

SCHEDULE 1

Regulations 6, 12, 34, 36 and 38

Amount of manure and nitrogen produced by livestock

Pigs

<i>Weight</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
From 7kg and less than 13kg:	1.3	4.1
From 13kg and less than 31kg:	2	14.2
From 31kg and less than 66kg—		
dry fed:	3.7	24
liquid fed:	7.1	24
From 66 kg and—		
intended for slaughter—		
dry fed:	5.1	33
liquid fed:	10	33
sows intended for breeding that have not yet had their first litter:	5.6	38
sows (including litters up to 7 kg) fed on a diet supplemented with synthetic amino acids:	10.9	44
sows (including litters up to 7 kg) fed on a diet without synthetic amino acids:	10.9	49
breeding boars from 66kg up to 150kg:	5.1	33
breeding boars, from 150kg:	8.7	48

Cattle

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Calfs (all categories) up to 3 months:	7	23
Dairy cows —		
From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	95
From 13 months up to first calf:	40	167
(1) Castrated males		

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
After first calf and—		
annual milk yield more than 9000 litres:	64	315
annual milk yield between 6000 to 9000 litres:	53	276
annual milk yield less than 6000 litres:	42	211
Beef cows or steers⁽¹⁾ —		
From 3 months and less than 13 months:	20	91
From 13 months and less than 25 months:	26	137
From 25 months—		
females or steers for slaughter:	32	137
females for breeding—		
weighing 500 kg or less:	32	167
weighing more than 500 kg:	45	227
Bulls		
Non—breeding, 3 months and over:	26	148
Breeding—		
from 3 months and less than 25 months:	26	137
from 25 months:	26	132
(1) Castrated males		

Sheep

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
From 6 months up to 9 months old:	1.8	5.5
From 9 months old to first lambing, first tuppung or slaughter:	1.8	3.9
After lambing or tuppung ⁽²⁾ —		
weight less than 60 kg:	3.3	21
weight over 60 kg:	5	33
(2) In the case of an ewe, this figure includes one or more suckled lambs until the lambs are aged six months.		

Goats, deer and horses

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (litres)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Goats	3.5	41
Deer—		
breeding:	5.0	42
other:	3.5	33
Horses	24	58

Poultry

<i>Category</i>	<i>Daily manure produced by each animal (kilograms)</i>	<i>Daily nitrogen produced by each animal (grams)</i>
Chickens used for production of eggs for human consumption—		
less than 17 weeks:	0.04	0.64
from 17 weeks (caged):	0.12	1.13
from 17 weeks (not caged):	0.12	1.5
Chickens raised for meat:0.06	1.06	
Chickens raised for breeding—		
less than 25 weeks:	0.04	0.86
from 25 weeks:	0.12	2.02
Turkeys—		
male:	0.16	3.74
female:	0.12	2.83
Ducks:	0.10	2.48
Ostriches:	1.6	3.83

Note: all figures for poultry include litter

SCHEDULE 2

Regulations 17, 38 and 39

Calculating nitrogen in manure

PART 1

Standard table

Total amount of Nitrogen in manure

<i>Manure other than slurry</i>	<i>Total Nitrogen in each tonne (kg)</i>
Manure other than slurry from—	
cattle:	6
pigs:	7
sheep:	6
ducks:	6.5
Manure from laying hens:	16
Manure from turkeys or broiler chickens:	30
<i>Slurry</i>	<i>Total Nitrogen in each cubic metre (kg)</i>
Dairy cattle:	3
Beef cattle:	2
Pigs:	4.0
Separated cattle slurry (liquid fraction)—	
strainer box:	1.5
weeping wall:	2.0
mechanical separator:	3.0
Separated cattle slurry (solid fraction):	4
Separated pig slurry (liquid fraction):	3.6
Separated pig slurry (solid fraction):	5

PART 2

Sampling and analysis

Slurry

- 1.—(1) At least five samples, each of 2 litres, must be taken.
- (2) The sample must be taken from a slurry vessel, and—
 - (a) if reasonably practicable, the slurry must be thoroughly mixed before the samples are taken, and

- (b) each sample must be taken from a different location.
- (3) But if a tanker used for spreading is fitted with a suitable valve, the samples may be taken while spreading, and each sample must be taken at intervals during the spreading.
- (4) The samples must be poured into a larger container, stirred thoroughly and a 2 litre sample must be taken from that container and poured into a smaller clean container.
- (5) That sample must then be sent for analysis.

Solid manures

- 2.—(1) The samples must be taken from a manure heap
- (2) At least ten sub-samples of 1kg each must be taken, each from a different location in a heap.
- (3) Each sub- sample must be taken at least 0.5 metres from the surface of the heap.
- (4) If samples are being collected to calculate compliance with the whole farm limit for pigs and poultry, four samples for analysis must be taken in a calendar year (one taken in each quarter) from manure heaps not more than 12 months old.
- (5) The sub-samples must be placed on a clean, dry tray or sheet.
- (6) Any lumps must be broken up and the sub-samples must be thoroughly mixed together.
- (7) A representative sample of at least 2kg must then be sent for analysis.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 27 and 29

Permitted crops for the closed period

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Maximum nitrogen rate (kg/hectare)</i>
Oilseed rape, winter ⁽¹⁾	30
Asparagus	50
Brassica ⁽²⁾	100
Grass ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	80
Over-wintered salad onions	40
Parsley	40
Bulb onions	40

(1) Nitrogen must not be spread on to these crops after 31 October.

(2) An additional 50 kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread every four weeks during the closed period up to the date of harvest.

(3) A maximum of 40 kg of nitrogen per hectare may be spread at any one time.