

Example EPR application for the intensive farming sector

Example Application - Broiler Farm

Introduction

This example application will help you to prepare your EPR Permit application. It will guide you on how to complete the application form and typical supporting documents which will need to be submitted to us with the application form. It contains the amount of detail that is considered sufficient for us to determine whether a permit can be issued. This example is for a typical broiler farm application.

Where appropriate, parts of the supporting documents presented here may be copied into your application and modified by you according to individual circumstances. Not all of the supporting documents identified here will be needed for applications for all broiler farms. Conversely there may be additional documents (not included here) which may have to be submitted by others.

In addition to the supporting documents that must be submitted with the application, you will also need to have other documents ready on site by the time of the permit issue. These include:

- Environment Management System - See section 1.1 of Sector Guidance Note (SGN) EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.
- Accident Management Plan – See section 1.2 of SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and Factsheet 4 in [EPR intensive farming - Helping you produce plans for your EPR application](#). This will include your raw materials inventory
- Manure management plan - if you spread litter or dirty water onto your own agricultural land – See section 2.3 of SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and Factsheet 5 in [EPR intensive farming - Helping you produce plans for your EPR application](#).

SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and the IPPC Factsheets are available via the website; www.environment-agency.gov.uk/agriculture or by telephoning us on 03708 506 506.

Pre-application discussion

You should contact your local Environment Agency office to arrange a pre-application discussion. The Environment Agency's customer services will be able to put you in touch with your local office: telephone 03708 506 506

At the pre-application we will advise you about the application process and identify nearby nature conservation sites which will need to be considered in your environmental risk assessment.

Completing the application form

The application form is split into eight parts named Part A to Part F1. You will have to complete different parts of the form depending on the type of application you are making as follows:

- New application: parts A, B2, B3 and F1
- Variation, including consolidation: parts A, C2, C3 and F1
- Transfer: parts A, D2 and F1
- Surrender: parts A, E2 and F1

When completing Parts A, B2, B3 and F1 of the application forms you should refer to the example application form Part A, B2, B3 and F1 accompanying this document. Each section of the application forms have supporting guidance notes available on our website to help you complete your application;

<http://www.environment-agency.co.uk/business/topics/permitting/117626.aspx>

Each form can be completed online and either saved to a compact disc then submitted or printed off and handwritten. Note that although at the top of the form there is a tab entitled 'submit form', this function is **not** possible at this time.

You will need to submit a total of **eight** paper copies of the application form and each of the supporting documents or **one** electronic copy or a CD and **three** paper copies.

Overview of the example application form

The farm to which this example application refers is based on the one depicted in IPPC farm overview replicated overleaf. Factsheet 2 (Site layout for a broiler farm) and Factsheet 3 (Site drainage plan for a broiler farm) are available in [EPR intensive farming - Helping you produce plans for your EPR application](#)

The farm has been given the name 'XYZ Poultry Farm' and the owner (and operator) is shown as Mr James Smith. Example addresses, postcodes, telephone numbers and grid references have been inserted to illustrate which sections of the forms would need to be completed by this particular applicant.

The following description will form the basis of the non-technical summary – see Appendix 4 later:

The farm currently consists of one broiler house with a total of 28,000 broiler places. The operator is expanding his business and building a second shed. This brings the capacity of the farm to 58,000 broiler places, over the threshold of 40,000 poultry places, and therefore requires a new environmental permit. The farm is set in 0.4 hectares, the land having previously been in general agricultural use.

Broiler house 1 is 18 years old. It has a roof inlet/side extraction ventilation system. Roof water is diverted to a soakaway. As part of the expansion the operator is proposing to build a second house (Broiler house 2) of similar proportions adjacent to the existing house. Broiler house 2 has a side inlet/roof extraction ventilation system. Roof water from this house is treated by a swale.

The farm also has the following:

- an incinerator for carcass disposal (approved by Animal Health);
- below-ground storage for wash water;
- storage facilities for fuels, disinfectants, chemicals and veterinary products.

Most of the used litter from the farm is supplied to a power station. The remainder, together with all of the wash water is taken from the site and spread off site.

To the north of the farm is a ditch (referred to as 'Mill Stream'). There are 'sensitive receptors' (dwelling houses) within 400 metres of the farm and this necessitates the preparation of noise and odour management plans as part of the application.

Documents required

For all new applications the following documents must be submitted:

- Application form for an environment permit Part A, Part B2, Part B3 and Part F1
- Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Site Drainage Plan
- Appendix 2 - Site Condition Report
- Appendix 3 - Summary of the Environment Management System
- Appendix 4 - Non-technical summary
- Appendix 5 - Technical Standards
- Appendix 7 - Energy efficiency
- Appendix 8 - Raw Materials Inventory
- Appendix 11 - H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

For this application the following additional documents must be submitted:

- Appendix 6 - Summary of Planning Environmental Impact Assessment
- Appendix 9 - Odour Management Plan
- Appendix 10 - Noise Management Plan

Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control (IPPC) for a Broiler Installation

What is IPPC?

IPPC is an important piece of environmental legislation which applies throughout the European Union. It aims to control the environmental effects of a wide range of industries, including poultry and pig units, by preventing or reducing emissions to air, water and land. IPPC installations will be subject to an initial application fee and to annual charges, paid to the Environment Agency.

Is Your Farm Affected?

Only 'installations' with more than 40,000 bird places are subject to IPPC. An installation will normally be a single production site, which could include several different houses on the same site.

Important Dates

Poultry installations built before October 2000 must apply for an IPPC permit between November 2006 & the end of January 2007.

New and 'substantially changed' installations must apply for an IPPC permit immediately. Producers operating without a permit face prosecution.

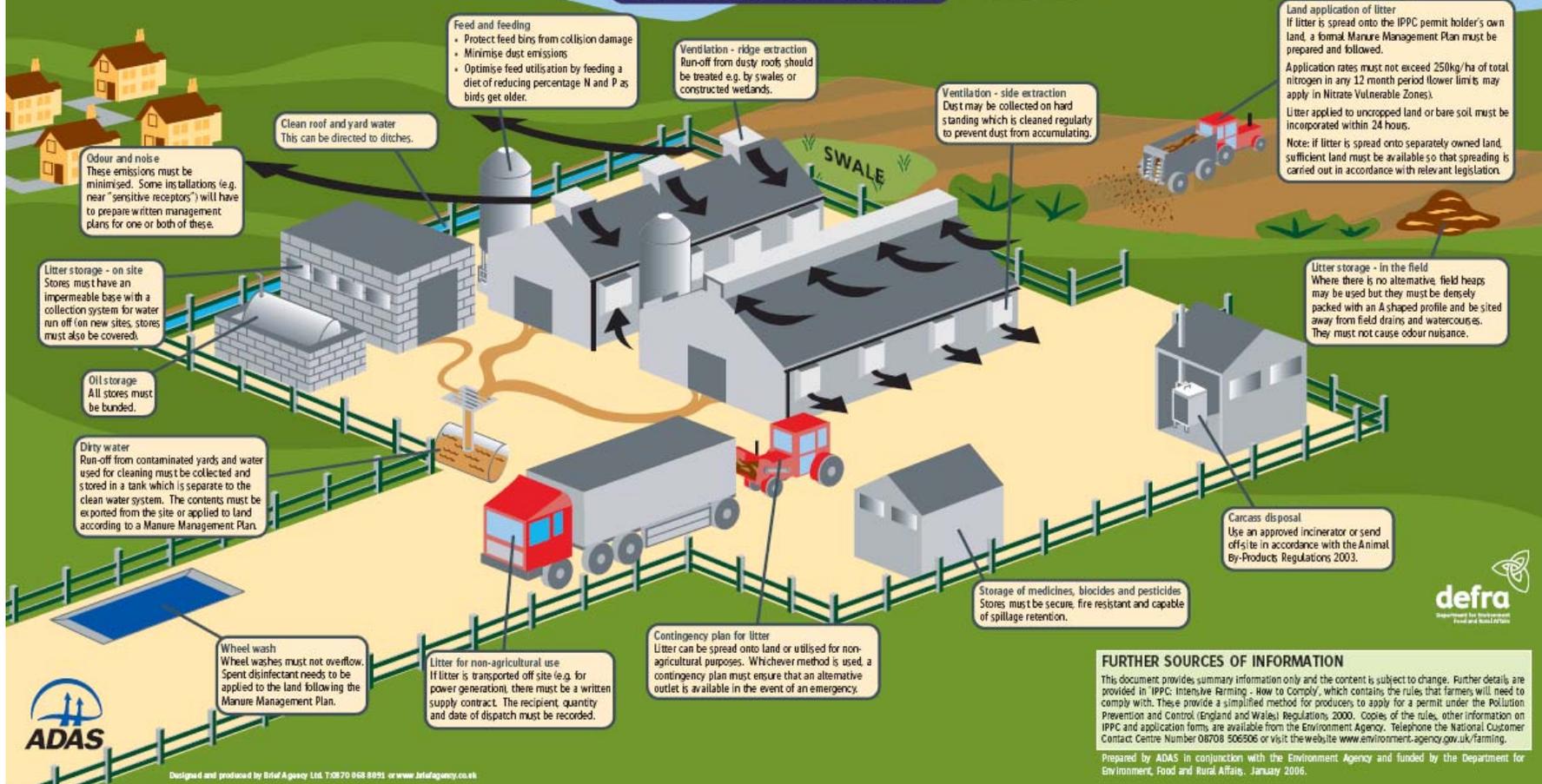
Why is Broiler Production Included in IPPC?

Poultry units affect the environment by the production of ammonia, dust, odour, noise etc. and through emissions of nutrients and metals associated with used litter and dirty water. The effects of these could include acidification, eutrophication, damage to ecosystems, the build up of substances in soils and reduction of amenity nuisance. Environmental effects vary greatly between sites and IPPC aims to minimise the impact by the adoption of 'Best Available Techniques'.

Guiding Principles

- Maintain all structures and equipment in good repair and in good working condition
- Keep the litter dry - this reduces ammonia emissions
- Optimise crude protein and phosphorus levels in feed
- Minimise dust emissions from buildings
- Make best use of used litter, whilst minimising pollution risk
- Provide suitable storage and disposal arrangements for dirty water and poultry carcasses
- Demonstrate waste minimisation and careful use of resources (water, energy etc.) through regular reviews and records of consumption
- Maintain an Accident Management Plan and provide training to ensure that staff understand the Plan and other obligations under IPPC.

KEY ISSUES TO ADDRESS



Designed and produced by Defra Agency Ltd. T: 0770 068 8951 or www.jntifagency.co.uk



FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This document provides summary information only and the content is subject to change. Further details are provided in 'IPPC: Intensive Farming - How to Comply', which contains the rules that farmers will need to comply with. These provide a simplified method for producers to apply for a permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000. Copies of the rules, other information on IPPC and application forms are available from the Environment Agency. Telephone the National Customer Contact Centre: Number 08708 506506 or visit the website www.environment-agency.gov.uk/farming.

Prepared by ADAS in conjunction with the Environment Agency and funded by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, January 2006.

The following notes are specific to an intensive farming application:

Application Form Part A - About you

If you are completing the application form on your computer, check that the highlight tab at the top of the form is on so that the boxes appear in blue in question 1. This allows a filter to be switched on and moves you to the next question. We advise you to save the form on your computer before printing it. This will be your back-up copy.

Complete the questions in order.

1. About you

Tick the box which describes you as an applicant. Once you tick the box, the next section to be completed will be highlighted in blue.

2. Applications from an individual

Fill in your details. We can only issue permits to named individuals. Now go to section 6 of the application form.

3. Applications from an organisation of individuals

Complete the type and details of your organisation. We can only issue permits to named individuals, not to a partnership, so give details of each individual. If necessary, use a separate sheet to provide additional applicants and tell us the document reference you have in the space provided on the form.

4. Applications from public bodies

Fill in the details of the type, name of the public body and the details of an authorised officer.

5. Applications from companies

Give us the name, company registration number and the date the company was registered.

Unregistered corporate bodies

If you are an unregistered corporate body, you will need to provide evidence with the document reference showing that you are a legal body before we can issue a permit to you. You then need to go to section 6 on the application form.

6. Your address

6a. Your main (registered office) address

All applicants must give provide the address, telephone and email details of the registered office. If you are applying as a limited company, give the address of the registered office, which should match the one held at Companies House.

If you are applying as a company the email address given should be that of the company secretary as this is the one we will use to email a copy of the permit and any future information or notices connected with the permit.

For a partnership, please provide address, telephone and email details of every partner, continuing on a separate referenced sheet if needed. These details will be used to email a copy of the permit and any future information or notices connected with the permit.

6b. Main UK business address (if different from above)

This is only required if it is different from your principal business address (for example, companies registered overseas).

7. Contact details

7a. Who can we contact about your application?

It will help us if there is someone we can contact if we have any questions about your application. If the person is not yourself, the person you name should have the authority to act on your behalf, for example a consultant or agent.

7b. Who can we contact about your operation (if different from question 7a)?

This question concerns the operation of the farm. Please give details of who should be contacted for any future information or notices connected with the permit. It could be yourself as the operator or a person who is authorised to act on your behalf.

7c. Who can we contact about your billing or invoice?

Tick the relevant box if either of the above people is the contact for billing or invoices, or fill in their details if it is someone different.

8. How to contact us.

This section gives you details of who and how to contact someone if you require more help in completing this form. Please do not send the application to this address or email. Instead send it to the address on Form F1, along with your completed Forms B2, B3 and F1.

Feedback

Please feel free to provide feedback to us on the time taken to complete the form, ease of answering and whether you would like a reply.

Application Form Part B2 - General – new bespoke permit

If you are completing the application form on your computer, check that the highlight tab at the top of the form is on so that the boxes appear in blue in question 1. This allows a filter to be switched on and moves you to the next question. We advise you to save the form on your computer before printing it. This will be your back-up copy.

Complete the questions in order.

1. About the permit

1a. You can ignore this question. The customer numbering system is not in use at this time.

1b. Please provide the case reference number if you had pre-application discussions with us. We will then be able to refer back to the information you've already given us, which will help us to determine your application. Further guidance on pre-application discussion is available by calling 03708 506 506.

1c. Is the permit for a site or for mobile plant?

Tick 'Site' as all new Intensive Farm EPR applications are for a 'Site' and not 'Mobile Plant'.

Mobile plant 1d and 1e – you can ignore these questions as they are not applicable to an intensive farm application.

2. About the site (but not mobile plant)

2a. The 'Site' means all the land that the broiler installation occupies. Give the site name and provide the site address. Provide the 12-character Ordnance Survey National grid reference for the centre of the site, for example, AB 123400 567800

2b. What is the type of regulated facility type for the site you are applying for (if only one)?

Tick 'Installation.'

What is the type of activity?

2b1. Installation

Tick 'Intensive Farming Installation,' unless you have other activities on your site, in which case you will need to complete the appropriate sections of 2b and 2c.

Now go to question 2d

2d. Low impact installations (installations only)

Tick 'No' as intensive pig and poultry installations do not meet the risk criteria of a low-impact installation.

2e. Are you planning to treat batteries?

Tick 'No' .

2f. Multi-operator installations

This would apply only where part of the farm is operated by a different company or individual. In majority of cases this will not be relevant and can be left blank.

3. Your ability as an operator

When determining your application we must consider whether you will be a competent operator. We will look at your technical ability and whether you have been convicted of a relevant offence. Technical ability includes your previous experience and details of any informal and formal training you and your staff have undertaken.

Guidance about Operator competence (Regulatory Guidance Series EPR 5) can be downloaded from our website or are available by calling 03708 506 506.

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/RGN_5_Operator_Competence.pdf

3a. Relevant offences (for installations and waste operations only)

You must tell us if any of the relevant people or the company itself named in your application have been convicted of a relevant offence. A relevant offence is one relating to the environment or environmental regulation. A list of relevant offences can be found in the relevant offences guidance.

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Relevant_conviction_guidance.pdf

Please include any extra information about an offence that you feel we should take into account.

3b. Technical ability (for specified waste management activities and waste operations only)

Answer not applicable, unless you have a waste operation on your installation,.

If you do, we need to be satisfied that you will have sufficient technical ability to operate your facility. Your management system should include information about how you will assess, develop and maintain technical ability amongst staff.

You must have appropriate technical management in place before we can issue your permit. You need to give us details of each person who will provide technical management at your facility and supply evidence of any training of staff including:

- vocational qualifications e.g. NVQs;
- attendance at external or in-house training;
- those with approved training to cascade that training to other staff;
- mentoring as part of “on the job” training;
- experience (as long as there is evidence that it is kept up to date).

3c. Finances (for installations, waste operations and mining waste operations only)

You will need to provide details of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings against the named applicant or any relevant person.

Answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’.

We may also want to contact a credit reference agency to verify your financial standing. You are giving consent to this check by completing and submitting the application form.

3d. Management Systems (all)

You must have an effective, written management system in place that identifies and reduces the risk of pollution. The permit will require you (as the operator) to ensure you manage and operate your farm in accordance with this management system.

Please read Sector Guidance Note EPR 6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' to help you decide if your management system meets the required specification and then tick 'Yes' or 'No'.

Then tick the box for the management system you will be providing for your regulated facility and its reference number.

You must include a summary of your management system with the application. Refer to Appendix 3 of this document for an example of a summary of a management system.

4. Consultation (fill in boxes 4a to 4c for installations and waste operations and 4d for installations)

4a – 4c.

We need to consult the relevant authorities if your operation of your installation will involve the release of a substance to a sewer, a harbour or any relevant coastal or territorial water. If yes, the please provide details of the relevant authorities where appropriate. Otherwise, tick 'No'.

Note we are only interested in discharges to sewers of process effluents (e.g. wash waters) and not domestic sewage from the office or farm house.

4d. Is the installation on a site for which:

4d1. a nuclear site licence is needed under section 1 of the Nuclear Installations Act 1965?

Tick 'No'

4d2. a policy document for preventing major accidents is needed under regulation 5 of the Control of Major Accidents Hazards Regulations 1999...?

Tick 'No'

5. Planning Status

This section is only relevant for waste operations. If there are no waste operations on your installation leave this section blank.

Unlike waste operations we do not require evidence of your planning permission before issuing your EPR permit. We do recommend that you apply for any planning permission if appropriate, in conjunction with applying for your EPR permit.

6. Supporting information

6a. Provide a plan or plans for the site (but not for any mobile plant)

You must send us a site plan that identifies all of the land on which your activities or operations (or both) take place. The site plan should provide a date and a reference number and must be drawn accurately to a defined scale. The site boundary and any drainage discharge points must be clearly marked and labelled. **The site boundary should be clearly marked in green.** Also provide the document reference for the plan. Paper copies of the site plan must be either A4 or A3 size.

Refer to the example site plan in Appendix 1 of this document. The installation boundary plan must be geographically correct i.e. follow fences or hedgerows etc and not be schematic.

6b. Provide the relevant sections of a site condition report if this applies

Site protection must be addressed throughout the life of an environmental permit, so if any pollution or contamination is caused it must be dealt with quickly and effectively.

If you surrender the permit at any time in the future, you will need to be able to show that the site has been returned to a satisfactory state. In order to achieve this you are required to produce a Site Condition Report which describes the condition of the site. It should identify any substance in, on or under the land that may constitute a pollution risk. The first part of the report is created at the permit application stage and it will then be updated and added to throughout the life of the permit. This Site Condition Report would then be completed and submitted in support of a surrender application.

You need to provide us with a Site Condition Report with sections 1 to 3 completed with your application. Refer to the example Site Condition Report in Appendix 2 of this document. Sections 4 to 8 will need to be completed if you surrender the permit in the future. Please provide the document reference.

6c. Provide a non-technical summary of your application

Refer to the non-technical summary example in Appendix 4 of this document. This should include a summary of the activities at the farm, a summary of the key technical standards and control measures arising from your risk assessment. You will be asked to provide more detailed answers on risk assessment and technical standards in part B3. Please give the document reference.

7. Environmental risk assessment

Once you have worked through the SGN EPR6.09; How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming, you will have developed a full set of proposals for your farm including the nature, quantities and sources of your foreseeable emissions to air, water and land. You should now describe the environmental risk posed by your proposals. This must take the form of an environmental risk assessment which should follow the methodology set out in the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment guidance. Annex b specifically covers intensive farming installations. Where you wish to use a methodology other than that in H1, that methodology must address the same issues as H1 and to an equivalent level of detail.

The purpose of the environmental risk assessment is to demonstrate that the impacts of your proposals will be acceptable.

The key issues for intensive farms are:

- odour
- noise
- fugitive emissions such as dust and flies
- airborne ammonia emissions

H1 Environmental Risk Assessment guidance - [Annex \(b\) Intensive Farming](#) is available on our website or by calling 03708 506 506.

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/permitting/36414.aspx>

Airborne ammonia emissions from your farm on nearby wildlife sites.

An air impact screening assessment must be submitted with your application and if necessary, following the screening, a full air impact assessment will need to be included with your application. H1 Annex (b) includes an example of ammonia screening assessment.

We will establish if there is a requirement for a detailed air impact assessment during the pre-application discussion by carrying out ammonia screening assessment for you. If our screening assessment indicates that detailed modelling will be required, this does not necessarily mean the permit will require emission reductions, or even be refused. This is simply to identify which sites show potential to damage a nature conservation site and where more detailed modelling is required. Once the pre-application process is complete, we'll send you a report detailing whether you need to provide a further assessment for any sites as part of your application.

If you are required to submit a detailed air impact assessment, if your modelling report indicates the predicted process contribution is greater than the allowable thresholds your assessment and application **must include ammonia reduction techniques to reduce the contribution to the allowable threshold.**

If you are required to submit a detailed air impact assessment, you should provide the electronic modelling data files.

Where these criteria can not be met a detailed assessment of the proposal will be carried out by the Environment Agency. For SAC, SPA, Ramsar and SSSI we will need to consult with either Natural England or the Countryside Council for Wales before the determination of the application can be completed.

Factsheets and guidance about ammonia emissions to the atmosphere and nature conservation, the Environment Agency's assessment process and how to model ammonia emissions from intensive farms can be found on our website at:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/40071.aspx>

You should contact your local Environment Agency office to arrange a pre-application discussion. The Environment Agency's customer services will be able to put you in touch with your local office: telephone 03708 506 506

Refer to Appendix 11 of this document for the example Environmental Risk Assessment. Please give the document reference.

8. How to contact us.

This section gives you details of who and how to contact someone if you require more help in completing this form. Please do not send the application to this address or email. Instead send it to the address on Form F1, along with your completed Forms A, B3 and F1.

Feedback

Please feel free to provide feedback to us on the time taken to complete the form, ease of answering and whether you would like a reply.

Application Form Part B3 - New bespoke installation permit

If you are completing the application form on your computer, check that the highlight tab at the top of the form is on so that the boxes appear in blue in question 1. This allows a filter to be switched on and moves you to the next question. We advise you to save the form on your computer before printing it. This will be your back-up copy.

Complete the questions in order.

1. What activities are you applying for?

This table asks about the proposed activities at the farm.

Fill in Table 1a and note the document reference. Use the notes on page 3 to help you.

Installation name – add in your farm name.

Schedule 1 references

Intensive farming is listed in Section 6.9 of Schedule 1 of the EPR Regulations, then choose the relevant sub-section:

Section 6.9 A(1)(a)(i) - rearing of poultry 40,000 places

Section 6.9 A(1)(a)(ii) - rearing of production pigs (over 30kg) 2,000 places

Section 6.9 A(1)(a)(iii) - rearing of sows 750 places

Consider if your farm includes any other activities listed in the regulations. For example a biomass burner used to heat the sheds with a thermal input greater than 0.4Mw may also require an environmental permit.

Description of the activity

Choose the description that matches the appropriate schedule i.e.

- Broiler production
- Free range egg production
- Production pigs

Activity capacity

Leave this section blank. You should specify the number of animal places you are applying for in Appendix 3.

Directly associated activities (DAA) can include but are not limited to:

- a carcass incinerator (below 50kg/hour);
- the number of below threshold sows at the farm;
- the number of pigs (below 30kg);
- an effluent treatment plant.

Give its name and a short description.

Types of waste accepted

This section only applies to farms that dispose of or recover imported waste. Leave this section blank if you do not import, treat or dispose of waste within the installation boundary.

Otherwise, if you deal with wastes as well, you will need to complete the three right-hand columns, give the total storage capacity and the annual throughput in the bottom rows of the table.

Table 1b – Template example – types of waste accepted and restrictions

This table must be completed with the details of the wastes accepted onto the site, with the waste codes and descriptions. Use the template given and provide a document reference for any extra information.

2. Emissions to air, water and land

Table 2 - Emissions (releases)

List all emission points from your operation and their locations in the table or refer to a table of emission points if they are listed elsewhere in your application. Refer to Appendix 5 of this document, for an example table of emission points. Additionally, you can include a site plan marking the locations of the emission points.

Supporting information

3. Operating techniques

Complete Table 3a Technical Standards and list the relevant technical guidance notes you are going to use. For Intensive farming, you must operate your intensive pig and poultry unit in accordance with the techniques laid out in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. If you plan to use another standard this will need to be fully justified in a separate document.

You do not need to describe the operation using block diagrams, so answer "not applicable" for the document reference.

You need to summarise the main measures you will use to control the main issues identified in your H1 assessment or technical guidance. As a starting point refer to SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and consider the relevant requirements in Chapter 2 and 3 for your production process.

You should review any existing livestock housing and existing site drainage and identify all aspects of the design and management which does or does not meet the BAT (Best Available Techniques) standards. Where you identify any improvements that you can make to either the design or management of the housing and drainage which will help to reduce the emissions, you should submit an Improvement Plan with a timetable for implementation. This plan may be included as part of an improvement programme within your permit.

However we will not normally give any leeway through an improvement programme where the activities are already causing significant pollution - for example causing significant odour complaints.

We would not normally give any leeway through an improvement programme where there is a risk of pollution and the actions taken are relatively straightforward - for example: unbunded fuel tanks or lack of wash water containment

Refer to the example review of Technical Standards in Appendix 5 of this document. Refer to the example H1 risk assessment in Appendix 11 of this document.

Guidance about Housing and Drainage Reviews (Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 of SGN EPR6.09; 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming') can be downloaded from our website or are available by calling 03708 506 506.
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/40069.aspx>

3b. General Requirements

Complete Table 3b General Requirements. You must have an accident management plan, which meets the requirements of SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming', in place at the time of permit issue and implement it if an accident occurs. Give the document reference for your accident management plan.

SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' states that farming installations do not have to produce a written fugitive emissions management plan, so put 'not applicable'.

You are required to submit a written odour and/or a noise management plan as part of your application where your farm is within 400m of sensitive receptors or the farm has been the cause of odour and/or noise complaints. Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, neighbouring dwellings, schools, hospitals or parks. Please give your document reference numbers.

Refer to the example Odour and Noise management plans in Appendix 9 and 10 respectively and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment in Appendix 11 of this document.

Guidance about odour (Appendix 4 of SGN EPR6.09; 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming') can be downloaded from our website or are available by calling 03708 506 506.
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/40069.aspx>

3c. Types and amounts of raw materials

Complete Table 3c Types and amounts of raw materials, as appropriate for your farm. Add in the same installation name that appears in Table 1a. If your list does not fit into the table continue in a separate document and give the document reference. Refer to Appendix 8 Raw Materials Inventory, of this document for an example.

3d. Information for specific sectors

Refer to Appendix 3 of Part B3 of the application form (page 13) – Specific questions for the intensive farming sector. Answer question 1 by completing the table with the type and maximum number of animal places that you are applying for.

IMPORTANT:

The number of animal places allowed at your farm will be limited to the number you apply for in this table. This limit applies to the number of animals placed at the beginning of the production/crop cycle.

If you wish to increase the number of animal places after your permit is issued you must apply for a variation and will be asked to reassess the impact of the increase in ammonia emissions on nearby sensitive receptors.

For questions 2 and 3, tick the boxes as appropriate to record if manure or slurry is exported from the site and to record if manure or slurry is spread on the site.

General information

4. Monitoring

There will be few farming installations that will need to monitor discharges from point source emissions. Monitoring may be required where there is a large combustion plant such as an anaerobic digester or a biomass burner on the site that is a listed activity in its own right under EPR, or if you need a discharge consent. Advice should be sought at the pre-application discussion.

If questions 4a and/or 4b do not apply, then answer with 'not applicable'.

5. Environmental impact assessment

5a. Have your proposals been the subject of an environmental impact assessment under Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 [Environmental Impact Assessment] (EIA)?

If your proposals have been subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) enclose a copy of the environmental statement, with the document reference number and tick yes. Otherwise, tick no.

If you have received your planning permission for your proposal you need to include:

- a copy of the planning permission
- the committee report and decision on the EIA

6. Resource efficiency and climate change

6a. Describe the basic measures for improving how energy-efficient your activities are.

Refer to Appendix 7 - Energy efficiency for guidance. Please give the document reference number of your plan.

6b. Provide a breakdown of the changes to the energy your activities use up and create.

You need to prepare a list or diagram of where energy is used at your farm. Refer to Appendix 7 – Energy efficiency for guidance. Again, please give the document reference number of your plan.

6c. Have you entered into, or will you enter into, a climate-change levy agreement?

If your farm participates in a Climate Change Agreement (CCA) you are required as a minimum to supply a copy of the front sheet of the underlying agreement signed by Defra. Please give the date you entered, or will enter, CCA and the document reference number. Tick 'Yes'.

If your farm is not in a CCA you will need to submit an energy efficiency action plan as part of your application – refer to section 1.3 of the Sector Guidance Note SGN EPR6.09; 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and

Horizontal Guidance Note 2- Energy Efficiency available on our website through the following link:
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/interimenergy.pdf> or by calling 03708 506 506. Please give the document reference number of your plan. Tick 'no'.

6d. Tell us about, and justify your reasons for, the raw and other materials, other substances and water that you will use

You should make a list of the main materials you will use which have potential for significant environmental impact, including:

- quantities used;
- chemical composition;
- fate of the material;
- environmental impact potential;
- any practicable alternative material that may have a lower environmental impact;
- justification for continued use of any substance for which there is a less hazardous alternative.

Refer to Appendix 8 for the example application Raw Materials Inventory for guidance. Please give the document reference number.

6e. Describe how you avoid producing waste in line with Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste

If you have carried out a waste minimisation review in the two years prior to the submission of the application include details with your application. Otherwise the first waste minimisation review shall take place within two years of issue of your permit. Use the Raw Materials Inventory as a starting point of the materials present on your site and describe how you will avoid, recover or dispose of each waste.

Please give the document reference number of your review.

7. How to contact us.

This section gives you details of who and how to contact someone if you require more help in completing this form. Please do not send the application to this address or email. Instead send it to the address on Form F1, along with your completed Forms A, B2 and F1.

Feedback

Please feel free to provide feedback to us on the time taken to complete the form, ease of answering and whether you would like a reply.

Application Form Part F1 – Opra, charges and declarations

1. Working out charges

Table 1 – Working out charges

Intensive Farming is charged as a Tier 2 facility.

Under 'type of application' put the farm name.

Under 'charge identifier' for new applications put non-accredited.

Put the number of facilities you are applying for – usually one.

Refer to the latest version of the permitting charging scheme for the charge for your application. It is available on the charging guidance page of our [website](#) or telephone 03708 506 506.

New applications and substantial variations for sites deemed as sites of high public interest will need to be advertised and therefore the advertising fee should be added to the application fee. Please discuss this with your site officer at the pre-application stage. Complete the summary table to work out your total charge due.

2. Opra scores (does not apply to standard facilities, any other tier 2 permit applications or water discharge or groundwater point source discharge activities.)

Ignore as not relevant to intensive farming unless you are including a facility which is covered by Opra.

3. Payment

Select the method you will be using to pay for your application and provide your details as requested.

You can pay by cheque, postal orders, credit card, debit card or BACS.

Please note that post-dated cheques will not be accepted.

You are advised not to send cash through the post. If this is unavoidable, please use a recorded delivery postal service and enclose your application reference details.

Cheques are banked on receipt of the application.

4. The Data Protection Act 1998

Please read this section carefully so that you understand how we will use the information you provide to us.

5. Confidentiality and national security

If you think any of the information in your application and supporting documents is confidential, tick the box and provide supporting evidence to enable us to determine your claim. If you think any of the information in your application and supporting documents is damaging to national security, tick the box and provide supporting evidence to enable us to determine your claim.

6. Declaration

Ignore the first tick box as it is not applicable.

Tick the second once you have understood and agreed with the declaration above.

Ensure a relevant person makes the declaration. Relevant people means each applicant, and in the case of a company, a director, manager, company secretary or any similar officer or employee. In the case of a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), it includes any partner.

For transfers only – declaration for the person receiving the permit

This section must be completed by the proposed new permit holder.

7. Application checklist

Please tick the box to confirm that you have included the application fee.

This section acts as final check that you have included all the relevant documents along with their reference numbers. Add in the relevant questions numbers.

If you need to list more documents, please continue on a separate sheet and give its document reference.

8. How to contact us.

This section gives you details of who and how to contact someone if you require more help in completing this form. Please do not send the application to this address or email. Instead send it to the address on Form F1, along with your completed Forms A, B2 and B3.

9. Where to send your application

You will need to submit a total of **eight** paper copies of the application form and each of the supporting documents or **one** electronic copy or a CD and **three** paper copies.

Feedback

Please feel free to provide feedback to us on the time taken to complete the form, ease of answering and whether you would like a reply.

Appendix 1: Site Location Plan, Site Layout Plan and Site Drainage Plan

The Site Location Plan indicates:

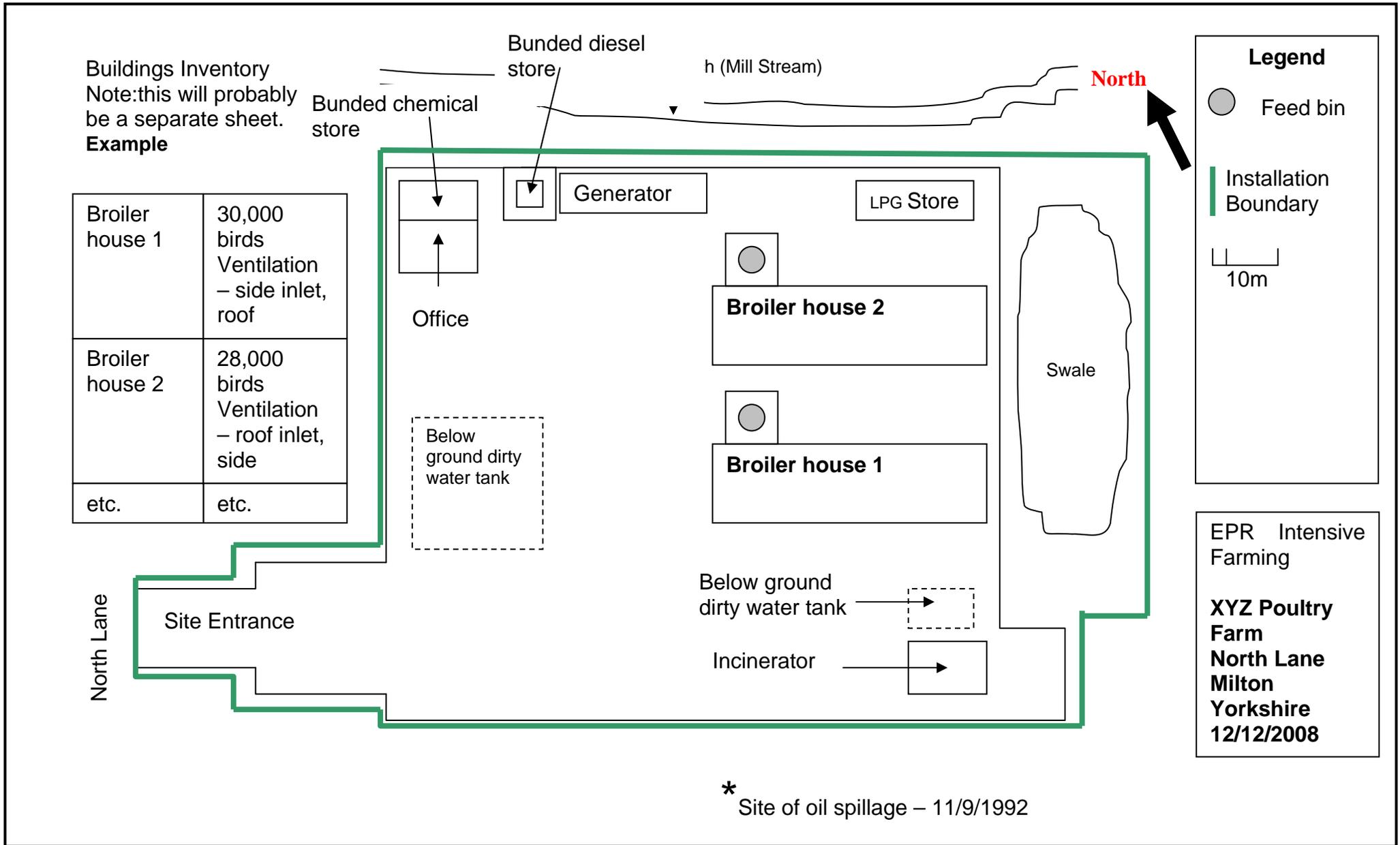
- the Installation Boundary (area covered by Application Site Condition Report);
- geographically correct representation of the area including features such as rivers, roads, field boundaries etc.;
- land uses around the Site;
- any points, which may be of relevance or interest in relation to the Permit Application;
- any surface waters including direction of flow where applicable.

(Note this plan is not included in this example application)

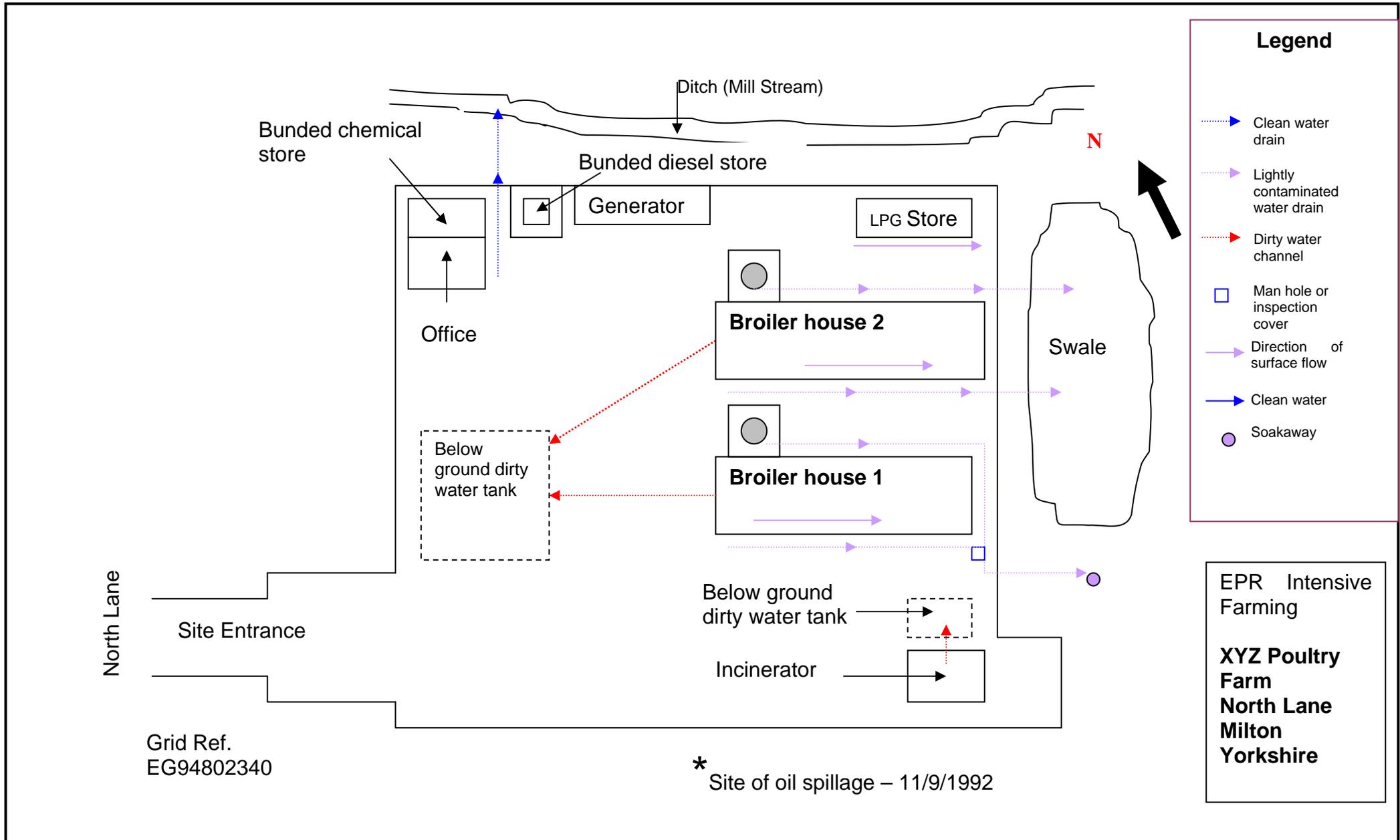
The Site Layout Plan should show the boundary marked in green and be labelled to indicate:

- buildings and production areas;
- location of any tanks;
- storage areas;
- areas of hardstanding;
- livestock rearing areas;
- underground and above ground pipelines;
- underground services e.g. fuel pipes;
- any potential sources of contamination;
- location of any former activities for which residues with long term pollution potential may be present;
- accurate scale;
- direction of North marked.

Site Layout Plan



Site Drainage Plan



Appendix 2: Site condition report

The Site Condition Report guidance and template is available on our website:

<http://www.environment->

[agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/h5_scr_guidance_2099540.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/h5_scr_guidance_2099540.pdf) or by calling 03708 506 506.

To complete the Site Condition Report you will need to gather information about your site including:

- geology, hydrogeology and nearby surface waters;
- pollution incidents that may have affected land, historical land uses and associated contaminants, evidence of contamination, condition of pollution prevention measures.

Sources of Information:

'What's in your backyard?' is a mapping tool about that is available to you on the Environment Agency's website. The tool includes information on:

- borehole log data
- groundwater vulnerability classification
- source protection zones
- surface water classification
- records of any land pollution incidents

Information about Nitrate Vulnerable Zones is available via the Defra website:

<http://www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic/viewer.htm?startTopic=magicall&box=-100000:0:800000:700000&chosenLayers=nvzIndex>

Geological maps can be purchased from the British Geological Society. To do this, you will need the site grid reference or the Ordnance Survey National Grid quarter sheet reference (e.g. EG92NW).

Map purchases from the British Geological Society can be made by:

- telephone - 0115 936 3241 (Sales Desk)
- website - www.bgs.ac.uk/bookshop

You must also send us a detailed site plan (or plans) showing:

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

This can either be included on the site plan required in Part B2 6a or as an additional plan.

SITE CONDITION REPORT TEMPLATE

For full details, see H5 SCR guide for applicants v2.0 4 August 2008

http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/h5_scr_guidance_2099540.pdf

COMPLETE SECTIONS 1-3 AND SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION

DURING THE LIFE OF THE PERMIT: MAINTAIN SECTIONS 4-7

AT SURRENDER: ADD NEW DOC REFERENCE IN 1.0; COMPLETE SECTIONS 8-10; & SUBMIT WITH YOUR SURRENDER APPLICATION.

1.0 SITE DETAILS	
Name of the applicant	Mr J Smith
Activity address	XYZ Poultry Farm, White House, North Lane, Milton, Yorkshire, ZZ11 1AZ
National grid reference	EG94802340
Document reference and dates for Site Condition Report at permit application and surrender	1 st July 2011
Document references for site plans (including location and boundaries)	Appendix 1 Location Plan and Site Plan

Note:

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

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

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

2.0 Condition of the land at permit issue	
Environmental setting including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geology • hydrogeology 	The installation covers approximately 0.4 hectares. The surrounding land is predominantly used for arable and grass farming, with some light

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surface waters 	<p>industrial use to the south.</p> <p>The site itself is flat and most of the surrounding land is flat or gently undulating. However, to the north, the land rises by 30m over a distance of around 1km. There is a small area of woodland to the west. Approximately 1.5km to the south of XYZ Poultry Farm, there is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) known as the Old Meadow.</p> <p>The site falls within British Geology Society Sheet 676, Solid and Drift Edition (1:50,000 Series, 1974). The map shows that the main geological unit underlying the site is Mercia Mudstone, a Triassic solid formation.</p> <p>Approximately 50 metres to the North East of the site, the map indicates the start of a band of Alluvium Quaternary Drift formation. Topsoil over the entire site is sandy clay loam, ranging from 22cm to 30cm in depth. Immediately below the topsoil there is a sandy clay sub-soil extending to a depth of around 1.2 metres below the surface. There is a band of sandstone at 1.2 to 1.5 metres depth and beneath this is further sandy clay to a depth of at least 2.7 metres.</p> <p>There are no boreholes on the site.</p> <p>According to the groundwater vulnerability map obtained from the Stationary Office, the site is a non-aquifer and the vulnerability classification is low. According to the postcode search facilities on the Environment Agency website, the site is not in a Groundwater Catchment Area, nor is it within a Source Protection Zone. However, the site is within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (confirmation of this is shown in the Defra website).</p> <p>Mill Stream (off-site) 20 metres to north of site. EA Classification: Biology – C, Chemistry – B, Nutrients – 3. Flow Direction North East. Not Culverted.</p>
<p>Pollution history including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pollution incidents that may have affected land • historical land-uses and 	<p>Pollution Incidents:</p> <p>Dirty water contamination of stream – Reference Environment Agency ANG123, 21/03/2002.</p> <p>Oil spillage on nearby field – Personal Account, 11/09/1992.</p>

<p>associated contaminants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any visual/olfactory evidence of existing contamination evidence of damage to pollution prevention measures 	<p>Previous use or activity: Poultry Production (since 1988) Potential polluting substances: Buried poultry carcasses (until 1990). Indicated on plan in Appendix 1 (point A) Buried incinerator ash (1990-2000). Indicated on plan in Appendix 2 (point B)</p> <p>Previous use or activity: General agricultural use, grass / cereals rotation (prior to 1988) Potential polluting substances: None known.</p> <p>The drainage ditches on the site and Mill Stream (nearby) are visually inspected on a regular basis for any signs of pollution.</p>
<p>Evidence of historic contamination, for example, historical site investigation, assessment, remediation and verification reports (where available)</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Baseline soil and groundwater reference data</p>	<p>No formal assessments have been made of the soils on the site.</p>
<p>Supporting information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source information identifying environmental setting and pollution incidents Historical Ordnance Survey plans Site reconnaissance Historical investigation / assessment / remediation / verification reports Baseline soil and groundwater reference data

<h3>3.0 Permitted activities</h3>	
<p>Permitted activities</p>	<p>Two poultry houses for Broiler chicken production, with a total of 58,000 places. The working area where vehicles operate and the area surrounding the houses is laid with concrete. Dust deposited on hard standing within the site is regularly swept up and disposed of in accordance with the DEFRA Code of Good Agricultural Practice. Feed is delivered in covered lorries and stored on-site in galvanised steel bins. Once the houses have been depopulated, litter is removed from the site in covered vehicles. Most is supplied on contract to a power station, the</p>

	<p>remainder is spread onto separately-owned agricultural land. The houses are washed down and disinfected ready for the next crop. An underground tank has been installed to collect wash water.</p> <p>Dead birds are removed from the houses daily and the numbers recorded. Carcasses are held in covered vermin-proof bins until they are incinerated on site. Ash from the incinerator is collected and disposed of to landfill.</p> <p>Diesel is stored in a bunded fuel tank. Small quantities of disinfectant concentrate and other chemicals are stored in sealed containers in the chemical store.</p>
Non-permitted activities undertaken	Not applicable
<p>Document references for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan showing activity layout; and • environmental risk assessment 	<p>Appendix 1 Location Plan and site</p> <p>Appendix 11 H1 Assessment</p>

Note:

In Part B of the application form you must tell us about the activities that you will undertake at the site. You must also give us an environmental risk assessment. This risk assessment must be based on our guidance (*Environmental Risk Assessment - EPR H1*) or use an equivalent approach.

It is essential that you identify in your environmental risk assessment all the substances used and produced that could pollute the soil or groundwater if there were an accident, or if measures to protect land fail.

These include substances that would be classified as ‘dangerous’ under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations and also raw materials, fuels, intermediates, products, wastes and effluents.

If your submitted environmental risk assessment does not adequately address the risks to soil and groundwater we may need to request further information from you or even refuse your permit application.

4.0 Changes to the activity	
Have there been any changes to the activity boundary?	If yes, provide a plan showing the changes to the activity boundary.
Have there been any changes to the permitted activities?	If yes, provide a description of the changes to the permitted activities
Have any 'dangerous substances' not identified in the Application Site Condition Report been used or produced as a result of the permitted activities?	If yes, list of them
Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan showing any changes to the boundary (where relevant) • Description of the changes to the permitted activities (where relevant) • List of 'dangerous substances' used/produced by the permitted activities that were not identified in the Application Site Condition Report (where relevant)

5.0 Measures taken to protect land	
Use records that you collected during the life of the permit to summarise whether pollution prevention measures worked. If you can't, you need to collect land and/or groundwater data to assess whether the land has deteriorated.	
Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection records and summary of findings of inspections for all pollution prevention measures • Records of maintenance, repair and replacement of pollution prevention measures

6.0 Pollution incidents that may have had an impact on land, and their remediation	
Summarise any pollution incidents that may have damaged the land. Describe how you investigated and remedied each one. If you can't, you need to collect land and /or groundwater reference data to assess whether the land has deteriorated while you've been there.	
Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of pollution incidents that may have impacted on land • Records of their investigation and remediation

7.0 Soil gas and water quality monitoring (where undertaken)

Provide details of any soil gas and/or water monitoring you did. Include a summary of the findings. Say whether it shows that the land deteriorated as a result of the permitted activities. If it did, outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Description of soil gas and/or water monitoring undertaken• Monitoring results (including graphs)
--	--

8.0 Decommissioning and removal of pollution risk

Describe how the site was decommissioned. Demonstrate that all sources of pollution risk have been removed. Describe whether the decommissioning had any impact on the land. Outline how you investigated and remedied this.

Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Site closure plan• List of potential sources of pollution risk• Investigation and remediation reports (where relevant)
--	--

9.0 Reference data and remediation (where relevant)

Say whether you had to collect land and/or groundwater data. Or say that you didn't need to because the information from sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Surrender Site Condition Report shows that the land has not deteriorated.

If you did collect land and/or groundwater reference data, summarise what this entailed, and what your data found. Say whether the data shows that the condition of the land has deteriorated, or whether the land at the site is in a "satisfactory state". If it isn't, summarise what you did to remedy this. Confirm that the land is now in a "satisfactory state" at surrender.

Checklist of supporting information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land and/or groundwater data collected at application (if collected)• Land and/or groundwater data collected at surrender (where needed)• Assessment of satisfactory state• Remediation and verification reports (where undertaken)
--	--

10.0 Statement of site condition

Using the information from sections 3 to 7, give a statement about the condition of the land at the site. This should confirm that:

- the permitted activities have stopped
- decommissioning is complete, and the pollution risk has been removed
- the land is in a satisfactory condition.

Appendix 3: Summary of Environment Management System

An Environment Management system is in place that covers:

Normal Operations

Daily records are kept on all aspects of the farms operation including: Water consumption, feed consumption and deliveries, bird mortalities, shed temperatures and humidity.

Daily inspections around the site by staff to ensure all plant is operating correctly.

Maintenance schedule and records

A programme of planned preventative maintenance is carried out on all plant equipment including ventilation fans, feed and water systems and the incinerator. Inspections and maintenance schedules are based on the manufacturer recommendations.

Generators are tested weekly to ensure they are working properly.

The buildings and equipment on site are regularly inspected and checked for visual signs of leakage, corrosion and structural damage, security and correct operation.

A record of all faults, maintenance work and inspections is kept in the site office.

Incidents and abnormal operations

Measures are in place to identify incidents and abnormal operations. Staff are trained to be able to detect abnormal operation and investigate its causes and get back to normal operation and ensure the problem does not reoccur.

Complaints system

Complaints are logged and referred to the site manager for investigation and follow up action. A record is kept of any remedial action to prevent or minimise the causes and we will respond to concerns raised by the local community as appropriate.

On receipt of the environmental permit we will place a site identification notice at the entrance of the site clearly visible from a public highway in accordance with How to Comply.

Accidents

The site has an accident management plan which will be implemented if an accident occurs. Events or failures that could damage the environment have been identified using the H1 risk assessment for accidents. See Appendix 11 (Table A4) of this document. The format of the site Accident Management plan is based on the EPR Factsheet 4 – Producing an Accident Management Plan

Training

All staff are suitably qualified to work at the installation. All staff receive formal training from both the site manager and an external training company.

All staff receive formal training on Health and Safety, the accident management plan and will be trained about the requirements of the environmental permit and pollution prevention.

New staff are mentored as part of their “on the job” training.

Staff and contractors have defined roles.

Training and instruction of staff and contractors is recorded in the training plan.

Site Security

The site does not have a secure perimeter fence although it is well hidden from the nearby road by trees and a hedgerow.

Sheds are securely locked at night.

The site gates are locked at night to prevent pedestrian and vehicle access out of hours.

The fuel oil tanks and LPG tanks are secure and locked.

Signs are placed around the perimeter to warn people against entering the site.

There is no public footpath through any part of the site.

Appendix 4: Non-technical Summary

Summary of regulated facility

Summary of key technical issues

XYZ Poultry Farm is operated by J. Smith and once building is completed will have a capacity for 58,000 broiler places across two poultry houses. Birds will be brought in from a hatchery and then transported to a processing plant at the end of the growing period. The average crop cycle length will be 45 days plus 7 days where the sheds are cleaned out and prepared for the next crop.

XYZ Poultry Farm currently comprises one poultry house (Broiler House 1). It is approximately 18 years old, built of wood, with a steel roof and sited on a concrete base. All walls and roofs are fitted with the original insulation, which is considered to be in good condition. A second house (Broiler House 2) of similar proportions will be built adjacent to the existing house. The house will be built to the Best Available Techniques as detailed in How to Comply (EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note).

In Broiler House 1 ventilation is provided by ridge inlets and side extraction. In Broiler House 2 ventilation is provided by side inlets and ridge extract fans. Lightly contaminated water from Broiler House 1 is treated by a soakaway. Lightly contaminated water from Broiler House 2 is treated by a swale.

Prior to the arrival of the day-old chicks, the concrete floors in each house are covered with wood shavings to a depth of 20mm and the houses are pre-warmed to 31°C using LPG-fuelled space heaters. As the birds grow, the ventilation rate increases and the house temperature is gradually reduced until the heaters can be switched off.

Feed is purchased from a separately-owned feed mill and it is stored on site in fully-enclosed galvanised steel bins which are protected from collision damage. Diets are formulated according to the birds' requirements and the stage of growth. Protein and phosphorus levels are reduced over the growing period. Water is provided via nipple drinkers which are designed to minimise spillage. This, together with good environmental control in the houses helps to maintain good litter condition and hence reduce ammonia and odours. Water use in each house is monitored daily by meters. Low energy lighting systems are used throughout the site.

Bird mortalities are removed each day and the numbers are recorded. The carcasses are held in covered, vermin-proof bins prior to incineration on site, using a small (<50kg / hour) incinerator which has been approved by Animal Health.

At the end of the growing period, all birds are removed from the houses and the used litter is taken away from the site in covered vehicles and most of it is supplied on contract to a power station as a fuel source. The remainder is spread onto local, separately-owned agricultural land. Wash down and disinfection takes place ready for the next crop. The wash water is collected in an underground tank and the contents are collected by a licensed carrier and spread on neighbouring farm land in accordance with the manure management plan.

These measures are intended to reduce the production and emission of ammonia, dust and odours and to prevent liquid washings escaping to the environment.

Appendix 5: Technical Standards

Operations

The operation of the farm will be in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Feed

Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Protein is reduced over the growing cycle by providing different feeds.

Phosphorus levels in rations are reduced over the production cycle.

Feed storage bins are specifically designed to accommodate the required feeding regime.

Housing

Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

The housing is well insulated and the sheds have a damp proof course.

The sheds are fully insulated with a U-Value of approximately $0.4 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{°C}$ to reduce condensation and heat lost.

The sheds are fan ventilated with a fully littered floor equipped with non-leaking drinking systems. In Broiler House 1 ventilation is provided by side inlets and ridge extract fans. In Broiler House 2 ventilation is provided by ridge inlets and side extraction.

Litter is kept loose and friable. The quality is regularly inspected to ensure it does not become excessively wet or dry. Steps as described in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' will be taken to rectify any changes to the quality of the litter.

Temperature in the sheds meets the health and welfare needs for the age and number of the birds.

LPG Heaters are spaced regularly within the sheds to prevent cold spots and extremes of temperature. The fans are fitted with back draft shutters to prevent drafts and unnecessary heat loss.

The shed is accessed via the control room/vestibule area, which prevent drafts.

A computer automatically controls ventilation and heating so that heat is not wasted by being drawn out of the building.

The ventilation management system controls the ventilation rates depending on the health and welfare needs of the birds and the outside weather conditions.

General Management

In accordance with the management system at the farm, the buildings are regularly inspected and maintained. The floors and walls of the sheds are kept clean.

The site is regularly inspected and well maintained.

Livestock Numbers and Movements

A system is in place to record the number animal places and animal movements.

These records will be available for inspection.

Slurry spreading and manure management planning - off site-activity

Litter is not stored at the installation.

Litter is not spread on land belonging to the Operator.

Litter is exported from the installation. Records are kept of the quantities and the date of transfer to the power station.

Contingency arrangements are in place with surrounding farms to accept the manure in case of an emergency.

In these circumstances where the litter is exported for spreading to land, records are kept of the names and addresses of the receiving farms.

The receiver of the manure confirms by signing a docket that litter is spread to land in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice, or in accordance with the manure management plan for the receiving land.

Improvement Programme

We have undertaken a housing and drainage review of the existing shed and existing site drainage and have identified the following improvements.

Area needing Improvement	What needs to be done – possible solutions	Proposed cost	Proposed timescale for completion from point of permit being issued
Damp litter at west end of Broiler Shed 1 during rainfall if wind from east	Block up any holes Monitor litter during rainfall events and add extra litter/install space heater to dry wet litter Extend fan hood at end of building to protect it from rain Damp-proof wall at west end of building to prevent seepage		1 month 6 months 9 months if fan hood extension doesn't solve problem
Oil tank bund is cracked and may not be effective.	Repair bund and render		To be repaired before the permit is issued

The additional drainage required for the extended site will meet the requirements of SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Emissions and Monitoring

Table of emission points

Emission point description/source and location	Source
Air	
Side fan outlets on Broiler House 1 as shown on the site layout plan	Broiler House 1
Roof fan outlets on Broiler House 2 as shown on the site layout plan.	Broiler House 2
Vent from fuel oil tank for incinerator as shown on site layout plan	Incinerator fuel oil tank
Chimney stack on incinerator shown as on site layout plan	Incinerator
Exhaust on generator as shown on site layout plan	Generator
Land	
Swale as identified on the site drainage plan	Roof water from broiler shed 2 and the surrounding yard area.
Soakaway as identified on the site drainage plan	Roof water from broiler shed 1 and the surrounding yard area.
Water	
Yard drainage discharge to off-site ditch 'Mill Stream', as shown on the site drainage plan.	Uncontaminated surface water from yard areas around the office.
Outlet from Swale discharging to off-site ditch 'Mill Stream' as shown on the site drainage plan.	Swale treating roof water from poultry houses.

There are no emissions to groundwater.

Fugitive Emissions

Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions are in place in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'

Buildings are maintained in good repair.

Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of manure, slurry and spilt feed.

Footbaths are managed so that they do not overflow.

Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out is collected in an underground storage tank as shown on the site drainage plan. Diverter bungs and drain mats are used during wash down periods to prevent the contamination of surface water systems and to divert the wash water to the dirty water tanks. Clean drainage systems are not contaminated.

Drainage from yards contaminated by litter or wash water is collected in a dirty water tank.

The existing dirty water tank will be reconstructed during the expansion and the new collection system has been designed to deal with the volumes of wash water generated at the site.

The wash water tank will be built to conform to specifications in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Spent disinfectants are added to the dirty water collection tanks.

Dust

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the broiler sheds.

No milling or mixing of feed takes place at the farm. All feed is delivered to the farm by lorry from feed suppliers. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos.

Feed is piped from the silos to the sheds minimising dust emissions.

Ventilation systems are operated to achieve optimum humidity levels for the stage of production in all weather and seasonal conditions.

Control of minimum ventilation rates is planned to avoid the build-up of moisture in the house. Ventilation is appropriate to the age and weight of the animal.

The sheds are managed to maintain the poultry litter in as dry and friable condition as possible. Dust is controlled through the management of litter and air quality.

Broiler house 2 will have roof ventilation outlets. Rainwater run off will be collected by the guttering system and routed to the swale. The swale will be constructed to treat the lightly contaminated rainwater runoff from the shed roofs. The slow movement of water along the swale, aided by grass and check dams, encourages deposition of the solids washed off the roof and helps to remove nutrients such as phosphorus before it enters the ditch running along the northern boundary of the farm.

The ventilation system in Broiler house 1 has side wall outlets. Rainwater run off around the shed is collected by french drains running along the sides of the shed. The drainage system directs lightly contaminated runoff to the soakaway as indicated on the site drainage plan.

Litter is not stored on the site.

Carcass management

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are incinerated on site in an incinerator approved by Animal Health.

The approval number is XXX YYYY - XXX

Flies

There have been no incidents of fly nuisance at the farm. Appropriate actions will be put into place to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

Bunding and containment

Agriculture Fuel oil and other chemical storage

The fuel oil storage tanks for the incinerator and generator are bunded. The bunds meet the requirements of the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 2010 (SSAFO Regulations) and meet the requirements outlined in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. The tanks are regularly inspected.

The Liquid Petroleum Gas tanks are protected from collision damage by guard rails.

Pesticides and veterinary medicines are kept in a store capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire, dry, frost free and secure.

Foodstuff

Feed is kept in silos adjacent to the broiler sheds. No liquid feed is stored at the site. The silos are sited away from site traffic and protected from collision damage by guard rails.

Odour

There are a number of neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm. There is no history of odour complaints resulting from the activities at the existing broiler shed.

In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and the H1 assessment refer to Appendix 9 of this application - Odour Management Plan.

Noise and vibration

There are a number of neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm. There is no history of noise complaints resulting from the activities at the existing broiler shed.

In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and the H1 assessment refer to Appendix 10 of this application - Noise Management Plan.

Appendix 6: Summary of Planning Environmental Impact Assessment

If your proposal has planning permission include a summary of the Environmental Statement from the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Appendix 7: Energy Efficiency

Energy usage at XYZ Poultry Farm

Energy source	Use
Electricity	Lighting, ventilation, computer control systems, feed augers, water pumps
LPG Gas	Heating sheds
Diesel	Incinerator, standby generator, jet wash and vehicles.

Heating

The correct environment for the birds is maintained in the sheds through a combination of LPG space heaters located in the roof space and ventilation fans located in the side walls in shed 1 and in the roof of shed 2.

Each shed will be monitored by a computer system, which automatically controls and records the humidity and the temperature.

Space heaters will be equally distributed though the housing to prevent cold spots and sensors triggering and activating the heaters unnecessarily.

Control sensors will be checked regularly and kept clean so they are able to detect the temperature at the stock level.

Ventilation rates will be computer controlled to minimise, as far as the indoor requirements allow heat losses from the sheds.

Fans will be fitted with back draft shutters to reduce heat loss.

The sheds will be maintained in good condition, cracks and open seams will be repaired.

The sheds will be fully insulated with a U-Value of approximately $0.4 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{°C}$ to reduce condensation and heat lost.

The sheds will be constructed to ensure litter is dry and friable, and reduce the need to heat the sheds to keep the litter dry.

The concrete flooring will be maintained and cracks will be repaired.

Each shed will have a damp proof course.

Nipple drinking system reduces spillage of water.

Electricity

The ventilation fans in both the new and existing sheds have been selected so that they are appropriate power and size for the sheds.

The computer control systems control the ventilation for maximum efficiency i.e. one fan operating at full capacity rather than two operating at half their capacity.

The fans are low energy per m^3 of air.

The fans are regularly maintained, and cleared of debris.

Low energy light bulbs will be used in the control/vestibule areas, the office and stores.

Fluorescent lights will be used in the sheds.

We operate a variable lighting period during the crop cycle.

Fuel Oil

The incinerator and standby generator is regularly maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions to ensure it operates efficiently.

A breakdown of delivered and primary energy consumption will be recorded and provided to the Environment Agency annually in the following format:

Energy source Delivered MWh	Energy consumption Primary MWh	% of total
Electricity	50MWh	
Gas	36MWh	
Oil	4MWh	
Other (Operators to specify)		
Exported energy	MWh	Source
	N/a	N/a

Appendix 8 Raw Material Inventory

The inventory is kept with the accident management plan.

Inventory of Raw Materials	On approved lists – Defra or HSE (Pesticides Blue Book)	Maximum Quantity used (litres or kg per year)	Maximum Quantity stored on site (litres or kg) at any one time
a) Biocides (includes disinfectants, wood preservatives, slimicides)			
Disinfectants	Yes (Defra approved)	200kg	25kg
Wood preservative	Yes (HSE)	20 litres	5 litres
b) Pesticides (including herbicides, vertebrate control products, biological pesticides)			
Rodenticide	Yes (HSE)	40kg	None - brought by contractor
Insecticide	Yes (HSE)	2 litres	1litre
c) Veterinary medicines (excluding dietary additives)			
IB Vaccine	n/a	As prescribed	none
d) Bedding types			
Wood shavings	n/a	75 tonnes	4 tonnes
e) Fuels and Oils			
Red Diesel	n/a	300 litres	1000 litres
Petrol (for mower/trimmer)	n/a	50 litres	10 litres
LPG	n/a	130,000 litres	10,000 litres

The inventory will be reviewed every 4 years and updated if alternative products are available.

Water usage is monitored throughout the crop cycle and records are kept. Within two years of being granted an EPR permit, the operator will conduct a water efficiency audit in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Avoidance, Recovery and disposal of wastes

Within 2 years of the permit being granted, a waste minimisation review will be undertaken to identify whether appropriate measures to ensure that minimal waste is produced need to be updated and changed.

Appendix 9: Odour Management Plan

Introduction

This plan has been prepared as part of the EPR permit application because there are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses) within 400 metres of the installation (XYZ Poultry Farm). The following table sets out:-

- the likely sources of odour arising from a typical broiler chicken unit;
- the procedures followed or planned at XYZ Poultry Farm in order to prevent or minimise odour levels.

Typical Odour Sources and Actions Taken to Minimise Odours

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at XYZ Poultry Farm	Completion date
Manufacture and selection of feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milling and mixing of compound feeds. • The use of poor quality and odorous ingredients. • Feeds which are 'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and emissions of ammonia and other odorous compounds to air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No on-site milling and mixing. • Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist. • Feed is supplied only from UKASTA accredited feed mills, so that only approved raw materials are used. • Protein is reduced in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. 	In place
Feed delivery and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spillage of feed during delivery and storage. • Creation of dust during feed delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. • Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up. • The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified. • Feed deliveries are monitored to avoid dust and spills. 	In place
Ventilation and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate air movement in the house, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ventilation and heating system is regularly adjusted 	In place

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at XYZ Poultry Farm	Completion date
heating systems	<p>leading to high humidity and wet litter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours. Extraction fans located close to sensitive receptors 	<p>to match the age and requirements of the flock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house. Gable end fans direct air away from neighbours. 	
Litter management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odours arising from wet litter (see above). The use of insufficient or poor quality litter. Spillage of water from drinking systems. Disease outbreaks, leading to wet litter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. <p>Additional controls include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of nipple drinkers to minimise spillage. Daily checks of drinkers are undertaken to avoid capping. Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation. Concrete floors to prevent water ingress. Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding. Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary. 	In place
Carcass disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate storage of carcasses on site. On-site disposal of carcasses by incineration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carcasses are stored in sealed, shaded containers, located away from sensitive receptors Use of a purpose-designed incinerator which is approved by Animal Health. 	In place
House Clean Out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses. Use of odorous products to clean houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered. Only approved and suitable products are used. Washwater tanks are emptied to avoid overflowing. Clean out takes place as soon as possible after destocking. 	In place
Used litter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of used litter on site. Transport of litter and applications to land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no storage of used litter on site at any time. Litter is transported in covered trailers. There is no double handling Most of the litter is used for power generation, any land-spread is under the control of a separate farming 	In place

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at XYZ Poultry Farm	Completion date
Dirty water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out. • Applications of dirty water to land. 	<p>business with a written agreement is in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas around the house are concreted and remain clean during the production cycle. • At clean-out, dirty water is directed to underground tanks for storage. It is then spread onto land, under the control of a separate farming business. A written agreement is in place. 	In place

This plan will be reviewed every 4 years from the permit issue date **or** after any complaint.

Your plan should include details of the complaints procedure:

- logging procedure and recording form;
- investigation procedures; and
- follow up with the complainant

Appendix 10: Noise Management Plan

Introduction

This plan has been prepared as part of the EPR permit application because there are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses) within 400 metres of the installation (XYZ Poultry Farm).

The purpose of this plan is to:

- establish the likely sources of noise arising from a typical broiler chicken unit;
- set out the procedures followed at XYZ Poultry Farm in order to prevent or minimise noise levels.

The following table sets out the likely sources of noise and the procedures followed to minimise noise levels.

Noise Management Plan

No. Ref.	Typical Sources of Noise Problems	Actions taken at XYZ Poultry Farm to prevent or minimise noise	Completion date
1	Large vehicles travelling to and from the farm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All vehicles are required to be driven onto and off the site with due consideration for neighbours. ▪ Deliveries of feed and fuel are made only during the daytime (between 0700 hours and 1800 hours), so that disturbance is minimised. ▪ Catching of birds often has to take place at night, but all vehicles are maintained so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the site. ▪ Potholes in installation roads to be filled in. 	In place
2	Vehicles on site e.g. for – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ delivering feed ▪ catching of birds at end of growing period ▪ removal of used litter from houses ▪ removal of dirty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicles have to be well maintained and must be driven slowly around the site. ▪ Engines to be switched off when not in use. ▪ Vehicles which are fitted with an audible ‘vehicle reversing’ warning system are generally used only in the daytime. The exception to this is during removal of birds from houses when such vehicles often have to be used at night. 	In place

No. Ref.	Typical Sources of Noise Problems	Actions taken at XYZ Poultry Farm to prevent or minimise noise	Completion date
	water from underground tanks		
3	Small vehicles travelling to and from the farm (e.g. staff and visitor's cars, courier van deliveries etc.).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highest risk is from catcher's van. Because of likelihood of night time arrival, this must be driven slowly onto the site. ▪ Other small vehicles arrive during the normal working day and are therefore seen as low risk. 	In place
4	Feed transfer from lorry to bins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicles are well maintained and are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised. 	In place
5	Operation of fans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise. 	In place
6	Alarm system and stand-by generator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weekly system test (required by law) is carried out each Friday morning – timed in order to minimise nuisance to neighbours. ▪ All electrics and equipment are routinely maintained so that the back-up systems rarely need to be used in practice. 	In place
7	Chickens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Noise from the birds is not considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period. ▪ During loading, bird noise is minimised by careful handling and by prompt removal of the lorry from the site when full. 	In place
8	Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff, catchers and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise from shouting, use of radios etc. 	In place
9	Repairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If repairs to the site are required, the work is undertaken with due regard for possible noise nuisance and during the normal working day. ▪ In the event of major repair work being undertaken which is likely to cause significant noise and disruption, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance. 	In place

This plan will be reviewed every 4 years from the permit issue date **or**, after any complaint.

Your plan should include details of the complaints procedure:

- logging procedure and recording form;
- investigation procedures; and
- follow up with the complainant

Appendix 11 H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

Assessing ammonia emissions:

Refer to the methodology and example in the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment guidance Annex (b) Intensive Farming.

At the pre-application stage, we will advise you about the application process and identify nearby nature conservation sites which will need to be considered in your ammonia emission risk assessment.

Table A1 Odour risk assessment and management plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
e.g. Odour from the manufacturer and selection of feed.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. No on site milling and mixing. Feed specifications will be prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist.	Unlikely.	Odour annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully.
e.g. Odour from feed delivery and storage.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. Feed delivery will be sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up. The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
e.g. Odour arising from problems with housing ventilation system. Inadequate air movement in the house leading to	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. The ventilation system will be regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the flock. The ventilation system will be designed to efficiently	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
high humidity and wet litter. Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours			remove moisture from the house.			
e.g. Litter management: Odours arising from wet litter (see above). The use of insufficient or poor quality litter. Spillage of water from drinking systems. Disease outbreaks, leading to wet litter.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include: Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation. Concrete floors to prevent water ingress. Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding. Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
e.g. Carcass disposal: Inadequate storage of carcasses on site. On-site disposal of carcasses by incineration.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. Carcasses are placed in sealed containers immediately after they are removed from the house.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
e.g. House clean out	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	<p>Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered. Only approved and suitable products are used.</p> <p>There is no storage of used litter outside the houses at any time. Litter is transported in covered trailers. During the summer we will not empty sheds at weekends to minimise the impact of odour annoyance.</p> <p>Most of the litter is used for power generation, any which is land-spread is under the control of a separate farming business. A written agreement is in place.</p>	Likely	Odour annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed

Table A2 Noise risk assessment and management plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
e.g. Noise problems from large vehicles travelling to and from the farm. Mobile source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. Vehicles are required to be driven onto and off site with due consideration for neighbours. Deliveries of feed and fuel are made only during the daytime (between 0700 and 1800 hours), so that disturbance is minimised. Catching of birds often has to take place at night, but all vehicles maintained so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the site. Potholes in installation roads to be filled in. Traffic is routed away from village.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully.
e.g. Vehicles on site for delivering feed, catching of birds at end of the growing period,, removal of used litter from houses, removal of dirty water from underground tanks.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in How to comply - Intensive Farming. Vehicles have to be well maintained and must be driven slowly around the site. Engines to be switched off when not in use. Vehicles which are fitted with an audible 'vehicle reversing' warning system are	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Mobile source			generally used only in the daytime. The exception to this is during removal of birds when such vehicles often have to be used at night.			
e.g. Feed transfer from lorry to bins Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Vehicles are well maintained and are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
e.g. Operation of fans Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
e.g. Alarm system and stand-by generator Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Weekly system test (required by law) is carried out each Friday morning - timed in order to minimise nuisance to neighbours. All electrics and equipment are routinely maintained so that the back-up systems rarely need to be used in practice.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
e.g. Chickens Mobile source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Noise from birds is not considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period. During loading, bird noise is minimised by careful handling and by prompt removal of the lorry from the site when full.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not Significant
e.g. Personnel Mobile source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Staff, catchers and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise from shouting and use of radios etc.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not Significant
e.g. Repairs	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	If repairs to the site are required, the work is undertaken with due regard for possible noise nuisance and during the normal working day. In the event of major repair work being undertaken which is likely to cause significant noise and disruption, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not Significant

Table A3 Fugitive emissions risk assessment and management plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
To Air						
e.g. Dust: Sources: Litter and Feed, incinerator ash	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation: Nuisance, Contributes to odours, Human Health - inhalation. Surrounding vegetation: covers leaves and inhibits photosynthesis. Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment of soils.	Air	Use of suitable litter materials, Use of pelleted feed delivered in sealed systems, Litter is tipped into trailers from minimal height, Trailers are covered when full. Incinerator ash is transferred to covered container prior to removal from the site.	Dust could potentially reach the road and neighbouring houses and surrounding land when a strong wind blows in that direction which it does around 50 days per year. The management actions should prevent this happening.	Nuisance - dust on surrounding vegetation, cars, clothing. Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation	Not significant if managed carefully.
e.g. Ammonia: Source: Poultry housing and litter storage.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation: Nuisance, Contributes to odours, Human	Air	Measures as described in How to Comply – Intensive Farming. Litter kept dry and friable. Feed formulated to match flock requirements.	The impact of Ammonia air emissions from the installation have been assessed	Aerial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees. Nutrient enrichment of soils and	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
	Health - inhalation. Surrounding vegetation: direct toxic effect and changes to sensitive ecosystems. Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment of soils.			using the H1 methodology and detailed air dispersion modelling. The results demonstrate there will be little likelihood of impact to nearby by wildlife sites.	changes to sensitive ecosystems.	
e.g. Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air/Direct Contact	Detailed biosecurity precautions in place e.g. frequent stock inspection, use of disinfectants and appropriate clean overalls, boots etc. for staff and visitors to prevent spread of disease	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant if managed carefully.
To Water						
e.g. Wash water run off to nearby water course	Adjacent Water Course: Mill Stream	Land	Wash water run off is diverted to underground storage tanks, curbing prevents wash water entering the nearby water course. Used litter spilt on yard/roadways during clean out is swept up.	Unlikely	Pollution of water course leading to eutrophication and poisoning of flora and fauna.	Not significant if managed carefully.

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
Pests						
e.g. Flies on manure heap could move off-site and affect nearby residents	Neighbouring dwelling houses	Air	Manure heap is regularly inspected to check for maggots and flies. Heap will be treated with pesticide and covered with sheeting if flies become an issue.	Unlikely	Flies are a vector of pollution that can harm human health. Concerns about this pollution can cause offence and affect amenity.	Not significant if managed carefully.

Table A4 Accident risk assessment and management plan

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard	Receptor	Pathway	Risk management	Probability of exposure	Consequence	What is the overall risk?
What has the potential to cause harm?	What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?	How can the hazard get to the receptor?	What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs – who is responsible for what?	How likely is this contact?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
e.g. spillages from pesticide handling & storage areas escaping.	Vulnerable groundwater beneath site.	Cracks in poor impermeable surface and through the ground.	Repair infrastructure and design appropriate containment measures. Maintenance and regular inspection procedure designed and implemented.	Very unlikely.	Contamination of local groundwater and potential nearby abstractions.	Not significant with measures indicated now in place.
e.g. Fuel oil in storage tank escaping the containment	Local water course	The surface water drainage system	Regular inspection in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure. Barriers in place to prevent vehicles damaging equipment. Levels measured to prevent overfilling. If it occurs the oil spill equipment is located nearby.	Very unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant
e.g. Feed spillage	Local water course	The surface water drainage system	Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up. The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure. Barriers are in place to prevent collision.	Unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed			Managing the risk	Assessing the risk		
Hazard e.g. Below ground dirty water tank overflows.	Receptor Dirty water flows over yard to clean drain inlet at the back of the office and into local water course.	Pathway The surface water drainage system	Risk management Block off drain inlet with sand bags kept by diesel tank. If already entered drain, block off ditch with boards at point Y as indicated on Plan C, Accident Management Plan. Contact office or Duty Manager. If necessary contact Environment Agency. Stop cleaning operations.	Probability of exposure Unlikely	Consequence Contamination of local water course	What is the overall risk? Not significant