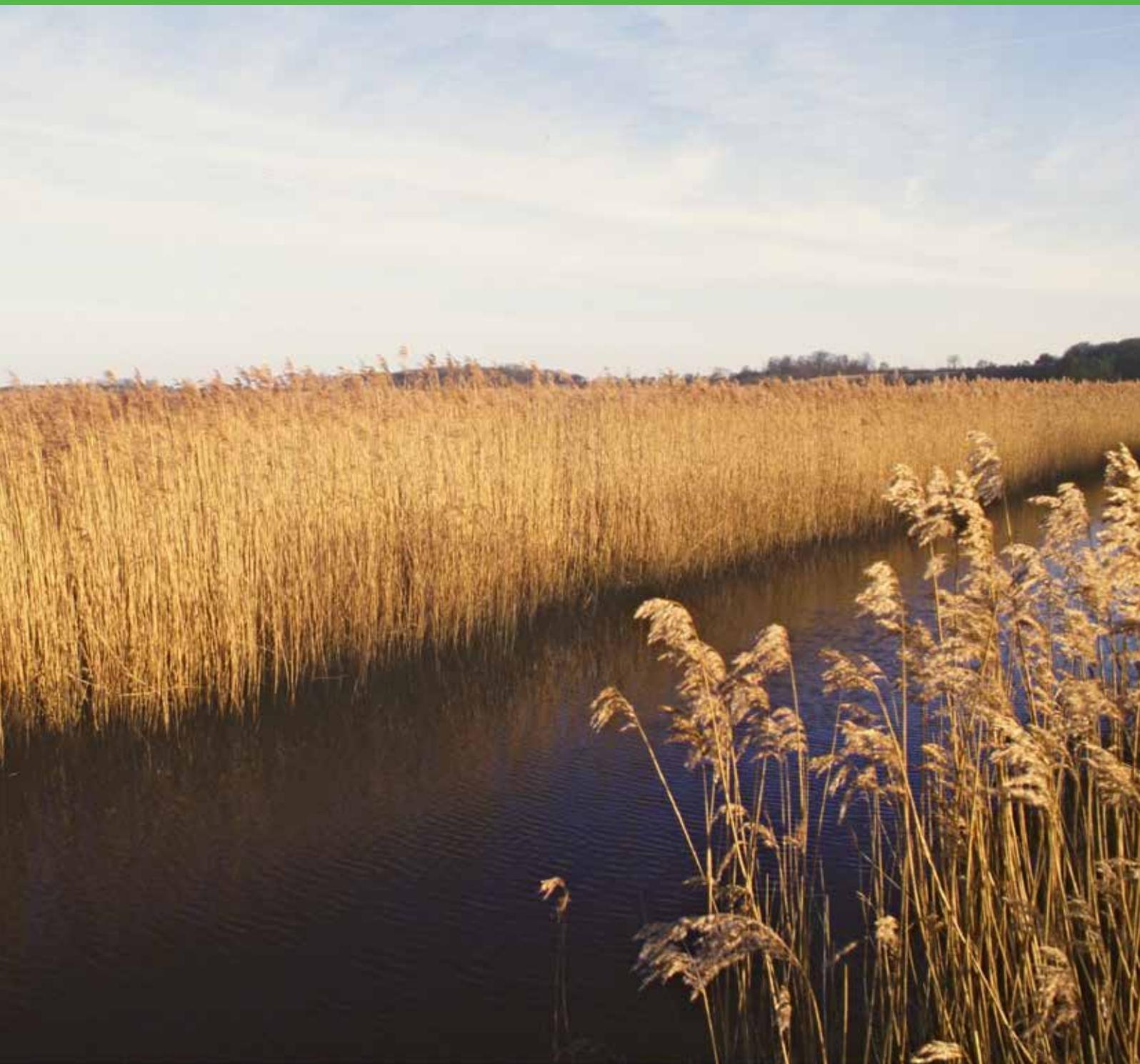


# Catchment Sensitive Farming

Anglian River Basin District Strategy 2016 to 2021



**A clear solution  
for farmers**

CATCHMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

September 2016

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## Section 1: overview

### 1.1 Introduction, aims and objectives of CSF

This document outlines the proposals for Phase 4 of Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) work in the Anglian River Basin District between 2016 and 2021. It describes the outline evidence of the water quality issues, the mechanisms and measures CSF will deliver and the resources we will use to support and achieve our objectives and underpin partnership and liaison arrangements.

The CSF programme helps farmers take action to address agricultural diffuse water pollution using advice and incentives. Since 2006 CSF has been working in specific Priority Catchments where agriculture is having the most significant impact on rivers, lakes and estuaries. Programme evaluation has demonstrated the effectiveness of CSF's approach in reducing pollutant loads and improving water quality. CSF Phase 4 builds on this previous work but brings several new features which improve the effectiveness of the programme at addressing diffuse water pollution working with a wide range of partners.

The key features of the approach are as follows:

- The basic unit of CSF delivery is the Water Framework Directive Water Management Catchment. Within each catchment are areas defined as a high priority for water quality for the Countryside Stewardship scheme. These are the priority areas for CSF, which are termed here Water Priority Areas (WPA).
- CSF will mainly be working in the Water Priority Areas. We will look for partnership opportunities to increase the intensity of our work in these areas and to extend the approach to other areas.
- CSF deploys measures to address water quality objectives for Protected Areas (Natura 2000 sites, Bathing Water, Shellfish Waters and Drinking Waters) and Good Ecological Status of lakes failing diffuse water pollution from agriculture. There are no priority Bathing Waters and Shellfish Waters in the Anglian River Basin District for CSF action.
- The incentives element of CSF will be provided through Countryside Stewardship (which now incorporates the CSF Grants Scheme), using mainly the Mid-Tier with Higher Tier where there are opportunities to do so. Water capital items are available, as part of the Mid-Tier process or with land management options in Mid-Tier and Higher Tier.
- We will provide advice through direct delivery by CSF Officers and contracted through the Farm Advice Framework.
- We will be as clear as possible over what we can achieve in terms of environmental outcomes. We will then assess our progress and continue to evaluate CSF alongside the water elements of Countryside Stewardship.

- We will develop partnerships with a wide range of organisations, including Natural England, Environment Agency and Forestry Commission, where we have shared objectives. Some of this partnership work may be outside Water Priority Areas where funding allows.
- We will maximise the gains of CSF work beyond water quality, including farm business benefits and resilience to hazard and ecosystem services including flood mitigation, climate change adaptation, fisheries, and land biodiversity.
- Where opportunities allow, we will develop pilots to test new ways of working and to assist in the transfer of research finding to widespread practical application. Opportunities will be sought to integrate piloting work into the wider work described in this document.
- This plan is underpinned by a series of local, catchment-level plans which describe in detail the approach along with the underpinning evidence base.

## 1.2 Evidence

### Overview

The Water Priority Areas (WPA) have been developed to target both Countryside Stewardship (CS) and CSF using a range of evidence. Water Priority Areas represent the places where diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA) is a significant water quality issue and where CS and CSF can be most effective to help achieve Water Framework Directive (WFD) outcomes. A range of evidence has been layered to create a thorough understanding of each Water Priority Area in each water management catchment, including DWPA pressures, farm types, soil and rainfall.

From this the Environment Agency CSF Evidence Team has developed a prioritisation to focus advice and some specific Countryside Stewardship grant funding to priority farm holdings, where the evidence suggests most WFD outcomes could be achieved. Local knowledge and ground-truthing in the River Basin District will be part of the process and where local initiatives occur, then these can form part of CSF delivery.

Please refer to Section 2.1 for more detail.

The Anglian River Basin District covers 27,890 km<sup>2</sup> from Lincolnshire in the north, to Essex in the south, and Northamptonshire in the west to the East Anglian coast<sup>1</sup>. The landscape ranges from gentle chalk and limestone ridges to the extensive lowlands of the Fens and East Anglian coastal estuaries and marshes.

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<sup>1</sup> Most of Lincolnshire is in the Anglian RBD but, for CSF, is managed from the Humber RBD.

The main DWPA pressures include sediment and nutrients from high risk crops such as root crops, maize and outdoor pigs; pesticides from arable farming and nutrients from livestock farms and spreading of manures. These impact on surface and groundwater Drinking Waters, 12 Natura 2000-designated SSSIs where diffuse water pollution is a reason for not meeting target condition, and contributes significantly to waterbodies not meeting Good Ecological Status.

The [2015 Anglian River Basin Management Plan](#) set out other improvements to be made over the next six years to meet the Water Framework Directive.

[Environment Agency catchment planning data explorer](#) provides evidence on pollution pressures and reasons for not achieving WFD objectives.

During Phase 3 of CSF (1 April 2011-31 March 2015) CSF engaged with 3200 holdings in the Anglian River Basin District through one to one and group advice. The topics addressed included soil, nutrient and pesticide management. Capital grants were awarded to 553 holdings, the most popular items being yard renewal, farm tracks, roofing of pesticide handling areas, above ground tanks, fencing, pesticide handling facilities and biobeds.

## 1.3 Delivery Approach and Mechanisms

### Overview

A number of factors have shaped the approach to CSF Phase 4:

- The implementation of Countryside Stewardship (CS) and associated targeting changes.
- River Basin Planning priorities.
- Evidence from previous CSF evaluations
- Opportunities for closer working with a range of partners and Defra colleagues to achieve common goals.

Phase 4 of CSF gives us the opportunity to optimise our delivery and build on the expertise gained over the last 10 years, which will improve outcome delivery for water quality and other ecosystem services along with economic benefits for farmers and the wider economy.

Our approach will be outcome-based, working with stakeholders and Defra colleagues to provide national and locally derived benefits over the next 5 years.

The CSF evaluation shows the outcome benefits of working for a long period (4+years) in a catchment to drive the uptake of measures. The revised targeting means that in a small number of cases we will be reducing the area in which CSF works. In these cases we will work with partners to develop a 'legacy' approach.

All Water Priority Areas are of equal priority. This means that no Protected Areas or Good Ecological Status (GES) have a higher priority over another. In 2016/17 staffing pressures mean that some Protected Areas are being prioritised in the short-term, however, most CSF work will be in Water Priority Areas, although there will be cases where we put resources elsewhere including water measures in biodiversity-led Higher Tier CS agreements and some partnerships.

The overall CSF approach will be to work with farmers who will benefit the most from the measures and mechanisms to reduce DWPA (termed Priority Farms). In all cases we will be clear why we are working with specific farmers. One to one advice will be provided to prioritised farmers to support the uptake of Countryside Stewardship and to help farmers to adopt measures to improve farm businesses and the environment. In Water Priority Areas outside Priority Farms, emphasis will be on providing general advice on Countryside Stewardship and land management for water through a variety of mechanisms including group events, newsletters and training to advisers.

Up to 20% of the overall CSF resource can be dedicated to local campaigns and priorities that address specific catchment issues in the Water Priority Areas. This approach could bring together farms referred by Environment Agency and Natural England, local CSFO knowledge and scattered Priority Farms to form a more meaningful campaign area where CSF can support water quality improvement.

CSF staffing will be determined initially on the number of Priority Farms in an area, although full staffing may not be available in 2016/17. The implication of this is that Catchment Sensitive Farming Officers (CSFOs) or partners may cover more than one catchment (See Section 2.2 for more details).

In our first year of Phase 4 delivery (2016/17) the focus will be on setting the new direction of the strategy and working with partners and Defra colleagues to help develop a more detailed programme for the next 5 years. This will include ground-truthing the Priority Farms in light of previous CSF work and any other changes of circumstances that may mean the farm is no longer a priority (e.g. change of business). In addition, there will be work to sequence engagement of the priority farms over the 5 years of Phase 4.

We will be piloting new approaches to link our water quality advice to the wider environment specifically building on our engagement with farmers to help positively influence farm wildlife, woodland creation, climate change mitigation, air pollution and flood risk through Mid and Higher Tier Countryside Stewardship.

CSF is a collaboration between Defra, Environment Agency and Natural England and partnership working is embedded across the programme. This way of working crosses national, area and local teams to deliver our shared outcomes.

## **CSF Partnerships**

CSF seeks opportunities to work with external partners at national, regional and local level to enhance delivery of shared WFD outcomes. CSF partnership working integrates planning; improves delivery of WFD and synergies; ensures join up with partners; avoids duplication; pools resources, information and expertise and adds value to CSF and our objectives.

CSF partnerships include both formal and informal arrangements. Resources for partnerships will be prioritised according to those that best align with CSF outcome delivery. CSF will seek opportunities for sponsorship, funding bids with partners, co-funded partnership projects and no-cost partnerships.

Key CSF partners include (but not exclusively):

- Farmers and farming associations
- Government bodies: Environment Agency, Natural England, Forestry Commission, Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board (AHDB)
- Water companies
- Farm advisers and companies - agronomists, farm advisers, vets, machinery/ input distributors, land agents
- Local Authorities, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AoNB) and Regional Parks
- Environmental organisations such as Rivers Trusts, Wildlife Trusts, Woodland Trust, Campaign for the Farmed Environment (CFE)
- Catchment based Approach partnerships
- Food and drink industry
- Internal drainage boards

## **Partnerships and Water Company Working**

In most parts of the country, CSF will be working alongside existing catchment projects that involve working with farmers. The number of these projects has increased recently

following investments by Water Companies, some of which are delivered in partnership with CSF. In all cases we will seek to ensure water quality messages are co-ordinated across the projects to ensure consistency for farmers and land managers. Opportunities for co-working (sharing events for example) will be taken wherever possible. The following describes how we will work with these projects in different situations:

**Project completely outside a Water Priority Area:** there will be no overlap with where CSF will be working. CSF will provide advice and assistance where possible to help co-ordinate messages. CSF will help develop the skills of officers working on the project to help them advise on Countryside Stewardship.

**Project overlaps with a Water Priority Area:** CSF will seek to engage in the early planning of such work where possible to help co-ordinate visits to farms and avoid multiple visits. In addition, where possible, opportunities will be sought for partners in the Countryside Stewardship high water quality priority area to signpost potential Mid-Tier applications to CSF. Joint activities will be held wherever possible. Where a project has differing objectives and/or priorities from CSF we will work across the water priority area, but there will be less reliance on the project to deliver CSF objectives, including Countryside Stewardship work.

Precise working arrangements will be decided locally.

## **Anglian River Basin District Delivery & Mechanisms Overview**

In Anglian RBD, CSF will work with the following partners, on partnership projects, in the catchments described below:

### **Water Companies**

- **Anglian Water** – informal partnership to deliver joint events, signposting and evidence sharing in relation to pesticide issues in the Nene, Upper and Bedford Ouse, Cam & Ely Ouse (Cam & Granta and Little Ouse), Combined Essex (Colne), East Suffolk (Gipping & Orwell), and Broadland Rivers (Wensum)
- **Essex and Suffolk Water** - formal partnership in the Waveney and potentially in the Stour and Colne (including Anglian Water) with informal joint working in the Upper Bure, Chelmer and Blackwater and the Blyth Catchments.

### **CaBA Catchment Partnerships**

- **Nene** - Nene and Welland Catchment Partnership - a formal partnership arrangement with The River Nene Regional Park, Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Welland Valley Partnership and Northampton Wildlife Trust, to deliver CSF in the Nene and Stonton Brook High Priority areas for Water Quality. This partnership has been in effect since 2009.

- **Upper Ouse Catchment Partnerships** –containing 5 sub-catchment Partnerships that have overlap with the CSF Water Priority Areas – namely Lower Ouse – led by/covering the Great Ouse Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Working Group, Great Ouse and Ouzel, Milton Keynes – led by Milton Keynes Parks Trust Ltd, Ouzel – led by The Greensand Trust, Bedford & Marston Vale – led by The Marston Vale Trust and Ivel – led by Bedfordshire Rural Communities Charity.
- **Old Bedford** – hosted by Cambridgeshire Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE).
- **CAMEO (Cam & Ely Ouse Catchment Partnership)** – comprising 5 sub-catchment Partnerships – Wissey, Lark, Little Ouse & Thet, South Level and Cut-off Channel, The Cam Catchment Partnership that have some overlaps with the CSF Water Priority Areas. – see <http://www.cameopartnership.org/about-us/cameo-partners/cameo-sub-catchments/>
- **Combined Essex** includes the rivers and tributaries of the Roach, Crouch, Chelmer, Blackwater, Colne and Stour, and covers Essex and small parts of Cambridge and Suffolk. This catchment is more locally known as Essex Rivers Hub [www.essexrivershub.org.uk](http://www.essexrivershub.org.uk) hosted by the Essex Wildlife Trust.
- **The Broadland Rivers** - The Broadland Catchment Partnership (CaBA) hosted by the Broads Authority and including the Environment Agency, National Farmers Union, Anglian Water, Essex and Suffolk Water, The Rivers Trust, Natural England, Norfolk County Council, Farm Conservation, University of East Anglia, The River Waveney Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB).
- CSF will work closely with Norfolk Rivers Trust who are delivering Catchment Sensitive Farming advice for the Water LIFE project in the Broadland Rivers and CAMEO Catchments, and projects including river restoration in the Stiffkey (North Norfolk).
- The Wensum Facilitation fund led by Norfolk Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG)
- The Wensum Demonstration Test Catchment hosted by University of East Anglia (UEA) working to share and disseminate research
- National Trust in the Upper Bure Catchments in Trust project in the Broadland Rivers WFD Management Catchment

**Across all catchments; although specific local arrangements are planned**

- Agronomy companies by providing updates at agronomist meetings
- The Campaign for the Farmed Environment and Farm Advice Service across

the Anglian RBD by delivering joint events.

- The Voluntary Initiative for pesticides, Agriculture and Horticulture Board, Royal Agricultural Society of England (RASE), the Metaldehyde Stewardship Group, Soil & Water Management Centre, Tried and Tested, and local commercial partners
- Working with a range of partners (namely The Campaign for the Farmed Environment and Farm Advice Service, with the Environment Agency, Water Companies, National Farmers Union and Country Land & Business Association and the Rural Payments Agency staff involved in Countryside Productivity /RDPE funding) to deliver in each of 6 Counties – Herts, Beds, Cambs, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk Farm Business Updates each winter

### **Anglian River Basin District Legacy & Reduced Area Catchments**

In response to the new targeting, CSF can no longer provide advice and support in the River Nar, Glaven and Burn catchments. The project is developing a phased approach to maintain and enhance the improvements secured to date. A handover package will be provided to help direct future work effectively.

## **1.4 Advocacy & Promotion**

Engaging with farmers and land managers to raise awareness of diffuse water pollution from agriculture and encouraging voluntary action, is the principal communication objective for CSF. The outcome for our communication work is that the CSF work and role is understood and valued.

Our communication approach will come from the River Basin District (RBD) level and RBCs will consider appropriate communication activities to support the following communication objectives:

- Raise awareness amongst farmers and land managers of the impacts of diffuse water pollution from agriculture.
- Encourage farmers and land managers in catchments to take voluntary action to mitigate diffuse water pollution from agriculture. Facilitate synergy and integration with related programmes and mechanisms to tackle diffuse water pollution from agriculture by ensuring CSF is embedded within River Basin Management and the overall policy framework for diffuse pollution mechanisms.
- Work with stakeholders to develop and deliver partnerships to encourage action to address diffuse water pollution from agriculture.

## Section 2: Detailed Approach

### 2.1 WFD Water management catchments covered by this strategy

WFD Water Management Catchment	Water Priority Area (WPA)	Status (new in 2015, on-going, legacy)	Number of farms in WPA	Protected Area	DWPA Pressures
Broadland Rivers	253,680	On-going	3229	8 N2K SSSIs with units failing for DWP (Ant Broads and Marshes, Bure Broads and Marshes, River Wensum and Potter and Scarning Fens, Trinity Broads, Upper Thurne, Shallam Dyke Marshes, Barnby Broad & Marshes, Yare Broads and Marshes)	Sediment, phosphates
				DrWPA Surface Water Safeguard Zones (Upper Bure, Wensum, Trinity Broads, Waveney upstream of Oulton Broad)	pesticides
				Waterbodies failing GES	phosphates
North Norfolk	9130	On-going and legacy	139	Waterbodies failing GES (Stiffkey)	Phosphate, sediment
Cam and Ely Ouse	106,500	On-going	996	DRWPA Surface Water Safeguard Zones	phosphate, nitrates
				DRWPA Ground Water Safeguard Zones	nitrates
				Waterbodies failing GES	Phosphate, sediment
East Suffolk	55,115	On-going	898	N2K SSSI with units failing for DWP (Minsmere and Walberswick) –	Sediment, phosphate,
				Waterbodies failing GES	phosphate
Combined Essex	37,520	On-going	692		Sediment, phosphate, pesticides,
Nene	112,850	On-going	941	SSSI with units failing for DWP (River Ise & Meadows)	phosphate
				DrWPA Surface Water Safeguard Zones	pesticides
				Waterbodies failing GES	phosphates
Welland	3900	New in 2015	84	Waterbodies failing GES	Sediment, phosphate
				DrWPA Surface Water Safeguard Zones	pesticides
Old Bedford and Middle Level	24,200		156	SSSI with units failing for DWP	Phosphates
				Waterbodies failing GES	Phosphate
Upper and Bedford Ouse	229,875		2900	DrWPA Surface Water Safeguard Zones	Sediment, phosphate, nitrates
				SSSI with units failing for DWP	Sediment, phosphates
				Waterbodies failing GES	Sediment, phosphate, nitrates
North West Norfolk	245	legacy	n/a	n/a	n/a

## 2.1.1 Natural England areas covered by this strategy

Natural England Area Team	WFD Water management catchment relating to Natural England Area Team	Number of priority farms per NE Area Team	Number of priority farms per NE Area Team to be engaged in 2016/17
Norfolk and Suffolk	Broadland Rivers, North Norfolk, the northern part of Cam and Ely Ouse, East Suffolk. Proactive CSF delivery will focus on addressing DWP on N2K SSSI sites with Diffuse Water Pollution Plans in 16/17.	5020	325
Essex, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire	Combined Essex, Nene, Welland, the southern part of Cam and Ely Ouse, the Old Bedford and Middle Level, Upper and Bedford Ouse	4468	350
Lincolnshire, Leicestershire	The Welland	84	10

## 2.2 Resources

Water Management Catchment	Delivery Approach (CSFO, Partnership)	Resource (CSFO (FTE), details of the partnership)
Broadland Rivers	CSFO – Proactive CSF delivery will focus on addressing DWP on N2K SSSI sites with Diffuse Water Pollution Plans in 16/17. In the rest of the High Priority Areas, a reactive approach will be taken.	2.5 FTE
North Norfolk	CSFO – No proactive delivery, reactive to enquiries only.	0.25 FTE
Cam and Ely Ouse (CAMEO)	CSFO – Little proactive delivery in Norfolk and Suffolk, mainly reactive to enquiries. A Collaborative agreement partnership in 16/17 with additional approaches by Farm Advice Framework contractors and by informal partnership working will deliver some CSF advice for the Norfolk & Suffolk DrWPAs. In Cambridgeshire, the CSFO will focus on up to 200 CSF priority holdings in the High Water Priority Areas in Countryside Stewardship.	0.25 FTE in Norfolk & Suffolk plus 0.5FTE in Cambs
East Suffolk	CSFO – Proactive CSF delivery will focus on addressing DWP on N2K SSSI sites with Diffuse Water Pollution Plans in 16/17. In the rest of the High Priority Areas, a reactive approach will be taken.	1 FTE
Combined Essex	A Collaborative Agreement partnership with additional approaches by Farm Advice Framework contractors and by informal partnership working for these largely DrWPAs. There is also potential for a formal CSF partnership with the Environment Agency but this has yet to be defined.	0.85 FTE (vacancy)
Nene	Partnership (The River Nene Regional Park, Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Welland Valley Partnership and Northampton Wildlife Trust). CSFO time split 3 days per week in Nene and Stonton Brook (Welland), and 2 days per week funded by EA spent in rest of Welland Catchment which is not a High Priority Area for CSF.	0.4 FTE
Welland	Partnership (The River Nene Regional Park, Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Welland Valley Partnership and Northampton Wildlife Trust). CSFO time split 3 days per week in Nene and Stonton Brook (Welland), and 2 days per week funded by EA spent in rest of Welland Catchment which is not a High Priority Area for CSF.	0.2 FTE
Old Bedford and Middle Level	CSFO will focus on at least 80 CSF priority holdings in the High Water Priority Areas in Countryside Stewardship	0.25 FTE approx
Upper and Bedford Ouse	CSFOs are expected to engage at least 900 CSF priority holdings in the High Water Priority Areas in Countryside Stewardship	2.25 FTE

## 2.3 Communication actions for Anglia River Basin District

About your catchment	Your main audiences	Stakeholder engagement	Successful communication activities	How did you measure success?	Key milestones 2016-2017
<p>Large Arable farming with small dairy/ beef/lamb enterprises mainly in the river valleys</p> <p>Drinking water Resources including large groundwater abstractions</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest With Diffuse Water Pollution Plans</p>	Farmers, agronomists and partners	<p>2-3 time/year by email, post and sharing articles with partners</p> <p>There is potential for considerable partnership working both informally in terms of joint messaging/event planning e.g. on ditch management and formally to meet WFD, DWP Plan and DrWPA objectives in various parts of the RBD. Understanding what is needed where and the opportunities for working with IDBs, and the Environment Agency will be an important means of adding value and working to local priorities.</p>	<p>Four/Six monthly newsletters to farmers in high priority areas, including offer of one to one advice. Invitations sent and delivery of a range of relevant technical events.</p> <p>Delivery of CSFO and specialist 1:1 visits through FAF Cold calling/ letters to farmers with expiring ELS agreements with the offer of advice on CS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Newsletter response rates</li> <li>2. Number of attendees and positive feedback at events</li> <li>3. By on-farm audits/ telephone survey to measure uptake of recommended CSF measures and</li> <li>4. by review of CS agreement/ applications to see if relevant options/ capital items address relevant issues</li> </ol> <p>Uptake of 1:1 visits Uptake of CS Mid-Tier Advice and integration with Higher Tier Agreements</p>	<p>Spring – newsletter Autumn – newsletter</p> <p>Autumn Winter – events programme (c20 events)</p> <p>One to one advice available throughout the year.</p> <p>April – September – CS visits</p>
	Farm contractors	Yet to be agreed			
	Agronomists	Attending/arranging agronomist meetings to communicate CSF messages with AIC and AICC members	Yet to be agreed		
	CFE	<p>Attend CFE LLG county meetings</p> <p>CSF speakers at CFE county events</p> <p>Delivery of joint CSF CFE county events</p> <p>Via Catchment Based Approach</p>	Yet to be agreed		
	NFU/ CLA	Via Catchment Based Approach			
	Anglian Water Essex and Suffolk Water, Cambridge Water (Part of South Staffs)	Via Catchment Based Approach and informal partnership working			
	Rivers Trusts	Via Catchment Based Approach			

## 2.4 How can you help?

This Strategy has been produced in consultation with our partners, including Environment Agency, Natural England and Defra. It aims to develop a framework over the next 5 years to deliver voluntary action on farms to reduce diffuse water pollution and increase water quality for Water Framework Directive. We're always happy to hear from others that want to share our objectives and may want to contribute to further work. If you would like further information, please contact your River Basin Coordinator Victoria Fradley (North Anglia) on 07887 534983, or Nigel Simpson (South Anglia) on 07920 750988 or e-mail [CSFphase4planning@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:CSFphase4planning@naturalengland.org.uk)

## Glossary

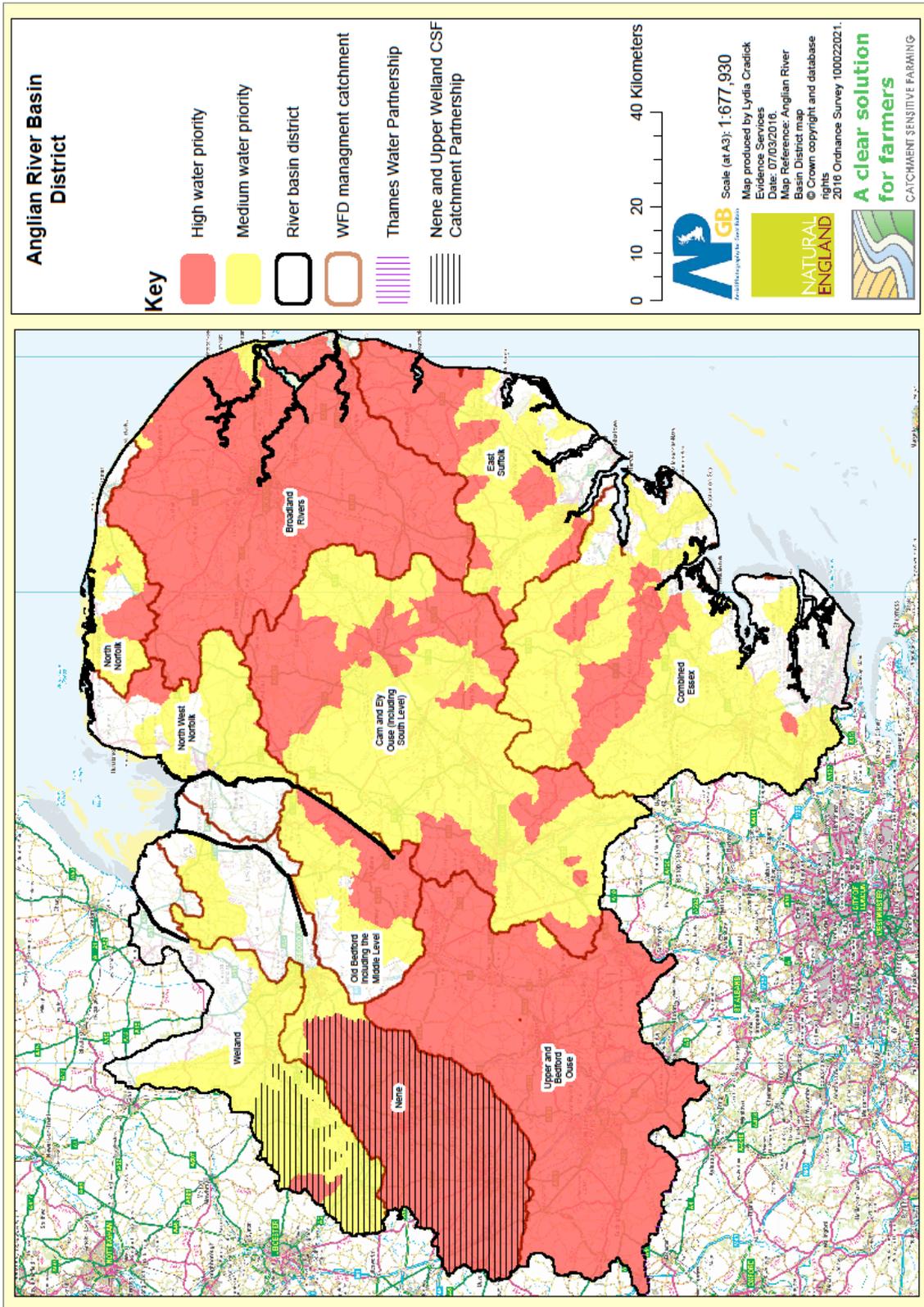
AHDB	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CaBA	Catchment Based Approach
CFE	Campaign for the Farmed Environment
CGS	Capital Grant Scheme
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CS	Countryside Stewardship
CSFO	Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer
CSFRD	CSF Reporter Database
CSG	Catchment Steering Groups
DTC	Demonstration Test Catchment
DWPA	Diffuse Water Pollution from Agriculture
EWQMP	Enhanced Water Quality Monitoring Programme
FAF	Farm Advice Framework
FAS	Farm Advice Service
FIOs	Faecal Indicator Organisms
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GES	Good Ecological Status
GIA	Grant in Aid
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
Legacy areas	these are Phase 3 areas where CSF can no longer provide advice in phase 4, due to new Countryside Stewardship targeting. The approach will depend on individual circumstance, as CSF endeavours to support advice through partners.
Legacy Approach	See 'Legacy areas'
Local Campaigns	This will be unique to each water priority area and may only be targeted to specific areas and/or types of farms to improve water quality.
MT	Mid-Tier Countryside Stewardship
N2K	Natura 2000 Sites
NGO	Non-Government Organisation

Non-priority	these are farms that have been identified through desk-based modelling to Farms have the lowest risk to water quality. General advice on best practice will be made available to farms in this group.
Phase 4	This the fourth phase of CSF from 2016 to 2021.
PMG	Project Management Group
PR19	Price Review 2019 (Ofwat)
Priority Farms	these are farms that have been identified through desk-based modelling to benefit most from CSF help and advice. Throughout phase 4 advisers will be pro-active in working with these farms.
Protected Area	e.g. Shellfish Water, Bathing Water, Natura 2000 sites, Drinking Water
RASE	Royal Agricultural Society of England
RBC	River Basin District Coordinator
RBD	River Basin District
RDPE	Rural Development Programme - England
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
Reduced Area Catchments	Catchments that through new targeting have significantly reduced in water priority area in Phase 4
SGZ	Safe Guard Zone
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
TFA	Tenant Farmers Association
Water quality elements of Countryside Stewardship	Options in CS
Water Quality Issues	e.g. sediment, phosphate, nitrate, FIO, pesticides
Water quality items	grant measures available through Countryside Stewardship to reduce diffuse pollution.
Water Quality Objectives	e.g. our aims to mitigate the water quality issues above
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WPA	Water Priority Area; this is the area defined as having the highest priority for improvements in water quality through Countryside Stewardship. In each catchment, these are the core target areas for CSF Phase 4.

# River Basin District Maps

## Appendix 1

High water quality priority areas for CSF advice and Countryside Stewardship (Taken from Countryside Stewardship targeting evidence 2013)



## Appendix 2

### WFD agricultural pollutant pressures for CSF advice and Countryside Stewardship (Taken from Countryside Stewardship targeting evidence 2013)



## Groundwater pesticide Priorities Anglian RBD



### Key

Pesticide Priority  
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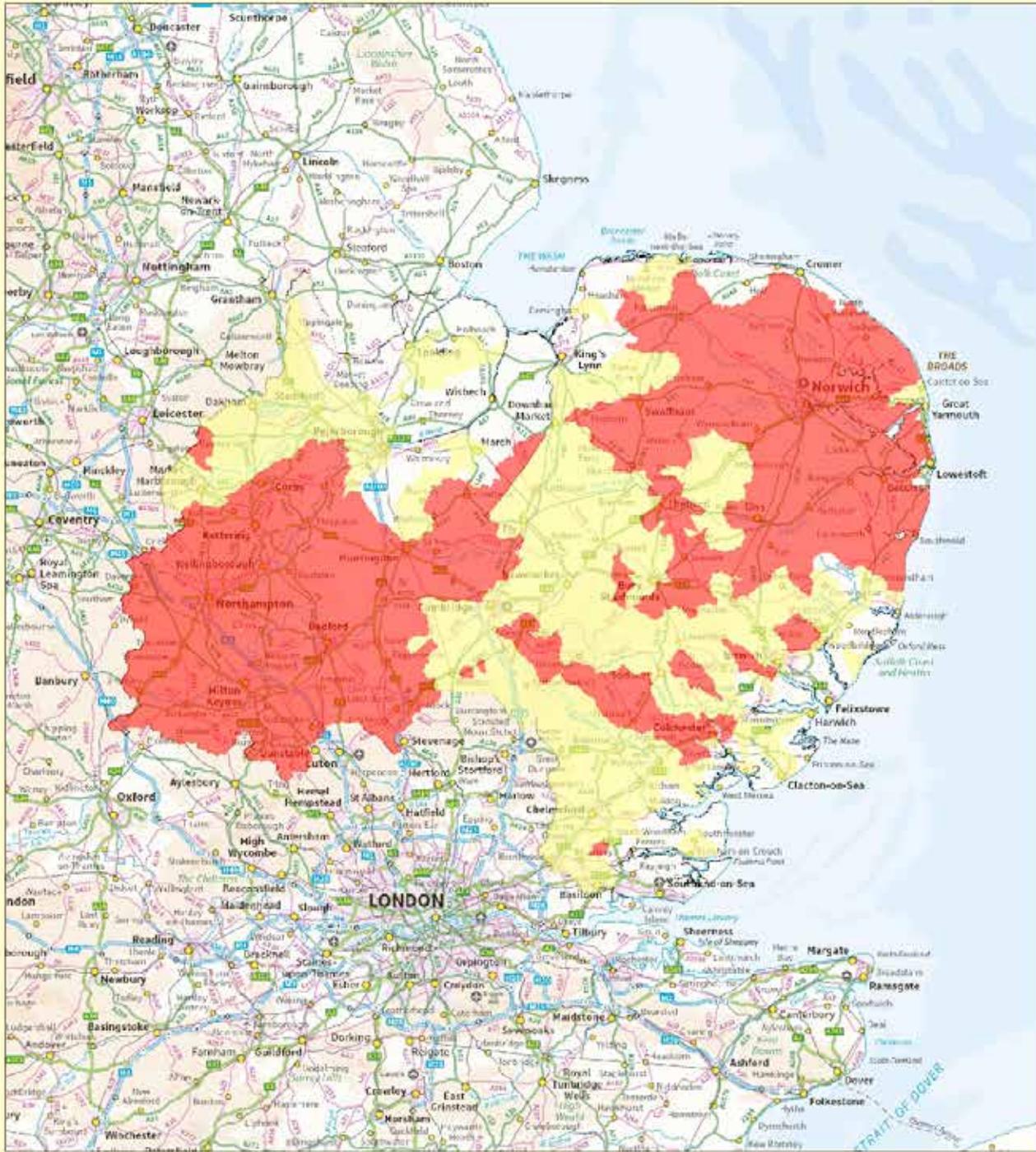
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 Date: XX/XX/2016  
 Map Reference: Anglian River Basin District map  
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## Phosphate Priorities Anglian RBD



### Key

Phosphate Priorities © Environment Agency

Phosphate Priority

P1

P2

● taking waters selector

0 20 40 80 Kilometers



Scale (at A3): 1:901,100

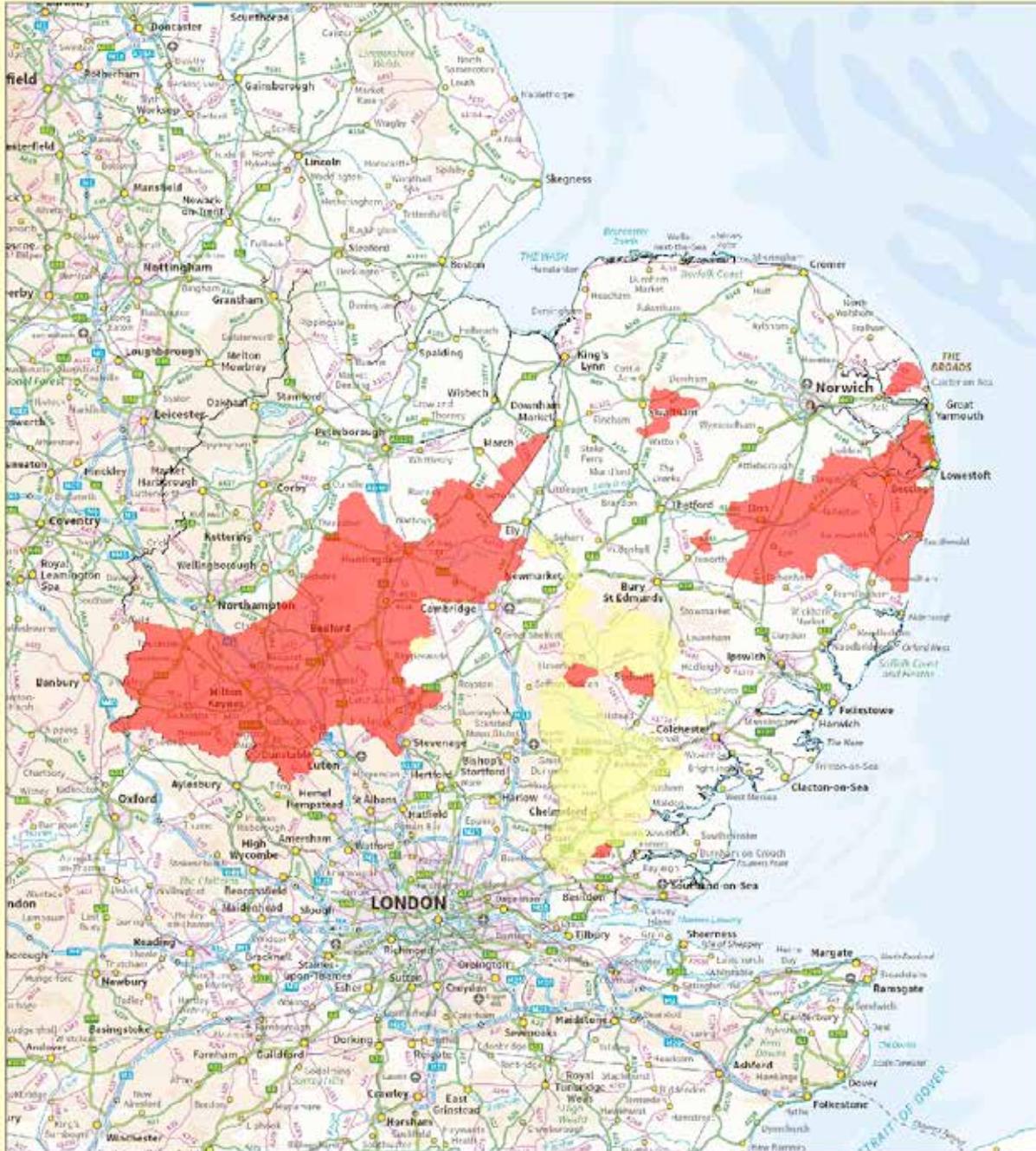
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## River Nitrate Priorities Anglian RBD



### Key

River Nitrate Priorities © Environment Agency

River Nitrate Priority



0 20 40 80 Kilometers



Scale (at A3): 1:901,100

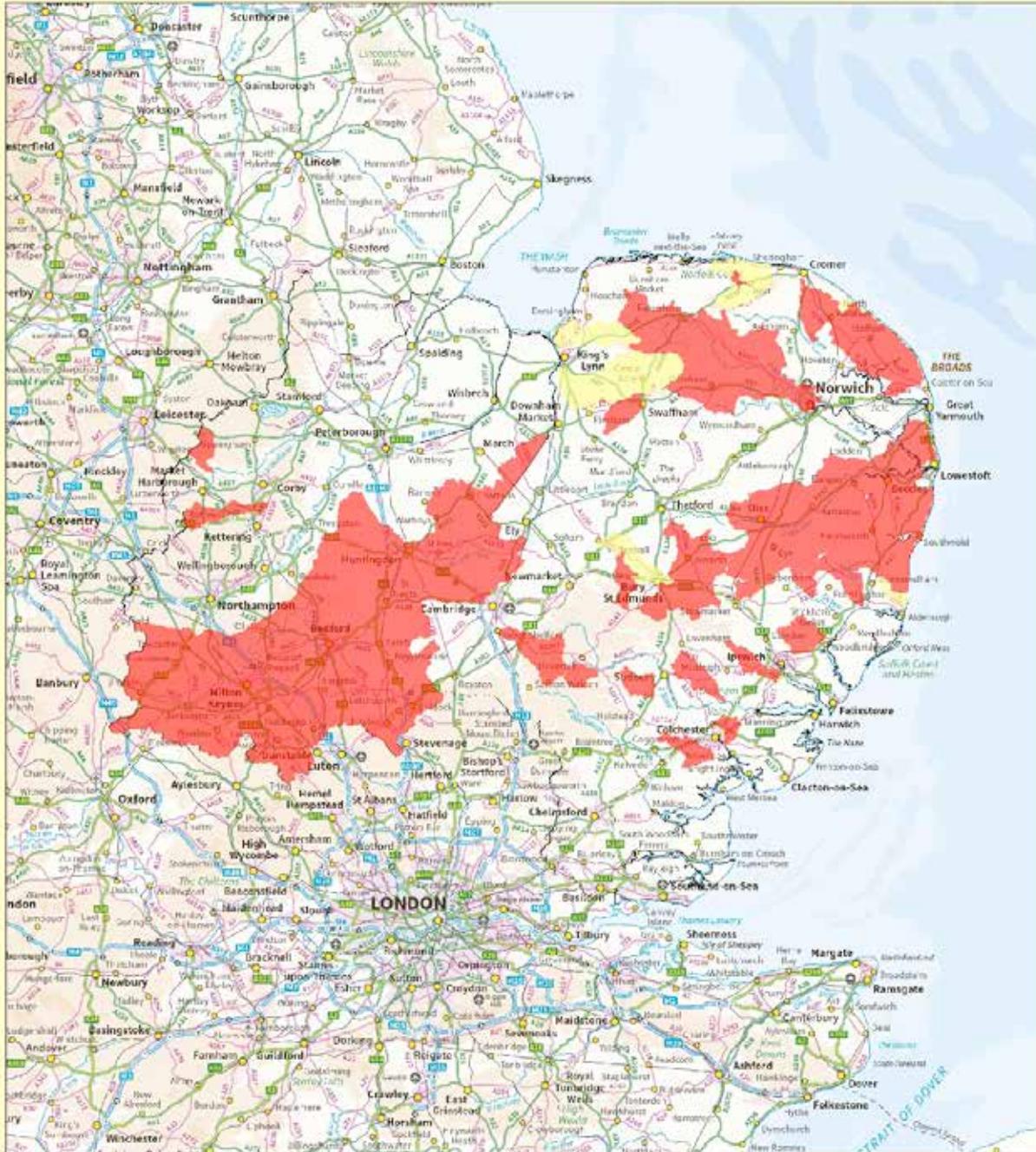
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## Sediment Priorities Anglian RBD



### Key

Sediment Priority © Environment Agency

Sediment Priority

High

Medium

0 20 40 80 Kilometers



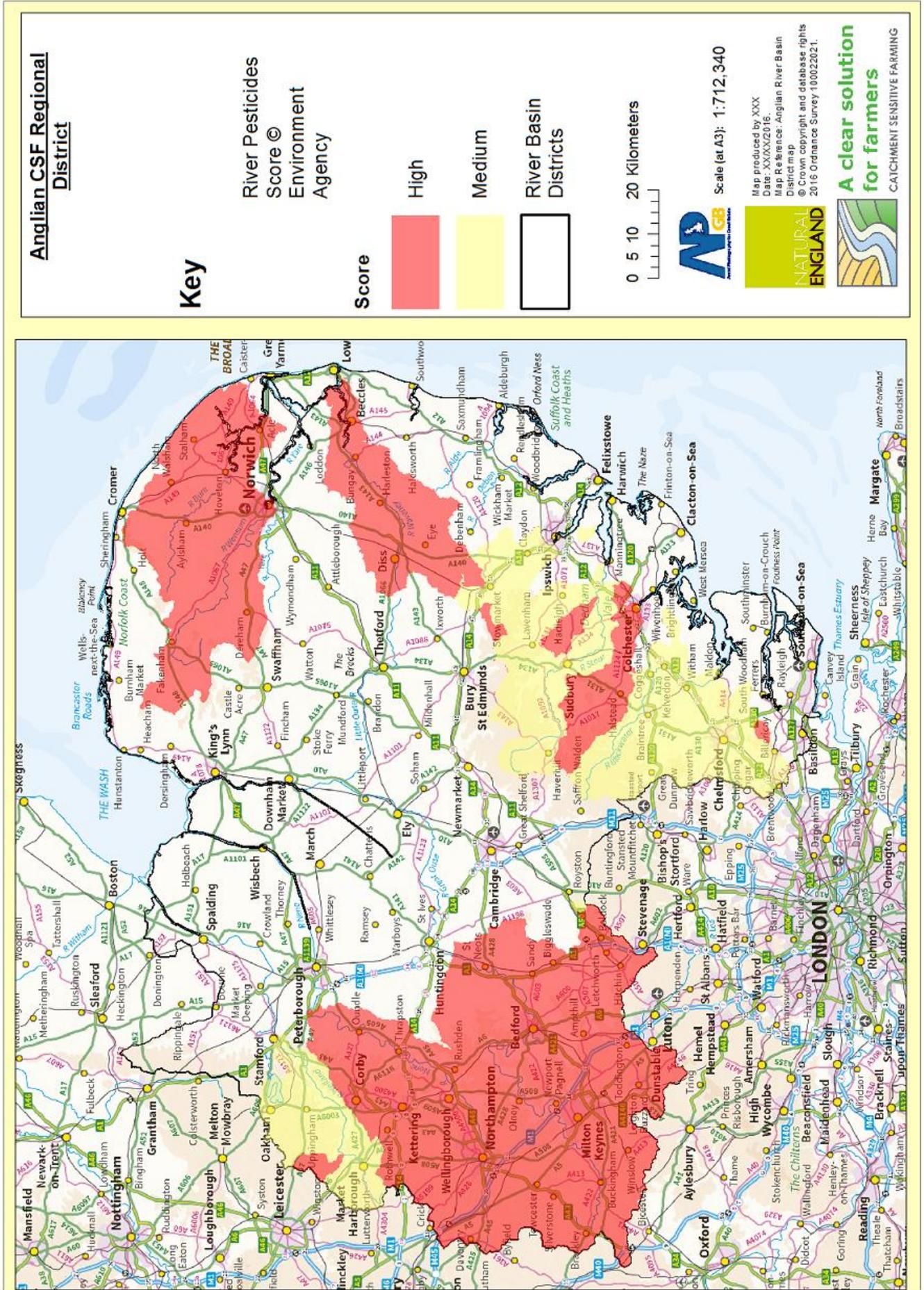
Scale (at A3): 1:901,100

Map produced by XXX  
Date: XXXX/2016  
Map Reference: Anglian River Basin  
District map  
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**A clear solution  
for farmers**

CAUGHTMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

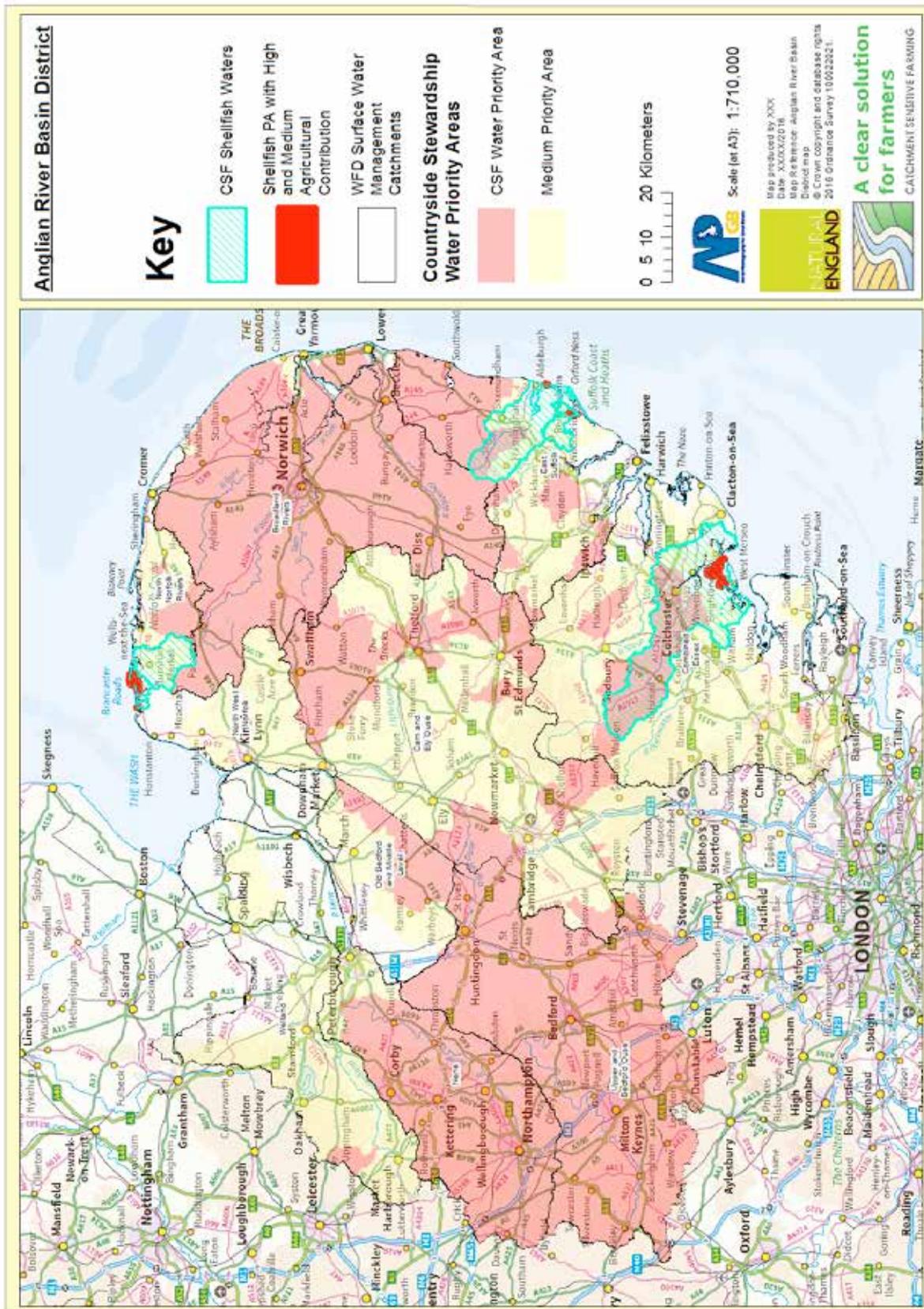
# River Pesticide Priorities, Anglian RBD



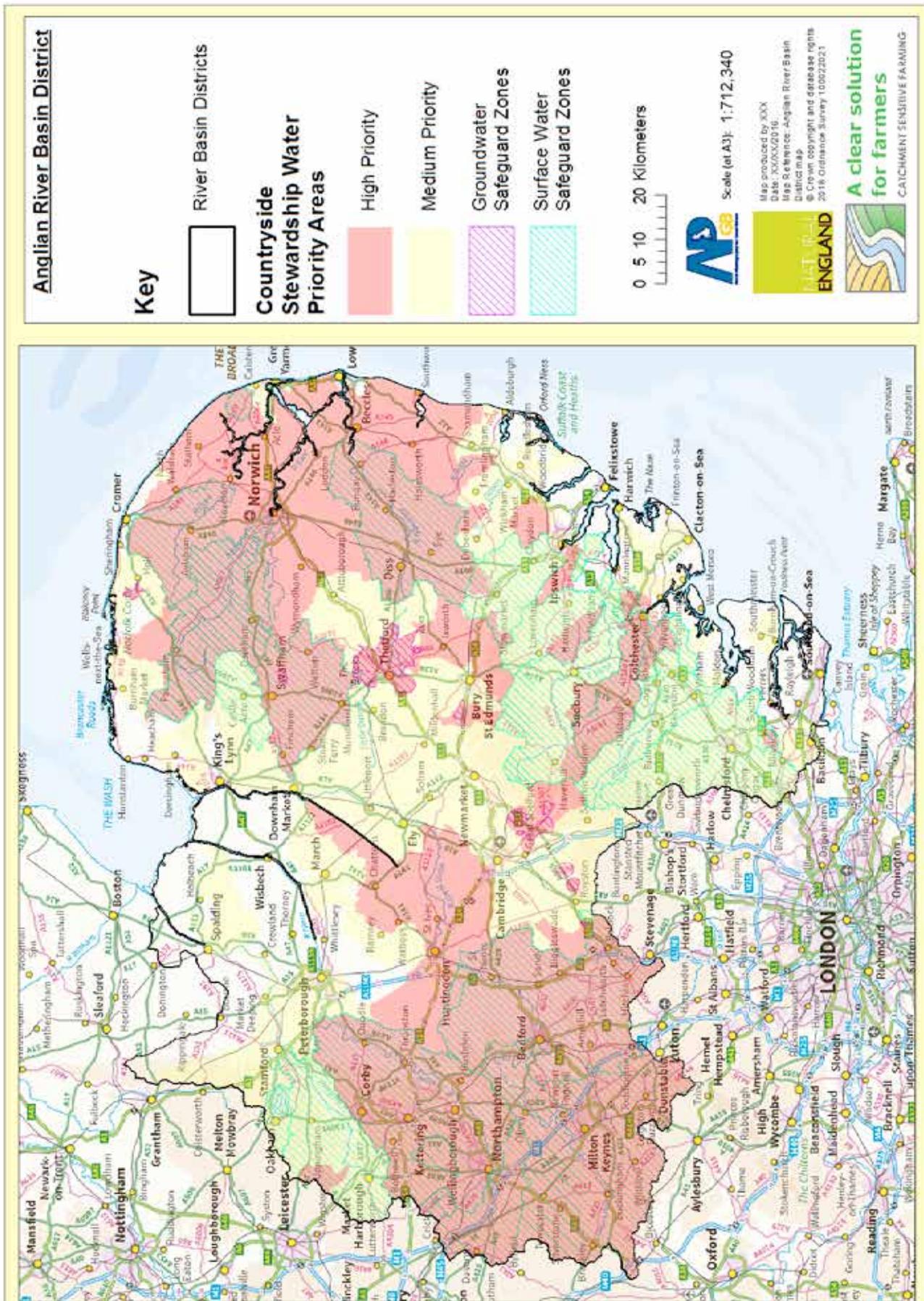
## Appendix 3

### WFD protected areas (2014 & 2016) and designated sites

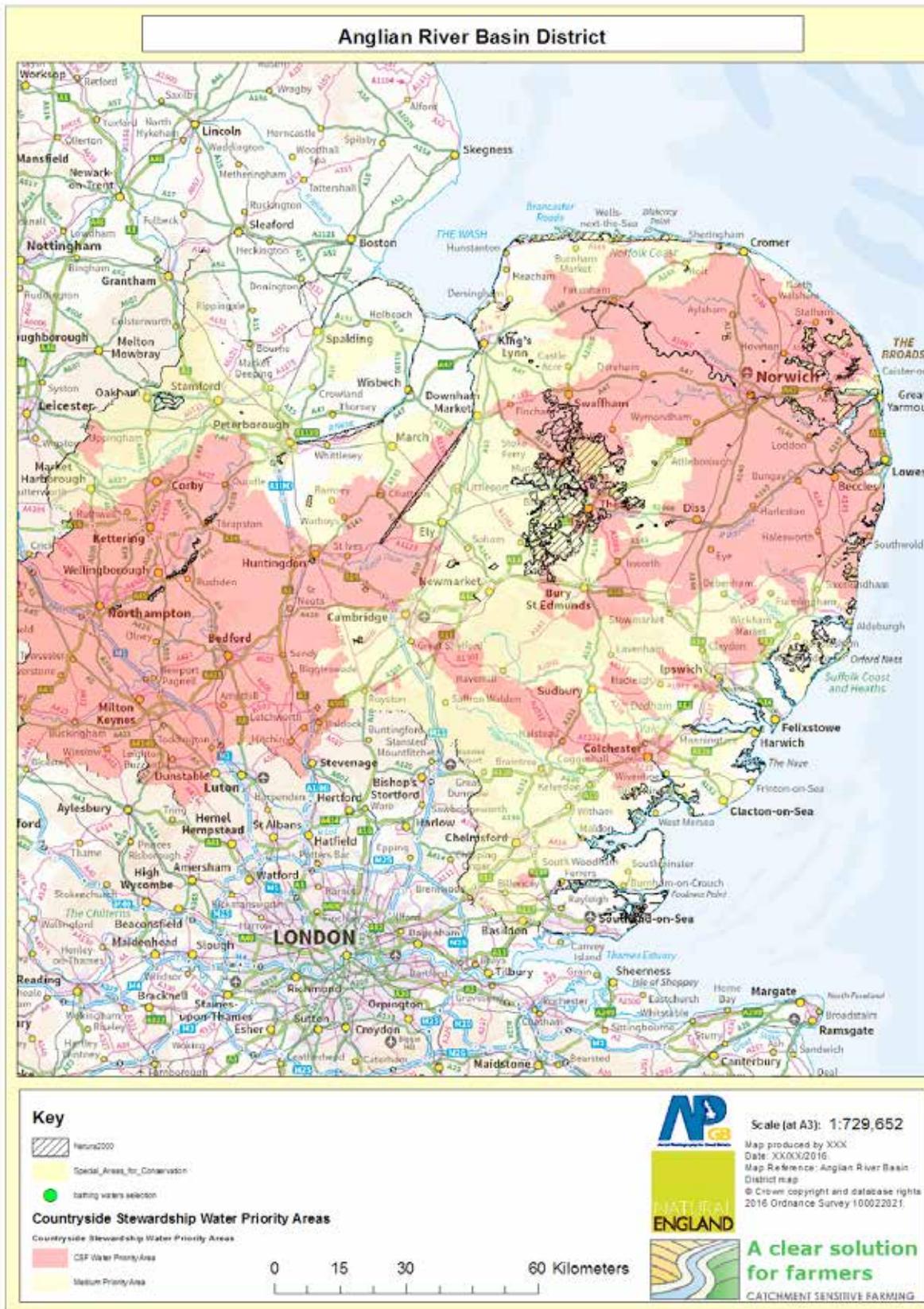
### WFD bathing and shellfish waters



# WFD drinking water protected areas



# Natura 2000 and Special Areas of Conservation



# Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



Cover photo:  
Minsmere-Walberswick Heaths  
and Marshes SSSI, Suffolk  
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