Great Houndales Odour Management Plan

The following plan has been prepared as part of the EPR permit application.

The following tables highlight the likely sources of odour arising from hen rearing at Great Houndales Farm

Actions and measures are listed that will prevent where possible or minimise odour emissions at Great Houndales Farm

The Great Houndales Farm Site plan shows all material storage areas and potential odour emission sources.

Plan to be reviewed every year from permit issue date, prior to any major changes to operations (to ensure effectiveness) or following any complaint, any changes to OMP or other management plans to be documented dated and signed and Area Officer notified.

Actions and preventative measures in OMP referenced from Odour Assessment Document and Fugitive Emissions Assessment in line with the H1 Risk Assessment, to be implemented in conjunction with the following key documents;

Great Houndales Environmental Risk Assessment

Great Houndales Technical Standards

Great Houndales Complaints Form

Key responsibility for the OMP and the referenced plans are the Operator or deputies who have been briefed on the requirements.

Introduction

Little Houndales Farm is a sensitive receptor lying 310 metres to the south west of Great Houndales hen rearing unit. High velocity roof fans will help to prevent odour issues at the site as the higher efflux velocity will aid dispersion of odour reducing concentrations, in addition to Little Houndales being situated upwind of the prevailing south-westerly wind. The closest sensitive receptors are not in the path of the prevailing wind.

The table below lists all sensitive receptors within 400m.

| Receptor | Risk Type | Distance from Unit Perimeter | Direction from Unit | Grid Reference |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Little Houndales Farm | Noise and Odour | 310 metres | South-West | TA 0459 2472 |

| Odour Related Issue | Potential Risks and Problems | Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks at Smite Lane Farm | Completion date |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Rearing Hen Production | Odour levels | Weekly olfactory checks are taken round the perimeter of the site and any abnormalities recorded and investigated as detailed in the Great Houndales Inspection and Maintenance Programme | May 2026 |
| Manufacture and selection of feed | Milling and mixing of compound feeds. The use of poor quality and odorous ingredients. Feeds which are 'unbalanced' in nutrients, leading to increased excretion and litter moisture and emissions of ammonia and other odorous compounds to air. | No on-site milling and mixing. Feed specifications are prepared by the feed compounder's nutrition specialist. Feed is supplied from our UKAS accredited feed mill, so that only approved raw materials are used. Protein is reduced in accordance with SGN EPR6.09 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming' 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming'. | May 2026 |

| Feed delivery and storage | Spillage of feed during delivery and storage. Creation of dust during feed delivery. | Feed delivery systems are sealed 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. Feed deliveries are monitored to avoid dust and spills. | May 2026 |
|---|--|---|----------|
| Ventilation and heating Systems/Dust | Inadequate air movement in the house, leading to high humidity and wet litter Inadequate system design, causing poor dispersal of odours. Extraction fans located close to sensitive receptors. Dust | Use of roof extraction fans to aid dispersion, checked prior to cycle commencement by qualified electrician who will provide 24hr breakdown cover The ventilation and heating system is regularly adjusted to match the age and requirements of the flock. The ventilation system is designed to efficiently remove moisture from the house. Indirect heating system giving lower humidity levels. Humidity recorded daily and maintained in the range of 55 – 65% utilising an internal misting system keeping a balance of dry litter and avoiding dust production. | May 2026 |
| Litter management | Odours arising from wet litter (see above). | Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain litter quality. Additional controls include:- Use of nipple drinkers with drip cups to minimise spillage. Daily checks of drinker height and pressures to avoid capping. | May 2026 |

| | | Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation. Concrete floors to prevent ingress of water. Stocking levels at optimum to prevent overcrowding. Use of veterinarian bespoke health plan. | |
|------------------|---|---|----------|
| Carcase disposal | Inadequate storage of carcasses on site | Carcasses placed into plastic sealed bags, stored in sealed, locked, shaded and vermin proof containers away from sensitive receptors. Frequent collection of carcasses. Carcass bins checked daily for integrity, damaged containers will not be used and replaced. Containers washed and disinfected with washings directed to dirty water tanks. | May 2026 |
| House clean out | Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses | Houses sealed immediately following destocking. Minimum ventilation in operation during de littering Litter carefully placed into trailers positioned close to doors. | May 2026 |
| | Use of odorous products during cleaning. | Trailers sheeted before leaving fill position. Only DEFRA approved and suitable disinfectants used. Wash water tank levels monitored during washing and emptied as required to prevent overfill. Litter out carried out within 48 hours following destocking per house | |
| Used litter | Storage of used litter on site. Transport of litter and land spreading. | No storage of litter on site, all litter removed immediately. All trailers sheeted before leaving fill position. Avoidance of double handling. Litter removed from site transported to Burton Agnes Anaerobic Digester. | May 2026 |

| Washing operations including vehicles | Loss of dirty water to land or watercourse | Use of specialist contractors for washing operations. Bespoke terminal hygiene program followed, detailing quantities of water and chemical dilution rates. Exhaust vents washed under low pressure to minimise both dust and the release of dirty water to poultry house roofs. Key staff monitoring washing operations ensuring effective drainage to dirty water tanks. Dirty water tanks monitored during wash down to maintain freeboard. Washing operations completed within five days, commencing immediately following de littering. Vehicle washing at designated wash point, washings directed to dirty water tanks All sediment traps and drains cleaned both before and after washing operations with any sediment sent off site with litter. Dirty water system flushed with clean water prior to dirty water tanks being emptied, tanks emptied immediately following washing has ceased. | May 2026 |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| Fugitive emissions | Leaks to doors, bin pipes, feed bins, fuel and chemical storage | Checks to feed storage and fill pipes as per routine maintenance schedule. Fuel oil in approved bunded storage tank. | May 2026 |
| Dirty water management | Standing dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out. Application of dirty water to land. | Working areas around houses are concreted and kept clean during production cycle. At clean out dirty water from houses together with lightly contaminated yard wash is directed to the underground storage tanks, before being removed off site and transported via sealed tanker to Burton Agnes Anaerobic Digester. | May 2026 |

| Abnormal operations | Water leak/pipe failure | Water consumption monitored daily ensuring early detection, wet area blanket covered with top | May 2026 |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------|
| | Bird health/sickness | up bedding material to prevent increased odour. Litter covered with fresh top up bedding to minimise increase in odour until bird health recovered. Abnormal events documented, dated and signed, appropriate plans reviewed and updated to prevent reoccurrence ie. Routine maintenance schedule, Technical standards | |
| Waste production/storage | Odour from production or storage areas | No storage or production of odorous waste on site. Waste management plan in force detailing types and quantities produced along with disposal routes. Records kept on site. | May 2026 |
| Materials/storage | Potential odour source | Feed delivered into sealed vermin proof silos. Sealed delivery system into poultry houses with no milling or mixing on site. | May 2026 |

| Odour Contingency | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Source | Potential Cause | Mitigation |
| Feed delivery and storage | Pipe or bin failure causing leak | Repair to pipe work or feed bin with immediate effect, use other bins, spills cleaned up immediately. Integrity of pipe work and bin checking frequency reviewed and updated in routine maintenance and inspection document, with changes recorded and dated. |
| Carcase storage and disposal | Storage container failure/damage | Carcases removed from damaged container into additional container, damaged container replaced/repaired immediately. |
| Drinker systems | Leaky systems/pipe failure | Any leaks isolated and repaired immediately. Wet areas covered with additional bedding to minimise odour. Arrange system integrity testing at cycle end, findings to be documented and recorded, pipe work/system parts to be replaced as per report. |
| Bird depletion | Fugitive odour release | Increase ventilation rate to prevent fugitive release of odour, review OMP with any changes documented and recorded and submitted to Environment Agency Area Officer for approval. |
| Litter Removal | Fugitive odour release | Increase ventilation rate to prevent fugitive release of odour, review OMP with any changes documented and recorded and submitted to Environment Agency Area Officer for approval. |
| Washing operations/dirty water | Odour release from drainage/storage | Arrange drainage integrity testing and drain cleaning, record and document findings. Dirty water tanks filled with clean water and agitated prior to removal to remove any possible sediment/stagnation. |
| Litter/manure | Wet litter | Additional bedding applied to maintain dry friable litter. |

| | Initiate olfactory checks, to be agreed with Environment Agency Area Officer for approval. |
|--|--|
|--|--|

Key Responsibilities

| Task | Staff position responsible | |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Olfactory checks | Manager | |
| Overseeing/monitoring feed deliveries | Manager/Assistant | |
| Sweeping feed spillages | Lorry driver/ Assistant | |
| Feed bin and pipe integrity checks | Manager/Assistant | |
| Adjusting ventilation and heating | Manager/Assistant | |
| Stock inspections | Manager/Assistant | |
| Daily checks on drinker heights and pressures | Manager/Assistant | |
| Carcase disposal | Manager/Assistant | |

No formal monitoring at site boundary, in the event of substantiated odour complaints being received this would be reviewed.

Complaints Procedure

In the event of a substantiated odour complaint the cause would be investigated and actions taken listed in the odour/contingency plans to cease the release. Area officer would be notified immediately, a review of the OMP conducted at the earliest opportunity

with any changes communicated to Area officer for approval. A Greta Houndales Complaints Form would be filled out and retained on site.

May 2025