



Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

# Sustainable Production Grant

## Annex A Round 4

The Welsh Government Rural Communities -  
Rural Development Programme for Wales

2014-2020



Cronfa Amaethyddol Ewrop ar  
gyfer Datblygu Gwledig  
Ewrop yn Buddsoddi mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig  
European Agricultural Fund for  
Rural Development  
Europe Investing in Rural Areas



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## **Section 1 - Silage, and slurry and oil storage requirements**

The following regulations apply to the storage of silage, slurry and oil.

### **The Water Resources (Control of Pollution) Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil (Wales) Regulations 2010 (SSAFO).**

These regulations set out the requirements for the design (capacity), construction and maintenance of storage facilities for silage, and slurry.

They apply to all installations completed since September 1991.

They require you to notify NRW, in writing, at least 14 days before using a system that is new, substantially enlarged or substantially re-constructed. NRW have forms available to help you provide the necessary information.

### **Oil storage 2016 changes**

The requirements for agricultural oil storage were replaced by the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 in March 2016.

For further details see

<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waterflooding/oil-storage-standards>. These regulations cover all agricultural oil tanks, regardless of the date of construction.

### **Compliance Standards for slurry and silage**

Since 1991, all new, substantially enlarging or substantial reconstruction of an existing facility, Slurry and silage stores must be built to meet the capacity and construction standards as per the regulations summarised below. Exemptions to the construction requirements may apply to stores built, or in the process of being constructed, before 1991.

#### **Silage - Baled and field:**

- Baled and wrapped or bagged silage must not be stored or opened within 10 metres of a watercourse.
- If you use field silage sites to make or store field silage, or non-baled silage in large bags, for example 'Ag bags', you must notify NRW at least 14 days before you first use the site.

### Silage clamps:

- The clamp base, effluent tank and drains must all be impermeable and resistant to attack from silage effluent. The base of the clamp must be designed and constructed in accordance with BS8007 or BS5502 Part 21.
- Where walls are used, the base must extend beyond walls. All silage clamps must include a perimeter drainage channel connecting to an effluent tank.
- All effluent must be collected and contained. The silage effluent tank capacity must be 20 litres/cubic metre of silo capacity – up to 1500 cubic metres, plus an additional 6.7 litres/cubic metre of silo capacity thereafter.
- No part of this installation should be within 10 metres of a watercourse or land drains.
- Clamps and drains must be capable of lasting for 20 years (with routine maintenance).
- Below-ground effluent tanks must be capable of lasting for 20 years without maintenance. A certificate to confirm suitable design and construction of tank and clamp must be sent to NRW 14 days before use.
- If the clamp has walls, they must be designed to BS5502 Part 22 and be resistant to attack from silage effluent.

### Slurry

- Slurry is defined in the SSAFO regulations as liquid or semi-liquid matter composed of excreta produced by livestock while in a yard or building.
- Slurry definition includes parlour and yard washings, and any contaminated rainfall.
- Separating clean rainwater from roofs and yards can reduce the slurry storage capacity required.
- Under SSAFO ALL slurry must be collected and stored.
- No part of the system may be situated within 10 metres of a watercourse, where slurry could enter unless NRW has agreed, in writing, the location and additional measures to avoid pollution.

### **Slurry storage facilities requirements**

- Slurry stores, tanks, pipes, and channels must be impermeable. Where walls of the slurry store are not impermeable (e.g. weeping wall stores), the base must extend beyond the walls and have perimeter drains that connect to a slurry tank.
- The base and walls of the slurry storage tank, any effluent tank, channels and reception pit, and the walls of any pipes, must be protected against corrosion, as described in BS 5502, Part 50 (1993).
- Slurry storage tank and reception pit must be designed to BS 5502, Part 50 (1993).

- The reception pit and associated channels must normally hold at least two days slurry production, including likely rainwater.
  - A slurry storage tank must normally hold at least four months production, including allowance for likely rain water. In designated Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ), you will need to hold five or six months production dependant on the type of slurry produced.
  - The slurry storage tank must be designed to have a minimum freeboard of 300mm but earth banked stores must have a minimum 750mm freeboard to be maintained at all times.
  - All parts of the slurry storage system must be designed to last for 20 years with routine maintenance.
  - Any fixed drainage pipe from the slurry store must have 2 valves in series. These must be locked shut when not in use and for stores built since 2010 there must be at least 1 metre spacing between the valves.
- You should ensure that you only use capable contractors or builders who understand and build in accordance with the SSAFO regulations.
  - Silage effluent and slurry have been the source of serious pollution, often due to inadequate storage capacity or poor construction. Sufficient storage for silage effluent and slurry or manure is essential to prevent the need for spreading outside the growing season or during inappropriate weather and soil conditions.
  - Contact NRW as early as possible in the planning stage as they may be able to help save you time and money.
  - NRW can make sure you are complying with the regulations and minimising pollution risks in the most cost effective manner.
  - If any silage-making, or slurry storage system store poses a significant risk of pollution to surface or to ground waters, then NRW may issue a Notice that requires you to make improvements.

Contact NRW on:

Email: [enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

Tel: 0300 065 3000

or by post:

Natural Resources Wales,  
c/o Customer Care Centre, Ty Cambria,  
29 Newport Rd, Cardiff, CF24 0TP

## **Section 2 - Environmental Consents and Licences**

### **Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Local Authority (LA)**

If an applicant proposes to install capital items which affect slurry or silage storage systems, or which could affect water flow they are advised to consult with the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and/ or their Local Authority (LA) as consent may be required to carry out the work. Applicants must do this before committing themselves to any proposed work and before they submit an application for grant assistance under the scheme. Please note that the EAW/LA may charge for the relevant permissions. Applicants are advised to contact the EAW/LA early enough to confirm if relevant permission(s) is required for the proposed work. If the EAW/LA confirms that permission is required this must be supplied with the application. Applications cannot be processed until submission of any relevant permission(s) from the EAW/LA.

### **Planning consents, building regulations etc**

Applicants must obtain any necessary planning consent and abide by any other relevant statutory requirements. Applicants also need to check that their proposals do not break any bylaws, obstruct rights of way, affect oil or gas pipelines etc, and must avoid damaging the countryside or causing pollution. Applications cannot be processed unless any relevant permission(s) are received.

With regards to planning consents, applicants must include either the original planning approval documents or original receipt from the local planning authority that the planning application has been submitted. The payment of any grant will not be made until the original planning approval documents have been received and approved by the Welsh Government.

## Annex A – List of Eligible Capital Items

The grant covers capital investments in equipment and machinery that have been pre-identified to address the impacts of on-farm pollution offering clear and quantifiable benefits to your farm enterprise and the wider environment.

In order to exceed current regulatory storage requirements, the grant will only support covered storage which achieves a minimum storage capacity of 160 days and 190 days for pigs and poultry, **regardless of any existing on-farm storage**. Uncovered slurry storage facilities will only be supported if the roofs and yards associated with rain water entering the proposed storage facility or any existing storage are made good first, by demonstrating the existing infrastructure can achieve this or by requesting the items necessary to do so through the SPG.

Where associated equipment is required to prevent run off from yards and buildings, this must be claimed before the storage facility. An infrastructure report, confirming construction to relevant British or European Industry Standards and detailing the order of improvements and benefits will be required as part of the application alongside the business plan.

| Item Code | Investment                                | Description   | Focus Area | Total Score |
|-----------|---|---|------------|-------------|
|           | <b>Stores – Roofed or covered</b>         |   |            |             |
| SP01      | Under-floor storage and transfer channels | The base and walls of channels or pits should be impermeable to stop polluted liquids getting out, or to prevent water getting in if they are built below ground. If slurry is emptied from channels to a reception pit through a sluice, the pit should be big enough to hold all the slurry that might be released. | 5d         | 221.25      |

|             |   |   |    |        |
|-------------|---|---|----|--------|
| <b>SP02</b> | Below-ground tanks/slurry stores and reception pits | Below-ground tanks should be big enough to suit the circumstances and emptying method. Reception pits should be built to hold at least two days' slurry and dirty water taking into account likely rainfall. Provide adequate access arrangements if tanks and pits are to be emptied by tractor-drawn slurry tankers.  | 5d | 193.75 |
| <b>SP03</b> | Above-ground circular stores                        | Concrete or steel construction. These are suitable for storing slurry that is easy to pump  | 5d | 193.75 |
| <b>SP04</b> | Slurry Storage facilities and systems               | Slurry storage facilities built to BS5502 and CIRIA report C759b - Livestock manure and silage storage Part 2 Design and construction. Slurry storage systems includes stores for dilute effluent such as dirty water, run-off from solid manure stores in yards, washings from buildings or yards used by livestock, reception pits and associated pipes and channels. | 5d | 135    |
| <b>SP05</b> | Systems for dirty water                             | Storage tanks, pumps, filters and control gear  | 5d | 147.5  |
| <b>SP07</b> | Silage clamps                                       | A storage facility for silage with the clamp base, effluent tank and drains being impermeable and resistant to attack from silage effluent.   | 5d | 227.5  |
| <b>SP08</b> | Integral store and cover                            | Reinforced PVC polyester coated fabric bag sitting within an earth structure. Restrained at sides, fitted with gas vents.   | 5d | 195    |



| Covers and roofing |  |   |    |     |
|--------------------|--|---|----|-----|
| <b>SP09</b>        | Lagoons – fixed floating plastic membrane  | A large plastic sheet with integral floats and gas vents. The edges of the cover are buried into the lagoon banks to retain it.                           | 5d | 145 |
| <b>SP10</b>        | Tanks – free floating plastic cover        | A plastic sheet is stretched over and tensioned around a plastic hoop, which floats on the surface.   | 5d | 140 |
| <b>SP11</b>        | Tanks – fixed cover                        | Reinforced PVC polyester coated fabric cover. Normally these types of cover are attached to the sides of the tank with centre support pole and gas vents. | 5b | 165 |
| <b>SP12</b>        | Floating permeable covers (plastic plates) | Free floating plastic plates, generally hexagonal in shape. Individual plates measuring from 180mm  | 5d | 140 |

|                            |                                  |   |    |       |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----|-------|
| <b>SP13</b>                | Roofing                          | Roof structure impermeable to rainwater for sprayer wash-down area, manure storage area, livestock gathering area, slurry stores, silage stores   | 2a | 112.5 |
| <b>SP14</b>                | Mats for silage pits             | Rubber matting used to cover and protect silage and create tight seal to aid fermentation.  | 5d | 80    |
| <b>Tanks and Spreading</b> |                                  |   |    |       |
| <b>SP15</b>                | Vacuum tanker plus Band Spreader | Slurry is sucked into the tanker by using an air pump to evacuate the air from the tank to create a vacuum; the tanker is emptied using the air pump to pressurise the tanker, so forcing the slurry out. Band Spreader: The boom of the spreader has a number of hoses connected to it, distributing the slurry close to the ground in strips or bands. It is fed with slurry from a single pipe, thus relying on the pressure at each of the hose outlets to provide even distribution. Advanced systems use rotary distributors to proportion the slurry evenly to each outlet | 5d | 312.5 |

|             |   |   |    |       |
|-------------|---|---|----|-------|
| <b>SP16</b> | Vacuum tanker plus Trailing Shoe Spreader | Slurry is sucked into the tanker by using an air pump to evacuate the air from the tank to create a vacuum; the tanker is emptied using the air pump to pressurise the tanker, so forcing the slurry out. Trailing Shoe: has similar configuration to the band spreader but with a shoe added to each hose allowing the slurry to be deposited under the crop canopy onto the soil  | 5d | 312.5 |
| <b>SP17</b> | Vacuum tanker plus Injector (Slurry)      | Slurry is sucked into the tanker by using an air pump to evacuate the air from the tank to create a vacuum; the tanker is emptied using the air pump to pressurise the tanker, so forcing the slurry out. Injector: Slurry is injected under the soil surface. There are various types of injector but each fits into one of two categories: either open slot shallow injection, up to 50 mm deep; or deep injection over 150 mm deep   | 5d | 322.5 |
| <b>SP18</b> | Pumped tanker plus Band Spreader          | The slurry is pumped into and from the tanker using a slurry pump, either a centrifugal (e.g. impeller type) or positive displacement (e.g. lobe type) pump. Band Spreader: The boom of the spreader has a number of hoses connected to it, distributing the slurry close to the ground in strips or bands. It is fed with slurry from a single pipe, thus relying on the pressure at each of the hose outlets to provide even distribution. Advanced systems use rotary distributors to proportion the slurry evenly to each outlet. | 5d | 312.5 |

|             |   |  |    |       |
|-------------|---|--|----|-------|
| <b>SP19</b> | Pumped tanker plus Trailing Shoe Spreader | The slurry is pumped into and from the tanker using a slurry pump, either a centrifugal (e.g. impeller type) or positive displacement (e.g. lobe type) pump. Trailing Shoe: has similar configuration to the band spreader but with a shoe added to each hose allowing the slurry to be deposited under the crop canopy onto the soil  | 5d | 312.5 |
| <b>SP20</b> | Pumped tanker plus Injector (Slurry)      | The slurry is pumped into and from the tanker using a slurry pump, either a centrifugal (e.g. impeller type) or positive displacement (e.g. lobe type) pump. Injector: Slurry is injected under the soil surface. There are various types of injector but each fits into one of two categories: either open slot shallow injection, up to 50 mm deep; or deep injection over 150 mm deep | 5d | 322.5 |
| <b>SP21</b> | Band Spreader                             | The boom of the spreader has a number of hoses connected to it, distributing the slurry close to the ground in strips or bands. It is fed with slurry from a single pipe, thus relying on the pressure at each of the hose outlets to provide even distribution. Advanced systems use rotary distributors to proportion the slurry evenly to each outlet                                 | 5d | 180   |
| <b>SP22</b> | Trailing shoe Spreader                    | This is a similar configuration to the band spreader with a shoe added to each hose allowing the slurry to be deposited under the crop canopy onto the soil  | 5d | 180   |

|             |  |  |    |     |
|-------------|--|--|----|-----|
| <b>SP23</b> | Umbilical hose plus Band Spreader          | The slurry is fed by a drag hose to the distribution system fitted to the tractor; the hose is supplied with slurry usually direct from the slurry store by a centrifugal or positive displacement pump. | 5d | 340 |
| <b>SP24</b> | Umbilical hose plus Trailing shoe Spreader | The slurry is fed by a drag hose to the distribution system fitted to the tractor; the hose is supplied with slurry usually direct from the slurry store by a centrifugal or positive displacement pump. | 5d | 340 |
| <b>SP25</b> | Umbilical hose plus Injector (Slurry)      | The slurry is fed by a drag hose to the distribution system fitted to the tractor; the hose is supplied with slurry usually direct from the slurry store by a centrifugal or positive displacement pump. | 5d | 350 |
| <b>SP26</b> | Umbilical hose plus Irrigator              | The slurry is fed by a drag hose to the distribution system fitted to the tractor; the hose is supplied with slurry usually direct from the slurry store by a centrifugal or positive displacement pump. | 5d | 290 |
| <b>SP27</b> | Irrigator                                  | This is a self-travelling machine with flexible or reeled-in hoses usually fed from a network of underground pipes, with a centrifugal or positive displacement pump, situated near the slurry store.    | 5d | 130 |

|             |  |  |    |        |
|-------------|--|--|----|--------|
| <b>SP28</b> | Injector (Slurry)  | Slurry is injected under the soil surface. There are various types of injector but each fits into one of two categories: either open slot shallow injection, up to 50 mm deep; or deep injection over 150 mm deep  | 5d | 190    |
| <b>SP29</b> | Variable rate controller for sprayers and fertiliser spreaders | An electronic device to connect to an existing sprayer or fertiliser spreader for the purposes of variable rate application. The regulation system will work from either a pressure or a flow sensor and provide information on forward speed, application rate, total and partial area, total and partial volume applied, boom and section status and pressure, flow rate and tank level. | 5d | 200    |
| <b>SP30</b> | Rotaspreader   | Side discharge spreader which features a cylindrical body and a pto-driven shaft fitted with flails running along the centre of the cylinder. As the rotor spins, the flails throw the solid manure out to the side  | 5d | 123.75 |
| <b>SP31</b> | Rear discharge spreader  | Trailer body fitted with a moving floor or other mechanism which delivers solid manure to the rear of the spreader. The spreading mechanism can have either vertical or horizontal beaters, plus in some cases spinning discs  | 5d | 123.75 |

|  |                       |   |    |        |
|--|-----------------------|---|----|--------|
| <b>SP32</b>                                | Dual purpose spreader | Side discharge spreader with an open top V-shaped body capable of handling both slurry and solid manure. A fast spinning impeller or rotor, usually at the front of the spreader, throws the material from the side of the machine. The rotor is fed with material by an auger or other mechanism fitted in the base of the spreader and a sliding gate controls the flow rate of the material onto the rotor   | 5d | 123.75 |
| <b>Chemical/Pesticide/Fuel oil storage</b> |                       |   |    |        |
| <b>SP33</b>                                | Fuel tanks and bunds  | Storage tank and associated pipe-work. The installed system must comply with the requirements of the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 The storage tank must be fit for purpose and provided with secondary containment (usually a bund) which can contain no less than 110% of the contents of the tank. The Regulations also contain specifications regarding fill points, dispensing equipment and overflow pipework which must be complied with. The materials for the tank and bund must be impermeable to the oil stored in them. | 2a | 50     |
| <b>SP34</b>                                | Chemical Storage      | Secure (lockable) bunded building or storage unit with suitable drainage to collect spillage. Frost protection. Possibly linked with filling/wash-down pad  | 2a | 50     |

|             | Other General  |  |    |     |
|-------------|--|--|----|-----|
| <b>SP35</b> | Slurry Analysis Kit                                      | Testing kit for accurate analysis of the plant available nitrogen in wet and dry slurry/manure.  | 5d | 190 |
| <b>SP36</b> | Soil Testing kit   | Dual purpose testing kits for measuring both soil ph and lime requirement  | 5d | 190 |
| <b>SP37</b> | Livestock yard renewal and underground drainage pipework | Livestock yard renewal and underground drainage pipework   | 2a | 120 |
| <b>SP38</b> | Rainwater goods  | Internal or external disposal systems for taking rainwater from roofs etc. to the first underground drain connection or gully, includes gutters, downpipes etc. Includes storage tanks.                  | 2a | 160 |
| <b>SP39</b> | First-flush rainwater diverters/downpipe filters         | First-flush rainwater diverters/downpipe filters   | 2a | 160 |
| <b>SP40</b> | Bio filters/Bio box                                      | A Bio Bunk bed or Bio Box, also known as a Bio filter, system for Undercover Spray fill areas and smaller operations or where there is less than 15000 Litres being passed through the system each year. | 2a | 90  |



|             |                              |   |    |       |
|-------------|------------------------------|---|----|-------|
| <b>SP41</b> | GPS for precision farming    | A stand alone GPS unit with automatic field boundary measurement and field recognition. It should have a minimum capability of straight and curved guidance modes with the ability to print maps                            | 5d | 202.5 |
| <b>SP42</b> | GPS and flow systems         | Slurry flow meter , cab display/controller and GPS system   | 5d | 202.5 |
| <b>SP43</b> | Calibration trays            | Set of trays for calibration of fertiliser spreaders. Trays to include baffle to prevent prills bouncing off tray, measuring equipment to calculate weight spread per unit area.  | 5d | 220   |
| <b>SP44</b> | Field nurse tank             | Used to transport various agricultural chemicals and liquids to the point of application.   | 5d | 180   |
| <b>SP45</b> | Hydraulic ram pumps (water). | Pump working by hydraulic pressure to raise clean water.  | 2a | 150   |
| <b>SP46</b> | Robotic silage pusher        | Robotic system with intelligent software and programmable for the intended feed passage. The equipment should have the capability to detect the distance from the feed barrier along with the amount of feed in the passage | 5b | 85    |
| <b>SP47</b> | Electric scraper systems     | Slurry scraping system with electric motors. To run automatically. (Replace a tractor scraping system) hydraulic drive or rope / chain winch. Excludes installation costs.  | 5b | 107.5 |

|             |                               |   |    |      |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|----|------|
| <b>SP48</b> | Slurry separator              | Slurry pump and separator unit to separate liquid from the fibre fraction in animal slurries.   | 2a | 130  |
| <b>SP49</b> | Pumps (Slurry)                | High pressure slurry pumps for use with umbilical hose. Centrifugal or Positive displacement  | 5d | 120  |
| <b>SP50</b> | Sprayer filling/wash-down pad | Bunded and/or covered concrete pad to contain spillage/wash-down water from crop sprayer.   | 2a | 90   |
| <b>SP51</b> | Air Scrubbers                 | Multi-pollutant scrubbers for removal of ammonia, odour, and particulate matter from livestock housing  | 5d | 130  |
| <b>SP52</b> | Hand held gas detector        | Portable gas monitors which can aid farmers in staying safe while working around slurry. Gas monitors which monitor up to 4 gases - Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Methane and Hydrogen Sulphide. | 2a | 37.5 |

# Contacts

## Farmer Enquiries – Customer Contact Centre

Your first point of contact for all telephone enquiries and email correspondence should be the Customer Contact Centre where staff are on hand to provide information and answer queries. The Customer Contact Centre is open between 08:30 and 17:00.

The contact details for the Customer Contact Centre are as follows:

Tel: 0300 062 5004

E-mail: [rpwonline@gov.wales](mailto:rpwonline@gov.wales)

PO Box address: Rural Payments Wales,  
PO Box 1081, Cardiff, CF11 1SU

## Regional and Area Offices

Offices at Aberystwyth, Caernarfon, Carmarthen and Llandrindod Wells will continue to be open for visitors between 09:00 and 16:30 Monday to Friday. Area offices are open less frequently to visitors and so farmers are advised to check our website or ring the Customer Contact Centre on 0300 062 5004 for opening hours.

Caernarfon Regional Office  
Welsh Government  
Victoria Dock  
Caernarfon  
Gwynedd LL55 1TH

Carmarthen Divisional Office  
Government Buildings  
Picton Terrace  
Carmarthen SA31 3BT

Aberystwyth Area Office  
Welsh Government  
Rhodfa Padarn  
Llanbadarn Fawr  
Aberystwyth  
Ceredigion SY23 3UR

Newtown Area Office  
Ladywell House  
Park Street  
Newtown SY16 1JB

Llandrindod Wells Divisional Office  
Government Buildings  
Spa Road East  
Llandrindod Wells LD1 5HA

Llandudno Junction Regional Office  
Sarn Mynach  
Llandudno Junction  
Conwy LL31 9RZ

Rural Payments Wales  
Welsh Government  
West Core 4th Floor  
Cathays Park  
Cardiff CF10 3NQ

## Access to Welsh Government offices for people with disabilities or special needs

If you have any special needs which you feel are not met by our facilities contact the Customer Contact Centre on 0300 062 5004. Welsh Government officials will then endeavour to make arrangements to accommodate your requirements.

## Welsh Government Website

For all of the latest Agricultural and Rural Affairs information, visit the Welsh Government's website at [www.gov.wales/agrischemes](http://www.gov.wales/agrischemes). By visiting the website, you can also sign up to receive the Rural Affairs e-newsletter which delivers the latest news directly to your e-mail inbox.

## Gwlad

Gwlad is the Welsh Government's magazine for farm and forestry businesses and all those involved with agriculture and rural Wales. It contains news stories, guidance and information in an accessible, easy-to-read format. The March/April 2016 edition of Gwlad was the final one issued in hard copy. Following the final copy one of the ways that we communicate with you is through the Gwlad e-newsletter. To keep informed and up to date with all the latest agriculture news and developments in future we would encourage you to sign up to receive the Gwlad e-newsletter. You can do this either at [www.gov.wales/news-alerts](http://www.gov.wales/news-alerts) or at [www.gov.wales/gwlad](http://www.gov.wales/gwlad)