

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**



In respect of

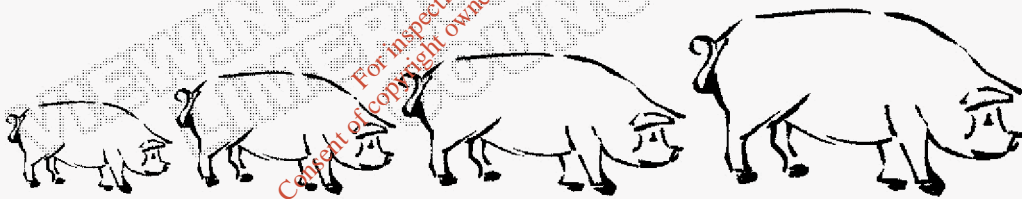
**PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM**

AT

**BALLYFAUSKEEN,**

**BALLYLANDERS,**

**CO. LIMERICK**



Prepared by

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**NRGE Ltd, Mooresfort, Lattin, Co Tipperary**

For

**Mr PAT RYAN**

**BALLYFAUSKEEN, BALLYLANDERS, CO LIMERICK**

**Date 24<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2006**

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### PROJECT TEAM:

Mr Michael Sweeney, NRG E Ltd, Mooresfort, Lattin, co Tipperary

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## ATTACHMENT HEADERS

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Location Maps
2	Plans & Drawings of Proposed pig farm
3	Report prepared by Devenish Nutrition Ltd
4	Register of Visual inspection of storm water monitoring point
5	Carcass Disposal Agreement
6	Flora & Fauna Report
7	Disposal of Carcasses in the Event of a Category A Disease outbreak
8	Archaeological Report
9	Well Report
10	Fluorescent tubes Register
11	Code of Good Practice & Buffer Zones
12	Calculation of pig manure volume
13	Pig Manure Register
14	Refuse Waste Register
15	Farm Structures Table
16	Contract for Disposal of Veterinary Waste
17	Carcass Register
18	Veterinary Waste Register
19	Landscaping Report
20	Register of Vermin Control
21	Emergency Response Procedure
22	Climatology Report
23	Development of National Pig Industry

## **Non-Technical Summary**

This Statement is prepared in respect of an 400 Sow Integrated Unit in accordance with the Planning & Development Regulations 2002. It is in support of this application for a Loose Dry Sow House to provide additional space per animal in compliance with new Animal Welfare Regulations. A separate application will be submitted within 4-8 weeks in respect of retention and planning permission for structures in which to rear pigs, bringing this to a fully integrated unit. The proposed development would be an extension to pig housing in an existing farm yard at Ballyfauskeen Ballylanders Co Limerick.

The pigs to be housed would be reared for sale to the pig meat processing industry. The capacity of the site following the proposed development will be 400 sows and their progeny to be reared to bacon weight.

That is greater than the capacity for which an Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Licence is required, and so an application is to be submitted to the EPA shortly.

This Enterprise would then provide full-time employment for the owner Mr Pat Ryan, supported by 3 full time staff. The site drains naturally through a field drain to an unnamed stream and ultimately to the River Aherlow. Storm water from roofs and clean yards will discharge to field Drainage via a storm water collection system, which will flow through 1 No storm water monitoring point, the location of which is identified on the site layout plan in attachment 2. There will be no discharge of any soiled water or any effluent from the site to any watercourse. There will be no discharge of soiled Water or effluent to groundwater.

The site is in a rural area. The activity on the site is and will be farming Activity appropriate to the area and consistent with the development plan for Co, Limerick. The existing site is adjacent to a local road. It currently Accommodates an integrated herd of 400 sows and their progeny reared to bacon weight. The structure for which permission is sought would be about 150m from the public road. The purpose of the new Dry Sow House is to provide extra accommodation for sows in order to comply with pending animal welfare regulations.

The planting of shrubs and trees on a low embankment on the perimeter of the site would blend the site into the landscape. The site is not in and is not near any NHA, SAC or SPA site and does not threaten any such site in any way.

The only hazardous waste generated at this site would be spent Fluorescent lighting tubes and veterinary waste (medicine containers,

Syringes and needles). The annual quantity of each of these classes of waste generated in the site would be less than 50kg. It is proposed to accumulate the used fluorescent tubes in a specialised storage area in the site pending periodic disposal at a civic waste site. It is proposed to accumulate the veterinary waste in a specified location in the site pending collection by an authorised collector for disposal at an authorised disposal site.

Weekly output of bacon pigs from this site would be about 250 Animals. The associated weekly output of 153 M3 pig manure would equate to about 7950 m<sup>3</sup> per year. There is strong local demand from other farmers for pig manure for use by them on their farmlands instead of Manufactured chemical fertiliser products imported from outside the State. The application of animal manure to farmland is now regulated Under S.I. 378 of 2006 and distribution of manure from the site will Comply with those Regulations. The Applicant is entitled to give Manure to any local farmer who wants it and is obliged to record all Despatches from the holding and the farmers acquiring manure are Obligated to record all consignments acquired and to use it in compliance With the Regulations.

Storage of manure in the site will be in compliance with the relevant Regulations that have given effect to the Nitrates Directive in Ireland. It is proposed that all despatches of manure from the tanks on the site be recorded and the record will be maintained and be available at the site for inspection by an officer of the Local Authority at all reasonable times.

It is proposed that on-site storage capacity for pig manure including the new Loose Dry Sow House will be about 7918m<sup>3</sup>, sufficient for about 50 weeks production of Manure, and well in excess of the 6 months storage capacity generally required for pig manure. It is also proposed that manure will not be supplied to customer farmers between 15 October and 31 January in any year except with consent of the planning authority or any other relevant authority. Outside that period, manure will be despatched from the site to a farmer customer only in response to an order from a customer. Managed and used in that way, manure produced in the site will not have any adverse impact on environmental parameters either inside the site or outside the site.

Emissions to air from the site would be small, and would be mostly attributable to the animals that are currently on the site and the pigs that would be fattened in the proposed development on the site. The

odour associated with a site of the proposed capacity does not and will not cause annoyance and will not interfere with amenity outside the boundary of the site. The family's own dwelling is the only dwelling within 200 metres of the site.

A small proportion of animals born and maintained in a farm die prematurely. These carcasses are stored in a covered sealed container on site. Duggan Waste is an authorised contractor who regularly removes these carcasses that will die in the site to an authorised rendering plant (Waterford Proteins), in compliance with existing law.

The potential of the proposed development for adverse impact on environmental parameters is negligible because of the nature and scale of the development, and because all wastes would be removed from the site for either disposal or use elsewhere. While waste generated in the site would be accumulated and stored temporarily in the site, there would be no disposal or recovery of any waste undertaken on the site.

## **2.2. ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES CONSULTED**

The scoping exercise of the EIS was carried out in line with previous submissions to Local Authorities. Other organisations and bodies consulted include: -

Geological Survey of Ireland.  
Met Eireann.  
Central Fisheries Board.  
Office of Public Works.  
Department of Agriculture.  
Department of the Environment.  
National Parks and Wildlife Service.  
Teagasc, Johnstown Castle.  
Environmental Protection Agency.

## 1. Introduction

This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is compiled following an Environmental Impact Assessment of a proposed extension to an existing Pig rearing enterprise operated on a site at Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders, Co Limerick. The Statement is to be submitted to Limerick County Council in support of an application for Planning Permission for the construction of a new Dry Sow House to comply with new Animal Welfare Regulations. The proposed development will result in an installation that belongs in a class listed in Schedule 5, Part 2 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001, and so the submission of an EIS is a mandatory requirement. The scale of the proposed development is above the threshold for Class 1(e)(ii) activity, *“Installations for intensive rearing of pigs not included in Part 1 of this Schedule which would have more than 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kilograms) in a finishing unit, more than 400 places for sows in a breeding unit or more than 200 places for sows in an integrated unit”* The proposed installation is to be an integrated unit for the rearing of pigs, based on a maximum herd of 400 sows. This statement is drafted with particular regard to Article 94 and Schedule 6 in the 2001 regulations and is submitted to provide information that may be helpful to the planning authority in making its decision on the application for permission to construct a new Dry Sow House. A separate application is currently being prepared for other structures on site, and same will be submitted shortly.

### 1.1 Description of the proposed development

The proposed development will not result in the expansion of breeding animal numbers on site which currently accommodates 400 sows and some of their progeny to factory weight. The permission sought is specifically designed to construct a new Loose Dry Sow House to comply with Animal Welfare Regulations providing for the rearing of pigs for sale to the meat processing industry for the production of pig meat products for human consumption. The purpose of the new structure is to provide extra accommodation for sows in order to comply with pending animal welfare regulations.

The location of the proposed development is in a rural, farming area in Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders, Co Limerick. It is accessed by the local by-road that links dwellings and farmland to the main Mitchelstown to Tipperary road.

The site is level ground, elevated about 170mOD with the adjacent access road.

According to the Geological Survey of Ireland the aquifer classification appropriate to the site and the surrounding area is a **Locally Important Aquifer**. It is protected in the vicinity of the proposed development by a layer of boulder clay greater than 3m deep, verified by the previous excavation for existing underground manure tanks of the existing site.

The location of this farm yard is identified on the location maps included in Attachment 1. The layout of the proposed development is shown on the Site Layout plan included in Attachment 2. The site is small and compact, and is designed to be safe, secure and efficient in operation.

The proposed development comprises steel framed structures with insulated concrete or steel side cladding, to enclose slatted pens in which pigs will be accommodated and fed, and under-slat tanks in which manure will be collected and stored pending despatch to farmers who order a supply for use by them on their farmlands. It also includes an area on which a container for dead pigs will be parked pending periodic collection for transport to an authorised rendering plant (Waterford Proteins).

All despatches of pigs from the site will be through the loading bay adjacent to the fattening house. All despatches of pig manure from the site would be from one or other of the manure extraction points to be located around the perimeter of the structures, and through the yard gate, to the public road. Lay-out and facilities are designed to provide for best practice within this industry and to minimise potential sources of pollution.

The scale of the proposed development is average by current industry standards. Output of pigs will be about 250 pigs per week, (13,000 pigs per year)

The structure of the proposed Loose Dry Sow House will have a total floor area about 524.27m<sup>2</sup>, all of which will be for the accommodation pigs or to provide access to pigs. The new Dry Sow House is the main structure relevant to this application, and will be 25.45m long and about 20.06m wide, 2.5m high at the eaves and 5.23m high at the apex. It will not be intrusive in the landscape. The full drawing details are included in Attachment 2.



Access from the public road is to be direct into the farmyard via an existing entrance, 5m wide.

**1.2 Measures envisaged in order to avoid, reduce and if possible, Remedy significant adverse effects.**

The measures considered necessary are:

- (1) Provision of sufficient and safe access to the site and measures to avoid excessive soiling of the public road during construction on the site.
- (ii) A secure fence around the site and effective landscaping, comprising hedging, trees, and landscaped earth embankments where necessary, to screen the installation from obtrusive view from the public road and to blend it into the rural landscape.
- (iii) Provision of a storm water drainage system to properly collect and discharge to field drainage all clean rainwater from roofs and clean surfaces.
- (iv) Provision of soiled water drains to properly collect any effluent or soiled water and diverts it to the nearest manure tank.
- (v) The collection and the removal from the site of all animal manure and soiled waters to be used by local farmers and fertiliser on their farmlands.
- (vi) The collection and the removal from the site of hazardous waste materials (spent fluorescent lighting tubes, empty aerosol containers and veterinary waste) generated on the site. Such wastes removed from the site are to be removed only to sites authorised or agreed as appropriate for the disposal or recovery of the waste concerned.
- (vii) The collection and the removal from the site of all dead animals and all animal tissues. Collection is currently undertaken by Duggan Waste, an authorised waste collector, who transports the carcasses for disposal or recovery at an authorised rendering plant.
- (viii) Ensure connection of animal tissue from the site is in appropriate watertight and covered containers, and timely removal so as to ensure minimal generation or release of odours

either at the site, or during transit to the disposal/recovery destination.

- (ix) Monitor and maintain records of all monitoring of storm water discharged from the site.
- (x) Record and maintain required records of all consignments of waste despatched from the site.

Implementation of the above will ensure that significant effects on the environment will be avoided and the risk of incidents of environmental significance will be near zero.

**1.3 Data required to identify and assess the main effects that the Proposed development is likely to have on the environment**

- (i) Knowledge of the environment in which the installation is to be sited.
- (ii) Knowledge of the processes in the proposed installation.
- (iii) The emissions to air.
- (iv) The emissions to groundwater.
- (v) Characteristics of the effluent to be treated on site.
- (vi) The emissions to surface waters.
- (vii) The ambient quality of receiving waters.
- (viii) Availability of contractors to transport and treat wastes sent off-site

This is considered in some detail later in this statement.

**1.4 Alternatives studied by the developer and reasons for choice, Taking into account the effects on the environment.**

If and when the installation for which permission is being sought is authorised and constructed it would be integrated into the existing farm and farmyard enterprise operated by the applicant. The only realistic site for the proposed development which provides the required additional space per sow place to comply with the new animal welfare regulations is adjacent to the existing pig rearing yard, so that access and services can be easily shared. Accordingly, no other site was considered and there is no other site available to the applicant for consideration.

## 2. Further information

### 2.1.1 Description of the physical characteristics of the whole proposed Development and the land use requirements during construction And operation.

The physical characteristics of the proposed development will comprise;-

An entrance through an existing gated access at the public road.

Landscaping plantations along the boundary between the site and the road and between the site and adjoining farmlands.

Steel frame structures within which the pigs would be accommodated on slatted floors and fed [See Farm Structures Table in Attachment 15]

Underground, under slat reinforced concrete manure tanks in which manure would be collected and stored pending despatch from the site in response to orders from local farmers who would acquire it to maintain the fertility of their farmland.

Except for the entrance from the public road, all of the structures on the site will be screened or blended in to the surrounding landscape by the green colour proposed for the structures and the landscaping features described. A landscaping programme is included in Attachment 10.

During the construction phase, which would extend over a period of about 4 months, that part of the site in the vicinity of the area on which the proposed Dry Sow House is to be constructed would be a typical farmyard construction site. All of the construction materials and equipment required would be transported in to the site by road. It is planned that all of the soil that would be moved during the laying on of services and site preparation works would be deposited and used within the site for land levelling and landscaping. It is not intended to remove any soil from the site. The construction contractor would be required to remove any construction wastes other than soil from the site for disposal or recovery in authorised site elsewhere.

2.1.2 A description of the main characteristics of the production Processes, nature and quantity of materials used.

The processes on the proposed site would be:-

The breeding and feeding of pigs.

The despatch of all animal tissue and other solid waste materials from the site for disposal or recovery at agreed/approved sites and

The collection of all animal manure and wash waters generated within or around the new animal housing in manure tanks pending despatch to a customer farmer for use on this farmland in accordance with S.I. No 378 of 2006.

The main input materials to be used in the proposed development are water and animal feed. Water will be from the existing wells on site, and analyses of water samples from same are included in Attachment 9. Pig feed will be industry standard pig rations appropriate to the nutritional requirements of the pigs. These diets are prepared by a Nutrition list company who specialise in this area Devenish Nutrition Ltd. A statement from this company is included in Attachment No 3. There will also be small inputs of veterinary medicines administered in accordance with relevant regulations. Electricity would be used to power all the processes and services on the site, and to heat small areas occupied by piglets.

2.1.3 An estimate, by type and quantity, of expected residues And emissions (including water, air and soil pollution, noise vibration, light, heat and radiation) resulting from the operation of the proposed development

The expected residues and emissions that will result from the operation of the proposed development are set out in the table below:-

Table 1: Waste volumes and disposal routes.

Residue/emission	Quantity/year	Ultimate destination	Transporter
Veterinary Waste	10 kg	Sterile Technologies Irl Ltd	Healthcare Initial Ltd
Fluorescent tubes	20 No	Civic Bring Centre	Applicant
Aerosol cans	50 Kg	Civic Bring Centre	Applicant

Dead animals	50 tonnes	Duggan Waste	Waterford Proteins
Packaging	150 kgs	Civic Bring Centre	Applicant
General Refuse	100 Kgs	Mr Binman	Limerick Co Council Landfill

Veterinary waste includes used syringes, needles and the plastic containers in which veterinary medicines and similar products (anthelmintics, antibiotics, pesticides, rodenticides, etc.) are acquired. It will be accumulated on the site pending a collection every 6 months by Healthcare Initial Ltd who are an appropriate authorised waste collector. A copy of their contract is included in Attachment No 16.

Fluorescent tubes are preferred for lighting in animal houses. While they are “long life” it is expected that about 20 will be replaced annually. As the volume is so small, they can be delivered by Mr Pat Ryan to the local Bring Centre, or an annual collection from the site by an authorised waste collector can be agreed with the planning Authority.

Packaging (paper and cardboard) derived from the outer covers of various inputs like the veterinary medicine products, and the minor feed ingredients is the only “domestic-type” waste to be disposed from the site. It is collected every two weeks by Mr Binman and delivered to the Landfill facility.

Dead animals and animal tissues will be accumulated in a sealed water proof steel container on site for collection by Duggan Waste at 2 week intervals for transport to an authorised rendering facility at Waterford Proteins. See correspondence issued by Duggan Waste which is included in Attachment No 5.

Animal manure produced in the existing facility is currently distributed to local farmers in response to their demand and for their use on their farmland. The manure that would be produced by animals to be housed in the proposed development would be similarly distributed. Local demand for pig manure is buoyant. The applicant has more customers and more demand than can be satisfied from the existing herd. The applicant is entitled to supply it to his customer farmers who want it and are not prohibited from using it. The use of animal manure to fertilise farmland is subject to statutory control under S.I. 378 of 2006.

Manure from the site would be supplied in response to customer farmers’ demand and in compliance with law. The calculation of expected

manure production is shown in Attachment 12, and of the manure storage capacity which is calculated on the Farm Structures Table in Attachment No 15.

There is no canteen or other staff facilities within the site. Accordingly, there will not be any domestic refuse for disposal from the site. There is a small office and dry store in the site. The small volume of waste paper will be disposed of with the packaging referred to in Table 1.

Lighting in the premises will in so far as is possible, be by fluorescent tubes and other energy efficient lighting devices. Spent fluorescent and other specialised light tubes are hazardous waste. The number of tubes to be replaced annually will be small, probably no more than 20. They will be accumulated in the store area pending delivery periodically to a local Civic Bring Centre, by Mr Pat Ryan.

Normal operations on the site of the proposed development will not cause any pollution of soil.

Noise generated in the proposed development in the site would not exceed legal limits at the site boundary. Lighting of the site would be the normal for farmyard sites and would not exert influence or interference outside the site boundary. There would not be any source of significant vibration on the site. There would not be any significant dissipation of heat from the proposed development. There would be no source of radiation on the site that could exert significant influence outside the site.

Measures to prevent any significant effect of the proposed installation and the proposed activity on environmental parameters are directed towards ensuring that the systems for collecting wastes and removing them from the site for appropriate treatment in authorised waste treatment installations will be adequate for that purpose. Animal manure will be supplied to local farmers who want it to fertilise their farmland. Waste materials generated in the site will be collected and transported off the site by appropriately authorised waste contractors to be agreed with Planning Authority, for disposal or recovery or recycling in appropriately authorised installations, to be agreed with the Planning Authority, as may be required by conditions included in the Planning Permission if and when granted.

Implementation of the control measures proposed will ensure in so far as it is possible that significant adverse effects on environmental parameters will not occur and that accidental emissions are unlikely.

## 2.2 Description of the aspects of the environment likely to be Significantly affected by the proposed development.

There will be no aspects of the environment significantly affected by this proposed development. The potential affects on the environment may be subdivided into affects on people, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, the landscape and material assets including archaeological heritage. There is no known potential for any adverse issues in relation to architectural or cultural heritage.

### Effect on people

Significant effects on people are not anticipated. There are no dwellings so close to the proposed development as to be adversely affected by, or experience significant impairment of amenity due to the proposed development. The dwelling nearest to the proposed development is owned and occupied by the applicants family.

The proposed development is unlikely to generate or release sounds or odours that will significantly impair amenity beyond the site boundary. The experience of other similar sites indicates that the legal limits for such emissions, 55db daytime and 45db night-time are highly unlikely to be exceeded beyond the site boundary.

There are no processes proposed which will constantly or regularly release odorous emissions from the site at nuisance levels. Fugitive odour emissions at the site will not be significant and will be limited to times at which animal manure is being removed from collection/storage tanks. In so far as is possible odour emission is to be managed so as to occur at times when the effect within the site or outside it will be minimal.

Based on experience at similar sites elsewhere in the country significant effects are not anticipated. If there are significant affects, people will object and their objections will have to be investigated and have to be corrected if found to be real and justified.

### Effect on flora and fauna

The site of the proposed development is currently a farmyard. There is no special or natural flora or fauna associated with this. Structures and new paved surfaces will cover a significant fraction of the site and the proposed landscaping will cover and so influence the flora and fauna in a significant fraction of the remainder of the site. The changes will affect such a small area that any impact will be close to zero or neutral with the local area. The site is not in or close to any NHA, SAC or SPA. It is surrounded by farmland and a public road. It is considered that the development will not impact in any way on the flora or fauna in any of the surrounding area.

It is considered that the development, managed as is proposed, which will have to operate under IPPC License regulations, will have no measurable impact on either flora or fauna outside the site boundary.

#### Effect on Soil

The structure proposed for the site would be constructed on land that is already part of a farmyard. There is no significant potential for any effect on soil.

It might be argued that the 7950m<sup>3</sup> of pig manure (containing no more than 6.8 tonnes of phosphorus (P), to be taken from the site and used by local farmers as fertiliser on their farmland might impact on their land. The farmers concerned are and will be entitled to use their farmlands for the production of crops and animals, and to fertilise the farmlands in accordance with good farming practice as specified in S.I 378 of 2006. Fertiliser nutrients (P and N) acquired from the local pig farm will not have to be imported as chemical fertiliser products from outside the state. The fertiliser nutrients in the volume of manure likely to be available for distribution from the site is small in relation to local farm requirement for chemical fertiliser products. It would contain at most 6.8 tonnes of P and 34.8 tonnes of N. It would be sufficient to supply a very modest input of fertiliser to no more than 500ha farmland that has a significant requirement for fertiliser. Pig manure used by local farmers would be used for the purpose of supplying plant nutrients that the farmers would otherwise be acquiring from another source. Accordingly, the potential effect of such use of manure on land outside the site is minimal, if it exists at all.

#### Effect on Water

Adverse effect on ground water should be nil, as there would be no discharge to ground and minimal risk of accidental leakage or spillage of polluting liquid on the site. Abstraction of the volume of water needed



for proposed operations from either surface water (the local stream) or from ground water would have an insignificant impact and water reserves and resources.

The proposed structures on the site from which dirty/contaminated water might escape to ground, (that is the underground manure tanks) are designed to be watertight and leak proof. As a precaution, leak detection drains are to be installed under the new tanks, which drains will lead to a sump at which the impact on drainage water of any significant leak from the tank would be detected.

The only discharge from the site to surface waters will be the discharge of rainwater from roofs and clean yards to field drainage, to the adjacent unnamed stream which ultimately flows to the River Aherlow. There will be no discharge of soiled water or effluent to surface water and so the development cannot have any significant impact on surface waters.

#### Effect on Air

The potential effects of the proposed development on air are limited to the odour emissions that may be associated with pigs and pig manure stored in the manure tanks. While it would be practically impossible to separate the potential emissions from the proposed development from the emissions out of the existing development in the site, it is safe to say that odorous emissions from the enlarged site as whole are not likely to cause nuisance or impair amenity beyond the site boundary. Management of operations on the site to prevent significant pulse releases of odour at times when the effect might be perceptible beyond the site boundary should ensure minimal impact on air in the vicinity of the site.

#### Effect on archaeological heritage

There are no known archaeological sites and no reason to suspect the presence of such sites within or near the site of the proposed development.

### 2.3 Description of likely significant effects of the proposed Development arising from:-

#### (i) The existence of the proposed development

The proposed development is small but it would add to the economic activity on the farm, with consequent “trickle down” positive effect in the region and the local community. Its impact on the landscape would be neutral following the implementation of

proposals in relation to landscaping of the perimeter of the site. The impact on traffic on the local road would be insignificant and virtually imperceptible.

(ii) The use of natural resources

There are no significant negative effects expected in relation to the use of natural resources. There are no processes involved that have a high requirement for fuel energy input. There is a definite requirement for a small volume of water readily available from the existing water source serving the existing site. The function of the development is to breed and rear pigs to be fed on the site and processed elsewhere to produce food for human consumption. The main resource to be consumed would be pig feed, which is classifiable as a natural resource that is a renewable resource.

(iii) The emission of pollutants

Clean storm water will be discharged to the local stream. Such clean water is not an emission. Site management is to be focused on ensuring that all storm water collection surfaces and facilities are maintained in clean and fully functional condition at all times so that the possibility of storm water carrying significant pollution to the stream is effectively eliminated. The emission of pollutants is to be effectively controlled and prevented by the regular removal of all solid waste materials from the site to authorised disposal/recovery sites elsewhere, and by the distribution of pig manure to local farmers who seek a supply and have a demonstrable need and use for the manure. Accordingly, it is expected that there should not be any significant emissions of pollutants from the site and that there should be no perceptible environmental effect arising from emission of pollutants from the site.

(iv) The creation of nuisance

The proposed development combined with the management routine proposed and required is not expected to create any significant nuisance.

(v) The elimination of Waste

The volumes of waste materials to be generated in the proposed development are very small. The opportunity to eliminate any of

the waste products does not exist. The opportunity to reduce the volume of waste materials below, that which are generated under Good Farming Practice and which will be generated in this proposed development is very small and is near zero. For example, some pigs die prematurely in the site and none that can be saved at an economic cost, are allowed to die. Accordingly, the waste that is dead pigs cannot be eliminated and cannot realistically be planned to reduce below the level achievable under current best practice. Similarly, with regard to the hazardous waste in the form of spent fluorescent tubes and veterinary medicine containers, used syringes and needles. The volumes are small and already minimised. Similarly, there is no realistic opportunity to reduce the amount of dry matter in the volume of pig manure produced per animal reared to a particular marketable standard. While the applicant can be forever conscious of the Reduce, Reuse and Recycle principle in relation to all waste, there is relatively little that can be done to effect significant further gains in this proposed development.

(vi) The forecasting methods used to assess the effects on the Environment

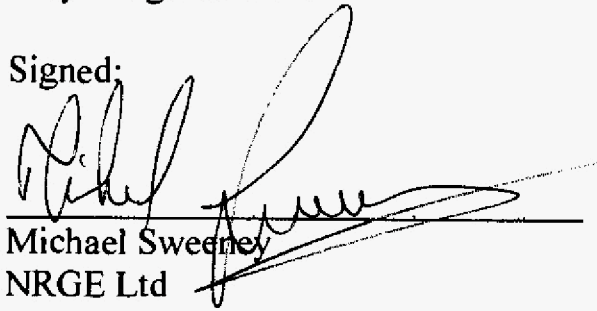
Forecasting relies heavily on accumulated experiences of operations in similar developments, and on the knowledge that wastes removed from the site for disposal or recovery elsewhere will have negligible impact on the environment around the proposed development

#### 2.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling the required information

The processes and technology involved in the construction and operation of the proposed development are standard for agricultural developments and well understood. The technical information on which to base an assessment of impact on environmental parameters is readily available in the public domain. There were no particular difficulties encountered and there is no reason to consider that there is any serious risk of error attaching to plans and projections for the treatment of wastes to be generated in the proposed development. As stated previously this planning application and Environmental Impact Statement, relate solely and directly to the development of a Loose Dry Sow House, which is required on site to comply with new Animal Welfare Regulations. A separate planning application and supporting E.I.S. will be submitted

within the next 4-8 weeks relating to additional houses to make this a fully integrated unit.

Signed:



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# PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

## APPENDIX NO. 1

### LOCATION MAPS

WATERBURY COUNCIL  
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INSPECTION PURPOSES ONLY





PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 2

PLANS AND DRAWINGS  
OF  
THE PROPOSED PIG FARM

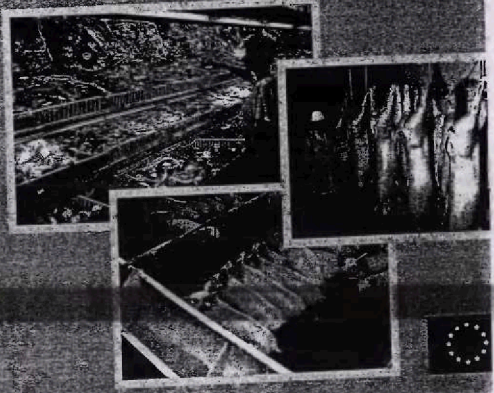
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WICK COUNTY COUNCIL  
- 8 DEC 2006  
PLANNING



# Development of the National Pig Industry (1997-2000)

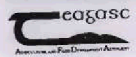


## Teagasc Pig Advisers

ADVISER	COUNTIES	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
	Clonmel, Meath, Westmeath, Dubuigh, Kildare	Teagasc, Stone Road, Drogheda, County Louth	041-33006
	Clonmel, Wick, Wexford, Carlow, Kerry, Cork	Teagasc, Rural Development Division, Athlone, County Galway	091-844473
	Wexford, Wick, Wexford, Carlow, Kerry, Cork	Teagasc, Barrett St., Bagenalstown, County Carlow	0503-21267/21305
	Wexford, Wick, Wexford, Carlow, Kerry, Cork	Teagasc, Barrett St., Bagenalstown, County Carlow	0503-21267/21305
	Wexford, Wick, Wexford, Carlow, Kerry, Cork	Teagasc, Moorpark, Ternow, County Cork	025-33344
	Wexford, Wick, Wexford, Carlow, Kerry, Cork	Teagasc, Moorpark, Ternow, County Cork	025-33344

## Teagasc Pig Researchers

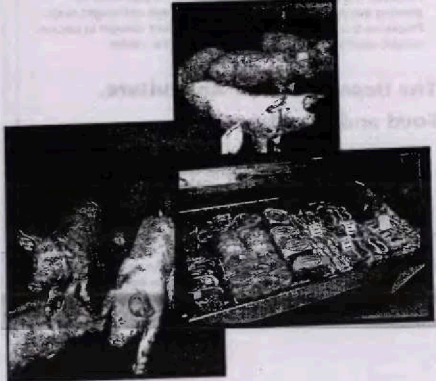
NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBER
		025-31422



EUROPEAN UNION  
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

## Teagasc

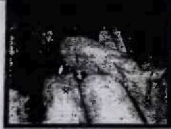
Teagasc have appointed an additional full-time researcher to meet the research needs in production areas unique to Ireland. Teagasc are committed to providing two additional pig advisers to service existing clients and provide the necessary support for new and expanding units. Training of new entrants to the pig industry starts primarily at agricultural colleges. Each agricultural student will be encouraged to take a 25 hour module in pig production. Training courses in personnel management which are needed by many of the managing staff working in large pig units will be developed.



## Development of the National Pig Industry 1997-2000



Irish pig output is increasing steadily. Output grew from 2.1m pigs in 1987 to approximately 3.25m pigs in 1996. The farrigate pig value accounted for almost 10% of the output value of all livestock and livestock products in 1996.



Increasing pig output further is of national importance for a number of reasons:

- One million extra pigs produced would create over 2,000 extra jobs. This would provide well paid, permanent employment in rural areas.
- All increased pig output would be exported, earning an estimated extra £150m per year.
- Significant market opportunities are likely to arise for Irish pigmeat in the EU market over the next few years as a reduction in pigmeat production in some other EU counties is likely to occur.

The Teagasc document "Development of the National Pig Industry (1997-2000)" identifies the critical issues in the sectors of relevance to the Irish pig industry. The following commitments are needed by each of the key sectors to ensure that continued development of the industry is obtained.

## The Producer

- The average breeding herd size in Ireland is the largest in the EU providing a good base for expansion.
- Expansion of sow numbers is possible because it is profitable and because there are no quota restrictions on pig numbers. However it is unwise to develop sow units with more than approx. 500 sows.
- To ensure that top class operatives continue to enter the industry working conditions and pay rates must be attractive.
- Maintain a high pig herd health status and use the Teagasc Pig Evaluation Programme when selecting sires. This will ensure maximum feed conversion efficiency and carcass quality.
- Pig manure must be managed carefully to protect the environment. Look to tillage areas to expand pig production.
- Comply with welfare regulations on dry sow housing and stocking rates for growing pigs.

## Feed Compounders



- Issue digestibility values for essential amino acids and phosphorus in feeds to more closely match nutrient requirement at different growth stages. This would reduce nitrogen and phosphorus in pig manure.
- List the feed ingredients used in pig diets in descending order.
- Check imported raw materials carefully before inclusion in pig diets.

## The Processor and the Slaughterhouse

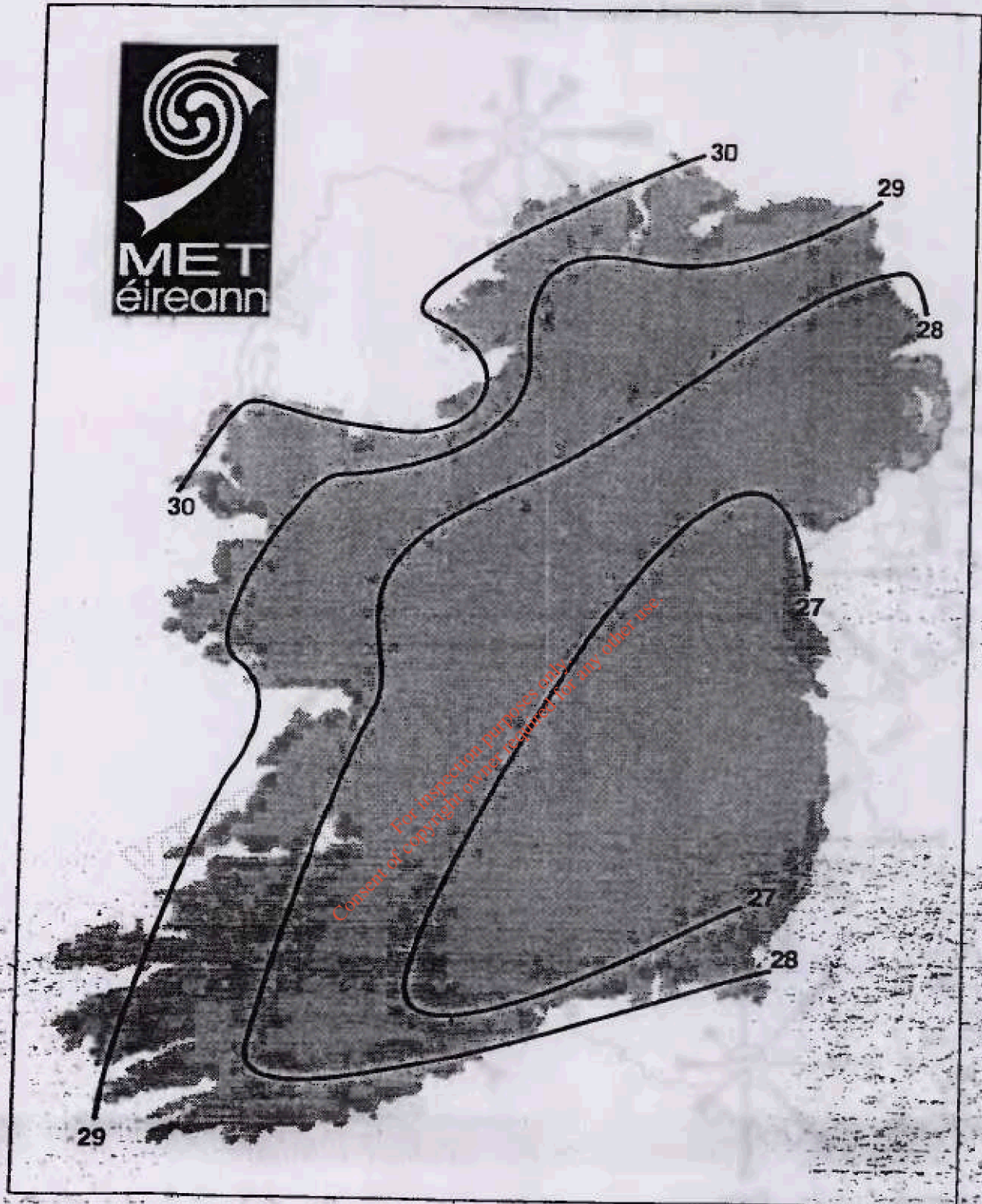


- Slaughterhouses must implement an Integrated Quality Control Scheme to guarantee product safety and traceability.
- Food safety is of paramount importance. Slaughterhouses and processors must liaise closely with producers and wholesalers on all aspects of food safety.
- Orderly slaughtering of pigs is essential. Planned expansion in pig output requires additional capital investment to cater for the increase in throughput, particularly in the North Eastern part of the country.
- Constant liaison of pig processors with pig producers is essential. Producers should receive regular summaries of pigs delivered showing average weight, lean meat percentage and weight range. Processors should discuss with producers future changes in carcass weight, quality and type of pig required by the market.

## The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry

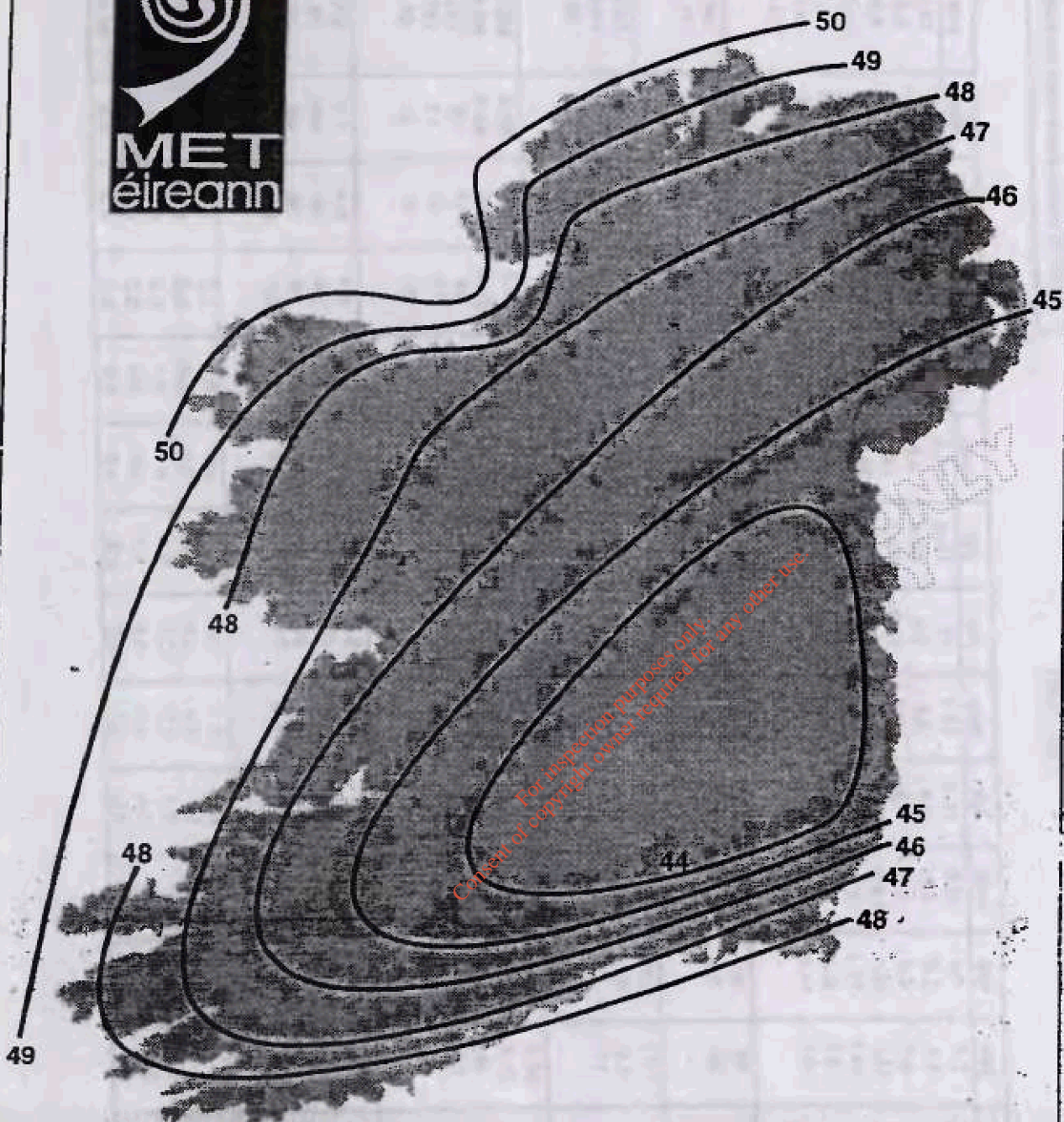
- Ireland is free of many serious diseases which are now endemic in Europe. A computerised system of recording health problems on the slaughter line by veterinary inspectors should be introduced to record less serious pig ailments and reports returned to each producer.
- A scheme to eradicate Aujeszky's disease over a three year period should be introduced.
- A number of EU member states employ a Net Energy System to evaluate feed ingredients. This system should be introduced to Ireland allowing compounders to declare the energy level in pig feeds.





**Estimated maximum 10-minute mean wind speed ( $m/s$ ) with return period 50 years. Valid for a height of 10m. above terrain of category II (farmland with boundary hedges, occasional small farm structures, houses or trees).**

- Notes: (1) Terrain of category II is now the standard for Eurocodes. Maps published by Met Éireann prior to 1993 used open, level country (category I) as standard. This category II map of 10-minute mean wind speed is some 8% lower.
- (2) For sites on the south, west and north coasts increase by 8 to 10%.





# KILKENNY

monthly and annual mean and extreme values  
1961-1990

lat. 52° 39' N  
long. 7° 16' W  
height 66 metres above mean sea level

TEMPERATURE (degrees Celsius)	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	year
mean daily max.	7.7	7.9	10.0	12.4	15.1	18.1	19.9	19.6	17.2	13.9	10.1	6.4	13.4
mean daily min.	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.4	5.6	8.4	10.4	9.9	7.9	6.1	2.8	2.1	5.2
mean	4.6	4.8	6.1	7.9	10.3	13.3	15.2	14.7	12.6	10.0	6.4	5.3	9.3
absolute max.	14.1	15.1	18.5	23.5	26.0	31.5	31.4	30.5	25.6	22.2	17.4	14.8	31.5
absolute min.	-14.1	-11.1	-7.9	-5.4	-3.7	0.5	2.3	1.2	-1.6	-4.4	-7.0	-10.6	-14.1
mean no. of days with air frost	10.8	8.7	7.4	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	6.4	10.5	53.0
mean no. of days with ground frost	18.2	14.9	14.3	12.4	7.3	2.0	0.4	0.8	3.4	6.8	14.2	16.8	111.5
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)													
mean at 0900UTC	86	87	85	79	76	70	78	82	85	86	89	89	84
mean at 1500UTC	80	74	68	64	64	65	65	66	69	76	78	82	71
SUNSHINE (hours)													
mean daily duration	1.71	2.29	3.32	4.85	5.47	5.15	4.85	4.50	3.82	2.71	2.22	1.48	3.51
greatest daily duration	8.2	9.7	12.1	14.0	15.8	16.3	16.0	14.2	11.8	10.2	9.0	7.3	16.3
mean no. of days with no sun	11	8	6	3	2	2	2	3	6	9	12	65	
RAINFALL (mm)													
mean monthly total	86.3	86.1	83.9	51.4	61.9	50.5	52.5	69.4	73.5	64.9	73.8	68.6	822.8
greatest daily total	31.5	32.3	29.9	24.5	23.9	30	86.4	49.8	30	34.8	29	45.8	66.4
mean no. of days with $\geq 0.2$ mm	19	15	17	15	17	14	13	15	15	18	17	16	192
mean no. of days with $\geq 1.0$ mm	15	11	12	10	12	10	9	11	11	13	12	13	137
mean no. of days with $\geq 5.0$ mm	7	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	5	6	58
WIND (knots)													
mean monthly speed	7.4	7.4	7.7	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.5
max. gust	77	72	60	53	54	45	48	56	65	74	66	65	77
max. mean 10-minute speed	44	39	36	33	32	28	27	29	40	45	35	40	45
mean no. of days with gales	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.4
WEATHER (mean no. of days with...)													
snow or sleet	5.1	5.0	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	17.3
snow lying at 0900UTC	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	4.1
hail	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	10.4
thunder	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	5.0
fog	4.6	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.6	5.6	5.9	4.3	4.9	44.4



# CORK AIRPORT

monthly and annual mean and extreme values  
1962-1991

lat. 51° 50' N  
long. 8° 29' W  
height 154 metres above mean sea level

TEMPERATURE (degrees Celsius)	jan	feb	mar	apr	may	jun	jul	aug	sep	oct	nov	dec	year
mean daily max.	7.6	7.5	9.3	11.3	13.8	16.6	18.5	18.2	16.0	13.1	9.9	8.5	12.5
mean daily min.	2.6	2.5	3.1	4.2	6.5	9.2	11.1	10.9	9.4	7.5	4.5	3.7	6.3
mean	5.1	5.0	6.2	7.7	10.2	12.9	14.8	14.5	12.7	10.3	7.2	6.1	9.4
absolute max.	12.6	13.5	15.5	20.5	23.6	25.7	28.7	27.5	24.7	19.0	15.9	13.6	28.7
absolute min.	-8.5	-8.6	-6.1	-2.4	-0.9	2.4	4.8	4.9	2.3	-0.4	-3.3	-5.9	-8.6
mean no. of days with air frost	6.7	5.6	3.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.4	3.9	24.0
mean no. of days with ground frost	15.0	12.7	12.0	9.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	9.5	12.2	76.8
mean at 0900UTC	90	90	88	83	81	81	83	86	88	91	90	90	87
mean at 1500UTC	84	80	75	71	71	72	73	76	82	82	83	88	77
mean daily duration	1.70	2.28	3.51	5.21	6.02	5.78	5.40	5.14	4.13	2.80	2.16	1.58	3.80
greatest daily duration	7.3	9.3	11.8	13.8	15.4	15.9	15.4	14.2	12.8	9.9	8.5	6.7	15.9
mean no. of days with no sun	11	9	6	4	2	2	2	2	4	7	9	12	69
RAINFALL (mm)	138.3	115.6	98.7	67.7	68.4	68.6	68.4	68.7	96.4	125.4	111.1	133.8	1194.4
mean monthly total	65.1	48.2	39.3	44.9	43.3	83.8	64.8	51.8	66.7	66.7	69.9	52.2	68.7
greatest daily total	20	17	16	14	15	14	16	16	12	19	19	20	204
mean no. of days with >= 0.2mm	16	13	13	12	10	10	11	11	12	15	14	16	151
mean no. of days with >= 1.0mm	9	8	6	4	5	5	4	5	6	8	7	6	75
mean no. of days with >= 5.0mm	9	8	6	4	5	5	4	5	6	8	7	6	75
WIND (knots)	12.9	12.6	12.3	11.0	10.6	9.5	9.1	9.2	10.3	11.2	11.6	12.4	11.1
mean monthly speed	94	83	70	63	60	51	57	54	64	75	66	68	94
max. gust	56	54	44	41	41	36	40	38	45	46	46	48	56
mean no. of days with gales	3.2	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.5	15.0
WEATHER (mean no. of days with...)	4.5	4.7	3.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	16.4
snow lying at 0900UTC	2.7	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	16.4
fall	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	8.8
number	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	3.7
top	7.4	7.3	7.9	5.9	7.7	8.6	8.5	9.8	10.7	10.4	7.3	6.0	99.5

APPENDIX NO 23

DEVELOPMENT OF  
NATIONAL PIG INDUSTRY



PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 3

REPORT PREPARED BY  
DEVENISH NUTRITION LTD



Mr Mike Sweeney  
MS Farm Services  
Mooresfort  
Lattin  
Co Tipperary

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2006

Dear Mike

I am writing to you in connection with Pat Ryan's pig farm at Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders, Co Limerick.

I wish to confirm that Mr Pat Ryan is a longstanding customer of Devenish Nutrition Ltd who is using and will continue to use DeviCare low protein diets which we have developed with him for his site.

If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to call.

Yours Sincerely

Aidan O'Toole

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 4

REGISTER OF VISUAL  
INSPECTION OF  
STORMWATER  
MONITORING POINT

OCTOBER 2005

NRGE LTD



APPENDIX NO 5.

CARCASS DISPOSAL  
AGREEMENT

WATERBURY COUNTY  
For inspection purposes only  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use

Michael Duggan Skip Hire Ltd.,  
Tisavu,  
Cahir,  
Co. Tipperary.

052 41484

Licence Approval Number: 002  
15/10/06

Re: Mr. Patrick Ryan,  
Ballyfauken,  
Ballylanders,  
Co. Limerick.

Dear Sirs,

We have being engaged by the above named to collect pig carcasses from his premises at the above address.

All such carcasses are collected in sealed skip containers and are brought directly to Waterford Proteins, Christendom, Waterford for rendering.

All pig carcasses are removed on a regular basis as requested by Mr. Ryan.

We may be contacted on the above telephone number to deal with any queries in relation to this.

Yours truly

  
Michael Duggan

APPENDIX NO. 6

FLORA & FAUNA REPORT

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**FLORA & FAUNA REPORT**

**FOR**

**MR PAT RYAN'S**

**PIG FARM**

**AT**

**BALLYFAUSKEEN, BALLYLANDERS,**  
**CO LIMERICK**

October 2006



## 1. Introduction:

This report which reviews the ecology of the site of the proposed site whereupon it is proposed to construct a new Loose Dry Sow House adjacent to the existing pig farm is required to support a planning application for the development of said New Loose Dry Sow House at Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders, Co Limerick.

## 2. FLORA & FAUNA IN THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### 2.1 Habitat types

The survey area around the existing pig farm is currently a farmyard, adjacent to open grassland areas, which appear to be paddocked for grazing

From an ecological viewpoint the survey area is somewhat barren, but the adjacent grassland areas and hedges are of interest

#### 2.1.(a)

##### (a) Grassland/tillage

The grassland areas adjacent to the site are all obviously well managed land which has also been fertilised with manures resulting in fields dominated by agricultural grasses such as ryegrass (*Lolium sp.*) Although other grasses such as fescue (*Festuca sp.*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and bents (*Agrostis sp.*) are present and although some of these grass species will be wild strains, the vegetation is dominated by agricultural cultivars selected for their vigour. Such a distribution is to be expected where farming is intensive and where much of the land is improved pasture. Where broad-leaved plants are present they consist primarily of clover (*Trifolium sp.*), dock (*Rumex sp.*), thistle (*Cirsium sp.*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobacea*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*). These are all common species, many of which thrive in fertile ground

Given the nature of the grassland areas, it is considered extremely unlikely that any rare, endangered or uncommon species are present within these habitats and no such species were noted

#### 2.1.(b) (b) Hedgerows

In intensive managed agricultural systems species diversity is often greatest at habitat interfaces such as hedges, ditches and herbaceous strips between fields. Studies have shown that almost 45% of flora may exist in these habitats, which may cover 8 - 10% of the landscape (Buckley 1989). Mature hedgerows therefore fulfil an important role on intensively farmed land where, in addition to providing food and nesting sites, they function as wildlife corridors allowing fauna to move easily from one habitat to another.

Typical tree hedgerow species include hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and these species make up the majority of the hedges surveyed. Other less numerous trees species include oak (*Quercus robur*), willow (*Salix*), and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*). Other woody species include furze (*Ulex europeas*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), ivy (*Herera helix*) honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) and bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*). Typical understorey plants include hartstongue fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*), nettle (*Urticadiocia*), Woodavens (*Geun Urbanum*), Hedge woundwort (*Stachys Sylvaticia*), Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*), umbellifers such as hogweed (*Heraclbum Sphondylium*) and Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus Sylvestris*) and barren strawberry (*Potentilla sterils*)

#### 2.1(e) Fauna

Birds noted during the survey included species normally common in mixed farmland of this type including members of the crow family (*corvus sp*), pigeon (*columba palumbus*) and blackbirds (*turdus merula*), wren (*troglodytes troglodytes*), and kestrel (*falco tinnunculus*). Other

common birds include wagtail (*montacilla sp*), members of the tit family (*parus sp*), thrushes (*turds sp*), and other finch species

A number of the mammal species utilize farmland habitats including field mouse (*apodmus sylvatica*), brown rat (*rattus norvegicus*), rabbit (*oryclalagus coliculus*), fox (*vulpes*), badger (*meles meles*), irish hare (*lepus timidius hibernicus*). Of the three Irish amphibians, only the common frog (*rama temporaria*) is likely to be present in low numbers.

Invertrabraes species on this type of ground will include a number of common species but the presence of rare species is considered unlikely.

It is considered very unlikely that this development will impact negatively on vertebrate life as these lands are already intensively farmed. As such the vertebrate present on this type of ground will be typical of intensively farmed agricultural land and no additional impacts would be expected from a continuation of this type of farming.

WELWING PUBLIC HOUSE  
LOWER BOWLING  
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For inspection purposes only

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

## APPENDIX NO. 7

# DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES IN THE EVENT OF A CATEGORY A DISEASE OUTBREAK

Michael Duggan Skip Hire Ltd.,  
Tralee,  
Cahir,  
Co. Tipperary.

052 41484

Licence Approval Number: 002  
15/10/06

Re: Mr. Patrick Ryan,  
Ballylaukeen,  
Ballylanders,  
Co. Limerick.

Dear Sirs,

We have been engaged by the above named to collect pig carcasses from his premises at the above address.

All such carcasses are collected in sealed skip containers and are brought directly to Waterford Proteins, Christendom, Waterford for rendering.

All pig carcasses are removed on a regular basis as requested by Mr. Ryan.

We may be contacted on the above telephone number to deal with any queries in relation to this.

Yours truly

  
Michael Duggan.

PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

## APPENDIX NO. 8

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

PREPARING PURPOSES ONLY  
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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

FOR SITE

OF

PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

AT

BALLYFAUSKEEN, BALLYLANDERS,  
CO LIMERICK

VIEWING PERMITTED ONLY  
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**1. SCOPE OF THE STUDY.**

This report assesses the impact on the archaeological environment if any, of the construction of a new Loose Dry Sow House adjacent to the existing farm at Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders, Co Limerick.

**2. RESOURCE MATERIAL CONSULTED.**

The archaeological status of the lands where it is proposed to construct this new Loose Dry Sow House, adjacent to the existing pig farm was established by consulting the 'SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR) for County Limerick.

**3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS IDENTIFIED.**

This review indicates that there are no archaeological sites on or adjacent to the area referenced.

**4. IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF New LOOSE DRY SOW HOUSE ADJACENT TO EXISTING PIG FARM ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT.**

The construction of this proposed development will require minimal ground disturbance, which when overlaid with the lack of evidence of any historical sites from SMR Records for Co Limerick, it is clear this proposed development poses no immediate danger to any listed sites.

**5. THE SITE.**

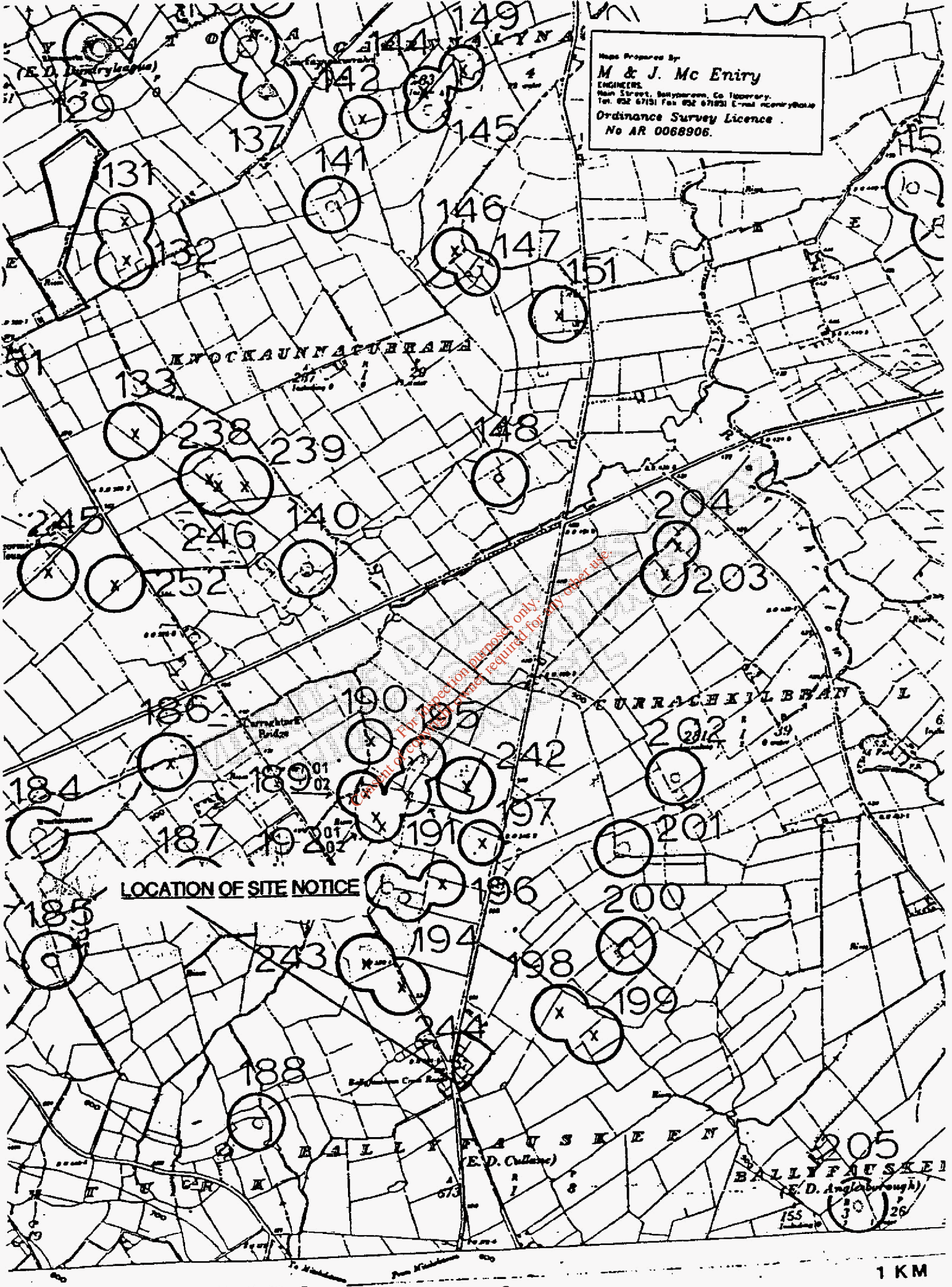
A review of the archaeological Sites & Monuments Record Maps (1925), indicates that there are no archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to this proposed site (See attached Map-Limerick Sheet 49)

**SUMMARY**

- (i) There are no archaeological sites recorded on or adjacent to this proposed development site.
- (ii) There is no known archaeological reason to prohibit the construction of this new Loose Dry Sow House



Maps Prepared By  
**M & J. Mc Eniry**  
 ENGINEERS  
 Main Street, Ballyvaughan, Co. Limerick.  
 Tel. 052 67151 Fax 052 67151 E-mail mceniry@aol.com  
 Ordinance Survey Licence  
 No AR 0068906.



**LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE**

1 KM

0

EY | DATE OF

PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 9

VIEWING PURPOSES ONLY  
LIMERICK COUNTY  
COUNCIL  
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WELL REPORT

ANALYSTS: Agricultural and Environmental  
CONSULTANTS: Agricultural and Nutritional

Tel: 058-52861  
Fax: 058-52865  
tom@fba-labs.com

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

MS Farm Services,  
Mooresfort,  
Lattin,  
Co. Tipperary.

Client:  
Sample Ref: W1  
Date Received: 01.08.2006  
Lab Ref: 10323

Parameter	Units of analysis	Result
Total Ammonia	mg/l NH <sub>3</sub> -N	0.0
Nitrate	mg/l NO <sub>3</sub> -N	5.0
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mls	>201
Faecal Coliforms	MPN/100mls	2
Hardness	mg/l CaCO <sub>3</sub>	60
Magnesium	mg/l Mg	2.3
Iron	mg/l Fe	22.0

Signed

*[Signature]*  
9/8/06

PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 10

SOIL ANALYSES SUMMARY

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO 11.

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WINDERMERE DISTRICT COUNCIL  
CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE  
& BUFFER ZONES

**TEAGASC CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE  
(A) FOR SLURRY SPREADING AND (B) TO REDUCE ODOUR EMISSIONS**

**A. Code of Good Practice for Slurry Spreading**

A concise summary of the guidelines is the Teagasc Code of Good Practice for Slurry Spreading.

- \* Spread slurry at rates which take account of the crops nutrient requirements. Limit annual applications of cattle and pig slurry to 55 and 35 t ha.
- \* Where possible spread slurry earlier rather than later in the growing season.
- \* Avoid spreading slurry (a) on wet or waterlogged soils, (b) on frozen or snow covered soils, (c) in areas near watercourses or wells
- \* Check weather forecast before spreading. If heavy rain is forecast within 48 hours avoid spreading on heavy wet soils.
- \* Avoid direct contamination of surface and ground water by leaving a sufficient margin.
- \* Use Teagasc Code of Practice to Reduce Odour Emissions.

**B. Teagasc Code of Practice to Reduce Odour Emissions at Spreading Time**

A sensible approach to spreading minimises the impact of odour

- \* Direct slurry downwards towards the soil using a low trajectory splash plate.
- \* Switch off the vacuum pump immediately the tanker empties to minimise mist production.
- \* Avoid using rain guns to spread slurry
- \* Avoid spreading slurry when the wind direction is towards population centres or neighbours houses.
- \* Avoid spreading slurry at times when the risk of causing odour nuisance to the public is greatest, e.g. weekends or public holidays.
- \* Spreading in damp or light rain conditions will minimise smell drift.
- \* Where slurry is spread on tilled soil or land that is to be ploughed it should be incorporated into the soil as quickly as possible following application.

# APPENDIX NO. 12

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LOWER COUNCIL

## CALCULATION OF PIG MANURE VOLUMES



**PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM  
BALLYFAUSKEEN BALLYLANDERS CO LIMERICK**

**TABLE 1: CALCULATION OF PIG MANURE VOLUMES**

PIG TYPE	NUMBER OF STOCK	NEAT excreta Pig/week (litres)	Total Litres	Total M3
Farrowing Sows	127	97	12319	12.32
Dry Sows	273	44	12012	12.01
Boars	5	44	220	0.22
Gilts	100	44	4400	4.40
Weaner	2300	12	27600	27.60
Fattener	2500	34	85000	85.00
<b>Total Pig Manure per week</b>			<b>141551</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Total Pig Manure per annum</b>			<b>7360652</b>	<b>7361</b>
<b>Extreanous water 8%</b>			<b>588852</b>	<b>589</b>
<b>Total annual production pig manure</b>			<b>7949504</b>	<b>7950</b>

**S.I. 378 of 2006**

**87 Kgs N /Sow Place**

**17 Kgs P /Sow Place**

Table 6

Table 6

<b>with 400 Sows</b>		<b>7950</b>	<b>M3</b>
<b>34800</b>	<b>Kgs N</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>Kgs N</b>
<b>6800</b>	<b>Kgs P</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>Kgs P</b>

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

## APPENDIX NO. 13

# PIG MANURE REGISTER

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WATERBURY COUNCIL



PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 14

REFUSE WASTE REGISTER

WELWING PURPOSES ONLY  
LOWER GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNCIL  
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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 15

FARM STRUCTURES TABLE

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LOWER BOUNTY  
COUNCIL  
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**FARM STRUCTURES TABLE**

Patrick Ryan Ballylaskin

Covered Structures to Stormwater System 6152  
 Paved Areas to Stormwater System only  
 # Paved Areas to Foul/Stormwater System #REF!  
 Paved Areas to Foulwater System Only 117  
 Unpaved Areas 1075

Existing Area of Buildings	5627.9 M3
Proposed Area of New Building	524.27 M3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6152.1</b>

TITLE	STATUS	CLASS	STRU	CTURE	AREA	TOTAL	TANK	TANK	TANK	CAPACITY	TOTAL	EFFECTIVE CAPACITY	TOTAL EFFECTIVE
			LGT (M)	WTH (M)	SQ MTS	AREA B/F	WIDTH	LENGTH	DEPTH	CUBIC MTS	CAPACITY	WITH 200 FREE BOARD	CAPACITY
A Fattening House	Existing	6	23	7.3	167.9	167.9	7.3	23	0.6	100.74	100.74	67.16	67.16
B Fattening House	Existing	6	20.5	5.3	108.7	276.6	5.3	20.5	1.8	195.57	296.31	173.84	241
C Fattening House	Existing	6	43.3	5.1	220.8	497.4	5.1	43.3	1.8	397.494	693.804	353.328	594.328
D Farrowing	Existing	6	12.0	6.1	73.2	570.6	6.1	12	0.6	43.92	737.724	29.28	623.608
E Farrowing	Existing	6	30.5	12.7	387.4	957.9	12.7	30.5	0.9	348.615	1086.339	271.145	894.753
F Farrowing	Existing	6	14.78	13.02	192.4	1150.4	13.02	14.78	0.9	173.2	1259.53104	134.70492	1029.45792
G Gilt House	Existing	6	18.3	11.75	215.025	1365.4	11.75	18.3	0.9	193.5	1453.05354	150.5175	1179.97542
H Open Tank	Existing	7	8.85	6.59	57.0035	57.0	6.59	8.65	2.5	142.5	1595.56229	114.007	1293.98242
I Fattening House	Existing	6	69.18	19.9	1376.68	1376.7	19.9	69.18	1.8	2478.0	4073.58989	2202.6912	3496.67362
J 1st Stage Weaner	Existing	6	30.25	11.03	333.658	1770.3	11.03	30.25	0.6	200.2	4273.78439	133.463	3630.13662
K 1st Stage Weaner	Existing	6	15.5	11.2	173.6	1883.9	11.2	15.5	0.6	104.2	4377.94439	69.44	3699.57662
L 2nd Stage Weaner	Existing	6	29.37	17.87	524.842	2408.8	17.87	29.37	1.2	629.8	5007.75467	524.8419	4224.41852
M 2nd Stage Weaner	Existing	6	16.37	11.29	184.817	2593.6	11.29	16.37	1.2	221.8	5229.53543	184.8173	4409.23582
N Dry Sow	Existing	6	46.43	20.6	956.458	3550.1	20.6	46.43	1.8	1721.6	6951.15983	1530.3328	5939.56862
O Fattening	Existing	6	21.69	21.5	466.335	4016.4	21.5	21.69	1.8	839.4	7790.56283	746.136	6685.70462
P Fattening	Existing	6	23.64	10.41	246.092	4262.5	10.41	23.64	1.8	443.0	6233.52915	393.74784	7079.45246
N Dry Sow Extension	Proposed	6	25.45	20.6	524.27	4786.8	20.6	25.45	1.8	943.7	9177.21515	838.832	7918.28446
Pump House AA	Existing		1.84	1.54	2.8336	2.8							
Generator AB	Existing		8.03	3.06	24.7324	27.6							
Meal Bin 1	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	31.4							
Meal Bin 2	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	35.2							
Meal Bin 3	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	39.0							
Meal Bin 4	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	42.8							
Meal Bin 5	Existing		2.77	2.77	6.02706	48.8							
Meal Bin 6	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	52.6							
Meal Bin 7	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	56.4							
Meal Bin 8	Existing		2.2	2.2	3.80182	60.2							

PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 16

CONTRACT FOR DISPOSAL  
OF VETERINARY WASTE

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO 17.

CARCASS REGISTER

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WATERLOO COUNTY  
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For inspection purposes only



APPENDIX NO. 18

VETERINARY WASTE REGISTER

PREPARING PURPOSES ONLY  
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For inspection purposes only  
DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL



PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 19

LANDSCAPING REPORT

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LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL  
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**Liam O'Connor, Forest and Tree-care Services,  
West End,  
Kilfinane,  
Co Limerick.**

**02-10-06**

**LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL  
County Hall  
LIMERICK**

**Subject: Mr Pat Ryan's Pig Farm at Ballyfauskeen, Ballylanders  
Co Limerick.**

**I inspected the above site at the request of M & J Mc Eniry, Main St, Ballyporeen, and MS Farm Services, Mooresfort, Lattin Co Tipperary. I found that the site is at the base of an incline and is partially visible from a number of locations on the adjacent public roadway. There is some existing screening, but this proposed development, with an earthen burn adjacent to the proposed Loose Dry Sow House, provides an ideal opportunity to screen this site.**

**In order to minimise the visual impact of the site I propose the planting of a minimum of three rows of native species Holly(Ilex Aquifolium), Alder (Alnus Glutinosa), Hazel (Corylus). These native species trees will act as a screen around this site.**

**The proposed specifications for the planting schedule are;**

- 1. Planting to take place in October (as soon as transplants become available.**
- 2. Use 60 90 cm transplants.**
- 3. Spray the site with round up pre-planting to eliminate competing weeds at 4 litres/Ha.**
- 4. Pit plant all trees at 2.5m spacings for good silvacultural practice.**
- 5. Three rows will be adequate to achieve screening.ie. 2 deciduous and 1 evergreen.**
- 6. Some specimen plants to be planted at site entrance.**

**Liam O Connor  
Forester.**

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LIMERICK COUNTY  
COUNCIL

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 20

REGISTER OF VERMIN CONTROL

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PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

## APPENDIX NO. 21

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

OCTOBER 2005

NRGE LTD

**PAT RYANS PIG FARM  
BALLYFAUSKEEN, BALLYLANDERS, CO LIMERICK  
IPC LICENCE REG NO 000**

PHONE: PAT RYAN 086-8398366

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE**

In the event of any emergency situation developing on site which may create an environmental risk, make contact with the following:

**NOTIFY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:**

**During Office Hours Phone: 021-4875540 Fax: 021-4875545**

**Outside Office Hours Phone: 053-60600 Fax: 053-60699**

**1. NOTIFY LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL**

**During office hours Phone: 061-496264 Fax: 061-496008**

**2. NOTIFY THE REGIONAL FISHERIES BOARD**

**Phone: 052-80055 Fax: 052-23971**

**\* IF JCB's or Excavating machinery are required make contact with**

**NAME. JOHNNY DILLION Phone: 086-8403426**

**\* If Slurry tankers are required to move slurry, make contact with**

**NAME. MIKE MEEHAN Phone:086-8687604**

**\* If Structural damage has occurred to any buildings on site, contact**

**NAME: JOHNNY CARTHY Phone:**

**TOM RICHARDSON Phone: 087-6881592**

**\* In the event of a problem with the ventilation system contact**

**IDS : Phone 057-8621224**

**Doctor: phone Dr Frank O Connor 025-24554**

**CAREDOC: 1850-334999**

**Fire Brigade: 999**

**Garda Station 999**

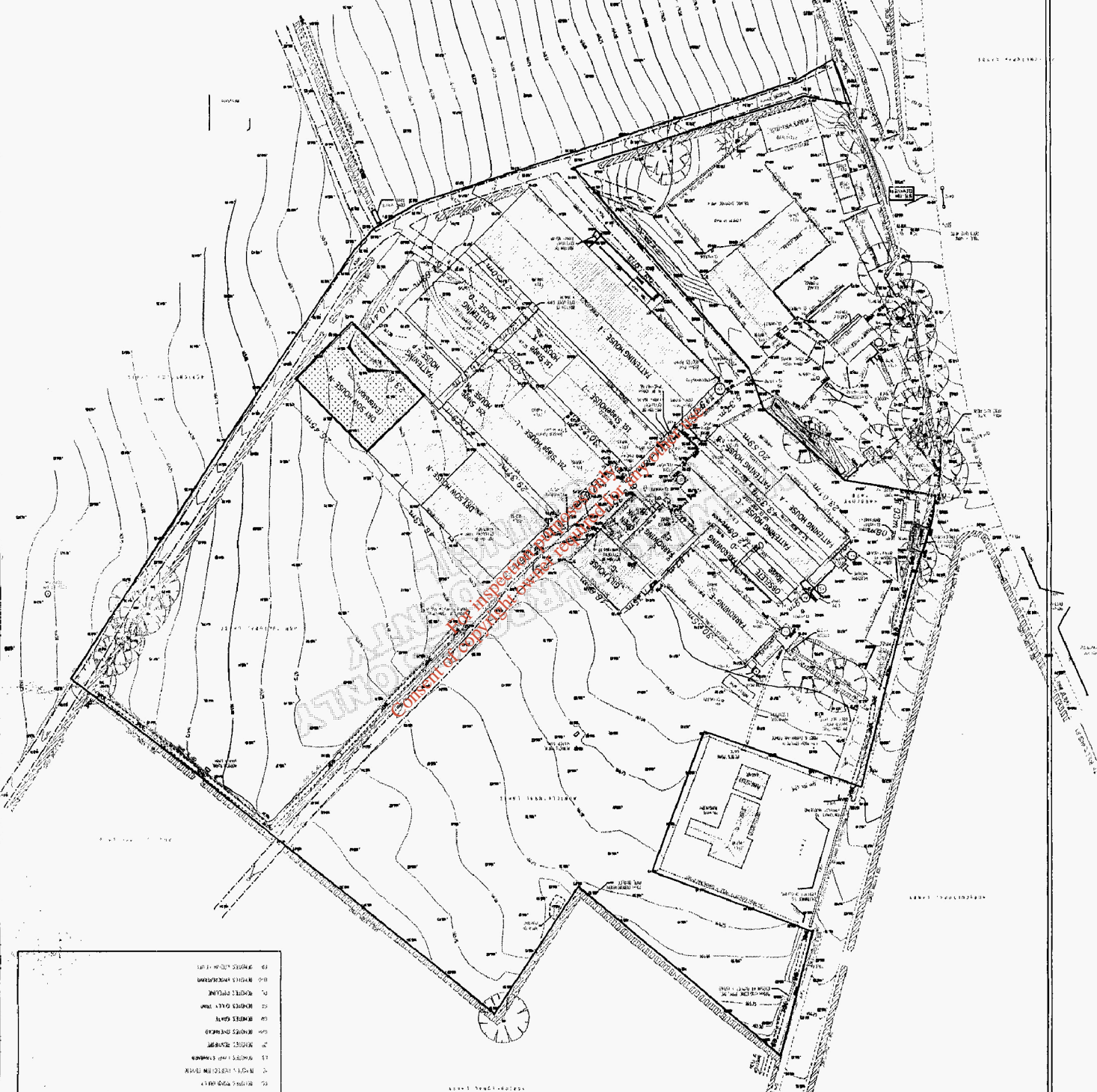
PAT RYAN'S PIG FARM

APPENDIX NO. 22

CLIMATOLOGY REPORT

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WATERBURY COUNCIL  
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Date: Nov 06  
 Scale: 1:500  
 Drawing No: 001  
 Project: Proposed Phased Re-development of Pig Unit at Ballyculane Glin  
 Client: Patrick Ryan, Ballyskeheen, Gabally  
 Designer: **NRCE**  
 Drawn By: [Name]  
 Checked By: [Name]



THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF NRCE AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF NRCE.

- NOTES:**
1. ALL WORKS ARE TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN THE SPECIFIED TIME FRAME.
  2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS.
  3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ACCESS TO ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AT ALL TIMES.
  4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
  5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE SITE IN A SAFE AND SOUND CONDITION AT ALL TIMES.
  6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL DEBRIS AND WASTE MATERIALS.
  7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
  8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
  9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
  10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

**LEGEND**

- Building Corners with Planning Permission
- Structural Proposal
- Site Boundary
- Direction of Structural Form
- Storage/Plant Extension Chamber
- Manhole
- Inspection Point
- Direction of Structural Form

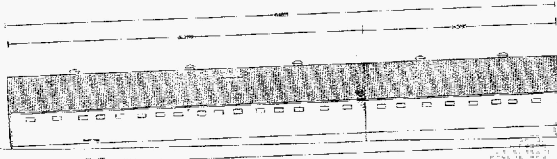




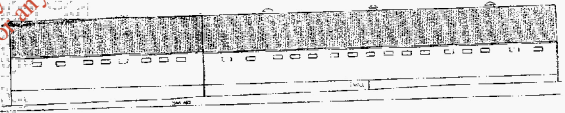
REAR END ELEVATION



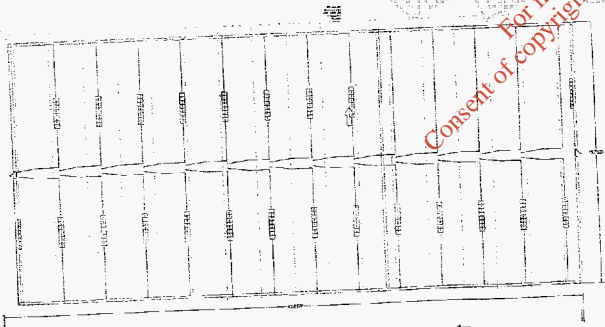
FRONT END ELEVATION



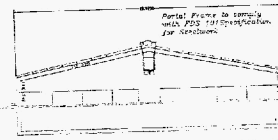
SIDE ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



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Wall construction is to be  
external finished with  
external construction in accordance  
with F&S Spray-on  
system.

Partial frame to comply  
with F&S construction  
for structure.

100 mm upVC ducting with  
burn holes spaced at 200  
mm intervals. Must be as  
indicated so that the burn  
holes are at the top of the duct  
and held at a distance of 100mm  
from the structure.

Shower zone construction  
with frequent discharge of  
water to the collection  
system and within a 30  
min. duration to comply  
with Part 4.1.1  
of Schedule 2 of the  
Building Regulations 2011  
for Intermittent Heating  
in Public and Pools.

100 mm upVC ducting  
to extend 50mm  
past pipe to be fixed at a  
fall of 1:200.

<b>NRGE</b>		Registered Engineers Chartered Engineers Institution of Engineers Ireland
P. Ryan Dry Sow House N and Extension		
Date	Scale	Sheet No.
Nov06	1:200	002