

Farming Rules for Water: How to Comply

Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) requirement Yes. Compliance with NVZ rules and / or XC SMR1 will ensure FRfW compliance for N, but see 'extra points'	Key difference to pre-FRfW in non-NVZ areas, where this is a completely new ask. If you are in a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ), then compliance with NVZ rules will ensure compliance with elements of FRW Rule 1a & b, but planning and applications need to take account of more than just N . * Cultivated land – not just physically cultivated. Be clear on the definition by checking the detail. ** Significant risk of pollution – Identify the areas of land and / or agricultural operations which have previously, or may in future, lead to significant loss of soil and / or nutrients, bearing in mind weather and
	ground conditions.
 2a) Yes. XC SMR 1 / NVZ 2b) Yes. In SMR 1 there is a list of requirements for siting field heaps which if met will deliver most but not necessarily all of this. 3a) Yes. XC SMR 1 / NVZ 3b) Yes. XC SMR 1 / NVZ 3c) Some Not part of NVZ but it is mentioned under 	The FRfW describe the desired outcome ie no pollution, rather than listing numerous individual actions and conditions which must be implemented or met. XC SMR 1 is all about NVZ compliance, and covers all the NVZ rules. However, it also covers some additional requirements which broadly add the need not to pollute.
sit <u>no</u> Ba Bb Bc	ing field heaps which if met will deliver most but t necessarily all of this.) Yes. XC SMR 1 / NVZ

Rule 4Organic manures must not be applied:a) within 10 metres of any inland freshwaters orcoastal waters, except, if precision equipment is used,within 6 metres of inland freshwaters or coastalwatersb) within 50 metres of a spring, well or boreholeRule 5Manufactured fertiliser must not be applied within 2metres of inland freshwaters or coastal waters	4a) Yes. XC SMR 1 & GAEC 1, plus NVZ 4b) Yes. XC SMR 1 & GAEC 1, plus NVZ Yes. XC SMR 1 & GAEC 1, plus NVZ	
Rule 6You must take all reasonable precautions** to prevent significant soil erosion and runoff from:a) the application of organic manure or manufactured fertiliserb) land management and cultivation practices (such as seedbeds, tramlines, rows, beds, stubbles (including harvested land with haulm), polytunnels and irrigation) c) poaching by livestock	 6a) Some. Not specifically mentioned in XC, though soil loss from cultivations is (GAEC 5). 6b) Yes. XC GAEC 5 6c) Yes. XC GAEC 5 	** Reasonable precautions – employ mainstream farming practices to mitigate likely runoff and / or erosion, based on local knowledge and experience of the land.
Rule 7Any land within 5 metres of inland freshwaters andcoastal waters must be protected from significant soilerosion (20 metres long x 2metres wide) bypreventing poaching by livestock	Yes. XC GAEC 5	
Rule 8Livestock feeders must not be positioned:a) within 10 metres of any inland freshwaters orcoastal watersb) within 50 metres of a spring, well or boreholec) where there is significant risk of pollution frompoaching around the feeder entering any inlandfreshwaters or coastal watersUseful links: https://ahdb.org.uk/nutrient-managem	Some. These specific distances are not part of XC but damage from supplementary feeding is covered by GAEC 5 where this practice causes soil erosion.	re compliance 2010