Odour Management Plan

Planning Application for a Poultry Unit at Ty Nant, Talybont, Ceredigion, SY24 5DN

On behalf of E Evans & Co

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Odour Management Plan

Introduction

The following table sets out:

The likely sources of odour arising from a typical poultry unit
The procedures to be followed at Ty Nant in order to prevent or minimise odour levels

Typical Odour Sources and Actions to be Taken to Minimise Odours

Odour Related Issue	**Potential Risks and Problems**	**Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at Ty Nant**	**Completion date**
Manufacture and selection of feed	•Milling and mixing of compound feeds •The use of poor quality and odorous ingredients •Feeds which are 'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and emissions of 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 •Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately swept up •The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified •	In place
Ventilation system	•Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and wet litter •Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours	•The ventilation system is regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the flock •The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house	In place

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at Ty Nant	Completion date
Litter management	•Odours arising from wet litter (see above) •The use of insufficient or poor quality litter •Spillage of water from drinking systems •Disease outbreaks, leading to wet litter	•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 •Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding •Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary .The litter used would be sawdust as this is proved to have the best effect of reducing ammonia production	In place
Carcass disposal	• Disposal of carcasses	•Carcasses are placed in the storage containers immediately after they are removed from the house •They are collected by an approved contractor on a regular basis	In place
House Clean Out	•Creation of dust associated with litter removal from 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 •Litter is transported in covered trailers • All litter is spread on land which is under the control of the farming business. A full risk assessment has been undertaken to ensure the availability of enough land for the amount of manure to be produced	In place
Dirty water 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 clean during the production cycle •At clean-out, dirty water is directed to underground tanks for storage. It is then spread onto land, under the control of the farming business.	In place