

Notice of variation and consolidation with introductory note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

Eurogreen Environmental Ltd

North Barn Farm
Titnore Lane
Worthing
West Sussex
BN12 6NZ

Variation application number

EPR/CB3707UL/V003

Permit number

EPR/CB3707UL

North Barn Farm

Permit number EPR/CB3707UL

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the notice

Under the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016 (schedule 5, part 1, paragraph 19) a variation may comprise a consolidated permit reflecting the variations and a notice specifying the variations included in that consolidated permit.

Schedule 1 of the notice specifies the conditions that have been varied and schedule 2 comprises a consolidated permit which reflects the variations being made. Only the variations specified in schedule 1 are subject to a right of appeal.

Changes introduced by this variation notice and permit review

This variation adds a waste activity for the treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate. It extends the boundary to encompass the land on which the recycled aggregate production activity is to operate. It also includes the addition of EWC code 17 09 04 (inert fraction only) so that mixed inert material can be accepted for screening on the existing site, with the resultant soils being blended with compost.

We have also carried out a permit review as required by primary legislation to ensure that permit conditions deliver compliance with relevant legislative requirements and appropriate standards to protect the environment and human health.

The scope of the permit review covered the following areas:

- the requirement for bioaerosols monitoring and compliance with M9 bioaerosols monitoring requirements;
- the design and construction of primary and secondary containment;
- review of process monitoring requirements;
- review of waste types; and
- review of permit conditions.

This variation has been issued to update some of the conditions following a statutory review of the permits in the industry sector for biowaste treatment. The opportunity has also been taken to consolidate the original permit and subsequent variations.

The schedules specify the changes made to the permit.

The status log of a permit sets out the permitting history, including any changes to the permit reference number.

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
Permit issued EPR/FB3036AY	29/03/2012	Permit issued to Mr David McIntyre, Mr Stuart McIntyre, Mr Clive McIntyre and Mr Mark McIntyre.
Permit transferred in full EPR/CB3707UL (full transfer of permit EPR/FB3036AY)	15/04/2015	Permit transferred in full to Eurogreen Environmental Ltd.
Permit Variation and Consolidation EPR/CB3707UL	19/01/2016	Variation and consolidation of permit issued in modern format.
Application EPR/CB3707UL/V003 (variation and consolidation)	Duly made 06/03/2020	Application for variation of permit and consolidation to add a waste activity for the treatment of waste to produce soil, soil

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
		substitutes and aggregate; extend the permit boundary, and addition of 1 waste code for blending of waste.
Regulation 61 Notice sent to Operator and request for further information regarding permit review	06/04/2020	Regulation 61 Notice requiring information for statutory review of permit.
Regulation 61 Notice response and further information received	02/07/2020	Response received from the operator.
Environment Agency Biowaste Treatment Sector Review and Variation determined EPR/CB3707UL	08/09/2021	Varied and consolidated permit issued.

End of introductory note

Notice of variation and consolidation

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

The Environment Agency in exercise of its powers under regulation 20 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 varies

Permit number

EPR/CB3707UL

Issued to

Eurogreen Environmental Ltd (“the operator”)

whose registered office is

Unit 10

Gillmans Industrial Estate

Natts Lane

Billingshurst

West Sussex

RH14 9EZ

company registration number 09318785

to operate a regulated facility at

North Barn Farm

Titnore Lane

Worthing

West Sussex

BN12 6NZ

to the extent set out in the schedules.

The notice shall take effect from 08/09/2021

Name	Date
Helen Marston	08/09/2021

Authorised on behalf of the Environment Agency

Schedule 1

Conditions to be amended

The following conditions were varied as a result of an Environment Agency initiated variation (permit review)

Table S1.1 – Limits of activities as referred to condition 2.1.1.

Table S1.2 – Operating Techniques – as referred to in condition 2.3.1.

Table S2.1 – Permitted waste types and quantities for open windrow composting as referred to in condition 2.3.3 (a).

Table S3.1 – Process monitoring requirements for open windrow composting as referred to in condition 3.4.1.

Schedule 6 Interpretation

The following conditions were varied as a result of the application made by the operator:

Schedule 7 – Site plan as referred in condition 2.2.1

Conditions to be added

The following conditions were added as a result of an Environment Agency initiated variation (permit review)

2.3.3 c)

2.3.4

2.4, 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 and Table S1.3 – Improvement programme requirements

3.5.2 a) and b)

3.6.1 and 3.6.2 a and b

4.2.3 and 4.2.4

The following conditions were added as a result of the application made by the operator:

Table S2.2 - Permitted waste types and quantities for physical treatment as referred to in condition 2.3.3 (a)

Table S2.3 - Permitted waste types and quantities for treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate as referred to in condition 2.3.3 (a)

Schedule 2 – consolidated permit

Consolidated permit issued as a separate document.

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit number

EPR/CB3707UL

This is the consolidated permit referred to in the variation and consolidation notice for application EPR/CB3707UL/V003 authorising,

Eurogreen Environmental Ltd (“the operator”),

whose registered office is

Unit 10

Gillmans Industrial Estate

Natts Lane

Billingshurst

West Sussex

RH14 9EZ

company registration number 09318785

to operate waste operations at

North Barn Farm

Titnore Lane

Worthing

West Sussex

BN12 6NZ

to the extent authorised by and subject to the conditions of this permit.

Name	Date
Helen Marston	08/09/2021

Authorised on behalf of the Environment Agency

Conditions

1 Management

1.1 General management

- 1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:
- (a) in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, including those arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
 - (b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.
- 1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.
- 1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of it kept at or near the place where those duties are carried out.
- 1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

1.2 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

- 1.2.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures to ensure that:
- (a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive is applied to the generation of waste by the activities; and
 - (b) any waste generated by the activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and
 - (c) where disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.
- 1.2.2 The operator shall review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made and take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

2 Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

- 2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in schedule 1 table S1.1 (the “activities”).

2.2 The site

- 2.2.1 The activities shall not extend beyond the site, being the land shown edged in green on the site plan at schedule 7 to this permit.

2.3 Operating techniques

- 2.3.1 The activities shall, subject to the conditions of this permit, be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in the documentation specified in schedule 1, table S1.2, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.3.2 If notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a revision of any plan or other documentation ("plan") specified in schedule 1, table S1.2 or otherwise required under this permit which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution relevant to that plan, and shall implement the approved revised plan in place of the original from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.3.3 Waste shall only be accepted if:
- (a) it is of a type and quantity listed in schedule 2 tables S2.1, S2.2 and S2.3; and
 - (b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder; and
 - (c) the facility has sufficient free capacity to store and treat the waste.
- 2.3.4 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 2.3.3 shall be maintained.

2.4 Improvement programme

- 2.4.1 The operator shall complete the improvements specified in schedule 1 table S1.3 by the date specified in that table unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.4.2 Except in the case of an improvement which consists only of a submission to the Environment Agency, the operator shall notify the Environment Agency within 14 days of completion of each improvement.

3 Emissions and monitoring

3.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

- 3.1.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this condition if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.
- 3.1.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution from emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits;
 - (b) implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 3.1.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container.

3.2 Odour

Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the odour.

3.3 Noise and vibration

3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the noise and vibration.

3.3.2 The operator shall:

- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the site due to noise and vibration, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan which identifies and minimises the risks of pollution from noise and vibration;
- (b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.4 Monitoring

3.4.1 The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring specified in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit:

- (a) process monitoring specified in table S3.1;

3.4.2 The operator shall maintain records of all monitoring required by this permit including records of the taking and analysis of samples, instrument measurements (periodic and continual), calibrations, examinations, tests and surveys and any assessment or evaluation made on the basis of such data.

3.4.3 Monitoring equipment, techniques, personnel and organisations employed for the emissions monitoring programme and the environmental or other monitoring specified in condition 3.4.1 shall have either MCERTS certification or MCERTS accreditation (as appropriate), where available, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.5 Pests

3.5.1 The activities shall not give rise to the presence of pests which are likely to cause pollution, hazard or annoyance outside the boundary of the site. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this condition if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved pests management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise the presence of pests on the site.

3.5.2 The operator shall:

- (a) only use approved products for pest control;
- (b) treat pest infestations promptly;
- (c) if notified by the Environment Agency, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a pests management plan which identifies and minimises risks of pollution from pests;
- (d) implement the pests management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.6 Fire prevention

- 3.6.1 The operator shall take all appropriate measures to prevent fires on site and minimise the risk of pollution from them including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved fire prevention plan.
- 3.6.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to a risk of fire, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a fire prevention plan which prevents fires and minimises the risk of pollution from fires;
 - (b) implement the fire prevention plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4 Information

4.1 Records

- 4.1.1 All records required to be made by this permit shall:
- (a) be legible;
 - (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible, or are capable of retrieval; and
 - (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made, or in the case of the following records until permit surrender:
 - (i) off-site environmental effects; and
 - (ii) matters which affect the condition of the land and groundwater.
- 4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by this permit, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2 Reporting

- 4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by the permit to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 4.2.2 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.
- 4.2.3 The operator shall keep records of the materials exported from the site as non-waste, including the type of material, the tonnage of material, the batch number and the date of export. This information shall be reported to the Environment Agency within one month of the end of each quarter and the records shall be maintained for at least 2 years.
- 4.2.4 Within one month of the end of each year, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency a report of the efficiency of the removal of non-compostable plastic prior to processing, including the amount of plastic waste removed from the site during the previous year.

4.3 Notifications

- 4.3.1 The Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of:

- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution;
 - (b) the breach of a limit specified in the permit; or
 - (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.
- 4.3.2 Any information provided under condition 4.3.1 shall be confirmed by sending the information listed in schedule 5 to this permit within the time period specified in that schedule.
- 4.3.3 Where the Environment Agency has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform the Environment Agency when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to the Environment Agency at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.
- 4.3.4 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters, except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:
- Where the operator is a registered company:
- (a) any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
 - (b) any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.
- Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:
- (a) any change in the operator's name or address; and
 - (b) any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.
- In any other case:
- (a) the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
 - (b) any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
 - (c) any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case of them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.
- 4.3.5 Where the operator proposes to make a change in the nature or functioning, or an extension of the activities, which may have consequences for the environment and the change is not otherwise the subject of an application for approval under the Regulations or this permit:
- (a) the Environment Agency shall be notified at least 14 days before making the change; and
 - (b) the notification shall contain a description of the proposed change in operation.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 In this permit the expressions listed in schedule 6 shall have the meaning given in that schedule.
- 4.4.2 In this permit references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except where reference is made to notification being made "without delay", in which case it may be provided by telephone.

Schedule 1 – Operations

Table S1.1 activities	
Description of activities for waste operations	Limits of activities
Open windrow composting R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)	Treatment operations shall be limited to: - Biological treatment consisting only of aerobic composting including waste acceptance, sanitisation, stabilisation and maturation in open systems for the purpose of recovery (no more than 75 tonnes per day). - Physical treatment associated with the composting activity including shredding, sorting and screening for the purpose of recovery. The storage, physical treatment and composting of wastes shall be carried out on an impermeable surface with sealed drainage system. Waste types as specified in Table S2.1.
Physical waste treatment R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials	Physical waste treatment consisting only of screening and sorting of EWC 17 09 04 (inert fraction only) for the purpose of blending with compost to create a topsoil or for aggregate recycling. Waste types as specified in Table S2.2
Physical treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced) R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials	Treatment of waste consisting of only sorting, separation, screening, crushing and blending of waste for recovery as a soil, soil substitute or aggregate. Secure storage of wastes listed in table S2.3 pending treatment. Treatment of slags and ashes for disposal shall not exceed 50 tonnes per day, or if for a mix of recovery and disposal shall not exceed 75 tonnes per day. All permitted wastes shall be stored and treated on hard standing or an impermeable surface with a sealed drainage system. Waste types as specified in Table S2.3

Table S1.2 Operating techniques		
Description	Parts	Date Received
Submission with SR2008No16 application	Odour management plan (no reference) in response to General Requirements of the Standard Rules application.	08/02/2012
Application for variation of permit from Standard rules Permit to bespoke (EPR/CB3707UL/V002)	H1 Risk Assessment including Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) provided in response to section 3a – technical standards, Part C4 of the application form.	11/09/2015
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 02/11/2015	Response to Fire Prevention Plan assessment (Ref. North Barn Farm Composting FPPv1a)	23/11/2015
Additional information	Approved FPP following further assessment from the FPP Assessment Panel	11/12/2015
Response to Regulation 61 Notice dated 06/04/2020	Response to Regulation 61 Notice Checklist, Client Review V1.1 26.06.2020 - all responses	02/07/2020
Response to request for additional information following Regulation 61 Notice response	Site containment, Waste codes, Sensitive Receptors and Aggregate Recycling Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Assessment – Eurogreen Environmental Limited – 8th June 2017	08/09/2020

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
Improvement condition for primary and secondary containment infrastructure design		
IC1	The operator shall submit a written 'primary and secondary containment plan' to the Environment Agency for written approval. The plan shall contain the results of a review conducted by a competent person and shall assess the extent, design specification and condition of the primary and secondary containment systems for all areas where polluting liquids and solids are being stored, treated, and/or handled. The review shall consider, but not be limited to, the storage vessels, bunds, loading and unloading areas, transfer pipework/pumps, temporary storage areas and liners underlying the site. The plan shall include, but not be limited to the following: a) The results of an assessment and inspection of all primary containment, using a Written Scheme of Examination (WSE) devised and undertaken by an appropriately qualified engineer; b) The results of a review conducted, by a competent structural engineer, in accordance with the risk assessment methodology detailed within CIRIA C736 (2014) guidance, of the extent, design and condition of secondary containment systems where all polluting liquids and solids are being stored, treated, and/or handled; c) Where the results do not demonstrate that critical primary and secondary containment is fit for purpose, the plan must contain detailed proposals necessary for the primary and secondary containment to comply with the required standards including timescales for the implementation of individual improvement	08/09/2023 or other date as agreed in writing with the Environment Agency

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
	measures, or shall propose alternative appropriate measures to ensure all polluting materials will be contained on site. Any recommendations shall be implemented by the operator in accordance with the Environment Agency's written approval and in accordance with the timescales agreed and specified in that approval.	

Schedule 2 – Waste types

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for open windrow composting	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for open windrow composting shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • pest infested waste; • non biodegradable waste other than incidental contamination • separately collected loads of plastic unless the whole load is certified compostable to BS EN13432; • wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres; • catering waste and other waste containing Animal By-Products covered by the Animal By-Product Regulations (except waste code 02 01 06 below) • wastes containing wood-preserving agents or other biocides and post-consumer wood; • wastes containing persistent organic pollutants; • wastes containing Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plant species listed in the Alien Invasive Species Regulations 2014; • manures, slurries and spoiled bedding and straw from farms where animals have notifiable diseases as stipulated in the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013; • hazardous waste.
Waste code	Description
02	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste including husks, off-cuts from vegetable and fruit and other vegetation waste
02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure including spoiled and fully biodegradable bedding
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified – spent mushroom compost from commercial mushroom cultivation only
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation

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Waste code	Description
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing off specification waste from cereal processing and waste animal feeds (biodegradable only)
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials including brewing waste, food processing waste, fermentation waste including spent grains, hops, yeast and yeast like residues
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation including spent grains, fruit and potato pulp, sludge from distilleries, hops, yeast and yeast like residues
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing including brewing waste, food processing waste, fermentation waste, beer, alcoholic drinks, fruit juice
02 07 05	sludges from on- site effluent treatment
03	Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork (virgin timber only)
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 (virgin timber only)
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and cork from virgin timber only
03 03 10	fibre rejects only - virgin timber only
04	Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (for example grease, wax)

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Waste code	Description
15	Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging - (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
15 01 03	wooden packaging – virgin timber only
15 01 05	composite packaging – compostable only meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
15 01 09	textile packaging (made entirely from compostable and biodegradable fiber only)
15 02	absorbents, filter material , wiping cloth and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter material, wiping cloths other than those mentioned in 15 02 02 - wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa) only
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 01	wood - untreated wood only
17 05	soils (excluding excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 07 05 (from inland waters only)
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for open windrow composting	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for open windrow composting shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • pest infested waste; • non biodegradable waste other than incidental contamination • separately collected loads of plastic unless the whole load is certified compostable to BS EN13432; • wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres; • catering waste and other waste containing Animal By-Products covered by the Animal By-Product Regulations (except waste code 02 01 06 below) • wastes containing wood-preserving agents or other biocides and post-consumer wood; • wastes containing persistent organic pollutants; • wastes containing Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plant species listed in the Alien Invasive Species Regulations 2014; • manures, slurries and spoiled bedding and straw from farms where animals have notifiable diseases as stipulated in the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013; • hazardous waste.
Waste code	Description
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes - waste types listed in this table that have been mixed together only
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 03	off-specification compost from source-segregated biodegradable waste
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard (excluding veneers or plastic coatings) meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
19 12 07	wood other than those mentioned in 19 12 06 – untreated wood only
19 12 12	other wastes - waste types listed in this table only that have been subjected to mechanical treatment only.
20	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard - meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37 - untreated wood only, no coating or preserving substance permitted
20 01 39	plastics - compostable plastics certified EN 13432 or equivalent certified standard only
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste (plant matter only)
20 02 02	soil and stones (incidental)
20 03	other municipal wastes

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types and quantities for open windrow composting	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for open windrow composting shall not exceed 15,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • pest infested waste; • non biodegradable waste other than incidental contamination • separately collected loads of plastic unless the whole load is certified compostable to BS EN13432; • wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres; • catering waste and other waste containing Animal By-Products covered by the Animal By-Product Regulations (except waste code 02 01 06 below) • wastes containing wood-preserving agents or other biocides and post-consumer wood; • wastes containing persistent organic pollutants; • wastes containing Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plant species listed in the Alien Invasive Species Regulations 2014; • manures, slurries and spoiled bedding and straw from farms where animals have notifiable diseases as stipulated in the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013; • hazardous waste.
Waste code	Description
20 03 01	municipal household waste – separately collected garden waste only
20 03 02	waste from markets - allowed only if source segregated biodegradable fractions e.g. plant material, fruit and vegetables

Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for physical waste treatment	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for physical treatment activity shall not exceed 20,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts (except sawdust), powders or loose fibres.
Waste code	Description
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03 (inert fraction only)

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for physical treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for physical treatment activity shall not exceed 75,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres. • Hazardous wastes • Wastes in liquid form
Waste code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 04	waste from physical and chemical processing of non-metaliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
02	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
02 02	waste from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
03	Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
10	Wastes from thermal processes
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants
10 01 01	bottom ash and slag only
10 01 02	pulverised fuel ash
10 01 05	gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	gypsum (sludge) only
10 01 15	bottom ash and slag only from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	clean glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 08	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster products and articles and products made from them
10 13 14	waste concrete only
15	Waste packaging
15 01	packaging
15 01 07	clean glass only

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for physical treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for physical treatment activity shall not exceed 75,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres. • Hazardous wastes • Wastes in liquid form
Waste code	Description
17	Construction and demolition wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)
17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 07	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic
17 02 02	clean glass only
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	road base and road planings (other than those containing coal tar) only
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites) stones and dredging spoil
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07
17 08	gypsum based construction material
17 08 02	gypsum only other than that mentioned in 17 08 01
19	Wastes from waste management facilities, off site waste water treatment plants and preparation of water intended for human consumption/industrial waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid waste
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 02	washed sewage grit (waste from desanding) free from sewage contamination only
19 08 99	stone filter media if free from sewage contamination only
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of wastes
19 12 05	clean glass only
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	treated bottom ash including IBA and slag other than that containing dangerous substances only
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types and quantities for physical treatment of waste to produce soil, soil substitutes and aggregate	
Maximum quantity	Annual throughput for physical treatment activity shall not exceed 75,000 tonnes.
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Wastes consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres. • Hazardous wastes • Wastes in liquid form
Waste code	Description
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
20	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions
20 01	separately collected fractions
20 01 02	clean glass only
20 02	garden and park wastes
20 02 02	soil and stones

Schedule 3 – Emissions and monitoring

Table S3.1 Process monitoring requirements for open windrow composting				
Emission point reference or source or description of point of measurement	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
Meteorological conditions	Wind speed, air temperature, wind direction	Continuous	None specified	Weather station or anemometer and wind sock. Meteorological conditions shall be recorded in site diary.
Wastes accepted on site for biological treatment	Non-compostable plastic contamination	On waste acceptance and/or prior to processing	None specified	Level of plastic contamination shall be assessed in incoming wastes. Plastic that does not meet a compostable standards shall be removed to as low as reasonable practicable before processing. Shredding plastic with waste feedstock shall be avoided.
Stockpiles prior to composting including screened and shredded material	Temperature	Daily prior to processing	Temperature probe	Monitoring equipment shall be available on site and used as required to maintain aerobic conditions and ensure compliance with this permit. Equipment shall be calibrated on a 4 monthly basis, or as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency. Uncontrolled self-heating and decomposition must be prevented. Sampling of waste shall be in accordance with EN14899. Anaerobic conditions shall be prevented.
	Moisture		Grab test as a minimum or drying oven in accordance with BS EN 13040 [Note 2]	

Table S3.1 Process monitoring requirements for open windrow composting				
Emission point reference or source or description of point of measurement	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
	C:N (Carbon to Nitrogen ratio) Total Organic Carbon and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen [Note 1]	As specified in the Odour Management Plan	Total Organic Carbon using recognised industry method Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen in accordance with BS EN 13654-1	Mixing and adjustment to enable air flow and prevent anaerobic conditions.
Representative internal core for each composting batch during sanitisation and stabilisation stage [Note 3]	Temperature	At least daily during sanitisation and weekly during stabilisation stage	Temperature probe Temperature probe shall record core waste temperature and probe placement must be sufficient to record temperature uniformly	Monitoring equipment shall be available on site and used as required to maintain aerobic conditions and ensure compliance with this permit. Equipment shall be calibrated on a 4 monthly basis or as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency. Sampling of waste shall be in accordance with EN14899. Anaerobic conditions shall be prevented.
	Moisture	Daily	Grab test as a minimum or drying oven in accordance with BS EN 13040 [Note 2]	
Representative internal core for each composting batch during further maturation stage	Temperature	Once per week	Temperature probe Temperature probe shall record core waste temperature and probe placement must be sufficient to record temperature uniformly	Monitoring equipment shall be available on site and used as required to maintain aerobic conditions and ensure compliance with this permit. Equipment shall be calibrated on a 4 monthly basis or as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency. Sampling of waste shall be in
	Moisture		Grab test as a minimum or drying oven in accordance	

Table S3.1 Process monitoring requirements for open windrow composting				
Emission point reference or source or description of point of measurement	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
			with BS EN 13040 [Note 2]	accordance with EN14899. Anaerobic conditions shall be prevented.
Representative internal core for oversize storage piles	Temperature	Once per week	Temperature probe	Monitoring equipment shall be available on site and used as required to maintain aerobic conditions and ensure compliance with this permit. Equipment shall be calibrated on a 4 monthly basis or as agreed in writing by the Environment Agency. Anaerobic conditions shall be prevented.
Stockpiles and processing material	Fly infestation or pupa formation	Daily – for stock piles in storage prior to preparation and stockpiles in sanitisation stage Weekly – for stockpiles in stabilisation stage	Visual inspection	Records of fly count must be maintained as necessary and infested waste should be rejected.
Leachate and dirty water storage capacity	Level	At least daily	Visual or electronic capacity measurement	Freeboard must be maintained according to design capacity.
Storage tank(s)	Integrity checks	Weekly	Visual assessment	--

Table S3.1 Process monitoring requirements for open windrow composting				
Emission point reference or source or description of point of measurement	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
[Note1] The frequency of sampling as agreed in the odour management plan. This may vary during seasonal variations in waste or changes to waste supply contracts. Adjustment should be made to correct the Carbon:Nitrogen ratio to optimise aerobic processing. [Note 2] Drying methods may be used periodically to validate grab sampling. [Note 3] All waste must be demonstrated to be stable (see interpretations). Frequency may be reduced as agreed with the Environment Agency in writing.				

Schedule 4 – Reporting

There is no reporting under this schedule.

Schedule 5 – Notification

These pages outline the information that the operator must provide.

Units of measurement used in information supplied under Part A and B requirements shall be appropriate to the circumstances of the emission. Where appropriate, a comparison should be made of actual emissions and authorised emission limits.

If any information is considered commercially confidential, it should be separated from non-confidential information, supplied on a separate sheet and accompanied by an application for commercial confidentiality under the provisions of the EP Regulations.

Part A

Permit Number	
Name of operator	
Location of Facility	
Time and date of the detection	

(a) Notification requirements for any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident, or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution	
To be notified within 24 hours of detection	
Date and time of the event	
Reference or description of the location of the event	
Description of where any release into the environment took place	
Substances(s) potentially released	
Best estimate of the quantity or rate of release of substances	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop any emission	
Description of the failure or accident.	

(b) Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
To be notified within 24 hours of detection unless otherwise specified below	
Emission point reference/ source	
Parameter(s)	
Limit	
Measured value and uncertainty	
Date and time of monitoring	

(b) Notification requirements for the breach of a limit	
To be notified within 24 hours of detection unless otherwise specified below	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to stop the emission	

Time periods for notification following detection of a breach of a limit	
Parameter	Notification period

(c) Notification requirements for the detection of any significant adverse environmental effect	
To be notified within 24 hours of detection	
Description of where the effect on the environment was detected	
Substances(s) detected	
Concentrations of substances detected	
Date of monitoring/sampling	

Part B – to be submitted as soon as practicable

Any more accurate information on the matters for notification under Part A.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the incident	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to rectify, limit or prevent any pollution of the environment which has been or may be caused by the emission	
The dates of any unauthorised emissions from the facility in the preceding 24 months.	

Name*	
Post	
Signature	
Date	

* authorised to sign on behalf of the operator

Schedule 6 – Interpretation

“accident” means an accident that may result in pollution.

“Annex I” means Annex I to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“Annex II” means Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“accident management plan” means a plan that identifies risks and failures which can have an impact on the environment or have environmental consequences. The plan forms part of the management system. The plan must minimise the potential causes and consequences and identify clearly the roles, responsibilities and action to be taken to minimise the consequences of accidents. This includes measures to prevent and control fires on site, DSEAR assessment and clearly marked zones.

“Animal By-Products Regulations” means The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2011 (SI 2013 No.2952).

“application” means the application for this permit, together with any additional information supplied by the operator as part of the application and any response to a notice served under Schedule 5 to the EP Regulations.

“authorised officer” means any person authorised by the Environment Agency under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in section 108(4) of that Act.

“biodegradable” means a material is capable of undergoing biological anaerobic or aerobic degradation leading to the production of CO₂, H₂O, methane, biomass and mineral salts depending on the environmental conditions of the process.

“capacity” means the potential capacity and not historical or actual production levels or throughput. This means that the designed capacity is the maximum rate at which the site can operate. Biological treatment of waste usually takes place over more than one day, so the physical daily capacity can be calculated by dividing the maximum quantity of waste that could be subject to biological treatment at any one time by the minimum residence time. For in-vessel composting, the residence time for sanitisation should be calculated separately and then aggregated to the complete composting time.

“competent persons and resources” means that a technically competent person accredited to a relevant scheme must attend site and record their attendance, and that all roles and responsibilities are clearly stated in the management systems along with records of operatives’ training.

“compost” means solid particulate material that is the result of composting, which has been sanitised and stabilised, and which confers beneficial effects when added to soil, used as a component of growing media or used in another way in conjunction with plants.

“compostable plastics” means plastics that are certified to meet the standards of EN 13432, EN 14995 or equivalent.

“composting batch” means an identifiable quantity of material that progresses through the composting system and when fully processed has similar characteristics throughout. For composting systems that operate on a continuous or a plug-flow basis, batches will be taken to mean a series of “portions of production”.

“composting” means the biological decomposition of organic materials, under conditions that are predominantly aerobic and that allow the development of thermophilic temperatures as a result of biologically produced heat.

“emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits” means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from the emission points specified in schedule 3 or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

“emissions to land” includes emissions to groundwater.

“EP Regulations” means The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2016 No.1154 and words and expressions used in this permit which are also used in the Regulations have the same meanings as in those Regulations.

“groundwater” means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“hazardous waste” means as defined in the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended).

“impermeable surface” means a surface or pavement constructed and maintained to a standard sufficient to prevent the transmission of liquids beyond the pavement surface.

“incidental contamination” means low levels of incidental waste, for example plastic that may be contained within the feedstock waste.

“maturation” means a stage when by agitating and turning the compost it no longer results in reheating and the monitored temperature falls to ambient without the compost being too dry or anaerobic. Phytotoxins that are formed during the 'active' composting phase are metabolised by micro-organisms, which will result in the final material not being harmful to plants. This usually coincides with drop in pH toward neutral, and the conversion of ammonia into nitrates and recolonisation of beneficial micro-organisms. The maturation phase may need active management by turning to prevent the material becoming anaerobic.

“MCERTS” means the Environment Agency’s Monitoring Certification Scheme.

“nearest sensitive receptors” means the nearest place to the permitted activities where people are likely to be for prolonged periods. This term would therefore apply to dwellings (including any associated gardens) and to many types of workplaces. We would not normally regard a place where people are likely to be present for less than 6 hours at one time as being a sensitive receptor. The term does not apply to those controlling the permitted facility, their staff when they are at work or visitors to the facility, as their health is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation, but would apply to dwellings occupied by the family of those controlling the facility.

“operational area” means any part of a facility used for the handling, storing and treatment of waste.

“operator” means in relation to a regulated facility:

- (a) the person who has control over the operation of the regulated facility,
- (b) if the regulated facility has not yet been put into operation, the person who will have control over the regulated facility when it is put into operation, or
- (c) if a regulated facility authorised by an environmental permit ceases to be in operation, the person who holds the environmental permit

“open system” means a composting system, such as outdoor, turned windrowing, where the waste and the resulting emissions are not fully contained during sanitisation. It includes other technologies such as aerated static piles.

“pests” means birds, vermin and insects.

“pollution” means emissions as a result of human activity which may-

- (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment,
- (b) cause offence to human sense.
- (c) result in damage to material property, or
- (d) impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

“post-consumer wood” means manufactured treated wooden materials and products that have been discarded.

“quarter” means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

“recovery” means any of the operations provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

“representative internal” means representative monitoring at a point internally of the windrows that will give a representative assessment of temperature. Note: Larger windrows will require more bespoke temperature equipment to adequately assess temperature profiles accurately.

“sanitisation stage” means the actively managed and intensive stage of composting lasting for at least five days, characterised by high oxygen demand and temperatures of over 55 °C, during which biological processes, together with conditions in the composting mass, eradicate human and animal pathogens or reduce them to acceptably low levels.

“sealed drainage system” in relation to an impermeable surface, means a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that:

(a) no liquid will run off the surface otherwise than via the system;

(b) except where they may be lawfully be discharged to foul sewer, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.

“secondary containment” means a systems that is capable of containing loss from all above ground and underground storage tanks and that complies with CIRIA standard 736 or equivalent standard of design and construction.

“stable, stabilised” means the degree of processing and biodegradation at which the rate of biological activity has slowed to an acceptably low and consistent level and will not significantly increase under favourable, altered conditions.

“stabilisation stage” means the stage of composting following sanitisation, during which biological conditions in the composting mass, give rise to compost that is nominally stable.

“treated wood” is any wood that has been chemically treated (e.g. to enhance or alter the performance of the original wood). Treatments may include penetrating oils, tar oil preservatives, waterborne preservatives, organic-based preservatives, boron and organo-metallic based preservatives, boron and halogenated flame retardants and surface treatments (including paint and veneer).

“waste code” means the six digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, or List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005, as appropriate, and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk.

“Waste Framework Directive” or “WFD” means Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste, as read in accordance with Schedule 1A to the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.

“year” means calendar year ending 31 December.

When the following terms appear in the waste code list in Schedule 2, table S2.1 and S2.2, for those tables, they have the meaning given below:

“hazardous substance” means a substance classified as hazardous as a consequence of fulfilling the criteria laid down in parts 2 to 5 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

“heavy metal” means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium and tin, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances.

“PCBs” means

- polychlorinated biphenyls
- polychlorinated terphenyls
- monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenyl methane, Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane, Monomethyldibromo-diphenyl methane
- any mixture containing any of the above mentioned substances in a total of more than 0,005 %by weight.

“transition metals” means any of the following metals: any compound of scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified as hazardous substances.

“stabilisation” means processes which change the hazardousness of the constituents in the waste and transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous waste.

“solidification” means processes which only change the physical state of the waste by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

“partly stabilised wastes” means wastes containing, after the stabilisation process, hazardous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-hazardous constituents and could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Schedule 7 – Site plan



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END OF PERMIT