

EPR: Drainage Review

Trading Title: J & A Moon

Site: Yarrow Hey

Review Date: 24/10/2025 Next Review Date: October 2026

Receptors - where does the drainage end up - the outfall or destination of liquids

On the site drainage plan a receptor may be identified as either an engineered structure for the storage and subsequent managed disposal or a point of unmanaged discharge to controlled waters:

- Engineered structures – lagoons, above-ground tanks, below ground tanks, reception pits – usually receive only contaminated water and slurries.
- Surface waters - ponds, rivers and ditches– these may only receive uncontaminated water.
- Groundwater- swales and soakaways – these may only receive uncontaminated or lightly contaminated water

Question	Guidance	Answer (Yes/No/N/A)	Comments
Is (are) the receptor(s) clearly identified on the plan?	Show the location and boundary of engineered structures. Ensure that the plans also show the location of surface waters and groundwater, swales and soakaways.	Yes	
Is it (are they) accessible at all times?	Access paths should be kept clear of nettles/thistles etc. to allow inspection by both the operator and the Environment Agency at all times. Answer for each receptor identified if more than one. Observe site health	Yes	

	and safety issues when dealing with slurry stores.		
Are all sources identified that discharge to your receptors?	Where are the discharge points into ponds and ditches? As this water must be clean sources must be identified. Have you identified the source of all of the pipes discharging to your engineered structures and other receptors?	Yes	
Are inlet points known?	The inlet and outlet points to dirty water stores should be identified The inlet points to swales and soakaways should be identified.	Yes	
Are outlet points known?	How is water level maintained in ponds? Is there an outflow, where is it and to what does it discharge and is it controlled? Where there is no outflow and the pond does not overflow, is the pond leaking to groundwater?	There is a ditch west of the farmyard which is marked on the site yard plan. The outlet point for this is known.	
Are structures appropriately sized and constructed?	Engineered structures should be of sound design and maintained to ensure their integrity. They should be of sufficient size to meet both the operational requirements of the individual installation and to	Yes	

	meet statutory long-term storage requirements. These are the Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Fuel Oil) Regulations at all installations (and the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones Regulations where appropriate). Structures should be managed to make sure the correct freeboard is maintained and that overfilling doesn't occur. Good construction, management, maintenance and appropriate sizing also applies to swales.		
Can receptors be managed to protect the environment?	Can all of the receptors be protected? Can all discharges to them be contained, blocked, by passed or isolated if necessary (this should be established in the accident management plan)? Can they be monitored in an emergency? How do you know when they are full or empty?	Yes	Slurry storage levels are checked regularly but this has to be done manually/ by sight as there is no alarm system in place.
Is the quality of run-off consistent in all cases even though the quantity may fluctuate?	The quality of run-off can change. Clean water flows can become temporarily dirty (for example, concrete driveways during shed	Yes	Additional slurry storage is being planned (applied for through slurry infrastructure grant).

	cleanouts). If this can happen you will need a diversion system in place. If there's no diversion system installed then the run-off will need to be permanently treated as dirty water and directed to a suitable receptor. This may place a large storage burden on an engineered structure. There may also be subsequent disposal costs. This may be an area where operators can make cost effective improvements to their site drainage.		
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Pathways – how does the drainage get there – the route that liquids take

On the site drainage plan the pathway should be identified by arrows showing the direction of flows, the location of drain inlets and access points (manhole covers and inspection chambers). The pathways are likely to be one of the following three categories:

- Gutters, downpipes and drains – may be piped pathways fixed or temporary (rigid or flexible), above ground or buried, gravity fed or pumped.
- Overland flow – may be planned and marshalled (yards and slopes).
- Channels, gullies and drain inlets – may be directing flow or intercepting it (to protect buildings and structures).

Question	Guidance	Answer (Yes/No/N/A)	Comments
Are all pathways shown on the plan?	The route should be shown in its entirety including direction of flow.	Yes	
Are all manholes and inspection covers shown on the plan?	Use the standard symbols to describe these. The key to symbols to use is in the 'Introduction' to this document.	Yes	
Are they identified as either clean, dirty or lightly contaminated on the plan?	This refers to their identification and designation on the plan. Where a diverter is in place to deal with flows of variable quality then the plan should show this and identify all of the categories that may use the pathway.	Yes	
Are they identified on site as clean or dirty by coloured paints?	Are all manholes, inspection chambers, drain inlets etc. identified by paint marks of	No	To be completed within 12 months of permit start date.

	the appropriate colour to signify their contents - red for dirty, blue for clean? Mark the direction of flow in the appropriate colour		
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