

## **Great Houndales Odour and Noise Risk Assessment**

**Unit:** Great Houndales Rearing Unit

**Installation:** Great Houndales Rearing Unit

**EPR No.:** N/A

**Date:** 20/03/2025

**Table A1 Odour Risk Assessment and Management Plan**

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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Smell from the ventilation/fan outlets	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	By air, when winds are coming from the north-east	High velocity ridge fans have been installed that throw emissions high into the air, where it is dispersed by the wind.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant
Odour from feed	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	By air, when winds are coming from the north-east	No on site mill and mix. Feed stored in sealed bins and delivered to hens by auger and feed track. Feed specification prepared by professional nutritionist.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild	Not significant
Odour from carcasses	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	By air, when winds are coming from the north-east	Carcasses kept in enclosed lockable box. Carcass collection twice a week. Unit will be high health so mortality will be very low.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild and dead collected twice weekly	Not significant
Odour from manure storage	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	By air, when winds are coming from the north-east	Poultry muck removed from muck belts twice weekly and exported away from site.	Unlikely	Very minor harm, as odour will be very mild and manure collected twice weekly	Not significant

**Table A2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan**

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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Noise of hens when moving them in/out of building	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	Sound waves	This occurs once every 4-5 months but noise levels will be very low, and the birds will be handled carefully to further minimise any noise.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low and infrequent.	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Large vehicles delivering feed	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	Sound waves	Vehicles only on site during working hours during the week. Vehicles well maintained to reduce noise. Engines switched off when not in use. Vehicles do not pass the house.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Small vehicles (staff and visitors' cars, couriers)	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	Sound waves	Vehicles only on site during working hours during the week. Vehicles well maintained to reduce noise. Engines switched off when not in use. Vehicles do not pass the house.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Feed transfer from lorry to bins	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	Sound waves	Vehicles are well maintained and are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised. Feed deliveries only during working hours.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Operation of fans	Little Houndales Farm, >400 metres South West	Sound waves	Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant



**Table A2 Noise Risk Assessment and Management Plan**

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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Alarm system and stand-by generator	Wold House, 600 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	Weekly alarm test (required by law) is carried out at a time to minimise nuisance to neighbours. All electrics and equipment are regularly checked meaning back-up generator very rarely required.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Members of staff	Wold House, 600 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	Staff are expected to keep their own noise to a bare minimum. The unit has been designed to be labour efficient and thus people noise should be minimal.	Unlikely, as noise levels very low	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant
Maintenance	Wold House, 600 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	When regular maintenance is carried out, due regard will be given to possible noise nuisance to neighbours. If a major repair job is to be undertaken, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance.	Unlikely, if managed carefully	Very minor harm, if at all	Not significant

**Table A3 Fugitive Emissions Risk Assessment and Management Plan**

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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
<b>TO AIR</b>						
Dust from the ventilation/fan outlets	Wold House, 600 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	Risk is very low as dust levels are very low. Not necessary to reduce the risk. There is also a wood between the egg unit and the Wold House Unit Manager is responsible	Very unlikely	Nuisance. Dust on clothes + cars	Not significant
Ammonia	Wold House, 600 metres away	By air, when winds are coming from the north-west	Measures are described in How to Comply – Intensive Farming. Muck exported from site twice weekly. Feed formulated to match hen requirement.	Unlikely. Nearest house far enough away. There are no sensitive wildlife sites nearby	Toxic nuisance to neighbours. Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems.	Not significant
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human and livestock health	Air or direct contact	Detailed biosecurity precautions in place.	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant if managed carefully
<b>TO WATER</b>						
No fugitive emissions to water						
<b>PESTS</b>						
Flies	Wold House, 600 metres away	Air	Muck exported from site twice weekly minimises fly build up. Unit is kept clean and tidy.	Unlikely	Nuisance	Not significant if managed carefully
<b>MUD/LITTER</b>						
No mud /litter						

**Table A4 Accident Risk Assessment and Management Plan**

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 it to occur?	What is the harm that can be caused?	What is the risk that still remains? The balance of probability and consequence.
Feed spillage	Groundwater	Suspended feed runs onto land and into underground water system	Feed bins located on impermeable concrete base. Any feed spills immediately swept up. Condition of feed bins routinely checked. Collision protection in place.	Very unlikely	Contamination of groundwater	Not significant
Spillage from chemical handling and storage area	Groundwater	Chemical runs onto land and into underground water system	Chemical storage has impermeable base.	Very unlikely	Contamination of groundwater	Not significant
Fuel oil in generator escapes	Groundwater	Fuel oil runs onto land and into underground water system	Generator has impermeable base.	Very unlikely	Contamination of groundwater	Not significant