Operator	**Dignity Funerals Limited**
Installation Address	Woodhouse Lane, Redhill, Telford, Shropshire. TF2 9NJ
Grid Reference	**372778 311036**
Registered Office	Dignity Funerals Limited, 4 King Edwards Court, King Edwards Square, Sutton Coldfield, B73 6AP

Dignity Funerals Limited is hereby permitted by Telford & Wrekin Council to carry on a Incineration activity under Part 2 Schedule 1 Section 5.2 Part B Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended), and other activities as listed and described below within the installation boundary marked red on the attached plan on page 15, and in accordance with the following conditions.

Provenance	Relevant Dates
Date Application Made (Deemed application)	1st April 2003
Date 'Duly Made'	15th April 2003
Date Permit First Issued	26th March 2004
Date of Variations	25th April 2006 10th December 2009
Date of Latest Variation	11th February 2013

This permit consists of 17 numbered pages

Description of the Installation

Dignity Funerals Limited operates an installation for the cremation of human remains.

The installation involves the use of a cremator that has primary and secondary chambers. The coffins are inserted in the primary chamber once the temperature in the secondary chamber is at a prescribed level. Fuel and air are introduced into the primary chamber, ignited and the remains cremated under controlled conditions in order to minimise emissions. Unburned gases from the primary chamber pass through into the secondary chamber and are incinerated prior to being ducted to the primary abatement plant and emission stack.

The hot gaseous emission is subjected to rapid cooling, and then is mixed with an activated carbon proprietary product which adsorbs dioxins, halogen gases and mercury. The activated carbon laden gas is then filtered from the air stream using bag filtration technology. The residual carbon is removed automatically and stored in drums prior to removal. The gaseous emissions then discharges to atmosphere via the emission stack.

Upon completion of the cremation, the calcined remains are removed from the primary chamber and then force cooled prior to being stored. The remains are then placed in a cremulator prior to being placed in an urn.

Raw Materials used:

The following table lists the quantities of raw materials used on an annual basis within the permitted installation. Significant increases in raw material usage which result in an adverse effect on the environment constitute a substantial change to the permitted activities and the operator would be required to notify the regulator and apply for a variation to the permit.

Table 1 – raw material usage

Raw Material	Usage (year) (tonnes/annum)	Storage Type	Abatement
Gas	42 tonnes	LPG	N/A
Factivate	Approx 1 tonne	15kg Bags	N/A

Activity 1 – Cremator

The human remains are loaded into a purpose designed Evans 300/2 cremator. The chamber is preheated so that the cremation does not commence until the secondary chamber is at 800 degrees Celsius. Once correct secondary chamber temperature is established the cremation commences and is fully computer controlled, however, an operator remains on hand at all times to ensure that the cremation progresses appropriately. In the event of an emergency the computer control can be overridden and the operator can establish control directly. Cremation continues until only calcined residues remain. The remains are then allowed to cool prior to removal from the cremator.

Flue gases are rapidly cooled to 120-150 degrees Celsius prior to being subjected to direct injection of Factivate (a proprietary blend of activated carbon and Sodium Bicarbonate), the flue gases 'react with' the Factivate to remove halogen gases, mercury, volatile compounds and along with the reduction in temperature, dioxins. The flue gas is them passed through a filtration unit and contaminated Factivate is then collected in the bag filter. The clean air stream is emitted to atmosphere. The bagfilter residues contained spent Factivate are collected in drums for disposal.

The cremator is continuously monitored for temperature and carbon monoxide whilst in operation. The system alarms if control parameters are breached. The final point of emission to atmosphere has continuous particulate monitoring, which is also connected to a suitable alarm. Particulate matter is also monitored after the bag filter and will alarm should there be a change indicative of a breach or failure in the bag house.

For the avoidance of doubt, cremation falls within Schedule 1, section 5.1 Part B of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Activity 2 - The cremulation of remains

Once the calcined remains have been removed from the cremator and cooled they are placed into a cremulator and size reduced until 'ashes' are formed. The cremulation process is fully contained and resulting ashes are placed in a cremated remains container.

For the avoidance of doubt Schedule 1, section 5.1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended) lists cremulation as an activity within the cremation process under Part B of that section. It is directly associated and technically connected to cremation.

List of machinery within the Installation

The following Table 2 contains a list of all machinery used within the installation along with the identified emission points to atmosphere:

Table 2 – Machinery used within the installation

Activity	Machinery	Emission Point(s)	Pollutants	Abatement plant
1	Cremator	A1*	TPM, VOC, HCl, CO, PCDD/F	FT Flue Gas Cooling and Treatment system
1	FT Flue Gas Cooling and Treatment system	A1	TPM, VOC, HCl, CO, PCDD/F	N/A
2	Cremulator	A2	TPM	Filter

*denotes bypass only emissions normally pass through abatement plant except in case of emergency

Note: Bypass of abatement plant is considered an emergency and should be reported immediately. The bypass emission stack is the same as the normal stack.

TPM – Total Particulate Matter; VOC - Volatile Organic Compound; HCl – Hydrogen Chloride; CO – Carbon Monoxide; PCDD/F - Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p- Dioxins and Furans

Permit Conditions

Authorised Plant

1.1 The permissible plant or equipment to be used within the installation shall be that mentioned in Table 2 (above). No other plant or equipment shall be utilised without the written consent of the regulator.

1.2 Plant or equipment concerned with the prevention of emissions to atmosphere shall consist of that mentioned in Table 2 (above). No other abatement plant shall be used except where a formal application, in writing, has been submitted to, and approved by, the regulator.

Emission Limits and Controls

2.1 There shall be no visible emissions, other than steam or water vapour from the installation.

2.1 Emissions from the installation, other than steam or condensed water vapour, shall be free from persistent mist and free from persistent fume.

2.2 Emissions from combustion processes shall not exceed the equivalent of Ringleman shade 1 as described in British Standard B.S.2742:2009 at any time.

2.3 Emissions from the plant and equipment listed in Table 2 shall not exceed the concentrations of the substances listed in table 3 below:

Table 3 - Emission limits.

Pollutant	Emission Limit
Hydrogen Chloride (excluding particulate matter) (HCl)	30mgm^{-3}
Total Particulate matter (TPM)	20mgm^{-3}*
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	100mgm^{-3}
Organic Compounds (excluding particulate matter) expressed as total carbon (VOC)	20mgm^{-3}
Mercury	0.05mgm^{-3}
Dixoin (PCDD/F as ITEQ)	0.1ngm^{-3}

***** The emissions limit for the cremulator shall meet a limit of 50mgm^{-3}

It shall be a requirement for emission points listed in Table 2 to meet the particular pollutant emission concentrations listed for that emission point only. Not all emitted substances or chemicals apply to all emission points.

The emission limit for Carbon Monoxide shall be expressed as 2 x 30minute averages in order to demonstrate compliance.

There shall be no requirement to meet (or monitor) the emissions limit for PCDD/F where the minimum temperature and residence time in the Secondary Combustion Chamber is 850 degrees Celsius and 2 sec respectively as per Process Guidance Note 5/2 (12) Crematoria, and the oxygen concentration is >6% average with a minimum of 3% through the cremation cycle.

2.4 The concentrations of the substances listed in condition (2.3) shall be corrected to reference conditions, 273K, 101.3kPa, without correction for water vapour content and the results of the monitoring shall be expressed in milligrams per cubic metre (mgm^{-3}) unless otherwise directed in Table 3.

2.5 There shall be no discharge of smoke into the workspace during loading of the coffin into the primary chamber.

2.6 No piece of plant or equipment mentioned in condition 1.1 above (or any replacement used for the same purpose), shall be operated with an extraction point direct to atmosphere unless specifically noted within this document or specifically agreed in writing with the regulator.

2.7 The introduction of dilution air to emission stacks shall not be permitted. In the event that an emission stack can be demonstrated to be compliant with conditions 2.3 above, dilution air may be added to render harmless a visible or odorous emission. Such dilution shall only be permitted where agreed in writing with the regulator.

2.8 All emissions from the installation shall be ducted to suitable abatement plant capable of meeting the same standard as is indicated in condition 2.3 or shall be accounted for in Table 2 and be noted to specifically comply with those emission limits without abatement plant.

2.9 Any bypass of the abatement plant shall be deemed an emergency and steps shall be taken to contain the unabated emissions. The regulator shall be notified immediately. Continued operation of bypass shall be specifically agreed with the regulator.

2.10 In accordance with AQ24 (05), Dignity Funerals Ltd installed Mercury and Dioxin abatement plant. This is in-line with DEFRA's requirements on the trans-national, rather than local environmental impacts of this substance.

Atmospheric Dispersion of Contained Emissions

2.11 The efflux velocity of all emissions from the final point of discharge to atmosphere serving the emission points listed in Table 2 must not be less than 15 m/sec. For emission point A1 this relates only to during cremation.

2.12 Chimneys and vents listed in Table 2 from which it is necessary to achieve dispersion of the residual pollutants shall not be fitted with any restrictive plates, caps or cowls at the final opening. All such chimneys or vents shall discharge vertically straight upwards

2.13 Within 6 months of issue of this permit, emissions from the final point of discharge to atmosphere serving the emission points listed in Table 2 shall be altered to a new heights calculated in accordance with the procedural document D1 entitled, "The Determination of Discharge Stack Heights for Polluting Emissions", published by HMIP. The height as calculated shall be agreed with the regulator prior to works having been carried out.

Emissions consisting solely of particulate matter shall not require a calculation to be carried out, where, in accordance with the requirements of D1, the effective discharge height is reduced to ground level.

2.14 Any emissions from final point of discharge to atmosphere from emission points listed in Table 2 (or any replacements or additional arrestment plant used for the same purpose), shall be maintained at the same height as calculated in condition 2.13 for the lifetime of the plant. Where guidance, plant or equipment, or the nature of emissions changes; the calculations required in condition 2.13 shall be repeated.

Monitoring, sampling and measurement of emissions

3.1 In accordance with the requirements of e-governance all information requested by conditions of this authorisation can be supplied in either hard copy or in electronic format. Electronic copies of reports, monitoring, procedures or other information can be sent by email to the following address:

environmental.health@telford.gov.uk

Hard copies of reports shall be sent to the regulator at the address listed at the end of this permit.

3.2 Emissions from the final point of discharge to atmosphere serving the emission points listed in Table 2 shall be sampled for concentrations of the substances listed within that table on an annual basis. Where an emission limit (prescribed by condition 2.3 for a particular pollutant) is listed for an emission point, there shall a requirement to sample and provide emission monitoring results for that pollutant.

All Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with recognised standards as agreed with the regulator prior to monitoring taking place. The proposed test methods for measuring compliance with emission concentration limits shall be forwarded to the regulator at least 7 days prior to commencement of sampling.

The regulating authority must be advised at least 7 days in advance of any periodic monitoring exercise giving the date, time and place of sampling and the pollutants to be tested.

Results shall be expressed in accordance with the requirements of condition (2.4) and the results of monitoring to be supplied to the regulating authority within 8 weeks of completion of the monitoring. Further, monitoring reports shall be submitted in both paper copy and electronic format.

There shall be no requirement to monitor the emission limit for PCDD/F where the requirements of conditions 2.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1 and 4.2 are met in full.

3.3 The emissions for the primary and secondary chamber for the cremator listed in Table 2 shall be continuously monitored for temperature and shall operate within a temperature range to as per the requirements of condition 4.1.

The temperature sensors for the secondary chamber shall be located at the entrance and immediately after the exit of the gases from the secondary chamber.

All temperature sensors shall be calibrated once per year or more frequently as may be necessary in accordance with manufacturers instructions. Calibration shall be undertaken using by suction pyrometer or calibrated thermocouple measurements alongside each temperature sensor.

The equipment identified above is to be fitted with an audible and visual alarm to be triggered in the event that the plant ceases to operate within the agreed temperature range.

Any sounding of an alarm to be recorded in the logbook required to be kept in accordance with condition (3.7).

3.4 Emissions from the final point of discharge to atmosphere serving the emission point A1 in Table 2 shall be continuously monitored and continuously recorded for Oxygen, Total Particulate Matter, and Carbon Monoxide emissions. The continuous monitoring equipment shall be connected to a visual and audible alarm that should be set to trigger at reference levels to be agreed with the regulating authority (typically 75% of the permissible level).

Emission events that lead to the triggering of an alarm shall be automatically recorded, and a note made in the logbook required to be kept in accordance with condition (3.7) along with details of the investigation into what caused the event.

The continuous monitor(s) shall be calibrated every 12 months or more frequently if necessary to be in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. No continuous monitor shall be used on site that has more than 5% downtime during any three-month period. Any device showing more than 5% downtime shall be repaired or replaced as may be necessary.

3.5 Adverse results from any monitoring activity (both continuous and non-continuous) shall be investigated by the operator as soon as the monitoring data has been obtained. The operator shall:

- identify the cause and take corrective action;
- clearly record as much detail as possible regarding the cause and extent of the problem, and the remedial action taken;
- re-test to demonstrate compliance as soon as possible; and inform the regulator of the steps taken and the re-test results..

The operator shall retain the record of the investigation and results of any remedial action for inspection by the regulator.

3.6 Results from the continuous monitoring devices mentioned in conditions 3.4 and 3.5 shall be provided in the following formats:

- Monthly or four weekly average from the first hour of each cremation.

- Values that exceed the 95% limit for each substance in Table 2 in that period for each cremation.
- 60-minute mean emission values that exceed the 100% limit for each substance in Table 2 in that period for each cremation
- A list of the highest 60 minute mean emission value for each period,
- The 95-percentile value for each period.

For temperature, and oxygen, the operator shall record the following:

- Secondary chamber entrance temperature, 4 weekly / monthly maximum and minimum
- Secondary chamber exit temperature, 4 weekly / monthly maximum and minimum
- Oxygen concentration, 4 weekly / monthly minimum

The records shall be retained for at least 12 months for inspection as required and shall be submitted to the Regulator on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3.7 A logbook shall be established and maintained to hold all such details required by permit conditions where noted.

The logbook shall be kept available for inspection by the regulator at the installation, and the records shall be retained for at least two years. The logbook may be kept in an electronic format.

3.8 The operator shall prepare a written plan for dealing with failure of key abatement plant listed in Table 2. 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 also deal with unusual circumstances that may lead to abnormal emissions such as 'runaway'. The plan shall be submitted to the regulator within 3 months of issue of this permit and shall be updated from time to time as may be necessary to account for changes in procedure or changes to arrestment plant.

3.9 The Operator shall report (on the 1st April annually) the following:

- the total number of cremations in the past 12 months/calendar year;
- the number of cremations undertaken in cremators fitted with operational mercury abatement equipment in the previous 12 months

4. Materials Handling

4.1 The cremator listed in table 2 shall comply with the following requirements when in use:

- Maintain a minimum temperature of 800^{o}C (1123K) in the secondary chamber at all times whilst the cremator is in operation and cremation is occurring
- Maintain a minimum temperature of 850^{o}C (1123K) in the secondary chamber when operating under unabated conditions to the end of a cremation cycle
- Maintain a minimum 2 second residence time for effluent gases in the secondary combustion chamber at all times.
- Provide a loading door interlock to prevent loading of coffins where any alarm listed in conditions (3.3) or (3.4) are activated.

Residence time shall be calculated based on measurement of gas flow through the cremator throughout the cremation cycle and at the cremator exit at commissioning and shall be rechecked and recalculated where any significant modification of plant or equipment is undertaken.

Residence time shall be calculated on commissioning and at any other time the operating parameters are changed or altered or at the request of the regulator.

Any pitot tube measurement of combusted gases should be accompanied by continuous temperature and continuous oxygen concentration measurement.

4.2 The following substances or materials shall not be incinerated within the cremator:

- PVC and melamine used in coffin construction or furnishings.
- Cardboard coffins containing chlorine in the wet-strength agent. (e.g. not using polyamidoamine-epichlorhydrin based resin (PAA-E))
- Packaging for stillbirth, neonatal and foetal remains which include any chlorinated plastics.
- Coffins containing lead or zinc

The operator shall ensure and have documented records to show that checks have been made to prove that none of the above materials have been incinerated.

4.3 The remains in the cremator shall only be moved when calcination is completed.

4.4 The removal of ash and non-combustible residues from the cremator shall be undertaken carefully so as to prevent dust emissions via the flue.

4.5 Cremated remains shall be moved and stored in a covered container.

4.6 Cleaning of cremator ducts and flue ways is considered part of preventative maintenance and shall be carried out twice a year and shall be included within the larger cleaning and maintenance scheme required by condition 5.1. The cleaning shall only be undertaken by methods that minimise the release of particulates to atmosphere. Such cleaning methods will not be used until the methods have been agreed, in writing, by the regulator.

4.7 The cremator and all ductwork shall be made and maintained leak proof if under negative pressure and gas tight if under positive pressure to prevent the escape of gases from the ductwork or cremator to atmosphere.

5. General Conditions

5.1 Regular cleaning and effective preventative maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions shall be employed on all plant and equipment concerned with the emission, capture, transport and control of emissions to atmosphere. Cleaning and maintenance schedules shall be submitted to the regulator upon written request. Such cleaning and maintenance procedures shall be updated from time to time as may be necessary to account for changes in working practice or plant and machinery or cleaning agents used. If the schedules change, a copy of the new schedules shall submitted to the enforcing authority within 7 working days from changes being made.

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

5.2 All staff whose functions impact on air emissions from the activity shall receive appropriate training on those functions. This shall include:

- awareness of responsibilities under the permit;
- steps that are necessary to minimise emissions during start up and shut down;

- actions to take when there are abnormal conditions, or accidents or spillages that could, if not controlled, result in emissions;

The operator should maintain a statement of training requirements for each post with the above-mentioned functions and keep a record of the training received by each person.

In relation to cremator operation it is expected that either the Cremation Technicians Training Scheme operated by the Institute of Cemetery and Crematorium Management or the Training & Examination Scheme for Crematorium Technicians operated by the Federation of British Crematorium Authorities, qualifications are held. Unqualified staff shall only work under the direct supervision of an experienced certified technician.

These documents shall be made available to the regulator on request, and shall be retained for the duration of the engagement of the staff to which they relate or for 2 years (whichever is the longer).

5.3 If there is any intention to change any aspect of the installation from the description of the process at the beginning of this permit, or any other aspect which may affect the substances or concentration of substances being emitted to air, the regulator shall be notified of the proposed changes at least 4 weeks before the changes take place.

5.4 Any malfunction which results in emissions to atmosphere which are likely to cause an adverse effect on the local community shall be reported to the regulator immediately, and a record shall be made of the incident within the logbook required by condition (3.7).

5.5 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.

Air Quality

6.1 The operator shall prepare a list of all emission points, and related pollutant emissions to atmosphere based on Table 2 (above). The operator shall provide details of the emissions stacks including height, diameter, typical efflux velocity, volume flow rate and include details of mass emissions (in kg per year) of the pollutants identified within Table 2 (above). Additionally the operator shall provide building dimension, heights, breadth and length.

The results shall be tabulated and submitted in Microsoft Excel format and shall be sent to the following email address (or another to be specified by the regulator):
environmental.health@telford.gov.uk
Such information shall be submitted as and when requested by the regulator.

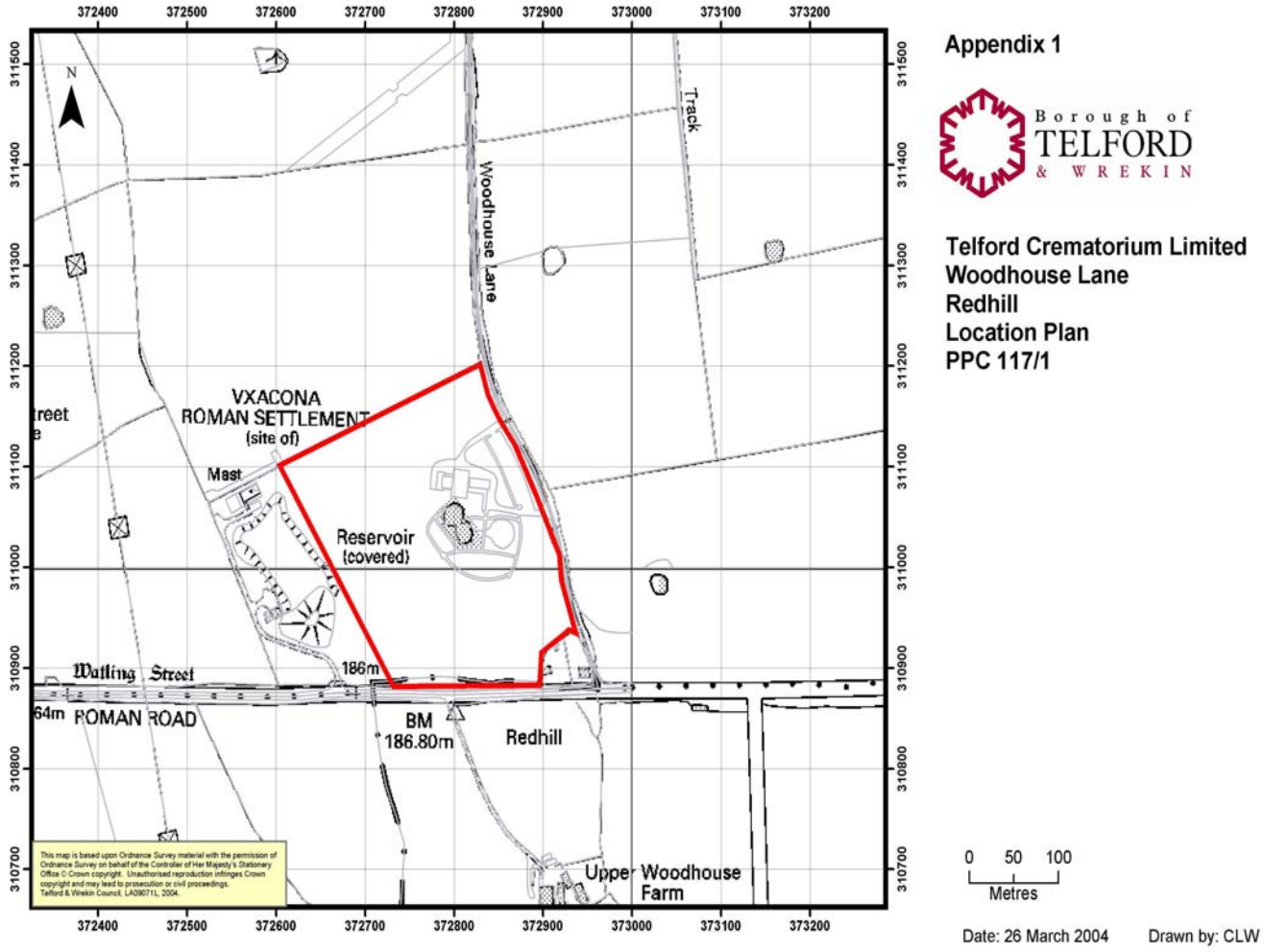
In relation to this permit, any reference to the 'Local Authority', 'the regulator' or 'regulating authority' shall mean the Pollution Control Section, Consumer Services, Borough of Telford Wrekin. Any information required by this authorisation to be sent to the regulator shall be sent to:

In relation to this Permit any reference the Local Authority or the Regulator shall mean the Borough of Telford and Wrekin. Any information required by this permit to be sent to the Local Authority shall be sent to:

Environment Team
Public Protection
Telford & Wrekin Council,
Darby House,
Telford
Shropshire
TF3 4JA

Signed……Date……..
Officer authorised for that purpose

Appendix 1 – Installation Boundary



Glossary of Terms/Definitions:

Activity	One or more stationary technical units falling within the defined sections of the Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007
Coating	Means a preparation, including all the organic solvents or preparations containing organic solvents necessary for its proper application, which is used in a vehicle refinishing activity to spray onto a motor vehicle.
Calcine	The process of consuming by fire.
Cremator	The machine used to cremate coffins and their contents.
Cremulator	A machine used to create 'ashes' by size reducing the remains.
Dust	Means 'material less than 76μm in aerodynamic diameter'
ELV	Emission Limit Values, those values stipulated in the SED or in guidance for emission of particular pollutants to atmosphere.
Halogenated Organic solvent	shall mean an organic solvent which contains at least one atom of bromine, chlorine, fluorine or iodine per molecule
Installation	One or more stationary technical units comprising at least one activity or activities falling within the description of Schedule 1 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 within a defined area.
LEV	Local Exhaust Ventilation – ducting and hoods normally associated with small uncontained plant or equipment.
Organic compound	Means any compound containing at least the element carbon and one or more of hydrogen, halogens, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon or nitrogen, with the exception of carbon oxides and inorganic carbonates and bicarbonates.
EPR	Environmental Permitting Regulations , the new pollution control regime replacing that under PPC.
Regulator	Means the Public Protection Team of the Telford & Wrekin Council. When contacting the regulator it is not sufficient to contact any other part of the council other

	than the Public Protection Team at the address specified in the additional notes or at the telephone numbers provided.
STU	Stationary Technical Unit shall have the same meaning as in the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations, but in summary shall mean, one machine used for the purpose of printing on flexible packaging or one machine used in connection with that activity, e.g. an RTO. There must be at least 1 STU per activity, but it is possible to have multiple STU's still comprising only one activity.
Bag filter	These are fabric filters and are comprised of a filter medium, usually manufactured in the form of bags, through which material over a certain size cannot pass. There are three types: mechanical shakedown, reverse air jet and pulse jet. Bags are capable of filtration of finer particles than cyclones, but do not perform well with wet particulate such as wood with a moisture content > 20% (i.e. they clog up).
Ringelmann Chart	A chart set by British Standard B.S.2742:2009 which divides smoke into 4 shades by colour. Shades 2 to 3 are dark and 4 is black.

ADDITONAL NOTES

These notes do not comprise part of the permit, but contain guidance relevant to it.

Inspections

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

BAT (Best Available Techniques)

Article 2(11) of the IPPC Directive defines "best available techniques" as follows:
"*the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicates the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent, and where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole*".

- "techniques" shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned,
- "available" techniques shall mean those developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector , under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the costs and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the Member State in question, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the operator,
- "best" shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection if the environment as a whole.

In determining the best available techniques, special consideration should be given to the items listed in Annex IV of the Directive.

Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

Compliance with this permit does not necessarily infer compliance with any other legislation.

Other Statutory requirements

This permit, in that it regulated only air pollution matters, does not absolve you of the responsibility of any other statutory requirement, such as any need to obtain planning permission, hazardous substances consent or Building Regulations approval from the Council. Discharge consents from the local sewerage undertaker or a waste disposal licence from the Environment Agency may still be required as will compliance with health and safety legislation.

Notification of Operation Changes

The operator may be liable to prosecution if they operate otherwise than in accordance with the conditions and plant described in this permit.

The operator should contact the regulator to discuss any proposed changes.

Enforcement

The operator will be liable to enforcement action where: -

1. the operator fails to comply with or contravenes any permit condition;

2. a change is made to the installation operation without prior notification of the change to the regulator;

3. intentional false entries are made in any record required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;

4. a false or misleading statement is made.

Any enforcement action is taken in accordance with the regulator's enforcement policy.
http://www.telford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/240C3F4A-8E36-4C12-8311-E4E57A3DF8CC/26214/MicrosoftWordEnvironmentalHealthandWellbeingEnforc.pdf

Annual Subsistence Charge

A subsistence charge is payable on the 1st April each year. An invoice will be issued by the regulator providing further details of how to pay. The charges are based on a risk based system. Details of the risk assessment can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/ppc/localauth/fees-risk/risk.htm

Appeal against Regulatory Action

The operator can appeal against regulatory action by the regulator to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be sent to the Secretary of State on a form found at
http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_appeal_form.pdf
Guidance on the appeal procedure can be found at
http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/environment/environment/environmental_appeals/environmental_permitting_guidance_notes.pdf

There are time limits for making an appeal as follows:

a) in relation to an appeal against a revocation notice, before the notice takes effect;
b) in relation to the withdrawal of a duly-made application under paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 5, not later than 15 working days from the date of the notice served under that paragraph;
c) in relation to a variation notification, a suspension notice, an enforcement notice or a landfill closure notice, not later than 2 months from the date of the notification or notice;
d) in any other case not later than 6 months from the date of the decision or deemed decision.

Please note:

An appeal will not suspend the effect of the conditions appealed against; the conditions must still be complied with.

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

Contact Numbers for the Regulator

The Regulator is the Pollution Control Section of Telford & Wrekin Council. They can be contacted on 01952 381818. You may also contact them by email at any time. Environmental.health@telford.gov.uk

Correspondence Address

All correspondence to Telford & Wrekin Council relating to this information shall be addressed to:

Environment Team,
Public Protection,
Environmental Health,
Telford & Wrekin Council,
Darby House,
Telford,
TF3 4JA.