

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO VARY AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Wending Poultry Units

Honeypot Lane

Longham

Norfolk

NR19 2RF

Permit Number: FP3132YR

August 2024

APPLICATION TO VARY AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

A 5c Details of Directors

This is included as part of this Document

A App 1 Directors Dates of Birth

This is included as part of this Document

C3.5 2

Pre application advice

Non-Technical Summary

This is included as part of this document.

Management Systems

This is included as part of this document.

A 5c Details of Directors & A App 1 Directors Dates of Birth

Mr James William Hook

Mr Ranjit Singh Boparan

Mr Mark Roy Wannell

Mr Craig Ashley Tomkinson

C3.5 2

Hi Simon,

I have copied in Misba for awareness.

Thank you for seeking advice before submitting an application for an Environmental Permit for Wendling Poultry Farm.

We have completed an initial ammonia screening assessment for your proposal to identify if you will need to submit a detailed modelling assessment with your application.

The screening assessment is based on your proposal to operate a farm which is permitted to stock 562,500 broilers only (no turkeys placed once this permit has been issued) at Wendling Poultry Farm.

Summary of the assessment:

The ammonia screening results carried out by the Environment Agency are only intended to apply to any EPR permit application and not for use in local council planning submissions.

Based on the information you have provided you do not need to submit detailed modelling with your application. We have concluded this based on the following mass balance calculation, which shows that ammonia emissions will be lower under the new proposed broiler scenario, when compared to the existing turkey scenario:

Turkeys – 198,000 @ 0.138 = 27,324 kg NH₃/year – this information has been taken from the introductory note of the variation notice dated 24/11/10 when the permit was varied from 145,000 to 198,000 turkeys (EPR/SP3633UV/V004).

Broilers – 562,500 @ 0.034 = 19,125 kg NH₃/year

This assessment assumes that there will be no changes other than the switch from turkey production to broiler production as a result of the variation. If there are infrastructure changes and/or changes to the ventilation* on site, then further assessment may be required (*the current permit is for side fan ventilation and you are proposing high velocity roof fan ventilation (efflux velocity 9 m/s), therefore we can accept the mass balance approach on this basis for this specific case).

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Kind regards
Kate

Kate Wray
Senior Permitting Officer – Installations, National Permitting Service

Environment Agency: Trentside, Scarrington Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 5FA
Email: kate.wray@environment-agency.gov.uk
Mobile: 07721 117199
External: 02030253297
Internal: 33297

Non-Technical Summary

Wendling is located at the following grid references:

- Longham North – TF92875 15236 – (592875, 315236)
- Longham South – TF9201 14912 – (59201, 314912)
- Beeston Road – TF91665 14687 – (591665, 314687)

Wendling Poultry Units are currently Rearing 198,000 Turkey's in 60yr old side extraction ventilated houses across three separate ends of Wendling airfield, 66,000 Turkeys per end (11,000 birds per house).

Due to a decrease in production volumes the proposal is to refurbish all 18 existing houses to modern standards for the housing of broilers, moving to high velocity ridge extraction ventilation reducing airborne emission concentrations with gable end fans. Daily adjustments will be made to the temperature and ventilation programme to ensure optimum conditions for the poultry.

All houses will have nipple drinkers to reduce wastage of water and to maintain dry litter, which is expected to have a dry matter content of 65% - 75%. Water consumption will be monitored and recorded daily.

At the start of the cycle wood shavings and/or chopped straw will be delivered and spread on the floors to a depth of 4-6cm and the sheds are pre-warmed to 33°C using LPG and biomass fuelled blow heaters.

Day old birds will be placed in each shed at a stocking density of approximately 30kg per square metre. As birds grow, temperature is gradually reduced and ventilation is increased. Feed from a UFAS accredited mill will be delivered in 28 tonne capacity covered lorries and stored on-site in purpose built feed silos. Four diets will be fed over the growing cycle with the protein and phosphorous content being reduced as the birds get older. At 35 days a proportion of the birds are removed for slaughter, with the remaining birds being processed by around 41/42 days of age. Once all the birds have been cleared litter will be exported off-site in covered trailers by an approved contracting company and sold for power generation. The buildings will then be washed down and disinfected ready for the next crop. On average there will be 7 crops per annum with a turnaround of 5-7 days between crops. Mortalities will be removed from the sheds daily and the numbers recorded.

Carcasses will be stored on-site in purpose built containers ready for collection. The carcasses will be disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By Products Regulation.

Directly associated activities

Directly associated activities are listed below: -

Feed storage – all feed will be stored in enclosed, purpose-built bins.

Chemical storage – there will be a chemical storage facility on site all stored chemicals are fully bunded.

Dirty water storage – purpose built storage tanks.

LPG fuel storage – LPG (gas) storage tanks

Biomass – biomass boilers with feed stock. Each biomass boiler is self-contained, and the feed stock is delivered directly into the boiler.

Diesel storage:

- Wendling Longham North – 4,000 litre bunded diesel tank provides fuel for the on-site generator
- Wendling Longham South – 4,000 litre bunded diesel tank provides fuel for the on-site generator
- Wendling Beeston - 4,000 litre bunded diesel tank provides fuel for the on-site generator

Standby generators:

- Wendling Longham North – net thermal rated input of 400 Kva
- Wendling Longham South – net thermal rated input of 350 Kva
- Wendling Beeston – net thermal rated input of 400 Kva

None of the generators will be tested or operated for more than 500 hours per year (averaged over 3 years). They will only be used in an emergency as a temporary power source if there is a mains power failure. All the generators will be tested weekly for an hour each time in line with welfare requirements.

Carcass storage – carcasses will be stored in locked bins that prevent water ingress and do not leak.

POLLUTION AND DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

All site personnel are fully aware of the drainage systems on site the fall of the site discharge points and the flow of any nearby watercourses.

On site drains are to be managed so that under normal use they all run to the offsite discharge points. These areas are to be kept clean and cleared of any overgrowth at all times. During cleanout all drains are to be diverted to the catchment tanks, all water on site at this time is to be treated as contaminated and removed from site by approved contractors. After wash down all the drains are to be jetted clean under high pressure, all diverters are to be turned back to the clean position.

- **It is the farm manager's responsibility to ensure that all drains are clean and flowing correctly.**
- **It is the farm manager's responsibility to ensure catchment tanks are to be regularly checked and monitored so that risk of pollution to clean waters is kept to a minimum.**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MINNOR INCIDENTS

If a drain on site becomes contaminated, spillage is to be cleared up by either site personnel or by contractors, any contaminated drains are to be flushed clean with the offsite discharge points closely monitored for signs of pollution.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MAJOR INCIDENTS

If a major pollution risk occurs on site, then the area team must be informed immediately who will liaise with the environment agency and any contactors required on cleaning up the pollution.

POTENTIAL ON SITE POLLUTION RISKS

- Fuels / Oils
- Wash water / Slurry
- Feed / Dust
- Dust
- Litter
- Disinfectants / chemicals

SITE CLOSURE PLAN

This plan indicates how buildings, infrastructure, and any remaining used litter and wastes will be dealt with when the site is closed or decommissioned.

This will be used in conjunction with a record of any pollution incidents, such as spillage of oil, leaking stores etc, which have occurred during the operation of the permitted site, together with the steps taken to remedy that pollution at the time. This will help to establish whether the site is in a satisfactory state when poultry production ceases and the EPR Permit is surrendered.

The closure plan will be carried out as follows:-

Buildings, stores and facilities which are to remain in place, will be cleaned thoroughly internally and externally to avoid any potential risk of pollution. If these buildings, stores or facilities are to continue in use for activities for which the EPR Permit is no longer required, a suitable programme of works and timescale for completion will be agreed in writing with the Environment Agency to achieve the best environmental outcome and to minimise waste.

Wastes, including unused chemicals and fuels will be disposed of following the Duty of Care.

The dirty water tanks will be emptied, with the contents being taken off-site.

Where possible, any unused livestock feed will be collected and fed to suitable livestock elsewhere. Spoilt and surplus feedstuffs, and feedstuffs that cannot be recovered by feeding to stock, will be disposed of in accordance with prevailing legislation and Government Codes of Practice.

Infrastructure dedicated to the livestock named in the permit will be removed or taken out of use if no immediate further use is required for it on the site.

Buildings will be cleaned and secured if their use is no longer required.
This plan will be maintained on site, updated as circumstances change and will be reviewed every 4 years