Thurlby Odour Management Plan

This Plan has been prepared in line with the sites EPR permit because there are sensitive receptors (neighbouring dwelling houses) within 400 metres of the installation. The following table sets out:-

- The likely sources of odour arising from a typical layer unit
- The procedures followed or planned at Thurlby in order to prevent or minimise odour levels

Typical Odour Sources and Actions Taken to Minimise Odours

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risks and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at Orby Farm	Completion date
Feed delivery and storage	• Spillage of feed during delivery and storage • Creation of dust during feed delivery	• Feed delivery systems are sealed in silos 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	
Ventilation system	• Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and wet manure • Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours	• The ventilation system is regularly adjusted according to the requirements of the flock • The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house • Vent exterior boxes brushed regularly to remove any build up of feathers and dust. • Faulty ventilation systems are classed as priority for repairs.	
Manure management	• Odours arising from wet manure (see above) • Spillage of water from drinking systems • Disease outbreaks, leading to wet manure	• Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain manure quality. Additional controls include:- • Use of nipple drinking systems which minimise	

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		spillage • Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation • Concrete floors to prevent water ingress • Air drying of manure by ventilating manure pit • Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary	
Carcass disposal	• Inadequate storage of carcasses on site	• Carcasses are stored initially in a locked suitable bin. • Carcasses are collected by a competent, licensed third party and are incinerated off site immediately after they are removed by the third party.	
House Clean Out	• Creation of dust associated with manure removal from houses • Use of odorous products to clean houses	• Manure is transferred twice weekly from sheds via enclosed conveyor into farm trailers. Then transported to LJF farm for fertiliser. • Houses cleared and washed out before restocking.	
Manure storage	• Transport of manure and applications to land	• Manure is transported in covered trailers. • Manure is land-spread under the control of a separate LJF or third-party farming business. A written agreement is in place for third-party businesses.	
Dirty water management	• 'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out • Applications of dirty water to land	• Areas around the house 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 a separate farming business. A written agreement is in place	