Odour Management Plan

This odour management plan considers the current operations at Pasture Farm and also the proposed new installation. To date there are no historical complaints on record.

Within the site boundary of Pasture Farm, see C on Figure 1, there is only one sensitive receptor, see B on Figure 1. This dwelling is occupied by the owners of Pasture Farm.

There are a further 4 sensitive receptors, see D on Figure 1, within 400 meters of the proposed installation and two within 500 meters, see E on Figure 1.



Figure 1: Pasture Farm and Identified Sensitive Receptors.

Potential Odour Sources

- Odour emissions from manure storage and removal
- Odour emissions from yard areas
- Odour emissions from livestock housing
- Odour emissions from carcase storage and disposal

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.

Odour Related Issues	Actions Taken to Minimise Odour
All housing and management	• All housing and stock are checked for cleanliness as part of daily welfare checks. • Stocking density maintained at or below levels set out in Defra Welfare Regulations • Temperature and ventilation correspond to animals' requirements to optimise the housed environment for the pigs and air quality conditions. • Feeders and drinkers have been designed to prevent wastage and leaks
Bedding conditions and management	• Deep straw system aids in the binding of dust and liquids. Frequent removal of wet areas reduces risk of stagnation and ammonia and odour build up. • Straw quality chosen to minimise dust and bioaerosols, including mould spores. • Comfortable pigs are more likely to maintain a dry lying area. • Use of nipple drinkers/bowls to minimise spillage. • Use of a veterinary health plan, with specialist veterinary input used as necessary, to mitigate risks of disease outbreak leading to poorly pigs and excessive defecation.
Carcass Disposal	• Dead pigs are removed from the houses when found (or following euthanasia) without delay and the numbers recorded. They are held in a sealed and locked container, preventing leaks, until they are disposed of by the designated, approved collection company. • Containers frequently collected by the designated company.
Clean out (mucking out and/or wash down)	• Only Defra approved disinfectants and detergents are used on site and are applied by trained personnel, in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance. • Cleaning and disinfection protocol followed, reviewed by the vet as part of the Veterinary Health Plan, including cleaning of feeding and water systems. • Increased odour emissions are expected when mucking.
Manure/Slurry storage	• FYM is exported from the site. • Increased odour emissions are expected when mucking out and transporting muck. We will avoid removing manure from the site when the wind direction is blowing towards the nearest receptors, if cropping/soil constraints allow.
Cleanliness of yard areas	• Yard surfaces are properly maintained and kept clean. • The drainage system works effectively to prevent ponding of water, which may release 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.
Spreading FYM/Slurry	• All FYM is exported to third party. • Assurance in writing from third party that storage and spreading follows NVZ regulations and Defra Code of Good Agricultural Practice; that applications are co-ordinated with local weather forecasts and techniques are designed to reduce creation of bioaerosols.
Dealing with complaints	• Any odour complaints will be logged and the causes will be 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.