

B1 Benefit Statement

1.1 Person with appropriate technical expertise and permit details

A Matthews, Aberbran Fawr, Brecon, Powys, LD4 9NG.

Mr Matthews has owned and worked at Aberbran Fawr for over 15 years, and has completed a 3 year HND prior to this.

The farm is registered under Mobile Plant for Land Spreading (Land Treatment Resulting in Benefit) 4MTMPL6.

This application is made under permit number JB3139RS X003

1.2 Where the waste is to be spread

Aberbran Fawr, Brecon, Powys, LD4 9NG

The solid waste is stored at two sites, one at Aberbran Fawr (a purpose built storage facility) and then in field heaps at Newton farm.

The maps show the storage areas, and also the fields which are to be spread on.

The liquid waste will not be stored on the holding, but imported and spread directly.

1.3 What is the waste to be spread

The waste is imported from Beacon Foods, a company which supplies ingredients to the food manufacturing industry.

There are two waste types coming in:

02 03 04 - solid waste vegetables.

This product is waste vegetable produced at the Beacon Foods processing plant. It contains the excess or un-wanted parts of vegetables. There is 150 tonnes of Solid Waste to be spread; this will be at a rate of between 18 and 19 tonnes/ha.

02 03 01 - liquid vegetable waste.

This product is the waste water from cleaning the vegetables at the beginning of the process. There is 1572tns of liquid to be spread; this will be fixed at 45 tonnes/ha

Both wastes are spread to provide nutrient benefit to the following crop.

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1.4 Waste Analysis

The analysis of waste is attached, the waste stream has not been analysed for PTE's as the production of the waste would not allow the containment or contamination of harmful levels of PTE'S.

1.4 Operational Details

Arable Fields

The cultivated ground will have compaction removed from the soils and will receive a surface application of the solid waste, down spread from a muck spreader. This will then be soil incorporated by ploughing the ground as soon as possible, followed by drilling. The application of solid vegetable waste is required to increase the nitrogen available, and to add to the P and K available to the Barley, and Oats.

Grass fields - between one and two cuts of silage

These fields will have a spring application of liquid waste that will be injected, to reduce the loss of Nitrogen to the air. This early application of liquid will improve the spring growth, and then the late spring/summer application of fertiliser will be the final dressings to get a further second cut of grass.

Any additional application of fertiliser will be based on the yield required. Therefore rates may alter due to how the crop is growing and the weather during that season.

1.5 Potential Negative Impacts

The farm has had Manure Risk Maps produced in order to assess the potential for negative impacts. Thus risk of run off during application is taken into account within the manure management map, the past 48 hours and the following 48 hours of weather is taken into account when spreading the waste too.

The final risk is related to odour. This is controlled by immediate soil incorporation for solid waste, and injection for liquid waste. Waste is never applied to fields near to residential areas, where there is a risk of impacting them.

Further site specific risk assessments for each field are included with the rest of the deployment documents.

1.6 Professionally Qualified Advice

- Our company has been advising farmers on fertiliser application, soil analysis and liming since 2007
- Our managing director, who has had involvement with the fertiliser advice given to Mr Matthews is FACTS, FIAS and BASIS qualified.