

Appendix 6: Technical Standards – Ridley Pigs

Installation Name Ridley Pigs The Piggery Thorpe Salvin	
Schedule 1 Activity or DAA description	Relevant Technical Guidance note
Section 6.9A (1) (a) (ii)	How to comply EPR 6.09 Version 2
Pig production	
Pig feed storage and preparation	<p>Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR 6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’</p> <p>Feed is stored in purpose built, covered, feed silos as shown in Appendix 4. Dry meal, which has been milled and mixed at the Forfarmers Selby mill, is blown directly from the lorry into the relevant storage silos in sealed system. Feed is piped in sealed system to the sheds minimising creation of dust.</p> <p>Feed storage vessels are protected from collision damage by curbing and barriers.</p> <p>No liquid feed storage</p> <p>Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of slurry and spilt feed</p> <p>Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’</p> <p>☑ Protein and phosphorus levels in the rations are matched to the animals’ needs by providing at least two different feed formulations. A nutritionist is employed to regularly review and reformulate diets in order to optimise production and minimise excretion of nutrients.</p> <p>Hoppers are filled with a chain and disc system and runs every 15 minutes, so the feed never falls any great distance as it is topping up little and often</p>
Dirty water and manure storage	<p>Dirty water is frequently removed from storage to be applied directly to land as appropriate to time of year and crop/soil/weather conditions when appropriate – or to be exported to a third party site.</p> <p>The dirty water storage facilities conform to the technical measures detailed in the ‘Water resources control of pollution (silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil) regulations 2010 (England) and as amended 2013’</p>

	<p>(SSAFO). The base of all part of the drains and reception pits are impermeable.</p> <p>The farm is located within a Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ).</p> <p>The proposed development is manure and dirty water based. There will be no slurry produced on the site. There is more than adequate storage capacity available for limited spreading periods (e.g. wet weather and when ground is frozen).</p> <p>Wash water and the contents of footbaths is added to the dirty water store. Roof water is collected via gutters and down pipes and is directed to a soakaway.</p>
<p>Dirty water spreading and manure management</p>	<p>Application techniques are chosen to reduce the risk of bioaerosol creation as far as practical. Application is in accordance with the Defra Code of Good Agricultural Practice and with a manure management plan for the receiving land which is itself in accordance with the NVZ regulations. A copy of this plan is retained, as well as stock counts and the tonnage/litres applied (including dates).</p> <p>The following protocols will be followed at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once started, the clearing and spreading process will be completed in as little time as possible; • The system is sealed and no spillage is anticipated, however, in the event of any spillage, surrounding concrete aprons to be cleaned immediately; • Dirty water associated with the cleanout process is collected in the tanks.
<p>Fuel oil & chemical storage, low capacity non-SRM</p>	<p>Fuel oil and oil is stored in House 1.</p> <p>Small volumes of pesticides and veterinary medicines are stored securely at the installation with capability for retaining any spillage.</p> <p>There is no incinerator</p>

Housing	<p>Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'</p> <p>The buildings and associated drainage have all been built to BAT standards, with a strong focus on resource saving and efficiency</p> <p>All pigs at all stages of production are kept on solid floors with straw-bedding and the sheds have a damp-proof course which helps to reduce heat loss and condensation.</p> <p>LED lighting is used throughout and no heating is applied.</p> <p>All buildings and structures on site are maintained in good repair. In accordance with the management system. There is a programme of inspection and planned preventative maintenance for the housing, drainage and all equipment. Floors and walls are kept clean. Any cracks and damaged areas of yards and walls are repaired.</p> <p>Drinkers have been designed to prevent leakage to minimise the amount of dirty water going to storage. Water nipple drinkers are used and water consumption is monitored.</p>
Low capacity non SRM	N/A
Drainage	<p>Refer to the drainage plan (Appendix 4). A copy of the drainage plan is also kept with the accident management plan.</p> <p>The clean water drainage systems are not contaminated. Dirty water is not allowed to enter clean water drainage routes. Only roof water and clean yard water leaves the site, via soakaways. All contaminated water is directed to the dirty water storage tank.</p> <p>Yard areas are kept visibly clean, drainage channels are kept clear and spilt feed and dust are cleaned up</p>

	<p>Drainage from the animal housing and water from cleaning out is treated as dirty water and directed to the dirty water tank.</p> <p>Disinfectant footbaths are designed not to overflow. Used disinfectant is added to the dirty water tank.</p>
Livestock numbers and movements	A system is in place to record the number of animals on the farm at any one time. Animal movements on and off the farm are also recorded; these records will be available for inspection.
Deadstock disposal	Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. It is collected by a licenced contractor once per week, or sooner if required. Deadstock collection vehicles are kept to the perimeter of the site to reduce disease risk. The deadstock collector delivers a washed and disinfected carcass bin when they collect a full one.
Veterinary medicines and pest control	Pesticides and veterinary medicines are kept in a store capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire and are kept dry, frost free and secure. Vermin control chemicals are brought on site by a registered contractor for use as needed. Chemicals to flies and other insect pests will be stored with agro-chemicals on the arable unit, if needed.
Pollution Prevention Measures	<p>All operations are assessed annually for opportunities to reduce pollution risk and implementation schedules developed as appropriate.</p> <p>All staff are trained in pollution risk identification, minimisation and emergency procedures for general site activity and activity relating to their work duties.</p> <p>There is an accident management plan in place with a procedure to review incidents.</p>
Hazardous waste	Veterinary waste is removed by the vet for safe disposal. Other hazardous waste, such as fluorescent light bulbs, waste oil, aerosols, etc. are removed by a licensed contractor with an adequate audit trail, meeting the requirements of the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

Table of Emission Points

Emission Point Reference	Emission Point Description and Location	Source
Air		
App 4	Naturally ventilated pig buildings (House 1 and House 2)	Emissions from pigs, feed troughs and bedding
App 4	Feed bins and pipework	Sealed feed system
App 4	Dirty water tank	Underground and covered dirty water storage
<i>Various (see Manure Management Plan)</i>	<i>Landspreading and temporary FYM field stores - outside installation boundary</i>	<i>Land spreading of FYM and dirty water; temporary in-field storage of FYM</i>
Water		
App 4	Roof water directed to soakaways. (All contaminated yard drainage directed to dirty water storage)	Roof water from all buildings and clean water from uncontaminated yard areas
Land		
<i>Various (see Manure Management Plan)</i>	<i>Landspreading and temporary FYM field stores - outside installation boundary</i>	<i>Land spreading of FYM and dirty water; temporary in-field storage of FYM</i>

Fugitive Emissions

Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions are in place in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. Buildings are maintained in good repair. Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of FYM and spilt feed. Footbaths are managed so that they do not overflow. Hedge and tree planting around the perimeter helps to minimise the dispersion of dust.

Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out drains through grids as shown on the site drainage plan. Clean drainage systems are not contaminated.

Dust

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos. All feed is delivered to the farm by lorry. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos, through sealed system. Feed is piped from the feed bins to the adlib feeders in the sheds, minimising dust emissions. Feed storage vessels are protected from collision damage by curbing and barriers. #

Good quality bedding used to reduce risk of dust and mould spore emissions. Applied to pens within the buildings. Yorkshire boarding/curtains are regularly cleaned to reduce dust build up.

Rainwater run off is collected by the guttering system and routed to soakaways.

There is no incinerator or generator.

Carcass management

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are stored in a locked and sealed bin before collection by a licenced contractor.

Flies

There have been no incidents of fly nuisance at the farm. Appropriate actions will be put into place to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

Odour

There are no neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm. An Odour Management Plan is therefore not required. There is no history of odour complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit. If necessary, any Odour Management Plan would conform with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix 5).

Any plan would be reviewed 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 reported to T Ridley who will log and investigate causes of all complaints. Investigations will use the guidance from EPR 6.09 3.1 and 3.2 odour and emissions management on intensive livestock installations. The complaint details and subsequent investigation will be recorded on the site complaint form and a copy will be kept in the site office. See Appendix A to this document for a copy of the Odour Complaint Form.

Noise and vibration

There are no neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm. A Noise Management Plan is therefore not required. There is no history of noise/vibration complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit. Any Noise Management Plan produced would conform with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' and the H1 Environmental Risk Assessment (Appendix 5).

Requirement for a plan will be reviewed 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 noise complaints will be reported to T Ridley who will log and investigate causes of all complaints; identifying the source of the noise issue and monitoring noise levels at the site boundary as part of the investigation. The complaint details and subsequent investigation will be recorded on the site complaint form and a copy will be kept in the site office. See Appendix B to this document for a copy of the Noise Complaint Form.

Contingency Plan

Abnormal Scenario	Remedial Action	Time Limit
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 odour emissions and/or destocked 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.

		Mitigation measures will continue until the damage is repaired and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records.
Dirty water store damage or overflow	<p>Contingency margin in store capacity so overflow risk low. As the dry matter content is <1%, the contents can be spread at any time of year.</p> <p>Tank should be repaired immediately and any contaminated water held or collected in the meantime.</p>	<p>If any risk of pollution, immediate action must be taken to remove risk.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the damage is repaired/situation remedied and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records and/or incident records.</p>
Pipework damage	<p>Immediately stop use of the pipe.</p> <p>Replace/repair pipe. Immediately install additional containment measures in the meantime if needed (e.g. using straw/sand or bucket brush)</p>	<p>Immediately stop potential for leak.</p> <p>Replace/repair pipe - Time frame depends on dependency on pipe.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the damage is repaired and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records and/or incident records.</p>
Livestock illness	<p>Fieldsman and veterinary advice and treatment plan would be referred to and additional measures taken where necessary; i.e. more frequent removal of FYM from pens where e.g. gastrointestinal illness or behaviour problems is leading to increased mucking of the pens. Where pigs need removing from their peers, hospital</p>	<p>Immediate referral to veterinary/fieldsman advice for prompt treatment and management plans.</p>

	<p>pens are included within each building – but these are managed exactly the same as the other pens, with dirty areas removed frequently, preventing elevated odour levels. A decision making protocol is also in place regarding acceptable treatment windows and when to make the decision to euthanise. This reduces the risk of animals which aren't recovering in an acceptable timeframe for high welfare, or aren't likely to be ultimately fit for transport, being kept on in hospital pens indefinitely.</p> <p>In the case of a notifiable disease outbreak, the site is designed for accommodating pigs to their full adult size so the feed, water and space requirements are correct for an extended housing period if required. The nature of the muck management system means that pens can be cleaned regularly throughout the batch. We would not expect an increased daily odour output for these reasons. In the instance that it is not possible to remove FYM from the site at all, advice would be sought regarding location for a temporary field heap and a tanker would be deployed to increase the dirty water holding capacity on the site. Advice from the EA and APHA would be sought.</p>	<p>Assess the risk for increased odour production, and adjust bedding and mucking out schedules accordingly.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the situation is under control and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the animal management records and/or incident records as applicable.</p>
Fire	<p>Control the fire as quickly as possible. If the fire is not immediately possible to extinguish and is spreading, contact fire brigade</p>	<p>Ring fire brigade immediately Refer to Emergency Action Plan – Fire section</p>

	<p>immediately and remove at-risk animals if safely possible, also remove animals from nearby buildings. Unless there is sufficient, and safe, accommodation available on site at the correct stocking densities - arrange for removal of these animals from the site within 8 hours maximum. There is contingency margin for housing available within the local supply chain, run by the relevant pig group.</p> <p>All firewater will be draining to the dirty water tank, so this will need frequent emptying and appropriate disposal/removal to other storage tanks/tankers. Contact Environment Agency for advice on disposal.</p> <p>Follow fire brigade advice regarding creation of fire breaks/protection and removal of flammable materials (e.g. straw bales),</p> <p>Once the fire is under control and it is safe to do so, remove all burnt material within 24 hours and thoroughly clean and decontaminate the area.</p>	<p>Ring haulier/pig group (see Emergency Contacts) to arrange for movement of stock, if necessary, within 8 hours maximum.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the damage is repaired/situation remedied and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records and/or incident records.</p>
Diet problems	<p>In the case of a diet issue (e.g. where feed quality was below standard or feed type was incorrect), we have the capacity to remove and replace feed in the bins.</p> <p>Diets are continually reviewed by a professional nutritionist and feedback on feed quality and requirements given via the pig group and veterinary practice.</p>	<p>Contact pig group/owner immediately (and vet if applicable).</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the situation is remedied. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records and/or incident records.</p>

	N.B. Diets are only sourced from UFAS accredited mills.	
Failure of containment of food	<p>In the case that a feed pipe leaks within the pig buildings, the system should be stopped and leaked feed cleared up promptly. No potential for contamination of clean water system.</p> <p>In the case that the feed bin leaks or the blow pipe fails and feed is spilled on to an outdoor area, the surface water drainage point should be immediately protected to prevent contamination of clean water systems. Any and all spillages should be cleaned up immediately. For uncontaminated feed fit for animal consumption, it can be transported by teleporter bucket to the feeders in pens or blown into another silo by the feed company vehicle (dependent on biosecurity risk). For any major spillage greater than 500kg that is unfit for animal consumption the spillage will be cleared up in to skips and removed from site for disposal via the appointed waste contractor within 24 hours of the incident. For any spillage less than 500kg, feed would be cleared up using bags and placed in the onsite general waste container for disposal.</p>	<p>Stop the potential for leaks immediately.</p> <p>Protect clean water inlet immediately by shutting it off or containing the spillage area through use of e.g. straw/sandbags. Protect from rainfall and pests if it is not possible to remove the spilled feed, or feed from a damaged bin, within a few hours. The affected area/feedbin should be free of feed within 24 hours.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the damage is repaired/situation remedied and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice. This will be recorded in the inspection and maintenance records and/or incident records.</p>
Carcass disposal route failure	In the case of increased mortality or/and culling of large numbers, the deadstock collector must be able to collect all deadstock immediately or within short timescale. Where immediate collection is not possible, all carcasses must be	<p>Immediate communication with deadstock collector(s) and/or pig group/owner.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the situation is concluded/remedied and it is assessed as safe to revert to normal practice.</p>

	<p>stored in sealed, locked containers capable of retaining all effluents and of reducing risk of odours.</p> <p>In the case of normal contracted deadstock collector being unable to collect the carcasses within the required timeframe, there are multiple other collectors used within the wider supply chain which can be called on.</p>	<p>This will be recorded in the animal management records and/or incident records as appropriate.</p>
<p>Temporary storage and disposal of any wastes arising from incidents</p>	<p>Used sand, straw bales, and other waste materials arising from containing pollutants should be stored on an impermeable surface protected from drainage routes.</p>	<p>Where applicable, the waste contractor (see emergency contacts) should be contacted within 24 hours of an incident and arrangements made for safe disposal.</p> <p>Mitigation measures will continue until the situation is remedied. This will be recorded in the incident records.</p>

To ensure remedial action has been completed successfully, the operators are responsible for inspecting the situation or equipment/infrastructure and assessing whether it is made safe and can operate in compliance with the permit and other regulatory requirements. Inspection and monitoring schedules may be revised to monitor the specific situation more frequently/closely thereafter, as appropriate.

Appendix A

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Appendix B

Typical form for the recording of a noise complaint

Noise Complaint Report Form		
Installation to which complaint relates:	Date recorded:	Reference number:
Name and address of caller:		
Tel no. of caller:		
Location of caller in relation to installation:		
Time and date of complaint:		
Date, time and duration of offending noise:		
Caller's description of noise (e.g., hiss, hum, rumble, continuous, intermittent, vehicle noise, machinery):		
Has the caller any other comments about the offending noise?		
Weather conditions (e.g. dry, rain, fog, snow):		
Wind strength and direction (e.g. light, steady, strong, gusting) or use Beaufort scale (see Table 2.1):		
Any other previous complaints relating to this noise?		
Any other relevant information:		
Potential noise sources that could give rise to the complaint:		
Operating conditions at the time Offending noise occurred – e.g. deliveries, feeding, use of machinery etc:		
Follow-up Date and time caller contacted:		
Action taken:		
Amendment requirement to noise management plan:		
Form completed by:	Signed:	