



Non- Technical Summary

Moy Park Limited

**Alison's Farm
Land at High Dyke
High Dyke
Great Ponton
NG33 5BQ**

Permit number EPR/DP3642QD

Summary of regulated facility
Summary of key technical issues

Alison's Farm is situated approximately one kilometre north-east of the village of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, approximately centred on National Grid Reference SK9392231008.

The installation comprises six poultry houses, numbered one to six. The six poultry houses provide a combined capacity for 270,000 broiler places.

There are no Special Areas of Conservation(SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsars within 5km of the installation.

The land around the site is predominantly agricultural.

There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5km of the installation, and 20 other nature conservation sites within 2km comprising of 17 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and 3 Ancient Woodlands. An assessment of the impact of emissions has been carried out and the installation is considered to have no adverse effect on the nature conservation sites.

It is proposed that the site boundary be extended to the south of the existing house 6 and attenuation pond to accommodate an additional two poultry houses be built (Houses 7 and 8), all of identical construction materials, comprising a steel portal frame with the external cladding being polyester coated profile sheeting in olive green and have been built to comply with the Best Available Techniques as detailed in How to Comply (EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note).

In addition, an additional attenuation pond to be built to the south of the proposed house 8 for poultry house roof water and lightly contaminated yard waters only as well as three feed silos to be installed between the two new poultry houses in order to store and supply feed for both houses.

The buildings will have pan feeders, non-drip nipple drinkers and LPG heating.

The ventilation, heating and feeding systems are all fully automated and controlled by a computer system located within the control room which is attached to the poultry houses. The systems are alarmed for high and low temperature, feeding system failure and power failure. The alarm system will be linked to an 'auto dial' computer system which alerts personnel via mobile phone to any system failures.

The proposed poultry units will produce standard birds, chicks are placed within the buildings as day olds and finished birds removed at around 38 days old. A further 7-10 days at the end of each cycle are required for cleanout and preparation of the buildings for the incoming flock. The site will operate with 7.5 flocks per annum.

In all broiler houses (1-8) ventilation is provided by side inlets and high velocity ridge extraction (greater than 5.5m at 11m/s), gable end fans and evaporative misting cooling systems (for use during extremes of environmental heat).

During the growing cycle temperature is controlled within the buildings by heaters and the ventilation system. The development will operate on an all-in all-out basis, with all poultry houses stocked and de- stocked at the same time.

At the end of each flock cycle, the buildings are cleaned out and the manure removed using agricultural loaders and removed from the site by specialist contractors for disposal through biomass power stations. Following manure removal, the buildings will be washed out with high pressure hoses, disinfected and prepared for the incoming flock.

The proposed buildings are also required by the Environmental Permit to be sealed and drained into a SSAFO certified dirty water containment system which essentially removes any potential for contaminated water escaping from the site. The concrete apron central to the poultry buildings is fitted with a diverter valve(s) to ensure that during periods where the apron can become contaminated (during cleanout), all contaminated water can be diverted to the sealed dirty water containment system.

Lightly contaminated water from the poultry houses is collected via French drainage systems and then piped through a diverter to a large settlement/ attenuation pond to the east of House 6. There will be an additional attenuation pond installed for houses 7 and 8 located to the east of house 8 for lightly contaminated water from the poultry house roof and yard areas. There is an overflow discharge point piped underground to a ditch to the south of the farm at discharge point D1 as per the site map.

During intercrop (thinning – chick placement), the divertors are switched over and any contaminated water from the yard and access areas is diverted to the dirty water collection tank system mentioned above.

There is one stand-by diesel electrical generator to provide emergency power back-up in the event of mains power failure. Generator is 453 kva giving thermal input at 1.0872 MWth total. This will be tested regularly and serviced in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. Generators will be run for ~1hr/week or 52hr/year in accordance with

manufacturer and service company recommendations (and as agreed as acceptable for poultry farms with the EA). Diesel for the generator is stored in SSAFO compliant, double bunded fuel tank (Marked as B on the site map).

Prior to the arrival of the day-old chicks, the concrete floors in each house are covered with wood shavings and the houses are pre-warmed to 31°C using LPG-fuelled space heaters. As the birds grow, the ventilation rate increases and the house temperature is gradually reduced until the heaters can be switched off (Nominally around Day 26, weather and other factors dependant).

Feed is from a company-owned feed mill and it is stored on site in fully-enclosed feed silo bins which are protected from collision damage. Diets are formulated according to the birds' requirements and the stage of growth. The monitoring of the total Nitrogen and Phosphorous excreted in the manure will be calculated by using a mass balance of nitrogen and phosphorus based on the feed intake, crude protein content of the diet, total phosphorus and animal performance at least once per year in accordance with BAT conclusion 24. Ammonia emissions to air will be estimated using appropriate emissions factors at least once per year in accordance with BAT conclusion 25.

Water is provided via nipple drinkers which are designed to minimise spillage. This, together with good environmental control in the houses helps to maintain good litter condition and hence reduce ammonia and odours. Water use in each house is monitored daily by meters. Low energy lighting systems are used throughout the site.

Bird mortalities are removed each day and the numbers are recorded. The carcasses are held in covered, vermin-proof bins prior to removal from site by licenced animal by- product contractor(s) to be taken for rendering in accordance with the Animal By- Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013.

There have been no substantiated odour nuisance emissions from the site to date. However, odour emissions will be monitored as laid out by our Odour Management Plan (without specific MCERTS monitoring) and in accordance with BAT conclusion 26.

Dust emissions will be monitored through the estimation using emissions factors at least once per year in accordance with BAT conclusion 27. Litter quality will be maintained through a combination of forced ventilation and a non-leaking drinking system (in case of solid floor with deep litter) in accordance with BAT conclusion 32

These measures are intended to reduce the production and emission of ammonia, dust and odours and to prevent liquid washings escaping to the environment.

There is a small sewage processor or Klargester on site with a treated discharge to the ditch to the north in compliance with Small discharges in England: General binding Rules.

Climate Change

Schedule 4 of the 2017 requires at 5(f) requires the ES to include a description of the likely significant effects of the development on climate and the vulnerability of the project to climate change. Mitigation for climate change is factored into the sustainable drainage design of the proposals which includes the appropriate additional capacity for climate change within the designed system.

UK farms presently amount to 45.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent a year – about one- tenth of UK GHG emissions. But in stark contrast to the rest of the economy

only 10 per cent of this is CO₂. Around 40% is nitrous dioxide (N₂O) and 50% is methane (CH₄).

Current poultry production in the UK is responsible for a fraction of the Greenhouse Gas emissions associated with red meat production, because of the methane emitted as a consequence of ruminant production systems. Compared to other meat production systems, poultry produce approximately half the GHG emissions per kilo of pork and approximately a fifth the Greenhouse Gas emissions per kilo of red meat, with substantially higher feed conversion figures than cattle or pigs for both intensive and extensive systems.

Methane emissions are nearly all associated with manure storage (poultry digestion does release some methane but it is relatively negligible). The proposals involve the removal of the of the manure from the site with no manure storage proposed.

Having undertaken a Climate Change Risk assessment of the proposed site, Flooding from surface waters has the lowest risk index being in a flood risk zone 1. As such, the following measure are proposed in order to minimise/ mitigate flooding:

For new developments, the current design criteria required for the surface water drainage will need to be based upon the critical 1 in 100-year storm event, with an additional allowance to account for climate change resulting from global warming. There should be no above ground flooding for the 1 in 30-year return period and no property flooding or off-site flooding from the critical 1 in 100-year storm event, with the additional allowance to account for climate change over the design life of the development.

An additional allowance of 40% has been included in the design to account for climate change resulting from global warming in accordance with the local area Council & Environment Agency guidance.

Site Map of the Proposed site, infrastructure and drainage systems

