

**Changes to legislation:** *The Less Favoured Area Support Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2004, PART II is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 30 June 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

## SCHEDULE 2

### USUAL GOOD FARMING PRACTICES

## PART II

### VERIFIABLE STANDARDS

1. Any farmer who constructs a new silage or storage facility must give notification to the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency prior to starting to use it. The farmer must keep records showing that this notification has been given.

2. Where it is proposed to dispose of sheep dip on a holding, prior authorisation to do this must be obtained from the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency. The farmer must keep documents and records showing that this authorisation has been obtained. The farmer must keep records detailing the manner of disposal of the sheep dip.

3. Trimming of hedgerows must not be carried out between 1st March and 31st July.

4. Removal or destruction of any hedges, stone walls or other boundary features shall not be allowed except with the prior written agreement of the Scottish Ministers.

5. Any farmer who intends to undertake any operation which is likely to damage a Site of Special Scientific Interest designated pursuant to section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 must obtain the prior approval of Scottish Natural Heritage to the carrying out of that operation. The farmer shall maintain records showing that this authorisation has been obtained.

6. Livestock shall be managed in such a way as to avoid overgrazing and undergrazing. Where the Scottish Ministers form the opinion that land was being overgrazed, a management regime including a maximum (and, where appropriate, a minimum) stocking rate to be observed on that site will be prescribed. Overgrazing is defined as grazing land with livestock in such numbers as to adversely affect the growth, quality or species composition of vegetation (other than vegetation normally grazed to destruction) on that land to a significant degree; and to ensure that livestock is managed in such a way as to prevent damage to sensitive habitats<sup>M1</sup> that are important for biodiversity reasons. Undergrazing means not using land fully, or scrub or coarse becoming evident, where it is detrimental to the environmental interest of the land.

#### Marginal Citations

**M1** Sensitive habitats, important for biodiversity reasons, may include juniper and montone scrub, herb-rich swards, already coded areas and wetland habitats as well as other natural and semi-natural habitats.

7. Unsuitable supplementary feeding methods shall be avoided.

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**Changes and effects yet to be applied to :**

- Instrument rev by [S.S.I. 2005/569 reg 26](#)

**Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Instrument associated Parts and Chapters:**

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Instrument (including any effects on those provisions):

- Sch 2 Pt I para 1A added by [S.S.I. 2005/64 regs 215\(a\)\(i\)17](#)
- Sch 2 Pt I para 14 added by [S.S.I. 2005/64 regs 215\(a\)\(ii\)17](#)