

## SCHEDULE

Regulation 3

### Action Programme

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

“autumn sown crop” means—

- (a) a cover crop sown before 1st October and not removed (whether by mechanical cultivation, herbicide or grazing) before 1st December in the same year, and
- (b) a crop, not being a cover crop, sown between 1st August and 1st November in any year;

“chemical fertiliser” means nitrogen fertiliser which is manufactured by an industrial process;

“cover crop” means a crop sown primarily for the purpose of taking up nitrogen from the soil and which is not harvested;

“crop requirement” means the amount of nitrogen fertiliser which it is reasonable to apply to land in any year having regard to the foreseeable nitrogen requirement of the crop growing or to be grown on the land and the nitrogen supply to the crop from the soil and from other sources, including any previous applications of livestock and other organic manures;

“grassland” means land on which the vegetation consists predominantly of grass species;

“livestock” means any animal kept for use or profit;

“livestock manure” means waste products excreted by livestock or a mixture of litter and waste products excreted by livestock, even in processed form;

“nitrogen compound” means any nitrogen-containing substance other than gaseous molecular nitrogen;

“nitrogen fertiliser” means any substance containing a nitrogen compound utilised on land to enhance growth of vegetation;

“organic manure” means—

- (a) livestock manure, and
- (b) nitrogen fertiliser, not being livestock manure or chemical fertiliser, derived from organic matter, and includes sewage sludge and other organic wastes;

“sandy” in relation to soil means soil where—

- (a) in the layer up to 40 cm deep, there are—
  - (i) more than 50 per cent by weight of sand sized particles (that is particles more than 0.06 mm and less than 2 mm in diameter),
  - (ii) less than 18 per cent by weight of clay sized particles (that is particles less than 0.02 mm in diameter), and
  - (iii) less than 5 per cent by weight of organic carbon, and
- (b) in the layer 40 cm deep and up to 80 cm deep, the sum of the percentage, by weight, of silt sized particles (that is particles more than 0.02 mm in diameter and less than 0.06 mm in diameter) and double the percentage, by weight, of clay sized particles is less than or equal to 30% of the total weight of sand, silt and clay sized particles;

“shallow” in relation to soil means less than 40 cm deep;

and other expressions used in Council Directive [91/676/EEC](#) concerning the protection of waters against pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources have the same meaning as in that Directive.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, material is applied to land where the material is added to the land whether by spreading on the surface of the land, injecting into land, placing below the

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.*

surface of the land or mixing with the surface layers of the land, and for the purposes of paragraph 9 includes material deposited by livestock.

(3) In relation to a farm only part of which is in a nitrate vulnerable zone, references in this Schedule to a farm shall be taken as references to that part of the farm which is in the nitrate vulnerable zone.

2.—(1) Without prejudice to the specific provisions set out in paragraphs 3-12, the land application of nitrogen fertiliser shall take account of local environmental factors.

(2) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (2) local environmental factors are—

- (a) soil conditions, type and slope,
- (b) climatic conditions, rainfall and irrigation,
- (c) land use and agricultural practice.

3. Nitrogen fertiliser shall not be applied to any land in excess of the crop requirement.

4.—(1) Chemical fertiliser shall not be applied to land between the dates specified in sub-paragraph (2) in relation to that land.

(2) The dates specified for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) are—

- (a) in the case of grassland, 15th September in any year and 1st February in the following year; and
- (b) in the case of other land, 1st September in any year and 1st February in the following year.

(3) The prohibition in sub-paragraph (1) shall not apply where, taking into account the characteristics of the crop and soil, the nitrogen requirement of the crop between the dates specified in sub-paragraph (2) can only be met by applying fertiliser between those dates.

5. Nitrogen fertiliser shall be applied to land in as accurate and uniform a manner as is practicably possible.

6. Nitrogen fertiliser shall not be applied to steeply sloping fields.

7. Nitrogen fertiliser shall not be applied to any land if—

- (a) the soil is waterlogged;
- (b) the land is flooded;
- (c) the soil has been frozen for 12 hours or longer in the preceding 24; or
- (d) the land is covered by snow.

8. Chemical fertiliser shall not be applied to any land in a location or manner which makes it likely that the chemical fertiliser will directly enter surface water.

9.—(1) Without prejudice to paragraph 10, organic manure shall not be applied to land where the application would result in the total nitrogen in kilograms contained in organic manure applied in each year to land on the farm exceeding the specified amount calculated in accordance with sub-paragraph (2).

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (2), the specified amount is the sum of—

- (a) the number of hectares of grassland on the farm multiplied by 250kg; and
- (b) the number of hectares of agricultural land other than grassland on the farm multiplied by—
  - (i) 210 kg in relation to a year ending on or before 1st June 2003,
  - (ii) 170 kg in relation to other years.

10. Organic manure shall not be applied to any field where the application would result in the total nitrogen in kilograms contained in organic manure applied in any 12 month period to any field exceeding a rate of 250 kg per hectare.

11. Organic manure shall not be applied to any land less than 10 metres from surface water.

12. Organic manure in the form of slurry, poultry manure or liquid digested sewage sludge shall not be applied to any land which has a sandy or shallow soil—

- (a) between 1st September and 1st November in any year where the land is in grass or is to be sown with an autumn sown crop;
- (b) between 1st August and 1st November in any year in any other case.

13. The capacity of storage vessels for livestock manure shall exceed the capacity required to store livestock manure produced throughout the longest period during which land application of livestock manure is prohibited by paragraph 12 except where it can be demonstrated that any livestock manure in excess of the storage capacity will be disposed of in a manner which will not cause harm to the environment.

14. Records shall be made sufficient to enable any person inspecting those records readily to ascertain—

- (a) the area of the farm;
- (b) for each field comprised in the farm—
  - (i) the quantity of any chemical fertiliser applied to the field, the nitrogen content of that chemical fertiliser and the date of application,
  - (ii) the quantity of any organic manure applied (other than by the animals themselves) to the field and the date of application,
  - (iii) whether organic manure applied to the field (other than by the animals themselves) was farm yard manure, poultry manure, slurry, sewage sludge or other organic manure,
  - (iv) the type of any crop grown and the date the crop is sown;
- (c) the number of livestock kept on the farm, their species and type, and the length of time for which they were kept on the farm;
- (d) the quantity of each type of livestock manure (whether farmyard manure, slurry, poultry manure, or other livestock manure) moved off the farm, the date of that movement and the name and address of the consignee.

15. Any record of an event made for the purposes of paragraph 14 shall be retained for a period of 5 years beginning with the date of the event.