

Odour Related Issue	Potential Risk and Problems	Actions taken to minimise odour and odour risks
		abnormalities are documented and rectified as required
House Clean Out	Creation of dust associated with litter removal from houses. Use of odorous products to clean houses.	Litter is carefully placed into trailers positioned at the entrance to each house. When full, the trailer is covered. Only approved and suitable products are used. Washwater tanks are emptied to avoid overflowing. Clean out takes place as soon as possible after destocking.
Used litter	Storage of used litter on site. Transport of litter and applications to land.	There is no storage of used litter on site at any time. Litter is transported in covered trailers. There is no double handling Application of litter to land will be in accordance with the COGAP
Dirty water management	'Standing' dirty water during the production cycle or at clean out. Applications of dirty water to land.	Areas around the house are concreted and remain clean during the production cycle. At clean-out, dirty water is directed to underground tanks for storage. It is then spread onto land, under the control of a separate farming business. A written agreement is in place.
Wellbeing of Chickens	Chickens getting ill	A contract veterinarian is on 24hr call to advise in the event of illness for the chickens, medication will be prescribed as appropriate.

On Farm Monitoring and Continual Improvement

Internal relevant humidity, temperature and litter quality is to be monitored by farm personnel and recorded on each house card daily.

Weather conditions are monitored daily, previous records can be retrieved from the internet if required, the use of a mobile monitoring station would be introduced should any continual problems / complaints arise.

Complaints and Subsequent actions are to be logged on site

Staff are to receive training regarding Environmental Permitting Regulations – which will include odour management and any new company procedures.

Complaints and ongoing monitoring

The operator will fully investigate any complaints received about the site, the complaints form, can be seen on the following page.

Any complaints will be investigated by following the procedure detailed on the form, recording details of the complaint report, and details of the weather conditions and farm activities at the time of the complaint.

Further “follow up action” is prescribed whereby a response is given to the complaint / person who made the complaint, site checks are conducted, this OMP reviewed and updated, if required, staff are trained / re-trained and odour monitoring is conducted.

The farm manager at the time of the incident will be responsible for receiving complaints, filling in the form and investigating any complaints as above, contact details for the farm manager will be displayed on site and communicated to the Environment Agency officer at the initial site meeting.

Odour Monitoring and reduction plan

In the event of prolonged E.A complaints, an independent odour assessment shall be carried out in conjunction with the Environment Agency and a third party monitoring company. Monitoring will be undertaken in line with current guidance to identify the root cause of the odour and whether odours from the site correlate with specific times within the flock cycle.

Community Engagement

Contact will be made with the Parish Council to open up lines of communication with the Parish Council and the operator. Updates regarding the site will be provided to the Parish Council as and when required.

Review

This OMP will be subject to review following any E.A substantiated complaint or every four year whichever is sooner

Complaints Form

Please see site complaints form on the following page:

Farm Complaint Form

Details Of Report:

Date reported:
Reported by (name):
Reporting method:
Date of incident:
Name of complainant:
Contact details - follow up:

Details Of Complaint:

Complaint Details:

Weather Conditions (At date and time of incident)

Precipitation:	Cloud Cover	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (Beaufort)	
☐ Rain	☐ Overcast	☐ North	☐ 1	☐ 7
☐ Snow	☐ Part Low Cloud	☐ North East	☐ 2	☐ 8
☐ Sleet	☐ Part High Cloud	☐ East	☐ 3	☐ 9
☐ Wet Ground	☐ Clear	☐ South East	☐ 4	☐ 10
☐ Dry		☐ South	☐ 5	☐ 11
		☐ South West	☐ 6	☐ 12
		☐ West		
		☐ North West		

Farm Activities (At date and time of incident)

Bird Age Days	Other Activity	Written Activity Statement
☐ 1-7	☐ Setting Up	
☐ 8-14	☐ Chick Up	
☐ 15-21	☐ Catching	
☐ 22-28	☐ Litter Out	
☐ 29-35	☐ Washing	
☐ 35-42		
☐ 42 +		

Follow Up Action:

Response Given:
To Whom & Date:
Site Checks Conducted?:
Staff Trained ReTrained?:
.....
.....

Appendix 9 – Noise management plan

Typical Sources of Noise Problems	Actions taken at farm to prevent or minimise noise
Large vehicles travelling to and from the farm.	All vehicles are required to be driven onto and off the site with due consideration for neighbours. Deliveries of feed and fuel are made only during reasonable times, so that disturbance is minimised. Catching of birds often has to take place at night, but all vehicles are maintained with effective silencers so as to minimise engine noise and are driven slowly to and from the site. Potholes in installation roads to be filled in.
Vehicles on site e.g. for – delivering chickens, feed, catching of birds at end of growing period removal of used litter from houses removal of dirty water from underground tanks	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. The exception to this is during removal of birds from houses when such vehicles often have to be used at night.
Feed transfer from lorry to bins.	Vehicles are well maintained and are designed so that noise during feed transfer is minimised.
Operation of fans.	Efficient extractor fans used, maintained in good condition to avoid excessive noise.

Typical Sources of Noise Problems	Actions taken at farm to prevent or minimise noise
Alarm system and stand-by generator.	Weekly system test (required by law) timed in order to minimise nuisance to neighbours. All electrics and equipment are routinely maintained so that the back-up systems rarely need to be used in practice.
Chickens	Noise from the birds is not considered to be a likely cause for complaint during the growing period. During loading, bird noise is minimised by careful handling and by prompt removal of the lorry from the site when full.
Personnel	Staff, catchers and other contractors are required to carry out their work without creating excessive noise from shouting, use of radios etc.
Repairs	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.

Complaints and ongoing monitoring

The operator will fully investigate any complaints received about the site, the complaints form, can be seen on the following page.

Any complaints will be investigated by following the procedure detailed on the form, recording details of the complaint report, and details of the weather conditions and farm activities at the time of the complaint.

Further "follow up action" is prescribed whereby a response is given to the complaint / person who made the complaint, site checks are conducted, this NMP reviewed and updated, if required, staff are trained / re-trained and noise monitoring is conducted.

The farm manager at the time of the incident will be responsible for receiving complaints, filling in the form and investigating any complaints as above, contact details for the farm manger will be displayed on site and communicated to the Environment Agency officer at the initial site meeting.

If no complaints arise this NMP will be reviewed and updated annually, monthly site inspections will be conducted to ensure compliance with this NMP, these inspections will also be undertaken following any complaint.

The community will be able to contact the operator or farm manger by using the contact details which will be provided if and when the farm is built, any work to liaise with the community will be discussed with the site Environment Officer at the initial site meeting.

Complaints Form

Please see site complaints form on the following page:

Farm Complaint Form

Details Of Report:

Date reported:
Reported by (name):
Reporting method:
Date of incident:
Name of complainant:
Contact details - follow up:

Details Of Complaint:

Complaint Details:

Weather Conditions (At date and time of incident)

Precipitation: Cloud Cover Wind Direction Wind Speed (Beaufort)

☐ Rain	☐ Overcast	☐ North	☐ 1	☐ 7
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☐ Sleet	☐ Part High Cloud	☐ East	☐ 3	☐ 9
☐ Wet Ground	☐ Clear	☐ South East	☐ 4	☐ 10
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Farm Activities (At date and time of incident)

Bird Age Days Other Activity Written Activity Statement

☐ 1-7	☐ Setting Up	
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☐ 15-21	☐ Catching	
☐ 22-28	☐ Litter Out	
☐ 29-35	☐ Washing	
☐ 35-42		
☐ 42 +		

Follow Up Action:

Response Given:
To Whom & Date:
Site Checks Conducted?:
Staff Trained ReTrained?:
.....
.....

Appendix 10 – Raw Materials Inventory

Material	Approved – DEFRA / HSE	Maximum Quantity Used (Annual)	Maximum Quantity Stored
Biocides (Disinfectants, Wood Preservatives, Slimicides)			
Disinfectant	Yes	500 Ltrs	100 Ltrs
Wood Preservative	Yes	Nil – Steel Units	Nil
Pesticides (Herbicides, Vertebrate control products, biological pesticides)			
Rodenticide	Yes	30 Kgs	10 Kgs
Insecticide	Yes		
Veterinary Medicines (Excluding Dietary Additives)			
Various Medicines	Yes	As prescribed	Nil – Vet Supply
Bedding Types			
Wood Shavings	N/a	100 Tons	2 Tons
Fuels and Oils			
Fuel Oil (Generator)	Yes	500 Ltrs	1000 Ltrs
Woodchip (Biomass)	N/a	N/a	N/a

Appendix 11 – Energy Efficiency

Key energy efficiency measures which are in place are set out below.

Electricity

- The ventilation fans in the proposed houses have been selected so that they are appropriate in terms of power and size.
- Computerised systems control the ventilation for maximum efficiency i.e. one fan operating at full capacity rather than two operating on half their capacity.
- The fans are low energy per m³ of air.
- The fans are regularly maintained and designed for ease of cleaning.
- Light hours are set according to the requirements of the flock, low energy lighting will be fitted.

Heating

- Biomass heaters are in use in these poultry units.
- Ventilation rates are carefully controlled to minimise heat losses from the houses.
- The houses are maintained in good condition and are fully insulated with a U-Value of approximately 0.4 W/m²/°C to reduce condensation and heat loss. Each house has a damp proof course.
- The houses are constructed, equipped and maintained to ensure that litter is kept dry and friable, hence reducing the need to provide heat in order to keep the litter dry.

Fuel Oil

The standby generator is regularly maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions to ensure it operates efficiently.

Energy Consumption

Energy consumption (electricity and oil) is recorded so that trends can be identified. Any deviations from the expected will be investigated.

Appendix 12 – Waste Reduction

An inventory of raw materials is kept on site.

All raw materials used have to be compliant with the requirements of customers and with all legal requirements. The choice and quantity of litter materials is based on its ability to maintain friability throughout the production cycle. Medications are used rarely and only as required and in consultation with a veterinary specialist. All feed used must be UFAS approved.

Avoidance, recovery and disposal of wastes

The main wastes identified are carcasses, plastics (from containers and packaging) and light bulbs. All efforts are taken to minimise mortality rates.

Cleaning and disinfection products are the main source of plastic wastes. These are considered essential for biosecurity and are used in compliance with manufacturer’s instructions. Procedures are in place to ensure the proper off-site disposal of such wastes.

Appendix 13 – Pre Screening

Please see attached to these appendices pre-screening report



Pre-application Report

To: Gareth Morris
Powell and Co Construction Ltd.

Pre-application number: EPR/CP3437WX

Re:

Black Rock Farm
Cross Lanes
Wrexham
LL13 0TF

Date 29 January 2015

Further to your request seeking ammonia screening advice before submitting an application for an Environmental Permit.

We have completed an initial ammonia screening assessment for your proposal to identify if you will need to submit a detailed modelling assessment with your application.

The screening assessment is based on your proposal to operate a farm which is permitted to stock 85,000 animal places at Black Rock Farm.

Summary of the assessment:

Based on the information you have provided you do not need to submit detailed ammonia modelling with your application. Further information about the screening results are provided in detail in Annex 1.

Ammonia screening is one element of the overall Environmental Risk Assessment required as part of an environmental permit application. You will need to include a full H1 Environmental Risk Assessment and submit this with your permit application. You will need to consider all aspects of the risk assessment in deciding if the proposed activity in the proposed location is acceptable. Guidance on completing a H1 Environmental Risk Assessment can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/horizontal-guidance-environmental-permitting>

Applying for your permit

You will need to complete application form parts A, B2 and B3 and F1.

Your application should be sent to:

Permitting Receipt Centre
Natural Resources Wales
Ty Cambria
29 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0TP

If you need further information about this screening assessment or applying for your permit please contact the following officer:

Yours sincerely



Paul Williams
Permitting Officer – Regulated Industry

Ffôn/Tel: 01678 521743

Ffacs/Fax: 029 2046 8874

Ebost/Email paul.c.williams@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk

paul.c.williams@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Annex 1 Ammonia Screening Results

Screening Input

Grid Reference used for the assessment: SJ 37343 47526 (with a 60m buffer)

Animal numbers and types

Animal numbers and types, housing systems, manure and slurry storage assessed are listed below. The animal numbers and emission factors are based on an interpretation of the information provided by the applicant during the pre-application process and have been used in this initial risk assessment to identify if modelling is necessary.

Category of livestock	Housing system	Number of poultry places	Ammonia Emission Factor (kg NH ₃ /animal place/year)
Broilers	Fan ventilated fully littered floor, non-leaking drinkers Roof ventilation only (vents greater than 5.5 metres high, fan efflux velocity greater than 7 m/s)*	85,000	0.034

* this can include gable end fans that are used for heat extraction only during the summer months

Manure Storage

Storage type	Tonnes of fresh manure stored per year	Factor Kg NH ₃ / tonne fresh manure
Manure heap	0	1.49

If you decide to alter your proposal by increasing the number of animal places or by changing the animal housing type or by increasing the manure or slurry storage you will need a new screening assessment or modelling.

Screening Overview

This screening assessment has considered any Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites within 10km; any Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 5km and also any National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), ancient woodlands and local wildlife sites (LWS) within 2km of the farm.

We have used the Environment Agency's Ammonia Screening Tool (AST v4.4) to assess the impact of your proposal at those sites identified within the above distance criteria.

We have applied a two stage screening criteria to the ammonia screening tool results:

For SAC, SPA, Ramsar and SSSIs the screening assessment has taken into account other intensive farms that could act in combination with the proposal.

Where the ammonia screening tool predicts that emissions of ammonia or ammonia deposition (nutrient nitrogen or acid) will be <Y% (see Table 1 below) of the relevant Critical Level or Critical Load, the proposal screens out of the requirement for an ammonia assessment.

Further modelling is required where:

- emissions of ammonia or ammonia deposition (nutrient nitrogen or acid) are in excess of Z% of the relevant Critical Level (ammonia) or Critical Load (nutrient nitrogen or acid) at any particular designated site;
- there is the potential for an in-combination effect with existing farms at a SAC, SPA, Ramsar and/or SSSI if emissions are > Y% of the critical level or critical load;
- the original permit for the installation required an Improvement Condition to reduce ammonia emissions; or
- your proposal is within 250m of a nature conservation site.

Table 1 Screening thresholds

Designation	Y%	Z%
SAC, SPA, Ramsar	4	20
SSSI	20	50
NNR, LNR, LWS, ancient woodland	100	100

Screening Results

The ammonia impacts from the proposal screened out and therefore detailed modelling is not required.