

## Management Systems and Technical Standards

The EMS complies with the Environment Agency (2010); EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note; How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming; Version 2 and the general conclusions in the Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for the Intensive Rearing of Poultry or Pigs.

### Training

Staff and contractors will have defined roles and responsibilities. Training records will be retained on file.

All staff are suitably qualified to work at the installation and undergo a training regime including on-the-job training.

All staff receive a programme of documented training on health and safety, animal welfare, odour and noise management plans, accident management plan and will be trained on requirements of the environmental permit and measures for pollution prevention. This ensures all staff are suitably qualified to work at the installation. Training may include on-the-job training.

### Normal operations

Daily records are kept relating to poultry unit operations. This includes egg collections, water consumption, litter condition, feed consumption and stock, bird mortalities and signs of disease, poultry house temperature and humidity, and collections of waste and fallen stock.

Animal welfare regulations require at least twice-daily inspections of the poultry. While on-site staff undertake a daily inspection of site infrastructure to ensure all equipment is operating as expected.

### Abnormal operations/Emergencies

The installation maintains an Accident Management Plan which will be implemented should an accident occur. Events or failures that could damage the environment have been identified using the H1 Environmental Impact Assessment for accidents. Identified events include:

- Overflow or failure of underground storage tanks or drainage channels
- Chemical spillage
- Spillages during loading or unloading
- Fire affecting livestock, buildings or chemicals
- Outbreak of serious or notifiable disease
- Severe weather including flooding and wind damage

All incidents and accidents are recorded, even if no impact to the environment has been caused.

### Site security

The installation is surrounded by a perimeter fence.

All gates, poultry houses, feed silos, emergency generator and ancillary buildings are securely locked when the site is not occupied.

The generator integrally banded fuel tank is provided with a lock by the manufacturer, and only unlocked when refuelling.

The applicant is awaiting planning permission for a dwelling adjacent to the north eastern boundary of the installation. This will be owned by the applicant and occupied as an agricultural dwelling, providing further security.

## Maintenance and Records

A programme of planned preventive maintenance (PPM) will be carried out on all equipment and plant including ventilation control systems, water and feed systems, standby generator, and the manure removal belt system. Inspections and maintenance schedules will be based on manufacturer's recommendations if available.

The buildings and equipment on site will be regularly inspected and checked for visual signs of leakage, corrosion and structural damage, security and correct operation. A record of all inspections, and corrective actions/maintenance work will be maintained.

The generator is tested weekly under load to ensure it is working properly. Records of testing will be retained.

## Waste

Waste is typically limited to used litter, cleaning water, packaging associated with wood shavings or cleaning/pharmaceutical substances, and are segregated for collection by a registered waste carrier. All waste movements are accompanied by waste transfer or consignment notes which are retained on file.

Manure is removed from the poultry houses once per week using the manure belts. This is transferred via cross-conveyor into covered containers. The integrity of containers is checked on arrival and leaking containers are rejected.

Carcasses are stored in a freezer and disposed of off-site as part of the National Fallen Stock Scheme, to a licensed rendering plant. Records of transfers are maintained. This storage reduces the risk associated with flies and pests compared to ambient temperature storage bins.

## Site Closure Plan

A site closure plan has been prepared detailing the steps required to close the installation and remove all sources of potential pollution. Please refer to the separate document "Site Closure Plan".

## Technical standards

The below table indicates how the applicant meets the requirements contained in EPR 6.09 How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming – Chapter 2 – Operations.

Sources of Noise		Mitigation actions
1	Selection and use of feed	Meets requirements of How to Comply, Chapter 2 – Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feed selection is included within the Housing Review</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feed selection and feeding infrastructure is included within the BAT assessment</li> <li>• Feed silos are located to the side of buildings to reduce the likelihood of vehicle collisions</li> </ul>
2	Housing design and management	<p>Meets requirements of How to Comply, Chapter 2 – Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Housing Review</li> </ul>
3	Livestock numbers and movements	<p>Meets requirements of How to Comply, Chapter 2 – Operations</p> <p>The operator already records animal stocking figures, movements and mortalities as required by Defra</p>
4	Slurry spreading	<p>Meets requirements of How to Comply, Chapter 2 – Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written manure and washwater agreements are in place with contractors, confirming that all manure and washwaters collected from the Stonegate Agriculture Ltd installations are disposed of in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice or in accordance with a manure management plan for the receiving land, and accompanied by transfer documentation</li> </ul>
5	Waste sent off-site	<p>Meets requirements of How to Comply, Chapter 2 – Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All wastes are stored inside buildings, or within appropriate storage receptacles to prevent escape of waste or contamination of rainwater. Only licensed waste contractors and authorised treatment sites are used to process waste generated at the installation. All duty of care paperwork will be retained on file.</li> </ul>

## Emissions to Air

The following sources of emission to air at the installation are listed in the table below:

Air emission points	Source
Mechanical ventilation roof outlets (vents at 6.3 metres high) shown on the Site Infrastructure Plan.	Poultry houses 1, 2 & 3
Exhaust vent from diesel backup generator	Backup generator (location on-site to be determined)

## Emissions to Land

The following sources of emission to land/groundwater at the installation are listed in the table below:

Emission points	Source
Gravel soakaways as shown on the Site Infrastructure Plan and Drainage Report.	Roof water from poultry sheds

## Emissions to Water and Foul Sewer

Emission points	Source
Discharge to drainage ditches from interceptors shown on the Site Infrastructure Plan.	Site surface water from uncontaminated hardsurfacing

There are no emissions to foul sewer from the installation.

The installation includes an existing discharge to a septic tank from a single toilet facility at House 2 (middle poultry house). This septic tank complies with the General Binding Rules, namely:

- The discharge is less than 2,000 litres per day as it is a single toilet and basin.
- The discharge only comprises domestic effluent.
- No visible signs of pollution are evident.
- The installation is not within a SPZ1.
- No borehole, well or spring is present within 50m for domestic or food production purposes.
- Septic tank was installed after the introduction of BS 6297:1983.

## Fugitive Emissions

Fugitive emissions are limited to potential emissions of dust and odour which are managed by separate management plans, and effective control of the mechanical ventilation system inlets.

To minimise the potential for fugitive emissions, buildings and infrastructure including drainage systems and hardsurfaced yards are regularly inspected and maintained in good condition.

Roof water from systems with high efflux velocity roof fans does not require interception and treatment provided roofs remain clean with no visible signs of dust.

Disinfectant foot baths are only inside buildings so cannot leak to the environment. Wheels are disinfected through direct spray by an operator so only the required amount is applied directly to the wheels.

The proposed underground slurry tanks will be purpose built slurry stores which conform with the technical measures detailed in the Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 2010, as amended.