

## Technical Standards

### Operations

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

#### 1 Selection and use of feed

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

Checked the New Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions document specifically BAT conclusions 3 and 4 - to adopt a nutritional strategy to reduce the levels of nitrogen and phosphorous excretion and consequential ammonia emissions. BAT-associated levels of total nitrogen and total phosphorous excreted are not applicable to chicken breeders in tables 5.1 and 5.2 of the conclusions document.

Package feed storage silos, augers, pipes and cyclone dust collectors are specifically designed to accommodate the required feeding regime.

#### 2 Housing design and management

##### a) Housing

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

- Housing is well insulated and all the houses have damp proof courses
- Houses are fully insulated with a U-Value of approximately  $0.4 \text{ W/m}^2/\text{°C}$  to reduce condensation and heat loss.
- Houses are fan ventilated with side inlets and high velocity fans in cowls regularly spaced along the roof apex and fully littered floors equipped with non-leaking drinking systems.

##### b) Litter

Litter is kept loose and friable and regularly inspected to ensure it does not become excessively wet or dry. Steps as described in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' will be taken to rectify any changes to the quality of the litter.

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### **c) Temperature**

Temperature in the houses meets the health and welfare needs for the age and number of birds. Liquid petroleum gas heaters are regularly spaced in the houses to prevent cold spots and extremes of temperature. Fans are fitted with back draught shutters to prevent draughts and unnecessary heat loss. Houses normally accessed via the control room/vestibule area, which prevents draughts.

### **d) Ventilation**

Computer controlled ventilation systems control ventilation rates depending on the health and welfare needs of the birds and the outside weather conditions.

### **e) General management**

In accordance with the management system at the farm, the buildings and equipment are regularly inspected and well maintained. The floors and walls of the houses are kept clean.

## **3 Livestock numbers and movements**

A system is in place to record the number of bird places and bird movements on and off the site. These records are available for inspection.

## **4 Slurry spreading and manure management planning – off-site activity**

- Litter is not stored at the installation.
- Litter is not spread on land belonging to the operator.
- Litter is exported from the installation. Records are kept of the quantities and the date of transfer, for example to a power station for recovery or third party for spreading on land and the names and addresses of the receiving farms.
- The receiver of the litter confirms the litter is spread to land in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practise or that the spreading will be in accordance with a manure management plan for the receiving land.

Permit reference EPR/NP3135JA, Cobb Europe Ltd, Barn Farm

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### Improvement programme

We have undertaken a housing and drainage review of the existing houses and existing drainage. This is a modern purpose-built installation designed built in 2016 and 2017 using package poultry houses and equipment throughout and not identified any necessary improvements.

Area needing improvement	What needs to be done – possible solutions	Proposed cost	Proposed timescale for completion from point of permit being issued
N/a	N/a	0	N/a

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### 5 Emissions and monitoring

Table of emission points

<b>Emission point description and location</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Air</b>	
High velocity roof fan outlets on poultry houses 1-8 as shown on site layout plan	Poultry houses 1-8
Dust collector outlets as shown on site layout plan	Cyclone dust collectors on feed silos 1-4
Exhaust from stand-by generator as shown on site layout plan	Stand by generator
Vent from oil tank as shown on site layout plan	Diesel tank
Vents from LPG gas tanks as shown on the site layout plan	Liquid petroleum gas tanks
<b>Water</b>	
Emission point W1 for roof water from poultry houses and yard run-off into off-site ditch	Roof water from poultry houses 1 & 2, transfer building, admin block and hard standing areas (excluding dirty water from washing out)
Emission point W2 for roof water from poultry houses and yard run-off into off-site ditch	Roof water from poultry houses 3 & 4 and hard standing areas (excluding dirty water from washing out)
Emission point W3 for roof water from poultry houses and yard run-off into off-site ditch	Roof water from poultry houses 5 & 6 and hard standing areas (excluding dirty water from washing out)
Emission point W4 for roof water from poultry houses and yard run-off into off-site ditch	Roof water from poultry houses 7 & 8 and hard standing areas (excluding dirty water from washing out)
<b>Land</b>	
None	

There are no emissions to groundwater.

Emissions are also listed in the section 7 of the application form.

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### 6 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'.

- Buildings and equipment well maintained and in good repair.
- Areas around buildings kept free from build-up of litter and spilt feed.
- Drainage from poultry houses and water from cleaning out is collected in an underground storage tank shown on the site drainage plan.
- Diverter valves are used during wash down periods to prevent the contamination of surface water systems and to divert the wash water into the dirty water tank. Clean drainage systems are not contaminated.
- Drainage from yards contaminated by litter or wash water is collected in the dirty water tank.
- The dirty water collection systems and package tank have been designed to deal with the volumes of wash water generated and manufactured to conform to the specification in SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.
- Footbaths are managed so that they do not overflow.
- Spent disinfectants are emptied into the dirty water tank.
- Wheel washings prevented from entering into surface or groundwater.

#### a) Dust

There are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses and commercial premises) within 400m of the farm, but no complaints. Dust which might cause annoyance has been identified in the H1 environmental risk assessment and we have established a dust management plan in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' included with the application for a permit.

- Poultry feed is stored in package feed silos, augers, pipes and cyclone dust collectors located in between the poultry houses to avoid collisions.
- Feed is delivered directly from suppliers and blown directly from the lorry into the silos, any dust from the vents collected in cyclone dust collectors
- Feed is delivered into the houses by package augers and pipes
- No milling or mixing of feed takes place at the farm.
- Used litter is not stored on the site.

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### **b) Housing ventilation**

- Ventilation is appropriate to the age and weight of the birds
- 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 build-up of moisture in the houses
- The houses are managed to maintain the poultry litter in as dry and friable condition as possible
- Dust is controlled through the management of litter and air quality.
- The houses have roof outlets with high velocity fans.
- Roof water run-off is conveyed to swales via filter drains alongside the houses and roof water from the other buildings and hard standing is conveyed to the swales via conventional drains. Use of high velocity fans in cowls on the roof prevents deposition of dust on the roofs and contamination of rainwater run-off. The swales are under-drained and attenuate the flow of water to prevent localised flooding in heavy rain via emission points into an off-site ditch shown on the site drainage plan.

### **c) Carcass management**

Dead chickens are disposed of in accordance with current Animal By-Products Regulations, stored in covered bins and frequently collected by an approved transporter.

### **d) Flies**

There have been no incidents of flies causing nuisance at the farm. Appropriate actions will be implemented to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

### **e) Measures for bunding and containment**

#### **Agricultural fuel oil and other chemical storage**

Installed a package standby generator and package fuel tank. Fuel oil storage is bunded and 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 is regularly inspected.

The liquid petroleum gas tanks are protected from collision by guard rails.

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Pesticides and veterinary medicines are kept in a store that is resistant to fire, dry, frost-free and secure against unauthorised access and capable of retaining any spillage.

### **Feedstuff**

Poultry feed is stored in package feed silos, augers, pipes and cyclone dust collectors located in between the poultry houses to avoid collisions.

## **7 Odour**

There are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses and commercial premises) within 400m of the farm, but no complaints. Odorous emissions which might cause annoyance have been identified in the H1 environmental risk assessment and we have established an odour management plan in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' included with the application for a permit.

## **8 Noise and vibration**

There are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses and commercial premises) within 400m of the farm, but no complaints. Noise and vibration which might cause annoyance have been identified in the H1 environmental risk assessment and we have established a noise management plan in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' included with the application for a permit.

## **9 Dust**

There are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses and commercial premises) within 400m of the farm, but no complaints. Dust which might cause annoyance have been identified in the H1 environmental risk assessment and we have established a dust management plan in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' included with the application for a permit.