

Ploughing and Cropping Policy:

Legislation and Procedure



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Nothing in this policy should be construed as limiting or preventing the implementation of any reasonable enforcement action or legal proceedings which the Council considers appropriate where a public right of way is wilfully obstructed.

Any deviation from this policy must be requested in writing and approved by the Assistant Director - Planning and Development.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The requirement that public rights of way are available for public use is a general duty of both the landowner¹ and this Council². Where public rights of way are obstructed the Council has a duty to protect the public's right to use the path or way and, where necessary, to seek³ the removal of the obstruction.

¹ Highways Act 1980, Section 137 *and other sections*

² Highways Act 1980, Section 130.

³ Central Bedfordshire Council may decide not to seek the removal of an obstruction in circumstances where doing so could expose members of the public using the path to other clearly identified hazards.

- 1.2. Sections 134 and 137A of the Highways Act 1980 imposes a duty on farmers to ensure that public rights of way are reinstated and clearly delineated after ploughing activities and are kept free of crops so that members of the public can use the paths.

Definitions

- 1.3. For the purposes of this document the term “*farmer*” will relate to the landowner, tenant, occupier or farmer who occupies and actively manages the land, and not to a contractor employed by that person to carry out particular activities, nor to the owners where they have leased the land. The term “*path*” will mean any of the following public rights of way: footpath, bridleway, restricted byway, or byway open to all traffic (BOAT), or a cycle track⁴. The term “*crop*” will mean any cultivated plant with the exception of grass grown for hay, fodder, silage, or other plant grown for conservation purposes and which is not a cereal crop⁵. The term “*cross-field path*” will mean any path that does not keep to the edge of a field and the term “*field-edge path*” and “*headland path*” will mean any path that keeps to the edge of a field.

Ploughing of cross-field paths

- 1.4. Section 134 of the Highways Act 1980 permits a farmer, under good husbandry, to plough or disturb the surface of a cross-field path for the purposes of agriculture but only if it is not *reasonably convenient* for them *not* to plough or otherwise disturb the path.
- 1.5. Section 134 requires that any cross-field path ploughed or disturbed **must** have its surface restored within fourteen days of being first ploughed or disturbed and within 24 hours for any successive instance in that year. The farmer **must** ensure the disturbed surface of the cross-field path is restored to the width recorded in the path’s Definitive Statement or, where there is no recorded width, to no less than its minimum width⁶ (see table below) to make it reasonably convenient for the public to exercise their right to use the route.

Status	Minimum acceptable width where unrecorded ⁷		Maximum enforceable width where unrecorded		
	FP	BW	FP	BW	BOAT
Field edge path	1.5 m	3.0 m (includes BOATs)	1.8 m	3.0 m	5.0 m
Cross-field path	1.0 m	2.0 m	1.8 m	3.0 m	5.0 m

⁴ As defined within Section 56 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and Section 3 of the Cycle Tracks Act 1984 or Section 329 of the Highways Act 1980.

⁵ Section 137A(3) of the Highways Act 1980.

⁶ As specified in Schedule 12A of the Highways Act 1980 (as amended by the Rights of Way Act 1990).

⁷ Where the width of the public right of way is recorded in the Definitive Statement or in a Parliamentary Inclosure Award this is the width to be reinstated.

- 1.6. The farmer **must** also mark the line and width of the path which has been disturbed. Where the farmer is unsure as to the width to be reinstated, or the best method to do so, they can contact the Countryside Access Team for advice.

Crops on cross-field paths

- 1.7. Section 137A of the Highways Act 1980 imposes a duty on farmers to ensure that any crop (other than grass for grazing/silage/hay) is removed from the line of a public right of way to the full width as specified in the Definitive Statement for the path. Where there is no recorded width, the farmer must ensure that crops are cleared to at least the minimum width specified in the table above⁸.
- 1.8. The Council considers that any crop with a height of 6 inches (15 cm) or more constitutes an obstruction. Where crops, such as rape, are grown the farmer should clear to more than the stated/minimum width to protect the path from crops falling over ("*lodging*") on to the path as this in itself will constitute an obstruction⁹.

Ploughing of field-edge paths

- 1.9. Headland paths and byways open to all traffic ("BOATs") are excluded from Section 134 and therefore it is an offence to disturb the surface of any headland path or BOAT.

2. Aim of the Ploughing and Cropping Policy

- 2.1. The aims of this policy are to:
- Ensure the Council fulfils its duty under section 130 of the Highways Act 1980.
 - Increase non-prompted compliance with the requirements of the Rights of Way Act 1990 by landowners and occupiers.
 - Ensure that farming practice with regards to public rights of way meets the requirements of Central Bedfordshire Council policies and Defra's Rural Payments Agency ("RPA")¹⁰.
 - Reduce the time between reporting or discovery of an offence and its resolution.
 - Enable officers' time to be more efficiently and effectively used during Ploughing & Cropping Campaigns.

⁸ As specified in the Rights of Way Act 1990 or width recorded in the Definitive Statement.

⁹ Section 137A(2) of the Highways Act 1980.

¹⁰ www.rpa.gov.uk or enquiries@rpa.gsi.gov.uk.

3. General principles of the Ploughing & Cropping Policy

- 3.1. The policy will be supported by a biannual campaign based around a Countryside Access Team targeted mailings and site inspections.
- 3.2. Area Rights of Way Officers should aim to inspect all priority cross-field paths in their area during the campaign. Priority cross-field paths are those paths where there has been a history of non-reinstatement as well as those routes promoted by the Council or a local P3/Friends Group as local or regional recreational routes, or paths used as Safer Routes to School. Intensively used intra-village paths will also be inspected.
- 3.3. Field-edge paths will also be inspected where they connect with an inspected cross-field route, or where they form part of a route promoted by the Council or local P3 Group as local or regional recreational routes, or paths used for Safer Routes to School. Intra-village paths and paths where there has been a history of encroachment will also be inspected.
- 3.4. Officers should use their background knowledge of individual cases and their own discretion in consultation with the Rights of Way Team Leader when deciding how to respond to a complaint. Officers should have regard to factors including: weather conditions, manpower, and machinery availability when considering their options.
- 3.5. When a request for action is made, officers will respond in the time given in the Council's **Customer Service Charter** wherever possible. The complaint will be acknowledged within one working day and a full response provided within five working days. Where a site visit is required and a farmer needs to be contacted, the complainant should be informed that a full response will take longer. Where applicable, the officer should conduct a site visit within five working days and should provide the complainant with a date by which they will receive a full response.

Campaign timescales

Activity	Start date
Ploughing letter & Guidance notes	Mid August
Ploughing campaign inspection/action	Early to mid September
Crop obstruction reminder letter and notes	Mid April
Cropping campaign inspections	Early to mid May

- 3.6. Campaign timings can be adjusted to accommodate exceptional weather or other circumstances at the discretion of the Rights of Way Team Leader.
- 3.7. Officers will ensure that arable farmer address lists are kept up-to-date to avoid duplication of reminder letters.
- 3.8. Where a section of cross-field path is a dead-end with no onwards right of pedestrian access, the Council will use its discretion when considering whether to comply with its duty to require that the path be reinstated or crop

cleared if no complaint has been received from the public. Where a complaint is received, the path will be treated in accordance with the remainder of this policy.

This policy will be subject to periodic review and amendment by the Rights of Way Team Leader.

3.9.

4. Cross-field paths where an offence has been discovered

- 4.1. When an area's Rights of Way Officer reacts to a reported offence, the path in question should be inspected and the farmer contacted within 5 working days of receipt of the complaint.
- 4.2. The officer should acknowledge the complaint and provide a response detailing any actions undertaken/proposed to resolve the issue within the timeframes detailed in Section 3.5 above.
- 4.3. Sufficiently detailed records must be kept by each officer on CAMS¹¹ from the initial complaint or inspection to enable a Schedule 12A notice to be served or ultimately a prosecution taken whilst minimising visits to the site.
- 4.4. The inspecting officer should record on CAMS:
 - The date and time of inspection, and name of the officer;
 - The parish, path number, and link references and a feature number if relevant;
 - The name and address of the farmer. This must be confirmed if enforcement is anticipated.
- 4.5. The officer must take a photograph of the substandard path and note from whence it was taken.
- 4.6. The inspecting officer should record the condition of the path, taking note of:
 - If a cultivation problem, has the field been ploughed for the first time or has a subsequent operation been carried out?
 - If the path is obstructed by crops, what type of crop? What height is the crop (6 inches/15 cm is generally regarded as an obstruction)? Has the crop fallen over onto the path?
 - If the path has been reinstated but an insufficient width is provided, what width is available?
- 4.7. Where possible, a scaled measure should be photographed with the path so it can be used as evidence if necessary.
- 4.8. The officer should ensure that the reinstated route runs, where possible, within approximately 5 metres of the legal line of the path¹² and has a rolled or

¹¹ "CAMs" is the Countryside Access Team's computerised Countryside Access Management System which records all details relevant to the public rights of way network.

otherwise consolidated surface over the full legal width of the path and is reasonably clear of crop debris.

- 4.9. The officer should record a means of access and preferred means of enforcement, should this become necessary, and take note of gates, locks and farm tracks and mark potential access routes on a plan, and note ground conditions in relation to above.
- 4.10. Inspection of the path should be carried out using an extract from the Definitive Map, working copy, or survey maps to ascertain the correct¹³ line.

5. Cross-field paths inspected where no offence has been committed

- 5.1. Officers should respond to the complainant within 5 working days of receipt of the complaint to explain why they consider no offence has occurred, or why no action is to be taken. If necessary, a photograph taken at the time of inspection should be sent to a complainant to show that reinstatement has occurred or there is no issue requiring attention.
- 5.2. Officers should record sufficient information to enable a survey report to be entered in CAMS.
- 5.3. The officer should note if further work would be required to continue compliance if (e.g.):
 - Wheelings or canes have been used on a drilled field;
 - The crop is of a variety that will *lodge* (fall over) later in the season;
 - A growing crop has been mown and is likely to continue to grow.

6. Field-edge paths where an offence has been discovered

- 6.1. In addition to the procedure for cross-field path offences at Section 3.9 above, officers should:
 - Check that a field-edge path is on the correct side of the boundary;
 - Check if the surface of the field-edge path is overgrown with scrub forcing the public to walk in the crop. Has the adjacent hedge grown across the width of the path to render it unusable? If so, arrange for the full width of the surface to be cleared or instruct the farmer to cut back the hedge;
 - Check if the path is on the Seasonal Vegetation Clearance list but has not been cut;
 - Check whether the farmer has been given permission to re-grade the path as part of any improvement works.

¹² A higher level of positional accuracy may not be possible in large fields with curved paths. Where such precision is required, the costs of any survey will be recharged to the offender.

¹³ As defined in Section 4.8.

- 6.2. If none of the above applies, and the surface has been cultivated leaving less than the appropriate width, then an offence has been committed.
- 6.3. The officer in consultation with the Rights of Way Team Leader should decide whether the farming activities have improved the surface of the path sufficiently to merit just the crop being removed or whether the entire surface of the path requires re-consolidated and rolling. The farmer should be informed of the required remedial actions and given either a deadline of 14 days to restore the path to its full width or required to do so within this period once the crop has sprouted.
- 6.4. Where an officer pursues the matter, the flow chart procedure should be followed.
- 6.5. Where the officer decides not to pursue the matter, the officer will write to the farmer informing him that he has committed an offence along with the reasons why no action is being taken.

7. Types of offenders

- 7.1. Offenders are often farmers who sub-contract out ploughing and cropping activities to a third party (employees or contractors) who may be unaware of the existence and widths of public rights of way where they are working.
- 7.2. Sections 134 (ploughing) and 137A (crops) specifically identify the occupier¹⁴ as the person responsible for ensuring compliance with the legislation.
- 7.3. Offending farmers generally fit into one of three groups:
 - **First offenders**, who may be unaware of the existence or precise width of a particular right of way. This may also apply to their employees and contractors.
 - **Second offenders**, who will be aware of the existence and width of a particular right of way. They may have ignored their duty to reinstate the right of way, or simply may not have had the time, or suitable ground conditions to reinstate. Alternatively, they may not have informed an employee or contractor of the location and widths of the right of way in question.
 - **Persistent offenders**, who know of the existence and width of a particular right of way and have not taken sufficient steps to ensure that the right of way is reinstated as required by law.

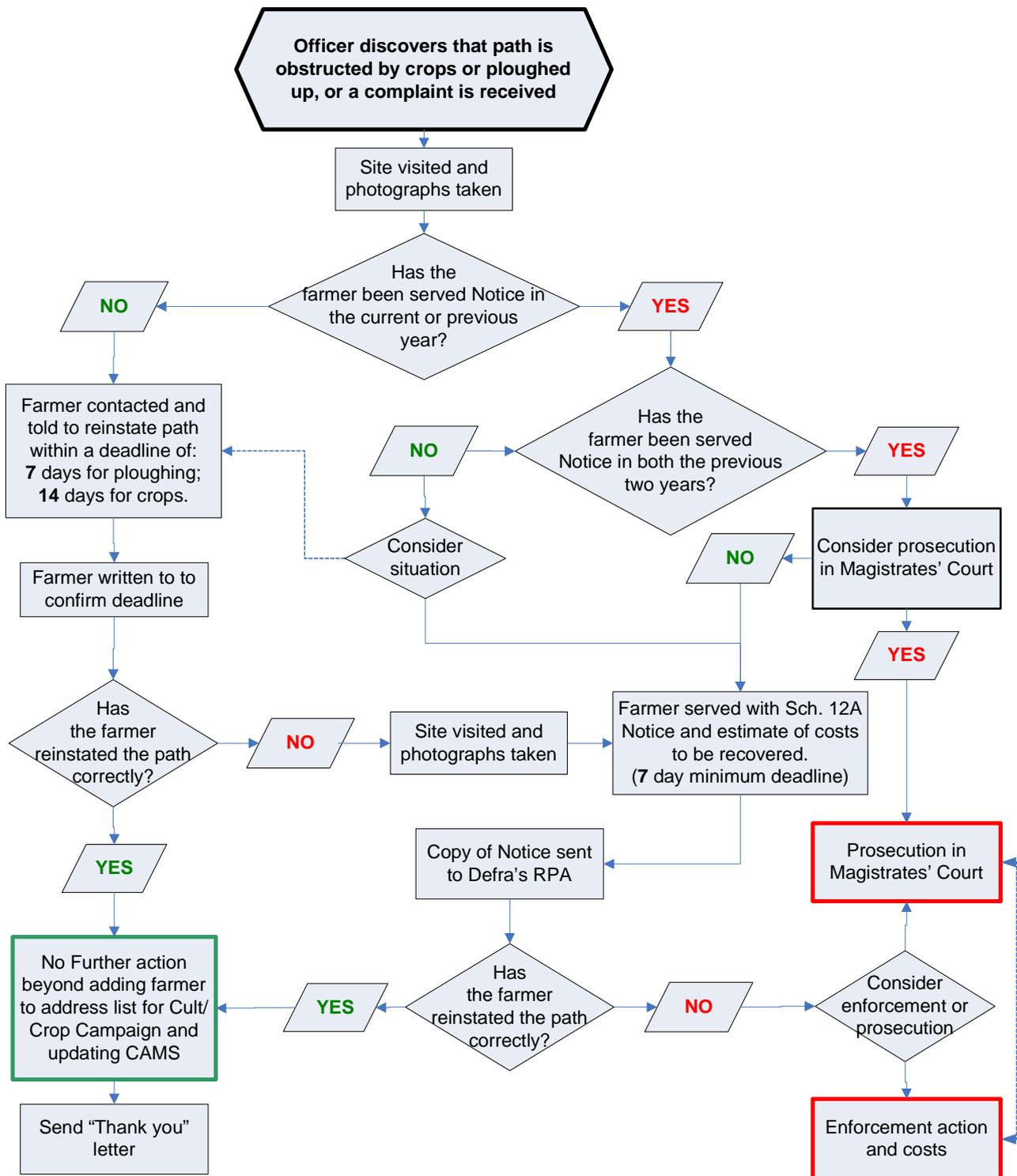
8. Process to be followed

Initial report or discovery

- 8.1. Where an offence has been reported, the area's Rights of Way Officer will visit the site to ascertain whether an offence has actually been committed and

¹⁴ Identified within this policy as the "farmer" – see Section 1.3.

respond to the complainant within the timescales set out at Section 3.5 above¹⁵. If no offence has been committed the complainant should be contacted to explain why no further action will be taken.



Flow chart for action in ploughing and cropping enforcement

¹⁵ As imposed by the Council's **Customer Services Charter**.

Initial request for reinstatement

- 8.2. Before taking action against First or Second Offenders an effort must be made to contact the farmer to discuss the issue and to ascertain why the path has not been reinstated and to remind the farmer of his obligations under the Highways Act 1980.
- 8.3. Irrespective of whether there has been any discussion with the farmer or not, the officer will then write to the farmer to instruct the farmer to reinstate, giving either **7 days** notice for a ploughing offence, or **14 days** for a cropping offence. The letter must include a plan showing the route of the right of way and the width to be reinstated, and a request that the farmer telephone or e-mail the officer to report that reinstatement has been done. The letter must also inform the farmer that if a formal notice is served on them, the Rural Payments Agency will be informed of the failure to reinstate the path. The letter must be sent by using a "*Track & Trace*" service.
- 8.4. As soon after the deadline as possible, the officer should visit the site to check the reinstatement has been carried out satisfactorily. If the reinstatement is satisfactory, the officer will write to the farmer to confirm that the reinstatement meets the standards required and to inform them that the infringement has been logged and their crops may be checked the next year.

Persistent offenders

- 8.5. Where a farmer has been served notices in the previous two years the Rights of Way Team Leader should consider whether to seek a prosecution at the Magistrates' Court from the outset. Before proceeding with any prosecution though, the farmer should be contacted to ascertain whether there is any valid reason for non-reinstatement.

Service of Schedule 12 Notice requiring reinstatement

- 8.6. If the officer considers that reinstatement has **not** been carried out, or carried out unsatisfactorily as per Section 4.8 above after a verbal/written request to do so, photographs must be taken and widths of any unsatisfactory clearance or lack of wheelings/rolling recorded. Any action should be carried out as below. Only in exceptional circumstances, such as where the offender is deliberately obstructive, should the officer, in consultation with the Rights of Way Team Leader, apply directly to the Magistrates' Court for a prosecution for a first offence.
- 8.7. The officer should contact the farmer to establish if there is a reason why reinstatement could not be carried out within the deadline given; for example: adverse weather, or machinery failure.
- 8.8. If the reason is acceptable then a short extension of up to 10 working days may be given. If contact cannot reasonably be made, or if the reason given is unacceptable, then notice should be served on the farmer to reinstate.

- 8.9. The officer must ensure that the recipient of the notice is the person who occupies the land over which the path runs (i.e. the “*farmer*”). Council files, the local parish or town council, the Land Registry, or the legislation outlined at Section 9.15 below may be used to obtain confirmation.
- 8.10. The officer must determine that, should it be necessary, council contractors will be physically able to access the site and carry out the reinstatement by referring to notes from initial inspection. Where the alignment of the path is not straightforward the officer should consider carrying out a full survey to pinpoint the legal line. Any costs of the survey will be charged to the farmer.
- 8.11. The officer should contact an approved council contractor to establish their availability to take enforcement action as soon after the deadline (+1 day) as possible.
- 8.12. The officer should send the farmer the notice with the appropriate covering standard letter depending on whether the notice is being served following a *7 day (ploughing) or 14 day (crops) letter*, or with a “*without warning notice*”. A plan of the path must accompany the notice. The notice must specify the width of the path to be reinstated and must inform the farmer that if enforcement action is taken, the path will be cut to the recorded width, or if there is no recorded width to the **maximum** enforceable width as follows:

Maximum enforceable width ¹⁶ (where not recorded in the path’s Statement)	
Footpath	1.8 metres
Bridleway	3 metres
Any other highway	5 metres

- 8.20. The covering letter should inform the farmer that a council contractor will clear the legal line as soon after the deadline as can be arranged and should include details of the route the Council’s contractor will take to access the path. The letter should also inform the farmer that he will be charged all reasonable costs and that if he reinstates the legal line after the deadline but does not inform the officer, he will still be liable for any council contractor costs. The letter should also state that a copy has been sent to the Rural Payments Agency, NFU, and CLA.
- 8.21. Documents must be served either in person¹⁷ or by a “*Track & Trace*” service.
- 8.22. Copies of the covering letter and notice should also be sent to the Rural Payments Agency, the NFU branch secretary, and to the Country Land & Business Association’s National Access Advisor.

¹⁶ Schedule 12A of the Highways Act 1980 (as amended by the Rights of Way Act 1990).

¹⁷ Where notice is served in person the officer must ensure that they comply with the Council’s **Lone Working Policy** and **Violence and Aggression Policy** and check the Council’s **Special Interest Register**.

- 8.23. Officers should record all time taken in preparing the notice and letter (including site visits).
- 8.24. The officer will re-visit the path as soon as the notice deadline has expired to check the reinstatement has been carried out satisfactorily. If the reinstatement is satisfactory, the officer will write to the farmer to confirm that the reinstatement meets the standards required and to inform him that the infringement has been logged and that their crops may be checked the next year.

Notice not complied with - Enforcement Action

- 8.25. If the officer considers the reinstatement has **not** been carried out satisfactorily, more photographs must be taken and widths of any unsatisfactory clearance or lack of wheelings/rolling recorded.
- 8.26. The officer should confirm that the notice was delivered using the "*Track & Trace*" service. If the notice was not delivered the notice must be hand delivered in accordance with council's **Lone Working** and **Violence and Aggression Policy** guidelines.
- 8.27. The officer should prepare plans of the path to be reinstated and if necessary a method by which the definitive line can be accurately followed. It may be necessary to carry out some surveying before the council's contractor begins cutting.
- 8.28. Council contractors should ensure they keep to route of access as outlined in the notice.
- 8.29. The officer should try to inform the farmer that a council contractor will clear the legal line to the recorded or maximum legal width as per the served notice and that all reasonable costs will be charged to the farmer.
- 8.30. The officer should accompany the council's contractor on-site to carry out the reinstate works. If the farmer has made known his intention to prevent access or to intimidate the contractor a request that the Police attend should be considered.
- 8.31. If the path has been reinstated when the Council's contractor arrives but the Council has not been contacted as requested, any contractor or surveying costs will be charged to the farmer.

Notice not complied with - Prosecution

- 8.32. If the officer considers the reinstatement has not been carried out satisfactorily after notice being served, or if the farmer has been deliberately obstructive, photographs must be taken and widths of any unsatisfactory clearance or lack of wheelings/rolling recorded.
- 8.33. The Rights of Way Team Leader will decide if the Council should proceed with a prosecution. If so, the farmer will be informed that the Council intends to prosecute and will be served papers and notice of a court date as appropriate.

9. The law regarding cultivation of public rights of way and the duties and the powers of Central Bedfordshire Council

Introduction

- 9.1. Section 130 of the Highways Act 1980 deals with the protection of public rights. Sub-section 1 makes it “...*the duty of the highway authority to assert and protect the rights of the public to the use and enjoyment of any highway for which they are the highway authority...*”.
- 9.2. The Rights of Way Act 1990 places a duty on the farmer to restore quickly the surface of any disturbed path, to make sure that its line is and stays apparent on the ground and to keep all public rights of way clear of crops that would make them difficult or inconvenient to use. The Highway Authority has a statutory duty to ensure that this is carried out and has a means of enforcing the requirements in Schedule 12A of the Act. The Authority must be satisfied that the problem concerned does affect the public's use of the path, either by making it inconvenient to use or difficult to follow. If this is not the case, then the Authority does not have power under the Act to take action.

The relevant parts of the Highways Act 1980 (as inserted by the Rights of Way Act 1990) are as follows:

- 9.3. **S. 131A:** The offence of disturbing the surface of a footpath or bridleway or any other non-made-up carriageway so as to render it inconvenient for the exercise of the public right of way. This can lead to a fine when a prosecution is brought by the Highway Authority. This part of the Act is used for the cultivation of field edge paths.
- 9.4. **S. 134:** The right of the occupier to plough a cross-field path over a field of agricultural land where it is in accordance with the rules of good husbandry and it is not reasonably convenient to avoid doing so. Where a path has been ploughed the occupier has a duty “...*to make good the surface of the path or way to not less than its minimum width as to make it reasonably convenient for the exercise of the right of way...*” and indicate the line of the path to not less than the minimum width¹⁸. The time periods are: 14 days from the day of the first disturbance of the surface and in any other case 24 hours from the time when it was disturbed. The Highway Authority may, if approached before or during the relevant period, grant an extension not exceeding 28 days.
- 9.5. **S. 137A:** Deals with interference by crops. The occupier has a duty where crops other than grass are sown on agricultural land crossed by any relevant highway to ensure that:
- the line on the ground is indicated clearly to not less than the minimum width; and,

¹⁸ Where the path does **not** have a recorded width, the *minimum* width is as set out in Schedule 12A of the Highways Act 1980, see Section 9.7 overleaf.

- to prevent any crop from encroaching onto the highway as to render it inconvenient to use as a right of way.

9.6. Failure to comply is an offence and liable to a fine. A crop 6 inches high has been held in the Magistrates' Court to constitute an illegal obstruction¹⁹.

Schedule 12A: Further powers of Highway Authorities in relation to interference with highways.

9.7. **Minimum and maximum widths (1):** Where a path does **not** have a recorded width, this section details the minimum and maximum widths to be used for reinstatement. These are:

Path	Minimum width	Maximum width
Cross-field footpath	1 metres	1.8 metres
Field edge footpath	1.5 metres	1.8 metres
Cross-field bridleway	2 metres	3 metres
Field edge bridleway	3 metres (min & max)	
any other highway	3 metres	5 metres

9.8. **Power to carry out works (3):**

(1) Where a right of way has been disturbed so as to make it inconvenient to use (S. 131A), a Highway Authority may make good that surface to not less than the minimum width and not more than the maximum.

(2) Where the surface has been disturbed under the right to plough (S. 134) the above power cannot be used until the relevant period has expired or any extension granted under s. 135.

(4) If an occupier fails in his duties under Sections 134(3) or 137A(1), the Highway Authority may carry out works to rectify this.

9.9. **Entry onto Land (7):** Any person authorised in writing by the Highway Authority may enter onto the relevant land or other land in the same occupation for any purpose connected with carrying out the work and take any, vehicles, machinery or equipment as needed.

9.10. **Service of Notice (8):**

(1) Except in the case of entry for obtaining information, before entering the land, the Highway Authority must give no less than 24 hours notice of intention including the following information:

- identify the relevant highway,
- specify the work to be carried out and the equipment to be used,
- identify the route of entry over the land and any needed to access the site for work,
- state the date and time when the power to enter onto the land becomes exercisable.

¹⁹ Buckinghamshire County Council has prosecuted farmers for not enforcing a 6 inch crop obstruction.

(2) If the occupier cannot be traced notices can be served by fixing copies to conspicuous objects namely the end of the relevant highway or other suitable points.

- 9.11. **Costs (9)**: The Highway Authority may recover any expenses reasonably incurred in, or in connection with, carrying out the work from the occupier of the relevant land or the person who disturbed the surface of the highway.

Other useful legislation when carrying out enforcement:

- 9.12. There are a number of powers which can aid an authority in gathering evidence to secure a prosecution and can be used where it is felt necessary.
- 9.13. **Highways Act 1980 S. 289**: A person authorised in writing by a Highway Authority may enter onto land for the purpose of surveying that land in connection with any of their functions. There is a need to give **7 days** notice in writing.
- 9.14. **S. 297**: The Highway Authority can require the occupier of any premises to state in writing the nature of his own interest in the land and the name and address of any other person known to him as having an interest in any capacity.
- 9.15. **Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, S. 16**: This enables an authority to serve notice on an occupier, any person with an interest in the land, or manager of the land requiring the recipient within a period of not less than **14 days** to inform the authority of nature of their interest in that land and the name and address of any person who they believe to be the occupier of that land. Failure of a person to comply fully with a notice is liable to summary conviction in the Magistrates' Court
- 9.16. **Police and Criminal Evidence ("PACE") Act 1984**: Evidence and information can be obtained by interview but the subject can refuse to attend as there are no special powers to interview them. If it does take place, the interview must be conducted with PACE guidelines if the information is to be given in evidence.
- 9.17. **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, S. 56(4)**: A certified copy of the Definitive Map can be submitted as evidence of the existence of the right of way.
- 9.18. **Health and Safety Executive Green Code on spraying**: Guidance for farmers on spraying of crops including marking out rights of way.



Contact us...

Për Informacion Per Informazione Za Informacije नारुवारी लयी برای اطلاع
المعلومات معلومات کے لئی তথ্যের জন্য Za Informacja

by telephone: 0300 300 8000

by email: customer.services@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

on the web: www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

Write to Central Bedfordshire Council, Priory House,
Monks Walk, Chicksands, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TQ

