ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING REGULATIONS (EPR)

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE

Model application – pig sector

Introduction to using model templates and rationale applied

1. Introduction

This document provides an introduction to using model templates and the rationale applied. A model application for a **bespoke permit** has been prepared by BPEX.

We hope that this model will reassure and assist those making permit applications, helping them to complete the application quickly and successfully. The information shown here is enough for the Environment Agency to consider this application fully, without needing to request additional detail.

The model application is intended to provide a benchmark and not a gold-plated standard. BPEX can make no assurances that following the model will result in a permit being issued or accept any responsibility for the use of these models for the purposes of making an EPR Permit application. While all reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this publication and the models associated with it, no warranty is given as to its accuracy, nor liability accepted for any loss or damage caused by reliance upon any statement in, or omission from, these publications.

Also, it should be noted that references to relevant websites may change.

The model consists of example completed application forms and suggested supporting documents. Not all of the information provided will be applicable to your circumstances. Please select those most appropriate to your own situation and modify accordingly or use as guidance. You can cut and paste some of the information to fit your application.

Each template produced by BPEX corresponds to one part and question number of the Environment Agency (EA) forms. For example, the Site Condition Report is numbered B3.5 5b as it is required for EA form Part B3.5 Question 5b.

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:

- Full Environment Management System (see BPEX Model Template 3.5 3c Environmental Management System)

- Accident Management Plan; this will include your raw materials inventory (see BPEX Model Template B3.5 3b Accident Management Plan)

- Manure Management Plan; if you spread dirty water onto your own agricultural land (see BPEX Model Template B3.5 8k Manure Management Plan).

Also look at the BPEX website (www.bpex.org.uk) under Environment, Permitted Agriculture.

The term ‘IPPC’ is still in common use for these permits but you should be aware that the Pollution Prevention and Control Permits (PPC) were replaced by Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) Permits in 2007. The format of the permits has not altered, although the application, variation and surrender forms have.

Permitted sites are required to adopt minimum standards of management practice and Best Available Techniques (BAT) for their production processes. This involves keeping records and regularly reviewing the use of raw materials, as well as using techniques such as housing systems and manure spreading equipment, which minimises emissions produced.

The BAT Reference document (BREF) describes management practices, housing systems and techniques that minimise emissions and environmental impact. These techniques have to be employed when planning new pig housing and slurry storage facilities on permitted installations.

Download the BREF document from: http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/irpp.html

The information provided in this document links with the series of factsheets produced by industry representatives and the EA. Please note these factsheets were produced for the first (IPPC) applications in 2007. While the intent of the documents has not changed, some of the references may be out of date.

The factsheets can be viewed on the BPEX website under the EPR section of the Environment area.

A glossary of terms is provided on page 18 of this document. It is recommended that you read this document and the glossary before you start drawing up your own application, as they will help to explain the main terms and issues you will encounter.

Pre-application discussion

Before you start on your application, make sure you complete the pre-application checks. You should contact your local EA office to arrange a pre-application discussion. The EA's customer services will be able to put you in touch with your local office.

Environment Agency customer services: 03708 506 506

At the pre-application discussion the Environment Officer will advise you about the application process and identify nearby nature conservation sites and neighbours which will need to be considered in your environmental risk assessment. They will also advise about what should and should not be included in the permit.

The Environment Officer will gather the necessary information to enable the EA to run a simple screening assessment of expected ammonia emissions, using their Ammonia Screening Tool. They will produce a report which tells you whether you need to employ an experienced consultant to produce a detailed modelling assessment to assess the potential impact of ammonia emissions at nearby nature conservation sites. You will need to include the pre-application screening report and, if needed, a detailed modelling assessment with your application. The assessment and modelling report will form part of your risk assessment.

If your modelling report indicates emissions from the farm exceed the allowable threshold at the nature conservation site, you will need to propose reduction techniques to reduce emissions to the allowable level. For help with this contact the BPEX Environment Team.

BPEX Environment Team: 024 7647 8792

It is possible that odour and noise from the farm may impact nearby receptors, such as local residents, schools, hospitals, parks or businesses. You will need to submit a written odour and noise management plan as part of your application, where your farm is within 400 metres of sensitive receptors or your farm has been the cause of odour complaints in the past. Refer to the BPEX Model Templates Odour Management Plan (B3.5 8b) and Noise Management Plan (B3.5 8c) for examples and sources of information to help you produce your plans.

2. Making your application for a bespoke permit

Listed below are the key documents required for a bespoke permit application. You will be asked to confirm that you have included all the relevant documents in the checklist at the end of the application form Part B3.5.

Question number on application form	**Templates**	**Guidance** Reference documents to assist the completion of the application	**Completed?** (please tick)
	• Completed Model Application Form: App-e form Part B3.5 v1 Dec 2013 • Completed BPEX Model Templates	• EA Guidance notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b35 • EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note: How to Comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming (v2 Jan 2010) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/how-to-comply-with-your-environmental-permit • Introduction to using BPEX Model Templates	
B3.5 3a, 3b, 3c	**Summary of Environmental Management System (EMS)** BPEX Model Template B3.5 3c Environmental Management System (note this document is the full version) Only a summary is required with the application form.	• EA H1 Annex B (Intensive Farming) Guidance • EA guidance notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming	
B3.5 3d	**Financial Status** No document – prepare own if applicable	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 3e	**Relevant Offences** No document – prepare own if applicable	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 5a	**Site plans for location, layout,**	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	

	drainage, services and emissions BPEX Model Templates: • B3.5 5a Site Layout Plan • B3.5 5a Site Drainage Plan • B3.5 5a Site Services Plan • B3.5 5a Site Emissions Plans • Location plan - no document provided	• EA H5 Site Condition Report Guidance and Template	
B3.5 5b	**Site Condition Report (sections 1-3 only)** Sections 4-10 do not need to be completed at this stage. • BPEX Model Template B3.5 5b Site Condition Report	• Introduction to using BPEX Model Templates • EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • EA H5 Site Condition Report Guidance and Template • EA H1 Annex B (Intensive Farming) Guidance	
B3.5 5c	**Non-Technical Summary** BPEX Model Template B3.5 5c Non-Technical Summary	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • EPR Sector Guidance note: How to Comply	
B3.5 6a	**Environmental Risk Assessment** • B3.5 6a Environmental Risk Assessment • Ammonia screening assessment • Detailed ammonia modelling (if relevant)	• EA H1 Annex B (Intensive Farming) Guidance • EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 7	**Emissions** Complete Table 1 or provide an Emissions Point Plan and Table of Emission Points BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8a (Technical Standards) Table of Emissions Points	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • How to Comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming	
B3.5 8a	Technical standards BPEX Model Template:	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive	

	• B3.5 8a (Technical Standards)	farming • Also see Environmental Risk Assessment	
B3.5 8b	**Odour Management Plan** (required if site is less than 400m from receptor) BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8b Odour Management Plan	• Pig Industry Good Practice Checklist for Odour • BPEX Code of Conduct for Addressing Odour Complaints • EA H4 Guidance - Odour Management • EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming	
B3.5 8c	**Noise Management Plan** (required if site is less than 400m from receptor) BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8c Noise Management Plan	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • EA H3 Noise Management Guidance • How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming • Also see Environmental Risk Assessment	
B3.5 8d	**Raw Materials Inventory** BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 3c Environmental Management System – List of raw materials	• How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming	
B3.5 8e	**Housing Review** If required, as part of an improvement plan **Drainage Review** If required, as part of an improvement plan BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8e Improvement Plan (Housing Review) • No document provided for drainage review	• EA Guidance How to Comply Annex 7: Housing Review • EA Guidance How to Comply Annex 8: Drainage Review • BPEX Guidance: Site Drainage Review for Pig and Poultry Farms (found in BPEX Model Template B3.5 8e Improvement Plan)	
B3.5 8f	**Number of animal places**	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	

	BPEX Model Application Form B3.5 8f		
B3.5 8g	**Description of slurry system** BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8a Technical Standards	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 8h	**Proposal to cover an existing slurry store** (if required as part of an improvement plan) BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8 Improvement Plan	• EA Guidance How to Comply Annex 9 • BPEX Guidance – Covering Slurry Stores • "The SSAFO Regulations". Guidance Notes for Farmers September 2010	
B3.5 8i	**Document to explain manure storage** (if applicable) None provided here	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 8k	Manure Management Plan) if answering YES to spreading on your own land) BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 8k Manure Management Plan	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 9	**Copy of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** (if applicable)	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5	
B3.5 10a	**Energy Efficiency Plan** (if required) or **Details of Climate Change Agreement** BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 3c EMS Energy Efficiency	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • EA H2 Energy Efficiency • EA Guidance How to Comply	
B3.5 10b	**Avoiding Waste** BPEX Model Template: • B3.5 3c Summary of EMS - Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes	• EA Guidance Notes: How to complete application form Part B3.5 • EA Guidance How to Comply	

3. Setting the scene: Illustrative Farm

The model application for pig farming has been prepared for an imaginary farm, referred to as ‘Illustrative Farm’, taking examples from real life working pig farms. A pictorial representation of Illustrative Farm has been provided as a poster, please note that the buildings are not to scale but for this purpose it is not important.

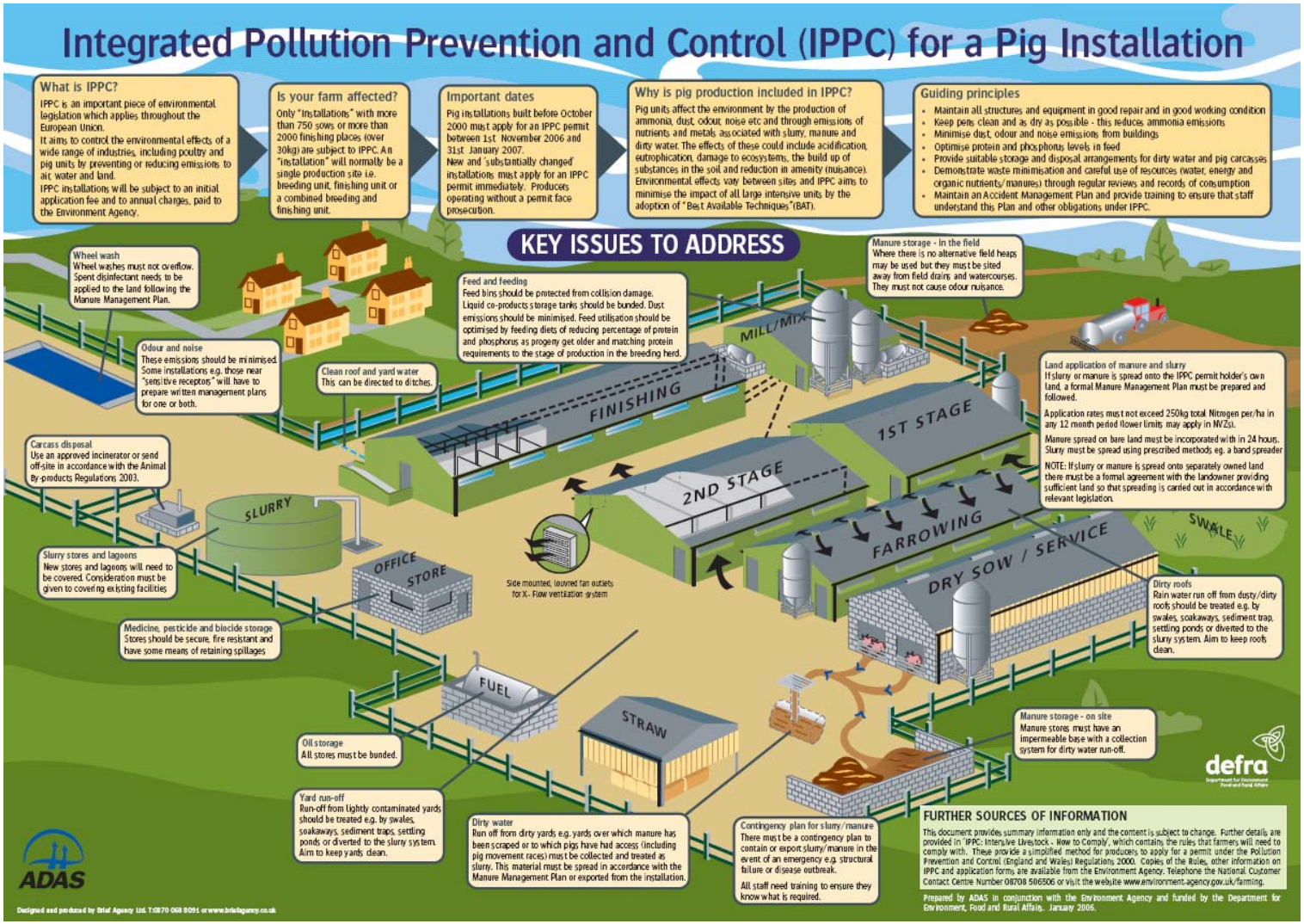
Illustrative Farm has 480 sows (including served gilts and farrowers), 29 pigs sold per sow per year, batch farrowing every three weeks, all progeny finished at a target of 105kg liveweight. Time to slaughter from 30kg is 12 weeks. There are 3,300 finisher places, although typically, 2,436 may be occupied. This includes 10 boar places and 40 unserved gilts. In addition, there are 1,820 weaner and grower pigs <30kg.

A complete list of buildings can be found in the Buildings Inventory in BPEX Model Template B3.5 8a Technical Standards.

Both dry and liquid feeds are used: the liquid rations contain bought in co-products and dry ingredients mixed on-farm. All of the pig buildings and associated activities are carried out within the Site Boundary.

The farm is owned and run by Mr Ppp Ffffff, with the help of his daughter Mrs Mmmm Oooo and two other full time employees.

Figure 1. EPR/IPPC Illustrative pig farm poster (NB content applicable for EPR)



There are 125ha of farmland adjoining the pig unit, also owned and run by Mr Ffffff. With contract machinery and labour, this comprises 102ha of arable cropping (winter wheat, spring barley and spring beans), 20ha of grassland (hay let keep) and 3ha of woodland. A separate range of buildings with farmhouse serve this land. Manure and some of the slurry is exported to other local farms, the remainder is spread on the farm.

The farm also has the following:

- An incinerator for carcase disposal (approved by the Animal and Plant Health Agency)
- Slurry storage and manure pad
- Storage facilities for fuels, disinfectants, chemicals and veterinary products.

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.

For the purposes of this scenario, the pre-application ammonia screening assessment carried out by the Environment Agency for the farm highlighted a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 500 metres from the farm boundary.

Should the screening report have indicated that the emissions from the farm could have the potential to impact the nature conservation interests of the site, then the applicant would have contacted an experienced consultant to undertake a detailed modelling assessment of ammonia emissions.

In this example, the proposal screened out, ie was below the emission threshold, so the applicant did not need to commission a consultant to undertake a detailed modelling assessment.

4. Completing the application forms

The application form is split into different parts: 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: part B3.5

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-for-an-environmental-permit-part-b35

- Variation, including consolidation: part C3.5

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/application-to-vary-an-environmental-permit-part-c35

- Transfer: parts A, D2 and F1

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/environmental-permit-application-forms-to-transfer-an-existing-permit

- Surrender: parts A, E2 and F1

https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/environmental-permit-application-forms-to-surrender-a-permit

Each part of the application form has supporting guidance notes available to help you complete your application.

A template of how questions in the application form B3.5 have been answered for the model is provided on the BPEX website under Environment, Permitted Agriculture.

Further details on how to compile the Site Condition Report can be found on page 13 of this guide.

Application checklist: you can tick the boxes for the relevant documents completed on pages 5 - 8 of this guide but you must also tick the relevant boxes in the checklist of the application form B3.5.

Each form can be completed online and either saved to a CD 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 (as at December 2014).

You will need to submit a total of two paper copies of the application form and supporting documents or one electronic copy on a CD.

5. Compiling the Site Condition Report

The Site Condition Report guidance and template is available on the GOV.uk website: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-permitting-h5-site-condition-report or by calling 037 0850 6506. You can also refer to the BPEX Model Template Site Condition Report B3.5 5b on the BPEX website under Environment, Permitted Agriculture.

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 on the EA's website, allowing you to find out more about the environment where you live. The tool includes information on:

- Borehole log data
- Groundwater vulnerability classification
- Source protection zones
- Surface water classification
- Records of any land pollution incidents.

Mapping tool: http://apps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/default.aspx

Information about Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) is available via the MAGIC website (http://www.magic.gov.uk). This site provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain

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, eg EG92NW. Map purchases from the British Geological Society can be made by:
Telephone: 011 5936 3241 (Sales Desk)
Online: www.bgs.ac.uk/bookshop

You must also send 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 plans required in B3.5 5a or as an additional plan.

6. Determination of grid reference

Question 2.6b (Site Condition Report Appendix i Site Location Plan) in the application form requires you to provide an OS grid reference for one of the principal buildings used to house pigs or poultry at the installation, for example EG97902345.

This can be obtained from the UK Grid Reference Finder website:
http://gridreferencefinder.com/#

If you wish to use paper maps, the OS grid reference can be determined as follows:

A) Ordnance Survey Landranger series maps (pink cover), scale 1:50 000

1. Locate your point
2. Read letters identifying 100 000 metre square in which the point lies → **EG**
3. First quote Eastings; locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of the point and read LARGE figures labelling the line either in the top or bottom margin or on the line itself → **97**
4. Using a centimetre rule, measure across the square from the VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of the point and read number of millimetres. Divide the number of millimetres by 2 and disregard the decimal place to determine third and fourth numbers. Eg 18 ÷ 2 = 9.0 → **90**
5. Quote Northings; locate first HORIZONTAL gridline BELOW the point and read LARGE figures labelling the line either in the left or right margin or on the line itself → **23**
6. Using a centimetre rule, measure up the square from the HORIZONTAL grid line BELOW the point and read the number of millimetres. Divide the number of millimetres by 2 and disregard the decimal place to determine seventh and eighth numbers. Eg 9 ÷ 2 = 4.5 → **45**

B) Ordnance Survey Pathfinder series maps (green cover), scale 1:25 000

Follow steps 1 - 6 as per Landranger map above, but **divide the number of millimetres by 4,** round up or down the last digit and disregard the decimal place to provide a two digit number. Eg 35 ÷ 4 = 8.75, round up → **90**

C) Ordnance Survey maps, scale 1:10 000

Follow steps 1 - 6 as per Landranger map above, but **take the measurement in millimetres** (1 square measures 100mm or 10cm). Eg 90mm → **90**

D) Ordnance Survey Superplan maps, scale 1:2 500

a. Follow steps 1 – 3 as per Landranger map above
b. Quote Eastings; locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read the THREE figures labelling the line either in the top or bottom margin or on the line itself → **979**
c. Estimate tenths from grid line to point → **0**

d. Quote Northings; locate first HORIZONTAL gridline BELOW the point and read the THREE figures labelling the line either in the left or right margin or on the line itself → **234**
e. Estimate tenths from grid line to point → **5**

E) Defra, Rural Development Service, Rural Land Register maps (Single Payment Scheme, Entry Level Stewardship etc), Scale 1:2 500

Note: It is recommended that you do not try to use these maps, as the lack of gridlines is more likely to lead to an error.

1. If not already known, obtain letters for the sheet code from your Field Data Sheet → **EG**
2. Eastings, vertical gridline may be provided either to the left or right of the point you are trying to identify. If it is to the left, then you can work from this line, if to the right, you will have to work as if from the previous gridline to the left of the one shown. The gridlines shown are labelled with six digits, eg 497500 DISREGARD the first and last digits, in this case 4 and 0 → **9750**
3. If the gridline is to the left of the point, measure from the gridline to the point in millimetres. DIVIDE the measurement by 4, if the result contains a decimal point then round the number up or down, eg you measure 160mm (16cm) from the gridline to the point, eg 161 ÷ 4 = 40.25 → **40**
4. Take the four remaining digits from the gridline number and add the answer from Step 5 to determine the Easting, eg 9750 + 40 = 9790 → **9790**
5. Northings, work from the gridline below, if shown. If the gridline is above, you will have to work as from the one below. The gridlines shown are labelled with 6 digits, eg 323400. DISREGARD the first and last digits, in this case 4 and 0 → **2340**
6. If the gridline is to the left of the point, measure from the gridline to the point in millimetres. DIVIDE the measurement by 4, if the result contains a decimal point, then round the number up or down eg you measure 21mm (2.1cm) from the gridline to the point, eg 21 ÷ 4 = 5.25 → **5**
7. Take the four remaining digits from the gridline number and add the answer from Step 5 to determine the Northing, eg 2340 + 5 = 2345 → **2345**

7. Glossary of terms

The glossary of terms provides a short definition of words and phrases. For a fuller, more precise definition you will need to consult the Regulations or the relevant guidance document.

In this glossary the information given is general and abbreviated in nature. In considering the precise meaning of any of the entries, the definitive source should be consulted. A glossary entry appended with reference to a directive applies to that directive, rather than more widely.

Activity Pig and Poultry Permits are listed in Section 6.9 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR) Part A (1) (a) Rearing of poultry or pigs intensively in an installation with more than: 2,000 places for production pigs and/or 750 places for sows	In Schedule 1, 'activity' means an activity listed in Part 2 of that Schedule An activity is carried on at an installation or by means of mobile plant. For an activity carried on at an installation, the place where the activity is carried on forms part of the installation Sometimes the word is used in a more general sense to describe classes of regulated facility under the Regulations.
Appeal	The opportunity provided for the Operator to dispute certain actions or decisions by the regulator, by appealing to the Secretary of State or the Welsh Assembly Government.
Application	A submission made by an Operator to a regulator, for example, to seek the grant of a permit, surrender or transfer of a permit or variation of the conditions of a permit.
Bespoke Permit	The operator must apply for a bespoke permit where standard rules are not available or an activity is unable to meet the rules.
Best Available Techniques (BAT) Available Techniques	The main basis for determining standards in IPPC under the Regulations, and defined as the most effective and advanced stage in the development of Activities and their methods of Operation, which indicates the practical suitability of particular Techniques for providing, in principle, the basis for Emission Limit Values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce Emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. In connection with BAT, those Techniques developed on a scale which allows implementation in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, taking into consideration the cost and advantages, whether or not the techniques are used or produced inside the United Kingdom, as long as they are reasonably accessible to the Operator.

Best	In relation to Techniques in BAT, the most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the

	environment as a whole.
Boar	Adult male pig.
BREF Notes (BAT Reference Notes)	Documents published by the European Commission, which follow from an exchange of information on BAT between the Member States. See http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/irpp.html
Capacity (RGN 4)	The term 'capacity' refers to the potential production of an installation, rather, than its actual historical capacity. For a pig farm this would be all the pig places NOT the number of pigs kept, which may be less.
Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH)	The subject of a Directive and domestic Regulations applicable to industrial sites, some of which will also fall under the IPPC directive.
Combustion plant	Any technical apparatus in which fuels are oxidised in order to use the heat thus generated, eg biomass boiler.
Determination	The process by which a Regulator decides whether or not to grant the request sought by an Operator in an application, for example, by issuing a Permit with appropriate conditions or by refusing the permit.
Directly Associated Activity (DAA)	An activity that could have an effect on pollution that is carried on the same site as an installation and is technically connected with an activity carried on at the installation, eg biomass boiler, carcase incinerator.
Directive	European Directive.
Duly-made	When an application contains all the information needed for the Regulator to determine it, the application is duly-made. A test that an application must satisfy, by being sufficiently complete.
EC/EU	European Community/European Union.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
Emission	For installations and waste operations the direct or indirect release of substances, vibrations, heat or noise from individual or diffuse sources into the air, water or land.
Emission Limit Value (ELV)	The mass concentration or level of an Emission which may not be exceeded over a given period.
Enforcement notice	A notice served by the Regulator to enforce compliance with the Environmental Permit conditions or require remediation of any harm following a breach of any condition.
Environmental Permit	A permit granted by the regulator allowing the operation of a regulated facility, subject to certain conditions.
Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR)	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 SI 2010 No.675.
EPA 1990	Environmental Protection Act 1990.
Excluded Waste Operation	A waste operation excluded from the need to hold an environmental permit, because it is regulated under another

	regime.
Finishers (production pigs)	Pig reared for meat from 30kg to slaughter weight.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Growers	Young pigs between 15 and 30kg liveweight.
Hazardous waste	A waste listed as hazardous waste in the List of Wastes Decision (2000/532/EC), referred to in Article 1(4) of the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) or specifically designated as such by the Secretary of State or Welsh Ministers under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 or the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005.
How to Comply Guidance	Sector guidance note on how to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming.
Horizontal Guidance	Information relevant to all industry and business sectors regulated under the EPR.
Inland freshwaters	Rivers, streams, watercourses and lakes or ponds that are above the freshwater limit, ie not tidal (full definition is contained in section 104 Water Resources Act 1991).
Coastal waters	Any waters which are within the area which extends landward from those baselines as far as the limit of the highest tide, or in the case of freshwater, the freshwater limit of the river or watercourse; together with the waters of any enclosed dock which adjoins waters within that area.
Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)	The Industrial Emissions Directive (Directive 2010/75/EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) is a European Union directive which commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment. See http://www.defra.gov.uk/industrial-emissions/eu-international/industrial-emissions-directive/
Installation	A stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations are carried on and any other location on the same site where any directly associated activities are carried on.
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)	A general term used to describe the regulatory regime applied to Part A Installations under the Regulations, which gave effect to the IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC. IPPC was replaced by the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) (Directive 2010/75/EU) in November 2010.
Local Authority	The relevant District, London or Metropolitan Borough Council in England, the County or Borough Council in Wales or, where relevant, the port health authority. The regulator for Part A(2) installations and A(2) mobile plant, and Part B installations and mobile plant.

Mobile plant	Plant which is designed to be moved and used to carry on an activity or waste operation.
Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ)	A Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) is designated where land drains and contributes to the nitrate found in 'polluted' waters.
Operator	The person who has control over the operation of the Regulated Facility.
Permit	The official authorisation licensing the activity.
Pollutant	Any substance liable to cause pollution.
Pollution	Any emission, as a result of human activity, which may be harmful to human health or the quality of the environment, cause offence to any human senses, result in damage to material property or impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment. For water discharge and groundwater activities pollution means the direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of substances or heat into the air, water or land which may: (a) be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems directly depending on aquatic ecosystems: or (b) result in damage to material property: or (c) impair or interfere with amenities or other legitimate uses of the environment.
Pollution Inventory Return	Annual report on pollution. The Pollution Inventory (PI) provides information about releases and transfers of substances from regulated industrial activities.
Prohibition Notice	A notice served under paragraph 9 of Schedule 22 to the EPR in relation to groundwater activities.
Production pigs	Pigs, male or female, that weigh more than 30kg. It includes gilts (female pigs) which are intended for breeding stock but have not been serviced (mated).
Public Consultee	Those people and organisations that the Regulator consults with in determining an Application for an Environmental Permit and in some variations.
Public Registers	Registers maintained by Regulators containing information on Regulated facilities.
Regulated facility	A collective term for those facilities that require an Environmental Permit, ie an Installation, a Waste Operation or Mobile Waste Plant, most waste operations, most mining waste operations, radioactive substances activities and water discharge and groundwater activities.
Regulator	The body responsible for applying the Environmental Permitting regime. The Environment Agency is the regulator for Part A(1) installations, mobile waste plants, most waste operations, most mining waste operations, radioactive substances activities and water discharge and groundwater activities; while the Local Authority is the regulator for Part A(2) installations and A(2) mobile plant and Part B installations and mobile plant.
Revocation Notice	A notice served by the Regulator revoking all or part of an

	Environmental Permit.
RGN	Regulatory Guidance Note for Environmental Permitting.
Secretary of State	Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Sensitive Receptors	Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, ecological habitats such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), residential housing, hospitals, schools, workplaces, etc. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to toxic chemicals, pesticides and other pollutants. Extra care must be taken when dealing with contaminants and pollutants in close proximity to areas recognized as sensitive receptors. Distances to sensitive receptors are to be measured from the closest practicable point from where an emission may come (the source). A circle should be drawn on a map to illustrate distances of 400m and 2km from the site of the installation.
Sows	Female pigs that have had their first litter. It includes gilts (female pigs) that have been serviced/mated but not yet had a litter. A ruling by the European Courts has stated that places for sows must be interpreted as including places for gilts which have already been served, but have not yet farrowed. Gilts which have not been served but are over 30kg will be counted as production pigs.
Stationary Technical Unit (STU) RGN 4	This is the functionally self-contained plant or machinery that can carry out one or more Schedule 1 activities on its own. A unit (animal house) is an example of an intensive farming STU. In addition, movable free-range units that remain stationary during production periods are regarded as STUs. If there are two or more STUs on the same site they will be treated as a single STU if they are technically connected.
Substantial change	A change in operation which, in the opinion of the Regulator, may have significant negative effects on human beings or the environment, including one which itself crosses a threshold set for the activities specified in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Regulations. In the case of waste incineration activities, a substantial change includes the change of waste from non-hazardous to hazardous.
Suspension notice	A notice served by the Regulator which results in a permit ceasing to authorise the operation of the entire facility or specified activities, until remedial action has been taken against a risk of serious pollution.
Techniques	In connection with BAT, includes both the technology used and the way in which the Installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.
Types of pig farming system	Batch farrowing: synchronising sows to farrow over a short period of time, eg every three weeks rather than some every week.

	All-in-all-out finishing: this is where the production site is dedicated to one single batch from start to finish. The site is then emptied of pigs to allow cleaning and disinfection before the next batch arrives. Continuous flow: this is where the production system is continuous, with new pigs replacing those which have reached the end of their production period so the numbers of pigs on the site remains reasonably static. Batch farrowing can be included as part of this system.
Variation of Permit	Required when any changes to the permit rules and conditions are necessary, eg if the process or facility is changed in any way.
Variation Notice	A notice served by the Regulator varying the conditions or other provisions of the Environmental Permit.
Waste Hierarchy	A principle of waste management which requires that (in order of preference) wastes be avoided, minimised, reused, recycled or disposed of.
Weaners	Young pigs in the period following removal from the sow (7 to 15kg liveweight).