Nitrates Action Programme





Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)



Summary of Proposed New Measures

- Water Protection
- 2. Phosphorus reduction and efficiency
- 3. Nitrogen efficiency
- 4. Slurry and Manure storage
- 5. Controls on Digestate from AD plants

1. Water Protection

- 1.1 Additional restrictions on manure/slurry applications in February and October.
 - Increased non-spread zones beside waterways
 - ii. Reduced maximum application limit

- Further reduces the risk of nutrient runoff and losses
- Additional to closed period 15 October 31 January

1. Water Protection

- 1.2 Supplementary Feeding Sites to be situated minimum 20m from watercourses
- 1.3 Livestock drinking points to be minimum of 10m from watercourses, where there is a significant risk of water pollution arising from their use.

- Reduces risk of poaching, soil erosion and sediment loss to water
- Reduces risk of manure nutrients being transferred to water



2. Phosphorus (P) Reduction and Efficiency

2.1 Feed Suppliers to provide declaration of P content of livestock feeds

- Specific measurement of P content of feed will enable more precise nutrient management by farmers
- Will need co-operation of feed suppliers to implement
- Need to reduce inputs of P from feed this will require further work and co-operation during NAP 4

2. Phosphorus (P) Reduction and Efficiency

2.2 Phosphorus Regulations to be included under Cross Compliance

- Need to further reduce P in inputs from chemical/mineral fertilisers
- Some farmers using chemical
 P fertiliser where not needed
- Bringing P Regulations under CC will help improve compliance



2. Phosphorus (P) Reduction and Efficiency

2.3 Fertilisation plan required for all farms using chemical/mineral P fertiliser, P rich manure and anaerobic digestate

- Need to ensure more efficient use of P
- Greater controls on fertilisers higher in P
- Drive behavioural change and ensure balanced fertilisation through soil analysis and planning
- Re-enforces the message that P loss to water must be tackled



3.1 Mandatory use of Low Emission Slurry Spreading Equipment (LESSE)

Will apply to:

- 1. Cattle and pig farms with 100 Livestock Units or more and pig farms with N loading > 10t N per year.
- 2. Slurry spreading contractors
- 3. Digestate from AD plants

Phased introduction up to 01 February 2022 Long term aim: LESSE for all farms







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3.1 LESSE

- Significant increase in manure nutrient efficiency
- Reduced environmental losses of nutrients
- Less odour and disease risk from spreading of slurry
- Agronomic benefits:
 - grass yield increase of up to 25% compared to using splash plate method (AFBI research)
 - saving on chemical/mineral fertiliser use

3.2 Prohibit use of chemical UREA fertiliser unless it contains ammonia (urease) inhibitors

Rationale

- Improved Nitrogen efficiency
- Reduced gaseous losses of Nitrogen as Ammonia
- Ammonia reduction of up to 78% compared to straight UREA
- No impact on agronomic yields





3.3 Revised Nitrogen excretion rates for cattle





3.3 Revised Nitrogen excretion rates for cattle

- Changes in dairy cow milk yields and dietary compositions have had an effect on N excretion rates
- Milk yields have increased.
- Dietary protein levels have decreased
- Net result is an overall increase in N excretion rates for diary cows
- Excretion rates for most other cattle decrease



4. Slurry and Manure Storage

- 4.1 Covering of new above ground stores and lagoons.
- 4.2 Existing above ground stores to be fitted with fixed or floating covers.

Rationale

- Improved manure nutrient efficiency
- Reduced gaseous losses of Nitrogen as Ammonia
- Increased storage capacity due to less rainwater entering tanks



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4. Slurry and Manure Storage

4.3 New slurry tanks to be sited at least 50m from water courses

Rationale

Reduced risk of water pollution from leaks, spills or tank failure



5. Controls on farms applying Digestate from Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Plants

Farms applying Digestate as Fertiliser

- 1. Retention of import records and analysis of digestate
- 2. Fertilisation planning based on soil analysis
- 3. Digestate to be spread by LESSE
- 4. Covering of stored fibre digestate
- Restrictions to spreading where there is potential for impact on environmentally designated/protected sites

5. Controls on farms applying Digestate from Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Plants

<u>Rationale</u>

- The vast majority of digestate/compost is spread on agricultural land as a 'fertiliser'
- Greater transparency is needed over the quantity, location and nutrient content of digestate/compost being supplied to farms
- Records of exports and analysis of the digestate will allow for improved administrative control

Controls on Anaerobic Digestion Plants and Digestate

AD Operators

- 1. Records of digestate exports to be submitted to NIEA.
- 2. Analysis of digestate to be provided to importing farms
- 3. Introduction of fixed penalties for non-compliance

Future Controls

Improved practice – slurry spreading Licencing of slurry spreading contractors

<u>Rationale</u>

- Contractors need to act responsibly and only spread in suitable conditions in accordance with NAP
- Improve practice and standards of compliance
- Training required to obtain licence

Longer term measure - to be developed during NAP 4



NAP 4 – 2019 to 2022

A single comprehensive regulation covering:-

- Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- Standards for manure/slurry storage facilities
- Standards for manure/slurry spreading
- Measures to increase Nitrogen efficiency

New name: Nutrients Action Programme



Thank you.



