POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010, Regulations [20] [and 18]

EP Permit ref: B02/93 Variation ref: PPC 11/13

Variation Notice

From: Huntingdonshire District Council ("the Council")

To:[1]

Marshalls Mono Ltd
Meadow Lane
St Ives
Cambridgeshire
PE27 4LG

Huntingdonshire District Council ("the Council"), in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010)[2] ('the 2010 Regulations') hereby gives you notice as follows-

The Council has decided to vary the conditions of permit reference B02/93 granted under regulation 13(1) of the 2010 Regulations in respect of the operation of the installation~~/mobile plant~~ at

Marshalls Mono Ltd
Meadow Lane
St Ives
PE27 4LG

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

~~[You are hereby required to pay by no later than the sum of £ - the fee prescribed in respect of a variation notice in the relevant charging scheme made under regulation 65 of the 2010 Regulations [and/or section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 *for LA-IPPC only where there are separate charges in relation to water discharges*~~[3]].

Signed on behalf of Huntingdonshire District Council

Dated 30 August 2013 Signed

Designation Head of Environmental and Community Health Services

An authorised officer of the Council

(1) The operator at the address shown on permit / application
(2) SI 2010/675, as amended
(3) 1995 c.25.

Delete words in square brackets which do not apply.

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EP Permit ref: B02/93

Variation ref: PPC 11/13

Schedule 1

Variation to the conditions of the permit	Date(s) on which the variation is to take place
Vary all permit conditions to comply with latest process guidance note.	30 August 2013

Signed on behalf of Huntingdonshire District Council

Dated 30 August 2013

Signed

Designation Head of Environmental and Community Health Services

An authorised officer of the Council

Schedule 2

Permit reference B02/93 as varied by this notice ~~and variation notices~~

~~[and~~ ~~]~~

(Insert amended or full consolidated permit).

Huntingdonshire
DISTRICT COUNCIL

PERMIT

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 as amended

Permit Reference: **B02/93**
As varied by: **EPA12/96, PPC14/07, PPC05/09 & PPC02/10**

Huntingdonshire District Council (the regulator) hereby permits Marshalls Mono Ltd Meadow Lane St Ives Cambridgeshire PE27 4LG to operate a blending and use of bulk cement and crushing of concrete process defined in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the EP Regulations Section 3.1part B [b], and as described below in accordance with the following conditions which shall apply forthwith.

Address of permitted activity: Marshalls Mono Ltd
Meadow Lane
St Ives
PE27 4LG
Location plan can be seen on B02/93 (a) Location plan

Description of Activity

The process consists of the manufacture of concrete paving flags, kerbstones and concrete block paving (CBP), using aggregates, cementitous materials and water. A concrete crusher is used to recycle reject paving.
Various aggregates that include granite chippings, gravel, granite dust and sand are delivered to the site by tipper lorries. Cement, pulverised fuel ash (PFA) and Limestone powder (Calcium carbonate) are delivered in sealed bulk containers into silos.
Flagstone production: The aggregate is transferred internally by a loading shovel. The selected aggregates are loaded into tipping hoppers that feed the aggregate storage bunkers. The various aggregates are weighed into batches and transported to holding hoppers situated above enclosed pan mixers inside the production building.
The cement and PFA are transported internally by enclosed conveyors to enclosed weigh hoppers adjacent to the pan mixers.
The batched aggregates along with the cement and PFA are discharged into the mixers and water is added to make wet concrete. The wet concrete is then discharged into either hydraulic presses where it is compressed, or into polymer moulds and vibrated into flagstones. The finished product is stored inside the process building in the curing areas.
Reject material is crushed on site by a crushing machine and recycled back into the process.
Kerbstone production: Aggregates are transferred by means of a loading shovel onto a conveyor belt and are held in hoppers before being further conveyed into the mixing plant.
The cement and PFA are transported internally by totally enclosed screw conveyors to enclosed weigh hoppers adjacent to the pan mixers.

The batched aggregates along with the cement and PFA are discharged into the mixers and water is added to make wet concrete. The wet concrete is then discharged into hydraulic presses where it is compressed into kerbs. The finished product is stored inside the process building in the curing areas.
Concrete block paving production: Aggregates are transferred by means of a loading shovel onto a conveyor belt and are held in hoppers before being further conveyed into the mixing plant.
The Cement and Limestone powder (Calcium carbonate) is transported internally by enclosed conveyors to enclosed weigh hoppers adjacent to the pan mixers.
The batched aggregates, along with the cement and Limestone powder (Calcium carbonate) are discharged into mixers and water is added to make a semi-dry concrete. The concrete it then discharged through a compression/vibration machine where the blocks are produced. The finished product is stored inside the process building in curing chambers.
For all production plants once the product is strong enough to be handled it is banded or shrunk-wrapped into packs and taken to dedicated storage areas.
Rejected product is crushed and the aggregate re-used in the product.

Conditions

Emissions and monitoring

	Pollutant	Source	Emission limit	Type of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring
1	Particulate matter	Whole site	No visible emissions across the site boundary	Operator observations	At least daily
2	Particulate matter	Arrestment equipment or any point were dust contaminated air is extracted from the process to atmosphere, with exhaust flow between 100m³/min-300 m³/min.	50 mg/ m³	Indicative monitoring	Continuous

3. Any new silos shall have their inlets and outs designed so their particulate matter emissions are less than 10mg/m³.

4. Any monitoring display required for compliance with the permit shall be visible to operating staff at all times. Corrective action shall be taken immediately of any periodic monitoring results exceeds the limit or if there is a malfunction or breakdown of any equipment which might increase emissions. Monitoring shall be undertaken or repeated as soon as possible thereafter and a brief record shall be kept of the main actions taken.

5. All continuous monitors fitted to show compliance with the permit shall be fitted with a visible/audible alarm warning of arrestment failure or malfunction. They shall activate when emissions reach 75% of the relevant emission limit and record automatically each activation.

6. Alarms shall be tested at least once a week.

7. All plant and equipment capable of causing, or preventing, emissions and all monitoring devices shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Records should be kept of such maintenance.

Silos

8. Bulk cement shall only be stored within silos.

9. Dust emissions from loading or unloading road tankers shall be minimised by back venting to a delivery tanker fitted with an on-board truck mounted relief valve and filtration system and by connecting transfer lines first to the delivery inlet point and then to the tanker discharge point, and by ensuring delivery is at a rate which does not pressurise the silo.

10. Silos and bulk containers of dust shall be equipped with audible and / or visual high level alarms, or volume indicators, to warn of overfilling. The correct operation of such alarms shall be checked in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

11. Displaced air from pneumatic transfer shall pass through abatement plant prior to emission to air.

Aggregate delivery and storage

12. Dusty materials (including dusty waste) shall be stored in dedicated storage areas and shall be subject to suppression and management techniques to minimise dust emissions.

Belt Conveying

13. All dusty materials, including waste, shall be conveyed using fully enclosed conveyor. All transfer points shall be enclosed.

Loading, unloading and transport

14. No potentially dusty materials (including wastes) or finished products shall arrive on or leave the site other than by use of techniques to prevent dust from escaping off the transport.

Roadways and transportation

15. All areas where there is regular movement of vehicles shall have a consolidated surface capable of being cleaned, and the surfaces shall be kept clean and in good repair.

16. Vehicles shall not track material from the site onto the highway.

Techniques to control fugitive emissions

17. The fabric of process buildings shall be maintained so as to minimise visible dust

Crushing operations

18. Emissions from the treatment of waste bricks, tiles and concrete by crushing, grinding or reducing in size shall be free from airborne dust likely to escape off site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the local authority, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the emission emissions.

Records and training

19. Written or computer records of all tests and monitoring, including operator inspections, shall be kept by the operator for at least 24 months. They shall be made available for examination by the regulator.

Best Available Techniques

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

21. If the operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, he must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify the regulator in writing. The notification must contain a description of the proposed change in operation. It is not necessary to make such a notification if an application to vary this permit has been made and the application contains a description of the proposed change. In this condition 'change in operation' means a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension, of the installation, which may have consequences for the environment

Signed: .....

Head of Environmental and Community Health Services

Date: 30 August 2013

GENERAL NOTES

1 Variation

The regulator will ensure that the permit remains up to date in line with the requirements set out in Regulation 20(1) This may involve issuing a Variation Notice following amendment to the Secretary of State's Guidance Notes or following receipt of any direction from the Secretary of State.

2 Review of Conditions

The regulator may at any time undertake a review of the conditions in this permit under Regulation 34(1). Where significant pollution is encountered or where there are changes in BAT or where the operational safety of the activity requires other techniques to be used an immediate review shall be undertaken.

3 Appeal

The permitted operator can appeal in writing to the Secretary of State against the items listed in Regulation 31.

Appeals shall be addressed to: The Planning Inspectorate
Environment Team, Major & Specialist Casework
Room 4/04 Kite Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol, BS1 6PN

4 Transfer of Permit

The permitted operator who wishes to transfer the whole or part of the permit to a person who proposes to carry out the activity in the holder's place may do so in accordance with Regulation 21. Both the operator and the proposed transferee shall jointly make an application to the regulator to effect the transfer. An application shall include the permit and any fee prescribed in respect of the transfer under Regulation 19 and shall contain the operator's and the proposed transferee's contact details.

5 Variation of Conditions of Permits

Under Regulation 20, the operator may apply to the regulator to vary the conditions contained within the permit. Such application shall be made in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 5 and shall be accompanied by any fee prescribed in respect of the application under Regulation 19; and paragraphs 8 of Part 1 of Schedule 5 and paragraphs 5(3) and (4) of schedule 5 shall have effect with respect to such applications.

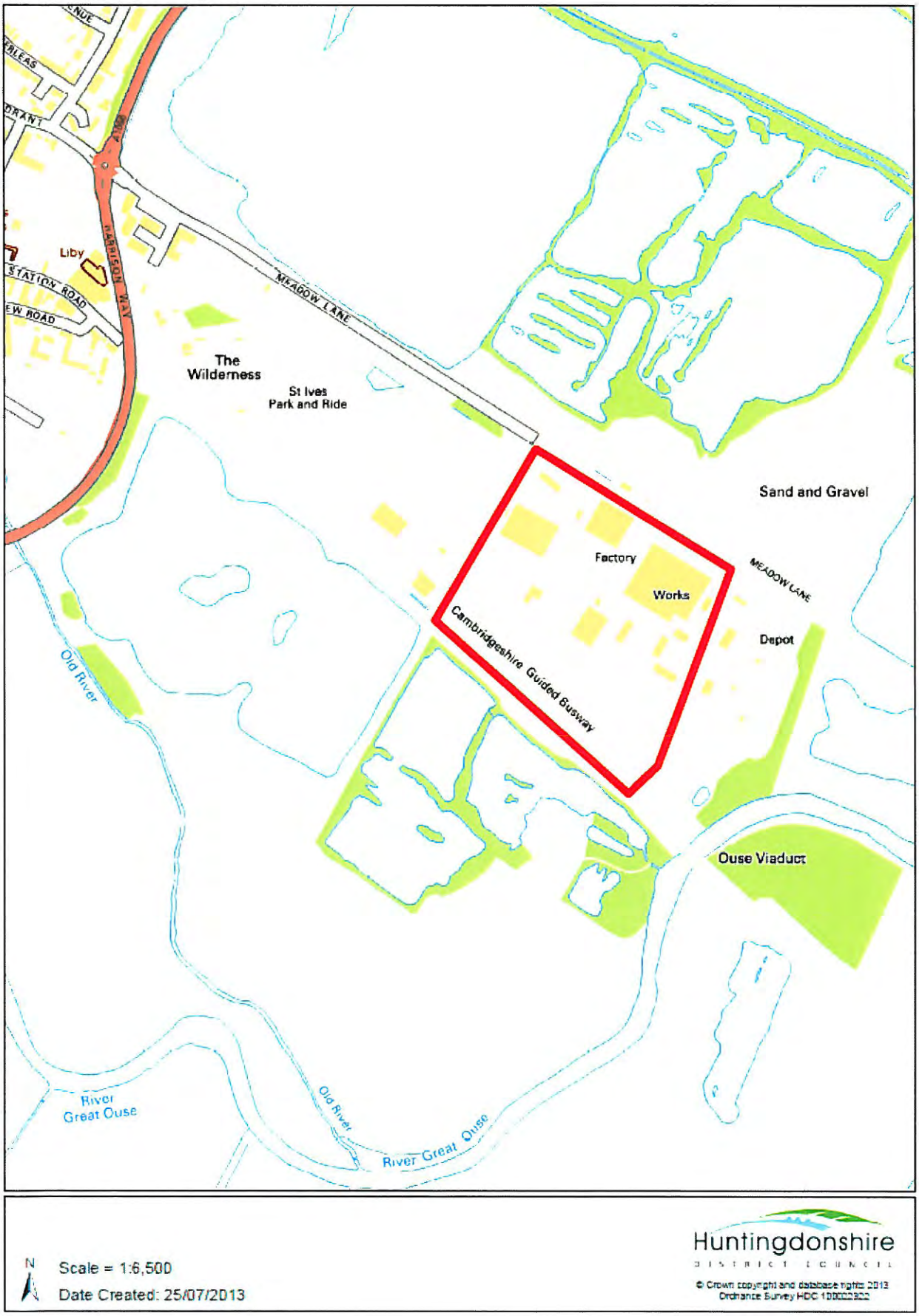
6 Other Legal Requirements

This permit is issued solely for the purpose of the Pollution Prevention and Control Act and its associated Regulations and the operator must ensure that he complies with all other statutory requirements.

7 Annual Subsistence Charge

The Secretary of State has drawn up a charging scheme under Regulation 19. Under this scheme Local Authorities are required to levy an annual subsistence charge related to the permit. The Local Authority will invoice for the amount due which is subject to annual review by the Department of the Environment Food and Rural Affairs.

B02/93 (a) Location plan



Guidance for operators receiving a Variation Notice

(This guidance does not form part of the Variation Notice, but it is for the guidance of those served with the notice.) Further guidance can be found in the PPC General Guidance Manual, available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/industrial/las-regulations/guidance/.

Dealing with a Variation Notice

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

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

Offences

Failure to comply with a Variation Notice is an offence under regulation 38(2) of the 2010 Regulations. A person guilty of an offence under this regulation could be liable to (i) a fine of up to £50,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or both; or (ii) to an unlimited fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or both, depending on whether the matter is dealt with in the Magistrates or Crown Court.

Appeals

Under regulation 31 and Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations operators have the right of appeal against the conditions attached to their permit by a variation notice. The right to appeal does not apply in circumstances where the notice implements a direction of the Secretary of State/Welsh Ministers given under regulations 61 or 62 or a direction when determining an appeal.

Appeals against a Variation Notice do not have the effect of suspending the operation of the Notice. Appeals do not have the effect of suspending permit conditions, or any of the mentioned notices.

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

How to appeal

There are no forms or charges for appealing. However, for an appeal to be valid, appellants (the person/operator making the appeal) are legally required to provide the Secretary of State or Welsh Minister with the following (see paragraphs 2(1) and (2) of Schedule 6 of the 2010 Regulations):

- written notice of the appeal
- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- 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.

Appellants should state whether any of the information enclosed with the appeal has been the subject of a successful application for confidentiality under regulation 48 of the 2010 Regulations, and provide relevant details – see below. Unless such information is provided all documents submitted will be open to inspection.

Where to send your appeal documents

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

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

Or for appeals in Wales:

The Planning Inspectorate
Crown Buildings
Cathays Park
CARDIFF
CF10 3NQ

If an appeal is made, the main parties will be kept informed about the next steps, and will also normally be provided with additional copies of each other's representations.

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

Costs

The operator and local authority will normally be expected to pay their own expenses during an appeal. Where a hearing or inquiry is held as part of the appeal process, by virtue of paragraph 5(6) of Schedule 6, either the appellant or the authority can apply for costs. Applications for costs are normally heard towards the end of the proceedings and will only be allowed if the party claiming them can show that the other side behaved unreasonably and put them to unnecessary expense. There is no provision for costs to be awarded where appeals are dealt with by written representatives.

Confidentiality

An operator may request certain information to remain confidential, ie not be placed on the public register. The operator must request the exclusion from the public register of confidential information at the time of supply of the information requested by this notice or any other notice. The operator should provide clear justification for each item wishing to be kept from the register. The onus is on the operator to provide a clear justification for each item to be kept from the register. It will not simply be sufficient to say that the process is a trade secret.

The test of whether information is confidential for the purposes of being withheld from the public register is complex and is explained, together with the procedures, in chapter 8 of the PPC General Guidance Manual.

National security

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