EPR Application
Great Houndales Technical Standards

Site:	Nafferton Wold Farms Ltd. Great Houndales Rearing Unit Nafferton Driffield E. Yorks YO25 4LF
Prepared by:	R. J. Dewhirst
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Operations

The operation of the farm will be in accordance with Sector Guidance Note (SGN) EPR6.09.

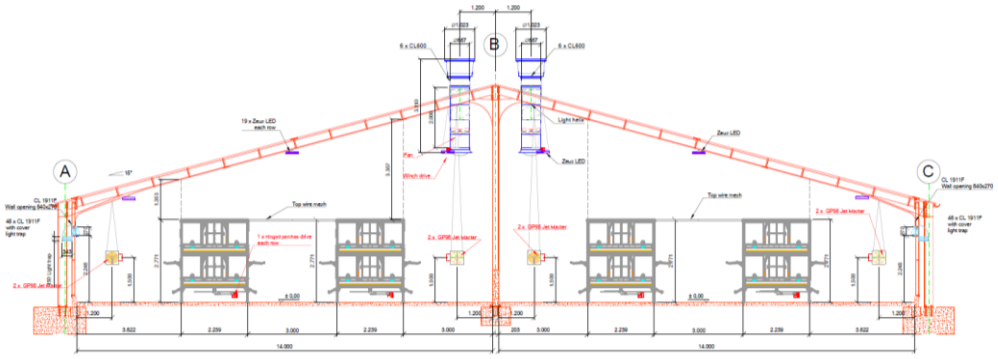
Feed Regime

Selection and use of feed is in accordance with SGN EPR6.09.
Protein is altered during the cycle to meet the physiological development of the pullets and to meet their requirements. Crude protein levels are minimised and supplemented with adequate levels of synthetic amino acids to help reduce emissions.
Phosphorous levels in rations are also altered to meet the requirements of the pullets during the rear cycle.
Feed is presented to the birds on feed tracks which are run several times per day to feed the birds ad libitum but to control feed intake to targeted periods of the day. This is to ensure the hens receive enough feed, without being overfed. Overfeeding will lead to feed wastage, more muck and more ammonia emissions.
Feed storage bins are specifically designed to accommodate the required feeding regime and have load cells fitted to accurately monitor feed intakes.
Phytase is added to the feed to improve the digestibility of the feed which helps minimise emissions. Probiotic and prebiotic additives are also used to enhance the birds' digestive system and gut microflora to further minimise emissions. Furthermore, the water is routinely acidified to support the gut pH to additionally improve the effectiveness of the birds' digestive system.

Housing

Housing design and management is in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09.
The house walls and roof is well insulated to reduce heat loss in winter and to keep the buildings cool in summer and is ventilated by side air inlets and high velocity ridge fans which diffuse the exhaust air high above the building.

The temperature in the sheds is set up to meet the health and welfare needs of the pullets at different stages of their development. Indirect LPG heaters are used to provide heat to the building when required. The exhaust gases are expelled out of the building via flues to avoid a build up of exhaust gases in the bird area which can impact bird health and increase ammonia emissions.
This is controlled by the BigDutchman Viper Ventilation Systems.
The Big Dutchman Filia aviary system installed is a state of the art pullet rearing system that fully optimises the rearing cycle with the birds having access to several levels of space with drinkers and feeders installed throughout and muck belts below the slatted area. The whole system is designed to maximise the pullets development and feed and water efficiency, whilst efficiently maintaining emissions as low as possible.



General Management

The birds muck onto muck belts which are run twice a week. This removes the muck via a muck elevator onto trailers which are used to export it away to our anaerobic digestion plant where it is immediately fed into the digester to produce biomethane which is injected into the gas network
In accordance with the management system at the farm, the building is well maintained and kept clean and tidy.
The house is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected between flocks. Foot dips are located at all doorways to restrict the transfer of disease into and around the unit. Spent foot dip disinfectant is disposed of into the dirty water drains.
The site is inspected routinely for any maintenance issues and/or potential pollution incidents.

Livestock Numbers and Movements

The birds are carefully counted when they arrive at the unit and during the cycle deaths are also carefully recorded in order to maintain a figure for the number of birds on site.
These records can be inspected in their paper form at the unit or on the computer system at the head office.

Manure Management Planning (off-site activity)

The solid poultry muck is exported from the site twice weekly by running the muck belts into a trailer which exports it away to our anaerobic digestion plant where it is immediately fed into the digester to produce biomethane which is injected into the gas network. All exports of poultry waste from site are recorded in the Great Houndales Rearin Unit Poultry Waste Record.

Improvement Programme

We will undertake a housing and drainage review within 12 months from permit issue. The additional drainage required for the redevelopment will meet the requirements of the SGN EPR6.09.

Emissions and Monitoring

PTO for Table of emission points.

Table of emission points:

Emission point description/source and location	Source
Air	
10 x high velocity ridge fans (>5.5 m and > 7m^3/s minimum)	Building Roof
Exhaust on generator (0.3 MWth Thermal Input)	Generator
Generator 100 Litre Fuel Tank	Generator Housing
Indirect LPG Heaters	Building Roof
Land	
Soakaway as shown on Site Plan	Lightly contaminated water from roof and yard are drained to an underground hardcore soakaway.

Fugitive Emissions

Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions are in place in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09.

Buildings are maintained in good repair.
Areas around buildings are kept free from a build up of manure and are routinely hosed down.
Any feed spills are cleared up straightaway. The use of automated feeding with an auger helps to reduce the risk of spillages and cyclones on the feed bins prevent dust pollution during bin filling.
Dirty wash water, generated between flock cycles, runs to the south end of the building into the dirty water drain by the muck elevator, where it drains into the dirty water pit. This is then emptied with a tanker as required during washing and transferred to a local slurry store for spreading on land as detailed in our manure management plan.

The generator is < 1MW thermal input capacity and tested no more than 1 hour per week and overall usage for combined hours of standby electricity usage and testing is < 500 hours per annum. There is no fuel storage on site other than the generator fuel tank which is topped up as required. The generator has a thermal input of 0.3 MWth.

Dust

Feed is stored in purpose built, enclosed feed bins, sited close to the hen's feed tracks.
No milling or mixing is done on the unit, with all feed being delivered by tractor and blower trailer from our feed mill 2 miles away at Field House Farm. The feed is blown directly from the wagon into the feed silos and cyclones on the feed bins prevent dust pollution during bin filling.

All the feed, which is dry and in the form of a mash is delivered to the feed tracks automatically via an auger.
A Dust Management Plan is in place in the Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment document.

Carcass Management

Fallen stock is collected twice a week by a local fellmonger, in accordance with the Animal By-Products regulations 2003. Animal Health have approved our system of carcass removal.

Flies

Flies are not an issue on the unit. Flies are controlled by the frequent removal of manure from the building and through the use of baiting if necessary.

Bunding and Containment

Agricultural Fuel Oil and other chemical storage
There are no large oil storage tanks. Disinfectant comes in 5L containers on a "just in time basis" and stored in a dedicated store. The only diesel on site is held in the standby generator fuel tank.

Feed
Feed bins are protected from collision damage by metal barriers.

Odour and Noise
The closest non-associated neighbours are less than 400 metres away at Little Houndales Farm and so a Odour Management Plan and the Noise Management Plan has been included in the Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment.
Additionally, the farmhouse at Great Houndales is less than 100 metres from the permimeter boundary and so a Dust Management Plan has also been included in the Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment.

Best Available Techniques (BAT) Review:

- **BAT 24:** N/P Monitoring.
    - Manure will be analysed for Nitrogen and Phosphorus on an annual basis as a minimum and feed rations will be adjusted to reduce levels if required.
- **BAT 25:** NH3 Emissions Monitoring:
    - Ammonia emissions will be calculated annually using emission factors. Estimated ammonia emissions were calculated in January

2025 using a Simple Calculation of Atmospheric Impact Limits (SCAIL) as detailed in Document: Great Houndales Ammonia Impact Assessment.

- **BAT 26:** Odour monitoring with frequency.
    - The neighbouring perimeter of Little Houndales Farm lies 315 metres to the south east. This is upwind from the prevailing south westerly wind direction, but as it is within 400 metres of the perimeter an Odour Management Plan has been created and included in the Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment Document. This includes for a weekly olfactory sniff test to be conducted round the perimeter weekly.
- **BAT 27:** Dust monitoring: The Great Houndales Farmhouse lies 75 metres from the site perimeter and as this is under 100 metres a Dust Management Plan has been created and included in the Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment Document. The impact from dust is expected to be low as the house is upwind from the prevailing south westerly, the unit is not expected to generate high levels of dust and a woodland screens the farm house from the site perimeter.
- **BAT 31:** In order to reduce ammonia emissions to air from each house for pullets, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given in the BAT IF document. The site satisfies option BAT 31 4b and operate manure belts that run under the aviary system and which are run twice a week and the manure is exported off site to Burton Agnes AD Plant.