ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT ODOUR

Farm name: North Farm **Operator:** Sellmor Farming Limited **Permit number:** HP3330AY

Table 1 Assessment of Odour Risk REVIEWED 2025

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**
Odour from feed mixing, delivery and storage	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply with your environmental permit for intensive farming V2 Jan 2010' (EPR 6.09 Sector Guidance Note) Odour Management Plan in place Feed delivery will be sealed to minimise atmospheric dust. Any spillage of feed around the bin is immediately cleaned up. The condition of feed bins is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified All feed ingredients are stored in covered tanks The unit is relatively isolated so there is minimal risk of dust causing direct odour nuisance	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

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			All mixing and milling operations carried out off site			
• Odour arising from problems with system • Inadequate air movement in the house leading to high humidity and wet bedding • Inadequate system design causing poor dispersal of odours.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Natural ventilation system .	Very Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
Manure management: • Odours arising from poorly managed muck and slurry collection, removal, storage and distribution • The use of insufficient or poor quality straw • Spillage of water from drinking systems • Disease and vice outbreaks	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply-Intensive Farming' Controls on feed and ventilation (see above) help to maintain air quality Additional controls include: Insulated walls and ceilings to prevent condensation Regular maintenance and correct positioning to avoid overflow from feed and drinking systems Concrete floors to prevent water ingress and surfaces arranged to avoid build-up of stagnant water	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

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			Stocking density at optimal levels to prevent overcrowding Pens kept clean Manure loaded directly to trailers for transport to muck stores Frequent removal of manure twice a week Frequent close monitoring of manure in store. Manure store in a well-ventilated store.			
Carcase disposal: • Inadequate storage of carcases on site	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply-Intensive Farming' Carcases are placed in sealed containers freezers immediately after they are removed All odour complaints are logged and investigated	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant

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Buildings: • Cleaning and disinfection • Removal of manure	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Pens and yards kept clean Manure loaded directly to trailers for transport to manure stores Frequent removal of manure , wind direction observed	Unlikely	Odour annoyance	Not significant
Odour arising from manure spreading	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	As above FYM mainly exported to other farms for utilisation Any which is land-spread is highlighted in the manure management plan and also follows NVZ rules Intermittent activity only	Unlikely as cultivation fallows behind spreading	Odour annoyance	Not significant

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT NOISE

Table 2 Assessment of Noise Risk

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**
Noise problems from large vehicles travelling to and from the farm.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply-Intensive Farming' Vehicles are required to be driven on to and off site with due consideration for neighbours Deliveries of feed and fuel are made only during the daytime, if possible, so that disturbance is minimised General animal movements made during daylight hours and of short duration with minimum stress All vehicles maintained so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the site Roads and tracks maintained to minimise noise produced	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT NOISE

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**
Large vehicles on site for delivering feed, loading live birds at end of the producing period, removal and storage of manure.	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply-Intensive Farming' Vehicles have to be well maintained and must be driven slowly around the site Engines to be switched off when not in use Vehicles which are fitted with an audible 'vehicle reversing' warning system are generally used only in the daytime Idling of machines avoided and engine revs kept low with an effective silencer Minimal manual feeding restricted to day working hours, limited at weekends and bank holidays Need for scraping minimised and underground slurry transfer systems in place from house to store Machinery and equipment sited as far as possible from neighbours	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

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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**
Small vehicles travelling to and from the farm eg staff and visitors' cars, courier van deliveries, etc	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Measures as described in 'How to comply-Intensive Farming' Small vehicles arrive during the normal working day and therefore are seen as low risk	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Feed transfer from lorry to bins and tanks	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Vehicles are well maintained and designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised Conveyors and augers not operated when empty Tipping type delivery vehicles and augers used whenever possible for bulk dry ingredient delivery Blower and vacuum type delivery vehicles fitted with low noise units	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Operation of fans Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Buildings naturally ventilated	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Alarm system and standby generator Fixed source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Weekly system test (required by law) is carried out each Monday morning, timed in order to minimise nuisance to neighbours	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant

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			All electrics and equipment are routinely maintained so that the back-up systems rarely need to be used in practice			
Personnel Mobile source	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Staff and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise from shouting and use of radios, etc	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Repairs	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation	Air	Noise Management Plan in place If repairs to the site are required, the work is undertaken with due regard for possible noise nuisance and during the normal working day In the event of major repair work being undertaken which is likely to cause significant noise and disruption, neighbouring residents will be notified in advance	Unlikely	Noise annoyance	Not significant
Manure spreading	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation, wildlife	Air	Machinery operated at reasonable times where possible and idling avoided Equipment maintained to optimum standards	Unlikely, fields are well screened and away from dwellings	Noise annoyance	Not significant if managed carefully

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

Table 3 Assessment of Fugitive Emissions Risk

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.**
To air						
Dust (including bio aerosols) Sources: • Feed • Stored Manure	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation: • Nuisance • Contributes to odours • Human health (inhalation) Surrounding vegetation: Covers leaves and inhibits photosynthesis Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment of soils	Air	Use of suitable bedding materials and good storage of such materials Regular clearing of dust to prevent build up within buildings, on roofs and around vents, as part of the disease control strategy Treatment of lightly contaminated surface water by swale/soak-away Manure stored closely monitored whilst in store. Manure store well enclosed to avoid potential dust escaping into the environment.	No due to distance Management actions should hopefully avoid this happening	Nuisance: dust on surrounding vegetation, cars, clothing Smothering and direct damage to nearby vegetation	Not significant

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

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.**
Ammonia Source: housing and manure storage, removal and spreading	Neighbouring dwelling houses within 400m of the installation Also perceived as a nuisance as it contributes to odours Surrounding vegetation: direct toxic effect and changes to sensitive ecosystems Surrounding land: Nutrient enrichment and acidification of soils	Air	Measures as described in 'How to Comply – Intensive Farming' Mitigation measures as for odour Rations under periodic review Provision of sufficient straw in bedding to bind nitrogen, where appropriate Ventilation and heating control systems designed to provide optimal environment and regularly monitored and maintained Fully trained operators Soils regularly analysed and applications made in response to crop requirement Stored manure closely monitored	unlikely been assessed by EA	Aerial deposition and direct toxic effect on trees Nutrient enrichment of soils and changes to sensitive ecosystems Respiratory problems in humans and mammals	Not significant
Zoonoses and notifiable diseases	Human health and livestock health	Air/direct contact	Detailed biosecurity precautions in place, eg frequent stock inspection, use of disinfectants and appropriate clean overalls, boots, etc for staff, visitors and contractors, to prevent spread of disease	Unlikely	Human and livestock health implications	Not significant

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

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			Secure site visitor policy Livestock monitored for signs of disease and incidents reported quickly Use of a health plan, with specialist veterinary input in place.			
To water						
Nutrients such as N and P plus organic matter Source: Wash water run off to nearby water course, muck spreading	Adjacent Water Course: Mill Stream Nutrient leaching from soil to surface waters and groundwater, causing eutrophication and increased biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of watercourses	Land	Wash water runoff is diverted to underground storage tanks Field manure heaps sited away from watercourses and boreholes Manure management plan followed including NVZ rules for spreading manure and slurry Manure store fully covered and rainwater well managed into drainage and the use of underground storage tanks	Unlikely	Pollution of water course leading to eutrophication and poisoning of flora and fauna	Not significant if managed carefully

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Spillages from storage and use of pesticides and fuel/chemicals	Vulnerable groundwater beneath site	Land	Management techniques employed aimed at avoiding or minimising use where possible Use of approved chemicals only Operators fully trained and all equipment regularly maintained to avoid any in-field spillage or discharge All tanks bunded and compliant with legislation	Unlikely	Contamination of surface and groundwaters Killing of flora and fauna	Not significant
To land						
Ammonia from storage of dirty water, slurry, manure and housing	Sensitive nature and conservation sites identified in pre-application screening No sensitive receptors	Air	As for odour and 'To water' above Feed selected to minimise excretion of nutrients Storage sites sited away from sensitive receptors Dirty water tank covered Proposals to cover slurry store in improvement plan Manure store well ventilated and covered and closely monitored for manure condition	Unlikely	Direct toxic effect on trees, nutrient enrichment and acidification of soils Changes to sensitive ecosystems .	Not significant if managed carefully

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Waste materials, packaging, etc. Source: Non-organic waste storage and disposal	Neighbouring dwellings and surrounding habitats and countryside	Air	Policy to avoid production where possible Dedicated storage areas and facilities Collected by licensed contractors for re-cycling or disposal Regular checks made for rubbish dumped by third parties	Unlikely	Amenity value of countryside spoilt by rubbish Possibility of causing harm to wildlife	Not significant
Pests						
Flies on manure heap could move off-site and affect nearby residents Also, birds, rats, etc.	Neighbouring dwelling houses	Air	Pest management programme in place Manure heap/store is regularly inspected to check for maggots and flies Heap/store will be treated with pesticide and covered with sheeting if flies become an issue	Unlikely	Flies and rats are a vector of pollution that can harm human health Concerns about this pollution can cause offence and affect amenity	Not significant if managed carefully

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

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			Food sources covered and secure from pests Pest control programme in operation			

ACCIDENT RISK

Table 4 Assessment of Accident Risk

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.**
Spillages from pesticide and biocide handling and storage areas escaping	Potentially polluting liquids flow over yard to clean drain inlet, ditch/stream/ pond/swale and surrounding land Also vulnerable groundwater beneath site	Flowing over yard or through cracks in poor impermeable surface and through the ground	Accident Management Plan in place Repair any infrastructure and design appropriate containment measures Maintenance and regular inspection procedure designed and implemented Foot dips on good concrete with drains to dirty water system Regular inspection of facilities and records kept Damaged or suspect packaging rejected at time of delivery	Very unlikely	Contamination of local groundwater and potential nearby abstractions	Not significant with measures indicated
Spillage of manure, feed and fuel due to operator error when loading and unloading	Land, local water course	Land, the surface water drainage system	Any spillage of feed around the bins and tanks is immediately cleaned up using materials which are stored nearby The condition of feed bins and tanks is checked frequently so that any damage or leaks can be identified in accordance with the	Unlikely	Contamination of local water course	Not significant

ACCIDENT RISK

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			site maintenance and inspection procedure Barriers to be put in place to prevent collision All suppliers are supervised while on site Fully trained operators			
Failure to contain firewater or off-site pollutants	Ditches, local water course		Accident Management Plan in place	Unlikely	Contamination of local watercourse and surrounding land	Not significant
Incorrect disposal of wash water	Clean drain, ditches, local water course and soakaways	Drains, ditches, land	Staff trained in correct operation procedures All drains marked All drains shown on drainage plan	Unlikely	Contamination of ground and surface waters	Not significant
Acts of vandalism which cause damage to structures and fittings	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, water	Site security	Low	Contamination of soil and or water	Low
Flooding and other storm damage	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, drains, water courses	Good site layout and design Maintenance of site infrastructure and local flood defences	Low	Water and soil pollution	Low

ACCIDENT RISK

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			Observe weather forecasts and weather warnings			
Power outage causing failure of slurry pumping systems resulting in tank overflow Failure of automatic liquid level control sensors and devices	Surrounding land, surface and ground waters	Land, drains, water courses	Stand-by generator with automatic start-up and switch over	Low	Overflow of storage facilities	Low
Fire	Livestock, staff, buildings, fuel and oils, chemicals, bedding, feed, local habitats and neighbouring dwellings	Air	Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment	Unlikely	Toxic smoke and other pollutants, surface run-off from firefighting water, surface run-off from failed storage tanks, pipes and stores Exploding gas and fuel canisters and containers Increased numbers of dead animals for disposal	Low

ACCIDENT RISK

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