



Advice for farmers and advisors

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Outline

- **What do we mean by advice and information and its place in decision making**
- **A peek into the range available**
- **Some thoughts on using what's available effectively**

Information and advice are different

INFORMATION

Informing, telling, thing told, knowledge, (desired) items of knowledge, news,

Information inspire, imbue, (person heart thing, with feeling, principle, quality etc.); impart its quality to , permeate
tell

ADVICE

Opinion given or offered as to future action, information given, news, formal notice of transaction.

Take - seek it especially from legal etc. expert, or act according to it when given.

AIDA

Time



Awareness

Interest

Decision

Action

Information



Advice





A peek into the range available



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UK ADAPT



DEFRA NVZs

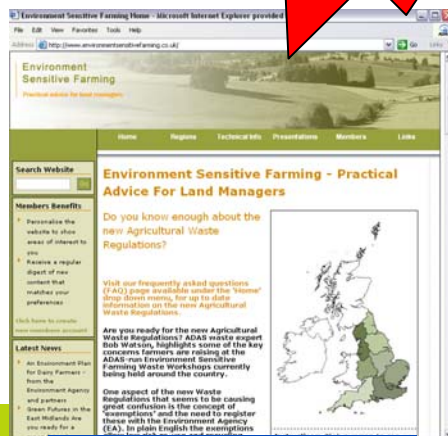


Organic Soil Fertility



EA CSF

There is no shortage of information and access to advice !



NE/ADAS ESF



DEFRA/Momena X Compliance



NET REGS



ADDENDUM

Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water Reprinted June 2002

You should note the following amendments which reflect some of the changes in legislation that have taken place since the Code was reissued in 1998.

Section 2

To note regarding Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control

The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 implement the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC). The purpose of the Directive is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce emissions to water, air and land from installations with more than 40,000 places for poultry, 2,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg), or 750 places for sows. Existing installations will require a permit in 2007, while new installations and those where substantial changes lead to a negative environmental effect will need a permit now. The Environment Agency has developed Standard Farming Installation Rules and Guidance to cover training, raw materials, waste handling and minimisation, animal housing, manure management planning, manure storage and field spreading, energy use, environmental accident prevention, noise and vibration, odour, site decommissioning, and monitoring and reporting. You should consult the Environment Agency for more information.

Paragraph 25 is replaced by:

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 set out the requirements for an environmental assessment of certain major developments for which planning permission is needed. The local planning authority (or, if the matter is referred, the Secretary of State) will decide on the need for an environmental assessment. Further details on planning legislation are given in paragraph 53.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-Natural Areas) (England) Regulations 2001 seek to protect areas of significant environmental importance when land use change or intensification is proposed. The application of manure, slurry, fertiliser or other products to uncultivated land for the purposes of improving the land could be considered a project requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment. Further details about the need for environmental assessment under these regulations can be obtained from DEFRA's EIA Unit (Tel: 0800 028 2140) or through the website: www.defra.gov.uk/eia.

Section 3

In the shaded box on farm waste management plans on page 9 the contact point for the guide is now the Land Management Improvement Division of DEFRA (Tel: 020 7238 6262).

Section 7

The first subparagraph of paragraph 163 is replaced by:

Under legislation controlling the disposal of animal by-products and the sterilisation and staining of unfit meat, it is illegal to spread any untreated abattoir waste onto agricultural land, except for blood and contents of intestines that you use as a fertiliser. You must not spread on agricultural land any processed animal waste, in solid form, from rendering plants. Consult the Environment Agency if you intend to spread liquid waste to land. Waste waters from a rendering plant may be spread to land only if they have first been treated in accordance with the Rendering (Fluid Treatment) Order 2001.

Paragraph 164 is replaced by:

Under the Animal By-Products Order 1999, as amended, you must not allow livestock (including wild birds) to have access to animal by-products, or to catering waste which contains meat or originates on premises on which meat and other products of animal origin are handled.

Section 11

The second subparagraph of paragraph 219 is replaced by:

The Groundwater Regulations 1998 seek to protect water lying below the water table or in aquifers from contamination. You must have a prior written authorisation from the Environment Agency if you want to dispose of used sheep dip onto land. Further advice is contained in the Groundwater Protection Code: Use and disposal of sheep dip compounds. The Code will help you to comply with the regulations before, during and after sheep dipping. You should contact the Environment Agency for further information.

Paragraph 228 is replaced by:

You can spread used dip onto land at low application rates but you must have an authorisation from the Environment Agency. The conditions for disposing of used dip to land will be contained in the authorisation. The Groundwater Protection Code: Use and disposal of sheep dip compounds provides more detailed advice.

Note: The caution under paragraph 228 is retained.

In paragraph 230 the last sentence is no longer applicable.

Section 13

Paragraph 271 is replaced by:

There are a number of ways to dispose of animals and poultry that die on the farm. Under normal circumstances, animals should be disposed of by rendering, incineration, or to knackery yards or bust kennels. Burial and open burning are not normally permitted disposal routes under the Animal By-Products Order 1999, as amended, although they may be permitted in very limited circumstances. Before burying or burning carcasses, you are advised to consult your local authority to ensure compliance with the Order. Whichever route is chosen, the carcasses should be disposed of without delay. Deaths on farm or in transit of all cattle aged over 24 months must be reported to Animal Handling Facilities (AHF) Ltd within 24 hours (freephone 0800 525880). Under DEFRA's arrangements with AHF, carcasses will be collected from farms at no cost to the farmer and tested for BSE.

Paragraph 275 is replaced by:

Under the TSE Regulations 2002, animals containing specified risk material may only be buried on farm if they are whole carcasses or following a veterinary post-mortem inspection.

Paragraph 277 is replaced by:

Cover the carcass with topsoil straightaway, so that dogs and foxes may not get to it. Under the Animal By-Products Order 1999, as amended, carcasses must be buried in such a way that carnivorous animals cannot gain access to them. In addition, it is an offence under the Dogs Act 1906 to leave carcasses unburied where dogs can gain access.

Appendix VII

The following references should be added to the list of legislation:

The Animal By-Products Order 1999, SI 1999 No 646, TSO (ISBN 0 11 082228 5) amended by:

- the Animal By-Products (Amendment)(England) Order 2001, SI 2001 No 1704, TSO (ISBN 0 11 029460 2); and
- the Animal By-Products (Amendment)(Wales) Order 2001, SI 2001 No 1735 (W. 122), TSO (ISBN 0 11 09019 5)

The Environmental Impact Assessment (Uncultivated Land and Semi-Natural Areas) (England) Regulations 2001, SI 2001 No 3966, TSO (ISBN 0 11 039131 4)

The Groundwater Regulations 1998, SI 1998 No 2746, TSO (ISBN 0 11 079799 X)

The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000
SI 2000 No 1973 TSO (ISBN 0 11 099621 6)

The Rendering (Fluid Treatment)(England) Order 2001, SI 2001 No 1515, TSO
(ISBN 0 11 029581 1)

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999,
SI 1999 No 293, TSO (ISBN 0 11 080474 0)

The TSE (England) Regulations 2002, SI 2002 No 843, TSO (ISBN 0 11 039914 5).

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The Water Code

Revised 1998



Countryside
waters



An Inventory of Methods to Control Diffuse Water Pollution from Agriculture (DWPA)

USER MANUAL

**S.P. Cuttle, C.J.A. Macleod, D.R. Chadwick,
D. Scholefield & P. M. Haygarth (IGER)**

**P. Newell-Price, D. Harris, M.A. Shepherd,
B.J. Chambers & R. Humphrey (ADAS)**

September 2006

Prepared as part of Defra Project ES0203



INTRODUCTION.....	
TABLE OF METHODS TO CONTROL DWPA.....	
DETAILS OF METHODS.....	
1. Convert arable land to extensive grassland.....	
2. Establish cover crops in the autumn.....	
3. Cultivate land for crop establishment in spring rather than autumn.....	
4. Adopt minimal cultivation systems.....	
5. Cultivate compacted tillage soils.....	
6. Cultivate and drill across the slope.....	
7. Leave autumn seedbeds rough.....	
8. Avoid tramlines over winter.....	
9. Establish in-field grass buffer strips.....	
10. Loosen compacted soil layers in grassland fields.....	
11. Maintain or enhance soil organic matter levels.....	
12. Allow field drainage systems to deteriorate.....	
13. Reduce overall stocking rates on livestock farms.....	
14. Reduce the length of the grazing day or grazing season.....	
15. Reduce field stocking rates when soils are wet.....	
16. Move feed and water troughs at regular intervals.....	
17. Reduce dietary N and P intakes.....	
18. Adopt phase feeding of livestock.....	
19. Use a fertiliser recommendation system.....	
20. Integrate fertiliser and manure nutrient supply.....	
21. Reduce fertiliser application rates.....	
22. Do not apply P fertilisers to high P Index soils.....	
23. Do not apply fertiliser to high-risk areas.....	
24. Avoid spreading fertiliser to fields at high-risk times.....	
25. Increase the capacity of farm manure (slurry) stores.....	
26. Minimise the volume of dirty water produced.....	
27. Adopt batch storage of slurry.....	
28. Adopt batch storage of solid manure.....	
29. Compost solid manure.....	
30. Change from slurry to a solid manure handling system.....	
31. Site solid manure heaps away from watercourses and field drains.....	
32. Site solid manure heaps on concrete and collect the effluent.....	
33. Do not apply manure to high-risk areas.....	
34. Do not spread farmyard manure to fields at high-risk times.....	
35. Do not spread slurry or poultry manure to fields at high-risk times.....	
36. Incorporate manure into the soil.....	
37. Transport manure to neighbouring farms.....	
38. Incinerate poultry litter.....	
39. Fence off rivers and streams from livestock.....	
40. Construct bridges for livestock crossings of rivers and streams.....	
41. Re-site gateways away from high-risk areas.....	
42. Establish new hedges.....	
43. Establish riparian buffer strips.....	
44. Establish and maintain artificial (constructed) wetlands.....	
APPENDIX I. DESCRIPTION OF THE MODEL FARM SYSTEMS.....	
APPENDIX II. ASSUMPTIONS USED IN DERIVING ESTIMATES OF COSTS.....	

User Manual - Approach

- **Description**
- **Rationale**
- **Mechanism of action**
- **Potential for applying the method**
- **Practicability**
- **Costs**
- **Effectiveness**
- **Other benefits or risk of pollution swapping**

Advice

- 1. ESF, Conservation, FBAS, Cross Compliance**
- 2. CSFOs**
- 3. Technical ECSFI contracts to support CSFOs**
- 4. Associate catchments**
- 5. Others e.g. West Country Rivers Trust, Water Companies etc.**
- 6. EA**
- 7. Etc.**



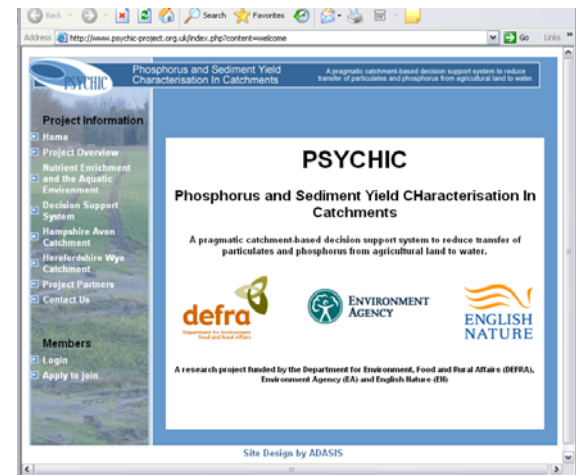
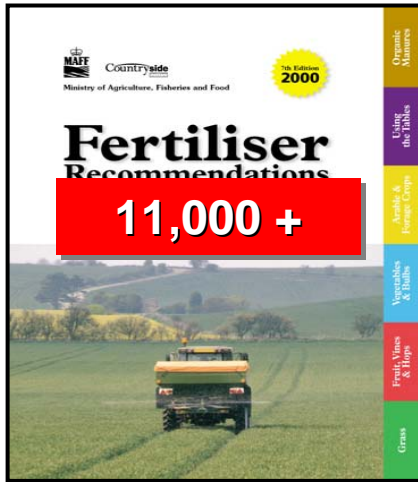
Decision aids - tools



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Tools to aid advice





Some thoughts on using what's available effectively



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Two pieces of relevant research

- Angell, B.; Garforth, G.; Scott, T.; Beedell, J.; Bailey, A.; Beechener, S. (2004) **Evaluation of the Forward Farming Pilot Demonstration Farm Project** Report to Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- Garforth, G., Angell, B., Archer, J. and Green, K;(2002) **Improving access to advice for land managers: a literature review of recent developments in extension and advisory services**; DEFRA Research Project KT0110.

Some conclusions from 18 case studies

- **Coherence between programme design and the environment in which it operates is crucial**
- **Facilitation must be built into design**
- **Providers and users working together at all stages from initiation to evaluation is essential - local development of appropriate solutions**
- **Complex changes need more than information and general advice**
- **Potential users need to be clear about what kinds of advice are available and from where**

Demonstrations

- **Farmers want to see and touch**
- **There are distinct differences between those who engaged in demonstration farm events and those that did not – particularly information and advice seeking behaviour**
- **Facilitators could work with local groups of farmers to identify their own needs, source activities from those already available and arrange events to fill gaps in existing provision**

IT and Information – ADAS research

- **ADAS Farmer's Voice Survey 2006**
- **Computers now generally available and used on farms**
- **78% use the internet**
- **79% of these for information**

BUT

Barriers to Use

- **Lack of knowledge as to what is available on line**
- **Lack of perceived need**
- **Conservative preference for other sources – e.g. press, leaflets etc**
- **Time – and /or skills**
- **Yet 16% are using tools like PLANET**

Challenges

- **Are target audiences equipped to use the information and advice?**
- **Is there a need for training and facilitation for target groups?**
- **Are targets individuals or is there a need for groups to act together?**
- **What are the other drivers on the business that influence the farm objectives?**
- **What are the role of social networks and are target groups willing to share experiences?**
- **Do target groups know what is available and how to get hold of it?**
- **Is the framework right?**
- **Are we geared up adequately to help find local solutions?**
- **Do we rely on the web without using sufficient other ways of letting folk know what is there?**



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Information

- **ADAPT** <http://www.uk-adapt.org.uk/home/>
- **NVZs**
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/help.htm>
- **EA CSF** http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/1224648/1224749/?version=1&lang=_e
- **NET REGs**
http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/sectors/1029415/?version=1&lang=_e
- **RDS publications** <http://www.defra.gov.uk/rds/publications/default.htm>
- **ESF** <http://www.environmentalsensitivefarming.co.uk/>
- **Organic Soil Fertility**
<http://www.organicsoilfertility.co.uk/home/index.html>
- http://www.defra.gov.uk/science/Project_Data/DocumentLibrary/es0203/es0203_4145_FRA.pdf