

Farming
Advice Service

Welcome to the Farming Advice Service newsletter

If you do not already receive the Farming Advice Service (FAS) newsletter straight to your inbox, but would like to, please email bookings@farmingadvice.org.uk with 'Register for newsletter' in the subject line. Your details will not be shared with any third parties.

Contact us

FAS technical advice line: 03000 200 301

advice@farmingadvice.org.uk

www.gov.uk/government/groups/farming-advice-service

Please contact us with any feedback or suggestions on topics you would like to see in future editions

We would be grateful if you could spare a few moments to complete this **short survey** about the new layout of the FAS newsletter

November 2020 – Issue 57

Key dates

How can FAS help you?

Government sets out its plan for agricultural transition in England

Avian influenza (bird flu) update

Water abstraction reminders

Remember to submit your annual sheep and goat inventory

Farming Community Network

Nitrate Vulnerable Zone reminders – storage requirements for manure heaps and slurry

The Agriculture Bill 2020 becomes law

Basic Payment Scheme 2020 entitlement values and greening rates

Government consults on fertiliser use to reduce air pollution

Farming Advice Service webinar programme

Using greening features on your farm in 2021

Sign up to FAS services

Key dates

Below are details of the key dates that you should be aware of.

- 30 November** If you have a two-part tariff agreement for your water abstraction licence, expect to receive your second part charge after 30 November. If you have a two-part tariff agreement and do not submit a return, you will be billed on the basis of having abstracted the full quantity your licence authorises you to abstract for irrigation. ([GAEC* 2](#))
- 1 December** You need to record the number of sheep and goats on your land on 1 December and submit your annual inventory by 31 December. ([SMR** 8](#))
- 1 December** Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) 2020 payment window opens. ([BPS 2020](#))
- 15 January** Ecological Focus Area (EFA) cover crops must be retained until this date. ([BPS 2020](#))

In case you missed them...

- 15 October** For any land located in an Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ), this was the start of the closed period for applying organic manure with a high, readily available nitrogen content (for example, slurry, poultry manures or liquid digested sewage sludge) to grassland on soils that are not shallow or sandy (until 31 January). ([SMR 1](#))
- 1 November** The burning season for heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium is 1 November to 31 March for land not within an upland area (and 1 October to 15 April for upland areas). ([GAEC 6](#))
- 26 November** From this date, pesticide equipment must be tested every 3 years instead of every 5 years (as previously agreed on 26 November 2016). ([NSTS***](#))
- 28 November** If you hold a summer water abstraction licence (authorising abstraction wholly within the months of April to October), you should submit your water 2020 abstraction return to the Environment Agency by 28 November 2020. ([GAEC 2](#))

For more details about the information provided in the key dates table, please visit [the Guide to cross compliance in England 2020 and Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2020 pages of GOV.UK](#).

FAS has produced a handy, printable, one-page poster of all the cross compliance and greening dates for 2020, which you can access and download from [here](#).



Key dates for 2020 and links for further information

Guide to cross compliance 2020
www.gov.uk/guidance/guide-to-cross-compliance-in-england-2020

Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) guidance 2020
www.gov.uk/government/collections/bps-2020

Email
advice@farmingadvice.org.uk

Monday to Friday 8.30am to 5pm
03000 200 301

Our helpline gives technical and business advice to farmers on:
 cross compliance | 'greening' | water use and quality
 pesticide use, including Integrated Pest Management planning

1 Jan: You must start following the rules in the cross compliance guide from this date. The Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) year starts. Land used to apply for BPS must be eligible all year.

1 Jan: Ecological focus area (EFA) period for hedges and trees in a line (which must be present all year unless newly planted) and buffer strips and field margins (which must be present all year). (BPS guidance)

1 Jan: EFA period for EFA fallow land (until 30 June). (BPS guidance)

1 Jan: You can apply organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content (for example, slurry, poultry manures or liquid digested sewage sludge) to grassland and tillage land on shallow or sandy soils from this

1 Feb: You can apply organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content (for example, slurry, poultry manures or liquid digested sewage sludge) to grassland and tillage land on all soil types from this date if conditions are suitable and you adhere to the quantity restrictions for application of these manures. (SMR 1)

28 Feb: End of the additional quantity restrictions for application of organic manures with a high readily available nitrogen content. (SMR 1)

1 Mar: You must not cut or trim hedges or trees from this date, but you can carry out hedge and tree coppicing and hedge laying from 1 March until 30 April. Fruit and nut trees in orchards, to be cut or trimmed before 15

1 Apr: If you hold a winter or all year-round water abstraction licence (authorising abstraction outside the period April to October), the Environment Agency will make actual abstraction return forms available to you from 1 April. You then have 28 days to send your readings to the Environment Agency. (GAEC 2)

16 Apr: You must not burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium in upland areas outside the burning season. The burning season is from 1 October to 15 November to 31 March for land not within an upland area. (GAEC 6)

30 Apr: You must have recorded the number of 'specified' livestock kept on your farm during the previous calendar year and calculated the amount of nitrogen they produced. You must also record the number and type of livestock in a building or hardstanding during the previous storage period. (SMR 1)

1 May: You must not carry out hedge or tree coppicing or hedge laying from this date. (GAEC7a and 7c)

1 May: Crop diversification period and EFA period for nitrogen fixing crops begins (until 30 June) (BPS guidance)

30 June: End of crop diversification 'cropping' period and end of EFA fallow period. (BPS guidance)

1 Aug: If you have been granted a derogation by RPA, you may be able to cut or trim hedges throughout August, to sow oilseed rape or temporary grassland. (GAEC 7a)

1 Aug: Start of closed period for applying organic manure with a high readily available nitrogen content (for example, slurry, poultry manures or liquid digested sewage sludge) to tillage land on shallow or sandy soils except where crops will be sown on or before 15 September. (SMR 1)

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How can FAS help you?

Free and confidential advice

England's domestic farming legislation and EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) regulations require an advisory system that covers cross compliance, greening, water protection and aspects of pesticide use. In England, this is provided by the Farming Advice Service (FAS). Under these regulations, the advice given to individual farmers must be

confidential – that is, FAS **must not** disclose any personal or individual information, or data it obtains during its advisory activities.

FAS updates the farming sector on relevant EU policies, and policies for England from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). It explains the requirements and objectives of domestic national legislation and policy, CAP and EU directives; and the actions that can be taken to help meet compliance.

FAS provides **free, confidential** advice on cross compliance and the greening requirements, some aspects of the Water Framework Directive (such as silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil (SSAFO), and waste exemptions) and the Sustainable Use (of pesticides) Directive. The cross compliance rules apply to you if you are a Basic Payment Scheme (BPS), Countryside Stewardship or Environmental Stewardship claimant.

Getting in contact with the advice line

Farmers requiring telephone advice from FAS can contact the **Rural Services Helpline** on **03000 200 301** Monday to Friday between **08:30** and **17:00**. In light of the current situation, please be assured that our helpline will be operating as normal and we will continue to support farmers.

The Rural Services Helpline provides a single number for all **FAS, Rural Payments Agency, Animal and Plant Health Agency, Natural England and forestry** enquiries. By providing a single point of contact, the Government aims to make it simpler for farmers to access technical guidance on a range of topics, including cross compliance, greening, CAP payments and animal health inspections.

You can also email enquiries to advice@farmingadvice.org.uk



Government sets out its plan for agricultural transition in England

On 30 November 2020, the Government published [The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024](#). This sets out the changes the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) will make to English agricultural policy over the 7-year agricultural transition period and explains what those changes will mean for farmers and land managers in practice.

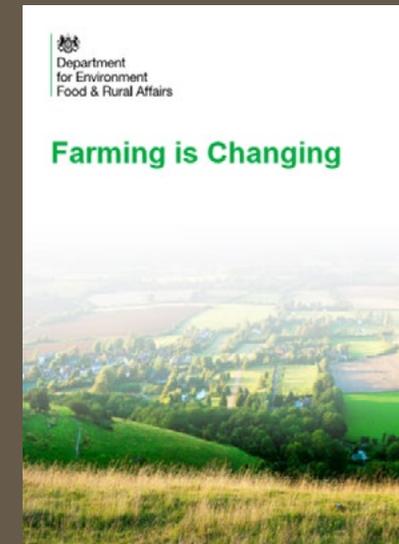
The agricultural transition period will run from 2021 to 2027. During this time, Defra will phase out Direct Payments and introduce a system that will help farmers to continue to provide a supply of healthy, home-grown produce to high environmental and animal welfare standards.

Defra will introduce schemes that:

- reward farmers and land managers for delivering environmental benefits;
- help farmers become more resilient and self-reliant;
- encourage increased sustainable productivity in agriculture.

Wherever possible, Defra will co-design its policies and schemes in partnership with stakeholders in the agricultural sector, engaging with them at every step of the way. This will make sure the policies and services work for users, deliver for businesses and achieve the intended outcomes.

For a summary of the changes set out in the Agricultural Transition Plan, you can read the [‘Farming is Changing’](#) booklet published by Defra.



Avian influenza (bird flu) update



The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has announced highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N8 has been confirmed in England at poultry premises and in a small number of wild birds. Further details of these cases can be found on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Immediate steps have been taken by Defra and the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) to limit the risk of the disease spreading. At the affected premises, all birds have been culled and disease control zones have been put in place. Check if you are in a disease control zone using Defra and APHA's [interactive map](#).

In response to the increased risk levels, an [Avian Influenza Prevention Zone \(AIPZ\)](#) has been declared by Defra across the whole of England effective from 11 November 2020 to mitigate the risk of the disease spreading. Bird gatherings (including fairs, shows, markets and exhibitions) are not permitted within the AIPZ. The [general licence for bird gatherings in England](#) was revoked by Defra on 11 November 2020.

The AIPZ means it is a legal requirement for all bird keepers (whether they have pet birds, commercial flocks or just a few birds in a backyard flock) to follow strict biosecurity measures. Biosecurity guidance for all bird keepers is available on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Bird keepers must remain alert for any signs of disease, report suspected

disease immediately and ensure they are maintaining good biosecurity on their premises. If you suspect any type of avian influenza in poultry or captive birds, you must report it immediately by calling the Defra Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301. Failure to do so is an offence. If you find dead wild waterfowl (such as swans, geese and ducks) or other dead wild birds (such as gulls and birds of prey), you should report them to the Defra helpline (03459 33 55 77).

Defra encourages all keepers to [register their poultry](#), even if only kept as pets, so the APHA can contact you during an outbreak. This is a legal requirement if you have 50 or more birds. For anyone interested in animal diseases, not just diseases of poultry, may wish to sign up for free text alerts on national disease outbreaks by signing up to APHA's [subscription service](#).

Avian influenza is unconnected with coronavirus (COVID-19). Public Health England has confirmed that the risk to public health is very low. The Food Standards Agency has said that avian influenza poses a very low food safety risk for UK consumers.

Water abstraction reminders

October rainfall was above average, leading to increased river flows. More information on the water situation is available at [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk). Please take every possible opportunity to help ensure that winter storage reservoirs are as full as possible by the start of the irrigation season.

The Environment Agency recommends that **farmers should start reviewing their abstraction licence needs now for next summer**. For more information on how to make longer term changes to your licence to meet your business needs, including for drought and dry weather resilience, please visit [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk). The webpage contains contact details if you have any questions regarding your abstraction licence.

For reminders on water abstraction return dates and two-part tariff agreements, please read the [October FAS newsletter](#).





Remember to submit your annual sheep and goat inventory

If you keep sheep or goats, then by 31 December each year you must submit your annual inventory to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). You should also record the inventory total in your holding register. This is a requirement under the [Statutory Management Requirement \(SMR\) 8: Sheep and goat identification](#) and you must record the number of sheep and goats on your land on 1 December. Failure to submit your inventory may increase your risk of a Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) inspection.

Defra will contact you by the end of November to tell you what you need to do for your inventory. If possible, please complete your inventory using the [online tool](#). If you receive a paper form from Defra, the web address will be at the top of it.

If you have not received correspondence from Defra by the beginning of December, please call the Defra Farm Surveys helpline on 03000 600 140 or email surveys@defra.gov.uk.

Farming Community Network

The [Farming Community Network \(FCN\)](#) is a voluntary organisation and charity that supports farmers and families in the farming community through difficult times. FCN has over 400 volunteers who are located throughout England and Wales, and many are involved in farming or have close links with agriculture. Therefore, they have an understanding of the issues farm workers and farming families regularly face. FCN's volunteers provide free, confidential, pastoral and practical support to anyone who seeks help, regardless of whether the issue is personal or business related. FCN has been running for 25 years and has helped thousands of people to deal with a variety of issues, including financial difficulties, animal disease, mental health and family disputes.

Contacting FCN

FCN has groups of local volunteers; a free, confidential national helpline (03000 111 999), which is open every day of the year from 07.00 until 23.00; and an e-helpline (help@fcn.org.uk). FCN encourages those who are facing hardship or have worries to get in contact. You can also visit [the website](#) to access free information about personal and business resilience, mental and physical wellbeing, and successfully managing through change.

'Time to Plan' initiative

A lack of medium and long-term planning for the future of a farming business is frequently cited in cases presenting to FCN as the cause for many of these concerns. FCN's new 'Time to Plan' initiative helps farmers plan ahead for the future, raises awareness about the importance of planning and encourages farmers to prepare for change from personal and business perspectives.

As part of the initiative, FCN is running an awareness campaign until March 2021. Each month, content is being created in partnership with other organisations that will focus on different themes. These include:

- managing through change successfully;
- planning for the unexpected;
- diversification;
- the new post-Brexit support regime;
- succession planning and retirement;
- wellbeing and safety.

FCN relies solely on donations and grants to continue supporting the farming community. With British farming facing deep uncertainty in the coming years, the workload of FCN volunteers is expected to increase significantly.



Nitrate Vulnerable Zone reminders – storage requirements for manure heaps and slurry



Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) are those areas designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate. If any of your land is in a designated NVZ, you will need to comply with the NVZ rules. Check the interactive map on [GOV.UK](https://gov.uk) to see whether your land falls within an NVZ. The [October FAS newsletter](#) included a reminder on the rules for winter manure storage if your land is within an NVZ. This month we go into more detail about the requirements.

Slurry separation

Slurry is defined as liquid manure produced by livestock (apart from poultry), and includes animal bedding and water that drains from areas where animals are kept. Slurry can be separated into liquid and solid parts using methods such as screen separation and press separation.

It is important to remember that if, after separation, the solid can be stacked in a heap then it is farmyard manure (FYM) and if not then it must still be treated as slurry. If there is a leak from the heap, it must be collected and treated as slurry.

Storing slurry

You must be able to store all of the slurry and poultry manure produced in a yard or building on your holding unless you reduce the volume by

sending it off your farm or spread some of it on fields with a [low risk of runoff](#).

The storage period runs from:

- 1 October to 1 April inclusive (6 months) for pigs and poultry;
- 1 October to 1 March inclusive (5 months) for cattle, sheep, goats, deer and horses.

You also need to ensure you have enough storage to account for other liquids entering the store (e.g. rainfall and washings) and wetter than average years (1 in 5). The [Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board \(AHDB\) slurry wizard](#) can be used to convert average rainfall into wetter-than-average years and to compare your existing storage capacity to what capacity you need.

Storing solid manure

Solid manure and animal bedding that contains manure can be stored in the following ways:

- a manure container;
- a waterproof base that enables runoff to be collected and stored;
- a roofed building;
- a temporary field heap.

Requirements for temporary field heaps

If your land is within an NVZ, there are certain rules you must follow when choosing the location of and constructing a temporary field heap.

You must:

- Ensure field heaps are positioned at least 10 metres from any surface water (such as a river, pond or ditch) or land drain. They should be at least 30 metres away if the land slopes at 12° or more (if you are unsure on the angle, you should be able to download an app that can help measure this).
- Make sure the location of the field heap is not liable to being waterlogged or flooded.
- Position heaps at least 50 metres from a spring, well or borehole.
- Move the heaps at least every 12 months and leave a 2-year gap before returning to the same site.

- Keep a record of the location of field heap sites and the dates they were used.
- When creating a risk map, record all of the [low-risk](#) areas that are suitable for a temporary field heap.

There are also rules regarding the temporary field heaps themselves. They must:

- be made from manure that is solid enough to be stacked in a freestanding heap;
- prevent free drainage from within the heap;
- be covered with a waterproof material if they contain poultry manure without bedding or litter;

- take up as little surface area as possible, while still supporting the weight of the heap.

Silage, slurry and agricultural fuel oil (SSAFO) storage requirements

If you construct new storage for slurry, reconstruct part of a storage facility or enlarge your current store, you must follow the SSAFO rules, which you can read more about on [GOV.UK](#).

For further help with the NVZ requirements, please contact the FAS helpline on 03000 200 301 or email advice@farmingadvice.org.uk.



The Agriculture Bill 2020 becomes law

On 11 November, the Government announced that the Agriculture Bill was passed into law. The Agriculture Bill sets out how farmers and land managers in England will be rewarded in the future for environmental enhancement, improved animal welfare and producing high quality food in a more sustainable way.

The Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) subsidy system will be phased out over 7 years, from 2021 until 2027. It is anticipated that, from late 2024, there will be the opportunity to participate in the new Environmental Land Management scheme (ELMs). ELMs will aim to enhance the environment and deliver public goods, such as clean air and thriving plants and wildlife. There will be a national pilot prior to the transition to ELMs from existing Countryside Stewardship agreements to ensure a smooth change.

For more information, please visit [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk) or the Agriculture Act 2020 page [here](#), which details the law further.



Basic Payment Scheme 2020 entitlement values and greening rates

On 3 November, the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) published the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) entitlement values and greening rates for 2020. Farmers are set to see a slight increase in their payments this year because the financial discipline deductions used to support a European Union crisis fund are not being made. The greening rates have been calculated by taking the number of entitlements farmers with eligible land have used to claim payment and multiplying them by the greening value. For more information, please visit [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).



Government consults on fertiliser use to reduce air pollution

On 3 November, the Government launched a consultation to gather views on reducing ammonia emissions from solid urea fertilisers used for growing plants and crops. Approximately 87% of the UK's ammonia emissions come from farming. The Government has committed to reducing ammonia emissions by 8% from 2005 levels by 2020, and by 16% by 2030.

Ammonia, which is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, is harmful to human health and the natural environment. It combines with other pollutants to form fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) that causes problems for cardiovascular and respiratory health. Ammonia is also toxic to

the environment as excess nitrogen deposited on sensitive habitats, such as peat bogs, can prevent certain plant species from growing.

The consultation presents three options to reduce the impact of ammonia:

- a total ban on solid urea fertilisers;
- a requirement to stabilise solid urea fertilisers with the addition of a urease inhibitor (which helps to slow the conversion of urea to ammonium);
- a restriction on the spreading times for solid urea fertilisers so they can only be used from 15 January to 31 March.

The consultation is open until 26 January 2021. If you would like to provide your views, please visit the [consultation page](#).

Farming Advice Service webinar programme



The Farming Advice Service (FAS) invites you to attend a series of FREE webinars. They start in December and run through to early 2021.

Each online event will have a different theme and will last for one hour, including an opportunity to put questions to our expert speakers. Details of the webinars can be found below.

If you are unable to attend any of the live broadcasts, a recording of each one will be made available on the [FAS website](#).

Booking is essential

To reserve your place, please click on the relevant link below and complete the booking form.

You will need to do this for each session that you wish to attend. BASIS points will be available.

You will receive a notification email with joining instructions a couple of moments after booking. If this does not come through, please check your spam or junk folder.

Future webinars

FAS will also run some sessions in the new year on the agricultural transition, including existing and future farm support schemes – more details to follow soon.

Farming rules for water – what are they?

Ross Cherrington

This virtual workshop looks at the farming rules for water. Ross Cherrington, Senior Farm Adviser from the West Country Rivers Trust, will explain the rules, which have been in place since April 2018, and provide examples and practical tips to help you to comply.

Thursday 10 December, 10:00 to 11:00

Book here: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/8837915556925319694>

Cross compliance and greening update – what's new for 2021?

Andrew Wells

From 2021, the Government is taking measures to simplify the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) – including removing all three of the greening requirements. However, you will still have to meet the minimum standards on the environment, animal and plant health, and animal welfare. Andrew Wells from Arable Alliance will be on hand to talk you through the changes to cross compliance and greening for the 2021 scheme year to help you to comply with the requirements.

Tuesday 19 January, 15:30 to 16:30

Book here: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/502984099813743629>

Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ) a refresher

Briony Burge

The NVZ regulations are the most frequent topic of enquiry to the FAS helpline, with over 200 queries per year. To help clear up the confusion around NVZs, and to ensure you have the information you need and the right records in place, Briony Burge from Creedy Associates will deliver this FAS event. Briony brings realms of experience having delivered NVZ workshops to farmers in the South West for 9 years. She will seek to simplify and explain the requirements and answer any queries you may have.

Tuesday 15 December, 19:00 to 20:00

Book here: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/2792718163907944719>

Heading towards net zero emissions in agriculture

Dave Freeman

You will have heard lots of reports in recent times on the UK's ambitions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. During this session, Dave Freeman, Agriculture Business Area Manager at Ricardo, will explain emissions, net zero and what this means for the agriculture sector.

Tuesday 26 January, 10:00 to 11:00

Book here: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/3681472104597945101>

Using greening features on your farm in 2021

In 2021, the 'greening' requirements previously attached to 30% of a farmer's Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) payment will come to an end. This article provides information on how the existing greening rules can be retained to benefit your business and the environment in 2021.

BPS recipients will still be required to meet 2021 cross compliance rules. However, the specific greening requirements for crop diversification, Ecological Focus Areas (EFAs), and connection between greening rules and permanent grassland will no longer apply. There will still be non-BPS-related rules that will apply to permanent grassland going forward, such as those covered under [Environmental Impact Assessment](#) criteria.

Although actions under greening will not be tied to the BPS payment, many farmers are expected to choose to retain former greening options, EFA options in particular, because of the environmental and business benefits they can offer.

Table 1 gives some examples of the potential benefits associated with retaining and upgrading your greening options in 2021.

Please note, the 2020 greening requirements remain in place until the end of the 2020 BPS scheme year, with the exception of the EFA cover crop requirement. This will extend into early 2021 as cover crops have to be maintained between 1 October 2020 and until at least 15 January 2021.

This article was produced in collaboration with Championing the Farmed Environment (CFE). If you would like to find out more about what CFE does, please visit the [website](#).

The Environment Agency has recently published a study on using buffer strips to reduce pollution and to benefit the environment (such as flood management and habitat creation), which you can read more about [here](#).





Table 1: Examples of the potential benefits of retaining and upgrading greening options in 2021

EFA option	Environmental/business benefit	Options to 'upgrade'
Buffer strips and field margins – at least 1 metre wide (but those greater than 3 metres offer maximum benefits) adjacent to a field boundary, hedge or watercourse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodiverse buffer strips and field margins can provide a habitat for insects, so contributing to pest management and pollination; • protection against fertiliser and plant protection product overspray; and run-off to drains, ditches and watercourses. 	Sow a pollen and nectar, wildflower or wild bird cover mix to enhance margins for biodiversity.
Hedges or trees in a line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect against soil erosion; • create shelter belts for crops and livestock; • provide habitat for beneficial insects and other farmland wildlife. 	Allow hedgerow trees to grow up within an existing hedge to create additional habitat, shelter and carbon capture.
Nitrogen-fixing crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce nitrogen input needs for the follow-on crop; • reduce nitrate leaching to groundwater. 	Introduce a mix of legumes, ideally with different flowering seasons and root system depths to provide extra food for pollinators and improve soil structure.
Fallow land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help to address weed burden issues; • recharges soil nutrient levels; • can be incorporated into a mixed rotation as pasture. 	Further improve soil composition by upgrading fallow land with nitrogen-fixing crops.
Catch crops or cover crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the risk of soil erosion; • lock nitrogen into soil; • improve soil structure; • suppress weeds; • promote biological activity in soil (such as earthworms); • offer grazing opportunities in a mixed farming system; • help protect water quality. 	Incorporates companion cropping into catch and cover crops to harness greater benefits, including pest management and pollination.

Sign up to FAS services



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Subscribe to the free FAS Newsletter

If you don't already receive the FREE monthly FAS newsletter, please email bookings@farmingadvice.org.uk with '**Register for newsletter**' in the subject line.

In line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), FAS has updated its privacy policy to explain how your data is kept safe.

To view the policy, please visit

www.farmingadvice.org.uk/events/privacy/