

Appendix 2: Non-Technical Summary – Coultas Farm.

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This is the operator's first application for an intensive farming permit. Coultas Farm is a pig rearing operation (on bed and breakfast contract), taking pigs from circa 35kg through to 115kg in an all-in-all-out system. They currently have places for under 1999 >30kg pigs.

The proposal is to build a new building that is line with the BAT requirements, improve efficiency and environmental protections, and expand the capacity to make the site more financially viable. The proposed capacity on the installation will be 4000 >30kg pig places.

Refer to Appendix 4 for site location, site layout, drainage and emission points.

The buildings and system

The existing and proposed buildings are solid floored, straw bedded and regularly scraped out. Muck is removed directly by trailer and taken off site by a third party. There is no onsite storage for manure.

Wash water and the contents of footbaths is captured in dirty water tank(s). All dirty water is exported to third party.

We have written assurance from the third party receiving FYM and dirty water that management is in accordance with a Manure Management Plan and in line with best practice and NVZ regulations.

Roof water is collected via gutters and down pipes and is directed off site via a culvert and into a ditch. Piping is underground; both plastic and pot pipes. There are two outlets to ditch.

The buildings are naturally ventilated (yorkshire boarded). There are no fans.

Low energy lighting is used throughout, used intermittently to view/handle the pigs in hours of darkness when necessary. No heating is required. Electric is from mains supply.

There is a downtime of 1 week between each batch. At 4 batches per year, that is equivalent to 4 weeks downtime/annum.

Water is from borehole (with Mains supply available as backup) and is supplied in river drinkers. Water consumption is monitored at the borehole.

All feed rations are bought in with diets formulated to match the growth stage of the pigs. Feed is pelleted and fed ad lib. Feed storage is in sealed silos with feed delivered to troughs via sealed and automated system.

These measures are intended to optimise the performance of the pigs, reduce the production and emission of ammonia, odours and dust, and to prevent liquids escaping to the environment. Odour is further reduced by keeping pens as clean as possible; and ammonia production is reduced by optimising protein levels in the diet.

Deadstock is stored in sealed container and removed promptly by licenced contractor. There is no incinerator. The location of this container is shown on the site plan. It is moved to the installation entrance at collection for biosecurity.

Diesel is stored in two bunded tanks, outside of installation boundary and not primarily related to pig enterprise. There is no back-up generator. There are no agrochemicals stored on farm.

Disinfectant and medicines are stored in a container outside the installation boundary, near the house, which is the general farm office and is not primarily related to pigs.

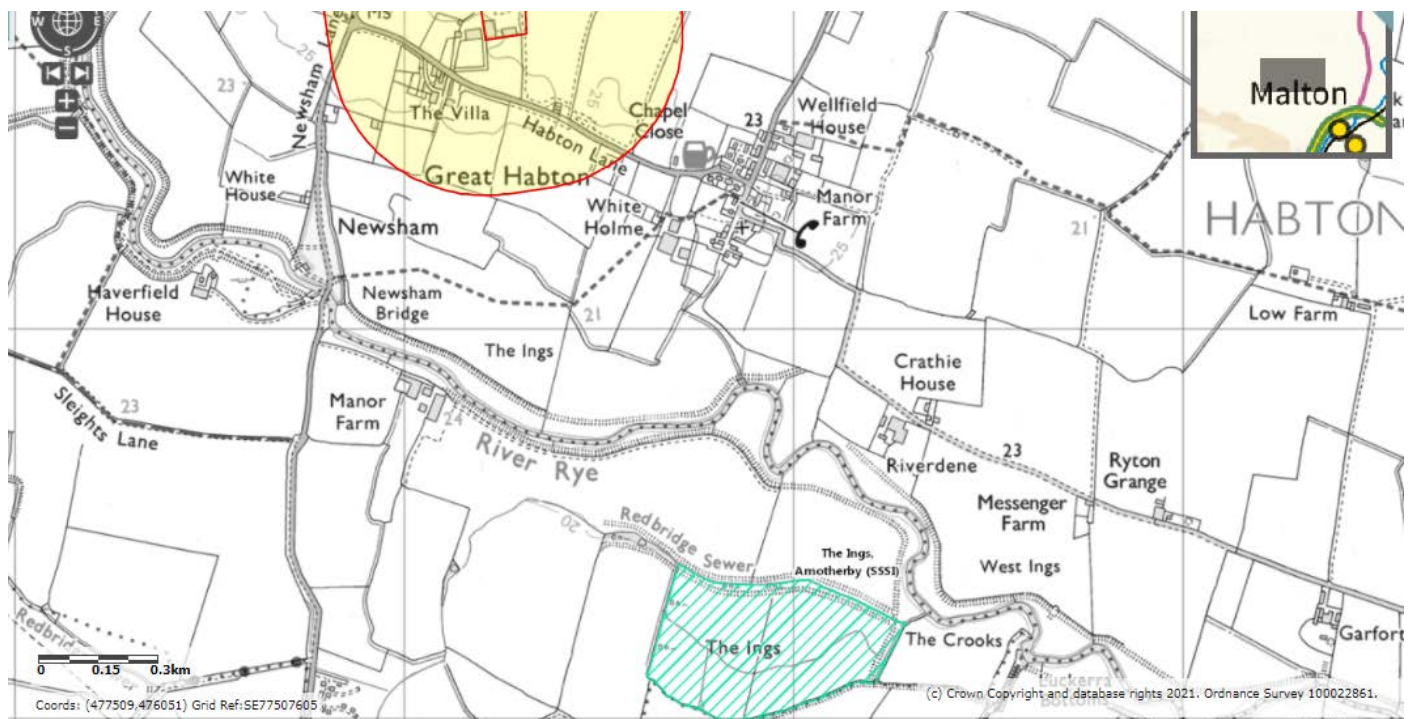
Site location

The site is located at **SE 75263 76800** within a flat landscape and is surrounded by large arable fields. The village of Great Habton lies approximately 0.75km to the South East of the site.

There are no RAMSAR, SAC or SPA sites with 5km of the site.

There is a SSSI 1.4km to the South of the site in the form of The Ings, Amotherby (see Figure 1 below).

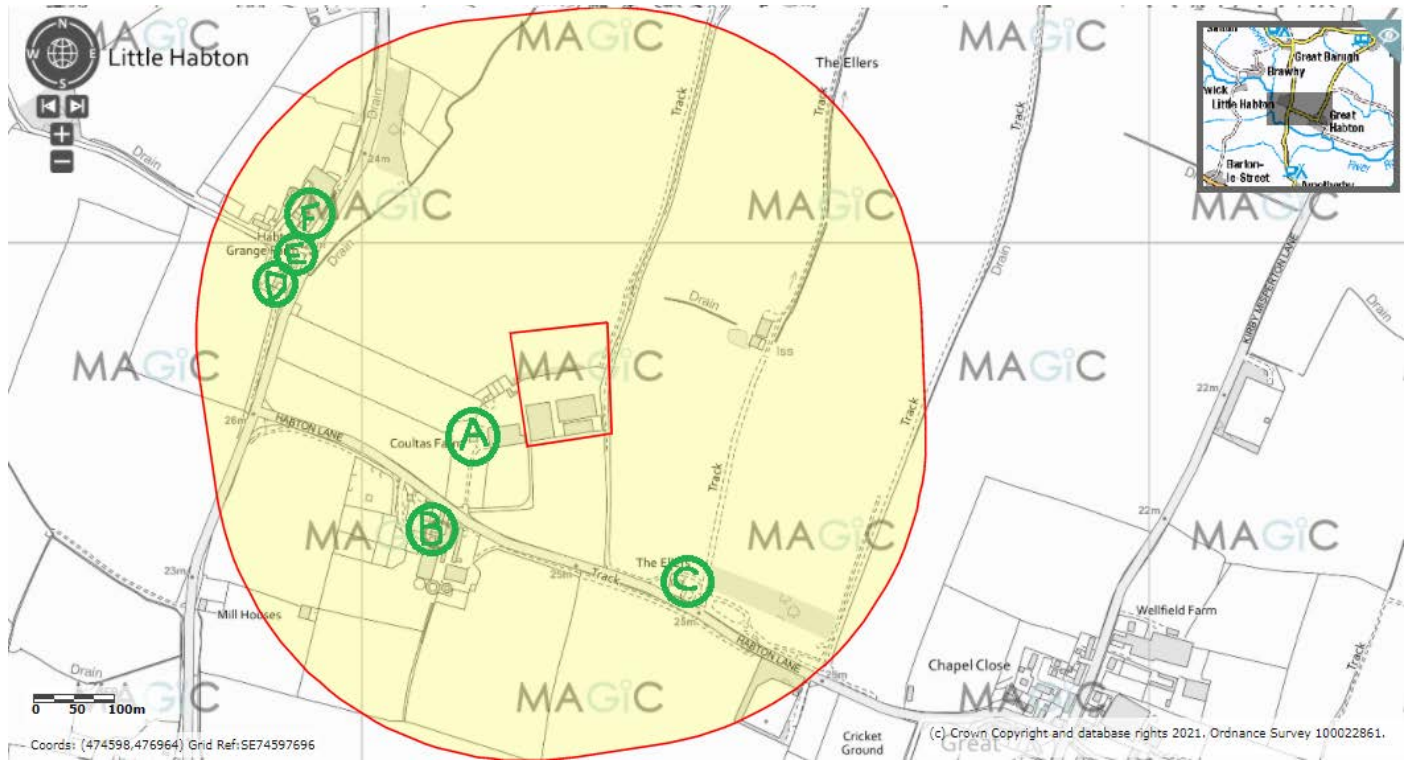
Figure 1:



There are 6 dwellings within 400m of the installation boundary. Figure 2 below shows the locations of these sensitive receptors.

There is one receptor within 100m, which is the residence of the operators.

Figure 2:



Distances of dwellings from installation boundary:

A: 71m

B: 196m (one dwelling)

C: 238m

D: 3030m

E: 295m

F: 299m

There have been no previous issues relating to odour, dust, noise or flies in relation to the farm.

Appendix 2(a): BAT-AELS

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

BAT conclusions 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.

BAT conclusion 24:

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

BAT conclusion 25:

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

BAT conclusion 27:

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

BAT conclusion 30:

- **BAT 30 (a –e) Techniques used:**

Solid floor, straw bedded system, with bedding kept clean and dry and wet areas removed at least weekly. As muck is directly removed from the buildings and exported off site, there is minimal risk of contamination of outside areas. Underground capture tanks will capture wash water from the buildings and any drainage from contaminated concrete. There is no FYM stored on site. All these measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

There is no slurry.

- **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). Downtime of 1 week between each batch. At 4 batches per year, this is equivalent to 4 weeks. You can apply the emission factor of 2 for production pigs on straw, based on AHDB Pork trials.