

Environmental Risk Assessment – Old Rush Farm

Risk & Sources	Potential Receptors	Possible Pathways	Are the risks acceptable and can they be screened out	Control Measures (If risks are too high)
Noise and Vibration (Agricultural activities e.g. mucking out, washing, feed deliveries etc)	None within 400m, local community houses within 1km.	Prevailing winds may carry sound longer distances, especially during winter months when green shields (vegetation) are less prevalent.	Risk are acceptable due to proximity of local residences. Site curfew in place with local parish council of 7am to 7pm operational hours to avoid noise nuisance. Agreement also in place to inform secretary of parish council immediately should out of hours deliveries etc be required.	Noise abatement measures could be added such as evergreen hedges. Noise monitoring could be initiated to substantiate or refute potential claims of noise nuisance.
Effluent Discharge to Surface or Groundwater e.g. wash out slurries	Site porous surfaces, attenuation pond and 'East Goit Sewer.'	Stoned areas between houses, attenuation pond drainage channels becoming backed up or overwhelmed during high wash-water yield.	Risks are acceptable due to strict control measures of directed effluent channels from poultry houses to underground systems and subsequently to holding tanks, managed by site divertor valves being managed to prevent erroneous discharge via clean water systems.	If risks too high, additional capacity for holding effluent could be considered adding a third tank. Further kerbing around site concreted areas could be installed. Strict management of the divertor system and wash down process mitigates a high portion of any environmental risks.
Odour discharge (Poultry Houses)	None within 400m, local community houses within 1km	Prevailing winds may carry odours from the poultry houses further than normal, particularly during times of thinning, depopulation and cleaning out.	Risk are acceptable with strict management of litter conditions ensuring livestock bedding is always kept as dry and friable as possible. Sites using extremely low dust generating sunflower by-product for initial bedding and low dust wood shavings for top up bales.	Cease mucking activities if odour excessive. Odour level monitoring conducted by boundary 'sniff-testing' and recorded weekly to ascertain trends.

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Emissions from site Generator	Local vicinity and atmosphere.	Site generator not being regularly serviced and/or operated outside of the permitted levels.	Acceptable risk due to generator being emergency use only apart from testing of 1hr per week to meet assurance scheme standards. Generators are serviced every six months and reports given.	Replace old inefficient units with newer to ensure maximum fuel efficiency and minimal emission levels.
Bio-aerosols (Dusts)	Local vicinity and atmosphere.	Roof and gable end fans depositing to atmosphere. Generated dusts during bedding replacement.	Dusts are emitted above 5.5m to atmosphere, minimal dusts are generated. Monitoring of building roofs, service buildings and vehicles for dust levels is ongoing by the site management teams.	Use as dust free substrate for bedding as possible and dampen down house dusts during extremely dry periods and during muck out periods using the installed misting systems.
Waste's e.g. plastics, cardboard, food wastes.	Local community and wider areas during collection and disposal.	Wastes falling out of skips and waste receptacles. Wastes blowing around site.	Risks are acceptable due to business contract with Biffa Waste to use lidded waste receptacles in line with legal frameworks of general, recyclable and food wastes.	Further waste solutions available to manage high waste yields e.g. cardboards etc from boxes, these can be disposed of by local skip companies accompanying waste transfer notes viewable during site inspections.
Feedstuff Spillages	Ground pollution.	Feed spillages onto nearby hardcore and drainage channels.	Feed is held in purpose-built silos of incredibly good solid steel construction and feed is delivered inside enclosed blow pipes and auger systems. Repairs conducted immediately on damaged systems.	No further controls required at this time.
Chemical Spillage	Groundwater, ground pollution.	Chemical spillages entering drainage system.	Sites have dedicated spill kits and clean up facilities and are trained how to deal with accidents/incidents relating to chemicals.	Installation of specific COSHH cabinet with integrated bund and ventilation system.

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			All chemicals held on site on volumes above 10L are kept in banded containers.	
Rodent Control	Local and wider community.	Rodents (particularly rats) exploring local area becoming nuisance to residents.	No nearby residents outside of farm operations team, however rodent control is outsourced to external contractor visiting at least once every 28 days and providing both site visitation report and site environmental risk assessment at each visit.	Frequency of visits to monitor activity can be increased during high activity periods e.g. winter.
Vehicle Strike	Site equipment.	Damage to gas tanks, feed silos, fuel storage tanks.	Feed silos are positioned in a way, so vehicles cannot strike them or have impact protection via steel bollards. LPG tanks protected by steel barrier system. Fuel storage is integrated into generator housing.	Strict one-way system if applicable.
LPG Heating	Local and atmosphere.	Emissions to atmosphere via exhaust pipes.	LPG heaters serviced twice per year for efficiency of use. New units installed when old ones become inefficient.	Installation of additional heat exchange units would reduce the amount of LPG used and overall burden of use on the LPG system.
Ammonia Emissions	Local and atmosphere.	Emissions to atmosphere.	Emission levels are monitored during each crop my manual measurements of NH3 levels. Annual reporting via PIR portal indicates levels of emissions by numbers of birds placed.	Abatement measures if required if emissions become too high. Site currently well within screening limits.
Nitrogen & Phosphorus Emissions	Exported areas of muck and wastewater	Emissions to local area during third party removals and	Emission levels are monitored by annual P and N reporting via EA portal. All parameters well within guidelines. Feed rations show	Changes to diet considered and under constant review.

	disposal via third parties.	land spread activities.	decreasing levels of protein and phosphorous during the growth of the livestock.	
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Diesel Spillage	Watercourse	Spillage from tank into local watercourse causing hydrocarbon pollution.	Diesel contained in bespoke bunded, double skinned container beneath the site generator. Waste oils are removed by third party and disposed of in accordance with legal requirements.	Soil and ground water monitoring could be undertaken around generator location to ensure no hydrocarbon emissions have occurred.