



DESIGN & ACCESS STATEMENT



DEVELOPMENT:	Erection of an extension to a free range egg production unit including silos and associated works
LOCATION:	Maesyneuadd Pontrobert Meifod Powys SY22 6JP
CLIENT:	PA & HS Davies

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1. Background

Maesyneuadd is a sheep and beef farm that also runs a poultry enterprise and extends to in excess of 250 acres of owner occupied agricultural land. Maesyneuadd is located less than a mile from the large village of Pontrobert.

Maesyneuadd has a large range of modern steel portal framed farm buildings including a silage clamp and muck stores which are used for animal housing, fodder storage and general farm storage.

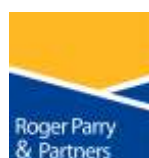
The farm business is run by PA & HS Davies, who run a successful sheep and beef enterprise along with a free range egg unit. The farm business is proposing to diversify further into free range egg production, this enterprise has been researched fully and they are confident that the business can be a success and supplement the current marginal farm profits.

Please see below Photographs of the site:



2. Proposal

The proposal is for an extension to a free range poultry building to provide a 12,000 free range bird egg laying production unit. The extension will be located adjoining the existing unit to the north of the current farmyard on land currently used as agricultural land. The extension will be approximately 72m x 15.3m wide, which will house 12,000 birds. The eggs would be conveyed into the control room area where they would be packed and stored. The birds will have direct access from both sides of the building to dedicated pasture which will be electric fenced to keep out predators. The birds are brought in as young laying stock and remain in the egg production unit for some 14



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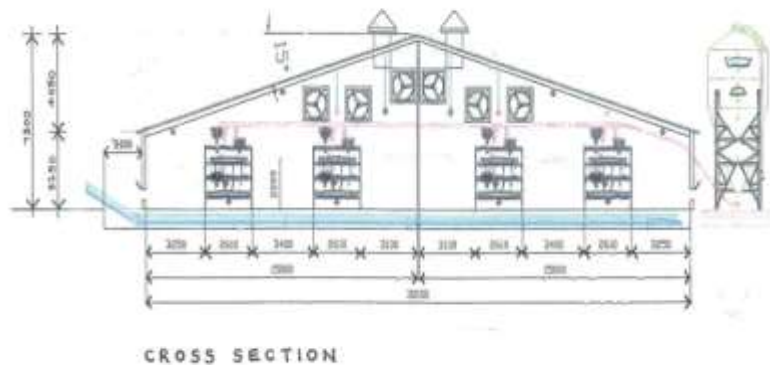
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months. After this time the flock is removed and the whole building fully cleaned down internally and the new flock introduced to restart the egg production cycle.



The extension proposed operates a multi tier system which allows a smaller shed as opposed to a flat deck system by having two tier perching decks for the laying hens within the building. These perching areas are floored with plastic slats which allow manure to drop through the flooring system. The manure from each of the tiers then falls onto an internal conveyor belt.



The conveyor belt system is operated every 5 - 7 days and removes approximately 7.5 tonnes from the internal conveyor belt systems via an external conveyor belt into a parked trailer outside the building. After 14 months the flock is removed and the whole building fully cleaned down internally and a new flock introduced to restart the egg production cycle.

Feed for the birds is stored in two external juniper green coloured, or a similar dark colour to be agreed with the local planning authority, steel hoppers and conveyed automatically to the building. The external steel hoppers will be located adjacent to the extension to the south elevation.

Adjoining the extension on the western end is a hard stoned roadway with a hard stoned apron for access for delivery and removal of the birds and for cleaning out the manure.



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The extension has a proposed roof pitch of 12.5° and an eaves height of 3.35m. The extension is of a low profile which helps to minimize its visual impact. The proposed extension would utilise 5 ridge mounted high velocity mechanical fans which thermostatically control the extension. The extension roof and sides will be clad with steel box profile sheeting coloured juniper green (or a colour to approved by the LPA) set above a low concrete base wall. The side elevations of the extension will have sheeted steel profile sides with concrete walls with pop holes for the birds to egress from the building. The west gable end will have two sheeted steel doors for vehicle access and will also have two passenger doors.

3. Site

The site is situated adjacent to the main farmstead at Maesyneuadd and adjoining the existing free range production unit. The site is located approximately 70 metres off the council maintained road. Please see appendix 1 for location plan.

The location of the extension has been carefully considered. The application site is set amongst the existing modern steel portal framed buildings one of which will adjoin the proposed extension at Maesyneuadd. The site is undulating grassland which benefits from ground level rising to the north side aiding the extension's integration into the landscape.

The western gable end will be well screened by the fact that the extension will be excavated into the ground level, with some tree and hedge planting.

The majority of the building will be screened by the existing farm yard and in that it is set down in the landscape however, we would suggest some group tree planting with broadleaf native trees in order to provide a natural screen.

There are no public footpaths affecting the proposed site.

The feed hoppers would be located adjacent to the extension.

The extension will be approximately 72m x 15.30m wide, which will house 12,000 birds. The extension has a proposed roof pitch of 12.5° and an eaves height of 3.35m.

4. Landscaping

The site is located on a grassland field with the benefit of land rising gradually to the north and west, forming a natural screen.



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The extension forms part of the farm complex of buildings. The proposal would adjoin the existing free range unit.

The western gable end will be well screened by the fact that the extension will be excavated into the ground level, with some tree and hedge planting.

There are no public footpaths that will be directly affected by the development.

5. Building Design

The extension forms part of the existing farm building complex and benefits from natural topography hiding the building from virtually all vantage points with additional landscaping proposed where required. The design will be low profile and the materials of the roof and sides will be clad with steel box profile sheeting coloured juniper green (or a colour to approved by the LPA) set above a low concrete base wall.

6. Free range laying hens



The birds have a laying cycle of 56 – 58 weeks. The birds are farmed to a free range system. The system utilizes a series of perches and feeders at different levels. The maximum stocking density is 9 birds per square metre and there must be at least 250cm squared of litter area/bird. Perches for the birds must be installed to allow 15 cm of perch per hen. There must be at least 10cm of feeder/bird and at least one drinker/10 birds.

There must be one nest for every 7 birds or 1 square metre of nest space for every 120 birds. Water and feeding troughs are raised so that the food is not scattered. The birds must have continuous daytime access to open runs which are mainly covered with vegetation and with a maximum stocking density of 2,500 birds per hectare. Within the system the birds must be inspected at least once a day. At the end of each laying period the respective houses are completely cleared and disinfected.



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7. Scratching Areas, Paddocks and Perimeter Fencing

In free range laying systems, good pasture management is essential if the ground is to remain in good condition and the problems of poaching and the build-up of parasitic intestinal worms and coccidian oocysts are to be avoided. The land surrounding the laying house will be divided into a series of paddocks which the birds are allowed to use for periods of up to 6 - 8 weeks each.



The length of time that the birds are allowed to use individual paddocks will vary depending on soil type, drainage, grass cover and weather conditions. The area immediately outside the poultry house tends to suffer the greatest amount of damage, so we propose that the ground adjacent to the pop holes should be covered with stones/pebbles. As well as providing health and welfare benefits the birds' feet will be cleaned as they enter the building providing cleaner eggs. Free range layers are attractive to predators.

Foxes are the most frequent cause of problems and can cause damage and often kill or maim large numbers of birds – far more than they are able to consume. We propose to use a 1.2 m semi permanent electric fence with netting which will be exactly the same as the one used on site shown above.

8. Vehicle Movements

The proposed free-range egg production unit extension will once in use need bulk food delivered to the farm by six or eight wheeler HGVs, the usual sized vehicle for agricultural use in this rural area. The feed will be delivered 3 times a month and stored in the silos on site. Also, the farming business has a provisional contract with a company to supply the free-range eggs, which will collect the eggs in a 7.5 tonne lorry three times a week. However, the feed deliveries and egg collections will take place at the same time as those for the existing free range unit, and therefore vehicle movements will not increase.

With regard to potential sustainable modes of transport, there are no public services, including bus services, passing near to the application site.



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The main labour force to be used in conjunction with the proposed development will be the existing farm workers who already live and work at Maesyneuadd and therefore have no need to leave the holding to access the proposed development.

9. Vehicle Routing

The proposed egg enterprise unit extension would be accessed from the Pontrobert to Dolanog Road, follow the public road for approximately a mile, then approach the site from the private drive. Considerable improvements to the access were made when planning was granted for the existing free range egg unit.

10. Drainage

Clean surface water from the roof of the building and clean surfaces will run into open and stone filled infiltration trenches and a piped system each side of the proposed building. It will be collected in an underground storage tank with a 2000 gallon capacity to be used for washing down purposes.

Any surplus clean water will be discharged into existing farm ditches. The aim is that the continuation flow will be controlled to not exceed the existing Greenfield run off rate.

At the wash down stage the clean water system around the yard will be switched to the underground dirty water tank.

Construction of the floor will incorporate a damp proof membrane preventing any dirty water percolating into the ground below the building. A slump in the floor will drain to a further below ground sealed tank, which will allow collection of any dirty water primarily arising from the washing down process at the end of the production cycle. This dirty water will then be taken by vacuum tanker to be spread on grassland in ownership of the applicant (as per the farm manure management plan). The dirty water tank will be constructed to be compliant with the SSAFO Regulations (Wales) 2010 Standards.

The clean and foul water drainage systems will be kept separate in order to ensure no pollution incident occurs to the environment.

11. Manure Storage & Disposal

The extension will produce an estimated 390 tonnes of poultry manure each 14 month cycle. The manure will be removed via conveyors every 5 -7 days set below the nesting



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and perching areas. Due to the manure being moved every 5 - 7 days there will be minimal manure stored within the building which will result in reduced pest activity especially flies. Manure produced will be a relatively dry product of a friable nature which can be readily dumped for storage, however all of the muck will be taken off the farm and utilised on family owned farmland. Dependant on the time of year the manure is removed from the extension, it would be spread directly on ground in accordance with good agricultural practice for soil and water and in accordance with the control of pollution, slurry and agricultural fuel regulations in line with the farm's manure management plan.

The land available for disposal is shown in the manure management plan. This is grassland and arable land with manure spread at correct rates it will be a useful asset for the business. The disposal areas mostly lie well away from other residential properties. Other local close family farmers have also indicated that they would be interested in taking some of the manure.

Please see manure management plan for detailed information.

12. Neighbourhood Notification Requirements

Verbal confirmation is given to any neighbouring properties within 200m of the fields utilised for manure spreading in advance of the date of cleaning out or spreading.

13. Cleaning Out

The extension proposed operates a multi tier system having two tiers perching decks for the laying hens within the building. These perching areas are floored with plastic slats which allow manure to drop through the flooring system. The manure from each of the tiers then falls onto an internal conveyor belt. The conveyor belt system is operated every 5 – 7 days and removes approximately 7.5 tonnes from the internal conveyor belt systems via an external conveyor belt into a parked trailer outside the building. The manure will be removed from the site using a sheeted tractor and trailer.

14. Emissions

The building design incorporates the use of mechanical ventilator extractor fans, 5 mechanical extractor fans will thermostatically control the extension. Therefore they tend to operate more frequently during hot weather. Efficient design of ventilation fans has minimised the number needed for this extension. Fans will be maintained and inspected in accordance with the manufacturers or suppliers instructions, this will minimise mechanical noise from the unit and also dust escape. Automated feeding by internal conveyor with augers direct from the sealed external feed hoppers will



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minimise dust creation. The insulated construction of the walls and roof also reduce sound transmission.

Please see the ammonia screening document for detailed analysis of the Ammonia and Nitrogen Deposition from the proposal.

15. Noise / Odour Management

The proposed poultry extension at Maesyneuadd shall have 5 mechanical extractor fans which will be used during periods of hot weather only. The proposed poultry extension will use natural ventilation from the pop holes of the poultry unit for the majority of the year. It is paramount that mechanical fans are provided within the building as they are used to control the temperature, it is vitally important to bird welfare during periods of hot weather. The table below details the environmental sound levels dB (A) for HER710/6/1 following numerous manufacturing trails:

Distance from Fan to Receptor - metres	Number of Fans				
	1	3	10	16	20
3	61	66	70	72	74
6	57	61	65	68	70
10	51	55	59	52	64
20	45	49	53	56	58
100	31	35	39	40	43
200	21	27	31	33	35
400	18	23	27	29	31

The above data has been compiled in line with BS848 Part Two (1985) and using the Technical Specification of the Mechanical Fan which confirms the fan selected will operate at a level of 61 dB (A) at 3 metres. When all 5 fans are in operation, the cumulative sound level should be in the range of between 23 and 27 dB (A) at 400 metres from the unit.

The nearest receptor to the proposed poultry extension at Maesyneuadd is The Carhouse at approximately 233 metres from the poultry extension. At this distance, the noise impact on the sensitive receptors based on 5 fans would be between 23 and 31 dB (A).

In considering an operational farm unit, it is recognised that a working farm unit would have a background noise level of 42 dB (A), the development proposed therefore is not excessive and would not result in complaints or disturbance to sensitive receptors.



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Mitigation:

The applicant is proposing the following mitigation as part of the proposal:

- 1) Movements of feed, birds and eggs to the site will be done so with full care and attention to all neighbours. All movements shall be restricted to daytime hours to respect neighbours thus meaning that movements shall only occur between 07:00 and 18:00.
- 2) Feed when transmitted to the feed bins is a normal occurrence on farm, however the applicant shall ensure that delivery is between 07:00 and 18:00.
- 3) All fans will be maintained by local electricians to ensure they are working properly and reducing any unplanned excessive noise.
- 4) All electrics within the poultry unit will be maintained so that they are fully operational and at no risk of failure within the unit – this is vital for Animal Welfare reasons and by law.
- 5) The birds within the unit are all female and therefore very quiet resulting in no noise impact upon local neighbours especially during the egg production period. Whilst the birds are placed in the unit and taken, we will ensure the operation is smoothly undertaken to prevent stress to the birds and no noise to the neighbours.

The fans shall be in a treated chamber which will have an insulated roof and walls which will exhaust into an insulated baffle area thus limiting the noise emanating from the poultry extension proposed. The cumulative noise impact of the poultry extension at Maesyneuadd will not exceed World Health Organisation Guidelines.

The design of the unit incorporates a slatted floor and conveyor belt mechanism for waste removal. The waste is removed every 5 - 7 days, so there will be minimal manure stored within the extension which will result in reduced pest activity especially flies. Manure produced will be a relatively dry product of a friable nature which can be readily dumped for storage either on external ground or within covered storage. The potential build up of manure is mitigated by the free range hen's freedom to access the adjoining fields. The surrounding paddocks are rotated and only occupied by birds for a short period of time.

16. Quality Standards

The eggs are produced and the chickens are managed to comply with the stringent conditions that are imposed by the RSPCA Freedom Food specification, which sets out the standards of welfare at all stages of the chickens life.

The unit will produce in line with Defra 'Code of Good Agricultural Practice' for the protection of water Appendix V approximately 390 tonnes of bedding/manure per batch (each 14 months). This can then be spread onto the farm land both grassland



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and arable land in accordance with the Control of Pollution of Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Regulations and the farms manure management plan. If the time of year is not appropriate for the spreading of the manure, an agreement has been reached with local family member farmers to take the manure and they have hard standing areas and existing buildings to store the manure until required.

Again guidance is found within Defra 'Code of Good Agricultural Practice' for the prevention of water Appendix III, which provides information on the land area required for spreading manure, which is 2.6 ha per 1000 laying hens. The majority of the manure will be spread on the remaining land on the farm especially the arable fields, agreements are in place for a local farmer to take the remainder of the manure.

17. Dead Bird Management & Pest Control

There are several reasons why the careful disposal of dead birds is an important part of the health management of systems :

-  Reduces the risk of disease spread back to the flock and other species.
-  Reduces the likelihood of carcasses being removed by scavengers, which can transmit disease.
-  Reduces the risk of blow flies (*Caliphora sp.*), which can also transmit disease.
-  NFS company registered firm Pointins are utilised

The dead birds will be collected by an approved contractor of the National Fallen Stock Disposal Scheme prior to this they will be stored in a secure container in line with the animal by-products Regulations 2003. Pest control for rats will be carried out by an approved agency. Preventative measures will be used to control flies to include fly screens and flies controls replaced periodically to prevent the flies entering the building from the outside.

18. Policy Context

Powys Unitary Development Plan 2001 – 2016

Policy GP1 Development Control

Criteria of the above policy:

1.The design, layout, size, scale, mass and materials of the development shall complement and where possible enhance the character of the area.



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2. The design, layout and lighting of the development shall minimise the potential for crime.

3. Features and designated or proposed sites of natural, historic, archaeological or built heritage interest shall not be unacceptably adversely affected and biodiversity and wildlife habitats shall be safeguarded wherever possible.

4. The amenities enjoyed by the occupants of nearby or proposed properties shall not be unacceptably affected by levels of noise, light, dust, odour, hours of operation or any other planning matter.

5. The development shall incorporate appropriate measures to protect water and soil quality and also for energy, water and waste efficiency and conservation.

6. The development shall incorporate adequate provision for drainage including the use of sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.

7. The development shall not be located in a high flood risk area unless in accordance with policy UDP SP14.

8. Adequate provision shall be made for highway access and parking in accordance with policy GP4.

9. Adequate utility services shall exist or be capable of being readily and economically provided without the unacceptable adverse effect on the surrounding environment.

10. Important trees, hedgerows, open spaces and other local features that contribute significantly to the quality and character of the local environment shall be safeguarded and, where practicable, be incorporated within the development.

11. Developments shall be landscaped using appropriate indigenous species or materials, which complement and enhance the character of the locality. Planting shall be carried out in the first available planting season, or in accordance with the stated planning condition, and any plants which die or are removed within 5 years shall be replaced with similar species.

Policy EC9 Agricultural Development

1. The proposed development would not cause any unacceptable adverse effects on Powys' landscape: the visual impact of proposals shall be reduced as follows:

- Buildings shall be carefully sited and designed to minimise their impact on the landscape and, wherever possible, grouped with existing buildings.



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- Buildings shall be designed and constructed of materials to take account of their surroundings. Reflective external surfaces should be avoided and roofs shall be dark coloured. Traditional building materials shall be considered in sensitive locations.
- Roadways and other engineering operations shall be integrated with the existing topography and landscape features and shall be designed to minimise any unacceptable adverse visual impact.

2. Proposals should take account of existing landscape features such as hedgerows and trees, which should be retained wherever possible. Additional landscaping measures will be required such as tree and shrub planting or earth mounding in particularly sensitive situations.

3. The proposed development shall be in accordance with all other relevant UDP policies including conservation policies in the environment chapter and in particular GP1 in the generic policies chapter.

Policy EC10 Intensive Livestock Units

Large scale proposals for intensive livestock units or extensions to existing units, including poultry housing will be permitted only where they would comply with relevant criteria in UDP policy EC1. In particular, the cumulative impact of successive developments upon the locality shall be taken into account.

19. Access Statement

Explain the adopted policy or approach to inclusive design and how policies relating to inclusive design in development plans and relevant local design guidance have been taken into account

Access by Disabled Persons

Applications will be permitted for the development of new buildings, public amenities, recreational spaces and, where practicable and reasonable, the changes of use or alterations to existing buildings, where suitable access is made to and within the building or amenity and adequate facilities are provided for people with disabilities.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) seeks to avoid discrimination against people with impairments and disabilities and for instance ensures that work premises do not disadvantage someone with a disability.



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The access arrangements have adopted an inclusive approach and aims to ensure that all users will have equal and convenient access to the site and buildings.

Explain how any specific issues, which might affect people's access to the development have been addressed

The design of the application will have full consideration for ease of access for disabled pedestrian use. Our full application submitted incorporates the following points:-

1. The car parking area will be located near to the principal entrance and is at the same level as the principal entrance.
2. Access from the car parking area to the principal entrance is by way hard landscaping, which is suitable for a disabled wheel chair.
3. The principal entrance is at a level threshold.
4. Easy access is obtained around the circumference of the building by way of hard landscaping.
5. All construction work to comply (where relevant) to Part M of the Building Regulations Act 2000, and also subsequent amendments.
6. All doors to be of disabled criteria.
7. All external doors to be 930mm minimum width.
8. All sockets and light switches to be in compliance with Part M with regard to the height from floor level.
9. All washing facilities are located on the same level (ground level).

The car parking facilities and access ways to and from the poultry building will be flat and even and unobstructed allowing the building to be accessed by all people including disabled people or people with impairments.

Detail how features, which ensure people's access to the development, will be maintained

The car parking facilities and access ways to and from the building will be maintained in such a way as to allow all people access to the building

All of the measures detailed above will be maintained in such a way that will allow all people access to / from and around the building. Also the facilities within the building will also be constructed and maintained in such a way to ensure people's access within the development.



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20. Community Safety

Site Security

Site security is critical throughout day and night to prevent the theft of equipment and livestock, which may injure or adversely affect the welfare of animals. This is critical in this case given the secluded location and its proximity to the public highway.

21. Environmental Design Statement

A design statement shall accompany all detailed applications and will describe the actions taken to design and adapt the development to fit its location. Wherever practicable, developments shall be designed to reduce energy consumption and maximise energy conservation and maximise energy conservation through the use of appropriate materials, design, layout and orientation.

The Powys UDP sets out the policy considerations for new development and changes of use in the County and has undergone both a Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment process in its preparation.

The strategic aims supporting sustainable development in the UDP are as follows:-

- To promote energy conservation and efficiency
- To encourage appropriate energy generation from renewable energy sources
- To strengthen design standards and promote good design across the County.

The prominent policies within the UDP are:-

- UDP Policy E7 – Solar Technologies
- UDP Policy GP3 – Design and Energy Conservation
- HP14 Sustainable Housing

Normally, because this building is over 1000m² the development would need to meet BREEAM 'Very Good' standard and achieve the mandatory credits for 'Excellent' under Ene 1 – reduction of CO₂ Emissions.

The proposed use is for a free range poultry unit, the building is very a specialist agricultural building and is designed to meet the substantial welfare needs of the chickens we feel that given the nature of the use of the building this won't be applicable.



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Our planning application has taken into consideration the following energy efficiency measures and technologies that can be incorporated alongside wider energy efficient design principles to ensure high energy performance.

The proposed building has been positioned and orientated (as far as possible) in order to maximise the use of natural daylight and solar energy. This is achieved where possible by orientating the building in such a way to maximise the potential for solar gain and reducing the need for energy consumption.

The building will be insulated (roof, walls and floors) according to the most recent building regulation standards in order to reduce heat loss in winter and excess solar gains in summer.

Wherever possible materials will be sourced and produced locally and will come from a source that can be renewed without harm to the environment. High quality reclaimed materials can save resources and may also provide a better match with the surrounding development. The scheme will avoid the use of tropical hardwood and look for timber which is certified as coming from sustainable sources. The materials used in this development to include the steel, box profile sheeting and fibre cement roof sheets, will come from a local source, using local steel fabricators and all from sources that can be renewed without harm to the environment.

It is intended that the building will include for a high efficiency condensing boiler (more than 90% efficient) which will reduce CO² emissions and also reduce energy consumption

The site is serviced by private water & mains electricity.

Surface water drainage will discharge into soak-away system.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Solutions (SUDS) will also be used within the development, by incorporating permeable materials for parking and other hard surfaced areas within the curtilage of the dwelling and soakaways would be used for surface water drainage.

The use of rainwater harvesting will be investigated as part of the accommodation within the roof space.

The development of this land will contribute to the aim of sustainability through the productive use of the above mentioned features.



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The above points will ensure that the properties are 'sustainable' in terms of its building design and the supply and use of energy in accordance with the Council's recommendations.

Other complimentary measures:-

We have considered that energy efficient design principles are also key to the success of schemes including if electricity is required to be supplied to the building that energy efficient light bulbs are used.

We also aim to:-

- Design out waste from the outset
- Minimise the energy used during the construction phase of the development through careful project planning
- Use reusable and recycled materials

We have also considered waste management control during the construction phase, and as far as possible all waste will be utilised on site, including all the topsoil excavated from the building site which will be used to form the bund on the northern side of the building where a landscaping scheme is planned.

22. Physical Context of the Development

The site is situated adjacent to the main farmstead at Maesyneuadd and adjoining the existing free range egg production unit, located approximately 70 metres off the council maintained road.

The location of the extension has been carefully considered, the application site is set amongst the existing modern steel portal framed buildings, one of which adjoins the proposed development. The site is undulating grassland field, which benefits from ground level rising to the north side therefore it will aid the integration of the extension into the landscape.

The proposed site is surrounded by agricultural land; agricultural land to the north, south, east and west of the site is within the control of the Applicant.

23. Social Context of the Development

The proposal is for a new free range poultry extension to provide a 12,000 free range bird egg laying production unit. The extension will be located to the north of the current farmyard on land currently used as permanent pasture. The building will be approximately 72m x 15.30m wide, which will house 12,000 birds.



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24. Economic Context of the Development

The farm business is run by a farm partnership of Mr & Mrs Phil Davies together with some part time help from their young family.









Farm businesses need to change and grow in response to market forces and legislation if they are to survive.

Poultry egg laying is becoming an important element in the Powys Agricultural economy.

Planning Policy Wales is supportive of diversification of agricultural enterprises.

The current market dictates that agriculture must adapt to meet consumer demands, the applicant has chosen to diversify to respond to the demand for free range eggs.

25. Conclusion

-  The proposal is an economic development that is supported by both local and national policy; it amounts to sustainable development that will improve the agricultural business located on site.
-  The building is sited within a natural hollow of the landscape and does not affect long distance views from amenity areas therefore minimising the impact of the building on the landscape, in addition to this there is a proposed landscaping planting scheme.
-  The building is intelligently and sympathetically designed and strikes a balance between practical and economic efficiency and minimal landscape impact.
-  Adequate provision is made for the disposal of foul and surface water drainage and animal wastes without risk to watercourses through a sustainable drainage technique.
-  Adequate provision is made for access and movement of machinery to avert the perpetuation, intensification or creation of traffic hazard.
-  The proposal is of an appropriate location, scale and type so as not to be detrimental to the amenities of any nearby existing residential properties.
-  Please be aware that this is a free range poultry unit and not an intensive livestock unit (battery unit).
-  This proposal has significant merit, fits within the policies of the development plan and national planning guidance, and it is respectfully requested that the submitted planning application be approved.



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