

## **Appendix 4: Non-technical Summary**

### **Trafalgar Farm**

Trafalgar Poultry Farm is operated by Hook2Sisters Ltd and once building is completed will have a capacity for 680,000 broiler places across 14 poultry houses. Chicks will be delivered from a hatchery and then transported to a processing plant at the end of the growing period. The crop cycle length will depend upon customer requirements and can vary between 35 days and 48 days with approximately 7-day gap where houses are cleaned and prepared for the next crop.

Trafalgar Poultry Farm currently comprises 8 poultry houses (Houses 1 – 8). The sheds are approximately 29 years old and have concrete floors with steel structure and timber cladding. All original 8 houses are insulated.

6 additional poultry houses (Houses 9-14) are being built to the East of the current installation. These will have concrete flooring and comprised of a steel structure with timber cladding. The new houses will have a 100mm wall insulation and 200m roof insulation.

Houses 1 – 14 are ventilated via high velocity ridge extraction (efflux velocity 9 m/s or greater) with side inlets.

Areas outside the houses have concrete aprons and kerbing containment to ensure that contaminated water generated during wash is contained and directed via a diverter system to dirty water tanks.

Prior to arrival of the day-old chicks, the concrete floors in each house are cover in fresh litter and houses pre-warmed (using LPG heaters) so the floor temperate is 28 °C. As the birds grow ventilation and heating is adjusted to accommodate the birds' needs.

Feed is purchased from a third party owned feed mill and it is stored on-site in fully enclosed galvanised steel bins. Diets are formulated according to the birds' development and stage of growth. There is a reduction in the concentration of protein and phosphorous in the feed over the lifetime of the bird. Water is supplied via nipple drinkers with cups which are designed to reduce spillage. These measures along with good environmental controls helps to maintain good litter conditions and reduce ammonia and odour. Water usage is monitored in each house. Low energy LED bulbs are used across the site.

Bird mortalities are removed each day and the numbers are recorded. The carcasses are sprayed with black vegetable dye prior to being placed in vermin proof, lockable bins that do not allow water ingress or egress. Carcasses are collected regularly and disposed of in accordance with the Animal By Product Regulations 2005.

At the end of the growing period, all birds are removed from site, spent litter is loaded into wagons and covered during transportation to power station for energy recovery. Waste transfer notes are retained for these movements. Wash down and disinfection then takes place prior to the following crop. Wash water is removed and spread to land in accordance with COGAP, NVZ regulations and Farming Rules for Water.

Primary responsibility for operation at the site rests with the Farm Manager with support from the area team.