Sypland Glen Poultry Farm, Little Sypland, Kirkcudbright-

(PPC Application for new permit)

SG 1 Non- Technical Summary

Laying hens will be free range and housed in single story 'aviary system' with pop holes to the range. Exhaust from the building will be directed vertically primarily via high velocity roof fans. Auxiliary gable end fans will exhaust through designed tree belts to maximise the capture of residual ammonia/ dust although the provision of forced air onto manure belts in accordance with SEPA best practice, will minimise ammonia generation and maximise nitrogen retention for subsequent use as a fertiliser.

64,000 birds will be house on a concrete base with a bed of wood shavings.

Birds will be received at approx. 16 weeks old as laying pullets and retained for approx. 65 weeks before depletion and forwarding on to another farm for ultimate use in the food chain.

Depletion will therefore be less than once / year.

Ventilation will be computer controlled to create a stable climate at around 21^0C and the air also improved in quality as it enters the building.

Air inlets will be predominantly on the roofs but augmented in warm weather by side, 'passive' air inlets.

After depletion the house will be cleaned out of litter and droppings from the entire house and stored with manure for ultimate disposal to land. All material, through analysis, will be part of the nutrient budgeting plan, reducing the wastage of key potential pollutants such as nitrogen and phosphorus and then use as a fertiliser.

Tailoring the protein in feedstuffs during the cycle will additionally reduce the potential for ammonia generation.

Drinking water supply to the birds will be to the latest design to minimise leakage / spillage and feed will be tailored to the birds' needs throughout the egg production cycle.

The principal emissions managed through the PPC permitting process are ammonia, and dust to the air along with the remote risk of odour. Water will not have a direct discharge to the environment except for a small domestic septic tank where effluent will discharge to a conventional soakaway.

Waste water is only accumulated when the poultry houses are cleaned out at depletion and contained in sealed tanks and disposed of onto farm land, compliant with good farming practice.

Extensive tree planting at the gable ends and in the range, will contribute to air quality protection by filtering our both dust and residual amounts of ammonia excreted by ranging birds. Tree / shrub planting in the range will also contribute to both air quality and overall bird welfare.

When removed from the houses, the old litter / dried manure on the floor will be used as a valuable organic nutrient source.

Odour, whilst unlikely to be an issue given the site's remoteness from habitation, will be minimised through the drying of manure before removal from the house. Reduced time in the house reduces the opportunity for manure degradation and its breakdown to release ammonia.

Carcases of the small mortality of birds through the cycle will be stored temporarily and then collected for disposal / rendering by an authorised fallen stock contractor.