**J A Fry Ltd Manor Farm Burn Butts Lane Cranswick DRIFFIELD East Yorkshire**

**EPR/UP3037FQ/V003**

**Non-technical Summary**

Manor Farm pig unit is situated approximately one kilometre west of the village of Hutton Cranswick, Driffield, East Yorkshire. The installation is approximately centred on National Grid Reference TA 01170 52621.

The installation is owned and operated by J A Fry Ltd and currently comprises of four pig sheds numbered one to four, and are in a solid-floor, straw bedded, ‘scrape-through’ configuration.

The pig sheds are of traditional portal frame design with a solid concrete floor. Naturally ventilated air comes in through the curtained sides of the buildings and exits through the vented ridged roofs which are 6.5 metres in height.

An application is made for a variation to the current permit to build additional finishing accommodation (marked 5 & 6 on Appendix 4) which will be similar in size to sheds 3 & 4; as well as a small new shed (marked 7) for management of small pigs. The proposal also includes conversion of an existing building (marked 8) to pig accommodation and building of an extension to this shed (marked 9). Finally, some part of the existing covered muck store will be utilised for casualty pig management, necessitating additional capacity of pig places. All buildings will be solid floored, straw bedded, and naturally ventilated.

The new buildings will require an extension to the existing installation boundary so the variation will require additional land to be included. The proposal is to increase the permitted number of pig places from 5,500 to 9,800.

The new proposal also includes the addition of another dirty water tank to the North of new building 7.

There will typically be 10 days downtime between batches. A typical batch cycle length will be 16 weeks from fill to fill. This means 3.25 batches per annum, including a total of 32 days downtime (8.5% of the year).

All animals are fed ad lib on different diets according to age and production status. Feed is stored in new galvanised silos with new automatic feed systems. All feed is currently purchased pelleted, but the proposal is to move to feeding meal rations via Crystal Springs feeders (which include nipple drinkers).

Water comes from an on-site borehole and will be presented to the pigs via nipple drinkers (dribble bar) over a tray. This drinker system will replace river drinkers in the existing buildings, reducing risk of water wastage.

Fallen stock is taken away from the farm by local fallen stock collectors and stored in locked containers prior to collection. There is a fuel tank on site (bunded and in compliance with SSAFO regs) and a tractor-run generator. There is no chemical store within the installation.

Rainwater on to impermeable and uncontaminated yard areas, drains direct to land. Roof water from all pig sheds drains above ground before entering underground drains further reducing risk of contamination. This then discharges via two separate pipelines into an unnamed ditch, a tributary of Northfield Beck, which is north of pig shed one. The emission points as they cross the installation boundary are marked D1 and D2 on the updated drainage map (Appendix 4). Sediment traps are to be installed within each pipeline before release point to the ditch, therefore mitigating the risk of sediment contamination from naturally ventilated buildings and clean yard areas.

Manure from scrape passages is removed from the buildings daily and stored on a covered muck pad. It is removed from site and taken to temporary field stores using trailers on a monthly basis (weather and land conditions allowing), pending application to their own land and land owned by third parties. Storage and application practices are in line with all relevant legislation and codes of good practice.

All effluent from stored FYM is captured to an underground covered tank within the footprint of the covered muck store. This tank, and the new tank to the North of building 7, also captures all wash water from the buildings, where it isn’t soaked up by straw. There are no outside contaminated areas of concrete, so all rainfall is uncontaminated and can be directed via the clean water drainage routes.

The land around is predominantly agricultural land. The surrounding topography is relatively flat and low lying.

The River Hull Headwaters SSSI is a site of special scientific interest (SSSI) within 5km of the installation. In addition, there are 5 local wildlife sites (LWS) within 2km. Pre-application advice received over 6 months ago concluded that no detailed modelling was required for a proposal up to 8200 pigs, using the AHDB AEL figure of 2. We have just put in an updated ammonia screening request for 9800 pig places and at the revised emission factor of 1.888.

The permit operator lives within 100m of the installation boundary. There are no other sensitive receptors within 400m, with the next nearest curtilage being at 495m. Due to the proximity of the operator’s house, a bioaerosol management plan has been included (Appendix 8) but we understand neither an odour or noise management plan are required.

**BAT Compliance**

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).

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 or mass balance calculation 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 from scrape passages daily, and stored on a covered muck pad. It is removed from site and taken to temporary field stores using trailers on a monthly basis. The roofed manure store prevents ingress of rainwater and protects clean water pathways. The store has an impermeable concrete base and dirty water capture tank which will capture wash water from the buildings and FYM effluent from the site. Capacity is sufficient for 6 months + of storage of effluent and wash water. FYM is removed from the site to temporary field heaps or for application as frequently as regulations, land and weather conditions allow. All these measures reduce the ammonia emitting surface.

* BAT AEL(s)

As a solid floor – straw bedded system, using the updated emission factors in Annex 1 the BAT AELs for finisher stage is 1.888 (compared to threshold 5.65 threshold).