CRESTWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

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Shoby Poultry Partnership

Environmental Risk Assessment

Application for a Bespoke Environmental Permit

at

Fosseway 775, Thrussington, Melton Mowbray, LE7 4TG

Report Reference: CE-FW-2414-RP04-ERA-FINAL (2.0)

Report Date: 08 October 2024

Produced by Crestwood Environmental Ltd.

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ENVIRONMENT	LANDSCAPE	NOISE	LIGHTING
ECOLOGY	HERITAGE	WATER	TREES
MINERALS / WASTE	AIR QUALITY	LAND QUALITY	VISUALISATION

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Issued Version Status	Date Produced	Written / Updated by:	Checked & Authorised by:
Final	**23/10/2023**	Andrew Abbott Principal Environmental Consultant	Kate Brady Principal Environmental Consultant
Final 2.0	**08/10/2024**	Rowena Maitland Senior Environmental Consultant	Kate Brady Principal Environmental Consultant

This report has been prepared in good faith, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, based on information provided or known available at the time of its preparation and within the scope of work agreement with the client.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Crestwood Environmental Ltd ('Crestwood'), was commissioned by Shoby Poultry Partnership. to undertake an Environmental Permit application for the expansion of the facility at Fosseway 775, Thrussington, Melton Mowbray, LE7 4TG ('the Site'). This document represents the accompanying Environmental Risk Assessment.

1.1.2 A site location plan is provided in Drawing CE-FW-2414-DWG01. Sensitive receptors within 100m and 400m have been identified, shown in Drawings CE-FW-2414-DWG07 and CE-FW-2414-DWG08, respectively.

1.1.3 Flood Zones proximate to the Site have been identified in CE-FW-2414-DWG03 and it is noted that the Site is located within a Flood Zone 1. Areas at risk of surface water flooding have been identified in CE-FW-2414-DWG04. Only the southernmost part of the Site is at low risk of surface water flooding (with a 0.1 percent annual chance of flooding).

1.1.4 The Site is located immediately adjacent to the A46 Fosseway dual carriageway and covers an area of 0.89 hectares (ha).

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**
Moderately offensive odours related to feed - using poor quality & odorous ingredients or unbalanced nutrients leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and emissions of ammonia and other odorous compounds.	People in neighbouring households. The closest is 795 Fosseway, 400 metres to the north. Within 500 m there are only two receptors – the aforementioned and North Hill Farm, 440 m to the south.	Air	Measures are described in EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note (SGN): How to comply – Intensive Farming: • No on-site milling or mixing; • Feed specifications prepared by feed compounders nutrition specialist; • Feed only supplied from certified mills in an assurance scheme so only approved raw materials are used; • Protein reduced in accordance with SGN EPR 6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'	Somewhat unlikely Feed sourced for UFAS accredited mills and diet formulated by poultry nutritionist.	Odour annoyance	Not significant
Odour from feed delivery and storage	Neighbouring residential houses	Air	Feed delivery will be sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. Any spillage of feed around the bins is immediately swept up. The condition of the feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
Odour arising from problems with housing ventilation system. Inadequate air movement in the	Neighbouring residential houses	Air	Ventilation system will be regularly adjusted according to the age and requirements of the flock. The ventilation system will be designed to efficiently remove	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

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house leading to high humidity and wet litter. Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours			moisture from the house. Standy generator used when electricity supply is disrupted and is critical for bird welfare – ventilation, heating, monitoring and pumping drinking water etc., will prevent increasing odorous emissions from new houses reliant on fan ventilation Recording of humidity (target 55-60%) on flock cards.			
Moderately offensive odours arising from problems with wet litter owing to using too little, or poor quality, litter, water spillage from drinking systems or disease outbreaks	Neighbouring residential houses	Air	Controls on feed and ventilation help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation, concrete floors to prevent water ingress, and stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding. Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
Carcass disposal – inadequate storage of carcasses on-Site. On-Site disposal of carcasses by incineration.	Neighbouring residential houses	Air	Carcasses are placed in sealed containers immediately after they are removed from the house.	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
House clean out	Neighbouring residential houses	Air	Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the	Possible	Odour annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed.

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			trailer is covered. There is no storage of used litter on-Site. Litter is transported in covered trailers. Most of the litter is sent for land spreading under the control of a separate farming business. A written agreement is in place with A.C. Birkle & Wright's Agriculture.			
Dust from litter and feed	Neighbouring residential houses: nuisance, contributes to odours. Human health – inhalation. Surrounding vegetation – covers leaves and inhibits photosynthesis. Surrounding land – nutrient enrichment of soils.	Air	Use of suitable litter materials. Use of pelleted feed deliveries in sealed containers. Litter is tipped into trailers from minimal height. Trailers are covered when full. All air and dust is ventilated via gable end and roof fans, with the exception of Shed 4 which has five sidewall fans on each side. Measures as described in 'EPR Intensive Farming – How to Comply'. Poultry litter to be maintained in as dry and friable condition as possible. Feed to be formulated to match flock requirements.	Somewhat unlikely	Nuisance – dust on surrounding vegetation, cars, clothing, roads. Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation.	Not significant if managed.
Dust from bedding	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Chopped straw for bedding delivered in plastic-wrapped bales. Bales opened in the houses rather than outside, which would be dustier.	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance Dust on cars / clothing	Not significant.

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			New bedding used for each batch of chickens, avoiding using broken-down and dusty bedding.			
Dust from ventilation	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Ventilation and heating systems regularly adjusted to match age and requirements of birds. Ventilation from high velocity fans. Cleaning and removing dust from vents.	Probable	Causing annoyance Dust on cars / clothing	Not significant if carefully managed.
Dust from cleaning houses	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Measures as described in 'EPR Intensive Farming – How to Comply'. Cleaning and removal of dust from vents Litter carefully loaded directly into trailers positioned close to entrance of each house Litter tipped into trailers from minimal height Trailers covered before leaving Site No litter stored on Site No double handling	Probable	Causing annoyance Dust on cars / clothing / surrounding vegetation	Not significant if carefully managed.
Ammonia from poultry housing and litter	Neighbouring residential houses. Surrounding vegetation – direct toxic effect and changes to ecosystems.	Air	Measures as described in 'EPR Intensive Farming – How to Comply'. Litter kept dry and friable. Feed formulated to match flock requirements Complaints to be recorded and	Somewhat unlikely	Aerial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees. Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems	Not significant.

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	Surrounding land – nutrient enrichment of soils.		referred to the Site manager for investigation or follow-up action.			
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air / direct contact	Measures as described in 'EPR Intensive Farming – How to Comply'. Bio-security measures will be maintained to prevent spread of disease. Signs warning people against unauthorised entry to the installation or buildings. Disinfectants for cleaning houses and boot dips. Clean protective clothing for staff and visitors. Frequent stock inspection.	Somewhat unlikely	Human and livestock health implications.	Not significant if managed carefully.
Noise problems from large vehicles travelling to and from the farm. Mobile source.	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	No immediate neighbours. Feed can be delivered at any time. Catching of birds often has to take place at night but all vehicles are maintained so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the Site.	Possible	Noise annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed.
Large vehicles on site for delivering feed, catching of birds at end of the growing period, removal of used litter from houses,	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Vehicles to be well maintained and driven around the site slowly. Engines to be switched off when not in use.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.

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removal of dirty water from underground tanks.						
Small vehicles travelling to and from the farm (e.g. staff and visitor's cars, courier deliveries etc.)	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Highest risk is from the catcher's van, due to likelihood of night-time arrival, this must be driven slowly onto the Site. Other small vehicles may arrive during the normal working day and are therefore considered low risk. Complaints to be referred to the Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.
Alarm system and standby generator	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Measures as described in 'EPR Intensive Farming – How to Comply'. Noise levels emitted from alarms will not exceed levels required to alert persons working on the Site. Standy generator regularly maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. Weekly system test (required by law) will be carried out during the daytime of the normal working week at a time to minimise causing annoyance. Complaints to be referred to the Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action.	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant if carefully managed.
Feed transfer from	Neighbouring	Air	Vehicles are well maintained and	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.

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lorry to bins	residential houses.		are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised			
Operation of fans	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.
Chickens	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Noise from birds is not considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.
Personnel	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	Staff, catchers and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.
Repairs	Neighbouring residential houses.	Air	If repairs to the Site are required, the work is undertaken with due regard for possible noise nuisance and during the normal working day. In the event of major repair work being undertaken which is likely to cause significant noise and disruption, neighbouring residents will be notified.	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant.
Spillages from pesticide handling and storage areas	Groundwater beneath the Site	Cracks in impermeable surface / through permeable ground	Repair infrastructure and design appropriate containment measures	Very unlikely – superficial groundwater is also noted to be of low vulnerability	Contamination of local groundwater and potential nearby abstractions	Not significant.
Fuel oil in storage tank escaping	Local water courses	Surface water	Regular inspection in accordance with site maintenance and	Very unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant.

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containment		drainage	inspection procedure. Barriers in place to prevent vehicles damaging equipment. If spillage occurs, oil spill equipment is located nearby. Regular checks carried out on fuel tank bunding and collision barriers.			
Feed spillage	Local water courses	Surface water drainage	Any spillage of feed around the bins is immediately swept up. The condition of feed bins is frequently visually checked.	Unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant.
Fire in buildings and water run-off from fire water	Broilers, site workers, buildings, fuel, bedding, feed, local habitats, neighbouring dwellings Local drains/watercourses	Air Surface water drainage	Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment Monitoring system and alarms in place Staff training undertaken Locate firefighting equipment/call emergency services Change diverter valve to direct firewater to the tank. Drain inlets to be covered by sandbags Flammable materials stored away from the poultry houses to reduce fire hazards.	Unlikely	Death of birds Contamination of groundwater/local watercourses Smoke/local nuisance Risk of fire spreading to other areas	Not significant

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Flooding	Surrounding land, surface and ground water	Land, drains and watercourses	Entire site in flood zone 1 Observe weather forecasts and warnings Keep drains clear and maintained	Low	Water and soil pollution	Low

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