**Appendix 6 Technical Standards:**

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| **Installation Name Manor Farm** |
| **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  | Feed is stored in purpose built, covered, feed silos located next to the pig sheds. All feed rations are bought in. All rations are delivered dry and fed adlib in feeders. Feed is transferred directly into the relevant storage silos. Feed is piped from the silos to the sheds, minimising dust emissions. Fall distance of feed from pipes to feeders is minimised to reduce aerosol creation. Areas around buildings are kept free from build-up of manure, dirty water and spilt feed. Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’ Protein and phosphorus levels in the rations are matched to the animals’ needs at different production stages. A nutritionist is employed to regularly review and reformulate diets to optimise production and minimise excretion of nutrients.  |
| Slurry and manure storage | Manure and dirty water are stored on site. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 400t. Where transferred to temporary field heaps, small field heaps are used. Solid manure from straw bedded accommodation is transported from the sheds directly to the manure store, an impermeable concrete midden area which is roofed over.Wash water and effluent from the muck store is collected in the underground dirty water stores. Spent footbath water containing disinfectant is also drained into the dirty water store.The dirty water storage facilities conform to current BAT guidance and the technical measures detailed in the ‘Water resources control of pollution (silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil) regulations 2010 (England) and as amended 2013’ (SSAFO). The store and drains are impermeable.  |
| Slurry spreading and manure management  | Solid manures are stored in the muck store (shown on the site drainage plan), to be applied to land and/or moved to temporary field heaps as and when weather and land conditions allow and following a Manure Management Plan in line with best practice and NVZ regulations. FYM production is spread on land owned and managed by the operator and the remainder is exported.Dirty water is spread at a low trajectory and applied outside of closed periods when weather, cropping and soil conditions are appropriate. |
| Fuel oil & chemical storage | There is a diesel tank within the installation boundary which is not primarily related to the pig unit operations. The tank is regularly inspected in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure and complies with SSAFO regulations. A concrete base and bund contains the tank and fill point. Double valves locked when not in use. Bunded area has 110% capacity of the diesel tank.There are no agro-chemicals, disinfectant, rodenticide and veterinary medicines stored within the installation boundary, They are stored in the general-purpose building, which includes a changing area. Due to multiple enterprises, the gp building is not primarily used for pig related activities so is not included within the installation boundary. There is no incinerator. There is a petrol driven generator for back-up. |
| Housing | Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 ‘How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming’.All pig buildings are naturally ventilated using automatic adjustable curtains on buildings external walls. 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 and drainage. Floors and walls are kept clean. Any cracks and damaged areas of yards and walls are repaired.Drinkers (dribble bar over tray) are managed carefully to prevent leakage to minimise the amount of dirty water going to the dirty water store. The straw-based accommodation is mucked out using a scrape through system to prevent ponding or build-up of urine.  |
| Low capacity non SRM | N/A (incinerator decommissioned) |
| Drainage | 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. 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, and used disinfectant. There are no outside contaminated areas of concrete, so all rainfall is uncontaminated and can be directed via the clean water drainage routes. Refer to the site plan showing the drainage. Copies of the site plan are also kept with the accident management plan. Yard areas are kept visibly clean, drainage channels are kept clear and spilt feed and dust are cleaned up.  |
| 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. Deadstock collection vehicles are kept to the perimeter of the site to reduce disease risk.  |
| Veterinary medicines and pest control | Veterinary medicines are kept in a store capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire and are kept dry, frost free and secure. This is located in the changing room, outside of the installation. Vermin control chemicals are brought on site by a trained operative or registered contractor for use as needed. Chemicals for flies and other insect pests will be stored with agro-chemicals in the general-purpose store, if needed. No chemical store within the permitted installation boundary. |
| Pollution Prevention Measures | All operations are assessed annually for opportunities to reduce pollution risk and implementation schedules developed as appropriate. All staff are trained in pollution risk identification, minimisation and emergency procedures for general site activity and activity relating to their work duties. There is an accident management plan (*Emergency Action Plan*) in place with a procedure to review incidents.  |
| 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.  |

**Emissions (Refer to the attached Site plan)**

**Table of Emission Points**

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| **Emission Point Reference**  | **Emission Point Description and Location** | **Source** |
| **Air** |
| Pig buildings 1-9 | Naturally ventilated buildings (solid floor and straw bedded) | Open sided with adjustable curtains and vented roof ridge, buildings housing >30kg pigs and straw bedding. |
| Waste water storage – DW1 | Dirty water store (underground and enclosed) | Store contains contaminated run-off from the site. |
| Waste water storage – DW2 | Dirty water store (underground and enclosed) | Store contains contaminated run-off from the site. |
| FYM | Farmyard manure store (roofed over) | Up to 400 tonnes of manure stored on the concrete base at any one time. |
| Feed Bins | Dry feed delivery/storage areas (enclosed system through to feed troughs) | Dust from dry feed. |
| Generator | Petrol driven back-up generator adjacent shed 1 | Emissions from generator operation |
| Fuel storage | Bunded diesel fuel store adjacent to manure store | Emissions from vent on tank |
| **Land** |
| Free draining yard areas | Uncontaminated yard areas with permeable surfacing, allow rainwater to drain to land  | Uncontaminated rainwater |
| **Water** |
| D1 | Roof water from pig sheds 5 & 6 ultimately discharges via pipeline and sediment trap into an unnamed ditch, a tributary of Northfield Beck. | Roof water from naturally ventilated pig buildings |
| D2 | Roof water from pig sheds 1-4 and 7-9 ultimately discharges via pipeline and sediment trap into an unnamed ditch, a tributary of Northfield Beck. | Roof water from naturally ventilated pig buildings |

**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 manure, dirty water and spilt feed. Footbaths are managed so that they do not overflow. The sites are remote from any centre of population and benefit from existing farm access track from the public highway.

Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out is collected, directed in to drainage leading to the dirty water stores shown on the site plan. Clean drainage systems are not contaminated.

FYM and dirty water are stored on the site, with the muck store roofed over and the dirty water tanks underground and enclosed.

Rainwater run off is collected by the guttering system and routed to underground drains before discharge to ditch via sediment traps.

# **Dust**

As the operator’s own residence is within 100m of the installation, we have prepared a Bioaerosols and Dust Management Plan (Appendix 8).

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the sheds. All feedstuffs are delivered to the farm by lorry. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos, through a sealed system. Feed is formulated to mitigate risk of dust.

Bedding type and quality are chosen carefully to reduce risks of dust creation.

# **Carcass management**

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses are collected 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.

# **Bunding and containment**

**Agriculture Fuel oil and other chemical storage**

There is a diesel tank within the installation which is not primarily related to pig unit operations. It is regularly inspected in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure and complies with SSAFO regulations. A concrete base and bund contains the tank and fill point. Double valves locked when not in use. Bunded area has 110% capacity of the diesel tank.

The incinerator has been decommissioned. A PTO-driven generator is stored within the installation boundary. It is available as back-up in the case of electricity failure.

Agrochemicals, rodenticides, disinfectant and veterinary medicines are stored outside of the installation boundary in the general-purpose building. They 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 trained operative or registered contractor for use as needed.

Chemicals for flies and other insect pests will be stored with agro-chemicals in the general-purpose building, if needed. No chemical store within the permitted installation boundary.

**Foodstuffs**

Feed is kept in silos adjacent to the sheds. There is no liquid feed.

# **Odour**

There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary, except for the operators’ own residence which is within 100m.

There is no history of odour complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

# **Noise and vibration**

There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary, except for the operators’ own residence which is within 100m.

There is no history of noise complaints resulting from the current activities on the unit.

Any odour or noise complaints will be recorded and investigated using the guidance from EPR 6.09 3.1 and 3.2 odour and emissions management on intensive livestock installations.