B2.6c Non Technical Summary

Sutton Veny Farm Poultry Unit

The Farm

It is proposed that a new, modern poultry development will be built on the existing poultry farm (Sutton Veny Farm) at Deverill Trading Estate between the village of Sutton Veny and Longbridge Deverill, which will be used to rear broiler chickens for meat production. Five poultry houses are planned, which will be approximately 97.6m x 23.2m. The total number of birds that will be housed at the start of each cycle will be approximately 44,780 with a maximum permit capacity of 223,900 bird places.

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 high volume 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.

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 a number of high volume 48" summer time use fans mounted in the rear gables of each of these buildings incorporated with these are large 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.

Production cycle

At the start of the cycle wood shavings/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 LPG fuelled space heaters. Up to 223,900 day old birds are placed across the site at a stocking density of approximately 19.8 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 galvanised steel bins. 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 spread to land in accordance with COGAP. The buildings are then washed down and disinfected ready for the next crop.

On average there are 7 crops per annum with a turnround of 5-7 days between crops. Mortalities are removed from the sheds daily and the numbers recorded.

Carcasses are stored on-site in metal containers ready for collection three times a week by an NFSS. The carcasses are disposed of in accordance with the Animal By Products Regulation 2005.