Hereby Permit

Linnell Bros Ltd, Silverstone Fields Farm, Silverstone, Northamptonshire NN12 8BT

To Operate a Part A2 Installation at:

Silverstone Fields Farm, Silverstone, Northamptonshire NN12 8BT

Under the Provisions of

POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT 1999
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING (ENGLAND AND WALES) REGULATIONS 2010
(as amended)

Permit Reference Number

WP/01

Date Permit Issued

Dated: 29th October 2015

Trevor Dixon
Team Leader - Environmental Protection
(Authorised to sign in behalf of South Northamptonshire Council)
INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO PERMIT

This introductory note does not form part of the permit

This Environmental Permit (The Permit) is issued by South Northamptonshire Council (the Council) under Regulation 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (the EP Regulations) (S.I. 2010 No.675) (as amended), to operate an installation prescribed in Part 2 to Schedule 1 of those Regulations, to the extent specified in the conditions of this permit.

The requirements of this Permit shall be effective from the date of service unless otherwise specified within the Permit. Where a Variation Notice has been served the conditions contained within that Variation Notice shall be effective from the date that the Notice is served, unless a specific implementation date is allocated to specific conditions.

For the purpose of this permit the legal operator of the installation is Linnell Bros Ltd, Silverstone Fields Farm, Silverstone, Northamptonshire NN12 8BT.

STATUS LOG

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<tr>
<th>Detail</th>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Date application made</td>
<td>WP/01</td>
<td>12/02/2015</td>
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<td>Application Duly Made</td>
<td>WP/01</td>
<td>16/02/2015</td>
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<td>WP/01</td>
<td>29/10/2015</td>
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DESCRIPTION OF INSTALLATION

The permitted installation to which this permit applies ("the installation") is Linnell Bros Ltd, Silverstone Fields Farm, Silverstone, Northamptonshire NN12 8BT.

Linnell Bros Ltd operates an activity for the preservation of wood and wood products with a production capacity exceeding 75m³ per day using two vacuum pressure timber impregnation plants.

Timber is treated with preservative to prevent rot and/or insect attack when the timber is in storage or in use.

No solvents are used in the process.

The treatment facility at Linnell Bros Ltd is sited within a large sealed concrete containment bund which is designed to hold all preservative present on site in the event of a containment issue. The timber handling area is also designed with a fall which directs any surplus preservative from the treated timbers whilst they are drying.
back to the main containment bund for recovery and reuse in any future treatment process.

Preservative is delivered to the treatment facility in bulk road tankers. Other additives used in the process are delivered in an approved intermediate bulk container on a just in time basis and stored within the secure treatment plant facility in a purpose built holding area.

The timber delivered to site is separated in packs by spacers to allow free movement or air during drying and to minimise capillary retention between surfaces. Untreated timber is transferred from the storage area before being loaded by fork truck onto a motorised track system set into the concrete floor in front of the treatment vessel. Once loading is complete the vessel door is closed and secured before the treatment cycle can be activated.

The treatment consists of the following stages:

- Initial vacuum
- Flood
- Pressurise
- Drain
- Vacuum
- Air release and drain

The process flow is described as follows:
An initial vacuum is applied to remove air out of the vessel and timber charge thus aiding penetration of the preservative chemicals and is held for 15 minutes after which time the chamber is then flooded with chemical increasing the pressure within the vessel, and held for a period between 60 to 120 minutes. The vacuum and pressure time cycles vary depending on the particular preservation standard that is to be achieved.

Once the cycle is complete the pressure within the vessel is released via the main flood valve and the treatment vessel emptied of chemical solution by pumping it back to store and a second vacuum is applied for approximately 15 minutes to remove any surplus chemical solution and aid drying of the charge.

After the treatment process has been completed, the vessel door is opened and the treated timber removed from the vessel onto the track rails. Treated timber packs are unstrapped from the rail system and lifted using the fork truck used to load the packs to allow any excess treatment solution to drain from the wood. Once this is completed, treated packs are transferred to the drying area for the final drying period. The final drying period is undertaken at ambient conditions and is therefore temperature and weather dependent but can take between 24 hours and 2 days depending on the type of timber treated and the prevailing weather conditions.

Once dry, the treated timber can be removed for either storage outside or for loading on a lorry for delivery to the customer.
Conditions

The permitted installation

1. The permitted installation shall be comprised of the activities and associated activities specified in Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations</th>
<th>Description of specified activity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule 1 Section 6.6 Part A2</td>
<td>Preserving wood with chemicals (other than sapstain only) with a production capacity of &gt;75m³ per day</td>
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</table>

The activities specified in Table 1 shall not extend beyond the boundary of the permitted installation, being the area outlined in yellow on the location plan shown in appendix I to this permit.

The site layout plan is shown in appendix II to this permit.

Delivery, storage and handling of raw materials

2. The operator shall ensure that deliveries are carried out in such a way so as to minimise noise, spillage, leaks and emissions.

3. Storage areas for treatment chemicals shall be under cover and protected from the elements to avoid or minimise environmental impact, except where stored materials are in suitable weather proof containers.

4. Storage areas for treatment chemicals shall be hard surfaced and contained or bunded. The containment area or bund can incorporate the treatment vessel area depending on site layout or be a separate dedicated area.

5. All fixed storage tanks shall be fitted with audible and/or visual high-level alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling. Where practicable in relation to the viscosity of the material being handled or pumping system used, the filling systems should be interlocked to the alarm system to prevent overfilling.

6. Deliveries to bulk storage tanks shall be supervised by trained personnel to avoid potential accidents and spillage.

7. Biocide containing materials shall be stored in closed storage containers.
Drying process

8. The treatment area which consists of the treatment vessels, working vessels, associated pipework, treatment vessel loading area consisting of the full rail line and post treatment drying area shall be under cover and protected from the elements. Surface water from the roof area shall be drained to either a drainage system to be used as make up water within the process or to a sealed surface water drainage system.

9. The treatment area shall have an impermeable surface, spill containment kerbs, sealed construction joints and a bunded exterior to contain treatment solution. The condition of the impervious surface should be checked regularly and the intended maintenance recorded.

10. Wood packs should be stacked to maximise free draining of treatment solution. Packs should be sloped in traditional horizontal treatment vessels, tilting treatment vessels and vessels which use techniques such as steam fixation may use horizontal packs.

11. Plant loading systems shall not be constructed with flat areas or trap areas where treatment solution may pond.

12. Shaped profiles shall be positioned to prevent ponding of treatment solutions.

13. Wood packs/pieces shall be secured to prevent "wood lift" during treatment.

14. Treatment vessels shall be filled with wood packs/pieces to be treated to an optimum capacity to maximise treatment cycle efficiency.

15. The treatment vessel shall be locked shut and sealed once the wood pack/plant loading system is loaded and before treatment takes place.

16. Process controls shall prevent the operation of the treatment vessel unless the vessel is locked and sealed.

17. Process controls shall prevent the treatment vessel from opening prior to completion of the treatment cycle and full removal back to storage of all treatment solution from the treatment vessel.

18. Process controls shall include a display to show if liquid is present in the treatment vessel.

19. Where the treatment vessel door requires to be opened in an emergency situation the door shall be fitted with a catch-lock to prevent the release of fluid.

20. Safety relief valves shall be designed to ensure that any discharge is directed to a tank of sufficient capacity.
21. Plant loading systems shall be removed from the treatment vessel by drawing back along a rail system; this rail system shall be built on an impermeable surface and all treatment solution draining from the plant loading systems and attached packs shall be directed back into the treatment plant system for re-use in the process.

22. Packs may remain on plant loading systems to complete drying or they may be removed and placed in a post treatment drying area. All pack movements shall occur on an impermeable surface which is drained back to a holding vessel by use of a drainage system.

23. The removal of the pack from the drying area to the yard stocking area can be completed using the same forklift truck that is used for unloading packs from the treatment vessels, however the operator shall ensure that:

   a. The concrete surface of the loading/unloading and drying area is fully washed every month with clean water.
   
   b. A pressure washer shall be available to wash down the wheels of the forklift truck, should it be necessary, before packs are removed from the drying area and transported to the outside storage yard.
   
   c. Where possible, orientation of the packs placed for drying are such that when the forklift truck collects the treated pack for removal, it is from the upside of the drying area to minimise the forklift truck wheels running through the treatment product which is running on the concrete pad to the collection drainage system.

24. The drainage systems related to the treatment operation shall be recorded on a clear diagrammatic record and should be inspected on an annual basis to prove the continuing efficacy of the system.

25. Wood packs shall remain on the post treatment drying area until such times as the packs are defined as dry.

26. To be defined as dry a pack shall be lifted by mechanical means and shall be suspended above the post treatment drying area for a minimum of 5 minutes. The pack should not form drips or drip treatment solution during this period. Packs which make up a single charge and which are made up of the same wood type and form can be deemed dry as a group after suspension testing of a single sample from the group.

27. Operators shall develop a reporting system which records the movement of a pack onto and off of the post treatment drying area this report shall include: a specific pack identifier, date and time of addition and removal, weather conditions and signature of person responsible for accepting dry condition.

28. Once defined as dry, packs shall be removed from the post treatment drying area.
29. Motors on the treatment vessel shall be fitted with variable speed drives controls or use stop drives to minimise energy usage wherever possible.

Process vessel cleaning

30. Cleaning water shall be minimised by using rotary spray nozzle heads or similar means and reused where technically possible.

31. Where materials that are potentially harmful to the environment may be present in waste water, measures should be taken to prevent them from entering the water circuit. Water which has been in contact with treatment chemicals can be used as “make-up water”.

Protection of soil and groundwater

32. There shall be no emission of any pollutants to groundwater or soil from the permitted installation.

33. All emissions shall be controlled, as a minimum, to avoid a breach of water quality standards.

34. Run-off from the installation shall be controlled and managed and where necessary (given the nature of the run-off) treated before discharge in a suitable effluent treatment plant.

35. All interceptors shall be:
   - Impermeable.
   - Subject to visual inspection and any contamination removed at a frequency agreed with the regulator.
   - Have an annual maintenance inspection.
   - Prior to inspection all contents should be removed.

36. Procedures for dealing with the discharges from bunds shall be in place.

37. Process effluent shall be kept separate from surface drainage unless agreed with the regulator.

38. There should be no intentional point source emissions of List I and List II substances as defined by the Water Framework Directive to groundwater.

39. The operator shall have a clear diagrammatic record of the routing of all installation drains, subsurface pipework, sumps and storage vessels including the type and broad location of the receiving environment.
40. All sumps shall be impermeable and resistant to stored materials.

41. All liquid storage tanks shall be located within bunds that are designed and constructed to appropriate standards ensuring that the volume is more than 110% of the largest tank or 25 per cent of the total volume you are likely to store, whichever is greater.

42. Storage tanks shall be fitted with high-level alarms or volume indicators to warn of overfilling and where practicable the filling system should be interlocked to the alarm system to prevent overfilling.

43. Delivery connections shall be located within a bunded area, fixed and locked when not in use.

44. All tanks, bunds and sumps shall be subject to regular visual inspection, as agreed with the regulator, and placed on a preventative maintenance programme. The contents of bunds and sumps shall be pumped out or otherwise removed as soon as is practicable after checking for contamination.

45. Plans shall be maintained that identify the configuration and specification of all drains and subsurface pipe-work and the position and purpose of all subsurface sumps and storage vessels that are used or have been used within the permitted installation from the date of this permit until the permit is surrendered.

**Odour**

46. Operators shall conduct odour assessments to determine whether emissions result in offensive odours at or beyond the installation boundary.

47. If operations are identified as resulting in offensive odour, operators should devise an odour control programme of improvements and maintain an odour management plan.

**Environmental Management System**

48. Operators shall use an effective Environmental Management System with policies and procedures for environmental compliance and improvements. Audits shall be carried out against those procedures at regular intervals.
Operations and maintenance

49. Effective operational and maintenance systems shall be employed on all aspects of the installation whose failure could impact on the environment. Such systems shall be reviewed and updated annually.

50. Environmentally critical process and abatement equipment (whose failure could impact on the environment) shall be identified and listed. The regulator shall be provided with a list of such equipment.

For equipment referred to above:

- Alarms or other warning systems shall be provided, which indicate equipment malfunction or breakdown;
- Such warning systems shall be maintained and checked to ensure continued correct operation, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;
- Essential spares and consumables for such equipment shall be held on site or be available at short notice from suppliers, so that plant breakdown can be rectified rapidly.

51. Records of breakdowns should be kept and analysed by the operator in order to eliminate common failure modes.

Competence and training

52. A competent person(s) shall be appointed to liaise with the regulator and the public with regard to complaints. The regulator shall be informed of the designated individual(s).

53. A formal structure shall be provided to clarify the extent of each level of employee's responsibility with regard to the control of the process and its environmental impacts. This structure shall be prominently displayed on the company within the process building at all times. Alternatively, there must be a prominent notice referring all relevant employees to where the information can be found.

54. Personnel at all levels shall be given training and instruction sufficient to fulfil their designated duties under the above structure. Details of such training and instruction shall be entered into an appropriate record and be made available for inspection by the regulator.
55. The potential environmental risks posed by the work of contractors shall be assessed and instructions provided to contractors about protecting the environment while working on site.

**Accidents/incidents/non-conformance**

56. There shall be written procedures for investigating incidents, (and near misses) which may affect the environment, including identifying suitable corrective action and following up.

57. The operator shall maintain an accident management plan covering the matters listed above and to the satisfaction of the regulator. The plan shall be available for inspection by the regulator.

58. In the case of abnormal emissions arising from an accident, such as a spillage for example, the operator shall:
   - Investigate immediately and undertake remedial action as soon as practicable.
   - Promptly record the events and actions taken.
   - Ensure the regulator is made aware without delay.

59. Adequate provision to contain potential liquid and solid spillage shall be provided.

60. All spillages shall be cleared as soon as possible; solids by vacuum cleaning, wet methods, or other appropriate techniques may be used, however, dry sweeping of dusty spillages shall not be permitted.

**Records**

61. The operator shall keep records of audits, inspections, visual assessments and tests for at least 2 years and be made available for the regulator to examine.

**Raw materials**

62. The operator shall adopt procedures to control the specification of those types of raw materials with the main potential for environmental impact, such as the preservatives used in the process in order to minimise any such impact. An annual review of alternative raw materials should be carried out with regard to environmental impact.
63. Substances or mixtures which are assigned or need to carry hazard statement designations H340, H350, H350i, H360D, or H360F should be replaced, as far as possible by less harmful substances and mixtures within the shortest possible time.

64. No solvents shall be used in the process.

65. A programme to monitor and record the consumption of preservative against product produced should be used to optimise the amount of preservative used.

Waste minimisation and waste handling

66. The operator shall record materials usage and waste generation in order to establish internal benchmarks. Assessments shall be made against internal benchmarks to maintain and improve resource efficiency.

67. The operator shall carry out a waste minimisation audit at least as frequently as the permit review period.

68. If an audit has not been carried out in the 2 years prior to submission of the application it shall be completed within 18 months of the issue of the first permit. The methodology used and an action plan for optimising the use of raw materials shall be submitted to the regulator within 2 months of completion of the audit.

69. Specific improvements resulting from the recommendations of audits shall be carried out within a timescale approved by the regulator.

70. The operator shall produce an inventory of the quantity, nature, origin and where relevant, the destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method of any waste which is disposed of or recovered.

71. Operators shall segregate the main waste types.

72. Operators shall ensure that waste stored in containers that are durable for the substances stored and that incompatible waste types are kept separate.

73. Operators shall:
   - Ensure that waste storage area are clearly marked and signed, and that containers are clearly labelled.
   - Ensure that containers are stored with lids, caps and valves secured and in place (this also applies to emptied containers).
   - Ensure that procedures are in place to deal with damaged or leaking containers.
74. Waste treatment water removed during planned preventative maintenance shall be removed by a licensed waste carrier vacuum tanker.

75. Identify the disposal route for all waste. This shall be as close to the point of production as possible.

76. The following shall be monitored and recorded:
   - Quantity nature and origin of the waste.
   - The physical description of the waste.
   - A description of the composition of the waste.
   - Any relevant hazardous properties (hazard and risk phrases)
   - European Waste Catalogue code.
   - Handling precautions and substances with which it cannot be mixed.
   - Disposal routes for each waste category.

Water use

77. Rain water shall be captured and recycled from the roof surface. Water from the naturally occurring spring shall be used where necessary. Rain water from the storage area shall be recycled as "make-up water" for the treatment process.

Energy

78. The operator shall ensure that all plant is operated and maintained to optimise the use and minimise the loss of energy.

79. Energy for the treatment process shall be utilised where possible from the solar panels on site.

Noise and vibration

80. The operator shall identify key plant and equipment (or operations) with the potential to give rise to significant noise and take such measures as are necessary by way of mitigation and maintenance of existing plant and equipment in order to minimise noise.
Closure and Decommissioning

81. A site closure plan shall be maintained and shall demonstrate that in its current state the installation can be decommissioned to avoid any pollution risk and return the site of operation to a satisfactory state. The plan shall be updated as material changes occur. This plan shall include:

- The removal or the flushing out of pipelines, bulk storage tanks, vessels and sumps and their complete emptying and removal of any harmful pollutants.
- Plans of all underground pipelines and vessels.
- The removal of asbestos and other potentially harmful materials unless an agreement is made to leave such liabilities to future owners.
- Methods of dismantling buildings and other structures to ensure protection is given to environmental receptors.
- Testing of the soil to ascertain the degree of any pollution caused by the activities and the need for any remediation to return the site to a satisfactory state as defined by the initial site report.

82. The site closure plan shall be implemented on final cessation or decommissioning of the permitted activities or part thereof.

83. The operator shall give at least 30 days written notice to the regulator before implementing the site closure plan.

Improvement Programme

84. The Operator shall complete the requirements specified in Table 5 below by the date specified in that Table, and shall send written notification of the date of completion of each requirement to the Local Regulatory Authority, at the Reporting Address, within 14 days of the completion of each such requirement.

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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Date to be Completed by</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Covering of treatment area and capture of rain water of covered area.</td>
<td>1st April 2018</td>
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General

85. 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.

86. If the operator proposes to make a change in operation of the installation, he must, at least 14 days before making the change, notify South Northamptonshire Council 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.

87. You shall respond to any Information Notice served on you for the purposes of complying with your obligation to report your pollutant releases and off-site waste transfers pursuant to the directly applicable EU duty in accordance with Article 5 of EC Regulation No 166/2006 concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. As a permit condition, your failure to respond in accordance with such annual E-PRTR Information Notice will hereby constitute a breach of your permit.

End of Permit Conditions
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This note does not comprise part of permit WP/01 but contains guidance relevant to the said permit.

DEFRA guidance on the Local Authority Pollution Control regime consists of:
- a statutory General Guidance Manual which sets out the procedures and policy
- statutory process guidance (PG) and sector guidance (SG) notes which set out the Secretary of State's view on what constitutes Best Available Techniques for each of the main sectors regulated to control their emissions (so-called “Part B” and “Part A2” activities)
- a set of additional guidance (AQ) notes covering various other issues

The General Guidance Manual is the principal guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Welsh Ministers on the operation of the following pollution control regimes regulated by local authorities:

- Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (LA-IPPC), which covers what are known as A2 installations
- Local Authority Pollution Prevention and Control (LAPPC), which covers what are known as Part B installations.

The detailed legal requirements for installations covered by LA-IPPC and LAPPC are contained in the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 (as amended).

The General Guidance Manual, SG notes, PG notes, AQ notes and the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 are available on the DEFRA website: www.defra.gov.uk or by telephoning DEFRA publication on 0870 600 5522.

Inspections

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

Health and Safety at Work and Other Statutory Requirements

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

The Permit does not detract from any other statutory requirements applicable to you in respect of the Permitted Installation, such as any need to obtain planning permission or building regulations approval or any responsibilities under legislation for health, safety and welfare in the workplace.

Notification of Operation Changes

The operator will be liable to prosecution if they operate otherwise than in accordance with the conditions and plant described in this permit.
The operator shall contact the regulator to discuss any proposed changes.

**BAT (Best Available Techniques)**

The Operator must use the best available techniques (BAT) for preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions from the installation or mobile plant.

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:

- “best” shall mean most effective in achieving a high general level of protection if the environment as a whole.
- “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,
- “techniques” shall include both the technology used and the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned,

Specific condition 54 of the Permit makes reference to training and instruction of personnel. The scope and content of such training and instruction is not the subject of a specific condition and it will therefore be necessary for the operator to determine the precise nature of the training and instruction that is appropriate in order to comply with the residual BAT condition.

Moreover it will be necessary in order to demonstrate such compliance for the operator to maintain records detailing the training and instruction received by individual personnel.

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

**Enforcement**

The operator will be liable to enforcement where:-

a) The operator fails to comply with or contravenes any permit condition
b) A change is made to the installation operation without prior notification of the change to the regulator
c) Intentional false entries are made in any record required to be kept under the conditions of the permit
d) False or misleading statement is made.
If prosecuted and found guilty, the maximum penalty for each offence if prosecuted in a Magistrates Court is £50,000 and/or 6 months imprisonment. In a Crown Court it is an unlimited fine and/or 5 years imprisonment.

Our enforcement of your permit will be in accordance with the Regulator’s compliance Code.

**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 on the DEFRA Web Site.

**Right to appeal**

You have the right of appeal against this permit within 6 months of the date of the decision to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. Appeals must be sent 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  
Tel: 0117 372 8726  
Fax: 0117 372 8139

Guidance on the appeal procedure is available at: www.planningportal.gov.uk

You will normally be expected to pay your own expenses during an appeal.

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, 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 condition 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.

**Enforcing Authority**

The enforcing authority for the purposes of this permit is South Northamptonshire Council. The address of that authority is as follows:

South Northamptonshire Council  
The Forum  
Moat Lane  
Towcester  
Northants  
NN12 6AD

All correspondence should be marked for the attention of the Environmental Protection Team.

Telephone: 01327 322323  
Email: environmental.protection@southnorthants.gov.uk