

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Ridley Pigs LLP The Piggery Little Wood Lane Thorpe Salvin WORKSOP Nottinghamshire S80 3LB

NEW APPLICATION

The current business consists of a finisher pig unit owned and managed by Ridley Pigs LLP, a farming partnership. Currently, work is on-going to upscale the site significantly with the refurbishment of an existing building marked 'House 1' on the attached site plan.

The site will receive growers/finishing pigs and take them through to slaughter weight. The building marked 'House 2' on the attached plan will remain in use but with the proposed newly refurbished building, the number of pig places will be increased from under threshold numbers to 3,900 >30kg.

The existing and refurbished housing will be to BAT standards and house growers/finishing >30kg pigs grown on to market weight. Associated changes include sealed drainage pipework from the existing buildings as marked (solid floors with straw-based bedding). These buildings will be managed to BAT standards, removing manure on a weekly basis.

There will be no slurry production, and all dirty water will be directed to the new-build dirty water tanks.

The dirty water from the buildings and the uncovered farmyard manure handling and storage areas (9m x 25m) will run to a small settlement area and then into the dirty water tank. All dirty water is spread on farm-owned land in accordance with the Manure Management Plan.

The straw-based manure will be taken to temporary field heaps and applied to the land in accordance with the Manure Management Plan and all relevant regulations and best practice. The remaining liquid is directed to the dirty water tank (Capacities: 150,000l) which is frequently tested and can be shown to have <1% DM content.

Uncontaminated roof water is collected via gutters and downpipes and piped and discharged to the soakaway sited to the west of House 1.

Mains water supplies the site via a 10k gallon storage tank which is pumped around piggery to ensure pressure throughout.

All feed rations are bought-in. There is no mill and mix on site.

Any carcasses are stored in a sealed container before being removed promptly using a licenced contractor.

The installation has hedge lined boundaries and is surrounded by arable land. It is situated 1km to the south of the village of Thorpe Salvin. There have been no previous issues relating to odour, dust, noise or flies in relation to the installation. There have been no environmental complaints or pollution incidents on the installation, and there are no hazardous dumps/stockpiles.

Sensitive Receptors

The nearest sensitive human and environmental receptors are listed below. The risk assessments and management plans in place identify ways in which to mitigate the risks of pollution and nuisance to these sites.

Table 1 Sensitive human and environmental receptors

Receptor	Type of Receptor	Distance to receptor (m)	Direction to Receptor
Housing along Common Road	Residential Housing	660	ENE
Manor Farm Little Wood Lane	Residential Housing	700	N
Loscar Farm Wind Farm	Wind Farm	730	W
Ginny Spring Whitwell Wood	SSSI	1,135	SSW
Lindrick Golf Course	SSSI	2,690	NE
Anston Stones Wood	SSSI	2,935	E
Crabtree Wood	SSSI	3,190	SW
Hollinhill and Markland Grips	SSSI	4,825	S
Lob Wells Shelter	Scheduled monument – Stone Age cave	1,125	E
Groundwater Source Protection Zone III – ‘Total Catchment’	SPZ	260	S

There are five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5km of the installation. The prevailing wind direction is south westerly and therefore site emissions will typically not be carried towards these sensitive areas. The risk assessments and management plans in place identify ways in which to mitigate the risks of pollution and nuisance to these sites.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones

The installation lies within the River Idle from River Ryton to River Trent NVZ (Surface water) as well as the Nottinghamshire Groundwater NVZ. There is no groundwater extraction site on the unit.

Additional measures

- Low energy lighting is used throughout.
- All feed rations are bought in with diets formulated to match the growth stage of the pigs.
- Nipple drinkers are used and water consumption is monitored.
- Hedges planted around the perimeter of the unit provide visual screening and help minimise dispersion of dust and to improve ventilation control.
- Odour is reduced by keeping pens as clean as possible
- Ammonia production is reduced by optimising protein levels in the diet and minimising losses from dirty water.

These measures are intended to reduce the production and emission of ammonia, minimise odours and dust, and prevent liquids escaping to the environment reducing the environmental impact of the farming activities.

BAT-AEL Conclusions

Referring to the IRPP BAT Conclusions document, published on the 21st February 2017, we can confirm that we will be able to comply with all relevant BAT conclusions, including the revised BAT Associated Emission Levels (BAT-AEL).

Conclusion 3 and 4: We adopt a nutritional strategy to reduce the levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) excretion and can demonstrate we are meeting the BAT associated excretion levels given in table 1.1 and table 1.2. 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.

Conclusion 24: We will use manure analysis to estimate total N and P content in manure and will report this to you annually.

Conclusion 25: We will monitor ammonia emissions and demonstrate emission levels through use of emission factors.

Conclusion 27: We will monitor and demonstrate dust emissions from each animal house, by use of emission factors.

Conclusion 30:

- BAT 30 (a6) Techniques used:

Solid floor, straw bedded system, with bedding kept clean and dry and wet areas removed at least weekly. Area of contaminated concrete surface outside minimised. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 200t which is removed to temporary storage frequently. Underground capture tanks will capture wash water from the buildings, any drainage from contaminated concrete, used foot dips and effluent from FYM storage. All these measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

There is no slurry storage.

- BAT AEL(s)

As a solid floor – straw bedded system, using the emission factors in Annex 1 the BAT AELs for finisher stage is 2.97 (compared to threshold 5.65). There is an all in all out system producing 3.5 batches per annum. There is a downtime of 7-10 days between each batch. At 3.5 batches per year, this is equivalent to approximately 4 weeks per annum. You can apply the emission factor of 2 for production pigs on straw, based on AHDB Pork trials, and a further reduction for annual downtime of 8% taking the emission factor to 1.84.