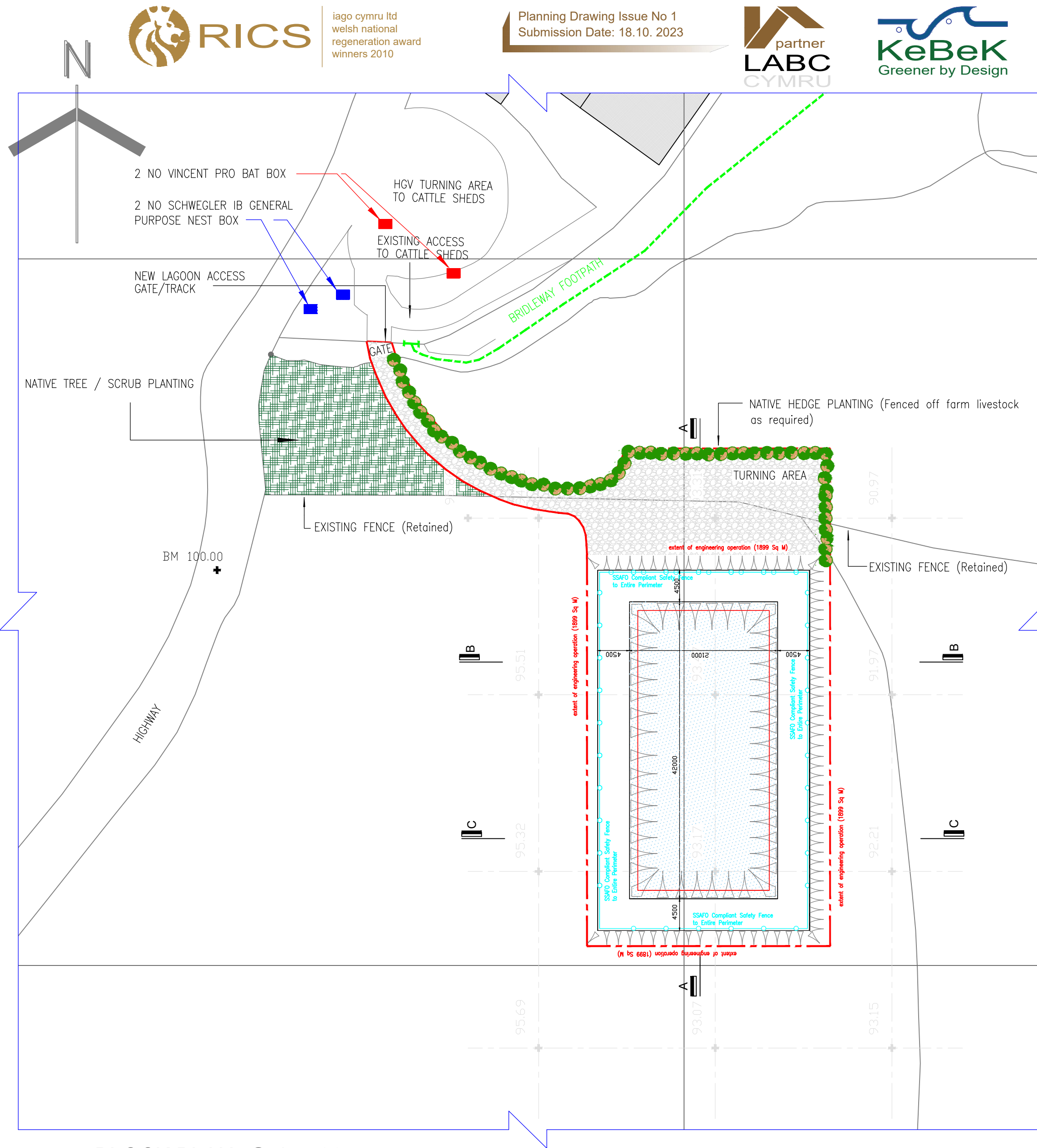




SITE LOCATION PLAN - 1 : 2500 Scale
PLAN LLEOLIAD (Cyfeirnod Grid SJ 19204 38339)

Ordnance Survey Copyright Licenced to IAGO Cymru Ltd
Licence number 100039911

BLOCK PLAN @ 1 : 500

 Site Boundary / Curtilage
 Land in Ownership / Rented

NODIADAU/NOTES

MAE'R LLUNIAD HWN WEDI EI WNEUD AR GYFRIFIADUR, NI DDYLID GYWIRO GYDA LLAW. (AutoCAD LT / Revit 2021).

THIS IS A CAD PRODUCED DRAWING, AND SHOULD NOT BE AMENDED BY HAND. (AutoCAD LT / Revit 2021).

EARTH BANK SLURRY STORES AND TANKS

Any alteration works to an existing earth bank slurry store, or a replacement earth bank slurry store will be expected to meet the requirements of The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (England) Regulations 2010 (as amended 2013). Commonly referred to as SSAFO and apply in England. Also (Control of Agricultural Pollution) (Wales) Regulations 2021

The works contractor must be fully conversant with the regulations, and will provide written confirmation that the design, construction, and installation, will meet the legal requirements.

Any works within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) then there are rules to follow concerning slurry storage capacity. See Defra guidance.

Ground Water Protection - no system to be located within a groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 or within 50 meters of a borehole, well, or spring used to supply drinking water.

SUITABILITY OF EARTH BANK STORES

Soils- where the soils are suitable (impermeable and stable), they are appropriate for storing slurry or semi-solid manure, or as a series of tanks or lagoons to settle and store dirty water.

To be suitable they must have a permeability of 0.000001 mm per second or less, following compaction if necessary. Impermeable soil must be present to a depth of at least one meter below the bottom of the store.

Soils with a clay content of between 20 - 30 per cent are generally ideal and produce stable embankments. Lower clay content may not meet the required permeability, whilst a higher one should be suitable for the base, but may be difficult to form into a stable embankment and could tend to shrink and crack on drying. The suitability of the material should be confirmed by analysis in a soil laboratory, and preferably verified by a civil engineer. Materials that is intended for use in-situ without any re-compaction need only be tested for permeability and depth.

SOIL TESTING

Initial soil tests to be taken from at least 5 locations to identify any variability in clay content and depth of impermeable soil. Where there is little variability in clay content, soils from only one sample location needs to be sent for detailed testing, otherwise send a range of samples. They need to be tested in an approved soils' laboratory to show whether the required level of impermeability can be achieved. This involves the direct measurement of soil permeability as well as other soil characteristics. Testing should meet BS 1377 (methods of tests for soils for civil engineering purposes)

Where the in-situ soils are not fully suitable, then import appropriate material, or use an impermeable synthetic liner.

SITE SELECTION

Sites in a flood plain or with a high water table to be avoided, including ground that has been previously made up or disturbed.

- Trees, scrub, roots, etc need to be removed
- Relocate any land drains at least 10 meters away from the outside of the embankment, and carefully back-fill the trench with impermeable material.

CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION)
(WALES) REGULATIONS 2021

The key aspects of the regulations are:

Notify NRW about any new, substantially enlarged or substantially reconstructed system at least 14 days before construction begins.

- The notification must include the type of structure and where it is to be used. Request details of the proposed design and construction, and once an agreed proposal has been constructed forward a completed notification form before using the new facility.
- The structure(s) must be impermeable. Soil permeability to be confirmed by a qualified civil engineer or soil scientist.
- No part of the system can be within 10 meters of inland freshwaters or coastal waters that slurry could enter.

Note that 'inland water' includes any stream, ditch or land drain, even if it flows for only part of the year.

- Where the store has a gravity-fed outlet or connection to another store, it must be fitted with two lockable valves in series, unless the receiving store is larger or at the same height as the outlet store.
- Each valve must be capable of completely shutting off the flow of slurry from the store. The design and positioning of the valves should take into account the possibility of a single piece of debris obstructing both valves. The space between the valves must be at least one meter.
- The valves must be locked shut when not in use. They must only be used under close supervision and never left unattended while open or partly open
- All parts of the system must comply with the regulations whenever it is used. Proper maintenance is therefore essential, i.e. do not allow tree growth on the embankment and repair rodent damage frequently.

SIZE OF THE STORE OR TANK

The Drawings are to be read in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement produced by KeBeK, this document identifies the maximum quantity of slurry likely to be produced and directed to this system in any continuous four month period. The store may form part of a slurry/dirty water irrigation system.

Earth bank stores have been designed to include a freeboard of 750mm
They must never be filled above this level

During reproduction Drawing may Shrink or Expand