
Standard rules

Chapter 4, The Environmental Permitting
(England and Wales) Regulations 2016



Standard rules SR2010No4

Mobile plant for landspreading

(land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement)

Introductory note

This introductory note does not form part of these standard rules.

When referred to in an environmental permit, these standard rules will allow the operator to operate mobile plant. The mobile plant shall be for land treatment activities on notified agricultural or non-agricultural land resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

The operator is permitted to use only the following technology and associated plant necessary for treatment and associated storage:

- plant for the storage and mixing (not for treatment) of permitted wastes listed in tables 2.2A List A wastes and 2.2B List B wastes; and
- plant for the spreading of wastes in order to carry out treatment of land.

The activities shall not be carried out within:

- 10 metres of any watercourse;
- groundwater Source Protection Zone 1, or if a Source Protection Zone has not been defined then within 50 metres of any well or spring, or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption including from a private water supply or supplies.

Any wastes controlled by the Animal By-Products Regulations¹ must be treated and handled in accordance with any requirements imposed by those Regulations.

The operator shall submit a deployment form to the Environment Agency, prior to the activity commencing.

The activities authorised by this permit cannot be carried out on the site where there is a facility regulated by a site based environmental permit if there is inconsistency between the requirements imposed by that site based permit and this permit.

End of Introductory Note

¹ The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 (SI No. 2347) and the Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2006 (SI No. 1293, W.127)

Rules

1 – Management

1.1 General management

1.1.1 The operator shall manage and operate the activities:

in accordance with a written management system that identifies and minimises risks of pollution, so far as is reasonably practicable, including those risks arising from operations, maintenance, accidents, incidents, non-conformances, closure and those drawn to the attention of the operator as a result of complaints; and

using sufficient competent persons and resources.

1.1.2 Records demonstrating compliance with condition 1.1.1 shall be maintained.

1.1.3 Any person having duties that are or may be affected by the matters set out in this permit shall have convenient access to a copy of the permit.

1.1.4 The operator shall comply with the requirements of an approved competence scheme.

1.2 Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes produced by the activities

1.2.1 The operator shall take appropriate measures to ensure that:

(a) the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive is applied to the generation of waste by the activities; and

(b) any waste generated by the activities is treated in accordance with the waste hierarchy referred to in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive; and

(c) where disposal is necessary, this is undertaken in a manner which minimises its impact on the environment.

The operator shall review and record at least every four years whether changes to those measures should be made and take any further appropriate measures identified by a review.

2 – Operations

2.1 Permitted activities

2.1.1 The operator is only authorised to carry out the activities specified in table 2.1 below ("the activities").

Table 2.1 Activities	
Description of activities	Limits of activities
<p>R13: Storage of wastes pending the operation numbered R10.</p> <p>R10: Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement</p>	<p>Secure storage of waste listed in tables 2.2A List A wastes and 2.2B List B wastes, at the place where the waste is to be used for land treatment.</p> <p>For each deployment no more than 3000 tonnes in total of waste shall be stored at any one time. Of this no more than 1250 tonnes shall be non-stackable waste.</p> <p>No more than 3000 tonnes of waste shall be stored in a location at any one time. Of this no more than 1250 tonnes shall be non-stackable waste.</p> <p>Waste shall be stored for no longer than 12 months.</p> <p>The use of mobile plant to treat land with the types of waste listed in tables 2.2A List A wastes and 2.2B List B wastes, where such treatment results in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.</p> <p>The quantity of waste applied per hectare shall not exceed that in the agreed deployment form and in any event no more than the following quantities of waste shall be spread on any land in any period of 12 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of soil from washing and cleaning sugar beet (02 04 01) 1,500 tonnes per hectare, • In the case of dredging spoil from inland waters, (17 05 06) 5000 tonnes per hectare, or • In the case of any other waste, no more than 250 tonnes per hectare.

- 2.1.2 At least 25 working days in advance of starting each land treatment activity the Environment Agency shall be notified using the deployment form LPD1. For each deployment, the notified proposals shall be limited to:
- (a) no more than 10 waste streams, and
 - (b) land not exceeding 50 hectares, or 100 hectares for a single continuously managed area of land,
- 2.1.3 Each notification shall contain an assessment that shows that benefit will be conferred by spreading of the waste. The assessment shall be made by a person with appropriate technical expertise and contain evidence demonstrating the reasons for their opinion.
- 2.1.4 The activities detailed in a deployment shall not begin unless and until the Environment Agency has agreed the deployment form in writing.
- 2.1.5 The activities shall only be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the agreed deployment form unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 2.1.6 Records demonstrating compliance with rules 2.1.3, 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 shall be maintained.
- 2.1.7 The activities shall not be carried out within:
- (a) 10 metres of any watercourse;
 - (b) groundwater Source Protection Zone 1, or if a Source Protection Zone has not been defined then within 50 metres of any well or spring, or borehole used for the supply of water for human consumption including from a private water supply or supplies

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- 2.1.8 High readily available nitrogen wastes shall only be stored or spread within a groundwater Safeguard Zone for nitrate:
- (a) in periods outside of the NVZ closed periods for spreading organic manure with high readily available nitrogen;
 - (b) at application rates of $\leq 50\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$, with a minimum 3 week gap between applications; and
 - (c) to a maximum application rate of 250 kg total N per any given hectare.

2.2 Waste acceptance

- 2.2.1 Waste shall only be accepted if:
- (a) it is of a type listed in tables 2.2A and/ or 2.2B of these standard rules;
 - (b) it conforms to the description in the documentation supplied by the producer and holder; and
 - (c) it conforms to the agreed deployment form.
- 2.2.2 Records demonstrating compliance with rule 2.2.1 shall be maintained.

Table 2.2A. Waste Types – List A wastes	
Waste Code	Description
01	WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING AND PHYSICAL CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS
01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 02	chalk only
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 08	chalk only
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 01	Soils and sludges from washing and cleaning fruit and vegetables only
02 01 03	plant-tissue waste
02 01 06	farmyard manure and slurry, horse manure and soiled bedding made from plant tissue only
02 01 99	milk from agricultural premises only
02 01 99	untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 02	shellfish shells from which the soft tissue or flesh has been removed only
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 05	Effluent from the on-site treatment of wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 03 99	soils from cleaning and washing fruit and vegetables only
02 03 99	untreated wash waters from cleaning fruit and vegetables on farm only
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 01	soil from cleaning and washing beet
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 05	untreated sawdust and wood shavings other than those mentioned in 03 01 04 only
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood, pulp from virgin timber
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 02	waste from the textile industry
04 02 10	organic matter from natural products only
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 05	soils (excluding excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredgings
17 05 04	topsoil, peat, subsoil and stones only other than those mentioned in 170503
19	WASTE FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 05	wastes from the aerobic treatment of waste
19 05 03	compost derived from biodegradable waste listed in this table only
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	seaweed only
20 02 02	soils and stones

Table 2.2B. Waste Types – List B wastes	
Waste Code	Description
02	WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING
02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
02 01 99	slurry and manure and soiled bedding from any premises except abattoirs, soiled biodegradable bedding not made from plant tissue, soiled bedding desiccants only
02 01 99	spent mushroom compost
02 02	wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
02 02 01	untreated wash waters and sludges from washing and cleaning from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants, rendering plants or fish preparation plants only
02 02 01	wash waters and sludges from secondary food processing or the cook chill sector
02 02 02	egg shells from hatcheries, processing plants and similar premises
02 02 02	cooked shellfish shell which is not completely free of flesh
02 02 02	blood and gut contents from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants, rendering plant or fish preparation plants only
02 02 04	sludges from on-site effluent treatment plant from abattoirs, poultry preparation plants, rendering plants or fish preparation plants only
02 02 99	slurry and manure and soiled bedding from abattoirs including soiled biodegradable bedding not made from plant tissue and soiled bedding desiccants only
02 02 99	washwaters from animal by-product handling and processing plants that meet the waste water treatment requirements in the ABPR
02 02 99	processed animal by-product material from rendering plants
02 02 99	catering waste
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 01	sludges from washing and cleaning produced during food preparation and processing only
02 03 01	wash waters and sludges from secondary food processing or the cook chill sector
02 03 01	sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 03	wastes from solvent extraction
02 03 04	biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption or processing only
02 03 05	sludges from on site effluent treatment
02 03 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of such materials including those from secondary food processing or the cook-chill sector
02 04	wastes from sugar processing
02 04 02	off-specification calcium carbonate
02 04 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 04 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified derived from the processing of sugar
02 05	wastes from the dairy products industry
02 05 01	biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 02	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 05 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified derived from the processing of dairy products

Table 2.2B. Waste Types – List B wastes	
Waste Code	Description
02 06	wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
02 06 01	biodegradable materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 06 03	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 06 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of materials used in baking and confectionery
02 07	wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)
02 07 01	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 03	wastes from chemical treatment
02 07 04	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 07 05	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 07 99	biodegradable wastes not otherwise specified from the processing of the raw materials used in the production of such beverages only
03	WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 05	untreated sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, and biodegradable veneer other than those in 03 01 04
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 05	de-inked paper sludge and de-inked paper pulp from paper recycling only
03 03 09	lime mud waste
03 03 10	fibre rejects and sludges including mineral based fillers and coatings only
03 03 11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10
04	WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
04 01	wastes from the leather and fur industry
04 01 07	sludges from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 15	biodegradable wastes from finishing other than those containing organic solvents only
04 02 20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed biodegradable textile fibres only
04 02 22	wastes from processed biodegradable textile fibres only
05	WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL
05 01	wastes from petroleum refining
05 01 10	activated sludges from on-site oil refinery biological effluent treatment plants other than those mentioned in 05 01 09
07	WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES
07 07	wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified
07 07 12	sludges from on-site biological effluent treatment plant at chemical manufacturing sites other than those mentioned in 07 07 11 only
10	WASTE FROM THERMAL PROCESSES
10 01	waste from power stations and other combustion plants
10 01 01	poultry litter ash, paper sludge ash and ash from wood chip boilers only
10 01 01	meat and bone meal ash
10 01 05	Flue gas gypsum (solid) only
10 01 07	Flue gas gypsum (sludge) only

Table 2.2B. Waste Types – List B wastes	
Waste Code	Description
10 13	wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them
10 13 04	wastes from calcinations and hydration of lime
10 13 12*	cement kiln dusts and by-pass dust only
10 13 13	cement kiln dusts and by-pass dust other than those mentioned in 10 13 12 only
10 13 99	gypsum only
16	WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST
16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 06	out of date and out of specification beverages only
16 10	aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment
16 10 02	washwaters from animal by-product intermediate plants that meet the waste water treatment requirements in the ABPR
17	CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)
17 05	soils (excluding excavated soils from contaminated sites), stones and dredgings
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
19	WASTE FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE
19 01	wastes from incineration and pyrolysis of waste
19 01 12	ash from the incineration of pig and poultry carcasses at premises used for agriculture only
19 01 18	biochar manufactured from untreated wood, bark, and cork from the furniture manufacturing and wood processing industries (including untreated sawdust, wood shavings, and wood cuttings, except from particle board).
19 01 18	biochar manufactured from untreated wood and plant matter from agriculture, horticulture and forestry, or from vegetable waste from food preparation and processing.
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	cement kiln dust and by-pass dust from cement kilns conditioned with water only
19 02 04*	cement kiln dust and by-pass dust from cement kilns conditioned with water only
19 05	wastes from the aerobic treatment of waste
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 05 03	compost from source segregated biodegradable waste and sludges from treatment of urban waste water only
19 05 99	liquor and digestate from aerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste only
19 06	wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
19 06 06	whole digestate and fibre digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste
19 06 06	whole digestate and fibre digestate from anaerobic treatment of source segregated biodegradable waste and sludges from treatment of urban waste water only.
19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 12	Recycled gypsum from plasterboard
20	MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	plant tissue waste from parks only

2.3 Operating techniques

- 2.3.1 The activities shall be operated using the techniques and in the manner described in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 Operating techniques

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. All non-stackable waste shall be stored within a secure container (including lagoons).2. Non-stackable waste shall not be stored within 0.3 metres of the top of an open storage container or within 0.75 metres of the top of a lagoon.3. Field heaps shall occupy as small a surface area as is practically required to support the heap and prevent it from collapsing and must not be located within 30m of surface water if the land is steeply sloping. |
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- 2.3.2 Waste must not be spread on land if:
- i. the land has been frozen for 12 hours or more in the preceding 24 hours
 - ii. the land is waterlogged, frozen or snow covered

3 – Emissions and monitoring

3.1 Emissions to air, water or land

- 3.1.1 There shall be no point source emissions to land, except from the sources listed in the agreed deployment form.
- 3.1.2 The limits given in the agreed deployment form shall not be exceeded.

3.2 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits

- 3.2.1 Emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (excluding odour) shall not cause pollution. The operator shall not be taken to have breached this rule if appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved emissions management plan, have been taken to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, those emissions.
- 3.2.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, an emissions management plan;
 - (b) implement the approved emissions management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.
- 3.2.3 All liquids in containers, whose emission to water or land could cause pollution, shall be provided with secondary containment, unless the operator has used other appropriate measures to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, leakage and spillage from the primary container.
- 3.2.4 High readily available nitrogen wastes shall be covered to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the loss of ammonia when stored within 200 metres of a European Site, Ramsar Site or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

3.3 Odour

- 3.3.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the deployment area, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the odour.
- 3.3.2 The operator shall:
- (a) maintain and implement an odour management plan;
 - (b) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the deployment area due to odour, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the specified period, a revised odour management plan;
 - (c) implement any approved revised odour management plan from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

3.4 Noise and vibration

- 3.4.1 Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the deployment area, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable, to minimise, the noise and vibration.
- 3.4.2 The operator shall:
- (a) if notified by the Environment Agency that the activities are giving rise to pollution outside the deployment area due to noise and vibration, submit to the Environment Agency for approval within the period specified, a noise and vibration management plan; and
 - (b) implement the approved noise and vibration management plan, from the date of approval, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4 – Information

4.1 Records

- 4.1.1 All records required to be made by these standard rules shall:
- (a) be legible;
 - (b) be made as soon as reasonably practicable;
 - (c) if amended, be amended in such a way that the original and any subsequent amendments remain legible or are capable of retrieval; and
 - (d) be retained, unless otherwise agreed by the Environment Agency, for at least 6 years from the date when the records were made.
- 4.1.2 The operator shall keep on site all records, plans and the management system required to be maintained by these standard rules, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Environment Agency.

4.2 Reporting

- 4.2.1 The operator shall send all reports and notifications required by these standard rules to the Environment Agency using the contact details supplied in writing by the Environment Agency.

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- 4.2.2 Within one month of the end of each quarter, the operator shall submit to the Environment Agency using the form made available for the purpose, the information specified on the form relating to the site and the waste accepted and removed from it during the previous quarter.

4.3 Notifications

- 4.3.1 The Environment Agency shall be notified without delay following the detection of:
- (a) any malfunction, breakdown or failure of equipment or techniques, accident or emission of a substance not controlled by an emission limit which has caused, is causing or may cause significant pollution;
 - (b) the breach of a limit specified in these standard rules; or
 - (c) any significant adverse environmental effects.
- 4.3.2 Written confirmation of actual or potential pollution incidents and breaches of emission limits shall be submitted within 24 hours.
- 4.3.3 Where the Environment Agency has requested in writing that it shall be notified when the operator is to undertake monitoring and/or spot sampling, the operator shall inform the Environment Agency when the relevant monitoring and/or spot sampling is to take place. The operator shall provide this information to the Environment Agency at least 14 days before the date the monitoring is to be undertaken.
- 4.3.4 The Environment Agency shall be notified at least 48 hours but no more than 7 days in advance of the intention to commence spreading operations. In the event that spreading operations stop for more than 7 days the Environment Agency shall be notified at least 48 hours but no more than 7 days in advance of the intention to recommence spreading.
- 4.3.5 The Environment Agency shall be notified within 14 days of the occurrence of the following matters except where such disclosure is prohibited by Stock Exchange rules:
- a) Where the operator is a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's trading name, registered name or registered office address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator going into administration, entering into a company voluntary arrangement or being wound up.
 - b) Where the operator is a corporate body other than a registered company:
 - any change in the operator's name or address; and
 - any steps taken with a view to the dissolution of the operator.
 - c) In any other case:
 - the death of any of the named operators (where the operator consists of more than one named individual);
 - any change in the operator's name(s) or address(es); and
 - any steps taken with a view to the operator, or any one of them, going into bankruptcy, entering into a composition or arrangement with creditors, or, in the case them being in a partnership, dissolving the partnership.

4.4 Interpretation

- 4.4.1 In these standard rules the expressions listed below shall have the meaning given.
- 4.4.2 In these standard rules references to reports and notifications mean written reports and notifications, except when reference is being made to notification being made "without delay", in which case it may be provided by telephone.

"accident" means an accident that may result in pollution.

"agricultural land" has the meaning given by section 109 of the Agriculture Act 1947 and includes land for the production of timber and non-food agricultural crops

“authorised officer” means any person authorised by the Environment Agency under section 108(1) of The Environment Act 1995 to exercise, in accordance with the terms of any such authorisation, any power specified in Section 108(4) of that Act.

“continuously managed area of land” means a single waste stream for a single crop on a single continuous parcel of land (field) of up to 100 hectares under the control of a single land occupier, who may be the landowner or tenant.

“deployment form” means the Environment Agency form (LPD1) that requires site specific information and control measures to be provided and agreed prior to the use of any mobile plant under these standard rules.

“domestic purposes” has the same meaning as in section 218 of the Water Industry Act 1991.

“emissions to land” include emissions to groundwater.

“emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits” means emissions of substances to air, water or land from the activities, either from emission points specified in these standard rules or from other localised or diffuse sources, which are not controlled by an emission limit.

“European Site” means a European site within the meaning of Regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

“food production purposes” means the manufacturing, processing, preserving or marketing purposes with respect to food or drink for which water supplied to food production premises may be used, and for the purposes of this definition *“food production purposes”* means premises used for the purposes of a business of preparing food or drink for consumption otherwise than on the premises.

“frozen” means when the soil is frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours. Days when soil is frozen overnight but thaws out during the day do not count.

“groundwater” means all water, which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.

“groundwater Safeguard Zone” has the meaning given in the document titled *“Groundwater Protection: Principles and practice”* (GP3) published by the Environment Agency in 2013.

“groundwater Source Protection Zone” has the meaning given in the document titled *“Groundwater Protection: Principles and practice”* (GP3) published by the Environment Agency in 2013.

“high readily available nitrogen wastes” has the meaning given in the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015, i.e. organic wastes in which more than 30% of the total nitrogen content is available to the crop at the time of spreading

“inland water” has the meaning given by section 221(1) of the Water Industry Act 1991.

NVZ closed periods has the meaning given in the Nitrates Pollution Prevention Regulations 2015

“pollution” means emissions as a result of human activity which may—

- (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment,
- (b) cause offence to a human sense,
- (c) result in damage to material property, or
- (d) impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment.

“quarter” means a calendar year quarter commencing on 1 January, 1 April, 1 July or 1 October.

“R” means a recovery operation provided for in Annex II to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste.

“secure storage” means storage where waste cannot escape and members of the public do not have access to it and *“secure containers”* shall be interpreted accordingly.

“site” means the place where mobile plant is deployed as detailed in the agreed deployment form(s).

“SSSI” means *Site of Special Scientific Interest within the meaning of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)*.

“stackable” means a material which is solid enough to be stacked in a free-standing heap without slumping, and which does not give rise to free drainage from within the stacked material. *“Non-stackable”* shall be interpreted accordingly.

“steeply sloping” means land of slope 12 degrees (1 in 5 or 20%) or greater.

*“sub-soil” means soil layer extending between the topsoil and the little weathered parent material below, or material that functions in the same way in a constructed soil profile and on to which topsoil can be spread*².

“topsoil” means top layer of soil, darker in colour and with more organic matter than the layer below (subsoil)

“waste code” means the six digit code referable to a type of waste in accordance with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, or List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005, as appropriate, and in relation to hazardous waste, includes the asterisk.

“waste stream” means a single waste, generated from a single site. Single waste streams that have been mixed together shall be individually described and each shall be listed in the tables as separate waste streams.

“waterlogged” means when the whole of the plough layer is saturated/filled with water by virtue of a high water table or water collected (perched) above a compacted soil

“year” means calendar year commencing on 1st January.

End of standard rules

² BS3882:2015 Specification for topsoil