 Site Location Plan

Appendix 2 Site Layout and Location of Silos



Explanatory Notes

These notes do not form a part of the permit but contains guidance relevant to it.

Inspections

Regular inspections will be made by officers of Charnwood Borough Council (without prior notice), in order to check and ensure full compliance with this permit.

BAT (Best Available Techniques)

The Permit includes conditions that have to be complied with. It should be noted that aspects of the operation of the installation which are not regulated by conditions of the Permit are subject to the implied condition that the Operator shall use the best available techniques for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from the installation. Techniques include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

The responsibility you have under legislation for Health, Safety and Welfare in the workplace remains in force. In addition, the Permit does not relieve you of your obligations to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent, discharge consent from the Environment Agency, Building Regulations approval, or some Waste Disposal Licences.

Submission of Information

Note that the Permit requires the submission of certain information to the Local Authority (LA). In addition, the LA has the power to seek further information at any time under Regulation 60(1) EP Regulations provided that it acts reasonably.

Public Registers

Considerable information relating to Permits including the Application is available on public registers in accordance with Requirement 46(1) EP Regulations. Certain information may be withheld from public registers where it is commercially confidential or contrary to national security.

Variations to the Permit

This Permit may be varied in the future (by the LA serving a Variation Notice on the Operator). If the Operator itself wants any of the Conditions of the Permit to be changed, it must submit a formal Application. The Status Log book within the Introduction will include summary details of this Permit, variations issued up to that point in time and state whether a consolidated version of the Permit has been issued.

Surrender of the Permit

Where the Operator intends to cease the operation of an installation (in whole or in part) The LA should be informed in writing, such notification must include the information specified in Regulation 24 or Regulation 25 and Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the EP Regulations.

Transfer of the Permit or part of the Permit

Before the Permit can be wholly or partially transferred to another person, an Application to transfer the Permit has to be made jointly by the existing and proposed holders. A transfer will be allowed unless the LA considers that the proposed holder will not be the person who will have control over the operation of the installation or will not comply with the conditions of the transferred Permit.

Annual Subsistence Fee

In accordance with Regulation 65(1) of the EPR Regulations the holder of a permit is required to pay a fee for the subsistence of the permit. This fee is payable annually on 1st April. You are advised that under the provisions of Regulation 22 of the EPR Regulations, if you fail to pay the fee due promptly, Charnwood Borough Council may revoke the permit. You will be contacted separately each year in respect to this payment.

Talking to us

Please quote the Permit Number if you contact Charnwood Borough Council about this Permit. To give a Notification under Conditions 11 the Operator should use the telephone number 01509 634636 or any other number notified in writing to the Operator by Charnwood Borough Council for that purpose. For notifications in writing please use the address on the front of this permit.

Appeals in relational to Environmental Permits

1. Anyone who is aggrieved by the conditions attached to a Permit can appeal to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs within 6 months from the date of the permit issue.

2. Appeals must be made in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the EP Regulations and should be addressed as follows:

   The Planning Inspectorate
   Environment Team, Major and Specialist Casework
   Room 4/04 Kite Wing
   Temple Quay House,
   2 The Square,
   Temple Quay,
   Bristol, BS1 6PN

3. An appeal bought under Regulation 31(b) in relation to the conditions in a permit will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against: the conditions must still be complied with.

4. There are no forms or charges for appealing. However for an appeal to be valid, appellants are legally required to provide information as detailed in paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the EP Regulations., namely:

    I. A statement of the grounds of appeal
    II. A copy of any relevant permit
    III. A copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator
    IV. A statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

5. In determining an appeal against one or more conditions, the Act allows the Secretary of Sate in addition to quash any of the other conditions not subject to the appeal, to direct the local authority either to vary any of these other conditions or to add new conditions.