

# Catchment Sensitive Farming

Humber 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 Catchment Sensitive Farming

This document outlines the proposals for Phase 4 of Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF) work in the Humber 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 and 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 rivers and lakes failing for diffuse water pollution from agriculture.
- 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 findings 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 (DWPA) is a significant water quality issue and where CS and CSF can be most effective to help achieve Water Framework Directive outcomes. A range of evidence has been layered to create a thorough understanding of each WPA 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.

Further detail on the condition of water bodies, the pressures affecting them and the actions that are being planned to address these pressures can be found in the [Humber River Basin Management Plan](#), and the [Environment Agency's Catchment Planning Data Explorer](#)

## 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 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 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 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.

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

The Humber RBD covers approximately 20% of England and ranges in farm type from the upland livestock of the Yorkshire Dales, North York Moors and Peak District to the intensive livestock, arable and horticulture of Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire.

The RBD comprises 15 WFD management catchments all of which contain High Water Priority Areas. There is a high degree of overlap between the High Water Priority Areas and the catchments covered during Phases 1-3 of CSF. There are, however, significant new areas for CSF in the Yorkshire Dales, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire and in a series of more fragmented areas in South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Warwickshire. For ease of delivery the Witham WFD management catchment, which lies in the Anglian RBD, and the legacy work in the River Dane which lies within the Weaver/Gowry management catchment in the North West RBD will be handled by the Humber. Similarly the Trent Valley Staffordshire WFD management catchment, which lies within the Humber RBD, will be handled by the Severn. Within these management catchments the main protected areas to be targeted are Good Ecological Status, Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Surface and Groundwater) and Natura 2000/SSSI. One bathing water was originally identified for targeting but that has since been de-designated. The main pollution pressures are phosphate and sediment with nitrate being the main pressure in Groundwater Safeguard Zones and some N2K/SSSIs and pesticides/metaldehyde being significant in Surfacewater Safeguard Zones.

CSF will be delivered primarily by CSFOs across all of the management catchments being handled by the Humber. This will, however, be supplemented by a range of partners and projects whose involvement will depend on the overlap between their objectives and CSF's and the resource they have available. These will range from formal partnership agreements involving joint funding, through informal agreements over working arrangements where CSF and partners are working in the same area to simple 'information sharing' agreements. Further detail is given in the following sections.

Work with NE area teams will be mainly through input to Higher Tier CS agreements where there is potential to achieve water quality objectives and input to Diffuse Water Pollution Plans for SSSIs that are within High Water Priority Areas. Lists of Priority Farms will be shared with area teams so that they are aware of the potential to achieve water quality objectives whilst dealing with other areas of their team's work.

Priority farmer lists will also be shared with the Environment Agency to allow better co-ordination between Environment Officers and CSFOs who may want to visit the same farms. It will also make EA staff aware of where there is the potential to refer farms to CSF for further help.

Catchment steering groups will continue to form an important part of the governance of CSF. Where High Water Priority Areas coincide with catchments where CSF is already active the steering groups may continue in more or less their original form. In new areas new groups will need to be formed and in some cases these may need to cover several areas where there are a number of small High Water Priority Areas in close proximity to each other.

### **Humber River Basin District Partnerships**

In the Humber RBD, CSF will work with the following partners on partnership projects

in the catchments described below.

- River Nidd CSF catchment partnership with Harrogate Borough Council and Yorkshire Water as partners to deliver CSF in the River Nidd from its source to the confluence with the River Ouse. This forms part of the High Water Priority Area of the Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse WFD management catchment. This partnership's work will target phosphate and sediment to achieve Good Ecological Status and metaldehyde in connection with a Surface water Safeguard Zone.
- Yorkshire Dales CSF catchment partnership with Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority as partners to deliver CSF in Swaledale, Wensleydale, upper Wharfedale and upper Airedale. This forms part of the High Water Priority Areas of the Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse WFD management catchment, part of the Wharfe & Lower Ouse WFD management catchment and part of the Aire & Calder WFD management catchment. This partnership's work will concentrate mainly on phosphate and sediment for Good Ecological Status but will additionally concentrate on nitrate affecting a SSSI.
- Yorkshire Water in four surface water catchments in the Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse, Derwent Yorkshire and Hull & East Riding WFD management catchments together with nineteen groundwater sources that lie within the Hull & East Riding, Wharfe & Lower Ouse, Don & Rother and Idle & Torne WFD management catchments. This funding will cover CSFO staff time to target pesticide and nitrate problems affecting Drinking Water Safeguard Zones.

In Humber RBD, the key partners and partnership projects that CSF will work with are:

- Severn Trent Water where their Catchment Officers' interests overlap with ours in the Derwent Derbyshire, Idle & Torne and Tame, Anker, Mease WFD management catchments.
- Anglian Water where their Catchment Officer's interests overlap with ours in the Louth, Grimsby & Ancholme and Witham WFD management catchments.
- Catchment Based Approach (CaBA) groups. The amount and level of working with these groups is likely to be variable depending on how well developed the groups' delivery plans are and what their main interests are. Where a group has a well developed delivery plan that coincides with CSF's objectives there is likely to be a high level of joint working but, where plans are less well developed or objectives don't coincide with CSF's, joint working is unlikely to extend beyond attendance at partner meetings.
- Where other groups are active in High Water Priority Areas and CSFO resource is limited we will look at ways of working with these groups to allow them to refer farms to us for visits through the FAF contract where it is felt that this will be

effective in terms of reducing DWPA.

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

In response to the new targeting, CSF can no longer provide advice and support in the River Dane and the majority of the River Eye 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.

In the River Dane United Utilities will assume responsibility for providing farm advice relating to the Drinking Water Protected Area.

In the River Eye CSF are working to identify partners to ensure the benefits are maintained and enhanced.

### **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 River Basin Coordinators (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 DWPA 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.

Communications will concentrate primarily on maintaining contact with the priority farms who have already engaged with CSF to ensure that the benefits already achieved can be maintained and built on. This is expected to be mainly through one to one contact. We will also seek to engage with those who haven't engaged with CSF before. The approach here will vary according to whether the farms are within catchments where CSF has been active before, where contact is likely to be through one to ones, and those where CSF is new where there will have to be more work on raising awareness of CSF through group events.

## 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
Aire & Calder	Upper Aire	New in 2015	182	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Great Heck & Pollington boreholes	New in 2015	11	GW SGZ	Nitrate
Derwent Derbyshire	Peak District	On-going	212	N2K	Phosphate
	River Amber & Alfreton Brook	New in 2015	241	GES SW SGZ	Phosphate, Sediment Metaldehyde
Derwent Humber	River Derwent	On-going	1468	N2K GES SW SGZs	Sediment, Phosphate, Nitrate Sediment, Phosphate, Nitrate Pesticides, Metaldehyde
Don & Rother	River Went (incl Great Heck & Pollington boreholes)	New in 2015	176	GES GW SGZ	Phosphate, Sediment Nitrate
	Cawthorne Dyke	New in 2015	26	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Ea Beck	New in 2015	7	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	The Moss	New in 2015	30	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
Dove	River Dove	On-going	413	N2K	Phosphate
	Tittesworth Reservoir	On-going	46	SW SGZ GES	Pesticides, Metaldehyde, Algae, Eutrophication, Phosphate
Esk & Coast	Hayburn Beck	New in 2015	20	GES	Nitrate, Sediment
	Staithe	On-going	33	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Glaisdale	New in 2015	8	GES	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	Rigg Mill & Long Mill Becks	New in 2015	18	GES	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
Hull & East Riding	North Wolds	On-going	263	GW SGZs SW SGZ SSSI GES	Nitrate Nitrate, Pesticides, Metaldehyde Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment Phosphate, Sediment
	West Wolds	New in 2015	180	GW SGZs	Nitrate
	Hornsea Mere	On-going	21	N2K	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	Winestead Drain	New in 2015	50	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Welbeck catchment	New in 2015	42	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
Idle & Torne	Northsoak Drain	New in 2015	30	GES	Sediment
	Rainworth Water (incl Rufford Borehole)	New in 2015	26	GES SSSI GW SGZ	Phosphate Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment Nitrate
	Armthorpe, Highfield & Littleworth boreholes	New in 2015	6	GW SGZs	Nitrate
	Boughton borehole	New in 2015	2	GW SGZ	Nitrate

WFD Water Management Catchment	Water Priority Area (WPA)	Status (new in 2015, on-going, legacy)	Number of farms in WPA	Protected Area	DWPA Pressures
<b>Louth, Grimsby &amp; Ancholme</b>	River Ancholme	New in 2015	257	SW SGZ GES	Pesticides, Metaldehyde Phosphate
	Barton & Barrow boreholes	On-going	36	GW SGZs	Nitrate
	Littlecoates borehole/ Laceby Beck	On-going	23	GW SGZ GES	Nitrate Phosphate, Sediment
<b>Lower Trent &amp; Erewash</b>	Catchwater Drain	New in 2015	14	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	River Eau	New in 2015	66	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Egginton, Trussley & Radbourne Brooks	New in 2015	62	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
<b>Soar</b>	Kingstone & Walton Brooks	New in 2015	101	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Long Whatton Brook	New in 2015	38	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
	Whissendine Brook	On-going	14	GES	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	River Eye (excl. Whissendine Brook)	Legacy	211	SSSI	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
<b>Swale, Ure, Nidd &amp; Upper Ouse</b>	Yorkshire Dales	New in 2015	425	GES SSSI	Phosphate, Sediment Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	River Nidd	On-going	505	GES SW SGZ	Phosphate, Sediment Metaldehyde
	Vales	On-going	1610	GES SW SGZ	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment Metaldehyde
	Fringe	New in 2015	405	GES	Phosphate, Sediment
<b>Tame, Anker, Mease</b>	River Mease	On-going	145	GES N2K	Phosphate, Nitrate Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	River Bourne	New in 2015	15	GES SW SGZ	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment Nitrate, Pesticides, Metaldehyde
<b>Weaver/Goway</b>	River Dane	Legacy	204	SW SGZ	Pesticides
<b>Wharfe &amp; Lower Ouse</b>	Upper Wharfe	New in 2015	11	GES	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	Selby Dam	New in 2015	83	GES	Nitrate, Phosphate, Sediment
	Riccal Dam	New in 2015	15	GES	Sediment
	Carlton Mill Lane borehole	New in 2015	3	GW SGZ	Nitrate
<b>Witham</b>	Great Eau and Long Eau	On-going	91	GES SW SGZ	Sediment Pesticides, Metaldehyde

### 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
Yorkshire & Northern Lincolnshire	Aire & Calder	116	0
	Derwent Humber	887	70
	Don & Rother (part)	113	0
	Esk & Coast	79	9
	Hull & East Riding	302	10
	Idle & Torne (part)	36	0
	Louth, Grimsby & Ancholme (part)	59	8
	Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse	1767	190
	Wharfe & Lower Ouse	67	0
East Midlands	Derwent Derbyshire	271	10
	Don & Rother (part)	30	6
	Dove	275	10
	Idle & Torne (part)	68	15
	Louth, Grimsby & Ancholme (part)	255	10
	Lower Trent & Erewash	142	0
	Soar	153	10
	Tame, Anker, Mease (part)	144	0
	Witham	91	11
South Mercia	Tame, Anker, Mease (part)	15	0

### 2.2 Resources

Water Management Catchment	Delivery Approach (CSFO, Partnership)	Resource (CSFO (FTE), details of the partnership)
Aire & Calder	CSFO	0
Derwent Derbyshire	CSFO	0.1
Derwent Humber	CSFO	0.9
Don & Rother	CSFO	0.1
Dove	CSFO	0.1
Esk & Coast	CSFO	0.1
Hull & East Riding	CSFO	0
Idle & Torne	CSFO	0.3
Louth, Grimsby & Ancholme	CSFO	0.3
Lwr Trent & Erewash	CSFO	0
Soar	CSFO	0.4
Swale, Ure, Nidd & Upper Ouse	CSFO Partnership Partnership	1.0 – to cover area outside of Yorkshire Dales NP and the Nidd 0.8 – partnership with Yorkshire Dales NP covering area within National Park 0.8 – partnership with Harrogate Borough Council and Yorkshire Water to cover Nidd catchment
Tame, Anker, Mease	CSFO	0
Wharfe & Lwr Ouse	CSFO	0
Witham	CSFO	0.3

## 2.3 Communication actions for Humber River Basin District

About your catchment	Your main audiences	Stakeholder engagement	Successful communication activities	How did you measure success?	Key milestones 2016-2017
Covers 20% of the country. Large range of farm types from upland livestock to arable and intensive livestock. Large areas that are new to CSF. Large number of dispersed, smaller catchments.	Priority farmers in on-going catchments. Priority farmers in new catchments. Non-priority farmers. Farmers in legacy catchments. Environment Agency Natural England Water companies CaBA groups Catchment Partnership partners	1:1 engagement with priority farms in existing catchments. Targeted group events in new catchments followed by 1:1. General group events for non-priority farms without signposting to further CSF activity. Regular meetings with other organisations and groups to update on CSF planning and activity and to coordinate activity.	Catchment newsletters Targeted workshops Group events with specialist speakers Group events covering a number of topics Joint attendance at shows with partner organisations Attendance at CaBA stakeholder meetings	Requests for further advice/training Implementation of advice Show enquiries Successful implementation of joint working	Attendance at Ashby, Ryedale, Driffield and North Yorkshire Shows – summer 2016 Initial contacts with priority farmers in new High Water Priority Areas.

## 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 Paul Arnold on 07775 706850 or e-mail [CSFphase4planning@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:CSFphase4planning@naturalengland.org.uk)

## Glossary

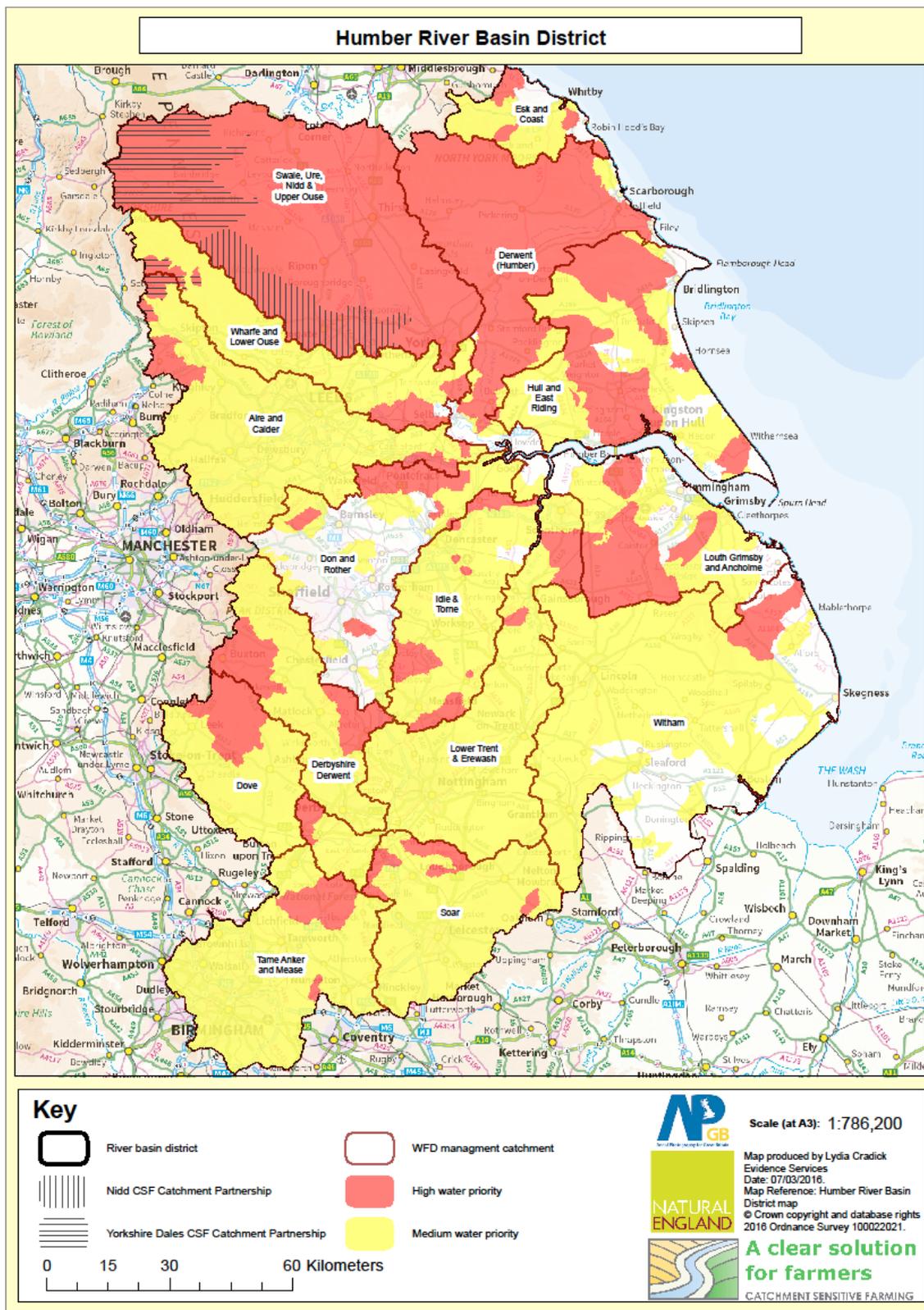
AHDB	Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CaBA	Catchment Based Approach
CFE	Campaign for the Farmed Environment
CGS	Capital Grant Scheme
CLA	Country Land and Business Association
CS	Countryside Stewardship
CSFO	Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer
CSFRD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

# Annexes

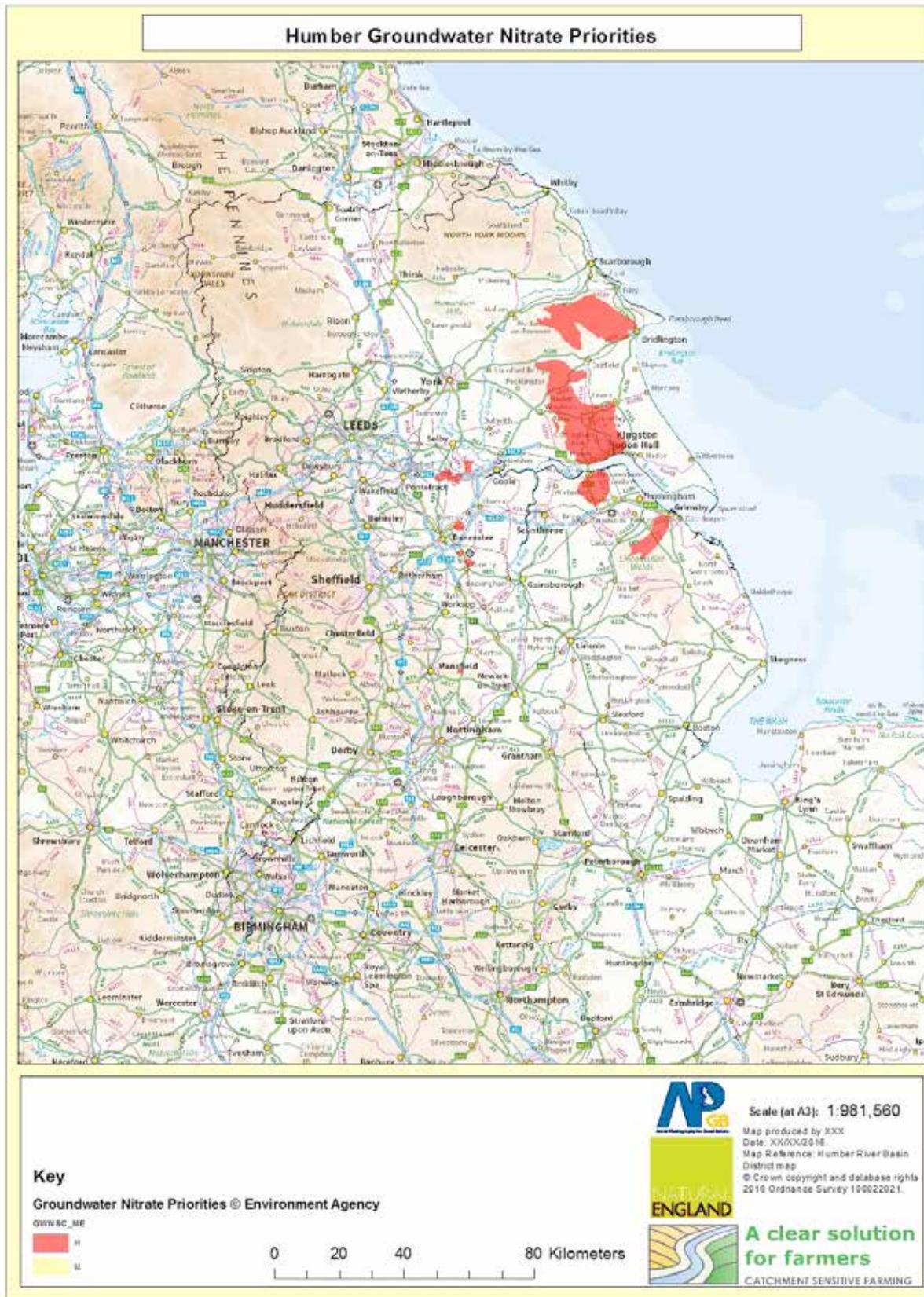
## River Basin District Maps

### Annex 1 - High water quality target areas for CSF advice and Countryside Stewardship (taken from Countryside Stewardship targeting evidence 2013)

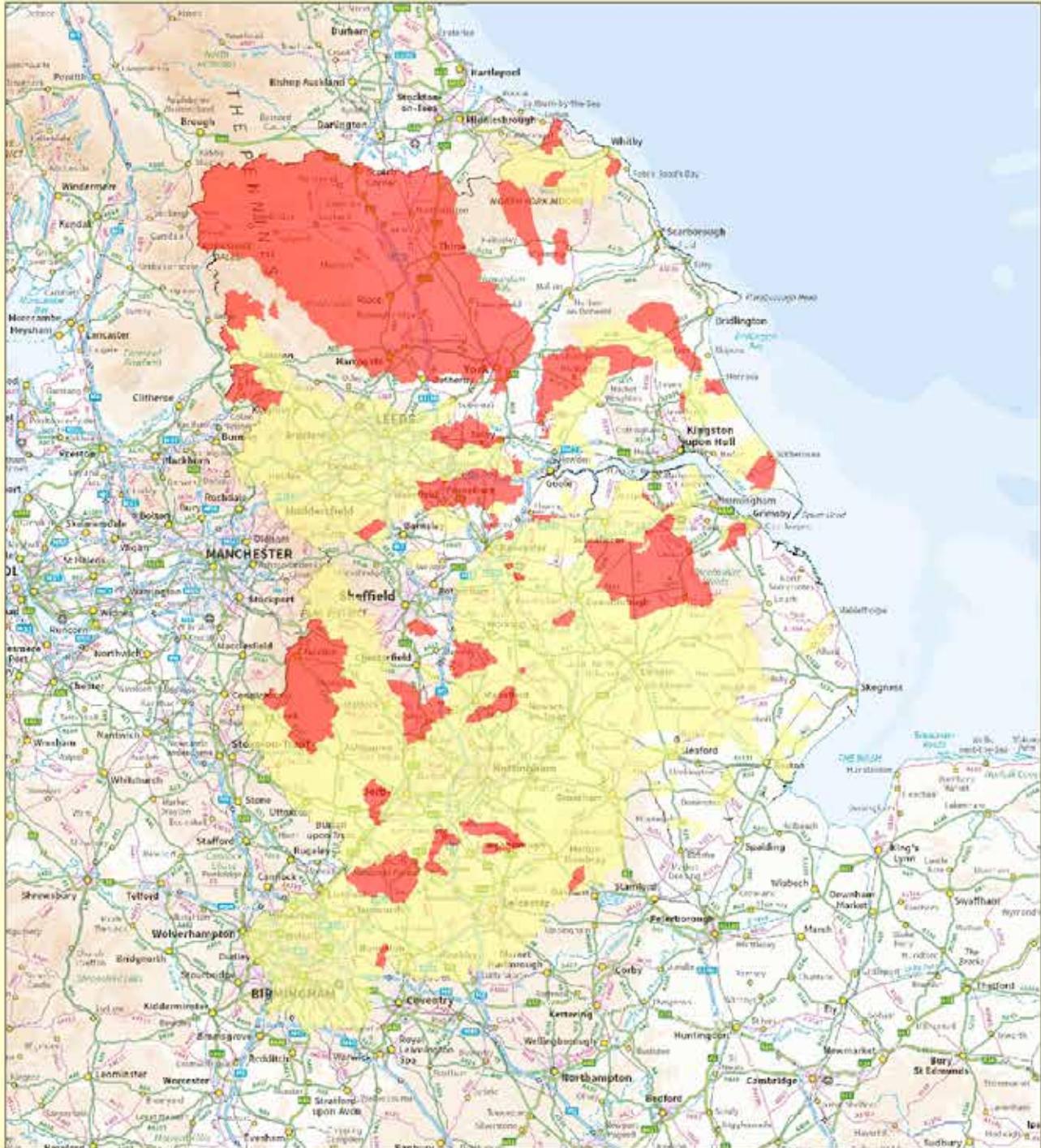


## Annex 2

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



## Humber Phosphate Priorities



### Key

Phosphate Priorities © Environment Agency

Phosphate Priority



0 20 40 80 Kilometers



Scale (at A3): 1:981,560

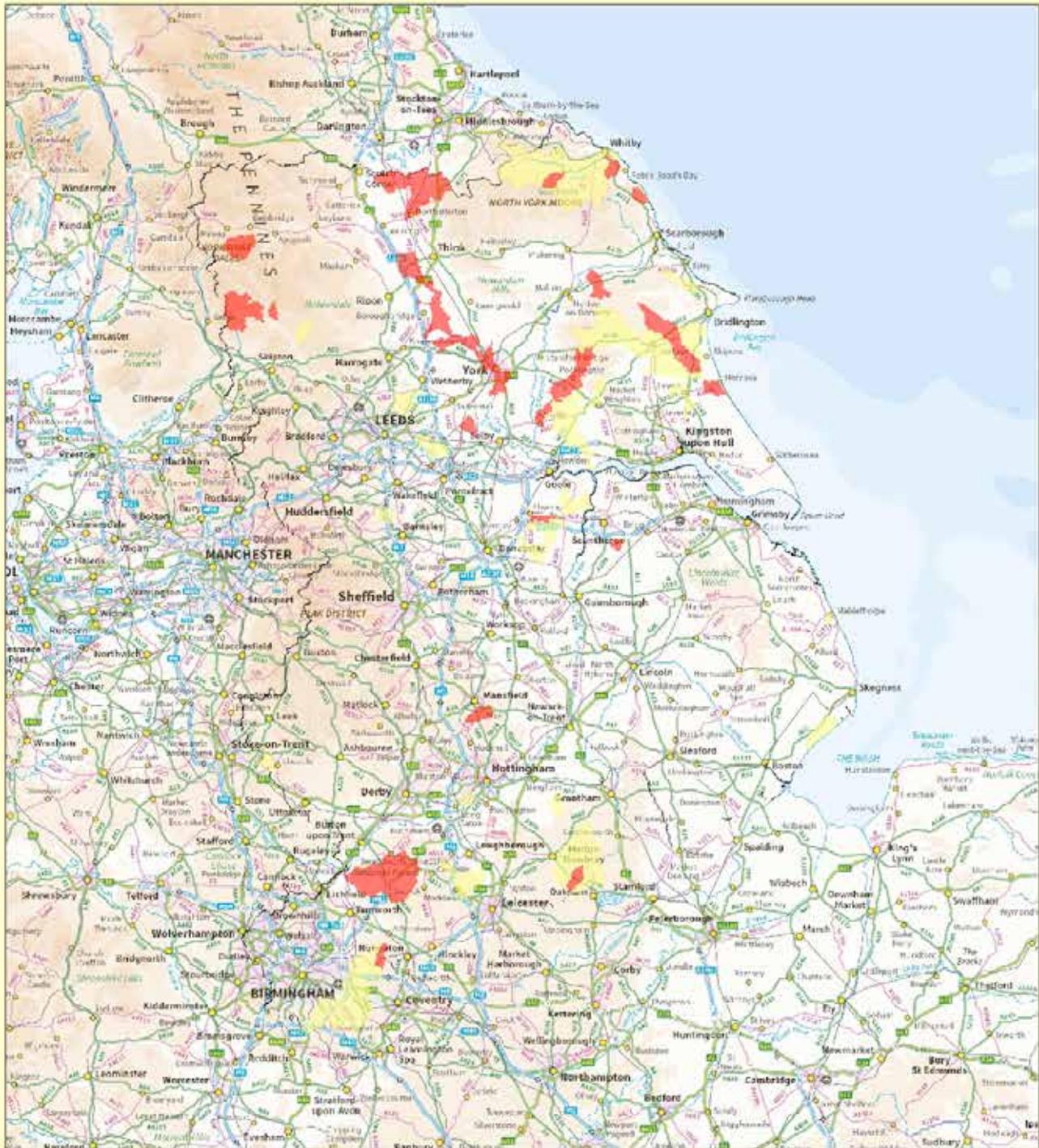
Map produced by XXX  
Date: XX/XX/2016  
Map Reference: Humber River Basin District map  
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## Humber River Nitrate Priorities



### Key

River Nitrate Priorities © Environment Agency

WMSC\_1E



Scale (at A3): 1:981,560

Map produced by XXX

Date: XXX/XX/2016

Map Reference: Humber River Basin

District map

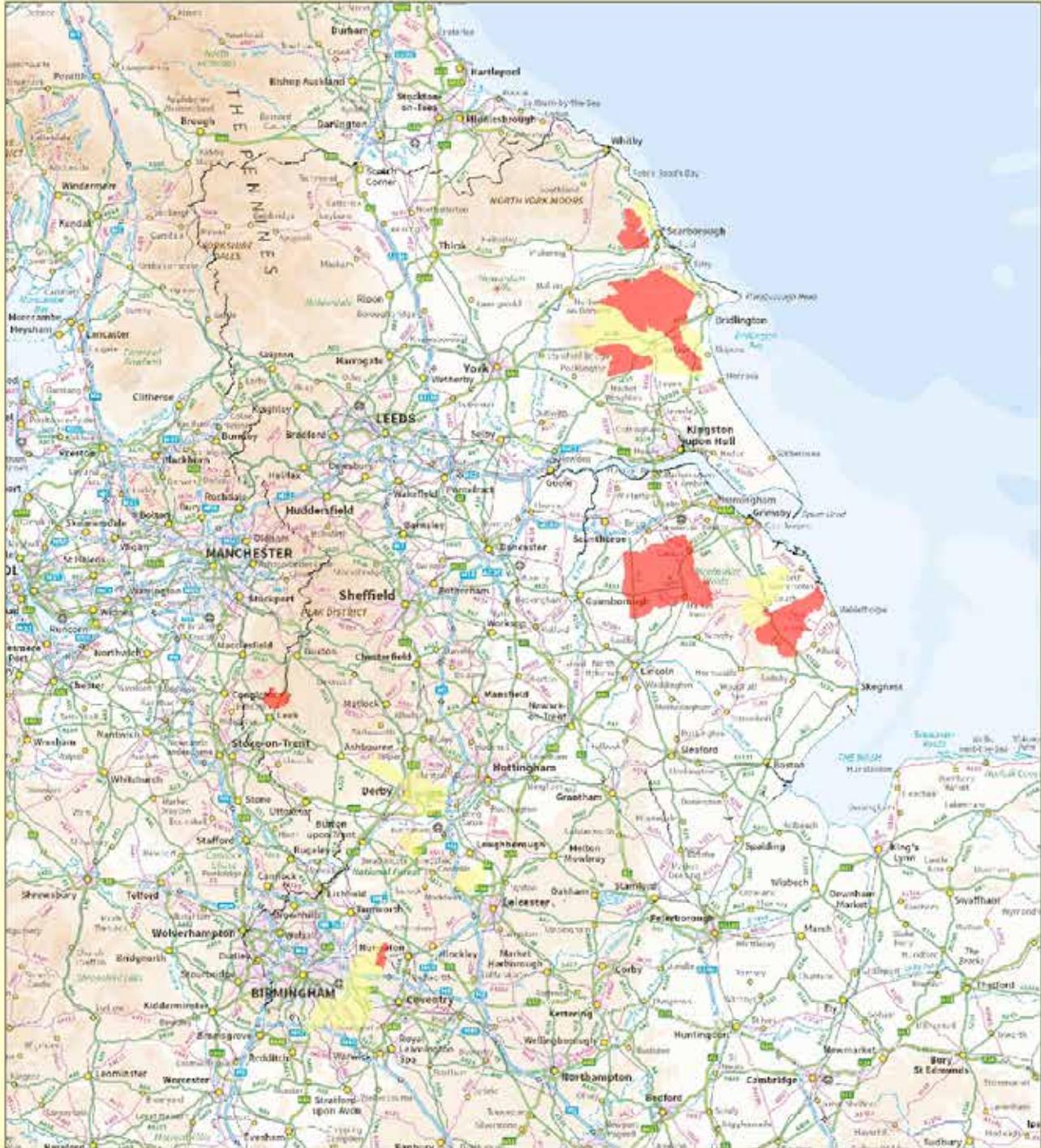
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# Humber River Pesticide Priorities



## Key

River Pesticide Priorities © Environment Agency

RVP SC\_NE



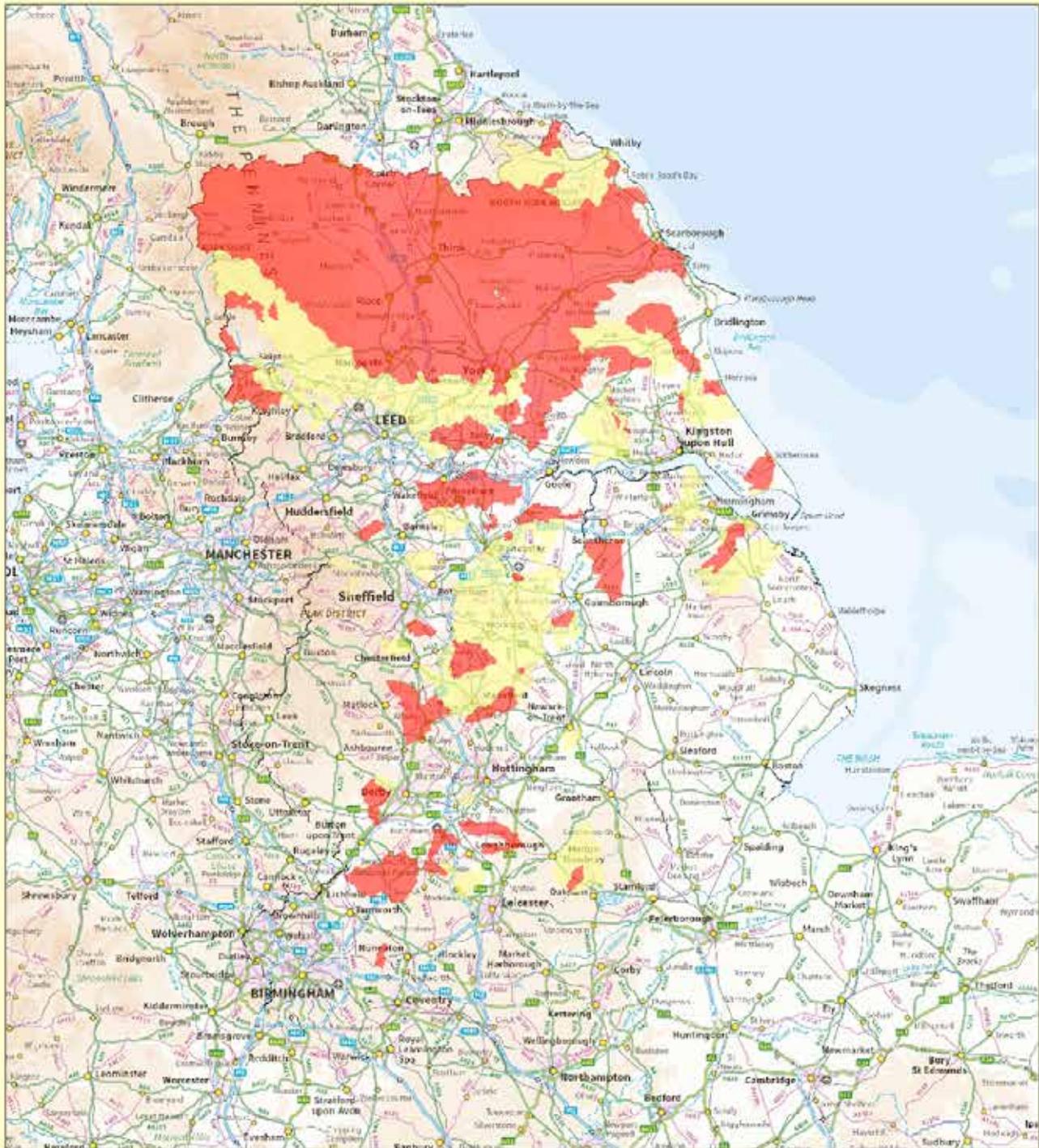
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## Humber Sediment Priorities



### Key

Sediment Priority © Environment Agency

SO SC\_NE

H

M

0 20 40 80 Kilometers



Scale (at A3): 1:981,560

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Date: XXX/XX/2016

Map Reference: Humber River Basin

District map

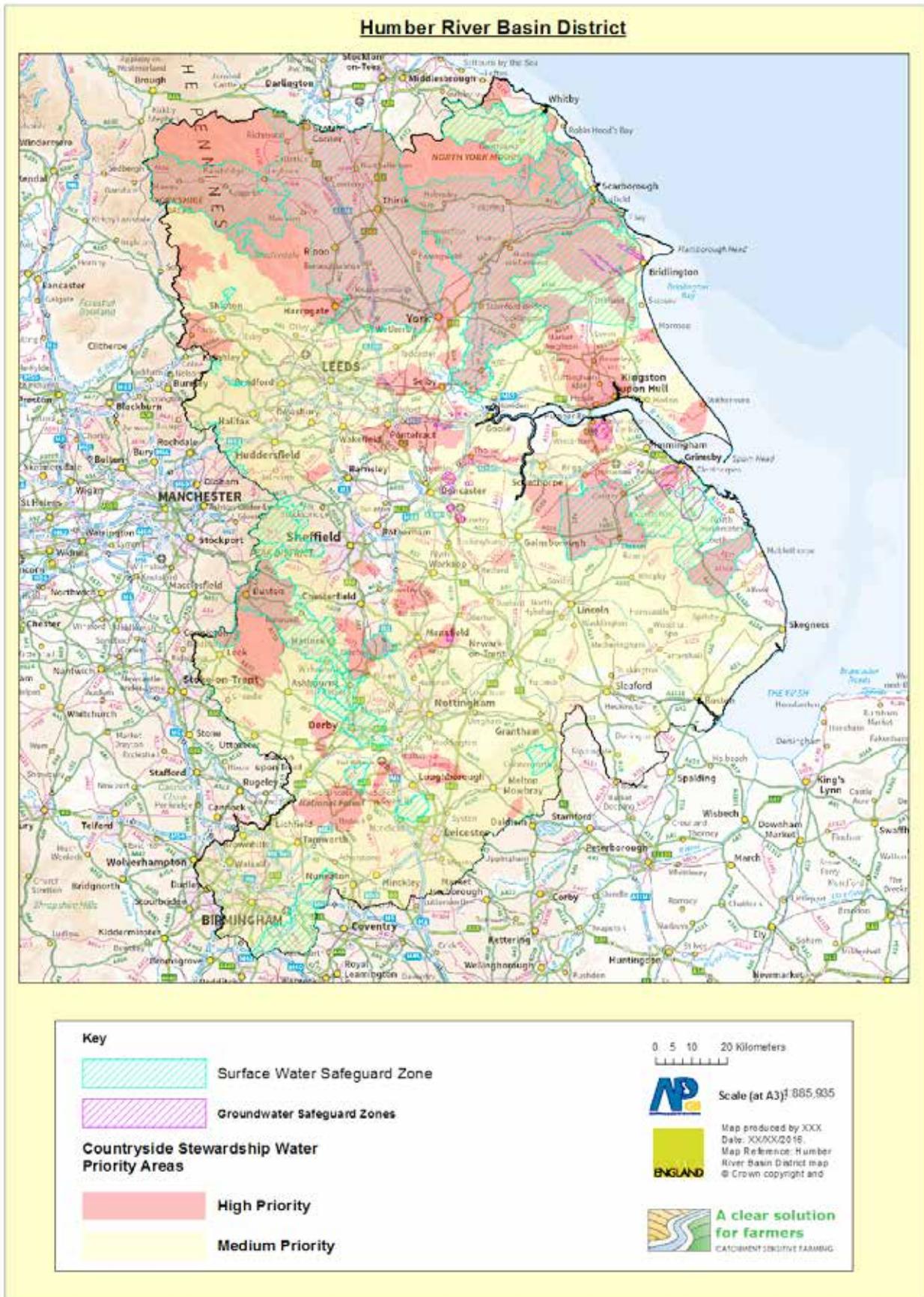
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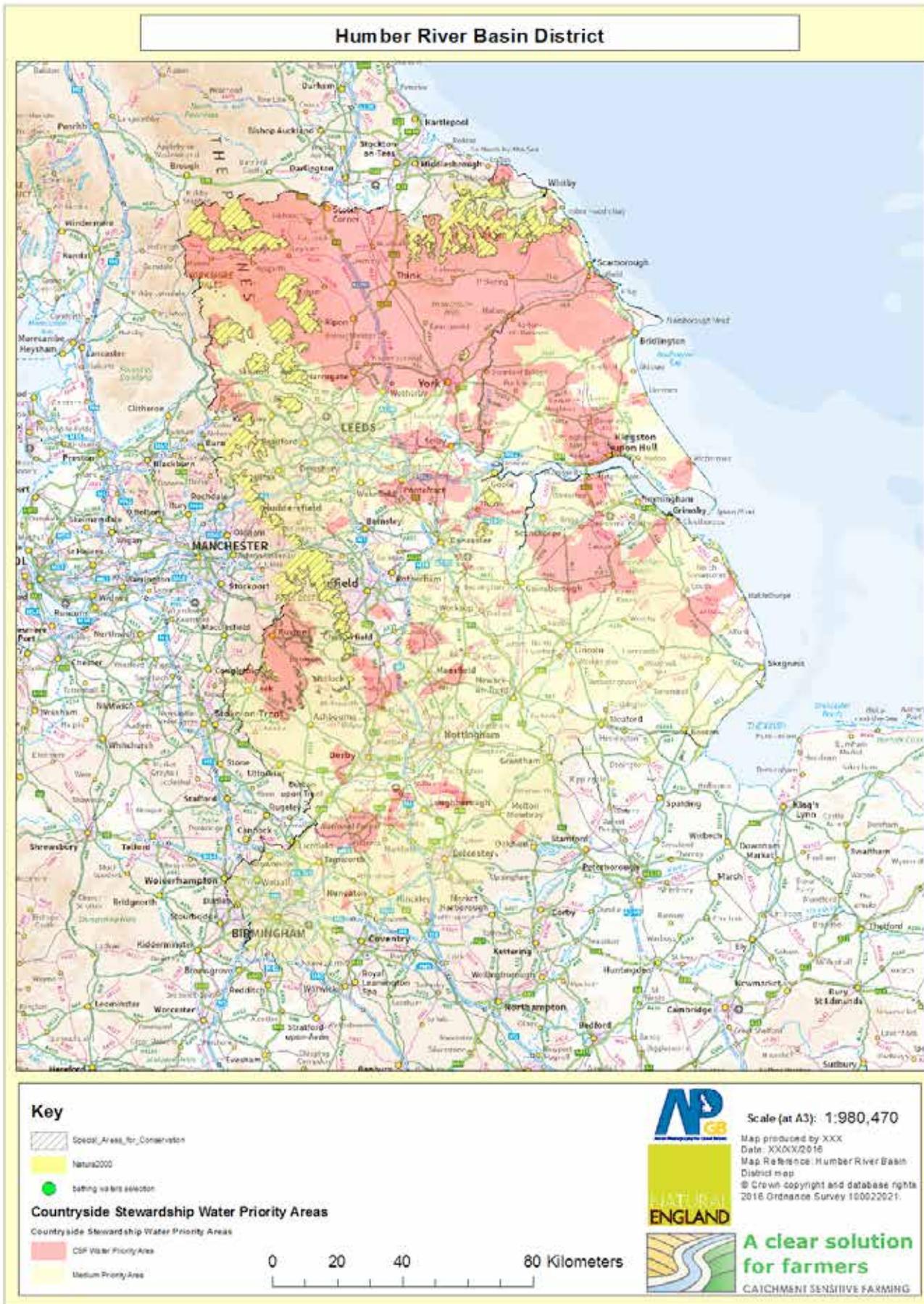
### Annex 3

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

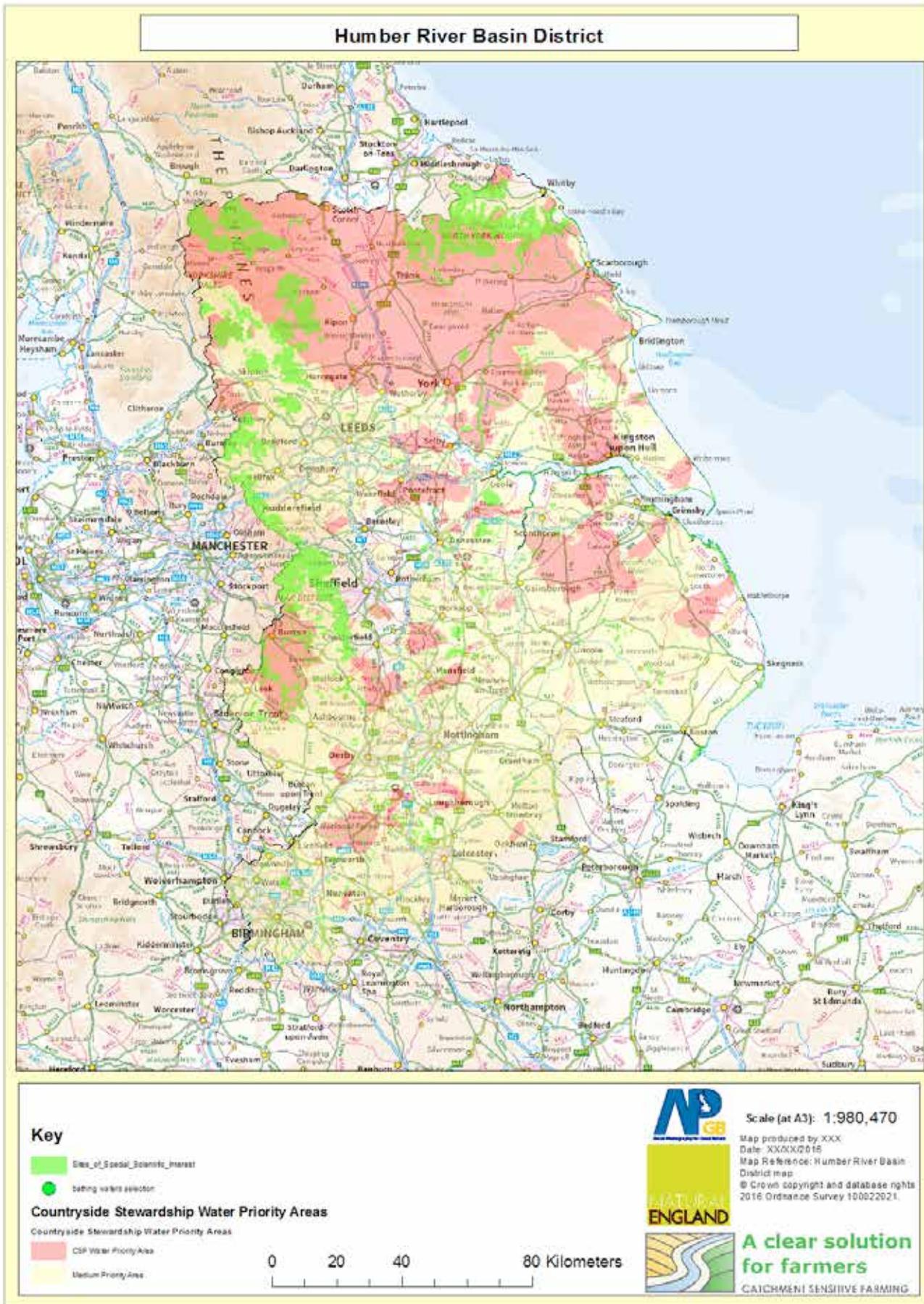
### Humber - Water Framework Directive drinking water protected areas



# Humber Natura 2000 Special Area of Conservation



# Humber Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)







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



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