

# Glastir Whole Farm Code Verifiable Standards

Verifiable standards and guidelines for classification of failures of  
**Glastir**

Version 3.0 2019



<b>Requirement</b>			
<p>Protection of existing habitat areas.</p> <p>Habitat is classed as BOTH</p> <p>1) any vegetation, which has a composition of, less than 25% sown agricultural species as per EIA regulations and</p> <p>2) ALL land included under habitat maintenance, reversion, establishment or creation prescriptions in previous Agri Environment agreements.</p> <p>The following measures apply on existing habitat land only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not plough or cultivate the land.</li> <li>• Rolling or chain-harrowing must not be carried out on habitat areas between 15<sup>th</sup> March and 15<sup>th</sup> July.</li> <li>• There must be no installation of new drainage or modification of existing drainage. This does not include routine maintenance.</li> <li>• Do not remove peat.</li> <li>• Ditch clearance must not be carried out between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> August</li> <li>• There must be no application of slurry, inorganic fertilisers, basic slag, calcified seaweed, sewage sludge, waste paper sludge or other off and on-farm wastes on this land.</li> <li>• Farmyard manure can only be spread where permitted by a specific Glastir habitat option.</li> <li>• There must be no use of herbicides unless i) on a localised basis to spot treat and control notifiable weeds or invasive alien species such as spear thistle, creeping thistle, curled dock, broad-leaved dock, ragwort, Japanese knotweed, rhododendron or Himalayan balsam; or ii) to control invasive vegetation on historic features and traditional buildings and farm structures.</li> <li>• Bracken management using chemical sprays must only be undertaken after obtaining EIA consent. Consent from CCW is required for sites within 100m of an SSSI; Consent from EA is required for sites adjacent to a watercourse.</li> <li>• Manure, silage or other farm wastes must not be stored on habitat land, landscape or archaeological features or within 10m of any watercourse.</li> </ul> <p>Exemptions to the above conditions on habitat may apply where they are required to deliver towards environmental benefits within the higher tier scheme. If the conditions of the exemption been complied with this would not be classified as a breach.</p>			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>

<p>Evidence that habitat land has been damaged</p> <p>Damage is defined as causing a loss of the vegetation type typical to the habitat.</p> <p>Examples include</p> <p>Over and overgrazing, poaching caused by stockfeeding and rutting by vehicles.</p> <p>Please note this will cover all management options except 14, 14B, 26,26B, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32B, 33, 34, 34B, 37, 38, 45, 46A, 46B, and 46C.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b> – Up to and including 1ha. <b>High</b> – Greater than 1ha</p>	<p><b>Measurable</b></p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence that habitat has been ploughed or cultivated or re-seeded.</p> <p>Baseline requirement exists : EIA consent required - GAEC I</p>	<p><b>Medium</b> – Up to and including 1ha. <b>High</b> – Greater than 1ha or breach of baseline where EIA consent not obtained</p>	<p><b>Measurable</b></p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence that rolling or chain harrowing has been carried out on habitat during the closed period of 15<sup>th</sup> March to 15<sup>th</sup> July.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b> – up to including 3ha <b>High</b> – Greater than 3ha</p>	<p><b>Measurable</b></p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence of installation of new drainage or modification of existing drainage.</p> <p>Baseline requirement exists : EIA consent required - GAEC I</p>	<p><b>Low – up to 10 and including 10m</b> <b>Medium</b> – up to 10 <b>High</b> – Greater than or breach of baseline where EIA consent not obtained</p>	<p><b>Measurable</b></p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence that peat has been removed.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p>	<p><b>Extent 1</b></p>	<p><b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence of ditch clearance during the closed period of 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> August.</p>	<p><b>Low</b> – Up to including 50m <b>Medium</b> – Greater than 50m, up to and including 100m <b>High</b> – Greater than 100m +</p>	<p><b>Measurable</b></p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b></p>

Evidence of the application of slurry, inorganic fertilisers, basic slag, calcified seaweed, sewage sludge, waste paper sludge or other off and on-farm wastes; Or, farm yard manure has been spread on habitat land other than where permitted by a specific Glastir habitat option.	<b>Low</b> – Up to including 1ha <b>Medium</b> – Greater than than 1ha, up to and including 3ha <b>High</b> – 3ha + (or where all habitat on farm affected)	<b>Measurable</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b>
Evidence of the use of herbicides except to control notifiable weeds or invasive alien species.  Baseline requirements exists: minimum standards on plant protection products. SMR 9.	<b>Medium</b>  <b>High or breach of baseline</b> where inappropriate use of pesticides is a breach of the code of practise for using Plant Protection Products (PPPs).	<b>Measurable</b>	<b>Permanent</b>
Evidence that no EIA / CCW / EA consent for bracken spraying obtained before carrying out where necessary.	<b>High</b>	<b>Measurable</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b>
Evidence of storage of manure, silage or other farm wastes on prohibited land.  Prohibited land can be classed as: a) Habitat land b) Landscape or archaeological features c) Within 10 meters of any watercourse	<b>High</b>	<b>Extent 1</b> <b>Extent 4</b> (if run-off)	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b> (if evidence of run off or potential pollution)

<b>Requirement</b>			
Do not extract rock, scree, sand, shingle, gravel, clay or peat (except on sites with existing planning consent).			
Do not burn vegetation on rocky areas.			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Evidence of the unauthorised extraction of rock, scree, sand, shingle, gravel, clay or peat.  Baseline requirement exists: to protect the health and safety of people working at a quarry and others who may be affected by quarrying activities. - The Quarries Regulations 1999.	<b>Medium</b> <b>High (destroyed or removed) or breach of baseline</b> where adequate health and safety have not been observed.	<b>Measurable</b>	<b>Permanent</b> <b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b>

Evidence of burning of debris / vegetation on rocky areas.	<b>Low</b>	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b>
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<b>Requirement</b>			
Field records must be kept of all applications of FYM, slurry, fertiliser, calcified seaweed, lime, pesticides and herbicides.			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Inadequate records available of all applications of FYM, slurry, fertiliser, calcified seaweed, lime, pesticides and herbicides.	<b>Medium</b> – incomplete records i.e. missing entries. <b>High</b> – No records	<b>Extent 1</b> <b>Extent 4</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b>

<b>Requirement</b>			
There must be no cultivation within 2m of a watercourse or wetland habitat.			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Evidence of cultivation within 2m of a watercourse or wetland habitat.	<b>Low</b> – Up to including 10m of boundary affected.  <b>Medium</b> – Greater than 10 up to and including 50m of the boundary affected.  <b>High</b> – Greater than 50m of boundary affected <b>or breach of baseline</b> where more than one metre has been breached (i.e. breach of baseline).	<b>Extent 1</b> <b>Extent 4</b> (if run off)	<b>Permanent</b>
Baseline requirement exists – The farmer has cultivated or ploughed within 1 metre of a traditional boundary, within a field(s) which is greater than 2 hectares in size - Cross Compliance GAEC N.			

<b>Requirement</b>
You must not apply livestock manures and dirty water when soil is water logged or frozen hard. Frozen hard is defined as frozen for more than 12 hours. Days when soil is frozen overnight, but thaws during the day do not count.
Manure, silage or other farm wastes must not be stored on an EA flood risk area or high-risk slope of over 7° as defined by the Environment Agency (1 in 100 years risk). An exception to this can be made where more than 90% of the holding falls within these defined areas. In this instance, advice from the Environment Agency must be sought and complied with on an appropriate storage location.

Description of Breach	Severity	Extent	Duration
Evidence of the application of livestock manures and dirty water when soil is water logged or frozen hard.	<b>Low</b> – up to including 3ha <b>Medium</b> – Greater than 3 up to 10ha <b>High</b> – Greater than 10ha	<b>Extent 1</b> <b>Extent 4</b> (if run off)	<b>Permanent</b>
Evidence of the inappropriate storage of livestock manures, silage or other farm wastes on an EA flood risk area or on high-risk slopes of over 7° as defined by the Environment Agency.  Note: There may be exemptions to these storage requirements in place due to more than 90% of the holding falling within these defines areas, EA advice would need to be sought and complied with in relation to an appropriate storage location in these circumstances.	<b>Medium</b> <b>High</b>	<b>Extent 1</b> <b>Extent 4</b> (if run off)	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b> (if evidence of run off or potential pollution)

Requirement
Where maize is grown the following practices must be adhered to:  To mitigate against soil run off you MUST adhere to ONE of the following practices: 1) Chisel plough post harvest to reduce compaction. 2) Undersow the maize crop with ryegrass. 3) Break up any compaction made by tractor wheelings using a fixed tine and establish a winter cover crop.  On high-risk slope of over 7° as defined by the Environment Agency and adjacent to watercourses, you must ensure you have an appropriate width of buffer strip at the base of the field at a minimum of 2m. Appropriate means that no sediment will run off from the field.
<b>Description of Breach</b>
<b>Severity</b>
<b>Extent</b>
<b>Duration</b>



Where a dead or diseased tree – or part of a tree – causes a demonstrable hazard it may be removed. A demonstrable hazard for these purposes is defined as where it occurs close enough to a public or permissive right of way that falling material could obstruct the path or where it is close enough to another access route or building that falling branches could cause damage. Where felling a tree or part of a tree you determine to be a hazard you will be expected to provide photographic evidence it was a hazard to field officers if requested to do so.

Description of Breach	Severity	Extent	Duration
<p>Evidence that in-field and/or veteran trees have not been retained or has been felled/removed without evidence being kept that it was causing a demonstrable hazard</p> <p>Baseline requirement exists : Tree felling and Tree Preservation - GAEC 7</p>	<p><b>Low</b> – tree diameter between 4 and 12 inches</p> <p><b>Medium</b> – tree diameter greater than 12 inches and less than 36 inches.</p> <p><b>High</b> – tree diameter greater than 36 inches or if a veteran tree. (see guidance notes on veteran trees) <b>or breach of baseline</b> where felling license not obtained or a breach of the Tree Preservation Order (TPO).</p>	<p><b>Extent 1</b> = 1 tree</p> <p><b>Extent 2</b> = 2-3 trees</p> <p><b>Extent 3</b> = 4-5 trees</p> <p><b>Extent 4</b> = 6+ trees</p>	<p><b>Permanent</b></p>
<p>Evidence of cultivation beneath the canopy of a tree. Evidence of damage to trees by cultivating too close to roots or as a result of herbicide drift.</p>	<p><b>Low</b>– Evidence of cultivation but no damage to the tree</p> <p><b>Medium</b> – Evidence of any damage to the tree or roots</p>	<p><b>Extent 1</b> = 1 tree</p> <p><b>Extent 2</b> – 2-3 trees</p> <p><b>Extent 3</b> – 4-5 trees</p> <p><b>Extent 4</b> – 6+ trees</p>	<p><b>Rectifiable 1</b></p> <p><b>Rectifiable 2</b></p> <p><b>Permanent</b></p>

#### Requirement

Traditional buildings and remnant structures must be retained, regardless of condition unless they cause a demonstrable hazard. A demonstrable hazard for these purposes is defined as where it occurs close enough to a public or permissive right of way that falling material could obstruct the path or where it is close enough to another access route or building that falling branches could cause damage. Where removing a traditional building or part of a traditional building you determine to be a hazard you will be expected to provide photographic evidence that it was a hazard.

Description of Breach	Severity	Extent	Duration
<p>Evidence that traditional buildings and remnant structures regardless of condition are not being retained, unless they cause a demonstrable hazard.</p>	<p><b>Medium</b></p> <p><b>High</b> - destroyed or removed</p>	<p><b>Extent 4</b></p>	<p><b>Permanent</b></p> <p><b>Rectifiable 1</b></p> <p><b>Rectifiable 2</b></p>



<b>Requirement</b>			
<p>You must not damage any historic feature identified on your agreement map.</p> <p>Definitions of damage to a historic feature include ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil.</li> <li>• Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage.</li> <li>• Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil.</li> <li>• Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil or subsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice.</li> <li>• Planting trees (except when replacing trees “like for like” within designated parkland).</li> <li>• Allowing Scrub to develop</li> <li>• Ploughing or reseeded</li> <li>• Displacing individual stone features.</li> </ul> <p>There must be no damage or disturbance to any “Historic Park” or “Historic Garden” on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>Damage includes ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of historic plantings identified in the Register.</li> <li>• Removal, disturbance of structural, or landscape features.</li> <li>• Remodelling of the landscape such as to significantly re-profile the topography.</li> <li>• Dumping of material</li> </ul>			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<p>Evidence that damage has occurred to a historic feature identified on the agreement map.</p> <p>(This could be as a result of any of the following)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil</li> <li>Dumping or storage of material, including temporary storage</li> <li>Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil</li> <li>Erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil or subsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice</li> <li>Planting trees (except when replacing trees “like for like” within designated parkland)</li> <li>Allowing Scrub to develop</li> <li>Ploughing or reseeded</li> <li>Displacing individual stone features</li> </ol>	<p><b>Medium</b> <b>High</b> - destroyed or removed</p>	<p><b>Extent 4</b></p>	<p><b>Permanent</b> <b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b></p>

<p>Evidence that damage or disturbance has occurred to any “Historic Park” or “Historic Garden” identified on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>(This could be as a result of any of the following)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Removal of historic plantings identified in the Register</li> <li>b) Removal, disturbance of structural, or landscape features</li> <li>c) Remodelling of the landscape such as to significantly re-profile the topography</li> <li>d) Dumping of material</li> </ul>	<b>Medium High</b>	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1 Rectifiable 2 Permanent</b>
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<b>Requirement</b>			
Comply with legal requirements relating to existing public rights of way that are on land, including not obstructing them, and reinstating them after ploughing. Access must be allowed on foot to all land identified as available for such access on the maps prepared under the Countryside Rights of Way Act, 2000.			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<p>Evidence that legal requirements relating to existing public rights of way have not been complied with.</p> <p>This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not obstructing them</li> <li>• re-instating them after ploughing</li> <li>• allowing access on foot to all land identified as available for such access under the CRoW Act</li> </ul>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b>

<b>Requirement</b>			
In order to maintain this landscape value, the agreement land must be kept free of rubbish such as derelict vehicles, discarded fencing, plastic wrap and disused domestic appliances. Any existing rubbish should be cleared from the premises before the outset of the agreement			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>

Evidence of uncleared rubbish present on the contract land.  Baseline - Environmental Protection Act 1990 Regulation imposes a duty of care required to avoid rubbish causing pollution.  EA visit may be required if we consider this a pollution incident.	<b>Low</b> – Up to including 9 parcels affected  <b>Medium</b> – more than 9 parcels affected  <b>High</b> - Baseline breach where rubbish is present and causes pollution.	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> (Items can be removed and disposed of within a suitable given timescale).
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
<b>Sale/Transfer of land under contract</b>			
<b>Welsh Government must be informed within 30 days of any sale or transfer of land in a Glastir Contract.</b>			
<b>Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Contract requires sales and transfers to be notified within 30 days.	<b>Low</b> - Notification received, but not within 30 days.  <b>Medium</b> – Notification not received.	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b> <b>Permanent</b>
<b>Retention of land under contract</b>			
<b>Breach</b>	<b>Recovery Action</b>		
Area taken out of agreement results in area remaining being less than the minimum required area to be eligible for the Scheme.	Recover all payments made and terminate agreement.		
<b>Legal requirements and consent</b>			
It is the beneficiary's responsibility to ensure all legal requirements are met and all necessary consents are obtained where required.			
<b>Description of Breach</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Extent</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Evidence that contract holder is not complying with all the relevant legal requirements and all necessary consents are obtained where required.	<b>Low</b>	<b>Extent 1</b>	<b>Rectifiable 1</b> <b>Rectifiable 2</b>  <b>Permanent</b>

## ANNEX 1:

### Legislation

The table shows the appropriate national legislation that has relevance to agricultural activity.

#### Listed in the Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP)

Statutory Provision	Implementing Body
<b>WASTES</b>	
<b>Environmental Protection Act 1990</b> The main objectives of Part 1 are: a) To prevent or minimise the release of agreed substances and to render harmless any such substances which are released; b) To develop an approach for pollution control from industrial processes to all media in the context of the effect on the environment as a whole.	Welsh Government/ Local Authorities
<b>The Waste Management Licensing (England and Wales) 1994 (Amended 2005)</b> The Waste Management Licensing (WML) Regulations (1994) contain provisions for certain activities to be exempt from the requirement of a waste licence and support valuable waste recovery options that are sustainable, economically attractive and environmentally sound.	Welsh Government/Natural Resources Wales
<b>Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005</b> Defines hazardous wastes as set out by EU and requires registration of sites producing HW and conditions for those handling HW.	Welsh Government/Natural Resources Wales

<b>Landfill (England &amp; Wales) Regulations 2002</b> Ensures that landfill sites are appropriately located & managed etc	Natural Resources Wales
<b>Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2006</b> Regulates the disposal of animal carcasses and by-products not for human consumption	Local Authority

<b>ANIMAL WELFARE</b>	
<p><b>Animal Welfare Act 2006</b> Owners and keepers have a legal duty to ensure that the welfare needs of their animals are met as required by 'good practice'.</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000 (Amended for Wales) 2001 - 2007</b> Implements community legislation concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes and minimum standards for the protection of various species. The Regulation is made under section 12 of the Animal Welfare Act 2006</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>Veterinary medicines Regulations 2006</b></p>	Welsh Government Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer

<b>WATER</b>	
<p><b>The Water Resources (Environmental Impact Assessment EIA) (England and Wales ) Regulations 2003</b> EIA must be carried out for water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation projects, which could have significant environmental effects</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Reservoirs Act 1975</b> This act provides the legal framework to ensure the safety of UK reservoirs that hold at least 25,000cu m of water</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Water Resources Act 1991</b> Regulates the activities of the Environment Agency with respect to the water environment. The Agency is obliged to prevent pollution of a watercourse or groundwater, to establish water quality objectives for controlled waters, and to issue consents to make discharges to watercourses. The act enables the Agency to set up water protection zones and designate nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZs).</p>	Natural Resources Wales

<p><b>The Groundwater Regulations 1998</b> Protect groundwater by controlling the discharge or disposal of potentially harmful &amp; polluting materials</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry &amp; Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991 (as amended 1997)</b> Control of diffuse pollution from these sources</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000, as amended 2002, S</b> The PPC regulations, made under the <i>Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999</i>, provides for a new pollution control system known as Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)., being introduced to industry including agriculture between 2000 and 2007..</p>	Natural Resources Wales

<b>AIR</b>	
<p><b>Environment Protection Act 1990 Section 8</b>, prevents the pollution from emissions to air ,land or water from scheduled processes</p>	Local authority environmental health department
<p><b>Clean Air Act 1993</b> Applies to pollution by smoke, grit &amp; dust from fires and processes not covered by other laws</p>	Welsh Government

<b>SOIL</b>	
<p><b>The Sludge (use in agriculture) Regulations 1989</b> Standards for use of sewage sludge in agriculture. The Regulations give effect to Council Directive 86/278 EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture.</p>	Natural Resources Wales

<b>HABITATS &amp; SPECIES</b>	
<p><b>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended 1991)</b> Is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain</p>	Welsh Government/Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Protection of Badgers Act 1992</b> Protects badgers and their setts. It is an offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.</p>	Welsh Government /Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi- Natural Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2002</b> Provision to consider whether proposed agricultural changes on semi-natural land will seriously affect the environment before giving consent to the changes in order to protect land of special environmental importance</p>	Welsh Government

<b>PESTICIDES</b>	
<p><b>Part III Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) 1985</b> <b>Part III of FEPA 1985</b> licensing of pesticides and related products for the purposes of protecting human, animal and plant health, safeguarding the environment and securing safe, efficient and humane methods of controlling pests.</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>The Control of Pesticides Regulation (COPR) 1986</b> Requires any person using a pesticide to take all reasonable precautions to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, safeguard the environment and in particular avoid the pollution of water</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>Plant Protection Products Regulations 1997 (amended 2005)</b> Defines condition for selling, supplying, storing, advertising and using pesticides approved under the</p>	Welsh Government



Regulation.	
<b>HEALTH &amp; SAFETY</b>	
<b>Management of Health &amp; Safety at Work Regulation 1999</b> Oblige employers to improve H & S management and explain requirements.	Health & Safety Executive
<b>Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 (as amended)</b> Control of chemicals or other hazardous substances in the workplace.	Health & Safety Executive
<b>Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992</b> Sets out principles for ensuring PPE is suitable for the user and risk it protects against	Health & Safety Executive
<b>Health &amp; Safety at Work Act 1974</b> Employers must reasonably protect H, S & W of employees at work, employees must safeguard their own health and substances must be used safely	Health & Safety Executive
<b>Highways Act 1980 (as amended by the Rights of Way Act 1990)</b> The amendment amends the law relating to rights of way and the disturbance and restoration of the surface of land over which rights of way pass; to keep the line of rights of way clear of crops; to enable local authorities to act in connection therewith; and for connected purposes.	Local Authority
<b>Town &amp; Country Planning Act 1990</b> Regulates all planning procedures	Local Authorities
<b>Environment Act 1995 &amp; The Quarries Regulations 1999</b> <b>(specifically Quarrying)</b> Regulation governs health and safety and laws related to quarrying	Health & Safety Executive

## Legislation Referred to in Cross Compliance Guidance

Statutory Provision	Implementing Body
<p><b>Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act 1981 (amended 1991)</b></p> <p>Is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife (including game) in Great Britain. The means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/FFC) are implemented in Great Britain</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations for the use of Uncultivated Land and Semi-natural Areas 2002.</b></p> <p>Provision to consider whether proposed agricultural changes on semi-natural land will seriously affect the environment before giving consent to the changes in order to protect land of special environmental importance</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>Groundwater Regulations 1998</b></p> <p>Environmental protection measure, which completes transposition of the Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) and provides enhanced protection of groundwater against pollution.</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>European Nitrates Directive 1991</b></p> <p>Measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources</p>	Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Food Hygiene Regulations 2006</b></p> <p>Measures to ensure that those involved in food production take all appropriate steps to control potential food hazards at every stage – applies to all food producers including farmers and growers and those producing animal feeds</p>	Welsh Government/ Local Authorities
<p><b>The Crop Residues (Burning) Regulations 1993 - stubble burning Regs.</b></p> <p>Controls risk of causing air pollution by smoke from burning of crop residues on agricultural land.</p>	Welsh Government/Natural Resources Wales
<p><b>Injurious Weeds Act 1979</b></p> <p>Control of the 5 invasive weed species injurious to agricultural production and animals.</p> <p>(Removed from cross compliance from 2015 but is a minimum agricultural activity requirement for</p>	Welsh Government

<p>certain land based CAP Schemes).</p>	
<p><b>Hedgerow Regulations 1997</b>  Provision to consider whether removal of a hedgerow will have significant impact on the environment or historic landscape.</p>	Local Authority
<p><b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</b>  Protection and Preservation of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p>	Cadw
<p><b>Heather &amp; Grass etc (Burning) Regulations 1986</b>  Control of the burning of heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse and <i>Vaccinium</i> in England &amp; Wales</p>	Welsh Government
<p><b>Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order) Regulations 1969 (as amended 1975, 1981 and 1988)</b>  Protection of trees of historic, landscape &amp; environmental significance</p>	Local Authorities
<p><b>Forestry Act 1967 (Part II) as amended by the Trees Act 1970 and the Forestry Acts 1979 and 1986.</b>  <b>The Forestry (Felling of Trees) Regulations 1979 (as amended 1987).</b>  <b>The Forestry (Exceptions from Restriction of Felling) Regulations 1979 (as amended 1985, 1988).</b>  <b>The Forestry (Modifications of Felling Restriction) Regulations 1985.</b>  Regulation of tree felling and licensing.</p>	Natural Resources Wales