
WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2001 No. 2197

The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001

Grounds of appeal against a remediation notice

7.—(1) The grounds of appeal against a remediation notice under section 78L(1) are any of the following—

- (a) that, in determining whether any land to which the notice relates appears to be contaminated land, the local authority—
 - (i) failed to act in accordance with guidance issued by the National Assembly for Wales under section 78A(2), (5) or (6); or
 - (ii) whether by reason of such a failure or otherwise, unreasonably identified all or any of the land to which the notice relates as contaminated land;
- (b) that, in determining a requirement of the notice, the enforcing authority—
 - (i) failed to have regard to guidance issued by the National Assembly for Wales under section 78E(5); or
 - (ii) whether by reason of such a failure or otherwise, unreasonably required the appellant to do anything by way of remediation;
- (c) that the enforcing authority unreasonably determined the appellant to be the appropriate person who is to bear responsibility for anything required by the notice to be done by way of remediation;
- (d) subject to paragraph (2) below, that the enforcing authority unreasonably failed to determine that some person in addition to the appellant is an appropriate person in relation to anything required by the notice to be done by way of remediation;
- (e) that, in respect of anything required by the notice to be done by way of remediation, the enforcing authority failed to act in accordance with guidance issued by the National Assembly for Wales under section 78F(6);
- (f) that, where two or more persons are appropriate persons in relation to anything required by the notice to be done by way of remediation, the enforcing authority—
 - (i) failed to determine the proportion of the cost stated in the notice to be the liability of the appellant in accordance with guidance issued by the National Assembly for Wales under section 78F(7); or
 - (ii) whether, by reason of such a failure or otherwise, unreasonably determined the proportion of the cost that the appellant is to bear;
- (g) that service of the notice contravened a provision of subsection (1) or (3) of section 78H (restrictions and prohibitions on serving remediation notices) other than in circumstances where section 78H(4) applies;
- (h) that, where the notice was served in reliance on section 78H(4) without compliance with section 78H(1) or (3), the enforcing authority could not reasonably have taken the view that the contaminated land in question was in such a condition by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that there was imminent danger of serious harm, or serious pollution of controlled waters, being caused;

- (i) that the enforcing authority has unreasonably failed to be satisfied, in accordance with section 78H(5)(b), that appropriate things are being, or will be, done by way of remediation without service of a notice;
 - (j) that any thing required by the notice to be done by way of remediation was required in contravention of a provision of section 78J (restrictions on liability relating to the pollution of controlled waters);
 - (k) that any thing required by the notice to be done by way of remediation was required in contravention of a provision of section 78K (liability in respect of contaminating substances which escape to other land);
 - (l) that the enforcing authority itself has power, in a case falling within section 78N(3)(b), to do what is appropriate by way of remediation;
 - (m) that the enforcing authority itself has power, in a case falling within section 78N(3)(e), to do what is appropriate by way of remediation;
 - (n) that the enforcing authority, in considering for the purposes of section 78N(3)(e), whether it would seek to recover all or a portion of the cost incurred by it in doing some particular thing by way of remediation—
 - (i) failed to have regard to any hardship which the recovery may cause to the person from whom the cost is recoverable or to any guidance issued by the National Assembly for Wales for the purposes of section 78P(2); or
 - (ii) whether by reason of such a failure or otherwise, unreasonably determined that it would decide to seek to recover all of the cost;
 - (o) that, in determining a requirement of the notice, the enforcing authority failed to have regard to guidance issued by the Environment Agency under section 78V(1);
 - (p) that a period specified in the notice within which the appellant is required to do anything is not reasonably sufficient for the purpose;
 - (q) that the notice provides for a person acting in a relevant capacity⁽¹⁾ to be personally liable to bear the whole or part of the cost of doing any thing by way of remediation, contrary to the provisions of section 78X(3)(a);
 - (r) that service of the notice contravened a provision of section 78YB (interaction of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 with other enactments), and—
 - (i) in a case where subsection (1) of that section is relied on, that it ought reasonably to have appeared to the enforcing authority that the powers of the Environment Agency under section 27 might be exercised;
 - (ii) in a case where subsection (3) of section 78YB is relied on, that it ought reasonably to have appeared to the enforcing authority that the powers of a waste regulation authority or waste collection authority under section 59 might be exercised; or
 - (s) that there has been some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice, in respect of which there is no right of appeal under the grounds set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (r) above.
- (2) A person may only appeal on the ground specified in paragraph (1)(d) above in a case where—
- (a) the enforcing authority has determined that he is an appropriate person by virtue of subsection (2) of section 78F and he claims to have found some other person who is an appropriate person by virtue of that subsection;

(1) For the definition of “person acting in a relevant capacity” see section 78X(4).

- (b) the notice is served on him as the owner or occupier for the time being of the contaminated land in question and he claims to have found some other person who is an appropriate person by virtue of that subsection; or
 - (c) the notice is served on him as the owner or occupier for the time being of the contaminated land in question, and he claims that some other person is also an owner or occupier for the time being of the whole or part of that land.
- (3) If and in so far as an appeal against a remediation notice is based on the ground of some informality, defect or error in, or in connection with, the notice, the appellate authority shall dismiss the appeal if it is satisfied that the informality, defect or error was not a material one.