
WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2010 No. 489 (W.55)

AGRICULTURE, WALES

WATER, WALES

**The Nitrate Pollution Prevention
(Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2010**

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>1 March 2010</i>
<i>Laid before the National Assembly for Wales</i>	- -	<i>2 March 2010</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>24 March 2010</i>

The Welsh Ministers are designated⁽¹⁾ for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972⁽²⁾ in relation to matters relating to the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources and the conservation of wild habitats of flora and fauna and make the following Regulations under the powers conferred by that section.

Title, application and commencement

1. The title of these Regulations is the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2010, they apply in relation to Wales and they come into force on 24 March 2010.

Amendments to the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008

2. The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008⁽³⁾ are amended in accordance with regulations 3 to 11.

Amendment of Part 1

3.—(1) Part 1 (Introduction) is amended as follows.

(2) For regulation 6 (interpretation), substitute—

“Interpretation

6. In these Regulations—

(1) S.I. 2001/2555 and S.I. 2002/248 conferred powers on National Assembly for Wales. By virtue of section 59 of and paragraph 28(1) of Schedule 11 to the Government of Wales Act 2006, that designation now vests with the Welsh Ministers.
(2) 1972 c. 68.
(3) S.I. 2008/3143.

- “Agency” (“*yr Asiantaeth*”) means the Environment Agency;
- “agricultural area” (“*ardal amaethyddol*”) means any agricultural land used for agricultural purposes;
- “agriculture” (“*amaethyddiaeth*”) has the same meaning as in section 109(3) of the Agriculture Act 1947;
- “crop with high nitrogen demand” (“*cnwd â galw mawr am nitrogen*”) includes, but not limited to, grass, potatoes, sugar beet, maize, wheat, oilseed rape, barley, brassicas, rye and triticale;
- “derogated holding” (“*daliad a randdirymwyd*”) means a holding over which a derogation has been granted;
- “derogation” (“*rhanddirymiad*”) means a derogation from the limit of the total amount of nitrogen in livestock manure that can be applied to land each year as provided for in paragraph 2(b) of Annex III of Council Directive 91/676/EEC granted by the Commission Decision 2009/431/EEC(4) granted by the Agency or, on appeal, the derogation application appeals panel under regulation 13B;
- “derogation application” (“*cais i randdirymu*”) means an application for a derogation;
- “eutrophic” (“*ewtroffig*”) means water that is enriched by nitrogen compounds, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life that produces an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water concerned;
- “fertilisation plan” (“*cynllun gwrteithio*”) means a plan prepared under regulation 14(1) (c) or other similar plans required under Schedule 4;
- “grass” (“*porfa*”) means—
- (a) permanent grassland or temporary grassland (temporary means for less than four years);
 - (b) existing between the sowing and ploughing the grass; and
 - (c) including crops under-sown with grass,
- but does not include grassland with 50% or more clover;
- “grazing livestock” (“*da byw sy'n pori*”) means any animal specified in Table 1 in Schedule 1;
- “holding” (“*daliad*”) means all the land located within a nitrate vulnerable zone and its associated buildings that are at the disposal of the occupier and which are used for the growing of crops in soil or rearing of livestock for agricultural purposes;
- “land that has a low run-off risk” (“*tir y mae'r risg o oferu drosto yn isel*”) means land that—
- (a) has an average slope less than 3°;
 - (b) does not have land drains (other than a sealed impermeable pipe); and
 - (c) is at least 50 metres from a watercourse or conduit leading to a watercourse;
- “livestock” (“*da byw*”) means any animal (including poultry) specified in Schedule 1;
- “manufactured nitrogen fertiliser” (“*gwrtaith nitrogen a weithgynhyrchwyd*”) means any nitrogen fertiliser (other than organic manure) manufactured by an industrial process;
- “manufactured phosphate fertiliser” (“*gwrtaith ffosffad a weithgynhyrchwyd*”) means any phosphate fertiliser (other than organic manure) manufactured by an industrial process;

“nitrogen fertiliser” (“*gwrtaiith nitrogen*”) means any substance containing one or more nitrogen compounds used on land to enhance growth of vegetation and includes organic manure;

“non-grazing livestock” (“*da byw nad ydynt yn pori*”) means any animal specified in Table 2 in Schedule 1;

“organic manure” (“*tail organig*”) means any nitrogen fertiliser or phosphate fertiliser derived from animal, plant or human sources and includes livestock manure;

“phosphate fertiliser” (“*gwrtaiith ffosffad*”) means any substance containing one or more phosphorus compounds used on land to enhance growth of vegetation and includes organic manure;

“poultry” (“*dofednod*”) means poultry specified in Schedule 1;

“sandy soil” (“*pridd tywodlyd*”) means any soil over sandstone, and any other soil where—

- (a) in the layer up to 40 cm deep, there are—
 - (i) more than 50 per cent by weight of particles from 0.06 to 2 mm in diameter,
 - (ii) less than 18 per cent by weight of particles less than 0.02 mm diameter, and
 - (iii) less than 5 per cent by weight of organic carbon; and
- (b) in the layer from 40 to 80 cm deep, there are—
 - (i) more than 70 per cent by weight of particles from 0.06 to 2mm in diameter,
 - (ii) less than 15 per cent by weight of particles less than 0.02 mm diameter, and
 - (iii) less than 5 per cent by weight of organic carbon;

“shallow soil” (“*pridd tenau*”) is soil that is less than 40 cm deep;

“slurry” (“*slyri*”) means excreta produced by livestock (other than poultry) while in a yard or building (including any bedding, rainwater or washings mixed with it) that has a consistency that allows it to be pumped or discharged by gravity (in the case of excreta separated into its liquid and solid fractions, the slurry is the liquid fraction);

“spreading” (“*taenu*”) includes application to the surface of the land, injection into the land or mixing with the surface layers of the land but does not include the direct deposit of excreta on to land by animals.”.

Amendment of Part 3

4.—(1) Part 3 (Limiting the application of organic manure) is amended as follows.

(2) At the beginning of paragraph (1) of regulation 12 (application of livestock manure — total nitrogen limit for the whole holding), insert “Except where the occupier has been granted a derogation,”.

Insertion of new Part 3A

5. After Part 3 (Limiting the application of organic manure), insert—

“PART 3A

Derogation

Application for a derogation

13A.—(1) An occupier of any holding or any person on the occupier’s behalf (“the applicant”) may apply to the Agency for a derogation where 80% or more of the agricultural area is sown with grass.

(2) A derogation application must be submitted—

- (a) by 30 April 2010 for a 2010 derogation;
- (b) in relation to an application for any year after 2010, between the dates of 1 October and 31 December in the calendar year preceding that in respect of which the application is made.

(3) The Welsh Ministers must publish the manner and form in which the application must be made.

(4) The Agency must grant or refuse a derogation application as soon as practicable and notify the applicant of the decision in writing and, where the Agency refuses a derogation application, must give reasons for the refusal at the same time.

(5) The Agency must refuse a derogation application where it considers the granting of the derogation would have an adverse effect on the integrity of—

- (a) a European site; or
- (b) a European offshore marine site,

where those sites have been subject to an appropriate assessment under regulation 48 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994⁽⁵⁾.

(6) Where the Agency has refused to grant the derogation application, the applicant may appeal in accordance with the procedure set out in regulation 13B.

(7) Where the Agency has granted the derogation application, the holding to which the derogation applies must be designated by the Agency as a derogated holding for the calendar year in respect of which the application was made.

(8) The occupier must keep a record of the derogation application and decision.

(9) In this regulation—

- (a) “European offshore marine site” means a European offshore marine site within the meaning of regulation 15 (meaning of European offshore marine site) of the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007⁽⁶⁾; and
- (b) “European site” means a European site within the meaning of regulation 10 (meaning of European site) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.

Appeal against refusal of a derogation application

13B.—(1) Where the Agency has refused a derogation application, the applicant may by notice appeal the decision to an independent panel appointed by the Welsh Ministers for the purpose of these Regulations (“the derogation application appeals panel”).

⁽⁵⁾ S.I. 1994/2716.

⁽⁶⁾ S.I. 2007/1842.

(2) An appeal against a refusal of a derogation application must be submitted within 30 days beginning on the day after the date of the refusal.

(3) The Welsh Ministers must publish the manner and form in which an appeal must be made.

Proceedings of the derogation application appeals panel

13C.—(1) The derogation application appeals panel must consist of an odd number of persons, not being less than 3 persons, and make its decision by a simple majority.

(2) The derogation application appeals panel must consider the appeal and determine whether or not to allow the appeal.

(3) The derogation application appeals panel must arrive at its decision based on documentation submitted to it by the appellant and the Agency, unless it decides that it needs additional information to form a judgement, in which case it may—

- (a) request the appellant, or the Agency, to provide additional material; and
- (b) in exceptional circumstances may convene an oral hearing.

(4) At an oral hearing the appellant and the Agency have the right to appear.

(5) All parties must bear their own costs.

Effect of derogation application appeals panel findings

13D.—(1) If the derogation application appeals panel allows the appeal, the holding to which the derogation application applies must be designated by the Agency as a derogated holding for that calendar year.

(2) The derogation application appeals panel must—

- (a) notify the Agency, the applicant and the Welsh Ministers, as soon as reasonably practicable, of its findings; and
- (b) where the appeal is refused, give reasons for the refusal.

Derogated holdings

13E. Schedule 4 has effect in relation to derogated holdings.”.

Amendment of Part 4

6.—(1) Part 4 (Crop requirements) is amended as follows.

(2) For paragraph (3) of regulation 15 (additional information to be recorded during the year), substitute—

“(3) Before spreading manufactured nitrogen fertiliser, the occupier must record—

- (a) the amount required; and
- (b) the planned date for spreading (month).”.

(3) In regulation 16 (total nitrogen spread on a holding)—

(a) for paragraph (a), substitute—

“(a) nitrogen from manufactured nitrogen fertiliser, and”;

(b) for paragraph (b), substitute—

“(b) nitrogen available for crop uptake from livestock manure in the growing season in which it is spread, calculated in accordance with regulation 17,”;

- (c) after “spread on the following crops” omit “, calculated in accordance with regulation 17,”; and
- (d) for table footnote (e), substitute—
 - “(e) This is inclusive of any nitrogen that is applied as an exemption to the closed period for manufactured nitrogen fertiliser. The permitted amount may be increased by up to 30 kg per hectare for every half tonne that expected yield exceeds the standard yield.”.

Amendment of Part 5

- 7.—(1) Part 5 (Controlling the spreading of nitrogen fertiliser) is amended as follows.
- (2) For regulation 20 (spreading manufactured fertiliser near surface water), substitute—

“Spreading manufactured nitrogen fertiliser near surface water

20. No person may spread manufactured nitrogen fertiliser within 2 metres of surface water.”.

- (3) For regulation 22 (controlling how nitrogen fertiliser is spread), substitute—

“Controlling how nitrogen fertiliser is spread

22.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), any person spreading slurry must use spreading equipment with a spreading trajectory less than 4 metres from the ground.

(2) Spreading equipment with a spreading trajectory of more than 4 metres from the ground can be used on land that has a low run off risk where such equipment can achieve an average slurry application rate of not more than 2 millimetres per hour when it is operating continuously.

(3) Any person spreading nitrogen fertiliser must do so in as accurate manner as possible.”.

Amendment of Part 6

- 8.—(1) Part 6 (Closed periods for spreading nitrogen fertiliser) is amended as follows.
- (2) For paragraph (a) of regulation 27 (exemptions for organic holdings), substitute—
 - “(a) crops specified in the table in Schedule 3 (permitted crops for the closed period), or”.

Amendment of Part 8

9. In paragraph (2) of regulation 42 (records of spreading nitrogen fertiliser) of Part 8 (Calculations and records), after “manufactured” insert “nitrogen”.

Amendment to Schedules

- 10.** For Schedules 1 to 3, substitute the contents of the Schedule to these Regulations.

Amendment of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994

- 11.—**(1) The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994(7) are amended as follows.
- (2) After regulation 84D (derogations under the Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008), insert—

(7) S.I. 1994/2716.

“Derogations under the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008

84E.—(1) Regulations 48 (assessment of implications for European site) and 49 (considerations of overriding public interest) apply in relation to the granting of a derogation under Part 3A of the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008⁽⁸⁾.

(2) Where regulations 48 and 49 apply, the competent authority may, if they consider any adverse effects of the plan or project on the integrity of a European site or European offshore marine site would be avoided if the derogation were subject to conditions, grant the derogation, subject to those conditions.”.

1 March 2010

Elin Jones
Minister for Rural Affairs, one of the Welsh
Ministers

⁽⁸⁾ S.I. 2008/3143.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

SCHEDULE

Regulation 10

“SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 6 and 38

Amount of manure, nitrogen and phosphate produced
by grazing livestock and non-grazing livestock

Table 1**Grazing livestock**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Cattle			
Calf (all categories except veal) up to 3 months:	7	23	12.7
Dairy cow—			
From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	95	34
From 13 months up to first calf:	40	167	69
After first calf and—			
annual milk yield more than 9000 litres:	64	315	142
annual milk yield between 6000 and 9000 litres:	53	276	121
annual milk yield less than 6000 litres:	42	211	93
Beef cows or steers ^(a) —			
From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	91	33
From 13 months and less than 25 months:	26	137	43
From 25 months—			
females or steers for slaughter:	32	137	60
females for breeding—			

(a) Castrated male.**(b)** In the case of a ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
weighing 500kg or less:	32	167	65
weighing more than 500kg:	45	227	86
Bulls			
Non-breeding, 3 months and over:	26	148	24
Breeding—			
from 3 months and less than 25 months:	26	137	43
from 25 months:	26	132	60
Sheep			
From 6 months up to 9 months old:	1.8	5.5	0.76
From 9 months old to first lambing, first tugging or slaughter:	1.8	3.9	2.1
After lambing or tugging ^(b) —			
weight less than 60kg:	3.3	21	8.8
weight from 60kg:	5	33	10.0
Goat, deer and horses			
Goat:	3.5	41	18.8
Deer—			
breeding:	542	17.6	
other:	3.5	33	11.7
Horse:	24	58	56

(a) Castrated male.

(b) In the case of a ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.

Table 2**Non-grazing livestock**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Cattle			

(a) Note: all figures for poultry include litter.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Veal calf:	7	23	12.7
Poultry^(a)			
Chicken used for production of eggs for human consumption—			
less than 17 weeks:	0.04	0.64	0.47
from 17 weeks (caged):	0.12	1.13	1.0
from 17 weeks (not caged):	0.12	1.5	1.1
Chickens raised for meat:	0.06	1.06	0.72
Chickens raised for breeding—			
less than 25 weeks:	0.04	0.86	0.78
from 25 weeks:	0.12	2.02	1.5
Turkey—			
male:	0.16	3.74	3.1
female:	0.12	2.83	2.3
Duck:	0.10	2.48	2.4
Ostrich:	1.6	3.83	18.5
Pigs			
Weight from 7kg and less than 13kg:	1.3	4.1	1.3
Weight from 13kg and less than 31kg:	2	14.2	6.0
Weight from 31kg and less than 66kg—			
dry fed:	3.7	24	12.1
liquid fed:	7.1	24	12.1
Weight from 66kg and—			
intended for slaughter—			
dry fed:	5.1	33	17.9
liquid fed:	10	33	17.9
(a) Note: all figures for poultry include litter.			

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>	<i>Daily phosphate produced by each animal (grams)</i>
sow intended for breeding that has not yet had its first litter:	5.6	38	20
sow (including litter up to 7kg) fed on a diet supplemented with synthetic amino acids:	10.9	44	37
sow (including litter up to 7kg) fed on a diet without synthetic amino acids:	10.9	49	37
breeding boar from 66kg up to 150kg:	5.1	33	17.9
breeding boar, from 150kg:	8.7	48	28

(a) Note: all figures for poultry include litter.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 17

Calculating nitrogen in manure

PART 1

Standard table

Total amount of nitrogen in manure

<i>Manure other than slurry</i>	<i>Total nitrogen in each tonne (kg)</i>
Manure other than slurry from—	
cattle:	6
pigs:	7
sheep:	7
ducks:	6.5
horses:	7
goats:	6
Manure from laying hens:	19
Manure from turkeys or broiler chickens:	30

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<i>Slurry</i>	<i>Total nitrogen in each cubic metre (kg)</i>
Cattle:	2.6
Pigs:	3.6
Separated cattle slurry (liquid fraction)—	
strainer box:	1.5
weeping wall:	2
mechanical separator:	3
Separated cattle slurry (solid fraction):	4
Separated pig slurry (liquid fraction):	3.6
Separated pig slurry (solid fraction):	5
Dirty water:	0.5

PART 2

Sampling and analysis

Slurry

- 1.—(1) In relation to slurry, at least five samples, each of 2 litres, must be taken.
- (2) The sample must be taken from a slurry vessel, and—
 - (a) if reasonably practicable, the slurry must be thoroughly mixed before the samples are taken, and
 - (b) each sample must be taken from a different location.
- (3) But if a tanker used for spreading is fitted with a suitable valve, the samples may be taken while spreading, and each sample must be taken at intervals during the spreading.
- (4) The samples must be poured into a larger container, stirred thoroughly and a 2 litre sample must be taken from that container and poured into a smaller clean container.
- (5) That sample must then be sent for analysis.

Solid manures

- 2.—(1) In relation to solid manures, the samples must be taken from a manure heap.
- (2) At least ten samples of 1kg each must be taken, each from a different location in a heap.
- (3) Each sub-sample must be taken at least 0.5 metres from the surface of the heap.
- (4) If samples are being collected to calculate compliance with the whole farm limit for pigs and poultry, four samples for analysis must be taken in a calendar year (one taken in each quarter) from manure heaps not more than 12 months old.
- (5) The sub-samples must be placed on a clean, dry tray or sheet.
- (6) Any lumps must be broken up and the sub-samples must be thoroughly mixed together.
- (7) A representative sample of at least 2kg must then be sent for analysis.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 27 and 29

Permitted crops for the closed period

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Maximum nitrogen rate (kg/hectare)</i>
Oilseed rape, winter ^(a)	30
Asparagus	50
Brassica ^(b)	100
Grass ^{(a)(c)}	80
Over-wintered salad onions	40
Parsley	40
Bulb onions	40

(a) Nitrogen must not be spread on these crops after 31 October.

(b) An additional 50kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread every four weeks during the closed period up to the date of harvest.

(c) A maximum of 40kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread at any one time.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 13E

Derogated holdings

- The following additional requirements apply to derogated holdings.

Derogation from the measures governing the limit on application of livestock manure

- An occupier of a derogated holding must ensure that in any calendar year for which the derogation has been granted—

$$A \geq (Ngl + 250) + (Nngl + 170)$$

where—

A is the area of the derogated holding (hectares), as existing on 1 January for that calendar year,
Ngl is the total amount of nitrogen (kilogrammes) in livestock manure from grazing livestock, whether applied directly by an animal or by spreading, and
Nngl is the total amount of nitrogen (kilogrammes) in livestock manure from non-grazing livestock, whether applied directly by an animal or by spreading.

Planning the spreading of phosphate fertiliser

- (1) In addition to the production of nitrogen spreading plans under regulation 14 (planning the spreading of nitrogen fertiliser) the occupier must—

- assess the amount of phosphorus in the soil that is likely to be available for uptake by the crop during the growing season (“the soil phosphorus supply”);
- calculate the optimum amount of phosphate fertiliser that should be spread on the crop, taking into account the amount of phosphorus available from the soil phosphorus supply; and

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- (c) produce a plan for the spreading of phosphate fertiliser for that growing season.
- (2) The occupier must do this—
 - (a) in the case of any crop other than permanent grassland, before spreading any phosphate fertiliser for the first time for the purpose of fertilising a crop planted or intended to be planted; and
 - (b) in the case of permanent grassland, each year beginning on 1 January before the spreading of phosphate fertiliser.
- 4. In addition to the requirements under paragraph 3 the fertilisation plan must record—
 - (a) the soil phosphorus supply and the method used to establish this figure;
 - (b) the optimum amount of phosphate fertiliser that should be spread on the crop, taking into account the amount of phosphorus from the soil phosphorus supply;
 - (c) the amount of nitrogen likely to be available for uptake by the crop from any organic manure intended to be spread for crop uptake in the growing season during the calendar year in which it is spread;
 - (d) the amount of phosphate likely to be supplied to meet the requirement of the crop from any organic manure spread or intended to be spread during the calendar year;
 - (e) the amount of manufactured nitrogen fertiliser required (that is, the optimum amount of nitrogen required by the crop less the amount of nitrogen that will be available for crop uptake from any organic manure spread during that calendar year); and
 - (f) the amount of manufactured phosphate fertiliser required (that is, the optimum amount of phosphate required by the crop less the amount of phosphate supplied for crop uptake from any organic manure spread for the purpose of fertilising the crop during that calendar year).

Soil sampling and analysis

5.—(1) At least every four years the occupier must undertake soil sampling and analysis for the supply of phosphorus of at least every five hectares of the agricultural area of the derogated holding under the same cropping regime and soil type.

(2) An occupier may rely on the results of previous phosphorus soil sampling and analysis of the agricultural area of the derogated holding under the same cropping regime and soil type for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), provided such sampling and analysis was carried out within four years before the derogation.

(3) Where phosphorus soil sampling and analysis of the agricultural area of the derogated holding under the same cropping regime and soil type has not been carried out before 2010, such sampling and analysis must be carried out as follows—

- (a) 75% of the agricultural area by 1 March 2011, and
- (b) 100% of the agricultural area by 1 March 2012.

Additional information to be recorded during the year

6.—(1) In addition to the information to be recorded under regulation 15 (additional information to be recorded during the year) the occupier must, before spreading organic manure, record—

- (a) the total phosphate content of the organic manure; and
- (b) the amount of phosphate likely to be supplied from the organic manure intended to be spread for the purpose of fertilising the crop in the growing season in which it is spread.

(2) In addition to the requirements of sub-paragraph (1) the occupier must, before spreading manufactured phosphate fertiliser, record—

- (a) the amount required (that is, the optimum amount of phosphate required by the crop less the amount of phosphate that will be supplied for crop uptake from any organic manure spread); and
- (b) the planned date for spreading (month).

Risk maps

- 7.—(1) In addition to the requirements under regulation 18 (risk maps), the risk map must—
- (a) show each field marked with a reference number or number to enable cross reference to fields recorded in fertilisation plans;
 - (b) correspond with the agricultural area of the derogated holding; and
 - (c) be completed by 1 March 2011 and 1 March 2012 for those calendar years.
- (2) The occupier must update the risk map within one month of any change in circumstances.

Maintaining the derogated holding as a grassland holding

8. The occupier must maintain the holding to ensure 80% or more of the agricultural area available for manure application is sown with grass during that calendar year.

Closed period for ploughing grass on the derogated holding

9. In relation to any grass ploughed on or after 1 April 2010, no person may—
- (a) plough temporary grassland on sandy soils between 1 July and 31 December;
 - (b) plough grass on sandy soils before 16 January where livestock manure has been spread on that grass between 1 September and 31 December in the previous calendar year; and
 - (c) plough grass on soils that are not sandy soils before 16 January where livestock manure has been spread on that grass between 15 October in the previous calendar year and 15 January.

Sowing of crops following grass on the derogated holding

10. In relation to the sowing of crops or grass on any grass ploughed on or after 1 April 2010, the land must be—
- (a) sown with a crop with high nitrogen demand within four weeks beginning on the day after the date of ploughing grass; or
 - (b) sown with grass within six weeks beginning on the day after the date of ploughing grass.

Crop rotation on the derogated holding

11. Crop rotation must not include leguminous or other plants fixing atmospheric nitrogen except for grass with less than 50% clover and other leguminous plants that are under-sown with grass.

Recording the size of the derogated holding

- 12.—(1) An occupier must record the total agricultural area and the area of grass within the derogated holding by 1 March 2011 and 1 March 2012 for those calendar years.
- (2) If the size of the derogated holding or area of grass changes the occupier must update the record within one month beginning on the day after the change.

Records relating to storage of manure during the storage period

13. In addition to the requirements of regulation 36 (records relating to storage of manure during the storage period) the occupier must make a record describing the livestock housing and manure storage systems together with the volume of manure storage in place on the holding by 1 March 2011 and 1 March 2012 for those calendar years.

Record of nitrogen and phosphate produced by animals

14.—(1) The occupier must make a record of the expected number and category (in accordance with the categories in Tables 1 and 2 in Schedule 1) of livestock to be kept on the holding during that calendar year.

(2) Following the record making requirements in sub-paragraph (1), the occupier must then calculate and record the amount of nitrogen and phosphate in manure expected to be produced by the livestock on the holding during that year using Tables 1 and 2 in Schedule 1.

(3) The records to be made in accordance with sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) must be made before 1 March 2011 and 1 March 2012 for those calendar years.

Livestock manure intended to be brought on to or sent off the derogated holding

15.—(1) The occupier must—

- (a) make a record of the type and amount of livestock manure that is intended to be brought on to the holding and sent off the holding during that calendar year; and
- (b) calculate and record the amount of nitrogen in the livestock manure recorded under sub-paragraph (1)(a) in accordance with regulation 39(4).

(2) The records to be made under sub-paragraph (1) must be made by 1 March 2011 and 1 March 2012 for those calendar years.

Records of crops sown

16. In addition to the requirements of regulation 41(records of crops sown) an occupier who intends to spread phosphate fertiliser must, within one week of sowing a crop record—

- (a) the crop sown; and
- (b) the date of sowing.

Records of spreading phosphate fertiliser

17. In addition to the requirements of regulation 42 (records of spreading nitrogen fertiliser), an occupier must record—

- (a) within one week of spreading organic manure—
 - (i) the total phosphorus content; and
 - (ii) the amount of phosphate that was supplied for uptake by the crop; and
- (b) within one week of spreading manufactured phosphate fertiliser—
 - (i) the date of spreading; and
 - (ii) the amount of phosphate spread.

Recording the date of ploughing

18. In addition to the requirements of regulation 43 (subsequent records) an occupier must record within one week of ploughing, the date of that ploughing.

Fertilisation accounts

19.—(1) An occupier, or any person on behalf of the occupier, must submit fertilisation accounts for the calendar year to the Agency by 30 April of the following year.

(2) The Agency must publish the manner and form in which the fertilisation account must be made.

(3) The fertilisation account must record—

(a) the total agricultural area of the derogated holding;

(b) the area of the derogated holding covered by—

(i) winter wheat,

(ii) spring wheat,

(iii) winter barley,

(iv) spring barley,

(v) winter oilseed rape,

(vi) sugar beet,

(vii) potatoes,

(viii) forage maize,

(ix) grass, and

(x) other crops;

(c) the number and category of animals kept on the derogated holding during the previous calendar year in accordance with the categories described in Tables 1 and 2 in Schedule 1;

(d) the amount of nitrogen and phosphate in the manure produced by the animals on the derogated holding during the previous calendar year using Tables 1 and 2 in Schedule 1;

(e) the amount and type of livestock manure brought on to or sent off the derogated holding during the previous calendar year;

(f) the amount of nitrogen and phosphate in the manure recorded under sub-paragraph (3)(e) calculated in accordance with paragraph 14(2);

(g) the weight (tonnes) and nitrogen content of all manufactured nitrogen fertiliser stocks kept on the derogated holding between 1 January and 31 December in the previous calendar year; and

(h) the weight (tonnes) and nitrogen content of all manufactured nitrogen fertiliser brought on to and sent off the derogated holding between 1 January and 31 December in the previous calendar year.”.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations amend the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008 (S.I.2008/3143) (“the Nitrate Regulations”) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 1994/2716) (“the Habitats Regulations”).

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

They implement in Wales Commission Decision [2009/431/EC](#) (OJ No L 141, 6.6.09, p48) granting a derogation pursuant to Council Directive [91/676/EEC](#) concerning the protection of waters against pollution by nitrates from agricultural sources (OJ No L 375, 31.12.91, p.1, amended by OJ No L 284, 31.10.03, p.1, OJ No L 311, 21.11.08, p.1).

Regulation 3 amends regulation 6 (Interpretation). Regulation 5 inserts a new Part 3A which introduces a procedure by which an application for a derogation must be made and establishes an appeal procedure against refusal of a derogation application.

Regulation 7 allows the use of spreading equipment with a spreading trajectory of more than 4 metres from the ground to be used in certain circumstances.

Regulation 10 replaces Schedules 1 to 3 and inserts a new Schedule 4 which sets out additional requirements to be met by an occupier of a derogated holding.

Regulation 11 inserts new regulation 84E into the Habitats Regulations requiring the effect on a European site to be considered before granting a derogation and, subject to certain exceptions, restrict the grant of a derogation where the integrity of the European site would be adversely affected.

No Regulatory impact assessment has been prepared for these Regulations.