

Technical Standards Felthorpe Poultry Unit

Operations

The operation of the farm will be in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Feed

Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Protein is reduced over the growing cycle by providing different feeds.

Phosphorus levels in rations are reduced over the production cycle.

Feed storage bins are specifically designed to accommodate the required feeding regime.

No liquid feeds used on site, sealed delivery system from feed silos to poultry house.

Surplus feed remaining at end of crop cycle is removed by the supplier and either returned to the mill or transferred to another farm.

Housing

Housing design and management is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

The housing is well insulated, and the sheds have a dampproof course.

The houses are ventilated by Hv roof fans along with gable end fans only use in high outside temperatures.

Houses are equipped with non-leaking drinking systems.

Temperature in the sheds meets the health and welfare needs for the age and number of the birds.

LPG fuelled space heaters are spaced regularly within the sheds to prevent cold spots and extremes of temperature. The site also uses Bio-mass boilers

The fans are fitted with back draft shutters to prevent drafts and unnecessary heat loss.

The shed is accessed via the control room which prevent drafts.

A computer automatically controls ventilation and heating so that heat is not wasted by being drawn out of the building.

The ventilation management system controls the ventilation rates depending on the health and welfare needs of the birds and the outside weather conditions.

Wash water

Wash water will be removed by an external contractor and spread on third party land.

Total nitrogen and total phosphorus excreted will be calculated using the mass balance calculator based on the feed intake, crude protein content of the dies, total phosphorus and animal performance (BAT 24).

Yard and Roof Water Emissions

All clean roof water and lightly contaminated yard water is directed via a diverter point into an attenuation pond as per drainage plan. From this pond there is a single off-site discharge labelled D1 on the drainage plan.

Improvement Program

Housing and drainage at BAT.

Emissions and Monitoring

Table of emission points

Emission point description/source and location	Source
Air	
High Velocity Roof Fan	Houses 1 – 20
Gable end fans	Houses 1 – 20
Vents from fuel tank for generators and LPG tanks as shown on site layout plan	Diesel tank x 2 LPG tanks
Exhaust on generator as shown on site layout plan	Generators x 2
	Biomass x 10
Land	
Clean roof water to attenuation pond/Soakaway Lightly contaminated yard water to attenuation pond/soakaway	Houses 1-20

Emissions to Air

Ammonia emissions to air will be estimated using emission factors (BAT 25).

Fugitive Emissions

Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions are in place in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'

Farm houses are maintained in good repair.

Areas around buildings will be kept free from build-up of manure, slurry and spilt feed.

Foot dips are managed so that they do not overflow.

Drainage from animal housing and water from cleaning out will be collected in 3 dirty water storage tank as shown on the site drainage plan. Clean drainage systems will not be contaminated.

Drainage from yards contaminated by litter or wash water will be collected in dirty water tanks.

The wash water tanks are built to conform to specifications in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

Spent disinfectants will be added to the dirty water collection tanks.

Dust

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the rearing shed.

No milling or mixing of feed takes place at the farm. All feed is delivered to the farm by lorry from feed suppliers. Feed is blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos.

Feed is piped from the silos to the sheds minimising dust emissions.

Ventilation systems are operated to achieve optimum humidity levels for the stage of production in all weather and seasonal conditions.

Control of minimum ventilation rates is planned to avoid the build-up of moisture in the house. Ventilation is appropriate to the age and weight of the animal.

Litter is removed at crop end and removed off site. Dust is controlled through the management of air quality.

Broiler houses have roof ventilation outlets. Rainwater run-off will be collected by the clean water system.

Litter is not stored on the site.

Carcass management

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. Carcasses will be stored in sealed vermin proof containers awaiting regular collection by a licensed contractor. Records of dates, quantities and destination will be held on site.

Flies/Pest Control

Pest control is undertaken by trained, competent contractor. Appropriate actions will be put into place to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

Bunding and containment

Agriculture Fuel oil and other chemical storage

The fuel oil storage tank is bunded. The bund meets the requirements of the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 2010 (SSAFO Regulations) and meet the requirements outlined in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. The tank will be regularly inspected.

The LPG tanks are protected from collision damage by barriers.

Pesticides, veterinary medicines and chemicals will be kept in a store capable of retaining spillage, resistant to fire, dry, frost free and secure.

Foodstuff

Feed is kept in silos adjacent to the rearing house. No liquid feed is stored at the site.

The silos are sited away from site traffic and protected from collision damage.

Odour

There are neighbours (sensitive receptor) within 400m of the farm. There is no history of odour complaints from local residents resulting from the activities on the farm.

In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' see – Odour Management Plan.

Noise and vibration

There are neighbours (sensitive receptor) within 400m of the farm. There is no history of noise complaints from local residents resulting from the activities on the farm.

In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' see – Noise Management Plan.

Generator

There are two standby generator with individual thermal inputs of 0.78 MWth. The generators shall be tested no more than 50 hrs per annum per generator. The generators shall only be operated as a temporary source of power in the event of a power failure, Operating time (including testing) shall not exceed 500 hours per annum averaged over three years per generator.