

Official Statistics

Cross compliance: 2013 inspection results

From: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>), Animal and Plant Health Agency (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency>), Environment Agency (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>) and Rural Payments Agency (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/rural-payments-agency>)

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Official statistics from Cross compliance inspections in 2013 - including most common failures.

Document

2013 Cross Compliance Breaches

(https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352269/2013_Cross_Compliance_Breaches.xlsx)
MS Excel Spreadsheet, 15.1KB

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Detail

These are the results from Cross compliance inspections (<https://www.gov.uk/cross-compliance-inspections>) in 2013.

They show the most common reasons why farmers failed to meet each Statutory Management Requirement (SMR) and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC).

SMR 2 Groundwater

The most common failures found during the 2013 inspection regime include:

- the farmer has not met the conditions of any permit or notice issued by the Environment Agency;
- the farmer has failed to obtain a permit from the Environment Agency before carrying out, causing or knowingly permitting the discharge of any non-hazardous pollutant(s).

Further information on common failures:

Failure to keep records to show compliance with the permits such as records of sheep dip disposal and/or pesticide washings. Allowing the discharge of non-hazardous pollutants on their land such as effluent from slurry or silo stores.

SMR 4 Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs)

The most common failures found during the 2013 inspection regime include:

- records incomplete or irreconcilable records;
- issues with the location of temporary field heaps;
- application of organic manure too close to watercourses;

- Closed period for organic manure with high readily available nitrogen breached
- insufficient slurry storage.

Further information on common failures:

Failure to adhere to the requirements for keeping records of applications of Nitrogen. In many cases the farmer was unable to produce any of the correct records. In others failure to provide enough information within records for inspectors to make a full assessment of the use of Nitrogen on the far. Failure to produce records of manure storage calculation, fertiliser plan, nutrient management plan and/or risk map.

Temporary field heaps were often found to have been located in the same place for over 12 months and too close to watercourses. Organic manure had been applied within 10 metres of surface water or within 50 metres of a borehole. Some failures also found that farmers had not provided sufficient storage for all the slurry as required.

SMR 6 Pig identification and registration

The most common failures found during the 2013 inspection regime include:

- records or movement documents not maintained in accordance with legal requirements;
- Movements not reported recorded correctly

Failure to keep all records of movements of pigs on and off the holding or provide full information on the movement. Some farmers were unable to produce a register at all while others had missing entries for some movements. Failures to report movements of pigs were increasingly common, and often the same farmers were found to have breached both requirements on record keeping and reporting movements.

SMR 7 Cattle identification and registration

The most common failures found during the 2013 inspection regime include:

- failure to report movement of an animal;
- failure to report death of an animal;
- movement details not recorded or incorrectly recorded on CTS or in farm records;
- lost tags not replaced, animals not tagged.

Further information on common failures:

Failures in reporting deaths and movements of cattle. Problems also found with movements not being correctly recorded in the on-farm records or not recorded at all. Animals found with no passport or passports present with no animals. Animals found that have never been tagged or lost all tags and failure to replace missing tags within 28 days.