Non-Technical Summary
Variation to Installation Permit

Site name:	**Parley Waste Management Facility**
Site address:	**Chapel Lane, Parley, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 6BG**
Operator name:	**Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited**

Written by Emily Pitts, Shann Pitts Consulting, 21 March 2025

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary has been prepared by Shann Pitts Consulting Limited (SPC) on behalf of Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited to support a variation permit application to vary the existing bespoke installation permit for the anaerobic digestion (AD) plant at Parley Waste Management Facility, Chapel Lane, Parley, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 6BG herein termed 'the Site'.

The application has been prepared by SPC in conjunction with and on behalf of the Operator Eco Sustainable Solutions (Eco).

Basic pre-application advice has been sought from the Environment Agency with respect to this permit variation application (Reference EA/ EPR/GP3793FY/P001)

A full Environmental Risk Assessment has been carried out and is provided as a supporting document to the permit application.[1] This Non-Technical Summary highlights the key control measures that will be employed to minimise any impacts from the operational site and signposts the reader to the key supporting documents.

2 Permitting

2.1 Permitting history

On 8 October 2010, Eco were issued with a consolidated bespoke installations permit (Ref: EPR/GP3793FY) which brought together 3 no. waste operation permits namely the green waste composting activity, an in-vessel composting activity and the soil processing activity.

On 31 May 2012 a varied permit was issued to Eco which included the wood processing activity.

On 9 December 2014 a varied permit was issued which included the street sweeping plant and increased tonnages for the soil processing activity.

On 6 December 2016 a varied and consolidated permit was issued to include the addition of an anaerobic digestion (AD) plant, a biomethane plant, a clean biomass plant, a solid recovered fuel plant, a bedding plant and a plastics and rejects drier; to extend the site boundary and to amend permitted waste tonnages.

On 19 April 2017 a varied and consolidated permit was issued to vary the permit to increase the annual throughput of waste wood storage and treatment from 33,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes. Additionally, the activity is to be moved to the far eastern area of the site.

On 17 October 2017 a varied and consolidated permit was issued vary the permit to increase the annual throughput of the heat treatment of the plastics and rejects drier waste activity, remove 20 EWC codes from this activity and add a waste water treatment activity for disposal.

On 6 December 2018 a varied permit with updated modern permit conditions with respect to odour, bioaerosol and waste acceptance control was issued.

[1] SPC0051/V019/ERA/V1/EcoPar Feb25

On 28 February 2020 a varied and consolidated permit was issued to increase the storage of waste wood from 2,000 tonnes to 7,000 tonnes. This included the provision of a revised Fire Prevention Plan.

On 8 April 2022 a varied and consolidated permit (Ref: EPR/GP3793FY/V018) was issued to reflect the statutory review of the permit by the Environment Agency with respect to the Waste Treatment BAT Conclusions published on 17 August 2018 and in accordance with the information submitted by Eco to the EA in accordance with a Regulation 61 Notice requiring information for the statutory review of the permit.

2.2 Proposed changes

The following changes are proposed as part of the current permit variation application. The proposed Listed Activities and Directly Associated Activities, along with the relevant waste codes are detailed within the supporting Permitted Activities document.[2]

2.2.1 Solid Recovered Fuel Plant

Add new listed activity for Solid Recovered Fuel plant under Schedule 1 of the EPR under S5.4 A(1)(a)(ii)

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 pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration

The activity is currently permitted as a waste activity (AR22). This change is to reflect the proposed tonnages of waste to be processed through the SRF Plant, up to 150,000 tonnes per annum and a treatment capacity of over 75 tonnes per day.

2.2.2 Anaerobic Digestion Plant

2.2.2.1 Tonnages

Increase to the maximum permitted tonnage for the anaerobic digestion (AD) plant in Table S2.2 from 33,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) to 70,000 tpa. This reflects the plant capacity to process up to 70,000 tpa of substrate (prepared feedstock) or 50,000 tpa of food waste.

2.2.2.2 Waste Types

It is proposed to amend the permitted waste types in Table S2.2 to include European Waste Catalogue (EWC) in Table 1 and remove EWC codes in Table 2.

[2] SPC0051/V019/Permitted Activities/V1/EcoPar/Feb25

Table 1 – Waste Codes to be added to permit

EWC Code	Description	Restriction (if applicable)
02 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified.	Spent mushroom compost or discarded mushrooms from commercial mushroom cultivation only
02 02 04	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Wastes from preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 07 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	Sludges from the production of alcoholic and non- alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
03 03 10	Fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating-sludges from mechanical separation	Fibre rejects, fibre- virgin timber only.
03 03 11	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10	Only allowed if not mixed with or does not contain, de-inking sludge.
04 02 21	Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres	Biodegradable material only
07 01 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues	Glycerol residue from biodiesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils only
16 10 02	Aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01	Aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01 • Milk and dairy waste milk from agricultural premises only • Allowed only if digestate or liquor from an aerobic process that accepts only waste input types listed in the permitted waste types table • Liquor or leachate from a composting process that accepts waste input types in the permitted waste types table and in compliance with Animal By-Products Regulations • Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11.	Accepted only if derived solely from other permitted waste input types and remains segregated from, and uncontaminated by, any other waste type. Biodegradable waste only

Table 2 – Waste Codes to be removed from the permit

EWC code	Description
03 03 02	Green liquor sludge
04 01 01	Fleshings and lime split wastes
04 01 05	Tanning liquor free of chromium

EWC code	Description
04 01 07	Sludges in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
15 01 02	Paper and cardboard packaging (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) certified to EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
20 01 38	Untreated wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37 – excluding wood with non-biodegradable coating or preserving substance present. No chemical additives or preservatives, and no persistent organics present. Untreated wood only

For ease of reference a consolidated list of the proposed waste types for the AD process is presented in Appendix B.

2.2.2.3 Emission Points

As detailed in Table 3 below the following changes are proposed to the AD plant emission points:

- Add 1,013kW combined heat and power engine (CHP)
- Add 800kW natural gas boiler
- Add emission point for carbon filter abatement plant serving the pre-storage tanks
- Add 100kW diesel back- up generator
- Add pressure relief valve for biogas upgrade unit
- 2 No. permitted biofilters are to be removed from the permit
- The following emission points are moved:
  - Biofilter for the Waste Reception Building.
  - Flare stack
  - Biogas upgrade plant
  - Pressure and vacuum relief valves on the digesters

Table 3- AD Plant Emission Points

Emission point reference	Source	Existing / Moved / New	Emission parameters
Emissions to air			
A2	Biofilter for new Waste Reception Building (AD)	Existing / Moved	Odour
A3	Carbon filter for 2. No Pre-storage tanks	New / replacing biofilter)	Odour
A4	Combined heat and power engine (CHP) stack	New / replacing biofilter)	Combustion emissions
A5	Auxiliary / emergency flare stack	Existing / Moved	Combustion emissions (emergency use only)
A6	Biogas upgrading unit vent stack	Existing / Moved	Carbon dioxide
A7	Boiler stack	New	Combustion emissions
A8	Emissions from diesel back- up generator	New	Combustion emissions (emergency use only)
A9	Pressure and vacuum relief valves (PVRVs) on Digester 1 (BF01)	Existing / Moved	Raw biogas (emergency use only)
A10	PVRVs on Digester 2 (BF02)	Existing / Moved	Raw biogas (emergency use only)
A11	PVRVs on End store (BE01)	Existing / Moved	Raw biogas (emergency use only)
A12	PRV on BUU	New	Methane, carbon dioxide, Trace gases
Emissions to sewer			

Emission point reference	Source	Existing / Moved / New	Emission parameters
S1	Dirty water excess that is not utilised in the AD process	Existing	Flow rate and volume

2.2.2.4 Other AD changes

- Amend limits of activity under AR1 in Table S1.1 to reflect anaerobic digestion in 3 tanks, not 6.
- Amend limits of activity under AR5 (proposed to be AR6) in Table S1.1 to reflect the fact that pasteurisation will be carried out in 3 No. tanks not 6 due to a proposed change in technology provider.

2.2.3 Other wider permit changes

- Remove waste activity AR23 for Bedding Plant in Table S1.1
- Add European Waste Catalogue Code 19 12 12 to Table S2.6 with respect to the Road Sweepings Recycling Plant (currently waste activity AR21).
- Remove references to reed bed system.
- Add to the description of Listed Activity AR3 with respect to treatment of contaminated process water and contaminated surface water run-off in two lagoons utilising biological treatment (aeration) to include removal of suspended solids using a filtration bag and lamella tanks prior to discharge to sewer.
- Add additional permitted areas as per the Figure 2 - Permit Boundary Change Plan Figure (Appendix A). An updated Site Condition Report has been submitted as a supporting document to this permit variation application.[3]

[3] Site Condition Report, Shann Pitts Consulting, February 2025 (SPC0051/V019/SCR/V1/EcoPar/Feb25)

3 Site Details

3.1 Location

Site Address: Parley Waste Management Facility, Chapel Lane, Parley, Christchurch, Dorset, BH23 6BG

National Grid Reference: SZ 10355 98981

Local Authority: Dorset County Council

3.2 Site Sensitivities

3.2.1 Human Receptors

Table 4 below details human receptors within approximately 1km of the proposed site boundary.

Table 4- Human Receptors within 1km of the proposed site boundary

Receptor ID	Receptor name	Type of receptor	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
H1	Whitemere House	Residential (owned by operator)	60	North
H2	Properties including Willow Tree Farm & Hurn Honey Fram, Barrack Road	Residential	430	West
H3	Barrack Road 2	Residential	458	North west
H4	Properties at north end of Barrack Road	Residential	505	North west
H5	Barrack Road 3	Residential	539	West
H6	Parley Wood Business Centre	Residential	615	North west
H7	Four Acres, Barrack Road	Residential	660	South west
H8	Chapel Lane 1	Residential	670	South
H9	South Coast Karting	Residential	740	South west
H10	Fir Grove Farm	Residential	1000	North east
H11	Fencing Centre	Workplace	10	West
H12	Express Gases, Bournemouth Aviation Park	Workplace	115	South east
H13	Mass Concrete Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park	Workplace	135	South east
H14	Lewis Vehicle Services Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park	Workplace	155	South east
H15	Bournemouth Airport Aviation Park - other	Workplaces	220	South east
H16	Avic Cabin Systems	Workplace	240	South east
H17	Barrack Road including Ash Lea, Rhubane Cottage	Residential	1,000	North east
H18	Bournemouth University & Bournemouth Rugby Sports Pitches	Amenity	410	South
H19	Golden Acres Nursery	Amenity & Workplace	750	South west
H20	Portfield School	Amenity & Workplace	790	South west

Receptor ID	Receptor name	Type of receptor	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
H21	The Oaks, Barrack Road	Amenity, Workplace & Residential	835	South west

3.2.2 Geology

The soils on site are loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface.[4]

The Superficial Geology is River Terrace Deposits - Sand and gravel. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period.[5]

The Bedrock Geology is Branksome Sand Formation - Sand. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 47.8 and 41.2 million years ago during the Palaeogene period.[5]

3.2.3 Hydrogeology

The superficial and bedrock aquifers are both classified as Secondary A. The groundwater vulnerability is classified as Medium High. The site is outside any groundwater source protection zones. The site is not within a Drinking Water Protected Area or Safeguard.**Error! Bookmark not defined.**

There is one historical groundwater abstraction within the site boundary which was held by SITA Products and Services Limited (now Suez UK Environment Limited).[6] This historical abstraction is related to the no longer active Parley Court Farm Landfill on site which was permitted to accept non-biodegradable wastes under an Environmental Permit (Ref EPR Number: EA/EPR/MP3793FL) held by Suez UK Environment Limited.

There are 2 No. other active groundwater abstractions within 2km:

- Licence for abstraction for spray irrigation at The Nursery, West Parley 922m south west of the site.
- Licence for abstraction for dewatering at Hurn Court Farm Quarry 1,653m south east of the site.[7]

3.2.4 Surface Water

Surface water drains extend along each boundary of the wider site. All of the waterbodies form part of the Moors River Water Framework Directive (WFD) surface water body catchment[7] which was classified under the WFD as having a good ecological status in 2022.[8]

The Moors River, designated as a Site Special Scientific Interest (SSSi), is located 656m to the north east of the site and flows in a generally south easterly direction.

Parley Lakes are located approximately 35m north of the site boundary.

[4] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx Accessed 11 November 2024
[5] https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/ Accessed 11 November 2024
[6] https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/01373225 Accessed 12 November 2024
[7] Enviro Insight Report, Groundsure, Ref: GS-WLD-ZHB-XK8-3HF, 24/10/2024
[8] https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB108043011050 Accessed 12 November 2024

There are 7 No. active surface water abstraction licences within 2km of the site; all are for spray irrigation and 3 No. are from the Moors River to the north and the north east of the site.[7]

3.2.5 Flood Risk

There is a medium risk of flooding from rivers or seas on site; there are areas at risk along the southern boundary and along the north eastern boundaries encroaching into the wood recycling area.

There is a risk of surface water flooding on site; the highest risk being 0.3m-1.0m as part of a 1 in 30 year flood event.

There is a high risk of groundwater flooding on site. [7]

3.2.6 Ecological Receptors

The nature and heritage conservation sites identified through a screening report provided by the Environment Agency in October 2024[9], identifies the sites in Table 5 below for consideration within the permit variation application:

Table 5- Nature and Heritage Conservation Sites within relevant screening distance

Site name and type	Screening distance (m)	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC)	**10,000**		
Dorset Heaths		5	East
River Avon		3,115	East
The New Forest		7,821	East northeast
Special Protection Area	**10,000**		
Dorset Heathlands		5	East
Avon Valley		2,725	East
Solent and Dorset Coast		6,235	South southeast
New Forest		7,821	East northeast
Ramsar	**10,000**		
Dorset Heathlands		32	West
Avon Valley		2,725	East
New Forest		7,821	East northeast
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	**2,000**		
Hurn Common		5	East

[9] Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report, EPR/ GP3793FY/P001, Environment Agency, 31/10/2024

Site name and type	Screening distance (m)	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site
Parley Common		37	West
Moors River System		630	North northeast
St Leonards and St Ives Heaths		1,270	Northeast
Local Nature Reserve	**2,000**		
Stour Valley		1,995	South
Local Wildlife Sites	**2,000**		
Hurn Airport – NE Industrial Area		1,002	Southeast
Fir Grove Copse		763	Northeast
East Parley Common		1,068	North
Hurn Forest		1,194	North northeast
Ferndown Golf Course		1,086	Northwest
Berry Hill		2,037	South
Fillybrook-Crabs Field		2,088	East southeast
Protected Species	**Up to 2,000**		
Atlantic Salmon migratory route		3,115	East
European Eel		3,115	East
European eel and migratory route		3,115	East
Sand Lizard		37	West
European Water Vole		Unknown	West – Moors River Catchment upstream

The screening report with maps is in Appendix C. The impact of the proposed changes upon these receptors has been assessed through a Nature and Heritage Conservation Risk Assessment which forms Appendix D.

3.2.7 Air Quality Management Areas

The closest Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) to the site are:

- Salisbury City Centre approximately 30km north northeast of the site.
- Southampton AQMA approximately 31km north east

3.3 AD Process Summary

3.3.8 Overview

This section should be read with reference to the AD Process Flow Diagram (Appendix E).

3.3.9 Infrastructure

The proposed site infrastructure comprises:

- Crop feeding system (80m^3)
- Premix and Rotacut (for crop feeding system)
- Waste Reception Building:
    - 3 No. automatic speed doors
    - Air handling system
    - Waste hopper (up to 35 tonnes)
    - 2 No. waste storage bay (up to 164 tonnes)
    - Grit trap and sump for liquids (pumped back to process)
    - Wackerbauer feed system
    - Mavitech washer
    - Runi screw press
    - Plastic reject storage bay
- 3. No Liquid waste storage tanks (30m^3 each) within covered bund
- Macerator and screen pre-digesters
- Secondary containment system containing:
    - 2 No. Pre-storage tanks (working capacity 469m^3 each) with carbon filter abatement
    - 2 No. Digesters (working capacity 5,039m^3 each)
    - 1 No. Hybrid end storage tank (working capacity 5,039m^3)
- Screen pre-pasteurisation & sealed skip for residual waste
- Pasteurisation system (3 No. 15m^3 tanks) within building
- Biofilter serving waste reception building and pasteurisation building
- Heat exchange system
- Biogas desulphurisation system
- Biogas chillers and condensate collection system
- Biogas upgrading unit
- Biomethane Network Entry Facility
- Time of flight skid
- Pressure Reduction & Metering System
- Natural gas boiler (800kWtho)
- Combined heat and power engine (natural gas) (1MWel)
- Back-up generator (100kWel)
- Emergency flare

It is proposed to add a carbon dioxide recovery unit in the future however, the technology has not been selected for this and it is proposed that the operation of this plant will be regulated through a pre-operational permit condition.

3.3.10 Feed System (Energy Crop)

There will be a dry dosing feed system suitable for feeding energy crops with a flow rate of 40m^3/hr. The dry dosing feeder will have the capacity to store 80m^3 of crop feedstock at any given time.

A Vogelsang PreMix & Macerator RotaCut will macerate and blend with liquid from either a dedicated silo or from the digesters, prior to pumping into digester or Pre-storage tank. This system includes a pumping distribution and a stone trap.

3.3.11 Waste Acceptance & Storage

Subject to waste pre-acceptance and waste acceptance procedures, solid and liquid waste is accepted over the weighbridge. Solid waste is deposited in the Waste Reception Building. The roller shutter doors are opened to allow vehicles to enter and leave the building. Solid food waste is tipped in a hopper inside the Reception Building. Most material is deposited directly by tipper vehicle into the hopper. However, there are two concrete storage bays to store waste as required. Liquid waste is off-loaded via a tanker connection in the Waste Reception Building to the 3 No. 30m^3 liquid waste tanks which are in a bunded area adjacent to the Waste Reception Building.

Prepared food soup will also be dispatched inside the Waste Reception Building.

3.3.12 Waste Pre-treatment

Solid waste is conveyed to a hammer mill to reduce particle size and remove packaging. Liquid waste is added to the mill and the resultant slurry is screened and discharged into a slurry pit from where it is pumped to the 2 No. Pre-storage tanks.

The screenings are washed in a drum washer and pressed to remove excess liquid, which is returned to the grit trap, the dried screenings are stored in a bunker for removal off-site for energy from waste incineration.

3.3.13 Pre-storage Tanks (BV01 & BV02)

The 2 No Pre-storage tanks will receive substrate from the Wackerbauer system and/or directly from tankers and will operate in both parallel and sequentially.

Each Pre-storage tank will have the following specifications:

- Steel construction
- Diameter: 9.98m diameter
- Height: 6.3m high
- Volume: 469m^3 of substrate. Combined, this provides 4 days' worth of buffer capacity.
- These tanks will comply with BAT with any potential emissions being captured and treated, through a carbon filter.
- Submersible agitator
- 2 No access hatches.
- Dedicated tanker connections, to allow them to be filled or extracted directly by a tanker, with connections outside of the bunded area.
- Heat infrastructure to maintain an operator temperature between 15-20^{o}C.

A macerator and pump will deliver feed to the main pumping chamber which will pump to the 2 No. digesters.

3.3.14 Digesters (BF01 & BF02)

The 2 digesters are constructed of stainless steel upon poured specialist waterproof concrete bases with a bentonite liner beneath. The stainless steel plates which are bolted together to make up the rings of the tank are sealed to the concrete slab and to each other by means of specified durable sealants. The tanks have the following specifications:

- Diameter: 28.41m
- Height: 8.8m high to the dome and a 12.5m including the gas dome.
- Net Volume: 5,039m^3 of substrate.
- Double diaphragm roof with a strap for gas level indication providing 1,550m^3 of biogas storage per tank.
- Mixing system comprising:
    - 3 No Axle Biobull agitators.
    - 2 No Submersible engine agitator.
- Gas balancing system
- Water filled Pressure and vacuum relief valve (overpressure +4.5 mbar, underpressure -0.7 mbar)
- Inspection port into gas space

The digestion process will operate under mesophilic conditions (target temperature 39^oC) with a hydraulic retention time 53 days.

3.3.15 Pasteurisation

Prior to pasteurisation the material will be screened to 6mm with a sealed skip in place for any residual waste removed.

The material will be pasteurised by being pumped through a heat exchanger to reach a temperature of 73ºC.

3 cylindrical steel tanks, each with a capacity of 15m^3 (diameter of 3.6m and a height of c.5m) with conical floors will hold the substrate for 1 hour to meet UK APHA regs.

The digestate will then be pumped through another heat exchanger to cool to 50-55ºC before being pumped to the end storage tank.

3.3.16 Hybrid End Store (BE01)

The screened and pasteurised digestate is pumped to the digestate storage tank which is constructed of stainless steel upon poured specialist waterproof concrete bases with a bentonite liner beneath. The stainless steel plates which are bolted together to make up the rings of the tank are sealed to the concrete slab and to each other by means of specified durable sealants. The tank has the following specifications:

- Diameter: 28.41m
- Height: 8.8m high to the dome and a 12.5m including the gas dome.

- Net Volume: 5,039m^3 of substrate.
- 3no Submersible engine agitator
- Double diaphragm roof with a strap for gas level indication
- Maximum retention time 37 days
- Water filled Pressure and vacuum relief valve (overpressure +4.5 mbar, underpressure -0.7 mbar)

The maximum annual throughput of the AD plant is 70,000 tpa of waste equating to 63,000 tpa of digestate (whole and unseparated) , approximately 5,250 tonnes per month. This equates to between 1 and 2 months of digestate storage. Off-site digestate storage options will be secured.

3.3.17 Desulphurisation

Biogas produced in the digesters and end store passes through the desulphurisation unit will be capable of treating 1,520 Nm^3/hr of gas with max 1,000ppm of hydrogen sulphide input concentration. The unit works through microbial action of microorganisms which are immobilised on packed beds in a bioreactor. The scrubbing liquid is water with the necessary nutrients and flows through the bioreactor in the opposite direction to the biogas. This takes place with the addition of oxygen.

If additional treatment is required, then iron hydroxide powder will be added to the solid feed.

3.3.18 Biogas Upgrading Plant

The biogas upgrading plant will be supplied by Prodeval and the treatment of biogas comprises the following steps:

1. Drying
2. Pressurisation
3. Activated carbon filtration
4. Compression to working pressure of 8-14 bar
5. High pressure membrane separation which is specified as having a purification efficiency greater than 99%, less than 1% loss of methane. To control the purification performance and ensure the adjustments comply with the Gas Grid specifications, the unit is equipped with an analysis cabinet for methane, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide at five sampling points. The 6th point will ensure manual and punctual controls during operation.

Off-gas from the high pressure membrane filtration will be directed to the permitted biogas upgrading plant vent stack (A6).

The current specification is designed to a nominal biogas flow of 906Nm^3 (input) / 543Nm^3 (output) with a max biogas flow of 1,030Nm^3 (input) / 617Nm^3 (output).

It is the operators intention to upgrade this plant by adding further membranes in order to achieve a nominal biogas flow of 1,200Nm^3/hr (input) / 719Nm^3 (output) with a max biogas flow of 1,380 Nm^3/hr (input) / 826Nm^3 (output).

3.3.19 Heating System

The 800kWtho boiler will operate on natural gas with the option to run on biogas as a contingency (5-10% of the time). The boiler will provide sufficient heat to the process namely:

- Digester BF01/BF02 - target temperature 39°C
- Pre-storage tanks BV01/BV02 - target temperature 15°C (only to maintain the pumpability of the substrate due to fat content)
- Desulphurisation - process water temperature 30°C
- Pasteurisation heat exchanger - flow 87°C to heat the digestate to 73°C

3.3.20 Power

The installed capacity of the AD facility is c. 1.4MW with an expected average demand of 600kW. The power will, initially, be provided through existing grid connections. However, this is more expensive than utilising onsite combined heat and power (CHP) unit, which will also reduce the need for imported gas. A 1MW gas engine will be installed within 2yrs of operation. The CHP will be used for on-site energy demands only; no export is proposed.

3.3.21 Flare

The emergency gas flare operates as a two-stage burner; 730m^3/hr & 1097m^3/hr, which can operate independently and/or collectively. The flare will be enclosed and be capable of achieving a minimum of 1,000^oC with 0.3 seconds retention time at this temperature.

3.3.22 Grid Entry & BNEF

A 7 Bar, 180mm HDPE Pipeline will be installed to join the AD facility and existing Gas Main, located c.470m North of the site.

A dual stream Pressure Reduction and Metering System (PRMS) is required to allow the import of natural gas for use within boiler and CHP. This will be housed within a small kiosk.

The Biomethane Network Entry Facility (BNEF) is manufactured by Thyson, with a capacity of 900m^3/hr. The kiosk-based system is designed to analyse the biomethane produced by the biogas upgrading unit and allow the gas to either flow to the export pipeline or through a reject line back to an emergency flare. The system measures the calorific value of the gas and will blend propane (and odorant) to meet the network specification.

Time of Flight (ToF) Skid – In order for the BNEF to be compliant with the local Network operator's specification it will include a Time of Flight (ToF) skid. This additional pipework loop allows additional time for the gas to be confirmed as being of appropriate quality before entering the network/sending to the reject line.

3.4 SRF Plant Process Summary

3.4.1 Overview

The facility will be designed to process an annual throughput of 150,000 tonnes per year. Operating hours are expected to be 12 hours per day, 5 days per week (60 hours per week). Based on the annual throughput and operational schedule, the hourly throughput is 50 tonnes/hour.

This process flow ensures maximum material recovery, efficient processing, and minimal environmental impact, enabling the plant to adapt to varying input waste streams and market demands.

This section should be read with reference to the SRF Process Flow Diagram (Appendix F). Please note the processes what will be carried out are subject to change as final the site design and technology has not been finalised.

3.4.2 Input Waste Reception

Black Bag Waste (MSW):

- Black bag waste is delivered by refuse collection vehicles (RCVs) or bulk vehicles to the designated MSW reception hall.
- Waste is unloaded into the facility for initial inspection to identify and remove any oversized or hazardous items manually or mechanically.

Dry Mixed Recyclables (DMR):

- DMR is delivered by RCVs, larger collection vehicles or bulk vehicles to a separate DMR reception area.
- Materials are similarly inspected and prepared for processing.

3.4.3 Pre-Sorting and Shredding

Both MSW and DMR streams are fed into separate pre-sorting areas where manual or mechanical processes remove large contaminants and non-recyclable items (e.g., bulky waste, large metal objects).

The remaining material is sent to an industrial shredder to reduce the size of the waste to facilitate downstream processing. Both streams may undergo additional bag splitting to release contained materials if bagged.

3.4.4 Feeding System

Shredded material from both streams is transferred via conveyor belts or crane to a metering hopper or feeding system, ensuring consistent flow into the MRF sorting equipment.

3.4.5 Primary Screening

Material passes through a trommel screen or vibrating screen to separate fine materials (e.g., organic residues, soil, and small debris) from larger recyclables. Fines (<50mm) are sent to an organic's extraction or energy recovery process.

3.4.6 Density Separation

Larger materials proceed to a density separator (e.g., air classifier) to segregate light materials (e.g., plastics, paper) from heavy materials (e.g., glass, metals).

Heavy materials are directed to glass recovery and metal sorting stages.

3.4.7 Glass Removal

Heavy materials containing glass proceed to a dedicated glass removal system, such as a vibrating screen or specialized glass separator. Recovered glass is cleaned of contaminants and sorted by grade (e.g., mixed glass or colour-separated glass). The cleaned glass is stored for sale or transportation to glass recycling facilities.

3.4.8 Magnetic and Eddy Current Separation

Magnets extract ferrous metals (e.g., steel cans) from the waste stream. Eddy current separators are used to remove non-ferrous metals (e.g., aluminium cans).

3.4.9 Optical Sorting

Optical sorters equipped with near-infrared (NIR) sensors identify and segregate specific recyclable materials based on polymer type, colour, or other characteristics:

- Plastics (PET, HDPE, LDPE, etc.)
- Paper and cardboard
- Residual contamination

3.4.10 Picking Stations

Recyclable and residual materials pass through picking stations where contaminants are removed and materials are sorted for further processing. The picking process focuses on extracting high-value recyclables and removing non-recyclable materials to improve output quality.

3.4.11 Manual Quality Control

Sorted materials pass through manual quality control stations where operators inspect and remove contaminants missed by automated processes to ensure high-grade output streams.

3.4.12 Baling and Storage

Separated recyclable materials are conveyed to baling machines for compaction into marketable bales:

- Plastics are baled by polymer type.
- Paper, cardboard, and metals are baled separately.
- Baled materials are stored temporarily in designated bays before transportation to reprocessing facilities.

3.4.13 Residual Waste Management

Residual materials that cannot be recycled are conveyed to a separate area for processing into refuse-derived fuel (RDF) or sent to landfill as a last resort.

3.4.14 Ancillary Systems

Ancillary systems to include:

- Dust and odour control systems ensure compliance with environmental standards.
- Leachate from MSW processing is collected and treated appropriately.
- Data systems monitor input, output, and efficiency metrics.

3.4.15 Outputs

Recyclable streams:

- Plastics (PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, etc.)

- Metals (ferrous and non-ferrous)
- Paper and cardboard
- Glass

Other outputs:

- Organics/fines for composting or energy recovery
- RDF for energy-from-waste facilities

4 Management

The operations on-site are controlled through an accredited ISO14001 environmental management system which covers all aspects of operation including preventative maintenance, staff competence and training and effective management of incidents and accidents.

There is an operational EMS for the site, which has been submitted as a supporting document to the permit variation application.[10]

There will also be a Quality Management System in place for digestate quality in accordance with PAS110 requirements.

There are four Technically Competent Managers as detailed in the TCM document[11] which supports the permit variation application. This allows contingency for holiday and absence periods.

Roles and responsibilities are summarised within the Organisational Roles, Responsibilities & Authorities Management Procedure **(ECO-MP-04)** which forms Appendix F.

[10] Parley Environmental Management System, Doc ref ECO-SM-13, June 2024
[11] SPC0051/V019/TCM/V1/EcoPar/Feb25

5 Control of Emissions to Land and Water

5.1 Overview

Under normal operating conditions there will be no emissions to land or water.

5.2 AD Plant

5.2.1 Primary containment

The AD tanks are constructed of stainless steel upon poured specialist waterproof concrete bases with a bentonite liner beneath. The stainless steel plates which are bolted together to make up the rings of the tank are sealed to the concrete slab and to each other by means of specified durable sealants.

A separate Construction Quality Assurance (CQA) document will be provided for these tanks post construction.

All ancillary AD tanks will be stainless steel.

All the AD tanks will benefit from high level sensors and alarms connected to SCADA.

5.2.2 Secondary containment

Aardvark EM Limited were commissioned by Eco to review the proposed containment design for the Parley AD site against CIRIA C736 and the ADBA secondary containment tool. Their report forms Appendix C of the BAT Assessment document[12] supporting this permit variation application. On completion of the works Construction Quality Assurance checks will be carried out by a chartered Engineer and any snagging carried out in line with the engineers report.

The process of management of water collecting within the secondary containment sump is such that daily checks are carried out on the level in the drainage sump and if there is liquid in the sump then the manually operated pump is used to pump the liquid to the Pre-tanks if liquid is required for the process or under normal operations to the sewer in accordance with the Trace Effluent Consent.

The secondary containment system is in place to contain any spillages during abnormal operations. The site benefits from a site specific Emergency Preparedness Plan **(ECO-EP-02**) will be updated to reflect the new operations and will contain Standard Operating Procedures for emergency situations:

- Fire/Explosion.
- Gas Leak – CHP Engines.
- Gas Leak – Inside the Building.
- Tank Failure.
- Electrical Failure.
- Mechanical Failure.
- Oil/Fuel/Chemical Spillage.
- External flood.
- Serious Injury.
- Lightning Strike.

[12] BAT Assessment, Shann Pitts Consulting, February 2025 (SPC0051/V019/BAT/V2/EcoPar Mar25)

All new employees are trained on the plan and refresher training is provided as required

5.2.3 Drainage

Excess rainwater that has been collected off building roofs and not reused may be discharge to the surface water system for discharge. All of the water collecting within the sump in the Reception Building is pumped to the 2 No. Pre-storage tanks for use in the AD process. Condensate from gas pipes pumped back to the digesters. The management of water collecting in the secondary containment sump is detailed in Section 5.2.2.

5.3 SRF Plant

There will be no liquid waste storage. Any dirty water collecting within the SRF building or within external waste storage areas will be captured through the use of impermeable surfaces and pumped to sewer via the existing connection.

6 Control of Emissions to Air

6.1 Overview

The emission points to air A1 to A12 inclusive are shown on Figure 3 – Permit Boundary & Emission Point Plan (Appendix A) and are shown in Table 6 below:

Table 6- Emission Points to Air

Emission Point Reference	Source	Existing / proposed
A1	Biofilter for bulking of food waste	Existing
A2	Biofilter for new Waste Reception Building (AD)	Existing (moved)
A3	Carbon filter for 2. No Pre-storage tanks	New (replacing biofilter)
A4	Combined Heat and Power Engine Stack	New (replacing biofilter)
A5	Auxiliary / emergency flare stack	Existing (moved)
A6	Biogas upgrading plant stack	Existing (moved)
A7	Boiler stack	New
A8	Back-up generator (diesel) stack	New
A9	Pressure and vacuum relief valves (PVRVs) for BF01	Existing (moved)
A10	PVRVs for BF02	Existing (moved)
A11	PVRVs for BE01	Existing (moved)
A12	PRVs on BUU	New

The control of emissions from the new and moved emission points are considered in the sections below.

6.2 Control of Emissions from the AD Waste Reception Building

All solid feedstocks will be received and processed within an enclosed AD Waste Reception Building which benefits from the continuous operation of an air extraction and emissions abatement via a biofilter (emission point A2). This emission point is included in the current permit but the location of the biofilter has changed in line with the revised AD plant design layout.

The system design will ensure that negative pressure is maintained within the building and an appropriate rate of airflow is maintained for effective treatment in the emissions abatement plant.

The biofilter will be monitored and maintained in the same way as the existing biofilter on site (A1) which serves the food waste transfer building.

6.3 Control of Emissions from the AD Pre-storage Tanks

Tankers discharge liquid feedstock via sealed pipework into the 2No. Pre-storage Tanks (each 469m^3 capacity). The headspace of the Pre-storage Tanks will be linked to an Exeon 'TankFlo' emissions abatement system comprising a fan, used to assist with ventilating displaced air through a carbon filter

outlet (emission point A3). The efficacy of the carbon filter will be monitored through 6 monthly monitoring in line with any issued environmental permit variation notice.

6.4 Control of Emissions from the Pasteurisation Building

The building containing the pasteurisers will benefit from an air handling system which will extract air to the woodchip biofilter which also serves the AD Waste Reception Building (A2)

6.5 Control of Emissions of Raw Biogas

There will be three digesters (two primary (BF01) & (BF02) and one End Store (BE01). Each digester will have a Pressure and vacuum relief valve (PVRV) (emission points A9 to A11) to emit biogas or take in air if there is an over-pressure or under-pressure event respectively. PVRVs will not operate during normal operation, over-pressure is managed by operation of the flare (emission point A5) before the PVRVs. The setting on SCADA will dictate that the emergency flare will automatically start before the PVRVs will release gas, meaning that they are only in place for unforeseen emergency use.

6.6 Control of Fugitive Emissions of Biogas

There will be a Leak Detection and Repair (LDAR) Programme in place for the operational site which will be used to measure levels of VOCs, including methane from a number of monitoring points around the site as identified through the DSEAR risk assessment and LDAR programme.

LDAR inspections will be carried out by a third party annually, as a minimum. LDAR reports including tracking of required actions will be retained onsite.

6.7 Control of Combustion Emissions

Biogas treatment is carried out to reduce H_2S, VOCs and NH_3 levels within the biogas. The removal of these trace gases reduces the potential for emissions when the biogas is combusted.

Emissions from combustion plant; CHP (A4), emergency flare (A5), boiler (A7), and emergency generator (A8) are controlled through a planned preventative inspection and maintenance regime.

The use of the emergency flare is minimised through the control of gas pressures and volumes through process monitoring.

6.8 Control of Emissions from the BUU

Until the carbon dioxide recovery (CO_2) plant is built there will be emissions of CO_2 from the biogas upgrade unit (BUU) stack (A6) which is currently permitted however the location has been changed in line with the updated AD plant design. The pre-treatment of biogas including the desulphurisation plant and the activated carbon filters within the BUU ensure that the emissions from the stack (A6) will be CO_2 only.

There will also be a pressure relief valve on the BUU (A12) which will only operate under abnormal operating conditions and is in place as a safety feature.

6.9 Control of Emissions to Air under Abnormal Operations

Control of emissions to air under abnormal operating conditions are further detailed in the site specific Emergency Preparedness Plan **(ECO-EP-02)**. All new employees are trained on the plan and refresher training is provided as required.

A Fire Prevention Plan has been developed for the SRF Plant and is a supporting document to this permit variation application.[13]

[13] SRF Fire Prevention Plan, Eco Sustainable Solutions, January 2025 (ECO-SM-24)

7 Control of Amenity Impacts

7.1 Odour

7.1.4 AD Plant

An Odour Management Plan (OMP) **(ECO-SM-14)** has been developed in line with BAT. Odour emissions will be controlled in accordance with the OMP.

Odour emissions will be minimised through:

- Minimisation of Waste Reception Building automatic speed door opening times, when receiving waste.
- Installation and maintenance of a carbon filter system to treat displaced air during filling of the Pre-storage tanks. The abatement system will use a deep bed of activated carbon with correct prefiltration to maximise carbon life, where required.
- Process monitoring to ensure production of stable digestate with low odour potential. The future plan is to achieve the PAS110 standard for the digestate in accordance with a Digestate Quality Management System.
- Regular inspection and maintenance of abatement measures including the emissions abatement plant for the AD Waste Reception Building and Carbon filters for the Pre-storage tanks in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and the Maintenance Schedule.

The Site Manager is responsible for implementing the management, monitoring, and action plans with respect to fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions of odour are monitored daily in accordance with the Parley Odour Management Plan **(ECO-SM-01**) and recorded in the Parley AD Site Daily Record Sheet.

7.1.5 SRF Plant

The SRF waste treatment processes will be within a building.

7.2 Noise

The hours of operation for the reception of waste are as follows:

- Monday – Friday: 07:00 – 17:00
- Saturdays & Public Holidays: 07:00 – 13:00

The hours of operation for the processing of material are as follows:

- Monday – Friday: 07:00 – 19:00
- Saturdays: 07:00 – 15:00

Operational measures to reduce noise emissions are detailed with Section 7.4 of the Parley Environmental Management System (**ECO-SM-13)** and include:

- Planned preventative maintenance of plant and equipment which will include all new plant and equipment including the flare and the CHP once installed.
- Only trained staff are able to operate equipment.

Additional control measures include:

- Enforcement of a 10 mph speed limit on site
- The CHP will be housed in a sound proofed container and will have a noise rating of 65dB at 10m
- The SRF processes will be carried in a building with appropriate noise abatement for the selected plant and equipment to ensure the health and safety of workers.

7.3 Pests

The presence of pests on site is minimised through:

- Routine pest monitoring and control;
- Use of approved products for pest control products only;

Pests are controlled in accordance with a Pest Management Plan **(ECO-SM-12)** which has been submitted as a supporting document to the permit application.

7.4 Dust

7.4.1 Whole site

Dust will be minimised through:

Vehicles are restricted to 10 miles per hour (mph) on site as a health and safety measure; this also reduces potential noise and dust emissions.

Site access and haul roads and operational areas will be maintained and repaired to minimise emissions of dust due to uneven and poor surfacing.

All roads and operational areas will be swept where necessary to reduce dust emissions.

Daily, visual inspection at all areas of the site and site boundary are carried out by site personnel. In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust.

The Site Manager is responsible for implementing the management, monitoring, and action plans with respect to fugitive emissions. The site is managed as per the Dust & Bioaerosol Management Plan **(ECO-SM-03)** which is focussed on the composting activities which have a higher potential to create dust emissions.

7.4.2 AD Plant

The plant design is optimised to reduce pipe run lengths, flanges and valves.

7.4.3 SRF Plant

The entire waste treatment process will be undertaken within a building. Drop height between process elements will be minimised where possible. Any potentially dusty treatment activities including shredding and screening will benefit from dust suppression where required.

7.5 Bioaerosols

A site specific bioaerosol risk assessment[14] has been carried out, which is included with the permit variation application supporting documents. It concludes:

In conclusion there are few studies on bioaerosol release from AD, but those that have been carried out and the experience of the operator generally demonstrate low risk. In a worst-case scenario of door failure, concentrations could raise surrounding the facility particularly if the wind is blowing towards the nearest sensitive receptors. Roadways may also generate fugitive emissions of bioaerosols. This can however be mitigated, by taking note of wind direction, sweeping or wetting roadways and if necessary, ceasing deliveries until broken plant is repaired. Hence if effective management of the site and the material is maintained to reduce potential point source and fugitive emissions that the risk to sensitive receptors remains small.

8 Control of Climate Change Impacts

Climate change impacts and mitigation controls are considered in a Climate Change Risk Assessment **(ECO-RA-25)** which forms part of the EMS.

[14] An Assessment Of The Concentrations Of Dust And Bioaerosols From The Addition Of An Anaerobic Digestion Capability To The Parley Site Which Operates A Continuous Batch Composting Operation Operated By Eco Sustainable Solutions, Priors Environmental Limited, Jan 2025, V3

9 Operating Techniques

In relation to question 3a within Part C3 of the permit application form, the Operating Techniques table within the existing permit (Table S1.2) refers to documents submitted to the EA including as part of previous permit variation applications. Table 7 below replicates Table S1.2 and details the relevance of the documents limited within it.

Table 7 – Operating Techniques referenced in existing permit

Description	Parts	Date Received	Current Relevance
EMS (formerly Working plan)	All	N/A	Updated EMS submitted as supporting document to this permit variation application (Parley Environmental Management System, Doc ref ECO-SM-13, June 2024).
Parley Odour Management Plan	All	N/A	Updated Odour Management Plan submitted as supporting document to this permit variation application (Parley Odour Management Plan, Doc ref ECO-SM-01, January 2025)
Technical Guidance note	'How to comply with your permit' ('Getting the basics right')	N/A	Superseded by Appropriate Measures guidance documents
Application for variation EPR/GP3793FY/V009	Document provided in response to section 3d – technical standards, Part C4 of the application form.	03/09/2014	Not seen but this permit variation application referred to a variation to the street sweeping plant and increased tonnages for the soil processing activity (no fundamental change as a result of this application).
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 07/10/2014	Response to questions 2-6.	28/10/2014	As above
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 10/11/2014	Response to questions 1-5 and revised Odour Management Plan, Operating Techniques document (407.03407.00003/OT) and Dust and Litter Plan (Version 3).	23/11/2014	As above. OMP superseded.
Application for variation EPR/GP3793FY/V010	Applications forms C2, C3 & C4 and relevant supporting information, including Dust and Bioaerosol Management and Monitoring Plan (dated January 2015)	03/02/2015	Application documents not seen. Dust and Bioaerosol Management Plan (ECO-SM-03) now updated V3, June 2024
Responses to Schedule 5 Notice dated 18/05/2015	Q1. Fire Prevention Plan (approved by Environment Agency on 23/06/2016) Q2. Odour Management Plan (approved by Environment Agency on 08/01/2016) Q4. Main bunded area for the AD facility Q6. Hazardous waste management following processing in the road sweepings plant	12/06/2015	Q1. FPP superseded. Q2. OMP superseded - Parley Odour Management Plan, Doc ref ECO-SM-01, January 2025 Q4. AD drainage as per current application Q6 & Q7.Relevant. Q8. Updated site specific Emergency Preparedness Plan (ECO-EP-02) in place Q9. Relevant

Description	Parts	Date Received	Current Relevance
	Q7. Monitoring of outputs from the road sweepings plant Q8. Accident Management Plan Q9. Optimisation and control of the AD facility Q11. SRF plant, bedding plant, digestate plant, biogas safety flare and vertical flow reed beds.		Q10. Not relevant. Bedding plant, digestate plant and reed beds to be removed from permit. Updated flare information included within current application.
Response to Schedule 5 Notice Dated 04/03/2016	Q1&2. Operation of the clean biomass plant Q3. Waste Recovery Plan (approved as a 'recovery' operation by Environment Agency on 27/05/2016)	31/03/2016	Not seen - Likely to still be relevant however Biomass CHP is operated under a separate permission (Ref: EPR(SWIP)1.1/2018) regulated by Christchurch and East Dorset Councils.
Final response to Environment Agency email dated 04/07/2016	Environmental Management System (EMS) (approved by Environment Agency on 07/09/2016)	07/09/2016	Updated EMS submitted as supporting document to this permit variation application (Parley Environmental Management System, Doc ref ECO-SM-13, June 2024).
Response to Environment Agency email dated 30/09/2016	Confirmation of the size of the biogas auxiliary/emergency flare, rated at 6MW thermal input.	03/10/2016	The flare specification has been changed as part of the current permit variation application.
Application for variation EPR/GP3793FY/V011	Application forms C2 and C4 and relevant supporting information.	28/10/2016	Likely to be superseded.
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 07/02/2017	Q1&2. Site drainage Q3. Dust management Q4-19. Fire Prevention Plan (as approved by the Environment Agency on 21/03/2017)	07/03/2017	Q1&2 Updated drainage plans submitted as part of current permit variation application. Q3. Dust and Bioaerosol Management Plan (ECO-SM-03) now updated V3, June 2024. Q4-19. There is an updated FPP in place for the wood yard (add doc ref). A FPP for the new proposed SRF facility has been submitted as part of the current permit variation application. SRF Fire Prevention Plan, Eco Sustainable Solutions, January 2025 (ECO-SM-24)
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 17/02/2017	Information on the biowaste filter for the waste water evaporation activity	21/04/2017 07/06/2017 26/09/2017	No change
Application for variation EPR/GP3793FY/V012	Application forms C2 and C4 and relevant supporting information. Revised operating techniques	19/09/2017	The information in these forms is likely to be superseded. Operating techniques are in accordance with Part C3, Question 3a of current permit variation application.

Description	Parts	Date Received	Current Relevance
Application for variation EPR/GP3793FY/V014	Application forms C2 and C4 and relevant supporting information.	22/05/2017	The information in these forms is likely to be superseded. Operating techniques are in accordance with Part C3, Question 3a of current permit variation application.
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 08/09/2017	The response to question 1 detailing the additional space to be used for windrow composting; The response to question 2 detailing the food waste collection; The response to question 6 detailing process controls.	05/10/2017	Documents not seen and unknown if the responses are still relevant.
Additional information	Information regarding the waste collection frequencies and the automated waste monitoring system.	10/10/2017	Not seen. Likely to have been superseded.
Response to Schedule 5 Notice dated 20/02/2018	The response to question 1 to 9 detailing BAT process compliance and the additional documents provided as referenced.	06/04/2018	Updated BAT Assessment submitted 20/08/2020.
Additional information	Odour Management Plan. The update provided applies only to the Windrow Composting Process.	17/07/2018	Current Parley Odour Management Plan, Doc ref ECO-SM-01, January 2025
Variation application EPR/GP3793FY/V017	Application forms C2 and C4 and relevant supporting information: Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix B); Fire prevention plan, Appendix A: Self-heating assessment of wood chips (BRE report P115657-1000); Fire prevention plan, Appendix B: Radiation assessment of wood chip fires.	04/10/2019	Relevant to wood recycling operation.
Additional information	Information regarding daily temperature monitoring of waste piles and actions to address elevated trigger temperature in waste piles.	27/01/2020	Relevant.
Additional information	Fire prevention and action plan – Addendum (August 2019)	07/02/2020	Relevant.
Response to Regulation 61 Notice dated 20/01/2020	Annex 1 Returns Spreadsheet Compliance and operating techniques identified in response to BAT Conclusions 1 to 8, 10 to 24 and 33 to 38 in the Waste Treatment BREF published on 17 August 2018.	20/08/2020	Relevant.

Appendix A – Site Plans

Figure 1 – Site Location Plan

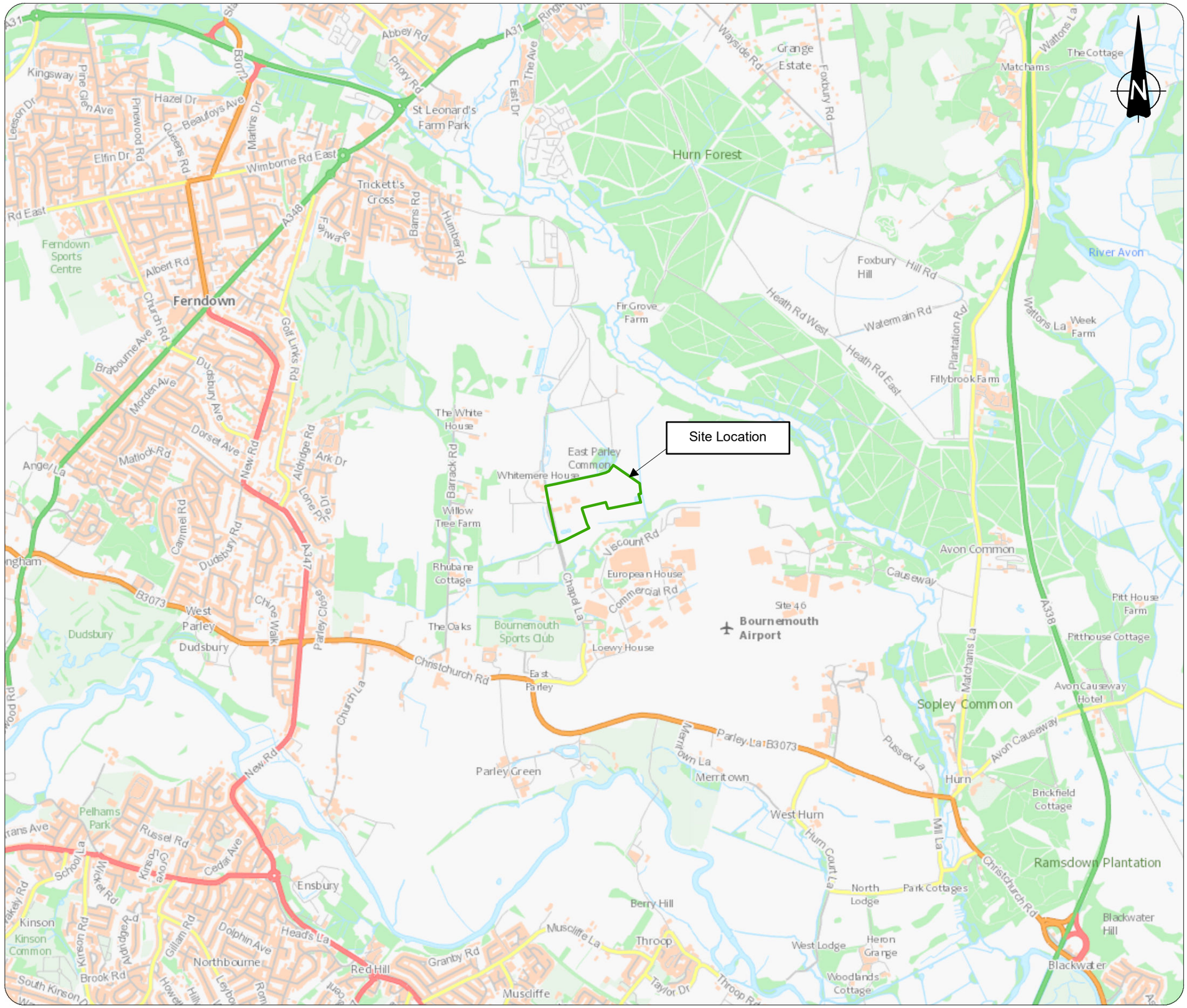
Figure 2 – Permit Boundary Change Plan

Figure 3 - Permit Boundary & Emission Point Plan

Figure 4 – Human Receptor Plan (1km)

Figure 5 – Ecological Receptor Plan (2km)

Figure 6 - Ecological Receptor Plan (10km)



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REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	04/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

Permitted Boundary

0 250 500 750 1,000 1,250 1,500 m

Scale at A3: 1:25,000

Client: Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project: Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

Title: Site Location Plan

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
Westbrook Farm
Westbrook
Gillingham
Dorset SP8 5DT
Tel: 07866024096
emily@shannpittsconsulting.co.uk
www.shannpittsconsulting.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
February 2025	1:25,000	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
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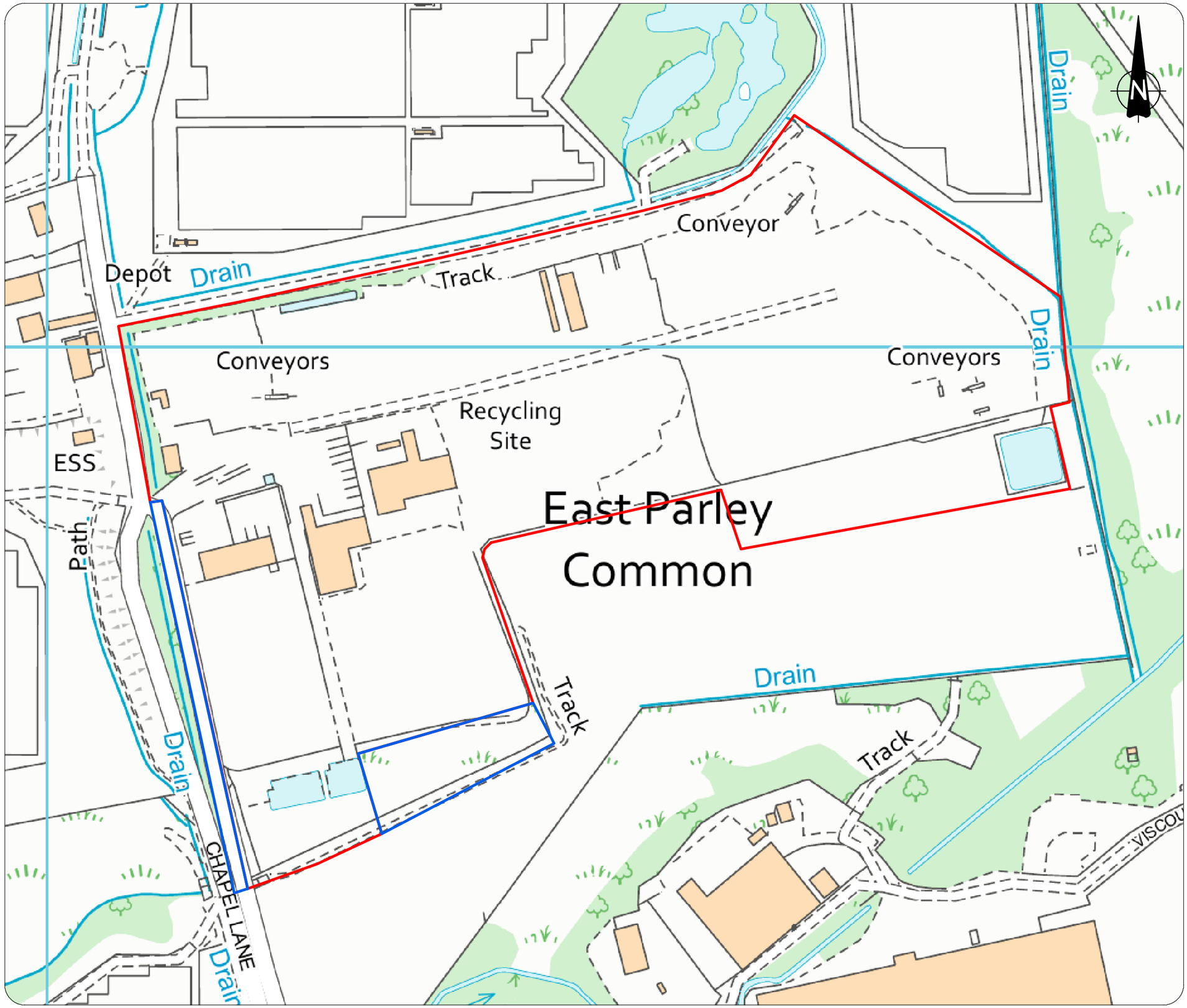

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	04/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Existing Permitted Area
- New Proposed Permitted areas

0 25 50 75 100 125 150 m

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

Client: Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project: Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

Title: Permit Boundary Change Plan

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
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Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
February 2025	1:2,500	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
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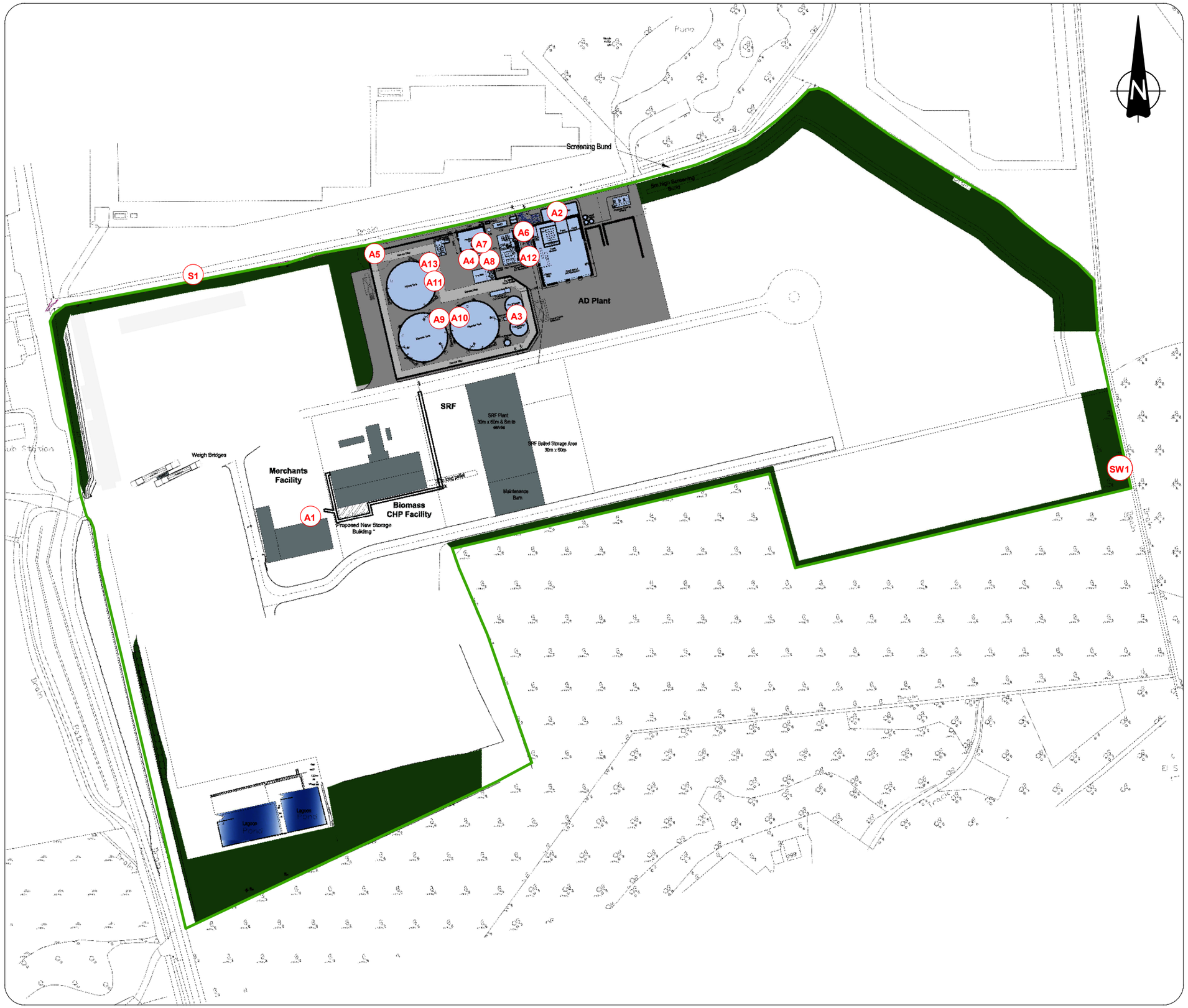

Based on Proposed Site Masterplan supplied by GSDA

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	07/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

Permitted Boundary

Emission Points

Emission Point	Description
A1 (Air)	Biofilter for bulking of food waste Biofilter for new Waste Reception
A2	Building (AD)
A3	Carbon filter for 2. No Pre-storage tanks
A4	Combined Heat and Power Engine Stack
A5	Auxiliary / emergency flare stack
A6	Biogas upgrading plant stack
A7	Boiler stack
A8	Back-up generator (diesel) stack
A9	Pressure and vacuum relief valves (PVRVs) for BF01
A10	PVRVs for BF02
A11	PVRVs for BE01
A12	PRVs on BUU
A13	Digestate off-take point
SW1 (Water)	Surface water discharge
S1 (Sewer)	Discharge to sewer

0 25 50 75 100 125 m

Scale at A3: 1:2,250

Client: Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project: Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

Title: Permit Boundary & Emission Point Plan

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
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Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
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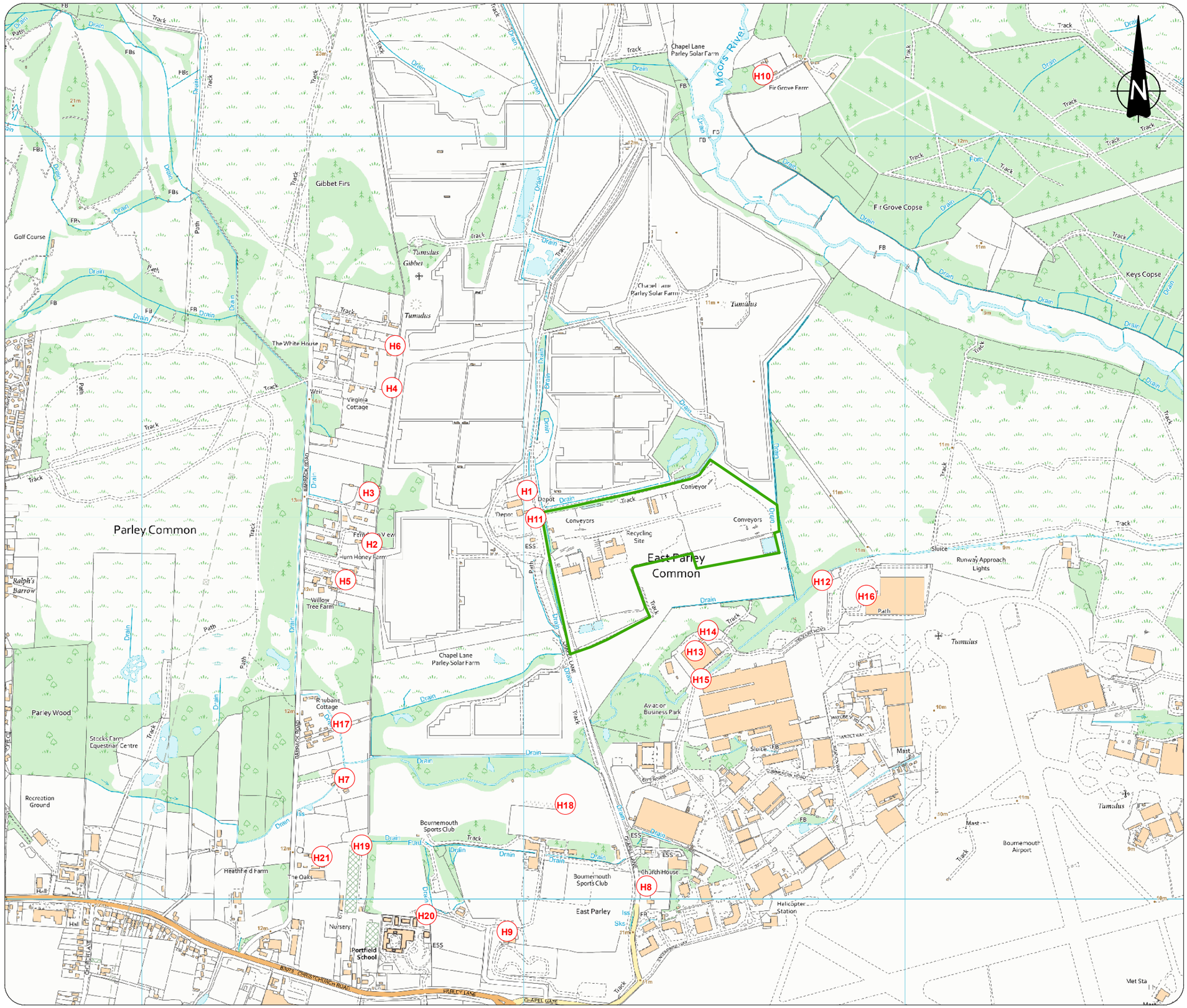
Drawing Number	File Reference
SPC0051/V019/PBEPP/V1 EcoPar	SPC-0051.mxd



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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	04/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permitted Boundary
- (H) Human Receptor

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

Client: Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project: Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

Title: Human Receptor Plan (1km)

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
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Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
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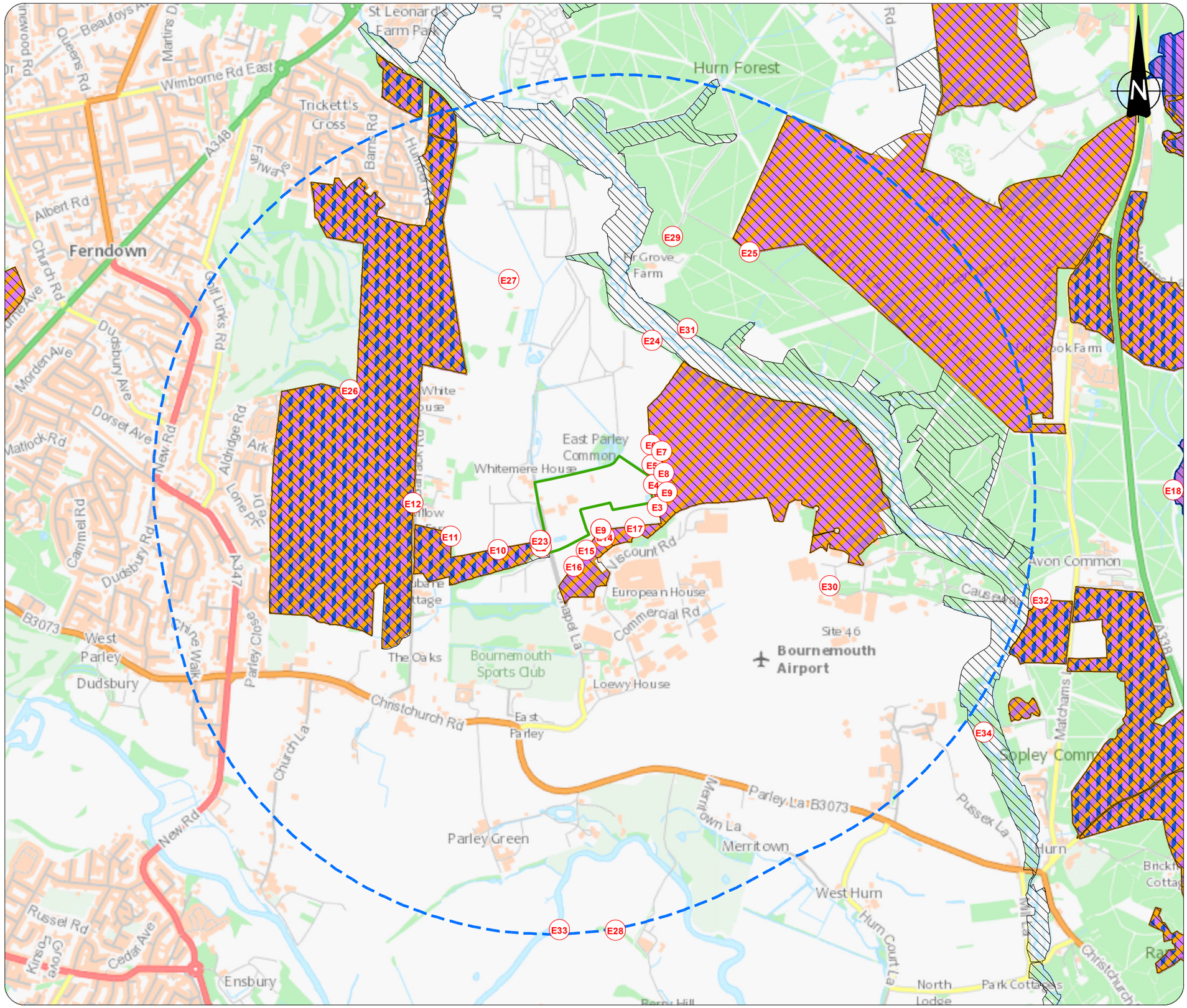

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	06/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permitted Boundary
- 2km Buffer
- (E) Ecological Receptor
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Ramsar Sites
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)

0 250 500 750 1,000 m

Scale at A3: 1:20,000

Client
Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project
Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

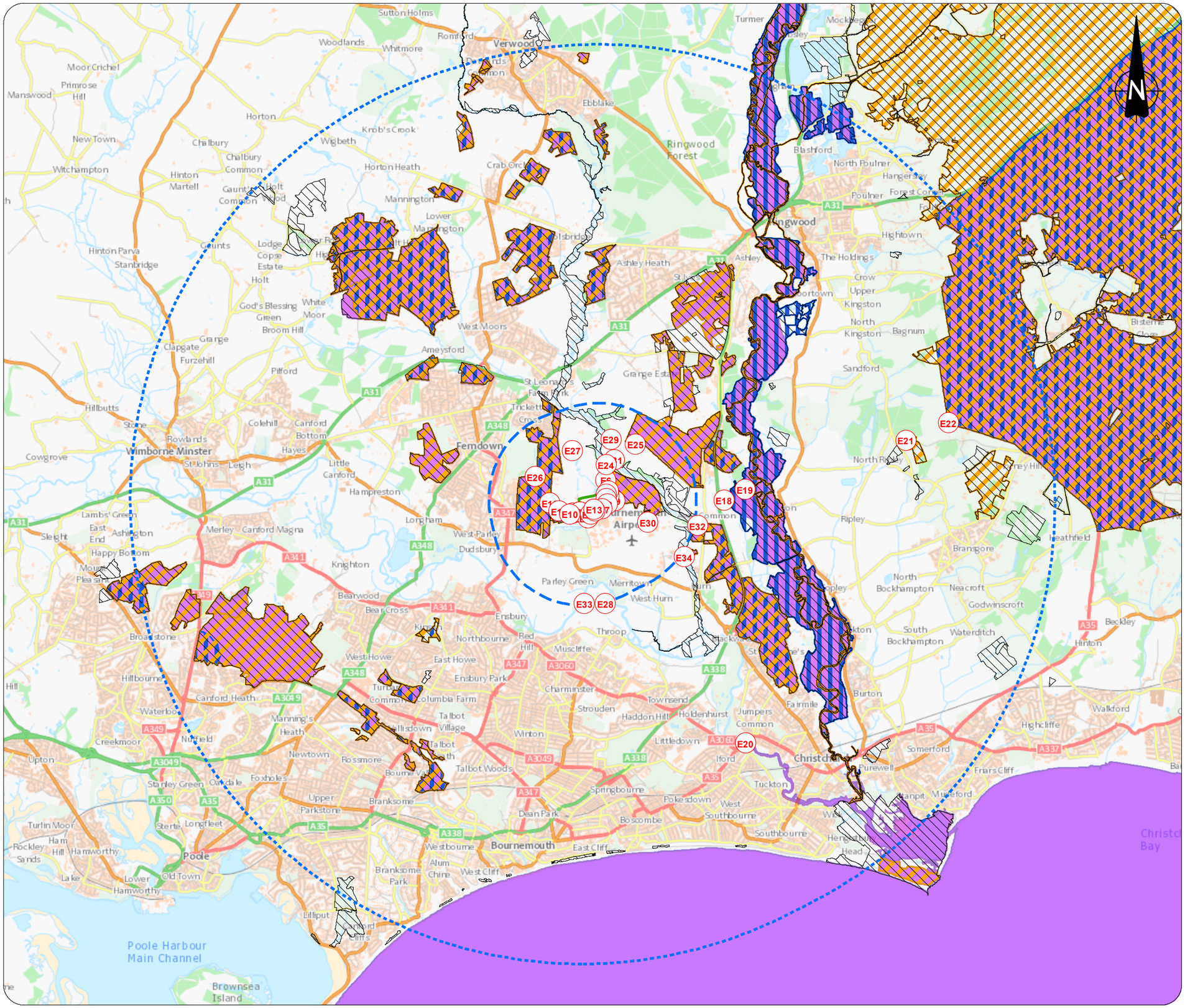
Title
Ecological Receptor Plan - 2km

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
Westbrook Farm
Westbrook
Gillingham
Dorset SP8 5DT
Tel: 07866024096
emily@shannpittsconsulting.co.uk
www.shannpittsconsulting.co.uk

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	

Date	Scale	Sheet Size
February 2025	1:20,000	A3

Drawing Number	File Reference
SPC0051/V019/ERP/V1 EcoPar	SPC-0051.mxd



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REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK	APP
-	06/02 2025	First Issue	JS	ESP	ESP

LEGEND

- Permitted Boundary
- 2km Buffer
- 10km Buffer
- Ecological Receptor
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Ramsar Sites
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 m

Scale at A3: 1:85,000

Client: Eco Sustainable Solutions Limited

Project: Parley Substantial Permit Variation V019

Title: Ecological Receptor Plan - 10km

SHANN PITTS CONSULTING
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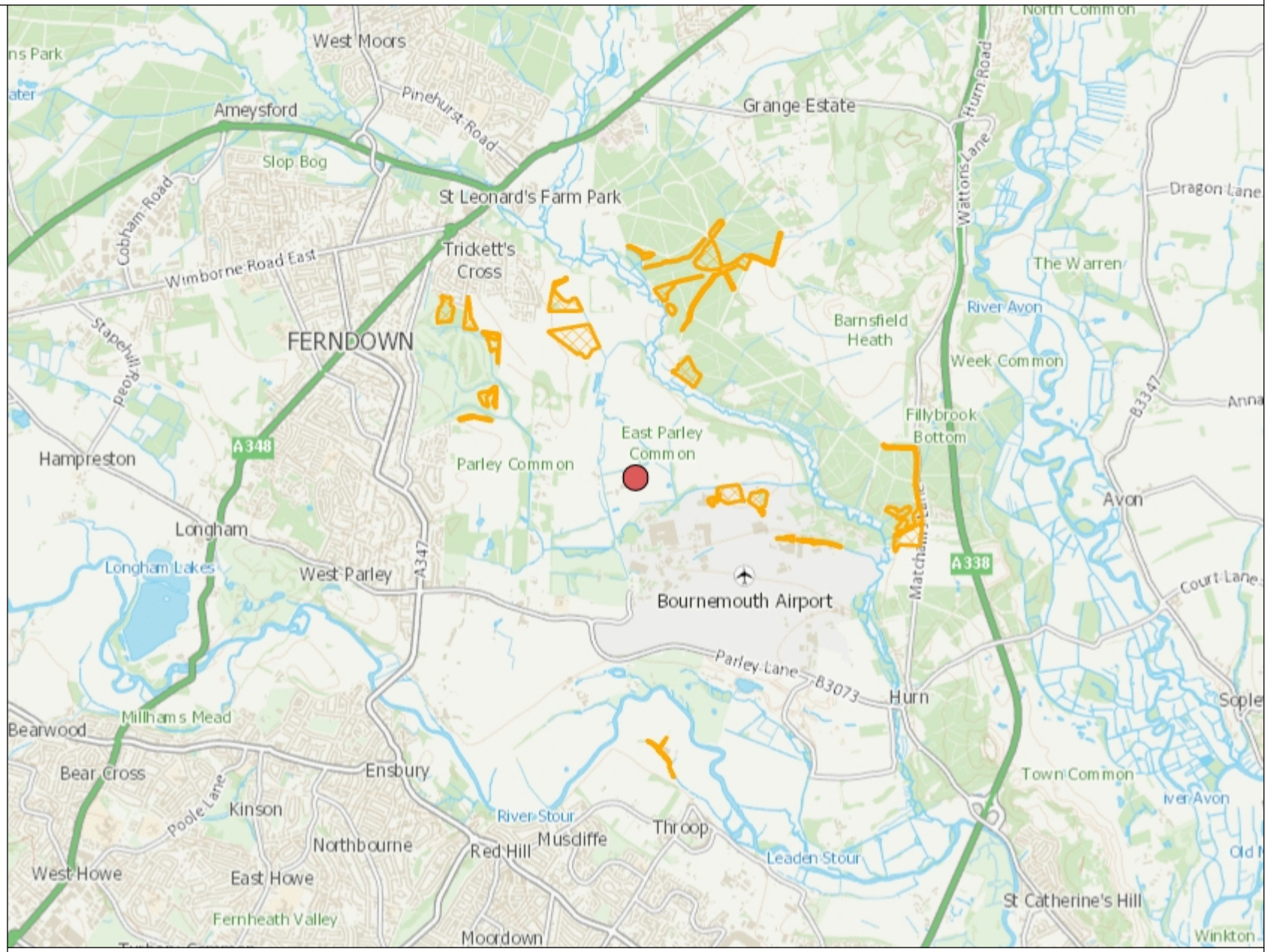
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Revision
JS	ESP	ESP	
Date: February 2025		Scale: 1:85,000	Sheet Size: A3
Drawing Number: SPC0051/V019/ERP/V1 EcoPar			File Reference: SPC-0051.mxd

LWS

Environment Agency

Legend

Local Wildlife Sites



1: 50,000

0 1,250

Metres

N W E S

Appendix B – Proposed AD Waste Types Consolidated List

Table S2.2 Permitted waste types and quantities for anaerobic digestion	
Exclusions	Wastes having any of the following characteristics shall not be accepted: • biodegradable wastes that is significantly contaminated with non-compostable or digestible contaminants, in particular plastic and litter shall be no more than 5% w/w and shall be as low as reasonably practicable by 31 December 2025. • wastes containing wood-preserving agents or other biocides and post-consumer wood • wastes containing persistent organic pollutants • wastes containing Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plant species listed in the Invasive Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 • manures, slurries and spoiled bedding and straw from farms where animals have notifiable diseases as stipulated in the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013. • pest infested waste
Waste code	**Description**
02	**Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing**
02 01	**Wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing**
02 01 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning – vegetables, fruit and other crops
02 01 02	Animal tissue waste
02 01 03	Plant tissue waste
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled fully biodegradable animal bedding)
02 01 07	Wastes from forestry
02 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified – spent mushroom compost from commercial mushroom growing only
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, peeling, centrifuging and separation including wash waters and sludges from secondary food processing or the cook chill sector
02 02 02	Animal tissue waste
02 02 03	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing including animal gut contents

02 02 04	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment including sludges from gelatine production
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 (including sludge from production of edible fats and oils, seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch only)
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing (including waste from production of edible fats and oils, seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch only)
02 03 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment (including sludge from production of edible fats and oils, seasoning residues, molasses residues, residues from production of potato, corn or rice starch only)
02 04	**Wastes from sugar processing**
02 04 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment – sludges from the processing of sugar
02 05	**Wastes from the dairy products industry**
02 05 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing – biodegradable wastes derived from the processing of dairy products only
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 – biodegradable wastes from the processing of materials used in bakery and confectionery
02 06 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment – sludges from the processing of materials used in baking and confectionery
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 – biodegradable wastes from the processing of the raw materials used in the production of such beverages only (wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa))
02 07 02	Wastes from spirits distillation – spent grains, hops and whisky filter sheets and cloths, yeast and yeast like residues, sludge from production process, or malt husks, malt sprouts, yeasts and yeast-like residues only
02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing – biodegradable wastes from the processing of the raw materials used in the production of such beverages only

	(wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa))
02 07 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment – sludges from the production of alcoholic and non- alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
03	**Wastes from wood processing and the production of paper, cardboard, pulp, panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard**
03 03	Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
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 02	Wastes from the textile industry
04 02	**Wastes from the textile industry**
04 02 10	Organic matter from natural products such as grease and wax
04 02 21	Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres – Waste types in this section allowed if biodegradable material only
07	**Wastes from organic chemical processes**
07 01	**Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals**
07 01 08*	Glycerol waste from bio-diesel manufacture from non-waste vegetable oils only
15	**Waste packaging, absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified**
15 01	**Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)**
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) certified to EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable standard
15 01 03	Wooden packaging – virgin timber only
15 01 05	Composite packaging meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible standard
16	**Wastes not otherwise specified in the list**
16 10	**Aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment**
16 10 02	Untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
16 10 02	Milk and Dairy waste milk from agricultural premises only

16 10 02	Liquor or leachate from a composting process that accepts waste input types listed in this table only and in compliance with Animal By-Products Regulations
19	**Wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and water for industrial use**
19 02	**Wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
19 02 03	Premixed wastes composed of waste types listed within this table, Table S2.2 only
19 02 06	Sludge types from waste listed within this table, Table S2.2, that have been heat treated only
19 02 10	Glycerol not designated as hazardous i.e. excludes EWC code 19 02 08
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 03	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste (from a process that accepts wastes which are listed in this table only) and made up of previously pasteurised and stabilised batches only
19 06 04	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste (from a process that accepts wastes which are listed in this table only) and made up of previously pasteurised and stabilised batches only
19 06 05	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (from a process that accepts wastes which are listed in this table only) and made up of previously pasteurised and stabilised batches only
19 06 06	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste (previously digested sewage sludge only)
19 08	**Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 09	Grease and oil mixture from oil and water separation containing only edible oil and fats
19 08 12	Sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only).
19 12	**Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**

19 12 12	Waste types listed in this table, Table S2.2, that have been subjected to mechanical treatment only (from a process that treats wastes which are listed in this table only).
20	**Municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions**
20 01	**Separately collected fractions (except 15 01)**
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard (excluding veneers, plastic coatings or laminates) meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible packaging only
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste containing compostable plastics meeting EN 13432 or equivalent certified compostable or digestible packaging (Category 3 ABPR waste only)
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat
20 02	**Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste
20 03	**Other municipal wastes**
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste – only separately collected biodegradable wastes of types listed within this table, Table S2.2
20 03 02	Waste from markets – allowed only if source segregated biodegradable fractions such as plant material, fruit and vegetables

Appendix C - Nature and Heritage Conservation Screening Report & Maps

Nature and Heritage Conservation

Screening Report: Bespoke installation

Reference	**EPR/GP3793FY/P001**
NGR	**SZ 10350 98996**
Buffer (m)	**350**
Date report produced	**31/10/2024**
Number of maps enclosed	**1**

This nature and heritage conservation report

The nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features identified in the table below **must be considered in your application**.

In the further information column, there are links which give more information about the site or feature type and indicate where you are able to self-serve to get the most accurate site boundaries or feature locations.

Most designated site boundaries are available on Magic map. Using Magic map allows you to zoom in and see the site boundary or feature location in detail, Magic map also allows you to measure the distance from these sites and features to your proposed boundary. Help videos are available on Magic map to guide you through.

Where information is not publicly available, or is only available to those with GIS access, we have provided a map at the end of this report.

Sites and Features within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC) **Dorset Heaths** **River Avon** **The New Forest**	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA) **Dorset Heathlands** **Avon Valley** **Solent and Dorset Coast**	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map

New Forest		
Ramsar **Dorset Heathlands** **Avon Valley** **New Forest**	10	Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Magic map
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) **Hurn Common** **Parley Common** **Moors River System** **St Leonards and St Ives Heaths**	2	Natural England and Magic map
Local Nature Reserve (LNR) **Stour Valley**	2	Natural England and Magic map
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) (see map below) **Hurn Airport – NE Industrial Area** **Fir Grove Copse** **East Parley Common** **Hurn Forest** **Ferndown Golf Course** **Berry Hill** **Fillybrook-Crabs Field**	2	Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC) Appropriate Wildlife Trust

Protected Species within screening distance	Screening distance (km)	Further Information
Atlantic Salmon migratory route	up to 2	Natural England
European Eel		Appropriate Local Record Centre (LRC)
European Eel migratory route		
Sand Lizard		National Biological Network (NBN)
European Water Vole		Environment Agency. Dial 03708 506 506 for your local Fisheries and Biodiversity team

Where protected species are present, a licence may be required from Natural England to handle the species or undertake the proposed works.

The relevant Local Records Centre must be contacted for information on the features within local wildlife sites. A small administration charge may also be incurred for this service.

The following nature and heritage conservation sites, protected species and habitats, and other features have been checked for, where they are relevant for the permit type requested, but have not been found within screening distance of your site unless included in the list above.

Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC), Special Protection Area (pSPA or SPA), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Ramsar, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Local Nature Reserve (LNR), Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), Ancient Woodland, relevant species and habitats.

Please note we have screened this application for features for which we have information. It is however your responsibility to comply with all environmental and planning legislation, this information does not imply that no other checks or permissions will be required.

The nature and heritage screening we have conducted as part of this report is subject to change as it is based on data we hold at the time it is generated. We cannot guarantee there will be no changes to our screening data between the date of this report and the submission of the permit application, which could result in the return of an application or requesting further information

Appendix D - Nature and Heritage Conservation Risk Assessment

Table 8: Nature and Heritage Conservation Sites Risk Assessment

Site name and type	Screening distance (m)	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site	Assessment of risk upon protected site from proposed changes
Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC or SAC)	**10,000**			
Dorset Heaths		5	East	There is no change with respect to emissions to water. Impacts on ecological receptors arising from emission to air are considered within the Air Quality Impact Assessment which accompanies this permit variation application.[15]
River Avon		3,115	East	As above
The New Forest		7,821	East northeast	As above
Special Protection Area	**10,000**			
Dorset Heathlands		5	East	As above
Avon Valley		2,725	East	As above
Solent and Dorset Coast		6,235	South southeast	As above
New Forest		7,821	East northeast	As above
Ramsar	**10,000**			
Dorset Heathlands		32	West	As above
Avon Valley		2,725	East	As above

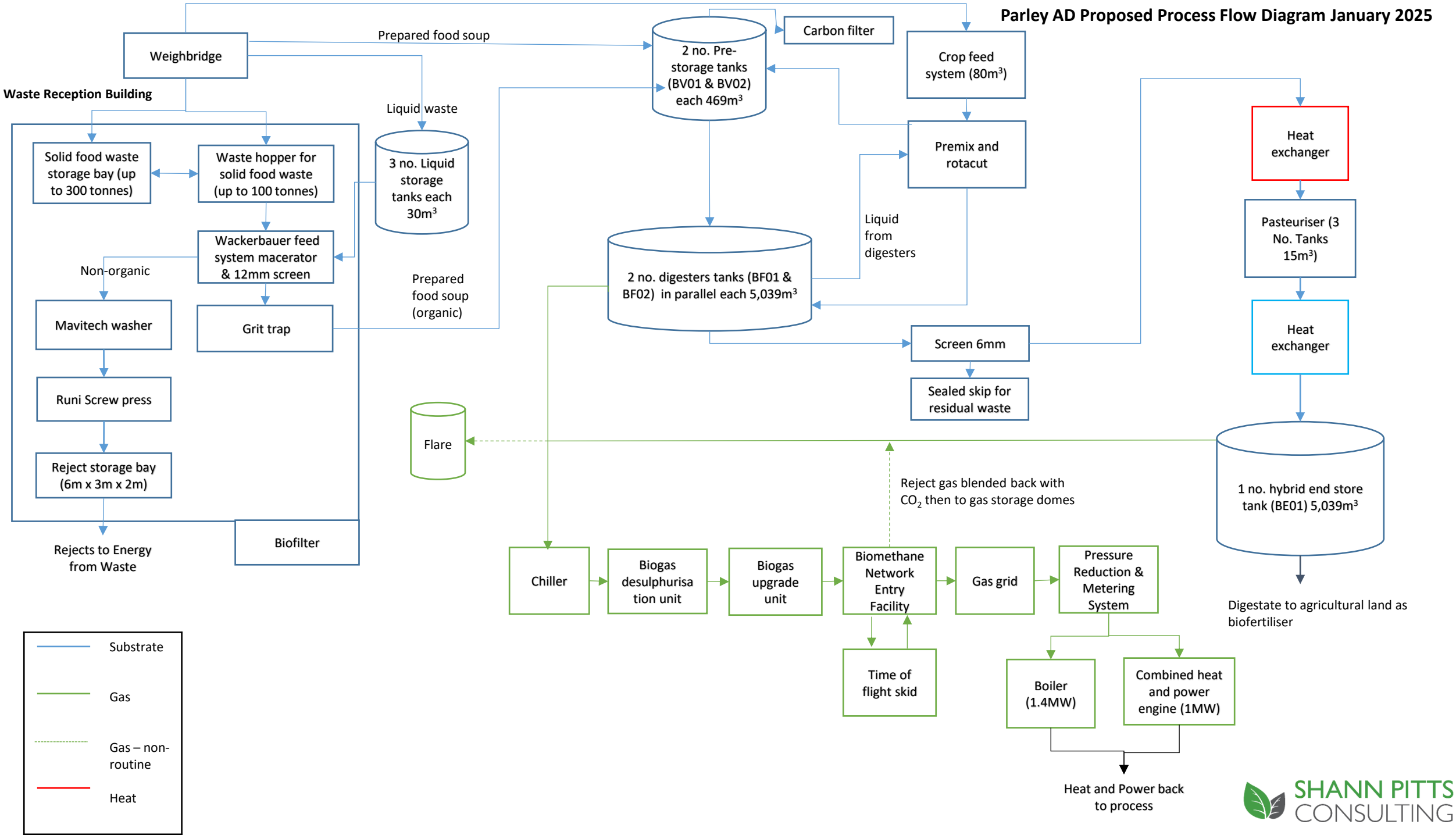
[15] Air Quality Impact Assessment, LandAir Consulting Limited, February 2025 (LAC/ESS-01/AQIA/V1.0/Feb2025)

Site name and type	Screening distance (m)	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site	Assessment of risk upon protected site from proposed changes
New Forest		7,821	East northeast	As above
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	**2,000**			
Hurn Common		5	East	As above
Parley Common		37	West	As above
Moors River System		630	North northeast	As above
St Leonards and St Ives Heaths		1,270	Northeast	As above
Local Nature Reserve	**2,000**			
Stour Valley		1,995	South	As above
Local Wildlife Sites	**2,000**			
Hurn Airport – NE Industrial Area		1,002	Southeast	As above
Fir Grove Copse		763	Northeast	As above
East Parley Common		1,068	North	As above
Hurn Forest		1,194	North northeast	As above
Ferndown Golf Course		1,086	Northwest	As above
Berry Hill		2,037	South	As above
Fillybrook-Crabs Field		2,088	East southeast	As above
Protected Species	**Up to 2,000**			

Site name and type	Screening distance (m)	Distance from site boundary (m)	Direction from site	Assessment of risk upon protected site from proposed changes
Atlantic Salmon migratory route		3,115	East	As above
European Eel		3,115	East	As above
European eel and migratory route		3,115	East	As above
Sand Lizard		37	West	As above
European Water Vole		Unknown	West – Moors River Catchment upstream	As above

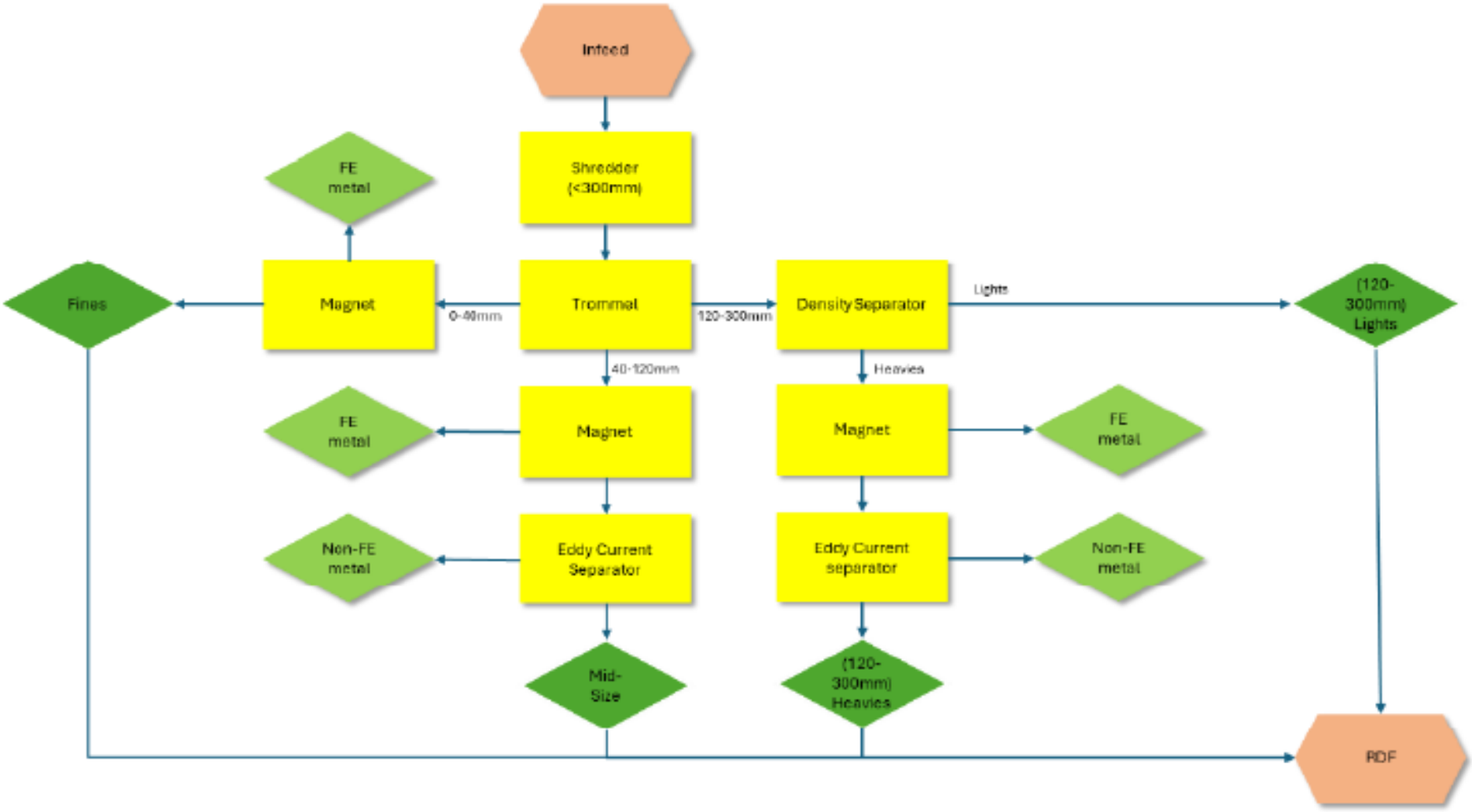
Appendix E – AD Process Flow Diagram

Parley AD Proposed Process Flow Diagram January 2025



SHANN PITTS CONSULTING

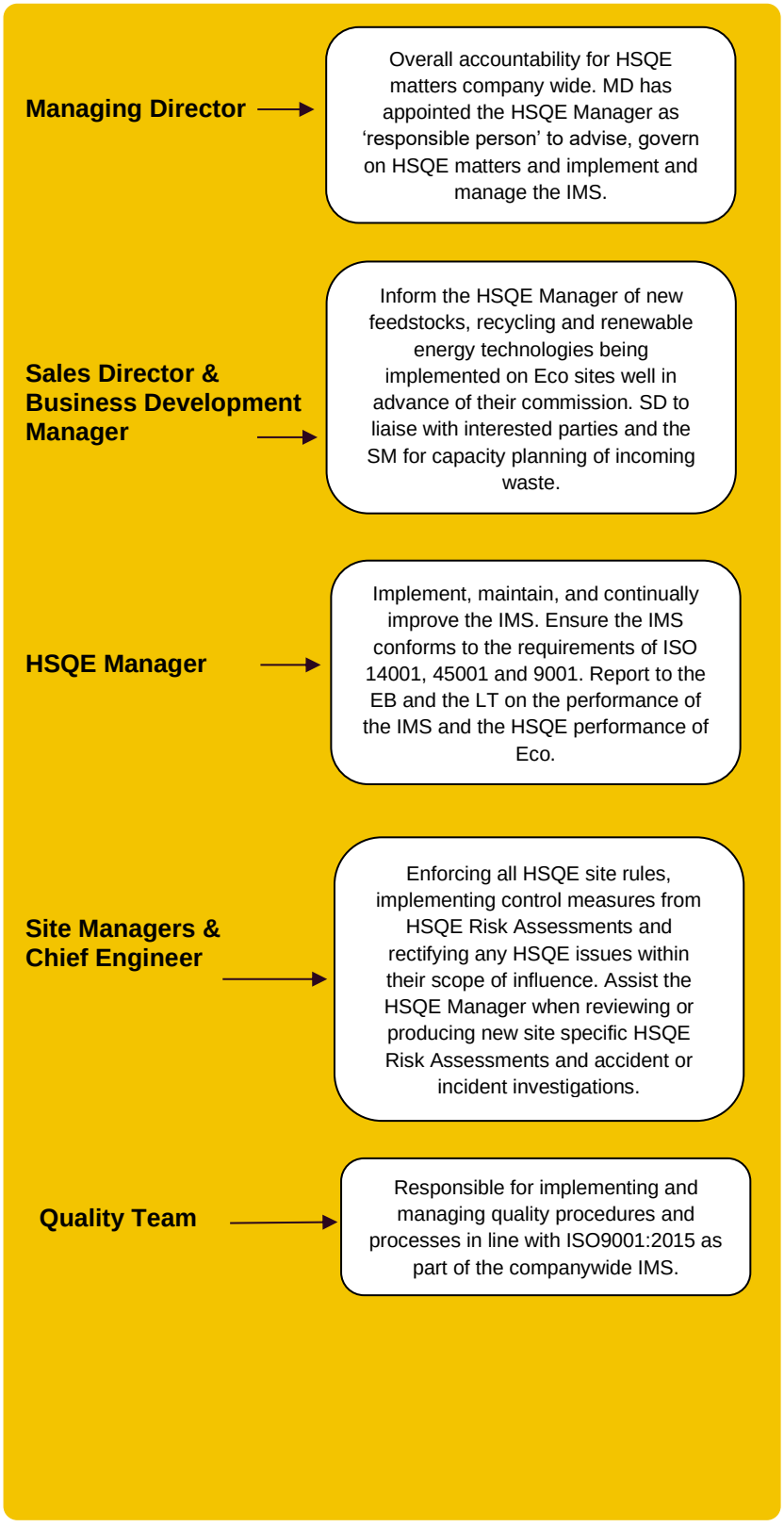
Appendix F – SRF Process Flow Diagram


Infeed
Shredder (<300mm)
FE metal
Magnet
Fines
0-40mm
Trommel
120-300mm
Density Separator
Lights
(120-300mm) Lights
40-120mm
Heavies
FE metal
Magnet
Magnet
FE metal
Non-FE metal
Eddy Current Separator
Eddy Current separator
Non-FE metal
Mid-Size
(120-300mm) Heavies
RDF

Appendix G – Eco Organisational Roles, Responsibilities & Authorities Management Procedure

MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

TASK / ACTIVITY	Organisation roles, responsibilities & authorities	DEPARTMENT	All
SITE / LOCATION	All	DATE	16/01/2024
DEVELOPED BY	Jamie Williams	APPROVED BY	Justin Dampney



Organisational Roles, Responsibilities & Authorities

Managing Director
The Managing Director (MD) has overall accountability for Health & Safety, Quality and Environment (HSQE) matters company wide. The MD has appointed the HSQE Manager as the 'responsible person' to advise, govern on HSQE matters and implement and manage a companywide Integrated Management System (IMS).

Sales Director & Business Development Manager
The Sales Director (SD) and the Business Development Manager (BDM) will inform the HSQE Manager of any new waste streams, recycling and renewable energy technologies that are being introduced to the sites. SD will liaise with specific interested parties to ensure their needs and expectations are being met. SD will also liaise with the SM for capacity planning of incoming waste streams for all sites.

HSQE Manager
The HSQE Manager is responsible for the implementation and continual improvement of a companywide IMS. The HSQE Manager will ensure the IMS will conform to ISO 14001, 45001 and 9001 standards. The HSQE Manager will report monthly to the Eco Board (EB) and the Leadership Team (LT) on the performance of the IMS and the HSQE of Eco.

Site Managers (SM) & Chief Engineer (CE)
All SMs and the CE are responsible for HSQE matters within their sites and projects. They will ensure all HSQE site rules are implemented and followed including the control measures identified in their HSQE Risk Assessments. They will assist the HSQE Manager in reviewing HSQE Risk Assessments and conducting accident or incident investigations. They will also assist or host internal/external audits or inspections.

Quality Team
Several Eco team members have received ISO9001:2015 Lead Auditor training. They are responsible for managing quality aspects of the business in line with the ISO9001 standard as part of the IMS.

Associated Procedures
ECO-MP-03 – Leadership & Commitment.