

Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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

Table A1 Odour risk assessment and management plan

Moderately offensive odours arising from problems with housing ventilation systems, inadequate air movement in houses resulting in excessive humidity, wet litter, ammonia and odour.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply - Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation and heating systems regularly adjusted to match age and requirements of birds • Computer controlled ventilation systems and high velocity fans with chimneys along roof apex of new houses exhausting and dispersing odour faster • Natural ventilation from roof apex vents on the older houses, but are smaller houses with fewer birds and generally the farthest away from residential property • Gable end fans direct air away from neighbours • Standby generator used when electricity supply is disrupted and is critical for bird welfare – ventilation, heating and monitoring and pumping drinking water, etc and will prevent increasing odorous emissions from new houses reliant on fan ventilation • Generator inspected and tested weekly, checking fuel reserve in the day tank in case of any prolonged use. • Periodically serviced in accordance with a rental/ maintenance agreement • Essential electrical/ mechanical spares kept on site for heating and ventilation systems • Planned access to electrical/ mechanical service engineers. 	Fairly probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant, if carefully managed.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action, changes to the Odour Management Plan. 			
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.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insulated walls & ceilings to prevent condensation Concrete floors to prevent water ingress Nipple drinkers used to minimise spillage Daily checks of drinkers to avoid capping Essential spares for nipple drinkers kept on site Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help keep litter dry & friable Litter monitored daily/weekly and problems with dampness rectified Replacement litter for any damp litter kept on site Additional spares/ supplies readily available from other farms or suppliers Use of a Health Plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	Fairly probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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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. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming. 	Somewhat unlikely Feed is sourced for UFAS accredited mills and diet formulated by poultry nutritionist.	Causing annoyance	Not significant
Odour from feed deliveries.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed packaged feed silos and delivery systems • Silos located to avoid collision damage • Bags fitted over silo vent pipes during delivery to contain dust or over spilling feed • Deliveries are monitored to avoid dust and spills • Any spillage is immediately cleared up • Maintain a regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, 	Somewhat unlikely Bins are sited as far away from sensitive receptors as possible.	Causing annoyance	Not significant

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			including condition of silos and delivery equipment • Planned access to electrical/ mechanical service engineers.			
Moderately offensive odour from chickens on collection vehicles passing-by households.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home next to site on Wood Lane. Approx 20 properties on Bow Street.	Air	Chicken transport modules are nearly always covered before leaving to protect chickens, so may limit odour escaping, but modules uncovered in warmest weather.	Probable Collection vehicles will pass-by for a few days every 6-7 weeks but takes only a few minutes each time. Will not directly pass homes.	Causing annoyance	Not significant

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<p>Moderately offensive odour from litter being removed from houses.</p> <p>Removing litter likely to be the most odorous activity.</p>	<p>People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.</p>	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean out as soon as possible, maybe as soon as the first house is destocked but normally never more than 3 days after destocking on a Friday and cleaning out starting on a Monday • Cleaning and removal of dust from vents • Litter is carefully loaded directly into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house • When full the trailer is covered before leaving • No litter stored on site • No double handling • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	Probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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Moderately offensive odour from litter passing-by households in lorry trailers.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm..	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trailers are covered before leaving Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	Probable Collection vehicles will pass-by for a few days every 6-7 weeks but takes only a few minutes each time.	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully
Moderately offensive odour from washing out houses.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean out as soon as possible after destocking, maybe as soon as the first house is destocked but normally never more than 3 days after destocking on a Friday and cleaning out starting on a Monday Cleaning and removal of dust from vents Dirty water storage tanks checked regularly and emptied so that they do not overflow Drains kept clear of litter, etc to avoid backing-up, over spilling on concrete or unmade areas Drainage and concrete periodically inspected, cleaned or repaired as required to prevent blockages, pooling of dirty water and unnecessary odour 	Probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 			
Offensive odour from dirty water & tankers emptying dirty water tanks.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas around the houses are concreted & remain clean during the production cycle At clean-out, dirty water is directed into underground tanks for storage Regularly collected by a registered carrier Collection frequency can be increased at anytime, but storage capacity has been designed to be similar to the quantity of water required for cleaning. So the storage tanks must be emptied before being reused and can be emptied as soon as cleaning is finished to remove odorous wash water from site. Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	Fairly probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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Offensive odour from waste, dead chickens and dirty storage containers, especially in warmer weather.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses placed in shaded, lidded bins immediately after they are removed from the house and located away from sensitive receptors • Frequently collected by an approved transporter in accordance with a service agreement • Collection frequency can be increased at anytime (E.g. In warmer weather or in event of high mortality). • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant
Moderately offensive odour from waste skips, for waste plastic films and packaging, etc & some will have been used inside the houses.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses must not be deposited in any waste skip and any putrescible material put in bags • Waste stored in covered containers located away from sensitive receptors • Regularly collected by a registered carrier in accordance with a service agreement • Collection frequency can be increased at anytime. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant

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Table A2 Noise risk assessment and management plan

Noise & vibration from vehicles travelling to and from the farm. Mobile sources.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles required to be driven onto and off the site with due consideration for neighbours • Deliveries of feed, fuel and collecting litter generally limited to 07.00-21.00 hours to minimise disturbing residents on Bow Street at unreasonable times, only exceptional reasons warrant deliveries at any other time. Deliveries normally take less than an hour • Catching birds often has to take place throughout the night, but vehicles are maintained so as to minimise engine noise and driven slowly to and from the site • Maintain the regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, including checking potholes in the site roadway are kept filled in and repaired. • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully
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Intermittent noise from lorries manoeuvring on the site day & night, but mostly in the daytime. Mobile sources: Engine noise Reverse warnings	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles must be well maintained and driven slowly around the site • Engines must be switched off when not in use • Vehicles fitted with audible 'vehicle reversing' warning system are generally used only in the daytime. The exception to this is during removal of birds when vehicles have to be used at night. • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully
Noise from lorries blowing feed into silos. Fixed source	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliveries restricted to reasonable times in the normal working day • Vehicles must be well maintained and designed so that noise is minimised during transfer • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant

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Small vehicles travelling to and from the farm (eg. staff and visitors cars, courier van deliveries, etc)	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest risk is from catchers vans. Because of likelihood of night time arrival they must be driven slowly on to the site • Other small vehicles arrive during the normal working day and are therefore seen as low risk • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully
Noise from ventilation fans day & night Fixed source	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient high-speed fans installed inside chimneys of new houses. Considered to be low noise (57dba) in relation to typical rural background noise • Gable end fans direct air away from neighbours • Relatively few fans in the original smaller houses to assist natural ventilation • Maintain regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, including fans in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Noisy, out of balance or worn fans are to 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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			be replaced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 			
Alarm system and standby generator Fixed source	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise levels emitted from alarms will not exceed levels required to alert persons working on the site Standby generator used infrequently 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 referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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<p>Chicken collection</p> <p>Involves HGVs arriving on site and being loaded with crates full of live birds using a front end loader.</p> <p>Mobile sources</p>	<p>People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.</p>	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise from the birds is not considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period During loading, bird noise is minimised by careful handling and prompt removal of the lorry from the site when full Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant

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Personnel Mobile source	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal working hours for the Farm Manager and Assistants 06.00-18.00 Mon-Sun • Staff, catchers and other contractors required to carry out their work without excessive shouting, use of radios, etc • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Noise Management Plan. 	Fairly probable	Causing annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

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Table A3 Dust risk assessment and management plan

Dust from poultry feed	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closed packaged feed silos and delivery systems • Covers/bags fitted over silo vent pipes during delivery • Deliveries are monitored to avoid dust and spills • Any spillage is immediately cleared up • Using feed pellets, crumbs for chicks • Feedstuffs normally include fats • Using feeding pans rather than chain feeders • Maintaining regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, including silos and feed delivery equipment • Planned access to electrical/ mechanical service engineers • Complaints referred to Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. Keeping records of complaints, remedial action and any changes to the Dust Management Plan. 	Somewhat unlikely	<p>Causing annoyance</p> <p>Dust on cars and clothing</p>	Not significant
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Dust from bedding	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chopped straw for bedding normally delivered in plastic wrapped bales rather than bulk. Bales opened in the houses, rather than blowing in bulk which would be dustier • New bedding used for each batch of chickens, never reusing quite broken down and dusty bedding. 	Somewhat unlikely	<p>Causing annoyance</p> <p>Dust on cars and clothing.</p>	Not significant

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Dust from ventilation	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation and heating systems regularly adjusted to match age and requirements of birds • Computer controlled ventilation systems and high velocity fans with chimneys installed along roof apex of new houses exhausting and dispersing dust faster • Natural ventilation from roof apex vents on the oldest houses, but are smaller houses with fewer birds and generally the farthest away from residential property • Gable end fans direct air away from neighbours • Cleaning and removing dust from vents. 	Probable	<p>Causing annoyance</p> <p>Dust on cars and clothing.</p>	Not significant, if carefully managed.

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Dust from cleaning houses Generally considered to be the dustiest activity.	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.		Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and removal of dust from vents • Litter is carefully loaded directly into trailers positioned close to the entrance to each house • Litter tipped into trailers from minimal height • Trailers covered when full before leaving • No litter stored on site • No double handling 	Probable	Causing annoyance Dust on cars, clothing and surrounding vegetation	Not significant, if carefully managed.

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Dust from litter in trailers passing-by households	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- • Trailers are covered before leaving	Probable Collection vehicles will pass by for a few days every 6-7 weeks but takes only a few minutes each time.	Causing annoyance Dust on cars and clothing.	Not significant if managed carefully
Dust from chickens on collection vehicles passing-by households	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Chicken transport modules are nearly always covered before leaving to protect chickens, and will also limit dust escaping, but modules normally uncovered in warmest weather.	Probable Collection vehicles will pass by for a few days every 6-7 weeks but takes only a few minutes each time.	Causing annoyance Dust on cars and clothing.	Not significant

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Table A4 Fugitive emissions risk assessment and management plan

Ammonia from poultry housing and litter	<p>People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.</p> <p>The nearest European site is Norfolk Valley Fens, 4858 meters away. The nearest SSSI is Sea Mere, 3179 meters away.</p>	Air	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to keep litter dry & friable • Feed formulated to match flock requirements with reducing protein and phosphorous during growing cycle • Complaints will be recorded and referred to the Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. A record is kept of any remedial action to prevent or minimise the causes & any changes to the Odour Management Plan. 	<p>Somewhat unlikely</p> <p>Impact of ammonia air emissions on conservation sites with statutory designations have been assessed by the Environment Agency. The Pre-application Report completed on 2023 determined ammonia impacts from the proposal could be screened out therefore detailed air dispersion modelling was not required.</p>	<p>Contributes to odours. Aerial deposition and direct toxic effects on trees. Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes go sensitive ecosystems</p>	<p>Not significant</p>
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Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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
Security lighting	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.	Air	Lighting limited to floodlights over main doors and personal lights beside each personnel door. Floodlights pointing towards the ground so will have minimal impact on the wider environment.	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance	Not significant
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air/direct contact	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-security precautions will be maintained to prevent spread of disease • Signs warning people against unauthorised entry to the installation or buildings • Disinfectants for cleaning houses & boot dips • Clean protective clothing for staff & visitors • Frequent stock inspection. 	Somewhat unlikely	Human and livestock health implications.	Not significant
Pests including flies, birds and rodents attracted to dead	People in neighbouring households. Nearest is Farm Manager's family	Air/land	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-	Somewhat unlikely	Causing annoyance Insects could	Not significant

Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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
carcasses	home around 10m from the farm on Wood Lane. Approximately 20 households on Bow Street between 300 & 600m from the farm.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcasses placed in shaded, lidded bins immediately after they are removed from the house and located away from sensitive receptors • Regularly collected by an approved transporter. • Complaints will be recorded and referred to the Site Manager for investigation and follow-up action. A record is kept of any remedial action to prevent or minimise the causes and appropriate actions will be put in place to prevent and control flies should problems occur. 		move off-site and affect nearby residents. Mammals & birds could spread waste with bio-security implications.	

Table A5 Accident risk assessment and management plan

Blocked drains causing dirty water to overflow	Soil or groundwater beneath the site.	French stone drains, or run-off on to unmade ground.	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaners instructed in changing the diverters in the drains to draining dirty water into the storage tanks • Keeping yards and drainage channels clear and clean up spilt feed, dust & litter as soon as possible • Maintain the regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, including effluent channels and collection tanks • Implement the accident management plan if dirty 	Fairly probable	Site located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 and on a major aquifer with low vulnerability.	Not significant, if carefully managed.
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Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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
			water poses a risk of entering into groundwater.			
Underground dirty water storage tanks overflowing	Soil or groundwater beneath the site.	French stone drains, or run-off on to unmade ground.	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the regular inspection & maintenance programme & records for buildings & equipment, including the dirty water storage tanks are being regularly emptied • Implement the accident management plan if dirty water poses a risk of entering into groundwater. 	Somewhat unlikely	Site located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and on a major aquifer with medium vulnerability.	Not significant
Disinfectant spillage & escaping	Soil or groundwater beneath the site.	French stone drains, cracks in concrete surfaces or run-off on to unmade ground	Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning team bring their own disinfectants. • Where any disinfectants, pesticides or veterinary medicines are stored, the store is resistant to fire, dry, frost-free, secure against unauthorised use and capable of retaining any spillage • Use packaged disinfectant footbaths to avoid overflowing & spent disinfectant is emptied into the dirty water tanks • Any spillage in yards drains/washed into dirty water tanks 	Somewhat unlikely	Site located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and on a major aquifer with medium vulnerability.	Not significant

Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the accident management plan if disinfectant poses risk of entering into groundwater. 			
Fuel oil escaping from the standby generator	Soil or groundwater beneath the site.	French stone drains, cracks in concrete surfaces or run-off on to unmade ground	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal diesel stored on site in the standby generator's integral day tank Fuel level checked regularly for use/ signs of leaks Implement the accident management plan if fuel oil poses a risk of entering into groundwater including using any oil spill equipment. 	Somewhat unlikely	Site located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and on a major aquifer with medium vulnerability	Not significant
Unauthorised persons unlawfully entering, tampering, causing vandalism or malicious damage to property, plant & equipment, etc.	Soil or groundwater beneath the site.	French stone drains, cracks in concrete surfaces or run-off on to unmade ground	<p>Measures are described in How to comply – Intensive Farming:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poultry houses, buildings, stores, generator & LPG tanks are kept locked Signs warning people against unauthorised entry to the installation or buildings. <p>There is no perimeter fence. There is no public right of way through any part of the site.</p>	Somewhat unlikely	Site located within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone and on a major aquifer with medium vulnerability	Not significant

Appendix 11: H1 Environmental Risk Assessment

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

Probability of exposure: Probable - incident occurs at least once per year, fairly probable - incident occurs between once per 10 years and once every year, somewhat unlikely - incident occurs once per hundred years and once every 10 years. Environment Agency; (2001)