## Odour Management Plan

Planning Application for the Erection of a Poultry Rearing Unit Including Silos and All Associated Works

On behalf of B P Lewis & Son



# land & property professionals

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#### **Odour Management Plan**

#### **Introduction**

#### The following table sets out:

The likely sources of odour arising from a typical free poultry rearing unit The procedures to be followed at Pentre Farm in order to prevent or minimise odour levels

### Typical Odour Sources and Actions to be Taken to Minimise Odours

| Odour Related<br>Issue            | Potential Risks and Problems  | Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at Pentre Farm   | Completion date |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Manufacture and selection of feed | •Milling and mixing of compound feeds •The use of<br>poor quality and odorous ingredients •Feeds which are<br>'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased<br>excretion and litter moisture and emissions of<br>ammonia and other odorous compounds to air | •No on-site milling. Mixing of wheat with feed takes place within a closed building •Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist •Feed is supplied only from UKASTA accredited feed mills, so that only approved raw materials are used | In place        |
| Feed delivery and storage         | •Spillage of feed during delivery and storage •Creation of dust during feed delivery  | •Feed delivery systems are sealed to minimise atmospheric dust<br>•Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up •The<br>condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or<br>leaks can be identified •                                     | In place        |
| Ventilation<br>system             | •Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to<br>high humidity and wet litter •Inadequate system design,<br>causing poor dispersal of odours  | •The ventilation system is regularly adjusted according to the age<br>and requirements of the flock •The ventilation system is designed to<br>efficiently remove moisture from the house   | In place        |

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|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Litter<br>management      | •Odours arising from wet litter (see above) •The use of<br>insufficient or poor quality litter •Spillage of water from<br>drinking systems •Disease outbreaks, leading to wet<br>litter | <ul> <li>Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include:-• Use of cupped nipple drinking systems which minimise spillage •Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation •Concrete floors to prevent water ingress</li> <li>Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding •Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary</li> <li>The litter used would be sawdust as this is proved to have the best effect of reducing ammonia production</li> </ul> | In place        |
| Carcass disposal          | Disposal of carcasses   | •Carcasses are placed in the storage containers immediately after<br>they are removed from the house •They are collected by an<br>approved contractor on a regular basis  | In place        |
| House Clean Out           | •Creation of dust associated with litter removal from<br>houses •Use of odorous products to clean houses  | •Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered •Only approved and suitable products are used   | In place        |
| Used litter               | •Storage of used litter on site •Transport of litter and applications to land   | •There is no storage of used litter outside the houses at any time<br>•Litter is transported in covered trailers • All litter is spread on land<br>which is under the control of the farming business. A full risk<br>assessment has been undertaken to ensure the availability of<br>enough land for the amount of manure to be produced   | In place        |
| Dirty water<br>management | •'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out •Applications of dirty water to land  | •Areas around the front of the houses are concreted and remain<br>clean during the production cycle •At clean-out, dirty water is<br>directed to underground tanks for storage. It is then spread onto<br>land, under the control of the farming business.  | In place        |