Darwen Resource Recovery Park

784-B043732

Site Condition Report

Environmental Permit Variation Application

SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd

May 2024

Document prepared on behalf of Tetra Tech Limited. Registered in England number: 01959704

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1.0 EA SITE CONDITION REPORT TEMPLATE

1.0 Site Details	
Name of the applicant	SUEZ Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd (SUEZ)
Activity address	Darwen Resource Recovery Park Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB3 0RP
National grid reference	NGR SD 69375 23967

Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	Site Condition Report (May 2024)

Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	Proposed Site Layout –1446_PL101_B Site Location - SUEZ/B043732/PER/01

Note:

In Part A of the application form you must give us details of the site's location and provide us with a site plan. We need a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

- Site location, the area covered by the site condition report, and the location and nature of the activities and/or waste facilities on the site.
- Locations of receptors, sources of emissions/releases, and monitoring points.
- Site drainage.
- Site surfacing.

If this information is not shown on the site plan required by Part A of the application form then you should submit the additional plan or plans with this site condition report.

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue

Environmental setting including:

- geology
- hydrogeology
- surface waters

Site Setting

Darwen Resource Recovery Park (the site), Lower Eccleshill Road, Darwen, Lancashire BB3 0RPand is situated the east of a predominantly industrial area with rural land to the north, east and south of the site. The nearest residential property is a residential caravan park located 400m southwest of the site. Access to the site is achieved by an unnamed access road located off Goose House Lane.

The current permit area is centred at approximate National Grid Reference (NGR) SD 69375 23967. There is a proposed change to site boundary as a result of this variation whereby an area to the northeast and southeast of the site is to be encompassed.

The site covers an area of approximately 7.33ha and is generally flat at an elevation of approximately 150m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) with a steep wooded slope in the south rising southwards. To the north of the site, the topography gently falls northwards.

Made Ground

Made Ground is present across the majority of the site, barring a small section in the uppermost northeastern corner of the site.

An environmental desk study conducted in October 2022, by WSP, noted that the made ground encountered extended to depths of between 0.6m and 6.6m bgl, comprising sandy gravel and gravelly sand subbase as well as sand, ash, gravel, brick and iron slag. In one location slag was encountered to a depth of 6.0m bgl. The presence of iron slag is owed to the former iron smelting works which historically occupied the site.

Site observations noted that voids were encountered throughout the site and may be the result of historical features such as a water tank or flues/drains associated with the chimneys previously located on-site.

Previous site investigations have resulted in a total of fifteen boreholes, eight trial pits and two hand pits. However, only eleven boreholes, five trial pits and two hand pits have a known location within the site, the remaining locations were not shown on an exploratory hole location plan therefore their locations are unknown.

Superficial geology

The site is underlain by Glacial Till Deposits of Devensian Age comprising diamicton type deposits. This is described as typically stiff brown mottled grey slightly sandy slightly gravelly clay. The clay was interbedded with granular deposits comprising brown slightly silty sand and yellow brown clayey slightly gravelly sand with cobbles.
Within the eastern sector of the site, and to the east of the former ink works building/proposed AD Tanks, there was a localised layer of sand and gravel at a depth of 4.6m and extending beyond 10m (deepest borehole in this area extended to 10 m without encountering bedrock).

Solid geology

The Glacial Till overlies the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation formed during the Carboniferous Period. This Formation is productive coal measures with deposits of mudstone, sandstone, and siltstone. Across the northern sector of the site, there is a band of Sandstone, described as Old Lawrence Rock. The Old Lawrence Rock is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 319 and 318 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

Hydrogeology

The site is underlain by a Secondary A Aquifer of variable Permeability and a medium-low vulnerability, relating to the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. The Glacial Till deposits are classified as unproductive.

The site does not lie within a source protection zone and there are no currently licensed potable groundwater abstractions within the site.

The nearest recorded groundwater abstraction is located approximately 295m west of the site and relates to the Eccleshill Mineshaft overflow at the intake to Hollins Papermill. The abstraction is operated by St Regis Paper Company Limited for general use.

Groundwater was encountered during the intrusive site investigation carried out in November/December 2011 (i.e., the northeastern sector). Groundwater levels, carried out over the monitoring period, varied between 0.52m to 5.66m within the Made Ground and Grift deposits.

Groundwater was encountered again during the intrusive site investigation carried out in March 2014 (i.e., the southwestern sector) within the Made Ground and Glacial deposits at discrete locations on the proposed bulking bays and logistics parking site. Groundwater levels varied over the monitoring period carried out in March 2014 between 0.74m to 16.54m below ground level at that time.

	In 2019, groundwater was encountered in three exploratory holes during drilling at depths between 3.9m and 8.20m. Standing levels during the monitoring were recorded between 0.52 and 5.0m. It is considered that groundwater was present at shallow depths across the site, sitting within the Made Ground. <u>Hydrology</u> The nearest surface water body is a pond situated immediately adjacent to the eastern boundary. The nearest surface water course is Davyfield Brook located 285m to the north of the site and generally flows in an east to west direction, joining the River Darwen at a location 600m to the north west. The River Darwen is located approximately 350m to the east of the site and generally flows in a south to north direction.
Pollution history including: • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and associated contaminants • any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination • evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures	<u>Pollution Incidents to Land</u> It is noted that significant site redevelopment has been undertaken there have been no recorded lasting pollution impacts, nor has there been any pollution incidents on-site since SUEZ commenced operations. <u>Site History (as shown on OS Maps)</u> 1849 - Agricultural fields. 1894 - The Darwen & Mostyn Iron Works in the western sector with several railway sidings and a reservoir. The northeastern sector remains in agricultural use. 1911 - The Darwen Iron Works has expanded with additional buildings and railway sidings across the southern sector and running to the north. The northeastern sector remains undeveloped. 1930 - The number of railway sidings in the southern sector has increased and there is a tramway in the northern sector, continuing north. The northeastern sector remains undeveloped. 1955 - The Iron Works, together with all buildings, chimneys, railway sidings and tramway, has been demolished. However, the Old Reservoir and an Old Filter Bed remain. 1966 - The Bronze Powder Works, comprising one large building and a smaller one is located in the western sector with tracks leading to the northeast. 1972 - The site remains unchanged as Works (aluminium and bronze).

	1980 - There is a much larger Works that extends across to the eastern sector of the site, together with additional smaller buildings. This indicates that additional commercial use was present at the site. 1990 - The works has increased in size with additional smaller buildings. 2001 - The site remains unchanged. 2006 - An additional larger building has been developed in the northeastern sector. 2010 - The site remains unchanged. The site was more recently occupied by the Darwen Ink Works. The northeastern sector of the site was the site of landfilling by Wolstenholme Bronze Powders from December 1977. The date operations ceased is unknown. Waste types were inert, industrial, and commercial and comprised cemented asbestos products, ceramic waste, construction, and demolition waste, excavated natural materials, fully cured polymer resin, glass, hardcore, slag, boiler and flue cleanings, polymeric material and wood waste. A shaft (No. 339 423-023) has been identified in the southwestern corner of the site, which was recorded as abandoned pre-1850. However, three different buildings have been developed over the site of the former shaft. <u>History of Surrounding Area</u> 1849 - Agricultural, with Blackburn Railway marking the site's western boundary. 1894 - Additional railway lines have been developed immediately to the south of the site, which runs eastwards. Also adjacent to the southern boundary on the opposite side of the railway is a Clay Pit and two Reservoirs. To the west of the site, on the opposite side of the railway, is a Well, Brick Works and a small Reservoir. The area immediately north of the site contains a railway siding. 1911 - The Clay Pit has increased in size and has a tunnel beneath the railway connecting with Hollins Brick Works to the west. Two Old Quarries are located approximately 120m south and Eccleshill Colliery & Fire Clay Works are identified approximately 250m to the south of the site. Additional railways extend into the area to the north of the site. This area also has two chimneys. 1930 - The surrounding area remains relatively unchanged, although the Clay Pit has increased in size. 1955 & 1956 - The Clay Pit has increased considerably in size to become Eccleshill Quarry encompassing the two

reservoirs. The Eccleshill Fire Clay Works has become ruins and some of the railway lines to the south have been dismantled.

1966 - The railway immediately to the south of the site has been dismantled, together with some railway lines to the west of the site. Hollins Brick Works, to the west, is now disused and one of the large buildings has become a storage depot. Much of the infrastructure associated with the former Eccleshill Fire Clay Works have been demolished.

1972 - The area immediately to the north of the site no longer shows any mounds with one small building.

1990 - The Refuse Tip is now an area of open space. A Scrap Yard occupies the site of the former Fire Clay Works. To the north of the site, there is a small building with a drain/ditch that leads to a marsh.

1996 - The surrounding area remains relatively unchanged, except for a depot with tanks approximately 90m to the south of the site.

2001 - The surrounding area remains unchanged, although the Scrap Yard may have been demolished. The area to the north of the site is shown as an area of scrub with few trees. The Refuse Tip located to the south was known as Goosehouse Quarry and was initially operated by Graveson Waste Services Limited, and subsequently by Infinis (Re-Gen) Limited under Waste Management Licence No. 54008 and Environmental Permit Ref No. EPR/TP3091CZ/V002. The site was licenced to accept household, commercial and industrial wastes and included asbestos, non-hazardous, and non-toxic demolition and construction waste, contaminated rubbish, insoluble dyestuffs waste, foundry sand, fuel oil, industrial effluent treatment sludge, paint waste, cardboard and paper waste, polyester resins, polymeric material, slag and boiler waste, PVC plasticol, synthetic adhesives waste, synthetic rubbers, textile and wood waste.

<u>Contaminants associated with historical uses on-site and in the surrounding area</u>

Railway land - immediately to the west and to the south - diesel, lubricants, PAHs, creosote, herbicides and pesticides, ferrous residues. PCBs from substations.

Iron Works/Bronze Powder Works and possible waste disposal - in western sector of site and to the north - Wastes: blast furnace slag; Metals: iron, manganese, aluminium, arsenic, nickel, copper, chromium, vanadium, magnesium, lead, zinc and tin; Acids: phosphates, sulphates, iron sulphide, sulphur, cyanides, thiocyanate and fluoride; Alkalis: sodium

	hydroxide, calcium oxide; Coal Tars: PAHs, phenols, ammonium, BTEX; petroleum hydrocarbons; asbestos. *Refuse Tip* - within northeastern sector of the site and to the south - Wastes: ash, clinker, slag; Metals: iron, manganese, aluminium, arsenic, nickel, copper, chromium, vanadium, magnesium, lead, zinc, tin; Phosphates, sulphates, sulphur, sulphide, cyanides, thiocyanate, fluoride, PAHs, phenols, ammonium, BTEX; Leachate. <u>Any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination</u> During the intrusive investigation carried out in March 2014, visual evidence of contamination was noted within the Made Ground and included slag at 6 locations from depths of between 0.9m to 2.0m; timber at 1 location; metal/wire at 3 locations; bronze powder at 2 locations and minor amounts of slag and ash at the majority of locations. No visual/olfactory evidence of contamination was observed within the groundwater. Since 2014 the entire site has been re-developed. A walkover survey was further conducted in May 2022 by a Wood site engineer. This site walkover identified the following: - • The site is largely hardstanding, however, the surface concrete is generally in poor condition. • A fire-water pond has recently been created in the east of the site, which comprises an unlined 25x25m square stepped pit approximately 6m deep. • A pond (a former reservoir) within the east of the site that has a small stream issuing towards the north for a short distance before crossing the site boundary. There is an interceptor structure on the site's northern boundary which accepts surface water drainage from the site. A small stream flows north from this interceptor. It was noted that the site was currently occupied by the waste segregation and transfer station which received mixed wastes that are sorted, with recyclable materials being baled up for further processing elsewhere and non-recyclables consigned for disposal offsite. These operations were carried out in the existing, repurposed industrial buildings or in the external yard. In addition, a modern two-storey office building is located to the northwest corner of the site.
Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)	At least two site investigations have been carried out, as follows: - <u>CC Geotechnical</u> - November/December 2011 (reported Jan

	2012) carried out a site investigation in the northeastern sector of the site where the proposed AD Tanks are to be located The site investigation involved the drilling of 7 cable percussive boreholes, 4 dynamic windowless sample boreholes and 5 trial pits. Sampling locations are shown on the plan appended. A total of 23 solid samples was analysed for metals (As, Cd, Cr, Pb, Hg, Se, B, Cu, Ni, Zn), cyanide, thiocyanate, phenols, sulphide, sulphate, sulphur, pH, with additional analyses for TPH, PCB, PAHs and asbestos. The chemical testing data were compared with assessment criteria relevant for a commercial / industrial end-use and no determinands were present at concentrations in excess of the relevant assessment criteria. A total of seven groundwater samples was selected for analyses for a similar suite of determinands as for the solid samples. Sulphate and ammonia were assessed to be at concentrations in excess of the relevant assessment criteria. Gas and groundwater level monitoring was carried out 4 separate occasions from 11 locations installed during November and December 2011 and January 2012. An assessment of the gas data indicates that the risk from ground gas is very low risk. TerraConsult - March 2014 carried out in the southern sector of the site, in the area of the proposed bulking bays and logistics parking area. The site investigation involved the drilling of 9 cable percussive boreholes, 5 window sample boreholes and 19 trial pits. A total of 43 solid samples was analysed for metals (As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Zn), pH, cyanide, thiocyanate, chloride (2:1 extract), sulphate (2:1 extract), sulphide, sulphur, phenols, TPH, with additional analysis for asbestos, PAHs, TPHs and VOCs. The chemical testing data were compared with assessment criteria relevant for a commercial / industrial end-use and no determinands were present at concentrations in excess of the relevant assessment criteria. Five soil samples were selected for leachate analysis. A total of 12 groundwater samples were also selected for analysis for a similar suite of determinands as for the solid samples. Fluoride was present in one leachate sample at a level in excess of the UK DWS. Zinc, sulphate, ammonia, ammonium detected at concentrations in excess of the relevant UK DWS and/or EQS within all samples, except for two. Gas and groundwater level monitoring was carried out 5 - 6 separate occasions from ten locations installed during March 2014 and four locations installed during previous

	investigations. An assessment of the gas data indicates that the risk from ground gas is very low risk.
Baseline soil and groundwater reference data	The Fairhurst Ground Investigation Report (2012) obtained a limited number of groundwater samples, however, the assessment of the results obtained concluded that there was no risk to site users. It was however concluded that both surface and groundwater were potentially at risk of contamination by ammonia and sulphates. Only one sample of made ground was screened for asbestos containing materials, within which no asbestos was detected. A secondary site investigation was carried out by TerraConsult in March 2014. This study found that data did not show any elevated concentrations of any potential contaminants present within the soils in relation to the risk to human health. The results of the groundwater assessment indicated that there was a slightly elevated concentration of zinc, fluoride, and sulphate however these are not of significant risk to the controlled waters. There were significant exceedances of the threshold criteria for unionised ammonia across the site. It was assessed that the most likely source of ammonia is from the adjacent landfill. The conceptual site model and contaminant linkage assessment indicates that the groundwater within the Made Ground has a low mobility and the slow migration off site will enable natural attenuation to occur and the concentrations to reduce to below the screening thresholds before the groundwater reaches any controlled waters receptors and therefore there is not a significant concern. The concentrations of the phytotoxic metals copper, chromium, nickel and zinc have the potential to be harmful to plants. Due the various exceedances in these metals the material is not suitable to be reused within the areas of proposed soft landscaping and imported clean inert materials will be required. Since site investigation in 2014 the site was re-developed and as such there is no updated baseline data. However, as there were no significant risks associated with the findings, the site has undergone redevelopment, and no activities have since occurred on site that are liable to increase risk to pollution, it is considered unlikely that there has been an increase to pollutants in soil and groundwater. .

Supporting information	The following site investigations have been undertaken at the site and are provided as Appendix A: - • GKN Reinforcements Ltd Report No. S.M.956 Lower Eccleshill Site Investigation Darwen, dated July 1963; • Northern Foundations Report No S.I.6911 Investigations at Wolstenholme International Ltd, Darwen dated April 1997; • Phase 1 Environmental Due Diligence Assessment, ERM, December 2003; • Phase 1 - Desk Study GeoEnvironmental Report, SITA UK, September 2010; • Fairhurst Geo-Environmental Ground Investigation Report, Darwen Ink Works Redevelopment, report reference D/I/D/92064/04 dated January 2012; • Phase 2 Site Investigation Report, conducted by TerraConsult, dated 16/06/2014; • Phase 1: geo-environmental risk assessment, conducted by RPS, April 2019; and, • Phase 1 Environmental Desk Study, conducted by WSP, dated October 2022.

3.0 Permitted activities	
Permitted activities	The site is currently regulated under a bespoke environmental permit (EPR/BB3609KA) which allows the operation the following: - • Material Recycling Facility (Activity Reference A1); • Plastics Physical Treatment Facility (Activity Reference A2); • Glass Bulking Facility (Activity Reference A3); and, • Household, Commercial and Industrial (HCI) Waste Transfer Station Facility (Activity Reference A4). It is the intention of SUEZ, as part of the environmental permit variation to remove the Plastics Physical Treatment Facility (Activity Reference A2) alongside the Glass Bulking Facility (Activity Reference A3). It is envisaged that the glass bulking facility will become integrated with the waste transfer station due to the activities and waste codes aligning. In accordance with Table S1.1 of the environmental permit, the operation of the waste transfer station will fall under the

	following Recovery and Disposal codes (R and D codes) shown below, provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and The Council of 19th November 2008 Waste. • R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents; • R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds; • R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials; • R13: Storage of wastes pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding • temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced); • D15: Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced); • D14: Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D13; and • D19: Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in Annex IIA which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D8 and D10 to D12. In accordance with Table S1.1 of the environmental permit, the operation of the Materials Recycling Facility will fall under the following Recovery and Disposal codes (R and D codes) below, provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and The Council of 19th November 2008 Waste. • R3: Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents; • R4: Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds; • R5: Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials; and, • R13: Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R1 to R12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where it is produced). SUEZ are now seeking to vary this permit to operate an AD facility at the site. The process will generate biogas which then ultimately feeds into a biogas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid. Alternatively, the biogas may be processed by two CHP

	engine to generate heat and electricity that would be used by the AD plant. Once the parasitic load has been met, any excess biogas will be processed by a gas upgrading plant to National Gas Grid criteria and injected into the gas grid via a gas main situated to the southeast corner of the site. Alternatively, excess biogas will be processed by the two CHP engines to generate electricity that will be exported to the National Grid. The CHP engines will each have a capacity of 1.2MW and therefore it's considered that the CHP engine will be subject to the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD) and therefore will comprise 2 x 1.2MW MCP with a specified generator (SG). It is considered that the AD facility will fall under following Schedule 1 activity of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended): - • Section 5.4 A(1)(b)(i) - Recovery or a mix of recovery and disposal of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day (or 100 tonnes per day if the only waste treatment activity is anaerobic digestion) involving biological treatment. In addition to the above, the AD facility will have the following Directly Associated Activities (DAAs): - • Storage of waste pending recovery or disposal; • Physical treatment for the purpose of recovery; • Heat and electricity power supply (i.e. CHP); • Emergency flare operation; • Gas upgrading; • Raw material storage; • Gas storage; and, • Digestate storage.
Non-permitted activities undertaken	In addition, the following activities, not required to be permitted, will be undertaken at the site: - • Vehicle parking, re-fuelling, and maintenance.
Document references for: • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment.	The environmental permit boundary is provided as Drawing Number: SUEZ/B043732/PER/01 The proposed site layout is shown on Drawing Number: 1446_PL101_B. An Environmental Risk Assessment is provided as Appendix D to the Environmental Permit Variation Application.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail. These include substances that would be classified as 'dangerous' under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents. If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

5.0 Changes to Existing Activities	
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?	SUEZ are seeking to expand the site permit boundary encompassing an additional area to the northeast and southeast to facilitate the construction of the AD plants as shown on drawing SUEZ/B043732/PER/01.
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?	SUEZ are now seeking to vary the environmental permit to allow the operation of a new Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility. Details have been provided in the Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques provided as Appendix C of the Environmental Permit Variation Application.
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?	No
Checklist of supporting information	• SUEZ/B043732/PER/01 - Site Location and Environmental Permit Boundary; • SUEZ/ B043732/REC/01 - Receptor Plan; • 1446_PL101_B - Indicative Site Layout Plan; • SUEZ/B043732/ASE/01- Location of Emission Points to Air; • Environmental Risk Assessment (Dated May 2024); • Non-Technical Summary (Dated May 2024); • Odour Management Plan (Dated May 2024); • Dust Management Plan (Dated May 2024); • Bioaerosol Risk Assessment (Dated May 2024); • Pre-Application Discussions (Dated August 2023); • Air Quality Assessment (Dated May 2023); and, • Best Available Techniques and Operating Techniques (Dated May 2024).

5.0 Measures taken to protect the land	
Use records that you collected during the life of the permit to summarise whether pollution prevention measures worked. If you can't, you need to collect land and/or groundwater data to assess whether the land has deteriorated.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Inspection records and summary of findings of inspections for all pollution prevention measures • Records of maintenance, repair and replacement of pollution prevention measures

6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation

There have been no recorded pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land through the operation of this permit.	
	• Records of pollution incidents that may have impacted on land • Records of their investigation and remediation

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)	
No ongoing soil or groundwater monitoring is undertaken through the operation of this permit.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Description of soil gas and/or water monitoring undertaken • Monitoring results (including graphs)

8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk	
Describe how the site was decommissioned. Demonstrate that all sources of pollution risk have been removed. Describe whether the decommissioning had any impact on the land. Outline how you investigated and remedied this.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Site closure plan • List of potential sources of pollution risk • Investigation and remediation reports (where relevant)

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)	
Say whether you had to collect land and/or groundwater data. Or say that you didn't need to because the information from sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Surrender Site Condition Report shows that the land has not deteriorated. If you did collect land and/or groundwater reference data, summarise what this entailed, and what your data found. Say whether the data shows that the condition of the land has deteriorated, or whether the land at the site is in a "satisfactory state". If it isn't, summarise what you did to remedy this. Confirm that the land is now in a "satisfactory state" at surrender.	
Checklist of supporting information	• Land and/or groundwater data collected at application (if collected) • Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender (where needed) • Assessment of satisfactory state • Remediation and verification reports (where undertaken)

10.0 Statement of Condition
Using the information from sections 3 to 7, give a statement about the condition of the land at the site. This should confirm that: • the permitted activities have stopped • decommissioning is complete, and the pollution risk has been removed • the land is in a satisfactory condition.

APPENDIX A – SITE INVESTIGATION REPORTS