

Unanswered questions from the 'Avoiding common issues in Cross Compliance 2019' FAS webinar on 28 February 2019

Question	Answer
<p>Do you have to spread the manure from the TFH in the field in which it is stored? Or can you store it in one field and move it to another for spreading?</p>	<p>From an NVZ perspective, when locating and constructing temporary field heaps, you must move the field heap at least every 12 months.</p> <p>From a BPS eligibility perspective, the 2019 customer guidance states that a heap or compost or muck is eligible if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is stored in the field on which it is to be used • the amount stored is appropriate for that field (larger amounts are ineligible) • it will be used as part of the normal cultivation cycle <p>It is not eligible if it is in the same place for more than 3 years.</p>
<p>Do you have to keep records of how many bales of hay / silage being made on each field if made for own consumption on the farm by your own livestock?</p>	<p>In theory you should have a record of the produce from each field, so this would include the number of bales.</p>
<p>Regarding the Greening element and CS options, will this be for all schemes EIS/HLS or just new schemes going forward, with a start date of 2020?</p>	<p>This is clarified in the 2019 BPS scheme rules which were published on 13th March https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bps-2019. Generally, there is no overlap allowed but it is quite detailed, therefore we recommended that you refer to the guidance document.</p>
<p>In an NVZ do you include imported digestate in the holding limit?</p>	<p>As digestate from anaerobic digestion is not livestock derived N it is not included in the Livestock Manure N Farm Limit calculation. It does need to be accounted for in field limits of 250 kg/ha N from organic materials and nitrogen plans and NMAX.</p>

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<p>Risk Map or map showing watercourses not required if no manure being applied - is that correct?</p>	<p>Correct, if no livestock manure is 'applied' on the holding (this includes horses) and no imports of livestock manure or slurry, then no need for a risk map inside or outside the NVZ.</p>
<p>Do inspectors bother to inspect small claimants who let just a few fields out?</p>	<p>All farmers that claim BPS are included in the annual inspection selection process. 5% of the claim population is selected each year for BPS Eligibility inspection (including Greening), either by remote sensing or a physical inspection and 1% of the claim population is selected for cross compliance inspections.</p>
<p>On a field in temporary grass, are you allowed to mow the 2m protection green cover?</p>	<p>Yes, the 2-metre protection zone next to hedges and watercourses can be mown for hay or silage or grazed by animals.</p>
<p>Is the Planet programme still available to use as they did have some issues a couple of years ago?</p>	<p>Planet is still available to download from http://www.planet4farmers.co.uk</p>
<p>Only half of our holding is in an NVZ, do the records that we have to keep, have to cover all our land or just the land in the NVZ?</p>	<p>The NVZ required records only need to cover the fields that are within the NVZ. Fields outside the NVZ would only need records to meet the Farming Rules for Water requirement and the risk maps as required under GAEC 1</p> <p>NB. if you move livestock in and out of the NVZ area the Whole farm livestock N calculation can be complicated.</p>
<p>What records are needed if you are not in NVZ area?</p>	<p>Please refer to the Farming Rules for Water requirements. These rules include a requirement to plan all nutrient applications so there should be records of the plans and the applications made as a minimum.</p> <p>Outside the NVZ, there are no record keeping requirements under cross compliance rules.</p>

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<p>Why are the RPA continually remeasuring fields remotely? They are changing sizes by such small amounts (1m square) and in split fields are suggesting splits are wrong, when they are within the tollerances of GPS mapping on tractors.</p>	<p>RPA is required to carry out inspections on 5% of claims every year in relation to land eligibility and Greening, and approximately 75% of these inspections are carried out using VHR remote sensing imagery. Only changes of 100m square or more are made to claims.</p>
<p>Is there a programme for creating NVZ field maps?</p>	<p>I wasn't aware of anything that's free of charge. I tend to use the magic maps website https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx to obtain field boundary maps, which I then add colour to either by hand or by using a computer drawing program.</p>
<p>If inspector turns up with no notice but you are away, how do you find out results before penalties etc?</p>	<p>If an inspection is carried out physically by an inspector, the inspector will contact you before the inspection commences and even though you will not need to accompany them around your farm, you may be required to provide documentation or records for inspection depending on the type of inspection you are selected for. For Cross Compliance inspections the record checks can be considerable depending on the enterprises you operate. At the end of the inspection, the inspector will run through their findings with you, if any. This is your opportunity to challenge them if you think there has been a mistake. The inspector can then show you what the problem is. If you are subject to a remote sensing inspection, RPA will write to you if any 'irregularities' are found. In all cases, the RPA will send you a Control Report Form with the details of any non-compliant findings prior to informing you of any penalties that may be applied.</p>
<p>How do you deal with the NVZ calculation where only part of the holding is an NVZ - do you simply exclude the area outside the NVZ and apportion the stock nos. across the NVZ area only?</p>	<p>Technically the calculation must be done taking into account the times the livestock are outside the NVZ.</p>

Question	Answer
<p>NVZ field heaps - if you are rotating field heaps within a field to stay compliant with the 3-year rule, do you need four areas to give a three year no heap period, or does a three heap rotation suffice?</p>	<p>The NVZ rules state a 2-year gap before returning to the same location with a field heap, so 3 different locations in a field will be sufficient.</p> <p>NB earlier comments about BPS eligibility</p>
<p>You said 5 years of fallow will trigger perm grass status in year 6. Did I hear this correctly?</p>	<p>This a requirement from the Omnibus changes implemented in 2018 but assuming the UK leaves the EU in 2019, there is insufficient time for this to become an issue. RPA and Defra Policy teams will reconsider this, if it appears necessary.</p>
<p>Is there a N max / manure limit for non NVZ land?</p>	<p>There is no N Max for crops outside the NVZ but under the Farming Rules for Water legislation all fertiliser application has to be planned and justified so good agricultural practice is required. There is no NVZ field manure N limit but again the Farming Rules for Water require applications to be planned and justified.</p>
<p>NVZ records - do I need to create a nitrogen plan for fields that I am not planning any N applications to in that year?</p>	<p>This is good practice but not a Cross Compliance requirement.</p>