

September 2016 – e-news issue 29

Welcome to the Farming Advice Service newsletter

Thank you for subscribing to the Farming Advice Service (FAS) newsletter.

If you would like to sign-up to receive the FAS newsletter straight to your inbox, please email bookings@farmingadvice.org.uk with 'Register for newsletter' in the subject line. Your details will not be shared with any third parties.

We hope you find the information in this issue helpful. If you have any comments or ideas for topics you would like us to cover, please let us know.

FAS technical advice line:

Telephone: 03000 200 301

Email: advice@farmingadvice.org.uk

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

**Farming
Advice Service**

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What is FAS?

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) regulations require EU Member States to run an advisory system covering 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 in the course of its advisory activity.

FAS updates the farming sector on relevant EU and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) policies. It explains the requirements under and objectives of CAP, EU directives, national legislation and policies; 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.

For further information, please visit our [website](#), call 03000 200 301 or email advice@farmingadvice.org.uk.

Key dates

31 August	Ecological focus area catch crops for 2016 scheme year must be established by this date (and retained until at least 1 October 2016). (Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016)
1 September	You can cut or trim hedges and trees from this date. (GAEC 7a* and GAEC 7c)
1 September	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 grassland on shallow or sandy soils. (SMR 1**)
1 September	Start of closed period for applying manufactured nitrogen fertilisers to tillage land. (SMR 1)
15 September	Start of closed period for applying manufactured nitrogen fertilisers to grassland. (SMR 1)
16 September	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 that have been sown with crops on or before 15 September. (SMR 1)
30 September	Deadline for submitting Countryside Stewardship applications. (Countryside Stewardship)
1 October	From this date, you can burn heather, rough grass, gorse or vaccinium on upland areas. (GAEC 6)
1 October	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 soils that are not shallow or sandy. (SMR 1)
1 October	Ecological focus area catch crops for 2016 scheme year must be retained until at least this date. (Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016)
1 October	Ecological focus area cover crops for 2016 scheme year must be established by this date (and retained until at least 15 January 2017). (Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016)
15 October	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 grassland on soils that are not shallow or sandy. (SMR 1)
31 October	If you hold a summer water abstraction licence (authorising abstraction wholly within the months of April to October), the Environment Agency will make actual abstraction return forms available to you from 31 October. You then have 28 days to send your readings to the Environment Agency. (GAEC 2)
1 November	You can burn heather, rough grass, bracken, gorse or vaccinium on land, other than in upland areas, from this date. (GAEC 6)
26 November	Pesticide application equipment in use must be covered by a certificate issued by the National Sprayer Testing Scheme. (Pesticides National Action Plan)

* GAEC = Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions

** SMR = Statutory Management Requirements

FAS has joined the Rural Services Helpline

Farmers requiring telephone advice from FAS can now contact the Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301

The Rural Services Helpline provides a single number for all **Farming Advice Service, Rural Payments Agency or Animal and Plant Health Agency** 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.

The FAS helpline can be accessed on **03000 200 301** Monday to Friday between **8.30am** and **5pm**.



Preparing for 2017 greening calculations

If your farm has more than 15 hectares (ha) of arable land, then you are likely to be required to dedicate at least 5% of the total arable land declared on your Basic Payment Scheme (BPS) to ecological focus areas (EFA). EFAs are areas of land that are set aside to deliver ecological benefits. If you fail to meet the EFA requirement, then you could lose some or all of your greening payments under BPS. Greening supports farmers to adopt and maintain practices that help meet national environment and climate goals. Greening payments account for approximately 30% of the total payment you will receive for claiming under BPS.

In addition to EFAs, if you have over 10 ha of arable land, then you are required to meet crop diversification rules. These require you to grow a minimum of either 2 or 3 crops depending on the amount of arable land you have on your holding.

As of 2017, reductions in greening payments for failure to comply with the rules can also be accompanied by administrative penalties proportional to the severity and scope of the non-compliance. Given the arable farming cycle, farmers should begin to plan their crop diversification and EFA requirements to ensure that they comply with the greening rules for 2017. A full list of the crop diversification rules and features that count as an EFA are

available in '[Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016](#)'.

Exceptions to crop diversification and EFA rules, such as farmers using organic land or having over 75% of the land as permanent grassland, can be found in '[Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016](#)'. Although the European Commission has not yet confirmed the full set of BPS greening rules that will apply for the 2017 scheme year, there are no major changes planned. However, it is not yet clear whether there will be any more minor changes.



What is meant by EFA catch or cover crops?

In 2016, many farmers chose to meet EFA requirements by planting catch or cover crops that protect the soil and use available nutrients between harvest and sowing.

If you are using catch crops to meet EFA requirements for 2016 BPS, then you should have established them by **31 August 2016** and retain them until at least **1 October 2016**. Cover crops must be established by **1 October 2016** and be retained until at least **15 January 2017**.

More information on EFA time frames can be found in '[Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016](#)'.



Catch crops are quick-growing crops that are planted between two consecutive plantings of a regular main crop or between two rows of regular crops in the same season. Cover crops are planted between main crops to prevent leaching or soil erosion, or to provide green manure. To count as an EFA, you must sow a mix of at least two different cover types, one cereal and one non-cereal.

There are no restrictions on the management of catch or cover crops outside of the establishment and destruction periods. If you are planting catch or cover crops, then you should take care to ensure that the ecological benefits are not lost after they are

destroyed. This means taking steps to avoid grazing and establish the next crop quickly following destruction of the catch or cover crop.

Other crops can be planted along with catch or cover crops. However, the area they cover cannot count towards an EFA. EFAs should not be sown with the intention of being used for harvesting or grazing. For example, the regulations do not allow farmers to include crops that are usually grazed, so this means kale and stubble turnips are not included.

The cover does not need to be destroyed after these periods and it can be grazed outside of them.

Less than three months left to get your pesticide application equipment inspected

*By **26 November 2016**, all in-use pesticide-application equipment over five years old – with the exception of knapsack and handheld sprayers – must have passed inspection by the National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS) within the last five years.*

The NSTS is the only body designated to inspect and certify pesticide application equipment for use.

Therefore, having equipment tested by an approved NSTS examiner is the only way to stay compliant. A list of approved examiners can be found on the [NSTS website](#).

After the **26 November 2016** deadline, equipment must pass an inspection every five years and then every three years from **26 November 2020**. Equipment that has a 'low scale of use', such as granular

applicators and boom sprayers less than 3 metres wide, must pass inspections at an interval of no more than 6 years.

A complete list of 'low scale use' equipment can be found in the [Pesticides National Action Plan](#) and will be updated regularly.



Choosing the right way to protect your soils post-harvest

Under the 2016 [GAEC 5](#) cross-compliance rule, all farmers claiming the BPS must take minimum land management actions to limit soil and bankside erosion on their holdings.

It is important to select the correct post-harvest option to prevent or minimise erosion and protect the sustainability of the land for future use. Post-harvest management requires farmers to consider a range of variables, including the weather, the soil type and topography, the type of crop harvested and the next crop to be sown. Many practices involved in cropping, livestock management and farm machinery cause erosion and must be considered in selecting the right soil protection technique.

Hot, dry conditions can cause soils to cap during harvest and cultivations, which can exacerbate runoff, especially if rainfall is heavy.

Care must be taken when choosing to plant so as to minimise the risk of significant runoff.

There are a number of actions that farmers can take to protect their soils. Before cultivating and drilling, make sure that any topsoil and subsoil compaction is removed. First check the depth of compaction by digging several soil pits across a field before setting up the appropriate machinery (such as a subsoiler) to just below the pan so as to remove the layer of compaction. Please ensure that soil is sufficiently dry to enable effective subsoiling. By identifying the correct depth of compaction, savings can be made on fuel use, machinery parts, labour costs and time by not cultivating deeper than necessary.

Where a spring crop will be sown, consider planting a winter cover crop to help enhance soil organic matter

levels. Not only will this ensure compliance with [GAEC 4: Providing minimum soil cover](#), but will also improve workability, and can help to retain moisture and nutrient levels for further crop development needs. It can also help to provide valuable soil protection from winter rains and prevent soil loss if sown by early October.

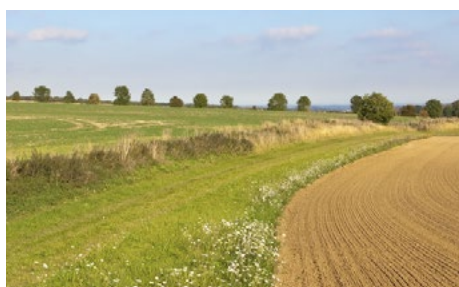
For more information on the cross compliance soil management requirements, please refer to the '[Guide to cross compliance in England: 2016](#)'.

For more advice on complying with GAEC 5 rules and selecting the right soil management option for your farm, contact FAS on 03000 200 301 or email advice@farmingadvice.service.org.uk

Field margin management

Cross compliance field margin management

Cross compliance field margins are established to protect hedgerows and watercourses against pollution and runoff from agricultural sources by taking all reasonable steps to maintain a green cover. The field margins (green cover) should measure 2 metres from the centre of the hedgerow or from the centre of a watercourse or field ditch, or 1 metre from the edge of the watercourse or field ditch to the landward side of the top of the bank. You must not cultivate or apply fertilisers or pesticides to cross compliance field margins, but you are permitted to 'top' the green cover or use pesticides for spot application if they are deemed reasonable steps to control the spread of any weeds. If the work is to be undertaken during the bird nesting and rearing season, you must not intentionally or recklessly destroy or damage the bird, eggs or nest. Further information can be found in ['The guide to cross compliance in England 2016'](#).



Public access on field margins and buffer strips

As a general rule, cross compliance and agri-environment schemes, such as Countryside Stewardship, do not prohibit public access to grass margins or areas covered by other options. Access should be considered on a case-by-case basis by the landowner. A number of factors may be taken into account including safety (for example, when considering access to reed beds) and the impact of access on the aims of the scheme to improve the natural environment.

For example, many strips around fields are primarily in place to buffer nearby habitat and to provide dense, tussocky cover for nesting birds and small mammals. Public access along these strips could be damaging and impractical. However, in another option, there is a requirement for a strip to be mown short that could readily accommodate public access and is allowable under the scheme rules.

EFA fallow land/EFA buffer strips

To count as an EFA, a buffer strip must be all of the following:

- next to a watercourse (or parallel with and on a slope leading to a watercourse);
- on or within 5 metres of arable land on the arable side of the watercourse;
- have a minimum width of 1 metre (edge to edge);
- not be used for any crop production (although if it is temporary grass it can be grazed and/or cut).

Farmers can use the same buffer strips to meet the greening and cross compliance rules.

Some strips of temporary grassland are wider than 1 metre and meet the definition of an EFA buffer strip and EFA fallow land. In these cases, farmers can count the first metre as an EFA buffer strip. They could then count the extra width as EFA fallow land (as long as it is at least 2 metres wide). If this is done, it must be possible to tell the difference between the EFA buffer strip and the EFA fallow land during the fallow period (1 January to 30 June). This means at least one of the following must apply:

- they have different vegetation;
- the vegetation is of different heights;
- there is different land management (for example, the fallow land has been cultivated).

The difference must be visible at an inspection.

During the EFA fallow period (1 January 2015 to 30 June), farmers can do the following on their fallow land:

- Use cultivation to control weeds (for example, blackgrass, ragwort and hemlock).
- Carry out drainage work.
- Sow wild bird seed mixes and/or nectar sources.
- Top green cover or previous crop residue.
- Sow grass, if they can show that it is being sown for reasons other than agricultural production, such as where it is sown under an agri-environment scheme. This will apply to fallow land counted for the crop diversification rules and EFA rules.

They must not:

- harvest or graze it;
- plant or sow any crop on it (except wild bird seed mixes, pollen sources or nectar sources);
- apply fertiliser or farmyard manure (except where a wild bird seed mix, a pollen source or a nectar source has also been sown).

Further information on the management of buffer strips under EFA can be found in ['The Basic Payment Scheme: rules for 2016'](#).

Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)/Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) field margins

If you have a field margin that is entered into an ELS or HLS agreement, you must check the terms of your agreement to ensure that you are permitted to undertake work on the field margins. Please contact [Natural England](#) if you have any questions regarding your ELS/HLS requirements.



Keeping updated on public rights of way requirements

Many farmers have land with a public right of way (PROW). Typically, these fall into the following four categories:

- footpaths;
- bridleways;
- restricted byways;
- byways open to all traffic.

If you own agricultural land with a PROW, there are several rules you need to be aware of. Below are a few of the key rules you need to know. Full guidance is available on GOV.UK

Keep PROWs on your land clear free of obstructions

As the owner or occupier of land with a PROW you have an obligation to keep the route visible and clear of obstructions. Obstructing a PROW intentionally is a criminal offence and the highway authority has the

right to demand that you remove any obstruction you cause.

In practice, this means removing and preventing obstructions on or across the PROW route, such as permanent or temporary fences, animal feeders, hedgerows growing over the path, padlocked gates, encroaching crops other than grass or barbed wire. Make sure that vegetation does not encroach onto the route from the sides or above while considering the height clearance required for different users, such as horse riders.

Maintain or replace structures in accordance with guidance

Where stiles and gates on a PROW are your responsibility, you must maintain them in a condition that makes them safe and reasonably easy to use. You can claim 25% or sometimes more of the cost of any replacement work from the highway authority.

Some authorities provide materials, others may carry out the work themselves.

Where a stile needs replacing, always consider with the highway authority whether this should include a gate or a gap. In most cases, a gap will be preferred as it will provide easier access for people with mobility problems, such as the elderly, pregnant women and young children. Gaps and gates also require less maintenance than stiles so they can save costs.

If you are considering adding a new structure on a PROW, then you must seek the local highway authority's permission. Unauthorised structures will be classed as obstructions and may be removed by the highway authority at the landowner's expense.

Similarly, if you add new ditches or widen existing ones you must secure the necessary permissions, including from the highway authority, and provide adequate bridges for PROW users.

Stay up to date with restrictions on livestock and agriculture

Bulls of recognised dairy breeds (Ayrshire, British Friesian, British Holstein, Dairy Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey and Kerry) over the age of 10 months are banned by law from fields containing any type of public access, including a PROW. Bulls over 10 months old of any other breed must be accompanied by cows or heifers when in fields with a PROW. Horses may be kept loose in fields crossed by a PROW as long as they are not known to be dangerous. You can be prosecuted if you keep any potentially dangerous animal on land crossed by a PROW.

If you need to spray land crossed by a PROW, use pesticides approved for such use and follow the product instructions. Where a PROW crosses or runs alongside a field, you can provide an informal alternative route while signposting users of any dangers. However, this does not close the PROW. If members of the public are still using the route, then you must temporarily stop spraying.

Reinstate ploughed cross-field PROWs

You must not cultivate (such as plough, or apply pesticides or fertiliser) byways or restricted byways. The same applies to footpaths or bridleways that follow a field edge. The minimum width you need to keep undisturbed is:

- 1.5 metres for a field-edge footpath;
- 3 metres for a field-edge bridleway or any other type of PROW.

You should avoid cultivating a cross-field footpath or bridleway. If you have to cultivate, make sure the footpath or bridleway remains apparent on the ground to at least the minimum width of 1 metre for a footpath or 2 metres for a bridleway and is not obstructed by crops. The surface of cross-field footpaths and bridleways must be made good to not less than the minimum width within 14 days of the first disturbance if you are sowing a crop or within 24 hours in all other circumstances.

You must indicate the route of a reinstated cross-field footpath or bridleway. If official waymarking leaves it unclear where a PROW goes, you may add informal waymarks to remedy this so long as these are not misleading.

Find out how to create, close, upgrade, downgrade or re-route a PROW

Highway authorities have certain powers to make changes to the PROW networks in their area.

You can agree to create a new PROW or apply to your local authority to make an order extinguishing, diverting, upgrading or downgrading a footpath, bridleway or restricted byway in some circumstances. You can get more information from the rights of way section of the highway authority.

See more details about making changes to [the legal status of a PROW](#).

Water abstraction licence reminders

Under [GAEC 2: Water Abstraction](#), you must have an abstraction licence from the Environment Agency to take more than 20 cubic metres (approximately 4,400 gallons) of water from an inland or underground source for spray irrigation in a single day.

Once you have an abstraction licence, you must comply with its conditions when taking water for irrigation purposes.

You do not need a licence if you take 20 cubic metres or less in a 24-hour period, provided your abstraction is part of a single operation. If you abstract from the same source at multiple points, the exemption only applies if the combined total of all abstractions is 20 cubic metres or less a day.



Time limited abstraction licences – renewal reminder

Abstractors who hold a time-limited licence that expires on 31 March 2017 must submit an application to replace it (if they still wish to abstract) before 31 December 2016. Abstractors with time-limited licences that expire in 2018 will start to receive invitations to apply from September 2017. The Environment Agency will accept applications from the summer 2017 and encourages abstractors to apply early because of large numbers expiring.

For further information about applying for or renewing a water abstraction licence, please visit the Environment Agency website or call the Customer Contact Centre on 03708 506 506.

Abstraction licences for irrigation

Farmers and growers sometimes need to soften soil with irrigation water before they can lift root crops. If there is hard ground that needs irrigating to help harvesting, then you must check that your abstraction licence period allows you to do this. Depending on your licence, the summer season on irrigation licences ends on 30 September or 31 October each year, so please check it before proceeding and contact the Environment Agency as soon as possible.

If you want to take more water than your licence allows or to extend your abstraction season, you must contact the Environment Agency Customer Contact Centre by e-mail on enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk or by phone on 03708 506 506.

Please note – the Environment Agency charges an application fee of £135 to vary a full licence and, in exceptional circumstances, it may have to advertise the change. Advertising could cost you up to £1,000. The Environment Agency has up to 4 months to determine an application to vary a licence, so early action is crucial. It is in the interest of licence holders to plan their water use accordingly and should ensure they have a secure and stable water supply to meet their needs in future years.

Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) reminder

Closed periods for organic manures with a high, readily available nitrogen content



The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations establish 'closed periods' for the application of organic manures that contain high, readily available nitrogen (N) (that is, where more than 30% of the total N content is in a form easily used by plants). These manures (for example, slurry, poultry manure, liquid digested sludge and anaerobic digestate) present a significant risk of polluting water if spread on the land at

the wrong time of the year. If your land is located within an NVZ, you must not spread these manures during the dates shown in the table below.

There are some exceptions to the rules for the closed periods:

- If a crop is sown on sandy or shallow tillage land on or before 15 September, you may apply organic manure between 1 August and 15 September inclusive.
- If you are an organic farmer or you are formally converting to organic status, applications up to a maximum rate (150kg N/ha) will be permitted during the closed period to:
 - Winter oilseed rape and grass –

applications are permitted between the start of the closed period and the end of October. No more than 40kg N/ha can be spread on grassland at any one time.

- Asparagus, brassicas, overwintered salad onions, parsley and bulb onions can be between the start of the closed period and the end of February. In the case of brassicas, up to 50kg N/ha can be spread every 4 weeks until the harvest (the 150kg N/ha total limit still applies).
- Other crops on the basis of written advice from a Fertiliser Advisers Certification and Training Scheme (FACTS) qualified adviser.

	Grassland	Tillage land
Sandy or shallow soils	1 September to 31 December	1 August to 31 December
All other soils	15 October to 31 January	1 October to 31 January

Closed periods for the application of manufactured fertiliser



The NVZ rules also establish closed periods for the use of manufactured fertiliser. You may not apply manufactured fertiliser to:

- tillage land between 1 September and 15 January;
- grassland between 15 September and 15 January.

However, there are some exceptions. Manufactured fertiliser may be spread on the crops listed in the table below providing the amounts spread do not exceed those stated.

In the case of:

- **winter oil seed rape and grass** – applications are allowed between the start of the closed period and the end of October;

- **grass** – a maximum of 40kg N/ha may be spread at any one time;
- **brassicas** – an additional 50kg N/ha may be spread every 4 weeks during the closed period up to the date of harvest.

In the case of other crops, manufactured fertiliser may be spread on the basis of written advice from a FACTS qualified adviser.

Crop	Maximum rate (kg N/ha)
Winter oilseed rape	30
Asparagus	50
Brassicas	100
Grass	80
Overwintered salad onions	40
Parsley	40
Bulb onions	40

Slurry storage – prepare for winter

Slurry and poultry manure are also subject to a minimum storage capacity as set out in the nitrates regulations.

You must have sufficient storage facilities for all slurry produced on your holding and all poultry manure produced in a yard or building during the following 'storage periods':

- 1 October to 1 April (six months) in the case of pigs and poultry;
- 1 October to 1 March (five months) in the case of other livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, deer and horses).

If you have any slurry on your farm, **you must** store it in a tank, lagoon or other suitable facility. These requirements are set out in the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (SSAFO) (England) Regulations

2010. If you are building a new store, or substantially altering or enlarging your slurry storage facilities, you must notify the Environment Agency at least 14 days before you start any construction work.

Your local Environment Agency team will assess and advise you on your proposal – email enquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk or telephone 03708 506 506. Expect to be asked to provide further details about the location, design and capacity of your proposal.

For further details, please refer to guidance on the GOV.UK website.

In addition to slurry, slurry stores must have the capacity to store:

- rainfall expected to enter the store during the storage period (rain falling directly into the store and washings from elsewhere, including contaminated yards);

- any washwater or other liquids that enter the store during that period.

If you have poultry manure or other types of solid manure, **you must** store them:

- in a vessel;
- on an impermeable base, with appropriate collection and containment of runoff;
- in a roofed building;
- in an appropriately located temporary field heap

You may need a greater storage volume if, in some years, you can't empty the store before the start of the closed period.

For further details about the storage requirements, please refer to guidance on the GOV.UK website.

Countryside Stewardship

Following the funding announcement, the Forestry Commission and Natural England are now in a position to restart issuing Countryside Stewardship agreements. Any Countryside Stewardship Higher Tier (Woodland Improvement and Woodland Creation maintenance) agreements agreed before the Autumn Statement will be fully funded – even when these projects continue beyond the UK's departure from the EU. More information on this will be available before the Autumn Statement.

Natural England is now accepting applications from land managers for 2017 Countryside Stewardship agreements. The deadline for requesting a Countryside Stewardship application pack was 31 August. Applicants should ensure they meet the eligibility criteria

and provide any required evidence, which will allow Natural England to process their applications correctly. All applications must be received by **30 September 2016**. Applicants are encouraged to send in their applications as early as possible.

Countryside Stewardship Mid-Tier one-to-one advice meetings are available in all areas of England on request and Natural England's technical services team are on hand to help with queries. Applicants can also [book an appointment for a one-to-one advice meeting](#).



Forthcoming FAS events

South West – Cross Compliance updates with practical in-field sessions

Wednesday 12 October at Greenway Training Centre, Thickthorn Farm, Preston, Lyneham, Swindon, SN15 4DY.

Tuesday 18 October at Portesham Village Hall, Malthouse Meadow, Portesham, Weymouth, DT3 4NS

The workshops will take place between 10.00am and 1.00pm and will focus on:

- **Cross Compliance** – an update on common issues last year and top tips on getting things right at a farm inspection.
- **GAEC 1** – manure and fertiliser spreading cross compliance rules and the production of the required farm risk map.
- **SMR1** – Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) – focusing on spreading requirements for organic manure and fertiliser.
- **GAEC 7a** – in-field boundary protection requirements.

- Other in-field cross compliance requirements (for example, soil erosion).

BASIS CPD points are available for attendees.

Places are limited so please book now to avoid disappointment.

To book online, please use the links below:

[Wednesday 12 October at Greenway Training Centre, Lyneham, Swindon, SN15 4DY](https://attendee.gotoweinar.com/register/4982016204893196033)

[Tuesday 18 October at Portesham Village Hall, Weymouth, DT3 4NS](https://attendee.gotoweinar.com/register/9112874793437734147)

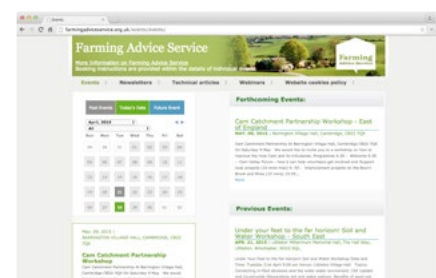
FAS webinars

FAS is holding two free webinars in October.

The first will be about protecting your BPS payments (for livestock farmers) and will include details of common BPS failures, and livestock identification, registration and movements. It will conclude with a Q&A session. The webinar will be presented by FAS adviser, Ian Cairns, and Pat Brophy from Defra. The webinar will take place on **Tuesday 4 October 2016 at 10.00am**. To register for your free place, go to <https://attendee.gotoweinar.com/register/4982016204893196033>

The second will be a Cross Compliance update and will include details of common Cross Compliance failures. It will conclude with a Q&A session by FAS adviser, Andrew Wells, and Pam Frost from the RPA. The webinar will take place on **Wednesday 12 October 2016 at 10.00am**. To register for your free place, go to <https://attendee.gotoweinar.com/register/9112874793437734147>

FAS will be organising several events during autumn and winter 2016 in many areas of England. To find details of events local to you, please check the FAS [events calendar](#).



Sign up to FAS services



Register for free text message updates

We use text messages to send reminders of approaching key dates for cross compliance. To register for FREE text message updates, please email bookings@farmingadvice.service.org.uk with **'Register for text updates'** in the subject line. Remember to include your name and mobile phone number in the message. Your details will not be shared with any third parties.



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