
TECHNICAL STANDARDS

04/03/26

New IPPC Permit: Ellerdine
Grange Farm Poultry Unit

Prepared for **E AGRI LTD**

Ellerdine Grange Farm, Ellerdine,
Telford, Shropshire, TF6 6QR

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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 are in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'.

HOUSING

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

The design concept (Kipster System) includes the bird housing areas which are based on a multi-tier system, incorporating nest boxes, egg conveyors, manure belts, feeders and drinkers. Ventilation is achieved through mechanical extractor fans positioned at the gable ends of the bird areas. These fans draw air from the housing into a dedicated tunnel, where it passes over the used litter and manure. The air then flows through acid air scrubbers, which effectively reduce ammonia, odours, and dust, reducing emissions.

The housing is well insulated, and the sheds have a damp-proof course.

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.

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

The shed is accessed via the control room, which prevents drafts.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

In accordance with the management system at the farm, the site is regularly inspected and maintained. The floors and walls of the sheds are kept clean.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND MOVEMENTS

A system is in place to record the number of animal places at Ellerdine Grange Farm Poultry Unit and animal movements.

The records will be available for inspection.

SLURRY SPREADING AND MANURE MANAGEMENT PLANNING – OFF SITE ACTIVITY

The unit will produce 24.5 tonnes of poultry manure each cycle. The manure will be removed via conveyors every 5-7 days set below the nesting and perching areas.

Minimal litter will be stored at the installation, in covered areas, as per the installation plan.

All litter will be exported off site to the manure burner controlled by the operator as per the manure management plan.

Contingency arrangements are in place with surrounding farms to accept the manure in case of an emergency.

In these circumstances where the litter is exported for spreading to land, records are kept of the names and addresses of the receiving farms.

The receiver of the manure confirms by signing a docket that litter is spread to land in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice, or in accordance with the manure management plan for the receiving land.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

New houses will be constructed to BAT and the Kipster system will be applied, which utilised improved animal welfare and carbon neutrality.

EMISSIONS AND MONITORING

Table of emission points;

EMISSION POINT DESCRIPTION/ SOURCE AND LOCATION	SOURCE
AIR	
Scrubbers	Poultry Houses
LAND	
Drainage via to open & stone filled infiltration trenches to Swale	Water from the rooves of poultry houses
Water	
Outlet from Swale discharging to off-site ditch as shown on the drainage plan.	Swale treating surface water from poultry houses.

There are no emissions to groundwater.

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 are maintained in good repair.

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

Footpaths are managed so that they do not overflow.

Dust

Feed is stored in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the hen sheds.

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.

The sheds 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.

Carcass management

Fallen stock is disposed of in accordance with the current Animal By-Products Regulations. The carcasses are held in covered, vermin-proof bins prior to collection by a specialist contractor under the National Fallen Stock Scheme

Flies

There have been no incidents of fly nuisance at the farm. Appropriate actions will be put into place to prevent and control flies should a nuisance arise.

Bunding and containment

There is no generator on the site.

Pesticides and veterinary medicines are 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 hen sheds. No liquid feed is stored at the site.

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

Controls:

Dust / Ammonia / Odour

The building design incorporates the use of mechanical ventilator extractor fans. The fans will be located in the gable end of the bird areas, and ventilate the building through the air scrubbing systems, which will remove ammonia, odour and dust from the air. Fans will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturers or suppliers instructions.

In addition to this the dust from feed is mitigated by storing it in purpose built covered feed silos located next to the hen sheds.

Drainage

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

Construction of the floor will incorporate a damp proof membrane preventing any dirty water percolating into the ground below the building. A sump in the floor will drain to a further below ground sealed tank, which will allow for collection of any dirty water primarily arising from the washing down process at the end of the production cycle.

This dirty water / wash water will then be exported off site for spreading on operator-controlled land or third party-controlled land.

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

Spent disinfectants are added to the dirty water collection tanks.

Roof water is managed separately: rainwater is captured through the guttering system and conveyed to a series of open and stone-filled infiltration trenches. From there, flows are directed into the swale, with the swale outlet discharging to the off-site ditch in accordance with the drainage plan

Improvement Programme

An improvement plan will be developed and implemented once the site becomes operational.