

WHOLE FARM CODE

Subject to approval by the European Commission, the whole farm code will attract a payment at the following rates:

- £15 per hectare per annum for the first 20 hectares
- £8 per hectare per annum for the next 30 hectares
- £2.75 per hectare per annum for the next 50 hectares

In order to avoid double funding, farms that have an existing or extended Tir Gofal or Tir Cynnal agreement will not be able to claim this payment until their Tir Gofal or Tir Cynnal agreements expire.

The following prescriptions relate to all land entered into the Glastir contract:

No	Prescription
1	<p>All entrants must comply with GAEC and SMR requirements of cross compliance as outlined under eligibility criteria.</p>
2	<p>Protection of existing habitat areas.</p> <p>Habitat is classed as BOTH 1) any vegetation which has a composition of less than 25% sown agricultural species as per EIA regulations and 2) ALL land included under habitat maintenance, reversion, establishment or creation prescriptions in previous A-E agreements.</p> <p>The following measures apply on existing habitat land only:</p> <p>Rolling or chain-harrowing must not be carried out on habitat areas between 15 March and 15 July</p> <p>There must be no installation of new drainage or modification of existing drainage. This does not include routine maintenance. Definition of maintenance to be provided in guidance pack.</p> <p>Do not remove peat.</p> <p>Ditch clearance must not be carried out between 1 March and 31 August</p> <p>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. Farm yard manure can only be spread where permitted by a specific Glastir habitat option.</p> <p>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,</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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 near to water courses.</p> <p>Manure, silage or other farm wastes must not be stored on habitat land, landscape or archaeological features or within 10 metres of any watercourse.</p> <p>Exemptions to the above conditions on habitat may apply where they are required to deliver towards environmental benefits within the higher tier scheme.</p>
3	<p>Do not extract rock, scree, sand, shingle, gravel, clay or peat (except on sites with existing planning consent).</p> <p>Do not burn vegetation on rocky areas.</p>
4	<p>Field records must be kept of all applications of FYM, slurry, fertiliser, calcified seaweed, lime, pesticides and herbicides.</p>
5	<p>There must be no cultivation within 2m of a watercourse or wetland habitat.</p>
6	<p>You must not apply livestock manures and dirty water when soil is water logged or frozen hard.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
7	<p>Where maize is grown the following practices must be adhered to:</p> <p>To mitigate against soil run off you MUST adhere to ONE of the following practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chisel plough post harvest to reduce compaction 2) Undersow the maize crop with ryegrass

	<p>3) Break up any compaction made by tractor wheelings using a fixed tine and establish a winter cover crop.</p> <p>On high-risk slope of over 7° as defined by the Environment Agency and adjacent to water courses you must also 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.</p>
8	<p>Do not introduce any non-native animal or plant species to your agreement land, other than for agricultural production (including game), or commercial timber production purposes.</p>
9	<p>Protect and retain all in-field and veteran trees.</p> <p>Do not cause damage to trees by cultivating too close to roots, herbicide drift etc. Cultivation must not take place beneath the canopy. Where a dead or diseased tree – or part of 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 if requested to do so.</p>
10	<p>Traditional buildings and remnant structures must be retained, regardless of condition unless they cause a demonstrable hazard.</p> <p>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 material 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 have secured and provide photographic evidence if requested to do so.</p>
11	<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"> • Ground disturbance or excavation especially extending beneath topsoil. • Dumping or storage of material, including temporary

	<p>storage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of any material, including stones, soil or subsoil. • Visible signs of active erosion (loss and disturbance of topsoil or subsoil) caused by livestock and vehicles or other agricultural practice. • Planting trees (except when replacing trees “like for like” within designated parkland). • Allowing Scrub to develop • Ploughing or reseeded • Displacing individual stone features. <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"> • Removal of historic plantings identified in the Register. • Removal or disturbance of structural or landscape features. • Remodelling of the landscape such as to significantly re-profile the topography. • Dumping of material.
12	<p>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</p>
13	<p>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</p>