

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO VARY AN ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

**Stowgate Farm
Market Deeping
Peterborough
Cambridgeshire
PE6 8RW**

Permit Number: ZP3332YR

June 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 [REDACTED]
Mr Ranjit Singh Boparan [REDACTED]
Mr Mark Roy Wannell [REDACTED]
Mr Craig Ashley Tomkinson [REDACTED]

C3.5 2

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Date: 07/02/2024 13:30
Subject: RE: Pre-application ammonia screening request - Stowgate Poultry Farm CRM:0168014

Hi Misba

Kate Cummins has asked me to copy in Simon for awareness as there are separate chains of emails regarding this site and other Hook2Sisters sites.

Thank you for seeking advice before submitting an application for an Environmental Permit for Stowgate 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 350,000 broilers only (no turkeys placed once this permit has been issued) at Stowgate 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 – (6 weeks @ 240,000 @ 0.138 + 15 weeks @ 80,000 @ 0.138) x 2/52 = 14012.3 kg NH₃/year – this information has been taken from the introductory note of the variation notice of 2011 when the permit was varied from 110,000 birds to 240,000 (EPR/BT49401Y) and is based on approximately 2 cycles per year.

Broilers – 350,000 @ 0.034 = 11,900 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 your proposal mentions additional gable end fans fitted at the rear of each shed used infrequently for temperature control in hot weather, therefore we can accept the mass balance approach on this basis for this specific case).

Kind regards
Andrew

Non-Technical Summary

Stowgate is located at grid reference TF 18471 11511.

Stowgate Farm has to date been used for growing turkeys, this application is to change the use of the site to raise broiler chickens.

The site is comprised of 10 insulated poultry houses sited on a concrete base. Ventilation is side fan outlets with gable end fans. Daily adjustments are made to the temperature and ventilation programme to ensure optimum conditions for the poultry.

The area to the front of the houses ensures containment of dirty wash water by the use of a diverter system directing wash water to storage tanks which will be spread to land in accordance with COGAP and FRfW.

Nipple drinkers are used to reduce wastage of water and to maintain dry litter, which is expected to have a dry matter content of 65% - 75%. Water consumption is monitored and recorded daily.

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

Day old birds are placed in each shed at a stocking density of approximately 22 birds per square metre. As birds grow, temperature is gradually reduced and ventilation is increased. Feed from a UFAS accredited mill is delivered in 28 tonne capacity covered lorries and stored on-site in purpose built feed silos. Four diets are 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 is exported off-site in covered trailers by an approved contracting company and sold for power generation. The buildings are then washed down and disinfected ready for the next crop. On average there are 7 crops per annum with a turnaround of 5-7 days between crops. Mortalities are removed from the sheds daily and the numbers recorded.

Carcasses are stored on-site in purpose built containers ready for collection. The carcasses are 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 is chemical storage facility on site. All stored chemicals are fully banded.

Dirty water storage – purpose built storage tanks.

LPG fuel storage – LPG (gas) storage tanks.

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

Diesel storage – 3,000 litre banded diesel tank provides fuel for the on-site standby generator.

Standby generator – net thermal rated input of 1,068KwTh. Not tested or operated for more than 500 hours per year (averaged over 3 years), only used in an emergency as a temporary power source if there is a mains power failure.

Carcass storage – carcasses are held 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 whereabouts of diverters 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 the drain diverters are in the correct position at all times and 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 MINOR INCIDENTS

If a drain on site becomes contaminated diverters must immediately be changed to the dirty positions, the spillage is to be cleared up by either site personnel or by contractors, any contaminated drains are to be flushed clean and put back to the clean position with the offsite discharge point 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