**Non-Technical Summary**

**EPR/AP3727SU**

**John Tindall and Son, Field House Farm**

Field House Farm is owned and operated by the partnership John Tindall and Son. Field House Farm currently has places for 4200 <30 kg pig places in existing buildings, but the proposal is to change the pig supply on this unit to taking pigs from 30kg to finish (approx. 110kg), therefore the existing buildings would have a capacity for up to 3000 >30kg pigs. Additionally, the proposal of new pig sheds with the capacity of 4600, bringing the total capacity of the site 7600.

The pig enterprise is run on a B&B contract. The existing and proposed buildings are solid floored and straw bedded.

An all-in-all-out system will be run, with the pigs arriving at approx. 30kg and finishing at around 110kg. There is an average downtime between batches of 3 weeks at 2.2 batches per annum, i.e. 12.7% downtime.

The existing buildings will remain naturally ventilated and the new buildings will be fan ventilated (high speed roof fans).

Water for the existing sheds is provided by mains supply however due to the building of the proposed new sheds a borehole will be needed to supply a sufficient amount of water to the pigs. The borehole will be within the installation boundary and will be metered to ensure no more than 20 cubic metres per day is extracted. If more volume is required, an extraction licence will be required. The borehole will be protected from any risk of contamination from back-flow or over-surface run-off.

All feed is rations are dry and bought in, with diets formulated to match the growth stage of the pigs and fed ad lib.

Deadstock is stored in a purpose-built sealed container and removed by a licenced deadstock collector. There is no incinerator on site.

There is no fuel or oil storage on the site. Electricity for the site is currently provided from the grid.

FYM is exported directly but the proposed site layout includes a concrete bunded and roofed muck storage pad located to the rear of the proposed new sheds which will also be used for the temporary storage of a muck trailer. The maximum FYM storage at any one time is 200t. The muck trailer will be used to transport muck from the existing sheds to the muck storage pad by the proposed new sheds. In the case of the existing sheds, the trailer will be loaded directly, with no contamination of outside areas. In the case of the new sheds, muck can be scraped out directly to the adjacent covered muck pad.

The contaminated water and wash water will be transferred to a dirty water tank from the new built sheds. This underground and rigid covered tank will be located within the footprint of the covered FYM store. For the existing sheds, contaminated water and wash water will also be transferred into a dirty water tank but via tanker. The tank marked “S” on Appendix 4b will take all clean water from clean yard areas and roof areas and will act as a silt trap before clean water is discharged at emission point D1 to the ditch to the North of the site, running alongside the entrance track. When buildings are being washed out, or in the event of accidental contamination of yard areas, a shut-off will be employed in the silt trap tank and dirty water will be captured and immediately tankered to one of the wash water tanks on the installation.

Clean water from roof areas of the proposed new (fan-ventilated) sheds will be piped to an attenuation pond to the West of the proposed buildings before removal via emission point D2, where the water will be discharged to a ditch located to the South of the site.

Areas in between these new buildings are uncontaminated and will be free-draining.

**Site Location**

The site is located at SE 90440 78629. The surrounding area is mainly arable fields with field boundary hedgerows. The landscape is flat to gently undulating.

There are three sensitive receptors within 400m distance from the installation boundary. The closest is a farmhouse residence and agricultural buildings which are owned by the operators of the site. The other two are residential properties located at Lilac Farm and Grange Farm.

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

The site is not within a Surface Water Nitrate but is within 5km of one SSSI designated site, East Heslerton Brow (approx. 3.4km at closest point). There are no Ramsar, SAC or SPA designations within 5km.

**BAT Compliance**

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 conclusion 3 and 4:

We adopt a nutritional strategy to reduce levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) excretion and can demonstrate we are meeting the BAT associated excretion levels. 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 ammonium emissions and demonstrate emission levels through use of emission factors.

BAT conclusions 27:

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

BAT conclusions 30:

Slid floor, straw bedded system, with bedding kept clean and dry and wet areas removed frequently. The maximum FYM storage at any one time on site is 200t which is exported directly when weather and ground conditions allow. These measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

BAT AEL(s)

The ammonia screening report that was issued on the 17th July 2024 shows that the proposal screens out. This screening was based on an emission factor of 2 (kg NH3/animal place/yr). Since November 2024, the emission factor for pigs on solid floored, straw bedded, systems has been revised to 1.888.