Natural Resources Wales Permitting Decisions

Ystum Colwyn Farms Limited (Ystum Colwyn Farm Poultry Unit)

Decision Document

Application for a Normal Variation

The application number is: PAN-029032

The permit variation number is: EPR/AB3391CD/V004

The operator is: Ystum Colwyn, Meifod, Powys, United Kingdom, SY22 6XT

The Installation is located at: Ystum Colwyn Farm Poultry Unit, Ystum Colwyn Farm, Meifod, Welshpool, Powys, SY22 6XT

Purpose of this document

This decision document:

- explains how the application has been determined
- provides a record of the decision-making process
- shows how all relevant factors have been taken into account
- justifies the specific conditions in the permit other than those in our generic permit template.

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

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1. Executive summary

1.1. Application summary

The existing permit allows for the rearing of up to 340,000 broiler birds across 6 poultry sheds. This normal variation is to vary the permit to operate two additional poultry sheds, with no increase in stocking numbers proposed as part of the application. The operator is constructing 2 additional sheds to decrease stocking density at the site in aid of animal welfare. Heat exchangers are already constantly operational on 4 of the 6 existing sheds and will also be operational on the 2 new sheds to reduce ammonia and odour emissions. Due to the permitted capacity of the site remaining unchanged, there is not likely to be any increase in ammonia emissions from the proposed changes. The reduction in stocking density and new heat exchanger units on the proposed sheds are likely to lead to a reduction in overall emissions from the site.

1.2. Our decision

We have decided to issue the variation for Ystum Colwyn Farm Poultry Unit operated by Ystum Colwyn Farms Limited.

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.

2. Receipt of the application

The application was received on 16/04/2025**.** To be able to consider the application duly made, we needed more information. We requested the following:

- An Environmental Risk Assessment;
- A Best Available Techniques Assessment;
- Completion of Section 2 of application form C3;
- Completion of the declaration on application form F1;
- An updated Site Drainage Plan; and,
- Information on storage of Liquified Petroleum Gasoline (LPG).

A letter requesting this information was sent to the applicant on 04/02/2026. Upon receipt of this information, on 20/07/2026, we were able to consider the application

duly made. This means we considered it was in the correct form and contained sufficient information for us to begin our determination, but not that it necessarily contained all the information we would need to complete that determination.

3. Confidential information

The applicant made no claim for commercial confidentiality and we have not received information in relation to the application that appears to be confidential in relation to any party.

4. Legislation

The variation will be issued, under Regulation 20 of the EPR. The Environmental Permitting regime is a legal vehicle which delivers most of the relevant legal requirements for activities falling within its scope. In particular, the regulated facility is:

- an *installation* as described by the IED; and,
- subject to aspects of the Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 which also have to be addressed.

We address the legal requirements directly where relevant in the body of this document. NRW is satisfied that the decision on this application is consistent with its general purpose of pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR) in relation to Wales and applying the principles of SMNR. In particular, NRW acknowledges that it is a principle of sustainable management to take action to prevent significant damage to ecosystems. We consider that, in issuing the variation a high level of protection will be delivered for the environment and human health through the operation of the Installation in accordance with the permit conditions. NRW is satisfied that this decision is compatible with its general purpose of pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales and applying the principles of sustainable management of natural resources

As the EPR regulator for Part A1 installations in Wales, NRW are required to determine any duly made Part A1 permit applications. This means that we must decide either to grant, or to refuse the variation based upon an objective assessment of the proposals

against the detailed legal requirements of EPR. Our public participation statement[1] gives more information on what can, and cannot, be taken into account when making our permitting decision.

The application, and this decision document, only considers the permitting of the facility under EPR as described throughout the document. We only assess the installation and its impacts, and cannot take into consideration indirect impacts which are not as a direct result of activity within the installation boundary.

Any proposed development and wider associated activities will be required to be compliant with all relevant and applicable law, for example, environmental law, health and safety law, planning law. This other legislation acts largely independently of EPR (although they may be inter-related). Such other matters are beyond both the scope of this document, and of our regulatory remit and expertise and are not relevant to our EPR permitting decision. Ensuring compliance with all other regulation and obtaining any required consents (such as planning permission) is the responsibility of those undertaking the development and is regulated by the relevant appropriate authority for each.

Our decision on whether to issue or refuse an EPR permit is defined by legal requirements. In our decision-making, we must ensure that our determination considers all relevant statutory requirements and provides the required level of protection to the environment. This involves assessment of impacts to air, water, land and any ecological receptors from the proposed activities.

NRW's function as the environmental permitting authority under EPR, only extends to the control of sources of pollution within the boundary of the regulated facility, which are capable of being controlled under the environmental permit. In addition, and so as to comply with its general public law duty, NRW's decisions must be reasonable, proportionate and procedurally correct.

[1] Natural Resources Wales / Public participation: how you can take part in our permit and licence consultations

The potential for pollution through the land use of a proposal is assessed through the planning application. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) is responsible for considering whether the location of the development is appropriate. NRW is an advisor to the LPA.

5. Consultation

No consultation has been carried out on this application because it is a normal variation and the application is not likely to cause increased risk to the environment or amenity on local residents. This decision was made in accordance the Environment Permitting Regulations (EPR), our statutory Public Participation Statement[2] and our Regulatory Guidance.

6. The Installation

6.1. The permitted activities

The regulated facility is currently an installation which comprises the following activities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Environmental Permitting Regulations:

- Section 6.9A(1)(a) Rearing of poultry or pigs intensively in an installation with more than 40,000 places for poultry.

An installation may also comprise “directly associated activities”, which at this Installation includes:

- Biomass boilers;
- Heat exchangers;
- Three dirty water tanks;
- Fuel storage;
- Chemical storage;
- LPG storage tank; and,
- Feed silos.

Together, these listed and directly associated activities comprise the Installation.

[2] Natural Resources Wales / Public participation: how you can take part in our permit and licence consultations

6.2. Changes to the installation

None of the permitted activities are going to change as a result of the variation. The Operator is applying to vary their permit to operate 2 additional poultry sheds, with no increase in stocking numbers. Stocking density in all sheds on site will be reduced to improve animal welfare.

7. Operation of the installation

7.1. Operator competence

The applicant is the sole operator of the Installation. We are satisfied that the applicant is the person who will have control over the operation of the Installation after the variation is issued; and that they will be able to operate the Installation so as to comply with the conditions included in the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with EPR RGN 1 Understanding the meaning of operator[3].

Relevant Convictions

The applicant has declared they have no relevant convictions.

NRW's COLINS Database has been checked to confirm there are no relevant convictions. No relevant convictions were found.

Financial Provision

The applicant has declared they have no current or past bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding against them. There is no known reason to consider that the operator will not be financially able to comply with the permit. The decision was taken in accordance with RGN 5 on Operator Competence.

7.2. Environmental Management System

The applicant has stated in the application that they will implement their own Environmental Management System (EMS) that will meet the requirements for an EMS in our "How to comply with your environmental permit" guidance[4]. The applicant has submitted a summary of the EMS with their application. We have reviewed the application and are satisfied that appropriate management systems and management

[3] RGN 1 Understanding the meaning of 'operator' (naturalresources.wales)
[4] Natural Resources Wales / Guidance to help you comply with your environmental permit

structures will be in place for this Installation, and that sufficient resources are available to the Operator to ensure compliance with all the Permit conditions.

Accident management

The EMS includes an Accident Management Plan which the applicant has not submitted as part of this application. However, the changes at the site are not substantial and operations remain unchanged. Therefore, the sites existing Accident Management Plan does not need to be updated.

To ensure that the management system proposed by the applicant sufficiently manages the residual risk of accidents, permit condition 1.1.1a requires the implementation of a written management system which addresses the pollution risks associated with, amongst other things, accidents.

7.3. Operating techniques

Installation activities and assessment of Best Available Techniques

The applicant has described the proposed equipment and operating techniques and compared these against the relevant Best Available Techniques conclusions (BATc) which for an installation of this type is the Best Available Techniques Document for the Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs.

We have reviewed the techniques proposed and consider them to be in line with, and representative of, BAT at this installation. Reference should be made to Annex 1 for a summary of the BAT Conclusions and the Operators compliance with them.

We have specified that the applicant must operate the permit in accordance with descriptions in the application. See section 12.1 of this document for more information on how we have incorporated the variation into the permit and how emission limit values have been set.

Efficient use of raw materials, water and energy

Having considered the information submitted in the application, we are satisfied that the applicant will ensure that raw materials, water and energy is used as efficiently as possible.

8. The site

8.1. Site Plan

The site is located in Meifod, Powys. The predominant land use surrounding the site is grassland and grazing.

The applicant has provided an updated site plan and site drainage plan which we consider to be satisfactory, showing the extent of the site of the facility and its existing and new emission points, location of discharges of uncontaminated water to land, location of dirty water tanks, feed bins, and biomass boilers.

The updated plans will be included in the permit, and the operator will be required to carry on the permitted activities within the site boundary.

8.2. Site Condition Report

The applicant has proposed to add land to the facility as part of this variation and has provided a description of the condition of that land in a Site Condition Report. We have reviewed this and consider this description is satisfactory. The decision was taken in accordance with our guidance on site condition reports – guidance and templates (H5)[5].

9. Environmental Risk Assessment

Regulated activities can present different types of risk to the environment, these include odour, noise and vibration; accidents, fugitive emissions to air and water; as well as point source releases to air, water, sewer and discharges to ground or groundwater, global warming potential and generation of waste. All these factors have been considered during are determination and the relevant risks from this proposal are discussed in this and other sections of this document.

The next sections of this document explain how we have approached the critical issue of assessing the likely impact of emissions from the Installation on human health and the environment and what measures we are requiring to ensure a high level of protection.

[5] Environmental Permitting Regulations , Guidance for applicants H5, Site Condition Report, Guidance and Template (naturalresources.wales)

In line with our guidance, the applicant has provided an environmental risk assessment with the application which identifies and the sources of key risks from the variation, possible pathways and receptors. This risk assessment and further assessments provided by the applicant and/or completed by NRW will be discussed in further detail below.

9.1. Assessment of impact on air quality

The Operator has not proposed any change to stocking numbers as part of the application. Furthermore, the new sheds will be fitted with heat exchangers to reduce emissions of ammonia and odour.

Based upon the information in the application and the measures that will be imposed by the permit we are satisfied that the appropriate measures will be in place to protect air quality for the environment and human health.

9.2. Assessment of impact to surface and ground water

The applicant has confirmed that all manure will be exported from the site, with no storage or spreading of manure taking place within the installation boundary. The operator, as well as any third parties receiving the manure, will be required to comply with the controls set out in the Water Resources (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (CoAPR), which are designed to reduce water pollution from agricultural activities.

The applicant has submitted an updated site drainage plan which confirms that clean and dirty water will be kept separate. Diverter bungs will be used during wash down periods to prevent the contamination of surface water systems and to divert wash water to dirty water tanks. Dirty water will be removed from site as appropriate. Uncontaminated surface water will be discharged to an offsite open drainage ditch leading to the River Vrynwy.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that the appropriate measures will be in place to prevent pollution of ground and surface water.

9.3. Fugitive emissions

The applicant has identified the following potential fugitive emissions in their environmental risk assessment:

- Dust; and,
- Pests.

The application details measures which will be in place for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions.

To mitigate any amenity or health impacts from dust emissions, the applicant has confirmed that bedding material will be chosen as appropriate to reduce emissions of dust, pelleted feed will be transferred to the houses from secure feed bins through sealed systems, new litter will be applied by hand, litter will be removed carefully during cleanout to minimise dust and trailers will be sheeted prior to spent litter being removed from the site, all of which will lead to a reduction in dust impacts from the site. The site has also implemented a Dust Management Plan (DMP) to further control emissions of dust from the site. As operating techniques will remain unchanged at the site, a review of the DMP was not deemed appropriate for this variation. Furthermore, discussions with Shaun Rees, the NRW Site Officer, confirmed that the site is well managed and has no history of non-compliance or complaints. It is also important to note that there are no sensitive receptors within 100m of the site and as such amenity and health impacts as a result of dust emissions from the site are not currently likely.

To ensure impacts from pests are mitigated, any feed spillages are cleared up promptly and specialist third party contractors are employed to control pests at the site. Furthermore, no manure is stored at the site, reducing potential amenity and health impacts as a result of pests. Discussions with Shaun Rees, the NRW Site Officer, confirmed that the site is well managed and has no history of non-compliance or complaints. It is also important to note that there are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the site and as such amenity and health impacts as a result of pests at the site are not currently likely.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that the appropriate measures will be in place to prevent or where that is not practicable to minimise fugitive emissions and to prevent pollution from fugitive emissions.

Permit condition 3.2.1 requires that emissions of substances not controlled by emission limits (i.e., fugitive emissions) shall not cause pollution. Condition 3.2.2 requires that a management plan shall be developed if pollution is subsequently identified.

9.4. Assessment of odour impact

There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation that are not associated with the installation. Despite this, the operator has outlined potential odour sources at the site and detailed risk management techniques an Environmental Risk Assessment. The Operator has outlined the following odour sources at the installation:

- Odour from the manufacture and selection of feed;
- Odour from feed delivery and storage;
- Odours arising from problems with housing, ventilation systems, inadequate air movement within houses leading to high humidity and wet litter and inadequate system design leading to poor dispersion of odours;
- Litter management;
- Carcase disposal; and,
- De-littering.

The Operator has outlined multiple odour control measures, including:

- There will be no onsite mixing or milling of feed;
- Feed delivery systems will be sealed to avoid dispersion of odours during feed delivery;
- Any feed spillage is immediately swept up;
- Condition of feed bins is checked frequently so any leaks or damage can be identified;
- Ventilation systems will be regularly adjusted according to age and requirements of livestock;
- Ventilation systems are designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house, reducing production of odours;

- Houses will be insulated to prevent condensation;
- Concrete floors used to prevent water ingress;
- Carcasses are placed in sealed containers awaiting regular collection by licensed contractor;
- De-littering will be avoided at weekends during summer months to protect against amenity impacts; and,
- No litter will be stored at the site.

The site has also implemented an Odour Management Plan (OMP) to further control emissions of odour from the site. As operating techniques will remain unchanged at the site, a review of the OMP was not deemed appropriate for this variation. Furthermore, discussions with Shaun Rees, the NRW Site Officer, confirmed that the site is well managed and has no history of non-compliance or complaints. It is also important to note that there are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the site and as such amenity impacts as a result of odour emissions from the site are not currently likely.

Condition 3.3.1 in the permit will also require that emissions from the activities are free from odour at levels likely to cause pollution outside the site. We are satisfied that this will be sufficiently protective in conjunction with the measures described by the applicant for minimising odour at the installation.

9.5. Noise and vibration assessment

There are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation that are not associated with the installation. Despite this, the operator has outlined potential sources of noise at the site and detailed risk management techniques an Environmental Risk Assessment. The Operator has outlined the following sources of noise at the site:

- Vehicle movements;
- Feed transfer systems; and,
- On site equipment such as heat exchangers, ventilation fans and boilers.

The Operator has outlined multiple noise control measures, including:

- Noise from vehicle movements will be mitigated by restricting vehicle movements to daytime hours, maintaining roads, and instructing drivers to use low speeds and switch off engines while stationary;
- Feed transfer systems are designed for quiet operation and ventilation fans are regularly maintained to minimise noise. Alarm systems and generators are tested at low impact times and maintained under specialist contractors.
- Biomass boiler components, feed systems, heat exchangers and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) boiler components are selected as to reduce noise generation.
- Staff follow quiet work practices and conduct repairs during normal working hours.
- Noise surveillance and complaint procedures are implemented with regular monitoring and corrective actions, if necessary.

The site has also implemented a Noise Management Plan (NMP) to further control noise at the site. As operating techniques will remain unchanged at the site, a review of the NMP was not deemed appropriate for this variation. Furthermore, discussions with Shaun Rees, the NRW Site Officer, confirmed that the site is well managed and has no history of non-compliance or complaints. It is also important to note that there are no sensitive receptors within 400m of the site and as such amenity impacts as a result of noise from the site are not currently likely.

We are satisfied that vibration is unlikely to be an issue at the installation. The nature of the activity means that there are no significant sources of vibration on site. Therefore, vibration does not need to be included in the management plan.

Based upon the information in the application we are satisfied that the appropriate measures will be in place to prevent or where not practicable to minimise the effects of noise.

Conditions 3.4.1 of the permit requires noise from the activities to be below that which could cause pollution outside the site. We are satisfied that this will be sufficiently

protective in conjunction with the measures described by the applicant for minimising noise at the installation.

10. Impact on European Designations, National Site Network Sites, SSSIs and non-statutory sites

As discussed earlier, the Operator has not applied to increase stocking numbers at the site. Furthermore, the new sheds will be fitted with heat exchangers, and stocking density in all sheds across the site will be reduced. As such, there is no likely potential for impacts on designated sites.

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is not required because there is no conceivable impact pathway to any of the National Site Network sites identified by virtue of the scale or location or nature of the project as emissions of relevant pollutants from the site are not likely to increase as a result of this variation.

Our HRA approach for an intensive poultry farm EPR permit application is limited to the assessment of any potential impact on the integrity of a European Site (i.e. SAC, SPA, Ramsar) from the proposed regulated activities carried out within the installation boundary.

As an advisor to the LPA, the land use planning process is an opportunity for NRW to raise any concerns in respect of manure management that may adversely impact on the quality of local water courses in line with our duties under the Water Framework Directive. However, once manure leaves the installation boundary, it is more appropriately assessed for HRA purposes by the LPA because there is no legal vires for this to be conditioned or regulated by the EPR permit for the installation. On this basis, our habitats regulations assessment for this application is necessarily limited to potential likely significant effects / adverse effects associated with regulatory activities carried out within the installation boundary and we defer any decision on off-site storage, disposal and application of chicken manure to the LPA.

11. The Permit Conditions

11.1. Incorporating the variation

We have specified that the applicant must operate the permit in accordance with descriptions in the application, including additional information received as part of the determination process and information which will be received in response to the pre-operational condition.

These descriptions have been specified in the Operating Techniques table (S1.2) in the permit.

11.2. Monitoring

We have decided that monitoring should be carried out for the parameters listed in Schedule 3 of the permit using the methods and to the frequencies specified in those tables. These monitoring requirements have been imposed in order to demonstrate compliance with the emissions limits in the permit.

11.3. Reporting

We have specified the reporting requirements in Schedule 4 of the Permit to ensure data is reported to enable timely review by Natural Resources Wales to ensure compliance with permit conditions and to monitor the efficiency of material use and waste recovery at the installation.

11.4. Manure Management

Under the provisions of EPR, NRW does not have the legal vires / authority to impose conditions or regulate the storage, disposal and application of chicken manure to land through the EPR Permit unless these activities take place within the green installation boundary shown on the site plan in Schedule 7 of the permit. Also, the permit cannot create direct obligations on third parties regarding the management of manure produced by the regulated facility.

In the case of Ystum Colwyn Farm, manure storage and spreading does not take place within the installation boundary, so is outside the regulatory scope of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) and is not controlled by the EPR permit.

Although manure may be stored and spread on operator-controlled land at Ystum Colwyn farm, this is land beyond the installation boundary shown in Schedule 7 of the permit. As this is outside the scope of the EPR permitting process, this has not been included in our decision-making process.

However, NRW will continue, in association with other authorities, to work with land owners and farmers to help ensure the nutrients in manures are applied following best practice. This includes the Code of Good Agricultural Practice, which applies to all farms in England and Wales and provides guidance on nutrient management (including landspreading of manure). Where it is clear this is not the case and results in pollution, we will take the appropriate action in accordance with our powers and duties.

Whilst a manure management plan is not required by the permit, we have set condition 2.3.3 which requires the operator to maintain and implement a system to record the quantities of solid manure or slurry exported from the installation. The record must include the date of export from the site, quantity exported and details of the receiving site. This condition will help us to establish if there is any relationship between manure export from a particular installation and reported pollution incidents. It will also assist us in verifying that the operator is meeting the requirements of the Waste Duty of Care.

ANNEX 1: BAT Assessment

BAT Conclusions for BAT Reference Document for the Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs in the Official Journal of the EU in 2017. There are 34 BAT Conclusions. This checklist provides a record of decisions made in relation to each relevant BAT Conclusion applicable to the installation. This annex should be read in conjunction with the permit. For definitions and acronyms see the BAT Conclusions Document: Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for the Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs - Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control).

BATc number	Summary of BAT Conclusion requirement	**Status/comment** **One of the following:** Not Applicable, Currently Compliant, Compliant in the future, Not Compliant
1	BAT is to implement and adhere to an environmental management system (EMS).	Currently compliant
2	In order to prevent or reduce the environmental impact and improve overall performance, BAT is to use all of the techniques given below:	Currently compliant
2a	Proper location of the plant/farm and spatial arrangements of the activities in order to: • Reduce transport of animals and materials (including manure); • Ensure adequate distances from sensitive receptors requiring protection; • Take into account prevailing climatic conditions (e.g. wind and precipitation); • Consider the potential future development capacity of the farm; and, • Prevent the contamination of water.	Currently compliant
2b	Educate and train staff, in particular for: • Relevant regulations, livestock farming, animal health and welfare, manure management, worker safety; • Manure transport and landspreading; • Planning of activities; • Emergency planning and management; and • Repair and maintenance of equipment.	Currently compliant

2c	Prepare an emergency plan for dealing with unexpected emissions and incidents such as pollution of water bodies. This can include: • A plan of the farm showing the drainage systems and water/effluent sources; • Plans of action for responding to certain potential events (e.g. fires, leaking or collapsing of slurry stores, uncontrolled run-off from manure heaps, oil spillages); • Available equipment for dealing with a pollution incident (e.g. equipment for plugging land drains, damming ditches, scum boards for oil spillages).	Currently compliant
2d	Regularly check, repair and maintain structures and equipment, such as: • Slurry stores for any sign of damage, degradation, leakage; • Slurry pumps, mixers, separators, irrigators; • Water and feed supply systems; • Ventilation system and temperature sensors; • Silos and transport equipment (e.g. valves, tubes); and, • Air cleaning systems (e.g. by regular inspection). This can include cleanliness of the farm and pest management	Currently compliant
2e	Store dead animals in such a way as to prevent or reduce emissions.	Currently compliant
3	BAT is to reduce total nitrogen excreted and consequently ammonia emissions while meeting the nutritional needs of the animals by using a diet formulation and nutritional strategy.	Currently compliant
4	BAT is to reduce the total phosphorus excreted, while meeting the nutritional needs of the animals by using a diet formulation and a nutritional strategy.	Currently compliant
5	BAT is to use water efficiently.	Currently compliant
6	BAT is to reduce the generation of waste water.	Currently compliant
7	BAT is to reduce emissions to water from waste water.	Currently compliant

8	BAT is to use energy efficiently in a farm.	Currently compliant
9	BAT is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce noise emissions by setting up and implementing a noise management plan, as part of the EMS.	Currently compliant
10	BAT is to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce noise emissions.	Currently compliant
11	BAT is to reduce dust emissions from each animal house.	Currently compliant
12	BAT is to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions from a farm by setting up and implementing an odour management plan, as part of the EMS.	Currently compliant
13	BAT is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce odour emissions and/or odour impact from a farm.	Currently compliant
14	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from the storage of solid manure.	Not applicable
15	BAT is to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions to soil and water from the storage of solid manure.	Not applicable
16	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from a slurry store.	Not applicable
17	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from an earth-banked slurry store (lagoon).	Not applicable
18	BAT is to prevent emissions to soil and water from slurry collection, piping, and from a store and/or an earth-banked storage (lagoon).	Not applicable
19	BAT is to process the manure If on-farm processing of manure is used, in order to reduce emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus, odour and microbial pathogens to air and water and facilitate manure storage and/or landspreading.	Not applicable
20	BAT is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions of nitrogen, phosphorus and microbial pathogens to soil and water from manure landspreading.	Not applicable
21	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from slurry landspreading.	Not applicable
22	BAT is to incorporate the manure into the soil as soon as possible.	Not applicable

23	BAT is to estimate or calculate the reduction of ammonia emissions from the whole production process using the BAT implemented on the farm.	Currently compliant
24	BAT is to monitor the total nitrogen and total phosphorus excreted in manure.	Currently compliant
25	BAT is to monitor ammonia emissions to air.	Currently compliant
26	BAT is to periodically monitor odour emissions to air.	Currently compliant
27	BAT is to monitor dust emissions from each animal house.	Currently compliant
28	BAT is to monitor dust emissions from each animal house.	Currently compliant
29	BAT is to monitor the following process parameters at least once every year.	Currently compliant
30	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each pig house.	Not applicable
31	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each house for laying hens, broiler breeders or pullets.	Not applicable
32	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each house for broilers.	Currently compliant
33	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each animal house for ducks.	Not applicable
34	BAT is to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each animal house for turkeys.	Not applicable