

Catchment Sensitive Farming

Severn 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 Severn 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 (CS) 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 (GES) of lakes failing diffuse water pollution from agriculture (DWPA).
- 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 (FAF).
- 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 (NE), Environment Agency (EA) and Forestry Commission (FC), 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 have been developed to target both Countryside Stewardship and CSF using a range of evidence. Water Priority Areas represent the places where diffuse water pollution from agriculture 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 (RBD) 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 specific DWPA pressures in The Severn and Dee include river and groundwater nitrate, river and groundwater pesticides, phosphate and sediment. River Basin District maps at Appendix 1 show the Countryside Stewardship priority areas for each of these. Appendix 3 shows the Natura 2000 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and the location of Groundwater and Surface Water Drinking Water Safeguard Zones in The Severn and Dee.

Further information on water issues can be found in the [River Basin Management Plan for The Severn and other river basin districts](#):

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

1.3 Delivery Approach and Mechanisms

Overview

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

- The implementation of Countryside Stewardship 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 have a higher priority over another. 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 mechanism 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 EA and NE, local Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer (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. The implication of this is that CSFOs or partners may cover more than one catchment (See Section 2.2 for more details).

In our first year of 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 five 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.

Severn River Basin District Delivery & Mechanisms Overview

CSFOs and the River Basin Co-ordinator (RBC) are members of local NE Area Teams and work with these teams to ensure CSF targeting is consistent with Area Team plans and water issues. CSFOs work closely with EA Environment Officers, to direct advice and incentives to where they are most needed. They also work with water company catchment officers, AONB staff and River and Wildlife Trust staff delivering the Catchment Based Approach. At an RBD level, the RBC works with regional leads from the Environment Agency, Rural Hub, National Farmers Union (NFU), CLA, Tenant Farmers Association (TFA), CFE, water companies, rivers and wildlife trusts to plan and co-ordinate events.

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

- Severn Trent Water (STW) to co-ordinate delivery of advice by both CSF and STW in The Severn Middle Shropshire, The Severn Middle Worcestershire, The Teme, The Warwickshire Avon and The Wye WFD management catchments.
- United Utilities (UU) to co-ordinate delivery of advice by both organisations in Dee and Weaver & Gowry WFD management catchments. UU's work focuses on a number of small, discrete Drinking Water Safeguard Zones.
- The Wye and Usk Foundation (WUF) to co-ordinate delivery of advice in The Wye WFD management catchment.
- The Rural Hubs, especially Herefordshire Rural Hub, to co-ordinate DWPA and related advice on a county and regional scale.
- CSFOs attend CaBA steering group meetings in their own catchments, including Shropshire Wildlife Trust (Severn Middle Shropshire), Severn Rivers Trust (Teme) and WUF (Wye). Herefordshire CSFOs are also active members of Farm Herefordshire, the Wye Nutrient Management Plan delivery group led by WUF.
- It is hoped there will be collaborative events with the Soil Association and with Farm Herefordshire (the delivery group for the Wye Nutrient Management Plan) on cover crops and other nutrient-related issues.

Severn River Basin District Legacy & Reduced Area Catchments

In response to the new targeting, CSF can no longer provide advice and support

in most of The Leadon (now part of The Severn Vale catchment) and The Worfe (now part of The Severn Middle Worcs catchment), or any of The Leam (now part of the Warwickshire Avon) and Cound Brook (now in Severn Uplands). The project is developing a phased approach to maintain and enhance the improvements secured to date. A handover package can be provided to any organisations seeking to develop work in these areas, to help direct future work effectively. This will be available from the River Basin Coordinator. Where these areas contain land draining to Safeguard Zones to protect drinking water supplies, water companies will be working in areas they have prioritised for catchment management through PR14. In The Leam and Cound Brook, Severn Trent Water will continue to deliver DWPA advice and incentives. In The Leadon, Severn Rivers Trust will continue to deliver DWPA advice in parts of the catchment, including via a Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund grant.

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 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 DWPA.
- Encourage farmers and land managers in catchments to take voluntary action to mitigate DWPA. 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 DWPA.

Section 2: Detailed Approach

2.1 WFD Water management catchments covered by this strategy

WFD Water Management Catchment	Water Priority Area (WPA)(ha)	Status (new in 2015, on-going, legacy)	Number of farms in WPA	Protected Area	DWPA Pressures
Severn Vale	51,042	New in 2015	622	Gloucester & Sharpness Canal Surface Water Safeguard Zone (DrWPA). Lintridge groundwater Safeguard zone (DrWPA)	Surface water pesticides, sediment, phosphate. Small areas of groundwater pesticides, phosphate.
Avon Bristol and North Somerset Streams: managed by South West CSF team	50,618	Ladden Brook, upper reaches of Bristol Avon around Calne and extended North Somerset levels - new. Chew Valley Lake catchments slightly expanded on-going.	759	GES failures and DrWPA (surface water and ground water) Surface Water Safeguard Zones: for Blagdon lake, Chew valley Lake and R Axe Groundwater Safeguard Zones for: Egford Borehole , the Mendips and Safeguard Zone 080 towards the Upper Hampshire Avon	Phosphate, pesticides, sediment, nitrate
Avon Warwickshire	75,389	New in 2015	736	Brockhill (nr Tutnall) Groundwater Safeguard Zone (DrWPA). Upper Avon Leam and Draycote reservoir Surface Water Safeguard Zone (DrWPA)	Sediment, phosphate. Surface water Safeguard Zone - pesticides failures. Elevated nitrate in east. Groundwater Safeguard Zone - nitrate, pesticides.
Wye	412,174	On-going	2174	River Wye N2K catchment. River Lugg N2K catchment.	Sediment, phosphate, surface water nitrate, surface water pesticides.
Teme	154,662	On-going	1620	Conf. R. Onny to conf. R. Severn Surface Water Safeguard Zone (DrWPA) Severn Teme River Clun N2K catchment. Groundwater Safeguard Zone in north may be de designated	Sediment, phosphate, surface water nitrate, plus surface water pesticides in lower catchment.
Severn Middle Worcestershire	16,177	New in 2015	181	Churchill Borehole 1 (nr Blakedown) Groundwater Safeguard Zone (DrWPA). Shropshire Tern and Roden Surfacewater Safeguard Zone Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K.	Sediment and phosphate, plus surface water pesticides in Safeguard Zone. Groundwater nitrate

WFD Water Management Catchment	Water Priority Area (WPA)(ha)	Status (new in 2015, on-going, legacy)	Number of farms in WPA	Protected Area	DWPA Pressures
Severn Uplands	3,756	New in 2015	70	Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K.	Sediment, phosphate, small areas also with surface water nitrate.
Severn Middle Shropshire	96,446	Mostly on-going	978	Chelmarsh Reservoir Surface Water Safeguard zone (DrWPA). Shropshire Severn tern and Roden SGZ Fenns, Whixall, Bettisfield, Wem & Cadney Mosses N2K catchment. Brown Moss N2K catchment. Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K.	Surface water Safeguard Zone - pesticides. N2K sites- sediment, phosphate plus surface water nitrate in parts. Groundwater Safeguard Zone – nitrate.
Trent Valley Staffordshire	9,888	Mostly new in 2015	115	Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K.	Sediment and phosphate, plus surface water nitrate in part
Weaver and Gowey	34,729	Mostly new in 2015, though also including ongoing work in the Meres and Mosses	522	Delamere, Cotebrook 15", Cotebrook 40", Sandyford, Organsdale Groundwater Safeguard Zone (DrWPA), near Kelsall. Fivecrosses groundwater safeguard zone (DrWPA), near Frodsham. Wybunbury Moss N2K catchment. Oak Mere N2K catchment. Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K. Surface Water SGZs – (North West) Hugg Bridge and Hurlstone	N2K sites - Phosphate, sediment, surface water nitrate, Groundwater Safeguard Zones - nitrate. Small areas of surface water pesticides for surface water Safeguard Zones NB some of the groundwater sites are under review
Upper Mersey	5,291	New in 2015	59	Rostherne Mere	Sediment, phosphate, surface water nitrate. River GES and Rostherne Mere failures for diatoms
River Dee	30,730	New in 2015	349	River Dee and Bala Lake N2K catchment. R Dee Surface Water Safeguard Zone	Sediment, phosphate, surface water nitrate. Surface Water Safeguard Zone fails for pesticides

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 based on targeting 40% of WPA's	Number of priority holdings per NE Area Team to be engaged in 2016/17
Area 4 (Cheshire to Lancashire)	Weaver and Gowey, Upper Mersey, Dee	372	80
Area 6 (North Mercia)	Teme	648	130
	Severn Middle Worcs	72	14
	Severn Middle Shropshire	391	78
	Trent Valley Staffordshire	46	9
	Severn Uplands	28	6
Area 7 (South Mercia)	Wye	870	174
	Avon Warwickshire	No CSFO	
	Severn Vale	No CSFO	

2.2 Resources

Water Management Catchment	Delivery Approach (CSFO, Partnership)	Resource (CSFO (FTE), details of the partnership)
Severn Vale	Contractor	No CSFO
Avon Warwickshire	Contractor	No CSFO
Wye	CSFO + Contractor + possible Wye & Usk Foundation partnership (WUF)	2.2 CSFO FTE's + Contractor + WUF (under negotiation)
Teme	CSFO	1.7 CSFO FTE's
Severn Middle Worcestershire	CSFO	0.2 CSFO FTE
Severn Uplands	CSFO	0.1 CSFO
Severn Middle Shropshire	CSFO	1 CSFO FTE
Trent Valley Staffordshire	CSFO	0.1 CSFO FTE
Weaver and Gowey	CSFO	1 CSFO
Upper Mersey	CSFO	
River Dee	CSFO	

2.3 Communication actions for Severn River Basin District

About your catchment	Your main audiences	Stakeholder engagement	Successful communication activities	How will you measure success?	Key milestones 2016-2017
<p>Broad range of agriculture and horticulture, from intensive fruit and vegetables, through mixed farming, intensive arable farming, livestock, dairying and upland farming.</p> <p>Several N2K sites, including many Meres & Mosses Ramsar sites treated as N2K.</p>	<p>Mixed farming, beef and sheep, dairying, fruit, potatoes.</p> <p>NE, EA, Rural Hubs, CFE, NFU, CLA, TFA, FAS, water companies, agriculture colleges, highways departments, river and wildlife trusts, AONB</p>	<p>1-to-1 meetings, events with collaborators and partners</p> <p>Individual and group meetings and events</p> <p>Joint training events</p>	<p>Joint events with HUB, CFE, Rivers and Wildlife Trusts, Cranfield Uni, Harper Adams</p> <p>Great Farm Challenge</p> <p>River Basin Steering Group, liaising closely with FAS steering group, leading to electronic Regional Events calendar</p> <p>Joint training day with Severn Trent Water catchment officers</p> <p>Joint training with EA</p>	<p>Number of attendees; feedback; enthusiasm of students and colleges (keenness to enter in following year)</p> <p>Feedback, number of participants, joint activities.</p> <p>Number of participants, feedback</p> <p>Joined-up working with EO's</p>	<p>Planned but budget not confirmed: Cover crops event; Soil Association event; River Basin Steering Group April 2016; Continuation of electronic Regional Events calendar.</p> <p>Numbers of joint visits with EA, water company catchment officers, rivers trusts</p>

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, Steven Bailey, on 0208 026 or e-mail CSFphase4planning@naturalengland.org.uk

Glossary

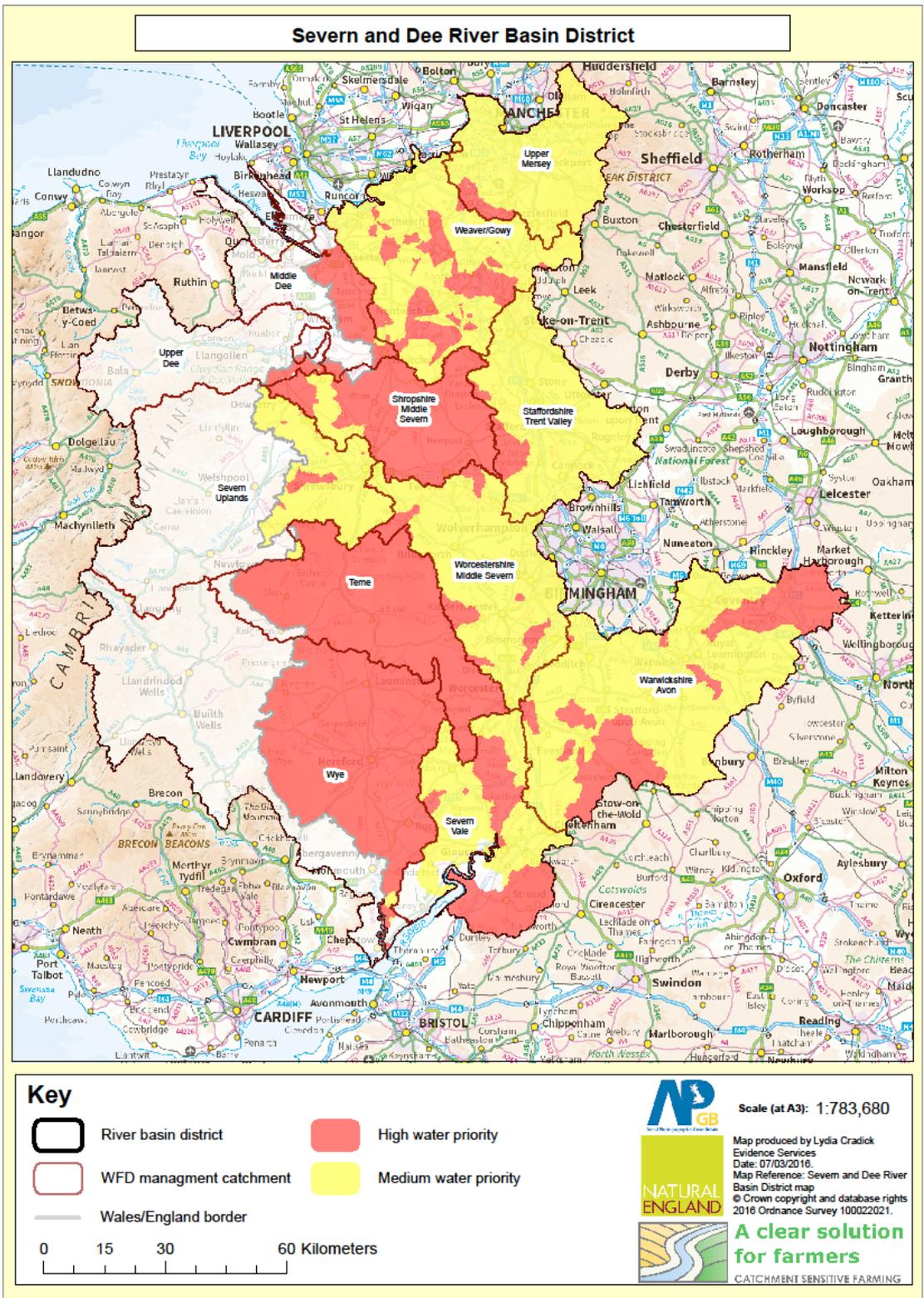
AHDB	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CaBA	Catchment Based Approach
CFE	Campaign for the Farmed Environment
CGS	Capital Grant Scheme
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CS	Countryside Stewardship
CSFO	Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer
CSFRD	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 proactive 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

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



Appendix 2

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



Severn and Dee Groundwater Pesticide Priorities



Key

GWPSG_HG
H

0 15 30 60 Kilometers



ENGLAND



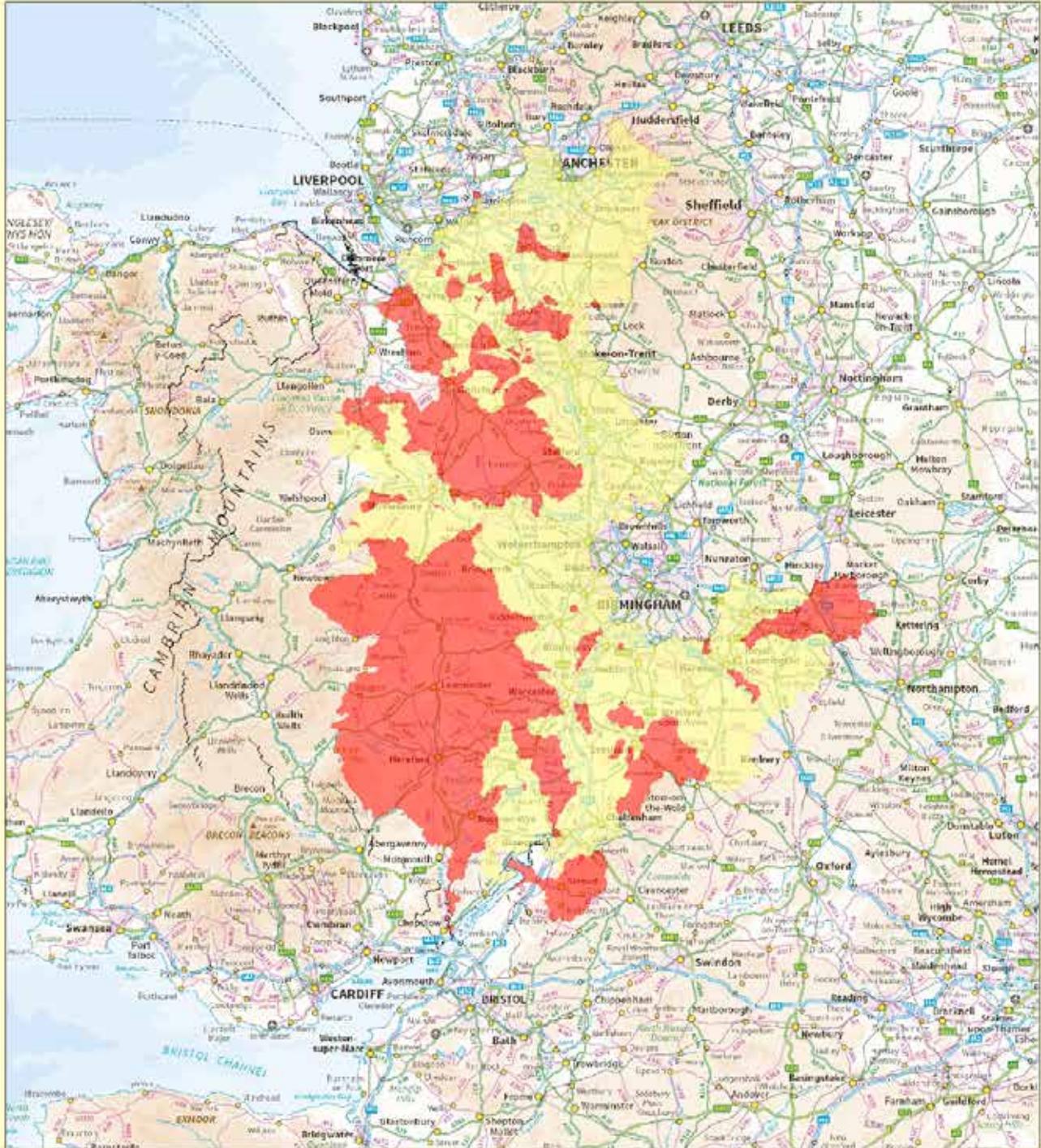
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Date: XXXX/XX/16
Map Reference: Severn and Dee River Basin District map
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Severn and Dee Phosphate Priorities



Key

Phosphate Priorities © Environment Agency

Phosphate Priority



Scale (at A3): 1:978,310

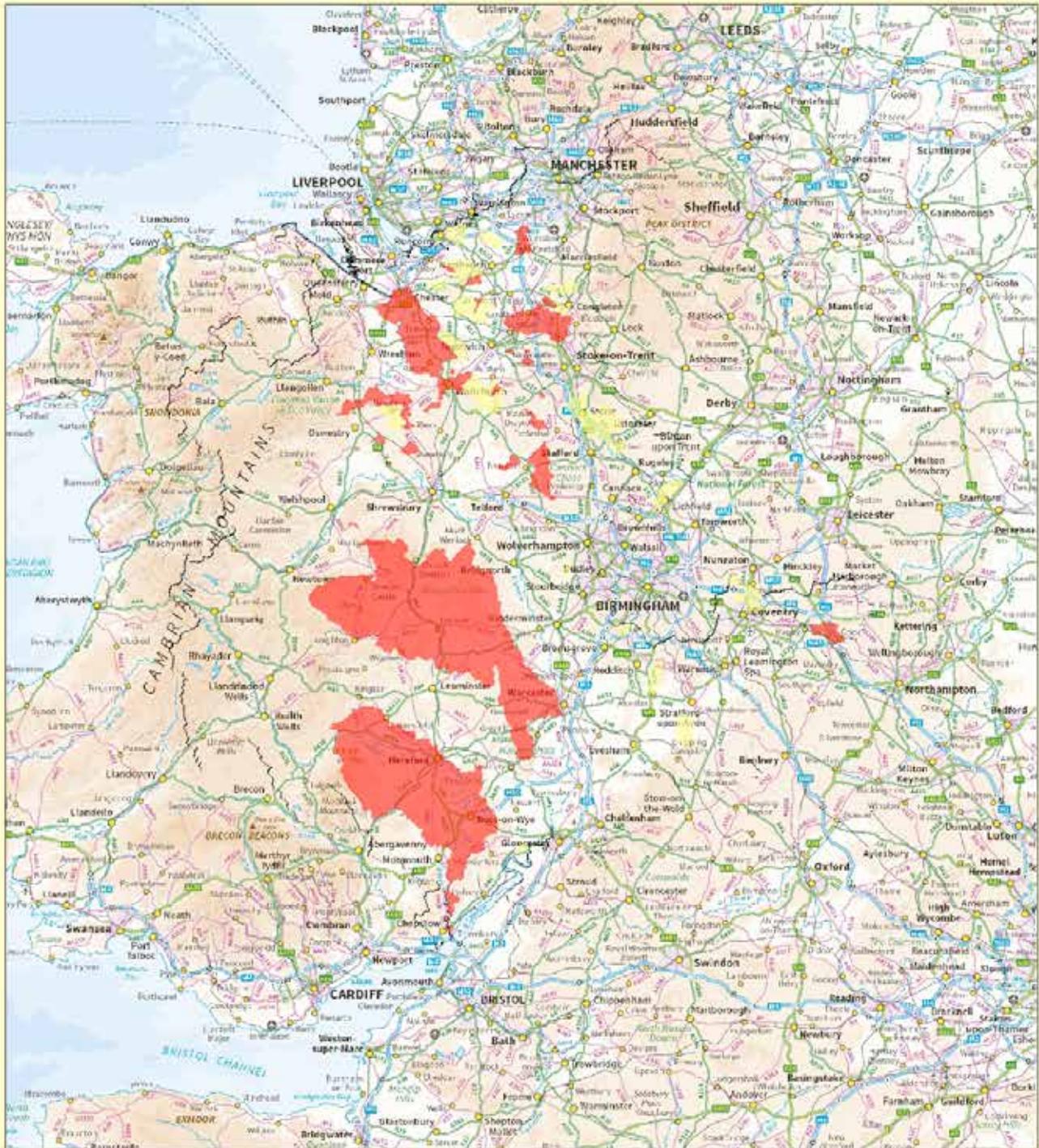
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Severn and Dee River Nitrate Priorities



Key

River Nitrate Priorities © Environment Agency

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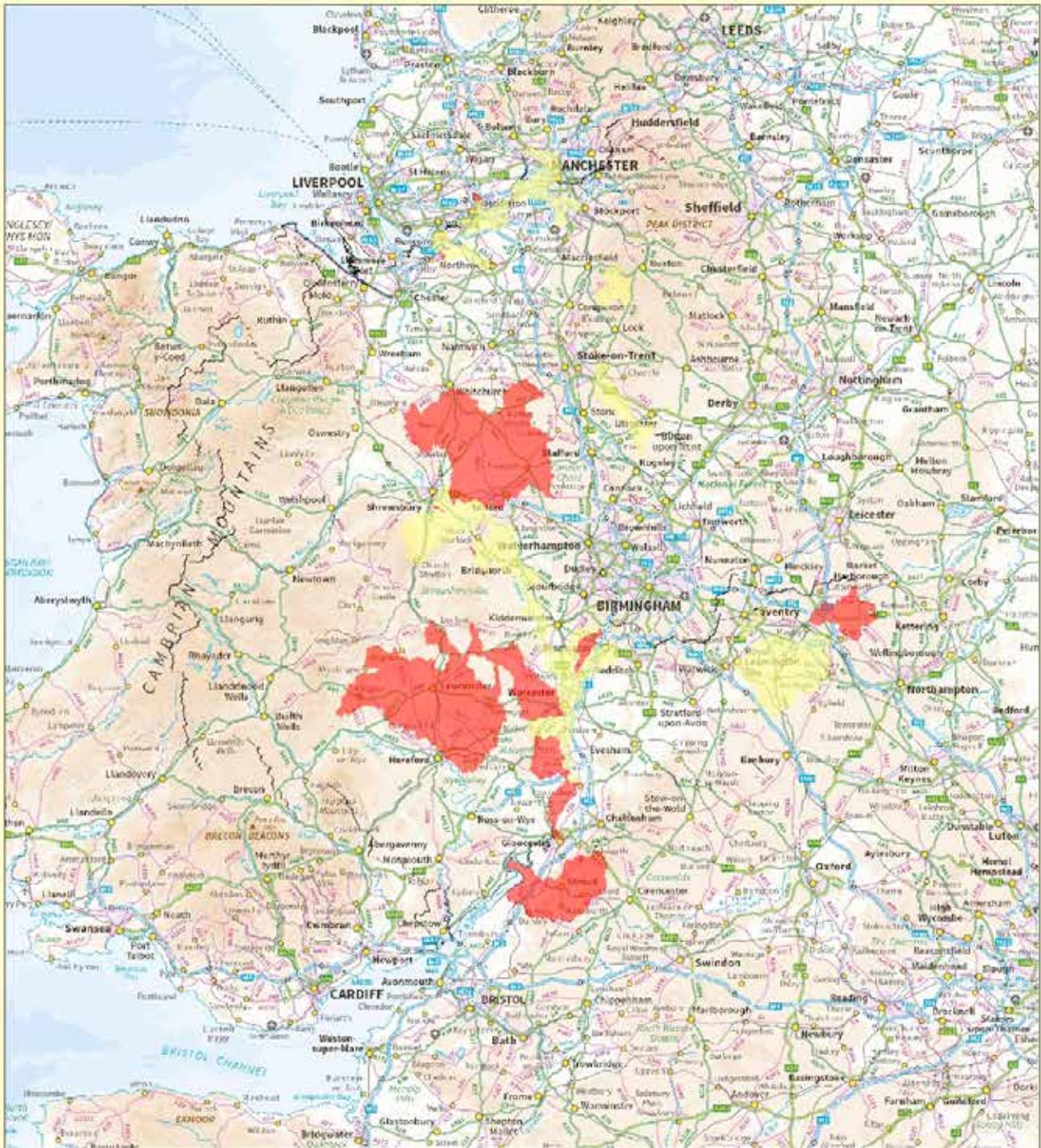
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Severn and Dee River Pesticide Priorities



Key

River Pesticide Priorities © Environment Agency

RVP BC_NE



0 20 40 80 Kilometers



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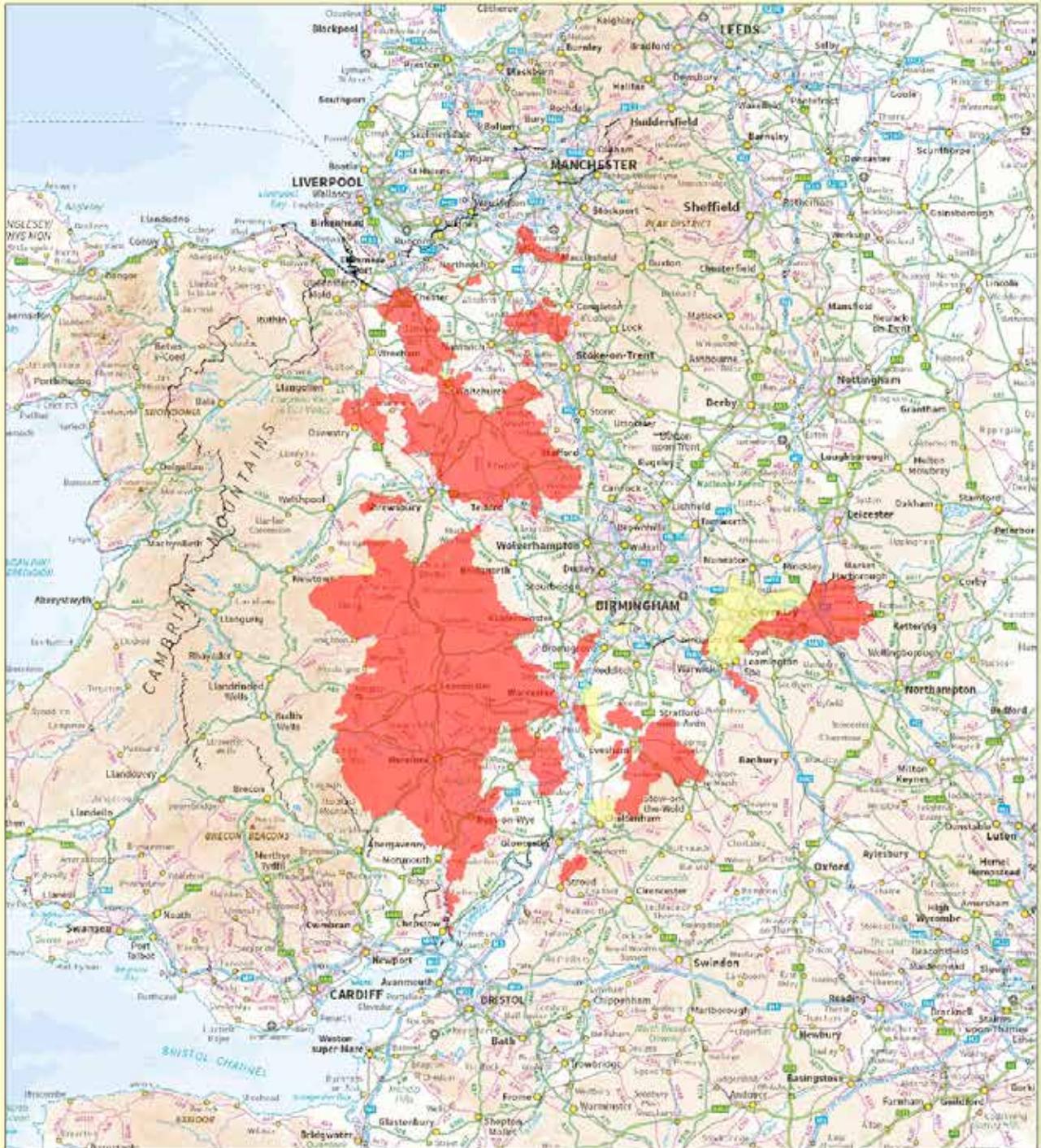
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Severn and Dee Sediment Priorities



Key

Sediment Priority © Environment Agency

SDSC_NE



0 20 40 80 Kilometers



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ENGLAND**



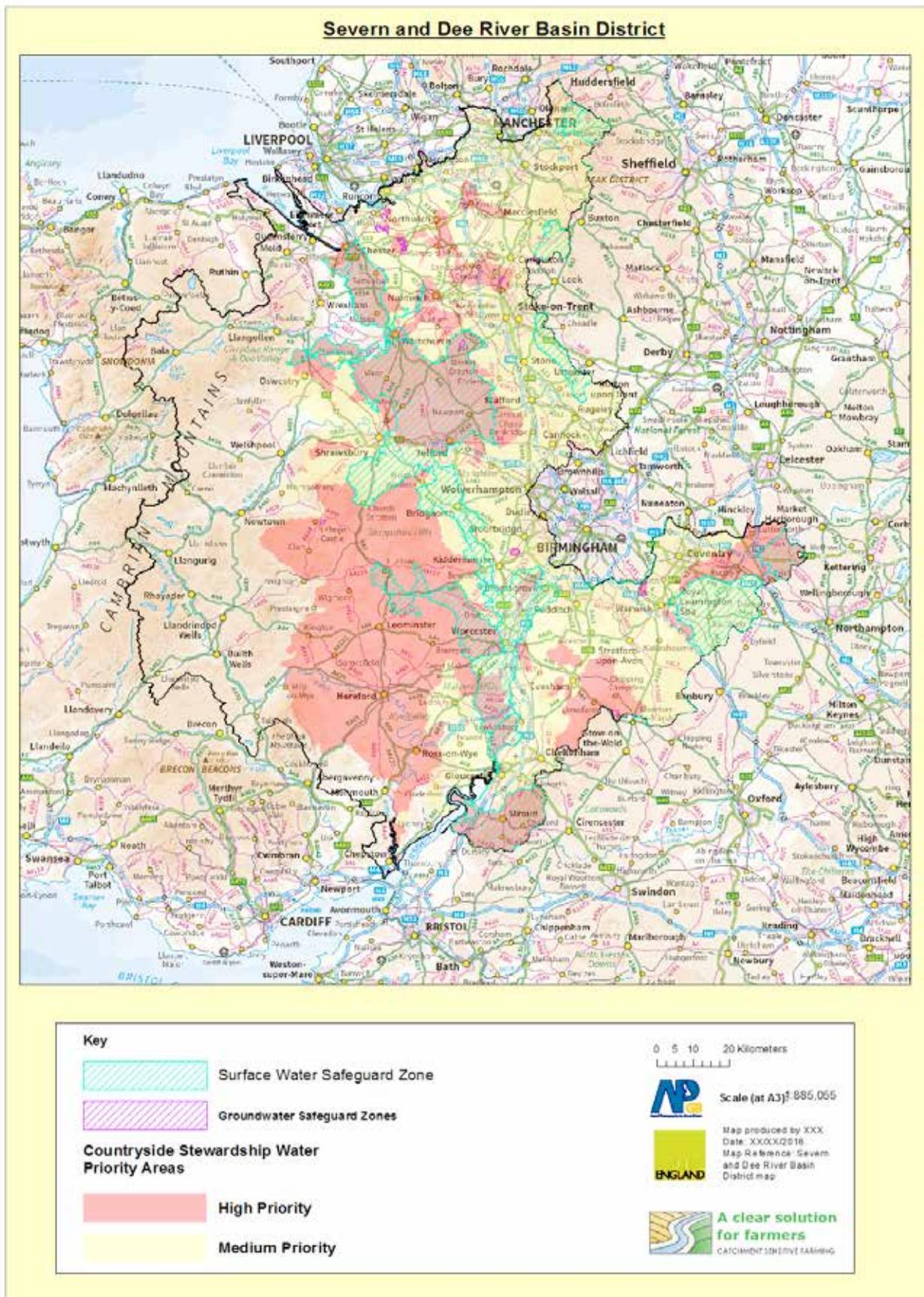
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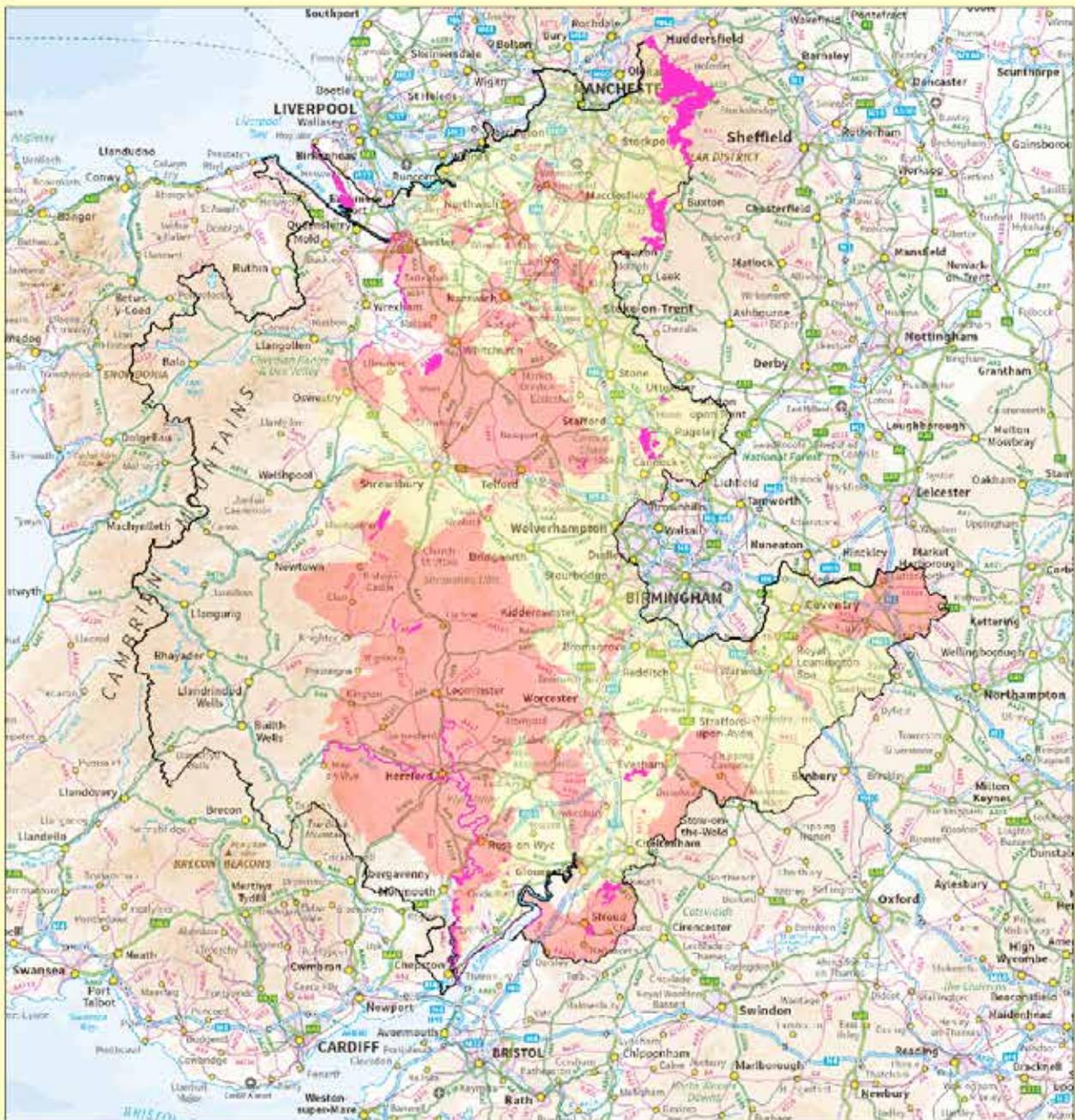
CAUGHTMENT SENSITIVE FARMING

Appendix 3
WFD protected areas (2014 & 2016) and designated sites
WFD drinking water protected areas



Natura 2000 Special Areas of Conservation

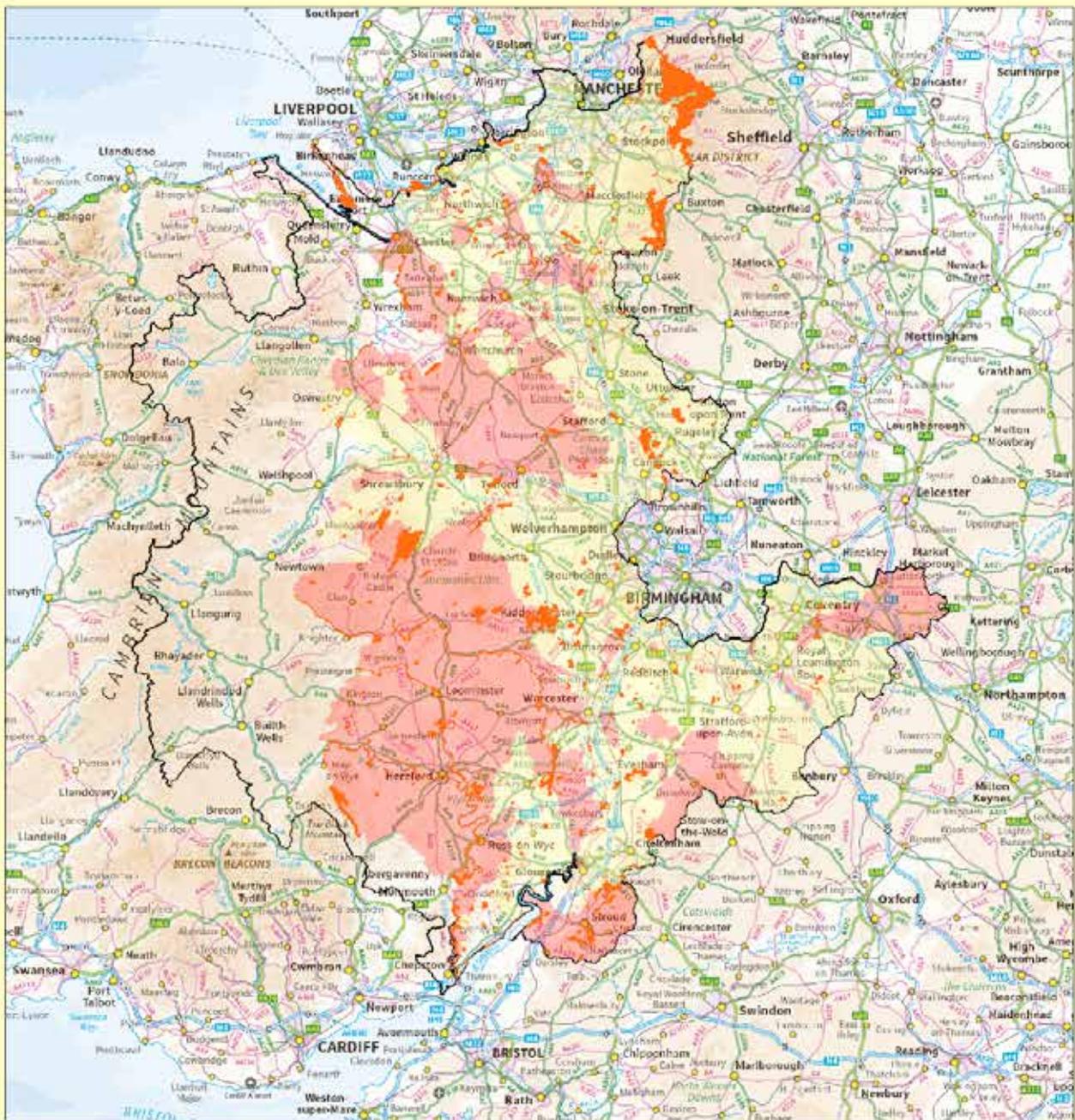
Severn and Dee River Basin District



Key		0 5 10 20 Kilometers
	SAC England	
	River Basin Districts	 Scale (at A3): 885,650
Countryside Stewardship Water Priority Areas		 Map produced by XXX
	High Priority	Date: XXXX/2016
	Medium Priority	Map Reference: Severn and Dee River Basin District map
		
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Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Severn and Dee River Basin District



Key	0 5 10 20 Kilometers
 SSSI England	
 River Basin Districts	 Scale (at A3): 885,650
Countryside Stewardship Water Priority Areas	Map produced by XXX
 High Priority	Date: XXXX/2016
 Medium Priority	Map Reference: Severn and Dee River Basin District map
	
	

Cover photo:
River Wye, Herefordshire
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Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) is delivered in partnership by Natural England, the Environment Agency and Defra.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



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Fund for Rural
Development: Europe
investing in rural areas.