

One Turn System

Pros

- Makes compost fast
- only needs turning once
- if it doesn't get turned, it just becomes cold compost

Cons

- Uses wood we don't have
- Large structure
- Needs to be monitored closely to make sure C:N is correct
- Can set up water catchment system

Ingredients:

- Kitchen scraps
- Weeds
- Bed clearings
- Cardboard
- Paper
- Chicken bedding
- Chicken manure



Image; Charles Dowding, 2019

Beds need to be at least 1.2 m²

Roof prevents rain from slowing process down, maintaining oxygen levels

Johnson Su Bioreactors

Creates high quality, nutrient-rich compost, using fungal activity. If built using recycled IBC tanks, they may provide thermal mass and growing space in polytunnel 3.



Image: squarefoot.forumotion.com

Benefits of Johnson-Su Bioreactor Compost:

- Increases soil carbon sequestration
- Increases crop yield
- Increases soil nutrient availability
- Increases soil water-retention capacity
- Produces biologically diverse compost
- Produces nutrient-rich compost
- Results in a low-salinity compost
- Improves seed germination and growth rates

Benefits of Johnson-Su Bioreactor Composting System:

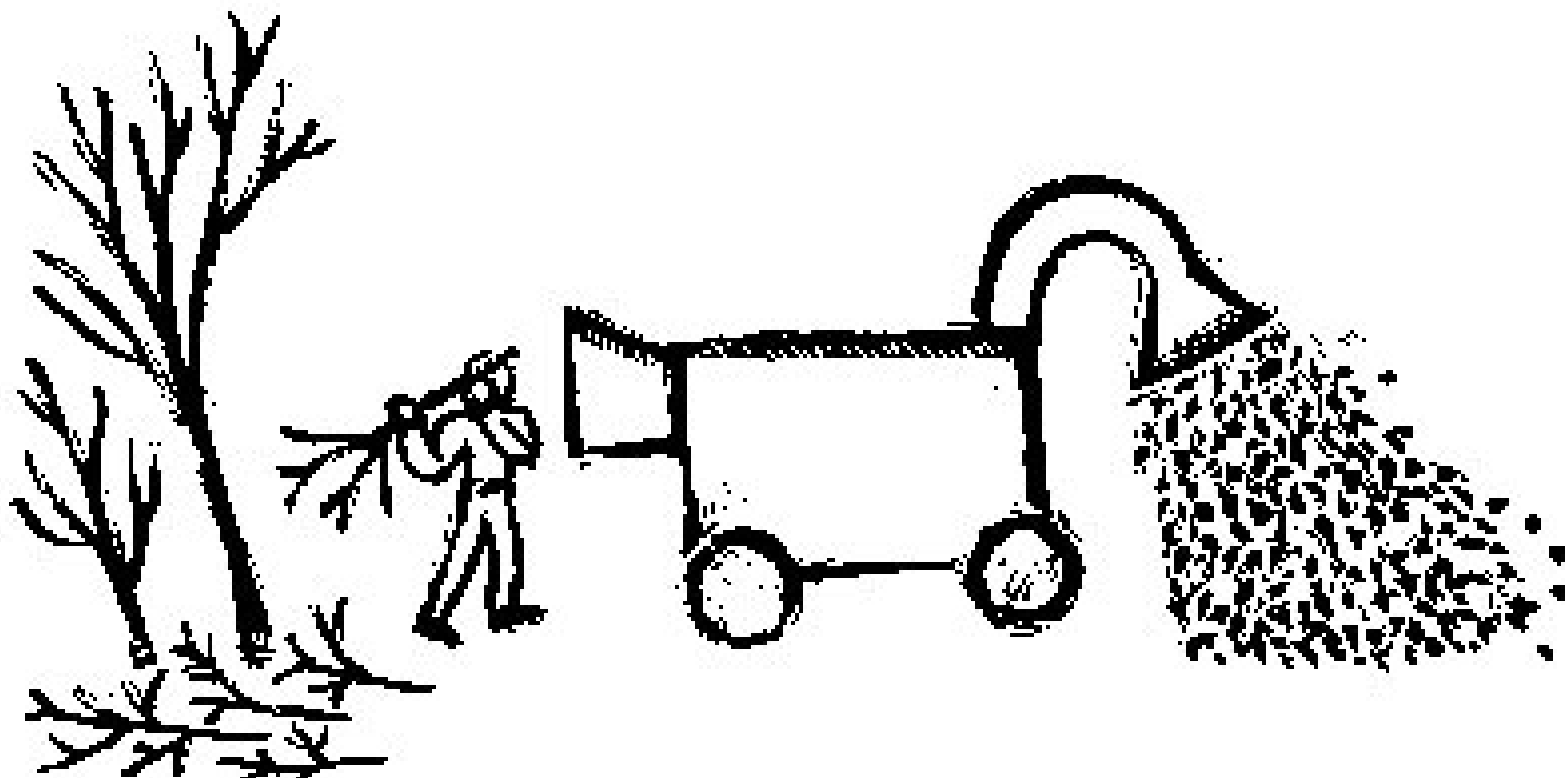
- Reduces water usage up to six times
- Reduces composting labour time by 66 percent
- Requires no turning and little manpower
- Is a low-tech process that can easily be replicated
- Can be made using a diversity of compost materials
- Produces no odours or associated insects
- Materials are cheap and can be used for up to 10 times
- No leaching or groundwater contamination

(ref. regenerationinternational.org)

Ramial Woodchip

Can be spread directly on beds, breaks down quickly adding high-nutrient matter to soil

Will make excellent mulch for in forest garden



Pros

- Instant 'fertiliser'
- Simple process
- Uses willow and hazel from site
- Uses waste product
- No nitrogen lock up if used correctly
- Easy and quick to process
- Makes use of 'weed' trees that are too big to take down

Cons

- Need shredder
- Mustn't be incorporated into soil, so needs to be used in areas that will not be cultivated, at least until it has decomposed.

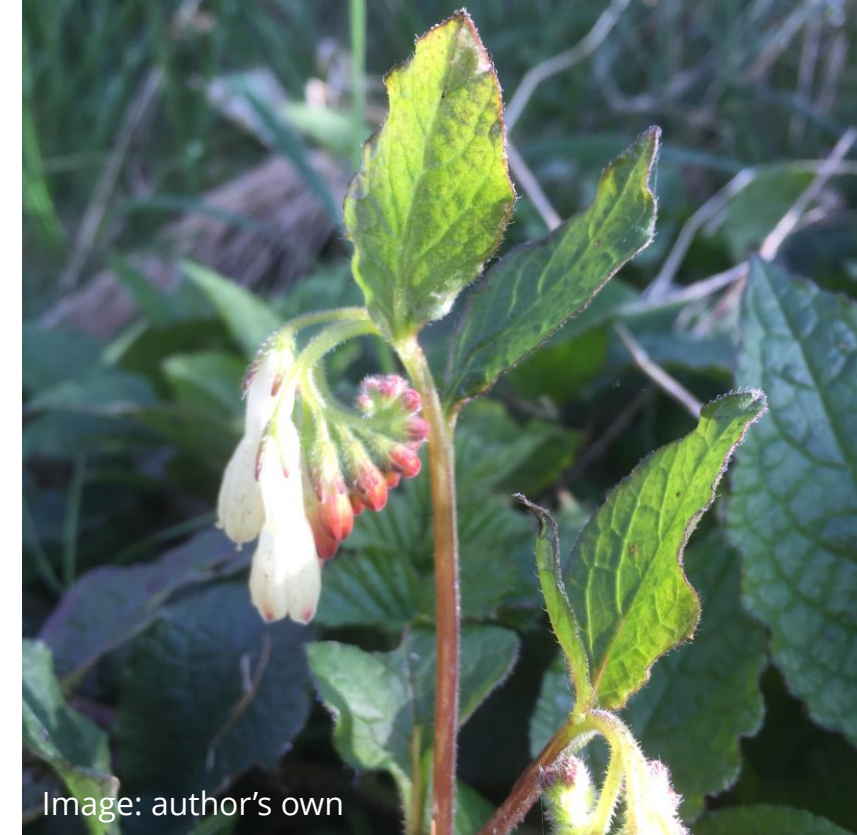


Leafmould is an excellent soil conditioner. All you need to do is collect leaves, put them in a leafmould bin and leave to decompose for a few years



Wormery

Worm composting is an efficient method of turning kitchen waste and small amounts of garden waste into nutrient-rich compost and a concentrated liquid fertiliser.



Comfrey fertiliser

Comfrey and nettle leaves are left to breakdown in a tub, and the resulting liquid is drawn off and fed to plants as a rich fertiliser