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A new type of AD plant could offer farmers a much cheaper, practical way of generating heat and power on-farm using slurry alone. **Emma Penny** investigates the costs, the theory and the reality of an alternative to more slurry storage.

profitable option for slurry disposa New anaerobic digester could be a

EXCLUSIVE

ould your farm's slurry
be working harder
for you? The answer,
according to new
on-farm research at
Reaseheath College, is 'yes'.
Add to that the rising cost of fertiliser, spiralling energy bills and
the need to meet new NVZ regulations from January 1, and it
makes a convincing argument.
Mention the solution is based
on an anaerobic digestion (AD)
plant and most farmers will
discount it. They see it as costly,
complicated and often requiring



Daniel Galloway

dedicated land for growing energy crops, rather than for livestock -something many disagree with. But a new 'plug and play' AD plant at Reaseheath - the first of



its type in Britain – could help. Costing less than quarter of the price of a traditional AD plant and fuelled by slurry alone, it promises to be a low-cost, easy

Comparative costings: AD plant v slurry store Does not take into account interest foregone on capital. Figures based on intensive system with cows housed

Electricity and heat Fertilliser Total savings/income/year Reaseheath breakeven	FITS at 14.5p/kW/hr RHI at est, 6.5p/kW/hr	Gas produced/year Capacity * Cost to buy
£7,500 £5,000 £24,450	£8,700 £3,250	Reaseheath plug and play digester 60,000kW/hrs from 11.5% DM slurry 30,000cu.m 100cu.m £175,000
£4,500 £5,000 £17,300	£5,700 £2,100	Plug and play 40,000kW/hrs from 8% DM slurry 20,000cu.m 100cu.m £175,000
5.7 years	ř i	Slurry store no roof - £35,000*
5.3 years	f a	Slurry store no roof with roof £35,000*

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 *I,000cu.m storage = 100 cow herd in NVZ zone ★Based on cost of a steel tower slurry store

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 *Reaseheath annual fertiliser bill of £40,000, 12.5 per cent replaced by digestate from plug and play

 *Payback (at Reaseheath production levels) the difference between plug and play and slurry store (no roof) is

 *I,40,000, Breakeven after 5.7 years, then generates income/cost savings. Life expectancy of AD plant is 25 years

 *Payback (at average farm production levels) difference in cost £140,000 as above. Breakeven after eight years and then generates income/cost saving

way to manage slurry, generate heat and power, and produce a quality fertiliser.

Farm manager Mark Yearsley says while initially he was an 'AD sceptic', after a few months of operation he has changed his views.

"I had heard a lot of negative feedbackabout AD plants and that they weren't very productive, but this one seems easy to manage, will save us money on fertiliser and power the college," he says.

Savings

The 'plug and play' anaerobic dige three weeks, at a quarter of the c

ester can be install ost of a traditional

In a full year, the college expects to cut 15 per cent from its £30,000 fertiliser bill and 10 to 15 per cent from its £450,000 energy costs.

Reaseheath is running the plant alongside a more traditional AD system, but sustainable technologies specialist Daniel Galloway says the 'plug and play' option is much cheaper to start with, at about £175,000 rather than

The 'plug and play' system was delivered to site, fitted on to a preprepared base and took about

three weeks to build, he says. The glass fibre tank, where digestion takes place, can also be buried.

At the start of the system, a pump feeds slurry into the tank everyhour via an 20cm (8in) stainless steel pipe. It takes six tonnes of slurry per day.

The first pump fitted was not powerful enough to cope with the II.5 per cent DM slurry produced by the college's 250 dairy cows. The herd, which averages 10,000 litres, is housed all year round and is fed a high protein TMR. It produces high DM slurry, which proved more difficult to pump than predicted, says Mr Yearsley. However, once rectified, there have been few problems, he says. "It is like a cow's rumen - you have to keep a practical approach to it. We are feeding the plant a consistent diet of suitable feed, rather than chopping and changing what is going in."

ing what is going in."

He believes feeding the plant an inconsistent diet means it be-

tein blend, is another reason for the 'plug and play' plant's success. A high proportion of soya and rapeseed, balanced with energy feeds, maize and wholecrop in the comes more 'gurgly'.

The dairy ration at Reaseheath, which features a 25 per cent pro-

How does AD work?

oxygen, producing biogas rich in methane. In the process, microorganisms secrete digestive enzymes which initiate the breakdown. This living process needs pH, temperature, nutrient content and retention time in the AD is the breakdown of organ molecules in the absence of

plant to be correct to ensure efficient digestion.

The biogas produced contains 50-60 per cent methane, which can be burnt to produce heat and electricity, while the nutrient-rich digestate can be used as a replacement for fertiliser and soil



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