



Turning good practice in common practice

Jim Densham – Agriculture Policy Officer

Rob Cunningham – Head of Water Policy

for birds • for people • for ever



Too much of a good thing?

- Increased levels of nutrients are damaging habitats across the UK.
- Nutrients from fertiliser, sewage treatment and burning fossil fuels
- Impacts on:
 - Farmland habitats
 - Aquatic habitats
 - Moorland and heathland habitats

Better Land for Better Water

- Explored the changes in farmed land-use and management that might be necessary to achieve nutrient levels in rivers compatible with healthy aquatic systems



Conclusions and Implications

- Best practice and CAP reform will reduce diffuse pollution but will not achieve WFD standards for phosphorus
- Further measures will be needed to protect ecologically sensitive sites and drinking water sources, including:
 - uptake of best practice
 - creation of semi-natural habitat
 - radical land-use change in some areas
- How do we make that happen?

The role of advice

- Gaining trust and mutual understanding
- Win-Wins for farmers, the natural environment & water quality.

BUT

- Projects limited by coverage and time
- Limited compliance especially where costs outweigh returns for individual farmers.

Incentives to protect and enhance semi-natural habitats

- Cross compliance links SFP to minimal legal provisions, BUT.....
 - Doesn't cover all farms or damaging practices
 - Will reduce in importance over time

Gas geben



Mais als Energiepflanze!

Neue Wege der Energiegewinnung:

- Mais als Energiepflanze liefert Strom, Wärme und Treibstoff
- 1 Hektar Mais liefert ca. 8.500 m³ Biogas
- 1 m³ Biogas entspricht 0,6 l Heizöl
- 1 Hektar Mais liefert Treibstoff für ca. 46.000 km Autofahrt
- 1 Hektar Mais sichert die Stromversorgung von 5 Haushalten im Jahr
- Biogas könnte in Deutschland knapp 5% des gesamten Primärenergiebedarfs decken
- CO₂-neutrale Bereitstellung von Energie

Mais – Energie in speicherbarer Form

www.kws.de

KWS MAIS GMBH
Grimselstraße 31
D-37855 Einbeck
Tel.: 0 55 61/311-325
Fax: 0 55 61/311-447
E-Mail: mais@kws.de



Wir machen den Anfang.

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- **Agri-Environment**
 - ELS: Open to all but measures not necessarily linked to pressures in catchment.
 - HLS: Competitive and struggling to meet SSSI needs

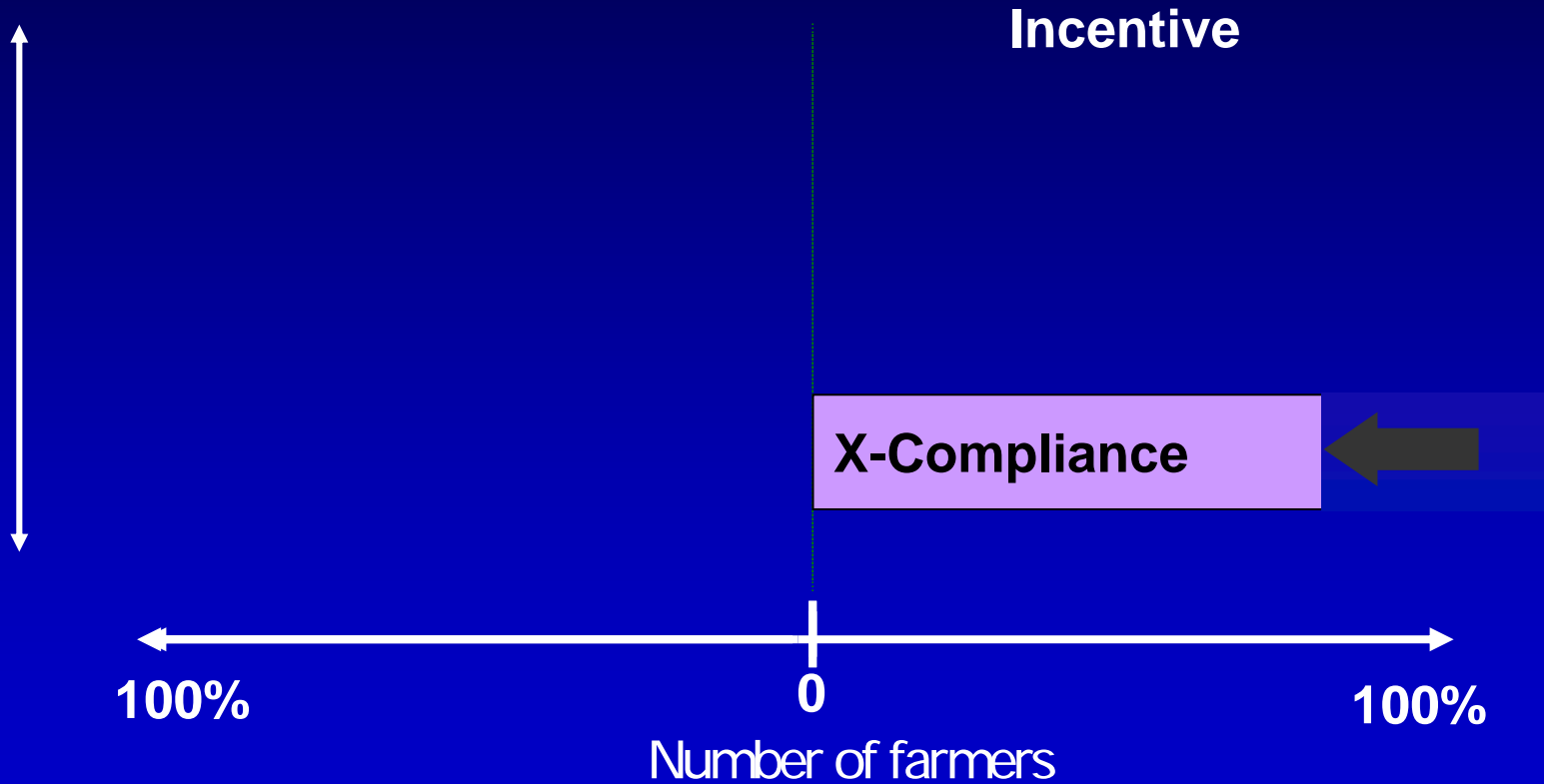
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- **Water Company investment:-**
 - Land use projects to reduce nitrate, pesticides, protect upland habitats and water quality.

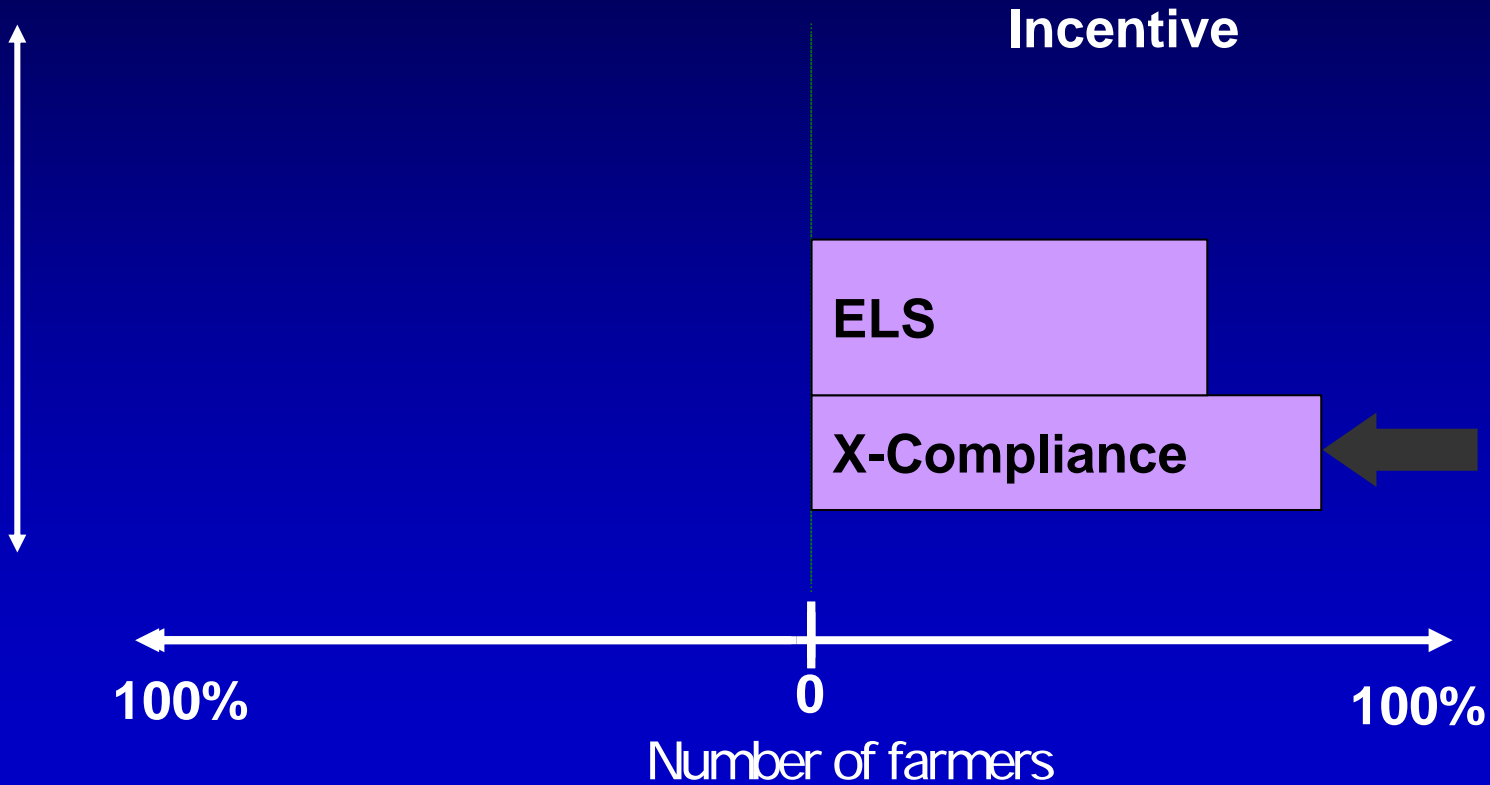
Regulating agricultural practice

- **NVZ's will cover 70-100% of farmers in England**
 - Focus on Nitrate pollution only
- **Waste regs. IPPC, etc.**
 - Specific controls tied to location or activity
- **Water Protection Zones**
 - Measures in RBDs to act on specific pollution problems

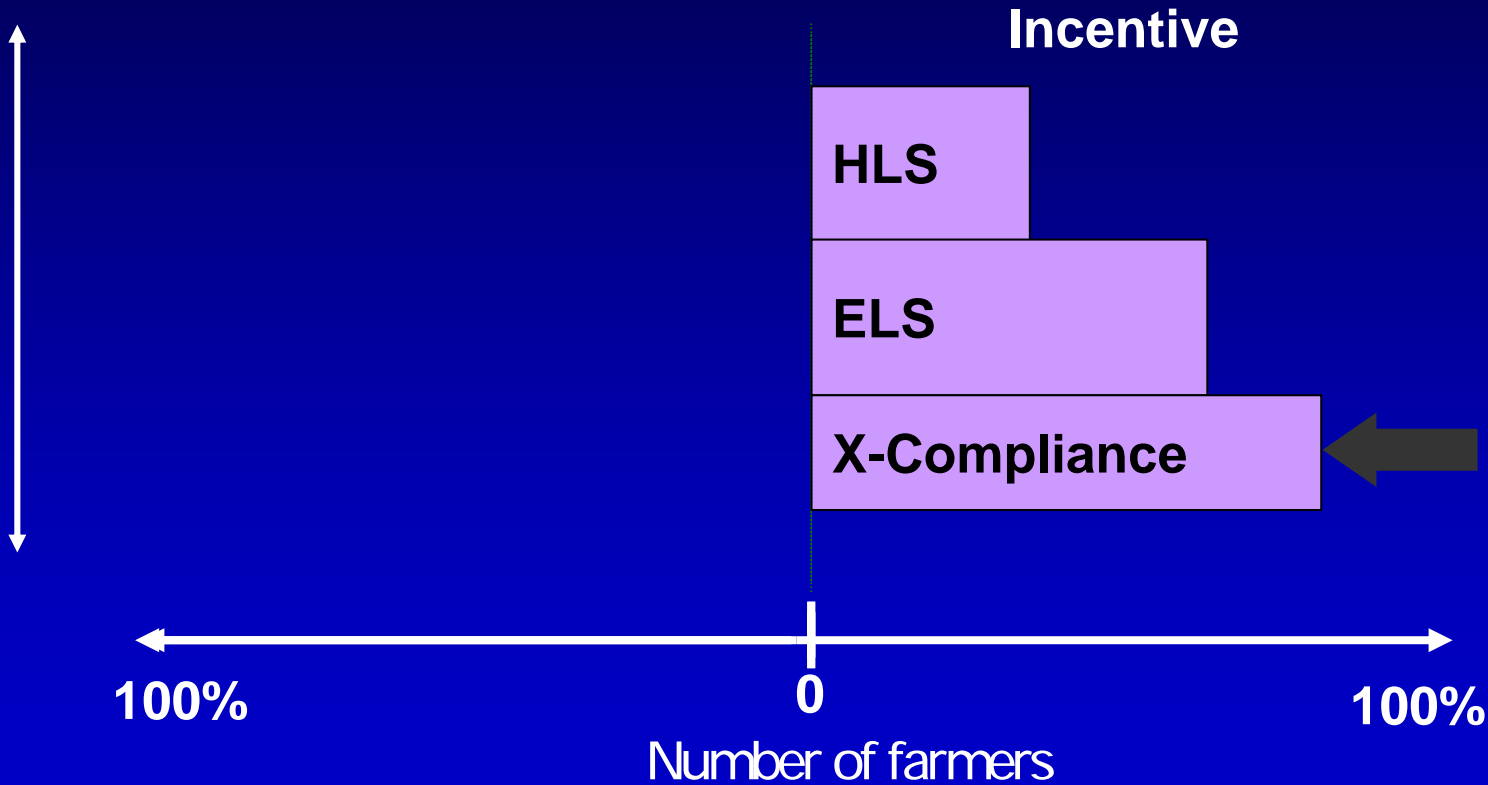
A comprehensive package of measures?



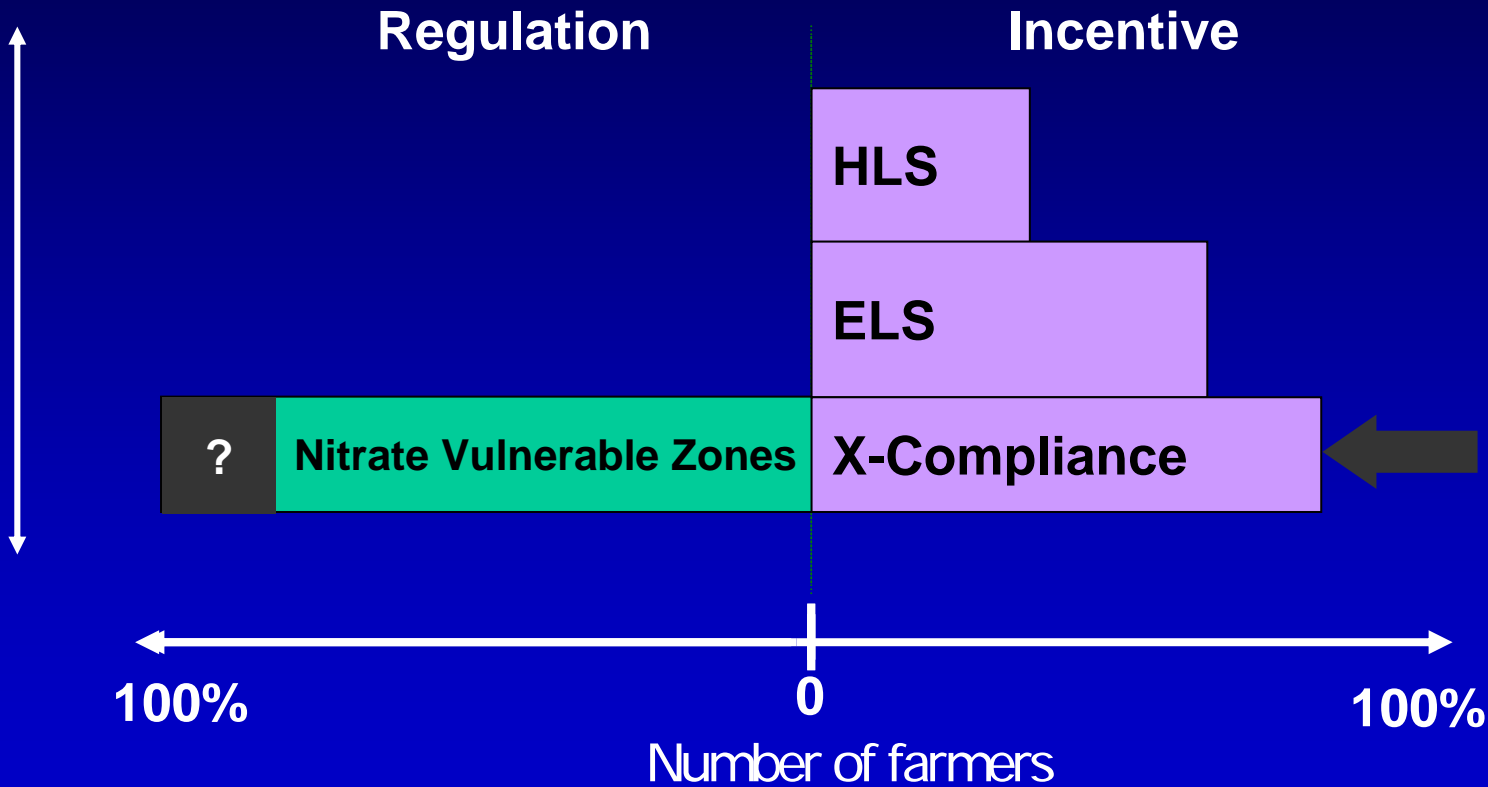
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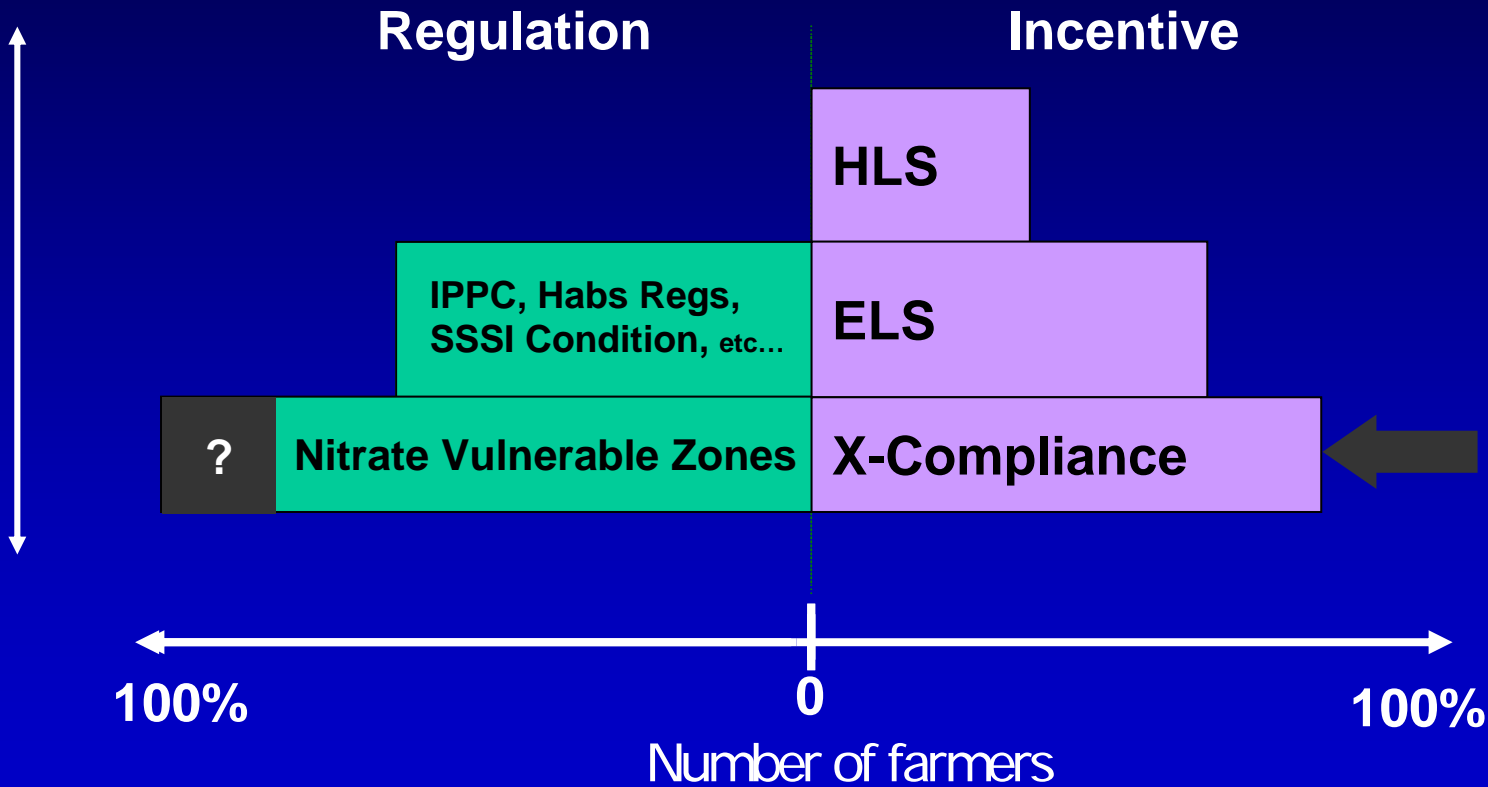
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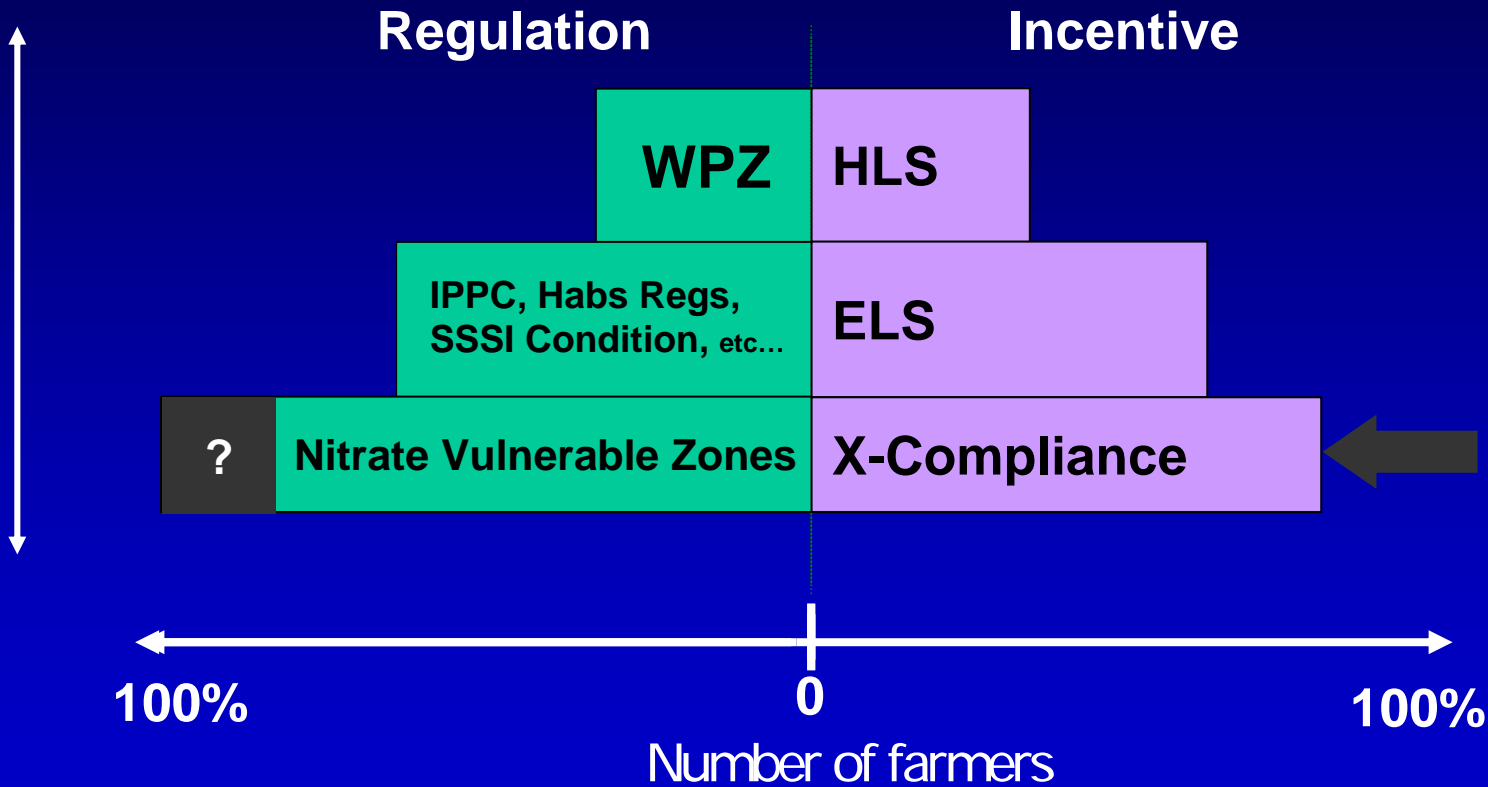
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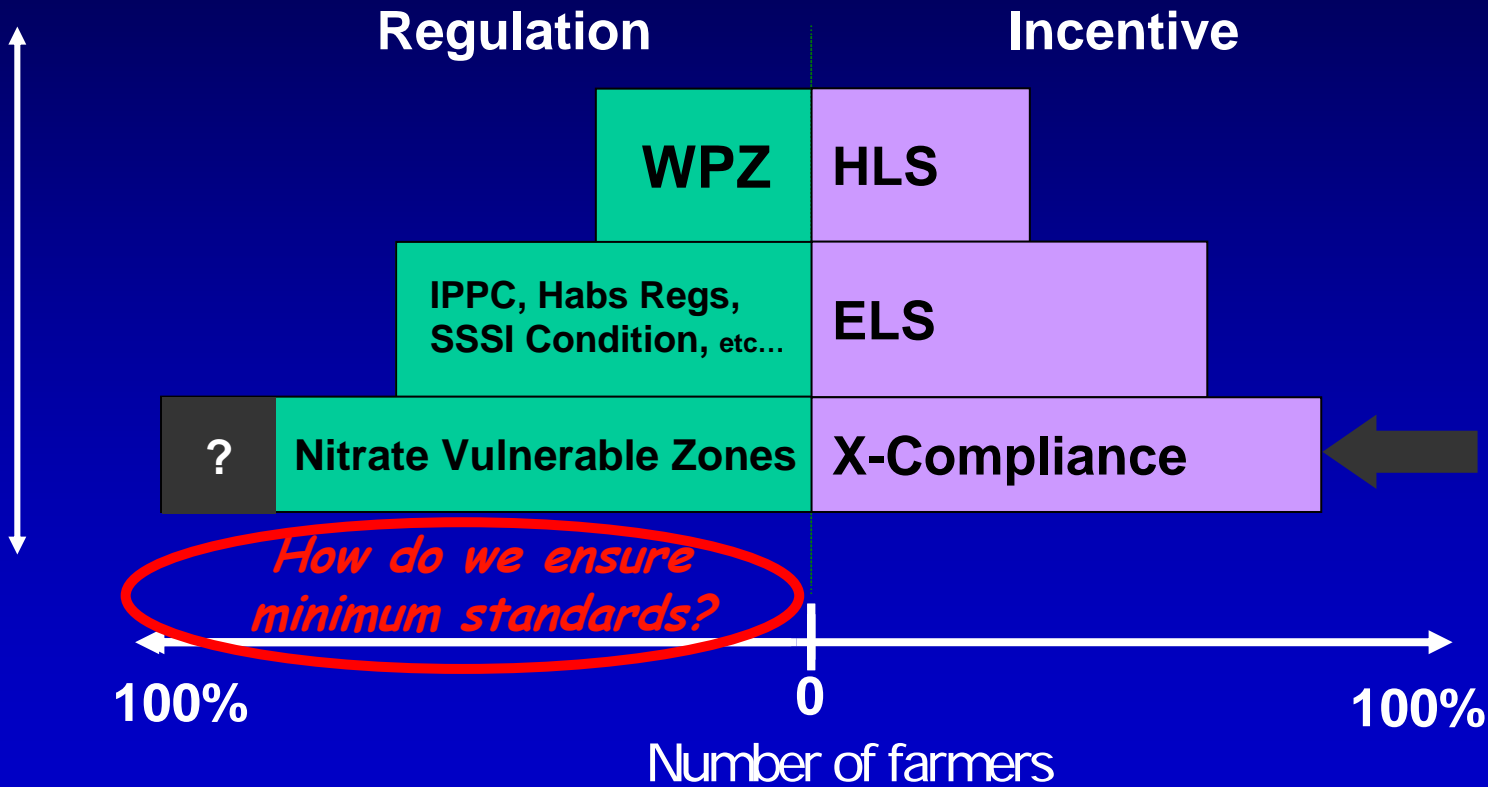
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A comprehensive package of measures?



Ensuring Minimum Standards:

D #ur d#iru#J hqhud#E lqg lqj #Jx dlvB

- Already a measure in the WFD toolkit
- Can be applied at a range of scales including 100%
- Could set light touch baseline rules for P, Sediment, FIOs, tillage, crop spraying etc.
- National measures:
 - Ensure equity across the farming industry
 - Communicate the seriousness of the problem
 - Capture majority of risky activities reducing reliance on complex WPZs
 - Could be merged with NVZ rules

Turning good practice in to common practice

- Action needed to deliver:
 - Widespread good practice
 - Targeted habitats and land-use change
- Advice and incentives needed in some areas to enhance the environment
- Regulation is needed to stimulate common practice and tackle serious pollution problems
- GBRs can set baseline standards for diffuse pollution throughout the UK