

Odour Management Plan

Farm name: Goodmanham Lodge Farm, Goodmanham, York

Operator: L. Hiles & Sons

Permit number: EPR/NP3329LG

Date: December 2024

Prepared by: K. Brook/R Whatley

Introduction

The bespoke Odour Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared to support the overall Environmental Management System in place at Goodmanham Lodge Farm.

The overriding principle of the OMP is to ensure the day-to-day activities are carried out in accordance with this document to help minimise the overall environmental impact.

The nearest neighbours are the residents of Laburnum House at approximately 380m away to the north-west.

Other neighbours are Acorn Hollow, an outdoor centre/school and Southwold Farm, both over 500m away. There are a range of additional farms, properties and small businesses from over 700m away and the nearest village is Goodmanham which is over 3km away to the south-east of the farm.

There is no history of complaints.

Setting

The installation is located at National Grid Reference 492265 443460. Please refer to Appendix 4.

Figure 1: 400m buffer zone and sensitive receptors (N.B. not representative of accurate installation boundary)



Table 1: Sensitive Receptor Locations and distance from installation boundary to nearest point of domestic curtilage.

Receptor	Grid Reference	Type of Receptor	Distance from nearest housing (m)	Direction to Receptor
Goodmanham Dale Road	492155 443690	Road	237	NNW
Kiplingcotes Lane	492625 443630	Lane	380	ENE
Laburnum House	491890 443610	Neighbouring property	380	NW

The purpose of this Odour Management Plan is to:

- Establish the likely source of odours arising from the farm
- Set out procedures at the farm in order to mitigate or minimise the risk of odour
- Formalise an effective method of dealing with any odour complaints quickly and efficiently.

Potential odour sources

In accordance with Section 3 of H4 guidance, a risk assessment of odour pollution was performed (Appendix 5).

As a result, the following sources have been identified as contributing to a potential *medium risk* odour source:

- Odour emissions from feed selection
- Odour emissions from yard areas
- Odour emissions from housing

- Odour emissions from drinking water systems
- Odour emissions from ventilation
- Odour emissions from cleanout
- Odour emissions from carcase storage and disposal
- Odour emissions from feed storage
- Odour emissions from dirty water spreading
- Odour emissions from dust build up

Pathways and receptors

The pathway for all of the above sources is via the atmosphere. With the most sensitive receptors being inhabitants of nearby residential dwellings the wind direction will significantly influence how receptors are affected. No complaints have been received from neighbours relating to odour from the farm. The topography of the site and significant tree planting on three sides of the main farmstead mitigates the risk of odour reaching the receptors.

Odour related issues	Actions taken to minimise odour	Completion date
Effects of diet on odour and ammonia emissions (feed selection)	• Feed composition is closely matched to pigs' requirements, especially protein • Diets are ad-lib dry meal feed, via sealed systems, reducing potential for dust release to the atmosphere • Diets are continually reviewed with a professional nutritionist to ensure good performance • Records of crude protein levels and diet formulation are kept in the site office.	On-going
Manure storage	• Approximately 1,000t manure is generated annually. This figure will double with installation of the new housing. Muck is removed 4 times per year and stored in fields on a crop rotation basis and spread annually in the autumn. Passages are scraped three times per week with the muck stored in the adjacent store. Increased odour emissions are expected when the	

	store is out-loaded. Manure generated from the new installation will be directly removed off the farm to a neighbouring farm. • Manure removal will be avoided when the wind direction is blowing towards receptors if cropping/soil constraints allow • In the proposed new building, liquid runoff from the scrapes is captured and stored within the dirty water tanks • Pen areas within the buildings are scraped and cleaned down regularly to prevent the build-up of dirty water	
Cleanliness of yard areas	• Yard surfaces are properly maintained • Loading ramp areas are kept clean and any dirty or lightly contaminated water is exported. • The drainage system works effectively to prevent ponding of water, which may release strong odours. This is achieved by gradient and type of yard surface, ensuring effective drainage. Inspection and maintenance in the long term will ensure that this remains the case. Dirty water will be removed through a sealed system, preventing contamination of clean water drainage systems.	On-going as part of the inspection and maintenance programme
All housing and management	• Any new build will be in line with BAT requirements, as will be any future refurbishments • All pens and stock are checked for cleanliness as part of daily welfare checks • All pens and buildings are cleaned out in accordance with written cleaning plan • Potentially odorous spillages (e.g. feed ingredients) are cleaned up promptly • Stocking density maintained at or below levels set out in Defra Welfare Regulations • Ventilation corresponds to animals' requirements to optimise the housed environment for the pigs and air quality conditions. Air quality is checked as part of minimum twice daily checks on stock. • Build-up of waste feed in front of feeders is prevented and waste feed is removed from pens • Feeders and drinkers have been designed to prevent wastage and leaks • Pen and wall surfaces are constructed from non-porous smooth surfaces • Troughs and feeders are constructed and arranged to minimise feed waste and prevent pigs from climbing in or wallowing. • Manure from sheds is removed at regular intervals – i.e. at twelve week intervals, scrapes cleared 3x weekly	On-going
Cleaning out	• Cleaning out occurs as soon as possible after de-stock to allow maximum time for the building to dry before restocking.	On-going
Animal carcasses	• Pig carcasses are kept in covered storage and disposed of promptly by licenced deadstock collector once per week or sooner if required • Storage container is sealed preventing leaks • Deadstock collector delivers a washed and disinfected carcass bin when they collect a full one. • No incinerator.	On-going

Feed delivery and storage	• Dry feeds are stored in silos. No liquid feed storage. • Dry meal feed is distributed via enclosed feed system through to troughs in pens. • Hoppers are filled with a chain and disc system which runs every 15 minutes, so the feed never falls any great distance as it is topping up little and often • The feed storage is checked by the site manager in accordance with the site's maintenance schedule. Any leaks are repaired quickly and any spillage cleaned up • All spillages are cleaned up and disposed of promptly	On-going
Spreading dirty water	• Applied to land in the locality which is owned and managed and under full control of the operator. • Spreading is co-ordinated with local weather forecasts and follows NVZ regulations and 'The Reduction and Prevention of Agricultural Diffuse Pollution (England) Regulations 2018' ('the 2018 regulations') – also known as the 'Farming rules for water'. Dirty water is applied by dribble bar, trailing shoe or injection to reduce creation of bioaerosols. (managed separately)	On-going
Dust (especially as an odour vector)	• All dry feed ingredients are stored in covered bins and fed via contained delivery system to feeders.	On-going
Dealing with odour complaints	• Any odour complaints reported to the operator will be logged and cause investigated; identifying the source of the odour issue and monitoring odour levels at the site boundary as part of the investigation • The complaint details and subsequent investigation will be recorded on the site complaint form and a copy will be kept in the site office. • If two or more odour complaints linked to the installation have occurred during any given pig cycle and are unresolved at the end of that cycle the Operator will submit to the Environment Agency an action plan for additional measures to rectify the problems and reduce risk of odour pollution. This plan will be submitted for approval in writing to the Environment Agency. Pig placement for the next cycle will not commence until this action plan is agreed by the Environment Agency.	On-going
General comments	• Neighbours will be informed (where necessary) prior to activities which may cause odour • Odour levels will be monitored on site by all staff. The source of abnormal odours will be identified and appropriate action will be taken to reduce odour levels back to normal levels • The effectiveness of odour control measures will be reviewed at least once a year or sooner in the event of any complaint or relevant changes to operations. • The operators' own household is the nearest sensitive receptor so the permit operator is able and responsible for checking odour emissions daily; checking for any abnormal levels or potential for increased odour production. Site tours will be	

	undertaken daily by the operators or their representative to ensure odour and risks of odour are assessed. Where there is potential for abnormal elevated odour emission, control measures will be put in place to mitigate the risk. • Nearby roads to the farm pass the closest receptors enabling staff to also notice if there is an elevated odour emission at that point. Staff are briefed to report promptly any such occasions.	
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Contingency Plan

Abnormal Scenario	Remedial Action	Time Limit
Damage to building	Damage would be repaired asap and, depending on nature of damage, area made safe and covered/contained in the meantime to prevent increased odour emissions and/or destocked in the immediate area if necessary.	Depends on severity of damage and whether environment or animals are at risk. Immediate action required to make safe.
Pipework damage	Stop or prevent flow of dirty water /contaminated water and repair/replace damaged pipe. Contain any leak as far as possible. Contact the Environment Agency if there is any risk of pollution identified.	Immediately stop potential for leak. Replace/repair pipe asap. Time frame depends on dependency on pipe.

Summary

Bio-aerosols/odour are assessed daily by operators. Air quality within the buildings is also assessed (sensory assessment). Weather monitoring/ forecasting also help to assess the risks and take additional actions to mitigate them if necessary.

Every effort is made to minimise impact on the closest receptors and as a result no complaints about bio-aerosol/odour emissions have been made.

Management techniques will be continually assessed to improve control of odours and emissions.

In accordance with H4 Odour Management guidance, the effectiveness of odour control measures will be reviewed at least once a year, in the light of any building and management changes and on the outcome of investigations into the causes of any future complaints, if any occur.

Any complaints will be recorded and investigated using the guidance from EPR 6.09 3.1 and 3.2 odour and emissions management on intensive livestock installations.

If two or more odour complaints linked to the installation have occurred during any given pig cycle and are unresolved at the end of that cycle the Operator will submit to the Environment Agency an action plan for additional measures to rectify the problems and reduce risk of odour pollution.

This plan will be submitted for approval in writing to the Environment Agency. Pig placement for the next cycle will not commence until this action plan is agreed by the Environment Agency.

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