

## 2 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Auldhouseburn currently has a PPC permit for 96,000 free range egg-laying birds. The operator plans to expand the site to include an additional two houses (Marchwood 1 & 2) identical to all existing houses and this will house a further 32,000 birds bringing the total number of birds to 128,000.

All birds are housed in aviary systems with free access to ranging area. The sheds are filled with birds at around a week old where they will stay and lay eggs until the shed is emptied approximately 13 months later. Manure is to be collected and dried on manure belts (using forced air) and removed from the houses twice per week. It is then taken directly off-site to a field heap. Once emptied, the sheds are deep-cleaned – and all wash water is contained in a tank on-site and removed off-site to be spread to land in accordance with the Prevention of Environmental Pollution From Agricultural Activity (PEPFAA) code.

The sheds have an automatically controlled ventilation system. Fresh air is brought in from roof fans, drawn through the building (over manure to dry it) and out through gable end ventilation fans. These are fitted with louvre systems to deposit any particulate matter on the ground. The gable end areas are concreted to collect any dust which may run-off during rain events and this is treated by means of a swale which will be designed to meet the requirements of the CREW guidance, considered to be Best Available Technique (BAT).

The main emission from the housing will be ammonia and the impact on nearby sensitive receptors, in particular Muirkirk SSSI which has blanket bog habitat susceptible to ammonia pollution. This has been assessed using the Simple Calculation of Atmospheric Impact Limits (SCAIL) tool and has been discussed in detail with SEPA prior to submission of this variation. Detailed consideration has been given to the housing location and this, in combination with extensive tree planting on site helps both reduce ammonia emissions and mitigate the environmental impact associated them.

There are no sensitive receptors (e.g. housing) within 400m of the proposed new housing so dust and odour are not considered to be a concern. Tree planting will also help reduce dust emissions.

Estimates of the amount of additional raw materials, water and energy consumed have been made and will be monitored as part of permit requirements. Similarly, the operator has estimated the additional wastes to be produced in the new housing. The unit will have 200kWp solar photovoltaic panels on the roof which will significantly reduce demand on the grid.

The construction of this new housing will require an extension to the permit boundary and all proposed changes to the site boundary, site plan and drainage arrangements have been included within this application.