

Appendix 2: Non-technical Summary

L Hiles & Sons

EPR/NP3329LG/A001

Goodmanham Lodge Farm, Goodmanham Dale, Goodmanham, YORK, North Yorkshire YO43 3NA

Grid Reference: SE 92265 43460

The current business consists of a pig finisher unit managed by David Hiles and Alan Hiles trading as L Hiles and Sons, Goodmanham Lodge Farm. At present the farm has places for up to 1,000 production pigs rearing from 30-40kg to a 100kg finishing weight but propose to increase this capacity to 3,400 places to 100kg finishing weight. Please refer to Appendix 4 for proposed and existing site locations, layouts, drainage and emission points.

The pig enterprise is run on a B&B contract. The existing building is approximately 5yrs old.

Both this building and the proposed new building have solid flooring, with concrete over a chalk base. High speed fan ventilation (Velcocity 11m/s) will be provided for both existing and new housing.

There is a downtime of 2 weeks between each batch with up to 4 batches per year, providing an equivalent to 8 weeks downtime/annum for cleaning and washing out.

Water is provided from a borehole through the use of water troughs and river or channel drinkers.

All feed is produced by Cranswick Foods as dry meal with diets formulated to match the growth stage of the pigs and fed on an ad lib basis.

Deadstock is stored in sealed container or bin and removed promptly by a licensed contractor (location shown on Appendix 4a site map). There is no incinerator on site.

Fuel is stored at the farm but is not used for the pig enterprise. A bunded tank is shown on the Appendix 4a site map).

Dirty water from the solid floor straw bedded buildings drains through to the reception pit to be stored in several collection tanks. Clean water from roof and clean yard areas is collected and directed to soakaways.

Farmyard manure (FYM) management is in accordance with a Manure Management Plan which is in line with best practice and NVZ regulations. FYM is presently removed four times a year. The maximum FYM storage quantity at any one time on site is 250t and all FYM is spread on land owned and farmed by L Hiles & Sons.

The proposed new building will follow the same removal schedule, equating to approximately 2,000 tonnes produced per annum in total for the farm. Manure from the new building will be removed directly to a neighbouring farm on a muck for straw basis.

The nearest receptors to the installation boundary for Goodmanham Lodge Farm are the two farmhouses lived in by the operator and family. The nearest neighbours are the residents of Laburnum House at approximately 380m away to the north-west.

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

The main farm site sits at approximately 60m AOD. The landscape is undulating and steep in places at with a small woodland to the north and west boundaries. It is mainly surrounded by large, flat arable fields, with some boundary hedgerows.

The site lies within a surface water NVZ (River Hull from Arram Beck to Humber) and the Yorkshire Chalk groundwater NVZ.

No local wildlife sites were found in the immediate vicinity of the main farm site.

There are no Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or RAMSAR sites within 5km of the installation boundary.

The Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated site of Kiplingcote Chalk Pit is located approximately 580m to the west of the farm site, Rifle Butts Quarry is 2.5km to the west and Endthorpe Railway Cutting is 2.6km to the north north west. There is also a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) designated Hudson's way running along the north boundary of Spring Road 330m north-west of the farm.

The farm is situated in a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone (groundwater) with regard to nitrate and a Source Protection Zone III (total catchment) area.

BAT Compliance

Referring to the IRPP BAT Conclusions document, published on the 21st February 2017, compliance with all relevant BAT conclusions can be confirmed including the revised BAT Associated Emission Levels (BAT-AEL).

BAT conclusions 3 and 4:

A nutritional strategy is adopted to reduce the levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) excretion and the BAT associated excretion levels given in Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 are met.

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:

Manure analysis will be used to estimate total N and P content in manure and reported annually.

BAT conclusion 25:

Ammonia emissions will be monitored and emission levels demonstrated through use of emission factors.

BAT conclusion 26 Odour monitoring:

As sensitive receptors are present within 400m, a minimum of weekly sniff testing will take place at the boundary.

BAT conclusion 27:

Dust emissions will be demonstrated and monitored from each animal house, by use of emission factors.

BAT conclusion 30:

BAT 30 (a –e) Techniques used:

All effluent from FYM and contaminated water (including wash water) is collected into various tanks.

Solid floor, straw bedded system, with bedding kept clean and dry and wet areas removed every day. Where present, 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 250t which is removed every quarter. Underground 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)*

The BAT AEL level for a solid floor – straw bedded system using the new emission factors published by the EA on 29th November 2024 is 1.888.

However, the following deductions can also be made:

Downtime of 2 weeks between each batch. At 4 batches per year, this is equivalent to 8 weeks. Based on AHDB Pork trials an emission factor of 1.888 for production pigs on straw can be applied, allowing further reduction for occupancy time – $1.888 \times 44/52 = 1.888 \times 0.85 = 1.60$.