



NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

DEVELOPMENT: **EPR/VP3237WY/V0005**

LOCATION: **Bryn y Groes
Llanyblodwel
Oswestry
SY10 8NB**

CLIENT: **DV, GE & JD Wigley Partnership**

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Bryn y Groes - SJ 24454 23282

Proposal

The farm business DV & GE Wigley is submitting an application for a variation to the Intensive Farming Permit to increase the capacity of the broiler unit from 120,000 birds housed in two sheds, to 180,000 birds accommodated across three sheds.

Business Overview

The poultry installation is to be located at Bryn y Groes, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry, SY10 8NB. The farm extends to 87 hectares (215 acres) in total and is a mixed holding with the main enterprises being beef, sheep and arable cropping. The farm business made the decision to diversify into a poultry enterprise to support their existing farm business to create a sustainable future for the family. They now wish to increase their bird numbers.

Settlements surrounding the site include Llanyblodwel, Llanymynech and Llynclys. The site is classed as open countryside by Shropshire County Council.

Design

The additional stock will be accommodated in an additional building, this will be of equal size to the two existing buildings, 109.73m X 24.38m (to match the existing buildings), with an additional 2,500 gallon dirty water tank and associated works.

The ventilation consists of roof mounted variable speed fans and air drawn in at the sides of the building. The fans will operate at a variable rate dependent upon the age of the birds. There will also be emergency fans built into an end wall of each building. Most of the year the roof fans will provide adequate ventilation, and the gable fans will only be needed in very hot weather.

Feed is delivered from a UKASTA accredited feed mill and blown into bulk feed bins situated adjacent to the houses, from the feed bins the feed is augered into the houses and distributed to the birds via a pan feeding system.

The birds are checked regularly and any mortalities removed on a daily basis. The dead birds will be stored in sealed, vermin proof containers before being collected by licensed dead stock carriers under the National Fallen Stock Scheme. The collections will take place on a regular basis.

The poultry unit is cleaned out in its entirety at the end of each production cycle. The site will then be pressure washed, disinfected and dried out prior to the cycle beginning again. All wash waters will be contained in sealed underground tanks.

Wash water tanks (labelled as dirty water tanks on the Installation plan) along with sediment traps will be emptied and removed with litter. Containment of wash waters will prevent pollutants being released to the environment.

Records of tonnages of litter and wash water removal are recorded.

The above measures are designed to reduce emissions, trees and hedges will trap dust particles reducing odour. Ammonia emissions will be reduced by reduced protein feed, maintaining good litter conditions with dry matter content above 60%.

Production Cycle

The chicks will be brought in from a hatchery at 1 day old with the average crop cycle being 35-36 days. The sheds will then be empty for a period of 8-12 days during which full clean-out will take place. At the end of the growing period the chickens will be collected and transported to a processing plant. There will be on average around 8 crop cycles per year.

Before the chicks arrive the bedding is put in the buildings, which consists of wood shavings to a depth of around 2cm. The houses are warmed to a temperature of around 34°C. The buildings will be heated using a ground source heat pump. The temperature is reduced as the birds grow older and the ventilation rate conversely increases. The feed will be supplied by the processing company. It will be mixed according to the birds requirements at each stage of growth. The protein and phosphorous levels are reduced as the birds get larger. The water will be supplied by nipple drinkers which offer water on demand but minimise spillage.

At the end of the production cycle, the birds are removed and transported to the processing site. The buildings then go through a thorough clean-out phase which involves dry-cleaning to remove organic material, wash down and disinfecting. The normal turn around period is an average of 10 days (although can be between 8-12 days) before the buildings can be re-stocked and the cycle starts again.