Odour Management Plan for Friars Farm

The nature of livestock farming means that preventing odour generation at source is rarely possible as animals are inherently odorous. However, there are many things that can be done, often at low cost, to minimise odour or to prevent it reaching neighbours.

The Environmental Risk Assessment submitted to apply to vary permitted activities from rearing of ducks to rearing broilers identified sources of odour with moderate potential to cause annoyance, although no significant increase in odour is to be expected result of the changes. Created and updated this odour management plan (OMP) to support the overall environmental management system in place. The overriding principle is to ensure day-to-day activities are carried out in accordance with the OMP so there is no reasonable cause for annoyance to people outside the installation boundary. No cause for annoyance is expected; the operator has no record or recollections of any odour concerns or complaints and will continue to foster good relations with neighbours.

Actions and contingency actions in this OMP are best available techniques (BAT) in accordance with Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document 2017, Environment Agency (2010) EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note; How to comply – Intensive Farming v2; Appendix 4 Odour management at intensive livestock installations, Odour Management: comply with your environmental permit on the government website at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/odour-management-comply-with-your-environment-permit (especially for monitoring and responding to complaints), and Environment Agency (2013) Poultry Industry Good Practice Checklist.

Identified sensitive receptors within 400m of the installation boundary (excluding four dwellings occupied by owners and farmworkers in control of the installation) from a desk top study shown in Table 1 and Figure 1: -

Table 1. Friars Farm sensitive receptors within 400m

Nº	Receptor	Address	NGR	Direction	Distance from boundary metres
1	Residential	1 New Cottages, Edge's Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QH	TM 21638 92758	N	226
2	Residential	2 New Cottages, Edge's Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QH	TM 21636 92757	N	224
3	Residential	Threeways, Brick Kiln Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QJ	TM 21750 92899	N	390
4	Residential	The Old Rectory, Brick Kiln Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QJ	TM 21775 92816	N	317
5	Residential	1 Rectory Bungalows, Brick Kiln Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QJ	TM 21827 92878	NNE	393
6	Residential	2 Rectory Bungalows, Brick Kiln Lane, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QJ	TM 21841 92876	NNE	398
7	PROW	Public right of way (footpath)	TM 21822 92679	NE	220
8	Residential	Church Cottage, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21836 92609	NE	192

9	Residential	Little Friars, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21772 92590	NE	128
10	POW	St John The Baptist Church, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21828 92558	ENE	167
11	PROW	Public right of way (footpath)	TM 21797 92549	ENE	134
12	Residential	Manor Bungalow, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21802 92517	ENE	135
13	Residential	Friars Farm Farmhouse, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21751 92545	ENE	89
14	Residential	Morningthorpe Manor, Morningthorpe, NR15 2QL	TM 21773 92421	E	128
15	Residential	Blacksmith's Cottage, The Green, Morningthorpe, NR15 2RZ	TM 21578 92008	S	388
16	PROW	Public right of way (footpath)	TM 21515 92418	W	12

NGR and distance from government website at magic.defra.gov.uk

Fig 1. Friars Farm locations of sensitive receptors within 400m

Wind direction is defined as the direction from which the wind is blowing. According to the Met Office Eastern England climate report - as Atlantic depressions pass by the UK the wind typically starts to blow from the south or south-west but later comes from the west or north-west as the depression moves away. Directions between south and north-west account for the majority of occasions and the strongest winds nearly always blow from this range. Averaged across the year the prevailing wind direction is from the southwest.

Residential dwellings have high sensitivity and reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity, and where people would reasonably be expected to be present continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods. Public rights of way (footpaths) likely to have low sensitivity – where the enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected, or there is transient exposure, where people would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use. The following table sets out: -

- Likely sources of odour from a typical intensive poultry unit
- Actions taken at Friars Farm to prevent or minimise odour levels
- Contingency actions to limit exposure to elevated odour emissions beyond the installation boundary.

Table 2. Summary of responsibilities at Friars Farm

No.	Routine action	Responsible
1	Check and empty cyclone dust separators	Farmworkers
2	Use macerator and pressure washer inside a trailer	Farmworkers
3	Monitoring feed deliveries and clearing up outside spillages	Drivers
4	Inspecting feeding equipment inside and outside the poultry houses	Farmworkers
5	Inspecting ventilation fans and switching on and off	Farmworkers
6	Inspecting gable end fans and switching on and off	Farmworkers
7	Inspecting and adjusting drinker lines and monitoring water use	Farmworkers
8	Inspecting birds for signs of disease and removing carcases	Farmworkers
9	Destocking the poultry houses end of the rearing period	Catchers and drivers
10	Use vehicles for removing used litter from inside the poultry houses	Contractors
11	Use pressure washers to washout inside and outside the poultry houses	Contractors
12	Removing build-up of settled dust on extraction and gable fans during washout	Contractors
14	Emptying dirty water tanks	Contractors
15	Spreading new litter and setting up	Contractors
16	Planned preventive maintenance	Farmworkers, electricians and contractors
17	Repairs to equipment and housing	Farmworkers, electricians and contractors
18	Monitoring for odour issues and inform sensitive receptors	Farm Manager
19	Investigating and recording complaints	Farm Manager
20	Review and update the odour management plan	Environment Manager

Table 3. Routine actions and contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks at Friars Farm

Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
Effect of diet	• High protein diet increases nitrogen and sulphur content of the litter • Feeds which are unbalanced in nutrients leading to increased excretion, bedding moisture and higher odour and ammonia emissions to air • Poor quality & odorous ingredients.	• Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounders nutrition specialist. • Reduce the percentage crude protein content using a nitrogen balanced diet based on the energy needs and digestible amino acids. • Multiphase feeding with a diet formulation adapted to the specific requirements of the production period. Provide chickens a minimum of three separate diets which contain increasingly lower percentage crude protein to meet their dietary needs as they grow. • Addition of controlled amounts of essential amino acids. Highly digestible amino acid analogues lysine, methionine, threonine, and valine are added to all the feeds during milling to supplement otherwise low naturally occurring levels in the wheat grains. • Feeds supplied from mills in UKAS accredited certification schemes only use approved ingredients. • No feed manufacturing, milling, or mixing on site.	
Odour from feed delivery and storage	• Creation of dust and odour during feed delivery • Spillage of feed during delivery, storage and spoilage.	• Package, sealed silos and feeding equipment contain dust and odour and prevents feed from getting wet. • Silos and feeding equipment protected from collision damage from reversing vehicles by careful siting relative to traffic flows, with kerbs or barriers as required. • Package cyclone dust separators on silos trap dust during delivery and will be checked and emptied by farmworkers after each delivery. • Feed delivery vehicles always covered. • Deliveries will be monitored by drivers.	Trigger • Feed spillage outside during delivery • Fault with the feeding equipment spillages inside. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate/same day Contingency action • Spillages will be cleared up immediately into bags by drivers or farmworkers and stored in a secure place. • Uncontaminated feed will be used but feed which is contaminated is waste - for disposal in trade waste bin

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
		• Automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the birds must be inspected by farmworkers at least once per day to check there is no defect, these will be rectified immediately. Farmworkers will inspect the birds at least twice per day, three times for young birds. • Planned preventive maintenance of equipment by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and keep records of work.	or skip to be removed on the next scheduled emptying or changeover. • If there isn't a large enough bin or skip onsite, farmworkers will contact the contractor for emptying or changeover sooner. • Equipment defects must be rectified immediately, same day by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors. Duration of action • Achievable same day, bins or skips to be emptied. Cessation of action • Spillage cleared up for use or secured for disposal. • Farmworkers inspect the contingency actions have been successful and any contaminated feedstuffs have been secured for offsite disposal.
Odour from problems with housing ventilation system	• Inadequate design causing poor dispersal of odour • Extraction fans located close to sensitive receptors • Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and higher litter moisture content	• Forced ventilation system designed and installed by professional contractors to provide fresh air to meet birds' requirements and to remove gaseous products, heat and moisture to keep litter and droppings dry and friable under all weather & seasonal conditions. • Optimised discharge conditions of exhaust air from houses using a combination of techniques to disperse ammonia, odour, dust and bioaerosols quickly - maximised outlet heights, exhaust the air above roof level through the ridge, maximised vertical outlet velocity and uncapped outlet cones. • Computer controlled automatic ventilation, uses small number of fans running continually at high-speed rather than more fans switching on and off.	Trigger • High/low temperature alarm. • Electricity outage. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day, automatic. Contingency action • Farmworkers will investigate cause of high/low alarm. • Check heating & ventilation systems are working correctly to provide sufficient air changes and temperature to meet chickens' welfare needs and to keep the litter dry to minimise odour. • Emergency back-up generator starts automatically. • Regularly check generators and fuel level during use.

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
	• According to BREF odour from broiler housing increase in offensiveness with moisture content of the litter. • Electricity outage.	• Automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the birds must be inspected by farmworkers at least once per day to check there is no defect, these will be rectified immediately. Plus, farmworkers will inspect the birds at least twice per day, three times for young birds. • Build-up of settled dust removed during washout. • Planned preventive maintenance of equipment by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and keep records of work.	• Equipment defects must be rectified immediately, same day by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors. Duration of action • Achievable immediately, same day. Cessation of action • Grid electricity restored. • Check generator switched off and fuel level. • Farmworkers check heating & ventilation systems are working correctly.
Odour issues gable fans	• Odour released outside close to ground level. • Sensitive receptors potentially more exposed • Running fans continually day & night • Expect frequency & duration of use in the future will increase owing to climate change.	• Gable end fans installed in house No. 5 only, to be used infrequently in warm weather. Not at other times for example for brooding chicks or young birds which could be chilled or during litter removal and washout. • Dispersing the exhaust air at the housing side which faces away from the sensitive receptors (BAT13) • Build-up of settled dust removed during washout. • Planned preventive maintenance of equipment by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and keep records of work.	Trigger • Warm weather • Chickens are nearly fully feathered & start exhibiting uncomfortable feeling hot behaviours e.g. lifting their wings and exposing more of their bodies to get rid of excess heat, and panting. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate/same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers switch on one or more gable fans in warm weather, most likely in June, July & August and in a heat wave (Met Office definition for a UK heat wave is an extended period of hot weather for three consecutive days with daily maximum temperatures meeting or exceeding the heat wave temperature threshold of 27^{o}C for Norfolk). • Automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the birds must be inspected

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			by farmworkers at least once per day to check there is no defect. Plus, farmworkers will inspect the birds at least twice per day. Duration of action • Gable fans could be in use for approx. seven days before thinning and seven days near the end of a rearing period. Based on seven-week rearing periods the gable end fans might be used near the end of two periods – total of twenty-one days or more per year. Cessation of action • Farmworkers switch off fans immediately as soon as not needed - when daytime outside temperature goes down and the chickens stop exhibiting uncomfortable feeling hot behaviours or have been destocked.
Odour from wet litter	• Design • Insufficient litter • Poor quality litter • Drinking system • According to How to comply, the level of odorant emissions decreases as the quantity of litter per livestock unit is increased - binding nitrogen to reduce odour and ammonia	• Concrete floors poured over continuous damp-proof membrane, prevents moisture being drawn up from the ground and insulated walls and ceilings prevent condensation of moisture in the air. • Contractors apply new litter on floor before stocking. • Use a proprietary blend of dust extracted chopped straw/wood shavings or chopped straw to provide absorbent bedding. Dust extracted straw/wood shavings are commercially available, cost effective and readily disposed of end of each production cycle. • Package non-leaking nipple drinkers with drip cups installed to minimise spillage and keep litter dry. • Farmworkers will adjust drinker lines to optimum bird's eye level, to minimise spillage to keep litter dry.	Trigger • Wet/ capping/ capped litter/ elevated odour. • Abnormal high water used. • Leaking drinking system. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers to add extra litter it isn't drying or starts capping to prevent it spreading. • Equipment defects must be rectified immediately, same day by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and keep records of work. • Replenish litter on any damp areas before destocking. Duration of action

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
	• According to the BREF odour from poultry housing increases in offensiveness with moisture content of the litter.	• Automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the birds must be inspected by farmworkers at least once per day to check there is no defect, these will be rectified immediately. Plus, farmworkers will inspect the birds at least twice per day, three times for young birds. • Monitoring daily water usage, meter in every house. • Planned preventive maintenance of equipment by qualified farmworkers, electricians or contractors in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and keep records of work.	• Measures and repairs achievable same day. • Farmworkers to continue monitoring every day. Cessation of action • Defects successfully rectified and working correctly. • Wet litter has dried. • Odour inside has reduced to typical normal levels. • Houses have been destocked.
Odour issues in destocking	• Ventilation fans • Open doors • Wet litter	• Abattoir can take all the smaller and larger birds in as little as a single day. Expect to be destocking houses not less than 14 days every year. • Farmworkers replenish litter on any damp area before destocking. • Farmworkers/ catchers switch on more fans to create the required airflow. • Catch birds with care, lifted directly into transport modules inside houses, modules covered to protect chickens from weather conditions during transport, also contains dust and odour but expect them to be uncovered in warmer weather. • Loaded trailers promptly moved offsite. • HGVs pass-by receptors but takes only seconds. • Switch off ventilation after destocking and keep houses closed and locked.	

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
Odour issues removing litter	• Releasing more dust and odour result of increased ventilation via extraction fans and doors open to take litter out • Loading into trailers • Windy • According to How to comply – odorous compounds absorbed onto dust particles and particles themselves decompose releasing volatile compounds • Generally considered to be dustiest and most odorous activity on the farm.	• Remove litter after destocking must never be reused. • Expect to be removing litter not less than seven times every year and from all the houses in less than a day. • Contractors remove litter as soon as possible, normally within a day of destocking, not more than 3 days, e.g., destocking on Friday and remove litter on Monday. • Remove litter in normal daytime 07.00-23.00hrs in working week (Monday to Friday and Saturday morning but exclusive of public & bank holidays), in accordance with How to comply. • Use ventilation to maximum effect to reduce workers exposure to dust during litter removal in accordance with HSE guidance – will use combination of opening or closing doors, opening vents for natural air dilution, and switch on fans to create required airflow • Contractors remove build-up of settled dust from fans, ceiling and feeding equipment, etc with compressed air before washout, and helps reduce the quantity of dirty water. • Contractors will use front end or skid-steer loaders to push bulk of litter into a large heap the length of house to avoid double handling and minimise time loading into trailers. • Doors will be open on to waiting trailers parked outside and as close as possible. • Trailers kept covered all times except during loading. • Export litter offsite for power generation or land-spreading. Latter will be under control of a separate farming business & with a written agreement in place.	Trigger • Removing litter delayed. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers close-up poultry houses & switch-off fans to prevent odour release. Duration of action • For as long as required, until removing litter started. Cessation of action • Contractor arrives onsite to remove litter.

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
		• Farmworkers switch off fans when work finished and keep houses closed and locked. • No used litter will be stored onsite.	
Odour issues with washout	• Ventilation fans • Open doors • Dirty water • Odorous products	• Expect to washout not less than seven times every year and from all the houses in less than a day. • Contractors' washout houses as soon as possible normally within a day of destocking, not more than three days, e.g., destocking on Friday and washout on Monday. • Washout in normal daytime 07.00-23.00hrs in working week (Monday to Friday and Saturday morning but exclusive of public & bank holidays), in accordance with How to comply. • Below ground dirty water storage tanks with capacity for dirty water from all the houses. • Foot dips emptied into the dirty water storage tanks. • Use Defra approved disinfectants, slightly odorous. • Keep roadways, concrete apron, dirty water grates and drains clear of litter, etc to avoid backing-up, pooling, or over spilling into surface water drains or on unmade land. • Dirty water drains flushed through after washout to prevent stagnation. • Farmworkers switch off fans in empty houses after the washout, disinfection and drying.	Trigger • Washout delayed. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers close-up poultry houses & switch-off fans to prevent odour release. Duration of action • For as long as required, until washout will be started. Cessation of action • Contractors arrive onsite to washout. .
Odour issues with dirty water	• Standing dirty water	• Expect to empty each tank with vacuum tanker seven times every year after washout to prevent anaerobic	

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
		conditions developing in settled sludge, and ready for next time. • Empty in normal daytime 07.00-23.00hrs in working week (Monday to Friday and Saturday morning but exclusive of public & bank holidays), in accordance with How to comply. • Contractors will export the dirty water offsite for spreading on land under the control of a separate farming business, with a written agreement in place.	
Macerator	• Not considered to be an odorous activity.	• Package mobile macerator, pressure washer and equipment enclosed in a trailer and farmworkers all arrive same day to collect-up the dead-in-shell and non-viable eggs after the hatching. • Operation limited to normal daytime 07.00-23.00hrs in working week (Monday to Friday and Saturday morning but exclusive of public & bank holidays), in accordance with How to comply. Outside these times only in event of extraordinary circumstances - delays, breakdowns, availability, etc. • Macerator is fast, in use only a few minutes in each hour after collections from inside the houses. • Likely to be in use less than an hour at Friars Farm then washed down and disinfected by farmworkers and moved on to next farm same day or returned to the hatchery.	

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
Carcass disposal	• Inadequate storage	• Farmworkers remove carcases from houses daily. • Store carcases in secure, non-leaking, vermin proof containers. • Store macerated eggs, and dirty water from cleaning and disinfecting the macerator in the secure, non-leaking containers inside the carcass storage area • Dirty water from cleaning and disinfecting macerator must never be allowed to enter into the dirty water storage tanks or spread on land. • Farmworkers check containers & storage area daily. • Planned, frequent collections by an approved transporter under the National Fallen Stock Scheme. • Weekly collections generally considered adequate, but frequency can be increased anytime.	Trigger • Carcass collections delayed. • Higher mortality result of warmer weather or disease Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers contact transporter for more frequent collections starting same day or next day. Duration of action • Achievable same day, next day. • More frequent collections for as long as required. Cessation of action • Farmworkers checking containers have been emptied and there are empty containers available. • Odour reduced to /normal level.
Biosecurity	• Disease but significant disease outbreaks in commercial poultry flocks are rare • Increase droppings, higher moisture content in litter and odour	• Health planning with professional veterinary input. • Farmworkers will systematically inspect the birds at least twice per day, three times for young birds. • Farm workers should walk close enough to see the birds clearly and for them to be disturbed and so move away to identify any bird that is sick, injured or weak for appropriate action. • Farmworkers are well managed, supervised and appropriately trained and qualified, including holiday cover, part-time, and temporary workers.	Trigger • Wet litter, elevated odour. • Increase in morbidity or mortality. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Farmworkers investigate symptoms. • Obtain veterinary assistance if required. Duration of action • Monitoring, treatment and with veterinary assistance for as long as required. Cessation of action • Morbidity and mortality return to normal levels. • Litter quality improved, odour reduced to normal level.

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
Waste	• Sweepings • Inadequate storage	• Store in non-leaking, vermin-proof containers. • Scheduled collections by a registered waste carrier. • Frequency of collection can be increased anytime.	
Monitoring	• Monitoring odour levels daily at source can help identify any increase in level with time so remedial action can be taken. • Sensitivity likely to increase in warm weather when people want to enjoy the amenity of their gardens and have windows open.	• Farm Manager responsible for site tour every day including perimeter check (sniff-testing) for any abnormal or elevated odour level, especially any with potential to cause annoyance at sensitive receptors. • Anyone accustomed to odour result of exposure may not be able to detect or judge intensity of odour offsite. Anyone with a cold, sinusitis, or a sore throat will likely underestimate any odour. Strong food or drinks, including coffee to be avoided for at least half an hour before checking. Avoid strongly scented toiletries and deodorisers in vehicles, etc. • Anyone who has not recently been working on the farm might be more helpful.	Trigger • Elevated odour level or offensive odour. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, same day. Contingency action • Check routine and contingency actions to minimise odour are being adhered to. • Inform people at receptor locations and anyone else likely to be seriously affected, what has been done or still needs to be done to reduce odour levels and duration with timescales. • Continue checking at perimeter until odour reduced back to normal level. • Weather stations are inexpensive, easy to install for 24/7 monitoring for investigating complaints. Duration of action • Normally achievable same day, next day. Cessation of action • Odour reduced to normal levels. • Record events and actions in the farm diary.

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
Complaint	• Slow response • Elevated level of annoyance.	• Farm Manager is responsible for investigating any complaint.	Trigger • Complaint reported by the public, the Environment Agency or local authority. • Complaint reported on Saturday or Sunday by email from the Agency or local authority, not considered likely from anywhere else. Timeframe for implementation • Immediate, as soon as possible on opening email. Contingency action • Investigate if alleged odour can be substantiated. Even if no longer apparent investigation must still be carried out and recorded same day. Use the odour compliant report and establish: - • Time event occurred, duration, description of odour. • Activities taking place onsite at time of complaint. • Any odorous activities taking place offsite in vicinity. • Check actions, contingency actions being adhered to and any change to standard operating procedure. • Record details of investigation and action taken on the odour complaint report. • A copy must be sent to the Agricultural Manager, Environment Manager immediately • Must be retained onsite and available for future reference, or inspection with the Agency. • If substantiated odour complaints are received over a one-month period without resolution to the odour problem, a formal action plan with measures and timescales for relevant odour issues shall be presented to the Environment Agency for approval.

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks
			Duration of action • Investigation likely achievable same day, next day. Cessation of action • Notify the complainant and anyone else likely to be seriously affected, and the Environment Agency or local authority as required, same day or as soon as possible of the result of the investigation and corrective action or what still needs to be done with timescales. • Operator must review the OMP for adequacy or make changes within 24 hours of a substantiated complaint.
Review	• New odour issues	• Operator must review the OMP for adequacy or make changes annually, or sooner after: • Any changes to operations at the installation • Within 24 hours of a substantiated complaint.	

Change history	Date	Name
Last updated	10/08/26	Karl Collett
Last review	20/07/26	Karl Collett
Next review	-	Twelve months after bringing first house into operation
10/08/26 Updated as per Environment Agency advice in determination of variation V003. Under Review and Complaint sections added new action and contingency actions, respectively - the operator must review the OMP for adequacy or make changes within 24 hours of a substantiated complaint. Plus added specific EA requirement owing to sensitive receptors within 100m – "*If substantiated odour complaints are received over a one-month period without resolution to the odour problem, a formal action plan with measures and timescales for relevant odour issues shall be presented to the Environment Agency for approval*". Under review added a new action - Operator must review the OMP for adequacy or make changes annually, or sooner after any changes to operations at the installation. 20/07/26 Created OMP to apply to vary permitted activities from rearing of ducks to broilers.		

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Odour related issue	Potential risks and problems	Routine actions to minimise odour and odour risks	Contingency actions to minimise odour and odour risks

Odour Complaint Report

Time and date of complaint	
Name and address of complainant	
Telephone number of complainants	

Date of odour	
Time of odour	
Location of odour, if not at above address	
Weather conditions *(Dry, rain. fog, snow)*	
Temperature *(Very warm, warm, mild, cold or degrees if known)*	
Wind strength *(None, light, steady, strong, gusting)*	
Wind direction *(e.g., from SW)*	
Complainant's description of odour What does it smell like? Odour intensity 0 No odour 1 Very faint odour 2 Faint odour 3 Distinct odour 4 Strong odour 5 Very strong odour 6 Extremely strong odour	
○ Duration (time)	
○ Constant or intermittent in this period	
○ Does the complainant have any other comments about the odour?	
Are there any other complaints relating to the installation, or to that location (either previously or relating to the same exposure):	
Any other relevant information:	
Do you accept that odour likely to be from your activities?	
What was happening on site at the time the odour occurred?	
Actions taken	

Complainant visited		
Complainant contacted with explanation Yes/No Date By whom		
Form completed by	Date:	Signed:

Odour Management: comply with your environmental permit on the government website at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/odour-management-comply-with-your-environment-permit