



ODOUR RISK ASSESSMENT

on behalf of

**G.H. SHELDON WHOLESALE BAKERS
LIMITED**

for

**SHELDON'S BAKERY, KELBROOK ROAD,
OPENSRAW**

REPORT DATE: 29TH JULY 2025

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Summary

This odour risk assessment has been undertaken to accompany a planning application for a proposed bakery on land within the footprint of G.H. Sheldon Wholesale Bakery at Kelbrook Road, Openshaw.

The proposals include for the production of bakery goods, specifically bread. The processes of making the dough, proving and baking may give rise to odours. There are existing dwellings to the west and northwest of the site.

Extensive odour mitigation will be embedded in the development and will be in constant use. Flour and yeast deliveries are via a sealed tanker and piped directly into a sealed silo. The odorous operations, consisting of activities in the oven line area (provers and ovens), are contained in a sealed room. This room will be served by extensive local exhaust ventilation with extractors positioned above each odorous activity. Odorous air is then treated using F9 filtration and carbon filters, before it is discharged to the atmosphere via rooftop flues. The rooftop flues will rise 3m above the 11 m high building, promoting best practice, and the flues will not be impeded by obstructions or surrounding buildings, ensuring that good dispersal into the atmosphere will be achieved. The odour mitigation intended at the plant is considered to be sufficient to achieve negligible effects at the surrounding sensitive receptors.

A desk-based odour screening assessment has been completed to consider FIDOL (Frequency, Intensity, Duration, Offensiveness and Location) and the source-pathway-receptor methodology, in accordance with the Institute of Air Quality Management's *'Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning'*. The screening assessment concludes that the risk of odour impact arising from the proposed development is negligible and not significant.

Therefore, there is no reason for this application to be refused on the grounds of odour.

Prepared By	Philip Walton	Reviewed By	Lesley Goodall
Signed		Signed	
Date	29th July 2025	Date	29th July 2025

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 An odour risk assessment has been undertaken to accompany a planning application for a proposed bakery on land within the footprint of G.H. Sheldon Wholesale Bakery at Kelbrook Road, Openshaw. The site lies within the administrative boundary of Manchester City Council (MCC).
- 1.2 The bakery will manufacture baked goods, specifically bread products. Creating the dough, proving the products, and the baking process may give rise to odours. The report provides an odour risk assessment utilising established guidance from the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM)¹. Odour abatement mitigation that will be included in the manufacturing plant is outlined in this report.
- 1.3 There are a number of factors that can influence the magnitude of an odour problem, these include:
- size of the cooking facility – influences the intensity of the odour;
 - type of food being prepared – affects the chemical constituents within the ventilation air;
 - mitigation and sealed systems; and
 - the location of the premises and proximity of receptors.
- 1.4 In general, the greater the potential risk of causing harm to amenity or causing a nuisance, the more effective the odour abatement must be.

2 Site Description

- 2.1 The site is located in the footprint of G.H Sheldon Wholesaler Bakery in Openshaw, Manchester, approximately 3 km east of the city centre. The development site is located to the southwest and opposite the company's existing bakery plant at Kelbrook Road. The land is currently occupied by scrub vegetation and trees.
- 2.2 To the north consists of an existing commercial unit and dwellings bordering Clayton Lane. Kelbrook Road borders the site to the east with commercial uses located beyond. The existing Sheldon's bakery plant is located 40 m to the northeast of the site. Parkhouse Street borders the site to the south, with a mix of open space, cemetery and dwellings beyond. Clayton Lane borders the site to

¹ IAQM (July 2018) Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning

the west, with a mix of commercial and dwelling uses beyond. The site location is shown in **Appendix A**.

3 Proposed Development

- 3.1 The development comprises a new bakery facility consisting a single building with ancillary exterior uses.
- 3.2 Two points of vehicular access will be created; heavy-duty vehicles will use Parkhouse Street and light-duty vehicles will use Kelbrook Road. The southern part of the site includes the goods-out delivery docks. The northern part of the site includes the goods-in area, four flour silos and two yeast silos.
- 3.3 The single building is split into several sealed spaces, consisting of the goods-in, goods-out, ancillary plant, offices and the oven line manufacturing space.
- 3.4 The manufacturing area is in the central part of the building and comprises three oven lines. The potential odorous processes are contained in this area, consisting of proving and baking the bread. The oven line area is contained in a sealed part of the building and will be served by extensive local exhaust ventilation (LEV) and odour treatment filtration.

4 Policy Context – National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework² (NPPF) does not specifically mention odour, but it does refer to air and pollution. Paragraph 187 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans.”

² Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2024) National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.2 The role of planning is to ensure that new developments that are capable of creating odour do not cause a significant adverse effect in the local area or impact upon existing sensitive uses nearby. Additionally, the planning system also seeks to ensure sensitive uses introduced at the development would not be adversely affected by existing odorous sources and/or that undue restrictions are not placed on existing odorous businesses that may have operated up to that point without issue.

5 Odour Emissions and Guidelines

5.1 H4 Odour Management

- 5.1.1 In March 2011, the Environment Agency (EA) published guidelines on odour assessments³. Although the H4 guidance does not specifically classify commercial cooking and/or bakery odours in terms of offensiveness, it does provide examples of the most offensive, moderately offensive and less offensive odour sources. Examples of less offensive odours listed in the guidance include brewery, coffee roasting, confectionery and bakery. Bakery is listed as less offensive, and it is also associated with a positive smell in accordance with the hedonic score. However, the guidance does state:

“Even smells that most people describe as positive and delicious (such as fried chicken or baking bread) can become annoying to anyone subjected to them continuously.”

- 5.1.2 The hedonic scale is described in **Figure 1**.

³ Environment Agency (2011) H4 Odour Management

Figure 1: Hedonic Scale Descriptors

Description	Hedonic Score	Score	Perceived hedonic tone
Bakery (fresh bread)	3.53	+4	Very pleasant
Coffee	2.33	+3	Pleasant
Hay	1.31	+2	Moderately pleasant
Raw potato	0.26	+1	Mildly pleasant
		0	Neutral / No odour
Rope (hemp)	-0.16	-1	Mildly unpleasant
Kipper-smoked fish	-0.69	-2	Moderately unpleasant
Paint	-0.75	-3	Unpleasant
Mothballs	-1.25	-4	Very unpleasant
Disinfectant, fresh tar	-1.60		
Wet wool, wet dog	-2.28		

5.2 IAQM Odour Guidance

5.2.1 The IAQM¹ has published the only UK-specific odour guidance that provides a methodology for determining potential risks and impacts for existing and proposed odorous sources in the context of planning applications. The guidance provides advice for assessments and mitigation, and methodology for modelling, olfactometry testing and desktop risk assessments that rely on the recognised source-pathway-receptor methodology.

6 FIDOL Odour Assessment Methodology

6.1 The FIDOL methodology within the IAQM Odour Guidance¹ has been used to inform the assessment.

6.2 Before an adverse effect (such as disamenity, annoyance, nuisance or complaints) can occur, there must be odour exposure. For odour exposure to occur all three links in the source-pathway-receptor chain must be present: an emission source (a means for the odour to get into the atmosphere); a pathway (for the odour to travel through the air to locations off-site); and the presence of receptors (people) that could experience an adverse effect, noting that people vary in their sensitivities to odour.

6.3 The scale of exposure (the impact) is determined by the parameters collectively known as the FIDO factors (Frequency, Intensity, Duration and Offensiveness); these are described in **Table 1**.

Table 1: FIDOL Descriptors

Factor	Description of Factor
Frequency	How often an individual is exposed to odour
Intensity	The individual's perception of the strength of the odour
Duration	The overall duration that individuals are exposed to an odour over time
Odour Unpleasantness	Odour unpleasantness describes the character of an odour as it relates to the 'hedonic tone' (which may be pleasant, neutral or unpleasant) at a given odour concentration/intensity. This can be measured in the laboratory as the hedonic tone, and when measured by the standard method and expressed on a standard nine-point scale, it is termed the hedonic score.
Location	The type of land use and nature of human activities in the vicinity of an odour source. Tolerance and expectation of the receptor. The 'Location' factor can be considered to encompass the receptor characteristics, receptor sensitivity, and socio-economic factors.

6.4 The magnitude of the effect experienced is determined by the scale of exposure (FIDO) and the sensitivity of the receptor (L, denoting the location, which is often taken to be a surrogate for the sensitivity and incorporates the social and psychological factors that can be expected for a given community). The risk of the impact of the odour at a receptor can be estimated using a basic relationship as identified below:

Effect ≈ Dose x Response

6.5 The dose is the likely impact of the odour as a result of the odour exposure and the response is the result of the sensitivity of the receiving environment.

6.6 The key issues impacting on the effect of the odour include:

- Magnitude of the odour;
- Effectiveness of the pathway for the odour to be received; and
- The sensitivity of the receptor.

6.7 The IAQM Odour Assessment Methodology, which has been followed during the assessment procedure, is shown in **Appendix B**. Odour risks deemed 'negligible' or 'slight adverse' are considered to be insignificant.

7 Baseline Assessment

- 7.1 The Applicant operates a successful bakery plant at Kelbrook Road, located 40 m to the northeast of the proposed development site. The proposed development will increase operational capacity. It is intended to continue operating the existing plant.
- 7.2 The new unit will include modern and newly installed equipment that will incorporate the latest odour management techniques and equipment. However, the operating procedures, best available techniques (BAT) and mitigation will be similar to the existing plant i.e. mechanical ventilation and odour abatement mitigation. A review of the existing operations is, therefore, included, along with photographs, details of general day-to-day operations and points of potential odour release.
- 7.3 Flour and yeast are delivered to the goods-in area, located in the northwest footprint of the existing plant and the northern footprint of the proposed building. These products are delivered via sealed tankers, with the product pumped directly into sealed silos. This is a fully enclosed system and does not give rise to odours. Products are fed into the manufacturing area from the silos using sealed pipework. Photographs of the delivery procedure are shown in **Appendix C**.
- 7.4 The existing premise includes one silo of each ingredient. The new premises will include several more. However, the delivery system will remain identical, and odour releases are, therefore, not expected.
- 7.5 The odorous operations are located within the oven line and processing area. The manufacturing space is located in a sealed and walled-off environment. This creates a pressurised environment that is suited for the LEV systems in this area. The pressure difference assists the air intake processes. The new building will include a sealed manufacturing space and LEV. This setup also ensures that clean room and high hygiene standards are maintained for the food preparation activities undertaken.
- 7.6 The current building includes dedicated LEV positioned over and above each odorous equipment and activity. The system is similar to a cooker extraction system apparatus; a central hood draws air in, and this air then travels through ducting and passes through odour treatment equipment. The treated air is then discharged via flues positioned on the roof. The current building includes several individual flues positioned on the roof. Photographs in **Appendix C** provide further details of the current arrangement. A similar arrangement is intended within the new premises, with flues positioned for each operation, rather than a centralised single system and one discharge flue.

- 7.7 The existing plant is at a comparable height to the surrounding buildings. The flues are not obstructed, and they rise above the roof, and the surrounding environment does not cause obstructions to the airflow. Good dispersion is, therefore, met. This will also be true of the proposed development, if not more so, as the proposed building is slightly higher.
- 7.8 Before the air is discharged to the atmosphere, odorous air passes through F9 filtration equipment and carbon filters, which are fitted in the ductwork. Filter Class F9 is a type of fine mesh filter that is used to remove and capture airborne contaminants, such as small particles. Photographs are provided in **Appendix C**.
- 7.9 The LEV equipment is checked and serviced every quarter. This includes replacing spent carbon filters as and when required.
- 7.10 Products are packaged in a sealed environment that is also subject to LEV. Products are wrapped and loaded directly into delivery trucks via loading docks on the building.
- 7.11 All interior and exterior doors leading to the manufacturing areas are kept closed when not in use. This is enforced through training and management plans, as it is also a vital factor in maintaining a hygienic environment, in addition to reducing the release of odorous fugitive emissions.

8 IAQM Odour Assessment

8.1 Source Odour Potential

- 8.1.1 Odours associated with the baking process comprise yeast and the smell of freshly baked bread. Both of these are broadly 'positive' smells, which is the perception of how an individual may perceive the odour to be, based on the hedonic score. The odours are primarily associated with volatile organic compounds released during the fermentation and baking process. Whilst the odour is on the pleasant scale, overexposure to it can still be a potential source of annoyance to an individual if it continues for excessive periods and/or at high concentrations.
- 8.1.2 As discussed, odours created in the oven line area will be extracted using LEV, and odorous air will be treated using filtration and carbon filters. The air is then discharged to the atmosphere from rooftop flues, which are located several meters above the surrounding sensitive dwelling buildings.
- 8.1.3 The odour potential of the odour source has been considered with respect to FIDOL, outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Site-Specific FIDOL Review

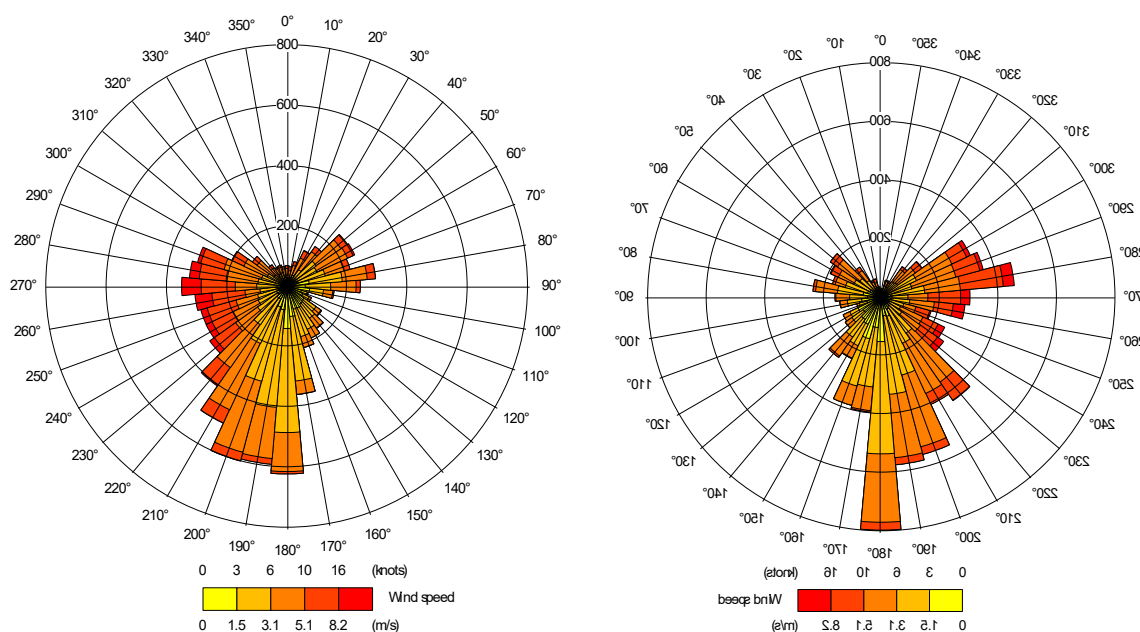
Factor	Description of Factor
Frequency	As the operations are 24/7, discharged air from the flues will be relatively constant. However, this will be treated air, and the flues are above the height of the surrounding properties.
Intensity	The odour is not expected to be intense, as it will have been treated before being discharged to the air.
Duration	The plant will operate 24/7.
Odour Unpleasantness	The odour is considered to be 'pleasant'.
Location	The site is adjacent to dwellings; however, the oven line processing area and the ancillary plant are located up to 30 m from receptors. The flue discharge points will be 14 m above ground.

8.1.4 Using **Table B1** in **Appendix B**, the source odour potential can be described as **small**, because:

- The operations do not require a Part B permit;
- The odour is classed as a 'less offensive' type in the H4 guidance; and
- The implementation of mitigation and BAT will significantly reduce odour and lead too little to no residual odour after odour treatment.

8.2 Pathway Effectiveness

8.2.1 **Figure 2** shows recent wind roses from Manchester Airport for 2022 and 2023.

Figure 2: Meteorological Data from Manchester Airport (2023 (left) and 2022 (right))

8.2.2 The dominant wind direction is from the south, with a further peak noted in the east-north-east orientation. The nearest dwellings, on Clayton Lane are located to the north of the ancillary plant area. These receptors are, therefore, downwind of the building. The flues serving the LEV are expected to be up to 14 m above ground level, and a typical first-floor window is 4 m above ground level. Consequently, the flue discharge point is well above the dwelling position, and no downwash effects will occur as there are no surrounding structures to impede airflow release.

8.2.3 Using **Table B2** in **Appendix B**, the pathway effectiveness is concluded to be **ineffective**, because:

- The receptors are local to the source and downwind (moderately effective category), but the dispersion is not impeded by building effects, and reducing the odour concentration is not solely reliant on dispersion/dilution (ineffective category); and
- The discharged air will be treated before being discharged from the stack, which is also high level and not compromised by surrounding buildings (ineffective category).

8.3 Risk of Odour Exposure (Impact)

8.3.1 The odour source potential and pathway effectiveness are combined to produce the risk of odour exposure (impact). Using the matrix in **Table B3** in **Appendix B**, the risk of odour impact can, therefore, be described as **negligible risk** as there is a small source odour potential and an ineffective pathway.

8.4 Receptor Sensitivity

- 8.4.1 Using **Table B4** in **Appendix B**, the receptor sensitivity can be described as **highly sensitive** because the assessed receptors are residential; therefore, users can reasonably expect a high level of amenity. The land use types of the surrounding sensitive receptors are shown in **Appendix A**.

8.5 Magnitude of Odour Impact

- 8.5.1 The final odour risk is defined by combining the risk of odour exposure (impact) and receptor sensitivity. Using the matrix in **Table B5** in **Appendix B**, the magnitude of odour impact can be described as a **negligible adverse effect**, as there is a negligible risk of odour impact on highly sensitive receptors.
- 8.5.2 The IAQM guidance considers negligible adverse effects to be insignificant. The risk of odour from the proposed development adversely affecting surrounding sensitive receptors is, therefore, negligible.
- 8.5.3 The odour mitigation intended at the plant is considered to be sufficient to achieve negligible effects at the surrounding sensitive receptors.

9 Mitigation

- 9.1 Extensive odour mitigation will be embedded in the development, and will be in constant use during operation. The odorous operations, consisting of activities in the oven line area (provers and ovens), are contained in a sealed room.
- 9.2 Flour and yeast deliveries are made via a sealed tanker and piped directly into a sealed silo. The silos feed directly into the manufacturing area via pipework.
- 9.3 This manufacturing area (oven line) will be served by extensive local exhaust ventilation with extractors and hoods positioned above each odorous activity and/or equipment. Odorous air is then treated using F9 filtration and carbon filters, before it is discharged to the atmosphere via rooftop flues.
- 9.4 The rooftop flues will rise a minimum 3 m above the 11 m high building, promoting best practice, and the flues will not be impeded by obstructions or surrounding buildings, ensuring that good dispersal into the atmosphere will be achieved. The flues will, therefore, be 14 m above ground level.

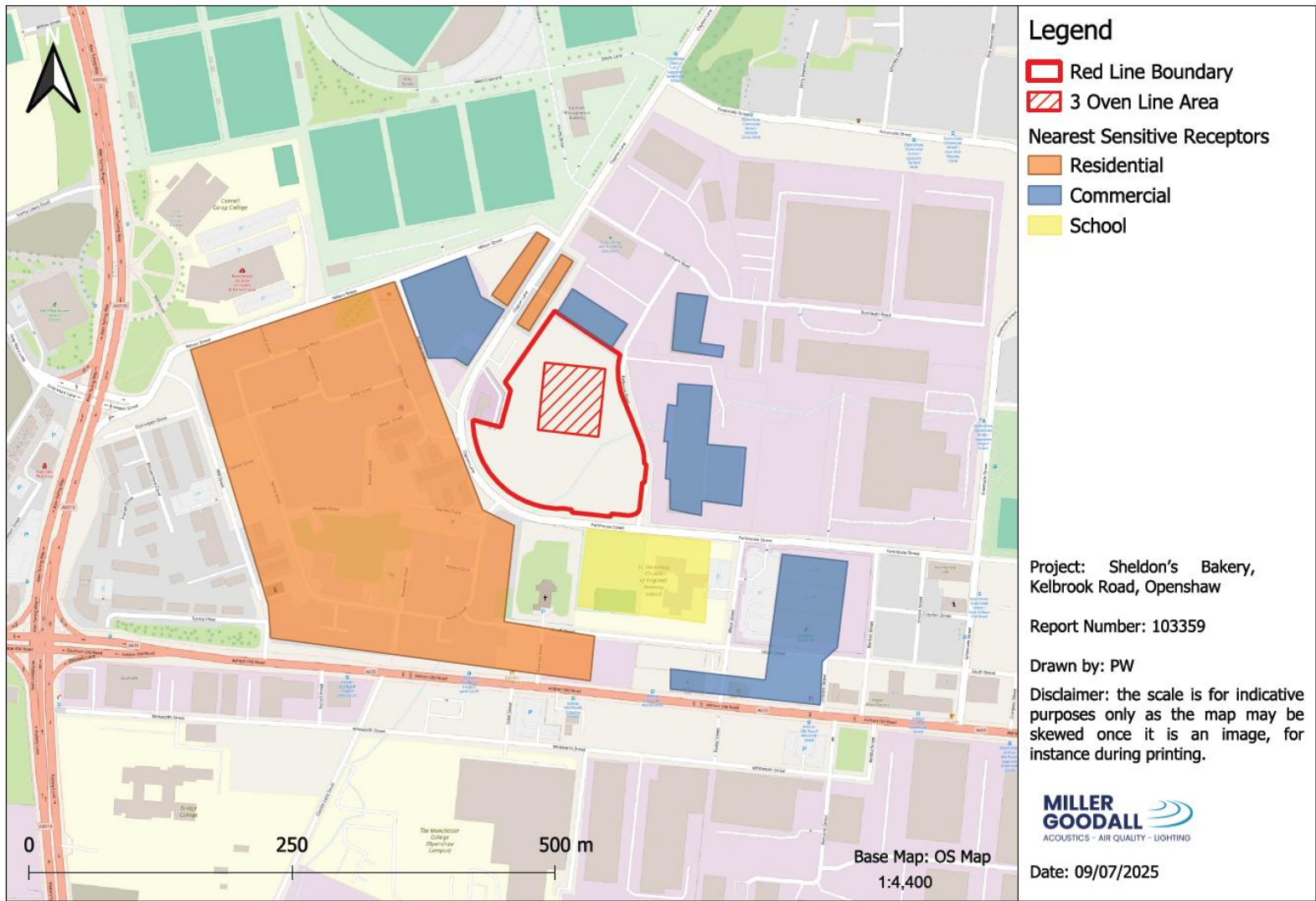
- 9.5 Management and staff training will ensure all doors are kept closed when not in use, ensuring fugitive emissions are controlled.
- 9.6 The equipment and odour mitigation strategy will be designed and fitted by a specialist ventilation and odour contractor.

10 Summary of Impacts and Conclusion

- 10.1 The proposed development comprises a bakery manufacturing plant to produce bread products. Odours associated with the baking process could give rise to adverse effects at nearby sensitive receptors; therefore, a risk assessment utilising established guidance from the Institute of Air Quality Management Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning has been completed.
- 10.2 The Applicant operates an existing plant 40 m from the site of this new bakery. Operations will continue at the existing premises, and the current operations and general mitigation will be similar at the new premises. The baseline review indicates that odour is controlled through means of effective mitigation and operational processes consisting of local exhaust ventilation and odour treatment filtration.
- 10.3 An odour screening assessment of the potential impact of odour from the proposed bakery has been undertaken, which has concluded that the impact of the proposed development will be negligible and not significant.
- 10.4 Odour mitigation will be installed at the plant, which comprises a local exhaust ventilation system, a sealed manufacturing space environment, carbon filters and elevated flue air discharge. The odour mitigation intended at the plant is considered to be sufficient to achieve negligible effects at the surrounding sensitive receptors.
- 10.5 Therefore, there is no reason for this application to be refused on the grounds of odour

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Site Location



Appendix B: IAQM Assessment of Odour Methodology

Source Odour Potential

The first step in the assessment is to estimate the odour generating potential of the site activities, termed the "Source Odour Potential", which takes into account three factors:

- The scale (magnitude) of the release from the odour source, taking into account the effectiveness of any odour control or mitigation measures that are already in place. This involves judging the relative size of the release rate after mitigation and taking account of any pattern of release (e.g. intermittency).
- How inherently odorous the emission is. In some cases it may be known whether the release has a low, medium or high odour detection threshold (ODT); this is the concentration at which an odour becomes detectable to the human nose. In most instances the odours released by a source will be a complex mixture of compounds and the detectability will not be known. However, for some industrial processes the odour will be due to one or a small number of known compounds and the detection thresholds will be a good indication of whether the release is highly odorous or mildly odorous.
- The relative pleasantness/unpleasantness of the odour.

Using the factors above, **Table B1** can be used to determine whether the source odour potential is Large, Medium or Small.

Table B1: Determining the Source Odour Potential

Source Odour Potential	Magnitude	Compounds	Unpleasantness	Mitigation/Control
Large	Larger permitted processes of odorous nature or large Sewage Treatment Works (STWs); materials usage hundreds of thousands of tonnes/m ³ per year; area sources of thousands of m ² .	The compounds involved are very odorous (e.g. mercaptans), having very low Odour Detection Thresholds (ODTs) where known.	Processes classed as "Most offensive" ⁴ (where known) compounds/odours having unpleasant (-2) to very unpleasant (-4) hedonic score.	Open air operation with no containment, reliance solely on good management techniques and best practice.
Medium	Smaller permitted processes or small (STWs); materials usage thousands of tonnes/m ³ per year; area sources of hundreds of m ² .	The compounds involved are moderately odorous.	Processes classed in H4 as "Moderately offensive"; or (where known) odours having neutral (0) to unpleasant (-2) hedonic score.	Some mitigation measures in place, but significant residual odour remains.
Small	Falls below Part B threshold; material usage hundreds of tonnes/m ³ per year; area sources of tens m ² .	The compounds involved are only mildly odorous, having relatively high ODTs where known.	Processes classed as "Less Offensive" in H4; or (where known) compounds/odours having neutral (0) to very pleasant (+4) hedonic score.	Effective, tangible mitigation measures in place (e.g. BAT, BPM) leading to little or no residual odour.

⁴ Table 5 in the IAQM "Guidance on the Assessment of Odour for Planning"

Effectiveness of Pollutant Pathway

Next, the effectiveness of the pollutant pathway as the transport mechanism for odour through the air to the receptor, versus the dilution/dispersion in the atmosphere, is estimated. Any factor that increases dilution and dispersion of the odorous pollutant plume as it travels from source (e.g. processes and plant) to receptor will reduce the concentration at the receptor, and hence reduce exposure. Important factors to consider here are:

- The distance of sensitive receptors from the odour source.
- Whether these receptors are downwind (with respect to the predominant prevailing wind direction). Odour episodes often tend to occur during stable atmospheric conditions with low wind speed, which gives poor dispersion and dilution; receptors close to the source in all directions around it can be affected under these conditions. When conditions are not calm, it will be the downwind receptors that are affected. Therefore, receptors that are downwind with respect to the prevailing wind direction tend to be at higher risk of odour impact.
- The effectiveness of the point of release in promoting good dispersion, e.g. releasing the emissions from a high stack will – all other things being equal – increase the pathway, dilution and dispersion.
- The topography and terrain between the source and the receptor. The presence of topographical features such as hills and valleys, or urban terrain features such as buildings can affect air flow and therefore increase – or inhibit – dispersion and dilution.

Using the factors above, **Table B2** can be used to determine the effectiveness of the pollutant pathway.

Table B2: Determining the Effectiveness of Pollutant Pathway

Effective Pathway for Odour Flux to Receptor	Distance	Direction	Effectiveness of dispersion/dilution
High	Receptor is adjacent to the source/site; distance well below any official set-back distances.	High frequency (%) of winds from source receptor (or, qualitatively, receptors downwind of source with respect to prevailing wind).	Open process with low-level releases, e.g. lagoons, uncovered effluent treatment plant, landfilling of putrescible wastes.
Moderate	Receptor is local to the source.	–	Releases are elevated, but compromised by building effects.
Ineffective	Receptor is remote from the source; distance exceeds any official set-back distances.	Low frequency (%) of winds from source to receptor (or, qualitatively, receptors upwind of source with respect to prevailing wind).	Releases are from high level (e.g. stacks, or roof vents >3m above ridge height) and are not compromised by surrounding buildings.

Risk of odour impact

In the third step, the estimates of Source Odour Potential and the Pathway Effectiveness are considered together to predict the risk of odour exposure (impact) at the receptor location, as shown by the example matrix in **Table B3**.

Table B3: Risk of Odour Exposure (Impact) at the Specific Receptor Location

Pathway Effectiveness	Source Odour Potential		
	Small	Medium	Large
Highly Effective Pathway	Low Risk	Medium Risk	High Risk
Moderately Effective Pathway	Negligible Risk	Low Risk	Medium Risk
Ineffective Pathway	Negligible Risk	Negligible Risk	Low Risk

Receptor Sensitivity

For the sensitivity of people to odour, the IAQM recommends that the air quality practitioner uses professional judgment to identify where on the spectrum between high and low sensitivity a receptor lies, taking into account the following general principles shown in **Table B4**.

Table B4: Sensitivity of the Receptor

Receptor	Descriptor
High Sensitivity Receptor	Surrounding land where: Users can reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity. The people would reasonably be expected to be present here continuously, or at least regularly for extended period, as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. Examples may include residential dwellings, hospitals, schools/education and tourist/cultural
Medium Sensitivity Receptor	Surrounding land where: Users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but wouldn't reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home. People wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. Examples may include places of work, commercial/retail premises and playing/recreational fields.
Low Sensitivity Receptor	Surrounding land where: The enjoyment of amenity would not be reasonably expected. There is transient exposure, where the people would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. Examples may include industrial, farms, footpaths and roads.

Magnitude of odour impact

The next step is to estimate the effect of that odour impact on the exposed receptor, taking into account its sensitivity, as shown in **Table B5**. The odour effects may range from negligible, through slight adverse and moderate adverse, up to substantial adverse. The IAQM uses a colour gradient system for each impact category, as a means of describing that odour can be subjective.

Table B5: Likely Magnitude of Odour Effect at the Specific Receptor Location

Risk of Odour Exposure (From Table 5)	Receptor Sensitivity				
	Low	Medium	High		
High Risk of Odour Exposure	Slight Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect	Substantial Adverse Effect		
Medium Risk of Odour Exposure	Negligible Effect	Slight Adverse Effect	Moderate Adverse Effect		
Low Risk of Odour Exposure	Negligible Effect	Negligible Effect	Slight Adverse Effect		
Negligible Risk of Odour Exposure	Negligible Effect	Negligible Effect	Negligible Effect		

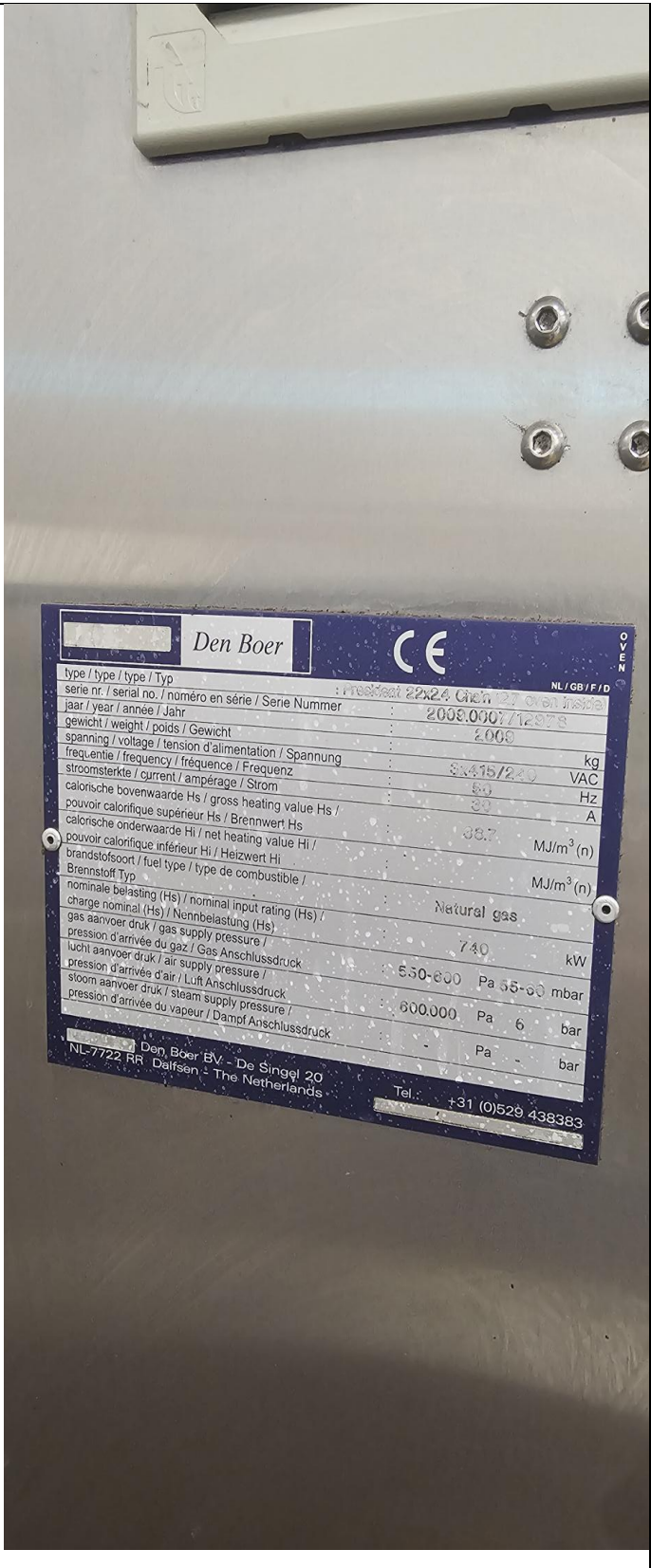
This procedure results in a prediction of the likely odour effect at each sensitive receptor.

Appendix C: Baseline Information of the Existing Plant, including Photographs

Information provided by G.H Sheldon Wholesaler Bakers Ltd

Ovens

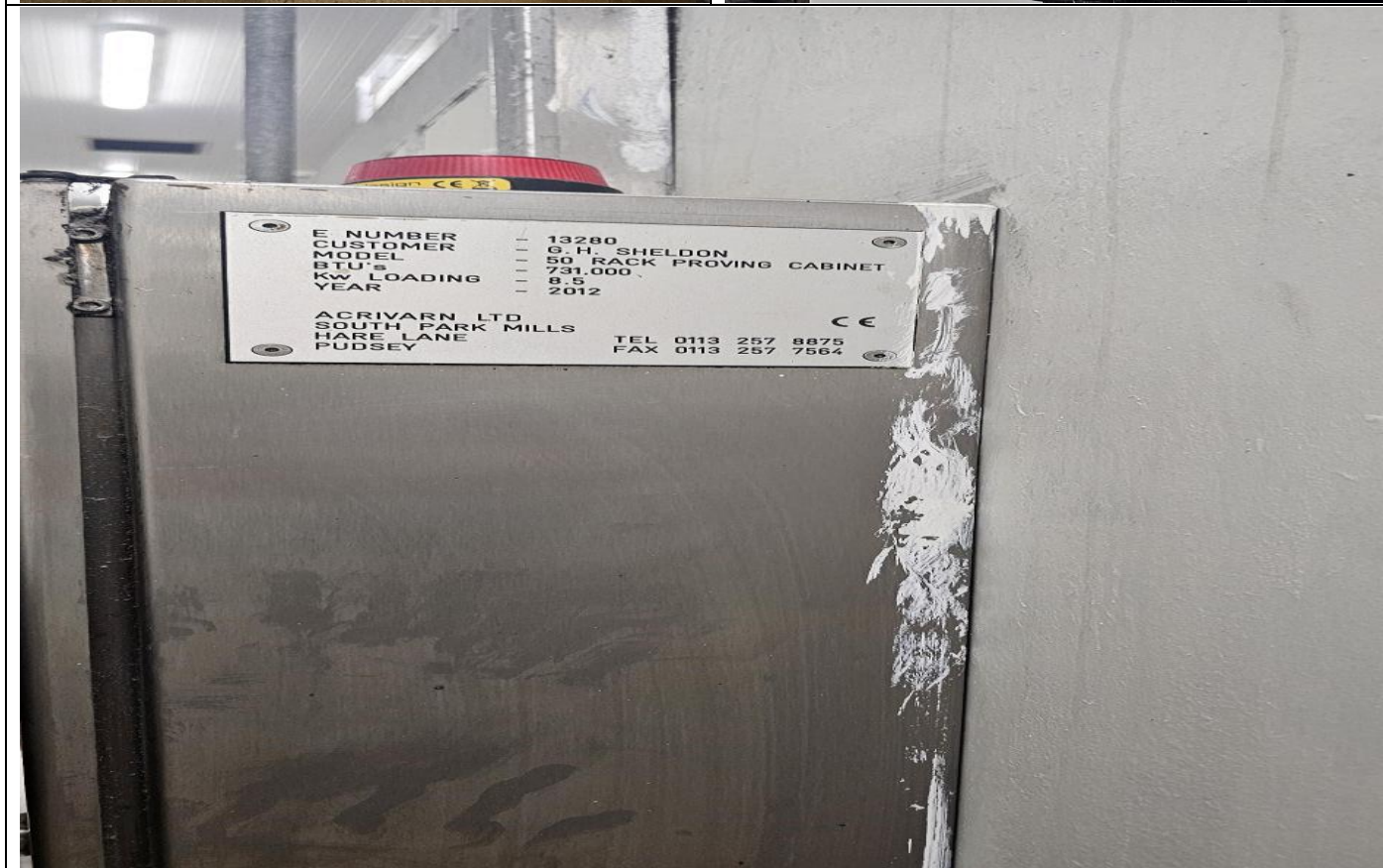
LEV ducts are fitted on top of the burners on ovens, which attract any Odorous air generated during the baking process. Odorous air runs through the F9 filtration system fitted with the ducting in the void and then gets discharged to the air via stacks fitted on the roof as shown in the below photographs.





Provers

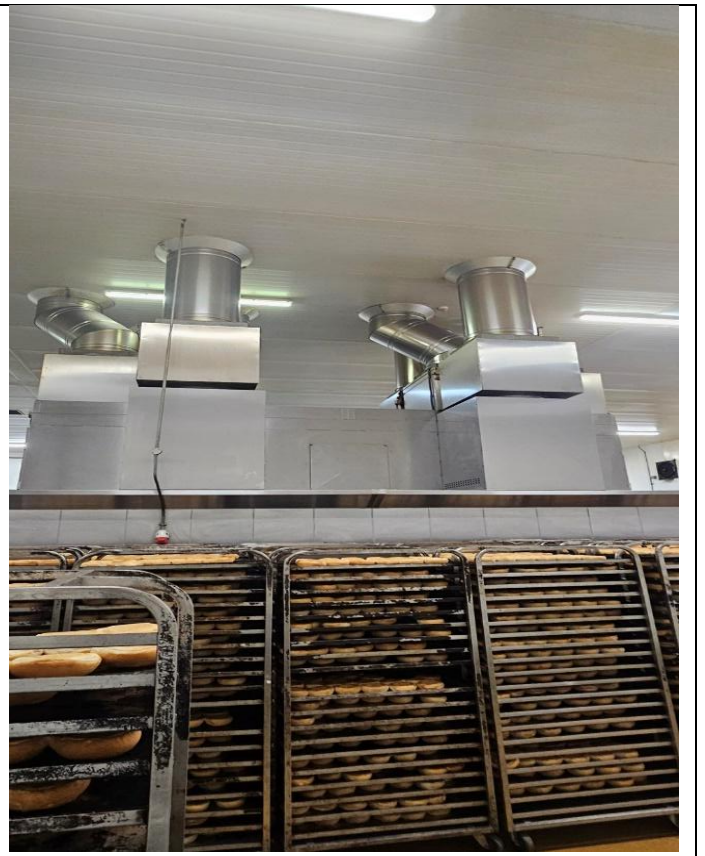
LEV ducts are fitted on top of the provers, which attract any Odorous air generated during the proving process. Odorous air runs through the F9 filtration system fitted with the ducting and then gets discharged to the air via stacks fitted on the roof.





Coolers

LEV ducts are fitted on top of the coolers, which attract any Odorous air generated during the cooling process. Odorous air runs through the F9 filtration system fitted with the ducting and then gets discharged to the air via stacks fitted on the roof.





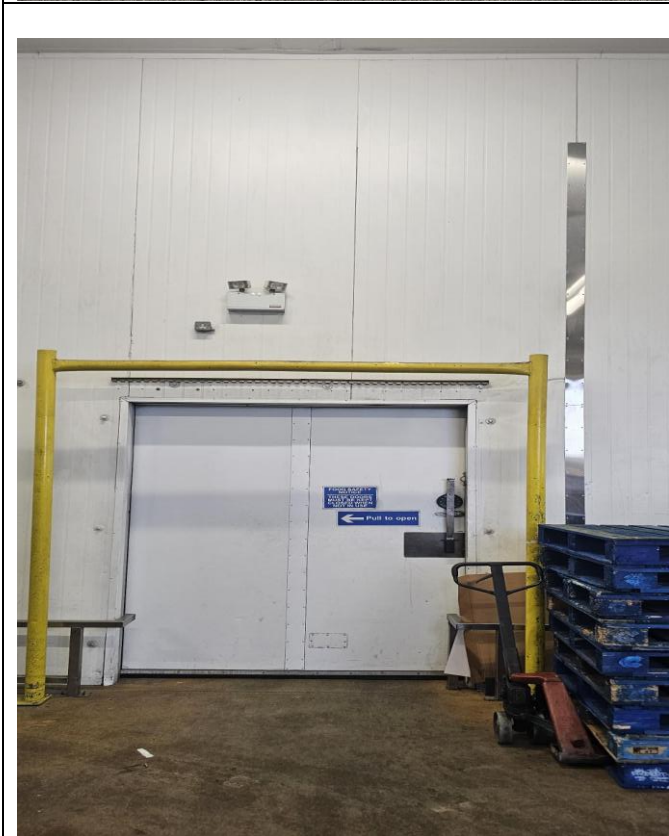
Flour Intake Silos

Flour is delivered in sealed tankers and is discharged into the silos using the pipe fittings without releasing any flour dust to the air. Pipe fittings are always checked for any potential leaks prior to the use.



Site's Doors Management

All interior / exterior doors (including fire escapes) leading to / from the manufacturing areas are kept closed all the time when not in use.



Maintenance

All LEV ducts / filters at our site are checked / serviced on a quarterly basis.

Glossary of Terms

Effects The consequences of the changes in airborne concentration and/or dust deposition for a receptor. These might manifest as annoyance due to soiling, increased morbidity or mortality due to exposure to PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5} or plant dieback due to reduced photosynthesis. The term 'significant effect' has a specific meaning in EIA regulations. The opposite is an insignificant effect. In the context of construction impacts any effect will usually be adverse, however, professional judgement is required to determine whether this adverse effect is significant based in the evidence presented.

Impacts The changes in airborne concentrations and/or dust deposition. A scheme can have an 'impact' on airborne dust without having any 'effects', for instance if there are no receptors to experience the impact.

NPPF National Planning Policy Framework

