

Permitting decisions- Refusal

We have decided to refuse the permit variation for Arden Quarry Landfill Site, Ovenhill Road, Birch Vale, Derbyshire SK22 1BY (“the Site”), operated by Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd (“the Operator”).

The decision was issued on 28/09/2026.

On 28 January 2025 the Environment Agency (“the Agency”) received an application from the Operator to vary its permit. The application sought a variation to the existing non-hazardous landfill permit to:

- Add additional waste codes associated with metal shredding residues.
- Remove existing restrictions on certain non-hazardous fines.
- Increase the total annual waste throughput from 235,000 tonnes to 285,000 tonnes.
- Allow storage of compost-like outputs pending use in restoration (subsequently withdrawn from the application).

And,

- Provide flexibility between wastes for disposal and wastes for restoration (subsequently withdrawn from the application).

We consider that in reaching this decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements.

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision-making process. It:

- Highlights [key issues](#) in the determination
- Gives reasons for refusal
- Summarises the decision-making process in the [decision considerations](#) section to show how the main relevant factors have been taken into account.

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise, we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the refusal notice.

Key issues of the decision

Summary of our decision

The primary reasons for refusal are (1) operator competence and the resulting likelihood that the facility would not be operated in accordance with the environmental permit if the variation were granted, and (2) the environmental risks caused by the variation.

Based on compliance evidence from the Site¹ and other sites operated by connected relevant persons² to the Operator, we are not satisfied that:

- The Operator would comply with the varied permit conditions.

Or that,

- The increase in environmental risks caused by the variation would be adequately controlled.

Description of the facility/facilities

Arden Quarry is a non-hazardous landfill located within a former sandstone quarry covering approximately 9 hectares.

The Site is located approximately 1.5km to the west of Hayfield and approximately 2.5km east of New Mills in Derbyshire and covers an area of approximately 9 hectares.

Landfilling activities commenced in 1998, and the Site was operated by P Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited ("Casey"), a company owned by shareholders different from those currently in control of the Operator company.

In December 2021³, the permit was varied by Casey to remove waste types to the extent that the permit only authorised the disposal of wastes which are capable of being considered as qualifying materials under the Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order 2011, such as certain inert and naturally occurring materials which qualify for the lower rate of Landfill Tax. Qualifying materials are divided into seven specific groups to ensure only non-polluting and naturally occurring inorganic materials qualify, typically inert and lower-risk wastes.

¹ Compliance Assessment Reports (Appendices 1-9)

² Directorship History, Relevant Persons and Connected Sites (Appendix 10)

³ Notice of Variation and Consolidation EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 and Consolidated Permit EPR/BW1416IQ (Appendix 11)

Casey was purchased by the current owners and changed the company name to Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd on 17 October 2024. New directors were appointed in February and October 2025, then February 2026.

The current Operator is part of a wider group of companies involved in operating permitted waste facilities and landfill sites. These other sites have poor compliance records and, at the landfill sites, leachate and landfill gas have been inadequately managed. These sites have also been subject to enforcement and suspension notices.

The legal framework

In determining this application we have had regard to, including but not limited to:

- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("the EPR 2016").
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Environmental Permitting Core Guidance for the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 ("the Core Guidance")
[Environmental permitting: Core guidance](#)
And,
- The Agency's guidance on determining applications and operator competence.
gov.uk/guidance/legal-operator-and-competence-requirements-environmental-permits

Under Schedule 5, Part 1, paragraph 13(1) of the EPR 2016:

'Identity and competence of the operator

13 (1)

Subject to sub-paragraph (3), the regulator must refuse an application for the grant of an environmental permit or for the transfer in whole or in part of an environmental permit if it considers that, if the permit is granted or transferred, the requirements in sub-paragraph (2) will not be satisfied.

13 (2)

The requirements are that the applicant for the grant of an environmental permit, or the proposed transferee, on the transfer of an environmental permit (in whole or in part), must—

- (a) be the operator of the regulated facility, and
- (b) operate the regulated facility in accordance with the environmental permit.

13 (3)

The requirement in sub-paragraph (2)(b) does not apply to an applicant for the grant of an environmental permit authorising the carrying on of only a stand-alone water discharge activity, stand-alone groundwater activity or stand-alone flood risk activity.'

The Agency must refuse an application for the grant, variation or transfer of an environmental permit if it considers that the requirements of sub-paragraph (2) will not be satisfied.

Under the Core Guidance, the Agency must also consider the following:

'Poor record of compliance and behaviour

9.19

In assessing operator competence the regulator may also consider whether the operator or any other "relevant person" (see below) has a poor record of compliance with regulatory requirements. These considerations will include, but are not restricted to, evidence of convictions for "relevant offences". Other considerations may include receipt of formal enforcement notices such as enforcement or suspension notices or a history of, or acute, non-compliance with permit condition(s).

9.20

In this context, a "relevant offence" is an offence that is relevant to a person's ability to operate in compliance with the permit applied for or held or to a person's conduct as the operator of a waste facility.

9.21

A "relevant person" in relation to a conviction for a relevant offence or non-compliance includes:

- the operator
- a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of an operator (when it is a corporate body) and a partner in a limited liability partnership (LLP), who has either been convicted of a relevant offence him/herself, or who held a position in another corporate body when it was convicted of a relevant offence.
- any other person that the regulator has reason to believe is a controlling or guiding mind of the operation.'

In determining whether those requirements would be satisfied, the Core Guidance confirms that the Agency may take into account the compliance record and conduct of the applicant and any relevant persons, including directors and persons in control, and may rely on evidence of non-compliance at other regulated facilities operated or controlled by those persons as indicative of the likelihood of future compliance.

Having regard to the EPR 2016, the Core Guidance, the operator's own compliance history and that of relevant persons, we are not satisfied that the operator would operate the facility in accordance with the permit to avoid reasonably foreseeable unacceptable risks of pollution. Consequently, we must refuse the application.

Environmental issues: likelihood of pollution

The Site has a record of environmental non-compliance⁴ relating to:

- Landfill gas management, including damaged and disconnected infrastructure.
- Leachate management, including persistent exceedance of permitted leachate levels and risks to groundwater and surface waters.
- Unreliable and incomplete environmental monitoring and reporting.
- Odour complaints linked to hydrogen sulphide odour at a time when 19 12 wastes had been accepted in 2025 contrary to the acceptable permitted wastes.
- Carrying out construction and re-profiling works contrary to permit condition 1.1.1; and
- Wider management system failures.

The proposed variation would reintroduce waste streams capable of increasing landfill gas and leachate generation, including wastes with elevated sulphate content. Given the existing failures to maintain infrastructure effectively and to control and monitor emissions, granting the variation would increase the likelihood of pollution that could not be adequately controlled through permit conditions, particularly in view of our concerns about the Site's compliance history.

⁴ Compliance Assessment Reports (Appendices 1-9)

Increased Environmental Risk Associated with the Variation

If granted, the variation would allow the Operator to accept a wider range of non-hazardous degradable wastes and increase annual disposal rates. The Agency considers that these changes would materially increase the environmental risk profile of the Site. This is due both to the nature and quantity of the wastes proposed and to the Operator's demonstrated failures to comply with permit conditions relating to landfill gas, leachate and groundwater management and monitoring. These failures resulted in the Agency serving a Regulation 36 Enforcement Notice requiring the Operator to address exceedances of permitted leachate levels and leachate discharge limits, repair or restore groundwater and landfill gas monitoring, repair and reconnect landfill gas infrastructure, and balance the landfill gas field. The Operator failed to comply with the Notice.

The application seeks to remove restrictions currently applied to wastes accepted under European Waste Catalogue codes 19 12 12 and 19 12 09. In the applicant's response dated 1 July 2026 to the Agency's Schedule 5 Notice dated 23 June 2026, they stated that up to 80% of the waste accepted at the Site would comprise these waste types and that the typical biodegradable content of waste code 19 12 12 in England is 46%⁵. The Agency considers that removal of the existing restrictions would increase both the quantity and variability of biodegradable waste capable of being accepted at the Site, thereby increasing the potential for landfill gas generation and increasing the need for effective landfill gas management and control. There have been multiple permit contraventions in relation to gas management whilst Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd has operated the site.

The application also proposes increasing the total sulphate limit from 3% to 5%. The current 3% limit on sulphate content was introduced (by the operator and accepted by us) as part of variation V007 following odour issues at the Site suspected to be associated with hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) generation. The decision document for variation V007⁶ records that the Agency required a specific restriction on the sulphate and sulphide content of wastes accepted at the site and accepted a 3% limit because it appeared unlikely to give rise to unacceptable levels of H₂S. The decision document also records that permit condition 2.6.3 was introduced to reinforce the requirement that gypsum and other high sulphate bearing waste must not be deposited in the same cell as biodegradable waste, to minimise the risk of the production of H₂S and associated odour impacts.

⁵ Applicant's response dated 1 July 2026 to questions 1 and 2 of the Schedule 5 Notice dated 23 June 2026. (Appendix 12)

⁶ Permitting Decision Document for Variation EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 (Appendix 13)

Whilst the applicant asserts that not all sulphate compounds present within the waste will contribute to sulphur emissions, the Agency does not consider that sufficient evidence or robust technical justification has been provided to demonstrate that the proposed increase would not result in an increase in environmental risk. When considered alongside the proposed increase in biodegradable waste acceptance and the associated increase in landfill gas generation potential, the Agency considers that the proposed higher limit for sulphate concentration would materially increase the environmental risks requiring management at the Site. The Agency is not satisfied that the applicant has demonstrated that these risks can be adequately controlled. Accordingly, we consider that the 3% sulphate limit should continue to apply.

Further, in relation to the proposed addition of another waste type, namely metal shredder residues (“MSR”), the Agency carried out audits on two separate occasions in 2025 and 2026⁷ at a waste facility operated by Quercia Limited, a company which shares the same director as the applicant Operator. Significant discrepancies were identified in the test results of samples taken from MSR at that site. Quercia Limited’s own test results identified the MSR to be non-hazardous whereas Environment Agency samples tested at an accredited laboratory identified the wastes to be hazardous.

When considered collectively, the proposed changes would increase the environmental risks associated with the Site and require compliance with permit conditions relating to waste acceptance, landfill gas management, leachate management, groundwater monitoring and emissions control. The Agency is not satisfied that the Operator would comply with those requirements. This conclusion is based on the Operator’s compliance history at Arden Quarry, including failure to comply with a Regulation 36 Enforcement Notice, together with evidence from facilities operated by connected relevant persons⁸ which demonstrates similar failures in waste acceptance, environmental monitoring and pollution control. Accordingly, the Agency is not satisfied that permit conditions will be complied with and that the increased risks arising from the proposed variation would be adequately controlled if the variation were granted.

⁷ Waste audits reports (Appendix 16 and 17)

⁸ Directorship History, Relevant Persons and Connected Sites (Appendix 10)

Operator Competence

Arden Quarry

In October 2024, *P Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited* was purchased by the current Operator. Since taking control of the site in December 2024, the operator has:

- **Accepted unauthorised wastes contrary to the permit conditions**, potentially introducing biodegradable wastes capable of generating additional landfill gas and leachate.
- **Failed to maintain landfill gas and leachate levels**, increasing the risk of uncontrolled landfill gas emissions, odour impacts and pollution from leachate.
- **Failed to maintain groundwater monitoring infrastructure**, preventing effective monitoring of potential pollution of groundwater and reducing confidence in the environmental monitoring data relied upon to assess compliance.
- **Constructed a substantial concrete pad and bays on top of a capped landfill cell without prior notification and without identifying the risk of pollution nor using appropriate measures to prevent or minimise said risk of pollution.** This issue is currently the subject of an appeal. It should be noted; however, the operator has accepted the permit breach but simply argues there is no risk of pollution. These works gave rise a reasonably foreseeable risk of damage to the capping layer and landfill gas and leachate infrastructure below, potentially increasing the likelihood of fugitive landfill gas and leachate emissions.
- **Constructed a substantial soil embankment on top of the same capped cell and adjacent to the concrete pad without prior notification or prior approval, and without identifying the risk of pollution nor using appropriate measures to prevent or minimise that risk.** These works gave rise a reasonably foreseeable risk to the integrity of the capped landfill cell and associated pollution control infrastructure.
- Failed to identify or manage the resulting environmental risks within its management system. Similarly, it should be noted that the operator has accepted the permit breach but, contrary to the views of the Agency, argues there is no risk of pollution.

And,

- On the 6 February 2026 an Enforcement Notice⁹ was served on the Operator under Regulation 36 EPR 2016. The Operator failed to comply with the Notice.

And,

- On the 19 February 2026 a 'partial' Suspension Notice¹⁰ was served on the Operator under Regulation 37 EPR 2016 in relation to the Concrete Pad construction. The Operator failed to comply with the Notice and continued to expand its construction activities by erecting interlocking concrete blocks to create waste reception bays, and a large soil embankment was built up against the perimeter. Vertical scaffolding poles were also erected around the perimeter of the Concrete Pad. However, the Regulation 37 EPR notice is currently subject to an appeal.

The first Environment Agency inspection after the Operator took control of the Site identified on 15 November 2024 the Operator to be contravening the permit.

At the next site inspection on 17 January 2025, the contraventions had significantly escalated, and a category 2 and category 3 contravention were recorded.

Significant contraventions have persisted since then up to the date of this Decision Document.

Consequently, we are not satisfied that the Operator is competent to operate the facility in accordance with the permit if it was varied.

Connected sites

Evidence from other landfill and waste facilities operated by the same directors or persons¹¹ with significant control demonstrates a consistent pattern of:

- Acceptance of unauthorised wastes
- Discrepancies in waste sample results between those taken by the operator and those taken by the Agency.

⁹ Enforcement Notice under Regulation 36, Environmental Permit EPR/BW1416IQ, dated 6 February 2026 (Appendix 14)

¹⁰ Suspension Notice under Regulation 37(1) and (5), Environmental Permit EPR/BW1416IQ, dated 19 February 2026 (Appendix 15)

¹¹ Directorship History, Relevant Persons and Connected Sites (Appendix 10)

- Persistent failures in gas and leachate management, and poor maintenance of monitoring infrastructure
- Multiple enforcement notices and suspensions
- Poor environmental monitoring and record keeping

And,

- Significant off-site impacts including odour pollution.

Many of the above-mentioned contraventions have been associated with the specific waste types which this variation application has sought to authorise for acceptance and disposal.

This pattern provides strong evidence that similar non-compliance would reasonably be expected at Arden Quarry if the variation were granted.

Other relevant issues

The Agency assesses landfill permit applications, permit variations, and compliance with permit conditions, to make sure:

- Operators carry out appropriate risk assessments before and during design and construction, and apply standards that are appropriate to the risks they identify.
- All landfill engineering which includes permanent capping, complies with the permit conditions.
- All landfill engineering and infrastructure meet the required standards and has independent third-party assurance and validation Construction Quality Assurance.
- A site operator must design and build, including any construction work, on their landfill to protect the environment.
- The Operator has constructed infrastructure namely a concrete pad on the top of the capped landfill cell without identifying in advance the risks of pollution it would create, nor put in place measures to prevent or mitigate those risks during and after construction.

From the Agency's understanding of the Planning Portal, the Operator installed the concrete pad on the landfill without first seeking approval from the Local Planning Authority.

- Operators of permitted facilities must adhere to strict regulatory compliance and governance to protect human health and the environment. The absence

of any planning permission for the concrete pad adds to the Agency's concerns regarding the Operator's approach to regulatory compliance and governance.

- Based on the Operator's compliance record, the Agency considers that to grant this variation would be untenable given the Operator's history of compliance.

Other relevant legal issues

The refusal is necessary, proportionate, and reasonable based on the available evidence. The deficiencies identified are fundamental and could not be adequately addressed through permit conditions or requests for further information, because they relate to ongoing competence and compliance rather than isolated technical gaps.

Decision considerations

Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 - Growth Duty

We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 100 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit variation.

Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:

"The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation."

We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

Appendices

1	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0536433, inspection dated 17 January 2025, issued 24 January 2025.
2	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0542776, inspection dated 17 February 2025, issued 25 February 2025.
3	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0547952, dated and issued 25 March 2025.
4	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0553175, inspection dated 22 April 2025, issued 29 April 2025.
5	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0561246, inspection dated 9 June 2025, issued 11 June 2025.
6	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0588985, inspection dated 5 December 2025, issued 23 January 2026.
7	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0589521, data review dated 30 December 2025, issued 6 February 2026.
8	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0597344, inspection dated 11 February 2026, issued 11 May 2026.
9	Compliance Assessment Report BW1416IQ/0597745, inspection dated 31 March 2026, issued 11 May 2026.
10	Directorship History, Relevant Persons and Connected Sites
11	Notice of variation and consolidation EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 and consolidated permit EPR/BW1416IQ
12	Applicant's response dated 1 July 2026 to questions 1 and 2 of the Schedule 5 Notice dated 23 June 2026.
13	Permitting Decision Document for variation EPR/BW1416IQ/V007
14	Enforcement Notice under Regulation 36, environmental permit EPR/BW1416IQ, dated 6 February 2026.
15	Suspension Notice under Regulation 37(1) and (5), environmental permit EPR/BW1416IQ, dated 19 February 2026.
16	Waste Audit Report dated 1 April 2026.
17	Waste Audit Report dated 24 July 2026.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD							
Date	17/01/2025				Time in	10:45	Out	13:00
What parts of the permit were assessed	Waste acceptance, leachate and surface water management.							
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op		Water Discharge	
Recipient's name/position	Site Manager							
Officer's name	Phil Hood, Steven Smith				Date issued		24/01/2025	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the "Detailed Assessment of Compliance" (section 3). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	N	
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	N	
	3. Materials acceptance	C2	2.6.1
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	C3	3.2.1
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	N	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	2	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	35
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

This is a first part investigation as we need to investigate the failings in the management system but the CAR is sent out to stop the operator from carrying on with this unauthorised activity.

There is a significant breach of the waste acceptance condition in that large amounts of mixed waste including plastics, wood and paper under limited EWC code 19 12 12 are being accepted and deposited on site when it is clearly not permitted under condition 2.6.1 (m) and 2.6.4 (e) and (f) which is clearly aimed at ensuring only the non-biodegradable materials from mechanical treatment are accepted and disposed of. The operator is being instructed to stop depositing unpermitted waste immediately and also remove the previously deposited unpermitted waste to an authorised site. Detail of our visit and actions required is found below.

There is also mismanagement of previously deposit waste in cells that are leading to contaminated silty run-off and leachate that will have an impact on the environment.

Scope

This was an unannounced inspection by the Environment Agency (EA) to assess compliance against actions scored on the last CAR form – CAR ID 0530453.

Present for the LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD (the operator) during the inspection was their Technical Competent Manager (TCM),

EA officers identified themselves and a Notice of Powers and Rights – Number EA75379 was issued. Weather at the time of the visit today was cool and dry.

Previous Action

On the previous CAR form (CAR ID - 0530453) the operator was scored a category C3 breach of permit condition 3.2.1 for depositing waste that had been extracted from the cell to the top of the landfill on an area which had been temporary capped. The compliance deadline provided to have this waste removed was the 08/01/2025.

Observations/findings/recommendations and actions from this visit

Prior to this inspection the operator had confirmed that the material on cells 4-5a had not been moved back into cell it was taken out of as per the action deadline due to adverse weather.

Material acceptance

Cell 4-5a

EA officers could visibly see a large deposit of waste on the top of cell 4 – 5a and took photographs seen in photo's 1 and 2 below:



(Photo 1 – Waste observed from distance at the top of cell 4-5a)

EA



(Photo 2 Waste observed from a distance (not the material on the left) at the top of cell 4-5a – eye level)

EA officers were informed the waste material which had been deposited on cell 4- 5a as seen in photo's 1 & 2 had not been moved back into the cell X from which had come out of. The operator informed the EA that this material was now being stored for restoration. The operator was informed by the EA that this needs to be put back.

Cell 3a and cell 4

EA Officers inspected cell 3a and cell 4 and took photo 3 as seen below:



(Photo 3 – Close up image of the deposited waste)

Waste had been and was in the process of being deposited in this area, the operator advised that the waste was “Qualifying fines” under EWC code 19-12-12 but on closer inspection officers observed contaminants such as shredded plastic and plastic e-juice containers, mixed with wood, soil, paper and other lighter fractions within the deposited waste not authorised by the permit and this also would highly likely not be acceptable as qualifying fines.

EA officers observed waste along the tipping face that appeared to be steaming. Several areas where the bulldozer had “bladed” the waste, revealing that the lower layers of waste were black, indicating probable anaerobic conditions within the waste. This is likely indicator of biodegradable non-inert waste degrading. A photograph showing this is in photo 4 below:



(Photo 4 – steaming and blackened waste)

At the highest point of cell 3a/the EA observed a tipper vehicle, exiting the tipping area. Officer made a closer inspection of the waste that this vehicle had deposited as there was a strong putrid odour coming from the waste and took photograph 5 of this waste as below:



(Photo 5 – Freshly deposited waste)

EA officers took a photo to show the volume of waste in context with surroundings and the tip machinery which had been deposited on cell 3a – 4 as seen in photo 6 below:



Photo 6 – view of the volume of waste on cell 3a/4)

The operator informed the EA the temporary capping had been removed from the top of the cell and that waste was being deposited in this area only. The EA asked why the temporary capping had not been removed in smaller sections, starting at the base of the cell, to minimise odour emissions but the operator could not confirm why this had not taken place. The EA pointed out that the deposited waste was falling down the cell face, over the temporary capping that had not been removed.

The EA advised the operator the waste observed in this location was not believed to be “qualifying fines” or that the waste could be accepted under the site permit. EA also stated ‘that no further temporary cap should be removed as it may lead to odour complaints.’

Cell 5a

The EA observed waste fines, stacked in the middle of the cell 5a and took the two photos 7 & 8 below:



Photo 7 – waste fines situated in the centre of cell 5a



Photo 8– plastic bags in waste fines deposited in cell 5a

C2) General Management – 3. Materials acceptance. CCS2 Permit Breach

In Cells 3a-4 and cell 5a there is clearly a permit breach: The condition has been breached because you have accepted waste on site, under EWC 19-12-12 which contains wastes such as plastic, wood and paper not listed in table S2.1 of the permit. You have been scored against Criteria C2 a CCS significant category 2 breach of Permit Condition 2.6 Waste acceptance – 2.6.1 (m). It is significant because there is a large quantity of unauthorised material in these areas. The waste is odorous, biodegradable and may be polluting in nature as the degradation forms leachate and toxic gases which are a risk to surface water, groundwater the air environment and human health. The areas indicated where this waste has been deposited does not have the infrastructure necessary to contain and manage the leachate and gas that this type of waste may produce.

Permit Condition breached:

2.6.1 Wastes shall only be accepted for disposal if: (m) they are wastes coded 19 12 09 or 19 12 12 that contain wastes listed in table S2.1 only.

Leachate and Surface Water management.

The EA observed a leachate/contaminated surface water running from the area the waste had been deposited in cell 3a – 4 and the waste deposited in cell 5a, which flowed down to a pool where cell 3a and cell 5a meet. Photo 9 was taken to show this pool as below:



(Photo 9 – Pool of leachate/contaminated surface water where cell 3a and cell 5a meet)

The operator was informed that leachate from both, the wastes deposited at the top of cell 3a – 4 and the waste deposited in cell 5a was running into this pool which then had the potential to flow freely along the intersection of cell 3a and 5a to the sites surface water management system



(Photo 10 - showing the first surface water management lagoon situated outside of the permitted area)

The EA noted that waste had been deposited on the Northern edge of cell 3a which contained large pieces of concrete and tree roots/trunks. The waste deposited here looked similar to the waste that had been deposited on the cap of cell 4 -5a.



(Photo – 11 showing deposit of waste, believed to have been removed from the landfill, deposited on top of a previously capped area)

Vehicular movements up to and through this waste, combined with the recent adverse weather, had resulted in contaminated mud and debris being pushed down the concrete site road to a location adjacent to the sites first surface water lagoon. The wall on the side of the lagoon had been breached and the contaminated mud and debris had overflowed into the sites surface water management system.



(Photos 12 - showing breach where mud and debris had flowed into the sites surface water management system)



(Photo 13 – showing waste stacked on the cap running down to the sites road before entering the surface water management system)

Permit Breach

Section e) Emissions – 3. Surface Water. CCS3

You have been scored a Category C3 breach of Permit Condition 3.2.1 because this is a non-compliance which is currently having a minor environmental effect **but this may get worse if the operator continues and takes no action to mitigate the issue.** This condition has been breached because you deposited waste soils, taken from within the landfill on to an area which had been temporarily capped, which could allow leachate runoff to leave the contained area and potentially enter surface water systems. You have also deposited non complaint waste at locations across the landfill without the necessary containment for leachate, which could allow leachate to move through existing surface water pathways, to the sites surface water management system, before it then leaves site via the discharge point.

Permit Condition breached:

3.2.1 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.”

Root cause

The root cause i.e. the reasons why the operator is failing to put the right kind of authorised waste into the right areas of the landfill in an appropriate way to limit environmental impact with disregard for the permit conditions is still under investigation. This is highly likely to result in further scores

Actions

1. Cease accepting non-conforming 19 12-12 coded waste immediately.
2. Remove all non-compliant waste deposited since the 1st January 2025, coded as EWC 19-12-12 from the site by 17/02/2025 – 12:00 Noon.
3. Remove the deposited waste you are calling restoration soil on cell 4-5a back into the cell it was taken from immediately and confirm this has been carried out by 17/02/25 - Noon. This action remains outstanding from CAR form CAR ID 0530454.
4. Provide the EA with all the waste transfer notes for the waste that has been deposited on site since 1st January 2025 by 17/02/2025 – 12:00 Noon.

Leachate consent trial removed.

EA observed where the leachate treatment plant connects to the sewer. The operator had previously requested a trial to discharge low strength leachate directly to foul sewer and this had been agreed on the condition that permission was given from the sewerage company (United Utilities) and the Agency copied in to any permission from United Utilities. The Environment agency have not, to date been informed that united utilities had accepted this trial, and it is the EA's understanding that the site at the time of this visit had not discharged any effluent directly to foul sewer. The meter was inspected and showed that approximately 5000m3 had been discharged. As the liquid pooling in between cells 3-4 with cell 5a may now contain leachate from nonqualifying trommel fines, the Environment Agency is removing its consent to the trial with immediate effect.

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
C3	C2	Cease accepting non-conforming 19 12-12 coded waste immediately.	Immediately
C3	C2	Remove all non-compliant waste deposited since the 1st January 2025, coded as EWC 19-12-12 from the site.	17/02/2025 12:00hrs
C3	C2	Provide the EA with all the waste transfer notes for the waste that has been deposited on site since 1st January 2025.	17/02/2025 12:00hrs
E3	C3	Remove the deposited waste you are calling restoration soil on cell 4-5a back into the cell it was taken from immediately and confirm this has been carried out. (This action remains outstanding from CAR form CAR ID 0530454).	17/02/2025 12:00hrs

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

● We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.

● Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.

● A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

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Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

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The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

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This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD							
Date	17/02/2025				Time in	12:10	Out	14:30
What parts of the permit were assessed	Management - Materials Acceptance, Emissions - Surface Water							
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge		
Recipient's name/position	Tanya Weston/Director							
Officer's name	Sharon Holliday, Steven Smith				Date issued		25/02/2025	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	N	
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	N	
	3. Materials acceptance	C2	2.6.1(m); 2.3.1 Table S1.2;
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	C3	3.2.1;
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	N	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	2	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	35
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

Introduction

An unannounced site inspection was carried out by Environment Agency officers. The purpose of the inspection was to check compliance with the following actions in the previous CAR form, Report ID BW1416IQ/0536433.

Actions:

1. Cease accepting non-conforming 19 12 12 coded waste immediately.
2. Remove all non-compliant waste deposited since the 1st January 2025, coded as EWC 19 12 12 from the site by 17/02/2025 – 12:00 Noon.
3. Remove the deposited waste you are calling restoration soil on cell 4-5a back into the cell it was taken from immediately and confirm this has been carried out by 17/02/25 - Noon. This action remains outstanding from CAR form CAR ID 0530454.

Another action was:

4. Provide the EA with all the waste transfer notes for the waste that has been deposited on site since 1st January 2025 by 17/02/2025 – 12:00 Noon. Waste transfer notes were not provided. A report from the weighbridge operating system of all incoming loads from 1st January to 17th January was provided by email on 17/02/2025 at 11:50. The report shows 4,815,334 kg received between 01/01/2025 and 17/01/2025. **This action has not been completed as the waste transfer notes have not been provided.**

On arrival at site the Technically Competent Manager (TCM) was not on site and officers spoke to the person in the weighbridge office, who confirmed his role as Business Analyst, Land Recovery North West (Arden) Limited. A Code B Notice of Powers and Rights was issued to the Business Analyst, reference EA 13238. The officers proceeded with the site inspection unaccompanied. Part way through the inspection the TCM arrived on site with a consultant and CQA Engineer. The TCM then accompanied officers on the inspection.

Weather conditions: dry, cold, partly cloudy, slight breeze.

Observations

Action 1 above: **Further information required to assess.**

An email received from the operator (national technical compliance manager) on 17/02/2025 at 11:50 stated that waste inputs, of non-conforming waste, were ceased immediately on 17th January. On the inspection of 17/02/2025 officers identified rejection notes from 20/01/2025, 21/01/2025 and 30/01/2025. This suggests that waste was deposited after the 17/01/2025.

Action 2 above: **This action has not been completed.**

The area on cells 3a/4 where non-compliant waste was observed on the previous inspection on 17/01/2025 had been covered with sand/clay/stone material. The TCM confirmed that this was material from the quarry on site, which had been used to increase stability on the area, as when the non-compliant waste fines had started to be removed the area became unstable. The non-compliant waste fines could still be seen in places underneath the quarry material and on the lower part of the slope. As the quarry material has been mixed with the non-compliant waste, it will all need to be removed from site. See photographs 1, 2 & 3 below.

The email received from the operator on 17/01/2025 at 11:50 states, "I feel that the waste remaining in this area is compliant, testing has been undertaken, and we are waiting on the results. If the results show that this is non-conforming, we will put in place a plan to stabilise the area for further removal". The waste is visually non-compliant and will need to be removed and the area taken back to the originally grassed cover, to show that all the waste has been removed.

The majority of the stockpile of non-compliant waste fines observed on cell 5a eastern section on the previous inspection on 17/01/2025 had been removed. However, waste fines were observed intermingled with the waste soil in this area. The contaminated soils will also need removing. See photograph 4 below.

Some of the non-compliant waste fines have been removed and waste transfer notes inspected on site show that 1,421,140 kg was removed from site up to 13/02/2025. A substantial amount of the non-compliant waste remains on site, 3,394,194 kg. The TCM explained that this is due to the stability issues encountered when removing the waste fines, which meant they had to stop working on the area. The TCM confirmed that they now have a revised plan for removal of the waste fines, which involves creating benches and replacing the waste fines with waste soil and stones, EWC code 17 05 04, as they progress, to make the area stable.

Some previously deposited waste materials have been removed from the top of cells 3a/4 and placed on top of the capped and previously restored cell 1. See photograph 5 below. This area is already capped and has restoration soils in place. This is considered to be depositing waste outside of containment. The waste that has been pushed down from the top will need to be removed and placed into cell 5a eastern section. Do not end tip over the non-compliant waste you are removing.

Action 3 above: This action has not been completed.

Not all of the waste deposited on cells 4/5a southern section, above the temporary surface water drainage system, has been removed back into the cell it was taken from, cell 4. Some waste has been removed and some has been bladed out. All of the waste should be removed down to the previous grass level.

The email received from the operator on 17/01/2025 at 11:50 states all the waste was moved back. Discussions with the TCM on site showed the material was not fully removed. See photographs 6 & 7 below.

(Note – cell numbers have been taken from Drawing Title: Capped Area (as of June 2019), Drawing No. 96019/209A, Date 02/02/2011.)

Waste Returns

We do not appear to have received your waste returns for quarter 4 2024 (October to December). We note that you rejected an Artic lorry on 26/11/2024 for not having an account set up.

Actions (these actions are not included in Section 4 as they are not actions to return to compliance):

1. Please confirm whether you have submitted the waste returns and if so, provide evidence. If not, please submit your quarter 4 2024 waste returns to the Environment Agency, by 04/03/2025.

2. Please supply a copy of all waste transfer notes for quarter 4 2024, by 04/03/2025..

Non-compliances

C3 General management – Materials acceptance

Permit condition: 2.6.1 Wastes shall only be accepted for disposal if:

(m) they are wastes coded 19 12 09 or 19 12 12 that contain wastes listed in table S2.1 only.

This condition has been breached because you have accepted waste on site, under EWC 19 12 12 which contains wastes such as plastic, wood and paper not listed in table S2.1 of the permit. You have been scored a category 2 non-compliance because there is a substantial quantity of non-compliant waste deposited. The waste is odorous, biodegradable and may be polluting in nature as the degradation forms leachate and toxic gases, which are a risk to surface water, groundwater, the air environment and human health. The areas where this waste has been deposited does not have the infrastructure necessary to contain and manage the leachate and gas that this type of waste may produce.

Action:

3. Remove all non-compliant waste deposited, coded as EWC 19 12 12, from the site and provide the Environment Agency with the waste transfer notes for the removal, by 22/04/2025.

You have been given additional time to complete the above action as acknowledgement of the requirement to include engineering works.

Additional Actions (these actions are not included in Section 4 as they are not actions to return to compliance):

3(a) Provide the Environment Agency with all the waste transfer notes for the waste that has been deposited on site from 1st January 2025 to 17th February 2025, by 04/03/2025. We note that you rejected loads on 20/01/2025, 21/01/2025 and 30/01/2025.

3(b) Provide the Environment Agency with the stability risk assessment for the placing of quarry material on top of the waste fines, by 04/03/2025.

3(c) Provide the Environment Agency with weekly updates on progress with removal of the waste fines, along with photographs of the areas where the waste fines are removed from and the original ground is exposed.

3(d) Prior to accepting any more waste on cell 3a/4 and 5a provide the Environment Agency with a tipping and filling plan.

If the non-compliant waste is not removed by 22/04/2025 we will consider serving an enforcement notice.

Root cause:

The root cause of the above non-compliance has been assessed as a failure to follow the waste acceptance procedure – Arden Quarry Landfill Waste Acceptance Procedure, PCE/BW1416IQ/WAP

C3 General management – Materials acceptance

Permit condition: 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.

Table S1.2 – refers to a response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 28/01/2021. Response to question 1 detailing waste acceptance criteria and procedures. Date received 26/02/2021.

The following document was received as the response - Arden Quarry Landfill Waste Acceptance Procedure, PCE/BW1416IQ/WAP, Revision No. 3.2.

This condition has been breached because you have failed to operate in accordance with your waste acceptance procedure. Section 3.14 of Arden Quarry Landfill Waste Acceptance Procedure, PCE/BW1416IQ/WAP, Revision No. 3.2 states, 'When the load arrives on site, visual checks and comparisons to the transfer documentation are made, if they do not match or any non-qualifying material is present, the load will be rejected'. This has not been followed, as non-qualifying material has been accepted at the site, which does not match the description on the transfer documentation. You have been scored a category 2 non-compliance because not following the waste acceptance procedure has the potential to cause, and has caused a category 2 non-compliance by non-compliant waste being accepted at the site, which has potential to cause significant environmental impact from leachate and toxic gases, which the site does not have the infrastructure to manage.

Action:

4. Ensure the activities are operated using the techniques and in the manner described in the waste acceptance procedure specified in schedule 1, table S1.2 - Section 3.14 Arden Quarry Landfill Waste Acceptance Procedure, PCE/BW1416IQ/WAP, Revision No. 3.2, at all times.

The above 2 category 2 non-compliances have been consolidated into 1 category 2 for the purpose of scoring.

E3 Emissions – Surface water

Permit condition: 3.2.1 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.

This condition has been breached because you have deposited waste soils, taken from within the landfill, onto cells 4/5a southern section, an area which had been temporarily capped. You have also deposited waste on cell 1, which has been capped and restored. This could allow leachate to run off and enter the surface water system. You have been scored a category 3 non-compliance because any leachate that runs off could have a minor impact on the surface water.

Action:

5. Remove the waste soils deposited on the temporarily capped area of cells 4/5a southern section and waste deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 back into the cell it was taken from, by 25/03/2025.

Additional Action (this action is not included in Section 4 as it is not an action to return to compliance):

5(a) Take photographs when the previously grassed level has been reached.

Total non-compliance Score

The total non-compliance score for this inspection is 35. The total CCS score for the year (2025) to date is 70 points, which makes you a band E operator and means that your subsistence fee is currently 150% of the charge for 2026.

Enforcement response

We will consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

Photograph 1

<File not available: \\Client\c\$\Users\sh000038\OneDrive - Defra\Migrated Data\Documents\Landfill\Arden Quarry\Photograph 1.JPG>

Photograph 2

<File not available: \\Client\c\$\Users\sh000038\OneDrive - Defra\Migrated Data\Documents\Landfill\Arden Quarry\Photograph 2.JPG>

Photograph 3

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Photograph 4

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Photograph 5

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Photograph 6

<File not available: \\Client\c\$\Users\sh000038\OneDrive - Defra\Migrated Data\Documents\Landfill\Arden Quarry\Photograph 6.JPG>

Photograph 7

<File not available: \\Client\c\$\Users\sh000038\OneDrive - Defra\Migrated Data\Documents\Landfill\Arden Quarry\Photograph 7.JPG>

Section 3- Enforcement Response**Only one of the boxes below should be ticked**

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Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

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Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
C3	C2	Remove all non-compliant waste deposited, coded as EWC 19 12 12, from the site and provide the Environment Agency with the waste transfer notes for the removal. Ensure the activities are operated using the techniques and in the manner described in the waste acceptance procedure specified in schedule 1, table S1.2 - Section 3.14 Arden Quarry Landfill Waste Acceptance Procedure, PCE/BW1416IQ/WAP, Revision No. 3.2 at all times.	22/04/2025
E3	C3	Remove the waste soils deposited on the temporarily capped area of cells 4/5a southern section and waste deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 back into the cell it was taken from.	25/03/2025

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To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
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Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

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This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ	
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD						
Date	25/03/2025				Time in		Out
What parts of the permit were assessed	E3 - Emissions - Surface Water						
Assessment	Report/data review	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge	
Recipient's name/position	Director/TCM						
Officer's name	Phil Hood				Date issued	25/03/2025	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	N	
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	N	
	3. Materials acceptance	N	
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	C3	3.2.1
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	N	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	1	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	4
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

This CAR form acknowledges receipt of the documentation provided by the National Technical Manager on the 21/03/2025 in response to the compliance deadline given on the last inspection, undertaken on the 17/02/2025 - CAR ID - 0542776

The operator has supplied photos of area 4/5a and cell 1.

The photos provided show that area 4/5a has now been cleared and that the surface water trench has been reinstated.

(Photos 1 - IMG_5746.jpeg - area 4/5a cleared)

(Photo 2 - IMG_5739.jpeg - surface water trench)

The operator has also worked towards clearing the waste from cell 1 but this to date is not complete.

(Photo 3 - IMG_5732.jpeg - Cell 1)

The actions given in CAR ID 0542776 were:

"Action:

5. Remove the waste soils deposited on the temporarily capped area of cells 4/5a southern section and waste deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 back into the cell it was taken from, by 25/03/2025.

Additional Action (this action is not included in Section 4 as it is not an action to return to compliance):

5(a) Take photographs when the previously grassed level has been reached. "

The Environment Agency considers this action to be "Partially complete" in that the waste deposited on the capped area of cells 4/5a has been removed but the waste on the restored area of cell 1 has not yet been completely removed.

Permit Breach:

E3 Emissions – Surface water

Permit condition: 3.2.1 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.

This condition has been breached because you have deposited waste soils on the previously capped and restored cell 1.

This could allow leachate to run off and enter the surface water system. You have been scored a category 3 non-compliance because any leachate that runs off could have a minor impact on the surface water.

Action:

Remove the waste soils deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 by the 22/04/2025 - Noon

--

Section 3- Enforcement Response		Only one of the boxes below should be ticked
You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition. Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.		
<i>*Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.</i>		
Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.		
In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.		
We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.		X

Section 4- Action(s)			
Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.			
Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
E3	C3	Remove the waste soils deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 by the 22/04/2025 - Noon	22/04/2025

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.
- A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

Customer charter

What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If a permit holder disagrees with the CAR form, they should raise their concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue, a permit holder can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD							
Date	22/04/2025				Time in	11:29	Out	13:00
What parts of the permit were assessed	Management - Materials Acceptance, Emissions - Surface Water							
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge		
Recipient's name/position	TCM - Site Manager - Director							
Officer's name	Phil Hood, Steven Smith				Date issued		29/04/2025	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary				Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	N		
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N		
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N		
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N		
	4. Containment of stored materials	N		
	5. Plant and equipment	N		
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N		
	2. Management system & operating procedures	N		
	3. Materials acceptance	C2		2.6.1(m);2.3.1 - Table S1.2
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N		
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N		
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N		
e) Emissions	1. Air	N		
	2. Land & Groundwater	N		
	3. Surface water	C3		3.2.1
	4. Sewer	N		
	5. Waste	N		
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N		
	2. Noise	N		
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N		
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N		
	5. Deposits on road	N		
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N		
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N		
	3. Maintenance records	N		
	4. Reporting & notification	N		
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N		
	2. Energy	N		

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	2	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	35
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

Introduction

This was an announced site inspection with the purpose of the inspection being to check compliance with the actions in the previous CAR form, Report ID BW14161Q/0536433.

Actions:

1. Cease accepting non-conforming 19 12 12 coded waste immediately. (Complete)
2. Remove all non-compliant waste deposited since the 1st January 2025, coded as EWC 19 12 12 from the site by 22/04/2025 – 12:00 Noon.
3. Remove the deposited waste you are calling restoration soil on cell 4-5a back into the cell it was taken from immediately and confirm this has been carried out by 22/04/25 - Noon. (Complete)

On arrival at site the officer were met by the site manager.

A Code B Notice of Powers and Rights was issued to the Business Analyst, reference EA 75384. The officers proceeded with the site inspection accompanied by the site manager.

Weather conditions: dry, warm

Observations

Action 2 above:

The majority of the stockpile of non-compliant waste fines observed on cell 5a eastern section on the previous inspection has now been removed. However, some waste fines remained, stacked at the top of the cell, the operator advised that this would be 10-15 more loads.

The last inspection identified that previously deposited waste materials that were removed from the top of cells 3a/4 and placed on top of the capped and previously restored cell 1 were still present. This area is already capped and has restoration soils in place and as such the deposit, was considered to be waste out of containment. The operator has since this inspection worked to remove the majority of this waste but it was noted that some remained and would need to be removed.

Non-compliances

C3 General management – Materials acceptance

Permit condition: 2.6.1 Wastes shall only be accepted for disposal if:

(m) they are wastes coded 19 12 09 or 19 12 12 that contain wastes listed in table S2.1 only.

This condition has been breached because you have accepted waste on site, under EWC 19 12 12 which contains wastes such as plastic, wood and paper not listed in table S2.1 of the permit. You have been scored a category 2 non-compliance because there is a substantial quantity of non-compliant waste deposited. The waste is odorous, biodegradable and may be polluting in nature as the degradation forms leachate and toxic gases, which are a risk to

surface water, groundwater, the air environment and human health. The areas where this waste has been deposited does not have the infrastructure necessary to contain and manage the leachate and gas that this type of waste may produce.

Action:

Remove all non-compliant waste deposited, coded as EWC 19 12 12, from the site and provide the Environment Agency with the waste transfer notes for the removal, by 01/05/2025.

You have been given additional time to complete this action due to issues discussed in the email received on 17/04/2025.

Additional Actions (these actions are not included in Section 4 as they are not actions to return to compliance):

3(d) Prior to accepting any more waste on cell 3a/4 and 5a provide the Environment Agency with a tipping and filling plan.

If the non-compliant waste is not removed by 01/05/2025 we will then serve an enforcement notice.

E3 Emissions – Surface water

Permit condition: 3.2.1 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.

This condition has been breached because you have deposited waste on cell 1, which has been capped and restored. This could allow leachate to run off and enter the surface water system. You have been scored a category 3 non-compliance because any leachate that runs off could have a minor impact on the surface water.

Action:

5. Remove the waste soils deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 back into the cell it was taken from, by 01/05/2025.

Total non-compliance Score

The total non-compliance score for this inspection is 35. The total CCS score for the year (2025) to date is 109 points, which makes you a band E operator and means that your subsistence fee is currently 150% of the charge for 2026.

Enforcement response

We will consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
C3	C2	Remove all non-compliant waste deposited, coded as EWC 19 12 12, from the site and provide the Environment Agency with the waste transfer notes for the removal, by 01/05/2025.	01/05/2025
E3	C3	Remove the waste soils deposited on the capped and restored area of cell 1 back into the cell it was taken from, by 01/05/2025.	01/05/2025

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

● We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.

● Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.

● A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

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- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

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Customer charter

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<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD							
Date	09/06/2025				Time in	10:30	Out	13:00
What parts of the permit were assessed	A1 Specified Activities							
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge		
Recipient's name/position	Director							
Officer's name	Phil Hood, Steven Smith, Richard Moss				Date issued		11/06/2025	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary				Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	A		
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N		
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N		
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N		
	4. Containment of stored materials	N		
	5. Plant and equipment	N		
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N		
	2. Management system & operating procedures	N		
	3. Materials acceptance	N		
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N		
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N		
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N		
e) Emissions	1. Air	N		
	2. Land & Groundwater	N		
	3. Surface water	N		
	4. Sewer	N		
	5. Waste	N		
f) Amenity	1. Odour	A		
	2. Noise	A		
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	A		
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	A		
	5. Deposits on road	A		
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N		
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N		
	3. Maintenance records	N		
	4. Reporting & notification	N		
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N		
	2. Energy	N		

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	0	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	0
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

This was a pre-arranged inspection to look at gas infrastructure on site.

Weather at the time of the inspection was mild and dry.

Officers were greeted by a company gas expert and the site manager, who escorted officers on a walk round of the sites perimeter.

During the visit the operators chosen gas contractor was on site, repairing and replacing sections of the gas grid, a demonstration was provided of one of the thermal couplings that was being used near the gas well labelled LC9. It was noted that LC9 had its valve partially covered by soil, the operator confirmed this must have occurred on the morning of the visit as the contractors were moving plant around the area. The operator confirmed that this would be cleaned up as soon as the contractors had finished working in the area.

No further waste had been deposited on site and no further engineering works had been undertaken.

The operator was asked to supply the complete audit report of the sites gas infrastructure by 13/06/2025 (This should be sent to the sites regulatory officer)

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.
- A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

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- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

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What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If a permit holder disagrees with the CAR form, they should raise their concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue, a permit holder can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ			Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD						
Date	05/12/2025			Time in	10:00	Out	11:51
What parts of the permit were assessed	Amenity - Odour and mud on roads - infrastructure						
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge	
Recipient's name/position	Director						
Officer's name	Phil Hood			Date issued		23/01/2026	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	N	
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	C2	1.1.1
	3. Materials acceptance	A	
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	N	
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	A	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	A	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	1	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	31
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

Inspection

This inspection was conducted following reports made to the Environment Agency of mud on the road leading up to the site and a gas like odour that had been noticed in the wider area, around the site.

The officer did not detect odour on the adjacent roads to the South of the site, prior to entering.

There was also no noticeable mud on the road, leading up to the site.

An unannounced inspection of Arden Quarry Landfill was undertaken after noticing heavy plant and equipment at the site entrance. Upon arrival, no site personnel or permit holders were present at the front gate. The site gate was open, and the officer made entry to the site. The weather was wet and cool.

At the entrance, the officer observed the following:

- A large piece of plant believed to be a trommel and other associated equipment, which would usually be seen in a materials recycling facility (MRF).
- An articulated lorry was present on site, onto which a JCB was being loaded via trailer.
- A salt wagon (used for de-icing purposes).
- A road sweeper was positioned near the site entrance.
- Several concrete "legio" blocks located in the entrance area, which appeared to have recently arrived and had not yet been placed.

The officer proceeded further into the site and made contact with workers located near the concrete blocks. The officer identified himself by producing his warrant card to one of the workers.

An EA 33 Notice of powers and rights [Serial Number: 106327] was issued to the worker, who confirmed that they would be able to place this in the site office prior to them leaving the site.

The worker was not willing to sign the EA 33 notice or provide his name.

The officer proceeded unaccompanied along the site access road to the top of the landfill. The landfill gas compound was observed to be in a poor state of maintenance. The compound door had been blown off and was open. This presents a safety and security risk, particularly given that no responsible site representatives were present, and the main site gate was open.

Advice and Guidance

Gas Management

The gas system and the gas plant will be audited in the new year. I am aware from the last visit that you have started looking at this system but you should note that no waste should be taken on site until a full report is provided to the Environment Agency, demonstrating that all gas infrastructure is operating optimally.

Leachate Management

The officer was unable to gain access to the leachate compound during the inspection, but it was noted that the "discharge pipe" to foul sewer was still in place, crossing the main road. This

pipework should be removed to prevent it serving as a pathway in the event of an accident or spill.

Construction

At the top of the landfill, a large concrete pad was observed. The pad appeared to have been constructed over the surface of previously capped landfill cell. No Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) approval has been issued for the construction of this concrete pad.

A vehicle subsequently arrived at the concrete pad, and the worker who had previously received the EA 33 Notice approached and remained with the officer for the remainder of the visit.

Assessment of Risks Associated with the Concrete Pad

- The construction of the Pad on a capped landfill cell creates a risk of damaging the capping layer, which would enable the uncontrolled emission of landfill gas. Such emissions have the potential to cause the following impacts:
- Emissions of methane which may be harmful to human health due to risk of fire and/or explosion;
- Emissions of methane and carbon dioxide which can displace oxygen creating a risk of harm to human health from suffocation to site workers and nearby residents;
- Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds ('VOCs') which may cause offence to human senses and interference with amenities due to odour;
- Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and VOCs which may be harmful to human health including from respiratory illness;
- Emissions of landfill gas to air which may be harmful to the quality of the environment as methane contributes to global warming and VOCs contributes to local air pollution.
- Landfill gas migration into soil which may be harmful to the quality of the environment by displacing oxygen, causing damage to vegetation and adversely affecting terrestrial ecosystems.
- A damaged capping layer would also enable the ingress of rainwater into the waste mass thereby increasing leachate levels. This creates a risk of leachate escaping the site and polluting underlying groundwater and local surface waters with heavy metals, which are toxic to aquatic organisms. Ammonia and nitrates in leachate cause eutrophication in waterbodies, which may be harmful to the quality of aquatic ecosystems.

- The weight of the concrete may adversely affect the stability of the underlying waste mass, creating longer-term risks to the integrity and performance of the lining and capping layers and the gas and leachate management infrastructure, reducing the ability to detect pollution emissions escaping the site.

Waste Acceptance and Management

Prior to leaving the site, the officer inspected the eastern area of the landfill where freshly deposited waste was observed. The waste contained visible contamination, including wood and plastic materials. Although the volume of contaminated waste was relatively small, the presence of such materials indicates that waste acceptance controls may not be fully effective.

In accordance with Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive) and its transposition into domestic legislation, landfill operators are required to implement robust waste acceptance procedures to ensure that only permitted waste types are accepted. This includes the completion of pre-acceptance checks, on-site acceptance checks, and visual inspections of incoming waste loads.

These checks should be undertaken in accordance with permit condition 2.6.1(h) which states, that all incoming wastes must fulfil the relevant waste acceptance criteria.

Regulatory and Technical Guidance WM3: Waste Classification, recognises that minor, incidental contamination may occasionally be present in waste loads. However, contamination should be minimal, and loads containing visible or significant amounts of non-conforming material, such as plastics or treated wood, should be rejected and segregated for removal, or otherwise managed in accordance with site procedures and permit requirements.

The observed contamination suggests that further measures are required to ensure that incoming waste loads meet expected quality standards. The operator is advised to review and, where necessary, strengthen pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures to ensure contamination levels are minimised and remain within regulatory restrictions.

Advice and Guidance

Ensure that waste acceptance procedures are updated and that personnel are trained in these procedures to ensure that contamination within incoming waste loads is kept to a minimum. This will be assessed when the site resumes operations, with supporting sampling to ensure that incoming wastes meet the requirements of the permit.

Section: c) General management, 2. Management systems & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1

The Permit condition states:

"The operator shall manage and operate the activities:

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. "

This condition has been breached because you have constructed a large concrete pad on the top of a previously capped landfill cell, without submitting a construction proposal under CQA for approval.

Impact

You have been scored a Category C2 breach of Permit Condition 1.1.1 because we consider this to pose a reasonably foreseeable risk of significant environmental impact.

The risks being that the now installed concrete pad could interfere with the previously capped cell or other gas or leachate management infrastructure, which in turn could create a pathway for pollution to enter or leave the capped cell. No regard has been given the displacement of surface water running off this pad, despite previous CAR form (Ref: 0536433) advising you as the operator of the need to prevent run off due to the sensitivity of the local ecology and the direct pathway to ground water through the site existing surface water management system.

The placement of this pad creates a risk of both gas and leachate migration which at best could leave the site, leading to amenity problems and water pollution and at worst could create a contained explosive atmosphere beneath the concrete pad.

Action

- a) Remove the Pad safely and in a manner which does not adversely affect or damage the underlying waste and pre-existing landfill infrastructure, including capping layers, side wall lining systems, and gas, leachate, and groundwater collection and monitoring systems.
- b) Dispose of the associated waste materials to a suitably authorised waste facility and retain for inspection the associated waste transfer notes.
- c) Produce and send to the Environment Agency a written report prepared by a suitably qualified engineer including any relevant photographs, drawing, or diagrams, to document how the Pad was removed in accordance with step a) above, by email to phil.hood@environment-agency.gov.uk.

Advice and Guidance

When you were asked during the visit (over the phone), what this pad will be used for, it was explained that you would be performing "additional checks" on the incoming loads on this pad, indicating that waste would be tipped here prior to being disposed of in the cell.

You are reminded that under your current permit, you are not allowed to perform any kind of treatment on the incoming waste, this would include sorting.

Root Cause

The root cause for the breach of the Permit Conditions listed above has been identified as:

Section: c) General management, 2. Management systems & operating procedures - Condition 1.1.1.

The permit condition states: The operator shall manage and operate the activities: 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.

This breach has been scored category C2 because we consider this to pose a reasonably foreseeable risk of a significant environmental impact.

Your written EMS has not identified and minimised the risk of pollution, in that you have constructed infrastructure on site without prior CQA approval, and without identifying in your EMS the increased risk of pollution this pad could have, nor set out any appropriate measures to prevent or minimise the impact.

You have not identified in your EMS the potential for damage to the existing cap this

structure has been placed upon, or the potential for any associated risk of pollution.

Action

- Update your EMS to include controls to prevent any works on site until they have been CQA approved (for the purpose of infrastructure) or your regulatory officer notified for anything else.

The EMS should include:

- updates on site security and how you will manage this,
- TCM attendance on site, supported by legible signing in sheets to demonstrate compliance with your TCM scheme.

This score has been consolidated.

Advice and Guidance

The site's infrastructure (Gas and Leachate plant) appear in need of repair and/or reinstatement, and the gas plant is not secure. Following this pattern, gas infrastructure around the site is also in a state of disrepair, with several gas well heads noted as being disconnected.

I have not had an updated EMS document through to review, or a tipping plan for when the site eventually does re-open. Concerns have been raised previously in relation to the current operational cell's ability to effectively receive and contain waste, due to the risk of leachate entering surface water systems, further exacerbated by the continuing problem with maintaining leachate head height and the natural receptor (mine head) that receives the site's surface water.

No waste should be received on site until the following systems have been received, reviewed and agreed by the Environment Agency.

Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Section 3- Enforcement Response**Only one of the boxes below should be ticked**

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
C2	C2	a) Remove the Pad safely and in a manner which does not adversely affect or damage the underlying waste and pre-existing landfill infrastructure, including capping layers, side wall lining systems, and gas, leachate, and groundwater collection and monitoring systems. By midday on 01 May 2026. B) Dispose of the associated waste materials to a suitably authorised waste facility and retain for inspection the associated waste transfer notes. By midday on 08 May 2026 C) Produce and send to the Environment Agency a written report prepared by a suitably qualified engineer including any relevant photographs, drawing, or diagrams, to document how the Pad was removed in accordance with step a) above, by email to phil.hood@environment-agency.gov.uk. By midday 15 May 2026 Root Cause score (Consolidated) D) Update your EMS to include controls to prevent any works on site until they have been CQA approved (for the purpose of infrastructure) or your regulatory officer notified for anything else. The EMS should include: updates on site security and how you will manage this, TCM attendance on site, supported by legible signing in sheets to demonstrate compliance with your TCM scheme. 27 February 2026	Please see individual dates opposite

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
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Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

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Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
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C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

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- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
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This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ	
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD						
Date	30/12/2025				Time in		Out
What parts of the permit were assessed	Q3 Monitoring Returns						
Assessment	Report/data review	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge	
Recipient's name/position	Director						
Officer's name	Phil Hood				Date issued	06/02/2026	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary				Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	C2		2.7.1
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	C2		2.9.1
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N		
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N		
	4. Containment of stored materials	N		
	5. Plant and equipment	N		
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N		
	2. Management system & operating procedures	C2		1.1.1
	3. Materials acceptance	N		
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N		
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N		
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N		
e) Emissions	1. Air	N		
	2. Land & Groundwater	N		
	3. Surface water	N		
	4. Sewer	C3		3.1.1
	5. Waste	N		
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N		
	2. Noise	N		
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N		
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N		
	5. Deposits on road	N		
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	C2		3.5.1
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N		
	3. Maintenance records	N		
	4. Reporting & notification	N		
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N		
	2. Energy	N		

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	5	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	128
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

Arden Quarry Landfill Site - Q2 monitoring, as supplied by the operators environmental consultant, on the 19th August 2025.

A review of the operator's Q2 2025 monitoring submissions (April–June 2025) against permit EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 has identified several permit breaches. These mainly concern leachate management, groundwater and gas monitoring, and monitoring system performance. While no immediate off-site impact has been evidenced, the cumulative pattern of control failures represents a material and systemic loss of environmental management capability.

Local Environmental Context

The site lies within the River Sett catchment, which flows through Hayfield and Birch Vale to the River Goyt at New Mills. The area lies near the Dark Peak SSSI (Kinder Scout). The underlying geology comprises Carboniferous Millstone Grit with mapped aquifer and groundwater vulnerability layers, providing plausible pathways to controlled waters and sensitive habitats.

The site is also close to residential areas including New Mills, Thornsett, Birchfields, and Hayfield, which are also popular destinations for visitors to the area.

Leachate Levels – Permit Condition 2.7.1

Monitoring for Q2 2025 shows leachate heads exceeding the 1 m compliance limit in Table S3.1.

April 2025

Values of 2.94 (LT 19), 7.86 (LT8), 1.90 (LT13), 7.24 (LT20), 7.25 (LT11), 1.44 (LEC 1 LEW), 1.46 (LT18)

May 2025

Values of 2.73 (LT 19), 7.55 (LT8), 1.23 (LT13), 9.67 (LT20), 7.71 (LT11), 1.39 (LEC 1 LEW), 1.09 (LT18)

June 2025

Values of 3.36 (LT 19), 4.88 (LT8), 10.38 (LT20), 7.33 (LT11), 1.84 (LEC 1 LEW)

These values indicate under-performance of leachate extraction systems.

This is a permit breach.

Section a) Permitted activities - 1. Specified by permit.

You have been scored a Category 2 breach (**31 points**) of permit condition **2.7.1**, because control of a primary containment system has been lost, a credible pathway exists through underlying strata, receptors are foreseeable, which has the potential to cause a significant environmental impact.

Sustained leachate heads increase potential for lateral or vertical leakage and reduce liner safety factors.

The permit condition states:

"The limits for the level of leachate listed in schedule 3, table S3.1 shall not be exceeded"

Table S3.1 Leachate level limits and monitoring requirements - gives a limit of **1 m** above ordance datus ("AOD") for the following monitoring points:

LEC1 (LEW), LT1, LT7, LT8, LT10, LT11, LT13. LT14, LT18, LT19, L20. LT22

This condition has been breached because you have exceeded this limit.

Action required:

Safely reduce the leachate levels to below 1 metre above base level, ensuring the limits for point source emissions to the foul network of 49m³ per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second are not exceeded. _

This must be completed by the **06/02/2026**

Groundwater Monitoring – Permit Condition 3.5.1

The Groundwater Chemistry and Levels reports show that BH401R and BH103R were inaccessible or unsampled during Q2 due to overgrowth and blocked dip tubes. This resulted in incomplete statutory monitoring for the quarter.

Section g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting - 1. Monitoring of emissions and environment.

You have been scored a Category 2 (**31 points**) of permit condition **3.5.1**, because control of a critical compliance barrier has been lost—two central and down gradient wells are inoperative. A credible pathway exists through the underlying strata toward perimeter receptors. These wells provide the primary early-warning mechanism for containment failure, and the foreseeable consequence is a risk of significant pollution (undetected leachate migration).

The permit condition states:

"The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring and any other actions specified in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit"

This condition has been breached because:

You have failed to monitor at the specified frequency at **BH401R and BH103R**

Environmental Risk: Moderate–high. The affected wells lie within and immediately down gradient of the waste mass, forming the key compliance corridor. Loss of data removes early detection of leachate migration, increasing the likelihood of an undetected release.

Action required:

a) Remedy the issues with BH401R and BH103R where the pump was stuck within the borehole or the borehole was otherwise inaccessible, so as to enable samples to be effectively taken.

b) Carry out monitoring of groundwater in BH401R and BH103R in accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in Tables S3.3 and S.3.7 of the permit and submit those monitoring results to the Environment Agency.

In-Waste Gas Monitoring – Permit Conditions 2.9.1 3.5.1(d),

Monitoring data shows that several in-waste gas wells:

ARDXW066 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW065 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW067 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW075 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXLT11 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW068 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW069 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW077 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW078 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW070 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW106 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW107 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW086 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Line Flooded

All the above gas wells were either disconnected, buried or flooded, preventing full assessment of landfill gas capture efficiency.

It was also noted that all the buried/disconnected/flooded monitoring points were found at the same time 10:40.

The remainder of the data suggests that monitoring points were located, connected to and monitored in quick succession, see example below:

ARDXW119 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:19
ARDXW118 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:21
ARDXW117 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:22
ARDXW116 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:23
ARDXW115 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:25
ARDXW114 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:27
ARDXW113 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:28
ARDXW109 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:30
ARDXW111 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:30
ARDXW102 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:33
ARDXW101 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:35
ARDXW100 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:36

This would indicate that the monitoring points have not been purged prior to sampling (usual time 0.5 -2 minutes per point) as per The Environment Agency guidance document LFGN05 - which states " samples should be allowed to stabilise before recording readings"

Section b) Engineering for prevention & control of pollution

You have been scored a Category 2 (31 points) breach of permit condition **2.9.1** because control of an emission pathway is compromised, with potential for methane and CO₂ release to atmosphere or

subsurface.

The permit condition states:

"The operator shall take appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved landfill gas management plan to:

- (a) collect landfill gas; and*
- (b) control the migration of landfill gas."*

This condition has been breached because damaged wells increase risk of fugitive gas emissions and potential odour or subsurface migration.

Without reliable gas monitoring, it is not possible to identify the actual impacts fugitive emissions have on human health and the local amenity, and on the environment.

This presents a risk of harm to both human health and the local amenity, and the environment.

Human health and impact on the local amenity

- Arden Quarry is within 1km of residential communities in and around Hayfield and New Mills. It is also close to popular areas of the Peak District National Park visited by members of public.
- Chronic low-level exposure to hydrogen sulphide can cause respiratory and neurological symptoms, particularly for more vulnerable members of the public.
- Its distinct 'rotten egg' odour can also impact on enjoyment of the local amenity, as well as adverse health effects.

Environmental impact

- Arden Quarry is close to Dark Peak Site of Specific Scientific Interest, which is a focus area for the protection and enhancement of sphagnum moss the peatland environment.
- Methane emissions from landfill sites can indirectly inhibit the growth of this moss by causing oxygen depletion in the soil.
- Given the importance of the moss for protecting peatlands by retaining water, creating new peat, slowing floodwaters, locking in carbon, and providing unique habitats for wildlife, fugitive methane emissions pose a risk of significant environmental harm and must be appropriately minimised and monitored.

Action required:

a) Reconnect, reinstate, or replace the gas wells referred to in the Quarter 2 report as wells that could not be monitored, namely:
ARDXW066, ARDXW065, ARDXW067, ARDXW075, ARDXLT11, ARDXW068, ARDXW069, ARDXW077, ARDXW078, ARDXW070, ARDXW106, ARDXW107, ARDXW086
so that the monitoring data required by Tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8 of the permit can be obtained from these wells. **To be completed by Midday on 31st March 2026**

b) Connect all gas wells located at the Site to the installed gas collection and extraction system for the Site. **To be completed by Midday on 31st March 2026**

c) Balance the gas field in accordance with your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016 **To be completed by Midday on 07th April 2026**

d) Confirm in writing to the Environment Agency that suitably trained personnel have balanced the gas field in accordance with section 6 of your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016 after steps 4 a), b), and c) of this Notice have been completed - **To be completed by Midday on 14th April 2026**

Leachate - Discharge to Sewer - Table S3.5 - Point source emissions to sewer, effluent treatment plant or by tankering or other transfer of site - emissions limits and monitoring.

This section of the permit states that 49m^3 per 24 hours can be discharged in total at a maximum rate of 0.6 l/s.

Your Q2 monitoring data shows that you have breached this limit on 12 occasions, with exceedances in total volume and the flow rate.

This is a permit breach:

Section e4) Emissions to Sewer

You have been scored a Category 3 (4 points) breach of permit condition **3.1.1** because you have failed to manage the discharge of leachate from site, opting for infrequent discharges at large volume rather than remaining within the permitted limit.

The permit condition states:

*"The operator shall unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring **and any other actions, specified** in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit.*

Section b) - Point source emissions specified in tables S3.2 and S3.5

Table S3.5 provides a limits of 49m^3 per 24 hours at a daily maximum flow rate of 0.6 l/s

This condition has been breached, because you have allowed leachate to build up in the quarantine tank until someone has been available to go to the site and release it, resulting in a build up of leachate being discharged in one day. On the 10th June 2025 you discharged 388m^3 which is almost 700% over your limit.

Breaching this condition risks:

1) Sewer network impacts (hydraulic overload)

Surcharging/back-ups: Too much flow can overwhelm local foul sewers, raising levels and increasing the risk of back-ups (on-site or upstream properties) and flooding at manholes.

Blockages/siltation risk: Leachate can carry solids; higher flows can mobilise and redeposit material, increasing blockage risk.

Operational hazard: Consent limits are set partly to avoid hazards to staff and protect the sewer fabric (corrosion, gas formation, etc.).

2) Wastewater treatment works impacts (process upset)

Treatment upset : Leachate can be “strong” (high ammonia/COD, metals/salts). A spike can shock biological treatment, making it harder for the receiving works to meet its own discharge standards—potentially increasing environmental risk downstream.

Odour and asset stress: Higher-strength or higher-volume loads can increase odour, sludge production, and wear on pumps/blowers—raising costs and failure risk.

Action required:

Safely reduce the volume and flow rate of the leachate pumped to the foul network to within the required limits of 49m³ per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second. Midday on 06/02/2026

Root Cause

Analysing these results holistically, it is evident that a systemic loss of control across primary environmental barriers has occurred. Without prompt corrective action, the risk of pollution (groundwater, surface water, and gas) will increase.

This has been identified as the root cause for these breaches.

Section c) General Management - management system & operating procedures.

You have been scored a category **C2** breach of permit condition, 1.1 General Management, 1.1.1, because we consider these breaches have the potential to have a significant environmental impact.

The permit condition states:

"The operator shall manage and operate the activities:

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. "

This condition has been breached because the Environmental Management System failed to minimise pollution, allowing systems and infrastructure on site to deteriorate and resulting in cumulative failures across the monitoring systems.

Action:

Update your Environment Management System (EMS) to include monitoring trackers and escalation procedures, to ensure that future issues with monitoring infrastructure are promptly identified and repaired. Provide evidence of these procedural changes by the **31st March 2026**

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
A1	C2	Safely reduce the leachate levels to below 1 metre above base level, ensuring the limits for point source emissions to the foul network of 49m3 per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second are not exceeded.	05/03/2026
B1	C2	a) Reconnect, reinstate, or replace the gas wells referred to in the Quarter 2 report as wells that could not be monitored, namely: ARDXW066, ARDXW065, ARDXW067, ARDXW075, ARDXLT11, ARDXW068, ARDXW069, ARDXW077, ARDXW078, ARDXW070, ARDXW106, ARDXW107, ARDXW086 so that the monitoring data required by Tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8 of the permit can be obtained from these wells. To be completed by Midday on 31st March 2026 b) Connect all gas wells located at the Site to the installed gas collection and extraction system for the Site. To be completed by Midday on 31st March 2026 c) Balance the gas field in accordance with your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016 To be completed by Midday on 07th April 2026 d) Confirm in writing to the Environment Agency that suitably trained personnel have balanced the gas field in accordance with section 6 of your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016 after steps 4 a), b), and c) of this Notice have been completed - To be completed by Midday on 14th April 2026	Various dates as per text in main body of the car
C2	C2	Update your Environment Management System (EMS) to include monitoring trackers and escalation procedures, to ensure that future issues with monitoring infrastructure are promptly identified and repaired. Provide evidence of these procedural changes by the 31st March 2026	31/03/2026
E4	C3	Safely reduce the volume and flow rate of the leachate pumped to the foul network to within the required limits of 49m3 per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second.	31/03/2026
G1	C2	A) Remedy the issues with BH401R and BH103R where the pump was stuck within the borehole or the borehole was otherwise inaccessible, so as to enable samples to be effectively taken. B) Carry out monitoring of groundwater in BH401R and BH103R in accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in Tables S3.3 and S.3.7 of the permit and submit those monitoring results to the Environment Agency.	31/03/2026

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.
- A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

Customer charter

What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If a permit holder disagrees with the CAR form, they should raise their concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue, a permit holder can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ				Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD							
Date	11/02/2026				Time in	11:05	Out	12:40
What parts of the permit were assessed	Permitted Activities							
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge		
Recipient’s name/position	Group Compliance Manager							
Officer’s name	Phil Hood, Emmanuel Eziashi, Sam Oyedele				Date issued		11/05/2026	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	C2	1.1.1
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	N	
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	A	
	3. Materials acceptance	N	
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	N	
	4. Sewer	N	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	N	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	N	
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	1	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	31
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

Introduction

This inspection was conducted following a request from the operator to meet on site to discuss the ongoing engineering works with cell 5a.

The officer did not detect any odour on the adjacent roads to the South of the site, prior to entering. There was also no noticeable mud on the road, leading up to the site.

The weather at the time of the visit was cool and wet.

Upon arrival, the officers were met by one of the sites operations managers and an independent CQA inspector.

At the entrance, the officer observed the following:

- A large piece of plant believed to be a trommel and other associated equipment, later described to be a wash plant.
- An articulated lorry was present on site, onto which a the trommel/wash plant appeared to be being loaded.
- A salt wagon (used for de-icing purposes).
- A road sweeper was positioned near the site entrance.

An EA 33 Notice of powers and rights [Serial Number: 77262] was issued to the operations manager.

Inspection

The officers, operations manager and the independent CQA inspector proceeded up along the site access road to the top of the landfill.

At the top of the landfill, the large concrete pad, that had been constructed over the top of cell 3a, a capped cell, was still present. The operator was reminded that the pad was not included within their permit and was not part of the CQA documents submitted during the engineering of the capped cell.

Assessment of Risks Associated with the Concrete Pad

- The construction of the Pad on a capped landfill cell creates a risk of damaging the capping layer, which would enable the uncontrolled emission of landfill gas. Such emissions have the potential to cause the following impacts:
- Emissions of methane which may be harmful to human health due to risk of fire and/or explosion.

- Emissions of methane and carbon dioxide which can displace oxygen creating a risk of harm to human health from suffocation to site workers and nearby residents.
- Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds ('VOCs') which may cause offence to human senses and interference with amenities due to odour.
- Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and VOCs which may be harmful to human health including from respiratory illness.
- Emissions of landfill gas to air which may be harmful to the quality of the environment as methane contributes to global warming and VOCs contributes to local air pollution.
- Landfill gas migration into soil which may be harmful to the quality of the environment by displacing oxygen, causing damage to vegetation and adversely affecting terrestrial ecosystems.
- A damaged capping layer would also enable the ingress of rainwater into the waste mass thereby increasing leachate levels. This creates a risk of leachate escaping the site and polluting underlying groundwater and local surface waters with heavy metals, which are toxic to aquatic organisms. Ammonia and nitrates in leachate cause eutrophication in waterbodies, which may be harmful to the quality of aquatic ecosystems.
- The weight of the concrete may adversely affect the stability of the underlying waste mass, creating longer-term risks to the integrity and performance of the lining and capping layers and the gas and leachate management infrastructure, reducing the ability to detect pollution emissions escaping the site.

Since the last inspection, approximately 130 concrete legio blocks had been transported to the concrete pad where they had been stacked 4 high, 6 wide, 5 deep – creating bays of approximately 120m³. The blocks were positioned on the Northern flank of the pad, very close to the edge.

Given the proximity of these pads to the edge of the pad and the likelihood of these blocks being pushed/knocked during operations, there is a risk that these blocks could fall down the landfill into other areas of the site.

The operator advised that the pad had been constructed following an independent health a safety investigation, commissioned by the company, to assess the risks of allowing “walk in floor” wagons to transport waste to the top of cell 3a, for deposit into cell 5a. The officers advised that a tipping/filling plan would be required to determine how the cell would be filled and dropping waste from the edge of cell 3a into cell 5 a would likely not be something we would agree. The operator advised that their plan was to drive “walk in floor” vehicles to the top of the concrete pad, where the

waste would be tipped into the newly constructed bays, from here, the waste could then be tipped into the active cell. The officer reminded the operator that they are not allowed to tip outside of a cell for any reason and to do this they would require a permit variation.

The operator showed officers how the pad had been designed to slop towards its centre where a series of drains had been installed. Whilst officers could not see where these drains went to, they were assured by the operator that the plan was to connect these drains to external leachate tanks which had not yet been installed.

Permit breach

Section: c) General management, 2. Management systems & operating procedures, permit condition 1.1.1

The Permit condition states:

"The operator shall manage and operate the activities:
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. "

This condition has been breached because you have constructed a large concrete pad on the top of a previously capped landfill cell, without submitting a construction proposal under CQA for approval. Impact

You have been scored a Category **C2** breach of Permit Condition 1.1.1 because we consider this to pose a reasonably foreseeable risk of significant environmental impact.

The risks being that the now installed concrete pad could interfere with the previously capped cell or other gas or leachate management infrastructure, which in turn could create a pathway for pollution to enter or leave the capped cell. No regard has been given the displacement of surface water running off this pad, despite previous CAR form (Ref: 0536433) advising you as the operator of the need to prevent run off due to the sensitivity of the local ecology and the direct pathway to ground water through the site existing surface water management system.

The placement of this pad creates a risk of both gas and leachate migration which at best could leave the site, leading to amenity problems and water pollution and at worst could create a contained explosive atmosphere beneath the concrete pad.

Action

a) Remove the Pad safely and in a manner which does not adversely affect or damage the underlying waste and pre-existing landfill infrastructure, including capping layers, side wall lining systems, and gas, leachate, and groundwater collection and monitoring systems.

b) Dispose of the associated waste materials to a suitably authorised waste facility and retain for inspection the associated waste transfer notes.

c) Produce and send to the Environment Agency a written method statement prepared by a suitably qualified engineer including any relevant photographs, drawing, or diagrams, to document how the Pad was removed in accordance with step a) above, by email to john.mccarthy@environment-agency.gov.uk.

Root Cause

The root cause for the breach of the Permit Conditions listed above has been identified as:

Section: c) General management, 2. Management systems & operating procedures - Condition 1.1.1.

The permit condition states: The operator shall manage and operate the activities: 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.

This breach has been scored category C2 because we consider this to pose a reasonably foreseeable risk of a significant environmental impact.

Your written EMS has not identified and minimised the risk of pollution, in that you have constructed infrastructure on site without prior CQA approval, and without identifying in your EMS the increased risk of pollution this pad could have, nor set out any appropriate measures to prevent or minimise the impact.

You have not identified in your EMS the potential for damage to the existing cap this structure has been placed upon, or the potential for any associated risk of pollution.

This score has been consolidated.

Action

- Update your EMS to include controls to prevent any works on site until they have been CQA approved (for the purpose of infrastructure) or your regulatory officer notified for anything else.
- updates on site security and how you will manage this,
- TCM attendance on site, supported by legible signing in sheets to demonstrate compliance with your TCM scheme.

Cell 5a East – CQA works -

Officers next moved down across cell 4 into the eastern section of cell 5a which had recently been re-engineered following a prolonged period without any activity.

This section of the site had been covered in a layer of sand with 2 spine drains at either edge, flowing east to west, down into a newly repaired drainage layer which allows leachate to flow down and be captured in the base of cell 3a, before it is pumped to the leachate treatment plant.

The operator asked whether it would be possible to deposit a layer of waste on top of the sand to prevent it running down and blocking the newly repaired drains and whether it would be possible to install the remaining 2 spine drains as the cell is covered with waste, to enable a thicker layer of material to be driven upon, so as not to damage the liner.

The officer has since advised, following conversations with our engineering team that waste cannot be used to protect the sand layer until approval to deposit waste is given. The operator should consider a geotextile of equivalent for this if the erosion of the sand layer is severe. In relation to the spine drains being installed as the cell is filled, the engineering team are happy to review a CQA plan, documenting this proposal.

Advice

The site's infrastructure (Gas and Leachate plant) appears in need of repair and/or reinstatement.

Gas Management

The gas system and the gas plant will be audited in the new year. I am aware from the last visit that you have started looking at this system, but you should note that no waste should be taken on site

until a full report is provided to the Environment Agency, demonstrating that all gas infrastructure is operating optimally.

Leachate Management

The leachate "discharge pipe" to foul sewer was still in place during this visit. This pipework should be removed to prevent it serving as a pathway in the event of an accident or spill.

It was also noted that LT9 had a severely bent pipe. The operator is reminded that damage to the external leachate extraction pipework at the well head, resulting in deformation and flow restriction, has the potential to significantly impair the performance of the leachate management system. A bent discharge pipe may restrict or prevent effective pumping, leading to elevated leachate levels causing an increase in hydraulic loading on the containment system. In addition, restricted flow can cause pump inefficiency, surcharging, or uncontrolled leakage at joints, potentially giving rise to localised ponding.

Following this pattern, gas infrastructure around the site was also noted to be in a state of disrepair, with several gas well heads being disconnected, including one near the new concrete pad.

I have not had an updated EMS document through to review, or a tipping plan for when the site eventually does re-open. Concerns have been raised previously in relation to the current operational cell's ability to effectively receive and contain waste, due to the risk of leachate entering surface water systems, further exacerbated by the continuing problem with maintaining leachate head height and the natural receptor (mine head) that receives the site's surface water.

No waste should be received on site until the following systems have been received, reviewed and agreed by the Environment Agency.

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			

A1	C2	a) Remove the Pad safely and in a manner which does not adversely affect or damage the underlying waste and pre-existing landfill infrastructure, including capping layers, side wall lining systems, and gas, leachate, and groundwater collection and monitoring systems. B) Dispose of the associated waste materials to a suitably authorised waste facility and retain for inspection the associated waste transfer notes. C) Produce and send to the Environment Agency a written method statement prepared by a suitably qualified engineer including any relevant photographs, drawing, or diagrams, to document how the Pad was removed in accordance with step a) above, by email to john.mccarthy@environment-agency.gov.uk. d) Update your EMS to include controls to prevent any works on site until they have been CQA approved (for the purpose of infrastructure) or your regulatory officer notified for anything else. e) updates on site security and how you will manage this, f) TCM attendance on site, supported by legible signing in sheets to demonstrate compliance with your TCM scheme.	01/05/2026
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Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.
- A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

Customer charter

What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If a permit holder disagrees with the CAR form, they should raise their concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue, a permit holder can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



This form will report compliance with your permit as determined by an Environment Agency officer

Site	Arden Quarry Landfill EPR/BW1416IQ			Permit Ref	BW1416IQ		
Operator/ Permit holder	LAND RECOVERY NORTH WEST (ARDEN) LTD						
Date	31/03/2026			Time in	11:49	Out	13:58
What parts of the permit were assessed	2.7.1, 2.9.1, 3.5.1(c), 3.5.1(d), 3.1.1 and 1.1.1						
Assessment	Site Inspection	EPR Activity:	Installation	X	Waste Op	Water Discharge	
Recipient’s name/position	Group Operations Manager						
Officer’s name	EMMANUEL EZIASHI, KINGSLEY EBOT ENOMBI			Date issued		11/05/2026	

Section 1 - Compliance Assessment Summary

This is based on the requirements of the permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR). A detailed explanation and any action you may need to take are given in the Detailed Assessment of Compliance (section 2) and the Actions (section 4). This summary details where we believe any non-compliance with the permit has occurred, the relevant condition and how the non-compliance has been categorised using our [Compliance Classification Scheme](#) (CCS). CCS scores can be consolidated or suspended, where appropriate, to reflect the impact of some non-compliances more accurately. For more details of our CCS scheme, contact your [local office](#).

Permit Conditions and Compliance Summary			Condition(s) breached
a) Permitted activities	1. Specified by permit	C2	2.7.1
b) Infrastructure	1. Engineering for prevention & control of pollution	C3	2.9.1
	2. Closure & decommissioning	N	
	3. Site drainage engineering (clean & foul)	N	
	4. Containment of stored materials	N	
	5. Plant and equipment	N	
c) General management	1. Staff competency/ training	N	
	2. Management system & operating procedures	C2	1.1.1
	3. Materials acceptance	N	
	4. Storage handling, labelling, segregation	N	
d) Incident management	1. Site security	N	
	2. Accident, emergency & incident planning	N	
e) Emissions	1. Air	N	
	2. Land & Groundwater	N	
	3. Surface water	N	
	4. Sewer	A	
	5. Waste	N	
f) Amenity	1. Odour	N	
	2. Noise	N	
	3. Dust/fibres/particulates & litter	N	
	4. Pests, birds & scavengers	N	
	5. Deposits on road	N	
g) Monitoring and records, maintenance and reporting	1. Monitoring of emissions & environment	C3	3.5.1
	2. Records of activity, site diary, journal & events	N	
	3. Maintenance records	N	
	4. Reporting & notification	N	
h) Resource efficiency	1. Efficient use of raw materials	N	
	2. Energy	N	

KEY: C1, C2, C3, C4 = CCS breach category (* suspended scores are marked with an asterisk),

A = Assessed (no evidence of non-compliance), **N** = Not assessed, **NA** = Not Applicable, **O** = Ongoing non-compliance – not scored

MSA, MSB, TCM = Management System condition A, Management System Condition B and Technically Competent Manager condition which are environmental permit conditions from Part 3 of schedule9 EPR (see notes in Section 5/6).

Number of breaches recorded	4	Total compliance score (see section 5 for scoring scheme)	70
If the Total No Breaches is greater than zero, then please see Section 3 for details of our proposed enforcement response			

Section 2 – Compliance Assessment Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- the part(s) of the permit that were assessed (e.g. maintenance, training, combustion plant, etc)
- where the type of assessment was 'Data Review' details of the report/results triggering the assessment
- any non-compliances identified
- any non-compliances with directly applicable legislation
- details of any multiple non-compliances
- information on the compliance score accrued inc. details of suspended or consolidated scores.
- details of advice given
- any other areas of concern
- all actions requested
- any examples of good practice.
- a reference to photos taken

This report should be clear, comprehensive, unambiguous and normally completed within 14 days of an assessment.

The purpose of the site inspection was to assess compliance with the Regulation 36 Notice issued on 6 February 2026 to Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd in relation to Arden Quarry Landfill.

Two Environment Agency Regulatory Officers attended the site to verify whether the actions required under the Notice had been completed by the specified deadlines. They met and were accompanied on site by Arden Quarry Group Operations Manager, their Operations Director and their Compliance Manager. The Environment Agency Regulatory Officers wore appropriate PPE and signed in at the weighbridge.

Notice of Powers and Rights issued: 77264.

The weather during the inspection was cloudy, with atmospheric pressure at 1030mb and wind direction from the North-West.

Compliance Assessment

During the site walkover, Environment Agency Regulatory Officers observed plant, including a road sweeper and a salt wagon, positioned at the site entrance. Further into the site, the officers noted that the concrete pad located a few metres from the entrance remained in situ.

This matter is already being addressed under an existing Regulation 37 Notice. As the purpose of this inspection was solely to assess compliance with the Regulation 36 Notice, and the compliance deadline for the Regulation 37 Notice has not yet passed, this CAR does not consider that issue further

Just past the concrete pad, on Cell 4, the Environment Agency Regulatory Officers observed waste that looked like soil, tiny stones, and tiny glass heaped on top of the cell.

Regulation 36 Notice Requirements

Leachate Head

The leachate head remains above the permitted 1 m level above the cell-base, as specified in Table S3.1 of the operator's permit. This was identified in the operator's Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 monitoring returns 2025 and was also confirmed during discussions with the operator on site.

Although the operator stated that the Quarter 2 monitoring returns 2025, showing leachate head levels exceeding 1 m above the cell base were not representative of the site's true leachate condition, attributing this to rainfall during that period and the timing of the consultant's readings, this explanation is not supported by subsequent data.

The Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 monitoring returns 2025 continue to record elevated leachate head levels, indicating that the issue is persistent rather than a temporary anomaly related to short-term weather conditions or monitoring timing.

Q3 Monitoring Returns 2025 (Leachate Level Exceedances)

Cell 1: LEC1 (LEW): 1.84m (24/07/2025)

Cell 2: LEC2 (Main): 4.58m (24/07/2025)

Cell 2: LT8: 4.88m (24/07/2025)

Cell 2: LT19: 3.36m (24/07/2025)

Cell 3A: LT11: 6.79m (04/08/2025)

Cell 4: LT20: 10.45m (04/08/2025)

Q4 Monitoring Returns 2025 (Leachate Level Exceedances)

Cell 1: LT18: 7.99m (29/10/2025)

Cell 1: LEC1 (LEW): 4.95m (29/10/2025)

Cell 2: LEC2 (Main): 1.86m (29/10/2025) and 3.66m (17/12/2025)

Cell 2: LT8: 5.9m (26/11/2025)

Cell 2: LT19: 3.56m (26/11/2025)

Cell 3A: LT9: 5.02m (29/10/2025)

Cell 4: LT21: 6.59m (29/10/2025) and 4.33m (26/11/2025)

Cell 4: LT20: 8.36m (29/10/2025)

This is a breach of the environmental permit – further detailed below (Sub-Criteria A1: Specified Activities)

Permit Breach:

Sub-Criteria A1: Specified Activities

Permit Condition 2.7.1 states:

2.7.1 The limits for the level of leachate listed in schedule 3, table S3.1 shall not be exceeded.

This permit condition and the regulation 36 notice have been breached because you have not taken steps to bring the leachate head height below 1m and to ensure that limit shall not be exceeded as required by your permit.

Scoring

You have been scored a CCS2 (31points), which is a non-compliance which could have a significant environmental impact due to the leachate head exceeding 1 m above the cell base.

Results from Quarter 2, Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 clearly show that there is a sustained leachate head increasing hydraulic pressure on the basal liner, thereby elevating the risk of lateral or vertical leakage and reducing liner safety factors. Quarters 2, 3, and 4 show periods of multiple leachate monitoring points exceeding the 1m permit limit for leachate head.

In addition, a prolonged exceedance of the leachate level indicates diminished containment performance and creates a credible risk that the engineered containment system is not functioning as designed. A credible pathway for leachate exists through underlying strata. Given the duration of the exceedance, this presents a reasonably foreseeable significant environmental impact to the groundwater within the underlying geological strata.

Action:

- You were required to take remedial action to remedy this non-compliance by 05 March 2026 under the Regulation 36 Notice issued on 06 February 2026. It is not appropriate to extend this deadline. We will now consider what further action is appropriate.

Leachate Discharge to Sewer

The Regulation 36 Notice required the operator to safely reduce the volume and flow rate of the leachate pumped to the foul network to within the required limits of 49m³ per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second. This was earlier scored in Quarter 2, 2025, under permit condition 3.1.1.

The operator explained that they have four tanks on site. Leachate Treatment is undertaken on site, and the treated leachate is then discharged to the United Utilities(UU) sewer network.

The operator stated that they are considering submitting a permit variation to amend the leachate discharge volume and flow rate to align with their UU consent, which allows 200 m³ per 24 hours, compared with the 49 m³ per 24 hours permitted under their environmental permit. They informed us that, at present, they are operating within the limits of the permit and are looking into a permit variation to align their permitted limits with their UU discharge consent. We did not assess any data to confirm this at the time of the inspection. Quarter 1 monitoring returns are expected to provide evidence to support this and are anticipated to be submitted to the Environment Agency by the end of April 2026.

The operator also provided a copy of the UU discharge consent via email correspondence after the site inspection.

Advice:

- Apply for a permit variation to align your leachate flow rate and volume with that of the discharge consent issued by United Utilities as soon as practicable. You must continue to comply with your existing limits in your permit until such time as a permit variation application is made and determined.

Groundwater Monitoring

As required by the Regulation 36 Notice to remedy and carry out groundwater monitoring from boreholes BH401R and BH103R, the operator has fixed BH401R, and the results will be evident on Quarter 1 monitoring returns for 2026.

The operator stated that they have attempted to manually clear BH103R; however, the borehole remains blocked, preventing groundwater level measurements beyond 2 m. The operator informed Environment Agency Regulatory Officers on site that they intend to mechanically drill BH103R to remove the obstruction in May 2026.

Both boreholes were required to be repaired by the Regulation 36 Notice deadline, but this did not occur. As a result, the operator has failed to comply with the Regulation 36 Notice and remains in breach of the Environmental Permit.

Permit Breach:

Sub-Criteria G1: MRMR - Monitoring of Emissions and Environment

Permit condition 3.5.1(c) states:

3.5.1 The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring and any other actions specified in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit:
(c) Groundwater specified in tables S3.3 and S3.7;

Scoring

You have been scored for the breach of environmental permit condition 3.5.1(c), a CCS 3 (4 Points), which is a non-compliance that could have minor environmental impacts. The permit requires the operator to maintain an effective downgradient groundwater monitoring network capable of detecting potential off-site pollution. At the time of inspection, one of the two required downgradient groundwater monitoring boreholes was non-operational. As a result, the permitted monitoring network was incomplete, reducing the operator's ability to detect potential contaminant migration across the downgradient boundary. The absence of full monitoring coverage results in an ongoing risk that groundwater impacts may go undetected. It should be noted that both downgradient boreholes are spatially apart.

Action

- Submit a CQA Proposal for re-drilling BH103R by 15/06/2026.

Landfill In-Waste Gas Monitoring

The Regulation 36 Notice required the operator to reconnect, reinstate or replace the gas wells referred to in the Quarter 2 report as wells that could not be monitored, namely: ARDXW066, ARDXW065, ARDXW067, ARDXW075, ARDXLT11, ARDXW068, ARDXW069, ARDXW077, ARDXW078, ARDXW070, ARDXW106, ARDXW107 and ARDXW086, so that the monitoring data required by Tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8 of the permit can be obtained from these wells.

The operator is also required to connect all gas wells at the site to the installed gas collection and extraction system, balance the gas field, and confirm in writing to the Environment Agency that suitably trained personnel have carried out the gas-field balancing.

During the site visit, the operator took us to ARDXW066, ARDXW065, ARDXW067, ARDXW075, ARDXW106, ARDXW107 and ARDXW086 and showed us that these wells were connected and functioning. Although no additional evidence was provided on site, the operator stated that it will be reflected in the Quarter 1, 2026 monitoring returns.

In-waste monitoring gas wells ARDXW068, ARDXW069, ARDXW077, ARDXW078 and ARDXW070 remain buried and were inaccessible to the officers, as they are located on a very steep slope.

It should be noted that the inability to monitor gas from the buried boreholes constitutes a breach of Environmental Permit conditions 3.5.1(d) and 2.9.1.

Permit Breaches:

Sub-Criteria B1: Infrastructure - Engineering for Prevention & Control of Emissions

Permit condition 2.9.1 states:

2.9.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved landfill gas management plan, to:

(a) collect landfill gas; and

(b) control the migration of landfill gas.

Scoring

You have been scored a category 3 breach (4 points) of permit conditions 2.9.1, which is a non-compliance that could have a minor environmental impact. The operator reconnected seven gas wells; however, monitoring data demonstrating the effectiveness of these reconnections has not yet been provided. On the day of inspection, the Environment Agency Officers saw that these gas wells have been reconnected. The gas well valves had been adjusted to different degrees of which the operator stated that they were balancing the gas field. As five gas wells remain buried, the gas collection system cannot be considered fully functional increasing the likelihood of hydrogen sulphide emissions. A residual landfill gas risk remains, associated with the potential for localised gas accumulation or reduced control within parts of the landfill.

Arden Quarry is located within the wider High Peak / Peak District upland area, which supports environmentally sensitive peatland habitats. Failure to maintain effective landfill gas control creates a clear risk of fugitive methane emissions, which can disrupt peatland processes through localised oxygen depletion. Robust and fully functional landfill gas management is therefore essential to prevent adverse impacts on sensitive environmental receptors within this upland landscape.

Arden Quarry is located within approximately 1 km of residential communities in and around Hayfield and New Mills, and is also situated close to areas of the Peak District National Park that are frequently accessed by members of the public. The five inaccessible gas wells reduce the effectiveness of the gas collection system, allowing landfill gas to accumulate within the waste mass or in pockets where anaerobic conditions persist, promoting hydrogen sulphide generation. Hydrogen sulphide, even at low levels, may adversely affect local amenity and the enjoyment of nearby residential and recreational areas due to its offensive odour.

Sub-Criteria G1: MRMR - Monitoring of Emissions and Environment

Permit condition 3.5.1(d) states:

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

(d) Landfill gas specified in tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8;

The operator stated that the buried-in-waste gas monitoring wells will require redrilling, but they are currently unable to access the locations due to health and safety concerns. They explained that several attempts have been made to reach the flank of Cell 4, where the wells are located, but the steep side slope has prevented safe access. Officers' observation noted that the gas wells are on a steep slope at the flank of cell 4.

The operator advised that they intend to address this once their permit variation application is approved, which would allow them to accept additional waste types under EWC code 19.12.12. Acceptance of this waste stream is currently restricted to certain waste types under EWC 19.12.12 in their permit (see CAR BW1416IQ/0553175 for details).

The operator stated that once they begin accepting waste in engineered Cell 5 following full CQA approval, they will gradually build up material to reach the area where the buried boreholes are located. They explained that this will then allow safe access for the required redrilling works. Please

note that a variation to the permit is not necessary to remedy this breach, given that wastes currently authorised for disposal can be used for this purpose.

The Environment Agency officers reminded the operator that this work will also require Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) approval. It should also be brought to the operator's notice that the inability to monitor a gas well is a breach of permit condition 3.5.1(d).

The Environment Agency Regulatory Officers also observed that several in-waste gas monitoring well identification labels were faint or not visible, and similar labelling issues were noted on other site infrastructure

The operator agreed to provide the information below:

- Documentation of their defects and maintenance log for the landfill site, including the re-labelling of the in-waste gas well and other infrastructure for easy auditing and identification.

Please provide the document by 15/06/2026

Scoring

You have been scored a category 3 breach (4 points) of permit conditions 3.5.1(d), which is a non-compliance that could have a minor environmental impact. Not being able to monitor all gas wells in your permit is a breach of your permit. The operator reconnected seven gas wells; however, monitoring data demonstrating the effectiveness of these reconnections has not yet been provided. Again, this is expected to be seen in Quarter1 2026 monitoring returns. 5 in-waste gas wells remain buried.

The Category 3 breaches of permit conditions 3.5.1(c) and 3.5.1(d) have been consolidated and recorded as a single CCS3 score, as they relate to the same compliance failure under sub-criteria G1 and together represent a non-compliance that could have a minor environmental impact.

Action

- Submit your CQA application for the in-waste gas well redrilling works by 15/06/2026. Doing so will place you in a better position to address the buried gas wells and return to full compliance with your permit requirements for in-waste gas monitoring infrastructure.

Gas Field Balancing

Although the deadline in the Regulation 36 notice for providing written confirmation to the Environment Agency that suitably trained personnel have balanced the gas field, in accordance with Section 6 of the Gas Management Plan ('Landfill Gas Management Plan – Arden Landfill Site, Version 1.1, dated 16/05/2016'), had not yet passed at the time of visit, the operator informed the Environment Agency officers on site of the consultants who undertake their gas-field balancing activities.

Subsequently, via email correspondence, the operator provided written documentation confirming who they use for gas field balancing and their qualifications.

Root Cause:

The root cause of the breach of conditions 2.7.1, 2.9.1, 3.5.1(c), and 3.5.1(d) is an insufficient management system that fails to fully address the requirements of the permit. This deficiency has resulted in failures to adequately monitor landfill gas, groundwater, and leachate at the site.

This constitutes a breach of permit condition 1.1.1, which states:

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 and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and
(b) using sufficient competent persons and resources.

You have been scored a CCS2, sub-category C2 breach, which represents a non-compliance which could have a significant environmental impact as a result of not following the requirements of your permit.

Action:

- Update your management system to ensure full compliance with your permit requirements. This should include monitoring trackers, escalation procedures and maintenance schedules to ensure that future issues are picked up promptly and addressed, depending on their potential to cause environmental harm. Submit this by 12 noon on 15/06/2026.

Total Compliance Classification Scheme (CCS) Score: 70

Section 3- Enforcement Response

Only one of the boxes below should be ticked

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliance and prevent repetition.

Non-compliance with your permit conditions constitutes an offence* and can result in criminal prosecutions and/or suspension or revocation of a permit. Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

**Non-compliance with MSA, MSB & TCM do not constitute an offence but can result in the service of a compliance, suspension and/or revocation notice.*

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been detected and an enforcement response has been selected above, this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done.

Criteria Ref.	CCS Category	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
See Section 1 above			
A1	C2	You were required to take remedial action to remedy this non-compliance by 31 March 2026 under the Regulation 36 Notice issued on 06 February 2026. It is not appropriate to extend this deadline. We will now consider what further action is appropriate.	05/03/2026

B1	C3	Submit your CQA proposal for the in-waste gas well redrilling works by 15/06/2026. Doing so will place you in a better position to address the buried gas wells and return to full compliance with your permit requirements for in-waste gas monitoring infrastructure.	15/06/2026
C2	C2	Update your management system to ensure full compliance with your permit requirements. This should include monitoring trackers, escalation procedures and maintenance schedules to ensure that future issues are picked up promptly and addressed, depending on their potential to cause environmental harm. Submit this by 12 noon on 15/06/2026.	15/06/2026
G1	C3	Submit a CQA application for re-drilling BH103R	15/06/2026

Section 5 - Compliance notes for the Operator

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice
- require you to review your procedures or management system
- change some of the conditions of your permit
- decide to undertake a full review of your permit

Any breach of a permit condition is an offence* and we may take legal action against you.

- We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.
- Enforcement action can include the issue of a formal caution, prosecution, the service of a notice and or suspension or revocation of the permit.
- A civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response for this/these offence(s).

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

A breach of permit condition **MSA, **MSB** & **TCM** is not an offence but may result in the service of a notice requiring compliance and/or suspension or revocation of the permit.*

This report does not relieve the site operator of the responsibility to

- ensure you comply with the conditions of the permit at all times and prevent pollution of the environment
- ensure you comply with other legislative provisions which may apply.

Non-compliance scores and categories

CCS category	Description	Score
C1	A non-compliance which could have a major environmental effect	60
C2	A non-compliance which could have a significant environmental effect	31
C3	A non-compliance which could have a minor environmental effect	4
C4	A non-compliance which has no potential environmental effect	0.1

Operational Risk Appraisal (Opra) - Compliance assessment findings may affect your Opra score and/or your charges. This score influences the resource we use to assess permit compliance.

MSA, MSB & TCM are conditions inserted into certain permits by Schedule 9 Part 3 EPR

MSA requires operators to manage and operate in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution.

MSB requires that the management system must be reviewed, kept up-to-date and a written record kept of this.

TCM requires the submission of technical competence information.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions and to maintain the relevant public register(s). The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- providing public register information to enquirers
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Disclosure of information

The Environment Agency will provide a copy of this report to the public register(s). However, if you consider that any information contained in this report should not be released to the public register(s) on the grounds of commercial confidentiality, you must write to your local area office within 28 days of receipt of this form indicating which information it concerns and why it should not be released, giving your reasons in full.

Customer charter

What can I do if I disagree with this compliance assessment report?

If a permit holder disagrees with the CAR form, they should raise their concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue, a permit holder can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.

Directorship History, Relevant Persons and Connected Sites

1. Directorship History of the Applicant

Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd (Company Number 04896020) was previously known as **P Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited**. The company name was changed on 17 October 2024 following acquisition.

Director Chronology

Individual	Appointed Director	Ceased as Director
Tanya Louise Weston	30 September 2024	12 February 2025
Ian Peter Fenny	30 September 2024	12 February 2025
Iain Cook	12 February 2025	8 May 2026
Craig Barlow	12 February 2025	27 October 2025
Tanya Louise Weston	27 October 2025	24 February 2026
Gary Joseph Metcalfe	24 February 2026	–

Accordingly, based on the Companies House filing history provided, **Gary Joseph Metcalfe is the current director of the applicant company.**

2. Relevant Persons

Gary Joseph Metcalfe

Current director of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd, appointed on 24 February 2026. As the current director of the Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd, Mr Metcalfe is a relevant person for the purposes of this assessment. Mr Metcalfe is also the sole director of the company and is a person with significant control of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd.

Iain Cook

Former director of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd between 12 February 2025 and 8 May 2026. Mr Cook was a director during part of the period in which the compliance history and enforcement action relied upon in this assessment arose. Mr Cook has also held directorships in other companies operating waste facilities connected to this assessment.

Tanya Louise Weston

Former director of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd during the periods 30 September 2024 to 12 February 2025 and 27 October 2025 to 24 February 2026. Ms Weston was a director of the applicant during periods relevant to this assessment and was also a director of several other waste companies connected to the sites considered below.

Ian Peter Fenny

Former director of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd until 12 February 2025. The refusal assessment identifies Mr Fenny as the individual who was in overall control of the wider group of companies which are linked to the sites referenced in the table in section 3 below.

Craig Barlow

Former director of Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd between 12 February 2025 and 27 October 2025. Was also a director of another waste company connected to the sites considered below.

3. Connected Companies and Sites

The following companies and facilities have been identified as connected to the relevant persons and have been considered within the wider operator competence assessment. All of these sites have a history of poor compliance.

Company	Site	Connected relevant person	Permit Reference
Opes MRF 2013 Ltd	Finmere Quarry Landfill and Redfern Street Waste Transfer Station	Tanya Louise WESTON was director until 25 November 2025	EPR/FB3301CV and EAWML 407439
Recycled in Ardleigh Ltd	Martells Quarry Landfill	Tanya Louise WESTON was director until 6 November 2025	EPR/PP3935CU
Quercia Ltd	Clayton Hall Landfill and Clayton Hall Recycling Centre	Tanya Louise WESTON and Iain COOK are the current directors	EPR/BV1364ID and EAWML 54375
Calder Valley Skip Hire Ltd	Waste transfer operation	Ian COOK resigned as director on the 8 May 2026 and Craig Barlow	EAWML 65545

Company	Site	Connected relevant person	Permit Reference
		resigned as director on 27 October 2025	

Notice of variation and consolidation with introductory note

The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2016

P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited

Arden Quarry Landfill Site
Oven Hill Road
Birch Vale
Derbyshire
SK22 1BY

Variation application number

EPR/BW1416IQ/V007

Permit number

EPR/BW1416IQ

Arden Quarry Landfill Site

Permit number EPR/BW1416IQ

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form a part of the notice.

The following gives notice of the variation and consolidation of this environmental permit. We have issued this variation to consolidate the original permit and subsequent variations.

This variation is to accord with qualifying materials for landfill tax purposes, this has changed the waste types being infilled in the remaining cells with non-hazardous, low biodegradable waste.

Arden Quarry Landfill Site is operated by P Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited, this is a non-hazardous waste landfill located on land which was historically used as a sandstone quarry. Located approximately 1.5km to the west of Hayfield and approximately 2.5km east of the New Mills in Derbyshire; at approximately NGR SK 02380 86200. The site covers an area of approximately 9 hectares.

The variation is for the revision of table S2.1 which includes revised waste types in line with qualifying materials for landfill tax purposes, the previously permitted waste are listed in table S2.4. The addition of condition 2.6.1(l) has been included for the requirements of a statutory condition. We have included the addition of 2.6.1(m) to limit the content of wastes subject to mechanical treatment to those otherwise authorised by the permit. A revised waste acceptance criteria (WAC) and waste acceptance procedure (WAP) has been included in table S1.2. The regularisation the site boundary to include a small area of cell 3A. An improvement programme has been included: IC21a, IC21b and IC22 have been included requiring the installation of additional boreholes in the groundwater out flow region (down gradient) of the boundary of cell 5 and derive compliance limits; and IC23, IC24 and IC25 have been included to ensure an appropriate review of leachate infrastructure; to ensure the regularisation of the leachate levels over the site via a leachate management plan; and to investigate discrepancies in levels of monitoring wells for leachate monitoring. The leachate monitoring locations have been updated to include additional monitoring locations LEC1(LEW), LT18 and LT19.

Schedule 1 to this notice summarises the changes we have made to this permit.

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

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
Application for PPC permit (ref: BW1416IQ) EPR/BW1416IQ/A001	Received 30/04/2004	
Application BW1416IQ deemed refused by applicant	Deemed refused on 19/01/2006	
Applicant lodged an Appeal against that deemed refusal to the Planning Inspectorate ref: APP/PPC/06/157	28/06/2006	
Permit EPR/BW1416IQ issued following instruction by the Planning Inspectorate	22/07/10	
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V002 (BW1416IQ)	Duly made 28/04/14	Application to change the mechanism by which financial provision is provided and update original quantum.
Variation determined	29/01/15	Varied permit issued.

Status log of the permit		
Description	Date	Comments
EPR/BW1416IQ/V002 (SP3134VT)		
Environment Agency Landfill Sector Review 2015 Permit reviewed Variation determined EPR/BW1416IQ/V003 Permit EPR/BW1416IQ	16/03/2015	Varied and consolidated permit issued in modern condition format.
Variation application EPR/BW1416IQ/V004	Duly Made 21/07/2015	Application to vary permit to add waste operation standard rules set, SR2010No14, for composting biodegradable waste in open and closed systems, with less than 500 tonnes on site at any one time.
Variation determined EPR/BW1416IQ	24/09/2015	Varied permit issued
Variation application EPR/BW1416IQ/V005	Duly made 18/09/2017	Application to increase the annual limit of non-hazardous waste (non-biodegradable) from 50,000 to 75,000 tonnes.
Variation determined EPR/BW1416IQ/V005	05/12/17	Varied permit issued.
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V006 received	Duly made 27/02/2019	Application to add R5 activity –recovery of waste for engineering
Variation determined EPR/BW1416IQ/V006	16/05/2019	Variation issued to P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 (variation and consolidation)	Duly made 13/10/20	Application to vary the waste types to accept non-hazardous, low biodegradable waste
Additional information received	30/11/20	Hydrogeological Risk Assessment Review (HRAR)
Additional information received	18/12/20	Hydrogeological Risk Assessment data and revised waste acceptance procedure
Additional information received	18/12/20	Revised Environmental setting and installation design report
Response to Schedule 5 notice dated 28/01/21	26/02/21	- Revised waste acceptance criteria and procedures - Revised site conceptual model - Construction Quality Assurance for Borehole (BH401R) - Additional boreholes proposal - Revisions to the HRAR 2020
Variation determined EPR/BW1416IQ/V006 (billing ref: UP3204SG)	09/12/2021	Variation issued to P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited

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 and consolidates

Permit number

EPR/BW1416IQ

Issued to

P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited (“the operator”)

whose registered office is

C/O The Casey Group

Rydings Road

Rochdale

Lancashire

OL12 9PS

company registration number 04896020

to operate a regulated facility at

Arden Quarry Landfill Site

Oven Hill Road

Birch Vale

Derbyshire

SK22 1BY

to the extent set out in the schedules.

The notice shall take effect from 09/12/2021

Name	Date
Anne Lloyd	09/12/2021

Authorised on behalf of the Environment Agency

Schedule 1

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

Condition 2.6.1 (m) has been added to ensure that the waste types accepted under specific waste codes only contain wastes otherwise authorised by the permit.

Condition 2.6.3 has been added to include the standard condition restricting the deposit of gypsum materials as this was missed from previous variations and subsequent conditions renumbered.

Condition 4.2.2 (i) is added, to require the operator to review the sulphate restriction and ensure that is it sufficient to control the sulphate content of the waste in the annual report.

Table S1.2 referred to in condition 2.3 is amended to include the technical standards, revised waste acceptance criteria (WAC) and waste acceptance procedure (WAP) also the details of the proposed downstream boreholes.

Table S1.3 referred to in condition 2.3:

- IC21a & IC21b are added, to require the operator to submit a Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) plan for the additional boreholes and installing them as per the approved design; and
- IC22 is added, to require the operator to submit groundwater compliance limits for the additional boreholes.

Table S2.4 as referred to in condition 2.6 is added and show the previously permitted waste types; the title of the table has been amended to show that these are the waste types disposed in cell 1 to 4.

All the tables in Schedule 3 have been updated in line with the latest MEPP (November 2020) and proposed additional boreholes.

Table S3.1 as referred to in condition 2.7.1 and 3.5.1 is amended to include LEC1(LEW), LT18 and LT19, additional monitoring locations which have been installed at the site; and reference to Cell 4 monitoring boreholes.

Table S3.3 as referred to in condition 3.1.1 and 3.5.1 is amended update the groundwater boreholes, parameters and limits after a review of HRAR.

Table S3.7 as referred to in condition 3.5.1 is amended to include Mercury as a parameter requiring quarterly monitoring.

Schedule 7 as referred by condition 2.2.1 is amended to update the site plan to regularise it by adding in a small additional area of cell 3A.

The following conditions were varied as a result of an agency initiated variation:

Condition 2.6.1 (l) has been added to reproduce the requirements of a statutory condition, introduced in October 2020.

Condition 2.6.2 has been amended to the standard condition removing the referenced to improvement condition 20.

Condition 2.6.4 has been amended to include the restrictions previously listed in Activity A7.

Condition 4.1.2 has been amended to include the requirements for operating techniques to be included as an item required to be retained.

Table S1.1 referred to in condition 2.1 and 2.6 is amended:

- activity numbers are renumber to correct previous error; and
- A7 is amended moving the restrictions to condition 2.6.4, but deleting the references to top soil and peat as these would not be suitable for use in the engineering.

Table S1.3 referred to in condition 2.3:

- IC23 has been added, to require the operator to review the leachate infrastructure;

- IC24 has been added, to require the operator to produce and implement a Leachate Management Plan; and
- IC25 has been added, to require the operator to investigate discrepancies in levels of monitoring wells for leachate monitoring.

Table S2.1 as referred to in condition 2.6.1 is amended. This table now list the revised permitted waste types.

Table S2.3 as referred to in condition 2.6.3 is amended. The table has been amended moving the restrictions to the appropriate conditions.

Table 4.4 as referred to in condition 4.2.3 is amended to include the form Water 1 as this was previously missed.

Schedule 2 – consolidated permit

Consolidated permit issued as a separate document.

Permit

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016

Permit number

EPR/BW1416IQ

This is the consolidated permit referred to in the variation and consolidation notice for application EPR/BW1416IQ/V007 authorising,

P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited (“the operator”),

whose registered office is/whose principal office is

C/O The Casey Group

Rydings Road

Rochdale

Lancashire

OL12 9PS

company registration number 04896020

to operate an installation at

Arden Quarry Landfill Site

Oven Hill Road

Birch Vale

Derbyshire

SK22 1BY

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

Name	Date
Anne Lloyd	09/12/2021

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 Finance

- 1.2.1 The financial provision for meeting the obligations under this permit set out in the agreement made between the operator and the Environment Agency dated 29 January 2015 shall be maintained by the operator throughout the subsistence of this permit and the operator shall produce evidence of such provision whenever required by the Environment Agency.
- 1.2.1 The operator shall ensure that the charges it makes for the disposal of waste in the landfill cover all of the following:
- (a) the costs of setting up and operating the landfill;
 - (b) the costs of the financial provision required by condition 1.2.1; and
 - (c) the estimated costs for the closure and aftercare of the landfill.

1.3 Energy efficiency

- 1.3.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1, A1 to A6, the operator shall:
- (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that energy is used efficiently in the activities;
 - (b) Review and record at least every four years whether there are suitable opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of the activities; and
 - (c) Implement any appropriate measures identified by a review.

1.4 Efficient use of raw materials

- 1.4.1 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1, A1 to A6, the operator shall:
- (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that raw materials and water are used efficiently in the activities;
 - (b) maintain records of raw materials and water used in the activities;
 - (c) review and record at least every four years whether there are suitable alternative materials that could reduce environmental impact or opportunities to improve the efficiency of raw material and water use; and
 - (d) take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

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

1.5.1 The operator shall:

- (a) take appropriate measures to ensure that waste produced by the activities is avoided or reduced, or where waste is produced it is recovered wherever practicable or otherwise disposed of in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment;
- (b) review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made; and
- (c) 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.

2.4 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.

2.5 Landfill Engineering

2.5.1 No construction of any new cell of the landfill shall commence until the operator has submitted construction proposals and the Environment Agency has confirmed that it is satisfied with the construction proposals.

2.5.2 Where the operator proposes to construct any new cell other than the first cell, but proposes no change from the design of the most recently approved cell which could have any impact on the performance of any element of the design, no construction of the new cell shall commence until the

operator has submitted a cell layout drawing and the Environment Agency has confirmed that it is satisfied with the cell layout drawing.

- 2.5.3 The construction of a new cell shall take place only in accordance with the approved construction proposals unless:
- (a) any change to the approved construction proposals would have no impact on the performance of any element of the design; or
 - (b) a change has otherwise been agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.5.4 No disposal of waste shall take place in a new cell until the operator has submitted a CQA Validation Report and the Environment Agency has confirmed that it is satisfied with the CQA Validation Report.
- 2.5.5 No construction of landfill infrastructure shall commence until the operator has submitted relevant construction proposals or a written request to use previous construction proposals and the Environment Agency has confirmed that it is satisfied with the construction proposals.
- 2.5.6 The construction of the landfill infrastructure shall take place only in accordance with the approved construction proposals unless:
- (a) any change to the approved construction proposals would have no impact on the performance of any element of the design; or
 - (b) a change has otherwise been agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.5.7 The operator shall submit a CQA Validation Report within four weeks of the completion of the construction of the relevant landfill infrastructure, or other time period agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
- 2.5.8 Where pollution controls are immediately necessary to prevent an incident or accident, then conditions 2.5.5 and 2.5.6 do not apply and the relevant landfill infrastructure may be constructed, provided that the construction proposals are submitted to the Environment Agency as soon as practicable.
- 2.5.9 For the purposes of conditions 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 2.5.4 and 2.5.5, the Environment Agency shall be deemed to be satisfied where it has not, within the period of four weeks from the date of receipt of the relevant construction proposals or CQA Validation Report, either:
- (a) confirmed whether or not it is satisfied; or
 - (b) informed the operator that it requires further information.
- 2.5.10 Where the Environment Agency has required further information under condition 2.5.9(b), the Environment Agency shall be deemed to be satisfied where it has not, within the period of four weeks from the date of receipt of the further information, either:
- (a) confirmed whether or not it is satisfied; or
 - (b) informed the operator that it requires further information.

2.6 Waste acceptance

- 2.6.1 Wastes shall only be accepted for disposal if:
- (a) they are listed in schedule 2, tables S2.1; and
 - (b) they are non-hazardous waste; and
 - (c) they are not whole used tyres (other than bicycle tyres and tyres with an outside diameter of more than 1400mm); and
 - (d) they are not shredded used tyres; and
 - (e) they are not liquid waste (including waste waters but excluding sludge); and

- (f) they are not chemical substances from research and development or teaching activities, for example laboratory residues, which are unidentified and/or which are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are unknown; and
- (g) all the relevant waste acceptance procedures have been completed; and
- (h) they fulfil the relevant waste acceptance criteria; and
- (i) they have not been diluted or mixed solely to meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria; and
- (j) they are wastes which have been treated, except for: inert wastes for which treatment is not technically feasible; or it is waste other than inert waste and treatment would not reduce its quantity or the hazards which it poses to human health or the environment; and
- (k) they are wastes with a code beginning with 07 05 and 16 03, they shall exclude waste medicinal products and pharmaceutically active waste materials arising from their manufacture; and
- (l) they are not waste paper, metal, plastic or glass if that waste has been separately collected for the purpose of preparing for re-use or recycling; and
- (m) they are wastes coded 19 12 09 or 19 12 12 that contain wastes listed in table S2.1 only.

2.6.2 Wastes shall only be accepted for restoration where:

- (a) they are listed in schedule 2, table S2.2; and
- (b) they are accepted in accordance with a restoration plan approved in writing by the Environment Agency.

2.6.3 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 A1 and A7, gypsum-based and other high sulphate bearing waste shall not be deposited in cells used or intended to be used for the disposal of biodegradable non-hazardous waste. Wastes disposed of in a cell with gypsum-based and other high sulphate bearing wastes must meet the relevant waste acceptance criteria.

2.6.4 For the following activities referenced in schedule 1, table S1.1 A7, wastes shall only be accepted for recovery for landfill engineering where:

- (a) they are listed in schedule 2, table S2.3; and
- (b) they are accepted in accordance with a waste recovery plan approved in writing by the Environment Agency, and
- (c) waste shall not be deposited into a water body or sub-water table, and
- (d) waste coded 17 03 02 - road planings shall be:
 - (i) limited to use for construction of a temporary hard surface infrastructure such as roads, tracks, pathways and parking; shall be removed prior to construction of the lining system so that they do not remain within the permanent construction works; and
 - (ii) only used within 30cm of the final waste level except where they are used as temporary infrastructure, and
- (e) waste coded as 19 12 09 are restricted to wastes from treatment of waste aggregates that are otherwise naturally occurring minerals and does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard, and
- (f) waste coded as 19 12 12 are restricted to crushed bricks, tiles, concrete and ceramics only. Metal from reinforced concrete must be removed and does not include fines from treatment of any non-hazardous waste or gypsum from recovered plasterboard.

2.6.5 The operator shall:

- (a) visually inspect without unloading it, waste that is not in an enclosed container or enclosed vehicle on arrival at the landfill and waste at the point of deposit; and
- (b) be satisfied that the waste conforms to the requirements of condition 2.6.1.

- 2.6.6 Where the operator has taken samples to establish that the waste is in conformity with the documentation submitted by the holder then the samples taken shall be retained for at least one month and results of any analysis for at least two years.
- 2.6.7 The operator on accepting each delivery of waste shall provide a receipt to the person delivering it.
- 2.6.8 The total quantity of waste that shall be deposited in the landfill shall be limited by the pre-settlement levels shown on drawing ESID4.
- 2.6.9 The quantity of waste that is disposed of or recovered at the regulated facility in any year shall not exceed the limits in schedule 1, table S1.4A and S1.4B.
- 2.6.10 The operator shall maintain and implement a system which ensures that a record is made of the quantity, characteristics, date of delivery and, where practicable, origin of any waste that is received for disposal or recovery and of the identity of the producer, or in the case of municipal waste and multiple collection vehicles, of the collector of such waste. Any information regarded by the operator as commercially confidential shall be clearly identified in the record.

2.7 Leachate levels

- 2.7.1 The limits for the level of leachate listed in schedule 3, table S3.1 shall not be exceeded.

2.8 Closure and aftercare

- 2.8.1 The operator shall maintain a closure and aftercare management plan.

2.9 Landfill gas management

- 2.9.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved landfill gas management plan, to:
- (a) collect landfill gas; and
 - (b) control the migration of landfill gas.
- 2.9.2 The operator shall use the collected landfill gas to produce energy. If the collected landfill gas cannot be used to produce energy, the operator shall use appropriate measures to flare or treat the gas in accordance with an approved landfill gas management plan.
- 2.9.3 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a revised landfill gas management plan;
 - (b) implement the revised landfill gas management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3 Emissions and monitoring

3.1 Emissions to water, air or land

- 3.1.1 The limits in schedule 3 shall not be exceeded.
- 3.1.2 There shall be no point source emissions to water, air or land except from the sources and emission points listed in schedule 3, tables S3.2 and S3.5.
- 3.1.3 The limits given in schedule 3, table S3.2 shall not be exceeded, save that compliance with an emission limit in that table shall include incorporation of the uncertainty allowance stated in Environment Agency guidance LFTGN 05 and LFTGN 08.

- 3.1.4 The operator shall prevent the input of any hazardous substances from the activities into groundwater.
- 3.1.5 The operator shall submit to the Environment Agency a review of the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment:
- (a) between nine and six months prior to the fourth anniversary of the granting of the permit; and
 - (b) between nine and six months prior to every subsequent six years after the fourth anniversary of the granting of the permit.

3.2 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

- 3.2.1 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.
- 3.2.2 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.
- 3.2.3 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.

3.3 Odour

- 3.3.1 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.

3.4 Noise and vibration

- 3.4.1 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.

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring and any other actions specified in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit:
- (a) Leachate specified in tables S3.1 and S3.9;
 - (b) Point source emissions specified in tables S3.2 and S3.5;
 - (c) Groundwater specified in tables S3.3 and S3.7;
 - (d) Landfill gas specified in tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8; and
 - (e) Surface water specified in table S3.10.

- 3.5.2 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.
- 3.5.3 A topographical survey of the site referenced to ordnance datum shall be carried out and shall be used to produce a plan of a scale adequate to show the surveyed features of the site:
- (a) Annually; and
 - (b) prior to the disposal of waste in any new cell or new development area of the landfill; and
 - (c) following closure of the landfill or part of the landfill.

3.6 Pests

- 3.6.1 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.

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) the results of groundwater monitoring;
 - (ii) sub-surface landfill gas monitoring;
 - (iii) leachate levels, quality and quantities;
 - (iv) landfill gas generation and collection;
 - (v) waste types and quantities;
 - (vi) the specification and as built drawings of the basal, sidewall and capping engineering systems.
- 4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans, operating techniques 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 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 A report or reports on the performance of the activities over the previous year ('the annual report') shall be submitted to the Environment Agency by 31st January each year or such other date as may

be agreed in writing by the Agency, with the exception of 4.2.2(c) that must be provided by the end of February each year. The report(s) shall include as a minimum:

- (a) a review of the results of the monitoring and assessment carried out in accordance with this permit against the relevant assumptions, parameters and results in the risk assessments submitted in relation to this installation and any agreed amendments thereto. The review will include written descriptions of the improvements made to operational performance during the year, action plans developed and planned improvements for the coming year;
- (b) the energy consumed at the site, reported in the format set out in schedule 4 table S4.3
- (c) the annual production/treatment set out in schedule 4, table S4.2;
- (d) the topographical surveys required by condition 3.5.3 other than those submitted as part of a CQA validation report;
- (e) the volumetric difference (reported in cubic metres) between the most recent topographical survey and the previous annual topographical survey i.e. the additional volume of the landfill void that is occupied by waste;
- (f) an assessment of the settlement behaviour of the landfill body based on the difference between the most recent topographical survey and previous annual topographical survey for the areas of the landfill which did not receive waste between the surveys;
- (g) a calculation of the remaining capacity (reported in cubic metres) derived from the pre-settlement contours and the most recent topographical survey;
- (h) a plan(s) ('the monitoring and extraction point plan – MEPP') showing the locations of existing and any new leachate and landfill gas extraction and monitoring points;
- (i) a review the sulphate restriction in the waste acceptance criteria (WAC) assessing if this needs to be reduced or can remain the same. If necessary after the review the operator shall propose a revised written WAC to the Environment Agency for approval. Once approved and from the date stipulated by the Environment Agency, the revised WAC shall be implemented from an agreed date, in accordance with the agreed timescales, subject to such amendments or additions as notified by the Environment Agency.

4.2.3 Within 28 days of the end of the reporting period the operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, submit reports of the monitoring and assessment carried out in accordance with the conditions of this permit, as follows:

- (a) in respect of the parameters and emission points specified in schedule 4, table S4.1;
- (b) using the forms specified in schedule 4, table S4.4 or other reporting format as agreed in writing with the Environment Agency; and
- (c) giving the information from such results and assessments as may be required by the forms specified in those tables.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 The operator shall, unless notice under this condition has been served within the preceding four years, submit to the Environment Agency, within six months of receipt of a written notice, a report assessing whether there are other appropriate measures that could be taken to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to minimise pollution.

4.3 Notifications

4.3.1 In the event:

- (a) that the operation of the activities gives rise to an incident or accident which significantly affects or may significantly affect the environment, the operator must immediately—
 - (i) inform the Environment Agency;
 - (ii) take the measures necessary to limit the environmental consequences of such an incident or accident; and
 - (iii) take the measures necessary to prevent further possible incidents or accidents.
- (b) of a breach of any permit condition the operator must immediately—
 - (i) inform the Environment Agency; and
 - (ii) take the measures necessary to ensure that compliance is restored within the shortest possible time.
- (c) of a breach of permit condition which poses an immediate danger to human health or threatens to cause an immediate significant adverse effect on the environment, the operator must immediately suspend the operation of the activities or the relevant part of it until compliance with the permit conditions has been restored.

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 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:

- (c) the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
- (d) any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
- (e) 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.

4.3.4 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 “immediately”, in which case it may be provided by telephone.

Schedule 1 – Operations

Table S1.1 activities				
Activity reference	WFD Annex I and II operations (where applicable)	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations	Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
A1	D5 – Specially engineered landfill R10 – Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecology	Section 5.2 Part A(1)(a), The disposal of waste in a landfill.	Landfill for non-hazardous waste and landfill restoration	Receipt, handling, storage and disposal of wastes, consisting of the types and quantities specified in conditions 2.6, as an integral part of landfilling. Only waste listed in table S2.1 shall permitted to be deposited in landfill. Waste types for restoration, as specified in table S2.2, to be agreed in accordance with the Restoration Plan approved under condition 2.6.2.
Directly Associated Activities				
A2	R1 – use principally as a fuel to generate energy	--	Pre-treatment and utilisation of landfill gas for energy recovery in an appliance with a rated thermal input < 50MW	Treatment and utilisation of landfill gas arising from the landfill.
A3	D8 – Biological treatment of waste	--	Treatment of leachate in a facility with a capacity of <50 t/day	Leachate arising from the landfill.
A4	N/A	--	Temporary storage of waste (leachate)	Leachate arising from the landfill.

Table S1.1 activities				
Activity reference	WFD Annex I and II operations (where applicable)	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations	Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
A5	N/A	--	Flaring of landfill gas for disposal in an appliance.	Landfill gas arising from the landfill.
A6	D6 – release to water body except seas/oceans	--	Discharges of site drainage from the landfill.	From surface water management system to point of entry to controlled waters.
A7	N/A	-	Storage of fuel for operation of plant and equipment.	Fuel storage tank.
A8	R5 – Recycling / reclamation of other inorganic material R13 - Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R5	--	Recovery of waste for landfill engineering	Only the waste types specified in table S2.3 that are specified in the approved waste recovery plan (Arley Consulting Company Report Reference: 96019/84D dated March 2019, as detailed in table S1.2) shall be accepted. Such wastes shall only be used to construct the landfill liner subgrade as detailed in the Landfill Liner Construction Proposals (Arley Consulting Company Report Reference 96019/84D, dated March 2019). In any event the total quantity of waste used shall not exceed the amount needed to complete the recovery operation to the final levels in the approved waste recovery plan (Landfill Liner Construction Proposals & CQA Plan ((Arley Consulting Company Report Reference: 96019/84D dated March 2019)) or as otherwise changed by

Table S1.1 activities				
Activity reference	WFD Annex I and II operations (where applicable)	Activity listed in Schedule 1 of the EP Regulations	Description of specified activity	Limits of specified activity
				written agreement with the Environment Agency). Storage of waste prior to use in the recovery activity shall be limited to 12 months.

Table S1.2 Operating techniques		
Description	Parts	Date Received
Application EPR/BW1416IQ	The response to questions B2.1 (B2.1.4 and B2.1.6 relate to list of wastes for disposal and restoration), B2.2, B2.3, B2.4, B2.5, B2.7 (B2.74-76 – Litter management plan), B2.8 and B2.9 in part B of the PPC application ref form. And response to B2.2.64 – 66 Particulate matter management and monitoring (Refs NHRA Report 96919/21.2) Excluding answers to questions: B2.2.1 – B2.2.8; B2.2.30 – B2.2.34; B2.2.36-B2.2.37; B2.2.42 and B2.2.53 of the Application Form	30 April 2004
Letter and supporting information on emergency procedures, weather stations and sensitive receptors	All parts	8 February 2005
Revised Stability Risk Assessment	All parts	24 March 2005
Revised Hydrogeological Risk Assessment	All parts	9 August 2005
Addendum to the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment	All parts	8 November 2005
Revised Installation boundary drawing received 9 November 2005.	All parts	9 November 2005
Updated Environmental Monitoring Plan and	All parts	21 October 2008

Table S1.2 Operating techniques		
Description	Parts	Date Received
updated drawings 96019/168; 96019/169; 96019/170; 96019/171 and accompanying letter.		
Operating procedure showing hours of operation (96019/21.12)	All parts	Received by email on 1 June 2009
Improvement condition 12 submission	Accident Management Plan PCE/EMS/AMP v1.0 2010	Received in 2010
Improvement condition 16 submission	Bird management plan PCE/EMS/BMP v1.0 Feb 2011	Feb 2011
Improvement Condition 9 submission	Noise and vibration management and monitoring plan PCE/EMS/NVMP v1.0 2010	Received in 2011
Improvement Condition 4 submission	Gas management plan	Approved in 2011
Revised EMS	Document PCE/EMS/WAP – Waste Acceptance procedures for wastes for disposal EMS lists organogram created by PCE in 2012	Received 2012
Odour management plan	PCE/EMS/OMP dated April 2012. (Odour Management Plan v2, dated April 2012)	April 2012
Mud management plan	PCE/EMS/MMP mud management plan v0.1 2012	Received in 2012
Revised EMS	Document and Document Control procedure for EMS: PCE/EMS/DCP v0.3	Sep 2012
Surface Water management and monitoring	Surface Water management plan PCE/EMS/SWMP v0.1	Received in 2012
Ground Water management	Ground Water management plan PCE/EMS/GWMP v1.0.	Received in 2012
Improvement Condition 5 submission	Ground Water monitoring plan	Received in 2013
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V004	The responses to section C2 and C3 of the application and all supporting information.	Duly Made 18/09/17
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V006	Landfill Liner Construction Proposals & CQA Plan (Arley Consulting Company Report Reference: 96019/84D	March 2019
Application EPR/BW1416IQ/V007	Non-Technical Summary of the Application Response to sections 3 – Operating techniques and 5 – technical standards, Part C3 of the application form	Duly made 13/10/20

Table S1.2 Operating techniques		
Description	Parts	Date Received
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 28/01/21.	Response to question 1 detailing waste acceptance criteria and procedures. Response to question 4 detailing proposals to install additional boreholes.	26/02/21

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
IC21a	The operator shall submit construction proposals and a Construction Quality Assurance (CQA). The proposals shall detail the location and design for additional boreholes below, in the groundwater out flow region (down-gradient) of the boundary of Cell 5a proposed in the Schedule 5 response dated 26/02/21. • BH402R • BH103R These two monitoring boreholes should be installed to monitor the underlying Woodhead Hill Sandstone aquifer. The CQA shall be submitted to the Environment Agency for agreement in writing.	Within 3 months of permit issue.
IC21b	On approval from the Environment Agency, the operator shall install the boreholes proposed to the specification and timescales approved, subject to such amendments or additions as notified by the Environment Agency and within approved timescales. The operator shall also provide the completed borehole logs within approved timescales.	Within 3 months of completion of IC21a
IC22	The operator shall submit a report in writing to the Environment Agency for technical assessment and approval. The report shall propose revised groundwater control levels and compliance limits for the parameters listed in table S3.3 in the replacement monitoring boreholes BH402R and BH103R, as additional boreholes required under improvement condition IC21a and IC21b. The control levels and compliance limits shall be derived from a minimum of 12 sets of monitoring data in accordance with https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landfill-developments-groundwater-risk-assessment-for-leachate#groundwater-control-levels and https://www.gov.uk/guidance/groundwater-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit#identify-compliance-points. The operator shall submit the proposed control levels and compliance limits to the Environment Agency for approval. Once approved, this permit shall be read as if those compliance limits are included in Table S3.3 of this Permit.	Within 16 months of completion of IC21b

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
IC23	Submit a written report containing a review of your leachate monitoring technical precautions with respect to the requirements of the guidance on monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water (LFTGN02) and which incorporates: - leachate monitoring infrastructure locations; - construction design and standards of leachate monitoring and extraction wells including of retro-drilled extraction and monitoring wells; - confirmation of weather retro-drilled leachate infrastructure reach the base of the site and connect in with the leachate drainage blanket; - cell basal levels, locations of intercell bunds referenced to mAOD and position of leachate collection blankets/pipework/drains; - a plan showing locations of all leachate extraction and monitoring infrastructure; - chamber identification number, location co-ordinates and relevant as-built drawing number reference; - Basal Level (either Basal Drainage Invert Level and/or Base Of Chamber) and Top Datum (from where monitoring levels are taken), dated and referenced to mAOD; - cross-sectional drawings showing the relationship of current leachate levels and landfill engineering; - leachate monitoring methods; - the tests undertaken to establish the leachate level monitoring infrastructure and methods employed provides reliable data of leachate levels across the leachate catchment, an appropriate height up the side wall, and to allow leachate level measurement close to the perimeter of the site; - identification of potential deficiencies in the sites leachate monitoring infrastructure and monitoring methods as a result of completion of IC23 parts a, b and c together with detail of the implications of the deficiencies on the reliability of the leachate monitoring data reported for the site and assessments reliant on this data. - The scope of a plan which details: - the assessments you will undertake to assess the impacts of deficiencies with the sites leachate level monitoring infrastructure and method identified through completion of IC23 parts a – k inclusively; and - which includes details of the mitigation measures that you will investigate and test to resolve the impact of leachate level monitoring infrastructure and monitoring method deficiencies you have identified through completion of IC23 part I part i. The operator shall this report to the Environment Agency for technical assessment and agreement.	Within 6 months of permit issue
IC24	The updated LMP should meet the requirements of: Landfill Technical Guidance Note 02 (LFTGN02) – Guidance on Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water, published 24th June 2014 (Link) and Landfill (EPR 5.02): how to comply with your environmental permit – additional guidance (Environment Agency, March 2009), published 1st February 2009 (Link). The LMP shall include, but shall not be limited to.	Within 6 months of completion of IC23

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
	This plan must also take into the account of IC23. The LMP shall include, but shall not be limited to: a. a study to understand the saturation levels and compaction of the waste; b. if there is groundwater intrusion and from where; c. pumping trials and rates; d. the need for additional or removal of extraction wells where demonstrated not be required; e. the need for increase in treatment of the leachate prior to disposal to sewer; f. details of the methodology used to manage leachate at the site and details of how leachate is removed from the site. g. full demonstration, with appropriate calculations, of the leachate storage infrastructure design capacity, and its relation to the capacity of the leachate abstraction system; what contingency capacity the leachate extraction infrastructure includes; how these capacities have been determined; and whether an increase in capacity of any of these components is required. h. full explanation of how the required leachate storage and contingency capacity derived from f) above will be managed and maintained relative to leachate extraction rates, and the leachate action and compliance levels agreed with the Environment Agency; i. details of the methodology and programme for monitoring and recording leachate head levels for leachate level compliance monitoring and comparing leachate levels with design calculations; j. details of the proposed action plans for the following events: i. leachate levels exceed leachate level action levels and compliance limits agreed with the Environment Agency; ii. breakdown of the various components of the leachate extraction, treatment and disposal infrastructure; and iii. monitoring data indicate that groundwater or surface water quality is being adversely affected by substances associated with the landfill. k. details of the methodology and programme for monitoring and recording leachate quality; and l. data used in any of the assessments in parts f) and h) above which is chronologically comparable should be presented at an appropriate resolution and format using graphical plots with axis scales which enable data comparisons to be observed clearly and data points not obscured by other data points/information. Data used for graphical plots should be presented in a suitable electronic format such as Windows Excel. The plan shall include timescales and milestones for the implementation of the above measures. Once approved and from the date stipulated by the Environment Agency, the plan shall be implemented from an agreed date, in accordance with the agreed timescales, subject to such amendments or additions as notified by the Environment Agency.	
IC25	The operator shall submit a report to the Environment Agency in writing for technical assessment and approval, to review and highlight the uncertainty/	Within 6 months of permit issue

Table S1.3 Improvement programme requirements		
Reference	Requirement	Date
	discrepancy in levels of the monitoring wells for all leachate monitoring points (except LT20). This report should include but not limited to: • How the discrepancies in level that arose as a result of drilling works were confirmed; • What has been done to investigate the cause of the discrepancies and how they were resolved; and • Details of management systems/ processes in place for controlling and ensuring the accuracy of survey works.	

Table S1.4 Annual waste input limits	
Category	Limit Tonnes/ Year
Non-hazardous waste	125,000
Waste for restoration ¹	110,000
Total	235,000
Note 1 - to be agreed in accordance with condition 2.6.2	

Table S1.4B Annual waste input limits for recovery	
Category	Total Limit Tonnes
Waste for recovery in engineering	222, 684
Total for recovery	222, 684

Schedule 2 – List of permitted wastes

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste	
Waste code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 10	dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
10	Wastes from thermal processes
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 02	coal fly ash
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 09	other slags
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 06	discarded moulds

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste	
Waste code	Description
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
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 07	glass packaging
16	Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 20	glass
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	glass
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 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
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 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 03	stabilised/solidified wastes
19 03 05	stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04

Table S2.1 Permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste	
Waste code	Description
19 03 07	solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 05	glass
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
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 02	glass
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	soil and stones

Table S2.2 Permitted waste types for restoration	
Waste code	Description
To be agreed in accordance with condition 2.6.2.	

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types for recovery (activity A7 in table S1.1)	
Exclusions: Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid.	
Waste code	Description
01	Waste resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation, restricted to waste overburden and inburden only
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types for recovery (activity A7 in table S1.1)	
Exclusions: Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid.	
Waste code	Description
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 06
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
02	Waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
10	Wastes from thermal processes
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 and articles and products made from them
10 13 14	waste concrete
17	Construction and demolition wastes
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 (metal from reinforced concrete must have been removed)
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01, restricted to road planings 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, restricted to subsoil and stones only
19	Wastes from waste management facilities
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones) only.
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of minerals) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11.
20	Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial, and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions.

Table S2.3 Permitted waste types for recovery (activity A7 in table S1.1)	
Exclusions: Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • Consisting solely or mainly of dusts, powders or loose fibres • Wastes that are in a form which is either sludge or liquid.	
Waste code	Description
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 02	soil and stones. Restricted to subsoil and stones only.

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
01	Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, quarrying, and physical and chemical treatment of minerals
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 08	dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 03 07
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 10
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 10	dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 05	drilling muds and other drilling wastes
01 05 04	freshwater drilling muds and wastes

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
01 05 07	barite-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06
01 05 08	chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06
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 01	sludges from washing and cleaning
02 01 02	animal-tissue waste
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 04	waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
02 01 07	wastes from forestry
02 01 09	agrochemical waste other than those mentioned in 02 01 08
02 01 10	waste metal
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 01	sludges from washing and cleaning
02 02 02	animal-tissue waste
02 02 03	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 02 04	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
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
02 03 01	sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 03	wastes from solvent extraction
02 03 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
02 03 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 04 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 02	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 06 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
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
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 03	wastes from chemical treatment
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
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
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
03 03 02	green liquor sludge (from recovery of cooking liquor)
03 03 05	de-inking sludges from paper recycling
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 09	lime mud waste
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation
03 03 11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10
04	Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 01	fleshings and lime split wastes
04 01 02	liming waste
04 01 06	sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment containing chromium
04 01 07	sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
04 01 08	waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
04 01 09	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 09	wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
04 02 15	wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 04 02 14
04 02 17	dyestuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16
04 02 20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
05	Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
05 01	wastes from petroleum refining

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
05 01 10	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 05 01 09
05 01 13	boiler feedwater sludges
05 01 14	wastes from cooling columns
05 01 16	sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation
05 01 17	Bitumen
05 06	wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal
05 06 04	waste from cooling columns
05 07	wastes from natural gas purification and transportation
05 07 02	wastes containing sulphur
06	Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
06 03	wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides
06 03 14	solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13
06 03 16	metallic oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15
06 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
06 05 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02
06 06	wastes from the MFSU of sulphur chemicals, sulphur chemical processes and desulphurisation processes
06 06 03	wastes containing sulphides other than those mentioned in 06 06 02
06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
06 13	wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified
06 13 03	carbon black

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
07	Wastes from organic chemical processes
07 01	wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals
07 01 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11
07 02	wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres
07 02 13	waste plastic
07 03	wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)
07 03 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11
07 04	wastes from the MFSU of organic plant protection products (except 02 01 08 and 02 01 09), wood preserving agents (except 03 02) and other biocides
07 04 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11
07 05	wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals
07 05 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11
07 05 14	solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13
07 06	wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics
07 06 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
07 07	wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified
07 07 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11
08	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks
08 01	wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish
08 01 12	waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
08 01 14	sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13
08 01 16	aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
08 01 18	wastes from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17
08 02	wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
08 02 01	waste coating powders
08 02 02	aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials
08 03	wastes from MFSU of printing inks
08 03 07	aqueous sludges containing ink
08 03 13	waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12
08 03 15	ink sludges other than those mentioned in 08 03 14
08 03 18	waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17
08 04	wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including water proofing products)
08 04 10	waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09
08 04 12	adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11
08 04 14	aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13
09	Wastes from the photographic industry
09 01	wastes from the photographic industry
09 01 07	photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 12	single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
10	Wastes from thermal processes
10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 02	coal fly ash
10 01 03	fly ash from peat and untreated wood
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 17	fly ash from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 16
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 21	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 01 20
10 01 23	aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing other than those mentioned in 10 01 22
10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 01 25	wastes from fuel storage and preparation of coal-fired power plants
10 01 26	wastes from cooling-water treatment
10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 01	wastes from the processing of slag
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 12	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 11
10 02 14	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other sludges and filter cakes
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 16	skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17
10 03 20	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 03 19
10 03 22	other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) other than those mentioned in 10 03 21

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 26	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 05 04	other particulates and dust
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 04	other particulates and dust
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 04	other particulates and dust
10 07 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 04	particulates and dust

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
10 08 09	other slags
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 16	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 08 15
10 08 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 10	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 09 09
10 09 12	other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 09 11
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring, other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 10	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 10 09
10 10 12	other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 10 11
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 05	particulates and dust
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing, other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 14	glass-polishing and -grinding sludge other than those mentioned in 10 11 13
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 11 20	solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 19
10 12	wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 03	particulates and dust
10 12 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded moulds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 12 13	sludge from on-site effluent treatment
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 06	particulates and dust (except 10 13 12 and 10 13 13)
10 13 07	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
11	Wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials; non-ferrous hydro-metallurgy
11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (for example galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphating, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 10	sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
12	Wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 02	ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 04	non-ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 15	machining sludges other than those mentioned in 12 01 14

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
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
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging
15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 03	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
16 01	end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 01 12	brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11
16 01 17	ferrous metal
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 20	glass
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
16 02 14	discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 16	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 08	spent catalysts
16 08 01	spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
16 08 03	spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
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 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 04	metals (including their alloys)
17 04 01	copper, bronze, brass
17 04 02	aluminium
17 04 03	lead
17 04 04	zinc
17 04 05	iron and steel
17 04 06	tin
17 04 07	mixed metals
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
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 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
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
18	Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
18 02	wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 06	chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
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 01	wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste
19 01 02	ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 12	bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 14	fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
19 01 16	boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non-hazardous wastes
19 02 06	sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 03	stabilised/solidified wastes
19 03 05	stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
19 03 07	solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
19 04	vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitrified waste
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02	non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	off-specification compost
19 06	wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	screenings
19 08 02	waste from desanding
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats
19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 09 03	sludges from decarbonation
19 09 04	spent activated carbon
19 09 05	saturated or spent ion exchange resins
19 09 06	solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
19 10	wastes from shredding of metal-containing wastes
19 10 01	iron and steel waste
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste
19 10 04	fluff-light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	Glass

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	Textiles
19 12 09	minerals (for example sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
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
19 13 06	sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05
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
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 25	edible oil and fat
20 01 28	paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
20 01 30	detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 39	Plastics
20 01 40	Metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)

Table S2.4 Previously permitted waste types for disposal at a landfill for non-hazardous waste for Cells 1 to 4	
Waste code	Description
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable wastes
20 03	other municipal wastes
20 03 01	mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	waste from markets
20 03 03	street-cleaning residues
20 03 04	septic tank sludge
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	bulky waste

Schedule 3 – Emissions and monitoring

Table S3.1 Leachate level limits and monitoring requirements			
Monitoring point reference/ Description NOTE 1	Limit	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard and method
Operational Cells or Phases (Any cells or phases that do not have a final engineered cap agreed in accordance with the landfill engineering condition, 2.5)			
At least 2 monitoring points for each existing hydraulically separate cell, as shown on Drawing No 96019/235B from the monitoring points which currently include LEC1(LEW), LT1, LT7, LT8, LT10, LT11, LT13, LT14, LT18, LT19, LT20, LT22, extraction chamber in cell 2 plus future monitoring points in cell 5.	1 m above cell base	Monthly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 (February 2003) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency. Or as otherwise agreed with the Agency as part of a leachate monitoring plan.
Non Operational Cells or Phases (Any cells or phases that have a final engineered cap agreed in accordance with the landfill engineering condition, 2.5)			
None	--	Quarterly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 (February 2003) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency. Or as otherwise agreed with the Agency as part of a leachate monitoring plan.
NOTE 1 – Monitoring points to be reviewed in accordance with IC23 and IC25.			

Table S3.2 Point source emissions to air – emission limits and monitoring requirements						
Emission point Ref. & Location	Parameter	Source	Limit (including unit)	Reference Period	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Standard or Method
Landfill Gas Engines Exhaust E2 in Gas Plant as shown on plan P0961/Gas Emission	Oxides of Nitrogen	Gas utilisation plant	500 mg/m ³	Hourly mean	Annually	As per M2 or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency
	CO		1400 mg/m ³			
	Total VOCs		1000 mg/m ³			
Landfill Gas Flare Exhaust E1 in Gas Plant as shown on plan P0961/Gas Emission	Oxides of Nitrogen	Landfill Gas Flares	150 mg/m ³	Hourly mean	Annually	As per M2 or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency. Monitoring is unnecessary where the flare is active for <10% of the year.
	CO		50 mg/m ³			
	Total VOCs		10 mg/m ³			

Table S3.3 Groundwater – emission limits and monitoring requirements					
Monitoring point reference	Parameter	Limit (including unit)	Reference Period	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method
Boreholes BH401R, BH402R ^[Note1] and BH103R ^[Note1] as shown on drawing 96019/285	Ammonical Nitrogen	0.5 mg/l	Spot Sample	Monthly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 ‘Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water’ (February 2003), risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency
	Chloride	200 mg/l		Quarterly	
	Mecoprop	0.04 µg/l			
	Nickel	0.064 mg/l			
	Mercury	0.24 µg/l			
Note 1 – location to be determined in accordance with IC21a.					

Table S3.4 Landfill gas in external monitoring boreholes – limits and monitoring requirements				
Monitoring point Ref. /description	Parameter	Limit (including units)	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method
Monitoring points specified on drawing number 96019/169 - BH B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, BH101, BH102A, BH103R ^[Note1] , BH104A	Methane	1 %v/v	Monthly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN03 (September 2004), or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency. Record whether the ground is: waterlogged frozen snow covered
	Carbon Dioxide	1.5 %v/v		
	Oxygen	no limit		
	Atmospheric pressure	no limit		
	Differential pressure	no limit		
Note 1 – location to be determined in accordance with IC21a.				

Table S3.5 Point source emissions to sewer, effluent treatment plant or by tankering or other transfer off-site – emission limits and monitoring requirements

Emission point Ref. & Location	Parameter	Source	Limit (including unit)	Reference Period	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Standard or Method
Emission from Quarantine Tank of the leachate treatment plant as shown on drawing 96019/112	Volume	Leachate treatment plant ETP1	49 m ³ per 24 hours	Daily total	Fortnightly	In accordance with the requirements of sector guidance note EPR5.03 or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
	Flow rate		0.6 l/s	Daily maximum		

Table S3.6 Landfill gas emissions from capped surfaces for cells that have accepted non hazardous biodegradable waste – monitoring requirements

Monitoring point Ref. /description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring Standard or method
Permanently capped zone	Methane concentration	Every 12 months	As per LFTGN 07 (v2 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
Temporarily capped zone	Methane concentration	Every 12 months	As per LFTGN 07 (v2 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
Whole site	Total Methane emission	As agreed with the Environment Agency	As per LFTGN 07 (v2 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
Uncapped areas	Methane concentration	Every 12 months	As agreed with the Environment Agency based on the wording of revised LFTGN 07 or landfill sector guidance or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.

Table S3.7 Groundwater – other monitoring requirements

Monitoring Point Ref. /Description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method
Up gradient MEPP	Water level, Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Chloride, Electrical Conductivity, pH, Mercury	Quarterly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 'Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water' (February 2003), <u>risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk)</u> or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.
	Calcium, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, Potassium, Sodium, Total Alkalinity, Total Sulphates, Zinc	Annually	
	Hazardous substances	Annually for first six years of operation	
Down or cross gradient MEPP	Water level, Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Chloride, Electrical Conductivity, pH, Mercury	Quarterly	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 'Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water' (February 2003), <u>risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk)</u> or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency
	Calcium, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, Potassium, Sodium, Total Alkalinity, Total Sulphates, Zinc	Annually	
	Hazardous substances	Annually for first six years of operation then every two years	After the initial 6 year monitoring period for hazardous substances, if the results of quarterly or annual monitoring suggest an increase in contamination, the operator shall also undertake a full leachate hazardous substances screen.
MEPP	Base of monitoring point (mAoD)	Annually	

Table S3.8 Landfill gas – other monitoring requirements				
Monitoring Point Ref. /Description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
In waste gas monitoring boreholes or sealed leachate wells or sacrificial gas extraction system [in cells for non-hazardous waste]	Methane Carbon Dioxide Oxygen Carbon Monoxide Differential pressure Atmospheric pressure	Monthly until gas extraction commences	Calibrated handheld monitoring instrument	For cells or phases which have no active gas extraction. Gas extraction system shall be installed and extraction commenced once monitoring shows onset of methane production in waste at a rate that can be sustainably extracted. Once gas extraction has commenced in a particular cell or phase, there is no longer a requirement to carry out this monitoring.
	Hydrogen Sulphide	Quarterly	Calibrated handheld monitoring instrument or Tedlar Bag sample in accordance with LFTGN04 (V3, March 2010) or other such subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency or a method agreed with the Environment Agency.	For cells or phases which have no active gas extraction. Once gas extraction has commenced in a particular cell or phase, there is no longer a requirement to carry out this monitoring. Concentrations of hydrogen sulphide shall be assessed in accordance with the gas and odour management plans
	Hydrogen Sulphide	Quarterly	Calibrated handheld monitoring instrument	Concentrations of hydrogen sulphide shall be assessed in accordance with the gas and odour management plans
Gas collection system at well control valve, manifolds (if applicable) and strategic points on gas system	Methane Carbon Dioxide Oxygen Carbon Monoxide Atmospheric pressure Gas flow rate or suction % Balance Gas (calculated as the	Monthly or at such other frequency as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.	Calibrated handheld monitoring instrument or Tedlar Bag sample in accordance with LFTGN04 (V3, March 2010) or other such subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency or a method agreed with the Environment Agency.	Where the oxygen concentration exceeds 5% or the % balance gas is greater than 20% an assessment of air ingress into the system shall be undertaken. Where the concentration of carbon monoxide exceeds 100ppm then further investigation shall be undertaken. Record the ambient air temperature and whether the ground is:

Table S3.8 Landfill gas – other monitoring requirements				
Monitoring Point Ref. /Description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
	difference between the sum of measured gases and 100%)			waterlogged frozen snow covered
Gas collection system at well control valve	Hydrogen Sulphide	Six monthly	Trace gas analysis in accordance with LFTGN04 (V3, March 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency or a trace gas characterisation method agreed with the Environment Agency.	Concentrations of hydrogen sulphide shall be assessed in accordance with the gas and odour management plans
Output to flare or LFG Utilisation Compound	Trace gas	Annually	--	The concentration of trace gas components shall be assessed against the assumptions made in the Landfill gas risk assessment and dispersion modelling.
Output to flare or LFG Utilisation Compound	Methane Carbon Dioxide Oxygen Gas flow rate Suction % Balance Gas (calculated as the difference between the sum of measured gases and 100%)	Weekly	As per M2 or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.	Where the oxygen concentration exceeds 5% or the % balance gas is greater than 20% an assessment of air ingress into the system shall be undertaken.
Flare 1 shown on Plan 96019/274 dated 28/01/19	Temperature	As per LFTGN05 (V2, March 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in	In accordance with Appendix C of LFTGN08, (V2, 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.	

Table S3.8 Landfill gas – other monitoring requirements				
Monitoring Point Ref. /Description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
		writing with the Environment Agency.		
E2 Gas engine, post turbo	NOx and CO	Quarterly	In accordance with Appendix C of LFTGN08, (V2, 2010) or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.	Where monitoring using hand-held, electrochemical equipment indicates an exceedance of the emissions standards specified in table S3.2, these shall be used as action levels and the operator shall investigate the cause and take appropriate measures to reduce emissions.

Table S3.9 Leachate – other monitoring requirements				
Monitoring point reference or description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
Operational Cells or Phases (Any cell or phases that do not have a final engineered cap agreed in accordance with condition 2.6)				
MEPP	Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Arsenic, BOD, Cadmium, Calcium, Chloride, Chromium, COD, Copper, Electrical Conductivity, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, pH, Potassium, Sodium, Total Alkalinity, Total Sulphates, Zinc	Quarterly	At leachate extraction points as listed in table S3.1 unless otherwise agreed in writing through an MEPP. As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 ‘Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water’ (February 2003), <u>risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk)</u> , or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	None
MEPP	Hazardous substances	Annually		
MEPP	Depth to base (mAOD)	Annually		
Non Operational Cells or Phases (Any cell or phases that have a final engineered cap agreed in accordance with condition 2.6)				
MEPP	Ammoniacal Nitrogen, Arsenic, BOD, Cadmium, Calcium, Chloride, Chromium, COD, Copper, Electrical Conductivity, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Nickel, pH, Potassium, Sodium, Total Alkalinity, Total Sulphates, Zinc	Annually	At leachate extraction points as listed in table S3.1 unless otherwise agreed in writing through an MEPP. As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 ‘Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water’ (February 2003), <u>risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk)</u> , or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	None
MEPP	Hazardous substances	Once every four years		
MEPP	Depth to base (mAOD)	Annually		

Table S3.10 Surface water – other monitoring requirements				
Monitoring Point Ref. /Description	Parameter	Monitoring frequency	Monitoring standard or method	Other specifications
MEPP	Ammoniacal Nitrogen Chloride Electrical conductivity pH Suspended solids Visual Oil and Grease	Monthly	Spot sample	As specified in Environment Agency Guidance LFTGN02 'Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water' (February 2003), <u>risk assessments for your environmental permit (www.gov.uk)</u> or such other subsequent guidance as may be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.

Schedule 4 – Reporting

Parameters, for which reports shall be made, in accordance with conditions of this permit, are listed below.

Table S4.1 Reporting of monitoring data		
Parameter	Reporting period	Period ends
Leachate level As specified by schedule 3, table S3.1	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Point source emission to air As specified by schedule 3, table S3.2	Every 12 months	31 December
Emission to groundwater As specified by schedule 3, table S3.3	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Landfill gas in external monitoring boreholes As specified by schedule 3, table S3.4	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Point source emission to sewer, effluent treatment plant, tankering or other off site transfer As specified by schedule 3, table S3.5	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Emission of landfill gas from capped surfaces As specified by schedule 3, table S3.6	Every 12 months	31 December
Other groundwater monitoring As specified by schedule 3, table S3.7	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Other Landfill gas monitoring As specified by schedule 3, table S3.8	Every 3 months	31 March, 30 June, 30 September, 31 December
Trace gas monitoring	Every 12 months	31 December
Other leachate monitoring As specified by schedule 3, table S3.9	Every 12 months	31 December
Other surface water monitoring As specified by schedule 3, table S3.10	Every 12 months	31 December
Meteorological data Landfill Directive, annex III, section 2	Every 12 months	31 December

* - where the reporting period is 12 months, you may submit this information as part of the 'annual report' required by condition 4.2.2.

Table S4.2: Annual production/treatment	
Leachate: Disposed of off site; Disposed of to any onsite effluent treatment plant; Recirculated into the waste mass; Accepted from offsite for treatment at any onsite effluent treatment plant.	Cubic metres/year
Landfill gas: combustion in flares; combustion in gas engines; Other methods of gas utilisation. Average methane content entering the landfill gas utilisation or treatment compound (based on the annual average of Table S3.10 monitoring) Methane generation rate (50%ile from a representative model)	Normalised cubic metres/year % methane v/v m ³ /hr

Table S4.3 Performance Parameters			
Parameter	Frequency of assessment	Annual total	Unit
Energy used (including for leachate treatment)	Annually		MWh of electricity or natural gas

Table S4.4 Reporting Forms		
Media/parameter	Reporting Format	Date of Form
Leachate	Form leachate 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Air	Form Air 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Groundwater	Form Groundwater 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Sewer	Form Sewer 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Landfill gas	Form LFG 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Waste Return	E-waste Return Form	-
Landfill topographical surveys and interpretation	Reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	22/07/2010
Controlled water	Form Water 1 or other reporting format to be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency	04/05/2021

Schedule 5 – Notification

This page outlines 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 incident or accident which significantly affects or may significantly affect the environment	
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 breach of permit conditions not related to limits	
To be notified within 24 hours of detection	
Condition breached	
Date, time and duration of breach	
Details of the permit breach i.e. what happened including impacts observed.	
Measures taken, or intended to be taken, to restore permit compliance.	

(d) Notification requirements in the event of a breach of permit condition which poses an immediate danger to human health or threatens to cause an immediate significant adverse effect on the environment	
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 supplied 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.

“annually” means once every year.

“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.

“background concentration” means such concentration of that substance as is present in:

- For emissions to surface water, the surface water quality up-gradient of the site; or
- For emissions to sewer, the surface water quality up-gradient of the sewage treatment works discharge; or
- For emissions of landfill gas, the ground or air outside the site and not attributable to the site.

“cell layout drawing” means:

- (a) A drawing or drawings of the proposed new cell that illustrate(s) in sufficient detail:
 - (i) the location of the new cell on the site;
 - (ii) the proposed level (Above Ordnance Datum) of the base of the excavation;
 - (iii) the proposed finished levels of all containment and leachate drainage layers;
 - (iv) the positions of leachate management infrastructure; and
 - (v) the positions of landfill gas infrastructure (if appropriate).
- (b) A detailed written explanation of any minor design changes from the most recently approved cell that result from the new cell layout. This would include, for example:
 - (i) changes to slope length and gradient within the cell;
 - (ii) new leachate or landfill gas infrastructure construction design;
 - (iii) slope stability issues such as new basal excavation level; and/or
 - (iv) depth of waste.

“construction Proposals” means written information, at a level of detail appropriate to the complexity and pollution risk, on the design, specifications of materials selected, stability assessment (where relevant) and the construction quality assurance (CQA) programme in relation to the New Cell or Landfill Infrastructure.

“CQA Validation Report” means the final “as built” construction and engineering details of the New Cell or of the Landfill Infrastructure. It must provide a comprehensive record of the construction and must include, where relevant:

- The results of all testing required by the CQA programme - this must include the records of any failed tests with a written explanation, details of the remedial action taken, referenced to the appropriate secondary testing;
- Plans showing the location of all tests;
- “As-built” plans and sections of the works;
- Copies of the site engineer’s daily records;
- Records of any problems or non-compliances and the solution applied;

- Any other site specific information considered relevant to proving the integrity of the New Cell or Landfill Infrastructure;
- Validation by a qualified person that all of the construction has been carried out in accordance with the Construction Proposals.

“emissions to land” includes emissions to groundwater.

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

“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 or background concentration limit.

“exceeded” means that a value is above a permitted limit, or where a range of values or a minimum value is set as a permitted limit it means a value outside that range or below the minimum value, whichever is applicable.

“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 substances” as defined by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, SI 2016 No.1154, schedule 22 and listed in our Hydrogeological risk assessment guidance.

“inert waste” means waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health. The total leachability and pollutant content of the waste and the ecotoxicity of the leachate must be insignificant, and in particular not endanger the quality of surface water and/or groundwater

“landfill Infrastructure” means any specified element of the:

- permanent capping;
- temporary capping (i.e. engineered temporary caps not cover materials);
- leachate abstraction systems;
- leachate transfer, treatment and storage systems;
- surface water drainage systems;
- leachate monitoring wells;
- groundwater monitoring boreholes;
- landfill gas monitoring boreholes;
- landfill gas management systems;
- lining within the installation.

within the site.

“LFTGN 05” means Environment Agency Guidance for monitoring enclosed landfill gas flares.

“LFTGN 07” means Environment Agency Guidance on monitoring landfill gas surface emissions.

“LFTGN 08” means Environment Agency Guidance for monitoring landfill gas engines.

“liquids” means any liquid other than leachate within the engineered landfill containment system.

“List of Wastes” means the list of wastes established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on

waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, as amended from time to time.

“M2” means Environment Agency Guidance Monitoring of stack emissions to air.

“medicinal product” means any medicine licensed by the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) or their predecessors under the Medicines Act 1968, section 130.

“MEPP” Monitoring and extraction point plan, required by condition 4.2.2(h) to specify extraction points and routine monitoring locations.

“new cell” means any new cell, part of a cell or other similar new area of the site where waste deposit is to commence after issue of this permit and can comprise:

- groundwater under-drainage system;
- permanent geophysical leak location system;
- leak detection layer;
- sub-grade;
- barriers;
- liners;
- leachate collection system;
- leachate abstraction system;
- separation bund/layer;
- cell or area surface water drainage system;
- side wall subgrade and containment systems;

for the New Cell.

“no impact” means that the change made to the construction process will not affect the agreed design criteria, specification or performance in a way that has a negative effect.

“pests” means Birds, Vermin and Insects.

“previous year” means the 12 month period preceding the month the annual report is submitted in.

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

“R” means a recovery operation provided for in Annex II of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 19th November 2008 on waste.

“relevant waste acceptance procedures” means the procedure for the acceptance of waste at landfills and the associated sampling and test methods specified in the Council Decision Annex (2003/33/EC, European Council of 19 December 2002).

“relevant waste acceptance criteria” means the waste acceptance criteria and the associated sampling and test methods specified in the Council Decision Annex (2003/33/EC, European Council of 19 December 2002).

“review of the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment” means a written review of the hydrogeological risk assessment included in the Application, together with any other parts of the Application that addressed the requirements of the EP Regulations. The review shall assess whether the activities of disposal or tipping for the purpose of disposal of waste authorised by the permit continue to meet the requirements of the EP Regulations.

“sub-water table” is any location below the typical maximum upper level of the saturated layer of an unconfined aquifer. “Typical” in this context would employ a representative winter water table level, based on hydrogeological records and/or expert opinion, and discounting extremes in weather, or artificial suppression by engineering techniques e.g. pumping.

‘sustainably extracted’ means where suction can be applied to the extraction wells such that a flow rate of landfill gas, with a methane content capable of either being combusted, or treated by bio-oxidation, can be extracted without increasing the risk of air ingress to the waste or inducing aerobic degradation within the waste.

‘topsoil’ means the upper layer of an in situ soil profile, more fertile than the layer below (subsoil), and which is a product of natural chemical, physical, biological and environmental processes

‘waste code’ - See ‘List of Wastes’.

“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.

Unless otherwise stated, any references in this permit to concentrations of substances in emissions into air means the standards included in Environment Agency Guidance for Monitoring Enclosed Landfill Gas Flares LFTGN 05 or Guidance for Monitoring Landfill Gas Engine Emissions LFTGN 08.

Where the following terms appear in the waste code list in Tables S2.1, S2.3 or S2.4 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;

‘polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls’ (‘PCBs’) means PCBs as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 96/59/EC’.

Article 2(a) says that ‘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;

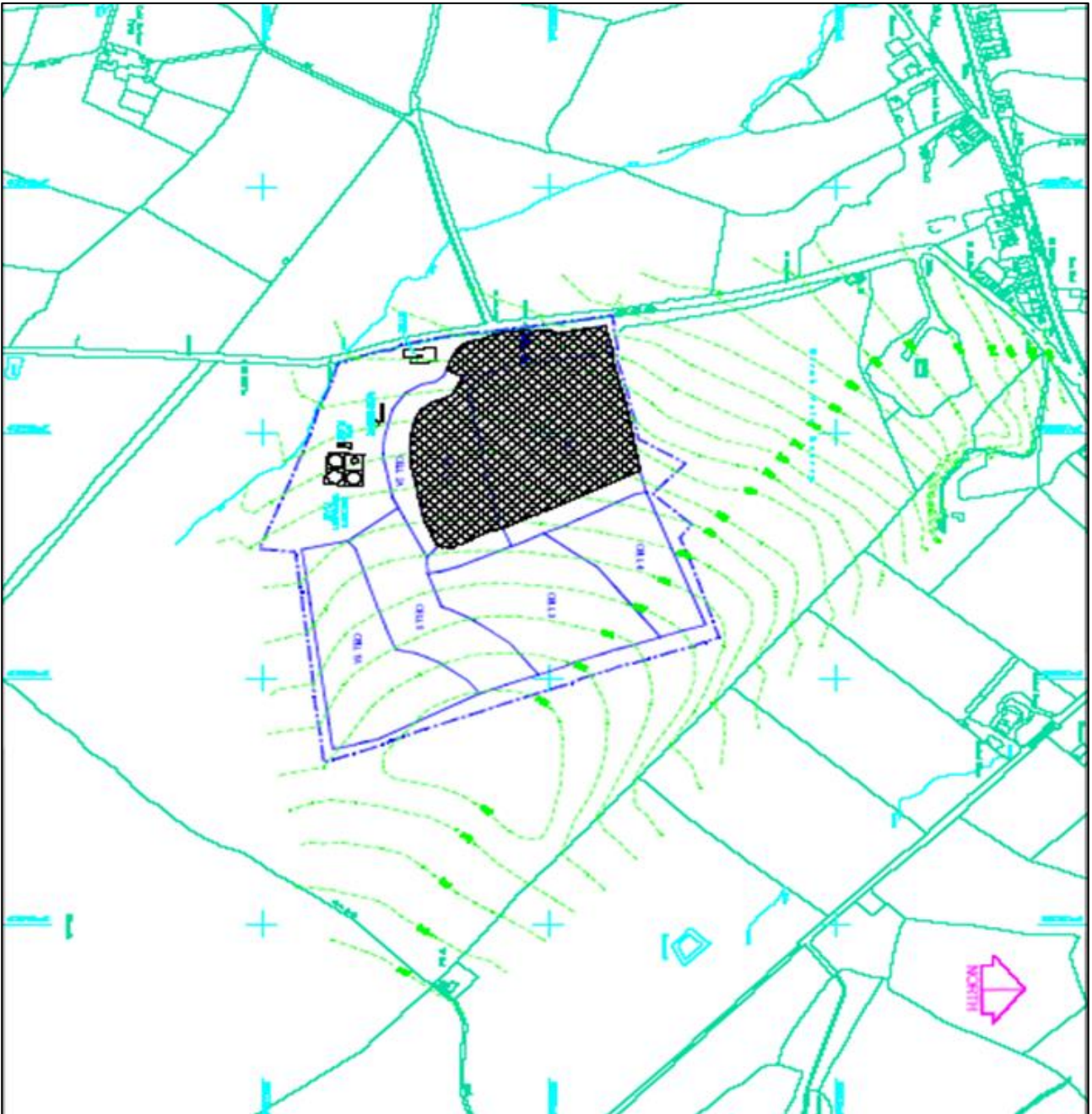
‘transition metals’ means any of the following metals: any compound of scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum, as well as these materials in metallic form, as far as these are classified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

Permit Number: **EPR/BW1416IQ** Operator: **P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited**
 Facility: **Arden Quarry Landfill Site** Form Number: **Water1 / 04/05/2021**

Reporting of emissions to water (other than to sewer) and land for the period from DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY

Emission Point	Substance / Parameter	Emission Limit Value	Reference Period	Result ^[1]	Test Method ^[2]	Sample Date and Times ^[3]	Uncertainty ^[4]

1. The result given is the maximum value (or the minimum value in the case of a limit that is expressed as a minimum) obtained during the reporting period, expressed in the same terms as the emission limit value. Where the emission limit value is expressed as a range, the result is given as the 'minimum – maximum' measured values.
2. Where an internationally recognised standard test method is used the reference number is given. Where another method that has been formally agreed with the Environment Agency is used, then the appropriate identifier is given. In other cases the principal technique is stated, for example gas chromatography.
3. For non-continuous measurements the date and time of the sample that produced the result is given. For continuous measurements the percentage of the process operating time covered by the result is given.
4. The uncertainty associated with the quoted result at the 95% confidence interval, unless otherwise stated.

Signed

Date.....

(Authorised to sign as representative of Operator)

To:	Joe Hall, Environment Agency
Cc:	Gary Metcalf, Everwaste
From:	Jennifer Stringer, Tetra Tech
Date:	01/07/2026
Subject	EPR/BW1416IQ/V009 Response to Schedule 5 Notice Dated 23 rd June 2026 relating to Arden Landfill

This Technical Note provides a response to questions 1 and 2 included in the above Schedule 5 Notice. The Schedule 5 question is provided followed by our response.

1. Confirm the proportions of waste 19 10 04, 19 10 06 and 19 12 12 (including the relevant proportion of non-hazardous fines) you are proposing to accept. This information should then inform any revised risk assessments including the landfill gas risk assessment.

The Environmental Risk Assessment and supporting documentation rely on assumptions regarding the composition of accepted wastes, including the proportion of fines, without clearly defining these inputs or how they will be controlled in practice. As the proportion of fines is a key factor influencing landfill gas generation, including hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), it is not possible to determine whether the conclusions of the risk assessment remain applicable to the proposed operations.

The expected proportions of waste falling under EWC codes 19 10 04, 19 10 06 and 19 12 12 are set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Expected Proportion of Waste

EWC Code	Proportion
19 10 04	5%
19 10 06	5%
19 12 12	Up to circa 80%
Other permitted	Balance

The proportion of fines within these waste codes is expected to be variable and will depend on the upstream processing and waste types. The applicant is not seeking to limit the fines content within these waste codes. Waste composition will however be considered at the

Tetra Tech Brighton , 6-7 Lovers Walk, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 6AH

Tel 01273 546 829 Email jennifer.Stringer@tetrattech.com

Tetra Tech Consulting Limited. Registered in England: No.01470149

Registered Office: 101 Park Drive, Milton Park,
Abingdon, Oxfordshire, England, OX14 4RY

Technical Note

waste pre-acceptance and waste acceptance stages to ensure the waste meets the waste acceptance criteria established in the Waste Acceptance Procedure.

2. Provide further justification for the proposed increase in the sulphate limit for qualifying fines from 3% to 5%, with specific reference to how this change will ensure an equivalent level of control over hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) generation and associated odour risk within the landfill.

Section 6 of the Environmental Risk Assessment states that the current Waste Acceptance Procedures set a limit of 3% sulphate for qualifying fines and proposes increasing this to 5%. It concludes that this is unlikely to have a major impact because qualifying fines would comprise only a proportion of the total waste accepted and would be placed in engineered cells with leachate management to prevent emissions to groundwater.

However:

- The 2021 variation, introduced the 3% sulphate limit within the Waste Acceptance Criteria in response to odour concerns associated with H₂S.*
- The current application proposes removal of restriction 2.6.1 (m) so that any non-hazardous fines coded 19 12 09 and 19 12 12 may be accepted, such that the fines stream is broader and potentially more variable than the “qualifying fines” described in the Environmental Risk Assessment.*
- No clarification on what “qualifying fines” refers to. Would any proposed sulphate limit apply to all ‘waste fines’ as the term ‘Qualifying’ only refers to a tax threshold.*
- The Environmental Risk Assessment relies on the assumption that qualifying fines will comprise only a “proportion” of the total waste accepted; however, no clear quantitative limit or control has been specified to define or restrict the amount of fines accepted. We need to clearly understand any assumptions that have been made.*
- In this context, it is unclear how the proposed increase in the sulphate limit, when considered alongside the broader range of fines proposed and the absence of defined limits on their proportion, ensures equivalent control of H₂S generation and associated odour risk.*

At the time of the 2021 permit variation the sulphate limit of 3% was set due to the nature of the permitted wastes being mixed demolition wastes with the potential for higher gypsum content rather than as a consequence of historical odour issues. As you will be aware the permit for this site historically allowed a wide range of biodegradable wastes including agricultural, forestry, effluent treatment sludges, digestate, septic tank sludges, MSW, sewage cleaning residues. The application is not looking to include the waste codes associated with these wastes. It is extending the wastes that can be accepted to include 19 10 04 and 19 10 06 relating to fragmentiser fluff and to remove some restrictions on 19 12 12 and 19 12 09.

Based on the information on waste proportions detailed in response to question 1, circa 10% of the wastes will comprise non-hazardous fragmentiser fluff which will not have any significant sulphate content to generate hydrogen sulphide (H₂S).

The variation seeks to remove the restriction on wastes accepted under 19 12 12 and 19 12 09. As indicated in question 1 circa 80% of the waste being proposed in the variation will comprise wastes from mechanical treatment processes under 19 12 12. This waste stream is expected to be more variable in composition to the fragmentiser waste code and may

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contain sulphate elements. The potential for H₂S generation where sulphate containing compounds are present will be influenced by the form of sulphate compound in the waste, as not all sulphates are water soluble. Acid soluble forms won't readily react with the landfill leachate whilst water soluble forms will. The 19-12-12 wastes due to the variability of sources, where sulphate compounds are present are likely to have a mixture soluble and insoluble sulphates; unlike the permitted demolition wastes which were high in gypsum which readily produces H₂S when in contact with water and organic matter in anaerobic conditions.

Whilst variable in nature the proposed typical biodegradable content of 19-12-12 codes in England is circa 46%. Sulphate compounds in 19 12 12 will be variable and are likely to include both soluble and insoluble sulphates and therefore depending on source the solubility and potential for H₂S generation will vary.

Wastes under 19 12 09 are expected to form 10% or less of the waste to be landfilled.

Whilst there is no known published industry standard for sulphate limit, there are many examples of landfills operating effectively with a 5% sulphate limit.

On this basis the Environmental Risk Assessment concluded that the increase from a 3% to 5% limit on sulphate was unlikely to cause any significant increased risk to the environment.

Permitting Decisions- Variation

We have decided to grant the variation for Arden Quarry Landfill Site operated by P. Casey Enviro (Arden) Limited.

The variation number is EPR/BW1416IQ/V007

The variation is for the revision of table S2.1 which includes revised waste types in line with qualifying materials for landfill tax purposes, the previously permitted waste are listed in table S2.4. The addition of condition 2.6.1(l) has been included for the requirements of a statutory condition. We have included the addition of 2.6.1(m) to limit the content of wastes subject to mechanical treatment to those otherwise authorised by the permit. A revised waste acceptance criteria (WAC) and waste acceptance procedure (WAP) has been included in table S1.2. The regularisation the site boundary to include a small area of cell 3A.

An improvement programme has been included:

- IC21a, IC21b and IC22 have been included requiring the installation of additional boreholes in the groundwater out flow region (down gradient) of the boundary of cell 5 and derive compliance limits
- IC23, IC24 and IC25 have been included to ensure an appropriate review of leachate infrastructure; to ensure the regularisation of the leachate levels over the site via a leachate management plan; and to investigate discrepancies in levels of monitoring wells for leachate monitoring.

The leachate monitoring locations have been updated to include additional monitoring locations LEC1(LEW), LT18 and LT19.

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the permit will ensure that the appropriate level of environmental protection is provided.

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision-making process. It

- highlights [key issues](#) in the determination
- summarises the decision making process in the [decision considerations](#) section to show how the main relevant factors have been taken into account

- explains why we have also made an Environment Agency initiated variation

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit and the variation notice.

Key issues of the decision

Waste Acceptance Criteria and Procedure

The operator has revised the waste acceptance criteria (WAC) and the waste acceptance procedure (WAP), however we requested that this be amended to ensure that it complied with the Landfill Directive, Waste Framework Directive and Council Decision 2003/33/EC requirements, also the operators own restrictions (i.e. those in The Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order and The Landfill Tax (Qualifying Fines) Order) and the parameters used within the HRA.

We also required that the WAC showed that waste will be fully characterised in line with the requirements of Environment Agency guidance WM3: Waste Classification – Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste¹, comply with the current waste acceptance criteria and the Environment Agency guidance 'Dispose of waste to landfill'² - as part of the pre-acceptance procedures. In response to the schedule 5 notice (dated 28/01/21) the operator submitted a revised WAC and we are satisfied that this is in line with above requirements.

There has been an issue with odour at the landfill which is suspected to be related to hydrogen sulphide gas (H₂S) being present. Therefore, we requested the operator restrict the sulphate/sulphide content of the waste as part of the waste acceptance criteria. They have proposed a limit of 3% which appears to be a level which does not give rise to unacceptable level of H₂S. This limit was accepted, but it is noted condition 4.2.2 (i) requires the operator to review this annually as part of the annual report and revise the WAC if necessary.

We have included condition 2.6.1(m) to ensure that wastes coded 19 12 09 and 19 12 12 are only derived from the waste types listed in table S2.1. Condition 2.6.3 has been added to restrict the deposit of high sulphate or gypsum bearing wastes in specified cells with no biodegradable waste. We have also included condition 2.6.4 (c), (d) and (e). These conditions are transposed from the restrictions in table S2.3 of the previous variation (V006).

Stability Risk Assessment

We have reviewed the Stability Risk Assessment (SRA) and are satisfied that it meets the requirement of the previous improvement condition except for the need to review and include the analysis to support the capping proposals in the TACCL report (96019/96) and incorporate the Environment Agency comments regarding the aforementioned report. These outstanding issues will be dealt with as a compliance issue.

Hydrogeological Risk Assessment Review

We have assessed the Hydrogeological Risk Assessment Review (HRAR) as part of the application.

We are satisfied that the revised waste types will have a low potential to biodegrade and produce a low quality leachate. However, the leachate levels are in breach of the permit limits but seem to be decreased more recently since peaking in early 2019. Additionally, there isn't a large amount of leachate level data available. Leachate levels are controlled through pumping – each cell has its own leachate collection chamber and pump. Leachate levels are monitored in 13 monitoring cells across the site. However, Cell 3B has no leachate monitoring due to a suspected blocked well and monitoring point (LT13 removed April 2020 and LT12 chamber failed Nov 2019 onwards).

Leachate infrastructure and management

During the HRA review it was noted that leachate management on site has issues which need to be addressed. An improvement programme has been included to require action to ensure leachate levels are managed on site. Improvement conditions IC23, IC24 and IC25 will ensure, leachate infrastructure is satisfactory; a leachate management plan (LMP) is produced, which should include actions on how leachate levels are to be managed and ensure the site is in compliance; discrepancies in levels of monitoring wells for leachate monitoring is investigated; and an action plan to replace the existing wells that are no longer fit for purpose is provided.

The Operator reviewed the drafted variation permit and requested monitoring points in table S3.1 be updated in line with the site. They requested the removal of monitoring points with some justification for the removal of these monitoring points stating LT1 was never drilled, LT12 has failed and LT14 has been lost. The operator also stated Chamber LT13 is the only functional chamber in this cell, to justify that replacements of LT12 and LT14 are not required. We are not able to remove these monitoring points from table S3.1 as further justification is required in order to determine if there is sufficient monitoring without the requirement of

¹ WM3: Waste Classification – Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/719394/Waste-classification-technical-guidance-WM3.pdf

² Dispose of waste to landfill - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dispose-of-waste-to-landfill#businesses-that-produce-waste>

replacing these monitoring points. This can be looked at in further detail during the completion of improvement condition IC23.

The Operator also requested the addition of monitoring points LEC1 (LEW), LT18 and LT19. It was confirmed by Area that a CQA Validation Report, dated 21st November 2016, was received for these monitoring points. This report was deemed to be approved after 28 days, area have since reviewed this report and there is some missing information which we raised to the Operator as needing to be addressed: Appendix B – ‘Drawing of final positions of leachate wells’ has not been included; the location co-ordinates for these monitoring points has been omitted; and there are differences between the expected target depths from site survey/records against the actual depths.

We have reviewed the field dip to base data and compared this to the theoretical depths supplied by the operator, all wells with the exception of LT20 have discrepancies. We have included improvement condition IC25 in order to address these discrepancies to ensure the leachate monitoring wells are fit for purpose. The additional monitoring points LEC1(LEW), LT18 and LT19 have been added to table S3.1. IC25 includes the investigation of the discrepancies in levels of monitoring wells for leachate monitoring for all leachate monitoring points except LT20.

We have included reference to review leachate monitoring points in accordance with improvement conditions IC23 and IC25 as a note in table S3.1.

Groundwater Compliance Limits and Monitoring Boreholes

The operator reported in the HRAR that BH402 has been lost and BH401 has been replaced with BH401R. The current monitoring and extraction point plan (MEPP) shows one up-gradient monitoring borehole (BH403) and one active down-gradient monitoring borehole BH401; with the other down-gradient borehole lost BH402. It is evident the down-gradient groundwater monitoring is insufficient, the operator has proposed an additional down-gradient monitoring location BH103R. We have included the improvement conditions IC21a, IC21b and IC22 which will ensure boreholes are installed appropriately with suitable compliance limits for the additional boreholes. We have accepted the removal of compliance limits from up-gradient borehole BH403.

The operator reviewed the source term data, this review determines that nickel would be a more appropriate pollutant to use as a hazardous pollutant replacing cadmium. The compliance limit for nickel was calculated using data from both up-gradient monitoring boreholes (BH4 and BH403), the new compliance limit has been set at 0.064mg/l. Mercury compliance limit has also been revised based on concentrations recorded above detection limit, with the new compliance limit set at 0.24ug/l. The compliance limit for chloride has also been recalculated using up-

gradient monitoring data, with the new compliance limit being set at 200mg/l with an action level to be triggered at 128mg/l.

Restoration Plan

The operator requested that the reference to the R10 activity in table S1.1 and the annual tonnage in table S1.4A for restoration remain in the permit. We have agreed that these references can remain in the permit, however, there is no restoration plan agreed or included in table S1.2. A restoration plan must be agreed under condition 2.6.2, a variation application will be required to assess and incorporate the restoration plan into the permit, and the plan will be included in table S1.2. Waste can only be accepted for restoration where they are accepted in accordance with a restoration plan, without an agreed restoration plan accepting waste for restoration would be a breach of the permit.

Decision considerations

Confidential information

A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

Identifying confidential information

We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on confidentiality.

The regulated facility

We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 'Understanding the meaning of regulated facility' and Appendix 2 of RGN2 'Defining the scope of the installation'.

The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.

The site

The operator has provided a plan which we consider to be satisfactory.

These show the extent of the site of the facility.

Nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations

We have checked the location of the application to assess if it is within the screening distances we consider relevant for impacts on nature conservation, landscape, heritage and protected species and habitat designations. The application is not within our screening distances for these designations.

We have not consulted Natural England.

The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance.

General operating techniques

We have reviewed the techniques used by the operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility.

The operating techniques that the applicant must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.

Updating permit conditions during consolidation

We have updated permit conditions to those in the current generic permit template as part of permit consolidation. The conditions will provide the same level of protection as those in the previous permit.

Changes to the permit conditions due to an Environment Agency initiated variation

We have varied the permit as stated in the variation notice.

Condition 2.6.3 has been added to restrict the deposit of high sulphate or gypsum bearing wastes in specified cells with no biodegradable waste to control Sulphate/Sulphite level in the waste in order to prevent the production of H₂S and associated odour issues.

Waste types

We have specified the permitted waste types, descriptions and quantities, which can be accepted at the regulated facility.

We are satisfied that the operator can accept these wastes for the following reasons:

- they are suitable for the proposed activities
- the proposed infrastructure is appropriate; and
- the environmental risk assessment is acceptable.

We made these decisions with respect to waste types in accordance with

- WM3 - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste
- EPR 5.02 – Landfill (EPR 5.02): how to comply with your environmental permit – additional guidance (Environment Agency, March 2009)

We have also included restrictions in condition 2.6.4, see [key issues](#).

Improvement programme

Based on the information in the application, we consider that we need to include an improvement programme.

We have included improvement conditions IC21a, IC21b, IC22, IC23, IC24 and IC25, see [key issues](#) section for further information.

Emission limits

Emission Limit Values (ELVs) or equivalent parameters or technical measures have been amended for the following substances:

- Chloride compliance limit has been set at 200 mg/l
- Cadmium compliance limit has been removed
- Nickel has been included as a compliance parameter with a compliance limit of 0.064 mg/l
- Mercury compliance limits has been set at 0.24 µg/l

We have included these limits based on our assessment of the hydrogeological risk assessment review (HRAR) submitted by the operator and also the following Environment Agency guidance:

- WM3 Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste
- EPR 5.02 Landfill (EPR 5.02): how to comply with your environmental permit additional guidance (Environment Agency, March 2009)
- Landfill Technical Guidance Note 02 (LFTGN02) Guidance on Monitoring of Landfill Leachate, Groundwater and Surface Water
- Groundwater control levels <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/landfill-developments-groundwater-risk-assessment-for-leachate#groundwater-control-levels>
- Reporting

We have amended reporting in the permit for the following parameters:

- Sulphate/sulphite limit in the waste acceptance criteria see [key issues](#) section for further information.

Monitoring

The Operator reviewed the drafted variation permit and requested monitoring points in table S3.1 be updated in line with the site. We have decided to include additional monitoring points highlighted by the Operator: LEC1(LEW), LT18 and LT19 for monitoring leachate level. However, IC23, IC24 and IC25 have also

been included which will allow review of leachate monitoring and infrastructure to ensure these additional and the current monitoring points are fit for purposes. See [key issues](#) section for further information.

Management system

We are not aware of any reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions.

The decision was taken in accordance with the guidance on operator competence and how to develop a management system for environmental permits.

Financial provision

This facility is required to have financial provision. We have decided not to reassess the financial provision as part of this variation because the changes proposed by this variation will have no material impact on the value of the current financial provision.

Growth duty

We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit variation.

Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:

“The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation.”

We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections.

We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standards.

**ENFORCEMENT NOTICE TO TAKE SPECIFIED STEPS IN RELATION TO A BREACH
OF PERMIT CONDITION(S)**

To: Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd
5 Mitchell Court
Castle Mound Way
Rugby
Warwickshire
England
CV23 0UY

Company Number: 04896020

Environmental permit: EPR/BW1416IQ

Regulated facility: Arden Quarry Landfill Site, Oven Hill Road, Birch Vale, Derbyshire, SK22 1BY

The Environment Agency considers that the following conditions of the permit are being contravened:

1. Condition 2.7.1

The limits for the level of leachate listed in schedule 3, table S3.1 shall not be exceeded.

Contravention

Monitoring for Quarter 2 2025/26 records leachate exceeding the 1 metre above cell-base level limit specified in Table S3.1.

2. Condition 3.1.1

The limits in schedule 3 shall not be exceeded.

Contravention

Your Quarter 2 2025/26 leachate monitoring results show that you have exceeded the volume and flow rate limits specified in Schedule 3, Table S3.5, namely, 49m³ per 24 hours and a maximum flow of 0.6 litres per second.

3. Condition 3.5.1(c)

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

(c) *Groundwater specified in tables S3.3 and S3.7*

Contravention

You have failed to monitor groundwater from BH401R and BH103R during Quarter 2 2025/26 (July to September 2025 inclusive) because the pump was stuck in the boreholes or otherwise inaccessible thereby preventing a sample being taken.

4. Condition 3.5.1(d)

3.5.1. The operator shall, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency, undertake the monitoring and any other actions specified in the following tables in schedule 3 to this permit:

(d) Landfill gas specified in tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8

Contravention

Your gas monitoring report covering Quarter 2 of 2025/26 identified gas wells which could not be monitored. The extract from this report is as follows:

ARDXW066 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW065 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW067 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW075 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXLT11 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW068 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW069 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW077 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW078 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW070 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Buried
ARDXW106 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW107 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Disconnected
ARDXW086 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:40 Line Flooded

The same Quarter 2 2025/26 report recorded other gas wells monitored in quick succession. The relevant extract from the report is as follows:

ARDXW119 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:19
ARDXW118 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:21
ARDXW117 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:22
ARDXW116 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:23
ARDXW115 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:25
ARDXW114 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:27
ARDXW113 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:28
ARDXW109 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:30
ARDXW111 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:30
ARDXW102 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:33
ARDXW101 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:35

ARDXW100 NEWENCO 20/06/2025 10:36

The timings recorded indicate that the monitoring points have been sampled in relatively quick succession. The time between each sample would not allow for sampling to be undertaken in accordance with industry standards which typically involving purging the gas well until the readings stabilise (which may take several purge cycles), time taken to fill the Tedlar collection bag or take the reading from handheld equipment, and time to move between sample locations. Insufficient time taken to stabilise, collect, and analyse the gas will provide unreliable readings.

5. Condition 2.9.1

The operator shall take appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved landfill gas management plan, to:

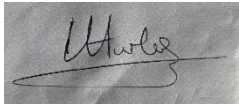
- (a) collect landfill gas; and*
- (b) control the migration of landfill gas*

Contravention

A number of gas wells as set out in the contravention of permit condition 3.5.1(d) above are damaged. This increases the risk of fugitive gas emissions and odour.

Date 06.02.2026

Signed



Liam Hurley
Installations Team Leader

Environment Agency
Richard Fairclough House
Knutsford Road
Warrington
Cheshire
WA4 1HT

Please see over for notes.

Notes:

General

1. Failure to comply with this notice is an offence under Regulation 38(3) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and may result in legal action being taken against you.
2. Without prejudice to the requirements of this notice, failure to comply with a condition of an environmental permit is an offence and may result in legal action being taken against you.
3. You may wish to seek independent legal advice.

Appeal provisions

You are entitled to appeal against this notice under Regulation 31(1)(f) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Notice of appeal must be made within two months of the date of this notice. An appeal does not affect the requirements of this notice.

You must send written notice of the appeal and the documents listed below to:

Secretary of State
The Planning Inspectorate
Room 3A Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

At the same time, you must send a copy of the appeal notice and documents to us.

The required documents are:

- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- a statement indicating whether you wish the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

You may withdraw an appeal by notifying the Secretary of State in writing and sending a copy of that notification to us.

Further information about making an appeal and the forms that you will need are available from the Planning Inspectorate.

SCHEDULE 1 STEPS TO BE TAKEN		
Condition number	Steps to be taken	By date
2.7.1	1. Safely reduce the leachate levels to below 1 metre above base level, ensuring the limits for point source emissions to the foul network of 49m ³ per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second are not exceeded.	Midday on 5 March 2026
3.1.1	2. Safely reduce the volume and flow rate of the leachate pumped to the foul network to within the required limits of 49m ³ per 24 hours and 0.6 litres per second.	Midday on 31 March 2026
3.5.1(c)	3. a) Remedy the issues with BH401R and BH103R where the pump was stuck within the borehole or the borehole was otherwise inaccessible, so as to enable samples to be effectively taken.	Midday on 31 March 2026
	b) Carry out monitoring of groundwater in BH401R and BH103R in accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in Tables S3.3 and S.3.7 of the permit and submit those monitoring results to the Environment Agency.	Midday on 31 March 2026
2.9.1 and 3.5.1(d)	4. a) Reconnect, reinstate, or replace the gas wells referred to in the Quarter 2 report as wells that could not be monitored, namely: ARDXW066, ARDXW065, ARDXW067, ARDXW075, ARDXLT11, ARDXW068, ARDXW069, ARDXW077, ARDXW078, ARDXW070, ARDXW106, ARDXW107, ARDXW086 so that the monitoring data required by Tables S3.4, S3.6 and S3.8 of the permit can be obtained from these wells.	Midday on 31 March 2026
	b) Connect all gas wells located at the Site to the installed gas collection and extraction system for the Site.	Midday on 31 March 2026
	c) Balance the gas field in accordance with your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016	Midday on 7 April 2026
	d) Confirm in writing to the Environment Agency that suitably trained personnel have balanced the gas field in	Midday on 14 April 2026

	accordance with section 6 of your Gas Management Plan titled: 'Landfill Gas Management Plan - Arden landfill site Version 1.1', dated 16/05/2016 after steps 4 a), b), and c) of this Notice have been completed.	
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**SUSPENSION NOTICE AND
REQUIREMENT TO TAKE STEPS**

To: Land Recovery North West (Arden) Ltd
5 Mitchell Court
Castle Mound Way
Rugby
Warwickshire
England
CV23 0UY

Company Number: 04896020

Environmental permit number: EPR/BW1416IQ

Regulated facility: Arden Quarry Landfill Site, Oven Hill Road, Birch Vale, Derbyshire, SK22 1BY

Under Regulation 37(1) & (5) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, we may suspend an environmental permit if we consider that the manner of operating a regulated facility contravenes an environmental permit condition and that such contravention involves a risk of pollution.

We consider the operation of the regulated facility involves a contravention of permit conditions and that such contravention involves a risk of pollution, namely:

Condition 1.1.1.(a)

The operator shall manage and operate the activities:

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.

Contravention

An area of concrete (the "Pad") has been constructed on top of waste previously deposited and capped within the permitted facility boundary. The operator's written management system ("EMS") does not identify the risks of pollution arising from the construction of the Pad on top of previously deposited material which has been capped or specify measures to minimise those risks.

Risk of Pollution

- The construction of the Pad on a capped landfill cell creates a risk of damaging the capping layer, which would enable the uncontrolled emission of landfill gas. Such emissions have the potential to cause the following impacts:

-
- Emissions of methane which may be harmful to human health due to risk of fire and/or explosion;
 - Emissions of methane and carbon dioxide which can displace oxygen creating a risk of harm to human health from suffocation to site workers and nearby residents;
 - Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic compounds ('VOCs') which may cause offence to human senses and interference with amenities due to odour;
 - Emissions of hydrogen sulphide and VOCs which may be harmful to human health including from respiratory illness;
 - Emissions of landfill gas to air which may be harmful to the quality of the environment as methane contributes to global warming and VOCs contributes to local air pollution.
 - Landfill gas migration into soil which may be harmful to the quality of the environment by displacing oxygen, causing damage to vegetation and adversely affecting terrestrial ecosystems.
- A damaged capping layer would also enable the ingress of rainwater into the waste mass thereby increasing leachate levels. This creates a risk of leachate escaping the site and polluting underlying groundwater and local surface waters with heavy metals, which are toxic to aquatic organisms. Ammonia and nitrates in leachate cause eutrophication in waterbodies, which may be harmful to the quality of aquatic ecosystems.
 - The weight of the concrete may adversely affect the stability of the underlying waste mass, creating longer-term risks to the integrity and performance of the lining and capping layers and the gas and leachate management infrastructure, reducing the ability to detect pollution emissions escaping the site.

Local Receptors:

- Arden Quarry is within 1km of residential communities in and around Hayfield and New Mills. It is also close to popular areas of the Peak District National Park visited by members of public.
- Arden Quarry is close to Dark Peak Site of Specific Scientific Interest, which is a focus area for the protection and enhancement of sphagnum moss the peatland environment.
- The site lies within the River Sett catchment, which flows through Hayfield and Birch Vale to the River Goyt at New Mills. The area is less than 2km away from the Dark Peak Site of Specific Scientific Interest ('SSSI') and sits just outside the Peak District National Park.
- The underlying geology comprises Carboniferous Millstone Grit with mapped aquifer and groundwater vulnerability layers, providing pathways to surface and groundwaters and sensitive habitats.

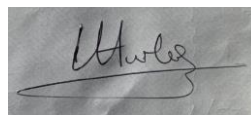
The Environment Agency has decided to suspend the environmental permit to the extent specified in Schedule 1 from 17:00 on 19 February 2026 until this notice is withdrawn.

In addition:

- you are required to take the steps specified in Schedule 2 to remedy the contravention of your permit and remove the risk of pollution.

Date 19.02.2026

Signed



Liam Hurley
Installations Team Leader

Environment Agency
Environment Agency
Richard Fairclough House
Knutsford Road
Warrington
Cheshire
WA4 1HT

Please see over for notes.

General

1. This notice suspends the environmental permit to the extent specified in Schedule 1 because we consider that the manner of operating the regulated facility contravenes an environmental permit condition and that contravention involves a risk of pollution.
2. It is an offence to contravene any requirements of this notice.
3. You remain bound by any conditions of the environmental permit that are not specified in Schedule 1. Failure to comply with these conditions is an offence and legal action may be taken against you.
4. Under the Environmental Permitting Charging Scheme, you must pay additional subsistence charges relating to the work we undertake in connection with the suspension notice from the time we decide to issue the notice. For further details on these charges, see:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permits-and-abstraction-licences-tables-of-charges>
You will now be invoiced for the additional regulatory work to be undertaken.
5. You may wish to seek independent legal advice.

Appeal provisions

You are entitled to appeal against this notice under Regulation 31(1)(f) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. Notice of appeal must be made within two months of the date of this notice. An appeal does not affect the requirements of this notice.

You must send written notice of the appeal and the documents listed below to:

Secretary of State
The Planning Inspectorate
Room 3A Eagle Wing
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

At the same time, you must send a copy of the appeal notice and documents to us.

The required documents are:

- a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- a copy of any relevant application;
- a copy of any relevant environmental permit;
- a copy of any relevant correspondence between the appellant and the regulator;
- a copy of any decision or notice which is the subject matter of the appeal; and
- a statement indicating whether you wish the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or dealt with by way of written representations.

You may withdraw an appeal by notifying the Secretary of State in writing and sending a copy of that notification to us.

Further information about making an appeal and the forms that you will need are available from the Planning Inspectorate.

SCHEDULE 1

EXTENT TO WHICH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT IS SUSPENDED

The permit is suspended to the extent it authorises the deposit of any waste types in the area of the Site where the Pad has been constructed.

SCHEDULE 2 STEPS TO BE TAKEN	
Steps to be taken to remove risk of pollution	By date
1. <u>In relation to condition 1.1.1(a) and the construction of the Pad:</u> a) Remove the Pad safely and in a manner which does not adversely affect or damage the underlying waste and pre-existing landfill infrastructure, including capping layers, side wall lining systems, and gas, leachate, and groundwater collection and monitoring systems. b) Dispose of the associated waste materials to a suitably authorised waste facility and retain for inspection the associated waste transfer notes. c) Produce and send to the Environment Agency a written report prepared by a suitably qualified engineer including any relevant photographs, drawing, or diagrams, to document how the Pad was removed in accordance with step a) above, by email to phil.hood@environment-agency.gov.uk.	Midday on 01 May 2026 Midday on 08 May 2026 Midday on 15 May 2026
Steps to be taken to remedy the permit contravention	By date
As above	



Environment
Agency

Waste Audit Report

This form will report compliance with environmental legislation as determined by an Environment Agency Officer

		Ref	AP3897CJQUERCI02042026JEASTHAMAP3897CJ							
Operator / Permit holder		QUERCIA LIMITED								
Date		01/04/2026		Time in	10.10	Out	14.30			
Premises	Installation	X	Waste Permit		Exemption		Producer		CBD	
Site contact (s)		Director and TCM								
Officer's name (s)		Janet Eastham, Andy Evason, Su Crossland			Date issued	26/06/2026				

Section 1c Assessment Summary – Waste Assessment

This assessment is based on the Duty of Care requirements contained in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

A detailed explanation of any non-compliances identified and actions you may need to take are given in sections 2 & 4 below.

Compliance Summary

Compliance check type	Assessed during audit	Non-compliance identified
Waste Assessment	Yes	N/A

Section 2 – Waste Audit Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- Any non-compliances identified
- All actions requested
- Details of advice given
- Any other areas of concern
- Any examples of good practice

Permit No. EPR/AP3897CJ. Quercia Limited 'The Operator' – Clayton Hall MRF. PR6 7DT.

This Waste Audit Report (WAR) relates to the Environment Agency (EA) conducting unannounced waste sampling at site relating to waste classification. The Technically Competent Manager (TCM), Certificate of Technical Competence holder (COTC) was present on site and available as required. A Notice of Powers and Rights, Number EA 77132 was issued. The operator was happy to comply with the EA request to stop vehicle movements in the yard area during the sampling process.

The site receives hazardous Metal Shredder Residues (MSR) and following treatment and assessment the operator currently classifies the outgoing Post Shredder Treatment Residues (PSTR's) as 191212, mirror non-hazardous waste.

Checking the latest waste returns data, October to December 2025 (Q4) and January to March 2026 (Q1) continues to show that all outputs from the processing of MSR are classified as 191212 non-hazardous waste outputs.

The classification of the outgoing PSTR fines have been discussed in previous audit reports. The results submitted by the operator report significantly lower concentrations of heavy metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons than the British Metal Recycling Association (BMRA) study on this waste stream found, as well as other analysis we have seen from similar operators. Most MSR or PSTR wastes are hazardous for at least one hazardous property.

The action from the last Waste Audit Report from 9/9/2025 visit (issued 24/10/2025) requested:

- evidence of any accreditations held by Alfred H Knight (AHK) for the testing of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) and heavy metals.

A response was provided by the operator that has concluded that AHK do not conduct analysis on any of the samples they receive from Quercia Limited relating to PSTR outputs. AHK sub contract the samples for analysis to a third party laboratory, Construction Testing Solutions (CTS) [4161Testing-Multiple - March 25.pdf](#). If a lab is sub-contracting testing to another party, this should be made clear on the analysis submitted.

Quercia Limited have acknowledged that UKAS accreditation for CTS specifies coverage for materials/products of a soil nature, which does not perfectly reflect the characteristics of your waste stream. We responded in that you may be aware there is currently no accreditation as such for MSR/PSTRs, so laboratories should be accredited for the same tests and test methods on other matrices such as soils. This is reasonable. The key point is that the laboratory holds UKAS accreditation, for materials/products tested (type of test/properties measured/range of measurements) and this provides assurance that the results are reliable and impartial. CTS does hold accreditation for the same tests on soils.

Other added responses from the operator, included reference to *a detailed technical review being completed, with an intention to ensure that the final classification outcome is fully compliant, technically robust, and representative of the true nature of the material in question within the next 6 to 8 weeks* (as at 21/11/2025 email). The Formal Waste Characterisation Report was submitted on 22 May 2026 'Demonstrating Non-Hazardous Classification of Treated Fragmentiser Waste, following Removal of the Sub-5 mm'. This is awaiting EA review, the outcome of which will be outlined in a further WAR form.

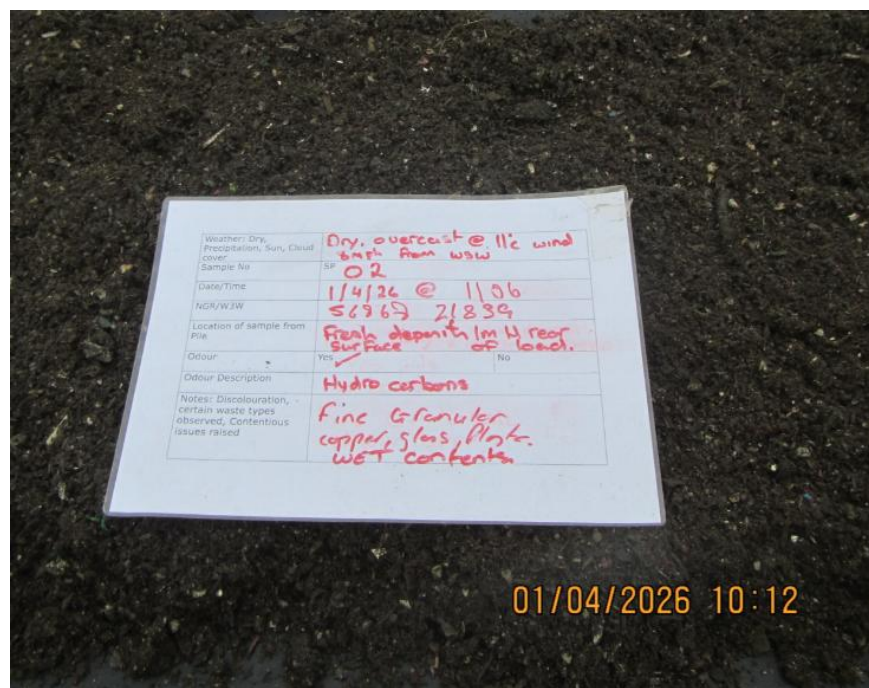
Our visit today was with the intention of conducting sampling of outgoing PSTR's as part of ongoing waste classification, the results were sent to two laboratories; the third party laboratory AHK sub-contract to, and the laboratory used by the Environment Agency during our previous sampling on 09 September 2025.



Photograph 1: Bay 2 waste stockpile, left hand side of bay. 4 single waste samples taken. SP1 to SP4. The waste to the right hand side is Bay 3. Waste in both bays was incoming awaiting processing.



Photograph 2: Bay 2 waste stockpile - close-up.



Photograph 3: Bay 2, Sample 2. A hydrocarbon odour was detected from all 1 – 4 samples.

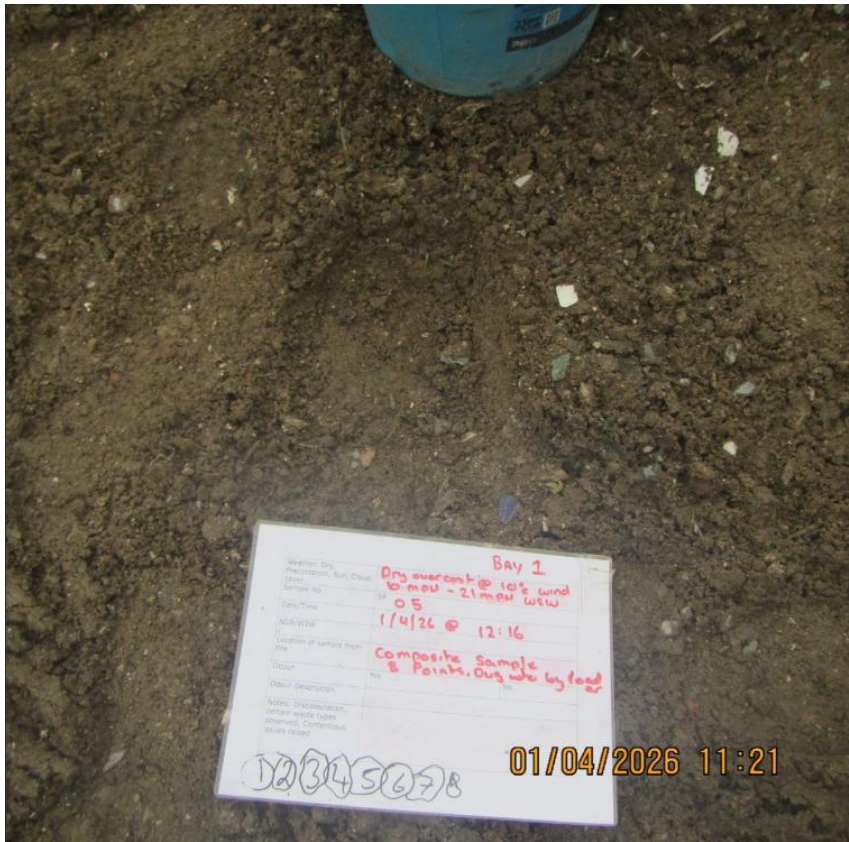
Bay 2 - the fines on left hand side of bay were understood to be PSTR's and we commenced sampling. However, during sampling, it became apparent that these fines were incoming fines awaiting processing at the Recycling Centre, to extract further metals, prior to removal of the residues as an output from site. The TCM said the intention is to build up a stockpile of fines received for processing separately to the other incoming MSR fines (EWC 191003 light-fluff fraction).

Process procedure: Bay 2 fines were said to be awaiting processing later that day which involved screening 'twice', they do not complete the full mechanical treatment process.

The TCM also explained if these fines cannot be processed separately, they will be mixed and processed with other incoming light-fluff MSR fraction, completing the full mechanical process, when the outputs would form part of Bay 11 fines outputs.



Photograph 4: Bay 1. 1 composite sample taken - SP5.



Photograph 5: Bay 1, made up of 8 points in stockpile to form 1 composite sample



Photograph 6: Bay 1 sample matrix close-up. Composite sample.

Bay 1 – we were informed that the fines in this bay were LOI fines produced from MSR. 1 composite sample was taken from this stockpile, SP5. From observations these fines do not resemble MSR fines but sand/soil/grit, lighter colour and contained stone (amongst the other waste types observed).

Process procedure - unknown



Photograph 7: Bay 11. 1 single sample – SP6 (restricted to analysis by 1 laboratory)



Photograph 8: Bay 11. Identification sign partially hidden.



Photograph 9: Bay 11 waste stockpile – close-up.



Photograph 10: Bay 11. SP6 close-up.

Bay 11 – A light-fluff output produced from the treatment of MSR. The wastes in this bay were understood to have reached the end of line and were awaiting disposal at a (non-hazardous) landfill site for use as cover. 1 single sample was taken, SP6. We only had sufficient containers to send the sample to 1 of the laboratories. The same waste output was also stored in an overspill bay the other side of bay 1.

Process procedure: We were walked through the process, inside the building. The mechanical treatment of the incoming light-fluff fraction consisted of screening, multiple conveyors, magnets and blowers to separate 'dirty and clean' metals and plastics. Once these fractions are separated the residual fraction produces the output PSTR, observed in Bay 11 and the overspill bay. However, if the incoming fines observed in bay 2 are not processed separately, this light-fluff output could include a mixture of both 'fines' fractions.

The samples were sent to an independent accredited laboratory for analysis. The results have been attached with this report.

Comments and observations

A washing plant was in the process of being built. This has been discussed in previous reports.

We gained information on waste types and an understanding of the process flow specific to MSR wastes on site today (with exception of bay 1 output). This is information that would be documented in a process map, showing inputs, processes and outputs. It seems the process flow(s), as discussed today can vary though. I have requested this information on the process flow on several communications recently but not received. This information is also as part background information that should form part of a sampling plan (as part of a waste assessment) i.e. to evidence mirror entry waste outputs.

SP1 to SP4 (fines pre-screening - Bay 2) laboratory results are above the hazardous threshold for zinc, copper, lead, nickel and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) in both laboratories analysis.

The samples were divided and sent to 2 laboratories, and although they show ranges in the results both between labs and between samples, they all, except sample 5 indicate a hazardous classification. This indicates high variability in the waste, as differing results have been obtained even from a small sample. A high number of samples is therefore needed to address this variability.

However, although the samples were taken on waste received as hazardous and prior to further processing by screening, we have seen no evidence that further processing of this material by screening will make it a 191212 non-hazardous output as classified by the operator.

A hydrocarbon odour was noted in the PSTR fines/Bay2 which is reflected in the laboratory results for TPH.

SP5 (described by the operator as LOI waste derived from MSR - Bay 1) laboratory results are below hazardous thresholds. Our observations do not consider this waste to represent fines produced from MSR; it represented sandy/grit/soil type matrix, lighter in colour to MSR fines, containing stone amongst other contaminants. This raises further concern that previous analysis that has shown low levels of heavy metals and TPH may not have been representative of the PSTR outputs from site. On our 9/9/2025 site visit the fines in Bay 1 were 'other fines' not associated with PSTR.

SP6 (post treatment light-fluff fraction - Bay 11) laboratory result is indicating a hazardous classification due to copper and zinc (similar hazardous properties associated with MSR) . We also have concerns around the TPH result and further investigations into the test methodology used are ongoing. Only 1 sample was possible.

From our observations of the processing on the day, incoming light- fluff MSR's are subject to mechanical processes separating plastics and metals, producing a residual output (as specified in Bay 11). Reviewing the photographs from the day, light film plastics wastes are visible amongst the stockpiled waste, these are not typical waste types found in MSR production.

We were informed the operator does not have an outlet for the plastics separated within the mechanical treatment process processing. The plastic was stored in white sacks in the yard area.

ACTION:

- Provide the process flow map of all MSR from incoming waste - to the treatment processes - to the production of the PSTR output. *This may have been included in the Formal Waste Characterisation Report submitted on 22 May 2026 awaiting EA review.*
- Please explain the inputs and treatment process involved in producing Bay 1 output to explain how the waste in this bay is associated with other MSR output fines discussed today. What is the relevance of describing the waste as Loss on Ignition (LOI)?

Duty of Care

We requested waste transfer information for incoming waste received today and the most recent outgoing associated for the light-fluff (Bay 11) MSR wastes and the fines fraction (Bay 2). We were provided with the following:

INCOMING WASTE:

Producer:

Global Ardour Recycling Ltd 191005* Shredder Residues other fractions containing hazardous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no CL 23853	Carrier T Darlington Contractors Ltd, CBDU259484	Consignment Note GLOBAL/03630. The waste will be taken to Resource Waste Recovery Ltd – Quercia Clayton Hall PR6 7DT Fragmentiser residue small fraction Part E: Accepted at Clayton Hall site 25040kg, no permit listed. *see customer information
S Norton & Co 191005* MAP30 oversize Other fractions containing dangerous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23854	Carrier A B Little & Co Ltd CBDU87497	Consignment Note SNORTO/76359. Oversize MAP30. Part E: Accepted 25520kg at EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information
Eyas Global Ltd 191003* Metal Shredder Light Fluff Fraction Fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23855	Carrier Platts Transport Ltd CBDU021941	Consignment Note EYAS /230. The waste will be taken to landfill EPR/BV1364ID/V006. Metal shredder residue light fluff fraction PART E: 26200kg Accepted at Clayton Hall site, no permit no. listed. **see customer info.
S Norton & Co 191005* 8M mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines. Other fractions containing dangerous substances. Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23856	Carrier T.Darlington Contractors Ltd CBDU259484	Consignment Note <8mm mixed metallic & Non metallic fines Part E: SNORTO/76368. Accepted 24080kgs, permit no. EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information

S Norton & Co 191005* 8M mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines. Other fractions containing dangerous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23857	Carrier A B Little & Co Ltd CBDU87497	Consignment Note SNORTO/76370. 191005* <8mm mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines Part E: Accepted 24360kg, at EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information
Gwynedd Skip & Plant Hire 191212 80MM MTW Other wastes (inc. mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste other than those mentioned in 191211 Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23858 Associated Annual	Carrier GWYNEDD SKIP & PLANT HIRE LTD CBDU017687	Waste Transfer Note as classified as non-hazardous Annual waste transfer note – valid 12 months from 1/4/2026. Job No. 469040 ‘Mechanically treated waste/fines 80mm (40mm)’ Received at Clayton Hall Recycling centre. No permit no. included. 23.98tonnes No other reference to customer information
Global Ardour Recycling Ltd 191005* Shredder Residues other fractions containing hazardous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23859	Carrier T Darlington Contractors Ltd, CBDU259484	Consignment Note GLOBAL/03637. The waste will be taken to: Resource Waste Recovery Ltd – Quercia Clayton Hall Sand Quarry, PR6 7DT Fragmentiser residue small fraction Part E: Accepted 23080kg at Clayton Hall, Quercia – no permit no. included. *see customer reference.
S Norton & Co 191005* 8M mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines. Other fractions containing dangerous substances Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23861	Carrier T. Darlington Contractors Ltd CBDU259484	Consignment Note SNORTO/76377 <8mm mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines Part E: Accepted 26500Kg. EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information

S Norton & Co 191003* <30mm Mechanically Treated Waste Fines Fluff-light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances. Quercia Ltd waste transfer Advice Note no. CL23862	Carrier A.B. Little & Co Ltd CBDU87497	Consignment Note SNORTO/76378 Light fraction 191003* Part E: Accepted 25060Kg. EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information
S Norton & Co 191005* 8M Mixed metallic and non-metallic fines Other fractions containing dangerous substances. Quercia Ltd waste transfer Advice Note no. CL23863	Carrier A B Little & Co Ltd CBDU87497	Consignment Note SNORTO/76379 <8mm mixed metallic & Non-metallic fines Part E: Accepted 24600Kg. EPR/AP3897CJ *see customer information

Quercia Ltd Waste Transfer Advice Note:

*Customer: Resource Waste Recovery Ltd, Hazelmere, 70 Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancashire, BL1 4BY
[View registration CBDU77045](#)

Registered broker/dealer upper tier – valid until 27/12/2027

**Customer: Green Giant Recycling Limited, 17 Victoria Road East, Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire, FY5 5HT
[View registration CBDU499855](#)

Registered broker/dealer – valid until 23/08/2026

Comments and observations:

During our visit it was stated that all incoming wastes are received solely from S. Norton. However, upon review of the 10 waste transfer notes provided, it is evident that waste has been received from multiple sources that day not limited to S. Norton.

We were also informed the site are currently only treating MSR. We understand all MSRs are accepted as hazardous authorised by the operator's Environmental permit. However, according to the waste transfer information the operator accepted non-hazardous 191212 wastes from Gwynedd Skip & Plant Hire on this day too. Additionally, this appears to be a skip operator rather than a metal processing type site

The Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23858, refers to receiving 191212 waste described as '80MM MTW' from Gwynedd Skip & Plant Hire. This is linked to an annual waste transfer note – valid for 12 months from 1/4/2026 (the date of our site visit), describing the waste as 'mechanically treated waste/fines 80mm (40mm)'. This waste description is not adequate, to understand what this waste comprises and what it is derived from.

The environmental permit does authorise non-hazardous waste, including 191212, other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 191211 but hazardous and non-hazardous wastes must be stored and processed separately – as batches.

Receiving 191212 waste contradicts the initial information provided on the day; only treating MSR (which are received as hazardous) and only from S Norton.

There was no obvious separate stockpile of this **incoming** 191212 '80mm' waste on site which raises concerns if mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, is taking place, with the intention of diluting hazardous properties of MSR. This would further explain why the waste in Bay 11, awaiting removal as Post Shedder Treatment Residues derived from metal shredder residues (as exemplified in Waste Transfer Advice Note No. CL 23803) did not fully resemble traditional MSR light fluff fraction, but a similar output to that of waste transfer station shredded waste, and if 191212 waste received from a skip operator is a contributing factor.

Mixing hazardous and non-hazardous waste without a specific, authorised environmental permit is an offence under Regulation 19 of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and Section 34 of the Environment Protection Act 1990 where all businesses have a legal responsibility to ensure waste is handled and safely classified.

In Quarter 1 January to March 2026, according to waste returns data submitted you received 3,283.22 tonnes of 191212 originating in 5 areas. The data would suggest 2066.08 tonnes was received from Gwynedd skips as the waste origin is stated at Gwynedd.

ACTION:

- Please provide associated documents for Quercia Waste Transfer Advice Note no. CL 23860. It is missing from the incoming documents provided on the day.
- Provide all waste transfer notes relating to receipt of 3283.22 tonnes of EWC 191212 controlled waste under EPR/AP3893ZL between 01 January and 31 March 2026. If the waste relates to multiple transfers by the same producer, please provide only the first and the last waste transfer note. Alternatively, this could be in the form of an annual waste transfer note(s) and associated actual tonnage totals received.
- Provide a total summary of the tonnages of 191212 waste received between 01 April 2026 and 26 June 2026 accepted under EPR/AP3893ZL.
- Provide all waste transfer notes relating to removal of 191212 wastes **not associated with MSR/PSTR's** between 01 January 2026 and 26 June 2026.
- Provide the associated Waste Information Form and waste assessment to evidence the Gwynedd Skip & Plant Hire Ltd waste you are accepting is described and classified correctly, as non-hazardous.
- Provide the total tonnage of how much waste has been received from Gwynedd Skip & Plant Hire Ltd, between 01/04/2025 to 26/06/2026 and under what waste classification/EWC code.
- Provide an explanation as to EYAS, Waste Advice No. CL23853/ consignment note EYAS/230 being taken to the landfill site, EPR/BV1364ID rather than the Recycling Centre. Provide evidence to confirm where this waste was accepted at as Part E of the consignment note has not been fully completed.

OUTGOING WASTE

2 Waste transfer Advice Notes were provided:

Quercia Ltd: Waste transfer Advice Note No. CL23803 30/03/2026 Waste Type and description: 191212 Post shredder Treatment Residues derived from Metal Shredder Residues	Carrier: Armstrongs Aggregates Limited CBDU125019	Receiving site: Hespin wood, Carlisle. Permit re Presumably to the landfill site as site said used for cover.
Quercia Ltd: Waste transfer Advice Note No. CL23014 04/03/2026 Waste Type and description: 191212 Other waste (inc mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 191211*	Carrier: Slick Recycling CBDU89289	Receiving site: Worth Recycling, Pilsworth

Comments and observations:

The above 2 x annual waste transfer notes were provided by the operator on 1/04/2026 confirming the most recent output disposal sites receiving PSTR from Quercia Limited. The waste is classified as 191212 in both annual notes. In addition, all annual waste transfer note were provided by the operator on 14/04/2026 confirming all current receiving sites below accepting PSTR from Quercia:

- 'Hespin wood receiving site' refers to Seletia (HW) Limited, Hespin Wood Landfill EPR/BM6026IB receiving 20,000 tonnes of Post Shredder Treatment Residues derived from mechanical treatment of Metal Shredder Residues, between 12/01/2026 and 11/01/2027. On the 1/4/2026 this was understood to relate to waste stockpile observed in bay 11 (fluff-light fraction) and overspill area, awaiting off-site disposal. From information provided on the day, this could also include a mixture of bay 2 fines, if bay 2 fines have not been processed separately, as discussed in bay 2 section above.
- 'Worth Recycling Pilsworth site' refers to Worth Recycling Limited, Pilsworth Quarry, EPR/BS7951IB receiving 20,000 tonnes of Post Shredder Treatment Residues derived from mechanical treatment of Metal Shredder Residues, between 12/01/2026 and 11/01/2027. This output was understood to relate to the output derived from processing the waste as observed in bay 2 – other smaller fines fraction). The description.

- Calder Valley Skip Hire Limited, 5 Mitchell Court, Castle Mound Way, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 0UY. Environmental Permit ref SP3196ZQ. Place of transfer: Sowerby Bridge HX6 3LL.
- D P Skip Hire Limited. Ebenezer House, Rycroft, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 2BE. Environmental Permit EPR/GP3298ED. Place of transfer: Barker Street, Stoke on Trent, ST13 1PE.
- Betapack Limited. Edward House, Whitelea Grove Trading Estate, Mexborough, South Yorkshire, S64 9QP. Environmental permit, EPR/LB3136RJ. Place of transfer: Whitelea Grove Industrial Estate, S64 9QP.

Summary

Please provide a response to the ACTIONS within this report by Wednesday 8 July 2026 and we will review the operator *Waste Characterisation Report 'Demonstrating Non-Hazardous Classification of Treated Fragmentiser Waste, following Removal of the Sub-5 mm'* for evidence relating to the continued non-hazardous classification of PSTR outputs.

Section 3-Enforcement Response

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliances noted in section 1 and prevent repetition. Non-compliance with environmental legislation may result in enforcement action being taken, including criminal prosecutions.

Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been identified in section 1 this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done

Non-compliance identified	Action Required / Advised	Due Date

Section 5 - Compliance notes

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice

Non-compliance with environmental legislation is an offence and we may take legal action against you.

● We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.

● Enforcement action may include the issue of a formal caution or prosecution.

● Dependent upon the type of offence committed, a civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response.

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

Not all legal requirements were assessed as part of this audit. It remains your responsibility to ensure that you comply with all relevant environmental legislation and maintain suitable records to evidence your compliance.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions. The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Customer charter

If you disagree with this waste assessment report you should raise your concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue you can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.



Environment
Agency

Waste Audit Report

This form will report compliance with environmental legislation as determined by an Environment Agency Officer

		Ref	AP3897CJ		
Operator / Permit holder		QUERCIA LIMITED			
Date		03/07/2026		Time in	Out
Premises	Installation	X	Waste Permit		Exemption
				Producer	X
					CBD
Site contact (s)		Director/Technically Competent Manager			
Officer's name (s)		Janet Eastham		Date issued	24/07/2026

Section 1c Assessment Summary – Waste Assessment

This assessment is based on the Duty of Care requirements contained in Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.

A detailed explanation of any non-compliances identified and actions you may need to take are given in sections 2 & 4 below.

Compliance Summary

Compliance check type	Assessed during audit	Non-compliance identified
Waste Assessment	Yes	Yes

Section 2 – Waste Audit Report Detail

This section contains a report of our findings and will usually include information on:

- Any non-compliances identified
- All actions requested
- Details of advice given
- Any other areas of concern
- Any examples of good practice

Permit No. EPR/AP3897CJ. Quercia Limited 'The Operator' – Clayton Hall MRF. PR6 7DT.
The site **receives** hazardous Metal Shredder Residues (MSR), understood to be the light frag fluff fraction classified as EWC 191003* and the fines fraction classified as EWC 191005*. Following treatment and assessment the operator was classifying all outgoing Post Shredder Treatment Residues (PSTR's) as 191212, mirror non-hazardous waste. This appeared to remain the case during our site visit of 1 April 2026.

For waste that needs to be sampled to determine classification, i.e. Mirror entry wastes, a full waste assessment, following the steps 1-7 (**as applicable**) of WM3

[Waste classification technical guidance WM3.pdf](#) is required and should include:

- A sampling plan (Appendix D, WM3). As per Appendix D you must properly plan and conduct a sampling programme to ensure you obtain accurate and representative results, for a reliable assessment.
- A waste analysis (UKAS accredited). Where Alfred H Knight Certificate of Analysis states that testing was subcontracted to a third-party laboratory, the accreditation status of those results should be clearly identified – and they are not. The accreditation status needs to be demonstrated and clearly

reported to be claimed as UKAS-accredited.

- Interpretation of the results including a hazardous property assessment.

We do not consider the operator has met the requirements of WM3 from previously submitted data to evidence the outputs as non-hazardous.

A sampling plan has not been provided, and the number of samples collected is insufficient to be considered representative of the waste stream. The samples analysed contained very low concentrations of metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), raising concerns regarding their representativeness. Furthermore, the information provided does not clearly explain how the submitted samples were generated or from which part of the process they were derived, making it difficult to assess whether the analytical results accurately reflect the material being assessed.

However, duty of care documentation reviewed following a Regulatory Compliance visit on 15 July 2026 confirmed that some post-shredder treatment residue (PSTR) outputs were now being classified as hazardous waste.

For clarity, the use of *italics* in this report is quoting directly from the report.

This WAR relates to a review of a report submitted by the Operator on 22 May 2026, as evidence of waste classification of Post Shredder Treatment Residues (PSTR) produced from Metal Shredder Residues (MSR) as per the requirements of WM3 technical guidance.

FORMAL WASTE CHARACTERISATION REPORT
Demonstrating Non-hazardous classification of Treated Fragmentiser
Following Removal of the Sub-5mm fines fraction

Section 1: The Executive summary states that *'the principle objective of the programme was to demonstrate through scientifically and defensible laboratory testing that the bulk fragmentiser end-of-belt waste – once the sub-5 mm fines fraction which have been identified as hazardous under EWC 191005* (190505 in report) /191211* have been isolated and removed – meets the criteria for classification as non-hazardous'.*

'The sub-5mm fines fraction is acknowledged as remaining hazardous under WM3 as the smallest physical fraction arising from the fragmentiser process.....fine particulate contaminants and residual organic compounds are disproportionately concentrated critically this fraction cannot be reliably visually identified or manually sorted at the component level meaning hazard characterisation by compositional analysis alone is not practically achievable for this fraction'.

The following information/waste assessment was provided on the sub-5 mm fines fraction:

Bay 11 sampling (Analytical Report 440080). Quercia Chorley Bay 11 Fines Samples.

1 sample was taken on each of the following dates and analysis provided:

31/3/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440080/1
01/04/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440080/2
07/04/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440080/3

Associated HazWasteOnline report (HWOL). Job name: 440080 <5mm PTSR fines.

Description of waste – treated frag waste

The job summary links the above samples to the report.

The outcome of the HWOL report = all samples hazardous for HP7, HP14

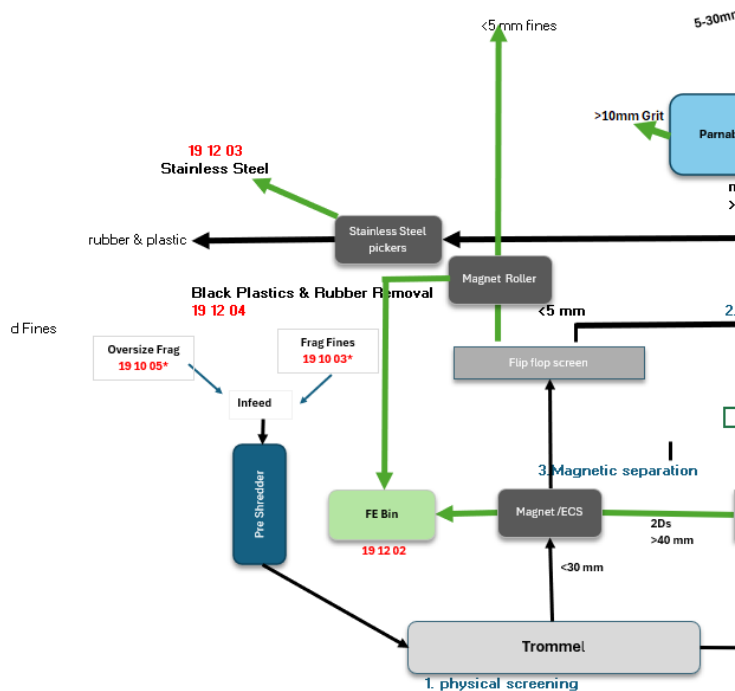
Classification - 191211* as [hazardous](#).

3 x chromatogram- all predominantly C16-C40. 2/3 say TPH banding not consistent with typical fuel traces, 1/3 says consistent with motor oils or other similar heavy oils.

EA Comments:

In the meantime, a process flow requested as an Action in the War issued following site visit 1 April 2026 was received on 8 July 2026. This process flow shows that 191005* (oversize frag) and 191003* (frag fines) as **mixed** together and fed into the pre-shredder. Following physical processing, including screening through a trommel/screener, a magnet roller removes ferrous metal, producing EWC 191202 and a <5mm fines output produced. The remaining mixed material then continues through subsequent mechanical processing for further processing.

The infeed waste codes against the description appear to be the wrong way round. 191003* usually relates to the light shredder fraction(fluff) and 191005* relates to the shredder fines. Please check and amend accordingly.



The Executive summary states ‘the **primary classification** argument in this report applies to all material

remaining after the sub-5mm fines removal’.

Section 2: Background and Regulatory Context

Section 2.2 WM3 Classification Requirements

2.3 Classification Strategy

‘The classification strategy adopted is consistent with WM3 guidance and entails the following logical steps once the sub-5 mm fines fraction has been removed:

- *Physically separate the sub-5 mm fines fraction from the bulk waste stream;*
- *Characterise the remaining fractions (>5 mm) by detailed compositional analysis, with results expressed as percentage by weight and absolute mass;*
- *Quantify Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) content on a fraction-by-fraction basis to isolate and attribute any organic contamination;*
- *Differentiate elemental metallic copper and zinc (non-hazardous in their elemental form) from compound or dissolved copper and zinc species (which may trigger hazardous classification) by sequential selective acid digestion followed by total digestion;*
- *Assess the combined findings against WM3 hazard property criteria to reach a defensible, data-supported classification decision’.*

Section 3: Testing Programme

‘3.2 Workstream 1 – separate TPH Analysis by Material Fraction

*TPH analysis was conducted separately on each of the following **organic** material fractions, which were either pre-separated at source or sorted by the laboratory prior to analysis:*

- *Black plastic, coloured plastic, rubber, foam, textiles.*
- *Each fraction was analysed for TPH in the C10 to C40 range*

3.3 Workstream 2 – Full Physical Compositional analysis

Physical compositional analysis was conducted on two separate waste streams

- *End-of belt fragmentiser waste (bulk, prior to fines removal) – standardised sieving*
- *End-of-belt fines fraction (sub- 5mm, collected separately)*

Results were to be reported by material fraction as both % by weight (% w/w) and absolute mass (kg per representative sub-sample)’:

Material Fraction	Measurement Basis
Plastic (total, with sub-split black/coloured where possible)	% w/w and kg
Rubber	% w/w and kg
Foam	% w/w and kg
Textiles	% w/w and kg
Copper (elemental / visible)	% w/w and kg
Stainless steel	% w/w and kg
Aluminium	% w/w and kg
Remaining non-ferrous metals	% w/w and kg
Ferrous metals	% w/w and kg
Fines above 5 mm (residual fines in bulk fraction)	% w/w and kg

‘3.4 Workstream 3 – Sequential Selective and Total Metal Analysis (Copper and Zinc)

Refers to a critical aspect of WM3 classification for fragmentiser waste is the treatment of copper and zinc in the assessment. These metals may be present in several distinct forms:

- *Elemental metal (eg copper wire, brass fittings) generally non-hazardous in solid metallic form;*
- *Metal oxides or hydroxide – potentially mobilizable and subject to ecotoxic assessment;*
- *Dissolved or compound species – may be present from surface corrosion, process fluids, or fine metallic particulates.*

Standard total acid digestions does not differentiate between these forms, which can result in an inflated apparent concentration of hazardous metal species when, in reality, the bulk of metal content is present as inert elemental metal. A sequential selective digestion protocol was employed on the representative sub-

samples of the waste streams’.

‘3.4.1 Sequential Digestion Protocol

The protocol comprised two sequential stages on the same sub-sample:

- 1. Selective non-oxidising acid digestion*
- 2. Total acid digestion of the residue*

The sequential approach on the same sub-sample allowed direct differentiation of: (a) elemental copper content (non-hazardous metallic form) versus (b) acid soluble or compound copper species (the fraction relevant to the hazardous property assessment). Similarly, the approach confirmed the predominance of dissolved zinc arising from base metal corrosion products versus any residual zinc in inert metallic form’.

Section 4. Summary of Findings:

‘4.1 Physical Composition (Post -5mm sieving – identifiable fractions)

The compositional analysis of the end-of-belt fragmentiser waste confirmed that following removal of the sub-5 mm fines fraction the residual material is dominated by discrete, physically identifiable fractions. The bulk of the material by mass comprised ferrous metals, followed by non-ferrous metal fractions (aluminium, copper and stainless steel), with polymer fractions (plastic, rubber, foam and textiles) constituting the remainder.

All fractions above 5mm were capable of being physically identified and individually characterised. No unidentifiable or amorphous components were present in significant proportions within the >5mm fraction. This is a material finding: it means that once the fines have been removed each component of the remaining waste can be assessed against WM3 criteria using known substance and measured concentrations’.

EA Comments:

Section 4.1 findings suggest that where a waste material can be visually identified, analytical testing is unnecessary. That position is not technically justified. The fact that a material is identifiable by sight does not remove the requirement to assess its hazardous properties (HPs), particularly where constituents capable of contributing to hazardous classifications may be present.

Identifiable components cannot simply be excluded from consideration during the HP assessment on the basis that they can be visually recognised.

Furthermore, you have already acknowledged the suitability of analytical testing for these materials by undertaking TPH analysis on some of the individual waste components. This demonstrates that the materials are capable of being sampled and analysed and therefore should not be disregarded without appropriate technical justification.

A table of results, as shown in Section 3.3 reporting the separated material fractions has not been included in the report. **However, you cannot classify anything >5mm (the bulk stream) by compositional analysis only. This is not appropriate as you need to sample the outputs as they are when they leave site; as a whole.** Chemical analysis on these waste streams is very possible and is common practice across the industry.

The assessment should follow the methodology set out in WM3 Technical Guidance, including all relevant steps required to determine the appropriate classification. You would need to be able to undertake chemical analysis to determine the **chemical** composition of the waste (as per Step 4 of WM3) on much of this waste stream (as was undertaken in the BMRA study). Compositional analysis alone is not acceptable as the WM3 assessment.

The report is confused however as despite the reference to compositional analysis, laboratory sampling and analysing has been reportedly undertaken as per Analytical Report 440716 sample references 440716/1,

440716/2 and 440716/3 (understood to be the output once the sub<5mm fines removed) to determine the chemical composition of the waste and has an associated non-hazardous 191212 HWOL classification .

‘Section 4.2 TPH Results by Fraction

Fraction-specific TPH analysis was undertaken on representative material streams including granulated plastic (Sample 431098), rubber fragment (Sample 431099), and textile-rich fractions (Sample 431097)’.

‘4.2.1 – Fraction-Specific TPH Analytical Results (supporting data Integration).

This section presents a conservative mass-weighted assessment of TPH contributions across key material fractions to demonstrate whole-waste relevance under WM3.

Using representative data from compositional analysis and laboratory testing, the following indicative values are applied:

- *Rubber (~10% w/w assumed): TPH ≈ 82,000 mg/kg → contribution ≈ 8,200 mg/kg*
- *Plastic (~35% w/w assumed): TPH ≈ 4,000 mg/kg → contribution ≈ 1,400 mg/kg*
- *Textiles (~20% w/w assumed): TPH ≈ 1,000 mg/kg → contribution ≈ 200 mg/kg*
- *Other fractions (metals, inert materials): negligible TPH contribution*

The weighted total contribution remains significantly diluted by non-organic fractions, confirming that the overall TPH burden is dominated by a limited subset of materials and is not representative of the bulk waste.

With respect to HP7 (Carcinogenic), PAH presence is assumed to be primarily associated with the rubber fraction and, to a lesser extent, black plastics. Measured PAH data confirms and mass-weighting these against the total waste composition demonstrates that the combined PAH concentration remains below the WM3 sum threshold of 1.

This confirms that, while certain fractions contain elevated hydrocarbon concentrations, the whole-waste classification remains non-hazardous due to dilution effects and the dominance of non-organic materials.

4.2.2 Mass-Weighted TPH Contribution and HP7 Supporting Assessment

4.2.3 Chromatographic Characterisation of Hydrocarbon Profile

4.2.4 Updated Multi-Sample Chromatographic Confirmation (April 2026 Dataset)

Additional chromatographic and speciated hydrocarbon analysis was undertaken on three further representative Bay 11 fines samples collected on 31 March 2026, 1 April 2026, and 7 April 2026 (AHK Report 440080)’.

Sub<5mm fines – classified hazardous 191211* - The report states ‘the laboratory chromatographic interpretation concluded that samples 440080/1 and 440080/2, were predominately in the region C16-C40, **not** consistent with typical fuel traces. Sample 440080/3 was predominantly in the region of C16-C40’, **‘consistent** with motor oil or other similar heavy oils’.

>5mm bulk samples – classified non-hazardous 191212 – The report states ‘the laboratory chromatographic analysis, certificates 436005/1 and 436005/5 to characterise the distribution of hydrocarbon within the waste’. These certificates could not be found in the information provided. ‘Samples 440716/1, 440716/2 and 440716/3 are associated with chromatograms for this waste and said to be predominantly within C14-C40 range **not** consistent with typical fuel types’.

The report conclusion refers to ‘the critical finding of a distinct absence of a light end hydrocarbon (C5-C12 petrol range or C10-C21 diesel range fractions) indicates the TPH is not derived from free-phase fuels or volatile petroleum products. Instead, the profile is consistent with weathered or degraded hydrocarbons, lubricating oils and greases, and polymer -associated hydrocarbon residues’.

EA Comments:

Section 3.2 states TPH analysis was conducted on each of the organic material fractions, namely black plastic, coloured plastic, rubber, foam, textiles. However, the report only presents one set of TPH analytical data for granulated plastic (431098/1) and rubber (431099/1), both before and after clean-up, as referenced in laboratory reports dated 21 October 2025. No TPH data have been provided for the remaining organic material fractions.

The results report elevated hazardous concentrations after clean-up; rubber 82,000mg/kg and plastic 3,900mg/kg; (8,200mg/kg and 1,400mg/kg according to w/w compositional analysis contribution). Textiles are mentioned too, but was no sampling data included. Insufficient compositional analysis has been provided, and it is unclear how the adjustments for the individual component contribution have been undertaken.

No evidence has been presented of the negligible TPH contribution either i.e. analysis for foam or fines above 5 mm. Based on the composition data presented of the material fractions approximately ~35% of the material fractions appear not to be mentioned or discussed within the report, which represents a substantial proportion.

However, WM3 requires a TOTAL TPH result for the waste stream as it leaves site not as separated fractions.

The chromatograph findings based on 3 samples (for each output) are said *'to show absence of a distinct light-end hydrocarbon signature (eg C5-C12 petrol-range or C10-C21 diesel range fractions) and indicates that the TPH present is not derived from free-phase fuels or volatile petroleum products. Instead, the profile is consistent with weathered or degraded hydrocarbons, lubricating oils and greases, and polymer-associated hydrocarbon residues'*.

Several of the oils that would be typically found within MSR sit within these bandings. Lube oils, motor oils, hydraulic oils all fall within these bandings. Unless you have evidence and the chromatograms show it is 100% petrol or diesel you need to treat it as an unknown oil for the purposes of waste classification/HWOL reporting.

'4.3 Copper and Zinc speciation results.

Sequential leaching testing was undertaken to provide direct experimental evidence of the chemical form (speciation) of copper and zinc present within the fragmentiser waste. The objective was to differentiate between elemental metallic forms and acid-soluble or compound species relevant to WM3 hazard assessment.

The testing followed a staged extraction approach: equilibrated water extraction to quantify soluble species; 1 M hydrochloric acid extraction to dissolve acid-soluble metals; and aqua regia digestion to determine total metal content.

The analytical results show that copper concentrations in water and dilute acid extracts are extremely low compared to total copper concentrations. This demonstrates that the overwhelming majority of copper is present as elemental metallic copper, rather than as oxides or soluble compounds. In contrast, zinc shows significant dissolution in dilute acid, indicating that it is present largely in acid soluble forms such as zinc metal, oxides, and corrosion products.

These results provide direct empirical validation of the WM3 classification approach. The acid-soluble copper fraction represents the environmentally available portion relevant to hazard assessment, while total copper significantly overestimates hazard due to inclusion of inert metallic copper.

Accordingly, the use of acid-soluble copper values in HP14 calculations is scientifically justified and consistent with WM3 principles, confirming that the majority of copper present does not contribute to ecotoxic hazard classification'.

‘4.3.1 Validation of Elemental Metal Dominance by Sequential Leaching

The sequential selective and total acid digestion results provided clear evidence of the dominant form of copper and zinc in both waste streams.

For copper, the selective non-oxidising acid digestion step left a substantial insoluble residue. Subsequent total digestion of this residue confirmed that the large majority of total copper in the waste is present as elemental metallic copper - originating from copper wire, copper-containing components, and brass fittings present in the waste. Only a minor fraction of the total copper was recovered in the acid-soluble fraction, representing surface oxide layers or fine copper particulates.

For zinc, the majority of zinc content was recovered in the selective acid-soluble fraction, consistent with zinc being present predominantly as base metal components, galvanised steel coatings, and zinc alloy parts, which dissolve in non-oxidising acid. The residual zinc in the insoluble fraction was minor.

These results demonstrate that the hazard-relevant acid-soluble copper and Zinc fractions - the form that would contribute to HP14 (Ecotoxic) assessments - is significantly lower than the total copper and zinc content. This distinction is critical: naive use of total copper and zinc concentration in a WM3 HP14 assessment would substantially overstate the hazard, as the bulk of the copper and zinc is present as inert elemental metal. The sequential digestion data provides a defensible basis for applying the acid soluble copper and zinc value in the WM3 calculation rather than total copper and zinc.

See Annexe B’ – Ref423106 sequential tests for copper and zinc

EA comments:

While the testing provides some evidence as to the potential forms of the metals present (including whether they are soluble or otherwise), it does not conclusively demonstrate their exact speciation. Therefore, it is incorrect to state that the results *prove* the metals are present in a particular form. Rather, the testing may be able to exclude the presence of certain compounds, however, does not conclusively determine the exact species present (i.e. that the metals are in metallic form only as stated).

Bay 11 sampling (Analytical Report 440716). Quercia Chorley Bay 11 > 5mm Fines Samples.

1 sample was taken on each of the following dates and chemical analysis provided:

16/04/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440716/1

17/04/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440716/2

20/04/2026 - AHKES Sample Reference 440716/3

Associated HazWasteOnline report. Not found as separate attached document but located within the main report. Job name: 440716 plus 5mm PTRS frag.

Description of waste – 5mm plus fraction of treated fragmentiser waste - PSTR

The job summary links the above samples to the report.

The outcome of the HWOL report = all samples non-hazardous

Classification – EWC 191212 as **non-hazardous**

3 x chromatogram- predominantly range C14 – C40 **not** consistent with typical fuel types.

HazWasteOnline Classification Assessment – >5 mm Fraction

‘The summary (P.30 of report) states the: HazWasteOnline assessment was completed for the >5 mm post-treatment fragmentiser residue fraction and unlike the sub-5 mm fraction was classified as non-hazardous (19 12 12) for all three representative samples, with no hazardous properties assigned. The classification specifically notes that chromium, copper, nickel and zinc data were excluded from hazard assessment because the material consists predominantly of identifiable metallic and polymeric fractions and that total

metal concentrations would otherwise overestimate environmental hazard.

The HazWasteOnline classification assessment states that *the >5 mm material is comprised of 'identifiable metallic and polymeric fractions' and therefore total metal concentrations are not representative of environmentally available hazardous species. This rationale is consistent with the selective extraction and particle morphology observations discussed elsewhere in this report.*

- *All three representative >5 mm samples (440716/1, 440716/2 and 440716/3) were classified as Non Hazardous Waste under LoW code 19 12 12.*
- *No HP4, HP7, HP11 or HP14 hazardous properties were triggered despite elevated total metal concentrations.*
- *Copper, chromium, nickel and zinc data were intentionally excluded from hazard calculations because the material predominantly consists of metallic and polymeric fractions.*
- *Lead was assessed as metallic lead massive (>1 mm particle diameter), substantially reducing hazard classification relative to soluble lead compound assumptions.*
- *TPH concentrations between approximately 0.5% and 1.4% did not trigger hazardous classification and were specifically assessed as non-fuel derived hydrocarbon contamination.*
- *The classification applies WM3 methodology whilst incorporating physical form and particle size considerations for the >5 mm fraction.*

The >5 mm HazWasteOnline assessment therefore provides further supporting evidence that fragmentiser-derived metallic fractions should not automatically be assessed using worst-case soluble oxide assumptions where physical form, particle size and environmental availability clearly indicate predominantly metallic or inert phases'.

EA Comments:

Sampling and analysing the waste has been carried out to determine the chemical composition of the >5mm post treatment fragmentiser residue. 3 samples, 1 sample each on 3 different dates.

During the review of this report, the process flow received on 8 July 2026 indicated that the separate waste inputs coded as 191005* (oversize frag) and 191003* (frag fines) are **mixed together** within the pre-shredder. The combined material undergoes mechanical processing to produce a 5-30mm fines output (with sub-5mm waste fines having been removed at an earlier stage of the process). Reference should be made to the operator's process documentation to details of the complete process flow.

Quercia - Clayton Hall Frag Plant

Legend:

- Water (Blue line)
- End of Line Product (Red line)
- material movement (Black line)

Process Flow:

- Physical screening (1. physical screening):** Input material enters a Trommel. Output: <30mm fines, >30mm material.
- Magnetic separation (2. Magnetic separation):** >30mm material goes to a Magnet/ECS. Output: 2Ds >40mm, <30mm material.
- Air separation (3. Air separation):** <30mm material goes to HCSA. Output: <5mm, >5mm material.
- Eddy Current separation (4. Eddy Current separation):** >5mm material goes to ECS1. Output: 19 12 02 Ferrous, 19 12 03 Non-Ferrous, 19 12 03 Stainless Steel.
- Water separation (5. Water separation):** >5mm material goes to Pamaby Wash. Output: 5-30mm Fines, >10mm G, magnet drum >5mm.

Final Products and Streams:

- Stainless Steel (19 12 03):** From Stainless Steel pickers.
- Black Plastics & Rubber (19 12 04):** From Magnet Roller.
- Coloured Plastic:** From HCSA and ECS1.
- PCB Bin:** From Titech.
- Cable Bin:** From Titech Cable.
- Shredded Fines:** From Shredder.
- FE Bin:** From Magnet/ECS and Magnet.

industry study on this waste stream) outlined that several varying hazardous forms of copper and zinc were found in the waste – not just elemental forms as you have outlined. To demonstrate alternative least worst-case compounds you would need a very robust data set to evidence this – which you have not provided.

You have intentionally discounted zinc from the hazardous property assessment too which is incorrect. Industry studies have found various forms of zinc in MSR waste streams, including that zinc carbonate and zinc. Both compounds have several uses in car manufacture and so could reasonably be found. To therefore discount the entirety of zinc as being in metallic form without evidence is unacceptable and inaccurate. Worst case compounds should be applied unless robust evidence (for example site specific advanced metal speciation) can be provided to justify otherwise – you have not provided any such evidence.

You cannot intentionally exclude Nickel either from the HWOL report and this could trigger hazardous thresholds in some cases based on the results and so needs to be considered in the hazardous property assessment.

Exclusion of copper, zinc and nickel from the HWOL output in order to achieve a non-hazardous result is inaccurate and misleading.

The lead results require further interpretation as 440716/1 (2900mg/kg) and 440716/3 (2500mg/kg) could trigger hazardous thresholds. You must use reasonable worst case approach and provide evidence if you are moving away from this. Evidence has not been provided that the lead is in massive metallic form.

Across all samples conducted the reports says contamination was identified within the C14-C40 range and was reported by the laboratory as not consistent with typical fuel oils. TPH has been included in the HazWasteOnline report and you have ticked the 'confirm TPH not arisen from diesel or petrol' box assessed as non-fuel derived hydrocarbon.

Several of the oils that would be typically found within MSR sit within these bandings. Lube oils, motor oils, hydraulic oils all fall within these bandings. You have not provided evidence that the TPH banding is from one type of hydrocarbon and therefore need to assess it as an unknown oil for the purposes of waste classification. This procedure is outlined in WM3.

If the identity of the oil is unknown, and the petroleum group cannot be established, then the oil contaminating the waste can be classified as non-carcinogenic/mutagenic due to the presence of oil if all three of the following criteria are met:

- the waste contains **benzo[a]pyrene (BaP)** at a concentration of less than 0.01% (1/10,000th) of the TPH concentration. (This is the carcinogenic limit specified in MCL under the GB CLP for BaP).
- this has been determined by an appropriate and representative sampling approach in accordance with the principles set out in Appendix D, and
- the analysis clearly demonstrates, for example by carbon bands or chromatograph, and the laboratory has reasonably concluded that the hydrocarbons present have not arisen from petrol or diesel.

You have not met the second criteria – A sampling plan has not been provided, and the number of samples collected is insufficient to be considered representative of the waste stream (as referred to at the beginning of the report). You have not met the principles outlined in Appendix D at all, and so would not be able to accurately apply the marker compounds without an improved sampling programme.

To note – marker compounds can only discount HP7 and HP11 if criteria are met, but other hazardous properties apply to unknown oils and still need to be assessed individually.

CONCLUSION:

We have been presented with a significant volume of new information within this report and have not yet had the opportunity to undertake a comprehensive review of all the material provided. However, based on our

initial assessment, we consider that there are several fundamental issues which must be addressed as a priority.

The comments set out above are therefore focused on those matters which, in our view, have the greatest potential to affect the conclusions reached regarding waste characterisation, hazardous property assessment and classification. Resolution of these issues may materially alter the outcome of the assessment and could have implications for the validity of the classifications currently proposed.

If we have not commented on a particular aspect of the report at this stage, this should not be interpreted as agreement with, or acceptance of, the information presented.

We do not consider the testing programme following analytical workstreams after sub-5mm fines removal, concluding in a non-hazardous waste classification for the >5mm (bulk waste stream) output have been achieved, for reasons outlined in the report.

There are notable discrepancies between the findings presented in this recent waste testing to that submitted previously. Historically, the operator's sampling and analytical results have frequently indicated very low concentrations of heavy metals and TPH.

We have previously expressed our surprise regarding these findings, particularly given what is currently known about the hazardous properties and contaminant profile commonly associated with MSR-derived materials. The identification of a sub-5 mm fines fraction now classified as hazardous (19 12 11*) raises questions regarding the reliability, representativeness and comparability of the earlier datasets.

In contrast, the recent sampling results discussed in this report appear more consistent with the contaminant profile and hazardous characteristics that would typically be expected from MSR-derived waste streams.

ACTION:

Investigate and explain why the results obtained from previous PSTR waste sampling differ so significantly from the more recent sampling results presented in this report, for both the >5 mm fraction and the sub-5 mm fraction. **DUE: Friday 7 August 2026.**

You need to provide individual waste classification reports for each separate waste output you are generating. For waste that needs to be sampled to determine classification, i.e., mirror entry wastes, a full waste assessment, following the steps 1-7 (**as applicable**) of WM3

[Waste classification technical guidance WM3.pdf](#) should be followed and should include:

- A sampling plan (Appendix D, WM3). A sampling programme must be planned and conducted to ensure you obtain accurate and representative results, for a reliable assessment. Basic characterisation of the waste is important to ensure a thorough investigation of a waste prior to routine compliance testing.
- A waste analysis (UKAS accredited). We have advised previously for MSR.
- Interpretation of the results including a hazardous property assessment.

No information has been provided within the report on the process producing the waste sub-5mm fines and the >5mm bulk other fraction. A process flow has since been provided which does indicate that all MSR EWC inputs are processed together. This differed with information on our 1st April 2026 site visit when there was a suggestion processing of the different inputs can be separate or together as specified in the process flow.

Quercia Limited should ensure the waste outputs leaving site are classified correctly. Your waste assessments do not meet the requirements of WM3 and the >5mm waste fraction waste assessment does not sufficiently justify a non-hazardous classification. The recent sampling results for both the sub-5mm fines fraction and the >5mm fraction are showing the waste is above the hazardous threshold. The waste should be consigned as such with immediate effect. Not doing so will constitute an offence.

We do not consider Quercia Limited have provided appropriate evidence, as per the requirements of WM3 technical guidance; notably a sampling plan, representative sampling (and associated hazardous property assessments) to evidence the >5mm PSTR outputs can be assigned an EWC 191212 non-hazardous code assigned upon transfer. We advise that PSTR should be moved as hazardous, classified as 191211* and consigned from site to an authorised facility.

Regulation breached: Classification of waste has not been undertaken correctly. This failure to classify the waste appropriately amounts to a breach of your duty of care under section 34(1)(c)(ii) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in that you have failed to take all steps that were reasonable in the circumstances to secure that there is a written description of the waste that will enable other persons to avoid a contravention of section 33 EPA or regulation 12 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 or a contravention of a condition of an environmental permit or the duty as relates to the escape of waste.

Guidance on the procedure for correctly classifying waste, to meet legislative requirements, is provided in waste classification technical guidance WM3.

Section 3-Enforcement Response

You must take immediate action to rectify any non-compliances noted in section 1 and prevent repetition. Non-compliance with environmental legislation may result in enforcement action being taken, including criminal prosecutions.

Please read the detailed assessment in Section 2 and the steps you need to take in Section 4 below.

Other than the provision of advice and guidance, at present we do not intend to take further enforcement action in respect of the non-compliance identified above. This does not preclude us from taking enforcement action if further relevant information comes to light or advice isn't followed.

In respect of the above non-compliance you have been issued with a warning. At present we do not intend to take further enforcement action. This does not preclude us from taking additional enforcement action if further information comes to light or offences continue.

We will now consider what enforcement action is appropriate and notify you, referencing this form.

X

Section 4- Action(s)

Where non-compliance has been identified in section 1 this section summarises the steps you need to take to return to compliance and also provides timescales for this to be done

Non-compliance identified	Action Required / Advised	Due Date
WA - Waste Assessment	We do not consider Quercia Limited have provided appropriate evidence, as per the requirements of WM3 technical guidance; notably a sampling plan, representative sampling (and associated hazardous property assessments) to evidence the >5mm PSTR outputs can be assigned an EWC 191212 non-hazardous code assigned upon transfer. We advise that Post Shredder Treatment Residues produced from Metal Shredder residues should be moved as hazardous, classified as 191211* following mechanical treatment. These must be consigned from site to an authorised facility, until an appropriate waste assessment as per the requirements of WM3 technical guidance, has been submitted to the Environment Agency for review, as evidence to justify a 191212 non-hazardous classification. Individual waste classification reports should be provided for each separate waste output you are producing.	25/07/2026

	The due date has been set for classifying >5mm (bulk fraction) PSTR outputs as hazardous, rather than the due date of a further waste assessment. The operator can submit a further waste assessment as applicable. According to the Formal Characterisation Report the sub<5mm fines are now being classified as hazardous.	
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Section 5 - Compliance notes

To ensure you correct actual or potential non-compliance we may

- advise on corrective actions verbally or in writing
- require you to take specific actions in writing
- issue a notice

Non-compliance with environmental legislation is an offence and we may take legal action against you.

● We will normally provide advice and guidance to assist you to come back into compliance either after an offence is committed or where we consider that an offence is likely to be committed. This is without prejudice to any other enforcement response that we consider may be required.

● Enforcement action may include the issue of a formal caution or prosecution.

● Dependent upon the type of offence committed, a civil sanction Enforcement Undertaking (EU) offer may also be available to you as an alternative enforcement response.

See our Enforcement and Civil Sanctions guidance for further information

Not all legal requirements were assessed as part of this audit. It remains your responsibility to ensure that you comply with all relevant environmental legislation and maintain suitable records to evidence your compliance.

Section 6 – General Information

Data protection notice

The information on this form will be processed by the Environment Agency to fulfill its regulatory and monitoring functions. The Environment Agency may also use and/or disclose it in connection with:

- offering/providing you with its literature/services relating to environmental matters
- consulting with the public, public bodies and other organisations (e.g. Health and Safety Executive, local authorities) on environmental issues
- carrying out statistical analysis, research and development on environmental issues
- investigating possible breaches of environmental law and taking any resulting action
- preventing breaches of environmental law
- assessing customer service satisfaction and improving its service
- Freedom of Information Act/Environmental Information Regulations request.

The Environment Agency may pass it on to its agents/representatives to do these things on its behalf. You should ensure that any persons named on this form are informed of the contents of this data protection notice.

Customer charter

If you disagree with this waste assessment report you should raise your concerns to the officer or team which issued the form. This must be done within 14 calendar days of receipt. If the response does not resolve the issue you can request an appeal of the regulatory decision. This request must be made within 28 calendar days of receipt of the response. More details on our regulatory appeals process can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/appeal-a-regulatory-decision-from-the-environment-agency>.

If you are still dissatisfied, you can make a complaint to the Ombudsman. For advice on how to complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman phone their helpline on 0345 015 4033.