Dust & bioaerosol Management Plan for Grove Farm Pig Unit

The H1 environmental risk assessment submitted with the application for a bespoke environmental permit identified sources of dust (including bioaerosols) with the potential to cause annoyance. Created and updated this dust and bioaerosol management plan (DMP) to support the overall environmental management system in place. The overriding principle is to ensure day-to-day activities are carried out in accordance with the plan so no adverse effects on human health or reasonable cause for annoyance to people outside the installation boundary. Significant pollution outside the boundary is not expected, operator has no record or recollections of any dust concerns or complaints and will continue to foster good relations with neighbours.

Used the AHDB Pork Model Template B3.58C2 Environmental Risk Assessment, Dust and Bioaerosols Management Plan to identify dust and bio-aerosol issues. Actions and contingency actions in this DMP are best available techniques (BAT) in accordance with Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document 2017, and Environment Agency (2010) EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note: How to comply – Intensive Farming v2.

Identified sensitive receptors within 100m of the installation boundary (including a residential dwelling for the operator and agricultural premises at Grove Farm) from a desk top study shown in Table 1 and Figure 1: -

Table 1. Grove Farm Pig Unit sensitive receptors within 100m

Nº.	Receptor	Address	NGR	Direction	Distance from boundary metres
1	PROW	Grove Road, Gissing, Diss, IP22 5XA (Grove Farm)	TM 15385 85177	E	2
2	Agricultural	Grove Road, Gissing, Diss, IP22 5XA (Grove Farm)	TM 15466 85174	S	2
3	Residential	Grove Road, Gissing, Diss, IP22 5XA (Grove Farm)	TM 15386 85114	S	47
4	Residential	Grove Road, Gissing, Diss, IP22 5XA (Grove Farm)	TM 15365 85108	S	47

Distance from boundary to building facade measured on government website at magic.defra.gov.uk

Fig 1. Grove Farm Pig Unit sensitive receptor locations within 100m



Wind direction is defined as the direction from which the wind is blowing. According to the Met Office Eastern England Climate Report - as Atlantic depressions pass by the UK the wind typically starts to blow from the south or south-west but later comes from the west or north-west as the depression moves away. Directions between south and north-west account for the majority of occasions and the strongest winds nearly always blow from this range. Averaged across the year the prevailing wind direction is from the southwest.

Residential dwellings are high sensitivity receptors and reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity, and people would reasonably be expected to be present here continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods. Agricultural premises, like commercial premises have medium sensitivity – expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity but wouldn't reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home or, people wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part the normal pattern of use. PROW are low sensitivity receptors where there is transient exposure, where the people would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use.

The following table sets out: -

- Source of dust and bioaerosols from a typical intensive pig unit
- Actions taken at Grove Farm Pig unit to prevent or minimise dust
- Contingency actions to limit exposure to elevated dust and bioaerosol emissions beyond the installation boundary.

Table 2. Routine actions and contingency actions to minimise dust & bio-aerosols and risks at Grove Farm Pig Unit

Dust & bio-aerosol related issue	Potential risks and problems	Actions to minimise dust and dust risks	Contingency actions to minimise dust and dust risks
Dust from feed delivery & feeding equipment	• Form of feed • Dust from silos • Storage of feed • Spillage control	• Use compound feedstuff in pellet form and minimises dust creation, waste and improves digestibility. • No feed manufacturing, milling, or mixing onsite. • Package feed storage silos, prevents feed getting wet and minimise dust, and odour. • Silos protected from collision damage by careful siting relative to traffic flows with measures such as provision of kerbs or other markers to stop reversing vehicles. • Blow feed in and over as short a distance as possible to minimise creating dust. • Package feed distribution systems including augers in sealed, flexible pipes and pig feeders with covers minimises dust creation, waste, and related odour. • Feed delivery vehicles always covered. • Delivery monitored by driver, any spillage cleared up immediately. • Responsibility – Farmworker: • Package cyclone dust separators on silos catch dust and emptied after feed delivery. • Check for faults with feeding equipment (e.g. augers running empty, spillage, squealing pigs, etc) in walk through checks start of every day. • Planned preventive maintenance for buildings and equipment in accordance with any manufacturer's instructions and keeping records of the work. • Check condition of feed silos monthly so damage, leaks will be identified quickly.	• Responsibility – Farmworker Trigger • Feed spillage during delivery • Fault with the feeding equipment. Timeframe for implementation • Immediately/same day Contingency action • Spillage cleared up into bags for feeding to pigs. • Store in secure place to prevent access to pests. • Wet or contaminated feed cleared up into bags or into the trade waste bin or skip onsite and removed on the next scheduled emptying or changeover. • Contact waste carrier to deliver & collect a skip same day or next day for offsite disposal. • Equipment defects must be rectified immediately, same day by operators, farmworkers, or professional contractor. Duration of action • Achievable same day, bins or skips to be emptied. Cessation of action Spillage cleared up and delivered into pig houses for feeding, or for offsite disposal.

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Dust & bio-aerosol related issue	Potential risks and problems	Actions to minimise dust and dust risks	Contingency actions to minimise dust and dust risks
Dust from bedding material	• Type of bedding material • Poor quality bedding material • Risk of respiratory sensitisation in pigs & farmworkers	• Store straw undercover in barns keeps it clean and dry, prevent deterioration and waste. Straw of poor quality will release more airborne particles - dust, mould & fungal spores etc associated with respiratory sensitisation. • Use long straw rather than short straw. Long, barley straw in big bales preferred, subject to availability & cost. According to EPR6.09 How to comply wheat straw is slightly more absorbent however based on operator experience it is not as soft or palatable and is dustier. • Responsibility – Farmworker: • Monitoring quality, stock, and usage. • Break bales inside houses manually and drop into laying areas after pushing out manure and old bedding, and after washout. Pigs will manipulate and distribute the straw down the pens slope.	• Responsibility – Farmworker Trigger • Dusty, short straw Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Wet, mouldy, poor-quality straw not to be used, and supplier informed immediately. Better quality straw delivered as soon as possible. Duration of action • Normally achievable within 1-2 days. Cessation of action Better quality straw delivered, less dusty.
Dust from natural side ventilation	• Risk of respiratory sensitisation in pigs & farmworkers	• Specification and design of ventilation system to provide good air quality for pigs and farmworkers • Responsibility – Farmworker: • Ventilation is controlled & monitored to meet welfare requirements for pigs and ensure productivity.	
Dust from cleanout	• General management	• Good house cleaning between batches reduces the built-up quantities and potential for air contamination inside and outside pig houses.	

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Dust & bio-aerosol related issue	Potential risks and problems	Actions to minimise dust and dust risks	Contingency actions to minimise dust and dust risks
Monitoring		• Responsibility – Operator • Site tour every day, check for any indication of abnormal elevated dust level with potential to cause annoyance offsite.	• Responsibility – Operator Trigger • Abnormal, extraordinary, elevated dust levels. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Check routine and contingency actions to minimise dust and risks being adhered to. • Inform people at receptor locations and anyone else likely to be seriously affected, what has been done or still needs to be done to reduce dust levels and duration with timescales. • Continue checking at perimeter, until dust reduced and back to normal. Duration of action • Normally achievable same day, next day. Cessation of action • Dust reduced, back to normal onsite & offsite. Record events and actions in farm diary.
Complaint	• Wind direction exposing receptors to dust. • Receptor sensitivity likely to increase in warm weather when people want to enjoy their gardens and	• Responsibility – Operator • Investigating any complaint reported by Agency, local authority, or the public.	• Responsibility – Operator Trigger • Complaint reported on Saturday or Sunday by email from Agency, or local authority, not considered likely from anywhere else. Timeframe for implementation • As soon as possible on opening email. Contingency action

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Dust & bio-aerosol related issue	Potential risks and problems	Actions to minimise dust and dust risks	Contingency actions to minimise dust and dust risks
	have windows open more. • Slow response • Elevated level of annoyance.		• Investigate if alleged dust can be substantiated. Even if no longer apparent investigation must still be carried out and recorded same day, next day. Establish: - • Time event occurred, duration, description of dust. • Activities taking place onsite at time of complaint. • Any dusty activities taking place offsite in vicinity. • Record details of investigation and action taken on dust complaint report. Keeping records for future reference, or inspection with the Environment Agency. Duration of action • Investigation likely achievable same day, next day. Cessation of action Notify the Agency, local authority, complainant, anyone else likely to be seriously affected, same day as soon as possible result of investigation and corrective action or what still needs to be done with timescales.
Review	Keeping up to date	• Responsibility – Operator. • Review the DMP annually. • Make changes anytime sooner after: • Any change to operations at the installation • Within 24 hours of a substantiated complaint.	

Change history	Date	Name
Last updated	13/10/2026	Karl Collett
Last review		
Next review	12/10/2026	-
13/10/26 Created plan to support an application for a bespoke environmental permit.		

Dust Complaint Report

Date	
Reference number	
Name and address of complainant	
Telephone number of complainant	

Time and date of complaint	
Date, time, and duration of offending dust	
Weather conditions *(e.g., dry, rain, fog, snow)*	
Wind strength and direction *(e.g., light, steady, strong, gusting)*	
Callers' description of dust	
Has the caller any other comments about the offending dust?	
Any other previous known complaints relating to the installation (all aspects, not just dust)	
Any other relevant information	
Potential dust sources that could give rise to the complaint	
Operating conditions at the time offending dust occurred	
Actions taken	
Final outcome	
Complainant visited	
Complainant contacted with explanation Yes/No Date By whom	

Form completed by	Date:	Signed: