

Permitting decisions

Variation

We have decided to grant the variation for Monksthorpe Poultry Farm & Ladywath Poultry Farm operated by Moy Park Limited.

The variation number is EPR/ZP3133FJ/V004

We consider in reaching that decision we have taken into account all relevant considerations and legal requirements and that the permit will ensure that the appropriate level of environmental protection is provided.

Purpose of this document

This decision document provides a record of the decision making process. It:

- highlights [key issues](#) in the determination
- summarises the decision making process in the [decision checklist](#) to show how all relevant factors have been taken into account and
- shows how we have considered the [consultation responses](#)

Unless the decision document specifies otherwise we have accepted the applicant's proposals.

Read the permitting decisions in conjunction with the environmental permit and the variation notice. The introductory note summarises what the variation covers.

Key issues of the decision

New Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs BAT Conclusions document

The new Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document (BREF) for the Intensive Rearing of poultry or pigs (IRPP) was published on the 21st February 2017. There is now a separate BAT Conclusions document which will set out the standards that permitted farms will have to meet.

The BAT Conclusions document is as per the following link

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32017D0302&from=EN>

Now the BAT Conclusions are published **all new housing within variation applications** issued after the 21st February 2017 must be compliant in full from the first day of operation.

There are some new requirements for permit holders. The conclusions include BAT Associated Emission Levels for ammonia emissions which will apply to the majority of permits, as well as BAT associated levels for nitrogen and phosphorous excretion.

For some types of rearing practices stricter standards will apply to farms and housing permitted after the new BAT Conclusions are published.

This variation determination includes a review only of BAT compliance for new housing introduced with this variation. A BAT review of existing housing compliance with BAT conclusions document is to be the subject of a sector permit review and is beyond the scope of this variation application permit determination.

New BAT conclusions review

There are 33 BAT conclusion measures in total within the BAT conclusion document dated 21st February 2017.

We have sent out a request for information requiring the Applicant to confirm that the new installation complies in full with all the BAT conclusion measures. The Applicant has confirmed their compliance with all BAT Conclusions for the new housing in their response received on 07/03/19. This has been referenced in table S1.2 of the permit concerning operating techniques.

The following is a more specific review of the measures the Applicant has applied to ensure compliance with the above key BAT measures.

BAT measure	Applicant compliance measure
BAT 3 - Nutritional management Nitrogen excretion	The Applicant has confirmed it will demonstrate that the Installation achieves levels of Nitrogen excretion below the required BAT-AEL of 0.6 kg N/animal place/year by an estimation using manure analysis for total nitrogen content.
BAT 4 - Nutritional management Phosphorous excretion	The Applicant has confirmed it will demonstrate that the Installation achieves levels of Phosphorous excretion below the required BAT-AEL of 0.25 kg P2O5/animal place/year by an estimation using manure analysis for total Phosphorous content.
BAT 24 - Monitoring of emissions and process parameters - Total nitrogen and phosphorous excretion	Table S3.3 of the permit, concerning process monitoring, requires the Operator to undertake relevant monitoring that complies with these BAT Conclusions.
BAT 25 - Monitoring of emissions and process parameters - Ammonia emissions	Table S3.3 of the Permit, concerning process monitoring, requires the Operator to undertake relevant monitoring that complies with these BAT Conclusions.
BAT 26 - Monitoring of emissions and process parameters - Odour emissions	The approved OMP includes the following details for on Farm Monitoring and Continual Improvement: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Daily sniff testing, visual (and nasal) inspections of potentially odorous activities will be carried out

BAT measure	Applicant compliance measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate feed selection / protein content age related • Sealed feed delivery • Appropriate management of litter, keeping friable • Carcasses appropriately stored within seal / vermin proof containers. • Drinking water management, non drip delivery system • Litter removal, internally scrapped to middle of shed, does closed, covered trailers, minimal exposure to atmosphere. • Clean out chemicals used by appropriately trained staff. • Yards and water channels kept clean, free of debris.
BAT 27 - Monitoring of emissions and process parameters - Dust emissions	<p>Table S3.3 of the permit concerning process monitoring requires the Operator to undertake relevant monitoring that complies with these BAT Conclusions.</p> <p>The Applicant has confirmed they will report the dust emissions to the Environment Agency annually by multiplying the dust emissions factor for broilers by the number of birds on site.</p>
BAT 28 - Monitoring of emissions and process parameters linked to - Ammonia, Odour and Dust emissions	Table S3.3 of the permit concerning processing monitoring requires the Operator to undertake relevant monitoring of operational parameters for abatement control.
BAT 32 - Ammonia emissions from poultry houses - Broilers	The BAT-AEL to be complied with is 0.08 kg NH ₃ /animal place/year. The Applicant will meet this as the emission factor for broilers is 0.034 kg NH ₃ /animal place/year.

Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 were made on the 20 February 2013 and came into force on 27 February 2013. These Regulations transpose the requirements of the IED.

This permit implements the requirements of the European Union Directive on Industrial Emissions.

Groundwater and soil monitoring

As a result of the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive, all permits are now required to contain a condition relating to protection of soil, groundwater and groundwater monitoring. However, the Environment Agency's H5 Guidance states **that it is only necessary for the operator to take samples** of soil or groundwater and measure levels of contamination where there is evidence that there is, or could be existing contamination and:

- The environmental risk assessment has identified that the same contaminants are a particular hazard; or
- The environmental risk assessment has identified that the same contaminants are a hazard and the risk assessment has identified a possible pathway to land or groundwater.

H5 Guidance further states that it is **not essential for the Operator** to take samples of soil or groundwater and measure levels of contamination where:

- The environmental risk assessment identifies no hazards to land or groundwater; or

- Where the environmental risk assessment identifies only limited hazards to land and groundwater and there is no reason to believe that there could be historic contamination by those substances that present the hazard; or
- Where the environmental risk assessment identifies hazards to land and groundwater but there is evidence that there is no historic contamination by those substances that pose the hazard.

The site condition report (SCR) for Monksthorpe Poultry Farm & Ladywath Farm (dated 06/03/12) demonstrates that there are no hazards or likely pathway to land or groundwater and no historic contamination on site that may present a hazard from the same contaminants. **Therefore, on the basis of the risk assessment presented in the SCR, we accept that they have not provided base line reference data for the soil and groundwater at the site at this stage and although condition 3.1.3 is included in the permit no groundwater monitoring will be required.**

Odour

Intensive farming is by its nature a potentially odorous activity. This is recognised in our 'How to Comply with your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming' EPR 6.09 guidance (http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297084/geho0110brsb-e-e.pdf).

Condition 3.3 of the environmental permit reads as follows:

“Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved odour management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the odour.”

Under section 3.3 of the guidance an Odour Management Plan (OMP) is required to be approved as part of the permitting process, if as is the case here, sensitive receptors (sensitive receptors in this instance excludes properties associated with the farm) are within 400m of the Installation boundary. It is appropriate to require an OMP when such sensitive receptors have been identified within 400m of the installation to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to minimise the risk of pollution from odour emissions.

The risk assessment for the Installation provided with the Application lists key potential risks of odour pollution beyond the Installation boundary. These activities are as follows:

- Manufacture and selection of feed;
- Feed delivery and storage;
- Ventilation and heating systems/dust;
- Litter management;
- Carcase disposal;
- Washing operations including vehicles;
- Fugitive emissions;
- Dirty water management;
- General good house management;
- Poultry rearing;
- De-population of broilers;
- De-littering of poultry houses and
- Cleaning operations.

We have assessed the OMP and the H1 risk assessment for noise and conclude that the Applicant has followed the guidance set out in EPR 6.09 Appendix 4 'odour management at intensive livestock installations'. We are satisfied that all sources and receptors have been identified, and that the proposed mitigation measures will minimise the risk of noise pollution / nuisance.

Noise

Intensive farming by its nature involves activities that have the potential to cause noise pollution. This is recognised in our 'How to Comply with your Environmental Permit for Intensive Farming' EPR 6.09 guidance.

Under section 3.4 of this guidance a Noise Management Plan (NMP) must be approved as part of the permitting determination, if there are sensitive receptors within 400m of the Installation boundary.

Condition 3.4 of the Permit reads as follows:

'Emissions from the activities shall be free from noise and vibration at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Environment Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures, including, but not limited to, those specified in any approved noise and vibration management plan, to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise the noise and vibration.'

There are sensitive receptors within 400 metres of the Installation boundary as stated in section 4.4.2 above. The Operator has provided a noise management plan (NMP) as part of the Application supporting documentation, and further details are provided in section 4.5.2 below.

The risk assessment for the Installation provided with the Application lists key potential risks of noise pollution beyond the Installation boundary. These activities are as follows:

- Vehicle movements;
- Operational curfew in place;
- Personnel training;
- Repairs;
- Delivery of feed;
- Cleaning operations;
- Testing of alarms and the standby generator;
- Operation of ventilation fans; and
- Livestock movement.

We have assessed the NMP and the H1 risk assessment for noise and conclude that the Applicant has followed the guidance set out in EPR 6.09 Appendix 5 'Noise management at intensive livestock installations'. We are satisfied that all sources and receptors have been identified, and that the proposed mitigation measures will minimise the risk of noise pollution / nuisance.

Dust and Bio aerosols

The use of Best Available Techniques and good practice will ensure minimisation of emissions. There are measures included within the Permit (the 'Fugitive Emissions' conditions) to provide a level of protection. Condition 3.2.1 'Emissions of substances not controlled by an emission limit' is included in the Permit. This is used in conjunction with condition 3.2.2 which states that in the event of fugitive emissions causing pollution following commissioning of the Installation, the Operator is required to undertake a review of site activities, provide an emissions management plan and to undertake any mitigation recommended as part of that report, once agreed in writing with the Environment Agency.

There are 2 sensitive receptors within 100m of the farm boundaries, the sensitive receptor are approximately 44m to the north of Monksthorpe Poultry farm and 50m east of Ladywath Poultry Farm. These 2 are residential properties owned and occupied by the farm managers.

Guidance on our website concludes that applicants need to produce and submit a dust and bio aerosol risk assessment with their applications only if there are relevant receptors within 100 metres of their farm, e.g. the farmhouse or farm worker's houses. Details can be found via the link below:

www.gov.uk/guidance/intensive-farming-risk-assessment-for-your-environmental-permit#air-emissions-dust-and-bioaerosols.

As there are receptors within 100m of the Installation, the Applicant was required to submit a dust and bio aerosol risk assessment in this format.

In the guidance mentioned above it states that particulate concentrations fall off rapidly with distance from the emitting source. This fact, together with the proposed good management of the Installation such as keeping areas clean from build-up of dust, and other measures in place to reduce dust and risk of spillages (e.g. litter

and feed management/delivery procedures) all reduce the potential for emissions impacting the nearest receptors. The Applicant has confirmed the following measures in their operating techniques to reduce dust:

- Poultry feed, form, fat content, ingredients;
- Feed delivery;
- Feed storage;
- Bedding;
- Ventilation;
- Bird stocking / movement;
- Carcass storage and disposal; and
- General good house management.

Conclusion

We are satisfied that the measures outlined in the Application will minimise the potential for dust and bio aerosol emissions from the Installation.

Biomass boilers

The applicant is varying their permit to include 1 additional biomass boiler at Ladywath Poultry farm with a net rated thermal input of 548.9kWth.

Monksthorne Poultry Farm 8 x 199kWth total 1592kWth

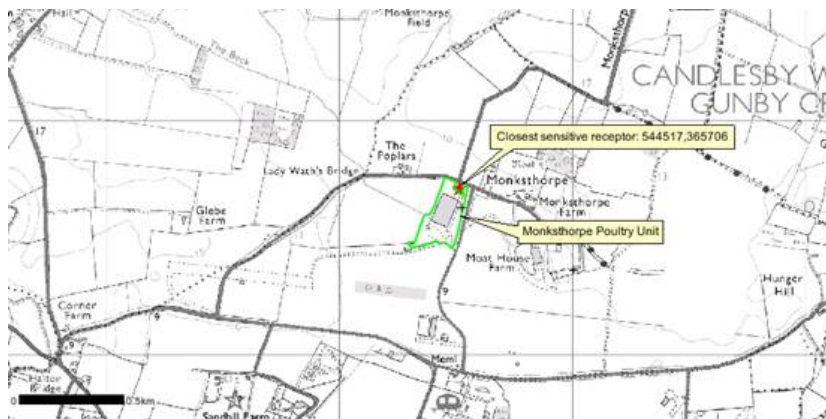
Ladywath Poultry Farm 6 x 199kWth and 1 x 548.9kWth total 1742.9kWth

Total site **3334.9kWth**

Monksthorne Poultry Farm

Biomass boiler Assessment

The applicant has eight existing biomass boilers (net thermal rated input of 1.592MW) at Monksthorne Poultry Farm which were assessed (via V003) as there is a receptor within 50m. (see below)



The Environment Agency has assessed the pollution risks and has concluded that air emissions from small biomass boilers are not likely to pose a significant risk to the environment or human health providing certain conditions are met. Therefore a quantitative assessment of air emissions will not be required for poultry farms where:

- the fuel will be derived from virgin timber, miscanthus or straw, and;
- the biomass boiler appliance and installation meets the technical criteria to be eligible for the Renewable Heat Incentive, and;
- the aggregate boiler net rated thermal input is less than or equal to 4 MWth, and no individual boiler has a net thermal input greater than 1 MWth, and;
- the stack height must be a minimum of 5 metres above the ground (where there are buildings within 25 metres the stack height must be greater than 1 metre above the roof level of buildings within 25 metres (including building housing boiler(s) if relevant) and:

- there are no sensitive receptors within 50 metres of the emission point(s).

The biomass boilers for Monksthorpe Poultry Farm did not meet the above criteria so were assessed

The biomass boilers were screened with the following input parameters:

Flue diameter	0.2m																		
Stack height (from ground level)	6.532m																		
Adjacent Building heights	5.532m to eaves																		
Flue nominal load temperature	160																		
Flue minimum temperature	70																		
Thermal input in MW or kW per hour	199kW/h/Boiler all identical																		
Exit velocity in m/sec	4m/s																		
NO _x concentration in mg/Nm ³	100mg/m ³																		
CO concentration in mg/Nm ³	13																		
PM ₁₀ (dust) concentration in mg/Nm ³	17mg/m ³																		
O ₂ concentration in mg/Nm ³	10%																		
The exact grid reference of the stacks																			
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Poultry House Number</th> <th>Grid Reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>544487,365530</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>544482,365518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>544494,365548</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>544503,365568</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>544511,365588</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>544524,365631</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>544529,365661</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>544532,365676</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Poultry House Number	Grid Reference	1	544487,365530	2	544482,365518	3	544494,365548	4	544503,365568	5	544511,365588	6	544524,365631	7	544529,365661	8	544532,365676
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7	544529,365661																		
8	544532,365676																		
The exact grid reference of the centre of the farm	544457,365613																		
Closest sensitive receptor (residential property)	544517,365706																		

The assessment of emissions from the biomass boilers has been carried out in accordance with Environment Agency guidance H1 Environmental Risk assessment Annex (f) Air Emissions, screening tool version 4, in accordance with H1 Annexe F.

The AQMAU screening tool was used to assess the impact of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulates (PM₁₀) emissions from the proposed boiler units on the closest residential receptor (544517, 365706). Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) has not been assessed due to the boiler fuel being clean woodchip which is likely to contain very little or no sulphur. CO results have produced zero values when compared with the relevant Environmental Assessment Limit, and therefore no further assessment has been carried out.

Process contributions can be considered insignificant if:

- The long term (LT) process contribution is <1% of the long term environmental standard; and
- The short term (ST) process contribution is <10% of the short term environmental standard.

The results highlighted in blue in the following table are process contributions (PCs) that are not insignificant as a percentage of the relevant Air Quality Standard (AQS).

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Percentile	X (m)	Y (m)	Distance (m)	Model PC Conc ug/m3	Model PC / AQS	Model PEC / AQS	Environmental Risk
NO ₂	1 hr (ST)	99.79	544517	365706	126	13.6	0.07	0.16	LOW
NO ₂	1 Year (LT)	Annual Mean	544517	365706	126	1.4	0.04	0.26	MEDIUM
PM10	24 hrs (ST)	90.41	544517	365706	126	0.65	0.01	0.57	LOW
PM10	1 Year (LT)	Annual Mean	544517	365706	126	0.22	0.01	0.40	LOW

PC = Process Contribution	PEC = PC + Background
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The following Process Contribution (PC) is **not** insignificant:

- NO₂ (long term)

Therefore, we must take background concentrations into consideration to examine whether a PC is going to contribute significantly to a possible exceedance of its AQS in this circumstance. PC plus background is described as the predicted environmental concentration (PEC).

Long term emissions are considered unlikely to give rise to an exceedance of an AQS where:

PC long term + background concentration < 70% of the AQS.

All PEC values in the table below are less than 70% of the AQS and therefore screen out from requiring further assessment.

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Percentile	Model PC Conc ug/m3	Background ug/m3	Air Quality Standard ug/m3	PEC as % of AQS
NO ₂	1 Year	Annual Mean	1.4	9.11	40	26.28%

Therefore, biomass boiler emissions from Monksthorpe Poultry Farm screen out from needing further detailed assessment. No further action required.

Ladywath Poultry Farm

As the sites are over 500m apart we assessed the biomass boilers on an individual site basis, there is no anticipated overlap of emissions, this methodology was undertaken within previous variation to the permit when adding biomass boilers.

Ladywath Poultry Farm has 6 existing 199kWth biomass boilers and are proposing adding 1 new 548.9kWth biomass boiler giving a revised aggregated thermal input for Ladywath of 1742.9kWth. The nearest receptor (residential dwelling at 544512,365065) is approximately 90m from the nearest (new) biomass boiler stack, and therefore meets the sensitive receptor requirement below within the biomass boiler position statement, therefore:

The Environment Agency has assessed the pollution risks and has concluded that air emissions from small biomass boilers are not likely to pose a significant risk to the environment or human health providing certain conditions are met. Therefore a quantitative assessment of air emissions will not be required for poultry farms where:

- the fuel will be derived from virgin timber, miscanthus or straw, and; YES

- the biomass boiler appliance and installation meets the technical criteria to be eligible for the Renewable Heat Incentive, and; YES
- the aggregate boiler net rated thermal input is less than or equal to 4 MWth, and no individual boiler has a net thermal input greater than 1 MWth, and; YES
- the stack height must be a minimum of 5 metres above the ground (where there are buildings within 25 metres the stack height must be greater than 1 metre above the roof level of buildings within 25 metres (including building housing boiler(s) if relevant) and: YES
- there are no sensitive receptors within 50 metres of the emission point(s). YES

This is in line with the Environment Agency’s document “Air Quality and Modelling Unit C1127a Biomass firing boilers for intensive poultry rearing”, an assessment has been undertaken to consider the proposed addition of the biomass boiler(s).

Our risk assessment has shown that the biomass boilers should meet the requirements of the criteria above, and are, therefore, considered not likely to pose a significant risk to the environment or human health and no further assessment is required.

In accordance with the Environment Agency’s Air Quality Technical Advisory Guidance 14: “for combustion plants under 5MW, no habitats assessment is required due to the size of combustion plant”. Therefore this proposal is considered acceptable and no further assessment is required.

Ammonia

There are no Special Area(s) of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area(s) (SPA), Ramsar sites located within 5 kilometres of the installation. There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located within 5 km of the installation. There are also ten Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) within 2 km of the installation.

Ammonia assessment – SSSI

The following trigger thresholds have been applied for assessment of SSSIs:

- If the process contribution (PC) is below 20% of the relevant critical level (CLe) or critical load (CLo) then the farm can be permitted with no further assessment.
- Where this threshold is exceeded an assessment alone and in combination is required. An in combination assessment will be completed to establish the combined PC for all existing farms identified within 5 km of the SSSI.

Initial screening using the ammonia screening tool version 4.5 has indicated that emissions from Monksthorpe Poultry Farm & Ladywath Poultry Farm will only have a potential impact on SSSI sites with a precautionary critical level of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ if they are within 3,114m of the emission source.

Beyond 3,114m the PC is less than $0.2\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (i.e. less than 20% of the precautionary $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ critical level) and therefore beyond this distance the PC is insignificant. In this case all SSSI’s are beyond this distance (see table 1 below) and therefore screen out, no further assessment.

Where the precautionary level of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is used, and the process contribution is assessed to be less than 20% the site automatically screens out as insignificant and no further assessment of critical load is necessary. In this case the $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ level used has not been confirmed by Natural England, but it is precautionary. It is therefore possible to conclude no likely damage to these sites.

Table 1 - SSSI Assessment

Name of SSSI	Distance from site (m)
Bratoft Meadows (SSSI)	4,181
Candlesby Hill (SSSI)	3,158

Ammonia assessment - LWS

The following trigger thresholds have been applied for the assessment of these sites:

- If the process contribution (PC) is below 100% of the relevant critical level (CLe) or critical load (CLo) then the farm can be permitted with no further assessment.

Initial screening using ammonia screening tool version 4.5 has indicated that emissions from Monksthorpe Poultry Farm & Ladywath Poultry Farm will only have a potential impact on the LWS sites with a precautionary critical level of $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ if they are within 1,240m of the emission source.

Beyond 1,240m the PC is less than $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and therefore beyond this distance the PC is insignificant. In this case 8 of the ten LWS's beyond this distance (see table below) and therefore screen out of any further assessment and one deselected. Monksthorpe Road Verges (LSW) is 394m away.

Table 2 - LWS Assessment

Name of LWS	Distance from site (m)
Old Hall Farm, Great Steeping (LSW)	1,638
Old Church Farm, Great Steeping (LSW)	1,432
Field at Great Steeping (LSW)	Deselected as a LWS in 2015 - field has been brought back into arable use - Information from Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership.
Outfield Holt (LSW)	2,008
Hunger Hill Pasture (LSW)	1,428
Monksthorpe Road Verges (LSW)	394
Field Pond, Candlesby (LSW)	2,092
Gunby Dismantled Railway (LSW)	2,207
Gunby Estate (LSW)	2,324
Oak Holt, Gunby (LSW)	1,926

Table 3 - Environmental Improvement

Permit	Animal/ Housing Type	Emission factor	Bird Places	Ammonia Emissions (Kg NH3/year)	Ammonia Emissions (g NH3/s)
Existing	Broiler - emission factor at 100% Monksthorpe Farm	0.034	355,000	12,070	0.383
Existing	Broiler - emission factor at 100% Monksthorpe Farm	0.034	190,000	6,460	0.205
			Total	18,530	0.588

Proposed	Broiler - emission factor at 100% Monksthorpe Farm	0.034	355,000	12,070	0.383
Proposed	Broiler - emission factor reduced by 40% Ladywath Farm	0.0204	254,000	5,182	0.264
			Total	17,252	0.547

Predicted emissions as a percentage of original emissions	93.10%
Percentage Reduction	6.9%

Ammonia

Moy Park Limited undertook ammonia emissions monitoring at their Girton Poultry Farm - EPR/GP3934MM/V004. This ammonia monitoring was carried out in 2015 to demonstrate that indirect heating via biomass boilers could reduce ammonia emissions from the farm. In a formal response the Environment Agency agreed with the conclusions of the report, see below.

"We have concluded that the data indicates a 40% reduction to the standard broiler ammonia emission factor (0.034) through the use of indirect heating in your poultry housing at Girton Farm." (19th July 2016). Also, *"We agree that this reduction can also be applied to other Moy Park Limited farms regulated by the Environment Agency where the housing, heating system, bird type and other relevant rearing parameters match those used at Girton Farm during the monitoring period."* (19th July 2016).

As part of this variation the operator provided 'Ammonia Emission Reduction Plan' for Ladywath Farm, where the new house and 64,000 broilers are being added (dated 21st December 2018) as part of a request for further information.

Using the results of this monitoring the Environment Agency agreed that a 40% reduction to the standard ammonia emission factor Ladywath Farm. This 40% reduction can be applied on other Moy Park Limited farms where the housing, heating system, bird type and other relevant rearing parameters match those used at Girton.

As part of this permit variation at Ladywath Farm, Moy Park need to demonstrate that the proposed development will not have an adverse impact on a nearby Local Wildlife Site.

Practices common to both farms

- Birds are delivered to the farms as day old chicks. from the same hatcheries. They are grown for approximately 37 days.
- Sheds are stocked to an optimum bird live-weight of 38 kg/m³.
- Lubing nipple drinkers and Roxell pan feeders on both farms

- At the end of the growing cycle, all birds are removed from the houses and litter is taken away from the site in covered vehicles to use at a power station as a fuel source. Sheds are then cleaned out, washed and prepared for the next production cycle. No litter is stored on site.
- The hygiene process is carried out by the same hygiene team
- Wash water is contained in fully covered, underground tanks.
- Birds are fed the same feed rations throughout the growing cycle. These are produced at the same feed mills.
- Moy Park staff manage the farms. They have been trained to the Moy Park standard and use the same husbandry techniques.
- Hotraco control systems are used to manage the heating and ventilation. These change depending on the health and welfare needs of the birds and outside weather conditions.
- Herz 199 kW biomass boilers are used to heat the sheds
- Indirect heating using biomass wood pellets. All pellets from the same source and of the same quality
- Ventilation is via side inlets and vertical discharge chimneys
- LPG heating used as a back up to biomass
- All Moy Park poultry sheds are constructed to achieve the same optimum environment for the birds. Buildings are insulated to a U-value $W/(m^2K)$ of <0.4
- Roof cladding is 0.5mm polyester coated, profiled metal.
- Poultry sheds at Girton are 85.10 metres long and 16.60 metres wide. Sheds at Ladywath are 79.25 by 20.12 metres wide, so are comparable in size.

Table 3 shows an overall reduction in ammonia emissions from the sites as a whole, with the 40% reduction in emission factor only being applied to Ladywath Poultry Farm. We can see an overall reduction of 6.9% from the existing scenario when compared to the proposed. This demonstration in ammonia reduction of 6.9% is a greater environmental improvement based on the previous emissions scenario. Therefore, the potential negative impact at Monksthorpe Road Verges (LSW) is reduced when compared to the existing scenario. Therefore no further assessment required.

Decision checklist

Aspect considered	Decision
Receipt of application	
Confidential information	A claim for commercial or industrial confidentiality has not been made.
Identifying confidential information	We have not identified information provided as part of the application that we consider to be confidential.
Consultation	
Consultation	<p>The consultation requirements were identified in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations and our public participation statement. The application was publicised on the GOV.UK website.</p> <p>We consulted the following organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health England • Health & Safety Executive • Director of Public Health • East Lindsey District Council (planning & Environmental Health) <p>The comments and our responses are summarised in the consultation section.</p>
The facility	
The regulated facility	We considered the extent and nature of the facility at the site in accordance with RGN2 'Understanding the meaning of regulated facility', The extent of the facility is defined in the site plan and in the permit. The activities are defined in table S1.1 of the permit.
The site	
Extent of the site of the facility	The operator has provided a plan which we consider is satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility. The plan is included in the permit. A revised site layout plan has been provided showing the location of the additional house and emission points
Biodiversity, heritage, landscape and nature conservation	The application is within the relevant distance criteria of a site of heritage, landscape or nature conservation, and/or protected species or habitat. We have demonstrated an environmental improvement in emissions when compared to the existing scenario, a reduced impact on LWS. See key issues .
Environmental risk assessment	
Environmental risk	We have reviewed the operator's assessment of the environmental risk from the facility. The operator's risk assessment is satisfactory. See key issues .
Operating techniques	
	We have reviewed the techniques used by the Operator and compared these with the relevant guidance notes and we consider them to represent appropriate techniques for the facility. The operating techniques that the applicant must use are specified in table S1.2 in the environmental permit.
Odour management	We have reviewed the odour management plan in accordance with our guidance on odour management. We consider that the odour management plan is satisfactory. See key issues .
Noise management	We have reviewed the noise management plan in accordance with our guidance on noise assessment and control. We consider that the noise management plan is satisfactory. See key issues .

Aspect considered	Decision
Permit conditions	
Updating permit conditions during consolidation	We have updated permit conditions to those in the current generic permit template as part of permit consolidation. The conditions will provide the same level of protection as those in the previous permit(s).
Emission limits	ELVs based on BAT have been set for the following substances for the two new houses (New housing 7/8): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.6 kg N/animal place/year • 0.25 kg P₂O₅/animal place/year • 0.08 kg NH₃/animal place/year
Monitoring	We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in the permit, using the methods detailed and to the frequencies specified. These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to implement the IRPP BAT Conclusions as published on 21st February 2017.
Reporting	We have specified reporting in the permit. We made these decisions in accordance with the IRPP BAT Conclusions as published on 21st February 2017.
Operator competence	
Management system	There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not have the management system to enable it to comply with the permit conditions.
Growth Duty	
Section 108 Deregulation Act 2015 – Growth duty	<p>We have considered our duty to have regard to the desirability of promoting economic growth set out in section 108(1) of the Deregulation Act 2015 and the guidance issued under section 110 of that Act in deciding whether to grant this permit.</p> <p>Paragraph 1.3 of the guidance says:</p> <p>“The primary role of regulators, in delivering regulation, is to achieve the regulatory outcomes for which they are responsible. For a number of regulators, these regulatory outcomes include an explicit reference to development or growth. The growth duty establishes economic growth as a factor that all specified regulators should have regard to, alongside the delivery of the protections set out in the relevant legislation.”</p> <p>We have addressed the legislative requirements and environmental standards to be set for this operation in the body of the decision document above. The guidance is clear at paragraph 1.5 that the growth duty does not legitimise non-compliance and its purpose is not to achieve or pursue economic growth at the expense of necessary protections.</p> <p>We consider the requirements and standards we have set in this permit are reasonable and necessary to avoid a risk of an unacceptable level of pollution. This also promotes growth amongst legitimate operators because the standards applied to the operator are consistent across businesses in this sector and have been set to achieve the required legislative standard</p>

Consultation

The following summarises the responses to consultation with other organisations, our notice on GOV.UK for the public and the way in which we have considered these in the determination process.

Responses from organisations listed in the consultation section

Response received from
Public Health England (PHE) on 05/03/19
Brief summary of issues raised
PHE recommend that the permit should contain conditions to ensure that fugitive dust and odour emissions do not impact upon public health. PHE has no significant concerns regarding risk to health of the local population from the Installation, providing that it is operated in accordance with the relevant sector technical guidance or industry best practice.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
The Operator has submitted a Bio-aerosol / Dust Management Plan and an Odour Management Plan, which have been reviewed and approved by the Environment Agency. Possible emissions have been assessed during the determination as unlikely to have a significant impact and therefore we have included standard conditions which require the operator to action any emissions management plan should a substantiated negative impact be notified. Conditions 3.1.1, 3.2.1 and 3.3.1 concerning fugitive emissions and odour are included in the permit.

Response received from
East Lindsey District Council (planning & Environmental Health) on 14/02/19
Brief summary of issues raised
I advise that we are not aware of any noise or amenity issues at this site, nor are we aware of any enforcement action.
Summary of actions taken or show how this has been covered
Condition 2.3, 3.3 and 3.4 should ensure the facility is operated in a manner as not to cause any significant issues / pollution incidents, combined with the provide / approved Noise and Odour Management Plans,

The following organisations were consulted, however no responses were received:

- The Director of Public Health; and
- The Health and Safety Executive.