



THE DEPARTMENT OF  
**AGRICULTURE & FOOD**  
AN ROINN TALMHAÍOCHTA AGUS BIA

# The Single Payment Scheme

## Guide to Cross Compliance

*March 2005*

# The Single Payment Scheme and Cross Compliance

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## Introduction

This Booklet is the second in a series of Booklets on the Single Payment Scheme. It simply sets out the Standards and Requirements that farmers must meet in respect of the first nine Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs). These SMRs must be observed under the Single Payment Scheme from 1 January 2005. The detail of how farmers should respect Good Agricultural and Environment Condition is also set out. Additional guidelines will be issued in due course in regard to the Statutory Management Requirements that must be observed from 1 January 2006 and 1 January 2007 respectively.

Further details regarding administration of the Single Payment Scheme including specific delivery and service targets are set out in the booklet entitled Protocol on Direct Payments to Farmers.

## Background

Following publication of the EU Council Regulation 1782/2003 in September 2003 and having regard to the outcome of consultations with farmers and other interested parties, Ireland decided on 19 October 2003, that the Livestock Premia and Arable Aid Schemes would be fully decoupled from production with effect from 1 January 2005. The new Single Payment Scheme will replace all of the existing schemes and will be introduced in Ireland from 2005. In addition, a new Dairy Premium was introduced for the first time in 2004. It was coupled to milk production in 2004 (based on milk quota held at 31 March 2004) but will be decoupled from milk production in 2005 (based on milk quota held on 31 March 2005) and added to the existing Single Payment Scheme.

In general, the Single Payment Scheme is applicable to farmers who actively farmed during the reference years 2000, 2001 and 2002 who were paid Livestock Premia and/or Arable Aid in one or more of those years and who will continue to farm in 2005. The gross Single Payment is based on the average number of animals and/or the average number of hectares (in the case of Arable Aid) on which payments were made in the three reference years.

The reform of the CAP and the introduction of the Single Payment Scheme will allow farmers the freedom to farm by engaging in important and worthwhile economic activity which serves both markets, consumers and the public good. It will allow farmers to get on with the job of supplying markets, focussing on minimising production costs and maximising their incomes.

The Council of Ministers of the European Union, in endorsing the Single Payment regime clearly also recognised that farmers in receipt of payments have important responsibilities towards the protection of the environment, animal health and welfare and public health. An important cornerstone of the decoupling of direct payments from production is therefore the link between EU support for agriculture under the Single Payment Scheme and measures aimed at protecting the environment as well as achieving high standards in food safety and in animal health and welfare. Under the Single Payment Scheme farmers are required to respect the various Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) set down in EU legislation (Directives and Regulations) on the environment, public animal and plant health and animal welfare and to maintain land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC). This is known as Cross-Compliance. The cross-compliance requirements are being phased in over a 3 year period.

# Cross Compliance

## What is Cross Compliance?

### Cross compliance involves two key elements:

A requirement for farmers to comply with a number of Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) set down in EU legislation (Directives and Regulations) on the Environment, Public, Animal and Plant Health, and Animal Welfare,

and

A requirement to maintain land in good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC). In addition there is an obligation on the Member State to ensure that there is no significant reduction in the amount of land under permanent pasture.

The Directives and Regulations referred to in Cross Compliance are in place for many years now. Producers are generally familiar with them and are complying with the standards set in implementing them in Ireland. In one case, the Nitrates Directive, final implementing provisions are now being drawn up.

The Cross Compliance conditions consist of respecting Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) in addition to maintaining the land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC). If an applicant is found non-compliant, sanctions as provided for in the governing EU Regulations (Council Regulation 1782/03 and Commission Regulation 796/04) will be applied under the Single Payment Scheme.

### When will Cross Compliance apply?

It will be necessary for applicants under the Single Payment Scheme to maintain all their land in Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) from 1 January 2005. The issues which Member States must address in defining GAEC are listed in Annex IV of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and are quoted at **Annex 2** of this Booklet. Member States are required to define GAEC within this framework and the standards for Ireland are given in **Section A** of this Booklet.

The various SMRs will be phased in over three years, starting on 1 January 2005. The 19 regulatory requirements listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 together with their effective dates for Cross Compliance purposes is set out in **Annex 1** of this document. The first 9 regulatory requirements are effective from 1 January 2005 and the detailed standards in these cases are set out in **Section B**. The standards for the SMRs with effective dates in 2006 and 2007 will be finalised during 2005.

## Important Note

The information contained in this Booklet is being provided as a guide to farmers and should not be regarded as a legal interpretation of the EU Regulations and/or National Legislation governing the Single Payment Scheme or its Cross Compliance elements. The Terms and Conditions of the Single Payment Scheme are being published separately and this Booklet should be examined again in conjunction with these Terms and Conditions.

## A. Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) standards under Irish conditions

**[Asterisks (\*) denote that the GAEC standard or aspects of the GAEC standard are also applicable to Good Farming Practice (GFP)]**

**Relevance:** GAEC is applicable to all farmers in respect of all lands farmed.

An applicant in receipt of the Single Payment is required to ensure that all agricultural land is in compliance with standards for good agricultural and environmental condition (GAEC). This means all land that an applicant farms, including land on which an applicant does not claim direct payments.

### 1. Soil erosion – Protection of soil through appropriate measures

Soil erosion can occur on any land at any time of the year provided suitable conditions are present. The risk of soil erosion is increased when there is lack of ground cover vegetation.

All reasonable steps should be taken to:

- a) Ensure that soil is covered by vegetation (crop cover, crop residue, stubble cover) or else ploughed.
  - Finely tilled bare (unsown) seedbeds are not permitted over the winter.
- b) Prevent soil erosion.
  - \*On commonages, stocking requirements to avoid overgrazing as set out in the Commonage Framework Plan must be followed.
  - \* Sand dunes must be retained and must not be overgrazed or damaged.
  - \*Avoid severe poaching.

### 2. Soil organic matter – Maintenance of soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices

Research has shown that low levels of soil organic matter in Irish soils are generally not a problem. This is due to climate, the long growing season, the nature of Irish soils, cropping practices and the fact that most agricultural systems are grass based. Cultivation increases the rate of decomposition of organic matter. Therefore, organic matter levels are most likely to decrease under continuous arable cropping where there is little return of plant residues or animal manures. However, Irish research has shown that continuous tillage on light textured soils has not depleted soil organic matter to a low level.

All reasonable steps should be taken to continue to:

- a) Maintain an adequate level of soil organic matter by means of appropriate cropping rotations or cropping practices where necessary.
  - If, however, it is established that a particular cropping system results in a low level of soil organic matter, the landowner or occupier will be required to change this system e.g., by growing a suitable break crop or by incorporating organic materials.
- b) Maintain an adequate level of soil organic matter by means of appropriate arable stubble management where necessary.
  - However, if it is established that a particular arable stubble management practice results in a low level of soil organic matter, the landowner or occupier will be required to change this system e.g. by allowing natural re-generation of vegetation by growing a suitable break crop or by incorporating organic materials.

### **3. Soil structure – Maintenance of soil structure through appropriate measures**

Reasonable steps (e.g. appropriate machine use) should be taken to ensure that soils are not unduly rutted or compacted.

- The use of machinery on land where soil is saturated with water (waterlogged) must be avoided.

#### **GAEC Soil Management Requirements**

GAEC soil management requirements incorporate the issues and standards relating to soil erosion, soil organic matter and soil structure. As aspects of Irish farming systems and their management are so diverse, complications may arise from time to time, in complying with the GAEC soil management requirements outlined above. Therefore, exceptions may be granted under certain circumstances for example, where it is essential for the welfare of animals or where contractual deadlines have to be met or where the quality of produce would deteriorate if a particular farming operation was not carried out. These exceptions will be considered on the basis of the merits of the individual case and relevant supporting information.

### **4. Minimum level of maintenance**

Land should be maintained in a state that permits agricultural production to continue.

#### **a. On Non Tillage land/Grassland**

Appropriate grazing and/or cutting management practices must be in place in order to avoid undergrazing except where deemed unnecessary by the Department of Agriculture and Food or the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government on environmental or conservation grounds.

- Where the stocking rate results in **undergrazing** one of the following options must apply:

Increase the stocking rate to a level sufficient to prevent the deterioration of grazed vegetation across the total forage area

**OR**

the land must be harvested for hay or silage **or** the land must be adequately topped at least once between 1 June and 31 July and should be topped in a way that provides an escape route for wildlife.

- Where there is no stock on the farm:

the land must be harvested for hay or silage **or** be adequately topped at least once between 1 June and 31 July and should be topped in a way that provides an escape route for wildlife.

**b. On Tillage land**

On tillage land a crop must be grown in the relevant Single Payment Scheme year, except in cases where natural regeneration is practiced or unless it is set-aside which must be managed according to set-aside management conditions as outlined in the Single Payment Scheme Terms and Conditions.

- Natural regeneration is permitted provided it is adequately topped at least once between 16 July and the 15 September and should be topped in a way that provides an escape route for wildlife.

**c. Target areas (NHAs, SACs, SPAs and Commonage Land)**

Stocking levels and/or appropriate minimum levels of maintenance specified in approved plans by REPS or DEHLG take priority over any of the options outlined above.

**d. Minimum level of maintenance in Disadvantaged Areas**

To qualify for the Disadvantaged Areas Compensatory Allowance Scheme an applicant must meet a minimum stocking level of 0.15 Livestock Units equivalent per hectare in the calendar year preceding the application. The minimum stocking level will not apply where agri-environmental or other recognised environmental measures require a lower stocking density.

## **5. Protection of permanent pasture**

The EU Regulations governing the implementation of the Single Payment Scheme require that the national area under permanent pasture declared in 2003 should not decrease significantly. In general, terms for SPS purposes, permanent pasture is land that has been in grass for 5 years. Permanent pasture ploughed for re-seeding remains permanent pasture. However, in order to establish the base line to calculate the ratio at a National level relative to total agricultural area, account must be taken of the 2003 position. For 2003 permanent pasture is land that was declared as grass on the Area Aid application in 2003 and was under grass for the previous 4 years, excluding land under setaside.

The Department of Agriculture and Food will check the level of permanent pasture to total agricultural area each year.

If permanent pasture does not decrease by more than 5% of the total agricultural area there will be no change in the current arrangements.

- If the **national** area of permanent pasture as a proportion of the total agricultural area decreases by more than 5%, a landowner or occupier will be required to obtain prior authorisation (from DAF) to grow tillage crops.
- If the **national** area of permanent pasture as a proportion of the total agricultural area is reduced by more than 10%, a landowner or occupier will be required to re-convert tillage land into permanent pasture.

## 6. Retention of landscape features and avoiding the deterioration of habitats

- \*Archaeological sites and Monuments protected under National and EU legislation must **not** be damaged or removed.
- \*Designated NHAs, SACs, SPAs and other habitats protected under EU or National legislation must **not** be damaged.
- \*Vegetation growing on land not cultivated or vegetation growing in any hedge or ditch must not be burned between the dates of 1 March to 31 August in any year.
- \*All external farm boundaries (whether walls, hedges or post and wire fences) on land occupied by livestock, excluding commonage land and unenclosed land must be maintained.

## 7. Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land

The establishment of invasive species which degrade land to such an extent that it cannot be used for agricultural purposes is **not** permitted, unless specified in a plan approved by DAF (REPS) or DEHLG on the basis of environmental benefits.

- Appropriate measures must be adopted to prevent the establishment of invasive species onto forage/arable area that would result in the land being incapable of agricultural production (e.g. blackthorn, furze, briars, scrub species, rhododendron or bracken).
- Appropriate measures must be adopted to minimise the spread of noxious weeds (e.g. ragwort, thistle, dock, wild oat, common barberry and wild hop).

# Inspections

The Inspecting Officer will check that the requirements of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition outlined in bullet point format above are complied with.

The type of issues to be considered during the inspections will be as follows:

- Do fields not in process of crop establishment have cover or is stubble present?
- Commonage - Is applicant complying with CFP with regards to outwintering and stock levels?
- Is there evidence of soil movement at feeding points/sacrifice paddocks?
- Are sand dunes overgrazed resulting in erosion?
- Has soil been unduly rutted due to use of machinery?
- Non Tillage Land - Is the management regime (grazing, cutting, topping) adequate to allow agricultural production to take place the following year?
- Tillage Land - If crop planted, is it grown in accordance with normal husbandry practice?
- Land under set-aside is it managed in accordance with SPS terms and conditions?
- Where monuments or archaeological sites exist is there evidence of damage/disturbance?
- Is there evidence of damage/removal of habitats designated as SPA, SAC?
- Burning - Is there evidence of burning growing vegetation on non-cultivated land between March 1 and August 31?
- Is applicant taking appropriate measures to prevent the encroachment of invasive species?
- Is applicant taking appropriate measures to prevent the establishment of noxious weeds?
- Are external field boundaries maintained?



## **B. Statutory Management Requirements (Standards)**

The Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs) effective from 1 January 2005 are outlined in the following pages.

### **SMR 6/7/8 Identification and Registration of Animals – Area 2**

**Relevance:** Identification and Registration are applicable to all livestock farmers.

It is critical that traceability of animals is maintained at the highest accuracy level. Ireland's animal identification and tracing system has four main aims, to protect animal health, to protect human health, to provide assurances to customers and consumers about the origin and traceability of meat and to secure and maintain markets for Irish meat.

Full details of the requirements governing the identification and registration of cattle, sheep and pigs are available from your Local District Veterinary Office or on the Department of Agriculture and Food's website ([www.agriculture.gov.ie](http://www.agriculture.gov.ie)). The basic rules are summarised as follows:

#### **1. If you keep cattle,**

##### **You must**

- a) Use only approved eartags (in both ears).
- b) Tag all calves within 20 days of birth and in any event before they leave the holding if earlier than 20 days.
- c) Register any calf birth within 7 days of tagging.
- d) Ensure that purchased cattle have correct eartags and passports.
- e) Ensure that cattle moving off the holding are correctly tagged and are accompanied by the proper documentation.
- f) Replace lost tags.
- g) Check all passports when they are received to confirm that name and address details are entered correctly.
- h) Sign any bovine passport.
- i) Replace any lost or defaced passports.
- j) Retain all details of original identity in the case of imported animals. Ensure that all imported cattle are registered on the CMMS (Cattle Movement Monitoring System) and that a passport is received for each animal.

- k) Keep an up-to-date Herd Register in the approved format with all required information.
- l) Notify all births and movements of bovines to the CMMS computer database.
- m) Obtain, in advance, a certificate of database compliance (application for permit to move animal) for all direct purchases and sales to other farmers/dealers/agents.
- n) Notify all on-farm deaths and method of disposal of animals in the specified format within 7 days of the death - usually through the knackery notification process.

### **Inspections**

The Inspecting Officer will check that all the requirements referred to above are complied with. He/she will check that:

- the animals on the farm match the animals recorded in the Cattle Movement Monitoring System (CMMS).
- movements on to and off the farm are properly notified and recorded on the CMMS.
- the Bovine Herd register is up to date.
- animals are properly tagged and registered.
- passports are signed and in order.

## **SMR 6/8a Animals (Sheep/Goats) - Identification and Registration – Area 2**

### **2. If you keep sheep,**

#### **You must**

- a) Register your flock with the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- b) Ensure all sheep are tagged using the approved tags. Sheep born on the holding must be tagged in the left ear either on movement off your holding or by the date set down in Regulation 21/2004 for identification of sheep (9 months of age) whichever is the earliest. Bought-in sheep must be tagged in the right ear within 7 days of movement onto your holding.
- c) Record the movement of sheep both onto and off your holding in the Flock Register specifying the date of the movement, the destination or origin and the flock /individual animal number as appropriate.

- d) Ensure that when a sheep is moved it is accompanied by a dispatch document.
- e) Retain all dispatch documents for at least 3 years following the year in which the record was created.
- f) Replace any missing eartags.
- g) Keep your Flock Register up-to-date.
- h) Reconcile your stock numbers at least once a year.

### **Inspections**

The Inspecting Officer will check that all the requirements referred to above are complied with. He/she will pay particular attention to ensure that:

- sheep are tagged in line with the requirements.
- the Flock Register and dispatch docket are up to date.
- the flock re-conciliation is completed at the end of the year.

## **SMR 6 Animal (Pigs) - Identification and Registration – Area 2**

### **3. If you keep pigs,**

#### **You must**

- a) Register your herd with the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- b) When using eartags, use approved eartags for NPITS (National Pig Identification and Tagging System) purposes. Tag all breeding stock on the holding with an approved eartag bearing the letters IE, the pig herd registration and an individual animal number.
- c) Use a visible slapmark where a pig is moved from your holding to slaughter. Pigs slaughtered for home consumption may be identified by means of an approved eartag subject to agreement of the abattoir/slaughter plant.
- d) Use dispatch documents to accompany each consignment of pigs being moved.
- e) Maintain dispatch documents for a period of at least three years following the year in which the record was created.
- f) Notify all pig movements to the central movement database. Movements out of your herd to the factory may be notified on the day of movement. All other movements out of your herd must be notified at least 24 hours before the movement takes place. Movements into your herd must be notified within 24 hours of receipt of pigs.

**You must not**

- a) Remove an eartag without permission from the Department of Agriculture and Food.
- b) Replace an eartag without permission from the Department of Agriculture and Food unless it is illegible, is removed for welfare purposes or is lost.

**Inspections**

The Inspecting Officer will check that all the requirements referred to above are complied with. He/she will pay particular attention to ensure that:

- pigs are tagged in line with the requirements.
- records are being kept.
- movement notifications have been made.

## SMR 1 Conservation of Wild Birds – Area 1

**Relevance:** Applicable mainly to farmers with lands designated as SPA.

The Directive defines the specific standards which are applicable to Special Protection Areas (SPAs). In addition, it specifies other general standards which are applicable to all land (both inside and outside the SPA).

### 1. Special Protection Area (SPA)

These sites are areas of importance for birds (and often are important for other types of wildlife). The overall objective of the Directive is to protect wild birds. Certain activities are restricted within SPAs and can only be carried out with the consent of the DEHLG (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government). These are called “notifiable actions” and vary depending on the type of habitat that is present on the site.

Conservation Rangers are available regionally to provide clarification in relation to SPAs including “notifiable actions”. Contact numbers are available at Annex 3.

In general, if you have a SPA designation on your lands you will have been notified by DEHLG, or previously Dúchas<sup>[1]</sup>. In addition, REPS participants have SPA details incorporated into their REPS plan. If you wish to examine the area designated, maps are available in your local Garda Station, Offices of the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS), Offices of the Department of Social and Family Affairs or Teagasc.

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<sup>[1]</sup> Part of the agreement reached between DEHLG and the farming organisations in July 2004 deals with notification, as follows: “Where lands are being proposed for designation or are being designated on foot of earlier proposals, the individual farmer/landowner will be notified in writing by the Department, except in the case where he or she remains unknown after every effort has been made. The Department will ensure that written notifications are as user-friendly as possible. The scientific reasons for the designation will be fully explained to the farmer as will the prescribed farming conditions and restrictions that will apply. Follow-up visits will be arranged where requested by the farmer, which will facilitate a more detailed discussion of the specific habitats and prescriptions as they apply to the individual farm.”

### **In a Special Protection Area**

#### **You must**

- a) Keep grazing within a sustainable level to avoid overgrazing, especially in coastal sandy areas and on peat and thin peaty soils. The use of any supplementary feeds in areas where it has not been customary over last ten years is allowed only with the consent of DEHLG.
- b) Implement the relevant cross compliance provisions of a REPS or Commonage Framework Plan (CFP) or DEHLG scheme plan, if in place.

#### **You must not**

- a) Carry out any activity or operations specified as “notifiable actions” in a notice of designation issued to you by DEHLG, unless you have received consent for that activity in the SPA from DEHLG or previously by Duchas or from another Statutory Authority or have the activity specified in a REPS/DEHLG approved farm plan.

- b) Extract turf mechanically using “sausage” machine in bog areas of the SPA unless consent is obtained from DEHLG.
- c) Engage in the following operations unless provided for in a REPS/DEHLG approved farm plan or with written consent from DEHLG:
- alter watercourses
  - reclaim or re-seed land
  - dump any material or burn any vegetation
  - cut trees or clear waterside vegetation on a wide scale.

### On all lands (whether in SPA or not)

#### **You must**

- a) Observe the Wild Life Act regarding the hunting and shooting of birds. Normally the hunter, rather than the landowner, is held responsible for observance with the provisions of the Wild Life Act.

#### **You must not**

- a) Cut, grub, burn or destroy growing vegetation on land not cultivated during the period 1 March to 31 August - this does not apply to vegetation, normally harvested for hay or silage, or vegetation which may have to be destroyed (other than burning) in the ordinary course of farming or forestry. It also does not apply to the cutting or grubbing of isolated bushes, or clumps of gorse or the mowing of isolated growths of fern in the ordinary course of farming or forestry. It also does not apply to the destroying of any noxious weeds.
- b) Kill or capture any wild birds. However, you may shoot game birds in season, kill species which are threats to crops, livestock or to human health and safety (these are listed in advertisements by the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government every 3 months).
- c) Destroy, damage, remove or keep any nest or egg of any wild bird,
- d) Deliberately disturb wild birds while they are breeding or rearing young. Normally gas bangers may be used to protect crops and animals, where necessary (i.e. at lambing time) but DEHLG consent would be necessary in an SPA.
- e) Use any snares, traps (not including larssen traps) or poisonous bait other than those licensed by DEHLG.
- f) Blind or mutilate live birds as decoys.
- g) Use any of the following to capture or kill wild birds
- artificial light sources, mirrors or other dazzling devices
  - nets or traps which are non-selective
  - poisons
  - gas or smoke

Certain prohibited methods can be used in prescribed circumstances if an appropriate licence has been granted from a statutory authority.

## Inspections

The Inspecting Officer will check that the landowner has complied with all the requirements referred to above. He/she will have a list of “notifiable actions” for the SPA and will check compliance with these actions at the inspection. In addition, he/she will be required to report on any activity contrary to the hunting of wild birds.

### SMR 5 Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna – Area 1

**Relevance:** Applicable mainly to farmers with lands designated as SAC.

The Directive defines the specific standards that are applicable to Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). In addition it specifies other general standards that are applicable to all land (both inside and outside the SAC). The overall objective of the Directive is to protect natural habitats, wild flora and fauna.

#### 1. Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

These are prime wildlife conservation areas in the country that are important on a European as well as Irish level. All citizens must observe the general provisions of the Wildlife Acts for the protection of wild fauna and flora within the State. The provisions generally concern the actions that should be avoided so as to ensure habitats are protected.

These sites are areas of importance for natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. Certain activities are restricted within SACs and can only be carried out with the consent of the DEHLG. These are called “notifiable actions” and vary depending on the type of habitat that is present on the site.

Conservation Rangers are available regionally to provide clarification in relation to SACs including “notifiable actions”. The contact numbers are available at Annex 4.

In general if you have a SAC designation on your lands, you will have been notified by DEHLG, or previously Dúchas<sup>[2]</sup>. In addition, REPS participants have SAC details incorporated into their REPS plan. If you wish to examine the area designated, maps are available in your local Garda Station, Offices of the National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS), Offices of the Department of Social and Family Affairs or Teagasc.

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<sup>[2]</sup> See footnote under SMR 1 Conservation of Wild Birds

### In a Special Area of Conservation

#### You must

- a) Keep grazing within a sustainable level to avoid overgrazing, especially in coastal sandy areas and on peat and thin peaty soils. The use of any supplementary feeds in areas where it has not been customary over last ten years is allowed only with the consent of DEHLG.

- b) Implement the relevant cross compliance provisions of a REPS or Commonage Framework Plan (CFP) or DEHLG scheme plan, if in place.

**You must not**

- a) Carry out any activity or operation specified as “notifiable actions” in a notice of designation issued to you by the DEHLG, or previously by Dúchas, unless you have received consent for that activity in the SAC from DEHLG or from another Statutory Authority or have the activity specified in a REPS/DEHLG approved farm plan.
- b) Extract turf mechanically using “sausage” machine in bog areas of the SAC unless consent is obtained from DEHLG.
- c) Engage in the following operations unless provided for in a REPS/DEHLG approved farm plan or with written consent from DEHLG
- alter watercourses
  - reclaim or re-seed land
  - dump any materials or burn any vegetation
  - cut trees or clear waterside vegetation on a wide scale

**2. On all lands (whether SAC or not)**

There are three rare species of plants occurring in Ireland that are given special protection under the Habitats Directive: the Killarney Fern, the Marsh Saxifrage and the Slender Naiad (a water plant). These have a very restricted distribution in Ireland.

**If you are notified** of the presence of a protected plant species you must comply with the terms of that notification. For instance in such a situation;

**You must not**

- a) Pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy these plants.
- b) Keep, transport, exchange, sell or offer to sell any live or dead wild plant of a protected species (including any part of or anything derived from such a plant).
- c) Deliberately introduce any non-native species to avoid changing the natural habitat within their natural range or the wild flora or fauna.

**Inspections**

The Inspecting Officer will check that the landowner has complied with all the requirements referred to above. He/she will have a list of “notifiable actions” for the SAC area and will check compliance with these actions at the inspection. In addition, he/she will be required to check the location of protected species and report on their condition.

## SMR 2 – Protection of Groundwater against Pollution – Area 1

**Relevance:** Applicable to all farmers.

Groundwater is an important resource for drinking water and provides the base flow for surface waters such as rivers and lakes. For the purposes of this Directive, “groundwater” means all water below the surface of the ground that is in the zone of saturation (that is, below the water table) and in direct contact with the soil and subsoil. This Directive sets down clear requirements aimed at protecting ground water from contamination caused by dangerous substances. The Groundwater Directive splits these substances into two categories which are referred to as List I and List II. List I substances are considered more dangerous to the environment than List II substances. Examples of List I and List II substances which can be found on farms include:

- i) **List I Substances (often constituents of sheep dips<sup>[3]</sup>, products used for plant protection (herbicides, fungicides etc.), biocidal products (e.g. disinfectants etc.) and hydro-carbons such as fuel and waste oils).**
- ii) **List II substances (e.g. biocidal products not included in List 1, metals such as lead, or other substances such as phosphorus, dairy detergents, ammonia or silicon or any substance that affects the taste of groundwater such as slurry or effluent).**

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<sup>[3]</sup> Normally List I substances must be disposed of off farm by a licensed hazardous waste contractor. However if appropriate precautions are taken sheep dip may be disposed of on-farm.

### **Precautions for the disposal of spent sheep dip**

Spent sheep dip, whether from permanently sited or mobile facilities, must never be disposed of to a soakpit, or dumped on sacrifice land. It must be landspread - diluted 1 part dip to 3 parts slurry or water at a rate not exceeding 5,000 litres/ha (440 gallons per acre) of spent dip, equivalent to 20,000 litres/ha (1760 gallons per acre) of diluted dip. Therefore if you had a 1,000 litres of spent sheep dip you would have to dilute it with at least 3,000 litres of water or slurry before spreading. Spent sheep dip must be land spread as soon as practicable after use. All precautions pertaining to the spreading of animal manures are also applicable. Farm livestock should be excluded from the disposal area for at least 28 days. Empty dip concentrate containers must be rinsed when dip is being prepared so that rinsing liquid may be added to form part of the diluted dip. Where there is an outlet at the bottom of an existing tank, controlled by a stopper, the outlet must be permanently sealed.

In addition farmers in the process of washing out a sprayer at the end of a spraying may spray such washings on land provided the safety guidelines outlined in the conditions of product use are followed.

The Groundwater Directive also considers how these substances might enter groundwaters and makes a distinction between direct and indirect discharges. Direct discharges mean the introduction of these substances into groundwater without firstly percolating through the soil (or ground) or subsoil. Indirect discharges means that these substances enter groundwater after percolating through the soil (or ground) or subsoil.

The requirements of the Groundwater Directive follow three main principals, i.e. prohibition of discharges, limitation of discharges (which requires authorisation by the relevant authority) and the taking of appropriate measures. On farms measures should be taken to avoid direct discharges to groundwater, particularly in and around farmyards. Landspreading activities should be done in a manner that will prevent and limit the discharge of substances to groundwater. These measures will include ensuring that organic wastes containing List II substances such as slurries, dirty waters and effluents are landspread on a recovery basis and in accordance with good farming practice. By following the advice and requirements within this section farmers should be able to avoid polluting groundwater.

### **You must**

- a) Take appropriate measures to ensure that landspreading of organic materials containing List II substances are landspread in accordance with good farming practice. Where field dungsteads form part of traditional farming practice and there is no risk to pollution (e.g. not near water courses and not on sloped ground etc.) this practice may continue.
- b) Ensure that all silage and slurry pits are structurally sound. You should also ensure that clean water run-off from farmyards and rainwater from roofing is channelled away from dirty water collection points.
- c) Adhere to notices issued by Local Authorities under the Local Government Water Pollution Acts 1977 and 1990 in relation to pollution or potential pollution.

### **You must not**

- a) **discharge List I and List II substances directly** into groundwater.
- b) Dispose of any List I or List II substance in circumstances which will lead to an indirect discharge of that substance into groundwater (e.g. spreading slurry too close to wells or in excess amounts for soil absorption), unless this is carried out under an authorisation granted by a Local Authority.

### **Inspections**

The Inspecting Officer will check all the requirements specified above. In particular he/she will concentrate on farmyards, farm buildings, silage pit and storage facilities to ensure adequate controls are in place to prevent pollution. He/she will establish if there is:

- Visual evidence of waste (slurry, farmyard manure, dungstead manure, soiled water, dairy washings, silage effluent, sheep dip, farm chemicals, oil, non-farm organic waste, sewage sludge and industrial waste and residues) discharging into water sources, watercourse or drains.
- Evidence of wastes being collected or stored in a manner that ensures adequate control and are in place to prevent pollution (e.g. leaking pesticide containers, etc.).
- Visual evidence of the spreading of slurry, dungstead manure or chemical fertiliser where there is a significant risk of pollution (e.g. on frozen ground or waterlogged ground).
- Where waste substances are spread on land they will check the approach to spreading particularly in relation to proximity to watercourses e.g. buffer zone of at least 50m from wells.

### **SMR3 Protection of the Environment and Soil when Sewage Sludge is used in Agriculture – Area 1**

**Relevance:** Applicable to all farmers using sewage sludge on their holding.

Sewage Sludge contains significant levels of nitrogen, phosphorus, trace elements and organic matter and has a fertiliser value that is similar to that of animal manures and slurries.

However, sewage sludge may contain pathogens and heavy metals that could be potentially harmful to human, animal and plant health. It is therefore necessary to monitor and control the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in order to avoid negative effects on soil, crops, animals and to minimise risks for human and animal health. In this regard, sewage sludge should only be used by a farmer who is registered with the Local Authority and in line with an approved nutrient management plan. A list of permitted contractors is available from your Local Authority.

(**Note;** Reference to sludge includes treated and untreated sewage sludge and residual sewage sludge from septic tanks).

Therefore;

- Sludge must not be used or supplied for use except in accordance with the National legislation, i.e. Waste Management (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) Regulations, SI No 148 of 1998 and Waste Managements (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) (Amendment) Regulations, SI No 267 of 2001.
- Sludge must be used in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- Untreated sludge may only be used in agriculture when it is injected or otherwise worked into land. However residual sludge from septic tanks may be used on grassland provided that the grassland is not grazed within six months following such use.

#### **You must**

- a) Have a nutrient management plan in place to take account of the nutrient needs of plants.
- b) Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the quality of soil, surface water and groundwater is not impaired - the soil must be analysed to establish if the agricultural land is suitable for sludge.

## Inspections

The Inspecting Officer will check the requirements specified above. He/she will establish who supplied sludge to the holding, who spread the sludge, the location where spreading took place, the quantity spread, the availability of a nutrient management plan and the adherence to this plan. In addition checks will be carried out in relation to plant or animal production practices where sludge was spread.

In particular the following checks will be carried out:

- Has a copy of the NMP (Nutrient Management Plan) been made available for inspection?
- Is this plan the same as that on file?
- Was the plan prepared within the last five years?
- What quantity of treated sewage sludge is being imported to the farm annually?
- Are records of landspreading of treated residual sewage sludge been maintained on farm?
- Are the restrictions on land usage following application of treated sludge being observed?
- Does the quantity of treated sewage sludge exceed the amount permitted under the current nutrient management plan?

**Information Note:** A supplier of sludge for use in agriculture **must** register with the Local Authority prior to supplying sludge, notify the Local Authority in whose functional area the sludge is to be used regarding the quantity, analysis, treatment, name of recipients and field locations where sludge is spread and regularly provide users of the sludge with the results of sludge analyses. Copies of these reports should also be sent to the Local Authorities concerned.

### SMR 4 - Protection of Waters against Pollution caused by Nitrates – Area 1

The Government has submitted a National Action Programme under the Nitrates Directive to the European Commission. There is ongoing contact with the Commission with regard to the details of this Action Programme. The content of the Action Programme will be publicised when the final details are approved.

## ANNEX 1

### STATUTORY MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS (SMR) REFERRED TO IN ARTICLES 3 AND 4 OF THE COUNCIL REGULATION (1782/2003)

[Asterisks (\*) denotes SMR or aspects of the SMR also applicable to Good Farming Practice (GFP)]

<b>A. APPLICABLE FROM 1.1.2005</b>		
	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>Applicable Articles</b>
1.	* Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds.	Articles 3, 4 (1, 2, 4), 5, 7 and 8
2.	* Council Directive 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances	Articles 4 and 5
3.	* Council Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture	Article 3
4.	* Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources	Articles 4 and 5
5.	* Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna	Articles 6, 13, 15 and 22(b)
<b>PUBLIC AND ANIMAL HEALTH</b> <b>Identification and registration of animals</b>		
6.	*Council Directive 92/102/EEC on identification and registration of animals	Articles 3, 4 and 5
7.	* Commission Regulation (EC) No 2629/97 of laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 as regards eartags, holding registers and passports in the framework of the system for the identification and registration of bovine animals	Articles 6 and 8
8.	* Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals and regarding the labelling of beef and beef producers	Articles 4 and 7
8 A	* Council Regulation (EC) No 21/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a system for the identification and registration of bovine and caprine animals and amending Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003 and Directives 92/102/EEC and 64/432/EEC	Articles 3, 4 and 5

**B.****APPLICABLE FROM 1.1.2006**

	<b>PUBLIC, ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH</b>	<b>Applicable Articles</b>
9.	<b>* Council Directive 91/414/EEC concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market</b>	Articles 3
10.	<b>* Council Directive 96/22/EC concerning the prohibition on the use in stockfarming of certain substances having a hormonal or thyrostraic action and of beta-agonists</b>	Articles 3, 4, 5 and 7
11.	<b>Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law and laying down procedures in matters of Food Safety</b>	Articles 14, 15, 17(I), 18, 19 and 20
12.	<b>Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies</b>	Articles 7, 11, 12, 13 and 15
<b>NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES</b>		
13.	<b>* Council Directive 85/511/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease</b>	Article 3
14.	<b>Council Directive 92/119/EEC introducing general Community measures for the Control of certain animal diseases and specific measures relating to swine vesicular disease</b>	Article 3
15.	<b>Council Directive 2000/75/EC laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue</b>	Article 3

**C.****APPLICABLE FROM 1.1.2007**

	<b>ANIMAL WELFARE</b>	<b>Applicable Articles</b>
16.	<b>* Council Directive 91/629/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of calves</b>	Articles 3 and 4
17.	<b>* Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs</b>	Articles 3 and 4(I)
18.	<b>* Council Directive 98/58/EC concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes</b>	Article 4

## ANNEX 2

### GOOD AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 5 AND ANNEX IV OF COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) NO. 1782/2003

ISSUE	STANDARDS
Soil erosion: – Protect soil through appropriate measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Minimum soil cover</li><li>– Minimum land management reflecting site-specific conditions</li><li>– Retain terraces</li></ul>
Soil organic matter: – Maintain soil organic matter levels through appropriate practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Standards for crop rotations where applicable</li><li>– Arable stubble management</li></ul>
Soil structure: – Maintain soil structure through appropriate measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Appropriate machinery use</li></ul>
Minimum level of maintenance: – Ensure a minimum level of maintenance and avoid the deterioration of habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Minimum livestock stocking rates or/and appropriate regimes</li><li>– Protection of permanent pasture</li><li>– Retention of landscape features</li><li>– Avoiding the encroachment of unwanted vegetation on agricultural land</li></ul>

## ANNEX 3

### ABBREVIATIONS

BHR	Bovine Herd Register
CAP	Common Agriculture Policy
CFP	Commonage Framework Plan
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Food
DEHLG	Department of the Environment Heritage and Local Government
CMMS	Cattle Movement Monitoring System
EU	European Union
FR	Flock Register
GAEC	Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition
GFP	Good Farming Practice
LFAs	Less Favoured Areas
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System
NHAs	Natural Heritage Areas
NMP	Nutrient Management Plan
NPITS	National Pig Identification and Tagging System
NPWS	National Park and Wildlife Service
REPS	Rural Environment Protection Scheme
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SMR	Statutory Management Requirement
SPA	Special Protection Area

## ANNEX 4

For information on Nature Conservation Sites in Ireland phone 1800 40 5000 or contact the Designated Areas Section, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government ([www.environ.ie](http://www.environ.ie))

### **NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF DEHLG, NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE CONSERVATION RANGERS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Custom House, Dublin 1

#### **SOUTH EAST REGION**

Wexford (Patrick O' Sullivan)	(053) 20967
Wicklow Mid (Cathal Stockdale)	(0404) 62088
Wicklow Mountains National Park (Ben McCabe)	(0404) 45804
Wicklow Mountains National Park (Paul Duffy)	(0404) 45805
Wicklow Mountains National Park (Damian Clarke)	(0404) 45806
Wicklow Mountains National Park (John Griffin)	(0404) 45808
Wicklow North (Anthony McElheron)	(01) 2874870
Wicklow South/Wexford North (Eamon Doran)	(055) 26339
Kilkenny (Jimi Conroy)	(056) 7760071
Wexford South (Tony Murray)	(053) 23129
Wexford Wildfowl Reserve (Chris Wilson)	(053) 23129

#### **NORTH EAST REGION**

Dublin North (Niall Harmey)	(01) 6680019
Dublin/Kildare (Roy Thompson)	(045) 521711
Laois (John Carroll)	(0502) 39687
Meath (Annette Lynch)	(086) 8050242
Offaly East (Colm Malone)	(0506) 31470
Offaly West (Noel Bugler)	(0509) 22512

#### **NORTH MIDLANDS REGION**

Leitrim South/Cavan West (John Matthews)	(049) 4335825
Longford (Susan Moles)	(049) 4335753
Monaghan South (Triona Finnen)	(044) 66496
Monaghan West (Denis O' Higgins)	(047) 85951
	(087) 6228649
South Westmeath (Sylvia O' Hehir)	(087) 9191243

### **NORTHERN REGION**

Donegal North (David McNamara)	(074) 9152780
Donegal North East (Andrew Speer)	(074) 9140475
Donegal South West (Emer Magee)	(071) 9522910
Donegal South (David McDonagh)	(074) 9723425
Donegal South East (Carl Byrne)	(074) 9132932
Sligo South West (Robert Lundy)	(071) 9185073
Sligo North East/Leitrim North (Miriam Crowley)	(071) 9134950
Glenveagh National Park	(074) 9137090

### **WESTERN REGION**

Mayo East (Brian Haren)	(094) 9254348
Mayo North (James Kilroy)	(098) 49996
Mayo North Central (Cameron Clotworthy)	(098) 49996
Mayo South Central (Maurice McDonnell)	(094) 9031076
Mayo West (Eoin McGreal)	(098) 49996
West Connemara (Ger O'Donnell)	(095) 41015
Galway North West/Mayo South East (John Higgins)	(093) 47502

### **MID WESTERN REGION**

Galway Central (Gerry Higgins)	(091) 798602
North Clare (contact Burren National Park)	(065) 6837166
North West Clare (Penny Bartlett)	(065) 6837449
Emma Glanville (Burren National Park)	(065) 6837166
Robert Steede (Burren National Park)	(065) 6837166

### **MID SOUTH REGION**

Cork South East/Waterford West (Patrick Smiddy)	(024) 98286
Limerick East (Seamus Hassett)	(061) 336567
Limerick West (Liam Lenihan)	(063) 84066
Tipperary North West (Patrick Graham)	(061) 375147
Tipperary South East (Pat Clancy)	(052) 31308
Tipperary South West (Séan Breen)	(062) 71131
Tipperary North (Denis Ryan)	(061) 378376
Waterford (Brian Duffy)	(087) 8541961

### **SOUTH WESTERN REGION**

Beara Peninsula/Glengarriff Nature Reserve (Clare Heardman)	(027) 63636
Cork Mid West (Donal Scannell)	(026) 45531
Cork North (Eva Sweeney)	(087) 2646439
Kerry East (Timothy Burkitt)	(064) 32576
Kerry North (Tim O' Donoghue)	(066) 7124725
Kerry South (Michael O'Sullivan)	(064) 45257
Kerry West (Danny O'Keeffe)	(087) 2472264
Killarney National Park, Co. Kerry	(064) 35215

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The Manager, Carlow County Council, County Offices, Athy Road, Carlow.

The Manager, Cavan County Council, Courthouse, Cavan.

The Manager, Clare County Council, New Road, Ennis, Co Clare.

The Manager, Cork County Council, County Hall, Cork.

The Manager, Donegal County Council, County House. Lifford, County Donegal.

The Manager, Dun Laoire /Rathdown County Council, Town Hall, Marine Road, Dun Laoire.

The Manager, Fingal County Council, PO Box 174, 46/49 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin 1.

The Manager, Galway County Council, PO Box 27, County Hall, Prospect Hill, Galway.

The Manager, Kerry County Council, Aras an Chontae, Tralee, County Kerry.

The Manager, Kildare County Council, St Mary's, Naas, Co Kildare.

The Manager, Kilkenny County Council, County Hall, John's Street, Kilkenny.

The Manager, Laois County Council, County Hall, Portlaoise, Co Laois.

The Manager, Leitrim County Council, Park Lane House, Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim.

The Manager, Limerick County Council, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

The Manager, Longford County Council, Aras an Chontae, Great Water Street, Longford.

The Manager, Louth County Council, County Offices, Dundalk, County Louth.

The Manager, Mayo County Council, Aras an Chontae, Castlebar, Co Mayo.

The Manager, Meath County Council, County Hall, Navan, Co Meath.

The Manager, Monaghan County Council, County Offices, The Glen, Monaghan.

The Manager, Offaly County Council, Courthouse, Tullamore, Co Offaly.

The Manager, Roscommon County Council, Courthouse, Roscommon.

The Manager, Sligo County Council, Riverside, Sligo.

The Manager, South Dublin County Council, PO Box 4122, Town Centre, Tallaght, Dublin 24

The Manager, Tipperary NR County Council, Courthouse, Nenagh, Co Tipperary.

The Manager, Tipperary SR County Council, Aras an Chontae, Clonmel, Co Tipperary.

The Manager, Waterford County Council, Aras Brugha, Dungarvan, County Waterford.

The Manager, Westmeath County Council, County Buildings, Mullingar, Co Westmeath.

The Manager, Wexford County Council, County Hall, Wexford.

The Manager, Council Offices, Wicklow County Council, Wicklow

## AGRICULTURE OFFICES

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
<b>CARLOW</b> Veterinary Livestock AES (Carlow/Laois East)	Industrial Estate, Athy Road, Carlow	059 9170022
<b>CAVAN</b> Veterinary Livestock AES Land Commission	Government Offices, Farnham Street, Cavan	049 4368200
<b>CLARE</b> Veterinary Livestock AES	Government Offices, Kilrush Road, Ennis	065 6866042
<b>CORK</b> Cork North * Veterinary Livestock	Hibernian House, 80 South Mall, Cork	021 4851400
AES (Mallow/Fermoy NW)	Gooldshill, Mallow	022 21153
Cork Central * Veterinary Livestock AES	Hibernian House, 80 South Mall, Cork	021 4851400
Cork West * Veterinary Livestock AES	Darrara, Clonakilty	023 36200
<b>DONEGAL</b> Veterinary Livestock	Meeting House St., Raphoe	074 9145990
AES (Donegal South)	Public Service Centre Drumlonagher, Donegal Town Co Donegal	074 9721048
AES (Donegal North)	Govt ., Offices, High Road Letterkenny	074 9122199
AES	Government Offices, Oliver Plunkett Street, Letterkenny	074 9121188

<b>DUBLIN</b>		
Veterinary (Dublin & Wicklow East*)	St. John's House High Street	01 4149900
Livestock (Dublin & Wicklow East*)	Tallaght Dublin 24	
AES		
<b>GALWAY</b>		
Veterinary	Dockgate Building	091 507600
Livestock	Merchants Rd, Galway	
AES		
(Galway West)		
AES	The Mall, Tuam	093 24257
(Galway North)		
AES	Main St., Loughrea	091 841098
(Galway East & South)		
<b>KERRY</b>		
Veterinary	Government Offices,	066 7145052
Livestock	Spa Road, Tralee	
AES		
(Kerry North)		
AES	Credit Union Building,	064 31013
(Kerry South)	Beech Road, Killarney	
<b>KILDARE</b>		
Veterinary	Poplar House,	045 873035
(Kildare & Wicklow West*)	Poplar Square,	
Livestock	Naas	
(Kildare & Wicklow West*)		
AES	Spring Garden House,	045 894044
	Sallins Road, Naas	
<b>KILKENNY</b>		
Veterinary	Government Offices,	056 7772400
Livestock	Hebron Road,	
AES	Kilkenny	
<b>LAOIS</b>		
Veterinary	Government Offices,	0502 74400
Livestock	Old Abbeyleix Road,	
AES	Portlaoise	
<b>LEITRIM</b>		
Veterinary	See Co. Sligo	
Livestock	See Co. Sligo	
AES	Govt Offices	071 9620030
	Carrick-on-Shannon	071 9620066

**LIMERICK**

Veterinary St Munchin's House, 061 208500  
Livestock Dock Road,  
AES Limerick

**LONGFORD**

Veterinary Government Offices, 043 50020  
Livestock Ballinalee Road, Longford  
AES

**LOUTH**

Veterinary North Quay, Drogheda 041 9870086  
Livestock

AES Government Offices, 042 9334342  
Millenium Centre,  
Dundalk

**MAYO**

Veterinary Michael Davitt House, 094 9035300  
Livestock Castlebar  
AES  
(Mayo West)  
Land Commission

AES The Square, 094 9371490  
(Mayo East) Claremorris

AES Government Offices 096 22161  
(Mayo North) Humbert St, Ballina

**MEATH**

Veterinary Government Offices, 046 9079030  
Livestock Kells Road,  
AES Navan

**MONAGHAN**

Veterinary Main Street, Ballybay 042 9748800  
Livestock

AES Old Garda Barracks, 047 81452  
Monaghan

**OFFALY**

Veterinary Government Offices, 0506 46037  
Livestock Clonminch,  
AES Tullamore

**ROSCOMMON**

Veterinary Circular Rd., 090 6630100  
Livestock Roscommon

AES Church St., Roscommon 090 6627251  
Rural Development The Square, Castlerea 094 9620787

**SLIGO**

Veterinary (Sligo & Leitrim)	Government Offices, Cranmore Road, Sligo	071 9155030
Livestock (Sligo & Leitrim)		
AES		

**TIPPERARY**

Veterinary & Livestock (Tipp. South*)	Government Offices, Davis Street, Tipperary	062 80100
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Veterinary, Livestock & AES (Tipp. North*)	Government Offices, St Conlon's Road, Nenagh	067 50014
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AES (Tipp. Mid)	Liberty Square, Thurles	0504 21664
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AES (Tipp. South)	Government Offices, New Quay, Clonmel	052 21717
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**WATERFORD**

Veterinary Livestock AES (Waterford East)	The Glen, 051 301700 Waterford	
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AES (Waterford West)	New Civic Offices Davitts Quay, Dungarvan	058 41279
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**WESTMEATH**

Veterinary Livestock	Bellview, Dublin Road Mullingar	044 39034
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AES	Pearse Street, Athlone	090 6494439
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**WEXFORD**

Veterinary Livestock AES	Vinegar Hill Lane, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy	054 42008
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**WICKLOW**

AES	No . 2, The Murrough, Wicklow Town	0404 25000
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Wicklow East Veterinary Livestock	See Co. Dublin	
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Wicklow West Veterinary Livestock	See Co. Kildare	
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# TEAGASC OFFICES, NAMES, ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

## CARLOW

Teagasc, The Green, Tullow, Co Carlow. Tel: 059 91 51210/51301, Fax: 059 91 51931  
Teagasc, Barrett Street, Bagenalstown, Co Carlow. Tel: 059 97 21267/21305, Fax: 059 97 21537

## CAVAN

Teagasc, Advisory Office, Ballyhaise College, Ballyhaise, Co Cavan.  
Tel: 049 4338300, Fax: 049 4338304  
Teagasc, Kells Road, Bailieboro, Co Cavan. Tel: 042 9665435/9665511, Fax: 042 9666492  
Teagasc, Mart Hse, Granard Road, Ballyjamesduff, Co Cavan. Tel: 049 8544499, Fax: 049 8544063

## CLARE

Teagasc, Station Road, Ennis, Co Clare. Tel: 065 6828676, Fax: 065 6828301  
Teagasc, Fossabeg, Scariff, Co Clare. Tel: 061 921093/921311, Fax: 061 921525  
Teagasc, Ardnaculla, Ennistymon, Co Clare. Tel: 065 7071077/7071635, Fax: 065 7071261  
Teagasc, Ballyurra, Kilrush, Co Clare. Tel: 065 9051189/9051676, Fax: 065 9051459

## CORK EAST

Teagasc, Farranlea Road, Cork. Tel: 021 545055/545489, Fax: 021 343598  
Teagasc, Knockgriffen, Middleton, Co Cork. Tel: 021 631898/631184, Fax: 021 631745  
Teagasc, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co Cork. Tel: 025 42244, Fax: 025 42384  
Teagasc, Sandfield, Mallow, Co Cork. Tel: 022 21936/21898, Fax: 022 42657  
Teagasc, Community Centre, Main Street, Charleville, Co Cork. Tel: 063 81514  
Teagasc, James O'Keeffe Institute, Newmarket, Co Cork. Tel: 029 60220/60671, Fax: 029 60675  
Teagasc, Carnegie Hall, Millstreet, Co Cork. Tel: 029 70031/70489, Fax: 029 70886  
Teagasc, Bluepool, Kanturk, Co Cork. Tel: 029 50164/50565, Fax: 029 51181

## CORK WEST

Teagasc, Kilbarry Road, Dunmanway, Co Cork. Tel: 023 45113/45406, Fax: 023 45161  
Teagasc, Codrum, Macroom, Co Cork. Tel: 026 41604/41605, Fax: 026 42317  
Teagasc, Aras Beantraí, The Square, Bantry, Co Cork. Tel: 027 50265/51344, Fax: 027 51869  
Teagasc, Connolly Street, Bandon, Co Cork. Tel: 023 41589/41104, Fax: 023 44038  
Teagasc, Coronea, Skibbereen, Co Cork. Tel: 028 21574/21888, Fax: 028 22398  
Teagasc, Advisory Office, Darrara College, Clonakilty, Co Cork. Tel: 023 33118, Fax: 023 34449

## DONEGAL

Teagasc, Cavan Lower, Ballybofey, Co Donegal. Tel: 074 9131189/31520, Fax: 074 9132062  
Teagasc, Carnamuggagh, Letterkenny, Co Donegal. Tel: 074 9121555, Fax: 074 9126659  
Teagasc, Doonan, Donegal. Tel: 074 9721231/21918, Fax: 074 9721918  
Teagasc, Public Services Centre, Malin Road, Carndonagh, Co. Donegal Tel/Fax: 074 9374233

## DUBLIN

Teagasc, Kinsealy Research Centre, Malahide Road, Dublin 17. Tel: 01 8459000, Fax: 01 8461218

## GALWAY

Teagasc, County Advisory Office, Athenry, Co Galway. Tel: 091 845800, Fax: 091 845830.  
Teagasc, Terryland Retail Park, Headford Road, Galway. Tel: 091 562101-2/566556, Fax: 091 561353  
Teagasc, c/o M Keady, The Square, Headford, Co Galway. Tel: 093 35563/35210  
Teagasc, Deerpark, Ballinasloe, Co Galway. Tel: 090 96 42456/42098 Fax: 090 96 42973  
Teagasc, Barrack Street, Loughrea, Co Galway. Tel: 091 841088/841330, Fax: 091 841114  
Teagasc, Castle Avenue, Portumna, Co Galway. Tel: 090 97 41124/41369, 090 97 41118

Teagasc, Upper Dublin Road, Tuam, Co Galway. Tel: 093 24506/28123, Fax: 093 28895  
Teagasc, Bridge Street, Gort, Co Galway. Tel: 091 631155/631205

### **KERRY**

Teagasc, The Pavilion, Austin Stack Park, Tralee, Co Kerry. Tel: 066 7125077, Fax: 066 7125558  
Teagasc, Clieveragh, Listowel, Co Kerry. Tel: 068 21266/21792/21978, Fax: 068 22700  
Teagasc, Cleeney, Killarney, Co Kerry. Tel: 064 32344/32345/34392, Fax: 064 32366  
Teagasc, IRD Office, Kenmare, Co Kerry. Tel: 064 41275  
Teagasc, Courthouse, Caherciveen, Co Kerry. Tel: 066 9472452, 066 9472937

### **KILDARE**

Teagasc, Friary Road, Naas, Co Kildare. Tel: 045 879203/897205, Fax: 045 879093  
Teagasc, Rathstewart, Athy, Co Kildare. Tel: 059 86 31719/31710/31256, Fax: 059 8638261

### **KILKENNY**

Teagasc, Kells Road, Kilkenny. Tel: 056 7721153, Fax: 056 7721852  
Teagasc, Mullinavat, Co Kilkenny. Tel: 051 898137, Fax: 051 898204

### **LAOIS**

Teagasc, 1 Park Villas, Portlaoise, Co Laois. Tel: 0502 21326/21507, Fax: 0502 22974  
Teagasc, Knockiel, Rathdowney, Co Laois. Tel: 0505 46451/46169, Fax: 0505 46601

### **LEITRIM**

Teagasc, Bridge Street, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co Leitrim. Tel: 071 9620028, Fax: 071 9621363  
Teagasc, Hill Street, Mohill, Co Leitrim. Tel: 071 9631076, Fax: 071 9631989  
Teagasc, Sligo Road, Manorhamilton, Co Leitrim. Tel: 071 9855107, Fax: 071 9856151

### **LIMERICK**

Teagasc, Parnell Street, Limerick. Tel: 061 415922/415148, Fax: 061 310835  
Teagasc, Kilmallock, Co Limerick. Tel: 063 98039/98049, Fax: 063 98580  
Teagasc, Gortboy, Newcastlewest, Co Limerick. Tel: 069 61444/61565/61095, Fax: 069 61094

### **LONGFORD**

Teagasc, Town Centre, Longford. Tel: 043 41021-4, Fax: 043 41025

### **LOUTH**

Teagasc, Dublin Road, Dundalk, Co Louth. Tel: 042 9332263, Fax: 042 9332316  
Teagasc, Slane Road, Drogheda, Co Louth. Tel: 041 9833006, Fax: 041 9838024

### **MAYO**

Teagasc, Michael Davitt House, Castlebar, Co Mayo. Tel: 094 90 21944/21124, Fax: 094 9024572  
Teagasc, Bunree Road, Ardnaree, Ballina, Co Mayo. Tel: 096 22335/22077, Fax: 096 71188  
Teagasc, Newport Road, Westport, Co Mayo. Tel: 098 28333/28334, Fax: 098 27295  
Teagasc, Abbey Road, Ballinrobe, Co Mayo. Tel: 094 95 41125/41342, Fax: 094 9541869  
Teagasc, Lower James Street, Claremorris, Co Mayo. Tel: 094 93 71360/71434, Fax: 094 9371913  
Teagasc, Abbey Street, Ballyhaunis, Co Mayo. Tel: 094 9630104, Fax: 094 9631032  
Teagasc, Bridge Street, Swinford, Co Mayo. Tel: 094 9251157, Fax: 094 9252305  
Teagasc, American Street, Belmullet, Co Mayo. Tel: 097 81104, Fax: 097 82302  
Teagasc, Mullinmore Street, Crossmolina, Co Mayo. Tel: 096 31159, Fax: 096 31979

### **MEATH**

Teagasc, Kells Road, Navan, Co Meath. Tel: 046 90 21792/21793, Fax: 046 9022811  
Teagasc, Willowfield, Navan Road, Kells, Co Meath. Tel: 046 92 40039/40895, Fax: 046 9240312  
Teagasc, Grange Advisory Office, Dunsany, Co Meath. Tel: 046 90 61100, Fax: 046 9026154

## **MONAGHAN**

Teagasc, Coolshannagh, Monaghan. Tel: 047 81188/81170, Fax: 047 81408

Teagasc, Lakeview, Castleblaney, Co Monaghan. Tel: 042 9740072, Fax: 042 9746659

## **OFFALY**

Teagasc, Clonminch, Tullamore, Co Offaly Tel: 0506 21405/21008, Fax: 0506 21659

Teagasc, St Brendan's House, Oxmanstown Mall, Birr, Co Offaly. Tel: 0509 20284-5-6/20932, Fax: 0509 21630

## **ROSCOMMON**

Teagasc, Abbey Street, Roscommon. Tel: 090 6626166, Fax: 090 6625494

Teagasc, St Patrick's Street, Castlerea, Co Roscommon. Tel: 094 96 20160/20486, Fax: 094 9620917

Teagasc, Magazine Road, Athlone, Co Roscommon. Tel: 090 6494109, Fax: 090 6494636

Teagasc, The Crescent, Boyle, Co Roscommon. Tel: 071 9662189, Fax: 071 9664973

## **SLIGO**

Teagasc, Riverside, Sligo. Tel: 071 91 42286/45903, Fax: 071 9142677

Teagasc, Carrownanty, Ballymote, Co Sligo. Tel: 071 91 83369/83101, Fax: 071 9183246

Teagasc, Enniscrone, Co Sligo. Tel: 096 36298

## **TIPPERARY NR**

Teagasc, Dromin Road, Nenagh, Co Tipperary. Tel: 067 31225/31821/31370, Fax: 067 31130

Teagasc, Castlemeadows, Thurles, Co Tipperary. Tel: 0504 21777/21091, Fax: 0504 21405

## **TIPPERARY SR**

Teagasc, Carrigeen, Clonmel, Co Tipperary. Tel: 052 21300/21548, Fax: 052 21199

Teagasc, Davis Road, Tipperary. Tel: 062 51844/51845/31003, Fax: 062 51180

## **WATERFORD**

Teagasc, Shandon, Dungarvan, Co Waterford. Tel: 058 41211/41265, Fax: 058 43551

Teagasc, Main Street West, Lismore, Co Waterford. Tel: 058 54181/54489, Fax: 058 54126

Teagasc, C/o Waterford/Ross Marts, Old Kilmeaden Road, Waterford. Tel: 051 375417, Fax: 051 52239

## **WESTMEATH**

Teagasc, Bellview, Dublin Road, Mullingar, Co Westmeath. Tel: 044 40721, Fax: 044 40327

Teagasc, Dublin Road, Moate, Co Westmeath. Tel: 0902 6481167, Fax: 090 6482085

## **WEXFORD**

Teagasc, Advisory & Training Centre, Johnstown Castle, Wexford. Tel: 053 71350, Fax: 053 45880

Teagasc, Barretts Park, New Ross, Co Wexford. Tel: 051 421404, Fax: 051 425490

Teagasc, Dublin Road, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford. Tel: 054 33332, Fax: 054 33830

Teagasc, Showgrounds, Gorey, Co Wexford. Tel: 055 21333, Fax: 055 21548

## **WICKLOW**

Teagasc, Wentworth Place, Wicklow. Tel: 0404 67315, Fax: 0404 69898

Teagasc, Coolruss, Tinahely, Co Wicklow. Tel: 0402 38171/38233, Fax: 0402 38640

Teagasc, Kiltegan Road, Baltinglass, Co Wicklow. Tel: 059 6481200, Fax: 059 6481432