

# NUTRIENTS ACTION PROGRAMME (NAP) 2019-2022

## CHANGES TO NAP AND NEW MEASURES



Implementation Date	Change To	What Must I Do?																		
11 April 2019	<p><b>Slurry Spreading</b></p> <p>From 30 September – 15 October and during the month of February the buffer zones for spreading slurry are increased as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from 10m to 15m of any waterway</li> <li>from 20m to 30m for lakes.</li> </ul> <p>The maximum slurry application limit is reduced from 50m<sup>3</sup> to 30m<sup>3</sup> per ha.</p>	<p>If you are spreading slurry from 30 September to 15 October or during February, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase the buffer zones near waterways and lakes.</li> <li>spread no more than 30m<sup>3</sup> per ha (or 2700 gallons/acre) in any one application.</li> </ul> <p>This is in addition to the requirements on suitable spreading conditions and the closed period which begins on 15 October and ends on 31 January.</p>																		
11 April 2019	<p><b>Nitrogen and phosphorus excretion rates for different poultry production systems</b></p> <p>Rates have been set for N and P produced in litter per week or per crop for the following production systems:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 944 1153 1428"> <thead> <tr> <th>Poultry</th> <th>Nitrogen (kg N/1000 birds/week)</th> <th>Phosphorous (kg P/1000 birds/week)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Broiler Breeders (0-18 weeks)</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broiler Breeders (18-60 weeks)</td> <td>7.2</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broiler Breeders (0-60 weeks)</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pullets</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Free Range Laying Hens</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Poultry	Nitrogen (kg N/1000 birds/week)	Phosphorous (kg P/1000 birds/week)	Broiler Breeders (0-18 weeks)	2.9	2.0	Broiler Breeders (18-60 weeks)	7.2	3.9	Broiler Breeders (0-60 weeks)	5.9	3.3	Pullets	4.7	1.7	Free Range Laying Hens	5.4	2.2	<p>If you are a poultry grower using one of these systems, these N and P excretion rates, along with the nutrient content in associated litters means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the nitrogen loading for your farm should be calculated according to the particular system you operate;</li> <li>the nitrogen loading on your farm may change and in some cases be reduced;</li> <li>the amount of poultry litter needing to be exported from your farm to comply with the 170kg nitrogen per hectare per year limit may also change and may be reduced.</li> </ul> <p>You can calculate the nitrogen loading on your farm using the CAFRE Nutrient Calculators at <a href="http://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/onlineservices">www.daera-ni.gov.uk/onlineservices</a></p>
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<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Nitrogen (kg N produced per 1000 birds/crop)</b>	<b>Phosphorus (kg P produced per 1000 birds/crop)</b>
Conventional broilers	40	8.4
Broilers with Hot Water Heating system (6 week crop)	33.8	7.0
Free Range Broilers (8 week crop)	44.9	11.4
*Turkeys (0-6 weeks)	229	55
*Turkeys (6 weeks to kill) (8 week crop for as hatched)	305	73.8
*Turkeys (0-kill)	534	129

\*male and female.

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1 January 2020	<p><b>Phosphate Fertiliser</b></p> <p>New maximum phosphate fertiliser application limits (kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per ha) for extensively managed grassland (under 60kg chemical N/ha/year or under 120kg manure N/ha/year loading)</p> <p><b>Phosphate fertiliser application limits (kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> per ha)</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="504 560 1323 855"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Table 1: If extensively managed grassland receives under 60kg chemical N/ha/year or the N loading is under 120kg manure N/ha/year</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Soil phosphorus index</th> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2-</th> <th>2+</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>At grass establishment</td> <td>80</td> <td>65</td> <td>50</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grazed grass (whole season)</td> <td>50</td> <td>35</td> <td>20</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*First cut silage</td> <td>70</td> <td>55</td> <td>40</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*Hay</td> <td>55</td> <td>43</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Subject to table 1a:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="504 922 1323 1166"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="7">Table 1a: If extensively managed grassland; silage or hay crops receive over 80 kg chemical fertiliser N/ha/year, the following maximum phosphate fertiliser application limits apply.</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Soil phosphorus index</th> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2-</th> <th>2+</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First cut silage</td> <td>100</td> <td>70</td> <td>55</td> <td>40</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay</td> <td>80</td> <td>55</td> <td>43</td> <td>30</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table 1: If extensively managed grassland receives under 60kg chemical N/ha/year or the N loading is under 120kg manure N/ha/year							Soil phosphorus index	0	1	2-	2+	3	4	At grass establishment	80	65	50	30	0	0	Grazed grass (whole season)	50	35	20	0	0	0	*First cut silage	70	55	40	0	0	0	*Hay	55	43	30	0	0	0	Table 1a: If extensively managed grassland; silage or hay crops receive over 80 kg chemical fertiliser N/ha/year, the following maximum phosphate fertiliser application limits apply.							Soil phosphorus index	0	1	2-	2+	3	4	First cut silage	100	70	55	40	0	0	Hay	80	55	43	30	0	0	<p><b>Grassland (i.e. grazing, silage, hay &amp; reseeds) that is extensively managed has a lower N &amp; P requirement.</b></p> <p>Farmers who are managing grassland in this way should use these new phosphate fertiliser application limits in Table 1 to avoid over application of nutrients and excessive cost.</p> <p>In situations where grassland is managed extensively, i.e. with on average less than 60 kg chemical N/ha/year applied to the entire grassland area, but where more than 80 kg chemical fertiliser N/ha/year is applied to certain fields for 1<sup>st</sup> cut silage or hay, higher rates of phosphate fertiliser are permissible on these fields - as shown in Table 1a).</p>
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1 January 2020	<p><b>Nitrogen and Phosphorus Excretion Rates for Cattle</b></p> <p>New nitrogen and phosphorus excretion rates apply to the following categories of cattle:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="483 445 1323 798"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cattle</th> <th>Nitrogen kg/N/year</th> <th>Phosphorus kg/P/year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dairy cow</td> <td>100</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy heifer (over 2 years)</td> <td>45</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy heifer (1-2 years)</td> <td>39</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beef suckler cow (over 2 years)</td> <td>52</td> <td>9.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bull wholly or mainly kept for breeding</td> <td>52</td> <td>9.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle (over 2 years)</td> <td>45</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle (1-2 years)</td> <td>39</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle	Nitrogen kg/N/year	Phosphorus kg/P/year	Dairy cow	100	19	Dairy heifer (over 2 years)	45	8.3	Dairy heifer (1-2 years)	39	7.2	Beef suckler cow (over 2 years)	52	9.6	Bull wholly or mainly kept for breeding	52	9.6	Cattle (over 2 years)	45	8.3	Cattle (1-2 years)	39	7.2	<p>You must use these updated rates to calculate your farm's livestock manure nitrogen loading from 2020 onwards.</p> <p>These updated rates will increase the manure nitrogen loading on dairy farms. Therefore, some dairy farms will need to take action to ensure they comply with the 170kg/nitrogen/ha/year limit.</p> <p>Possible options include applying to operate under a Nitrates Derogation, obtaining additional eligible land, exporting livestock manure or reducing livestock numbers.</p>
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1 January 2020	<p><b>Livestock Feeding Sites</b></p> <p>Supplementary feeding sites to be minimum of 20m from waterways where there could be a significant risk of pollution occurring from their use.</p>	<p>If there is a risk of runoff to water from manure deposition and poaching of soil you must move your livestock feeding sites at least 20m away from waterways to reduce the risk. Examples of run off risk will be provided in the NAP Guidance document.</p>																								

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1 January 2022	<p><b>Livestock Drinking Points</b></p> <p>Supplementary livestock drinking points to be a minimum of 10m from any waterway where there could be a significant risk of pollution occurring from their use.</p>	<p><b>If there is a risk of runoff to water from manure deposition and poaching of soil you must move your livestock drinking points at least 10m away from waterways to reduce the risk. Examples of run off risk will be provided in the NAP Guidance document.</b></p>
1 January 2020	<p><b>Fertilisation Plan and Record Keeping</b></p> <p>A fertilisation plan must be prepared by grassland farms using chemical phosphorus fertiliser, and all farms using phosphorus rich manure and anaerobic digestate (AD).</p> <p>The fertilisation plan must be retained on farm for 5 years and made available to NIEA at an on-farm Cross-Compliance inspection.</p>	<p><b>Where you intend to use chemical P fertiliser, P-rich manures or AD, you must draw up a fertilisation plan to calculate how much nitrogen and phosphorus to apply to meet crop requirement. The format and content of the fertilisation plan will be detailed in guidance.</b></p> <p><b>You can also do this using the CAFRE on-line crop nutrient calculator.</b></p>
1 January 2020	<p><b>Livestock Manure Storage Requirements</b></p> <p>New above ground slurry stores to be fitted with a cover and sited at least 50m from any waterway.</p>	<p><b>If you are planning to build a new above ground store you must ensure it is fitted with a cover. It must be sited at least 50m from a waterway unless adequate precautions are agreed in writing with NIEA in advance of construction.</b></p>

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1 January 2020	<p><b>Anaerobic Digestate</b></p> <p>Farms importing anaerobic digestate (AD) to be used as a fertiliser, must not accept the AD unless it is accompanied by nutrient content analysis containing the percentage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) dry matter;</li> <li>(b) total N (nitrogen);</li> <li>(c) total P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (phosphate);</li> <li>(d) total K<sub>2</sub>O (potash) and;</li> <li>(e) ammonia N or NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>A record of the nutrient content analysis of AD spread to land as a fertiliser must be retained on farm for 5 years and made available at to NIEA at an on-farm Cross-Compliance inspection.</p> <p>AD must be applied to meet crop requirement, subject to soil analysis and fertilisation plan.</p> <p>AD fibre stored in a field must be covered, unless it is ploughed in within 24 hours of storage. If stored in open midden the fibre must be covered within 24 hours of storage.</p>	<p><b>If you are importing anaerobic digestate (AD) to use as a fertiliser you must:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Have valid soil analysis for your farm</b></li> <li>• <b>Only accept the AD with analysis provided by the AD plant operator</b></li> <li>• <b>Prepare a Fertilisation plan</b></li> <li>• <b>Keep records for 5 years</b></li> <li>• <b>Cover AD fibre stored in field heaps or middens within 24 hours</b></li> </ul>

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2020	<p><b>Low Emission Slurry Spreading Equipment (LESSE)</b>            (LESSE includes: bandspreading, dribble bar, trailing hose, trailing shoe, soil incorporation or soil injection methods.)</p>	<p>If spreading slurry using LESSE in fields sloping &gt;10% towards a waterway, you must spread along the contour of the slope. You must not spread within 10m of the waterway.</p> <p>Where it is not practical to spread slurry using LESSE on a sloping field, you can use an inverted splash plate to spread on that field. However, you must notify NIEA. Further information will be included in the NAP Guidance document.</p>
1 February 2020	Anaerobic digestate must be spread using LESSE.	You must not use an inverted splash plate to spread anaerobic digestate.
1 February 2021	Slurry contractors must spread slurry using LESSE	If you are a slurry contractor you must not spread slurry using an inverted splash plate. A slurry contractor is defined as a person who, in the course of a business, spreads slurry on an agricultural area and who is not claiming direct agricultural payments on that area.
1 February 2022	Slurry to be spread using LESSE on cattle farms with 200 or more livestock units and pig farms with a total annual livestock manure nitrogen production of 20,000kg or more.	If your cattle or pig farm falls into either of these categories you must not spread slurry using an inverted splash plate.



## Offences and Cross Compliance Penalties

It will be an offence not to comply with these additional measures and a breach penalty may be applied to your Basic Payment.

The measures controlling the application of chemical phosphorus fertiliser to land will now be a Cross Compliance requirement. A breach may result in a penalty being applied to your Basic Payment and/or agri-environment scheme payment, where applicable.

### **NOTE:**

**Where new or updated rates or limits apply, you must use these from the implementation date and maintain appropriate records for inspection. Records for the current year must be available for inspection by 30 June of the following year at the latest.**

**If you intend to use chemical P fertiliser, P rich manures or anaerobic digestate you need to plan ahead and make sure you have valid soil analysis in advance.**