Odour Management Plan

Planning Application for a Poultry Installation at Land at Upper Maenllwyd, Kerry, Newtown, Powys, SY16 4NB

On behalf of Gwyn Jones & Partners



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 intensive poultry unit The procedures to be followed at Land at Upper Maenllwyd in order to prevent or minimise odour levels

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

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 Upper Maenllwyd	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