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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Sutton Veny Farm Poultry Unit

Amber Real Estate Investments Ltd

Deverill Trading Estate

Sutton Veny

Warminster

Wiltshire

BA12 7BZ

Pre-App no: EPR/FP3836TC/A001

Grid Reference: ST888 417

October 2013

APPLICATION FOR A NEW ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT

Introductory note, summary of application

This is included as part of this document.

B2.3d Summary of Management Systems

This is included as part of this document.

Site Plans

B2.6a Appendix 1 Site Layout / Location and Housing and Drainage Plans

These are included as an Appendix to this document.

Site Condition Report

B2.6b Appendix 3 Site Condition Report

This is included as an Appendix to this document.

Non-Technical Summary

B2.6c Appendix 2 Non Technical Summary

This is included as an Appendix to this document.

Environmental Risk Assessment

B2.7 Appendix 4 Environmental Risk Assessment

This is included as an Appendix to this document.

Pre Application screening report

Appendix 5

Pre app ammonia screening report carried out for 310,000 broiler places (0.034) October 2012 with no further assessment being required. (Supplied as information only following the assessment bird numbers have been reduced along with improvement being made to the ventilation systems

Ammonia concentration and dispersion study

Appendix 6

Ammonia concentration and dispersion study comprised by ADAS showing the impact of 223,900 Broilers (0.034) on local designated site using mitigation in the form of high velocity extraction systems.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE / SUMMARY OF APPLICATION

Sutton Veny Farm poultry unit forms part of Amber Real Estate Investment Limited which is part of the Boparan group of companies and along with the associated companies Hook 2 Sisters Ltd (Broiler rearing) and P.D Hook Ltd (hatcheries, breeding and rearing) are one of the leading poultry businesses in the country and operate from a number of sites across the UK.

This application is running as a twin track application running alongside a planning application to demolish the existing site and propose a new development.

The Farm

As the current buildings at Sutton Veny Poultry Farm are currently at the end of their lifespan and haven't been in used for poultry production since 2007 the proposal is to demolish the existing 4 buildings and replace them with 5 new traditional timber constructed poultry houses of which will be built in accordance with BAT using high levels of insulation to reduce energy demand and a state of the art ventilation system to minimise the effects on nearby designated sites/receptors.

Upon approval of the planning and permit application the new site would have the capacity to house 223,900 high welfare broiler birds (44,780 birds per house) which would be housed at a stocking density of approximately 19.8 birds/m2

The installation is 6.5 acres in size and comprises of four purpose built poultry buildings of a traditional timber construction approximately 35-40 years old and has been under the ownership of Amber Real Estates Investment Ltd since the acquisition in 2007 and hasn't been used for poultry production since. Sutton Veny poultry farm is located at National Grid Reference ST888 417 (388881, 141745)

The land surrounding the farm is used as a small Industrial Estate and commercial properties with the rest being predominantly arable farmland. The small village of Sutton Veny is 650 metres North East of the site.

Once in production the new building will use high speed roof mounted fan exhausting the air at a rate of 11m/s fresh air will be drawn into the build via inlets mounted in the side walls. Incorporated into this system will be a number of large fans mounted in the rear gable and large summer inlet in the front gable which will be used as summertime ventilation during hot weather, it is estimated that use of this combined system will have a run time of approximately 15% of the year.

At the end of the growing cycle all birds are depleted off site with the building being dry cleaned by means of compressed air being used to remove dust build up from the building internals and equipment before litter is removal and spread to land in accordance with COGAP by approved contractors. The buildings are the washed clean using high pressure water which is collected and removed from site for land spreading before all building internals are disinfected to point of run.

Releases from the installation may include the release of ammonia and dust to air, releases to land and ground water, as well as a release of odour and noise.

Further to a pre-application ammonia screening supplied by the E.A (October 2012) which was based on a maximum stocking capacity of 310,000 broilers, the design and over all size of the site has altered, therefore ADAS has been commissioned to produce a detailed ammonia concentration and deposition study based on **223,900 Broiler chickens**. The report is attached as an appendix to this document.

New Building Construction

The new building will be of a typical timber construction comprising of pre cast poured concrete walls supported on steel pinned strip foundations over an internal concrete floor poured over a continuous DPM. The insulated roof and side walls are clad profiled steel sheeting over 100-200mm fibreglass to achieve a U-value not less the 0.4W/m2.

The Ventilation system comprises a high velocity ridge ventilation system where air is drawn through inlets mounted in the side wall and exhausted via high powered fans mounted in chimneys in the ridge these fans discharge at a rate of 11m/s. In addition to this ventilation, in addition to the ridge ventilation there is also large 48” summer time use fans mounted in the rear gables of each of these buildings incorporated with these are 4 large of summer inlets mounted in the front gables. This system is to allow additional ventilation during the warmer summer months and is therefore estimated at a run time of 15% of the total year.

Modern thermostatically controlled space heaters will be used for heating the building and are to be fuelled by means of LPG which is to be stored in adequately size tanks complete with collision protection which are to be located to the front of these buildings

The areas outside of the houses are laid to concrete, rolled stone and grassland,

All the building will have a link to the two below ground dirty water catchment tanks these are located to the front of the houses with a maximum storage capacity of 24,000litres each. Dirty water is directed to these through a series of open drains on the concrete apron and a change over points. (See drainage plan for reference)

Under normal circumstances run off from roofs discharge by means of a french drain system which will discharge to the purpose built swale located at the rear of the site (See drainage plan for reference)

During depletion and cleanout a valve located at the collection point is manually changed over and all surface water and shed washings discharge to the dirty water collection tanks which are closely monitored to remain at a manageable level throughout the process.

Water supply (new)

Water for the development will be obtained via the mains which will supply a suitably sized purpose built storage tank at the front of the site; the supply has been calculated to maintain a constant supply for 24 hours following and supply failure by the supplying company.

As part of the redevelopment there will be provisions made to upgrade the current site infrastructure and utilities.

Drinkers- These are nipple drinkers with drip trays with row running parallel to the long axis of each house.

The reason for using nipple drinkers with drip trays is not only for ease of management, coupled with good bird performance and maximum hygiene, but also to keep the moisture content of the litter as low as practicable help to reduce odours.

Feed- The feed is blown from bulk feed lorries into the bulk silos, a auger system will convey feed to pan feeders. Dust from bulk blowing into Silos is controlled by the means of dust collection unit on the exhaust vent pipes.

The feed will be supplied by a UFAS accredited supplier and composed of high-quality raw materials and be nutritionally tailored to the Broiler bird's requirements. It will contain enzymes that enhance the digestion of the cereal components within the feed. As a result of the improved digestion, the amount of water drunk by the birds is reduced this in turn reduces the moisture content of the litter.

Litter- Chopped straw or Wood shavings are used as bedding at a depth of 40mm, this allows adequate insulation while allowing the floors to breathe and release moisture enhancing environmental conditions inside the poultry houses.

Spent litter is taken from site by sheeted trailers and is spread to land in accordance with COGAP by approved contractors / farmers. Each 1000 broilers on average produce 1.3 tonnes of used litter to be removed at the end of each crop. Using this figure the total quantity of used litter produced for the site will be approximately 291 tonnes per crop, 2038 per annum.

Mortalities- These are removed from the house daily and stored in sealed containers on site. Carcasses are collected twice weekly or more regularly if required by an NFSS. The carcasses are disposed of in accordance with the Animal By Products Regulation 2005

Dirty Water- With well maintained smooth floors and brushing down as part of cleanout there is very little solid matter to be carried away with wash waters. All water on site from either the buildings or the concreted areas will be directed to the collection pit at the West side of the site.

To estimate the amount of washwater created from washing down each 1000 sq ft of building floor space generates on average 375 litres of washings Using this figure the total quantity of wash water generated for the site will be approximately 46,000 litres per crop, with a maximum capacity for 48,000 litres of storage the site has adequate slurry storage while washing is in progress as the tanks are emptied during cleanout, the cleanout process takes approximately 3 days to complete.

Clean / lightly contaminated water- All lightly contaminated roof water falls to the french drains running both sides of each building, water is directed to the rear of the site and discharges to ground via a large purpose built swale.

All surface water which collects on the front concrete service apron will be picked up via the open drains which directs the water to a the diverter chamber where to can be sent to the swale under clean conditions or to the collection tanks where it can be stored during dirty conditions and removed as required by a licensed contractor.

Airborne pollution- The issue of odours and noise have been investigated, there will be no significant environmental effects from the site on nearby receptors following the redevelopment of the existing site.

B3.1a Types of activities

Directly associated activities

With the bird places increase at Sutton Veny Farm the changes to the directly associated activities are listed below:-

Feed storage – all feed will be stored in enclosed, purpose-built bins complete with dust collection facility mounted on the exhaust vent. In order to prevent damage by collision each of the silos will be located behind the control rooms

Chemical storage – there is a chemical storage facility on site which is purpose-built and fully bunded which is situated within one of the buildings.

Dirty water storage – dirty water storage facilities are in place on the site and are situated at the East side of the site, as shown on the site layout and drainage plan which form part of this application.

LPG fuel storage – LPG will be stored 12 2 tonne tanks which will be protected from collision damage by barriers and positioned away from any buildings, store or vehicle movements.

Diesel storage – a 1,200 litre bunded fuel store provides diesel for the on-site generators all shown on the site plan,

Carcass storage – carcasses are held in locked steel bins on site prior to collection twice weekly or by request

B3.3c Types and amounts of raw materials

(TYPES AND AMOUNTS OF RAW MATERIALS)

(Note that this information is provided as a 'supporting document' because the electronic form does not accept units other than tonnes).

Schedule1 Activity	Material	Maximum amount	Annual throughput	Description
Poultry	Biocides	146ltr	1015ltr	Disinfectants
Poultry	Pesticides	None stored	20kg rodenticide 20 litres insecticide	Rodenticides / Insecticides
Poultry	Veterinary medicines	447,800 doses (approx.)	3,134,600 doses (approx.)	Vaccines
Poultry	Bedding	24 tonnes (approx.)	175 tonnes	Straw / Shavings
Poultry	Fuel & oil	1,200 litres	Variable	Diesel
Poultry	Fuel & oil	24,000litres (approx)	Variable	LPG

All types and amounts of raw materials used are base on maximum bird's number and total productive space available.

B3.6 Resource efficiency and climate change,

B3.6a ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- As all the building are of a new build design they have been designed to BAT reducing the demand on resources and promoting an efficient future proof development.

- Use of internal warm air brooders (heaters) which are thermostatically controlled and linked to the ventilation system. If an increase in ventilation is required (above the minimum rate) then the brooders will automatically switch off.

B3.6d JUSTIFICATION FOR THE USE OF RAW MATERIALS

All raw materials used have to be compliant with the requirements of customers and with the Assured Chicken Production Scheme. The use of potable water is essential. The choice and quantity of litter materials is based on its ability to maintain friability throughout the production cycle. Medications are used only as required and in consultation with a veterinary specialist. All disinfectants used must be DEFRA approved and all feed used must be UFAS approved.

B3.6e AVOIDANCE OF WASTE

The main wastes identified are carcasses, plastics (from containers and packaging) and fluorescent lights. All efforts are taken to minimise mortality rates and carcasses are transported off-site to a rendering plant. Cleaning and disinfection products are the main source of plastic wastes – these are considered essential for Biosecurity and are used in compliance with manufacturer's instructions. For plastics and most other wastes, an agreement is in place whereby these are taken from the site by an approved contractor and recycled where possible.

Waste poultry litter can either recovered to generate power for the national grid by a power station or spread to land in accordance with COGAP

Dirty water is collected on site during cleanout before being recovered and spread to land in accordance with COGAP by approved contractors.

TECHNICAL ABILITY

The day-to-day running of the farm is the responsibility of a skilled and experienced site manager who is trained to NVQ Level 3 standard. The manager is responsible for ensuring that any other workers, including visitors and contractors working on the site comply with management standards set.

In particular, the site manager will attended regular in-house training sessions and appropriate training records are maintained by the company. Future training needs are assessed by the supervisor.

The site manager also receives on-going instruction and guidance from a supervisor on specific issues affecting the site. This supervisor would normally visit the site on at least a weekly basis, would assess the overall condition of the site and the standards maintained and discuss any problems.

B2.3d SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Sutton Veny Farm

An environment management system will be in place at the farm to cover the following:

Normal operations

- Daily records kept on all aspects of the farm's operation including: water consumption, feed consumption and deliveries, bird mortalities, house temperature.
- Daily inspections around the site by staff to ensure that all plant is operating correctly.

Maintenance schedule and records

- A programme of planned preventative maintenance will be carried out on all plant equipment including ventilation fans, feed and water systems. Inspections and maintenance schedules will be based on manufacturer's recommendations where appropriate.
- The on-site generator will be tested weekly to ensure that it is working properly.
- The buildings and equipment on site will be regularly inspected and checked for visual signs of leakage, corrosion and structural damage, security and correct operation.
- A record of all faults, maintenance work and inspections will be kept on site.

Incidents and abnormal operations

- Measures will be in place to identify incidents and abnormal operations. Personnel are experienced in detecting abnormal operation, investigating causes and getting back to normal operation, ensuring that the problem does not reoccur.

Complaints system

- Any complaints will be recorded, together with any investigations and any follow up action which is carried out.
- A site identification notice will be provided.

Accidents

- The site will have an accident management plan which will be implemented if an accident occurs.
- Events or failures that could damage the environment have been identified using the H1 risk assessment for accidents.

Training

- The site will be operated by trained and experienced staff, familiar with all aspects of the site activities. Back-up will be provided from within the company as needed.
- All members of staff will be familiar with the accident management plan and with the requirements of the environmental permit and pollution prevention.
- Contractors working on the site will have defined roles.
- A record will be kept of any training courses attended.

Site Security

- The site has a perimeter fence around the boundary.
- All houses will be securely locked at night.

- There is no public footpath through any part of the site.

Housing for Chicken Production

- Housing design and management in accordance with the Sector Guidance Note (SGN) EPR6.09.

- Damp proof course, fully insulated to reduce condensation and heat loss in the new houses.

- Houses will be ventilated by fans extracting from the roof and fresh air coming in the side-wall inlets. Ventilation rates will vary automatically, according to the age, temperature requirements and the health and welfare needs of the birds.

- All houses will have non-leaking nipple drinking systems.

- Litter will be kept friable and loose. The quality will be regularly inspected to ensure it does not become excessively wet or dry. Steps as described in the SGN6.09 will be taken to rectify any changes to the quality of the litter.

- Temperature inside the houses will meet the health and welfare needs of the birds.

- The bird area of the houses will be accessed via a control room/link room, which will prevent draughts and is consistent with good bio-security.

Feed storage

- The delivery of feed into the bins and from the bins to the birds will be via enclosed conveyor systems.

- Feed selection and use will be in accordance with the SGN EPR6.09. Protein and phosphorus levels will be reduced as the flocks get older.

Dirty water storage

- Below ground dirty water tank will collect wash water from each house during the clean-out process (see drainage plan for location).

General Management

- In accordance with the management system at the farm, the buildings will be regularly inspected and maintained. The floors and walls of the houses will be kept clean.

- The site will be regularly inspected and well maintained.

Livestock Numbers and Movements

- A system will be in place to record the number of animal places and animal movements.

- These records will be available for inspection.

Off-site spreading of litter and dirty water

- Used litter will not be stored at the installation. It will be exported from the installation and spread to land. Dirty water will also be taken off-site and applied to land in accordance with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.

- Records will be kept of the quantities involved and where it is taken to. Contingency arrangements will be in place to ensure that litter and dirty water can be removed from the site in the event of an emergency.

Emissions and Monitoring

Emission points are set out in the Table below (note that there are no emissions to any watercourses).

Emission point description (see location on site layout or drainage plan)	**Source**
Air	
High velocity roof fan on poultry houses Gable end fans on poultry houses	Houses 1,2,3,4 and 5 Houses 1,2,3,4 and 5
Exhaust on generator	Generator
Land	
Dust from gable fans	Houses 1,2,3,4 and 5
Land	
Purpose built swale (clean water only)	Roof water from all poultry houses

Fugitive Emissions

- Appropriate measures for preventing and minimising fugitive emissions will be in place.

- Buildings will be maintained in good repair. Areas around buildings will be kept free from a build-up of spilt feed etc.

- Footbaths will be managed so that they do not overflow.

- Drainage from cleaning out will be collected in a suitability size facility (see drainage plan for reference). Drainage from containment areas use for loading is also collected in this way, so that clean drainage systems are not contaminated.

Dust

- Feed will be stored in purpose-built covered feed silos located next to the poultry houses.

- No milling or mixing of feed will take place at the farm. All feed will be delivered to the farm by lorry from feed suppliers. Feed will be blown directly from the lorry into the storage silos and then piped from the silos into the houses, so minimising dust emissions.

- Ventilation systems will be operated to achieve optimum humidity levels for the stage of production, in all weather and seasonal conditions.

- Control of minimum ventilation rates will avoid a build-up of moisture in the houses. Ventilation will be appropriate to the age and weight of the birds.

- The houses will be managed to maintain litter in the most dry and friable condition possible. Dust will be controlled, through the management of litter and air quality.

- Used litter will not be stored on the site.

Carcass management

- Fallen stock will be disposed of in accordance with the Animal By-Products Regulations.

- Carcasses will be collected from each house on a daily basis. They will be held in storage prior to off-site disposal.

Flies

- Appropriate actions will be taken to prevent and control flies, should a nuisance arise.

Bunding and containment

Storage of oil and chemicals

- A bunded diesel tank will provide fuel for the generator; the tank will be regularly inspected.

- There will be 12 purpose-built 2 tonne tanks for the storage of LPG used to heat the houses when the birds are young

- Chemicals will be stored in a locked facility.

Feedstuffs

- All compound feed will be stored in enclosed, purpose-built feed bins.

- Barriers will be fitted to protect vulnerable feed bins from collision damage

Odour

- There are neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm but there is no history of odour complaints being made

- In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 and the H1 assessment, an Odour Management Plan has been prepared

Noise

- There are neighbours (sensitive receptors) within 400m of the farm but there is no history of noise complaints being made

In accordance with the SGN EPR6.09 and the H1 assessment, a Noise Management Plan has been prepared

COMPANY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The company has developed its own management systems over a number of years and these are in place on all company-controlled farms. Systems have been drawn up by senior company staff and they incorporate current legislation, relevant sections of Codes of Recommendations and Best Practice (from Government and other bodies), compliance with the Assured Chicken Production (ACP) scheme and any additional requirements of customers.

Key requirements are set out in writing and the farm manager is required to keep appropriate records to confirm that standards are maintained. A record is kept of any unusual incidents and of any maintenance / repair work which is needed to improve the operation of the site.

C2.3d / C3.3b General Requirements

- Fugitive release management plan
- Noise management Plan
- Odour management plan

The following plans have been prepared Plans and procedures are either updated or replaced following any complaints or on site incidents while the installation is operating under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

ODOUR MANAGEMENT PLAN

Because there are 'sensitive receptors' within 400 metres of the installation, an odour management plan has been prepared. Historically there have not been complaints about odours, and a subjective odour assessment revealed that odours are not normally detectable unless very close to the poultry houses. The following table details the actions required to ensure that odour emissions are minimised and do not cause nuisance.

Potential odour problem	**Action to be taken to reduce odour**	**Completion date**
Odour emission from ventilation fans	• Ensure litter is maintained in dry friable condition through correct monitoring and control of ventilation system • Minimise dust generation and emission by good stockmanship and optimum building design. • Capture dust from gable end fans • Ensure effective ventilation systems and that fans are regularly maintained.	When production begins
Odours from feed stores	• Ensure that feed storage areas are kept free from spilled feed and cleaned regularly.	When production begins
Odours during cleaning out	• Ensure that all trailers are filled with litter as close to the door as possible and then covered	When production begins
Odours from disinfectant	• Locate disinfectant baths indoors in the control room area of the houses • Use low odour products. • Ensure no major spillage / leaks and any spillage is cleaned up immediately.	When production begins
Odours from carcass storage and incineration	• Ensure carcasses are transferred quickly to sealed storage and regularly collected from site • No incineration on site	When production begins
Odours from spilled materials around the buildings	• Ensure that the site is maintained in a clean and tidy manner at all times	When production begins
If complaints are received about odours.	• Establish a system whereby the complaint and possible causes are investigated • Take remedial action if required and ensure that the complainant is kept informed of progress • Establish a log book for complaints, should any arise. Note the nature of the complaint, and reconcile this with the activities on site at the time. Note the prevailing weather conditions at the time of the complaint, and if possible other relevant activity in the area.	When production begins
Assess odours to pre-empt problems.	• Carry out subjective assessment of odours towards the end of production cycles in different weather conditions to assess odour emission and detectability.	When production begins

NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Because there are 'sensitive receptors' within 400 metres of the installation, a basic noise management plan has been prepared. Operations with the potential to generate noise include vehicles on site, emergency generator engines and ventilation fans that fall to background levels in still evening conditions within about 50 m of the buildings. The following table details the actions required to ensure that noise emissions are minimised and do not cause nuisance

Potential Noise Problem	Action to be taken to reduce noise	Completion date
Perceptible noise from ventilation fans during conditions of low background noise	• Use of modern systems and latest technologies • Ensure that fans are well maintained, and cleaned at the end of each production cycle to reduce mechanical noise and maintain efficiency	When production begins
Noise from feed deliveries	• Request the use of modern, quiet vehicles • Whenever possible avoid feed deliveries at anti-social hours e.g. late evening/night time/early morning	When production begins
Noise from auxiliary generator engine	• Suitable location and housing for generator • Ensure doors are kept closed when engine is operating • Carry out start-up tests at times when noise is less likely to cause nuisance	When production begins
Mechanical noise from equipment	• Ensure all equipment is properly installed, maintained, set and lubricated in accordance with the inspection and maintenance schedule	When production begins
Bird noise when catching	• Only employ trained handlers who will work carefully with minimum disturbance to the birds • Schedule loading so that birds are quickly loaded on to lorries and removed from the site	When production begins
Noise from forklift and other vehicles when catching	• Keep forklift movements to a minimum outside the buildings • Request the use of modern well silenced vehicles • Ensure all equipment is maintained in good condition • Utilise larger trailers to minimise traffic	When production begins
Noise during cleaning out	• Ensure all equipment is maintained in good condition • Larger trailers to minimise traffic	When production begins
If complaints are received about noise	• Set up a formal system to investigate the complaint and identify possible causes • Take remedial action as required and ensure the complainant is kept informed of progress • Establish a log book for complaints should any arise. Note the nature of the complaint, and reconcile this with the activities on site at the time. Note the prevailing weather conditions at the time of the complaint, and if possible other relevant activity in the area	When production begins
Assess noise to pre-empt problems.	• Carry out subjective assessment of noise during noisy activities to assess if nuisance could occur	When production begins

FUGITIVE RELEASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Site Operations (storage and use)	Substance(s)	Relevant activity	Possible failure mechanism and potential for pollution	History or evidence of pollution	Do pollution prevention measures exist?	Pollution prevention measures	Testing and inspection measures
Use of generator and machine fuel	**Diesel oil**	Main Storage	Failure of tank, leading to spillage to land	No evidence of spills	Yes	Concrete base and bunded tank. Tank is plumbed into the generator	Visually inspected (and following any notified spill)
	Diesel oil	Delivery by road tanker to installation	Spillage from road tanker on installation roads entering road drainage and hence soakaways	None	Yes	Delivery by supplier's vehicle	Visual inspection
	Diesel oil	Road tanker off-loading	Spillage from road tanker or delivery pipework to land	None	Yes	Delivery in secure vehicle. Tankers park when filling tank on impermeable surface Materials available to soak up minor spills	Hardstanding area visually inspected.
Storage and use of feed	**Nutrients** (Phosphorus, calcium, nitrogen etc.)	Delivery of bulk feed to storage area	Spillage, split or failed pipework, dust, failure of bins	None	Yes	Purpose built dedicated bins, sited on concrete hardstanding. Delivery in suitable vehicles. Any spillage is swept up immediately. Sealed systems to minimise dust	Pipework and bins regularly inspected to assess condition. Visual inspection for spillage around bins.
	Nutrients (Phosphorus, calcium, nitrogen etc.)	Distribution of bulk feed	Broken augers	None	Yes	Auger runs kept to a minimum, mostly within buildings.	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment.

Storage and disposal of used litter	**Nutrients** (Ammonia) (Nitrate) (Phosphates) Dust	Litter transferred from buildings to lorries / trailers	Spillage, litter being carried out on wheels of loader. Creation of dust.	None	Yes	Fully trained operators. Litter spillage is swept up regularly. Minimal tipping to limit dust emissions.	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment.
	Nutrients (Ammonia) (Nitrate) (Phosphates) Dust	Litter transported from site	Spillage or leakage from trailer. Road accident	None	Yes	All loads are covered. Purpose made equipment, regularly maintained. Experienced operators.	Regular inspection of procedures, facilities and equipment.
Use of chemicals	**Disinfectants** (all Defra approved) **Rodenticides** (used by specialist contractors) and **Veterinary products** (used according to veterinary advice)	Storage	Spillage	None	Yes	Disinfectant kept in bunded store when not in use. Contractors do not store rodenticides etc. on site	Regularly inspected to assess condition. Visually inspected for spillage.
		Delivery and transfer of products from vehicle to on-site store	Spillage	None	Yes	Transfer directly from delivery vehicle to store area. Damaged or suspect packaging rejected at time of delivery.	Deliveries monitored.
		Use of rodenticides	Leaks Spillage	None	Yes	Rodenticides are placed in covered, purpose made boxes designed to prevent spillage and run-off. Re-filling is done by a specialist contractor	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment.
		Preparation of disinfectant solutions for foot dips, wheel washes and terminal cleaning.	Leaks Spillage	None	Yes	Preparation areas used where any spillage can be retained for liquids Staff preparing solutions have received training.	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment. Full application records.

		Use of disinfectant footdips and wheel washes	Leaks Spillage Overflows	None	Yes	Footdip containers are filled only two-thirds capacity to reduce spillage during use. For outdoor footdips, this also prevents overflows during wet weather. If wheel washing is carried out, it will take place on impermeable hardstanding	Regular inspection of facilities and equipment.
		Disposal of waste containers and packaging	Leakage	None	Yes	Dedicated storage area with impermeable hardstanding.	Regular inspection of storage area.
Poultry house washing / dirty water	**Nutrients** (including nitrogen, phosphate and disinfectant chemicals)	Dirty water, resulting from buildings clean-out	Spillage of dirty water onto surrounding vegetation or water courses	Accepted that control of dirty water has been difficult from older houses in the past	Yes	Plans to provide dirty water containment facilities for all houses in future	Regular supervision of clean-out and visual checks of surrounding areas
Ventilation, leading to creation of lightly contaminated water	**Nutrients** (including ammonia, nitrate and phosphate)	Roof water from houses which have ridge extract systems. Also, where dust is exhausted towards the ground, in side extract systems	Lack of interception	No particular problems noted	N/A	Interception by vegetation – existing houses	Regular inspection of facilities and site

POLLUTION AND DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

All site personnel should be 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 purpose built swale, 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 swales and 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 MINNOR 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, the swale is to be 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

POTENTIONAL 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.