**Appendix 2: Non-technical Summary**

**EPR/New/A001**

**PA & S Copeland, Moorside Farm**

This is the operator’s first application for an intensive farming permit. Moorside Farm currently has places for 1999 >30kg finishing pig places, but propose to increase capacity to 5000. Refer to Appendix 4 for site location, site layout, drainage and emission points.

The pig enterprise is run on a B&B contract. The existing and proposed buildings are solid floored with straw bedding. Some buildings are operated as deep straw, with proposed new buildings designed for a scrape-through system.

An all-in-all-out system is run, with the pigs arriving at approximately 40kg and finishing at 120kg. There is a downtime of approximately 1 week between each batch. At 4.3 batches per year, that is equivalent to 4 weeks downtime/annum.

The buildings are naturally ventilated (boarding/curtains). There are no fans

Water is from borehole (with Mains supply available as backup) and is supplied in river drinkers in the yards; and in nipples over troughs in the proposed new builds (scrape-through). The borehole is located at the neighbouring property, Mount Ephraim Farm (also owned and managed by operator).

All feed 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 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.

There is no diesel storage within installation boundary or related primarily to the pig enterprise.

There is no fixed or mobile generator stored within installation boundary. Electricity is from mains supply.

FYM is stored on site on concrete pads and removed to temporary field heaps every 10-12 weeks. There are associated underground dirty water tanks which capture contaminated water and wash water. FYM and dirty water management is in accordance with a Manure Management Plan in line with best practice and NVZ regulations. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 325t (approx. 1,400m3 FYM produced per annum = 325m3 per 12 week cycle). All FYM and dirty water is exported from the installation to separate farms by trailer/tanker. Around 75% of muck is exported to a neighbour (3rd party) and the remaining 25% is applied to land owned and managed by the operators.

All effluent from the onsite midden is stored in an underground and covered store diluted by wash water and other lightly contaminated water, before export to lagoon storage on a separate site. The current dirty water/slurry storage capacity is around 40,000 litres at Moorside.

The capacity of the slurry lagoon, where contents of the Moorside store is regularly exported to, is around 1.5 million litres.

Calculations for 6 months’ worth of wash water, effluent and rainfall capture (before opportunities have been looked at for diversion of clean water through non-operational periods) gives a total production of **874.2m3** (wash water for 5000 finishing pig places + rainfall on to concrete area of 1704m2, with total average rainfall for the region Oct-March at 391.9mm).

With a total storage capacity available of 1.54 million litres, there is sufficient storage for 6 months’ worth of “slurry” production.

Clean water from roof and clean yard areas is collected and directed to a dyke located to the East of the installation.

**Site Location**

The site is located at **TA 12613 49826.** The surrounding area is mainly large arable fields, field boundary hedgerows and isolated tree planting. The landscape is flat to very gently undulating.

There are two sensitive receptors within 400m distance from the installation boundary. These are residential properties located at Moorside Farm and neighbouring Mount Ephraim Farm. Both residences are owned and resided in by operators of the installation.

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

The site is within a Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (River Hull from Arram Beck to Humber NVZ) and is within 5km of two SSSI designated sites, Tophill Low (approx. 4.7km at closest point), River Hull Headwaters (approx. 4.6km 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 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 frequently. The distance from the scrape passages to muck pads is designed to minimise area of contaminated concrete. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 325t which is removed (exported) at the end of each batch, when weather and ground conditions allow. Underground and covered dirty water capture tanks will capture lightly contaminated water, effluent from FYM and wash water from the buildings. All these measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

* 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). You can apply the emission factor of 2 for production pigs on straw, based on AHDB Pork trials and further reduction for occupancy time - 2 x 48/52 = 1.85.