
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2005 No. 883

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION,
ENGLAND AND WALES**

**The Waste Management Licensing (England and Wales)
(Amendment and Related Provisions) Regulations 2005**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>22nd March 2005</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>23rd March 2005</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>1st July 2005</i>

The Secretary of State, being a Minister designated⁽¹⁾ for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽²⁾ in relation to measures relating to the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution caused by waste, in exercise of the powers conferred on her by section 2(2) of that Act and sections 29(10) and 64(1) and (8) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990⁽³⁾ makes the following Regulations:

Citation, commencement and territorial application

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Waste Management Licensing (England and Wales) (Amendment and Related Provisions) Regulations 2005 and shall come into force on 1st July 2005.

(2) These Regulations extend to England and Wales but regulation 5 applies to England only.

Amendment of the Environment Act 1995

2.—(1) The Environment Act 1995⁽⁴⁾ is amended as follows.

(2) In section 56(1) in the definition of “environmental licence” which applies in the application of Part 1 of that Act in relation to the Environment Agency, in paragraph (j) after “in respect of”, insert “an activity which requires notification under regulation 18AA of those Regulations or”.

(1) [S.I. 1992/2870](#).

(2) [1972 c. 68](#).

(3) [1990 c. 43](#). The relevant functions of the Secretary of State insofar as they relate to Scotland were transferred to Scottish Ministers by virtue of section 53 of the [Scotland Act \(c.46\)](#). The relevant functions insofar as they relate to Wales were transferred to the National Assembly for Wales by virtue of article 2 and Schedule 1 of the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 ([S.I. 1999/672](#)).

(4) [1995 c. 25](#).

Amendment of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994

3. The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994⁽⁵⁾ are amended in accordance with regulations 4 to 15.

Amendment of regulation 1: interpretation

4. In regulation 1(3) insert at the appropriate place—

““internal drainage board” has the meaning given by section 1(1) of the Land Drainage Act 1991⁽⁶⁾; and “notifiable exempt activity” means an exempt activity falling within—

- (a) paragraph 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 19A or 46A of Schedule 3 to these Regulations; or
- (b) paragraph 12A of that Schedule where the volume of waste composted in reliance on the exemption at any one time exceeds 5 tonnes;”.

Amendment of regulations 10 and 12: public registers and mobile plant

5.—(1) In regulation 10 (particulars to be entered in public registers), in paragraph (1)(g)—

- (a) omit paragraph (i); and
- (b) at the end insert—

“(iv) the scores which result from any risk appraisal relating to a site which is the subject of a waste management licence;”.

(2) In regulation 12 (mobile plant), in paragraph (1)—

- (a) for sub-paragraph (d) substitute—

“(d) plant for the treatment of clinical waste;”;

- (b) after sub-paragraph (e) insert—

“(f) plant for the dewatering of muds, sludges, soils and dredgings;

(g) plant for the treatment by lime stabilisation of sludge;

(h) plant for the treatment of contaminated material, substances or products, for the purpose of remedial action with respect to land or controlled waters;”;

- (c) after paragraph (2) insert—

“(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(h) above “controlled waters” has the meaning given by section 104 of the Water Resources Act 1991⁽⁷⁾

Amendment of regulation 17: exemptions from waste management licensing

6. In regulation 17—

- (a) in paragraph (2), for the list of paragraphs of Schedule 3, substitute “4, 7, 8A, 9A, 11, 12A, 12B, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19A, 25, 37, 40, 41, 45 or 46A”; and

- (b) after paragraph (5) insert—

“(5A) It shall be the duty of each appropriate registration authority (as defined in regulation 18(10)) to have regard to any guidance issued to it by the Secretary of State with respect to the discharge of its functions in relation to exempt activities.”.

(5) S.I. 1994/1056; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1995/288, S.I. 1996/593, S.I. 1996/634, S.I. 1996/972, S.I. 1998/606, S.I. 2000/1973 and S.I. 2002/1559.

(6) 1991 c. 59.

(7) 1991 c. 57.

Amendment of regulation 18: registration in connection with exempt activities

7.—(1) In regulation 18—

- (a) in paragraph (1), for “, (1B) and (7)” substitute “and (1B)”
- (b) in paragraph (4), after “undertaking” insert “carrying on an exempt activity other than a notifiable exempt activity”;
- (c) insert before paragraph (6)—
 - “(5A) The duty to maintain a register in paragraph (2) above includes the duty to remove an entry in relation to an establishment or undertaking if—
 - (a) the appropriate registration authority has become aware that the undertaking or establishment has ceased to carry on the relevant activity;
 - (b) the activity is not being carried on in compliance with the conditions or limitations of the relevant paragraph in Schedule 3; or
 - (c) regulation 17(1) is disapplied in relation to the activity by virtue of any of the provisions in regulation 17(1A) to (4).”
- (d) in paragraph (6), for sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute—
 - “(a) in the case of a notifiable exempt activity, level 3 on the standard scale; and
 - (b) in any other case, level 2 on the standard scale.”
- (e) omit paragraph (7);
- (f) at the beginning of paragraph (10)(a)(iii) and (aa)(iii), for “paragraph 12” substitute “paragraph 12B”.

Supervision of exempt activities

8. After regulation 18 insert—

“Supervision of exempt activities

18AA.—(1) An establishment or undertaking which wishes to be registered as carrying on a notifiable exempt activity must provide to the appropriate registration authority—

- (a) a notice of its relevant particulars and such other information as the authority reasonably requires in relation to the activity as indicated on a form provided for the purpose by the authority;
- (b) such plans and other documents as the authority reasonably requires;
- (c) the quantity of waste to be disposed of or recovered; and
- (d) any applicable charge prescribed for the purpose by a charging scheme under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the total area covered by a notice in relation to any exempt activity falling within paragraph 7A of Schedule 3 shall not exceed 50 hectares.

(3) The information required under paragraph (1) above shall include a certificate prepared by a person with appropriate technical expertise containing such evidence as can reasonably be expected to demonstrate that, in relation to an exempt activity falling within—

- (a) paragraphs 7A, 8A or 9A(1)(b), the activity will result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement and will be consistent with the need to attain the objectives mentioned in paragraph 4(1)(a) of Part 1 of Schedule 4; or
- (b) paragraph 12A, that the activity will be consistent with the need to attain the objectives mentioned in paragraph 4(1)(a) of Part 1 of Schedule 4.

(4) Where it receives notification pursuant to paragraph (1), the appropriate registration authority shall—

- (a) enter the relevant particulars in the register; or
- (b) before the end of the period of 35 days beginning with the date of receipt of the notice by the authority (or such longer period as may be agreed in writing), refuse to enter the relevant particulars in the register (such decision, and the reasons for it, to be set out in writing and served on the establishment or undertaking).

(5) An establishment or undertaking which carries on a notifiable exempt activity and wishes to maintain its entry on the register must, within 12 months of the date that the particulars were entered or last renewed, provide to the appropriate registration authority a renewal notice including—

- (a) a notice confirming that it continues to carry on the exempt activity together with such other information as the authority reasonably requires in relation to the activity as indicated on a form provided for that purpose by the authority;
- (b) such plans or other documents as the authority may reasonably require;
- (c) the quantity of waste to be disposed of or recovered; and
- (d) any applicable charge prescribed for the purpose by a charging scheme under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995.

(6) An establishment or undertaking which wishes to dispose of or recover a quantity of waste which exceeds the amount notified by it to the appropriate registration authority shall provide a revised notification under paragraph (1) (including any applicable charge prescribed for the purpose by a charging scheme under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995).

(7) The appropriate registration authority shall remove from the register an entry in relation to an establishment or undertaking which carries on a notifiable exempt activity if—

- (a) it has not received a renewal notice in accordance with paragraph (5) within 12 months of the date on which the particulars were entered into the register or were last renewed; or
- (b) it has decided to refuse to renew a registration in response to such a notice within the relevant period (such decision, and the reasons for it, to be set out in writing and served on the establishment or undertaking).

(8) Subject to paragraph (9), an establishment or undertaking carrying on a notifiable exempt activity shall keep records of the quantity, nature, origin, and where relevant destination and treatment method of all waste disposed of or recovered in the course of that activity.

(9) Paragraph (8) does not apply in relation to the carrying on of an exempt activity under paragraph 9A or 19A of Schedule 3 at any place where the volume of waste recovered in reliance on the relevant exemption at that place is less than 2,500 cubic metres.

(10) Records kept under paragraph (8) shall be kept for a period of at least two years in such form as to show for each month the total quantity of waste disposed of or recovered at that place during that month, and during those two years shall be made available to the appropriate registration authority on request.

(11) An establishment or undertaking which carries on an exempt activity in breach of paragraph (6), (8) or (10) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.”

Land treatment**9.** For paragraph 7 of Schedule 3 substitute—

“7A.—(1) The treatment of land used for agriculture with any kind of waste specified from the corresponding source specified in Table 2 where such treatment results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

(2) The treatment with any of the kinds of wastes listed in Part 1 of Table 2 of—

- (a) operational land of a railway, light railway, water undertaker, internal drainage board, British Waterways Board or the Environment Agency (where in relation to an internal drainage board “operational land” shall mean land which is held for the purpose of carrying out its functions as an internal drainage board and “agriculture” has the same meaning as in the Agriculture Act 1947⁽⁸⁾); or
- (b) land which is a forest, woodland, park, garden, verge, landscaped area, sports ground, recreation ground, churchyard or cemetery;

where the land in question is not used for agriculture and such treatment results in ecological improvement.

Table 2

<i>Source of Waste</i>	<i>Kind of Waste</i>
PART 1	
Wastes from forestry, aquaculture, horticulture and fishing	Plant-tissue waste
Wastes from sugar processing	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	Waste bark and cork
Sawdust shavings, cuttings, wood and particle board	
Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	Waste bark and wood, pulp from virgin timber
Soil (excluding excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Soil and stones
Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes	Compost of biodegradable garden and park waste
Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	Biodegradable waste
Soil and stones	
PART 2	
Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin	Blood and gut contents from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants Wash waters and sludges (with or without treatment) from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants or fish preparation plants

(8) 1947 c. 48.

<i>Source of Waste</i>	<i>Kind of Waste</i>
	Shells from shellfish processing
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	All wastes derived from the processing of such materials
Wastes from sugar processing	All wastes derived from the processing of sugar
Wastes from the dairy products industry	Wastes derived from the processing of dairy products
Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry	All wastes derived from the processing of raw materials used in the baking and confectionery industry
Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)	All wastes derived from the processing of the raw materials used in the production of such beverages
Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	De-inked paper sludge and de-inked paper pulp from paper recycling
	Lime mud waste
Wastes from the leather and fur industry	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
Wastes from the textile industry	Organic matter from natural products
	Wastes from finishing other than those containing organic solvents
	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
	Wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
	Wastes from processed textile fibres
Wastes from the manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	Wastes from calcinations and hydration of lime gypsum
Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants	Gypsum
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Dredging spoil (other than those containing dangerous substances)
Wastes from aerobic treatment of waste	Compost derived from source segregated biodegradable waste
	Liquor from aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste

<i>Source of Waste</i>	<i>Kind of Waste</i>
	Digestate from aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste	Compost derived from source segregated biodegradable waste
	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use	Sludges from water clarification

(3) The secure storage, at the place where it is to be used, of not more than 1250 tonnes of waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) or (2), if—

- (a) the waste is stored at a distance of not less than—
 - (i) 10 metres from any watercourse;
 - (ii) 50 metres from any spring or well, or from any borehole not used for a domestic water supply; or
 - (iii) 250 metres from any borehole used for a domestic water supply;
 - (b) no waste is stored within 0.3 metres of the top of an open storage container or within 0.75 metres of the top of an earthbank tank or lagoon; and
 - (c) the waste is stored for no more than twelve months.
- (4) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) apply only if—
- (a) in relation to—
 - (i) sugar beet soil, no more than 1,500 tonnes,
 - (ii) dredgings from inland waters, no more than 5,000 tonnes, or
 - (iii) any other waste, no more than 250 tonnes,
 of waste per hectare is used on the land in any period of twelve months; and
 - (b) the activity is carried on in accordance with any requirements imposed by the Animal By-Products Regulations 2003(9).”.

Storage and spreading of sludge

10. For paragraph 8 of Schedule 3 substitute—

“**8A.**—(1) The treatment with sludge of land which is not agricultural land within the meaning of the 1989 Regulations if—

- (a) it results in ecological improvement, or in the case of the treatment of land used for non-food crops not grown in short term rotation with food crops, it results in benefit to agriculture;

- (b) it does not cause the concentration in the soil of any of the elements listed in column 1 of the soil table set out in Schedule 2 to the 1989 Regulations to exceed the limit specified in column 2 of the table; and
- (c) no more 250 tonnes of sludge per hectare is used on the land in any period of twelve months.

(2) The storage in a secure container or lagoon (or, in the case of dewatered sludge, in a secure place) of sludge intended to be used for land treatment in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) if—

- (a) the sludge is stored at the place where it is to be used;
 - (b) no sludge is stored at a distance less than—
 - (i) 10 metres from any watercourse;
 - (ii) 50 metres from any spring or well, or from any borehole not used for a domestic water supply;
 - (iii) 250 metres from any borehole used for a domestic water supply;
 - (c) no sludge is stored within a zone defined by a 50 day travel time for groundwater to reach a groundwater source used for a domestic supply;
 - (d) no sludge is stored within 0.3 metres of the top of an open storage container or within 0.75 metres of the top of an earthbank tank or lagoon;
 - (e) no sludge is stored for a period of more than six months; and
 - (f) no more than 1,250 tonnes of sludge is stored at any one time.
- (4) In this paragraph and paragraph 8B below—
- (a) “the 1989 Regulations” means the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989(10); and
 - (b) “sludge” and “used” (in relation to sludge) have the meaning given by regulation 2(1) of the 1989 Regulations.

8B. The storage in a secure container or lagoon (or, in the case of dewatered sludge, in a secure place) of sludge which is to be used in accordance with the 1989 Regulations if—

- (a) the sludge is stored at the place where it is to be used;
- (b) no sludge is stored at a distance less than—
 - (i) 10 metres from any watercourse;
 - (ii) 50 metres from any spring or well, or from any borehole not used for a domestic water supply;
 - (iii) 250 metres from any borehole used for a domestic water supply;
- (c) no sludge is stored within a zone defined by a 50 day travel time for groundwater to reach a groundwater source used for a domestic water supply;
- (d) no sludge is stored within 0.3 metres of the top of an open storage container or within 0.75 metres of the top of an earthbank tank or lagoon;
- (e) no sludge is stored for a period of more than six months; and
- (f) no more than 1,250 tonnes of sludge is stored at any one time.”.

Reclamation or improvement of land

11. For paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 substitute—

(10) S.I. 1989/1263, amended by S.I. 1990/880.

“9A.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2)—

- (a) the spreading of any kind of wastes from the corresponding source listed in Part 1 of Table 2AA on any land; or
- (b) the spreading of any kind of waste from the corresponding source listed in Part 2 of the Table on any land where that activity results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

Table 2AA

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
PART 1	
Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	Waste gravel and crushed rocks Waste sand and clays
Wastes from sugar processing	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 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)	Pulverised fuel ash, bottom ash and slag
Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	Waste concrete and concrete sludge
Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	Bricks Tiles and ceramics Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, palletising) not otherwise specified.	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation	Solid wastes from soil remediation (other than those containing dangerous substances)
Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)	Soil and stones
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Track ballast other than those containing dangerous substances
PART 2	

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	De-inked paper sludge and de-inked paper pulp
	Lime mud waste
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances
	Dredging spoil other than those containing dangerous substances
Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes	Compost
Wastes from waste water treatment plants	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use.	Sludges from water clarification
Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation	Sludges from soil remediation (other than those containing dangerous substances)

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) applies only where—

- (a) the waste is spread for the purpose of reclamation, restoration or improvement of land which has been subject to industrial or other man-made development, and the use to which that land could be put would be improved by the spreading;
- (b) the waste is spread in accordance with any applicable planning permission;
- (c) the waste is spread to a depth not exceeding the lesser of 2 metres or the final cross-sections shown on a plan submitted under regulation 18AA(1) of these Regulations; and
- (d) no more than 20,000 cubic metres of waste is spread per hectare.

(3) The secure storage for a period not exceeding six months, at the place where it is to be spread, of waste intended to be spread in reliance upon sub-paragraph (1).”.

Recovery operations at water and sewage treatment works

12. For paragraph 10 of Schedule 3 substitute—

“**10A.**—(1) The treatment within the curtilage of a water treatment works of—

- (a) sludges from water clarification;
- (b) sludges from decarbonation solutions;
- (c) sludges from regeneration of solutions and ion exchanges; and
- (d) waste water and bore-hole flushings,

arising from water treatment at the works if the total quantity of waste which is treated in any period of twelve months does not exceed 10,000 cubic metres.

(2) The secure storage of waste intended to be submitted to the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) if that storage is at the works where the waste is produced.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraphs (4) and (5)—

- (a) any recovery operation carried on within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works in relation to any of the kinds of wastes from the sources listed in Table 3A; and
- (b) the secure storage within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works of such waste intended to be recovered in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (a).

Table 3A

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Wastes from other sewage treatment works	Screenings Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
Other municipal wastes brought from other sewage treatment works	Septic tank sludge Cesspool waste and other sewage sludge Waste from sewage cleaning

(4) The total quantity of waste brought to a sewage treatment works in any period of 12 months shall not exceed 100,000 cubic metres.

(5) The activity shall be carried out on an area with an impermeable pavement capable of containing any spillage of waste received and connected to a drainage system with impermeable components which does not leak and which will ensure that—

- (a) no liquid will run off the pavement otherwise than via the system; and
- (b) except where they may be lawfully discharged, all liquids entering the system are collected in a sealed sump.”.

Composting biodegradable waste

13.—(1) For paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 substitute—

“12A.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below—

- (a) composting, by a method in a heading in Table 3B below, biodegradable waste of any kind of wastes from the corresponding source specified under the heading;
- (b) chipping, screening, shredding, cutting, pulverising or storing such waste for the purpose of composting at the place where the composting activity is or is to be carried out; and
- (c) screening and storing waste which has been composted at the place where it has been composted.

Table 3B

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Composting of waste by open air windrow composting without containment* and without any impermeable pavement or sealed drainage	
Wastes from forestry, horticulture and aquaculture	Plant-tissue waste

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
	Waste from forestry exploitation
	Waste from clearing plant matter from inland waters
Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	Wood (not containing dangerous substances)
	Waste bark and cork
Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing	Waste bark and wood
Garden and park waste (including cemetery waste)	Biodegradable waste
Composting of waste by open air windrow composting without containment* on an impermeable pavement with sealed drainage	
Wastes from zoos, animal parks, livestock markets and from the keeping of horses	Sludge from washing buildings or yards used for keeping livestock
	Effluent from animal faeces, urine, spoiled straw or manure
	Straw, wood or paper – based bedding waste, slurry or dirty waste from stables
	Animal faeces, urine, spoiled straw or manure
Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture	Shaving, cuttings, spoiled timber, particle board and veneer other than those containing dangerous substances
Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)	Paper and cardboard packaging
Wooden packaging	
Textile packaging	
Separately collected fractions of municipal wastes (household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes)	Paper and cardboard, clothes, textiles, wood (not containing dangerous substances), Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
Municipal wastes	Street cleaning residues
Composting of waste with containment*	
Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve productions; yeast and yeast extract productions, molasses preparation and fermentation	Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment plant matter

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Wastes from the textile industry	Organic matter from natural products (e.g. grease, wax)
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Soil and stones
	Dredging spoil
Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes	Compost consisting only of biodegradable waste
Wastes from waste water treatment plants	Sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those containing dangerous substances
	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
	Sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those containing dangerous substances
Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use	Solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
	Sludges from water clarification
Municipal waste	Waste from markets

* composting in a vessel, in a sealed building or by some other process equally effective to produce a wholly contained environment.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies if—

- (a) the total quantity of waste treated or stored at any time does not exceed 400 tonnes;
- (b) the composting of waste complies with the requirements of the Community Regulation within the meaning of the Animal By-Products Regulations 2003; and
- (c) the composting is not for the purpose of cultivating mushrooms.

(4) The secure storage of biodegradable waste which is to be composted in reliance upon sub-paragraph (1) at a place other than the place where such composting is or is to be carried on where—

- (a) the waste is stored for a period not exceeding 48 hours and is to be taken directly from the storage site to that place; and
- (b) the total quantity of waste stored does not exceed 10 tonnes.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph 12B—

“composting” means autothermic and thermophilic biological decomposition and stabilisation of biodegradable waste under controlled conditions that are aerobic or anaerobic and result in a stable sanitised material that can be applied to land for the benefit of agriculture or ecological improvement.”

(2) after paragraph 12 insert—

“**12B.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2) below—

- (a) composting biodegradable waste of any of the kinds of wastes from the sources listed according to the method described in Table 3B above for the purpose of cultivating mushrooms;
 - (b) chipping, screening, shredding, cutting, pulverising or storing such waste for the purpose of composting at the place where the composting activity is or is to be carried out; and
 - (c) screening and storing waste which has been composted at the place where it has been composted.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies if—
- (a) the total quantity of waste treated or stored at any time does not exceed 2500 tonnes; and
 - (b) the composting of waste complies with the requirements of the Community Regulation within the meaning of the Animal By-Products Regulations 2003.”.

Storage and use of building waste

14. For paragraph 19 of Schedule 3 substitute—

“19A.—(1) The storage on a site of any of the kinds of wastes from the relevant sources listed in Table 4AA, if—

- (a) the waste in question is suitable for use for the purposes of relevant work which will be carried on at the site;
- (b) no more than 50,000 tonnes of such waste are stored at the site; and
- (b) in the case of waste which is not produced on the site, it is not stored there for longer than six months.

Table 4AA

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals	Waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those containing dangerous substances
	Waste sand and clays
Wastes from sugar processing	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except wastes from waste management facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the preparation of water intended for human consumption and waste for industrial use)	Bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding oil fly ash and boiler dust)
	Pulverised fuel ash
	Gypsum
Wastes from the iron and steel industry	Unprocessed slag
Wastes from the casting of ferrous and non ferrous pieces	Furnace slag
Wastes from the manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction pieces	Waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)

Source of Waste	Kind of Waste
Wastes from the manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them	Waste concrete and concrete sludge
Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	Concrete
	Bricks
	Tiles and ceramics
	Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
Wastes from incineration and pyrolysis of waste	Bottom ash and slag
Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	Minerals (for example sand, stones)
Soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil	Track ballast, soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances
	Dredging spoil (unless it contains dangerous substances)*
Garden and park waste (including cemetery waste)	Soil and stones
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	Road base and road planings

* For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), dredging spoil is only suitable for use in drainage works.

(2) The use of any kind of waste from the corresponding source listed in Table 4AA for the purposes of relevant work if—

- (a) the waste is suitable for use for those purposes;
- (b) the work is carried out in accordance with any applicable planning permission; and
- (c) the waste is used to a depth that does not exceed the dimensions of the final cross sections shown on any plan submitted under regulation 18AA of these Regulations.

(3) The storage on a site of waste consisting of road planings and roadbase which are to be used for the purposes of relevant work carried on elsewhere if—

- (a) no more than 50,000 tonnes of such waste are stored at the site; and
- (b) the waste is stored there for no longer than six months.

(4) In this paragraph, “relevant work” means work for the construction, maintenance or improvement of—

- (a) a building, highway, railway, airport, dock or other transport facility;

- (b) recreational facilities; or
- (c) drainage

but does not include work involving land reclamation.

(5) In this paragraph “drainage” means drainage carried out for the purposes of the Land Drainage Act 1991, the Water Resources Act 1991 or the Environment Act 1995.”.

Burning of waste at docks

15. After paragraph 45 (recovery of scrap metal) insert—

“**46A.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4), the burning at a dock of waste consisting of—

- (a) plant tissue waste, pursuant to a notice given under regulation 22 of the Plant Health (Great Britain) Order 1993(**11**);
- (b) wood of any kind used to wedge or support parts of cargo, including packing material, spacers and pallets, pursuant to a notice given under regulation 21 of the Plant Health (Forestry) (Great Britain) Order 1993(**12**).

(2) The storage at the dock where it was unloaded of waste intended to be burned under sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The total quantity of waste stored or burned, in any period of 24 hours, shall not exceed 15 tonnes.

(4) The waste shall be burnt on a hard-standing, within a secure location at the dock where it was unloaded.”.

Transitional provisions

16.—(1) This regulation applies to the carrying on of any exempt activity falling within paragraph 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 or 19 of Schedule 3 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 which was being carried on immediately before these Regulations came into force (“a transitional exempt activity”).

(2) A person who was carrying on a transitional exempt activity at any place immediately before these Regulations came into force will be treated as if the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (as they had effect before such commencement) continue to apply in relation to the carrying on of that activity at that place until the prescribed date.

(3) The prescribed date is—

- (a) where an application for a waste management licence is duly made in relation to the activity before 1st October 2005, the date on which the application is granted or if the application is (or is deemed to be) rejected, the date on which the period for appealing against that rejection expires without an appeal being made or any appeal is withdrawn or finally determined;
- (b) where a notification is provided in relation to that activity in accordance with regulation 18AA(1) of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 before 1st October 2005, the date on which the appropriate registration authority enters the relevant particulars in the register or, if it refuses to do so, the date on which it notifies the exempt person of their decision; or
- (c) in any other case, 1st October 2005.

(11) S.I. 1993/1320; relevant amendments are contained in S.I. 1995/1358.

(12) S.I. 1993/1283; relevant amendments are contained in S.I. 1994/3094.

17. If—

- (a) immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations, a person is the holder of a waste management licence, and
- (b) upon the coming into force of these Regulations an activity authorised by the licence becomes an exempt activity within the meaning of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994,

the licence shall (so far as it applies to that activity) be treated as revoked under section 38 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 upon the coming into force of these Regulations.

Transitional charges

18.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the requirements to pay the charges set out in Table 1 shall apply to any notification made pursuant to regulation 18AA of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall cease to apply in relation to an activity once a charge is prescribed in relation to that activity by a charging scheme made under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995.

Table 1

Relevant paragraph of Schedule 3 to the 1994 Regulations	Charge required under regulation 18AA(1)(c) (£)	Charge required under regulation 18AA(5)(c) (£)
Paragraphs 7,8, 9 and 19	546	412
Paragraph 10	385	321
Paragraph 12, where the quantity of waste proposed to be composted exceeds 50 tonnes at any one time	482	402
Paragraph 12, where the quantity of waste proposed to be composted is 50 tonnes or less at any one time	252	174
Paragraph 46	417	353

Elliot Morley
Minister of State
Department for Environment, Food and Rural
Affairs

22nd March 2005

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations amend the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/1056, as amended) (“the 1994 Regulations”). These Regulations extend to England and Wales, but regulation 5 applies only to England.

Regulation 5 amends regulations 10 and 12 of the 1994 Regulations. Regulation 10 is amended so that each waste regulation authority must enter details of any risk appraisal undertaken for a site to which a waste management licence relates in the public register which the authority maintains under section 64(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (“the 1990 Act”). The amendment to regulation 12 varies the descriptions of plant that are to be treated as being mobile plant for the purposes of Part 2 of the 1990 Act.

The remainder of the Regulations concern activities which are exempt from the requirement for a waste management licence under the 1990 Act. Amendments are made to the conditions which apply to various exempt activities listed in Schedule 3 to the 1994 Regulations by regulations 9 to 14. A new exempt activity is inserted by regulation 15.

More detailed notification requirements apply to the exempt activities described in regulations 9 to 15 by virtue of amendments made by regulations 2 (which enables the registration authority to charge for administering these notifications) and 8.

Some changes are made which affect all exempt activities. By regulation 6 the Secretary of State is given the power to issue statutory guidance to registration authorities. Regulation 7 also clarifies the ability of the registration authorities to remove entries from the register in relation to activities which are not exempt, and increases the penalty for failure to register to level 2 on the standard scale (currently £500). Failure to register in relation to notifiable exempt activities will be subject to level 3 fines (currently £1,000).

Transitional provisions are included at regulations 15 to 17. These include the imposition of fees in the period before a charging scheme is put in place.

A Regulatory Impact Assessment in relation to these Regulations has been placed in the library of both Houses of Parliament and copies can be obtained from WM Licensing and Enforcement Unit, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Zone 7/H11, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6DE.