

Project Name	Thorps Farm
EPR	EPR/RP/3028/MMP/001
Type (New Permit/Variation)	New

Introduction

This bespoke Dust and Bioaerosol Management plan has been prepared to support the overall Environmental Management System in place. The overriding principle of this plan is to ensure the day-to-day activities are carried out in accordance with this document to help minimise the overall environmental impact. There is one sensitive receptor within 100m distance of the installation boundary which is operator owned and occupied.

There have been no previous issues relating to dust and bioaerosols in relation to the farm.

Setting

The site is located in Halsham, Hull. The site is located in a generally flat area with arable divided by hedgerows. Halsham is located approximately 310m to the East of the installation.

Figure 1 shows the location of the installation and of the receptors within 100m which have been considered in this dust and bioaerosol management plan.



Table 1: Sensitive Receptors and distance of Sensitive Receptors from Installation Boundary to nearest point of domestic curtilage

Reference	Description	National Reference	Grid Orientation	Distance (m) to nearest point of domestic curtilage
1	Thorps Farm Residence	TA 08582 54012	East	10

The purpose of this Dust and Bioaerosol Risk Management Plan is to:

Establish the likely source of dust and bioaerosol arising from the farm

Set out procedures at the farm to mitigate or minimise the risk

Formalise an effective method of dealing with any complaints quickly and effectively

Potential Sources

In accordance with the document, 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming', a risk assessment of dust and bioaerosol pollution was performed.

As a result, the following sources have been identified as contributing to a potential low risk dust/bioaerosol source:

Dust and bioaerosol emissions from feed selection

Dust and bioaerosol emissions from bedding material

Dust and bioaerosol emissions from manure storage

Dust and bioaerosol emissions ventilation

Dust and bioaerosol emissions cleanout

Dust and bioaerosol emissions housing

Dust and bioaerosol emissions

Pathway and receptors

The pathway for all of the above sources is via the atmosphere. The most sensitive receptors will be inhabitants of nearby residential dwellings. Wind direction will significantly influence how receptors are affected. We have not received any complaints from neighbours relating to dust and bioaerosol from the farm.

Dust and bioaerosol related issues	Actions taken to minimise dust and bioaerosol	Completion date
General such as the day to day activities	Weekly inspections of the site by the operator Looking for signs of dust which could leave the installation boundary or be a hazard to staff and visitors	On-going
Pig feed	Dust from silos minimised by using covers over feed pipes such as bags or containers on the silo exhaust to catch any excess feed and dust The feed is not milled on site so this is not an issue Storage of feed will cause some dust build up, having covered feed containers should reduce this and improve biosecurity Feed spillages will be swept up and collected immediately to avoid dust being generated. This will also prevent possible pollution from entering the watercourse Feeding method will also impact dust emissions so the internal feed bin is covered with a plywood constructed top, and the auger pipe is fitted through the cover and fitted a material sock to the end of the pipe which delivers feed directly to the bin may reduce feed dust that is created by freefalling into the bin.	On-going
Bedding material	Application of the straw bedding will happen regularly. Straw will be applied internally to the buildings rather than being blown in. The bedding is supplied as bales which will be opened inside the housing to reduce dust The straw is applied carefully to minimise dust and weekly inspections will take place by the operator	On-going
Manure removal system	Solid floored buildings and dust monitored during removal of muck to the muck pad and trailered from existing sheds to the muck pad.	On-going
Ventilation	Ventilation is carefully controlled, maintained and monitored to meet animal welfare requirements and ensure efficient productivity High speed roof fans will be used as the pigs will require airflow control as they can be unsettled by draughts and may need increased ventilation during the summer. Weekly inspections by the operator will happen and any visible dust on the fans and vents will be removed in mechanically ventilated buildings	On-going
Housing cleaning	The housing is thoroughly cleaned between batches which is essential to reducing the volume and potential for air contamination with the house and via the exhaust system. Dust accumulation around the exhaust vents is avoided and cleaning takes place to avoid releasing dust to the air or water.	On-going
Building layout and design	Artificial ventilation and natural ventilation in use. The design of the ventilation will provide good air quality to animals and staff	

Contingency Plan

Abnormal Scenario	Remedial Action	Time Limit	Action Taken
Damage to building	Damage would be repaired asap and, depending on nature of damage, area made safe and covered/contained in the meantime to prevent increased dust/bioaerosol emissions and/or destroyed in the immediate area if necessary.	Depends on severity of damage and whether environment or animals are at risk. Immediate action required to make safe.	
Dirty water store damage or overflow	Significant contingency margin across more than one store so overflow risk low. If risk of leak/overflow (dead and a) can't be made safe immediately or b) can't be applied to land due to closed periods, weather, ground conditions or other factors, then the dirty water will be removed by tanker and exported to nearest alternative store.	If any risk of pollution, immediate action must be taken to remove risk.	
Pipework damage	Stop or prevent flow of contaminated water and repair/replace damaged pipe. Contain any leak as far as possible. Contact the Environment Agency if there is any risk of pollution identified.	Immediately stop potential for leak. Replace/repair/pipe asap. Time Frame depends on dependency on pipe.	

Summary

Dust and bio-aerosols are assessed daily by operators. Air quality within the buildings is also assessed (sensory assessment). Weather monitoring/forecasting, also help to assess the risks and take additional actions to mitigate them if necessary.

We have always worked hard to minimise our impact on our closest receptors. We continually assess management techniques to improve our control of emissions.

In accordance with guidance, we will review the effectiveness of our control measures at least once a year and in the light of any building and management changes and on the outcome of investigations into the causes of any future complaints, if any occur.

Any complaints will be recorded and investigated using the guidance from EPR 6.09 3.1 and 3.2 odour and emissions management on intensive livestock installations.

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