Appendix 2: Non-technical Summary

R Buckle White Rose Farms Ltd

The proposed business at Peach Tree Farm consists of a finisher pig unit owned and managed by Mr R Buckle, White Rose Farms Ltd. The farm will have places for up to 6,000 >40kg finishing pig places. Refer to Appendix 4 for site location, site layout, drainage and emission points.

The pig enterprise is run on a B&B contract. The buildings will be fully slatted. Scrape passages are scraped out twice weekly. Stocking and removal of pigs will be on a batch basis with batch sizes approximating to the capacity of one building. Pigs will arrive at approximately 40kg and be finished at 110kg.

The proposed housing will be ventilated using uncapped high speed ridge mounted fans, each with a short chimney at a height of 9m and efflux velocity of 15m/s.

There is a downtime of 5 days between each batch with up to 4 batches per year, providing an equivalent to 20 days/annum (5.5%/annum).

Water is from a mains supply and is supplied in nipple drinkers.

Deadstock is stored in a sealed container and removed promptly by a licenced contractor. There is no incinerator. The location of this container is shown on the site plan adjacent to a loading ramp.

There is no diesel store at the installation.

There is no FYM stored on site.

The lower part of each building comprises a tank constructed from concrete providing a temporary slurry-holding capacity underneath the floor of the building. Slurry management uses a vacuum system enabling frequent removal at 6 weeks and completion of the batch. It is removed from under-slats and transferred to the underground concrete slurry tanks to the south of each building. Subsequently, it is then pumped to the covered tank to the west of the buildings as shown at Appendix 4 (32.75m diameter, 5m high, 4,000m^3).

Slurry management is in accordance with a Manure Management Plan in line with best practice and NVZ regulations. The maximum slurry storage quantity at any one time on site is approximately 6,000t which is removed in accordance with the manure management plan. All slurry is spread on land owned and farmed by Buckle Farms Ltd. Contents of footbaths are added to the reception pit.

Clean water from roof and clean yard areas is collected and directed to an attenuation pond and subsequently a ditch outfall to the north-east at TA 27990 23650.

All feed rations are provided by a Buckle Farms and are dry and pelleted with diets formulated to match the growth stage of the pigs and fed ad lib.

There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary. The Thurston Group which builds modular buildings is the nearest neighbour, with a manufacturing site 460m to the north.

As this is a new development, there is of course no previous issues relating to odour, dust, noise or flies in relation to the farm.

The surrounding area is mainly large arable fields, field boundary hedgerows and isolated tree planting. The landscape is flat.

The site lies adjacent to a surface water NVZ (Sands/Keyingham/Roos Drain from Source to Humber).

The site of the proposed piggery on land south of Patrington Road is in a rural area, approximately 1km to the south−east of Ottringham in East Riding of Yorkshire. The surrounding land is used largely for arable farming. The site is at an altitude of around 7m with the land rising towards slightly higher ground to the north−east and falling towards the Humber Estuary to the south−west.

Three new pig rearing houses are recently constructed. The new houses would provide accommodation for up to 6,000 finisher pigs, which would be reared from around 40 kg to around 110 kg. The pigs would be accommodated on a fully slatted floor system, with frequent removal of slurry to a proposed covered slurry tanks at the site.

There are four areas that are designated as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs) within 2km (the normal screening distance for non−statutory sites) of the site, one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5 km (the normal screening distance for SSSIs) and two SSSIs within 10 km. Parts of one of these are also designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site. Parts of the Greater Wash SPA are also within 10 km.

Further details of the SSSIs and the SAC, SPAs and Ramsar site are provided below:

- Kelsey Hill Gravel Pits SSSI − approximately 4.6 km to the north−west − geological.
- Roos Bog SSSI − approximately 5.1 km to the north − geological.
- Humber Estuary - SSSI SAC SPA Ramsar − a nationally important site with a series of habitats.
- Greater Wash SPA − designated for marine and avian species, with no habitats that are sensitive to ammonia deposition.

There are no source protection zones (SPZ) located within the several kilometres of the peninsular surrounding Peach Tree Farm.

BAT Compliance

Referring to the IRPP BAT Conclusions document, published on the 21st February 2017, compliance with all relevant BAT conclusions can be confirmed including the revised BAT Associated Emission Levels (BAT-AEL).

<u>BAT conclusions 3 and 4:</u>

A nutritional strategy is adopted to reduce the levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) excretion and the BAT associated excretion levels given in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 are met.

Feed dockets and a current generic statement can be provided to demonstrate a reducing protein (N) and phosphorus (P or total P) diet over the whole life cycle.

<u>BAT conclusion 24:</u>

Slurry analysis will be used to estimate total N and P content in manure and reported annually.

BAT conclusion 25:

Ammonia emissions will be monitored and emission levels demonstrated through use of emission factors.

BAT conclusion 27:

Dust emissions will be demonstrated and monitored from each animal house, by use of emission factors.

BAT conclusion 30:

BAT 30 (a –e) Techniques used:

Fully slatted system over pit (managed within 800mm depth), operating frequent slurry removal to slurry tanks by enclosed system of underground pipework and covered reception tanks.

All slurry and contaminated water (including wash water) is collected into various tanks and then pumped from the reception pit. Slurry is introduced under the surface of the contents of the circular store. The tank has a fixed PES cover. Collection of slurry from the tank is by sealed system into tanker. These measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface and risks of bioaerosol creation.

Underground slurry reception tanks will capture any contaminated water and wash water from the buildings. All these measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

- BAT AEL(s)

The BAT AEL levels for a FSF - vacuum system using the emission factors in Annex 1 the BAT AELs for finisher stage are 3.11 (compared with 2.6) respectively.

However, the following deductions can also be made:

For the FSF – vacuum system, there is a downtime of 5 days between each batch. At 4 batches per year, this is equivalent to 20 days. Based on AHDB Pork trials, a reduction for occupancy time can also be made as appropriate but this figure is unknown to us.

For an emission factor of **3.11** for production pigs on FSF, the following reduction can be applied as follows: – 3.11 x 49/52 = 3.11 x 0.94 = 2.93.

We can also provide evidence of the reductions of the underlying ammonia emission factor 3.11kgNH3/animal place/yr based on genetics, crude protein in the diet and performance data. However, we are aware that emission factors are currently under review and await further instruction from the EA.