

## Wye and Usk Foundation and partners 1996-

- Successfully dealt with issues within our control.
- Salmon exploitation (Nets 2002, Rods 2012)
- **Riparian habitat** (365km restored 72km left)
- Fish Access (1,023km re-opened)
- Acid waters (62km restored)
- Fishing value (biggest 'passport' in UK)

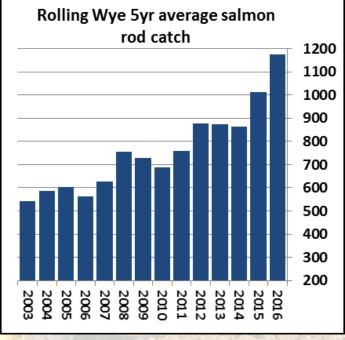
But as we delivered this other limiting

factors have come to the fore.

- Water quantity and quantity
- Climate change









## What is WUF's work designed to do?

- Reduce phosphate in the water
- Reduce soil loss to water
- Reduce risk of pesticide pollution
- Reduce need for abstraction
- Reduce flooding and drought
- Improve soil organic matter

### The result

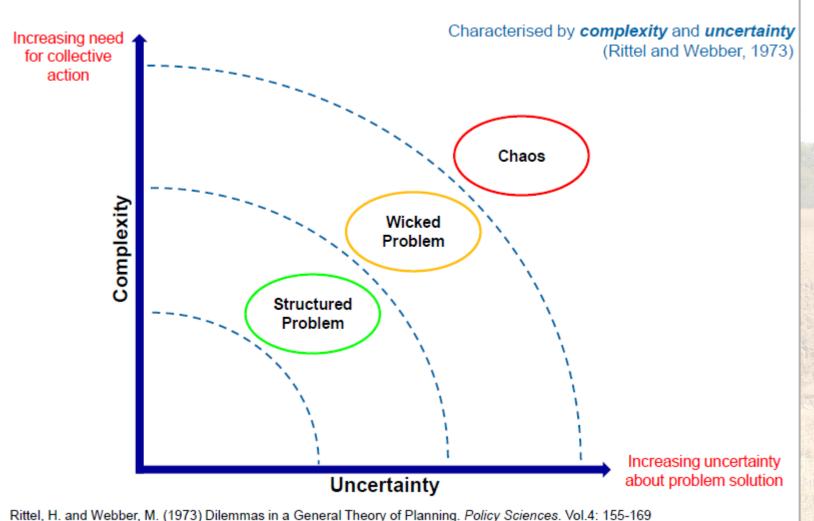
- Improved fisheries
- Improved sustainability and profitability of farming
- Delivered statutory targets
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions

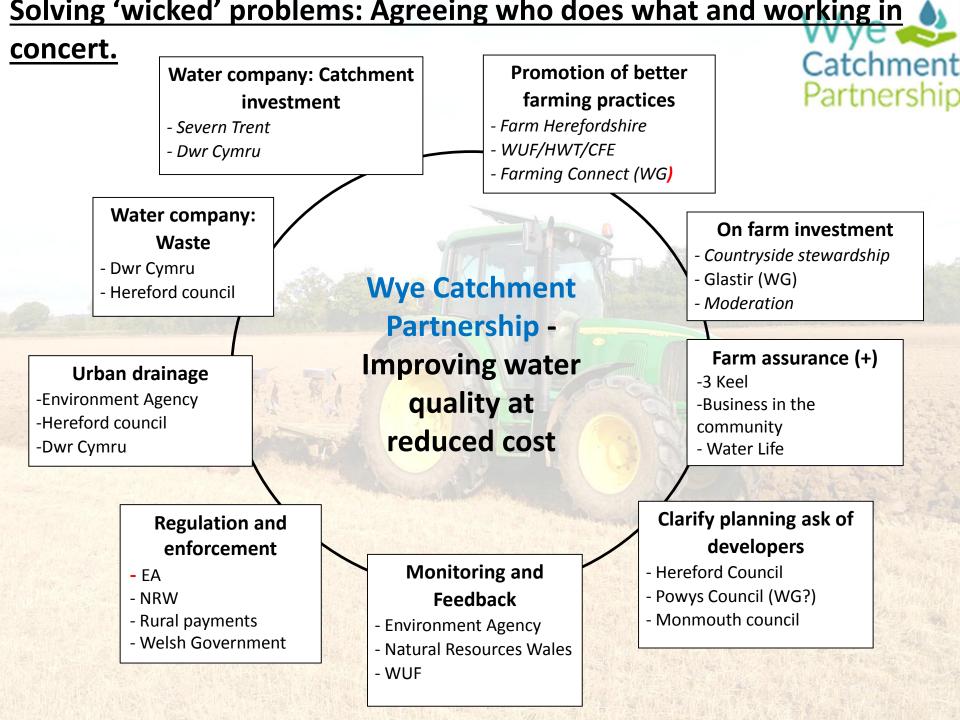


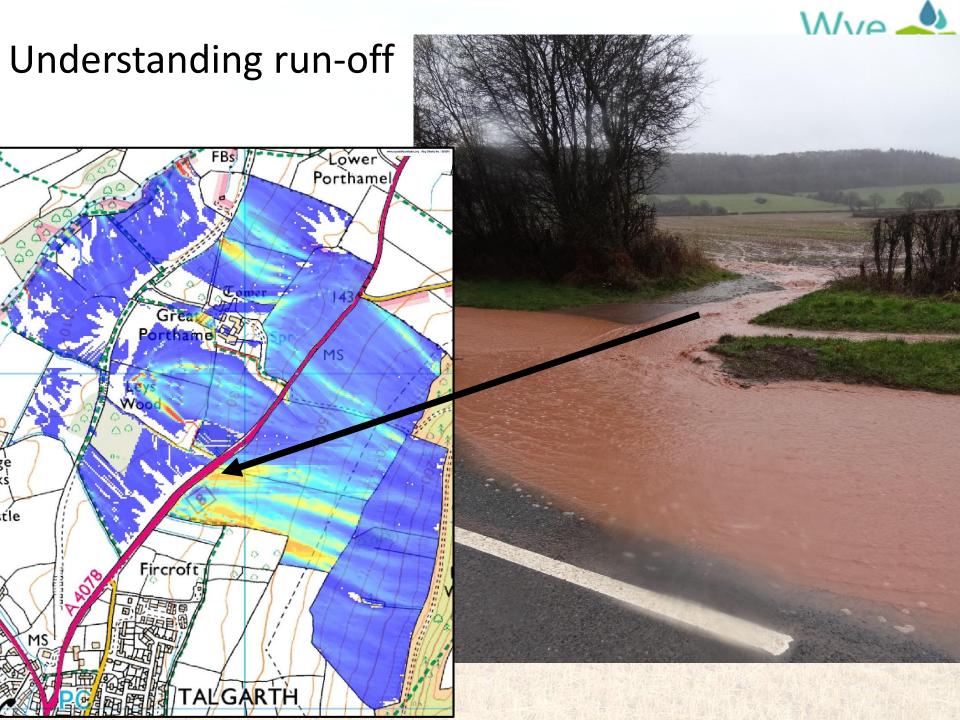




# 'Wicked' ('messy') Problems







Highest risk in field shown by SCIMAP	Low risk	Medium risk field	High risk field	Very high risk field
Potatoes Maize Free range pigs	4	8	12	16
Poly tunnels Winter cereals Fodder crops	3	6	9	12
Spring cereals Grass leys	2	4	6	8
Permanent Pasture	1	2	3	4





Rating	Action			
1-3	No action required			
4-5	Manage compaction			
6-7	+ install buffer strips on flow lines			
8-9	+ move gateways from bottom of field + ensure winter crop cover + prioritise for early planting			
12	+ install breaks in overland flow lines Recommend move crop to lower risk field			
16	Unsuitable ground for these uses. You will lose large amounts of top soil			

# Stage 1: Engaging Farmers

Wye Catchment Partnership

- Invitations to engage (20-40%)
- Talking to neighbours + cold calling (70-80%)
- Longer term presence in catchment 90-100%
- Good advice from 3<sup>rd</sup> sector is best
- Requires a certain type of advisor.
- Changes worked up with farmers that are in the interest of the farm and the river.
- Type and scope depends on:
- Economics (grant)
- Environmental engagement
- Working with peers
- Level of enforcement



# Understanding Why?

## **Factors Affecting Decisions (England)**

- Wye Catchment Partnership







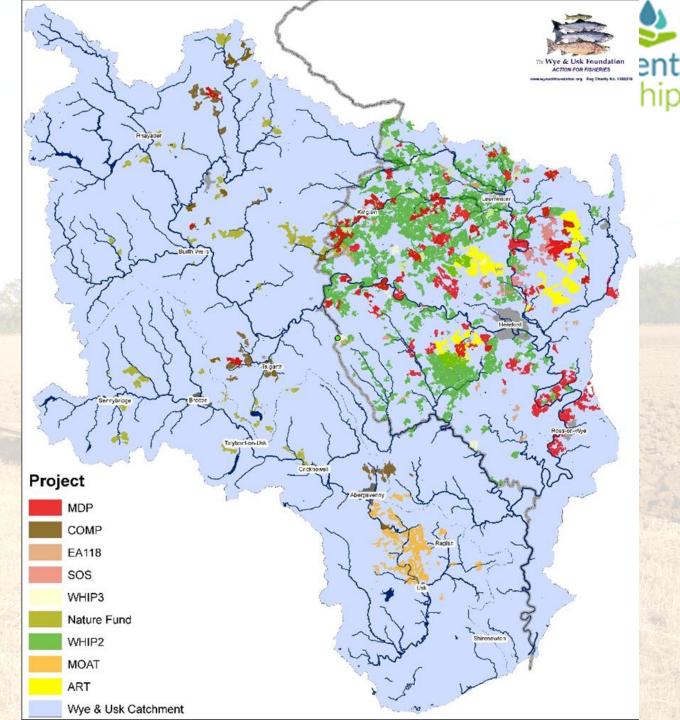
# Improving Agricultural Practices in upland Wales Ve Catchment Factors Affecting Decisions: (Anderson)



Farms engaged by WUF led projects

812 holdings

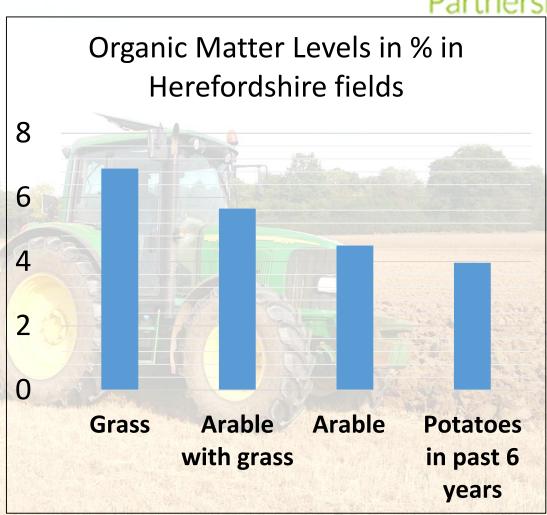
92,491ha



# Soil Organic Matter - the Key

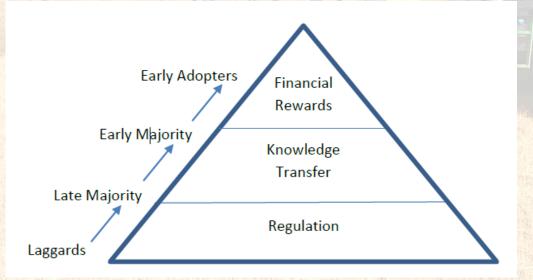


- Included in WUF's soil tests
- Organic matter determines;
- Productivity of soil
- Workability of soil
- Trafficability of soil
- Water retention
- Erosion
- Climate change (e.g. 4 for 1,000)



# Laggards and Vanguards

- Kate Adam's Nuffield scholarship looked round the world at how to reengage farmers with their soils.
- Combination of 3 actions works best
- Regulation
- Knowledge Transfer
- Financial rewards









## Solving the maize problem through partnership working

- Since mid 90's increase in Maize production
- Maize is high risk/high yield crop being grown outside natural limits
- Anaerobic Digestion now requires over 4,000 acres of maize in Wye alone
- Major problems with soil and Phosphate loss in wet autumns



# The solution(s)

- Developed by farmers and WUF staff
- Chisel ploughing: effective but cost to farmer so limited uptake.

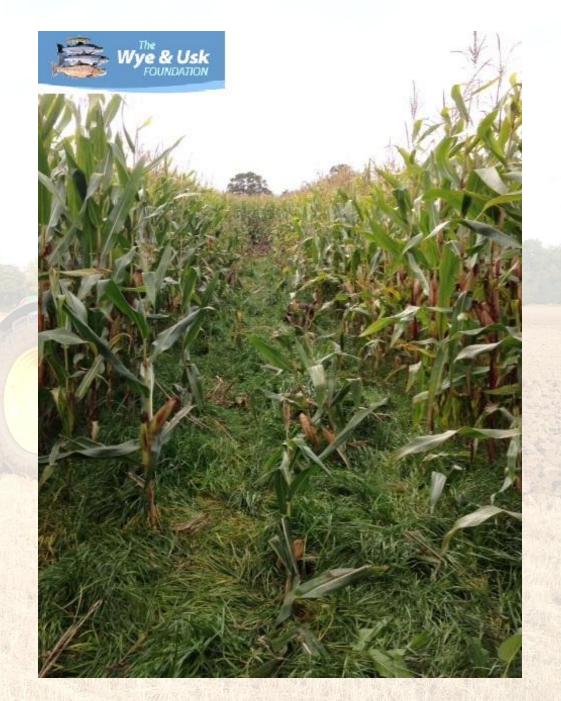






# The solution(s)

 Broadcast under-sowing: mixed results



# Lessons from the continent

- Direct drilling works
- Partnership between Dwr Cymru, WUF and Field solutions to deliver the solution.
- New drill and coulter brought over from Denmark
- 6 major growers took up offer in 2016 (132ha)
- 3 well attended events to see establishment and post harvest
- Increasing regulation from EA
- Drill fully booked in 2017
- More drills are now being sourced





# Increasing regulation of agriculture

- Herefordshire national exemplar:
- The Wye catchment partnership and 2015 Judicial Review has created the environment
- EA took known risk, and 4 staff got out on wet days
- 63 breaches of GAEC 5 recorded 2015/16
- Soils workshops
- Farmers responded!
- but RPA dysfunctional
- Now using satellite married to risk maps with threat of works orders
- 17 threats issued 2017
- 12 of the farmers contacted WUF





# 2 Herefordshire maize fields March 2017



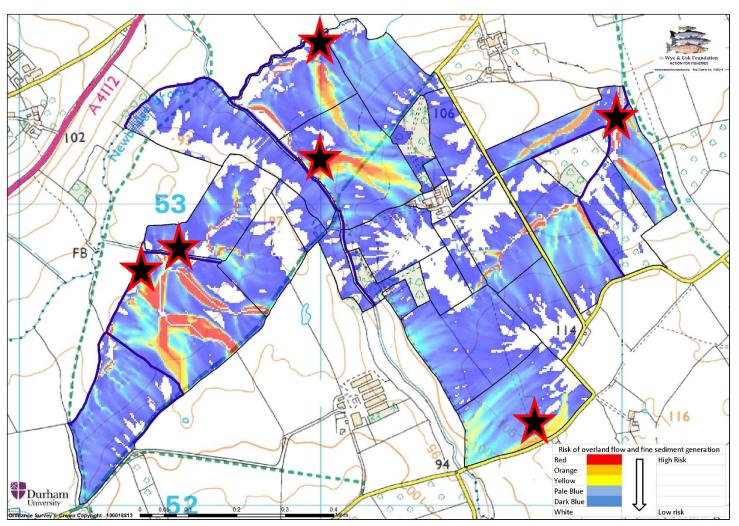


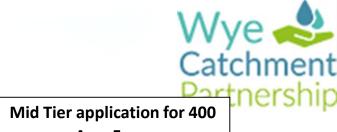
Supported and promoted by WUF/DCWW

Warning issued by EA

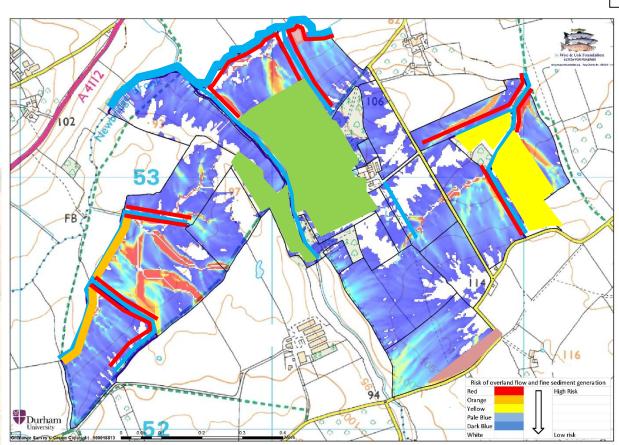
Improved use of farm subsidies and grants in England–Right action, right place, right scale



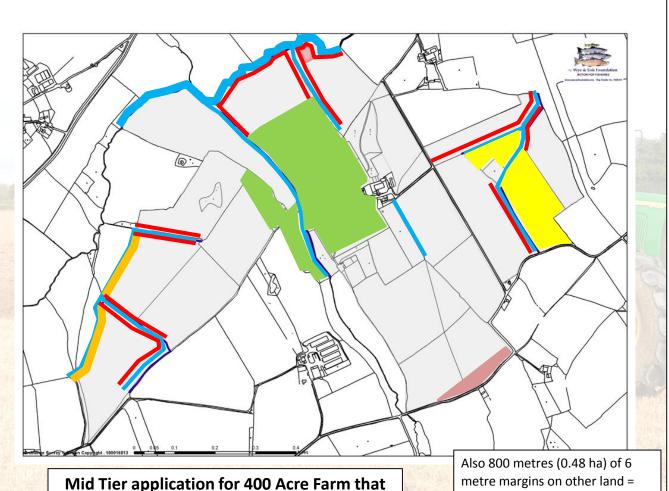




**Acre Farm** 







delivers water protection and biodiversity

£169

Red:

6 metre margins SW1 (4,700 m or 2.8 ha at £353 / ha = £988)

### Orange

12 - 24 metre margins SW4 (1.1 ha at £512 / ha = £563)

#### Green

Very low input grassland GS2. (19.8 ha at £95 / ha = £1,881)

#### Yellow

Orchards to restore GS2. (5.6 ha at  $\pm$ 95 / ha =  $\pm$ 532)

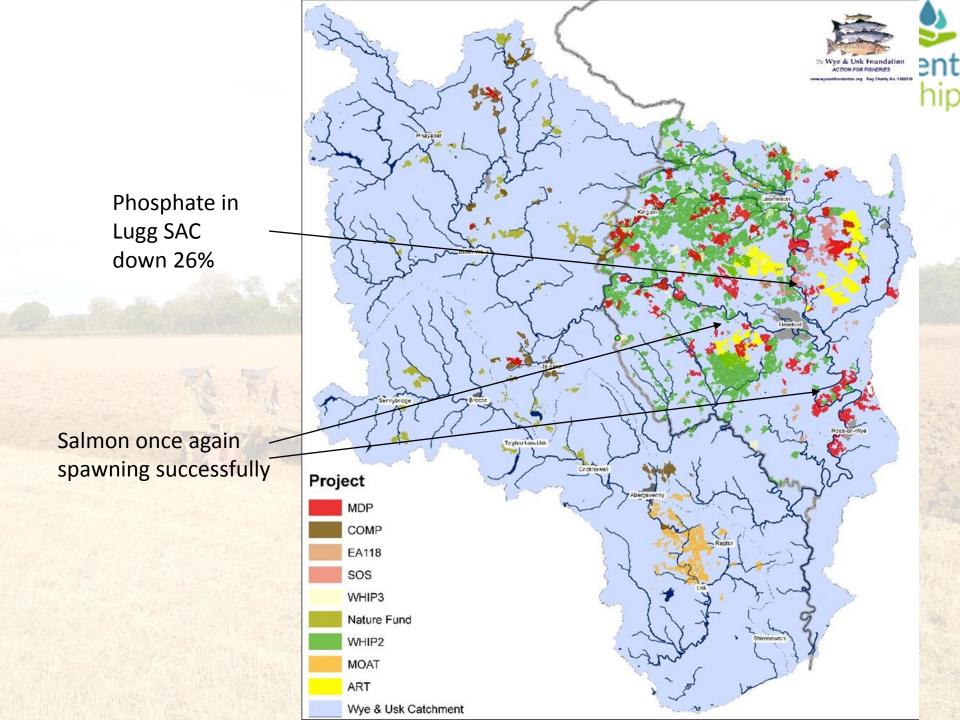
#### Pink

Nectar mix (2.0 ha at £511 / ha = £1022)

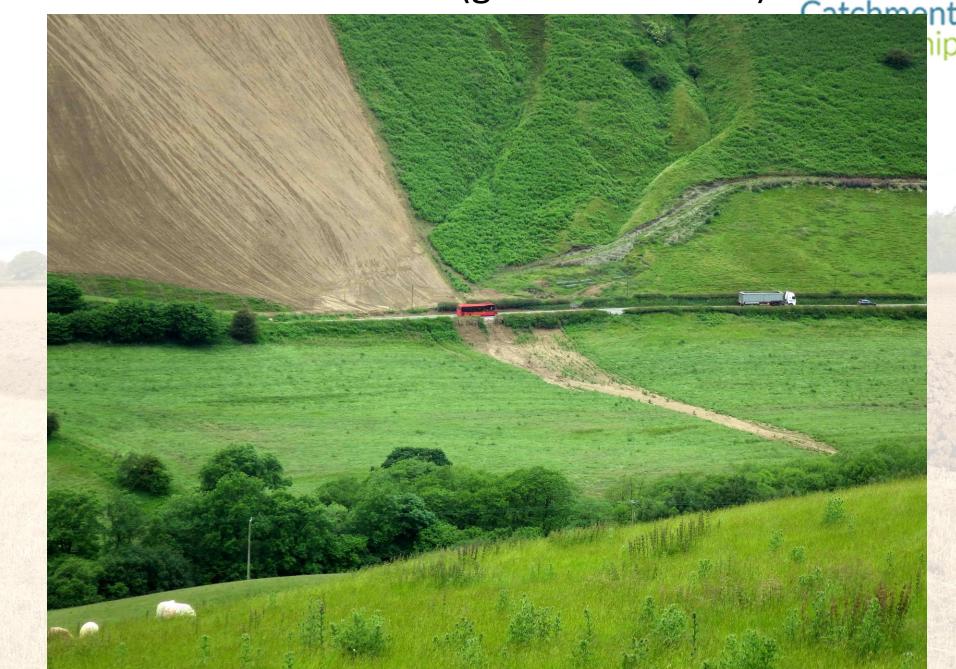
**Total annual payment £4,475**Capital items

Orchard tree planting
Tree planting by big pond
Restore small pond
Fence Brook in pasture and
put in water trough

- Consider arable reversion option in Brick Hills SW7 (£311 / ha)
- Note the conditions for very low input grassland option – may be severe.
- Check the list for other options of interest.



Wales: No case to answer (grants available!)





# Thank you for listening – Anything to add?





www.wyeuskfoundation.org