**Hergest Camp Farm Schedule 5 Responses**

1. Long term measure for the installation of heat exchangers, full documentation attached including test report.

1a.   The operator is willing to install heat exchangers resulting in major reduction in odour, ammonia levels and dust leading to drier litter. These heat exchangers produce a dry air flow of heat, which produces much drier litter and therefore less odour is produced.

1b.  The size and output of the Heat exchangers installed would have sufficient capacity to handle the required air flow of each poultry house both in summer and winter. The air exchangers are rated for 12,000m3/hr, rather than the system being “fed”, it instead draws in the required amount of air itself, therefore will only operate to the specified 12,000m3/hr there is no risk to the system being overwhelmed at any point. It is also certified for the above 12,000m3/hr.

1c. With these heat exchangers odour concentrations will have a 33% reduction in odour at outlet given in test report attached. Messbericht file page 37.

1d.  The system would be in operation throughout the growing cycle and during littering out. Down time for maintenance is minimal. A cartridge system with self-cleaning filters is installed making the system very linear in its operation. At the end of the cycle the dust will be removed, air filter compartment blown down and cleaned. A dry clean system is beneficial for the effectiveness of operation along with the fact the air is pre-filtered prior to entry to the heat exchanger.

1e.  Unlike other systems, we are proposing using dry replacement filters to maintain/clean the unit. These filters are quick and easy to change therefore any down time would be minimal. The filters would be changed at the crop turnaround.

Maintenance and cleaning, approximately 2hrs.

1f. All of the Heat exchangers would be placed half way down the side of each poultry house and therefore well with in the current installation boundary.  Because we are using dry replaceable filters there will be no need for any underground liquid storage tanks or pipe work.

1. Installation and timeframe given in revised OMP.
2. The installation of heat exchangers would mean minimal changes to the existing ventilation system. They would be installed at the side of the house and an inlet and outlet pipe would connect it in the side wall of the building. Inside the shed circulation fans would move the air around the building.  The heat exchanger would be connected to the existing control panel so it is integrated into the ventilation system.
3. Measures given in a revised attached OMP (at the end of the document) will be implemented to prevent or help minimise odour pollution. In summary:-

A frozen Carcase Storage facility will be built before any broilers are placed.

A hedge screen can be planted.

In direct Heaters can be installed inside the poultry houses.

Heat exchangers can be installed leading to a 29% reduction of Ammonia

29%, Dust 11-28%, Odour 33%.

1. (a) No official person is currently in place carrying out weekly sniff tests, however someone living locally not employed by the farm will be appointed when broilers are grown.  (It should be noted that no formal odour complaint has ever been received prior to this permit application, despite the farm being in intensive turkey production for over 44 years).

(b) & (c)  Revised monitoring map attached showing points near the receptors to the north and northeast of the site taking into account the prevailing wind direction as requested.

1. The OMP has been revised showing that all litter is sold through Gamber Logistics.
2. Wash water destination will be on land under operators control or with a contingency of a licensed disposal company.

1. Carcasses will be stored in freezers in a purpose-built building prior to placement of broilers. Please see updated OMP.
2. Revised OMP attached and photo’s are attached in “Photo’s of Site – Jan 23 Labelled” file

(a) At every turnaround all fans checked and replaced if there is a problem or noise.  (by Both staff and electrician).  Also if we have a noisy fan during the crop we will change it or turn it off and use another redundant fan ,then replace it at turn around.

(b) The Generator is positioned in a sound insulated shed, at the south end of the site (furthest from Arrow view),sheltered between house 4 and 5 .  The walls and ceiling of the shed are very well insulated with over 150ml (6 inches) of insulation. As well as an internal wooden ply wall and a weatherproof external tin roof and walls. As a result noise is kept to a minimum level. Photo’s attached in “Photo’s of Site – Jan 23 Labelled” file.

(c) After 12 months of operations a noise report will be submitted to the

 Environment Agency. In the event of substantiated complaints being

 received noise monitoring will be conducted by Matrix Noise Consultants.

1. Drainage

(a) Table is accurate

           (b) Yes, Roof water from west House 2 runs off the roof into the concrete

  roadway and across to “blue arrow” by House 1. Roof water east House 1

 runs off onto concrete (Same situation as between Houses 3 & 4)

           (c) A small area of concrete is quite level just by the small blue arrows/outlets

  in the wall. So, when the yard is clean during bird growing time any small

 amount of rainwater is able to pass through the wall. During wash down/turn

 arounds, these holes are blocked with 4” bungs and all dirty water is washed

 into the dirty water tanks to the east.

 (d) Any small amount of rain water that passes though these holes in the wall,

 soaks away into the ground via it’s own stone soak away on the other side

 of the wall, separate to the main soakaway labelled on the plan (There is no

 water course anywhere near the end of the House 5 & 6.)

 (e) The soak away labelled on the plan to the North of 5 & 6 is underground pipes

 soaking underneath our grass field.

 (f) The soakaway pond to the SW of House 1. This takes the small amount of

 rainwater that comes off the yard to the South of Houses 1- 4.  From the drain

 it passes 12 metres through a pipe into an open sediment pond. The small

 amount of water soaks away into the grass area. The “soak away” to the

 north of Houses 5 & 6 (taking the clean water off the roofs of Houses 5 & 6

 as well as clean yard water between houses 5 & 6). This is an underground

 solid pipe that passes into my grass field on the other side of the concrete wall.

 The pipe then flows into a large stone underground soak away. The whole area

  is covered with grass.  There is no water course near this area.

 (g) NGR of outfall to River Arrow – SO27553 54792

 11. Standby generator will be operated less than 52 hours per annum. Thermal input

 606kw. Generator housed in a well-insulated building, photos attached in

 “Photo’s of Site – Jan 23 Labelled” file.

 12. Annotated photographs attached in “Photo’s of Site – Jan 23 Labelled” file.