Appendix 3 – Environmental Risk Assessment, Willow View Farm, 10/02/25

Table 1 Assessment of Odour Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
N/A – no neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 metres of the installation						

Table 2 Assessment of Noise Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
N/A – no neighbouring dwelling houses within 400 metres of the installation						

Table 3 Assessment of Fugitive Emissions Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			Managing the risk		Assessing the risk	
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
To air						
Ammonia Source: Poultry housing and manure/dirty water storage and removal	Poultry and staff: high levels can cause respiratory problems also perceived as a nuisance as it contributes to odours Surrounding vegetation: direct toxic effect and changes to sensitive ecosystems Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment and acidification of soils	Air	Measures as described in 'How to Comply – Intensive Farming'. Mitigation measures as for odour. Feed formulated and rations periodically reviewed to accommodate bird requirements and to minimise amount of ammonia produced. Ventilation and heating control systems designed to provide optimal environment and regularly monitored and maintained. Regular monitoring of dirty water tank contents and maintenance of facilities and equipment. Manure exported from site immediately after removed from poultry houses.	The impact of ammonia on air emissions from the installation has been assessed using the H1 methodology and detailed air dispersion modelling The results demonstrate that there will be little likelihood of impact to nearby wildlife sites	Aerial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems Respiratory problems in humans and mammals	Not significant
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air	Detailed biosecurity precautions in place, eg. frequent stock inspection, use of disinfectants and appropriate clean overalls, boots, etc for staff, visitors and contractors, to prevent spread of	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant if carefully managed

			disease. Secure site visitor policy. Livestock monitored for signs of disease and incidents reported quickly. Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input in place.			
To water						
Nutrients such as N and P plus organic matter Source: Wash water run off to nearby water course	Nutrient leaching from soil to surface waters and groundwater, causing eutrophication and increased biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of watercourses	Land	Wash water runoff is diverted to underground storage tanks. Curbing prevents wash water entering the nearby water course. Used bedding/feed spilled on yard/roadways during clean out is cleaned up.	Unlikely	Pollution of water course leading to eutrophication and poisoning of flora and fauna	Not significant if carefully managed
Spillages from storage and use of fuel/chemicals.	Vulnerably groundwater beneath site	Land	Accident/incident Management Plan in place in which operatives are trained against. Management techniques employed aimed at avoiding or minimising use where possible. Use of approved chemicals only. Generator fuel tank bunded and compliant with legislation.	Unlikely	Contamination of surface and groundwaters Killing of flora and fauna	Not significant
Ammonia from storage of dirty water	Sensitive nature and conservation sites identified in preapplication screening	Air	As for odour and ‘To water’ above Dirty water tank underground. Emptied after each washdown.	Likely	Direct toxic effect on trees, nutrient enrichment and	Not significant if carefully managed

					acidification of soils Changes to sensitive ecosystems	
Waste materials, packaging, etc. Source: Non-organic waste storage and disposal	Neighbouring dwellings and surrounding habitats and countryside	Land	Policy to avoid production where possible. Dedicated storage areas and Facilities. Collected by licensed contractors for re-cycling or disposal.	Unlikely	Amenity value of countryside spoilt by rubbish Possibility of causing harm to wildlife	No significant

Table 4 Assessment of Accident Risk

What do you do that can harm and what could be harmed?			**Managing the risk**		**Assessing the risk**	
Hazard	**Receptor**	**Pathway**	**Risk management**	**Probability of exposure**	**Consequence**	**What is the overall risk?**
What has the potential to cause harm?	**What is at risk? What do I wish to protect?**	**How can the hazard get to the receptor?**	**What measures will you take to reduce the risk? If it occurs, who is responsible for what?**	**How likely is this contact?**	**What is the harm that can be caused?**	**What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence**
Spillages from chemical handling and storage areas	Potentially polluting liquids flow over yard to clean drain inlet, ditch/stream and surrounding land Also vulnerable groundwater beneath site	Flowing over yard or through cracks in poor impermeable surface and through the ground	Accident Management Plan in Place. Infrastructure monitored and repaired where required. Infrastructure design includes appropriate containment Measures. Minimal stock of chemicals held at the site – footdip chemical stored in granular form.	Very unlikely	Contamination of local groundwater and potential nearby abstractions	Not significant with measures indicated

			Foot dips held in plastic containers with fitted lids.			
Fuel oil in storage tank/vehicles escaping the containment	Land, local water course, air	The surface water drainage system, air	Regular inspection in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedures. Generator fuel tank includes bund and tank located to prevent vehicles damaging tank.	Very unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant
Spillage of manure, feed and fuel due to operator error when loading and unloading	Land, local water course, air	The surface water drainage system, air	Standard operating procedures applied for loading and unloading with full trained operators carrying out specific tasks. Any spillage of feed around the bins and tanks is immediately cleaned up using materials which are stored nearby. The condition of feed bins and tanks is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified in accordance with the site maintenance and inspection procedure. Barriers are in place around feed bins to prevent collision. All suppliers are supervised while on site.	Very unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant
Failure to contain firewater or off-site pollutants	Ditches, local water course		Accident Management Plan in Place. Firewater to divert into dirty water tanks.	Unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse and surrounding land	Not significant

Incorrect disposal of wash water	Clean drain, ditches, local water course and soakaways	Drains, ditches, land	Staff trained in correct operation Procedures All drains marked and shown on drainage plan.	Unlikely	Contamination of ground and surface waters	Not significant
Acts of vandalism which cause damage to structures and fittings	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, water	Good security – CCTV in operation, perimeter fencing, hedging and entrance gate.	Low	Contamination of soil and or water	Low
Flooding and other storm damage	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, drains, water courses	Good site layout and design and maintenance of site infrastructure and local flood defences. Observe weather forecasts and weather warnings.	Low	Water and soil pollution	Low
Fire	Poultry, staff, buildings, fuel, chemicals, bedding, feed, local habitats and neighbouring dwellings	Air	Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment	Unlikely	Toxic smoke and other pollutants, surface run-off from firefighting water, surface run-off from failed storage tanks, pipes and stores Exploding gas and fuel canisters and containers Increased numbers of dead birds for disposal Dust and fibres from sheet building material which may contain asbestos	Low

Below ground dirty water tank and pipe ruptures/overflows (including used disinfectant)	Dirty water flows over yard to clean drain inlet at the back of the office and into local water course	The water surface drainage system	Curbing to prevent water entering nearby water courses Use of Defra/BEIC approved disinfectants. Tanks emptied after each wash cycle therefore no dirty water stored for long periods of time. Tanks indicated on Site Plan. Contact office or duty manager. If necessary contact Environment Agency	Unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant