

Manure Management

Condition 13- Reason: To protect the health of the public and the wider environment in accordance with High Peak Local Plan Policy EQ6

Policy EQ 6 Design and Place Making All development should be well designed and of a high quality that responds positively to both its environment and the challenge of climate change, whilst also contributing to local distinctiveness and sense of place. This will be achieved by:

Requiring development to be well designed to respect the character, identity and context of High Peak's townscapes and landscapes

Requiring that development on the edge of settlement is of high quality design that protects, enhances and / or restores landscape character, particularly in relation to the setting and character of the Peak District National Park

Requiring that development contributes positively to an area's character, history and identity in terms of scale, height, density, layout, appearance, materials, and the relationship to adjacent buildings and landscape features

*Requiring that development achieves a satisfactory relationship to adjacent development and does not cause unacceptable effects by reason of visual intrusion, overlooking, shadowing, overbearing effect, noise, light pollution or **other adverse impacts on local character and amenity***

Land connected to the proposed new development extends to 55 Hectares. The established herd of 30 Aberdeen Angus suckler cows with calves will continue to graze from May to October. No cattle will be out wintered. A flock of 100 lambing ewes will graze all year round with supplementary winter feeding. Stocking densities will not exceed 1LU per Hectare.

The proposed new development includes livestock housing for 50 beef calves and young heifers. These animals are the off spring of the herd. They will be loose housed over winter from November to April in small peer groups bedded on straw. This is called a deep litter system. There will be no slurry produced nor dirty water. The manure will remain in the building after the cattle have been turned out until conditions are favourable to spread it on the land.

The farm yard manure produced from the housing will be spread using a rotary spreader in the spring following turn out. At all times the rules will be observed in accordance with the codes of good agricultural practice documented in the soil air and water code by DEFRA publications. 5.2 Applications of livestock manures pages 68-70. The business has been an approved producer for more than ten years with SAI Global (Red Tractor) Farm assurance and conforms to all the rules for manure management outside the Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. Membership no 33320.

The attached plan demonstrates that there is sufficient spreadable area available to comply with Policy EQ6 with no adverse impact on public health and the wider environment.

Farm Name: ROCKBOTTOM FARM (NEW BUILD CHISWORTH)

What is a Manure management plan?

A simple Manure Management Plan will help identify when, where and at what rate to spread manures, slurry, dirty water and other organic wastes. Producers will benefit while minimising the risk of causing pollution. It will also help producers assess whether they have enough storage or usable spreading area.

THIS PLAN IS WHAT IS REQUIRED AS A MINIMUM

If your farm falls within an NVZ you will already be required to fill in a more detailed Manure Management Plan. If an NVZ plan has already been completed it will comply with the requirements of this standard.

What is required by the Standards?

As a minimum producers will be expected to have a map of the farm identifying where and when Manure can be applied, demonstrating that there is enough land area available for manures to be applied without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year. (Lower rates may apply for Nitrogen Vulnerable Zones (NVZ's)).

How?

Step 1. Map

Begin with a map of the farm.

Step 2. Identify where and when

Mark these areas on the map, estimate each total area size and include a key of when manures can be spread. The colour codes shown below will help to make it simple.

What	Where	Spreadable Area (Ha)	When
Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Water (BLUE)	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm dairies, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Don't spread Area's (RED)	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Very High Risk Areas (ORANGE)	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.	8	Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
High Risk Areas (YELLOW)	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains		Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
Low Risk Areas (GREEN)	All other areas not already marked	34	Can be used throughout the year.
TOTAL SPREADABLE AREA AVAILABLE:		40	

Step 3: Compare area available and waste production

Calculate the area required to spread the manure produced on the farm in a year without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha. The guidelines below are a very simple indication. Producers are advised to refer to the publications listed below for further advice.

Calculating Minimum Area Required:

	No of Stock Units	Months Housed	Hectares needed by Stock Unit	Total Area Needed (Ha)
Cow (650kg)		X	X 0.039	=
Cow (550kg)		X	X 0.032	=
Cow (450kg)		X	X 0.025	=
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)	20	X	X 0.019	= 2.28
Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)		X	X 0.016	=
Youngstock 6-12mths	30	X	X 0.008	= 1.44
Calf		X	X 0.005	=
Bull		X	X 0.019	=
Sheep		X	X 0.003	=
Lamb (up to 6 months)		X	X 0.001	=
Lamb (6-12 months)		X	X 0.002	=
			TOTAL AREA REQUIRED	3.72

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** exceeds the **Total Area Required** - plan is complete.

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is less than the **Total Area Required** then a more detailed plan or alternative action is required.

- Experience has shown that following a Manure Management Plan reduces pollution risk.
- Retaining NPK for crop growth by minimising losses will save on the farms bagged fertiliser bill.
- If producers use contractors for muck spreading, a plan will provide a simple way of keeping them fully informed about pollution risks on the farm.
- Following a plan will help producers comply with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water.
- Such a plan may be required if producers intend to carry out improvements involving less than four months storage of slurry or dirty water.
- A plan provides evidence that effective procedures are in place.

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